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Kate Stove

Installation & Operating Instructions



ALLSTAR Heating

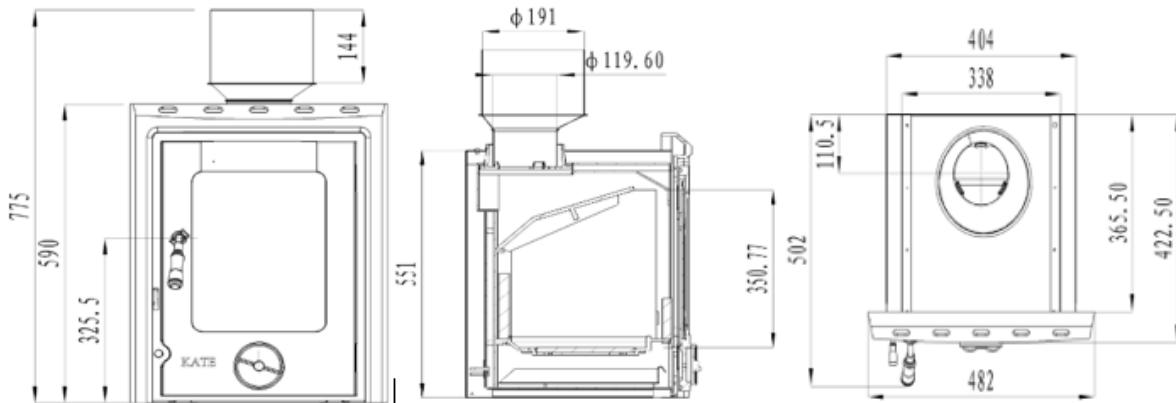
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Technical Data:

Kate Stove Dimensions



Please ensure a qualified person completes the Installation and that all Local Building Regulations are fully adhered to.

It is critical that your Allstar Heating Inset stove is correctly installed, as Allstar Heating cannot accept responsibility for any fault arising through incorrect use or installation.

Kate Technical Data Table:

Technical Date	Multi Fuel
Total efficiency	78.1%
Nominal Heat Output	6.5 Kw
Mean CO emissions (% , @ 13% O2)	
Wood Logs	0.23
Mean Flue Gas temperature	342
Flue Diameter	125mm
Technical Data according to EN 13229;2002/A2:2005	
Recommended chimney draught 12 Pa	

General Information

Before you install your All Star Stove these instructions should be read carefully. Ensure to keep these instructions for future reference.

Installation Requirements

Installation must always be completed in accordance with current building regulations, <http://www.housing.gov.ie/housing/building-standards/tgd-part-j-heat-producing-appliances/technical-guidance-document-tgd> and by a competent qualified person preferably HETAS approved installer, <https://www.hetas.co.uk/find-installer/>. It should be noted that it is the responsibility of the Installer / Householder to ensure that the stove is properly commissioned. Failure to do so may invalidate the warranty. Incorrectly installed stoves can cause serious accidents such as chimney fire or damage to insulation materials in partition walls and or roofs or ceilings.

Chimney Requirements

Under no circumstances should you install an Allstar stove into a chimney that serves any other heating appliance.

In order for the stove to have sufficient draw to perform satisfactorily, a height of 4.5m from the hearth to the top of the flue with no horizontal sections and a maximum of four bends. Bends must have angles of less than 45 degrees from the vertical. The chimney should not have an excessive cross sectional area and should be in good condition without any cracks or blockages. The advice of an expert should be obtained in relation to having the chimney lined, if deemed necessary by an expert a suitable lining for a solid fuel stove must be used. The internal diameter must not be less than 150mm.

Any flue liner and or adaptors must be fitted strictly to manufacturer's installation instructions and comply with current building regulations, <http://www.housing.gov.ie/housing/building-standards/tgd-part-j-heat-producing-appliances/technical-guidance-document-tgd>.

It is also necessary to check and clean the chimney flue before connection to the stove. There may be a need to fit a draft stabilizer if an excessive draught exists, advice should be sought from an expert on draft conditions. The chimney should be swept once per year; any flue liner used should be installed in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.

Air Supply / Ventilation

It is essential that you provide an adequate air supply for safe and efficient operation of your stove. The air supply will ensure efficient combustion. Failure to do so could result in smoke filling the room or blackening of glass.

It is recommended that a permanent air vent be fitted if not already in position. The vent should have an effective area of 550mm² per KW of rated output above 5kw. In some installation conditions, under 5Kw output stoves will have sufficient air for combustion from natural draughts from doors and windows.

It is recommended to seek expert advice on the air supply/ventilation for your installation to achieve the best performance from your All Star stove. If an air vent is fitted it must not be obstructed for any reason when the stove is in use. An extractor fan should not be fitted in the same room as the stove as fumes may emit into the room.

Distance to combustibles

The Allstar Kate insert stove operates at high temperatures and is designed for installation into an existing fireplace. For safe operation of your Allstar stove there are minimum distances to combustible materials, including wood and plasterboard that must be adhered to at all times. Safe distances to combustible materials should be 550mm to the rear and 350mm to the side on the Kate stove. Ideally, adjacent walls should be of suitable non-combustible construction, preferably brickwork. In large fireplaces take care that any supporting beam is protected by a 13mm (0.5") thick sheet of Masterboard /Supalux spaced 13mm (0.5") off the surface with strips of non-combustible material. Make sure that there is a gap between an un-insulated flue system and any combustible material. This gap must be at least 3 times the outside diameter of the flue pipe, or 1.5 times the flue diameter to non-combustible surfaces. The stove should be installed on a solid non-combustible base; this base should extend 350mm from the front of the stove and as per building regulations Part J.

External Surface Cleaning

It is best to clean the matt finish stove with a brush attachment on a vacuum cleaner, while an Enamel finish stove can be cleaned with a damp cloth. Strong abrasive utensils or strong detergents should never be used. Always ensure the stove is cold before cleaning.

Glass Cleaning

The stove is designed with an air wash, the function of which is to reduce deposits on the glass. Where there is sufficient heat generated from the fire the air wash system should keep the glass clean providing the correct fuels are used. We recommend that the glass is cleaned before each use with a little stove glass cleaner and a soft cloth taking care not to scratch the glass.

Safety Information

Chimney Fire

In the unlikely event of a chimney fire close the air controls immediately, evacuate the building and call the Emergency services. Do not re-enter the building until you have been advised by the fire service that it is safe to do so. Ensure the stove is not used again until the chimney has been swept and the stove, chimney and flue have been inspected by a qualified competent person.

Other safety information

1. The appliance should never be used as an incinerator.
2. It is the responsibility of the home owner to install two carbon monoxide alarms upon installation of the stove.
3. Non recommended fuels including liquid fuels should never be used.
4. The appliance, in particular the surfaces will be hot to touch when in use and due care should be taken.
5. The handle is designed not to get overly hot when the appliance is in use. However, All Star Heating still recommend using the glove provided to open and close the door.
6. All Star Heating also recommend the use of an appropriate fire guard when children, the aged or infirm are present.
7. No unauthorized modifications should be made to this appliance.

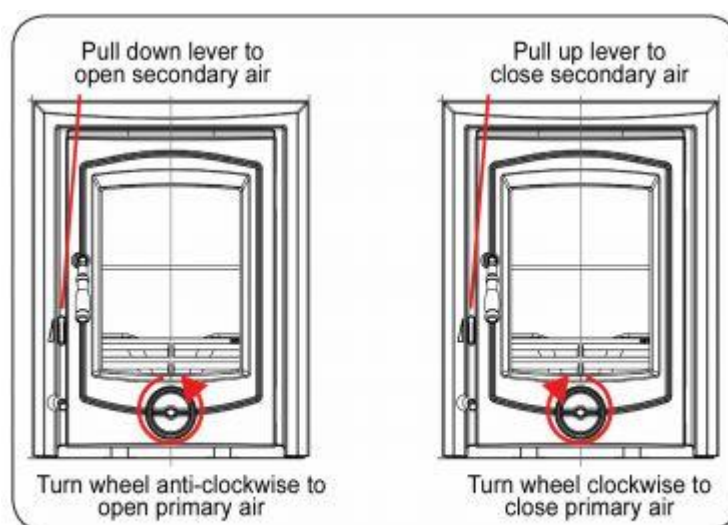
Only recommended replacement parts from the manufacturer should be used.

Operating Instructions

Primary Air Control/ Air wash damper

The primary air control/ air wash damper is located on the door. Rotate the damper anti-clockwise to open the primary air which allows air into the stove.

In turning this wheel anti-clockwise while starting your fire will allow sufficient air into the stove for maximum combustion. Turn the wheel clockwise to reduce the air flow.



Stove Air Controls

Lighting the Fire

We recommend that you have two or three small fires before you operate your stove to its maximum heat output. This is to allow the paint to cure in steadily and to give a long service life of the paint finish. During this curing in process you may notice an unpleasant smell whilst the finishes finally cure. It is non-toxic, but for your comfort we would suggest that during this period you leave all doors and windows open. First, open the primary and secondary air wash control fully. Load the firebox with plenty of starting fuel, i.e. paper, dry sticks and/or firelighters. Light the fire at the base leaving the primary and secondary air control fully open. Leave the door slightly ajar for 10 minutes to enhance initial starting and reduce smoke emission – DO NOT leave the stove unattended if the door is left ajar. Allow the fuel to reach a steady glow and build the fire up gradually by adding a few small sticks or well split logs at a time. Once you have a good fire bed established across the grate, further fuel can be added step by step as required. Don't be tempted to overload the fire bed with fuel all at once or close down the air controls too much until the fire is really well established for some time.

Once the ignition period is well under way close the primary air and gradually reduce the secondary air wash control opening to establish the burning intensity you require (usually open 25% approx.).

Refueling the Stove When burning wood, the fire will die down as the fuel is consumed. When the flames disappear and the remainder is breaking down into glowing embers it is an appropriate time to consider refueling. Note: If the flames disappear and there are still lumps of solid wood left this

indicates excessive moisture in the wood or insufficient air supply/ flue draught. Note: To eliminate unwanted smoke emission, after loading new logs on to the fire, open the air wash control up fully for 1-2 minutes to boost the fire and get flames issuing from the top of the fuel as soon as possible. When flames are well established, reduce the air wash to the running setting required. Burning without flames above the fuel will create unnecessary smoke. DO NOT load fuel above the tertiary air inlet holes at the back of the firebox. Loading 1 to 2 medium sized logs will produce a good output with reasonable burn time, generally small logs will burn up quicker producing a high output for a short time and a large log will take longer to burn and produce less output over a given time. This appliance is approved for intermittent operation on wood (0.75 to 1.5 hour burn cycles) although much longer burn times can be achieved by fully loading the firebox, getting the fuel burning well and then shutting the air controls down. The fire will then often need reviving by first deashing and then using small pieces of wood and plenty of air to get flames issuing from the wood again.

Shutting Down Stove

The stove will normally shut down by itself as the fuel is consumed. In order to shut down the stove for other reasons, close the primary air controls (if open), then close the secondary air control. If the controls are left in this position, the fire will eventually burn out. If you want to revive the fire open the secondary air controls fully.

Air Control System

- DO NOT USE YOUR BARE HANDS Stove Parts become very hot while the stove is running so should not be touched with bare hands. Special operating tools and or a glove are provided for operation of the hot stove.
- DO NOT LEAVE AIR LEVERS / RODS FULLY OPENED FOR LONG PERIODS. We Recommend to Never Open More than 60%, As Extended Use of Stove at More than 60% Proficiency May Damage Stove.

1) Primary Air Turning this wheel anti-clockwise opens the primary air and allows air into the stove. You would normally open this wheel when starting a fire to allow air into the stove for maximum combustion 2) Secondary Air (Airwash) - Sliding the lever at the top of the stove to the right opens the secondary air. This allows a film of air to pass over the glass which in turn keeps the glass clean. Please note the glass may become visibly darker when the stove is cold. 3) Tertiary Air - Tertiary air further compliments the cleanburn system as a third air intake. The air is drawn up the back of the stove via a series of chambers and is then injected into the back of the upper fire chamber through small steel jets. The jets of superhot air ignite the remainder of gases that will only burn off at very high temperatures.

Fuels

Allstar Heating recommend seasoned logs, kiln dried logs, compressed logs such as Allstar Eco logs, turf and briquettes. It is critical that fuel is as dry as possible before use as poor quality fuel will emit less heat as well as damaging your stove and chimney. Do not burn bituminous coal, 'petro-coke', smokeless coal or other petroleum based fuels as this will invalidate the product warranty.

Troubleshooting

Issue	Probably caused by	Actions required
<p>I am having trouble lighting a fire in my stove.</p> <p><u>OR</u></p> <p>Fire is not burning very well</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor quality Fuel • Unseasoned logs • Logs are too big • Insufficient air • Insufficient draw on chimney 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use recommended fuel • When starting the fire, use small, very dry kindling. • Use eco logs, kiln dried logs • Open the air control to allow more air into stove • Vacuum out any ash which may have fallen down the side of the ash pan • Get chimney swept to ensure nothing is obstructing the flue.
<p>My fire is burning too quickly</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Too much draft • Excessive draw on chimney • Poor quality fuel • Fire rope has become loose 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Close down the air control to reduce air intake • Look at installing an appropriate cowl to reduce chimney draw • Ensure quality fuel is used as opposed to soft wood and off cuts of timber. • Check the fire rope seal around door and ensure it is fitted tightly.
<p>Fire Smokes when burning</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient draft • Down draft • Poor ventilation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure chimney flue is not blocked. Should be swept if there is any doubt. • Install anti down draught cowl • Ensure there is sufficient ventilation in room to feed the fire.
<p>Lower than expected heat output</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incorrect fuel type 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use the recommended fuel for the stove of less than <20% moisture.