

Operating Instructions

Clearview Vision/Vision Inset/Pioneer & Solution

(Clearview Stoves come factory-assembled. However boilers may be packed separately)

Stove transport

Before loading, unloading or moving your Clearview Stove check packaging for "Truck this Side" this is the opposite side to the stove door (Stoves and flue components may have sharp edges, gloves should be worn at all times while moving or handling components)

Hearth Suitability

This appliance must be installed on floors with adequate load bearing capacity. A load distribution plate is occasionally required to distribute weight over a larger area. This is a "closed appliance" requiring a hearth extending at least 225mm in front and 150mm either side of the appliance when installed in the U.K. These appliances should stand wholly above a non-combustible hearth at least 12mm thick.

Positioning your stove

Clearview Stoves come bolted or strapped to their pallets for protection. It is usually easiest to keep the stove attached to the pallet, until you have transported it to your fireside, then remove fixing bolts and slide the stove onto your hearth. Take particular care that the air slide underneath the stove is not damaged, by catching on the edge of the pallet or hearth. It is important your stove stands firmly on your hearth. The pallet fixing bolts should be re inserted in the legs or stove base plate. The bolts can then be used to level the stove on your hearth. You may wish to protect your hearth with strips of card board while you move your stove into place.

Position your stove in the desired place on your hearth, remembering that the more air circulation around your stove, the more heat will be transferred into the room. Position the stove well forward in your fireplace, if maximum heat-output is desired, you may wish to extend your hearth.

Select the flue outlet position that is most suitable and blank the flue outlet that is not required with the blanking plate. Seal the joint with the glass fibre gasket provided (this is glued to plate or collar). Connect the stove to the flue in accordance with your area building codes.

Check that your firebox door is closing correctly; adjustment can be made by just revolving the handle through one revolution inwards or outwards. Door hinges can also be screwed inwards or outwards, to adjust the sealing of the door. First lift the door off its hinges, revolve the hinge half a turn and refit door; if hinge pin does not freely slide into hinge block, top and bottom hinges are probably unequally adjusted.

Fuel recommendations

Wood should ideally be cut to about 15in. long for the Vision or Solution 500, 12in. for Vision Inset and 10in. long for the Pioneer or Solution 400, logs over 5in. in diameter are best split, unless very dry. Wood should be air dried to a moisture content of below 25%. Burning green or wet fuel will mean increased fuel consumption, reduced heat output, excessive tarring of the flue and may lead to more serious chimney problems.

Very dry fuel such as compressed wood waste, peat briquettes and kiln dried timber should be used cautiously; particular care should be taken not to overheat your stove. Air manifold temperatures in excess of 400°C./750° F. could cause irreparable damage. Rapid heat output fuels can be mixed with slower fuels such as damp wood. If you want to burn unusually hot fuels please ask us for advice.

This stove has been tested for wood burning only.

- **Do not burn wet fuel; ensure fuel storage is well ventilated. Store for at least one season.**
- **Do not store fuels within Clearview's safe installation clearances.**
- **Do not use chemicals or fluids to start the fire.**
- **Do not burn kitchen waste, plastic, flammable fluids such as petrol, naphtha or engine oil.**
- **Always operate the stove with the air slide open, the "spin-wheel" is only for starting the stove. When the fire is established close the "spin-wheel".**
- **Do not operate the stove with the spin wheel fully open after initial lighting.**
Note: Pull to open air slide, push to close.
- **Do leave a thin layer of ash to retain heat, protect grate and aid clean combustion.**

Clearview smoke control stoves

Only burn wood and approved smokeless fuels in smoke control areas. Ensure wood is dry, store under cover with good ventilation for at least one season. Do not burn painted wood or wood treated with preservatives. Do not burn waste materials or plastics. Do not load fuel above base of baffle plate. Always close spin-wheel when fire has properly ignited, do not overload stove; add individual logs to maintain a bright fire, avoid slow smouldering fires. Maximum output can be achieved with just two or three split logs.

Stove operating tools

The most important aid to safe and easy stove fuelling is a pair of good stove gloves, or even better gauntlets. These will keep your hands clean and are ideal for positioning logs exactly how you want them in the firebox. Always use stove gloves when fueling your Clearview Stove.

Running in your stove

We recommend that you have two or three small fires before you operate your stove at maximum heat output; this is to steadily bake the silicone paint finish. Baking the paint is completed when most surfaces have reached about 220C / 475°F. During this burn-off period you will notice an unpleasant smell; you should not touch or wipe the paint during this period as it will be soft and may mark. The room should be well ventilated, children and pets should be kept away, and it is preferable to leave the room while this initial baking takes place.

Lighting your stove

Build a small fire in the normal way, using newspaper, small sticks, or similar lighting materials. Open spin wheel and air slide fully. Light fire at base; you may find it helpful to leave the door about half an inch open for the first one or two minutes after lighting. Never leave your stove unattended with the door open. When the wood is well alight you can add larger sticks.

The spin wheel controls air that rises up through the grate. The air slide controls air that washes downwards from the front air manifold over the glass. It is this air-wash downdraught air that keeps the glass clean, and because it is highly pre-heated promotes a clean combustion of fuel, high efficiency and much reduced chimney emissions.

When your fuel is well alight you can start restricting up-draught air by closing the spin wheel half way, then three-quarters until finally, the spin wheel control should be fully closed,

We recommend the use of an air manifold thermometer; this inexpensive accessory is a useful guide to combustion efficiency and fuel quality. If you have a thermometer, you will notice that once temperatures in the region of 260°C./500°F. have been achieved your fire will burn extremely cleanly, the refractory bricks will be clean and a high degree of secondary combustion will be evident. Fresh logs will burn almost on immediate contact with the pre-heated air and gases released from new fuel will ignite, producing flames dancing high in the fire.

Because Clearview Stoves are heavily constructed and have a refractory lining they are able to retain their heat longer than lighter weight stoves, this retention of heat also promotes clean efficient combustion. It is recommended that you heat your stove to at least 205°C./ 400°F. on the air manifold (area above door) before fully shutting down air inlet to minimum setting, this may take 15 to 30 minutes from lighting, depending on fuel.

The fire can be slowed down with the air slide shut to half or only a quarter open. If the air slide is shut completely the air wash is cut off and glass will smoke up, usually about 8mm open is the minimum setting for this control, this does not apply to Smoke Control Stoves as their controls are pre-set. The spin wheel can be shut completely. Exact settings vary depending on fuel, chimney, and weather conditions.

Fuel and stove loading

In order to maintain an attractively burning fire, logs should be 15in. long for Vision, 12in. long for Vision Inset and 10in. long for Pioneer and unless small or extremely dry, should be split. High combustion temperatures are the secret of efficient burning, so ideally one or two logs should be added at a time, depending on size. Loading a firebox full of cold, damp wood onto a low fire, is an ideal recipe for low combustion efficiency, tar production and smoke emission. When you add a new log to the fire, pull the old log to the front and put the new log behind it; this will produce attractive flames.

Overnight burning

If you fill your stove with fuel and shut all air supplies you will, no doubt, easily achieve overnight burning, but you will also acquire very dirty glass.

Many people prefer to let their stove burn out at night; this should be done with the spin wheel closed and the air slide open; this way your glass will remain clean. One way of almost achieving the best of both worlds, is to fully load your stove and run it fast until the fuel load is well alight. Close the spin wheel and leave the air slide about 8mm open (the exact amount will depend on fuel and chimney draught). In the morning you will find the fuel load has burned through, but there will be red embers, or at least hot ashes, that can be easily re-kindled. The glass will be clean, though a damp cloth may be required to remove a little soot. Re-kindle by riddling your stove to clear some of the ash from the centre of the grate. Load with small wood, bark or shavings, open both controls fully and in seconds you will have a blazing fire again. It is not necessary to remove all old ashes prior to re lighting your stove.

Smoke Control Stoves

Air controls are usually fitted with an adjustable stop. This is factory set for average conditions. Do not re-set stops without first seeking manufacturers advice, reducing air inlet openings to create slow smouldering fire will reduce combustion efficiency, and increase air pollution. **This is an offence in a smoke control area.** Smoke control stoves are not expected to burn overnight.

Glass door

Properly operated, your glass door will not get coated with thick tar like a conventional stove; if this does occur you may have to resort to using a glass cleaner specifically marketed for cleaning glass stove doors. The manufacturer's instructions should be followed and particular precautions should be taken to avoid contact with skin, eyes and items other than the glass itself. Glass cleaner's are a last resort. A hot fire will often clean a dirty glass door, small amounts of soot and dust can be removed with a cloth and warm water, deposits should be dampened a few minutes before wiping off. Stubborn deposits can usually be removed with a damp cloth that has been previously dipped into stove wood ash, then using clean water and a clean cloth, rinse and dry glass; try to avoid scratching the glass. Do not clean glass with metal abrasives or scrapers.

Clearview glass is strong, however, do not slam your stove door shut, hit glass with hard objects, or use the door to push awkward logs into the fire. In the event of glass breakage try to ascertain the reason for the breakage occurring. Replacement Clearview glass is available from your stockist, or direct from the factory. Use only genuine Clearview glass, it can usually be recognised by it's carefully ground edges. Do not operate your Clearview with cracked glass.

Ash removal and frequent maintenance

It is important that ash is not allowed to build up under the grate; this will cause overheating of the grate bars and their life will be reduced. Wood-ash can be allowed to build up on the grate and need only be removed when it becomes close to spilling out of the door. A layer of ash covering the grate half to one inch deep will protect the grate and retain heat thus promoting clean combustion.

Ashes should be disposed of in a metal container with a tight fitting lid and taken outdoors immediately, other waste should not be placed in this container.

Check flue-ways in the stove and chimney regularly until experience shows how often they need to be cleaned to be safe. The hotter the fire the less creosote is deposited, so flues may require more frequent cleaning in warmer weather than in mid winter.

Annual maintenance

After every season's use your Clearview stove deserves a spring clean. Empty your stove of all ashes, vacuum or brush out well. Check for accumulation of soot above the baffle, boiler or canopy. You may find, with some fuels, more frequent cleaning is necessary. A drip of oil on screw's, catches and hinges will mean they move and adjust freely when next required. Check wearing parts to avoid a September panic. The glass-fibre door and window seals will need replacing when they are worn and no longer able to maintain an airtight seal. Firebricks that are cracked but still securely in position and protecting the stove body can be left until they fall apart, but order one ready for that day.

Your Clearview stove can be re-painted if the finish has become pale from high heat, or you may wish to change the colour. There are many paints on the market calling themselves heat-proof, some are much better than others; it's not worth experimenting; we use what we consider is the best.

To avoid condensation during the summer months, air should be allowed to flow through your stove, leave the air controls open or the doors ajar.

Glass replacement

To fit replacement glass; remove the door from the stove, lay on a flat work surface, (the door handle can be removed for your convenience). Remove four stainless steel screws from the glass-retaining strip. Carefully remove broken glass and dispose of it, out of reach of children. Check glass-sealing tape for wear and replace if necessary. It is best to join tape behind the glass retaining strips. Position the replacement glass making sure not to trap dust etc. between the sheets. Replace strips and tighten to firmly retain glass, do not apply excessive pressure.

Check your chimney

Clearview stoves are much cleaner burning than conventional stoves, however it is still necessary to clean your chimney well annually, if your flue is relatively straight and lined with an insulated flue-liner you should have very little soot or tar. If your flue is very tall, poorly insulated, or has bends in it you need to monitor it well. Wood tar can accumulate in chimney pots and other cold places, restricting the flue. It is often worth cleaning the flue from the top down if you suspect it is not drawing as it is used to do.

Chimney fire

If the chimney is lined and regularly swept properly, chimney fires should not occur. However, if a chimney-fire does occur, shut air controls and tightly close the doors of the appliance. This should cause the chimney-fire to go out. If the chimney-fire does not go out when the above action is taken the fire brigade should be called immediately. After a chimney-fire, the chimney should be carefully examined for any damage. Expert advice should be sought if necessary. If you have a chimney-fire in an unlined chimney, where timbers are set into the walls of the flue, these should be carefully inspected, as they can smoulder for many hours or even days.

Some pumice or concrete type flue-liners are designed to safely contain a normal chimney-fire. Providing this type of flue-liner has been correctly installed there should be no need to apply water to the fire. Check your flue manufacturer's instructions.

Extra care to avoid chimney fires should be taken, if your house or close neighbour's home has a thatched roof. Clearview Stoves recommend flue lining whenever possible; however it is essential that all thatched properties have lined flues. Have a clearly understood plan to handle a chimney-fire and the chances are you will never have to use it.

Fume emission

Properly installed and operated, this appliance will not emit fumes. Fumes may occasionally occur from de-ashing and refuelling. Persistent fume emission must not be tolerated. If fume emission persists, open doors and windows to ventilate the room. Let the fire out and check flue and stove from top to bottom for restriction; do not re-light until the cause has been identified.

Stove Installation

This appliance has been tested to European wood burning standards. All installations should conform to your local building codes. European standards need to be complied with when installing this appliance.

Air Supply

Adequate air must be available to ensure chimneys perform in all conditions. The use of building membranes, draft proofing and double-glazing has resulted in homes becoming increasingly tightly sealed. Kitchen and bathroom extractor fans can result in homes being de compressed, de compression can reduce or reverse chimney draft causing fume emission. Adequate air must be available to ensure chimneys perform in all conditions.

An air supply can be anywhere in the room the appliance is to be fitted in, the ideal position is centrally in the hearth or close to the base of the rear fireplace wall. Standard 100mm soil pipe is usually used to duct air from outside. Care should be taken to ensure the air supply remains free of obstructions. Clearview Stoves manufacture "external air kits" this provides a direct connection to outside air. External air kits are particularly useful in situations where a room is likely to become de-compressed due to extractor fans cooking hoods etc. Clearview Stoves stock 75mm stainless steel ducting suitable for connecting to external air supplies.

Chimneys and Flues

Chimneys are traditionally the highest point of the house, a minimum chimney 600mm above the ridge of the building is the usual rule. It is important that a flue and chimney system is well sealed, well insulated and as straight as reasonably possible.

Chimneys and flues should terminate at least 1800mm above combustible roofs such as thatch. Cold external flue pipes are often problematic whenever possible route insulated flues through the building rather than externally. All joints in a flue or chimney system should be socket up spigot down, this will channel condensation in rather than out on every join. Avoid travelling long distances using single skin flue pipe, we usually convert into insulated flue within 1.2 metres of the appliance. Distances travelled with single skin flue, is dependent on appliance, method of operation, fuel, moisture content and speed of operation. Always consult local building codes to establish safe clearances to combustibles for stove, chimney, and flue pipe.

Guarantee

Clearview Stoves guarantee all permanently fixed parts of this appliance, for a period of three years from the date of purchase.

The Guarantee Purchase Form should be filled in and returned within 14 days of purchase, to enable the warranty to be correctly registered. If any permanently fixed parts are found to be faulty, by reason of material or workmanship, Clearview Stoves will either repair or replace the component at their discretion, on the following conditions:-

Goods suspected of being faulty or defective must be returned to our factory freight-paid. Clearview Stoves' decision as to whether a part is faulty or defective is final.

Clearview Stoves will not be liable for any consequential costs or incidental loss or injury however caused.

The guarantee is not transferable, and applies to the original purchaser only.

The guarantee will not be valid if the appliance has not been operated in accordance with the instructions or has been subject to misuse or neglect, or if any repairs or modifications have been carried out by anyone other than Clearview Stoves.

The following items we term as consumables and do not cover in our guarantee, however if you consider that any of these items have had an unreasonably short life we would like to know.

Glass door panels, fire bricks, fire cement, gasketing and seals, fire grates, fire cheeks, fire retaining bars, baffle plates, ash pans.

Some stoves are fitted with auxiliary equipment such as Smoke Control Systems; these items are designed to run at destructive temperatures; these items are consumables and are also not guaranteed.

Boilers must be correctly fitted, in accordance with building codes. If in doubt, please consult a qualified heating engineer. Indirect plumbing systems must contain a corrosion inhibitor. Pumps must be controlled by water temperature, water must not be circulated at temperatures below 50C. Owing to the corrosive nature of some fuels, and variations of installations, all boilers are guaranteed for 12 months from invoice date, provided the above precautions are taken.

CLEARVIEW STOVES

1-04-2006

Nothing in this guarantee affects your statutory rights.

Clearview Stoves guarantee registration form to be retained for your future reference.

Purchaser's name.....

Address.....

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Date purchased.....

Date installed.....

Supplier's name.....

Phone number.....

Installer's name.....

Installer's address.....

Phone number.....

Registration number.....

Save these instructions

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