

Cladrite®



CHESTERFORD CAST IRON STOVE

PART NO: 6909950

USER GUIDE

UK | CE

ORIGINAL INSTRUCTIONS

GC11/25 - Rev 7

INTRODUCTION

Thank you for purchasing this CLARKE Stove which has been exempted under section 21 of the Clean Air Act 1993 for use within UK smoke control areas. It is designed and produced according to the standard EN13240+Amendment A2:2004 and is designed to meet the Eco Design Regulations expected in 2022.

Before attempting to operate the stove, it is essential that you read this manual thoroughly and carefully follow all instructions given. In doing so you will ensure the safety of yourself and that of others around you, and you can also look forward to the product giving you long and satisfactory service.

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

	Wood	Smoke-less	Fir Wood
Compatible Fuel	Yes	Yes	Yes
Weight (kg)	59.96		
Dimensions (mm) W x H x D *	443 x 600 x 316		
Door Aperture (mm) W x H	278 x 281		
Compatible Flue Diameter (")	5		
Maximum Fuel Size (mm)	280		
Energy Efficiency (%)	80.1	80.8	NPD
Nominal Heat Output (kW)	4.9	3.7	NPD
Space Heat Output (kW)	as above		
Carbon Monoxide (vol%)	0.08	0.16	NPD
Nitrogen Oxide (mg/Nm³)	94	147	NPD
Organic Gas Compounds (mg/Nm³)	96	79	NPD
Particulate Matter (mg/Nm³)	15	20	NPD
Hearth Temperature (°C)	NPD	NPD	127+
Flue Mass Flow (g/s)	5		
Recommended Chimney Draft (Pa)	12		

N/A = fuel type not supported, NPD = no performance determined,

* = excludes handles, controls and levers

GUARANTEE

This CLARKE product is guaranteed against faulty manufacture for a period of 12 months from the date of purchase. Please keep your receipt as proof of purchase.

This guarantee is invalid if the product is found to have been abused or tampered with in any way, or not used for the purpose for which it was intended.

Faulty goods should be returned to their place of purchase, no product can be returned to us without prior permission.

This guarantee does not effect your statutory rights.

INSTALLATION OF THIS PRODUCT



WARNING: AN ACCREDITED HEATING ENGINEER MUST CARRY OUT THE INSTALLATION OF THIS STOVE. ALTERNATIVELY, SHOULD A NON-ACCREDITED ENGINEER UNDERTAKE THE INSTALLATION, YOUR LOCAL BUILDING CONTROL OFFICER WILL BE REQUIRED TO APPROVE THE COMPLETED INSTALLATION UNDER BUILDING REGULATION "J". IT IS AN OFFENCE UNDER UK LAW, NOT TO COMPLY WITH THIS MANDATORY REQUIREMENT. IF THE STOVE IS NOT FITTED CORRECTLY BY AN APPROVED PERSON, IT COULD RESULT IN A HOUSE FIRE OR CARBON MONOXIDE POISONING.

READ ALL INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY BEFORE INSTALLATION



CAUTION: THE INSTRUCTIONS COVER THE BASIC PRINCIPLES TO ENSURE SATISFACTORY INSTALLATION OF THE STOVE, ALTHOUGH DETAIL MAY NEED SLIGHT MODIFICATION TO SUIT PARTICULAR SITE CONDITIONS. IN ALL CASES THE INSTALLATION MUST COMPLY WITH CURRENT BUILDING REGULATION 'J', LOCAL AUTHORITY BYE-LAWS, EUROPEAN AND NATIONAL STANDARDS AND ANY OTHER SPECIFICATIONS OR REGULATIONS AS THEY AFFECT THE INSTALLATION OF THE STOVE.

CAUTION: THE INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS MANUAL INCLUDES EXTRACTS FROM THE BUILDING REGULATIONS 2000 "APPROVED DOCUMENT J" (COMBUSTION APPLIANCES AND FUEL STORAGE SYSTEMS), UPDATED OCTOBER 2010. THIS GUIDANCE INFORMATION IN NO WAY REPLACES YOUR RESPONSIBILITY AS AN INSTALLER OR END USER TO COMPLY WITH THE APPROPRIATE STANDARDS.

CONTROL OF EMISSIONS -SOLID FUEL STOVES

CLEAN AIR ACT 1993 & SMOKE CONTROL AREAS

Under the Clean Air Act local authorities may declare the whole or part of the district of the authority to be a smoke control area. It is an offence to emit smoke from a chimney of a building, from a furnace or from any fixed boiler if located in a designated smoke control area. It is also an offence to acquire an "unauthorised fuel" for use within a smoke control area unless it is used in an "exempt" appliance ("exempted" from the controls which generally apply in the smoke control area).

In England appliances are exempted by publication on a list by the Secretary of State in accordance with changes made to sections 20 and 21 of the Clean Air Act 1993 by section 15 of the Deregulation Act 2015. Similarly in Scotland appliances are exempted by publication on a list by Scottish Ministers under section 50 of the Regulatory Reform (Scotland) Act 2014. In Northern Ireland appliances are exempted by publication on a list by the Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs under Section 16 of the Environmental Better regulation Act (Northern Ireland) 2016.

In Wales, appliances are exempted by regulations made by Welsh ministers.

Further information on the requirements of the Clean Air Act can be found here:

<https://www.gov.uk/smoke-control-area-rules>

Your local authority is responsible for implementing the Clean Air Act 1993 including designation and supervision of smoke control areas and you can contact them for details of Clean Air Act requirements.

The Chesterford stove has been recommended as suitable for use in smoke control areas when burning wood logs. The appliance has a factory-fitted modification to prevent closure of the secondary air control beyond the 50% open position.

MINIMISING SMOKE EMISSIONS

Please note the following advice on minimising smoke emissions:

REFUELLING ON TO A LOW FIRE BED

If there is insufficient burning material in the fire-bed to light a new fuel charge, excessive smoke emission can occur. Refuelling must be carried out onto a sufficient quantity of glowing embers and ash that the new fuel charge will ignite in a reasonable period. If there are too few embers in the fire bed, add suitable kindling to prevent excessive smoke.

FUEL OVERLOADING

The maximum amount of fuel specified in this user guide should not be exceeded, overloading can cause excess smoke.

OPERATION WITH DOOR LEFT OPEN

Operation with the door open can cause excess smoke. The appliance must not be operated with the appliance door left open except as directed in the instructions.

DAMPERS LEFT OPEN

Operation with the air controls or appliance dampers open can cause excess smoke. The appliance must not be operated with air controls, appliance dampers or door left open except as directed in the instructions.

SAFETY WARNINGS FOR YOUR GUIDANCE



CAUTION: FIRES CAN BE DANGEROUS - ALWAYS USE A FIREGUARD IN THE PRESENCE OF CHILDREN, THE ELDERLY OR THE INFIRM. THE FIREGUARD SHOULD BE MANUFACTURED IN ACCORDANCE WITH B.S. 6539 - FIREGUARDS FOR USE WITH SOLID FUEL APPLIANCES.

CAUTION: DO NOT OVERFIRE - IT IS POSSIBLE TO FIRE THE STOVE BEYOND ITS DESIGN CAPACITY. THIS COULD DAMAGE THE STOVE, SO WATCH FOR SIGNS OF OVERFIRING - IF ANY PART OF THE STOVE STARTS TO GLOW RED, THE STOVE IS IN AN OVERFIRE SITUATION AND THE CONTROLS SHOULD BE ADJUSTED ACCORDINGLY. NEVER LEAVE THE STOVE UNATTENDED FOR LONG PERIODS WITHOUT FIRST ADJUSTING THE CONTROLS TO A SAFE SETTING. CAREFUL AIR SUPPLY CONTROL SHOULD BE EXERCISED AT ALL TIMES.

CAUTION: THIS STOVE MUST BE CONNECTED TO A SUITABLE FLUE

OUTLET. Due to high temperature this stove should be located well away from furniture and curtains. Children and adults should be alerted to the hazards of hot surfaces. Young children should be carefully supervised when they are in the same room as the stove. **DO NOT** place clothing or other flammable material on or near the stove. Keep the stove area clear of combustible materials, flammable liquids or vapours.

CAUTION: CARBON MONOXIDE POISONING CAN BE FATAL. Carbon Monoxide detectors to BS EN 50291 are available for use in domestic premises and details are available in the official HETAS guide that can be viewed on their website at www.hetas.co.uk. Due consideration should be given to the dangers of carbon monoxide poisoning following incomplete combustion of solid fuels in an enclosed space. See page 15 of this user guide.

GENERAL SAFETY RULES



WARNING: THIS STOVE WILL BE HOT WHEN IN OPERATION AND DUE CARE SHOULD BE TAKEN. THICK GLOVES SHOULD BE USED TO OPERATE THE PRIMARY/SECONDARY CONTROLS OR REACHING INSIDE THE STOVE TO POSITION FUEL OR REMOVE ASH.

1. **ALWAYS** read and understand the manual before installing and commissioning the stove.
2. **ALWAYS** check for damage before using the stove. Check for breakage of parts and any other condition that may affect the stoves performance. Any damage should be properly repaired or the part replaced. If in doubt, **DO NOT** use the stove. Consult your local CLARKE dealer. Always ensure the stove is installed in accordance with local regulations.
3. **ALWAYS** ensure that the stove is correctly installed and positioned as described under POSITIONING AND INSTALLATION, and that the immediate area is kept clear.
4. **ALWAYS** keep children and visitors at a safe distance from the stove.
5. **NEVER** direct any kind of liquid on to the stove, particularly when it is hot.
6. **NEVER** use gasoline or other flammable liquids for fire starting.
7. **NEVER** use the stove to incinerate materials other than recommended fuels.
8. **NEVER** carry out any modifications to this product. If experiencing difficulty of any kind consult your local CLARKE dealer.
9. The installation of the stove and chimney **MUST** comply with all National, European and local building regulations. It is the responsibility of the owner and the installer to ensure that the installation complies.
10. All rooms where a stove is situated must have a non-motorised air vent. Refer to details contained in the Building Regulations.

IMPORTANT: Building Regulation "J" is the Government approved document covering the installation of solid fuel stoves.

UNPACKING & ASSEMBLY

UNPACKING



WARNING: DUE TO THE WEIGHT OF THE STOVE IT IS ADVISED THAT TWO PEOPLE PERFORM THE UNPACKING.

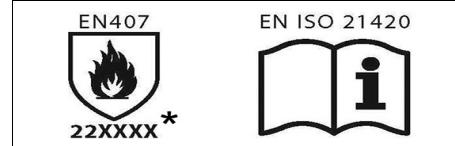
The stove is supplied with various loose components including the lining panels, baffle plate, the grate with the retainer, ash pan, and operation tool for fitting by the owner. Unpack the stove and remove packing materials. Open the door and remove the loose items from inside the stove.

Before assembling, please check contents against the following list and advise your CLARKE dealer immediately if any parts are missing. Refer also to parts list & diagram on pages 28 & 29.

• 1 x Stove	• 1 x Ashpan handle tool
• 1 x Flue adapter	• 1 x Fixings kit
• 1 x Ash pan	• 2 x Hex keys (4mm/2mm)
• Door handle with fixing bolt	• Spare leg/foot, bolt & washer
• Heat resistant mitt	

PROTECTIVE GLOVES

The stove is supplied with a heat resistant glove; (model number 9052), size XL/11 to protect the user's hand when using the stove.

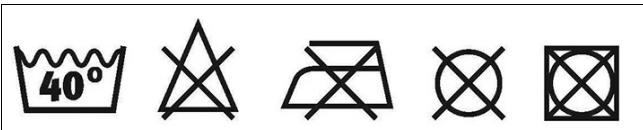


Before using the glove always check that the glove does not contain any holes, cracks, tears or display a colour change suggesting deterioration. Discard any glove presenting such defects.

*On the symbol above, * the 6 digit code indicates the performance level of the glove. When present, 'X' indicates the glove was not submitted for a particular test, or the test method is unsuitable for the glove design or material. When present, '0' indicates the glove falls below the minimum performance level for a particular hazard.*

CARE INSTRUCTIONS

Wash like colours, air dry only.

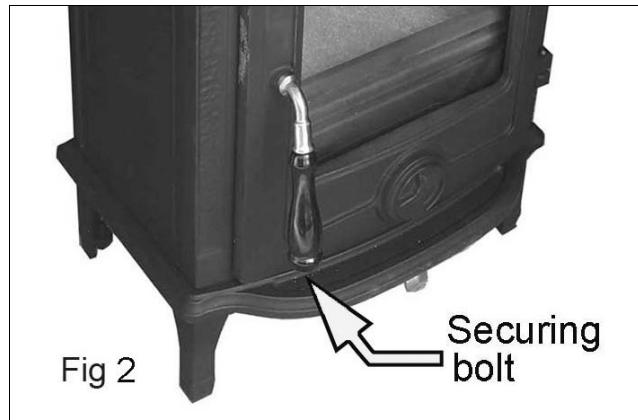
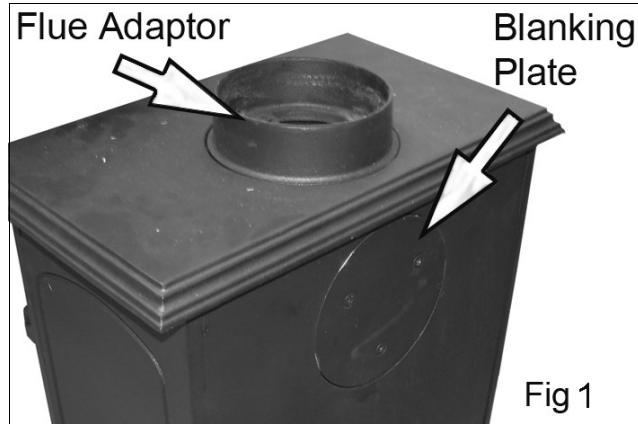


TOOLS REQUIRED

- CLARKE Fire Cement
- Open spanners

A full range of flue pipes and fire cement is available from your CLARKE dealer.

1. Attach the flue adaptor as shown in Fig 1 using the screws supplied. Ensure the fireproof gasket is correctly seated in the base of the flue adaptor.
2. Install the blanking plate in the rear of the stove when the normal flue exit is required.
- If the rear mounting flue configuration is to be used, the blanking plate will be fitted to the top of the stove and the flue adaptor to the rear panel.
3. Check that the firebricks and grate have not been dislodged during transit.
 - The rear firebrick panel is already fitted.
4. Remove any packaging and position the side firebricks at the sides of the stove, sloping down towards the rear. The third loose firebrick forms part of the baffle so sits on top of the side bricks.
5. Fit the door handle grip to the door handle shank, using the bolt supplied.
6. Fit the log retainer into the slots at the front of the stove.



7. Set the ashpan in position as shown in Fig 3.
 - An ashpan handle is supplied for when the stove is in use.
8. Place stove in the desired location as shown in POSITIONING AND INSTALLATION on page 9. Take care not to damage the floor surface.

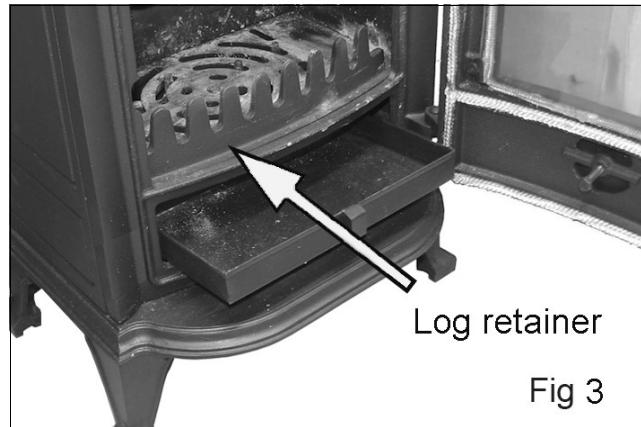


Fig 3

9. Adjust the stove leveling bolts on each of the feet until the stove is level. Check that it is evenly supported and does not rock on an uneven floor. Take care not to damage the floor surface.
 - If there are any gaps between any of the cast iron panels or flue components, these should be filled with CLARKE fire cement. This is necessary to prevent smoke or any other emissions.

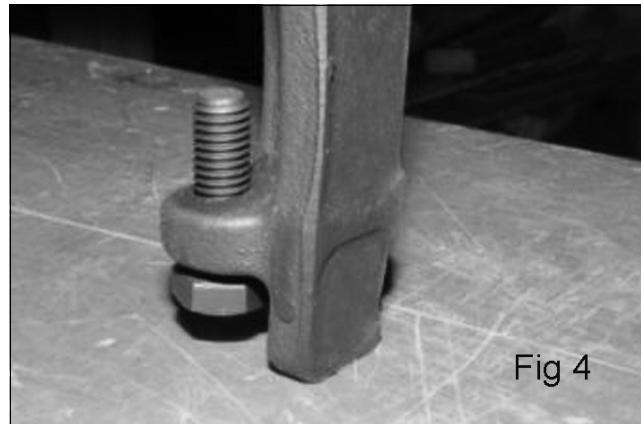


Fig 4

10. CLARKE fire cement can be overpainted with CLARKE stove paint.

POSITIONING AND INSTALLATION

REGULATORY COMPLIANCE

In England and Wales, there are only two routes to legally install a domestic solid fuel or wood burning appliance. In other parts of the UK there are variations in legislation and processes.

You can either:

- Use a registered installer who can self certify that the work he does complies with the relevant Building Regulations; or
- The consumer applies to their local authority building control department for a building notice, and pays the appropriate fee.

It is generally worthwhile to use a HETAS registered installer who will supply a Certificate of Compliance as a record of the job and that it complies with Building Regulations. A copy of the certificate is forwarded to HETAS who notify the local authority on your behalf.

Failure to notify the work through the registration scheme (in this case HETAS) or directly to the local authority can lead to enforcement. It can also cause problems for future house sales if there is no official record of a compliant installation. All local regulations, including those referring to National and European Standards need to be complied with when installing this appliance.

For specific guidance when cast iron stoves are being installed in boats or in homes with thatched roofs, please refer to the SOLIFTEC website at:

www.soliftec.com/installation.htm

SUPPORTING FLOORS

The stove must only be installed on floors with an adequate load bearing capacity and if the existing construction is not suitable, additional measures such as a load distributing plate must be provided.

The hearth should be able to accommodate the weight of the stove and its chimney if the chimney is not independently supported. Stoves should stand wholly above hearths made of non-combustible board/sheet material or tiles at least 12mm thick, if the stove is not to stand in a recess and has been tested to an applicable standard to verify that it cannot cause the temperature of the upper surface of the hearth to exceed 100°C.

Constructional hearths should be made of solid, non-combustible material such as concrete or masonry, at least 125mm thick, including the thickness of any non-combustible floor and/or decorative surface.

Specific guidance for surfaces on which the stove may be allowed to stand is given in Building Regulations Approved Document J and must be followed.

When the stove is positioned near a wall constructed of flammable material, the distances shown on Fig 4 must be adhered to. Alternatively, a heat shield may be used, mounted according to the position of the fireplace. A firewall must be at least 100mm thick and typically made of brick, or concrete/stone.

MATERIAL CLEARANCES

The stove must have an adequate minimum clearance to a combustible ceiling above and be installed with an adequate distance from combustible materials which could be adversely affected by heat.

The stove can be recessed in a suitable sized fireplace but a permanent free air gap must be left around the sides and top and at the back of the stove to obtain maximum heat output and for access to the rear of the stove.

MINIMUM DISTANCE TO COMBUSTIBLE MATERIALS

Note: combustible material refers to any material that will degrade when subjected to heat e.g. plaster.

Due to the heat of a hot stove, a suitable fire guard should always be used to provide additional protection. Never allow young children to be left unsupervised in a room containing a hot stove.

If in doubt, refer to the Building Regulations 2000 Approved Document "J".

CHIMNEY CONSTRUCTION

The stove is supplied with a top mounting flue pipe adaptor. It should never be connected to a shared chimney/flue system.

Flue pipes with a smaller cross-sectional area than that of the stove outlet should never be used and must not project into the chimney connector, such as to cause a restriction to the gas flow.

Sizes of flues in chimneys are stipulated in Table 2 of the Building Regulations 2000 Approved Document "J" as follows:

1. Stoves under 20kW rated output which burn smokeless or low volatile fuel require a minimum flue size of 125mm diameter (or rectangular flues having the same cross-sectional area and a minimum dimension not less than 100mm for straight flues or 125mm for flues with bends or offsets).
2. Stoves of up to 30kW rated output burning any fuel require 150mm diameter (or rectangular flues having the same cross-sectional area and a minimum dimension not less than 125mm).

Liners should be installed in accordance with their manufacturers instructions. Appropriate components should be selected to form the flue without cutting and to keep joints to a minimum.

CHIMNEY COMPONENTS

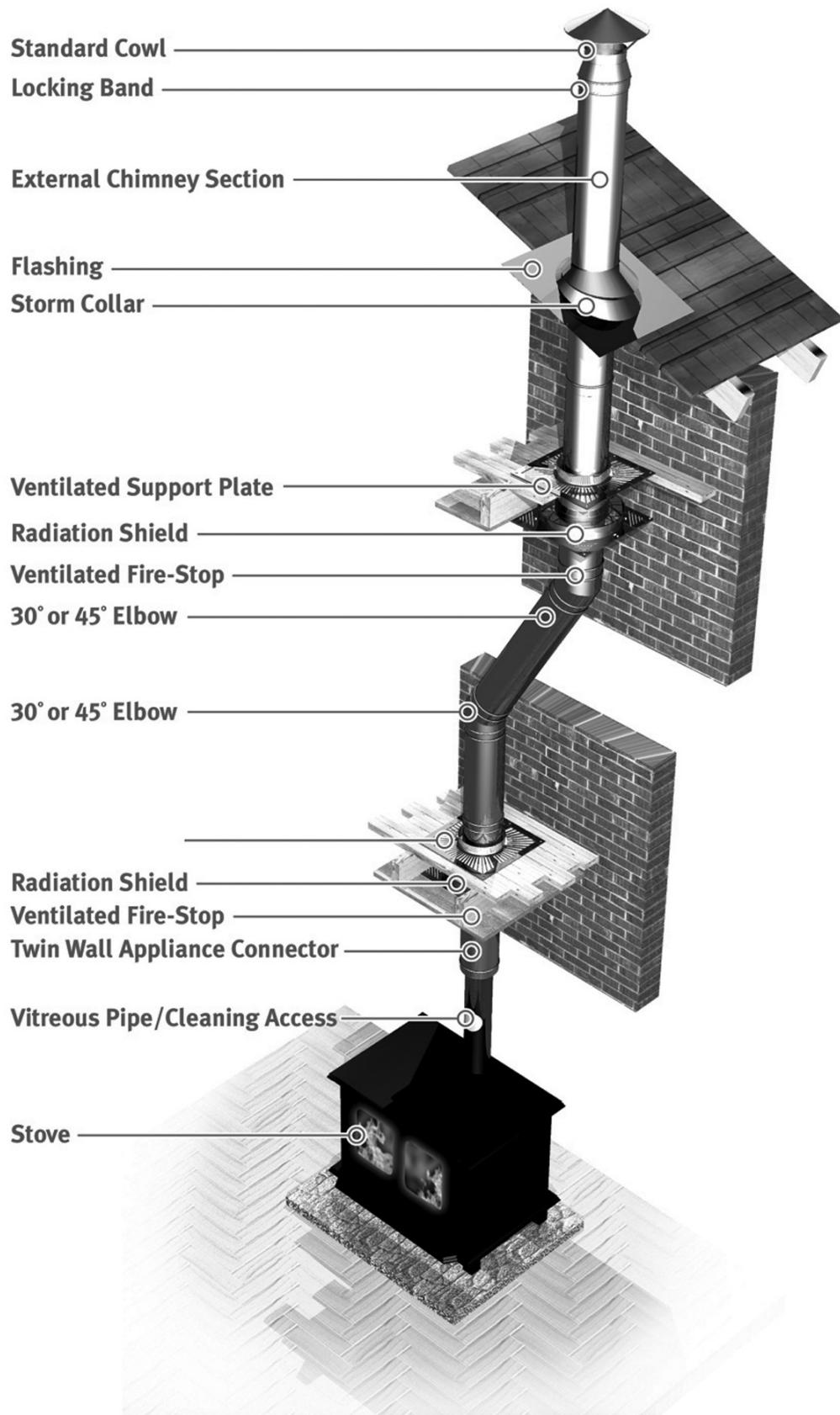


Illustration above shows the range of components typically used in the chimney construction and available from your CLARKE dealer.

Bends and offsets should be formed only with the matching factory-made components. Liners need to be placed with the sockets or rebate ends uppermost to contain moisture and other condensates in the flue. Joints should be sealed with fire cement, refractory mortar or installed in accordance with their manufacturers instructions. Ensure the joints are completely sealed as air leakage will lead to poor performance. Avoid having more than two bends in the flue system. Any offset between bends should be minimised and the flue should be equipped with suitable access doors for inspection & cleaning. For further detail refer to Building Regulations 2000 Approved Document "J".

A range of suitable flue pipes, cowls and fire cement are available from your CLARKE dealer.

Special methods are required when passing through a wall or ceiling. Please refer to your local building regulations and/or fire department. Refer to Building Regulations Approved Document "J".

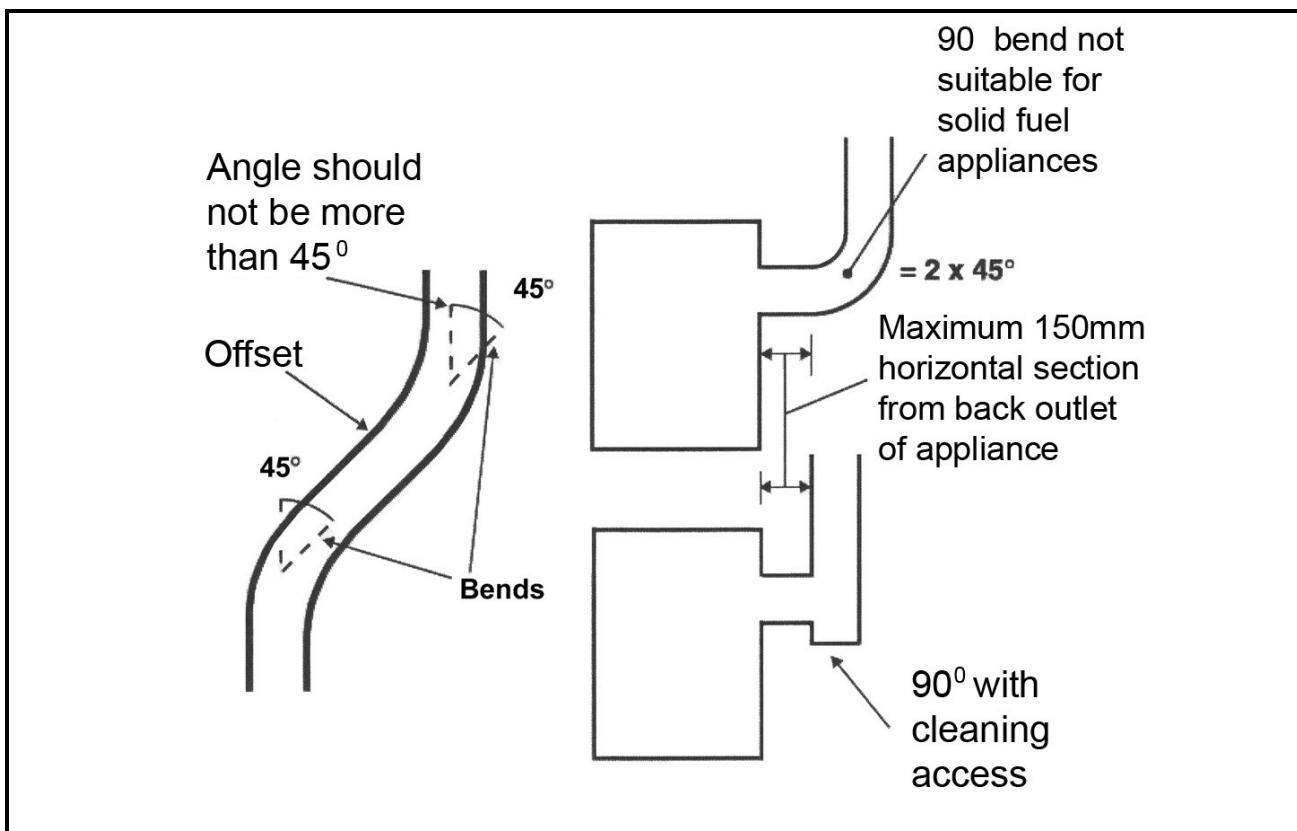


CAUTION: THIS STOVE MUST NOT BE INSTALLED INTO A CHIMNEY THAT SERVES ANY OTHER HEATING APPLIANCE. THERE MUST NOT BE AN EXTRACTOR FAN FITTED IN THE SAME ROOM AS THE STOVE, AS THIS CAN CAUSE THE STOVE TO EMIT FUMES INTO THE ROOM

FLUE HEIGHT

The chimney height and the position of the chimney should conform to the Building Regulations Approved Document "J". Flues should be high enough to clear the products of combustion. The height necessary for this will depend on the type of the stove, the height of the building, the type of flue and the number of bends in it, and an assessment of local wind patterns. However, a minimum flue height of 4.5m could be satisfactory if the guidance in paragraphs 2.10 to 2.12 of the Building Regulations Approved Document "J" is adopted.

FIG 6



External flue pipes should be "twin wall". These retain the heat, enabling it to rise and disperse from the chimney.

As an alternative approach, the calculation procedure within BS EN 13384-1 (2005) can be used as the basis for deciding whether a chimney design will provide sufficient draught. If in doubt, consult the Building Regulations Approved Document "J".

The outlet from a flue should be above the roof of the building in a position where the products of combustion can discharge freely and will not present a fire hazard, whatever the wind conditions.

BENDS IN FLUES

Openings for inspection & cleaning should be formed using purpose factory-made components compatible with the flue system, having an access cover that has the same level of gas-tightness as the flue system and an equal level of thermal insulation.

Offsets in flues are only acceptable if the following rules are respected:

- The chimney system shall have no more than 4 bends in total; - 2 bends in the chimney and 2 bends in the flue pipe connection.
- The offset shall provide a change of direction no more than 45 degrees from the vertical.
- The run of the chimney between bends shall not exceed 20% of the total chimney length.

- Maximum length of horizontal flue must not exceed 150mm (6").

INSPECTION & CLEANING

Check that the chimney is in good condition, dry and free from cracks and obstructions. The diameter of the chimney should not be less than 150mm and not more than 230mm. If any of these requirements are not met, the chimney should be lined by a suitable method.

The chimney must be swept before connection to the stove. Where the chimney is believed to have previously served an open fire installation, it is possible that the higher flue gas temperature from the stove may loosen deposits that were previously firmly adhered, with the consequent risk of flue blockage. It is therefore recommended that the chimney be swept a second time within a month of regular use after installation.

Assuming that when the stove is first installed, the chimney is clean, and sound, then the chimney flue should be inspected part way through the burning season to establish the regularity of sweeping required. If you have any doubts about the suitability of your chimney, consult your local dealer/stockist.

If there is no existing chimney, then a prefabricated block chimney in accordance with Building Regulations Approved Document J, or a twin-walled insulated stainless steel flue to B.S.4543 can be used. These chimneys must be fitted in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and Building Regulations Approved Document "J".

FLUE DRAUGHT

A flue draught of approx 12 Pa is required for satisfactory stove performance. The flue draught should be checked under fire at high output. If it exceeds the recommended maximum, a draught stabiliser must be fitted so that the rate of burning can be controlled to prevent over-firing. If the reading is less than the recommended minimum, then the performance of the stove will be compromised.

AIR FOR COMBUSTION

Any room or space containing a stove should have a permanent air vent opening of at least the sizes shown in the table below. For stoves designed to burn a range of different solid fuels, the air supply should be designed to accommodate burning the fuel that produces the highest heating output.

There must always be a permanent means of providing air for combustion into the room in which the fire is installed. A permanent vent with a total free area of at least 550 mm² for every kW rated above 5kW should be connected directly to the outside air or an adjacent room which itself has a permanent vent of the same size direct to the outside air.

The fitting of an extractor fan to either of these rooms is not permitted.

Stove Air Supplies	
Stove with flue draught stabiliser	<p>Permanently open vents as below:</p> <p>If design air permeability $> 5.0 \text{ m}^3/(\text{h.m}^2)$ then 300mm²/kW for first 5kW of appliance rated output 850mm²/kW for balance of appliance rated output.</p> <p>If design air permeability $< 5.0 \text{ m}^3/(\text{h.m}^2)$ then 850 mm²/kW for balance of appliance rated output.</p>
Stove with no flue draught stabiliser	<p>Permanently open vents as below:</p> <p>If design air permeability $> 5.0 \text{ m}^3/(\text{h.m}^2)$ then 550 mm²/kW of appliance rated output above 5kW.</p> <p>If design air permeability $< 5.0 \text{ m}^3/(\text{h.m}^2)$ then 550 mm²/kW for balance of appliance rated output.</p>

EXTERNAL AIR

The external air supply allows the stove to be installed in a room that may otherwise be sealed to a extent that would prohibit the correct and safe burning of a wood stove.

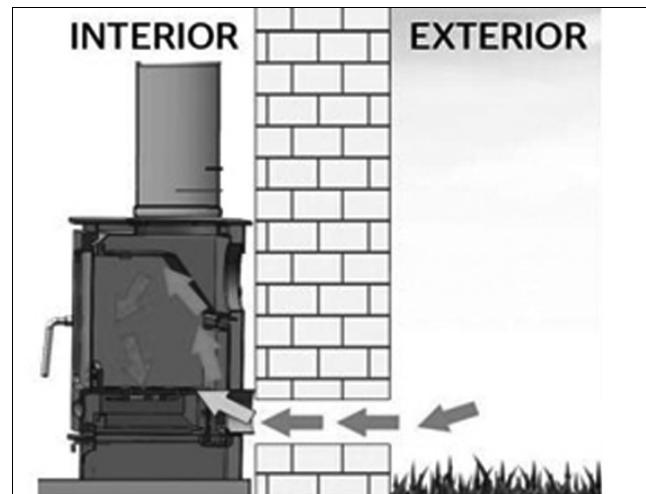
Fig 7

This would apply to new-build houses in general which are sealed to a high standard to meet energy efficiency targets.

The air duct is fitted to the stove around the air inlet control and is fed from the supply inlet on the rear of the duct assembly. The flexible piping should be taken directly to an external wall, avoiding sharp bends or excessive directional changes.

The installer will need to obtain a length of 80mm duct with fixing bands and an air vent wall outlet.

The piping should be terminated at the wall and be fitted with a suitable grill to prevent blockages by leaves and other debris.



CONNECTION TO THE CHIMNEY

This MUST be carried out by an accredited/competent person and/or approved by your local Building Control Officer before using the stove.

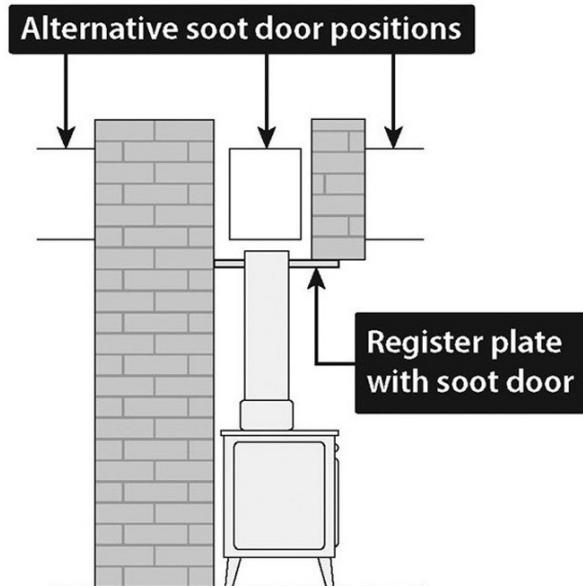
Any existing flue must be in good condition with suitable access for collection and removal of debris. Details of suitable linings for use with solid fuel are given in the Official HETAS guide that can be viewed on their website at www.hetas.co.uk

It is also important that suitable flue pipe complying with Building Regulations is used to connect the stove to the chimney flue and that suitable access is provided into the flue for regular inspection and sweeping of the flueways.

Chimneys should be as straight as possible. Horizontal runs should be avoided and the horizontal section should never exceed 150mm (6 inches) in length. Flue connections must be well sealed.

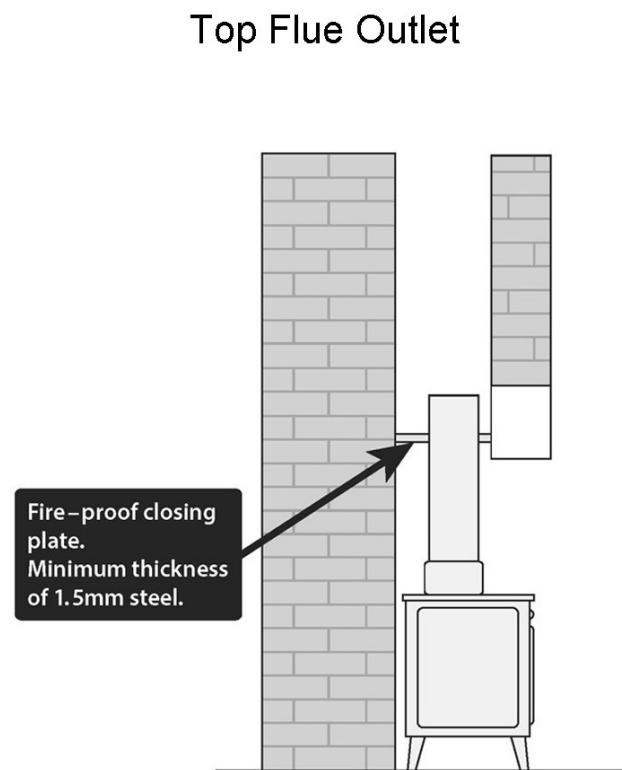
With a vertical rear flue the chimney may be swept through the stove. If it is not possible to pass the sweeps brush through the stove, a soot door will be necessary. This may be either in the actual brickwork of the chimney or fitted in the register plate. Suitable positions of soot doors are shown in Figures 8-9.

FIG 8



Horizontal register plate with top flue connection

FIG 9



A non-combustible register plate minimum 1.5 mm thick should be fitted to all installations between the flue and the building structure. Its suitability and fit should be checked by a qualified stove installation engineer against the current Building Regulations Approved Document 'J'.

CLEANING THE FLUE

Access for cleaning the flue should be incorporated in the system other than through the appliance (e.g. a soot door or access through a register plate). Purpose-made soot doors and inspection lengths are available from the CLARKE range.

Ensure that the whole length of the flue can be reached from the soot door.

FUME EMISSIONS

To avoid chimney problems, your fire should not be burnt slowly for longer than 12 hours without a period of fast burning.

Properly installed and operated, this stove will not emit fumes although occasional fumes from de-ashing and refuelling may occur. Persistent fume emission must not be tolerated and if fume emission persists, the following immediate action should be taken:-

1. Open doors and windows to ventilate the room.
2. Let the fire out or eject and safely dispose of fuel from the stove.
3. Check for flue/chimney blockage and clean if required.
4. **DO NOT** attempt to re-light the fire until the cause has been identified and corrected.

If necessary, seek professional advice.

IMPORTANT: Never fit an extractor fan in the same room as this stove.

CARBON MONOXIDE ALARMS

Due consideration should be given to the dangers of carbon monoxide poisoning following incomplete combustion of solid fuels in an enclosed space. Carbon monoxide detectors to BS EN 50291 are available for use in domestic premises and details are available in the official HETAS guide that can be viewed on their website at www.hetas.co.uk.

Where a new or replacement fixed solid fuel appliance is installed in a dwelling, a carbon monoxide alarm should be provided in the room where the appliance is located.

Carbon monoxide alarms should comply with BS EN 50291 and be powered by a battery, designed to operate for the working life of the alarm. The alarm should incorporate a warning device to alert users when the working life of the alarm is due to pass. Mains-powered BS EN 50291 Type A carbon monoxide alarms with fixed wiring (not plug-in types) may be used as alternative applications, provided they are fitted with a sensor failure warning device.

The carbon monoxide alarm should be located in the same room as the stove:

- on the ceiling at least 300mm from any wall or, if located on a wall, as high up as possible (above any doors and windows) but not within 150mm of the ceiling and:
- between 1m and 3m horizontally from the stove.

NOTE: Further guidance on the installation of carbon monoxide alarms is available in BS EN 50292 and from manufacturers instructions. Provision of an alarm should not be regarded as a substitute for correct installation and regular servicing.

USING YOUR STOVE

THE CONTROLS



WARNING: THE TEMPERATURE REACHED BY THESE ITEMS DURING OPERATION MAY CAUSE AN INJURY TO AN END-USER. AS THESE ARE INTENDED TO BE ADJUSTED DURING OPERATION. ALWAYS WEAR THE PROTECTIVE MITT WHEN HANDING THESE PARTS.

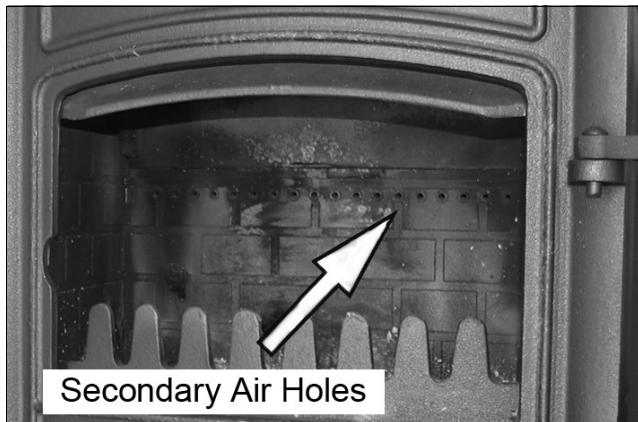
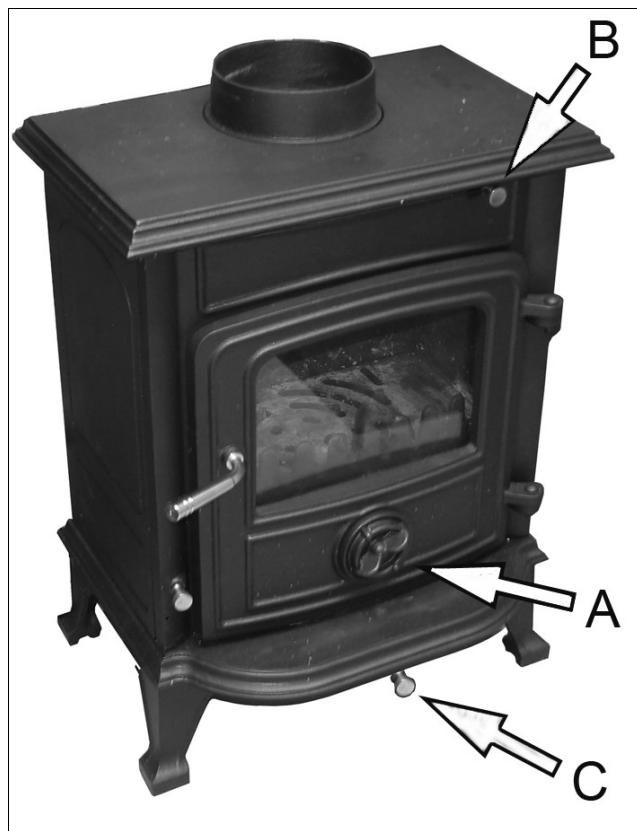
The amount of heat emitted by the stove is regulated using the air control (A) built into the door and to a lesser extent, by the air wash vents at the top (B) and secondary control (C) at the bottom of the stove.

By adjusting the degree to which the main and air-wash vents are opened, good control of the combustion rate can be achieved. Both should be fully opened while combustion is being established.

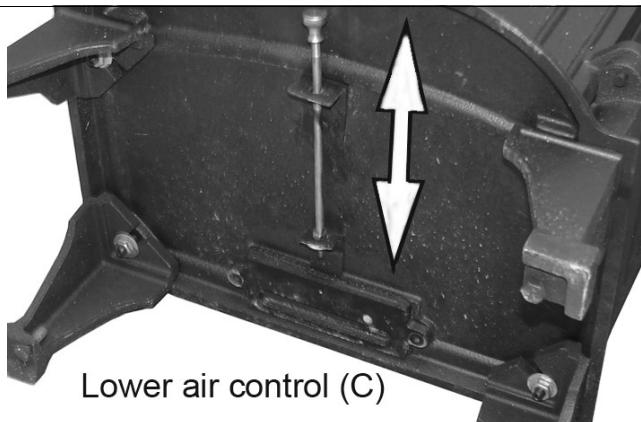
Opening the main air control vent can be used to revitalise the fire effectively, producing significantly more vigorous combustion.

The 'air-wash' feature when used, should function to effectively keep the inside of the door glass clear of smoky deposits.

Secondary air is also inducted via a duct on the rear panel, the upper end of which corresponds to a series of holes in the rear firebrick. The control knob (C) near the base of the stove is to open the rear air damper.



Secondary Air Holes



Lower air control (C)

SUITABLE FUELS

This stove can be used in smoke controlled zones to burn wood/logs. It will function with wood or coal, but in general all fuel should be dry and timber should be well seasoned so as to have a moisture content below 20%. The use of damp wood will result in more soot and tar deposits being left in the chimney, flue and stove, and will not release heat if thermal energy is being used to drive out moisture from the fuel.

The smoke control website includes details of fuels authorised for use in Smoke Control Areas but does not provide locations of Smoke Control Areas - the user should check with the Local Authority to determine if they are in a Smoke Control Area. The current address of smoke control website is <https://www.gov.uk/smoke-control-area-rules>.

With solid fuels, there is less need to burn the stove hard after refuelling. The rate of refuelling will also be less often than with wood.

Do not use the stove to incinerate other materials including household waste. Avoid using 'green' unseasoned wood, treated wood such as telegraph poles, or plywood / chipboard containing glues and resins which pollute the environment and cause the fire to burn too quickly.

Such materials can produce excessive tar or creosote which can be damaging and in extreme cases cause a fire inside the chimney.

The dryness of wood can be assessed by looking at the end of the log. Radial cracks, deep enough to be considered as splits should be present in dry, seasoned logs.

The maximum length of fuel suitable for this stove is approx 28 cm so as to lay flat over the embers and logs of greater than 10 cm diameter should be split.

Confirm with your fuel provider as to which type will suit best. Larger fuels will allow a greater draught in the firebox which will speed up combustion. Household coal produces more ash & chimney deposits than smokeless fuels.

For further information on type and availability of fuel, the Solid Fuel Association (<http://www.solidfuel.co.uk>) serves as an advice centre to domestic consumers including all aspects of fuel types.

INITIAL SEASONING



CAUTION: THIS STOVE MUST BE SEASONED BEFORE USE. FAILURE TO CARRY OUT THIS IMPORTANT PROCEDURE WILL RESULT IN PERMANENT DAMAGE TO THE STOVE AND WILL VOID YOUR WARRANTY.

Follow installation, and before regular use, the stove must be seasoned to prevent cracking of the metal casting. This procedure should also be followed if the stove has not been used for prolonged periods (during the summer months for example) and is carried out as follows.

1. Light a small fire in the middle of the stove, well away from the sides.
2. Allow the stove to warm up slowly and evenly with the air controls almost closed, avoiding intense flames.
3. Keep the fire burning for three hours or so, gradually increasing the size of the fire using larger logs which will burn naturally but slowly, keeping the stove on a low setting.
4. After a couple of days burning at this level, increase the brightness & intensity of the fire gradually over the next 10 days.

Full strength fires should not be used until completion of approx 20 days of mild use. Only from this time will the stove have been properly seasoned.

It should be remembered that this procedure should be carried out at the beginning of each season of use in order to remove the moisture retained by the metal during the period of non-use.

When used for the first time the fireplace may smell a little, due to gas being given off. The gas is not toxic but the room should be thoroughly ventilated. Let the fire burn with a high draught until no smells can be detected.

Burning the stove at a very high temperature the first few times may damage the paint. Burn fires at a moderate level the first few days. Do not place anything on the stove top during the curing process as this may result in damage to your paint finish.

Take care not to open the stove doors too vigorously in case of causing smoke spillage. If smoke spillage occurs after the fire door has been opened this could be due to poor chimney draft. SEE TROUBLESHOOTING.

FIRE-LIGHTING WITH SOLID FUEL

1. Open the air controls.
2. Lay firelighters or rolled up newspapers in the stove with a reasonable quantity of dry kindling wood. Place a small quantity of solid fuel on top.
3. Light the newspaper or firelighters using a long taper and close the door.
4. When the fire is burning strongly add further fuel.

5. When the stove is hot, reduce the opening of the air control.
6. The burn rate can be reduced by partially closing the air control.

FIRE-LIGHTING WITH WOOD

1. Open the air control.
2. Lay firelighters or rolled up newspapers on the grate with a reasonable quantity of dry kindling wood. Place 2 or 3 small logs on top.
3. Light the newspaper or firelighters using a long taper and close the door.
4. When the fire is burning strongly add further logs up to 10mm diameter.
5. When the stove is really hot, close the air control as required. Ensure there are lasting flames until the wood becomes charcoal.

REFUELING

1. Always open the door slowly to avoid a sudden rush of intake air and smoke escaping into the room and add fuel.
2. Open the air controls and leave open for a few minutes to allow the gasses in the wood to burn before closing the air controls.

- The rate of refuelling and heat available are dependant upon individual requirements based upon the user's experience. When re-loading, it is normally necessary to burn the stove fast initially, to drive off any gasses and moisture, before closing the air vents to control the burn rate.
- Ensure the door is kept closed to contain fumes except when lighting up, re-fuelling or removing ash.
- It is not recommended to leave the stove alight at night or to continue using the stove in mild weather which gives poor combustion leading to a greater buildup of soot.
- If overnight burning is required, it can best be achieved by first driving off any gasses or moisture as usual, following a full charge of fuel and then closing the air vents fully. Experience will indicate the optimum setting. However, by reducing the burn rate to such a level that the fire is still burning the following day, the burning process creates heavy, tarry chemicals which will become deposited on the inside of the flue or chimney. This is an inefficient process which greatly increases the risk of a chimney fire and makes it necessary to sweep the chimney more often.

ASH REMOVAL

Keep the stove free from a heavy build up of ash. The frequency of this is dependant upon the type and quality of fuel being used. Ash should be removed before it builds up to the underside of the grate, at which point, the grate would be burning hot on both sides, shortening its life expectancy.

When disposing of ashes, ensure they have cooled and always place in a metal container. Be sure to remove the ash when the fire is at its lowest point, such as first thing in the morning.

The CLARKE Ash Can Filter is ideal for use in conjunction with the CLARKE range of vacuum cleaners, for collecting hot ash and debris from stoves.

MAINTENANCE

CLEANING

The inside of the stove may require regular cleaning, especially during periods of peak use, the frequency of this being indicated by experience. It is advisable to wear a dust mask, protective gloves and safety glasses when cleaning.

Use a stiff brush and industrial type vacuum cleaner to dislodge and remove as much material as possible, starting at the top of the stove and working down to the bottom. Particular attention should be given to the air inlet controls which can become obstructed. A CLARKE CVAC Ash Can Filter and vacuum cleaner is ideal for this process.

GENERAL MAINTENANCE

Take this opportunity to check for any damaged parts inside the stove. In the event of damage or broken components, replacements can be obtained from CLARKE Parts & Service. On no account should unauthorised spare parts be used.

The stove and flueway should be inspected and maintained when in a cold condition. **NO** unauthorised modification of this product should be carried out. This stove requires regular maintenance by a competent engineer.

STOVE BODY

The stove is finished with a heat-resistant paint which can be cleaned with a soft brush. Wait until the stove has cooled down before doing this. This finish can be renovated with CLARKE stove paint, although the paint may not be an exact match and it may be necessary to repaint the complete stove.

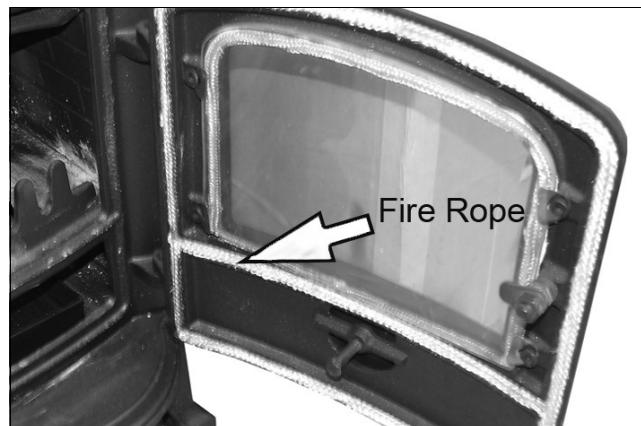
If the stove is purely ornamental, painting will provide a durable, attractive finish. If the stove is used for heating, a high temperature heat resistant paint (available from your CLARKE dealer) must be used, in either aerosol or brush applied form. Should rust become apparent, clean thoroughly with a wire brush and apply a suitable anti-rust treatment.

During prolonged periods out of use, the air inlet should be left open and the door left slightly ajar in order to circulate fresh air and discourage condensation from forming which could encourage corrosion.

FIRE ROPE

Check the rope around the door and glass. If rope is becoming detached, replace with rope approved for this purpose.

Inspect the fireproof door seal where fitted, to ensure there is an effective seal around the door and re-fix it if loose using stove rope adhesive. If in poor condition it should be replaced.

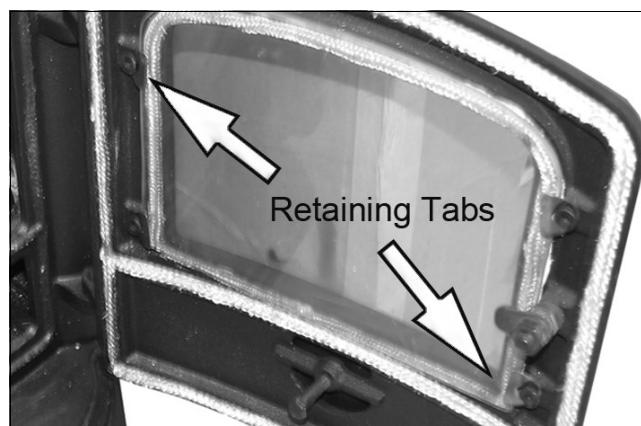


GLASS PANELS

Clean any glass panel when cool, avoiding abrasive substances which could scratch the glass and make subsequent cleaning more difficult. Wet logs against a heated glass, a badly aimed poker or heavy slamming of the door could crack the glass panel. The glass will not fracture with heat. Never replace any broken glass with glass NOT approved for use with stoves.

The window glass should remain clean during normal use but it can become blackened if the stove is being operated with either damp fuels or at a slow burn rate. The blackening may be dispersed by burning briefly at a much higher temperature, or it may be cleaned off using specialist glass cleaner.

In the event of the glass being broken, it can be removed by unscrewing the retaining tabs, taking care not to damage the fireproof rope seal. The replacement glass should be carefully placed against the seal and the retaining tabs retensioned. Take care to tension these evenly or there is a risk of breaking the new glass pane.



CHIMNEYS AND FLUE-WAYS

It is important that the chimney, flue-ways and any connecting flue pipe are swept regularly. This means at least once a year for smokeless fuels and at least twice a year for wood and other fuels.

Only wire-centred sweep's brushes fitted with a guide wheel should be used. If it is not possible to sweep all parts of the chimney through the stove, ensure there is adequate access to cleaning doors.

If the stove is fitted in place of an open fire, then the chimney should be swept one month after installation to clear any soot falls which may have occurred, due to the difference in combustion performance between the stove and the open fire.

The flue and chimney should be inspected for a build-up of deposits especially following prolonged periods without use. The entire chimney/flue should be swept

frequently from top to bottom by a registered chimney sweep to remove any build-up of soot etc, the frequency being dependant upon the usage and the fuels being burnt.

If the chimney is swept after a few weeks of regular use, the condition found will give an indication of the frequency of sweeping required. On an annual basis, the chimney is best swept just before the main winter burning season.

HETAS recommends that chimney sweeping is best carried out by an approved chimney sweep who will normally be a member of the National Association of Chimney Sweeps or the Guild of Master Sweeps, details of which can be found on the HETAS website, www.hetas.co.uk.

ACCESSORIES

Refer to the CLARKE website www.clarkeinternational.com for a full range of Flue Pipes & Cowls for use with this classic cast iron stove. See also the following accessories;

Fire Cement (1Kg tubs) Part No: 6910000

Ashvac 1200 Part No: 6471133

Paper Briquette Maker Part No: 1801617

Matt Black Stove Paint (500ml) Part No: 6910200

Stove Fan CSF4 (see other models) Part No: 6912215

Electric Log Splitters;

Logbuster H5 Part No 3402032

Logbuster Stand is also available Part No 3402045

See also Logbusters 4 & 6

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION



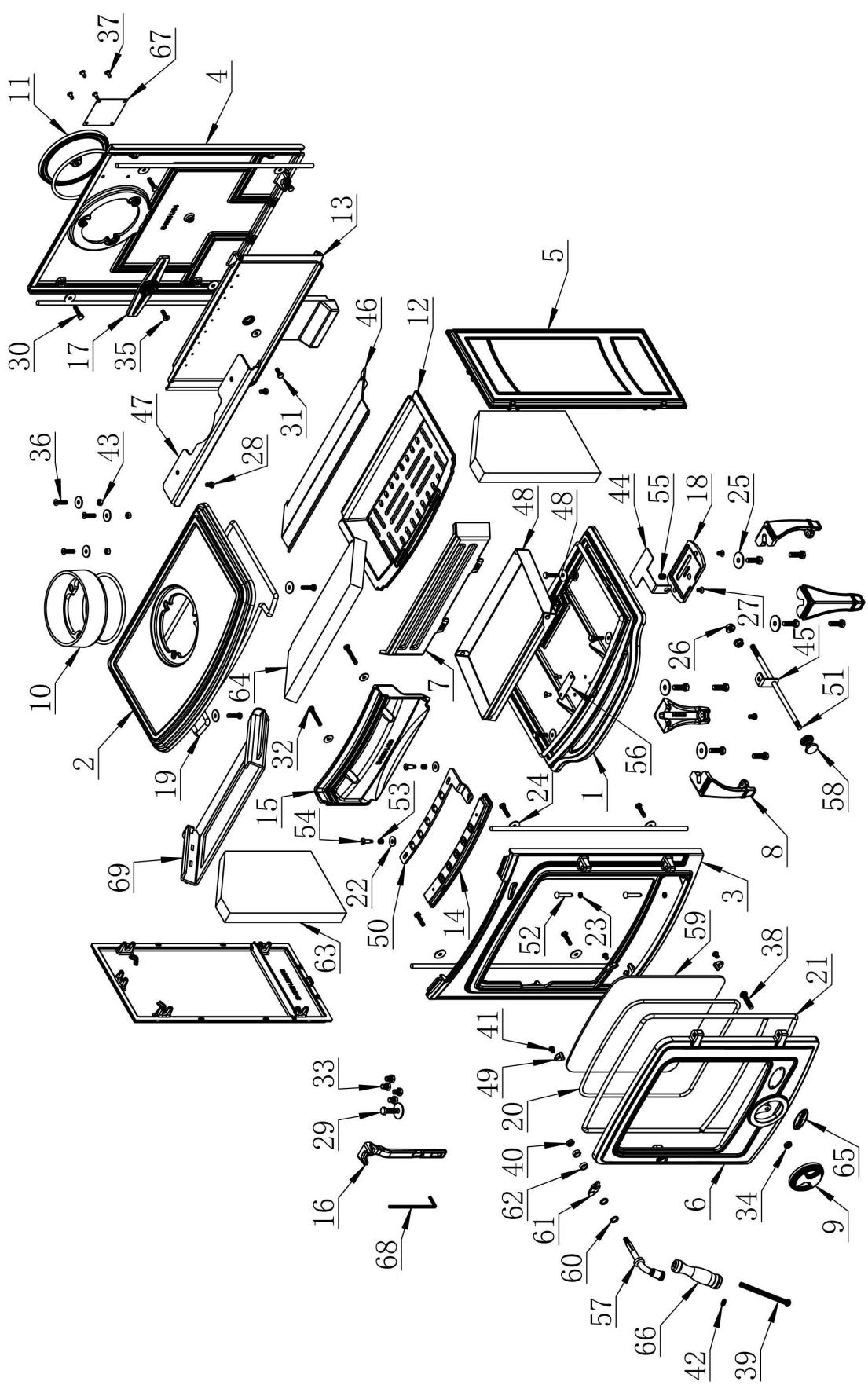
Recycle unwanted materials instead of disposing of them as waste. All unwanted accessories and packaging should be sorted and taken to a recycling centre for disposal in a manner which is compatible with the environment.

If disposing of this product or any damaged components, do not dispose of with general waste. Metal products should be taken to your local civic amenity site for recycling of metal products.

TROUBLESHOOTING

PROBLEM	CAUSE	SOLUTION
Fire difficult to start.	Wood green, too damp or poor quality.	Use recommended fuel.
Fire goes out.	Logs are too large.	When lighting, use small, dry kindling. To maintain the fire use split logs.
	Air starvation	Open air control.
	Insufficient draught.	Check that flue is not obstructed, sweep flue if necessary.
Fire burns too quickly.	Too much draught.	Ensure the air control is closed.
		Install a draught stabiliser. Consult your CLARKE dealer.
		Do not continuously burn small sticks, carpentry offcuts, plywood etc
Stove smokes when lighting up.	Flue duct is cold.	Burn paper and kindling wood to increase heat.
	Room is at negative air pressure to the outside.	In houses equipped with mechanical ventilation, open a window until the fire is well established.
Low heat output.	Incorrect fuels.	Use recommended fuels.
Smokes while burning	Draught is insufficient	Consult a chimney specialist. Check that flue is not obstructed. Sweep if necessary.
	Downdraught present.	Install an anti-downdraught cowl. Consult your dealer.
	Room is at negative pressure to outside.	In houses equipped with mechanical ventilation, an outside air intake must be installed in the chimney.
Smoke spillage when opening door.	Chimney not tall enough to be clear of roof line.	Increase height of chimney.
	Poor sealing of flue-pipe joints.	Re-connect flue or replace jointing material
	Flue is partially blocked with soot.	Arrange to have chimney swept.
	House too tightly sealed.	Ensure a fresh air supply is reaching the stove.

COMPONENT PARTS DIAGRAM



COMPONENT PARTS LIST

1	Base Panel
2	Top Panel
3	Frame
4	Back Panel
5	Left & Right Side Panels
6	Door
7	Fire Fence
8	Leg
9	Rotating Air Vent
10	Collar
11	Collar Cover Plate
12	Grate
13	Rear Fire Brick
14	Air Wash Bottom Plate
15	Air Wash Damper
16	Ashpan Handle
17	Blank Retaining Bar
18	Bottom Air Inlet Damper
19	Fire Rope
20	Fire Rope
21	Fire Rope
22	Washer
23	Washer
24	Washer
25	Washer
26	Nut
27	Screw
28	Screw
29	Screw
30	Screw
31	Screw
32	Screw
33	Screw
34	Nut
35	Screw

36	Screw
37	Screw
38	Screw
39	Screw
40	Nut
41	Screw
42	Washer
43	Nut
44	Bottom Air Inlet Plate
45	Fixing Plate
46	Steel Baffle Plate 1
47	Steel Baffle Plate 2
48	Ashpan
49	Glass Clips
50	Air Wash Plate
51	Bottom Air Inlet Rod
52	Pin
53	Spring
54	Screw
55	Spring
56	Serial Number Plate
57	Door Handle Part
58	Stainless Steel Knob
59	Door Glass
60	Washer
61	Door Handle Catch
62	Roller
63	Left & Right Sided Fire Bricks
64	Vermiculite Baffle
65	Logo
66	Door Handle
67	Data Plate
68	Spanner
69	Baffle Frame

DECLARATIONS OF PERFORMANCE



DECLARATION OF PERFORMANCE

This is an important document and should be retained.

Manufacturer: Clarke International Ltd, Hemnall Street, Epping, Essex, CM16 4LG, United Kingdom **Notified Body:** SGS Nederland B.V. (ID Number: 0608)

System(s) of AVCP: System 3 **Report/Certificate:** EZKA/2018-05/00004-3

Declared Performance & Essential Characteristics

Harmonised Standard: EN 13240:2001+A2:2004

Fuel	Fire Safety	Electrical Safety	Energy Efficiency (%)	Thermal Output (kW)	Maximum Water Pressure	Flue Retention	Emissions at 13% O ₂ vol%				Temperature (°C)								Min Distance (mm) to Combustibles			
							mg/Nm ³				Front Floor (225mm)				Front Floor (400mm)				Front Floor (1100mm)			
							Carbon Monoxide	Nitrogen Oxide	Organic Gas Compounds	Particulate Matter	Front Floor	Front Floor	Front Floor	Back	Sides	Floor	Underneath	Handle	Primary Air Control	Secondary Air Control	Flue Gas	
Wood	Pass	N/A	80.1	4.9	N/A	Pass	0.08	94	96	15	NPD	NPD	NPD	NPD	NPD	NPD	NPD	NPD	NPD	263	1000	Front
Smokeless			80.8	3.7	N/A		0.16	147	79	20	NPD	NPD	NPD	NPD	NPD	NPD	NPD	NPD	NPD	231	NPD*	Back
Fir Wood			NPD	NPD	N/A		NPD	NPD	NPD	NPD	NPD	79.7	71.7	NPD	70.7	127+	NPD	NPD	NPD	NPD	800	Sides

N/A = fuel or feature type not supported, NPD = no performance determined, * = use with non-combustible wall

The performance of the product(s) is in conformity with the set of declared performance(s). This declaration is issued, in accordance with legislation (EU) 305/2011, under the sole responsibility of the manufacturer.

The UKCA mark was first applied in: 2023

Model Number: CHESTERFORD

Date of Issue:

21/11/2025

Intended Use(s): Residential space heater, without hot water supply

Signed:

J.A Clarke

Serial/Batch Number: Refer to product/packaging label

Page 1 of 1



DECLARATION OF PERFORMANCE

This is an important document and should be retained.

Manufacturer: Clarke International Ltd, Fitzwilliam Hall, Fitzwilliam Place, Dublin 2, Republic of Ireland **Notified Body:** SGS Nederland B.V. (ID Number: 0608)

System(s) of AVCP: System 3 **Report/Certificate:** EZKA/2018-05/00004-3

Declared Performance & Essential Characteristics

Harmonised Standard: EN 13240:2001+A2:2004

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Wood	Pass	N/A	80.1	4.9	N/A	Pass	0.08	94	96	15	NPD	NPD	NPD	NPD	NPD	NPD	NPD	NPD	NPD	263	1000	Front
Smokeless			80.8	3.7	N/A		0.16	147	79	20	NPD	NPD	NPD	NPD	NPD	NPD	NPD	NPD	NPD	231	NPD*	Back
Fir Wood			NPD	NPD	N/A		NPD	NPD	NPD	NPD	NPD	79.7	71.7	NPD	70.7	127+	NPD	NPD	NPD	NPD	800	Sides

N/A = fuel or feature type not supported, NPD = no performance determined, * = use with non-combustible wall

The performance of the product(s) is in conformity with the set of declared performance(s). This declaration is issued, in accordance with legislation (EU) 305/2011, under the sole responsibility of the manufacturer.

The CE mark was first applied in: 2019

Model Number: CHESTERFORD

Date of Issue:

21/11/2025

Intended Use(s): Residential space heater, without hot water supply

Signed:

J.A Clarke

Serial/Batch Number: Refer to product/packaging label

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DECLARATION OF CONFORMITY - GLOVE



DECLARATION OF CONFORMITY

This is an important document and should be retained.

We hereby declare that this product(s) complies with the following legislation: The following standards have been applied to the product(s):

2016/425

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) Regulation

EN ISO 21420:2020, EN 407:2020

The technical documentation required to demonstrate that the product(s) meet(s) the requirement(s) of the aforementioned legislation has been compiled and is available for inspection by the relevant enforcement authorities.

The UKCA mark was first applied in: 2025

Manufacturer:	Clarke International Ltd, Hemnall Street, Epping, Essex, CM16 4LG, United Kingdom	Notified Body:	CTC (ID Number: 0075) 4, rue Hermann Frenkel, 69367 Lyon, CEDEX 07, France
Product Description:	Glove	PPE Certificate Number:	0075/3191/162/07/22/1437 EXT 01/07/22
Model Number(s):	9052	PPE Assessment Category:	II
Serial/Batch Number:	Refer to product/packaging label	PPE Assessment Module(s):	B & C
Date of Issue:	21/11/2025	Signed:	 J.A Clarke Director

9052 UKCA Clarke DOC 112125

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DECLARATION OF CONFORMITY

This is an important document and should be retained.

We hereby declare that this product(s) complies with the following legislation: The following standards have been applied to the product(s):

2016/425

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) Regulation

EN ISO 21420:2020, EN 407:2020

The technical documentation required to demonstrate that the product(s) meet(s) the requirement(s) of the aforementioned legislation has been compiled and is available for inspection by the relevant enforcement authorities.

The CE mark was first applied in: 2025

Manufacturer:	Clarke International Ltd, Fitzwilliam Hall, Fitzwilliam Place, Dublin 2, Republic of Ireland	Notified Body:	CTC (ID Number: 0075) 4, rue Hermann Frenkel, 69367 Lyon, CEDEX 07, France
Product Description:	Glove	PPE Certificate Number:	0075/3191/162/07/22/1437 EXT 01/07/22
Model Number(s):	9052	PPE Assessment Category:	II
Serial/Batch Number:	Refer to product/packaging label	PPE Assessment Module(s):	B & C
Date of Issue:	21/11/2025	Signed:	 J.A Clarke Director

9052 CE Clarke DOC 112125

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