EXCEPTIONAL FIRES & BUILT IN BARBECUES

WOOD AND COAL CONVECTOR FIRE

Installation and Operating Instructions

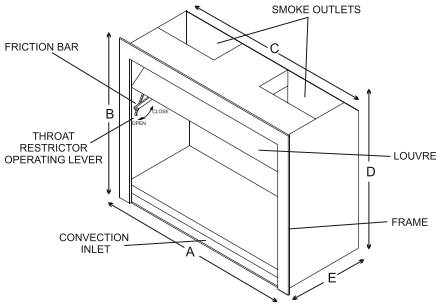
Please leave these instructions with the customer

December 2008

Contents

Page

USERS INSTRUCTIONS



DIMENSIONS		STANDARD		UNIVERSAL			LOW			EXTRA		
MODEL		**16**	**18**	**500**	**600**	**700**	**500**	**600**	**700**	**700**	**850**	**1050**
FRAME												
WIDTH	A mm	453	503	600	700	800	600	700	800	800	950	1150
	ins	17 5/8	19 5/8	23 5/8	27 1/2	31 1/2	23 5/8	27 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	37 1/2	45 1/2
HEIGHT	B mm	576	576	650	650	650	550	550	550	700	750	800
	ins	22 5/8	22 5/8	25 5/8	25 5/8	25 5/8	21 5/8	21 5/8	21 5/8	27 1/2	29 1/2	31 1/2
FIREBOX												
WIDTH	C mm	398	448	550	650	750	550	650	750	750	900	1100
	ins	15 5/8	17 5/8	21 5/8	25 5/8	29 1/2	21 5/8	25 5/8	29 1/2	29 1/2	35 1/2	43 3/8
HEIGHT	D mm	549	549	630	630	630	530	530	530	680	730	780
	ins	21 5/8	21 5/8	24 3/4	24 3/4	24 3/4	20 7/8	20 7/8	20 7/8	26 3/4	28 3/4	30 3/4
DEPTH	E mm	350	350	355	355	355	355	355	355	405	455	505
	ins	13 3/4	13 3/4	14	14	14	14	14	14	16	18	20
OPENING REQUIRED												
WIDTH	mm	407	457	580	680	780	580	680	780	780	930	1130
	Ins	16	18	22 7/8	26 3/4	30 3/4	22 7/8	26 3/4	30 3/4	30 3/4	36 5/8	44 1/2
HEIGHT	mm	559	559	635	635	635	535	535	535	685	735	785
	ins	22	22	25	25	25	21	21	21	27	29	31
DEPTH	mm	356	356	365	365	365	365	365	365	415	465	515
	ins	14	14	14 3/8	14 3/8	14 3/8	14 3/8	14 3/8	14 3/8	16 3/8	18 3/8	20 3/8
WEIGHT	Kg	37	45	53	59	68	53	59	68	76	99	133
OUTPUTS / EFFICIENCY / TEMPERATURES WOOD TRAY with WOOD												
ROOM SIZE HEATED	M^3	57	70	130	150	170	70	130	150	175	200	250
HEAT OUTPUT TO ROOM WOOD (Tested to BS3250)	KW	2.9	3.6	6.5	7.5	8.5	5.0	6.5	7.5	9.5	14.9	17
TOTAL NOMINAL HEAT OUTPUT WOOD WHEN TESTED TO EN13229: 2001	kW	5.5	8.5	15	20	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
NET EFFICIENCY WOOD TO EN13229: 2001	%	49.7	≥46.7	≥46.7	46.7	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
FLUE GAS TEMPERATURE TO EN13229: 2001	°C	187	<380	<380	380	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
FLUE GAS MASS FLOW TO EN13229: 2001	gs^{-1}	28.9	X	X	61.9	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
MEAN CO2 IN FLUE GAS TO EN13229: 2001	%	2.42	X	X	5.12	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
MEAN CO @ 13% O2 TO EN13229: 2001	%	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.17	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

DIMENSIONS		STANDARD		UNIVERSAL			LOW			EXTRA		
MODEL		**16**	**18**	**500**	**600**	**700**	**500**	**600**	**700**	**700**	**850**	**1050**
OUTPUTS / EFFICIENCY TEMPERATURES BASKET with SMOKELESS FUEL												
HEAT OUTPUT TO ROOM SMOKELESS FUEL (Tested to BS3250)	kW	2.9	3.2	5.1	5.8	6.6	4.0	5.1	5.8	6.7	10.1	12
TOTAL NOMINAL HEAT OUTPUT SMOKELESS FUEL WHEN TESTED TO EN13229: 2001	kW	5.9	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
NET EFFICIENCY SMOKELESS FUEL TO EN13229: 2001	%	52.3	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
FLUE GAS TEMPERATURE TO EN13229: 2001	°C	210	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
FLUE GAS MASS FLOW TO EN13229: 2001	gs^{-1}	23.8	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
MEAN CO2 IN FLUE GAS TO EN13229: 2001	%	2.73	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
MEAN CO @ 13% O2 TO EN13229: 2001	%	0.51	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
OUTPUTS / EFFICIENCY TEMPERATURES BASKET with WOOD												
TOTAL NOMINAL HEAT OUTPUT WOOD WHEN TESTED TO EN13229: 2001	kW	18	X	X	23.4	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
NET EFFICIENCY WOOD TO EN13229: 2001	%	52.6	X	X	40.3	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
FLUE GAS TEMPERATURE TO EN13229: 2001	°C	400	X	X	375	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
FLUE GAS MASS FLOW TO EN13229: 2001	gs^{-1}	37.5	X	X	83.8	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
MEAN CO2 IN FLUE GAS TO EN13229: 2001	%	6.15	X	X	4.15	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
MEAN CO @ 13% O2 TO EN13229: 2001	%	0.19	X	X	0.18	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
RECOMMENDED FLUE												
SQUARE	mm (int.)	185	185	185	185	200	185	185	185	200	250	300
	ins (int.)	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	8	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	8	10	12
ROUND	mm (int.)	180	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	225	250	300
	ins (int.)	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	10	12
MINIMUM FLUE												
MINIMUM FLUE ROUND	mm (int.)	155	180	180	190	200	180	185	190	225	250	300
	in (int.)	6	7	7	7 1/2	8	7	7 1/4	7 1/2	9	10	12
MINIMUM FLUE AREA	cm^2	190	250	250	285	315	250	267	285	366	507	730
	in^2	30	38	38	44	50	38	42	44	57	79	113
MINIMUM FLUE DRAUGHT	Pa	10	10	10	10	X	10	10	X	X	X	X
CHIMNEY HEIGHT												
ABOVE FIRE	M	4.6	4.6	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	6.0	7.2
	ft	15	15	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	20	24
AIR SUPPLY												
	cm^2	170	170	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	350	500
	in^2	26	26	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	55	78

Installation Instructions

Introduction

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY BEFORE STARTING THE INSTALLATION. CLOSE ATTENTION TO THE DETAILS OF INSTALLATION WILL ENABLE YOU TO GET THE BEST RESULTS FROM YOUR FIRE.

NOTE: THESE INSTRUCTIONS SHOULD BE RETAINED FOR FUTURE REFERENCE.

There are three essential requirements for a successful installation.

A. The fire must be correctly fitted into the recess and surround.

B. The chimney must be of correct dimensions, be suitable for use with open fires and be terminated clear of any possible wind effects.

C. There must be an adequate air supply of air into the room.

Dimensions

The table of installation data on pages 1 & 2 contains all the dimensional information necessary to allow the installation to be properly planned.

Regulations

In the United Kingdom the installation must be in accordance with:-

- The Building Regulations issued by the Department of the Environment or the Building Standards (Scotland) (Consolidation) Regulations issued by the Scottish Development Department.
- All relevant codes of practice and relevant parts of any local regulations, including those referring to National and European standards.

In your own interest and for safety, in the United Kingdom, it is the law that all solid fuel appliances are installed by competent persons. The Heating Equipment Testing and Approval Scheme (HETAS) require its members to work to recognised standards.

In other countries the installation must also conform to the national and local regulations in force. This may include only the use of permitted fuels in some countries.

Important Points to Note Before Starting Installation

Flue Outlets

Flow from the outlets must be totally free from any obstruction.

Convection Inlet

This must never be restricted. The fire can be fitted on a small plinth for aesthetic reasons also this will help prevent the ingestion of any ash from the hearth into the air inlet.

Smoke Gathering

The smoke from the two outlets must be gathered in as smooth a manner as is possible into the flue, which is to serve the fire. Steps caused by lintels etc. that can cause eddies in the smokeway, should be chamfered away, or, if space allows, filleted over to form smooth profiles.

Paint

The frame of the fire may require to be painted after installation to freshen the 'keeper' coat with which the fire is supplied. It is strongly recommended that the shot blast finish on the frame etc. is protected from cement and plaster splashes during installation, as these are difficult to remove from the textured surfaces.

Fire Surrounds

Some fire surrounds require the fire to be set forward from the chimney breast or to be raised for aesthetic reasons. Ensure that these requirements are taken into account when positioning the fire.

Installation Requirements

The minimum height of any flue must be 4.6m measured from the top of the firebox for the 16" and 18" standard fires. As the fire size opening becomes larger then the height will increase. Please see the installation data table on pages 1 & 2.

The flue must not be used for any other appliance or application.

If a Jetmaster gas conversion kit is ever fitted in the firebox the damper or throat restrictor should be removed. If removal is not possible, it must be permanently secured in the open position. This must be in line with the Gas safety (Installation & Use) Regulations.

Any under floor vents or openings **within** the builders opening should be sealed off.

The surface of the hearth and fireplace floor must be sufficiently flat to ensure that a good seal with the firebox can be made. Any excessive unevenness (uneven tiles, stone, etc.) should be rectified.

The front face of the fireplace should be reasonably flat over the area covered by the firebox top and side flange seals to ensure good sealing. These faces should be made good if necessary.

The appliance must not stand on combustible materials or carpets.

Unpacking

The Convector fire and the following components are packed in several cartons. Take care when unpacking the fire to avoid accidental damage.

Ensure that all the listed items are present before commencing installation.

- Firebox.
- Poker
- Insulation
- Installation & Operating Instructions.
- Damper spanner
- Guarantee card
- Firescreen

Either:-

A - Wood Tray and Log Retainer

B – Basket Grate and Ashpan

Chimneys

New chimneys may be constructed using chimney blocks, insulated tubular sections or clay liners within brick or stone. Weather the chimney is old or is newly built, its dimensions must be adequate to support the size of fire to be installed. The larger the fire, the greater the size of flue and the taller the chimney required. When specifying flue liners, ensure that the important **internal** dimensions are stated. Some fires may operate successfully on flues smaller than the recommended sizes, but this is normally only the case when the flue height is significantly greater than the minimum recommended. No data is available for this calculation.

Use of Existing Chimneys

These must be swept and inspected for dimensions and soundness before starting to install the fire.

New Chimney Breasts

Where a new chimney breast is to be built, the Jetmaster flue gather and adapter may be used in achieving connection to the flue. The components are available for Universal, Low and Extra Units

Dimensions

See the installation data table on pages 1 & 2 for recommended flue size and minimum chimney height.

Soundness of Flue

The flue must be sound and free from cracks and obstructions. New flues must be lined.

All flues should be swept clean prior to installation and inspected for soundness and freedom from blockages.

Soot Doors

The Fires are provided with removable throat restrictors to facilitate chimney sweeping and for the removal of soot from the top of the unit. However, the provision of a soot door into the flue will make sweeping easier.

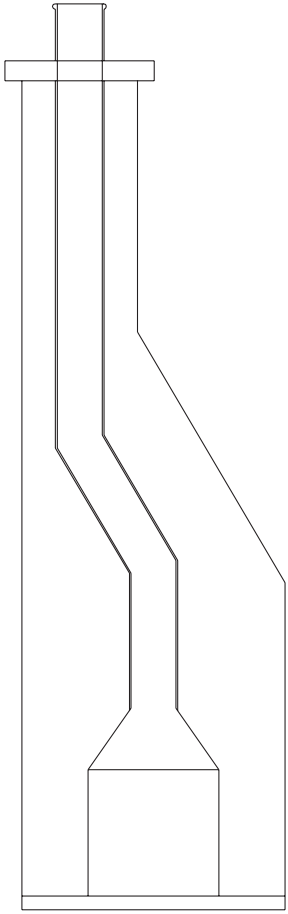
In inglenooks where register plates are fitted, a soot door should be provided in the register for cleaning out soot falls above this level. On outside walls, an external soot door can be fitted so the chimney can be swept from the outside. The throat restrictor flap can then be closed during sweeping and the soot removed by vacuum (from above).

Termination

The top of the flue should be well clear of turbulence and downdraught and preferably higher than any overshadowing building or tree within 15m. Building regulations stipulate minimum clearance above windows and ventilation openings. Pots should be simple, open topped and with the **same** internal diameter as the flue. Unconventional pots or terminals must be so designed that will operate satisfactorily in all wind directions. Take steps to prevent birds nesting in the terminal.

Bends

The ideal flue is straight and vertical. New chimneys must not deviate more than 45º from the vertical, but it is desirable that the deviations do not exceed 30º. Bends greater than 30º are not allowed in pre-fabricated metal chimneys. In older chimneys bends exceeding 45º may be found and will degrade flue performance, particularly by allowing soot deposits to accumulate in the angles. In new flues it is essential to check that no builders material has been left in the bends.



Flue Gathers

All fires need some type of gather to channel the smoke to the base of the flue. If there is no existing gather then one needs to be provided. Gathers may be constructed from bricks, blocks etc or can be a proprietary cast gather or fire chest. Alternatively the Jetmaster gather may be fitted. In nearly all cases where a gather needs to be fitted to an existing flue then the chimney breast will need to be cut into.

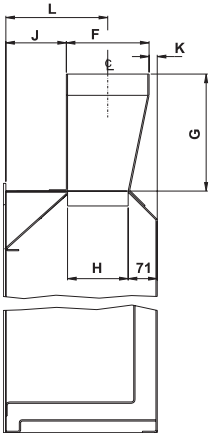
The Jetmaster fire is not a structural unit, although very robust it is not designed to take the weight of the flue. Therefore a structural lintel will need to be provided for clay liners or the use of a fire chest with built in gather lintel or in the case of pre fabricated stainless steel chimney the chimney manufactures recommended fixing brackets or method must be used.

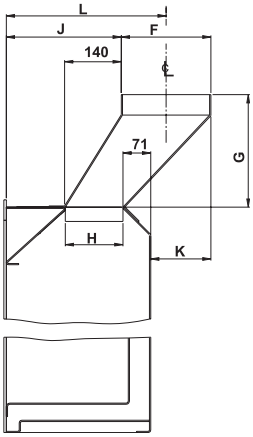
Installation Using an Existing Flue Gather

If the existing **masonry** gather is to be used to channel the smoke into the flue from the top of the fire, it must be smooth and in good condition. The flue dimensions must be reached at least 200mm above the top of the fire, where the flue exit is central, and at least 500mm above the fire where the flue exit is to one side. The shoulders of the gather should not be at an angle of more than 45º from vertical.

Installation Using the Jetmaster Flue Gather and Adaptors

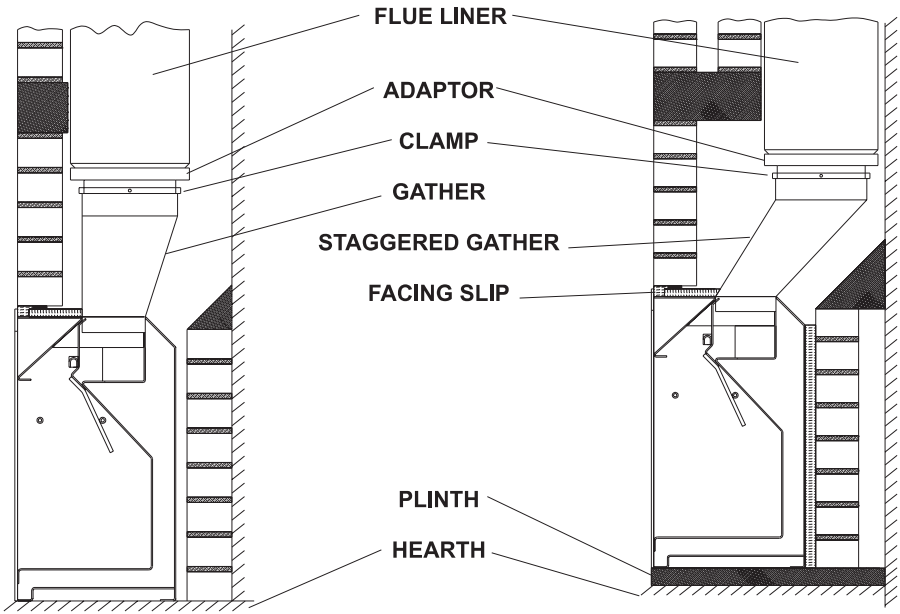
The Jetmaster Flue Gather and adaptor is a convenient way of achieving the efficient transfer of smoke from the fire unit to the flue. It may be used bolted onto the firebox and the assembly slid under the flue as shown in the diagram below. The use of a small plinth as shown in the right hand example is recommended, as this minimises any ingestion of dust into the convected air.





FIRE	Dim. F	Dim. G	Dim. H	Dim. J	Dim. K	Dim.L
Universal/Low 500	215	250	140	144	0	251.5
Universal/Low 600	215	275	140	144	0	251.5
Universal/Low 700	215	325	140	144	0	251.5
Extra 700	215	325	178	156	34	263.5
Extra 850	265	380	219	165	25	297.5
Extra 1050	315	455	259	175	15	332.5

FIRE	Dim. F	Dim. G	Dim. H	Dim. J	Dim. K	Dim.L
Universal/Low 500	215	250	140	284	144	391.5
Universal/Low 600	215	275	140	284	144	391.5
Universal/Low 700	215	325	140	284	144	391.5
Extra 700	215	325	178	296	106	403.5
Extra 850	265	380	219	305	115	437.5
Extra 1050	315	455	259	315	125	472.5



The flue gather is not designed to support the chimney or its liners.

Normally the gather would be used in conjunction with one of the adapters, which are available in several forms.

Type A - Forms a receptacle for the spigot of a standard size flue liner 200mm square.

Type B - Accepts the 225mm circular liner.

Type C - Is sized for nominal 200mm diameter vitreous or stainless steel flue pipe and for 200mm double skinned flexible stainless steel flue liners.

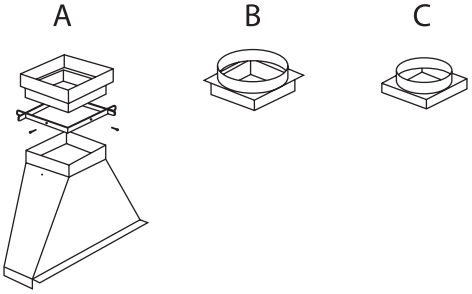
Type D - *Is sized for export*

Type E - *Accepts the 175mm circular liner.*

Type F - *Accepts the 200mm circular liner.*

When raised into position below the flue liner, the adapter may be supported by drilling and screw fixing, or by use of the special adapter clamp. The adaptor has 25mm of vertical movement to take up small variations in height.

Large adapters of similar design are available for E850 and E1050 fires. These are based upon 250mm and 300mm internal flue dimensions.



Hearths and Fire Surrounds

The floor or recess on which the fire stands shall have adequate load bearing capacity. Particular attention shall be paid to existing constructions.

New hearths, fireplaces recesses and chimneys should be constructed to conform to Building Regulations Part J.

Hearths, or plinths constructed to support the fire above the hearth, must be horizontal. Some fire surrounds will require the fire to be set above hearth level, or forward of the chimney breast. The Jetmaster decorative contemporary frame requires sufficient clearance around the firebox to allow for the frame to fit flush with the fireplace surround. Take this into account when forming the recess and front finished face of the fireplace for the fire.

Protection of Heat and Shelves. (Not tested under conditions of EN13229)

As on all heat producing appliances the use of flammable wall coverings directly above or to the sides of the fire may lead to a fire hazard. Please bear this in mind when installing the appliance or decorating.

If in doubt always consult the building regulations regarding the proximity of combustible materials.

The minimum height from the top surface of the frame of the fire to the underside of any shelf shall be as follows.

For a shelf depth of 100mm (4”) from wall – Minimum height = 300mm (12”)

For shelves of a greater depth add 50mm (2”) to the shelf height for every 25mm (1”) increase in shelf depth.

These are Jetmaster estimated distances, in certain cases further protection may be required to guard against heat on combustible materials, such as increasing the shelf height or shielding with a non combustible material.

This is because of the variability of the heat produced from a solid fuel fire. It is dependent on the quantity of fuel used and the refuelling frequency. A comparable gas or electric fire has a known fixed input and thus a fixed output.

Air Supply

All fires require a supply of air to support combustion and to allow the chimney to draw correctly. **Air starvation will result in poor flue draw and smokiness in the room**. All installations will require a permanent dedicated air supply for the fire. Newly constructed houses, especially those using double-glazing and employing modern draught control techniques, will need careful planning of air entry. The size of air supply duct or ducts recommended for each fire is shown in the **installation data table pages 1 & 2**.

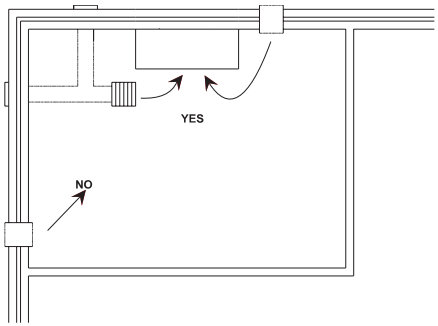
The building regulations Part J and L must be taken into account when providing ventilation for the fire.

Extractors or fans when operated in the same room or adjoining room of the fire may cause problems.

If there is a fan or extractor fitted in the property then allowance for additional air may be required.

See commissioning section.

If there is more than one appliance in the property then each appliance must be supplied with adequate combustion air and ventilation so that all the appliances can operate simultaneously.



Bring air in to the room close to the fire. The ideal position is just to the sides of the fireplace opening as shown. It can be split and brought up in two positions if required, one each side of the fireplace opening.

DO NOT set a ventilation grille in the hearth immediately in front of the fire. The cold air entering the room will form a cold 'curtain' in front of the fire and may destroy the convection of warm air around the room.

DO NOT place an air supply inlet across the room from the fire. The draught of cold air crossing the room will scour the room of warm air and the overall heating effect of the fire will be reduced.

DO NOT set a ventilation grille in a position where they may become liable to blockage.

Where possible, draw air from two walls at right angles and duct to a mixing chamber beneath the floor before it enters the room. This will reduce the influence of strong winds on the supply of air. Where an existing floor is solid, vents may have to be provided through the walls in a manner, which achieves conditions as close as possible to the above, perhaps, by the use of ducting or of false skirting.

Where there is a suspended floor over a well ventilated under floor space, it may be sufficient just to set ventilation openings through the floorboards adjacent to the chimney breast. Older houses with the possibility of draughts entering around doors and windows will still profit from the provision of a separate air supply as, properly placed, this will stop or reduce cold draughts.

When bringing in the air supply consideration should be given to any regulations that would effect the position of any ducting or ventilation grilles.

Fitting the Firebox

Preparation For Fitting

If installing the fire in an existing fireplace, first remove all loose material from the recess and measure the opening and recess to ensure that the Jetmaster fire will fit. The opening must be high enough to allow the fire, and the flue gather if used, to be put into position, and must be sufficiently wide to permit the fire and its insulation to pass through. The recess must be large enough to provide a clearance of 20 - 40mm (¾" - 1½") around the sides and back of the fire. Cut away or build up to achieve the desired dimensions. Alternative methods of creating the required recess size are shown in the diagram below.

Where the recess is to be newly built, form the recess to give a clearance around the sides and back of the fire of 20 - 40mm (¾" - 1½") to accommodate the insulation.

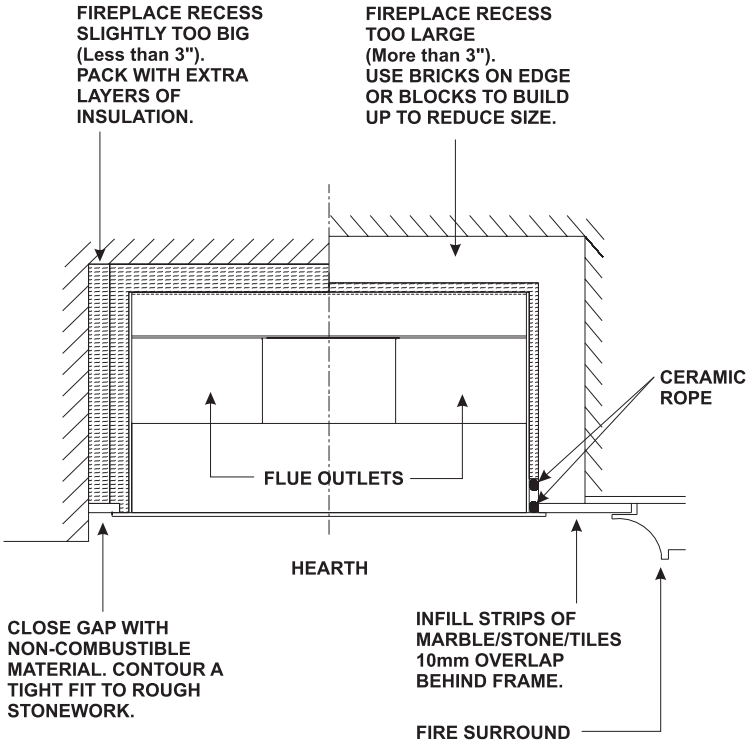
For details of opening sizes required. See table on pages 1 & 2.

Where the sides or back of the recess have to be built up, and the masonry flue gather of the chimney is to be used, build up to the height of the fire only and then top with a sloping fillet of mortar to deflect any soot fall into the top of the fire.

Check that the hearth, or new plinth where this is constructed, is horizontal.

Check that the two flue outlets on top of the fire will not be restricted.

The fire surround should be flat around the sealing area of the fire. The hearth and fireplace opening must be flat and at the same level.



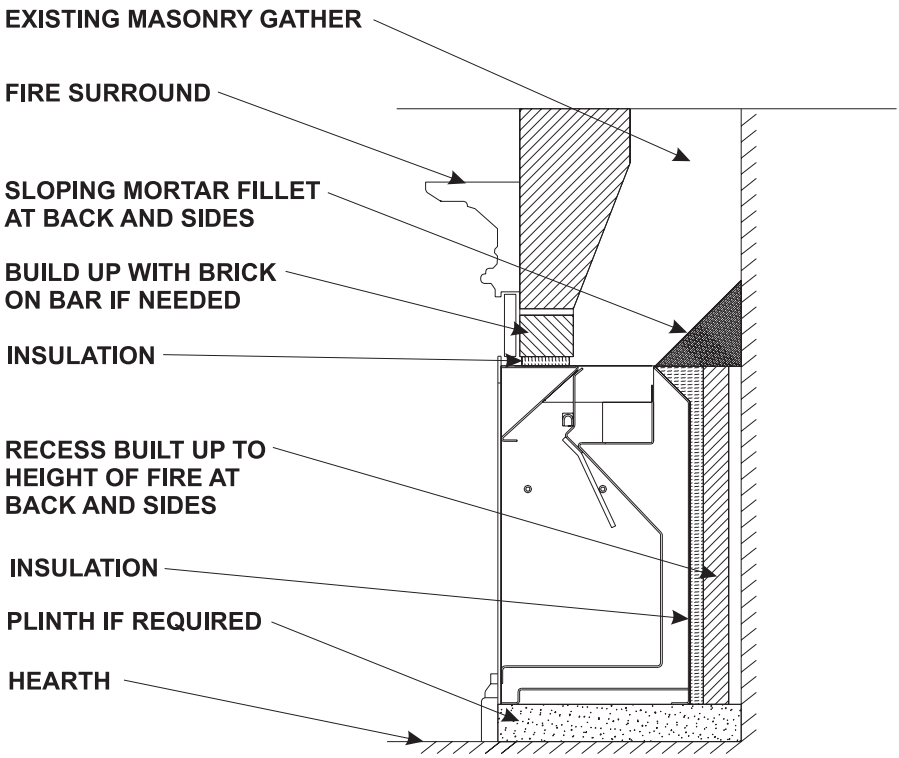
Fitting The Firebox Without A Jetmaster Gather

Place the fire in front of the prepared opening. Wrap the sides and back of the fire with the insulation and hold this in place with tape.

Slide the fire into position in the prepared recess, taking care not to snag the insulation on the sides of the opening.

Where the opening is significantly higher than the fire, the space may be filled by brickwork. Place a layer of insulation beneath the bricks to provide an expansion joint on top of the fire. If more than three or four courses of brick are needed, these should be supported on a lintel or steel bar between the jambs.

A tight and effective seal must be made all round the front of the firebox. Where slate or marble slips are used, these should be placed behind the frame to form a sliding contact and thus allow for the expansion of the fire. Do not allow slips, marble, plaster or brickwork etc to abut the edge of the frame or to have direct contact with the firebox as expansion of the fire may cause them to crack. Use a strip of insulation as an expansion joint where necessary. The box can be sealed to the opening using the insulation supplied, or similar material in either position shown in the diagram below. A way of achieving this is to cut off a strip of the insulation supplied and double it over until the required thickness is achieved to form an effective seal. An alternative way is to use a proprietary ceramic rope seal of the correct size. If the front of the fire is not sealed, air can leak into the flue and chimney performance will be impaired. The object is to form a dry seal that will stay flexible moving with the box as it expands and contracts, yet still keep the firebox sealed to the fireplace opening.



Fitting The Firebox <u>With</u> A Jetmaster Gather

The fitting of the firebox with the Jetmaster gather is similar to that when fitting with a concrete gather. However, the recess must be high enough to allow the fire, and the Jetmaster gather to be slid into position. This will involve breaking into the front of the chimney breast.

Place the fire with the gather attached in front of the prepared opening. Wrap the sides and back of the fire/gather with the insulation and hold this in place with tape.

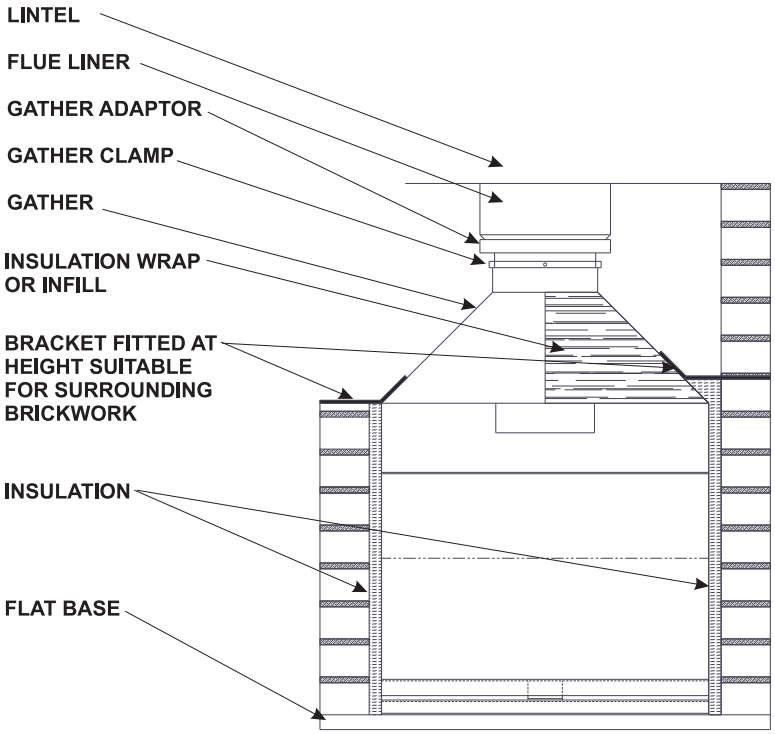
Slide the fire/gather into position in the prepared recess, taking care not to snag the insulation on the sides of the opening. Once in situ then the adaptor can be joined to the flue. See section:- Installation Using The Jetmaster Flue Gather And Adaptors. The front of the chimney-breast can then be infilled and the cavity around the gather may be wrapped with flexible insulation or back filled with vermiculite cement. Use strips of insulation as expansion joints where necessary.

A tight and effective seal must be made all round the front of the firebox. The box can be sealed using the insulation supplied, in a similar manner to that Without a Jetmaster Gather. If the front of the fire is not sealed, air could leak into the flue and chimney performance will be impaired. The object is to form a dry seal that will stay flexible moving with the box as it expands and contracts, yet still keep the firebox sealed. It will also help against the possibility of curing paint fumes escaping into the room.

An alternative use for the Jetmaster gather is to form a permanently fixed shuttering, supported by masonry piers. Gather support brackets may be made and fixed to the sloping sides of the gather at a height suitable for the piers. The cavity above the gather may be wrapped with flexible insulation or back filled with vermiculite cement.

The fire may then be slid beneath the gather and sealed in a similar manner to that without a Jetmaster Gather.

It is essential that the system be sealed at each joint so that the only air, which can reach the flue, is that which enters through the front of the fire. Once the sealing has been carried out, the chimney breast may be infilled with block work. The firebox, using an expansion joint or resilient insulation, may support three or four courses of brick but any greater quantity should be supported on a lintel or steel bar between the jambs.



Some fires, when installed on very smooth surfaces have a tendency to creep forward after a period of use. If this happens it can degrade the sealing arrangements and impair the flue draw.

To prevent this a pair of pins, say 5mm in diameter may be sunk into the hearth and left to protrude by 3mm. A matching pair of holes drilled into the base of the convection air inlet will enable the fire to be pushed back and engaged over the pre-fitted pins.

Fitting the Wood Tray and Log Retainer

Slide the wood tray into the firebox. The wood tray should be fitted with the centre leg towards the rear of the firebox. Once in position the log retainer can be attached to the front of the wood tray. The clips on the rear of the retainer should clip over the front of the tray and the lugs at each end of the retainer will locate behind the firebox frame each side.

Fitting the Basket Grate

The basket can be slide into the firebox centrally. It should be pushed back to the rear of the firebox and then pulled foreword slightly by a few millimetres to allow a small air space between the rear of the basket and the inside back of the firebox. Fit the bottom grid into the basket and slide the ashpan under the basket.

Hole - In - The - Wall Installations

When fitting as a hole in the wall fire the following should be taken into account.

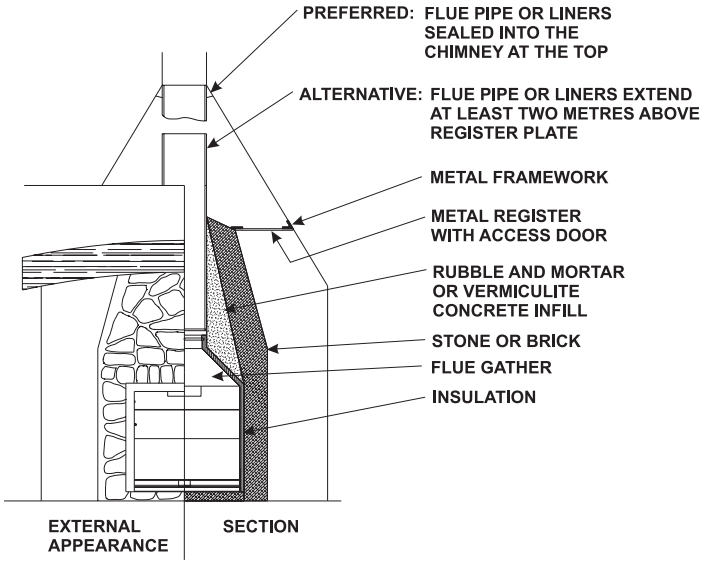
Installations without overhead mantle may be subject to hot air staining above the fire in the same manner as a wall above a radiator.

If fitting the Jetmaster contemporary decorative frame then sufficient clearance should be allowed around the outside of the fire for the frame to fit flat to the wall. The distance from the top of the hearth to the underside of the firebox should be 95mm minimum.

Any hole in the wall installation will still require a hearth to be fitted.

Inglenook Installations

The fire should be set within a brick or stone recess, built within the inglenook and extending at least to the height of the top of the flue gather. For the best possible results, the flue connection from the top of the fire to the chimney should be made with flue liners or flue pipe sealed in to the existing chimney where it narrows. The inglenook above the lintel should then be sealed with a non-combustible register, or ceiling, to prevent heat loss into this space.

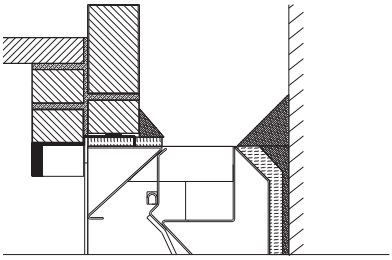


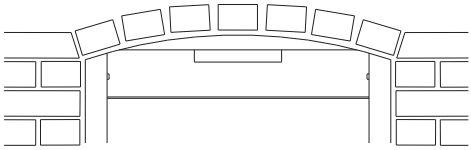
Where direct connection of the flue from fire to chimney cannot be achieved, the flue liners or flue pipe should be taken up as high as possible within the narrowing inglenook chimney, to extend at least 2 metres (6 ft 6 in) above the register plate level. In this case the register plate should be made of steel or aluminium and a removable section should be incorporated, of adequate size to allow access for inspection and cleaning. The register must be air tight and sealed around the edges, the flue connection passing through it and the inspection access cover. The register should be supported on a framework of steel or aluminium.

Flue liners or flue pipe used must be of the correct size for the fire and must be suitable for use with open fires. Flue pipes of aluminium or asbestos may not be used, nor may flexible pipes of aluminium or single wall stainless steel.

The Arched Lintel

Secured to the top of the fire, the arch lintel extends 100mm (4”) in front of the frame to form an arched support for a brick or stone facing. It can be of particular use where a deep lintel supporting the chimney breast prevents the fire being set fully forward in the opening.



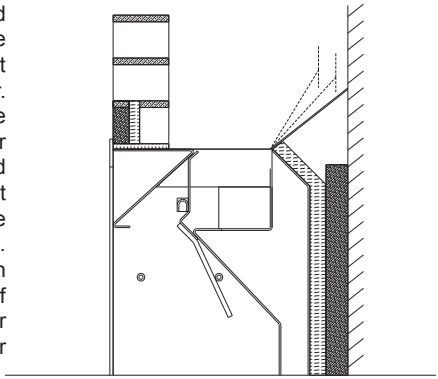


A resilient gasket, such as glass fibre, should be interposed between the fire structure and the lintel, and between lintel and facing material, to allow movement under varying temperature and to ensure that a seal is formed preventing air leakage into the flue if a gather is not used.

It is possible to use both an arched lintel and a Jetmaster steel flue gather.

Fillet Plate

Where the installation is to be carried out into an existing opening which is already gathered starting at a height not more than above 600mm above the top of the unit to be fitted, it is not necessary to utilise the Jetmaster gather. However, it is essential to create fillets just above the top of the fire to prevent any falling soot or debris from settling on top of the insulation and any infill blockwork. This is particularly important to the rear of series 5 Jetmaster fires that have the 70mm chamfer at the top of the firebox. There is an optional accessory available which may be fitted by drilling two holes in the side of the smoke outlets. This fillet plate enables a rear fillet to be achieved with minimum effort and over a range of rear clearance.



Commissioning

After Installation Is Complete

In your own interest and for safety, in the United Kingdom, it is the law that all solid fuel appliances are installed by competent persons. The Heating Equipment Testing and Approval Scheme (HETAS) require its members to work to recognised standards.

Air Supply

When commissioning the fire ensure that the air supply is adequate for the fire. Particular attention should be observed if there is an extractor or fan in the room or adjoining room as this may have an effect on the draw of the flue / fire. The fire should be tested with the extractor fan on and with all inter-connecting doors to the room closed and then open. If required additional air may be required to overcome the extractor or fan pressure.

Smoke Draw Test.

Ensure appliance is not alight.

Warm chimney for 10 minutes using a blowlamp or similar heating device.

Place a smoke pellet in the wood tray or basket grate towards the front of the opening of the fire and ignite the pellet.

Check that the smoke is being drawn into the fire and flue and that it is discharging satisfactory at the flue terminal.

Notice Plate

Ensure that any notice plate is provided in line with the building regulations J4. The notice should contain information on the performance characteristics of the hearth, fireplace, flue or chimney and is to be fixed in an appropriate place.

Cleaning Up

Immediately after installation, the visible parts of the fire should be cleaned up and painted with a heat resistant matt black paint. Thereafter, the surfaces may be kept clean by using a light brush to remove dust and by occasional wiping with a lint-free cloth. Annual repainting is recommended. Do not use black leading or paint the interior of the firebox.

Lighting after installation

The Jetmaster should not be lit until all cement and plasterwork is completely dry and cured. When installation has involved building in cement mortar allow:-

a. 7 days drying time if the house has other forms of heating.

b. At least 14 days if the installation is in a new or unoccupied property, or is fitted into a completely new chimney breast.

Chimney Sweeping

We recommend that flues should be swept at least twice a year, during the heating season. More frequent sweeping may be necessary where fires are burned throughout the year or where low grade wood or bituminous coal are used as fuels. Fires are provided with removable throat restrictors to facilitate chimney sweeping and for the removal of soot from the top of the unit. A small boss flue brush head that will fit to standard rods may be required for the smaller fires. These brush heads should be available from any good hardware store or through your Jetmaster distributor. See Servicing Instructions.

Handing Over

- Read the Users instructions and instruct the user on the operation of the fire and cleaning methods. Leave instructions with the user.
- The user should be told that any odours are due to the newness of materials and should disperse after a few hours operation.
- The user should be informed that the fire should be serviced annually and the chimney checked for flue pull and blockage.

Advice the customer on the operation of the flue damper

Advice the customer on the importance of an adequate air supply

Advice the customer on the importance of regular servicing and chimney sweeping

Users Instructions

THESE INSTRUCTIONS SHOULD BE READ CAREFULLY AND RETAINED FOR FUTURE REFERENCE.

General

WARNING - NEVER HANG CLOTHES OR OTHER ITEMS OVER THE APPLIANCE.

This appliance is designed for intermittent operation and is intended for the purposes of room heating. It is designed to burn only the recommended fuels specified by Jetmaster and shall not be used with any liquid fuels or as an incinerator.

In the United Kingdom the installation must be in accordance with:-

- The Building Regulations issued by the Department of the Environment or the Building Standards (Scotland) (Consolidation) Regulations issued by the Scottish Development Department.
- All relevant codes of practice and relevant parts of any local regulations, including those referring to National and European standards.
- In other countries the installation must also conform to the national and local regulations in force. This may include only the use of permitted fuels in some countries.

The fire is suitable for hearth installation only. The hearth should be non-combustible and to the requirements and size as detailed in part J of the Building Regulations. A typical thickness of a superimposed hearth is 48mm

Due to the newness of materials, the fire may give off a slight smell for a period after initial lighting. This is quite normal and any odours will disperse after being used a few times.

Safety Information

Chimney Sweeping

Chimneys should be swept at least twice a year during the burning season. More frequent sweeping may be necessary where fires are burned throughout the year or where low grade wood or bituminous coal are used as fuels. Fires are provided with demountable throat restrictors to facilitate chimney sweeping.

Chimney Fires

How Do I Know When I Have A Chimney Fire?

Excessive amounts of smoke.

Embers falling down the chimney

A roaring noise

Brickwork around the chimney can be very hot.

What Should I Do If I Have A Chimney Fire?

Raise the alarm in the house to let others know.

Call the Fire Service.

Reduce the burning rate of the fire by closing down the throat restrictor in a controlled way so not to let fumes discharge into the room.

Close any ventilation as much as possible.

Place the spark guard in front of the fire.

Move furniture and rugs away from the fireplace.

Feel the chimney breast in other rooms for signs of excessive heat.

Remember chimney fires can spread to the rest of the property always call the fire service - Never tackle a fire yourself.

Get Out – Stay Out

IMPORTANT:

If you have not already done so, FIT A SMOKE ALARM.

The chimney should be swept before the appliance is installed.

The chimney should be checked regularly to ensure correct evacuation of the flue products particularly after a prolonged shutdown period.

The use of flammable wall coverings directly above or to the sides of the fire may lead to a fire hazard. Please bear this in mind when installing or decorating.

Always allow the fire to cool before touching any parts except for those that are designed to operate with a tool. Note that the residual heat in the fuel will remain hot for a considerable length of time.

The hot air outlet must not be obstructed by hanging clothing etc. over the hood.

DO NOT touch the external surfaces, air outlet or hood when the fire is alight as these surfaces become hot.

DO NOT modify the appliance in any way. ONLY modifications authorised by Jetmaster may be carried out.

Only genuine Jetmaster replacement parts shall be used.

A suitable fireguard conforming to National Regulations should be used with this appliance to protect children, the elderly or infirm. Care should also be taken with pets.

If there is more than one appliance in the property then each appliance must be supplied with adequate combustion air and ventilation so that all the appliances can operate simultaneously.

All fires require a supply of air to support combustion and to allow the chimney to draw correctly. **Air starvation will result in poor flue draw and smokiness in the room.** Any purpose provided ventilation grille that has been fitted for the fire must be checked regularly to ensure that it is not obstructed or blocked off.

Protection of Heat and Shelves. (Not tested under conditions of EN13229)

If in doubt always consult the building regulations regarding the proximity of combustible materials.

The minimum height from the top surface of the frame of the fire to the underside of any shelf shall be as follows.

For a shelf depth of 100mm (4”) from wall – Minimum height = 300mm (12”)

For shelves of a greater depth add 50mm (2”) to the shelf height for every 25mm (1”) increase in shelf depth.

These are Jetmaster estimated distances, in certain cases further protection may be required to guard against heat on combustible materials, such as increasing the shelf height or shielding with a non combustible material.

This is because of the variability of the heat produced from a solid fuel fire. It is dependent on the quantity of fuel used and the refuelling frequency. A comparable gas or electric fire has a known fixed input and thus a fixed output.

Operating Instructions

Standard, Universal, Low and Extra Fires

Lighting after Installation

A Jetmaster should not be lit until all cement and plasterwork is completely dry and cured. As a basic guide the installer should

a. Allow a 7-day drying time if the house has other forms of heating.

b. Allow at least 14 days if the installation is in a new or unoccupied property, or is fitted into a completely new chimney breast.

Wood Burning Trays and Basket Grates

Jetmaster fires may be used to burn a variety of fuels. Fuels must not be burned directly in the firebox. A range of wood burning trays, basket grates or gas burners are available to ensure that each fuel is burned in the most effective way. Make sure that you have the right accessories to get the best out of your fuel and your fire.

Wood Burning Tray

Use the wood burning tray when burning wood alone. (Solid mineral fuel or smokeless fuel cannot be burned in the wood tray).

Allow the ash to build up to about 1" (25mm) deep in the wood burning tray to ensure even and efficient burning. A new wood burning tray should always be started with some ash or sand in its base

Ash Removal Ash should be allowed to build up in the tray and after a few weeks a hard lump of ash will form under the hottest part of the fire. This should be left alone. It is desirable to clean out a few small shovels full of the surplus light ash from the front and sides every 2-3 weeks. (This may be more frequent if burning heavily). If this is done when there are some glowing embers and with the throat restrictor open, any dust stirred up will be sucked up the chimney.

Keep the back and side air passages clear at all times.

When removing the tray and replacing always ensure that the tray is fitted the correct way around. The tray should be fitted with the centre foot of the tray towards the rear of the firebox. See Fitting the Wood Tray and Log Retainer in the Installation section of this booklet.

Lighting with Wood Burning Tray

When lighting the fire, the throat restrictor should be opened fully by pulling the operating lever foreword. The fire may be lit using proprietary firelighters with kindling wood. Once this has established slightly larger pieces may be added until the fire has a hold. At this point split logs or whole logs may be added. The right technique comes with a little experience, and varies with the type of fuel being burnt. See sections on Use of the Throat Restrictor and Fuels below.

Basket Grates

Use the basket grate for burning solid mineral fuels and smokeless fuels.

Wood can be burned in the basket grate but will burn away quickly and therefore is less effective.

Ash Removal The removable ash pan simply slides out from under the grate for easy emptying. Do not allow ash to build up in the ash pan until the grate bars are covered as this seriously reduces the life of the grate. See Fitting the Basket in the Installation section of this booklet.

Lighting with Basket Grate

When lighting the fire, the throat restrictor should be opened fully by pulling the operating lever foreword. When using solid mineral fuel or smokeless fuel place the fuel around the edge of the basket forming a circle or two circles. Leave a well in the centre of each circle. Start the fire in this well using proprietary firelighters and or kindling wood. Then gradually bring the fuel in over the fire lighters/kindling. See sections on Use of the Throat Restrictor and Fuels below.

Use of the Throat Restrictor

The throat restrictor serves two purposes. It reduces the amount of air drawn up the chimney to the minimum necessary to keep the fire burning well and to carry away the smoke. It also has an effect upon the burning rate of the fire. The degree of control exercised by the throat restrictor is dependent on the draw of the chimney.

When lighting the fire, the throat restrictor should be opened fully by pulling the operating lever foreword. Once the fire is established, the operating lever may be pushed back to a position where the throat restrictor is as far closed as possible while maintaining smoke or fume clearance. Whenever fuel is added to the fire, the throat restrictor should once again be opened fully until the fuel is well alight.

When operating the fire on a weak flue (as in some bungalows with relatively short chimneys) the optimum position of the throat restrictor may be half open or more. With flues of greater efficiency or taller chimneys, smoke clearance may be possible with the restrictor almost completely closed. Note that in the latter case, a small throat area is left open to guarantee chimney ventilation.

Damping down over long periods (overnight with logs on the large models), the fire should be allowed to die down before banking up the fuel and closing the throat restrictor to the minimum while maintaining smoke clearance. Banking up and closing the restrictor on a hot fire will cause the fire to roar away, overheat and burn out quickly. The right technique comes with a little experience, and varies with the fuel being burnt.

Seasonal Use

In the summer months or at times when the fire is not being used then the throat restrictor may be closed to eliminate draughts and to minimise the air loss from the room.

Fuels

The table below shows the recommended fuel sizes, weights and refuel interval to achieve the outputs given on pages 1 & 2 in accordance with EN13229: 2001

FUEL DATA		STANDARD		UNIVERSAL			LOW			EXTRA		
MODEL		**16**	**18**	**500**	**600**	**700**	**500**	**600**	**700**	**700**	**850**	**1050**
WOOD TRAY												
WOOD SIZE Length & Diameter	mm	200 Lth ∅75	200 Lth ∅75	200 Lth ∅75	200 Lth ∅75	X	200 Lth ∅75 E	200 Lth ∅75 E	X	X	X	X
MAXIMUM REFUEL WEIGHT	Kg	2.5	2.9 E	4.1 E	5.0	X	3.4 E	4.1 E	X	X	X	X
MINIMUM REFUEL INTERVAL	Hr	1	1 E	0.75 E	0.5	X	0.75 E	0.5 E	X	X	X	X
BASKET GRATE SMOKELESS FUEL												
MAXIMUM REFUEL WEIGHT	Kg	2.5	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
MINIMUM REFUEL INTERVAL	Hr	2	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
BASKET GRATE WOOD												
MAXIMUM REFUEL WEIGHT	Kg	2.0	X	X	2.7	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
MINIMUM REFUEL INTERVAL	Hr	0.3	X	X	0.2	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Note:- Data was derived using the following fuels, WOOD:- Beech, Birch, Hornbeam. SMOKELESS FUEL:- Homefire. In accordance with EN13229: 2001. E = Jetmaster Figures

Recommended Fuel Types

1. Solid Mineral Fuels and Smokeless Fuels

Solid mineral fuels and open fire smokeless fuels may be burned in basket grates or in the controlled burning grates. Use smaller lumps and some slack when banking down for longer periods of unattended burning. Grade 2 Housecoal is recommended more tarry coals will need more frequent stoking.

Of the smokeless fuels, Coalite and Homefire are particularly suitable. Anthracite, closed stove or furnace fuels and petroleum based solid fuels should not be used in Jetmaster open fires.

2. Wood

Wood has about half the calorific value of coal, on a weight for weight basis. “Green” wood has a high moisture content, which makes it difficult to burn, and reduces net heat output.

Buying a load of green firewood means you may have been buying as much water as you are wood. When wood is burned, the water content is converted into steam. The large amount of heat necessary to do this accounts for the reduction in useful heat. Air-drying, or seasoning, reduces moisture content, thus making it easier to burn. Where green wood must be burned, first build to a strong heat to ensure that enough excess heat is produced to dispose of the moisture.

The readiness of wood to burn depends on the density and the size of each piece. Denser hardwoods are generally better than softwoods such as pine, which when dry burn fast and split. A split log will catch and burn better than a full round log. Only well seasoned wood should be used. This also helps to burn off more of the tars, and to reduce the build up of tar deposits.

The fire burning rate can thus be controlled by the amount of fuel that is used the size of fuel and the refuelling interval. Kindling wood will burn fast, split logs at a medium rate and whole logs a little slower. So by mixing the sizes that are burnt and used in conjunction with the throat restrictor the fire rate of burn and hence output can be controlled.

Any of the dense hardwoods are recommended such as:- Birch, Beech, Hornbeam, Oak, Ash, Elm and numerous others not mentioned.

3. Peat (Not tested under conditions of EN13229)

Burns gently and should be slightly damp. A mixture of dry wood with the peat is particularly effective in the wood-burning tray. In basket grates, mix with solid fuel. Peat should NOT be used in controlled draught grates

4. Gas (Not tested under conditions of EN13229)

Some models are suitable for use with gas fuel effect inserts.

Low models and some older versions of the wood and coal convector box are not suitable for gas conversions.

If a Jetmaster gas conversion kit is ever fitted in the firebox the damper or throat restrictor should be removed. If removal is not possible, it must be permanently secured in the open position. This must be in line with the Gas safety (Installation & Use) Regulations 1998.

Fire Screens

Lighted fires should always be left with a fire screen fitted, even if you only leave the room for a few minutes. Every Jetmaster is supplied with a fire screen, which clips to the fire.

The fire screen will become hot and care should be taken when removing the fire screen from an operational fire, as the fire screen handles may be hot.

The feet and base of the fire screen may get hot and could burn carpets and any combustible floor covering. Always ensure that the fire screen is stood on a non-combustible surface (The hearth).

Servicing Instructions

IMPORTANT –

ALLOW THE FIRE TO COOL BEFORE COMMENCING SERVICING OR CLEANING

Servicing

To ensure safe, efficient operation of the appliance, it is necessary to carry out routine servicing at regular intervals.

The frequency of servicing will depend on the particular installation conditions and the frequency of use.

We recommend that flues should be swept at least twice a year, during the heating season. More frequent sweeping may be necessary where fires are burned throughout the year or where low grade wood or bituminous coal are used as fuels. Fires are provided with removable throat restrictors to facilitate chimney sweeping and for the removal of soot from the top of the unit. A small boss flue brush head that will fit to standard rods may be required for the smaller fires.

Where an external soot door is fitted the chimney can be swept from the outside. The throat restrictor flap can then be closed during sweeping and the soot removed by vacuum (from above).

Besides chimney sweeping any internal flueways should also be cleaned. Ensure that any soot that has fallen on to the top of the unit is removed.

A check on the seal between the fire and the fireplace opening and hearth should be carried out.

Remove and clean the throat restrictor. Replace and ensure correct operation and adjustment.

Finally carry out a smoke draw test as described in Commissioning Section or to the HETAS recommended requirements.

Removal and Replacement of Throat Restrictors

1. Remove basket grate of wood burning tray with any log retainer.
2. Remove the two nuts securing the throat restrictor friction bar on the left sidewall of the fire.

   Care should be taken when removing these nuts so that they do not damage the thread or shear the studs. Ideally they should be soaked in release fluid before removing.
3. Move the throat restrictor to the right hand side and unhook from there by moving it away from you until it drops down. Pull towards you and lower it out of the front of the fire.
4. Reassemble, by reversing the above operation and then replace the friction bar and its securing nuts. Tighten the nuts and check for satisfactory operation, adjusting where necessary.

Cleaning and Maintenance

The visible front parts of the fire unit and the front edge of the wood tray and ash pan should be repainted with heat resistant black paint. These parts can be repainted every 1 or 2 years as

required but generally dusting with a soft brush should keep the fire looking good. The interior of the firebox and the grate should not be painted.

To maintain the finish on Decorative Surrounds wipe with a soft damp cloth only. Do not use abrasive cleaners, polish or solvents as these can damage the surface finish

Jetmasters Guarantees

Jetmaster Fires Ltd Provide TWO Guarantees for All Gas, Wood and Coal Fires

Gas Fires

An Automatic One Year Guarantee on all products.

Excludes: -

Batteries in Comfort Control (CC) and Remote Control (RC) Systems.

Fireplace components pertaining to the installation or costs associated with replacement components, parts and installation are not covered by this Guarantee.

A Registerable Two Year Guarantee on Gas Fires if you register the Guarantee Registration Card within one month of purchase

Wood and Coal Fires

An Automatic Two Year Guarantee on all products.

Excludes: -

Bottom grates, for which replacement parts can be purchased from Jetmaster.

Firebox damper assembly including friction bar, nuts, studs and bolts.

The Guarantee does not cover rust.

Fireplace components pertaining to the installation or costs associated with replacement components, parts and installation are not covered by this Guarantee.

A Registerable Ten Year Guarantee on Standard, Universal, Low and Extra fires (firebox only), if you register the Guarantee Registration Card within one month of purchase

The full terms and conditions are set out below and/or over the page.

Two Year Guarantee (Registerable on Gas Fires)

Jetmaster Fires Ltd ("Jetmaster") is so confident in the quality and design of its products that it provides a Two Year Guarantee automatically on all Wood and Coal Products against defects in materials and workmanship. Valid from date of original purchase.

Registerable on Gas Products.

This Guarantee is only effective on gas products if the Guarantee Registration Card has been received fully completed at Jetmasters offices within one month of the date of purchase of the fire.

Gas

Excludes: -

Oxypilots, polished parts, paintwork, batteries, ceramic parts and coals.

The Guarantee does not cover rust.
Fireplace components pertaining to the installation or costs associated with replacement components, parts and installation are not covered by this Guarantee.

Wood and Coal
Excludes: -
Bottom grates, for which replacement parts can be purchased from Jetmaster.
Firebox damper assembly including friction bar, nuts, studs and bolts.
The Guarantee does not cover rust.
Fireplace components pertaining to the installation or costs associated with replacement components, parts and installation are not covered by this Guarantee.

Ten Year Guarantee Wood and Coal (Registerable)

Jetmaster Fires Ltd ("Jetmaster") is so confident in the quality and design of its fireplace units that it provides a Ten Year Guarantee against defects in materials and workmanship in its Standard, Universal, Low and Extra Fires (Firebox Only). Valid from date of original purchase.

This guarantee is only effective on wood and coal products if the Guarantee Registration Card has been received fully completed at Jetmaster offices within one month of the date of purchase of the fire.

Excludes: -
Baskets, bottom grates, ash pans, wood burning trays, log retainers, pokers, firescreens, water heating attachments, firebox damper assembly including friction bar, nuts, studs, bolts and other accessories including fireplace components pertaining to the installation or costs associated with replacement components, parts and installation are not covered by this Guarantee.
The Guarantee does not cover rust.

Terms and Conditions

The Guarantees are only effective where:-

1. The fire/product has been purchased from an Appointed Distributor of Jetmaster.
2. The Appointed Distributor of Jetmaster has first investigated the complaint.
3. The installation and operation of the fire is, in the opinion of the Appointed Distributor and of Jetmaster in accordance with those Jetmaster "Installation Instructions" and "Installation and Operating Instructions" current at the time of purchase.
4. Only Jetmaster authorised accessories are and have been used and coal or coal-based bituminous and smokeless fuels, wood, and gas are burned in accordance with the Jetmaster "Installation and Operating Instructions" at all times.
5. No modifications have been made to the fire and accessories without written authority from Jetmaster.
6. On gas the appliance is serviced annually by a CORGI registered engineer.

7. Jetmaster will not be responsible for defective operation of the appliance resulting from:
    a) Down drafts or spillage caused by environmental conditions such as nearby trees, buildings, rooftops, hills or mountains.
    b) Inadequate ventilation or negative air pressure caused by mechanical systems such as fans, cookers, extraction hoods, clothes dryers etc.
    c) Installations operating in atmospheres contaminated by damaging chemicals.
    d) Installations that are subjected to prolonged periods of dampness or

condensation.

e) Any damage to the combustion chamber, heat exchanger or other components due to water or weather damage which is the result of but not limited to, improper chimney/venting installation.
f) Parts (including ceramic parts) fitted to the appliance other than supplied by Jetmaster.

8. This Guarantee is limited to the repair or replacement of parts found to be defective in material or workmanship after confirmation of the defect by Jetmaster, provided that such parts have been subjected to normal conditions of operation.
9. Jetmasters liability shall be limited to the cost of the unexpired portion of the Guarantee period.
10. This Guarantee is valid from the date of the original purchase.
11. All other Guarantees expressed or implied with respect to the product, it's components and accessories or any obligations/liabilities on the part of Jetmaster are hereby expressly excluded.
12. Jetmaster will not be responsible for any incident, indirect or consequential damages, except as provided by law.
13. Jetmaster neither assumes, nor authorises any third party to assume, on it's behalf, any other liabilities with respect to the sale of this "Jetmaster" fire.

The Guarantees Do Not Cover:-

Any alteration, wilful abuse, accidental damage or misuse of the product.
Routine maintenance/Service.
Parts that need to be replaced on a routine basis e.g. Bottom grates, coals and ceramic fibre components, batteries, oxypilots after one year, etc. and cosmetic blemishes to polished metal surfaces after one year.

Once satisfied that the above conditions have been complied with and provided that evidence of the date of purchase from an Appointed Distributor within the two years, or in the case of the wood and coal convector fireboxes ten years, can be produced by the then owner of the product, and the defect is notified in writing to the Appointed Distributor within two years, or in the case of the wood and coal convector fireboxes within ten years of the purchase date of the product, then, Jetmaster at its discretion, will arrange with the Appointed Distributor either to replace or repair the faulty product.

Statutory Rights

These Guarantees are additional to and do not in any way affect the statutory rights of the buyer.

Complaints

When making a complaint under either of the above Guarantees, the owner **should not contact Jetmaster** direct unless he is unable to contact the Appointed Distributor.

Specifications

Whilst every endeavour is made to supply the goods illustrated in Jetmasters brochures, any photographs, descriptions, specifications, illustrations or advertising matter represent generally Jetmasters goods offered, but shall not constitute a sale by description.

Jetmaster reserves the right to supply similar but not identical goods to those illustrated provided that the overall construction and design has not been altered fundamentally. Further,

any deviation shall not be taken to vitiate any contract and shall not form the grounds for any claim against Jetmaster.

Trademark

“Jetmaster” is the United Kingdom Registered Trademark of Jetmaster Fires Limited No B809215

Jetmasters policy is one of continual advance in the quality of our products. Thus strict accuracy of illustrations and descriptions cannot be guaranteed. We reserve the right to change this specification without notice. Whilst we and our distributors will endeavour to ensure that you have the most up-to-date information, we urge you to check the date at the end of this publication, and, if it is more than six months old, to check with your Distributor to ensure it has not been superseded. The statutory rights of the consumer are not affected.

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