

BAXI FIRES DIVISION

INSTALLER GUIDE

Model 756

INSET LIVE FUEL EFFECT GAS FIRE

Fitted with

Splendour or
Exquisite fascia



(GC No. 32-811-46)

**THIS APPLIANCE IS FOR USE WITH NATURAL GAS (G20).
WHEN CONVERTED USING CONVERSION KIT NO. 0575621 THIS
APPLIANCE IS FOR USE WITH PROPANE GAS (G31).
THIS APPLIANCE IS SUITABLE ONLY FOR INSTALLATION IN THE UNITED
KINGDOM (GB) AND THE REPUBLIC OF IRELAND (IE).**

We trust that this guide gives sufficient details to enable this appliance to be installed and maintained satisfactorily. However, if further information is required, our

Baxi Fires Division Technical Helpline will be pleased to help.

Telephone **08706 061 065** (National call rates apply in the United Kingdom)

In the Republic of Ireland telephone **0044 8706 061 065**.

BAXI ● VALOR ● WONDERFIRE

INSTALLER: Please leave this guide with the owner

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Safety First.

Baxi Fires Division fires are CE Approved and designed to meet the appropriate British Standards and Safety Marks.



Quality and Excellence.

All Baxi Fires Division fires are manufactured to the highest standards of quality and excellence and are manufactured under a BS EN ISO 9001 quality system accepted by the British Standards Institute.



The Highest Standards

Baxi Fires Division is a member of the Society of British Gas Industries which works to ensure high standards of safety, quality and performance.



Careful Installation

Baxi Fires Division is a CORGI registered company. All our gas fires must be installed by a competent CORGI Registered Installer in accordance with our Installer Guide and should not be fitted directly on to a carpet or floor of combustible material.

B A X I F I R E S D I V I S I O N

Baxi Fires Division, Erdington, Birmingham B24 9QP
www.firesandstoves.co.uk

Because our policy is one of constant development and improvement, details may vary slightly from those given in this publication

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1. SAFETY

Installer

Before continuing any further with the installation of this appliance please read the following guide to manual handling:

- The lifting weight of this appliance is as below:

<u>Model</u>	<u>Convactor box (kg)</u>	<u>Heat engine (kg)</u>	<u>Fascia (kg)</u>	<u>Total (kg)</u>
Splendour	5.56	7.71	4.27	17.54
Exquisite	5.56	7.71	4.27	17.54

- One person should be sufficient to lift the fire. If for any reason this weight is considered too heavy then obtain assistance.
- When lifting always keep your back straight. Bend your legs and not your back.
- Avoid twisting at the waist. It is better to reposition your feet.
- Avoid upper body/top heavy bending. Do not lean forward or sideways whilst handling the fire.
- Always grip with the palm of the hand. Do not use the tips of fingers for support.
- Always keep the fire as close to the body as possible. This will minimise the cantilever action.
- Use gloves to provide additional grip.
- Always use assistance if required.

2. ACCESSORY LIST

The following accessories are available: -

<u>Description</u>	<u>Part Number</u>
LPG conversion kit	0575621

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3. APPLIANCE DATA

This product uses a burner gasket containing Refractory Ceramic Fibres (RCF). If the burner surface is not made of wire mesh then this will also be made of Refractory Ceramic Fibres (RCF), which are man-made vitreous silicate fibres. Excessive exposure to these materials may cause irritation to eyes, skin and respiratory tract. Consequently, it is important not to touch or disturb the burner surface to ensure that the release of dust is kept to a minimum. To ensure that the release of fibres from these RCF articles is kept to a minimum, during installation and servicing we recommend that you use a HEPA filtered vacuum to remove any dust and soot accumulated in and around the fire before and after working on the fire. Do NOT vacuum the burner surface. When replacing the the burner surface we recommend that the replaced items are not broken up, but are sealed within a heavy duty polythene bag, clearly labelled as RCF waste. This is not classified as “hazardous waste” and may be disposed of at a tipping site licensed for the disposal of industrial waste. Protective clothing is not required when handling these articles, but we recommend the use of suitable gloves to prevent irritation. We also recommend you follow the normal hygiene rules of not smoking, eating or drinking in the work area and always wash your hands before eating or drinking. This appliance does not contain any component manufactured from asbestos or asbestos related products.

Gas	Natural (G20)	Propane (G31)*
Inlet Pressure	20mbar	37mbar
Input Max. (Gross)	5.3kW (18,084 Btu/h)	5.3kW (18,084 Btu/h)
Input - Min. (Gross)	3.2kW (10,918 Btu/h)	4.3kW (14,672 Btu/h)
Inlet Test Pressure (Cold)	20.0 ± 1.0mbar (8.0 ± 0.4in w.g.)	37.0 ± 1.0mbar (14.85 ± 0.4in w.g.)
Gas Connection	8mm pipe	8mm pipe
Burner Injector	Stereomatic size 170	Stereomatic Size 115
Pilot & Atmosphere Sensing Device	OPNG 9030	OPLPG 9222
Ignition	Integral piezo (Mounted on gas valve)	Integral piezo (Mounted on gas valve)
Aeration	Non-adjustable	Non-adjustable

* When converted using conversion kit number 0575621.

The appliance data label is located on a plate at the base of the fire. This can be seen by lowering the bottom front cover of the fascia.

4. GENERAL INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS

4.1 The installation must be in accordance with these instructions.

For the user's protection, in the United Kingdom it is the law that all gas appliances are installed by competent persons in accordance with the current edition of the Gas Safety (Installation and Use) Regulations. Failure to install the appliance correctly could lead to prosecution. The Council for the Registration of Gas Installers (CORGI) requires its members to work to recognised standards.

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

All the relevant parts of local regulations.

All relevant codes of practice.

The relevant parts of the current editions of the following British Standards:-

BS EN 1856 Part 1 which replaces BS 715

BS 1251

BS EN 1858 which replaces BS 1289 Part 1

BS EN 1806 which replaces BS 1289 Part 2

BS EN 1856 Part 1 which replaces BS 4543 Part 2

BS 5440 Part 1

BS 5440 Part 2

BS 5871 Part 2

BS 6461 Part 1

BS 6891

BS 8303

In England and Wales, the current edition of the Building Regulations issued by the Department of the Environment and the Welsh Office

In Scotland, the current edition of the Building Standards (Scotland) Regulations issued by the Scottish Executive.

In Northern Ireland, the current edition of the Building regulations (Northern Ireland) issued by the Department of the Environment for Northern Ireland.

In the republic of Ireland the installation must also conform to the relevant parts of:

- a) The current edition of IS 813 "Domestic gas installations"
- b) All relevant national and local rules in force.

Where no specific instructions are given, reference should be made to the relevant British Standard Code of Practice.

4.2 In the United Kingdom, as supplied, the appliance can be installed in the following situations:

4.2.1 To a fireplace complete with surround and hearth as shown in figure 1 and complying with BS1251 after removal of the fireback and sufficient material behind the

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fireback for a debris catchment space. The required fireplace, hearth, debris catchment area and clearance dimensions are shown in figure 1.

4.2.1.1 'Hole-in-the-wall' installations.

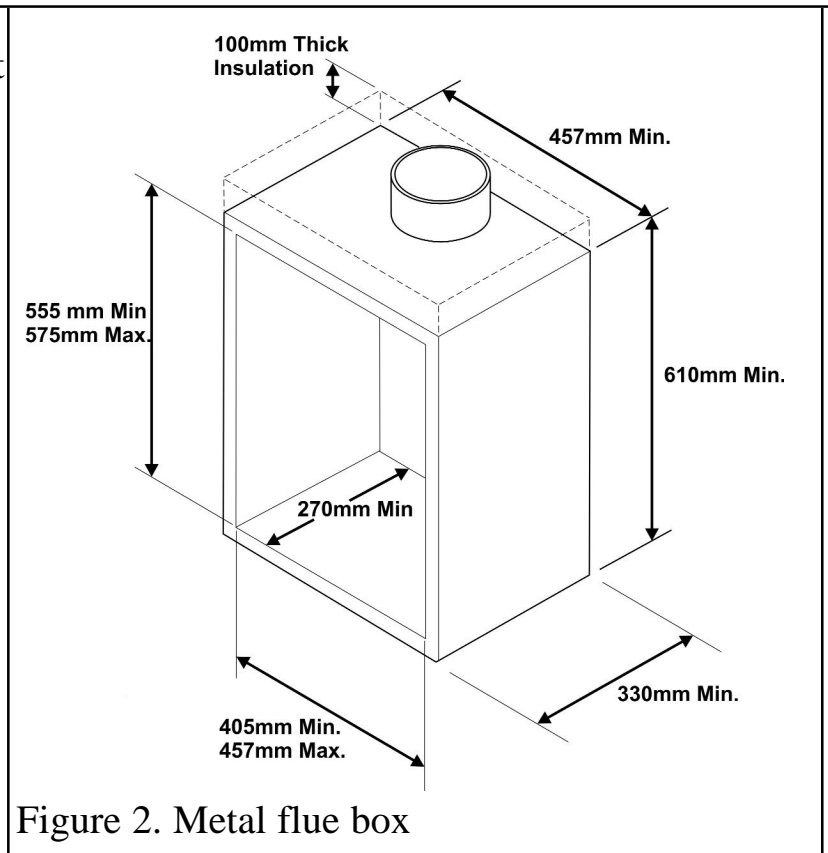
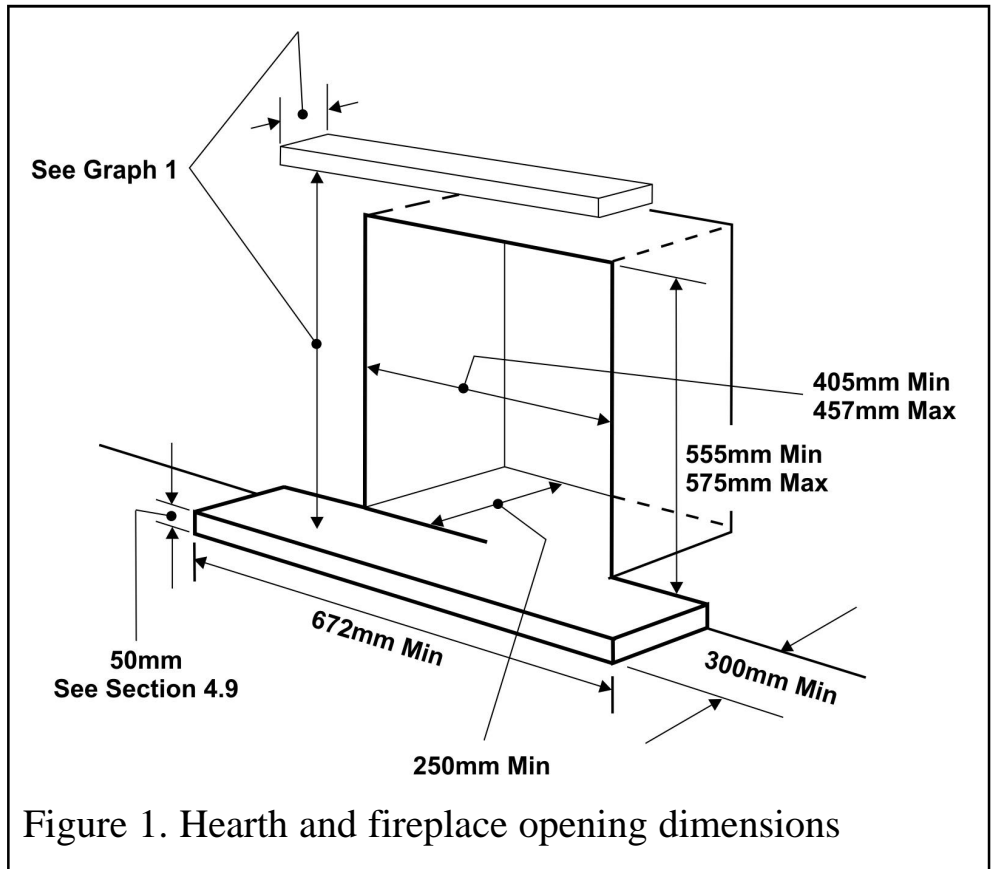
- It is recommended that a hearth should be installed as in figure 1.

If a hearth is not fitted, the fire must be installed so that the distance from the base of the fireplace opening in the wall to the finished floor level is at least 25mm. Where there is no floor covering or carpet and the floor is of a type that is likely to be covered in such a way then the distance from the base of the fireplace opening in the wall to the finished floor level should be increased to at least 100mm.

- To protect from the risk of burns and ignition of clothing a tactile separator shall be used. The hearth detailed in section 4.9 meets the requirements for a tactile separator. If this is not used then a 672mm long fender, kerb, horizontal bar, or other barrier, being fixed not less than 50mm above floor level and positioned

300mm in front of the fixing plane of the fire will meet the requirement.

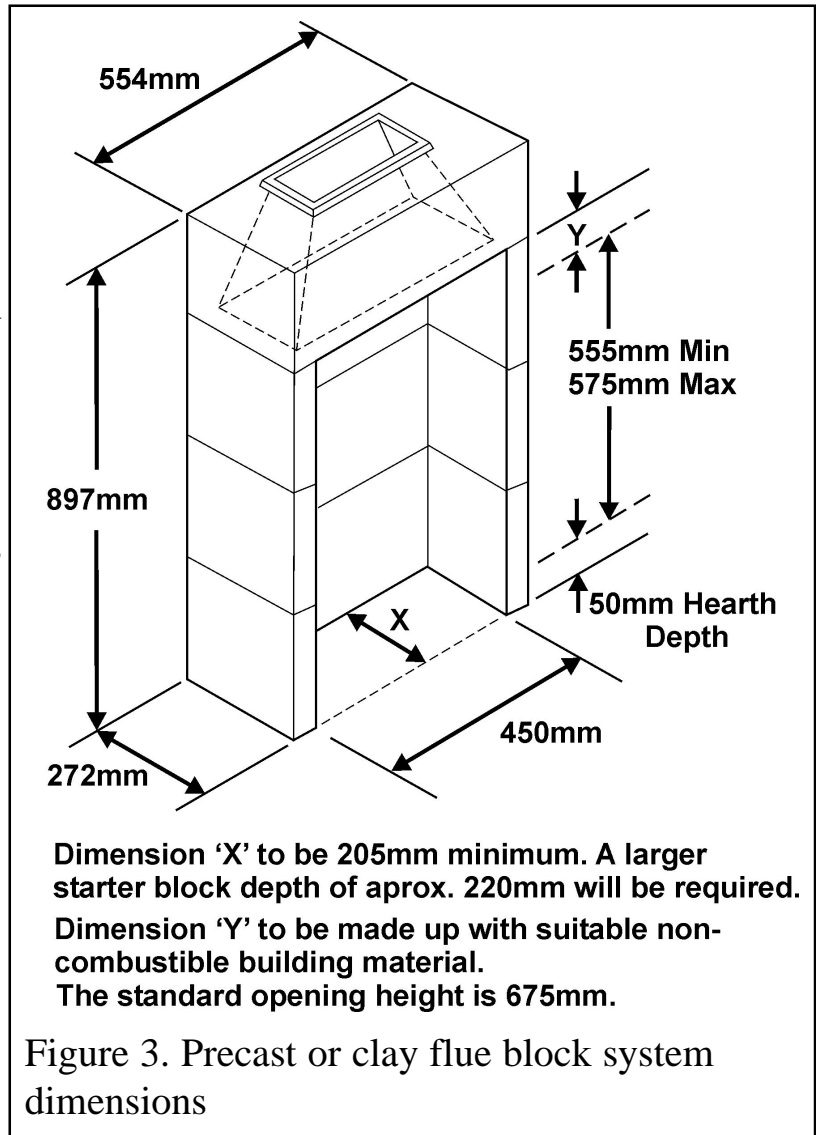
4.2.2 To a fireplace incorporating a metal flue box complying with the constructional requirements of BS EN 1856 Part 1 or BS 715. The dimensions of the flue box must conform to those shown in figure 2.



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4.2.3 A precast concrete or clay flue block system conforming to BS EN 1806 or BS 1289 with dimensions as in figure 3. The current versions of BS1289 and BS EN 1806 recommend that there should be an air space or insulation between the flue blocks and the plaster because heat transfer may cause cracking on directly plastered flues. However, generally this appliance is suitable for installations under all circumstances unless there is a history of cracking problems. Remember that faults such as cracking may be caused by poorly built and restrictive flues, e.g. mortar extrusions, too many bends, flue heights below three metres, restrictive terminations etc (See figure3).

4.2.4 If the fireplace opening is greater than the acceptable dimensions given in this guide, do not use the back of a fire surround or marble to reduce the opening. This may cause cracking of the surround back or marble.



4.3 Suitable flues and minimum flue sizes are as follows: -

It should be noted that, as with many appliances, sharp bends or horizontal runs in metal flues at the top of the system can be a cause of problems in these types of installation.

- 225mm x 225mm conventional brick flue.
- 175mm diameter lined brick or stone flue.
- 200mm diameter factory made insulated flue manufactured to the current edition of BS EN 1859 or BS 4543.
- 175mm diameter flue pipe. See BS6461 Part 1 for suitable materials.
- Single wall, twin wall or flexible flue liner with a minimum diameter of 125mm. The materials to be used are stainless steel or aluminium as specified in BS EN 1856 Part 1 or BS 715. The liner must be sealed to the surrounding area above the fireplace opening and to the top of the chimney. An approved terminal must be fitted.
- A properly constructed precast concrete or clay flue system conforming to BS1289 or BS EN 1806. This system is only suitable if the conditions stated in section 4.2.3 are

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met.

- 4.4** The flue must conform to BS 5440: Part 1 in design and installation. The flue, measured from the bottom of the fireplace opening to the bottom of the terminal, shall be not less than 3m in actual vertical height. When calculated in accordance with BS 5440: Part 1 Annex A, the minimum **equivalent** height of the flue shall be 2.0m of 125mm-dia. flue pipe.
- 4.5** The flue must not be used for any other appliance or application.
- 4.6** Any chimney damper or restrictor should be removed. If removal is not possible, they must be secured in the open position.
- 4.7** If the appliance is intended to be installed to a chimney that was previously used for solid fuel, the flue must be swept clean prior to installation. All flues should be inspected for soundness and freedom from blockages.
- 4.8** If the fireplace opening is an underfloor draught type, it must be sealed to stop any draughts.
- 4.9** The appliance must be mounted behind a non-combustible hearth (N.B. conglomerate marble hearths are considered as non-combustible) unless the conditions of section 4.2.2.1. The appliance can be fitted to a purpose made proprietary class “O”-100°C surround. The hearth material must be at least 12mm thick. The periphery of the hearth (or fender) should be at least 50mm above floor level to discourage the placing of carpets or rugs over it. The surface of the hearth must be sufficiently flat to enable the bottom of the fascia and the bottom front cover to be aligned horizontally. Any excessive unevenness (uneven tiles, Cotswold stone, etc.) should be rectified. The appliance must not stand on combustible materials or carpets.
- 4.10** The front face of the fireplace should be reasonably flat over the area covered by the hotbox top and side flange seals to ensure good sealing. These faces should be made good if necessary. The fireplace floor should be reasonably flat to ensure that a good seal with the hotbox can be made.
- 4.11** Note that soft wall coverings (e.g. embossed vinyl, etc.) are easily affected by heat. They may scorch or become discoloured when close to a heating appliance. Please bear this in mind when installing.
- 4.12** This appliance must not be installed in any room that contains a bath or shower or where steam is regularly present.

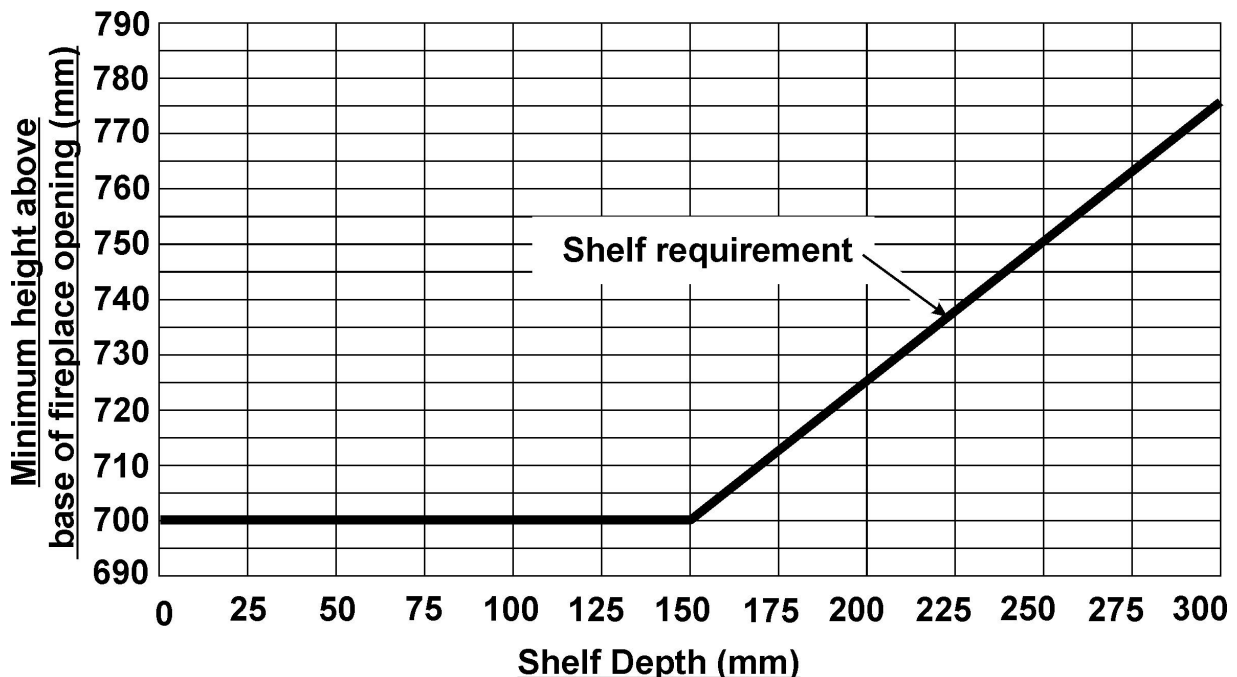
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4.13 An extractor fan may only be used in the same room as this appliance, or in any area from which ventilation for the appliance is taken, if it does not affect the safe performance of the appliance. Note the spillage test requirements detailed further on in this manual. If the fan is likely to affect the appliance, the appliance must not be installed unless the fan is permanently disconnected.

4.14 Normal adventitious ventilation is usually sufficient to satisfy the ventilation requirements of this appliance. In GB reference should be made to BS 5871 Part 2 and in IE reference should be made to the current edition of IS 813 “Domestic Gas Installations” which makes clear the conditions that must be met to demonstrate that sufficient ventilation is available.

4.15 The minimum height from the base of the fireplace opening to the underside of any shelf made from wood or other combustible materials is shown below: -

- *For a shelf up to 150mm deep*
Minimum height = 700mm.
- *For a shelf deeper than 150mm*
Minimum height = 700mm + 12.5mm for every 25mm depth over 150mm.
(See graph 1).



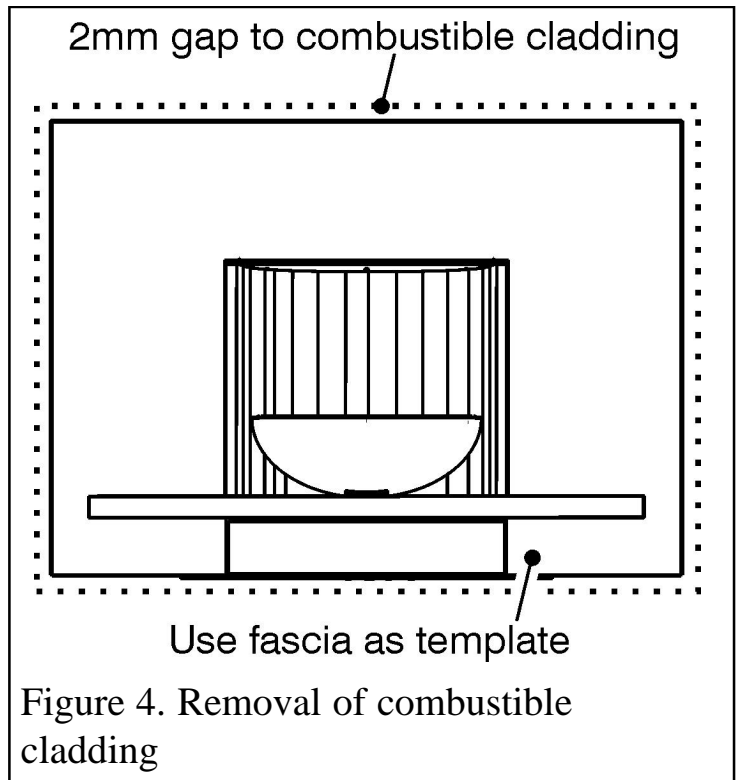
Graph 1. Combustible shelf clearances

4.16 If the appliance is to be fitted against a wall with combustible cladding, the cladding must be removed from the area covered by the fascia. The cladding must also not touch the fascia (See figure 4). We suggest that the actual fascia is used as a template to mark the area for combustible cladding removal and that this area is increased by at least 2mm all round. If the cladding projects forward from the fixing

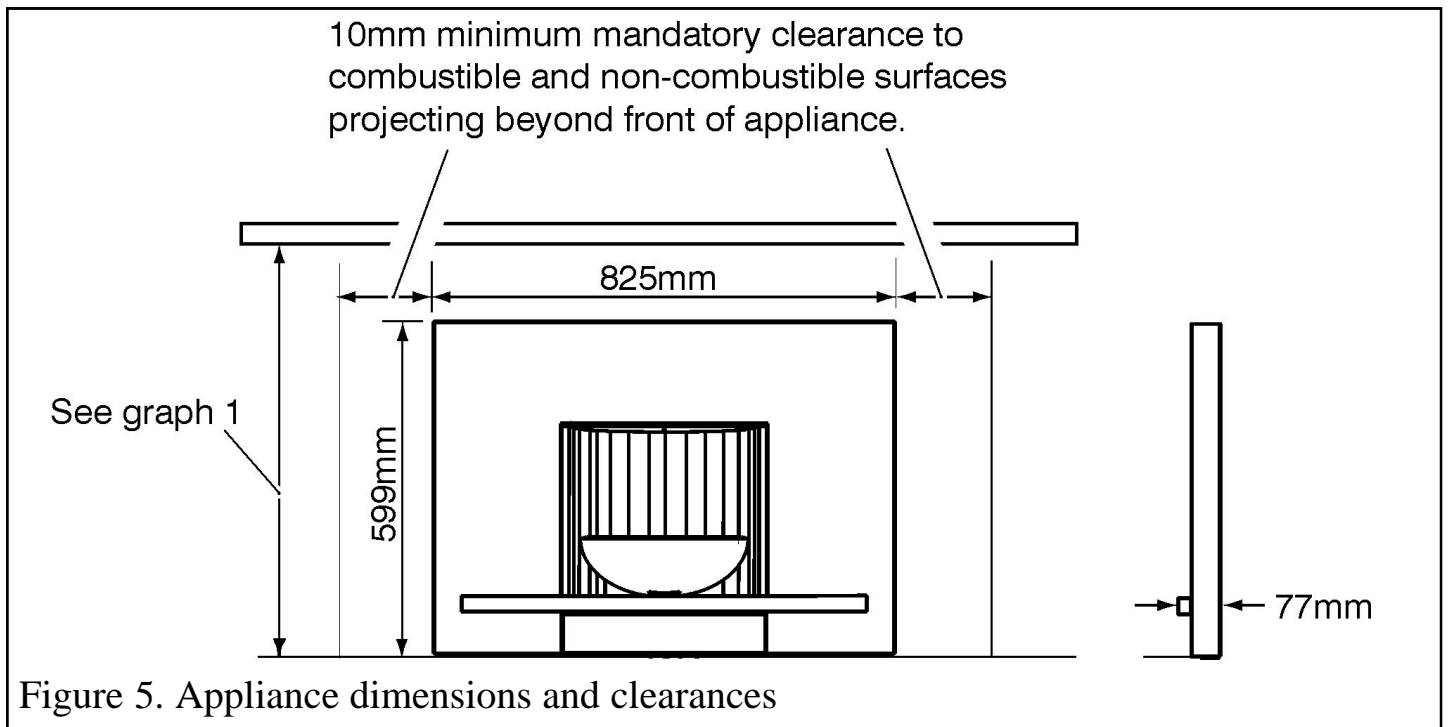
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plane of the fire the clearance at the top of the appliance must be increased to a minimum 15mm. This will allow for fascia removal.

4.17 Proprietary terminals must comply with BS EN 1856 Part 1 or BS 715. Any terminal or termination must be positioned in accordance with BS 5440 Part 1 to ensure that the products of combustion can be safely dispersed into the outside atmosphere. Where the appliance is connected to an unlined brick chimney it is generally unnecessary for the chimney pot to be replaced or for a terminal to be fitted unless the flue has a diameter smaller than 170mm.



4.18 The minimum allowable distance from the outside of the appliance fascia to a corner wall having combustible material or any other combustible surface which projects beyond the front of the appliance is shown in figure 5.



4.19 The appliance is fitted with an A.S.D (Atmosphere sensing device). If the appliance closes down after a period of operation for no apparent reason, the consumer should be informed to stop using the appliance until the installation and appliance have been thoroughly checked. The A.S.D will shut the appliance down if an unacceptable

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amount of harmful products of combustion accumulate. Under no circumstances should the A.S.D be altered or bypassed in any way. Only a genuine manufacturers replacement part should be fitted. The individual A.S.D components are not replaceable.

5. PACK CONTENTS

- | | | | |
|---|---|---|-------------------------------|
| 1 | Burner & Hotbox Unit | 1 | Length of foam seal |
| 1 | Spacing frame (Three separate pieces) | 6 | Fibre plugs |
| 6 | Edge clips for securing the spacing frame | 4 | Woodscrews |
| 1 | Inlet 'T' Connector which includes a nut and olive for 8mm inlet pipe | 2 | Fire retaining cables |
| 1 | Flue restrictor plate | 2 | Cable clamps |
| 2 | Screws (For flue restrictor) | 1 | Rubber grommet |
| 2 | Fireback spacing brackets | 1 | Literature pack |
| 2 | Screws (For Fireback spacing brackets) | 1 | Smoke match tube |
| 2 | Small "U" seals for hotbox side flanges | 1 | Fascia |
| 1 | Strip of floor sealing tape | 1 | Elipitical burner bezel |
| 4 | Eyebolts | 1 | Fascia heat baffle |
| | | 4 | Screws for fascia heat baffle |

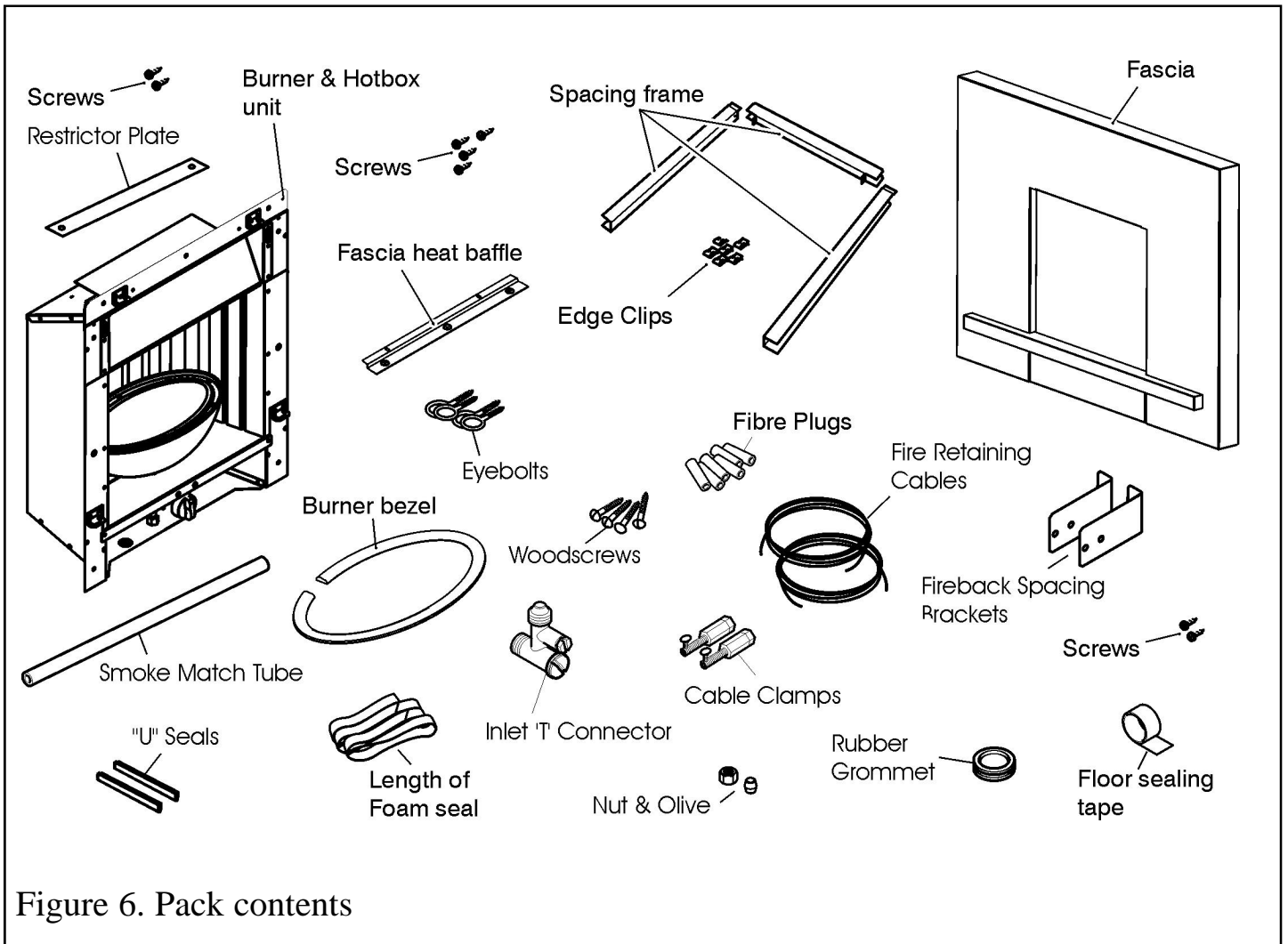


Figure 6. Pack contents

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Carefully remove all the contents. Check that all the listed parts are present and in good condition. The pack may contain additional components to that stated above. These can be discarded following installation.

6. FIREPLACE CHECK

6.1 Fireplace check.

6.1.1 Fireplace size

The fireplace must comply with the requirements described in section 4.2. This will probably entail removing the fireback and infill material behind the fireback. The debris catchment area shown in figure 7 must be kept clear of obstructions.

6.1.2 Fireplace general condition

The fireplace floor should be reasonably flat to ensure that the

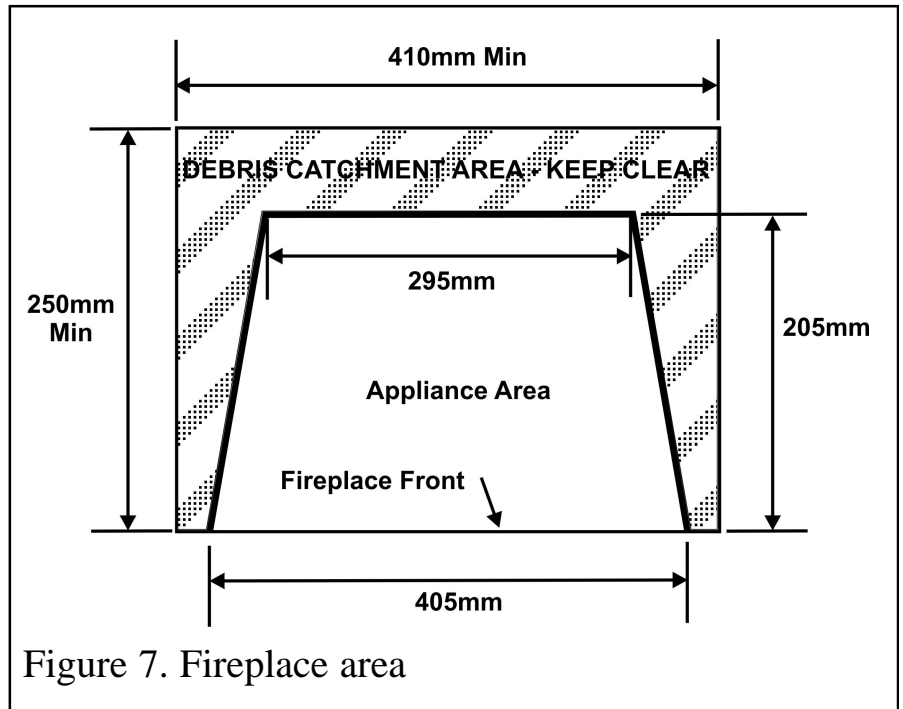


Figure 7. Fireplace area

hotbox can be installed without it rocking and so that a good seal can be made at the bottom front of the box. The front face of the fireplace should be reasonably flat over the area covered by the spacing frame top and side flange seals to ensure good sealing. These faces should be made good if necessary. If the appliance is to be fitted against a wall with combustible cladding, the cladding must be removed from the area covered by the fascia. The cladding must also not touch the fascia (See figure 4). We suggest that the actual fascia is used as a template to mark the area for combustible cladding removal and that this area is increased by at least 2mm all round.

6.1.3 Soundness for appliance attachment

A primary method of retaining the appliance is provided. This involves using concealed tension cables fixed to the rear of the fireplace opening together with secondary fixing to the fireplace floor. This method is detailed in section 10 of this manual. This method is particularly useful for instances where drilling holes in the front surface of the fireplace surround is unacceptable to the customer or otherwise impractical. *N.B. It is unwise to attempt to drill into marble without the proper tools and equipment.*

Make sure that the areas at the back and towards the centre of the fireplace floor are sound enough to take the eyebolts and screws. If these areas have deteriorated due to prolonged use, they should be made sound with a suitable cement.

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6.1.4 Installations using a metal flue box

The whole of the top surface of the metal flue box must be covered with a 100mm layer of mineral wool or equivalent insulation (See figure 2).

6.2 Fireplace flue pull.

Close all doors and windows in the room in which the appliance is to be installed. After confirming with a match that smoke is drawn into the flue, light a 13 gram smoke pellet and check that there is a definite flow through the flue. Verify outside that the smoke exits from one terminal only and that the termination is suitable. Observe where possible, upstairs rooms and loft spaces for signs of escaping smoke indicating a defective flue. If there is not a definite flow warm the flue for a few minutes and repeat the smoke pellet test. If there is still no definite flow the flue may need remedial work – **Do not fit the appliance until there is a definite flow through the flue.**

7. IGNITION CHECK

Before attempting to install, it is worth checking that the ignition system performs satisfactorily.

Set the control knob to the off position. Depress the control knob and rotate it anticlockwise to the pilot ignition position. A 'click' will be heard as the integral piezo operates. A spark should be seen between the electrode and pilot tip. If there is no spark check the following: -

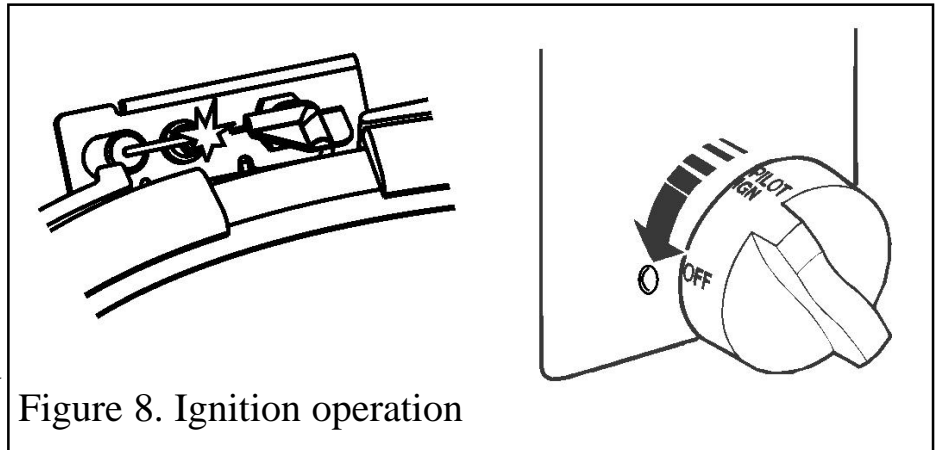


Figure 8. Ignition operation

- Ensure that the electrode lead is connected to the terminal at the base of the electrode.
- If the above is correct, check for damage to the electrode lead.

8. GAS SUPPLY CONNECTION

A nut and olive are provided for an 8mm pipe inlet connection to the 'T' connector at the bottom front of the appliance. The 'T' connector can be rotated to allow a connection from any rear-concealed connection. The 'T' connector includes a valve for isolating the gas supply and a pressure test point.

The supply pipe must be rigid material. Flexible pipe must not be used.

Concealed supply pipe connection.

If a concealed connection from inside the fireplace is required then, **before the**

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appliance is fitted into the fireplace it will be necessary to extend the supply line so that it will project through the hole in the back of the hotbox and run to the 'T' connector at the front. The pipe run from the supply line up to the rear opening in the hotbox must be kept away from the area which will be taken by the hotbox when it is installed. Note that the centre of the appliance inlet 'T' connector is 25mm above the fireplace floor. The inlet 'T' connector should be fitted to the supply pipe at this stage.

9. PREPARING APPLIANCE FOR INSTALLATION

1. The fire is fitted with two transit support screws. These are located on the sides of the hotbox and are labelled. They prevent burner assembly movement during transit. Remove the transit screws and discard.
2. Remove the two screws to the side of the burner assembly (See figure 9)
3. Detach the burner assembly from the hotbox by holding the 'bowl' and gently sliding forward. The burner assembly is heavy and if not supported sufficiently will drop when clear of its support brackets. When sliding the burner assembly be careful not to lift it as this may scratch the top surface.
4. Fit the two "U" section seals to the bottom edges of the hotbox side flanges (See figure 10).
5. **It is important that the grommet supplied in the loose parts pack is fitted to the hole in the rear of the convection box.**
6. For concealed connection only: Pierce the grommet to allow the pipe to pass through it. The grommet should envelop the pipe. If the hole is larger than the pipe, seal it with tape. **Do not pierce the grommet unless the supply pipe is to pass through it.**

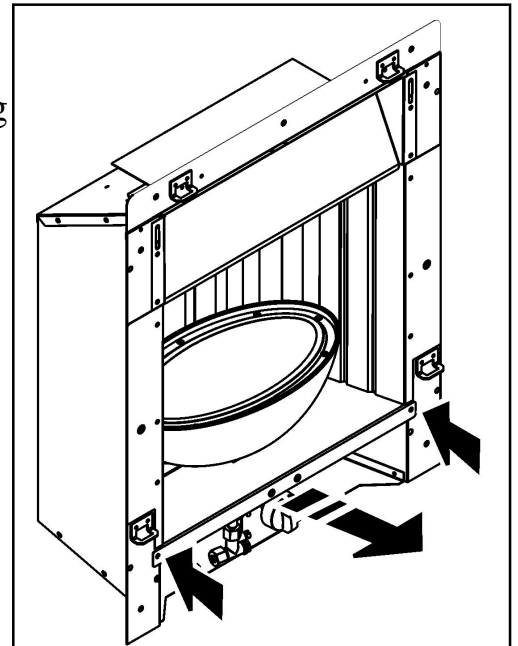
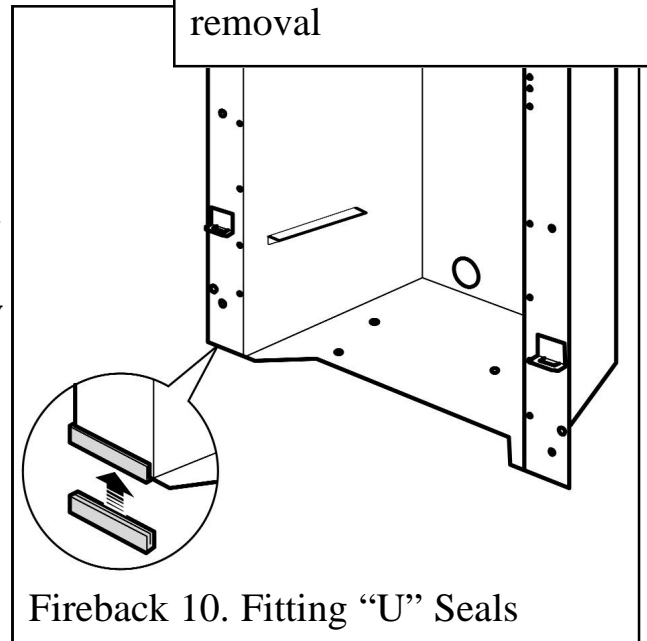


Figure 9. Burner module removal



Fireback 10. Fitting "U" Seals

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7. The appliance is supplied with two fireback spacers. **Do not fit the fireback spacers if the fire is to be installed into a precast or clay flue block system as in section 4.2.3.** These should extend backwards to ensure sufficient clearance from the back of the fireplace. Remove the label and retaining screws from the rear sides of the hotbox. Position the fireback spacer as shown in figure 11. Secure the fireback spacers using the screws removed previously and the two supplied with the fire.

8. This appliance is supplied with a flue restrictor for use where the flue draught is excessive. The restrictor must NOT be fitted where a precast flue or a flue liner is used. For all other installations the restrictor should be fitted. There may however, be certain exceptional circumstances where fitting the restrictor causes the fire to fail the spillage test. In such cases the restrictor will have to be removed. After removal conduct the spillage check again.

The restrictor is packed loose with the appliance and is fixed with two screws (See figure 12).

9 Supplied with the fire is a spacing frame. This is made up of three separate pieces, a top and two sides. The three pieces are identified in figure 13.

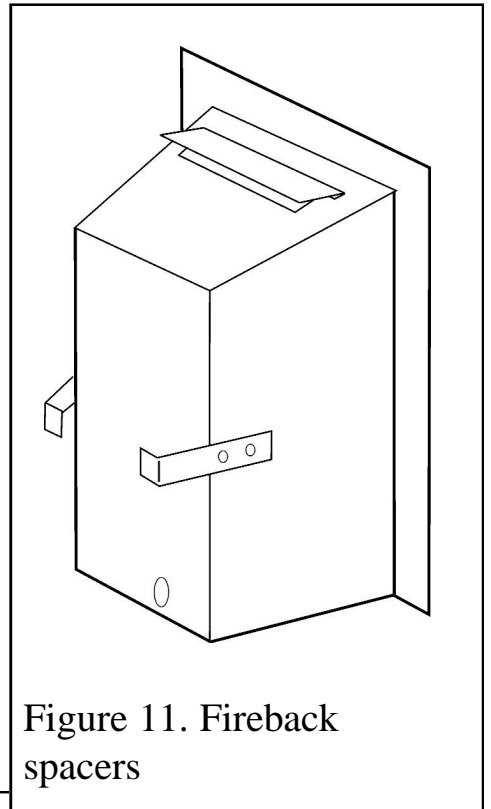


Figure 11. Fireback spacers

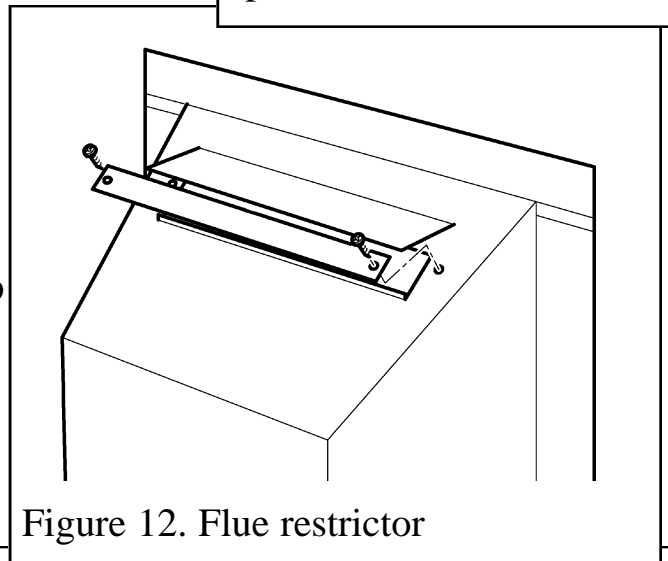


Figure 12. Flue restrictor

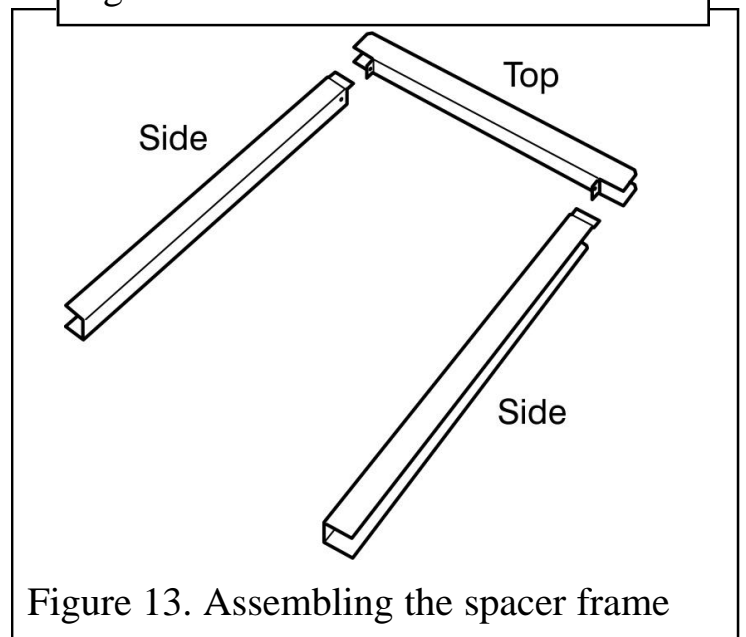


Figure 13. Assembling the spacer frame

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10. The sides have a stepped top face. These must be located on the inside the top piece (See point 1 of figure 14). The tabs on the top piece must locate on the inside of the side pieces (See point 2 of figure 14). Secure the two side pieces to the top piece using two self tapping screws supplied. Locate the screws from inside the 'U' channel.

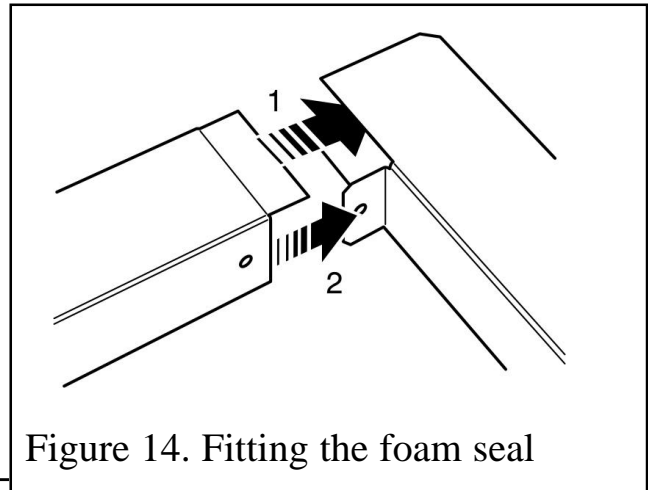


Figure 14. Fitting the foam seal

11. There is a length of self adhesive foam seal supplied with the fire. This will need to be fitted to the outer rear edges of the side and top pieces of the spacer frame. Fit it to the flanges that do not have holes. The holes must be placed against the rear of the fire. Ensure that there is no gap between the foam seals where they meet at the top flange (See figure 15).

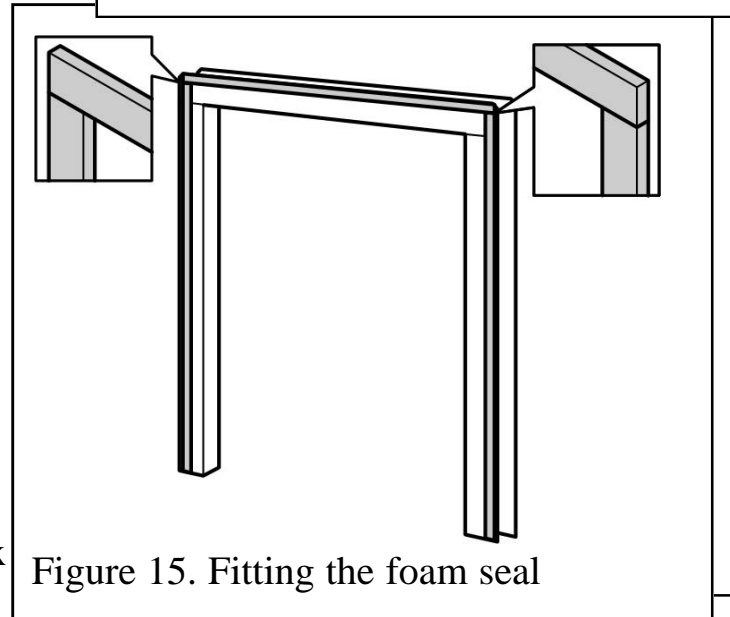


Figure 15. Fitting the foam seal

12. Locate the spacer frame to the rear of the hotbox (**The foam seal must be to the rear of the spacer frame and NOT against the flanges of the hotbox**). Secure the spacer frame to the hotbox using the six edge clips supplied. Position these as in figure 16.

13. Remove any protective film from the spillage plate.

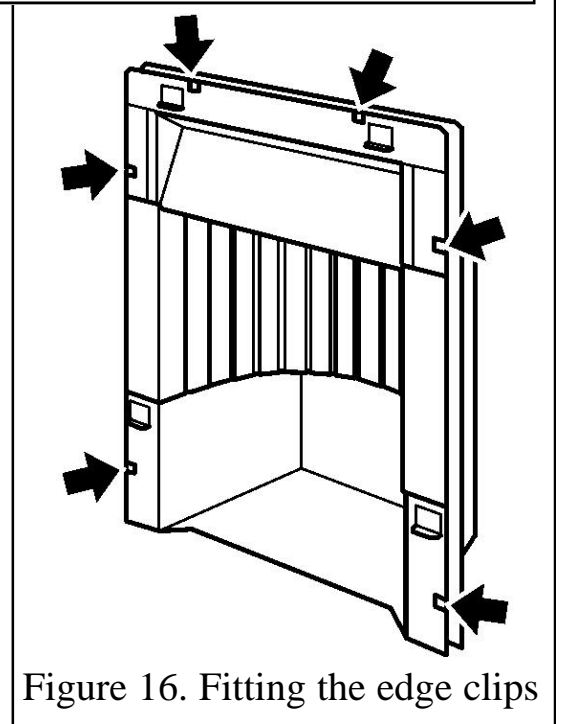


Figure 16. Fitting the edge clips

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10. HOTBOX INSTALLATION

10.1 Cable retention and floor fixing.

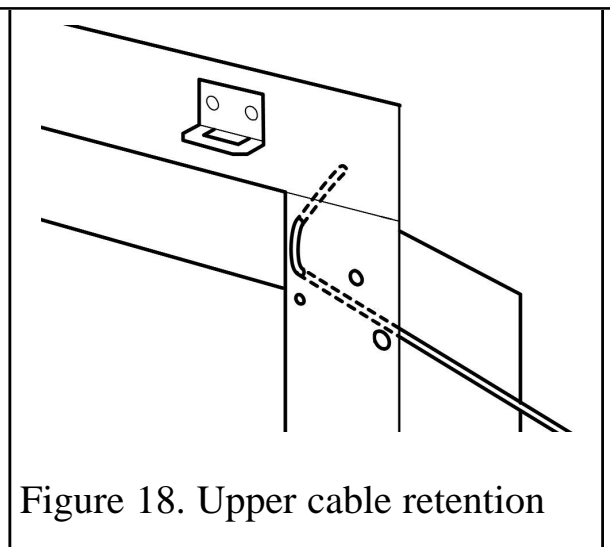
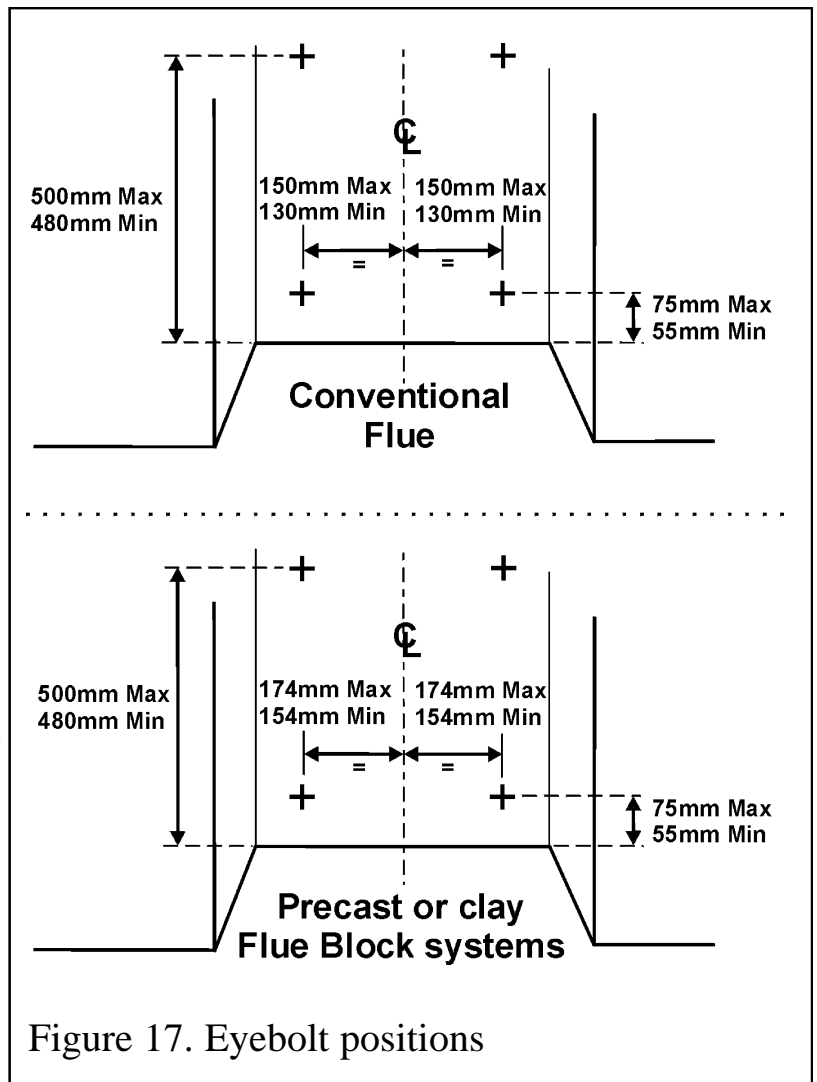
1. Make sure that the relevant areas at the fireplace back or floor are sound enough to take the eyebolts and screws. If these areas have deteriorated due to prolonged use they should be made sound with a suitable cement.

2. Drill four holes in the rear wall of the fireplace for the fibre plugs. The holes should be drilled within the range of positions shown in figure 17 using a no.12 masonry drill. The holes should be equidistant each side of the centre line of the fireplace to ensure that the appliance finishes centrally in the opening when tension is applied to the cables.

3. Insert a fibre plug into each hole. Use the fibre plugs supplied with this appliance - **Never use plastic plugs instead of the fibre plugs supplied.** Screw the eyebolts into the plugs. Make sure that the bolts are secure.

4. Place the hotbox unit close to the fireplace but allow sufficient access into the fireplace opening so that the cables can be threaded through the eyebolts and returned through the back of the hotbox. If a concealed connection is being used, insert the hotbox into the fireplace feeding the supply pipe through the pierced hole in the rear grommet.

5. The hotbox has two holes at each side of the spillage plate. Insert one end of each cable (one cable each side) from the back through the lower of the two holes and return the end through the upper of the holes (See figure 18). Give the cables a pull so that they grip against the hotbox flanges.



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6. Thread the cables through the eyebolts. Return the cables through the holes near the bottom of the hotbox back panel (See figure 19) (**For precast or clay block flue systems return the cables through the slotted holes in the side of the hotbox.**)

7. Place the hotbox fully back into the fireplace opening so that it is sealed against the fireplace front surround.

8. Drill a hole into the fireplace floor through each of the two holes in the base of the hotbox using a no.12 masonry drill (See figure 20).

9. Insert a fibre plug into each hole. Use the fibre plugs supplied with this appliance - **Never use plastic plugs instead of the fibre plugs supplied.** Fit a woodscrew in each plug and tighten.

Always screw the base into position before applying tension to the cables. This will ensure a tight seal between the top of the hotbox and wall.

10. Fit a cable retainer over the bottom end of each cable.

11. Pull each cable taut. Push the cable retainers hard up against the back panel. The end of the cable adjuster will pass into the hole. Tighten the screws in the retainers so that they clamp the cables in position. Apply tension to the cables by turning the hexagonal adjusters by hand (See figure 21).

12. Inspect the installation of the hotbox against the fireplace surround. If the hotbox is aligned squarely and the sealing is satisfactory, fully tighten the cable retainers.

13. If the hotbox is not correctly aligned, release the tension on the cables by slackening the screws and turning the hexagonal adjusters fully anticlockwise. The hotbox should then automatically realign itself. Pull each cable taut again and push the cable retainers back against the back panel. Again, tighten the screws in the retainers and apply tension to the cables by turning the hexagonal adjusters clockwise as far as possible.

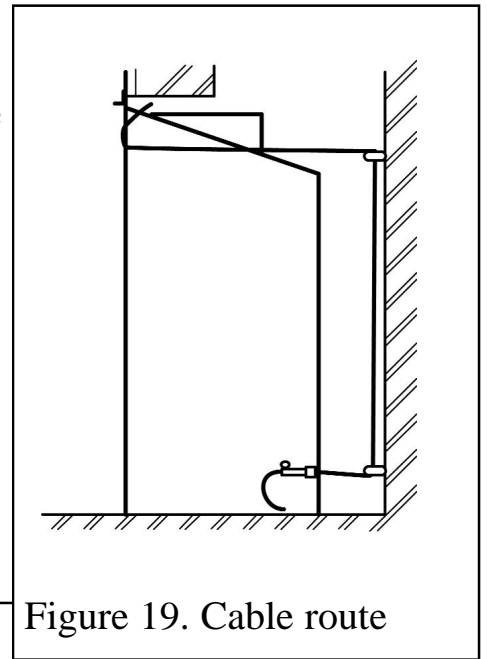


Figure 19. Cable route

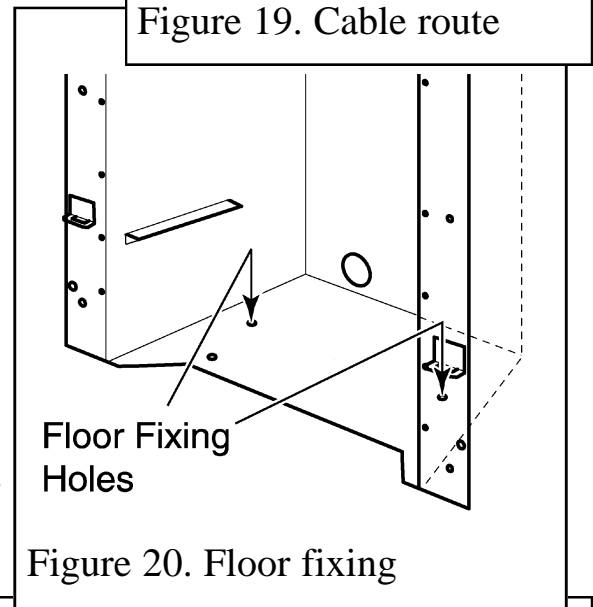


Figure 20. Floor fixing

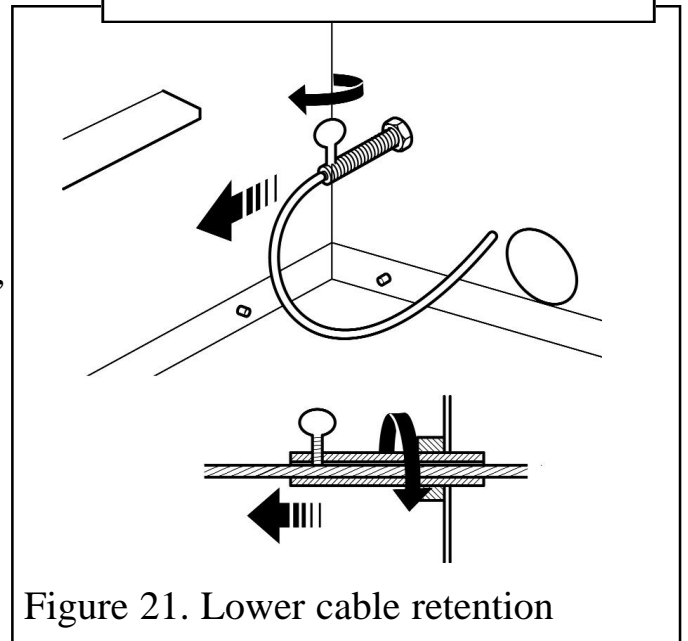


Figure 21. Lower cable retention

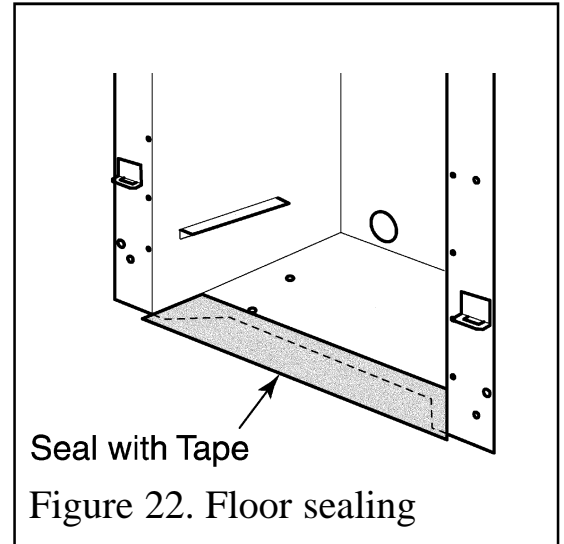
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14. Feed the free length of the cables into the gap between the inner and outer back panels so that they are available to allow easy removal and refitting of the appliance during subsequent service calls. **Do not cut off the free lengths of cable.** On precast flue installations feed the cables into the small holes at the base of the side panels.

10.2 Sealing floor front - all installations.

Using the floor sealing tape supplied, seal the bottom of the hotbox to the fireplace and hearth floor (See figure 22).

Make sure that the whole length of the front edge of the hotbox is fully sealed.



11. BURNER & SUPPLY PIPE INSTALLATION

11.1 Fitting the burner.

1. Place the burner assembly into the hotbox and secure using the two screws removed previously.
2. Supplied with the fire is an elliptical burner bezel. Place this within the edge of the burner so that it covers the screws that secure the burner top surface. The gap in the ellipse should be positioned so that the pilot flame passes **through** it.

11.2 Supply pipe installation.

A nut and olive is provided for an 8mm-pipe inlet connection directly to the gas control. The isolating 'T' connector can be rotated to allow a connection from any direction. The 'T' connector includes a valve for isolating the gas supply.

The supply pipe must be rigid material. Flexible pipe must not be used. Connect the supply line to the appliance.

Turn on the gas supply and pressure check the installation pipework for gas soundness. In the United Kingdom (GB) check in accordance with the current edition of BS 6891. In the Republic of Ireland check in accordance with the current edition of IS 813 "Domestic Gas Installations"

11.3 Preliminary burner checks.

Some burner operations can be checked at this stage. Checking now will mean that less disassembly will be required if any problems are found. **A full check should still be**

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made, however, after final installation.

11.3.1 Lighting the fire.

If closed, open the isolating 'T' connector valve. Depress the control knob and rotate it anticlockwise to the pilot ignition position. A 'click' will be heard as the integral piezo operates. A spark should be seen between the electrode and pilot tip. Turn the control knob clockwise to the 'Off' position. Repeat this operation until a flame appears at the pilot. There may be a delay before the pilot lights due to air being purged from the system. When a flame appears at the pilot keep the control knob depressed and hold the pilot ignition position for five seconds. When the control knob is released the pilot flame should remain lit.

If there are no sparks check that the electrode lead is connected to the electrode tag.

11.3.2 Operating the burner.

When the pilot burner is operating properly, gradually turn the control knob anti-clockwise to 'HIGH' (Depress the knob slightly to get past the pilot ignition position). The main burner should now light. Depress the control knob slightly to release from the 'HIGH' position and turn back (clockwise) to 'LOW'. While turning, the burner flames should gradually become lower but remain alight. Depress the control knob slightly to release from the 'LOW' position and turn back (clockwise) to the Pilot ignition position. The main burner should extinguish but the pilot should remain alight. Depress the control knob slightly and turn back (clockwise) to turn OFF.

This will extinguish the pilot.

11.4 Check inlet pressure.

The appliance is pre-set to give the correct heat input at the inlet pressure shown in section 2 of this manual. No adjustment is necessary.

1. Check the inlet pressure by fitting a pressure gauge at the test point. The test point is on the inlet 'T' connector (See figure 23). Check the pressure with the appliance alight and set at maximum output.

2. After checking, turn off the appliance. Remove the pressure gauge and replace the test point sealing screw.

3. Relight the appliance. Turn to the maximum output position and test around the sealing screw for gas soundness with a suitable leak detection fluid.

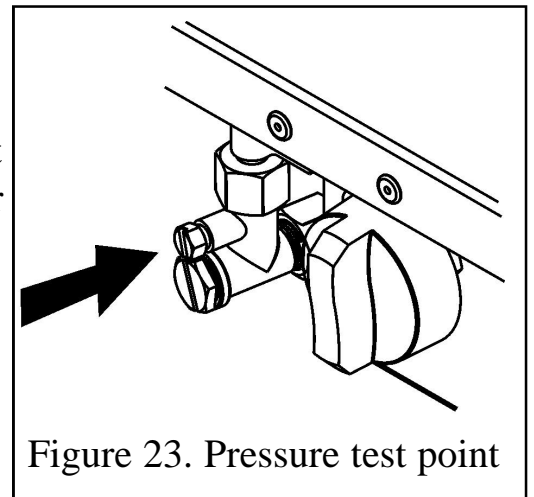


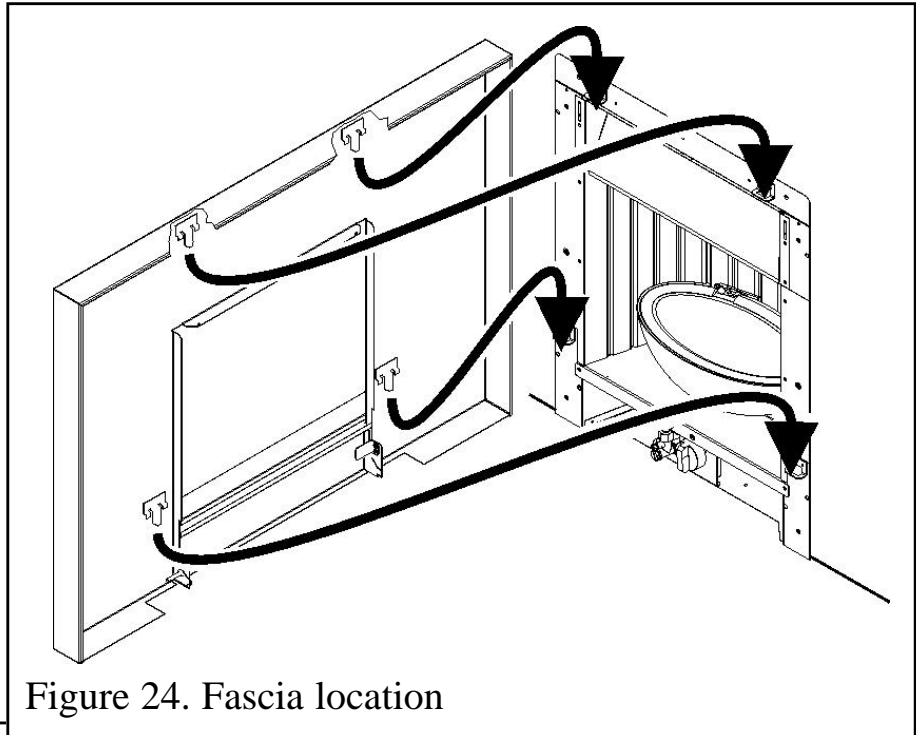
Figure 23. Pressure test point

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12. FASCIA INSTALLATION

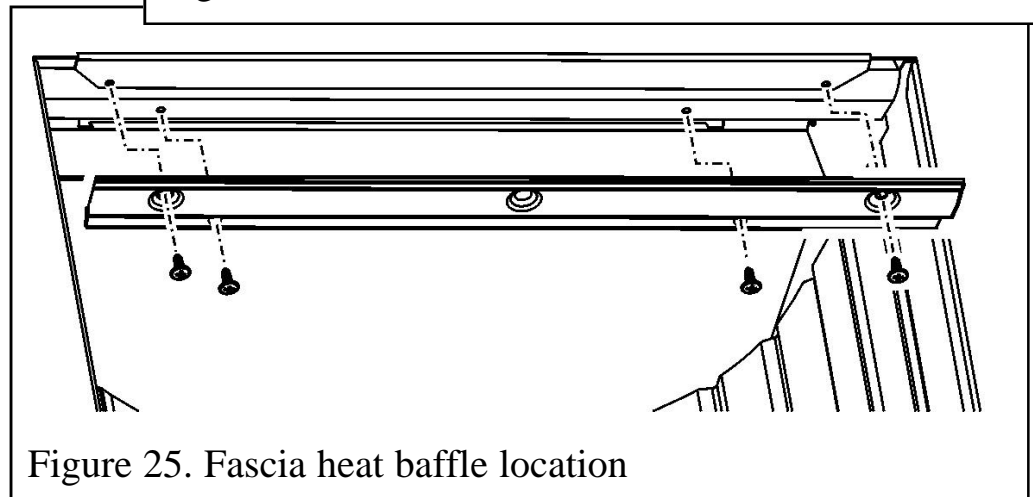
12.1 Fitting the fascia.

1. Unpack the fascia. Carefully lift the fascia. Place the fascia against the fireplace front surface so that the four hooked brackets at the back of the fascia are directly above the four retaining brackets of the hotbox. There are two at the top of the hotbox and two to the side of the burner assembly. Do not lift the fascia too high as the bottom of the fascia will foul against the control knob. Lower the fascia unit making sure that the retaining hooks locate fully into the brackets on the hotbox (See figure 24).



12.2 Fitting the heat baffle.

Supplied with the fire is a heat baffle. This baffle must be fitted to the underside of the spillage hood.



1. Fit the fascia as in section 12.1 above.
2. Secure the baffle to the underside of the spillage hood using the two screws supplied (See figure 25).
3. Secure the baffle to the fascia using the two screws supplied. The centre hole does not require a screw (See figure 25).

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13. FULL OPERATING CHECKS

13.1 Check the burner operation.

Repeat the checks conducted in section 11.3.1 and 11.3.2.

Please note:

When first turned on from cold, the flames will appear predominantly blue.

When operating the fire for the first time, some vapours may be given off which could set off smoke alarms in the vicinity. These vapours are quite normal with new appliances. They are totally harmless and will disappear after a few hours use.

13.2 Check for spillage.

A spillage check must be made before leaving the installed appliance with the customer.

1. Close all doors and windows in the room containing the appliance.
2. Light the appliance and set the control to the 'High' position.
3. Leave the appliance on for five minutes.
4. The smoke match should be placed horizontally into the hotbox at the right hand side (See figure 26).

The installation is satisfactory if the smoke is drawn into the appliance.

If the smoke is not drawn into the appliance leave the appliance alight at the maximum setting for a further ten minutes and then repeat the test. If the smoke is still not drawn into the appliance inspect the sealing to the fireplace surround. If the sealing is satisfactory but the appliance is installed with the flue restrictor (See section 9 point 14) remove the restrictor, reseal the appliance and retest. If smoke is still not drawn into the appliance **disconnect the appliance and seek expert advice.**

5. If the above test is satisfactory open all internal connecting doors, hatches, etc. in the room. Keep all doors and windows that open to the outside of the building closed. Recheck for spillage as above. If an extractor fan is installed in the same room as the appliance or a connecting room, check that spillage does not occur

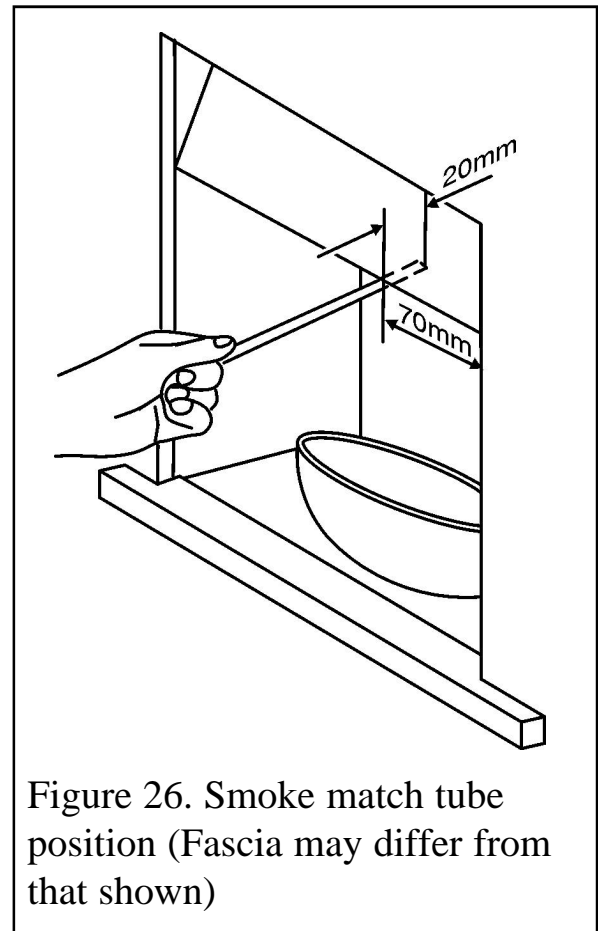


Figure 26. Smoke match tube position (Fascia may differ from that shown)

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with the fan operating and all doors and other openings between the fan and the appliance open.

If the smoke is drawn into the appliance, continue with the installation. If the test is not satisfactory **disconnect the appliance and advise the customer of the cause of failure.**

13.3 Flame supervision and spillage monitoring system.

This pilot unit includes a system that will automatically shut off the gas supply if the pilot flame goes out or if there is insufficient oxygen due to spillage or poor ventilation.

This monitoring system must not be adjusted, bypassed or put out of operation.

This monitoring system or any of its parts must only be exchanged using Baxi Fires Division authorised parts.

14. FINAL REVIEW

1. Visually inspect the appliance. Clean off any marks incurred during installation. The fire should be 'off' and allowed to cool completely before cleaning.

Metal and painted parts.

- Clean the metal parts with a slightly damp lint free non-abrasive cloth and then dry.
- Do not use abrasive cleaners as these will scratch the fire surface.

2. Advise the customer how to operate the appliance. Point out that lighting instruction details are contained in the owner guide. Explain to the customer that the appliance has a flame failure & spillage monitoring system. Point out the explanation of this system shown in the owner guide under "Operating the fire". Advise that if the fire goes out for any reason; wait at least three minutes before relighting. Stress that if the monitoring system repeatedly shuts off the fire, the appliance should be switched off and a specialist should be consulted.

3. Advise the customer that they should read their owner guide before operating the fire and always follow the advice in the section headed "Cleaning your fire".

4. Stress that no ceramic fuel effect pieces must be added to the appliance. Warn that ignoring this advice could cause incomplete clearance of the products of combustion with consequent health hazards.

5. Advise the customer that the appliance will operate to its maximum potential if the flue is primed during the first 20 – 30 minutes of use. To do this, simply turn the control to its 'HIGH' setting.

6. Recommend that the appliance should be serviced by a competent person at least annually.

7. If the appliance is in premises in the United Kingdom occupied by a tenant, point out that by law a landlord must have any gas appliance, flue and pipework which is situated

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in a tenant's premises checked for safety at least every 12 months.

8. Advise that the fire may give off a slight odour while new. This is quite normal and it will disappear after a short period of use.

9. **Inform the customer that the Serial number for the appliance is located on the data label located behind the lower cover and attached underneath the burner assembly.**

10. Hand the literature pack with this guide to the customer.

15. SERVICING & PARTS REPLACEMENT

It is recommended that, at least once a year, the appliance is disconnected and the fireplace opening checked and cleared of any debris.

This product uses a burner gasket containing Refractory Ceramic Fibres (RCF). If the burner surface is not made of wire mesh then this will also be made of Refractory Ceramic Fibres (RCF), which are man-made vitreous silicate fibres. Excessive exposure to these materials may cause irritation to eyes, skin and respiratory tract. Consequently, it is important not to touch or disturb the burner surface to ensure that the release of dust is kept to a minimum. To ensure that the release of fibres from these RCF articles is kept to a minimum, during installation and servicing we recommend that you use a HEPA filtered vacuum to remove any dust and soot accumulated in and around the fire before and after working on the fire. Do NOT vacuum the burner surface. When replacing the the burner surface we recommend that the replaced items are not broken up, but are sealed within a heavy duty polythene bag, clearly labelled as RCF waste. This is not classified as "hazardous waste" and may be disposed of at a tipping site licensed for the disposal of industrial waste. Protective clothing is not required when handling these articles, but we recommend the use of suitable gloves to prevent irritation. We also recommend you follow the normal hygiene rules of not smoking, eating or drinking in the work area and always wash your hands before eating or drinking.

- Check that the appliance is clean and that soot or debris is not causing an imperfect flame.
- Check that soot or debris is not impairing the electrode spark or pilot burner.
- **Always test for gas soundness and spillage after servicing the appliance.**

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15.1 To remove the fascia.

1. There is a heat baffle that is screwed to the fascia and spillage plate (See section 12.2 and figure 25). Unscrew and remove this heat baffle.
2. The fascia is held in place by four hooked brackets at the back of the fascia. These slot into four retaining brackets on the hotbox. To remove the fascia, hold the sides of the fascia and lift upward and forward. The fascia should lift clear of the hotbox (See figure 27)
3. Replace in the reverse order.

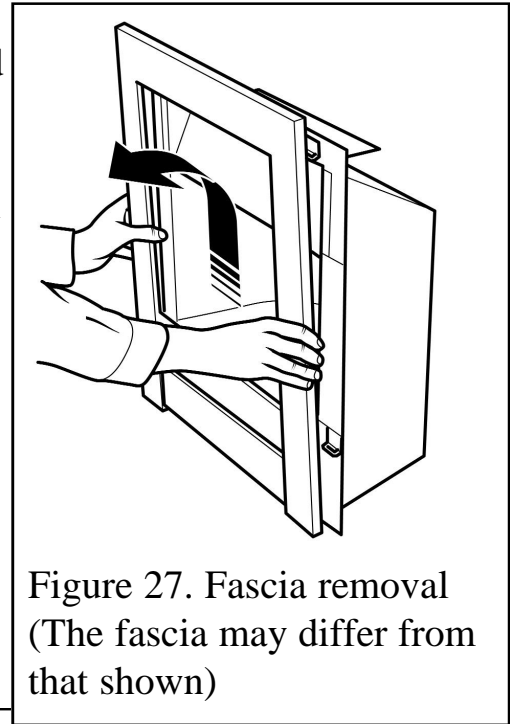


Figure 27. Fascia removal
(The fascia may differ from that shown)

15.2 To remove the burner unit.

1. Isolate the gas supply at the inlet isolating 'T' connector
2. Support the inlet 'T' connector to avoid straining the pipework and disconnect the appliance from the inlet 'T' connector.
3. Lift and remove the elliptical burner cover from the burner surface.
4. Remove the two screws to the side of the burner assembly (See figure 28)
5. Detach the burner assembly from the hotbox by holding the 'bowl' and gently sliding forward. The burner assembly is heavy and if not supported sufficiently will drop when clear of its support brackets. When sliding the burner assembly be careful not to lift it as this may scratch the top surface.
6. Replace in the reverse order.

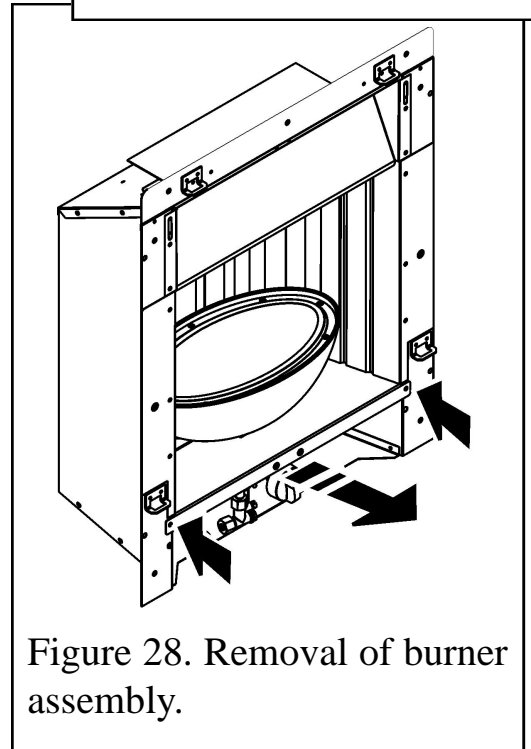


Figure 28. Removal of burner assembly.

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15.3 To remove the spillage plate.

1. Remove the fascia as in section 15.1.
2. Detach the spillage plate from the hotbox by removing the four screws (See figure 29).
3. Replace in the reverse order.

15.4 To remove the inner panel.

1. Remove the fascia as in section 15.1.
2. Remove the burner as in section 15.2.
3. Remove the spillage plate as in section 15.3.
4. Remove the six screws from the side of the inner panel (See figure 30).
5. Carefully lift the inner panel and pull forward to remove.
6. Replace in the reverse order.

15.5 To remove the pilot unit.

1. Remove the burner assembly (See section 15.2).
2. If turning the burner upside down, ensure that the work surface is suitably protected. This will avoid damage to the work surface. Detach the pilot pipe from the pilot unit.
3. Detach the thermocouple from the gas valve.
4. Detach the electrode lead from the underside of the electrode tab.
6. Remove the two screws securing the pilot unit (See figure 31).
7. Refit in the reverse order.

Note:

1. *The pilot unit is an atmosphere sensing device. It must be replaced as a whole assembly. Its individual components are not separately replaceable.*

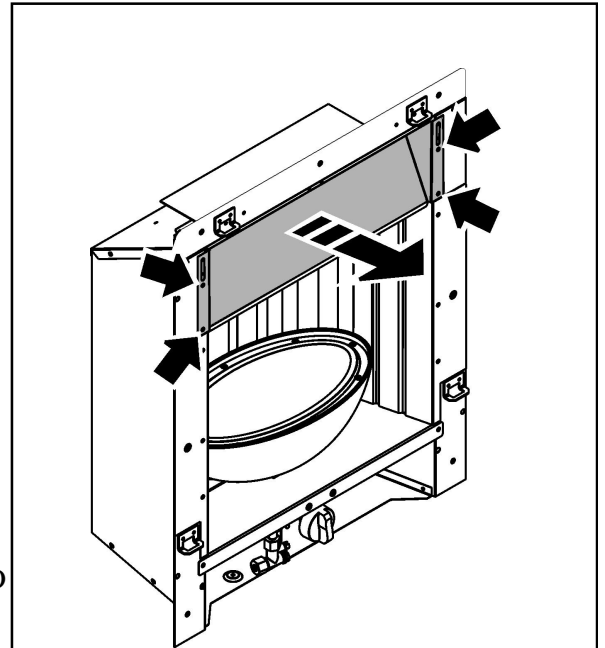


Figure 29. Spillage plate removal

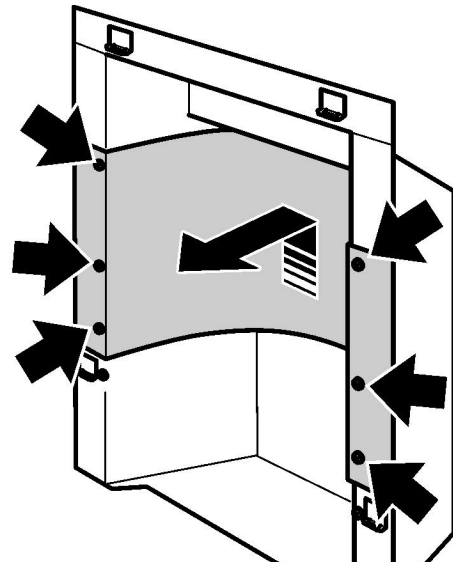


Figure 30. Removal of inner panel

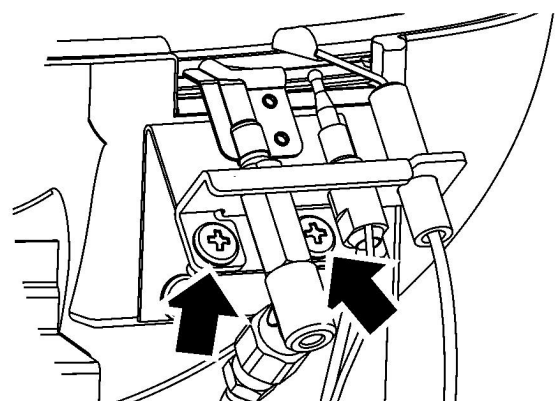


Figure 31. Pilot unit removal

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15.6 To remove the gas valve.

(See figure 32).

1. Remove the burner assembly (See section 15.2).
2. If turning the burner upside down, ensure that the work surface is suitably protected. This will avoid damage to the work surface.
3. Remove the thermocouple by unscrewing the thermocouple nut at the gas valve.
4. Detach the pilot pipe from the tap.
5. Detach the inlet pipe.
6. Detach the injector pipe
7. Detach the electrode lead from the base of the electrode
8. Remove the control knob by pulling forward.
9. Remove the hexagonal nut securing the gas valve to the mounting bracket.
10. Remove the gas valve
11. Refit in the reverse order.

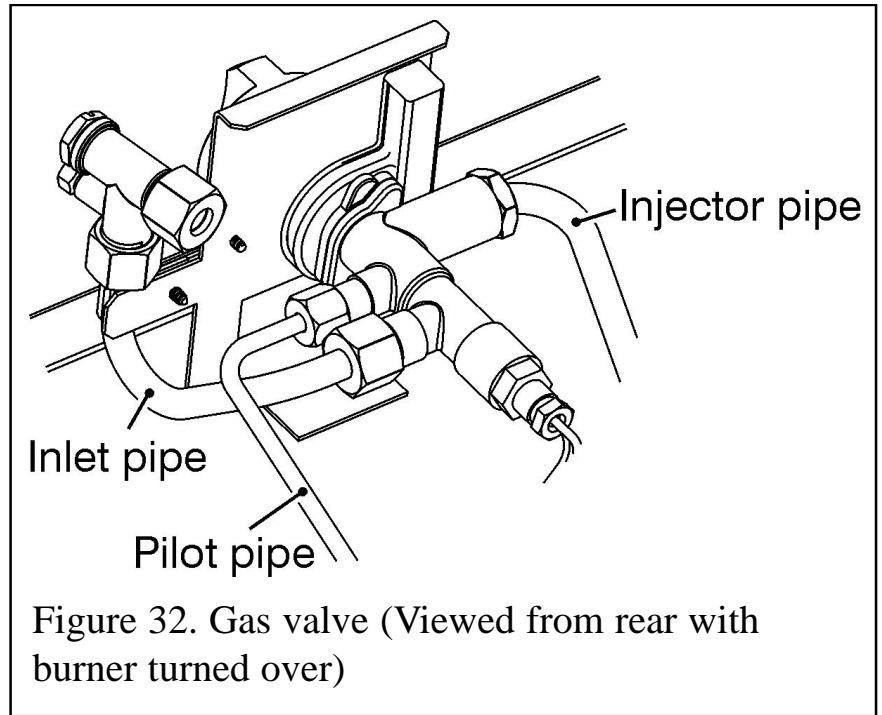


Figure 32. Gas valve (Viewed from rear with burner turned over)

15.7 To remove the piezo generator.

1. Remove the gas valve as section 15.6.
2. Make sure that the tap is in the off position.
3. Remove the circlip holding the piezo unit to the tap. Remove the piezo unit.
4. Replace in the reverse order.

15.8 To grease the control tap.

1. Detach the gas valve and remove the piezo generator as section 15.7 making sure that the gas valve is in the 'off' position.
2. Remove the two screws from the head of the gas valve. Remove the niting head and spindle complete with collar and spring.
3. Note the position of the slot in the plug - mark its position on the tap body.
4. Remove the plug rotating slightly while pulling.
5. Clean and grease the plug lightly with suitable grease. Do not apply excessive grease. Particularly, make sure that the gas ports in the tap are not restricted by grease.
6. Push the plug into the tap body and position the slot in line with the mark previously made on the tap body.
7. Reassemble the niting head and spindle complete with collar and spring making sure that the components are correctly engaged. Check the operation of the tap.

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8. Refit the piezo generator.

15.9 To replace the top surface of the burner .

1. Lift and remove the elliptical burner cover from the burner surface.
2. The top surface of the burner is secured using eight screws. The screws have a non-stick coating and should be easy to remove. However, it is advisable to spray a small amount of releasing oil on to the screws and leave them for a few minutes before attempting to remove. Remove the screws.
3. The top surface of the burner sits on a fibre gasket. Lift the top surface of the burner clear.
4. Remove and replace the fibre gasket.
5. Refit in reverse order.

IMPORTANT: The top surface of the burner is made from one of two materials; ceramic fibre or wire mesh. If the burner has a paint finish then the top surface of the burner must always be ceramic fibre. If the burner has a polished metal finish then the wire mesh can be used.

15.10 To replace the burner .

1. Remove the fascia as in section 15.1.
2. Remove the burner assembly as in section 15.2.
3. Remove the screw that secures the injector bracket to the burner (See figure 33).
4. Remove the two screws that secure the pilot bracket to the burner (See figure 34).
5. Place the burner face down and remove the two burner securing screws.
6. Place the burner face down and remove the two burner securing screws from the underside of the burner tray.
7. Gently lift the burner tray upward. Be careful not to damage the pilot hood.
8. Refit in reverse order.

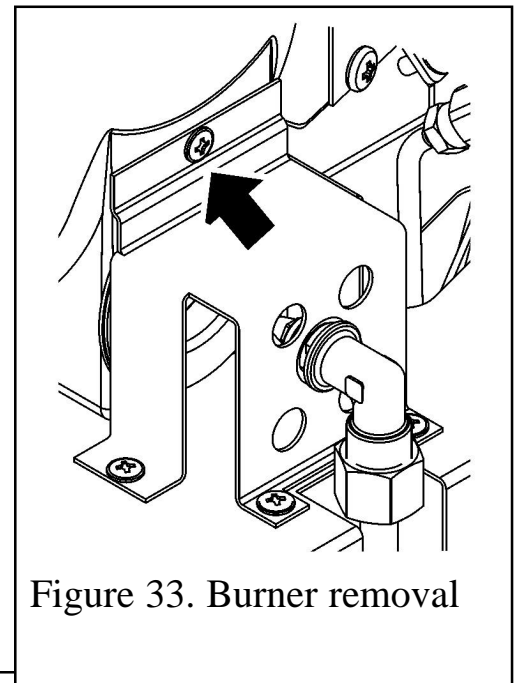


Figure 33. Burner removal

15.11 To remove the burner injector.

1. Remove the fascia as in section 15.1.
2. Remove the burner assembly as in section 15.2.
3. Support the injector and unscrew the injector pipe nut.
4. Remove the injector pipe from the gas valve.
5. Unscrew the injector from the injector bracket.
6. Refit in the reverse order.

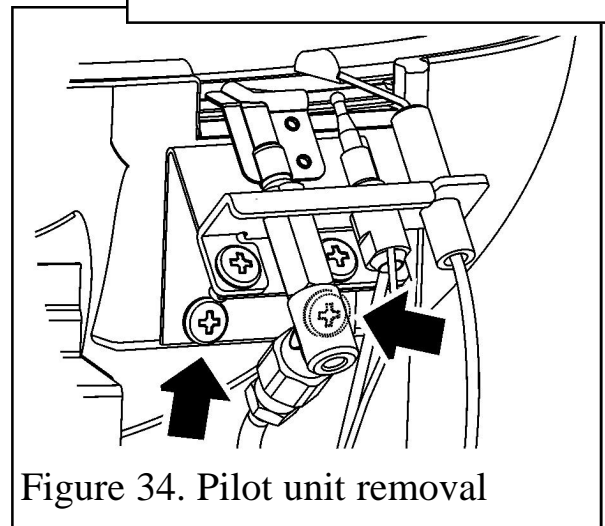


Figure 34. Pilot unit removal

15.12 To remove the appliance from the fireplace.

- 1.** Remove the fascia as in section 15.1.
- 2.** Remove the burner assembly as in section 15.2.
- 3.** Slacken the hexagonal adjusters on the cable retainers and unscrew the thumbscrews to release the cables.
- 4.** The fire can now be carefully pulled forward and clear of the fireplace opening.
- 5.** Refit as described in the relevant installation sections. Make sure gas soundness, sealing, spillage test and performance are satisfactory.