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Quality Irish Stoves

QIS INSERT

Multifuel Insert Convection & Radiant Stove



INSTALLATION & OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

Quality Irish Stoves Ltd.

Rathpatrick, Slieverue, Co. Kilkenny

Telephone: +353 (0) 51 897415 • Fax: +353 (0) 51 897451

Email: info@qisstoves.ie

Registered in Ireland NR 500272

VAT No. IE9793511H

Enjoy Your Stove Safely

Congratulations on your purchase of this quality QIS insert.

We guarantee the quality of its product and is committed to meeting its customer's needs.

We have a lot of workers and engineers with experience in design, manufacture and importing of quality heating products.

This manual contains instructions on how to install and maintain your stove and make full use of its functions, both for your comfort and safety.

Please take the time to read through it carefully.

This stove is meant to burn wood or solid fuel safely

WARNING

Incorrectly installing this stove can be dangerous and possible cause Serious accidents. We recommend that you enlist the services of a Professional Engineer for its installation and future maintenance requirements.

Warning to the user

An incorrectly installed heating appliance can cause serious accidents (chimney fires, burning of plastic insulation materials, in partition walls, etc.). The insulation of both the appliance and the exhaust gas pipe has to be reinforced and done according to the Standards and the Building Regulations for safety reasons. The installation must be carried out according to the Standards and the Building Regulations. Failure to respect these instructions may lead to the warranty becoming invalid. The manufacturer's responsibility shall be limited to the supply of the appliance.

THIS APPLIANCE BECOMES EXTREMELY HOT AND CAN PRODUCE POISONOUS GASES.

A fire-guard should be used if children or the infirm are present. The installer is required to EXACTLY follow these instructions and to comply with all local, national and applicable international standards.

YOUR CHIMNEY makes you fire work. It stores surplus heat from the fire, which makes the gas inside its hollow flue lighter, so that it rises, pulling fresh air through the fuel and making it burn. The QIS insert is for connection to a single flue which must be:

- Able to operate safely at temperatures of up to 500°C
- Free from even the slightest leak, and absolutely incapable of spilling fumes into the dwelling
- Smooth internally, unobstructed and able to be swept along its entire length.
- Generate a continuous up-draught in use of at least 12Pa

These ends will often be achieved by the chimney being constructed entirely of masonry or insulated metal components, having an internal size of more than 150mm but less than 300mm, being substantially vertical with no severe bends or horizontal portions, being at least 5m high and terminating at least 1m above any roof.

AIR SUPPLY

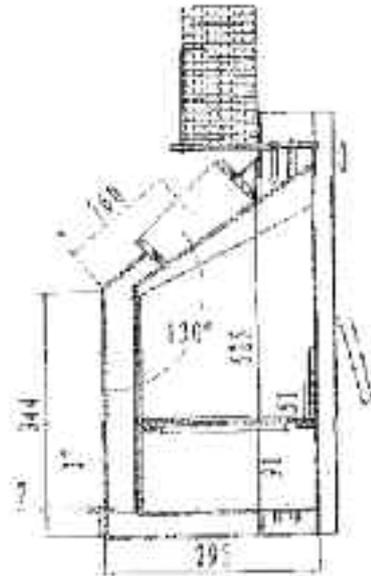
Your stove needs air to breathe - there must be a permanent, unobstructed, fresh air supply into the room in which the fire is installed equal to a total of at least 35 square cm. This can sometimes be provided by air leaking in through doors, windows etc., but in any case of doubt, fit a purpose made air vent. An extractor fan or another fuel-using appliance even in a different room can remove air.

CHIMNEY SWEEPING

Although it is often possible to sweep the chimney through the fire with the throat plate removed, consider fitting clean hatches to provide access if needed.

FITTING TO FLUE PIPE OR LINERS

A round flue pipe adaptor is available to connect to the QIS standard 150mm flue pipe. The adaptor can be sealed to the pipe or liner with fire cement before inserting the stove in its fireplace, the adaptor is then screwed to the stove outlet from the inside.



CHECK THE INSTALLATION!

Once installed, light the fire, demonstrate it to the householder and check that:

- A. It burns controllable and does not emit fumes to the room.
- B. The route for the chimney terminal is completely airtight, unobstructed and able to be swept.
- C. The entire construction is of durable fireproof materials.
- D. The flue presents a draught in use of at least 12Pa.

LIVING WITH YOUR QIS INSERT

Every fuel, chimney and condition of use is different. Only experience will show which are the best setting for you.

LIGHTING

If you are lighting the fire after a period of non-use, do check the chimney for blockages first! Empty the ashes, place two or three firefighters close together or screw-up papers covered with dry sticks, at the back of the grate and light them. When they are burning well gently fill just up to the level of the firebox liners, with dry fuel, close tile door and set the spin valve.

CONTROL

How fast the fire burns, and how much heat it gives, depends on how much air reaches the fuel. The QIS has two controls - they can be extremely hot so always use the tool or a glove to operate them.

The primary (1) control is below the window and delivers air under the fuel. Simply turn spin valve to open and close. The secondary or air wash control (2) is at the top of the stove. Pull it right for open, left for close.

EMPTYING ASHES

Use the tool to lift out the ashpan. Remember to let ash cool before disposing in plastic sacks or should never be allowed to build up so that it comes into contact with the underside of the grate.

EXTENDED BURNING

Allow the fire to burn down to a low, hot firebed. Empty ash and fully fill with hard fuel such as anthracite (c30mm size is best). Close spin valve and secondary air vent and your stove can burn overnight without attention.

CLEANING

Wipe the stove body with a slightly damp cloth when cool, don't use abrasives, metal polish or cream cleaners as they can scratch the surface. Never use aerosol sprays near the hot fire - they can ignite.

KEEPING THE WINDOW CLEAN

With most fuels the window will require no cleaning other than an occasional wipe with a dry cloth. Simply operating the stove for a few minutes at high output will usually burn-off any deposit left by tar or wet fuels. Severe stain can be removed with a proprietary cleaner. Reduce the risk of staining by using only very dry fuel and having the airwash control always slightly open.

OPENING THE DOOR.

THE QIS STOVE is designed to be operated only with the door closed. Open the door slowly to minimize fume emission and prevent hot fuel falling out.

FUELS

Different fuels will perform differently with different chimney and air supply situations. There is no perfect fuel for every situation, so we strongly recommend that you try a selection of fuels (or mixtures) to find which suits you best.

SMOKING CONTROL: In certain areas special rules apply to reduce smoke nuisance.

In the united kingdom in those areas designated "smoke control areas" (smokeless zone) you are not permitted to emit smoke and are encouraged to use authorized smokeless fuels. You may burn wood and other potentially smokey fuels as long as you do so without producing smoke, but you are not permitted to acquire such fuels. In the republic of Ireland:wood and peat briquette are permitted.

WOOD

When wood is cut down its cells are full of water. Burning such wet or green wood wastes heat in making steam and produced flammable acidic tars which will cling to, and can damage your stove and chimney. Logs should be split length ways and dried for at least a year. The fine, white residue produce when wood bums is not ash, but the remains of cell walls which can burn if kept hot enough, so do not de-ash the fire until absolutely necessary.

Minimize emission from wood by:

- ❖ Using only absolutely dry wood
- ❖ Splitting logs lengthways
- ❖ Fill little and often
- ❖ Always have the airwash control (2) at least a little open

ANTHRACITE AND DRY STEAM COAL

(SMOKELESS) Are natural hard, shiny forms of coal. Slow to light, they burn with great heat and last a long time. Choose the small nut size.

BRIQUETTES are compressed blocks of fuel, generally able to burn for long periods and remarkable for their consistency. Homefire and Phurnacite are smokeless types while other brands are made from lignite, peat or house coal.

PETROLEUM COKE sold as "petcoke", "longbeach" and under various proprietary names, is made from oil. Easy to light and to control, its exceptional heat and lack of protective ash mean that it must not be used unless mixed with another fuel. Grate and liner life will be drastically reduced when using petroleum coke.

HOUSEHOLD WASTES some plastics give off toxic fumes when burned and remember that batteries and aerosols explode! This is not an incinerator, so only use the recommended fuels and never use liquid in any form.

SUMMER SHUT DOWN

Before a long period of non-use, empty fuel and ash, remove the throat plate and leave all the air controls open to allow 3 ventilation to reduce condensation.

PROBLEMS?

Problems like those listed here are due to some difficulty with the installation, chimney or fuels, so please check back through this leaflet carefully. If necessary seek specialist advice.

POOR HEAT OUTPUT

The actual size depend on the insulation and air-change ratio of the room. To attempt to heat a larger room will result in excessive fuel consumption. and damaging overheating. Use the recommended fuels.

LACK OF CONTROLLABILITY

Some fuels give off lots of very flammable gas when they act hot, which may burn excessively until the gases have been used up. You can reduce this effect by making sure that the fire is set to "low" for a while before refuelling and checking that the door seals fully.

DIFFICULTY BURNING FOR EXTENDED PERIOD

If the fire goes out with fuel still in the firebox, then this is probably because too little air has been reaching it, try leaving the air controls open a little more. Check that the door seals are sound and that there are no cracks and gaps anywhere in the flue. For longest. burning, we recommend hard fuel.

SMOKE COMING INTO ROOM

Fumes are poisonous - smoke emission must never be tolerated, cause might be:

INADEQUATE SEAL

Check that an inset appliance is fully sealed against the fireplace. Even the tiniest crack or gap can, spoil the draught.

BLOCKED THROAT PLATE

Has soot and ash collected on the "throat plate" above the inner back pan of the firebox? See the maintenance section.

UNSUITABLE BLOCKED OR UN-SWEPT CHIMNEY

The first requirement for correct operation is a sound chimney. Check the requirement earlier in this document and in case of any doubt have the chimney professionally swept.

POOR AIR SUPPLY: Is there enough air? Lack of air to the fire is a common cause of smoking and poor performance. Air supply problems may be worse in certain wind conditions(often incorrectly described "downdraught". Where air can be sucked out of the room. The answer is to fit an air vent as near to the fire as possible, facing into the usual wind direction.

DOWNDRAUGHT

Wind can blow down a chimney if there is something higher nearby such as a tree, hill or high building. Fitting an anti-downdraught cowl to the chimney top can cure this. types which can not be swept through are not recommended.

POOR CHIMNEY DRAUGHT

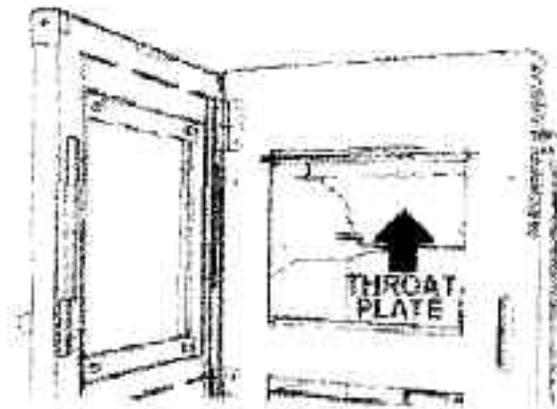
Chimney draught in use must be at least 12Pa.

CHIMNEY FIRE

In the case of deposits inside the chimney igniting (roaring sound + dense smoke and sparks from the chimney) immediately close the door, shut all air controls and call the fire brigade. Prevent fires by using very dry fuel and having your chimney swept regularly.

MAINTENANCE MONTHLY

With the- fire cold, remove, clean and refit the throat plate (baffle plate) fitted below the flue outlet. Check that the flue is clear and unblocked, and that the door seals are sound.



ANNUALLY - SWEEP THE CHIMNEY

The entire length of the chimney from stove to outlet should be swept annually, or more often if smokeless fuel is used.

NEW PARTS

The QIS stove has been extensively tested for safety - please don't try to modify it and always make sure to obtain genuine spare parts.