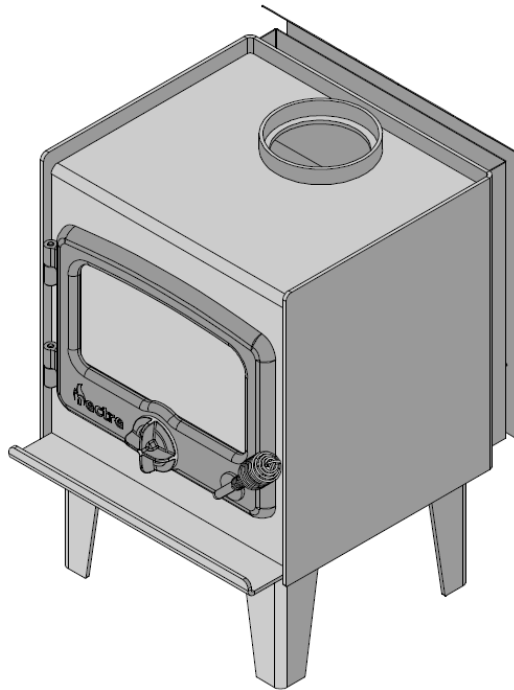




Nectre 15 LE

Operating Instructions



Legs
Pedestal
Wood Stacker

Keep these instructions for future reference



Glen Dimplex Australia proudly supports the activities of Landcare Australia through its membership of the AHHA

CONTENTS

1. OPERATING	1
1.1. IMPORTANT INFORMATION	1
1.2. GENERAL OPERATION	2
1.3. USING THE APPLIANCE FOR THE FIRST TIME	3
1.4. RECOMMENDED FUELS	3
1.5. LIGHTING THE FIRE	3
1.6. RUNNING THE APPLIANCE	3
1.7. BURNING TIPS	4
1.8. ASH REMOVAL	4
1.9. FLUE/CHIMNEY FIRE	4
1.10. CLEANING PAINT WORK AND GLASS	4
1.11. CLEANING THE FLUE	4
1.12. TROUBLESHOOTING TIPS	5
2. MAINTENANCE AND SERVICING	5
2.1. REPLACING THE FIRE BRICKS	5
2.2. REPLACING THE BRICK RETAINER	5
2.3. REPLACING THE BAFFLE PLATE	6
2.4. ADJUSTING THE DOOR	6
2.5. REPLACING DOOR GLASS	6
2.6. REPLACING THE DOOR SEAL	6
2.7. REPLACEMENT SPARE PARTS LIST	7

1. OPERATING

THE OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS IN THIS MANUAL APPLY TO THE NECTRE 15 LE WOOD HEATER MODELS.

THEY HAVE BEEN TESTED FOR EMISSIONS AND EFFICIENCY AND COMPLY ACCORDING TO AS/NZS 4012 & AS/NZS 4013.

1.1. IMPORTANT INFORMATION

Before use of this appliance please read these instructions fully.

WARNING: ANY MODIFICATION OF THE APPLIANCE THAT HAS NOT BEEN APPROVED IN WRITING BY THE TESTING AUTHORITY IS CONSIDERED AS BREACHING AS/NZS 4013.

WARNING: DO NOT USE FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS OR AEROSOLS TO START OR REKINDLE THE FIRE.

WARNING: DO NOT USE FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS OR AEROSOLS IN THE VICINITY OF THIS APPLIANCE WHEN IT IS OPERATING.

WARNING: DO NOT STORE FUEL WITHIN HEATER INSTALLATION CLEARANCES.

WARNING: WHEN OPERATING THIS APPLIANCE AS AN OPEN FIRE USE A FIRE SCREEN.

WARNING: OPEN AIR CONTROL (AND DAMPER WHEN FITTED) BEFORE OPENING FIRING DOOR.

WARNING: DO NOT BURN WOOD THAT IS PAINTED; OR IS COATED WITH PLASTIC; OR HAS BEEN TREATED WITH ANY CHEMICAL.

CAUTION: THIS APPLIANCE SHOULD NOT BE OPERATED WITH A CRACKED GLASS.

CAUTION: THIS APPLIANCE SHOULD BE MAINTAINED AND OPERATED AT ALL TIMES IN ACCORDANCE WITH THESE INSTRUCTIONS.

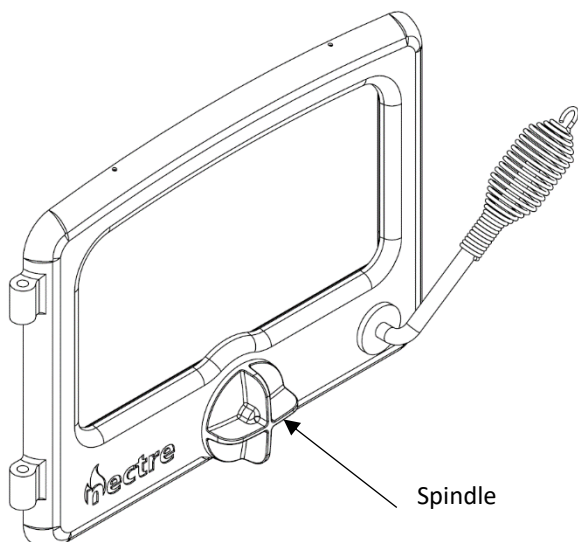
The appliance or flue system should not be modified in any way without the written approval of the manufacturer.

Extractor fans or cooker hoods must not be placed in the same room or space as this can cause appliance to emit smoke into the room.

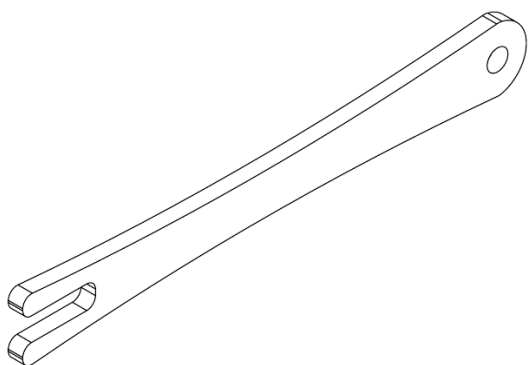
1.2. GENERAL OPERATION

Spindle

The air spindle on the door controls the primary air to the base of the fire. This controls the burn rate of the fire.



A tool for opening and closing the air spindle is supplied with the heater. This can be used in instances when the spindle control is too hot to touch. Alternatively, a glove or equivalent can be used to adjust the air spindle.



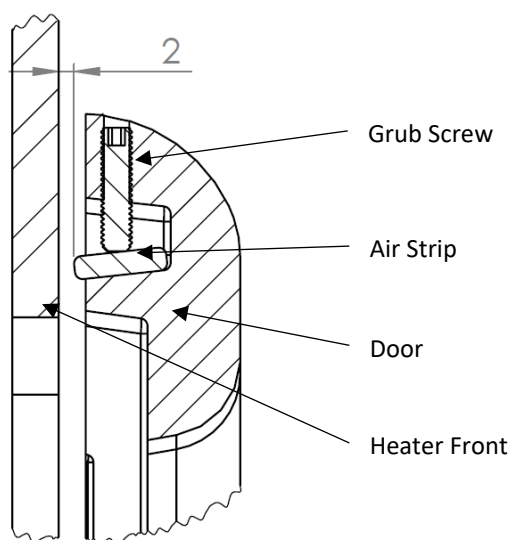
Air Wash

A 2mm gap at the top of the door allows additional air to enter the firebox, washing over the door glass keeping it clean while also supplying necessary oxygen to the fire when the air spindle has been fully closed.

If the draft is too high or low with the spindle completely shut, the 2mm gap can be adjusted by loosening the two grub screws in the top of the door (high-lighted in the image below) with the Allen key supplied, adjusting the metal strip accordingly and re-tightening the screws.

For example, an installation in a two-storey house with a tall flue could have a very high draft. To reduce the draft, the gap on top of the door could be reduced to 1mm.

Warning: Do not close this air gap completely as it will restrict the draft too much. If the draft is too restricted, the fire will produce a lot of smoke and cause the glass to blacken.



Door Handle

Warning: The door handle may get hot if the appliance has been left in the high burn setting for an extended period. Use a protective glove to open.

Open the air spindle before opening the door to eliminate the chance of backdraft and smoke entering the room.

1.3. USING THE APPLIANCE FOR THE FIRST TIME

- For the first few times the appliance is lit, odorous fumes will be given off as the paint cures.
- Do not touch the paint work while it is curing otherwise it can leave a permanent mark on the appliance.
- Keep the room well ventilated until these fumes have cleared.
- Once the paint has cured, this will not re-occur.

1.4. RECOMMENDED FUELS

- Burn only seasoned hardwood timber with a moisture content of less than 20%.
- Newly cut wood should be split and allowed to dry/season for 12 to 18 months before use.
- Wood should be stored in an environment protected from the weather to minimise any potential moisture content.
- For best results, wood should not exceed $\frac{3}{4}$ of the firebox front to back dimension in length and 150mm in diameter. Any larger and appliance will not operate at its optimum. It is better to burn several smaller pieces of wood than one large piece at a time.
- Poor quality timber:
 - Causes low combustion efficiency.
 - Produces poor emissions (smoky).
 - Results in additional build-up of creosote (soot) in the flue which will then require regular cleaning and may result in a flue fire.
- Do not burn painted, impregnated/treated wood, manufactured board products or pallet wood.

1.5. LIGHTING THE FIRE

- 1) Place firelighters or paper and dry kindling wood in the base of the firebox.
- 2) Open air control.
- 3) Light the paper or firelighters.
- 4) If necessary, leave the door slightly open as the fire establishes and the glass warms to avoid a build-up of condensation.
- 5) Once the fire has taken hold add larger pieces of wood. For optimal burn conditions, place the logs in a front to back orientation (right angles to the door opening). Too many logs may smother the fire.
- 6) Once the fire is established, close the door.

Do not leave the appliance unattended while the door is open.

1.6. RUNNING THE APPLIANCE

Maximum Heat Output

This setting is not the most energy efficient as some heat is lost up the flue instead of being transferred into the room. However, once fire has established, particulate emissions will be very low (clean burning).

- After establishing the fire and loading it with larger pieces of wood, leave it running with the spindle fully open to generate maximum heat output.
- Running the appliance with the door open will not produce maximum heating in the room as it will draw a lot of already warmed air out of the room.
- ***Do not overload firebox with fuel.***

Low Heat Output

This setting will provide the best energy efficiency as the wood burns for longer. However, if not operated correctly may result in higher particulate emissions.

- The heat output on the appliance can be reduced by closing the spindle which will restrict the oxygen supplied to the fire and slow down the rate at which the wood burns.
- ***Prior to closing the spindle***, ensure the fire is burning briskly. This may require opening the spindle fully for 5-10mins before shutting down.
- For the optimum between clean burning, and getting the best in efficiency, from the fully closed position, open the spindle between half and one turn.
- The spindle can be adjusted to any position so desired depending on wanted heat output versus burn time.

Reload with more wood

- 1) Open the spindle before opening the door.
- 2) Rake / break up any existing coals.
- 3) Load wood with the length orientated front to back. Better results will be achieved by loading several smaller pieces of wood rather than one large piece.
- 4) Close the door with the spindle fully open and leave for a minimum of 10 minutes to allow the fresh wood to catch.
- 5) After 10 or more minutes, the spindle can be adjusted to the desired heat output setting.

1.7. BURNING TIPS

Fuel Quality

Use wood with a moisture content of less than 20%. Logs should not feel moist or have moss and fungal growths.

Symptoms of burning wet wood:

- Difficulty starting and keeping a fire burning well
- Smoke and only small flames
- Dirty glass and/or fire bricks
- Rapid creosote build-up in the flue/chimney
- Low heat output
- Short burn times, and blue/grey smoke from the flue/chimney outlet

Run appliance at high heat output for a short period each day to avoid large build-up of tars and creosote within the appliance and flue.

Flue Draught

The flue has two main functions:

- 1) To safely remove smoke, gases and fumes from the appliance.
- 2) To provide sufficient draught (suction) in the appliance to ensure the fire keeps burning.

Draught is caused by the rising hot air in the flue when the fire has been lit.

The position, height and size of the flue can affect the performance of the flue draught. Refer to installation guide for details on flue installation.

Factors affecting the flue draught include:

- Insufficient flue height
- Trees or other buildings nearby causing turbulence
- High and gusty winds
- Outside temperature and weather conditions
- Blocked flue

For advice on the correction of persistent flue problems consult your supplier/installer for more detail.

1.8. ASH REMOVAL

Depending on the type of wood burnt and frequency, the ashes will need removing every 2 to 6 weeks.

Leave a 10mm layer of ash to insulate the firebox bottom.

Excess ashes should be removed when necessary, placed in a non-combustible container with a tightly fitting lid and moved outdoors immediately to a location clear of combustible materials.

1.9. FLUE/CHIMNEY FIRE

If a flue/chimney fire occurs:

- Shut spindle fully to smother the fire.
- Do not use the appliance after a flue fire until an accredited installer has assessed the cause and any resultant damage.

1.10. CLEANING PAINT WORK AND GLASS

- The appliance, when cool, can be cleaned with a damp cloth.
- Over the years, the black paint will fade and can be touched up with Stove Bright metallic black paint.
- To clean the glass, we recommend using a household window cleaner or general purpose cleaner with a soft cloth.

Do not use abrasive cleaner or scourer pads.

1.11. CLEANING THE FLUE

Check inside of flue prior to each season for any build-up of creosote (wood tar).

To check the flue:

- 1) Remove the baffle plate (refer to 'Replacing the Baffle Plate' under Maintenance & Servicing).
- 2) Hold a small mirror on an angle below the flue, with a torch shining towards it, and look for black creosote build-up. It is normal to see a fine black powdery layer, but if built up layers of creosote can be seen, the flue requires cleaning.
- 3) If no cleaning is required, re-fit the baffle plate.

To clean the flue:

- 1) A flue cleaning brush can be purchased from most wood heater retail outlets or large hardware stores. Alternatively, hire a flue cleaning service to do the job for you (it's a dirty job).
- 2) With the baffle plate removed, tie a rope to one end of the brush, and drop the rope down the flue (from outside on top of the roof).
- 3) Grab the end of the rope from inside the firebox and pull the brush down through the flue.
- 4) Check the inside of the flue with the mirror and torch.
- 5) Repeat cleaning process if necessary.
- 6) Once the flue is clean, remove any excess creosote from the firebox.
- 7) Replace the baffle plate.

Only pull brush downwards through flue, as pulling upwards may separate the flue sections at their joins.

1.12. TROUBLESHOOTING TIPS

Glass in door blackening

This can have several possible causes:

- Air wash gap has reduced — this can happen once the door seal has settled in. The gap at the top of the door should be 2mm. This can be checked with the Allen key provided, as it is 2mm thick. If adjustment is required, loosen the two grub screws on the top of the door with the Allen key, adjust the position of the metal strip and re-tighten the screws.
- Burning unseasoned wood — If the wood is too wet, it will cause the glass to blacken.
- Appliance operated at low temperature — After an overnight burn where the air control has been fully closed, the glass may have blackened. When the fire is re-stoked and burning on the high heat setting, the blackened glass should self-clean.
- Problems with the flue — Insufficient flue draught can cause the glass to blacken. If the flue is too short, not properly insulated, or in a position that results in a downdraught, then there will be insufficient flue draught. Contact the installer should this happen.

Trouble starting the fire

When cleaning, it is best to retain some ash in the base of the firebox. A layer of ash insulates the base, helping to maintain a high temperature for combustion. Also, if all the ash has been removed from the firebox, it can affect the supply of air to the base of the fire.

Insufficient flue draft

If there is insufficient or too much draft when air spindle is fully closed, i.e. fire smokes and goes out, or burns too quickly, then the 2mm gap at the top of the door can be adjusted accordingly (refer to section General Operation).

A larger gap will provide more oxygen to the fire, burning cleaner and faster.

A smaller gap will restrict oxygen to the fire, slowing down the burn rate. Note if the gap is too small the fire will smoke, and potentially upset neighbours.

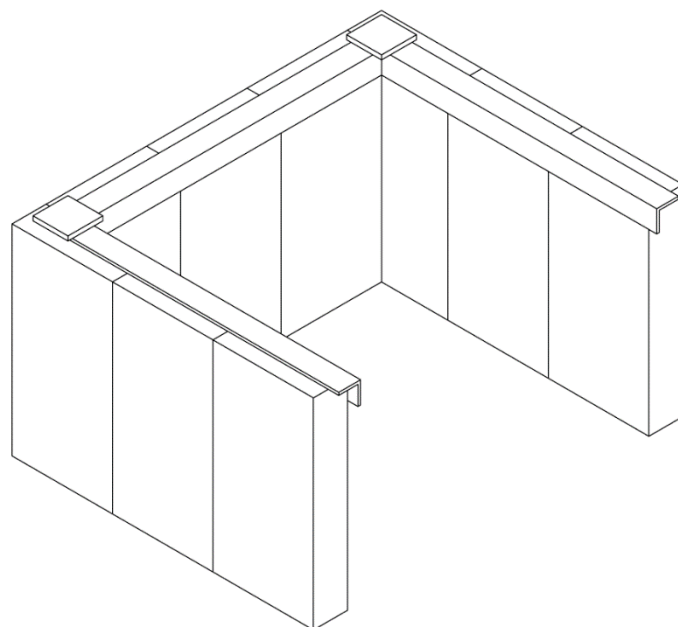
2. MAINTENANCE AND SERVICING

2.1. REPLACING THE FIRE BRICKS

The firebox needs fire bricks to increase the thermal mass and guarantee the longevity of the steel firebox. Over time the firebricks may become cracked and crumble away. At this point they should be replaced.

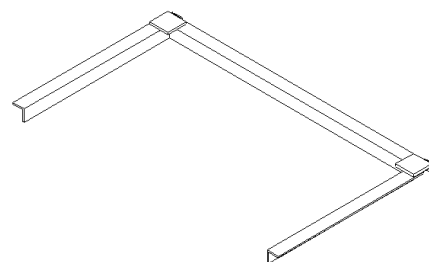
To replace the firebricks:

- 1) Raise the brick retainer
- 2) Remove bricks and ash from the fire box.
- 3) Replace with new bricks and lower the brick retainer over the bricks.



2.2. REPLACING THE BRICK RETAINER

The brick retainer holds the bricks in place. Over time, the brick retainer may warp or burn through, and should be replaced. To remove the brick retainer, all bricks must first be removed from the fire box.



2.3. REPLACING THE BAFFLE PLATE

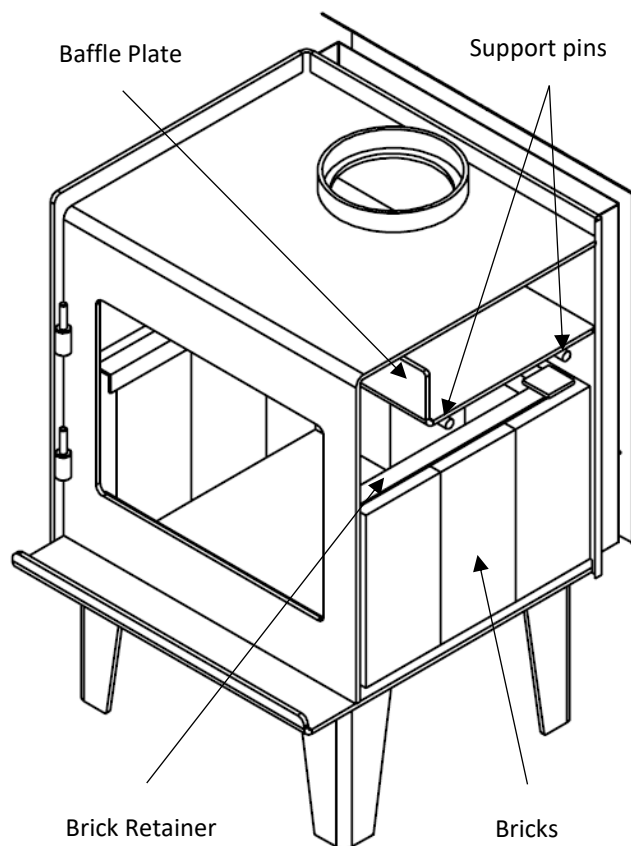
The baffle plate helps to retain the heat in the firebox by lengthening the path of the flame before it goes up the flue.

Over time, the baffle plate will begin to sag a little due to the excessive heat. This will not affect the way the fire burns.

Eventually the baffle plate will burn through (5+ years) and will need to be replaced.

To remove the baffle plate:

- 1) Remove any excess ash and coals.
- 2) Remove the brick retainer and bricks from the rear and sides of the firebox.
- 3) Slide the baffle plate forward so that it can be lowered at the back.
- 4) Lowering the rear of the will allow the front to slide past the front support pins.
- 5) Once the baffle has cleared the front support pins, it can be removed from the firebox on an angle.
- 6) Repeat steps 1) to 3) in reverse to fit the new baffle plate (see image below for correct baffle placement).



2.4. ADJUSTING THE DOOR

If the door does not close firmly, then the door catch can be adjusted.

After locating the door catch on the front lower right-hand side of the door opening on the inside of the firebox, using a large flat-end screw driver, place it under the base of the catch and gently lever it out.

Close the door with the door handle to test tightness. If no improvement, repeat process until door can be closed firmly.

2.5. REPLACING DOOR GLASS

This task may be easier with the door removed from the appliance and laid horizontally on a work-bench.

To replace the door glass:

- 1) Remove the four screws securing the glass retainers to the door.
- 2) Remove the old glass.
- 3) Replace fiberglass rope seal if worn.
- 4) Fit the new glass into position
- 5) Screw down the glass retainers. Take extra care not to over-tighten the screws as this could crack the glass.
- 6) Dispose of the old glass in a responsible manner.

Occasionally the M4 screws will have deteriorated from the constant heat in the firebox, resulting in snapping off when loosening. In this case, a new hole can be drilled in the door and tapped using a 3.4mm drill bit, and M4 tap.

2.6. REPLACING THE DOOR SEAL

This task may be easier with the door removed from the appliance and laid horizontally on a work-bench.

- 1) Remove any remains of the old seal from the door.
- 2) Clean out the groove in the door that the seal was bedded in, using a flat head screw driver or equivalent.
- 3) Run a thin bead of clear roof and gutter silicone along the groove.
- 4) Starting at one end, press the new door seal into the groove on the door.
- 5) Refit the door if it has been removed.

2.7. REPLACEMENT SPARE PARTS LIST

Firebricks

9 @ 230mm x 115mm x 38mm

Triangular Front Firebrick

1 @ 350mm

Brick Retainer

Steel 420mm x 345mm

Baffle Plate

Steel 440mm x 260mm x 75mm x 6mm

Door Seal

900mm x 13mm round braided ceramic rope

Glass Seal

1080mm x 8mm x 3mm flat adhesive back

Door Glass

333mm x 195mm x 5mm pyro ceramic



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