OPERATING & INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS FOR INBUILT WOOD HEATERS

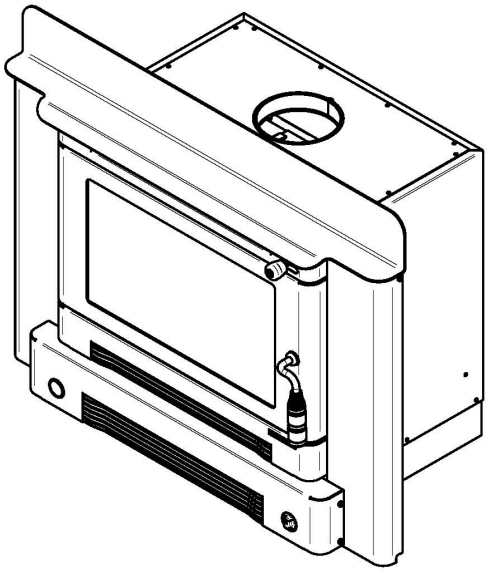
Premium

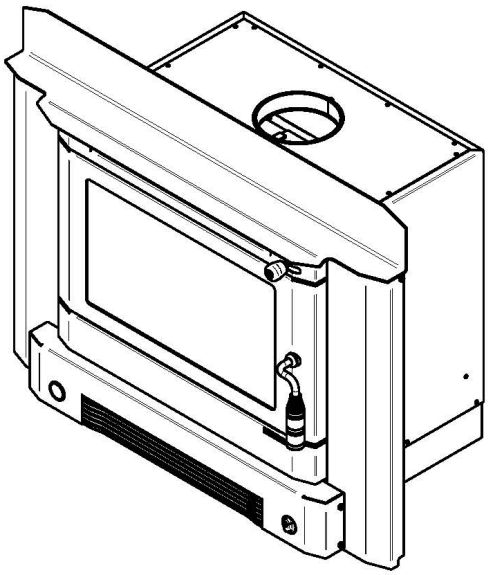
EC00020 Metallic black

Classic

EC00021 Metallic black

EcoMaxx Woodheating
Future Design





YOUR ECOMAX INBUILT WOOD HEATER HAS BEEN TESTED WITH OUR ORIGINAL ECOMAXX INBUILT ZERO CLEARANCE KIT. THE INSTALLATION OF ANY OTHER ZERO CLEARANCE KIT WILL VOID YOUR WARRANTY.

Distributed by:

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READ AND KEEP THIS MANUAL FOR REFERENCE

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THANK YOU FOR CHOOSING THIS WOOD INBUILT

We want to congratulate you on your purchase and wish to help you get maximum satisfaction from your wood inbuilt. In the pages that follow, we will give you advice on wood heating and controlled combustion as well as technical specifications regarding installation, operation and maintenance of the model you have chosen.

The instructions pertaining to the installation of your wood inbuilt comply with AS/NZS 2918:2001 standard.

Please read this entire manual before you install and use your new wood inbuilt. Failure to follow instructions may result in property damage, bodily injury, or even death. It is important that you follow the installations guidelines exactly.

Consult your local city, borough or shire council about restrictions and installations requirements in your area and the need to obtain a permit.

This heating unit is designed to serve as a supplementary heat source. We recommend that a primary heat source also be available in the home. The manufacturer cannot be responsible for costs associated with the use of another heating system.

KEEP THIS INSTRUCTION MANUAL FOR FUTURE REFERENCE.

Table of content

PART A - OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Please see Part B for installation instructions.

1 SAFETY INFORMATION

1.1 SUMMARY OF OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE CAUTIONS AND WARNINGS

- **HOT WHILE IN OPERATION, KEEP CHILDREN, CLOTHING AND FURNITURE AWAY. CONTACT MAY CAUSE SKIN BURNS. GLOVES MAY BE NEEDED FOR WOOD INBUILT OPERATION.**
- **USING A WOOD INBUILT WITH CRACKED OR BROKEN COMPONENTS, SUCH AS GLASS OR FIREBRICKS OR BAFFLES MAY PRODUCE AN UNSAFE CONDITION AND MAY DAMAGE THE WOOD INBUILT.**
- **OPERATE ONLY WITH DOOR FULLY CLOSED OR FULLY OPEN WITH FIRE SCREEN IN PLACE. IF DOOR IS LEFT PARTLY OPEN, GAS AND FLAME MAY BE DRAWN OUT OF THE OPENING, CREATING RISKS FROM BOTH FIRE AND SMOKE.**
- **OPEN THE AIR CONTROL FULLY BEFORE OPENING FIRING DOOR.**
- **THIS STOVE IS NOT DESIGNED TO BE USED WITH THE DOOR OPEN. THE DOOR MAY BE OPEN ONLY DURING LIGHTING PROCEDURES OR RELOADING. DO NOT LEAVE THE STOVE UNATTENDED WHEN THE DOOR IS SLIGHTLY OPENED DURING IGNITION. ALWAYS CLOSE THE DOOR AFTER IGNITION.**
- **NEVER USE GASOLINE, GASOLINE-TYPE LANTERN FUEL (NAPHTHA), FUEL OIL, MOTOR OIL, KEROSENE, CHARCOAL LIGHTER FLUID, OR SIMILAR LIQUIDS OR AEROSOLS TO START OR 'FRESHEN UP' A FIRE IN THIS WOOD INBUILT. KEEP ALL SUCH LIQUIDS OR AEROSOLS WELL AWAY FROM THE WOOD INBUILT WHILE IT IS IN USE.**
- **DO NOT CONNECT TO ANY AIR DISTRIBUTION DUCT OR SYSTEM.**
- **DO NOT STORE FUEL WITHIN HEATER MINIMUM INSTALLATION CLEARANCES.**
- **BURN ONLY SEASONED NATURAL FIREWOOD.**
- **THE USE OF SOME TYPES OF PRESERVATIVE-TREATED WOOD AS A FUEL CAN BE HAZARDOUS.**
- **DO NOT BURN:**
    - **GARBAGE OF ANY KIND,**
    - **COAL OR CHARCOAL,**
    - **TREATED, PAINTED OR COATED WOOD,**
    - **PLYWOOD OR PARTICLE BOARD,**
    - **FINE PAPER, COLORED PAPER OR CARDBOARD,**
    - **SALT WATER DRIFTWOOD, OR**
    - **RAILROAD TIES.**
    - **MANUFACTURED LOGS**
- **DO NOT ELEVATE THE FIRE BY USING A GRATE IN THIS WOOD INBUILT.**
- **THIS APPLIANCE SHOULD BE MAINTAINED AND OPERATED AT ALL TIMES IN ACCORDANCE WITH THESE INSTRUCTIONS.**
- **ONLY INSTALL INSERT MODELS INTO MASONRY BRICK FIREPLACES.**
- **ECOMAXX WOODHEATING PTY LTD ACCEPTS NO LIABILITY WHAT SO EVER FOR INTERPRETATION OF AS 2918 – 1990.**

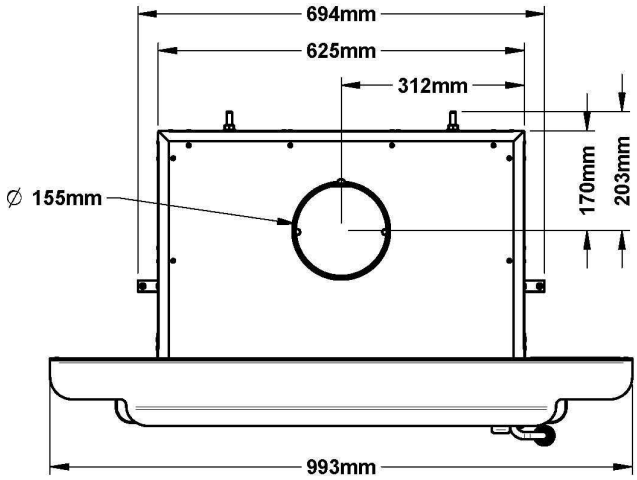
2 GENERAL INFORMATION

2.1 ECOMAXX WOOD INBUILT SPECIFICATIONS

Model #	EC00020, EC00021
Colour	Metallic black
Combustible	Hardwood
Recommended heating area*	270 m^2
Test Standard (safety)	AS/NZS 2918
Test Standards (emissions)	AS/NZS 4012/4013/4014.1
Optimum efficiency – hardwood	69.6%
Average efficiency – hardwood	62%
Average emissions – hardwood	1.6 g/kg
Average peak power – hardwood	15.2 kW
Maximum average power - hardwood	12.0 kW
Type of blower	3-speed
Burn Time*	5 to 6 hours
Flue Spigot Diameter	155 mm
Flue system	Triple skin flue system or stainless liner approved for masonry fireplace
Minimum Flue Height (from floor protector)	4.6 meters
Steel thickness (top)	5 mm
Ceramic glass thickness	5 mm
Maximum Log Length	460 mm
Log loading	Sideways**
Firebox Volume	0,053 m^3
Shipping Weight	Classic: 151 kg – Premium: 153 kg
Appliance Weight	Classic: 130 kg – Premium: 132 kg
Baffle Material	steel

** Burn time and heating capacity may vary subject to location in home, flue system draft, flue system diameter, locality, heat loss factors, climate, fuels and other variables.*

**** Sideways*: through the door you see the sides of the logs.*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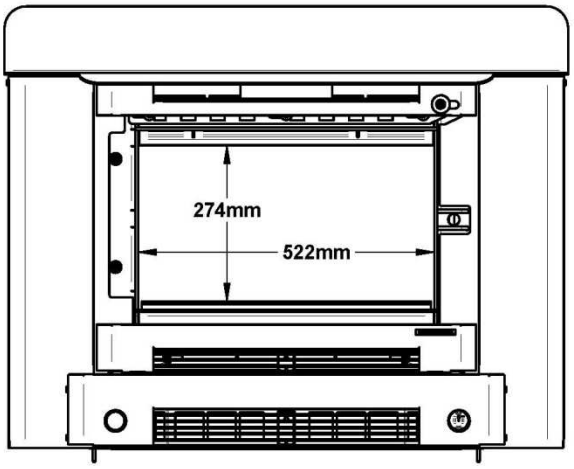
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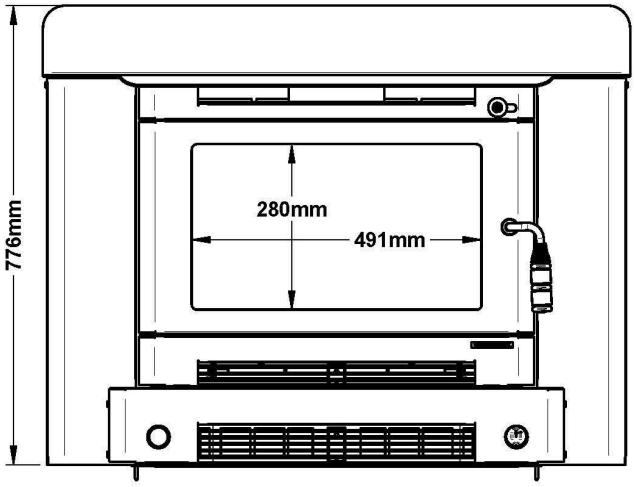
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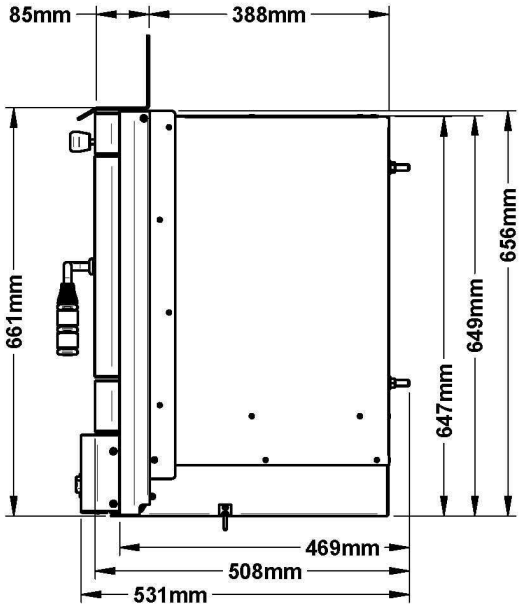
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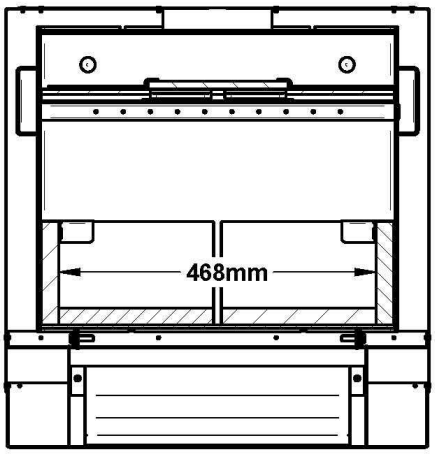
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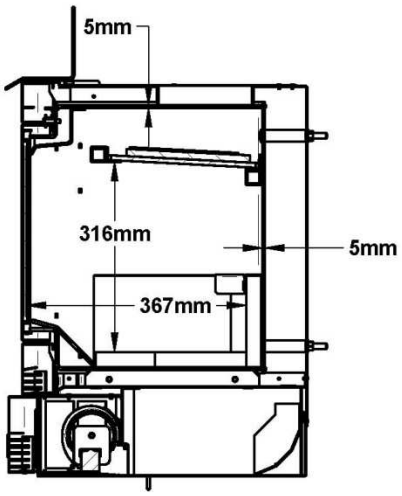
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2.2 ZONE HEATING AND HOW TO MAKE IT WORK FOR YOU

Your new EcoMaxx inbuilt wood heater, which means it is intended to heat the area it is installed in, as well as spaces that connect to that area, although to a lower temperature. This is called zone heating and it is an increasingly popular way to heat homes or spaces within homes.

Zone heating can be used to supplement another heating system by heating a particular space within a home, such as a basement family room or an addition that lacks another heat source.

Houses of moderate size and relatively new construction can be heated with a properly sized and located wood inbuilt. Whole house zone heating works best when the inbuilt is located in the part of the house where the family spends most of its time. This is normally the main living area where the kitchen, dining and living rooms are located. By locating the inbuilt in this area, you will get the maximum benefit of the heat it produces and will achieve the highest possible heating efficiency and comfort. The space where you spend most of your time will be warmest, while bedrooms and basement (if there is one) will stay cooler. In this way, you will burn less wood than with other forms of heating.

Although the wood inbuilt may be able to heat the main living areas of your house to an adequate temperature, we strongly recommend that you also have a conventional oil, gas or electric heating system to provide backup heating.

Your success with zone heating will depend on several factors, including the correct sizing and location of the wood inbuilt, the size, layout and age of your home and your climate zone.

2.3 THE BENEFITS OF LOW EMISSIONS AND HIGH EFFICIENCY

The low smoke emissions produced by the special features inside the EcoMaxx firebox mean that your household will release up to 90 percent less smoke into the outside environment than if you used an older conventional wood inbuilt. But there is more to the emission control technologies than protecting the environment.

The smoke released from wood when it is heated contains about half of the energy content of the fuel. By burning the wood completely, your wood inbuilt releases all the heat energy from the wood instead of wasting it as smoke up the flue system. Also, the features inside the firebox allow you to reduce the air supply to control heat output, while maintaining clean and efficient flaming combustion, which boosts the efficient delivery of heat to your home.

The emission control and advanced combustion features of your wood inbuilt can only work properly if your fuel is in the correct moisture content range of 15 to 20 percent. See **Section 3: *Fuel*** of this manual for suggestions on preparing fuelwood and judging its moisture.

2.4 ECOMAXX WOODHEATING'S COMMITMENT TO YOU AND THE ENVIRONMENT

The EcoMax Woodheating team is committed to protecting the environment, so we do everything we can to use only materials in our products that will have no lasting negative impact on the environment.

2.4.1 WHAT IS YOUR NEW WOOD INBUILT MADE OF?

The body of your wood inbuilt, which is most of its weight, is carbon steel. Should it ever become necessary many years in the future, almost the entire wood inbuilt can be recycled into new products, thus eliminating the need to mine new materials.

The paint coating on your wood inbuilt is very thin. Its VOC content (Volatile Organic Components) is very low. VOCs can be responsible for smog, so all the paint used during the manufacturing process meets the latest air quality requirements with regards to VOC reduction or elimination.

The air tubes are steel, which can also be recycled.

The baffle is made of stainless steel. Should it ever become necessary, it can be recycled into new products.

Firebrick is mainly composed of silicon dioxide, also known as silica, a product processed from a mined mineral. It is most commonly found in nature in the form of sand and clay. Disposal at a landfill is recommended.

The door and glass gaskets are fibreglass which is spun from melted sand. Black gaskets have been dipped into a solvent-free solution. Disposal at a landfill is recommended.

The door glass is a 5 mm thick ceramic material that contains no toxic chemicals. It is basically made of raw earth materials such as sand and quartz that are combined in such a way to form a glass at high temperatures. Ceramic glass will not re-melt in the same way as normal glass, so it should not be recycled with your regular household products. Disposal at a landfill is recommended.

3 FUEL

3.1 MATERIALS THAT SHOULD NOT BE BURNED

- **GARBAGE OF ANY KIND,**
- **COAL OR CHARCOAL,**
- **TREATED, PAINTED OR COATED WOOD,**
- **PLYWOOD OR PARTICLE BOARD,**
- **FINE PAPER, COLORED PAPER OR CARDBOARD,**
- **SALT WATER DRIFTWOOD,,**
- **MANUFACTURED LOGS CONTAINING WAX OR CHEMICAL ADDITIVES,**
- **RAILROAD TIES,**
- **LIQUIDS SUCH AS KEROSCENE OR DIESEL FUEL TO START A FIRE.**

3.2 HOW TO PREPARE OR BUY GOOD FIREWOOD

3.2.1 WHAT IS GOOD FIREWOOD?

Good firewood has been cut to the correct length for the wood inbuilt, split to a range of sizes and stacked in the open until its moisture content is reduced to 11 to 16 percent.

3.2.2 TREE SPECIES

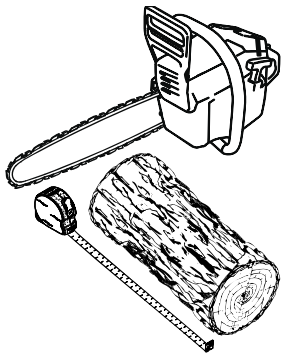
The tree species the firewood is produced from is less important than its moisture content. The main difference in firewood from various tree species is the density of the wood. Hardwoods such as gums, Manuka or ironbark are denser than softwoods. Hard wood will produce long-lasting coal beds combined to more heat and longer burn cycles.

Old, leaky cast iron wood inbuilts wouldn't hold a fire overnight unless they were fed large pieces of hardwood. That is no longer true. You can successfully heat your home by using less wood and give the forest a break at the same time.

3.2.3 LOG LENGTH

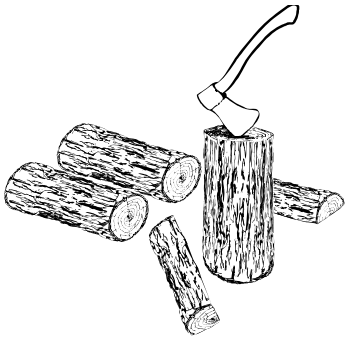
Logs should be cut about 25 mm shorter than the firebox so they fit in easily. Pieces that are slightly too long make loading the wood inbuilt very difficult. The most common standard length of firewood is 400 mm.

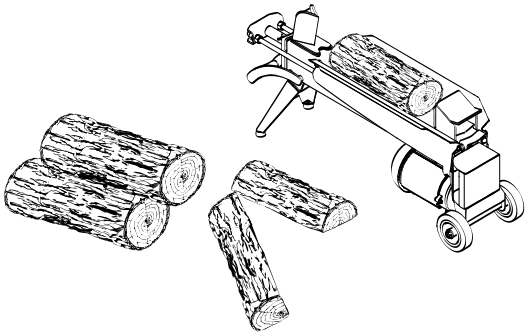
The pieces should be a consistent length, with a maximum of 25 mm variation from piece to piece.



3.2.4 PIECE SIZE

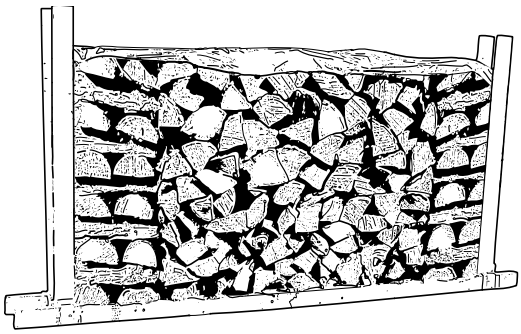
Firewood dries more quickly when it is split. Large unsplit rounds can take years to dry enough to burn. Even when dried, unsplit logs are difficult to ignite because they don't have the sharp edges where the flames first catch. Logs as small as 75 mm should be split to encourage drying.





Wood should be split to a range of sizes, from about 75 mm to 150 mm in cross section. Having a range of sizes makes starting and rekindling fires much easier. Often, the firewood purchased from commercial suppliers is not split finely enough for convenient stoking. It is sometimes advisable to resplit the wood before stacking to dry.

3.2.5 HOW TO DRY FIREWOOD



Firewood that is not dry enough to burn is the cause of most complaints about wood inbuilts. Continually burning green or unseasoned wood produces more creosote and involves lack of heat and dirty glass door. See **Section 5: *Maintaining your wood heating system*** for concerns about creosote.

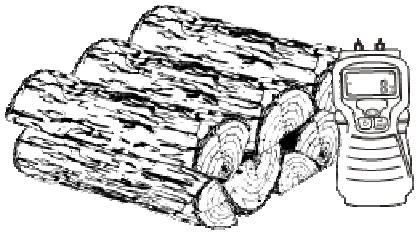
Here are some things to consider in estimating drying time:

- firewood takes a long time to dry
- firewood bought from a dealer is rarely dry enough to burn, so it is advisable to buy the wood in spring and dry it yourself
- drying happens faster in dry weather than in damp, maritime climates
- drying happens faster in warm summer weather than in winter weather
- small pieces dry more quickly than large pieces
- split pieces dry more quickly than unsplit rounds
- softwoods take less time to dry than hardwoods
- hardwoods like gums, Manuka and ironbark can take one, or even two years to dry fully, especially if the pieces are big
- firewood dries more quickly when stacked in the open where it is exposed to sun and wind; it takes much longer to dry when stacked in a wood shed
- firewood that is ready to burn has a moisture content between 11 to 16% by weight and will allow your wood inbuilt to produce its highest possible efficiency

3.2.6 JUDGING FIREWOOD MOISTURE CONTENT

You can find out if some firewood is dry enough to burn by using these guidelines:

- cracks form at the ends of logs as they dry
- as it dries in the sun, the wood turns from white or cream coloured to grey or yellow,
- bang two pieces of wood together; seasoned wood sounds hollow and wet wood sounds dull,
- dry wood is much lighter in weight than wet wood,
- split a piece, and if the fresh face feels warm and dry it is dry enough to burn; if it feels damp, it is too wet,
- burn a piece; wet wood hisses and sizzles in the fire and dry wood does not.



You could buy a wood moisture meter to test your firewood.

4 OPERATING YOUR WOOD INBUILT

- **NEVER OVERFIRE YOUR WOOD INBUILT. IF ANY PART OF THE WOOD INBUILT STARTS TO GLOW RED, OVER FIRING IS HAPPENING. READJUST THE AIR INTAKE CONTROL AT A LOWER SETTING.**

- **NEVER LOAD YOUR WOOD INBUILT UP TO THE BAFFLE. ALWAYS LEAVE 5 TO 10 CENTIMETERS TO ALLOW PROPER COMBUSTION THROUGH SECONDARY AIR OPENINGS (NEVER PUT WOOD ABOVE THE FIREBRICK LINING ON THE FIREBOX). THIS WILL ALSO PREVENT OVERFIRING OF YOUR WOOD INBUILT.**

- **SHOULD THERE BE A SOOT OR CREOSOTE FIRE IN YOUR FLUE SYSTEM, CLOSE THE AIR CONTROL COMPLETELY. IMMEDIATELY CALL THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.**

4.1 YOUR FIRST FIRES

Two things will happen as you burn your first few fires; the paint cures and the internal components of the wood inbuilt are conditioned.

As the paint cures, some of the chemicals vaporize. The vapors are not poisonous, but they do smell bad. Fresh paint fumes can also cause false alarms in smoke detectors. So, when you first light your wood inbuilt, be prepared by opening doors and/or windows to ventilate the house. As you burn hotter and hotter fires, more of the painted surfaces reach the curing temperature of the paint. The smell of curing paint does not disappear until you have burned one or two very hot fires.

Burn one or two small fires to begin the curing and conditioning process. Then build bigger and hotter fires until there is no longer any paint smell from the wood inbuilt. Once the paint smell disappears, your wood inbuilt is ready for serious heating.

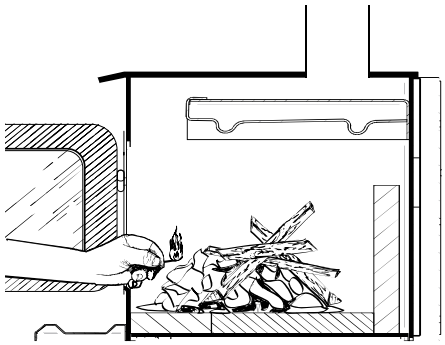
Build your first few fires with the blower on high to allow the high temperature paint to cure.

4.2 LIGHTING FIRES

Each person who heats with wood develops their own favorite way to light fires. Whatever method you choose, your goal should be to get a hot fire burning quickly. A fire that starts fast produces less smoke and deposits less creosote in the flue system. Here are three popular and effective ways to start wood inbuilts.

4.2.1 CONVENTIONAL FIRE STARTING

The conventional way to build a wood inbuilt is to bunch up 5 to 10 sheets of plain newspaper and place them in the firebox. Next, place 10 or so pieces of fine kindling on the newspaper. This kindling should be very thin; less than 25 mm (1”). Next, place some larger kindling pieces on the fine kindling. Open the air control fully and light the newspaper. If you have a tall, straight flue system you should be able to close the door immediately and the fire will ignite. If your flue has elbows or an outside flue system, you may need to leave the door closed but unlatched for a few minutes as the newspaper ignites and heat in the flue system produces some draft. Once the fire has ignited, close the door and leave the air control fully open.



A conventional kindling fire with paper under finely split wood.

DO NOT LEAVE THE WOOD INBUILT UNATTENDED WHEN THE DOOR IS SLIGHTLY OPENED DURING IGNITION. ALWAYS CLOSE THE DOOR AFTER IGNITION.

After the kindling fire has mostly burned, you can add standard firewood pieces until you have a fire of the right size for the conditions.

4.2.2 THE TOP DOWN FIRE

The top down fire starting method solves two problems with the conventional method: first, it does not collapse and smother itself as it burns; and second, it is not necessary to build up the fire gradually because the firebox is loaded before the fire is lit. A top down fire can provide up to two hours of heating or more. The top down method only works properly if the wood is well-seasoned.

Start by placing three or four full-sized split pieces of dry firewood in the firebox. Next, place 4 or 5 more finely split pieces of firewood (50 mm to 75 mm [2” to 3”] in dia.) on the base logs at right angles (log cabin style). Now place about 10 pieces of finely split kindling on the second layer at right angles.

The fire is topped with about 5 sheets of newspaper. You can just bunch them up and stuff them in between the kindling and the underside of the baffle. Or you can make newspaper knots by rolling up single sheets corner to corner and tying a knot in them. The advantage of knots is that they don’t roll off the fire as they burn. Light the newspaper and watch as the fire burns from top to bottom.

4.2.3 TWO PARALLEL LOGS

Place two spit logs in the firebox. Place a few sheets of twisted newspaper between the logs. Now place some fine kindling across the two logs and some larger kindling across those, log cabin style. Light the newspaper.

4.2.4 USING FIRE STARTERS

Many people like to use commercial fire starters instead of newspaper. Some of these starters are made of sawdust and wax and others are specialized flammable solid chemicals. Follow the package directions for use.

Gel starter may be used but only if there are no hot embers present. Use only in a cold firebox to start a fire.

DO NOT USE FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS SUCH AS GASOLINE, NAPHTHA, FUEL OIL, MOTOR OIL, OR AEROSOLS TO START OR REKINDLE THE FIRE.

4.3 MAINTAINING WOOD FIRES

4.3.1 GENERAL ADVICE

Wood heating with a space heater is very different than other forms of heating. There will be variations in the temperature in different parts of the house and there will be variations in temperature throughout the day and night. This is normal, and for experienced wood burners these are advantages of zone heating with wood.

Do not expect steady heat output from your wood inbuilt. It is normal for its surface temperature to rise after a new load of wood is ignited and for its temperature to gradually decline as the fire progresses. This rising and falling of temperature can be matched to your household routines. For example, the area temperature can be cooler when you are active, such as when doing housework or cooking, and it can be warmer when you are inactive, such as when reading or watching television.

Wood burns best in cycles. A cycle starts when a new load of wood is ignited by hot coals and ends when that load has been consumed down to a bed of charcoal about the same size as it was when the wood was loaded. Do not attempt to produce a steady heat output by placing a single log on the fire at regular intervals. Always place at least three, and preferably more, pieces on the fire at a time so that the heat radiated from one piece helps to ignite the pieces next to it. Each load of wood should provide several hours of heating. The size of each load can be matched to the amount of heat needed.

When you burn in cycles, you rarely need to open the wood inbuilt's loading door while the wood is flaming. This is an advantage because there is more chance that smoke will leak from the wood inbuilt when the door is opened as a full fire is burning.

IF YOU MUST OPEN THE DOOR WHILE THE FUEL IS FLAMING, OPEN THE AIR CONTROL FULLY FOR A FEW MINUTES, THEN UNLATCH AND OPEN THE DOOR SLOWLY.

4.3.2 ASH REMOVAL

Ash should be removed from the firebox every two or three days of full time heating. Do not let the ash build up in the firebox because it will interfere with proper fire management. Ash should be cleared or removed when build up reaches the level of the door opening.

The best time to remove ash is after an overnight fire when the wood inbuilt is relatively cool, but there is still some flue system draft to draw the ash dust into the wood inbuilt and prevent it from coming into the room.

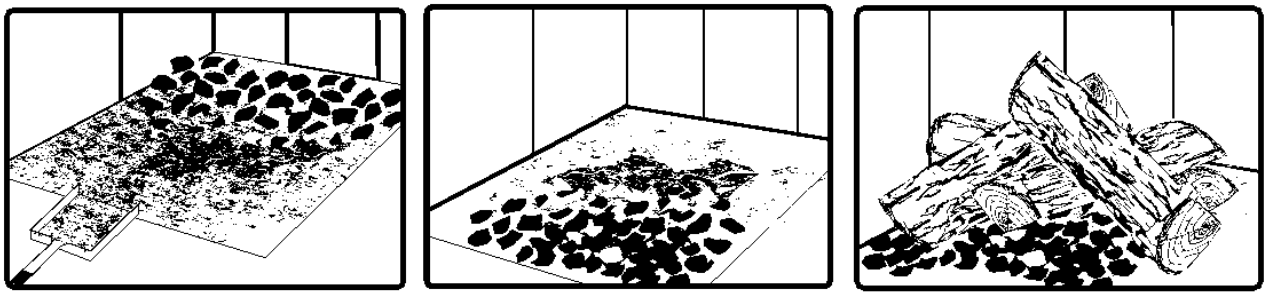
NOTE: The blower should be turned in "OFF" position prior to ash removal to avoid ashes to be pulled towards the inbuilt and then pushed into the room.

After ashes have been removed from the wood inbuilt and placed in a tightly covered metal container, they should be taken outside immediately. The closed container of ashes should be placed on a non-combustible floor or on the ground well away from all combustible materials pending final disposal. Ashes normally contain some live charcoal that can stay hot for several days. If the ashes are disposed of by burial in soil or otherwise locally dispersed, they should be retained in the closed container until all cinders have thoroughly cooled. Other waste shall not be placed in this container.

NEVER STORE ASHES INDOORS OR IN A NON-METALIC CONTAINER OR ON A WOODEN DECK.

4.3.3 RAKING CHARCOAL

Rekindle the fire when you notice that the room temperature has fallen. You will find most of the remaining charcoal at the back of the firebox, furthest from the door. Rake these coals towards the door before loading. There are two reasons for this raking of the coals. First, it concentrates them near where most of the combustion air enters the firebox and where they can ignite the new load quickly, and second, the charcoal will not be smothered by the new load of wood. If you were to simply spread the charcoal out, the new load will smoulder for a long time before igniting.



Remove ash first, and then rake charcoal towards the front of the firebox before loading so that it will ignite the new load.

4.3.4 FIRING EACH NEW LOAD HOT

Place the new load of wood on and behind the charcoal and not too close to the glass. Close the door and open the air control fully. Leave the air control fully open until the firebox is full of flames, the wood has charred to black and its edges are glowing red. Firing each load of wood hot accomplishes a few things:

- drives the surface moisture from the wood,
- creates a layer of char on the wood, which slows down its release of smoke,
- heats the firebox components so they reflect heat back to the fire, and
- heats the flue system so it can produce strong, steady draft for the rest of the cycle.

Although it is important to fire each new load hot to prepare for a clean burn, do not allow the fire to burn at full intensity for more than a few minutes.

DO NOT LEAVE THE WOOD INBUILT UNATTENDED WHILE A NEW LOAD IS BEING FIRED HOT.

DO NOT OVERFIRE.

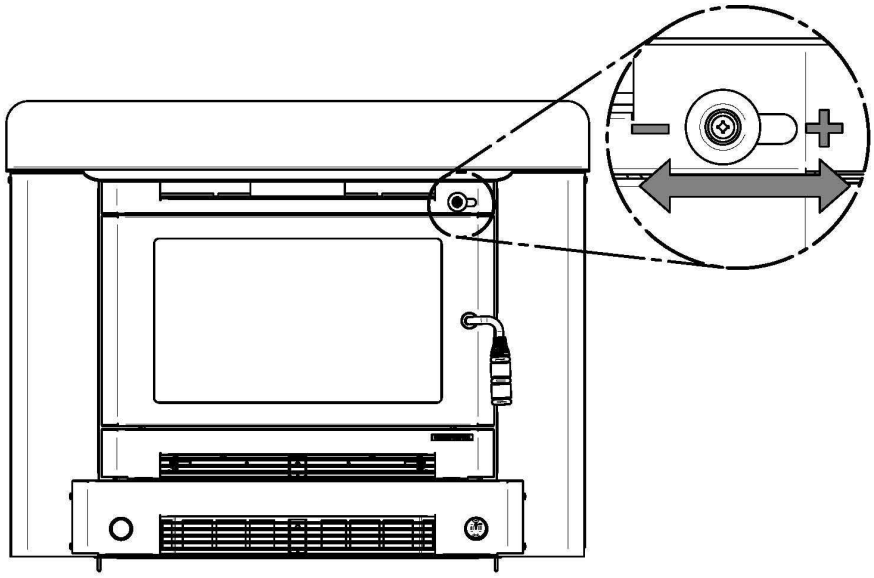
When you burn a new load of wood hot to heat up the wood, the wood inbuilt and the flue system, the result will be a surge of heat from the wood inbuilt. This heat surge is welcome when the room temperature is a little lower than desirable, but not welcome if the space is already warm. Therefore, allow each load of wood to burn down so that the space begins to cool off a little before loading. Letting the space cool before loading is one of the secrets to clean burning and effective zone heating.

4.3.5 TURNING DOWN THE AIR SUPPLY

Once the firewood, firebox and flue system are hot, you can begin to reduce the air supply for a steady burn.

As you reduce the air supply to the fire, two important things happen. First, the firing rate slows down to spread the heat energy in the fuel over a longer period of time. Second, the flow rate of exhaust through the wood inbuilt and flue slows down, which gives more time for the transfer of heat from the exhaust. You will notice that as you reduce the air setting, the flames slow down. This is your indication that the wood inbuilt is burning at its peak efficiency.

If the flames get small and almost disappear when you turn down the air, you have turned down the air too early, or your firewood is wetter than it should be. With good fuel and correct air control use, the flames should slow down, but should stay large and steady, even as the air supply is reduced.



4.3.6 BUILDING DIFFERENT FIRES FOR DIFFERENT NEEDS

Using the air control is not the only way to match the wood inbuilt's heat output to the heat demand. Your house will need far less heat in January than in May to be kept at a comfortable temperature. If you fill the firebox full in fall weather, you will either overheat the space or turn the wood inbuilt down so much that the fire will be smoky and inefficient. Here are some suggestions for building fires to match different heat demand.

4.3.6.1 Small Fires to Take the Chill Off the House

To build a small fire that will produce a low heat output, use small pieces of firewood and load them crisscross in the firebox. The pieces should be only 75 mm to 100 mm in diameter. After raking the coals, you can lay two pieces parallel to each other corner to corner in the firebox and lay two more across them in the other direction. Open the air control fully and only reduce the air after the wood is fully flaming. This kind of fire is good for mild weather when you are around to tend the wood inbuilt and should provide enough heat for four hours or more. Small fires like this are a good time to use softer wood species so there will be less chance of overheating the house.

4.3.6.2 Long Lasting Low Output Fires

Sometimes you will want to build a fire to last up to eight hours, but don't need intense heat. In this case use smaller pieces of hardwood and place the logs compactly in the firebox so the pieces are packed tightly together. You will need to fire the load hot for long enough to fully char the log surfaces before you can turn the air down. Make sure the fire is flaming brightly before leaving the fire to burn.

4.3.6.3 High Output Fires for Cold Weather

When the heat demand is high during cold weather, you'll need a fire that burns steadily and brightly. This is the time to use your biggest pieces of hardwood fuel if you have it. Put the biggest pieces at the back of the firebox and place the rest of the pieces compactly. A densely built fire like this will produce the longest burn your wood inbuilt is capable of.

You will need to be cautious when building fires like this because if the air is turned down too much, the fire could smoulder. Make sure the wood is flaming brightly before leaving the fire to burn. The wood should be positioned in a north/south fashion, that is, from the front to the back of the firebox.

4.3.6.4 Maximum Burn Cycle Times

The burn cycle time is the period between loading wood on a coal bed and the consumption of that wood back to a coal bed of the same size. The flaming phase of the fire lasts for roughly the first half of the burn cycle and the second half is the coal bed phase during which there is little or no flame. The length of burn you can expect from your wood inbuilt, including both the flaming and coal bed phases, will be affected by a number of things, such as:

- firebox size,
- the amount of wood loaded,
- the species of wood you burn,
- the wood moisture content,
- the size of the space to be heated,
- the climate zone you live in, and
- the time of year.

The table below provides a very general indication of the maximum burn cycle times you are likely to experience, based on firebox volume.

FIREBOX VOLUME	MAXIMUM BURN TIME
< 0.042 cubic meter	3 to 5 hours
0.042 m^3 to 0.056 m^3	5 to 6 hours
0.056 m^3 to 0.071 m^3	6 to 8 hours
0.071 m^3 to 0.085 m^3	8 to 9 hours
> 0.085 m^3	9 to 10 hours

Long burn times are not necessarily an indication of efficient wood inbuilt operation. When you are home during the day and able to tend the fire, it is preferable to build a smaller fire that might provide three or four hours of heating than to fully load the firebox for a much longer burn. Shorter burn cycles make it easier to match the heat output of the wood inbuilt to the heat demand of the space.

4.4 BLOWER OPERATION

Allow the wood inbuilt to reach operating temperature (approximately one hour), before turning on the blower, since increased airflow from the blower will remove heat and affect the start-up combustion efficiency.

BLOWER SWITCH *

3 Speed, 4 Position, rotary. Off, Low, Medium, High.

NOTE: ENSURE THE BLOWER CORD IS NOT IN CONTACT WITH ANY SURFACE OF THE WOOD INBUILT TO PREVENT ELECTRICAL SHOCK OR FIRE DAMAGE. DO NOT RUN CORD BENEATH THE WOOD INBUILT.

4.4.1 BLOWER MAINTENANCE

The blower motor bearings are factory lubricated for years of trouble free operation.

Premium Ecomaxx Wood heaters are fitted as standard with a room air HEPA grade filtration system, as explained further in this manual, this filter eliminates dust from the sealed blower area thus eliminating the need for end user intervention.

Furthermore, Ecomaxx Woodheating Pty Ltd expressly implies that maintenance inside the blower area should only be carried out by a qualified representative of Ecomaxx Woodheating Pty Ltd.

There may be risk of electric shock causing personal injury even death by opening the sealed blower area.

Opening the blower area will void all warranties, whether expressed or implied.

5 MAINTAINING YOUR WOOD HEATING SYSTEM

5.1 WOOD INBUILT MAINTENANCE

Your new wood inbuilt will give many years of reliable service if you use and maintain it correctly. Some of the internal components of the firebox, such as firebricks, baffles and air tubes, will wear over time under intense heat. You should always replace defective parts with original parts (see **Appendix 4: *Exploded Diagram and Parts List***). For firing each load hot to begin a cycle as described above will not cause premature deterioration of the wood inbuilt. However, letting the wood inbuilt run with the air control fully open for entire cycles can cause damage over time. The hotter you run the wood inbuilt throughout burn cycles, the more quickly its components will deteriorate. For that reason, **never leave the wood inbuilt unattended while a new load is being fired hot**.

5.1.1 CLEANING DOOR GLASS

Under normal conditions, your door glass should stay relatively clear. If your firewood is dry enough and you follow the operating instructions in this manual, a whitish, dusty deposit will form on the inside of the glass after a week or so of use. This is normal and can be easily removed when the wood inbuilt is cool by wiping with a damp cloth or paper towel and then drying. **Never try to clean the glass when the wood inbuilt is hot.**

In spring and fall when the wood inbuilt is run at lower temperatures, you may see some light brown stains forming, especially at the lower corners of the glass. This indicates that the fire has been smoky and some of the smoke has condensed on the glass. When the weather is mild, you may find that letting the fire go out is better than trying to maintain a continuous fire. Use the technique described above for building a fire to take the chill off the house.

If you do get brown stains on the glass you can remove them with special cleaners for wood inbuilt glass doors. **Do not use abrasives to clean your wood inbuilt's door glass.**

The deposits that form on the glass are the best indication of the quality of your fuel and how well you are doing in operating the wood inbuilt. Your goal should be clear glass with no brown stains. If you continue to see brown stains on the glass, something about your fuel and operating procedure needs to be changed. Stains on the glass indicate incomplete combustion of the wood, which also means more smoke emissions and faster formation of creosote in the flue system.

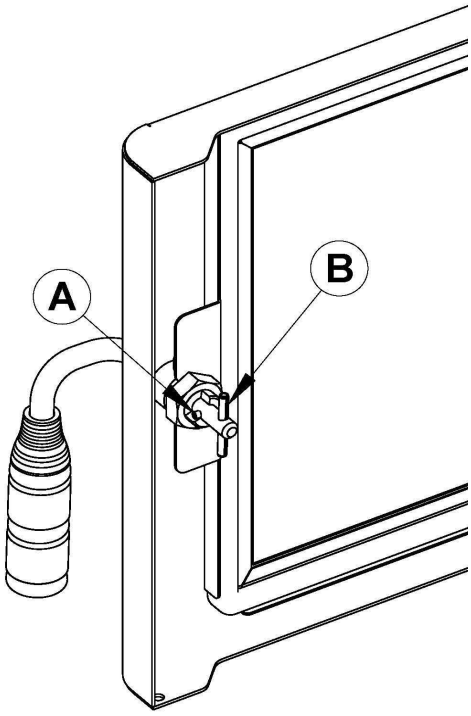
If you see brown streaks coming from the edge of the glass, it is time to replace the gasket around the glass. Visit your wood inbuilt retailer to get the self-adhesive glass gasket and follow the instructions below for installation.

5.1.2 DOOR ADJUSTMENT

In order for your wood inbuilt to burn at its best efficiency, the door must provide a perfect seal with the firebox. Therefore, the gasket should be inspected periodically making sure to obtain an air tight fit. Airtightness can be improved with a simple latch mechanism adjustment. To adjust:

1. Make sure the heater is cold.
2. Open the door.
3. Unscrew the lock screw (A) on the door handle shaft.
4. Rotate handle shaft anti-clockwise, this will increase pressure on the door seal. To reduce the pressure on the door seal, rotate handle shaft clockwise.
5. Close the door and lock.
6. Try for seal.
7. Replace the lock screw.

NOTE: Check that roll pin (B) is centred in shaft.



5.1.3 REPLACING THE DOOR GASKET

It is important to maintain the gasket in good condition. After a year or more of use, the door gasket will compress and become hard, which may allow air to leak past it. You can test the condition of the door gasket by closing and latching the door on a strip of paper. Test all around the door. If the paper slips out easily anywhere, it is time to replace the gasket.

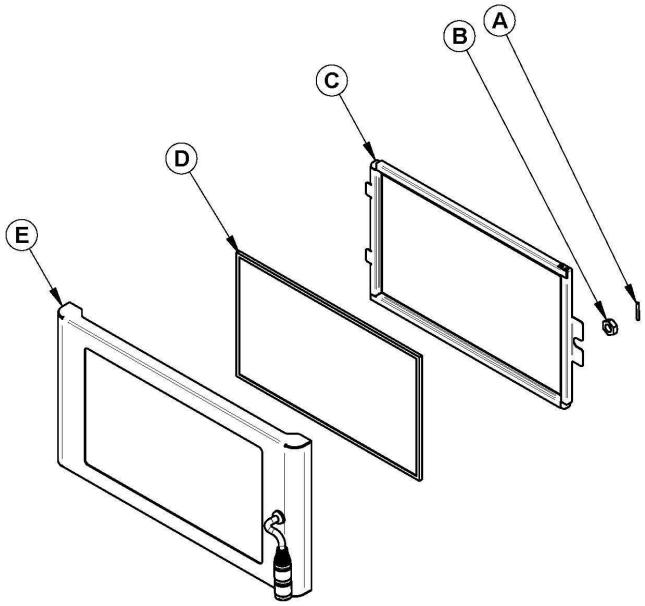
Use the correct replacement gasket that you can purchase from your Ecomaxx Woodheating dealer. The diameter and density of the gasket is important to getting a good seal.

Place the door face-down on something soft like a cushion of rags or piece of carpet. Remove the old gasket from the door by pulling and prying it out with an old screw driver. Then use the screwdriver to scrape the old gasket adhesive from the door. Now run a 6 mm (1/4”) bead of high temperature silicone in the door gasket groove. Starting from the middle of the hinge side, press the gasket into the groove. Do not stretch the gasket as you place it. Leave the gasket about 12 mm (1/2”) long when you cut it and press the end into the groove. Tuck any loose fibres under the gasket and into the silicone. Close the door and do not use the wood inbuilt for 24 hours.

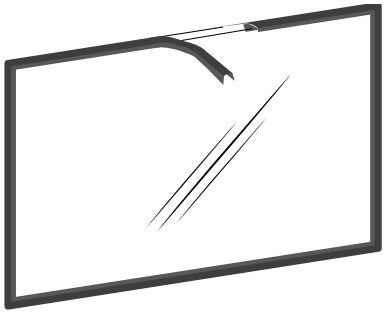
5.1.4 REPLACING THE GLASS GASKET AND/OR THE GLASS

It is a good idea to replace the glass gasket when the door gasket is replaced. The gasket is flat, adhesive-backed, woven fibreglass. Remove the spring pin (A) from the handle shaft, the nut (B) and the glass retainer (C). Lift out the glass and pull off the old gasket. This is a good time to clean the glass thoroughly.

To replace the glass (D), remove the spring pin (A) from the handle shaft, the nut (B) and the glass retainer (C). Remove the damaged glass and install the new one in place. Make sure you have a gasket around the replacement glass (see procedure above). Put back the glass retainer, the nut and the roll pin. Put back the door frame (E) on the heater.



The gasket must be centred on the edge of the glass. To do this easily, peel back a section of the paper covering the adhesive and place the gasket on a table with the adhesive side up. Stick the end of the gasket to the middle of one edge, then press the edge of the glass down onto the gasket, taking care that it is perfectly centred on the gasket. Peel off more of the backing and rotate the glass and press the next section onto the gasket. Do not stretch the gasket as you place it. Continue until you get to the start and trim the gasket to length. Now pinch the gasket to the glass in a U shape, all around the glass. Reinstall the glass, being careful to centre the glass carefully in the door. Do not over-tighten the screws. Note that the two main causes of broken door glass are uneven placement in the door and over-tightening of retaining screws.



Do not abuse the glass door by striking or slamming shut. **DO NOT USE THE WOOD INBUILT IF THE GLASS IS BROKEN**. To change the glass, perform the same operation described above.

5.1.5 CLEANING AND PAINTING THE WOOD INBUILT

Do not attempt to clean or paint the wood inbuilt when the unit is hot. Painted surfaces can be wiped down with a damp cloth. Plated surfaces may be scratched by abrasive cleaners. To maintain the finish at its original brilliance, use only a damp soft cloth to clean plated surfaces.

If the paint becomes scratched or damaged, you can give your wood inbuilt a brand new look by repainting it with heat-resistant paint. Before painting, roughen the surface with fine sand paper, wipe it down to remove dust, and apply two thin coats of paint. For best results, use the same paint that was originally used on the wood inbuilt, which is available in spray cans. See your dealer for details.

5.2 FLUE SYSTEM MAINTENANCE

5.2.1 WHY FLUE SYSTEM CLEANING IS NECESSARY

Wood smoke can condense inside the flue and flue system, forming a combustible deposit called creosote. If creosote is allowed to build up in the flue system it can ignite when a hot fire is burned in the wood inbuilt and a very hot fire can progress to the top of the flue system. Severe flue system fires can damage even the best flue systems. Smouldering, smoky fires can quickly cause a thick layer of creosote to form. When you avoid smouldering so the exhaust from the flue system is mostly clear, creosote builds up more slowly. Your new wood inbuilt has the right characteristics to help you to burn clean fires with little or no smoke, resulting in less creosote in the flue system.

5.2.2 HOW OFTEN SHOULD YOU CLEAN THE FLUE SYSTEM?

It is not possible to predict how much or how quickly creosote will form in your flue system. It is important, therefore, to check the build-up in your flue system monthly when getting used to the new wood inbuilt until you determine the rate of creosote formation. Even if creosote forms slowly in your system, the flue system should be cleaned and inspected at least once each year.

Contact your local municipal or provincial fire authority for information on how to handle a flue system fire. Have a clearly understood plan to handle a flue system fire.

5.2.3 CLEANING THE FLUE SYSTEM

Flue system cleaning can be a difficult and dangerous job. If you don't have experience cleaning flue systems, you might want to hire a professional flue system sweep to clean and inspect the system for the first time. After having seen the cleaning process, you can decide if it is a job you would like to take on.

The most common equipment used are fibreglass rods with threaded fittings and stiff plastic brushes. The brush is forced up and down inside the flue system to scrub off the creosote.

The flue system should be checked regularly for creosote build-up. Inspection and cleaning of the flue system can be facilitated by removing the baffle.

CAUTION: OPERATION OF YOUR ECOMAXX WOOD INBUILT WITHOUT THE BAFFLE MAY CAUSE UNSAFE AND HAZARDOUS TEMPERATURE CONDITIONS AND WILL VOID THE WARRANTY.

NOTE: Before installing the firebrick, check to ensure that none are broken or damaged in any way. If so, have the damaged ones replaced. Check the firebrick for damage at least annually and replace any broken or damaged ones with new ones.

PART B – INSTALLATION

6 PRE-INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS

6.1 MASONRY FIREPLACE

The masonry fireplace must meet the minimum requirements found in the building code enforced locally, or the equivalent for a safe installation. Contact your local Building Inspector for requirements in your area. An inspection of the fireplace should include the following:

1. CONDITION OF THE FIREPLACE AND FLUE SYSTEM:
   The masonry fireplace and flue system should be inspected prior to installation, to determine that they are free from cracks, loose mortar, creosote deposits, blockage, or other signs of deterioration. If evidence of deterioration is noted, the fireplace or flue system should be upgraded and/or cleaned prior to installation.

   Masonry or steel, including the damper plate, may be removed from the smoke shelf and adjacent damper frame if necessary to accommodate the wood inbuilt's chimney kit, provided that their removal will not weaken the structure of the fireplace and flue system, and will not reduce protection for combustible materials to less than that required by the building code.

2. FLUE SYSTEM CAPS:
   Mesh type flue system caps must have provision for regular cleaning, or the mesh should be removed to eliminate the potential of plugging.

3. ADJACENT COMBUSTIBLES:
   The fireplace should be inspected to make sure that there is adequate clearance to combustibles, both exposed combustibles to the top, side, and front as well as concealed combustibles, in the flue system and mantle area. Your local inspector should have information on whether older fireplaces are of adequate construction.

4. OPENING SIZE:
   Refer to "***MINIMUM MASONRY OPENING***" **(Section 8.2)** for suitable size fireplace openings.

6.2 ZERO-CLEARANCE KIT

5. INSTALLATION INTO AN EXISTING FACTORY-BUILT ZERO-CLEARANCE FIREPLACE:
   A 'built-in' appliance is designed to be in contact with or built into a heat sensitive structure within a building. These types of appliances must be tested in a laboratory in accordance with AS/NZS 2918 to ensure their compliance with safety requirements. There is no such thing as a 'standard' (untested) built-in appliance. As each model or appliance may have markedly different installation clearances and instructions, it is extremely important to follow the manufacturer's installation instructions, which are based on the laboratory tests results. **The EcoMaxx wood inbuilt can only be installed with the Ecomax inbuilt zero-clearance kit (sold separately).** See installation instructions provided with the kit.

7 SAFETY INFORMATION

7.1 SUMMARY OF INSTALLATION CAUTIONS AND WARNINGS

- **DISCONNECT THE BLOWER'S ELECTRIC POWER BEFORE SERVICING.**
- **THE INFORMATION GIVEN ON THE CERTIFICATION LABEL AFFIXED TO THE APPLIANCE ALWAYS OVERRIDES THE INFORMATION PUBLISHED, IN ANY OTHER MEDIA (OWNER'S MANUAL, CATALOGUES, FLYERS, MAGAZINES AND/OR WEB SITES).**
- **MIXING OF APPLIANCE OR FLUE-SYSTEM COMPONENTS FROM DIFFERENT SOURCES OR MODIFYING COMPONENTS MAY RESULT IN HAZARDOUS CONDTIONS. WHERE ANY SUCH CHANGES ARE PLANNED, THE MANUFACTURER SHOULD BE CONTACTED IN ADVANCE.**
- **CONNECT THIS WOOD INBUILT ONLY TO AN APPROVED CHIMNEY KIT FOR USE WITH SOLID FUEL, TO BE INSTALLED INTO AN EXISTING MASONRY FIREPLACE TO NATIONAL AND LOCAL BUILDING CODES.**
- **USE SMOKE DETECTORS IN THE ROOM WHERE YOUR WOOD INBUILT IS INSTALLED.**
- **IF REQUIRED, A SUPPLY OF COMBUSTION AIR SHALL BE PROVIDED TO THE ROOM OR SPACE.**
- **KEEP FURNITURE AND DRAPES WELL AWAY FROM THE WOOD INBUILT.**
- **DO NOT CONNECT TO OR USE IN CONJUNCTION WITH ANY AIR DISTRIBUTION DUCTWORK UNLESS SPECIFICALLY APPROVED FOR SUCH INSTALLATION.**
- **DO NOT CONNECT THIS UNIT TO A FLUE OR FLUE SYSTEM SERVING ANOTHER APPLIANCE.**
- **THE WOOD INBUILT AND ITS SYSTEM ARE TO BE INSTALLED ONLY WITHIN A MASONRY FIREPLACE CONFORMING TO BUILDING CODES FOR USE WITH SOLID FUEL. DO NOT REMOVE BRICKS OR MORTAR FROM THE EXISTING FIREPLACE WHEN INSTALLING THE WOOD INBUILT.**

7.2 REGULATIONS COVERING WOOD INBUILT INSTALLATION

IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT THE INSTALLATION OF YOUR ECOMAXX WOOD INBUILT BE CARRIED OUT BY A QUALIFIED SPECIALIST INSTALLER. IF ANY ELECTRICAL WORK IS REQUIRED, IT MUST BE CARRIED OUT BY A LICENSED ELECTRICIAN.

WARNING: The instructions pertaining to the installation of your wood inbuilt comply with the AS/NZS 2918:2001 standard. **THE APPLIANCE AND FLUE SYSTEM MUST THEREFORE BE INSTALLED IN ACCORDANCE WITH AS/NZS 2918:2001 AND THE APPROPRIATE REQUIREMENTS OF THE RELEVANT BUILDING CODE OR CODES.**

WARNING: APPLIANCES INSTALLED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THIS STANDARD SHALL COMPLY WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF AS/NZS 4012/4013 (1999) WHERE REQUIRED BY THE REGULATORY AUTHORITY, I.E. THE APPLIANCE SHALL BE IDENTIFIABLE BY A COMPLIANCE PLATE WITH THE MARKING "TESTED TO AS/NZS 4012/4013 (1999)".

ANY MODIFICATION OF THE APPLIANCE THAT HAS NOT BEEN APPROVED IN WRITING BY THE TESTING AUTHORITY IS CONSIDERED TO BE IN BREACH OF THE APPROVAL GRANTED FOR COMPLIANCE WITH AS/NZS 4012/4013 (1999).

THE ECOMAXX INSERT MODELS MUST BE INSTALLED IN A MASONRY FIREPLACE WITH A FLUE SYSTEM THAT IS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE RELEVANT SECTIONS OF AS 2918 – 1990.

NOTE: The wood inbuilt is not approved for use with a so-called "positive flue connection" to the clay tile of a masonry flue system.

8 CLEARANCES TO HEAT-SENSITIVE MATERIALS

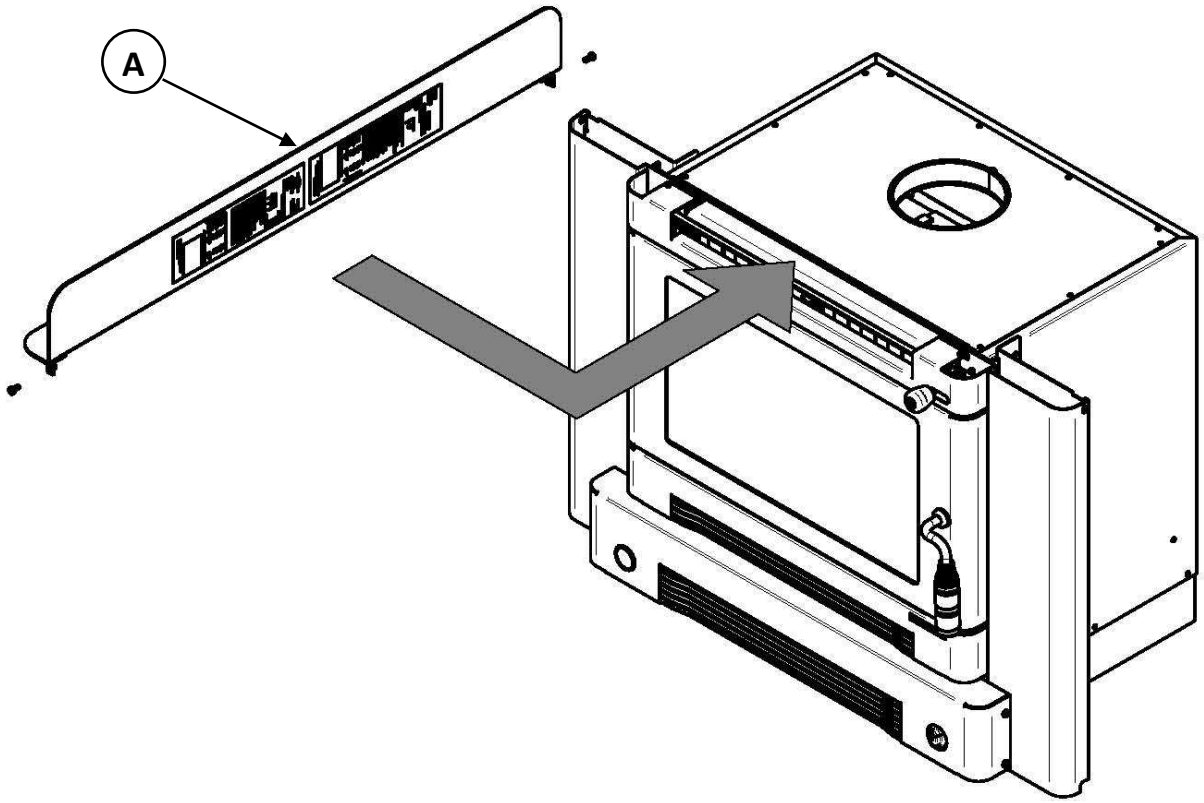
The clearances shown in this section have been determined by test according to procedures set out in safety standards AS/NZS 2918:2001 When the wood inbuilt is installed so that its surfaces are at or beyond the minimum clearances specified, combustible surfaces will not overheat under normal and even abnormal operating conditions.

No part of the wood inbuilt may be located closer to combustibles than the minimum clearance figures given.

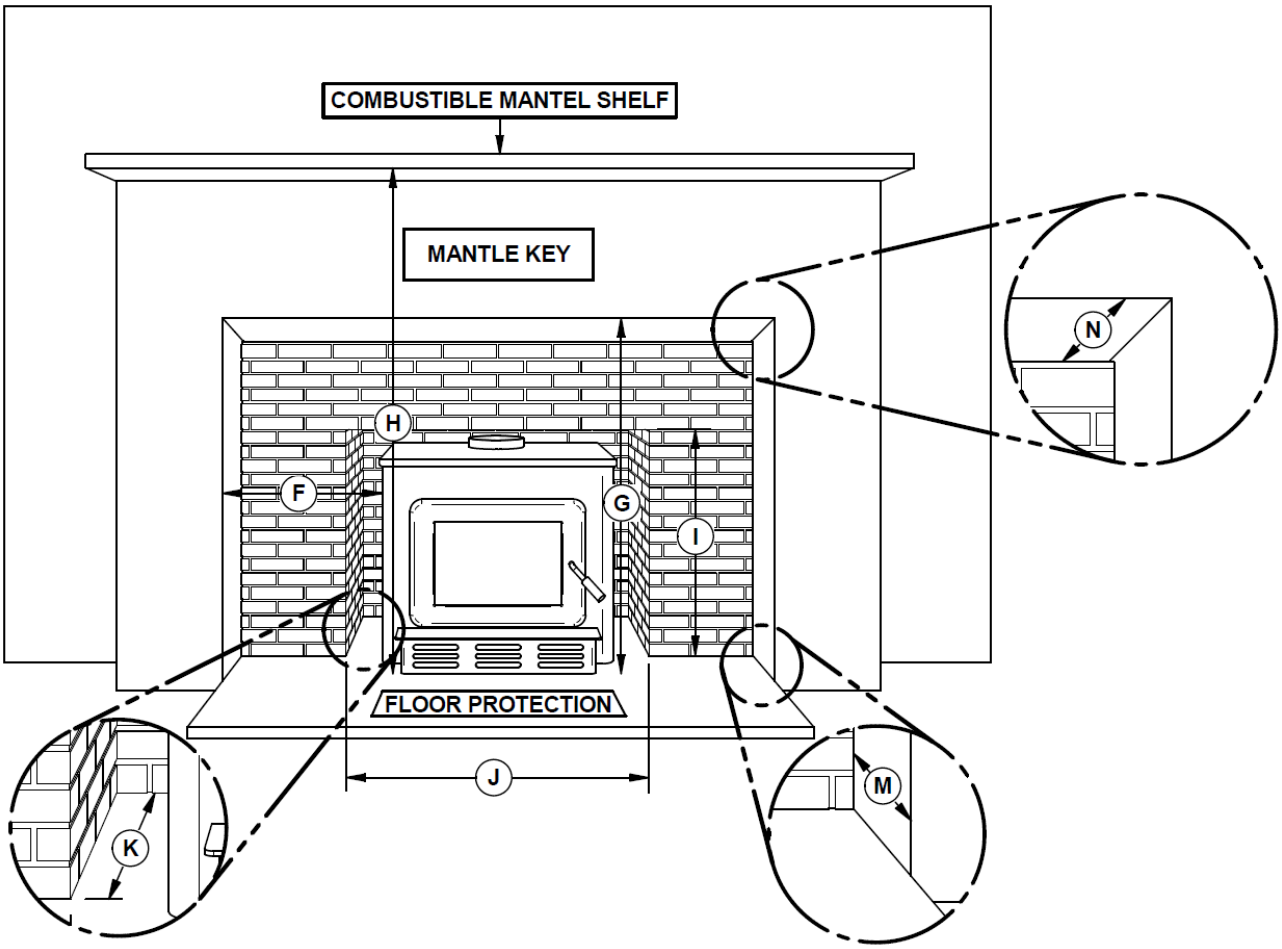
8.1 LOCATION OF THE CERTIFICATION LABEL

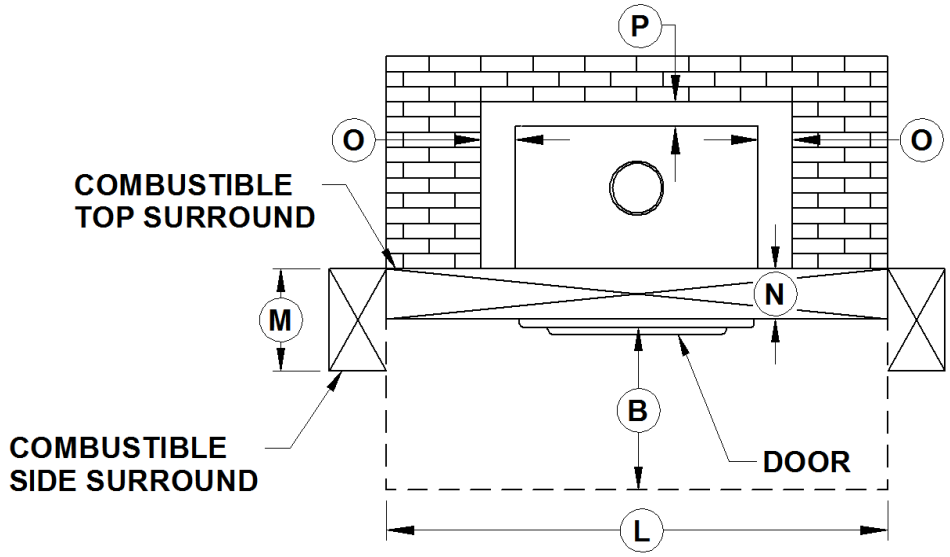
Since the information given on the certification label affixed to the appliance always overrides the information published, in any other media (owner's manual, catalogues, flyers, magazines and/or web sites) it is important to refer to it in order to have a safe and compliant installation. In addition, you will find information about your wood inbuilt (model, serial number, etc.).

To access the certification label, the mantle (A) may need to be removed. Therefore, we recommend that you note the wood inbuilt's serial number on this manual, since it will be needed to precisely identify the version of the appliance in the event you require replacement parts or technical assistance.



8.2 MINIMUM MASONRY OPENING, CLEARANCES TO COMBUSTIBLES, AND FLOOR PROTECTOR





	CLEARANCES
F	40 mm
G	1200 mm
H	1310 mm*

	MINIMUM MASONRY OPENING
I	675 mm
J	920 mm
K	440 mm
O	40 mm
P	40 mm

	MAXIMUM PROTRUSION
M	40 mm
N	30 mm

	FLOOR PROTECTION
B	500 mm - **Note 1**
L	930 mm

* For a 250 mm mantel shelf.

Note 1: From door opening.

Note 2: A min 80 mm air gap between the flue outer casing and the first timber stud above the fireplace insert is required.

Note 3: The first internal wall stud must be 100 mm above the fireplace insert top and the front wall up to that first stud must be made of heat resistant material.

9 THE FLUE SYSTEM

9.1 GENERAL

The flue system, made up of the flue system and the flue between the wood inbuilt and the flue system, acts as the engine that drives your wood heating system. Even the best wood inbuilt will not function safely and efficiently as intended if it is not connected to a suitable flue system.

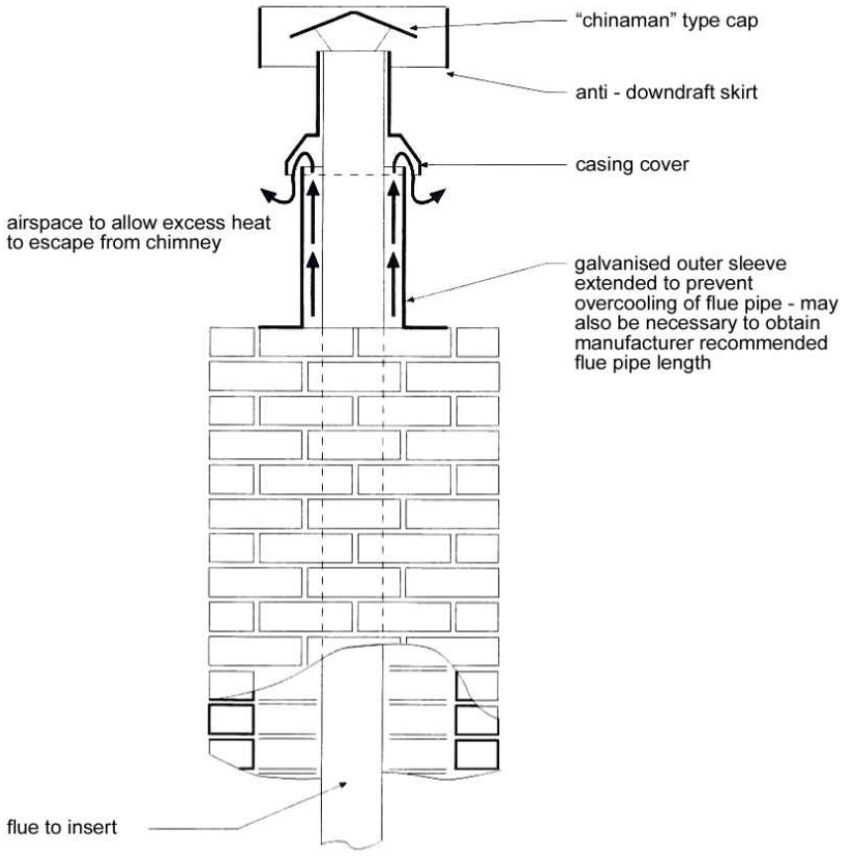
The heat in the flue gases that pass from the wood inbuilt and flue into the flue system is not waste heat. This heat is what the flue system uses to make the draft that draws in combustion air, keeps smoke inside the wood inbuilt and safely vents exhaust to outside. You can think of heat in the flue gas as the fuel the flue system uses to make draft.

9.2 SUITABLE FLUE SYSTEMS

Your wood inbuilt will provide optimum efficiency and performance when connected to a 155 mm diameter chimney kit. The reduction of the chimney kit diameter to less than 155 mm should only be done if the total height of the masonry flue system is greater than 6 m.

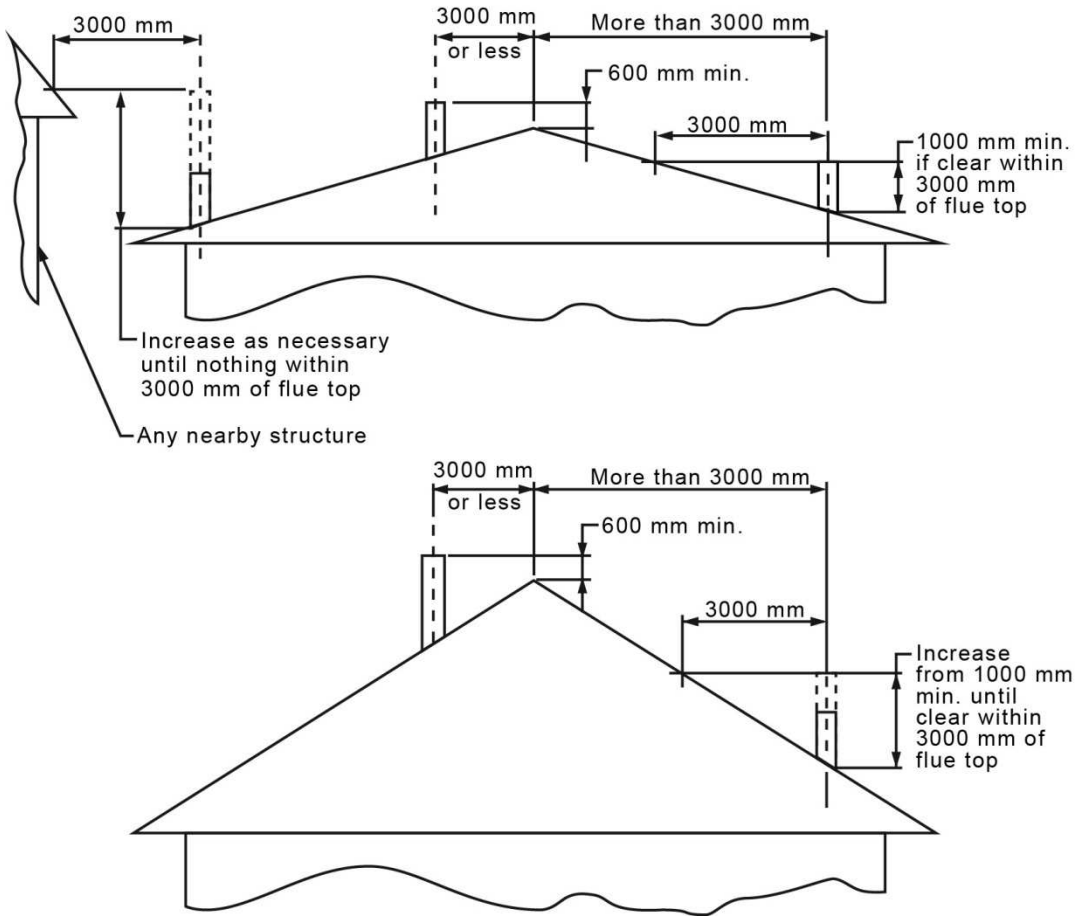
9.3 CHIMNEY KIT INSTALLATION

For appliances discharging combustion products through a chimney, the chimney shall be inspected for soundness and thoroughly cleaned before a chimney kit is installed. The air gap between the chimney kit and the chimney shall be open at the top of the chimney to the extent that the total opening area is not less than 10 000 mm^2. The chimney exit shall be fitted with means to prevent significant ingress of water and debris, and such means shall be constructed and fitted to maintain a total opening area at the chimney exit of not less than 10 000 mm^2.



The flue pipe (chimney kit) to inbuilt used in the chimney shall comply with AS/NZS 2918.

9.4 MINIMUM FLUE SYSTEM HEIGHT



Flue heights and lengths from AS/NZS 2918:2001

The top of the flue system should be tall enough to be above the air turbulence caused when wind blows against the house and its roof.

The flue exit shall be located outside the building in which the appliance is installed so that:

a) The flue shall extend not less than 4.6 m above the top of the floor protector;

b) The minimum height of the flue system within 3 m distance from the highest point of the roof shall be 600 mm above that point;

c) The minimum height of the flue system further than 3 m from the highest point of the roof shall be 1000 mm above roof penetration;

d) No part of any building lies in or above a circular area described by a horizontal radius of 3 m about the flue system exit.

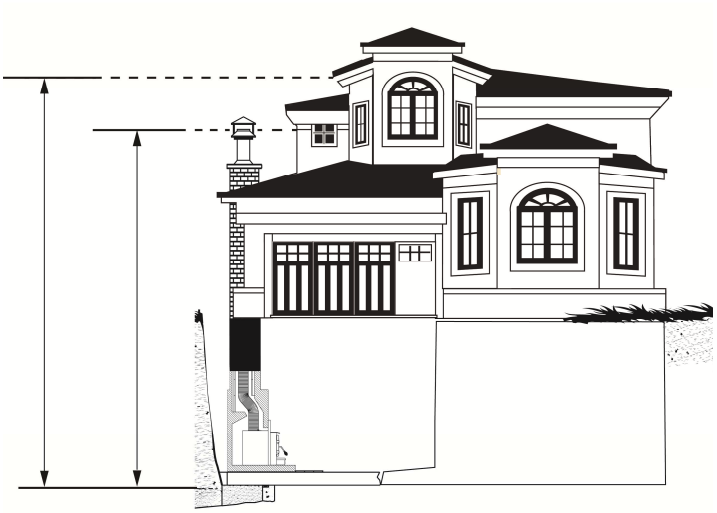
9.5 THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE FLUE SYSTEM AND THE HOUSE

Because the flue system is the engine that drives the wood heating system, it must have the right characteristics. The signs of bad system design are cold backdrafting when there is no fire in the wood inbuilt, slow kindling of new fires, and smoke roll-out when the door is opened for loading.

9.5.1 WHY THE FLUE SYSTEM SHOULD PENETRATE THE HIGHEST HEATED SPACE

When it is cold outside, the warm air in the house is buoyant so it tends to rise. This tendency of warm air to rise creates a slight pressure difference in the house. Called 'stack effect', it produces a slightly negative pressure low in the house (relative to outside) and a slightly positive pressure zone high in the house. If there is no fire burning in a heater connected to a flue system that is shorter than the warm space inside the house, the slight negative pressure low in the house will compete against the desired upward flow in the flue system.

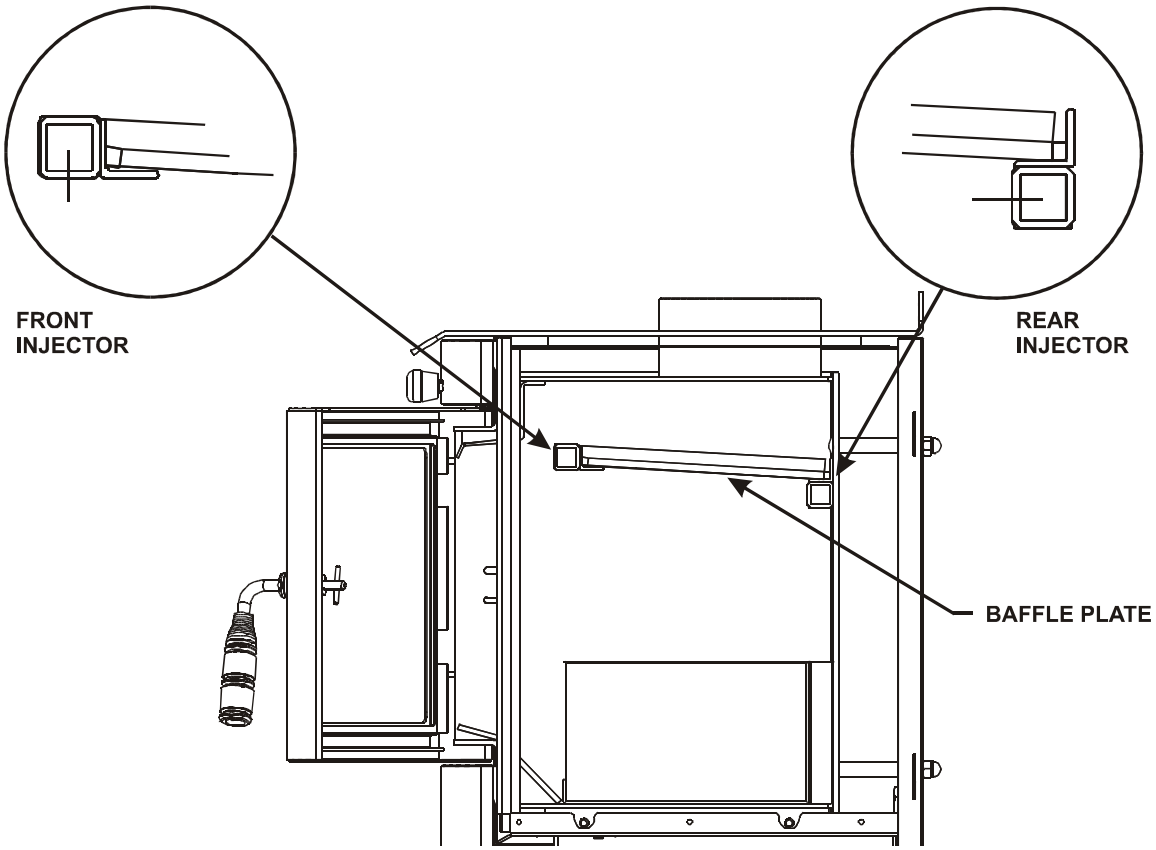
There are two reasons why the flue system in the house at right will cold downdraught when it is cold outside and there is no fire burning in the wood inbuilt. First, the flue system runs up the outside of the house, so the air in it is colder and denser than the warm air in the house. And second, the flue system is shorter than the heated space of the house, meaning the negative pressure low in the house will pull outside air down the flue system, through the wood inbuilt and into the room. Even the finest wood inbuilt will not work well when connected to this flue system.



9.6 AIR QUALITY IN THE HOUSE

To protect against the risk of smoke spillage due to house depressurization, **a carbon monoxide (CO) detector/alarm is required** in the room in which the wood inbuilt is installed. The CO detector will provide warning if for any reason the wood inbuilt fails to function correctly.

APPENDIX 1: BAFFLE PLATE LOCATION



1. The baffle plate will need to be removed for the cleaning of your flue system.
2. Ensure the fire is completely out before proceeding.
3. Remove firebricks from your firebox.
4. Lift baffle from injector rails at front & rear of firebox and lower back of baffle to the base of the firebox.
5. Take note of the position of the locating tabs to the side of the baffle plate, make sure it goes in the same way.
6. Ensure the injectors are pushed all the way to the right before re-installing the baffle plate.
7. After cleaning flue system simply reverse the procedure to replace your baffle before relighting the fire.

DO NOT LIGHT THE FIRE WHILE THE BAFFLE IS REMOVED AS THIS COULD CAUSE A SERIOUS HOUSE FIRE.

APPENDIX 2: HEPA GRADE ROOM AIR FILTER
PREMIUM RANGE ONLY (Inbuilt Models)

Behind the plinth is the HEPA Filter that cleans your room air trapping all particulates greater the 4 microns (4um) in size.

This filter has two roles:

1) It cleans the air that is blown into your living space, unlike other heaters.
2) It also keeps the blower blades clean and free from dust and other matter, which prolongs the blower unit life & prevents noisy imbalances of the blower basket.

We recommend the filter be cleaned every 18 months, or as needed depending on situation.

Cleaning of the HEPA Filters can be performed by blowing compressed air from the reverse direction or/ soaking in a light detergent bath.

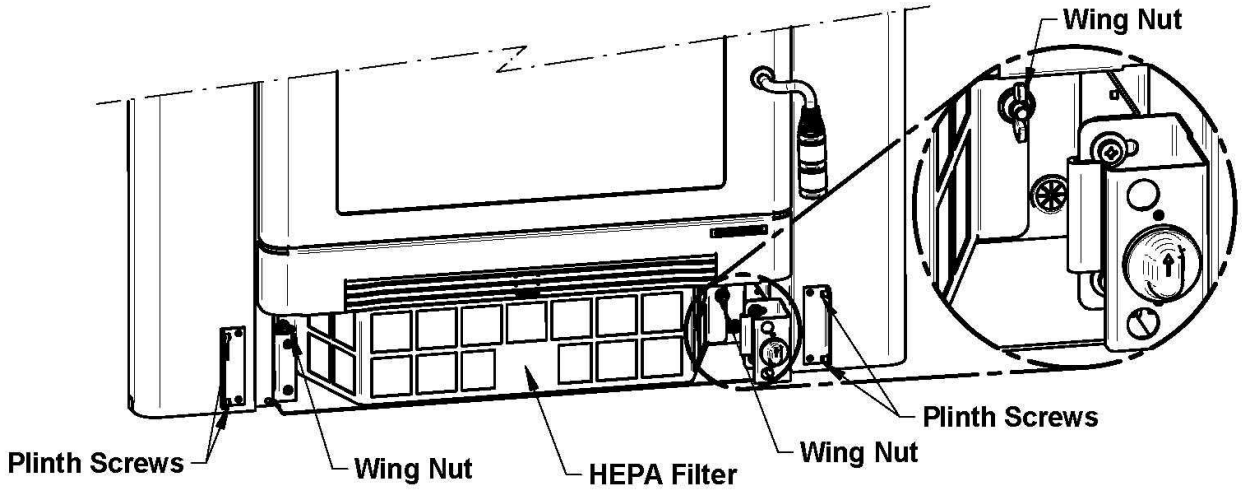
DO NOT REPLACE INTO THE APPLIANCE WHEN WET.

DO NOT DISMANTLE THE FILTER ASSEMBLY.

On insert models the lower front panel will have to be removed to access the HEPA Filter which encases the blower.

1) Remove the four screws that hold the plinth panel in place, there are two screws at each end. You will need a standard Phillips (star) screwdriver.
2) Gently remove the plinth, and remove the wing nuts holding the filter in place.
3) Gently angle the filter out, taking care not to damage it.

Filter can be cleaned in warm water, blown out by an air compressor or gently wiped with a dustpan brush to remove the majority of dirt. Filters do not have to be spotlessly clean, they will still work when partially dirty.

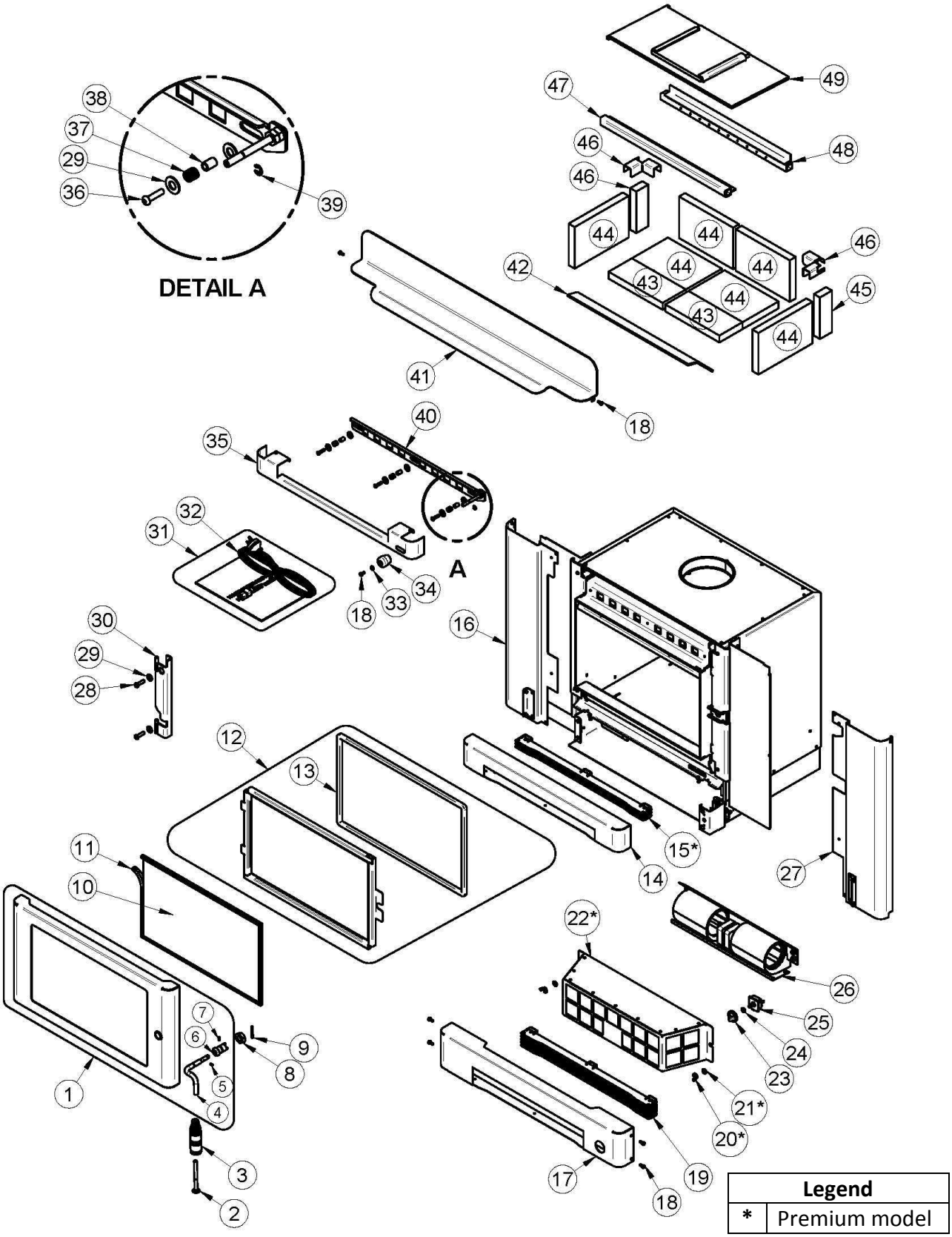


APPENDIX 3: FIRE BRICKS

Fire bricks must be sitting flat on bottom of fire box, covering fire box base.

The firebricks keep heat away from the blower, and aide combustion.

APPENDIX 4: EXPLODED DIAGRAM AND PARTS LIST



IMPORTANT: THIS IS DATED INFORMATION. When requesting service or replacement parts for your wood inbuilt, please provide the model number and the serial number. We reserve the right to change parts due to technology upgrade or availability. Contact an authorized dealer to obtain any of these parts. Never use substitute materials. Use of non-approved parts can result in poor performance and safety hazards.

#	Item	Description	Qty
1	SE68059	MAIN DOOR ASSEMBLY (PREMIUM)	1
1	SE68111	MAIN DOOR ASSEMBLY (CLASSIC)	1
2	30842	3/8 X 4 CARRIAGE BOLT	1
3	30611	ECOMAXX WOODEN HANDLE	1
4	PL68064	DOOR HANDLE	1
5	30848	SET SCREW M4 X 10MM	1
6	30616	DOOR HANDLE FERRULE	1
7	30849	SET SCREW M5 X 8MM	1
8	30843	M20 NUT	1
9	30847	STAINLESS SPRING TENSION PIN 5MM X 40MM	1
10	SE68010	REPLACEMENT GLASS WITH GASKET 298MM X 505MM	1
11	AC06400	6' BLACK SELF-ADHESIVE GLASS GASKET	1
12	SE68065	GLASS RETAINER ASSEMBLY	1
13	AC06500	SILICONE AND 5/8" X 8' BLACK DOR GASKET REPLACEMENT KIT	1
14	PL68013	BOTTOM FRONT COVER (PREMIUM)	1
14	PL68104	BOTTOM FRONT COVER (CLASSIC)	1
15	SE68042	GRILLE ASSEMBLY	1
16	SE68082	LEFT SIDE WING ASSEMBLY (PREMIUM)	1
16	SE68115	LEFT SIDE WING ASSEMBLY (CLASSIC)	1
17	PL68086	BOTTOM PLINTH COVER (PREMIUM)	1
17	PL68118	BOTTOM PLINTH COVER (CLASSIC)	1
18	30503	MECHANICAL SCREW M5 X 12MM ROUND PHILLIPS BLACK	4
19	SE68087	GRILL ASSEMBLY	1
20	30839	WING NUT M6	2
21	30185	17/64" "AA" TYPE WASHER	2
22	SE68007	HEPA FILTER CARTRIDGE ASSEMBLY	1
23	44177	SWITCH KNOB – BLACK	1
24	44178	SWITCH NUT	1
25	44176	SWITCH 16 A 4 POSITION 90 DEGREE INDEXING	1
26	SE68148	BLOWER ASSEMBLY	1
27	SE68081	RIGHT DECORATIVE SIDING (PREMIUM)	1
27	SE68114	RIGHT DECORATIVE SIDING (CLASSIC)	1
28	30841	MECHANICAL SCREW M8 X 20MM	1
29	30205	ZINC WASHER ID 13/32" X OD 13/16"	1
30	SE68036	DOOR HINGE ASSEMBLY	1
31	SE45784	ECOMAXX INBUILT INSTRUCTION MANUAL KIT	1
32	60284	POWERCORD	1

#	Item	Description	Qty
33	30187	ZINC WASHER ID 17/64" x OD 1/2"	1
34	30612	ECOMAXX AIR CONTROL HANDLE	1
35	PL68021	TOP FRONT COVER (PREMIUM)	1
35	PL68106	TOP FRONT COVER (CLASSIC)	1
36	30840	MECHANICAL SCREW M6 X 20MM	3
37	30833	SPRING	3
38	30614	AIR CONTROL BUSHING	3
39	30846	SNAP RING	1
40	SE68050	AIR CONTROL MECHANISM	1
41	PL68083	MANTLE (PREMIUM)	1
41	PL68116	MANTLE (CLASSIC)	1
42	PL68046	ASH DEFLECTOR	1
43	PL36242	3 7/8" X 9" X 1" REFRACTORY BRICK	2
44	29013	6'' X 9" X 1" REFRACTORY BRICK HD	6
45	PL36241	2" X 6" X 1" REFRACTORY BRICK	2
46	PL68002	FIREBRICK RETAINERS	2
47	SE68004	SECONDARY AIR FRONT ASSEMBLY	1
48	SE68005	SECONDARY AIR BACK ASSEMBLY	1
49	SE68000	ECOMAXX BAFFLE PLATE ASSEMBLY	1

ECOMAXX PRODUCT WARRANTY

This document sets out the express warranties that apply in respect of Ecomaxx products purchased in Australia.

For Ecomaxx products purchased in Australia, the express warranties in this document are provided by My Fireplace Australia Pty Limited of Factory 2, 5-7 Hogan Court, Pakenham, Victoria 3810 (phone number 03 59 415 008).

1. Ecomaxx express warranty

Subject to the exclusions in section 2, we warrant under this express warranty that the below parts will be free from defects of materials or workmanship for the periods specified below (with each of the below periods commencing on the date the Ecomaxx product was purchased by you as a brand new product from a retailer located in Australia):

DESCRIPTION	WARRANTY APPLICATION	
	PARTS	LABOUR
Combustion chamber (welds only), castings, convector air-mate, surrounds and heat shields, ash drawer, steel legs, pedestal and trims (aluminium extrusions).	15 years	10 years
Secondary air tubes*, stainless steel firebox components, C-Cast baffle* and vermiculite baffle*.	3 years	1 year
Ceramic glass (thermal breakage only*), plating* (defective manufacture), carbon steel firebox components, glass retainers, handle assembly, blowers, heat sensors, switches, rheostat, wiring and other controls, paint (peeling), gasket, insulation, firebricks and ceramic fibre blankets.	1 year	1 year

This express warranty is personal to the first person who acquires an Ecomaxx product from the relevant retailer and claims under this warranty cannot be made by anyone other than this person.

The benefits conferred by this express warranty are in addition to the Consumer Guarantees referred to in section 3 and any other statutory rights you may have under the Australian Consumer Law and/or other applicable laws.

2. Warranty exclusions

This express warranty does not apply where:

a) the Ecomaxx product has been installed, used or operated otherwise than in accordance with the product manual or other similar documentation provided to you with the Ecomaxx product;
b) the Ecomaxx product requires repairs due to damage resulting from accident, misuse, incorrect installation, cleaning or maintenance, unauthorized modification, tampering or unauthorized repairs by any persons, use of defective or incompatible accessories or exposure to abnormally corrosive conditions;
c) the defective part relates to a consumable part of the Ecomaxx product which require routine replacement;
d) you are unable to provide us with reasonable proof of purchase for the Ecomaxx product;
e) the breakdown occurs after the expiry of the express warranty period set out in section 1; or
f) the Ecomaxx product was not purchased in Australia as a brand new product.

3. Consumer Guarantees

Our goods come with guarantees that cannot be excluded under the Australian Consumer Law. You are entitled to a replacement or refund for a major failure and for compensation for any other reasonably foreseeable loss or damage. You are also entitled to have the goods repaired or replaced if the goods fail to be of acceptable quality and the failure does not amount to a major failure.

4. How to make a claim

You may make a claim under this warranty by visiting our website (www.myfireplaceaustralia.com.au), contacting our customer care line (03 59 415 008) or visiting our office at the address mentioned before.

To make a valid claim under this warranty, you must:

a) lodge the claim with us as soon as possible and no later than 14 days after you first become aware of the breakdown;
b) provide us with the Ecomaxx product serial number;
c) provide us with reasonable proof of purchase for the Ecomaxx product; and
d) if required by us, provide us (or any person nominated by us) with access to the premises at which the Ecomaxx product is located at times nominated by us (so that we can inspect the product).

5. Warranty claims

If you make a valid claim under a parts and labour warranty and none of the exclusions set in section 2 apply, we will, at our election, either:

a) repair the relevant part of the Ecomaxx product; or
b) replace the relevant part of the Ecomaxx product with a product of identical specification (or where the product is superseded or no longer in stock, with a product of as close a specification as possible).

We will also arrange for the repaired or replacement part to be installed at no charge to you, if covered by our labour warranty.

If you make a valid claim under a parts only warranty and none of the exclusions set out in section 2 apply, we will, at our election, repair or replace the relevant part. You acknowledge that installation is not covered under a warranty; however, we may, for a fee, install the repaired or replacement part for you. We will, on request, provide you with a quote for the installation of the repaired or replacement part.

Goods presented for repair may be replaced by refurbished goods of the same type rather than being repaired. Refurbished parts may be used to repair the goods.

Ecomaxx products are designed and supplied for normal domestic use. We will not be liable to you under this warranty for business loss or damage of any kind whatsoever.

6. Costs of warranty claim

When you make a claim under this warranty, a My Fireplace Australia authorized repairer may need to attend your premises to inspect the product. We may charge you a service call fee if a repairer is required to travel more than 30 kilometers from My Fireplace Australia office to your location. You may obtain details on the location of our service centres and our service call fees by visiting our website (www.myfireplaceaustralia.com.au) or calling our customer care line (03 59 415 008).

Bubble Ball
Presented by The Asthma Foundation of Victoria

AUSTRALIAN HOME HEATING ASSOCIATION INC.

Landcare Australia

My Fireplace Australia proudly supports the activities of Landcare Australia through its membership of the AHHA.

EcoMaxx Woodheating
Future Design

Manufactured by:

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