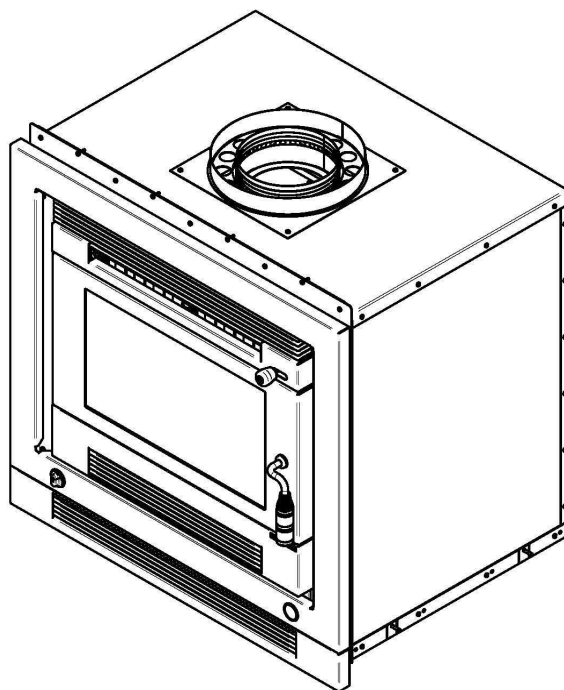


# OPERATING & INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS FOR ZERO CLEARANCE WOOD INBUILT

## Deco

EC00010 Metallic black



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**READ AND KEEP THIS MANUAL FOR REFERENCE**

## **THANK YOU FOR CHOOSING THIS ECOMAXX WOODHEATING WOOD ZERO CLEARANCE WOOD INBUILT**

We want to congratulate you on your purchase and wish to help you get maximum satisfaction from your wood fire. 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 fire comply with AS/NZS 2918:2001 standards.

Congratulations on making a wise purchase.

**If this zero clearance wood inbuilt is not properly installed, combustible materials near it may overheat. To reduce the risk of fire, follow the installation instructions in this manual exactly. Contact local building or fire officials about restrictions and installation inspection requirements in your area.**

**Please read this entire manual before you install and use your new zero clearance wood inbuilt. You may need to get a building permit for the installation of this zero clearance wood inbuilt and the chimney that it is connected to. Consult your local city, borough or shire council about restrictions and installations requirements in your area and the need to obtain a permit. We recommend that you also inform your home insurance company to find out if the installation will affect your policy.**

**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.**

**WARNING: THE APPLIANCE AND FLUE-SYSTEM SHALL BE INSTALLED IN ACCORDANCE WITH AS/NZS 2918 AND THE APPROPRIATE REQUIREMENTS OF THE RELEVANT BUILDING CODE OR CODES.**

**CAUTION:** Do not attempt to modify or alter the construction of the zero clearance wood inbuilt or its components. Any modification or alteration of construction may void the warranty, listings and approvals of this system. In that case, the manufacturer will not be responsible for damages.

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## **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 ZERO CLEARANCE WOOD INBUILT OPERATION.**
- **USING A ZERO CLEARANCE WOOD INBUILT WITH CRACKED OR BROKEN COMPONENTS, SUCH AS GLASS OR FIREBRICKS OR BAFFLES MAY PRODUCE AN UNSAFE CONDITION AND MAY DAMAGE THE ZERO CLEARANCE WOOD INBUILT.**
- **OPERATE ONLY WITH DOOR FULLY CLOSED. 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 THE LOADING DOOR.**
- **THIS ZERO CLEARANCE WOOD INBUILT 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.**
- **DO NOT INSTALL THE ZERO CLEARANCE WOOD INBUILT OUTDOORS.**
- **THE ZERO CLEARANCE WOOD INBUILT AND CHIMNEY MUST BE IN AN ENCLOSURE UP TO THE ATTIC.**
- **NEVER USE GASOLINE, LANTERN FUEL (NAPHTHA), FUEL OIL, MOTOR OIL, KEROSENE, CHARCOAL LIGHTER FLUID, OR SIMILAR LIQUIDS OR AEROSOLS TO START A FIRE IN THIS ZERO CLEARANCE WOOD INBUILT. KEEP ALL SUCH LIQUIDS OR AEROSOLS WELL AWAY FROM THE ZERO CLEARANCE WOOD INBUILT WHILE IT IS IN USE.**
- **DO NOT STORE FUEL WITHIN HEATER MINIMUM INSTALLATION CLEARANCES.**
- **BURN SEASONED HARDWOOD ONLY.**
- **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,**
  - **MANUFACTURED LOGS CONTAINING WAX OR CHEMICAL ADDITIVES,**
  - **RAILROAD TIES OR**
  - **LIQUIDS SUCH AS KEROScene OR DIESEL FUEL TO START A FIRE.**
- **THIS APPLIANCE SHOULD BE MAINTAINED AND OPERATED AT ALL TIMES IN ACCORDANCE WITH THESE INSTRUCTIONS.**
- **DO NOT ELEVATE THE FIRE BY MEANS OF GRATES, AND IRONS OR OTHER MEANS.**
- **ECOMAXX WOODHEATING PTY LTD ACCEPTS NO LIABILITY WHAT SO EVER FOR INTERPRETATION OF AS 2918 – 1990.**

- CAUTION:** DO NOT USE A ZERO CLEARANCE WOOD INBUILT INSERT AND OTHER PRODUCTS NOT SPECIFIED FOR USE WITH THIS ZERO CLEARANCE WOOD INBUILT.
- CAUTION:** DO NOT OBSTRUCT AIR INLETS. THIS ZERO CLEARANCE WOOD INBUILT NEEDS AIR FOR ITS GOOD OPERATION.
- CAUTION:** DO NOT BLOCK THE HOT AIR VENTS TO THE ZERO CLEARANCE WOOD INBUILT AS THIS WILL CAUSE THE ZERO CLEARANCE WOOD INBUILT TO OVERHEAT.
- WARNING:** DO NOT USE MATERIALS OTHER THAN THOSE LISTED IN THE REPLACEMENT PARTS SECTION DURING INSTALLATION AS THEY MAY BE SAFETY HAZARDS AND A FIRE COULD RESULT.

**PLEASE NOTE THAT THE PICTURES SHOWN IN THIS MANUAL ARE GENERIC AND MAY NOT MATCH EXACTLY THE LOOK OF YOUR ZERO CLEARANCE WOOD INBUILT.**

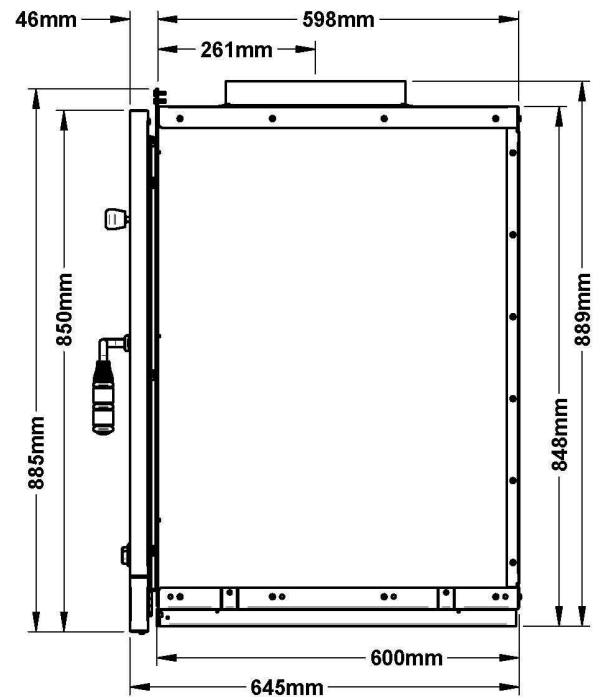
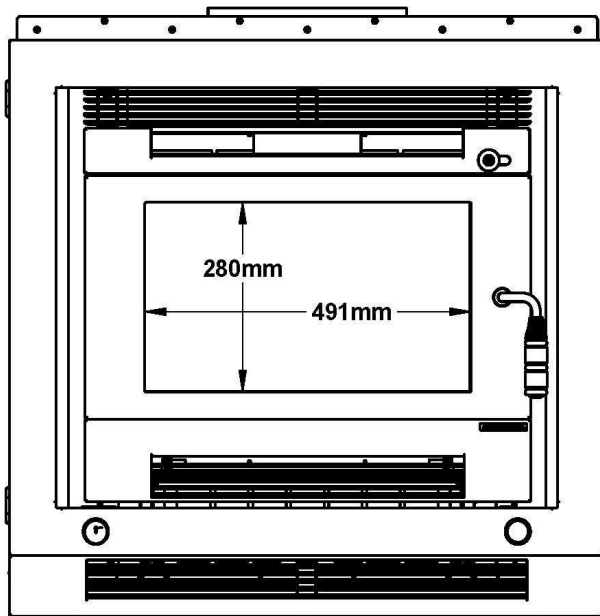
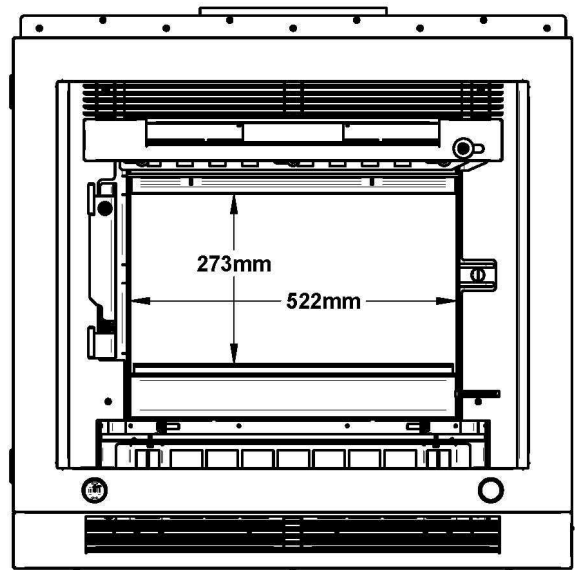
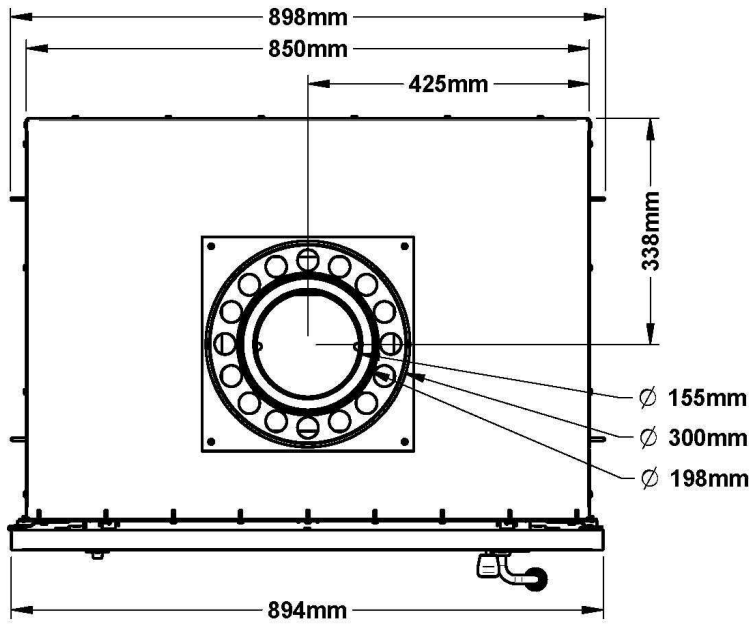
## 2 GENERAL INFORMATION

### 2.1 EcoMaxx Deco Specifications

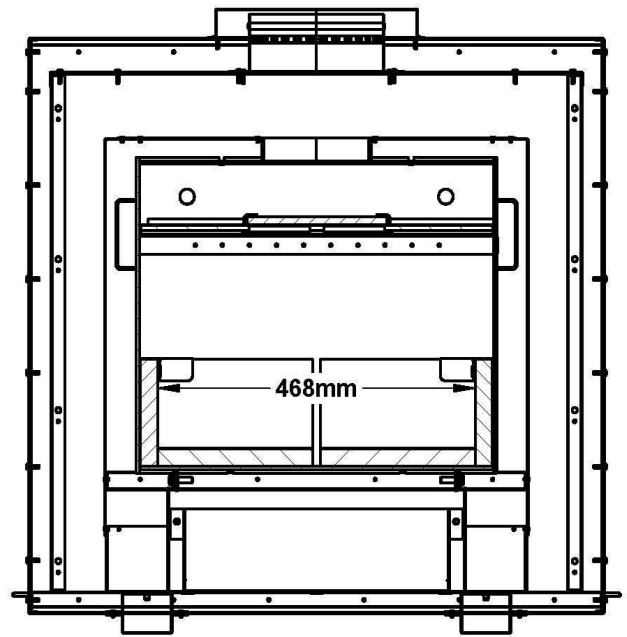
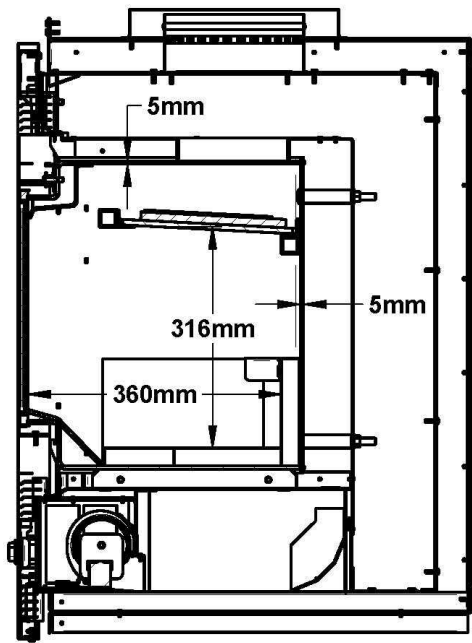
Model #	EC00010
Colour	Metallic black
Combustible	Hardwood
Recommended heating area*	270 m <sup>2</sup>
Test Standard (safety)	AS/NZS 2918
Test Standards (emissions)	AS/NZS 4012/4013/4014.1
Optimum efficiency – hardwood	69.6%
Average efficiency – hardwood	62%
Average emissions – hardwood	1.6 g/kg
Average 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
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 <sup>3</sup>
Shipping Weight	212 kg
Appliance Weight	186 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.







## 2.2 Zone Heating and How to Make it Work for You

Your new EcoMaxx Deco zero clearance wood inbuilt is a space 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 zero clearance wood inbuilt. Whole house zone heating works best when the zero clearance wood 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 zero clearance wood 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 zero clearance 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 zero clearance wood inbuilt, the size, layout and age of your home and your climate zone. Three-season vacation homes can usually be heated with smaller zero clearance wood inbuilts than houses that are heated all winter.

## 2.3 The Benefits of Low Emissions and High Efficiency

The low smoke emissions produced by the special features inside the EcoMaxx Deco firebox mean that your household will release up to 90 percent less smoke into the outside environment than if you used an older conventional stove. 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 zero clearance wood inbuilt releases all the heat energy from the wood instead of wasting it as smoke up the chimney. 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 zero clearance 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 The EcoMaxx Woodheating's Commitment to You and the Environment

The EcoMaxx 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 Zero clearance wood inbuilt Made Of?

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

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

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

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

Firebrick is mainly composed of silicon dioxide, also known as silica, an earth derived product. 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 made of natural raw materials such as sand and quartz that are combined in such a way to form a high temperature glass. Ceramic glass cannot be recycled in the same way as normal glass, so it should not be disposed of 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 KEROSENE OR DIESEL FUEL TO START A FIRE.

**WARNING:** DO NOT POKE OR STIR THE LOGS WHILE THEY ARE BURNING. USE ONLY FIRELOGS THAT HAVE BEEN TESTED FOR USE IN ZERO CLEARANCE WOOD INBUILTS (SEE ULC/ORD-C127, COMPOSITE FIRELOGS) AND PRIOR TO USE, REFER TO FIRELOG WARNINGS AND CAUTIONS MARKINGS ON PACKAGING.

### 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 fire, split to a range of sizes and stacked in the open until its moisture content is reduced to 11 to 16 per cent.

#### 3.2.2 Tree Species

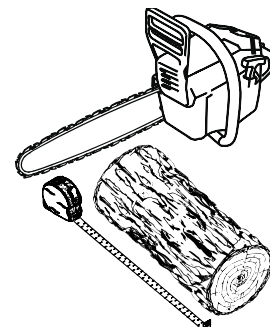
The tree species the firewood is produced from is less important than its moisture content. The main difference in firewood from various tree species is the density of the wood. Hardwoods such as gums, Manuka or ironbark are denser than softwoods. Hard wood will produce long-lasting coal beds combined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

Old, leaky cast iron wood fires 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

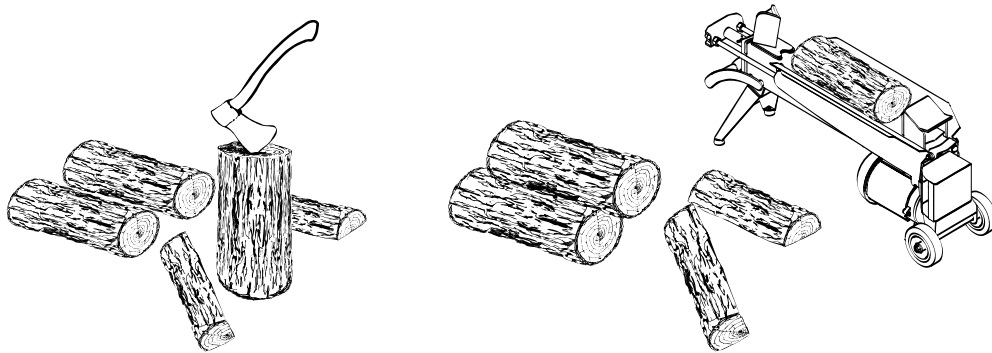
Logs should be cut about 25 mm shorter than the firebox so they fit in easily. Pieces that are slightly too long make loading the wood fire very difficult. The most common standard length of firewood is 400 mm.

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



### 3.2.4 Piece Size

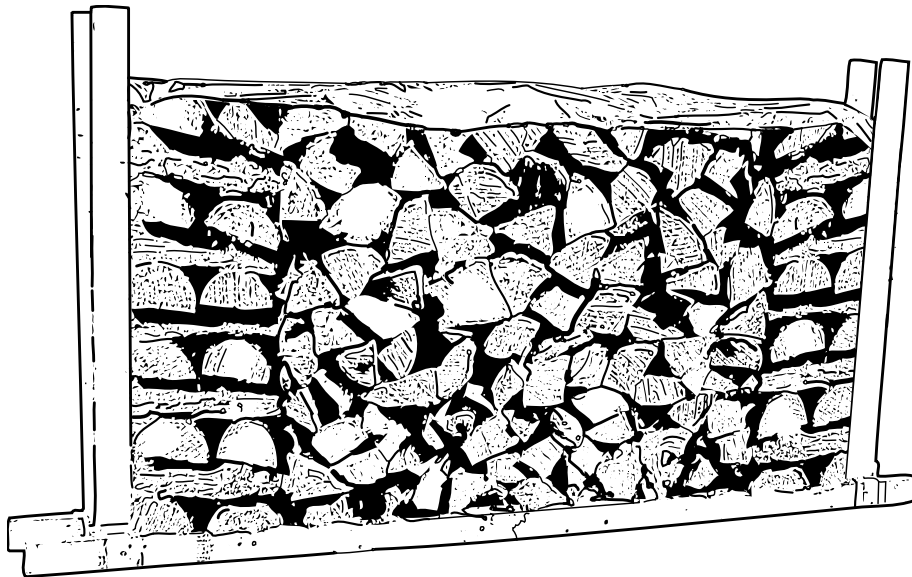
Firewood dries more quickly when it is split. Large unsplit rounds can take years to dry enough to burn. Even when dried, unsplit logs are difficult to ignite because they don't have the sharp edges where the flames first catch. Logs as small as 75 mm should be split to encourage drying.



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 fires. The complaints usually involve a lack of heat and dirty door glass.



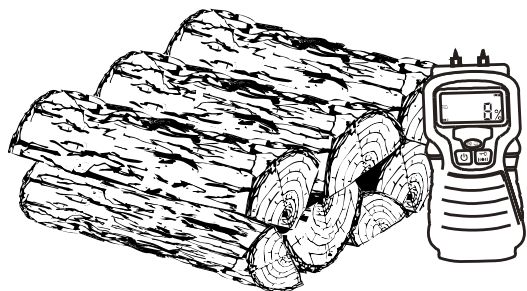
Here are some things to consider in estimating drying time:

- 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 and 16 % by weight and will allow your wood fire 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 ZERO CLEARANCE WOOD INBUILT

### 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 zero clearance 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 zero clearance 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 zero clearance wood inbuilt. Once the paint smell disappears, your zero clearance wood inbuilt is ready for serious heating.

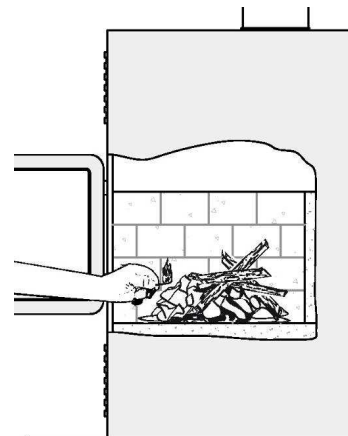
Build your first few fires with the blower on high to allow the high temperature paint to cure.

### 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 chimney. Here are three popular and effective ways to start wood fires.

#### 4.2.1 Conventional Fire Starting

The conventional way to build a wood fire 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. 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 venting system you should be able to close the door immediately and the fire will ignite. 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 ZERO CLEARANCE WOOD INBUILT UNATTENDED WHEN THE DOOR IS SLIGHTLY OPENED. ALWAYS CLOSE AND LATCH THE DOOR AFTER THE FIRE IGNITES.**

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.

**CAUTION: PLACE THE WOOD LOGS FAR ENOUGH FROM THE GLASS TO ALLOW PROPER PRIMARY AIR FLOW**

#### **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 (2" to 3" [50 mm to 75 mm] 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 zero clearance 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 zero clearance 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 zero clearance 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.

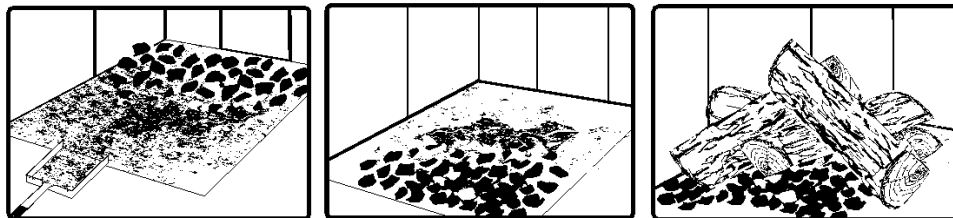
The best time to remove ash is after an overnight fire when the zero clearance wood inbuilt is relatively cool, but there is still some chimney draft to draw the ash dust into the zero clearance wood inbuilt and prevent it from coming into the room.

After ashes have been removed from the zero clearance 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 should 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 chimney 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 ZERO CLEARANCE WOOD INBUILT UNATTENDED WHILE A NEW LOAD IS BEING FIRED HOT.**

**DO NOT OVERFIRE.**

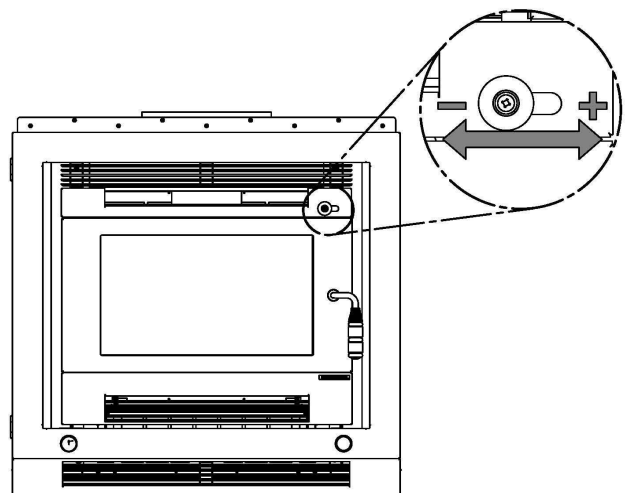
When you burn a new load of wood hot to heat up the wood, the zero clearance wood inbuilt and the chimney, the result will be a surge of heat from the zero clearance wood inbuilt. This heat surge is welcome when the room temperature is a little lower than desirable, but not welcome if the space is already 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 chimney 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 zero clearance wood inbuilt and flue pipe 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 zero clearance 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 zero clearance 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 zero clearance 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 76 mm to 102 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 zero clearance 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 soft wood species 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 larger 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 zero clearance 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.

##### ***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 zero clearance 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 <sup>3</sup> to 0.056 m <sup>3</sup>	5 to 6 hours
0.056 m <sup>3</sup> to 0.071 m <sup>3</sup>	6 to 8 hours
0.071 m <sup>3</sup> to 0.085 m <sup>3</sup>	8 to 9 hours
> 0.085 m <sup>3</sup>	9 to 10 hours

Long burn times are not necessarily an indication of efficient zero clearance 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 zero clearance wood inbuilt to the heat demand of the space.

#### ***4.3.6.5 How to place the logs***

In fireboxes that are roughly square, wood can be loaded so that looking through the glass door you see the ends of the logs (north-south) or the sides of the logs (east-west).

East-west loads that are built compactly break down slowly when heated, but the amount of wood you can load is limited because if you put in too many pieces, one may fall against the glass. East-west loads are excellent for long, low output fires for relatively mild weather.

North-south loads break down more quickly, but much more wood can be loaded at a time. This makes north-south loading good for high output, long lasting fires for cold weather.

## 5 MAINTAINING YOUR WOOD HEATING SYSTEM

### 5.1 Zero clearance wood inbuilt Maintenance

Your new zero clearance 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 5: Exploded Diagram and Parts List**). Firing each load hot to begin a cycle as described above will not cause premature deterioration of the zero clearance wood inbuilt. However, letting the zero clearance wood inbuilt run with the air control fully open for the entire burn cycles can cause damage over time. The hotter you run the zero clearance wood inbuilt throughout burn cycles, the more quickly its components will deteriorate. For that reason, **never leave the zero clearance wood inbuilt unattended while a new load is being fired hot.**

#### 5.1.1 Plated Finish Maintenance

If your appliance has a plated finish, use a metal polish and a soft cloth to clean it. Do not use abrasives such as steel wool, steel pads or an abrasive cleaner for they may scratch the finish.

#### 5.1.2 Glass Door Cleaning

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 zero clearance wood inbuilt is cool by wiping with a damp cloth or paper towel and then drying. **Never try to clean the glass when the zero clearance wood inbuilt is hot.**

In spring and fall when the zero clearance 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 heater glass doors. **Do not use abrasives to clean your zero clearance 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 zero clearance 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 chimney.

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

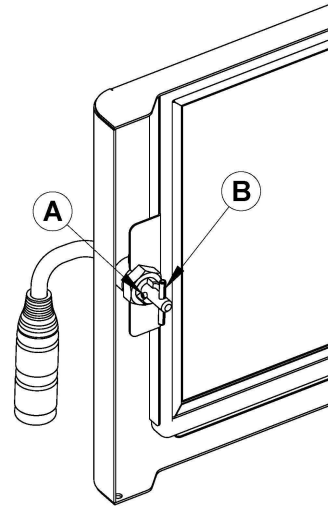
**Do not abuse the glass door by striking or slamming shut. Do not use the zero clearance wood inbuilt if the glass is broken.**

#### 5.1.3 Door Adjustment

In order for your zero clearance wood heater to burn at its best efficiency, the door must provide a perfect seal with the firebox. Therefore, the gasket should be inspected periodically to check for a good seal. The gasket seal may 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.



#### 5.1.4 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.

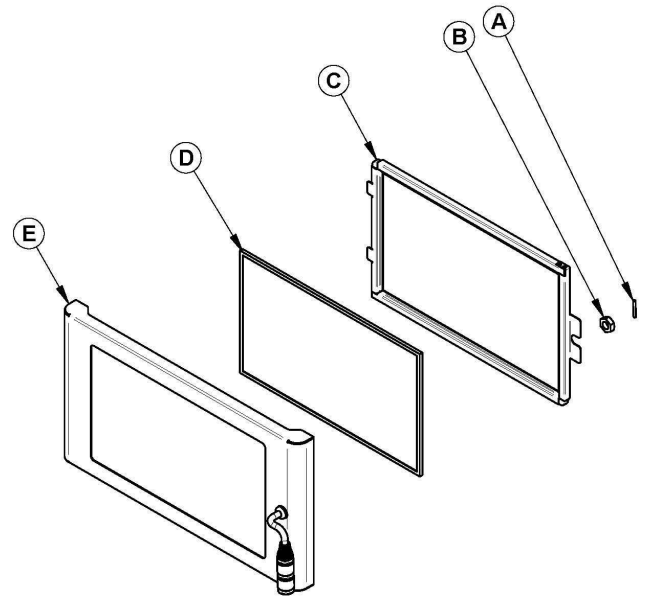
Place the door face-down on something soft like a cushion of rags or piece of carpet. Remove the old gasket from the door by pulling and prying it out with an old screw driver. Then use the screwdriver to scrape the old gasket adhesive from the door. Now run a 6 mm (1/4") bead of high temperature silicone 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 fire for 24 hours.

#### 5.1.5 Replacing the Glass Gasket and/or the Glass

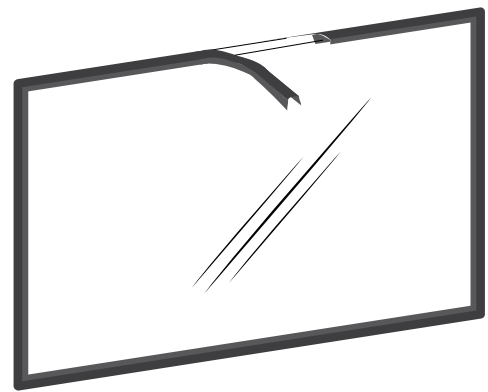
The glass used in the EcoMaxx Deco is 5 mm thick of dimension: 298 mm x 501 mm and tested to reach temperatures up to 1400 °F. If the glass breaks, it must be replaced with one having the same specification. Contact your EcoMaxx Woodheating dealer to obtain a genuine replacement part (see "replacement parts", in appendix to get the proper part number).

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 FIRE IF THE GLASS IS BROKEN.** To change the glass, perform the same operation described above.

**WARNING: TEMPERED GLASS OR ORDINARY GLASS WILL NOT WITHSTAND THE HIGH TEMPERATURES OF THE ECOMAXX DECO.**

**WARNING: DO NOT ABUSE THE GLASS DOOR BY SLAMMING IT AGAINST THE ZERO CLEARANCE WOOD INBUILT.**

**WARNING: DO NOT OPERATE THE ZERO CLEARANCE WOOD INBUILT WITH A CRACKED OR BROKEN GLASS.**

### **5.1.6 Cleaning and Painting the Zero clearance wood inbuilt**

**Do not attempt to clean or paint the zero clearance 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 zero clearance 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 zero clearance wood inbuilt, which is available in spray cans. See your dealer for details.

## **5.2 Chimney and Chimney Liner Maintenance**

### **5.2.1 Why Chimney Cleaning is Necessary**

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

### **5.2.2 How Often Should You Clean the Chimney?**

It is not possible to predict how much or how quickly creosote will form in your chimney. It is important, therefore, to check the build-up in your chimney monthly when getting used to the new zero clearance wood inbuilt until you determine the rate of creosote formation. Even if creosote forms slowly in your system, the chimney should be cleaned and inspected at least once each year. Do not allow more than 3 mm creosote buildup in the chimney.

It is recommended to clean thoroughly the chimney system at the end of every heating season. During summer, the air is damper and with minimal air circulation within the stove or furnace, it can mix with creosote and/or soot deposits in the chimney system to form an acid that could accelerate the corrosion process and induce premature decay of the steel. Corrosion damages are not covered under warranty. Have your chimney system cleaned by a professional chimney sweep. Use a plastic or steel brush.

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

### **5.2.3 Cleaning the Chimney**

Chimney cleaning can be a difficult and dangerous job. If you don't have experience cleaning chimneys, you might want to hire a professional chimney 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 chimney flue to scrub off the creosote.

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

Do not expect chemical cleaners to keep your chimney clean.



The chimney cowl can be removed for inspection and/or cleaning of the chimney.

The chimney should be swept following these steps:

- 1) Remove the fire baffle and air tubes.
- 2) Remove the chimney cowl.
- 3) Sweep the chimney.
- 4) Clean the inside of the firebox.
- 5) Re-install the baffle, the air tubes and the chimney cowl.

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

#### **5.2.4 Fire Baffle Removal Prior to Cleaning the Chimney**

Before starting to clean your chimney, we recommend that you remove the fire baffle to avoid creosote dust collection on top of the baffle. Follow the steps below to remove the fire baffle:

See **Appendix 1: Baffle Plate Location** for details.

#### **5.2.5 Chimney Fire**

Regular chimney maintenance and inspection can prevent chimney fires. If you have a chimney fire, follow these steps:

1. Close the zero clearance wood inbuilt door and the air intake controls;
2. Alert your family of the possible danger;
3. If you require assistance, alert your fire department;
4. If possible, use a dry chemical fire extinguisher, baking soda or sand to control the fire. Do not use water as it may cause a dangerous steam explosion;
5. Check outside to ensure that sparks and hot embers coming out of the chimney are not igniting the roof;
6. Do not use the zero clearance wood inbuilt again until your chimney and zero clearance wood inbuilt have been inspected by a qualified chimney sweep or a Fire Department Inspector;



## **PART B – INSTALLATION**

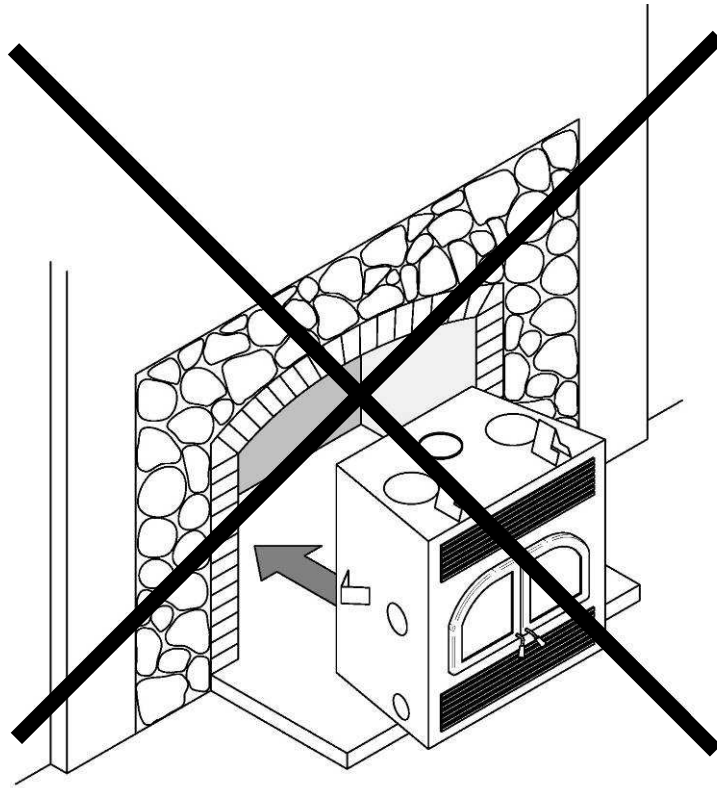
Install the zero clearance wood inbuilt only as described in these instructions.

### **6 SAFETY INFORMATION**

#### **6.1 Summary of Installation Cautions and Warnings**

- **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 COMPONENTS FROM DIFFERENT SOURCES OR MODIFYING COMPONENTS MAY RESULT IN HAZARDOUS CONDITIONS. WHERE ANY SUCH CHANGES ARE PLANNED, STOVE BUILDER INTERNATIONAL INC. SHOULD BE CONTACTED IN ADVANCE.**
- **ANY MODIFICATION OF THE APPLIANCE THAT HAS NOT BEEN APPROVED IN WRITING BY THE TESTING AUTHORITY IS CONSIDERED AS BREACHING AS/NZS 4013.**
- **CONNECT THIS WOOD FIRE ONLY TO A TRIPLE SKIN FLUE SYSTEM AS PER AS/NZS 2918, APPENDIX B, OR ANY FLUE SYSTEM TESTED TO AND PAST THE REQUIREMENTS OF AS/NZS 2918, APPENDIX F, FOR USE WITH SOLID FUEL OR TO A LINED MASONRY FLUE SYSTEM CONFORMING TO NATIONAL AND LOCAL BUILDING CODES.**
- **IF REQUIRED, A SUPPLY OF COMBUSTION AIR SHALL BE PROVIDED TO THE ROOM.**
- **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 CHIMNEY FLUE SERVING ANOTHER APPLIANCE.**

- **THIS ZERO CLEARANCE WOOD INBUILT HAS NOT BEEN TESTED TO BE INSTALLED INSIDE A MASONRY CHIMNEY.**



## **6.2 Regulations Covering Zero Clearance Wood Inbuilt Installation**

When installed and operated as described in these instructions, the EcoMaxx Deco wood zero clearance wood inbuilt is suitable for use in residential installations. The EcoMaxx Deco wood zero clearance wood inbuilt is not intended for installation in a bedroom.

**NOTE:** The Zero clearance wood inbuilt is not approved for use with a so-called “positive flue connection” to the clay tile of a masonry chimney.

**ECOMAXX ZERO CLEARANCE HEATERS SHOULD BE INSTALLED ONLY BY A LICENSED ACCREDITED INSTALLER. PLEASE REFER TO YOUR RETAILER TO LOCATE AN INSTALLER.**

**FAILURE TO USE AN AUTHORIZED INSTALLER MAY VOID YOUR HOME & CONTENTS INSURANCE POLICIES.**

**CURRENTLY FOR INSTALLATION WITH WILDCAT INDUSTRIES TRIPLE SKIN FLUE SYSTEM AND COWL.**

## 6.3 Zero clearance wood inbuilt Installation

### 6.3.1 Locating the EcoMaxx Deco

- A. The best location to install your zero clearance wood inbuilt is determined by considering the location of windows, doors, and the traffic flow in the room where the zero clearance wood inbuilt is located, allowing space in front of the unit for the hearth extension and the mantel, and taking into consideration the chimney. If possible, you should choose a location where the chimney will pass through the house without cutting floor or roof rafters.
- B. Usually, no additional floor support is needed for the zero clearance wood inbuilt. The adequacy of the floor can be checked by first estimating the weight of the zero clearance wood inbuilt system. Weight is given in **Section 2.1: EcoMaxx Deco Specifications**. Next, measure the area occupied by the zero clearance wood inbuilt, note the floor construction and consult your local building code to determine if additional support is needed.
- C. Whether the zero clearance wood inbuilt is installed directly on the floor or on a raised base, a floor protection for the hearth extension is required.

### 6.3.2 Hearth Requirements

A heat resistant floor protection with a thermal resistance value of 0.8 m<sup>2</sup>\*kW per 4 mm thickness must be installed underneath and in front of the unit. This floor protection shall be at least 12 mm thick. For more details see **Section 6.4: Minimum Opening, Clearances to Combustibles, and Floor Protector**.

Hearth requirements also stipulate an ember shield on the floor directly in front of the appliance must be a minimum of 930 mm in Width and protruding not less than 500 mm from the front of the appliance.

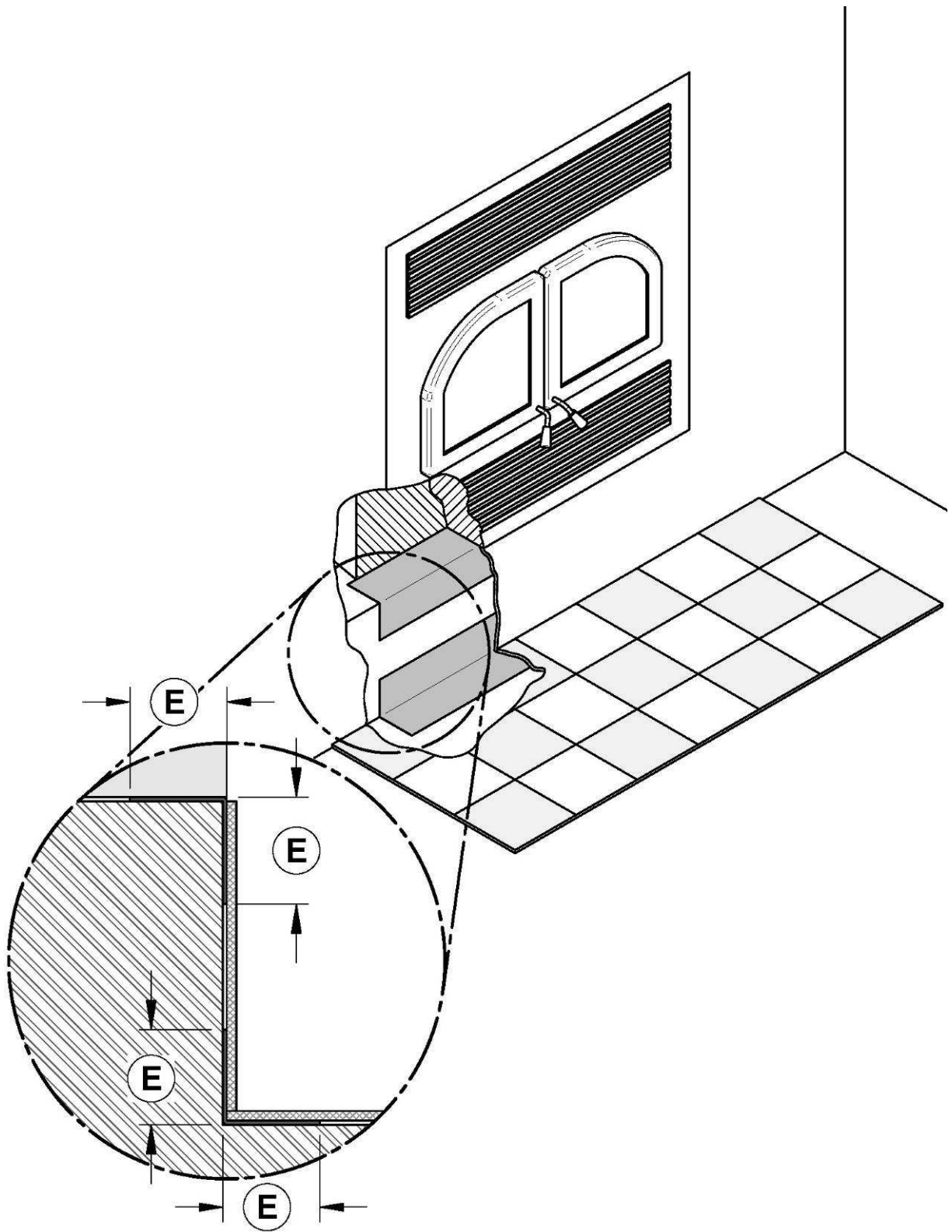
These two hearths may be incorporated into a hearth of dimensions 930 mm wide X 1170 mm deep when mounting the appliance at floor level.

We also advise using adhesive glue to secure the hearth where possible instead of metal nails, to minimize thermal conduction into frame materials, if mounting the unit above floor level.

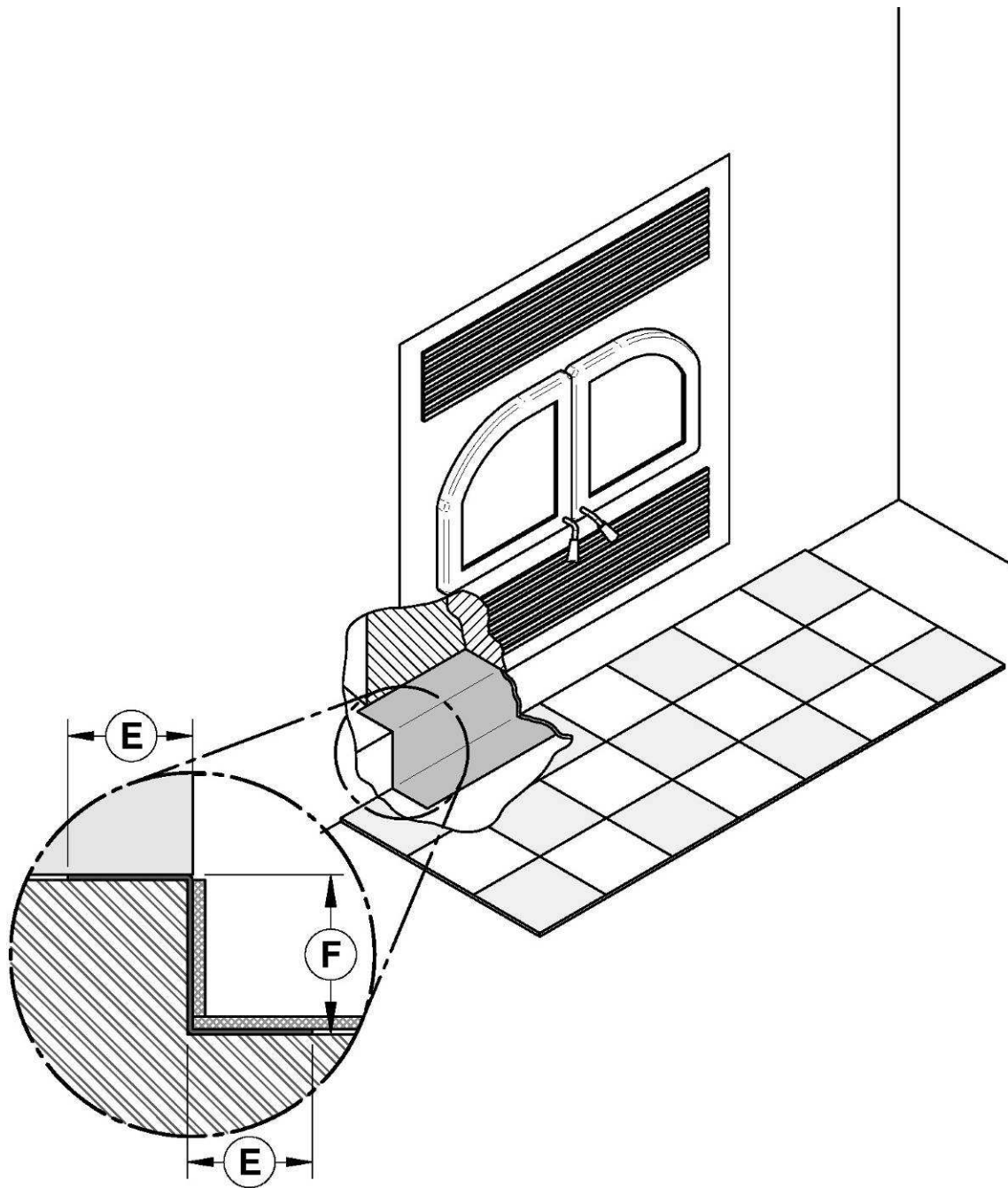
To avoid embers entering the wall cavity, we suggest that the upper and lower angle, for the full width of the floor protection, be protected 2" horizontally and vertically (**E**) by a heat resistant material. For example, a sheet metal (not included). Apart from these two corners, the sheet metal does not have to cover the rest of the wall between the base of the zero clearance wood inbuilt and the floor.

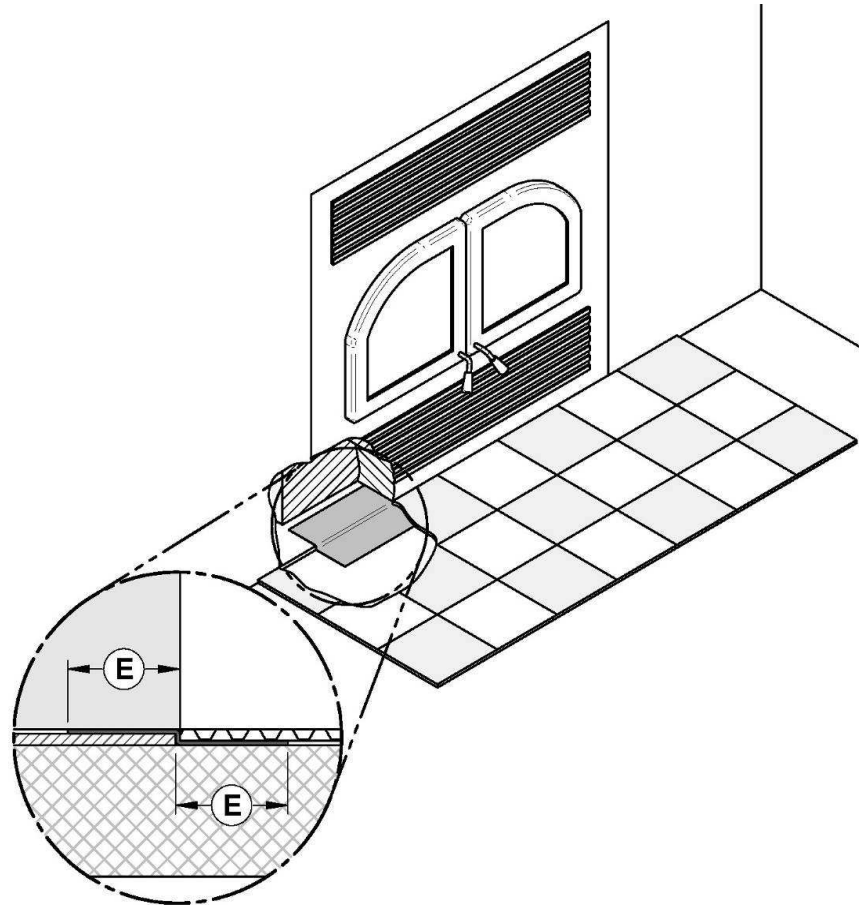
Note that the floor under of the zero clearance wood inbuilt should match or exceed the height of the floor protection.

**CAUTION: DO NOT LEAVE CARPET UNDER THE FLOOR PROTECTION IN FRONT OF THE ZERO CLEARANCE WOOD INBUILT**



In the case where (F) would be equal to 4", it is suggested that the sheet metal between the base of the zero clearance wood inbuilt and floor be in one piece.





	MINIMUM MEASUREMENT
E	51 mm

### 6.3.3 Framing, Facing, Mantel, and Combustible Shelf

#### 6.3.3.1 Framing

The construction of the framing, facing, and mantel must be in accordance with the standards and the following illustrations:

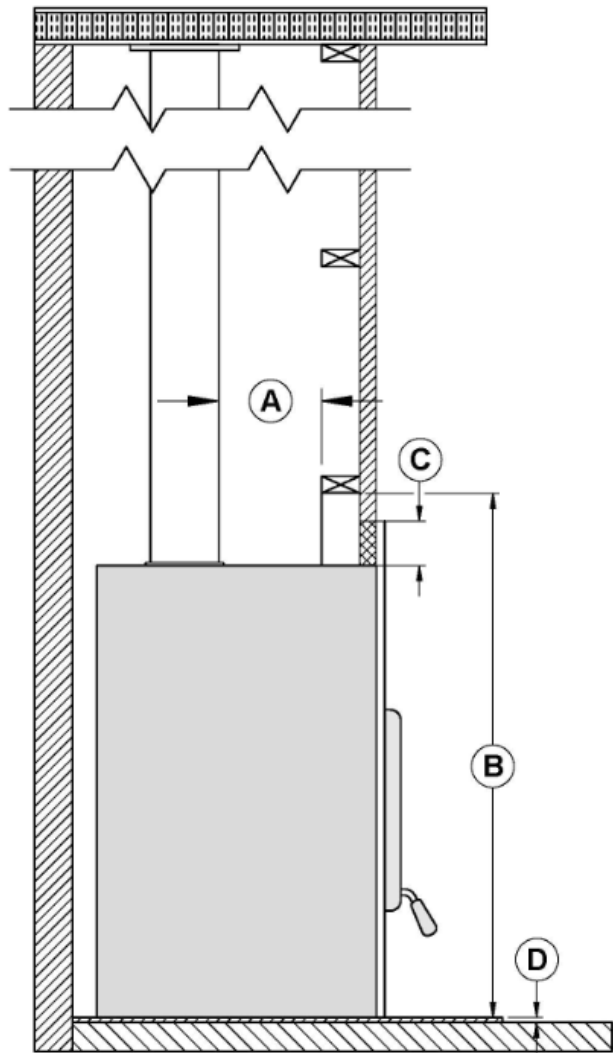
- A. Frame the sides and back of the zero clearance wood inbuilt using 5 cm x 8 cm or heavier lumber. However, the front studs as well as headers on top of the zero clearance wood inbuilt must be of a depth no more than the depth presented in **Section 6.4: Minimum Opening, Clearances to Combustibles, and Floor Protector.**

**WARNING: COMBUSTIBLE FRAMING MATERIAL CANNOT BE USED IN THE SPACE DIRECTLY ABOVE THE ZERO CLEARANCE WOOD INBUILT, EXCEPT FOR THE STUDS ABOVE THE FACING THAT SUPPORT THE FACING MATERIAL AND MANTEL. THIS AREA MUST REMAIN EMPTY UP TO THE CEILING.**


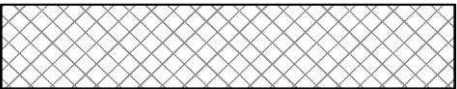
**WARNING: DO NOT PACK REQUIRED AIR SPACES INSIDE THE CHASE WITH INSULATION OR OTHER MATERIALS.**

**WARNING: THE ZERO CLEARANCE WOOD INBUILT MUST NOT BE IN CONTACT WITH ANY INSULATION OR LOOSE FILLING MATERIAL. FOR THIS PURPOSE, COVER THE INSULATION WITH DRYWALL PANELS OR ANY OTHER FINISHING MATERIAL INSIDE THE CHASE AROUND THE ZERO CLEARANCE WOOD INBUILT.**

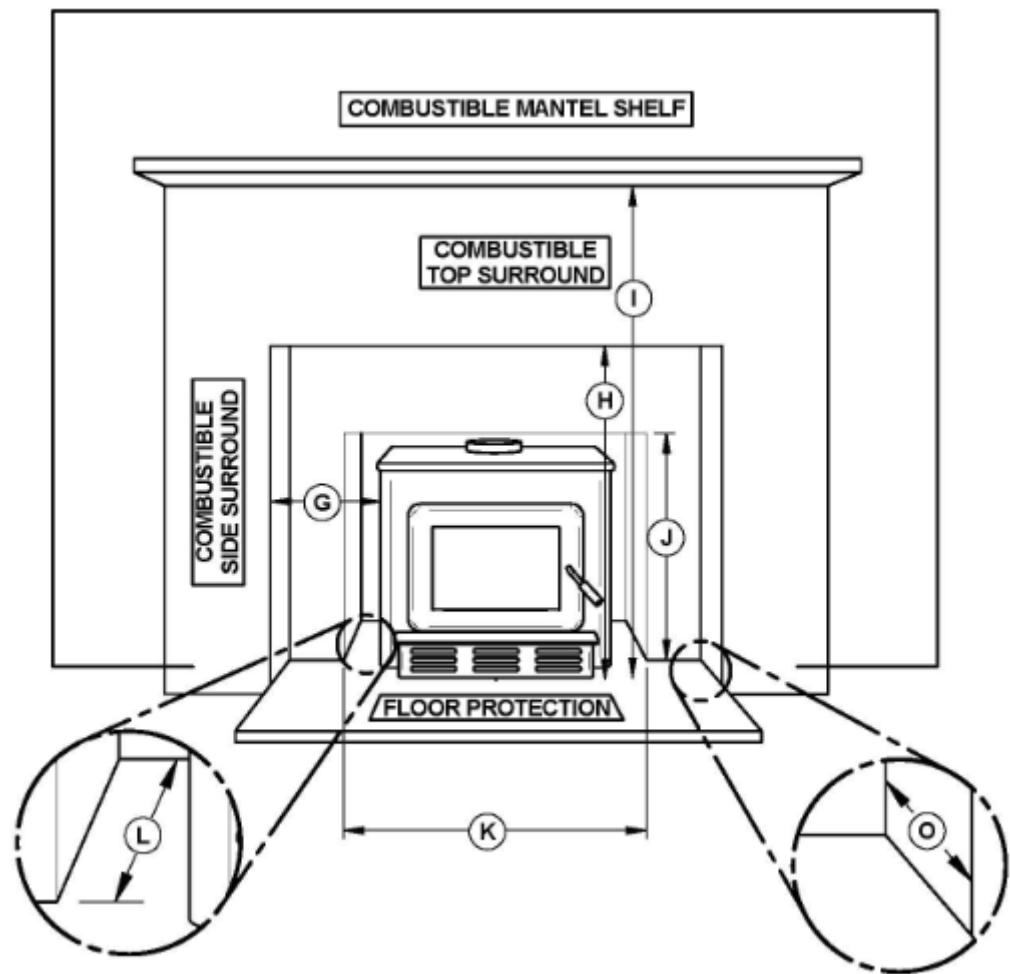
MFA Pty Ltd advises the entire wall structures to be made from AC sheet if possible.



	CLEARANCES
A	80 mm
B	950 mm
C	300 mm
D	12 mm

LEGEND	
	Combustible material allowed in this area
	heat resistant material only in this area

6.4 Minimum Opening, Clearances to Combustibles, and Floor Protector

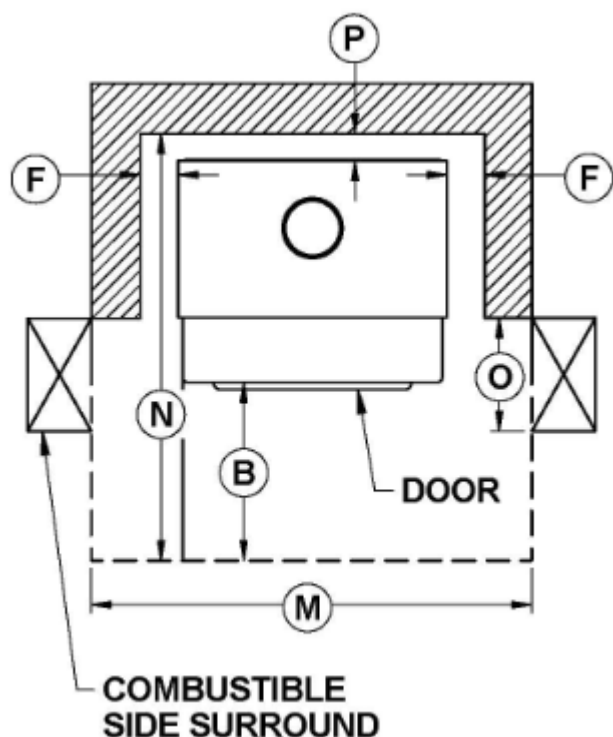


	CLEARANCES
G	40 mm
H	1200 mm
I	1310 mm
O	40 mm

	MINIMUM OPENING
J	915 mm
K	945 mm
L	655 mm

	CLEARANCES
F	40 mm
P	40 mm





	FLOOR PROTECTION*
<b>B</b>	500 mm – <b>Note 1</b>
<b>M</b>	930 mm
<b>N</b>	1170 mm

**Note 1:** From door opening. The depth of a non-combustible mantel in front of the insert is included in the calculation of the floor protector's dimensions.

**\*REFER TO AS 2918 – 1990 CLAUSES 2.2, 3.3.1, 3.3.2 AS THERE ARE VARIATIONS TO THE CONSTRUCTION OF HEARTHES.**

#### **6.4.1.1 Facing**

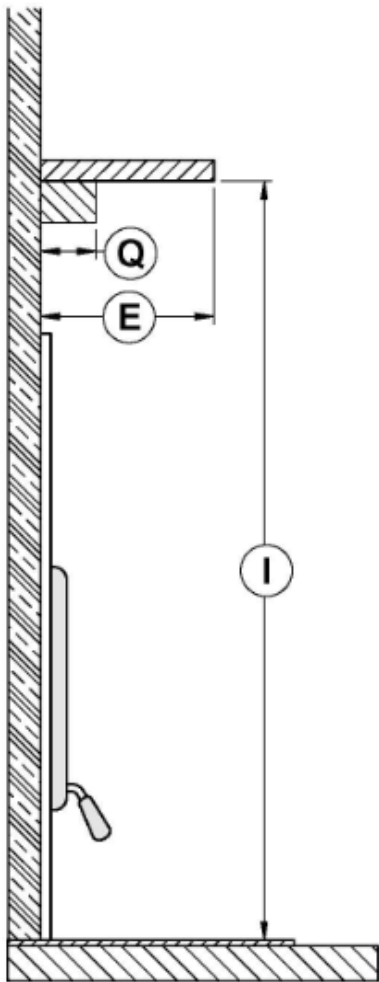
Heat resistant material such as brick, stone or ceramic tile may be in contact with the zero clearance wood inbuilt decorative frame. Note that if you ever needed to remove the decorative frame, it might be wise not to seal between the faceplate and finishing material.

Heat resistant materials such as brick, stone or ceramic tile may project in front of and onto the zero clearance wood inbuilt decorative frame.

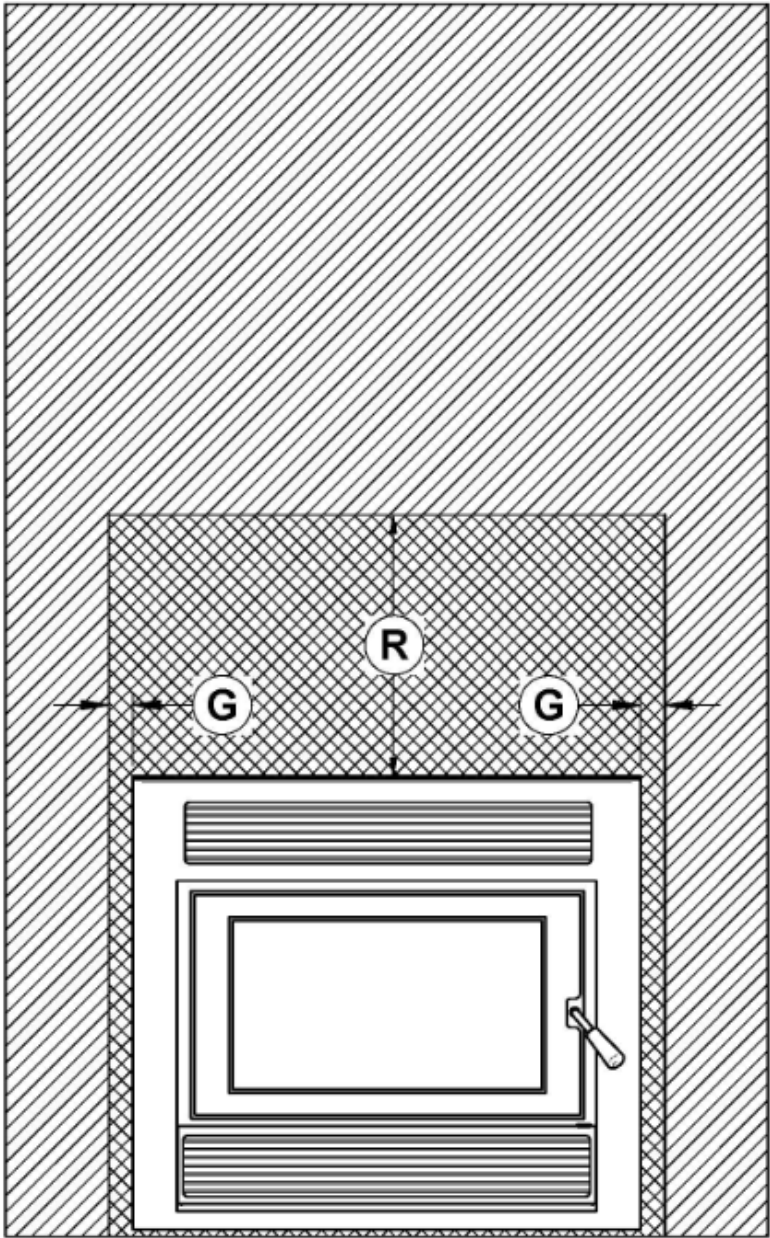
**Caution:** Materials must be installed so that the faceplate may be opened after the installation.

**6.4.1.2 Compliance of a Combustible Mantel Shelf**

The installation of the combustible shelf is permitted. The shelf shall have a depth (E) of up to 250 mm and shall be installed 1310 mm from the fireplace base.



E	I	Q
250 mm MAXIMUM	1310 mm	30 mm MAXIMUM

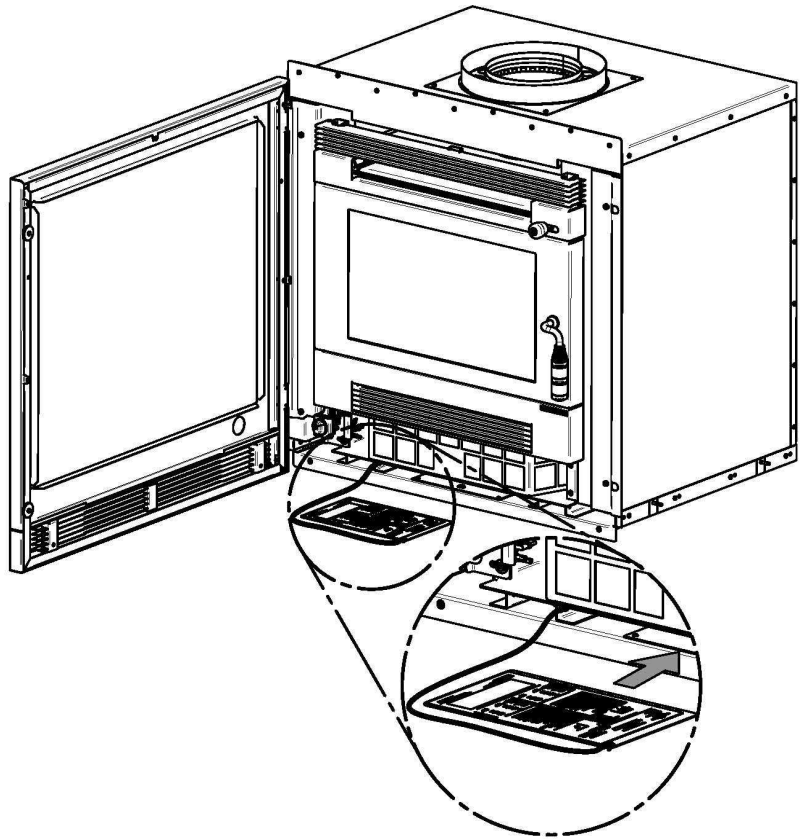


G	R
40 mm	300 mm

**NO HEAT SENSITIVE MATERIAL MAY BE PLACED CLOSER THAN 300MM TO THE SIDES AND 450MM ABOVE THE HOT AIR OUTLET, WITHOUT ADEQUATE HEAT SHIELDING IN TERMS ON CLAUSE 3.4.2 AS 2918 –1990.**

## 6.5 Locating the Certification Label

Since the information given on the certification label attached 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 zero clearance wood inbuilt (model, serial number, etc.). You can find the certification label behind the decorative faceplate assembly, of the zero clearance wood heater.



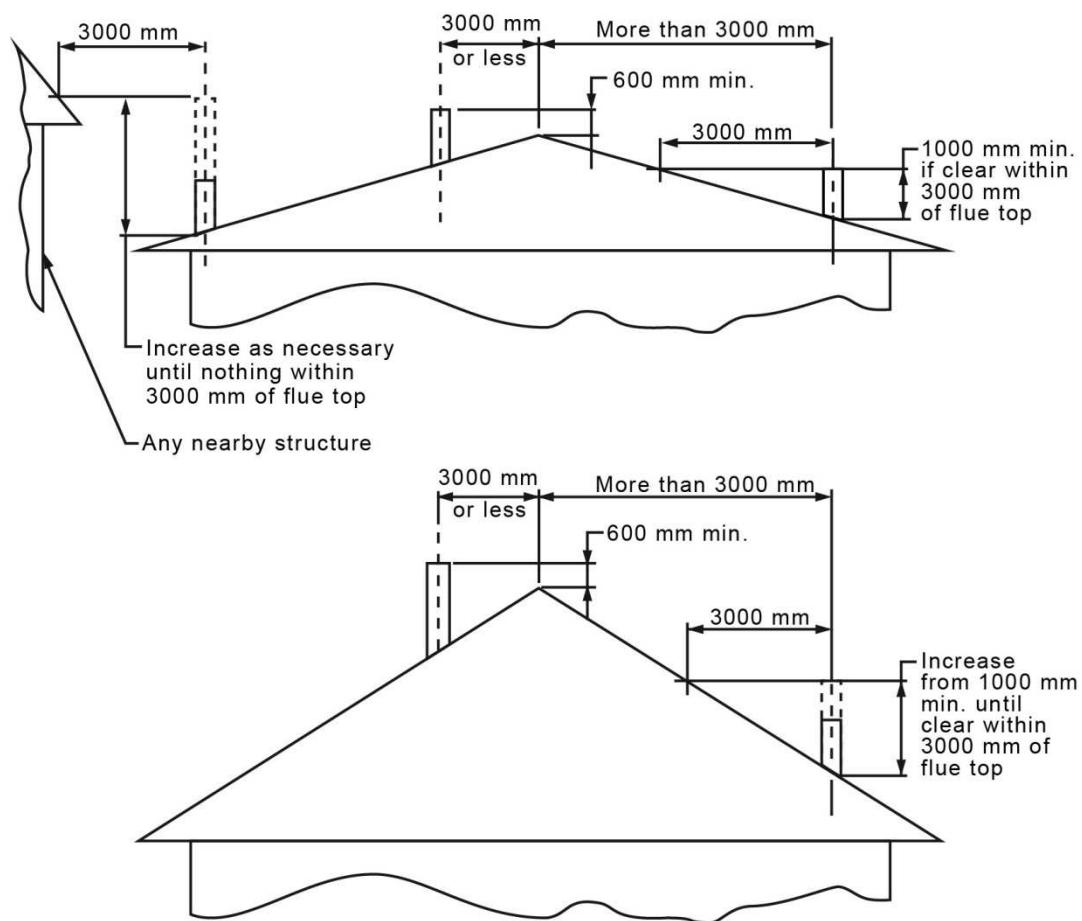
## 7 THE VENTING SYSTEM

### 7.1 General

The venting system, acts as the engine that drives your wood heating system. Even the best zero clearance wood inbuilt will not function safely and efficiently as intended if it is not connected to a suitable chimney.

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

### 7.2 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.

### 7.3 Suitable Chimneys

Your wood zero clearance wood inbuilt will provide optimum efficiency and performance when connected to a 155 mm diameter chimney.

### 7.4 The Relationship Between the Chimney and the House

Because the venting 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 zero clearance wood inbuilt, slow kindling of new fires, and smoke roll-out when the door is opened for loading.

#### 7.4.1 Why the Chimney 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 chimney 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 chimney.

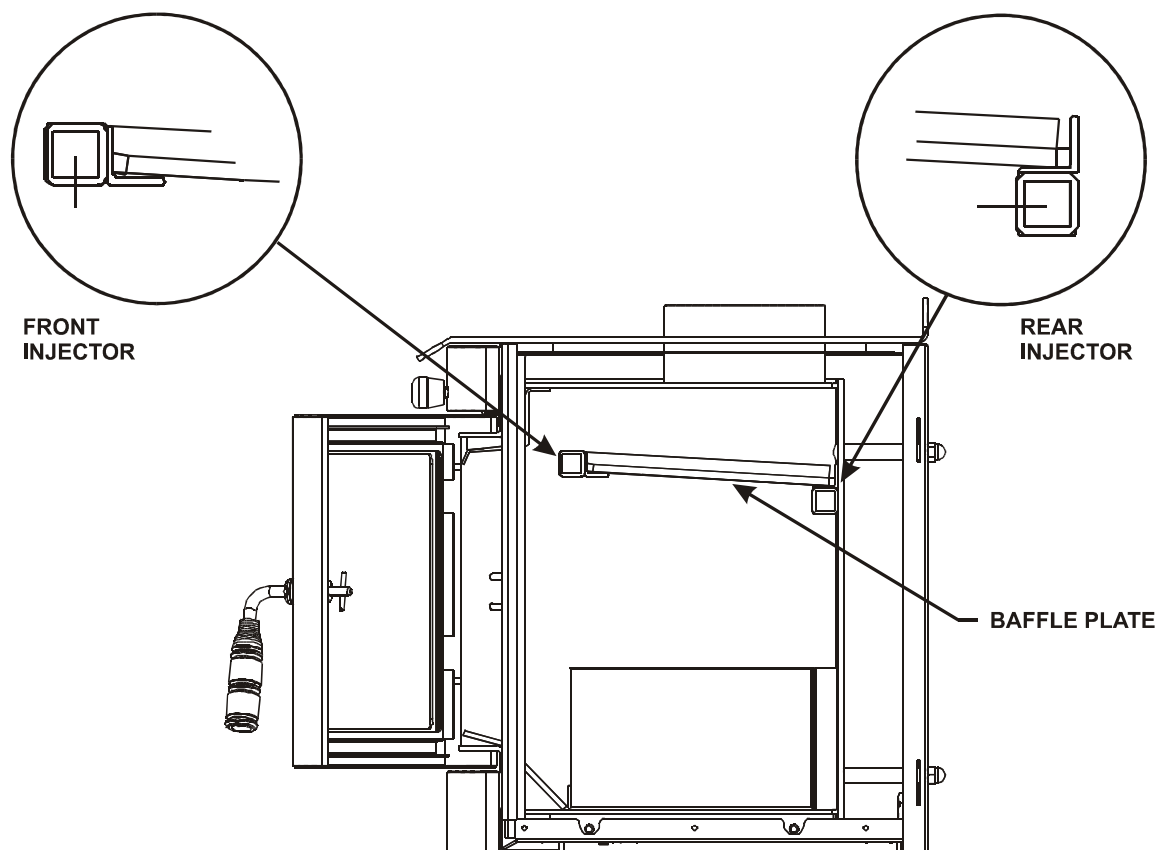
There are two reasons why the chimney in the house at right will cold backdraft when it is cold outside and there is no fire burning in the zero clearance wood inbuilt. First, the chimney runs up the outside of the house, so the air in it is colder and denser than the warm air in the house. And second,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



## 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 EcoMaxx Deco models only

Under the Main Door Area, is the HEPA Filter that cleans your room air trapping all particulates greater the 4 microns (4um) in size.

This filter has two roles:

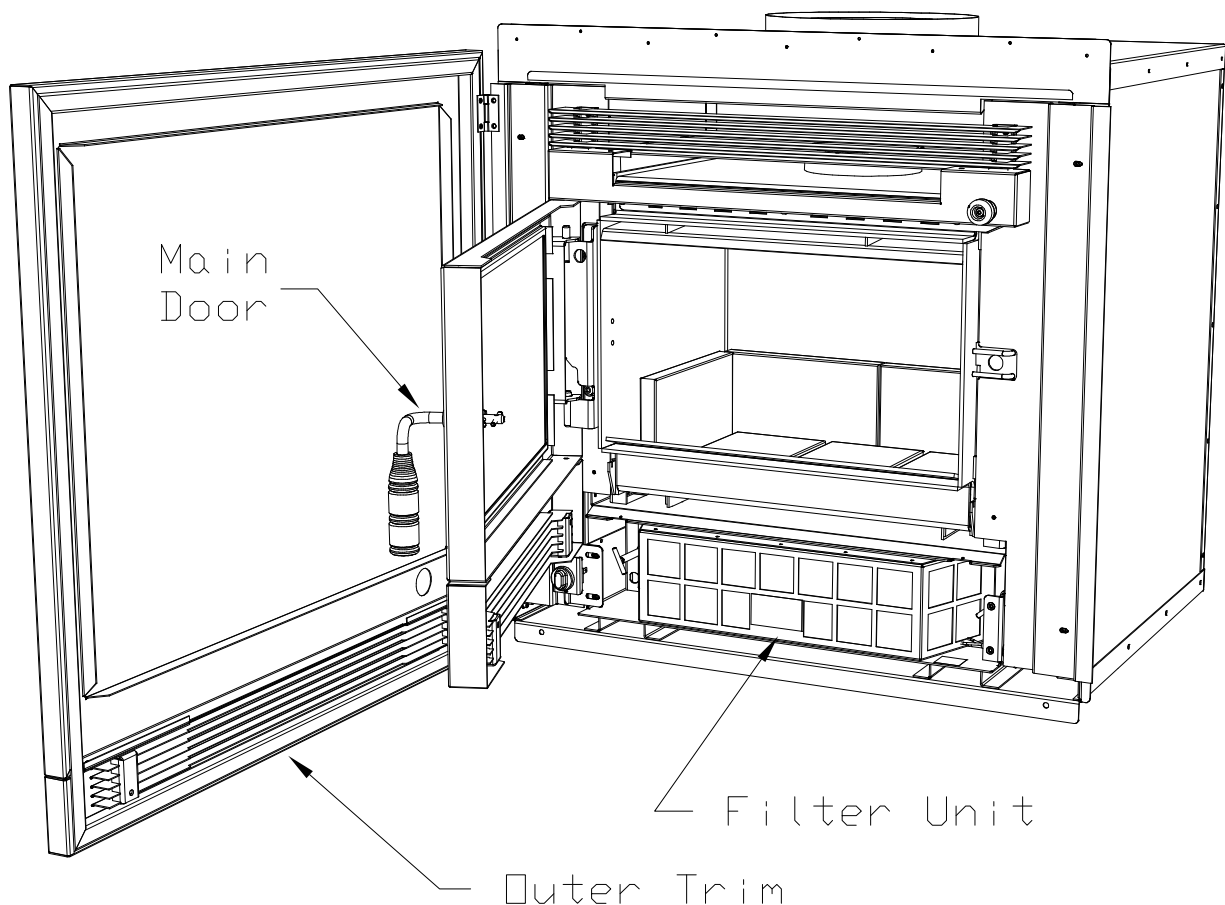
- 1) It cleans the air that is blown into your living space, unlike other heaters.
- 2) It also keeps the blower blades clean, and free from dust and other matter, which prolongs the blower unit life & prevents noisy imbalances of the blower basket.

We recommend the filter be cleaned every 6 months, or as needed depending on situation.

Turning the blower unit to the OFF position while re-fueling your appliance, will greatly improve the life of the HEPA filter unit, failure to do so may allow red embers and coals to pass through the filter membrane, resulting in damage.

The membrane is a fibreglass based product, and is not flammable.

To access the filter for cleaning, swing the Outer Trim frame to the open position, and open the Main Door.



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

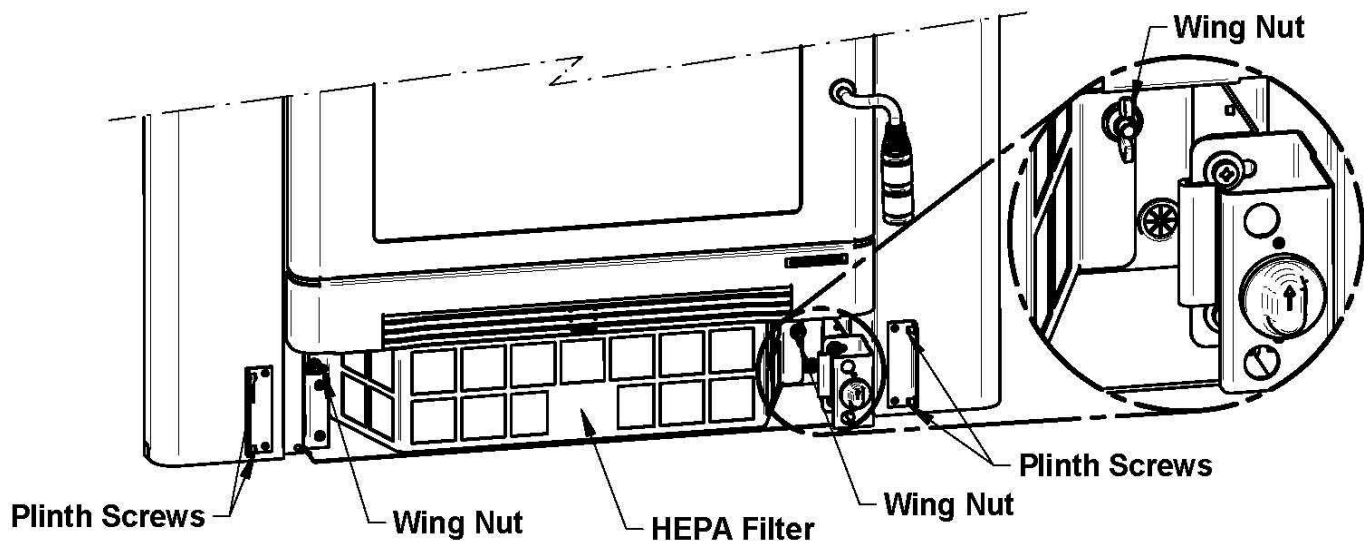
Cleaning of the HEPA Filters can be performed by blowing compressed air from the reverse direction or/ soaking in a light detergent bath.

**DO NOT REPLACE INTO THE APPLIANCE WHEN WET.**

**DO NOT DISMANTLE THE FILTER ASSEMBLY.**

- 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: AIR CIRCULATION BLOWER

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

Premium EcoMaxx Woodstove's 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 pedestal unit will void all warranties, whether expressed or implied.**

### **BLOWER SWITCH \***

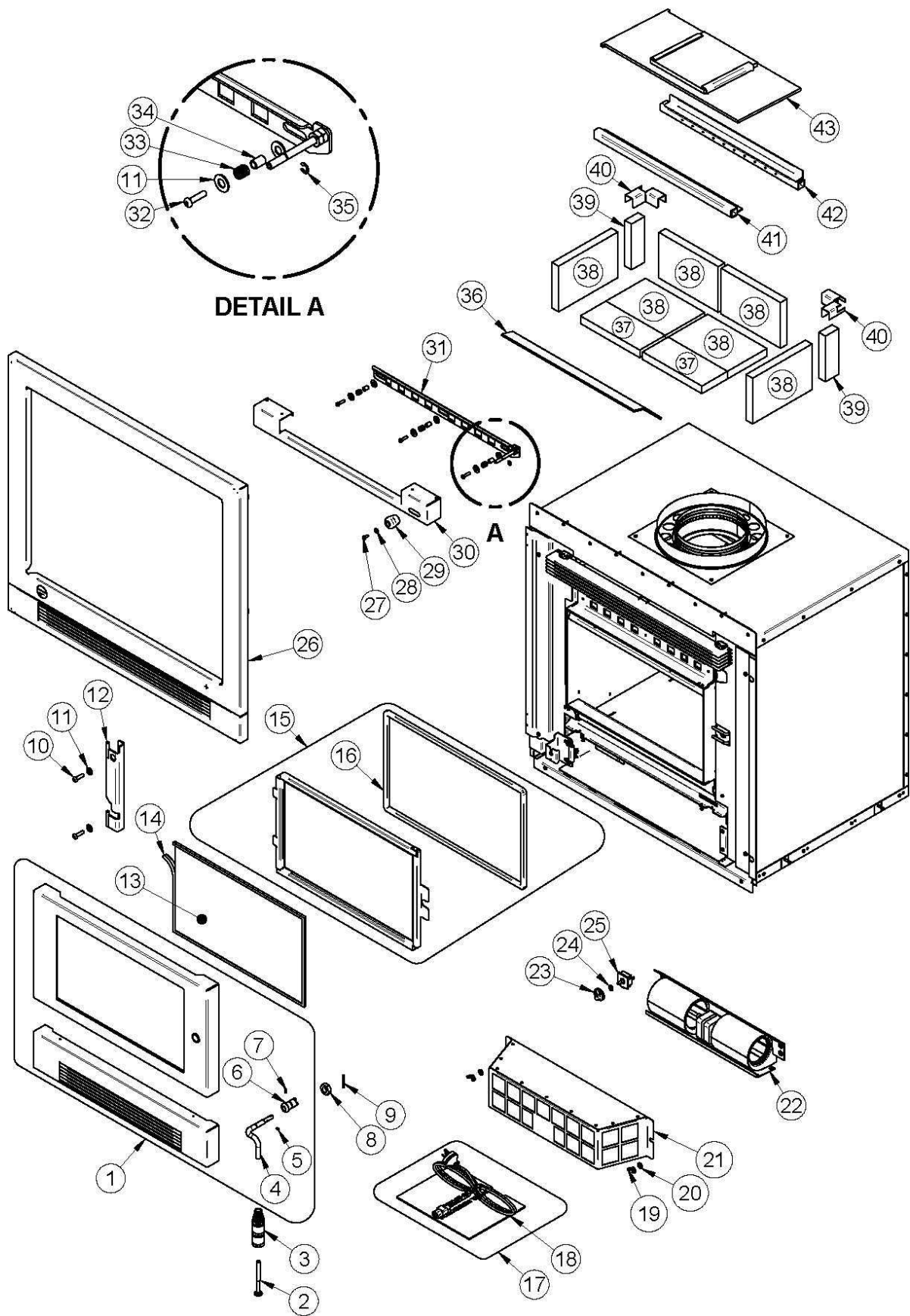
3 Speed, 4 Position, rotary. Off, Low, Medium, High.

## APPENDIX 4: 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 5: EXPLODED DIAGRAM AND PARTS LIST



**IMPORTANT:** THIS IS DATED INFORMATION. When requesting service or replacement parts for your stove, 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	SE68134	INSERT DOOR ASSEMBLY	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	30841	MECHANICAL SCREW M8 X 20MM	1
11	30205	ZINC WASHER ID 13/32" X OD 13/16"	2
12	SE68036	DOOR HINGE ASSEMBLY	1
13	SE68010	REPLACEMENT GLASS WITH GASKET 298MM X 505MM	1
14	AC06400	6' BLACK SELF-ADHESIVE GLASS GASKET	1
15	SE68065	GLASS RETAINER ASSEMBLY	1
16	AC06500	SILICONE AND 5/8" X 8' BLACK DOOR GASKET REPLACEMENT KIT	1
17	SE45785	ECOMAXX ZC INBUILT INSTRUCTION MANUAL KIT	1
18	60284	POWERCORD	1
19	30839	WING NUT M6	2
20	30185	17/64" "AA" TYPE WASHER	2
21	SE68007	HEPA FILTER CARTRIDGE ASSEMBLY	1
22	SE68148	BLOWER 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	SE68138	DECORATIVE FACEPLATE ASSEMBLY	1
27	30503	MECHANICAL SCREW M5 X 12MM ROUND PHILLIPS BLACK	1
28	30187	ZINC WASHER ID 17/64" x OD 1/2"	1
29	30612	ECOMAXX AIR CONTROL HANDLE	1
30	PL68137	HAUT DE PORTE	1
31	SE68050	AIR CONTROL MECHANISM	1
32	30840	MECHANICAL SCREW M6 X 20MM	3
33	30833	SPRING	3
34	30614	AIR CONTROL BUSHING	3
35	30846	SNAP RING	1
36	PL68046	ASH DEFLECTOR	1
37	PL36242	3 7/8" X 9" X 1" REFRACTORY BRICK	2
38	29013	6" X 9" X 1" REFRACTORY BRICK HD	6
39	PL36241	2" X 6" X 1" REFRACTORY BRICK	2
40	PL68002	FIREBRICK RETAINERS	2
41	SE68004	SECONDARY AIR FRONT ASSEMBLY	1
42	SE68005	SECONDARY AIR BACK ASSEMBLY	1
43	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:

- 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;
- 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;
- the defective part relates to a consumable part of the Ecomaxx product which require routine replacement;
- you are unable to provide us with reasonable proof of purchase for the Ecomaxx product;
- the breakdown occurs after the expiry of the express warranty period set out in section 1; or
- 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](http://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](http://www.myfireplaceaustralia.com.au)) or calling our customer care line (03 59 415 008).



**AUSTRALIAN  
HOME HEATING  
ASSOCIATION INC.**

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



**Landcare  
Australia**



**EcoMaxx  
Woodheating**

*Future Design*



Manufactured by:

**STOVE BUILDER INTERNATIONAL INC.**

250, de Copenhague, Saint-Augustin-de-Desmaures (Quebec), Canada G3A 2H3

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Distributed by:



**my fireplace  
Australia**

**My fireplace Australia**

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