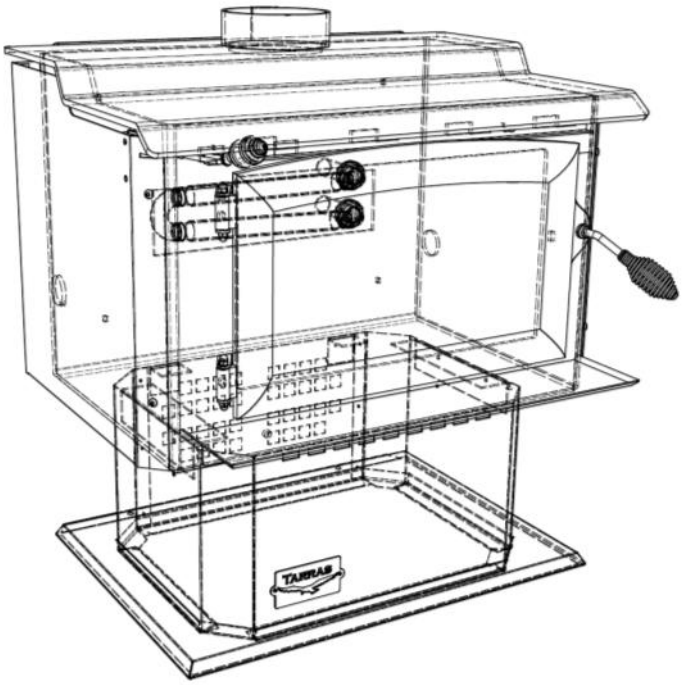
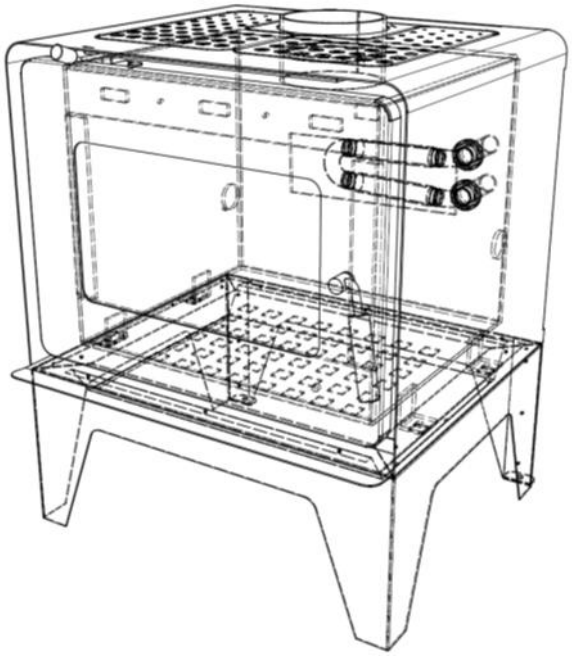
Issued: March 2013 V2.32

Specifications, Installation and Operating Instructions for Woodsman Solid Fuel Burners

WOODSMAN

Warming kiwi homes since 1887.





KEEP THESE INSTRUCTIONS FOR FUTURE REFERENCE

Proudly Manufactured By:

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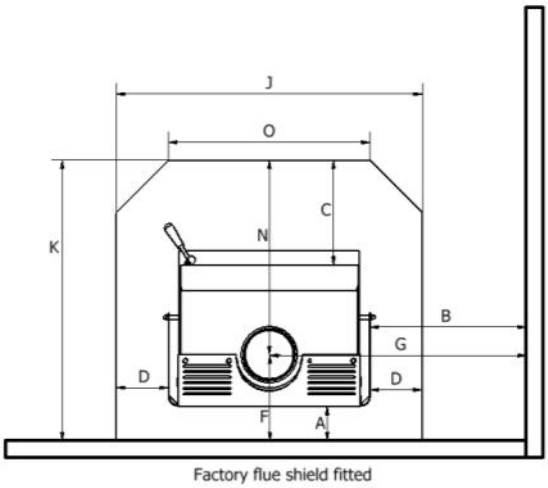
Contents

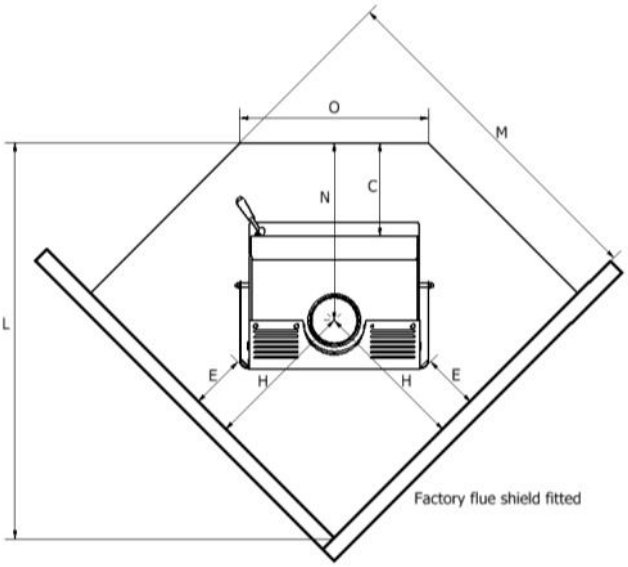
Testing and Certification

MODEL	AS/NZS 2918:2001	AS/NZ 2918:2001, APP E	AS/NZS 4012:1999	AS/NZS 4013:1999	ECan Cert Number
Brunner	Complies	N/A	71%	0.5g/kg	111242
Brunner WB	Complies	N/A	65%	0.5g/kg	111243
Tasman	Complies	N/A	71%	0.5g/kg	111475
Tasman WB	Complies	N/A	65%	0.5g/kg	111477
Aspen	Complies	N/A	71%	0.5g/kg	111306
Aspen WB	Complies	N/A	65%	0.5g/kg	111307
Totara	Complies	Complies	67%	0.9g/kg	110220
Matai ECR MkIII	Complies	N/A	71%	0.7g/kg	102148
Matai ECR MkIV	Complies	N/A	75%	0.8g/kg	102149
Matai ECR MkV	Complies	N/A	65%	0.7g/kg	102454
IMF	Complies	Complies	N/A	3.9g/kg	N/A
Flare - Wood	Complies	N/A	68%	0.97g/kg	134775
Flare - Wood WB	Complies	N/A	65%	0.89g/kg	135021
Flare - Multi	Complies	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
RMF	Complies	N/A	83%	3.9g/kg	N/A
Strongman	Complies	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Tarras MKII	Complies	N/A	69%	0.37g/kg	120925
Tarras MKII WB	Complies	N/A	65%	0.5g/kg	120927

Minimum Safe Installation Clearances to COMBUSTIBLE Materials



Factory flue shield fitted



Factory flue shield fitted

	ECR MkIII, MkIV, MkV	FLARE-WOOD See Flue Shield requirements	TARRAS MKII See Flue Shield requirements	BRUNNER & TASMAN	ASPEN	FLARE-MULTI See Flue Shield requirements	RMF	STRONGMAN
A	100	100	198	255	255	100	125	300
B	400	320	530	435	435	350	500	875*
C	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	GRAPH 1
D	150	110	67	118	118	110	150	150
E	200	120	210	190	230	150	180	380
F	251	281	340	404	404	281	276	441
G	690	635	913	743	743	665	790	1233**
H	512	449	554	481	521	479	492	711
J	880	850	898	850	850	850	880	1015
K	807	933	1020	1084	1084	933	832	1364
L	1280	1287	1464	1360	1417	1329	1252	1928
M	1110	1122	1276	1159	1219	1152	1060	1616
N	556	652	680	680	680	652	556	923
O	580	600	600	615	615	600	580	715

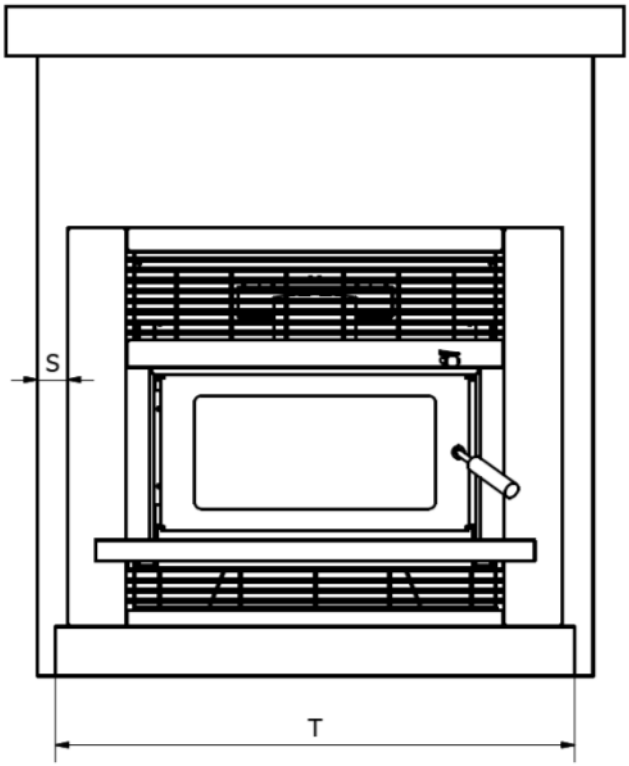
Dimensions A, B & E are taken from the combustible wall to the closest point of the appliance including panels
Dimension C is measured from the edge of the hearth to the closest point of the door frame.

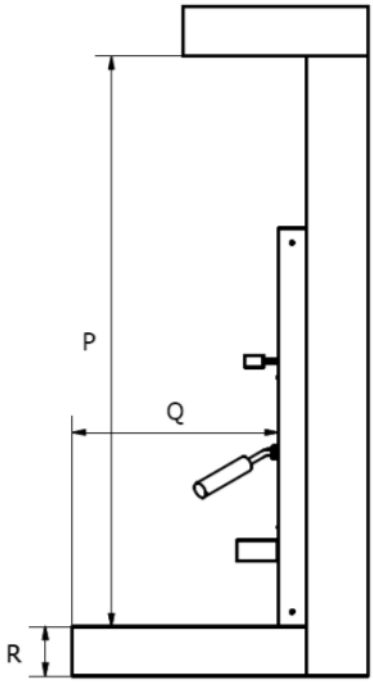
All dimensions are given in millimetres .

*610mm with firebox side panels fitted.

**968mm with firebox side panels fitted.

Minimum Safe Installation Clearances to COMBUSTIBLE Materials





	IMF	Totara
P	980	1060*
Q	Graph 1	Graph 1
R	Graph 1	Graph 1
S	50	50
T	840	840

* Dimension P can be 920mm with a factory supplied heat deflector fitted

Ceiling Heights

All Woodsman free standing fires have been tested and approved to ASNZ 2918:2001 with a ceiling height of 2.4m and with the factory flue shield fitted in the below configurations. In some cases, the top of the flue shield terminates within 600mm of the ceiling height (refer to ASNZ 2918:2001 **4.5.2**) but all ceiling temperatures did not exceed the allowable limit in these cases and are therefore able to be installed. Reports are available on request for Councils.

If the ceiling height is less than 2.4m, then heat shielding is required as per ASNZ 2918:2001 Table 3.2

Factory Flue Shields

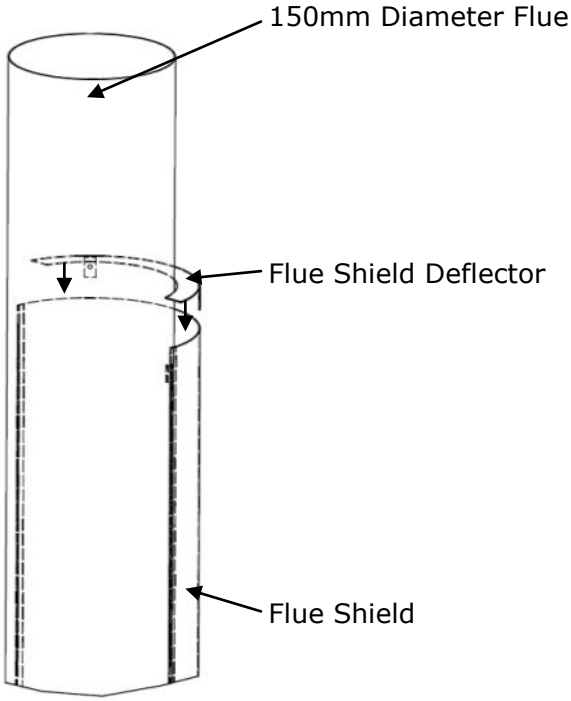
Standard 900mm high flue shield:
ECR & RMF

Standard 1200mm high flue shield:
Brunner, Tasman, Aspen & Strongman

1200mm high flue shield with flue shield deflector (REQUIRED)
Tarras MKII & Flare (All Variants) - See Below

IMPORTANT - Flue shields should be no further than 10mm off the top of the fire box

Fitting the Flue Shield Deflector
for Tarras MKII and Flare (All Variants)



To fit the heat shield deflector:

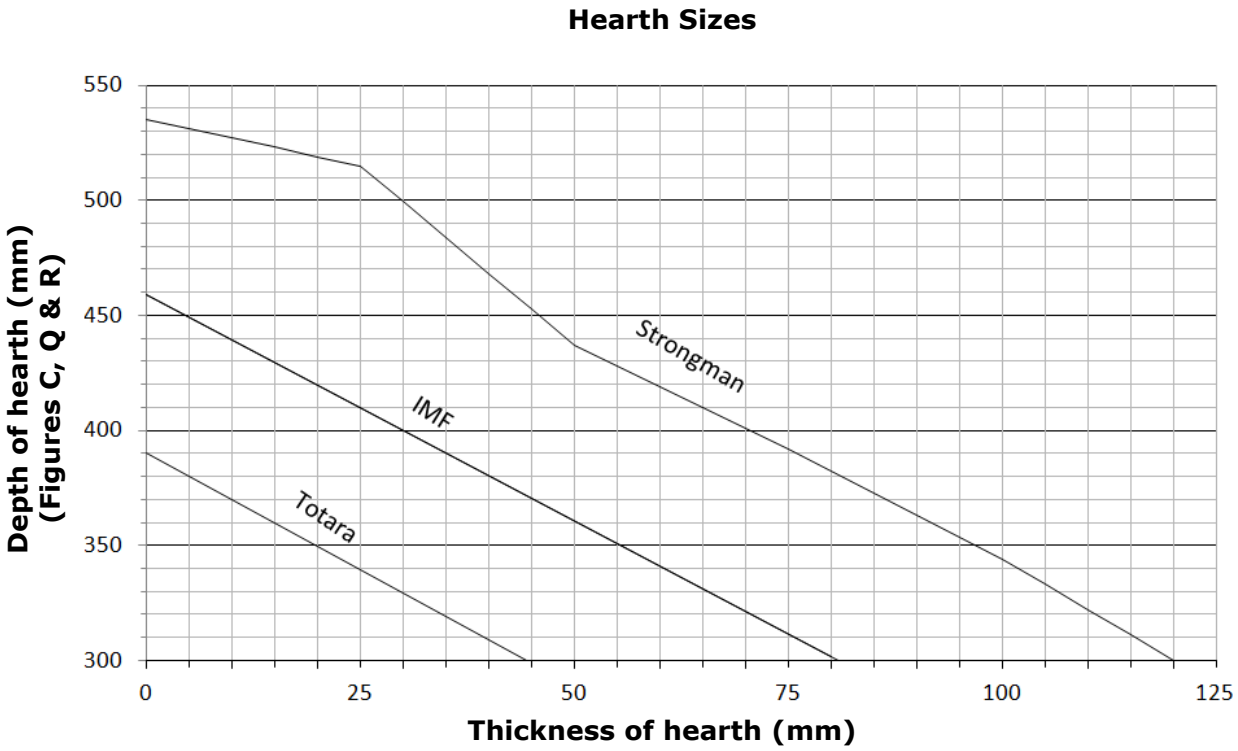
- Place the deflector on top of the heat shield and ensure no large gaps
- Fix in place by securing the tabs with rivets to the heat shield

WARNING

This part is required to be installed on the listed models with ALL types of flue kits. Failure to do so, may cause the ceiling to over heat. The part is located in the fire itself and not the flue kit packaging.

Hearth Graph

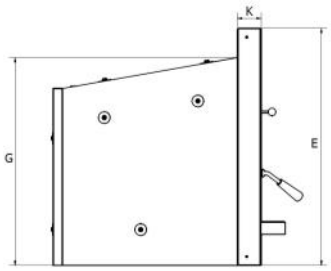
Graph 1

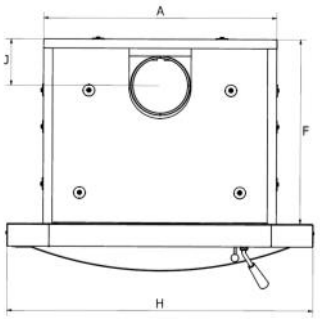


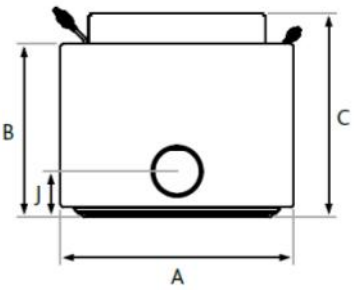
This graph refers to Page 4 figure C and Page 5 figures Q & R.

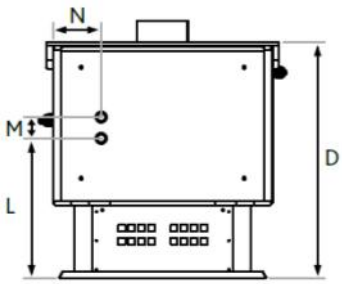
The hearth distance out in front of the fire (taken from the door), is dependent on the thickness of the hearth. The thicker the hearth is above the surrounding combustible floor, the less this distance is out in front of the fire.

Dimensions









		TOTARA	ECR MKIII, V	STRONG-MAN	RMF	IMF Deluxe	FLARE WOOD	FLARE MULTI	BRUNNER, TASMAN & ASPEN	TARRAS MKII
A	Overall Stove Width	642	580	715	580	590	630	630	615	765
B	Stove Depth Door to Rear		407	550	407		550	550	554	547
C	Overall Stove Depth Ledge to rear		450	590	450		602	602	633	627
D	Overall Stove Height		620	695	620		764	764	730	772
E	Insert Fascia Height	650				740				
F	Insert Depth	506				480				
G	Insert Maximum Height	570				590				
H	Insert Fascia Width	840				850				
J	Flue Centre to Back of Unit	136	150	141	150	115	181	181	149	142
K	Insert Fascia Depth	62				120/65				
L	Wetback Height		283				502	502	450	479
M	Wetback Centres		130				65	65	65	65
N	Wetback Position		290				133	133	106	181

Disclaimer;
While every attempt is made to ensure this information is as accurate as possible, a tolerance of +/- 5mm should be allowed for in these dimensions

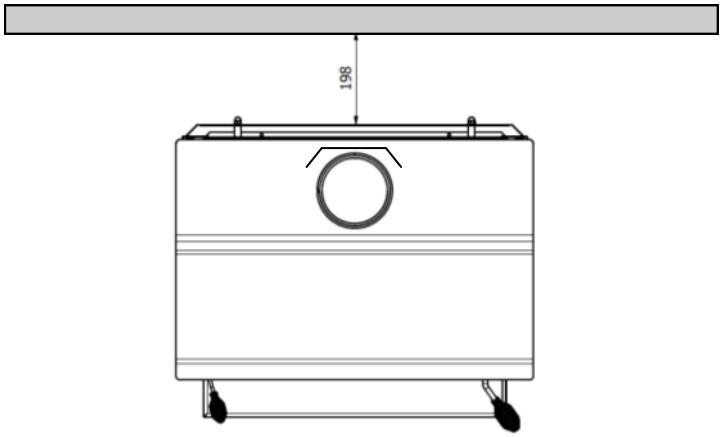
Reducing Clearances

The clearances that are provided on page 4 are to combustible materials. You can safely reduce those clearances by following the instructions located in AS/NZS 2918:2001 table 3.1 and 3.2

You can reduce the clearances by placing a non-combustible heat shield, with an air gap behind it and vented top and bottom, between the fire and the combustible wall. Masonry may be used as a heat shield material. The heat shield must extend a minimum of **450mm** beyond the top of the appliance and must be of appropriate width to ensure that the unshielded rear clearance is adhered to beyond the sides of the heat shield. See example below.

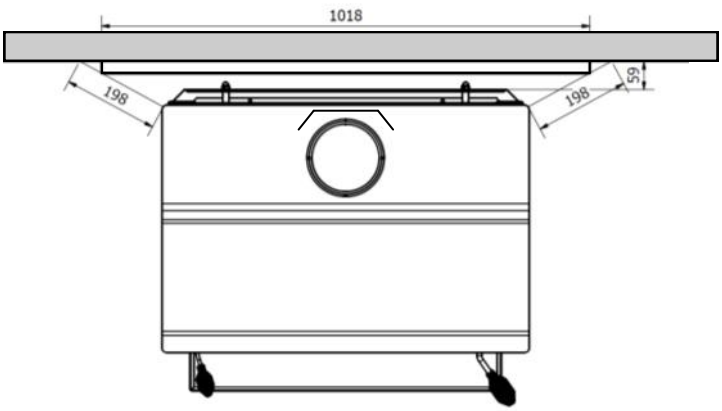
Clearance factors for heat shields which are within 45 degrees of the vertical

Heat Shield Construction	Minimum Air Gap Dimension	Clearance Factor
Single layer of continuous material	12mm	0.4
Single layer of continuous material	25mm	0.3
Two spaced layers of continuous material	12mm + 12mm	0.2



Unshielded Dimension for Woodsman Tarras MKII

Rear Clearance - 198mm (combustible to stove)



Heat shield with 25mm air gap with Woodsman Tarras MKII

Heat Shield - Single layer of continuous material with 25mm air gap.
Size 1018mm wide x 1222mm high

Reduced Rear Clearance - 59mm (combustible to stove)
Calculation: **198mm x 0.3 = 59mm**

WARNING - This is only an example, you must refer to the full AS/NZS 2918:2001 document for more details and consult your local building inspector. Where heat shields are used to reduce appliance dimensions, additional flue shielding may be required (refer 4.5.2).

Installation Instructions

This appliance should only be installed by a trained and NZHHA qualified installer.

Warning: the appliance and flue system shall be installed in accordance with AS/NZS 2918 and the appropriate requirements of relevant building code/codes.

Warning: appliances installed in accordance with this standard shall comply with the requirements of AS/NZS 4013 where required by the regulatory authority, i.e. the appliance shall be identifiable by a compliance plate with the marking "Tested to AS/NZS 4013".

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 4013.

Caution: mixing of appliance or flue system components from different sources or modifying the dimensional specification of components may result in hazardous conditions. Where such action is considered, the manufacturer should be consulted in the first instance.

Caution: cracked and broken components e.g. glass panels or ceramic tiles, may render the installation unsafe.

- Maintain a clearance of at least 1 metre between front of the appliance and building structure or any other substantial immovable object.
- If the appliance is installed on a heat sensitive floor, the floor should be protected with an insulation floor protector, which shall extend entirely beneath the heater. For the correct floor protector extension, refer to dimension C in FIG 1 & 2.
- Your appliance shall be seismically restrained, including the floor protector using the provided holes or brackets. The restraints should be sufficient enough to resist a seismic loading equal to 0.4 times the mass of the appliance. We recommend a minimum of 8mm dynabolts on concrete floors and 8mm coach screws for wooden floors of appropriate length.

WETBACK WARNINGS:

- Do not connect to an unvented hot water system.
- **NEVER** burn the appliance without the wetback connected to the water system. This will immediately damage the wetback and void the warranty.
- Install in accordance with AS 3500.4.1 or NZS 4603 and the appropriate requirements of the relevant building code/codes.

Minimum Material Specifications For Floor Protectors on a Floor of Combustible Material

MODEL	SPECIFICATION
BRUNNER TASMAN ASPEN TARRAS MKII	9mm Eterpan LD + 8mm ceramic tiles
FLARE (All Variants) ECR (MkIII, IV, V) RMF TOTARA*	8mm ceramic tiles only
STRONGMAN	24mm Eterpan LD

*The Totara is also approved with 1mm sheet steel with a 10mm spacing above combustible material. For use when extending hearths.

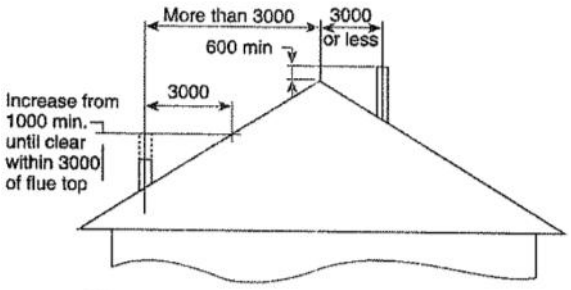
Minimum Flue Height

The top of the flue system should be at least 600mm above the highest point of the roof ridgeline, if the point of intersection of the flue system and the roof-line is less than 3 metres from the ridgeline horizontally.

If the point of intersection of the flue system and the roofline is greater than 3 metres horizontally, the top of the flue system shall be at least 1 metre above the point of inter-section with the roofline. (refer FIG 3)

FIG 3.

DIMENSIONS IN MILLIMETRES



MINIMUM HEIGHT OF FLUE SYSTEM EXIT

These are considered to be **minimum dimensions,** and depending on local conditions, **taller flue system heights may be required for satisfactory performance.**

Flue Installation Detail

Your Woodsman appliance should be installed with a HeatSaver Flue System.

A HeatSaver Flue System is available from all authorised Woodsman dealers throughout New Zea-land.

The HeatSaver Flue System contains a complete installation drawing and correct clearances from the ceiling level up. Minimum clearances from the appliance to nearby combustible surfaces are given in FIGS 1 & 2.

Use of a flue system other than a genuine HeatSaver Flue System may affect the safety of the in-stallation, and may affect your Woodsman warranty.

Insist on a genuine HeatSaver Flue System.

Installation requirements for Woodsman fireplace inserts and flue system where timber framing is less than 50mm from the chimney structure.

Installation should be carried out by a qualified installer who will ensure:

- That the minimum clearances determined by tests in accordance with AS/NZS 2918:2001 are complied with to prevent overheating of nearby combustibles.
- That the minimum opening size of **600mm wide x 600mm high x 500mm deep** is avail-able when firebricks are removed, and that extra provision also be made for plumbing where a hot water booster is fitted (where permitted).
- That any flue requirements specific to the model being installed are met in full - refer Heat-Saver Flue System Instructions.
- Where the fireplace opening is in a heat sensitive wall, a non-metallic heat resistant material shall extend not less than 50mm beyond each side of the appliance and 150mm beyond the top of the appliance.
- Clearance of at least 1 metre between the front of the appliance and building structure, or any other substantial material object.
- That the insulating floor protector of non-combustible material is provided, extending not less than the dimensions shown in the chart. (Refer Table 2)
- A fireplace appliance shall not be connected to a flue common with an open fireplace.

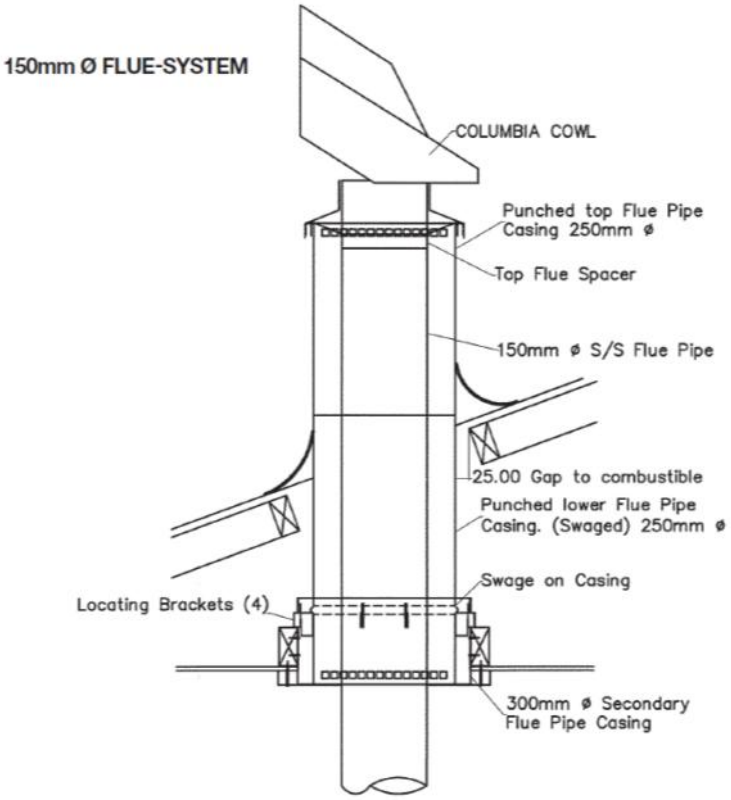
HeatSaver Flue Kit Installation

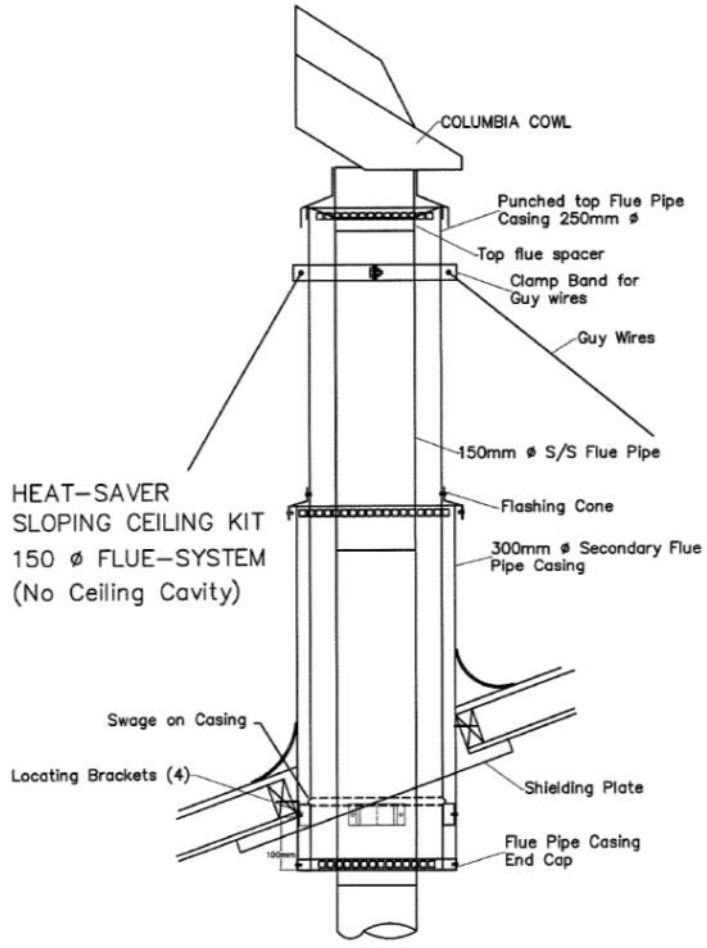
HeatSaver
FLUE SYSTEM

INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

- This HeatSaver flue system is tested and certified to AS/NZS 2918:2001 Appendix F, which means it is approved for use on all solid fuel appliances with a flue diameter of 150mm.
- A copy of the Laboratory Test Certificate for this HeatSaver Flue System is included as part of these Installation Instructions, (refer to paperwork with flue kit).
- Installation of any solid fuel appliance should only be carried out by suitably trained and qualified personnel.
- Position the stove to the desired position, always ensuring that the manufacturer's minimum clearances to combustibles are complied with.
- Check that there are no roofline ridges or valleys in the way, or if they cannot be avoided, that the installer knows how to weatherproof the penetration and reinstate the full strength of the structure.
- At the ceiling level, construct a square frame of 300mm x 300mm internal dimensions and cut away the ceiling materials from the inside of this frame.
- Lower the 300mm flue pipe casing into this frame and nail in place when the bottom edge is 25mm below the ceiling level and the 8 nail holes provided are touching the timber frame. Ensure that the spacer brackets are at the top of the casing as shown in the diagram.
- Check all 4 locating brackets are securely in place and drop 250mm diameter lower casing in place. This will naturally settle so it protrudes 25mm below the ceiling.
- Make roof penetration, assemble and fit required flue length and install with upper casing. Secure all joins with at least 3 stainless steel rivets or self tapping screws.
- Frame and brace upper installation as required and flash the roof to shield penetration.
- Fit ceiling plate to ceiling.
- When trimming the stainless steel flue length, remember to allow for expansion when flue is hot.
- Fix HeatSaver Columbian Cowl in place. Fixings are not required as the cowl clips into place.
- Secure the flue to the fire—drill through flue neck on fire and secure with 2 to 3 s/s screws or rivets.
- **All flue joints should be sealed using a flue cement.**

HeatSaver Flue Kit Installation





Operating Instructions
Wood Burners

Keep these instructions for future reference

Important: ensure installation instructions have been adhered to before lighting the appliance.

Important: firewood should be loaded in a front to back direction when operating this appliance, except Matai ECR MkIII, MkIV which should be loaded left to right.

Warning: any modification of the appliance that has not been approved in writing by the testing authority is considered as breaching AS/NZS 4013.

Warning: do not use flammable liquids or aerosols to start or rekindle the fire.

Warning: do not use flammable liquids or aerosols in the vicinity of this appliance when it is operating.

Warning: do not store fuel within heater installation clearances.

For your comfort, it is advised that you light your first fire with the windows open to allow the escape of paint fumes. This will normally happen for the first 30 minutes of the first burn.

Fully open the heat control. Place wood kindling and paper or firelighter in the firebox. Ignite and leave the door partially open by resting on the catch until the fire is blazing (4-5 minutes), and burns well with the door closed. Do this only from a cold start. Once the fire is underway, adjust the heat control to suit. If the firebox or the flue becomes visible red-hot, adjust the heat control to a lower heat position to avoid being unnecessarily harsh on the unit as well as wasting excessive heat up the flue.

Warning: always open the heat control before opening the fire door.

For long holding operation in a Clean Air Zone, level the ashes and load with the firewood lying front to back, or left to right in a Matai ECR MkIII, MkIV. After loading new wood, operate the fire with the heat control fully open for 20 minutes before closing the heat control to the lower burning position. By following this simple method of low burn firing, you will achieve very low emission rates and obtain the high efficiency burn that is associated with the Woodsman product.

The fuel approved for use in Clean Air Zones in this appliance is wood with a moisture content of less than 25% of dry weight. This usually means green timber left for at least three months to air dry.

Caution: the use of some types of preservative-treated wood as a fuel can be hazardous.

Caution: this appliance should not be operated with cracked glass.

Caution: this appliance should be maintained and operated at all times in accordance with these instructions.

The door must be closed at all times during the operation, except during refuelling and occasional poking of the fire when necessary. Ensure door seals are maintained in good condition.

Your appliance and flue system should not be modified in any way without the approval of the manufacturer.

Operating Instructions
Multi-fuels

Your Woodsman Multi-fuel will operate perfectly well burning coal, wood, briquettes or a mixture of any of these. Often the hottest temperatures are achieved by burning a mixture of wood with coal laid over the top.

The appliance has two heat controls. The High - Low control to the left of the ash pan door is for use when burning coal, briquettes, or a mixture of wood and coal. The High - Low control above the fire door is for use when burning wood only.

Set the fire using kindling wood and paper (or a solid fuel lighter), light and close the door; set the lower High - Low control on High and the upper High - Low control on Low. Once the fire is burning brightly, decide if wood or coal is to be used. If coal is to be burned, lay the coal over the burning fire and adjust to suit. If wood is to be burned, place dry logs on the fire and set the lower control to Low and the upper control to suit the required burning rate.

Important: Ensure the ash pan door is closed firmly before lighting, and remains so during use. **Do not** have both controls fully open at the same time, ensure that one of the two air controls is always closed during operation. If burning wood, the lower control should be fully closed; if burning coal, the upper control should be set to Low.

If the ash pan door knob is removable, it should be removed while the stove is in use. This is a safety feature designed to avoid the ash pan door being opened by children in particular, and risking any overheating of nearby combustibles by the increased combustion rate.

Creosote Formation

A small intense fire is preferable to a large smouldering one, to reduce the amount of creosote. When wood is burned slowly it produces tar and other organic vapours, which combine with expelled vapour to form creosote. These creosote vapours condense in the relatively cool flue of a slow burning fire. As a result, creosote residue accumulates on the flue. When ignited, this creosote makes an extremely hot fire.

The flue should be checked at least every 2 months, during the burning season, to determine if a creosote build up has occurred. If this is the case, it should be removed by a chimney sweep to reduce the risk of an unexpected flue fire.

Your appliance has been designed to produce low levels of creosote at high and low settings.

In the event of a chimney fire, close the firebox door, fully close the heat control, vacate the premises and call the fire service.

Storage of Fuel

Do not store fuel within installation clearances or within the space required for refuelling or ash removal.
Wood should always be stored in a dry place out of the rain. We recommend your wood be seasoned for at least 3 months before use. Dry wood also burns hotter and more efficient than wet wood.

Caring for your Fire

Cleaning your Glass
Wiping your glass regularly with a damp cloth when cold will keep the glass clean. If a thick build up of creosote builds up, oven cleaner works well to remove it.

Cleaning the Outside of the Fire
Woodsman fires are finished in a high temperature paint. Only use a damp cloth (no chemicals) when cleaning the outside of the fire. If any scratches occur, you can easily touch up the fire with an aerosol can of matching paint. This is available from your retailer or Harris Home Fires.

Cleaning the Flue
Keeping your flue clean is important. We recommend that you have your chimney swept at least once a year. A blocked flue not only effects the performance of the fire, but can also be a hazard as you are susceptible to chimney fires.

Ash Level
It is important to maintain a 2 - 3cm level of ash in the bottom of the fire for insulation purposes. But do not let the level get too high as you run the risk of logs and coals falling out of the fire. You also get less wood in the firebox.

Disposal of Ashes
Ashes should be placed in a metal container with a tight-fitting lid. 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 once cooled.

Consumables

Some parts of your Woodsman fire are considered consumable. They are designed to be replaced as they will degrade over time. The life of the consumables will vary depending on;

- Frequency of use
- Rate of burn
- Type of fuel
- Level of ash

General items that are considered consumables:

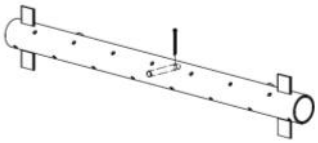
- Air tubes (see page 17)
- Baffles (see page 18)
- Fire bricks (see page 19)
- Glass and door ropes

It is very important that you replace these parts when they show signs of wear. They effect how the fire runs and you may increase your fuel consumption or lower your efficiency if not replaced, and can in some cases, damage the firebox. It is generally obvious once a part is in need of replacement. Steel components may split or large holes may appear and fire bricks may disintegrate. Fire bricks that are cracked but still remain in place are completely safe to use and only need to be replaced when they no longer remain in place. A cracked fire brick may still last years of use.

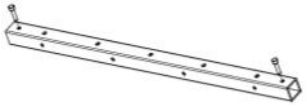
We recommend you check your fire visually several times a year for damaged components.

Air Tubes

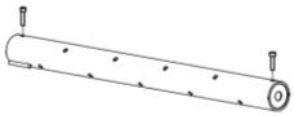
ECR-165 & MKII,
DVI-165
(2118)



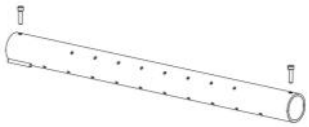
Tarras (MKI)
(FI-12294)



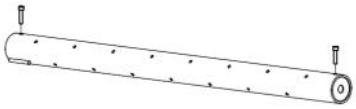
ECR MKIII & V, Totara
(AIR-12271)



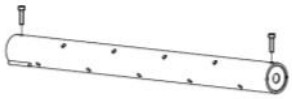
Brunner, Tasman, Aspen
(AIR-12398)



Flare
(AIR-12672)



Tarras MKII
(AIR-12450)



Blaze, Boston, Manhattan
(2119)

The air tube in your Woodsman fire is an integral part of the appliance and helps ensure a clean, efficient and controllable burn. However, air tubes are a consumable item and are designed to be replaced as they are likely to degrade with use due to the exposure to the extreme heat of the fire.
The life of the air tube will depend on what is burnt in the fire, how hot the fire usually burns and also the ash level. If the ash level is allowed to build up, this can push ashes up and into the holes stopping the air cooling effect. It also means hot embers are in closer proximity to the tube, increasing the temperature exposure. Keep ash levels to the recommended height of no more than 2 - 3cm.

At the risk of damaging the fire box, the air tube should be replaced as soon as it shows signs of damage and cannot perform its intended function.

Replacing Air Tubes

Replacing air tubes is a simple task and can be carried out by the user.

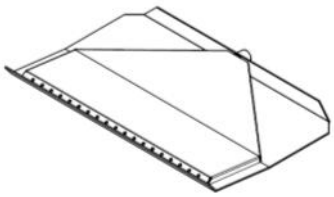
<u>Replacing all air tubes, except Tarras (MKI)</u>

- Remove bricks from both sides
- Remove the pins from each end of the old tube
- Slide tube to one side, this will release the opposite end
- Pull released end up and towards the door and remove
- Reverse process for new tube

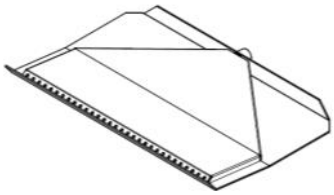
<u>Replacing the Tarras (MKI) air tube</u>

- Remove outer rear panels of the fire by removing the 4 nuts
- Remove the air tube pin from behind the panels
- Pull air tube towards you to release from the two holes
- The top rear brick will be loose
- Position the top rear brick and then place the new tube in the locating holes
- Replace rear pin and panels

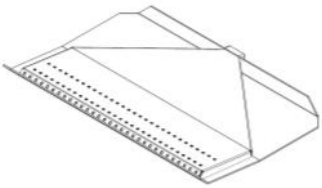
Baffles



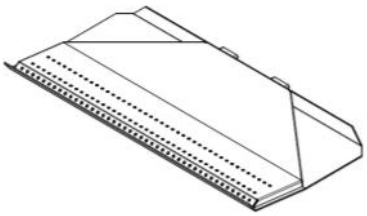
Blaze, Boston, Manhattan
(BF-10993)



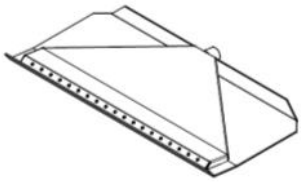
Brunner, Tasman, Aspen
(2410)



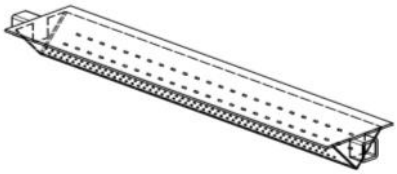
Flare (Wood Only)
(FI-12671)



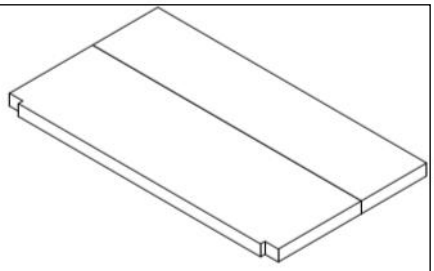
Tarras MKII
(BAF-12449)



ECR-165, MKII, MKIII,
MKV, DVI-165
(2137)



Tarras (MKI)
(FI-12295)



Tarras (MKI)
(SKA-2307& SKA-2306)

The baffle in your Woodsman fire is an integral part of the appliance and helps ensure a clean, efficient and controllable burn. However, baffles are a consumable item and are designed to be replaced as they are likely to degrade with use due to the exposure to the extreme heat of the fire.
The life of the baffle will depend on what is burnt in the fire and how hot the fire usually burns.

At the risk of damaging the fire box, the baffle should be replaced as soon as it shows signs of damage and cannot perform its intended function.

Replacing Baffles

Replacing baffles is a simple task and can be carried out by the user.

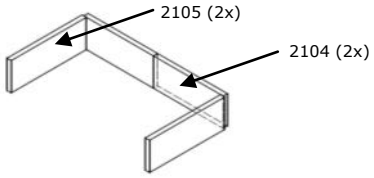
<u>Replacing all baffles, except Tarras (MKI)</u>

- Remove side bricks from the fire
- Pull the old baffle out of the locater hole in the rear of the fire
- Allow the front of the baffle to drop forward and down to the bottom of the fire
- Rotate and remove through the door
- Reverse process to install new baffle

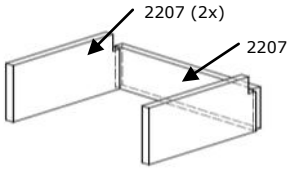
<u>Replacing the Tarras (MKI) baffle</u>

- Raise the front brick and position on top of the rear
- Lift the left hand side of the s/s triangular tube and pull the right hand side out of the hole, this will release it, lower one side and remove
- The bricks are now able to be removed
- Place new bricks back in place on the ledge with the front brick on top of the rear
- Drop in new air tube
- Reposition the front brick in place on top of the new air tube

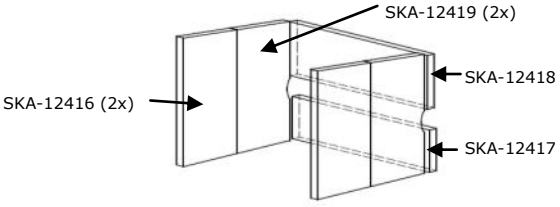
Fire Bricks



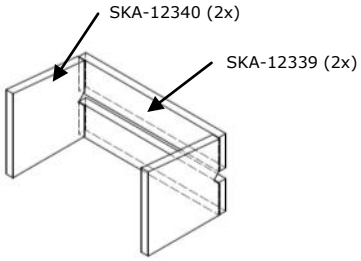
ECR-165, MKII,
DVI-165



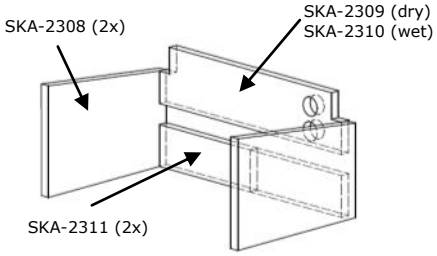
Blaze, Boston, Manhattan



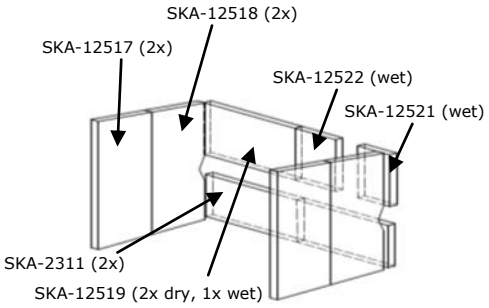
Brunner, Tasman, Aspen,
Flare (Wood only)



ECR MKIII, MKV, Totara



Tarras (MKI)



Tarras MKII

The fire bricks in your Woodsman fire are an integral part of the appliance and helps ensure a clean and efficient burn. However, fire bricks are a consumable item and are designed to be replaced as they are likely to degrade with use due to the exposure to the extreme heat of the fire.
The life of the fire bricks will depend on what is burnt in the fire and how hot the fire usually burns and also any damage sustained from wood not being positioned carefully.

At the risk of damaging the fire box, fire bricks should be replaced when they are damaged enough that they no longer remain in place and cannot perform their intended function. Fire bricks which are only cracked but still remain in place do not need to be replaced and are safe to use.

Replacing Fire Bricks

Replacing fire bricks is a simple task and can be carried out by the user.

The configuration of the fire bricks in your Woodsman fire will vary depending on the model, but removing and replacing them is very similar:

- Remove side bricks first, you may need to bend the metal tab at the top to release the bricks
- Once removed, the rear bricks are released and will come out
- Some models may have a second upper brick in the rear, this should be released once side bricks are removed, but in some models, removing the rear air tube may be required (see air tube section)
- Reverse process to fit new bricks

Useful Tips

Get the most out of your Woodsman

Tips for lighting the fire

- Use finely cut, dry kindling wood.
- Firelighter cubes or gel work best when ensuring ignition of the kindling.
- Cross stack kindling over and around fire lighter like a small tower.
- Use ample kindling wood to ensure a good fire, you want to get the fire hot as fast as you can.

Tips to help get the highest heat output:

- Open the air slide to increase the amount of combustion air to the combustion zone.
- Use smaller pieces of wood and lots of it. Small pieces of wood have a larger surface area compared the same volume of wood but in larger pieces.
- Feed the fire regularly. Keep the fire topped up with fresh wood to keep the temperature up in the combustion zone.
- Use dry wood. Wood with a moisture content of less than 16% will burn much hotter than damp wood. Use a moisture meter to determine the moisture content of the wood.
- Use a soft wood. Soft woods like Radiata Pine burn fast and hot.
- **Warning, extended periods of running your fire extremely hot will damage the consumable components at a faster rate and can risk damage to the firebox.**

Tips for increasing the burn time:

- Shut down the air slide to decrease the amount of combustion air to the combustion zone.
- Use large pieces of wood. Large pieces have a smaller surface area compared to small pieces of the same volume and will burn slower.
- Use a hard wood like Blue Gum (where permitted). Hard woods are denser and take longer to burn.
- Completely fill the fire box with large pieces of wood. The more wood in the fire, the longer it takes to burn.
- Load the wood at the right time. If you load the fire when there is a large amount of red embers, the wood will all combust at the same time. A good idea is to let the fire burn down quite considerably and push the embers off to one side. Stack the wood in the firebox and the wood will ignite on one side only and slowly burn from one side to the other.

Tips for using the wet-back:

- The hotter the fire burns, the more hot water the wetback will produce.
- If you require some hot water but not too much heat into the room, try burning a small fire at the back of the firebox below the wetback.

Tips for using the cook top:

- The cook top is hotter in the middle than at the sides and hotter at the front than at the back.
- Like the wetback, the cook top's temperature is linked to the output of the fire.
- Any stains from pots or mugs can easily be touched up with matching high temperature paint.

Trouble Shooting

My fire won't turn down

The first thing to be aware of is that some new clean air fires do not shut down like old fires. Old fires used to shut all the way off and the wood would just smolder.
Other reasons for this problem may be:

- Rear air tube has burned out and needs replacing, visually check.
- Door seal is not sealing properly and may need replacing. Take a thin strip of news pa per, close the door on it at various spots, if the paper can be easily pulled out, then either a new door rope is needed or door latch needs adjusting by redistributing the washers on the door latch.

There is rust on my fire

Rust appearing on your fire can only occur when moisture or water is present and has began to oxidize the steel.

- Identify where the water or moisture has come from and fix the problem.
- Lightly sand the effected area and use matching Woodsman aerosol high temperature paint to touch up.

My glass is dirty

Your glass can get dirty easily if you use poor quality or wet wood or spend a lot of time with the fire on the low setting.

- Give the fire a good hot run on the high setting to burn off the residue on the door
- If that fails, there are special cleaners especially for this purpose or oven cleaner works well. Do not get chemicals on the paint work.

My fire smokes when I open the door

There are many reasons which may cause this symptom and it is often a process of elimination to remedy the problem.

- Your flue length may be too short. Even though it may be of legal length, every installation is different and you may require an additional length of flue.
- Your flue may be blocked, have the flue looked at.
- The baffle may not be in place correctly, visually check to see if it has moved.
- You may need a cowl like the Woodsman Columbia cowl to help encourage draw, especially where there are environmental problems like high winds.
- Your flue may be getting too cold. If the flue gases get too cold, they can struggle to be exhausted and when the door is opened, they find it easier to exit via the door than the flue. If you suspect your flue is getting cool, turn the fire up onto high for a few minutes before reloading, this will increase the temperature of the flue and increase the flue draught. Additional insulation may be required.
- Check that the installer has sealed **ALL** the flue joints and there are no gaps which will leak air into the flue, reducing the draw.

The paint has been damaged

Paint finishes are not as durable as enameled finishes, but they are extremely quick and easy to touch up and the fire can look new in minutes.

- If damage has occurred to the paint, lightly sand the effected area and touch up using Woodsman High Temperature Paint.

My fire seems to be performing poorly, not burning well on high

If your fire doesn't seem to burn well at the high level, check the following:

- Negative pressure, make sure there are no extraction devices like fans creating a negative pressure in the home.
- The flue length is long enough.
- The wood is dry and of good quality.
- The flue is clean.

WOODSMAN

Warming kiwi homes since 1887.

15 Year Firebox Warranty - Wood fires
10 Year Firebox Warranty - Multi-Fuels
1 Year Parts Warranty - All Fires

Your WOODSMAN fire is warranted for a period of 1 year to the original purchaser, from the date of purchase, against defective materials and workmanship which includes the firebox and all parts.

If a part defect occurs, return the part to the retailer or directly to Harris Home Fires along with a copy of the retailers receipt and the part will be replaced at no cost.
If a firebox defect occurs, either contact the retailer or Harris Home Fires and it will be repaired or replaced at our discretion with all costs covered.
This warranty does not cover damage caused by mishandling, misuse, failure to follow the manufacturer's installation and operating instructions, or work done by others, such as installers, or plumbers etc. The manufacturer shall not be responsible for site conditions such as insufficient draught, downdraughts, or routine servicing and adjustments.
Damage caused by the failure to replace consumables like air tubes, baffles and fire bricks may void the warranty.

Your WOODSMAN firebox is then covered by a further 9 year warranty against defective materials and workmanship during normal domestic use.
In the case of a claim after the first year, this warranty covers the replacement or repair at the manufacturer's discretion and includes freight, painting and all required refurbishment but does not cover the cost of having the appliance disconnected and reconnected.
It shall be the owner's responsibility to have the fire available and ready for pickup from onsite or another suitable location or deliver the WOODSMAN fire to either the dealer from whom it was purchased or directly to Harris Home Fires.

Your WOODSMAN **WOODFIRE ONLY** is then covered by a further 5 year warranty on the fire box against defective materials and workmanship during normal domestic use.
In the case of a claim after the first 10 years, it shall be the owner's responsibility and expense to deliver the WOODSMAN fire directly to Harris Home Fires, and the reinstallation after any repair has been made. Harris Home Fires will repair and refurbish the fire, including painting as necessary and deliver the back to the customer.

harris HOME FIRES

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