



SPECIAL DECORATIVE GAS FIRE

INSTALLATION & MAINTENANCE INSTRUCTIONS FOR

DGF FABRICATIONS GAS EFFECT FIRES (NATURAL GAS & LPG)

FOR DECORATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

NATURAL GAS MODELS: N1, N2, N3, N4

LPG MODELS: L1, L2, L3, L4

NOTICE TO INSTALLER

Please make sure that the user has read and understood these instructions and that Record Data has been completed on page 3. Please ensure this manual is then left with user in a safe place for the entire life of the fire.

GENERAL

- This fire must be installed by a properly qualified (in accordance with National and Local Regulations) Installation Engineer.
- The connection of this appliance, and ventilation requirements (if any) are to be according to National and Local Codes.
- The chimney should be swept before the appliance is installed.
- This appliance is intended for decorative purposes only.
- Do not throw rubbish on, or attempt to burn any materials on this appliance. Any debris or foreign matter must be removed from the fire.
- The appliance should be serviced by a qualified engineer every 12 months.

LIGHTING & CONTROLLING THE FIRE – MANUAL FIRE

- **Switching On/ignition.** Depress the control knob and turn counter clockwise. Gas will flow to the pilot burner, the piezo igniter will give off a high voltage spark and the pilot burner will light. (more than one attempt may have to be made on first igniting).
Keep the control knob depressed for approximately 10 seconds to heat up the thermocouple.
Turn the control knob fully counter clockwise to release gas to the main burner.
Adjust according as desired.
- **Control of gas flow.** Turning the control knob clockwise reduces the gas rate from the pre-set maximum to the pre-set minimum setting. Turning between maximum and minimum does not actuate the piezo igniter. The control valve can only be set on pilot by depressing the control knob and turning it to the pre-selected pilot position.
- **Switching off.** Press the control knob and turn clockwise to off.



IMPORTANT NOTES

- This appliance is fitted with an oxygen depletion sensing system, which automatically shuts off the gas supply to the main burner if the oxygen level in the room is depleted, due to a lack of air, or obstructed flue that would lead to incomplete combustion of the gas.
- In the event that the fire shuts down due to any reason, attempt to restart it. If there is a continuing problem, call in a properly qualified specialist engineer.
- There are no user replacement parts in this appliance.
- A minimum primary air inlet area of 100 square cm. is required for the safe and efficient operation of fires 2N, 3N, 4N, 2L, 3L, & 4L. Failure to observe this instruction is potentially dangerous and will possibly invalidate the guarantee.
- The chimney should be regularly checked to ensure that all the products of the combustion are entering the flue and that there is no build up of soot. If there is, the appliance must be cleaned.
- Make sure the appliance is regularly checked and cleaned to ensure that all products of combustion are correctly being expelled by the chimney flue and that there is no build up of soot.

CLEANING THE FIRE

When cold gently remove the simulated coal, pebbles, logs or driftwood one by one and remove soot deposits with a soft brush.

The vermiculite granules should be level with the top edge of the burner tray. If the vermiculite granules are replaced use only granules supplied by the manufacturer. A finer granule is not suitable.

Re-lay Aeration guards back over the air circulation holes in the burner tray.

Do not add more simulated coals, pebbles logs or driftwood than supplied.

Ensure that the pilot assembly cover is in place. (Not all decorative fires have them) and re-lay placing larger of Coal, pebble log and driftwood as first layer to smallest. (see illustrated diagrams for guidance).



RECORD DATA TO BE COMPLETED AND KEPT BY USER:

PLACE OF PURCHASE:

DATE:.....

ADDRESS & TEL. NO.....

.....

MODEL NO. (Found on label on box)

APPLIANCE SERIAL NO.....

INSTALLED BY:.....

CORGI REG. NO:.....

THIS APPLIANCE MUST BE INSTALLED AND SERVICED BY A PROPERLY QUALIFIED (IN ACCORDANCE WITH LOCAL AND NATIONAL CODES) INSTALLATION ENGINEER.

IMPORTANT:

BEFORE PROCEEDING WITH THE INSTALLATION READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY. THESE INSTRUCTIONS SHOULD BE KEPT IN A SAFE PLACE FOR FUTURE REFERENCE AND SERVICING DETAILS.

PRIOR TO INSTALLATION ENSURE THAT THE GAS TYPE AND PRESSURE ARE AS STATED ON THE APPLIANCE DATA PLATE.

SIMULATED COALS, SIMULATED PEBBLES, SIMULATED LOGS AND SIMULATED DRIFTWOOD, MANUFACTURED FROM REFRACTORY FIBRE, ARE SUPPLIED WITH THIS APPLIANCE. DO NOT USE REAL COALS, PEBBLES, LOGS OR DRIFTWOOD, AS THIS IS DANGEROUS. IF THE SIMULATED COALS, SIMULATED PEBBLES, SIMULATED LOGS, OR SIMULATED DRIFTWOOD NEED RENEWING PLEASE OBTAIN SUITABLE REPLACEMENTS FROM MANUFACTURER.



DATA FOR APPLIANCE

GAS TYPE: SEE DATA PLATE

FLAME SAFETY: OXYGEN DEPLETION AND FLAME FAILURE DEVICE STANDARD TO ALL MODELS

IGNITION: PIEZO

INLET CONNECTION: 8MM COMPRESSION FITTING

NET HEAT INPUT: SEE DATA PLATE

Natural Gas Models (For G20 Gas*)					
Burner Model	Flue Classes	Category	Gas	Kw Input Net High Flame	Burner Pressure (High Flame) mbar
1N	Class I NV Model	I2H	G20	6.5	mbar
2N	Class I	I2H	G20	7.5	mbar
3N	Class I	I2H	G20	8.5	mbar
4N	Class I	I2H	G20	15.	mbar

LPG Models (For G31 Gas*)					
Burner Model	Flue Classes	Category	Gas	Kw Input Net High Flame	Burner Pressure (High Flame) mbar
1L	Class I NV Model	I2H	G31	6.5	mbar
2L	Class I	I2H	G31	7.5	mbar
3L	Class I	I2H	G31	8.	mbar
4L	Class I	I2H	G31	10.	mbar



FLUE REQUIREMENTS

- Ensure that the builders opening, Flue & hearth for the appliance are constructed from non-combustible materials and conform to National Regulations and Local Codes

All Models require a minimum flue diameter of 175mm or equivalent area (Class I)

- The flue MUST be free of any obstructions. Any dampers or restrictors MUST be removed or dampers must be fixed in some way in the OPEN position.
- The chimney/flue should be swept prior to installation of the appliance.
- Ensure that only one fireplace is served.
- Ensure that the chimney/flue is continuous from inlet to terminal
- Ensure that the chimney/flue is structurally sound, so that combustion products do not come into contact with combustible material outside the chimney.
- Ensure that there is a smooth tapered transition from the fireplace opening to the flue.
- If the appliance is to be installed under a canopy, or is open on both sides, great care must be taken to ensure the configuration is correct. If in any doubt seek expert advice.
- CHECK FLUE PULL. Apply a smoke match to the flue opening at hearth level and observe smoke. If there is a definite flow into the flue aperture, proceed with installation. If there is not a definite flow into the flue aperture, preheat the flue for approximately 10 minutes and re-test. If there is still no definite flow towards the flue aperture the flue may need attention and expert advice must be sort.

VENTILLATION

THE CONNECTION, VENTILLATION REQUIREMENTS (IF ANY) AND INSTALLATION OF THE APPLIANCE MUST BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH NATIONAL REGULATIONS AND LOCAL CODES. IF IN ANY DOUBT WITH REGARD TO ANY VENTILATION REQUIREMENTS SEED EXPERT ADVICE.

NOTE:

UK Model Numbers IN, & IL, do not require additional room ventilation.

In EIRE all Evolution fires require additional room ventilation.

For all other countries refer to National Regulations and Local Codes.



APPLIANCE LOCATION

- This appliance must be hearth mounted in a builders opening or under an associated independent canopy or a fireplace recess.
- On no account must this appliance be sited on combustible materials or carpets. It is not suitable for combustible walls.
- When the appliance model has been supplied or specified with support legs, the appliance must be screwed firmly to the hearth. In the case of freestanding basket models care should be taken to secure the burner to the given basket. In most cases the burners for free standing models would have been made to ensure a correct and tight fit.
- Ensure that the burner tray fits neatly into the intended location, and that you have easy access to the controls
- Ensure there is adequate airflow to the underside of the fire (through the fire front or fret etc). This airflow is required for cooling the underside of the fire and controls, as well as to provide the primary combustion air.
- For fires with a manual control valve a minimum primary air inlet of 100sq cm is usually enough
- **If a fireplace is properly designed and installed the controls will not overheat – it is the installer’s responsibility to ensure that the installation does not allow the controls to overheat.**

HOLE IN THE WALL

Hole in the wall fires must be placed 100mm or more back from the front opening.

From the top of simulated coal, pebbles, logs or driftwood to top of opening must be no more than 450mm. if this is the case canopy will need to be fitted.

No hearth is required if hole in wall is 250mm off floor level.



INSTALLATION OF THE APPLIANCE

Having ensured that the appliance application is correct and the requirements of the flue specification, ventilation demands and the gas supply are correct, proceed with the installation and assembly as follows:-

1. In common with other gas appliances, dirt and debris in the gas system can block the valve and gas injectors on this appliance, and faults caused by this are not covered by guarantee. If you suspect that there is dirt and debris in the gas distribution system, fit a filter in the pipeline, before the gas valve.
2. Do not use jointing compound on any compression fittings on the burner or the control valve. The use of jointing compound on the compression fittings on this appliance will possibly invalidate the guarantee, as it can get into the control valve mechanism and cause it to malfunction.
3. ensure that there is an isolating valve in the gas supply line near the appliance
4. Connect the gas supply pipe from the isolating valve to the gas inlet coupling fixed to the burner valve. Make sure the supply pipe does not obstruct access to the controls.
5. Where there are fixing holes for the burner we recommend a secure fixing be made to the hearth or fire basket.
6. Check that all the gas connections are correct. The appliance has been factory tested and pre-set.
7. where cast iron insets or sunken burners insets it is most important that they are properly back filled to avoid the possibility of a negative pressure being obtained underneath the fire resulting in flames being drawn down to the under sides of the burner. This is dangerous and can cause problems, ie. Overheating of the controls and spoiling the flame pattern.
8. Open fires are a hazard; it is recommended that a guard be fitted to provide protection for children, the elderly, the infirm or pets. (See National Regulations, if any).
9. Do not adjust or put out of action the spillage monitoring system (oxypilot), or change any of its part.
10. Use only original manufacturer's parts if any replacements are needed.
11. if there is any concern about a pressure zone causing downdraught in certain wind conditions a suitable chimney cowl should be fitted.

Much of the fires appearance is achieved by the placement of the simulated coal, pebbles logs or driftwood. Please follow the following rules to achieve the best effect:

- Shake the vermiculite out of the bag gently into the burner tray. Do not use the dust from the bottom of the bag. Fill all the tray to the top of the burner. Level the granules evenly across the burner tray. Ensure the pilot assembly is cleared of vermiculite granules.
- Place Aeration guards supplied directly on top of the Vermiculite over the circular air vents.

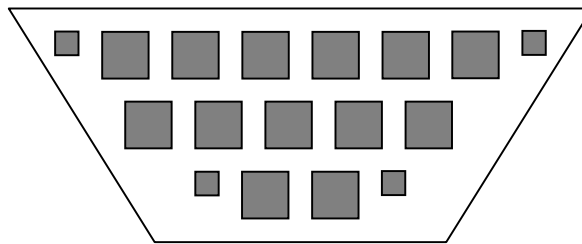


Layout For Simulated Coals

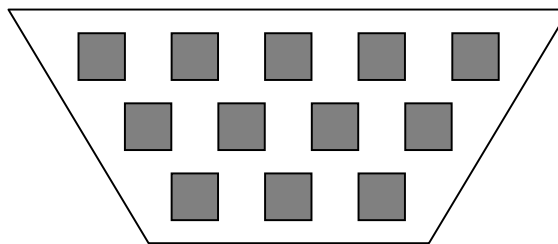
As this is a Special Decorative Gas fire there is no exact pattern for coal layouts, however, the diagrams below are intended purely as a GUIDE to illustrate the general principles. It is important to leave spaces of approx 15mm - 20mm between the coals to ensure good secondary aeration. Do not overload the fire, it will spoil not only the appearance of the fire but may also cause the fire to soot. Do not put more than 3 layers of simulated coals on fire. The small simulated coals can be laid along the front and in the corners of the fire. If different sized coals are supplied, start with large coals on base to smaller being at the top and going towards the back is a typical layout. Depending on the size of the fire it might not be necessary to use all the simulated coals supplied.

Run the fire for approximately 10 minutes, then if required adjust the simulated coals using suitable non combustible tool until even flame achieved.

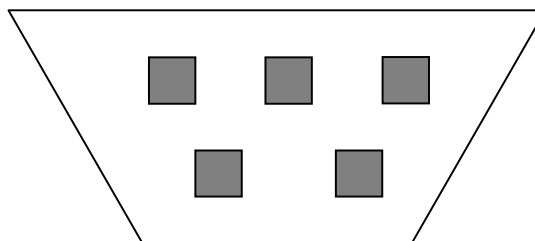
Guide:
Layer 1 (base layer)



Guide:
Layer 2 (middle layer)



Guide:
Layer 3 (top layer)





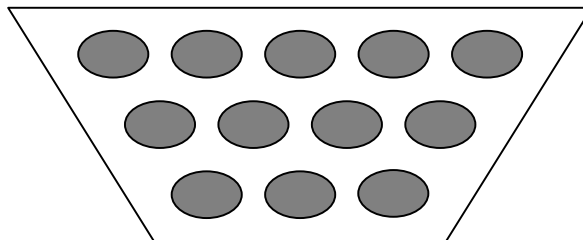
Layout for Simulated Pebbles

As this is a Special Decorative Gas fire there is no exact pattern for pebble layouts, however, the diagrams below are intended purely as a GUIDE to illustrate the general principles. It is important to leave spaces of approx 15mm - 20mm between the pebbles to ensure good secondary aeration. Do not overload the fire, it will spoil not only the appearance of the fire but may cause the fire to soot. Do not put more than 2 layers of simulated pebbles on fire. Large pebbles going first to smaller being at the top. Depending on the size of the fire it might not be necessary to use all the simulated pebbles supplied.

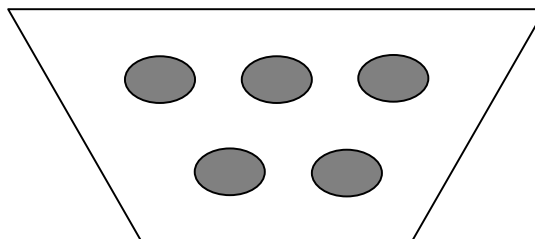
Run the fire for approximately 10 minutes and then, if required, adjust the simulated pebbles to give desired effect using suitable non combustible tool.

Please note: Pebbles of a light colouring will soot very quickly. To clean, use a soft brush when fire is cold.

Guide:
Layer 1 (base layer)



Guide:
Layer 2 (top layer)

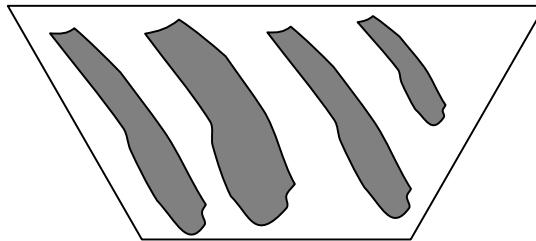




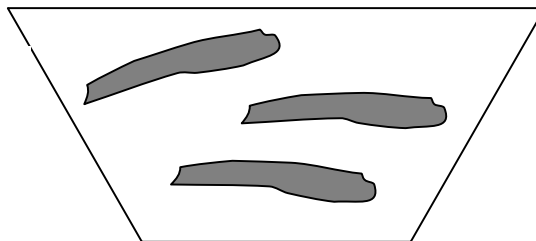
Layout for Simulated Logs/Driftwood

As this is a Special Decorative Gas fire there is no exact pattern for simulated logs/driftwood layouts, however, the diagrams below are intended purely as a GUIDE to illustrate the general principles. Do not overload the fire, it will spoil not only the appearance of the fire but also may cause the fire to soot. Do not put more than 3 layers of simulated driftwood/logs on fire. The larger of the simulated logs/driftwood are normally laid along the bottom of the fire first then crossing in another direction on the second layer with smaller simulated logs/driftwood and the third layer being more of the twigs from the logs/driftwood is a typical layout. Depending on the size of the fire it might not be necessary to use all the simulated logs/driftwood supplied. Run the fire for approximately 10 minutes and then, if required, adjust the simulated logs/driftwood to give desired effect using a non-combustible tool.

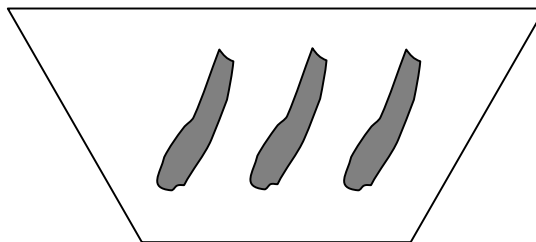
Guide:
Layer 1 (base layer)



Guide:
Layer 2 (middle layer)



Guide:
Layer 3 (top layer)





LIGHTING & CONTROLLING THE FIRE

Switching the on/off or ignition button:

Depress the control knob & turn counter clockwise. Gas will flow to the pilot burner, the piezo igniter will give off a high voltage spark and the pilot burner will light. (More than one attempt may have to be made on first lighting the fire) Keep the control knob depressed for approximately 10 seconds to allow the thermocouple to heat up.

Turn the control knob fully counter clockwise to release gas to the main burner and let go of the knob.

Control of gas flow.

Turning the control knob clockwise reduces the gas rate from the pre-set maximum to the preset minimum setting. Turning between maximum and minimum does not actuate the piezo igniter. The control valve can only be set on pilot by depressing the control knob and turning it to the pre-selected pilot position.

Switching off

Press control knob in and turn clockwise to OFF.

COMMISSIONING THE FIRE

1. Close all doors and windows and check operation of controls and burn for 5 minutes.
2. Test for spillage of the flue products using a smoke match
3. Pass the lighted match along the top front edge, just inside the fire opening
4. If there is a small amount of spillage, run the fire for a further 10 minutes and re-test spillage
5. If there is still a small amount of spillage after the second test, disconnect the fire and seek expert advice.
6. A smell may be experienced when the appliance is first commissioned. This is due to the new components of the fire these odours will cease after the first few hours of burning.

DISPOSAL OF PACKAGING

Polythene bags used in the packaging of this appliance are a potential hazard to babies and young children and must be disposed of IMMEDIATELY.

IMPORTANT NOTES

This appliance is fitted with an oxygen depletion sensing system which automatically shuts off the gas supply to the main burner if the oxygen level in the room is depleted, due to lack of air or an obstructed flue. If the fire shuts down for any reason, attempt to re-start it. If there is a continuing problem, call in a specialist engineer.

There are no user replacement parts in this appliance.



SPECIAL NOTES

1. This fire should be serviced every 12 months to ensure safe operation
2. Spares are available from the manufacturer.
3. The fire may a odour/smell given off when first lit for the first few hours. This is due to the newness of the components and will cease in a few hours of burning.
4. Chimney should be checked annually to ensure continuing clearance of combustion products.
5. Hands should be washed after handling coals
6. Open fires are a hazard; it is recommended that a guard be fitted to provide protection for children, the elderly, the infirm and pets. (see National Regulations, if any)
7. All debris and soot should be cleaned with a soft brush when appliance is cold.
8. Regular checks must be made to check the fixed air supply (if applicable) is free of any obstructions.

Note. Seek expert advice if you are unsure of any points regarding the safe use of this appliance.

TROUBLE SHOOTING

No Spark

- Pilot light damaged, or too far away from electrode, or too close
- Electrode retaining lock nut has become too loose. Needs to be tightened
- Ignition lead has become detached from electrode. Re-connect it
- Electrode is damaged. Replace.
- Soot on the pilot assembly and shorting spark. Clean with soft brush
- Faulty ignition lead. Replace.

Spark is visible but pilot will not light

- Check there is gas getting to appliance
- Ensure that isolating valve or restrictor elbow is in the open position
- Valve inlet has become blocked with debris. Clean with soft brush.
- Pilot injector is blocked. Clean with soft brush.

Pilot Flames shortens / goes out, when main burner is selected

- This indicates insufficient gas pressure to the appliance. Check for debris or obstruction.
- Check that there are no acute bends in the supply pipe and ensure that the correct diameter supply pipe has been used.
- Check pressure setting.
- Note. If the appliance has been connected to a supply servicing another appliance the supply pipe may not have sufficient capacity to serve both appliances. Seek advice.
- Make sure enough air can circle around the pilot.



Pilot goes out when knob is released, or goes out at regular intervals

- Check that the thermocouple is not loose.
- Thermocouple is damaged and needs replacing.
- Thermocouple operated magnetic valve faulty – replace gas valve

Blue flame

- It normally takes 20 minutes for the fire to reach correct working temperature, by which time most of the blue flames should have gone. Continuous blue flame is caused by poor coal layout or excessive up draught of the flue. Seek advice from your manufacturer.
- Poor gas pressure will also cause blue flame. Check gas pressure.

Poor Flame picture

- Check gas pressure
- Ensure that there is no obvious obstruction to gas supply pipe
- Re-lay the simulated coals, pebbles, logs or driftwood as shown on the relevant illustrations within this booklet. Only do this when fire is cold or alternatively use a non combustible tool.

COUNTRY OF DESTINATION

These fires are made in Darlington and there destinations are distributed throughout England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Isle of Wight, and Spain. (GB – IE – ES).