

Beldray[®]

Est 1872

Nobody Does It Better

EH0690 Cast Iron Stove

Instruction Manual



THE **SCIENCE**
BEHIND HEAT



www.beldray.com

Please read all of the instructions carefully and retain for future reference.

Safety Instructions

A fireguard conforming to BS 8423: 2002 should be used in the presence of children, the elderly and infirm people.

Do not operate this appliance with the firebox door or ash pit door open.

Do not leave the appliance unattended whilst it is in use.

Do not use aerosol sprays or any other flammable substances whilst the appliance is operation.

Do not fit the appliance in the same room as an extractor fan.

Fire cement is caustic; hand and eye protection should always be worn.

Prolonged contact with the skin should be avoided.

All local regulations, including those referring to both national and European standards, need to be complied with when installing this appliance. Always make sure that assistance is provided when lifting the appliance.

When the appliance has been properly installed and is operated according to the instructions stated in this manual, it should provide many years of heating satisfaction. When installing the appliance, always ensure that safety and installation instructions are followed. If the safety and installation instructions are not followed correctly, it may result in a house fire. Installation must comply with the Building Regulations and conform to all relevant Fire Safety Standards.

This appliance is not suitable for installation in a shared flue situation.

This appliance must be installed on a base surface with adequate load bearing capacity; if the existing surface does not meet the prerequisite, suitable measures should be taken to achieve it.

Only use recommended fuel with this appliance.

Only a qualified engineer can install this appliance.

This appliance is suitable for intermittent burning.

If the appliance has not been used for a prolonged period of time, it will need to be checked for any blockages before relighting.

Ensure that the air inlets are free of blockages so that air can be freely drawn through it.

The appliance must not be used as an incinerator.



Caution: Hot surface. The door handles of this appliance may get hot during use; always use the heat-resistant glove (supplied).

Wood and Cast Iron Stoves

Petroleum coke should not be used in this appliance. The use of this type of fuel could invalidate the appliance's guarantee. For further information on this type of fuel please contact the Solid Fuel Association. Telephone number: 0800 600 000
www.solidfuel.co.uk

This stove is not suitable for Smoke Controlled Zones

Before continuing with the installation, please read the following guide for handling the appliance:

Only a qualified engineer can install this appliance.

Always keep your back straight when lifting the appliance; always bend at the knees to raise and lower it.

Always grip the appliance with the palms of both your hands when lifting or moving; do not use only the fingertips.

Always keep the appliance as close to the body as possible when lifting or moving.

Always use gloves to provide additional grip when lifting or moving the appliance.

Avoid twisting at the waist when lifting or moving the appliance; reposition your feet in order to carry out any adjustments.

Avoid upper body and top-heavy bending.

Do not lean forwards or sideways when lifting the appliance.

Note: Firebox door design may vary from images shown.

Caution: Care must be taken when opening the firebox door or the ash pit door, as they may be hot after use. Use the heat resistant gloves supplied.

Flue and Chimney Building Regulations

The Cast Iron Stove must be connected to a suitable and efficient flue that provides a good updraught, to safely transport the product of combustion (fumes) from the flue outlet spigot to the outside air.

The chimney updraught is dependent on four main factors:

- Flue gas temperature
- Flue height
- Flue size
- Flue terminals.

To ensure a good updraught, it is important that the flue gases are kept warm and that the flue size suits the stove.

Termination of the flue outlet at the top of the chimney needs to comply with Building Regulations. The minimum effective height of the flue must be at least 4.5 metres from the top of the stove to the top of the flue outlet. When warm, flue draughts should be between 0.1 and 0.2 mb (10–20 Pa).

Despite following Building Regulations, downdraught or similar draught problems may still occur. A chimney terminating above the ridge level is less likely to suffer such problems. If a new chimney has been fitted, it should fully comply with the relevant Building Regulations that specify the requirements for solid fuel burning installations. Suitable types of chimneys include the following:

Masonry chimney built with clay or concrete liners or a chimney block system meeting the Building Regulations. These types of chimneys should be installed in accordance with the Building Regulations and BS 6461: Part 1.

Factory made insulated chimney complying with BS 4543: Part 2 (often called “Class 1 prefabricated metal chimney”). These types of chimneys should be installed in accordance with the Building Regulations and BS 7566: Parts 1 to 4.

Due to the gradual introduction of European Chimney Standards, chimneys will be specified according to their performance designation as defined in BS EN 1443 that covers the general requirements for chimneys. The minimum performance designation required for use with solid fuel burning stoves is T450 N2 S D3. The flue and chimney installation must be checked carefully by a competent person before fitting the stove, to ensure that it is suitable and will work safely. If the chimney is old (i.e. built of brick or stone without a liner) or has been opened up for reuse, additional checks and smoke testing (as described in Appendix E of the Approved Document J 2002 Edition) should also be carried out, to ensure that the flue and chimney are in good operating condition. If the flue size is more than 225 mm (9 inches) diameter or 200 × 200 mm square, a suitable lining of 150 mm (6 inches) diameter should be fitted. If the flue length is over 5.5 metres, one size larger than the stove outlet should be fitted. This should be a double skin, stainless steel, flexible flue liner that is certified for use with solid fuel.

Details of suitable linings for use with solid fuel are given in the Official Hetas guide, available at www.hetas.co.uk.

It is also important that an ideal flue pipe complying with the Building Regulations is used to connect the Cast Iron Stove to the flue in the chimney and that suitable access is provided into the flue for regular inspection and sweeping of the flue. The installer should comply with the Building Regulation requirements in respect of providing a notice plate, giving details on the chimney, flue lining, hearth and Cast Iron Stove installation.

Approved technical guidance Document J for building regulations is available from the following link: <http://www.environ.ie/en/Publications/DevelopmentandHousing/BuildingStandards/FileDownload,1650,en.pdf>.

Details on the relevant Building Regulations and BS British Standards are given in the 'General Precautions' section in this manual.

Chimneys should be positioned as straight as possible. Horizontal runs should be avoided, except where the rear outlet of the stove is used, in which case the horizontal section should not exceed 150 mm (6") in length.

If the Cast Iron Stove appears to be working hard but produces very little heat output to the room, it is likely that excessive draw is present in the chimney and that heat is being sucked out of the Cast Iron Stove and up the chimney. If this is the case, we recommend consulting a solid fuel specialist listed with Hetas. Details can be found at www.hetas.co.uk.

Cleaning the Flue

Access for cleaning the flue should be incorporated into the system other than through the Cast Iron Stove itself (e.g. through a soot door or through the **register** plate). Purpose-made soot doors and inspection lengths are available from manufacturers of all flue systems. Ensure that the whole length of the flue can be reached from the soot door.

Getting Started

Remove the appliance from the box.

Remove any packaging from the appliance.

Place the packaging inside of the the box and either store or dispose of safely.

In the Box

Cast Iron Stove

Four Stove Legs

Three Liner Pieces (built-in)

Fire Grate (built-in)

Throat Plate (built-in)

Hot Plate (Blanking Plate)

Flue Outlet Spigot

5 nuts

5 bolts

Ash Pit

Ash Pit Handle

Heat Resistant Glove

Instruction Manual

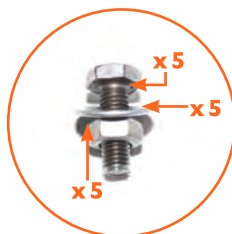
Features

- Simple to operate, easy to use, maintain and clean
- Suitable for use with coal, smokeless fuel and eco-friendly when using wood from sustainable sources
- Up to 5 kW of heat output to heat medium sized rooms with a choice of top or rear flue outlet positions
- Suitable for use on a brick chimney or pre-fabricated chimney (suitable for solid fuel)

Description of Parts



Flue Outlet Spigot



Nuts, Bolts and Washers



Throat plate Liner Pieces



Heat-resistant Glove



Flue Outlet Spigot Cover (on TOP)



Ash Pit Removal Handle



Ash Pit

The Cast Iron Stove

Liner Plates and Throat Plate

The inside of the Cast Iron Stove has steel liners fitted to the sides and rear and a shaped throat plate, which sits on top of the liners.

Cast Iron Grate

The solid fuel grate should come fitted in your stove; if not, please contact us for replacements.

Air Inlet Controls

The Cast Iron Stove has two air inlet controls:

The primary air inlet control, providing under grate air, which is used when burning mineral smokeless fuel (MSF) and a secondary air inlet control, more commonly used when burning wood, as well as providing an air wash which helps to keep the glass clean. Both air inlet controls are fully adjustable.

Firebox Door Glass

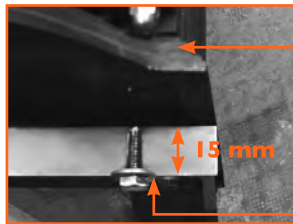
In the event of the firebox door glass being broken, it can easily be replaced. This should only be carried out when the stove is cold and unlit.

Assembling the Cast Iron Stove

STEP 1: Prior to assembling the Cast Iron Stove check to see if all of the parts stated in this manual are available.

Tip: It is useful to place the parts into a container to avoid loss.

STEP 2: Turn the Cast Iron Stove onto its side. Thread four washers onto four of the bolts and then screw the bolts into the four corners of the stove, leaving 15 mm of space between the washer and the base of the stove.

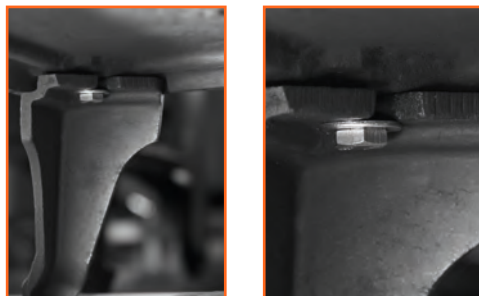


Cast Iron Stove base

Washer

Tip: If desired, the nuts may be threaded in between the bolt head and the washer to make it easier to grasp the bolt when tightening.

STEP 3: Slide the stove legs into position. The U-shaped cut out in the stove legs should neatly sit around the bolts. Ensure that the right angled edge of the stove legs aligns with the corners of the Cast Iron Stove base.



STEP 4: Tighten the bolt around the stove legs, ensuring that the washer is flush against the underside. The stove legs should be fitted so that they can not move once secured with the bolts.

STEP 5: Check that the liner plates fitted to the inner sides of the Cast Iron Stove are in position, as they may have moved during transit. Remove the fire grate and readjust them, if necessary.

STEP 6: Check that the throat plate on the inner roof of the Cast Iron Stove is in position, as it may have moved during transit. Remove the fire grate and readjust them, if necessary.

STEP 7: Check that the fire grate plate inside of the Cast Iron Stove is in position, as it may have moved during transit. To check the position of the fire grate, carefully try to close the firebox door. If the door will not close, this indicates that the fire grate is not located close enough to the back of the Cast Iron Stove. Adjust the position of the fire grate and try to close the door again. Repeat this process until the firebox door securely closes.

Fitting the Hot Plate (Blanking Plate)

The Cast Iron Stove has two flue outlets, one on the top of the Cast Iron Stove and one on the rear. The hot plate (blanking plate) is supplied slotted into the flue outlet in the top of the Cast Iron Stove and is removable.

The flue outlet that the hot plate (blanking plate) needs to be fixed to will depend on the position of the chimney. To permanently fix the hot plate (blanking plate) into position in either of the flue outlets, smear the rim of the hot plate (blanking plate) and the inner edge of the flue outlet with fire cement and then carefully fit the hot plate (blanking plate) into position in the flue outlet. Ensure that there are no gaps between the flue outlet and the hot plate (blanking plate) to prevent smoke from escaping.

Fitting the Flue Outlet Spigot

Once the hot plate (blanking plate) has been cemented into position in one of the flue outlets, the free flue outlet will need to be fitted with the flue outlet spigot.

The flue outlet that the flue outlet spigot needs to be fixed to will depend on the position of the chimney. To permanently fix the flue outlet spigot into position in either of the flue outlets, smear the rim of the flue outlet spigot and the inner edge of the flue outlet with fire cement and then carefully fit the flue outlet spigot into position in the flue outlet. Ensure that there are no gaps between the flue outlet and the flue outlet spigot to prevent smoke from escaping from the sides.

Positioning the Cast Iron Stove

Place the Cast Iron Stove onto the hearth, making sure that it is stable and cannot move. Connect the chimney and seal with fire cement.

Operating the Cast Iron Stove

Fuel Types

NEVER BURN PLASTICS OR WASTE IN YOUR STOVE.

Wood

Any type of wood is suitable, provided it is well seasoned and has a moisture content below 20 %. This usually implies that the timber has been suitably stored to allow moisture to evaporate. This is for at least nine months in the case of soft wood and at least eighteen months for hard wood. It is recommended that for general burning, wood should be split into logs of no more than 100 mm (4") diameter.

Note: If there is sticky tar inside of the Cast Iron Stove or chimney, then your wood is 'green' or too wet. If there is residue left on the surface of the fire glass, open the firebox door and clean both sides of the glass with a soft, damp cloth.

Warning: Wet wood must not be used in the Cast Iron Stove, as this will greatly contribute to the creation of tar and creosote. In extremem cases, this may run down the chimney in liquid form and will seriously damage both the chimney and the Cast Iron Stove, increasing the risk of a chimney fire.

Coal

Household coal produces a large amount of ash and smoke. If used, the Cast Iron Stove and chimney will require frequent cleaning,. Using soft house coal is not recommended.

Other Recommended Fuels

The Hetas Ltd. 'three tick' appliance approval only covers the use of the following fuels in this stove:

- Phumacite
- Phumacite Plus
- Centurion
- Maxibrite

- Extracite
- Pureheat
- Blazeprite
- Tayprite
- Sunprite (Doubles/Singles)
- Anthracite (Large Nuts)
- Welsh Dry Steam Coal (Large/Small Nuts).

Approval does not cover the use of other fuels, either alone or mixed with the suitable fuels listed above, nor does it cover instructions for the use of other fuels.

For the latest details please refer to Hetas: www.hetas.co.uk.

Do not use smaller fuel sizes than Stovesse, e.g. Beans, Peas, Grains.

Do not use petroleum based solid fuel products such as Calco or Petrocoker. Doing so will invalidate the Cast Iron Stove's guarantee.

Prior to lighting the fire for the first time, check with the installer that:

- All installation and assembly work is complete.
- The chimney is sound, has been swept and is free from obstruction.
- Adequate provision for combustion air has been made, i.e. a permanent vent of at least 550 mm² per kW of rated output above 5 kW is fitted in the room in which the stove is installed.
- That Building Regulations and any local by-laws have been followed during installation.
- All firebox liner panels are in place.
- The throat plate is in position.
- The chimney draw has been checked and is within specification.
- With the chimney warm, the draught should be between 1-2 mm, water gauge (10–20 Pa).

Warning: An over-drawing chimney can cause over-firing, resulting in damage to the stove.

Lighting the Fire

ENSURE THAT ALL INSTRUCTIONS HAVE BEEN READ AND UNDERSTOOD BEFORE LIGHTING THE FIRE.

ALWAYS WEAR SUITABLE PROTECTIVE FIRE GLOVES WHEN REFUELLING THE CAST IRON STOVE.

Solid Fuel Burning

Ensure that no more than half of the height of the burning chamber is full.

The primary air inlet control is only recommended to be used when burning MSF, even when lighting the Cast Iron Stove.

Ensure that the ash pan is correctly in position and that the fire door is closed.

Close the secondary air inlet control and set the primary air inlet control to the fully open position.

Light the fire in the normal manner with paper and kindling or use a fire lighter. If using a gas poker, be sure to remove it immediately once the fire is alight. When the fire is well lit, regulate the burning rate by adjusting the setting on the primary air inlet control.

Burning Wood

Set the secondary air inlet control to the fully open position, then proceed as for solid fuel but note that the fire will burn up and become established more quickly. Ensure the primary air inlet control is in the fully closed position.

Note: Familiarisation may be required due to fuel variation and some adjustment may be necessary.

Anthracite (Cast Iron Version Only)

Anthracite is more difficult to keep aflame for long periods, consequently more care in setting the controls and some familiarisation is necessary when burning anthracite. Use the smallest sized fuel (Stovesse or Small Nuts) and proceed as for manufactured smokeless fuel. Leave the secondary air inlet control open about a quarter or less.

Extended Burning

THIS APPLIANCE IS NOT DESIGNED FOR CONTINUOUS BURNING.

This stove will burn for an extended period provided that:

- Sufficient fuel is placed in the Cast Iron Stove
- The controls are set correctly
- Excess draught is not present in the chimney
- The door is closed

If the fire goes out with unused fuel left in the Cast Iron Stove, increase or decrease the primary air inlet control slightly.

Before Each Use

Set the primary air inlet control to the fully open position until the embers begin to glow brightly and then place pieces of fuel onto the fire until it is well established.

Warning: When wood is burnt slowly in a closed stove it produces moisture and tar. This can create condensation and deposits in the chimney. The effect can be reduced by burning the wood for a short period of time, approximately 20 minutes, twice a day. It is usual for this to be done in the morning and at night.

Note: To avoid chimney problems, fire should not be burnt slowly for longer than 12 hours without a period of fast burning.

Note: If properly installed, operated and maintained with a suitable flue and chimney, this Cast Iron Stove will not emit fumes into the dwelling.

Occasional fumes from removing the ash and refuelling may occur.

Persistent fume emission is potentially dangerous and must be investigated by a Hetas registered engineer. Stop using the Cast Iron Stove if you smell fumes or see smoke escaping. If fume emission persists, the following actions should be taken:

- Open all doors and windows to ventilate the room
- Let the fire die or extinguish it manually and safely dispose of the fuel from the stove
- Check for flue or chimney blockage and clear if needed

- Seek expert advice from a Hetas registered engineer
- Do not attempt to relight the fire until the cause of the fume emission has been identified and corrected.

Care and Maintenance

Ash Removal (Cast Iron Stoves Only)

The ash pan should be emptied at least twice a day or when the level of ash reaches the top of the pan. On no account should the ash be allowed to build up to touch the grate as this will greatly shorten its life.

It is necessary to maintain an ash layer on the upper surface of the bars in order to protect them. Removal of ash should cease as soon as the first red embers drop into the ash pan. Further removal will cause heat build-up under the grate, which will considerably shorten the life of the Cast Iron Stove. This operation should be carried out with any house doors closed to prevent dust escaping into the room.

To Empty the Ash Pan

Open the ash pit door. Fit the fork ash pan handle to the hook on the front of the ash pan and then remove the ash pan from the ash chamber.

Empty the ash into a metal, fireproof container.

Replace the ash pan using the ash pan handle and then close the ash pit door.

Warning: The ash will be hot. Even if the ash appears cold, hot pieces of ash may be concealed and could easily start a fire or cause an injury.

Clinker

The formation of clinker suggests that the stove is being overheated. Any clinker forming on the grate should be removed when cold.

Over-Firing

Do not over-fire the Cast Iron Stove. Too much wood or burning the fire at maximum heat setting for extended periods may result in overheating. If the chimney connector or casing glows red, it is being overheated. If this starts to happen, immediately shut all air inlet controls to the Cast Iron Stove to reduce the air supply to the fire. Should a chimney fire start, immediately close down the Cast Iron Stove. Evacuate all persons from the building and call the fire brigade.

A chimney fire can cause structural damage to the chimney. Do not use the Cast Iron Stove until the chimney and connector have been inspected and any damaged parts are repaired or replaced. This should be done by a competent person such as a Hetas registered engineer.

Important

Under some circumstances, soot can quickly build up on the throat plate and adjacent areas. The throat plate should be removed and checked weekly and any deposits should be removed. Similarly, clean the upper surface of the Cast Iron Stove.

Annual Maintenance

It is important that the Cast Iron Stove is regularly serviced by a qualified engineer in accordance with the instructions provided in this manual. This should be carried out at least once per year and should cover the following:

- Cleaning of all parts of the Cast Iron Stove
- Lubrication of all moveable parts of the Cast Iron Stove for the summer or during periods of prolonged non-use
- Checking of all moveable parts of the Cast Iron Stove at regular intervals to ensure that they are moving freely
- Free movement of air through the Cast Iron Stove to ensure that it stays in the best condition for the coming winter months or periods when the stove will be used.

Chimney Sweeping

Sweeping should be carried out with an appropriate bristle brush and rods to suit the chimney size and type. Regular sweeping of the flue is essential to avoid the danger of blockages and the escape of poisonous fumes. Access for cleaning should be incorporated into the chimney (e.g. through the soot door or the register plate).

Any existing chimneys should be swept prior to installation of the Cast Iron Stove and again within one month of regular use after installation, to establish a necessary frequency of sweeping. This should be done by a competent person such as a NACS chimney engineer, who will provide a Certificate of Chimney Sweeping.

Sweep the whole flue way including the flue outlet, at least twice per burning season.

It is important that the flue ways, flue pipe and chimney are cleaned prior to lighting the fire after a prolonged shutdown period.

Firebox Glass

Under certain conditions, such as burning at a low rate with damp wood or overnight burning, the glass may become blackened. To remedy this, operate the Cast Iron Stove at a fast rate.

Alternatively when the stove is cold, open the door and clean the inside face of the glass with a damp cloth or with glass cleaner (available from fire stockists). A piece of cloth moistened with vinegar and dipped in wood ash (not coal ash) will also remove the soot without damaging the glass.

Replacement Parts

All replacement parts must be purchased from the manufacturer.

General Precautions

All installations must comply with current Building Regulations, local authority by-laws and European and national standards. The Building Regulations for England and Wales 2000 ref Approved Document J 2002 edition (issued by the DTLR). The Building Standards (Scotland) (Consolidation) Regulations. Detailed recommendations for the installation of appliances, chimneys and flues are outlined in the current issue of the following British Standards: - BS6461, BS8303 and BS4543.

Any manufacturer's instructions must not be taken as overriding statutory requirements. During installation, ensure that adequate precautions are taken to avoid unnecessary risk to yourself or any householder. In particular, the danger from the caustic nature of the fire cement should be avoided by using these accepted methods:

- Wear gloves when handling fire cement
- Wear goggles when chiselling or looking up chimneys
- Make sure that Building Regulations are adhered to during installation along with any local by-laws.

NO UNAUTHORISED MODIFICATION OF THIS APPLIANCE SHOULD BE UNDERTAKEN.

Hearth

The stove should be installed to stand on a constructional hearth of non-combustible material, not less than 125 mm (5") thick, conforming to the Building Regulations. Dimensions of the hearth should project at least 300 mm (12") beyond the front of the stove and 150 mm (6") wider at the sides. The surface of the hearth should be free of combustible materials.

In most buildings with solid concrete floors, the requirement will be met by the floor itself. However, mark the perimeter of the hearth to ensure that floor coverings are kept well away or use different levels to mark the hearth perimeter.

Combustible Materials

A gap of at least 750 mm (18") should be allowed between the appliance and any combustible materials including furnishings. Adjacent walls should be of suitable non-combustible construction, preferably brickwork.

Air for Combustion

There must always be a permanent means of providing air for combustion into the room in which the stove is installed. A permanent vent with a total free area of at least 550 mm² for every kW rated output above 5 kW should be connected directly to the outside air or to an adjacent room, which itself has a permanent vent of the same size direct to the outside air. The fitting of an extractor fan to either of these rooms is not recommended.

Note: Your installer should advise you on possible solutions.

Warning: During abnormal weather conditions where the above has been followed and the stove still does not burn properly the stove should be shutdown and not used.

Adverse Weather Conditions that may Affect the Appliance

Weather Condition	Problem/Effect	Solution
Windy Days	There are buildings/obstacles causing turbulent air around the chimney, which may in turn cause the Cast Iron Stove to produce excess smoke.	Use a good quality fuel supply to start the fire and burn fuel initially at a high temperature for a short period.
	There is a backdraught (wind blowing down the chimney) causing smoke to be emitted into the room.	Install an anti-downdraught terminal or cowl to the flue.
Calm Days	An oversized chimney is causing the Cast Iron Stove to produce excess smoke.	Use a good quality fuel supply to start the fire and burn fuel initially at a high temperature for a short period.
		Check with a qualified engineer that the chimney being used is suitable for purpose. To avoid this problem, check before installation.
Damp/Rainy Days	The flue temperature is not hot enough.	Fit a rain cowl to the chimney.
	Rain has leaked inside of the chimney, causing lighting and burning problems.	

Cleaning the Cast Iron Stove

Ensure that the Cast Iron Stove is completely cool before performing any clenaing.
Clean all accessible parts of the Cast Iron Stove with a soft, damp cloth.
If using the Cast Iron Stove regularly, cleaning should be performed approximately once per week.

Specifications

EH0690 Multifuel Stove
Nominal Heat Output - 5.0 kW Nominal Space Heating Output – 5.0 kW
Total Efficiency - 77% Wood / 80.1% Solid Fuel
Mean Flue Gas Temperature - 253°C Wood / 214°C Solid Fuel
Mean CO Emission (at 13% O2) - 0.34% Wood / 0.24% Solid Fuel
Flue Gas Mass Flow - 4.9g/s Wood / 3.0g/s Solid fuel
Appliance Weight – 60 Kg

UP Global Sourcing

Victoria Street, Manchester, OL9 0DD. UK.

If this product does not reach you in an acceptable condition please contact our Customer Services Department by one of the following methods:

Telephone: +44 (0)333 577 9820*

*Telephone lines are open Monday – Friday, 9am – 5pm (Closed Bank Holidays)

Email: customersupport@beldray.co.uk

Fax: 0161 628 2126

Please have your delivery note to hand as details from it will be required.

If you wish to return this product please return it to the retailer from where it was purchased with your receipt (subject to their terms and conditions).

Guarantee

This product is guaranteed for a period of 2 years from the date of purchase against mechanical and electrical defects.

This guarantee is only valid if the appliance is used solely for domestic purposes in accordance with the instructions and provided that it is not connected to an unsuitable electricity supply or dismantled or interfered with in any way or damaged through misuse. Under this guarantee we undertake to repair or replace free of charge any parts found to be defective. Reasonable proof of purchase must be provided.

Nothing in this guarantee or in the instructions relating to this product excludes, restricts or otherwise affects your statutory rights.

In line with our policy of continuous development we reserve the right to change this product, packaging and documentation specification without notice.

Consumables are not guaranteed i.e. plug and fuse.



