

**ESTUFA DE LEÑA
WOOD BURNING STOVE
POÊLE A BOIS
KAMINÖFEN
ESTUFA DE LENHA
STUFA A LEGNA**

SHELBURNE



**LIBRO DE INSTRUCCIONES PARA LA INSTALACIÓN, MANTENIMIENTO Y USO
INSTRUCTIONS BOOK FOR INSTALLATION, MAINTENANCE AND USE
MANUEL D'INSTRUCTIONS D'INSTALLATION, DE MAINTENANCE ET DE SERVICE
INSTALLATIONS-, WARTUNGS- UND BEDIENUNGSANWEISUNGEN
LIVRO DE INSTRUÇÕES PARA A INSTALAÇÃO, MANUTENÇÃO E USO
ISTRUZIONI PER L'INSTALLAZIONE, L'USO E LA MANUTENZIONE**

WELCOME

to the HERGÓM family. We would like to thank you for the distinction you have made by choosing our SHELburne wood burning stove.

All of its parts are made of cast iron to guarantee a long working life.

We are sure your new stove will give you satisfaction on many occasions, which is the greatest attraction of our equipment.

Owning a Hergóm Stove is a sign of an exception sense of quality.

Please read all of the manual. Its aim is to familiarise you with your stove, indicating standards for its installation, operating and maintenance that will be very useful to you.

Please keep it and consult when necessary. If after reading this manual you require any further information, please do not hesitate to contact your normal supplier or to call the factory directly.

IMPORTANT NOTE: If the fireplace is not suitably installed, the excellent services for which it has been designed will not be given. Please read these instructions fully and entrust the work to a specialist.

Your Cast Iron Stove is protected on the inside with an anti-calorific paint especially for high temperatures. When the stove is lit for the first few times, it is normal for a slight amount of smoke to be produced when some of its components evaporate, giving the paint body. We therefore recommend you ventilate the room until this disappears.

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1.- PRESENTATION

The SHELBURNE Wood burning stove has the following main characteristics:

- Made completely of cast iron, with assembled parts sealed with ceramic beading and screwed together.
- High capacity fireplace lined with refractory brick
- Capacity for firewood up to 48 cm. in length.
- Primary air adjustment valve.
- Indirect primary air feeding system that sends the air down along the inside of the glass (self-cleaning) to the bottom of the fireplace. Also fitted with a primary air hole located inside a nozzle underneath the door gap to favour lighting.
- Double detachable grille (ash pan mixer)
- Secondary air with self-adjustment that increases stove output and decreases the emission of non-burnt items into the atmosphere.
- Self-cleaning glass.
- Front glass door.
- Folding ash pan door.
- Removable airtight ash pan container
- Two possible smoke outlet positions (Horizontal / Vertical) depending on the position of the cast iron collar
- Cast iron chimney outlet adaptor to increase your options for stove connection.
- Gives heat by radiation, heating walls, ceilings, etc. directly.
- Supplied completely factory assembled, ready to connect to the chimney.

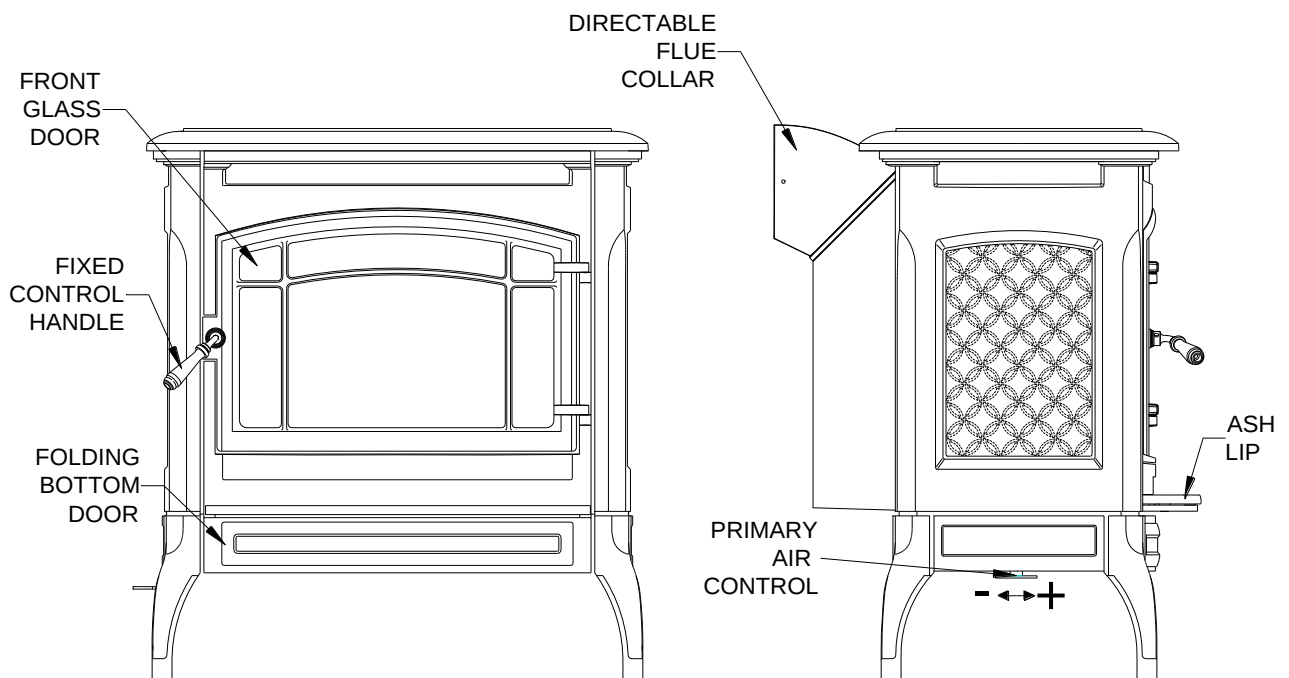


Fig. 1

2.- INSTALLATION.

The form of installing the stove will decisively influence its safety and correct working order.

It is very important for it to be well installed.

The correct installation of the stove and the chimney may be difficult and we recommend it be done by a professional. Should you decide to do it yourself and you have any doubts, please ask a professional for help or call us directly at the factory.

A.- LOCATING THE STOVE FOR GREATEST PERFORMANCE

The stove gives its heat both by infrared radiation, heating walls, ceilings, furniture, etc. directly, and by heating the air, producing a convection movement that takes the heat to the most distant parts of the room.

The SHELBURNE mod. Stove produces a gentle, uniform and radiant heat that leads to pleasant comfort in your home.

The best location for the stove is usually in the lounge, it being a large room and generally located in the centre of the home.

If the house has two floors, the best location is on the lower floor and near to the stairwell.

B.- CHIMNEYS

The working order of the stove depends on:

- a) The chimney
- b) The form of operating with it
- c) The quality of the fuel used.

After years of use, you may change the type of fuel, although once the chimney is installed in a particular spot, it is not easy to modify it or change its place. Therefore, the following information will help you decide whether you can make use of the existing chimney or not, or whether to decide to build a new one. This information will help you to make the correct decision.

1.- How chimneys work

Basic knowledge of how chimneys work will help you to make the most of your stove.

The function of the chimney is:

- a) To evacuate the smoke and gases without danger to the outside of the house.
- d) To provide enough draught in the stove for the fire to remain lit.

What is draught?

The tendency of the hot air to rise creates draught. When the stove is lit, the hot air rises up the chimney and goes outside. The chimney flue heats up and keeps the draught. Until the stove and the chimney are hot, the draught will not work properly.

The location, size and height of the chimney affect its draught.

The following must be taken into account:

- Chimneys located inside the home keep warm and, therefore, the draught is greater.
- The recommended size of the chimney maintains a good draught.
- The height of the chimney affects the draught. Greater height: better draught. The chimney must stand out by at least one metre above the highest part of the roof.

Other factors affect the draught:

- Houses with extremely indoor insulation, without air currents: with no air entering the stove, the draught is affected. This is correct by sending air from outside to the stove.
- Trees and/or tall buildings close to the home.
- The wind speed. Generally, persistently strong winds increase the draught, although stormy winds may decrease the draught.
- Outside temperature. The colder it is outdoors, the better the draught.
- Barometric pressure. On rainy, humid or stormy days, the draught is generally weak.
- Liveliness of the fire. The hotter the fire, the stronger the draught. Cracks in the chimney, a badly sealed or dirty door, air inlets through the pipe joints, other appliance connected to the chimney, etc. may produce unsuitable draughts.

2.- Creosote formation and cleaning

When wood is burned slowly, tars and other organic vapours are produced that, when combined with atmospheric humidity, form creosote. The creosote vapours can be condensed if the chimney walls are cold. If the creosote catches alight, extremely hot fires may be caused. Any accumulation of creosote must be immediately removed.

Due to the accumulation of creosote depending on many variables, it is very difficult to predict the moment at which the chimney must be cleaned. A visual inspection is the safest way of knowing whether the chimney of your stove is clean.

We therefore recommend installations to which access is easy.

3.- Options

If you are going to build a chimney for your HERGÓM stove, you have two alternatives:

- a) Brickwork chimneys.
- b) Metal chimneys

Studies reflect that there is no great difference between metal and brickwork in terms of draught. It is you who, according to each case, will choose one or another.

Whenever possible, place your chimney inside the home to obtain a better draught and accumulate less creosote, leading to a longer working life.

The advantages of brick chimneys are:

- The mass of bricks and tiles reduces the cooling of smoke in the chimney.
- The characteristics of the bricks in accumulating heat allows for the house to remain warm for longer after the fire has been put out.
- It may be built to individual tastes.
- If it is well built, it may be more fire-resistant than metal chimneys.

Brickwork chimneys must be well lined to avoid smoke cooling. They must be built using materials that withstand high temperatures and corrosion. They may be round, square, etc. What matters is their size.

For brickwork chimneys in these models of HERGÓM stoves, the following measurements must be respected:

- Round chimney with a diameter of 150 mm.
- Square chimney 175 x 175 mm.

The advantages of metal chimneys are:

- Easy installation.
- Slight changes in chimney direction can be made, leading to greater flexibility in the choice of location for the stove.
- Due to there being curved elbow joint, sharp edges that make draught difficult are removed.

C.- CONNECTING THE CHIMNEY

The flue of a lounge chimney is not very recommendable for use as a chimney flue for a stove as it has a very large section. If you wish to use it, we recommend you use metal tubes on the inside with the appropriate diameter.

In this case, one of the heads (we recommend the upper head) must be covered to prevent the formation of draught that may cool the smoke circulating along the metal chimney. (Fig.-2)

This model of HERGÓM stove has the smoke outlet collar directed 45° in relation to the horizontal, which will allow you to choose the most suitable direction, either horizontal or vertical, by merely

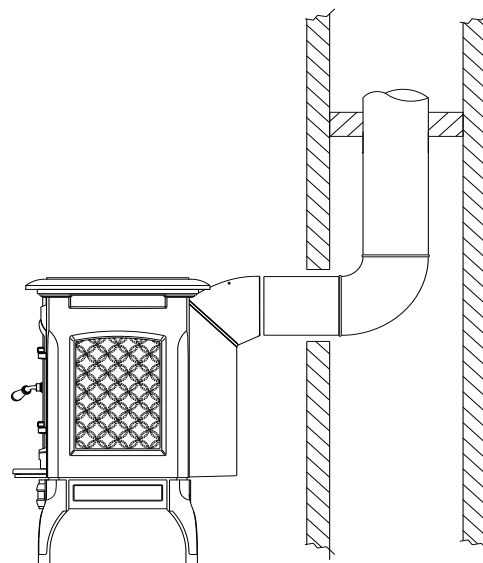


Fig. 2

turning the cast iron collar 180°. (Fig. 5)

To connect the chimney to the stove, lead the tube internally according to the attached figure, adjusting it to its conical shape and sealing the joint using refractory filler to ensure its airtightness. Depending on your preferences, you can also connect your stove to the chimney using the adaptor supplied with the stove. (Fig. 3)

The joints of the remaining tubes forming the chimney, in the event of using simple metal tubes, must be

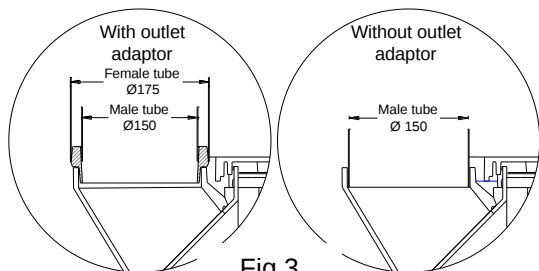


Fig.3

sealed using refractory filler.

Ensure that all of the tubes in the chimney are well fitted and that their joints are fully airtight.

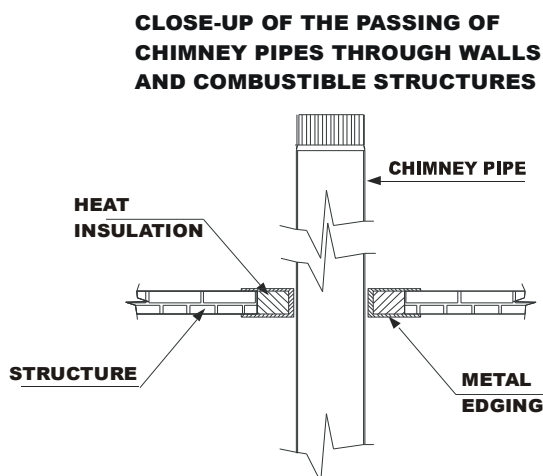


Fig. 4

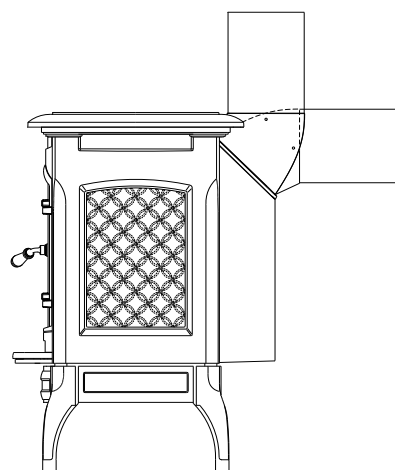


Fig.-5

When connecting the stove to the chimney, elbow joints and long horizontal sections must be avoided as they make the draught difficult and favour the formation of creosote and soot. Ensure that the connection is made at an upwards slant.

Bear in mind that the tubes may pass through ceilings and walls. This must always be done using insulated tubes and suitable accessories. (See Fig. 4)

D.- SOME STANDARDS

Below are other standards that must be respected when building the chimney:

a) Use resistant and non-combustible materials. Do not mount cement asbestos tubes.

b) Choose a route that is as vertical as possible. Do not connect various appliances to the same chimney.

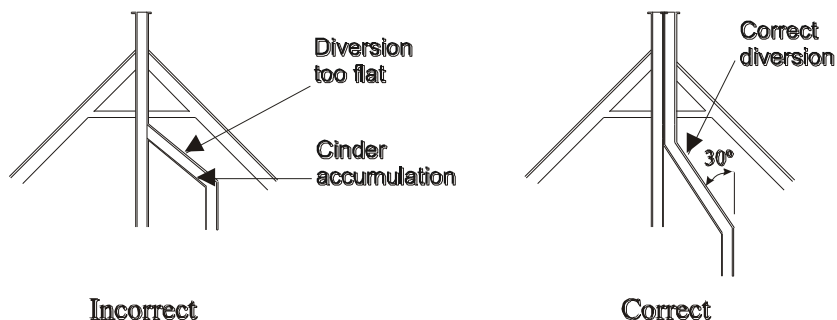


Fig.-6

c) Prevent the flue from ending in areas near to constructions and it must exceed the closest peak in height, where there is a adjoining building.

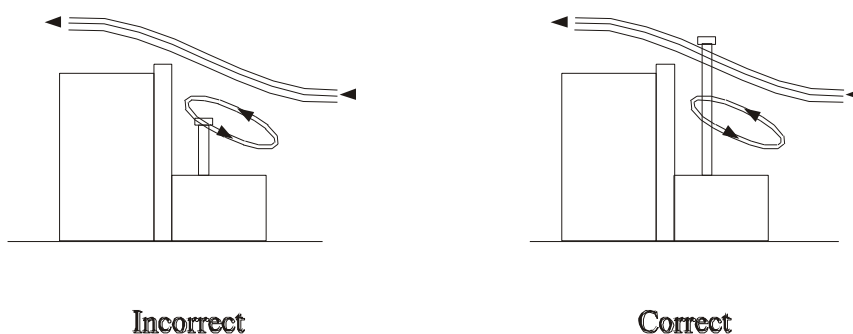


Fig.-7

d) The inside walls must be perfectly smooth and free of obstacles. At the joints of tubes with brick chimneys, avoid bottlenecks.

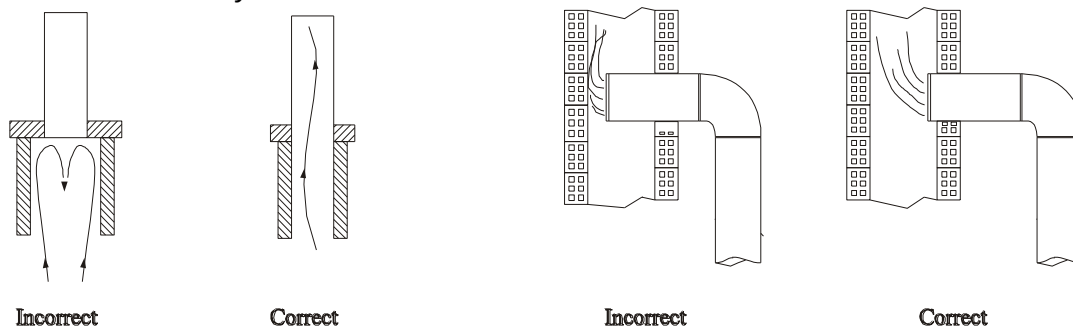


Fig.-8

e) It is very important for the tube joints to be well sealed to cover possible cracks that allow air to enter.

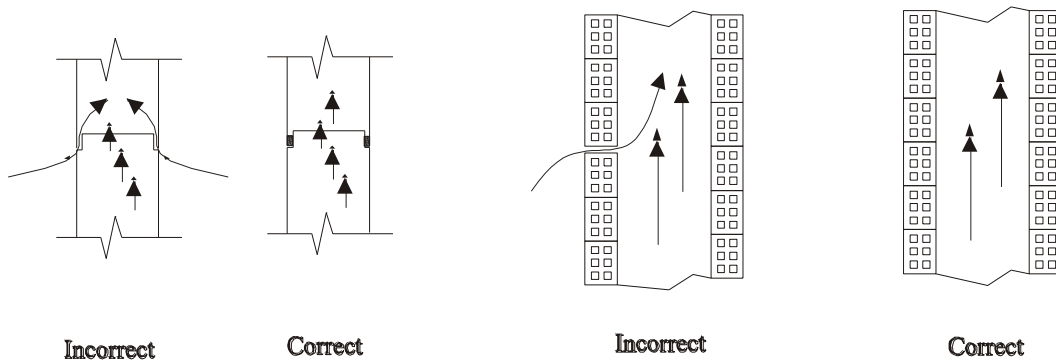


Fig.-9

f) To check the airtightness of the chimney, cover the roof end and introduce paper with damp straw into the chimney.

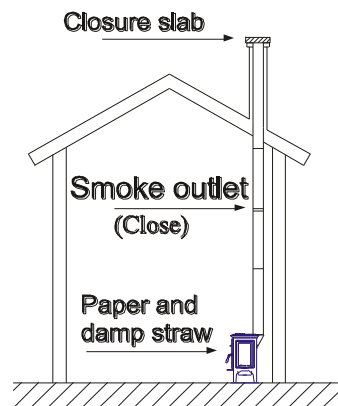


Fig.-10

g) It is very important for the chimney to stand out by more than one metre from the highest part of the house. If the draught is to be increased, increase the height of the chimney.

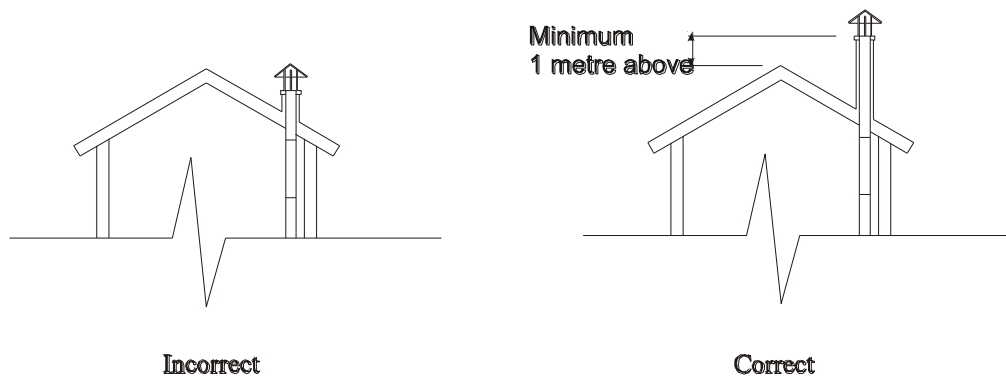


Fig.-11

h) The cowls must not hinder the draught.

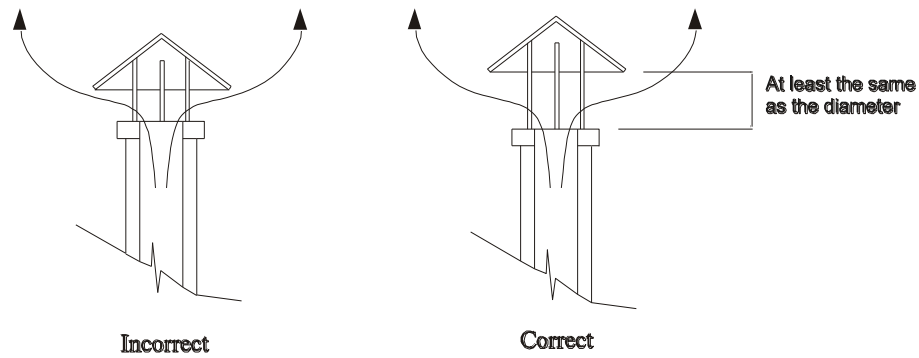


Fig.-12

ii) Clean the chimney at least once a year.

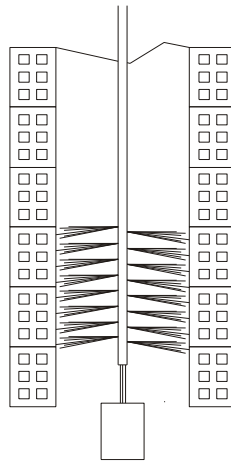


Fig.-13

j) The joints of the tubes forming the chimney, in the event of using simple metal tubes, must be sealed using refractory filler. Each tube must fit into the next to prevent any creosote from reaching the outside.

k) The exterior metal chimneys must be built with special double heat-resistant tubes for solid fuel.

3.- OPERATING

Once your SHELBURNE stove has been installed and connected to the chimney, you are ready to light the fire.

- **BE CAREFUL!:**

THIS OPERATION PRODUCES HEAT. KEEP CHILDREN, CLOTHING AND FURNITURE AT A DISTANCE. CONTACT WITH THE STOVE MAY CAUSE SKIN BURNS.

Please read this chapter fully before lighting the stove for the first time. It explains the controls and features of your wood burning stove, how to choose the wood, how to light it and its daily use.

Although the operating of your stove is easy, the combustion process for solid fuels is complex, given that various factors are involved and time and experience is required to understand how it is done.

A.- CONTROLS AND FEATURES

Before lighting any fire, become familiar with the location and operating of the control and parts of your stove and learn how to use them. (See Fig. 1 Page 4)

For your own safety, do not modify these parts under any circumstances.

1. FRONT DOOR CONTROL: The front door allows for wood to be loaded into your stove. To open the door, lift the control to the ten o'clock position (on the clock) and pull the door. To close the door, lower the position to 7 o'clock (on the clock). Pull on the door to ensure that it is well closed.

2. PRIMARY AIR CONTROL: This control is located on the lower left hand side of your stove. The primary air control allows for the amount of air entering the fireplace to be adjusted. Pull the control towards the front of the stove to open the primary air inlet. Push the control towards the back of the stove to close the primary air inlet.

3. SECONDARY AIR SELF-ADJUSTMENT: Secondary air is provided through the deflector tubes and is distributed proportionally in the combustion chamber. The greater the combustion the more heat and, as a result, greater draught and better secondary air provision.

4. ASH PAN: This collects the hot ash caused by the fire and allows you to remove the ashes easily from your stove. It is housed underneath the tray.

Push the ashes through the grate to the ash pan then move the front of the ash pan forwards and then fold downwards, leaving the hole of the ash pan housing free. Remove the ash pan by pulling on the handle using a protective glove and then slide outwards carefully. After emptying the ashes, replace the ash pan, pressing it down to ensure it is sealed against the base of the fireplace. Replace the front of the ash pan.

Remove ashes when the stove is cold. If the ash pan is hot, always use protective gloves. Take extreme care when handling, storing or throwing away the ashes.

Do not light the stove until the ash pan is in its position inside the stove and the ash pan door is closed. An excess of air entering may overheat and damage your stove.

B.- FUELS

Your SHELBURNE wood burning stove is only designed to burn hardwood with a high calorific power.

PRECAUTION

DO NOT USE CHEMICAL FLUIDS OR INFLAMMABLES SUCH AS PETROL, NAPHTHALENE, KEROSENE, DIESEL OILS, OILS, PELLETS, ARTIFICIAL WOOD OR ANY OTHER MATERIAL TO LIGHT YOUR STOVE. DO NOT BURN RUBBISH.

As a guideline, some types of wood are listed with an approximate classification of their energetic power:

- HIGH: Apple, Black birch, Walnut, Brazilian cherry, Oak, White oak, Black beech
- MEDIUM HIGH: Ash, Beech, Yellow birch, Maple, Red Oak
- MEDIUM LOW: Black ash, White birch, Elm, Norwegian Pine, Tea pine, Cherry, Tamarind
- LOW: Pine, Cedar, Fir, Poplar, Lime

The quality of its wood affects the heat provided, the length of combustion and the working order of your stove.

Do not use as fuel wood from the sea; salts contained in it react in the combustion releasing acids that damage the cast iron and the steel plate.

Soft woods that are low in calories generate high and fast combustion, while hardwoods that are high in calories burn for a long time and produce more calories.

The humidity contained in wood also plays an important role in the working order of the stove. Green woods contain a high level of humidity.

Therefore, green wood is difficult to light and must be stored for one year before using in your stove.

To prepare green wood well, it must be split and piled to allow for contact with dry air during one year.

Store the wood on planks or blocks to keep it off the ground and only cover the top of the pile. Plastic or canvas that covers the sides of the pile of wood retain humidity and prevent the wood from drying out.

Do not pile the wood near to the stove at the distances specified for combustible materials. (See Page 16)

C.- LIGHTING YOUR STOVE

Once the controls on your stove are on and you have chosen the appropriate wood, you are ready to light the fire.

The first time the stove is lit must be done slowly.

The cast iron must be warm: Excessive fire on a new stove may cause cracks in the iron or produce damage to other parts of the stove. Furthermore, the refractory bricks on the walls of the fireplaces must be slowly seasoned for a suitable length of time.

The bricks at the back and the left hand side of your fireplace preserve and excess heat. Always keep them in position.

When lighting your first fire, the stove will give off some smoke and gas.

This is normal due to the evaporation of the paint and oil components used to make the stove.

Where considered necessary, open a window to ventilate the room. The smoke and gas will normally remain for the first 10 or 20 minutes after lighting. The smells and smoke will disappear when the stove is “seasoned”.

The first few times the stove is lit, other smells may be produced from the materials in the area near to the stove. Some of these materials may be cleaning solvents, paints, cigarettes, smoke, dust, adhesives, carpets and new fabrics. These smells will disappear over time. These smells may be lessened by opening the windows or any other means to create ventilation around the stove.

If a smell persists, contact your supplier or the authorised technical service.

1. LIGHTING THE STOVE FOR THE FIRST TIME

- h) Open the door and place a couple of lighting tablets on the base of the fireplace. Cross some kindling over the tablets. The kindling will be around 10 pieces with a diameter of 10/15 mm and a length of 25/40 cm.
- i) Open the primary air control fully by pushing the lever downwards.
- j) Light the tablets. Leave the front door ajar until the kindling begins to burn and the draught begins to rise.
- k) Close the door and allow the fire to light. Keep the door closed while the stove is working. Ensure the ash pan is in place.
- l) KEEP AN EYE ON YOUR STOVE AT ALL TIMES to ensure a slow fire. The first fire must heat the stove but must not burn when touched. At most, add only a few logs of wood to the fire to achieve the appropriate temperature the first time the stove is lit.
- m) Once the stove is hot, but does not burn when touched, shut off the primary air by pushing the lever backwards and allow the fire to go out completely.
- n) Allow your stove to cool completely.

The first time your stove is lit and the first time it is lit each season, you must follow the process described above. Your patience will be rewarded by years of good working order of your stove.

N.B.: Given that the gas temperatures have been low the first time the stove is lit, the creosote has formed very quickly. Your door glazing will have become dirty. A later hot fire will clean this.

2. NORMAL LIGHTING

Before lighting for normal operating, if your stove has not been used continuously for a certain amount of time, we recommend you follow the procedure for the first time the stove is lit at least to minimise the strain of a hot fire on a cold stove.

Before loading the stove, ensure that the ash pan door is closed and the ash pan is in place. If the ash pan door is open, the stove may overheat and become damaged.

For normal lighting, proceed as follows:

- g) Open the door and place a couple of lighting tablets on the base of the fireplace. Cross some kindling over the tablets. The kindling will be around 10 pieces with a diameter of 10/15 mm and a length of 25/40 cm.
- h) Open the primary air control fully by pushing the lever forwards.
- i) Light the paper underneath the kindling. Leave the front door ajar until the kindling begins to burn and the draught begins to rise.
- j) Close the door and allow the fire to light.
- k) Once the kindling is lit, open the door and add logs, first small ones, to form the fire. Ensure that the wood is away from the glass so that the glass cleaning system may work correctly. On the other hand, keep the front door and the ash pan door in place while the stove is operating.
- l) Once the fire is well lit, use the primary air to control the working level required. Push the lever forwards opens the primary air control to achieve a high working level and backwards to achieve a slow working level.

N.B.: When opening the door to load wood or replace the logs in your stove, we recommend you first open it slightly, then wait a few seconds before opening it fully. This will ensure the fireplace is smoke-free when the stove door is fully opened and that no smoke enters the room. Likewise, reloading on a bed of red hot coals reduces the smoke and will reach high temperatures quickly with fresh loads.

3. COMBUSTION LEVELS

HIGH COMBUSTION: Load the fireplace fully with wood on a bed of red hot coals or on the flames and fully open the primary air control. A high level is recommendable once or twice a day to heat the chimney and the stove well, thus helping prevent the creation and accumulation of creosote.

MEDIUM COMBUSTION: Place the primary air control cam halfway along its run, suitable for heating needs in the area to be heated. This level is suitable when the stove is to be left unattended.

LOW COMBUSTION: Close the primary air control for slow combustion. A low level of combustion for excessively long periods is not recommendable as it promotes the accumulation of creosote.

The evacuation system must be frequently inspected if the low level of combustion is maintained continuously.

4. PRECAUTIONS FOR EXCESSIVE FIRES

Excessive fires imply that the stove is operating at temperatures above those recommended above in the COMBUSTION LEVELS section. Excessive fires must be carefully avoided as they will cause damage to your stove.

The symptoms of an excessive fire, even during short periods of time, include rumbling noises from stove and the chimney connection pipe and the decolouring of the chimney tube.

Excessive fires may be caused by extreme draught in the chimney, unsuitable fuel or an erroneous operation.

Correct a situation of excessive fire in the following way:

- **EXCESSIVE DRAUGHT:** Contact your supplier to read your draught. Draught in excess of 2.5 mm.c.a. requires a draught cutting valve in the chimney.
- **UNSUITABLE FUEL:** Do not burn coal, mounds of dry kindling, waxed logs or another other that is not the natural wood recommended.
- **OPERATING ERROR:** Ensure that all joints are in a good state of repair. Replace any frayed or compressed joints. Do not light the stove with the front, side or ash pan door open.

Controlling the temperature is the best way of determining whether the stove has an excessive fire. If you think your stove has an excessive fire, contact your supplier immediately. Damage produced by excessive fire is not covered by the guarantee. The results of an excessive fire may include: deformities or burning of internal parts, decolouring and deformities on external parts and damage to the enamel.

N.B.: ANY SYMPTOM OF EXCESSIVE FIRE MAY ANNUL YOUR GUARANTEE!!

4.- MAINTENANCE

The temperature of the stove may be controlled using a special thermometer for stoves, located in the centre of the worktop.

A.- PREVENTIONS AGAINST CREOSOTE AND ITS CLEANING.

To prevent the formation of creosote:

1. Keep the stove with the primary air control fully open for 30 minutes every day to burn the creosote deposited inside the stove and the evacuation system.
2. After reloading the wood, keep burning with the primary air control fully open for 20 or 30 minutes. This form of operating ensures in advance the correct working order of the secondary combustion that, when working, minimises the formation of creosote in the chimney.

The chimney connector tube must be inspected at least every month during the season of use of the stove to determine whether creosote has formed. If the creosote residue has an accumulated thickness of 6 mm., it must be removed to reduce the risk of fire.

If the glass gets dirty often, the combustion temperature level is low, which implies the risk of creosote forming.

The smoke evacuation system must be inspected at its connection with the stove and at the top of the chimney. Cold surfaces tend to create deposits quickly and it is therefore important to inspect the chimney at the top, as it is the coldest point: the opposite to the connection with the stove.

The accumulated creosote must be removed using a special cleaning brush designed for this purpose.

It is therefore recommendable to allow a professional to inspect the entire system, clean it and repair it, where necessary, before each season of use.

B.- JOINTS

The joints must normally be changed every 2 or 3 seasons of use, depending on the use of the stove. If the seal on the door is lost, a new joint ensures a suitable seal and improves the working order of the stove. Contact your supplier for a set of joints for your stove.

To replace the door joints, proceed as follows:

6. First remove the old joint using a tool or the tip of a knife.
7. Clean all of the joint channels with a wire brush to remove any remains of cement and fibre.
8. Apply joint cement to the channels
9. Position the new joint in its place on the joint cement without pulling the material.
10. Close the door immediately to press the joint into place to ensure a valid seal.

The following joints must be used:

GLASS: 142 cm in length and 6.5 mm in diameter. (Code J14)

DOOR : 152 cm in length and 10 mm in diameter. Low density, black beading (Code J381)

ASH PAN: 107 cm in length and 10 mm in diameter. Low density, black beading (Code J381)

REVERSIBLE SMOKE OUTLET: 107 cm in length and 10 mm in diameter. Low density, black beading (Code J381)

C.- GLASS

Do not use your stove if the door glazing is broken. Do not hit or slam shut the front door.

Where necessary, the door glazing can be cleaned with a Hergóm glass cleaner, which your supplier will provide.

Never try to clean the glass when the stove is working or when the glass is hot.

Most of the particles deposited can be cleaned following the cleaner handling instruction.

To clean difficult particles, open the door, pull it upwards and remove from the stove, leaving the turning pins in the door. (Be careful to save the pins and the washers to replace the door).

Place the door on a table or workbench and apply the cleaner to the glass, leaving it to work for a few minutes.

Leave the door in a horizontal position to allow the cleaner to penetrate into the surface of the glass.

Dry the cleaner with a soft cloth.

Important: Hitting or scratching the glass will damage the integrity of the glass. Do not use knives or steel wool or any other abrasive material as a utensil to clean the glass.

The glass in the door is ceramic, manufactured especially for use in wood burning stoves.

Do not use to replace any other glass that is not ceramic glass manufactured for use in these wood burning stoves. Change the glass through your supplier.

If the door glass breaks, it must be immediately replaced.

Contact your supplier to replace the glass, with the necessary instructions and parts for the repair.

If you replace the glass yourself, use work gloves and safety goggles.

The procedure to change the glass and glass joints is as follows:

9. Open the door and pull it upwards and remove from the stove, leaving the turning pins in the door. (Be careful to save the pins and the washers to replace the door).
10. Place the door downwards horizontally on a flat surface.
11. Apply penetrating oil to the glass clamping screws. Remove the screws and lift up the clamps and the ceramic fibres below them.
12. Carefully lift the damage door glass and throw it away.
13. Where necessary, replace the ceramic fibre beading. Pull it out of position and clean away any remains. Apply special joint cement and position new ceramic fibre beading in the size detailed above.
14. Place the glass over the joint in its position on the door.
15. Screw the glass retaining clamps back in, placing the corresponding ceramic fibre underneath.
16. Re-install the door in its position.

D.- COLLECTING AND DISPOSING OF ASHES.

Ashes will be collected when the stove is cold. Use a protective glove when the ash pan is hot. Take extreme care when handling, storing or throwing away the ashes.

To remove the ashes from the fireplace, proceed as follows:

7. Sift the ashes through the grate with a scraper or other suitable instrument.
8. Open the ash pan compartment as explained above and slide the ash pan out.
9. Empty the ashes. The ashes must be thrown from the ash pan into a metal container with a suitably sealed lid. Do not place any other object or waste inside the container. Place the lid on the container and leave the ashes to cool. Do not place the container on combustible surfaces or vinyl floors, as it may be **very hot**.
10. While the ashes are disintegrating, place the closed ashes container on a non-combustible floor or on the ground outside the home, away from any combustible material.
11. Where necessary, clean the ash pan housing.
12. Reinsert the ash pan by pushing it back into its position. Ensure that the ash pan is well in place.

Otherwise, the ashes may be removed using a shovel through the side or front door.

The ashes must remain in the closed container until they are all completely cold.

NEVER place the ashes in wooden or plastic containers, in paper or plastic bags, no matter how much time has gone by since the fire went out. The coals inside the bed of ashes will keep in the heat for a long time, even when removed from the fireplace.

E.- CAST IRON

The external cast iron parts are fire-on with shiny or matt enamel in various colours.

Enamelled iron parts can be cleaned using normal glass cleaner. With use, a very fine network of linear cracks may become visible under the surface of the enamel. These cracks are natural, due to the cooling and heating processes and do not represent a fault.

F.- CONTROLS

Your stove is an appliance that is subject to extreme temperatures and to the corrosive effect of combustion waste. Its periodic maintenance is vital for a longer working life and better use. For this, we recommend you frequently carry out the following controls:

1.- DURING THE SEASON OF USE

a) Visually inspect the chimney. Clean the soot and tar if this has started to accumulate on the inside walls of the stove.

b) Check that the doors close tight and adjust where necessary.

2.- AT THE END OF THE SEASON

a) Inspect and clean the chimney.

b) Run the vacuum cleaner inside the stove and inspect it. Any soot or tar (creosote) accumulating on the walls of your stove will reduce its performance.

e) Inspect the door joints. These must be replaced when the door does not shut perfectly.

G.- CONNECTOR AND CHIMNEY

1.- INSPECTION

Certain sections of special T-shaped tubes make inspection and maintenance relatively easy.

By dismantling the lower T cover, the combination of tubes can be cleaned from above using a chimney brush.

Any waste falling inside the tubes will be collected in a rubbish bag or bin at the bottom of the chimney. A mirror held at an angle allows for easy chimney inspection.

If your chimney is made of bricks, instead of plate tubes we recommend you install a hatch for its periodic cleaning and inspection. Normally, this hatch will be located at the bottom of the chimney (e.g. in the basement of a house).

If your brick chimney was built without a hatch or cleaning door, then inspections must be made from where your stove is connected to the chimney.

**IF THERE IS NO
CLEANING DOOR,
DISMANTLE THE
CONNECTING TUBE
AND INSPECT
USING A MIRROR**

**MIRROR ALLOWS FOR
VISUAL INSPECTION**

CLEANING DOOR

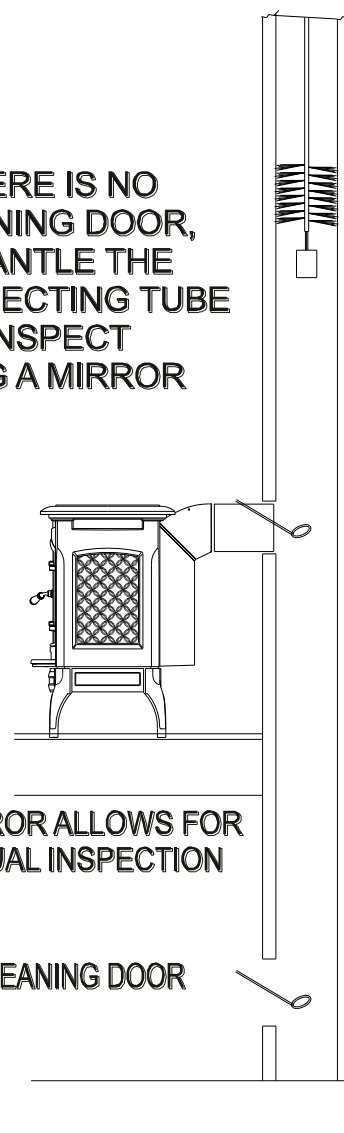


Fig. 14

2.- CLEANING

The most effective way of cleaning the chimney is by using suitable chimney brushes. The brushes must be as tight fitting as possible to the chimney section.

To delay general cleaning, we recommend the periodic use of the HERGÓM Anti-soot product, which can be found in any of our Distributors.

5.- PRODUCTS FOR PRESERVATION

Industrias HERGÓM S.A. supplies a series of products for the preservation of your Stove and chimney:

Heat resistant paint, refractory filler, anti-soot, lighting tablets, glass cleaner, etc.

6.- SAFETY

A.- GENERAL PROCEDURES

There are certain risks to be taken into account when operating your solid fuel stove, whatever the brand. These risks may be minimised if the instructions and recommendation provided in this manual are followed.

Below are a series of standards and recommendations, although we especially advise you to use your common sense:

- 1.- Do not excessively heat your stove for too long.
- 2.- Keep any combustible material (furniture, curtains, clothing, etc.) at a minimum safety distance of 0.90 m.
- 3.- The ashes must be emptied into a metal container and immediately removed from the house.
- 4.- Never use liquid fuel to light your stove. Keep any type of inflammable liquid (Petrol, oil, alcohol, etc.)
- 5.- Make periodic inspections of the chimney and clean it whenever necessary.
- 6.- Do not place the stove near to combustible walls.

Warning

Gas, wood or pellet fireplaces heat up when lit. As a result it is necessary to be cautious and keep a certain distance away, especially children, old people, people with special needs and pets while the fire is on.

Make sure that children and anyone else not used to the workings of a fireplace, are supervised by an older person when near.

To avoid burns and also to protect vulnerable people it is advisable to use a fireguard or screen. The use of heat resistant gloves are recommended when in contact with the fireplace.

B.- DISTANCES TO COMBUSTIBLE SURFACES

When positioning the stove, bear in mind the necessary safety distances, both for the stove and the chimney, from combustible surfaces (wooden or papered walls, wooden floor, etc.).

If these surfaces are suitably protected, the distances may be reduced. (Fig.-15)
These same distances may be respected when the covering of walls or nearby areas is susceptible to damage or deformity by the temperature (varnishes, paints, P.V.C., etc.).

SHELBURNE STOVE DISTANCES FROM COMBUSTIBLE SURFACES

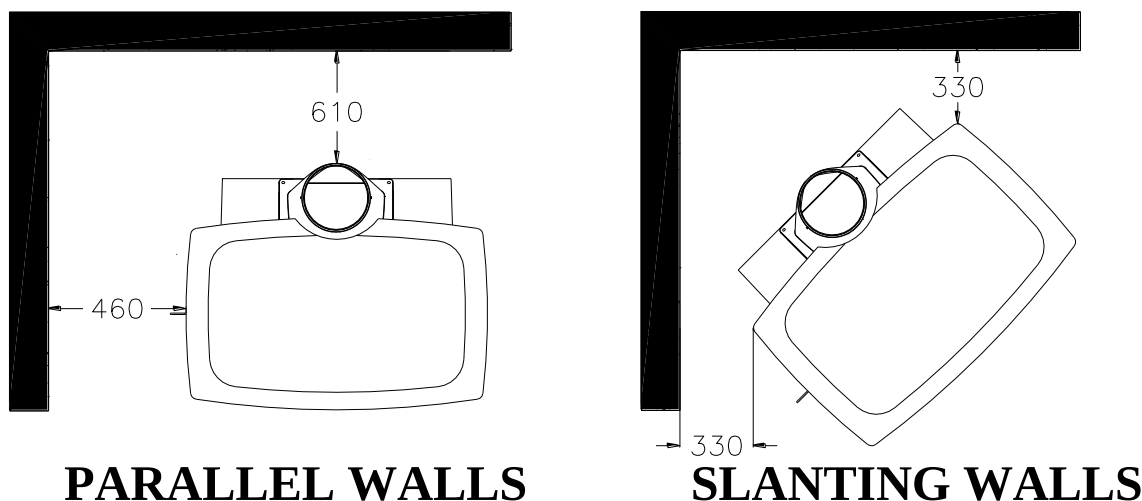


Fig. 15

7.- DRAUGHT PROBLEMS

Below is a list of the problems common to any type of stove. All of these problems can be corrected and sometimes only require a small readjustment for the stove to return to its normal working order.

Remember that time affects the operating of your stove.

If your stove leaks smoke inside the house, the most likely is the following:

-If your chimney is newly built:

- a) The draught is insufficient.
- b) The section or height is not appropriate.
- c) There is a bottleneck somewhere in the chimney.

-If the chimney already existed:

- a) The chimney is partially blocked by soot.
- b) There is internal or external breakage where air is getting in.
- c) There is less section or height than required by the new appliance.

Please go to Chapter II- INSTALLATION and carefully read Section B.- CHIMNEYS.

Below is a troubleshooting guide that will help you solve any problems with your stove:

A.- TROUBLESHOOTING

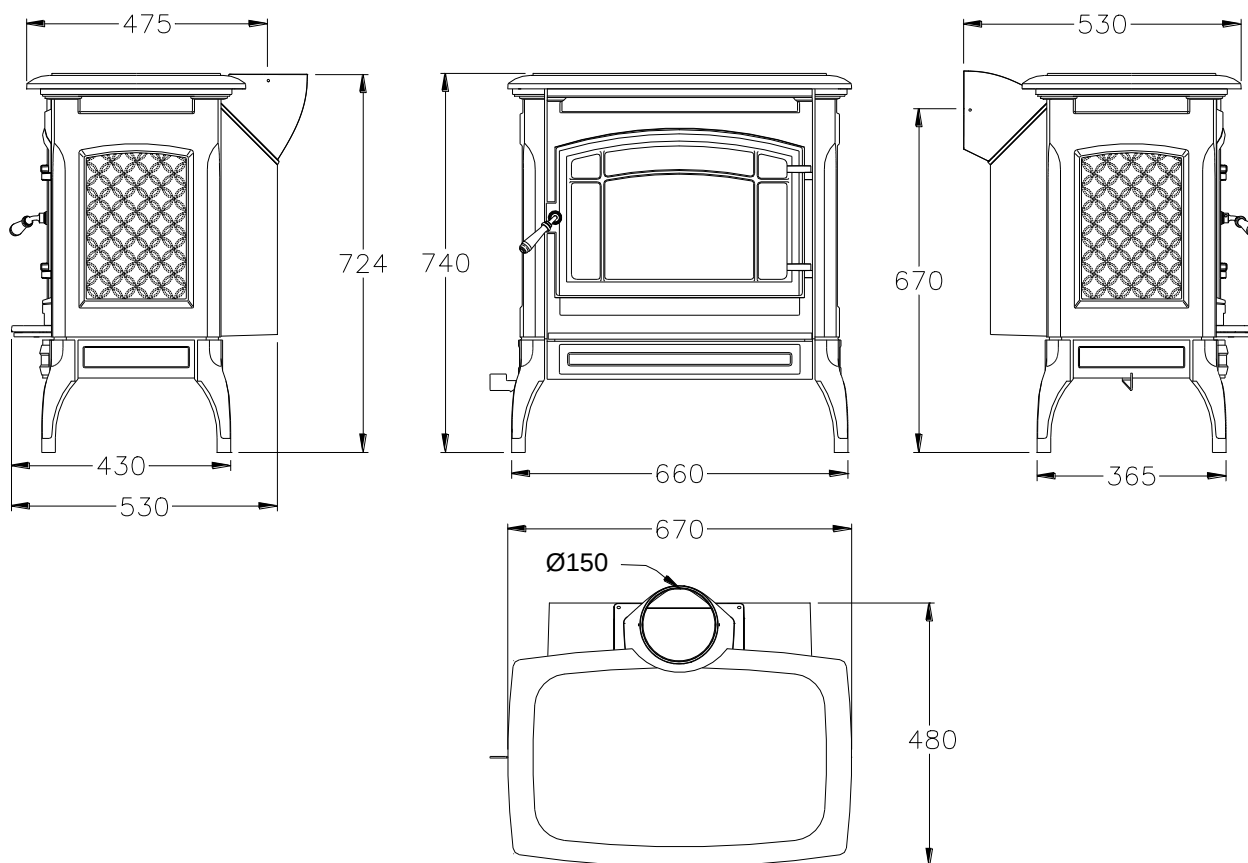
<u>PROBLEM</u>	<u>POSSIBLE CAUSE</u>	<u>SOLUTIONS</u>
Smoke comes out of the stove	Inappropriate handling of the stove	Open the primary air fully for one minute. Then open the door.
	Cold chimney	Pre-heat the chimney when lighting the cold stove.
	Blocked chimney	Inspect the chimney and the connector to ensure they are not blocked or have an excessive accumulation of creosote.
	Chimney too large	Reinstall the chimney with the appropriate diameter
	Narrow chimney	Install an induced draught or replace the chimney.
	Chimney too short	Lengthen the chimney.
	Chimney with infiltrations	Seal the connections between the chimney sections and the dirty door openings.
	More than one appliance connected to the chimney	Disconnect the other appliances and seal the holes.
AIR REBOUNDS OR GAS ACCUMULATION .	Inappropriate handling of the stove	Completely open the primary air control on the stove for one minute before opening the door. Keep the door completely open for several minutes after each loading of fuel.
	Extremely low combustion level	Use a suitable combustion level in your stove.
	Excessive accumulation of ashes.	Empty the ash pan more frequently.
UNCONTROLLED OR LOW COMBUSTION	Badly sealed or open door	Close the door well or change the seal beading.
	Excessive draught:	Inspect the installation. Achieve a low combustion level or install a draught cutting valve.
	Deteriorated refractory sealing filler	Reseal the stove with refractory cement.
	Excessively long chimney	Shorten the chimney or install a draught cutting valve.
	Chimney too large	Reinstall the chimney with the appropriate diameter
	Strong winds	Install a cowl.
	Excessive draught:	Draught above 2.5 mm.c.a. can be corrected with the installation of a draught cutting valve.
INSUFFICIENT HEAT	Bad quality or green wood.	Only use air-dried wood, preferably dried for at least one year.
	Low combustion level	Use a higher level to make your chimney work.
	Air filtrations in the chimney	Change to a ready-made insulated chimney system or a chimney with suitable measurements.
	Outside of chimney cold.	Reinstall or insulate your chimney.
	Chimney or connection tube leaking.	Inspect the installation.
	Too much heat lost in the house	Seal the windows and doors of the house.
DAMAGE TO THE ENAMEL	Inappropriate handling of the stove	Do not produce excessive fire in your stove. Control the temperature of your stove. Only use suitable wood.
	Excessive draught:	Inspect the draught. It may need a draught cutting valve. Use a low combustion level to make your stove work.

8.- TECHNICAL DATA

Specifications for the HERGÓM SHELBURNE mod.:

Maximum power	10,5 Kw.	
PERFORMANCE	78,5%	
CO	0,22%	
Suitable for logs of wood up to a length of:	480 mm.	
Front Door:	Height	298 mm.
	Width	501 mm.
Smoke collar	150 mm. ϕ Int.	
Metal chimney	150 mm. ϕ Int.	
Recommended chimney height	5 to 6 metres	
Minimum approximate brickwork chimney	175 x 175 mm.	
Smoke outlet..	Horizontal/Vertical	
Primary Air Control:	Manually adjusted	
Secondary Air Feed	Venturi System	
Weight	180 Kg.	
Fuel	WOOD (Oak, beech, etc.)	

For other measurements, consult the Distributor or the Manufacturer. (Approximate Values)



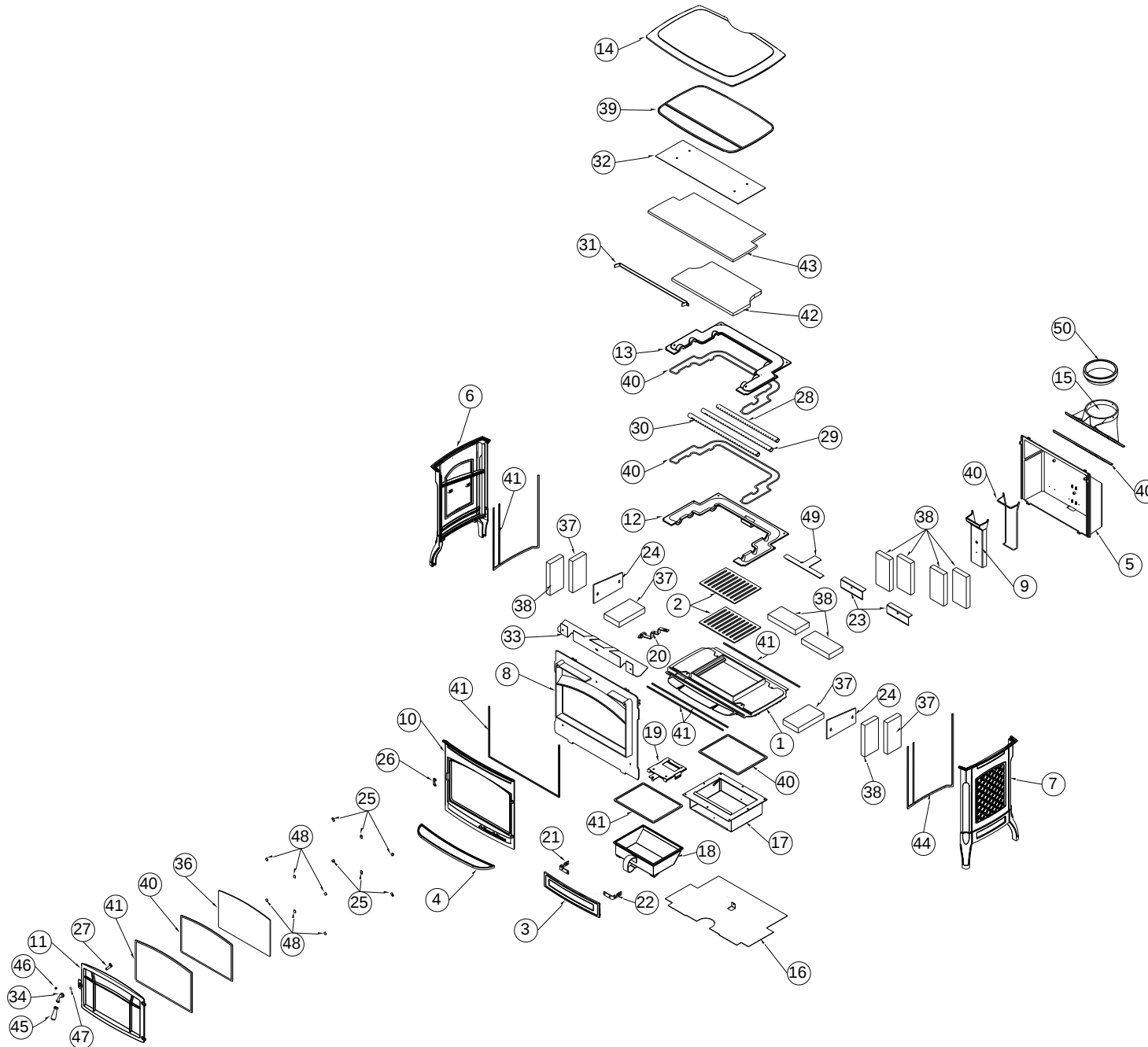
(Fig. 16

INDUSTRIAS HERGÓM, S.A. is not responsible for any damage caused by any alterations to its products that have not been authorised in writing or for faulty installations.

It also reserves the right to modify its products without prior notice.

Responsibility for manufacturing defects will be subjected to the criteria and verification of its technicians and, under all circumstances, will be limited to the repair or replacement of its products, excluding any work or damage that said repair may cause.

9.-FIREPLACE COMPONENTS



POS.	CODE	PART DESCRIPTION
1	HL00150	BOTTOM (CASTING)
2	HL00151	ASH GRATE (CASTING)
3	HE00152	BOTTOM DOOR (CASTING)
4	HE00153	ASH LIP (CASTING)
5	HL00154	REAR PANEL
6	HE00169	LEFT SIDE (CASTING)
7	HE00155	RIGHT SIDE (CASTING)
8	HL00156	PRIMARY AIR PLENUM (CASTING)
9	HL00157	SECONDARY AIR RISER (CASTING)
10	HE00158	FRONT (CASTING)
11	HE00159	FRONT DOOR (CASTING)
12	HL00161	SECONDARY AIR PLENUM,BOTTOM (CAST)
13	HL00160	SECONDARY AIR PLENUM, TOP (CASTING)
14	HE00162	TOP (CASTING)
15	HL00168	FLUE COLLAR (CASTING)
16	CP00208	HEATSHIELD: BOTTOM
17	CP00209	ASH PAN BOX
18	CP00210	ASH PAN
19	CP00219	PRIMARY AIR CONTROL
20	CP00220	HANDLE: PRIMARY AIR CONTROL
21	CP00221	ASH DOOR BRACKET, LEFT
22	CP00222	ASH DOOR BRACKET, RIGHT
23	CP00211	SUPPORT: REAR FIREBRICK
24	CP00212	SUPPORT: SIDE FIREBRICK
25	CP00223	CLIP: GLASS
26	CP00224	FRONT DOOR STRIKER PLATE
27	Q00094	LATCH: FRONT DOOR
28	CL00213	PIPE: AIR SECONDARY #1
29	CL00214	PIPE: AIR SECONDARY #2
30	CL00215	PIPE: AIR SECONDARY #3
31	CL00216	SUPPORT: BAFFLE
32	CL00217	HEATSHIELD: TOP, STAINLESS STEEL
33	CL00218	THROAT BAFFLE, STAINLESS STEEL
34	Q00092	CRANK: HANDLE,45°
36	Q000930	GLASS: IR,9-7/8"x17-15/32"x5mm
37	J0102	FIREBRICK: 4-1/2" x 9
38	J00104	FIREBRICK: 4" x 9"
39	J12	GASKET: ROPE 1/2"
40	J14	GASKET: ROPE 1/4"
41	J381	GASKET: ROPE 3/8"
42	J00105	BOARD: LOWER CERAMIC
43	J00106	BOARD: UPPER CERAMIC
45	Q00104	HANDLE: WOOD, BLACK
46	T9155161838	CRANK: HANDLE,SCREW
47	Q00272	SPRING HANDLE
48	J00107	CERAMIC: PAPER 3.375x.375x.125 BLACK
49	HP00219	BASE SUPPLEMENT COVER
50	HP00293	OUTLET ADAPTOR

WOOD BURNING STOVE
SHELBURNE

Fig. 17

Modelo / Model / Modèle / modello

Shelburne

hergom



Cert. N°	EZ/09/2731-1	Org. Not. N°	0608	Norm :	EN 13240
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Leña / wood / bois / legno / madeira			
Potencia cedida al ambiente (útil) / Power transmitted to the atmosphere (useful) / Puissance cédée à l'atmosphère (utile) / Potenza ceduta all'ambiente (utile) Potência cedida ao ambiente (útil)	10,5 KW	Concentración de CO medio al 13% O2 / Average CO concentration at 13% O2 / Concentration de CO moyen à 13% O2 / Concentrazione media di CO al 13% O2 / Concentração de CO médio a 13% O2	0,22
Rendimiento / Performance / Rendement / Resa / Rendimento	78,5%	Temperatura de los gases medio / Average gas temperature / Température des gaz moyenne / Temperatura media dei gas / Temperatura média dos gases	380°C

Fabricación / Production / produzione / produção N° :	
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Distancia de seguridad mínima con la puerta abierta: A objetos situados a los laterales y frente 30cm. / A objetos situados sobre la puerta 90cm. / Distance from combustible materials: Distance from materials located at the sides of the open door - 30 cm - , from materials located above the open door - 90 cm. / Distance des matériaux combustibles proches: Distance des matériaux situés sur les côtés de la porte ouverte : 30 cm ; des matériaux situés au-dessus de la porte ouverte : 90cm. / Distanza da materiali combustibili: Distanza da materiali situati ai lati della porta aperta: 30 cm, e da materiali situati sulla porta aperta: 90 cm. / Distância a materiais combustíveis: Distância a materiais situados nos laterais da porta aberta - 30cm e a materiais situados sobre a porta aberta - 90cm.

Lea y siga las instrucciones de funcionamiento-Utilice solo combustibles recomendados-Insertable preparado para funcionamiento intermitente / Read and follow the manufacturer's instructions-Use recommended fuels only-Insert appliance prepared for intermittent operation / Lisez et suivez les instructions de fonctionnement-N'utilisez que les combustibles conseillés-Insert non conçu pour un fonctionnement intermittent / Leggere e seguire le istruzioni per l'uso-Usare solo i combustibili consigliati-Il caminetto non è stato progettato per funzionare con il sistema di combustione intermitente / Leia e siga as instruções de funcionamento-Utilize somente combustíveis recomendados-Encastrável preparado para funcionamento intermitente

Industrias Hergom, S.A. 39110 (Soto de la Marina) Cantabria C03213
Tel. 942 58 70 00 / email: hergom@hergom.com www.hergom.com



1 AÑO SEGURO GRATUITO

Para aumentar su tranquilidad, hemos asegurado el cristal vitrocerámico de su Hergóm contra rotura por impacto durante un año a partir de la fecha de compra.

Condiciones del seguro:

- ◆ Para productos vendidos en el mercado español, existe un SEGURO GRATUITO (existe una mínima franquicia a cargo del propietario del producto. Consulte con su distribuidor el importe de esa franquicia) para el cristal vitrocerámico de puertas de estufas, hogares y compactos, así como para encimeras vitrocerámicas, que cubre las roturas producidas por impactos accidentales en los mismos.
- ◆ No quedan cubiertas rozaduras o rayones en los cristales.
- ◆ El plazo de validez del seguro es de 1 año a partir de la fecha de compra del producto.
- ◆ La cobertura del seguro requiere de la conservación del cristal roto y del envío del mismo junto a la puerta o marco, la garantía sellada y una copia de la factura de compra a Industrias Hergóm. La reinstalación del cristal de la puerta se realizará en Industrias Hergóm, o por el SAT autorizado de la zona.
- ◆ Excepcionalmente se debe permitir una eventual revisión del cristal roto por un perito señalado por la compañía de seguros que realiza la cobertura.
- ◆ Todos los portes son a cargo del usuario.



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RECOMENDACIÓN MEDIOAMBIENTAL

Industrias Hergóm S.A. Le recomienda la utilización del embalaje (madera y cartón) que acompaña al aparato como combustible en los primeros encendidos del aparato. De esta forma contribuye al **aprovechamiento de los recursos** y a la **minimización de los residuos sólidos**.

ENVIRONMENTAL RECOMMENDATION

Industrias Hergóm S.A. Recommends using the packaging (wood and cardboard) That comes with the device as fuel for the first times you light your **Hergóm** product. This is a way of contributing to the **better use of resources** and to **reducing solid waste**.

CONSIGLIO PER LA TUTELA DELL'AMBIENTE

Industrias Hergóm S.A. Consiglia di usare l'imballaggio (legno e cartone) Dell'apparecchio come combustibile per le prime accensioni. In tal modo si contribuisce Allo **sfruttamento delle risorse** e alla **minimizzazione dei rifiuti solidi**.

RECOMENDAÇÃO AMBIENTAL

Industrias Hergóm S.A. Recomenda a utilização da embalagem (madeira e cartão) Que acompanha o aparelho, como combustível nos primeiros a acendimentos do mesmo. De esta forma contribui para o **aproveitamento dos recursos** e para a **minimização dos resíduos sólidos**.

RECOMMANDATION ENVIRONNEMENTALE

Industrias Hergóm S.A. Vous recommande d'utiliser l'emballage (bois et carton) Qui accompagne l'appareil comme combustible lors des premiers allumages de l'appareil. Vous contribuerez ainsi à la **bonne utilisation des ressources** et à la **minimisation des résidus solides**.

CODIGO: C03190

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