Finest quality small cast iron stoves

aboutus

Salamander Stoves is a small, family run company specialising in the design and manufacture of highly efficient and well-built small cast iron stoves. Small but powerful stoves, suitable for a wide range of applications and interiors. The Hobbit stove is both EN and DEFRA APPROVED by Gastec Ltd. UK.

Our philosophy is simple; to provide a top quality, well-designed product at a competitive price, backed up with excellent customer service and a 5 year warranty

Small Fireplace

Boat

Cabin

Shepherds Hut

Workshop

Yurt

Contact your local dealer or visit our online shop for a full range of spares, stove care products and bespoke flue kits.

Salamander Stoves Ltd. Ogwell Green, Ogwell, Devon, TQ12 6AF.

E: mark@salamanderstoves.com W: www.salamanderstoves.com T: 01626 363507/333230


defra

Salamander Stoves - The finest quality small cast iron stoves

thehobbit

Every Hobbit stove is hand finished in our Devon workshop and configured as either a **DEFRA APPROVED** or standard model. Options include; stove stand, back boiler, galley rail and coal bars.

Choose from a wide range of STOVEBRIGHT colours and either SOLID BRASS or CHROME fittings.

Salamander Stoves Ltd

The finest quality small cast iron stoves

The Hobbit Stove

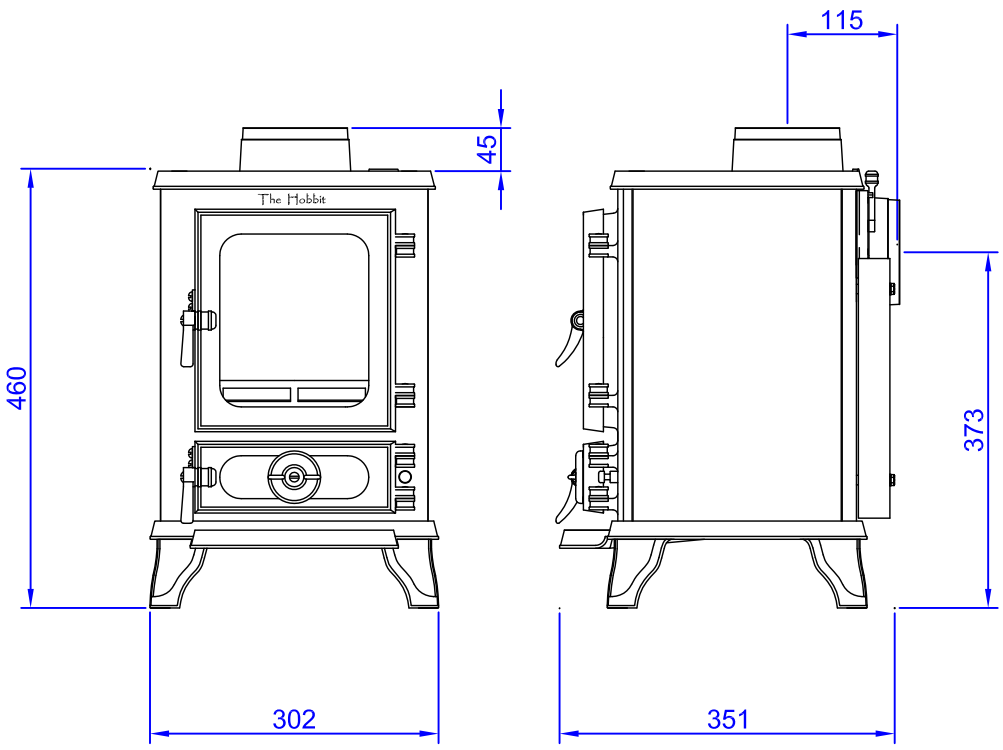
Height 465mm Width 302mm Depth 272mm Efficiency 75%	Cleanburn & Airwash	**4 KW**
Top or Rear Flue	Options Include Back Boiler Stand Colour	**DEFRA APPROVED**
Multi fuel wood smokeless fuel briquettes	Riddling Grate Ashpan Multi tool	**5yr** **warranty**

www.salamanderstoves.com

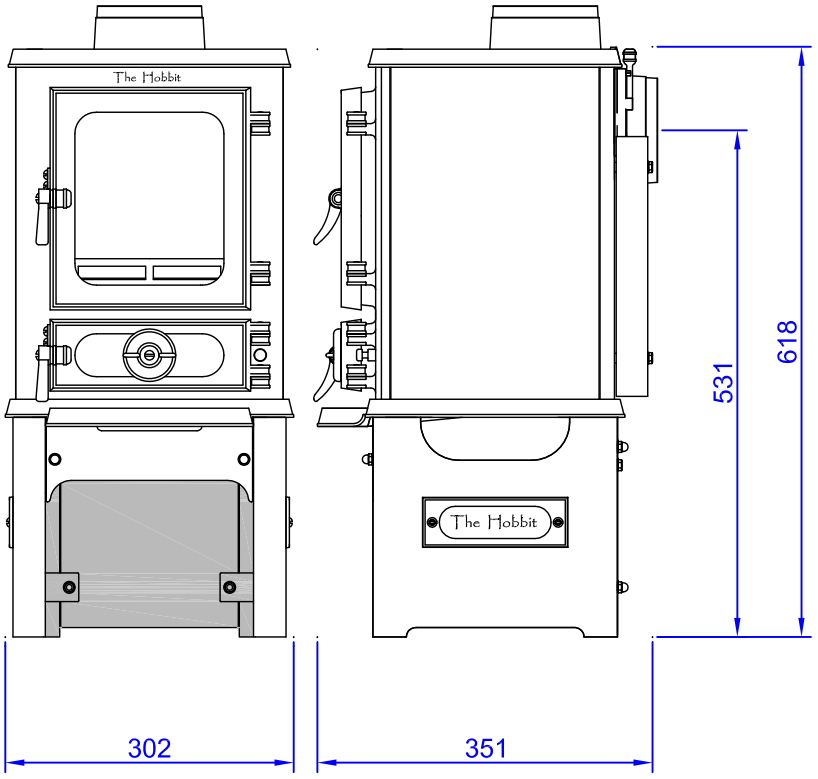
4kW	5yr Warranty	DEFRA APPROVED
Efficiency 75%	Cleanburn & Airwash	Riddling Grate Ashpan Multi Tool
Top or Rear Flue	Options include Back Boiler Stand Galley Rail	Multifuel Wood Smokeless Briquettes

Salamander Stoves

Home of The Hobbit



Standard Hobbit

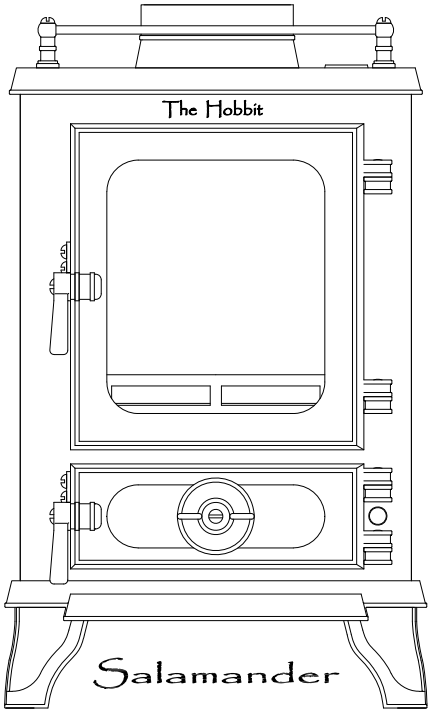


Hobbit with optional stand

The Hobbit Overall Dimensions (mm)

Installation and Operating Instructions

The Hobbit



Salamander Hobbit
Model 0901
Multifuel Stove

Contents

PLEASE READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY
For your safety it is very important that your stove is correctly installed. Take care when assembling and moving the stove. It is made of cast iron and is very heavy (47kg)

1 - Important information about installing and using the Hobbit stove

- All national and local regulations, including those referring to national and European standards need to be complied with when installing the stove.
- The stove must be installed by a registered installer or approved by your local building control officer.
- Only use for domestic heating purposes only.
- Burn only approved fuels (Wood or smokeless fuel). Do not use petroleum based products or use as an incinerator.
- This stove will become very hot whilst in operation and due care should be taken. Use only the tool provided to operate the door handles, air controls, riddling control and ash pan.
  Always use a fireguard in the presence of children, the elderly or the infirm.
  Do not place flammable objects on or near the stove.
- The stove must NOT be installed into a chimney that serves any other appliance and is suitable for intermittent burning.
- There must be a suitable air supply into the room where the stove is installed and care should be taken so it is not possible to block the front or back air inlets to the stove.
- There must NOT be an extractor fan in the same room as the stove as this may cause fumes to be emitted into the room.
- Do not make unauthorised changes or modifications to the stove and use only recommended spare parts.
- The stove and chimney flue must be regularly cleaned . It is especially important to check for blockages following a prolonged shutdown period. It is recommended that the stove and flue is regularly maintained by a competent engineer.

2 – Unpacking the Hobbit Stove

TAKE CARE
Remember the stove is made of cast iron and is very heavy.

Carefully open the firebox door and remove the packing. Inside the stove will be the following items

Packing list for the Salamander Hobbit

1	Stove body with grate and grate centre installed.
2	Legs x 4
3	Leg bolts with washers x 4
4	Back air box
5	left Air Box
6	Right Air Box
7	Baffle Plate
8	Fire bars
9	Ash pan
10	Salamander multipurpose tool
11	Dustpan and brush

3 – Assembly of the Hobbit Stove

The stove is supplied with the flue collar fitted to the top. If the installation requires the flue to exit from the rear of the stove, swap the collar for the blanking plate on the back before assembling the firebox as described below.

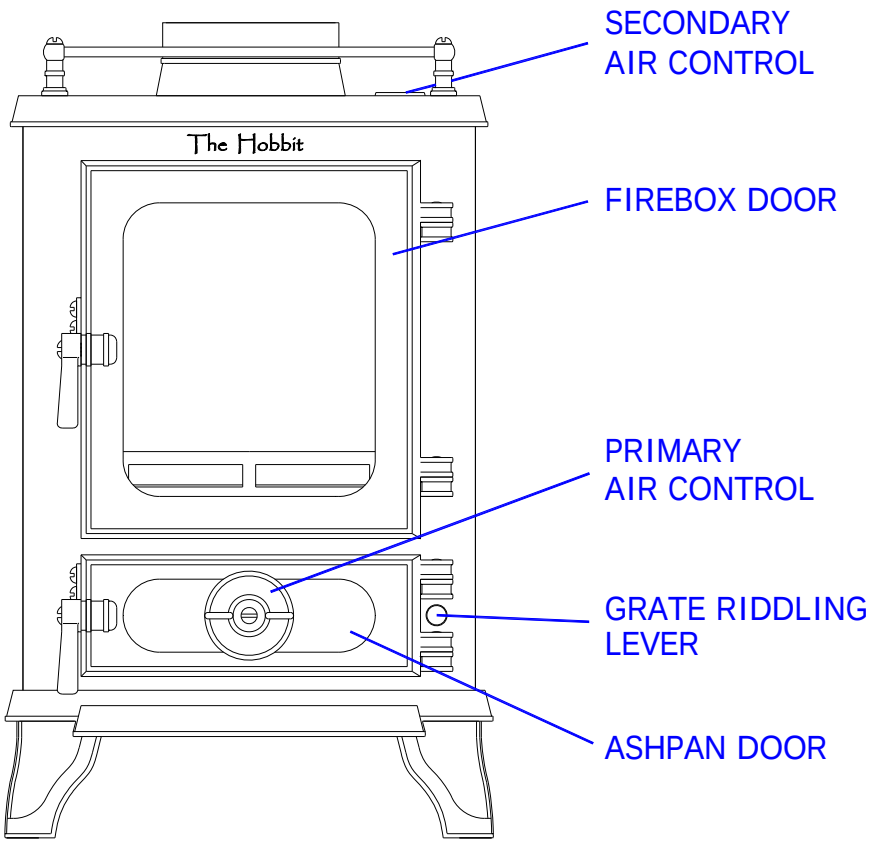
3.1 Lay the stove carefully on its side and attach one leg to each corner of the base using the bolts and washers. Carefully lift the stove back upright to rest on its feet.

3.2 Check that the grate and grate centre is located correctly and sitting horizontal in the stove. Check the riddling mechanism operates and moves freely.

3.3 Picture shows how the back and side air boxes and baffle locate together when installed in the firebox.

3.4 Build the firebox inside the stove by locating first the rear air box. then the baffle. then the left air box, followed by the right air box. The weight of the baffle holds the assembly together.

4 – Components of the Hobbit Stove



5 – Installation of the Hobbit

PLEASE READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY
For your safety it is very important that your stove is correctly installed.
Salamander Stoves cannot accept any responsibility for any fault arising through incorrect installation or use.

4.1 Regulations
All national and local regulations, including those referring to national and European standards need to be complied with when installing the stove.

4.2 Installation
The stove must be installed by a registered installer or approved by your local building control officer.

4.3 Safety clearances
The stove must be installed with the following minimum safety clearances from combustible materials.

Side	400mm
Rear	450mm

If the stove is to be installed in a non combustible recess it is recommended that 100mm clearance is left at the back and sides for maintenance and to allow air to circulate around the stove.

4.4 Floor
National and local building regulations must be complied with when considering the floor or hearth where the stove is to be installed. The floor must be capable of bearing the weight of the stove and the hearth temperature which on test was measured at 66.4 deg C on full fire.

4.4 Access for cleaning
Although access to the flue can be gained by removing the stove firebox components, consideration must be given to installing extra access in the flue system to ensure all sections can be cleaned and maintained.

6 – Operating Instructions

6.1 Fuel

Wood
Use only seasoned timber with a moisture content of less than 20%. Typically this means wood which has been cut and stored in an open dry shelter for between one and two years.

DO NOT BURN wet or unseasoned wood, construction timber, painted or treated wood, driftwood or manufactured board products. Doing so will result in the wood burning inefficiently and excess smoke, soot and tar will be produced. This will coat and damage the internal components of the stove and flue and could result in a chimney fire.

Solid Fuel
Use only Anthracite or manufactured smokeless fuel listed as suitable for use on closed heating appliances.

DO NOT BURN bituminous coal, any petroleum based products or any liquid fuels.

6.2 Before lighting .....

If using for the first time, or following a long period out of use check that the flue is clear and unobstructed.

Check that the riddling control is free to move and is pushed fully in towards the stove.

Check that the ash pan is empty, in position and the ash pan door is closed

WARNING

During the first few times the stove is used, the heat resistant paint will be curing, and may give off small amounts of smoke and odours. This is completely normal for this type of appliance, and the room should be well ventilated.
To aid this process and not damage the stove finish, the first few times a new stove is used the fire should be kept to a moderate size, and not fired vigorously.

6.3 Lighting a wood fire

- Open the primary air control approx 1cm by turning anti-clockwise. (The circular wheel in the centre of the bottom door)

- Open the secondary air control fully by moving the lever fully to the left (Top right back of the stove)

- Place 2 or 3 firelighters or screwed up newspaper onto the fire grate with about 1 kg of kindling and light the fire with a taper.

- When the firelighters or newspaper are burning, leave the door ajar about 1 to 2 cm to achieve a good draw and avoid condensation. Allow the burning kindling to warm up the chimney.

- After 2 to 5 minutes the chimney should be warm enough create a good draw and the door can be closed.

- Once the kindling has formed a good bed of glowing embers the stove can be refuelled with 2 or 3 pieces of wood. (*do not be tempted to overfill the firebox and risk fuel falling onto the glass or out the fire as the door is opened*)
  Close the door, and once the new fuel is burning fully close the primary air control (on the ash pan door) then just slightly open about half a turn.

If required the bottom door can be opened 1cm for a short while until the new fuel is alight.

When opening the door always open gently for the first 2 to 3 cm to allow the pressure to equalise and stop smoke from escaping.

The stove should not be operated with either door left open for long periods. The stove door should never be left open when the stove is in use.

Adjust the secondary air control to achieve the desired burning rate.

Under normal chimney draft conditions expect to refuel the stove every 45 to 60 minutes.

Remember

Wood that is smouldering and producing smoke with no flame, is burning very inefficiently and producing unburnt gases and soot that deposit on the inside of the stove and flue and the door glass.

Wood burns best when lying on a bed of about 1cm of ash.

Burning the stove too slowly (with the secondary air valve closed for too long) is not recommended as this is very inefficient and produces unburnt gases and deposits in the stove. It is therefore not recommended that the stove is left lit overnight.

After refuelling, increase the amount of air to get the wood lit as quickly as possible. Once lit reduce the air again.

It will take time to get to know your stove and how best to operate it under different conditions. The type and condition of the wood, chimney draught, weather, wind and outside temperature will all slightly change the way the wood burns and therefore how you should use the stove.

When in use, burning the stove vigorously for a short period will remove any build up of unwanted deposits on the inside of the stove and glass.

6.4 Lighting a solid fuel fire

Use only Manufactured Smokeless fuel

WARNING
Do not load with solid fuel above the level of the front bars.

The lighting procedure is the same as for wood, but remember.....

As a rule of thumb....

Wood requires an air supply from the top. When burning wood efficiently open and control the fire with the secondary air control at the back of the stove and just crack open the primary air control on the bottom door.

Solid fuel requires an air supply from underneath.
When burning solid fuel efficiently control the fire with the primary air control at the bottom of the stove and just crack the secondary air control to keep the glass clear.

6.5 De-ashing the stove

The action of riddling the grate will allow ash to fall from bed of the fire into the ash pan underneath.

To riddle the grate place the forked end of the tool in the slot in the riddling lever located between the hinges of the bottom door.

Pull and push the lever backwards and forwards and ash will fall through the grate into the ash pan.

Remember

When burning wood it is good to maintain a bed of ash on the grate about 1cm thick.

When burning solid fuel the air is being supplied through the grate therefore it should not be allowed to get completely blocked with ash.

Do not be tempted to over riddle the grate, as hot or burning fuel may fall through into the ash pan.

Do not let the ash level in the ash pan get higher than the sides of the pan. This will reduce airflow to the fire through the grate.

To remove the ash pan use the rounded end of the tool as shown.

WARNING
Take great care when removing and emptying the ash pan. It may be very hot and still contain burning or smouldering embers and is a fire risk.

7 – Guidance on safe operation

Fire can be very dangerous
During operation, the stove and all the fittings (door handles and controls) get very hot.

Do not overfire the stove.
It is possible to fire the stove to such an extent that damage may occur. Look out for parts of the stove or flue glowing red hot. If such a situation occurs adjust the air supply accordingly to reduce the burning rate.

Chimney fire
In the event of a chimney fire

Shut all air controls immediately
Raise the alarm and evacuate the building
Call the fire brigade
Do not re-enter the building

Fumes
If installed, operated and maintained correctly the stove will not emit fumes into the room other than occasionally very small amounts when re-fuelling or de-ashing.

If fumes are being emitted during normal operation

Ventilate the room by opening all doors and windows.
Let the fire burn out
Leave the room
Check the stove, flue and chimney for blockages
Do not re-use the stove until the cause of the problem has been identified and rectified.
If required seek expert help.

Adverse weather conditions
In a small number of installations, very occasionally in specific weather conditions (direction of wind) the draw of the chimney may be affected causing a downdraught and fumes to be emitted into the room.
If this is the case the stove should not be used and advice sought from a professional flue installer who would be able to advise on possible solutions such as an anti-downdraught cowl.

8 - Maintenance

Maintenance should only be carried out when the stove is cool

Before use
Between burns in the stove it is good practice to keep ash and debris to a minimum. Especially empty the ash pan and ash pan section. Remember that if only burning wood it is recommended to keep a bed of ash about 1cm thick on the grate.

Cleaning the stove
Clean the outside of the stove with a soft brush.

Regularly remove and clean the baffle and back and side air boxes of soot and debris. also clean the internal surfaces of the stove. The frequency will be dependant on how vigorously the stove has been fired and what fuel has been used.
Any deposits allowed to build up in this area could reduce the lifespan of the stove.
Note that if required the flue can be accessed for cleaning from inside the stove.

Gaskets
The rope gaskets in both doors will need regular inspection to check the condition and ensure that the doors seal and full control of the air supply to the fire can be maintained.

Stove glass
Clean the stove glass only when cool with a specialist glass cleaner. Use of any abrasive cleaner will scratch the glass and make subsequent cleaning more difficult.

Chimney
It is important to have the chimney cleaned at least once a year.
Regular inspection and cleaning of the internal components of the stove can indicate if the chimney requires more frequent cleaning.

If the stove has been unused for an extended period (during the summer) the chimney should be checked by a competent person before use.

Note
All parts that are in direct contact with the fire (grate, Baffle, back and side air boxes) are considered as normal wear parts. Their life will be dependant on how vigorously the stove is operated and they must be inspected and maintained on a regular basis. If they become worn, damaged or not positioned correctly, non wear parts such as the stove top and sides will be exposed to excessive heat and may be damaged.

Remember

If the stove is not to be used for an extended period set both air controls to half open to allow an airflow through the stove and avoid condensation.

9 – Fault Finding

Fire will not burn

The fuel is too wet and not suitable
Air inlets to the stove are blocked
The flue is blocked or restricted
Inadequate air supply into the room

Soot build up on glass

Fuel is too wet
Fuel pieces are too large and "smouldering" rather than burning.
The stove operating temperature is too low
The stove is being run too "slow" with not enough air
Poor chimney draft
Too little secondary air washing over the window

Excessive wear on internal parts

Stove fired too vigorously
Too little air passing through the bottom grate
Use of wood that is too dry (eg wood from old furniture)

10 – Spare Parts

A full range of products are available to maintain your stove including :-

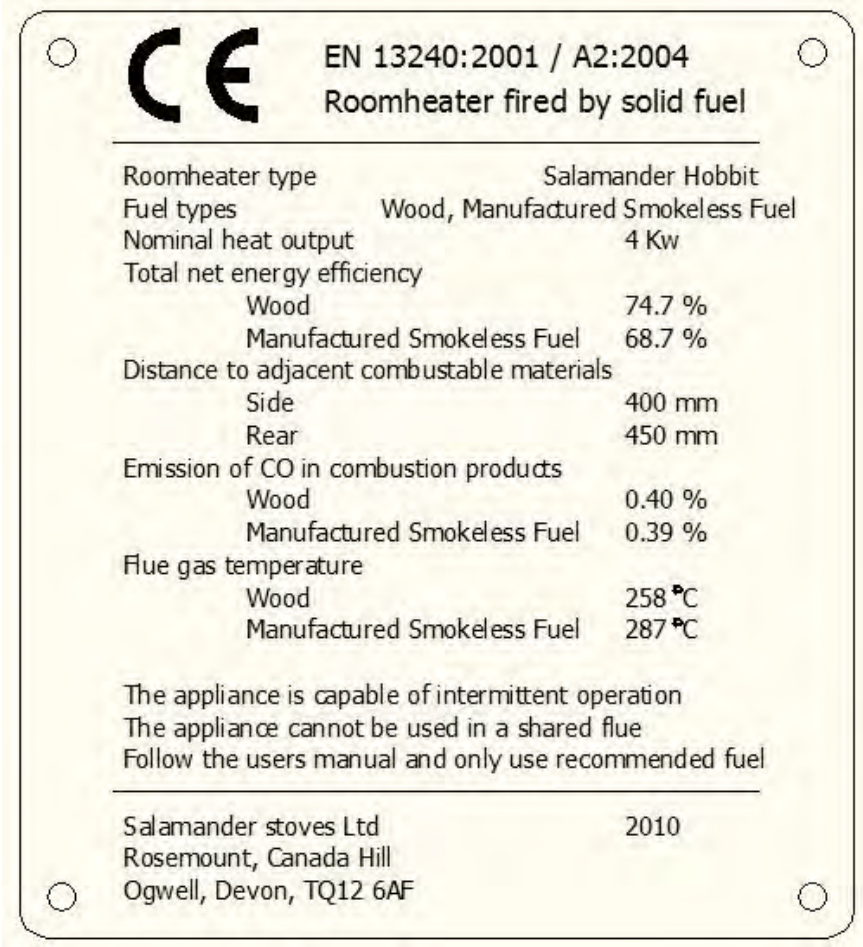
Rope
Rope Glue
Glass cleaner
Stove paint

All individual components of the hobbit are available as spares.

For the complete list of available spares with prices go to Salamanderstoves.co.uk

11 - Specification

Copy of the CE plate attached to the stove

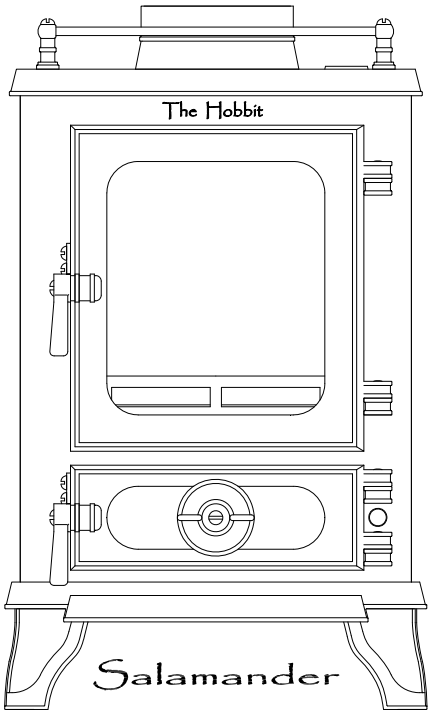


Test refuelling interval	Wood	1 hour
	Manufactured smokeless fuel	2 hours
Flue mass gas flow g/s	Wood	4.3
	Manufactured smokeless fuel	5.1
Total net efficiency	Wood	74.7%
	Manufactured smokeless fuel	68.7%
Gross efficiency	Wood	67.9%
	Manufactured smokeless fuel	67%

Tests conducted by Gastec @ CRE Ltd at 12Pa flue draught

Installation and Operating Instructions

The Hobbit



Salamander Hobbit SE

Model 0901

Exempt under the Clean Air Act 1993 for use within UK Smoke Control Areas

Installation and operating instructions for the Hobbit SE model 0901
(Ref 0901SE March 2013)

Contents

1 - The Clean Air Act 1993 and Smoke Control Areas

Under the Clean Air Act local authorities may declare the whole or part of the district of the authority to be a smoke control area. It is an offence to emit smoke from a chimney of a building, from a furnace or from any fixed boiler if located in a designated smoke control area. It is also an offence to acquire an "unauthorised fuel" for use within a smoke control area unless it is used in an "exempt" appliance ("exempted" from the controls which generally apply in the smoke control area).

The Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs has powers under the Act to authorise smokeless fuels or exempt appliances for use in smoke control areas in England. In Scotland and Wales this power rests with Ministers in the devolved administrations for those countries. Separate legislation, the Clean Air (Northern Ireland) Order 1981, applies in Northern Ireland. Therefore it is a requirement that fuels burnt or obtained for use in smoke control areas have been "authorised" in Regulations and that appliances used to burn solid fuel in those areas (other than "authorised" fuels) have been exempted by an Order made and signed by the Secretary of State or Minister in the devolved administrations.

The **Hobbit SE** has been recommended as suitable for use in smoke control areas when burning wood.

Further information on the requirements of the Clean Air Act can be found here :
http://smokecontrol.defra.gov.uk/
Your local authority is responsible for implementing the Clean Air Act 1993 including designation and supervision of smoke control areas and you can contact them for details of Clean Air Act requirements

2 - Air Control modifications to assure smokeless Operation

To assure smokeless operation on the Hobbit SE, the following modifications were made to the primary and secondary air supply controls.

Primary air Control

A 1mm spacer installed behind the primary air wheel to ensure the minimum air setting is maintained.

Secondary air Control

Six 8mm air inlets added to the secondary air supply valve on the rear of the stove to ensure the minimum air setting is maintained.

PLEASE READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY
For your safety it is very important that your stove is correctly installed. Take care when assembling and moving the stove. It is made of cast iron and is very heavy (47kg)

3 - Important information about installing and using the Hobbit stove

- All national and local regulations, including those referring to national and European standards need to be complied with when installing the stove.
- The stove must be installed by a registered installer or approved by your local building control officer.
- Only use for domestic heating purposes only.
- Burn only approved fuels (Wood or smokeless fuel). Do not use petroleum based products or use as an incinerator.
- This stove will become very hot whilst in operation and due care should be taken. Use only the tool provided to operate the door handles, air controls, riddling control and ash pan.
  Always use a fireguard in the presence of children, the elderly or the infirm.
  Do not place flammable objects on or near the stove.
- The stove must NOT be installed into a chimney that serves any other appliance and is suitable for intermittent burning.
- There must be a suitable air supply into the room where the stove is installed and care should be taken so it is not possible to block the front or back air inlets to the stove.
- There must NOT be an extractor fan in the same room as the stove as this may cause fumes to be emitted into the room.
- Do not make unauthorised changes or modifications to the stove and use only recommended spare parts.
- The stove and chimney flue must be regularly cleaned . It is especially important to check for blockages following a prolonged shutdown period. It is recommended that the stove and flue is regularly maintained by a competent engineer.

4 – Unpacking the Hobbit Stove

TAKE CARE
Remember the stove is made of cast iron and is very heavy.

Carefully open the firebox door and remove the packing. Inside the stove will be the following items

Packing list for the Salamander Hobbit

1	Stove body with grate and grate centre installed.
2	Legs x 4
3	Leg bolts with washers x 4
4	Back air box
5	left Air Box
6	Right Air Box
7	Baffle Plate
8	Fire bars
9	Ash pan
10	Salamander multipurpose tool
11	Dustpan and brush

5 – Assembly of the Hobbit Stove

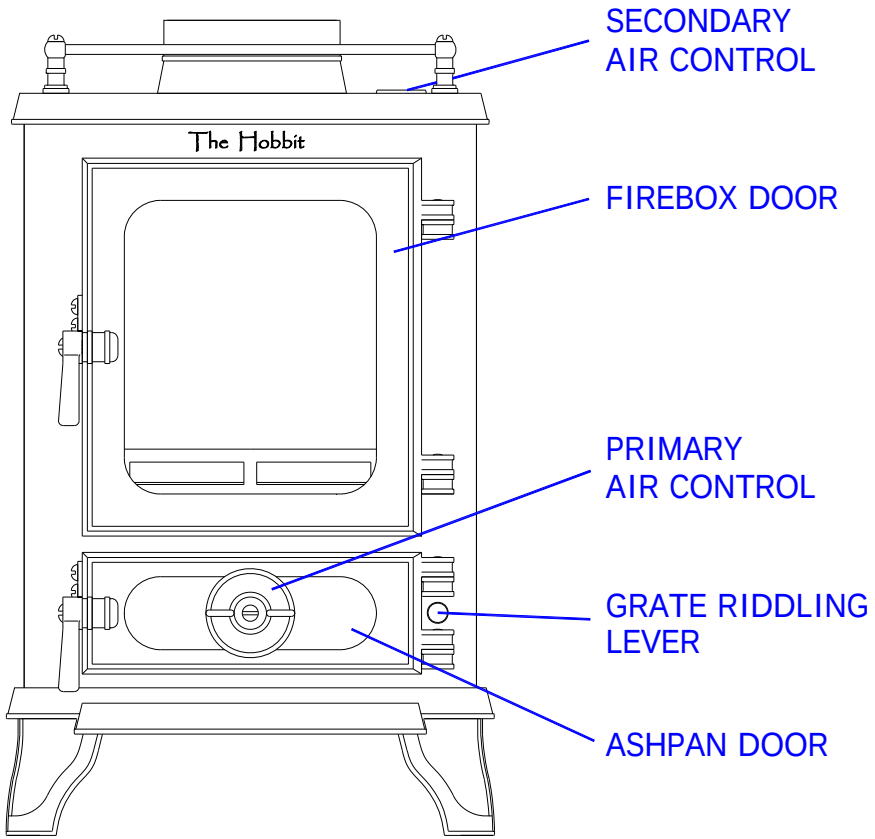
The stove is supplied with the flue collar fitted to the top. If the installation requires the flue to exit from the rear of the stove, swap the collar for the blanking plate on the back before assembling the firebox as described below.

5.1 Lay the stove carefully on its side and attach one leg to each corner of the base using the bolts and washers. Carefully lift the stove back upright to rest on its feet.

5.2 Check that the grate and grate centre is located correctly and sitting horizontal in the stove. Check the riddling mechanism operates and moves freely.

5.3 Build the firebox inside the stove by locating first the rear air box. then the baffle. then the left fire brick, followed by the right fire brick. The weight of the baffle holds the assembly together.

6 – Components of the Hobbit Stove



7 – Installation of the Hobbit

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For your safety it is very important that your stove is correctly installed.
Salamander Stoves cannot accept any responsibility for any fault arising through incorrect installation or use.

7.1 Regulations
All national and local regulations, including those referring to national and European standards need to be complied with when installing the stove.

7.2 Installation
The stove must be installed by a registered installer or approved by your local building control officer.

7.3 Safety clearances
The stove must be installed with the following minimum safety clearances from combustible materials.

Side	400mm
Rear	450mm

If the stove is to be installed in a non combustible recess it is recommended that 100mm clearance is left at the back and sides for maintenance and to allow air to circulate around the stove.

7.4 Floor
National and local building regulations must be complied with when considering the floor or hearth where the stove is to be installed. The floor must be capable of bearing the weight of the stove and the hearth temperature which on test was measured at 66.4 deg C on full fire.

7.5 Access for cleaning
Although access to the flue can be gained by removing the stove firebox components, consideration must be given to installing extra access in the flue system to ensure all sections can be cleaned and maintained.

8 – Operating Instructions

8.1 Fuel

Wood
Use only seasoned timber with a moisture content of less than 20%. Typically this means wood which has been cut and stored in an open dry shelter for between one and two years.
The maximum log size is 200mm x 100mm x 100mm (8" x 4" x 4")

DO NOT BURN wet or unseasoned wood, construction timber, painted or treated wood, driftwood or manufactured board products. Doing so will result in the wood burning inefficiently and excess smoke, soot and tar will be produced. This will coat and damage the internal components of the stove and flue and could result in a chimney fire.

8.2 Before lighting .....

If using for the first time, or following a long period out of use check that the flue is clear and unobstructed.

Check that the riddling control is free to move and is pushed fully in towards the stove.

Check that the ash pan is empty, in position and the ash pan door is closed

WARNING

During the first few times the stove is used, the heat resistant paint will be curing, and may give off small amounts of smoke and odours. This is completely normal for this type of appliance, and the room should be well ventilated.
To aid this process and not damage the stove finish, the first few times a new stove is used the fire should be kept to a moderate size, and not fired vigorously.

8.3 Lighting a wood fire

- Open the primary air control approx 1cm by turning anti-clockwise. (The circular wheel in the centre of the bottom door)

- Open the secondary air control fully by moving the lever fully to the left (Top right back of the stove)

- Place 2 or 3 firelighters or screwed up newspaper onto the fire grate with about 1 kg of kindling and light the fire with a taper.

- When the firelighters or newspaper are burning, leave the door ajar about 1 to 2 cm to achieve a good draw and avoid condensation. Allow the burning kindling to warm up the chimney.

- After 2 to 5 minutes the chimney should be warm enough create a good draw and the door can be closed.

- Once the kindling has formed a good bed of glowing embers the stove can be refuelled with 2 or 3 pieces of wood. (*do not be tempted to overfill the firebox and risk fuel falling onto the glass or out the fire as the door is opened OVERFUELLING CAN ALSO CAUSE EXCESS SMOKE*)

  Close the door, and once the new fuel is burning fully close the primary air control (on the ash pan door) then just slightly open about half a turn.

If required the bottom door can be opened 1cm for a short while until the new fuel is alight.

When opening the door always open gently for the first 2 to 3 cm to allow the pressure to equalise and stop smoke from escaping.

The stove should not be operated with either door left open for long periods as excess smoke may be generated.

The stove door should never be left open when the stove is in use.

Adjust the secondary air control to achieve the desired burning rate.

Under normal chimney draft conditions expect to refuel the stove every 45 to 60 minutes.

Operation with the air controls open can cause excess smoke. The stove must not be operated with the air controls or door left open except as directed in these instructions.

8.4 Refuelling

If there is insufficient burning material in the firebed to light a new fuel charge, excessive smoke emission can occur. Refuelling must be carried out onto a sufficient quantity of glowing embers and ash that the new fuel charge will ignite in a reasonable period. If there are too few embers in the fire bed, add suitable kindling to prevent excessive smoke

Remember

Wood that is smouldering and producing smoke with no flame, is burning very inefficiently and producing unburnt gases and soot that deposit on the inside of the stove and flue and the door glass.

Wood burns best when lying on a bed of about 1cm of ash.

Burning the stove too slowly (with the secondary air valve closed for too long) is not recommended as this is very inefficient and produces unburnt gases and deposits in the stove. It is therefore not recommended that the stove is left lit overnight.

After refuelling, increase the amount of air to get the wood lit as quickly as possible. Once lit reduce the air again.

It will take time to get to know your stove and how best to operate it under different conditions. The type and condition of the wood, chimney draught, weather, wind and outside temperature will all slightly change the way the wood burns and therefore how you should use the stove.

When in use, burning the stove vigorously for a short period will remove any build up of unwanted deposits on the inside of the stove and glass.

8.5 De-ashing the stove

The action of riddling the grate will allow ash to fall from bed of the fire into the ash pan underneath.

To riddle the grate place the forked end of the tool in the slot in the riddling lever located between the hinges of the bottom door.

Pull and push the lever backwards and forwards and ash will fall through the grate into the ash pan.

Remember

When burning wood it is good to maintain a bed of ash on the grate about 1cm thick.

Do not be tempted to over riddle the grate, as hot or burning fuel may fall through into the ash pan.

Do not let the ash level in the ash pan get higher than the sides of the pan. This will reduce airflow to the fire through the grate.

To remove the ash pan use the rounded end of the tool as shown.

WARNING
Take great care when removing and emptying the ash pan. It may be very hot and still contain burning or smouldering embers and is a fire risk.

9 – Guidance on safe operation

Fire can be very dangerous
During operation, the stove and all the fittings (door handles and controls) get very hot.

Do not overfire the stove.
It is possible to fire the stove to such an extent that excess smoke may be generated or damage may occur. Look out for parts of the stove or flue glowing red hot. If such a situation occurs adjust the air supply accordingly to reduce the burning rate.

Chimney fire
In the event of a chimney fire

Shut all air controls immediately
Raise the alarm and evacuate the building
Call the fire brigade
Do not re-enter the building

Fumes
If installed, operated and maintained correctly the stove will not emit fumes into the room other than occasionally very small amounts when re-fuelling or de-ashing.

If fumes are being emitted during normal operation

Ventilate the room by opening all doors and windows.
Let the fire burn out
Leave the room
Check the stove, flue and chimney for blockages
Do not re-use the stove until the cause of the problem has been identified and rectified.
If required seek expert help.

Adverse weather conditions
In a small number of installations, very occasionally in specific weather conditions (direction of wind) the draw of the chimney may be affected causing a downdraught and fumes to be emitted into the room.
If this is the case the stove should not be used and advice sought from a professional flue installer who would be able to advise on possible solutions such as an anti-downdraught cowl.

10 - Maintenance

Maintenance should only be carried out when the stove is cool

Before use
Between burns in the stove it is good practice to keep ash and debris to a minimum. Especially empty the ash pan and ash pan section. Remember that if only burning wood it is recommended to keep a bed of ash about 1cm thick on the grate.

Cleaning the stove
Clean the outside of the stove with a soft brush.

Regularly remove and clean the baffle and back and side air boxes of soot and debris. also clean the internal surfaces of the stove. The frequency will be dependant on how vigorously the stove has been fired and what fuel has been used.
Any deposits allowed to build up in this area could reduce the lifespan of the stove.
Note that if required the flue can be accessed for cleaning from inside the stove.

Gaskets
The rope gaskets in both doors will need regular inspection to check the condition and ensure that the doors seal and full control of the air supply to the fire can be maintained.

Stove glass
Clean the stove glass only when cool with a specialist glass cleaner. Use of any abrasive cleaner will scratch the glass and make subsequent cleaning more difficult.

Chimney
It is important to have the chimney cleaned at least once a year.
Regular inspection and cleaning of the internal components of the stove can indicate if the chimney requires more frequent cleaning.

If the stove has been unused for an extended period (during the summer) the chimney should be checked by a competent person before use.

Note
All parts that are in direct contact with the fire (grate, Baffle, back and side air boxes) are considered as normal wear parts. Their life will be dependant on how vigorously the stove is operated and they must be inspected and maintained on a regular basis. If they become worn, damaged or not positioned correctly, non wear parts such as the stove top and sides will be exposed to excessive heat and may be damaged.

Remember

If the stove is not to be used for an extended period set both air controls to half open to allow an airflow through the stove and avoid condensation.

11 – Fault Finding

Fire will not burn

The fuel is too wet and not suitable
Air inlets to the stove are blocked
The flue is blocked or restricted
Inadequate air supply into the room

Soot build up on glass

Fuel is too wet
Fuel pieces are too large and "smouldering" rather than burning.
The stove operating temperature is too low
The stove is being run too "slow" with not enough air
Poor chimney draft
Too little secondary air washing over the window

Excessive wear on internal parts

Stove fired too vigorously
Too little air passing through the bottom grate
Use of wood that is too dry (eg wood from old furniture)

12 – Spare Parts

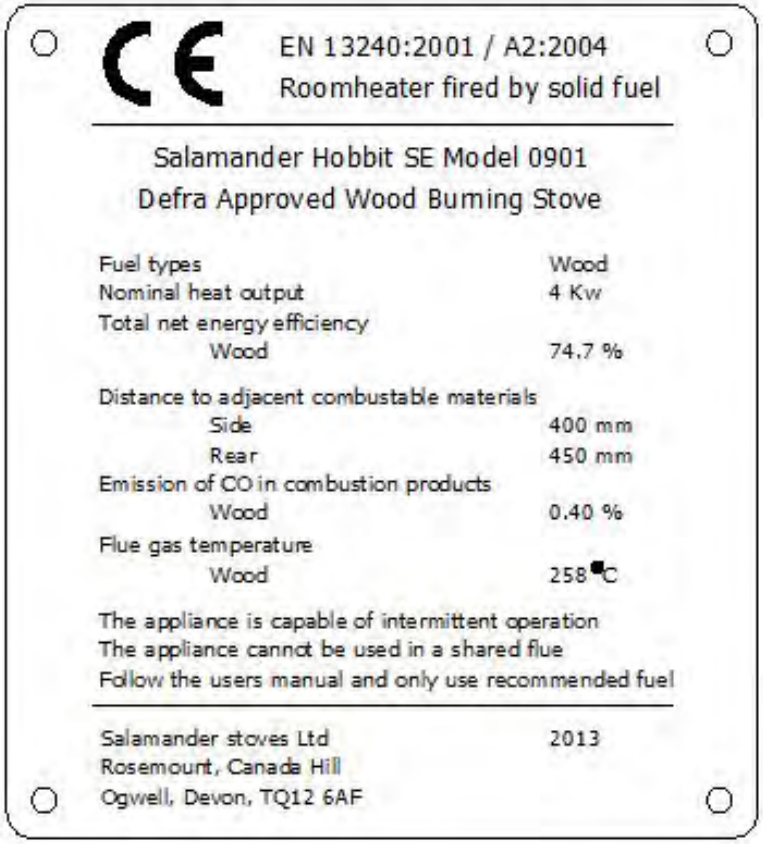
A full range of products are available to maintain your stove including :-

Rope
Rope Glue
Glass cleaner
Stove paint

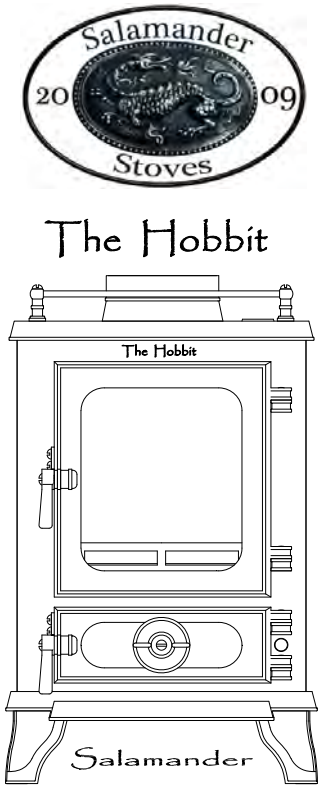
All individual components of the hobbit are available as spares.

For the complete list of available spares with prices go to Salamanderstoves.co.uk

CE Plate



Additional Information for the Installation and Use of the Hobbit in Small Craft



Salamander Hobbit
Model 0901
Multifuel Stove

Contents

These instructions should be read in conjunction with the standard installation and operating instructions supplied with the stove. They provide additional information, advice and warnings which apply if the stove is to be installed on a small craft and comply with the current standard BS 8511:2010.

1 – Additional Information for the installation of a Hobbit Stove in a small craft

The Hobbit Stove conforms to the construction and performance requirements of BS EN 13240 and is therefore suitable in respect of design, construction, installation and safety for use on boats.

However, when installing The Hobbit in a small craft such as a canal boat or narrow boat, it should be fitted by a competent person with previous relevant experience of installation of appliances in small craft following British Standard BS 8511:2010 “Code of practice for the installation of solid fuel heating and cooking appliances in small craft”.

BS 8511:2010
Code of practice for the installation of solid fuel heating and cooking appliances in small craft

This British Standard code of practice was published by BSi in Feb 2010 and came into effect in Feb 2011. The code covers appliance selection, design considerations, installation requirements (including chimney arrangements), inspection and testing, and necessary safety information concerning maintenance and the safe use of solid fuel appliances on boats.

WARNING
If the appliance is not installed to the recommendations a boat fire or carbon monoxide poisoning might result; however, any installation does not guarantee against such occurrences in all circumstances.

2 – Operating Instructions for the hobbit stove in a small craft

Please refer to the standard operating instructions for information on the safe and efficient use of the stove including lighting procedures, method of re-fuelling including max height of fuel in the firebox, the operation of all controls and devices and advice on regular maintenance.

In addition, the following warnings apply when the stove is installed on a small craft:-

WARNINGS

NEVER leave the craft unattended, or travel through tunnels when the stove is in use without checking that the appliance has not been over-fuelled and ensuring that the controls are appropriately set to prevent over-firing.

NEVER refuel the stove when retiring for the night without first checking that the appliance has not been over-fuelled and ensuring that the controls are appropriately set to prevent over-firing.

NEVER operate the stove with the firebox door or ashpan door open, except for refuelling and removal of ashes, as this may over-fire the appliance with consequential damage to the appliance and danger of boat fire.

NEVER Block or restrict the ventilators to the cabin.

NEVER fill any petrol tank on or near the craft when a solid fuel appliance is in use.

3 - Maintenance

Maintenance should only be carried out when the stove is cool

2.1 Sweeping

It is important to have the stove and flue swept at least once every 6 months when installed in a small craft as advised in BS 8511. Chemical cleaners should not be used as a substitute for sweeping.

Regular inspection and cleaning of the internal components of the stove can indicate if the chimney requires more frequent cleaning. Any damaged or worn item should be replaced using original parts from the stove supplier, or compatible with the original part in compliance with BS 8511.

If the stove has been unused for an extended period (during the summer) the chimney should be checked by a competent person before use.

The flue should be inspected at least once per year throughout its length for dents, external damage, internal or external corrosion or obstruction and any damaged item replaced.

Note
All parts that are in direct contact with the fire (grate, Baffle, back and side air boxes) are considered as normal wear parts. Their life will be dependant on how vigorously the stove is operated and they must be inspected and maintained on a regular basis. If they become worn, damaged or not positioned correctly, non wear parts such as the stove top and sides will be exposed to excessive heat and may be damaged.

2.2 Cleaning the stove
Clean the outside of the stove with a soft brush.
Regularly remove and clean the baffle and back and side air boxes of soot and debris. also clean the internal surfaces of the stove. The frequency will be dependant on how vigorously the stove has been fired and what fuel has been used.
Any deposits allowed to build up in this area could reduce the lifespan of the stove.
Note that if required the flue can be accessed for cleaning from inside the stove.

2.3 Gaskets
The rope gaskets in both doors will need regular inspection (at least once per year) to check the condition and ensure that the doors seal and full control of the air supply to the fire can be maintained.

2.4 Stove glass
Clean the stove glass only when cool with a specialist glass cleaner. Use of any abrasive cleaner will scratch the glass and make subsequent cleaning more difficult.

2.5 Cabin Ventilation
Cabin grills and vents should be regularly inspected to ensure they have not become blocked with debris such as insects, leaves or fluff.

Remember

If the stove is not to be used for an extended period set both air controls to half open to allow an airflow through the stove and avoid condensation.

4 – Safe storage of fuel

3.1 All solid fuel should be stored dry and away from sources of heat.

3.2 Wood logs should be stowed under cover with adequate ventilation.

3.3 Under no circumstances should fuel be placed on the hearth, or near other sources of heat

3.4 Solid fuel should not be stored within 600mm of the appliance unless separated by a non combustible partition.

3.5 Flammable liquids, gas bottles, aerosols etc. should be stored in a separate area well-away from the appliance and not within the accommodation area.

5 – Advice on the fitting of suitable alarms

Smoke Alarms

At least one suitable and effective smoke alarm should be fitted in a suitable location. Alarms should be mounted on the deckhead or headlining, at least 300mm from the cabin sides and within 5m of each protected area of the vessel. On some craft this may mean installing more than one alarm, and it is recommended to fit units that can be linked together.
The smoke alarm should be capable of waking any occupant sleeping aboard the craft. The alarm should be tested with this in mind before the final fixing is made.
The smoke alarm should be of the optical or photoelectrical type since these are particularly sensitive to dense smoke such as produced from a smouldering fire.
The smoke alarm should be fitted with an extra-long life battery and have a hush button to allow for temporary deactivation.
It should be tested as part of a boaters normal boarding routine.

(For more information ref BS5839-6 and BS EN 14604)

Carbon Monoxide Alarm

Consideration should be given to the fitting of a carbon monoxide alarm suitable for marine use and certified to BS EN 50291

6 – General safety advice

In addition to the safety information contained in the standard installation and operating instructions, when installing in a small craft the following advice should be followed.

4.1 Before lighting ensure the chimney is fully erected and not capped.

4.2 Do not place or hang any combustible material such as towels or clothing on the hearth or above the stove.

4.3 Ensure and combustible item such as soft furnishing, curtains, furniture, posters and ornaments are at a minimum 600mm from the appliance and cannot fall or swing nearer to the stove or flue.

4.4 Any signs of heat damage of combustible material, eg charring, singing or seepage of liquid (lignin), or of suspicious smells in the vicinity of the appliance or flue pipe should be investigated immediately. The appliance should not be used until the cause is identified and rectified.

4.5 Oil or gas lamps should not be located above or within 600mm of the appliance, or in any position where fuel spillage from the lamp, either when in position or when dislodged, could hit any surface of the stove or flue.

4.6 Do not use the appliance if any part of the casing, flue pipe or door glass is cracked or if the flue or door seals are leaking, if it is missing parts or has been modified.

4.7 consider a fireguard manufactured to BS 8423

4.8 Fume emission into the cabin is dangerous and could lead to carbon monoxide poisoning. If fume emissions persist the following immediate actions should be taken:-

a) Open doors and windows to ventilate the cabin.

b) Let the fire out or eject and safely dispose of fuel from the appliance.

c) Check the flue for blockage and clean if required.

d) Do not attempt to relight the fire until the cause of the fume emission has been identified and corrected. If necessary seek advice from a competent person.

4.9 If there is a chimney fire the following immediate actions should be taken

a) Reduce the appliance burning rate by closing all air controls (if safe to do so)

b) Remove furniture and rugs away from the appliance (if safe to do so)

c) Place a fireguard or spark guard in front of the appliance (if safe to do so)

d) If necessary raise the alarm, vacate the craft and if possible let occupants of adjacent craft and buildings know

e) If necessary call the fire brigade and determine the best means for the fire brigade to access the craft and wait for their arrival well away from the craft.