

TFS1000 CLEAN AIR

FREESTANDING INDOOR WOOD FIREPLACE

Installation and Operating Instructions

WARRANTY INFORMATION

Escea warrants this solid fuel fireplace in accordance with the Escea Wood Fireplace warranty conditions, which can be found on the Escea website: www.escea.com

This Escea fireplace must be installed or operated in accordance to the requisite Escea installation manual. A warranty will be voided where defects, malfunctions or failures are caused by, but not limited to, incorrect installation, normal wear and tear, misuse, neglect, lack of proper and regular maintenance, accidental damage any other alteration, or failure to follow operating instructions in the installation manual. Escea or an Escea distributor must preauthorise all warranty work. Warranty repairs must be carried out by a recognised Escea wood fire technician. It is recommended that recognised Escea Wood Fire Installers or Technicians are also used to carry out annual servicing requirements (particularly during the warranty period). For the contact details of recognised Escea Wood Fire Technicians in your area, or for replacement parts, please contact the retailer from whom the appliance was purchased from, or visit our website: www.escea.com

All installation work must comply to *AS/NZS 2918:2001 Domestic solid fuel burning appliances- Installation* **AND** these installation instructions. Any work undertaken that does not comply to *AS/NZS 2918:2001* AND these installation instructions will not qualify for the Escea warranty. Escea will not be accountable for any unsafe installation that does not comply to *AS/NZS 2918:2001*.

Due to ongoing product development, Escea reserves the right to change any specifications listed in this warranty without notice.

This solid fuel fireplace is manufactured by:

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For contact details of your local Escea distributor or dealer, please visit:

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DO NOT DISCARD THIS MANUAL AS IMPORTANT OPERATING AND MAINTENANCE INSTRUCTIONS ARE INCLUDED.

UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES IS THIS APPLIANCE TO BE MODIFIED, DOING SO WILL VOID THE WARRANTY.

READ, UNDERSTAND AND FOLLOW THESE INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE SAFE INSTALLATION AND OPERATION.

LEAVE THIS INSTALLATION MANUAL WITH FIREPLACE OWNER.

A1 Safety Notices

1. This fireplace and flue system must be installed in accordance with *AS/NZS 2918:2001* and the appropriate requirements of any relevant local/national building codes.
2. Any modification of the appliance that has not been approved in writing by the testing authority is considered to be in breach of any approval granted for compliance with *AS/NZS 4012:2014* & *AS/NZS 4013:2014*.
3. This appliance is not intended for use by persons (including children) with physical sensory, or mental capabilities or lack of experience and knowledge unless they have been given supervision or instruction concerning the use of the appliance by a person responsible for their safety. Never leave children, infants, elderly or infirm persons unattended around the appliance as surfaces and radiant heat can cause injuries.
4. Mixing of appliance or flue system components from different sources or modifying the dimensional specification of components may result in hazardous conditions. Where such action is considered, Escea Ltd should be consulted at the first instance.
5. The use of accelerants i.e. petrol, lighter fluid to light the appliance is not permitted, the use of fire-lighters or paper are. Be careful to keep all flammable items i.e. liquids, clothing, furniture, fuel at a safe distance from the appliance.
6. This appliance uses a direct vent air intake system via the flue casings and requires the door to be shut while in use. DO NOT leave the door open during the light up phase, only open the door during refuelling and minimise the time the door is open.
7. Never attempt to clean the appliance nor empty ash whilst it is hot. Dispose of ash only into a non-combustible bucket. It is recommended to leave approximately 25mm of ash in the base of the heater at all times.
8. This appliance is designed to burn only dry seasoned softwood with a moisture content of 16-20%. Do not burn wood that has been treated with preservatives laminated wood or wood that has been contaminated with oils or painted.
9. Do not operate the appliance if the glass is cracked or if there is a constant smell of fumes, as these issues can be harmful. Contact Escea for a list of recommended service technicians.
10. Do not overload or over fire the appliance. This may result in property damage, personal injury or death.

B1 Fireplace Specifications

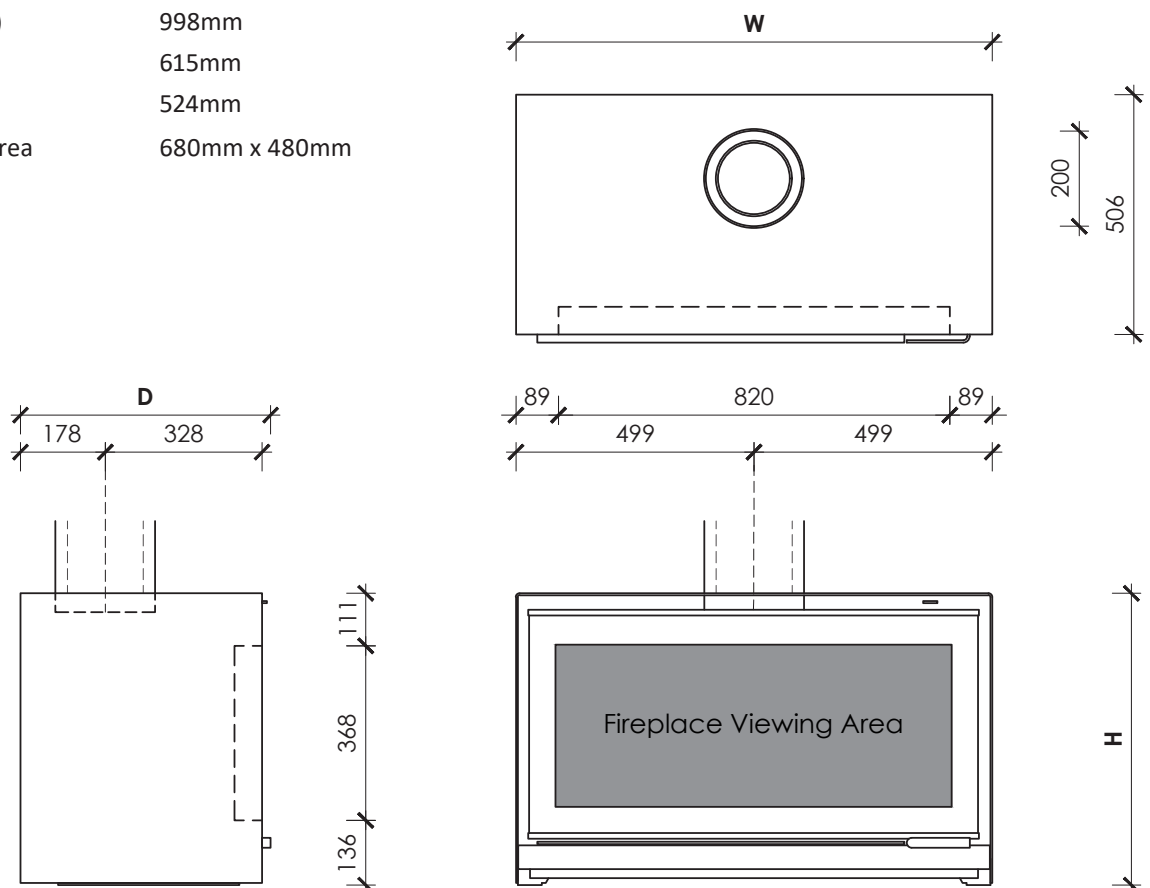
The TFS1000 is a freestanding wood fireplace. It is constructed from 4mm painted mild steel panels with a 5mm glass door and utilises a direct vent co-axial flue system, negating the need for room air for combustion.

SPECIFICATIONS	TFS1000
Fuel Type	Softwood Only
Emissions (g/kg)	0.79g/kg
Efficiency (%)	66%
Output - Average (kW)	15 kW
Output - Peak (kW)	19 kW
Authorisation Number (ECAN)	253737
Firebox Volume	102L
Weight	150Kg
Damper Control	Top right
Wet-back	Prohibited
Flue Type	Natural Draught Direct Vent
Flue Length	4.6m from Hearth

B2 Fireplace Dimensions

TFS1000

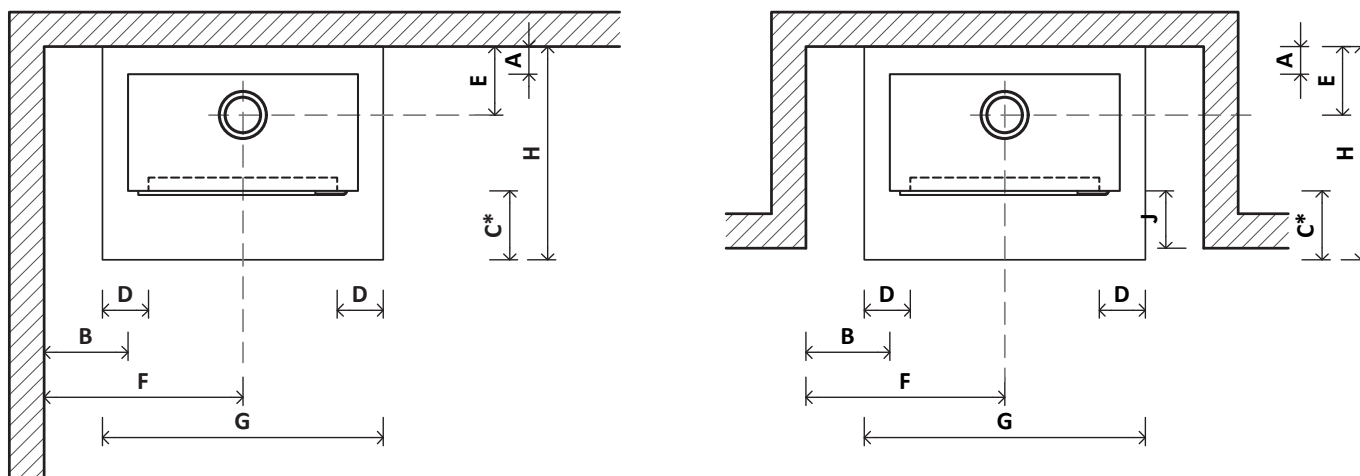
Fireplace Width (W)	998mm
Fireplace Height (H)	615mm
Fireplace Depth (D)	524mm
Fireplace Viewing Area	680mm x 480mm



B3 Safety Clearances

Clearances to combustibles are defined in accordance with AS/NZS 2918. Objects in front of the fireplace must maintain a 1.2m safety distance.

TFS1000



A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	J
120	360	300	200	298	864	1393	926	250

B4 Hearth Requirements

In all instances an insulated hearth or floor protector is required underneath a TFS1000 Freestanding Wood Fireplace, when the installed onto a combustible floor. Whether a floor protector or an insulating hearth is required, will depend on the installation height of the fireplace. *See over page for base options.*

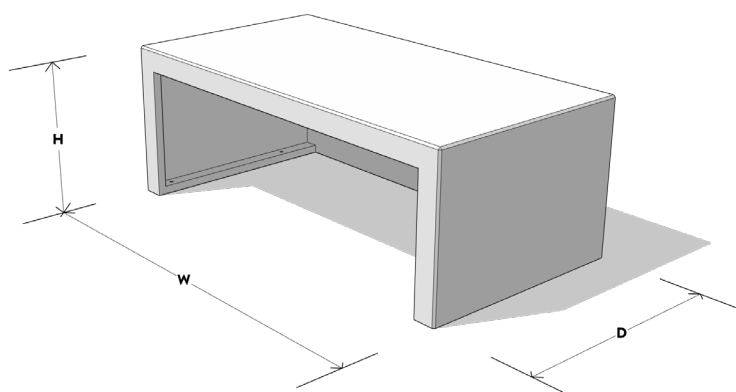
For a fireplace base elevated 375mm or more above a combustible floor, a continuous non-combustible floor protector only, is required with the minimum dimensions: **1393mm W x 926mm D**. This can be any non-combustible and heat resistant material, with a minimum thickness of 1.5mm.

B5 Base Requirements

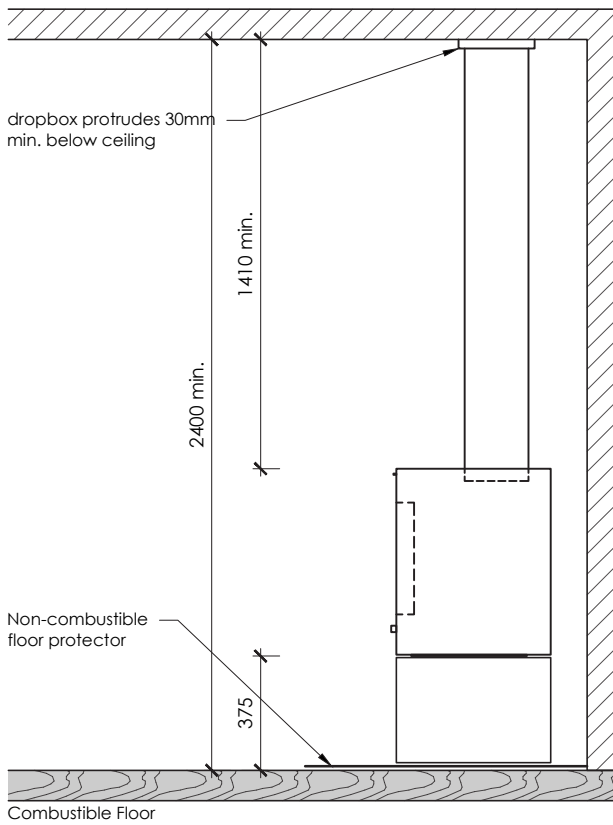
A continuous, non-combustible base is essential to take the weight of the appliance and flue system above. Escea offers both Glass Reinforced Concrete (GRC) and painted sheet-metal plinth options, specifically crafted to enhance the TFS1000 Freestanding Wood Fireplace. A custom base can be manufactured to your design, provided it is suitably engineered to support the weight of the fire and flue, and complies with all hearth and clearance specifications. *See over page for base options.*

Plinth (GRC or Steel)	Width	Height	Depth
1000 Universal (GRC)	1016mm	375mm	535mm
1150 Plinth*	1150mm	375mm	530mm
1500 Plinth (GRC)	1500mm	375mm	506mm
1550 Plinth*	1550mm	375mm	530mm

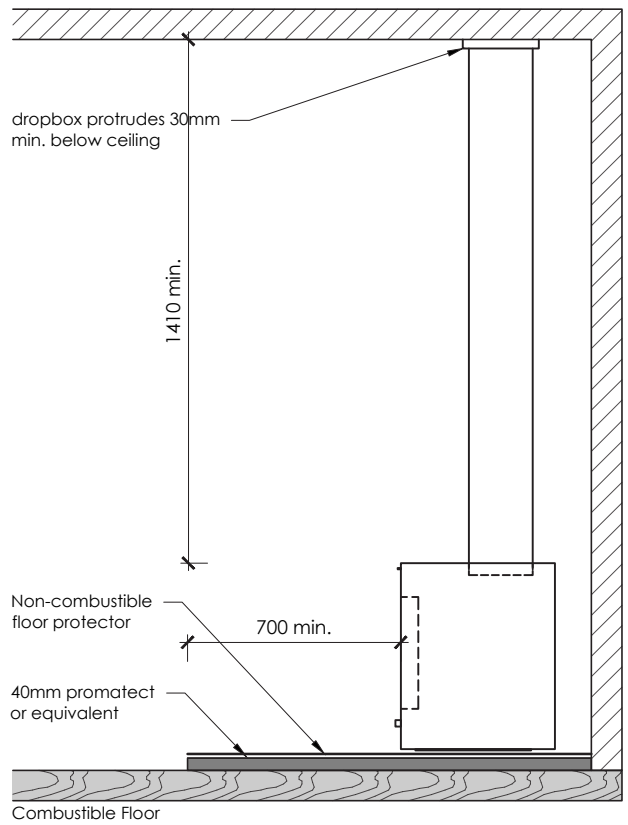
*To be released in 2026.



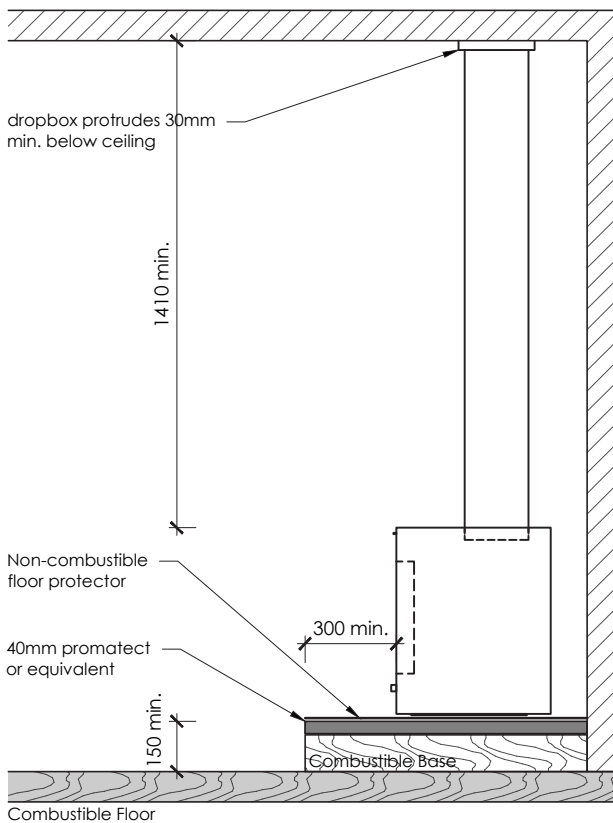
Standard Installation



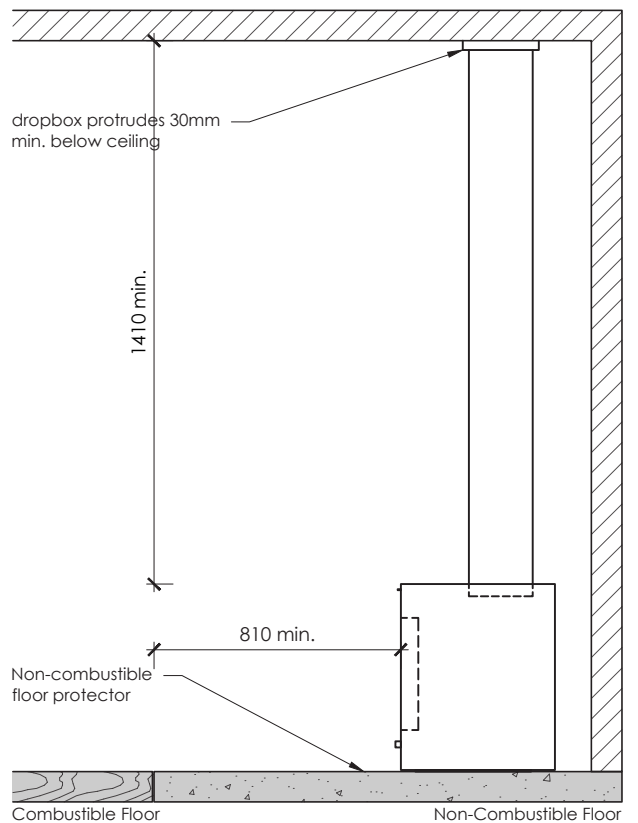
Combustible Floor Installation



Raised Hearth Installation



Floor Installation



B6 Fixing Layout

The TFS1000 has two restraint options.

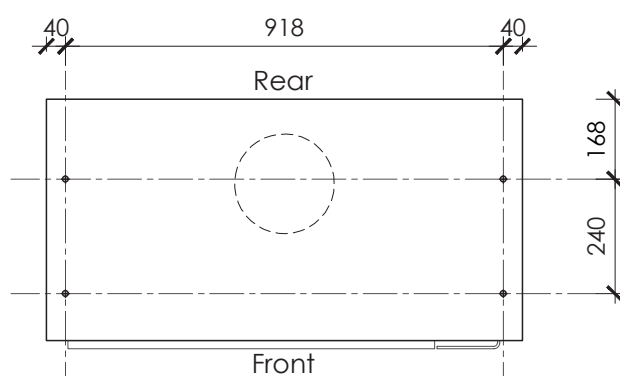
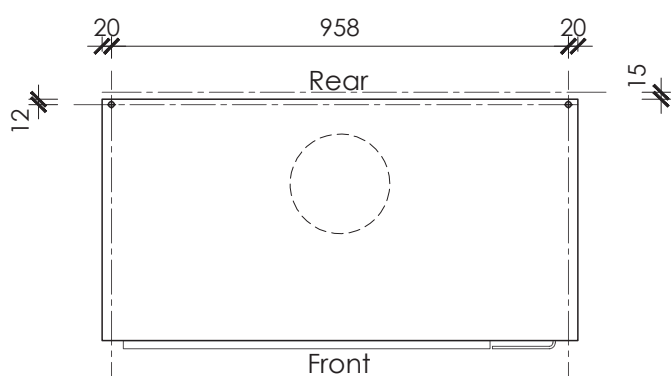
Option A (left) - Using the supplied L brackets fixed to the back panel, fix the L bracket to the floor or base. The brackets can be concealed underneath the appliance or exposed behind the appliance. See diagrams below.

Option B (right) - Locate the corresponding holes on the appliance base onto your GRC, Steel or Custom base.

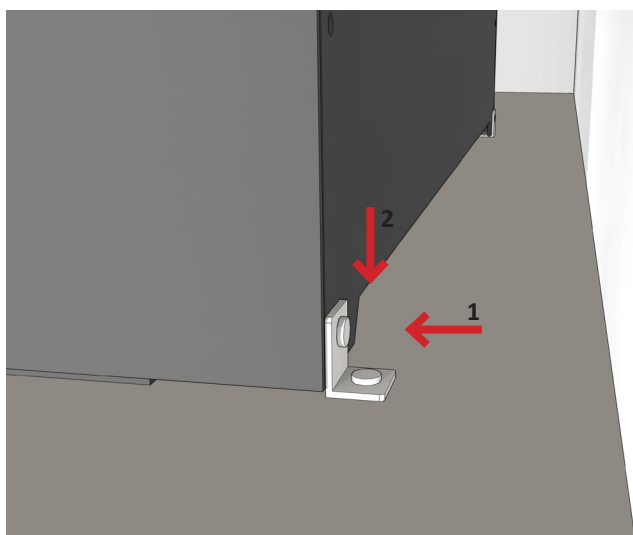
Fasten the fireplace to the plinth or base using the supplied 4x (M8 x 50) Hex Bolts and washers. Secure the plinth or base to the floor using suitable, appropriately sized fasteners anchored into structural components:

Timber Construction: M6 Tek Screws or Coach Screws (*length will vary with floor construction*)

Concrete Construction: M6 Concrete Anchors (*length will vary with floor construction*)

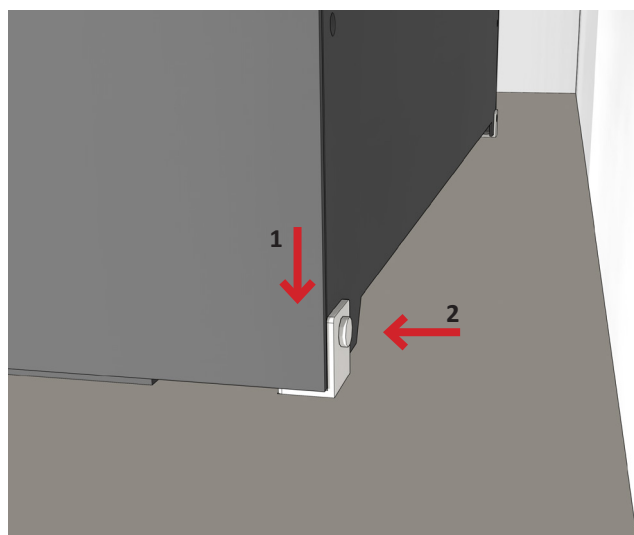


Exposed Fixing



Fix the L-Bracket to the fireplace rear panel. Slide the fireplace into its final location and anchor to the base.

Concealed Fixing



Fix the L-Bracket to the base, following the fixing pattern above. Slide the fireplace into its final location and anchor to bracket into the fireplace back panel.

B7 Heat Shielding

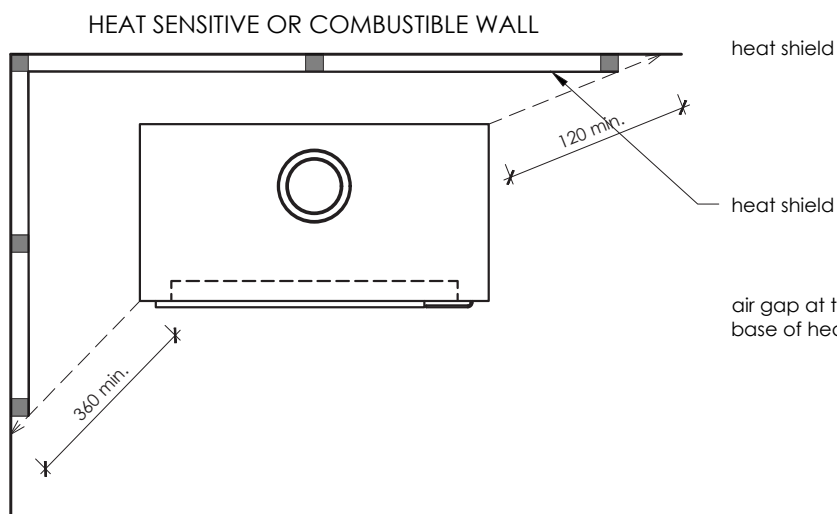
Clearances to combustibles can be reduced by way of heat shielding (*AS/NZS 2918:2001, Section 3*). A heat shield made from a heat-resistant material can reduce the required safety clearance between an appliance and a heat-sensitive material. The heat shield must extend in all directions to maintain at least the tested safety clearance, unless restricted by walls, floors, or other shields.

The minimum clearance between the appliance and heat-sensitive material is determined by multiplying the tested clearance by a clearance factor based on the heat shield's construction. When the shield has multiple layers, the top and bottom of the air gap must be ventilated. If the shield is horizontal, the opposite edges must be vented. The total ventilation opening must be at least half the cross-sectional area of the air gap. Masonry can be used as a heat shield material.

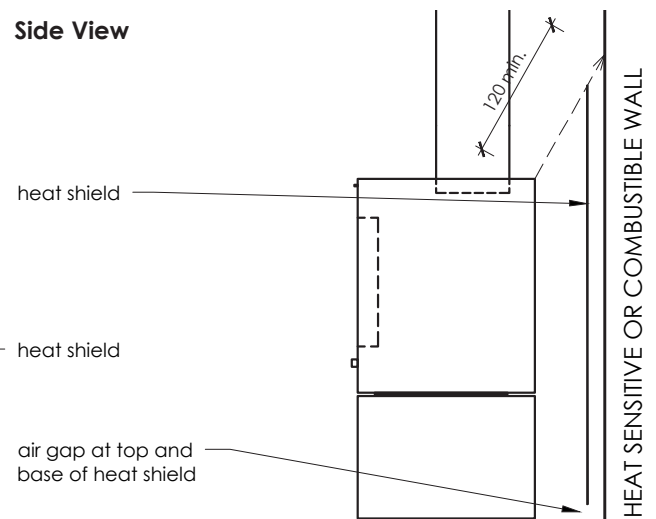
**Where heat shields are used to reduce the appliance clearance dimensions, additional flue shielding may be required.*

Heat Shield Construction	Minimum Air Gap Dimensions	Clearance Factor
Single Layer of Continuous Material	12mm	0.40
Single Layer of Continuous Material	25mm	0.30
Two Spaced layers of Continuous Material	12mm + 12mm	0.20

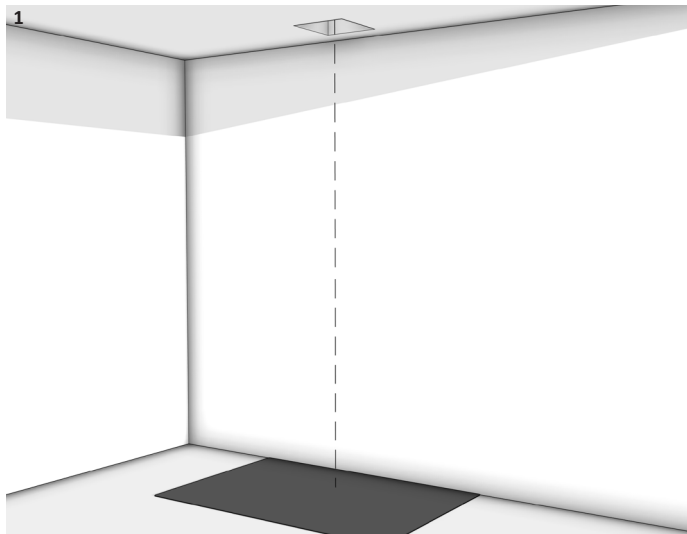
Plan View



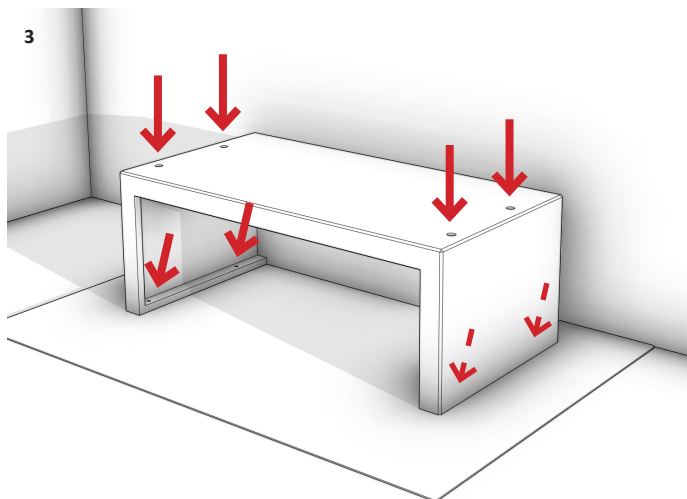
Side View



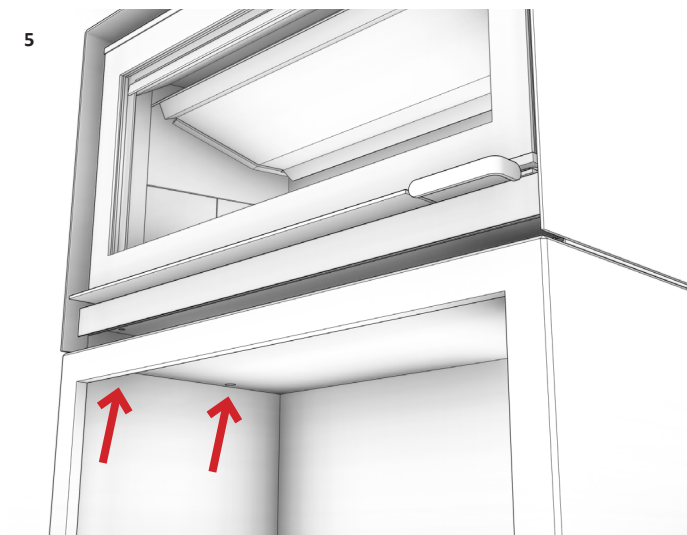
B8 Installation Process



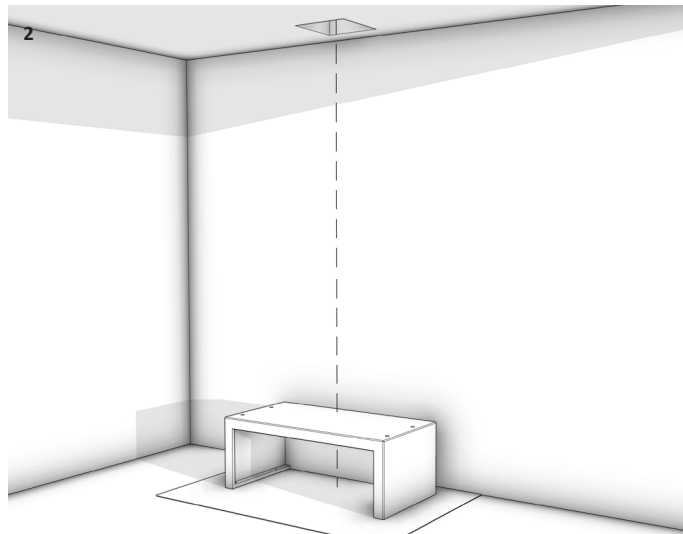
1
Locate the flue centreline from inside the building. Ensure the centreline is clear of any structural elements. Install the floor protector to the required dimensions of: **1388mm W x 1006mm D**.



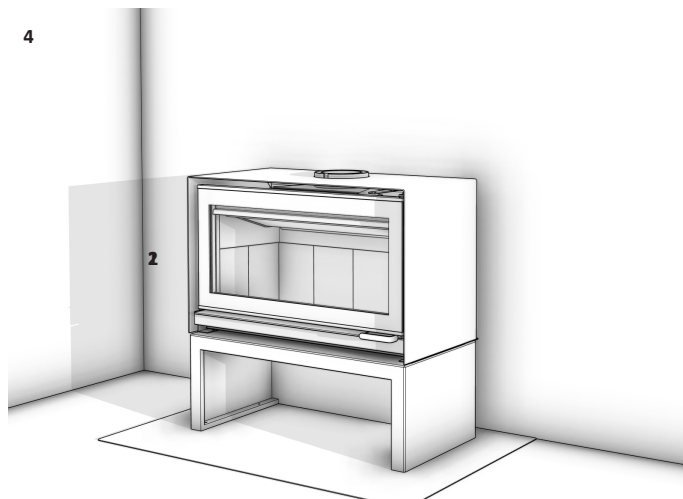
3
Mark and drill through the floor protector, into the floor structure below. Fix the plinth to the floor using fixings appropriate to the floor type (see section B5). Mark and drill holes within the plinth for restraining the fireplace to the base.



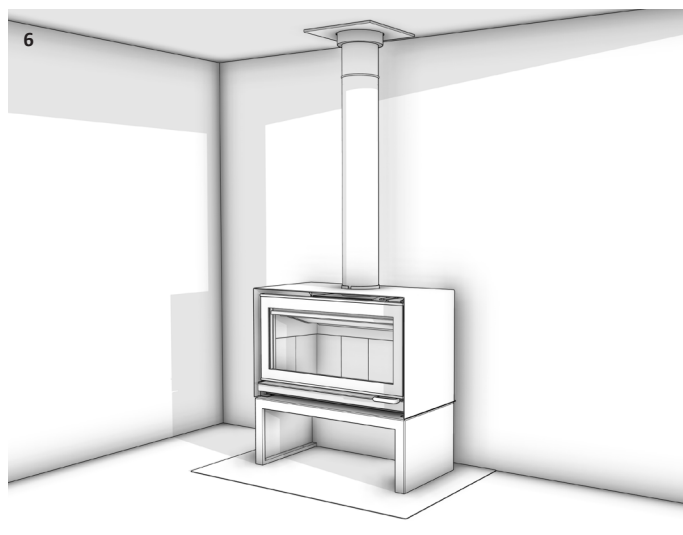
5
Using the supplied 4x M8 Hex Bolts and washers, fix the fireplace to the plinth or base.



2
Place the plinth onto the floor protector accommodating for the required flue clearances and flue centreline. **This install process applies to a plinth, steel base, or a custom base of your design.**



4
Fit the fireplace onto the plinth, aligning the M8 holes on the fireplace base to the newly drilled holes in the plinth.



6
At this point the flue system can be installed. Follow the information in the supplied User Instructions to install the fireplace components.

C1 Flue Specifications

The Escea TFS1000 Freestanding wood fire flue kit comprises a twin-skin flue system from the fireplace to the flue cone. An additional 250mm Ø liner extends from the ceiling to the flue cone. The visible 200mm Ø flue is finished in black. A proprietary cowl is used to finish the flue system above the roof. When installing the Escea Freestanding Flue Kit onto the TFS1000 Freestanding Wood Fireplace the install process must follow these instructions. Start with flue components from the **Escea Freestanding Flue Kit**, add any **Double Skin Offset Kit** or **Triple Skin Offset Kit** (where required) and finish with a **Triple Skin Flue Extension Kit**.

SPECIFICATIONS	TFS1000
Flue Size	150mm Exhaust/200mm Intake/250mm Outer
Compliance	Tested to AS/NZS 2918 Appendix F
Flue Type	Natural Draught Direct Vent
Flue Minimum Length	4.6m from Floor Protector
Flue Heat Shield	Not Required

C2 Safety Clearances

A minimum of 25mm must be maintained from the 250mm outer flue liner to any adjacent combustible material or surface.

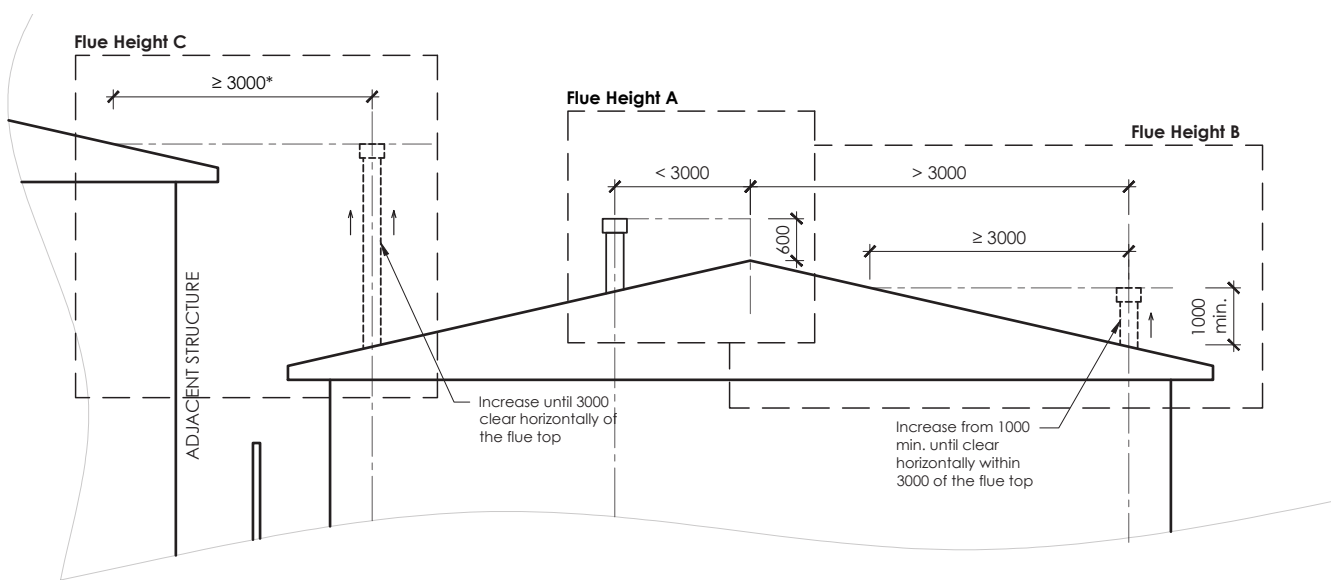
C3 External Clearances

Flue height should be the greater of the minimum flue length and the requirements of *AS/NZS 2918:2001 External Clearances*. The min. flue length is **4.6m** from the floor protector to the flue cowl. *AS/NZS 2918:2001 External Clearances* are to ensure that the flue cowl is not obstructed from any adjacent buildings or structures. *Please note: a decrease in flue length will increase the chance of smoke spillage, while an increase in length can reduce the burn time.*

See diagram below for external clearance requirements:

- Select **Flue Height A** where the flue cowl is within 3m (horizontally) of the highest point of the roof.
- Select **Flue Height B** where the flue cowl is more than 3m (horizontally) of the highest point of the roof. The cowl height must be raised until a 3m horizontal line no longer intersects with the roof.
- **Flue Height C** may also be required where the flue cowl is less than 3m (horizontally) away from an adjacent building or wall. The cowl height must be raised until a 3m horizontal line no longer intersects with the roof.

* In Australia this dimension is 6000mm, for compliance with *AS/NZS 2918:2018*.



C4 Flue Restraint

Where the flue above the roof must be restrained in accordance with *AS/NZS 2918:2001* and local regulations. Where a flue is not contained within a chimney, restrain the flue at intervals of not greater than 3m with compatible telescopic or fixed stays. Allow for thermal expansion when fitting brackets or stays.

C5 Ceiling Plates

All Escea Freestanding wood fires are to be finished with a ceiling plate. This plate overlays the hole made within the ceiling for the flue installation. Each ceiling plate is designed to provide a minimal 3mm gap between the black flue and the inner ring of the ceiling plate. The Freestanding Flue Kit is supplied with a ceiling plate for a flat ceiling.

Escea provides various ceiling plates designs for multiple ceiling pitches. See the table below to select a ceiling plate appropriate for your ceiling pitch.

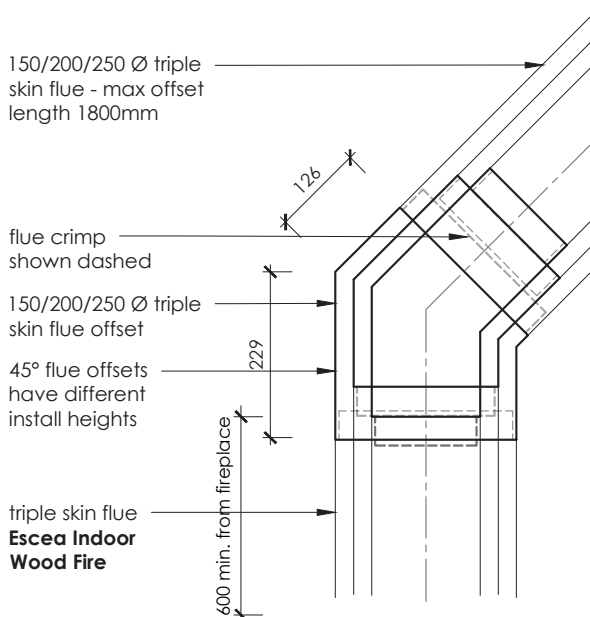
Ceiling Pitch	Ceiling Plate Range	Ceiling Plate Dimensions	Part Number
Flat	0 - 20°	436 x 436	803099
25°	20 - 30°	435 x 395	903645
35°	30 - 40°	419 x 435	903646
45°	40 - 50°	481 x 434	903650

C6 Flue Offsets

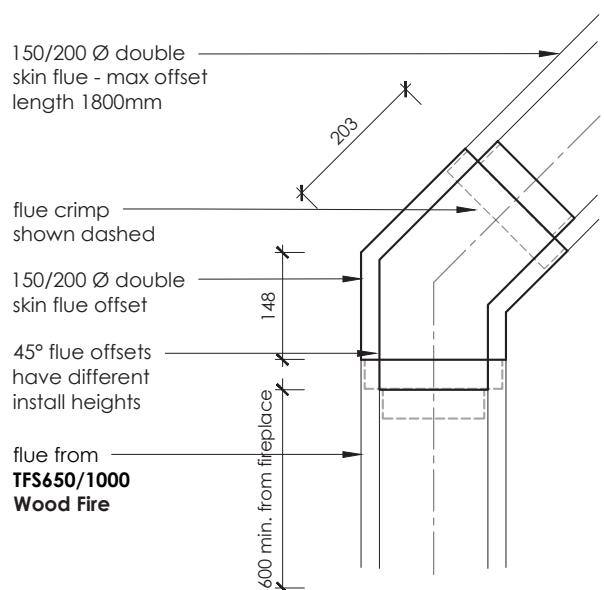
45° flue offsets and bends are available in double skin or triple skin variants. Double skin are to be used when offsetting above the fire and within the room (visible offset). A triple skin offset is used where the flue is passing through a chimney cavity, roof space, wall or mid-floor.

Flue offsets can reduce draughts within the flue pathway; it is recommended to avoid where possible or allow for an extension of the flue length to overcome the draught restriction, that an offset can make. Allow 600mm above the fireplace before an offset.

Triple Skin Offset

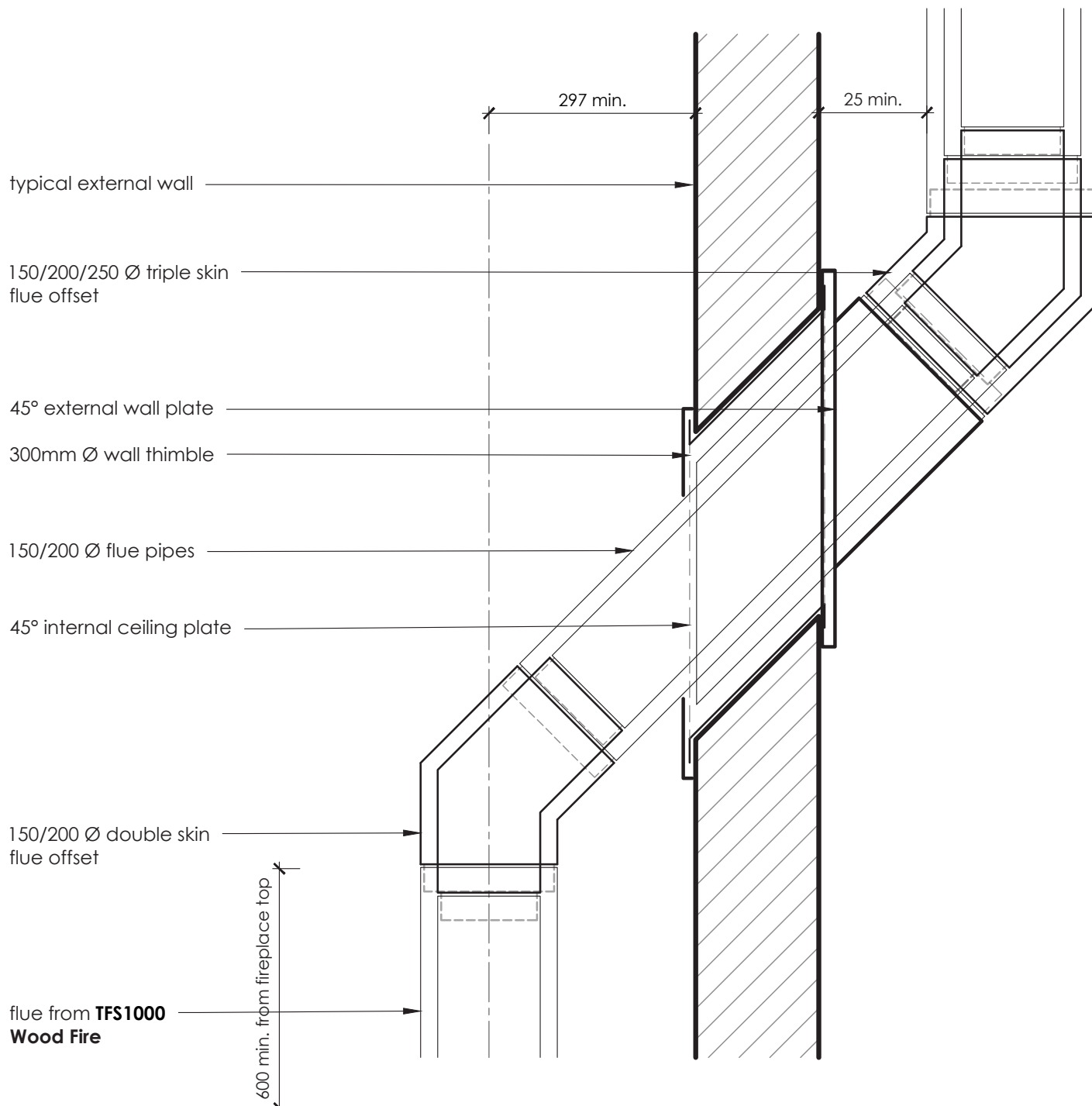


Double Skin Offset



C7 External Wall Penetrations

Where the flue penetrates a wall, this must be configured with a triple skin wall penetration kit. This kit constitutes 2x 45° Insulated Flue offsets, a 1200mm Insulated Flue Extension Pipe, and internal and external wall plates.



C8 Flue Flashing

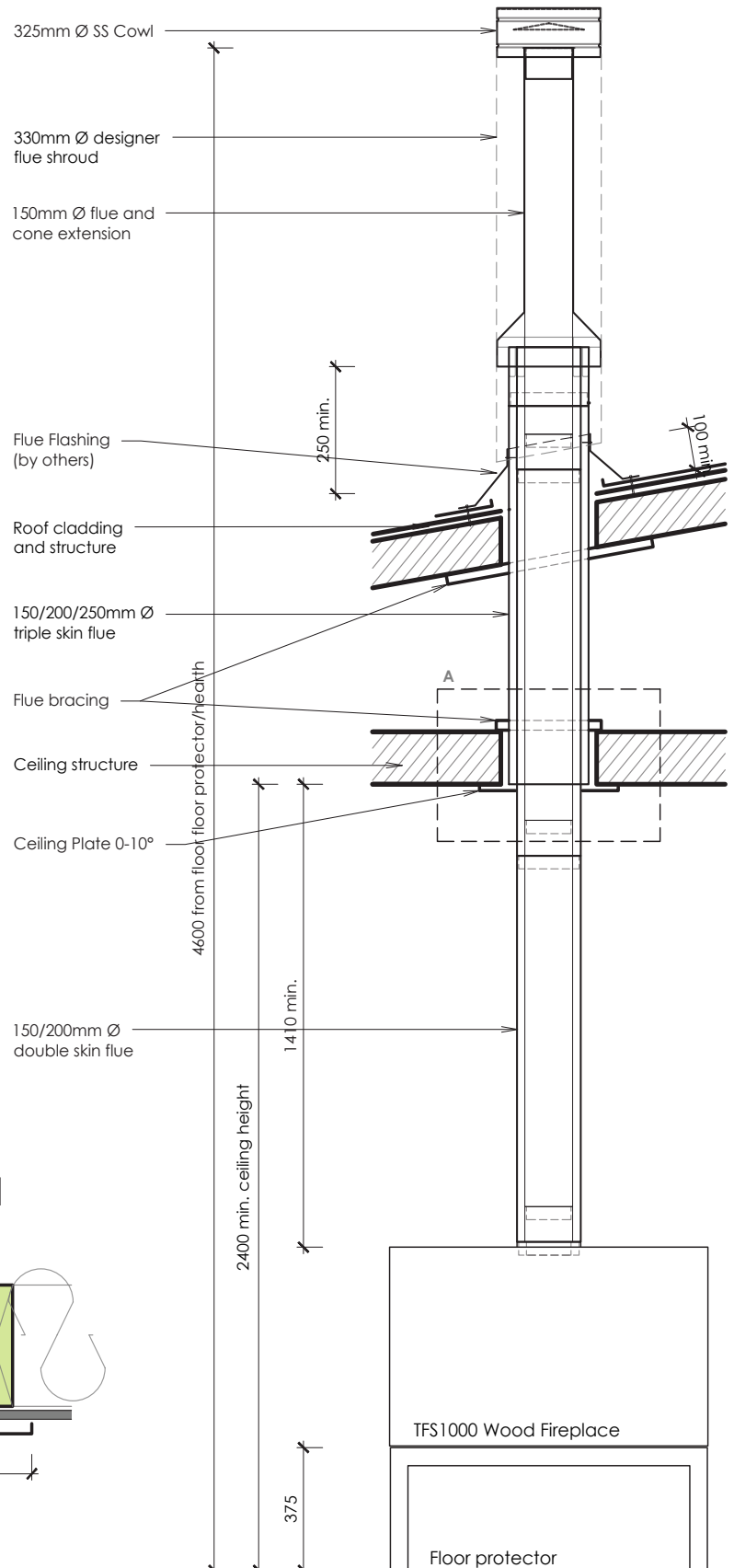
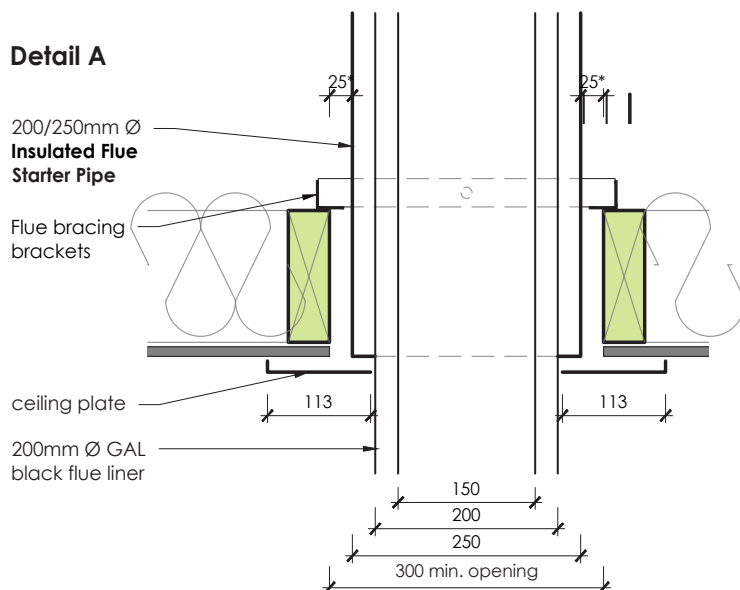
All roof or wall penetrations are to be made weather-tight by way of a flashing plate, or proprietary EPDM boot flashing, for compliance with *NZ Building Code E2*. The specification and installation of the flue flashing is the responsibility of the Specifier and/or Installer.

C9 Flue Detail

The TFS1000 Freestanding Flue system comprises:

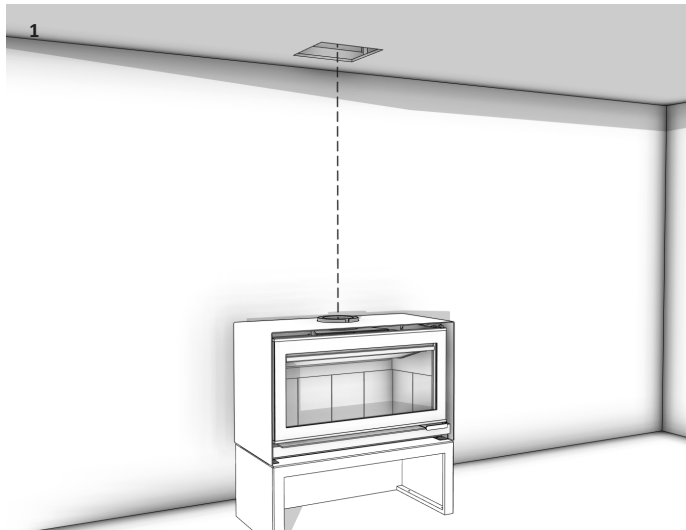
- 150mm Ø Stainless Steel flue (3x 1.2m)
- 200mm Ø Stainless Steel Black Liner (2x 1.2m)
- 200mm Ø Stainless Steel Liner (1x 1.2m)
- 250mm Ø Galvanised Flue Liner (2x 1.2m)
- The flue system is to be installed with a double skin flue configuration when visible off the fireplace and within the room, and a triple skin flue configuration where the flue is passing through a chimney cavity, roof space, wall or floor.
- Double Skin Extension Kits 1.2m (150/200mm Ø) and Triple Skin Extension Kits 1.2m (150/200/250mm Ø) are available. *These may not be required on all installations.*
- When installing the Escea Freestanding Flue Kit onto the TFS1000 Freestanding Wood Fireplace the install process must follow these instructions. Start with flue components from the **Escea Freestanding Flue Kit**, add any **Double Skin Offset Kit** or **Triple Skin Offset Kit** (where required) and finish with a **Triple Skin Flue Extension Kit**.

Detail A

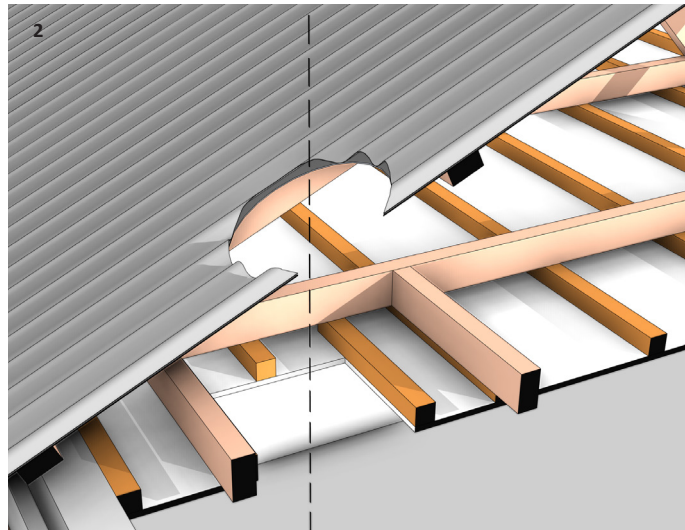


* Maintain a 25mm clearance from the 250mm Ø outer liner to any combustible material.

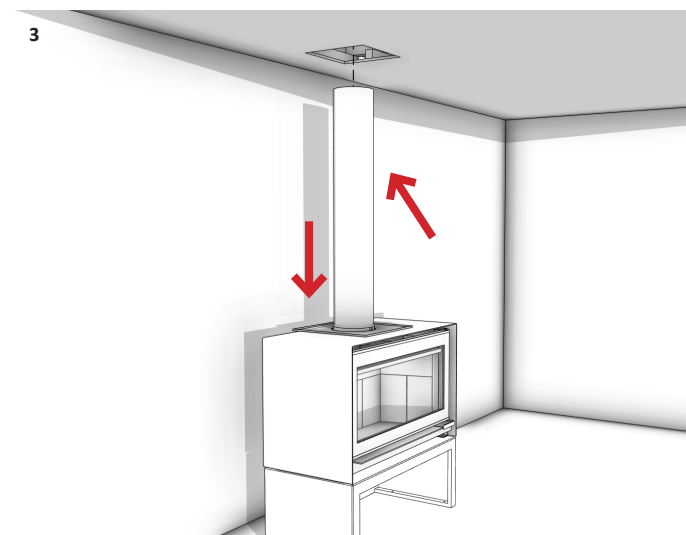
C10 Flue Installation



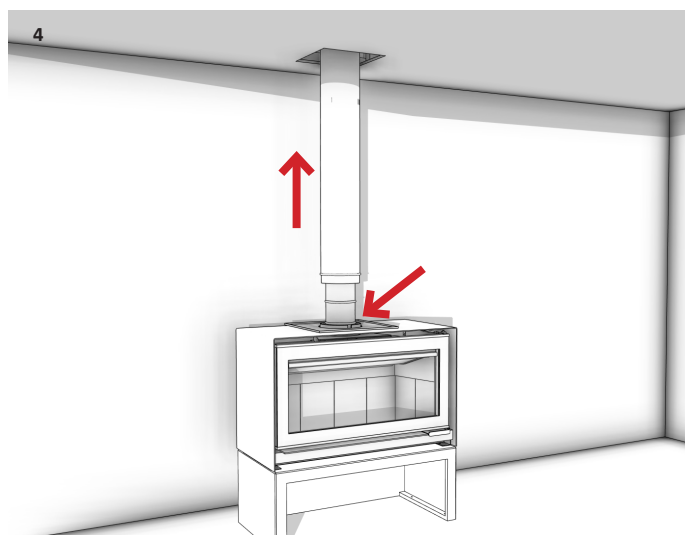
1
Locate the flue centreline from inside the building. Ensure the centreline is clear of any structural elements.



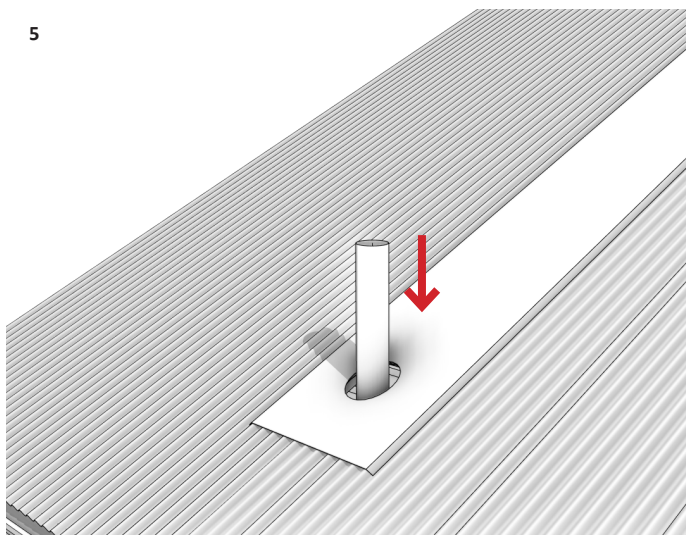
2
Create a hole in the ceiling and roof. Where the roof space is inaccessible or for a retrofit, removal of roofing and underlay may be required.



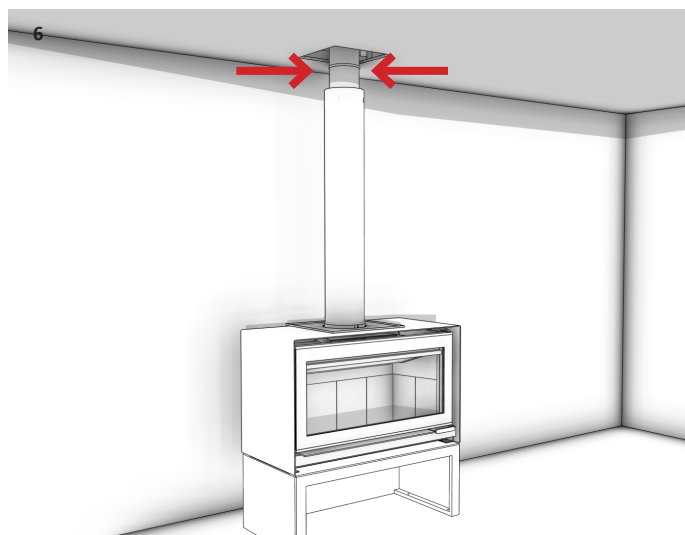
3
Fit the 150m and 1200mm lengths of 150mm Ø flue together and set aside. Place the ceiling plate over the flue spigots carefully. Locate the first 200mm Ø black liner onto the flue spigot crimp down, but don't fix in place.



4
Drop the combined 150m and 1200mm lengths of 150mm Ø flue (crimp down) through the black liner and onto 150mm Ø flue spigot. Lift the first 200mm Ø black liner, and seal and screw the 150mm Ø flue onto the flue spigot.

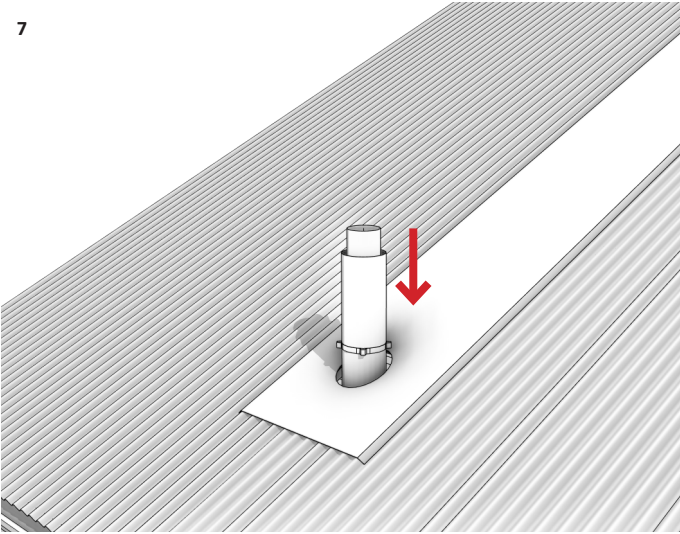


5
Drop the second 1200mm length of 150mm Ø flue through the roof and onto the first length.



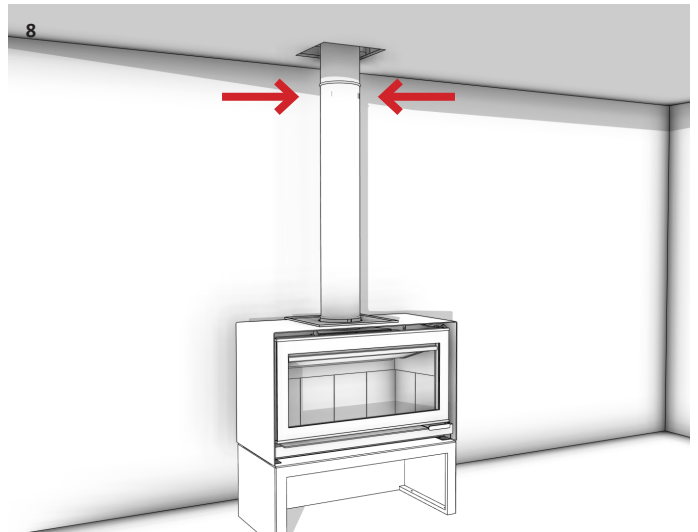
6
Seal and rivet the 150mm Ø flue lengths together. Screw the first black 200mm Ø liner to the flue spigot on the fireplace.

7



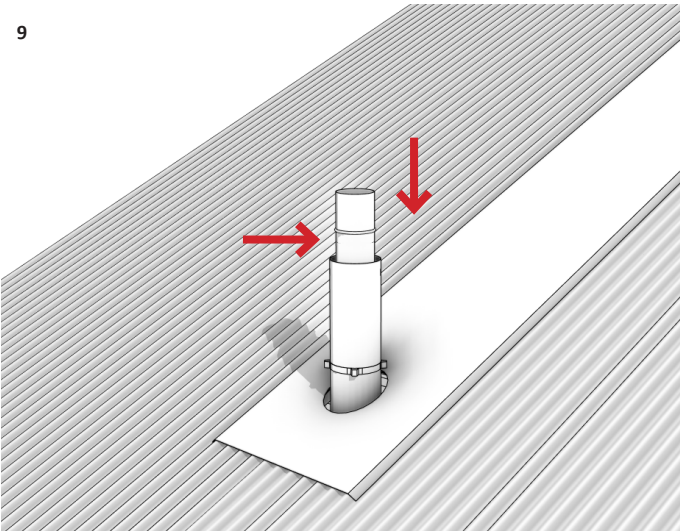
Fit 200-250mm spacer bracket onto 200mm \varnothing liner, 400mm down from the upper end. Drop the last painted 200mm \varnothing liner onto the lower section.

8



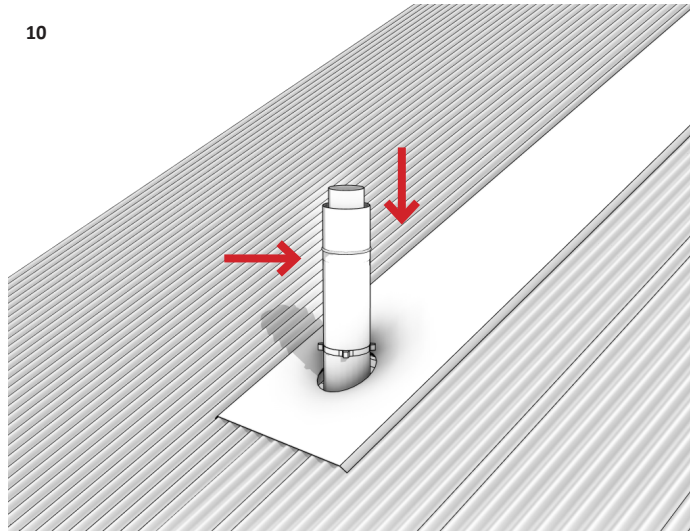
Rivet the 200mm \varnothing liner in place.

9



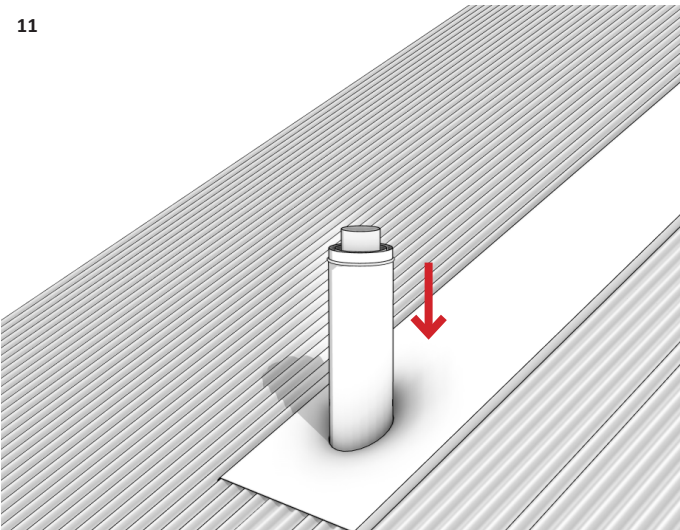
Lower the last 150mm \varnothing flue trimmed to the desired height, sealing and riveting in place. The 150mm \varnothing flue should be at least 75mm above the 200/250mm \varnothing flue liners.

10



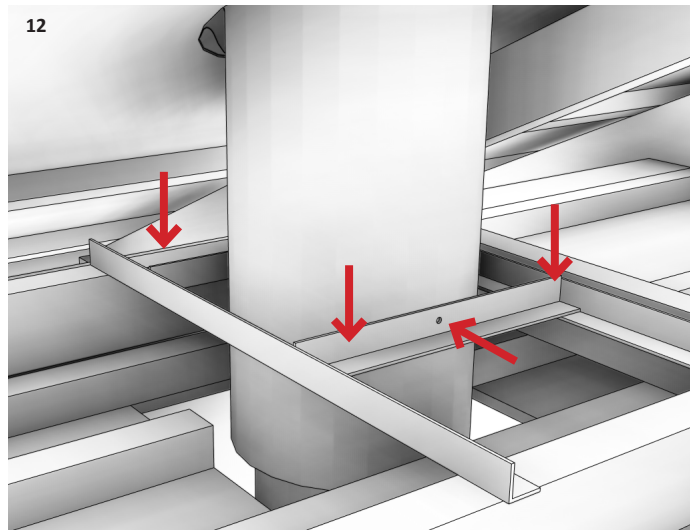
Fit the unpainted 200mm \varnothing liner, trimmed to height, onto the lower painted liner and rivet in place.

11



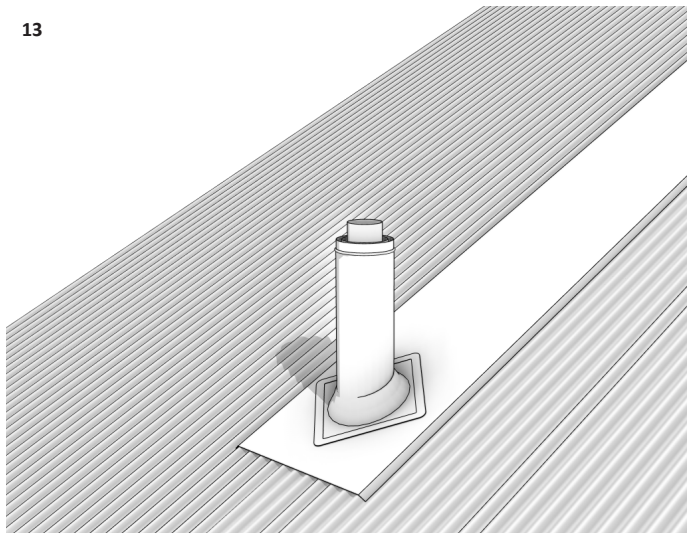
Drop the lower 250mm \varnothing liner, into the ceiling space.

12



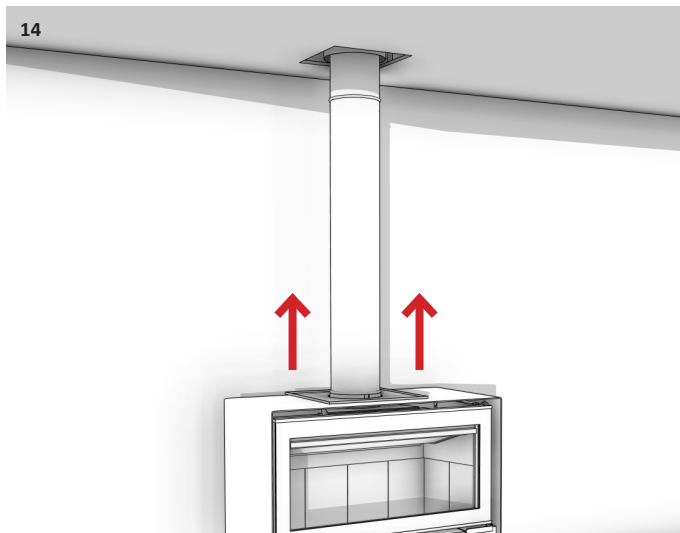
Having formed a cross braced support onto the roof framework, spacing them min. 250mm apart, line up the 250mm \varnothing liner with the ceiling and fix to the cross braces. Fix the L-brackets together and cross braces to the 250mm \varnothing liner, with 6G x 30 Tek Screws.

13



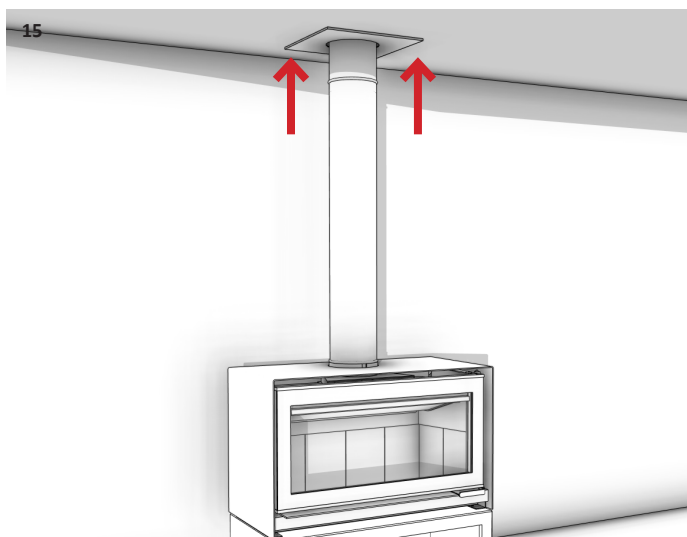
Fit any additional flue extensions where required and fix in place following the preceding steps. Roof flashings can be added at this point.

14



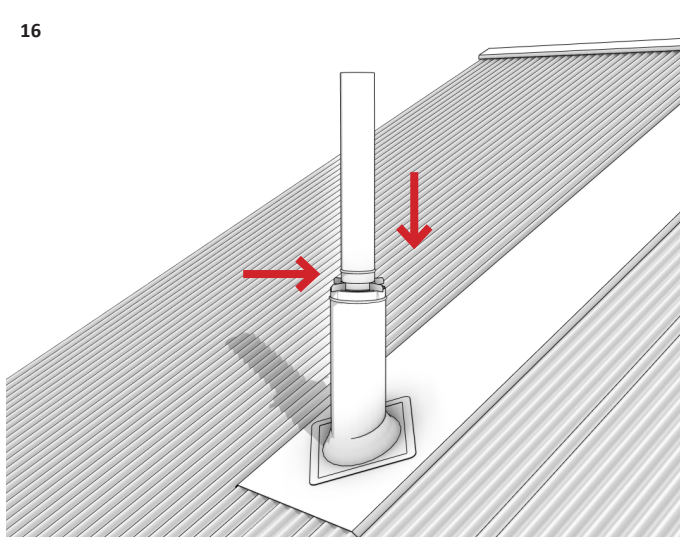
Lift the ceiling plate upwards without scratching the flue pipes and align with the wall behind.

15



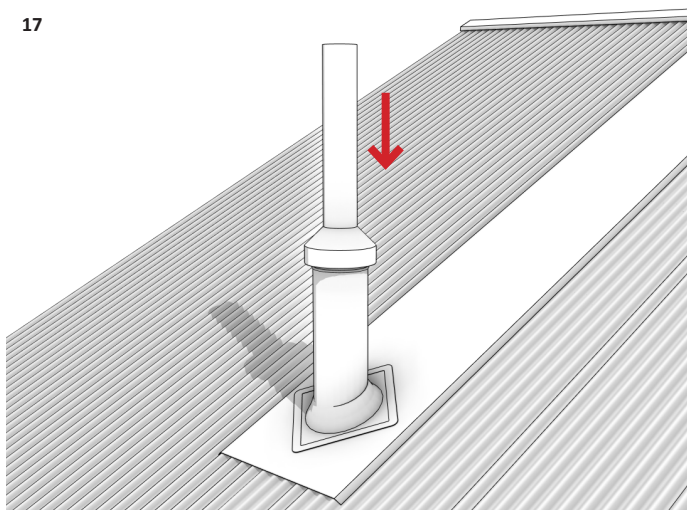
Fix the outer ceiling plate at the 4 corners, using the screws and spacers provided.

16



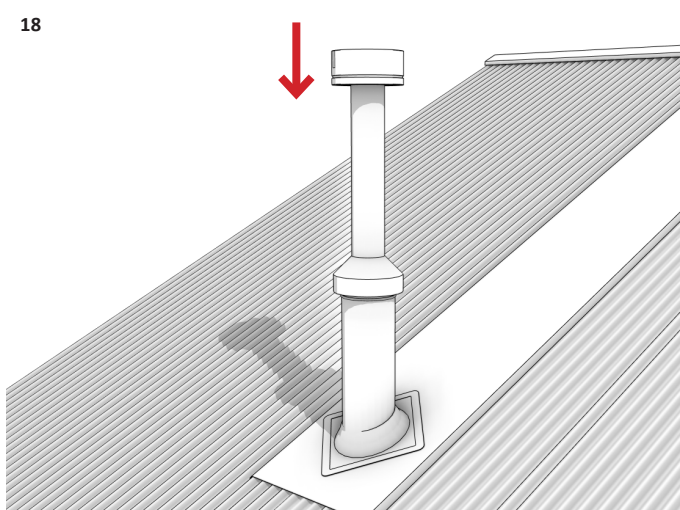
Fit the 915mm long x 150mm Ø flue and lower to the swage. Seal and fix in 3 locations using SS rivets. Fix the spider bracket to 150mm Ø flue.

17



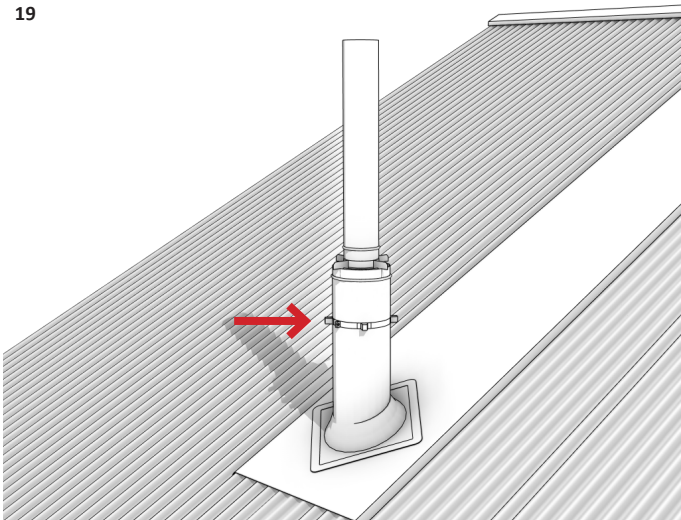
Slide the cone/casing cover over the 150mm Ø flue until it stops at the spider bracket.

18



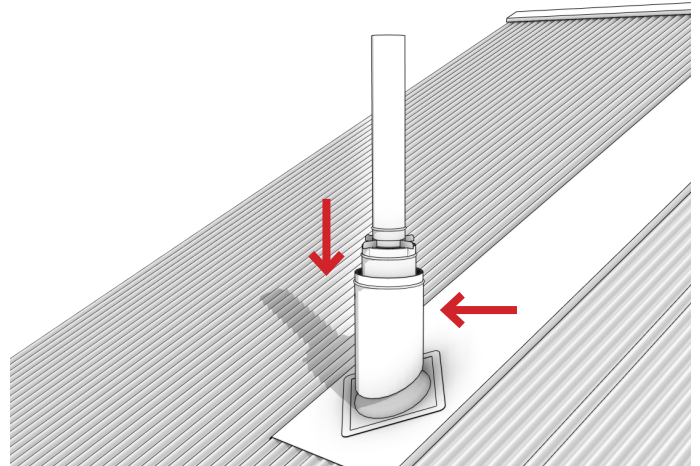
Fit the flue cowl onto the 150mm Ø flue and slide down until it cannot go any further. Flue installation is complete.

19



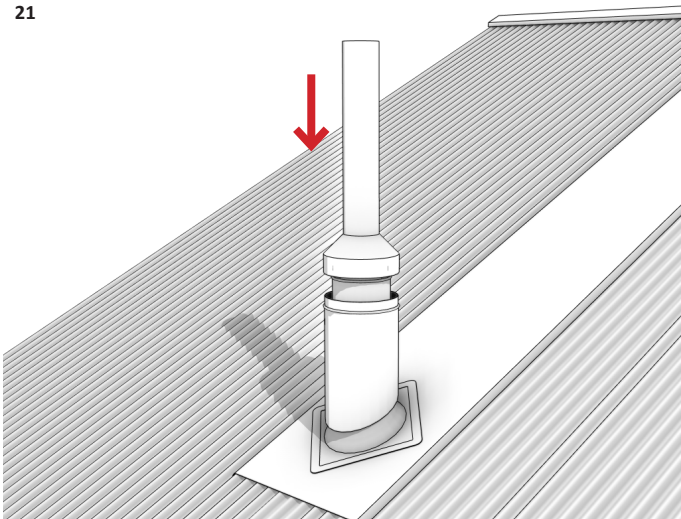
Installing the Designer Flue Shroud involves a few extra steps. Before fitting the cone and cowl, Fit the 250-320mm spider bracket onto the onto the lower 250mm \varnothing liner.

20



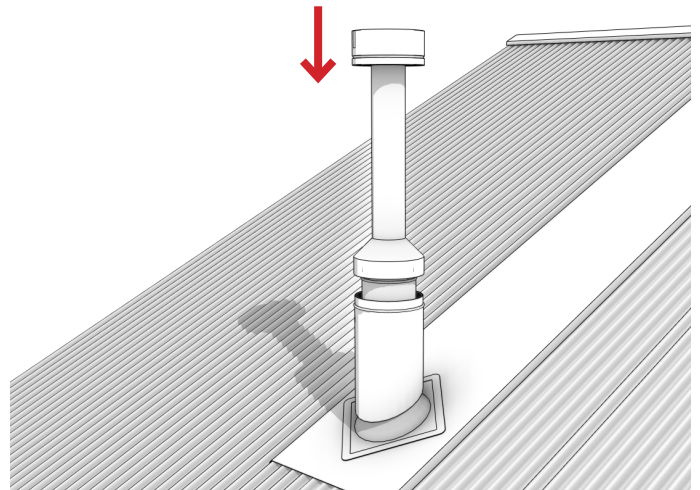
Trim the lower Designer Shroud following the roof pitch. The bottom of the shroud should be 100mm up from the roof surface. Fit the lower Designer Shroud over the flue pipes and rivet to the spider bracket. The top of the Lower Designer Shroud should be 160mm below the triple skin flue.

21



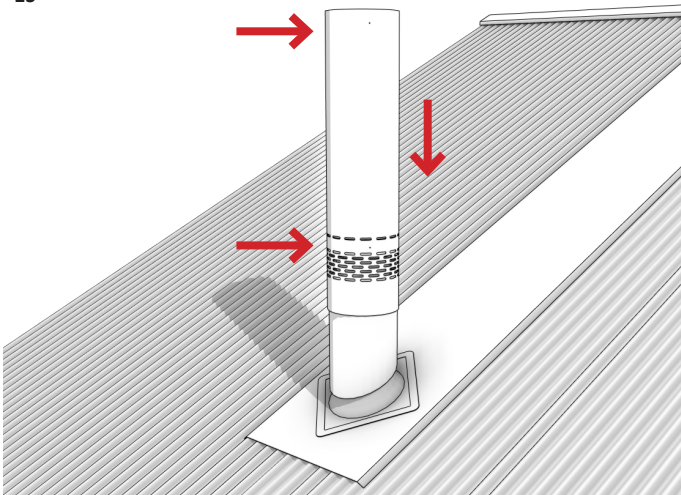
Slide the cone/casing cover over the 150mm \varnothing flue until it stops at the spider bracket.

22



Fit the flue cowl onto the 150mm \varnothing flue and slide down until it cannot go any further.

23

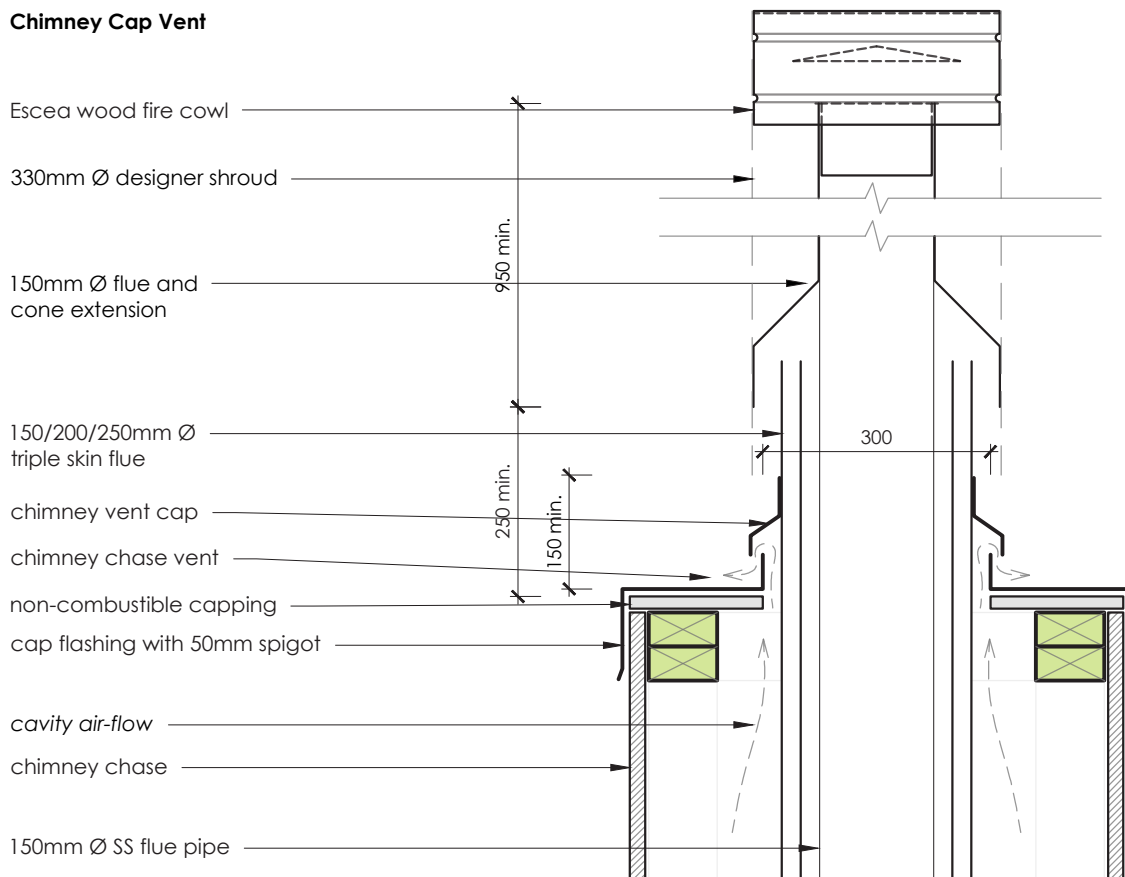


Lower the Upper Designer Shroud over the flue cowl and cone. The top of the Designer Shroud MUST line up with the top of the cowl. Screw fix to the cowl and cone.

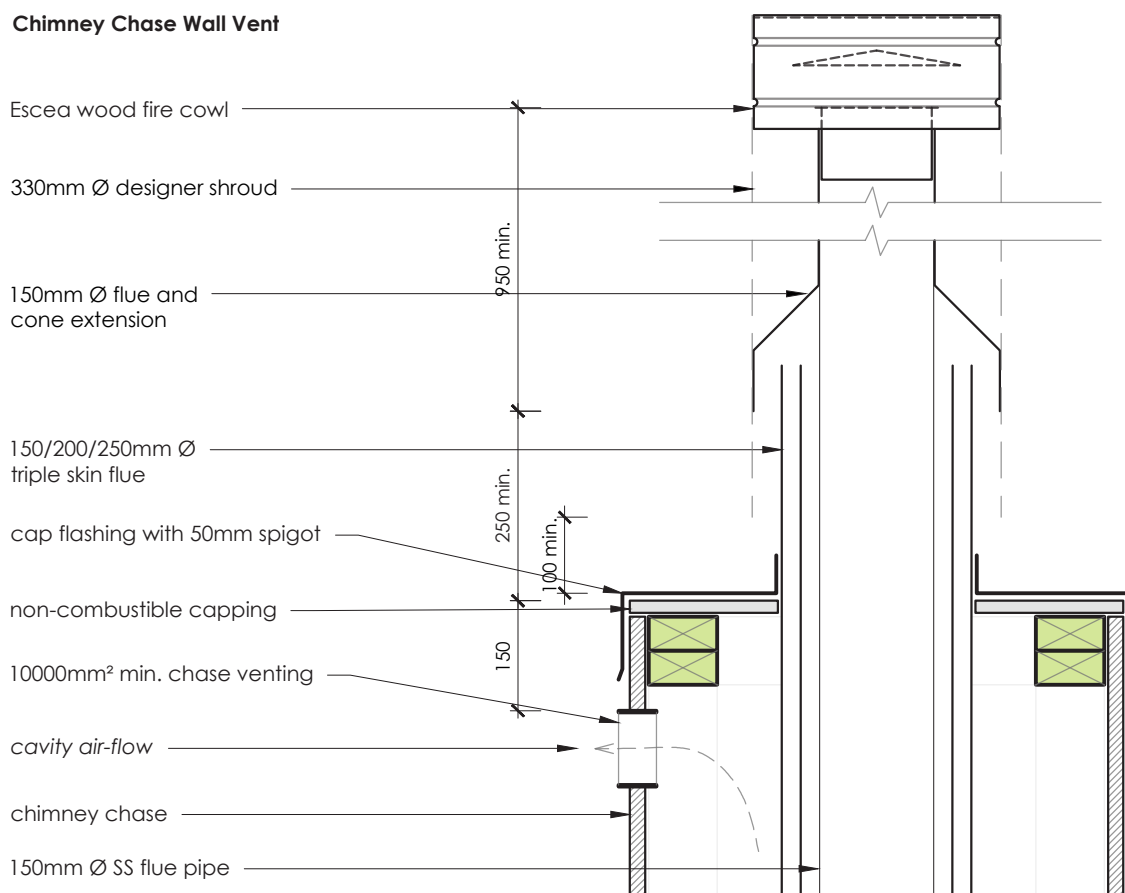
C11 Chimney Chase Ventilation

Where a flue passes through a chimney chase, whether masonry or timber framed, it is to be vented in accordance with AS/NZS 2918. Each ventilation opening is to be 10,000mm².

Chimney Cap Vent



Chimney Chase Wall Vent



D1 First Lighting

To ensure optimal performance and longevity of your wood-burning fireplace, it is critical to use well-seasoned softwood with a moisture content less than 20%. Wood outside this range can lead to poor combustion, excessive creosote build-up, and potential damage to the appliance. The initial burn phase plays an essential role in conditioning both the firebox and its internal components. These first burns should begin with small, controlled fires that gradually increase in size. This incremental heating helps to:

- Safely evaporate residual moisture from internal components and refractory linings.
- Allow the high-temperature paint to cure properly without blistering or discolouration.
- Minimise thermal shock to the firebox and associated parts.

The recommended conditioning process consists of 2–3 moderate burns, starting with kindling and small logs, progressing to medium and then full-sized logs. During these early burns, it is normal to observe condensation within the firebox and detect odours from the curing paint—these are expected parts of the curing cycle.

To assist with ventilation and comfort, it is advisable to keep the room well-ventilated during this period, as the curing paint may release temporary fumes.

D2 Recommended Lighting Method

Once the initial conditioning burns are complete, the fireplace is ready for regular use.

Escea recommends the top-down lighting method, as it provides a slower, more controlled ignition and results in a cleaner, more environmentally responsible burn. Additionally, loading firewood front to back (parallel with the door opening) promotes a hotter, more efficient flame pattern.

D3 Top-Down Lighting Method

1. Ash Bed Preparation: Ensure a layer of ash is present at the base of the firebox—approximately 20mm is ideal. When cleaning, always retain a residual ash bed to assist with ignition and thermal stability.



2. Log and Kindling Placement: Place four medium-sized logs directly onto the ash bed. On top of these, lay a generous amount of kindling in a criss-cross pattern, maintaining 25mm air gaps between pieces to aid airflow.



3. Fire-lighters and Ignition: Insert approximately four fire-lighters between the top layer of kindling. Ensure the air control is fully open (high position). Ignite the fire-lighters and close the door immediately. Warning: Never use accelerants such as petrol or

methyated spirits to light the appliance.



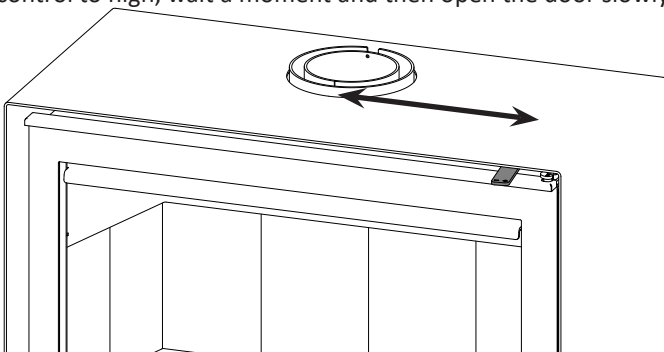
4. Establish Ember Bed: Allow the kindling and base logs to fully ignite and burn down to a hot ember bed with a small visible flame. The fireplace is designed to light and operate without the door open. Avoid opening the door and reloading while smoke is present and/or the fire is burning rapidly.



5. Select four large logs as your main fuel load. With the air control set to high, open the door briefly, load the logs, and close the door promptly.



6. Temperature Management: Once the fire is well-established and operating at optimal temperature, adjust the air control slider to suit your desired heat output.
7. Re-loading Procedure: Let the fire burn down to a solid ember base with minimal flame. Before reloading, return the air control to high, wait a moment and then open the door slowly. Reload immediately and close the door promptly. Once the



new fuel is burning well, adjust the air control for your preferred heat level. Note: This method ensures efficient combustion.

NOTE: Load firewood front to back to encourage a cleaner, more stable burn. Do not force the door closed—ensure logs are not obstructing the door or touching the glass. This process reduces the risk of smoke spillage due to pressure changes or external environmental effects.

D4 Fireplace Operation

Over-firing occurs when the appliance is run excessively hot, resulting in elevated flue temperatures. This can cause premature wear or damage to internal components, increased emissions, and inefficient fuel consumption. To avoid over-firing:

- Do not burn excessive amounts of small, dry timber offcuts or framing timber.
- Avoid overloading the firebox—do not exceed 50% of its height with fuel.
- Use only well-seasoned firewood within the recommended moisture range.
- Do not operate the appliance with the door open or ajar. Doing so introduces excess air, which may lead to overheating and interfere with flue draft characteristics.

Operating with the door open can also compromise the Direct Vent system performance and increase the risk of flue gases entering the living space.

D5 Noise

It is normal to hear ticking, creaking, or expansion sounds during the heating cycle as materials expand. Once the appliance reaches consistent operating temperature, these noises should reduce significantly. *Note: Loud bangs or abnormal noises are not normal. If these occur, contact Escea to arrange an inspection by an authorised technician.*

In high wind zones, external wind noise around the flue system may occur. While generally unavoidable, correct installation and flue termination height can help mitigate this.

D6 Performance Issues

Performance issues such as insufficient heat, excess smoke, or incomplete combustion can result from:

- Poor fuel quality (e.g., wet, unseasoned, or incorrect wood type).
- Improper operation or not following recommended burn procedures.
- Suboptimal installation or flue design.
- Environmental factors such as down-drafts or negative pressure zones.

Smoke spillage can occur due to:

- Ventilation conflicts from extraction fans, rangehoods, or mechanical ventilation systems.
- Opening the door while the fire is vigorously burning—this can cause flames to surge forward, pushing smoke into the room.
- Negative pressure in the room drawing air down the flue.

A poorly maintained appliance can also result in degraded performance, such as:

- Leaking door seals.
- Blocked or partially restricted flue.
- Incorrect door alignment.

These issues may lead to creosote build-up, blackened door glass, and a loss of heating efficiency. If performance problems persist, contact Escea Technical Support for diagnosis and guidance. *Caution: Operating a poorly performing fireplace may lead to excessive creosote accumulation and increase the risk of flue fires.*

E1 General Servicing

To ensure optimal performance and longevity of your appliance, regular maintenance is essential. This includes an annual service, ideally conducted by an Escea Authorised Agent, and more frequent checks depending on how heavily the appliance is used. Annual and Regular Servicing primarily includes inspection and cleaning of the flue system - more often if the fireplace is in frequent use. Undertake visual inspections by:

- Checking and cleaning glass.
- Removing accumulated ash.
- Inspecting the condition of refractory bricks.
- Confirming the integrity and placement of the baffle system.
- Checking the door rope and door seal.

Note: Do not use chemical or abrasive cleaners on any painted surface. Use only a dry lint-free cloth, or a lightly dampened cloth if required. Avoid cleaning the appliance while it's hot.

E2 Cleaning the Glass

Maintaining clear glass improves viewing and prolongs the glass life.

- Clean using damp newspaper dabbed in cold ash. This gently removes blackening or light residue from the inside surface.
- Frosting or permanent stains can result from repeated very hot burns. If visibility is severely impacted, glass replacement may be required.
- Never clean the glass while it is hot, as this may lead to cracking or permanent damage.

Note: Some blackening during start-up is normal when the appliance and components are cold. Once operating temperature is reached, this should clear. If not, it could indicate a suboptimal burn.

E3 Causes of Blackening Glass

If persistent blackening occurs, consider the following:

- Inadequate or green/wet fuel.
- Operating on low setting too early.
- Overloading the fire with fuel on low settings.
- Incorrect fuel orientation (e.g., side-to-side loading).

Addressing these factors will significantly improve burn quality and reduce maintenance needs.

E4 Refractory Bricks

The firebox bricks are made from durable ceramic material and, with proper care, will last for several years.

- Hairline cracks are cosmetic and normal — as long as bricks maintain position and structure, performance is not affected.
- Avoid throwing logs into the firebox to prevent cracking or dislodging.

E5 Care of Painted Surfaces

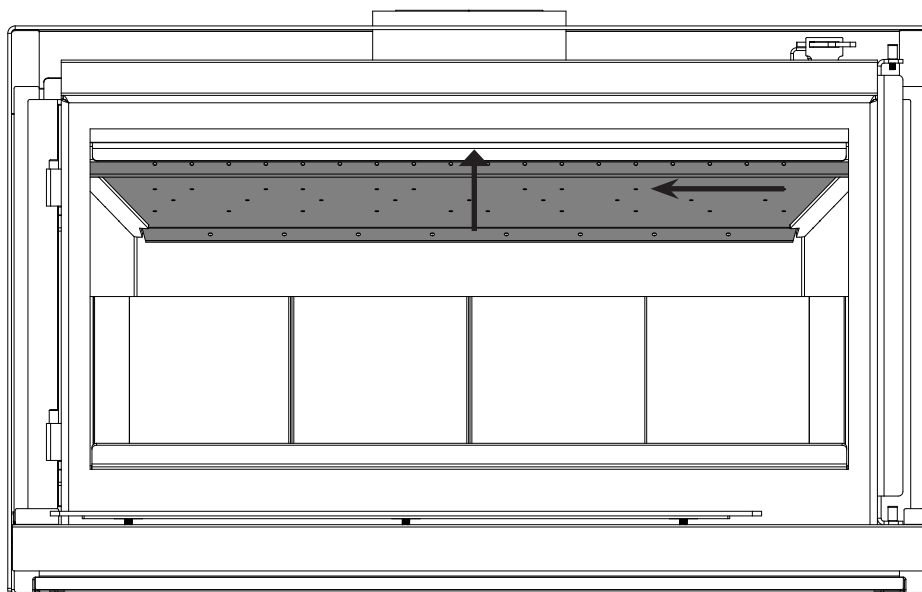
Keep your appliance looking its best:

- Wipe down regularly with a dry lint-free cloth.
- For stubborn marks, use a damp cloth — never cleaning agents.
- Damaged paintwork can be touched up using Senotherm Black spray paint, available through Escea retailers.

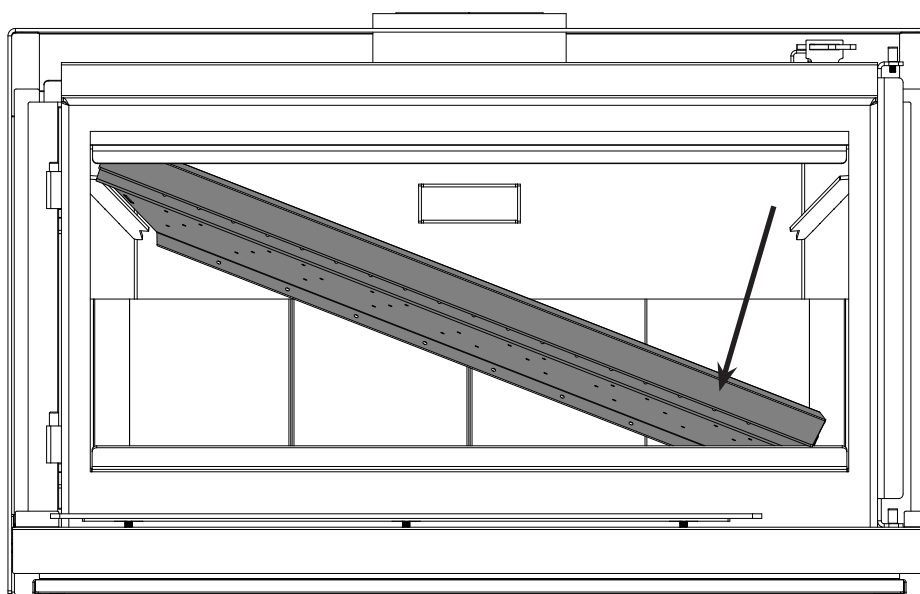
E6 Baffle Checks and Removal

Inspect the baffle position and condition periodically. Ensure it is seated correctly on the side supports and positioned flat against the rear air inlet. Any misalignment may affect airflow and efficiency. To remove the baffle:

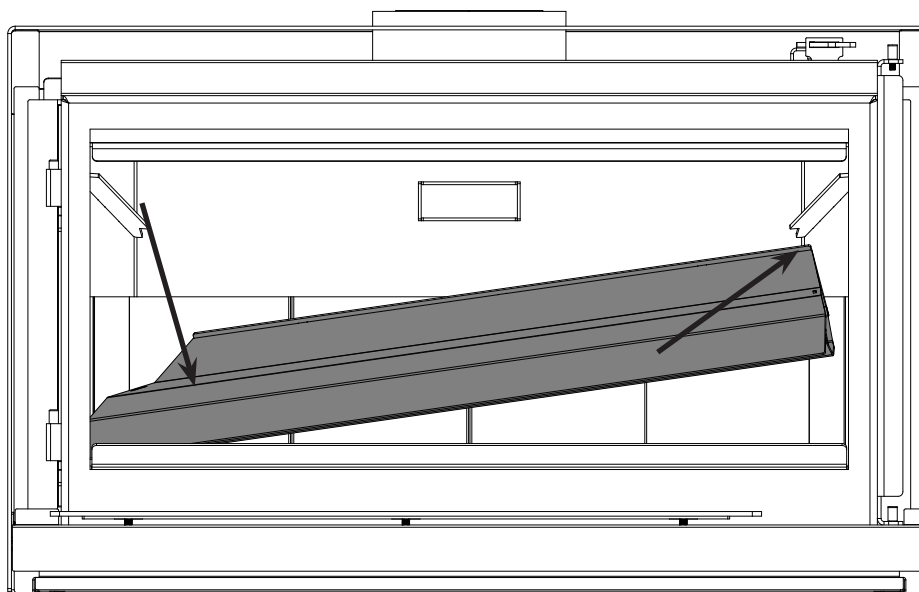
1. Pull the baffle forward, slide left.



2. Lower the right side.



3. Shift right, lower the left side.



4. While lowering the left side, raise the right side and rotate it toward you to remove.

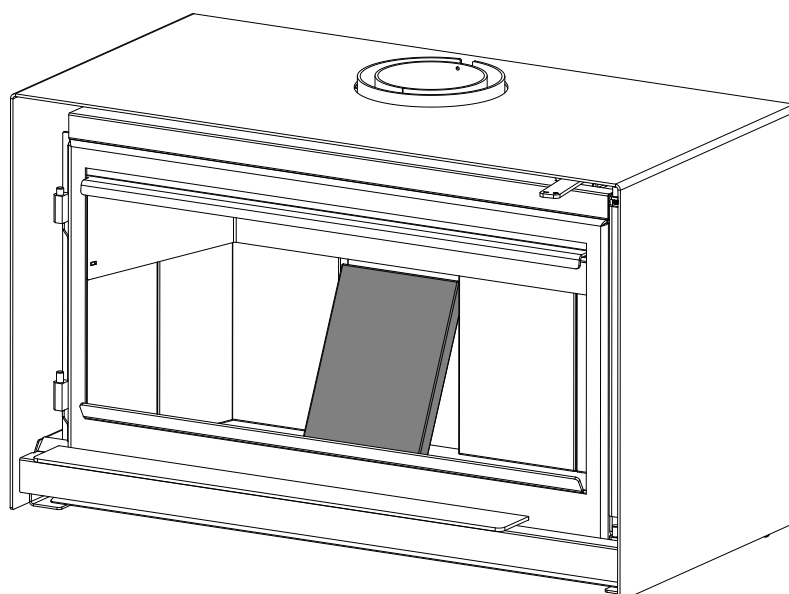
To reinstall:

5. Reverse the process.
6. Confirm the baffle is seated flat against the rear wall and on the side supports.
7. Ensure there are no gaps, especially at the rear air inlet.

E7 Brick Removal

To remove bricks:

1. Remove all ashes from the firebox.
2. Start with the centre rear brick — lift slightly and pull forward.



3. Remove the remaining rear bricks, followed by the rear side bricks.
4. Slide the front side bricks to the rear and remove.

To reinstall:

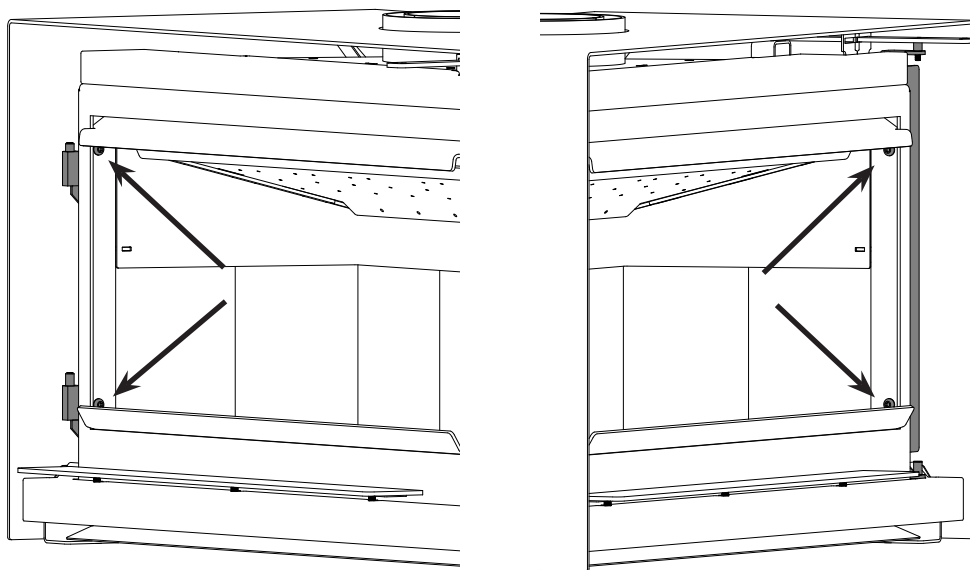
5. Start with the front side bricks, inserting them at the rear and sliding forward.
6. Then insert the rear bricks, starting from the outer edges.

Ensure all bricks are properly seated before operation.

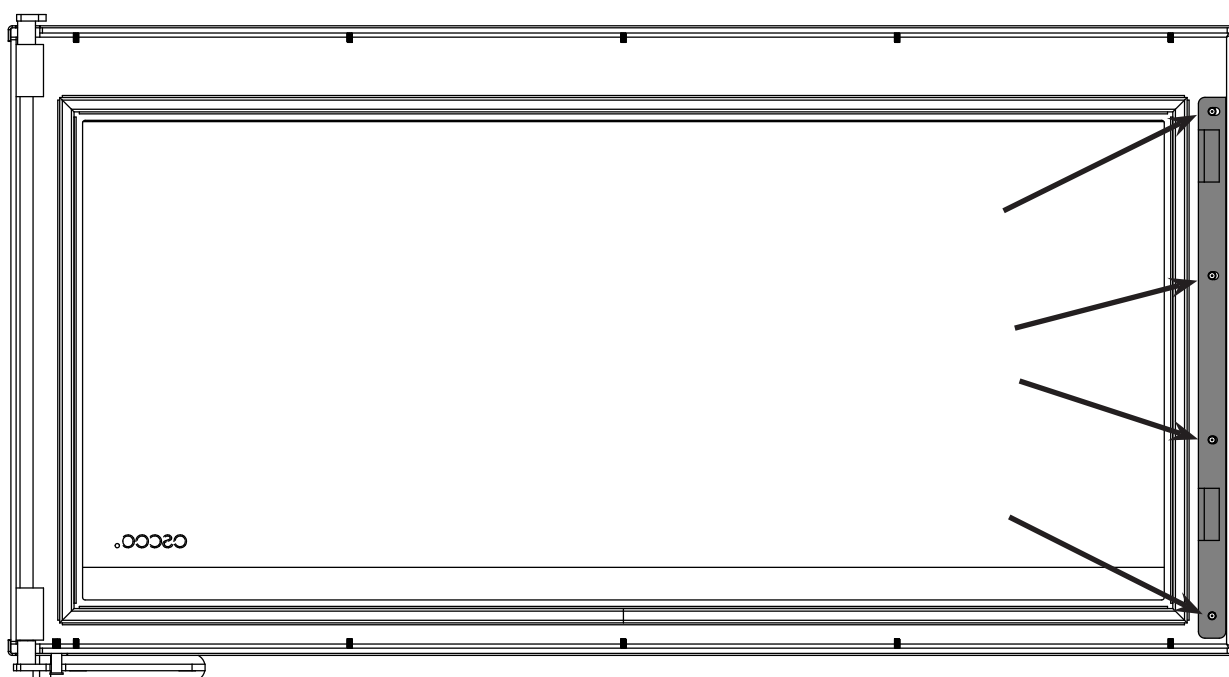
E8 Adjusting The Door

Maintaining a tight door seal is essential for proper combustion.

- Adjust the hinge mounting and latch plates using the button head Allen screws.
- These plates can be moved in or out to increase or reduce rope compression.



- Adjust door hinge plate using the M6 nuts.
- Ensure consistent, even contact around the door frame when closed.



E9 Adjusting the Door Catch Rollers

To adjust the upper and lower door latch rollers:

1. Loosen the nuts under the roller.
2. Move the roller side-to-side to achieve correct latch engagement.
3. Re-tighten nuts to secure.

This ensures a snug and reliable door closure.

