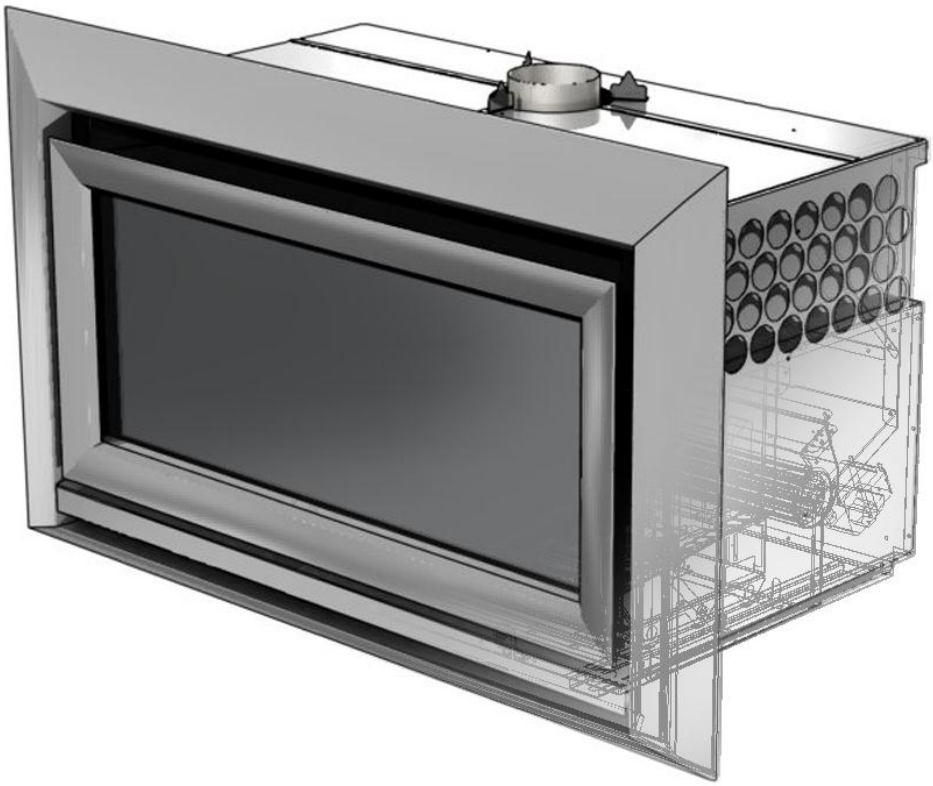
escea.

IB1100, IB850, IB600 (Log Fire / Coal Fire)

Installation Manual

NEW ZEALAND EDITION



Important

The appliance shall be installed in accordance with;

- This installation instruction booklet
- Local gas fitting regulations
- Municipal building codes
- Electrical wiring regulations
- AS/NZS 5601 *Gas installations*
- Any other relevant statutory regulations.
- Must be installed by a qualified person

This appliance is not intended for use by young children or infirm persons unless they have been adequately supervised by a responsible person to ensure that they can use the appliance safely.

Young children should be supervised to ensure that they do not play with the appliance.

Manufactured by: Escea Ltd, PO Box 5277 Dunedin NZ, Ph: +64 3 478 8220, email: info@escea.co.nz
For contact details of your local escea distributor or dealer please visit www.escea.co.nz

Note:

THERE ARE A FEW THINGS TO CONSIDER BEFORE INSTALLATION

- Cavity Dimensions, Clearances and fitting the Zero Clearance Kit
- Coupling of Flue to Fire
- Coupling of Gas Lines to Fire
- Supply of Electricity to Fire
- Fixing the Fire to the Cavity
- Gas Pipe Placement to the Front Right of the Cavity

The sequence you choose to do these tasks will vary on your individual scenario. Please read these instructions fully before proceeding with your installation.

Leave the installation of the fascia panels until the very end of the installation and commissioning to avoid damage to the fascia panels.

WARNING:
Failure to follow these instructions could cause a malfunction of the heater, which could result in death, serious bodily injury, and/or property damage. Failure to follow these instructions may also void your fire insurance and/or warranty.

Installation:
Installation must be carried out by a registered installer who, on completion of the installation, must issue an energy work certificate, in accordance with national and/or local codes. If an energy work certificate is not issued then the Escea warranty *may* be void.
This appliance needs fresh air for safe operation and must be installed with provisions for adequate combustion and ventilation air available to the room in which it is to be operating.

Warranty Repair and Annual Servicing:
Warranty repair work must be carried out by a recognised Escea gas fire technician. It is recommended that recognised Escea Gas fire technicians are also used to carry out annual servicing requirements (particularly during the warranty period). For contact details of authorised Escea technicians in your area, please contact the retailer from whom the appliance was purchased.

The heater must be installed according to these instructions and in compliance with all relevant building, gas fitting, electrical and other statutory regulations (eg. AS/NZS5601). Any shortcomings in the appliance and flue installation will be the responsibility of the installer, and Escea will not be accountable for any such failings or their consequences.

Contents:

1.0 **Product Description:**

The Escea IB1100, IB850 and IB600 gas fires are designed to be built into a cavity. These appliances are flued conventionally via a Ø100mm flue system.

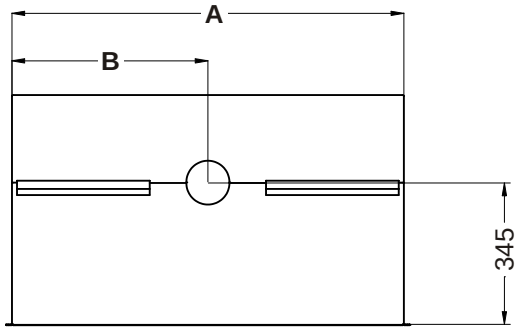
The Escea IB600 Zero Clearance Kit , IB850 Zero Clearance Kit and IB1100 Zero Clearance Kit are to be used for all installations. They seal the cavity and isolate the fire from air pressure changes within the cavity.

The only instance that the ZCK **might not** be fitted is in a New Zealand installation within a full masonry chimney that is not open to any other building space. If the top of the chimney is not present and the cavity is open to the roof space then a ZCK must be used.

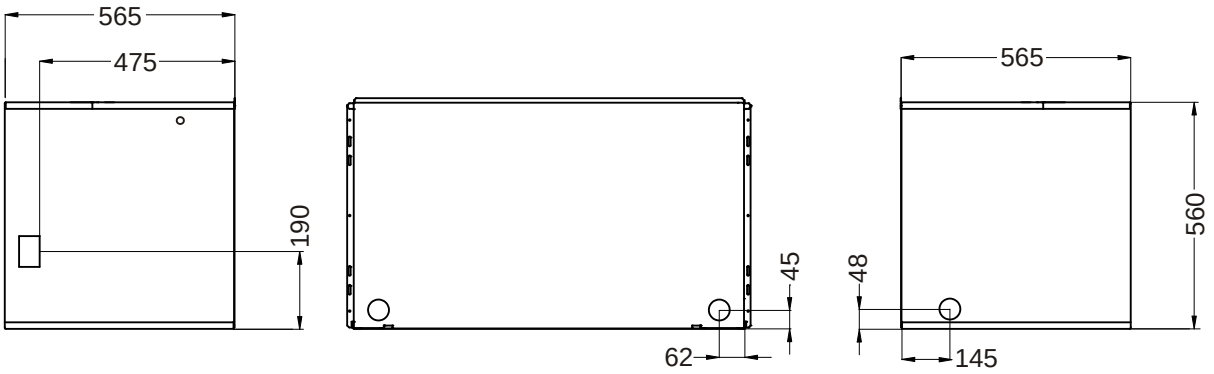
The user will control their fire with the Radio Frequency (RF) remote that will normally be left in its wall mount cradle. In addition to the RF remote it has a single auxiliary On/Off button on the unit. When not in operation it is in a standby mode unless it is physically isolated from the mains supply.

1.1 Zero Clearance Kit (ZCK) Dimensions

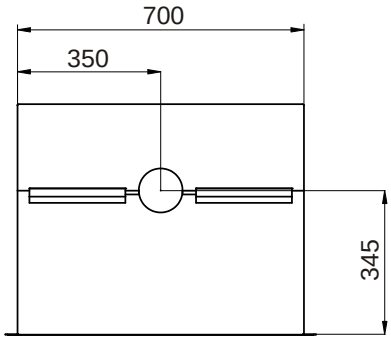
IB850 & IB1100

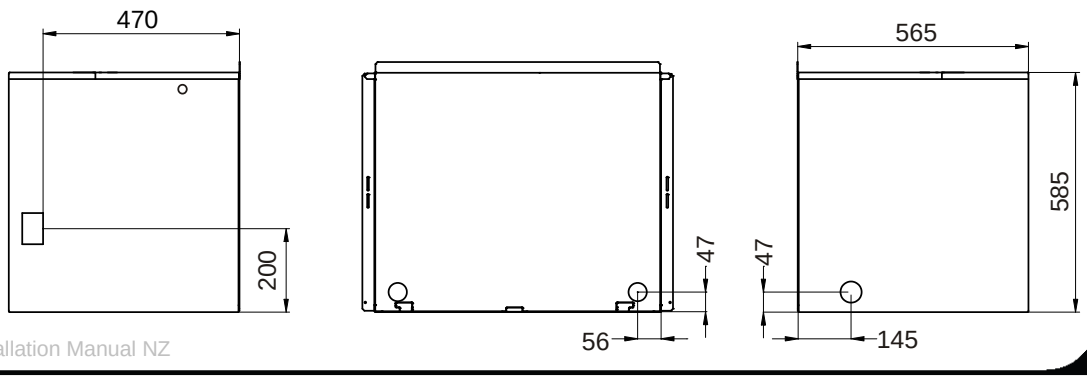


	A	B
IB850	960mm	480mm
IB1100	1260mm	630mm



IB600

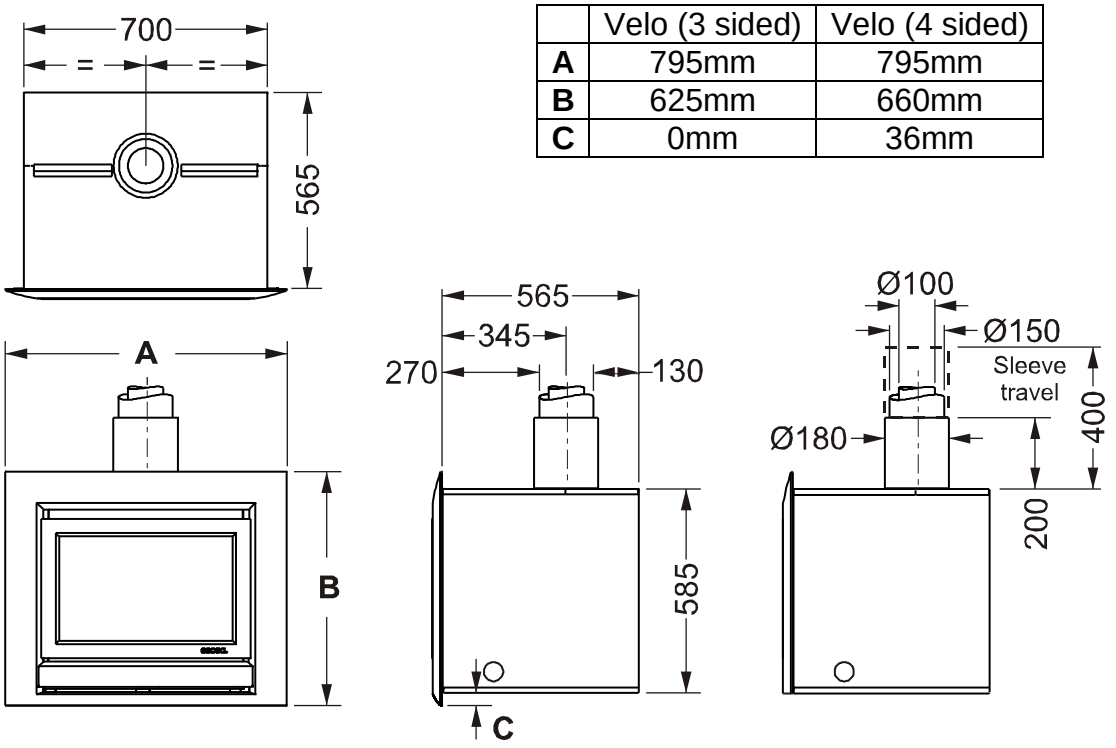




1.2 Product Dimensions

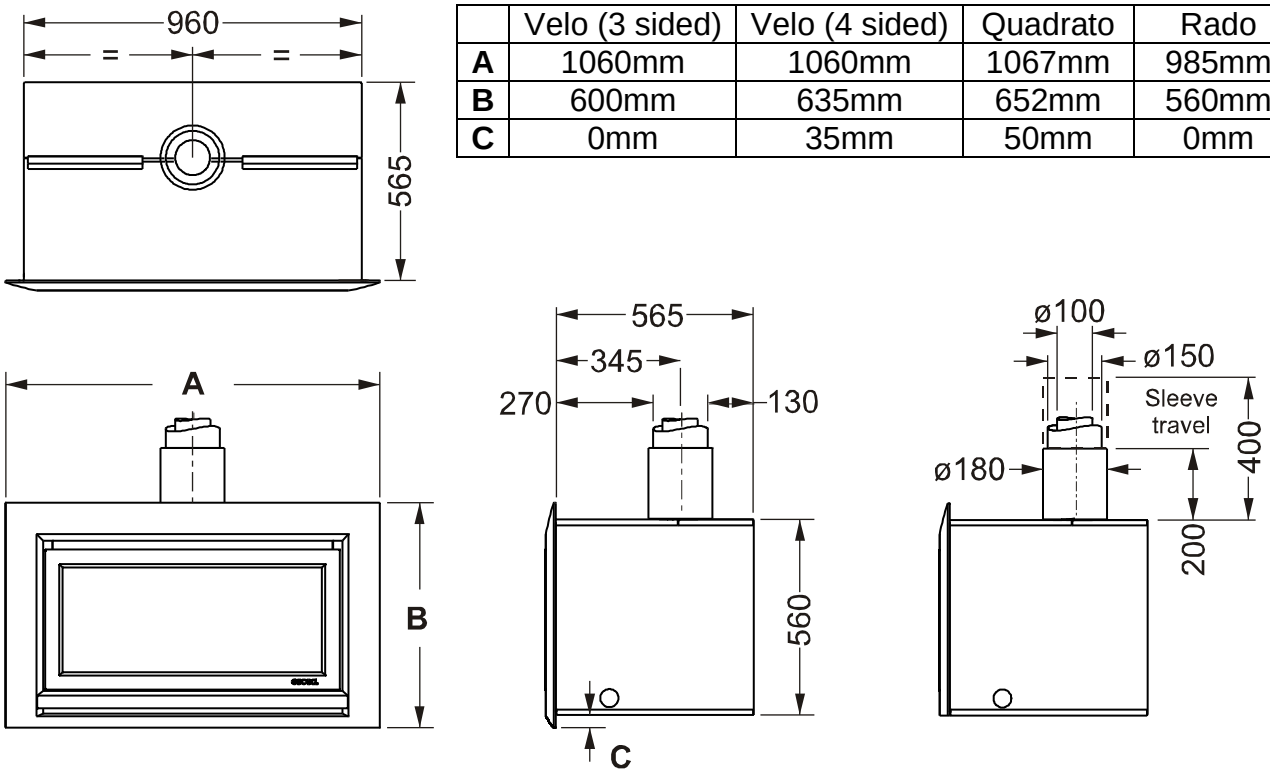
IB600

	Velo (3 sided)	Velo (4 sided)
A	795mm	795mm
B	625mm	660mm
C	0mm	36mm



IB850

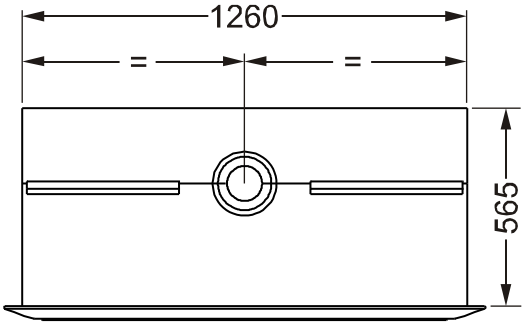
	Velo (3 sided)	Velo (4 sided)	Quadrato	Rado
A	1060mm	1060mm	1067mm	985mm
B	600mm	635mm	652mm	560mm
C	0mm	35mm	50mm	0mm

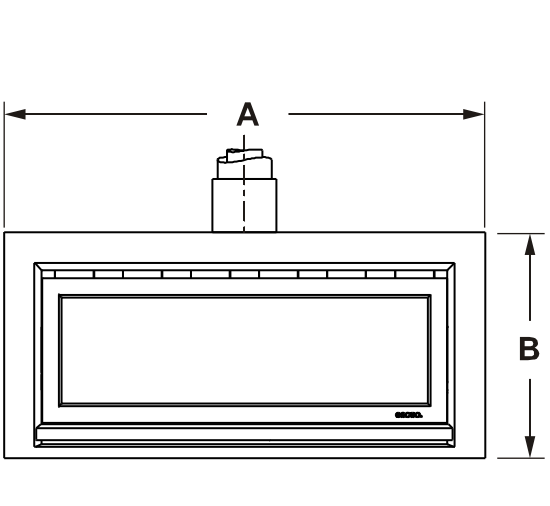


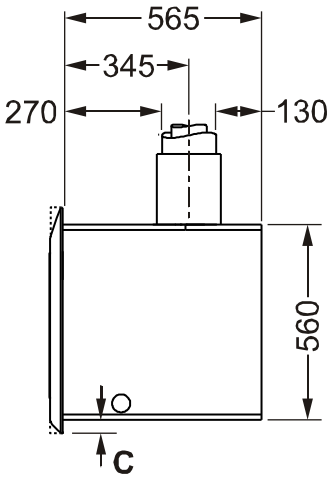
Note: 30mm clearance required below Quadrato fascia for air ventilation

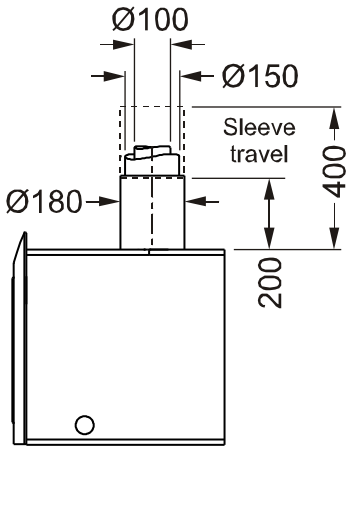
IB1100

	Velo (3 sided)	Velo (4 sided)	Quadrato	Rado
A	1360mm	1360mm	1367mm	1285mm
B	600mm	635mm	652mm	560mm
C	0mm	35mm	50mm	0mm







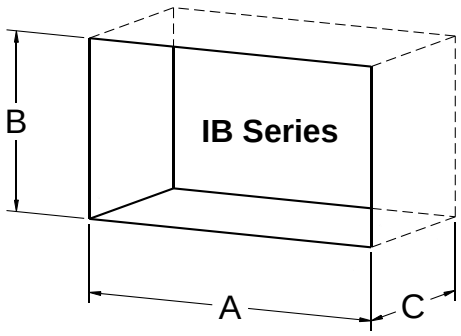


Note: 30mm clearance required below Quadrato fascia for air ventilation

2.0 Creating the Cavity:

The dimensioned drawing below shows the size of the opening that must be created to keep combustible materials at the required distance from the heater.
Note: It is not necessary to line the side, top or back of the cavity.

IMPORTANT: If you are installing an "Inset" Fascia (flush with the wall) these cavity dimensions are not applicable. Please refer to the Fascia Installation Manual supplied with your fascia or online at www.escea.co.nz for specific cavity dimensions.



Ideal Cavity Dimensions:
All dimensions in millimetres

	A	B	C
IB600	700	585	565
IB850	960	560	565
IB1100	1260	560	565

(Check offset. Refer 2.2)

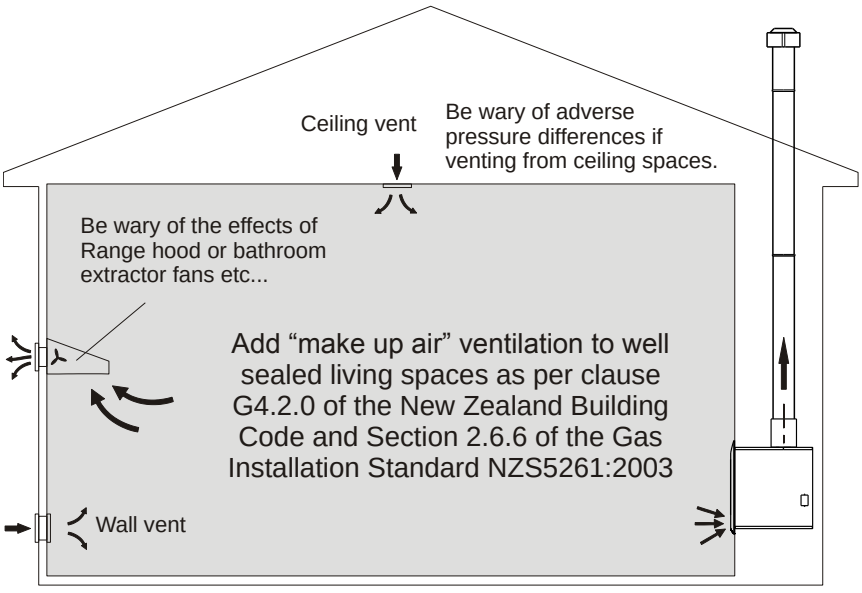
2.1 Where possible, it is recommended that cavity is made slightly larger than the above dimensions to give the installer the maximum amount of space to work in.

2.2 The IB1100 and IB850 have their electronics compartment protruding from the left hand side of the fire and the resulting offset needs to be taken into account when installing into a tight masonry cavity.

3.0 Ventilation

It is **important to remember** that Clause G4.2.0 of the New Zealand Building Code and Section 2.6.6 of the New Zealand Gas Installation Standard calls for additional ventilation into living spaces where open flued natural draught appliances are installed.

Both of these codes provide formulae and tables for calculating the required ventilation given the size of the living space and the gas input of the appliance.



For example, if you needed to size the wall vent as illustrated in the diagram above, the UK Council for Registered Gas Installers (CORGI) recommends an area of 500 mm^2 for **every kilowatt** of input **in excess** of 7kW (25.2MJ/hr).

IB600 Input = 36MJ/hr
IB850 & IB1100 Input = 43MJ/hr

Area of Wall Vent = 500mm^2 per kW input (net) in excess of 7kW (25.2MJ/hr)

IB850 & IB1100:
Therefore excess = 43MJ/hr - 25.2MJ/hr = 17.8MJ/hr = 4.94kW
Wall Vent Opening = 4.94 x 500mm^2
= **2470mm^2**

IB600:
Therefore excess = 36MJ/hr - 25.2MJ/hr = 10.8MJ/hr = 3kW
Wall Vent Opening = 3 x 500mm^2
= **1500mm^2**

This is the **minimum recommended** wall vent required **over and above** any existing adventitious ventilation.

4.0 **Cavity Base:**
This appliance MUST be fully supported on its base. The base must extend over the entire area of the underside of the appliance. The base must also be levelled to prevent vibration from possible fan imbalance. For the installation of an IB1100 the base of the cavity must be strong enough to support the total product weight, which is a minimum of 70kg.

The base of the product must be fully supported at either side and at the centre front to back.

5.0 **Hearth:**
If this fire is being installed at floor level a hearth made from non-combustible material must extend *no less that 300mm from the front of the fire*. This hearth should be at least as wide as the fire's outer fascia and no less than 10mm thick. Raised hearths can be any size but must also be constructed from non combustible materials.

5.1 The floor in front of this hearth will still get warm so if the floor covering is vinyl, nylon carpet or another heat sensitive material then we recommend extending the hearth to 450mm from the fire.

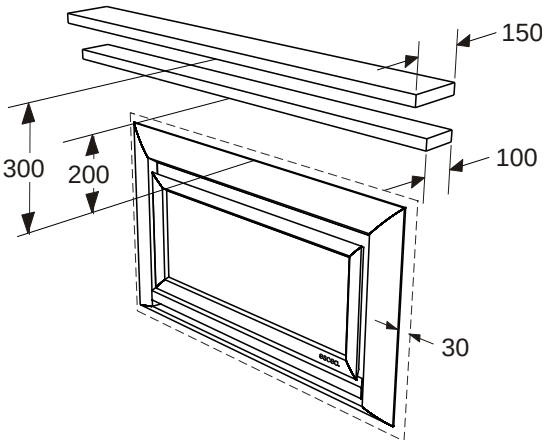
5.2 ***NOTE:*** If the hearth is to be covered with tiles or some other veneer then the fire must be installed so that the base of the 'Zero Clearance Kit' is level with the finished top surface of the hearth.

6.0 **Raised Installations Up a Wall:**
If the fire is being located in such a way that the bottom of the cavity is any more than **100mm** up off the ground no hearth is required. Escea recommend that if a heater is being mounted more than 100mm up a blank wall and no hearth is being used, then a **four sided fascia** is used (available from your Escea dealer).

7.0 **Wall Linings:** The front mounting flanges of the 'Zero Clearance Kit' **MUST** be on top of the **FINISHED** wall surface in order for the fascia panels to mount properly. Take into account any plaster board, tiles or any other finishing surface that may be intended for the finished wall surface. Wall finishing materials must not encroach upon the minimum cavity clearances given in section 1.0. The wall board that lines the outside of this opening can be normal dry wall (plaster board) and does not need to be non-combustible.
Note: The temperature of the wall lining directly above the heater does get warm and hence may discolour paint finishes that are susceptible to temperature damage or distort vinyl wall coverings. For durability of finishes and surfaces you should contact the relevant manufacturer for their specification.

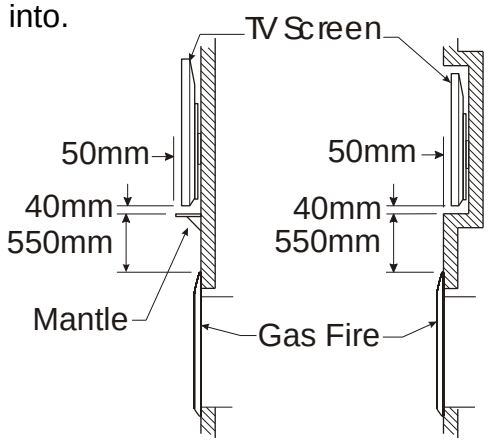
8.0 **Mantle Clearance:**

Please refer to the diagram to the right. Mantles or protruding ledges mounted above the heater that are made from combustible materials, must not extend outside of the dimensions shown.



8.1 **Television Clearances:**

The following are the recommended minimum clearances for the location of any electrical equipment (such as Plasma TV, LCD TV or home theatre) above an Escea IB Series gas fire. Use either a shelf or mantle below your TV screen or alternatively you can construct a recess to mount your TV screen into.



Maintain a 30mm clearance around the fascia to ensure ease of fascia removal.

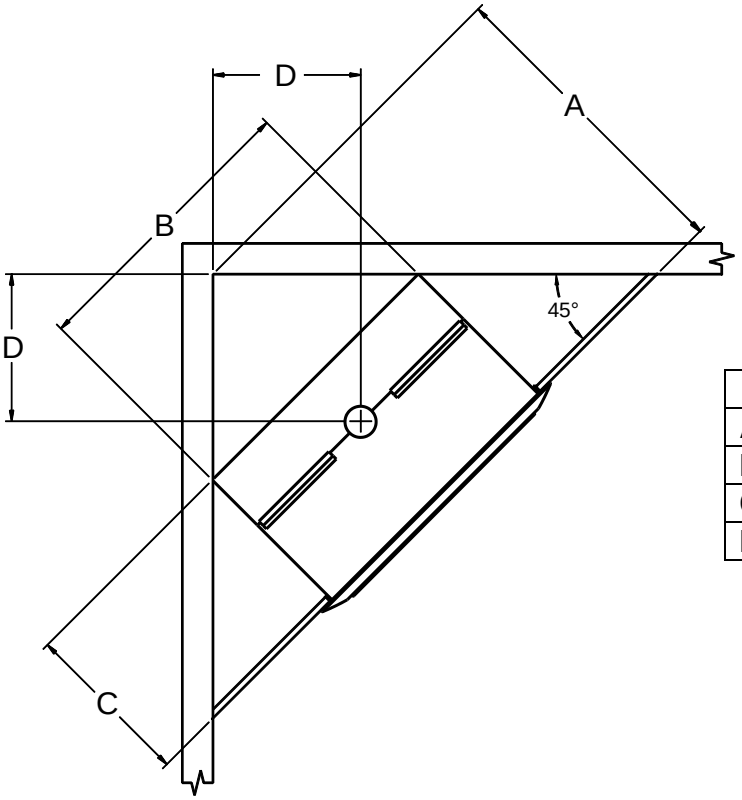
NB: No clearance is needed underneath 3 sided fascias

Note: The above television clearance recommendations are to be treated as a suggestion of a suitable installation only. It is the responsibility of the end user to check the installation instructions of their electrical appliances to ensure that the location in relation to the gas fire is suitable. Escea in no way guarantees or takes responsibility that the above installation suggestion will be suitable for all electrical or home entertainment appliances.

9.0 **Corner Installations:**

If a cavity is to be created in a corner, the following drawings give the minimum sized interior wall and resultant flue position.

9.1 Minimum corner install dimensions:



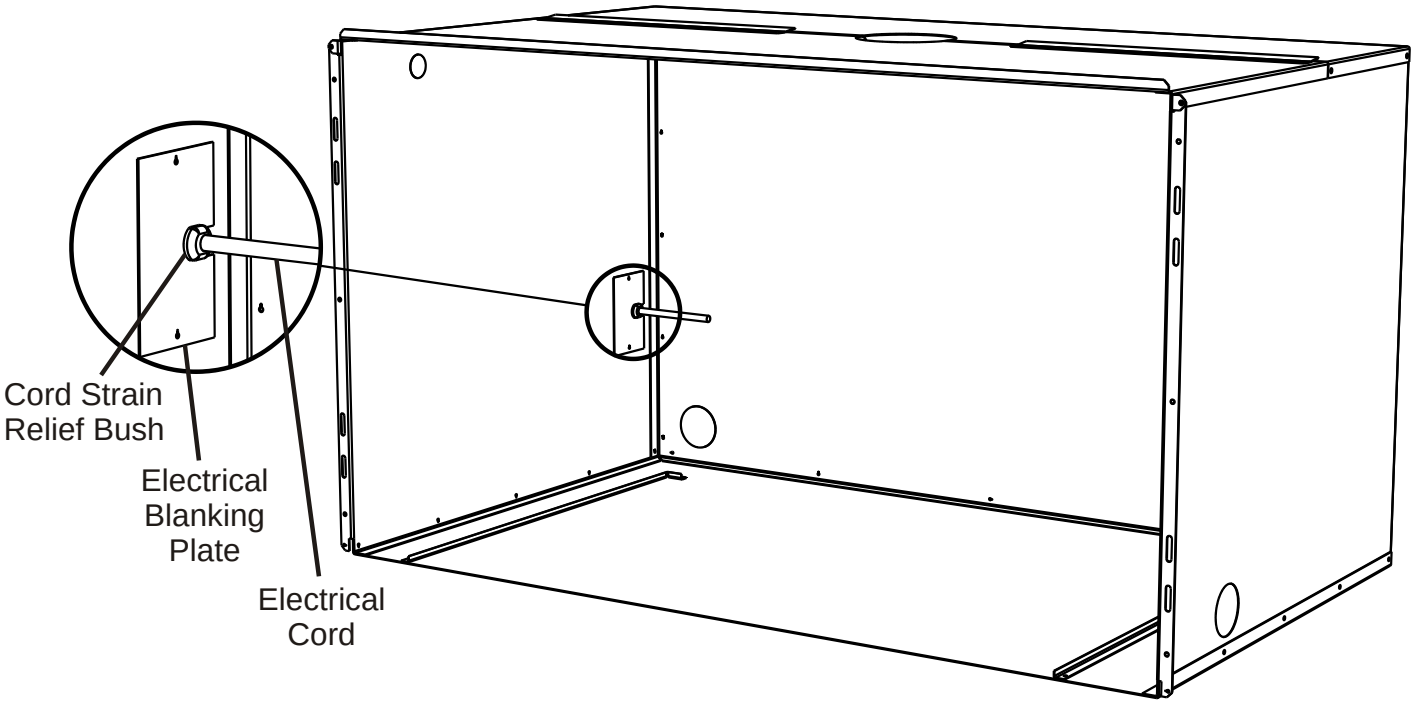
	IB1100	IB850	IB600
A	1195	1045	915
B	1260	960	700
C	565	565	565
D	600	495	405

10.0 **Power Supply:**
Whilst the cavity is being created consideration should be given to appropriate location of a standard 3 pin, EARTHED 240V power outlet. This must be within **0.5m** of the rear left hand corner of the appliance.

10.1 Locating the power outlet within the cavity makes the installation very neat but the provision **MUST** be made to be able to switch the power supply off and on (electrical isolation switch) and **MUST** be accessible after the heater has been installed. This is normally done by means of a separate switch located outside of the cavity and wired to the plug. This will allow service technicians to isolate the power supply before performing service work on the appliance.

10.2 This appliance will draw a maximum of 2 Amps from a 240V supply.
No additional power supply is required for power flue installations and no telephone wiring is needed for the i-con phone switch

The electrical cord should pass through the Zero Clearance Kit as shown, through the supplied Cord Strain Relief Bush.



11.0 Installing the Flue System:

Non-Masonry Timber Frame Cavity:
The heater must be flued to the outside via a 100mm diameter stainless steel flue that is covered by a 150mm diameter liner. This must be installed in accordance with the requirements of AS/NZS 5601.
The minimum flue length = 3.6m vertical height

It is important to check that you have all the necessary flue parts before beginning your installation.

A standard timber flue installation should include the following components:

3 x G3000 – 100 x 1200mm Flue

2 x G3001 – 150 x 1200mm Galv Flue Liner

1 x 100409 – 150 x 1040mm Galv Flue Liner

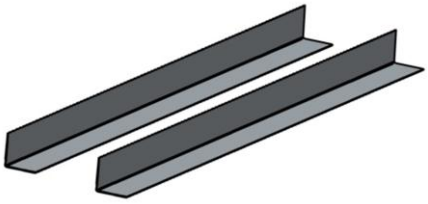
1 x G3002 –Flue Cowl

1 x G3009 – Flue Liner Joiner

2 x G3003 – Flue Liner Spacer Bracket

3 x G3005 – Spider Bracket

1 x 100398 – 180mm Flue Sleeve

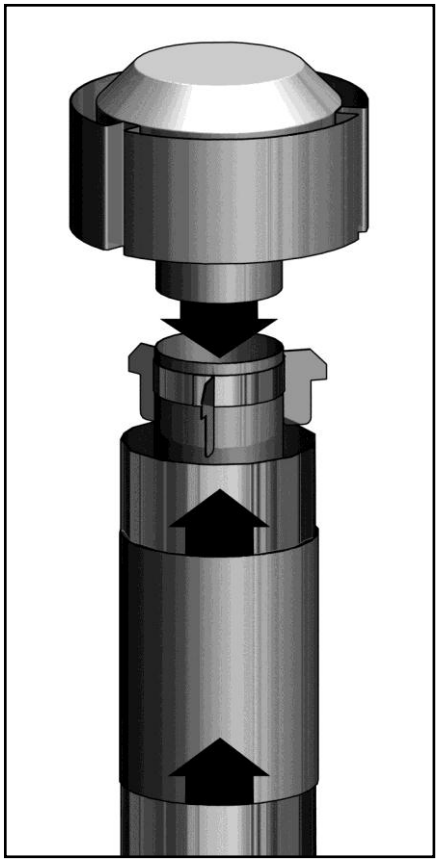


100408 - Angle 50x50x900 Flue Bracing

1 x 260020 – 100mm Clamping Flue Sleeve

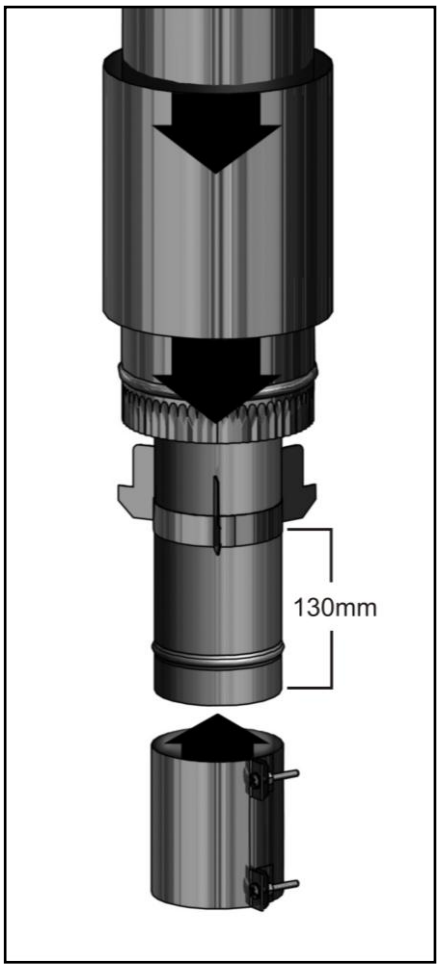
IMPORTANT:
IF USING A 45° OFFSET KIT THERE MUST BE A **MINIMUM OF 600MM** FROM THE FIREPLACE TO THE FIRST OFFSET.

12.0 **Flue Assembly**



Secure the Flue spacer bracket (G3003) to the top section of 100mm Flue and insert the cowl, this can be riveted or held in place with screws (see 12.1 Installing the Flue Terminal). Now slide the 150mm flue onto the bracket.

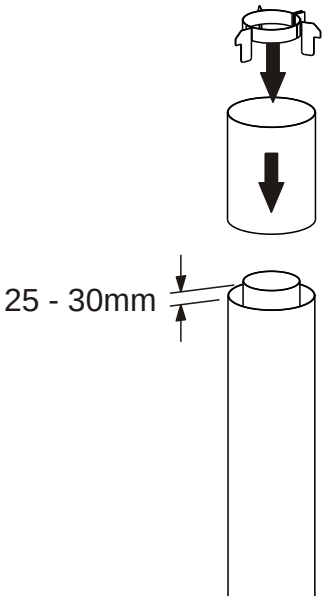
For each section of flue a Spider bracket will be required. These act as spacers for the 150mm flue and should be attached half way along each section of flue.



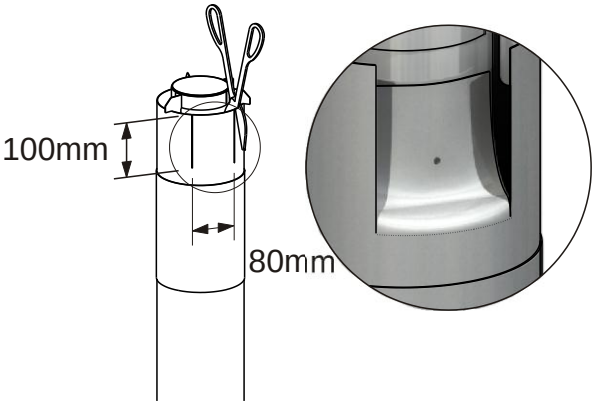
The bottom section is similar to the top assembly. The flue spacer bracket must be secured 130mm from the end of the 100mm flue, this will give clearance to slide the flue sleeve up the flue when installing the Fireplace. Once the installation is complete the 180mm flue sleeve can be slid down to cover and protect the lower assembly.

12.1 Installing the Flue Terminal

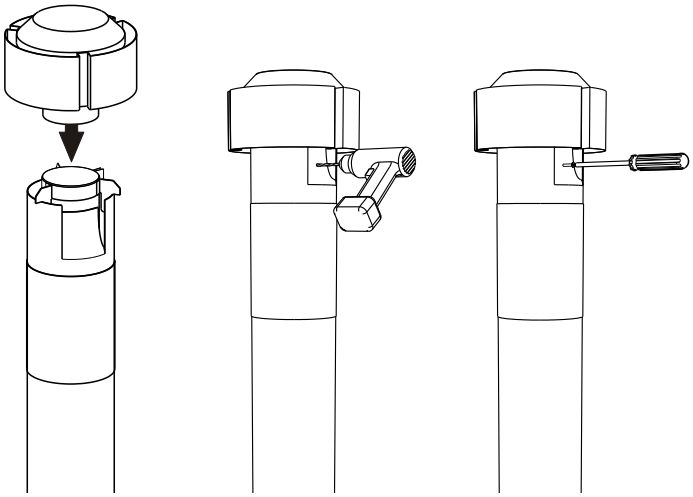
Cut the flue termination to the height specified on the attached “Flue position” diagrams and leave a vertical offset of 20 - 30mm between the inner and outer as shown. Slide the flue liner sleeve over the liner and push it down about 150mm out of the way. Fit the flue spacer bracket between the flue and flue liner.



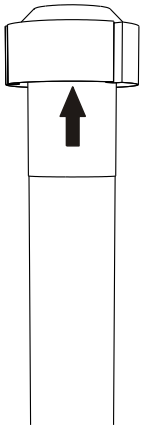
Cut & bend an 80mm by 100mm flap and bend towards the inner flue as shown below.



Fit cowl and drill trough the flap, flue and cowl stem. Using approximately a 1" stainless steel self tapping screw fix the cowl in place.

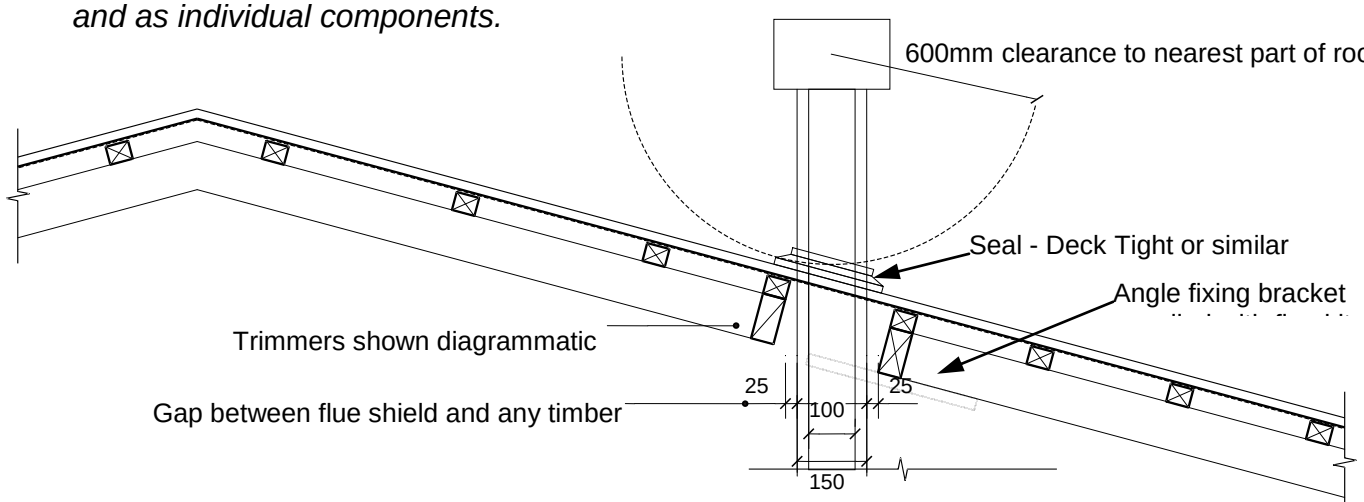


Slide the liner sleeve piece up under the cowl until it hits the flue spacer bracket. Around the bottom of the sleeve drill and rivet in three places.



12.2 The top of the flue must be capped with an appropriate anti down draft cowl.
Note: As per national standards, the finished terminal must be in clear air and **not enclosed in any way**.

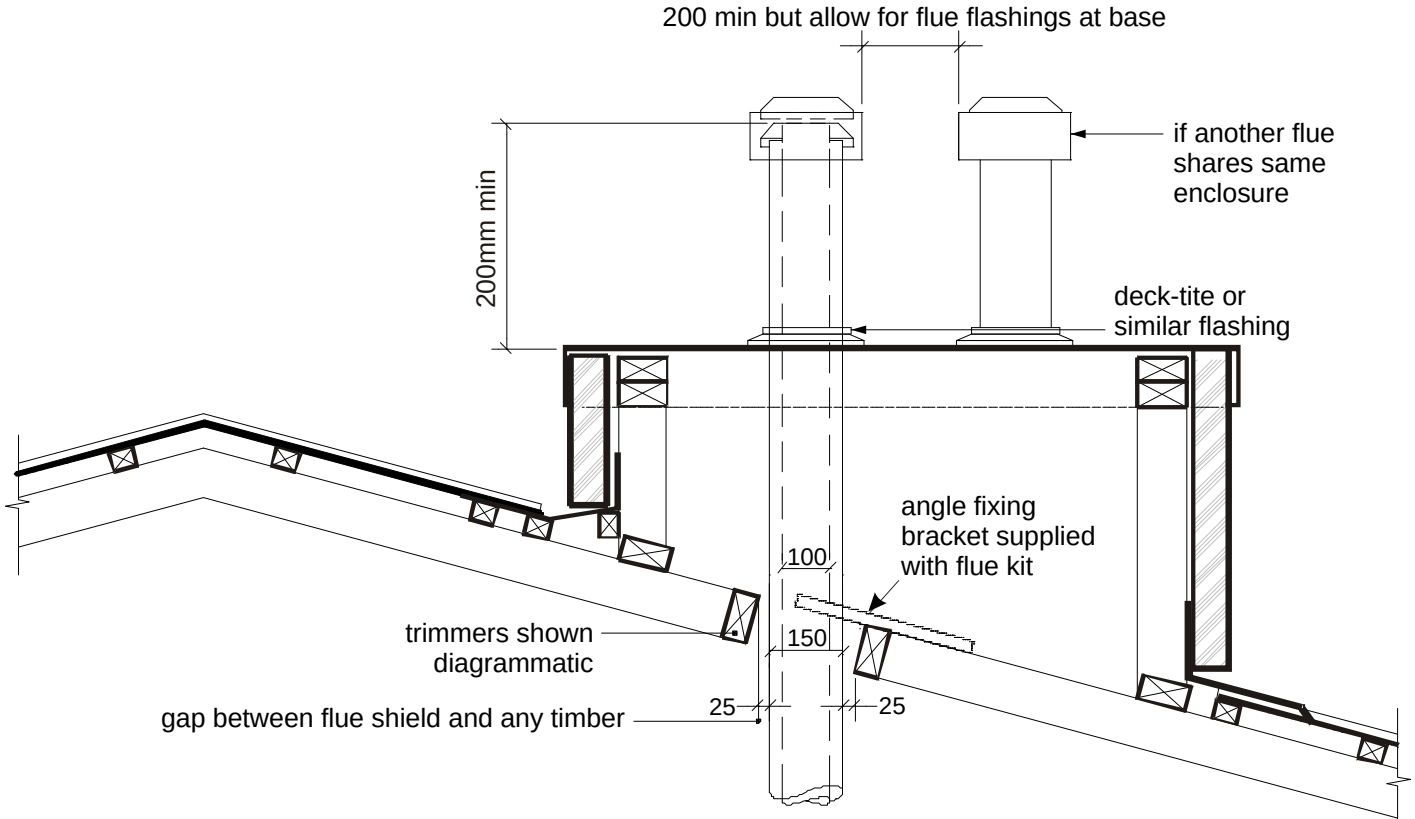
All the required flue components are available from your Escea dealer in both kitset form and as individual components.



DESIGN EXAMPLE ONLY

LONG SECTION THROUGH FLUE ENCLOSURE
Scale: NTS

GENERAL CONSTRUCTION AND CLADDING SHOWN AND IS INDICATIVE ONLY
ALL INSTALLATION & FLUING MUST COMPLY WITH NZS 5261



ENCLOSURE DESIGN EXAMPLE ONLY

LONG SECTION THROUGH FLUE ENCLOSURE
Scale: NTS

GENERAL CONSTRUCTION AND
CLADDING SHOWN INDICATIVE ONLY

FROM AS/NZS 5601, please ensure compliance to all other relevant sections of this code.

2.6.13 FLUE TERMINALS

2.6.13.1 Location

The termination point of a flue shall be located in relation to any associated building and to neighbouring structures so that wind from any direction is not likely to create a downdraught in the flue or chimney.

Except where 2.6.13.3 applies, a flue terminal shall:
(a) Be at least 1m horizontally from a neighbouring structure; or
(b) If less than 1m horizontally from a neighbouring structure, be at least 500mm above that structure;
(c) Be at least 1.5m from any opening into a building; and
(d) Be at least 200mm from another flue terminal.

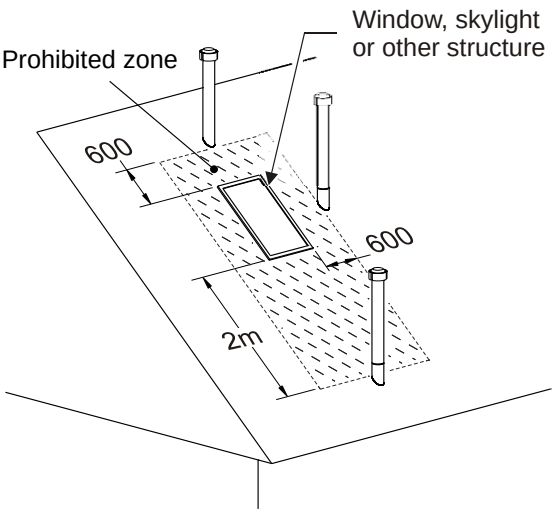
2.6.13.2 Terminating a flue above a roof
Where a flue is to terminate above:
(a) A roof; the end of the flue shall be at least 500mm from the nearest part of the roof;
(b) A trafficable roof designed for personal or public use, the end of the flue shall be at least 2m above the roof level and at least 500mm above any surrounding parapet; or
(c) A chimney, the end of the flue shall be at least 200mm from the nearest part of the chimney.

NOTE-
(1) The distance is measured before the cowl is fitted to the end of the flue (2) (NA) (3) (NA)

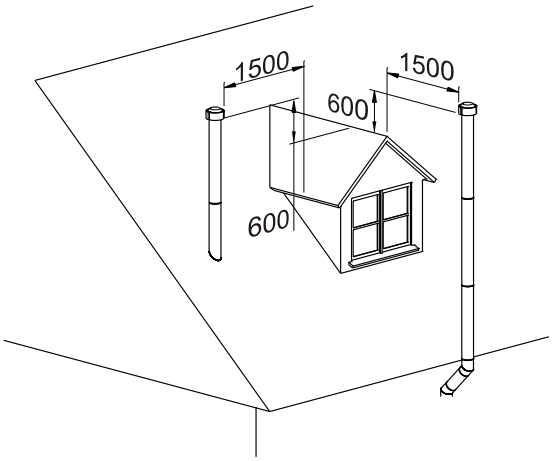
2.6.13.3 Location of a flue terminal other than above a roof

12.3 **Flue Clearance:**

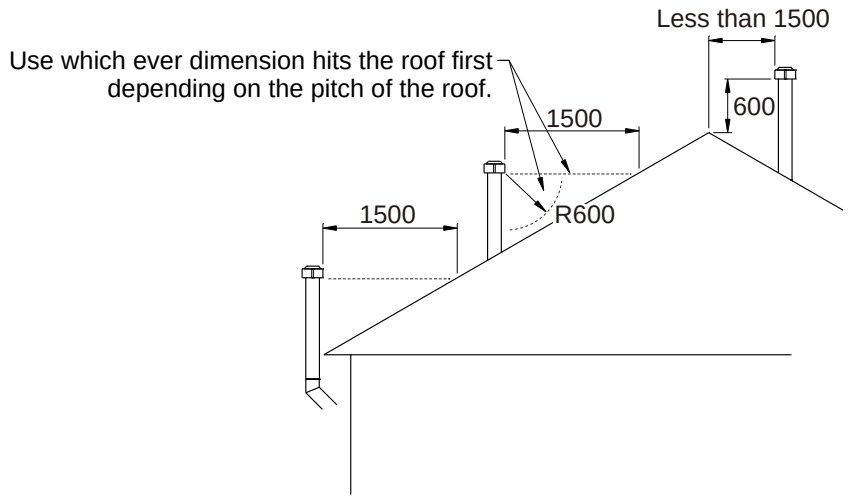
Flue Clearance From Skylight or Similar Structure



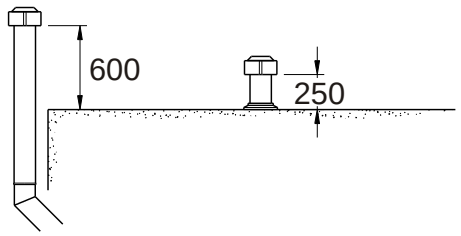
Flue Clearance From Dorma or Similar Structure



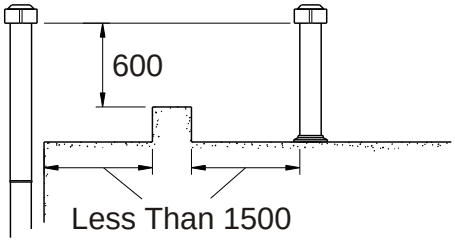
Flue Clearance From Pitched Roofs And Ridges



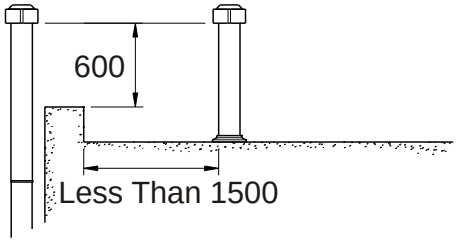
FLAT ROOFS WITH NO PARAPET



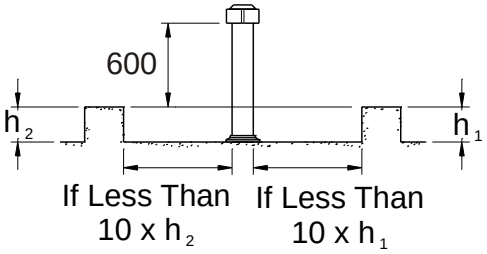
STRUCTURE CLOSE TO FLUE TERMINAL



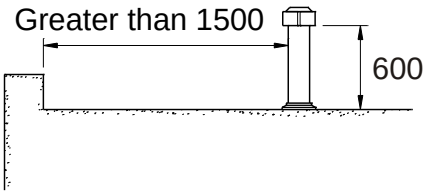
FLUE CLOSE TO PARAPET



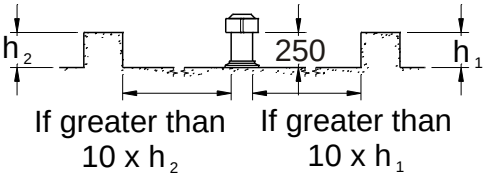
MULTIPLE STRUCTURES (Envelope Method)

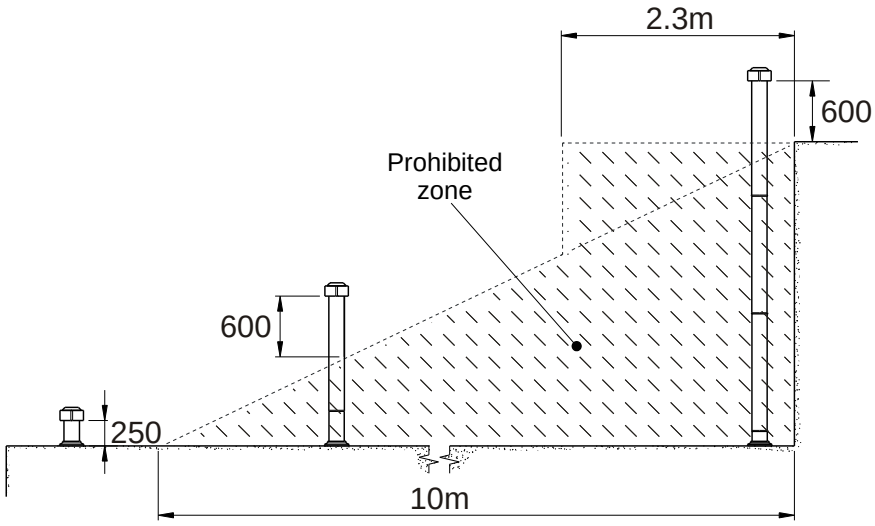


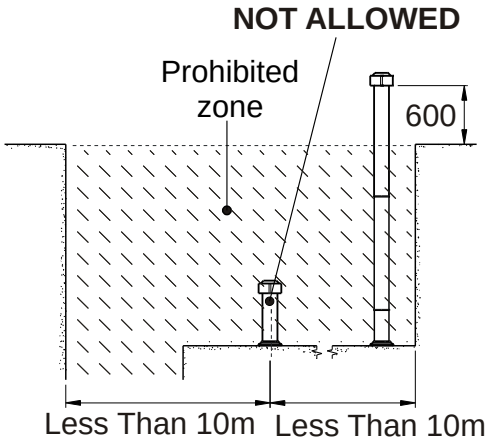
FLUE AWAY FROM PARAPET



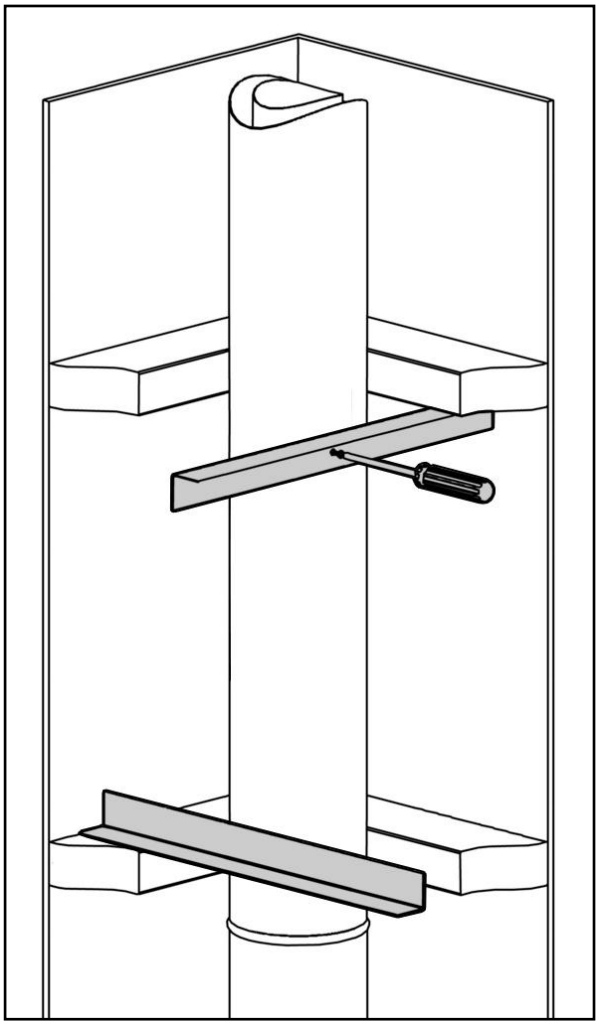
MULTIPLE STRUCTURES AT A DISTANCE



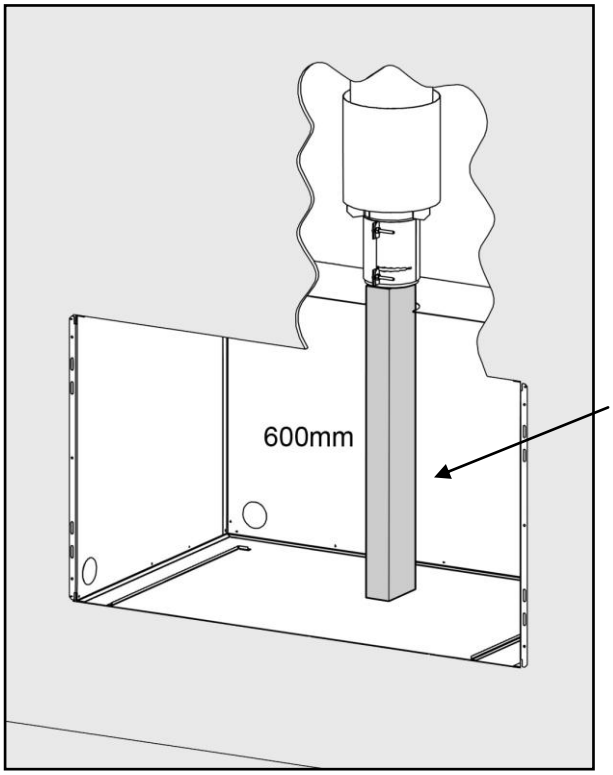




12.4 Fixing the Flue to the Cavity



A length of Angle should be attached to the inside of the timber frame cavity to hold the flue in place. Once you have fixed the Angle to the inside of the cavity holes must be drilled to secure it to the flue. Screws or rivets can be inserted directly into the 150mm flue to hold it in place.



To make sure the flue is installed at the correct height, a piece of timber can be cut to 600mm and between the fire base level and the bottom of the flue. This will ensure the correct height for installation and support the flue assembly.

Timber prop as temporary support until fireplace is installed.

13.0 **Masonry Cavity and Chimney:**
The heater can be flued with 100mm flexible aluminum ducting in accordance with AS/NZS5601. This single skinned flue must only be used where the path of the duct never comes into contact with combustible materials.

13.1 The top of the flue must be capped with an appropriate anti down draft cowl.

Note: *Chimney liner flue kits intended for other brands of heater may not fit. Escea flue spigot is 100mm inside diameter.*

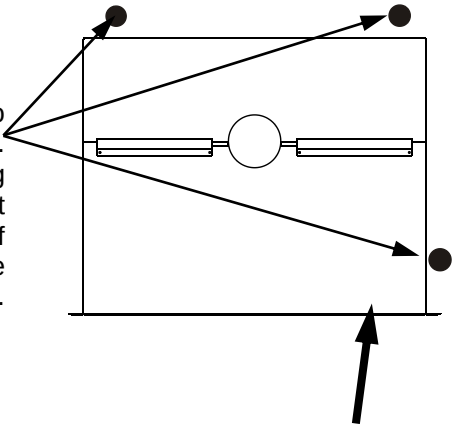
14.0 **Laying Gas Pipe:**
Gas pipe should be sized as per the requirements of AS/NZS5601. The pipe sizing must be sufficient to deliver the following volume of gas to the heater with all other gas appliances in the home running at the same time;

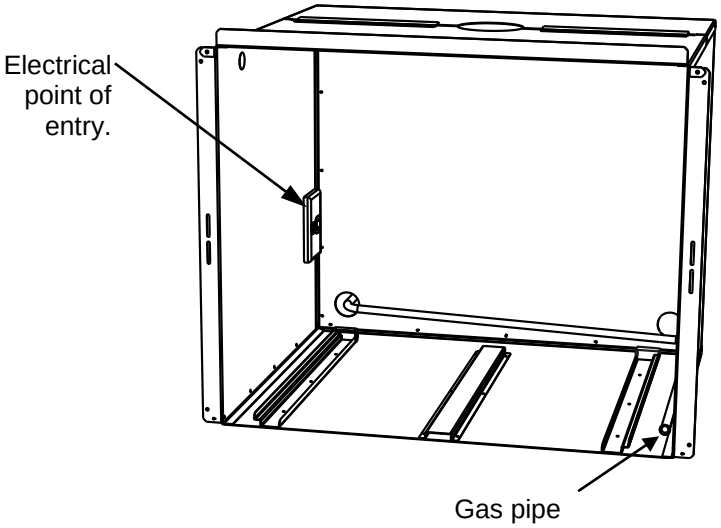
IB1100 = 43MJ/hr
IB850 = 43MJ/hr
IB600 = 36MJ/hr

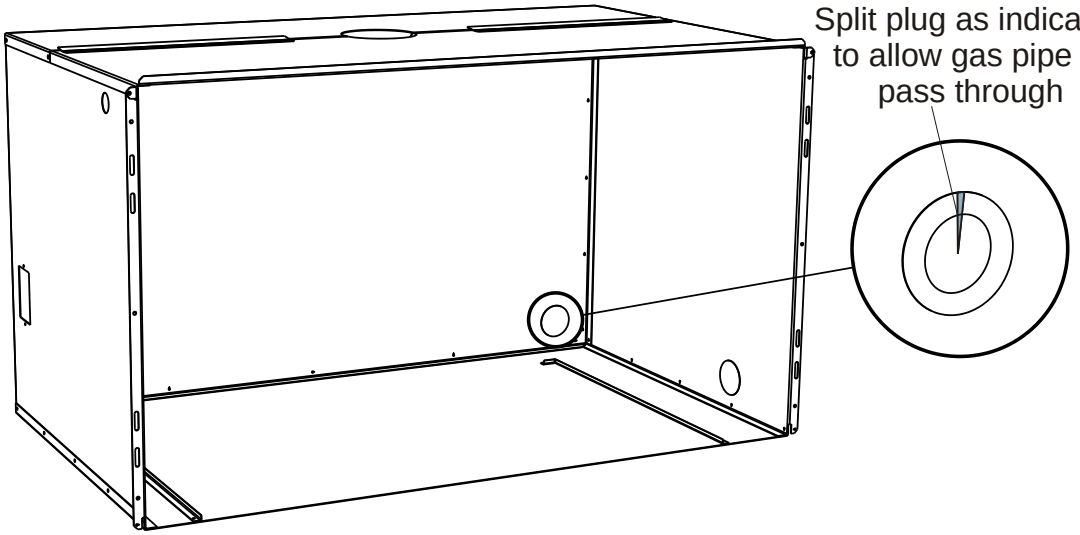
14.1 Gas connection is via ½" female BSP at the front right of the fire.

14.2 The Zero Clearance Kit has 3 possible entry points for solid gas pipe, on the two rear corners and the front right. Each is sealed by a 'knock-out'. Remove only the knock-out which you require, and place the supplied rubber plug into the hole. You will need to make a small cut into the rubber plug to allow the gas pipe to pass through, keeping the plug as air-tight as possible.

Plan view from top looking down.







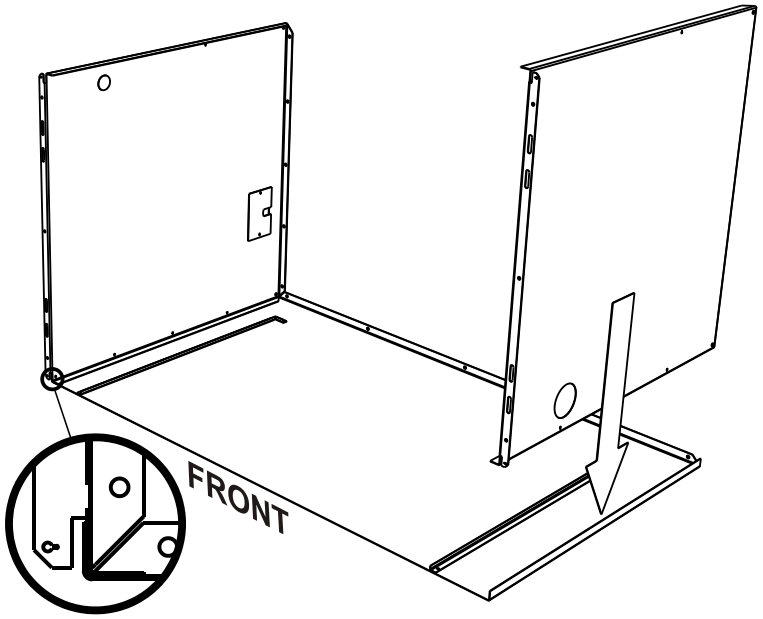
14.3 It is recommended that a gas isolating valve be installed as close to the regulator on the gas inlet side as possible. This will allow for easier servicing in the future.

14.4 If the room has not been completed and the wall surfaces are yet to be lined or plastered the fire **must not** be installed into the Zero Clearance Kit until such time that there will be no further sanding. This will prevent dust from entering the product. Preferably the Fireplace should be commissioned after the walls have been painted.

15.0 **Assembling the Zero Clearance Kit:**

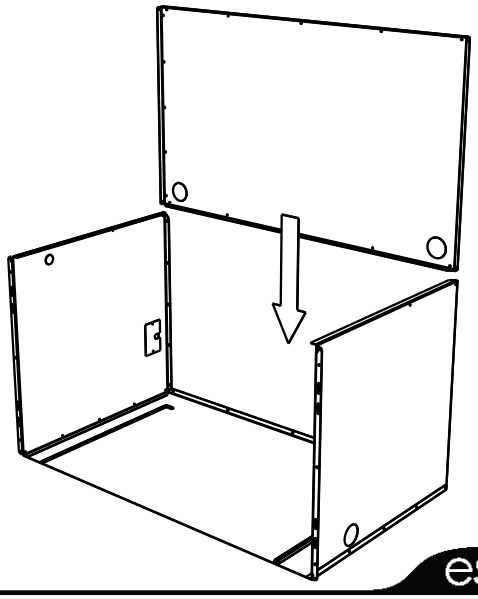
Included in the Zero Clearance Kit is:

- 1x Top-Rear panel
- 1x Top-Front panel
- 2x Side panels
- 1x Rear panel
- 1x Base panel



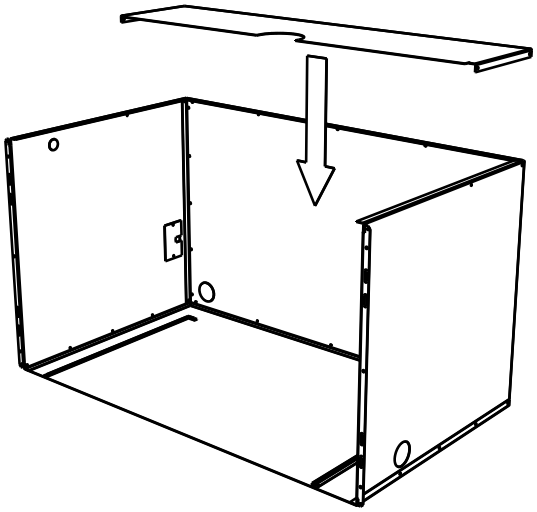
15.1 Attach the Sides to the Base:
Attach Side panels to Base, make sure Base panel flanges are on the outside, and the large flange of the Side panels faces the front.

The Left Side has a rectangular cutout,
It is important that this is on the left hand side and that the right hand circular knock-out at the base of the Zero Clearance Kit as pictured.

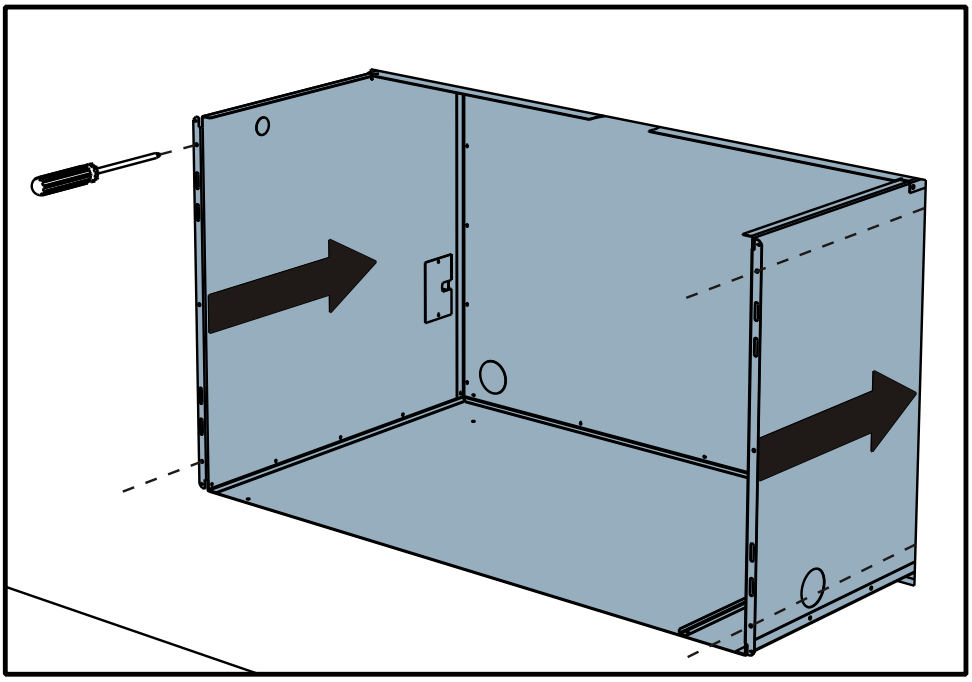


15.2 Attach the Rear to the Sides and Base:
The rear panel fits inside the Side and Base panels, make sure the flanges on the Side and Base panels are on the outside. The two holes on the Rear panel go towards the bottom.

15.3 Attach the Top-Rear:
Attach the top-rear panel to the Sides and Rear panels, with the flanges of the Top-rear panel on the outside. Do not attach Top-Front panel yet, This will be done after the flue has been mated with the fire.

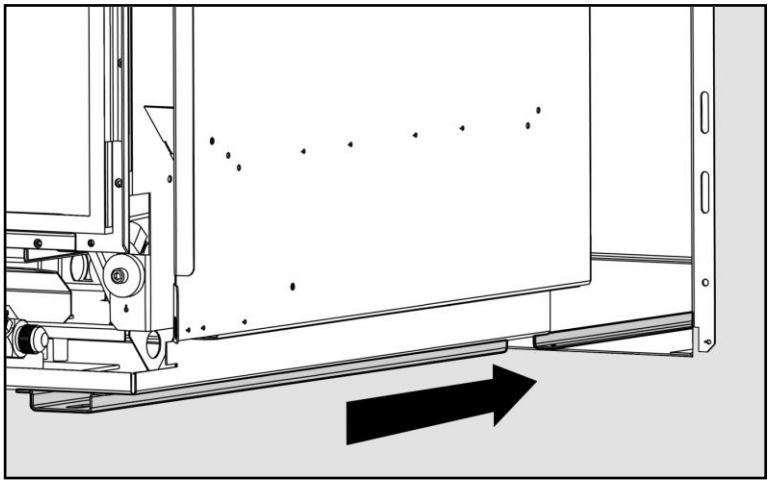


16.0 **Fixing the Zero Clearance Kit into the cavity:**
Slide the Zero Clearance Kit into the cavity, and secure it to the wall using screws or other fasteners through the slots at the front of the side panels.



The cavity is now ready for the installation of the Gas Fireplace.

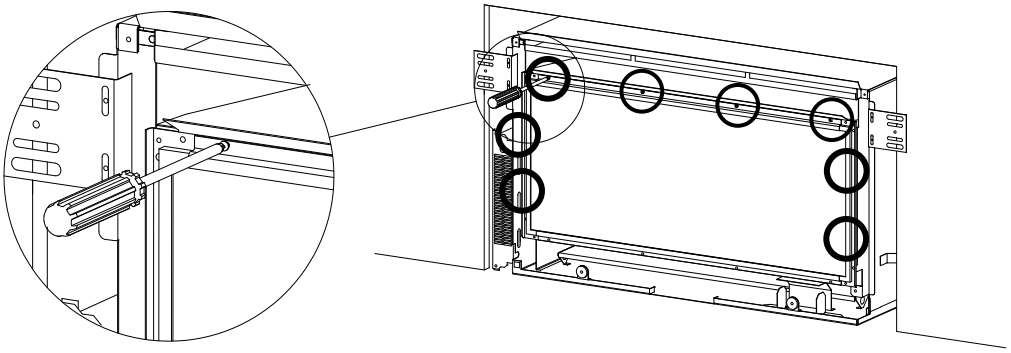
17.0 **Gas Fireplace Installation:**



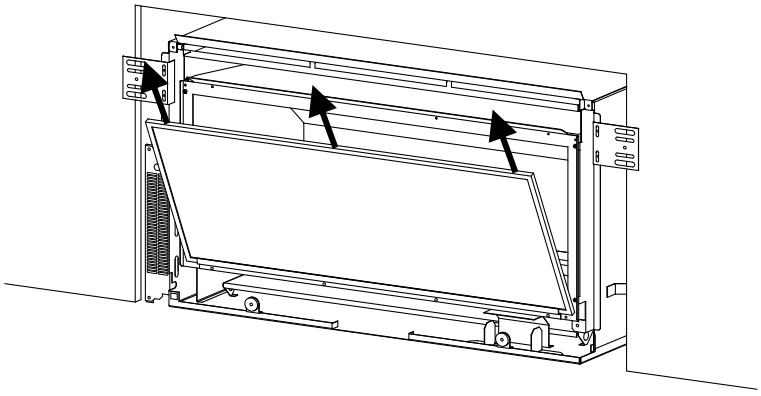
Attached to the base of the Zero Clearance Kit are guide rails. The inside edge of these rails will line up with the outside edge of the two outer under base supports. When the parts are lined up, push the fire towards the back of the Zero Clearance Kit until it cannot be pushed back any further. The front of the firebox should now be sitting flush with the ZCK.

17.1 **Removing the Front Glass:**

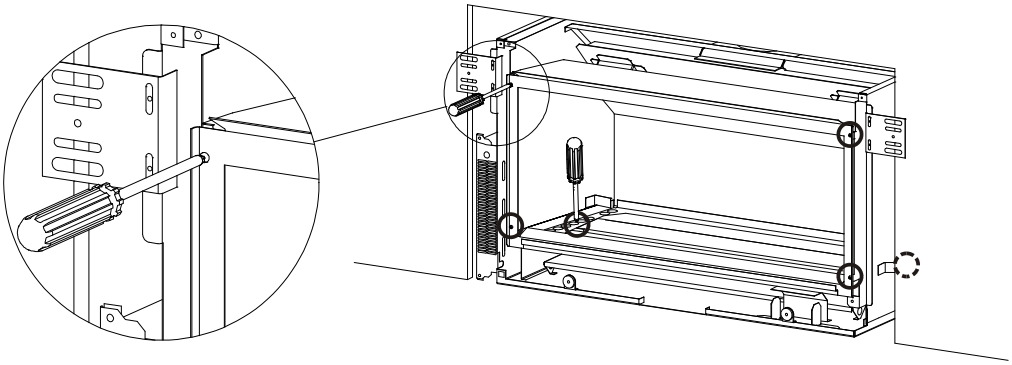
Step 1: Unscrew the side and top glass retainers and remove them. Take care that the glass does not fall forwards at this stage

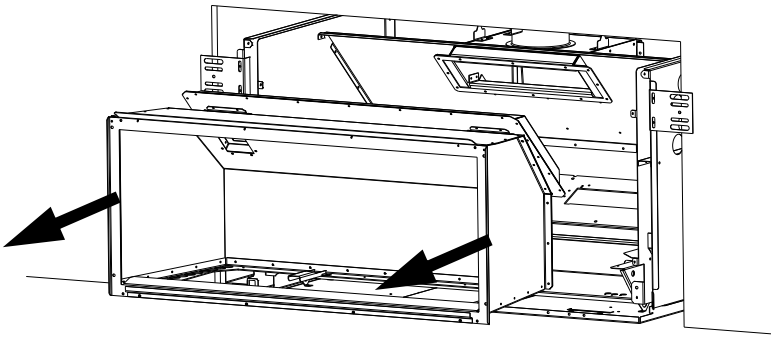


Step 2: Lift out glass and place it carefully aside.

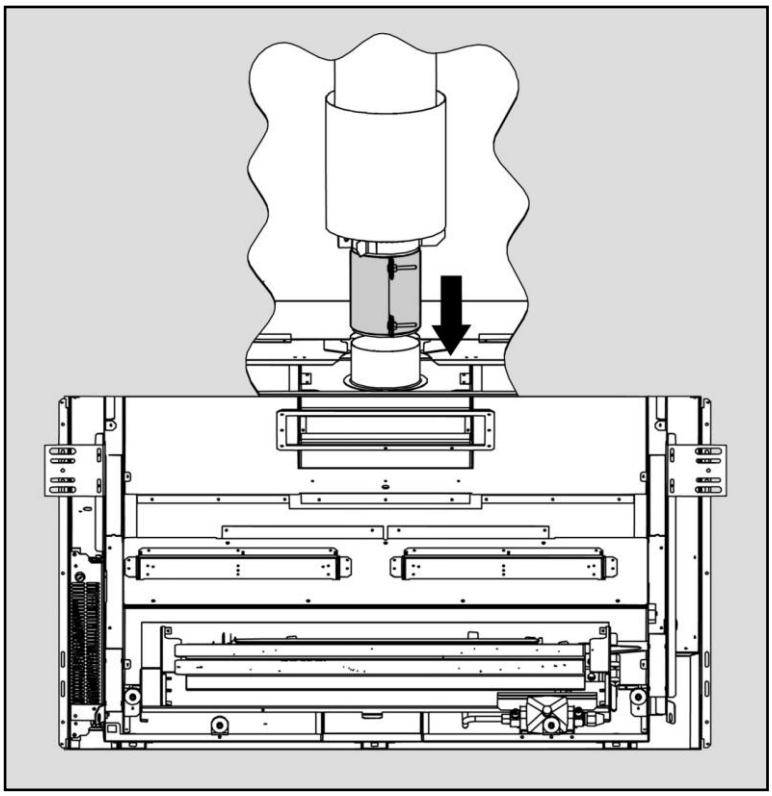


Step 3: For best access we recommend removing the fire box. Undo the four screws on the front four corners of the fire box and the two screws on the inside holding down the fire box (as shown below). Pull the fire box out of the heater.



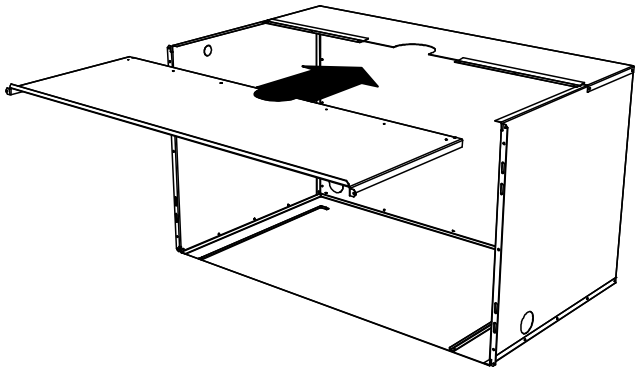


18.0 **Attaching the Flue to the Fireplace:**



Once the gas fireplace has been inserted into the ZCK and the firebox removed, the flue can be attached. To do this line up the 100mm flue with the flue outlet spigot then slide the clamping flue sleeve down onto the spigot.

Note: To increase access through the fire to reach the flue connection, remove firebox and lid.



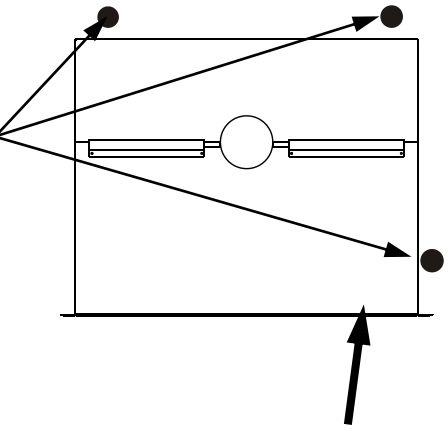
18.1 Once the flue is installed, the top-front of the Zero Clearance Kit can be installed by sliding it into position as shown above. The Top-Front should sit ontop of the Zero Clearance Kit sides and be pushed in until the front sits flush and can be screwed in place on each side.

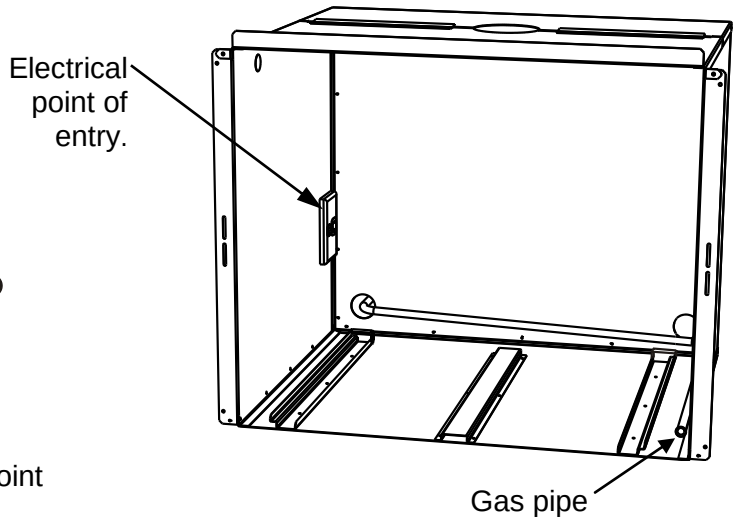
Please consider how the fire will be fixed to the base before installing. Refer to 20.0 for details

19.0 **Connecting the Gas Pipe:**
When the heater has been pushed back into position the gas pipe can be connected to the inlet side of the appliance regulator at the front RH corner of the heater. The hose and pipe assembly should have already been tested as per section 14.1

19.1 The regulator that is supplied with the fire MUST NOT BE REMOVED. Removal of the regulator, or replacing it with one not intended for use with an Escea fire, will void the limited appliance warranty.

Plan view from top looking down.





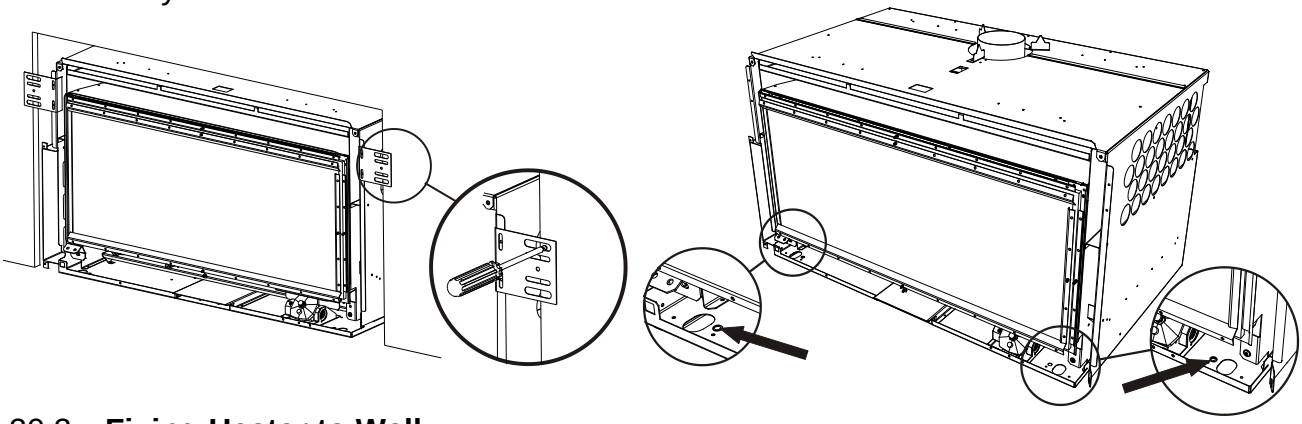
20.0 **Fixing the Heater to the Base and Wall:**

There are several ways that the heater can be fixed against movement: **It is a requirement that this heater be securely fastened to the wall and base.**

Note: It is important that the outer fascia is used during this process to ensure that the heater is located in the appropriate position within the cavity.

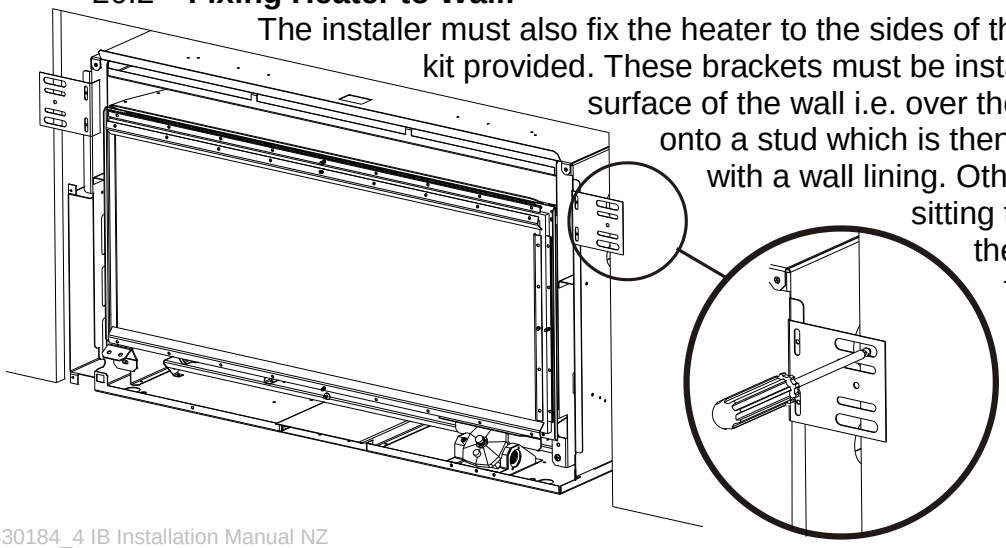
20.1 **Fixing Heater to Base:**

The heater has several holes along the front edge of the base panel that have been provided to allow installers to screw the heater to the floor. Because of a lack of access for drilling it may be necessary to mark the appropriate location for these screws and then remove the heater and drill holes into hard flooring.
Alternatively a socket set can be used to drive in hex headed screws.



20.2 **Fixing Heater to Wall:**

The installer must also fix the heater to the sides of the cavity using the bracket kit provided. These brackets must be installed over the outer lining surface of the wall i.e. over the Plaster Board rather than onto a stud which is then subsequently covered with a wall lining. Otherwise the fire will be sitting too far back and will inhibit the outer fascia panel from fitting correctly.



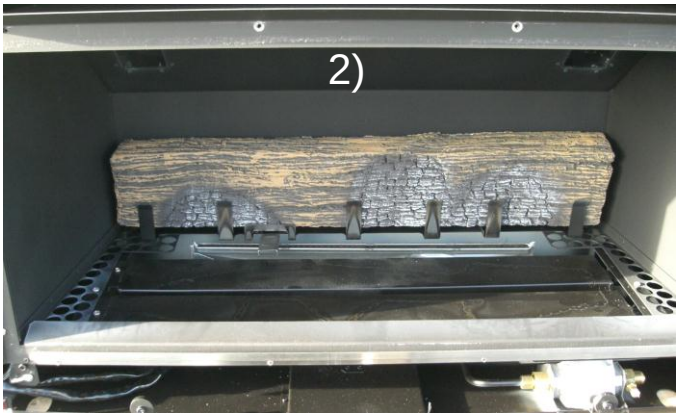
21.0 **Placing the fuel bed:**

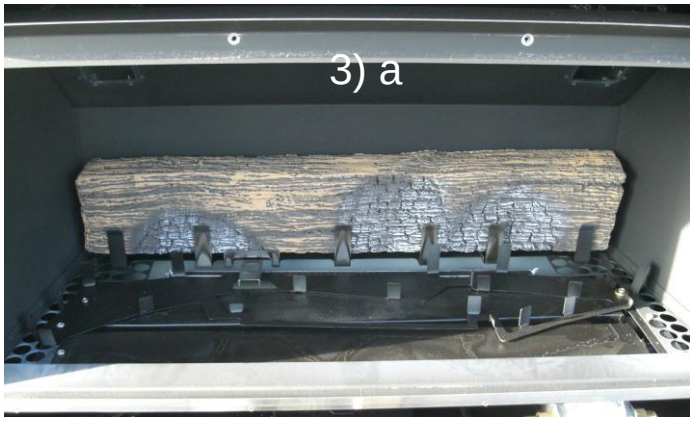
After replacing the firebox (if removed in 17.1) the fuel bed media can now be placed.

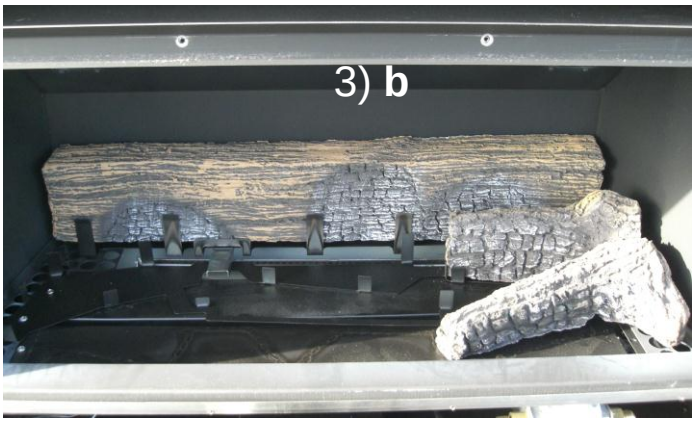
→ If you are installing logs into an IB600 or IB850 ——— **SEE SECTION 21.1**
→ If you are installing logs into an IB1100 ——— **SEE SECTION 21.2**
→ If you are installing a ceramic coal fuel bed ——— **SEE SECTION 21.3**
→ If you are converting from logs to coals ——— **SEE SECTION 22.1**
→ If you are converting from coals to logs ——— **SEE SECTION 22.2**

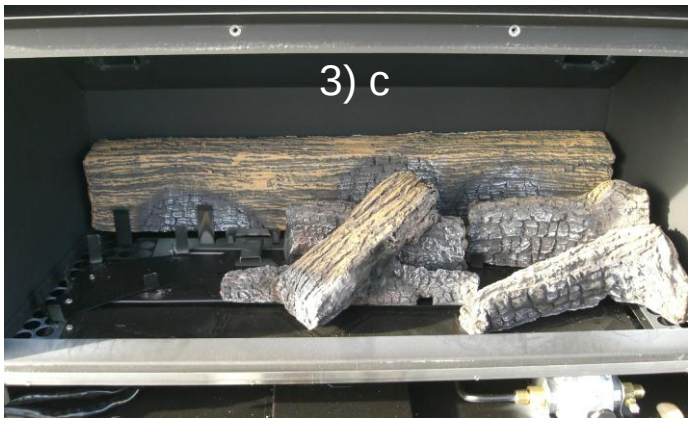
21.1 **Locating the Log Set for IB600 & IB850:**

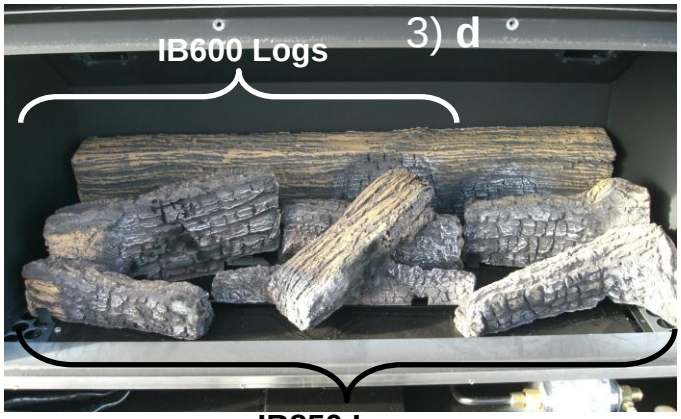
1) Remove packaging from around log sets
2) Place rear log (long rectangular one) into position by inserting it in behind retainer brackets at rear of fire box.
3) Place the front log sets into position over the top of the main burners. Use the log template to properly locate the logs. The front edge of each log should have its front edge directly behind the holes in the top of each burner which should follow the contours of the logs.

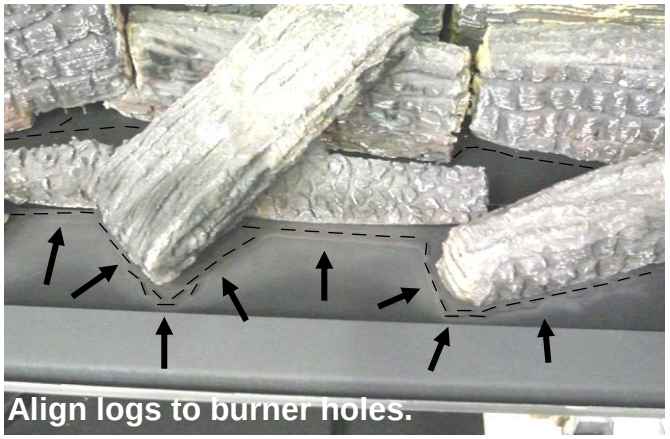


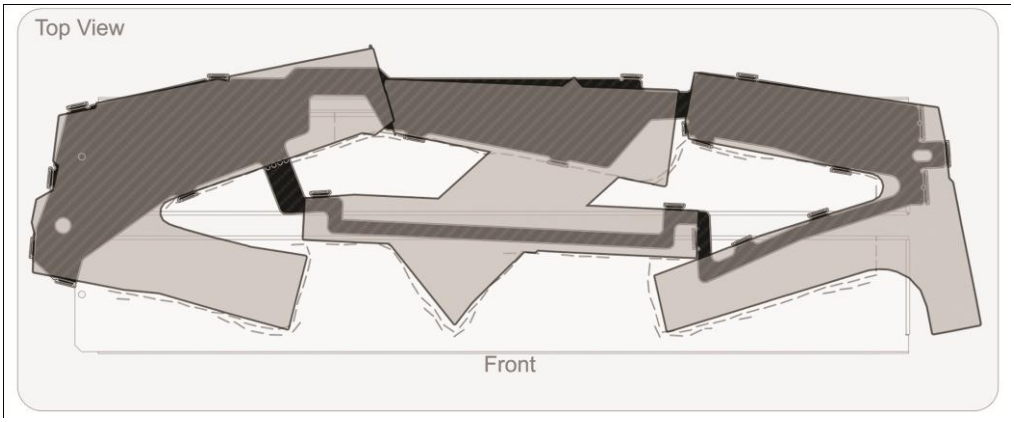












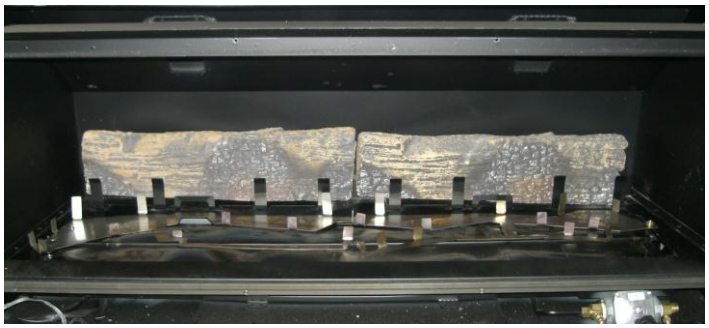
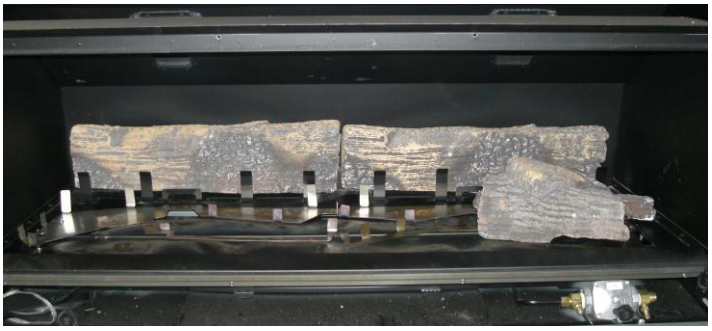
IB850 Log & Template Position

4) Line up some of the coals that have been supplied with this appliance, along the burner holes in front of the logs.

5) Scatter the remaining coals around to fill the empty spaces left over.

21.2 **Locating the Log Set for IB1100:**

1) Remove packaging from around log sets
2) Place 2 x rear logs (long rectangular ones) into position by inserting behind retainer brackets at rear of fire box.
3) Place front three log sets into position over the top of the main burners. Use the log template to properly locate the logs. The front edge of each log should be located so that its front edge is directly behind the holes in the top of each burner which should follow the contours of the logs.


4) Cover empty spaces around logs with small coals as per 4) & 5) on previous page

21.3 **Placing ceramic coal fuel beds:**

Spread the supplied ceramic stones evenly across the firebox base as shown on the following page, **ensuring that there is only one layer of stones** – More than one layer of stones will result in reduced flame efficiency.

Make sure the Flame Sensing and Spark Ignition rods are clear of stones to prevent ignition failure.

21.4 **Log or Coal Replacement:**

The fire unit should never be used with broken logs or coals. Turn off the fire and allow the unit to cool before removing the glass to carefully remove the logs or coals. If for any reason a log should need replacement, you must use the proper replacement log. The position of these logs must be as shown in the diagrams on the previous page, and the position of coals must comply with section 21.3 on the previous page.

Note: Improper positioning of logs may create carbon build-up and will alter the unit's performance. Malfunctioning due to improper log placement is not covered under warranty.

22.0 **Converting between fuel bed types**

The fireplace is configured to operate with the supplied fuel bed only. If conversion to a different fuel bed type is desired, a conversion kit (Including new burners) is required. *Always use gloves when handling the fascia.*

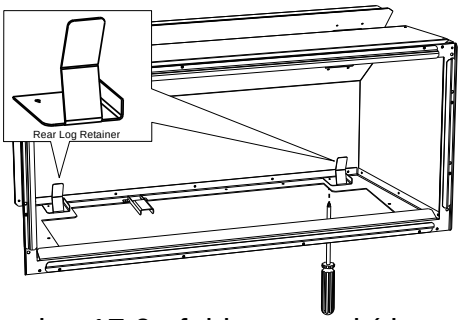
22.1 **Converting from Logs to Coals**

Step 1: Remove the fascia and glass to provide access to the fuel bed if you have not already done so. Remove and discard of the existing logs and any small coals. Always ensure the fireplace has cooled completely before attempting to access the firebox.

Step 2: Remove and discard the Log Template (which is located on top of the burners and holds the logs in place) by unscrewing it on the left and right lower sides of the firebox.

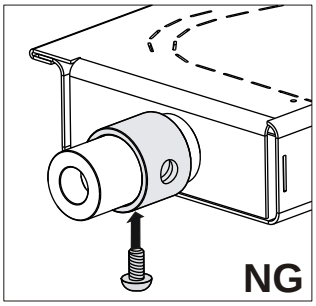
Step 3: Remove the firebox as described in section 17.0 of this install manual.

Step 4: Remove by unscrewing and discard the Rear Log Retainers as shown in the image to the right. There will be 2x Rear Log Retainers on the IB600 and IB850, and 4x on the IB1100 - Remove all of these.



Step 5: Replace the firebox by reversing the instructions in section 17.0 of this manual (do not replace the glass yet)

Step 6: Remove and discard the front and middle burners as described in section 24.1 and 24.2 of this manual. To do this you will need to detach the Spark Electrode Assembly.



If your fire is set to operate on ***Natural Gas***, you will need to remove the burner collars (shown right) from the removed burners and attach them to the supplied burners, as described in section 24.5 of this install manual.

Step 7: Install the burners supplied with your conversion kit and re-attach the Spark Electrode Assembly. Ensure the Spark Electrode Assembly complies with the guidelines in section 23.0 of this install manual. If using Natural Gas, remember to re-attach the burner collar taken from the replaced burners and pictured above.

Step 8: Install the coal fuel bed as per section 21.3 of this installation manual.

22.2 Converting from Coals to Logs

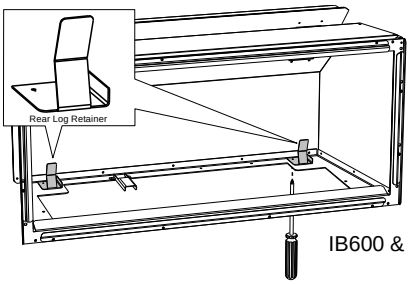
Step 1: Remove the fascia and glass to provide access to the fuel bed if you have not already done so. Remove and discard of the existing ceramic coals. Always ensure the fireplace has cooled completely before attempting to access the firebox.

Step 2: Remove and discard the front and middle burners as described in section 24.1 and 24.2 of this manual. To do this you will need to detach the Spark Electrode Assembly.

If your fire is set to operate on ***Natural Gas***, you will need to remove the burner collars (shown top right of this page) from the removed burners and attach them to the supplied burners, as described in section 24.5 of this install manual.

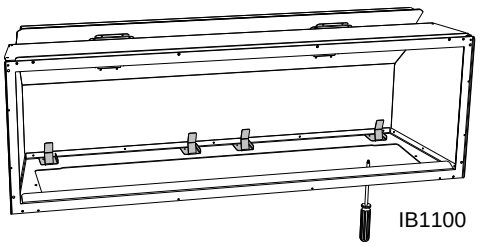
Step 3: Remove the firebox as described in section 17.0 of this install manual.

Step 4: Once the firebox is removed, attach the Rear Log Retainers using a screwdriver as shown right.



IB600 & IB850

The IB600 and IB850 have 2x Rear Log Retainers, which should be screwed in place in the rear corners of the firebox. The IB1100 has 4x Rear Log Retainers, two in the rear corners of the firebox and two in the center as shown. Ensure brackets are facing upwards and in the orientation shown to the right.


IB1100

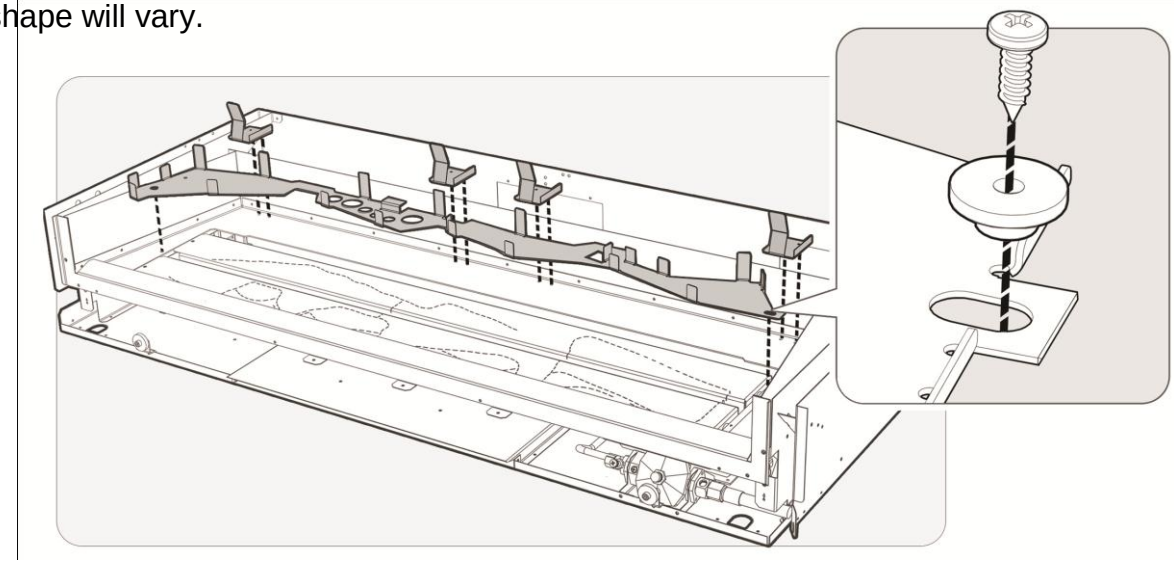
Step 5: Install the burners supplied with your conversion kit and re-attach the Spark Electrode Assembly. Ensure the Spark Electrode Assembly complies with the guidelines in section 23.0 of this install manual.

If using ***Natural Gas****,* remember to re-attach the burner collar taken from the replaced burners and pictured above.

Step 6: Replace the firebox by reversing the instructions in section 17.0 of this manual (do not replace the glass yet).

Step 7: Attach the Log Template at the left hand side, using the existing screw which is holding the middle burner in place. Remove this screw and re-attach with the log bracket in place.

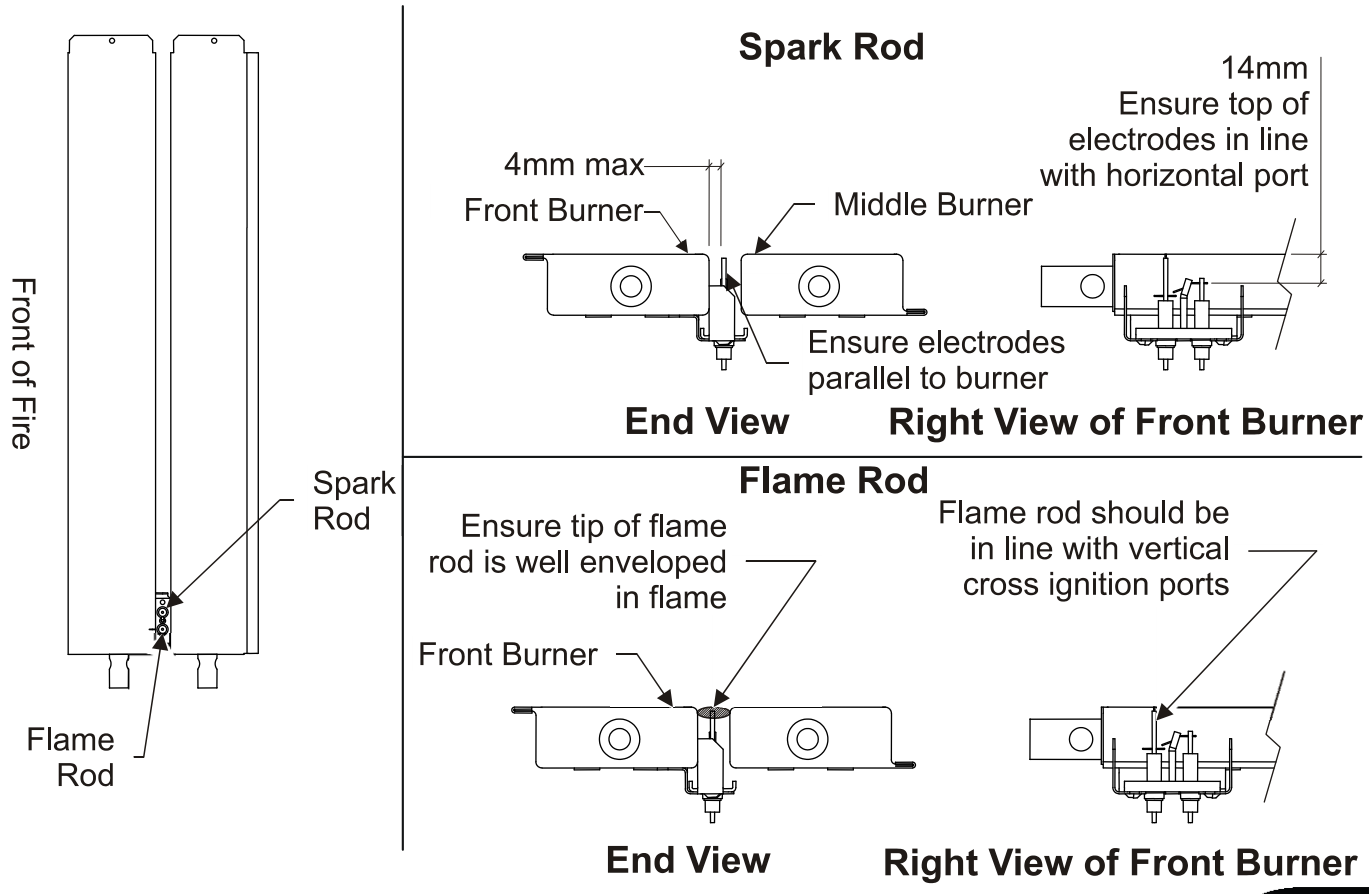
To attach to the right hand side, use the supplied screw and brass washer as shown in the diagrams below. In some cases it may be necessary to drill a 1/8" (3.3mm) hole in the lower baffle. Note, the diagram below is for an IB1100. For IB850 and IB600 the log templates shape will vary.



Step 8: Install the log fuel bed as per instructions in section 21.1 or 21.2 of this installation manual.

23.0 **Electrode placement:**

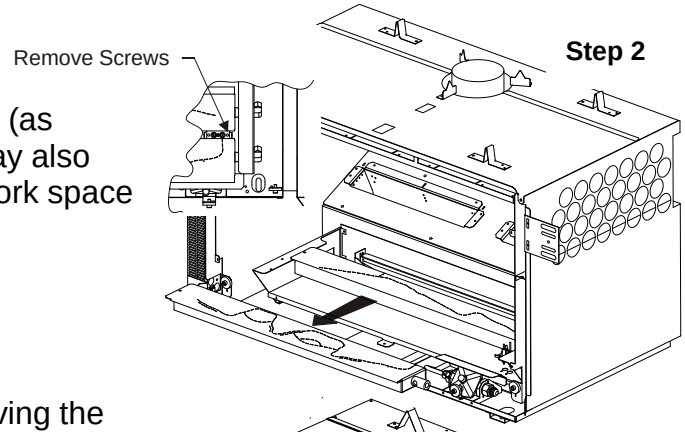
The placement of the electrodes is CRITICAL to the operation of the fire. These are factory set but if the event that they are moved during installation or the fire is having trouble lighting or staying lit then below is a guide to electrode placement. Ensure no logs or coals are touching the electrodes.



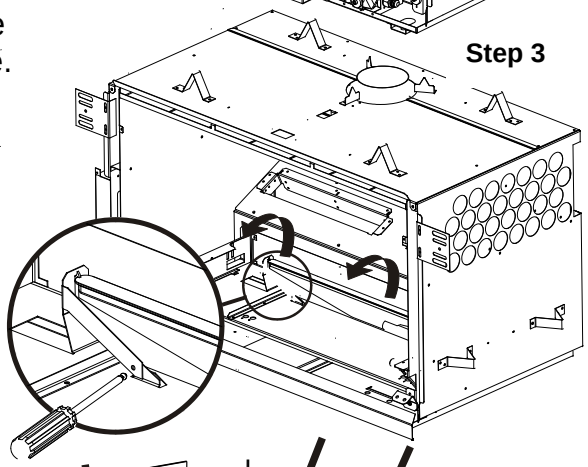
24.0 Gas Type Conversion:

THIS APPLIANCE IS CONFIGURED TO OPERATE ON LPG
For conversion to Natural Gas, use the following instructions.

Your gas fire has been supplied with the necessary parts for gas conversion. Follow the steps on the following page to change from LPG to NG (or vice versa).

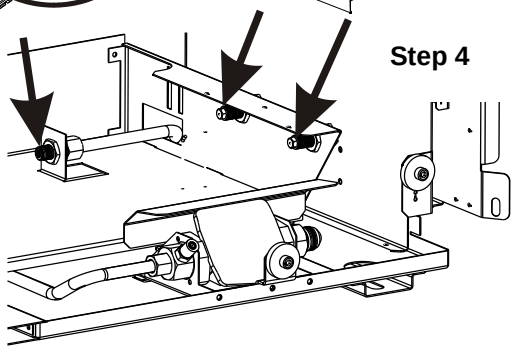


24.1 **Step 1:** Remove inner fascia, glass and logs (as described earlier in this manual). Installer may also wish to remove the firebox to increase the work space within the heater.



24.2 **Step 2:** Take out front two burners by removing the screws from the left hand end of the burner top face. Unscrew the electrodes attached to front burner. Burners can then be lifted out.

24.3 **Step 3: (IB850 & 600 only)** Unscrew rear burner clamp bracket on left side. Lift out the rear burner.



24.4 **Step 4:** Change the three jets (two jets in IB1100) with the jets supplied in kitset (outlined in the table below).

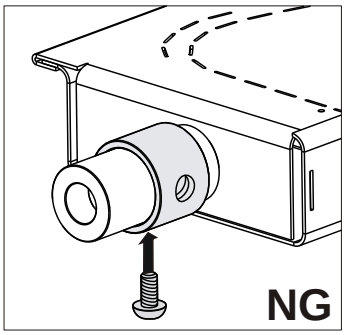
Replace the rear burner and clamp bracket (IB850 & 600 only). Reattach the spark electrodes to the front burner.

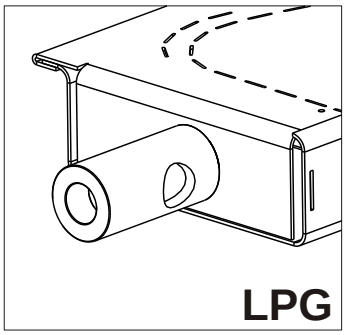
LPG	Front Jet (mm)	Middle Jet (mm)	Rear Jet (mm)	Front Aeration Collar	Middle Aeration Collar	Rear Aeration Collar
IB600 (Logs)	1.10	1.05	0.92	11mmØ	11mmØ	
IB600-C (Coals)	1.10	1.05	0.92	11mmØ	11mmØ	
IB850 (Logs)	1.18	1.18	1.10	11mmØ	11mmØ	
IB850-C (Coals)	1.18	1.18	1.10	11mmØ	11mmØ	
IB1100 (Logs)	1.40		1.30	11mmØ		11mmØ
IB1100-C (Coals)	1.40		1.30	11mmØ		11mmØ

NATURAL GAS	Front Jet (mm)	Middle Jet (mm)	Rear Jet (mm)	Front Aeration Collar	Middle Aeration Collar	Rear Aeration Collar
IB600 (Logs)	1.70	1.90	1.70	3.5mmØ	6.5mmØ	
IB600-C (Coals)	1.70	1.90	1.70	3.5mmØ	6.5mmØ	
IB850 (Logs)	2.10	2.30	2.10	6.5mmØ	6.5mmØ	
IB850-C (Coals)	2.10	2.30	2.10	6.5mmØ	6.5mmØ	
IB1100 (Logs)	2.40		2.40	6.5mmØ		7.0mmØ
IB1100-C (Coals)	2.40		2.40	4.0mmØ		4.0mmØ

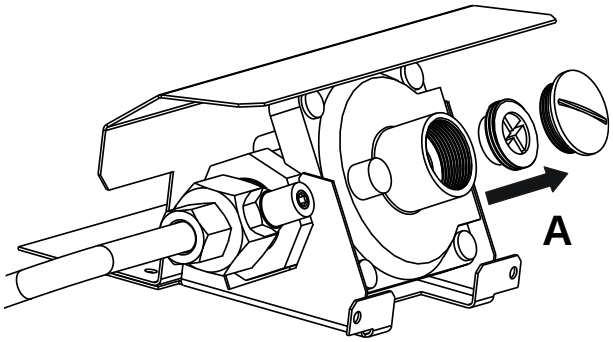
24.5 **Step 5:** If changing from LPG to NG, slide the supplied burner collar onto the burner tubes of both burners as shown to the right and secure in place using the supplied screw as shown

If changing from NG to LPG, remove the burner collar by removing the screw and completely removing the burner collar.





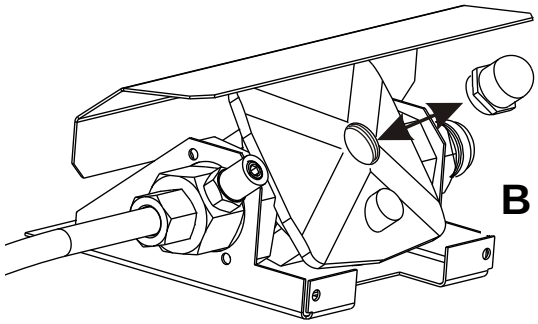
24.6 **Step 6:** Your fire will have either regulator **A** (Maxitrol) or regulator **B** (Beckley) as shown below



For regulator A:
Take the regulator spring out of the regulator by unscrewing the regulator cap and white pressure adjustment screw completely.

Swap regulator spring with the new spring that is supplied in conversion kitset. The NG spring is unpainted, the LPG spring is painted blue.

Replace white adjustment screw and regulator cap.



For regulator B:
Take the regulator spring out of the regulator by unscrewing the pressure adjustment knob completely. Swap regulator spring with the new spring that is supplied in conversion kitset.

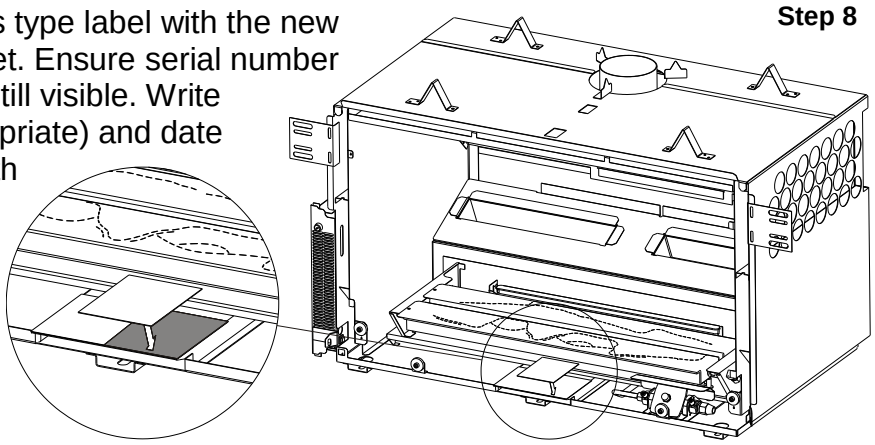
The LPG spring is painted green, and the NG spring is painted purple.

Replace adjustment knob.

24.7 **Step 7:** Reset gas pressure as per instructions in this installation manual.

24.8 **Step 8:** Cover the existing gas type label with the new gas type label supplied in kitset. Ensure serial number and date of manufacture are still visible. Write your name, company (if appropriate) and date of conversion on new label with permanent marker. Replace firebox and fuel media.

Step 8

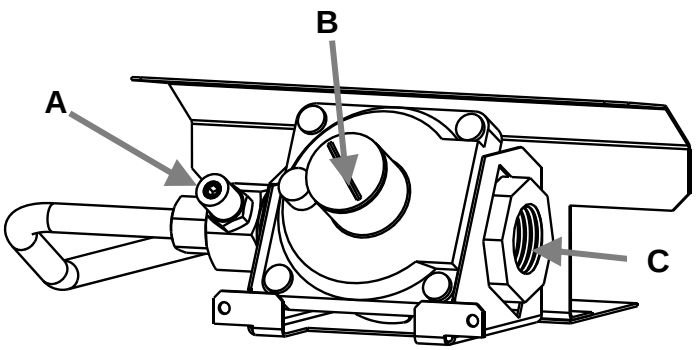


25.0 **Checking Operating Pressure:**

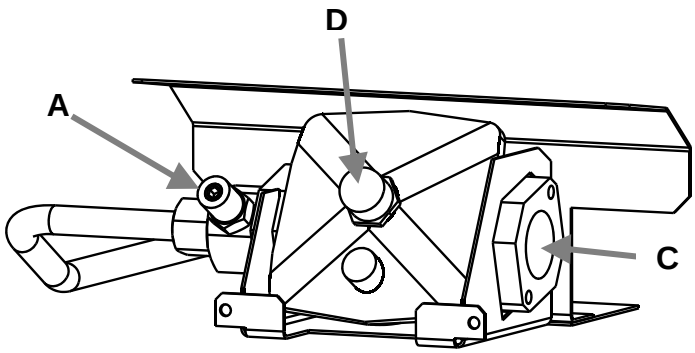
WARNING: *The regulator that is supplied with the fire MUST NOT BE REMOVED. Removal of the regulator, or replacing it with one not intended for use with an Escea fire, will void the limited appliance warranty.*

This is done at the regulator located at the front RH corner of the appliance.
This is best done before the fascia panels have been fitted to avoid fascia damage. A pressure test point is available for the operating test pressure (as shown below).

Your fire will be supplied with one of the following regulators:



Maxitrol



Beckley

A = Operating Pressure test point

B = Pressure adjustment screw (To access on Maxitrol first remove metal cap)

C = Inlet gas connection (½" Female BSPT)

D = Pressure adjustment screw

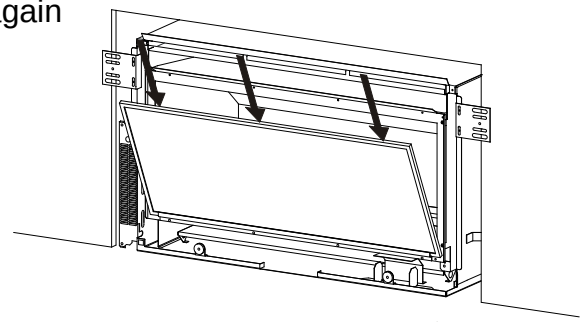
1) Check the inlet pressure to the appliance. Attach manometer tube to the first test point upstream of the appliance (typically at the gas utility meter or auto change device for a propane bottle station)
2) Run the heater on full (all burners running) and measure inlet pressure with all the other gas appliances running. If pressure does not fall within the maximum or minimum pressures listed on the table below then reassess installation pipe size or upstream regulator settings.
3) Remove the operating pressure test point screw. Connect manometer tube and measure pressure with heater running on full (all burners running) and with all the other gas appliances running.
4) The heater regulator pressure has been factory set to 1.0kPa for Natural Gas heaters and 2.30kPa for LPG heaters. Please check that the operating pressure is exactly as listed and if not, adjust screw in centre of regulator until pressure is correct.
5) Replace operating test point screw and leak test both test points.

IB Series Pressure Table	**Gas Type**	
	LPG	**Natural**
Minimum Inlet Pressure	2.5kPa	1.2kPa
Maximum Inlet Pressure	5.0kPa	5.0kPa
Operating Pressure	2.30kPa	1.0kPa

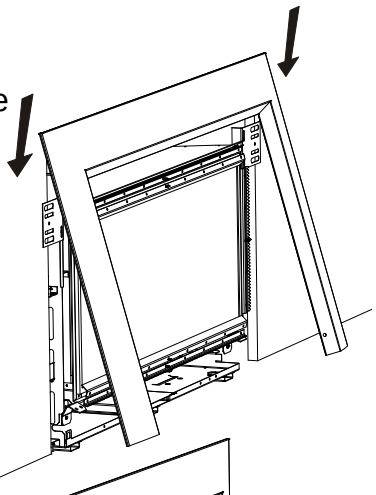
26.1 **Fitting the Fascia Panels:**

To avoid scratches or knocks to the fascia panels of this heater they must be fitted at the complete conclusion of the installation process. It may be necessary to use the outer fascia to initially locate the heater but then remove it again so that there is no chance of damage.

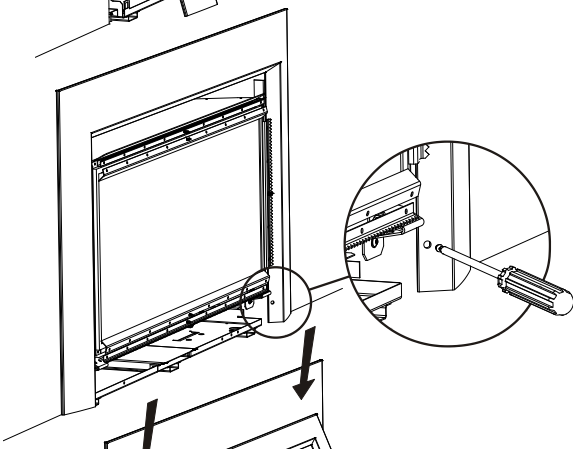
Note: Never *Ever* Rub the Fascia Panels.



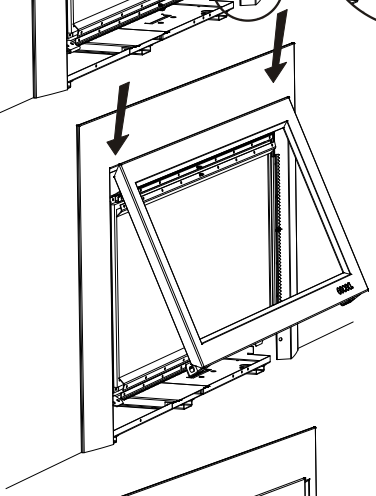
Step 1: Replace the glass
Note: If the glass gasket requires a replacement, call your nearest Escea agent who will ensure the part is replaced with the correct type. In the event that the glass is broken by impact, purchase the replacement from an authorised Escea agent only.



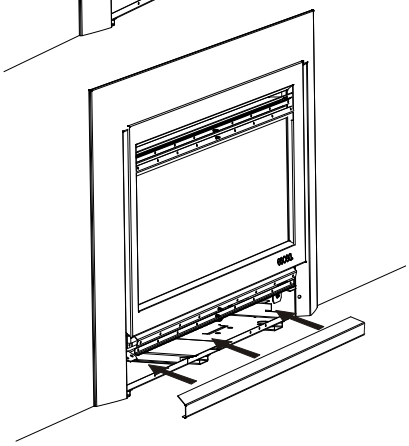
Step 2: Hang the outer fascia (larger one) from the lip that extends at the top of the heater at 45 degrees.
If hanging a 4 sided fascia please refer to sections 24.1 and 24.2 on the next page.



Step 3: Fit the two screws at the base of each side of this fascia. The heater may have to be adjusted in or out of the cavity to ensure the fascia fits correctly.

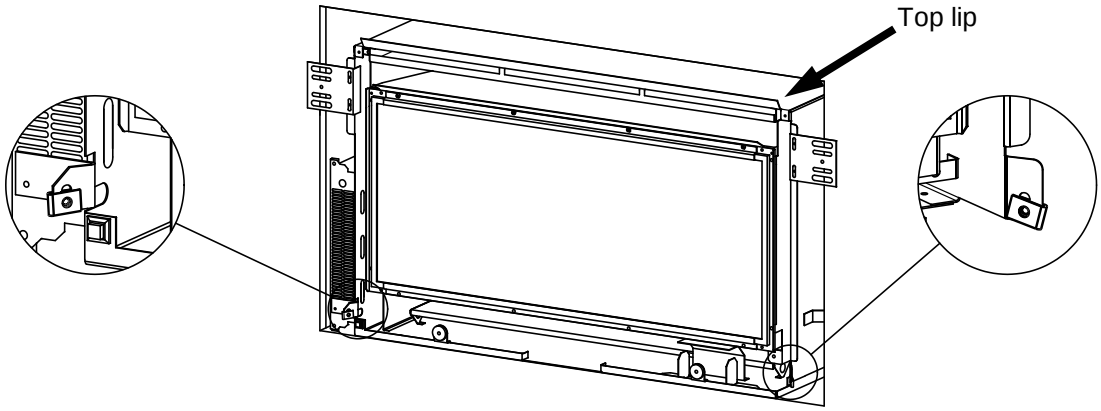


Step 4: Hang the top edge of the inner fascia (smaller one) from the lip that extends at 45 degrees from the top of the firebox. This fascia is held in at its base by magnets (IB850 & IB600). Alternatively, this fascia is screwed to the fire chassis (IB1100).



Step 5: Place the bottom fascia trim into position. This panel is held on with magnets. If this panel does not fit, adjust the outer fascia side to side or the heater in/out until the trim fits well.

26.2 When installing a 4 sided fascia ensure that the clips that the outer fascia screw into are at the bottom of the slot on which they are attached as shown below. The outer fascia should be pushed down onto the top lip so that it is as low as possible and the screw holes in the fascia line up with the lowered clips.



26.3 This is especially important for the IB600 as a good gap between the bottom of the 4 sided outer fascia and the removable bottom fascia strip is vital for ventilating the electronics tray. If this is not done the fire can produce an "**E1**" electronic over temperature error.

27.0 **Locating Wall Mount Cradle for Wireless Control;**

The heaters remote contains the thermostat that will sense the room temperature and communicate this back to the heater via radio frequency.
A wall mount cradle has been provided for the wireless control and where possible the control should be housed in this cradle.

The location of this cradle should be decided by taking into account the following factors;

1. Simple, convenient access for the user
2. Away from air flow and drafts through the room
3. The parts of the room that people are likely to spend time
4. Away from direct sun light
5. A suitable distance away from the heater.
6. Ideally 1.2m to 1.5m from the floor

The radio frequency signal will go through some walls but for best results escea suggest that the cradle position is between 5 and 15 metres away from the heater.
The best height off the ground to locate the cradle is about chest height. This gives a good average room temperature and easy access for the user.
Please ensure that cradle is screwed firmly onto the wall using the screws provided.

28.0 Normal Operating Sounds and Smells;

Note: Each time the fire is lit from cold the glass may fog up with condensation. This is normal and the condensation will disappear within a few minutes once the glass heats up.

28.1 Sounds

It is possible that you will hear some sounds from your gas appliance. This is perfectly normal due to the fact that there various types of materials used within your appliance. Listed below are some examples. These are all **normal operating sounds** and should not be considered as defects in your appliance.

Fan:
Escea gas appliances use electric fans to push heated air further into the room. It is not unusual for the fan to make a “whirring” sound when ON. This sound will increase or decrease in volume depending on the speed setting of your fan.

Gas Control Valve:
As the gas control valves turn ON and OFF, a dull clicking sound may be audible, this is the normal operation of a valve. When the fire is switched off after being run for a while, there may be popping and fluttering noises as the residual gas in the burners burns away. These are normal and should be no cause for concern.

Unit Body/Firebox:
Different types and thicknesses of steel will expand and contract at different rates resulting in some “cracking” and “ticking” sounds being heard throughout the heating and cool down processes.

28. 2 Smells:

The first few times the unit is operated, the unit may release an odour and the flames will appear orange caused by the curing of the paint, the burning off of the starch in the gas logs and the oils in the metal. This is a temporary curing process which will disappear with use.

A deposit on the inside of the glass, caused by the starch in the logs, may appear as a build up after several uses. If this film is not removed, it will bake on and may become difficult to remove. When the glass is cold, remove it (see section 17.1) and clean the inside with a non-abrasive cleaner.

DO NOT ATTEMPT TO CLEAN THE GLASS WHILE IT IS HOT. NEVER OPERATE THE UNIT WITH THE GLASS REMOVED.

29.0 **Installation Check List:**

Tick here

1 Ensure there is adequate ventilation in the area the appliance is installed in. ☐

2 Ensure the spark electrodes are correctly positioned. ☐

3 Operating pressure checked with heater running on full (all burners operating) and all other gas appliances in the house switched on. ☐

4 Flue Draw checked, 5 minutes after start up. ☐

5 Logs in correct position. ☐

6 Coals spread along front burner. ☐

7 Heater run on high for 60 minutes with house doors and windows open to clear smell of paint and oils initial burn. ☐

8 Hearth and mantle clearances comply with these instructions ☐

9 No combustible materials any closer to heater than these instructions allow. ☐

10 Heater fixed to wall and floor. ☐

11 Leak test all joints and pressure test points. Soapy water and drop test done on pipe work. ☐

12 Wall mount cradle screwed to wall. ☐

13 House holder has been shown how to operate heater. ☐

14 Operator manual has been left out for house holder, installer has filled in their own details and heater serial number into warranty card. ☐

15 Ensure adequate access to power flue units. ☐

16 If using a Power flue unit, make sure the electrical tray is wired up correctly. ☐

17 Inform the customer that the fire may continue smelling for a while after installation depending on frequency & duration of use ☐

18 Given House Holder Plumbing Industry Commission Compliance Certificate. ☐

30.0 WARRANTY TERMS & CONDITIONS:

Provided that the Product is installed as per ESCEA's Installation Manual and the step by step warranty procedure has been followed as per instructions issued by ESCEA, (documented in the Agent Manual), and the product is operated and maintained in accordance with ESCEA operating and maintenance instructions, then for the first period of twelve (12) months from the **date of purchase** ESCEA will pay the cost of repairing or replacing any part of the Product that is deemed by ESCEA to be faulty.
For the second period of twelve (12) months from the **date of purchase** ESCEA will supply replacement parts only, without charge.

Parts and Labour for the first twelve (12) months:

a) ESCEA, at its sole discretion, may modify, adjust, repair, or replace the faulty products. The warranty period on parts and labour shall be for twelve (12) months from the date of purchase.

b) Labour costs will only be reimbursed when ESCEA specified procedure has been followed, and ESCEA has authorised service work before it was carried out.

Parts Only for the second twelve (12) months:

a) ESCEA, at its sole discretion, will provide replacement parts to the Distributor, retailer or repair service. Faulty parts MUST be returned to ESCEA. The parts only warranty period shall be for twelve (12) months and will commence twelve (12) months after **the acceptance date** of the Products by the ESCEA retailer.

General Terms and Exclusions:

1. All repairs made within the Limited Warranty period shall be covered by this Limited Warranty for a period of three (3) months from the date of completion of the repair, or for the remainder of the overall Limited Warranty period, whichever is the longer.

2. If the buyer or any other party modifies any part of the Product within the Limited Warranty period without the prior written consent of ESCEA then the Limited Warranty shall be void. ESCEA may, at its sole discretion, decide that the Limited Warranty is void in relation to any part of the product, which has been modified.

3. ESCEA must be notified of all claims under this Limited Warranty as soon as possible, but in any event not later than two (2) weeks of the claimant becoming aware of the circumstance giving rise to the claims.

4. No ESCEA Distributor, retailer, employee or other third party is authorized to make any modification, extension, or addition to this Limited Warranty, whether verbal or written.

5. ESCEA reserves the right to discontinue products or make substitutions, in such event, the buyer may receive a substitute product or a cash refund at ESCEA'S sole discretion, if a replacement for the product covered by this Limited Warranty is no longer available.

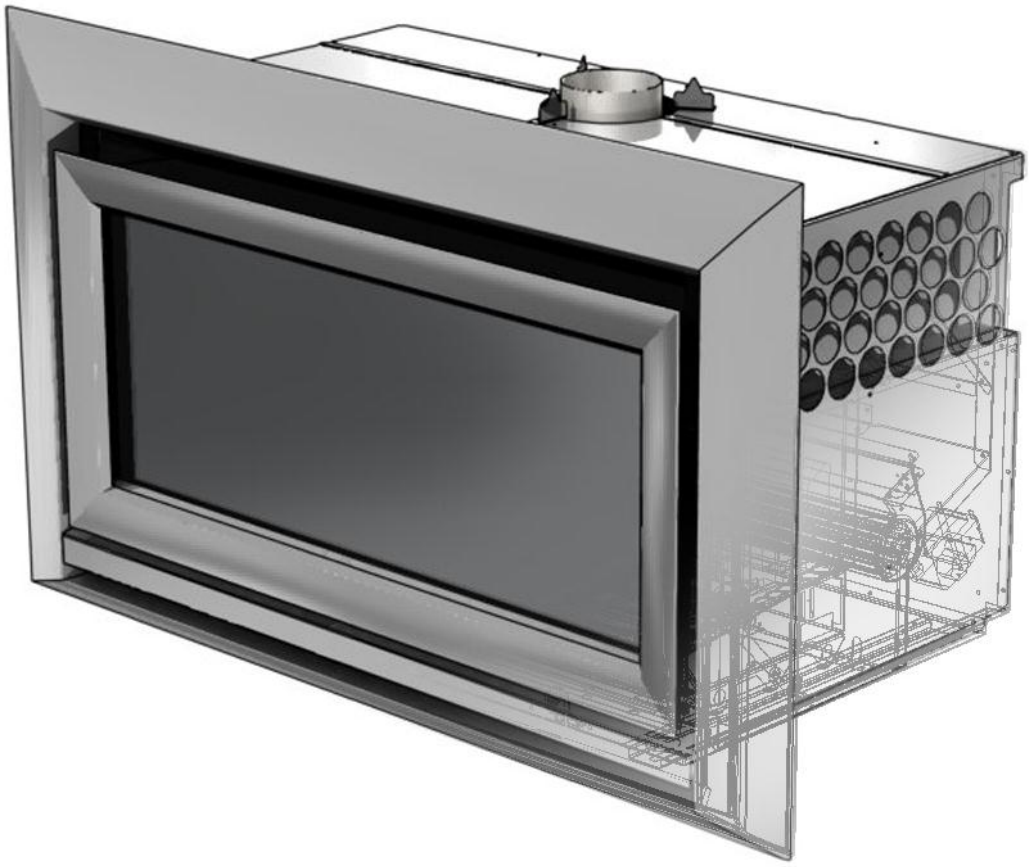
   ESCEA is not responsible for damage arising from failure to follow instructions for the product's installation, maintenance and permitted and proper use. The Limited Warranty does not cover damage caused by use with non-ESCEA products or damage caused by accident, abuse, misuse, weather, fire, flood, earthquake or other external causes. ESCEA is not responsible for any staining or smoke damage caused by flue products discharged through the flue cowl. Products where an ESCEA serial number has been removed or defaced, cosmetic damage, including but not limited to scratches, and normal fair wear and tear are not covered as well.

escea.

IB1100, IB850 and IB600 (Log Fire / Coal Fire)

Service Manual

NEW ZEALAND EDITION



Important

- This appliance **must** be serviced every 12 months
- Any service operation should be carried out only by a suitably qualified and trained person
- Gas and electricity supply MUST be isolated before any service operation is carried out on this appliance.
- This manual must be left with the appliance.
- DO NOT MODIFY THIS APPLIANCE

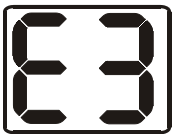
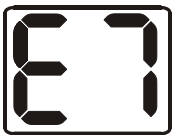
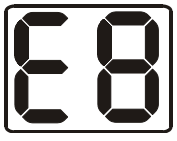
Manufactured by: Escea Ltd, PO Box 5277 Dunedin NZ, Ph: +64 3 478 8220, email: info@escea.co.nz
For contact details of your local escea distributor or dealer please visit www.escea.co.nz

Contents: Page:

Error Codes:

This gas fire has been designed to show error codes to help explain and identify any fault situation that occurs.
These codes will appear on the wireless control in the form of a large letter “E” with a number beside it. Codes can normally be reset by turning the heater off then on again at the wall.
The following table shows what each code means and possible ways to rectify the situation.
In the case of persistent or repeated shutdown errors, action must be taken immediately to find and repair the fault.

Error Code	Suggested action
 **PCB Over Temp** **(Printed Circuit Board)**	**IB600 -** Usually associated with a four sided fascia being mounted too high resulting in an insufficient air gap between the lower removable strip and the bottom of the outer fascia. **IB850 & IB1100-** -Possibly outer fascia panel installed incorrectly. -May be symptomatic of impeded flue draw, such as an extractor fan operating elsewhere in the immediate vicinity **Note:** This error has a permanent lock out and will require the unit to be reset 10 minutes after the initial error (turning the power to the fire off "at the wall" then on again after a few seconds).
 **Flame Failure or Power Flue trip** **Power Flue Model Only**	The fire has tried to light three times and failed. - Check gas supply and check other gas appliances to see if they are affected. If you have two separate LPG cylinders, switch over to the full bottle or contact your gas supplier. You may need to retry igniting the fire a few times after re-establishing gas supply. - Check the electrode placement in relation to the flame. Ensure it is well enveloped in flame as per the diagram in the installation instructions. Ensure no coals have dropped onto the ignition electrodes between the burners. - Ensure the electrodes are not contacting any metalwork including the burners and that they have the correct air gap. Check that the spark electrode is positioned in front of a port in the front burner. - Check that there has not been a significant reduction in pressure inside the house (such as an extractor fan in a nearby kitchen) which can pull flue gas back down through the firebox "snuffing" the flames. - Alternatively this may indicate a problem with a power flue installation. There is a pressure switch in the power flue unit that checks that there is a flow of flue gas leaving the unit. If for any reason that flow is stalled or backs up then this pressure switch will trip and shut off the burners. If this flow disruption continues for longer than the normal ignition period (this may be in the form of sustained weather/air pressure against the wall with the flue terminal) it may cause an E2 Error. Brief wind gusts may trip the pressure switch and shut off the burners momentarily and the fire will attempt to relight immediately after the pressure switch resets with normal flue gas flow.

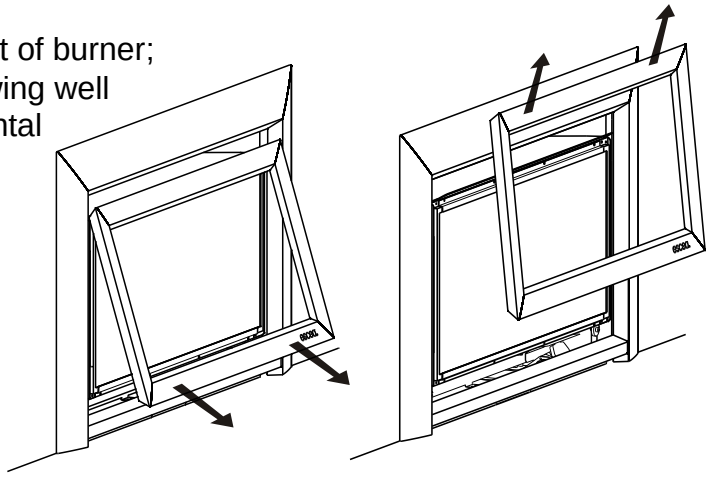
 **Or**  **Draught Diverter Sensor Trip**	The bimetallic snap disk mounted on the hood of the draught diverter at the rear of the fire or on the lid of the fire has tripped. The possible causes for this could include:... A gust of wind pushing exhaust gases back down the flue OR a significant reduction in air pressure inside the house or cavity which is pulling exhaust gases back down the flue (such as an extractor fan in a nearby kitchen). If installed into a tight masonry cavity it may indicate that the whole installation is getting too hot and some additional ventilation into the cavity may be required. In the unlikely event that the fans have stalled, and the snap disk on the lid of the fire has tripped, this would show an E3 also. Simply check that the fans are running normally after resetting and running the fire again. **Note:** This error has a permanent lock out and will require the unit to be reset 10 minutes after the initial error (turning the power to the fire off "at the wall" then on again after a few seconds).
 **Valve Solenoid Check Failure**	The valve solenoids have failed the pre-ignition test. This is to detect a faulty valve solenoid. However, it is possible that some of the wiring connections between the resistors and the solenoids are not secure, or a wire has dislodged. Check that the connections to each solenoid and resistor are secure and in place. It may be that the connections on the ends of the wires need to be tightened a little (eg with a pair of pliers) to ensure a robust connection to the valve or resistor terminal. It could also be that one of the solenoids on the valve inside the fire have failed. If this is the case the valve will need to be replaced.
 **Remote cannot communicate with fire**	The remote cannot communicate with the fire. Reasons for this could include the fire being off "at the wall" i.e. a loss of power to the fire or the remote is outside of its effective radio frequency range (too far away from the fire). Typical remote range is 1m to 12m. Ensure there is power to the fire by pressing the auxiliary on/off (red) button on the fire, then press the on/off button on the remote to clear the error.
 **Valve Temp Sensor Trip**	The valve temperature sensor has detected abnormally high temperatures around the valves. This is an unlikely fault and should it occur please contact that Escea agent you purchased the fire from. **Note:** This error has a permanent lock out and will require the unit to be reset 10 minutes after the initial error (turning the power to the fire off "at the wall" then on again after a few seconds).
 **Temp Sensor Error**	This indicates a fault with one of the two temperature sensors installed in your fire. Resetting the fire (turning the power to the fire off then on again after a few seconds) and if the fault reappears, please contact your Escea sales agent to organise a replacement sensor. These sensors must not be disabled or bypassed. **Note:** This error has a permanent lock out and will require the unit to be reset 10 minutes after the initial error (turning the power to the fire off "at the wall" then on again after a few seconds).

Cleaning the Log Set and Glass:

NEVER RUB THE FASCIA. The outside of the fascias must only be cleaned with a clean damp cloth, dry off after cleaning. The high temp silver powder coating that is used on Escea fascia parts contains certain amounts of aluminium that when rubbed too hard will oxidise leaving a black smudge that cannot be removed. Always clean when cold.

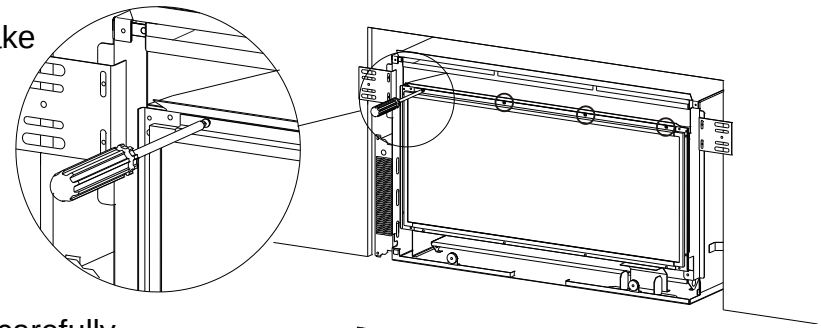
This is a service procedure that will need to be carried out when ever soot builds up on logs and/or inside of glass.
If soot build up becomes excessive or regular then one of the following actions may be required;

- Reset gas pressure, pressure may be too high;
- Reposition log set so that front edge of each log is just behind each row of holes in burner top;
- Clear any blockage from primary air port of burner;
- Check to make sure flue system is drawing well or that there are no adverse environmental conditions inhibiting clean combustion.

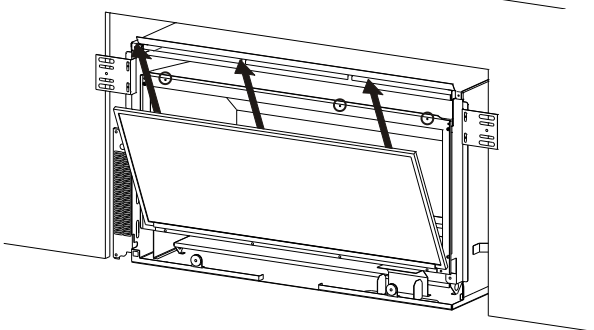


Step 1: Lift off the inner fascia by pulling the base of inner fascia out and lifting it up and off.

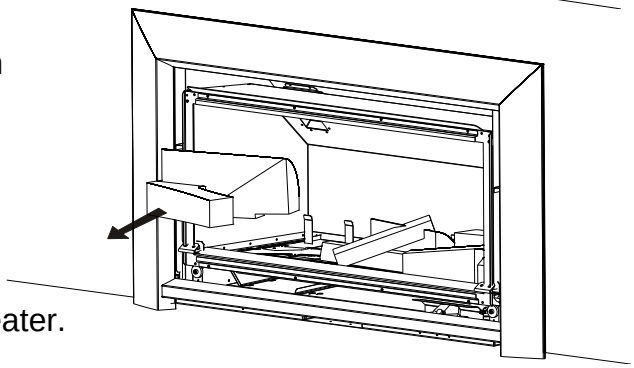
Step 2: Unscrew the top glass retainer and remove it. Take care that the glass does not fall forwards at this stage.



Step 3: Lift out glass and place it carefully aside.



Step 4: Take out log set and gently brush any soot from log with a soft hearth brush. The burner tops can be vacuumed to remove any excess material.



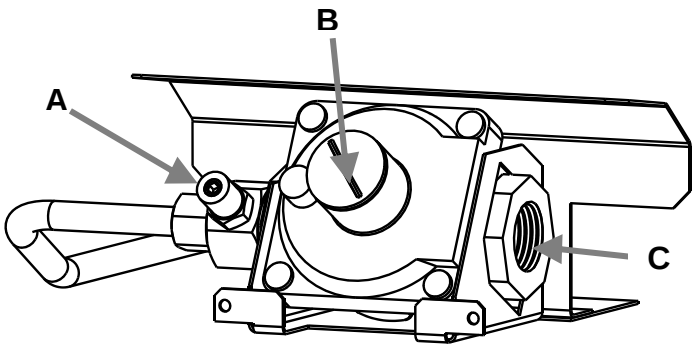
Step 5: Clean the inside and outside of glass with normal glass cleaning products. Use a **CLEAN DRY** cloth only. Stubborn marks may be cleaned with a ceramic glass cleaner.

Step 6: Replace in opposite order and test run heater.

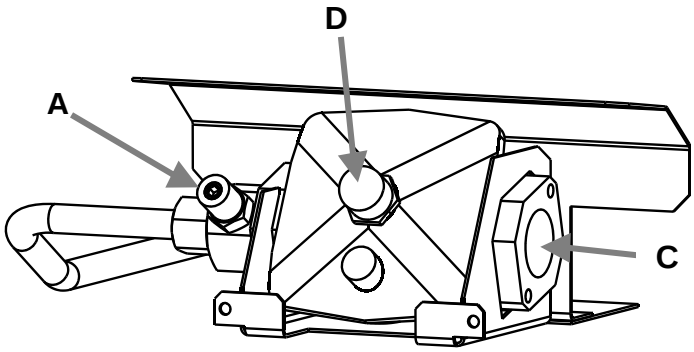
Checking Operating Pressure:

This is done at the regulator located at the front RH corner of the appliance.
This is best done with the fascia panels carefully removed to avoid fascia damage. A pressure test point is available for the operating test pressure only (as shown below).

1) Check the inlet pressure to the appliance. Attach manometer tube to the first test point upstream of the appliance (typically at the gas utility meter or auto change device for a LPG bottle station)
2) Run the heater on full (all three burners for IB850 & IB600 and two burners for IB1100 are running) and measure inlet pressure. If pressure does not fall within the maximum or minimum pressures listed on the table below then reassess installation pipe size or upstream regulator settings.
3) Remove the operating pressure test point screw. Connect manometer tube and measure pressure with heater running on full (all three burners for IB850 & IB600 and two burners for IB1100 are running).
4) The heater regulator pressure has been factory set to 1.0kPa for Natural Gas heaters and 2.30kPa for LPG heaters. Please check that the operating pressure is exactly as listed and if not, adjust screw in centre of regulator until pressure is correct.
5) Replace operating test point screw and leak test both test points.



Maxitrol



Beckley

A = Operating Pressure test point

B = Pressure adjustment screw (To access on Maxitrol first remove metal cap)

C = Inlet gas connection (½" Female BSPT)

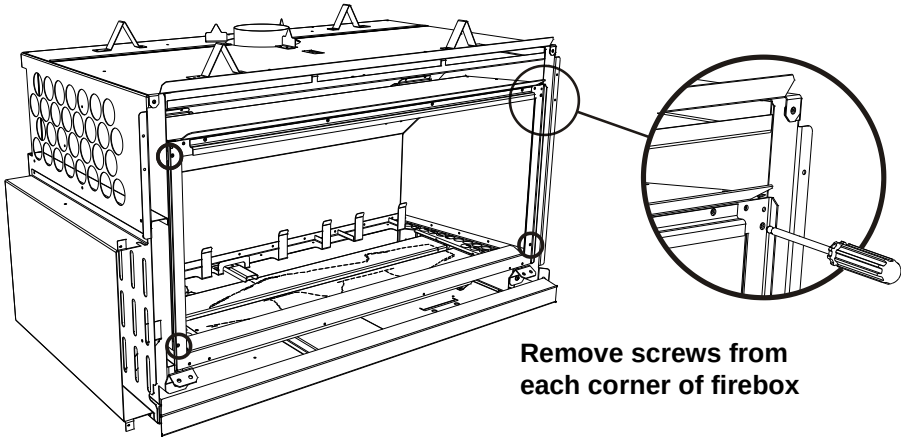
D = Pressure adjustment screw

IB Series Pressure Table	**Gas Type**	
	LPG	**Natural Gas**
Minimum Inlet Pressure	2.5kPa	1.2kPa
Maximum Inlet Pressure	5.0kPa	5.0kPa
Operating Pressure	2.30kPa	1.0kPa

Removing or Cleaning Fan

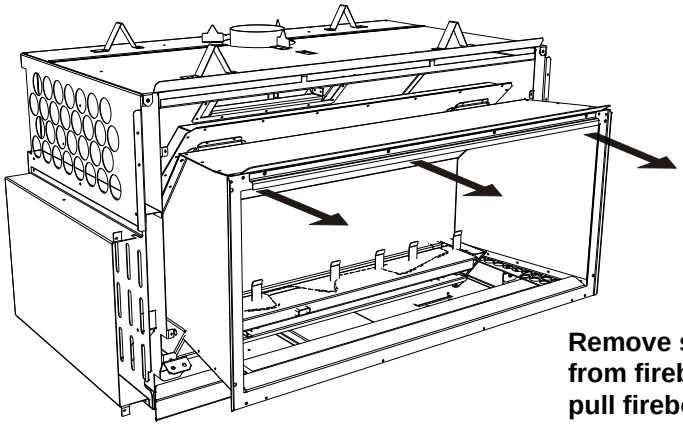
As part of regular service procedure, it is recommended that the fan is removed for cleaning. Dust will build up on the fan rotor and in the cavity where the fan is located. This can be removed by the service person using a hearth brush and a vacuum cleaner.

Step One:
ISOLATE THE POWER TO THE FIRE BEFORE PROCEEDURE
Remove front glass, log set and log bracket as described on page 5.
To remove the log bracket take out the screws securing it to the firebox.



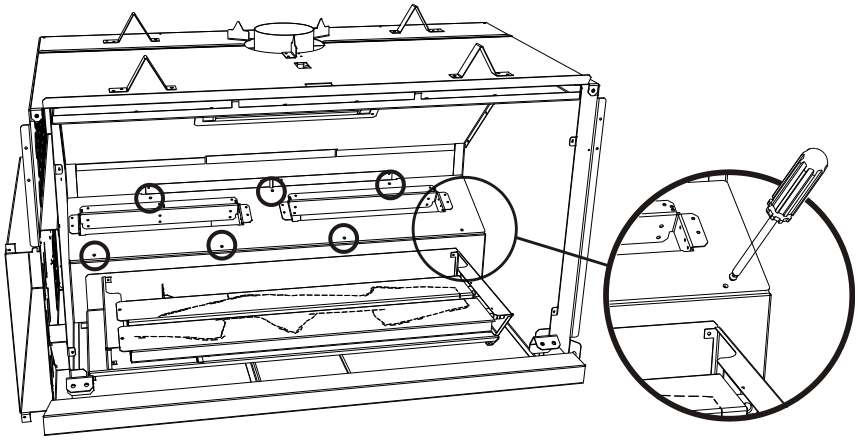
Remove screws from each corner of firebox

Step Two:
Remove firebox from heater by taking out the screws from each corner and pulling fire directly outwards (as shown).



Remove screws from firebox base, pull firebox out

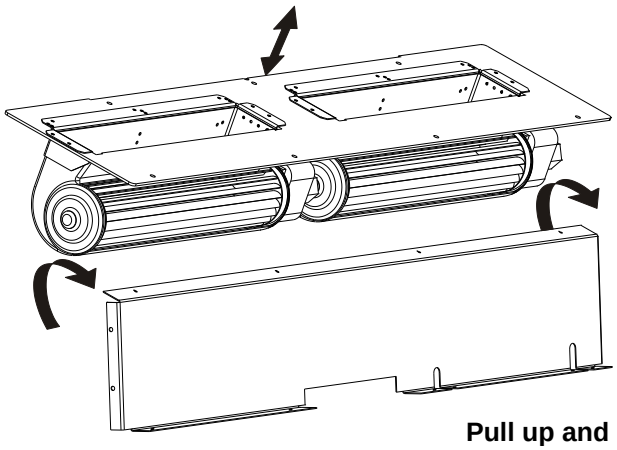
Step Three:
Take out the 7 screws on top of fan plate assembly (6 screws for IB600).



Step Four:
Lift the fan unit up and out as far as the wiring loom will allow. Unplug wires to fully remove fan assembly.
(Note: IB600 only has one fan)

Step Five:
Clean fans and area around valves, removing all dust build up.
Replace fans and fire box.

Step Six:
To replace fan assembly and firebox repeat these steps in reverse order.

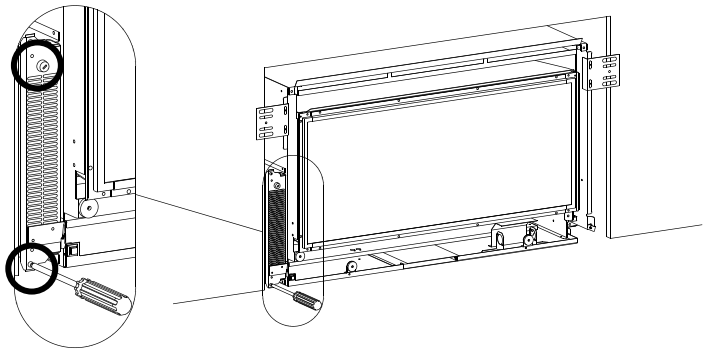


Pull up and outwards

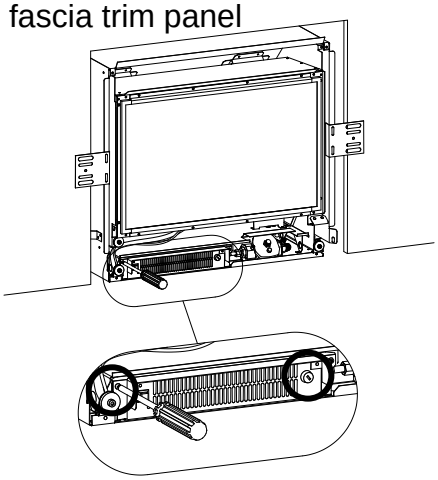
Replacing Electronic Drawer

ISOLATE THE POWER TO THE FIRE BEFORE PROCEDURE.
All of the electronic components of the heater have been located on a removable drawer. This drawer is located on the left hand outer side of the IB850 and IB1100, and under the front burner of the IB600. On the back of the drawer are two large connectors that unplug as the drawer is removed so only the three wires connecting the electronics to the ignition and flame rods must be removed manually from the PCB (Printed Circuit Board).

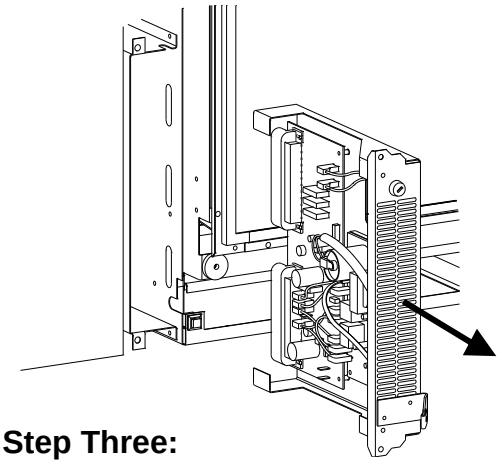
Step one:
IB850 & IB1100 = Remove outer fascia by taking out two screws located behind the bottom fascia trim panel

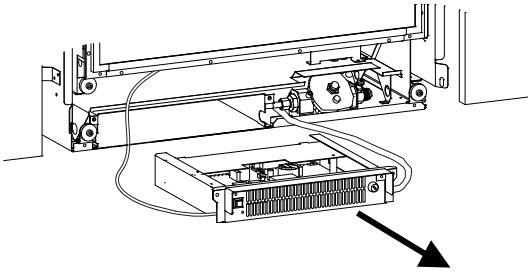


IB600 = Remove the bottom fascia trim panel



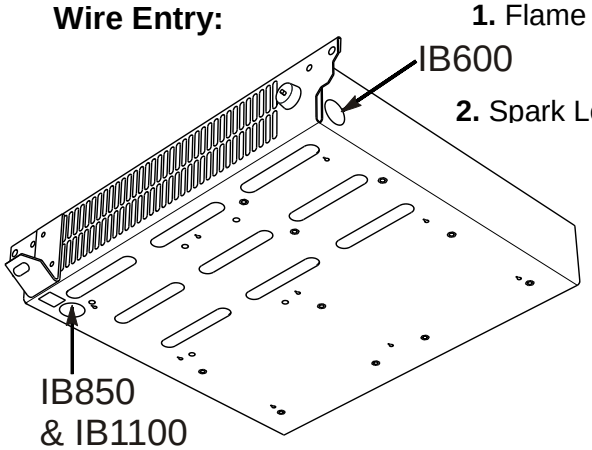
Step Two:
Take out the two screws at each end of the electronic drawer and pull drawer directly outwards

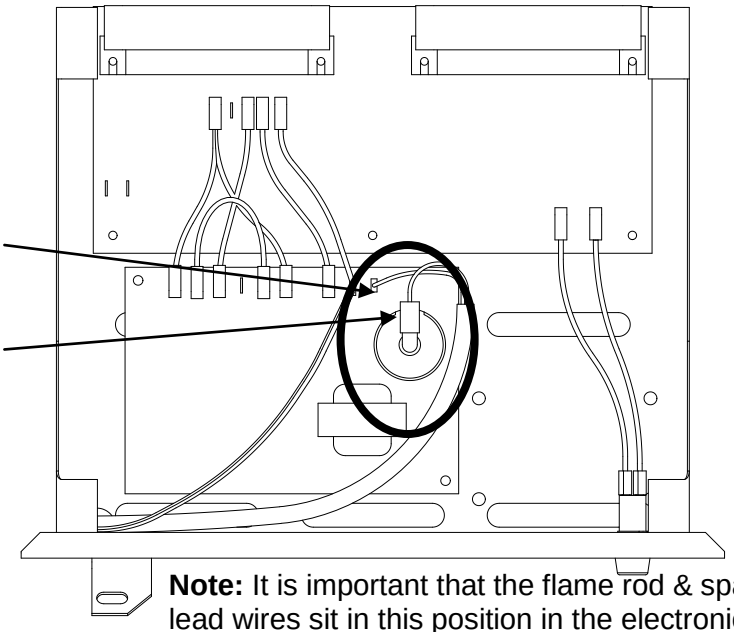




Step Three:
Carefully remove the two wires shown from the white ignition module.

Wire Entry:





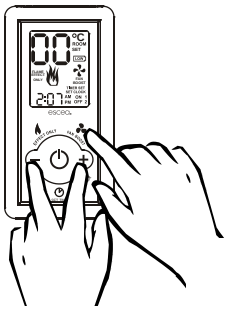
Note: It is important that the flame rod & spark lead wires sit in this position in the electronic tray.

Replacing a Wireless Control:

If the wireless control becomes lost or damaged, a new one can be ordered from any Escea retail agent.
When you have the new remote, the following procedure needs to be followed to “teach” the remote to only communicate with that fire.

1. Ensure the fire and remote are set to “Off” (only the time is displayed on the remote).

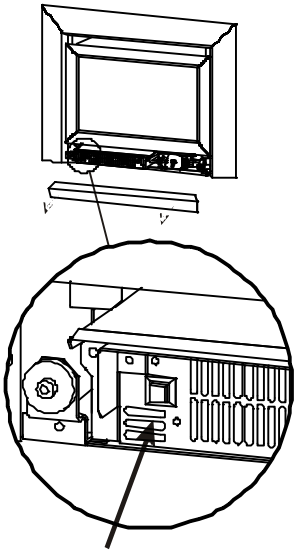
2. Press the – (minus), + (plus) and the Fan Boost buttons simultaneously until all the characters on the display light up. This will put the remote into test mode and the two large temperature digits should be reading 00.



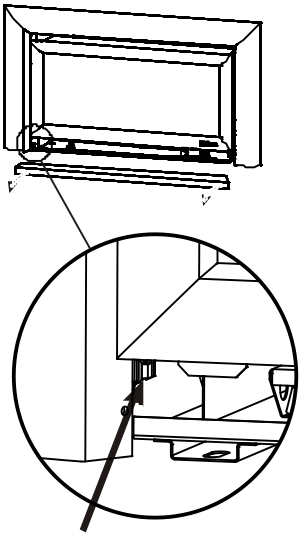
3. Press and hold the – (minus) button until the two large temperature digits reading 00 start to flash slowly. Release the – (minus) button. The remote control is now ready to be addressed to the fire.

4. Press and hold the red auxiliary on/off button on the fireplace for a minimum of eight seconds, or until the two large temperature digits start counting upwards from 00 to 99 repeatedly.

Red auxiliary Button



IB600



IB850 & IB1100

Note: Pressing the red auxiliary button on/off button will start the fire. Once the remote control is counting the fire can be turned off by pressing the red auxiliary button again.

5. Press the large power button in the middle of the remote control to exit the test mode and return to normal operation. The remote should only be displaying the time. Check the fire will start using the remote control by pressing the large power button. Turn it off again using the remote control.

6. The fire is now re-addressed to the remote control.

Annual service procedure:

1. Isolate power to fire.

2. Remove front glass and clean inside of glass.

3. Remove logs and coals and brush off any soot.

4. Remove burners and blow compressed air through the burner ports.

5. Remove jets and clean injector hole with solvent.

6. Remove firebox to give access to fan, brush and vacuum any dust build up from fan blades.

7. Vacuum any dust from the cavity that houses the fan and solenoid valves and from the ducts down each side of the heater that lead to this cavity.

8. If the gas piping includes a flexible hose connected to the regulator, check the hose for signs of wear (discolouration, loss of flexibility, cuts, worn covers, cracks, crushing, kinking, flattening or loose end fittings) and replace if worn, or more than five years old.

9. Test all joints for gas tightness.

10. Reassemble heater and check that operating pressure is correct. 2.3kPa LPG, 1.0kPa Natural Gas with all burners running.

11. Check glass & firebox tape and replace if necessary.

11. Check to make sure that flue system is intact and not in any way blocked. Check the flue draw with a smoke match to confirm there is no spillage from the draught diverter.

12. Trial heater with several start/stop cycles and trial fan-boost, flame effect only and thermostat modes to ensure that all modes function correctly.

Wiring Diagram: