



**Wood Stove
Freestanding / Wall Mount / Cantilever
14kw Single Sided**



Please read these instructions carefully before installation and use, and retain them for future reference

Updated: 27 Feb 2024

Congratulations on your purchase of an Infinity Fires Freestanding wood stove

- This wood burning stove is designed and built to give you many years of service producing large quantities of heat at minimal cost.
- Please bear in mind that this stove burns at temperatures approaching 1000 degrees C. Operating and flue temperatures are therefore way in excess of those produced by open wood fires.
- It is important that the instructions detailed in this booklet are followed to ensure the correct and safe functioning of this appliance.
- Where possible we strongly recommend that you use a skilled installer trained in this type of product to install the stove and flues.

Fuel

- This unit is intended as a wood burning unit. It will not burn anthracite or coal effectively and should these fuels be used the corrosive nature of the fuel will cause damage to the fire.
- For best results the wood should be well seasoned so that it is dry. A water content of 16 to 20% is ideal for burning. This means typically 6 to 9 months of storage after the wood was cut down.
- A good clue as to how seasoned wood is; is to look for natural cracking of the wood where it has been sawn through. If you see cracking, then the wood is ready to burn.
- When rain falls onto wood that has been well seasoned, it will typically penetrate only a few mm into the wood. It is best to leave this wood in a dry place for a week or so for the water to evaporate off.
- Burning wood that is too wet will result in the fire under-performing in terms of heat output and can damage the unit and/or flueing system.



Unseasoned VS seasoned

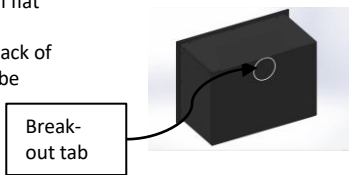
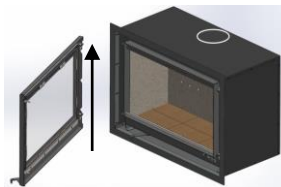
Safety Information

Minimum distances to walls / combustible material.

- The stove is designed as a convection stove. This means that the outside surfaces at the rear, sides and top are of a double skin construction. This allows an air movement between the two sheets of steel which cools the steel and produces a relatively cool outer skin temperature. Generally, with a good fire going inside the unit, the outer steel surfaces on the sides and rear will range between 30 and 130 C.
- This allows you to put the fire closer to walls and combustible material than stoves with just a single outer skin (radiant fires). It is recommended that the minimum distance to a painted brick wall at the rear or side of the fire is 100mm. For face brick walls this distance can be reduced to 50mm.
- Caution should however be taken in that although the face brick will take the heat well, the mortar between the bricks may show some signs of cracking. For dry skin walls or wooden walls, it is recommended that this distance be increased to at least 200mm.
- The bulk of the intense heat of the fire will come out through the glass window. It is recommended that sensitive items such as leather furniture, veneered wood, etc. if put directly in front of the glass window be at least 1.5m from the glass and at least 1m away for less sensitive items such as wooden tables and chairs.
- If building the unit into a recess it is recommended that there is a clearance of at least 300mm above the unit to allow the heat to escape the recess into the room. Lowering this height will start to inhibit air flow and increase the temperature of the material used to make the recess.
- The glass in the door will reach temperatures in the mid 400°C. We recommend that when small children are present a fire screen be used to prevent the glass being touched.
- When the door is open hot pieces from the fire may drop out onto the floor.
- As the fire can burn at temperatures in the mid to upper 900°C it is likely that anything falling onto the floor could damage or ignite any combustible surface on which it falls. It is strongly recommended that a non-flammable hearth be positioned below the wood stove.

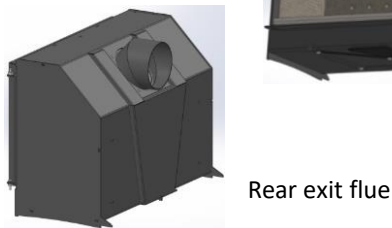
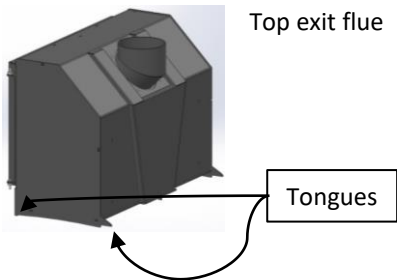
Preparing the freestanding for installation

- Remove packaging from unit.
- Take door off the unit by rotating the door to an approximate angle of 45deg and lifting the door off its hinges.
- Note, door will not come off at the fully open position.
- Place door in a safe location until needed.
- The outer box comes with a break-out tab in case of rear flue installation. This break out tab is designed to be easily taken out by using a small flat screwdriver.
- If the installation is done as rear exit, remove break out tab at the back of the unit. A small cover plate is provided that allows the top hole to be closed-off.



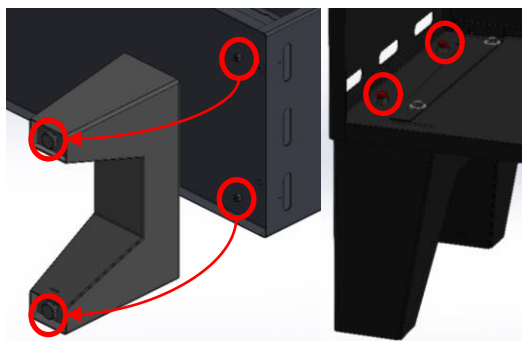
Positioning the flue collar

- The collar comes as standard in the top exit position.
- When opting for a rear exit, the collar can be removed by loosening 4 x bolts using a 13mm spanner.
- Turn the collar 180 degrees and properly fasten the 4 bolts back in position.



Installing freestanding legs or wood storage table

- If customer opted for the freestanding legs option, the legs would come separately packaged and need to be bolted on to the unit. Bolts are supplied with legs.
- With the firebox removed, carefully place the unit on its back.
- Remove the 4 x levelling feet.
- Position legs so that holes in legs and outerbox align. Use bolts supplied to fasten the two components together.
- Screw the 4 x levelling feet into bottom of the legs.



Floor Surfaces

- The base of the optional legs and/or wood storage box does not get hot. This means that the wood stove in one of these variants can stand on any sound support.
- Convection wood stoves without legs / wood storage should be installed on a non-flammable hearth.
- However, when the door is open hot pieces from the fire may drop out onto the floor. As the fire can burn at temperatures in the mid to upper 900C it is likely that anything falling onto the floor could damage or ignite any combustible surface on which it falls.
- It is strongly recommended that the unit be positioned on a heat resistant base (tiles, concrete, steel, granite, toughened glass...etc) of adequate size to prevent this occurring.

Ensure wood stove is level

- It is best practise to ensure that the platform/floor surface the wood stove will stand on is as level and stable as possible.
- When the wood stove is positioned in place and is not entirely level, the bottom leg adjusting bolts can be used to assist in making small adjustments in levelling the unit.

General Tips on Flueing Systems - Creosote

- In normal open fires small particles of un-burnt oil/sap, water and soot from the wood being burnt are vented up and out of the chimney. The high velocity and volume of air going up the chimney carries these items for the most part safely away from the chimney.
- In a Closed Combustion Wood Stove, the flow of air through the unit is substantially reduced. The particles still go up the chimney and if the chimney is hot are safely vented out of the top of the chimney.
- However, if the chimney is cold these particles coalesce into a brown liquid called in the trade "creosote". This typically happens if the hot steel flue is exposed to cold weather conditions over a reasonable length and/or if the stove is running on slow burn overnight. i.e. the air controls mostly closed so that the stove keeps burning slowly overnight. This liquid will run back down the flue towards the fire until the liquid gets hot enough to evaporate and go back up the chimney.
- The remaining residue will attach itself to the inside of the flue. Creosote is highly corrosive and will attack the inside of the flues. Flue selection should take this into account. Creosote can build up inside the flue and form a highly flammable fuel source inside the flue. If this ignites inside the flue, temperatures in the flue will be extreme and could easily catch a roof alight unless adequate precautions are taken to deal with this heat.

Minimising and dealing with Creosote

- To cope with the potential of the creosote running back down the flue, the working flues need to have the male joints between flues facing downwards. This will force the liquid to keep running down inside the flue rather than exiting the flue on every joint.
- Creosote can be minimized by keeping the working flue hot. The best way of achieving this on an exposed flue, is to have an insulated flue to the top of the chimney. An insulated flue has an inner working flue encased in a high temperature insulation material.
- Creosote is particularly aggressive on bends in the flue where creosote can pool. Use Stainless Steel bends or bends that are enamelled inside and out to reduce this corrosive attack.
- Creosote or soot can build up inside the flue. With expansion or contraction of the flue as it heats up or cools down this creosote can become loose and fall down the flue.
- Make sure that any bends are accessible by an ash hole to clean them or that they are at a 45-degree angle so that they can be swept periodically to prevent the bends being blocked by this build up.

Lighting the Stove - Top-down method

- Start with a good base. Place the larger pieces of wood at the bottom of the firebox. About 100mm - 150mm in width. Place a second layer of smaller logs, about half to three quarter of the size of the main pieces. Place a third layer of even smaller logs on top of the second layer. Not more than 25-50mm in width.
- Spread some fine kindling on top of the third layer. Add a few pieces of firelighters or newspaper on top/in between the kindling, spread out evenly across.
- Light a few pieces of the newspaper and/or firelighters and close the door with the air control fully open (to the left-hand side).



Burn dry wood

- The ideal water content of wood being burnt in this type of fire is 16 to 20%. This will put less water up the chimney and create less creosote. It is hard to figure out by eye what the water content of wood is. Best clue is that where the wood has been sawn through you should see natural cracks occurring. (See page 2).
- Typically, wood needs to dry for about 6-9 months from being cut down to being at its optimum for burning.

Air control- See fig. 1

- Once the fire is going well you have the option of adjusting the air inlet control. This works in a similar fashion to the accelerator pedal on a car. If you want heat, leave the control open. If you want to reduce heat, start to close the air inlet.
- To adjust the heat downwards, close or partially close the control. This is done by moving the air control to the right-hand side.
- The air inlet adjusts air flow to the lower, rear and top inside of the firebox. The top air inlet acts as an air-wash system that keeps the glass clean while in the open position.

Vermiculite Panels

- The Infiniti Fires firebox has compressed vermiculite panels in the unit. These function to assist in raising the combustion temperature of the fire to achieve a high temperature combustion which is both environmentally friendly and highly efficient.
- With the heat of the fire, they will develop hair line cracks. This will not stop the panels functioning and is expected as part of normal fire use. Care should be taken not to throw wood into the fire as this will cause excessive damage to the panels.

Cleaning the door glass

- With operation, particularly if you have burnt wood too slowly the door glass will blacken. This is normal. To clean the glass, you can relight the fire. At normal operating temperatures with the air vent fully open, the glass will pretty much clean itself as the air wash runs over the glass.
- If there are any particular persistent marks on the glass these can be removed manually. When the fire is cold, dip a moist cloth into the wood ash at the bottom of the fire. Smear the ash onto the glass and rub well. The ash is slightly abrasive and will cut through the dirt easily. Wipe the glass clean with a clean cloth.
- Do not use any chemical cleaners on the glass. Certain chemicals (particularly ammonia) react with heat and attack the glass. A residue of ammonia left on the glass will make the inside of the glass pitted and white in colour on the first burn, as it eats into the glass.

Cleaning out the ash

- This unit is intended to be a continuous burner. You can either keep refilling the unit with wood so that it keeps on burning or you can make the next fire on top of the previous fires' ash. The fresh firewood will compress the ash.
- Due to the high combustion temperature, there will be minimal quantities of ash made.
- The section at the base of the fire has been made deliberately deep to hold this ash. Dependent on the type of wood you are burning the fire will need cleaning out every 1 to 3 weeks. It is best to do this when the firebox is cold. Use the small shovel supplied to remove the ash.

Servicing

- For the correct and efficient operation of this wood stove it is important that:
 - The rope maintain an airtight seal into the firebox.
 - The vermiculite panels provide adequate insulation to prevent damage to the steel firebox.
 - The flue remains fully open to allow smoke to easily exit the stove.
- If you can see damage to any of these components, or the stove smokes into the room, more than normal, when the door is open and the fire lit, the unit requires servicing.
- Contact the shop you bought this unit from and request a service.

Mounting instructions for Cantilever and Wall

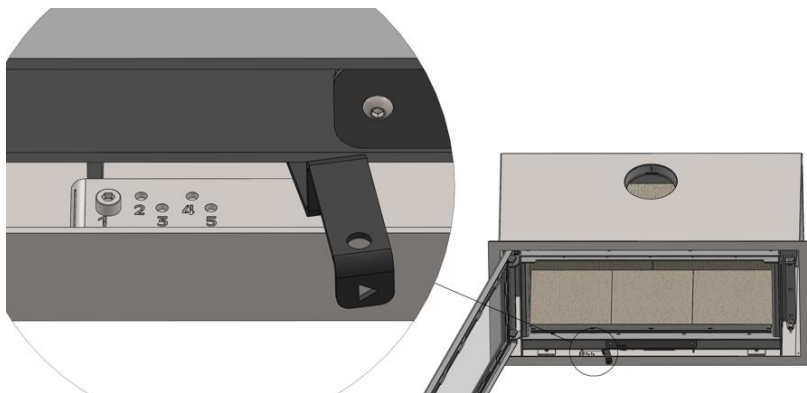
- Please refer to instructions supplied with mounting bracket or Cantilever stand.

Air Inlet Restrictor

- Single Sided units which operate with a bottom 1 Touch Control Lever now come standard with an Air Inlet Restrictor. This is used to restrict the amount of oxygen the user can supply to the fireplace with use of the control lever, which in turn prevents the user from over-burning the fireplace, particularly in coastal regions or where there are higher flue installations.
- In a "standard" installation where you have 4.5m of flue installed in the highveld or inland regions, there is no adjustment needed. Please use the below table as guidance:

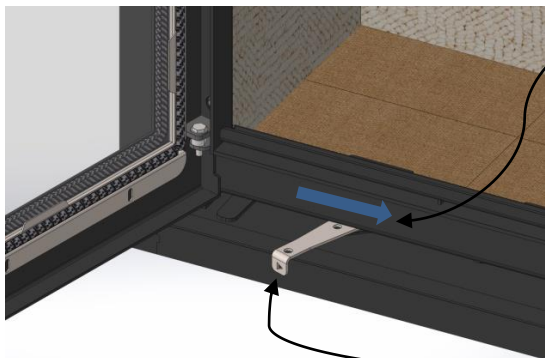
Flue length (meters)	4.5m	5.5m	6.5m	7.5m	8.5m
Restrictor level (Inland)	0	1	2-3	3-4	5
Restrictor level (Coastal)	1	2	3-4	4-5	5

- Whilst we assist in adding this air inlet restrictor, it must be noted than in some cases you may need to also restrict the draw in the flue, by use of a ring collar to decrease the outlet in the fireplace, or something similar.



Drawings/Dimensions

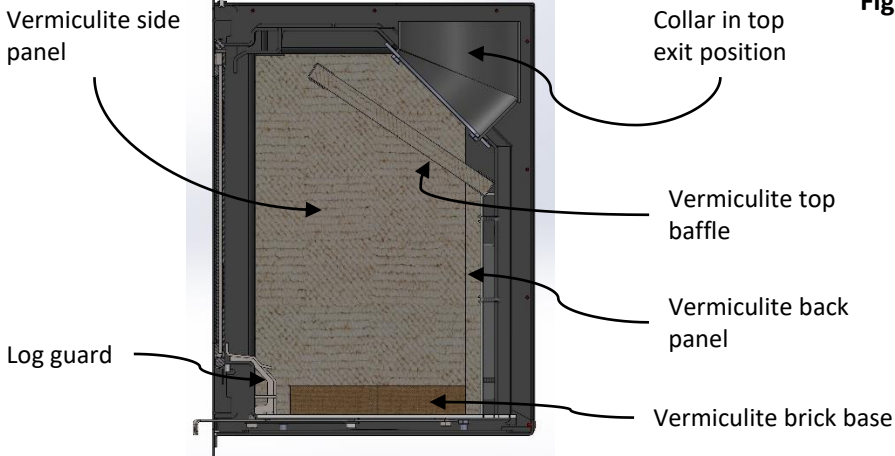
Fig. 1



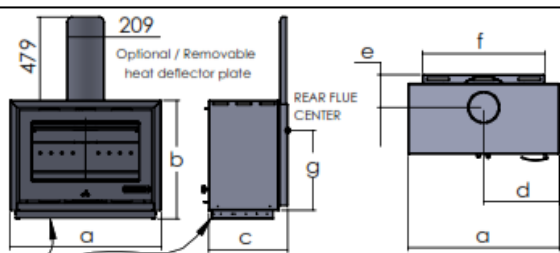
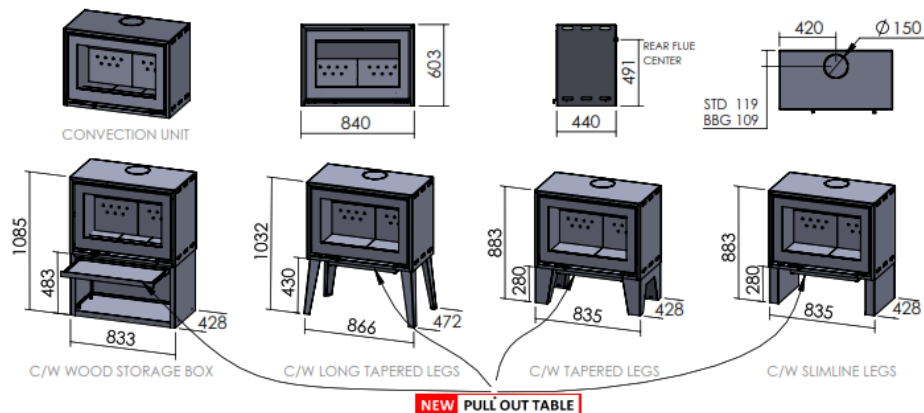
Slide lever to right hand side to close air intake.

Primary and secondary air control.
In open position.

Fig. 2

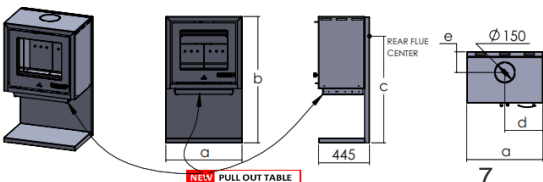


Schematics



CONVECTION	a	b	c	d
14Kw Single Sided	840	652	490	420
14Kw Single Sided BGG	840	652	490	420

	e	f	g
	163	705	491
	153	705	491



CANTILEVER	a	b	c
14Kw Single Sided	840	1104	988
14Kw Single Sided BGG	840	1104	988

CANTILEVER	d	e
14Kw Single Sided	420	163
14Kw Single Sided BGG	420	153

WOOD STOVE WARRANTY

Infiniti Fires warrants the soundness of their Wood Stoves for the period after purchase as detailed below.

Steel Fireboxes, Outer Convection Bodies, Doors and Legs

5 years

Items excluded from warranty.

Items in the flame path, such as vermiculite panels, rope seals and glass are not covered by a warranty, as these items are particularly prone to damage in the event that the Wood Stove is incorrectly installed, used or maintained.

To validate the warranty, the customer must produce;

- Proof of Purchase, so that the purchase date can be verified.

OUR WARRANTY DOES NOT COVER

- Corrosion where the product has been installed in a location or manner such that, it is subject to water ingress or sea influence.
- Damage to the Appliance, where it has not been installed in compliance with its Instruction Manual.
- Damage caused by the Appliance operating outside of its normal working state.

If a claim arises under this warranty, Infiniti Fires will, at its sole discretion either repair or replace the affected unit.

As Infiniti Fires does not do the installation of these units, it accepts no responsibility for the installation thereof.

Infiniti Fires will not be responsible for any consequential damage arising from the use of its units.

Dealer's Stamp

Infiniti Fires

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