



HH4SE, HH6SE & HH8SE DEFRA SMOKE EXEMPT FREESTANDING STOVE

Installation and Operating Instructions

Please fix label with serial number and stove type here before putting manual into stove

The HH4SE, HH6SE and HH8SE have been exempted under the clean air act 1993 as suitable for use in smoke control areas when burning seasoned wood logs. The stove contains a factory fitted secondary air stop which ensures that the secondary air cannot be closed further than: 5mm open for the 4SE, 9mm open for the 6SE and 4mm open for the 8SE. Please carefully read the instructions on wood burning contained in this manual, these MUST be adhered to at all times. Please see page 16 of the manual for further reference to the clean air act 1993

Please hand these instructions to the stove user when the installation is complete. Leave the stove ready for operation and instruct the user in the correct use of the appliance and operation of controls.

Important: – This product must be installed by a suitably qualified installer.

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PLEASE READ ALL THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY!

For safety reasons it is essential that your stove is correctly installed and operated. Hothouse cannot accept responsibility for any fault or consequential problems arising through incorrect installation or operation.

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1. List of Components

Description of Parts	Qty
Hothouse Stove Assembly	1
Tool	1
Ash Pan	1
Flue Collar	1
Flue Collar fixing screws & Washers	4
Legs	4
Stove Operating Glove	1
Touch up paint	1
Warranty Card	1

Fig 1 – Stove Tool

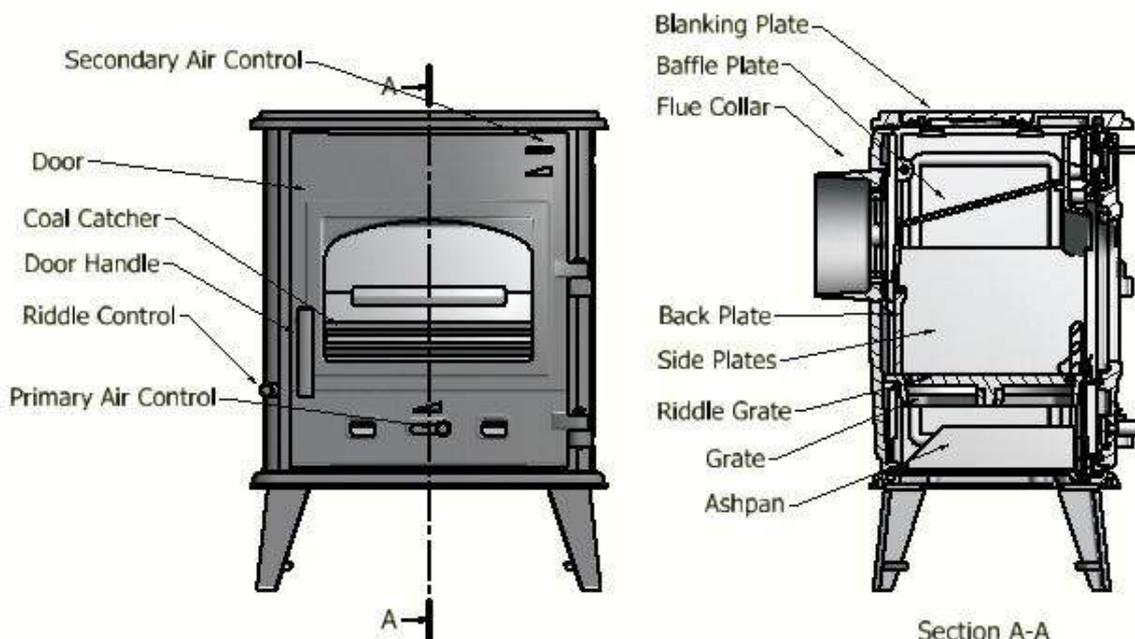


Fig 2 – HH4SE Stove Assembly and controls

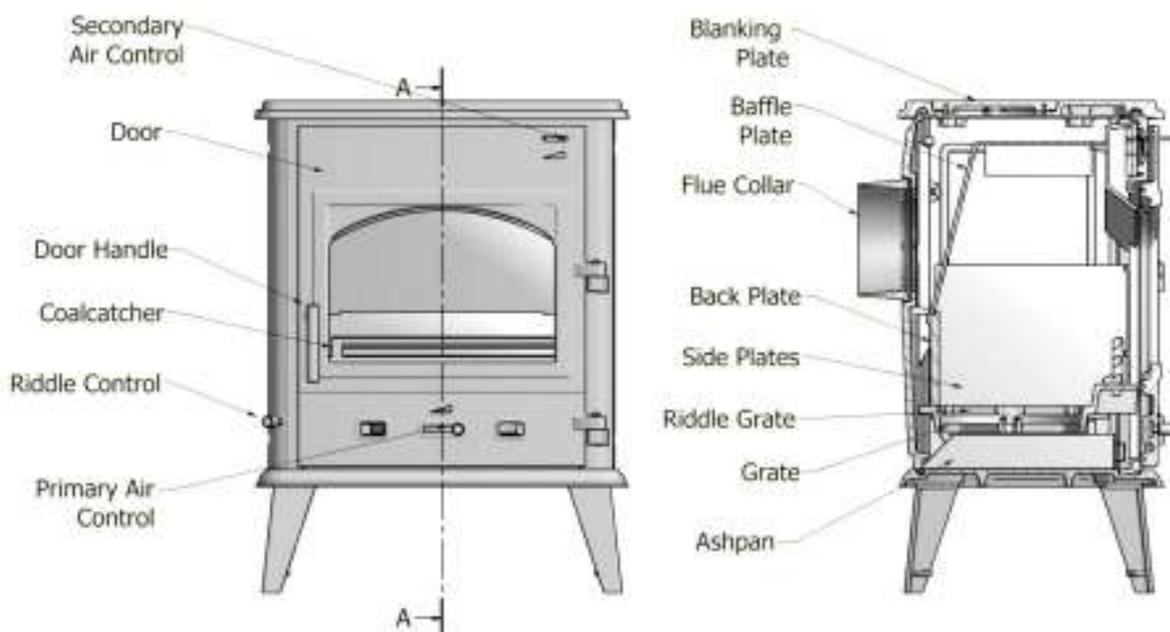


Fig 3 – HH6SE and HH8SE Stove assembly and controls

2. Component Identification and Assembly

Your Hothouse Stove comes packed in a cardboard box. Carefully remove any straps and remove all cardboard and any plastic packaging, open the door and remove all the contents. See List of Components section and check contents carefully.

- Remove the coal catcher by lifting it up and rotating it until it can be removed through the open door of the stove
- Now lift up the baffle plate and rotate it and remove from the stove, short side first.
- The flue collar can now be fitted to the top or back of the stove as desired using the M6 fixings and washers provided. Thread each nut onto the screw first, then put on the washer and place the screw through the fixing hole on the stove and finally screw onto the collar.
- Fit the blanking plate to the opening that is not to be used in same way as described above for collar.

3 Installation Instructions

WARNINGS AND IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY BEFORE INSTALLATION!

These instructions cover the basic principles to ensure satisfactory installation of the stove, although detail may need slight modification to suit particular local site conditions. In all cases the installation must comply with current local regulations including Building Regulations, Local Authority Byelaws and other specifications or regulations including Ireland, UK or EU standards referred to as they affect the installation of the stove. Approved Document J is particularly important for England and Wales and can be downloaded for no cost at:

<http://www.planningportal.gov.uk/england/professionals/en/400000000503.html> Also of importance are Approved documents L1 A and B conservation of fuel and power. The Domestic Heating Compliance Guide will also be found useful.

Important Chimney Warning

This stove must not be installed into a chimney that serves any other heating appliance.

Extractor Fan Warning

There must not be an extractor fan fitted in the same room as the stove as this can cause the stove to emit fumes into the room.

Cleaning and Chimney Sweeping

The appliance, flue & chimney must be cleaned and checked internally and externally regularly in use and especially after a period on disuse (e.g. after summer). Lift down the baffle at least weekly to check for build up of soot or debris on the top from the flue pipe. Remove the baffle and check the flue spigot and connector is fully clear at regular intervals. The chimney and flue connector must be swept at least annually, more often when used with sooty fuels or damp wood. Any loose, broken or leaking joints or flue ways **MUST** be repaired immediately.

Fuels

Only use recommended fuels. The appliance can be damaged by burning petroleum coke, liquid fuels or general rubbish and this will invalidate your warranty and risk your personal safety. **The appliance must not be used as a rubbish incinerator.**

Maintenance

Annual checking and servicing of the appliance and flue by a competent engineer is recommended.

Ventilation

Adequate ventilation is ESSENTIAL for the safe and efficient operation of any solid fuel or wood burning appliance. Ventilation MUST be provided where required by the stove output or flue under-performance. Keep all ventilation clear and free of blockage.

Health And Safety Precautions

Handling

Adequate facilities must be available for unloading and site handling. Hothouse Cassette Stoves are very heavily built so always ask for assistance when lifting and siting the stoves.

Fire Cement

Some types of fire cement are caustic and should not be allowed to come into contact with the skin. In case of skin contact, wash immediately with plenty of water.

Asbestos

This stove contains no asbestos. If there is a possibility of disturbing any asbestos in the course of installation then please seek specialist guidance and use appropriate protective equipment.

Metal Parts

When installing or servicing this stove, proper care should be taken to avoid the possibility of personal injury.

4.0 Installation Information

Chimney

The chimney height and the position of the chimney terminal should conform to Building Regulations. Minimum chimney height is 4.5m. Check that the chimney is in good condition, dry, free from cracks and obstructions. The diameter of the flue should not be less than 150mm and not more than 200mm. If any of these requirements are not met, the chimney should be lined by a suitable method. The chimney must be swept before connection to the stove.

Where the chimney is believed to have previously served an open fire installation, it is possible that the higher flue gas temperature from the stove may loosen deposits that were previously firmly adhered, with the consequent risk of flue blockage. It is therefore recommended that the chimney be swept a second time within a month of regular use after installation.

If you have any doubts about the suitability of your chimney, consult your local dealer/stockist or chimney specialist. If there is no existing chimney then either a solid fuel compatible prefabricated block chimney or a twin-walled insulated stainless steel flue to BS 4543 can be used. These chimneys must be fitted in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and Building Regulations.

Ventilation

No purpose provided ventilation is required for stoves rated under 5KW. For each KW above 5KW, 550 sq mm of fixed ventilation is required – i.e. a stove rated at 8KW would require 3 x 550 sq mm = 1650 sq mm of fixed ventilation. If more than one appliance is installed in the same room, the ventilation requirements for each appliance must be added together.

Flue Draught

A flue draught of minimum 1.2mm to a maximum 2.5mm water gauge (12 to 25 Pascals) is required for satisfactory appliance performance. The flue draught should be checked under fire at high output and, if it exceeds the recommended maximum, a draught stabiliser must be fitted so that the rate of burning can be controlled to prevent over-firing.

Connection to the Chimney

This appliance is **not** suitable for use in a shared flue. This appliance requires a direct flue connection to the spigot. If practical, an existing fireplace opening can be bricked up or sealed with a register plate and a short length of flue pipe of a minimum 150mm internal diameter may then be used to connect the stove to the register plate in the chimney. This flue pipe should conform to Building Regulations. The stove must be insulated and properly fitted into the fireplace opening by back filling with 6:1 ratio vermiculite & cement mixture using minimal water through the top of the fireplace or flue spigot opening. The surface should be finished using 1:1:8 mix of cement, lime and sand. The connecting pipe is fitted with the spigot pushed up from **inside** the stove and rotated onto its keyhole slots to join to the pipe. Ensure that the pipe end is no closer than 76mm to the side or rear chimney walls.

If necessary a hole must be opened up into the flue way above the fireplace in order to fit the appliance to the flue correctly. Please consult HETAS recommended fitting methods if in doubt. It is **essential** that all connections between the stove and chimney-flue are sealed and made airtight with sealing rope, clamping rings and/or fire cement or heat resisting cement where required.

Both the chimney and flue pipe must be accessible for cleaning and if ANY parts of the chimney cannot be reached through the stove (with baffle removed), a soot door must be fitted in a suitable position to enable this to be done.

In adverse weather conditions, downdrafts may occur causing smoke or fumes to spill into the room. If this occurs the appliance should be shut down as much as possible by closing the air controls and the room should be ventilated to clear the fumes. If the problem persists seek the advice of a chimney sweep.

Material Clearances

Safety Distances from Combustible Surfaces:

Model	Side	Rear
HH4SE	500mm	700mm
HH6SE	400mm	400mm
HH8SE	500mm	500mm

In addition it is strongly recommended that any furniture or other combustible materials are kept at least 900mm clear from the front of the stove.

Distances from NON-combustible materials:

The stove can be recessed in a suitable sized non-combustible fireplace but a permanent free air gap of at least 50mm must be left around the sides and top of the stove to obtain reasonable heat output and for access to the stove for removal and maintenance. A clearance of 150mm will give a better heat output

To conform with building regulations the fireplace recess walls should be at least 200mm thick or each rear leaf at least 100mm thick in the case of a cavity wall at the rear. If these dimensions are not met further protection for any combustible materials must be provided. The walls of the fireplace recess and the hearth must be made of non-combustible material.

Hearths:

Hothouse stoves require a 125mm thick non-combustible constructional hearth beneath them to protect the building, this can include any solid non-combustible floor. A non-combustible superimposed hearth forming an apron of at least 225mm at the front of the stove and 150mm on either side must also be provided. The superimposed hearth must not be less than 12mm thick and must have a clearly defined edge (change of level) to discourage placing of any combustible materials on or partially over it.

The appliance shall be installed on a floor with adequate load-bearing capacity. If the existing construction does not meet this requirement, suitable measures (e.g. load distributing plate) should be provided to achieve it.

Commissioning and Handover

Upon completion of the installation, allow a suitable period of time for any fire cement and mortar to dry out. A small fire may then be lit and checked to ensure the smoke and fumes are taken from the stove up the chimney and emitted safely to atmosphere.

Advise the customer not to run the stove at full output for at 3 – 4 days. Explain that the stoves can provide much more or less than their rated heat outputs depending upon how they are burnt and fuels and fuel loads used.

On completion of the installation and commissioning, ensure that the operating instructions and operating tools (including glove) for the stove are left with the customer. You must be sure to advise the customer on the correct use of the appliance with the fuels likely to be used on the stove and warn them to use only the recommended fuels for the stove.

Advise the user on what to do should smoke or fumes be emitted into the room from the stove – see **Safety Notes** section. The user should be warned that they **MUST** use a suitable fireguard in the presence of children, aged and/or infirm persons.

5.0 Technical Data

Technical Specifications (Wood)		HH4SE	HH6SE	HH8SE
Nominal Heat Output	kW	4.2	6.1	7.5
Efficiency	%	76.6	81	72.1
CO Emission (@13% O2)	%	0.84	0.18	0.17
Flue Gas Temp (avg. at nominal output)	°C	*247	*285	*350
Flue Gas Mass Flow	g/s	3.5	4.4	7.3
Refuel Period	hr	1.5	1	1
Flue Outlet Size	Inch	5”	5”	6”
Product Weight (Packed)	kg	85	118	143
Maximum Log Length	mm	260	300	340

*Average reading at nominal output

6.0 Operating Instructions

This appliance is not designed for open operation and therefore should **not** be operated with the doors open, this could cause excessive smoke and could also harm the appliance.

This stove is designed to burn cleanly with high efficiency. If used correctly this stove will burn with the very useful feature of clean glass. However, for this product to work properly it must be used correctly.

It is **essential** that the stove has an adequate air supply for combustion and ventilation. The primary and secondary air inlets must be kept clear from obstruction.

Warning! This appliance will be very **hot** when in operation and due care should be taken when operating the controls. A leather glove is provided to assist safe operation.

Do not use an aerosol spray on or near the stove when it is alight.

Air Controls

Primary Air

Primary air is controlled via the sliding air control at the bottom of the door. This provides a conventional air under draught to the bed of the fire. The primary air is used when lighting the stoves or when the fuel bed goes very low. The primary air inlet will usually be closed when burning wood and open when burning coal type fuel.

Secondary Air (Air Wash)

Hothouse stoves are provided with a powerful “air wash” system. This secondary air supply to the stove is controlled via a sliding air control located on the top right of the stove, just above the door. If you want clean glass, always leave this control open some way whilst burning unless the stove is being shut right down for a long period. Moving the sliding control towards the wide side of the arrow increases the burn rate whilst moving it towards the narrow side reduces it.

Multifuel Grate

Your Hothouse Stove is fitted with a rotary style grate, which is operated from the front of the stove via a riddle rod. Use the “Hook” end of tool to operate the riddling system. This rotary grate is located in the centre of a cast iron flat bed with suitable air slots that assist the burning of most fuels. It is important to use the rotary grate to de-ash regularly, to ensure that the primary airflow is not impeded, as a build-up of ash can damage the cast iron bed.

Ashpan

It is essential that you empty the steel ash pan every day. Use the thick end of tool to hook onto and lift the ash pan out of the stove. **DO NOT allow ash to build up underneath the bed as this may cause damage to the grate.**

Cleaning

Glass: Despite the advanced air wash system provided, the glass will still need cleaning from time to time depending on the fuel quality and burning rates used. Never clean glass when the stove is hot. Always use stove glass cleaner or ceramic hob cleaner, which is available from your stove retailer. As an alternative, use a wet cloth with some of the wood ash if burning wood but be very careful to use very clean ash so as not to scratch the glass.

Outer body: The outer body simply needs to be dusted from time to time. DO NOT use any kind of furniture polish or cleaning agent other than your stove suppliers recommended paint.

Inner firebox: Brush the inside of the firebox clean from time to time to check the integrity of the plates and liners etc. It is not normally necessary to re-paint inside the firebox due to the high temperatures that mean that the paint does not have much effect before being burnt off. Steel and cast iron liners are resilient firebox materials and will give reliable service without major cleaning or work on the firebox.

Baffle: It is essential to check the top of the baffle for build-up of soot and ash regularly when in use and after a long period of no use. From time to time remove the baffle if necessary to ensure that the flue way entrance is clear. Take note of the baffle orientation when removing and ensure it is refitted the same way.

Fuels

Wood

Burn only seasoned timber products with a moisture content of less than 20%. To obtain this moisture content allow cut wood to dry for at least 12-18 months. **Do not burn construction timber, treated or painted wood, manufactured board or pallets.**

Solid Fuel

Burn only manufactured smokeless fuels listed as suitable for use in a closed appliance. **Do not burn bituminous coal, “petro-coke” or other petroleum based fuels as this will invalidate the warranty.**

Notes on Wood burning

Notes on Wood burning

With a full load of wood, the stove will need to be refuelled approximately every 1.5 hours. Wood can be stacked higher in the stove than solid mineral fuel but care must be taken that logs do not touch the baffle. Wood burns most efficiently with the primary air controls closed and the secondary control partially open. Moving the secondary control will control the burn rate of the stove.

Note – primary and secondary air is needed to light the stove, see section entitled ‘Lighting the Stove’.

Wood burns best on a bed of ash and it is therefore only necessary to remove surplus ash from the stove occasionally.

Burn only dry, well-seasoned wood, which should have been cut, split and stacked for at least 12 months, with free air movement around the sides of the stack to enable it to dry out. Burning wet or unseasoned wood will create tar deposits in the stove and chimney and will not produce a satisfactory heat output. Do not use liquid fuels in this appliance.

Lighting the Stove

We recommend that you have two or three small fires before you operate your stove to its maximum heat output. This is to allow the paint to cure in steadily and to give a long service life of the paint finish. During this curing in process you may notice an unpleasant smell whilst the finishes finally cure. It is non-toxic, but for your comfort we would suggest that during this period you leave all doors and windows open.

First, open the primary and secondary air wash control fully. Load the firebox with plenty of starting fuel, i.e. paper, dry sticks and/or firelighters. Light the fire at the base leaving the primary and secondary air control fully open. Leave the door slightly ajar for 10 minutes to enhance initial starting and reduce smoke emission – DO NOT leave the stove unattended if the door is left ajar. Allow the fuel to reach a steady glow and build the fire up gradually by adding a few small sticks or well split logs at a time. Once you have a good fire bed established across the grate, further fuel can be added step by step as required. Don’t be tempted to overload the fire bed with fuel all at once or close down the air controls too much until the fire is well established for some time. Once the ignition period is well under way close the primary air and gradually reduce the secondary air wash control opening to establish the burning intensity you require.

Operation with door left open

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

Dampers left open

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

Re-fuelling

Refuelling It is best to refuel little and often, rather than in large pieces. When possible refuel the stove before the bed has gone too low. Open the secondary air control fully and add the fuel. Allow the fuel to burn for a few minutes until the fire is well established before closing the secondary air once again. This refuelling procedure will ensure that smoke emission is kept to a minimum. Do not operate the appliance

with the air controls fully open for a prolonged period as it will cause over firing and may result in smoke being produced.

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

Fuel Overloading Four good size logs is a sufficient quantity of fuel to achieve the rated output from this appliance. Never exceed this amount of fuel and never stack the fuel too high in the stove so as it touches the baffle as this may cause smoke to be produced.

Shutting Down

The stove will normally shut down by itself as the fuel is consumed. In order to shut down the stove for other reasons, close the primary air controls (if open), then close the secondary air control. If the controls are left in this position, the fire will eventually burn out. If you want to revive the fire open the secondary air controls fully.

Warning! - The stove will remain **very hot** for a considerable time after the fire has died down or been extinguished.

Warning!- **Petroleum coke fuels or household waste must not be burnt on this appliance.**

Maintenance

Inspect the inside of the firebox and above the baffle plate every week during use. **See chimney cleaning section in section 3.1 Warnings and Important Information.** Inspect the inside of the stove and the flue ways and ensure they are 100% clear after a period of disuse (e.g summer). **Only use manufacturers recommended replacement parts on the appliance**

Seasonal Use

Remove the baffle and inspect the inside of the stove and the flue ways and ensure they are 100% clear after a period of disuse, for example if the stove is not used during the warmer periods of the year. Also set the air controls to 50% to keep the appliance ventilated and stop the build-up of any moisture inside.

7.0 Safety Notes for your guidance

FIRES CAN BE DANGEROUS – Always use a fireguard in the presence of children, the elderly or the infirm.

DO NOT perform modifications to the appliance as this could seriously compromise safety in operation.

DO NOT OVERFIRE – it is possible to fire the stove beyond its design capacity, this could damage the stove, so watch for signs of over firing – if any part of the stove starts to glow red, the fire is in an over fire situation and the controls should be adjusted accordingly. Never leave the stove unattended for long periods without first adjusting the controls to a reduced and safe setting – careful air supply control should be exercised at all times.

WARNING – FUME EMISSION

Properly installed and operated, this appliance will not emit fumes. Occasional fumes from de-ashing and refuelling may occur which is not normally of serious concern. **However, persistent fume emission is potentially dangerous and must not be tolerated.**

If fume emission does persist, then the following immediate action should be taken: -

1. Open doors and windows to ventilate room
2. Let the fire out, or remove and safely dispose of fuel from the appliance.
3. Check for flue chimney blockage and clean if required.
4. Do not attempt to re-light the fire until the cause has been identified and corrected.

If necessary, seek professional advice from chimney or stove specialists.

Important! – Do not fit an extractor fan in the same room as this appliance.

IN THE EVENT OF A CHIMNEY FIRE

- Raise the alarm to let others in the house know.
- Call the Fire Brigade
- Reduce the appliance-burning rate by closing all air controls fully.
- Move furniture and rugs away from the fireplace and remove any nearby ornaments.
- Place a fireguard or spark guard in front of the stove.
- Feel the chimneybreast for sign of excessive heat.

If the wall is becoming hot, move the furniture away. Ensure that the Fire Brigade can gain access to your roof space in order to check this area for signs of fire spread.

8.0 Stove Dimensions

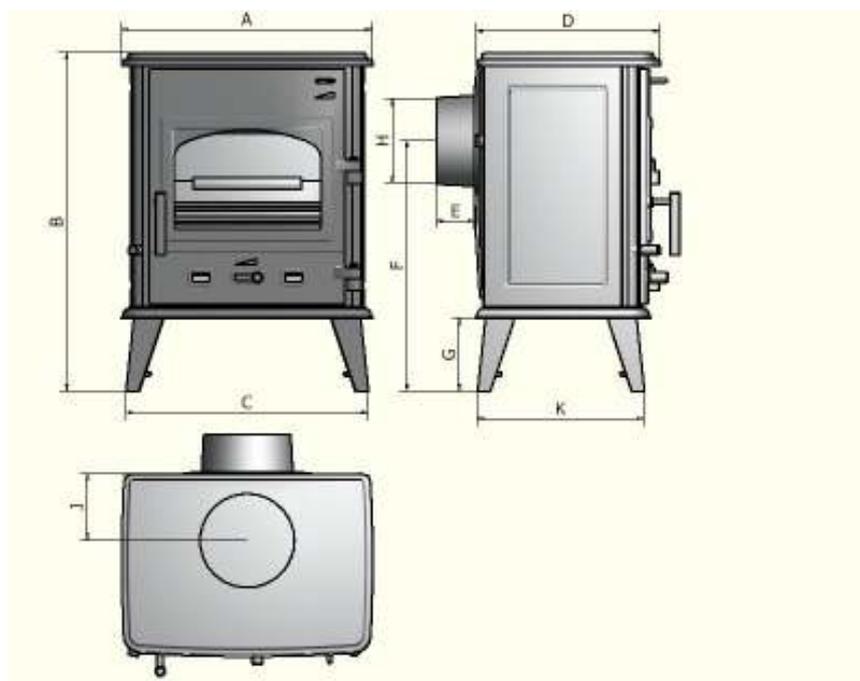


Fig. 3 – HH 4SE,6SE,8SE Stove

Stove	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	J
HH4SE	396	535	382	290	60	397	115	5"	263
HH6SE	456	609	452	325	60	448	130	5"	310
HH8SE	525	697	506	373	60	500	150	6"	350

All dimensions in mm unless otherwise stated.

Dimensions are approximate and are subject to change without prior notice.

9.0 Frequently Asked Questions

1 Do stoves require a chimney? All of our multi fuel and wood burning stoves require a suitable chimney or professionally installed flue system.

2 How do I clean the chimney? You will require a chimney sweep to clean the chimney. It is essential to provide a dedicated chimney cleaning access door when installing the flue of the stove in some situations. In other situations the chimney can be swept through the firebox.

3 Who should install my stove? Hothouse Stoves want you to enjoy the maximum performance from your appliance. To ensure this, it is essential that they are installed correctly. We strongly recommend that your stove is installed by a suitably qualified installer e.g HETAS.

4 How do I regulate the heat output? Each stove has various air controls, which will allow you to easily regulate the heat output and refuelling rate.

5 What warranty do I get? Hothouse Stoves will replace, free of charge, any working part that fails (under normal operating conditions) within 12 months of purchase. Consumables such as glass, firebox lining boards or stove rope and adhesives are not guaranteed. A call out charge will apply if our engineer attends any stove problem that is not related to product failure.

6 Where can I get spare parts? Your local Hothouse Stove retailer will be pleased to supply spare parts and to provide any other information you require.

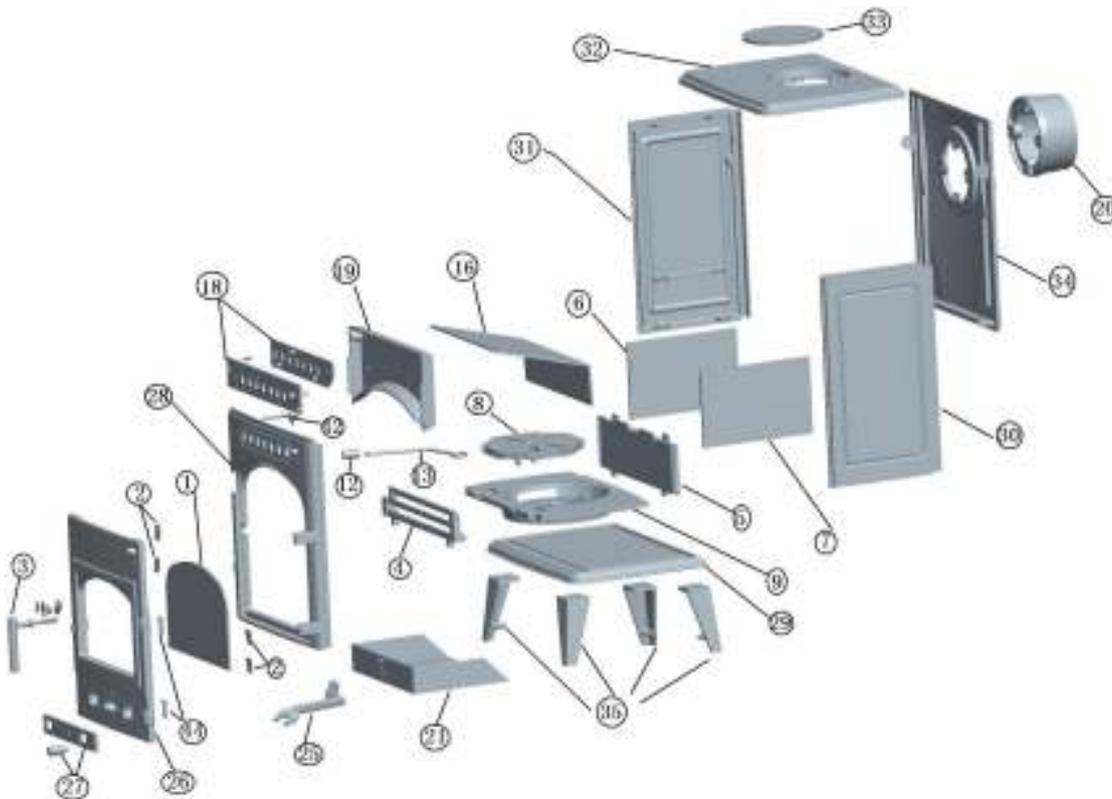
7 Can the doors be left open while burning? For safety and heat efficiency the doors should remain closed.

8 Why is the stove smoking when lit? A flue with back draught problems is almost certainly the cause of a smoking stove. Also check adequate ventilation is present. A qualified fitter should complete both a smoke pressure and flow test prior to fitting the stove to ascertain the integrity of the flue.

9 Why should I "Run in" my stove? To begin, light a series of small fires over a period of a few days to allow the paint finish to cure. The stove is finished with a highly heat resistant paint. The finish can be renovated with stove paint available from your local stove retailer. If the stove is not "run in" correctly, this may cause the paint to discolour and flake.

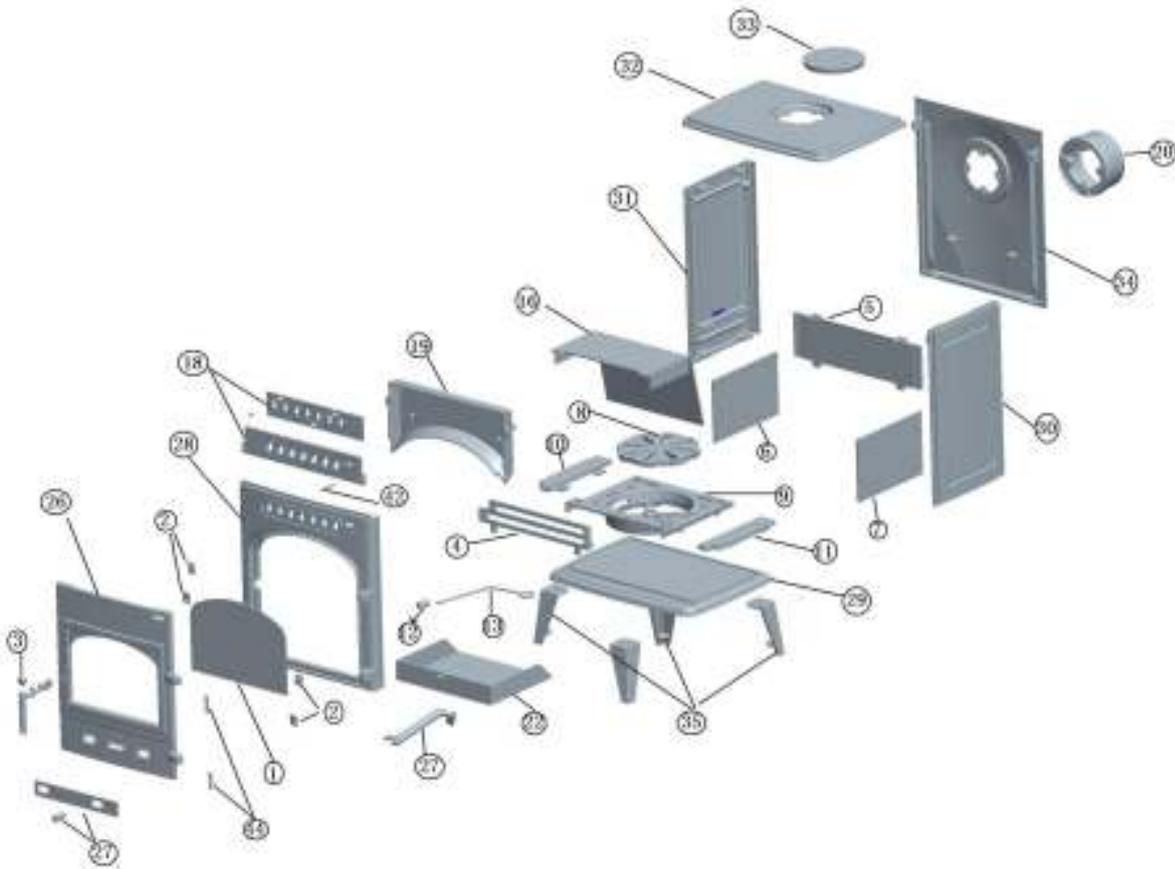
10 What is Over Firing? Your stove should never be used in a manner to cause over firing. Over firing can be caused by over loading the stove with fuel, and with primary controls open. If any part of stove glows "red" your stove is over firing and your draught control should be adjusted to restrict airflow to stove. Over firing can cause permanent damage to the appliance, which is not covered by warranty.

10. HH4SE Spare Parts List and Codes



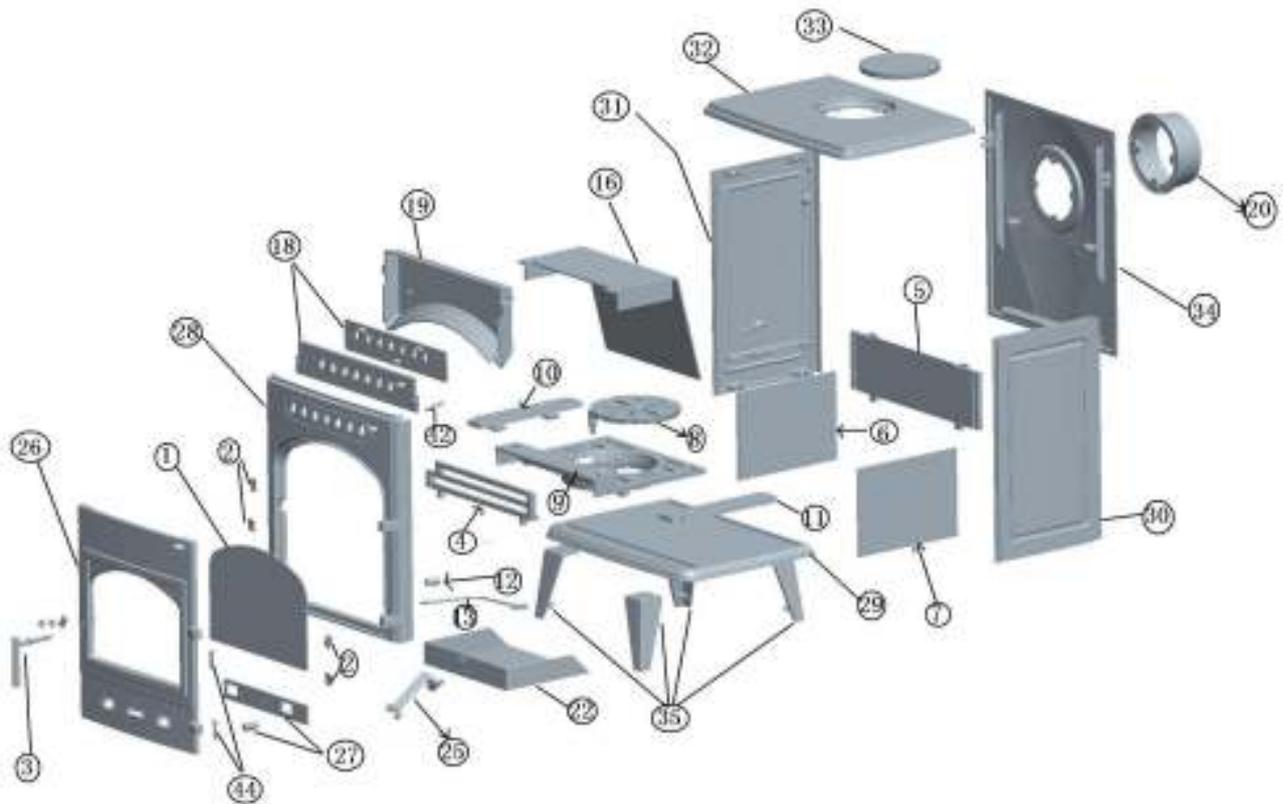
Component	HH04SE	Component	HH04SE
01 Door Glass	Y1HDF04D01E	22 Ashpan	Y1HDF04D28E
02 Glass Brackets and Screws	Y1HDF04D02E	23 Glove	Y1HD29E
03 Door Handle assembly	Y1HHF04D03E	25 Ashpan Tool	Y1HD31E
04 Coalcatcher	Y1HDF04D04E	26 Door	Y1HHF04D32E
05 Back Plate/fireboard	Y1HDF04D05E	27 Primary Air Control including handle	Y1HHF04D33E
06 Side Plate Left/fireboard	Y1HDF04D06E	28 Front	Y1HDF04D34E
07 Side Plate Right/fireboard	Y1HDF04D07E	29 Base	Y1HDF04D35E
08 Riddle Grate	Y1HDD08E	30 Side Right	Y1HDF04D36E
09 Grate for Riddle Grate	Y1HDF04D12E	31 Side Left	Y1HDF04D37E
12 Riddle Grate Handle	Y1HHF04D15E	32 Top	Y1HHF04D38E
13 Riddle Grate Bar	Y1HDF04D16E	33 Blanking plate	Y1HDF39E
16 Baffle Plate	Y1HDF04D19E	34 Back	Y1HDF04D41E
18 Airwash slider plates	Y1HDF04D21E	35 Legs	Y1HHF04D42E
19 Airwash Housing	Y1HDF04D22E	42 Airwash Handle	Y1HHF04D49E
20 Collar	Y1HD23E	44 Door Hinge/Pin	Y1HD51E

11. HH6SE Spare Parts List and Codes



	Component	HH6SE		Component	HH6SE
01	Door Glass	Y1HDF06D01E	20	Collar	Y1HD23E
02	Glass Brackets and Screws	Y1HDF06D02E	22	Ashpan	Y1HDF06D28E
03	Door Handle assembly	Y1HHF06D03E	23	Glove	Y1HD29E
04	Coalcatcher	Y1HDF06D04E	25	Ashpan Tool	Y1HD31E
05	Back Plate/fireboard	Y1HDF06D05E	26	Door	Y1HHF06D32E
06	Side Plate Left/fireboard	Y1HDF06D06E	27	Primary Air Control including handle	Y1HHF06D33E
07	Side Plate Right/fireboard	Y1HDF06D07E	28	Front	Y1HDF06D34E
08	Riddle Grate	Y1HDD09E	29	Base	Y1HDF06D35E
09	Grate for Riddle Grate	Y1HDF06D12E	30	Side Right	Y1HDF06D36E
10	Grate Mounting Bracket Left	Y1HDF06D13E	31	Side Left	Y1HDF06D37E
11	Grate Mounting Bracket Right	Y1HDF06D14E	32	Top	Y1HHF06D38E
12	Riddle Grate Handle	Y1HHF06D15E	33	Blanking plate	Y1HDF39E
13	Riddle Grate Bar	Y1HDF06D16E	34	Back	Y1HDF06D41E
16	Baffle Plate	Y1HDF06D19E	35	Legs	Y1HHF06D42E
18	Airwash slider plates	Y1HDF06D21E	42	Airwash Handle	Y1HHF06D49E
19	Airwash Housing	Y1HDF06D22E	44	Door Hinge/Pin	Y1HD51E

12. HH8SE Spare Parts List and Codes



Component	HH8SE	Component	HH8SE
01 Door Glass	Y1HDF08D01E	20 Collar	Y1HD24E
02 Glass Brackets and Screws	Y1HDF08D02E	22 Ashpan	Y1HDF08D28E
03 Door Handle assembly	Y1HHF08D03E	23 Glove	Y1HD29E
04 Coalcatcher	Y1HDF08D04E	25 Ashpan Tool	Y1HD31E
05 Back Plate/fireboard	Y1HDF08D05E	26 Door	Y1HHF08D32E
06 Side Plate Left/fireboard	Y1HDF08D06E	27 Primary Air Control including handle	Y1HHF08D33E
07 Side Plate Right/fireboard	Y1HDF08D07E	28 Front	Y1HDF08D34E
08 Riddle Grate	Y1HDD09E	29 Base	Y1HDF08D35E
09 Grate for Riddle Grate	Y1HDF08D12E	30 Side Right	Y1HDF08D36E
10 Grate Mounting Bracket Left	Y1HDF08D13E	31 Side Left	Y1HDF08D37E
11 Grate Mounting Bracket Right	Y1HDF08D14E	32 Top	Y1HHF08D38E
12 Riddle Grate Handle	Y1HHF06X15E	33 Blanking plate	Y1HDF40E
13 Riddle Grate Bar	Y1HDF08X16E	34 Back	Y1HDF08D41E
16 Baffle Plate	Y1HDF08D19E	35 Legs	Y1HHF08X42E
18 Airwash slider plates	Y1HDF08D21E	42 Airwash Handle	Y1HHF08X49E
19 Airwash Housing	Y1HDF08D22E	44 Door Hinge/Pin	Y1HD51E

The Clean Air Act 1993 and Smoke Control Areas

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

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

Further information on the requirements of the Clean Air Act can be found here :

<http://smokecontrol.defra.gov.uk/>

Your local authority is responsible for implementing the Clean Air Act 1993 including designation and supervision of smoke control areas and you can contact them for details of Clean Air Act requirements

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