



Mourne Summit 8

Installation and Operating Instructions

CE Approved EN 13240: 2001, EN 13240-A2:2004
& EN16510



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Introduction

Thank you for purchasing your Eco Ready Mourne Stove. We are confident you will enjoy years of environmentally friendly heating and a beautiful centerpiece to your home. In order to help you enjoy the product to its full potential please read this manual thoroughly before installation and operation. It is important to keep the manual after installation as a useful reference tool.

Installer: This appliance must be installed by a competent person with adherence to BS8303 Code of Practice for installation of domestic heating appliances burning solid mineral fuel. It is important to follow all national building regulations, local by-laws and requirements of health and safety at work regulations.

Handling – The stove is heavy and therefore adequate facilities must be available for loading, unloading and site handling. This will require 2 people.

Fire cement – Some types of fire cement are caustic and therefore should not be allowed to come into contact with skin. Should fire cement come into contact with skin wash hands immediately with plenty of water. Protective glasses should be worn. If fire cement comes in contact with eyes, wash with plenty of water and seek medical advice immediately. Always follow the fire cement's manufacturer's instructions.

Asbestos – This stove does not contain asbestos. If there is a possibility of disturbing asbestos during installation or if asbestos is suspected seek the guidance of a specialist

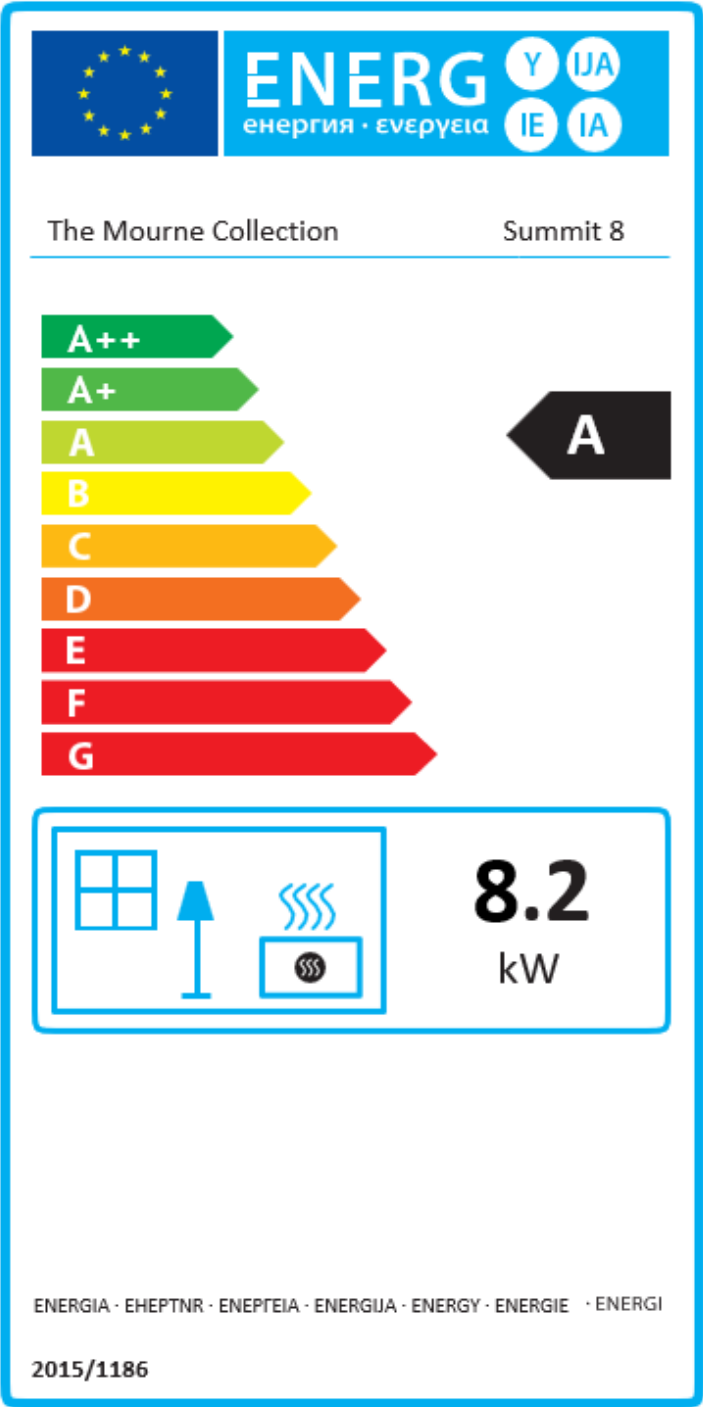
and comply with all relevant local government regulations.

Metal parts – During installation and servicing this stove; all appropriate care should be taken to avoid the possibility of personal injury. This includes potential sharp metal edges.

Essential Safety Advice

- Ensure an approved carbon monoxide alarm is fitted in the same room as the stove and regularly tested.
- Always use a heat resistant glove when operating a lit stove. This includes touching any surface or refueling.
- Do not leave children unattended with a lit stove.
- Follow the distance to combustible rules outlined in this manual and ensure soft furnishings are kept well away from the stove.
- Only use the recommended fuels outlined in this manual.
- Keep the door of the stove closed during operation. Only during the initial lighting phase can this remain slightly ajar (but must not be left unattended when the door is open).
- Sweep your chimney regularly to avoid build-up of soot, tar and potential birds' nests. These can restrict the flue gases and be very dangerous.
- Follow all necessary flue, hearth and air supply regulations outlined in the relevant local building regulations.

Energy Labels



General Specification

Model	Summit 8
Dimensions	H611 x W570 x D320
Fuel Type	Multi (wood and smokeless fuels)
Flue Outlet	Top
Flue Diameter	125mm
Direct air supply	Yes
DEFRA Exempt	Yes
Eco 2022	Yes

CE/Ecodesign Test Data

Fuel: Wood		
Nominal Heat Output	8.2	kW
Energy efficiency	78.7	%
CO (at 13%)	0.10	vol%
NO _x (at 13%)	135	mg/m _o ³
C _x H _y (at 13%)	92	mgC/m _o ³
PM (at 13%)	35	mg/m _o ³

Fuel: Anthracite		
Nominal Heat Output	8.6	kW
Energy efficiency	79.0	%
CO (at 13%)	0.05	vol%
NO _x (at 13%)	155	mg/m _o ³
C _x H _y (at 13%)	43	mgC/m _o ³
PM (at 13%)	35	mg/m _o ³

Minimum Distance to Combustibles

Rear	300mm
Sides	300mm
Combustible items such as wooden mantels/beam must be at least 750mm above the stove.	

Recommended Minimum Air Space

It is important to ensure there is sufficient air space around the stove. This will prevent heat building up and damaging both the appliance and surrounding building fabric, and also helps the stove operate efficiently, reducing the heat lost in the walls. We recommend the following distances:

Sides	125mm
Rear	75mm
Top	200mm

Flue

It is important that all relevant building regulations are followed when building an appropriate flue.

We strongly recommend that your stove is fitted using a stainless steel flue liner. There are compelling reasons for fitting a flexible flue liner:

- **Safety.** Your existing chimney could have cracks in the wall and therefore leak smoke, fumes and carbon monoxide into other parts of the building.
- **Staining.** Condensation or creosote can seep through the chimney wall, causing stains on decorative coverings.
- **Flue Draw.** The chimney will draw better with the appropriate diameter flue (not found in traditional brick chimneys or clay liners). This is particularly the case in colder chimneys e.g. external chimney breasts.

The stove must not be fitted in a shared chimney.

A flue pressure of minimum 12 Pascals is required for satisfactory appliance performance. It is recommended that the flue pressure does not exceed 20 Pascals.

All appropriate spillage tests should be carried out after the stove has been installed. These are essential to ensure the safe running of the stove and flue system. Further details can be found in the relevant building regulations.

Hearth

This stove is suitable for use with a 12mm non-combustible hearth, subject to building regulations.

Floor temperature below stove 48°C

Floor temperature in front of stove 80 °C
(at 600mm distance)
(at ambient temp of 21°C)

Building regulations normally require the hearth to extend 225mm in front of the stove, however it is good practice to extend this to a minimum of 350mm to catch any ashes when the door is open.

All other building regulations must be followed when selecting an appropriate hearth.

Air Supply

In houses built both before and after 2008 a dedicated air vent is. This can be supplied using the direct airbox and ducting (see

section below) or a vent to the room. If using a vent, it should be of sufficient size as outlined in local building regulations. Always follow the local building regulations in relation to air supply.

Installing a direct air supply (optional)

1. Remove the two hex key (Allen key) bolts from the back of the inset stove body.
2. Insert the threaded bars into back of stove (where the bolts have been removed from).
3. Now place the outside airbox over the threaded bars and tighten with washers and nuts provided .
4. Attach a 100mm diameter aluminum duct onto the outside of the direct airbox using jubilee clip to tighten over the spigot.

NB if you are not using the direct air supply it is important that there is a sufficient air gap between the rear of the stove and the chamber wall to allow air to enter the stove. Removing the direct airbox will give you more room for this air gap. Failing to leave an air gap will restrict air intake for combustion; this can be dangerous and will stop the stove working effectively.

Recommended Fuels

Wood. We recommend the use of kiln dried or well-seasoned wood with a moisture content of less than 20%. Look out for the 'Ready to Burn' mark and see www.readytoburn.org for more information. Remember wet wood is a false economy, it produces less heat when burnt and requires you to sweep your chimney more frequently. It is also damaging to the environment.

Recommended max log length 300mm

Recommended fuel load 1.0kg

Tip: Wood is a renewable product and if sourced locally from sustainable woodlands your appliance can be close to carbon-neutral.

Tip: It's easier to light your stove with woods like birch. When lit, you can add harder woods such as ash.

Smokeless coal. If you cannot burn wood, authorised smokeless coal can be used as an alternative.

Prohibited Fuels

Burning the right fuel will prolong the life of your stove. However, burning the following materials can damage your stove and flue system and will invalidate the warranty.

Petroleum coke. Never burn petroleum coke in your stove as this burns at a very high temperature, shortening the life of the replaceable stove parts and causing irreparable damage to the stove body.

Bituminous house coal is not recommended as it produces excessive soot deposits which are both damaging to the environment and clog up the flue system.

Household waste materials. Materials such as plastic, rubber, lacquered or impregnated wood, plywood, chipboard and household rubbish should be avoided. Some of the chemicals in these materials burn at very high temperatures, can be hazardous to your health and harmful to the environment.

Flammable liquids. Never use flammable liquids to light the stove as these could cause an explosion in the confined spaces of the fire chamber.

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).

In England appliances are exempted by publication on a list by the Secretary of State in accordance with changes made to sections 20 and 21 of the Clean Air Act 1993 by section 15 of the Deregulation Act 2015. Similarly in Scotland appliances are exempted by

publication on a list by Scottish Ministers under section 50 of the Regulatory Reform (Scotland) Act 2014.

In Wales and Northern Ireland these are authorised by regulations made by Welsh Ministers and by the Department of the Environment respectively.

Further information on the requirements of the Clean Air Act can be found here at: <https://www.gov.uk/smoke-control-area-rules>

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.

The Mourn Summit 8 has been recommended as suitable for use in smoke control areas when burning wood logs. The Mourn Summit 8 must be fitted with a permanent stop to prevent closure of the tertiary air control beyond 14mm open.

Fuel Overloading

The maximum amount of fuel specified in this manual should not be exceeded, overloading can cause excess smoke.

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. Refueling 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 excess smoke.

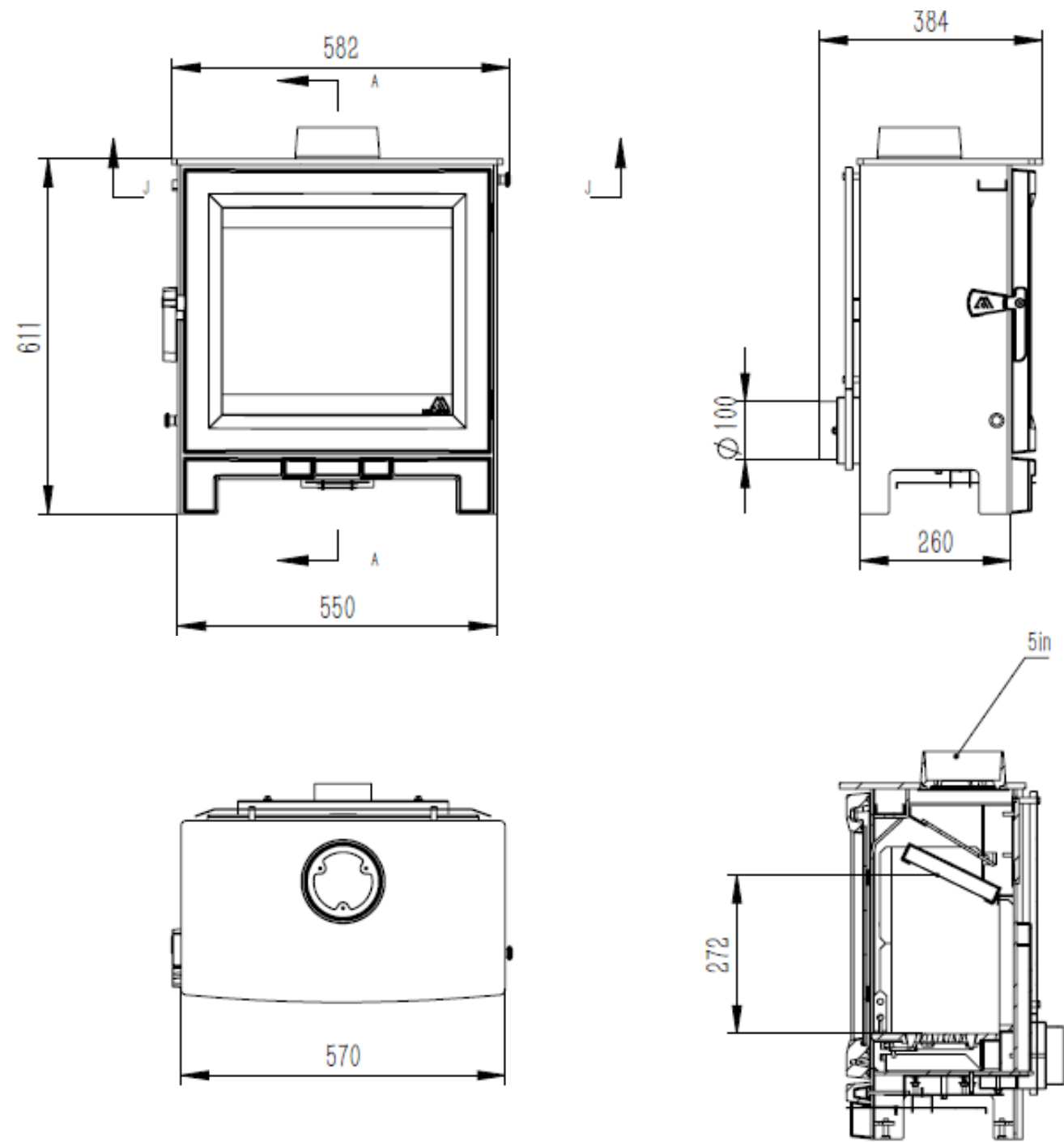
Dampers left open

Operation with the air control 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 the instructions.

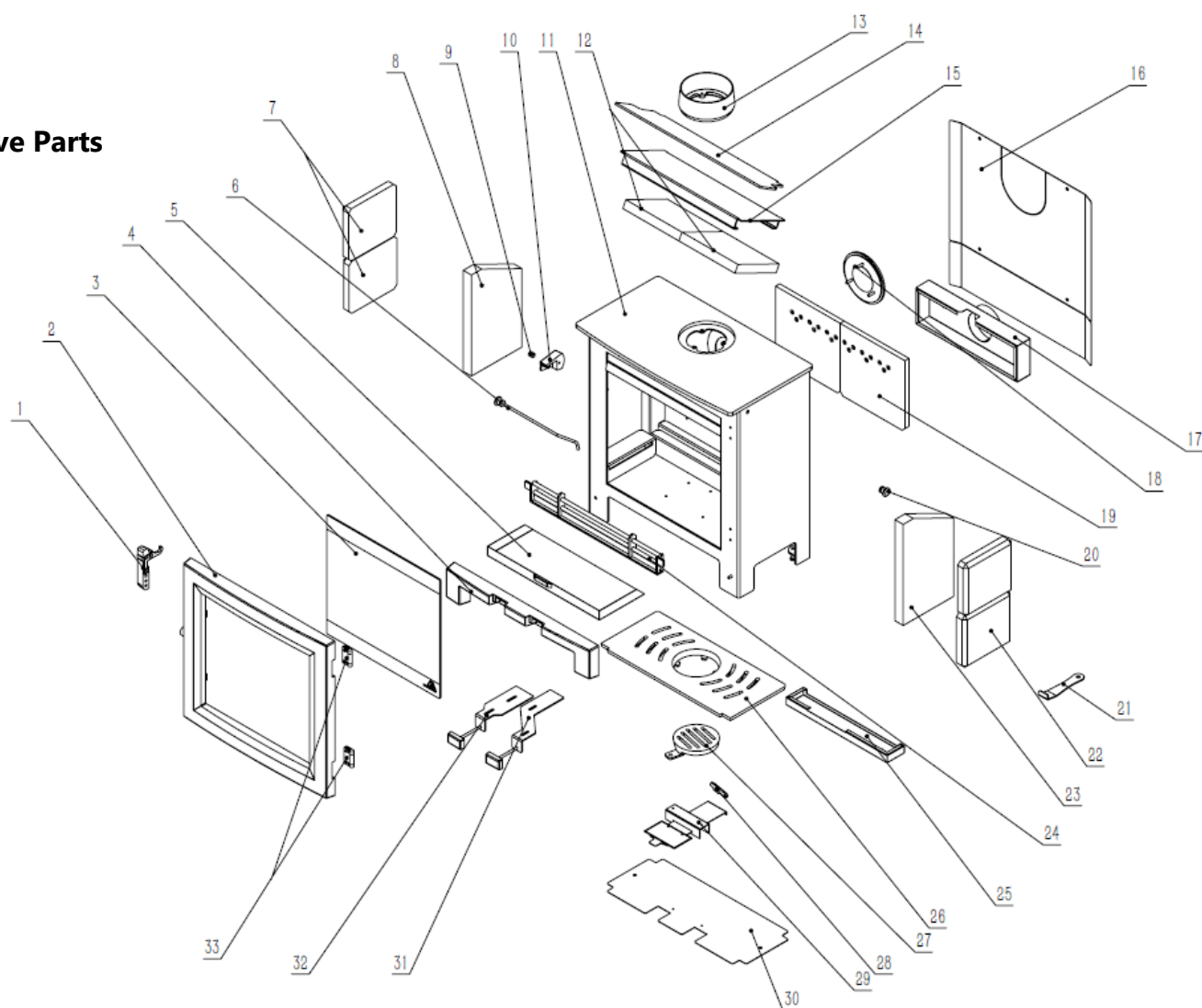
Operation with door left open

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 the instructions.

Technical Drawings



Stove Parts



1 Handle & locking mechanism

2 Door

3 Glass

4 Cast iron feet

5 Ashpan

6 Riddling rob and knob

7 Side brick (bodyside)

8 Side brick (fireside left)

9 Keeper screw

10 Keeper

11 Lid

12 Lower baffle plate (vermiculite pair)

13 Flue collar

14 Upper baffle plate (steel)

15 Lower baffle plate (steel cradle)

16 Heat shield (rear)

17 Direct airbox

18 Blanking plate

19 Back brick (pair)

20 Knob

21 Ashpan lifting tool

22 Side brick (bodyside)

23 Side brick (fireside right)

24 Front log retaining bar

25 Bottom intake box

26 Grate frame

27 Centre grate

28 Limit rotating plate

29 Data plate & bracket

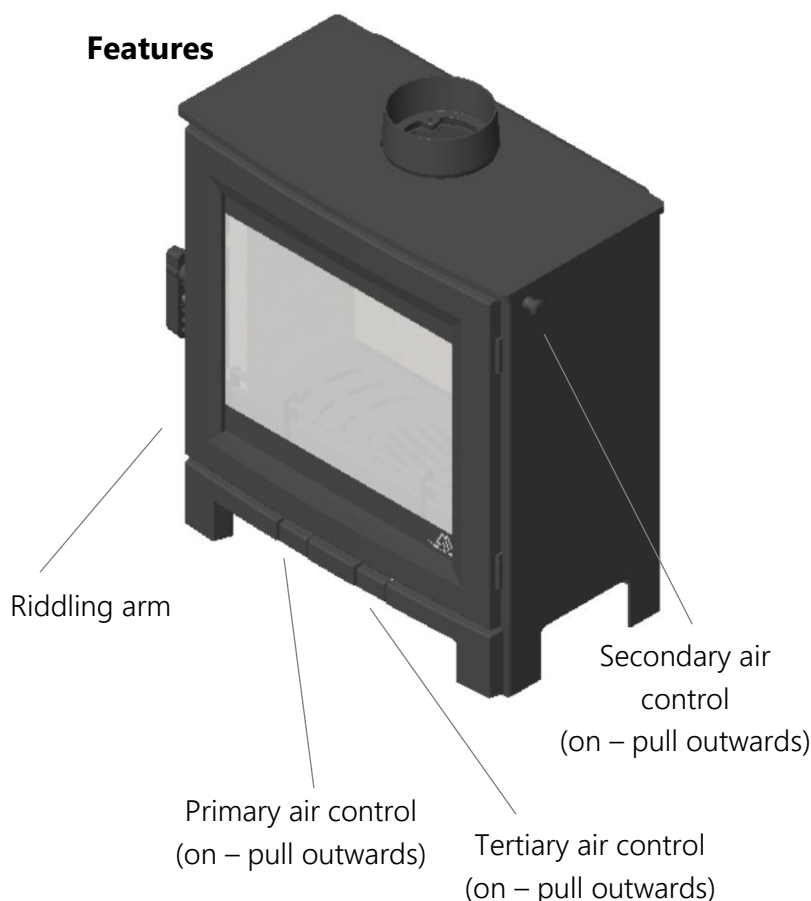
30 Heat shield (bottom)

31 Tertiary air control

32 Primary air control

33 Hinge

Features



Riddling arm. Pull the riddling arm in and out to make the centre grate rotate and allow the ashes to fall into the ashpan below (see Maintenance: Removing ash section below for more information).

Primary air control. This provides air flow to the fuel bed. It should be in the open position (pull outwards) when starting a fire or when burning anthracite. It should be closed (push inwards) when burning wood after the flames have been established.

Secondary air control. This diverts air along the front of the glass, burning soot and keeping the glass clean.

Tertiary air control. This allows air to flow into the chamber from a horizontal strip at the rear. This flow of air helps ignite unburnt particles, promoting a cleaner burn.

Lighting the Stove for the First Time

It is important that you light three or four small fires in your appliance before you allow the stove to reach its maximum heat output. This will avoid damage and preserve the life of your stove.

You may notice an unpleasant smell from your stove during the first few operations. This will happen as the paint and parts of the stove 'cure'. It is not toxic, but it is recommended that you leave the windows and doors open to allow the smell to dissipate.

Use only wood for the initial small fires.

Lighting the Stove

There are a number of different ways to light a fire including the 'traditional method' and the 'top-down method'. We recommend the top-down method with an eco-firelighter as the easiest and most environmentally friendly. The traditional method works best for anthracite.

When lighting the stove open the air controls fully (pull outward). Letting the door remain slightly ajar will also allow more air in the chamber and encourage combustion. Do not leave the stove unattended when the door is ajar. After the kindling has caught well (5-10 minutes), close the door.

If burning wood, after a further 10 minutes you can turn the primary air off (push inwards) and reduce the flow slightly from tertiary control (push inwards partially).

If burning anthracite you will need to keep both the primary and tertiary controls open at least partially.

The 'top-down method'

1. Cut a range of medium logs and small kindling that fit horizontally inside your stove.
2. Starting with the medium-sized logs, place 2 pieces flat on the fire grate, with enough space between them to allow air to circulate.
3. Finish with 4 smaller-sized pieces of kindling across the medium ones below, again crisscrossing each layer and creating a stack.
4. Place an Eco firelighter on top of your stack and cover with one more layer of kindling.
5. Ignite the firelighter on top of the kindling.
6. Once the fire stack has started to catch well, you can add full logs gently using a heatproof glove.

Maintenance

A. Removing the baffle plate

1. Remove the front log retaining bar.
2. Push the baffle plate up to release the side bricks and back brick.
3. Whilst still holding the baffle plate up, remove the side bricks, one at a time.
4. The baffle plate should now drop down in the fire chamber and can be

twisted to remove through the stove door.

B. Removing the centre grate

1. Remove the ashpan.
2. Remove the centre grate (tilt to dislocate from riddling rod and then remove).

C. Sweeping

The chimney should be swept before connection to the stove and we recommend sweeping your chimney twice a year thereafter. The best times to have your chimney swept are just before the start of the heating season (or after your stove has not been used over a prolonged period). The second time should be after the peak of the main heating season.

Use an approved chimney sweep.

D. Cleaning

1. The glass of the stove can be cleaned with a non-abrasive stove glass cleaner and a cloth.

Tip: Use dry wood and leave the secondary airwash open to keep the glass clean during operation.

2. The stove body can be cleaned using a dry, clean cloth. Do not use a wet cloth as the parts can rust over time. Avoid cleaning the stove when hot.

E. Removing ash

The riddling rod can be used to shake the ash from the stove chamber in the ashpan below.

Burning wood: Wood burns best on a bed of ash and also produces much less ash than anthracite. As a result you only need to clean out the ashpan occasionally when burning wood.

Burning anthracite: It is important not to allow the ash to build up on the underside of the grate as this will reduce the life of the centre grate and grate frame. Sweep the ash into the ashpan and clean out the ashpan after every light (after the stove has cooled).

Trouble Shooting

Dirty glass. 1. Ensure the secondary and tertiary air controls are in the 'on' position (pull outward). 2. Only burn dry wood with a moisture content of less than 20%. 3. Do not overfill the fire chamber (keep wood below the tertiary air holes, and place wood nearer the back of the fire chamber).

Low heat output. 1. Only burn dry wood with a moisture content of less than 20%. 2. Try burning harder woods with a higher calorific value.

The stove or flue pipe is glowing. 1. Turn the air controls to a lower position immediately (pushing primary and tertiary air control inwards). 2. Do not overload the fire chamber with excessive fuel. 3. Do not burn

the stove with the door open. 4. Do not use coal with petroleum coke in the fuel. This is not suitable for use in this stove and will invalidate the warranty.

Crazed glass. See item above 'The stove or flue pipe is glowing' for likely issues. Crazed glass is also an indication of overfiring.

Bad smell during initial lighting. You may notice an unpleasant smell from your stove during the first few operations. This will happen as the paint and parts of the stove 'cure'. It is not toxic, but it is recommended that you leave the windows and doors open to allow the smell to dissipate.

Smoke is coming from the stove. It is normal to experience paint fumes during the initial light. It is also normal to have small amount of smoke enter the room when refueling. Apart from the two reasons mentioned above, smoke entering the room can be very dangerous. Open windows and doors and evacuate the room immediately. Your stove fitter will need to ensure the chimney is not blocked, it is of sufficient height and the internal parts (inc. the baffle plate) are installed correctly.

Warranty

The stove body, frame and door are covered under a 1-year warranty. This is extended by a further 4 years if the warranty card is completed and returned to the address below. It is important that the stove is fitted by a competent person, following both the local building regulations and the specifications outlined in this manual. Failure to do so could invalidate the warranty. For the avoidance of doubt, the stove is covered under the warranty, but labour costs are not covered.

Replacement parts are not included under the warranty, but can be bought from your local stove retailer. This includes (but is not limited to) glass, grates, bricks, baffle plates and the painted surface).

The Mourne Collection

T&T Distributors
Springhill Road,
Carnbane Industrial Estate.
Newry. BT35 6EF.

Warranty Registration

Serial number of stove

Stove model

Installer details

Name of installer & company

Address

Email address

Phone number

HETAS registration number

Date of installation

Flue system used

Customer details

Name of end customer

Address

Email address

Phone number

The stove body, frame, and door are covered under a 1-year warranty. This is extended by a further 4 years if the warranty card is completed and returned to the address shown. It is important that the stove is fitted by a competent person, following both the local building regulations and the specifications outlined in this manual. Failure to do so could invalidate the warranty. For the avoidance of doubt, the stove is covered under the warranty, but labour costs are not covered.

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**Please complete and
return to:**

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