

990WN/WD

ESSENTIALS

INSTRUCTIONS

Esse Wood Burning and Solid Fuel Cooker

Models: N (no boiler), D (domestic hot water boiler).

CONTENTS.

Installation & Commissioning instructions

Statutory Warnings	P.3	Installation	P.11
Technical Data	P.4	Flue Draught Test	P.13
Chimney & Flue Information	P.5	Solid Fuel Burning	P.14
Spacing & Dimensions	P.8		
Unpacking your new cooker	P.9	Hot Water System	P.19
Commissioning Checklist	P.10		

Operating instructions

Introduction	P.20	Operation Tips	P.30
Safety Notes	P.20	What Type of Wood Is Best	P.31
Before Using Your Cooker	P.22	The Importance Of A Healthy Flue	P.33
Lighting & Controlling The Cooker	P.23	Cleaning The Flueways	P.35
Cooking On The Hotplate	P.24	Cleaning The Exit Flue	P.40
Cooking In The Ovens	P.25	Caring For Your Esse Cooker	P.41
Ash Removal	P.27	Replacement Parts	P.44
Types Of Fuel	P.27	Guarantee	P.45
The Wood Burning Process	P.28		

990WN & 990WD installation & commissioning instructions

STATUTORY WARNINGS.

Please read these instructions carefully for full information on the safe installation, use and care of your new Esse appliance.

We cannot accept responsibility for damage to persons or items due to poor or incorrect installation of this appliance.

In the UK, the installer has a responsibility under the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 to provide for the safety of persons carrying out the installation. Attention is drawn to the fact that fire cement is caustic and hands must be washed thoroughly after use. The appliance is heavy (max 450kg) and care must be taken during handling. Although the appliance does not contain asbestos products, it is possible that asbestos may be disturbed in existing installations and every precaution must be taken.

These instructions give a guide for the installation of the appliance but in no way absolve the installer from responsibilities to conform to British Standards, in particular BS8303 and BS6461, relating to the installation of solid fuel appliances. All local regulations including those referring to national and European standards need to be complied with when installing this appliance.

Outside of the UK, the installer must comply with all local, national & European standards that apply.

Any adjacent combustible material should be far enough away from the appliance so as not to raise 60°C above the room temperature when the appliance is in operation. If necessary, any adjoining walls should be protected from the effects of heat.

Clearances from combustible materials are 20mm from the sides and 40mm from the rear.

It is also recommended that a smoke alarm and appropriate fire safety equipment such as a fire extinguisher and fire blanket are installed in the kitchen as a safety precaution.

An adequate air supply for combustion and ventilation is required. A purpose provided air vent is necessary. Air openings provided for this purpose must not be restricted.

Due to our policy of continuous innovation, we reserve the right to adjust or modify our product without prior notification.



**This appliance is not suitable for
installation in a shared flue system**

TECHNICAL INFORMATION

Nominal heat output	5.0kW
Combustion air requirements	29m ³ /h
Weight of the appliance	450kg
Minimum chimney draught	12Pa
Maximum Chimney Draught	25Pa
Mean flue gas temperature	170°C
Flue gas mass flow	10g/s

The cooker data plate is located on the inner door panel of the bottom right hand oven.

CHIMNEY & FLUE INFORMATION

The successful operation of the cooking appliance relies on the adequate performance of the chimney to which it is connected. The following chimney guidelines must be followed:

- It should have an internal cross section of no less than 320cm² (200mm dia.) (If a flue liner is used, it should be 150mm (6") diameter and be made of suitable material for burning wood). The flue diameter is 150mm (6").
- Voids in the chimney should be avoided, as these will prevent a steady flue draught. The appliance flue pipe should pass beyond the narrowing of the chimney.
- Be terminated at least 1m above roof level so that the chimney does not terminate in a pressure zone.
- If the appliance is installed as a freestanding appliance, it should not support any part of the chimney.
- Be free from cracks, severe bends, voids, and obstructions.
- Be connected to this one appliance only.
- New chimneys must be in accordance with local regulations.
- The chimney must be capped to prevent ingress of rain.
- A flue/chimney access point may also be required so that the state of the chimney can be checked and any fallen soot removed.
- External flues must be insulated to prevent heat loss.
- Do not fit an extractor fan in the same room as the appliance.
- Be a minimum 4.6m high from top of the flue box to the chimney pot.



The chimney/flue to which this appliance is being connected must be swept and examined for soundness prior to installation. Remedial action should be taken if required, seeking expert advice if necessary. Where the chimney is believed to have served an open fire installation it is possible that a higher flue gas temperature from a closed appliance may loosen deposits that were 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

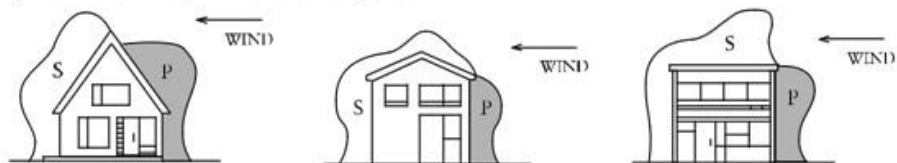
The chimney can be checked, before the appliance is installed, with a smoke match. If the chimney doesn't pull the smoke it may suggest the chimney needs attention.



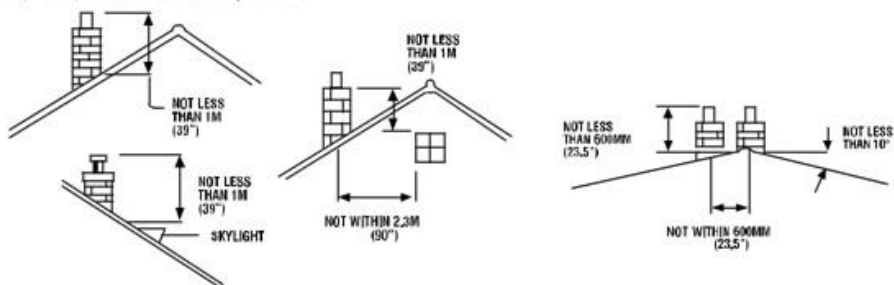
This test is only a guide as an apparently poor flue may improve once the appliance is installed, lit and the flue is warmed. If, once the appliance is installed there is any doubt that the chimney is providing an adequate draught, a flue draught reading should be taken.

Fig 1: Chimney & flue performance

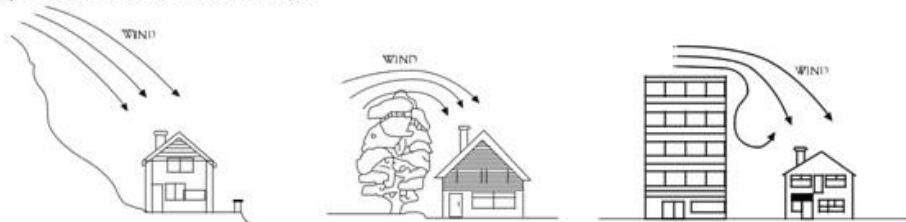
1) Pressure and suction zones created by wind



2) The position of chimney outlets



3) Potential causes of down draught



LOW FLUE DRAUGHT SYMPTOMS: DIFFICULT TO LIGHT AND SMOKE COMING INTO THE ROOM

CAUSE

REMEDY

Cold chimney

Line the chimney

Chimney too short

Extend the chimney

Down draught

Relocate/extend chimney terminal. Fit an anti-down draught cowl.

Chimney diameter too large

Line the chimney

Chimney obstruction

Clear/sweep the chimney

Restricted air supply

Check for competing draughts (other chimneys, extractor hood/fans). Fit an air vent if the room is sealed.

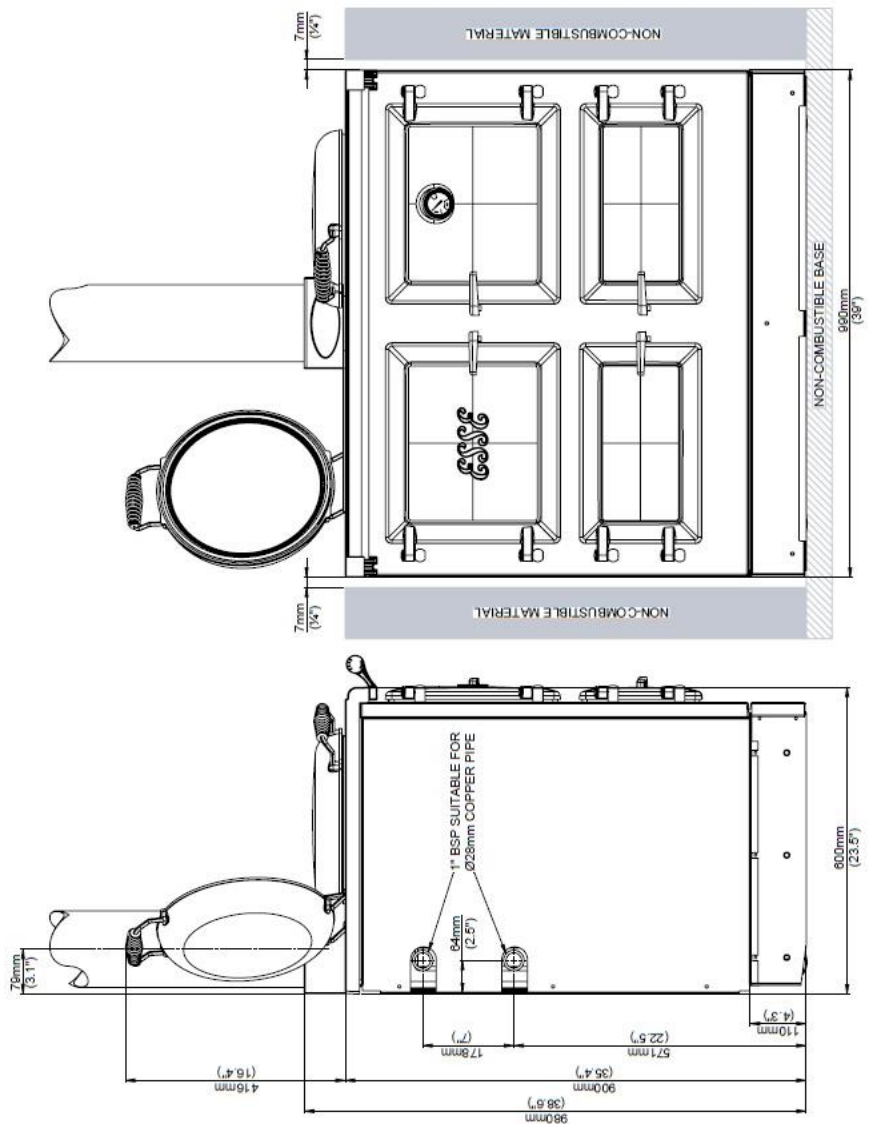
HIGH FLUE DRAUGHT SYMPTOMS: FIRE DIFFICULT TO CONTROL, FUEL WILL NOT LAST, COOKER TOO HOT, APPLIANCE DAMAGE, AND CHIMNEY FIRE.

External wind conditions combined with chimney terminal.

Fit stabiliser cowl. Fit flue draught stabiliser.

SPACING AND DIMENSIONS.

Fig. 2 990EL Cooker Dimensions



UNPACKAGING YOUR NEW COOKER.

Unpack your new Esse Cooker, removing all of the outer packing and accessories from the top and bottom ovens, including protective film on the door liners. At this time please examine the cooker for any damage to the enamel finish and hob glass.

Any damage to the cooker or anything missing, please contact your supplier for advice.

We ask that you dispose of any packaging in a safe, responsible manner and recycle where possible.

COMMISSIONING CHECKLIST

To assist with any potential guarantee claim please complete the following information:-

To be completed by the installer.

Dealer the appliance was purchased from:

Name:

Address:

Telephone No:

ESSENTIAL information:

Date Installed

Model Description:

Serial No:

Installation Engineer:

Company Name:

Address:

Telephone No:

Commissioning Checks – to be completed and signed:

Is the flue system correct for this appliance?	Yes	☐	No	☐
Flue swept and checked for soundness?	Yes	☐	No	☐
Smoke test completed on installed appliance?	Yes	☐	No	☐
Spillage test complete?	Yes	☐	No	☐
Has the use of the appliance, operation and controls been explained?	Yes	☐	No	☐
Clearance to combustible materials checked?	Yes	☐	No	☐
Instruction book handed to the customer?	Yes	☐	No	☐
CO Alarm fitted?	Yes	☐	No	☐

Signature:.....

Print Name:.....

INSTALLATION

You must be aware of the following safety requirements & regulations:

This appliance shall be installed in accordance with the regulations in force.

Read the instructions before installing or using this appliance.

The cooker must be installed in accordance with: All relevant British Standards / Codes of Practice and the relevant Building / IEE regulations

Location of the Oven

This appliance is designed for domestic cooking only. Use for any other purpose could invalidate any warranty or liability claim.

The cooker weighs approximately 450kg and so the floor must be capable of withstanding the load.

Make sure the cooker is level, use packing pieces if necessary.



NOTE

Before using your cooker remove plastic protective covers from inner door panels; lift up lids and hinge covers.

Flue Connection

The flue pipe used to connect the appliance to the chimney is 6" (150mm) in diameter.

A 5" - 6" adaptor is supplied to connect to the flue box of the cooker. (The flue connection is on the top of the appliance, in the centre at the back.)

Important Installation Notes

1. The installation must allow access for adequate chimney sweeping and flue cleaning.
2. Avoid using bends greater than 45° to the vertical. All flue pipe sections should be as close to the vertical as possible.
3. All joints in the flue system must be effectively sealed.
4. All flue sockets must face upwards. On completing the installation of the appliance, the chimney, hearth and walls adjacent to the cooker must conform to local or national regulations currently in force. In the United Kingdom, the appropriate sections of the Building Regulations must be conformed to.
5. Air inlet grilles should be positioned so that they are not liable to blockage.
6. An air extraction device shall not be used in the same room as the appliance unless adequate additional ventilation is provided.
7. A flue cleaning door should be fitted to provide access for cleaning the flue and chimney.
8. Check the appliance for soundness of seals between casting and main components and that all supplied parts and fittings are correctly fitted.
9. Ensure the appliance is left operational and hand over the operating instructions and operating tools supplied.
10. Before leaving the installation demonstrate the operation of the appliance to the user. Explain all controls and flue way access for cleaning.

Placing the cooker

The 990 can be lifted from the pallet it is delivered on utilising **ESSE** lifting wheels issued to **ESSE** retailers. These allow the cooker to be wheeled into position in the home. Once decoupled from these wheels and on a flat floor, the cooker can be gently moved backwards by removing the kick strip & fitting one set of wheels to the front to lift the cooker, so it can then be pushed back towards the wall using the built in rollers. In the base of the cooker at each side at the rear; push on the front of the top casing but not the towel rail. Do not use the towel rail or the bolster lid handles as a lifting rail as damage will occur.

Positioning

The appliance should be sited on non-combustible material.

FLUE DRAUGHT TEST

- Measure and record flue draught.
- Check Ventilation,
- Check no extractor fan, other appliance or other flue interferes.
- With D model, check plumbing circuit
- Complete commissioning card and return to Esse to validate warranty.



NOTE

This test is only a guide as an apparently poor flue may improve once the appliance is installed, lit and the flue is warmed. If, once the appliance is installed there is any doubt that the chimney is providing an adequate draught, a flue draught reading should be taken.

Flue Draught Readings

Two flue draught readings should be taken, one with the appliance at minimum firing rate and one at maximum firing rate. To test the flue draught, remove the flue box door and fit the flue draught test plate supplied with the cooker. A flue draft gauge can now be fitted and the test performed.

Minimum reading: The appliance should be lit and allowed to warm the flue thoroughly. Close the air slider control and ensure firebox door is fully closed. Allow the burning rate to become steady. The flue draught reading should now be taken; the minimum required is 12 Pascal's [Pa] (0.05" wg.).

Maximum reading: The air slider controls can now be opened to allow the appliance to burn at maximum rate. Keep the flue box door closed. Take a flue draught reading.

Ideally, the flue draught readings should range between 12Pa, 0.12mm (0.05" wg.) and 24Pa, 2.5mm (0.1" wg.). Any readings significantly outside this range may indicate the need for remedial action. Low flue draught symptoms: difficult to light and smoke coming into the room. With a high flue draught, fuel burns away very quickly.

Flue Stabiliser

A flue stabiliser can be fitted to reduce the draught through the appliance if the draught is too high. The flue stabiliser should be fitted in the same room as the appliance and be the same size as the flue pipe. (Note: extra ventilation will be required as stated in the Building Regulations.

SOLID FUEL BURNING



NOTE

Before attempting to burn solid fuel using the solid fuel grate and ashpan assembly (these must be ordered separately) **the catalysers and their holding bracket must be removed**. Your cooker is fitted with two catalytic converters under the hotplate on the right hand side. The function of these catalysers is to improve the quality of the smoke emissions.



NOTE

Fitting the solid fuel burning kit will reduce the output to water.

Fig. 3 Cooker with hotplate removed, front view.

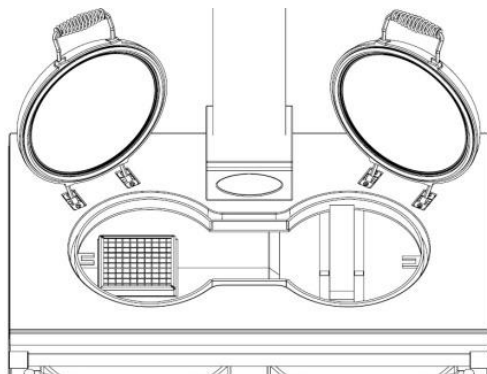
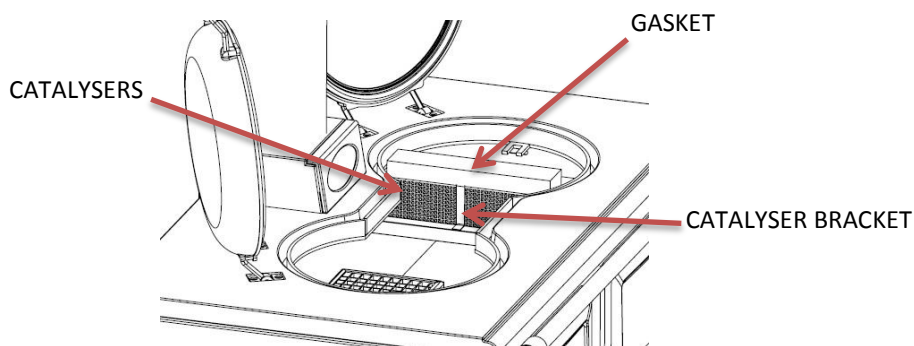
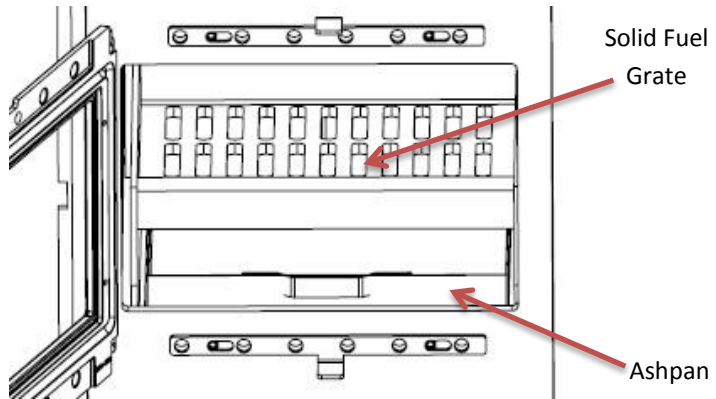


Fig. 4 Cooker with hotplate removed, side view.



Solid Fuel Assembly

Fig. 5 Solid fuel burning kit



- Remove vermiculite base bricks.
- Fit solid fuel grate assembly, ashpan support plate and ashpan.
- Remove the catalysers and their holding bracket from underneath the hotplate.

Fig. 6 Catalysers & Bracket

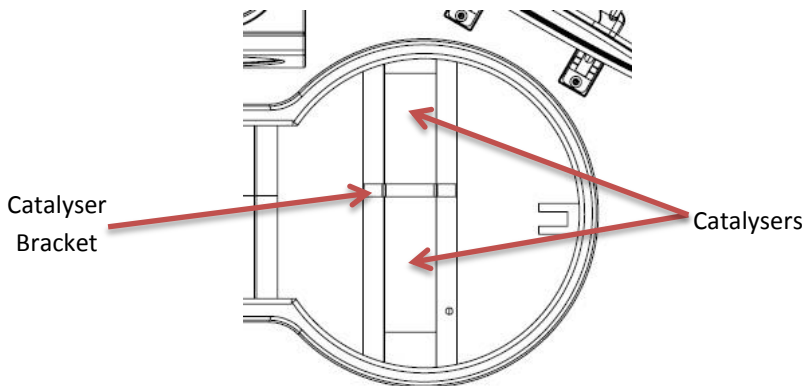
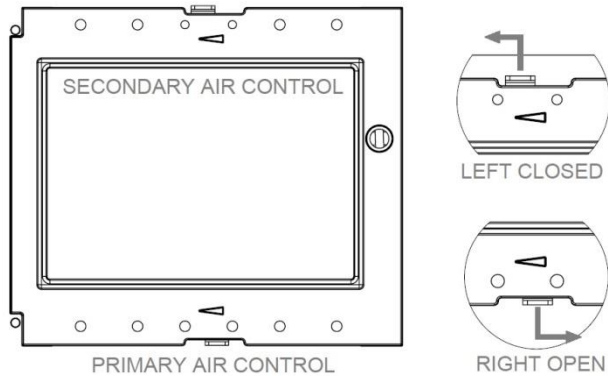


Fig. 7 Air Controls



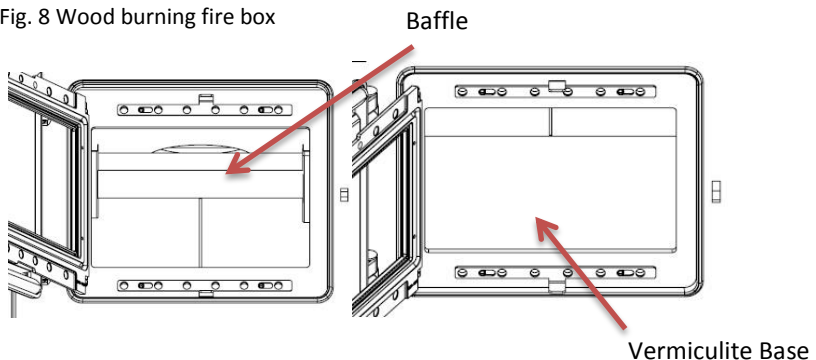
Fire door closed, with primary and secondary air sliders in the open position to the right hand side.

Use the Primary Air Slider (lower control) to set the burning rate for Solid Fuel.

Use Secondary Air Slider (upper control) to set the burning rate for Wood Burning.

Wood Burning

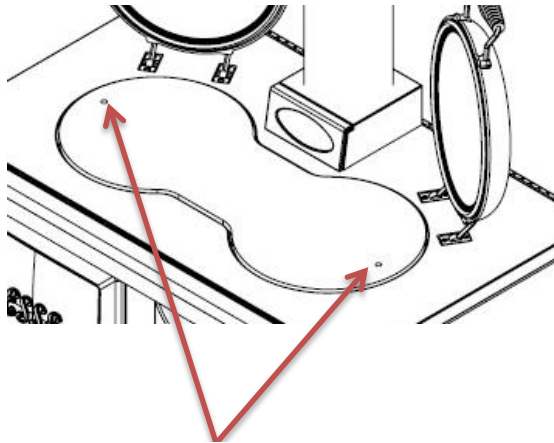
Fig. 8 Wood burning fire box



To set the cooker back into a wood burning configuration, remove the grate, ashpan, ashpan support plate and reinstate vermiculite base bricks, catalysers, catalyser bracket and gasket as shown in Figure 4.

Transit Socket Screw removal

Fig. 9



Transit socket screws

Upon successful installation, using a 5mm Allen key, remove the two M6 Transit socket screws (as shown in fig 9 above). Using a 4mm Allen key, insert the two M8x8 grub screws supplied with the cooker into the holes in the hotplate and adjust until the head of the grub screw is level with the surface of the hotplate. These grub screws can be removed and re-fitted during and after cleaning of your cooker.

HOT WATER SYSTEM

- A. There are two connections, both 1" BSP Female on the left hand side. General notes follow below.
- B. The D boiler is of mild steel construction for use on an open vented indirect system. A domestic Stainless Steel boiler can be purchased from your supplier for use on an open vented direct system if required.

General Notes on Water System: -

1. The cooker will produce hot water at differing rates depending on how it is operated. Heating control is manual, no thermostat is fitted.
2. The system must be designed to cope with loads between the maximum and minimum output. When the central heating load is turned off there must be sufficient gravity load to absorb 2.6 Kw for periods when the oven is being used for cooking, e.g. Domestic hot water plus gravity operated radiator.
3. An indirect storage cylinder is essential for domestic hot water supply, irrespective of whether the water supply is hard or soft. A minimum cylinder capacity of 30 gallons is required. The cylinder should be as close to cooker as possible.
4. To avoid trapping air in the boiler a 1" BSP connection must be used on the flow and return tapping, and any reduction in pipe size thereafter being made on a vertical rising pipe. The cooker must be level when fitted and the flow pipe must rise from the boiler. A drain cock must be fitted on the lowest point of the return pipe and a vent to atmosphere at the highest point of each circuit. Flow pipe must rise 1 metre vertical before any change in direction.
5. The cylinder and pipe work should be lagged to avoid heat loss.
6. The static head must not exceed 60 feet of water.
7. A drain cock should be fitted to the lowest part of the circuit.
8. The total water capacity of the boiler is 3 litres.
9. A heat leak radiator should be fitted to absorb any excess heat that may be produced.
- 10.

990WN & 990WD Operation instructions

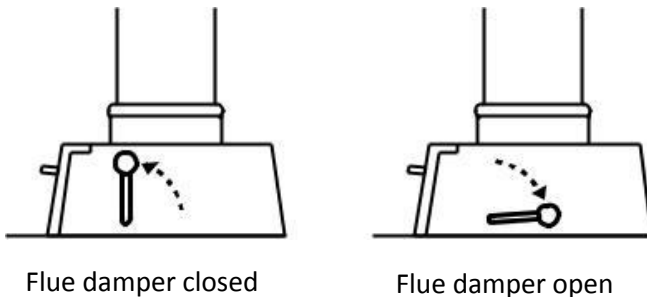
INTRODUCTION

Your Esse 990 is a combination appliance providing a hot plate, 3 ovens of different temperatures, room heat and in the case of the D model domestic hot water. The firebox behind the top left door has an inner glass door for viewing the fire, which also houses the air controls.

The hinged hob covers are referred to as bolster lids and finished in stainless steel. They are designed to reduce heat losses and therefore fuel use from the appliance when not cooking, and build up or conserve higher hotplate temperatures for when cooking is required.

A damper is fitted to the flue connector.

Fig. 10 Damper controls



SAFETY NOTES

Please refer to Installation section of this manual to ensure appliance has been correctly installed and is connected to a suitable flue. Failure to do so will seriously inhibit the cooker's performance and could be potentially fatal.

Properly installed, operated and maintained, this appliance will not emit fumes into the dwelling. However occasional fumes from

deashing and re-fuelling may occur. Persistent fume emission is potentially dangerous and must not be tolerated. If the fume emission persists, please open doors and windows to ventilate the room. Let the fire burn out or eject and safely dispose of fuel from the appliance. Once the fire is cold, check the flue and chimney for blockages and clean if required. Do not attempt to relight the fire until the cause of the fume emission has been identified and corrected. Seek expert advice if necessary.

An adequate air supply for combustion and ventilation is essential. Air openings provided for this purpose must not be restricted. Also if simultaneous operation of other heating appliances is required within the kitchen ensure that there is sufficient ventilation. Should it be likely that children, aged or infirm people approach the appliance whilst the fire door is open then a fireguard manufactured in accordance with BS 6539 should be utilised. Also warn children not to sit or stand on the appliance or use it as a stool or step to access cupboards or shelves above the appliance.

Avoid the use of aerosol sprays in the vicinity of the cooker when it is in operation and do not heat any unopened airtight containers.

Ensure that precautions are taken when deep fat frying, never leave the appliance unattended and ensure you have fire safety equipment available such as a fire blanket in case of emergency.

When operating the cooking stove use the tools provided and follow these instructions carefully.

Always use the glove provided when opening and closing doors, as handles and surfaces will be hot.

Take care when hanging towels etc. from the rail, particularly in front of the firebox. The outer door should generally remain closed for safety.

Do not let children near the oven during use to avoid the danger of burns or injury. Use of the appliance by the elderly or infirm should be supervised.



WARNING

The appliance and its accessible parts become hot during use. Care should be taken to avoid touching heating elements. Children less than 8 years of age shall be kept away unless continuously supervised.



WARNING

Unattended cooking on a hob with fat or oil can be dangerous and may result in fire, **NEVER** try to extinguish a fire with water, instead cover the flame with a lid or use a fire blanket.



WARNING

Danger of fire: do not store items on the cooking surfaces.

BEFORE USING YOUR COOKER

Ensure that any plastic film used to protect surfaces has been removed from the bolster lids and from the inside of oven doors. The hotplate has been coated with oil at the factory to prevent rusting and therefore will require wiping with a damp cloth and drying with a tea towel or kitchen roll.



NOTE

Your cooker will be delivered set up to burn wood. Should you wish to alter this, you will need to remove the hotplate and lift out the two catalysers and bracket. Set the cooker in Solid Fuel burning mode see 'Solid Fuel Burning' on page 12.

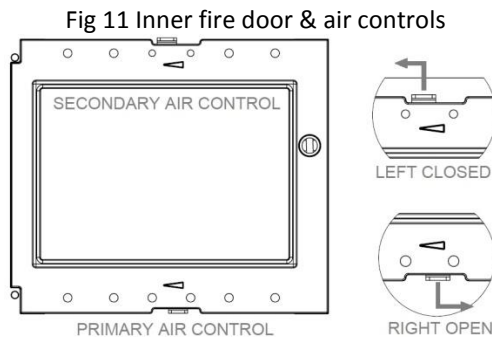
LIGHTING AND CONTROLLING THE COOKER

Open flue damper by moving the lever away from you.

The damper has only 2 positions, open and closed. (Fig.9)

Open the outer cast iron door to reveal the glass door and set primary and secondary air controls to open position (Fig.10).

Open the glass door and set the fire using rolled up paper, on top of which small sticks of dry kindling wood has been placed. Light the fire and depending on how well the chimney is pulling, close or partially close the glass door until the kindling is well alight.



Reload the fire with small logs or smokeless solid fuel. You may experience smoke back out of the firebox when reloading as the chimney may still be in the process of warming up.

Allow the fuel to start to burn and when appropriate continue to refuel, building up the size of the firebed. When refuelling is required, open the glass door slowly to minimise the risk of smoke and flames escaping. Once the fire is well established, close the flue damper by moving the lever towards you.

Burning wood; set the controls to the desired rate. It is recommended the primary control is closed once the fire is established and stable, using the secondary control to regulate the burning rate. Care must be taken not to close the inner glass

door against any logs protruding from the fire or attempt to use the door to force any logs into the firebox.

Burning smokeless solid fuel, it is recommended the secondary control is closed, using the primary control to regulate the burning rate. (Don't forget to remove the catalyser from under the hotplate see Fig 4.)

Your cooker should not be used as an incinerator and only recommended fuels are to be used.

COOKING ON THE HOTPLATE

The hotplate is a heavy iron casting, machined flat on the cooking surface. Heat up from cold or low can be achieved quite quickly with a fast burning fire. Leave the bolster lids down to allow the hotplate to warm up. Once hot, the hotplate will retain temperature for long periods even as the fire burns down. Please refer to the table for comparable temperature guides in degrees Centigrade.

Machined base pans are essential, (ask for our pans leaflet) as heat passes by conduction. Wipe the hotplate regularly to remove anything that might interfere with the contact between the hotplate and the base of the pan.

The hotplate is hottest to the left, over the fire, the temperature decreasing towards the right. Always keep the bolster lids down when not using the hotplate.

Food may be cooked directly on the hotplate, for example griddle scones, burgers, steaks, Welsh rarebit and eggs can be cooked on the hotplate with the lid closed to cook evenly, and similarly bread may be toasted under the bolster lid... Bake-o-lite paper is useful to ensure the hotplate remains clean in such instances.

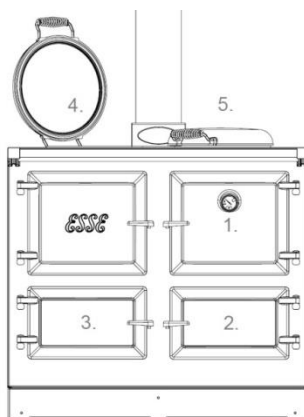
COOKING IN THE OVENS

The cooker has 3 ovens. Please refer to the table for comparable temperature guides in degrees Centigrade.

Fig 12 diagram	1: Main oven	2: Lower Oven	3. Firebox oven	4: Hotplate (hottest)	5: Hotplate (coolest)
1 hour from lighting	200°C	120°C	190°C	400°C	140°C
Normal running	200°C	140°C	250°C	320°C	220°C

Temperatures given are approximate and based on refuelling good quality seasoned wood at approximately 1.4per kg hour. To increase oven temperatures, refuel the cooker and increase the burning rate of the fuel by use of the primary and secondary air controls, and regulate to the desired temperature. Opening the flue damper will allow heat to pass directly to the chimney via the left side of the hotplate, useful for boosting the hotplate temperature without increasing the main oven temperature if required. The temperature dial on the main oven door provides an indication of the oven temperature (See Fig.14) and by comparison the temperature of the adjacent ovens. Since the dial is in the door, the thermometer will register a lower temperature when the door is opened although the oven itself will not lose temperature as quickly. The dial can take a short time to register the correct temperature once the door is again closed.

Fig 12 Cooker layout



The ovens are all of equal depth and each is equipped with wire shelves which can be set to the desired height. The shelves have anti-pull out stops on their ends to prevent them from being pulled out inadvertently; to remove a shelf, pull forward until the stop is reached, then lift at the front and pull out of the oven. Use reverse procedure to refit. If the shelves pull straight out then they are in back to front!

Fig 13

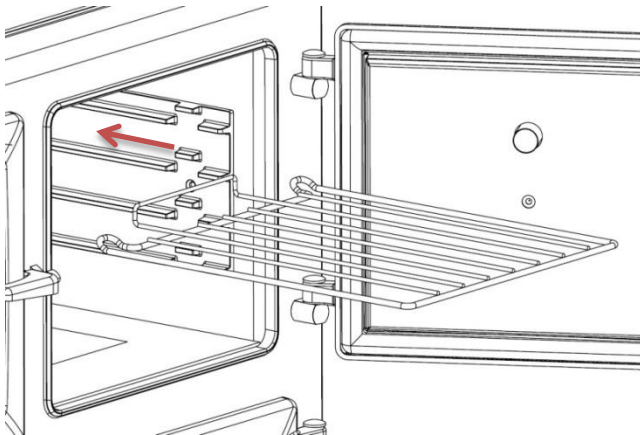


Fig 14 Thermodial

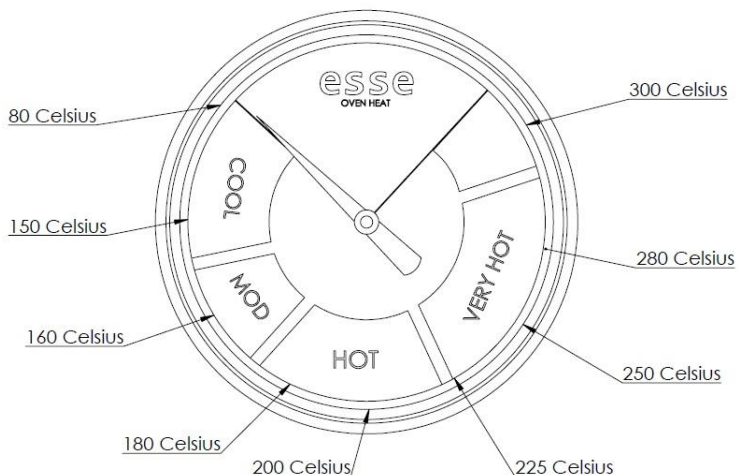
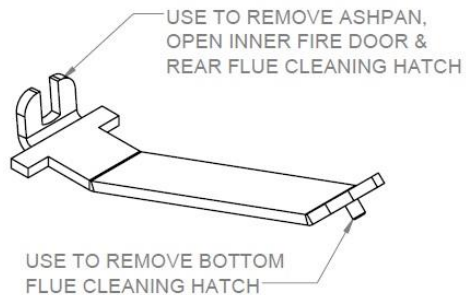


Fig 15 Cooker tool



ASH REMOVAL

When burning wood, only remove small amounts of ash from the grate, leaving ideally 30mm depth of ash in the bottom for best performance.

When burning solid fuel, deash regularly.

TYPES OF FUEL

Seasoning and storing firewood.

Wood, which has recently been cut and is still full of sap and moisture is known as "green" wood.

Greenwood will generally burn poorly and inefficiently, because it can have over 50% water in its cells. It may be hard to light, smoulder, not put out any heat and cause more than the usual amount of creosote to build up in your chimney.

So your aim should be to dry the wood out to below 25% moisture content, this process is called seasoning. As the name implies, you should store your wood for a season or so, while it dries, but there are things you can do to speed up seasoning by cutting the wood earlier, rather than just before you use it.

Wood is composed of bundles of microscopic tubes that were used to transport water from the roots of the tree to the leaves. These tubes will stay full of water for years even after a tree is dead. This is why it is so important to have your firewood cut to length for 6 months or more before you burn it, it gives this water a chance to evaporate since the tube ends are finally open and the water only has to migrate a foot or two to escape. Splitting the wood helps too by exposing more surface area to the sun and wind, but cutting the wood to shorter lengths is of primary importance.

Here's how you can tell whether your wood is ready or not. Well-seasoned firewood generally has darkened ends with cracks or splits visible, it is relatively lightweight, and makes a clear "clunk" when two pieces are beat together. Green wood on the other hand is very heavy, the ends look fresher, and it tends to make a dull "thud" when struck.

Another thing you can do to help is store your wood properly. Store it off the ground by building the pile on some longer logs (or whatever method you can devise). A shed or shelter with an open side makes an ideal storage place, as the air can circulate around the logs and help to dry them out. Unventilated spaces or plastic tarps, which never get taken off will prevent the drying and evaporation process and cause moulds and rot. So, if a tarp is your only option, take it off frequently to air the wood on fine days. And remember to put it back on again. Seasoned firewood will reabsorb large amounts of water if exposed to rain, snow and excessive dew, which is liable to make it rot and be unfit for making a good fire.

When you build up a store of firewood, remember that the wood may start to deteriorate after 4 to 5 years, although this is of course variable and depending on storage conditions and species involved.

THE WOOD BURNING PROCESS

Understanding what happens when wood is burnt will enable you to burn wood in a more environmentally friendly way, reduce the maintenance required for your chimney and get more out of your wood. There are 3 stages in the wood-burning process:

Evaporation

When you light the cooker a lot of energy will be needed at first to boil away any moisture, which is left in the wood. Using energy to drive off excess water in firewood robs the cooker of energy needed for an efficient and clean burn. Also, much of the energy wasted in evaporating water is energy that could have heated the hot-plate and ovens. This is a waste of wood, money and effort. The presence of all that moisture tends to keep "putting out" the fire, and therefore making it burn very poorly, which tends to produce a lot of creosote and pollution.

Emissions

As the heat of the fire intensifies, waste-gases (smoke) are released from the wood.

Unburned smoke is emitted into the air either as pollution, or condensed in the chimney causing creosote build-up. It takes time for the air in your chimney to heat up. When it is still cold you get an effect similar to the condensation of hot breath on a cold window or mirror. So when the by-products of combustion (smoke in the form of gases) exit the cooker, and flow up into the relatively cooler chimney, condensation occurs.

The resulting residue that sticks to the inner walls of the chimney is called creosote. Creosote is formed by unburned, flammable particulates present in the smoke. It is black or brown in appearance. It can be crusty and flaky, tar-like, drippy and sticky or shiny and hardened. Quite often, all forms will occur in one chimney system.

If the wood you are using is water logged, or green, the fire will tend to smoulder and not warm the chimney sufficiently. Wet wood causes the whole system to be cool, and inefficient. In contrast: dry wood means a hot fire, which results in a hot flue. A hot flue means much less creosote clogging up your chimney.

The cooker's firebox is designed to operate at very high temperatures to burn the gases and particles released from the wood, which means less air-pollution.

Charcoal

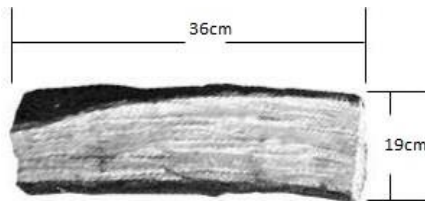
When most of the tar and gasses have burned the remaining substance is charcoal (ash in its finer form). A hot bed of charcoals and ash can enhance the combustion process when burning larger pieces of wood. Start with a small fire to develop a bed of glowing embers. As the charcoal bed develops and the cooker heats up, slowly add larger and larger pieces of wood. It takes time to build a good charcoal bed, but it is well worth the effort. Only empty excess ash periodically and always leave a bed of ash on which to light the next fire.

OPERATING TIPS

By taking time to get to know your cooker, following our maintenance guidelines and using good quality fire-wood you should enjoy trouble free operation of your wood fired cooker. It is also worth bearing in mind these useful operating tips:

- Don't leave the cooker lit for long periods in slumbered down mode (as you would for overnight burning), open the air control and bank up the fire periodically to heat up the cooker and flue to prevent soot build up.
- Cut your logs to the size shown in Fig.16 to minimise the need for refuelling.

Fig 16



WHAT TYPE OF WOOD IS BEST

The difference between 'hard' and 'soft' woods is the density of their cells or fibres.

As a general rule, the deciduous trees (those that lose their leaves in the autumn) are usually thought of as hardwoods and the evergreen trees (such as pines, firs and larches) as the softwoods. But generalisations are of course always subject to many exceptions. Some evergreens may well be harder than some deciduous trees. Birch, for example, is not very hard at all. So we should understand that there is a whole range of densities amongst our tree species, including medium dense woods, which cannot be satisfactorily classed as hard or soft.

Firewood tends to be sold by volume rather than weight. Assuming that the wood is reasonably dry, the weight of a square foot of good hardwood may be double of that of a square foot of softwood. This means that the same volume of hardwood will provide you with more fuel to burn than an equal amount of softwood, simply because it contains more substance.

(N.B. The price of hardwood will normally not be double that of softwood, because it took the same amount of labour to prepare. So, if a trailer full of hardwood costs more than the same size trailer full of softwood, the more expensive option may well be the most economical.)

The other advantage of good hardwoods are that the cooker does not need to be fed as often and the charcoal-beds made by the glowing wood may burn more easily overnight.

However, the ideal situation would be to have a store of both hard and soft woods, because the softer woods also have distinct advantages. They light more easily than the slower burning hardwoods and if the softwoods are dry, they create a hotter, more intense fire. The draught created by the hotter fire moves the air up the chimney faster.

After reading the notes about the burning process, you will understand that means less pollution in the form of smoke and less creosote condensation in your chimney.

The denser hardwoods tend to smoulder more easily when the fire is lit first, so their flue gas temperature will be much cooler.

Because softwoods like pine and larch contain a lot of resins and pitch, a popular misconception is that they will fur up the chimney with creosote more easily than a hardwood like oak. This is not necessarily true at all. It is not the pitch that is the problem, Rather it's the water in the pitch. Once the water in the wood has evaporated, that pitch becomes high octane fuel! When dry, softwoods burn extremely hot!

There is also the matter of seasoning to be considered. When you buy wood, it will usually have been cut in the winter of the year you buy it. Hard woods tend to take longer than softwoods to fully dry out.

Softwoods cut in the previous winter should, with proper storage, be ready to burn the next autumn, where-as many hardwoods may take a bit longer than that. Oak, for example, is very slow to dry out and ideally left for two years. It is also possible to purchase pre seasoned wood.

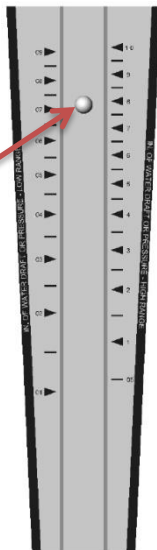
Summarising we can say that it is always sensible to buy this year for the next years fuel supply and that it is very handy to have both soft and hardwoods available. You can use the softwoods to start a good fire and you will have additional control over the fire (in addition to the cookers controls) by adding slower burning wood to the faster burning ones if you want to leave the cooker without tending it for a while. Alternatively you can add some fast burning softwood logs to the slower hardwood logs to instantly revive a fire, which has been neglected.

THE IMPORTANCE OF A HEALTHY FLUE

The successful operation of your range cooker is entirely dependent on the adequate performance (pull) of the chimney or flue to which it is connected. The following maintenance guidelines will be pointless unless the flue is also maintained and cleaned regularly. How often it needs cleaning will depend on the quality and moisture content of the wood you burn but an annual clean is recommended. A partially blocked or dirty flue can have disastrous implications for an otherwise perfectly installed cooker as can be seen in figure 17. Cooker A has been used regularly for over a year following these maintenance guidelines and with a clean flue drawing correctly. Cooker B was just 6 weeks old when the picture was taken and shows how quickly tar deposits will build up if the flue performance is poor and clogged with old soot as it was in this case.

Fig 17 Healthy flue gauge & Poor flue gauge

Healthy flue: The flue draught meter shows a reading (between 12 & 24 Pascal's or 0.12mm & 2.5mm or 0.05wg & 0.1wg) which is ideal for optimum firebox performance



Unhealthy flue: The flue draught meter shows a reading well below the required operating range that will result in poor, smokey performance.

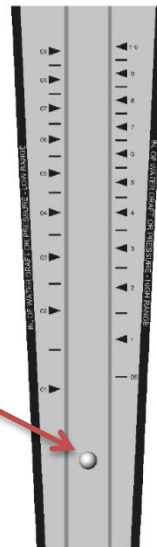
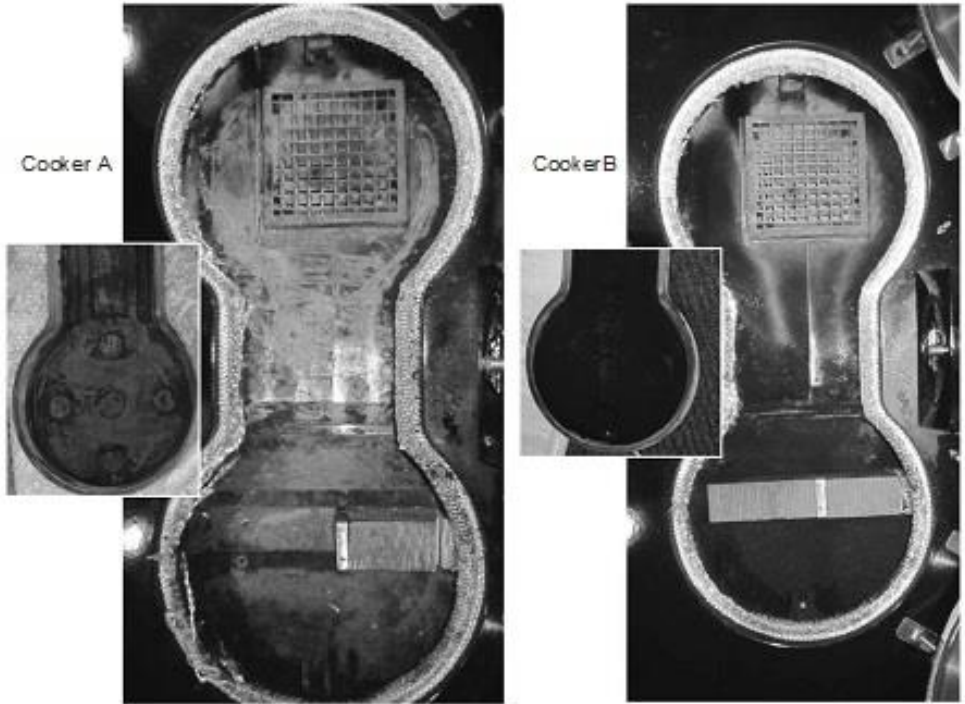


Fig 18 Good draft and poor draft examples



Good draft & clean flue = efficient wood burning, clear flue ways, minimal soot and no tar deposits

Poor draft & dirty flue = inefficient wood burning, blocked flue ways, lots of soot and tar deposits.

CLEANING THE FLUEWAYS – Every 3 months

Always carry out cleaning procedures when the cooker is out and has been allowed to cool sufficiently to avoid burns. With time and experience you will be able to gauge the intervals between flueway cleaning more accurately. It will vary depending on the quality of your firewood and performance of your flue.

Take time to get to know your cooker and inspect it at regular intervals for the first 6 months. We recommend that a flue brush of the type shown below (Fig 18B) is used to clean the flue ways. Its flexible wire handle is ideal for pushing the brush head round bends and into narrow spaces.

Hotplate & Primary Flueway

Remove the hotplate securing screws and use the hotplate lifting tools (Fig 18A) that came with your cooker to remove the hotplate and if required give the surfaces under the hotplate and above the firebox and top oven a light scrub with a wire brush and vacuum out any debris.

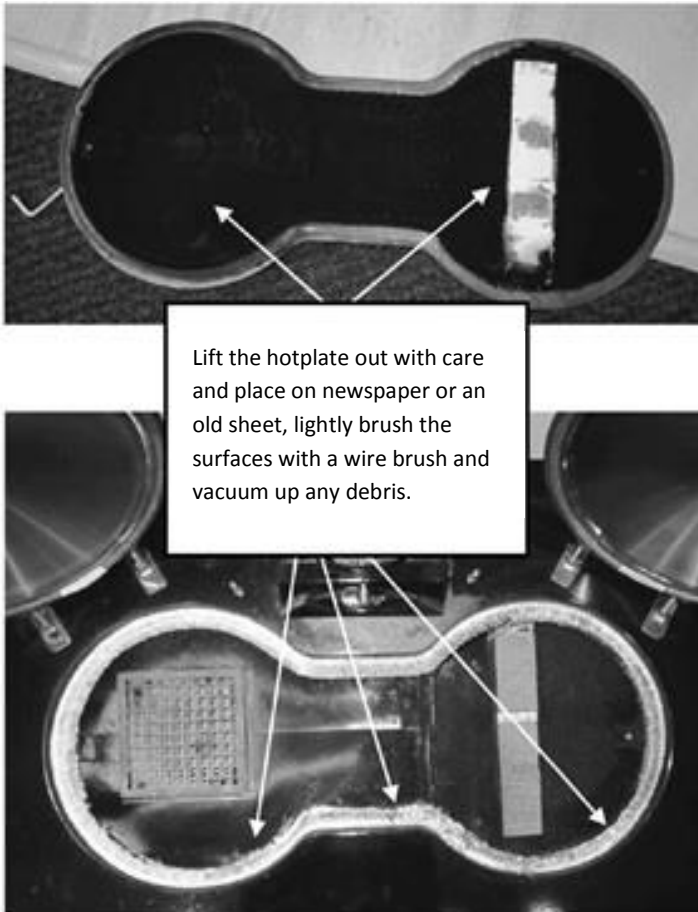
Fig 19a



Fig 19b



Fig 19c



Flue box and flueway

Fig 20

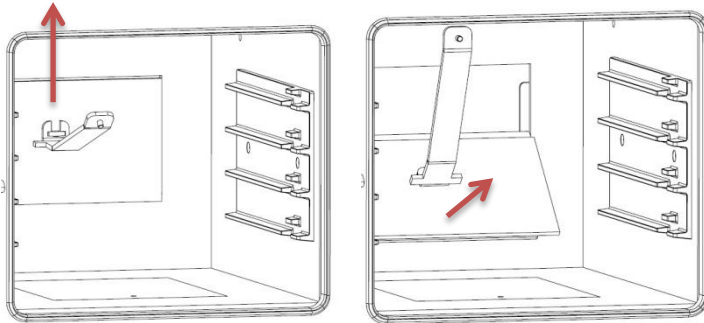


Remove the front of the flue connector box and insert the flue brush from left to right, angling the brush down at 45°. Once you find the flue way entrance push the brush down until it stops then gently but firmly pull back and forth 3 or 4 times then remove the brush. Dislodged soot will fall into the tray between the ovens.

Additionally there is a removable panel in the rear of top right hand oven.

To use this, open the right hand oven door and remove the oven shelf. Using the cooker tool, the panel can be lifted vertically by a few millimetres and then tilted out at the bottom and slid out. This will now give you access to the rear flueway, which can be brushed with the flue brush. The soot will fall into the tray between the ovens.

Fig 21



Right side flueway

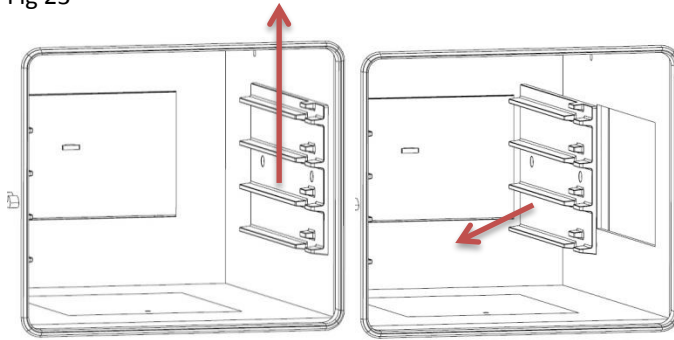
Fig 22



There are two methods to clean the right side flueway. The first is to insert the brush at a shallow angle as shown above. The brush will need to turn 90° into the flueway so steady pressure will be needed to help the brush head round the bend. Once in, work the brush up and down and front to back as the flue way runs along the entire depth of the ovens. Again, soot will fall into the trap between the ovens.

The second method is to open the top right oven door and remove the oven shelf. Then by gripping the right hand shelf runner, the runner can be lifted a few millimetres and the shelf runner can be tilted out at the bottom and removed from the oven. This will give you access to the right side flue way which you can then use the flue brush to clean the flueway. Again, soot will fall into the trap between the ovens. If the shelf runner is reluctant to lift, it can be tapped with a mallet.

Fig 23



Cleaning the flueway between the ovens

Remove the inspection cover in the base of the main oven and insert the flue rake, raking from side to side and making sure the rake reaches the back and the side of the flue boxes. Vacuum the soot.

Fig 24

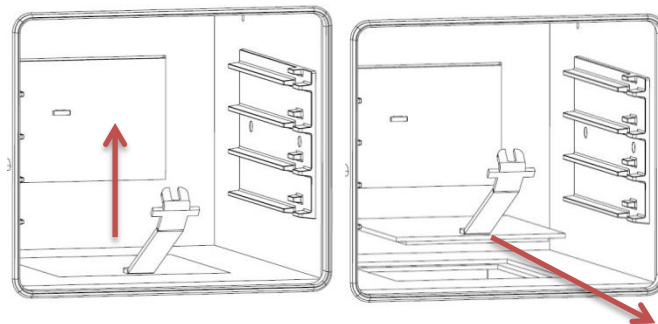
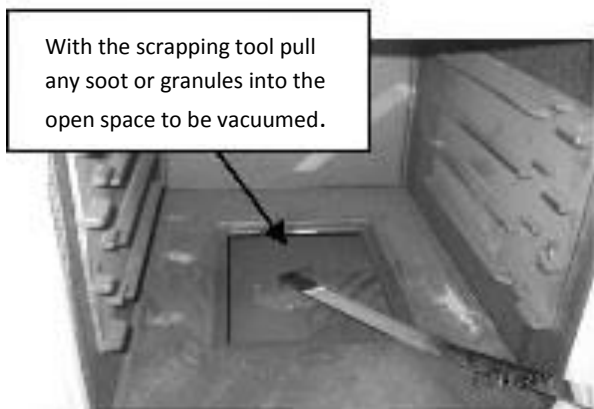


Fig 25



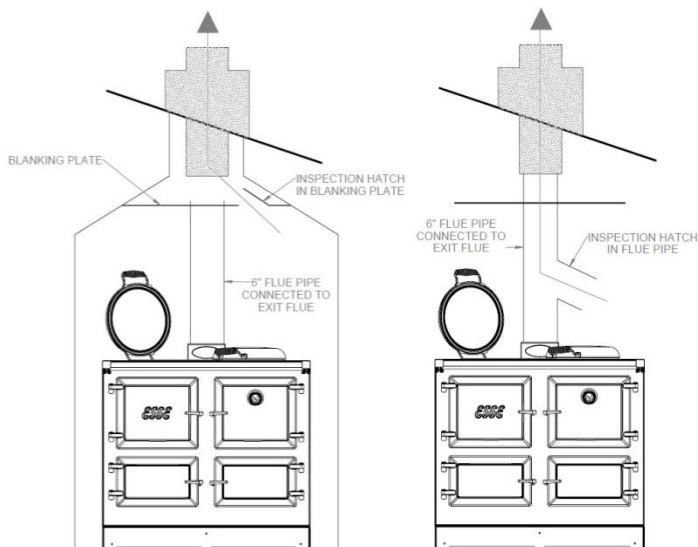
Due to the access panels for the flueways, the inside of the top right hand oven may require to be vacuumed after this cleaning.

CLEANING THE EXIT FLUE – Every 12 months

It is essential to maintain the integrity and cleanliness of the flue to ensure that your cooker continues to perform at its best. When your cooker was installed the main flue should have been equipped with an inspection hatch; either in the blanking plate above the cooker next to the flue pipe (Fig 25) or in the flue pipe itself.

These hatches are designed to allow periodic access to the flue for cleaning which should ideally be done by a chimney sweep. Chimneys and flues vary widely in terms of size, shape, length and construction, but the principles of the way they work are the same. Keeping them clean and clear is essential to maintain the optimum performance of any wood burning or multi-fuel appliance.

Fig 26



CARING FOR YOUR ESSE COOKER.

Your Esse cooker is very easy to keep clean.

The cast iron hotplate helps to clean itself, by carbonising cooking spills and splashes. Just brush off the carbon dust. For stubborn stains, don't be afraid to use a wire brush on the cast iron hotplate and inside the ovens.

Splashes and spills on the vitreous enamel should be wiped away as soon as possible, using a damp soft cloth. Micro-fibre cloths are especially good for this. Never use a cold wet cloth on any enamelled surfaces as the thermal shock can cause crazing.

If spills have become baked on to the enamel, use soap filled pad, not too coarse, so as to avoid scratching enamel. DO NOT use oven cleaners.

Likewise the inner door panels and inner bolster lids can be cleaned with a cream cleanser or for more stubborn marks, a soap filled pad. The linings will show marks and discolour with use, but with regular cleaning will maintain its look for longer.

The chromed bolster lids and handrail can be cleaned with a damp soapy cloth, followed by a wet cloth, finishing by polishing with a clean dry cloth.

The enamelled surfaces can be cleaned with glass cleaner to help get a good streak free shine. Any spillage of milk or fruit juices on to the enamelled surfaces must be wiped up straight away, as the acidity may stain the front.

Some components such as the side panels are powder coated (painted) and nothing abrasive should be used on them. Use a soap filled pad instead.

If the cooker is finished in the 'Matte Black' painted finish, additional care must be taken not to use any chemicals or abrasive cleaners. Use a light brush or lint free cloth instead.

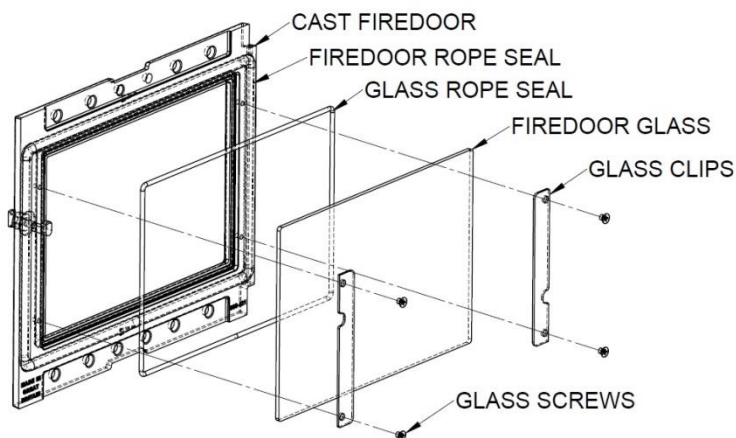
If the cooker is not going to be used for an extended period of time, we advise that the cooker be cleaned thoroughly, the ovens and hotplate can be wiped over with a light coating of cooking oil, the bolster lids left up and the doors left slightly ajar.

During the life of your cooker it may be necessary to adjust the door handles and change the door ropes. The door handles can be adjusted using the adjustment screw on the lift up latch part of the handle. A video on how to adjust the door handle is on the Esse TV section of www.esse.com. Replacement door ropes can also be purchased from www.esse.com

Replacing the firebox door glass:

The firebox door glass can be changed easily if damaged or broken.

Fig 30



1. When the cooker is cool, open the firebox outer door and the firebox inner door.
2. Remove the 4 glass screws, clips and washers (take care to support the glass to ensure it doesn't fall out and break, or of any sharp edges if the glass has broken).
3. The glass can now be removed. It may require a tap of the hand to get it off the seal.
4. If replacing the seal, the rope seal can now be removed and the rope groove cleaned.
5. A replacement rope seal (Part No: ROPE/CUT.WHT/3x1040mm) can now be fitted in place.
6. A new glass panel (Esse Part Number: 990-007C [Glass 271x190x 4mm thick ceramic glass]) can now be fitted using the existing washers, glass clips and screws.



WARNING

WARNING: Do not use normal glass or other substitute materials in the inner firebox door.



WARNING

WARNING: Do not clean the inner firebox door glass when hot.

REPLACEMENT PARTS

Flexible Flue Rake	2040-807 S
Hotplate Screw	CENT-118 S
Hotplate Lifting Tool	2040-400 BO
Flue Brush	WN/WD 3"DIA FLUE BRUSH
Hotplate Rope	ROPE/CUT.WHT-T/25x1800
Bolster Rope	ROPE/CUT.WHT/8x1800-C
Catalysers	990 CAT: 2.5 x 7.5 x 2 (16), NOTCH, BI (CAT 2-1 PER UNIT)
Vermiculite Bricks (Base/Front/Side Bricks) :-	
Base Brick	990-009B
Front Brick	990-009C
Side Bricks	990-001
Vermiculite Baffle	990-008
Ashpan	990-054
Ashpan Base	990-053
Stainless Steel Combustor	WCKCU-012
Solid Fuel	Grate 990-051
Oven Rope	ROPE/CUT.GRY/18x1360-G
Firebox inner door glass	990-007C
Firebox inner door glass rope	ROPE/CUT.WHT/3x1040mm

GUARANTEE.

CONDITIONS OF GUARANTEE

Your ESSE is guaranteed against defects arising from faulty manufacture for 2 years when supplied by an ESSE Specialist.

Upon registration of the warranty, ESSE will extend the guarantee period to 5 years from purchase. Your details must be registered with us by either returning the completed warranty card or by completing registration on-line at www.esse.com. The warranty must be registered within 1 month of installation to qualify for the 5 year warranty.

The appliance must be only used for normal domestic purposes and in accordance with our instructions, be correctly installed and serviced.

The guarantee does not cover:

Installation

Wear and tear

Parts deemed to be replaceable or service parts including electrical components that may be replaced during the normal usage of the appliance.

Enamel damage caused by impact, spillage, water ingress or condensate attack from flue or by using unsuitable fuels.

This guarantee is personal to the original purchaser and not transferable.

Any cooker or defective part replaced shall become the Company's property

HOW TO PROCEED WITH A COMPLAINT

If you have cause for dissatisfaction with your cooker, you should first contact your ESSE dealer, who will bring your concerns to our attention. We will assess the nature of the complaint and either send replacement parts for your dealer to fit, or arrange for an ESSE engineer to inspect the appliance and carry out any work that may be deemed necessary. If the fault is not actually due to faulty

manufacture but some other cause i.e. misuse, failure to install correctly, or failure to service at regular intervals, a charge will be made to cover the cost of the visit and any new parts required.

INTERMITTENT USE OF YOUR COOKER

In the event of intermittent use and prolonged shutdown, it should be noted that in some circumstances enamel may be displaced due to ingress of damp. Whilst this is rare, it is most likely to occur in situations where the unused cooker remains in an unheated property. There is a layer (known as the ground coat) between the vitreous enamel surface and the cast iron. Ground coat is porous and if exposed (e.g. after a chip in the vitreous enamel coat), may allow damp to penetrate behind the vitreous enamel and spread through the ground coat. Surface oxidation of the cast iron may thereafter occur, causing the vitreous enamel to fall off. Such damage will not be covered by your warranty. We recommend that a light coating of petroleum jelly be applied to any damaged areas when the cooker is not in use to help keep out the damp, in addition to following the 'caring for your Esse cooker' instructions on page 43.

CUSTOMER CARE

In the event you should require spare parts, please order through your ESSE dealer or by contacting Esse via telephone (+44 1282 813235) or our website, www.esse.com.



ESSE Engineering Limited, Ouzledale Foundry, Long Ing, Barnoldswick,
Lancashire

BB18 6BJ

Tel. 01282 813 235, **Fax:** 01282 816 876

Website and On-line Store <http://www.esse.com>