

# 990WN

# ESSENTIALS

**INSTRUCTIONS**  
**North America**



Obadiah's • 406-300-1776

# Esse Wood Burning and Solid Fuel Cooker

Test standards applied UL 1482-2011(R2015) & ULC-S627-00

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## 990WN installation & commissioning instructions

### STATUTORY WARNINGS.

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

Please read this entire manual before you install and use your new cooker. Failure to follow instructions may result in property damage, bodily injury or even death.

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

Attention is drawn to the fact that fire cement is caustic and hands must be washed thoroughly after use. The appliance is heavy (max 992lb/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 the relevant standards. All local regulations will need to be complied when installing this appliance.

If this cooker is not properly installed, a house fire may result. To reduce the risk of fire, follow these installation instructions. Contact local building or fire officials about restrictions and installation inspection requirements in your area.

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.

When installed in front of a combustible wall the cooker must be installed with a 990WN Rear Heat Shield (Part No: 990-601). Clearances from combustible materials are then 11" (279mm) from the sides and 6" (152mm) 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

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Never use gasoline, gasoline-type lantern fuel, kerosene, charcoal lighter fluid or similar liquids to start up or 'freshen up' a fire in this heater. Keep all such liquids well away from the heater while it is in use.

Do not install in a mobile home.

Do not connect to or use in conjunction with any air distribution ductwork, unless specifically approved for such installations.

Do not use chemicals or fluids to start the fire.

Do not burn garbage or flammable fluids such as gasoline, naphtha or engine oil.



Hot while in operation, keep children,  
clothing and furniture away. Contact may  
cause skin burns.

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## TECHNICAL INFORMATION

|                             |                     |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| Nominal heat output         | 5.0kW               |
| Combustion air requirements | 29m <sup>3</sup> /h |
| Weight of the appliance     | 992lb/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 320cm<sup>2</sup> (Ø8"/200mm). If a flue liner is used, it should be Ø6"/150mm and be made of suitable material for burning wood. The flue diameter is Ø6"/150mm.
- 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 40" (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.
- Where passage through a wall, or partition of combustible construction is desired, the installation shall conform to CAN/CSA-B365, Installation code for solid fuel burning appliances and equipment (Canada).
- Do not fit an extractor fan in the same room as the appliance.
- Be a minimum 15' (4.6m) high from top of the flue box to the chimney pot.




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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

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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.



## 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.

## Chimney Connection

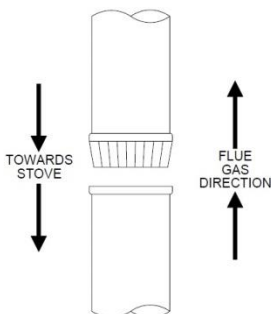
The chimney connector is a single walled pipe used to connect the stove to the chimney. The Chimney connector **MUST** be 6"/150mm in diameter, with a minimum thickness of 24 gauged black steel or 26 gauge blued steel.

Aluminium and galvanized steel pipe is not acceptable for use with the woodstove. These materials cannot withstand the extreme temperatures of wood fire and can give off toxic fumes when heated.

**Do not use the connector pipe as a chimney.**

Each chimney connector or stove pipe section must be installed to the stove flue collar and to each other with the male (crimped) end toward the stove.

Fig 1: Chimney connector



This will discourage condensed or liquid creosote from funning down the outside of the pipe or the stove top. All joints, including the flue collar connection must be secured with sheet metal screws to ensure that the sections do ne separate.

No part of the chimney connector may pass through an attic or roof space, closet or other concealed space, or through a floor ceiling. All sections of the chimney connectors must be accessible for cleaning. Where passage through a wall or partition of combustible construction is desired, the installation must conform to NFPA 211 or CAN/CSA-B365.

## **Chimney**

DO not connect this unit to a chimney flue serving another appliance. Do not connect to any air distribution duct or system.

This room heater must be connected to a factory built UL 103 HT chimney (ULC S629, in Canada) or a code approved masonry chimney with a flue liner.

## **Masonry Chimney**

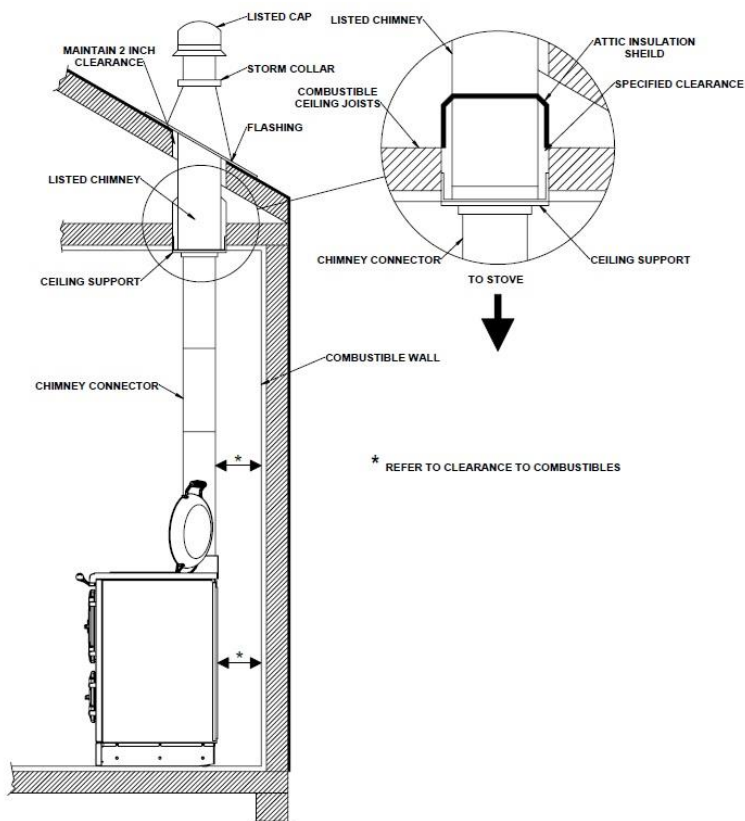
Ensure that a masonry chimney meets the minimum standards of the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) by having it inspected by a professional. Make sure there are no cracks, loose mortar or other signs of deterioration and blockage. Have the chimney cleaned before the stove is installed and operated. When connecting the stove through a combustible wall to a masonry chimney, special methods are required.

## **Factory Built Chimney**

When a metal prefabricated chimney is used, the manufacturer's installation instructions must be followed. You must also purchase (from the same manufacturer) and install the ceiling support package or wall pass-through and "T" section package, firestops

(where needed), insulation shield, roof flashing, chimney cap, etc. Maintain proper clearance to the structure as recommended by the manufacturer. The chimney must be the required height above the roof or other obstructions for safety and proper draft operations.

Fig 2:



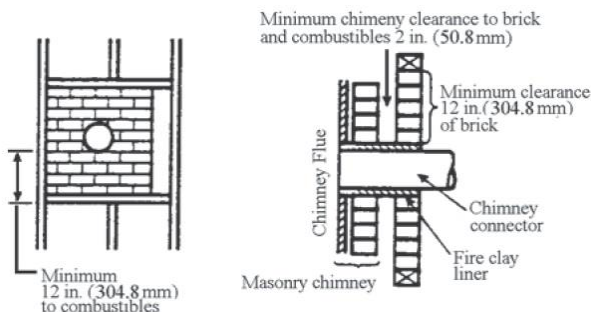
### **Combustible wall chimney connector pass-through**

#### **Method A. 12" (304.8mm) Clearance to combustable wall member:**

Using a minimum thickness 3.5" (89mm) brick and 5/8" (15.9mm) minimum wall thickness clay liner, construct as wall pass-through. The clay liner must conform to ASTM C315 (Standard specification for clay fire linings) or its equivalent. Keep minimum of 12" (304.8mm) of brick masonry between the clay liner and wall

combustibles. The clay liner shall run from the brick masonry outer surface to the inner surface. Firmly grout or cement the clay liner in place to the chimney flue liner.

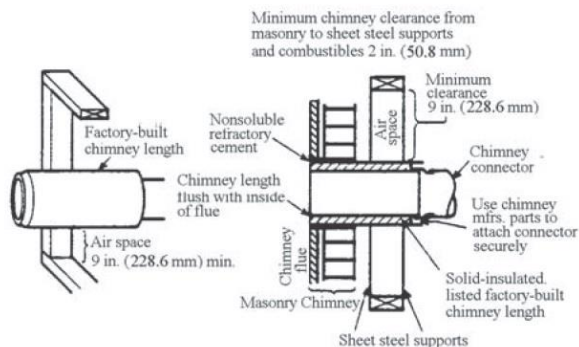
Fig 3



**Method B. 9" (228.6mm) Clearance to combustible wall member:**

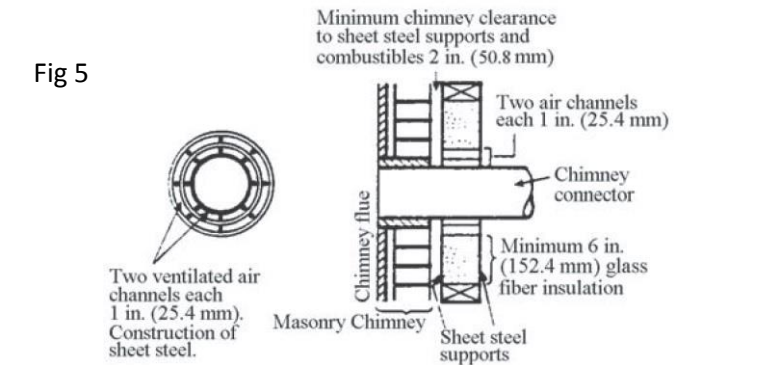
Using a 6" (152.4) inside diameter, listed factory-built Solid-Pak chimney section with insulation of 1" (25.4mm) or more, build a wall pass-through with a minimum 9" (228.6mm) air space between the outer wall of the chimney length and wall combustibles. Use sheet metal supports fastened securely to wall surfaces on all sides, to maintain the 9" (228.6mm) air space. When fastening supports to chimney length, do not penetrate the chimney liner (the inside wall of the Solid-Pak chimney). The inner end of the Solid-Pak chimney section shall be flush with the inside of the masonry chimney flue, and sealed with non-water soluble refractory cement. Use this cement to also seal to the brick.

Fig 4



**Method C. 6" (152.4mm) Clearance to combustible wall member:**  
 Starting with a minimum 24 gauge (.024" [.61mm]) 6" (152.4mm) metal chimney connector, and a minimum 24 gauge ventilated wall thimble which has two air channels of 1" (25.4mm) each, construct a wall pass-through. There shall be a minimum 6" (152.4mm) separation area containing fibreglass insulation, from the outer surface of the wall thimble to wall combustibles. Support the wall thimble, and cover its opening with a 24 gauge minimum sheet metal support. Maintain the 6" (152.4mm) space. There should also be a support sized to fit and hold the metal chimney connector. See that the supports are securely to wall surfaces on all sides. Make sure fasteners used to secure the metal chimney connector do not penetrate chimney flue liner.

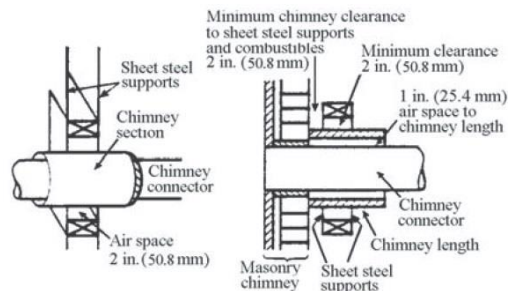
Fig 5



**Method D. 2" (50.8mm) Clearance to combustible wall member:**

Start with a Solid-Pak listed factory built chimney section at least 12" (304mm) long, with insulation of 1" (25.4mm) or more, and an inside diameter of 8" (2 inches [51mm] larger than the 6" [152.4mm] chimney connector). Use this as a pass-through for a minimum 24-gauge single wall steel chimney connector. Keep Solid-Pak section concentric width and spaced 1" (25.4mm) off the chimney connector by way of sheet metal support plates at both ends of chimney section. Cover opening with and support chimney section on both sides with 24 gauge minimum sheet metal supports. See that the supports are fastened securely to wall surfaces on all sides. Make sure fasteners used to secure chimney flue liner.

Fig 6

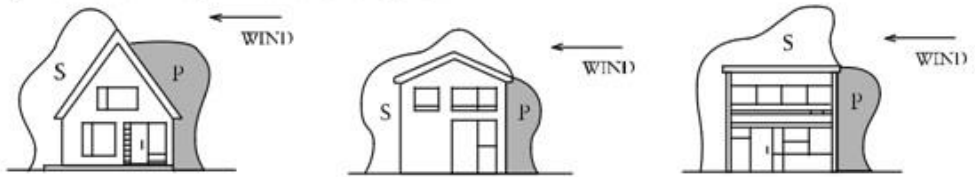


**Notes:**

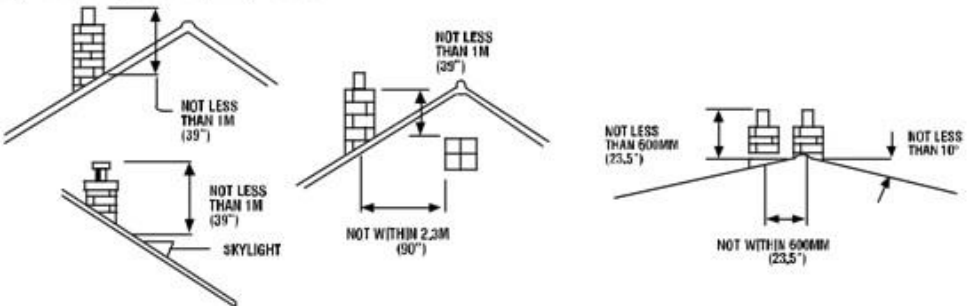
1. Connectors to a masonry chimney, excepting method B, shall extend in one continuous section through the wall pass-through system and the chimney wall, to but not past the inner flue liner face.
2. A chimney connector shall not pass through an attic or roof space, closet or similar concealed space, or a floor or ceiling.

Fig 7: Chimney & flue performance

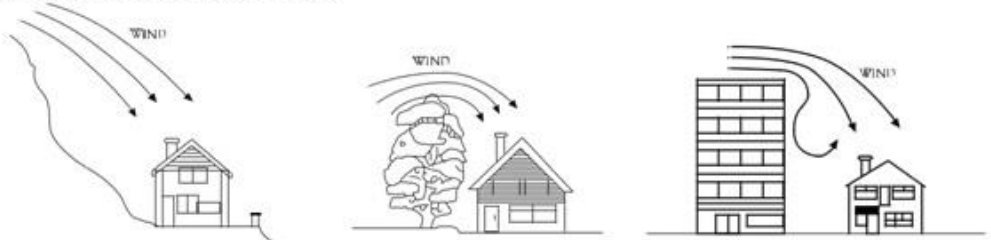
1) Pressure and suction zones created by wind



2) The position of chimney outlets



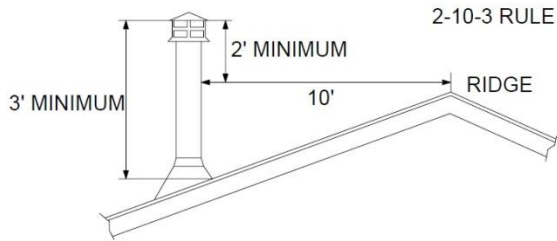
3) Potential causes of down draught



### Chimney height

A masonry chimney or a listed factory-build chimney must be the required height above the roof and any other nearby obstructions. The chimney must be at least 3' (90cm) higher than the highest point where it passes through the roof and at least 2' (60cm) higher than the highest part of the roof or structure that is within 10' (305 cm) of the chimney, measured horizontally.

Fig. 8:



## FLUE DRAUGHT

The chimney can be checked before the stove is installed with a smoke match. If the chimney doesn't pull the smoke it may suggest the chimney needs attention (see Flue diagnosis table below).

- Measure and record flue draught.
- Check Ventilation,
- Check no extractor fan, other appliance or other flue interferes.
- 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, thermostat control

and the flue box door 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.

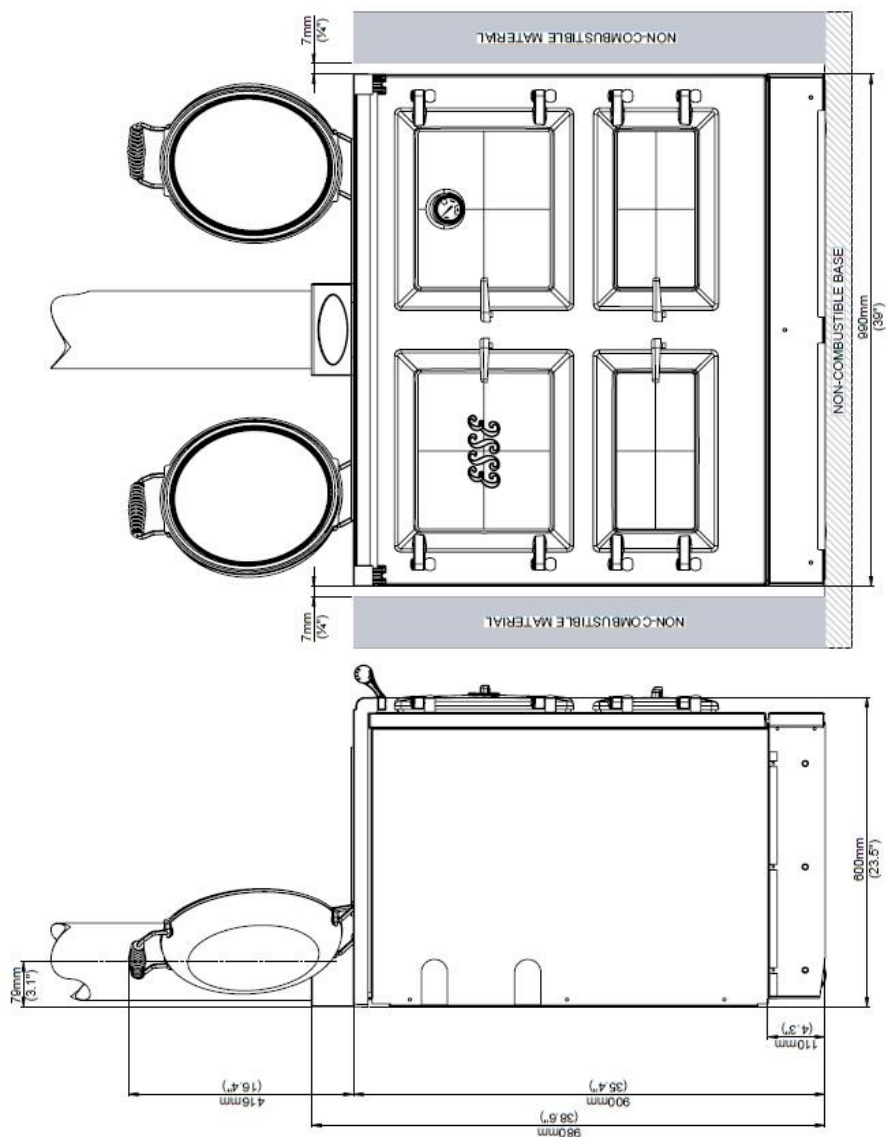
| LOW FLUE DRAUGHT SYMPTOMS: DIFFICULT TO LIGHT AND SMOKE COMING INTO THE ROOM                                                   |                                                                                                               |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 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).<br>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.                                                             |

### 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.

## SPACING AND DIMENSIONS

Fig. 9: 990WN Cooker Dimensions

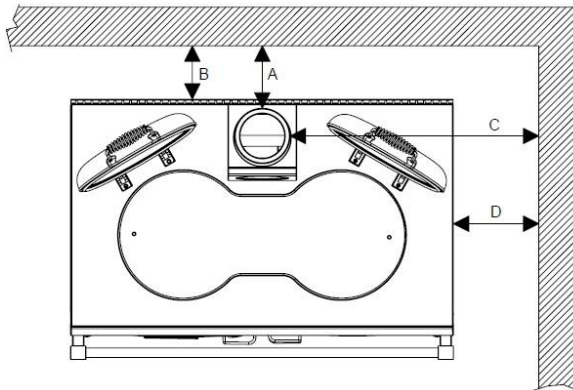


## Positioning

The overall dimensions of the cooker are shown in figure 10. The figure below shows the required clearances around the stove and required floor protection.

**Fig 10 Clearances to combustibles:** When installing the cooker in front of a combustible back wall, Rear Heat Shield (Part No: 990-601) must be used and the unit is to be installed at the clearances shown below.

| Clearances                    |             |
|-------------------------------|-------------|
| A-Back Wall to Flue Connector | 7" (178mm)  |
| B-Back wall to Stove          | 6" (152mm)  |
| C-Side Wall to Flue Connector | 27" (686mm) |
| D-Side Wall to Stove          | 11" (279mm) |



## Standard Installation

1. Position the unit no closer than the minimum clearances to combustible materials. Check that no overhead cross members in the ceiling or roof will be cut. Reposition unit if necessary, being careful not to move closer than the minimum clearances.
2. A non-combustible floor protector (hearth extension) must be installed under the unit. The floor protector must extend a minimum of 16 inches (406 mm) in the USA and 18 inches (450mm) in Canada beyond the front doors, 8 inches (206 mm) beyond the left side and 2" from the right hand side and rear. The floor protector must be a minimum of 1" inch (25.4mm) with a k factor of 0.36 Btu/inch °F or R factor of at least 2.8.

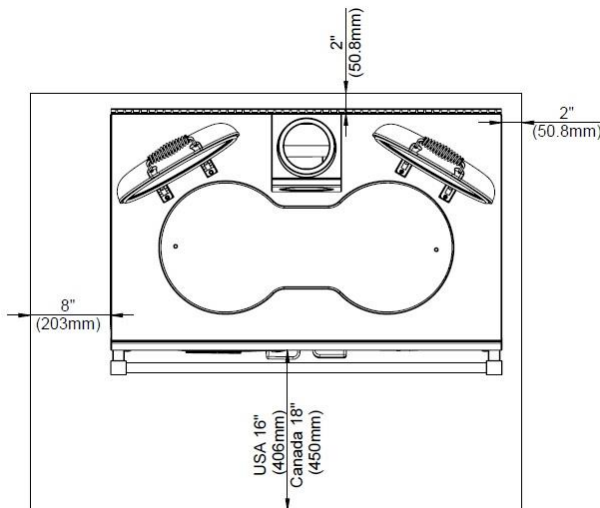
Determining Thickness Requirements of Alternate Floor Protection Materials The following formula gives the means of determining thickness of alternate materials:

$$\frac{\text{K of the alternate material}}{\text{K of specified material}} \times \text{Thickness of specified material} = \text{Thickness of alternate material}$$

For example common brick has a k value of 5.0. The following would determine the thickness

$$\frac{5.0}{0.36} \times 1 = 13.9 \text{ Inches of common brick}$$

Fig 11 Required floor protection



Floor protection must be 1" (25.4mm) minimum thickness, non-combustible material having an minimum insulation value of R=2.8. It must extend beneath the cooker and to the front, sides and rear as indicated.

If the chimney connector goes horizontally through a wall, the floor protection must extend under the connector and 2" (50mm) beyond each side.

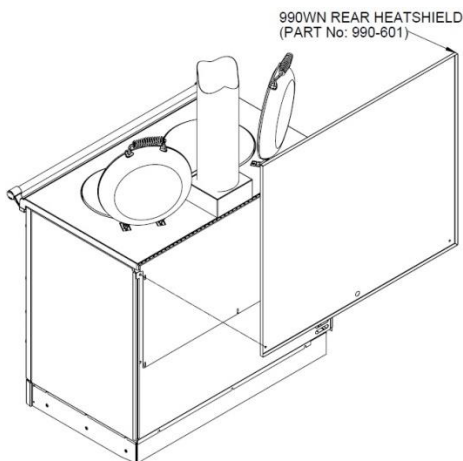
For Canada: Clearances may only be reduced by means approved by the regulatory authority.



**WARNING**

**WARNING:** Do not store wood within the clearance area.

**Fig 12: Fitting the additional rear heat shield**



Use existing bolts to fit the rear heat shield. Additional wall fastening may be required.

## **UNPACKING YOUR ESSE**

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 | <input type="checkbox"/> | No | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Flue swept and checked for soundness?                                | Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> | No | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Smoke test completed on installed appliance?                         | Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> | No | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Spillage test complete?                                              | Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> | No | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Has the use of the appliance, operation and controls been explained? | Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> | No | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Clearance to combustible materials checked?                          | Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> | No | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Instruction book handed to the customer?                             | Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> | No | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| CO Alarm fitted?                                                     | Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> | No | <input type="checkbox"/> |

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 Standards / Codes of Practice and the relevant building 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 992lb/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.

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### **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.
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.

## 990WN & 990WD Operation instructions

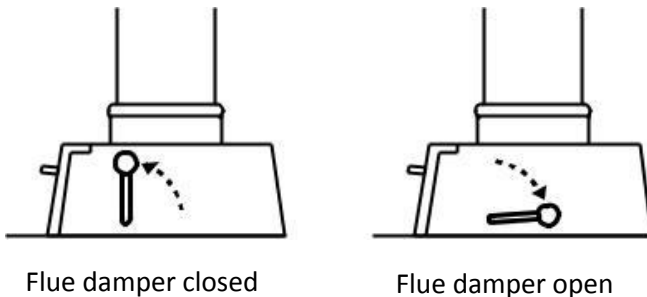
### INTRODUCTION

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. 13 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.

## **LIGHTING AND CONTROLLING THE COOKER**

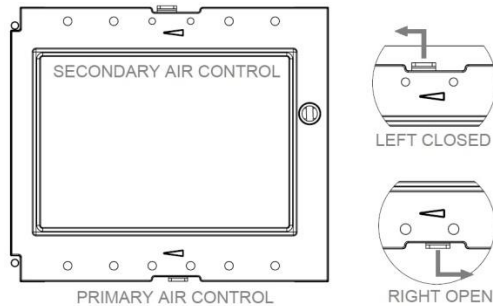
Open flue damper by moving the lever away from you.

The damper has only 2 positions, open and closed. (Fig.13)

Open the outer cast iron door to reveal the glass door and set primary and secondary air controls to open position (Fig.14).

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.

Fig 14 Inner fire door & air controls



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.

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

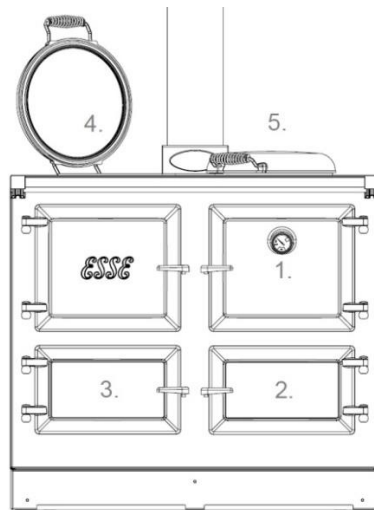
The cooker has 3 ovens. Please refer to the table for comparable temperature guides in degrees Centigrade and Fahrenheit.

| Fig 15 diagram       | 1: Main oven | 2: Lower Oven | 3. Firebox oven | 4: Hotplate (hottest) | 5: Hotplate (coolest) |
|----------------------|--------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 hour from lighting | 200°C/392°F  | 120°C/248°F   | 190°C/374°F     | 400°C/752°F           | 140°C/284°F           |
| Normal running       | 200°C/392°F  | 140°C/284°F   | 250°C/482°F     | 320°C/608°F           | 220°C/428°F           |

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.17) 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 15 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 16

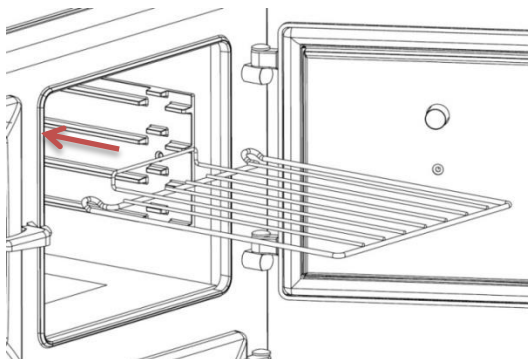


Fig 17 Thermodial

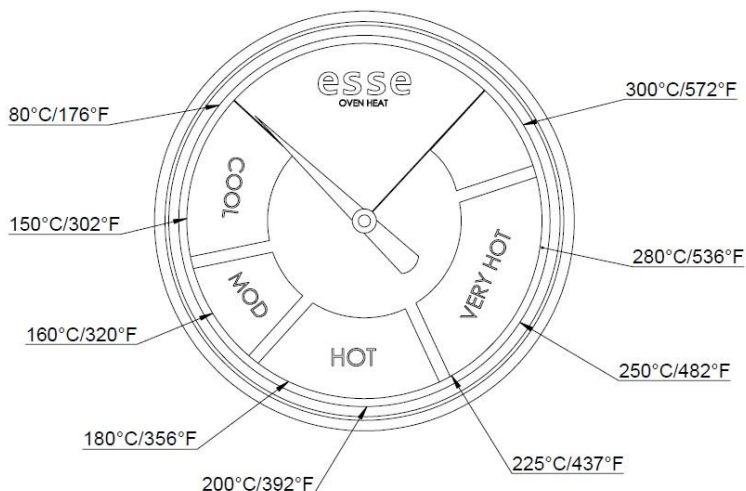
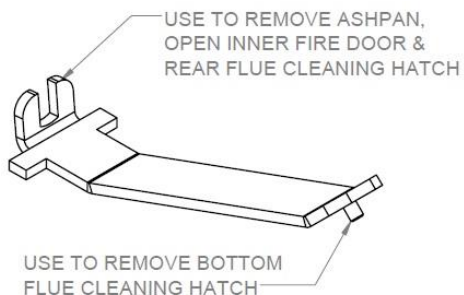


Fig 18 Cooker tool



## ASH REMOVAL

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

### 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

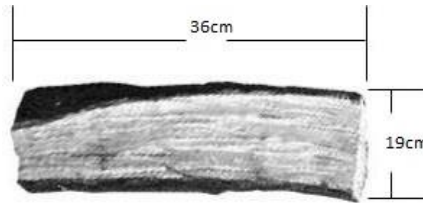
When most of the tar and gasses have burned the remaining substance is charcoal (ash in its finer form). A hot bed of charcoals and ash can enhance the combustion process when burning larger pieces of wood. Start with a small fire to develop a bed of glowing embers. As the charcoal bed develops and the 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.19 to minimise the need for refuelling.

Fig 19



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**CAUTION:** Building the fire too close to the inner glass fire door will cause damage to the glass

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**Creosote-Formation and Need for removal:** When wood is burned slowly, it produces tar and other organic vapours, which combine with expelled moisture to form creosote. The creosote vapours condense in the relatively cool chimney flue of a slow-burning fire. As a result, creosote residue accumulates on the flue lining. When ignited this creosote makes an extremely hot fire.

The chimney connector and chimney should be inspected at least once every two months during the heating season to determine if creosote build-up has occurred.

If creosote has accumulated, it should be removed to reduce the risk of a chimney fire.



**NOTE**

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Establish a routine for the fuel, wood burning and firing technique. Check daily for creosote build-up until experience shows how often you need to clean to be safe. Be aware that the hotter the fire the less creosote is deposited, and weekly cleaning may be necessary in mild weather even though monthly cleaning may be enough in the coldest months. Contact your local municipal or provincial fire authority for information on how to handle a chimney fire. Have a clearly understood plan to handle a chimney fire.

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#### NOTE

Disposal of Ashes – Ashes should be placed in a metal container with a tight-fitting lid. The closed container of ashes should be placed on a non-combustible floor or on the ground, well away from all combustible materials, pending final disposal. If the ashes are disposed of by burial in soil or otherwise dispersed, they should be retained in the closed container until all cinders have thoroughly cooled.



It is necessary to inspect the inner fire door seals on a regular basis and the door closed during operation to maintain peak performance.



#### WARNING

When building a fire, do so only on the base of the firebox. Do not attempt to elevate the fire.



#### WARNING

Over firing will damage you cooker.  
To maintain peak efficiency, your stove should burn approximately 1.7kg of well-seasoned wood per hour.

### 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.

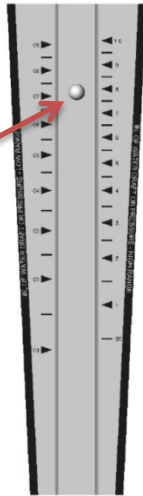
Summarising we can say that it is always sensible to buy this year for the next years fuel supply and that it is very handy to have both soft and hardwoods available. You can use the softwoods to start a good fire and you will have additional control over the fire (in addition to the cookers controls) 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 21. 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 20 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.

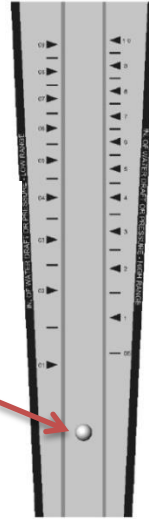
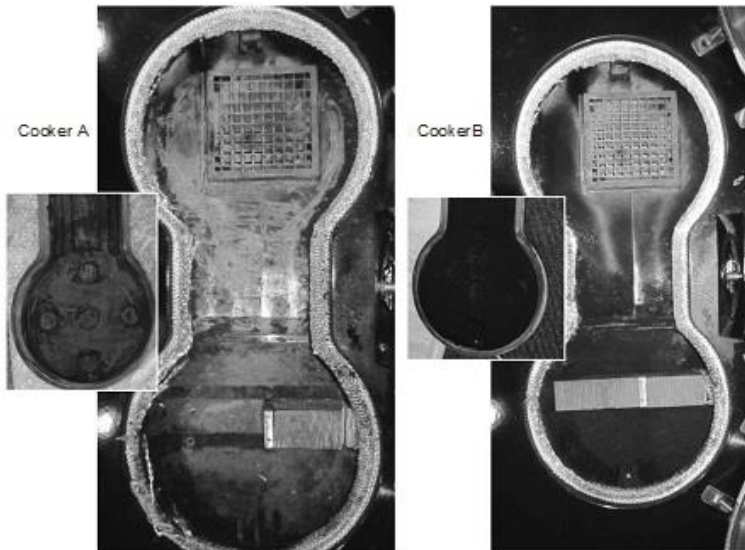


Fig 21 Good draft and poor draft examples



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 22B) 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 22A) 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.

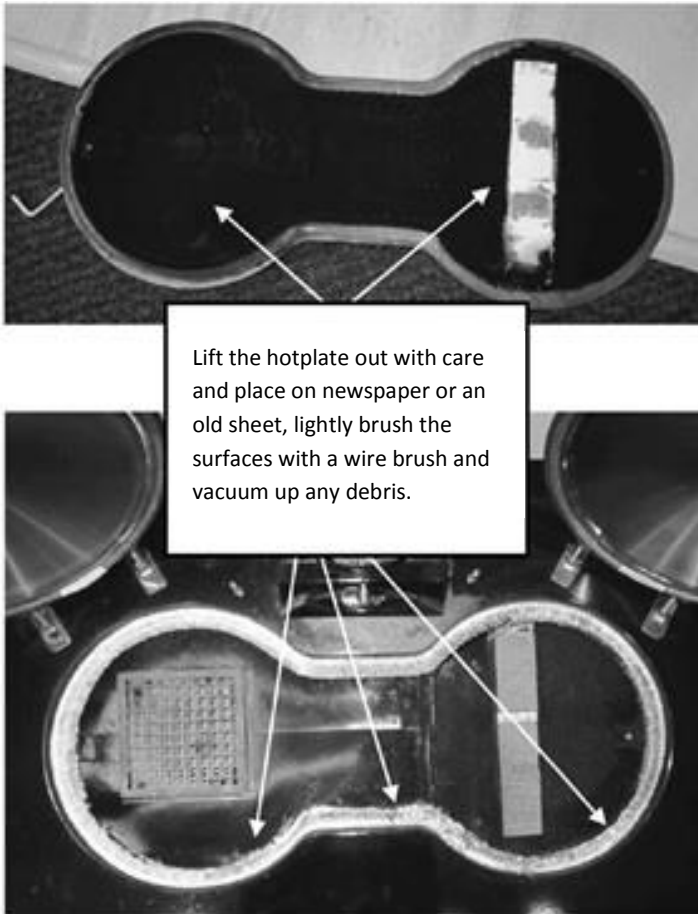
Fig 22a



Fig 22b



Fig 22c



## Flue box and flueway

Fig 23

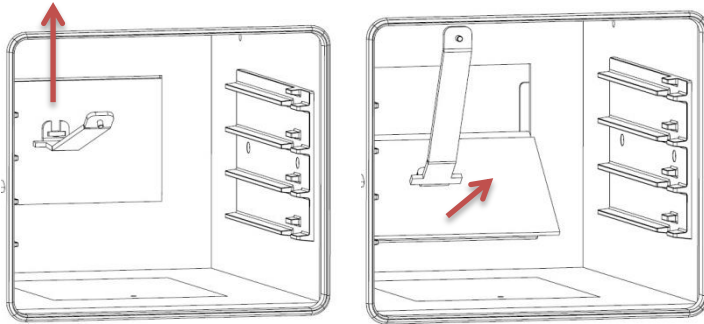


Remove the front of the flue connector box and insert the flue brush from left to right, angling the brush down at 45°. Once you find the flue way entrance push the brush down until it stops then gently but firmly pull back and forth 3 or 4 times then remove the brush. Dislodged soot will fall into the 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 24



#### Right side flueway

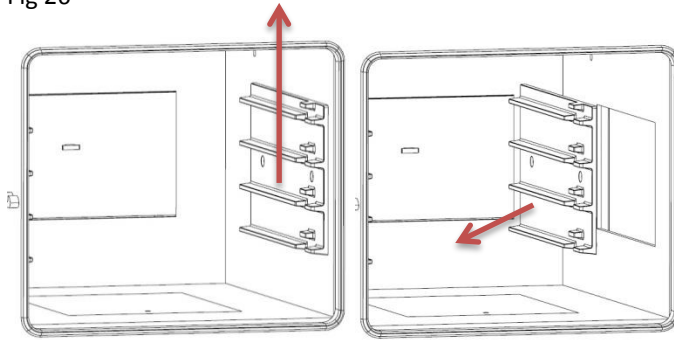
Fig 25



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 26



### **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 27

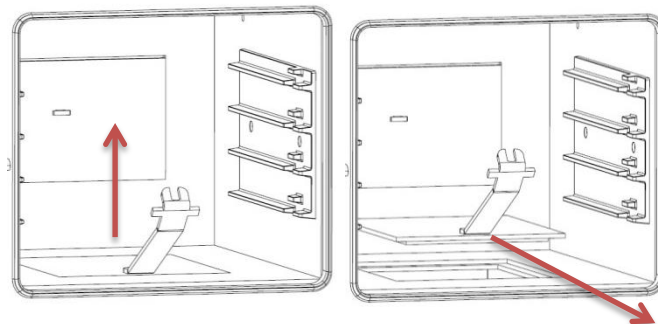
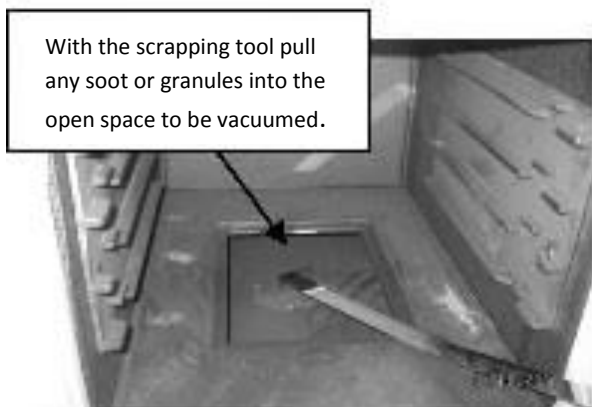


Fig 28



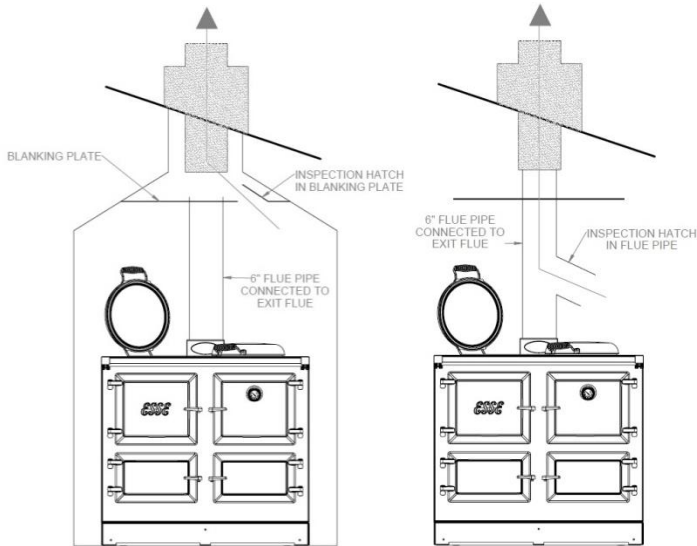
Due to the access panels for the flueways, the inside of the top right hand oven may require to be vacuumed after this cleaning.

#### **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 29) 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 29



### CARING FOR YOUR ESSE.

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. To help protect the ovens and hot plate, Flax oil can be wiped on to the surfaces when the cooker is cold with a clean cotton rag and the excess wiped off with another clean cotton rag. This will once heated provide a protective coating to help seal the surfaces and keep them looking and functioning to their best. Only use very small amounts of Flax oil when doing this. The cooker will smoke afterwards if too much is used.

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.

Esse recommend that the glass door is wiped clean each day with a dry cloth. Keeping the glass clean will help prevent soot and dust from being burnt into the glass panel.

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 Flax oil, the bolster lids left up and the doors left slightly ajar. If using flax oil, only use very small amounts sparingly. If too much is used the cooker will smoke initially when up to temperature.

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](http://www.esse.com). Replacement door ropes can also be purchased from [www.esse.com](http://www.esse.com)



CAUTION: Do not strike or slam shut the inner firebox door.



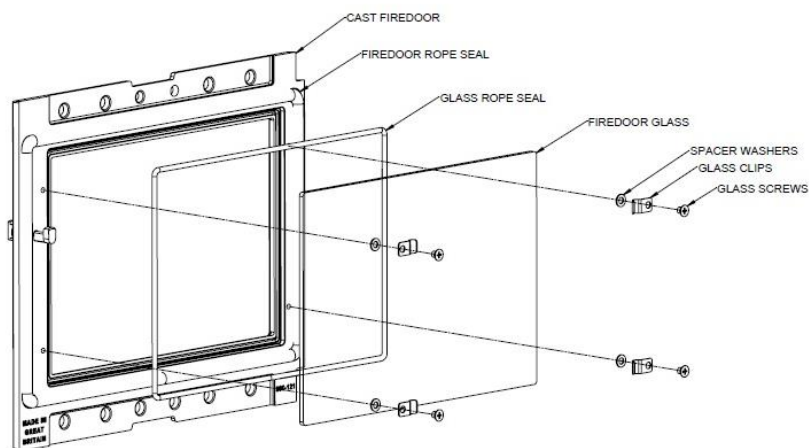
CAUTION: Do not operate the cooker in the inner firebox door glass is broken.

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### 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  |
| Vermiculite Bricks (Base/Front/Side Bricks) :- |                        |
| Base Brick                                     | 990-009B               |
| Front Brick                                    | 990-009C               |
| Side Bricks                                    | 990-001                |
| Vermiculite Baffle                             | 990-008                |
| Stainless Steel Combustor                      | WCKCU-012              |
| 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](http://www.esse.com).

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 replaced in 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](http://www.esse.com).





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