



The Stove Company

# IN1177

## Installation Instructions For

Nestor Martin  
IT33 and ITH33

Wood and Multifuel Stoves  
With Plexus Control and ZR Technology

**This manual must be used in conjunction with document  
IN1173 The Wood and Multifuel Chimney and Installation Guide,**

**This Manual Must Always Be Available To The Stove Operator**

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Thermic Distribution Europe S.A.  
B-5660  
Frasnes Les Couvin  
Belgium

Part No.
Model Name
Serial Number

# Technical Details

Model Name	Model Number	Heat Output Nominal Wood	Heat Output Nominal Lignite	Weight KG	Flue Draught Nominal Heat Output	Flue Gas Mass Flow g/s	Flue Gas Temperature Down Stream of Flue Spigot deg C
IT33	IT33030	7.9kW	8.4kW	122	11.7	8.9	398
ITH33	ITH33027	8.3kW		140	11.6pa	6.8	398

Model	Flue Size	Air Requirement Equivalent Area as Approved Document J	Efficiency Net %	Efficiency Gross %
IT33	6" (153mm)	1595mm <sup>2</sup> Wood 1870mm <sup>2</sup> Lignite	71	67
ITH33	6" (153mm)	1595mm <sup>2</sup> Wood	77	72

## The Flue

It is possible to remove the top chamber baffle to access the flue for cleaning. However we would advise that if at all possible an external cleaning access is provided. If the chimney has been lined with the same size flue as the flue pipe it will be possible to sweep from the flue access point. If the flue is of a larger size than the flue pipe it may not be possible to use a sweeping brush of adequate size. In which case another cleaning access will be required. For detailed information see IN1173 The Wood and Mutlifuel Chimney and Installation Guide.

# IMPORTANT

- The installation of this appliance must comply with all local regulations, including those referring to national and European Standards before it can be operated. The stove is not suitable for a shared flue. However, for England and Wales, only, the coming into force on 1st April 2002 of SI 2002 No 440 exempts the householder from this legal requirement for the installation of solid fuel fired appliance whose rated heat output is 50kW or less in a building having no more than 3 storeys (excluding any basement) if a Competent Engineer is employed who is registered under the Registration Scheme for Companies and Engineers involved in the Installation and Maintenance of Domestic Solid Fuel Fired Equipment operated by HETAS Ltd. These registered Competent Engineers may also carry out associated building work necessary to ensure that the installed appliance complies with Building Regulations without involving the Local Authority Building Control Department.
- Improper adjustment, alteration, maintenance or the fitting of replacement parts not recommended by the manufacturer can cause injury or property damage. Do not operate the stove with faulty seals or damaged glass.
- Due to the high operating temperatures of this appliance it should be located away from pedestrian traffic and away from furniture and draperies. Do not store paper or wood near the appliance. Any mats and rugs put in front of the stove should be fire proof and secured to prevent the possibility of tripping.
- Advise all persons as to the stove's high surface temperatures. If it is possible for children or infirm adults to come into contact with the stove, fit a suitable fire guard.
- It is imperative that all air passageways into, out of, and within the appliance are kept clean. All permanent ventilation into the room provided for the stove must remain clear and unobstructed at all times. Consideration must be given to the need for extra ventilation if another heating source needing air is to be operated simultaneously. If an extraction fan is proposed to be fitted to a connecting area of the house, after the stove has been installed, professional advice should be sought from a qualified engineer.
- The user should be advised that the appliance should be inspected regularly and the chimney cleaned at least annually. More frequent cleaning may be required and the advice of a qualified chimney sweep should be sought.
- Our range of stoves is capable of operating with outstanding efficiency if the flue system is correct. Because so little heat is wasted to the flue it is possible that moisture within the products of combustion will condense if the heat losses within the flue way are too great and allow the flue gases to cool. For this reason we recommend that the stove is fitted with a suitable flue liner, the same diameter as the flue spigot, to prevent the possibility of acidic damage to the fabric of the chimney and damage to the stove which will reduce the longevity of the stove.
- When correctly installed, the stove is designed to produce heat, safely. It cannot do so if the installation is less than absolutely stable, constructed of materials suitable for such an installation and consideration has not been given to the possibility of people with less than ideal common sense operating it.
- Have the existing chimney swept by a chimney sweep. Although you will be lining the chimney, any deposits left in the chimney will cause problems and may become a fire hazard.
- Your attention is drawn to the precautions and responsibilities under the Health and Safety at Work Acts, and whatever new legislation being introduced during the life of this document.

# The Model Range Explained

Thank you for purchasing your stove and helping to protect our environment. Nestor Martin and Euroheat insist on progressive development to produce products which are market leading. Our aims are to produce stoves with the latest innovations, user friendly operation and highly efficient for lower cost operation. When burning wood you will be greatly assisting with reducing Co2 to the environment when compared to coal oil or gas.

This operation manual offers user information for the range of Nestor Martin IT33 and ITH33 Insert models. There are two sizes IT33 and ITH33. Although the exterior cloths change between model, the only major difference is that the ITH33 is a taller.

## Model Identification

You will see on the front page of this document a label which confirms which model you have. This label also advises you of the stoves unique serial number. This information is also attached to your stove for reference.

## Important

Please ensure the warranty registration form is completed if you are the installer and confirm with the user that it is their responsibility to return it to Euroheat. In this way the model and its history will be recorded for reference in the future.

For the latest versions of manuals, technical information, accessories and spare parts visit the euroheat web site.



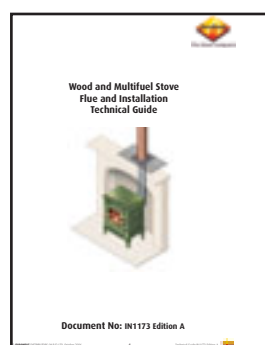
## Contact Details:

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[www.euroheat.co.uk](http://www.euroheat.co.uk)

[info@euroheat.co.uk](mailto:info@euroheat.co.uk)

Whilst we are always happy to assist you, please make sure you have read this manual and The Wood and Mutlifuel Chimney and Installation Guide, before contacting the technical support team. Technical support telephone number 01885 491117. E-mail [tech@euroheat.co.uk](mailto:tech@euroheat.co.uk)



## The Wood and Mutlifuel Chimney and Installation Guide.

Document No: IN1173. This guide which is included with the stoves information pack should be used in conjunction with this manual for installation advice.

## Useful organisations

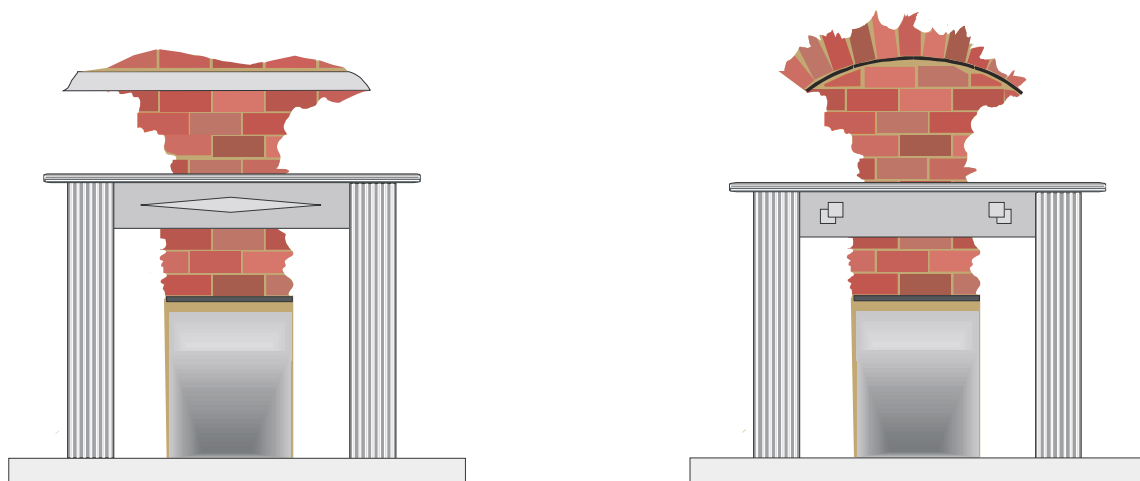
Solid Fuel Association	0845 601 4406	<a href="http://www.solidfuel.co.uk">www.solidfuel.co.uk</a>
The National Association of Chimney Sweeps	01785 811732	<a href="http://www.chimneyworks.co.uk">www.chimneyworks.co.uk</a>
HETAS Ltd.	0845 634 5626	<a href="http://www.hetas.co.uk">www.hetas.co.uk</a>

## Housing Construction, When Using An Existing Chimney Breast.

Whilst it is almost certain that the fabric of an existing fireplace and chimney will be non combustible and will have a hearth which conforming to the regulations, it should be inspected to ensure that it has not been modified by an over zealous "do it yourselfer".

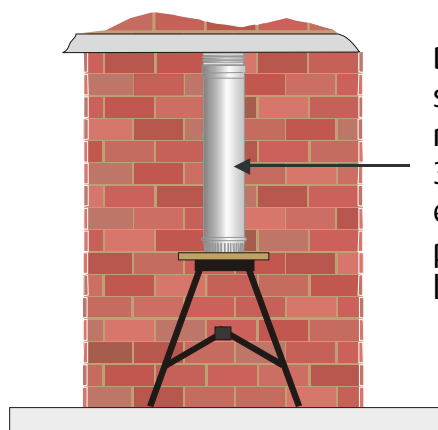
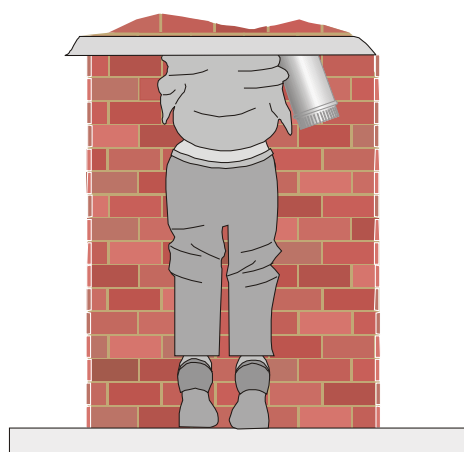
The depth and width of the fireplace should be measured to confirm there is sufficient room to fit the stove, before removing any brickwork. Many upper floor chimney breasts house not only the fire place but also the lower floor chimneys, and the depth is often much less than those of the ground floor.

Before removing any brickwork, the covering plaster should be removed so that any lintels can be identified. There will probably be two, the first supporting a few courses of bricks above the fire back opening and a second, higher up, which may be in the form of arched brickwork or a reinforced concrete lintel, which spreads the weight of the complete chimney structure onto the chimney breast side walls. Removing this lintel without adequate replacement support may result in a catastrophic collapse of a large area of brickwork. Remove no brickwork until the main supporting lintel is identified and is confirmed to be sound.



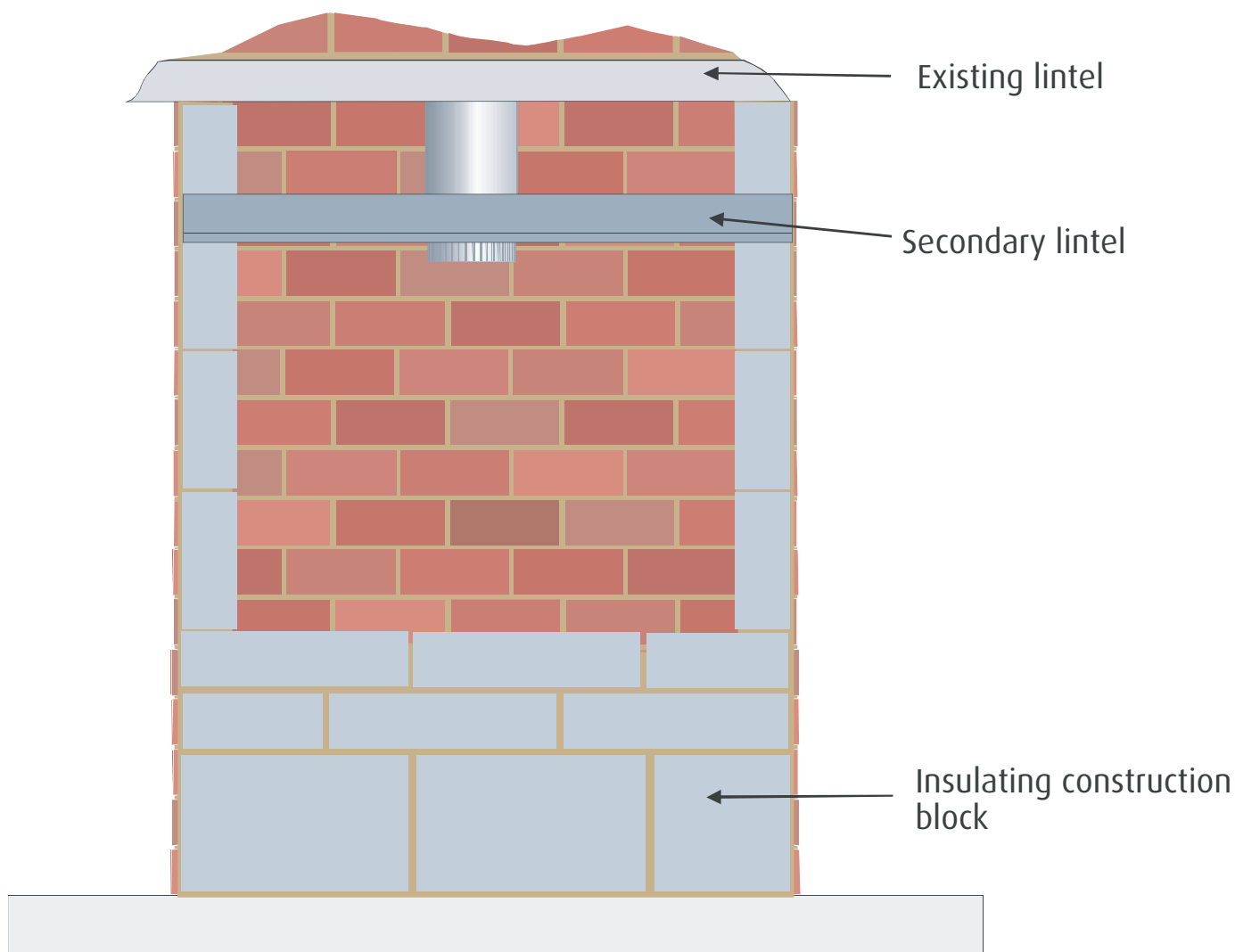
If the main supporting lintel is positioned high enough to accommodate the stove's housing to give the required stove position, with the extra height necessary if air ducts are to be fitted, the fire back, surround, bricks and lower lintel can be removed. If no upper lintel can be observed, its condition is doubtful or it is found to be too low, a qualified builder should be brought in to install a new lintel. This is not something to be attempted by anyone without specialist knowledge and experience.

With the fireplace opened to its full size the chimney should be inspected. If the property is very old the cross sectional area may permit you to instal hot air ducts at the top of the chimney breast or even to extend the hot air ducts to another floor easily, but as before no brickwork should be removed unless you are experienced and qualified to understand the implications of modifying supporting structures. To afford the easiest access it is advisable to fit the flue liner before in filling the fireplace. If the flexible liner is to be lowered from the top, it is advisable to lower enough flexible liner to allow the rigid to flexible adapter and rigid pipe to be fitted in relative comfort. Struggling with both arms fully extended into a black void, whilst holding a torch between you teeth is not the ideal way to ensure this joint is done perfectly which it needs to be if it is to be reliable.



Directly from the flue spigot a minimum 1 meter of stainless steel 316 or 1 meter Vitrious enamel flue pipe fitted prior to the flexible flue liner.

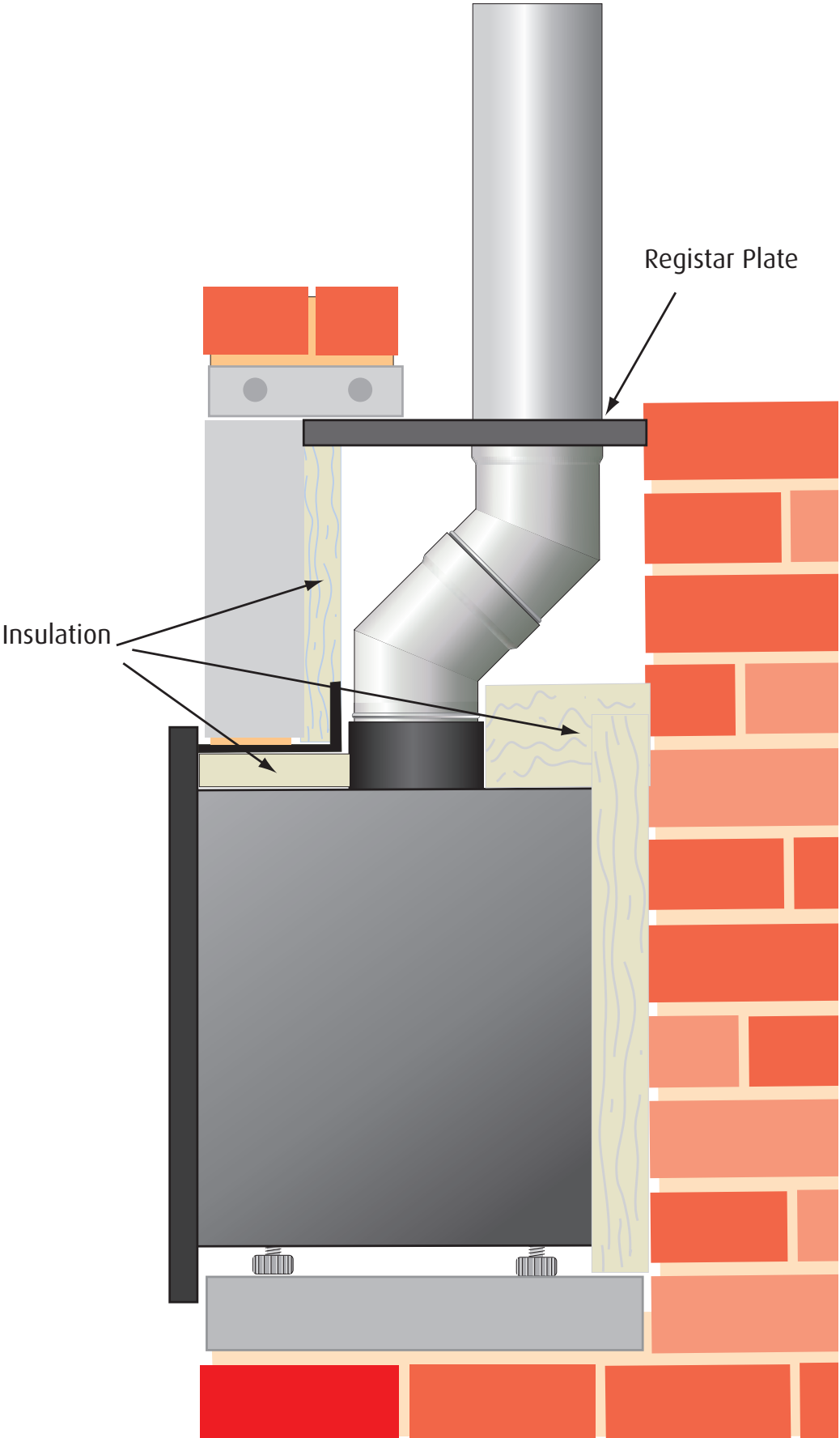
The stove's flue spigot is fitted to the flue pipe by pushing it upwards from within the stove so that the flue can be positioned exactly before in filling the fireplace to give the required housing size. A register plate should now be fitted. This is a plate of metal or a proprietary non combustible board made for this purpose, which closes all but a hole cut for the flue pipe of the chimney opening. Its purpose is primarily to prevent the inevitable debris, and especially lime mortar falling onto the stove top, which will cause corrosive damage to the stove top, but it also serves to position, exactly, the flue pipe in readiness for the stove. If air ducts are to be attached, holes in the register to accommodate these will need to be added. A secondary lintel will need to be fitted at the top of the opening into which the stove is to be fitted unless the existing lintel is at the top of the desired opening.



Before in filling the fireplace, consideration must be given to the heat generated by all the surfaces of the stove. If the face of the chimney breast is to be a smooth wall the heat surrounding the stove facia may be sufficient to crack ordinary plaster, especially if it has been applied recently. Heat resistant plasters are available.

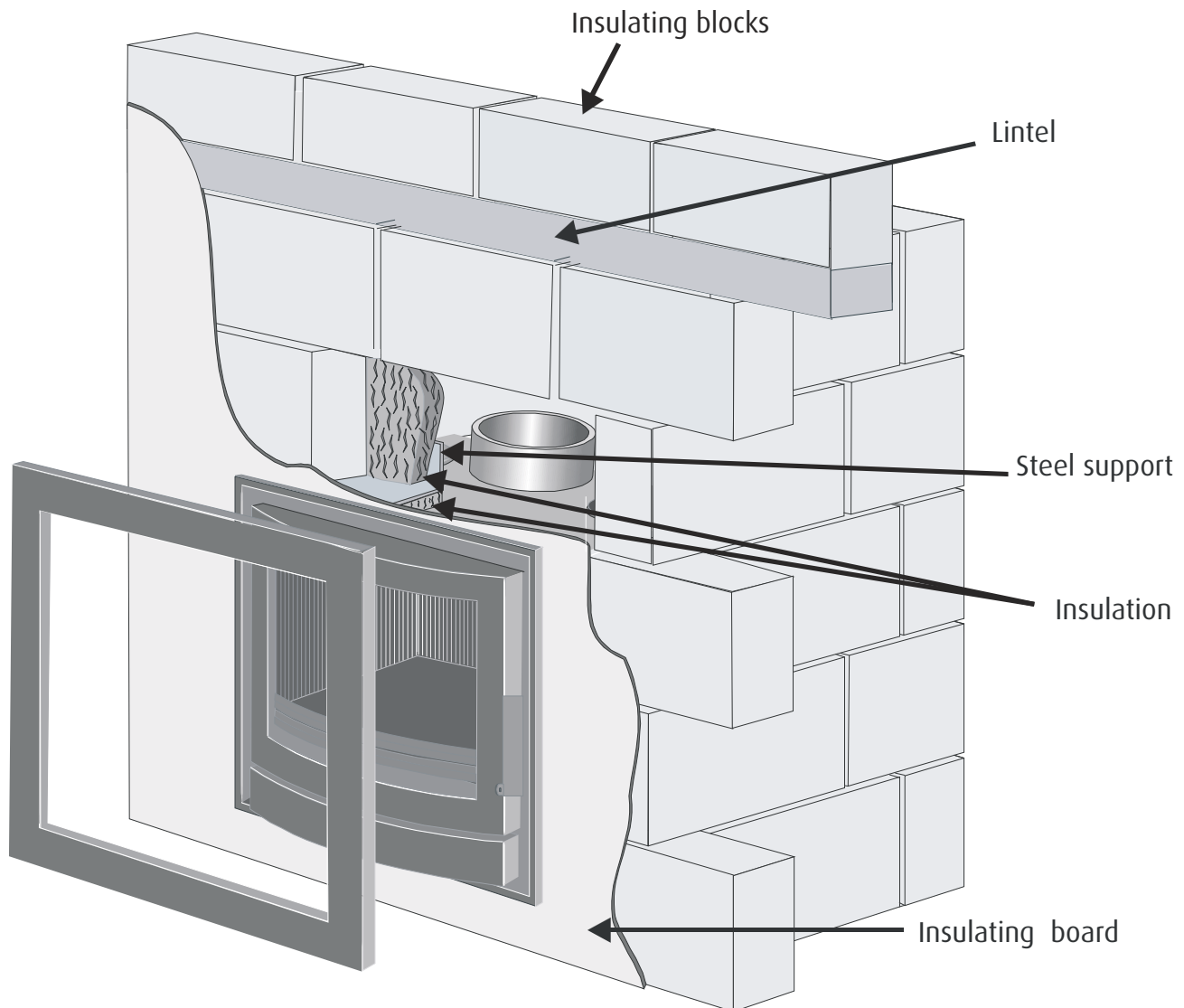
The walls on top of the stove will become very hot and no combustible materials should be used as for any part of the in filling. Insulating blocks such as "Durarock" may be used to line the cavity if you need to keep the heat to the fireplace walls at a minimum to protect any pictures that may be hanging on them. Because the flow of rising hot air from the stove front can be considerable and constantly changing in temperature, no valuable pictures should be hung above the stove.

If a secondary lintel is to be fitted with only a single thickness of brick to be used as the closure, the inner face of the bricks should be faced with insulation material to reduce the temperature of the wall face. Rock wool, fibreglass or several layers of Glasrock are suitable.



## Housing construction, without an existing chimney breast.

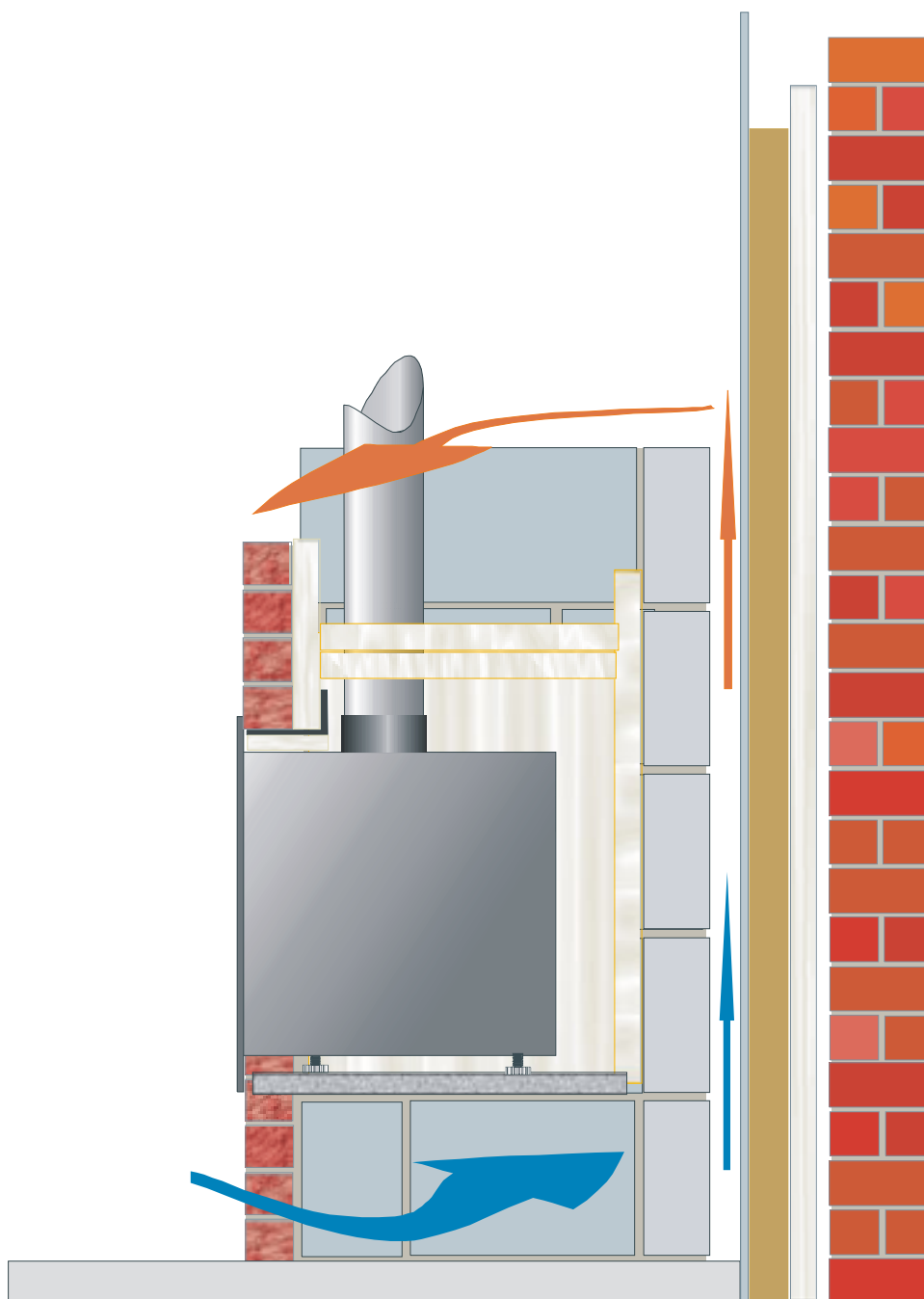
If the property has no existing chimney or chimney breast the first consideration will be the positioning of the flue. Taking the flue to the roof internally through the property will involve complying with many regulations and even an external flue may be subject to planning regulations. Because there will be no existing structural hearth, this will need to be constructed following the strict Building Regulation requirements. For these reasons we cannot recommend that anyone without the necessary experience constructs the housing and flue system for a multifuel insert stove.



Because the temperatures reached by the stove's top and side panels may reach over three hundred degrees Celsius all materials used for constructing the housing must be both non combustible, stable at high temperatures and insulate any part of the building which may be affected by heat. It should be born in mind that insulating materials only limit the rate of heat transference from the heated surface to the unheated surface and if the dispersal of heat from the unheated surface is less than the rate of heat transference the entire body of insulating material will reach an almost uniform temperature.

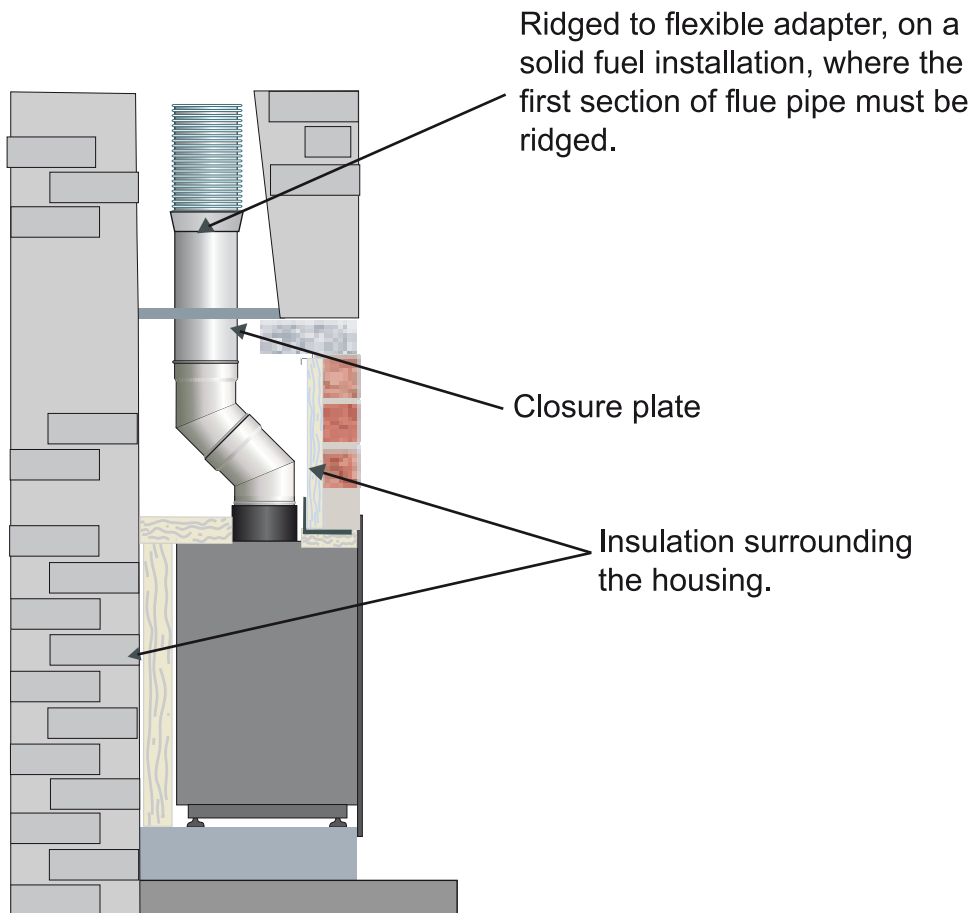
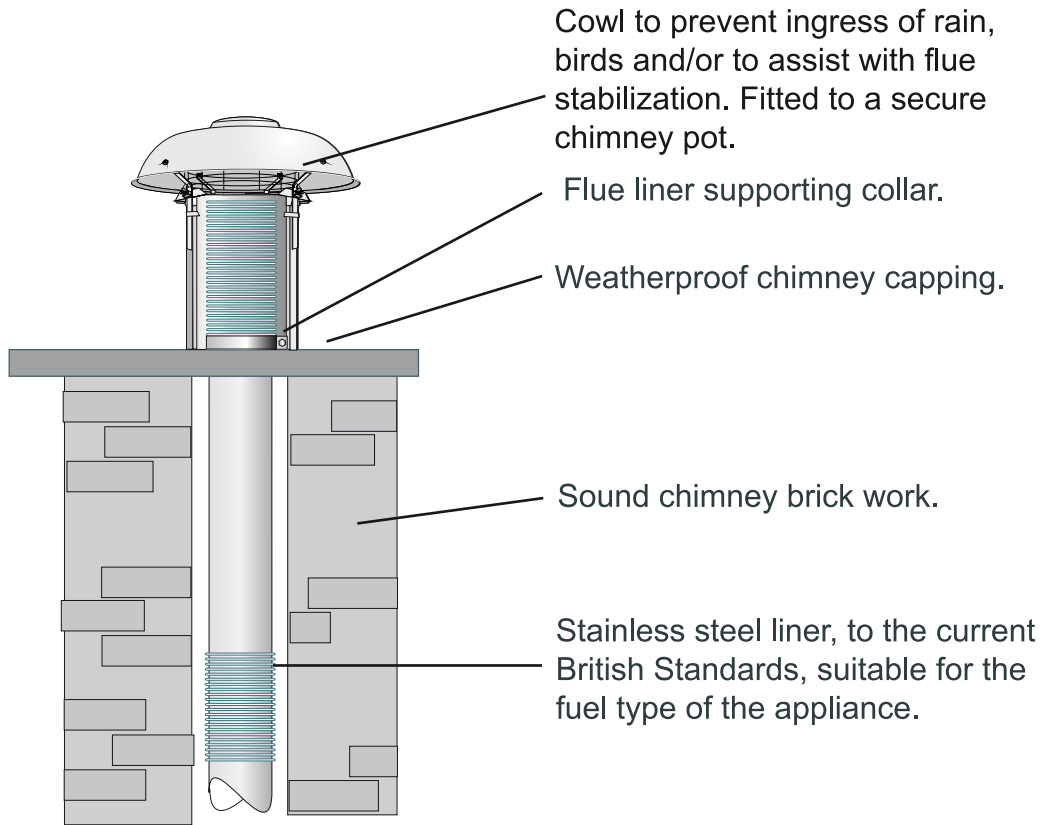
The insulating properties of many modern houses are extremely high and many external walls are now constructed with an inner skin of plasterboard, supported on a wooden frame which is thermally insulated from the outer skin of brick. Having such a low thermal conductivity makes it impossible to use the outer wall as the back of the stove's housing unless a means of ensuring that non of the heat from the stove is transferred to the house wall. Whilst this may sound daunting the reward will be a vast increase in heating efficiency.

One solution to the problem is to leave a space between the stove's housing back and the wall and provide ventilation to give an air flow between the two. The housing should be constructed with insulating blocks such as "Durarock" and faced with brick or an insulating board such as "Glasroc" and for extra protection the housing can be lined with fibreglass or "rock wool" but these should be supported so as not to touch the stove body.



The provision of insulation and air flow will also apply to the heat reaching the ceiling of the room and this will need extra care if the chimney is to be routed internally through the property.

# Ideal installation

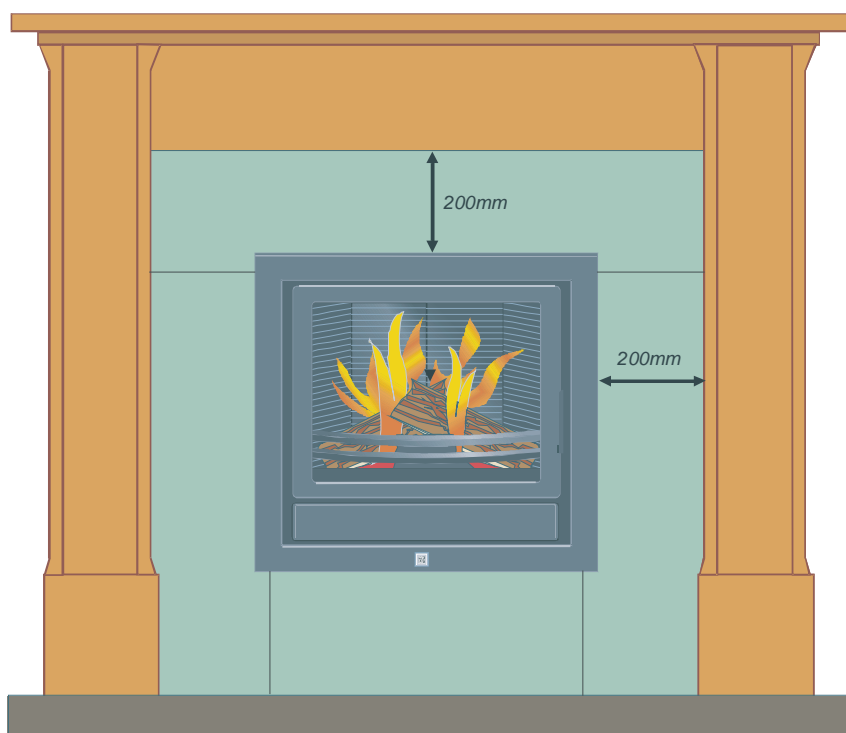


# The Hearth and Fire surround

The existing regulations give rigid rules for the construction and size of hearth required for an appliance burning solid fuel, 300mm minimum in front of the appliance, but these should be regarded as a minimum standard because they were written with an open fire or typical stove on legs in mind. These rules make provision for the protection of the property in the event of burning fuel falling from the fire, but the height of the fire bed in an open fire or conventional stove is not very high and as the horizontal distance any falling item travels is, amongst other factors, dependant upon the height from which it starts, it should be apparent that anything falling from an insert stove positioned with its fire bed one meter above the floor will have the impetus to travel further across the floor than the regulations allowed for. A hearth having an edge lip is preferable to a simple flat hearth in its ability to reduce the hazard but because no hard and fast rules can be given you have to assume that Murphy's Law which states that "If it can, it will" applies and any combustible flooring should be kept well out of range of the likely and even unlikely range of falling embers.

Germany has a long tradition of stoves called "Kachelöfen", which are stoves built into a tiled structure that acts as a heat store. The insert stove installed within its brick or block housing will behave in much the same way, using the bricks as a heat store. Although the brickwork will never become excessively hot it will become very warm if the stove is kept burning at a high rate. For this reason anything attached to the wall will also become very warm. This may cause damage to oil paintings and cause accelerated ageing in photographs and we advise you to restrict the pictures you hang on the walls of the stove housing to those which are of limited importance.

There has been a revival of interest in all forms of real fires and fire surrounds of every possible style and material now abound but sadly not all are built to the highest standards or with materials best suited to the high temperatures they will be subjected to. The minimum distances given in the drawing below will ensure the surround will be subjected to safe temperatures but it will not guarantee that a fire surround made from unseasoned wood will not shrink. If stone is to be used in any part of a fire surround it is important that both the shape and fixing allow for the stone's expansion as its temperature rises. Failure to make provision for the uneven expansion a fire surround will inevitably result in the stone cracking, in general the stone surround should comprise of four or more sections.



Minimum distance from extreme of stove front frame to any combustible material is 200mm. This includes wall coverings such as wallpaper.

All fire surrounds must be suitable for a real fire.

All stone must have provision for uneven expansion.

A non-combustible hearth must be provided in front of the stove to a minimum of 300mm.

A fire guard must be fitted if children or infirm adults are at risk of coming into contact with the stove.

# Installation Of Vent Duct Tubes.

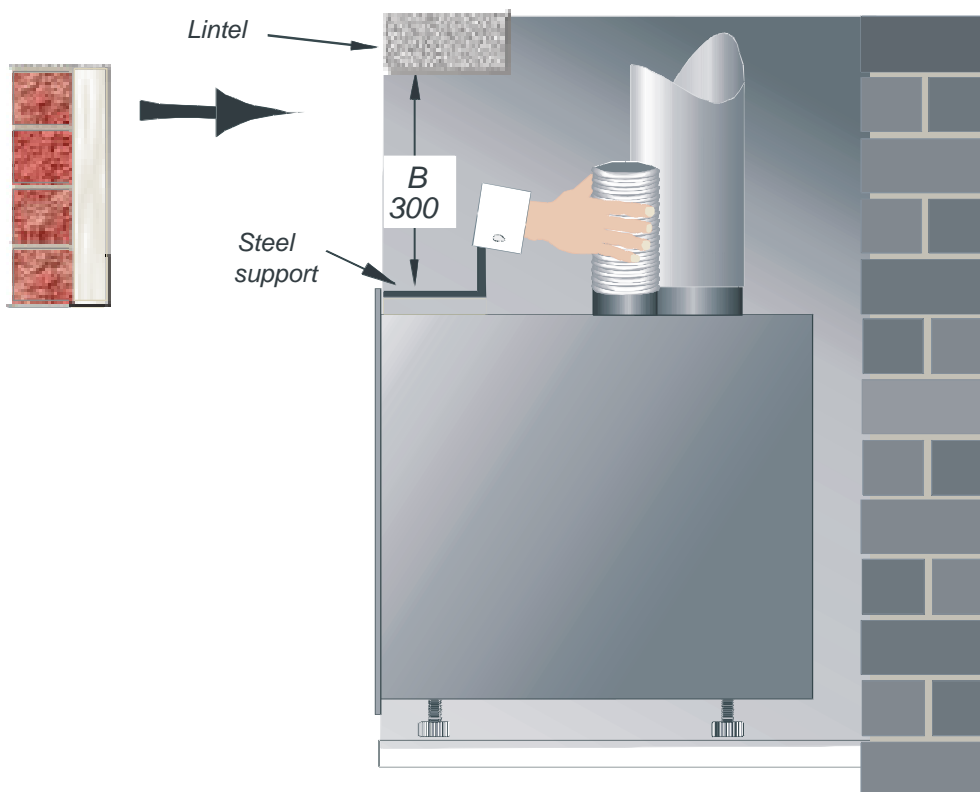
Installing ducts to distribute the heat produced by the stove firstly reduces the temperature of the stove's housing and secondly allows other areas to be heated directly from the stove.

The lowest grade of flexible flue liner is an ideal choice of material for the ducts themselves and a wide range of discrete or decorative grills are available for the outlets from builders merchants and architectural fitting suppliers.

We would recommend that in all cases where the insert might be utilized in a white wall installation (plaster finished) that the vent ducts are used. This will reduce the temperature around the installation.

Although the ducts should never become hot enough to cause a problem, they should be protected from any combustible materials. Where the ducts are to be taken into other rooms, consideration should be given to the fact that they will form a permanent passage for air to these rooms. If the stove is to be installed into a property which has gas appliances the ducts must be installed with reference to any applicable gas regulations and no gas appliance should be operated in any room to which air is being ducted, not because the hot air will cause a problem but because any gas spillage may find its way into, and remain, in cold duct work. At no time should a gas appliance be operated in the same room as the stove if the stove is operating with, or without warm air ducts being fitted. If venting to other rooms they must be interconnecting.

*For installations with heat vent pipes, space (B) must be allowed for the vent connection. After vent pipe installation space (B) can be filled as required.*



The larger dimension given for the stove installation housing allows the duct work to be fitted to the stove when it is in situ.

## Minimum Air Setting

The air shutter governing the air to the air wash system is divided into two flaps. The larger flap is controlled directly by the operation of the cam and air volume control. The smaller flap is operated by the minimum bypass lever fitted to the larger flap. This allows the smaller flap to follow the movements of the larger flap as it opens and closes but by minimum bypass lever it is possible to set a minimum closing position of the smaller flap to provide a constant air bleed.

The minimum bypass lever is adjusted at the factory to give the maximum air bleed setting. This setting under normal chimney and fuel conditions should be correct.

This facility of having an adjustable minimum air setting provides a positive repeatable air setting that will give the lowest burning rate at which the stove will continue burning when the firing rate control is turned to its minimum position. It will also give a small feed to the air wash when the stove is burning coal, not enough to risk damage to the grate, but enough to help keep the glass clean. It is also an important safety feature. If the stove has been burning with a constant air supply it has been generating and burning the volatile gases from the fuel. If the air supply is abruptly and completely removed the fire will extinguish but the release of gases will continue for some time. These gases will be above their ignition temperature and be potentially explosive if they come into contact with air. The constant air bleed that the small flap allows will keep some of these gases burning and prevent sudden ignition whilst the generation of gases reduces.

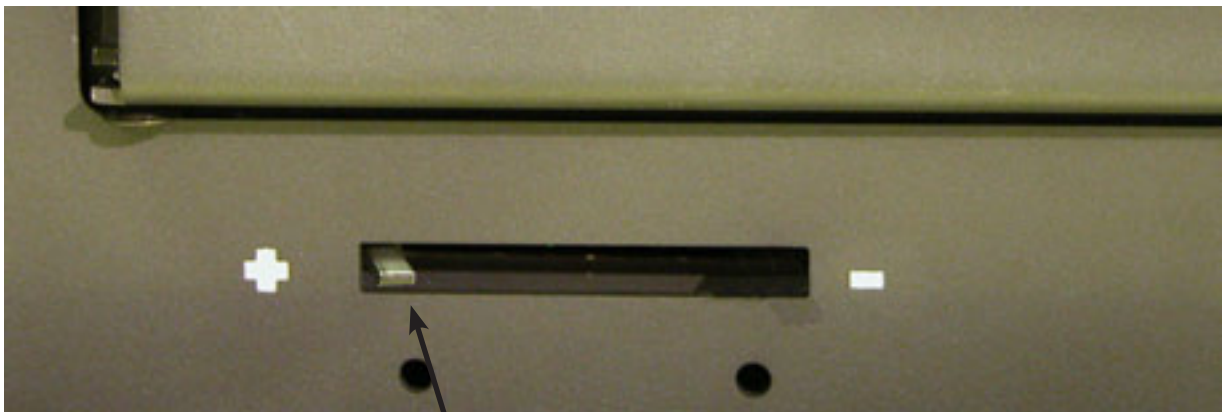
### Adjustment

If it is found that the fire burns for only short periods while set to the minimum position it will be most likely that the flue draught is high. Commonly found in tall or excessive sized chimneys.

To extend the burning cycle the minimum flap can be adjusted to allow less air to enter at low settings. Adjust the flap to give your required settings.

### Important

Do not fully close the flap.



**Minimum bypass lever**

## Fitting And Removing Surround

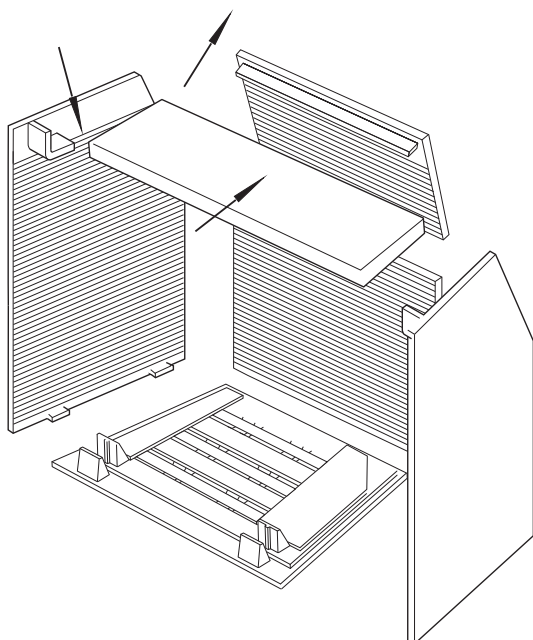
The surround mounting system has been designed so the frame can be removed for access for cleaning or remote receiver access. Carefully line up the surrounds mounting prongs with the locating pins and press gently to locate the

The frame fixing pins should be adjusted to allow quick and east removal.

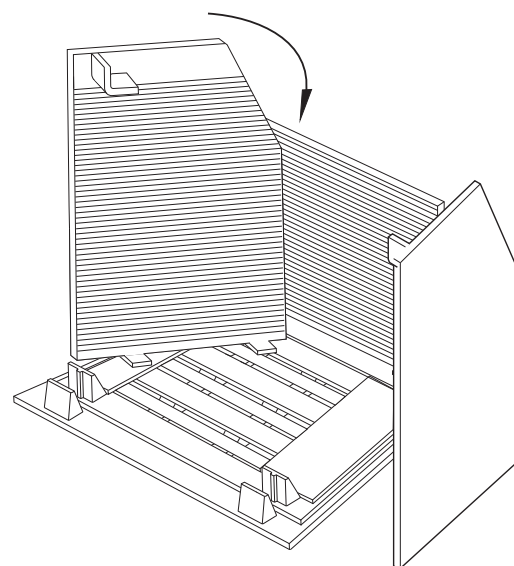


## Removing To Chamber Baffle

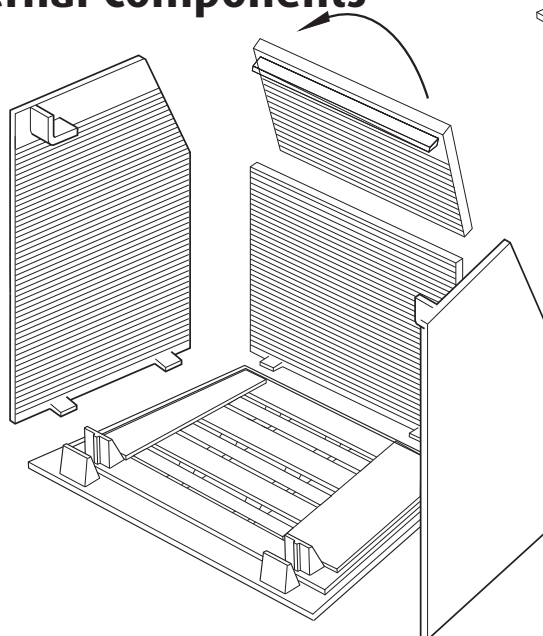
Periodically the insert should be thoroughly cleared of all combustion deposits which will necessitate the removal of the vermiculite baffle and cast protection plates.



Lift the back of the vermiculite baffle and push backwards over the cast angled back plate until the front of the baffle clears the front locating supports. Bring the baffle front below these supports and pull baffle towards the insert front.



## Removing Other Internal Components



# Remote Control Option

This stove has the option of remote control.

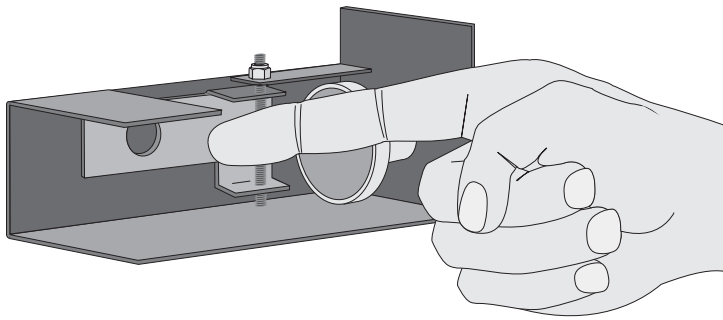
## Fitting the Remote Control Motor

The motor is fitted from the front of the insert. It can be either fitted through the gap under the ash pan or after removing the front indicator plate.

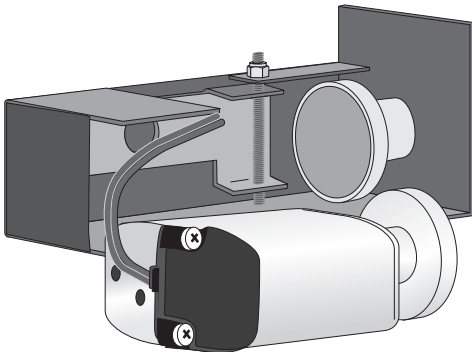
To remove the indicator plate remove the nuts and bolts marked A. Remove the control knobs marked B.

The indicator plate is now only retained by two slot in clips at the top rear of the panel. Gently pull the indicator plate downwards so it is released. Caution, the indicator plate may catch the lower ash pan door. To prevent this partially close it before removing the indicator plate.

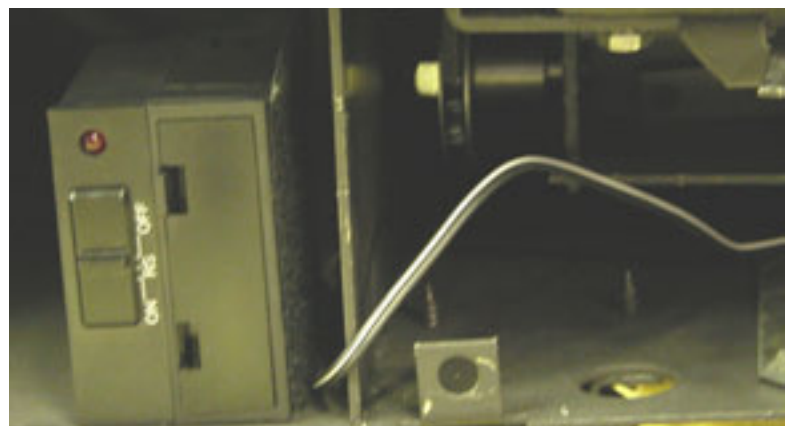
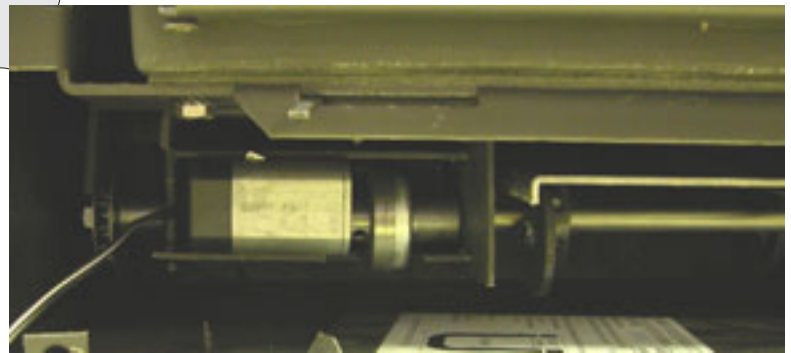
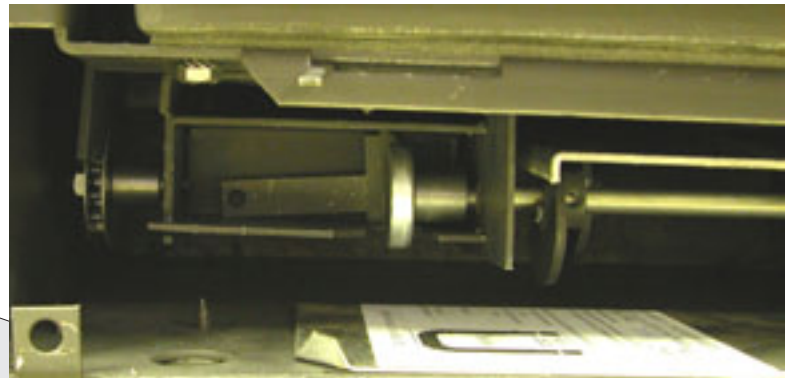
The friction plate is hinged. To fit the motor this friction plate needs to be detached from the magnet and swung to the left.



The motor can now be slipped into place. The magnet retains the motor.



Connect the electrical lead to the receiver box and place the receiver box. The receiver box can be located to the left of the motor. Caution ensure the receiver box is kept in a cool location. Replace the front fascia panel do not over tighten and compress the motor to reciver wire.



## Commissioning Check List Mark box when completed

Inspect the door and glass seals and ensure all handle latches are adjusted correctly, procedure in the operating instructions.

Check top chamber baffle is installed correctly and that the riddling mechanism is operating.

Ensure that the fire responds to the operation of the controls and that there are no visible emissions of the combustion products into the room.

Check the flue draught is within the parameters.

Instruct the user on the use of the tools, operation of the appliance and the summer shut down procedure. Information in the operating instructions.

Instruct the user never to operate the stove with the furnace door open and that the user is aware of the requirement of a suitable fire guard where children, the old or infirm may come into contact with the appliance.

Hand over the installation instructions, operating instructions and completed warranty form to the user. Remind the owner to return the warranty form for registration.

## Complete the Stoves Registration Form and Pass to User for Registration

Euroheat and Nestor Martin have a policy of continual research and development and reserve the right to modify its appliances without prior notice.

We make every effort to ensure that the information provided in this document is correct and accurate at the time of printing. Continued updates occur to adapt documents to customer requirements and appliance changes. For the latest editions of all Euroheat documentation visit our web site [www.euroheat.co.uk](http://www.euroheat.co.uk).

We would request that you inform Euroheat of information which you feel is not provided in this document which would assist other users in the future.

The Euroheat Technical Team

**Welcome to the world of real Stoves**

*Euroheat Technical Team*