



TAURUS 400 & 450 WOOD & MULTI-FUEL STOVES

ECO 2022 : DEFRA APPROVED



Taurus 400 illustrated. Taurus 450 is the same design but is 44mm wider.

Installation & Operating Instructions



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QUALITY STOVES



MADE IN BRITAIN

Thank you for purchasing your Nu-Flame Taurus Stove!

Your choice has directly supported British manufacturing and jobs. All our products are responsibly and ethically designed, manufactured, and tested by us in our state-of-the-art factory in Surrey.

THE CLEAN AIR ACT 1993 AND SMOKE CONTROL AREAS

Taurus 400 & Taurus 450 multi fuel stoves have been recommended as suitable for use in UK smoke control areas when burning wood logs. This is conditional on following the wood burning instructions precisely. The Taurus 400 & Taurus 450 have a secondary airwash control designed so that, even in the closed position, there is a 2mm gap allowing airflow to meet Defra exemption requirements.

Suitable Authorised fuels can also be used in the appliances in Smoke Control Areas (see Authorised fuels for use in Smoke Control Areas at <https://smokecontrol.defra.gov.uk/fuels.php>)

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

In England appliances are exempted by publication on a list by the Secretary of State in accordance with changes made to sections 20 and 21 of the Clean Air Act 1993 by section 15 of the Deregulation Act 2015. Similarly, in Scotland appliances are exempted by publication on a list by Scottish Ministers under section 50 of the Regulatory Reform (Scotland) Act 2014.

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

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

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

These instructions together with those in the instruction booklet cover the basic principles to ensure the satisfactory installation of the stove, although detail may need slight modification to suit particular local site conditions.

In all cases the installation must comply with current Building Regulations, Local Authority Byelaws and other specifications or regulations as they affect the installation of the stove.

It should be noted that the Building Regulations requirements may be met by adopting the relevant recommendations given in British Standards BS 8303, BS EN 15287-1:2007 as an alternative means to achieve an equivalent level of performance to that obtained following the guidance given in Approved Document J.

Should any conflict apply between these instructions and the original manufacturer's instructions then the most stringent advice must apply.

Please note that it is a legal requirement under England and Wales Building Regulations that the installation of the stove is either carried out under Local Authority Building Control approval or is installed by a Competent Person registered with a Government approved Competent Persons Scheme. HETAS Ltd operate such a Scheme and a listing of their Registered Competent Persons can be found on their website at www.hetas.co.uk.

HEALTH AND SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

Special care must be taken when installing the stove such that the requirements of the Health and Safety at Work Act are met.

HANDLING

Adequate facilities must be available for loading, unloading and site handling.

FIRE CEMENT

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

ASBESTOS

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

METAL PARTS

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

Technical Data

Material: Steel

Finish: High temperature powder coating

Fuel: Multi Fuel (approved wood and briquetted smokeless fuels)

Log Length: 250mm recommended, 300mm maximum

Log Width: 150mm approximately

Log Height: 150mm approximately

Stove outlet: Top

Flue Collar Size: 131mm diameter

Approximate Weights: Taurus 400 - 57kg, Taurus 450 - 62kg

Clearance Specifications: See section 2.5

Technical Data According to EN 13240-2001/A2:2004

Description	Value
Nominal Heat Output	4.9kW
Recommended chimney draught	12Pa
Efficiency	79.1%
Mean Flue Temperature	269°C
Particulate emissions @ 13% O ₂ (mg/m ³)	29
OGC @ 13% O ₂ (mg/m ³)	67
CO @ 13% O ₂ (mg/m ³)	1185
NO _x @ 13% O ₂ (mg/m ³)	99
Energy Class	A
Energy Index	105.0
Seasonal Efficiency	69.1%

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(1) Operating Instructions

1.1 Fuels

Recommended fuels: Seasoned (or kiln dried) wood logs or smokeless briquetted fuels.

NOT recommended: Green wood (damp wood), used timbers or treated woods (pallets, chip board, fence panels etc) as they will clog the flue ways and glass with soot, tar etc, pollute the environment and cause fires to burn too quickly and overheat. They can eventually cause chimney fires.

Prohibited: Never burn Plastic bottles, plastic bags, liquid fuels, petroleum coke, bituminous coal, or general rubbish. Burning these will endanger your safety, pollute the atmosphere, and invalidate your warranty.

1.2 Important Safety Recommendation

We recommend that a Fireguard conforming to BS8423 should be used for protection of Young Children the Elderly, Infirm and Pets. When lit a stove becomes extremely hot and can remain hot for some hours after the fire has ceased burning. Vulnerable persons should be supervised at all times.

1.3 Lighting The Stove

Before lighting the stove for the first time please ensure all firebrick linings and other internal components are in position and that all packaging has been removed. This should be explained by your Installer. When lighting your stove for the first time it should not be stoked excessively as all materials must be given time to adapt to the effects of heat. Your stove has been finished with specialist high temperature satin finish and oven cured.

As with all solid fuel stoves this finish will dull down with use and some areas may develop a different appearance to others. This happens to all stoves and is a normal occurrence caused by the way the very high temperatures play on the different parts of the stove. Please also refer to section 1.5 - Surface.

STEP 1

Open the appropriate air control fully using the ash pan multi tool supplied. When adjusting the air controls the heatproof glove supplied, or an equivalent replacement, must be worn if the stove is hot.

STEP 2

Place rolled up crumpled newspaper at the back of the stove. Place small tinder/kindling on top of the newspaper and then a few larger pieces of wood on top of this. Light the newspaper and close the door. This helps to warm your flue which creates a pull of the exhaust gasses.

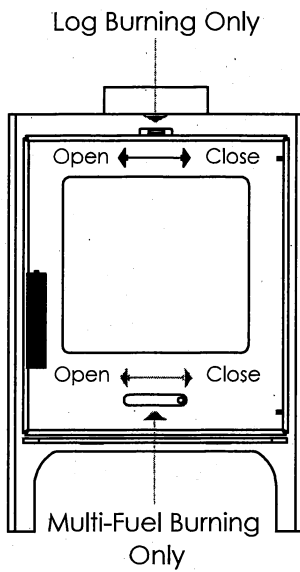
STEP 3

Allow the fire to burn until all the pieces of fuel are alight and burning (*you may need to initially open both air controls*). More pieces of fuel can now be added. Never add so much fuel that it is in danger of coming over the fuel bar.

STEP 4

Once the fire is established the air control can be reduced to maintain a steady burn rate. Never run the stove with the door open

All parts of the stove become hot when in operation. Use the gloves provided to operate the air control and the door handle and replace as required.



Primary and Secondary air controls are very simple.

When positioned to the right the air controls are closed. When moved to the left position they are open.

The secondary air control (above the door) is used to control the wood burning.

The primary air control at the bottom of the door is used to control multi fuel burning.

Generally, when the correct control is open the other would be closed:

When burning logs keep the primary air control at the bottom closed and open the secondary air control at the top.

When burning smokeless briquetted fuel keep the secondary air control at the top closed and open the primary air control at the bottom.

The positioning of the air control in use is dependent on the volume of the fuel and the rate of burning required. We would suggest opening the relevant control half-way and experimenting from there. Too much aeration may provide more heat than you need and burn the fuel quicker than necessary.

1.4 Running Temperatures

Nominal Heat Output of Stove : 4.9kW

Thermometers are available that attach to the flue pipe directly above the stove and provide an aid to running the stove at the correct temperature.

150°C-300°C

The flue gases should be in this temperature band for the safest, most efficient, and most economical operation of your stove.

Below 150°C

This will cause the condensation of wood gases and the build-up of tar in the chimney, dirty the stove glass and result in the inefficient burning of fuel.

Above 300°C

Too hot. Heat will be wasted up the chimney. Excess heat may damage the stove or ignite and existing accumulation of tar resulting in a chimney fire.

OVERHEATING

Should the stove be allowed to get too hot and is overheating, close the air control fully using the multi-tool whilst wearing the glove. Keep the fire door closed and allow the fire to burn down.

CHIMNEY FIRE

In the event of a chimney fire dial 999 and ask for the Fire Service. Fully close the air control and keep the stove door closed. Move any combustibles away from the stove and chimney. Check any other rooms that the chimney passes through and move and combustibles away from the chimney. Before using the stove again after a chimney fire, the chimney should be cleaned and inspected by a qualified person.

WARNING NOTE

Properly installed, operated and maintained this stove will not emit fumes into the dwelling. Occasional fumes from de-ashing and re-fuelling may occur. However, persistent fume emission is potentially dangerous and must not be tolerated. If fume emission does persist, then the following immediate action should be taken:-

- (a) Open doors and windows to ventilate the room and then leave the premises.
- (b) Let the fire go out.
- (c) Check for flue or chimney blockage and clean if required
- (d) Do not attempt to relight the fire until the cause of the fume emission has been identified and corrected. If necessary seek expert advice.

The most common cause of fume emission is flueway or chimney blockage. For your own safety these must be kept clean at all times.

1.5 Maintenance & Cleaning

Any maintenance of the stove should only be carried out when the stove is cold as the finish is softer when hot and there is a safety risk if the stove is too hot. Daily maintenance should be limited to vacuum cleaning the stove externally or brushing down with a soft brush. Never use spirits to clean the stove, as this will remove the finish. Regularly check the flue exit from the stove to make sure there is no build-up of deposits that will restrict the exit of the flue gases. **Note: The stove must not be modified in any way. Any changes will invalidate your warranty. Any replacement parts must be official Nu-Flame Stoves parts.**

De-Ashing

It is important that you empty the ash pan at regular intervals and dispose of ash in a safe and environmentally friendly manner. Always use the operating tools provided and replace the ashpit cover correctly. **DO NOT allow ash to build up underneath the bed as this may cause damage to the grate.**

The ashes should only be removed when the fire has gone out and has been left to cool completely. Check for any red embers before removing and ensure the ash is disposed of into a fireproof bin. The log retaining bar can be removed for easier access by lifting it up. Wood burns well on a thin layer of ash and leaving this when cleaning also is good practice.

Chimney Sweeping

The chimney should be swept a minimum of once per year. This must be carried out by a registered competent person. If the stove is used more regularly the chimney should be swept more often. Your stove should also be given a visual inspection every time the chimney is swept. These checks should include the rope seals, door handle, fire bricks and baffles. Any build of soot and ashes within the stove should be removed.

Fire bricks

The fire bricks are manufactured from 25mm thick vermiculite, which is a non-combustible, fire-resistant board with excellent thermal insulation properties. As vermiculite is a porous material it may over time become worn and damaged. Please handle with care especially when re-fuelling the stove. The Insulation only needs replacing when it has deteriorated to an extent that the insulation is no longer protecting the steel body of the stove from the flames. Cracks in the Vermiculite are normal and will not interfere with the efficient running of the stove. ***The Vermiculite insulation is considered as a consumable product and is not covered by the manufacturer's warranty. When refuelling the logs should be placed in carefully. Do not throw them in as this will damage the vermiculite bricks.***

Periods of Prolonged Non-Use

If the stove is to be left unused for a prolonged period of time, then it should be given a thorough clean to remove ash and unburned fuel residues. To enable a good flow of air through the appliance to reduce condensation and subsequent damage, leave the air controls fully open.

Glass

We recommend wiping the glass after a fire, when it has cooled down to prevent any build-up of deposits. This is best done using a paper towel or newspaper to avoid scratching the glass. If the glass is blackened by soot it can be easily cleaned using one of the many specialist stove glass cleaning products available. Do not overfill the stove with fuel as this may contact with the glass and break it. ***Glass is not covered by the manufacturer's warranty.***

Surface

Your stove has been finished with specialist high temperature satin finish and oven cured.

As with all solid fuel stoves this finish will dull down with use and some areas may develop a different appearance to others. This happens to all stoves and is a normal occurrence caused by the way the very high temperatures play on the different parts of the stove.

If desired the appearance of the stove can be freshened up by re-spraying with a high temperature satin finish aerosol stove paint. As the finish of the paint may not be an exact match for the original stove finish you may prefer to spray a whole panel rather than just touch up. We recommend either Thermacure High Temperature Stove Paint Satin Black or Calfire Stove Bright High Temperature Stove Paint Satin Black, both of which are resistant up to 650°C

PLEASE READ THE INSTRUCTIONS ON THE AEROSOL CAREFULLY BEFORE APPLYING. ALWAYS ENSURE THAT THE STOVE IS COLD AND EMPTY OF EMBERS AND ASH BEFORE SPRAYING IT. ADJACENT AREAS WILL NEED MASKING UP TO AVOID OVERSPRAY.

If spraying the door, the glass (and handle if chrome finish) will need to be masked to avoid overspray. Alternatively, if the door does not need spraying it can be lifted off while spraying the body of the stove.

1.6 Woodburning (Tips & Theory)

When burning wood the Primary Air Control (bottom control) must be left shut. Burning wood with the primary air control left open can create excess smoke and over-fire the stove.

Wood needs to be well seasoned before it is burnt. There are many types of wood available for fuel and they take varying amounts of time to season. As a general guide wood should be cut to length, split, and then stacked under cover with sides open to air for at least 12 months. Wood is ready for burning when radial cracks appear in the end of the logs and moisture content is no more than 20%. It is then good practice to store the wood in a log basket inside your property for a few days prior to its use. The internal width of the firebox of the Taurus 400 & Taurus 450 is 350mm but do not use logs longer than 300mm. The recommended length of log is 250mm. **DO NOT** burn unseasoned wood in your stove. **DO NOT** burn particle board, lacquered, painted, or treated wood, plastics, rubber, or liquid fuels. Should the stove burn any of these materials the warranty will be void. The stove should not be used as an incinerator as this could cause a chimney fire.

The first stage of the fire, just after lighting, is usually the smokiest because the cold wood and cold stove take heat away from the flames.

During this stage ensure the Secondary Air Control (top control) is fully open to increase the flame temperature. It may appear that this initial hot burn allows too much heat straight into the flue system however this is a necessary part of an efficient fire. The additional heat primes the chimney to produce a strong draft and also helps keep the chimney/flue clean by loosening creosote that may have been deposited by a previous fire. The hot initial burn also drives moisture from the firewood and gives an ignition source for the smoke that is released from the wood.

Only make small changes. Do not try to add too much fuel at once. Adding fuel gradually will help maintain a steady optimum temperature and burning rate so that the stove burns efficiently and cleanly. Adding too much fuel will dramatically reduce the temperature inside the firebox. After adding large pieces of wood/logs it is recommended to increase the air opening slightly until the new fuel begins to burn and the stove returns to temperature. This also applies to the air control. Adjusting it gradually will help maintain a steady combustion rate. In most instances you will arrive at the best combustion air settings yourself, as the height and diameter of the chimney as well as the quality of the firewood are decisive factors in determining how your stove is best set. Use a piece of newspaper to wipe the inside of the window glass before lighting the stove each time to prevent the gradual build-up of deposits.

Small, hot fires are more efficient than large slumbering fires. Most of the energy in burning wood is released as a bright flame. The turbulence in the flames creates good mixing between the combustion air and the gases that are released from the wood as it heats up. The heat of the fire ignites and burns these gases. In contrast, the dense smoke from a slow, smouldering fire is potential heat energy that escapes up the chimney and either clings to the chimney flue as creosote or pollutes the atmosphere.

To gain the most heat from each burn the wood should be flaming throughout the burn cycle until it is reduced to ash. Should any regular slow burning occur it is good practice to burn a good, hot stove at regular intervals to keep the chimney clean and dry. When refuelling, place wood towards the back of the stove where it will burn at a higher temperature.

Refuelling on to a low fire bed

If there is insufficient burning material in the firebed to light a new fuel charge, excessive smoke emission can occur. Refuelling must be carried out onto a sufficient quantity of glowing embers and ash so that the

new fuel charge will ignite in a reasonable period. If there are too few embers in the fire bed, add suitable kindling and firelighter if necessary to prevent excessive smoke.

Fuel overloading

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

There are two rows of tertiary air holes in the back of the stove. These must remain clear at all times. When loading logs the maximum size should be 150mm diameter by 300mm long, although we recommend logs 250mm long.

When loading a log of the correct maximum size, on top of a bed of ash, the top of the log should sit no higher than the top row of tertiary air holes.

Never load logs in a way that allows them to block any of the tertiary air holes or touch the glass.

Only one log, as described above, should be added onto a hot, well established fire bed.

Operation with door left open

Operation with the door open can cause excess smoke and spillage into the room. The appliance must not be operated with the appliance door left open.

1.7 Burning Smokeless Fuel

Lighting

- Slide the top Secondary Air Control (top control) to open.
- Slide the Primary Air Control (bottom control) to open.
- Open the door and lay firelighters or rolled up newspapers onto the grate. Add a small quantity of dry kindling wood if necessary. Now place a small quantity of smokeless briquetted fuel on top.
- Light the newspaper or firelighters using a long taper and close the door.
- When the fire is burning fiercely, add further fuel.
- When the stove body is hot, close the Secondary Air Control.
- The burning rate can now be adjusted by the Primary Air Control.

Re-fuelling:

- Open the Primary Air Control.
- Open the stove door and add some fuel. (When loading fuel, the door should be opened slowly, avoiding a sudden rush of intake air, so that smoke does not escape into the room.)
- Leave the Primary Air Control open for a few minutes to allow the initial volatiles in the fuel to burn.
- Adjust the Primary Air Control to the desired position.

Refuelling on to a low fire bed

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

Fuel overloading

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

There are two rows of tertiary air holes in the back of the stove. These must remain clear at all times.

When loading smokeless briquetted fuel on top of a bed of ash, the top of fuel bed must not be higher than 25mm over the top of the log/smokeless briquetted fuel guard.

Never load smokeless briquetted fuel in a way that allows it to block any of the tertiary air holes or touch the glass.

Operation with door left open

Operation with the door open can cause excess smoke and spillage into the room. The appliance must not be operated with the appliance door left open.

Never burn Plastic bottles, plastic bags, liquid fuels, petroleum coke, bituminous coal, or general rubbish. Burning these will endanger your safety, pollute the atmosphere, and invalidate your warranty.

1.8 Operational Problems

Blackened Glass

- The wood is too damp. Only use wood that has been stored for at least 12 months under cover and ideally with a moisture content less than 20%.
- Insufficient intake of air from the air control. Open the air control further.
- Insufficient ventilation the stove is being run at too low a temperature.
- Poor flue performance (Flue temperature too low), consult your installer.

Smoke in the room when refuelling

- Poor chimney performance – consult chimney sweep or Installation engineer.
- Check the position of any fitted flue damper to make sure it is in the open position.
- Never open the door when there are high flames on the smokeless fuel.
- Open the door slowly, allowing the new air intake to exit the flue.

Uncontrollable Combustion

- Damaged door seal. Fit new seal.
- If there is excessive chimney draft – fit a draft stabiliser in the flue pipe – consult a chimney sweep or the Installation engineer.
- Jammed air control.

1.9 Spare Parts

For more information on obtaining spare parts, please contact the manufacturer directly using the contact in the main stove brochure.

(2) Installation Instructions

2.1 Building Regulations

Installation of your Taurus Stove must comply with all local building regulations, including those referring to national standards. We advise prior to any installation a full site survey is conducted by an installation engineer recognised within an industry standard such as NACS or HETAS to check the suitability of your chimney and appliance. Document J of the building regulations contains further information regarding the installation of solid fuel appliances and can be viewed at

http://www.planningportal.gov.uk/uploads/br/BR_PDF_ADJ_2010.pdf

2.2 Ventilation

The appliance does not require fixed ventilation. An air extraction device shall not be used in the same room as the appliance unless adequate additional ventilation is provided. Other heating appliances requiring air for combustion shall not be used in the same room as the appliance unless adequate additional ventilation is provided. Stoves need a supply of air for combustion, and to evacuate the flue gases otherwise they will not work. Without an air supply the stove will not light and smoke is likely to pour out into the house. The smoke will not be able to be drawn up the chimney as this requires air movement up through the chimney which is not possible if there is no source of air. If your stove smokes or does not burn very keenly, but this improves when you open a window then this is a sign that you need to install some ventilation. We recommend you discuss your ventilation requirements with your local stove authorised retailer/installer. Any airbricks or grilles fitted should be positioned so that they are not liable to blockage. If other appliances requiring ventilation operate within the vicinity of the stove, there must be adequate ventilation provided for both appliances running simultaneously. ***NOTE Extractor fans when operating in the same room or space as the stove may cause problems.***

2.3 Load-bearing capacity of the floor

Before installing the stove, you must ensure that the load-bearing capacity of the floor can withstand the weight of the stove and any flue pipes and connections. The weight of the Taurus 400 stove is 57 Kg, and the Taurus 450 is 62 Kg.

2.4 Hearth

The stove should be installed on a non-combustible hearth. The hearth should extend to 225mm in front of the stove and 150mm to each side measured from the door of the combustion chamber. Please refer to document J of the building regulations for further information on hearth requirements. The stove is suitable for a 12mm hearth.

2.5 Clearances

Combustible materials:

The stove is shipped with a full-size rear heatshield fitted. This must be left on.

The minimum clearance to combustible materials is 600mm to the sides of the stove, 400mm to the rear of the stove and 400mm to the 5" flue pipe.

If the extended rear heatshield is used, and flue insulation is fitted then we recommend then the clearance to the back of the stove can be reduced to 100mm.

The extended rear heatshield is provided loose and if required is secured by 3 self-tapping screws, also supplied. The 3 holes in the extended rear heatshield align with the holes on the top of the main heatshield.



Non-Combustible Materials:

The stove is shipped with a full-size rear heatshield fitted. This must be left on.

The minimum clearance to adjacent walls of suitable non-combustible construction, preferably brickwork is 40mm clearance at the back and sides of the stove to allow free air movement and for heat from the stove to enter the room. There should be a minimum clearance around the 5" flue pipe of 100mm.

2.6 Chimney Requirements

An existing chimney or a new flue or chimney installation should be given a visual inspection to check that it is in good order, clear of obstructions and is of suitable size and type for the stove. It may be necessary to sweep the flue – which should always be done prior to fitting a stove or lining a chimney. We also recommend a smoke test is carried out to check for gas tightness and chimney draft. We recommend lining and insulating your chimney. There should be access to the chimney to allow for sweeping.

2.7 Air Damper

It is recommended that chimneys with a strong updraft be fitted with a flue damper or draught stabiliser to allow the chimney draught to be regulated. No damper should close the flue way completely; a minimum of 20% of the total opening of the chimney or flue pipe must always remain open.

2.8 Carbon Monoxide Alarm

An approved carbon monoxide alarm with a 10-year life sealed battery must be installed in the same room when any Solid Fuel appliance is installed. Carbon Monoxide alarms need to meet UKCA safety standards and must be audible. They must be fitted in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. ***Please Note: an alarm is no substitute for regular maintenance and chimney sweeping.***

2.9 Flue

The minimum flue draught required for nominal heat output is 12 Pascal's. Failure to achieve the required 12 Pascals will result in an inefficient stove or in the worst-case an inoperable stove. At nominal heat output the flue gas temperature will be in the region of 239°C. The appliance should not be connected to a shared flue. The design of the flue installation should allow access for sweeping. The stove has a top flue connection. Seal the flue connections with fire cement or a high temperature rope seal.

2.10 Register plate

This plate is used to seal off the throat of the fireplace and has a hole for the flue pipe, access for sweeping and if required a bracket to support the flue. A 5" (125mm) flue pipe is required from the stove to the register plate.

2.11 Commissioning & Handover

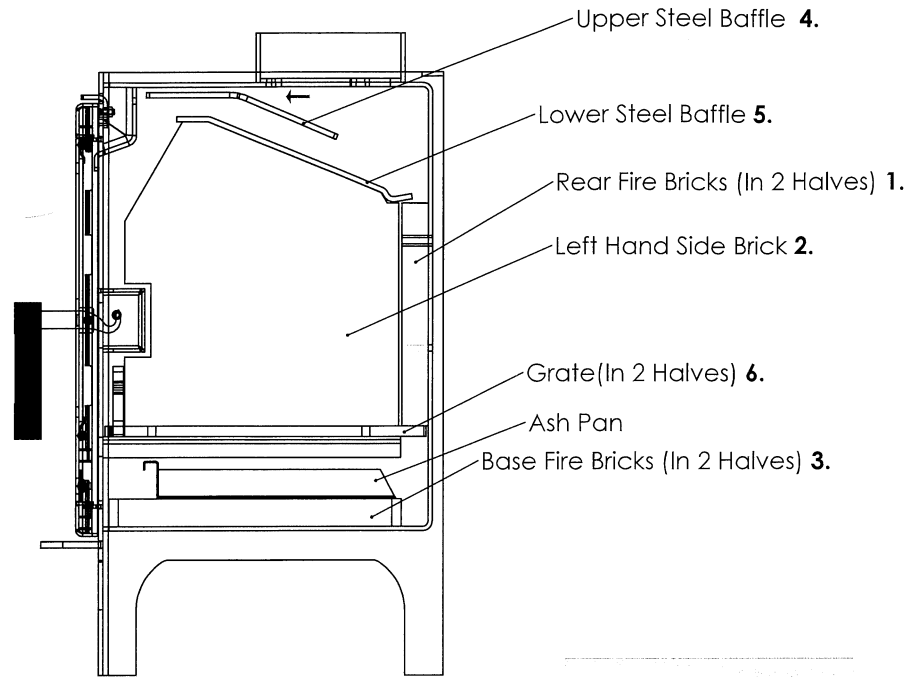
Ensure all parts are fitted in accordance with the instructions.

On completion of the installation allow a suitable period of time for any fire cement and mortar to dry out, before lighting the stove. Once the stove is under fire check all seals for soundness and check that the flue is functioning correctly and that all products of combustion are vented safely to atmosphere via the chimney terminal.

On completion of the installation and commissioning ensure that the operating instructions for the stove are left with the customer. Ensure to advise the customer on the correct use of the appliance and warn them to use only the recommended fuel for the stove.

Advise the user what to do should smoke or fumes be emitted from the stove. The customer should be warned to use a fireguard to BS 8423:2002 (Replaces BS 6539) in the presence of children, aged and/or infirm persons.

2.12 Assembly of stove components

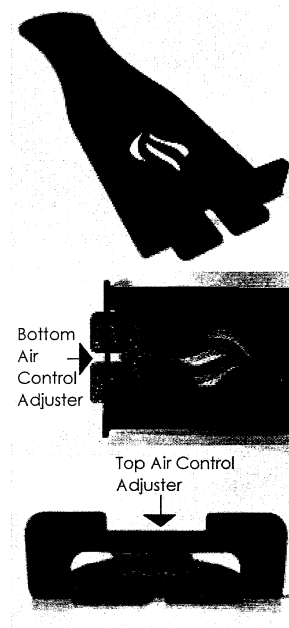


The internal components need to be assembled as numbered on the drawing.




A) The right hand side fire brick is not shown but goes in at the same time as the left hand fire brick **2**. The lower steel baffle sits on the rear and side fire bricks.




B) When fitting the upper steel baffle **4** locate the two top fixing studs into the key hole slots of the baffle and pull forward.

Nu-Flame Ash Pan Multi Tool

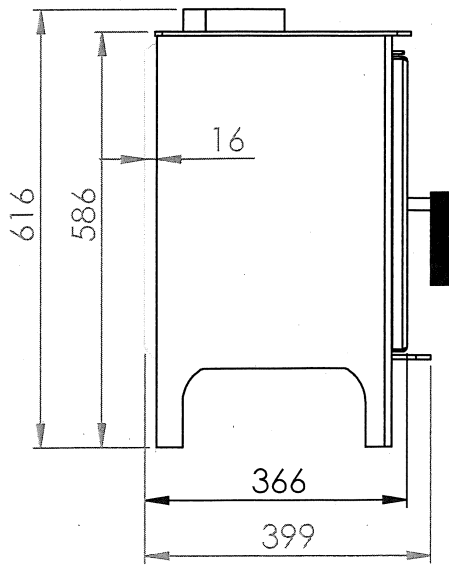


2.13 Data plates

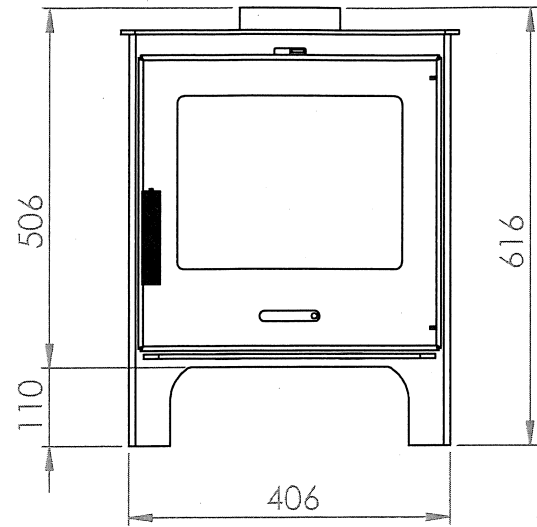
	UNIT 4, MINDEN RD SUTTON, SURREY SM3 9PF
Model:	Taurus 400
Serial Number:	17.03.23 000000001
Intermittent Operation	
Efficiency:	Wood Logs: 79.1%
Flue Gas Temperature:	Wood Logs: 269°C
CO Concentration	
Combustion Products:	Wood Logs: 0.09%
Distance to Combustible Material:	Side: 60cm Back: 40cm
 	
EN13240:2001 and EN13240 A2:2004	

	UNIT 4, MINDEN RD SUTTON, SURREY SM3 9PF
Model:	Taurus 450
Serial Number:	17.03.23 000000001
Intermittent Operation	
Efficiency:	Wood Logs: 79.1%
Flue Gas Temperature:	Wood Logs: 269°C
CO Concentration	
Combustion Products:	Wood Logs: 0.09%
Distance to Combustible Material:	Side: 60cm Back: 40cm
 	
EN13240:2001 and EN13240 A2:2004	

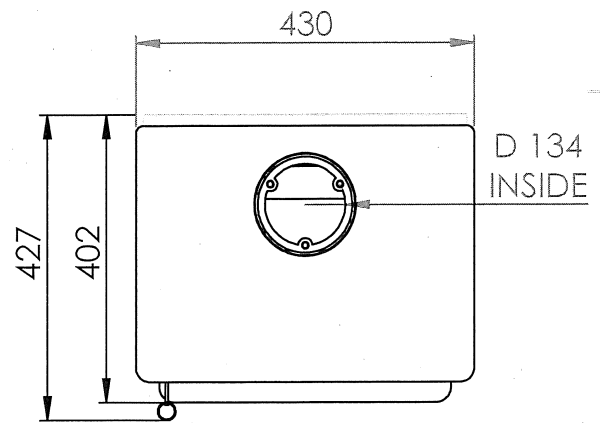
2.14 Dimensions



Left Hand View

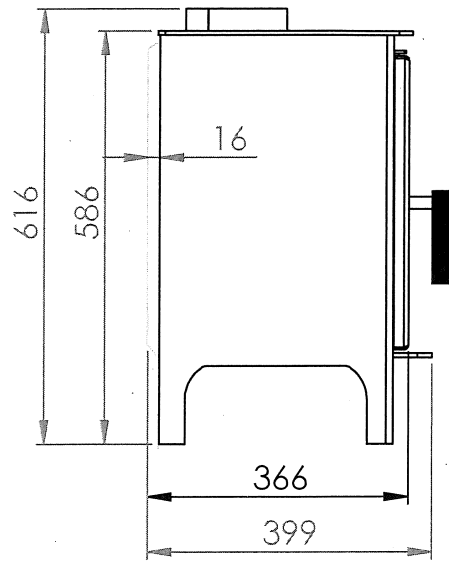


Main Elevation

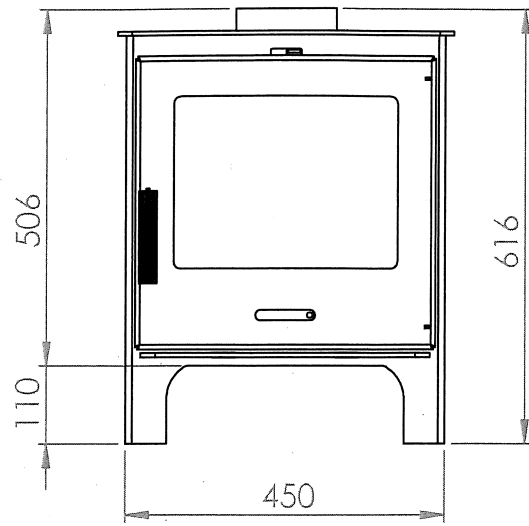


Plan View

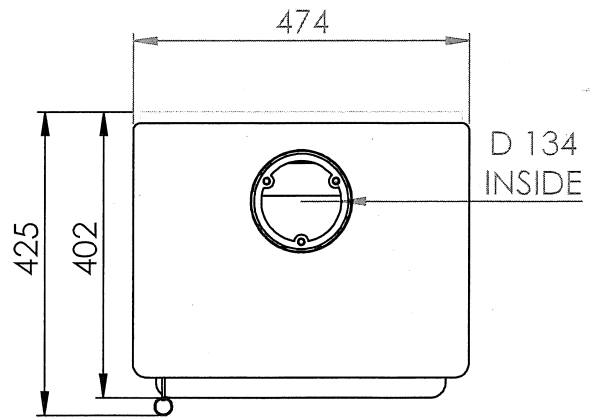
Taurus 400



Left Hand View



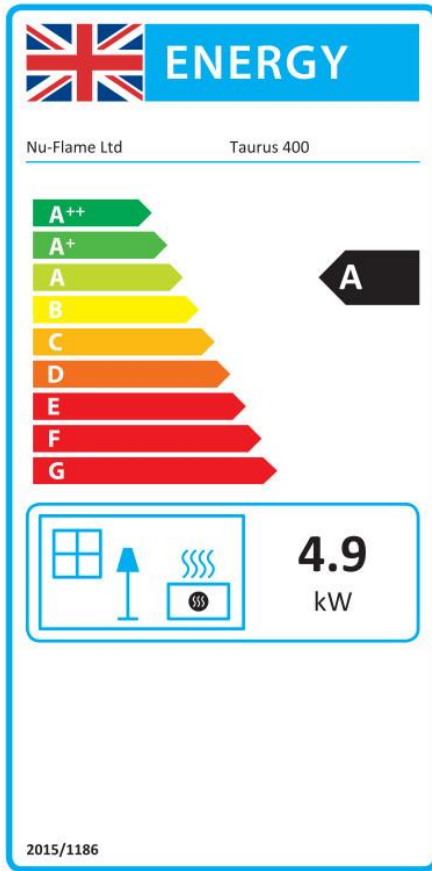
Main Elevation



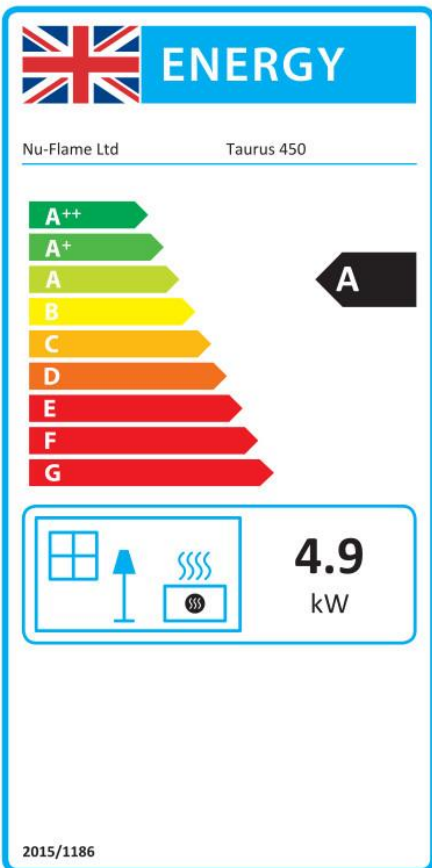
Plan View

Taurus 450

Taurus 400



Taurus 450



Product Fiche



Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/1186 Energy Labelling of Local Space Heaters

Manufacturer Name:	Nu-Flame Ltd
Model Name:	Taurus 400 Taurus 450
Energy Efficiency Class:	A
Nominal Heat Output to Room:	4.9kW
Energy Index:	105
Net Efficiency:	79.10%

Comments/Installation/Handover Instruction:

(3) Warranty

Thank you for purchasing a Nu-Flame Stove. It is important that you register your stove to activate your 5-year warranty. To do this simply fill out the form overleaf and send to Nu-Flame Ltd.

Any warranty claims should be addressed to your original supplier who you purchased the stove from. Please provide them with date of purchase and serial number. Keep your proof of purchase safe as you may need to provide it.

This stove is designed for intermittent use and is tested and manufactured as a closed appliance for burning wood and multi fuel to BSEN13240 standard. This appliance must be installed by a HETAS registered installation engineer or competent person. Failure to comply will invalidate the manufacturer's warranty.

WARNING!!! DO NOT BURN ANY PETROLIUM BASED FUEL (PETCOKE) AS THIS BURNS AT A VERY HIGH TEMPERATURE AND WILL DAMAGE YOUR STOVE!

3.1 Warranty Conditions

The stove must be installed by a suitably qualified person (e.g. HETAS or other competence scheme registered in the UK).

The stove must be installed in accordance with the current Building Regulations and the rules in force.

The stove must be installed in accordance with the installation instructions.

The stove must be serviced annually and maintained appropriately.

The stove must not be subjected to misuse or neglect, including the use of non-recommended fuels.

Any repairs must be carried out only by an authorised and competent person.

Modifications to the stove will invalidate the warranty.

Damage caused by use of petcoke, over-firing of the stove and corrosion caused by condensation, damp, or water ingress into the flue is not covered by the warranty.

The guarantee is for the fire box only and **does not include** the following consumable items:

Baffle plates

Vermiculite Bricks

Log/smokeless briquetted fuel guard

Door glass (*breakage or discolouration*)

Rope seal

Ash pan

Steel grate

Glove

External finish (*may go grey over time in high temperature areas and mark if scratched when stove is up to temperature*)


CRITICAL

Please DO NOT over fire your appliance as this will cause irreparable damage and is not covered by this warranty.

Example: Twisting of the fire box body / Damage to the exterior finish (above and beyond the change in appearance described in section 1.5 – Surface).

3.2 Warranty Registration

WARRANTY REGISTRATION	
PLEASE RETURN TO NU-FLAME LTD.	
Serial number	
Model	
Customer name	
Customer address	
Installer name	
Installer registration number	
Flue draft pascals	
Date	


Unit 4, Kimpton Trade & Business Centre
Minden Rd
Sutton, Surrey
SM3 9PF

020 8254 6802 technical@nu-flame.co.uk

(4) Disposal After Product Life Expired

4.1. Disposal After Product Life Expired

To dispose of the stove after the product life has expired, please observe the following information:

- Dispose of the items correctly i.e. separate the parts to be disposed of in material groups.
- Always dispose of items in a way that is as sustainable as possible and that is in line with the current environmental protection, reprocessing/recycling and disposal technology.