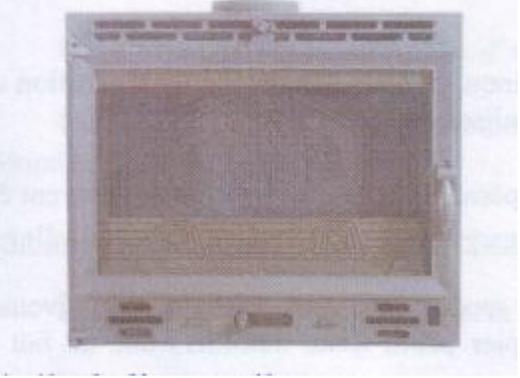
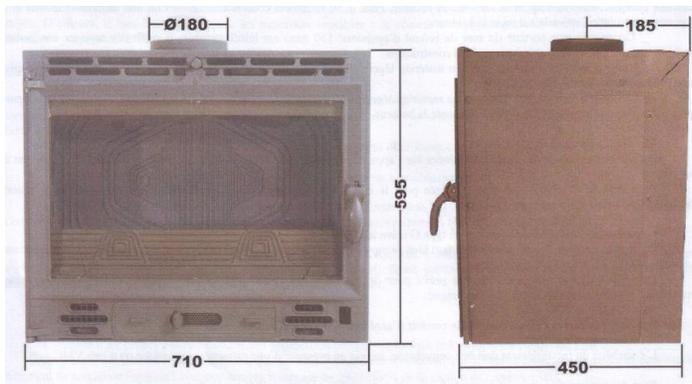


	<h2 style="text-align: center;">Wood Insert: Ref B5.2 &amp; B5.2 F</h2> 	
	<p><b>Performance:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 10kW heat output</li> <li>• 71.5% Efficiency</li> <li>• Double combustion: Yes</li> <li>• Consumption at normal rate 3.96kg/h</li> <li>• Average temperature of smoke: 300°C</li> <li>• Carbon Monoxide 0.1%</li> <li>• Carbon Dioxide 7.76%</li> <li>• Distance from Combustible materials: 50cm sides, 50cm back, 10cm base</li> </ul>	<p><b>Characteristics:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weight 140kg</li> <li>• Wood only</li> <li>• Log length: up to 50cm</li> <li>• Flue <math>\phi</math> 180mm from the top</li> <li>• Front loading</li> <li>• Dimensions: 77Lx71.5Hx44D cm</li> </ul>

**Dimensions:**



## **Thank you for purchasing a GODIN fireplace insert.**

This appliance was designed and thoroughly tested in order to ensure total satisfaction to our customers. Yet an appropriate installation will be necessary, and an appropriate flue outlet connected to a chimney, which will guarantee sufficient draught flow capacity. It is of course preferable that this appliance be installed by an installation professional, who knows of all relevant codes of practice and safety regulations and can guarantee flawless installation.

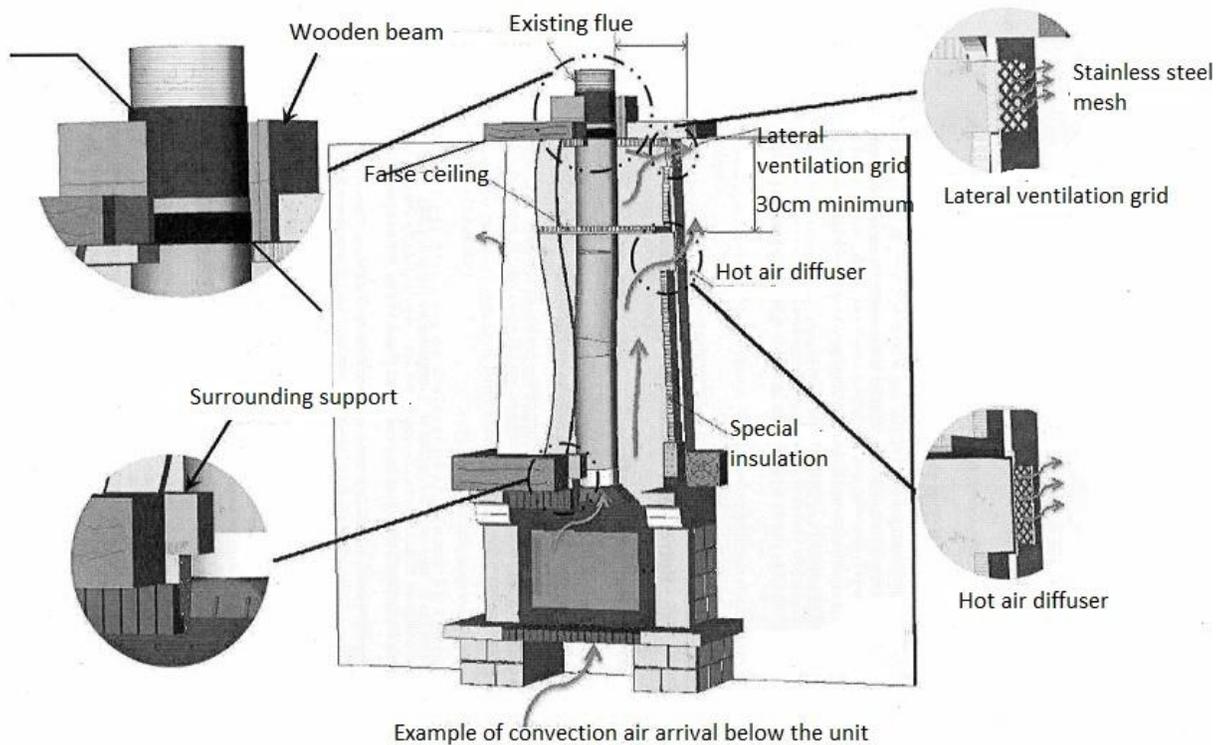
**WARNING:** most values indicated in this instruction manual (safety distances, flue pipe diameters, draught etc) are directly drawn from French regulations, standards and codes of practice. Imperial unit conversions of all figures are given for the sole purpose of general guidance. Particular care should be given to national or local manufacturing standards and safety or installation regulations.

### **1. Particulars for the electrical connection (units with fans)**

- a. Any electrical connection must conform to the local regulations.
- b. The electrical connection to the power cable of the unit, should be done by means of an electrical junction box.
- c. If the heater cable is damaged in any way, it should be replaced.
- d. The cable and junction box should be appropriately insulated in order to withstand heat.

### **2. The installation position:**

- a. Before installing the unit in the chimney, ensure that it is not damaged in any way.
- b. Ensure that the unit's weight will be well supported by the base or floor beneath it. The unit cannot be installed without a sufficiently adequate weight-supporting base.
- c. All combustible materials which may be affected by temperature must be suitably insulated.
- d. It is recommended that all materials (wood, wall paper, material, furniture) are at least at 1.5m distance from the front door glass. Heat radiation through the front door glass is high.
- e. Please adhere to the installation recommendations given in the attached diagram.



### 3. **Installation and connection:**

- a. For security reasons and good functioning of the unit, it is imperative that any building norms are adhered to with regards to installation, insulation and connection of the flue.
- b. Recommended insulation material, which is readily available, is rockwool. A 30mm thickness with a density of 80kg/m<sup>3</sup> is recommended.
- c. If the rear wall contains any flammable material, it is strongly recommended that the wall is insulated to its full height. If the unit is seated on a non-flammable base, it would only be necessary to insulate the sides and back of the cavity to their full height.
- d. If there is any material within the cavity construction, which may be of a flammable nature, it is recommended to build a new supporting framework, which is in itself insulated to its full height.
- e. Under no circumstances must the actual unit itself be wrapped in insulation material.

#### 3.1 **Connection of the flue:**

- a. Only one deviation from the vertical is allowed <20°
- b. The flue connection must be air tight.
- c. If there is too much draw, a damper should be installed in the chimney.

#### 3.2 **Creating a convection box:**

- a. All material used must be non flammable or otherwise suitably insulated.
- b. The supporting beam should also be positioned using a suitably heat resistant mortar-mix. This supporting beam should be fixed to the rear wall, which will create stability for the whole convection box.
- c. The ceiling of the convection box should also be insulated. If the insulation material has a foil covering on one side, then the foil should face inwards to the convection area. The same would apply to the ceiling part of convection box.
- d. The false ceiling within the convection box should be a minimum distance of 30cm from the ceiling proper.

4. **Installing the unit in an existing chimney:**

- a. If the brick work is to be modified to accommodate the unit, this should be done by a professional
- b. Any material within the cavity that could be affected by heat should be removed.
- c. The unit should be connected to the chimney by using suitable double skinned stainless steel tubing.

5. **Supplementary installation recommendations:**

Access trap:

- a. If possible, it is recommended to allow for access to the inside of the convection box to allow for maintenance and access to the top of the unit.

Hot air diffusers:

- a. Diffusers with a cross-sectional area of not less than 500cm<sup>2</sup> must be situated not less than 30cm from the ceiling and these must not be obstructed. One must also take care that where the diffusers allow hot air to circulate; they cannot affect sensitive material such as moulded ceilings, PVC, polystyrene cornices, etc.

6. **Ventilation:**

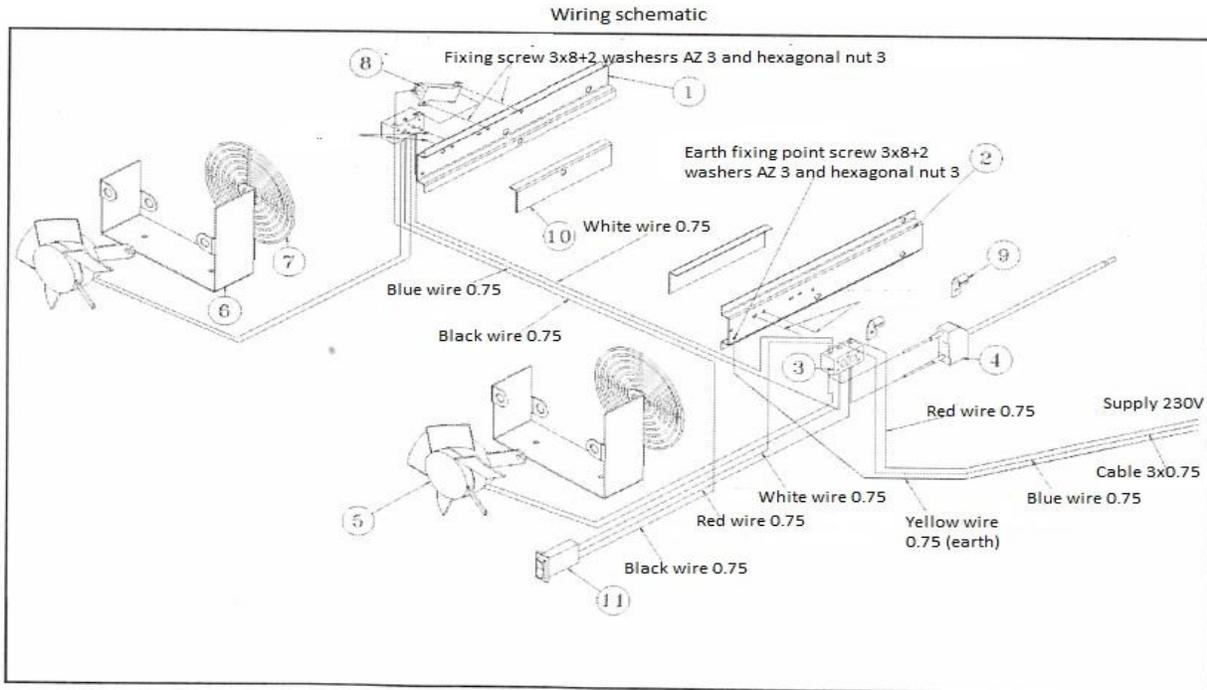
Convection air:

- a. Circulating air for convection is of utmost importance in the chimney. This flow of air should be as high as possible in order to avoid the accumulating hot air in the chimney. An air intake for convection of at least 400cm<sup>2</sup>, must be allowed for. This air intake can either be situated as a slot of the base of the unit or otherwise allowed for by using air intakes in the walls on the sides of the unit.
- b. In certain units the convection air is also the air used for combustion. It is important therefore, that the actual air intakes on the unit, are never obstructed. In some cases this can be ensured by using flexible ducting to keep these passages open.
- c. Defuses for the convection air should be at least 500cm<sup>2</sup> in area, must not be obstructed and should be positioned at least 30cm below the false ceiling. Two decompression grids of 10cm<sup>2</sup> each, can be placed in the section above the false ceiling.

Fresh air circulation in the room:

The unit should be installed in a room where there is sufficient fresh air. If the house has been built to particular norms where it is essentially air tight (double glazing, etc) then it is imperative that an external arrival of air into the room is allowed for by means of a ventilation grid situated at the same height as the unit and with a cross sectional area of at least 200cm<sup>2</sup> (1/4 of the cross section of the chimney minimum).

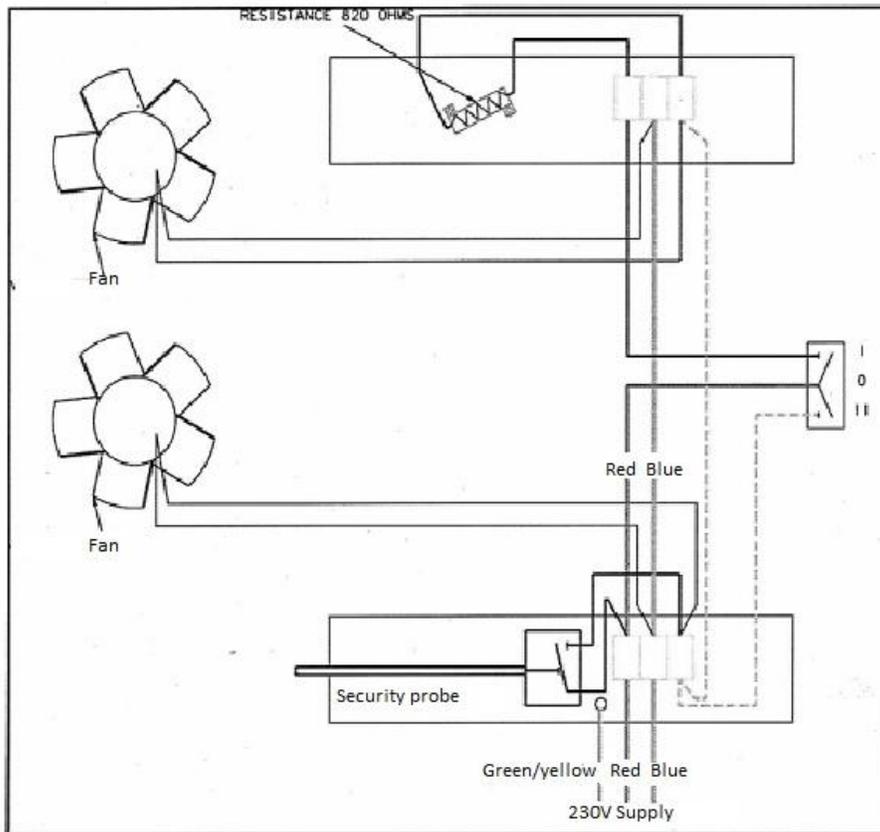
**Fan assembly: convection acceleration**



Nomenclature of electric parts:

No	Qty	Description	Code	No	Qty	Description	Code
1	1	Thermostat bulb support LHS	147633152	7	2	Ventilation grid type 4000 107	
2	1	Thermostat bulb support RHS	147633152	8	1	Resistor arcol hs50 820r	
3	2	Thermostat junction	00001304782	9	2	Quick coupling	
4	1	Thermostat insert	00001304784	10	2	Security block support	
5	2	Fan motor	00001304783	11	1	3 Position switch	
6	2	Motor support	253763158				

### Simplified circuit diagram:



### **7. Operation:**

The motors that are used are self-protecting. They cool themselves down with the air that they take in from the room. They are protected thermostatically: they come on automatically at high speed when the temperature below the fire chamber reaches 80°C. They may come on at any time as soon as this temperature is reached. It can happen when the fans are off or on slow speed. This is not a temperature regulation, but a protection against over heating. As a security measure, for the protection of the motors, should there be an electrical power failure, one should reduce the combustion rate of the fire. During normal operation, the air that comes in at an average temperature of 18°C, is expelled at a temperature of 150°C.

**In order for the motors to be properly “run-in” it is recommended that they be used for several hours at high speed (position 2) before using low (speed position 1).**

Motor characteristics:

Current	230V
Frequency	50Hz
Power per motor	13W
IP	20
Rotations speed 1	600rpm
Rotations speed 2	1750rpm
Circulation volume	83m <sup>3</sup> /hr

### **RECOMMENDATIONS FOR OPERATION:**

Before using the unit, if there has been wet works/ building operations necessary for installing the unit, it is recommended to wait 4 weeks for the building work to dry. In light of this it is also recommended that the first fires lit are moderate in nature for the first 10 days of use. Sustained high fires can result in large expansions or thermal shocks – the fire can be reduced by closing the air intake.

During the first use of the insert it is possible that the heater may give off a certain smell. This is normal and is due to excess paint/products, used in the manufacturing process, being burnt off. One may have to air the room to get rid of the smells. This should go away completely after the unit has been burnt a couple of times.

#### **Lighting and loading:**

The unit is lit by making a fire on top of the grate. Typically some newspaper, dry kindling and a couple of small split logs would be used for the starter fire. Light the newspaper, close the door, and open the air intake completely. Once the fire is burning well, it can be loaded. Never use petrol or alcohol to start or increase the fire.

When lighting a new fire, it is recommended to keep a bed of ash on the grid and the base of the fire box, as long as this does not obstruct any air intake

Be aware of external weather factors affecting the draw of the fire: high draw if there are strong winds and low draw on a wind free misty day.

The heat output is correlated to the amount of wood loaded on the fire. For a high heat output, one would use a higher quantity of smaller logs (6-8 logs 6cm in diameter on a bed of hot coals). For a longer burning fire, one would possibly use 3 logs of a thicker diameter (13-15cm on a moderate bed of coals).

**DO NOT LOAD MORE THAN 20KG OF WOOD IN YOUR UNIT.**

In order to avoid situations that cause soot/creosote build up on the glass, it is recommended to try and maintain a bed of coals in the unit. One would then restart the unit with smaller pieces of wood.

When loading the unit, the air intake must be opened and then the door can be unlatched. The door should be opened slowly and wait a few moments before opening it completely in order to avoid blowback (smoke coming back into the room).

Never use water to put out the fire.

Due to the high temperature radiation from the unit, the glass can reach a very high temperature:

All objects sensitive to heat should be at a distance of 150cm from the unit.

If you have a wood storage area below the unit, do not over stock it.

Recommendations in case of poor performance:

If there is smoking coming out of the unit, when opening the door:

Check the recommendations with regards to loading the unit.

Ensure that there is sufficient air in the room (possibly by opening a door or a window) and that the damper is open.

Let an installer check the draw of your chimney and to ensure that any flue or tubing is in good condition.

Insufficient heat or the fire is going out:

Put smaller pieces of wood on a good bed of coals.

Use drier wood.

As above, have the chimney checked.

Low heat output with a substantial fire:

Check that the unit itself is in good condition.

Use bigger diameter logs.

Check the draw of the chimney and if required install a damper.

The glass blackens rapidly:

Use dry wood.

Do not use the unit on slow setting continuously.

### **Care and maintenance of your insert:**

During the heating season:

Remember to regularly empty the ash tray, particularly to avoid that the ash builds up and obstructs the ash grate. Take care when disposing of hot coals as they could cause a fire.

For cleaning the glass it is important that it has cooled down completely before wiping it with a damp cloth, or using a product that is recommended for cleaning the glass.

During the off season:

Check the door closure and replace the door seals if necessary.

The fresh air intakes and air outlets must be cleaned and ensure that they are unobstructed.

Clean the cast iron parts of your unit. Remove the loose parts (ash grid, log retainer, deflector plate, etc) so that they can be cleaned properly. Remove any build up and brush them down. A graphite paste can be used to polish the parts and protect them against rust.

Leave the air intakes open to ensure that the unit remains well ventilated especially in cases where the unit is installed in a second home or holiday home. This will reduce condensation which contributes to oxidation of the cast iron parts. Regularly vacuum the ash grid.

Disconnect/remove the air damper but remember to put it back before the heating season.

**In order to ensure the proper functioning of your unit, it is recommended that your entire chimney and flue installation is swept by a professional annually.**

### **Operation of the B5.2**

**This unit must be used with the door closed.**

One must always pay attention to the burning of your unit, in order to get the best results from it. Rather load your unit more often than loading it excessively. After each loading, the fire should initially burn at a high rate so that any condensing fumes can be rapidly eliminated at the start of the burn. Using the unit on a very slow burn for long periods is not recommended, especially at the beginning or at the end of the heating season. This may result in the excess formation of creosote and soot due to an incomplete burn – both on the glass and in the chimney. The unit should not be left with the air intake fully open and an excessive load of wood as this may damage the cast iron parts of the unit and the connection to the flue.

### **Controlling the air intake:**

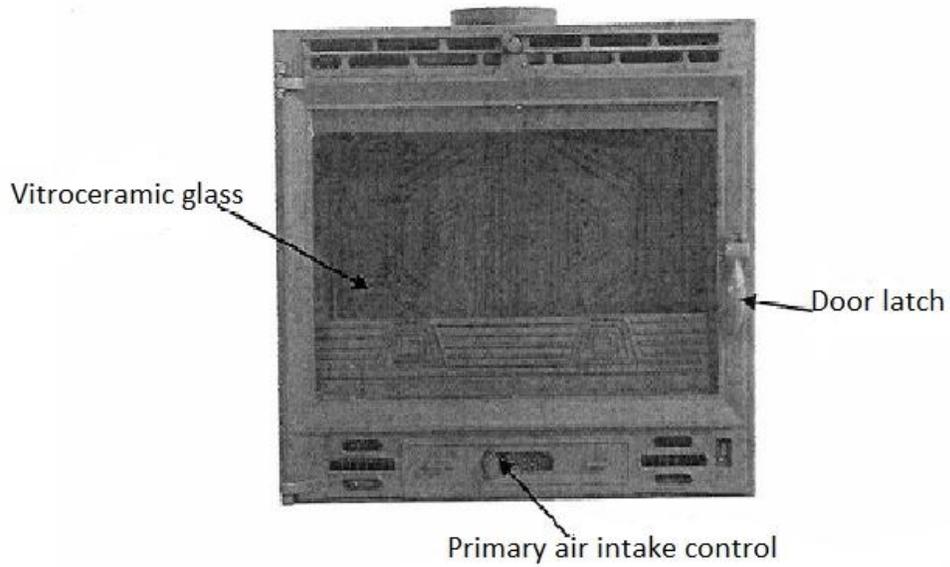
The unit has a primary air intake situated below the door. This acts directly on the actual burn on the grid. F-corresponds to the closed position. O – Corresponds to the open position.

A secondary air intake is situated at the top of the door. This air intake supplements the burn, the air is drawn down towards the burning coals to supplement the combustion. This action sweeps down the glass and helps in eliminating deposits on the glass.

**A note about the electrical fan connection:**

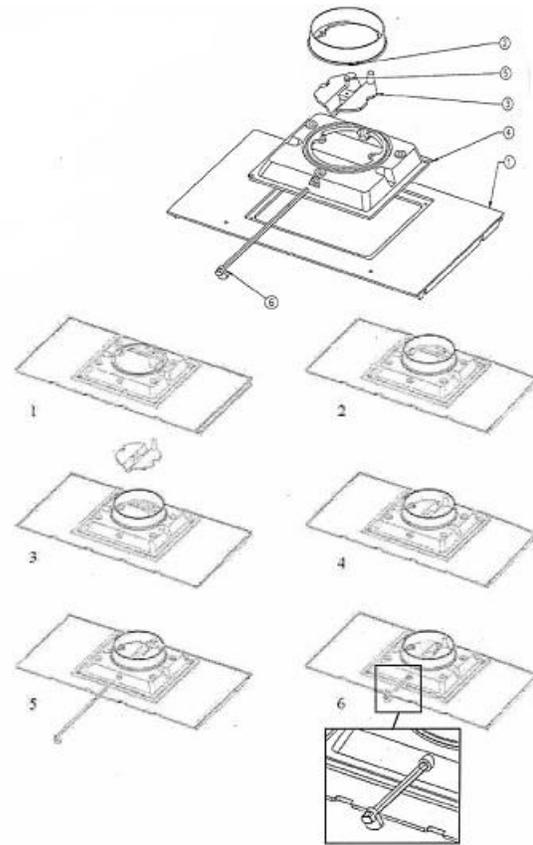
If the unit has fans, it is important that the electrical supply to the unit is always on. This is imperative as the fans will automatically come on as a protective measure when they get hot – even if the two way switch on the unit is in the off position.

USAGE DIAGRAM



### Assembly of the spigot and air damper:

Stages	Description
1	The top of the unit is delivered as per the picture.
2	Put the spigot in place as shown. Attach it with the two bolts supplied.
3	Position the damper as shown. Where the protrusion on the damper is facing upwards, on the back RHS.
4	Insert the damper as shown and keep it in this position for step 5.
5	Insert the damper rod through the two holes (through the front frame of the heater and the damper itself).  Damper closed – knob on shaft in position O.  Damper open – knob on shaft in position 1.
6	Tighten the shaft to the damper with the bolt supplied. NOTE: Ensure that the damper shaft is pushed to the end and that the index (knob) is as shown in the diagram.



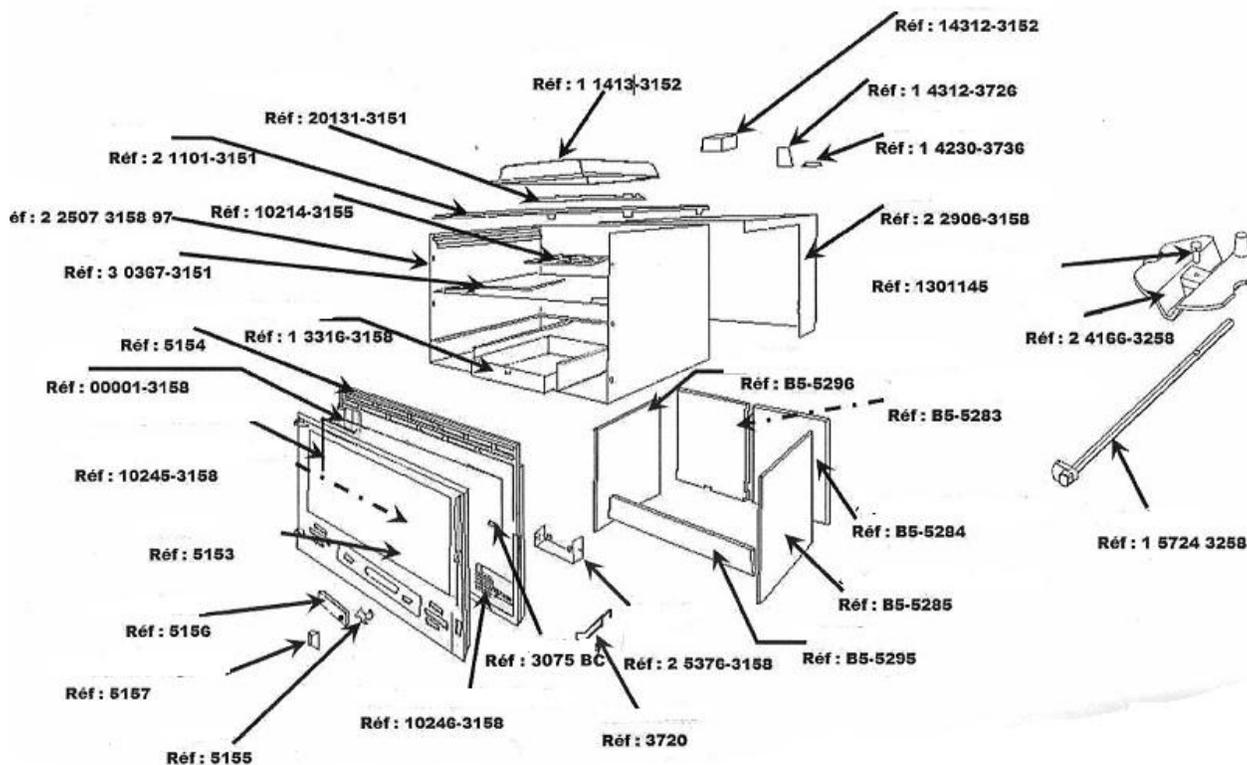
No	Qty	Description	Ref
1	1	Top	211013151
2	1	180mm spigot	243123152
3	1	Damper	141663258
4	1	Top panel	114133258
5	1	Bolt TH M8 x20 ZN black	00001301145
6	1	Air damper shaft	157243258

### Parts list for B5.2

Part description	Ref	Qty
Body	22507315897	1
Fire chamber support panel	303673151	1
Top	211013151	1
Raised top panel	114133152	1
Deflector	201313151	1
Fixed frame	B55154	1
Door	B55153	1
Ash grid	102143155	1

Decorative fire box panel rear RHS	B55284	1
Decorative fire box panel rear LHS	B55283	1
Fire box panel RHS	B55285	1
Fire box panel LHS	B55296	1
Log retainer	B55295	1
Handle	5155	1
Air control	5156	1
Air control knob	5157	1
180mm spigot	243123152	1
Damper	241663258	1
Bolt TH M8x20 ZN black	1301145	1
Damper shaft	157243258	1
97mm external spigot	143123276	2
Lug	142303736	1
Ash tray	133163158	1
Outer convection box	229063158	1
Glass	000013158	1
Motor support	253763158	2
Flat seal 8x 1mm	6308	2.3m
8mm rope seal	061082	3m
Glass clamp	120713152	1
Door latch bolt (off centre)	3075BC	1
Air circulation grid RHS	102463158	1
Air circulation grid LHS	102453158	1
Switch support	145073258	1
Rod arm	3720	1
Electrical assembly and motor	Refer to Electrical table	1

## B5.2



### WARRANTY CONDITIONS

Any warranty is subject to: correct installation, use and maintenance of the unit.

**Parts that are in direct contact with high temperatures** and that could undergo distortions caused by wear and tear **are guaranteed for 1 year**. This includes:

1. Decorative panels, side panels, grates.

2. Guide plates, air channels and fire-bricks.
3. Door hinges and handles.
4. Fans and thermostats.

**Wood-burning Inserts and closed fireboxes have a 5 year warranty excluding all the parts** (as described above) **that are in direct contact with high temperatures**, where it is 1 year.

Only the parts/s that are deemed to have failed will be covered by the warranty.

**Parts not covered by warranty:**

1. GLASS – ceramic glass can withstand temperatures of up to 750°C. The glass can only break because of a mechanical shock while using or handling the appliance.
2. Glass seals and ceramic rope seals are considered wear and tear items.

**The following will invalidate any warranty:**

1. Damage caused by burning fuels other than those for which the unit is intended.
2. Any defect or deterioration caused by a fall, shock, negligence or lack of supervision and maintenance.
3. Deterioration of parts caused by abnormal conditions (backdraft, dampness, temperature shock).
4. Abnormal usage of the unit (using a unit with the door open, running it on maximum for extended periods).
5. Any modifications or transformations made to the unit and non-compliance with installation norms.