



**Congratulations! On the purchase of your
The Ellis Cook Stove.
Model BCS01**



REPORT NO: 526-S-02-2

Installation – Operating – Parts Instruction Manual

An accredited competent person must carry out the installation of this appliance; Local building regulations must be adhered to.

Please hand these instructions to the stove user when the installation is complete.

CAUTION Read All Instructions before starting the installation or operating of this heater. Failure to follow instructions may result in property damage, bodily injury or even death.

SAFETY NOTICE:

If this heater is not properly installed, a house fire may result. For your safety, follow the installation instructions. Contact local building or fire officials about restrictions and installation requirements in your area. For use with solid wood fuel only.

 <p>NATIONAL FIREPLACE INSTITUTE NFI CERTIFIED www.nficertified.org</p>	<p>We recommend that our woodburning hearth products be installed and serviced by professionals who are certified in the U.S. by the National Fireplace Institute® (NFI) as NFI Woodburning Specialists or who are certified in Canada by Wood Energy Technical Training (WETT).</p>  <p>Wood Energy Technical Training www.wettinc.ca</p>
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PLEASE NOTE: Read this entire manual before you install and use your new room heater. Failure to follow instructions may result in property damage, bodily injury or loss of life.

SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS FOR FUTURE REFERENCE

This manual will help you to obtain efficient, dependable service from the heater, and enable you to order, repair parts correctly. Keep in a safe place for future reference

Introduction:

Congratulation on the purchase of your Ellis Cook Stove, if you were not familiar with Boru Stoves before your purchase, please allow us to introduce ourselves.

Boru Stoves was founded in 2008 by Dermot and Edward Fitzgerald in Co. Tipperary Ireland In 2009 the first stove went into production and what a reaction it got. So much so that by the end of 2009 Boru Stoves had 3 products on the market with 10 people employed and 2,500 square feet of factory. The target at the time was 500 stoves per year.

Fast forward to 2014 and Boru Stoves now employ up to 85 staff members and occupy over 60,000 square feet and manufacture over 15000 units per year. Boru Stoves now have almost 30 different variations of their stoves and export to the USA, UK, Greece, and mainland Europe. .

With unique designs and an emphasis on quality, performance and a highly skilled manufacturing team have made us a leading stove manufacturer in Europe. State of the art processes, such as; laser cutting, tube cutting, robotic welding allow us to produce a final product for our customer which we feel in unequalled.

Thank you for your purchase!!!

Boru Stoves, Quality Without Compromise!

**The instructions pertaining to the installation of your wood stove
comply with UL -1482-2011**

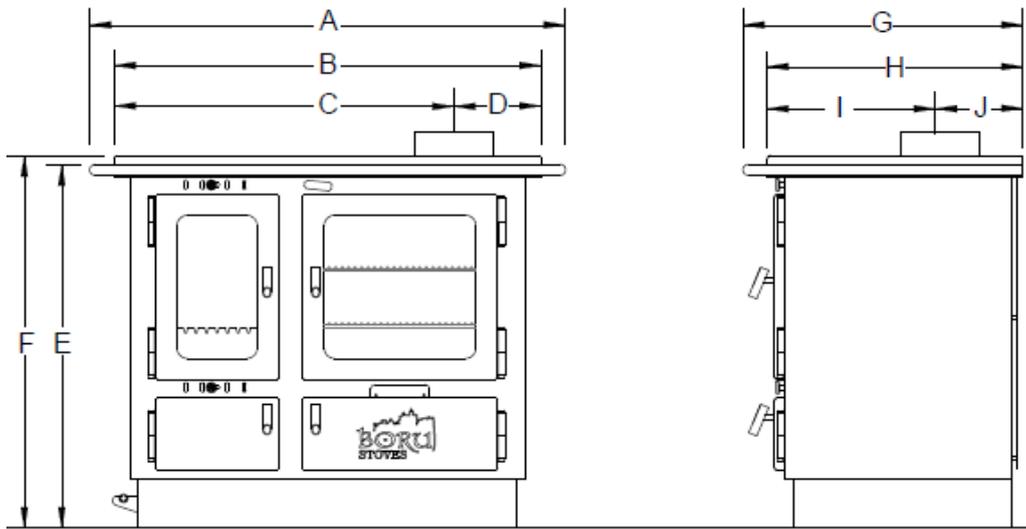
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Accessories:

- *Heat shields – right and left sides to reduce clearances*
- *Single wall stove pipe heat shield*
- *Flue exit heat shield –Top exit*

SPECIFICATIONS



B Front View

B Side View

Dimension	Imperial	Metric
A	43.4"	1102mm
B	38.97"	990mm
C	31"	788mm
D	7.95"	202mm
E	34.13"	867mm
F	34.96"	888mm
G	25.5"	648mm
H	23.3"	592mm
I	15.74"	400mm
J	7.6"	193mm

Maximum Heat Output
Weight
Fire box size

28,000 BTU
660 lbs.
1.42 ft³

SAFETY NOTICE

1. If this stove is not properly installed, a house fire may result.
2. To reduce the risk of fire, follow the installation instructions. Failure to follow instructions may result in property damage, bodily injury, or even death.
3. Consult your municipal building department or fire officials about restrictions and installations requirements in your area.
4. Use smoke detectors in the room where your stove is installed. Poor ventilation or excess time loading the unit may cause a smoke detector to activate. Place accordingly.
5. Keep furniture and drapes well away from the stove.
6. Never use gasoline, gasoline-type lantern fuel, kerosene, charcoal lighter fluid, or similar liquids to start or "freshen up" a fire in this heater. Keep all such liquids well away from the heater when it is in use. Use of volatile fuels will cause an unsafe condition and will void your warranty.
7. In the event of a chimney fire, close the air control to fully close to deprive the fire of oxygen. Call the fire department.
8. Do not connect to any air distribution duct or system.
9. A source of fresh air into the room or space heater shall be provided when required. Inadequate ventilation can result in a negative pressure in the room resulting in an unsafe condition including smoke in the room. Air starvation, icing, room exhaust fans, etc. are all things that can contribute to this.
10. Only use solid fuel as prescribed in this manual. The use of other fuels (charcoal, coal, etc.) may result in an unsafe condition including the generation of carbon monoxide gas which will cause a hazardous condition should it escape into the structure

Building Codes

In the U.S., the National Fire Protection Association's Code, NFPA 211, Standards for Chimneys, Fireplaces, Vents and Solid Fuel Burning Appliances, or similar regulations, may apply to the installation of a solid fuel burning appliance in your area. In Canada, the guideline is established by the CSA Standard, CAN/CSA-B365-M93, and Installation Code for Solid-Fuel-Burning Appliances and Equipment.

During and after installation and for stove maintenance always follow the guidelines shown in this instruction booklet. Always make them available for anyone servicing or using the heater.

If you have any doubts of the suitability of the unit contact your local building inspector or local authority with jurisdiction to determine what regulations apply locally.

CAUTIONS

- **HOT WHILE IN OPERATION. KEEP CHILDREN, CLOTHING AND FURNITURE AWAY.**
- **DIRECT CONTACT MAY CAUSE SKIN BURNS.**
- **DO NOT USE CHEMICALS OR FLUIDS TO IGNITE THE FIRE.**
- **DO NOT BURN WASTES, FLAMMABLE FLUID SUCH AS GASOLINE, NAPHTHA OR MOTOR OIL.**
- **ALWAYS CLOSE THE DOOR AFTER THE IGNITION.**
- **DO NOT CONNECT TO OR USE IN CONJUNCTION WITH ANY AIR DISTRIBUTION DUCTWORK UNLESS SPECIFICALLY APPROVED FOR SUCH INSTALLATIONS.**
- **DO NOT USE GRATE OR ELEVATE FIRE – BUILD WOOD FIRE DIRECTLY ON HEARTH. THE USE OF GRATES OR ANDIRONS OTHER THAN WHAT IS SUPPLIED WITH THE UNIT CAN CAUSE AN UNSAFE CONDITION AND SHOULD NOT BE USED.**

THE STOVE LOCATION

It is very important to position the wood stove as close as possible to the chimney, and in an area that will favor the most efficient heat distribution possible throughout the house. The stove must therefore be installed in the room where the most time is spent, and in the most spacious room possible.

Recall that wood stoves produce radiating heat, the heat we feel when we are close to a wood stove. A wood stove must never be installed in a hallway or near a staircase, since it may block the way in case of fire or fail to respect required clearances

Pre Installation

The following need to be considered before installation to ensure the safe operation of your stove:

- Adequate air supply to ensure efficient combustion.
- A well- sealed chimney system.
- The protection of combustible materials in proximity of the stove.

Draught Requirements

It is essential for the safe and efficient use of your stove that you provide an adequate air supply to your stove to ensure a proper draught. This may mean the provision of an outside air supply to the room, especially if there are extraction units such as cooker hoods or clothes dryers in the vicinity. Failure to do so will mean that fuel is burned inefficiently causing smoke and blackening the glass and may also cause smoke to come back into the room. As a simple check for this open a door or window in the room and check if the stove burns more efficiently. Soot and blackening around the outside of the stove must not be tolerated.

Installation

IF YOU'RE BORU STOVE IS NOT PROPERLY INSTALLED, OPERATED AND MAINTAINED, A HOUSE FIRE MAY RESULT. FOR SAFETY, FOLLOW ALL INSTALLATION, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE DIRECTIONS. CONTACT LOCAL BUILDING OFFICIALS ABOUT RESTRICTIONS, PERMITS AND INSTALLATION INSPECTION REQUIREMENTS IN YOUR AREA.

Unpacking and readying your stove for installation.

1. Remove box from around the stove. Check glass and breakages. Do not install a damaged stove.
2. It is recommended that your stove be installed by an experienced and certified stove installer. Contact your local dealer for advice.
3. Open the door and check that the multi tool and flue spigot is inside. This is used to open the door when hot, and also remove the ash pan.
4. Attach 6" flue spigot to either top of the stove. If attaching to rear, the use of any make-shift or connections that are not as specified can cause an unsafe condition and will void the warranty.
5. Your stove is pre-assembled and ready for installation.
6. In the unlikely event that your multi tool or spigot are missing please contact your local dealer.

Well -Sealed Chimney Flue System

1. Only materials and items approved for solid fuel stoves should be used for your stove.
2. Under no circumstances should you use aluminum or galvanized steel pipes for your stove flue.
3. An always fit pipe with the narrow side down, this allows any creosote or soot to run down the inside of the pipe and not to come out and cause a mess and create hazard of fire.
4. All joints in the flue system (pipes etc.) should be sealed with fire cement and/or an appropriate fire resistant rope or gasket.
5. Pipe bends should be kept to a minimum and it is not recommended using more than 2 bends on any installation.
6. Flues must not pass through ceilings, floors, attics, roofs, combustible walls or any combustible material without adequate and approved insulation being provided to protect combustible materials.
7. The chimney and flue provide a means of taking combusted fuel from the stove, as well as a draft to enable the stove to work. It is essential that the flue system is kept in good condition and there are no breaks or cracks allowing contact with any other combustible materials of

the house. It is also essential that the flue system is kept clean and seals are maintained to ensure the draft is not lost. A blocked chimney flue could result in death or serious injury.

8. The open end of the flue system must be above the height of the apex of the building and any other obstructions, such as trees, which are within 3 meters (10ft) of the flue system. Failure to do this will affect the efficiency of the stove and may cause down drafts which will mean dangerous products of combustion are emitted into room.
9. Under no circumstances should the flue pipe be less than 6" (150mm) internal diameter.

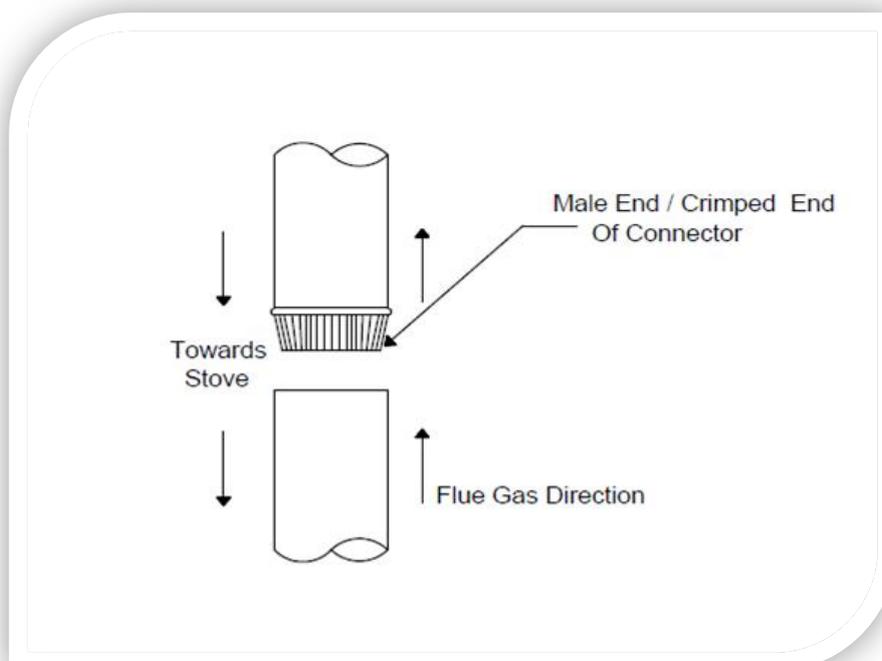
Chimney Connection

The chimney connector is a single walled pipe used to connect the stove to the chimney.

For use with the appliance the chimney connector MUST be 6" in diameter, with a minimum thickness of 24 gauge black steel or 26 gauge blued steel.

The chimney and chimney connector must be suitable for solid fuels and be in good condition and kept clean.

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



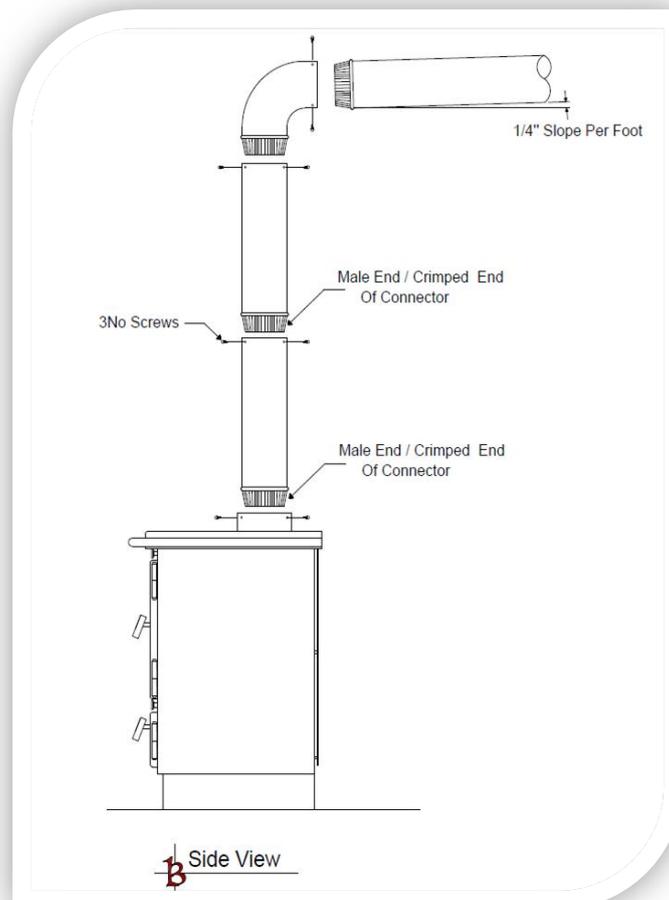
Do not use the connector pipe as a chimney.

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

This prevents any amount of condensed or liquid creosote from running down the outside of the pipe or the stovetop. All joints, including the flue collar connection must be secured with sheet metal screws to ensure that the sections do not separate.

For the best performance the chimney connector should be as short and direct as possible, with no more than two 90° elbows. The maximum horizontal run is 36" and a recommended total length of stovepipe should not exceed 10 feet. Always slope horizontal runs upward 1/4" per foot toward the chimney.

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 CAN/CSA-B365, *Installation Code for solid -Fuel-Burning Appliances and Equipment*.



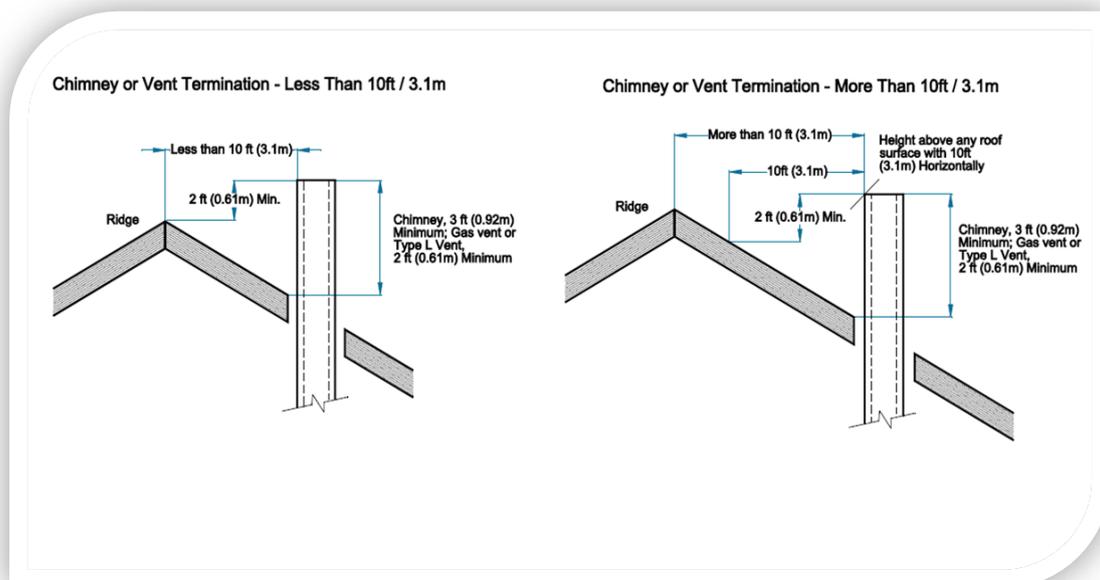
Chimney

DO NOT CONNECT THIS UNIT TO A CHIMNEY FLUE SERVING ANOTHER APPLIANCE

This room heater must be connected to a 6" factory built UL 103 type HT chimney in the Standard for Chimneys, Factor-Built, Residential Type and Building Heating Appliance, UL 103 or a code-approved masonry chimney with a flue liner.

Height of Chimney

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



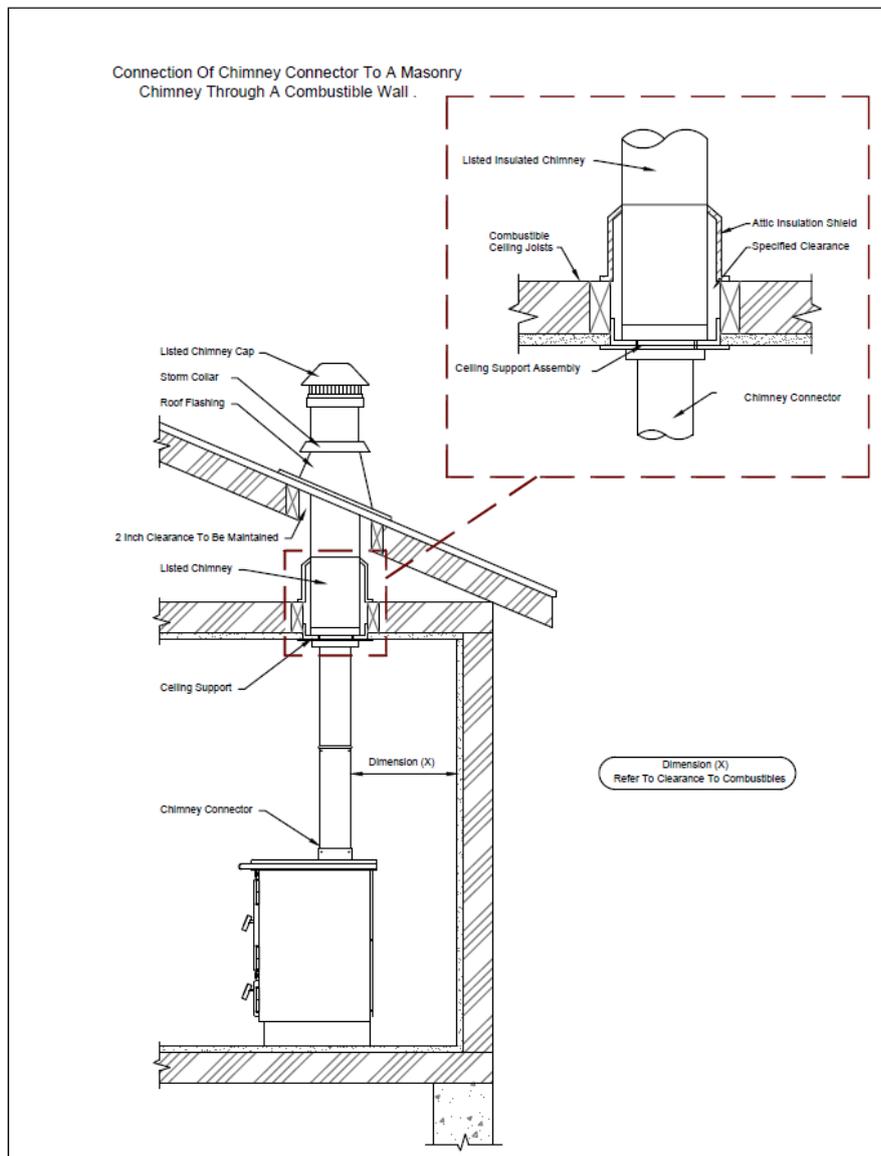
Factory Built Chimney

When a metal prefabricated chimney is used, the manufacturer’s installation instructions must be followed.

THE SPACE HEATER IS TO BE CONNECTED TO A FACTORY-BUILT CHIMNEY CONFORMING TO CAN/ULC-629, STANDARD FOR 650°C FACTOR BUILT CHIMNEYS.

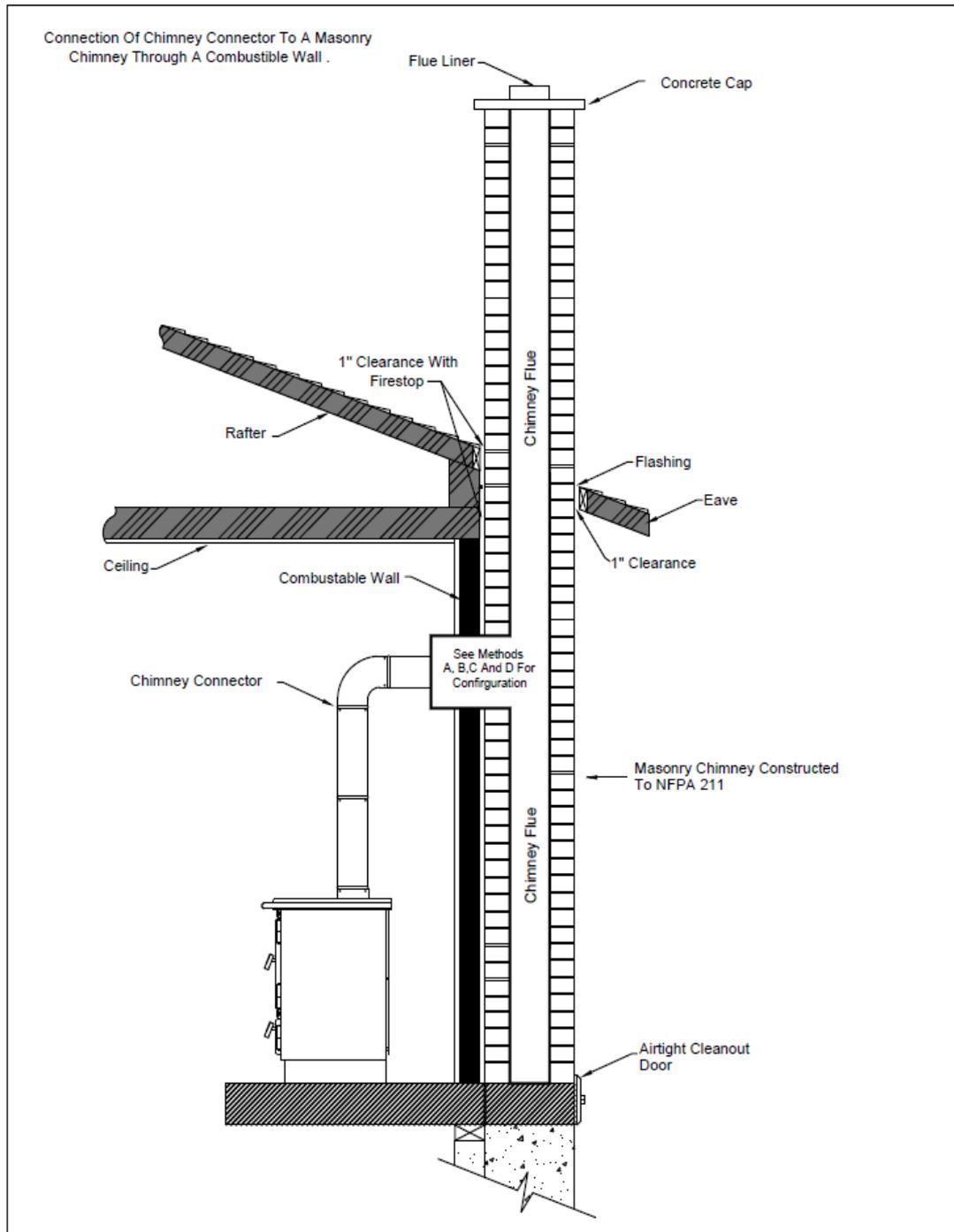
You must also purchase (from the same manufacturer) and install the ceiling support package or wall pass-through and “T” section package, fire stops (where needed), shield, roof flashing, chimney cap, etc. Maintain proper clearance to the structure as recommended by the manufacturer. The chimney must be the required height above the roof or other obstructions for safety and proper draft operation. An effective vapor barrier must be maintained at the location where the chimney or component penetrates to the exterior of the structure.

Boru Stoves cannot be held responsible for poor chimney performance or a poorly installed chimney.



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 needed.



Weather conditions

The weather conditions outside the building could have an effect on the burning performance of the Boru stove.

These could include:

- 1 **Windy days** - smoking from the appliance. This could be caused by turbulent airflow around chimney terminal, possibly caused by the position of other buildings or obstacles nearby. This problem is, also, sometimes associated with oversize chimneys, which may even have downdraught problems on calm days. If smoking is a common problem on windy days make a note of the wind strength and direction before consulting your appliance installer, who will advise you on possible solutions to the problem, after visiting the installation.
- 2 **Damp / Rainy days** – These sometimes result in problems when lighting and maintaining the fire, due to the lower flue temperatures and smaller difference between indoor and outdoor temperatures reducing the flue draught. Also, rain water running down the inside of the chimney reducing the flue temperatures. To help with this problem care must be taken to use good quality kindling wood, when starting the fire, and running the stove at a higher heat setting than normal for a period after start-up to fully heat the chimney. It could be possible to fit a rain cowl to the chimney to reduce this problem. Your appliance installer should advise you on possible solutions. If the Boru stove emits smoke into the room continuously, close the air controls and allow the stove to go out, and ventilate the room to clear the fumes. Do not re-light the appliance until the cause of the problem is identified and rectified.

Symptoms of poor performance related to flue draught include:

- Excessive fuel consumption (high flue draught)
- Poor burning control, overheating (high flue draught)
- Wind noise from air controls (high flue draught)
- Difficulty getting a fire going and keeping it burning well (low flue draught)
- Low heat output (low flue draught) Smoke entering room when doors opened (low flue draught)The construction, position, size and height of the chimney are all factors that affect the performance of the flue draught.
- Other factors that can affect the flue draught include:
 - Trees or other buildings nearby causing turbulence
 - High and gusty winds
 - Outside temperature

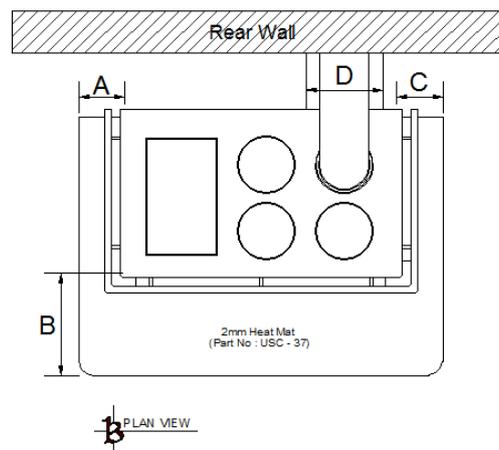
FLOOR PROTECTOR

Your Boru cook stove does not require thermal floor protection but does require the ember protection matt / heat matt (Part No:USC-37) which will be supplied with your stove.

To fix your floor protector into position, ensure that the two leg adjusters at the back of the stove which help to level your cook stove correctly are adjusted into the two holes on the protector, this will ensure that the floor protector is secured and also helps you to position your stove to allow you to have 16" of protection at the front and 8" on both sides of the stove.

Also please ensure that your installer puts an ember protector underneath the chimney connector and 2" beyond each side (This will not be supplied with your stove)

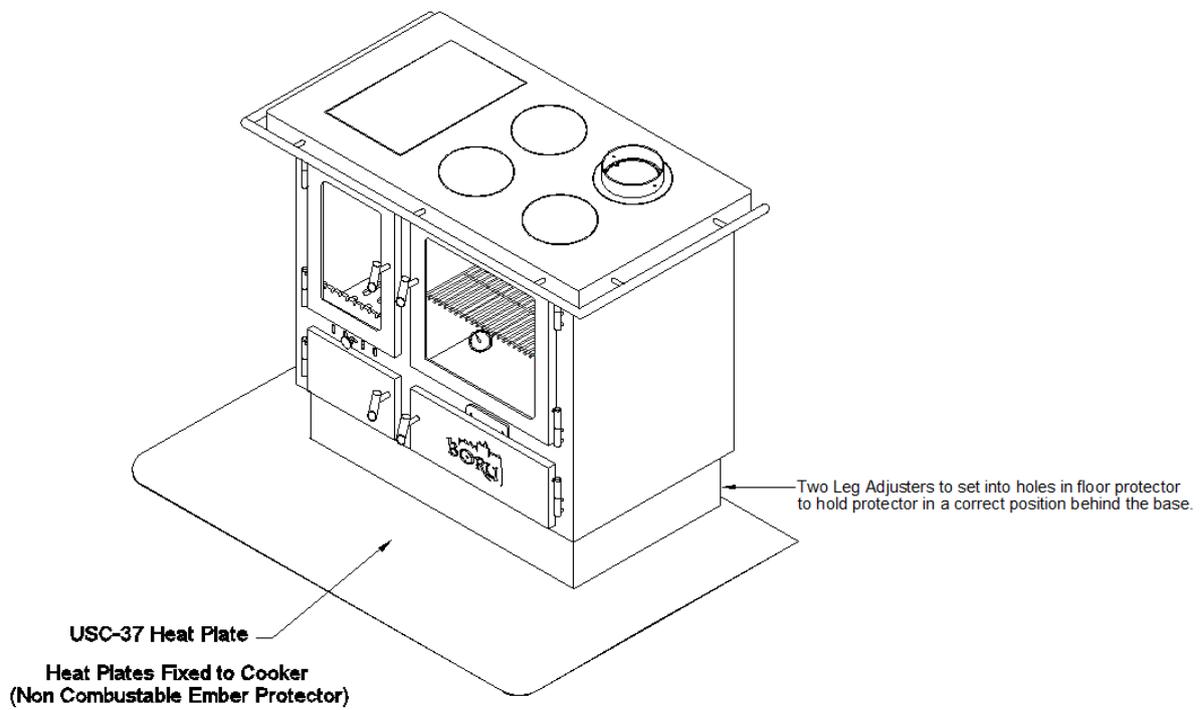
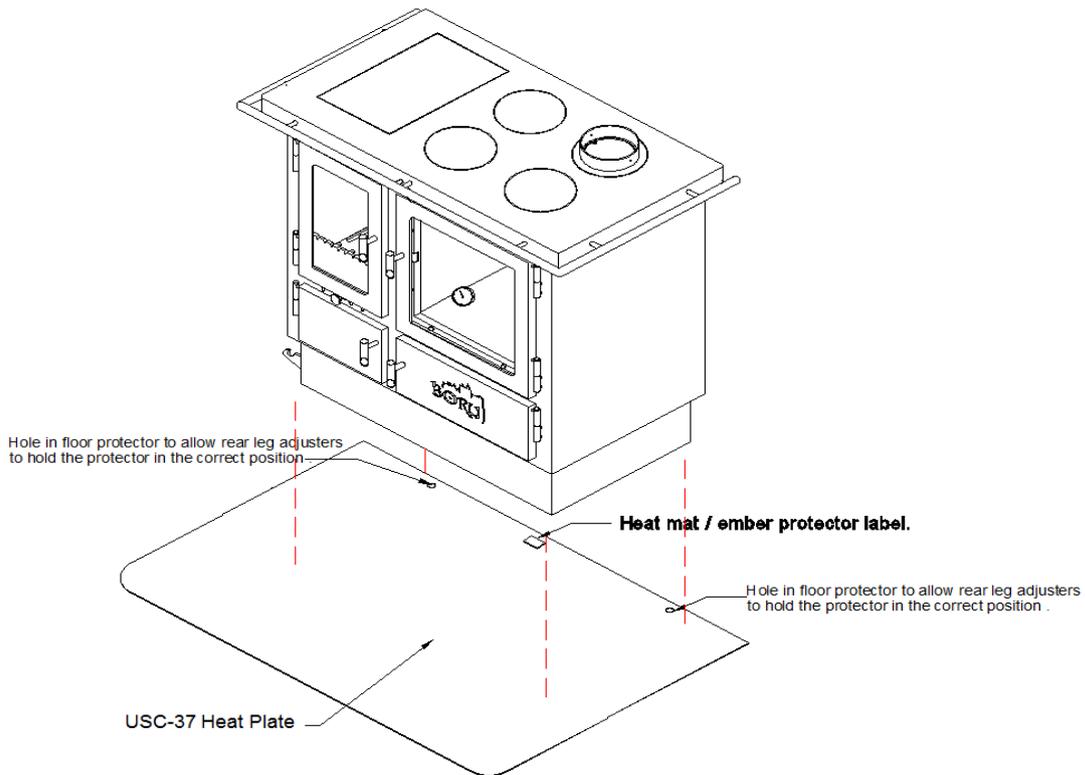
Failure to fit these heat plates on the floor in place may result in a house fire.

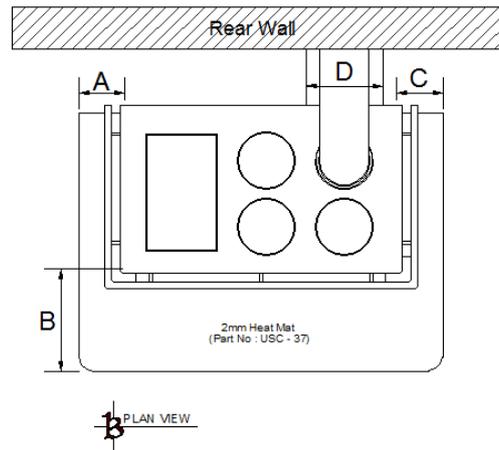


Clearance Requirements	Distance
A	8" (204mm)
B	16" (406mm)
C	8" (204mm)
D	10" (254mm)

Note: Dimension D - Ember protector must be 2" beyond each side of the chimney connector.

Ember Protector – Part No: USC-37





Clearance Requirements	Distance
A	8" (204mm)
B	16" (406mm)
C	8" (204mm)
D	10" (254mm)

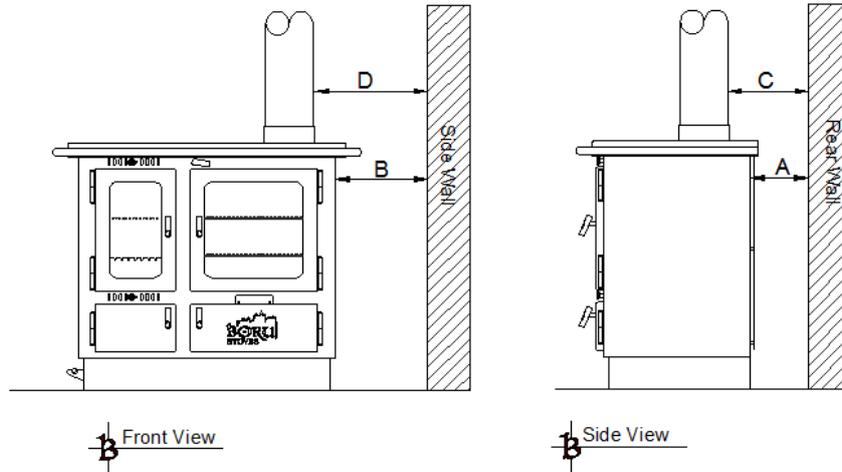
Note: Dimension D - Ember protector must be 2" beyond each side of the chimney connector.

Installation Clearances

It is extremely important that you respect required installation distances and that you respect local installation regulations. This is for your safety! The manufacturer is not responsible for the product, if it is not installed following these recommendations. These clearances may only be reduced by means approved by the regulatory authority.

One necessary precaution when installing a wood stove is to leave sufficient space between the stove (top, sides, back, front, and under stove pipes) and any other material that can catch fire. A combustible surface is anything that can burn (i.e. sheet rock, wall paper, wood, fabrics etc.) These surfaces are not limited to those that are visible and also include materials that are behind non-combustible materials. If you are not sure of the combustible nature of a material, consult your local fire officials.

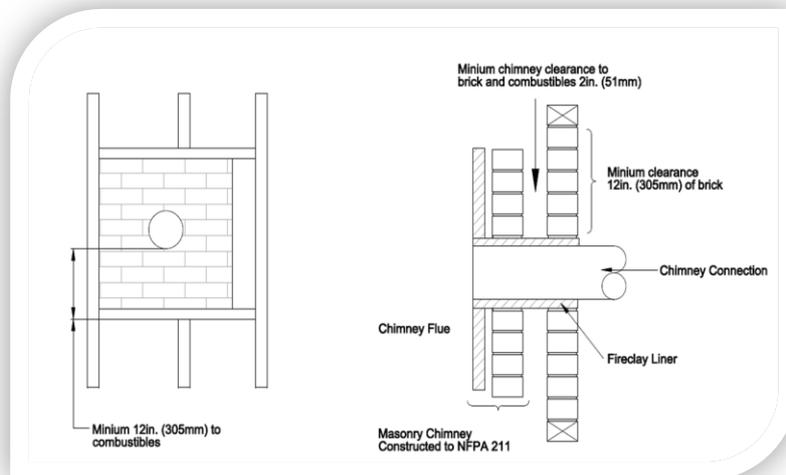
Parallel Wall Ceiling Exit Installation



Parallel Wall / Top Vent / Ceiling Exit
For Standard Residential Installation

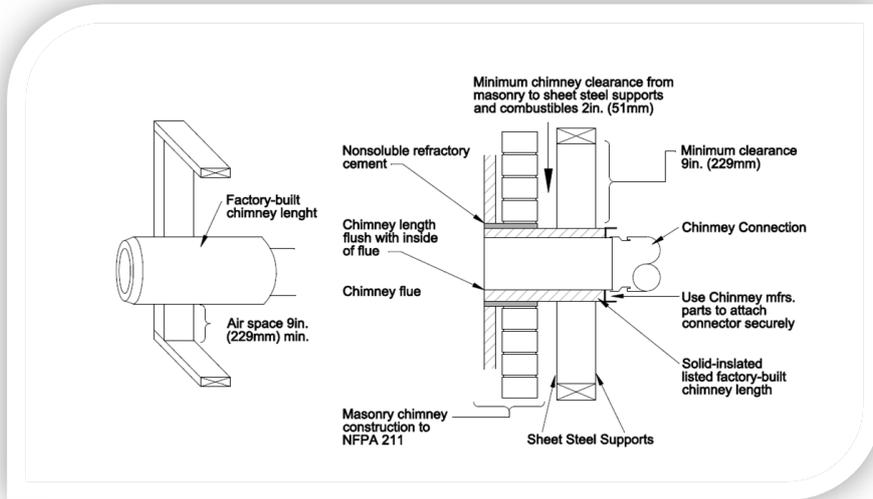
Clearance Requirements	Standard Residential Installation (6" Single Wall Connector)	6" Double Wall Connector
A	8" (204mm)	8" (204mm)
B	11.5" (292mm)	11.5" (292mm)
C	12.75" (323mm)	12.75" (323mm)
D	15" (381mm)	15" (381mm)

Chimney Configurations



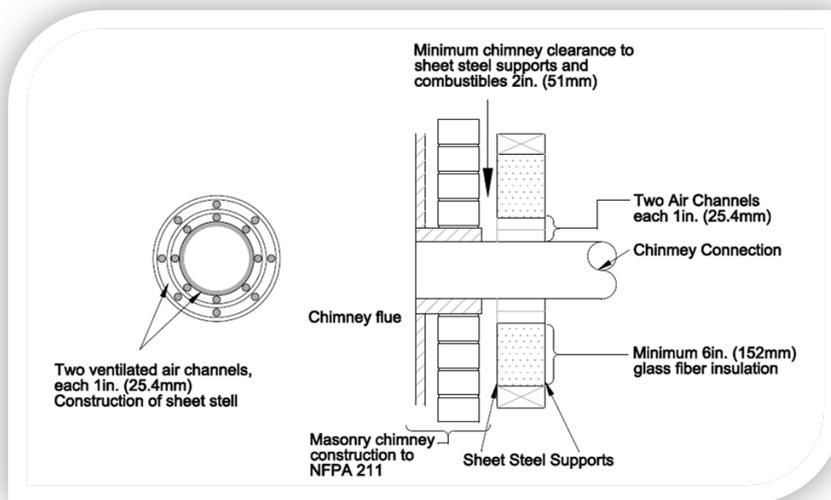
METHOD A

Minimum 3.5 in. (90mm) thick brick masonry wall framed into combustible wall with a minimum of 12 – in. (305mm) brick separation from clay liner to combustibles. Fireclay liner (ASTM C 315, Standard Specification for Clay Fire Linings, or equivalent), minimum 5/8-in. (16mm) wall thickness, shall run from outer surface of chimney flue liner and shall be firmly cemented in place.



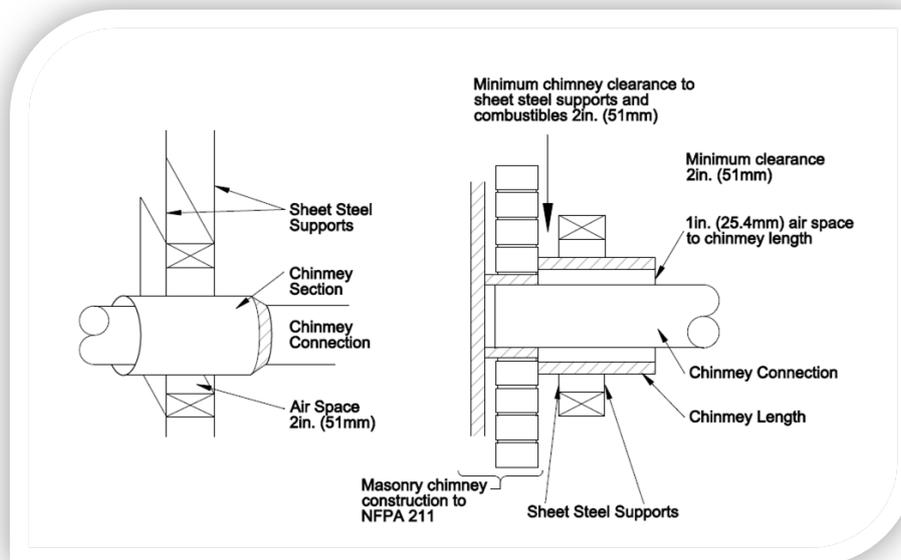
METHOD B

Solid-insulated, listed factory-built chimney length of the same inside diameter as the chimney connector and having 1 in. (25.4mm) or more of insulation with a minimum 9-in. (229mm) air space between the outer wall of the chimney length and combustibles. The inner end of the chimney length shall be flush with the inside of the masonry chimney flue and shall be sealed to the flue and to the brick masonry penetration with non-water-soluble refractory cement. Support shall be securely fastened to wall surfaces on all sides. Fasteners between supports and the chimney length shall not penetrate the chimney liner



METHOD C

Sheet steel cement connector, minimum 24 gauge (0.024 in. (0.61mm) in thickness, with a ventilated thimble, minimum 24 gauge (0.024 in. (0.61mm) in thickness, having two 1-in. (25.4mm) air channels, separated from combustibles by a minimum of 6in. (152mm) of glass fibre insulation. Opening shall be covered, and thimble supported with a sheet steel support, minimum 24 gauge (0.024 in. (0.61mm) in thickness. Supports shall be securely fastened to wall surfaces on all sides and shall be sized to fit and hold chimney section. Fasteners used to secure chimney section shall not penetrate chimney flue liner.



METHOD D

Solid-insulated, listed factory-built chimney length with an inside diameter 2 in. (51mm) larger than the chimney connector and having 1 in. (25.4mm) or more of insulation, serving as a pass through for a single wall sheet steel chimney connector of minimum 24 gauge (0.024 in (0.61mm) thickness, with a minimum 2 in. (51mm) air space between the outer wall of chimney section and combustibles.

Minimum length of chimney section shall be 12 in. (305mm). Chimney section concentric with and spaced 1 in. (25.4mm) away from the connector by means of sheet steel support plates on both ends of the chimney section. Opening shall be covered, and chimney section supported on both sides with sheet steel supports of minimum 24 gauge (0.024 in. (0.61mm) thickness. Supports shall be securely fastened to wall surfaces on all sides and shall be sized to fit and hold chimney section. Fasteners used to secure chimney section shall not penetrate chimney flue liner.

Additional Requirements

Insulation material used as part of wall pass-through system shall be of non-combustible material and shall have a thermal conductivity of 1.0 Btu-in./hr-ft -f (4.88 kg-cal/hr-m² - C) or less.

All clearances and thicknesses are minimums; larger clearances and thickness shall be permitted.

Any material used to close up an opening for the connector shall be of non-combustible material.

Operating Your Boru Stove

1. Build fire directly on base of the stove.
2. Only open door to fuel/refuel the stove. Operating the stove with the door open will result in excess air that will cause the stove to over fire.
DO NOT OVER FIRE, IF CHIMNEY OR STOVE IS GLOWING RED YOU ARE OVER FIRING CAUSING AN UNSAFE CONDITION. EVIDENCE OF OVER FIRING WILL VOID YOUR WARRANTY.
3. Do not build the fire too close to the glass. Do not abuse the glass doors. Do-not strike or slam shut the door. **Glass is fragile!**

Fuel

Your stove is designed to burn solid wood fuel only; it is **not** designed to burn the following:

1. Paper or cardboard, other than small amounts used to light stove
2. Treated or painted wood
3. Synthetic fuel or logs that are not approved for solid fuel stoves
4. Household rubbish
5. Liquid fuels
6. Plastics

Burning these or other products for which the stove was not designed may damage the Stove and cause a fire hazard or release toxic fumes.

- Fuel should be stored in a dry place; wood should be dried for at least 1 year in the correct conditions.
- Do not store fuel within the installation clearances or within the space required for charging and ash removal.
- Wet wood may cause serious creosote, which may damage your flue system and even your stove. Also the use of wet wood will result in poor performance. Therefore the use of wet wood is strongly discouraged.

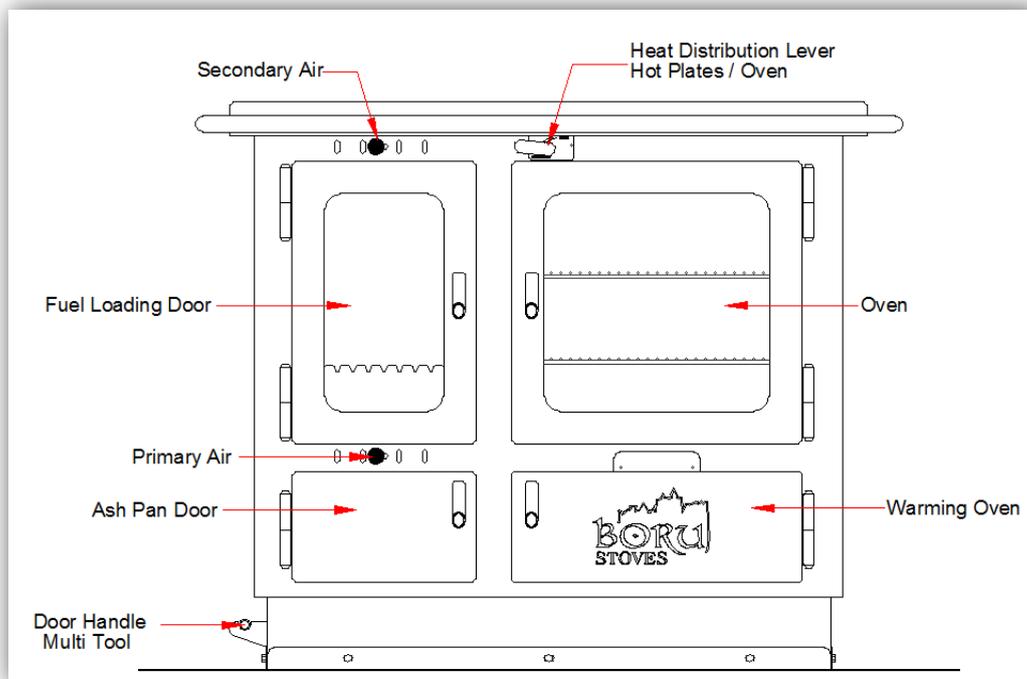
Lighting Your Boru Stove For The First Time

1. Only small fires may be lit for the first 3-4 fires to help with the curing process.
2. After each fire leave the stove cool down completely before lighting the next fire.
3. It is important to note that there may be an unpleasant odour and a small amount of smoke for the first few fires this is nothing to be alarmed about it is just part of the curing process. Keep the room well ventilated to help alleviate this.

Controlling Your Boru Stove

For your stove to burn correctly you need air to burn the fuel. The volume of air is controlled using the two lever sliders located over the top and bottom of the door of the cook stove.

During the initial burning of the fuel you can open your primary and secondary air levers fully. The primary control for this is the lever underneath the fuel loading door of the stove as you look at it and the secondary control is located overhead the fuel loading door. To operate this, insert your multi tool into the lever and slide to the right of the stove to increase the airflow and to decrease the airflow slide to the left of the stove. Ensure that these levers are open fully until you get a good blaze up in your fire, you can then close you primary air fully and adjust you secondary air accordingly to help keep your glass from getting dirty.



The settings of both of this air control very much depends on draft and local conditions and after a few fires you should have a good idea of the best settings for your stove. The air control should be fully opened when lighting the fire. Once the fire is established, the control may be adjusted as required. Reducing the air intake will cause the stove to burn slower. This may cause some blackening of the stove glass, but this should burn off once the stove is burning brightly again. It is recommended that the stove be run at high output for at least 30 minutes each day to avoid tar and creosote buildup and reduce the chance of a chimney fire.



Heat Distribution Lever

Horizontal Position – Heat directed to hot plates.
Vertical Position – Heat directed to oven



Door Handle Multi Tool

Located on a holster on the left hand side of the Stove (Bottom Corner)
To Operate – insert the narrow end into the door pipe receiver and rotate to the right to open and rotate to the left to close.

Refueling

- Before refueling increase the airflow by increasing the airflow for a one minute as this will ensure that there is no build up of harmful gasses within the stove.
- Care must be taken when refueling the stove. Use the multi tool handle provided as the handle receiver on the body of the stove can get extremely hot. Also use tongs when tending the fire.
- Care must be taken not to stack the wood too high. The wood must not touch the overhead baffle and airway.
- Wood burns better on a bed of ash so the ash only needs to be removed occasionally.

Ash Removal

- Your stove is fitted with a steel grate. To empty the ash scrape the ash with the tool provided into the ash pan. When the ash pan is full remove it using the Ash pan multi tool provided.
- You should always wear protective gloves when removing ash. If possible, this should be done before lighting the stove when the ash is cold.
- To remove the ash, open the ash pan door and use the operating tool provided and the use the ash pan multi tool to lift the ash pan out of the stove. If possible, this should be done before lighting the stove when the ash is cold. Even if the ash appears to be cold, it should be placed in a non-combustible container as there may be hot ash in the center of the pile.
- If the ashes are disposed of by burial in soil or otherwise locally dispersed, they should be retained in the closed container until all cinders have thoroughly cooled. Do not place any other waste in the container.
- This stove is not designed to operate with the ash pan door open. Always close the stove ash pan door when you have taken out the ash tray and leave closed while disposing of the ash. Only reopen to put ash pan back into the stove and close immediately afterwards.

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 noncombustible 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 local dispersed, they should be retained in the closed container until all cinders have thoroughly cooled and moved outdoors immediately. Do not place any other waste in the container.

- Outside weather conditions
- Incorrect additional ventilation to building
- Blocked flue / chimney
- For advice on the correction of persistent flue problems consult a qualified Solid Fuel heating engineer before continuing to use your Boru Stove.

Safety

This appliance gets very hot even long after the fire has been extinguished. Always use the Multi Tool handle or a glove when opening the door or using the air dampers.

Always use a fire guard in the presence of children, the elderly or the infirm. The Fireguard should be manufactured in accordance with BS 6539 Fireguards for use with solid fuel appliances.

Fume Emissions

Appliances fitted correctly will not emit fumes. Occasional fumes from de-ashing and re-fuelling may occur. Persistent fume emissions must not be tolerated.

DO NOT OVERFIRE

It is possible to fire the appliance beyond design capacity which could in turn damage the stove. You are required to watch for signs of over firing, if any part of the stove glows red, the fire is in a state of over fire and the controls need to be adjusted accordingly. Over-firing can be identified by warped plates, rust coloured steel, paint pigment that has turned a dusty white finish. An over fired stove will **affect your warranty**.

Do not open the stove door if the stove is over firing

Modifications

Any unauthorized modification to the appliance voids the warranty and could pose a threat of serious injury or death and will affect your warranty.

Replacement Parts

Only genuine replacement Boru parts may be used in this appliance. Contact your local dealer for details.

Stove Maintenance

It is very important that your stove be checked regularly for the following:

1. Creosote: 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. Inspect and clean chimney frequently – Under certain conditions of use, creosote buildup may occur rapidly. If creosote has accumulated, it should be removed to reduce the risk of a chimney fire.
2. Establish a routine for the fuel wood burner 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 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.
3. All firing and ash doors must remain closed during firing. All seals (door and window glass) must be maintained in good working order.
4. THE USE OF SUBSTITUTE MATERIALS AND COMPONENTS MAY RESULT IN POOR PERFORMANCE AND A DANGEROUS CONDITION. TO MAINTAIN YOUR WARRANTY YOU MUST USE APPROVED REPLACEMENT PARTS.

The checks below should be carried out twice a year

1. Check for soot and creosote buildup and sign of joint damage. Do not use if flue pipe or chimney is damaged. To check this, the top baffle must be removed by lifting it up and pulling out. Clean the baffle before refitting. Do not light the stove until the baffle has been refitted. Insulation above the baffle must be put back or replaced as necessary.
2. Make sure the glass is not cracked or chipped and that the rope has a good seal. Failure to replace frayed rope will result in over firing.
3. Check that the stove door is tight and well-sealed when closed. Place a strip of paper into the stove and close the door, try to pull out paper. You should feel some resistance to your pull check several points around the door. If it pulls out too easily, replace the rope and seal in place with a suitable high temperature sealant.

Cleaning the Glass

Generally the glass will clean itself when a good fire is established using the airwash system (left lever). However there will be times when the glass has to be cleaned by hand. To do this use a soft cloth and a nonabrasive cleaner. Never clean the glass when the stove is hot.

Do not use the stove with cracked or broken glass. If the glass breaks when the fire is lighting leave the fire extinguish itself. Do not open the door until the stove is completely cool. Any broken glass should be replaced by a qualified installer.

Glass For Your Boru Stove is 5mm Robax Schott Ceramic Glass

If handling glass whether broken or not - ALWAYS wear protective gloves.

Test and Repair of Door Gasket

Air leaks can be caused by low spots in the door gaskets. To locate such low spots, close each door on a slip of paper and attempt to pull the paper free. If the paper slips out without tearing, the gasket isn't snug enough at that spot. If the seal cannot be improved by adjusting the door latch, try shimming the gasket. Pack a small quantity of cement or a smaller diameter gasket into the channel beneath the gasket to lift the main gasket and thereby improve its contact with the door frame.

If shimming does not improve the seal, replace the gasket following these steps:

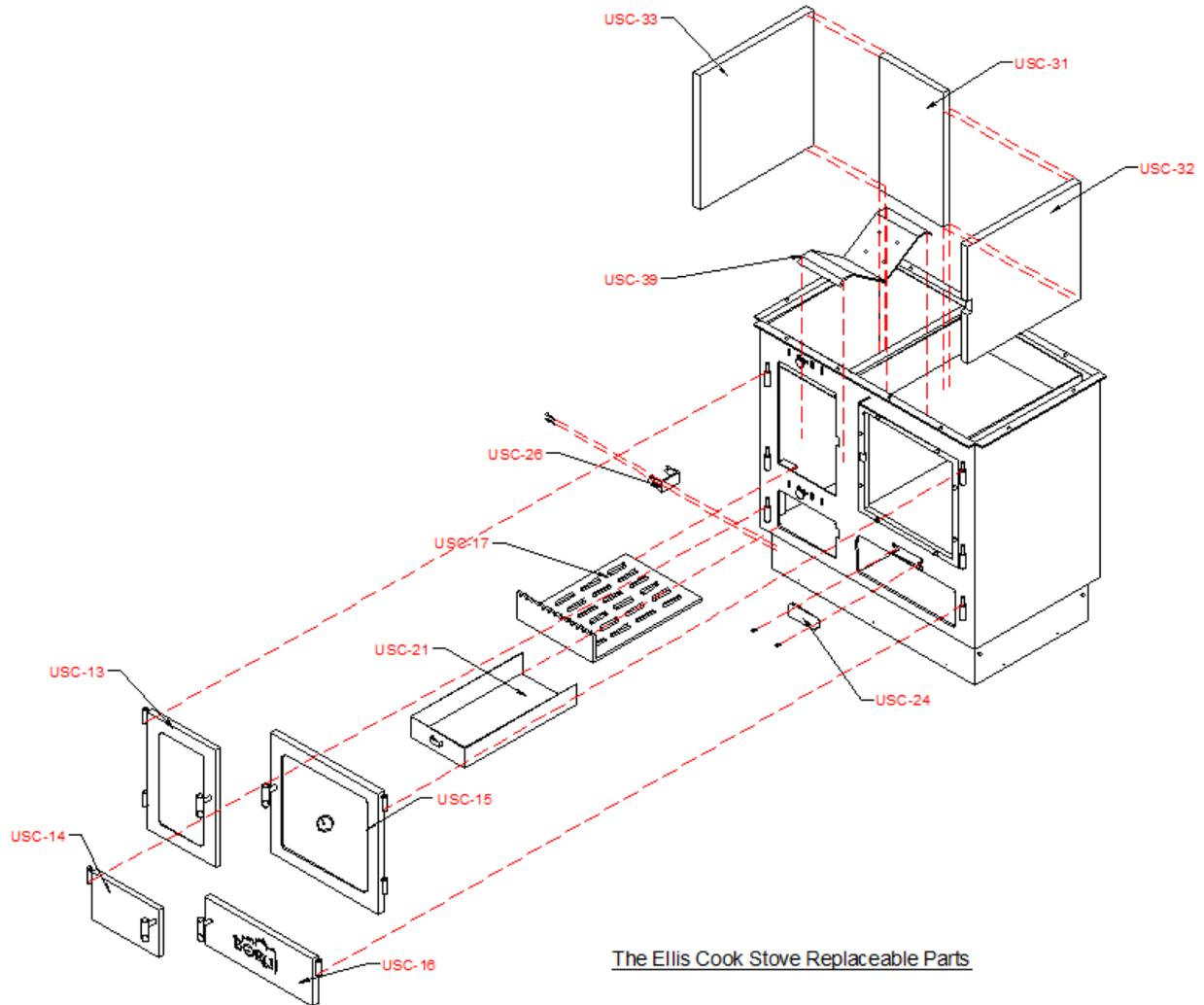
1. Remove the original gasket by grasping an end and pulling firmly.
2. Wearing safety goggles use a wire brush or the tip of a screwdriver to clean the channel of any remaining cement or bits of gasket.

Bricks

Your Boru stove contains high density vermiculite bricks. This increases the efficiency of your stove by insulating the firebox which leads to better combustion which in turn creates more heat. Bricks can and will crack! A cracked brick does not mean it has to be changed.

A cracked brick can last for years. A brick only needs to be changed when it starts to break down (starts to crumble) or if a gap starts to appear in the crack

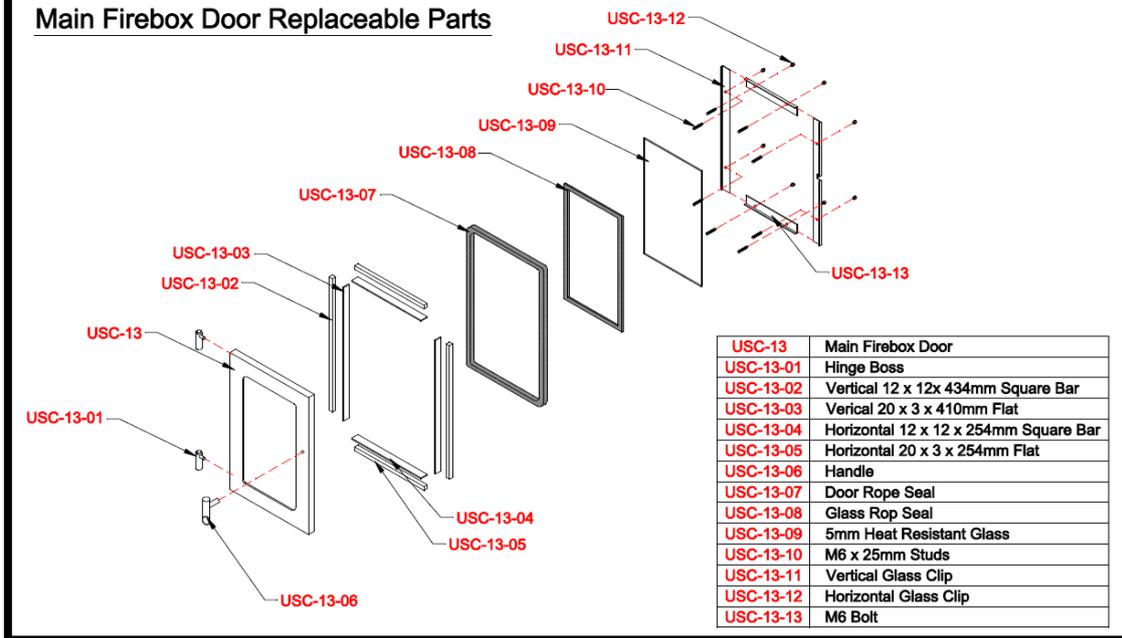
BORU STOVE PARTS



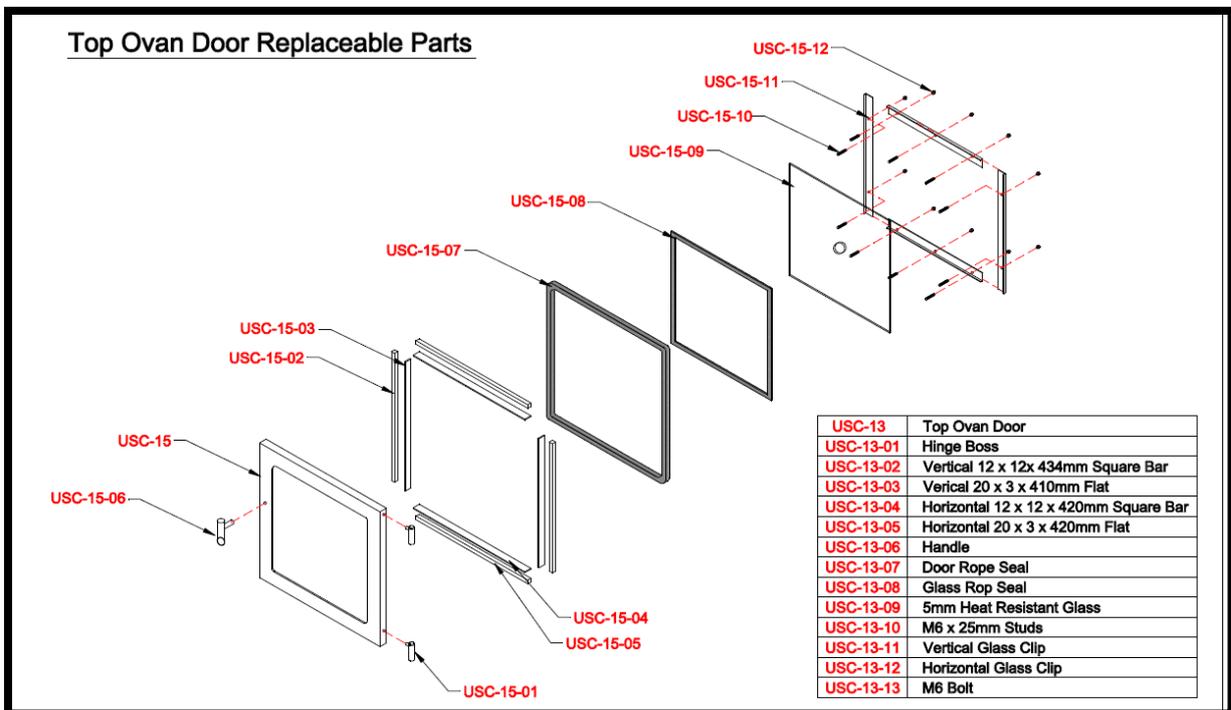
The Ellis Cook Stove Replaceable Parts

Item Code	Description
USC-13	Main Fire Box Door
USC-14	Ashpan Door
USC-15	Top Oven Door
USC-16	Bottom Oven Door
USC-17	Grate
USC-21	Ashpan
USC-24	Soot Hatch Blanking Plate
USC-26	Handle Cradle
USC-31	Rear Fire Brick
USC-32	RHS Fire Brick
USC-33	LHS Fire Brick
USC-39	Baffle

Main Firebox Door Replaceable Parts



Top Ovan Door Replaceable Parts



Boru Warranty Details

Warranty Policy & Procedures

Boru Stoves offer a limited 5 year warranty.

1. The warranty applies to the original purchaser of the stove ONLY. **The warranty is non transferrable.**
2. Brick liners are not covered under warranty unless disintegrating occurs within the 1st 6 month period.
3. The body of the stove is covered for 5 years with labour covered for 1 year.
4. The handle is covered for 1 year
5. The ash pan is covered for 1 year.
6. Glass is covered for 1 year (thermal breakage only).

You must arrange to deliver or ship the stove or part to an authorized Boru Stoves dealer at your own expense and arrange for pickup or delivery of the same after the repairs have been made. If, upon inspection, any damage is found to be the fault of the manufacturer, the repair or replacement will be made. This warranty does not include expenses incurred from travel time or loss of service. This warranty is not transferable and is extended only to, and is solely for the benefit of, the original retail purchaser of the stove. Please keep your dated sales receipt as proof of purchase.

Exclusions

Ropes, gaskets, paint, grates, bricks and baffle will not be covered as they come under normal wear and tear. These would come under normal general maintenance.

Damage due to incorrect installation and failure to comply with local authorities and failure to follow correct procedure.

NOTICE - This warranty is void if installation or service is performed by someone other than a qualified installer, service agency or if installation is not in conformity with installation instructions or local fire and building regulations. All warranty claims must be submitted through the authorized Boru Stoves dealer from whom the product was originally purchased.



Report Number: 526-S-02-2

The Ellis Cook Stove - Model BCS01 covered in this Owner's Guide has been tested and listed by OMNI - Test Laboratories, Inc. of Portland, Oregon. The test standards utilized were UL 1482-2011 for the United States.

Proposition 65 Warning: Fuels used in gas, wood-burning or oil fired appliances, and the products of combustion of such fuels, contain chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects and other reproductive harm.

California Health & Safety Code Sec. 25249.6

**Boru Stoves is located at:
Boru House, Templemore Rd
Thurles, Co. Tipperary, Ireland**

Manufactured: Month : _____ Year: _____

Serial No: _____

