STANLEY

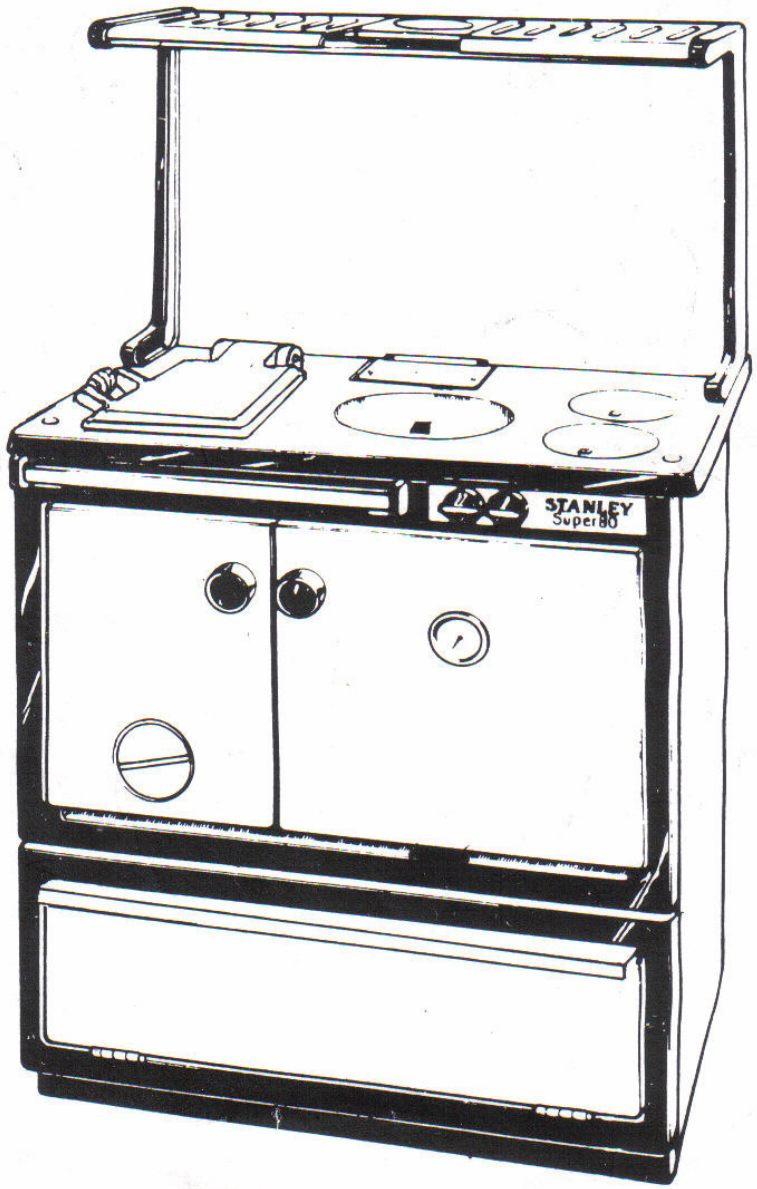
Super 80

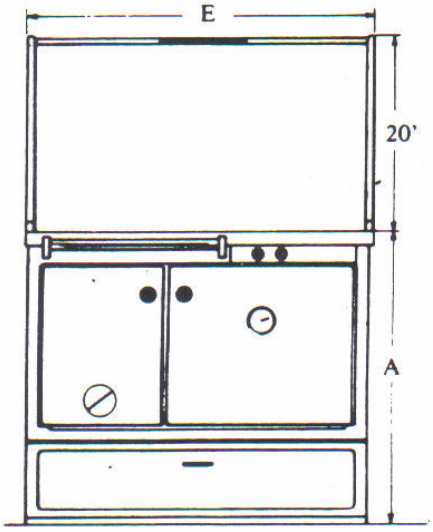
N. C. B. Tested
Super 80
Super deLuxe
Superette 80
Superette deLuxe

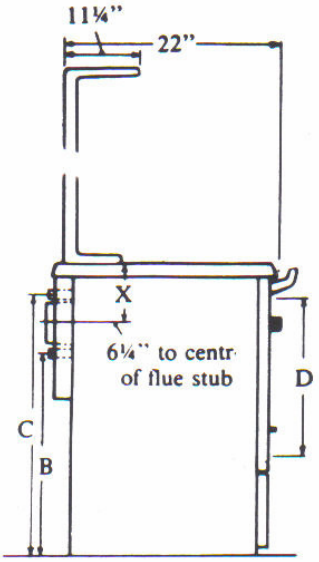
Assembly · Installation · Operation · Maintenance.

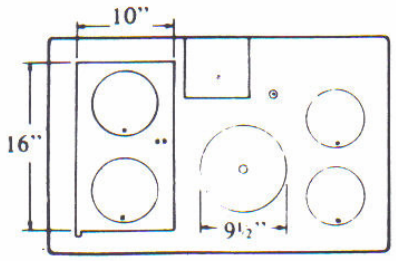
To ensure safety, satisfaction and maximum service, this quality Cooker should be installed by a trained and competent Fitter. The provision of a Central Heating facility, requires that the hot water systems involved, conform fully to good plumbing practice and established standards.

Tested and approved by N.C.B. to B.S. 1252 - 1981









OVEN SIZES

Depth 15½"
Width 15½"
Height 12¾"

DIMENSION REFERENCE TABLES

	A	B	C	D	E	X
Super Stanley High Output Cooker	35"	33"	23"	15½"	35¼"	6¼"
Superette Stanley	35"	33"	23"	15½"	35¼"	6¼"

INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS:

CHIMNEY

Before installing your new Cooker, check that the Chimney is clean and clear of obstructions, cracked brickwork and leaking joints should be made good. The Chimney should have a cross sectional area of at least 30 sq. ins. or an inner diameter of at least 6" to 9".

Do not connect to a chimney serving another appliance. Always ensure that the connection is to a chimney of the same size - never connect to one of smaller dimensions. Chimneys wholly constructed of single skin pipe are not recommended under any circumstances. Due to their inability to retain heat, such chimneys will inevitably give rise to smoking, down draught and the formation of condensation.

Where a standard masonry chimney is not available, a proprietary type of twin wall, fully insulated pipe may be used. As already stated, the minimum inner diameter must not be less than 6" and factory built Chimneys should conform to B.S. 4543, and of course the pipe must terminate at a point not lower than the main ridge or adjacent outside obstructions. With such installations, access to the chimney must be provided for cleaning purposes.

Square Bends and long horizontal runs of flue piping must be avoided. There is provision with the Cooker for two methods of installation ie. top outlet or back outlet. All flue connections must be thoroughly sealed.

Blocked chimneys are dangerous, use only recommended fuels; keep chimneys and flue ways clear; read the Operating Instructions.

HEARTH

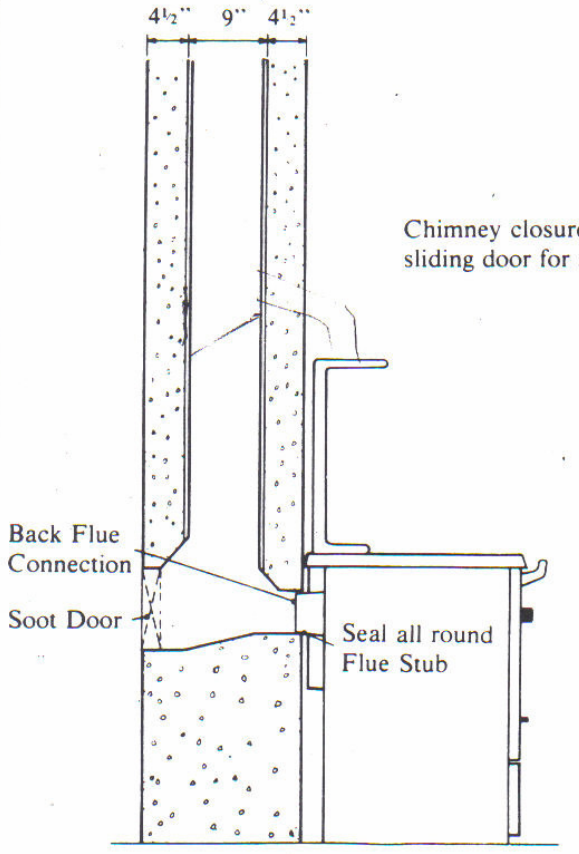
When a properly constructed hearth is not available we recommend that the Cooker be placed on a slab of foamed concrete 4" thick or a slab of other insulating material providing equal insulation.

COMBUSTIBLE MATERIALS

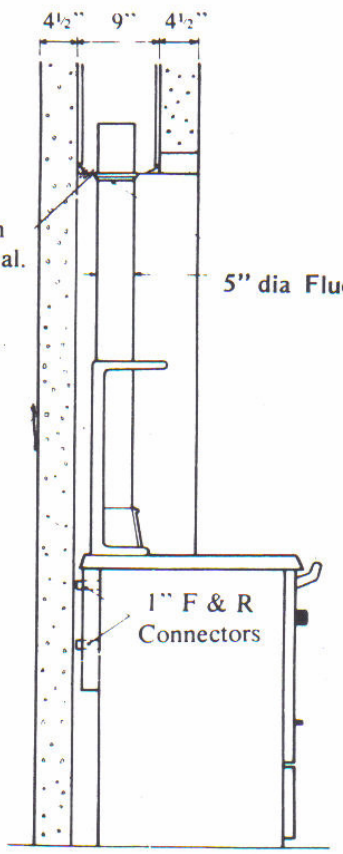
The Cooker should not be installed at zero clearance to combustible materials. The sides should have a minimum clearance of at least 3" from combustible materials, unless otherwise fully insulated.

When the Cooker is backed up against a wall of combustible material it should have adaquate protection in the form of non-asbestos millboard covered with sheet steel. If in doubt consult your local authority or Fire Chief.

Note: Your new Stanley is only as good as the chimney into which you install it. The indication of a strong draught or "pull" does not necessarily mean that it is adequate for the purpose for which it is being used, this can only be the case when it will easily pass at a moderate velocity, the quantity of gasses being generated by combustion.



Installed against flat wall with 9" x 9" Flue using horizontal Flue cast iron connector available as optional extra.



Installed in existing recess

BOILER

There is a choice of two types of boiler with the Stanley series of cookers:

SUPER 80 . . . . . .Boiler Rated Output 6.4 KW (22,000 BTU/HR)

SUPERETTE 80 . . . . . BTU 5.1 KW (17,000 BTU/HR)

Maximum boiler output cannot be maintained unless fuel is being burned at a rate of 4/5 lbs. per hour of coal. When burning turf or wood, reduced output will apply because of the lower calorific value of fuels.

HOT WATER SYSTEM

SUPER 80: Central Heating only combined Domestic Hot Water and Heating.

SUPERETTE 80: Central Heating only combined Domestic Hot Water and Heating.

CYLINDER

A 30 gal. indirect cylinder, fixed in an upright position, is recommended for hot water storage and it should be connected to the boiler by 1" diameter flow and return piping. The pipes should not exceed 30' each in length and anything in excess of 20' must be fully lagged. The shorter the run of pipe work the more effective the water heating efficiency and to this end, the cylinder should be fully lagged.

WE RECOMMEND THE USE OF INJECTOR TEES FOR FLOW AND RETURN BOILER CONNECTIONS.

THE HOT PLATE

The Hotplate Cover is designed to reduce radiated heat to room when plate is not in use. It also increases hotplate temperature in the down position prior to use.

RECOMMENDED FUELS:

Anthracite 1" to 2"	**— Calorific Value per lb.**	**14,000 to 14,500 Btus.**
House Coal 1" to 3"	**— Calorific Value per lb.**	**12,300 to 14,000 Btus.**
Timber — Firebox Size	**— Calorific Value per lb.**	**8,600 Btus. (Dry).**
Turf Briquettes	**— Calorific Value per lb.**	**8,300 Btus.**
Machine Turf	**— Calorific Value per lb.**	**6,000 Btus.**

Coke — (Where Available) 2" to 3" approx. 12,500 Btus. (Dry)

NOTE: Cooker output levels are assesed on standard House Coal of good quality. Reduced outputs will result when fuels of lower calorific values are used e.g.
House Coal — Gross Output 73,000 Btus.
Turf Briquettes — Gross Output 45,000 Btus.

All fuel should be stored under cover and kept as dry as possible prior to use.

LIGHTING TEST

Thoroughly check all pipe work for leaks, especially the pipe connections to the boiler before lighting. Allow the cooker to build up heat slowly at first. Check that all dampers and catches are operating correctly and ensure that all flue connections are thoroughly sealed. See that the user has a copy of the operating instructions.

THE INSTALLATION SHOULD COMPLY WITH THE BUILDING REGULATIONS, CODE OF PRACTICE C.P. 403 (INSTALLATION OF SOLID FUEL APPLIANCES) AND C.B. 131 (CHIMNEYS AND FLUES)

FACTORY BUILT CHIMNEYS SHOULD CONFORM TO B.S. 4543.

LIGHTING THE FIRE

Fully open all dampers and the Spin Wheel. Kindle with paper and sticks in the usual way and ignite by using a taper or rolled wad of paper inserted into the ashpan. Under no circumstances should any flammable liquid i.e. Petrol, Paraffin etc., be used to light the fire. When the fire is well established close the direct damper fully and keep it closed. Add fuel to the firebox as required and adjust spin wheel opening to suit the current requirements.

FUELLING

Using the recommended fuels, access to the firebox is throught the hot plate, with the Super and Superette Model the hot plate is so designed that the whole plate may be hinged back to take bulky fuels, otherwise access is through either of the locking cups fitted into the hot plate.

Because of the overall depth of the firebox two filler holes are provided to ensure equitable distribution of the fuel and they should be used accordingly.

When refuelling, open the direct damper as this will help to eliminate smoking, afterwards be sure to close the damper otherwise oven temperatures will drop and as a consequence the firebox will overheat.

Never pack fuel tightly or fill the firebox to capacity. A low level fire is more effective particularly in regard to water heating efficiency.

CONTROL

The air supply to the fire is controlled by the spin wheel situated on the lower part of the fire door. Depending on the setting a high or low firing condition will be determined by the volume of air passing through at any one time.

The direct damper as already advised must be kept closed at all times except when kindling a new fire. A contributory factor to easier control is to keep the oven damper closed as much as possible, optimum efficiency will be achieved here with practice.

When using anthracite, coke or coal avoid excessive firing conditions. High temperatures are unnecessary and can only do serious harm to the Cooker. The first indication that overheating is taking place will be the formation of Clinker (Melted Ash) in the firebox and this should be removed immediately otherwise damage will occur not only to the cooker components but also to the fire bricks and any damage here should be repaired without delay.

THE HOT PLATE

or best results use heavy based, flat bottomed utensils. When cleaning your cooker ensure that the underside of the hot plate is also attended to as hard carbon and soot can build up here to such a degree that the surface of the ot plate is being insulated from the fire and this will of course drastically reduce efficiency.

OVEN

When baking or roasting, open the oven damper and spin wheel fully until the thermometer shows a temperature about 50°F lower than that which is required. Then close the damper to a point where the required temperature is sustained (A little practice will soon show how much damper adjustment is necessary). Much will also depend on the strength of the chimney draught. It will be found that a greater spin wheel setting and a smaller oven damper setting is the most effective method of operation, remember the direct flue damper may be kept fully closed as a by-pass is provided to allow waste gases through at all times. When baking or roasting, it is found that the surface of the food is cooking too quickly then position the plain steel shelf in the top of the oven so as to act as a heat shield which will protect the food on the shelf beneath.

OVERNIGHT BURNING

Open the spin wheel a quarter turn and close the oven damper one quarter of the maximum opening; riddle the fire and refuel. In the morning open the spin wheel and damper and riddle the fire; when it is again burning brightly, refuel. If it is found that the fire is completely burned out then new settings should be tried in respect of the spin wheel and oven damper openings. If on the other hand the fire is out and the fuel unburned then the reverse should apply.

It is more economical to operate the Cooker on a 24 hours per day basis if possible–starting up each day is extremely wasteful of fuel.

BOILER SUMMER CONDITIONS:

SUPERETTE AND SUPER STANLEY

To obtain a reduction in output during the summer each model is supplied with a set of cast iron heat shield plates as standard equipment. These are positioned on the hooks welded to the face of the boiler and are easily positioned and removed. Maximum heat reduction is achieved by using all of the plates provided, if however, increased output is desired then plates can be removed progressively to the point where the required output is obtained.

These heat shield plates have no function other than to reduce the boiler output.

COOKER FLUE CLEANING

Your Stanley Cooker should be cleaned out at least once a week although this may be extended to two weeks if smokeless fuel is used e.g. anthracite, phurnacite or similar manufactured fuels.

The procedure is as follows; remove all loose sections on top of the Cooker. Open the direct damper. Where a flue chamber is fitted in conjunction with a vertical flue pipe remove the cleaning door from the front of this fitting in order to obtain access.

Where the flue connection is horizontal directly into the wall the base of the chimney can be reached through the gap left by opening the direct damper or by removing the hob blanking off plate.

All deposits from the flue pipe and the top of the oven may be brushed both into the firebox and down the right hand side of the oven. Deposit which has accumulated on the side of the oven must also be brushed downwards and particular attention must be paid to the back flue way which runs from the top flue outlet down to the bottom left corner immediately underneath the oven. To remove the accumulated ash and soot take off the cleaning door situated immediately under the oven on the front of the Cooker and thoroughly clean out the residue from the side flue, back flue and base plate – this operation is essential otherwise the flow of hot gases will be obstructed and satisfactory oven temperatures will not be maintained, apart from which such deposits may contribute to smoking. Replace all the loose parts which have been removed making sure that all cooking surfaces have been thoroughly cleaned on the underside.

It is of the utmost importance to keep the flue pipe and chimney clear of deposits by regular sweeping of the chimney irrespective of whether the fuel used is classed as smokeless or not. All fuels give rise to soot or ash deposits and regular cleaning is essential for safe operation.

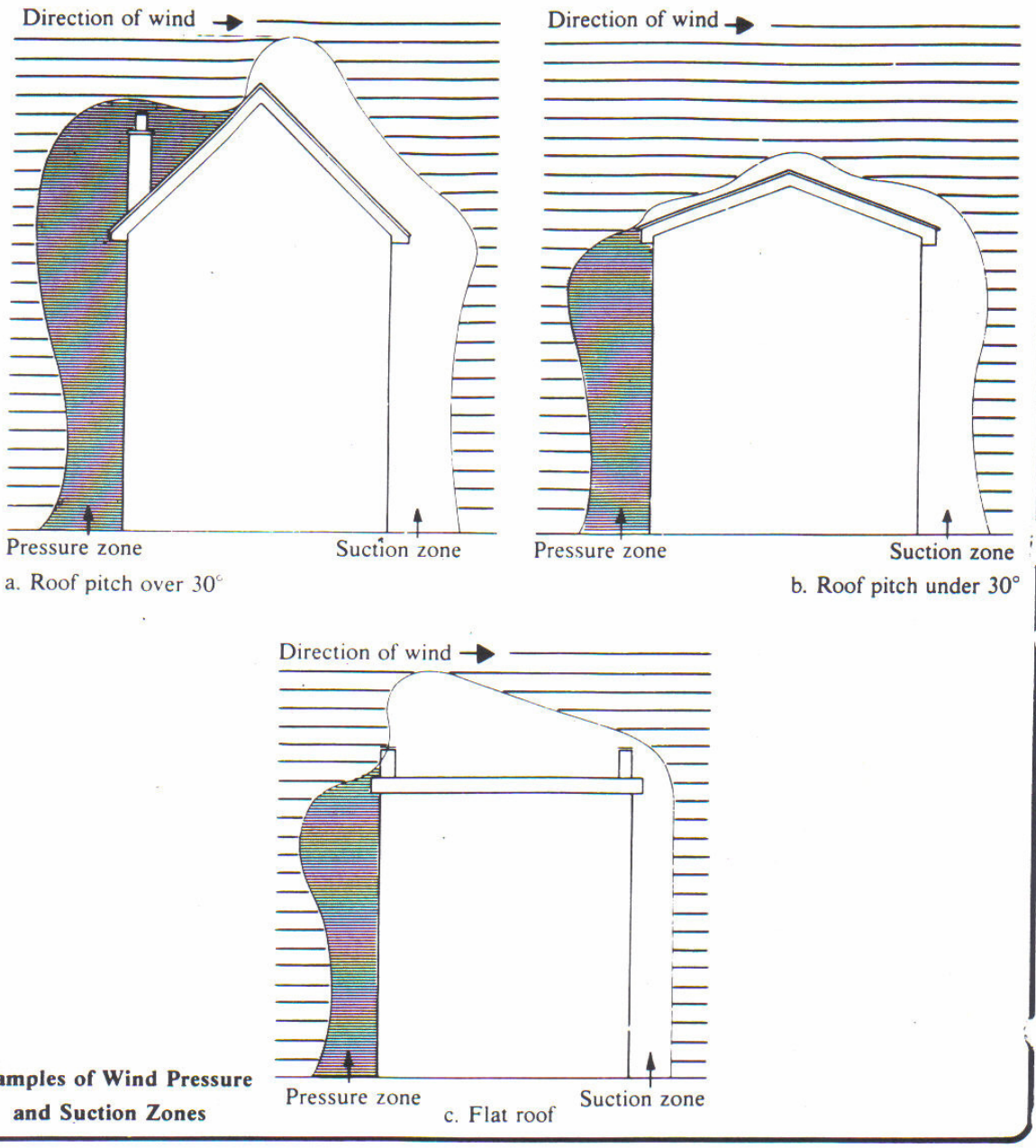
Blocked or partially obstructed flueways and chimneys will cause dangerous fumes to be emitted into the room, these may well be invisible if a smokeless fuel is burned.

RIDDLING

Open the fire door and direct damper to their fullest extent. Insert the operating tool into the slot provided at the front of the fire bar and move the bar vigorously to and fro. In addition it is also recommended that the fire bed itself be thoroughly raked at regular intervals thus loosening up such debris as Clinker, Stones, etc., which are then easily removed.

The ashpan must be emptied as required otherwise ash will build up to a point where it interferes with the natural flow of cool air through the fire bars and as a consequence these will be damaged.

Your new Cooker will give you every possible satisfaction in use and many years of service provided it is properly installed and maintained in accordance with our published instructions.

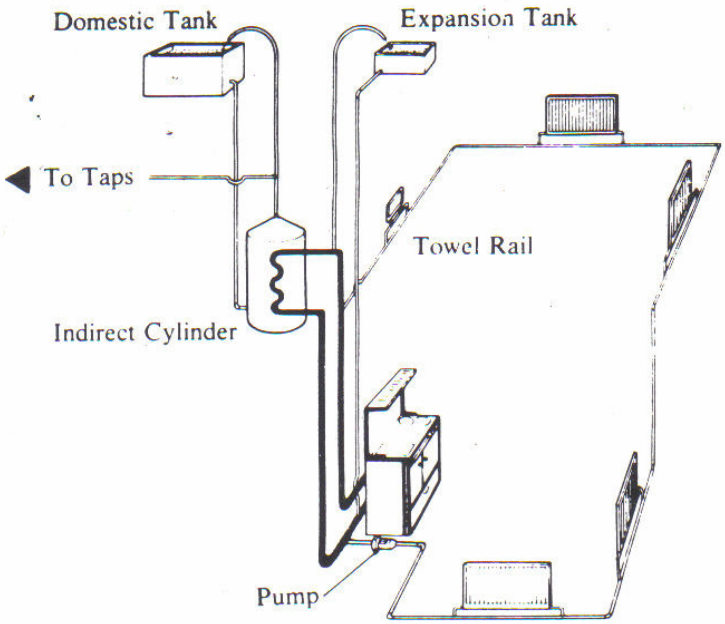


Examples of Wind Pressure and Suction Zones

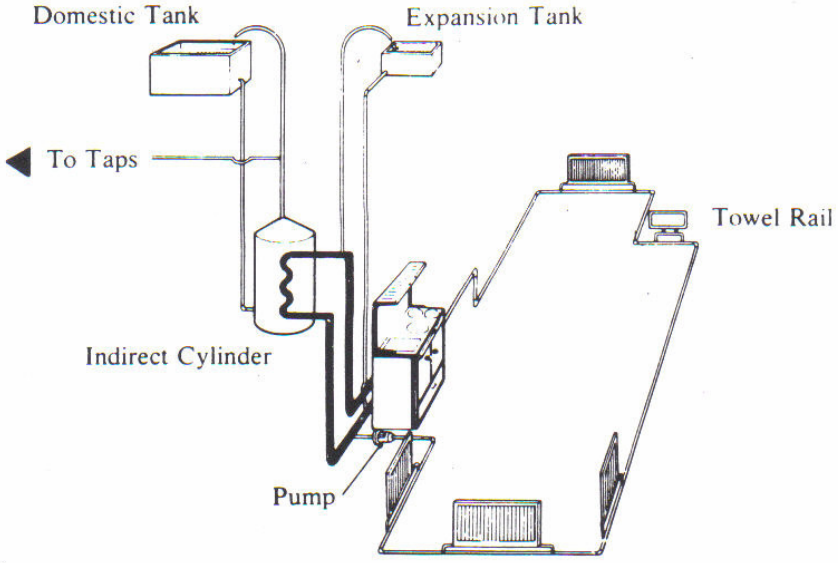
WATERFORD FOUNDRY EXPORT LTD.

STANLEY 80 SUPER/SUPERETTE, S. DELUXE COOKERS

1. Boiler tested to 40Lbs. P.S.I.
2. The fumes from blocked chimneys can kill.
   Keep chimneys clear. Sweep at least annually.
   Keep flueways clear. Clean at least monthly.
   Use only recommended fuels. Read operating instructions.
3. Not suitable for hot water only operation.
4. Recommended Fuels: Anthracite 1" to 2",
   House Coal 1" to 3", Coke 2" to 3", Coalite, Phurnacite,
   Rexco, Royal, Sunbrite Doubles and Sunbrite Singles,
   Turf Briquettes, Machine Turf.
5. Approved to British Standard B.S. 1252.



Two Storey House Diagram



Bungalow Diagram

These diagrams illustrate the basic principals of water systems and are not to be regarded as working drawings

HINTS ON FAULT FINDING AND SUGGESTED REMEDIAL ACTION

PROBLEMS	CAUSE	REMEDY
Poor Chimney Draught	1. Obstruction in chimney 2. Chimney too low. 3. Chimney too wide 4. Cracks in chimney walls. 5. Chimney shared with another unit.	1. Clear and clean chimney. 2. Raise height above roof ridge. 3. Reduce size by filling flue liner – 6" to 8" diameter is ideal. 4. Repair cracks by repointing. 5. Each appliance must have its own chimney.
Down Draught	High ground, trees or buildings near chimney outlet. Pressure Zone.	Raise height of chimney to clear obstructions or fit special cowls which are available.
Poor Oven Heat	1. Poor chimney draught. 2. Faulty installation. 3. Oven side flue or oven back flue choked with soot. 4. Direct damper not closing fully. 5. Oven side brick displaced.	1. See chimney draught. 2. Check Installation Instructions. 3. Clean out flue ways. 4. Check that damper is not obstructed in any way. 5. Check and reseal with fire cement.
Cooker smoking when damper is closed.	1. Oven side flue choked. 2. Oven back flue choked. 3. Down draught. 4. Obstruction in chimney.	1. Clean flue way. 2. Clean flue way. 3. See chimney draught. 4. Clean chimney.
Poor Hot Plate Results	Carbon build up under hot plate Utensils not flat.	Remove hot plate and clean. Use machine based utensils.
Poor heat in Radiators.	1. Pump not operating. 2. Pump faulty 3. Radiator valves not adjusted. 4. Air in Radiators. 5. Central Heating system in excess of boiler capacity.	1. Check to see if pump is running. 2. Replace pump. 3. Adjust valves. 4. Vent Radiators. 5. Check with your Installer.
Poor Heat in Domestic Cylinder	1. Cylinder too large. 2. Cylinder too far away from cooker. 3. Flow and return pipes crossed.	1. Size should be 30 gallons. 2. Should not be more than 30'. 3. Lagging of pipes and cylinder will help.
Domestic Hot Water Rusty	1. Incorrect cylinder fitted. 2. Indirect cylinder defective.	1. Check with Installer. 2. Replace cylinder.
Inter Performance	1. Cooker starved of primary air. 2. Extraction fan in kitchen. 3. Cooker subject to wind change.	1. This may be checked with open window. 2. Check cooker with fan off and on. 3. Check chimney.

NOTE: Your new cooker is as good as the chimney you install it in. Make sure you follow the Installation Instructions fully.

PROPER CHIMNEY DRAUGHT:

When measured with a draught guage: between .05 inches and .1 inches W.G.

When the draught recorded is over .1 inches W.G., a draught stabiliser should be fitted.

Waterford Foundry (Exports) Ltd.

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