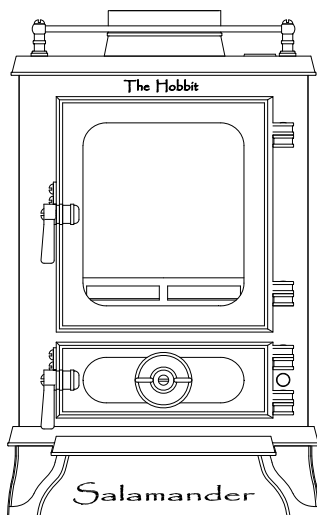


Additional Information for the Installation and Use of the Hobbit in Small Craft



The Hobbit



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Salamander Hobbit
Model 0901
Multifuel Stove

These instructions should be read in conjunction with the standard installation and operating instructions supplied with the stove. They provide additional information, advice and warnings which apply if the stove is to be installed on a small craft and comply with the current standard BS 8511:2010.

1 – Additional Information for the installation of a Hobbit Stove in a small craft

The Hobbit Stove conforms to the construction and performance requirements of BS EN 13240 and is therefore suitable in respect of design, construction, installation and safety for use on boats.

However, when installing The Hobbit in a small craft such as a canal boat or narrow boat, it should be fitted by a competent person with previous relevant experience of installation of appliances in small craft following British Standard BS 8511:2010 "Code of practice for the installation of solid fuel heating and cooking appliances in small craft".

BS 8511:2010 Code of practice for the installation of solid fuel heating and cooking appliances in small craft

This British Standard code of practice was published by BSI in Feb 2010 and came into effect in Feb 2011. The code covers appliance selection, design considerations, installation requirements (including chimney arrangements), inspection and testing, and necessary safety information concerning maintenance and the safe use of solid fuel appliances on boats.

WARNING

If the appliance is not installed to the recommendations a boat fire or carbon monoxide poisoning might result; however, any installation does not guarantee against such occurrences in all circumstances.

2 – Operating Instructions for the hobbit stove in a small craft

Please refer to the standard operating instructions for information on the safe and efficient use of the stove including lighting procedures, method of re-fuelling including max height of fuel in the firebox, the operation of all controls and devices and advice on regular maintenance.

In addition, the following warnings apply when the stove is installed on a small craft:-

WARNINGS

NEVER leave the craft unattended, or travel through tunnels when the stove is in use without checking that the appliance has not been over-fuelled and ensuring that the controls are appropriately set to prevent over-firing.

NEVER refuel the stove when retiring for the night without first checking that the appliance has not been over-fuelled and ensuring that the controls are appropriately set to prevent over-firing.

NEVER operate the stove with the firebox door or ashpan door open, except for refuelling and removal of ashes, as this may over-fire the appliance with consequential damage to the appliance and danger of boat fire.

NEVER Block or restrict the ventilators to the cabin.

NEVER fill any petrol tank on or near the craft when a solid fuel appliance is in use.

3 - Maintenance

Maintenance should only be carried out when the stove is cool

2.1 Sweeping

It is important to have the stove and flue swept at least once every 6 months when installed in a small craft as advised in BS 8511. Chemical cleaners should not be used as a substitute for sweeping.

Regular inspection and cleaning of the internal components of the stove can indicate if the chimney requires more frequent cleaning. Any damaged or worn item should be replaced using original parts from the stove supplier, or compatible with the original part in compliance with BS 8511.

If the stove has been unused for an extended period (during the summer) the chimney should be checked by a competent person before use.

The flue should be inspected at least once per year throughout its length for dents, external damage, internal or external corrosion or obstruction and any damaged item replaced.

Note

All parts that are in direct contact with the fire (grate, Baffle, back and side air boxes) are considered as normal wear parts. Their life will be dependant on how vigorously the stove is operated and they must be inspected and maintained on a regular basis. If they become worn, damaged or not positioned correctly, non wear parts such as the stove top and sides will be exposed to excessive heat and may be damaged.

2.2 Cleaning the stove

Clean the outside of the stove with a soft brush.

Regularly remove and clean the baffle and back and side air boxes of soot and debris. also clean the internal surfaces of the stove. The frequency will be dependant on how vigorously the stove has been fired and what fuel has been used.

Any deposits allowed to build up in this area could reduce the lifespan of the stove.

Note that if required the flue can be accessed for cleaning from inside the stove.

2.3 Gaskets

The rope gaskets in both doors will need regular inspection (at least once per year) to check the condition and ensure that the doors seal and full control of the air supply to the fire can be maintained.

2.4 Stove glass

Clean the stove glass only when cool with a specialist glass cleaner. Use of any abrasive cleaner will scratch the glass and make subsequent cleaning more difficult.

2.5 Cabin Ventilation

Cabin grills and vents should be regularly inspected to ensure they have not become blocked with debris such as insects, leaves or fluff.

Remember

If the stove is not to be used for an extended period set both air controls to half open to allow an airflow through the stove and avoid condensation.

4 – Safe storage of fuel

3.1 All solid fuel should be stored dry and away from sources of heat.

3.2 Wood logs should be stowed under cover with adequate ventilation.

3.3 Under no circumstances should fuel be placed on the hearth, or near other sources of heat

3.4 Solid fuel should not be stored within 600mm of the appliance unless separated by a non combustible partition.

3.5 Flammable liquids, gas bottles, aerosols etc. should be stored in a separate area well-away from the appliance and not within the accommodation area.

5 – Advice on the fitting of suitable alarms

Smoke Alarms

At least one suitable and effective smoke alarm should be fitted in a suitable location. Alarms should be mounted on the deckhead or headlining, at least 300mm from the cabin sides and within 5m of each protected area of the vessel. On some craft this may mean installing more than one alarm, and it is recommended to fit units that can be linked together.

The smoke alarm should be capable of waking any occupant sleeping aboard the craft. The alarm should be tested with this in mind before the final fixing is made.

The smoke alarm should be of the optical or photoelectrical type since these are particularly sensitive to dense smoke such as produced from a smouldering fire.

The smoke alarm should be fitted with an extra-long life battery and have a hush button to allow for temporary deactivation.

It should be tested as part of a boaters normal boarding routine.

(For more information ref BS5839-6 and BS EN 14604)

Carbon Monoxide Alarm

Consideration should be given to the fitting of a carbon monoxide alarm suitable for marine use and certified to BS EN 50291

6 – General safety advice

In addition to the safety information contained in the standard installation and operating instructions, when installing in a small craft the following advice should be followed.

- 4.1 Before lighting ensure the chimney is fully erected and not capped.
- 4.2 Do not place or hang any combustible material such as towels or clothing on the hearth or above the stove.
- 4.3 Ensure and combustible item such as soft furnishing, curtains, furniture, posters and ornaments are at a minimum 600mm from the appliance and cannot fall or swing nearer to the stove or flue.
- 4.4 Any signs of heat damage of combustible material, eg charring, singeing or seepage of liquid (lignin), or of suspicious smells in the vicinity of the appliance or flue pipe should be investigated immediately. The appliance should not be used until the cause is identified and rectified.
- 4.5 Oil or gas lamps should not be located above or within 600mm of the appliance, or in any position where fuel spillage from the lamp, either when in position or when dislodged, could hit any surface of the stove or flue.
- 4.6 Do not use the appliance if any part of the casing, flue pipe or door glass is cracked or if the flue or door seals are leaking, if it is missing parts or has been modified.
- 4.7 consider a fireguard manufactured to BS 8423
- 4.8 Fume emission into the cabin is dangerous and could lead to carbon monoxide poisoning. If fume emissions persist the following immediate actions should be taken:-
 - a) Open doors and windows to ventilate the cabin.
 - b) Let the fire out or eject and safely dispose of fuel from the appliance.
 - c) Check the flue for 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 advice from a competent person.
- 4.9 If there is a chimney fire the following immediate actions should be taken
 - a) Reduce the appliance burning rate by closing all air controls (if safe to do so)
 - b) Remove furniture and rugs away from the appliance (if safe to do so)
 - c) Place a fireguard or spark guard in front of the appliance (if safe to do so)
 - d) If necessary raise the alarm, vacate the craft and if possible let occupants of adjacent craft and buildings know
 - e) If necessary call the fire brigade and determine the best means for the fire brigade to access the craft and wait for their arrival well away from the craft.