QUDOS

Designed • Engineered • Developed
Farnworth, UK



CE

Athena W Series - W-T / W-P / W-H

INSTALLATION MANUAL
AND USER OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

THIS STOVE MUST ONLY BE INSTALLED BY A SUITABLY QUALIFIED AND COMPETENT PERSON REGISTERED WITH THE APPROPRIATE COMPETENT PERSONS SCHEME.

Please leave this booklet with the stove user and instruct them on the correct use of the stove, operation of the controls and the correct fuel types to burn focusing on both efficiency and environmental considerations.

Stoves operate at very high temperatures.

All persons including children must be warned of this and should be discouraged from touching any surfaces whilst the stove is in use. This includes the connecting flue pipe, glass, controls and door handle. When refuelling the operator must use the glove provided and limit the time the door is left open when doing so.

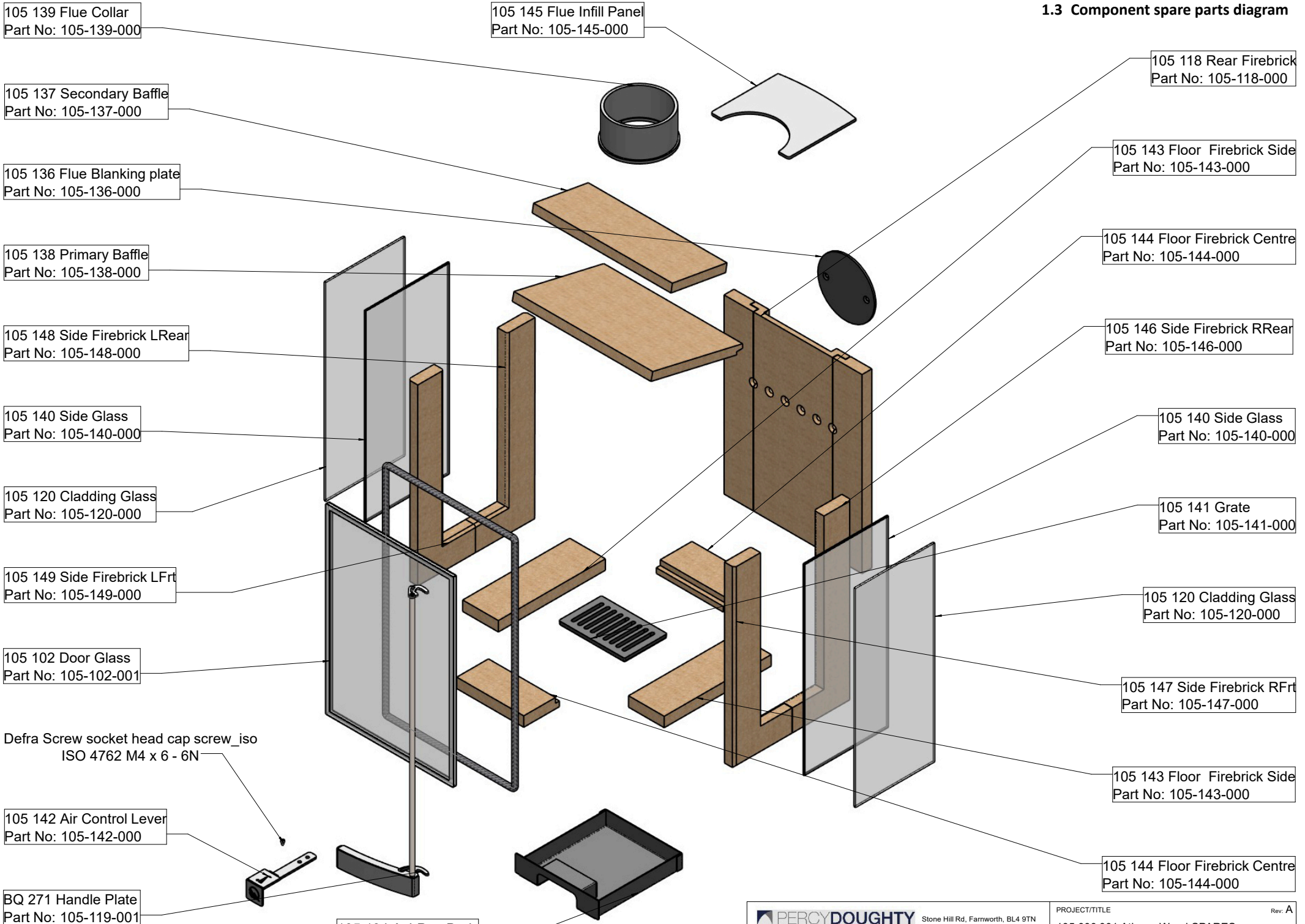
1. STOVE INFORMATION

1.1 Declaration of performance & technical data

ATHENA W-T / ATHENA W-P / ATHENA W-H	
Intended area of use:	Domestic heating appliance
Standard:	BS EN 13240: 2001 + Amd 2: 2004
Test institute:	SGS
Appliance weight:	W-T:126kg / W-P:118kg / W-H:101kg
Flue outlet:	125mm
Essential characteristics burning WOOD (at nominal 12Pa flue draught)	
Efficiency: (%)	77.6
Nominal output: (kW)	7.6
Refuel interval: (h)	0.79
Mean flue gas temperature: (ºC)	298
Flue gas mass flow: (g/s)	6.5
Mean CO emission @ 13% O2: (Nmg/m3)	0.07
Mean CnHm emission @ 13% O2: (Nmg/m3)	47
Mean NOx emission @ 13% O2: (Nmg/m3)	96
Mean Particulates @ 13% O2: (Nmg/m3)	26
Distances to combustible materials	
Rear wall: (mm)	250
Side wall: (mm)	800
Directly above stove: (mm)	800

1.2 Component spare parts

Only the approved manufacturers spare parts must be used. Any attempt to fabricate a replacement or to modify any parts of the stove will invalidate the warranty and may render the stove dangerous. This could also have a detrimental effect on the environment.



PERCYDOUGHTY Stone Hill Rd, Farnworth, BL4 9TN

PROJECT/TITLE: 105 000 001 Athena Wood SPARES

Rev: A

All Dimensions in mm | Drawn By: Guy Donovan | Date: 11/06/2025 | Sheet title: Sheet1 | Scale: 1:6 | Sheet: 1 of 1

2. INSTALLATION AND OPERATION

2.1 Safety information

IMPORTANT: This stove must only be installed by a registered, suitably qualified and competent person in compliance with the current building regulations and pertinent British standards. Regional variations to these documents would apply.

HANDLING – When lifting the stove the installer must comply with the Manual Handling Operations Regulations 1992, as amended by the Health and Safety Regulations 2002. In doing so carrying out risk assessment to control and reduce the risk of injury from lifting the stove.

FIRE CEMENT – Some manufactured products are caustic and should not be allowed to come into contact with the skin. Always refer to the relevant COSHH data information and use any recommended personal protective equipment such as gloves, as directed or in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. In case of contact with skin, wash immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice if necessary.

ASBESTOS – These stoves contain no asbestos.

METAL PARTS – When installing or servicing this stove care should be taken to avoid the possibility of personal injury. The installation and servicing must be in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions, current building regulations and British standards. The manufacturer of the stove accepts no liability if this advice is not followed. In all instances a risk assessment must be completed in advance, when installing and working on the stove. This stove has been extensively tested for safety and efficiency, and it must not be modified in any way. Any attempts to do so may compromise the safety of its operation and may become to the detriment of the environment. Always use approved manufacturers replacement parts as recommended by your supplier. Failure to adhere to this advice may invalidate your warranty.

Failure to adhere to this advice will invalidate your warranty.

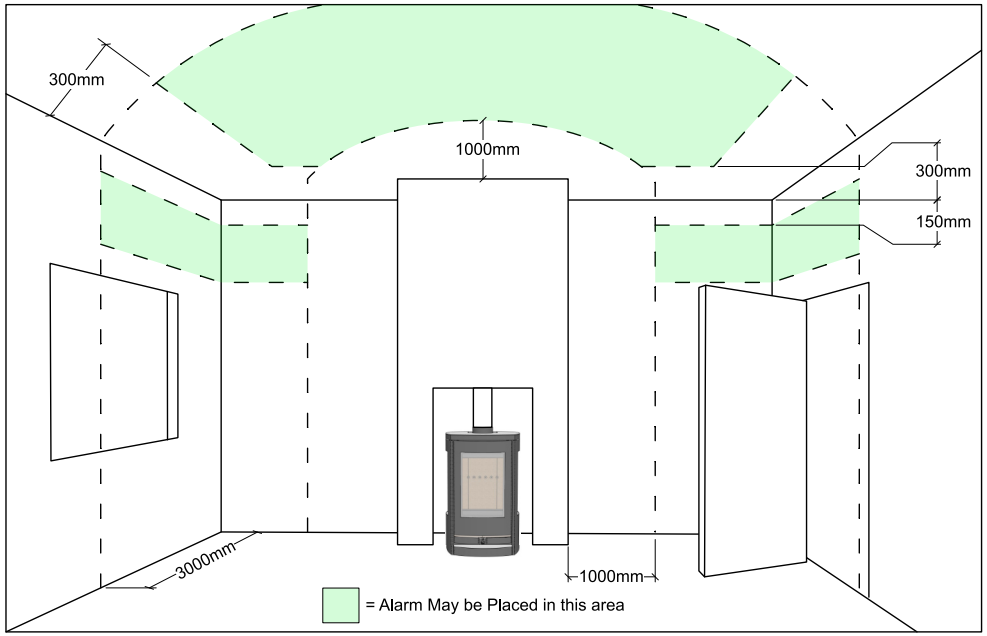
SPILLAGE TESTING – Where an extractor fan is fitted within the same room, the stove must be tested for its safe operation under the worst case condition with the extractor fan running at maximum speed. If the stove does not operate safely then it must be disconnected until such time provisions have been made to either disconnect the extractor fan or complete a satisfactory spillage test. Guidance on spillage testing must sought and completed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions, and in the absence of this detail please refer to BS8303.

We do not recommend that an extractor fan is fitted into the same room as the stove after it has been installed as it may be detrimental to the performance of the stove resulting in spillage of products of combustion.

With every installation a carbon monoxide detector/ (co) alarm must be installed in the same room as this stove. See below for advice on positioning.

Do not use this appliance as an incinerator. Only burn the recommended fuels detailed within this manual. Do not use liquid fuels on this appliance.

2.2 Installation



Ensure all parts are fitted in accordance with the stove installation manual. To make it easier to handle the stove on installation it may help to remove the baffle bricks and chamber bricks. Place these in a secure place to avoid damage and refit after installation.

On completion of the installation and commissioning ensure that the operating instructions for the stove are left with the end user. The installer must advise the end user on the correct use and operation of the stove and advice and guidance must be given in relation to the correct usage of fuel types as recommended in this document. The installer must also advise the end user on how to light the stove for best results and how to maintain an optimum burn cycle, in doing so also minimising the time that the stove door is open during refuelling.

This stove must not share a chimney with any other appliance - this includes gas appliances as well as solid fuel.

Where a masonry chimney is believed to have previously served an open fire installation, it is possible that the higher flue gas temperature from a closed appliance may loosen deposits that were previously firmly adhered, with the consequential risk of a flue blockage. It is

therefore recommended that a masonry chimney should be swept a second time within a month of regular use after installation. It is important to clean the stove flue- ways, flue-pipe and chimney prior to operating after a prolonged shut-down period, keeping the stove well ventilated during long periods of not using is also important to prevent a build-up of condensation and rust forming.

Check the chimney is in good condition, dry, free of cracks, obstructions and integral throughout. The cross sectional diameter of the brick chimney should not be less than 125mm and not more than 230mm. If any of these requirements are not met, the chimney should be lined by a suitable method using a liner with a cross sectional diameter not less than 125mm.

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 system is functioning correctly and that all products of combustion are being removed safely and vented to atmosphere via the chimney termination point, which must only be an approved terminal.

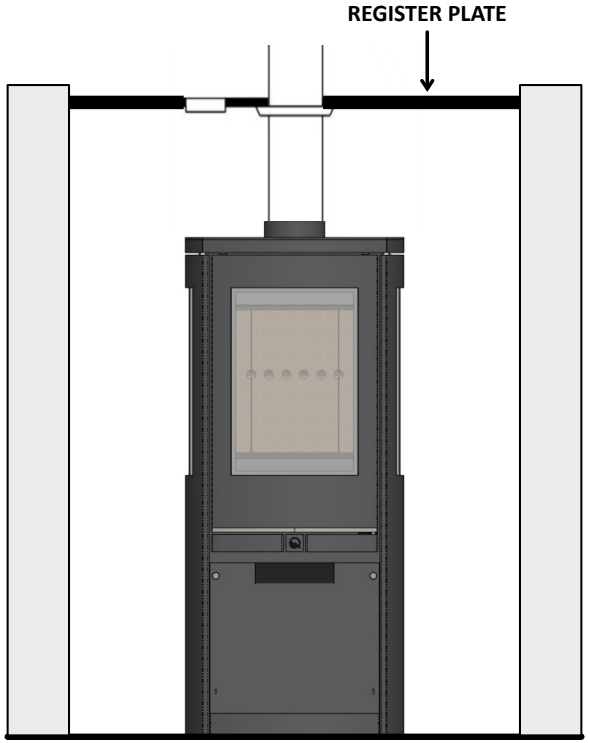
When installing this stove, a 125mm flue liner may be used in accordance with BS8303 and current Building Regulations. The chimney and connecting flue pipe should not be less than the size of the outlet socket (collar) of the stove at any point.

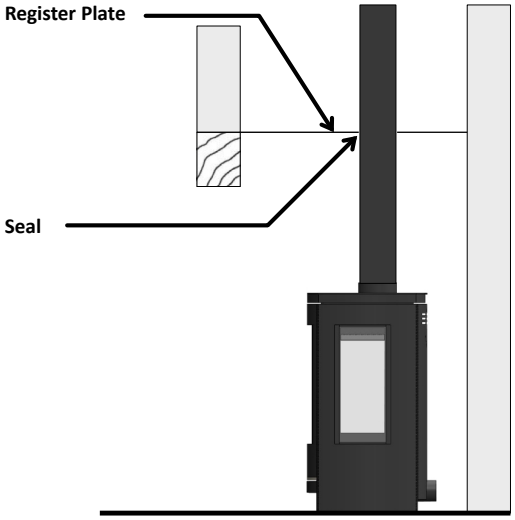
The chimney height and the position of the chimney terminal must be in accordance with the current Building Regulations and conform to the latest edition of BS EN 15287-1:2007, Design, Installation and Commissioning of Chimneys.

An existing fireplace opening can be modified to accommodate the stove. The following pages identify some typical installation scenarios and provides the necessary specific installation information for your new stove. Always consult your installer for a detailed survey.

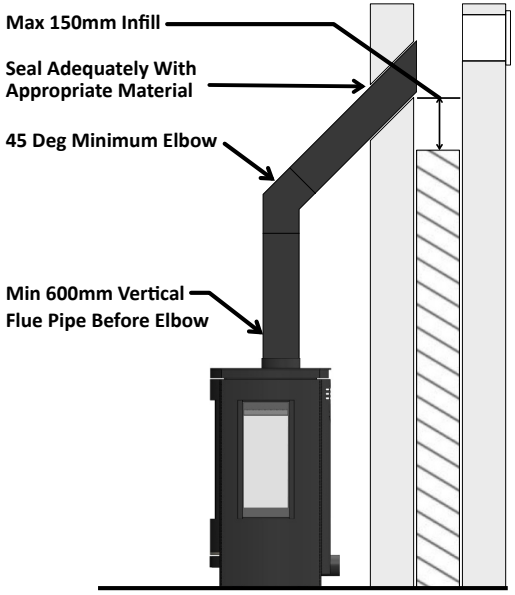
Typical Installation for Inglenook Fireplaces – Top Flue

Inglenook fireplaces can have very large bore chimneys. Check with your installer – you are likely to require a stainless steel flexible liner for solid fuel if your chimney is larger than 230mm x 230mm. A closure plate with access for cleaning may also be required together with a short length of flue pipe of the same diameter as the stove flue collar.





Typical Installation for Inglenook Fireplaces – Side View



Typical Installation Into In-filled Masonry Fireplaces

2.3 Specific installation information

2.4 Clearances

Distances to combustible materials:

REAR (mm)	SIDES (mm)	TOP (mm)
250	800	800

Distances to combustible materials above the stove:

As there are many possible configurations of potential fireplace furnishings above the stove (e.g. Timber fireplaces, beams, etc.), each with their own physical properties, therefore it is not possible to provide any guidance on exact distances. Advice must be sought from the manufacturer for specific distances.

Distances to NON-combustible materials:

The stove can be recessed into a suitably sized fireplace built from non-combustible materials suitably rated above 400°C, but a permanent free air gap of at least 100mm should be left around the sides and top to obtain maximum heat output and for access to the rear of the stove.

Any encroachment on this will require an adequate risk assessment of this installation whole and sufficient provisions made for future service and maintenance.

It is possible to fit the stove with less clearance around it – down to 50mm minimum, but the non-combustible material building fabric must be at least 150mm thick. This is typically achieved when installing into a standard brick-built chimney breast with double thickness walls to the rear and sides of the builder's opening. See building document J for reference. Take care that the wall finish is suitable to withstand temperatures of up to 400°C.

2.5 Hearths

Allow a hearth apron of at least 225mm at the front of the stove, 150mm on either side and be a minimum thickness of 50mm. Care should be taken to secure the hearth and ensure it is level when the stove is in its final resting position. If existing floors do not have adequate load bearing capacity then a risk assessment must be completed taking into account the loading of the installation whole.

2.6 Ventilation Requirements

Ventilation Into a Room For Combustion Air is an Essential Requirement. Any apertures provided for this purpose must not be restricted or blocked.

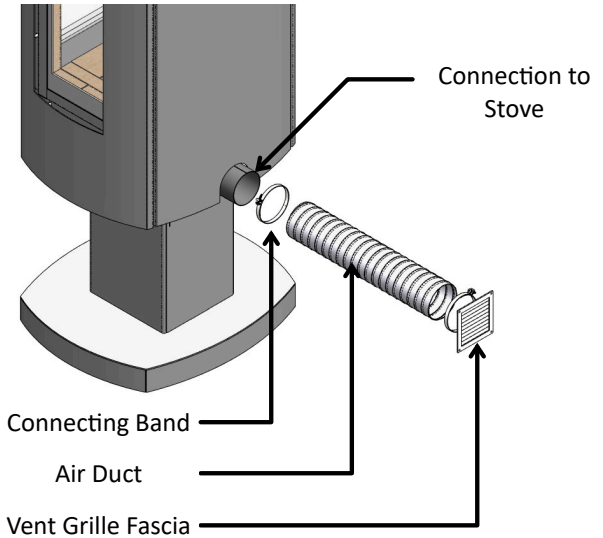
1] Traditionally Built Home [Built before 2008*] • Where Leakage is greater than 5m³/Hour/m² • Ventilation required = 550mm2 per kW over 5kW Output	Additional Ventilation 1650mm²
2] Modern Construction Home [Built after 2008*] • Where Leakage is less than 5m³/Hour/m² • Ventilation required = 550mm2 per kW	Additional Ventilation 4400mm²

*A dwelling constructed prior to 2008 should not normally have an air permeability of less than 5.0 m'/(h.m}) at 50Pa unless extensive measures have been taken to improve air tightness. Reference should be made to Building Regulations guidance documentation [ADJ in England and Wales, Technical book L in Northern Ireland and the Technical Handbook in Scotland] to determine how to assess air permeability of older dwellings in relation to permanent ventilation requirements.

Additional ventilation is required if a flue draft stabiliser is fitted.

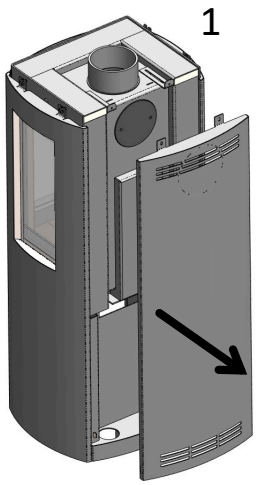
Additional information covering the installation of the appliance may be found in the following British Standards: BS EN 15287, BSEN1856-2:2009, BS8303

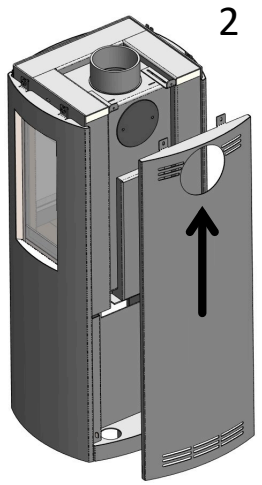
The Optional 80mm Direct Air Kit can be fitted to provide an air source from outside the building. This is available to purchase separately and is fitted as shown:



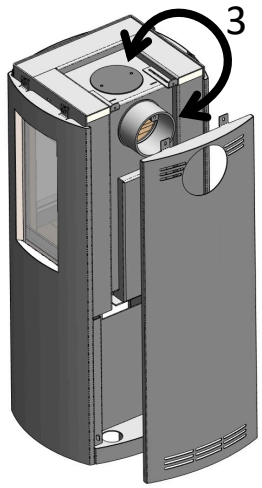
2.7 Top or Rear Flue

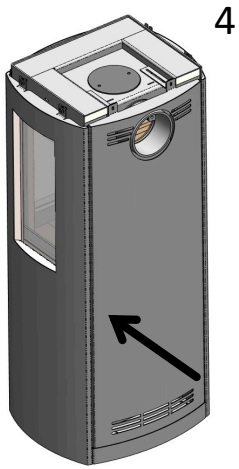
Remove the collar and accessory pack from the stove. The stove will arrive set up with a top flue, with the blanking plate fitted to the rear. This can be removed if required allowing the collar to be fitted for rear flue installations. The blanking plate when removed from the rear flue must then be reinstalled to the top outlet.





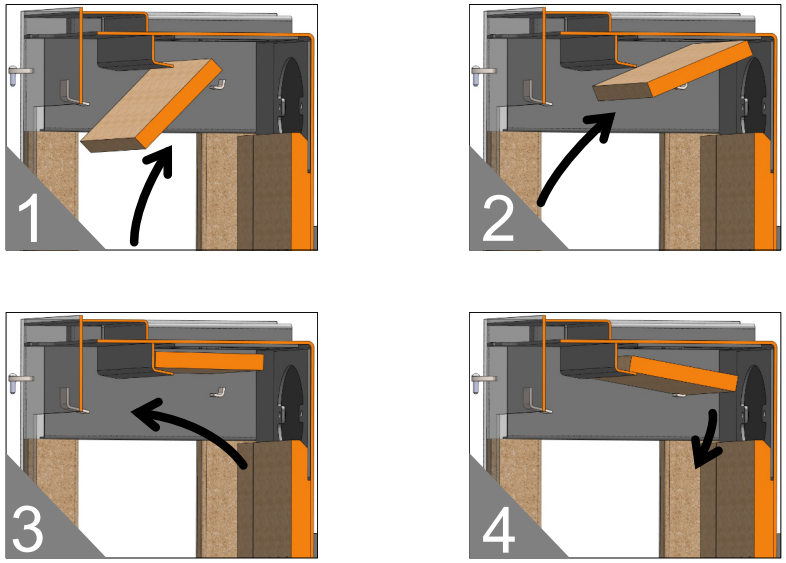
In order to swap to a rear flued product:
1] Remove the rear panel, there are two screws holing it at the top.
2] Remove the circular 'knock out' in the rear panel.
3] Swap over the flue adaptor and the blanking plate.
4] Re-install the rear panel.



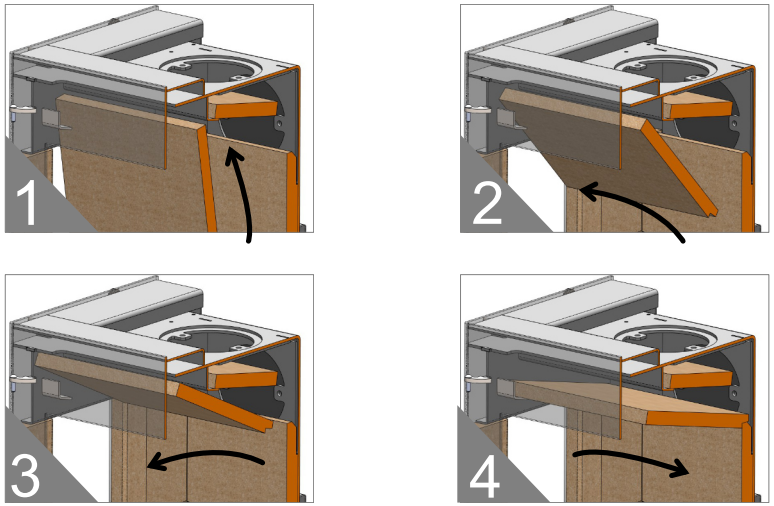


2.8 Baffle assembly [Top Firebricks]

To insert the top fire bricks start with the small upper brick, insert the back edge and push to rear of stove. Once it is as far back as it will go lift up the front edge and now slide the brick forward until it rests on the upper forwards bracket.



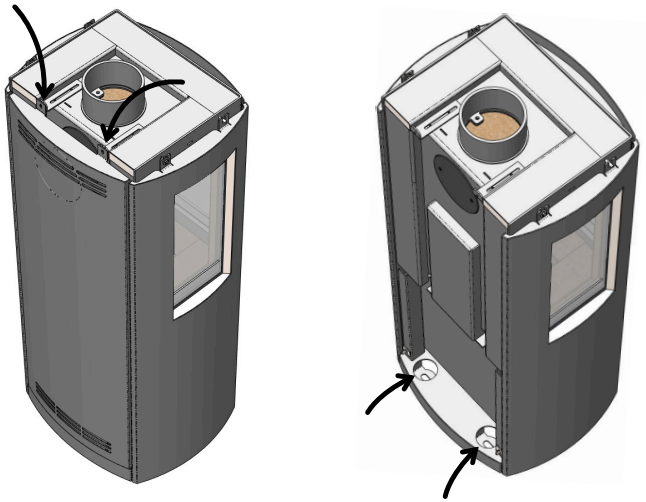
The larger top firebrick is installed next. This time the front edge goes in first, and the brick is pushed to the front of the stove, then once the back edge is clear it can be lowered onto the rear brick. BE SURE that the brick is sitting well on the rear brick as shown - there should be no gap.



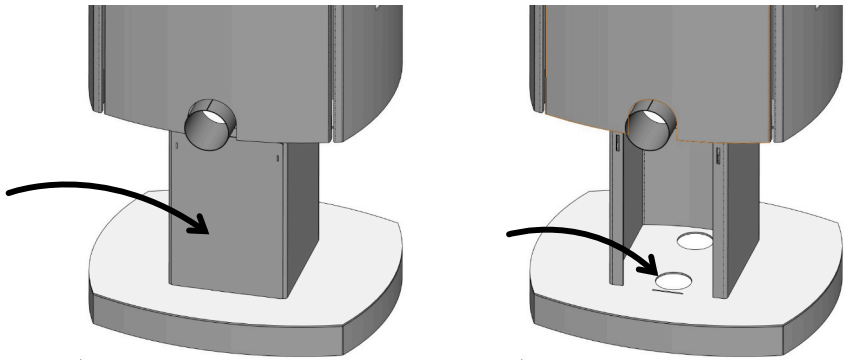
2.9 Floor Anchor Installation

It is important that the stove is fixed securely to the floor for the tall unit. The floor anchors can be accesses by removing the rear panel. This is done by removing the lid and the two bolts holding the rear panel. Once removed - lift up the panel and remove.

The anchors can now be accessed, use appropriate fixings to ensure the stove is fixed securely.

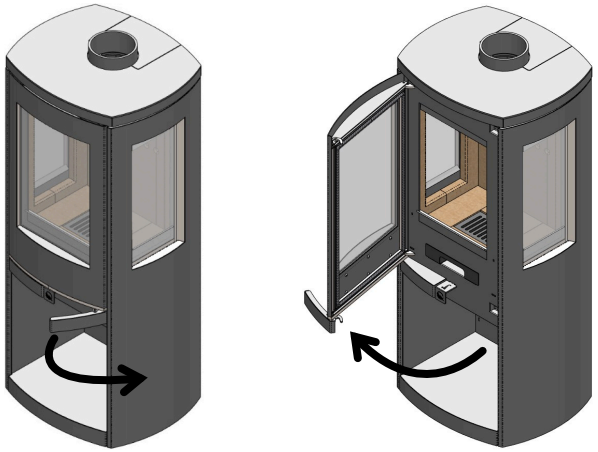


The pedestal unit has different access to the anchor points. Remove the rear access panel, by simply lifting it up. The anchor points can now be accessed.



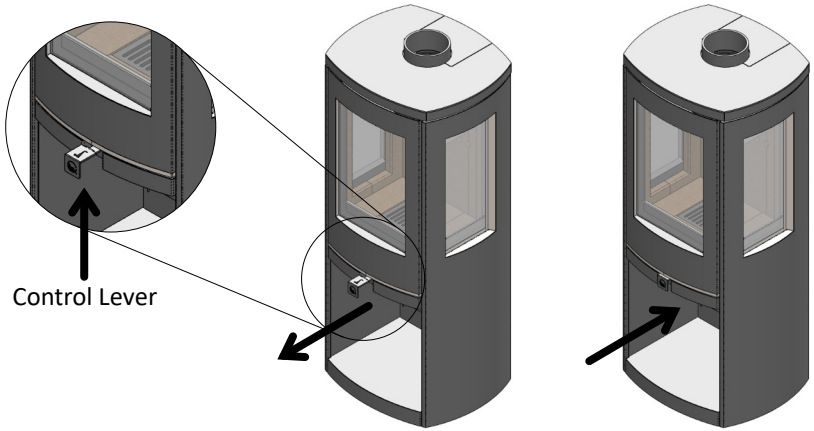
3. OPERATION

Always open the stove door slowly to refuel and limit the time the door is open.
During the operation the stove handle may become hot so always wear the glove provided.



Open the door by releasing the handle as shown. With the handle released open the door as normal. Always wear gloves.

3.1 Controlling the Stove



The air control of the Athena has been engineered to be as simple as possible to use, pull the lever out to increase the airflow and push in to slow the burn down. Always wear gloves.

3.2 Lighting the Stove

It is essential that you have three or four small fires before you operate the stove to its maximum heat output. This is to allow the paint to cure and to “temper” your stove. We recommend this ‘running-in’ procedure after long shutdowns to preserve the life of stove. During the curing of the paint you may notice an unpleasant smell. It is not toxic, but for your comfort we would suggest that during this period you leave doors and windows open.

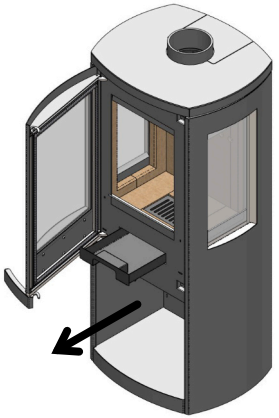
First, load the fire with starting fuel i.e. dry kindling timber and/or firelighters and seasoned wood. It is normal to see smoke coming from the open stove door at this stage.

Light the fire at the base leaving the air control fully open to utilise the air boost start up function. Allow the fuel to reach a steady glow and build up the fire gradually. Once you have a good fire established across the fuel bed, further fuel can be added as required. It is important not to overload at any point.

When your fire is well established you can start to restrict the air intake. Your stove is burning with maximum efficiency when a bright fire is achieved using minimum air inlet. We advise that stove thermometer is purchased in order to for you to monitor the operation of the stove. For best results the thermometer should register within the “Best Burn” range.

3.3 Wood Burning

Wood burns best on a bed of ash and it is therefore only necessary to remove surplus ash from the grate occasionally. Burn only kiln dried or well-seasoned wood, which should have been cut, split and stacked under cover for at least 36 months, with free air movement around the sides of the stack to enable it to dry out. Burning wet or unseasoned wood will create tar deposits in the stove and chimney and will reduce heat output. Tar deposits, if allowed to build up, are a major cause of chimney fires. Tar in a chimney is caused by the incomplete combustion of wood, which produces creosote, a sticky, flammable substance that can accumulate on the inside of the chimney and in extreme cases within the combustion chamber of the stove and on the glass. A wood moisture meter is a handy device to have. Caution – only empty the ash pan when the stove is cool.



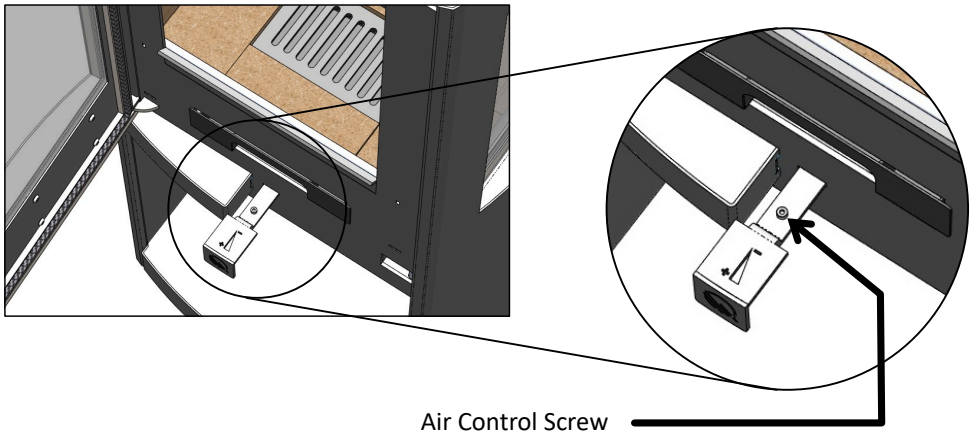
The Ash pan can be easily removed when the door is open

3.4 Recommended Settings

Once established and for the best results from your stove, load only 1.8kg of good quality dry wood per hour with the air control approximately 15-20mm open.

3.5 Smoke Control Areas:

If the unit is installed in a smoke controlled area the Air Control screw MUST be fitted. This is packaged separately - please unpack and screw into Air Lever as Shown



3.6 Clean Burn - The Clean Air Act 1993 and Smoke Control Areas

The Athena has been recommended as suitable for use in smoke control areas when burning wood logs. The Athena must be fitted with a permanent stop to prevent full closure of the air control. 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 any 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 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 of 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 Environment respectively.

Further information on the requirements of the Clean Air Act can be found here at: 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

3.7 Recommended Fuels

We recommend using logs up to a maximum length of 230mm. Do not overload as this can potentially cause damage to the stove and chimney system. Of course, best burning depends on the quality of wood, draft and stove settings, so please do experiment to find your own best settings, but guidance should also be sought initially from your installer when the commissioning takes place.

Please note that HETAS Ltd Appliance Approval only covers the use of wood logs and approved smokeless fuels on this appliance. HETAS Ltd. Approval does not cover the use of other fuels either alone or mixed with the recommended fuels listed above, nor does it cover instructions for the use of other fuels.

Only the fuels specified for use in this manual are recommended. Any unauthorised fuel use will void the stove warranty.

Wood - Only kiln-dried or well-seasoned wood with a moisture content reading of less than 18% is recommended. A moisture meter is a useful device to measure the moisture content of wood.Generally, wood seasons at about 1” (25mm) per year, so a log split such that along its length no dimension is greater than 3” (75mm), it would take about 3 years to dry. A dry log will produce up to four and a half times more heat output than a freshly cut log. Wet logs take heat to dry and if burned in this state will cause incomplete combustion and will be detrimental to the performance of the appliance, and the environment.

3.8 Unauthorised Fuels

Do not burn Wildfire, Housecoal, household coal, petroleum cokes or household waste. If in doubt consult your supplier or the Solid Fuel Association.

This stove is designed to be operated with the door closed, When refuelling always minimise the length of time that the door is open to avoid hindering the air quality within the room. Not only is it unsafe to operate with the door open but the stove efficiency will be significantly reduced and excess smoke can become distributed.

The Athena is designed to operate intermittently and must not be used as an overnight burner (often termed as slumbering).

3.9 Refuelling Onto a Low Fire Bed

If the fire bed is not sufficient to light a new fuel charge, excessive smoke emission can occur. Refuelling must be carried out onto a bed of glowing embers and ash such that the new fuel ignites in a reasonable period. If there are too few embers in the fire bed, add kindling to prevent excessive smoke.

3.10 Fuel overloading

The maximum amount of fuel specified in this manual should not be exceeded, overloading can cause excess smoke and damage to the appliance and chimney system.

3.11 Operation with door left open

Operation with the door open can cause excess smoke and will reduce the efficiency of the stove by up to 50% (as well as presenting an obvious fire risk) and significantly reduce the air quality which may result in a risk to your health. The stove must not be operated with the stove door left open except as directed in the instructions.

3.12 Dampers left open

Operation with the air controls or stove dampers open can cause excess smoke. The stove must not be operated with air controls, stove dampers or door left open except as directed in the instructions.

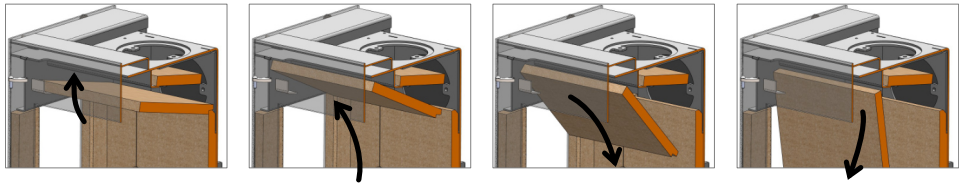
4. MAINTENANCE

4.1 General Maintenance

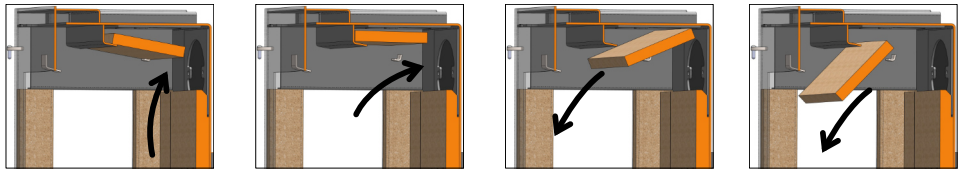
Only ever carry out maintenance when the stove is cold.

The following elements of maintenance may be carried out by the end user. Any repairs, for example internal chamber bricks, baffle plate, collar or connecting flue pipe, but not limited to must be carried out by a suitably qualified competent installer.

4.2 Baffle Bricks Removal and Replacement



Note the position of the Top Firebrick [Primary baffle] before removal. To remove the Primary baffle, 1] firmly push the front edge upwards with one hand 2]then lower the rear edge down into the stove.3] Once clear of the retaining upper brackets the Baffle can be removed through the door.



To remove the Upper Fire Brick [Secondary Baffle] 1] Lift the rear edge up in order to clear the retaining bracket. 2] Then slide the brick rewards so that the front edge can clear the front bracket. 3] Once this is achieved the front edge of the Secondary Baffle can be lowered down. 4] The brick can now be removed from the stove.

Care must be taken not to damage the bricks when removing or replacing during this operation.

4.3 Sweeping the Chimney

The sweeping and cleaning should only be carried out by a competent person. The chimney system will need to be cleaned/swept annually but not limited to depending on use. Your chimney should also be cleaned/swept before starting to use your stove for the winter if not been in use for some time, as birds may have nested in the chimney or the masonry could have fallen away and caused a blockage.

The chimney can be swept through your stove with the baffle bricks removed. It is advisable to remove the chamber bricks too in order to avoid accidental damage. When complete all necessary checks should be carried out to ensure the integrity of the chimney system throughout and the stove safe performance.

4.4 Stove Body

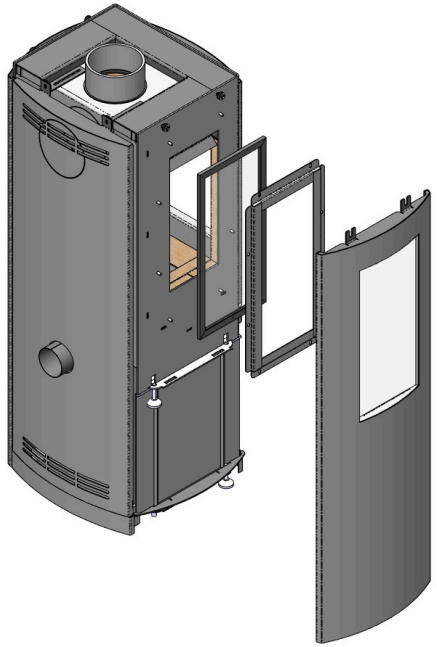
The stove is finished with a heat-resistant paint and this can be cleaned with a soft brush.

Do not clean whilst the stove is hot – wait until it has cooled down.

The finish can be renovated with high temperature stove paint as supplied by the manufacturer. Aerosols must never be used when the stove is hot or in operation, only use when the stove is cold.

4.5 Replacing Glass Panels

The glass panel windows must only be cleaned when the stove is cold. Highly abrasive substances should be avoided as these can scratch the glass and make subsequent cleaning more difficult. Do not burn wet logs, large logs that do not fit in the combustion chamber, or overload with multiple logs as this can damage the glass and in some instances cause the glass to fracture. Do not slam the door as this can cause a crack to occur.



Replacing the Inner Side Glass:

1] Remove the side panel - this is done by removing the lid and undoing the two screws holding the side panel. This panel can then be lifted up and away.

2] Unscrew the eight screws holding in the glass retention plate.

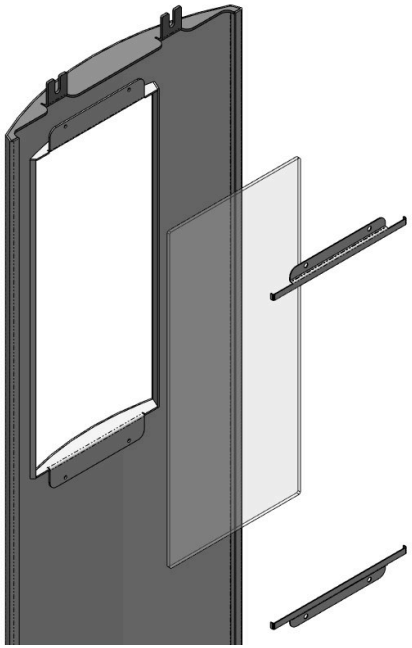
3]Carefully remove the broken glass and replace the window with the correct stove glass from your supplier. When replacing the glass we recommend also replacing the rope seal in all instances. The retaining steel frame can then be put back in place and screws then secured to retain it in position.

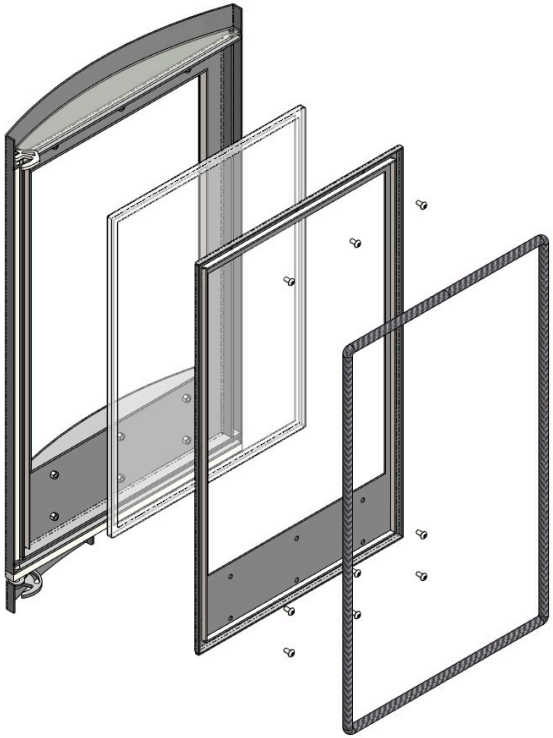
Replacing the Outer Side Glass:

1] Remove the side panel - this is done by removing the lid and undoing the two screws holding the side panel. This panel can then be lifted up and away.

2] The upper and lower glass retainers can then be removed by undoing the two screws in each retainer.

3]Carefully remove the broken glass and replace the window with the correct stove glass from your supplier. When replacing the glass we recommend also replacing the rope seal in all instances. The retaining steel frame can then be put back in place and screws then secured to retain it in position.





Door Glass Replacement:

1] Remove the rope seal

2] Remove the nine retaining screws

3] The rear sealing plate can now be carefully removed granting access to the glass.

4] Carefully remove the broken glass and replace the window with the correct stove glass from your supplier. When replacing the glass we recommend also replacing the rope seal in all instances. The retaining steel frame can then be put back in place and screws then secured to retain it in position

4.6 Seasonal maintenance

If your stove is left unused for any length of time, in particular over the summer months, then it is recommended that it is cleaned out thoroughly prior to any use in the future. When left for prolonged periods it is recommended that the stove is allowed to have a continued air flow throughout. In doing so this action will reduce the risk of any rust forming. This can be achieved by leaving the primary and secondary air controls in the open position and the internal components should be lightly oiled with a suitable lubricant. In some instances the door can also be left partially open to allow for better air circulation. Periodic monitoring of the inside components will identify condensation or water ingress. If these problems occur, then your stove needs to be dried and the cause of the problem identified initially and then rectified immediately.

5. SAFETY NOTES AND TROUBLESHOOTING

5.1 CO Alarms

IT IS ESSENTIAL AND REQUIRED BY BUILDING REGULATIONS THAT AN AUDIBLE CO ALARM IS INSTALLED IN THE SAME ROOM AS THIS APPLIANCE. Please see the drawing on page 9 for where to locate the alarm.

It is best practice and advisable that the CO alarm is tested at least once a month. Guidance on how to test should be sought from your installer in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

Fires Can Be Dangerous: Always use a fire guard to BS 8423:2002, Fireguards for Use With Solid Fuel Appliances, in the presence of children, the elderly or the infirm. Inform all persons of the dangers of high temperatures during operation of appliance including the stove pipe.

Do not use this stove as an overnight burner, when finished for the evening, leave the air controls open to allow the remainder of the fuel to burn out.

Use the glove provided to open the door and never empty the ash pan when it is hot.

5.2 Do Not Over Fire

It is possible to fire the stove beyond its intended nominal design capacity, this could damage the stove. Signs of over-firing could include components showing significant signs of distress, discoloration, cracks appearing on the stove body or other. If using excessive fuel in short periods of operation and in extreme circumstances parts of the stove and connecting flue pipe would be glowing red. In all instances the stove must not be used until it has been checked for safety. Never leave the stove unattended for long periods without adjusting the controls to a safe setting – only operate the stove within the set parameters when using the air controls and only add the recommended quantity of fuels.

5.3 Smoke and products of combustion (poc) entering the room

When installed and operated correctly in accordance with the installation manual, this stove should not emit products of combustion into the room. Occasional products of combustion from de-ashing and refuelling may occur and is normal. Any spillage other than from refuelling or de-ashing must not be tolerated and if apparent the stove must not be used until the chimney system and installation whole has been checked accordingly.

If the spillage of the combustion products are suspected, then the following immediate action should be taken:

• Close the door on the stove, opening all doors and windows

• Move outside into fresh air

• Wait for smoke to clear before re-entering the room

• Keep the windows and doors open until the fire has completely extinguished

• Do not use again until it has been checked by a suitably qualified component engineer

5.4 Chimney fire

To reduce the likelihood of a chimney fire, essential preventative measures are crucial. You should look to have the chimney swept at least twice a year, when your burning wood and once a year if you're burning smokeless fuels but not limited to, depending on use. In the event of a chimney fire in your home, you must ensure that everyone evacuates immediately, do not tackle the fire at source and when leaving your home close all the internal and windows if safe to do so, and ensure that the last person to leave shuts the front door. Once you have evacuated and are in a safe place contact the emergency services by phoning 999.

5.5 Poor heat output

Poor heat output from your stove could mean several things. The fuel used could be incorrect, (too wet or too dry). The flue draught may be excessive and outside the set operational parameters. The stove may be in adequately sized for the room in which its situated. The building fabric may be leaking and further attention needed to prevent the heat loss. In all instances guidance should be sought from a suitably qualified complement engineer.

5.6 Room ventilation restricted.

Any purpose ventilation provided for the safe operation of the stove must not be blocked, closed or restricted in any way.

5.7 Fuel quality

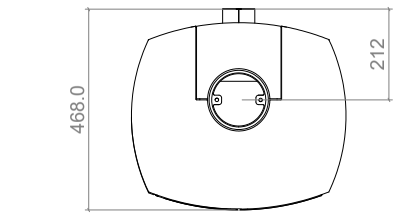
Only burn dry seasoned timber, soft woods have a lower heat output than hard woods.

5.8 Dirty glass

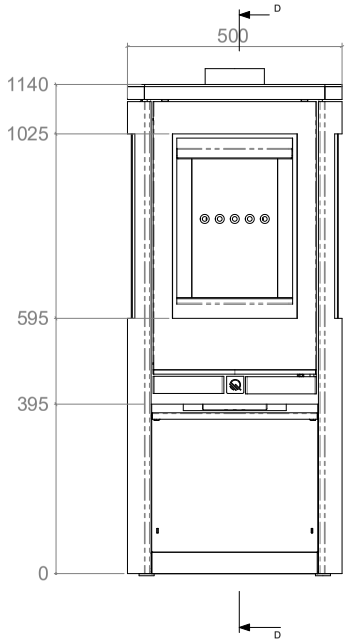
Dirty glass is almost always caused by poor fuel quality and the incorrect use of the air controls, always check the moisture content of the wood you are burning with a moisture meter and if in doubt seek further guidance on how to use the stove correctly.

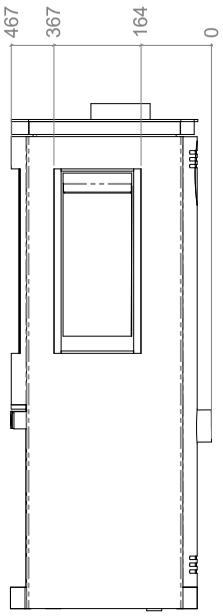
5.9 Un-burnt fuel

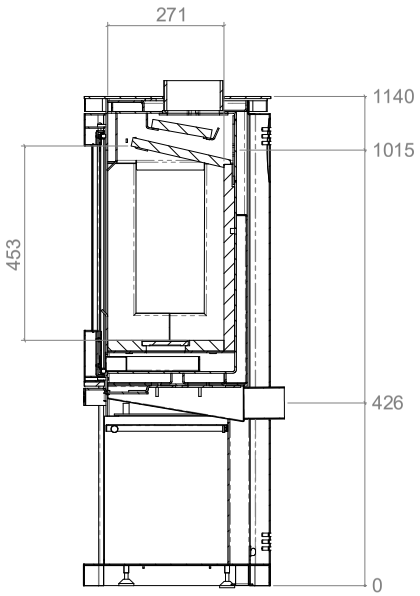
Insufficient air reaching fuel - adjust the air controls to supply combustion air to burn fuel fully. Check if the ash pan is full, empty if required. Front bar/fret may be blocked, de- ash. Check for jammed clinker or nails in grate when the fire is out and cold.



105 000 00X Athena Wood Stove
Part No: 105-000-001
Athena W-T





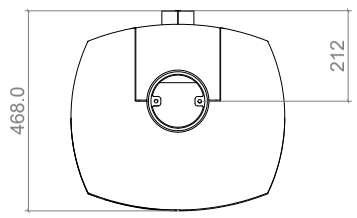


SECTION D-D

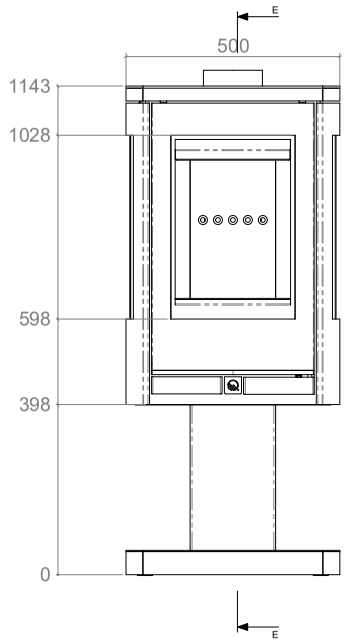
NOTE:

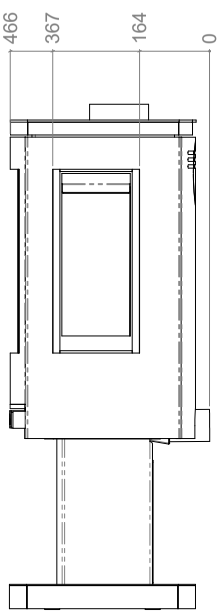
PERCYDOUGHTY Stone Hill Rd, Farnworth, BL4 9TN

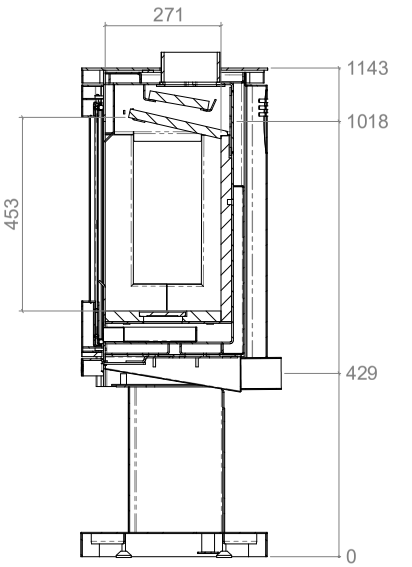
PROJECT/TITLE: 105 000 00X Athena Wood Stove
Rev: C
All Dimensions in mm | Drawn By: Guy Donovan | Date: 15/05/2025 | Sheet title: Athena W-T | Scale: 1:8 | Sheet: 1 of 3



105 000 00X Athena Wood Stove
Part No: 105-000-002
Athena W-P





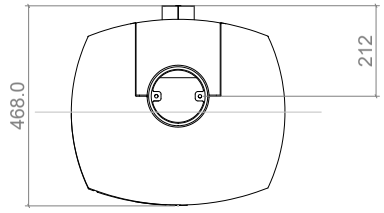


SECTION E-E

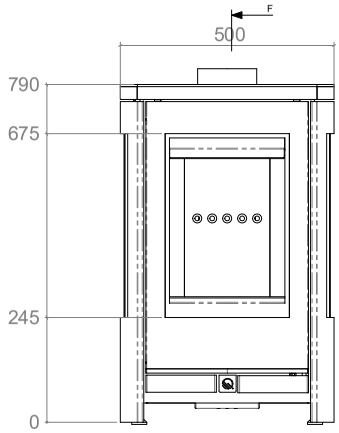
NOTE:

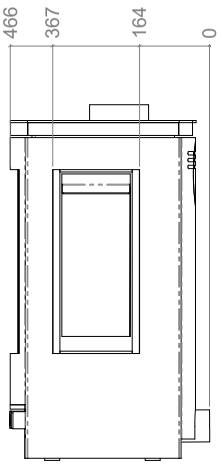
PERCYDOUGHTY Stone Hill Rd, Farnworth, BL4 9TN

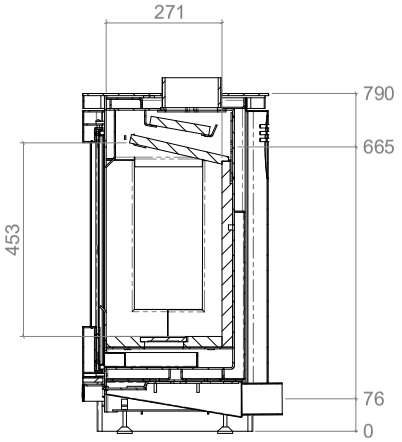
PROJECT/TITLE: 105 000 00X Athena Wood Stove
Rev: C
All Dimensions in mm | Drawn By: Guy Donovan | Date: 15/05/2025 | Sheet title: Athena W-P | Scale: 1:8 | Sheet: 2 of 3



105 000 00X Athena Wood Stove
Part No: 105-000-003
Athena W-H







SECTION F-F

NOTE:

PERCY DOUGHTY Stone Hill Rd, Farnworth, BL4 9TN

PROJECT/TITLE: 105 000 00X Athena Wood Stove
Rev. C

All Dimensions in mm | Drawn By: Guy Donovan | Date: 15/05/2025 | Sheet title: Athena W-H | Scale: 1:8 | Sheet: 3 of 3

QUDOS

Designed • Engineered • Developed
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