



Bellingham 12kW Multi-fuel stove (BLM12SE)

Please hand these instructions to the stove user when installation is complete.
Leave the system ready for operation and instruct the user in the correct use of the
appliance and operation of controls.

Installation should only be carried out by a suitably qualified installer.
Dimplex recommend using an installer who is registered with HETAS (UK) or with INFO
(Republic of Ireland). Installation must comply with all current Building Regulations.



UK

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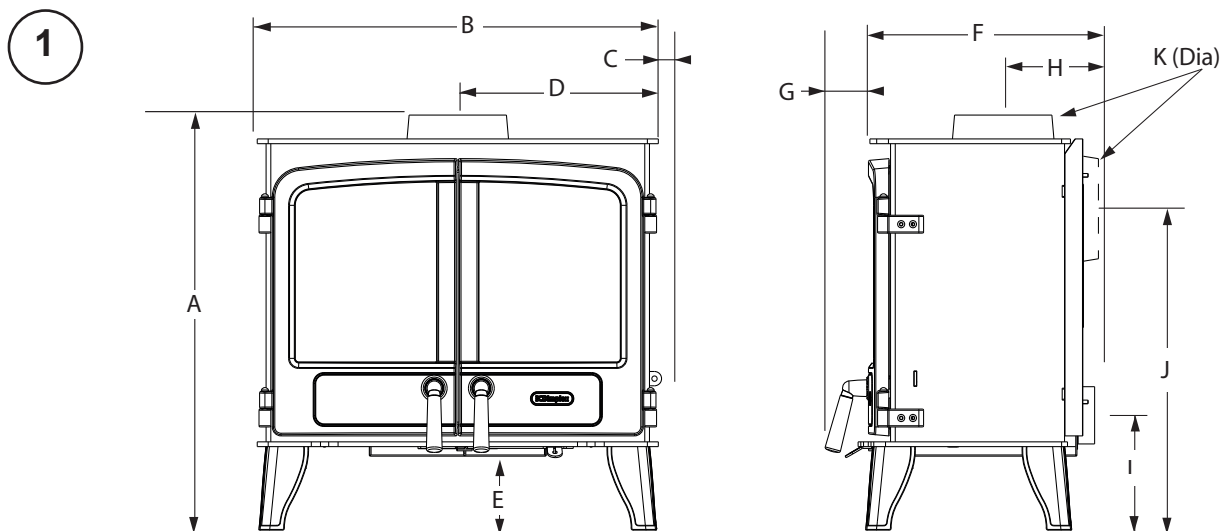
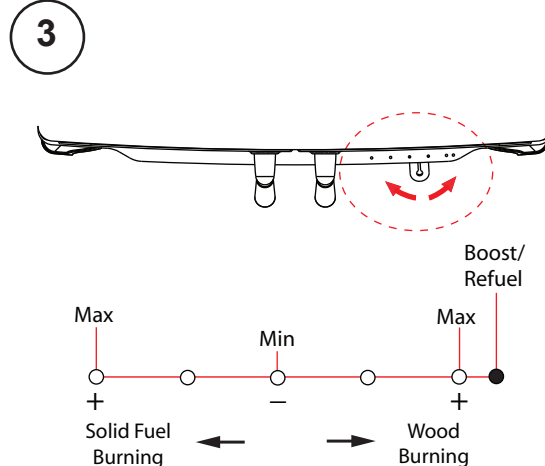
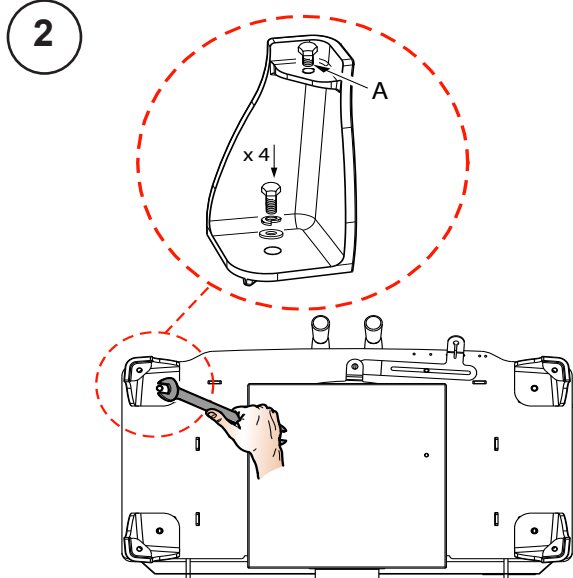


Table 1 - Dimensions	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
Bellingham 12kw	696	680	35	340	120	383	70	155	193	549	152

Note: All Dimensions in mm. Dimensions stated may be subject to a slight $\pm$ variation. (25.4mm = 1")

Table 2 - Technical Specification		Bellingham 12kw (BLM12SE)	
		Wood	Solid Fuel (Ancit)
Nominal heat output	kW	11.6	11.5
Efficiency	%	74.8	74.0
CO Emission (@13% O ₂)	%	0.23	0.07
Flue Gas Temp	°C	381	389
Flue Gas Mass Flow	g/s	8.4	6.9
Refuel Period	hr	1	
Safe Distance to Combustibles	mm	Sides 450mm Rear 500mm	
Flue Outlet Size	mm / inch	152 / 6	
Product Weight	kg	120	
Additional Room Ventillation Required	cm ²	see table 4	



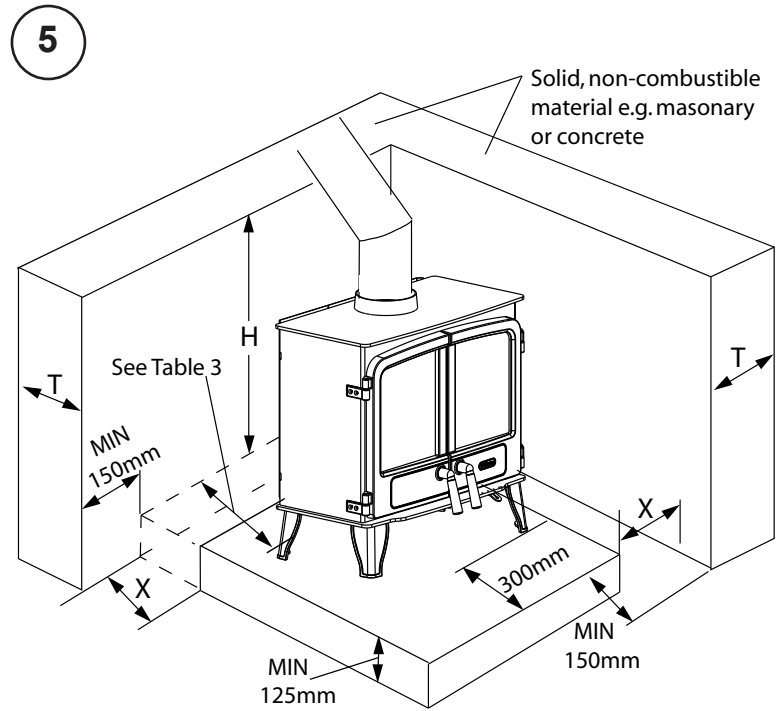
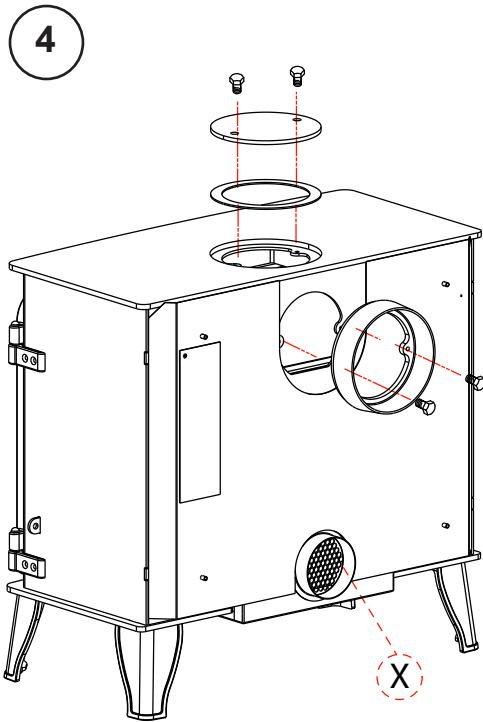
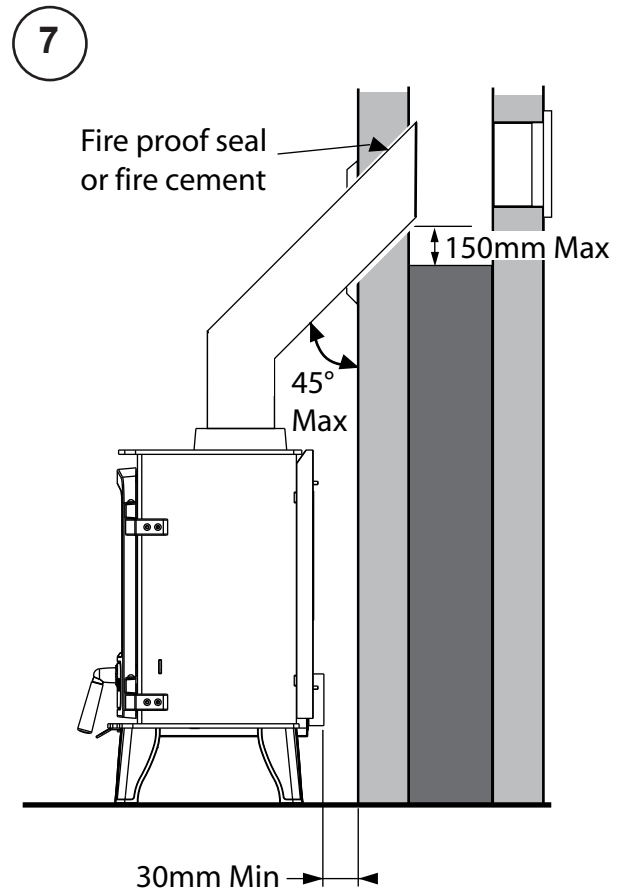
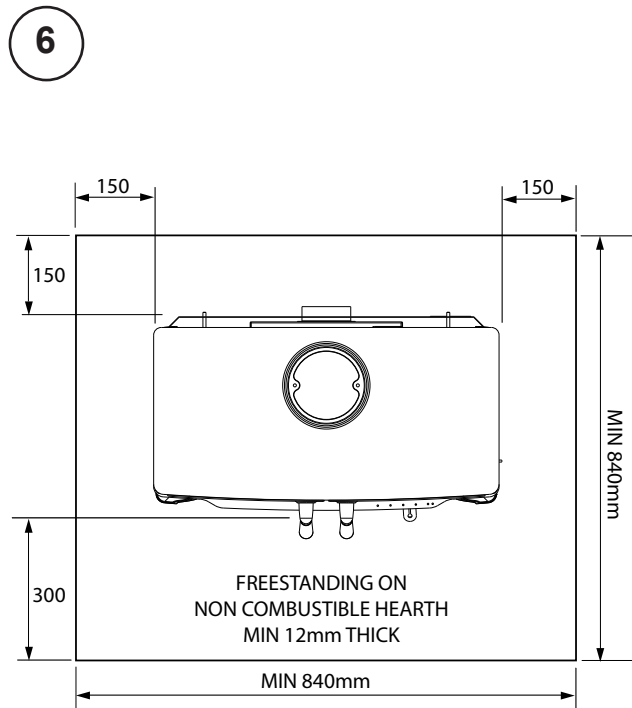
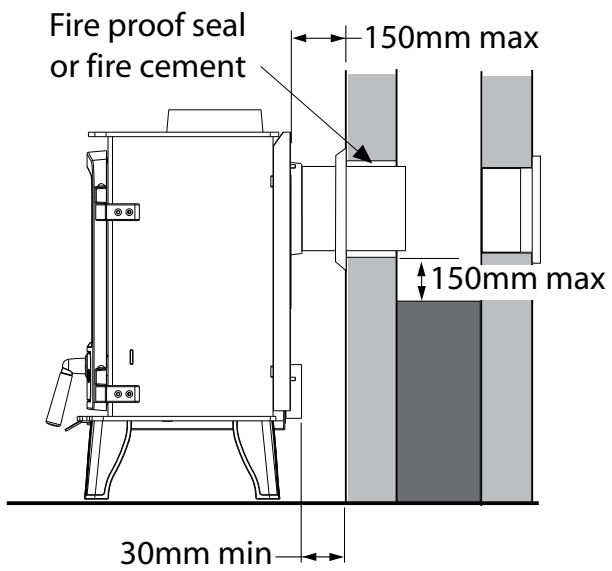


Table 3 - Position of Hearth & Appliance from adjacent walls

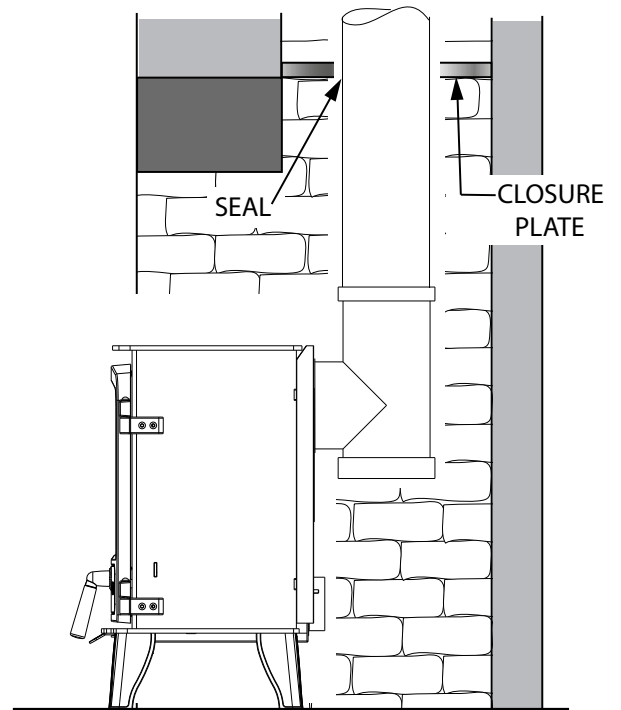
Hearth distance 'X' from wall	Appliance distance from walls	Min Wall Thickness 'T'	Min Wall height 'H'
0mm	0 - 50mm	200mm	Height of appliance +300mm or 1200mm from hearth (whichever is greater)
0mm	51 - 150mm	75mm	
0 - 150mm	150 - 300mm	75mm	
+150mm	+300mm	No Minimum Requirement	



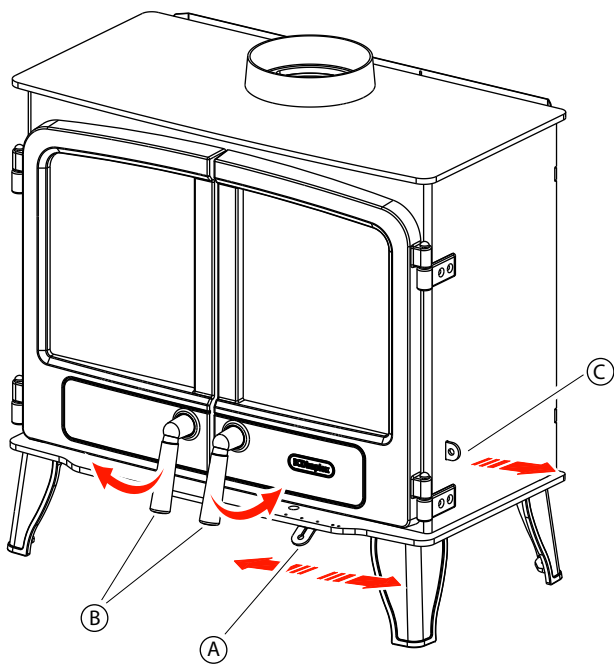
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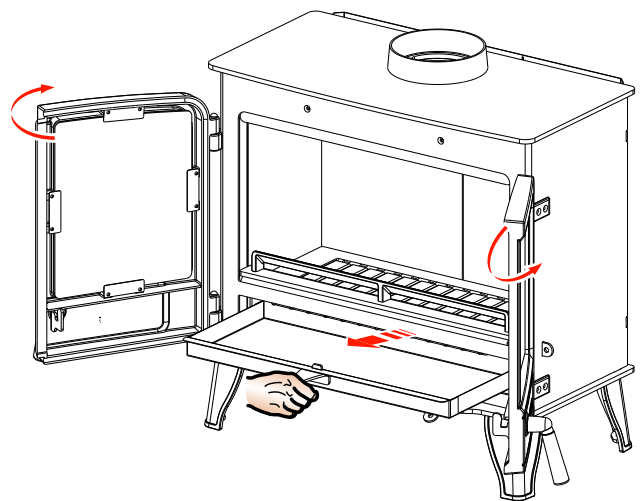
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Bellingham 12kW (BLM12SE)

IMPORTANT: THESE INSTRUCTIONS SHOULD BE READ CAREFULLY AND RETAINED FOR FUTURE REFERENCE

Important Safety Advice

Please read these instructions carefully before installing or using this appliance. Failure to do so may result in damage to persons and property.

Installation of this appliance must be carried out by a suitably qualified competent person in accordance with BS8308, Code of practice for installing domestic heating and cooking appliances burning solid mineral fuel. Installation must also comply with all Building Regulations, including those referring to Local Authority Bye-Laws, National and European Standards and Codes of Practice.

Do not install this appliance on a shared flue.

Do not fit an extractor fan in the same room as this appliance.

Ensure that there is adequate ventilation in the room in accordance with building standards. Do not obstruct any of the air inlets or outlets on the appliance.

A flue damper should not be fitted when burning solid fuels other than wood.

This appliance operates at very high temperatures and retains its heat for a period after use. Do not touch any surfaces while in use. All persons including children and the infirm should be warned of this and not allowed to touch any surfaces while in use. Please use a suitable fireguard manufactured to BS 8423:2002 suitable for use with solid fuel appliances, to prevent contact when in use.

Do not place any photographs, paintings, TV's or other combustible items near the appliance as exposure to hot surfaces will cause damage. Maintain safe distances from combustible materials in accordance with these instructions – please refer to Table 5.

The operator must use the tools provided. The glove provided is a tool.

This appliance is for domestic heating use only in accordance with these operating instructions. Do not make any unauthorised changes to the appliance.

Do not burn petroleum coke fuels, household waste or plastic in this appliance.

Burn only fuels with a low moisture content, such as smokeless fuel or properly seasoned wood. Burning soft or wet fuels such as unseasoned timber or peat will only result in a build up of tar in the stove and the chimney and will cause staining of the glass.

Do not use flammable liquids to ignite the fire.

Avoid the use of aerosols in the vicinity of the stove when it is in operation.

Clean your chimney at least twice a year and check the baffle plate monthly to ensure there are no blockages. Do not allow a build up of ash to occur in the ash pan as this will cause the grate to burn out prematurely.

Regular maintenance should be carried out by a suitably qualified engineer.

Health and Safety Precautions

Handling: This product is heavy and should be handled with care to avoid the possibility of personal injury when moving or servicing. Adequate facilities must be available for the unloading and handling of this appliance. Use protective clothing.

Fire Cement/Glue: Some types of fire cement/glue are caustic and should not be allowed to come into contact with the skin. Use suitable protective gloves when handling. In case of contact, wash immediately with plenty of water.

Asbestos: This appliance contains no asbestos. If there is a possibility of disturbing asbestos as a result of installation then specialist guidance must be sought prior to installing.

Installation Instructions

General

These instructions give a guide for the installation of the stove but in no way absolves the installer from responsibilities to conform to all relevant standards relating to the installation of solid fuel appliances.

We recommend that for UK installations a HETAS registered installer should be used, who will be able to give a Certificate of Compliance that installation complies with Building Regulations. In Ireland a registered installer from the Irish Nationwide Fireplace Organisation should be used.

Please note that to the best of our abilities these instructions are correct at time of printing, however we cannot be held responsible for any differences in legislation which may occur in the future.

Assembly of the stove

The stove is bolted to the crate by the legs to prevent damage during transportation. Unscrew the fixing bolts (see 'A' Fig 2) to release the crate before placing the stove in the desired location. The bolts can be re-used to stabilise the product for uneven floors.

To make the product easier for handling on installation, remove the liner bricks, baffle plate, grate bars and ashpan. Place these in a secure place to avoid damage. These must be refitted after installation.

The stove is supplied ready for top flue connection. For rear flue connection, rearrange the flue cap, gasket and collar arrangement as shown (Fig 4). The punch-out section on the heat shield will need to be removed using shears for rear flue connection. Tighten all fixing screws to ensure parts are airtight.

Chimney & Flue Connections

The stove may be connected to an existing chimney or a relined chimney using a flue pipe made of cast iron, 316 grade stainless steel or vitreous enamelled steel, nominal thickness 1.2mm. The diameter of the steel flue pipe should be 150mm (6") minimum.

Before installing on an existing clay chimney, check that it is in good condition; dry and free from cracks and obstructions. The diameter of any existing clay flue should not be less than 150mm and not more than 230mm. If these requirements are not met, the chimney should be relined by a suitable method by a qualified person.

The chimney height and the position of the chimney terminal should conform to Building Regulations BS EN 15287-1:2007 design, installation and commissioning of chimneys. If you have any doubts about the suitability of your chimney, consult your local dealer or stockist. The chimney must be swept thoroughly before connection to the stove and swept every six months thereafter.

If there is no existing chimney then a prefabricated block chimney or a twin walled insulated stainless steel flue to BS4543 can be used. These must be fitted in accordance with the manufacturers instructions and in compliance with Building Regulations.

Connect the flue pipe to the stove making sure that it fits snugly into the base of the flue collar. Seal the collar and flue connection with fire cement or with other suitable high temperature sealant. Add flue sections as required; note that all flue sockets must face upwards. Ensure that the flue pipe end is no closer than 76mm to the side or rear of the chimney walls. It is essential that all connections between the stove and the chimney flue are sealed and made airtight.

Avoid using bends greater than 45° to the vertical (**Fig 7**). All flue pipes should be as close to vertical where possible. For rear flue connection the length of the horizontal run of the flue pipe should not exceed 150mm (**Fig 8**). Both chimney and flue pipe must be accessible for cleaning and if ALL parts of the chimney cannot be reached, a soot door must be fitted to enable this to be done.

This product must not be installed on a shared flue.

Flue Draught

The chimney should be checked before the stove is installed to ensure that there is adequate flue pull. The draught can be checked initially by using a smoke match close to the flue opening. If the chimney doesn't pull the smoke it may suggest that the chimney needs further attention. Any remedial work to the chimney flue should be carried out by a suitably qualified engineer.

A flue draught of minimum 12 Pascal to maximum 25 Pascal is required for satisfactory appliance performance. The flue draught should be checked under fire at high output and if it exceeds the recommended maximum a flue draught stabiliser (or flue damper as it is also known) must be fitted so the rate of burning can be controlled and prevent overfiring.

Flue Damper (Not Supplied)

When burning wood, a flue damper may be fitted to reduce the draught through the stove if the draught is too high. When the damper is set in the open position the chimney draws at full draught, increasing the volume of air flow through the stove and flue. Shutting the damper restricts the flow, slowing the rate of burning. The damper should be fitted to the stove flue and should be the same size as the flue pipe. As a rule it should be fitted no closer than 700mm from the flue outlet of the appliance.

A flue damper should not be fitted when burning solid fuels other than wood.

Room Ventilation

For safe operation this stove must be provided with combustion air supply in addition to normal room ventilation, in accordance with Building Regulations. Minimum ventilation requirements vary depending on whether the dwelling is considered to be of standard construction or of airtight construction, or if a flue draught stabiliser has been fitted. The required open air vent sizes are as follows:

Table 4 - Additional Room Ventilation Required	
Standard build dwellings {air permeability $>5.0\text{m}^3/(\text{h.m}^2)$ }	
No Flue Stabiliser	39 cm ²
With Flue Stabiliser	75 cm ²
Airtight build dwellings {air permeability $\leq 5.0\text{m}^3/(\text{h.m}^2)$ }	
No Flue Stabiliser	66 cm ²
With Flue Stabiliser	102 cm ²

The air inlet is located on the rear of the stove (see 'X' **Fig 4**) and must be positioned with at least 30mm clearance - it must not be blocked under any circumstance. Direct air supply to the stove can also be made by connecting the air inlet to an external wall vent using standard 4" flexible aluminium ducting. Plastic ducting must not be used.

An extractor fan must not be used in the same room as this appliance.

CO Alarm

Building regulations require that whenever a new or replacement fixed solid fuel or wood/biomass appliance is installed in a dwelling, a carbon monoxide alarm must be fitted in the same room as the appliance. Further guidance on the installation of the carbon monoxide alarm is available in BS EN 50292:2002 and from the alarm manufacturer's instructions.

Provision of an alarm must not be considered a substitute for either installing the appliance correctly or ensuring regular servicing and maintenance of the appliance and the chimney system.

Floor Protection & Installation Clearances

In all instances the stove must be positioned on a non-combustible hearth that conforms to Building Regulations and is firm, secure and capable of supporting the stove. Care should be taken to ensure the stove is level.

The stove can be installed in suitably sized recess, either purpose built or an existing fireplace. In this instance Building Regulations require that a solid constructional hearth of minimum 125mm must be used, including the thickness of the floor and any decorative top surface (e.g. tiling). We recommend a minimum air circulation space of at least 150mm around the sides and rear and 300mm above the top to obtain maximum heat output and for access to the rear of the stove.

Building regulations stipulate minimum wall clearances for stoves from adjacent walls and constructional hearth (**Table 3 & Fig 5**).

The stove can also be installed freestanding in the room. In this instance a reduced thickness hearth may be used, which must be made from non-combustible board, sheet or tiles of minimum thickness 12mm. (**Fig 6**) shows the minimum distances required from the hearth edge to the sides of the stove.

In all cases allow an apron of at least 300mm at the front of the stove in case of spills when de-ashing.

Table 5 shows the minimum safe distances to combustible materials which must be observed in all installations.

Any surrounding combustible material should not exceed 80°C,

Table 5	Sides	Rear
Bellingham 12kW	450mm	500mm

Existing Fireplace

An existing fireplace opening can be bricked up or sealed with a register plate, 2.5mm sheet steel or concrete. A short length of flue pipe may then be used to connect the stove to the chimney. Ideally the old fireplace should be filled in so that there is a smooth streamlined entry into the flueway. (**Fig 8**)

Typical installation for Inglenook Fireplaces

Inglenook fireplaces can have very large bore chimneys (**Fig 9**). Check with your installer – you may need a stainless steel flexible flue liner for solid fuel fitting.

Commissioning

Upon completion of installation, the stove and flue system should be tested by a suitably qualified person to make sure it is safe for normal use. A smoke draw test should be completed to check for soundness of joints and seals and also that all smoke and fumes are taken from the appliance up the chimney and emitted safely.

First warm the flue with a blowlamp or similar for about 10 minutes. Place a lit smoke pellet on the centre of the grate with the air controls open. Close the door – the smoke should be drawn up the flue and be seen to exit from the flue terminal. Complete the test with all windows and doors shut in the room where the appliance is fitted.

If a ceiling fan is present it must be operated on max for the duration of the test. If there are any extraction fans in adjacent rooms these

too must be operated on maximum setting during the test with the interconnecting doors open. If any spillage occurs, recheck the suitability of the flue system making sure there is adequate air supply to the room (as per Building Regulations).

Light the appliance and slowly increase the temperature to operating levels. Open the main fire door when the appliance reaches normal operating condition and carry out a spillage test using a smoke match or pellet around the door opening. If any spillage occurs, open all windows, allow the fire to go out and recheck the flue system and ventilation.

Operating Instructions

Warning: This appliance and its operating handles become hot when the stove is in use and for some time afterwards. For your safety use the glove provided.

CO Alarm

Your installer should have fitted a CO alarm in the same room as this appliance. If the alarm sounds unexpectedly, immediately vacate all persons from the room and open windows/doors to allow ventilation into the room. Allow the fire to go out and do not reuse it until it has been checked by a chimney specialist for blockages or ventilation problems. Should you or any other person display any symptoms of exposure to carbon monoxide poisoning (e.g. headache, nausea, drowsiness, vomiting, etc) seek medical help immediately.

Your CO alarm should be checked weekly to ensure that it is still operational or if batteries need to be replaced.

Initial Firing of Stove

Please note that the stove paint and fire cement cures during the initial firing period. Upon first lighting, smoke may rise from the surface of the stove as the paint cures and this can give off a strong smell, however this is quite normal. The room must be left well ventilated during the running in period until any smells dissipate. We suggest that you vacate the room during this period checking on the stove periodically. If necessary an air circulation fan may be used to facilitate air movement and remove any odours.

Start by lighting a small fire, then gradually build the fire until you reach the maximum output for a period of 2-3 hrs. This is to ensure that the paint and fire cement cures fully. If with the first lighting the maximum temperature is not reached, the above mentioned effects may arise later on. Always build the fire gradually as this allows castings to relax and consolidate location, especially after long idle periods when the stove has not been in use.

Air Controls

The stove heat output is controlled using the air slide below the door (**see Fig 3**). For wood burning the slide should be operated to the right. When burning solid fuel the slide should be moved to the left. In both instances the minimum burn position is when the slide is in the central position. The further the slide is moved from the centre position the more air will be supplied to the fire and the greater the heat output for either wood or solid fuel burning.

The doors are opened by turning the handles as shown (**B - Fig 10**). To lock the doors when closed, turn handles in opposite direction.

Lighting the Stove

Before lighting the fire check that the grate is set in the correct position for the fuel you are burning and that the stove has been de-ashed fully. When burning wood only the grate bars may be left in the flat position with the grate arm pushed in (**see C - Fig 10**). When burning solid fuel or mixed fuel types the grate bars must be in the upright position with the grate arm fully extended.

Place fire lighters or paper and 5-6 pieces of dry kindling on the grate. Light the fire at base and allow the kindling to light fully

across the grate. Build the fire up gradually using small refills of fuel until there is a good fire bed and the fire is well established.

Running the Stove

When refuelling with wood, leave the air control in the boost position fully to the right (**as shown Fig 3**) and if necessary open the door slightly for about 1 minute to quickly establish flames and reduce smoke output. Close the door and leave the air control in the boost position for about 3 minutes, until the new fuel is burning brightly.

If refuelling with solid fuel move the slide fully to the left position for maximum undergrate air. Once the fuel is alight reduce back the air supply to the desired output. Do not refill the stove above the level of the rear brick.

When your fuel is well alight you can start to restrict the air intake to the desired setting. Your stove is burning with maximum efficiency when a bright fire is achieved using minimum air inlet.

Never leave the stove unattended until the logs are burning well and the air supply has been adjusted down to desired level.

Note that refuelling onto a low firebed causes excessive smoke to occur. Refuelling must be carried out onto a sufficient quantity of glowing embers to ignite fuel in a reasonable period. If there are too few embers add kindling first to get fire going again before refuelling.

For optimum performance the stove should not be overfilled with fuel above the height of the rear brick, ideally the top 1" height of the rear brick should be visible at all times. Overfilling can cause poor operation, excessive smoke to occur and possible damage to baffle plate. The stove must not be operated with the door left open.

The stove is not suitable for overnight burning, however it can be banked up to burn for extended periods. Before refuelling, empty the ashpan, especially when burning solid fuel. Open air controls and let the fire burn brightly for a short period before reducing air supply; the exact setting required will depend on the fuel used and the chimney draw so some practice may be necessary. To revive the fire, open air supply until the fire is burning brightly, de-ash if necessary and refuel. Set air controls as required.

Notes on Wood Burning

Burn only dry, well seasoned wood, which should have been cut, split and stacked for a minimum of 12 months (24 months is better) with free air movement around all 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 not produce a satisfactory heat output. When loading wood, make sure that the end grain of the wood in the stove is pointing away from the glass otherwise the moisture and gases coming from the end grain of the wood will dirty the glass.

Table 6 - Maximum log lengths

Bellingham 12kW	530mm (21")
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Notes on Solid Fuel burning (Other than Wood)

Always de-ash the stove before burning solid fuel and do not let the ash build up to the underside of the grate bars. If ash is allowed to build up it will stifle the air flow through the grate and will eventually cause the fire to die. Air passing through the firebed cools the grate. Distortion or burning out of the grate bars is nearly always caused by ash being allowed to build up on the underside of the grate. With some solid fuels a residue of burnt fuel or clinker will accumulate on the grate. It is important it is to empty the ash pan and remove clinker after each firing of the stove.

We recommend the use of HETAS approved manufactured smokeless fuels. Note that different types of fuel will give different performances. Using the stove as an incinerator for household waste invalidates the warranty is not recommended as fumes from plastic, etc will cause pollution to the atmosphere and will cause

damage to the stove.

Petroleum coke fuels, bituminous (smokey) coal or household waste should not be burned in this appliance.

De-Ashing

To de-ash the grate draw the riddle lever in and out using the hand tool provided, with a slow positive action (**C - Fig 10**). The ash pan should be emptied each time after operating the stove so not to let build up of ash occur. For efficient burning of your appliance, make sure the grate is clear of unburnt debris; e.g. nails, etc. It is best to wait until the stove and ash has cooled before removing the ash pan. To remove, open the stove door by turning the handle anticlockwise (**B - Fig 10**) then using the hand tool lift the ash pan out of the fire (**Fig 11**). **Allow the ash to cool fully before disposing in a bin.**

Shut down Periods

If shutting down the stove for long periods (e.g. for summer months) make sure that all ash is removed from the stove and that the chimney flue ways and baffle plate are brushed clean. When the stove is cold a vacuum may be used to remove any residual ash or soot. Close the door and leave the air control in the boost position. This action will ensure air circulation through the appliance and will help to avoid corrosion and condensation within the appliance during this shut down period.

Safety Notes for Your Guidance

FIRES CAN BE DANGEROUS.

Always use a fire guard in the presence of children, the elderly or the infirm. Inform all persons the dangers of high temperatures during operation of the appliance including the stove pipe.

Use operating tools provided.

DO NOT OVER FIRE.

It is possible to fire the stove beyond its design capacity. This could damage the stove, so watch for signs of over firing. If any part of the stove starts to glow red, the stove is in an over fire situation and the controls should be adjusted accordingly to reduce air intake. Never leave the stove unattended for long periods without adjusting the controls to a safe setting. Careful air supply control should be exercised at all times.

Warning - Fume Emissions

Properly installed and operated, this appliance will not emit fumes. Occasional fumes from de-ashing and refuelling may occur. Persistent fume emission must not be tolerated. If fume emission does persist, then the following immediate action must be taken:

1. Open doors and windows to ventilate the room.
2. Let the fire out, or eject and safely dispose of fuel from the appliance.
3. When the stove has cooled, check for chimney flue blockage and clean if required.
4. Do not attempt to relight the fire until the cause has been identified. If necessary seek professional advice.

General Maintenance

Baffle Plate: This should be removed at least once a month to prevent any build up of soot or ash, which could lead to blocked flue ways and dangerous fume emission. This must be done when the stove is cold. Once the baffle plate is removed the chimney/flueway can be swept through the appliance.

The baffle plate holds the side bricks in position and uses two extended tabs to locate on top of the bricks while the rear edge rests on the tertiary air bar. To facilitate easy removal the log bar can be removed by unscrewing the transport fixing bolt on the

underside (It is not necessary to refit this bolt for normal stove operation). Please note the baffle plate position before removal.

To remove the baffle plate, lift the front edge and slide it forwards until it drops down clearing the front edge of the side bricks. The rear of the plate should now clear the back brick & airwash. Holding the plate in horizontal position, carefully rotate the baffle plate clockwise until the tabs on the lower side becomes free. The bottom side can then be pulled forward from the side brick and the plate can be removed.

Stove Body: The stove is finished with a heat resistant paint and this can be cleaned with a soft brush. Do not clean while the stove is hot, wait until it has cooled down. The finish can be renovated with a suitable brand of stove paint.

Glass Panels: Clean the glass panels when cool with a proprietary glass cleaner or some damp newspaper. Do not use abrasive materials as these can scratch the glass and make subsequent cleaning more difficult. Wet logs on heated glass, a badly aimed poker or heavy slamming of the doors could crack the glass panel. The glass should not fracture from heat.

Chimney: Check your chimney each year before starting to use your stove for the winter. Birds may have nested in the chimney or masonry may have cracked. Both chimney and flue pipe must be swept at least once a year by a Qualified Chimney Sweep.

Troubleshooting

1. Poor heat output

- a. Stove too small for room: Seek advice from a Qualified Heating Engineer as to (kW) output required for the room size. As a guideline the volume of the room in cubic feet divided by 500; e.g. room 15'x15'x8' would require 3.6kW approx.
- b. Chimney and/or flue pipe restricted, room ventilation restricted: On installation these should have been checked but regular maintenance is necessary as conditions can change; e.g. soot build up, birds nesting, masonry fall, dust build up or furniture blocking vents.
- c. Poor quality fuel: Only burn dry seasoned timber, soft woods have a lower heat output than hard woods per hour. Solid fuels vary in heat value; check with your coal merchant as to suitability.

2. Dirty Glass Panel

- a. Generally caused by poor fuel quality, damp fuel or burning wood that has not been properly seasoned.
- b. Airslide not in correct position for the fuel type, e.g. on solid fuel setting when burning wood.
- c. Fire burning too low, open air vents on stove to create hot fire; this may 'burn' glass clean.
- d. If glass requires cleaning use glass cleaner recommended by your supplier; only use glass cleaner on cold glass. **DO NOT USE** any abrasives or scrapers as these will scratch glass and increase future tar build up making it harder to clean.

3. Unburnt Fuel in Firebox

Insufficient air reaching fuel causing it to go out. Open the air slide, this will supply combustion air to burn fuel fully (unless it has insufficient heat to ignite or has already extinguished). Check if the ash pan is full and empty if required. De-ash to make sure the grate is not blocked and check for jammed clinker or nails when the fire is out and the stove has cooled. A small amount of unburnt clinker is normal after the fire has extinguished and the amount left is dependent on fuel type.

4. Smoke and Fumes Entering Room

These are very dangerous and must NOT be tolerated. Open window and allow fire to burn out. Seek expert advice immediately. DO NOT USE stove until the problem is solved.

5. Chimney Fire

Identified by loud roaring sounds, dense smoke and sparks emitting from chimney. Shut down the air supply by closing air vents, close stove door fully and call fire brigade immediately.

Chimneys must be swept at least once annually, more frequently if smokey fuels are used. Regular chimney maintenance will prevent chimney fires. Seek advice from a Qualified Chimney Sweep.

6. Door Pins Rising

The door is held on using 2 long hinge pins that push into the corresponding hinge on the stove body. This allows the door to be quickly lifted off for service and installation. Periodically the pins may rise through action of opening and closing the door. Should this happen simply tap the pins back down into home position to ensure that the door does not come away from the stove body.

The Clean Air Act 1993 and Smoke Control Areas

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).

The Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs has powers under the Act to authorise smokeless fuels or exempt appliances for use in smoke control areas in England. In Scotland and Wales this power rests with Ministers in the devolved administrations for those countries. Separate legislation, the Clean Air (Northern Ireland) Order 1981, applies in Northern Ireland. Therefore it is a requirement that fuels burnt or obtained for use in smoke control areas have been "authorised" in Regulations and that appliances used to burn solid fuel in those areas (other than "authorised" fuels) have been exempted by an Order made and signed by the Secretary of State or Minister in the devolved administrations.

The Bellingham 12kW stove has been recommended as suitable for use in smoke control areas when burning wood and manufactured smoke less fuels. The air control has been set to ensure a minimum burn rate for clean burning during operation.

Further information on the requirements of the Clean Air Act can be found here : <http://smokecontrol.defra.gov.uk/>

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

After Sales Service

As a sign of our commitment to quality, all new Dimplex solid fuel stoves are guaranteed against casting faults and other manufacturing defects for 10 years in the case of non-boiler stoves and 5 years in the case of boiler models, subject to certain conditions and exclusions. The guarantee covers the main body of the stove and external cast parts under normal domestic use - it does not cover use in commercial premises. The guarantee period begins on the date of purchase. The guarantee covers replacement of the parts found to be defective but does not cover labour charges.

Conditions and Exclusions:

The guarantee does not cover the following items which are deemed to be consumable items under normal use: glass, rope seals, grate, ashpan, cast iron liners, riddling lever, baffle plate, fire bricks and log retainer.

It is a condition of the guarantee that the installation complies with relevant Building Regulations and is carried out by a suitably qualified individual (HETAS registered in England and Wales, or equivalent in other countries) with certificate of installation and appropriate commissioning retained by the end-user along with proof of purchase.

Whilst the guarantee does not cover any aspect of the flue arrangements for the installation, or the installation work itself, as these are beyond the control of Dimplex as the manufacturer of the stove, it is a condition of the guarantee that the flue be swept by a suitably qualified individual as appropriate but at a minimum interval of once per year. It is expected that the stove would be inspected for developing faults at the time of sweeping to allow any necessary maintenance to be carried out.

Damage or defects caused by the following are excluded: over-firing, use of inappropriate fuels such as petroleum coke or household rubbish, flue draft problems, ventilation issues, accident, misuse, fair wear and tear, unauthorised modifications or repairs made using incorrect spares.

In normal usage the paint finish of the stove may change colour slightly or lighten in shade over time. This is considered normal and is not covered by the guarantee. Damage caused by over-firing is excluded from the guarantee.

It is a condition of the guarantee that only genuine Dimplex spare parts are used. Parts that may need occasional replacement are fire bricks, ashpan, grate and log retainer. NB: sealing rope and rope adhesive are generic stove spares that can be purchased from most stove retailers. Provided the rope seals are replaced like for like and fixed with appropriate stove rope adhesive, this will not invalidate the guarantee.

Genuine Dimplex spare parts are available in the UK direct from the manufacturer and can be ordered via www.dimplex.co.uk or by telephone on 0844 879 3588. For Republic of Ireland orders see www.dimpco.ie or Tel: 01 842 8222

Dimplex reserves the right to provide either replacement parts or a replacement stove, at their sole discretion, in order to satisfy claims made under this guarantee.

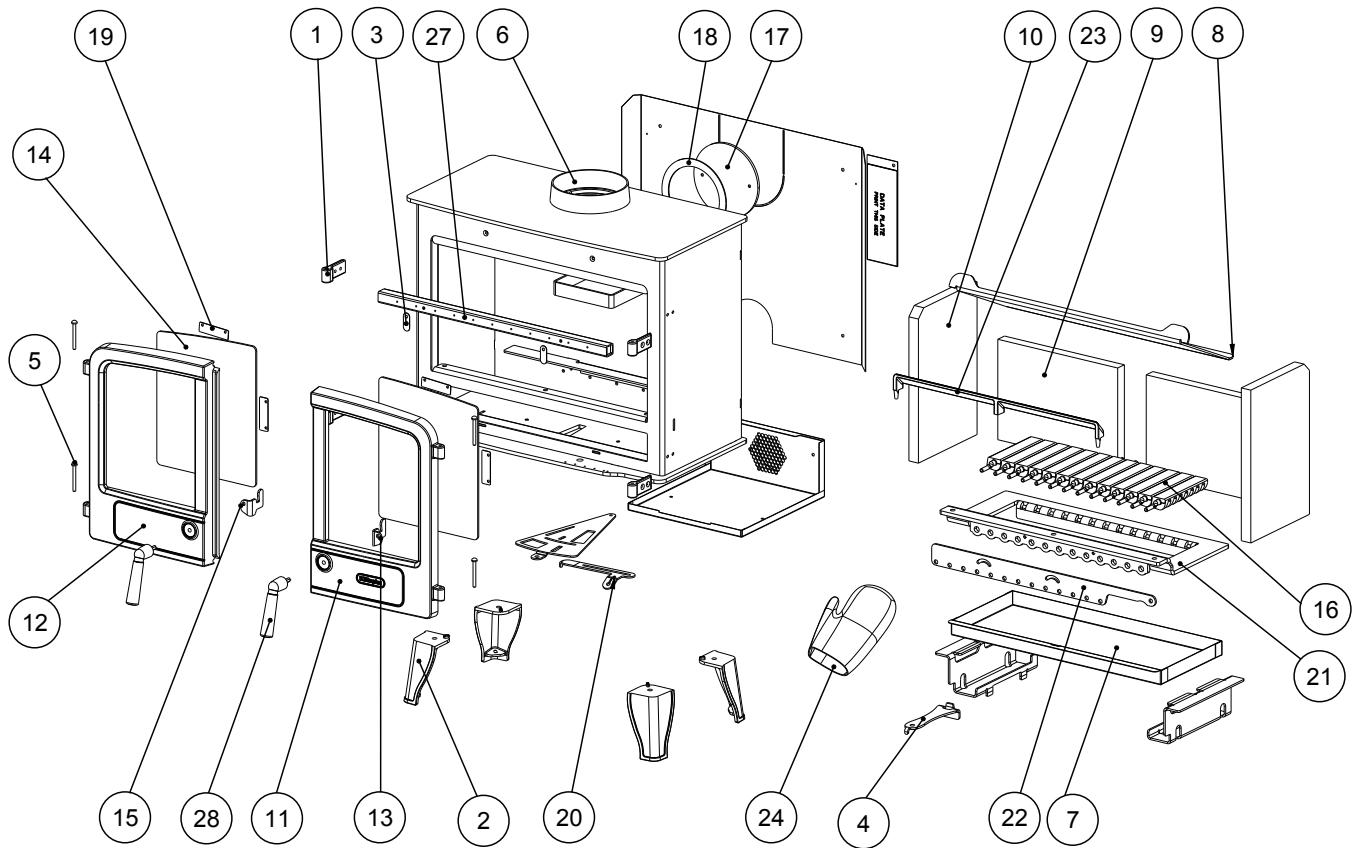
Replacement parts or stoves are covered only for the remainder of the original guarantee period.

Dimplex will not be held responsible for any consequential or incidental loss, damage or injury, howsoever caused.

The Dimplex stove guarantee does not affect, and is in addition to, your statutory rights.

Should you require after sales service or should you need to purchase any spares, please contact the retailer from whom the appliance was purchased. Please do not return a faulty product to us in the first instance as this may result in loss or damage and delay in providing you with a satisfactory service. Please retain your receipt as proof of purchase.

Bellingham 12kW (BLM12SE)



BELLINGHAM 12KW STOVE (BLM12SE) - SPARE PARTS

Item	Description	Part Number	Item	Description	Part Number
1	HINGE	1/70095/0	15	DOOR CATCH LH	1/70319/0
2	LEG	1/70096/0	16	GRATE BAR	1/70420/0
3	REAR BRICK HOLDING BRACKET	1/70184/0	17	FLUE CAP	1/70570/0
4	HAND TOOL	1/70186/0	18	FLUE GASKET	1/70881/0
5	DOOR PIN	1/70188/0	19	GLASS FIXING BRACKETS	1/70101/0
6	FLUE COLLAR	1/70194/0	20	AIR CONTROL HANDLE	1/70899/0
7	ASHPAN	1/70274/0	21	GRATE FRAME	1/70961/0
8	BAFFLE PLATE	1/70277/0	22	RIDDLE ARM	1/70962/0
9	SIDE BRICK	1/70281/0	23	LOG BAR	1/70963/0
10	REAR BRICK	1/70282/0	24	PROTECTIVE GLOVE	1/71118/0
11	DOOR RH	1/70284/0	25	AIRWASH BAFFLE	1/71294/0
12	DOOR LH	1/70285/0	26	AIRWASH ANGLE BRACKET	1/71446/0
13	DOOR CATCH	1/70286/0	27	TERTIARY BAR ASSEMBLY	2/61934/0
14	DOOR GLASS	1/70290/0	28	DOOR HANDLE ASSEMBLY	4/19089/0

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