



ULTIME D RANGE

Smoke Control Areas (UK)

ULTIME D MF 600-50 WHE 1S - DEFRA
ULTIME D MF 600-75 WHE 1S - DEFRA
ULTIME D MF 800-50 WHE 1S - DEFRA
ULTIME D MF 800-75 WHE 1S - DEFRA
ULTIME D MF 1050-50 WHE 1S - DEFRA
ULTIME D MF 1050-75 WHE 1S - DEFRA

Instructions for use

Model: V3– DEFRA / 10/2020
Language: English

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2 Introduction

We thank you for your confidence in the Metalfire fireplace that you have purchased. Our products guarantee many years of heating comfort.

Read these instructions for use carefully before lighting a fire.

We advise you to check the appliance upon delivery for any transport damage.

The Ultime D range consists of following models:

ULTIME D MF 600-50 WHE 1S
ULTIME D MF 600-75 WHE 1S
ULTIME D MF 800-50 WHE 1S
ULTIME D MF 800-75 WHE 1S
ULTIME D MF 1050-50 WHE 1S
ULTIME D MF 1050-75 WHE 1S

These appliances are closed wood fires which must be connected to one individual flue pipe. Flue gases are discharged through this flue pipe. The supply of outdoor air for combustion can be connected directly to the appliance.

These appliances can therefore function independently of air in the room.

It is very important that these wood fireplaces are installed only by a qualified fitter, according to national and local regulations.

2.1 "The Clean Air Act 1993 and Smoke Control Areas" (UK)

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.

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

<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 Safety

3.1 Safety instructions during installation

This appliance has been tested according to EN 13229-2001 and EN 13229-A2:2004 standards. The installation of this wood fireplace may only be carried out by a recognized installer according to applicable national and/or local standards and building regulations.

The installer must take all measures required to prevent overheating of adjacent materials. These measures must comply with national and/or local standards and regulations and the installation must meet all (national and European) standards. Take the necessary measures by using fireproof and insulating materials to prevent overheating of flammable materials in the vicinity of the fireplace. See Table 1 for the minimum insulation thicknesses.

Take the necessary precautions using incombustible materials so that items in the immediate vicinity of the appliance (curtains, floor, walls and so on) are not overheated.

Check that the fireplace is functioning correctly before commencing with the surrounding fireplace finish.

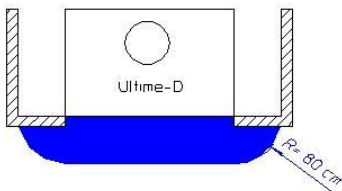
3.2 Safety instructions for user

These wood fires radiate significant levels of heat. The entire outside of the fireplace becomes extremely hot (the metalwork, glass in the door, surface and surround).

So, ensure that young children and older people always keep sufficient distance from the fireplace so that they cannot come into contact with it, and provide a fireplace guard around the fireplace if necessary.

Never let children operate the fireplace.

Make sure that flammable materials (wooden mantels, curtains, flammable liquids, furniture and so on) are always separated from the fireplace by at least 0.8 m both above and around it.



The heat radiation through the fireplace window can be considerable. Therefore, a distance of at least 80 cm must be kept from flammable material.

Following installation, all visible parts of the fireplace should be considered as active heating surfaces and therefore should not be touched when the fireplace is in use.

Touching these parts constitutes a risk of burns.

Do not use the appliance if the glass in the door is cracked or broken.

If defective, the glass in the door must be replaced immediately by a competent Metalfire installer.

This fireplace is only intended for additional heating, i.e. not for continuous use.

4 Technical specifications

4.1 Product fiche

PRODUCT FICHE	
In conformity with DELEGATED REGULATION (EU) 2015/1186	
Manufacturer	Metalfire+ bv Noorwegenstraat 28 9940 Evergem www.metalfire.eu
Type designation	Ultime D MF 600-50 WHE 1S
Indirect heating functionality	No
Energy efficiency class	A+
Direct heat output kW	13,8
Indirect heat output kW	–
Energy efficiency index %	107
Useful efficiency at nominal heat output %	80,3
Any specific precautions that must be taken when the product is assembled, installed or maintained	See installation and user instructions

PRODUCT FICHE	
In conformity with DELEGATED REGULATION (EU) 2015/1186	
Manufacturer	Metalfire+ bv Noorwegenstraat 28 9940 Evergem www.metalfire.eu
Type designation	Ultime D MF 600-75 WHE 1S
Indirect heating functionality	No
Energy efficiency class	A+
Direct heat output kW	18,8
Indirect heat output kW	–
Energy efficiency index %	107
Useful efficiency at nominal heat output %	79,6
Any specific precautions that must be taken when the product is assembled, installed or maintained	See installation and user instructions

PRODUCT FICHE	
In conformity with DELEGATED REGULATION (EU) 2015/1186	
Manufacturer	Metalfire+ bv Noorwegenstraat 28 9940 Evergem www.metalfire.eu
Type designation	Ultime D MF 800-50 WHE 1S
Indirect heating functionality	No
Energy efficiency class	A+
Direct heat output	kW 16,6
Indirect heat output	kW –
Energy efficiency index	% 107
Useful efficiency at nominal heat output	% 80,2
Any specific precautions that must be taken when the product is assembled, installed or maintained	See installation and user instructions

PRODUCT FICHE	
In conformity with DELEGATED REGULATION (EU) 2015/1186	
Manufacturer	Metalfire+ bv Noorwegenstraat 28 9940 Evergem www.metalfire.eu
Type designation	Ultime D MF 800-75 WHE 1S
Indirect heating functionality	No
Energy efficiency class	A+
Direct heat output	kW 21,2
Indirect heat output	kW –
Energy efficiency index	% 107
Useful efficiency at nominal heat output	% 80,1
Any specific precautions that must be taken when the product is assembled, installed or maintained	See installation and user instructions

PRODUCT FICHE	
In conformity with DELEGATED REGULATION (EU) 2015/1186	
Manufacturer	Metalfire+ bv Noorwegenstraat 28 9940 Evergem www.metalfire.eu
Type designation	Ultime D MF 1050-50 WHE 1S
Indirect heating functionality	No
Energy efficiency class	A+
Direct heat output kW	19,4
Indirect heat output kW	–
Energy efficiency index %	107
Useful efficiency at nominal heat output %	80,2
Any specific precautions that must be taken when the product is assembled, installed or maintained	See installation and user instructions

PRODUCT FICHE	
In conformity with DELEGATED REGULATION (EU) 2015/1186	
Manufacturer	Metalfire+ bv Noorwegenstraat 28 9940 Evergem www.metalfire.eu
Type designation	Ultime D MF 1050-75 WHE 1S
Indirect heating functionality	No
Energy efficiency class	A+
Direct heat output kW	23,5
Indirect heat output kW	–
Energy efficiency index %	107
Useful efficiency at nominal heat output %	80,6
Any specific precautions that must be taken when the product is assembled, installed or maintained	See installation and user instructions

4.2 Fireplace characteristics

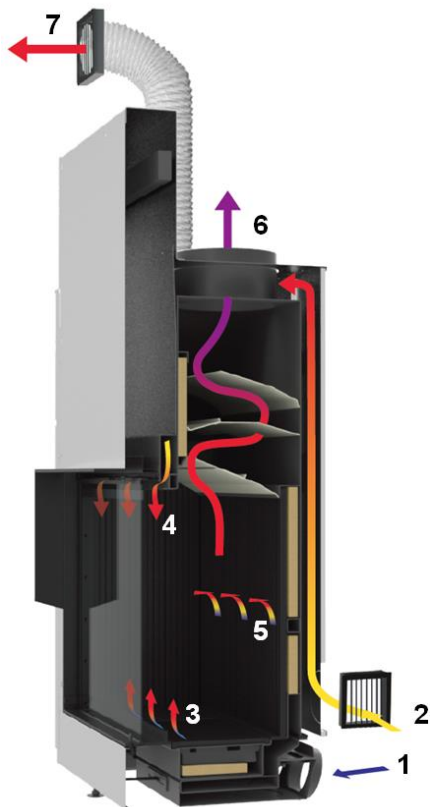
Model		ULTIME D MF 600-50 WHE 1S	ULTIME D MF 600-75 WHE 1S
Fuel		Split stackwood – humidity <15%	Split stackwood – humidity <15%
Heat (input)	kW	17,2	23,6
Nominal heat (output)	kW	13,8	18,8
Efficiency	%	80,3	79,6
Optimum usage range	kW	8 – 15	12 – 20
Wood charge	kg	3,06	3,67
Wood consumption rate/hour	kg/h	3,97	5,40
Flue gas temperature	°C	259	287
CO at 13%O ₂	%	0,09	0,07
Dust content at 13%O ₂	mg/nm ³	33	20
Min. chimney draught	Pa	12	12
Chimney connection	mm	Ø250	Ø250
Weight incl. cast iron reeded panels	kg	345	368

Model		ULTIME D MF 800-50 WHE 1S	ULTIME D MF 800-75 WHE 1S
Fuel		Split stackwood – humidity <15%	Split stackwood – humidity <15%
Heat (input)	kW	20,7	26,5
Nominal heat (output)	kW	16,6	21,5
Efficiency	%	80,2	80,1
Optimum usage range	kW	10 – 18	14 – 22
Wood charge	kg	3,39	4,16
Wood consumption rate/hour	kg/h	4,68	5,97
Flue gas temperature	°C	266	283
CO at 13%O ₂	%	0,07	0,08
Dust content at 13%O ₂	mg/nm ³	32	30
Min. chimney draught	Pa	12	12
Chimney connection	mm	Ø250	Ø250
Weight incl. cast iron reeded panels	kg	405	435

Model		ULTIME D MF 1050-50 WHE 1S	ULTIME D MF 1050-75 WHE 1S
Fuel		Split stackwood – humidity <15%	Split stackwood – humidity <15%
Heat (input)	kW	24,2	29,2
Nominal heat (output)	kW	19,4	23,5
Efficiency	%	80,2	80,6
Optimum usage range	kW	12 – 20	15 – 24
Wood charge	kg	3,72	4,64
Wood consumption rate/hour	kg/h	5,93	6,53
Flue gas temperature	°C	275	286
CO at 13%O ₂	%	0,06	0,08
Dust content at 13%O ₂	mg/nm ³	30	40
Min. chimney draught	Pa	12	12
Chimney connection	mm	Ø250	Ø300
Weight incl. cast iron reeded panels	kg	470	495

5 Working principle of the Ultime D

5.1.1 Air flows



- 1 Combustion air supply (rear/underneath)
- 2 Air supply from the room/convection air
- 3 Primary air supply for combustion
- 4 Secondary air supply for combustion/window washing
- 5 Tertiary air supply for combustion
- 6 Flue pipe for flue gas discharge
- 7 Emission of heated convection air

6 Operating instructions

6.1 Basic test for the fireplace

A basic test of the fireplace must be carried out before commencing with the fireplace surround. Clean the glass in the door on the inside and outside so that no grease marks from fingers or other dirt burns into the glass. Stains cannot be removed afterwards.

The first time the fireplace heats up, it releases paint fumes which are caused by the curing of the heat-resistant paint. This is accompanied by smoke and unpleasant odors. These fumes are harmless. Make sure that there is adequate ventilation to dissipate the smell as soon as possible.

If brickwork or plastering has already been completed around the fireplace, ensure that it is completely dry before starting the fire, otherwise there is a risk of cracking or fissures.

6.1.1 Lighting the fire for the first time

The various steps which need to be taken to start the fire are described in Section 7.

In addition, when lighting the fire for the first time, the door must be slightly ajar to prevent the seal between the door frame and hearth frame from sticking together while the heat-resistant paint is curing.

Allow the fire to go out after an hour so that the fireplace can cool down and the paint can finish curing.

You may hear clicking noises when the fireplace heats up and cools down. These noises are completely normal and are a result of the material expanding and contracting due to temperature differences.

6.1.2 Checks to be carried out

Check that the chimney is drawing properly during the first heating. If the draught is insufficient, flue gasses may be drawn back into the room. When stoking the fire with the door open, back draught is more critical and must be adequately tested. If necessary, adjust the smoke deflection plates or change the chimney configuration.

Too strong a draught in the chimney can lead to a fire that burns too intensely and is difficult to control.

To remedy this, adjust the smoke deflection plates (slightly close the openings).

Using air extractors in the area where the fireplace has been installed may cause problems.

For additional information, see '6.5 Adjusting the smoke deflection plates' and 'Section 7 The fire'.

6.2 Opening the lifting door

6.2.1 Moving the lifting door up and down

Place the door lever on the lifting door pin. This can be done on the left as well as on the right. Then move the lifting door upwards using the door lever. The resistance will be stronger for the first 4 cm. This movement will unlatch the door seal. Any further movement of the door should be very smooth.



6.2.2 Hinging the glass door open

Only open the glass door once the fireplace has cooled down.
The glass door can hinge open to facilitate cleaning.
Ensure that the lifting door is in the downward position (is closed).
The door can be unlatched using the lever in the middle above the glass.
Swing the glass door open using the door lever.
Do the reverse to close the glass door once again.

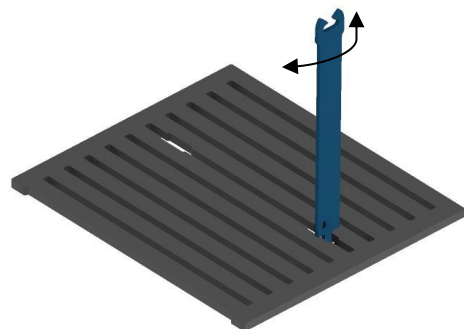
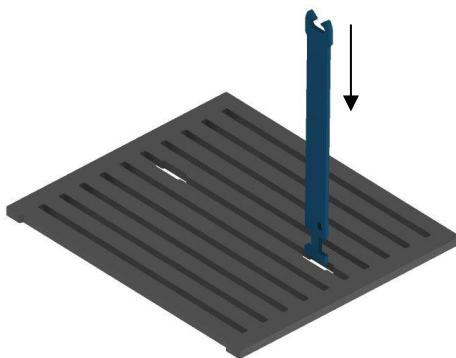
Glass door in open position. The glass is now easy to access for cleaning purposes.
Some detergents may damaged the fireplace seals, so prevent detergents from coming into contact with the seals.

Only clean the glass once the fireplace has cooled down completely.



6.3 Emptying the ash pan

Only empty the ash pan once the fireplace has cooled down completely and there are no glowing or burning embers. Put the lifting door into the top position. The removable ash pan is located below the combustion grate and has to be emptied regularly in order to guarantee that there is a supply of primary combustion air. The combustion grate must first be moved out of the way before the ash pan can be cleaned. Place the door lever in the widened groove of the grate and place the grate against the rear wall so that the ash pan is released.



You can then remove the ash pan to empty it or access it directly with a vacuum cleaner to empty it.
When putting the grate back, ensure that the primary air inlets face the back and the left- and right-hand sides.

6.4 Regulating the combustion air

The combustion air supply can be adjusted using the supplied lever. Maximum air supply for combustion is achieved when the movable lever is moved to the extreme right-hand side. The primary, secondary and tertiary air inlets are all fully open when the lever is in this position.

If the lever is in the central position (slot in the lever - triangle), the primary air supply is closed off and the secondary and tertiary air inlets remain open. In this position, the fireplace burns at the nominal heat output when the chimney is drawing at 12 Pascal.

Moving the lever further to the left reduces the secondary and tertiary air supply and this decreases the output of the fireplace.

Adjusting the fireplace in this way only influences the combustion process when the fireplace door is closed.



6.4.1 Modified combustion air supply for Smoke Control Areas (UK)

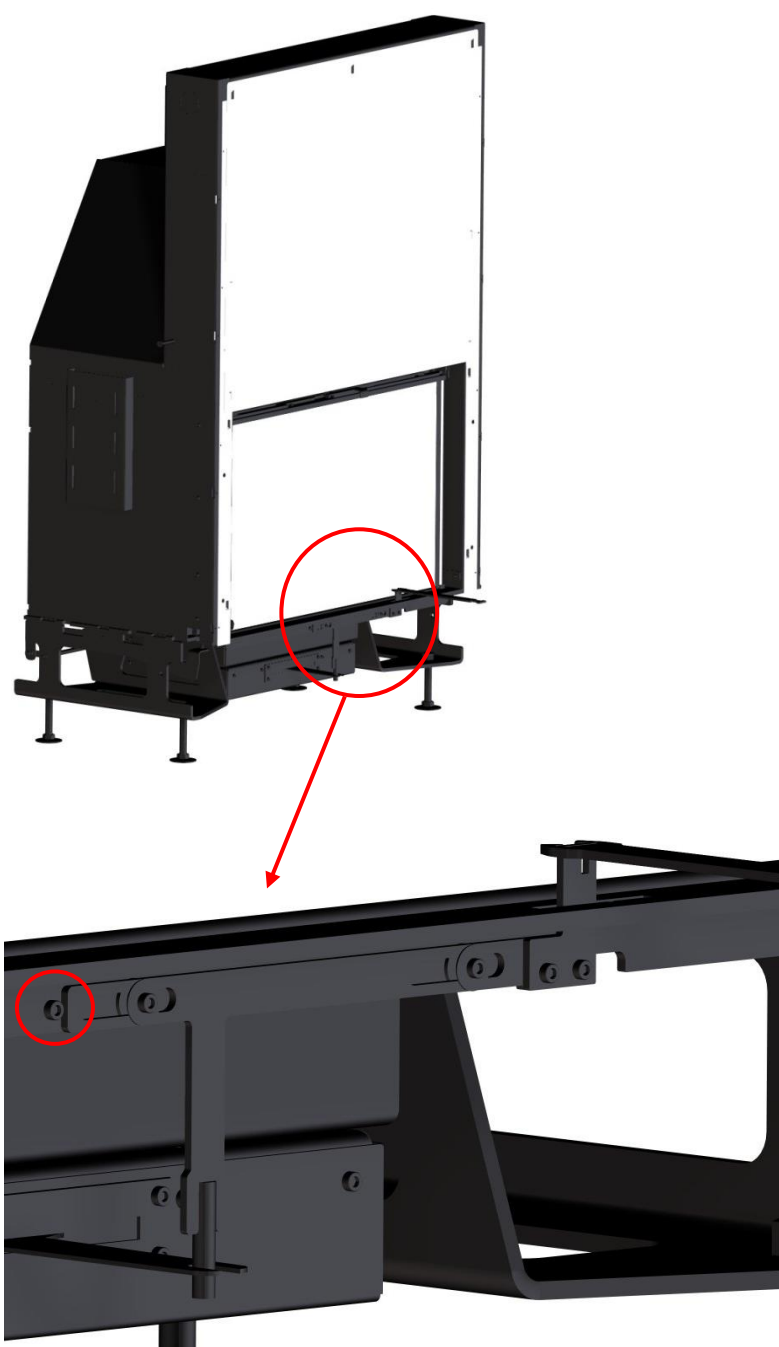
Ultimate D appliances intended for installation in a Smoke Control Area (i.e. model designation ending with "DEFRA") have a modification to their air supply assuring a smokeless operation according to the Clean Air Act 1993:

The movable lever mechanism is restricted when moved to the left hand side. This prevents a fully closed air supply valve which would result in an unacceptable amount of smoke generated by the combustion.

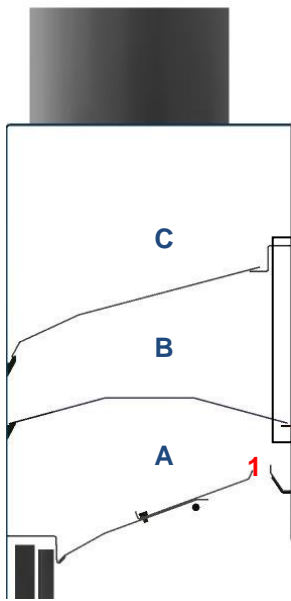
The lever mechanism is blocked by an additional screw which is implemented in the frame (see pictures on page 10). The position of the screw (and therewith the modified minimum air supply) is determined during a third party lab test and measured according to PD 6434:1969.

The screw has been sealed before leaving the factory with sealant glue and should not be removed.

Removal of the screw is an infringement on the intended use of the appliance as determined by Metalfire and may result in an infringement on the Clean Air Act. When the screw is removed and/or the sealant is damaged Metalfire cannot be held liable for any consequences upon infringement on the Clean Air Act.



6.5 Setting and functioning of smoke deflection plates

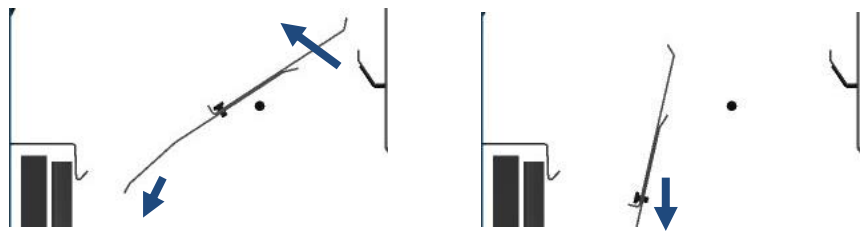


Flue gas opening 1 can be adjusted using adjustable smoke deflection plate A. The setting depends on the chimney's natural draw and affects the combustion and efficiency of the fireplace. By default, the opening is set to maximum efficiency.

The wider the passageways, the easier it is to discharge flue gasses. When adjusted correctly, there should be no backdraught when the door is open, assuming that the prescribed flue pipe configuration has been observed.

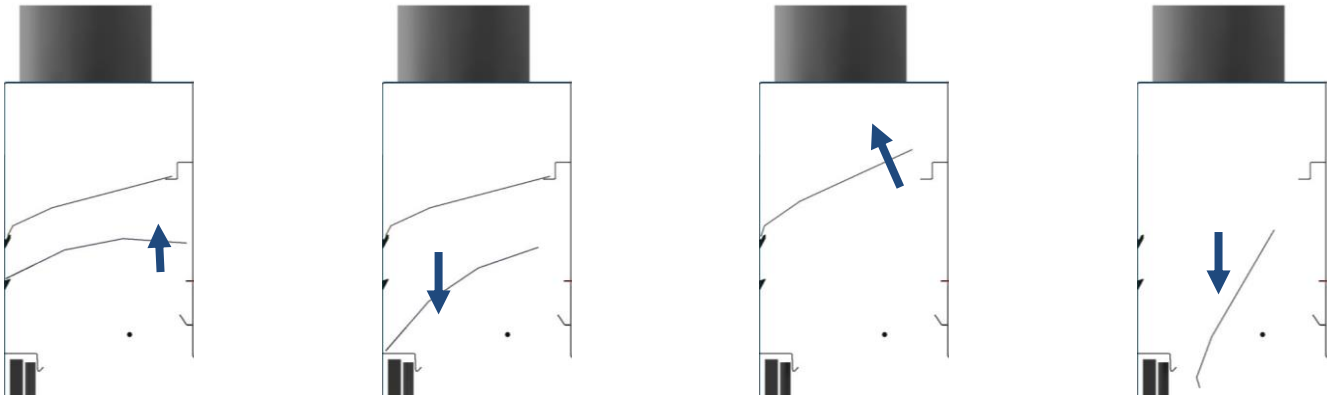
To change the setting of the passageway, the bottom smoke deflection plate must be removed from the fireplace.

Smoke deflection plate A can be removed by first lifting the back, then moving slightly forwards and then removing it by tilting it downwards at the back.



The screws can be loosened using a size 10 screwdriver and the setting can be adjusted via the slots in the adjustable section. After adjustment, tighten the screws and put the smoke deflection plate back into the fireplace. Take the steps in the reverse order to when dismantling the fireplace.

To discharge the flue gasses faster when stoking the fire often with the door open (door in top position), the middle and/or top smoke deflection plates are removed from the fireplace.



The plates need to be removed to facilitate the cleaning of the chimney.

Moving the top smoke deflection plate is done in exactly the same way as removing the bottom plate (lift it upwards, move it forwards, move the back downwards: see the bottom of the previous page).

After cleaning, put the smoke deflection plates back in their correct position.

7 The fire

- Caution:
- Air extractors in the same room or area as the fireplace may lead to problems.
 - Ensure that the fireplace is working correctly for seasonal use and for adverse chimney draught or unfavourable weather conditions.

7.1 Fuel

The Ultime D is suitable for burning wood. The humidity level of the wood should be no more than 15% for good combustion. If this not the case, the fireplace window will rapidly become dirty, the heat of the fire will be significantly lower and the chimney will become clogged more quickly, which increases the risk of chimney fire. To reach this humidity level, the wood must be dried in a dry and ventilated place for at least 2 to 3 years.

The most suitable wood types are oak, beech, hornbeam and birch.

The logs should ideally be 30 cm in length and have a maximum circumference of 30 cm. The maximum number of these logs in the fireplace at any one time should be 3 logs (Ultime 600 and 800 models), 4 logs (Ultime 1050-50) and 5 logs (Ultime 1050-75).

Using resinous wood types wood is strongly discouraged because they spark and have a short burning time.

Using chipboard, laminated or treated wood or combustible waste is not permitted for environmental reasons and because of the damage it does to the fireplace. Do not use spirits, petrol, oil or other fire accelerants.

All models of the ULTIME D series have been recommended as suitable for use in smoke control areas when burning wood logs as described above and in chapter 4.

7.2 Lighting the fire

Move the combustion air adjustor to the extreme right-hand side.

Move the lifting door upwards.

Check whether the ash pan is empty.

Put split kindling wood on top of the grate surface. Light the wood using firelighters

Leave the lifting door ajar with a gap of 5 cm to fuel the fire.



Larger logs can be added to the fire once the kindling wood is burning well. These logs may be 30 cm in length and have a maximum circumference of 15 cm. Place the logs on top of the kindling wood.



Make sure that no glowing ashes come into contact with the seal to avoid damage. The lifting door can be shifted downwards completely once the larger logs have ignited properly. A bed of glowing embers should now form. Spread the bed of glowing embers sufficiently using a poker and then add 3 new logs. See Section 7.1 for the length and circumference of the logs. The air regulator can now be moved to the central position so that there is only secondary and tertiary air supply for combustion. Three of these logs correspond to the nominal output of the fireplace.



Examples of ways to stack the wood to achieve the best possible mixture of air.



Adding wood is best done after the flames have died down and the logs are glowing. Move the lifting door upwards using the lever. Do this slowly so that no sudden air flows occur in the fireplace and the smoke does not escape into the room. Spread the embers using a poker and put new logs on top of the bed of glowing embers. Close the lifting door once again. Do not exceed the maximum quantities of wood mentioned in Section 7.1.

If the fireplace air regulator is to the left of the central position (reducing secondary air supply), then it should first be moved to the right (primary air supply) before the door is opened and new wood is added. This will keep the risks that arise from too much air flow into the fireplace to a minimum (explosion hazard).

7.2.1 Refuelling on to a low fire bed

If there is insufficient burning material in the fire bed to light a new fuel charge, excessive smoke emission can occur. Refuelling must be carried out onto a sufficient quantity of glowing embers and ash that the new fuel charge will ignite in a reasonable period. If there are too few embers in the fire bed, add suitable kindling to prevent excessive smoke.

7.3 Burning with an open lifting door prohibited in Smoke Control Areas

Despite the fact that the Ultime D series could function with a closed or open lifting door, provided the flue pipe configuration is adequate, it is not allowed to operate the appliance with an open door. The exempt granted on the Clean Air Act is solely applicable for closed door operation. Using the appliance with an open door is not the intended use for the DEFRA designated models and more importantly it is an infringement upon the Clean Air Act and will be penalized by the local authorities.

8 Maintenance

8.1 Cleaning the glass

Refer to the description in Section 6 on how to open and close the door.

Use a window cleaning product and use a cloth to wipe the dirt off the glass. Ensure that the sealing does not come into contact with this product to prevent damage.

Persistent dirt can be removed by dipping a damp cloth in the ash and using it to clean the glass.

Always wipe down the glass with a damp cloth after cleaning it to remove any vestiges of the cleaning agent.

8.2 General maintenance

Allow the fireplace to cool down completely and remove all ash remains before starting maintenance.

Varnished components can be cleaned using a damp, lint-free cloth.

Do not use harsh, abrasive detergents.

The paintwork on the fireplace can be touched up with heat-resistant spray paint which is available from Metalfire.

Regularly remove ash remains that have fallen into the area under the ash pan.

Damaged seals must be replaced. Have this carried out by a competent Metalfire installer.

The flue pipe should be cleaned and inspected at least once a year.

9 Malfunctions

9.1 The glass is getting dirty quickly

- Use wood with a maximum humidity of 15%.
- Stoke the fire as prescribed.
- Check that there is sufficient draught in the flue pipe.
- Adjust the lower smoke deflection plate. If it is not drawing properly (see Section 6.5)
- Check the seals for damage and replace where necessary.
- Check whether the combustion air supply channel is open.

9.2 Backdraught

- Widen the openings of the lower smoke deflection plate.
- Check that the flue pipe is not blocked (bird's nest).
- Check the combustion air supply.
- Negative pressure in the room because of the ventilation system or an extractor hood.
- Incorrect flue pipe dimensions (diameter too narrow, too short in length).
- Use wood with a maximum humidity of 15%.

9.3 Fire is not responding to air regulator

- Check the seals.
- Check that the glass is making contact with the seal at the bottom when the lifting door is in the closed position.
- Check that the door is properly latched after cleaning the glass.
- Clean the ash pan and the area under the ash pan.
- Check the combustion air supply.

9.4 Broken glass in the door

- If defective, the glass in the door must be replaced immediately by a competent Metalfire installer.

9.5 Unpleasant odours

- Limit the volume of wood to what is prescribed.
- During the first few times that the fireplace is used, the heat-resistant paint cures and this is accompanied by an unpleasant odour. Ensure that there is sufficient ventilation.
- Check whether there is any backdraught.
- Check whether the convection air temperature remains below 100 °C. This prevents unpleasant odours due to burning dust.

9.6 What do in the event of a chimney fire.

Chimney fires can occur when accumulated soot in the chimney catches fire. This is accompanied by serious smoke development and a roaring sound in the flue pipe.

- **FIRST call the fire brigade.**
- Never try to put out the fire with water.
- Use sand or salt to put out the fire in the fireplace.
- Close the lifting door and move the air regulator to the extreme left (closed).
- Have the chimney checked and repaired by a recognized specialist.

10 Guarantee clause

10.1 Guarantee period

- 5-year guarantee on the general structure of the fireplace
- 2-year guarantee on the fireplace's cast iron reeded panels and combustion grate

The guarantee applies exclusively to defects in workmanship.

The guarantee period commences on the date specified on the invoice.

The invoice is the only valid proof of guarantee.

The renewal or replacement of parts under guarantee does not extend the overall guarantee period.

The guarantee is limited to the simple exchange of components which are acknowledged by our technical service to be defective; the guarantee excludes any compensation for the inability to use the fireplace. The cost of transport, travel expenses and assembly costs are borne by the user.

All guarantee claims must be handled via the dealer.

10.2 Exclusion

Damage or defects caused by failure to correctly observe the instructions for use and installation are excluded from the guarantee.

The guarantee lapses in the event of poor maintenance of the fireplace, in the event of accident or disaster caused by means other than the fireplace itself or caused by a repair carried out by a person not authorized to do so.

The guarantee lapses in the event of internal modifications or alterations to the fireplace.

The following are not covered by the guarantee provision:

- Using unsuitable fuels.
- Damage to the glass and seals.
- Damage as a consequence of transport, storage and installation.
- Using non-original Metalfire parts.

10.3 Proviso

Metalfire+ BV reserves the right to modify its appliances, brochures, installation manuals and user manuals at any time and without prior notice.

Metalfire+ BV

Noorwegenstraat 28

B-9940 Evergem

BELGIUM

www.metalfire.eu

To be completed by you:

Dealer: _____
Installation date: _____
Manufacture number: _____ (on the plate under the ash pan)