



Real Fires Minimal Installation Instructions

Model 800

Installation Into Timber Framing And New Masonry Block Construction

New Masonry Block

The following instructions are for installation into timber frame. The method of installation is the same for New Masonry Block. **See Masonry Block Drawing**

Ventilation

Ventilation to the room that houses the fire must meet the requirements of NZS5261.

Framing Details

Prior to installation, timber framing needs to be provided to suit the selected Real Fire. **See installation drawing**

Hearth

A non combustible Hearth must be provided in front of the Real Fire unless the flooring in front of the fire is non combustible. The minimum size is 300mm out from the fire and 150mm each side wider than the fire.

Height of fire from floor

It is important to confirm the height the fire is to be installed from the floor level. This is usually the hearth height. For example if the hearth is 100mm high then the fire needs to be installed 100mm high (**note** - some elevated installations specify the fire higher than the hearth). Once the height is confirmed a platform needs to be built to support the firebox. The platform can be of timber construction. It needs to be sturdy and level.

Gas supply

A suitable gas supply needs to be provided at the right hand rear corner of the timber frame cavity. The pipe sizing should be calculated to supply gas to suit the megajoule rating of the fire. See rating chart. The gas supply should be reduced down to 10mm copper pipe at the fireplace location and left with a coil of approx 1 metre to feed into the firebox.

Gas Rate Chart

Minimal Model	LPG	Natural Gas
800	40 MJ/h	40 MJ/h
1000	51 MJ/h	51 MJ/h
1200	64 MJ/h	59 MJ/h

Electrical supply

An electrical supply will required for fires fitted with the optional Fan Set or Electric On/Off. This should be by means of a wall switch provided by an electrician and located near the fireplace. Not inside the fireplace cavity.

See installation drawing for preferred location of switch.

Insulation Kit & Timber Clearance

When installed into timber framing the Real Fire must be installed with an insulation kit. This must be ordered with the fire and fitted in the factory by Real Fires. The insulation kit allows the firebox to be installed with minimal timber clearances: 10mm clearance on sides of firebox and 25mm clearance from rear and top of firebox. The timber clearance from the twin wall flue is also 25mm. There is no requirement for any additional fireproof materials within the fireplace cavity providing minimum clearances are allowed.

Recessed firebox installation

Standard wall linings are not suitable for recessed installation

Please contact Real Fires for advice prior to installation

Flue requirements

The minimum flue height is 2.4 metres. The flue cowl should be no lower than 900mm vertically from the roof line and a 2 metre horizontal clearance from any part of the building, **see cowl clearance drawing.**

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Flue and Cowl Size

Minimal Model	Flue	Cowl Size
Real Fire 800	200mm inner flue/ 250mm outer flue	200/250 Cowl
Real Fire 1000	200mm inner flue/ 250mm outer flue	200/250 Cowl
Real Fire 1200	250mm inner flue/ 300mm outer flue	250/300 Cowl

Installation instructions

Firstly the firebox and flue are installed and then the burner is installed. The burner may be installed at a later date when all the construction work is complete and the hearth is in place.

The firebox is placed on the platform provided and the gas pipe is pushed through the hole at the right hand rear of the firebox (RH from the front of the fire).

This pipe is to be connected to the burner but may be left sealed if the burner is to be installed later. Leave enough pipe to connect the burner. Once the firebox is in place ensure it is level. Usually the firebox is positioned centrally and so that the flange around the firebox opening is left forward of the timber framing by 10mm, this is to allow for giboard to be fixed behind the flange.

From the positioned firebox the flue can be assembled. The flue is in 1200mm lengths with both inner and outer flue. Each flue length has a crimped end to join tightly to the next length. Each joint must be securely fixed by at least three stainless steel rivets. The firebox has a spigot for the flue to locate over. **The flue lengths should be installed with the crimped end facing up.**

The Firebox and flue should be secured by fixing with seismic strapping and/or brackets to framing. Flue bends are available from Real Fires if the flue needs to be offset. Appropriate weatherproof roof flashing/ chimney capping must be used to comply with NZS 5261.

Once the installation of the firebox and flue is complete, the building work around the fireplace can continue. A timber cross frame is usually fixed above the firebox for gib fixing. This must be at least 25mm from the firebox.

The firebox will have two electrical leads from the rear of the firebox. All fireboxes are pre wired for the electrical options, Fan and Electric On/Off.

The leads are approximately 1.2m long and are intended to be connected by an electrician to a switch positioned facing the room preferably on the left hand side of the fireplace cavity. **See installation drawing.**

(Please ensure the electrical leads are not left behind the firebox and overlooked. It is difficult to gain access once the giboard is fixed)

Timber surround

If a timber surround is to be fitted, ensure it complies with Real Fires minimum clearance dimensions.

See installation drawing

Installation of Real Fires burner into firebox

The electronic controlled burner is supplied assembled and boxed complete with, reflectors, front panel vermiculite, logs, & coals. To make the gas connection, place the burner in the firebox with the bottom tray fitting into the cut outs in the bottom of the firebox and it is positioned central. The gas pipe should be bent into position & marked for cutting. Remove the burner, cut the pipe and make a flare connection.

Replace the burner into the firebox. Plug in electrical connectors. Line in 3 pin socket connects to 3 pin plug to control box, 4 pin socket from control box connects to 4 pin plug to fan. The lead with small jack plug connects to the remote control receiver board on the back of the front fascia. The fascia panel will need to be left off until the fire has been connected and tested. Connect the gas pipe. Test for soundness.

Natural Gas burner

Fill the burner tray with the vermiculite supplied ensuring the burner tube is completely covered. Lay logs and coals on top of the vermiculite as shown in the **log/coal layout drawing**. Note that the shelf at the back of the burner is also used. **Do not place logs or coals close to the pilot.** It is important that the coals are not too tightly placed as this will affect heat output. The flame picture and radiant glow is better when there is good spacing between the coals.

L.P.G. Burner

The L.P.G. burner is a flat steel burner. This burner is supplied with a bag of coarse vermiculite, spread this thinly (5 to 10mm) over the surface of the burner. **Follow instructions for coal placement as with Natural Gas burner.**

Commissioning of the Burner

The mains power supply needs to be connected and turned on. See instructions for remote control. Press the power on at the remote. The pilot should ignite, it may take several attempts until air has been purged out and gas is through. Once the pilot has ignited the burner will light. Check that the flame travels easily across the burner and that coal placement does not affect ignition. Re-position coals if required. Ensure that there is no vermiculite touching the Pilot, ignition electrode, or flame sense electrode. This will cause ignition failure.

Burner Gas pressure

Check burner gas pressure from the test point on the burner supply pipe on the Natural Gas Model and on the injector elbow on the L.P.G. model.

See appliance data badge for pressure settings

Adjustment of the Burner Gas pressure

Adjust the pressure at the gas valve if required. See valve picture There are two adjustments, High and low setting. These are located at the front of the valve at the head of the blue solenoid. High adjustment – This is the outer Brass hexagonal nut Low Adjustment - This is the inner Red adjustment screw. When adjusting the high setting hold the low adjuster in place otherwise both may turn.

Fit the front fascia panel

Fit front fascia panel correctly onto fixing screws.

Fit side reflectors

Fit side reflectors by tilting on an angle locating base onto fascia panel and then placing vertical. The return on the reflector then hooks over a securing screw in the side of the firebox.

Optional Fan

If a fan has been selected with the fire, it will already be fitted in the firebox at the factory. It is controlled by a wall switch, which should be fitted by an electrician. **There is no switching on the fire and the wall switch is not supplied by Real Fires.**

Fitting Trim to firebox

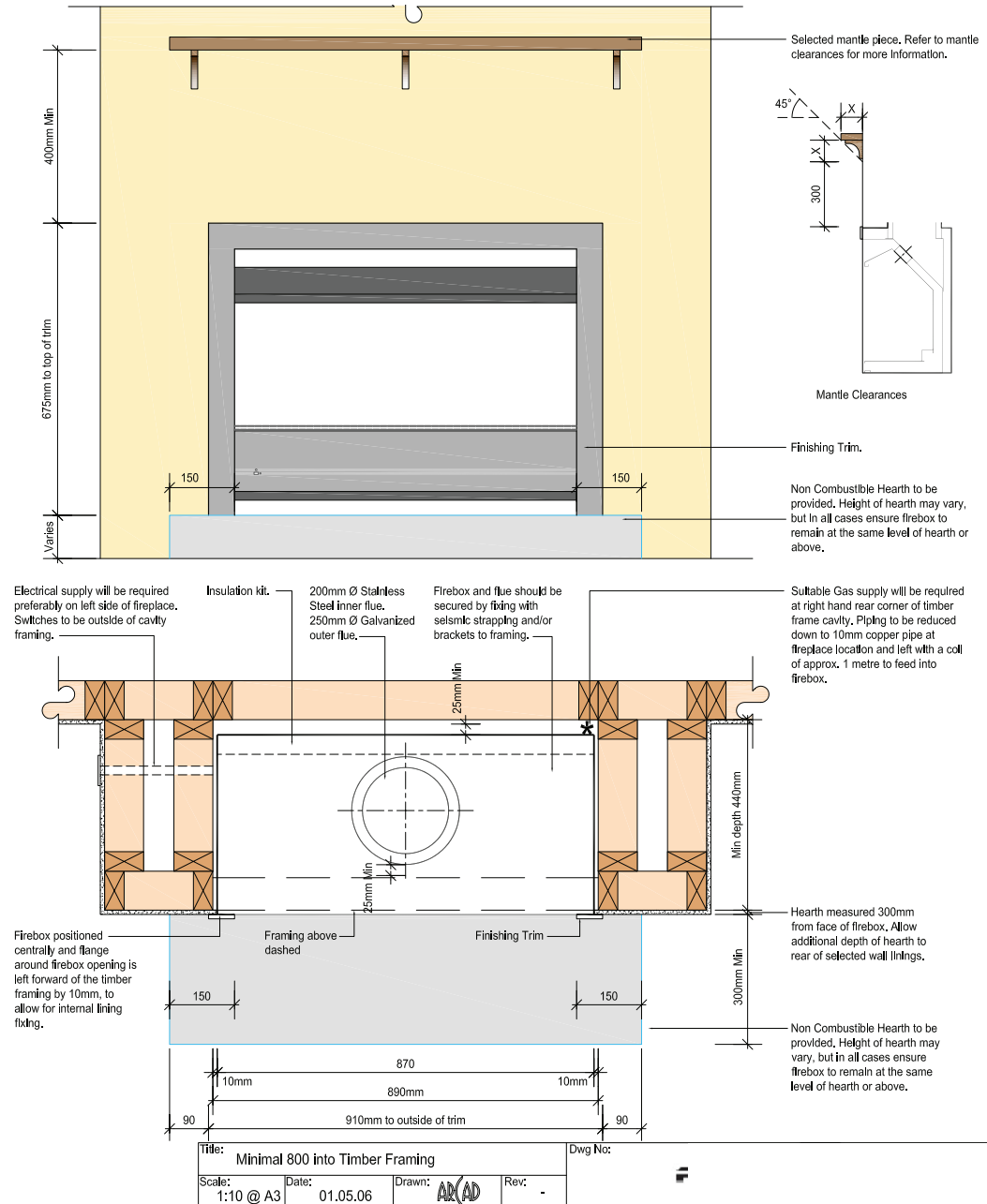
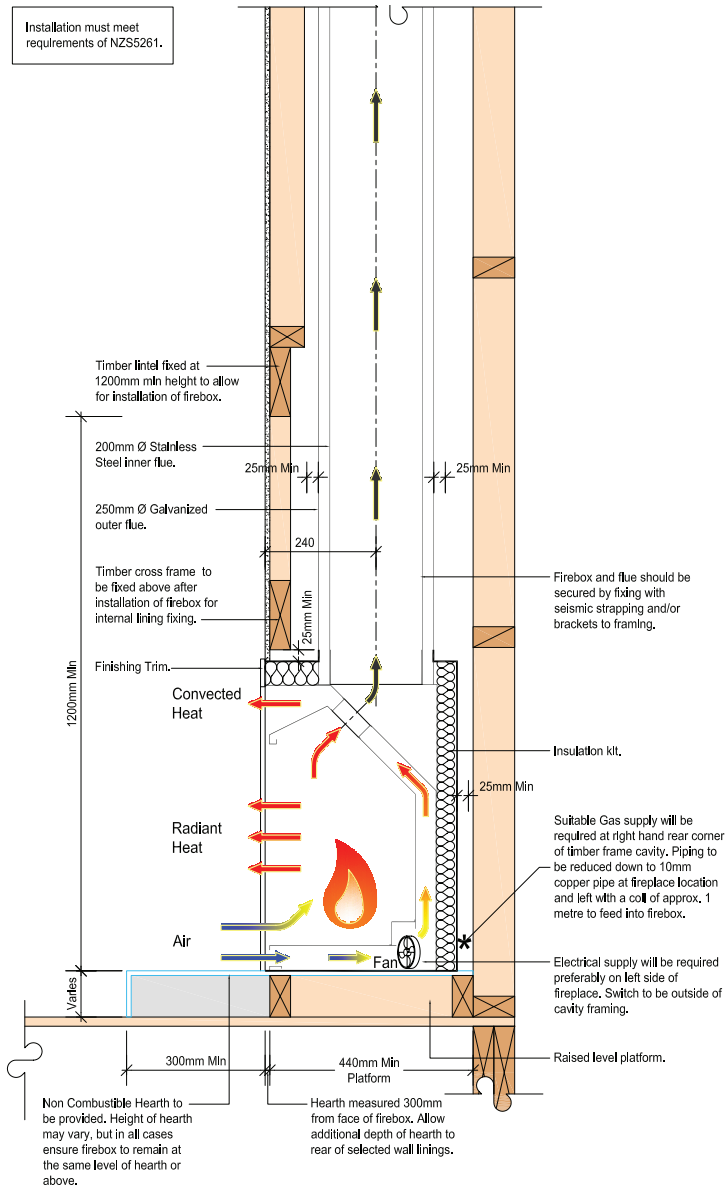
Fit the trim to the firebox. The trim brackets are designed to hang over the flange on the front of the firebox. The flange has provision to be moved slightly in or out to allow the bracket to fit. The flange on each side of the firebox has a raised square near the base of the fire. The Velcro pad is fixed to this, by removing the backing from one side of the pad and pushing firmly in place. Then remove backing from other side. Repeat on opposite side. Hang trim on brackets and check for level then push firmly onto Velcro pad.

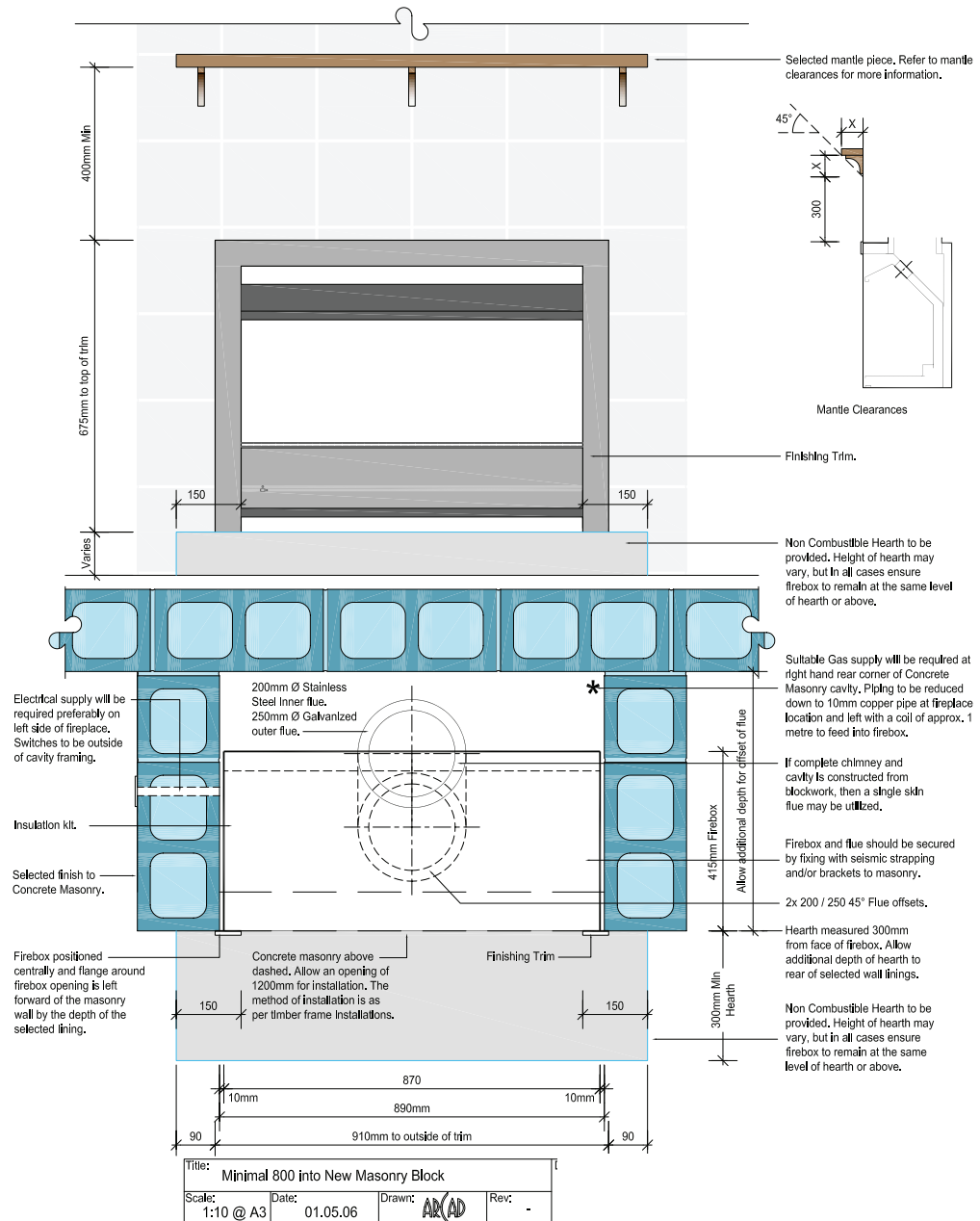
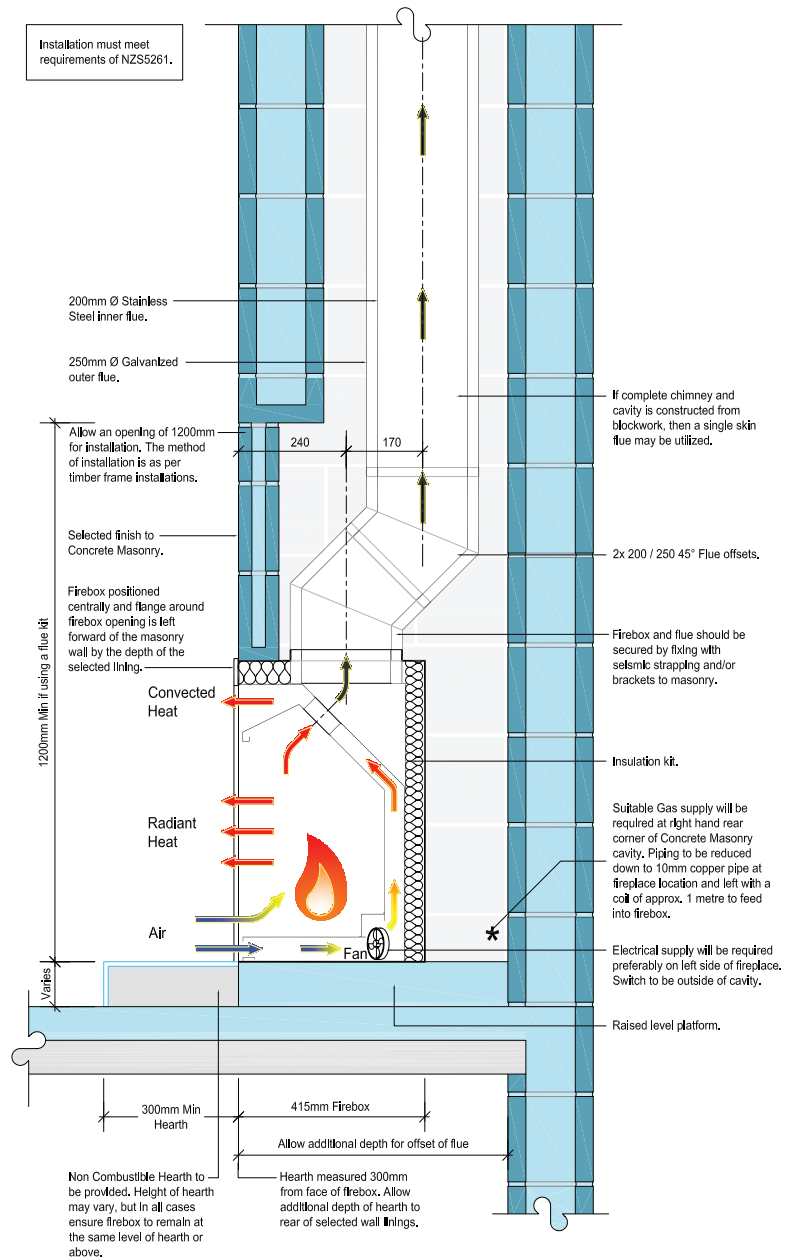
Check that the fire is operating correctly and test for spillage of products of combustion.

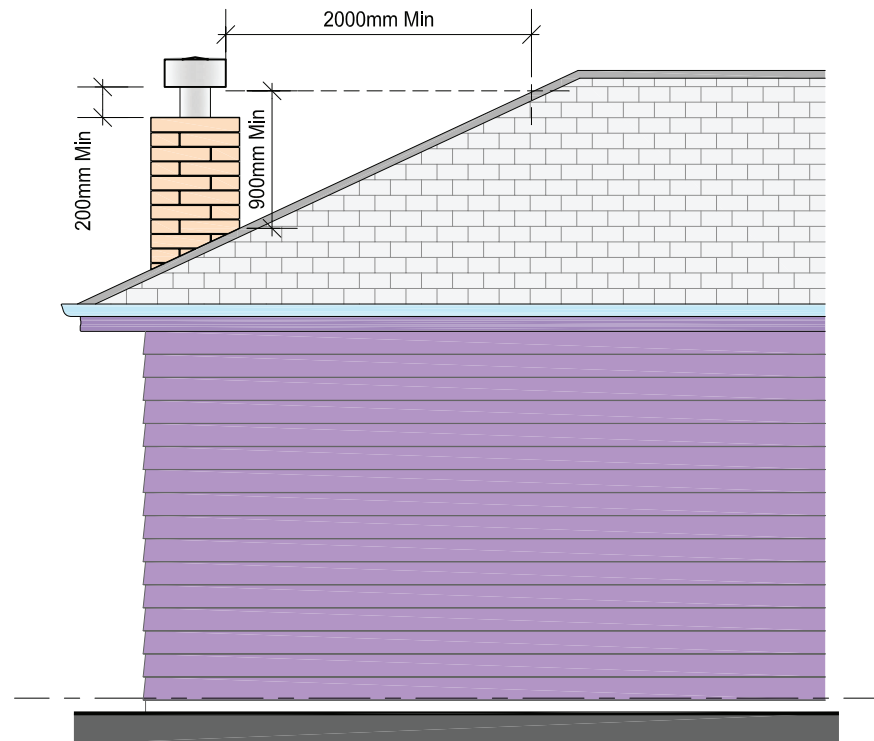
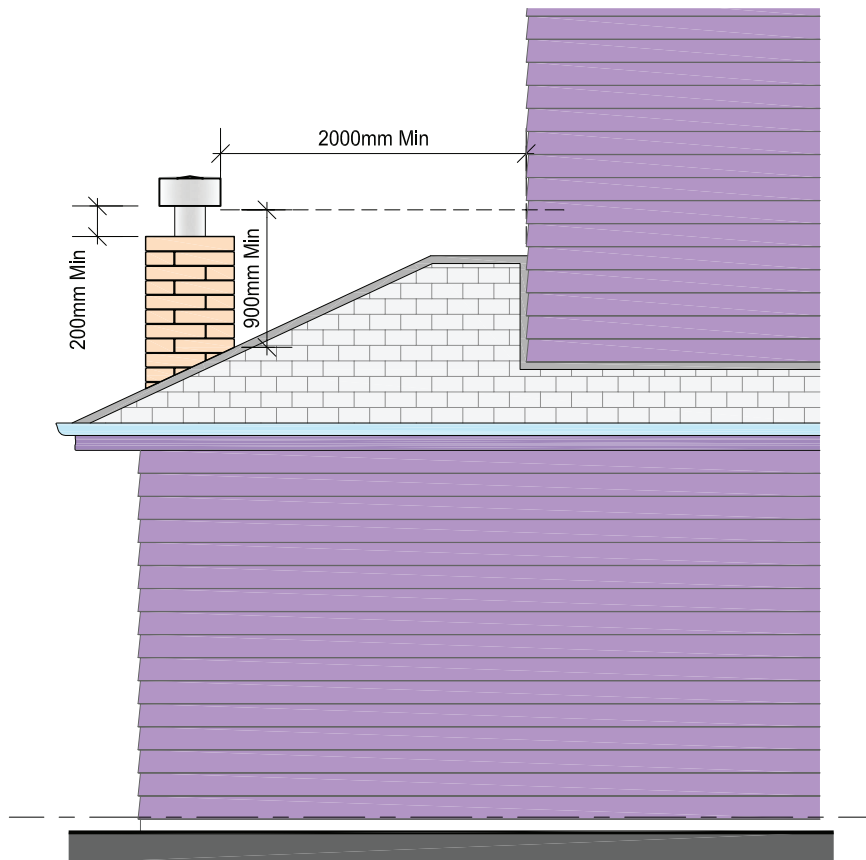
Instruct User

Once the installation is complete, instruct the user on the operation of the fire and complete commissioning details in the Real Fires user manual.

ALL INSTALLATIONS MUST BE CERTIFIED





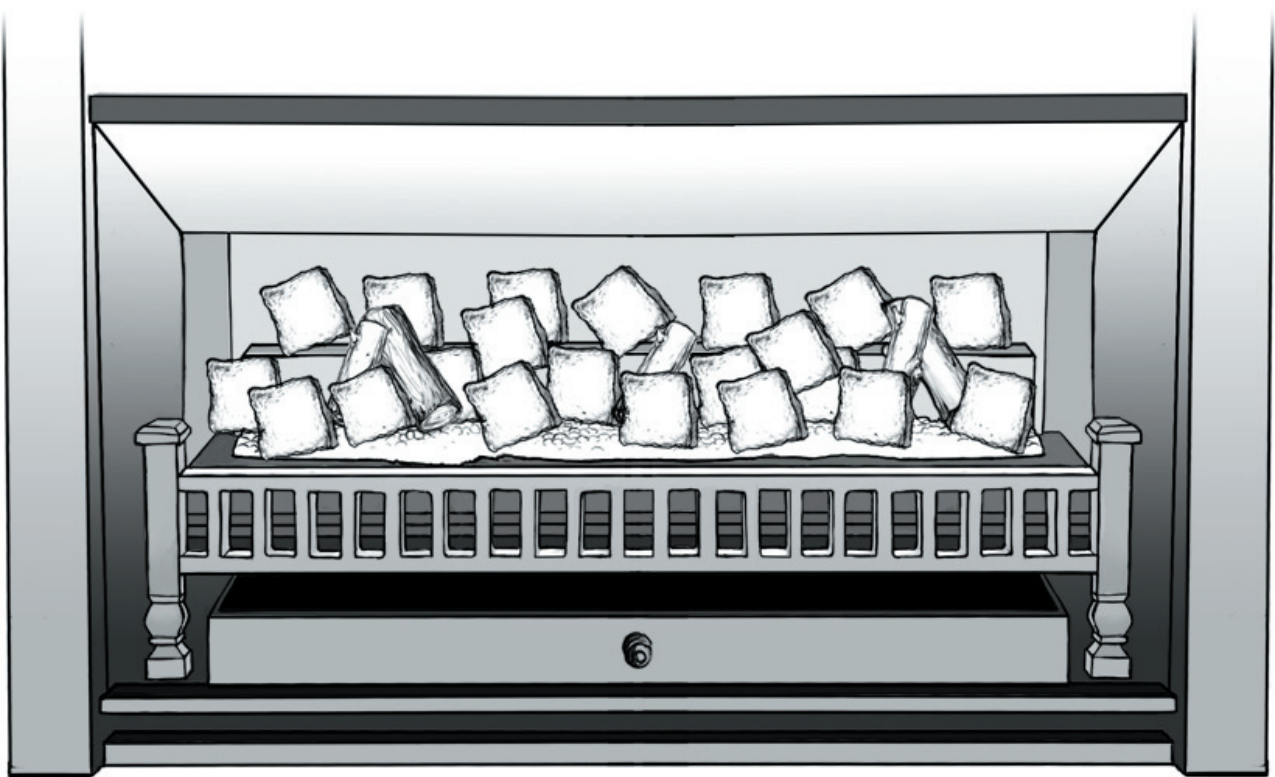


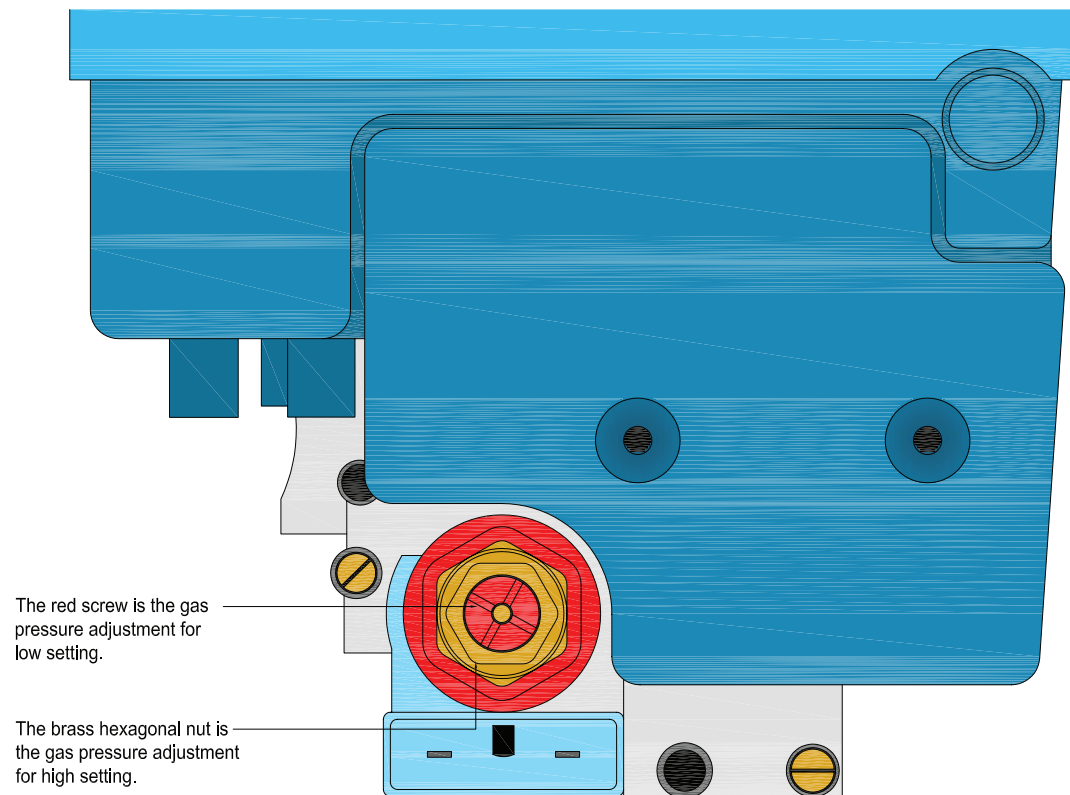
NOTE: The Real Fire gas fireplace flue is required to be 900mm minimum above the roof line and the cowl requires a clearance of 2000mm minimum to all sides.

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Real Fires Log and Coal Layout

This drawing is a typical example of the log and coal layout on a Real Fire 800. The layout is basically the same for all models with logs and coals decreased or increased in width to suit the size of fire. (The pilot ignition assembly has been omitted from the drawing). It is important to ensure that the logs and coals are not too tightly placed as this will affect heat output. Do not place Logs and Coals close to the pilot and ensure that the burner lights easily and flame travels easily across the burner. Reposition if required.





Title: Minimal range gas control valve				Dwg No:	
Scale: N.T.S	Date: 01.05.06	Drawn: ARCAD	Rev: -		

Model 800

Installation Into Existing Masonry Fireplace Ventilation

Ventilation

Ventilation to the room that houses the fire must meet the requirements of NZS5261.

Fireplace cavity and chimney inspection

Real Fires are designed for installation into an existing masonry fireplace and chimney. Prior to installation the fireplace should be measured and a suitable size Real Fire selected. In most situations the fireplace will require masonry alteration to accommodate the firebox. **See installation drawing.**

The chimney will need to be inspected for suitability and checked for draw. Ensure it complies with a minimum height of 2.4 Metres. The top of the chimney is a minimum vertical clearance of 900mm from the roofline and 2 Metre horizontal clearance from any roofline or any other part of the building, **see cowl clearance drawing.**

The chimney should be swept prior to installation.

New Masonry Block Chimney

Installation of a Real Fire into a new masonry chimney may require installation with an insulation kit and flue kit. This will also involve leaving the fireplace opening 1200mm high to allow installation. The method of installation is as per timber frame installations. **Please consult Real Fires in this situation for advice prior to installation.**

Hearth

A non combustible Hearth must be provided in front of the Real Fire unless the flooring in front of the fire is non combustible. The minimum size is 300mm out from the fire and 150mm each side wider than the fire.

Height of fire from floor

It is important to confirm the height the fire is going to be installed above the floor. This is usually the hearth height. For example if the hearth is going to be 100mm high then the base of the fireplace cavity usually needs to be the same height (note - some elevated installations specify the fire higher than the hearth).

It is important that the base of the cavity is plastered smooth and level.

Gas supply

A suitable gas supply needs to be provided at the right hand rear corner of the timber frame cavity. The pipe sizing should be calculated to supply gas to suit the megajoule rating of the fire. See rating chart. The gas supply should be reduced down to 10mm copper pipe at the fireplace location and left with a coil of approx 1 metre to feed into the firebox.

Gas Rate Chart

Minimal Model	LPG	Natural Gas
800	40 MJ/h	40 MJ/h
1000	51 MJ/h	51 MJ/h
1200	64 MJ/h	59 MJ/h

Electrical supply

An electrical supply will required for fires fitted with the optional Fan Set or Electric On/Off. This should be by means of a wall switch provided by an electrician and located near the fireplace. Not inside the fireplace cavity.

Recommendation

Performance of the fire will be improved if the fireplace cavity is lined with an insulating fire rated product such as Rockwool.

Cowl Requirements

Minimal Model	Cowl Size
Real Fire 800	200mm Cowl
Real Fire 1000	200mm Cowl
Real Fire 1200	250mm Cowl

Installation instructions - Firebox

Once the fireplace cavity has been prepared and the gas supply pipe is positioned at the rear right hand side. The firebox can be installed. **See installation drawing.**

Note - Electrical wiring

The firebox has an electrical lead from the rear left hand side. The lead is approximately 1.2 metre long, it is intended to be connected by an electrician to an isolating wall switch near the fireplace. The lead will need to be left accessible after the firebox is installed. This will mean drilling through the masonry cavity base, side, or rear as appropriate. Feed the lead through as the firebox is positioned into the masonry cavity. The lead must be positioned low and not touching the back of the firebox.

Installation instructions - Firebox continued

As the fire is positioned into the masonry cavity, the 10mm copper gas pipe is pushed through the hole at the right hand rear of the firebox (RH from the front of the fire). This pipe is to be connected to the burner after firebox installation. Apply high temperature sealant to the back of the flange around the front of the firebox. Push the firebox into position carefully and ensure a good seal is made between the flange and the masonry. If required the firebox can be secured in place by drilling the flange and securing to the masonry with screws.

Installation instructions - Cowl

A cowl spigot plate is fixed to the chimney by masonry screws and mortar. The cowl is then pushed firmly onto the spigot.

Installation instructions - Burner into firebox

The electronic controlled burner is supplied assembled and boxed complete with reflectors, front panel, vermiculite, logs, & coals.

To make the gas connection, place the burner in the firebox with the bottom tray fitting into the cut outs in the bottom of the firebox and it is positioned central. The gas pipe should be bent into position and marked for cutting. Remove the burner, cut the pipe and make a flare connection. Replace the burner into the firebox.

Plug in electrical connectors. Line in 3 pin socket connects to 3 pin plug to control box, 4 pin socket from control box connects to 4 pin plug to fan. The lead with the small jack plug connects to the remote control receiver board on the back of the stainless steel fascia panel. The fascia panel will need to left off until the fire has been connected and tested. Connect the gas pipe. Test for soundness.

Natural Gas burner

Fill the burner tray with the vermiculite supplied ensuring the burner tube is completely covered.

Lay logs and coals on top of the vermiculite as shown in the Log/Coal layout drawing. Note that the shelf at the back of the burner is also used. Do not place coals or logs close to the pilot. It is important that the coals are not too tightly placed as this will affect heat output. The flame picture and radiant glow is better when there is good spacing between the coals, as in the pictures.

L.P.G. Burner

The L.P.G. burner is a flat steel burner. This burner is supplied with a bag of coarse vermiculite, spread this thinly (5 to 10mm) over the surface of the burner. **Follow instructions for coal placement as with Natural Gas burner.**

Commissioning of the Burner

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Burner Gas pressure

Check burner gas pressure from the test point. The Natural Gas Test Point is located on the burner supply pipe-work. The L.P.G. Test point is located on the burner injector elbow.

See appliance data badge for pressure settings

Adjustment of the Burner Gas pressure

Adjust the pressure at the gas valve if required. See valve picture There are two adjustments, High and low setting. These are located at the front of the valve at the head of the blue solenoid. High adjustment – This is the outer Brass hexagonal nut Low Adjustment. This is the inner Red adjustment screw. When adjusting the high setting hold the low adjuster in place otherwise both may turn.

Fit the front fascia panel

Fit front fascia panel correctly onto fixing screws.

Fit side reflectors

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Fitting Trim to firebox

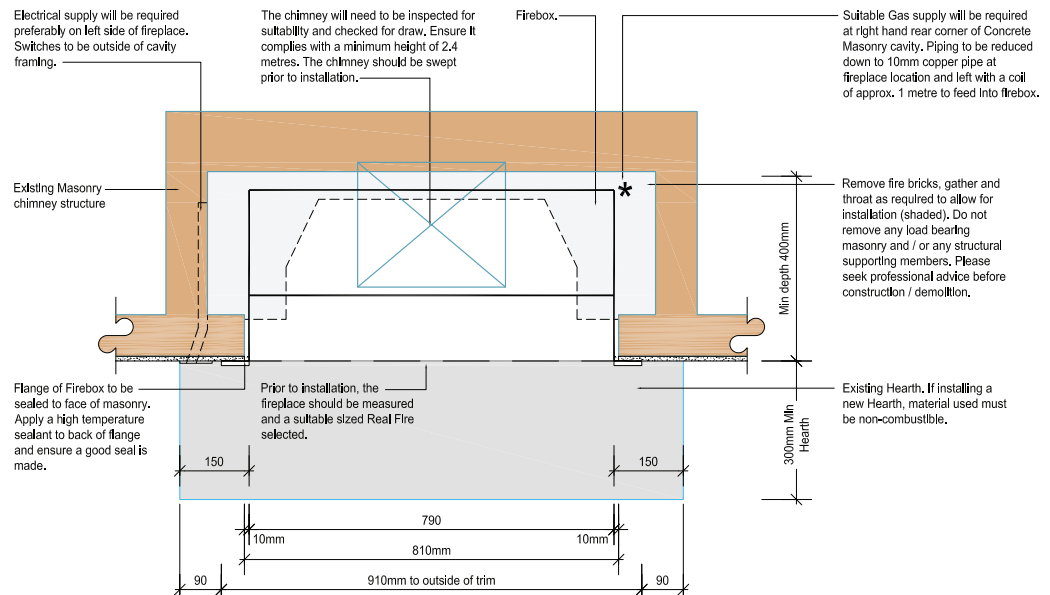
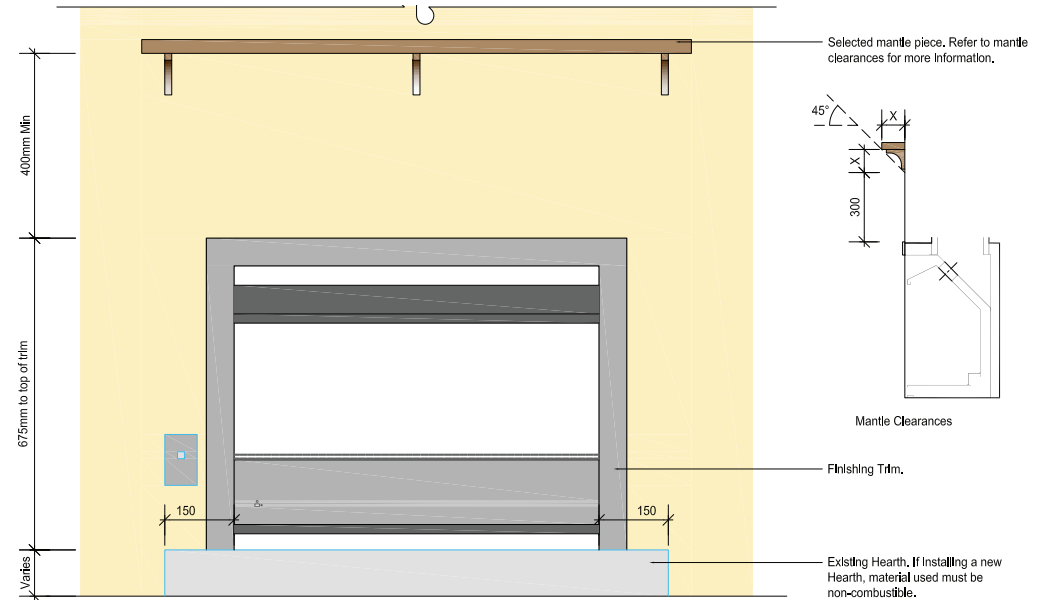
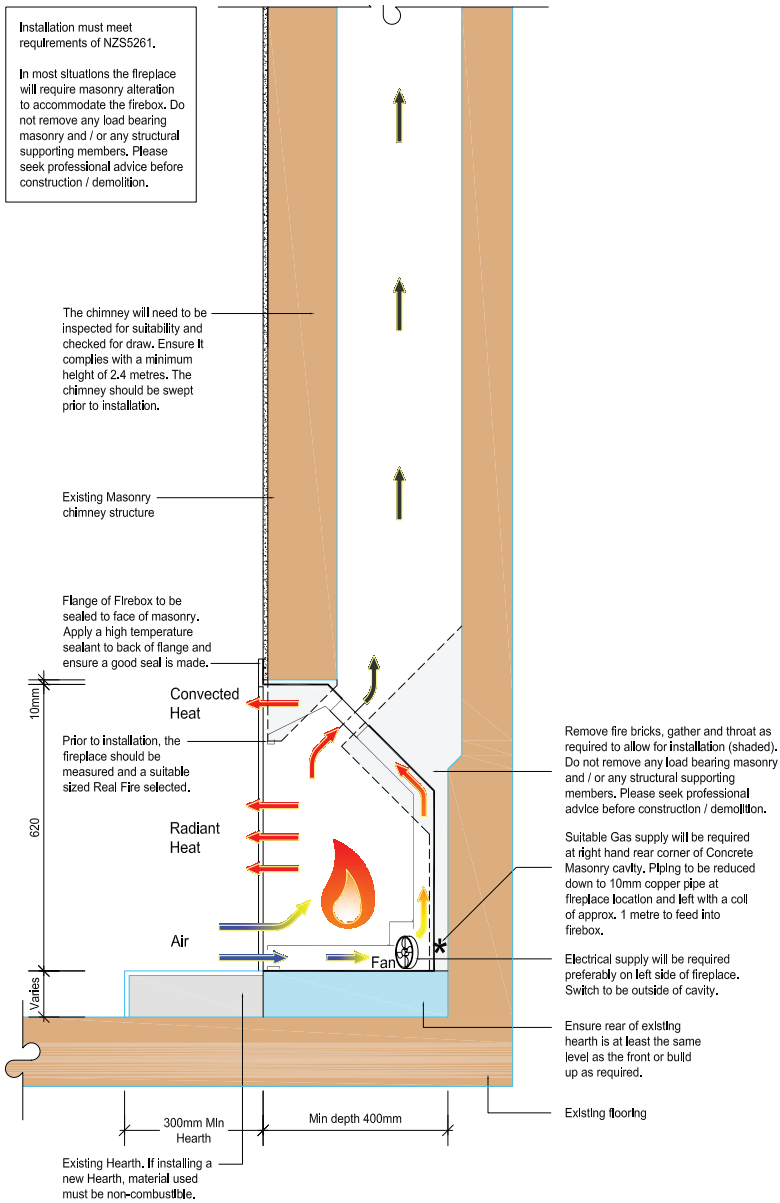
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Check that the fire is operating correctly and test for spillage of products of combustion.

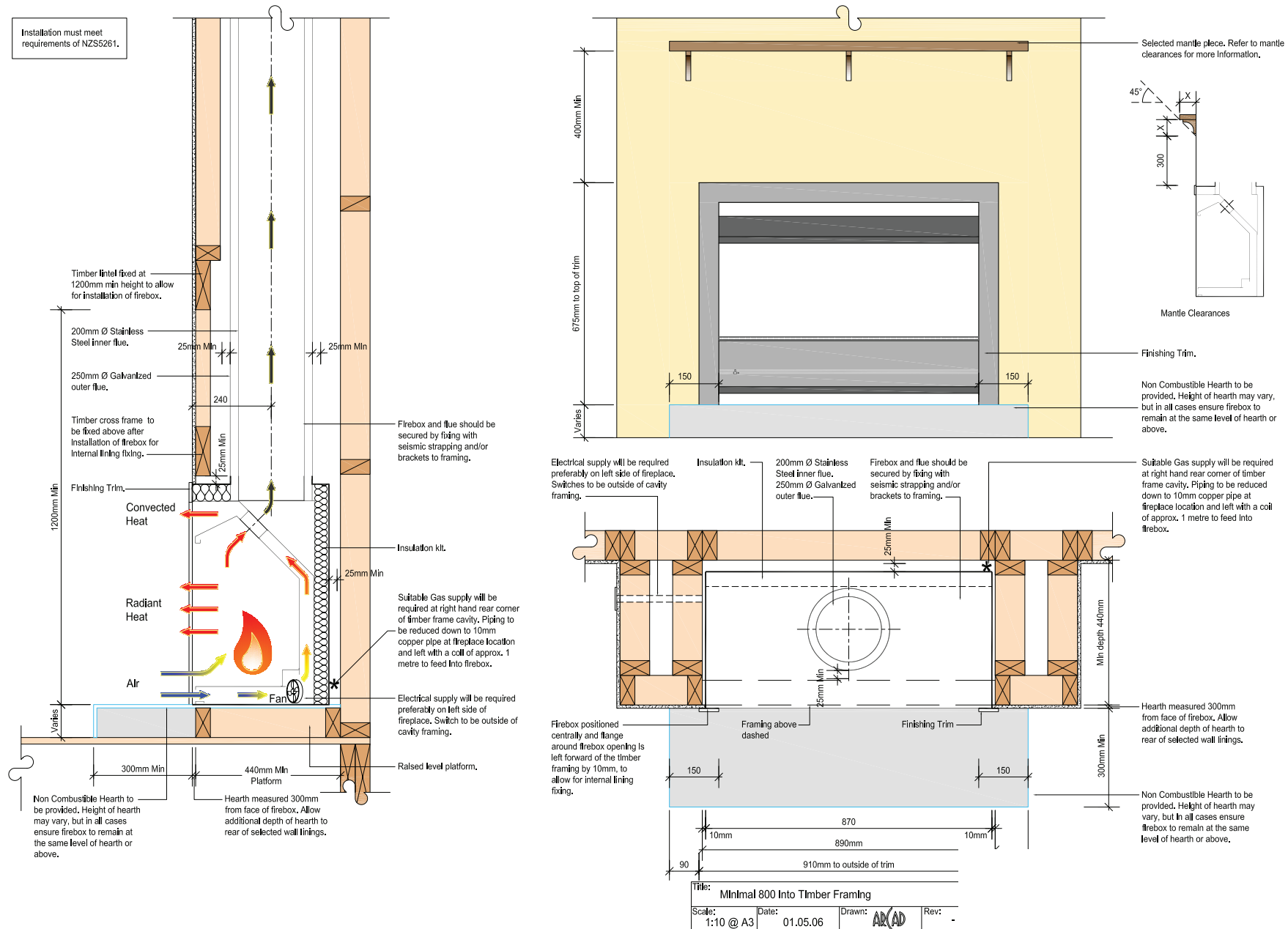
Instruct User

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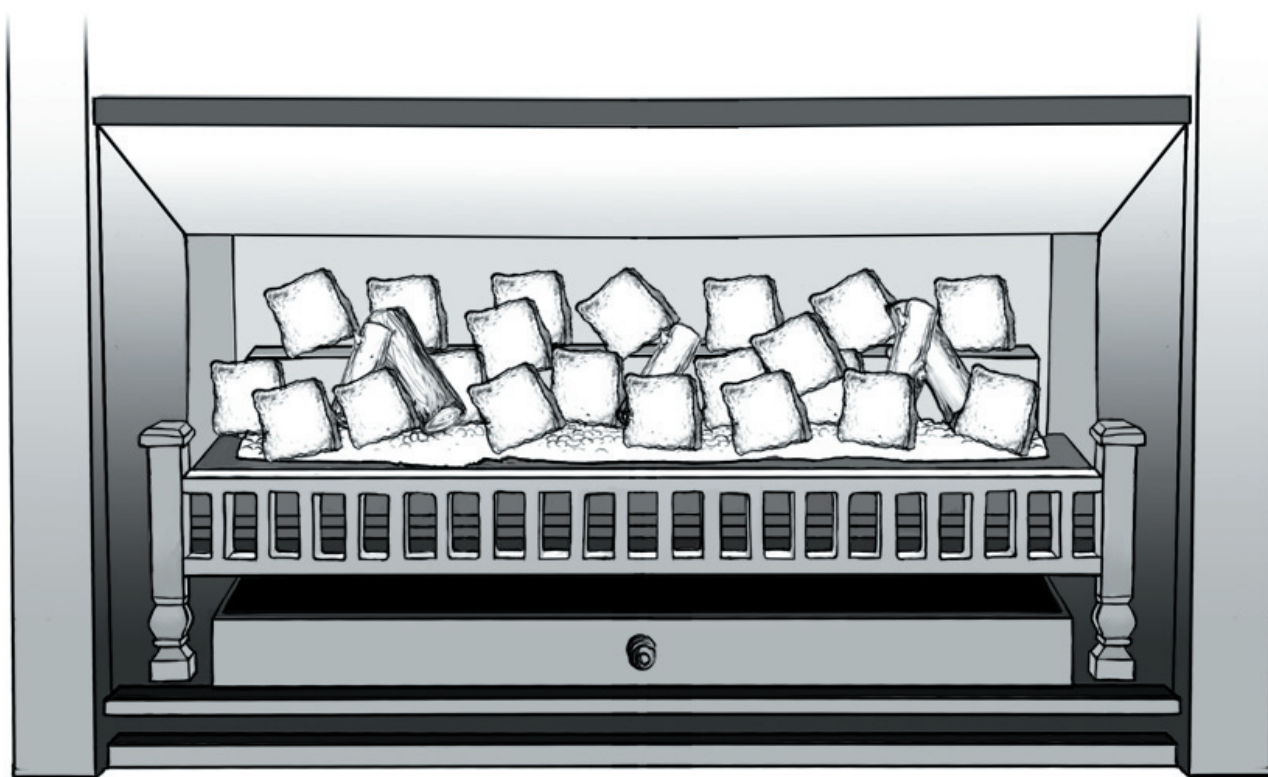


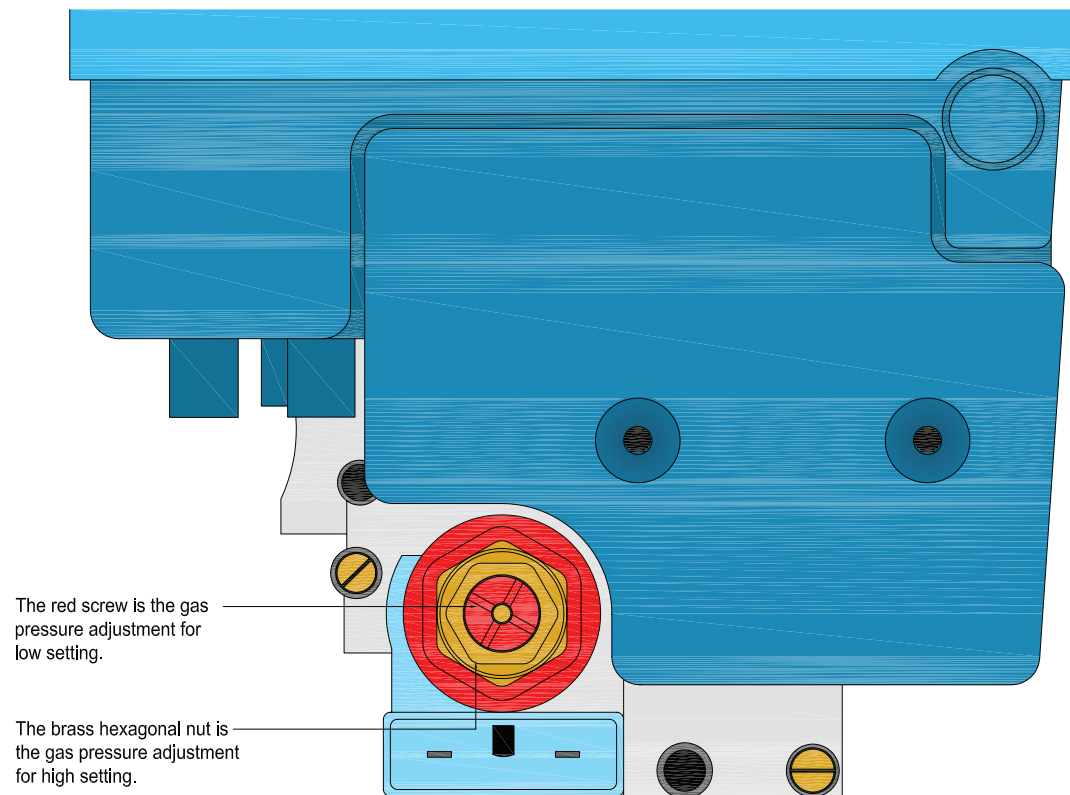
Title: Minimal 800 into Existing Masonry Brick				Dwg No:	
Scale: 1:10 @ A3	Date: 01.05.06	Drawn: AR/AD	Rev: -		



Real Fires Log and Coal Layout

This drawing is a typical example of the log and coal layout on a Real Fire 800. The layout is basically the same for all models with logs and coals decreased or increased in width to suit the size of fire. (The pilot ignition assembly has been omitted from the drawing). It is important to ensure that the logs and coals are not too tightly placed as this will affect heat output. Do not place Logs and Coals close to the pilot and ensure that the burner lights easily and flame travels easily across the burner. Reposition if required.





Title: Minimal range gas control valve				Dwg No:	
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