



USER GUIDE

Buddy 5LS Convector

5kW Convector Stove



Thank you

Dear Customer,

Thank you for purchasing a Stove Buddy stove. It has been built using the latest manufacturing technology and is a high-quality stove. We hope that you enjoy many years of warmth in your home.

This Buddy 5LS Convector stove incorporates the very latest combustion technology and is both Eco Design ready and exceeds the standards for DEFRA Approval.

We also offer an extended 5-year warranty when you register your stove at www.stovebuddy.co.uk/register

Kind Regards

Stove Buddy Team

Please read these instructions carefully

For your safety it is very important that your stove is correctly installed. Take care when assembling and moving the stove. It is made of cast iron and is very heavy (100kg).

This stove has been recommended as suitable for use in smoke control areas when burning wood.

A Carbon Monoxide alarm is required to be installed in the same room as the appliance. This should be compliant with BS50291.

Please note details and specifications contained herein are correct at the time of going to print. We reserve the right to change specifications at any time without prior notice.

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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).

In England appliances are exempted by publication on a list by the Secretary of State in accordance with changes made 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 by 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 the Environment respectively.

Further information on the requirements of the Clean Air Act can be found here: **gov.uk/smoke-control-area-rules**

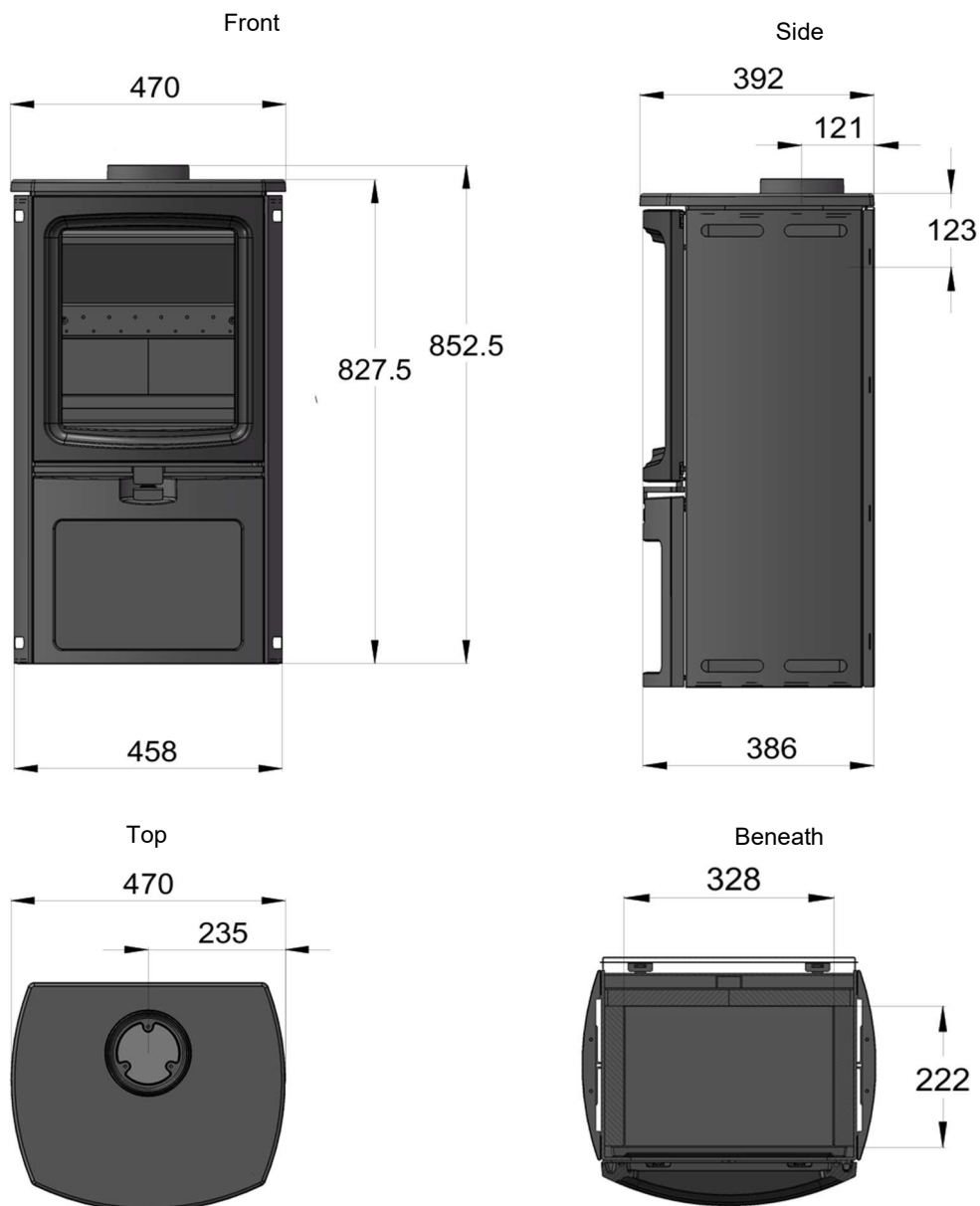
Your local authority is responsible for implementing the Clean Air Act 1993 including designation and supervision of smoke control areas and you can contact them for details of Clean Air Act requirements.

The Stove Buddy 5LS Convector stove has been recommended for burning wood logs in a smoke control area. The Stove Buddy 5LS Convector stove must be fitted with a permanent stop preventing closure of the secondary air control/air wash control (slide plate located under the stove) beyond 3.75mm open and tertiary air controls beyond 3mm open.

Product Specification

Product Name	Buddy 5LS Convectector
Weight	100kg
Dimensions	
Width	470mm (footprint excluding handle)
Depth	372mm (footprint excluding handle)
Height	827.5mm (excluding flue collar)
Flue size	125mm
Wood Logs Results, 0.83 hour refuels	
Parameter	Mean
Test duration (hr)	0.78
Total efficiency (%)	78.5
Nominal heat output (kW)	5.0
Mean CO ₂ emission	9.0
Mean CO emission	0.08
Mean CO emission (at 13% O ₂)	0.07
Mean flue gas temperature (°C)	257
Flue gas mass flow (g/s)	5.0
Mean CnHm emission (at 13% O ₂) Nmg/m ³	69
Mean NOx emission (at 13% O ₂) Nmg/m ³	130
DIN Plus particulates (at 13% O ₂) Nmg/m ³	31

Product Dimensions



Important Information about installing and using the stove



All national and local regulations, including those referring to national and European standards, need to be complied with when installing the stove.



The stove must be installed by a registered installer or approved by your local building control officer.



Only use for domestic heating purposes.



Burn only dry, seasoned wood. Do not use mineral fuels, petroleum based products or use as an incinerator.



This stove will become very hot whilst in operation and due care should be taken. Thick gloves should be used to operate the primary/secondary controls or reaching inside the stove to position fuel or remove ash. Do not place flammable objects on or near the stove.



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. Never leave the stove unattended for long periods without first adjusting the controls to a safe setting. Careful air supply control should be exercised at all times.



The stove must NOT be installed into a chimney that serves any other appliance and is suitable for intermittent burning.



Do not make unauthorised changes or modifications to the stove.



The stove and chimney flue must be regularly cleaned. It is especially important to check for blockages following a prolonged shutdown period. It is recommended that the stove and flue is regularly maintained by a competent engineer.

Unpacking & Assembly



Warning: Due to the weight of the stove we recommend that two people unpack and assemble the stove.

Unpacking

Before assembling, please check the contents against the following list and advise your dealer immediately if any parts are missing.

1 x Stove Body

1 x Flue Collar c/w Fireproof Gasket

1 x Firebox Top Baffle Plate A

1 x Firebox Top Baffle Plate B

1 x Flue Blanking Plate

1 x Fixings Kit

1 x Heat Resistant Glove

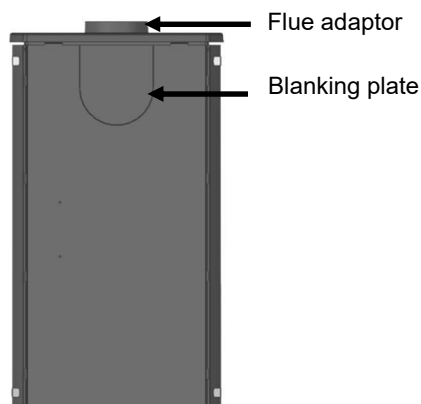
1 x Vermiculite Plate

Assembly

Unpack the stove and remove packing materials. Open the door and remove ashpan, flue adaptor and fixing kit from inside the stove.

- 1 Sit the stove upright and attach the flue adaptor as shown here, using the screws supplied. Ensure the fireproof gasket is correctly seated in the base of the flue adaptor.
- 2 Install the blanking plate on the back of the stove when the top flue connection is used.

For rear flue connection, the blanking plate must be fitted to the top and the flue spigot to the back.



Stove Installation

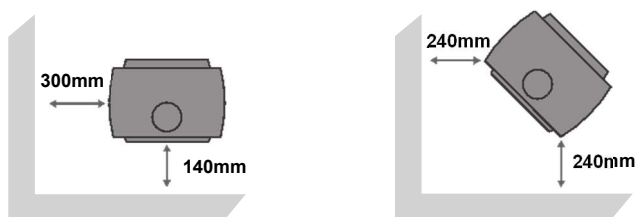


Please read these instructions carefully.

For your safety it is very important that your stove is correctly installed. Stove Buddy cannot accept responsibility for any fault arising through incorrect installation or use.

Material Clearance

The stove must have the minimum clearances to a combustible wall as shown below:



It is recommended that the stove is installed with at least the spacing shown above from combustible materials. A minimum distance of 140mm must be maintained behind the stove for a combustible surface to ensure a good flow of air behind the appliance. A spacing of at least 300mm to each side must also be provided. However, any household furnishings should be at least 1200mm away as they could be adversely affected by heat.

If the stove is to be installed in a non-combustible recess a 50mm clearance is recommended at the back and sides for maintenance and to allow air to circulate around the stove.

The distance from the top of the stove to any overhead combustible material – such as a wooden beam – must be observed to prevent the risk of fire. Always consult your installer regarding the required minimum clearance above the stove. This distance must comply with:

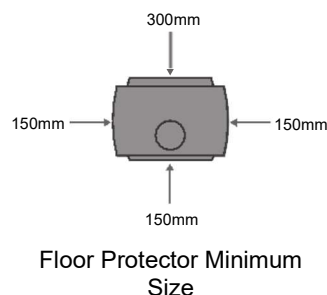
- The requirements of the relevant Competent Person Scheme (CPS), such as HETAS or Oftec (please note these requirements do vary between various CPS bodies)
- Building Regulations Approved Document J

If adequate clearance cannot be achieved, additional measures – such as installing a non-combustible shield or modifying/removing the beam or surround – may be required.

Failure to maintain proper clearance may result in serious safety hazards..

Floor

National and local building regulations must be complied with when considering the floor or hearth where the stove is to be installed. The floor must be capable of bearing the weight of the stove. The Stove Buddy 5LS Convactor stove does not require a constructional hearth as the maximum floor temperature measured in testing was 49°C on full fire. The superimposed hearth must be made from non-combustible materials and be at least 12mm thick. It must extend at least 300mm in front of the appliance, and at least 150mm to the side.



The Chimney

The stove is supplied with a flue pipe connector for top or rear mounting with the fixing screws supplied. The stove should never be connected to a shared chimney or flue system.

Flue pipes with a smaller cross-sectional area than that of the stove outlet should never be used. Flue pipes must not project into the chimney connector, such as to cause a restriction to the gas flow.

Consideration must be given to installing extra access in the flue system to ensure all sections can be cleaned and maintained.

Fume Emissions

To avoid chimney problems, your fire should not be burnt slowly for longer than 12 hours without a period of fast burning.

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

- 1 Open doors and windows to ventilate room.
- 2 Let the fire out or remove and safely dispose of fuel from the stove.
- 3 Check for flue chimney blockage and clean if required.
- 4 Do not attempt to relight the fire until the cause has been identified and corrected.

If necessary, seek professional advice.

Operating Instructions

Air Control

The Buddy 5LS Convactor has one simple to use air control. It is located at the front of the stove, in the middle, below the fire door. For a hotter fire pull forward the air control handle



Air is drawn up from behind the stove and firstly, fed through the series of holes positioned above the firebricks at the rear. The air which flows through here provides combustion air and helps to burn the smoke produced when the fire is warming. This is one of the main reasons why the Buddy 5LS Convactor stove is so clean burning and has low emissions. Additional air continues to rise within the stove and is fed through the stove, getting hotter, then travels down over the glass helping to ensure the glass can remain clean.

Fuel

This stove has been designed for burning wood and approved wood bricks. Do not use other mineral fuels. All fuel should be dry, and wood should be well seasoned with a moisture content below 20%.

The use of damp wood will result in more soot and tar deposits being left in the chimney, flue and stove, and will not release heat if thermal energy is being used to drive out moisture from the fuel. Use of damp wood will result in inadequate heat output and tarred glass.

DO NOT BURN wet or unseasoned wood, construction timber, painted or treated wood, driftwood or manufactured board products. Doing so will result in the wood burning inefficiently and excess smoke, soot and tar will be produced. This will coat and damage the internal components of the stove and flue and could result in a chimney fire.

Extra fuel should not be stored on or next to the appliance.

Before lighting

If using the stove for the first time, or following a long period out of use, check that the flue is clear and unobstructed.



Warning: During the first few times the stove is used, the heat resistant paint will be curing, and may give off small amounts of smoke and odours. This is completely normal. Keep the room well ventilated.

To aid this process and not damage the stove finish, the first few times a new stove is used the fire should be kept to a moderate size and not fired vigorously.

Lighting a wood fire

Prior to lighting we recommend that you wipe the glass clean using a damp cloth or wet newspaper, dipped in residual ash. This has a mild abrasive effect and will not scratch or damage the glass, but will clean it much more easily.

Place 2 or 3 firelighters or several sheets of crumpled newspaper onto the fire base with about 0.5kg of kindling in a criss-cross pattern above the firelighters. Light the firelighters with a taper or long match.

When the firelighters or newspaper are burning, leave the door slightly ajar (1-2 cm) to help establish chimney draught and prevent condensation from forming on the glass. Allow the fire to warm up the chimney, until the kindling forms a hot, glowing ember bed (typically 2-5 minutes)

After 2 to 5 minutes the chimney should be warm enough create a good draw and the door can be closed but leave air control open.

Once the kindling has formed a stable bed of glowing embers the stove can be refuelled with 4 or 5 pieces of wood approximately 200mm by 100mm. Between 1.2-1.4kg of wood is required to achieve nominal 5kW output. Do not be tempted to overfill the firebox and risk fuel falling contacting the glass or falling out of the fire as the door is opened.



Warning: When opening the door always open the first 2 to 3cm gently to allow the pressure to equalise and stop smoke from escaping.

The stove door should never be left open when the stove is in use.

Under normal operating conditions, expect to refuel the stove every 45-60 minutes. Depending upon external temperatures and output settings, more or less frequent refuelling is possible.

Refuelling Procedure

Always refuel onto hot embers. If there is not enough hot burning material in the firebed 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



Warning: Directly after refuelling, it may be necessary to leave the door ajar for a period of 1 to 3 minutes to encourage the fire to become reestablished, particularly when there are only minimal embers remaining prior to refuelling

Do not leave the fire unattended until the flames are well established on the newly added logs, also make sure the door is shut before leaving the stove unsupervised.

It is important to follow these instructions to achieve clean burning and to maximise the efficiency of the stove.



Warning: Do not overload the stove with fuel. Overloading can cause excess smoke. Following the above procedures will maximise the performance of the stove.

Operation with the door open can cause excess smoke. The appliance must not be operated with the appliance door left open except as directed in the instructions.

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

Guidance on safe operation

Fire can be very dangerous

During operation, the stove and all fittings (door handles and controls) get very hot. Please use the glove provided when operating the stove.

When the stove is in use, a suitable fireguard should be used to provide additional protection. Never allow young children to be left unsupervised in a room containing a hot stove.

Do not over fire the stove

It is possible to fire the stove to such an extent that damage may occur. Look out for parts of the stove or flue glowing red hot. If such a situation occurs adjust the air supply to reduce the burning rate.

Fumes

If installed, operated and maintained correctly the stove will not emit fumes into the room other than occasionally very small amounts when re-fuelling or de-ashing.

If fumes are emitted during normal operation, ventilate the room by opening all doors and windows.

- Let the fire burn out
- Leave the room
- Check the stove, flue and chimney for blockages
- Do not re-use the stove until the cause has been identified and rectified
- If required, seek expert help from your Stove Buddy installer

Chimney fire

In the event of a chimney fire:

- Shut all air controls immediately
- Raise the alarm and evacuate the building
- Call the fire brigade
- Do not re-enter the building

Adverse weather conditions

Cold, still conditions or temperature inversions:

During calm, cold weather – often associated with high-pressure systems – a cold air plug can form in the flue. This inhibits natural draught and may result in:

- Delayed ignition or failed lighting
- Smoke spillage into the room
- Reduced combustion efficiency

To minimise these risks, pre-heat the flue before ignition by using a suitable firelighter or lit newspaper. This should be done with the stove door slightly ajar and all air controls fully open to encourage upward draught.

Fog, Mist and High Humidity

These conditions typically coincide with low atmospheric pressure, which increases air density and can reduce flue performance. This may lead to:

- Transient or sustained backdraught during initial lighting
- Unstable flame characteristics and poor combustion

To mitigate these issues, improve room ventilation by slightly opening a window during ignition. In severe conditions, it may be advisable to delay lighting the stove until weather improves.

High Winds

Wind conditions can affect flue draught both positively and negatively.

- Positive pressure at the cowl can cause excessive draught, leading to over-firing, rapid fuel consumption and higher appliance and flue temperatures
- Negative pressure may cause downdraught or intermittent smoke blowback

If these issues occur frequently, consult your installer. It may be necessary to install an appropriately rated anti-downdraught cowl or re-evaluate the flue height or location to ensure compliance with BS EN 15287-1.

Maintenance

Cleaning

The inside of the stove may require regular cleaning, especially during periods of peak use. It is advisable to wear a dust mask, protective gloves or safety glasses when cleaning.

Use a stiff brush and industrial type vacuum cleaner to dislodge and remove as much material as possible, starting at the top of the stove and working down to the bottom. Particular attention should be given to the air inlet controls which can become obstructed.

General Maintenance

Take this opportunity to check for any damaged parts inside the stove. In the event of damage or broken components, replacements can be obtained from your local distributor. On no account should unauthorised spare parts be used.

The stove and flue ways should be inspected and maintained when in a cold condition. No unauthorised modification of this product should be carried out. This stove requires regular maintenance by a competent engineer.

Stove Body

The stove is finished with a heat-resistant paint which can be cleaned with a soft brush. Wait until the stove is cool before doing this. This finish can be renovated with stove paint from authorised supplier, although the paint may not be an exact match and it may be necessary to repaint the entire stove.

If the stove is purely ornamental, painting will provide a durable, attractive finish. If the stove is used for heating, a high temperature heat resistant paint must be used, in either aerosol or brush applied form. Should rust start to form, clean thoroughly with a wire brush and apply a suitable anti-rust treatment.

During prolonged periods of non-use, the air inlets should be left open and the door left slightly ajar to circulate fresh air and reduce condensation which could encourage corrosion.

Fire Rope

Over time, the fire rope around the glass and door will wear. Regularly inspect these fireproof door seals to ensure there is an effective seal around the door. If loose, fix it using stove rope adhesive. If in poor condition, it should be replaced.

Stove glass

Clean any glass panels when cool, avoiding abrasive substances which could scratch the glass and make subsequent cleaning more difficult. Wet logs against a heated glass, a badly aimed poker or heavy slamming of the doors could crack the glass panels. The glass will not fracture with heat. Never replace any broken glass with glass not approved for use with cast iron stoves.

The window glass should remain clean during normal use but it can become blackened if the stove is being operated with either damp fuels or at a slow burn rate. The blackening may be dispersed by burning the fire at a much higher temperature, or it may be cleaned off using specialist glass cleaner.

In the event of the glass being broken, it can be removed by unscrewing the retaining clips, taking care not to damage the fireproof seal. The replacement glass should be carefully placed against the seal and the retaining clips re-tightened. Take care to tension these evenly or there is a risk of breaking the new glass pane.

Chimney

Ensure that your stove and chimney are swept at least once a year by a professional chimney sweep. Regular inspection and cleaning of the internal components of the stove can indicate if the chimney requires more frequent cleaning.

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

Note: All parts that are in direct contact with the fire (grate, baffle, back or side air bricks) are consumable items. Their life will depend on how vigorously the stove is operated and they must be inspected and maintained on a regular basis. If they become worn, damaged or not positioned correctly, non wear parts such as the stove top and sides will be exposed to excessive heat and may be damaged. Only use Stove Buddy replacement parts.

Fault Finding

The fire will not burn

- Do not enter the room if there is a risk of Carbon Monoxide poisoning. A Carbon Monoxide monitor is a legal requirement and is designed to eliminate this risk
- The fuel is too wet and unsuitable. Dry wood with a moisture content below 20% must be used
- The air inlet to the stove may be blocked, or obscured
- The stove is being run too “slow”, not hot enough, with not enough air
- There may be inadequate air supply in the room

Soot build up on glass

- Fuel is too wet
- Fuel pieces are too large and “smouldering” rather than burning.
- The stove operating temperature is too low.
- The stove is being run too “slow”, not hot enough, with not enough air.
- Poor chimney draft.

Excessive wear on internal parts

- Stove fired too vigorously.
- Too little air passing through the bottom grate.
- Use of wood that is too dry (e.g. wood from old furniture).

UKCA

	
EN 13240:2001 / A2:2004	
Roomheater fired by solid fuel	
Roomheater type	Buddy 5LS Convector
Defra Approved Wood Burning Stove	
Fuel types	Wood
Nominal heat output	
Wood	5.0KW
Total net energy efficiency	
Wood	78.4%
Distance to adjacent combustable materials	
Side	300mm
Rear	140mm
Emission of CO in combustion products (13% O ₂)	
Wood	0.07%
Flue gas temperature	
Wood	257 °C
The appliance is capable of intermittent operation	
The appliance cannot be used in a shared flue	
Follow the users manual and only use recommended fuel	
MMF Bristol Ltd	
Flue House, Portview Road, Avonmouth. BS11 9LQ	

Purchase Details, Installer and Service History

Date Stove Purchased: _____

From: _____

Installer Name: _____

Installer Address: _____

HETAS Registration No: _____

Service History:

First Service Date: _____

Service Engineer: _____

Engineer Address: _____

HETAS Registration No.: _____

Second Service Date: _____

Service Engineer: _____

Engineer Address: _____

HETAS Registration No.: _____

Third Service Date: _____

Service Engineer: _____

Engineer Address: _____

HETAS Registration No.: _____

Notes

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Notes

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