Roaring Meg™ FIRES

MINI MEG

INSTALLATION & OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

Please read the safety precautions and the entire installation and operation instructions carefully. Failure to properly install and maintain your wood stove can result in an unsafe condition.

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PLEASE RETAIN THESE INSTRUCTIONS FOR FUTURE REFERENCE

SECTION 1 - SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

If this stove is not properly installed, a house fire can occur. For your protection, follow the installation instructions provided.

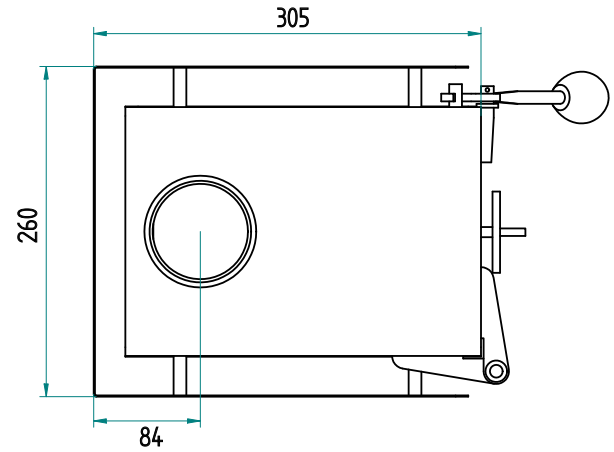
We recommend contacting local building or fire officials regarding restrictions and installation inspection requirements in your area. We also recommend that your Roaring Meg stove be installed by a properly trained and licensed installer.

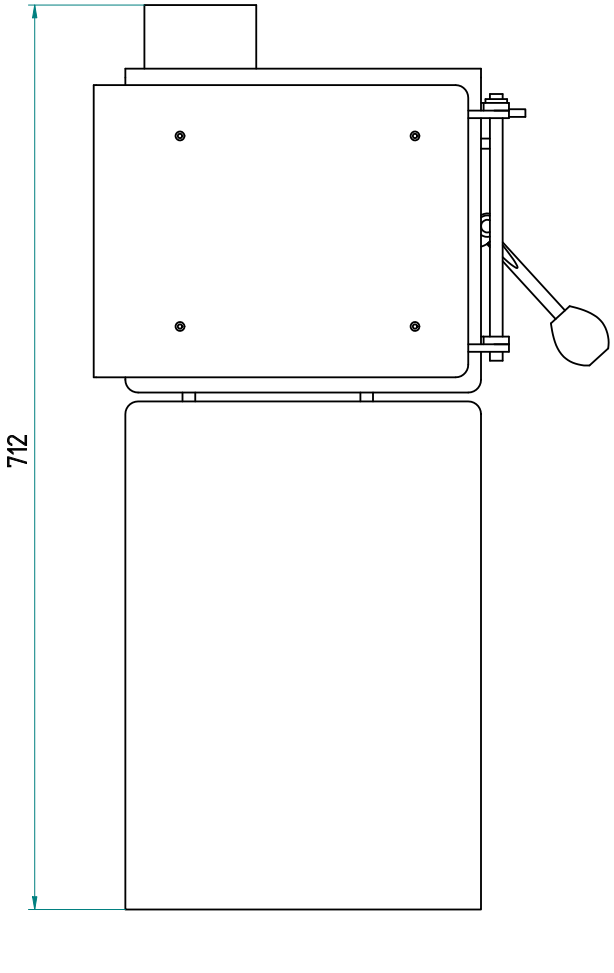
- DO NOT CONNECT THIS UNIT TO A FLUE SERVICING ANOTHER APPLIANCE.
- Do not burn rubbish or flammable fluids.
- Do not use charcoal lighter fluid or similar liquids to start or “freshen up” a fire in this heater. Keep all such fluids well away from the heater while in use. Storing these fluids near a stove could cause a fire.
- If any part of the stove or chimney glows, the stove is in an over fire condition. If this happens, shut the air control off immediately.
- Over firing can cause damage. An improperly drafting stove can cause smoke and carbon monoxide to enter the home.
- Smoke detectors and carbon monoxide monitors are recommended to be installed in the same room as this heater.
- CAUTION: THE STRUCTURAL INTEGRITY OF THE FLOOR, WALLS, ROOF/CEILING, AND VAPOR BARRIERS MUST BE MAINTAINED.
- When installing into an existing flue system examine the flue system carefully. If you have any questions, seek professional advice. We recommend having existing flue cleaned and inspected by a qualified professional prior to the installation of your new stove.
- NOTE ALL MINIMUM CLEARANCE REQUIREMENTS TO COMBUSTIBLES.
- Installation must comply with minimum clearances as listed in this manual.
- Other screening materials are available and clearance factors can be calculated to the AS/NZ 2918:2018
- Do not operate this stove with the door in an open position, except for cracking open during start-up.
- Continued operation with the door open can cause overheating of the unit, and expose embers to nearby combustibles.
- DO NOT USE THIS STOVE WITHOUT THE BAFFLE
- Do not operate with broken glass. Do not abuse glass such as striking or slamming the door.
- HOT WHILE IN OPERATION.
- KEEP CHILDREN, CLOTHING AND FURNITURE AWAY.
- CONTACT MAY CAUSE SKIN BURNS.

SECTION 2 – SPECIFICATIONS

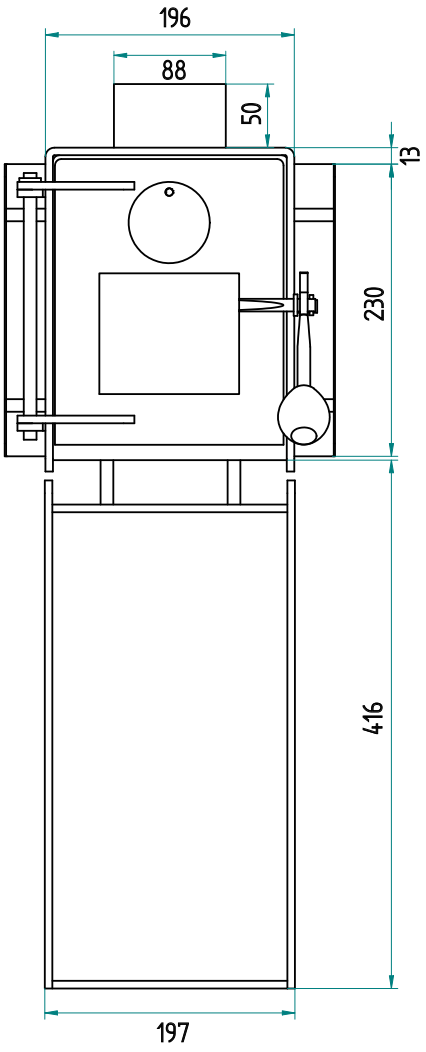
- **Max Output Kw** **4.5 - 5**
- **Weight Kg** **45**

DIMENSIONS





Side Elevation



Front Elevation

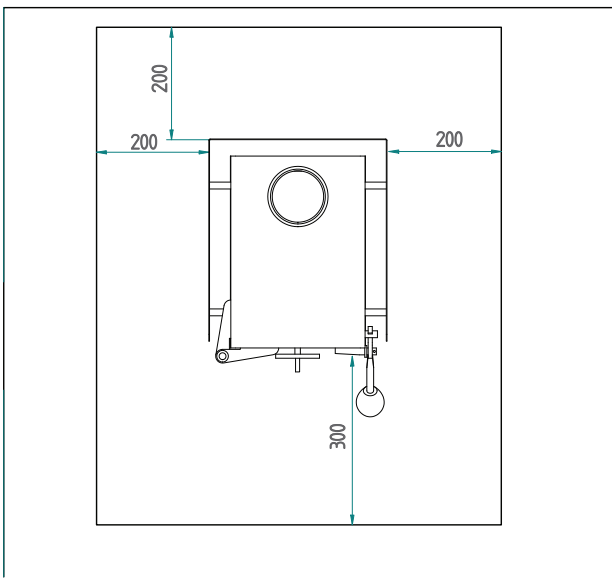
SECTION 3 – INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

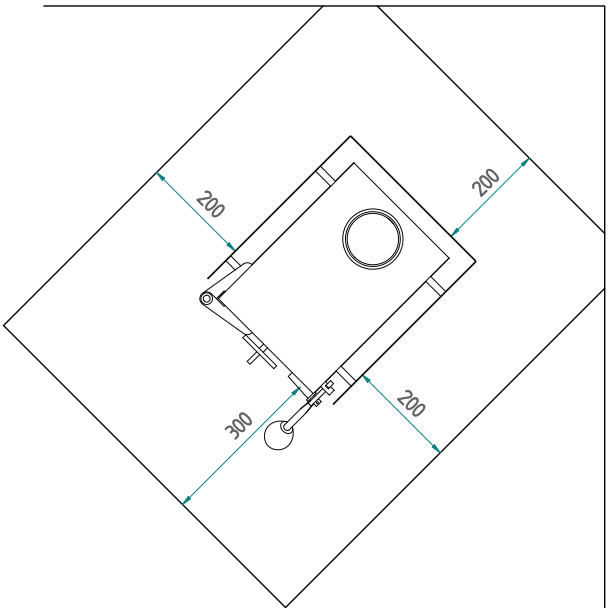
- It is highly recommended that this stove is installed by a qualified professional.
- The structural integrity of the floor, walls and ceiling/roof must be maintained.
- Use additional bracing if required.
- Never cut a load bearing wall or engineered truss.
- This stove is heavy: Get help from another person and use proper lifting techniques.

FLOOR PROTECTION REQUIREMENTS

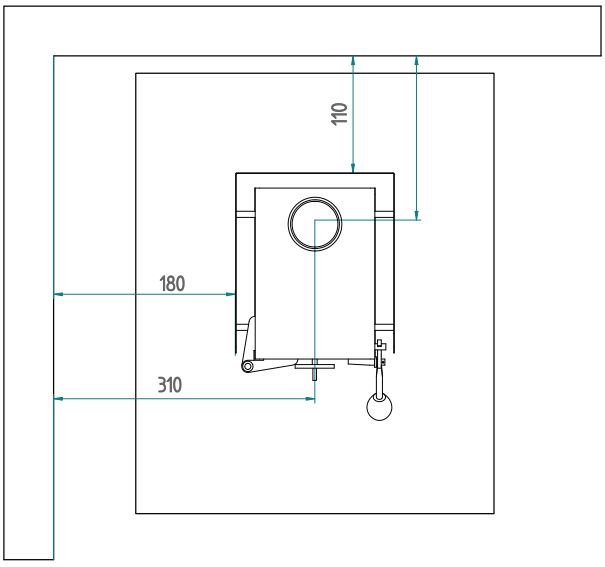
The Roaring Meg Eco requires ash hearth floor protecter only.

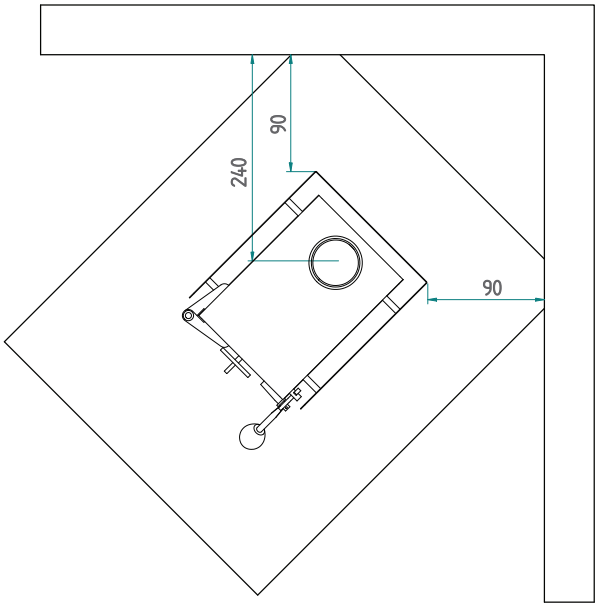
Floor protection must be underneath the stove and extend to the sides and front of the stove as shown below.





CLEARANCES





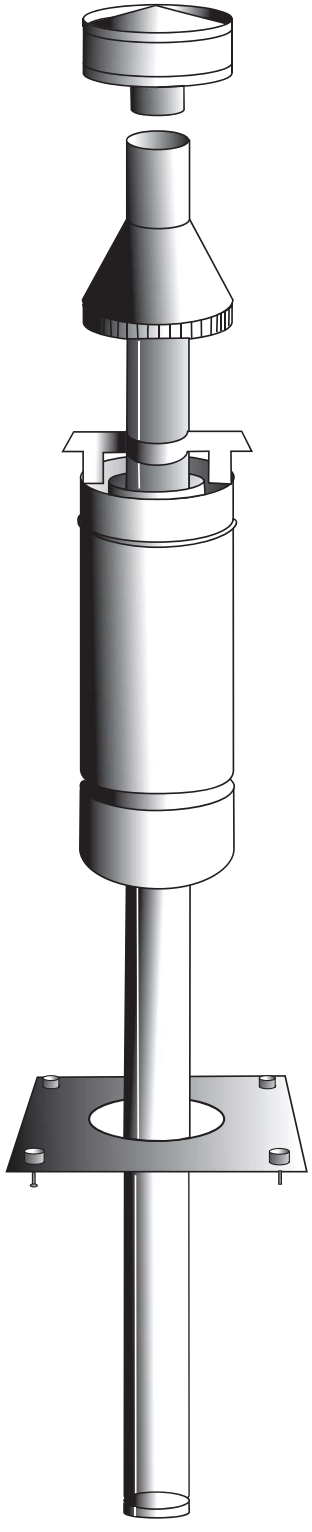
Dimensions show minimum Clearances to combustable surfaces

Other Screening materials are available and clearance factors can be calculated to the AS/NZS 2918:2018 Standard

FLUE SYSTEMS

For complete installation instructions, carefully follow the installation manual that came with your flue system. Your flue system must meet standard AS/NZ2918:2001.

- Do not mix different brands of chimney parts.
- Use only pre-fabricated listed flue and connector pipe.
- Field fabricated or “makeshift” parts could result in a flue or house fire.
- Inspect all chimney parts for damage.
- Do not use any damaged chimney parts



FREE STANDING FLUE SYSTEM

TESTED TO APPENDIX F OF AS/NZS2918:2001
MEANING THAT IT CAN BE INSTALLED ON ANY APPLIANCE WHICH HAS BEEN TESTED TO THE OLD OR NEW STANDARD

Stainless Steel Flue System 4.2m

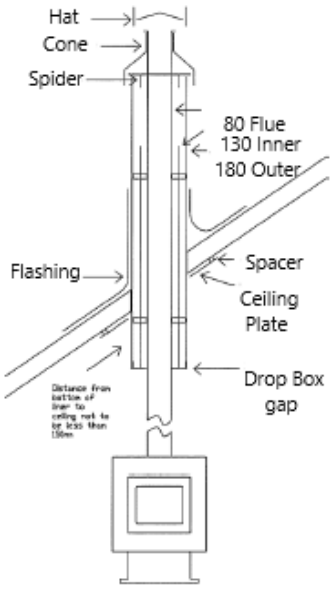
COMPRISING:
1 Stainless Steel Flue Pipe 80 x 600mm
3 Stainless Steel Flue Pipes 80 x 1200mm
1 Galvanised Inner/Outer Casing x 1200mm
1 Stainless Steel Rainhat (Anti-Downdraught Cowl)
1 Stainless Steel Flashing Cone
1 Ceiling Plate 350 x 350
1 Stainless Steel Spreader
1 Packet of Screws and Ceramic Spacers

FREESTANDING FLUE SYSTEM INSTALLATION

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FLAT & SLOPING CEILINGS

These instructions are to be read in conjunction with the manufacturer's instructions.

1. Position heater on floor protector ensuring all heater clearances are correct as per manufacturer's instructions.
2. Once the location is confirmed, the appliance and floor protector shall be mechanically fixed to the floor itself (refer to manufacturer's instructions).
3. Extend a plumb line from the centre of the fire flue pipe spigot to the ceiling. Mark position on ceiling and roof.
4. Cut a 180mm square penetration for the passage of the flue pipe and casings through the ceiling. Trim hole and nog as required to fix the outer casing on all four sides.
5. Cut and frame (when required) an opening in the roof and position that outer casing through the roof until it is flush with the ceiling, for sloping ceiling penetrations drop the liners into the room. Not less than 150mm at the shortest side of the 180 liner. Fix with 4 screws or clouts to the framing of the square opening in the ceiling at the points where outer casing and timber meet.
6. Fix appropriate flashing around outer casing to the roof to ensure a weatherproof seal.
7. Assemble flue pipe sections ensuring all seams are in line, the assembly is straight and crimped, and ends are pointing downwards. Fix each joint with three stainless steel or Monel rivets or stainless steel screws and seal.
8. Place ceiling plate and drop box cap, if applicable, with folded edges upwards over heater spigot.
9. Position the flue pipe into the heater spigot. The flue pipe can either be lowered from the top as a single unit or fed up from the room a length at a time, ensuring that all joints are fixed properly.
10. Slide the inner casing into place, between the outer casing and the flue pipe.
11. The flue pipe must extend 200mm above the outer casing. Note: Extra lengths of flue pipe, inner and outer casing may be required to achieve the minimum clearance from the roof.
12. Slide top spreader over flue pipe down into outer and inner casing and tighten.
13. Slide cowl over flue pipe until it rests on spreader. Secure with rivets or self-tapping screws.
14. Fit rainhat. Do not fasten as it must be removable for flue pipe cleaning.
15. Fix ceiling plate to ceiling maintaining an even gap all around flue pipe. Note: Ensure ceiling plate is spaced off from the ceiling with ceramic spacers supplied.
16. Secure the drop box cap into place.
17. Using Hi-Therm paint (not supplied in the flue kit) carefully paint the exposed liner & drop box cap.



Sloping Ceiling Diagram

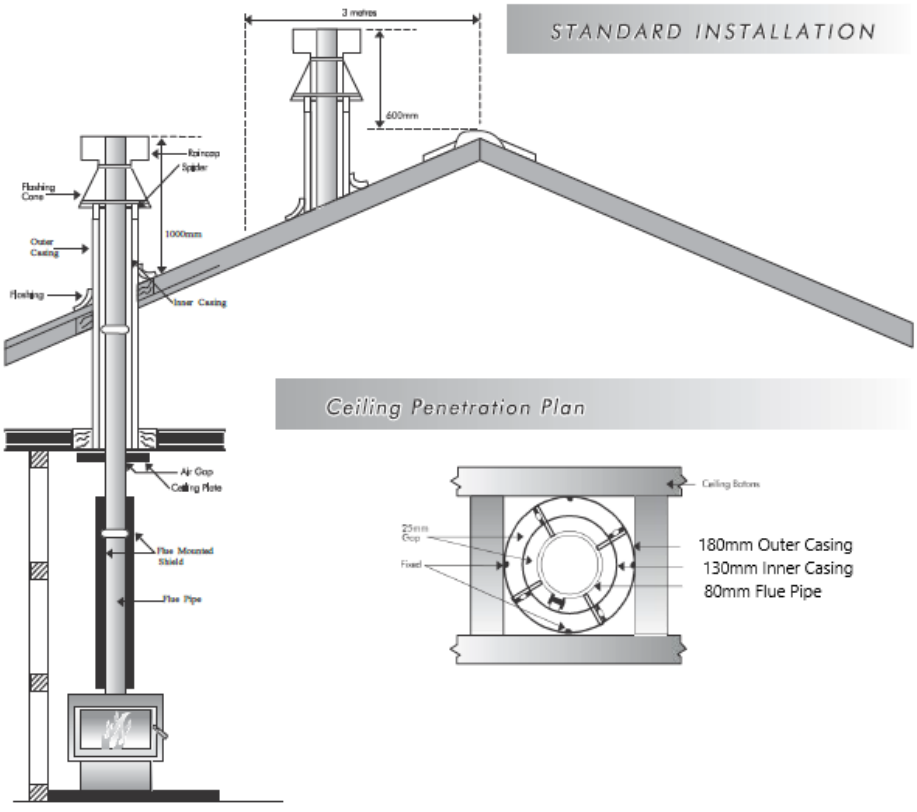
CAUTION: Mixing of appliance or flue system components from different sources or modifying the dimensional specifications of components may result in hazardous conditions. Where such action is considered, the manufacturer should be consulted in the first instance.

WARNING: The appliance and flue system shall be installed in accordance with AS/NZS2918:2001 and the appropriate requirements of the relevant building code or codes.

1. The flue pipe shall extend not less than 4.6m above the top of the floor protector.
2. The flue cowl must be at least 600mm above the highest point of the roof if within 3 meters of it, or 1 meter above the roof penetration if more than 3 meters from the ridge.
3. No part of the building, or any adjacent building may be in or above a circular area of a horizontal radius of 3 meters from the flue exit.

Recommendations:

- Roaring Meg Fires recommends that this product is installed by a registered installer.
- This product has sharp edges and gloves must be worn during installation.
- The wood used in conjunction with Foley Flues must be dry and untreated, only plain paper and newspaper should be used to prevent premature deterioration of the flue and appliances.
- Roaring Meg Fires recommends having your flues swept by a professional chimney sweep before the first use each season .



Flat Ceiling Diagram

Installation shown complies with AS/NZS2918:2001. If a chimney exits out of the roof within 3 meters of the ridge the height shall be no less than 600mm above that point. If the chimney exits further than 3 meters out of the ridge then it should project 1000mm above roof penetration. No part of the building or any adjacent building may be in or above a circular area of horizontal radius of 3 meters from the flue exit. For optimum performance overall flue length should be between 4.2m and 4.8m and have no bends. Flue pipes should be 80mm in diameter. Due to factors such as roof pitch, predominant winds, nearby obstructions (i.e. trees, buildings), and fire placement, flue lengths, hats and cowls may vary.

SECTION 4 - OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

NEVER USE FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS TO START OR FRESHEN UP A FIRE

CAUTION: Do not use any fuels that are not seasoned natural wood.

Do not leave the stove unattended with the door open.

DO NOT OVERFIRE THIS HEATER – Attempts to achieve heat output rates that exceed heater design specifications can result in permanent damage to the heater.

POLISH OR PAINT CURING

When building your first fire, be careful to start small and increase the heat slowly over a 4 - 5 hour period. The polish/paint on the stove cures with heat and needs to be done slowly. As the paint/polish cures, it will give off a smell and sometimes a visible haze into the room. Make sure the area is well ventilated during the curing operation. The smell will subside after a few hours of operation.

Popping and creaking: As the metal heats up and cools down, it moves. This movement can cause a normal popping or creaking sound that will likely decrease after the first several weeks.

SELECTING WOOD

The leading cause for creosote build-up in the stove or chimney is moisture in the wood. Wood should be protected from rain and seasoned for 1 full year prior to being used. Your wood must have a moisture content of 25% or less. You will need to use a moisture meter to determine the moisture content of the wood. The recommended wood length for this heater is 280mm. This heater is designed to burn natural wood only.

DO NOT BURN:

- Household Rubbish
- Lawn clippings or garden waste
- Materials containing rubber, including tires
- Materials containing plastic
- Waste petroleum products, paints or paint thinners, or asphalt products
- Materials containing asbestos
- Construction or demolition debris
- Railway sleepers or pressure-treated wood
- Manure or animal remains
- Salt water driftwood or other previously salt water saturated materials
- Unseasoned wood
- Paper products, cardboard, plywood, or particleboard

Burning these materials may result in release of toxic fumes or render the heater ineffective and cause smoke. This does not prohibit the use of fire starters made from paper, cardboard, saw dust, wax and similar substances.

UNDERSTANDING DRAFT

Draft is the force which moves exhaust from the appliance up through the chimney. A properly drafting chimney will pull the correct amount of air into the stove and will provide you with excellent performance and heat output. Inadequate draft may cause back puffing of smoke into the room and creosote formation in the chimney. Inadequate draft will cause the appliance to leak smoke and carbon monoxide into the room through appliance and chimney connector joints.

Factors that reduce draft are:
- Obstructions
- Cold, dense or moist air
- Wind blowing down the chimney
- Creosote buildup
- Flue is too short

Too much draft may cause excessive temperatures in the appliance and may damage the internal components of the stove. An uncontrollable burn or excessive temperature indicates excessive draft.

Factors that increase draft are:
- Wind blowing across the chimney pulls exhaust
- Chimney is too tall

START UP

1. Start by rotating the primary air control out to fully open.
2. Open the wood loading door.
3. Lay fire lighters or rolled up news paper on the base of the fire and add a small amount of kindling to the top.
4. Light the Fire, you can optionally leave the door slightly cracked open to aid in the start-up of your stove. Close the door once the fire is well lit. Do not leave the stove unattended with the door open.
5. Add more logs as soon as the kinding is burning nicely and close the door. Leave the air primary control open for 20-30 minutes so that the fire becomes well established. If you shut the stove down too soon, it may go out.
6. Close the primary air inlet to half way and leave until a good bed of embers has formed.
7. Begin to regulate the heat output and burn rate by rotating in the primary air control.

ADDING MORE WOOD TO THE FIRE

1. Rotate the primary air control to fully open and leave for a couple of minutes to allow the coals to become active and to allow the smoke to draft up the chimney.
2. Slowly open the wood loading door and rake the coals breaking up any larger pieces. Add wood then shut the door. Do not over load the fire.
3. Leave the primary air control open for 10-20 minutes so that the fire becomes well established then begin to adjust your rate of burn.

ADDITIONAL TIPS FOR BURNING EFFICIENTLY

Burning wood produces both visible emissions (e.g. particulate matter or smoke) as well as invisible emissions (e.g. Carbon Monoxide). When operating your stove, periodically check for visible emissions coming from the chimney and adjust the burn rate and fuel load to reduce emissions.

Remember to let your stove burn open for 20-30 minutes each time you reload it with wood. Shutting the air control prematurely can cause excessive creosote in the chimney.

This wood heater has a manufacturer-set minimum low burn rate that MUST NOT BE ALTERED. Small hot fires produce less creosote than long, low smoldering fires.

SECTION 5 - MAINTENANCE

This wood heater needs periodic inspection and repair for proper operation.

FIRE EXTINGUISHER

Every home should have a fire extinguisher that is checked and maintained on a regular basis.
It is recommended to have a extinguisher on each floor of your home. The location of the extinguisher should be known to everyone in the house.

ASH DISPOSAL

Empty the ashes when they get 30-40mm deep. Make sure that the fire is out - never try to empty the ashes when the stove has an active or full fire, doing so will over heat the stove.

Always wear gloves while handling hot ashes. The ashes may be removed by scooping out using a small stove shovel. Leave 10-15mm of ash in the bottom of the stove to help maintain a hot charcoal bed.
Place the ashes into a metal container with a tight-fitting lid and keep away from the house.

NEVER EMPTY ASHES INTO A COMBUSTIBLE CONTAINER SUCH AS A PLASTIC BUCKET OR PAPER BAG.

NEVER LEAVE ASHES NEAR THE HOUSE OR GARAGE.

FLUE INSPECTION AND CLEANING

When wood is burned, it produces tar and other organic vapors, which combine with expelled moisture to form creosote. The creosote vapors condense in the relatively cool flue on first start up of a fire. As a result, creosote residue accumulates on the flue lining. When ignited, this creosote makes an extremely hot fire.

The flue connector and flue should be inspected at least once every two months during the heating season to determine if a creosote buildup has occurred. If creosote has accumulated, it should be removed to reduce the risk of a flue fire. Failure to remove creosote can result in a flue fire which can damage both the flue and the stove.

We recommend having the flue cleaned and inspected by a professional chimney sweep. If the flue is damaged,in anyway it must be replaced.

DOOR ROPE, GLASS SEAL INSPECTION AND REPLACEMENT

Inspect the door rope around the door and glass seal at least once a year. Check for areas that are frayed or missing. Press the rope/seal with your finger to see if they are somewhat soft.

Rope/seal that are hard will not conform to the stove and may leak air. When the stove is cold, check to see if the glass moves up and down or left to right. If the glass moves, you may need to tighten the bolts at the top of the glass in behind the air baffle shield. This wood heater needs periodic inspection and repair for proper operation.

GLASS CLEANING AND REPLACEMENT

Never clean the glass when it is hot. Your stove is equipped with an air wash system that will self-clean. Burn the stove on high for 20 to 30 minutes every time you add fuel to the fire. This will reduce the creosote on the glass.

If needed, clean the glass with a soft cloth and stove glass cleaner. Do not use steel wool, sandpaper or abrasive cleaners.

If you close the door on a piece of wood that is too long, you will break the glass. If the glass breaks in your stove, shut off the primary air control and let the fire burn out.

Do not leave the stove unattended with a broken glass.

To replace broken glass:

1. Carefully lift the door from the stove by removing door hinge pin and place it on a clean soft work area (this can be proformed with door attached to fire if door pin is hard to remove).
2. Remove the door fire rope seal.
3. Using a size 3mm allen key remove the bolts each side of the door air baffle.
4. Remove door air baffle and remove.
5. Undo the two nuts and remove clamps.
6. Remove and carefully discard the broken glass. CAUTION: BROKEN GLASS WILL BE SHARP.
7. Clean the door and set the new piece of glass into the door. Roaring Meg replacement glass will have the seal pre-installed.
8. Reinstall clamps and tighten nuts. Be careful to tighten the nuts evenly and tighten just enough to hold the glass firmly.
9. Reinstall door air baffle, allen key bolts and fire door rope (Replace fire door rope if worn).
10. Reinstall door and door hinge pin.

COMBUSTION BAFFLE PLATE REMOVAL AND REPLACEMENT

- Baffle Plate should be inspected annually and replaced if necessary.

To remove Combustion Baffle Plate

Never try to remove baffle when the stove hot or is active, doing so may cause serious injury.

Wearing gloves is advised for protection.

1. Place a cover sheet or card board in front of the fire to protect the surrounding floor from debrie.
2. Open fire door fully.
3. The baffle is sited on four location pins, first lift the baffle upwards off the two rear pins and slided towards yourself. Then lower the baffle and flip off from the two front pins and lay on its back on the base. Finally twist the baffle to 45 degrees so that it can be exited through the front.
4. Check the 3mm steel baffle plate for any signs or wear or disortion. If damage is present then this should be replaced.
5. Replace everything in reverse order to how it was removed making sure the baffle is sited properly on location pins.

SECTION 6 - TROUBLESHOOTING

STOVE BURNS LAZY AT START UP	The flue is still cool, allow more time to warm up. Wood is not seasoned (still green). Wood should sit for about 1 year, split and loosely stacked if it was cut green. Wood is well seasoned but has a lot of surface moisture. Your wood supply must be covered. Check your tarps or other covering to see that no rain or snow is getting to your wood. Wood should be covered on top, but open on the sides to allow air movement to aid in drying. Stove is being shut down too soon. Leave the air open for longer (do not leave the stove unattended with door open).
STOVE BACK-PUFFS OR SMOKES INTO THE ROOM AT START UP	Flue is cold. Cold flues can produce a “reverse draft" where cold air is rushing down the flue into the stove. Open a door or a window for about 5 minutes to equalize pressure in the house then try restarting with small strips of newspaper. Using small strips of newspaper or an approved fast burning fire starter and small pieces of kindling will create heat faster to help reverse the cold air. Combustion baffle plate is not sited properly. Flue and/or cap needs to be cleaned. Your flue should be checked and cleaned if necessary, every couple of months. Even a small amount of buildup can cause a draft restriction. Pay close attention to the cap, especially if it has a screen. Screened caps can become blocked enough to restrict flow in just a few weeks.
STOVE SMOKES OUT THE DOOR WHEN IT IS OPEN	The door was opened too quickly. Crack the door open just a small amount and let the stove “breathe” a few seconds before opening all the way. Flue and/or the flue cap needs to be cleaned. Your flue should be checked and cleaned if necessary, every few months. Even a small amount of buildup can cause a draft restriction. Pay close attention to the chimney cap, especially if it has a screen. Screened chimney caps can become blocked enough to restrict flow in just a few weeks.
STOVE WON'T SHUT DOWN	Check the main door rope and glass seal for proper seal. Flue is too tall.
STOVE WON'T BURN HOT ENOUGH. LAZY BURN	Wood is not seasoned (still green). Wood should sit for about 1 year, split and loosely stacked if it was cut green. Wood is well seasoned but has a lot of surface moisture. Your wood supply must be covered. Check your tarps or other covering to see that no rain or snow is getting to your wood. Wood should be covered on top, but open on the sides to allow air movement to aid in drying.

Flue and/or cap needs to be cleaned. Your flue should be checked and cleaned if necessary, every couple of months. Even a small amount of buildup can cause a draft restriction. Pay close attention to the cap, especially if it has a screen. Screened caps can become blocked enough to restrict flow in just a few weeks.

Atmospheric conditions. Occasionally, barometric episodes occur that affect draft, thereby affecting stove performance. If your stove has been working fine and performance drops suddenly, this is most likely the cause, and will usually go away within a few days.

Your fuel load may be too small or the wood size too large for the coal bed. A small bed of coals requires re-kindling to build up the heat, only put large chunks of wood on a very hot and active bed of coals.

BURN TIME TOO SHORT

Your fuel load may be too small or the wood size too large for the coal bed. A small bed of coals requires re-kindling to build up the heat, only put large chunks of wood on a very hot and active bed of coals. If there are large chunks of charred wood left after the fire has gone out, the coal bed was not hot enough.

Fuel quality. Harder, denser woods produce longer burn times. Likewise, softer woods produce shorter burn times.

Check the main door rope and glass seal for proper seal.

60 MONTH WARRANTY

Your new Mini Meg is guaranteed against any defects in materials or workmanship for a full 5 years.

Door glass, Baffle or rust are not covered by this warranty.

In the unlikely event of any issues please email us at Roaringmegfires@gmail.com and we will be more than happy to help.

WARRANTY FORM

Name

Address

Date Purchased

Invoice Number

To validate your warranty, please scan or take a picture of this form and email to **roaringmegfires@gmail.com**

At Roaring Meg Fires we are continually improving our products therefore specifications and designs may change without prior notice.

www.roaringmegfires.com