

Pop 3 Stove Installation

This Stove is designed for use in Small Workshops, Greenhouses and Coach-houses etc. The Stove will burn Coal, Coke and Smokeless fuels in addition to wood off-cuts. It should be installed in accordance with any relevant Local Regulations and Bylaws. Correct installation is the responsibility of the customer.

The combustion process requires an air supply so ensure adequate ventilation is provided.

Packing List

- Stove Body
- 3 Legs
- Grate
- Ash Tray/ Door
- Operating Tool

Secure the Legs with bolts supplied using the pre-drilled holes around the base. Position Grate on lugs in the bottom of the Stove.

Insert the Ash Tray/Door in position over the tags provided. The Tool provided doubles as an Ash Rake and Loading Door Lifting Tool. The Stove should always be sited on a non-combustible hearth such as a Paving Slab. In the case of timber frames buildings install a heat shield on the wall with 12mm spacers. You must ensure that the Stove is sufficiently distant from any combustible materials.

Do not store fuel immediately adjacent to the Stove. Note that heat resistant paint is porous, the Stove will rust if left damp for prolonged periods. The hole in the Loading Door can be used to fix a handle (not supplied). If you wish to heat a kettle leave Door as supplied and remove Loading Door with Tool.

| Smoke will not come out of this hole unless you have a blocked chimney. Model | Diameter (mm) | Height (mm) | KW | Space (m ³) | Loading Door (mm) | Log Length (mm) | Flue Size (mm) | Outlet | Weight (kg) |
|---|---------------|-------------|----|-------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|----------------|--------|-------------|
| Pop 3 | 260 | 580 | 6 | 90 | 150 | 450 | 100 | Back | 23 |

Warranty – Twelve months warranty is given provided the Stove is used according to the above instructions. No warranty however can be given on the cast grates and galvanized steel flue pipe and bends as these can be destroyed by incorrect use, or abuse.

Pop 3 Flue Installation

The installation should conform to all current Building Regulations and Local Authority Bylaws. Correct installation is the responsibility of the installer.

A Stove is only as good as its flue; a poor flue means poor performance from your Stove. With the Pop 3 Stove the flue pipe comes in one-metre lengths each having a male and female end. Start by putting the first female end of a 90° Bend onto the rear outlet of the Stove and work up from there in the same manner. Due to the heat generated the use of galvanized flue pipe is not recommended.



Keep the single wall flue pipe within the building for as long as possible, thus retaining more heat and maintaining a higher flue temperature minimizing condensation. Once outside the building, some form of insulation will improve flue performance as cold or chilled air in the flue is heavy and has to be pushed out of the flue by the rising hot air.



Best draw performance is obtained using a straight flue; this often means using a Tile Flashing. One example, shown on the right, is malleable and soft enough to be moulded over tiles. Another example is a Boot Flashing for use especially on corrugated metal roofs. This second example also has a high temperature variant for use within 2 metres of the Stove outlet.



On the top of the flue you need a Rain Top (right) or, in cases of a low flue outlet (less than 3Mtrs), where a down draught is expected, we recommend the use of an Anti-Down Draught Swivel Cowl (left). This turns with the wind and almost always solves the problem. The rain top or cowl should be held in place with three, self-tapping screws.



A flue height of 3 metres is required to create sufficient draw. Ideally a flue should terminate 600mm above the ridge of a roof and never terminate a flue below the eaves. The ideal situation is to come out of the roof 1 metre to the side of the ridge, thus giving the flue maximum support. Longer flue lengths may require the use of a damper to reduce the draw.



If the flue run is unable to go straight up and it has to come out of the wall, use two 45° bends (right) with a short straight length between them to allow for the wall thickness. Continue the flue run vertically up as far up as possible.



Smoke does not travel horizontally, therefore when using two 90° bends (left) it is preferable not to have more than 200mm run between them.

Care should be taken at all times to insulate a flue from any combustible material or, at least allow sufficient space to avoid spontaneous