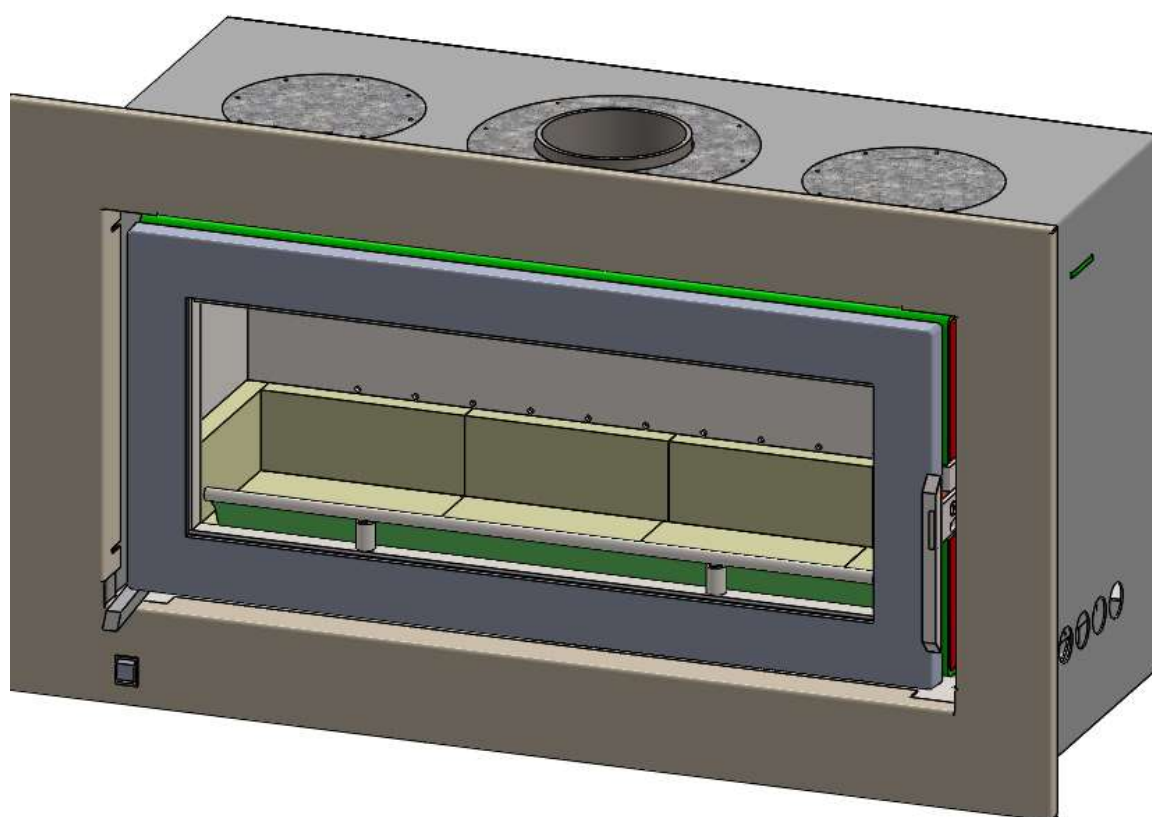




Specialists in fireplace design and manufacture

CELESTIAL 900 SOFTWOOD WITH FAN **INSTALLATION & OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS**



IMPORTANT:

INSTALLER, PLEASE LEAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS WITH THE UNIT ON COMPLETION.

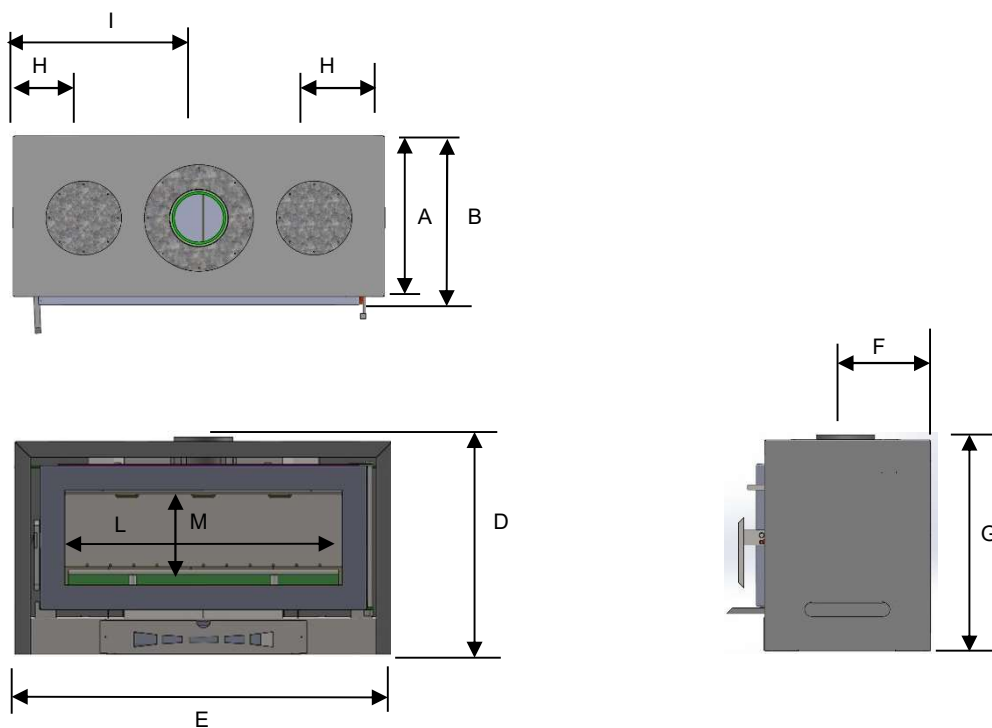
10 YEAR FIREBOX WARRANTY

**The firebox is covered by a 10 year warranty.
Other parts are covered by a one year limited warranty.**

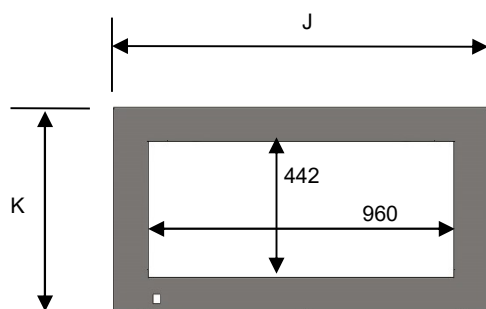
Head Office – 13 French Avenue, Brendale, Queensland 4500
Telephone – PH: (07) 3490 5500
Facsimile – FAX: (07) 3490 5520
Website: - www.jetmaster.com.au
Business hours: - Monday to Thursday 7:30am-4:00pm. Friday 7:30am-2:00pm
Email: - sales@jetmaster.com.au

DIMENSIONS

CELESTIAL 900 WITH FAN AND HEAT DUCTING BOX FOR MASONRY / HEBEL

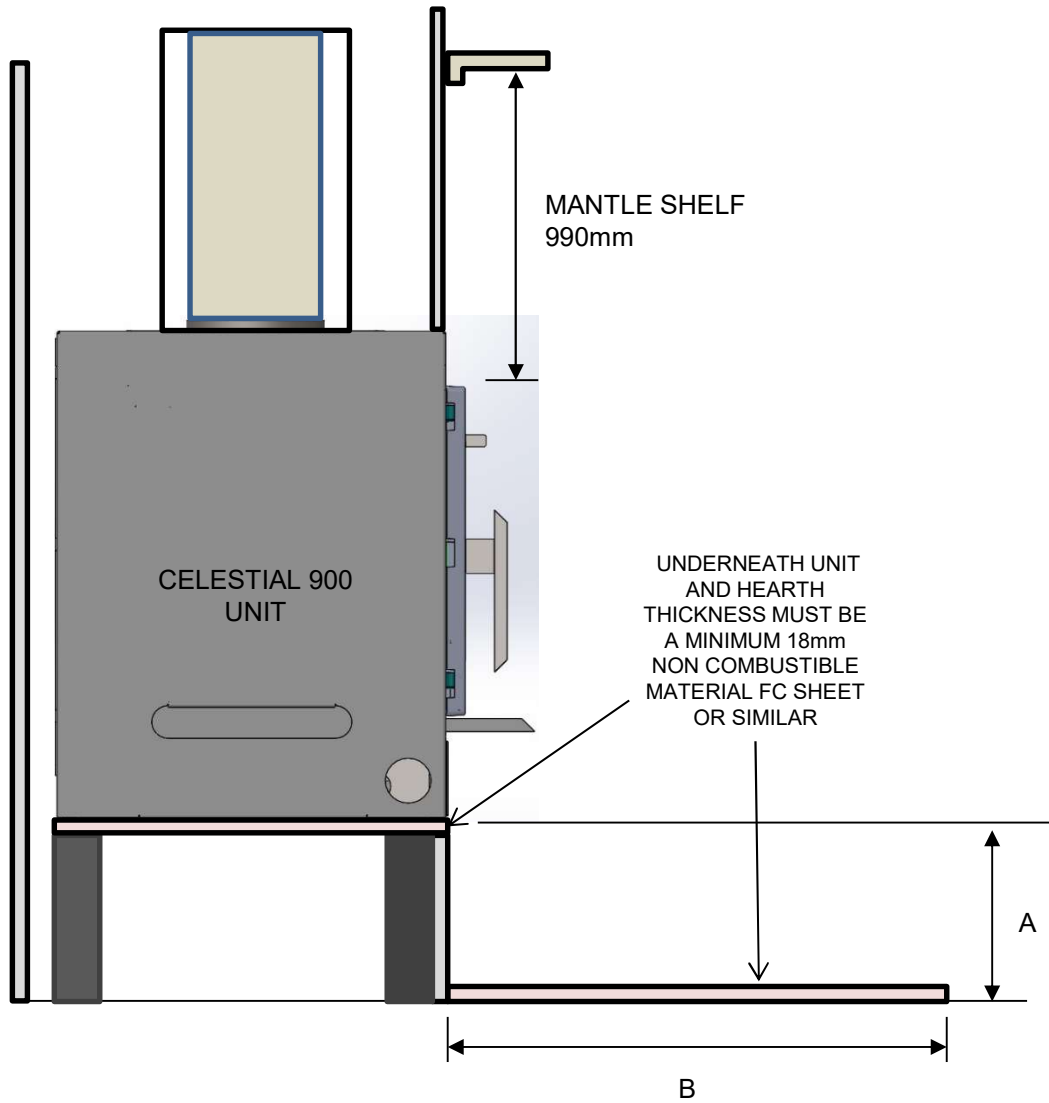


FASCIA



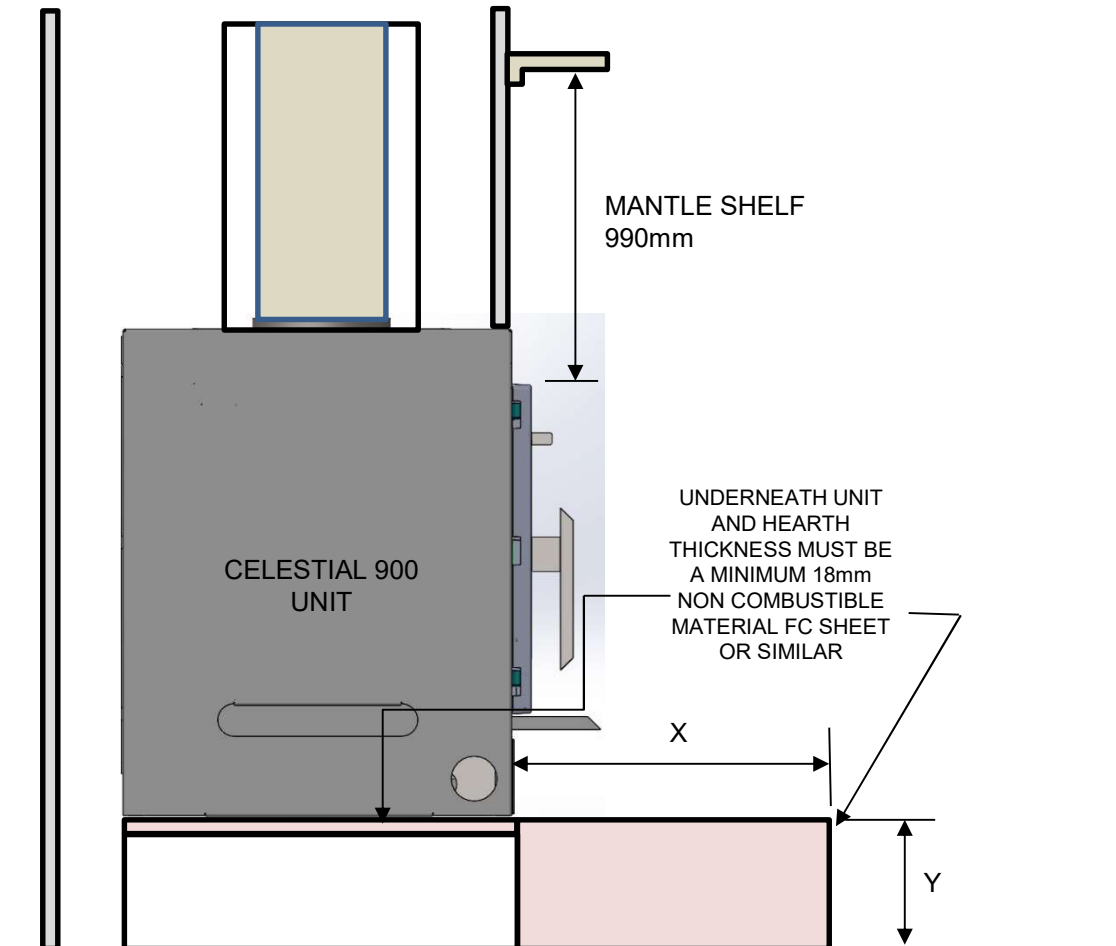
DESC.	MODEL	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
CELESTIAL 900	WALL INSERT	468	495	-	608	1054	252	610	202	528	1180	662	776	268

HEARTH MEASUREMENT



A.	UNIT HEIGHT ABOVE FLOOR	200
B.	HEARTH DIMENSION FORWARD OF UNIT	530

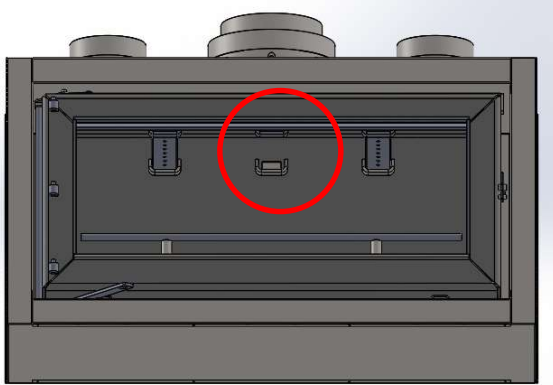
HEARTH REQUIREMENTS FOR INSTALLATION ONTO A RAISED HEARTH



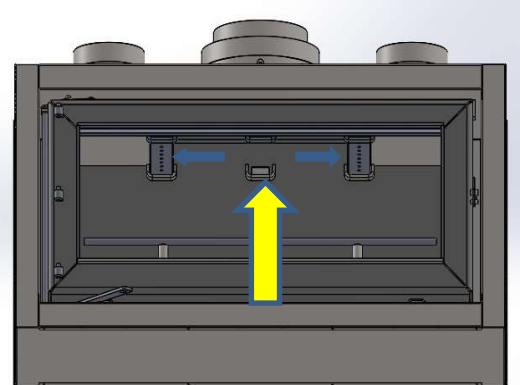
X.	MIN. DEPTH MEASUREMENT (mm)	300
Y.	MIN. HEIGHT INCREASE (mm)	200*

* NOTE: IF Y IS LESS THAN 200mm THEN REFER TO HEARTH MEASUREMENT ON PREVIOUS PAGE

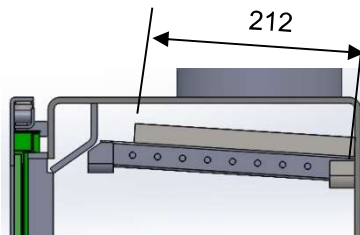
BAFFLE PLATE INSTALLATION



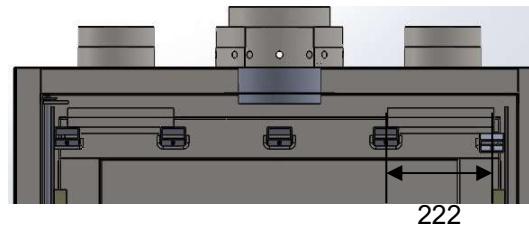
1. REMOVE MIDDLE AIR TUBE BY PUSHING UP AND REMOVING FROM FRONT AND REAR BRACKETS.



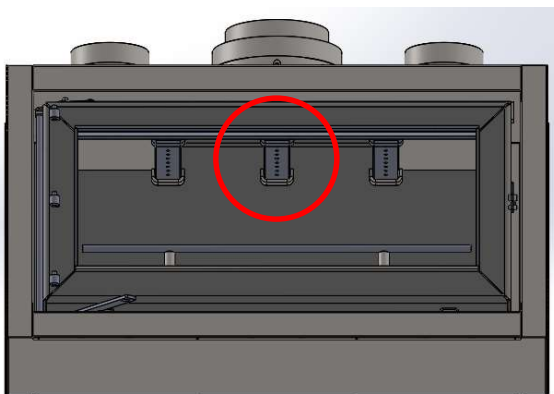
2. PLACE ALL 4 BAFFLE PLATES ABOVE AIR TUBES BOTH SIDES CLOSEST TO THE FIRE BOX WALL AS SHOWN (2 LEFT AND 2 RIGHT)



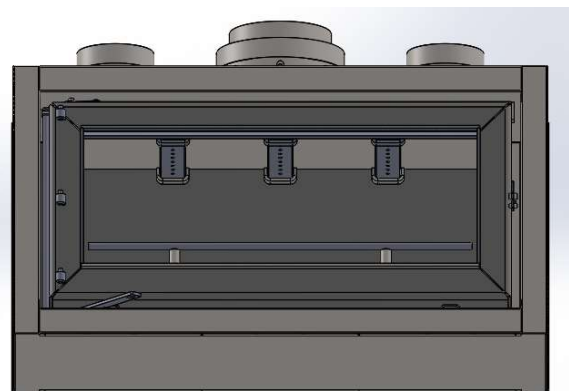
3. PLACE BAFFLE PLATES AS FAR BACK AS POSSIBLE, 212 MM FROM FRONT TO BACK.



4. BAFFLE PLATE SIDE OF 222 MM SHOULD EXTEND FROM SIDE TO SIDE,



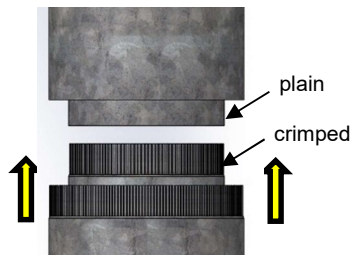
5. RE- PLACE MIDDLE AIR TUBE BACK INTO POSITION
(NB. MAKE SURE OPEN END OF AIR TUBE IS PLACED INTO REAR OPENING. CLOSED END TOWARDS DOOR. FAILURE TO INSTALL AIR TUBES CORRECTLY WILL VOID WARRANTY.)



6. SLIDE THE BAFFLE PLATES ATOP THE OTHER 2 BAFFLE PLATES INTO THE MIDDLE POSITION AS SHOWN. LEAVE GAP OF 1-2 MM IN BETWEEN PLATES. THE GAPS SHOULD BE ROUGHLY IN THE MIDDLE OF THE AIR TUBES. UNIT IS NOW READY FOR USE.

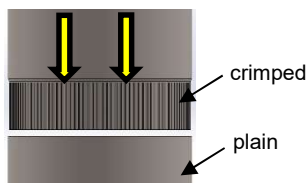
CELESTIAL 900 MASONRY BLOCK CONSTRUCTION

Flue system to be installed
to suit AS/NZS 2918.2001



All 8"-10" assembled flues must
have the crimps pointing upwards

DETAIL A



All 6" assembled flues must have
the crimps pointing downwards

DETAIL B

Triple skin flue system
(10", 8" and 6")

Ceiling

6" Flue

9mm Fibre
cement sheet

Register plate with vented upstands
Minimum 600mm below ceiling.

Insul wool (supplied by installer) can
be placed on top of register plate

1 row of Hebel or brick to be used above
register plate before timber frame work is used

15mm min. air gap

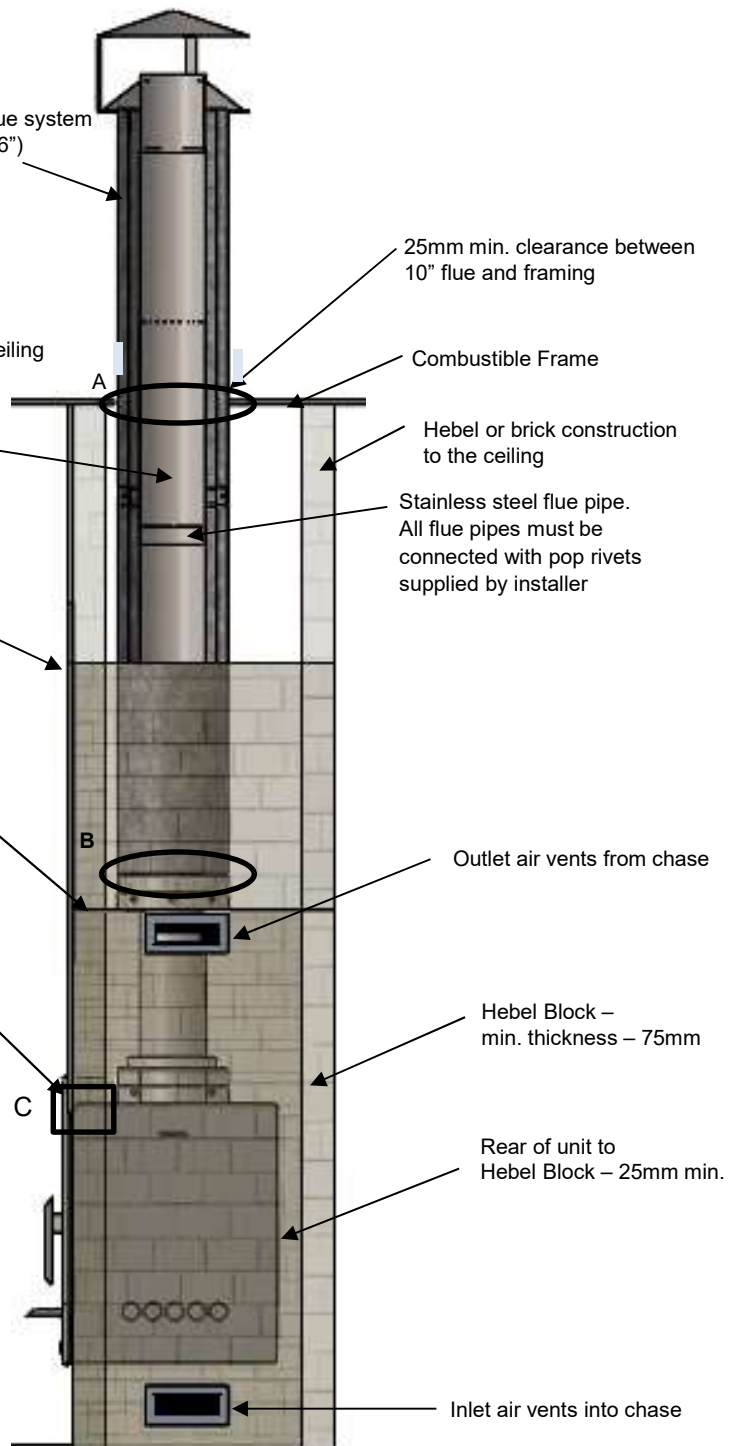
HEBEL BLOCKS

STD.
FASCIA

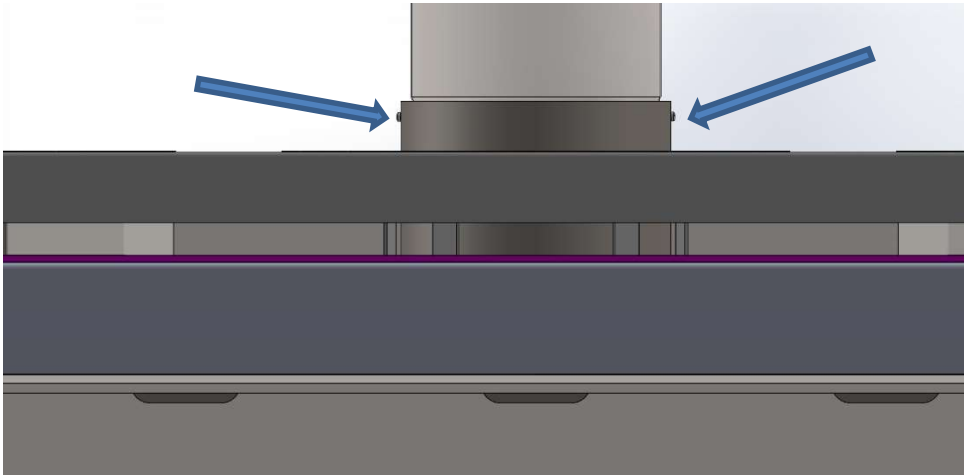
LINTEL

HEAT DUCTING
BOX

DETAIL C

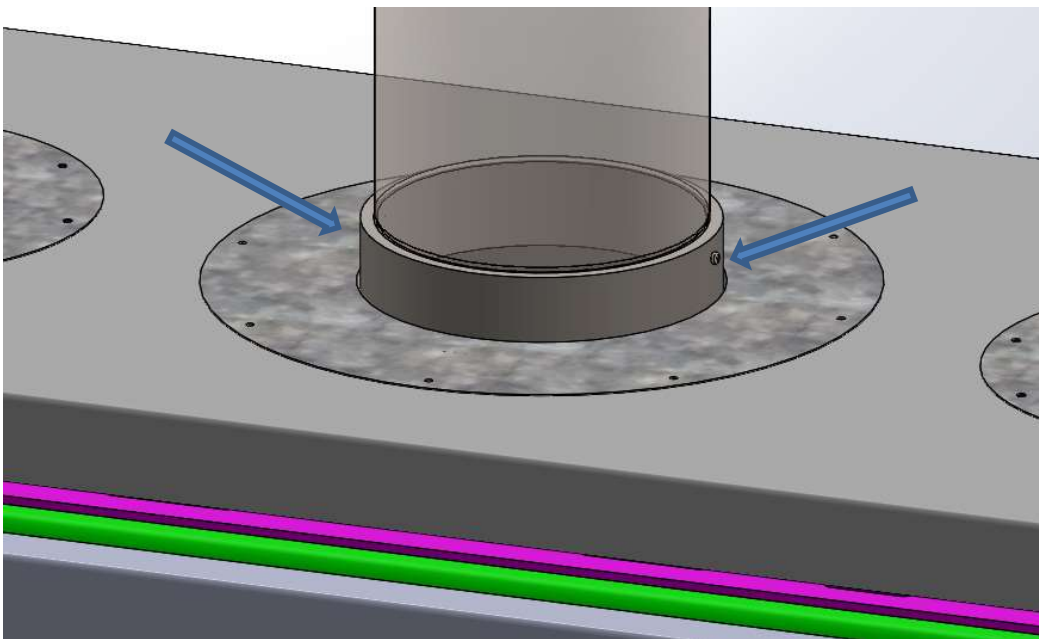


ACTIVE FLUE INSTALLATION

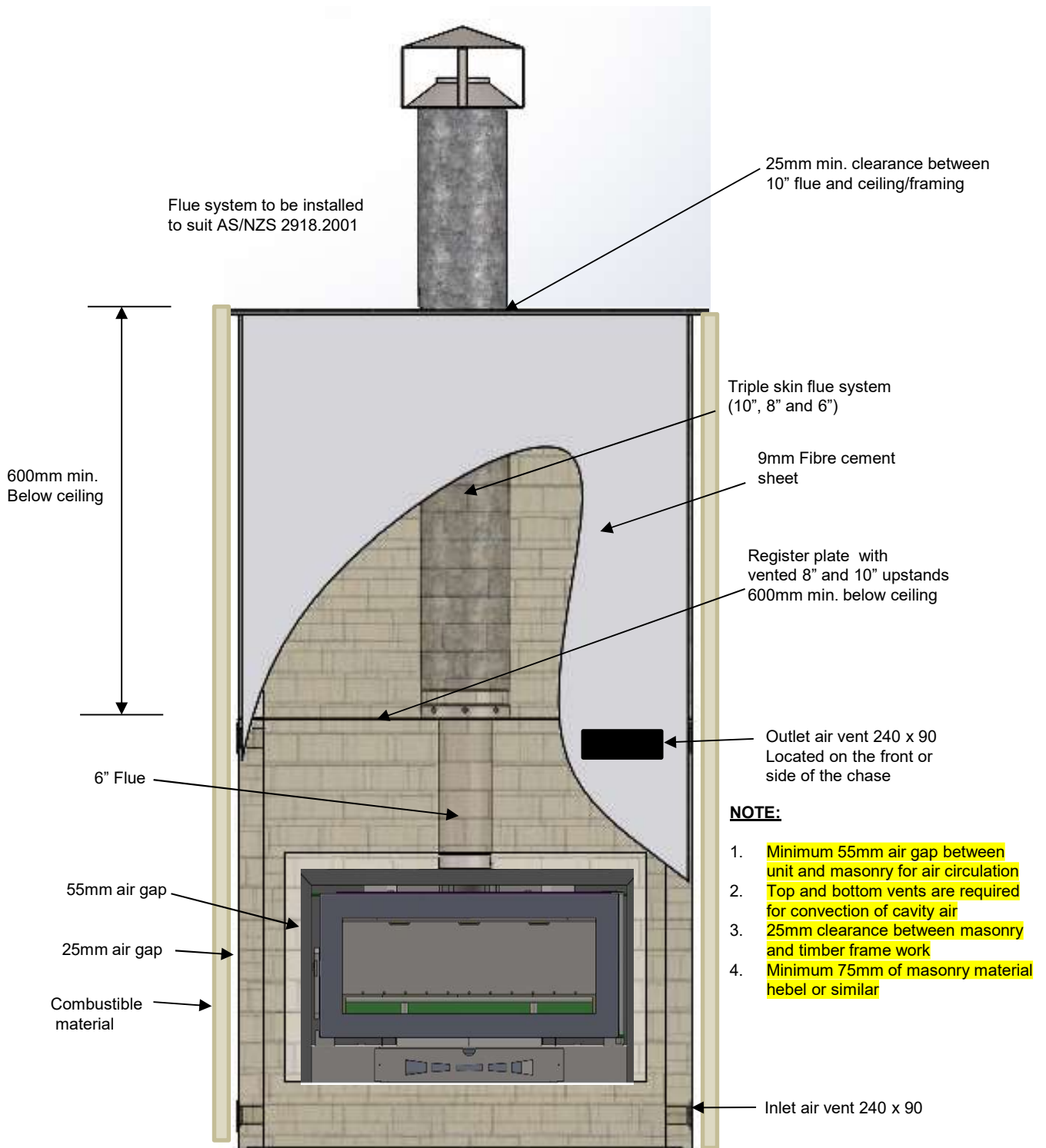


NOTE:

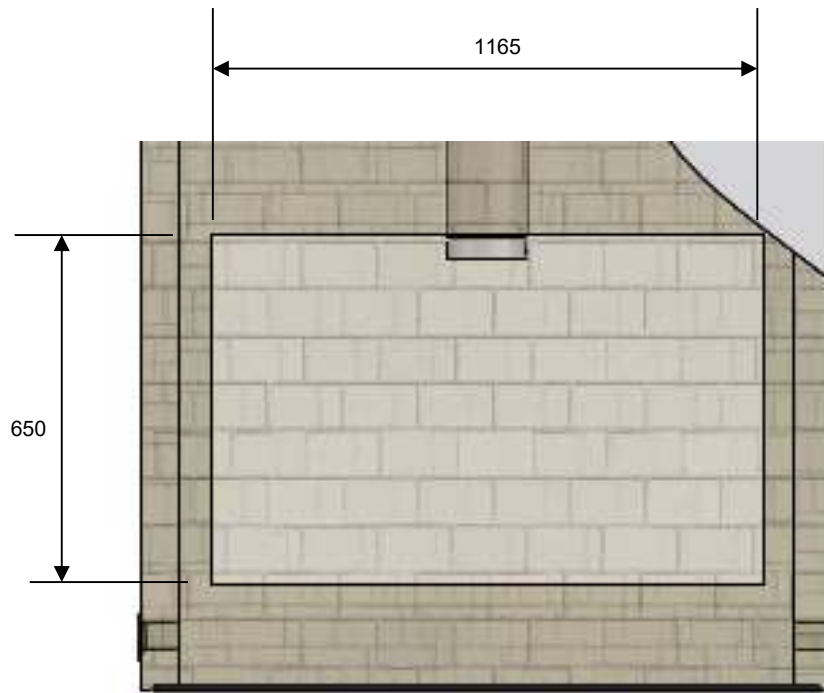
The active flue must either be screwed on or riveted to the spigot by the installer in order to stop movement or disassembly.



CELESTIAL 900 MASONRY BLOCK CONSTRUCTION



CELESTIAL 900 MASONRY **OPENING CUT SIZE**

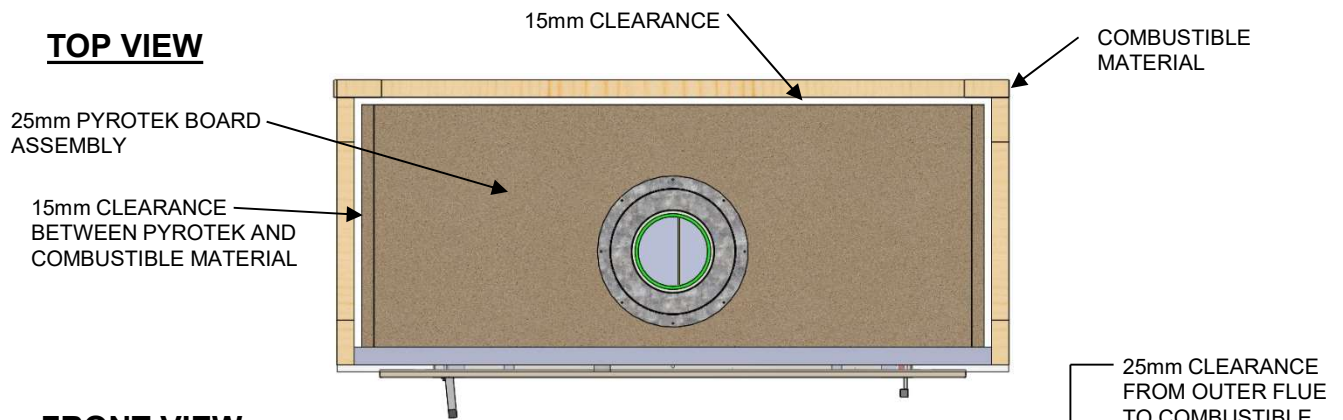


NOTE:

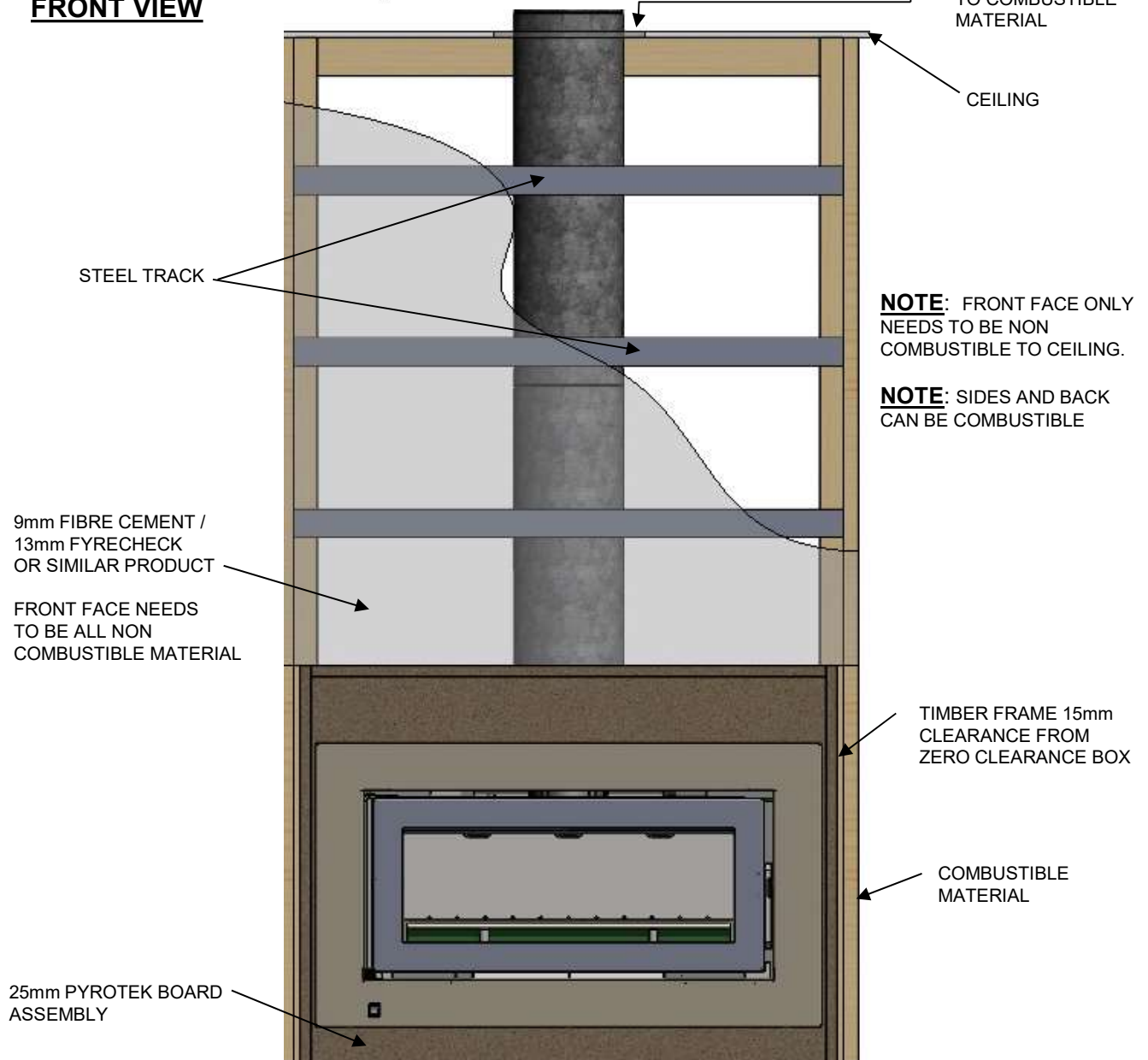
THE APPLIANCE WILL NEED 505mm DEEP OPENING TO THE BACK OF CHASE

PYROTEK ZERO CLEARANCE INSTALLATION

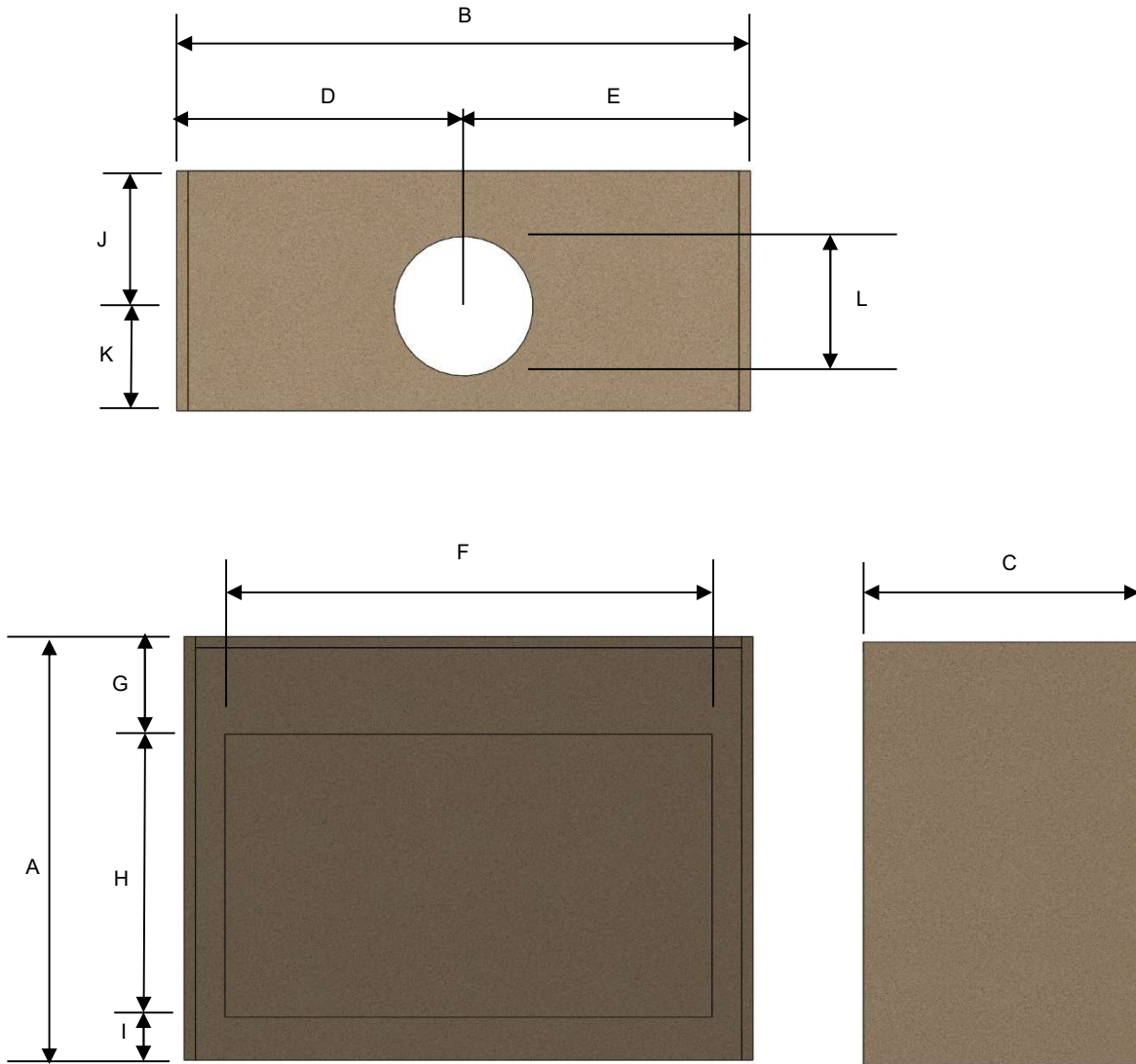
TOP VIEW



FRONT VIEW

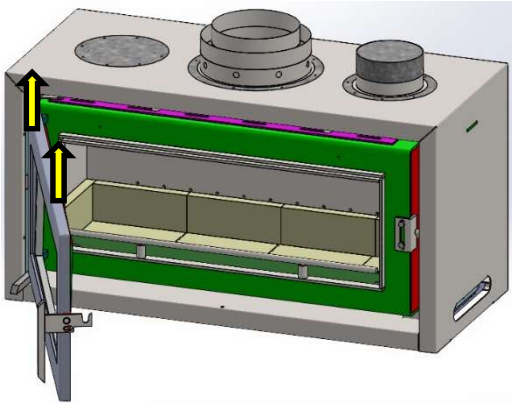


DIMENSIONS FOR WHITE BOARD ZERO CLEARANCE BOX

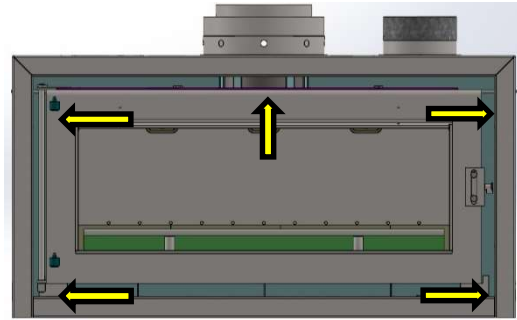


	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
CELESTIAL 900 WITH FAN	933	1254	523	626	626	1073	215	623	95	295	228	304

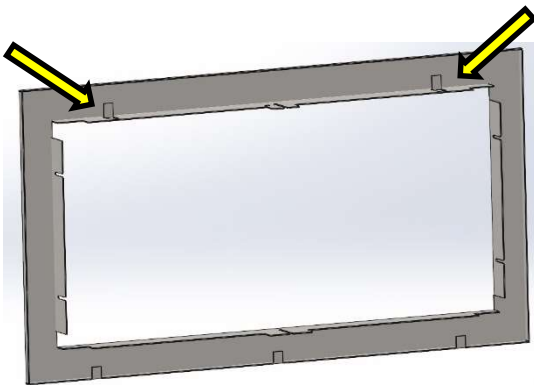
CELESTIAL 900 FASCIA INSTALLATION **INFORMATION**



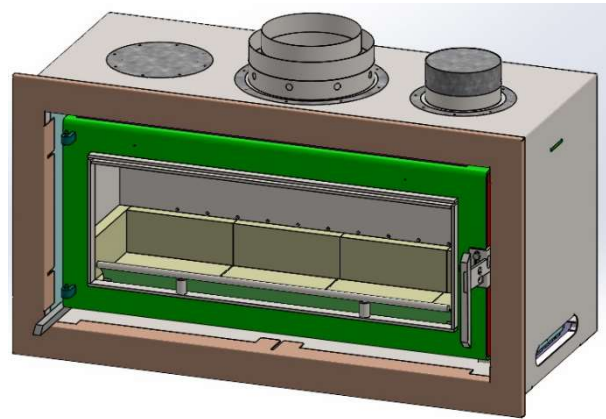
1. OPEN THE DOOR TO ABOUT 70 DEGREES TO THE FRONT OF THE FIREBOX. LIFT THE DOOR UPWARDS UNTIL THE DOOR CLEARS THE HINGES AND MOVE IT OUT OF THE WAY.



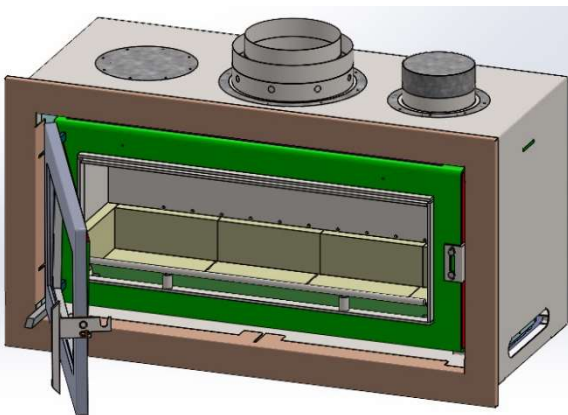
2. THREAD ONE SCREW AND ONE WASHER (SUPPLIED) TO EVERY NUT SERT SHOWN. MAKE SURE THE WASHER IS AS CLOSE TO THE SCREW HEAD AS POSSIBLE. LEAVE ENOUGH GAP FOR THE FASCIA TO SLIDE BETWEEN THE BOX AND THE WASHER.



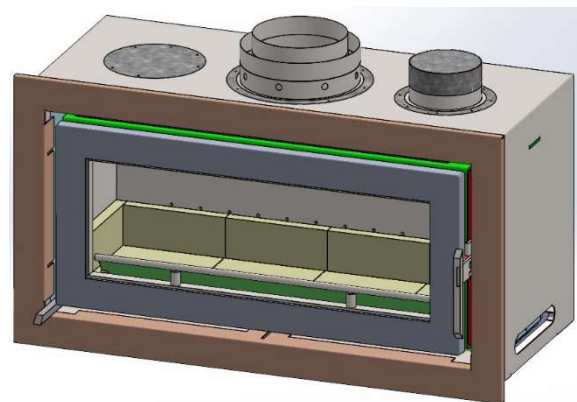
3. BEND THE SILICONE TABS INTO POSITION. THIS TAB SHOULD BE PARALLEL TO THE FRONT OF THE FASCIA WHEN IN THE CORRECT POSITION.



4. SLIDE FASCIA INTO THE REQUIRED POSITION THEN HAND TIGHTEN THE SCREWS AS REQUIRED OR USE AN APPROPRIATE ALLEN KEY OR PLIERS. USE A TOUCH UP PAINT ON THE SCREW HEADS AS REQUIRED.

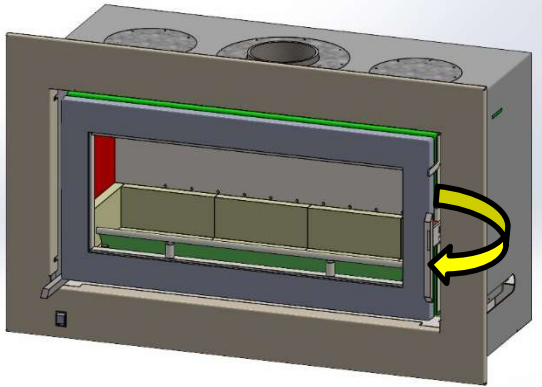


5. RE INSTALL THE DOOR BACK ON. USE THE REVERSE METHOD TO REMOVAL ON POINT 1.

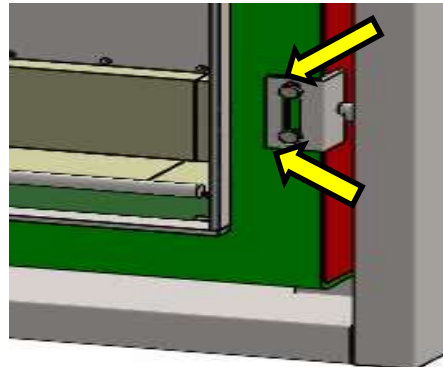


6. DOUBLE CHECK TO MAKE SURE THE DOOR CLOSSES PROPERLY AND DOES NOT TOUCH THE FASCIA. THE INSTALLATION SHOULD BE COMPLETE.

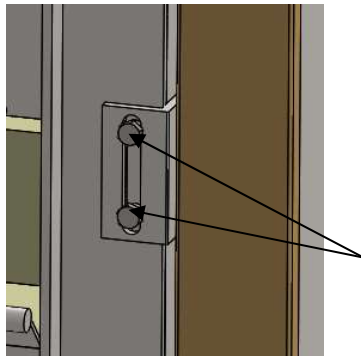
CELESTIAL 900 WITH FAN **DOOR ADJUSTMENT INFORMATION**



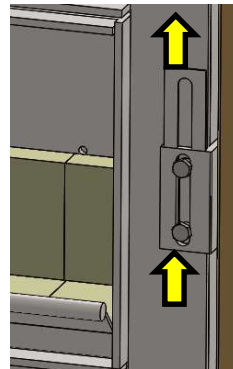
1. OPEN THE DOOR AS FAR AS REQUIRED, AND THE ADJUSTMENT ANGLE IS ACCESSIBLE.



2. MARK THE POSITION OF THE ADJUSTMENT ANGLE ON THE FIREBOX. IT IS CRITICAL TO PUT THE ADJUSTMENT ANGLE AT THE SAME SPOT. SO THAT THE DOOR WILL LOCK PROPERLY.

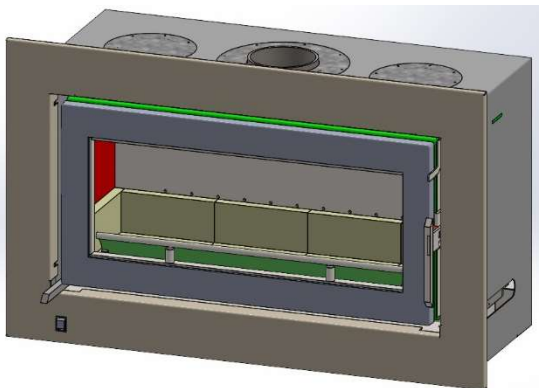


3. LOOSEN THE 2 BOLTS AS REQUIRED. DO NOT UNSCREW THE BOLTS ALL THE WAY OUT.



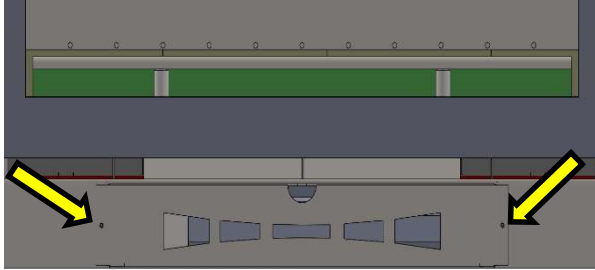
4. PUSH THE PACKER FROM THE BOTTOM EDGE OF THE ADJUSTMENT ANGLE UNTIL FULLY REMOVED. ONLY TAKE OUT WHAT IS NECESSARY. RE-POSITION THE ADJUSTMENT ANGLE AT THE MARKERS AND TIGHTEN.

NOTE: UP TO 4 PACKERS CAN BE REMOVED IF NECESSARY.

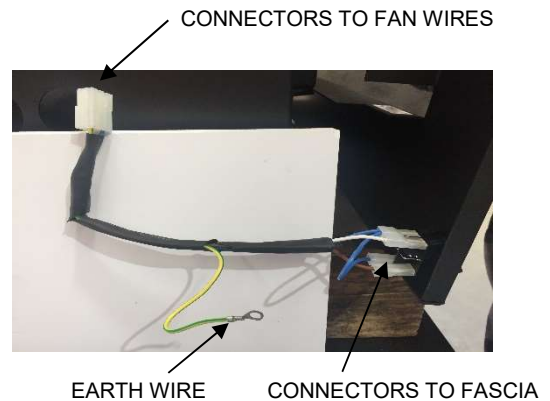


5. CLOSE THE DOOR AND CHECK IF THE LATCH LOCKS PROPERLY, THE ADJUSTMENT IS COMPLETE IF NO ADJUSTMENT IS NEEDED.

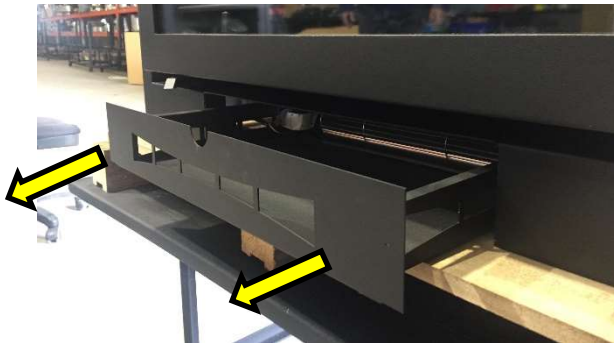
CELESTIAL 900 WITH FAN REMOVAL / INSTALLATION



1. REMOVE 2 SCREWS HOLDING THE FAN CASSETTE IN PLACE



2. UNPLUG THE FAN CONNECTOR FROM THE FASCIA CONNECTOR, UNSCREW THE EARTH WIRE FROM THE APPLIANCE . REMOVE THE FASCIA



3. PULL THE FAN CASSETTE AWAY FROM THE APPLIANCE, ABOUT HALFWAY OUT, THEN GENTLY PULL THE FAN WIRE LOOMS BACK INTO THE FAN CASSETTE.



4. CONTINUE PULLING THE FAN CASSETTE OUT AND TILT UP THE FRONT EDGE OF THE FAN CASSETTE AT THE LAST MOMENT TO RELEASE IT FROM THE APPLIANCE CAVITY



5. PULL FAN CASSETTE AWAY FROM THE APPLIANCE.TAKE NOTE OF THE FAN POSITION WHILST STILL IN THE CASSETTE. THIS WILL BE IMPORTANT DURING RE-INSTALLATION.

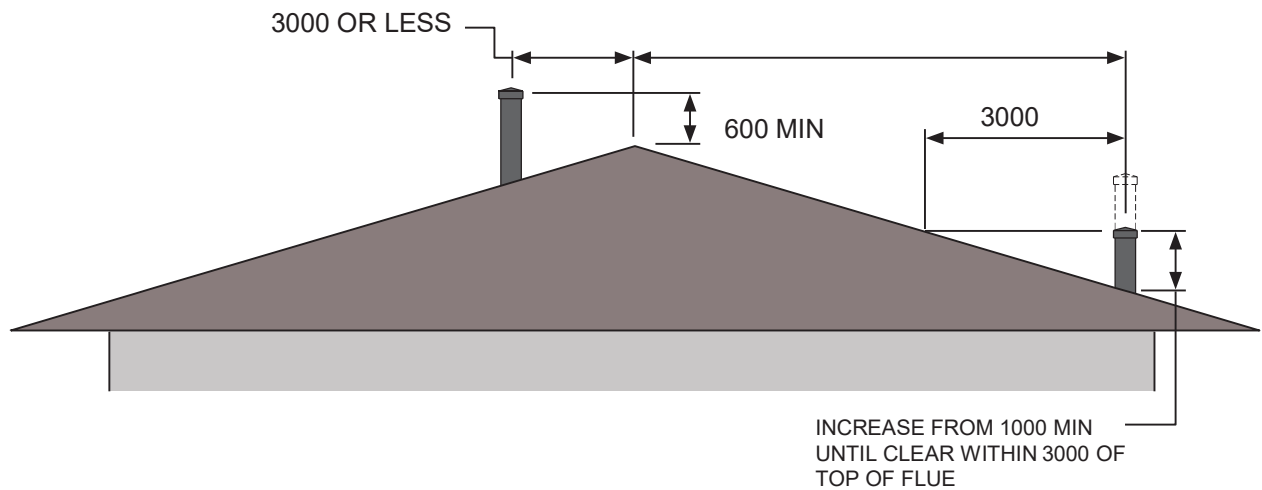
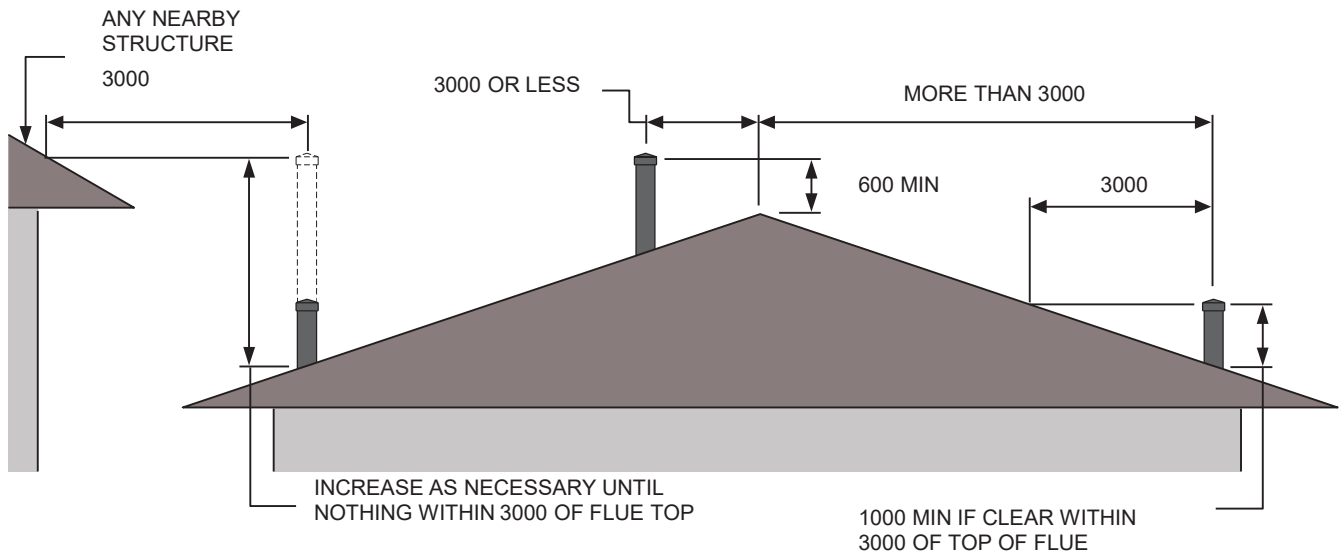


6. USE A FLAT SURFACE AND LAY THE FAN CASSETTE UPSIDE DOWN. REMOVE THE 2 SCREWS HOLDING THE FAN ASSEMBLY. THE FAN SHOULD NOW BE FREE. REPLACE THE FAN AS REQUIRED IN THE ORIGINAL POSITION INSTALLATION IS JUST THE REVERSAL OF THE STEPS OUTLINED

INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

MINIMUM HEIGHT OF FLUE SYSTEM EXIT

INSTALLATION TO COMPLY WITH AS/NZS 2918



ABOUT CURING

Your stove has been painted with the highest quality silicone stove paint and has special break in procedures to cure it with heat and make it hard.

VENTILATE WELL

Ventilate the house during the first three times the stove is used. The paint on the stove will give off smoke heavy with carbon dioxide and has an odour, without adequate ventilation, concentrations of smoke could irritate, or be upsetting, so open doors and windows and use a fan if necessary. After these initial burns the paint will be cured and there should be no more smoke.

DON'T TOUCH DURING CURING

Don't touch the surface, It will be soft and gummy during the paint curing phase. Once cured, it will not be soft again.

CURES WITH 3 FIRES

Kemlan slow combustion wood fires are coated with a high temperature paint that requires curing, This is done by burning the fireplace so the casing temperatures are hot enough for the paint to cure/harden to the steel surface. High temperature paint cures at surface temperatures of 180 – 260 degrees, to get the surface temperatures to the required temperatures you need to light a hot fire and let it burn on high for a consistent amount of time 4-6 hours, for 3 separate burns.

The paint should emit a slight smell and in some cases a visible vapour, the first length of active flue should also turn a honey colour this is normal and to be expected. Do not light a small cold fire, this will not cure the paint and can lead to blackening of glass and creosote build-up in flue system.

So remember...

- Ventilate well**
- Do not touch during curing**
- Cure with 3 fires**
- Call your dealer for any questions**

INSTRUCTIONS FOR OPERATING YOUR KEMLAN SLOW COMBUSTION WOOD BURNING HEATER

NOTE:

The boost flap need to be left open for the **first 20 minutes** of operation, in order to light the fire better. After this time, normal appliance operation will commence and the boost flap will need to be shut for the duration of use.

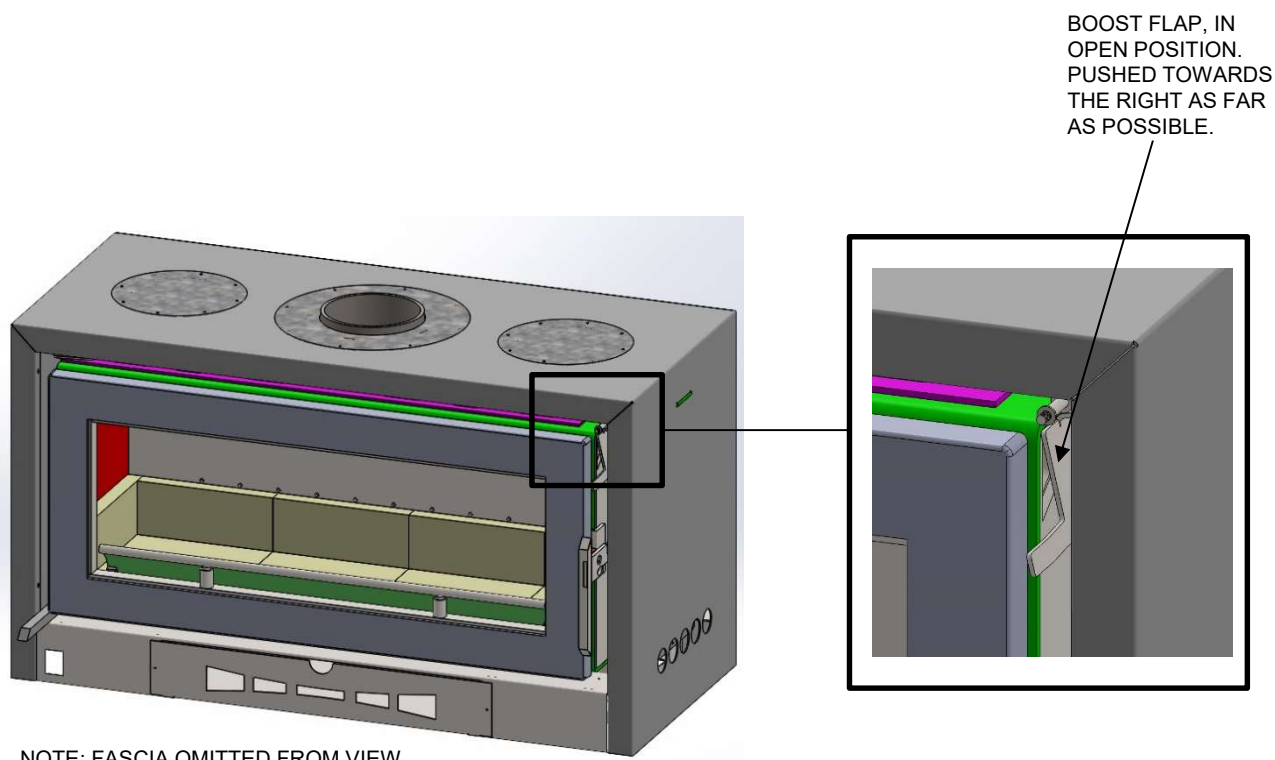
1. Open the air inlet fully by sliding the air inlet control to high.
2. Crumple at least three double pages of newspaper into loose balls and place them into the centre of the firebox. Cross lay at least 15 to 20 pieces of kindling on top of the paper – if pine is used, the size should vary from the thickness of a pencil to that of a knife handle – if softwood is used split it even smaller.
3. Light the paper and close the door. Once the kindling is well alight, add a few pieces of slightly larger softwood, split to approximately 25mm x 50mm (2" x 1").
4. Close the door and leave the air inlet control on high. When the softwood is well alight (usually 5 to 10 minutes) and coals are starting to form, larger pieces of softwood may be added – five or six pieces the equivalent of 50mm x 50mm (2" x 2") is ideal.
The object is to create a fiercely burning fire of reasonable small softwood, which will quickly produce a good bed of glowing coals on the floor of the firebox. This will take from 20 to 40 minutes depending on the quality of the firewood.
5. Larger pieces of softwood may now be added. Half fill the firebox and leave the air inlet control on high until the wood is well alight then close the control approximately a third of its travel. Usually about one hour after lighting, the air inlet control can be further shut down to achieve the desired heat output. When adding new firewood it is desirable to fully open the air inlet for approximately 10 to 15 minutes until the new pieces are burning well, then it may be returned to its desired setting.
6. To set the fire for overnight burn – two-thirds fill the firebox with softwood and fully open the air inlet. Once the fire is burning well, the air inlet control should be shut down approximately three-quarters of its travel. Setting the air inlet control may be varied to suit your particular requirements and the quality and size of your firewood.

Remember wet or green wood may cause a dramatic reduction in the heat output of your heater (refer to "Operating Hints" for more details).
7. Have the flue inspected at least once every 12 months as it may require cleaning.
8. Clean out excess ash from the floor of the firebox when required. Do not remove all the ash and in particular leave any pieces of charcoal in the heater as they are good fuel.
9. If the glass door in your heater becomes dirty, your firewood is either green, wet or both. You may be closing the air inlet down too soon after lighting or after adding new firewood. To clean the glass, simply use some of the white ash in the firebox. Apply it with a damp cloth in a circular motion. Remove residue with a clean cloth or paper. Do not clean the glass when the heater is operating.
10. To clean the painted surface, simply dust with a soft duster and wipe over with a damp cotton cloth. Only clean when the heater is cool.

IMPORTANT:

UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES SHOULD ANY SOLVENTS SUCH AS METHYLATED SPIRITS, PETROL, MINERAL TURPENTINE ETC BE ALLOWED TO COME IN CONTACT WITH THE PAINTED SURFACE OF THE HEATER AS DAMAGE TO THE FINISH WILL RESULT. IF AN ACCIDENT DOES OCCUR, SPRAY CAN PAINT IS AVAILABLE FROM YOUR NEAREST KEMLAN DEALER.

CELESTIAL 900 SOFTWOOD **BOOST OPERATION**



NOTE:

The boost flap need to be left open for the ***first 20 minutes*** of operation, in order to light the fire better. After this time, normal appliance operation will commence and the boost flap will need to be shut for the duration of use.



Certificate of Compliance for **SOLID FUEL HEATERS**

This is to certify that the appliance stated on this certificate has been tested for Thermal Clearances, Heat Output, Thermal Efficiency and Particulate Emissions in accordance with the Australian / New Zealand Standard(s) detailed below

<i>Manufacturer</i>	Kemlan Industries
<i>Make</i>	Kemlan
<i>Model</i>	Celestial 900
<i>Type</i>	Insert/Inbuilt
<i>Category</i>	Slow combustion Wood Heater
<i>Fuel Type</i>	Softwood
<i>Test Report No:</i>	ASFT20012-1 ASFT19026-1, ASFT19081-1
<i>Maximum Avg Heat Output</i>	6.7kW
<i>Overall Avg Efficiency</i>	68%
<i>Particulate Emissions Factor</i>	1.5g/kg
<i>National Standards</i>	AS/NZS 4012 (2014) AS/NZS 4013 (2014) AS/NZS 2918 (2018)

ASFT hereby grants to:

Kemlan Industries

of

13 French Avenue, Brendale QLD, Australia, 4500

Certificate No.: **ASFT20C025**

Certified Date: **27 March 2020**

Issue Date: **27 March 2020**

Expiry Date: **8 August 2024**

Steve Marland

Managing Director of ASFT

ASFT is an accredited laboratory by the National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA accreditation No. 20042) for compliance with ISO/IEC 17025. ASFT performs compliance testing of Solid Fuel Appliances to the relevant Australian/New Zealand standards under this Accreditation. This activity is coupled with periodic surveillance of the certified product taken from the market place or the manufacturer's factory. This certification is subject to the conditions set forth in the characteristics below and is not to be construed as any recommendation, assurance or guarantee by ASFT of the product acceptance by Authorities having jurisdiction.

Australian Solid Fuel Testing, 3 Garden Street, Morwell, Victoria, Australia 3840
ABN 46 610 154 768

OPERATING HINTS

To get the best from your Kemlan heater it is essential that you use good firewood, and use it correctly. Many people do not understand the principle of using a wood burning appliance and we suggest that it will be worth your while to study the following extract from a well known American publication.

PRINCIPLES OF COMBUSTION: HOW WOOD BURNS

Technically, wood does not burn. What burns is the volatiles and charcoal that are created. That is why wood will not catch on fire immediately when you put a match to it; it has to first undergo the chemical changes that create the volatiles, and a match does not create enough heat to activate the process. As kindling and paper evaporate the moisture in the wood, the wood absorbs heat. At a certain point, gases are given off and when these volatiles reach 480 degrees F, or the "Flash point", as it is called, they will burst into flame if sufficient oxygen is present. The volatiles give off more heat than does charcoal, which is why a fire with flames (which burn the volatiles) produces more heat than one that is all charcoal.

Since the volatiles are gases and since heat rises, taking the gases with it, it is very easy to create a situation in which most of the volatiles go up the chimney almost as soon as they are produced. This is what happens with a roaring fire and, to a lesser extent, with an open fire. One of the reasons (but only one) that a freestanding wood stove produces more heat than an open fire is that the volatiles are contained within the firebox and are not so quickly dissipated up the chimney. A stove that is baffled is merely one that has interior construction design to keep the volatiles in the firebox longer; the longer they are in the firebox, the more completely they burn. The more completely they burn, the more heat is produced. It's that simple.

Since the flames burn the volatiles and produce heat, the ideal situation is the longest possible flame path. As soon as wood burners understand this, they tried to devise ways of making the flame path longer than in an ordinary open fire. Even though the role of oxygen in combustion was not understood in Ben Franklin's time, Franklin did realize the importance of more completely burned volatiles. His solution was to try to invent a downdraft stove – one that sent the volatiles back down through the fire – but he never succeeded in getting it to work. A downdraft goes against the nature of volatiles, which is to rise. In more recent times, there have been some successful downdraft – or partial downdraft – stoves created and some of the fireplace stoves and units utilise this principle. Ideally, it would be best if the volatiles could be redirected down through the fire several times, until they were almost totally consumed. This would not only make the maximum use of the heat potential of the wood; it would reduce creosote build-up to almost zero. Perhaps someday an ingenious inventor will design a unit that does this; so far no has been able to.

MOISTURE AND COMBUSTION

As we have seen, dry wood ignites faster and burns better – with higher heat production – than wet or green wood. The difference between the amount of heat produced by dry wood and green wood is so great that a dry softwood of good grade will produce more heat than green softwood. Green white ash, for instance, is not as good a fuel as dry tamarack.

The reason for the superiority of dry wood is easy to understand. Heat cannot be produced until moisture has been driven off. Since even so-called seasoned dry wood contains approximately 20 percent moisture, it takes time for any fire to begin producing useable heat. Wet wood, which can have a moisture content of over 100 percent (due to the way moisture is measured), will take that much longer to produce heat. Meanwhile, the fire will produce smoke and creosote and very little heat. This was brought sharply to my attention when I installed my first wood heater. To my surprise and delight, I found it comfortably heated eight rooms, where I had expected to heat only two or three. After some time, when I had someone helping me run the fire, I suddenly noticed that the house was chilly. We added more wood and adjusted the draft controls, but nothing we did seemed to help. It finally occurred to me to check the woodpile. My friend had been getting green wood from a stack that was drying, instead of from the dry-wood stack. The difference the green wood made was so dramatic I will never forget it.

HOW TO TEST WOOD FOR DRYNESS

There are two easy ways for even a novice to spot dry wood. Dry wood tends to "check". Look at the log ends and you will see cracks radiating from the centre of the log. If the logs have been split, the cracks will be harder to find because wood tends to split along the cracks.

Another test for dry wood is the sound it makes when two logs are banged against each other. Green wood will make sort of a dull thud; dry wood makes a nice crisp, sharp sound. Once you have heard the two, you will remember the difference.

FROM THE ABOVE EXTRACT SEVERAL FACTS BECOME APPARENT:

1. It is vital that your firewood be dry and seasoned.
2. A good hot fire of kindling and smaller pieces of fuel must be established before adding larger logs.
3. The larger logs should be well alight before slowing down the combustion by adjusting the air intake.
4. A hot bed of coals needs to be maintained to ensure continued combustion in the firebox.
5. When new timber is added to the firebox the air control should be opened until the fuel is well alight before damping it down again. This will take from 10 to 20 minutes.
6. When setting the controls for overnight burn you will need to experiment with the settings to suit your particular type of fuel. Very dense softwood requires more air to combust and over damping will result in charring and smoking causing the glass in the door to become dirty. The same will apply with fuel which is not fully seasoned or is not dry enough. Kemlan have followed a policy since 1969 of checking on all complaints about poor performance of their heaters and apart from a few instances of incorrect installation (mostly insufficient flue length) all problems have been directly related to incorrect operation and/or poor fuel. We know you will experience many years of satisfaction from your heater if you follow the above advice.

WARRANTY

1. Kemlan wood heaters carry a warranty on the 6mm firebox for a period of ten (10) years.
2. This warranty also covers other components of the heater for a period of one (1) year. These components include the baffle plate, handle assembly, secondary air tubes and fan.
3. Kemlan's warranty covers the wood heaters against defects in materials and manufacture.

4. THIS WARRANTY DOES NOT COVER –

- 4.1 Failure to comply with manufacturer's operation instructions.
- 4.2 Normal wear and tear or damage caused by incorrect installation.
- 4.3 Any form of rust and/or corrosion to the painted finish of the heater.
- 4.4 Damage to the glass in the door, if the damage is caused by impact or misuse.
- 4.5 The cost of collection and delivery of the wood heater and/or parts.
- 4.6 Damage caused by water ingress.
- 4.7 Cost of removal of defective heater or re-installation of replacement heater.
- 4.8 Failure to use fireplace components supplied by Kemlan Industries Pty Ltd.
- 4.9 Cost of inspection for damaged heater.

5. CLAIMS –

- 5.1 (i) Kemlan will provide a full replacement of the heater in the first five years after installation.

(ii) Replacement in the subsequent five years (i.e. sixth to tenth year after installation will be on the following basis.
Owner will pay fifty percent of the current retail price, if the claim is made in the sixth year – tenth year after purchase.
- 5.2 Replacement of heater subject to all conditions in section four of warranty.
- 5.3 Should any defects occur, contact the Kemlan distributor from whom you purchased the heater.
- 5.4 Under this warranty the defective parts will be repaired or replaced, free of charge.
6. The fireplace installation must comply with the relevant local statutes, ordinances, regulations and by-laws.

7. THIS WARRANTY IS VOID IF:

- 7.1 The appliance has been over-fired or operated in atmospheres contaminated by chlorine, fluorine or other damaging chemicals. Over-firing can be identified by, but not limited to, warped plated or tubes, rust coloured cast iron, bubbling, cracking and discolouration of steel or enamel finishes.

PLEASE COMPLETE AND RETAIN THIS SECTION FOR YOUR RECORDS

Purchased from:
Address:
Date of Purchase:

NOTES

[illegible]

