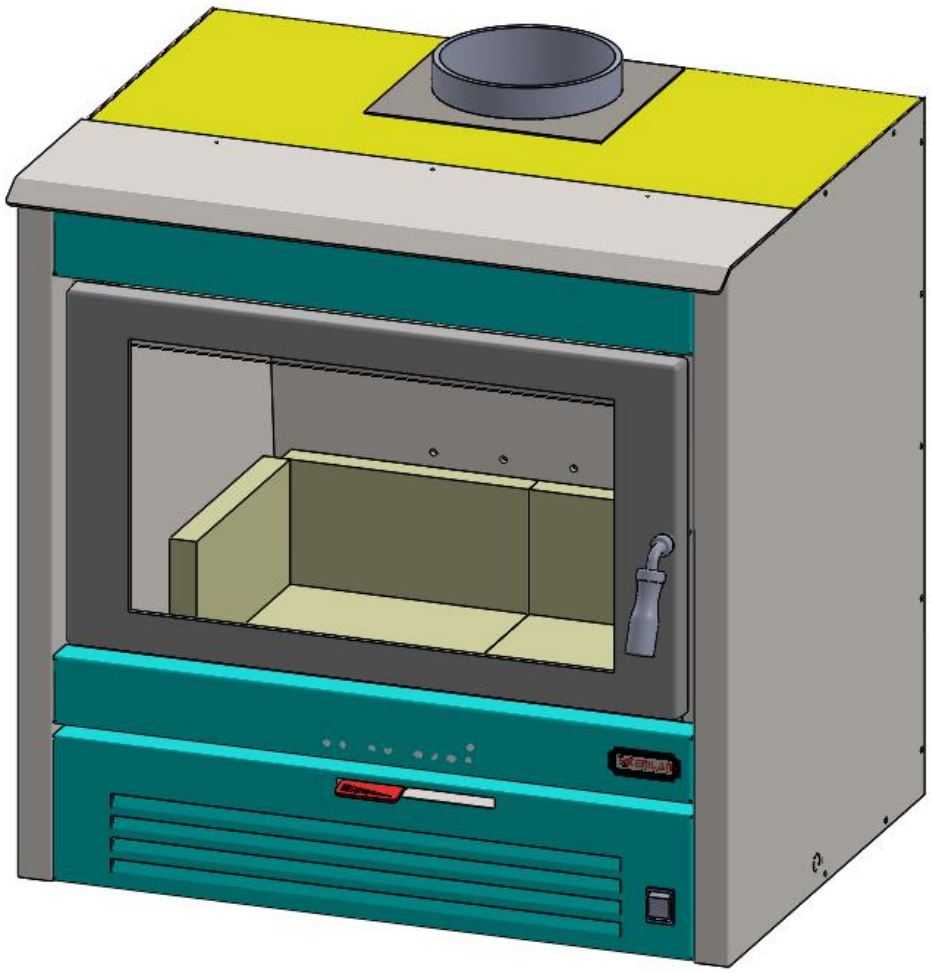
KEMLAN
ESTABLISHED 1969

Specialists in fireplace design and manufacture

SUPER NOVA INSERT RF

INSTALLATION & OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS



IMPORTANT:

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

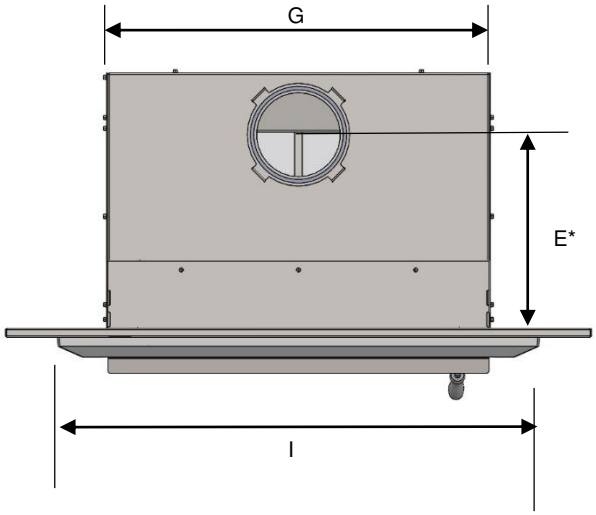
10 YEAR FIREBOX WARRANTY

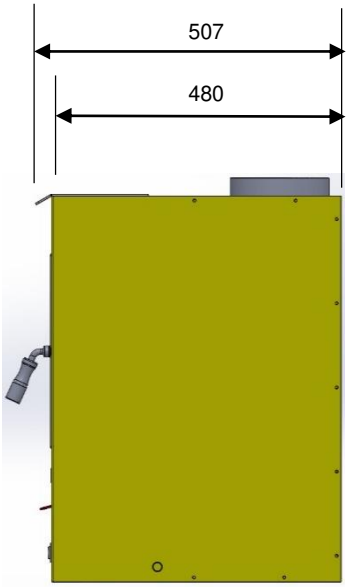
The firebox is covered by a 10 year warranty.
Other parts are covered by a one year limited warranty.

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

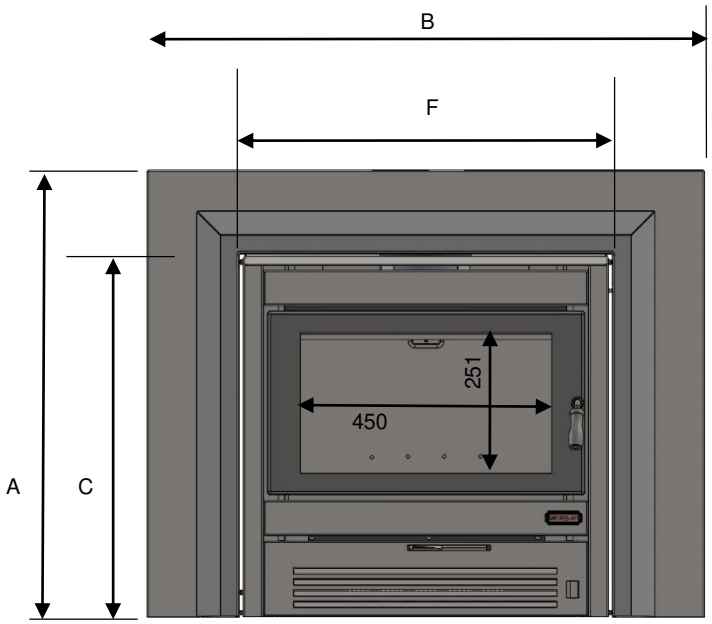
DIMENSIONS

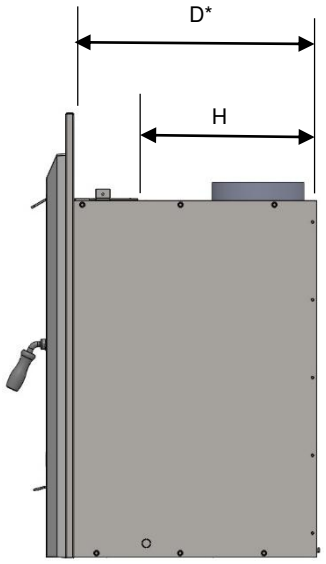
SUPER NOVA INSERT RF – STANDARD FASCIA/CAST IRON FASCIA





Fascia omitted





	A	B	C	D*		E*		F	G	H	I
				STD	C / IRON	STD	C / IRON				
MEASUREMENT	800	1000	650	434	470	330	377	660	661	320	820

- Denotes measurement from standard and cast iron fascia, measurement is also dependent on fascia position placement.

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

PERFORMANCE:

Average peak heat output – 11.6 kW
Average Fuel consumption - 1.9 kg/hr.
Average efficiency – 66%
Weight – 128 kg.

*Average dry fuel (hardwood) consumption rate in kilogram/hour when heater is used normally and safely.

FIREBOX IS DESIGNED TO BE INSTALLED IN A MASONRY (BRICKWORK OR HEBEL BLOCK) CAVITY

CAUTION – The gap between the top of the unit and the brick work should be no more than 25mm. This will prevent the fascia being exposed to radiant heat from the flue. Any gap larger than 25mm, should be shielded with non-combustible material (Masonry, Metal and/or insulating material.)

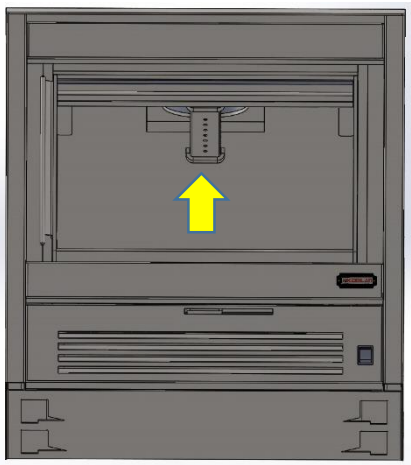
Fans must be installed & operational at all times when a timber mantle is installed.

Minimum Hearth Requirements – Thickness to be a minimum of 9mm non combustible material and must extend 300mm in front of firebox door and 300mm to each side of the firebox door.

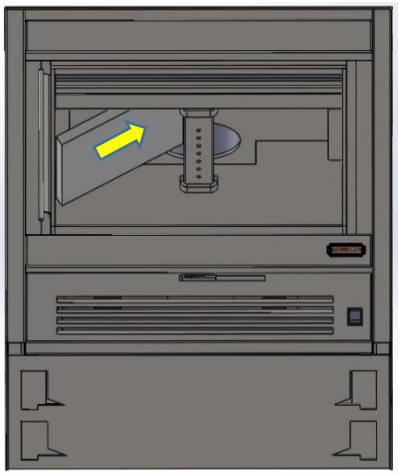
NOTICE TO ALL INSTALLERS:

DURING THE INSTALLATION OF THE FAN, MAKE SURE TO PULL THE FAN CORD OUT UNTIL THE CABLE TIE STOPS ON THE INSIDE OF THE CONDUIT. DO NOT AT ANY CIRCUMSTANCE PUSH THE CORD BACK THROUGH INTO THE BOX.

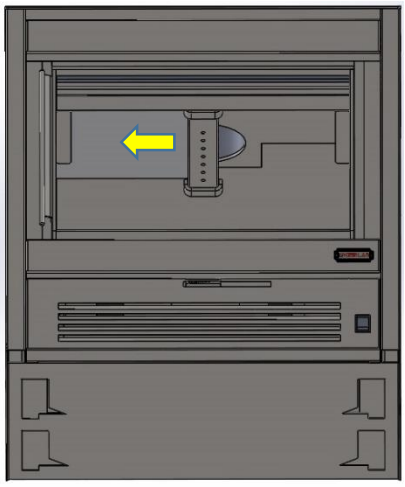
BAFFLE PLATE INSTALLATION



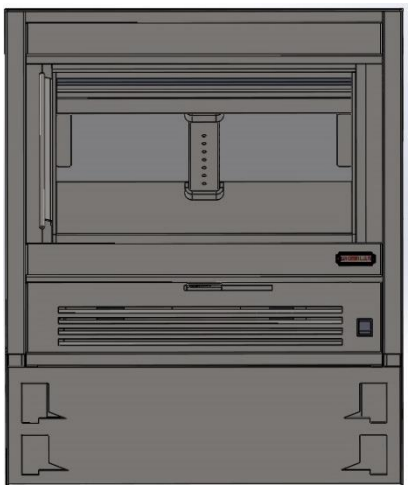
1. MAKE SURE TO INSTALL AIR TUBE AS REQUIRED. THE OPENING ON THE TUBE END NEEDS TO BE AGAINST THE BACK WALL. ALL ROUND EXIT HOLES MUST BE POINTING TO THE BOTTOM OF THE FIRE BOX OR THE SIDE WALLS.



2. CERAMIC BAFFLE PLATES SIZE 230mmX240mm. INSTALL THE BAFFLE PLATE 230mm FRONT TO BACK, 240mm SIDE TO SIDE. GET BAFFLE PLATE INSIDE THE FIREBOX AND TILT ON AN ANGLE. PUSH BAFFLE PLATE OVER THE AIR TUBE



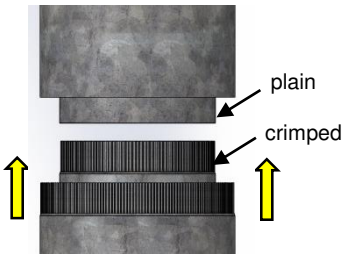
3. THEN MOVE SIDEWAYS UNTIL SUPPORTED BY THE SUPPORT PLATE AND TOUCHING THE SIDE WALL. MAKE SURE THE BAFFLE PLATE ALSO TOUCHES THE REAR WALL.



4. REPEAT THE PROCESS FOR THE OTHER SIDE.

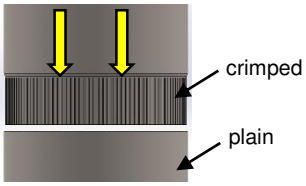
INSTALLATION INSTRUCTION

SUPER NOVA MASONRY/TIMBER CAVITY INSTALLATION



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

DETAIL A



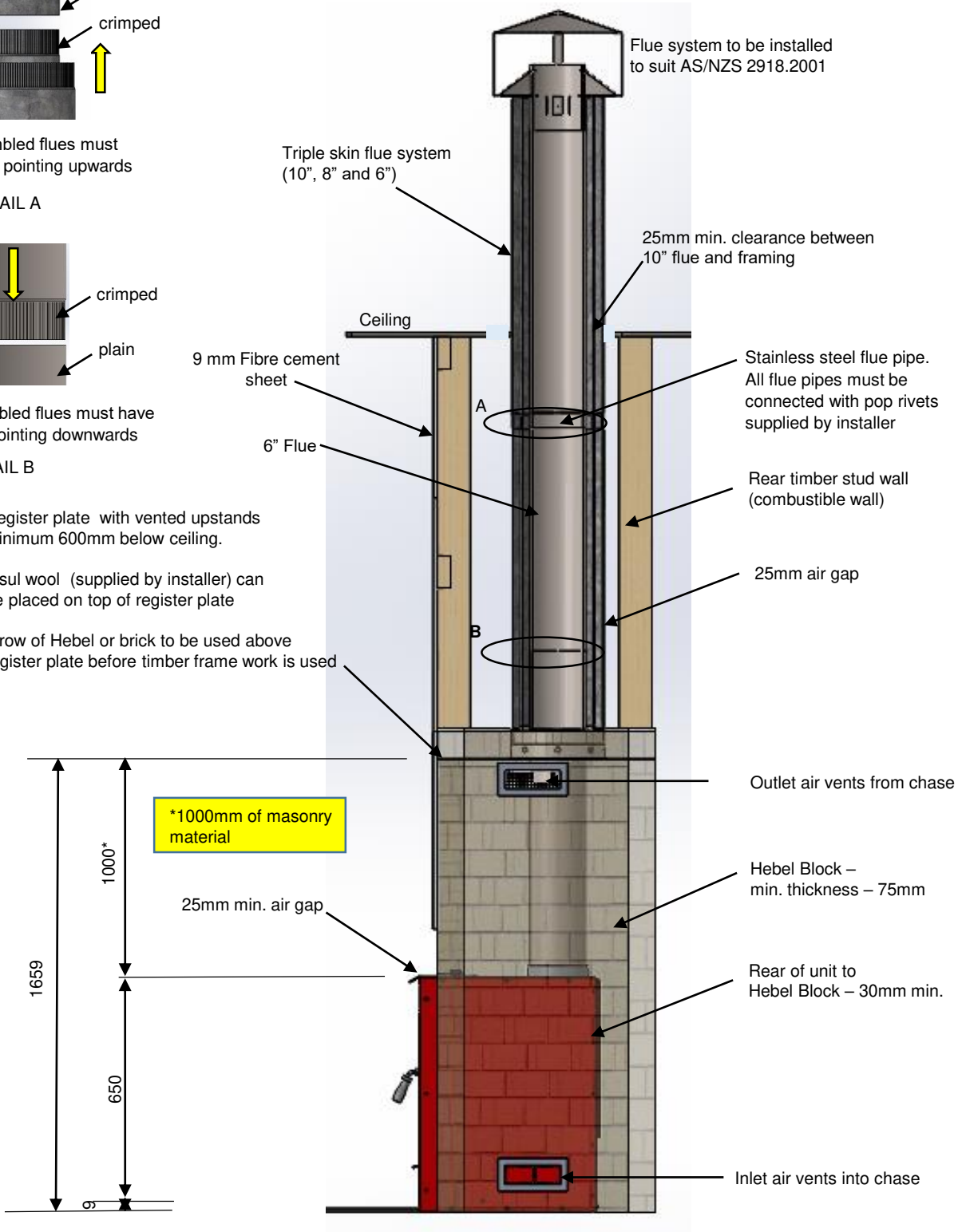
All 6” assembled flues must have the crimps pointing downwards

DETAIL B

Register plate with vented upstands Minimum 600mm below ceiling.

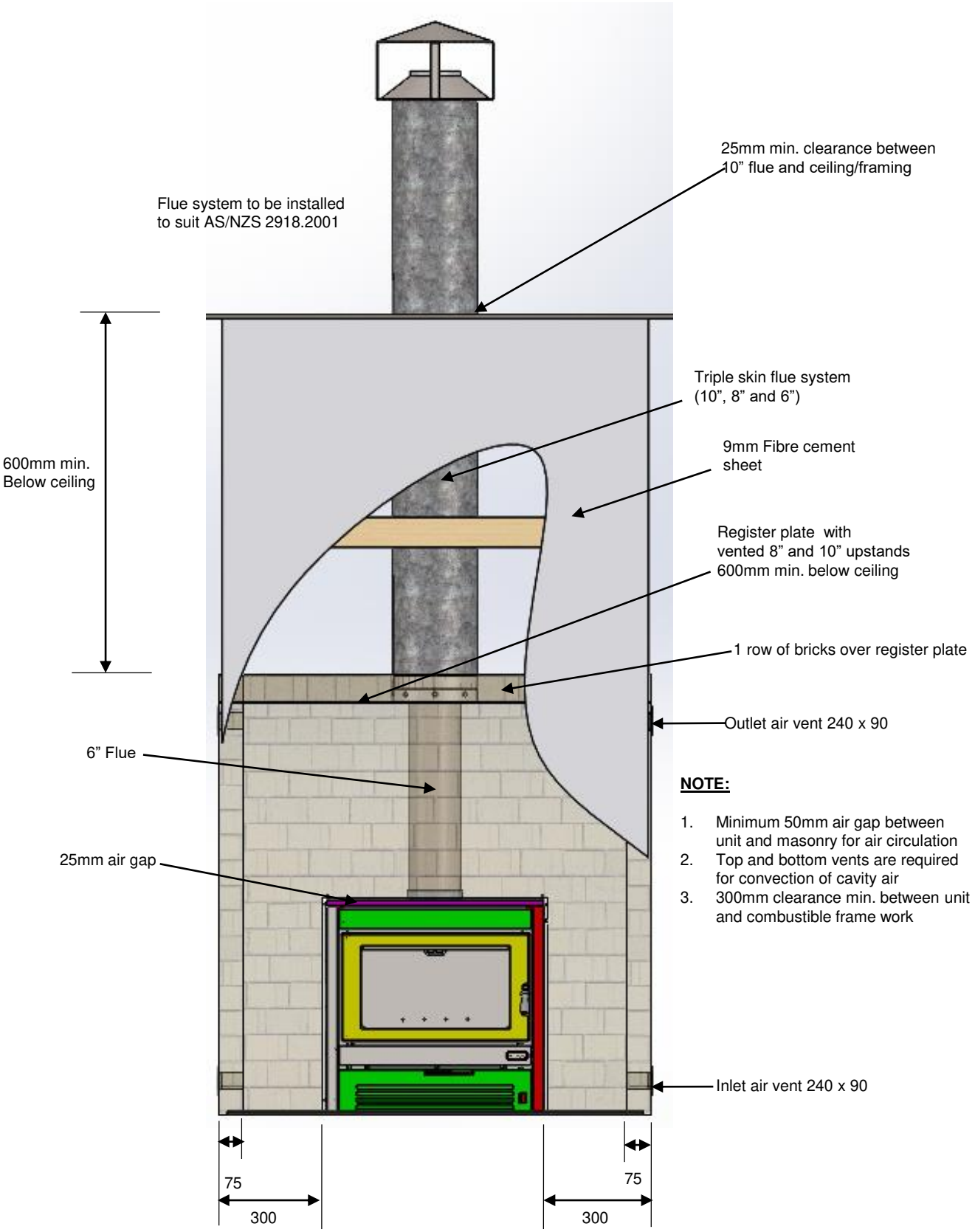
Insul wool (supplied by installer) can be placed on top of register plate

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



INSTALLATION INSTRUCTION

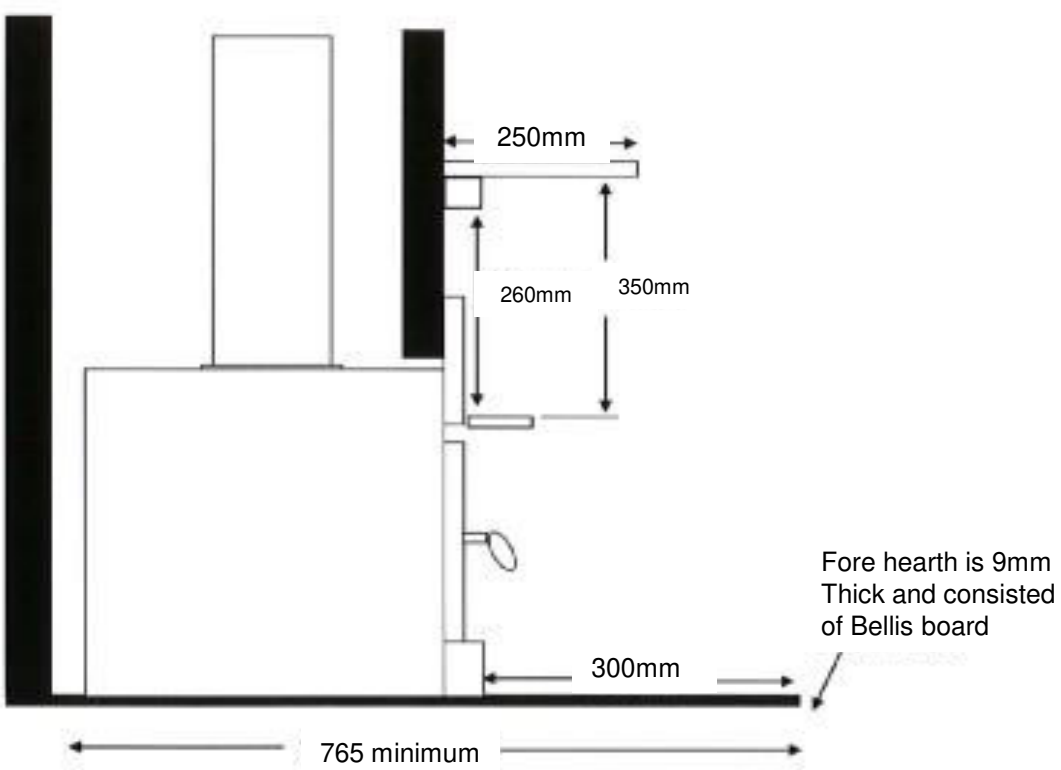
SUPER NOVA MASONRY/TIMBER CAVITY
INSTALLATION

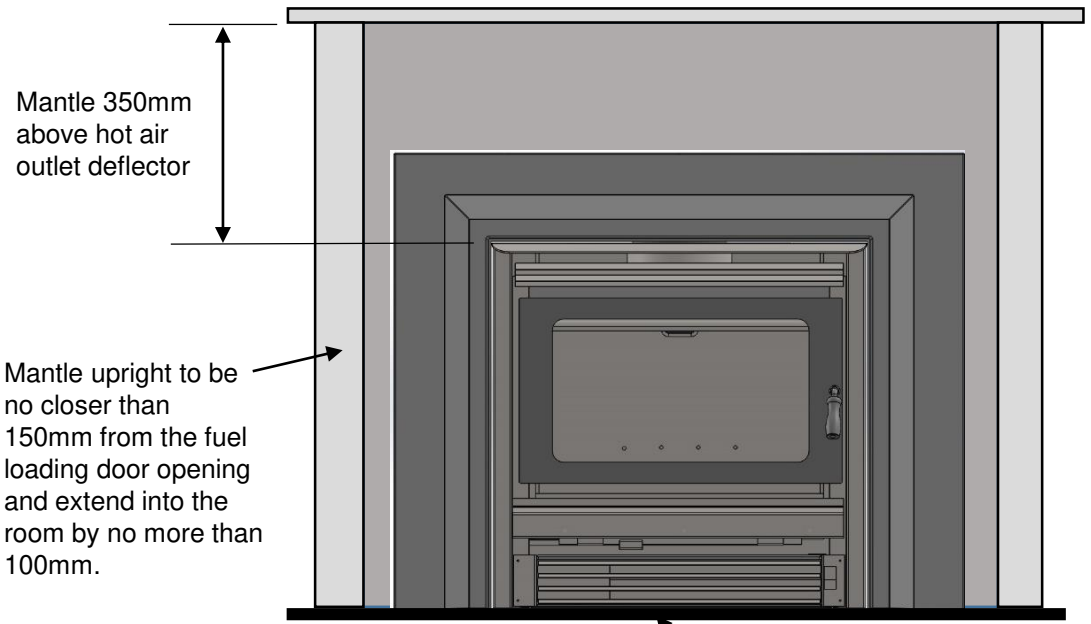


NOTE:

1. Minimum 50mm air gap between unit and masonry for air circulation
2. Top and bottom vents are required for convection of cavity air
3. 300mm clearance min. between unit and combustible frame work

MANTLE DIMENSIONS



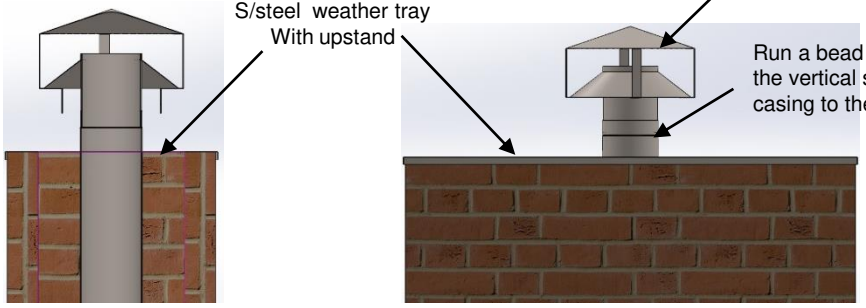


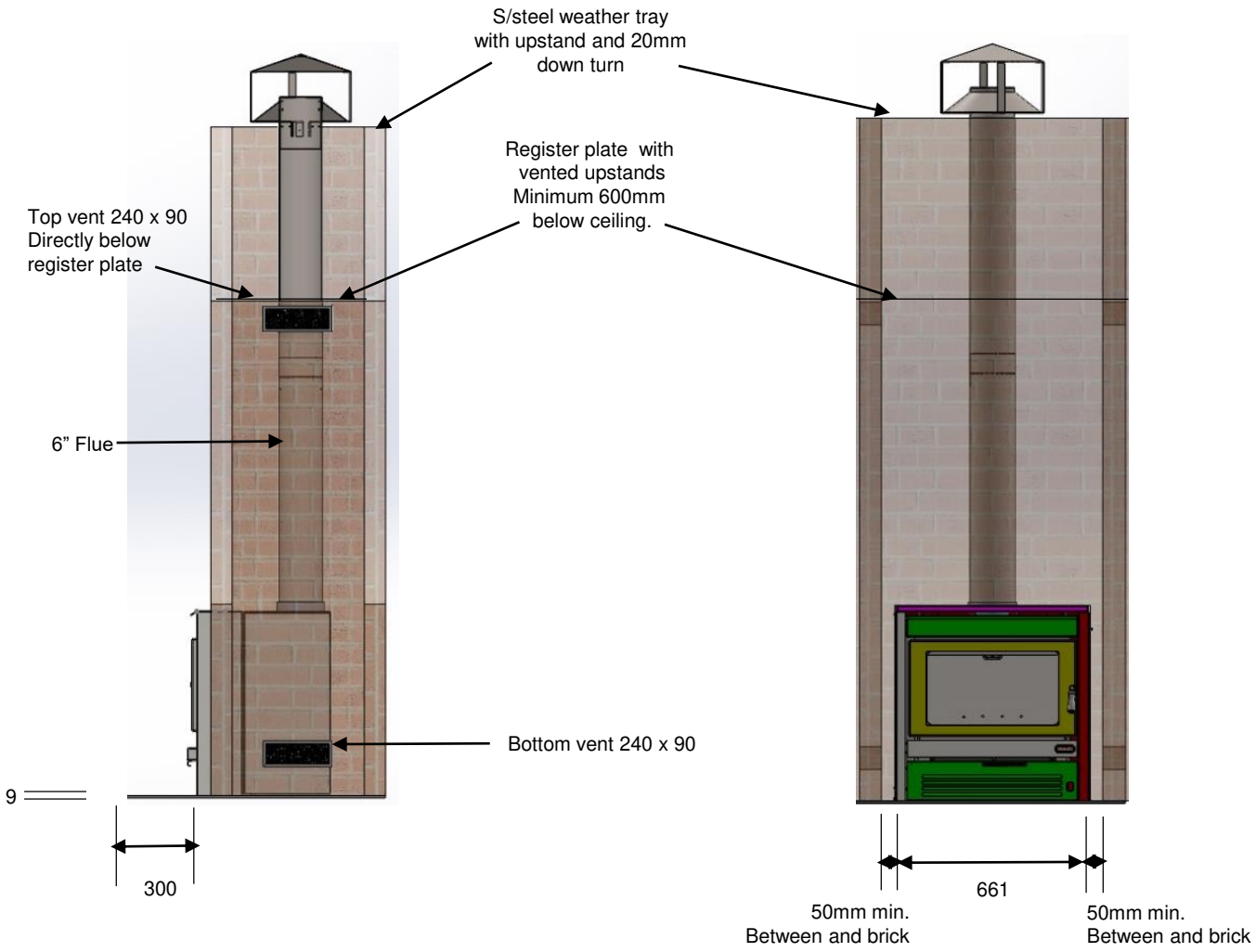
INSTALLATION INSTRUCTION

SUPER NOVA FULL MASONRY CHIMNEY
INSTALLATION

Improved heating efficiency is achieved by admitting cool air into the brick cavity where it is heated by the outer skin of the firebox and active flues, then released back into the room via hot air outlet vents.

NOTE: - Top of brick chimney can be left open, where no trees can cause a build up of leaves etc. on top the weather plate. Weep holes must be left at weather tray level as no smoke outlet holes will be needed in sides of chimney.





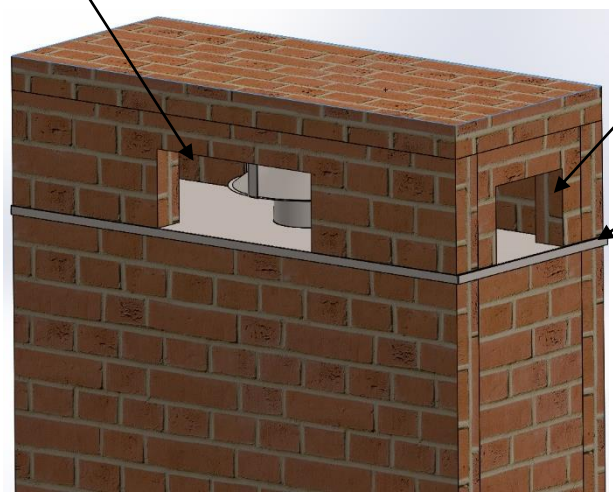
INSTALLATION INSTRUCTION

SUPER NOVA FULL MASONRY CHIMNEY
INSTALLATION

ALTERNATIVE BRICK CHIMNEY TERMINATION:

2- off 350mm x 172mm chimney
opening minimum size

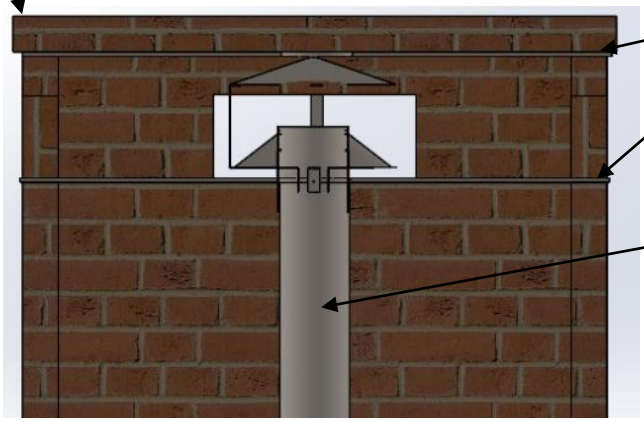
NOTE: If chimney is more than 950mm wide
then the two outlets only are quite practical
on the long side of chimney – width of outlet
to be widened in accordance with the length
of the chimney.



2- off 230mm x 172mm chimney
opening minimum size

Fibre cement 'collar' around flue

Brick capping
(20mm overhang)

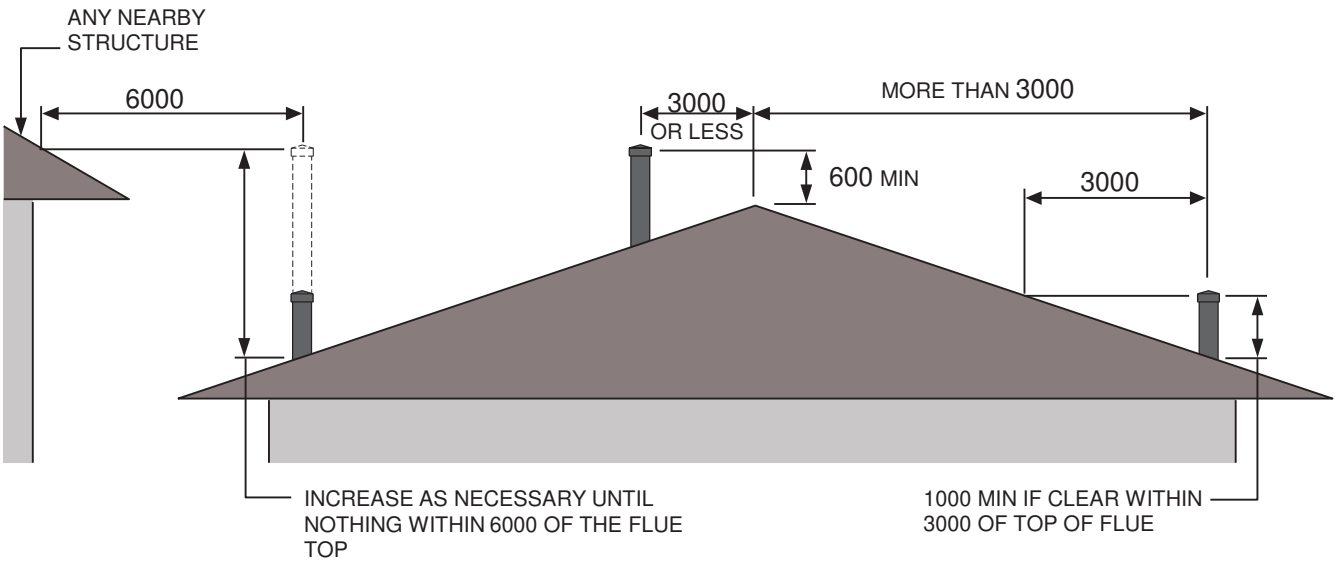


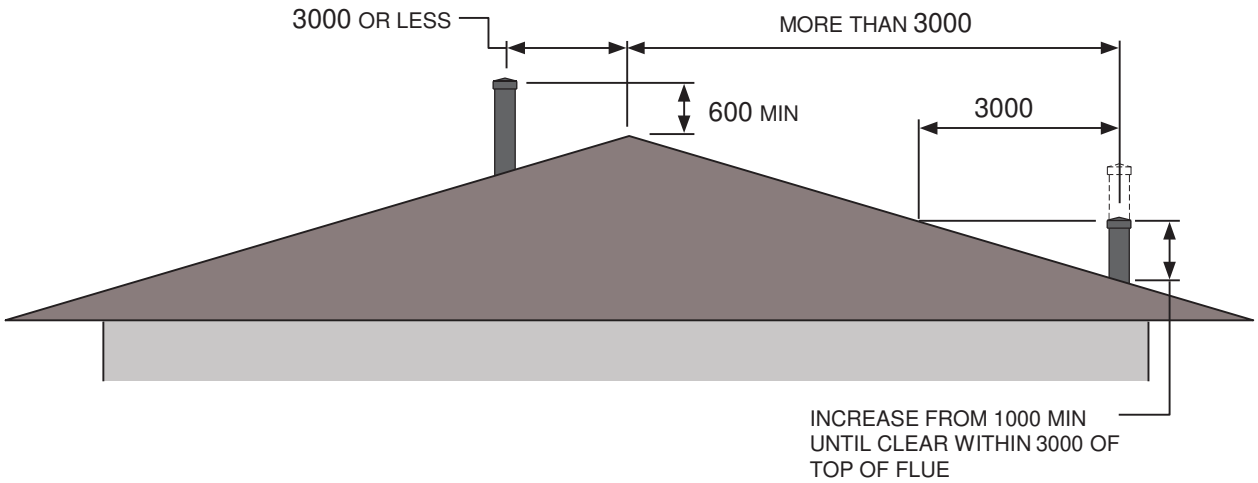
Fibre cement sheets of sufficient thickness to support brick capping and splayed render and to provide a collar to restrain top of flue

6" stainless steel active flue

INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

MINIMUM HEIGHT OF FLUE SYSTEM EXIT
INSTALLATION TO COMPLY WITH AS/NZS 2918





DIMENSIONS IN MILLIMETRES

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 odor. 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 this paint curing phase. Once cured, it will not be soft again.

CURE WITH 3 FIRES

Most stoves cure with 3 burns. The first two (2) should be 200°C for 45 minutes, or about half a fully loaded chamber. Let the stove cool down between burns. The last fire should be 260°C to 370°C for at least 45 minutes, this equates to a full chamber burn on high. The point being, cure slowly with a consistent hot fire.

Stoves with cooler surface temperature and those that have been painted with another colour before, will take longer to cure.

Curing can usually be observed by the effect of the paint turning flat as the heat radiates out from hotter parts of the stove.

So remember...

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

NATIONAL
Certificate of Compliance
And Verification Statement
For Solid Fuel Heaters

This is to certify that the appliance stated on this Certificate has a particulate Emission Factor not greater than the maximum allowable when tested to the appropriate Standard.

Valid to : 1st July 2022

Make	**KEMLAN**
Model	**SUPER NOVA SERIES II**
Type	**INSERT RF**
Category	**Slow Combustion Heater**
Test Laboratory	**HRL Technology**
Fuel Type	**HARDWOOD**
Standards	**AS/NZS 4013:2014**
	AS/NZS 4012:2014

ISSUED BY :

Australian Home Heating Association Inc.

CERTIFICATE No: H991/0716 **DATE 21/06/2019**

Certification has been issued to
Kemlan Industries,13 French Avenue, Brendale DC, QLD, AUSTRALIA 4500

INSTRUCTIONS FOR OPERATING YOUR KEMLAN SLOW COMBUSTION WOOD BURNING HEATER

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 hardwood 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 hardwood, split to approximately 25mm x 50mm (2" x 1").

4. Close the door and leave the air inlet control on high. When the hardwood is well alight (usually 5 to10minutes) and coals are starting to form, larger pieces of hardwood 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 hardwood, 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 hardwood 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 hardwood 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.

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 under- stood 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 utilize this principle. Ideally, it would be best if the volatiles could be redirected down through the fire several times, until they were al- most 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 hardwood. 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 hardwood 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: .....