

## Warnings

Stoves may only be installed by registered members of a recognised competent person's scheme such as HETAS or under building control approval from your local authority. Failure to do so will void the manufacturer's warranty

This appliance must be installed in full compliance of all current Building Regulations (Approved Document J) and local regulations. All local, national and European standards must be complied with when installing this stove

Your stove requires regular inspection, maintenance and the flue system swept once a year as a minimum. Failure to do so will void the manufacturer's warranty

Stoves are designed to burn wood or solid fuels only

Due care must be taken when the stove is in operation as all external surfaces will become hot

This heating appliance should not be left unsupervised and therefore is not recommended for overnight burning or 'slumbering'

Incorrectly installed heating appliances can cause damage to property, the emission of harmful levels of carbon monoxide and impact the terms of your home insurance

It is common to experience excess fumes from the stove and/or paint upon initial lighting as the coatings cure

Protective clothing must be worn when handling sealants, rope seals, glass, adhesive & insulation

This stove must not be installed into a chimney shared with another heating appliance or in a room containing any form of air extraction

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## Technical Specification

Model	Output - Wood	Output - Coal	Dimensions Overall - mm	Dimensions Firebox - mm	Fuel	Smoke Exempt	Outlet Size - mm	Outlet Location
K05S	4.6kw	4.9kw	H540 x W420 x D290	H236 x W330 x D200	Multifuel	Yes	125mm	Top & Rear
K05	4.6kw	6.2kw	H515 x W475 x D300	H221 x W350 x D200	Multifuel	Yes	125mm	Top & Rear
K08W	8.2kw	8.6kw	H575 x W570 x D295	H272 x W410 x D200	Multifuel	Yes	125mm	Top & Rear

## Before Installing Your stove

Suitable ventilation must be provided for the installation of your stove for safe, efficient operation and compliance with approved document J of the building regulations. Air vents must remain open at all times and be free of any obstructions. Extractor fans must not be present in the same room as a heating appliance. Please refer to the building regulations for minimum air vent sizes for your stove's output.

EcoDesign 2022 Ready stoves are Cool Hearth Rated and can be installed on 12mm superimposed or decorative hearths. These must measure a minimum of 840mm x 840mm. If installed on a constructional hearth in an existing fireplace, this must extend a minimum 150mm from either side of the stove and a minimum 300mm to the front.

Pre-existing chimneys must be in good condition and lined with a minimum 125mm internal diameter flexible chimney liner. If a chimney does not exist, a suitable insulated twin wall flue system must be connected to the appliance again with a minimum 125mm internal diameter. All flue installations must be undertaken by a registered member of a government approved competent persons scheme and under building control approval from your local authority. Failure to do so will void the *Mammoth 5 Year warranty PLUS*.

Chimney draw must be within specification for this stove to operate. With the chimney warm, this must be between 1-2mm water gauge. Anything higher requires a draught stabiliser to prevent over firing.

Upon receipt of your stove, please ensure all insulating fire bricks are in position to the sides and rear of the fire box and the baffle plates are secured in position as these may have become misplaced during transit. The outlet collar and blanking plate are supplied with screws for securely fixing to the top and rear outlets. If you are installing this stove in a Smoke Controlled Zone, you must install the smoke control slide plate (found in the flue collar box) – for full installation details of the smoke control slide plate, see the dedicated section on page 7.

Please check all components of your stove are in good working condition prior to an initial burn. Your stove has adjustable primary and tertiary air intakes below the door and a secondary air intake above the door, an externally controlled riddling grate and door mechanism.

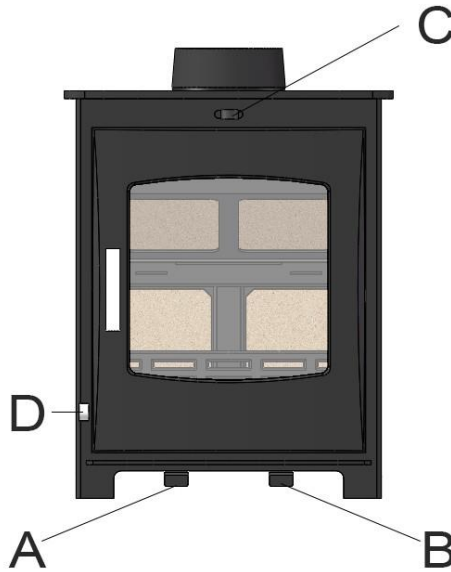
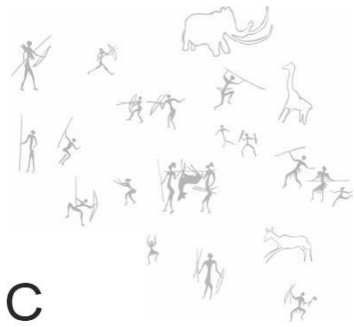
## Space for fire – Distances to Combustible Materials

Model	Distance to Combustibles – Rear (mm)	Distance to Combustibles – Side (mm)	Suitable For 12mm Hearth
K05S	300	400	YES
K05	300	400	YES
K08W	300	300	YES

Locate the smoke control slider plate (packed in the flue collar box) and unscrew the secondary air control knob.

Notice that one side of the slider has a stopper that protrudes and a hole in the centre for the air control.

## Basic Operation



Your stove comes equipped with 4 Main controls:

**Primary Air Control (A)** – The main air control, used predominantly during start-up/lighting of your stove. This works on a push-pull slider system

**Tertiary Air Control (B)** – Your tertiary air control allows you to control the amount of hot air fired into the burning chamber to re-ignite the smoke for a more complete burn. This works on a push pull slider

**Secondary Air Control (C)** – This works on a left to right slider system and controls the flow of secondary air into the stove. This air allows the stove burn to be controlled at a lower burn rate, as well as the air wash that keeps the glass clean.

**Riddler Control (D)** – This is the control for the riddling grate. This works on a push-pull slider system

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## Lighting Your Stove

Your new stove is fitted with an adjustable primary air intake, controlled by the slider at the base of the model, an adjustable secondary air intake positioned to above the door (which also controls the air wash system) and an adjustable tertiary air intake, controlled by the bottom right hand slider, for complete combustion of all fuels. The air is drawn from the rear of the stove, through the direct air connection, which allows for the connection of a direct air kit.

It is advised to light a number of small fires to 'bed in' your new stove and ensure the longevity of the metal construction and any coatings. Creating too large a fire too soon can lead to warping of the body of the stove as the metal expands and doesn't reset. You should never use more than 2 quarter logs in the firebox at the same time as this will lead to over firing and will void the manufacturer's warranty.

Successfully lighting a fire can be inhibited by cold air in the flue and changeable weather conditions (please see our section on Autumn & Spring Syndrome) and so our reverse fuel stacking method detailed below provides the best chance of lighting a fire on all occasions as the initial heat created is targeted upwards to warm the air within the flue rather than down into larger logs at the base of the fire box:

1. Check that both the primary, secondary and tertiary air intakes are in the open position.
  2. Remove larger lumps of burnt material from the firebox, leaving a 1cm layer of fine ash to insulate the grate.
  3. Have to hand all fuel required; kindling (small and larger pieces), firelighters, matches and a selection of logs ranging from small to large quarter pieces.
  4. Create a grid of dry kindling using 6 pieces and place firelighters within the 4 squares of the grid.
  5. Strike a match and light the firelighters within the grid of kindling and leave the door open.
  6. As the kindling takes, gradually place larger kindling on top of the fire and leave the door open.
  7. Once the fire is established, spread the kindling a little to expand the fire bed using an appropriate tool.
  8. Place the smallest of your logs onto the fire being careful not to extinguish the flames and leave the door open.
  9. Gradually build the fire by adding larger logs and begin closing the door. Closing the door will reduce the oxygen feeding the fire so this must be done gradually whilst checking the fire remains established.
  10. Once the fire is fully established with the door closed, control the ongoing burn using the air intakes. Wood requires an air supply from above for secondary combustion and is controlled by the secondary air intake whereas coal requires this from below using the primary air intake.
  11. Allow for a small build-up of ash when burning wood to insulate the fire box sufficiently or to remove any unwanted ash build up, simply operate the externally controlled riddling grate.
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12. To extinguish the fire, close the primary air intake fully and then the secondary. Do not completely close all air intakes at once to allow the fuel to efficiently burn out. Once extinguished, close all air intakes and dampers completely.

## Spring and Autumn syndrome

Stoves utilise the effect of air current within the flue to both exhaust the products of combustion and to induce air into the stove.

Normally, because the air within the house is warmer than the outside air the flue is exhausting air from the stove even when it is not operating.

- A hot flue does not “draw” air into a stove, it is the differences of densities that motivate the lighter gases upwards.
- The greater the temperature difference between the gases within the flue and the surrounding air, the greater the difference in densities and the greater the motivation.
- The taller the flue, the greater the weight of the equivalent volume of denser air, the greater the motivation.

During the changeable weather conditions of Spring and Autumn the outside temperature can rise suddenly and become warmer than the temperature within the house.

This causes the air within the flue to reverse its normal flow pattern and air travels down the flue. The most obvious outcome of this will initially be a smell from the flue and while this is not harmful it may be unpleasant if the flue has not been swept as often as it should have been.

Because of the warmer outside temperature, the house will feel colder than it is, and the desire to light the stove and at least match the outside temperature will reveal another problem, the stove will not light.

If sufficient air is coming down the flue the stove will appear to begin its lighting cycle, but smoke will emanate from what are normally air inlets and into the room.

The stove may continue to operate in this fashion for a considerable time but because the flue is operating in reverse there is no possibility of any warm air produced by the stove travelling up the flue to warm it, and reverse the flow.

If the house feels colder than the outside temperature, do not light the stove without clarifying that the air is travelling up, rather than down, the flue.

As mentioned previously, a smell of soot is an indication that the flue is operating in reverse but by opening the stove’s door and placing a hand within the stove, it should be possible to confirm

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the air flow. Leaving the stove door open for a few minutes may allow enough air through the flue to warm its fabric sufficiently, to at least stall the air flow, which will make lighting possible.

## Over Firing

Over firing any stove is dangerous and means the stove is being used beyond its capacity. If the burner or connections glow red, the appliance is being over fired and will void your warranty.

## Under Firing

When fuel is burnt slowly it will produce higher levels of moisture, tar and creosote which will create condensation and deposits in the chimney. If you are to burn your stove at a reduced rate, it must be combined with periods of fast burning.

## Slow combustion

Should you wish to burn your stove at a slow rate, light the stove in the normal way to achieve nominal burn. Once optimum flue temperature has been achieved, close the primary air control and reduce the secondary air control to no more than 25%. This will allow the fuel to burn slowly whilst still emitting a comfortable heat.

## Refuelling onto a low fire bed

If there is insufficient burning material in the fire bed 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

## Fuel overloading

The maximum amount of fuel specified in this manual should not be exceeded, overloading can cause excess smoke.

## Ash Removal

The supplied ash pan must be emptied regularly and never allowed to build up to touch the underside of the multifuel grate. Some fuels will create more denser deposits than others. Ensure that you clean the stove on a regular basis.

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## Fuel Guide

**We recommend the use of sustainably sourced British hardwood for stoves.**

Wood fuel naturally has high water content and is not suitable for combustion until seasoned for approximately two years to achieve a moisture level below 20%. Only then can this be used in your stove. Wood fuel purchased from an approved source may still require some drying out to remove surface water before use. We recommend only using fuel from approved Woodsure suppliers – look for the Woodsure – Ready to Burn logo.

High density hardwood has a slow, steady output producing twice the heat of softwood and is carbon neutral. For perfect fuel storage, please allow for plenty of air to circulate your wood fuel.

### Refuelling Periods and Procedure

The efficient burning of your stove depends on many factors. The type of fuel you use will define how often you need to refuel the stove. Hard wood will burn longer and steadier than softer woods, which will burn quickly and produce less heat. We advise the use of Seasoned Hard Wood in log sizes which do not exceed the maximum log size.

We suggest that you refuel every 45 minutes to 1 hour, dependent on fuel.

**Wood fuel with water content greater than 20% ('green wood') must not be used for combustion in a stove. The recommended maximum dimensions of wood logs are as specified below:**

Model	Maximum Length - mm	Maximum Diameter - mm
5 mk2	250	175
5WS mk2	330	175
8 mk2	400	175

Any moisture must evaporate before the wood fuel will produce heat and during this process the wet wood will create excessive tar and creosote deposits, damaging both your stove and chimney system and increasing the risk of a chimney fire.

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**Please refer to the Solid Fuel Association and Hetas for approved fuel suppliers.**

Never burn plastics, household waste or treated timber in your Woolly Mammoth. The use of any fuel other than that recommended in this user manual will void the *Mammoth 5 Year warranty PLUS*

At nominal output, refuelling is required approximately every 45 mins - 1hr. When refuelling, open air intakes to establish a hot bed of fuel and allow to burn at maximum output for a few minutes before adjusting air intakes. If there is not a sufficient hot bed of embers when refuelling, smoke may be emitted from the appliance. Use smaller logs or kindling to reduce this. Do not overload the fire box. Fuel load should not rise above the insulating fire bricks and/or touch the baffle plate.

Operation with the door open can cause excessive smoke. Operation with the air controls or appliance dampers open can cause excessive smoke. The appliance must not be operated with air controls, appliance dampers or door left open except as directed in this user manual.

## Maintenance

**Your new stove must be regularly maintained.**

The grate should be cleaned after use and free of heavy build-up of ashes to prevent this from burning out, especially with the use of anthracite coals.

The stove, connectors and chimney should be swept regularly, recommended three times a year by HETAS.

Please check fire bricks regularly. These will crack due to the heat of the stove, but this will not affect operation or heat output. Replacement bricks can be purchased when they crumble or disintegrate.

Allow the stove to cool before cleaning surfaces with a soft brush or lint free cloth.

Heat resistant coatings are available to renew the finish.

Remove and clean the baffle plate once a month to remove tar and sooty deposits.

Sooty deposits will be removed from the glass through the application of high heat (air wash) and can also be cleaned when cool with a suitable glass cleaner.

Only replace stove glass with Woolly Mammoth heat resistant glass. Wet logs, pokers and slamming will damage the glass.

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Where a chimney has previously served an open fire, a second sweeping is recommended within a month of using your stove as the higher temperatures may dislodge previously embedded soot and tar deposits.

When not in use (through the summer months), it is advisable to ensure the stove is clear of all ash and fuel and air in takes are left open to prevent condensation build up.

Do not modify your stove and ensure chimneys are clear before every heating season.

Rope seals will require checking and potentially replacing annually.

Check all moveable parts regularly.

## Replacement Parts and Accessories

In addition to our market leading 5yr *Mammoth warranty PLUS*, for complete peace of mind and to ensure the ongoing enjoyment of your stove, official replacement stove components are readily available through our approved dealers. Please contact your local Woolly Mammoth supplier.

Please refer to our warranty terms for components covered for a total of five years.

To monitor the output and efficiency of your stove, we recommend the use of a Stove Thermometer, available from your local approved Woolly Mammoth dealer.

To maximise the output and efficiency of your stove, we recommend the use of a Woolly Mammoth Swift or Swift Plus Stove Fan, available from your local approved Woolly Mammoth dealer.

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## Trouble Shooting

The most common assumption amongst stove users is a fault with the stove. This is incredibly unlikely due to the limited mechanical nature of a wood burner. Stoves are not designed to be airtight and the effective lighting of a fire, control and draw is dictated by the chimney system which can easily over or under draw due to many factors.

### Fire Won't Light

Is there sufficient ventilation in the room to supply air to the stove? A permanently open-air brick must be installed with your stove and extractor fans must not be present. Are the air intakes open and free from blockages? Is an approved fuel being used in line with the guide in this user manual? Has the chimney been swept? Does the flue draw fall between the required levels?

### Fuel Burns Quickly

Over firing occurs when too much air is being drawn into the stove due to the chimney system over drawing. Do the doors close correctly? Are rope seals intact? Are the glass retaining clips loose? Is the correct fuel being used? It is not unusual to require a draught stabilizer to reduce the draw on a stove due to excessive flue draught.

### Blow Back

If the doors are closed prematurely or intakes are not open enough after refuelling, small explosions can force air through the seals of the stove.

### Smoke Leaks From The Stove

As stoves become more insulated and efficient, greater care must be taken when re-fuelling to prevent smoke from entering the room when opening the door. To minimise this, we recommend only re-fuelling when the fuel has burned right down and then 'burp' the door by opening initially just a crack. Then allow the airflow in the burning chamber to settle before completely opening the stove door and re-fuelling.

If the chimney system has been installed in line with current building regulations by a registered installer, this will always provide the required draw to remove all harmful gases and smoke from the fire box. If smoke is emitted from the stove, please refer to your chimney installer.

If you are having persistent issues with smoke entering the room, then you may need to speak to your installer again but issues to look at include; Is the system at least 4.5m? Are there any horizontal runs in the flue system greater than 150mm? Is the chimney blocked? Are there strong

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winds pushing the smoke back down the chimney? Is the flue diameter correctly sized? Are air vents open? Is a correctly sized air brick installed in the room the stove is in?

### **Glass Blackens Quickly**

The air wash system fitted as standard in a stove utilises the most effective system of warming the air along the entire length of the fire box before jetting it down behind the glass. Increasing the heat and opening the secondary air intake will clear the glass.

### **The Stove or Door Has Warped**

This is due to over firing of the stove beyond its capacity. You must start with small fires over the course of a few days to 'bed in' the stove before taking it to maximum output.

### **No Heat is Being Emitted**

Hot air rises and will be lost up the chimney if this is not suitably capped off with a Chimney Closure Plate (Register Plate) and sealed with a heat resistant cement or silicone. Is your chimney over drawing and burning through fuel too quickly? Does your wood fuel have less than 20% moisture content? Is the baffle plate sited correctly? Open the stove door and listen for wind up the chimney. If this is the case, install a draught stabiliser or damper to prevent this.

## **Protection Against Fire Risk**

When choosing where to site your stove, it is imperative that you adhere to the minimum distances to combustible materials as quoted in this manual. During prolonged use of the stove, the radial area will always be of an elevated temperature to the rest of the room.

Whilst the minimum distances are more than sufficient to fixed items, care should be taken to ensure that items such as curtains, small soft furnishings such as padded foot stools etc are not likely to be placed in this area.

Another risk factor to consider is the storage of logs around the stove area. If piled close to the sides of the stove, heat will build up during the prolonged use of the burner. Over time, this will cause the core of the logs to heat which could cause them to start smouldering. If this goes unnoticed, it can lead to ignition of the logs.

If unsure, or in need of advice, please do not hesitate to contact either your installer or Woolly Mammoth directly.

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# Chimney Fire Prevention

## Causes

The biggest cause of chimney fires is a build-up of deposits such as wood tar or coal soot. As these build up over time, the risk of chimney fire becomes greater. The deposits will release combustible volatiles as they heat up from the fire below. Eventually, these may ignite if the temperature reaches ignition point.

The easiest and most effective way to stop this happening is regular cleaning of the flue/chimney. This should be done in ratio to the fire usage. We recommend flue sweeping at least once a year.

## How To Spot A Chimney Fire

The first sign of a chimney fire is a roaring noise. This is coupled with excess smoke pouring from the chimney pot. If you see flames coming from the chimney, this will point to the whole flue being alight.

If you discover a chimney fire, please take the following action:

1. Call the fire brigade – 999/112
2. Ensure all air vents and flue dampers are shut to reduce the chimney fire's oxygen supply
3. Move flammable materials, furniture, ornaments away from the fireplace
4. Feel the chimney breast throughout the house - if it is getting hot then move furniture away from it
5. Do not pour water on the fire if you have a stove
6. Ensure the Fire Brigade can access the loft space

Ultimately, ensure that you are safe from harm.

Your brand-new stove has been lovingly crafted and built to last and will be your companion for life if cared for and maintained correctly. However, in the extremely unlikely event of a manufacturing fault slipping past quality control, rest assured we have got you covered with our unrivalled 5yr *Mammoth Warranty PLUS!*

It may be the industry standard to solely guarantee the body of a stove, but we understand that the safe, efficient, ongoing operation of your stove involves much more. That is why guaranteeing the cast iron or steel body of your stove is only the starting point with the 5yr

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*Warranty PLUS.* For complete peace of mind, we will also guarantee the door and even manufacturing faults in the viewing glass for the full 5yr life of the warranty.

As much as we would like to, we cannot guarantee stoves against misuse or general wear and tear and the following components are not covered by this warranty (not exhaustive):

- Grate Assembly
- Log Retainer
- Operational Handles
- Baffle Plate
- Ash Tray
- Insulating Fire Bricks

Or any damage resulting from:

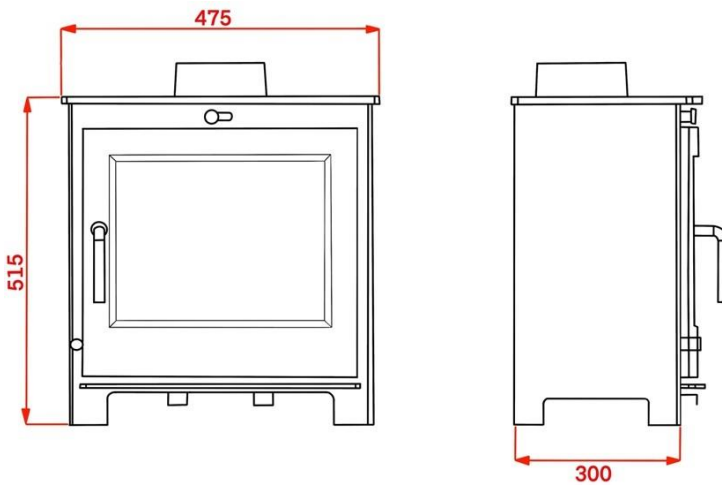
- Misuse
- Transit of the stove
- Issues with the chimney / flue
- Over firing
- Wrong fuel
- Modifications

Stoves are covered for a period of 5yrs from date of purchase. We will provide like for like components (only) free of charge **excluding any installation or consequential loss or costs.** The *Mammoth Warranty PLUS* is only valid if installed in accordance with all information contained within the User Manual, complies with all current building regulations and signed off by a member of the Competent Persons Scheme or Local Building Control Body. Products must be installed for their intended purpose only. A warranty form must be completed and returned to the supplier of the stove to register the warranty within 6 months of purchase.

Performance certificates, flue draught readings and registration details of qualified installer used will be requested upon any claim under this warranty and failure to complete all information requested within the warranty form will render any warranty claim void. All installer details and HETAS registration number will be investigated and verified upon receipt of the completed form before a warranty is actioned.

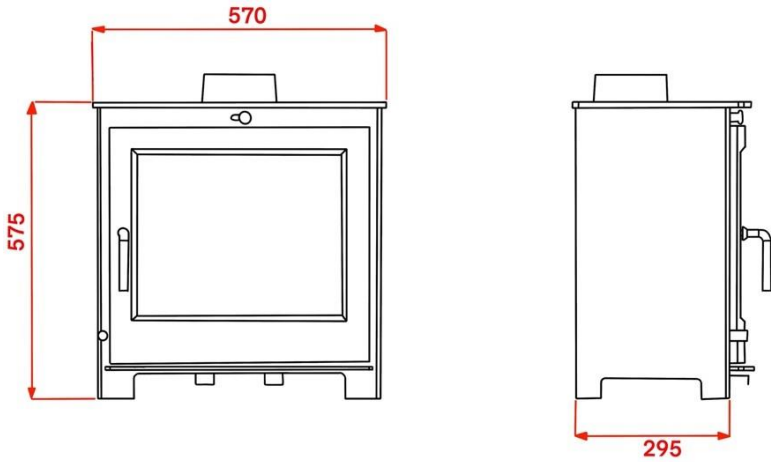
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<b>K05</b>	<b>Wood</b>	<b>Anthracite</b>
Nominal Heat Output kw	4.6 kW	6.2 kW
Total Efficiency %	75.6%	79.9%
Mean CO Emission (at 13% O <sub>2</sub> )	0.10%	0.06%
Flue Gas Mass Flow g/s	5.4	5.0
Mean Flue Gas Temperature °C	249°C	286



**Height: 515mm | Width: 475mm | Depth: 300mm | Flue Outlet: 125mm**

<b>K08W</b>	<b>Wood</b>	<b>Anthracite</b>
Nominal Heat Output kw	8.2 kW	8.6 kW
Total Efficiency %	78.7%	79.0%
Mean CO Emission (at 13% O2)	0.10%	0.05%
Flue Gas Mass Flow g/s	8.1	7.0
Mean Flue Gas Temperature °C	238°C	297°C



**Height: 575mm | Width: 570mm | Depth: 295mm | Flue Outlet: 125mm**