

 **WOOLLY**  
**MAMMOTH**  
S T O V E S



## USER MANUAL

PLEASE RETAIN THIS GUIDE FOR FUTURE REFERENCE

Woolly Mammoth Stoves  
20-28 Albert Road, Braintree, Essex, CM7 3JQ



# Woolly Mammoth Stoves...

Congratulations on your purchase and welcome to the new generation of stoves, conceived and designed exclusively for the UK market.

Manufactured in cast iron and steel, this versatile collection of elegant Woolly Mammoth stoves brings the comforting glow of a real fire into your home in a modern, controllable and highly efficient way offering ultimate controllability and efficiency from every model via adjustable primary and secondary air intakes, a tertiary air supply for complete combustion of fuel and intuitive air wash systems fitted across the range as standard

## ...the evolution of fire

### Warnings

Woolly Mammoth 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

All local, national and European standards must be complied with when installing any stove

It is a legal requirement that the installation of a heating appliance is 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*

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

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.

## The Clean Air Act 1993 and Smoke Control Areas

Under the Clean Air Act, local authorities may declare the whole or part of the district of the authority to be a smoke control area. It is an offence to emit smoke from a chimney of a building, from a furnace or from any fixed boiler if located in a designated smoke control area. It is also an offence to acquire an 'unauthorised fuel' for use within a smoke control area unless it is used in an 'exempt' appliance ('exempted' from the controls which generally apply in the smoke control area).

In England, appliances are exempted by publication on a list by the Secretary of State in accordance with changes made to sections 20 and 21 of the Clean Air Act 1993 by section 15 of the Deregulation Act 2015. Similarly, in Scotland, appliances are exempted by publication on a list by Scottish Ministers under section 50 of the Regulatory Reform (Scotland) Act 2014.

In Northern Ireland appliances are exempted by publication on a list by the Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs under Section 16 of the Environmental Better Regulation Act (Northern Ireland) 2016.

In Wales appliances are exempted by regulations made by Welsh Ministers. Further information on the requirements of the Clean Air Act can be found at [www.gov.uk/smoke-control-area-rules](http://www.gov.uk/smoke-control-area-rules)

Your local authority is responsible for implementing the Clean Air Act 1993 including designation and supervision of smoke control areas and you can contact them for details of Clean Air Act requirements.

The Woolly Mammoth 5WS (WideScreen), WM5 & WM7 have been recommended as suitable for use in Smoke Control Areas when burning wood logs and with a modified secondary air control to prevent closure beyond 25% open (WM5WS) or 15% (WM5 & WM7). Authorised solid mineral fuels can also be used in smoke control areas. A list of Authorised fuels can be found here <https://smokecontrol.defra.gov.uk/fuels.php>

## Technical Specification

Model	Output	Dimensions Overall - mm	Dimensions Firebox - mm	Weight-kg	Fuel	Smoke Exempt	Outlet Size - mm	Outlet Location
5	4.9kw	H450 x W370 x D440	H250x W250 x D290	75kg	Multifuel	Yes	125mm	Top & Rear
5WS	4.7kw	H480 x W470 x D333	H251x W385 x D210	66kg	Multifuel	Yes	125mm	Top & Rear
7	6.9kw	H550 x W590 x D410	H280x W480 x D270	120kg	Multifuel	Yes	150mm	Top & Rear
6	6kw	H1048 x W518 x D500	H410x W430 x D352	126kg	Wood	No	150mm	Top
7 XL	7kw	H1360 x W555 x D555	H580x W386 x D360	130kg	Wood	No	150mm	Top

## Before Installing Your Woolly Mammoth Stove

Suitable ventilation must be provided for the installation of your Woolly Mammoth 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.

Woolly Mammoth stoves must be installed on constructional hearths of non-combustible material of at least 125mm depth, extending at least 150mm out from the stove either side and 300mm to the front.

## Space for fire – Distances to Combustible Materials

Model	Distance to Combustibles – Rear (mm)	Distance to Combustibles – Side (mm)	Suitable For 12mm Hearth
5	450	450	NO
5WS	550	400	NO
7	450	450	NO
6	200	300	NO
7 XL	200	300	NO

Pre-existing chimneys must be in good condition and lined with a minimum 150mm 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 150mm 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*.

*\*Please note 125mm components allowed if stove is DEFRA approved*

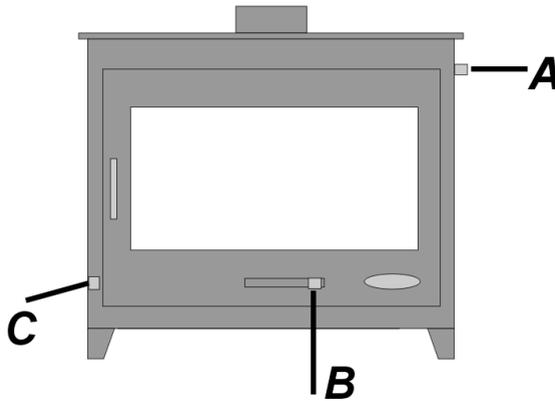
**Chimney draw must be within specification for this stove to operate. With the chimney warm, this must be between 1-2mm water gauge. Anything higher requires a draught stabiliser to prevent over firing.**

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 plate is 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 (Woolly Mammoth 5, 5WS and 7 only).

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



## Basic Operation



Your Woolly Mammoth stove comes equipped with 3 Main controls:

**Secondary Air Control (A)** – This works on a push-pull 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.

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

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

## Lighting Your Woolly Mammoth Stove

Your new Woolly Mammoth stove is fitted as standard with an adjustable primary air intake controlled by the slider at the base of the model, an adjustable secondary air intake positioned to the side at the top of the burner (which also controls the air wash system) and a pre-adjusted tertiary air intake for complete combustion of all fuels. The air supplied via the primary air intake is drawn from the front of the stove and the air supplied via the secondary air intake, air wash system and tertiary air is drawn from the rear of the stove. Air is drawn into the rear of the stove and heated along the entire depth of the fire box to create an effective air wash system for crystal clear glass.

1. Check that both the primary and secondary air intakes are in the open position

2. Build a bed of fuel consisting of crumpled newspaper and a pyramid of kindling
3. Light the newspaper and add larger logs as the kindling starts to burn
4. You may need to leave the stove door open a jar to provide sufficient air at first
5. Once the fire is established, control the burn using the appropriate air intake. 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
6. 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.
7. 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
8. 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. You must avoid over firing.

*Note that the Woolly Mammoth 5WS (WideScreen), WM5 & WM7 have modified secondary air controls to prevent the complete closure of the air supply. This is implemented to minimise the potential for smoke emissions.*

## 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 the reverse but by opening the stove's door and placing a hand within the stove, it should be possible to confirm 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.

If this fails, the practice of directing warm air from a hair dryer into the stove is a solution chosen by some, who report it to be effective. However, do not attempt this procedure unless the stove is scrupulously clean and free of all ash, dust and any other debris; the air flow from a hair dryer is surprisingly powerful.

We would recommend setting the stoves controls to the lighting position, putting two loosely crumpled pieces of newspaper onto the grate and lighting them. Leaving the main door a crack open, the thickness of your little finger, and letting the paper burn out. This produces very little smoke but enough heat to reverse the direction of the flue.



## 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 Woolly Mammoth stove at a reduced rate, it must be combined with periods of fast burning.

## Slow combustion

Should you wish to burn your Woolly Mammoth 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.

## Fuel Guide

**We recommend the use of sustainably sourced British hardwood for Woolly Mammoth 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 Woolly Mammoth stove. Wood fuel purchased from an approved source may still require some drying out to remove surface water before use.

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 Woolly Mammoth 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 Woolly Mammoth stove. The recommended maximum dimensions of wood logs are as specified below:**

Model	Maximum Length - mm	Maximum Diameter - mm
5	230	175
5WS	375	175
7	475	175
6	390	175
7XL	350	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.

The Woolly Mammoth 6 and 7XL are wood burning only and the Woolly mammoth 5, 5WS and 7 are suitable for use with wood, coal and solid fuels.

Note that only the Woolly Mammoth 5, 5WS & 7 multifuel stoves have been recommended for use in Smoke Control Areas when burning wood logs. Woolly Mammoth 5, 5WS and 7 **multifuel**

stoves can be used in Smoke Control Areas when burning Authorised solid fuels. A list of Authorised fuels is available here <http://smokecontrol.defra.gov.uk/fuels.php>

**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 1.5hrs. 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 over load 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 Woolly Mammoth 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 toughened Woolly Mammoth heat resistant glass. Wet logs, pokers and slamming will damage the glass.



## 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 air tight 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 Woolly Mammoth 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

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. Is the system at least 4.5m? Make sure there are no horizontal runs greater than 150mm. Is the chimney blocked? Are there strong winds pushing the smoke back down the chimney? Is the flue diameter correctly sized? Are air vents open?

### Glass Blackens Quickly

The air wash system fitted as standard in a Woolly Mammoth 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 Woolly Mammoth 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.

## **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.

## **5yr Mammoth Warranty *PLUS***

Your brand-new Woolly Mammoth 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 Woolly Mammoth 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 Mammoth 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.

But we don't stop there as in an industry first, every single Woolly Mammoth stove will be supplied with a 5yr supply of door rope seals as it is recommended to replace these annually.

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



## Register Your Mammoth 5yr Warranty PLUS

(Please complete and return to supplier purchased from – You will not be able to claim under the terms of the warranty without registering)

**Name**

**Address**

**Telephone Number**

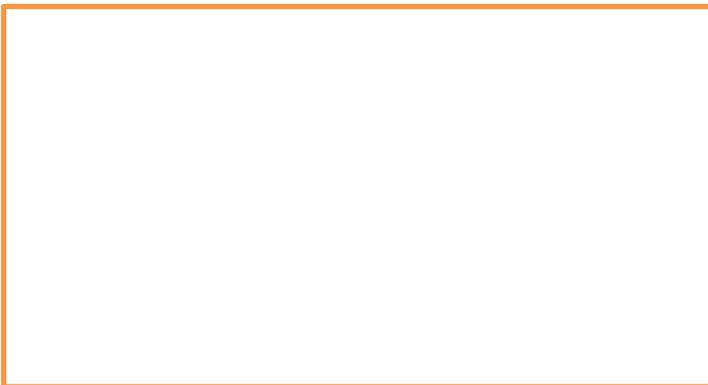
**Email Address**

**Woolly Mammoth 5 / 5WS / 6 / 7 / 7XL (delete as applicable)**

**Date of Purchase**

**Name & Address of Supplier**

**Dealer Stamp**



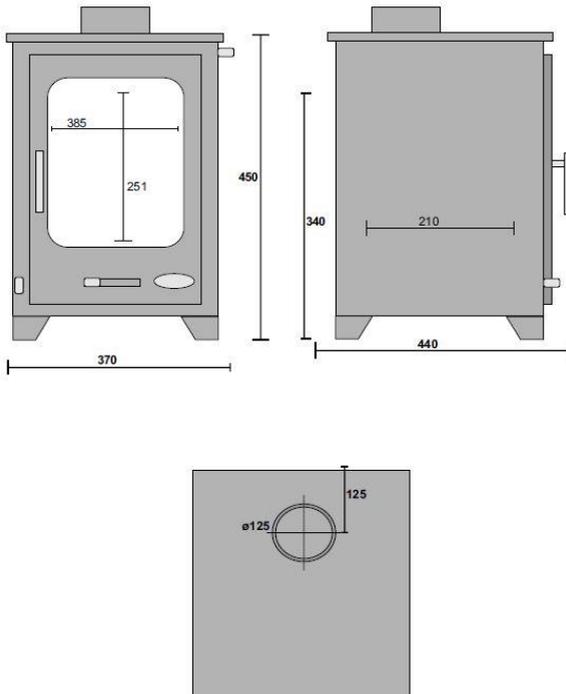
## **Installer Information**

**(Please complete for your records)**

## Technical Drawings/ Performance Data

### Woolly Mammoth 5

<b>WM 5</b>	<b>Wood</b>	<b>Ancit</b>
Nominal Heat Output kw	4.9	NA
Total Efficiency %	79.4	NA
Mean CO Emission (at 13% O <sub>2</sub> )	0.19%	NA
Flue Gas Mass Flow g/s	4.67	NA
Mean Flue Gas Temperature °C	244°c	NA

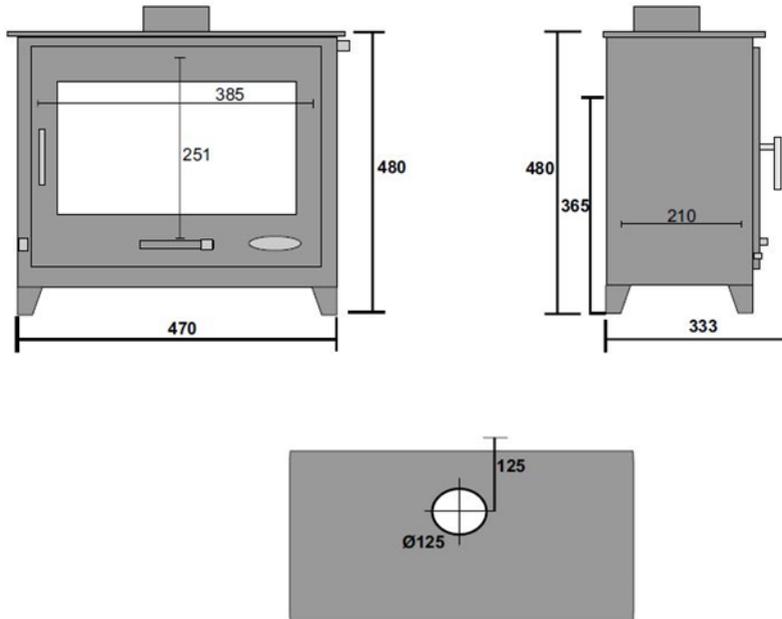


**Height: 450mm | Width: 370mm | Depth: 440mm | Weight: 75kg | Flue Outlet: 125mm**

**FIREBOX - Height: 250mm | Width: 250mm | Depth: 290mm**

## Woolly Mammoth 5 WideScreen

<b>WM 5 WideScreen</b>	<b>Wood</b>	<b>Ancit</b>
Nominal Heat Output kw	4.4	4.7
Total Efficiency %	73	77
Mean CO Emission (at 13% O2)	0.17%	0.27
Flue Gas Mass Flow g/s	5.97	6.62
Mean Flue Gas Temperature °C	258.40°c	202.05

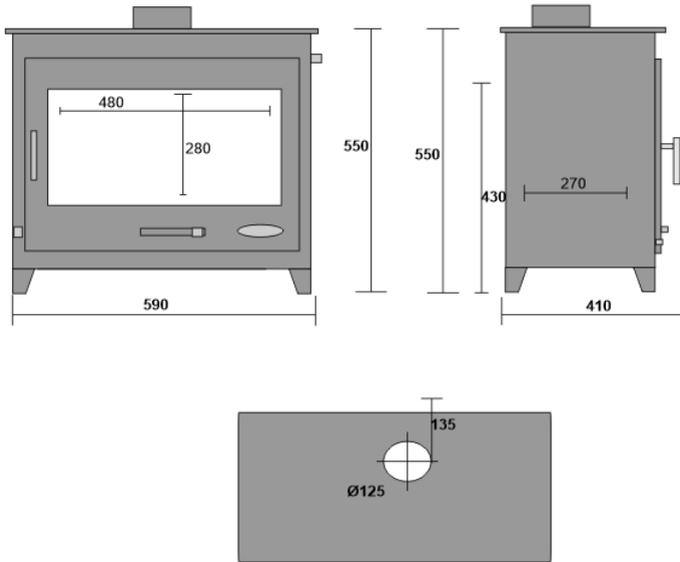


**Height: 480mm | Width: 470mm | Depth: 333mm | Weight: 66kg | Flue Outlet: 125mm**

**FIREBOX - Height: 251mm | Width: 385mm | Depth: 210mm**

## Woolly Mammoth 7

<b>WM 7</b>	<b>Wood</b>	<b>Ancit</b>
Nominal Heat Output kw	6.9	N/A
Total Efficiency %	76.1	N/A
Mean CO Emission (at 13% O2)	0.2393%	N/A
Flue Gas Mass Flow g/s	6.97	N/A
Mean Flue Gas Temperature °C	274.2°c	N/A

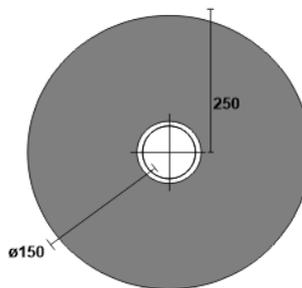
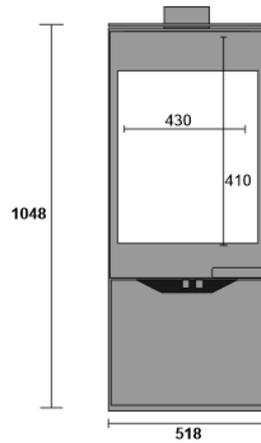
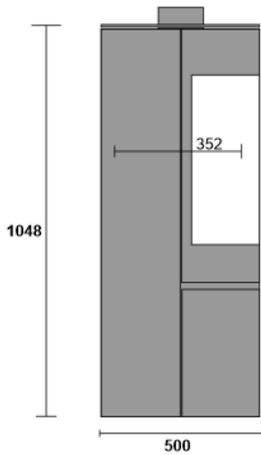


**Height: 550mm | Width: 590mm | Depth: 410mm | Weight: 120kg | Flue Outlet: 125mm**

**FIREBOX - Height: 280mm | Width: 480mm | Depth: 270mm**

## Woolly Mammoth 6

<b>WM 6</b>	<b>Wood</b>	<b>Ancit</b>
Nominal Heat Output kw	6	N/A
Total Efficiency %	78	N/A
Mean CO Emission (at 13% O2)	0.07%	N/A
Flue Gas Mass Flow g/s	6.12	N/A
Mean Flue Gas Temperature °C	352°C	N/A

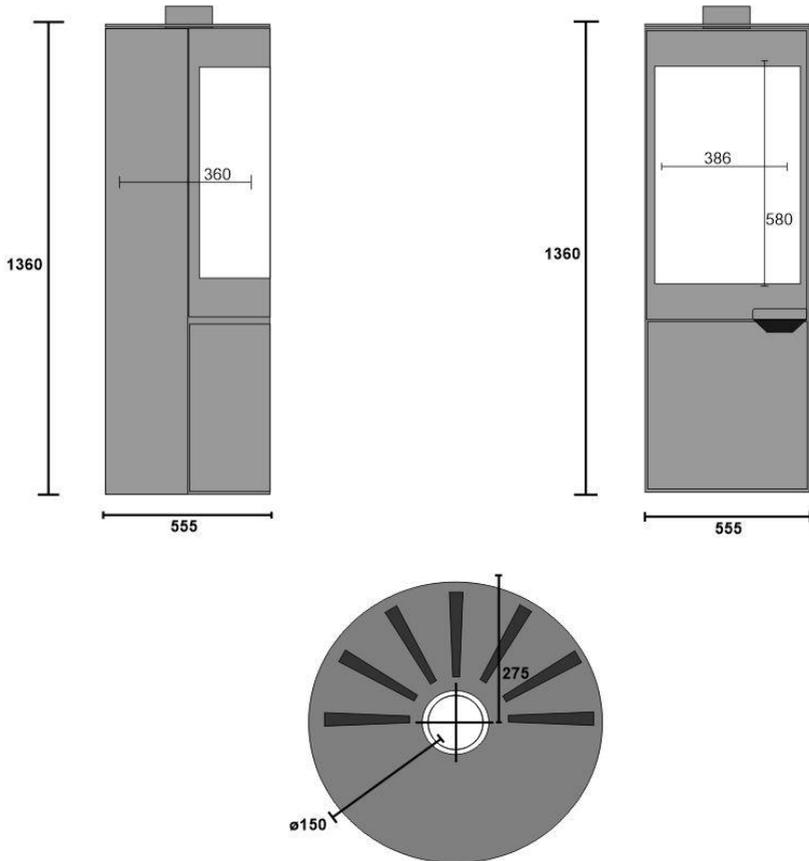


**Height: 1048mm | Width: 518mm | Depth: 500mm | Weight: 126kg | Flue Outlet: 150mm**

**FIREBOX - Height: 410mm | Width: 430mm | Depth: 352mm**

## Woolly Mammoth 7XL

<b>WM 7XL</b>	<b>Wood</b>	<b>Ancit</b>
Nominal Heat Output kw	7	N/A
Total Efficiency %	79	N/A
Mean CO Emission (at 13% O <sub>2</sub> )	0.09%	N/A
Flue Gas Mass Flow g/s	6.43	N/A
Mean Flue Gas Temperature °C	366°c	N/A

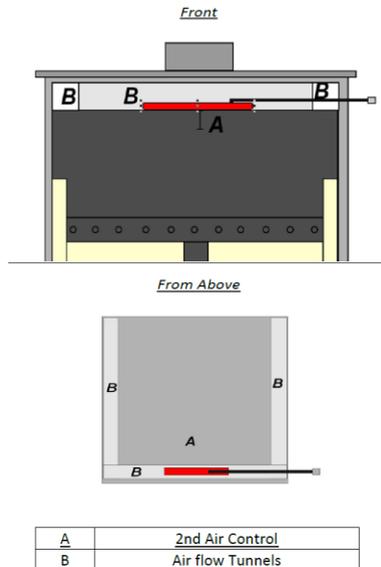


**Height: 1360mm | Width: 555mm | Depth: 555mm | Weight: 130kg | Flue Outlet: 150mm**

**FIREBOX - Height: 580mm | Width: 360mm | Depth: 360mm**

## Appendix

# WOOLLY MAMMOTH 5 4.9kw Wood Burning Stove Secondary Air Control Unit Placement



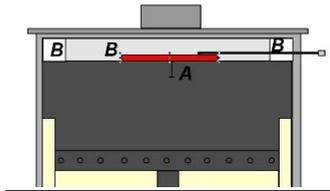
The SECONDARY AIR CONTROL SLIDER (**A**) is located within the SECONDARY AIR CONTROL TUNNEL (**B**) It is welded into place during the stove construction process. The Tunnels are sealed units, so no retrofitting of control is possible.

WM5001/ver1/09/2017/appendix1

# WOOLLY MAMMOTH 7 6.9kw Wood Burning Stove

## Secondary Air Control Unit Placement

### Front



### From Above



<u>A</u>	<u>2nd Air Control</u>
<u>B</u>	<u>Air flow Tunnels</u>

The SECONDARY AIR CONTROL SLIDER (**A**) is located within the SECONDARY AIR CONTROL TUNNEL (**B**) It is welded into place during the stove construction process. The Tunnels are sealed units, so no retrofitting of control is possible.

WM7001/ver1/09/2017/appendix1



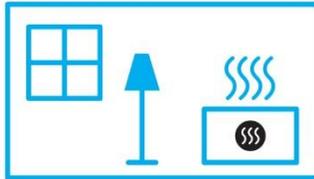
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**WOOLLY**  
**ΜΑΜΜΟΤΗ**  
S T O V E S

Woolly Mammoth 5



**4,9**  
kW

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Y IJA  
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Woolly Mammoth 5 Wide Screen



4,7  
kW

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**WOOLLY**  
**ΜΑΜΜΟΤΗ**  
S T O V E S

Woolly Mammoth 7



**6,9**  
kW

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