

## General installation and operation manual for Romotop spol. s r.o. fireplace stoves

- valid in general for all types of fireplace stoves manufactured by Romotop spol. s r.o.  
The attached technical sheet lists detailed technical data for each type of fireplace stove.

**Installation of fireplace stoves may only be done by reseller authorized by Romotop spol. s r. o. .**

**The fireplace stoves may only be operated in accordance with this manual!**

**No unauthorized changes may be performed on the fireplace stoves!**

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### 1. Introduction

Thank you for purchasing our fireplace stove and congratulations for becoming the owners of top-notch fireplace stoves by Romotop spol. s.r.o., one of the forefront European manufacturers of fireplace heaters.

Our fireplace stoves can function as additional heating to augment the atmosphere of your home or recreational building or as the main source of environmentally-friendly heating with high heat output, dust-free operation and perfect combustion. All fireplace heaters produced by our company are tested in accordance with ČSN EN 13 240/2002+A2/2005.

Please read through the manual and technical sheet thoroughly. The user is obliged to get properly acquainted with proper installation and operation of this device with regards to its safe operation. Please keep the manual and technical sheet so that you can brush up all the information necessary for the correct operation of your fireplace stove before each heating season.

We only provide a warranty on our products if all the instructions listed in this operation manual are adhered to.

### 2. Technical description

Fireplace stoves are intended for installation into various interiors (apartments, recreation buildings, restaurants). Romotop spol. s r.o. fireplace stoves are manufactured from quality construction materials – cast metal, CORTEN steel and quality construction and fittings steel, with stressed parts made of HARDOX steel. The surface of steel constructions is protected by a refractory opaque paint. Refractory paints are not anti-corrosive. The combustion chamber of full-plate fireplace stoves is padded by removable chamotte desks, which are not connected by any paste material to prevent damage by heat dilatation. The combustion chamber can be firmly closed by doors with special heat-resistant glass. The glass not only increases the aesthetics of the flickering flames, but also facilitates pleasant heat radiation. The glass also prevents the sparks from the burning wood and smoke from entering the room. The floor of the combustion chamber is usually equipped with a removable cast-iron grate. Usually, a barrier, or alternatively a sheet metal or ceramic mould, is placed in front of the grate to prevent the fuel falling and sliding onto the doors (front window). Grate fireplaces include room for an ashpan under the grate. Some types allow custom-configuration of the flue pipe throat for top- or back-side exhaustion. The fireplace stoves are manufactured with dual coating. The area between the coatings is used for air heating. The upper part of the outer coating includes vents for the heated air. The outer coating may include ceramics or stone to highlight the design and improve the heat accumulation properties of the fireplace stove. Some types of fireplace stoves have adapted the double-coating construction to heat warm service water with an optional connection to the standard heating system. These fireplace stoves may be equipped with a cooling loop to avoid overheating in case of power outages.

Fireplace stoves equipped with a separate intake of primary and secondary combustion air include the appropriate control elements. The primary air is taken to the burning fuel (usually through the ashpan and grate) and is used for primary combustion. The secondary air supports combustion of residual combustible gases in the exhaust, increasing the output of the heater and significantly reduces the amount of pollutants escaping into the atmosphere. The secondary air is mostly taken to the area above the burning fuel. Its presence causes the cold air to roll around the inner side of the front glass. This process simultaneously prevents the blackening of the front glass. The secondary air also participates in the primary combustion process when the primary air intake is partially or completely sealed. Keep the primary air intake fully open at the beginning of the combustion process, when the chimney draft is still weak. After the chimney heats up, you can partially or even completely close the primary air intake, based on the target output of the fireplace stove. It is also possible to reduce the fueling or limit the chimney draft by attaching a smoke shutter (a manual shutter in the flue pipe limiting the air intake to at most 75%) to reduce the output of the fireplace stove. This is recommended especially for chimney draft around and above 20Pa. The secondary damper is intended to fully close the stove when it is not in operation. The fireplace and ashpan covers must always be closed except for starting operation, adding fuel and removing solid combustion remnants to prevent exhausts entering the room.

Some fireplace stoves are equipped with a heat accumulation exchanger, improving the efficiency of the fireplace stoves and maximally utilizing the fuel energy.

Some fireplace stoves are manufactured with a central air intake (CAI). This allows air to flow into the combustion chamber in the fireplace stove from the exterior, halls, technical rooms etc. Fireplace stoves with a CAI are not dependant on the amount of air in the heated area. Thus, they not only contribute to a pleasant atmosphere in your home, but also reduce energy expenses (since heated air already in the room is not consumed).

Fireplace stoves with CAI are very suitable for installation into low-energy houses. It is also possible to equip the heating system of some fireplace stoves with CAI with electronic combustion regulation to increase comfort. This can additionally increase the combustion process and stoking intervals, increase operation safety and prevent uneconomic heating and over-heating of fireplace stoves (the shutter of the central air intake is controlled by a control unit and servomotor in relation to the current combustion phase and output exhaust temperature).

**Warning:** The fireplace stoves are not manufactured to provide continual heating and are intended for periodic interrupted operation, mostly due to the need to empty the ashpan when the ash has cooled down.

### 3. Safety regulations

The fireplace stoves may be used in normal environments in accordance with ČSN 33 2000-1 ed.2/2009. In case of change of environment that could cause a temporary danger of fire or explosion (e.g. gluing linoleum, PVC, working with paints, etc), the fireplace stove must be put out of operation in time, i.e. before the occurrence of the dangerous situation. Furthermore, the fireplace stoves can be used only after the room is thoroughly aired, preferably by wind draft.

A supply of sufficient amount of combustion air and room ventilation air must be ensured when the fireplace stoves are in operation, especially with another heat device running simultaneously (approx. 8 to 15 m<sup>3</sup> for burning 1 kg of fuel)! When doors and windows are tightly sealed, this might not be the case! This is solved by a CAI connected into a separate room. The regulation grate for combustion, ventilation and heating air must not be obstructed. When stoking fuel, always open the door very slowly. You will prevent smoke and ash from escaping into the room. The fireplace stoves require casual attendance and inspection.

Flammable fuels must not be used for stoking or heating! In addition, burning plastic material of any kind, wood materials with various chemical bonding agents (chipboards, etc) or unsorted domestic waste with remaining plastics is prohibited by law no. 201/2012.

**Make sure to prevent children from handling the fireplace stoves during heating. The fireplace stove may only be operated by an adult person!**

During heating all handles and knobs must be operated using a pair of tongs, hook or by a hand protected by a glove (pot-holder) - there's a danger of burns! Objects made from flammable materials that could be set on fire must not be stored on the fireplace stoves during operation and while hot. Please pay special attention when handling the ashpan and when removing hot ash due to danger of burns! The hot ash must not get in contact with flammable objects - e.g. when throwing in communal waste containers.

When the fireplace stove is used only seasonally and with unfavorable draft or weather conditions, special attention must be paid when putting the stove into operation. When the fireplace stove is not in operation for a longer period of time, the flue ways must be checked for obstructions before further operation.

**The appropriate safety regulations for fireplace stove operation and installation must be adhered to in accordance with ČSN 06 1008/1997, especially:**

### 3.1 Safe distance:

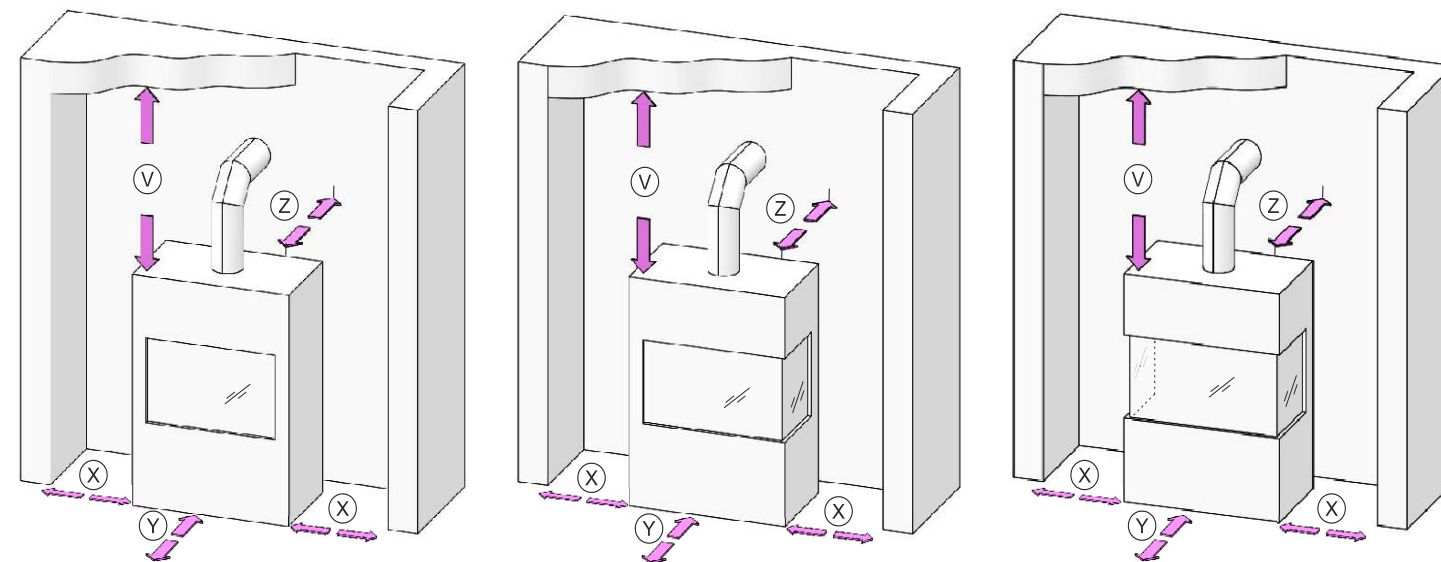
#### 3.1.1 Safe distance of fireplace stoves from flammable materials

When installing the fireplace stove in a place containing flammable materials belonging to class B, C and D, the required safe distance in accordance with ČSN 06 1008/1997 is 80cm from doors and 20cm in other directions, unless otherwise specified by the manufacturer refer to the **Technical sheet and the Name plate**.

When installing the fireplace stove in a place containing flammable materials belonging to class E or F, the distance must be doubled. Information on the degree of flammability of certain building materials is listed in ČSN EN 13 501-1+A1/2010 and ČSN 73 0810/2016. When the prescribed safe distance of the heater from the flammable materials cannot be kept, it is necessary to use a protective screen according to 4.4.1 ČSN 06 1008/1997.

Building materials sorted based on their reactivity with fire	
<b>A1 or A2</b>	granite, sandstone, concrete, bricks, ceramic tiles, special plasters ...
<b>B</b>	akumin, Heraklith, Lignos, Itaver ...
<b>C</b>	hardwood, plywood, Sirkolit, hardened paper, umakart ...
<b>D</b>	softwood, chipboards, Solodur, cork boards, rubber, flooring ...
<b>E or F</b>	fibreboards, polysterene, polyurethane ...

Distance from flammable materials. Table Technical sheet



#### 3.1.2 Safe distance of chimneys from flammable materials and building constructions

The safe distance from door case covers and similarly located building constructions from flammable materials and from pipeline installation including its insulation is at least 20cm. The safe distance from other flammable parts of the building construction at least 40cm according to ČSN 06 1008/1997. This includes building materials belonging to classes B, C and D as defined in ČSN EN 13501-1+A1/2010 (see table no.1) The same applies for walls and especially ceilings with plaster on a flammable surface, e.g. crates, planks, etc.! When the prescribed safe distances cannot be kept, the danger of fire must be prevented through construction solutions, non-flammable applications, heat-resistant insulations or protection screens.

### 3.2 Floor protection

Unless the fireplace stove is installed on a **100%** non-flammable floor, it is necessary to place the stove on a non-flammable insulation mat, e.g. metal plate (at least 2mm thick), ceramics, hardened glass, stone, in order to prevent the flammable floor to exceed a temperature of **50°C** during operation in accordance with **ČSN 73 4230/2014**.

According to 5.1.3.3 of **ČSN 06 1008/1997**, the insulation mat must exceed the fireplace by at least

- **30cm** in the vertical direction from the stove stoking door.
- **10cm** in the horizontal direction from the stove stoking door.

Items made of flammable materials may not be placed on top of or at a less-than-safe distance from the fireplace stoves.

### 3.3 Chimney fire prevention measures:

Ordinary operation, especially with humid fuel, leads to the settling of ash and tar in the chimney. Neglecting regular checking and cleaning of the chimney **in accordance with the government regulation no. 34/2016 Coll. from 22<sup>st</sup> January 2016** increases the danger of fire.

In case of ash or tar catching fire in the chimney, please follow this procedure:

- do not under any circumstances extinguish the fire with water as it would create an abnormal amount of steam and subsequently rip the chimney open
- if possible, the combustion chamber should be covered with dry sand, which will extinguish the fire
- close all intakes of air for combustion; if possible, cover the chimney. However, the smoke must not accumulate back in the house
- contact your nearest fire fighting brigade to assess the situation and the necessity to report it as a fire fighting emergency
- do not leave the house until the chimney is burned up; regularly check the chimney temperature and the course of combustion
- contact a chimney service before starting a new fire in the stove to assess the state of the chimney and also contact the manufacturer of the fireplace stove for inspection.

## 4. Assembly regulations

**Warning: All local regulations, including regulations concerning national and European standards for this type of appliances, must be adhered to:**

- ČSN 73 4230/2014 - Fireplaces with open and closable furnace
- ČSN EN 13229/2002+A1/2003+A2/2005 - Built-in heating appliances and open fire inserts for solid fuel
- ČSN EN 13240/2002+A2/2005 - Room heaters fired by solid fuel
- ČSN 73 4201/2016 ed.2 - Chimneys and connecting flue pipes - Design, construction and installation of heating appliances
- ČSN EN 1443/2004 - Chimneys – General requirements
- ČSN EN 13501-1+A1/2010 - Fire classification of construction products and building elements
- ČSN 06 1008/1997 - Fire protection of heating appliances
- Decree No. 268/2011 Coll. - Technical conditions of fire protection of buildings

### 4.1 General

The fireplace stoves must be installed on a floor with an adequate bearing capacity. If the existing arrangement does not meet this basic requirement, necessary steps must be taken (e.g. using a mat for distributing the load). Make sure that there is enough space for cleaning the fireplace stove, connecting flue

pipes and the chimney unless the chimney can be cleaned from other place, e.g. a roof or through doors designed for this purpose.

### 4.2 Chimney connection

Before assembling the closed fireplace stove it is necessary to calculate that the chimney construction will be suitable for the installed fireplace stove nominal output as far as design, vent size and effective height are concerned.

A suitable chimney (minimum profile, chimney draft, tightness, etc.) is a basic condition for the proper functioning of the fireplace stoves. You should therefore contact a chimney sweeper before installing the fireplace stove. Chimney values are included in the attached technical sheet. A smoke shutter or a draft regulator should be installed for chimneys with too strong a draft. Such a draft can cause problems during operation, e.g. intensive burning, high fuel consumption and can also lead to permanent damage of the fireplace stove.

The minimum effective height of the chimney for exhaust gas from the stove is **5m** (measured from the hoop to the chimney mouth). The chimney entry must be equipped with a chimney hoop. Consult the vent connection with the vent manufacturer. The vents must lead at least **5cm** below the lower ceiling. Connect the flue mouth with the chimney in the shortest possible way so that the flue length is at most **1/4** of the effective height of the chimney (i.e. **1.5m**). Connect the flue tube and the knee together with an overlap in such a way that the connections always agree with the exhaust gas flow, or abut using the connection rings. If the connecting piece passes through construction elements with flammable materials, it is necessary to use protective measures in accordance with **ČSN 06 1008/1997**. The norm states that the flue pipe needs to rise to the vents in the direction of exhaust flow with a degree of at least **3°**. The tightness and firmness of the joints is crucial. The chimney and stove connection must adhere to **ČSN 73 4201/2016 ed.2**. The casing of the chimney must not exceed a temperature of **52°C** during the highest operation temperature of the stove. The cross section of the flue pipe vents must not be larger than the cross section of the chimney vent and it must not narrow down in the direction of the chimney. If calculations show that the cross section of the flue pipe and chimney vent could be smaller than the cross section of the exhaust throat of the fireplace stove, the cross section of the flue pipes will be lowered immediately behind the exhaust throat of the fireplace stove, either gradually or at a discrete point. The flexible flue pipe from the materials in accordance with table **A.1**. may only used in places where it may be checked in accordance with **7.2.1 ČSN 73 4201/2016 ed.2**, and unless the flue pipe leads through an open air its checkability must be ensured in accordance with **7.2.5 ČSN 73 4230/2014**. A vertical flue pipe may only be used in the cases listed in **8.3.4 and 8.3.5 ČSN 73 4230/2014**.

The fireplace stove may be connected to a shared vent with a gas appliance for multi-layer chimneys in accordance with **ČSN 73 4201/2016 ed.2**.

When installing ROMOTOP spol. s r.o. fireplace stoves in the FRG in compliance with article **6.2.2** of the **DIN 18896** norm, the fireplace stoves can be connected to a shared chimney.

### 4.3 Connection of fireplace stoves with exchanger to the heating system

**Warning: Always have a specialist company take care of the project and assembly of your warm water system and warm service water container**

When installing the warm water system, it is necessary to adhere to the appropriate regulations listed in the following norms and to respect the requirements on heat systems in buildings:

- ČSN 06 0830/2006+Z1/2014 – Safety devices for central heating and heating of service water
- ČSN 06 0310/2006+Z2/2017 – Project and assembly
- ČSN 06 0320/2006 – Preparation of warm water – design and project
- ČSN EN 12 828/2005+A1/2014 – Designing warm water heat systems
- ČSN EN 13 240/2002+A2/2005 - Room heaters fired by solid fuel
- ČSN EN 13 229/2002+A2/2005 - Built-in heating appliances and fireplace stoves for solid fuel

**Warning:** Article 3 par. 2.3 council regulation no. 97/23/EC "Pressure equipment" (corresponds to government regulation no. 26/2003 Coll. adjusts the need to equip fireplace stoves and fireplace inserts with exchangers (with manual stoking of solid fuel for the production of warm water with temperatures below 110°C) with a safety fuse against overheating. If the fireplace stove with exchanger or fireplace insert with exchanger is not equipped with this fuse, then it is not required on the product!

The fireplace stove exchanger needs to be connected with the warm water system via a screwed joint. To this end the fireplace stove exchanger is equipped with screwed outlets. **All plastic cover plugs on threaded connections are not functional, they are only used for transport.** If you require off-season infrequent heating only in the room containing the fireplace stove, it is necessary to "redirect" the exchanger output so that other heat appliances do not overheat (e.g. water container). **We always recommend connection with an accumulation tank** to ensure comfortable heating and a maximal utilization of the heat energy. Heating systems with forced circulation can be secured against overheating e.g. via an open expansion tank or cooling loop. In case of electricity outage it is recommended to use a backup supply for the circulation pump. We recommend equipping heaters with thermostatic heads (especially in the area where the fireplace stove is located).

Heating systems with forced circulation are susceptible to overheating, most often due to power outages. If the circulation pump stops, the water temperature in the exchanger will start to raise rapidly, since the heat is not being drained anymore. **Romotop spol. s r.o. strongly recommends installing one of the systems for preventing the overheating of heating systems.**

#### **Recommended systems for preventing the overheating of heating systems:**

- **Cooling loop** – in case of a power outage and if the exchanger heats up above a safe bound, the cooling vent will release cold water from the water supply into the loop located in the exchanger. The cold water will drain the heat from the exchanger into waste water (see **Connection chart with cooling loop**).
- **DBV cooling valve** – in case of power outage and if the exchanger heats up above a safe bound, the overheated water is drained as waste water and cold water is released simultaneously into the heating system (see **Connection chart with DBV cooling valve**).
- **Backup generator** – allows the pump to operate for a short while during power outages to let the fireplace insert to cool off.

**Warning:** The cooling exchanger (loop) and the DBV cooling valve are designed to fully protect the exchanger against overheating. Its proper operation and connection is conditioned by a cold water intake with a permanent minimal pressure of **2 bars** and temperature of up to **15°C**, i.e. the water supply must not depend on power outages (preferably the water system). Cooling water from the cooling exchanger is drained as waste water.

#### **Securing the heating system against high pressure**

We recommend using a safety valve for securing the heating system against high pressure. It is placed on the hot water outlet from the exchanger. No closable piping may be installed between the exchanger and the safety valve. The maximal distance of the safety valve from the source is 20xDN. The safety valve should be easily accessible to allow regular inspection of functionality.

**Installation of this safety valve is a required condition for the warranty of fireplace stoves with a warm water exchanger.**

#### **Protecting the exchanger from low-temperature corrosion**

To prevent the creation of condensate on the walls of the exchanger, it is necessary to always equip the heating system of warm water fireplace stoves with a thermostat mixing valve, which keeps the water temperature at the inlet to the exchanger at a minimal value of 65°C. Protection from low-temperature corrosion

will increase the service life of the exchanger. To improve the heat-up and combustion phases in forced systems, we recommend installing a switchable thermostat for the pump.

**Installation of thermostat exchanger valve is a required condition for the warranty of fireplace stoves with a warm water exchanger.**

**Warning:** The outlet vent must be installed in the lowest part of the heating system.

**Warning:** The fireplace stove with exchanger may not be used without connection to the warm water system and when not filled with the heat carrying medium, i.e. water or frost-resistant filling recommended for this purpose. These fillings must adhere to norm ČSN 07 7401/1992 (Water and steam for thermal energy equipment) to keep a long service life.

For more information please see the information sheet available for download at [www.romotop.cz](http://www.romotop.cz): **Construction readiness for Romotop spol. s r.o. fireplace stoves**, or contact us directly on our Romotop spol. s r.o. service line (see [www.romotop.cz](http://www.romotop.cz)).

## **5. Operation manual**

### **5.1 Fuel**

It is only allowed to burn wood and in fireplace stoves in accordance with law No. 201/2012 Coll.. To reach the nominal parameters of the heater, we recommend using dry logs with a diameter of **5-8 cm** and length of **20-30 cm** and with a humidity below **20%** (ideally **10%**). Oven wood and chopped pieces of wood should be used only when starting the fire. Recommended humidity can be obtained by storing the chopped logs for at least two years in a ventilated shelter.

The fireplace stove should be heated to a nominal output stated in the technical sheet, i.e. the burning of a given amount of allowed fuel per **1 hour**. Long-term excessive output could damage the fireplace stove.

**Never use flammable fluids, coke, coal or any of the following types of waste as fuel: chipboards, plastics, plastic bags, soaked wood or wood-shavings, saw-dust or pellets!**

**!!!Burning of the abovementioned material not only highly pollutes our environment but also damages the fireplace stove and the chimney!!!**

### **5.2 Starting the fireplace stove for the first time**

Before the first use all remaining stickers must be removed, all accessories must be taken out of the ashpan or fireplace and the same applies for the transport safety pins. **All plastic cover plugs on threaded connections are not functional, they are only used for transport.** Check that bulk shutters for directing the draft, chamotte tiles and the barrier are set correctly (as they might have slipped from their correct positions during transport or installation). Repair any defects you might find in setting, otherwise the proper functioning of the heater is endangered. After setting the fireplace stove, connecting it to the chimney and, if need be, connecting the exchanger to the warm-water set and filling it with a heat-carrying medium, start heating slowly and continue for at least one hour. Leave the stoves and ashpan doors open (**approx 1-2mm**) before and during the first heating in order to prevent the sealing material to mix with the paint. The fireplace surface is covered with heat-resistant paint. During the first heating, after becoming temporarily soft, the paint will eventually become hardened. During the soft phase the paint surface is more vulnerable to being damaged by a hand or other object. During the first heating the fireplace stove should be "heated up" with a small flame, burning only a small amount of fuel with a lower temperature. All materials must get used to the heat load. You will prevent cracks in chamotte bricks, damage of the paint or deformation of the insert materials by a careful first heating. Hardening

of the paint on the fireplace stove might be accompanied by a temporary smell, which will disappear after a while.

**Make sure the room is properly aired when burning the paint. Furthermore, ensure that no small animals or birds are present in the room containing paint exhausts. We also recommend turning off aquariums air intakes during the first heating.**

### 5.3 Kindling and firing

1. Fireplace stoves with grate - first put crumpled paper into the chamber and then lay chopped wood on it. You can also use the solid fire-lighter **PE-PO** to start the fire. After starting fire, let it burn freely with all air regulation elements open. **It is forbidden to use flammable liquid (oil, petroleum, etc.) for starting fire!** After the fire begins to burn and the draft is strong enough, bigger logs might be added without the danger of smoke. Continue stoking the amount of fuel determined based on the nominal output of the fireplace stove.

2. Fireplace stoves without grate - only secondary air is used for burning; therefore wood logs need to be stoked first, then chopped wood and finally small cuttings and paper. After starting fire, let it burn freely with all air regulation elements open. **It is forbidden to use flammable liquid (oil, petroleum, etc.) for starting fire!** After the fire begins to burn and the draft is strong enough, bigger logs might be added without the danger of smoke. Stoke no more than the amount of fuel determined based on the nominal output of the fireplace stove.

Fuel consumption is always stated in the technical sheet. Burning intensity is regulated by air intake controls or, if a smoke shutter is installed, by limiting the draft in the chimney. Larger amount of fuel or a strong draft and air take might cause overheating and damage of the fireplace stove. Too weak draft leads to glass blackening or to a smoke escaping into the room when opening the door and stoking fuel.

**Warning:** Fireplace doors must always be closed, with the exception of the first heating, stoking fuel and removing ash. When the fireplace stove is not in operation for a longer period of time, it is necessary to check that the flue pipes, chimney and combustion chamber are clear. In general, the heating up and cooling of the fireplace insert is accompanied by a specific sound; this is intended.

### 5.4 Stoking fuel

In order to prevent smoke escaping into the room when stoking fuel, please follow the following procedure: Approximately 5 or 10 seconds before opening the fireplace doors open the air intake regulators and then only slightly open the stoking doors, wait for few seconds for the exhaust gas to get sucked into the chimney and only then fully open the door. When opening the stoking door, a special attention must be paid to the danger of hot fire-brands falling out. After stocking fuel, close the door again. After the fuel starts burning (with clear fire), return the regulator back to its original position. The amount of stoked fuel should correspond to an hourly consumption value for the concrete fireplace stove (see the technical sheet). Overheating can permanently damage the fireplace stove construction.

**Warning:** To prevent exhaust gas escaping into the room during stoking add fuel after its burning down on the glowing base.

### 5.5 Operation during the transition period

The chimney draft (sucking exhaust gas from the fireplace stove) might be weaker during the transition period, i.e. when the outside temperature is higher than **15°C**, during rainy and humid days or during gusty winds. During this period the fireplace stove should be operated with the minimum possible fuel so that the fire, as well as the chimney draft could be improved by opening the air intakes.

**Tip:** During this period a so-called atmospheric plug can be created in the chimney mouth due to the draft conditions. The plug can cause smoke escaping into the room when lighting fuel. We recommend letting a piece of paper burn down preferably in the upper part of the combustion chamber before lighting the kindling. This seemingly negligible smoke is enough to break through the atmospheric plug. Afterwards you can freely light paper (or solid fire-lighter PE-PO) and be sure that even a humid chimney is clear.

In this period it is also possible to use the same lighting method as for the fireplace stoves without grate (with no ashpan).

### 5.6 Ash removal

Make sure that the ashpan is cleaned when being half full in order to prevent the ash reaching too close to the grate and thus damaging it. At the same time the ash would block the intake of air required for burning. Removing ash from the ashpan should be carried out when the fireplace stove is cold and preferably ready for the next heating. A vacuum cleaner designed for cleaning ash with a filter for small filth can be also used for cleaning the cold ashpans or heater without ashpans. Ash from burnt wood can be used for composts or fertilizing. Store the ash in closed non-flammable containers.

**Warning:** Make sure that the ash does not contain any glowing remains of wood that could cause fire in the waste container.

**Warning:** For some fireplace stove types the ashpan is located in a basin under the grate and cannot be removed from the side. The ashpan can be removed only when the heater is cold and not in operation. The ashpan is accessible after lifting the grate.

### **Be careful when removing hot ash!**

## 6. Cleaning and maintenance

Your fireplace stove is a high-quality product and no significant defects will appear during normal operation. Fireplace stove and flue system need to be checked and cleaned regularly and thoroughly before and after the heating season.

**For cleaning and maintenance work you always have to make sure that the stove is not warm!**

**The surface of the fireplace stove is protected by flame-retardant coating. The flame-retardant coating is not anticorrosive. Avoid direct contact with water, other cleaning agents, abrasives or solvents.**

**Clean the surfaces of the fireplace stove with a soft, dry cloth!**

### 6.1 Cleaning the glass

The cleanliness of the window is influenced not only by the using of suitable fuel, providing sufficient air intake and chimney draft but also by the method of operating the fireplace stove. In this respect we recommend stoking only one layer of fuel and distributing the fuel as evenly as possible and as far from the glass as possible. If the glass becomes dirty, try increasing the burning intensity by opening the air intake and the glass will clean itself.

Sooty windows can be cleaned in cold state using newspapers or wet cloth dipped in wood ash. Usually also liquid cleaning agents are used for cleaning the stove window. But these may in some cases, depending on the composition of the cleaning agent and its interaction with combustion residues (ash particles, etc.), harm the gaskets and/or the glass-ceramics and/or the decoration colour of the fireplace viewing panel.

**The producer is not responsible for damages, which are caused by attack in using of chemical agents.**

## 6.2 Cleaning the fireplace stoves / disassembly of chamotte

All sediments in flue pipes and combustion space must be removed during cleaning. Repair, ideally by removing, all fallen-off parts of the chamotte lining. The integrity of the chamotte lining must be monitored also during the heating season. Spaces between individual chamotte fittings serve as a heat dilatation preventing cracking of the fittings and must not be filled by filling material as was usual with older types of solid fuel heaters. **Cracked chamotte fittings are still functional until they fall out!** Bulk shutter for directing the draft, if used, should be removed during cleaning (this enables easier access to the space above them). The fireplace stove cleaning (with the exception of glass) should be done without water cleaner, i.e. using only vacuum cleaner or steel brushes. Any modifications of the fireplace stove are unacceptable. Use only spare parts approved by the manufacturer. Disassembly of chamotte (see the Chamotte chamber). From time to time the friction areas of the door hinge and the closing mechanism should be oiled using carbonic fat or grease designed for high temperatures. Close the fireplace stove with corresponding slide valves when not in operation.

## 6.3 Cleaning the warm water exchanger

The exchanger vents should be cleaned as required, at least once in 3 week by attached steel brush. The degree of fouling is influenced by the fuel humidity, methods of operating (e.g. economic operation - closing air intakes regulators) and by the connection to the heating system, see chapter **4.3**. Access to the exchanger vents is located above the combustion chamber.

Shutters for regulating the draft, if used, must be removed.

## 6.4 Cleaning the chimney

Each user of a solid fuel heater is obliged to ensure regular checkups and cleaning of the chimney **in accordance with the government regulation no. 34/2016 Coll. from 22<sup>st</sup> January 2016**.

## 7. Disposal of covers and the discarded product

Packaging and the discarded product should be liquidated in accordance with law no. 125/1997 Coll. and related regulations.

### **Packaging:**

- a) wooden parts can be used for heating
- b) plastic package is to be placed into a container for sorted waste
- c) screws and handles are to be taken to a waste collection station
- d) bag with the separator of air humidity is to be placed to separated waste

### **Discarded product:**

- b) dismantled glass is to be placed into a container for sorted waste
- b) sealing and chamotte boards are to be placed into communal waste
- c) metal parts are to be taken to a waste collection station

## 8. Warranty

Remember to read the attached guarantee certificate before you put your stove in operation. It contains information about obligations that must be met for possible guarantee claims to be recognized.

The guarantee does not cover damage caused by incorrect operation.