



**MANUAL FOR USE AND INSTALATION  
STOVE MODELS: L1, L2, L3**



**CE Tested by the DIN EN  
13240 § 15a B-VG Austria  
Type 1**

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## **Congratulations on purchase of this shapely and modern fireplace.**

This manual for usage will introduce you to the functions and proper handling of the fireplace. Buyer and user are obligated, based on this manual, to inform them about proper handling of the fireplace! Our guarantee is valid only if the following guidelines are complied.

Please keep this manual, in order to remind yourself how to properly handle the fireplace prior to the next heating season.

### **Your contribution to environmental protection**

**Disposal of the packaging.** The packaging is intended to protect the new stove against transport damage. From a disposal point of view, environmentally compatible and recyclable materials have been selected and used for packaging.

The return of the packaging into the material cycle saves raw materials and reduces waste flow.

In general, the packaging is taken back by your specialist dealer. The transport packaging can easily be disposed of at any recycling center.

### **What you should consider**

In order for our customer service to carefully prepare repairs and to provide the necessary parts, you should provide us with the following information:

1. Your address, telephone number, fax number and/or email address
2. When can the customer service come visit you
3. The details on the label that is attached on the back
4. Purchase date
5. Exact description of the existing problem or service request

### **Description**

Fireplace is made of welded steel construction. In the middle part there is a stokehole paneled with isolation. Beneath the stable cast iron bar, an ashtray is located, and beneath the ashtray there is a wood storage.

This fireplace works on the principle of convection area, in which the air that is inside of the fireplace, warms in air space, and after the warming, gets out from the stove into the room.

### **General**

National and European standards, local and construction regulations, fire protection law and regulations must be obligated. Because of that inform the chimney sweep from your country.

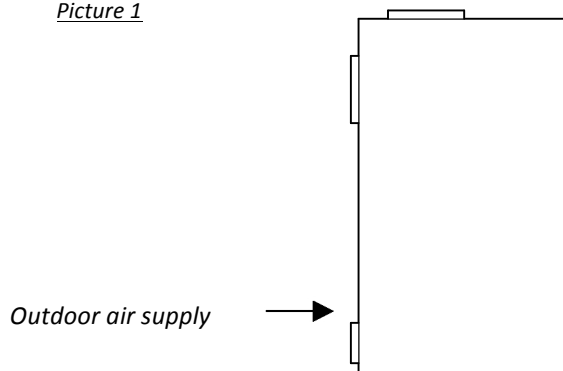
This applies also to the proper flue pipe connection of the fireplace. There must be provided enough fresh air into the room where the fireplace is installed.

If the fireplace is installed in a room with well-sealed windows and doors, dysfunctions are possible. You can consult with your chimney sweep if there is enough combustion air in the room.

Your fireplace can be equipped with a connection for the external air supply.

The corresponding connection ( $\varnothing$  100 mm) can be ordered separately as additional equipment.

*Picture 1*



For especially well sealed rooms we recommend an outdoor air supply.

If you are using an outdoor air supply pay attention to the sealed tube pipes. The total length of pipe should not be longer than 6 meters, do not calculate reductions, as well as top of 3 pieces of 90° elbow. Chimney sub pressure must be in a condition to overcome those additional resistances.

Fireplaces that are described in this manual are tested through DIN EN 13240 norm.

If the fireplace is connected to the multi-paneled chimney, then in any case do not remove the helix that closes the door. The door must, after putting firewood into the stokehole, self-close, in order to prevent air influence on sub-pressure and intensity of fire, and in order to avoid danger that is related with stokehole.

## **Installation of the fireplace and the flue pipe connection**

### **Flue pipe connection**

For connection to the chimney there should be used a flue pipe that has 1-2 mm thickness. All connectors from fireplace into the chimney must be firm and tightly connected.

Be careful that the flue pipe does not enter into the free section of the chimney. Wall covering is recommended. Horizontal part of the flue pipe, compared with fireplace, must be situated on 90° or higher.

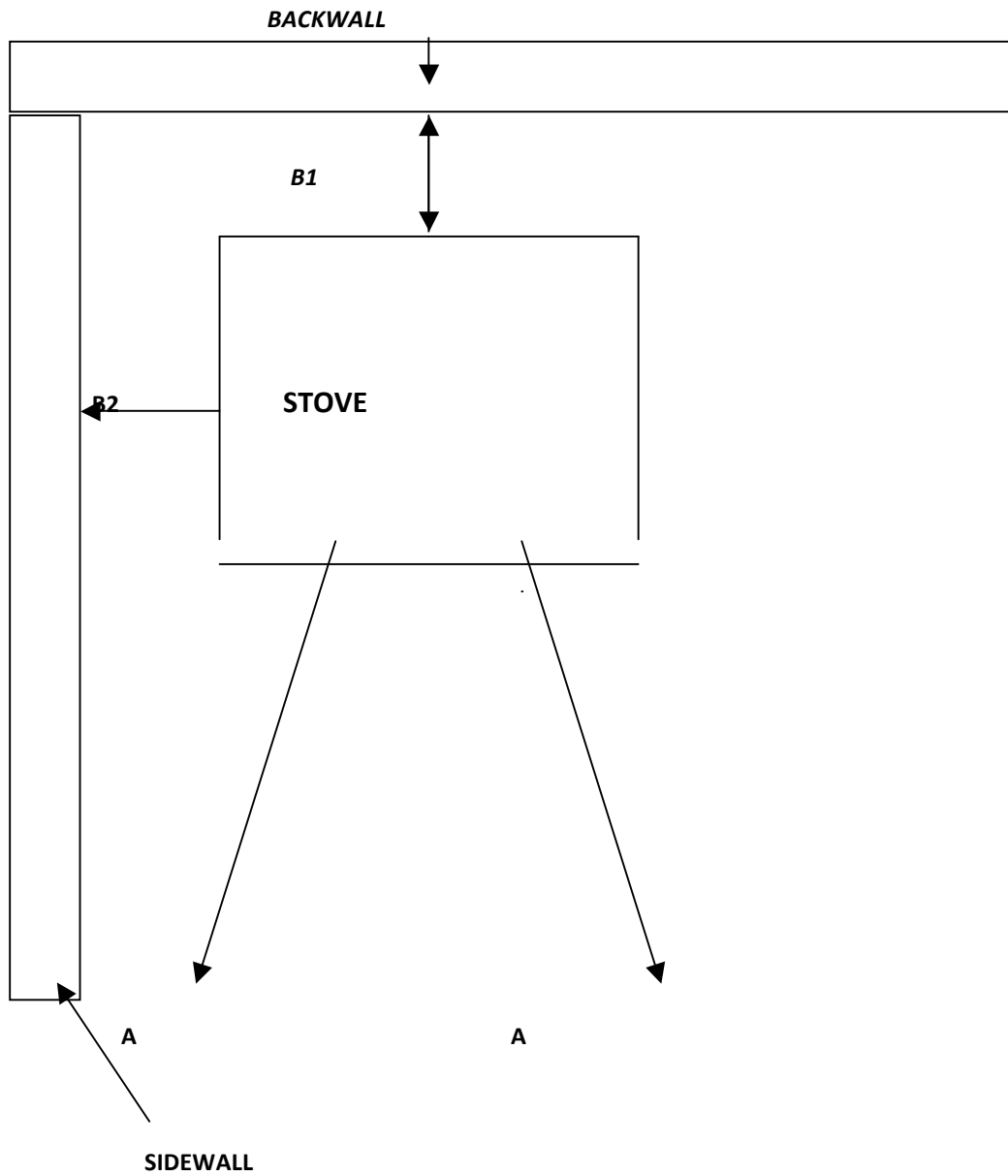
### **Safety rules**

At fireplace installation, you must comply with safety rules. Pay attention on minimum required distance from the wall, flammable elements and on protection of the floor!

<b>A</b>	<b>&gt; 130 cm</b>	<b><i>Distance to combustible materials – FRONT</i></b>
<b>B1</b>	<b>31 cm</b>	<b><i>Distance to combustible materials – BACK</i></b>
<b>B2</b>	<b>31 cm</b>	<b><i>Distance to combustible materials – SIDE</i></b>

*Table 1: Distance to combustible materials*

Picture 2: View from above



**Technical specifications**

Fireplace model L1 – L2	Strength	Amount of exhaust gas	Temp. Of outgoing gas	Pressure	Diameter off the flue pipe
Wood	7,8 kW	6,1 g/s	358 °C	12 Pa	148 mm
Ancit	4,0 kW	8,2 g/s	289 °C	12 Pa	148 mm

### General information about fireplace work

Always use gloves!

Do not use any flammable liquid fluids for lighting fire. The door of the stokehole can be opened only when adding fuel. Use only suitable fuels (see the table below). Check, is there enough quantity of fresh air in the room, when working on the open principle. Fireplaces can be used only by adults. Make sure that children are never alone near fireplace.

Never leave fireplace for a longer period of time without surveillance.

Fuel	Fuel quantity	Primary air	Secondary air
Firewood	2 – 3 pcs	Max ½	Open
Briquettes (coal)	2,5 kg	Open	cca. 1/4

Table 3: Regulation of the air regulators

#### Start

1. Primary and secondary regulators open maximally!  
Be careful, if the flue pipe has integrated flap it should also be opened maximally.
2. 2-3 cubes for fire, place on the center of the stokehole and put on it firewood.
3. Light the cubes and just lean the door. It prevents condensation of gas on the cold glass.
4. After approximately 5 to 10 minutes, when the fire is fully burst, carefully open the door, put 1 to 2 pieces of the wood into the stokehole, and then close the door.
5. When the amount of putted fueled material becomes well flamed and burst, and the working temperature of the fireplace is achieved, gradually move the primary air regulator backwards, but the flame still must be further visible.

At optimum sub pressure and qualitative fuel, the primary regulator can be completely closed. Now you regulate the fire using the secondary regulator.

6. The door of the stokehole can be opened again, only when the placed quantity of the fuel is burned, and when you want to put the new fuel.
  7. It is recommended that the secondary air regulator is kept maximally opened, in order for the "glass cleaning" to become maximally efficient, and to avoid glass "fogging".
  8. With fuel quantity regulate the necessary heat of your room. Excessive fireplace work brings to unnecessary environment overload, moreover stokehole, glass and flue pipe pollution.
  9. When using brown coal briquette, leave primary air regulator open.
- Possible odor appearance that generates due to protective paint drying will disappear after a short while. If the odor appears, open the windows of the room for a ventilation.

## Suitable fuels

Fireplace serves for combustion of natural wood, wooden briquette and brown coal briquette.

Classical wood for fireplace is beech and birch. These types of wood have the highest burn degree; they burn cleanest, if they are storage on a dry place.

Fresh wood should be torn up and stored 12 to 18 months on open storage, but protected from rain.

According to the manual, there can be used only wood with maximum humidity of 20%.

For lighting do not use:

- Humidified wood or wood treated with protection repellants
- Paper and carton (except for disposal)
- Bark or plywood
- Plastic or other waste

## Emptying ashtray

Be careful that the ashtray is regularly emptied and that too much ash is not accumulated. Otherwise, there is danger that the bar does not cool enough and damages in that way. Before emptying the ashtray, check is there any ardor left in the ashtray. Even though the ash is cold from the outside, it is possible that in the inner of the ash is ardor which can lead to the inflammation of waste bin.

## Cleaning and maintenance

Fireplace can be cleaned only when it is cold!

It is recommended to clean the ash every day, which is occurred due to combustion.

Never leave ash accumulates in the tank in way that it touches the bar, because it would disrupt circulation of primary air, gradually extinguishing the flame; except that, the bar would not be cooled enough and it would damage promptly.

Pay attention while cleaning our fireplaces to not damage, scratched or brake essential parts of our product.

For cleaning steel parts use non-abrasive detergents and soft rag, and after the cleaning wash it well to avoid that deposit of detergent damage material.

Places where the product is equipped with glass, cleaning the glass should be done when the fireplace is cold, using normal detergent for washing the glass. In the case of solid deposits that should be removed, we recommend to use detergents that are sold in stores, and that are intended to that use.

After washing wash out with clean water, and if there are condensates, do not wait until they are dried, rather swipe them immediately.

# Layout and usage of air regulators

Picture 3: Combustion air regulators

