

PELLET STOVE
„LUCA ”



Pellet → woody biomass → biofuel

INSTALLATION, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE MANUAL

PELLET STOVE„LUCA ”

The heating devices (hereinafter referred to as the “stoves”) of ALFA PLAM (hereinafter referred to as ALFA PLAM) are made and tested in accordance with the safety measures of the applicable regulations of the European Community.

This Manual is intended for the stove users, installers, operators and persons responsible for the maintenance of the stoves shown on the first page of the Manual.

If you have any questions related to this Manual, please contact the stove manufacturer or an authorized service centre. In such a case, you should always state the number of the paragraph or chapter related to the respective subject, i.e. the unclear subject.

Any printing, translation and reproduction, even partial, of this Manual is subject to the approval of ALFA PLAM, which means that the said activities must be approved by ALFA PLAM. The technical information, figures and specifications in this Manual must not be provided to any third party.

IMPORTANT WARNINGS!

IMPORTANT: The connection of the device to the power supply installation must be compulsorily performed by qualified and authorized persons in accordance with the valid legal regulations.

This device has not been foreseen for application by persons (including children) with reduced physical, motor and mental abilities or persons with limited knowledge and experiences without the presence of persons responsible for their safety i.e. care.

Children must not play with these types of devices.

DUAL COMBUSTION SYSTEM

The flame obtained by the normal combustion of wood in the stove emits the same quantity of carbon dioxide (CO₂) that would be released as a result of the natural decomposition of wood.

The quantity of carbon dioxide (CO₂) obtained by the combustion or decomposition of plant mass corresponds to the quantity of carbon dioxide (CO₂) that plant mass is capable of obtaining from its surroundings and transforming it into oxygen for air and carbon of the plant during its whole life.

The use of non-renewable fossil fuels (coal, oil, gas), contrary to what happens with wood, releases into the atmosphere enormous quantities of carbon dioxide (CO₂) accumulated for millions of years, thus causing the greenhouse effect. The use of wood as fuel is therefore perfectly balanced with the environment because wood as renewable fuel is in ecological harmony with nature.

These goals are completely accomplished through the principle of clean combustion and this is why the designs of the ALFA PLAM products are based on this principle.

What does clean combustion mean and how does it take place?

The control and adjustment of primary air and the introduction of secondary air generate, i.e. cause secondary combustion or the so-called post-combustion that produces the secondary flame which by its nature is brighter and stronger than the main or primary flame. The addition of new oxygen (through the introduced air) enables the additional combustion of gases that were not completely combusted. This significantly increases the thermal effect and decreases the harmful emissions of carbon monoxide (CO) because the incomplete combustion is reduced to a minimum. These are the basic characteristics of the stoves and other products of ALFA PLAM.

0.0 TECHNICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE STOVE

1. Dimensions:

-Width.....	500 mm
-Depth.....	470 mm
-Height.....	940 mm
2. Diameter of the forge hood connection.....	80 mm
3. Diameter of the external air intake.....	100 mm
4. Height from the floor to the forge hood connection axis.....	350 mm
5. Maximum power.....	8,37 KW
6. Maximum consumption.....	2,03 kg/h
7. Degree of utilization with the maximum power.....	84,55 %
8. Minimum power.....	3,02 KW
9. Minimum consumption.....	0,82 kg/h
10. Degree of utilization with the minimum power.....	75,42 %
11. Minimum draught.....	2 Pa
12. Optimal draught.....	12 Pa
13. Heating volume.....	110-140 m ³
14. Capacity of the funnel-shaped fuel tank.....	23 kg
15. Maximum operating time with a full tank.....	28 h
16. Minimum operating time with a full tank.....	11,3 h
17. Maximum output power.....	450 W
18. Weight:	

-Net.....	110 kg
-Gross.....	128 kg

1.0 THE PURPOSE OF THIS MANUAL

The purpose of this Manual is to enable the user to take all necessary measures and prepare all necessary equipment and materials in order to ensure the safe and proper exploitation i.e. use of the stove.

1.1 UPDATING

This Manual presents the state-of-the-art at the moment the stove is placed on the market. Therefore, ALFA PLAM does not take into account the stoves already on the market with appropriate technical documents, and considers them faulty or inadequate after any modifications, adaptations or application of new technologies to newly launched machines.

The contents of this Manual must be read and study very carefully. You should strictly adhere to all the instructions given in this Manual. All the information included in this booklet is necessary for the installation, use and maintenance of your stove.

Therefore, this Manual must be carefully kept because of its instructions that may be necessary if any problem or ambiguity arises.

If the stove is handed over or resold to another person, the new owner must also be given this Manual.

If you lose this booklet, you can ask the manufacturer for a new one.

2.0 THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE MANUFACTURER

Upon publishing this Manual, ALFA PLAM **will not accept any civil or legal responsibility, either direct or indirect, due to:**

- **Accidents occurred due to the non-observance of the standards and specifications stated in this Manual,**
- **Accidents occurred due to the improper operation or use of the stove by the user,**
- **Accidents occurred due to any modifications and repairs not approved by ALFA PLAM,**
- **Poor maintenance,**
- **Unpredictable events,**
- **Accidents occurred due to the use of spare parts that are not original spare parts or that are not intended for these models of the stove.**

The installer of the stove shall take the full responsibility for the installation.

2.1 THE BASIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE USER

The user must have the following basic characteristics:

- To be a responsible adult,
- To have certain technical knowledge needed for the routine maintenance of the electric and mechanical components of the stove.

CHILDREN MUST NOT APPROACH THE STOVE OR PLAY WITH IT WHILE IT IS IN OPERATION.

2.2 THE TRANSPORTATION AND USE OF THE STOVE – HANDLING

During the use of the stove care should be taken that the stove is not leaned forward because the centre of gravity of the stove is oriented forward.

While moving the stove, which must be carried out absolutely safely, ensure that the forklift truck has a carrying capacity that is higher than the weight of the stove it should lift. Avoid twitches and abrupt movements.

ALL THE PACKAGING MATERIAL SHOULD BE REMOVED AWAY FROM THE REACH OF CHILDREN AS THE MATERIALS CONTAINED IN THE PACKAGING MAY CAUSE SUFFOCATION. THESE INCLUDE PLASTIC BAGS, FILMS, STYROFOAM, ETC.

2.3 THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE INSTALLER

The responsibility of the installer is to perform all the checkups of the flue piping, air intake/supply, as well as all the solutions required for the installation (incorporation) of your stove.

The responsibility of the installer is to ensure that the stove is in compliance with local regulations applicable in the place where the stove is installed (incorporated).

The use of the stove must be in accordance with the instructions given in this Manual for use and maintenance, as well as with all the safety standards prescribed by local legal regulations applicable in the place where the stove is installed (incorporated).

The installer must **verify (confirm):**

- The type of the stove that is being installed,
- Whether the room in which the stove is being installed is appropriate, which is expressed as the minimum size of the room required for the installation as prescribed by the stove manufacturer,
- Instructions of the heat generator manufacturer, related to the requirements of the smoke discharge system (smoke discharge ducts and pipes),
- The internal cross section of the chimney, material the chimney is made of, cross-sectional uniformity, whether there are any obstacles and barriers in the chimney,
- The height and vertical extension of the chimney,

- The height above the sea level at the place of installation/incorporation,
- The existence and suitability of a wind resistant protective cover of the chimney,
- The possibility of providing the external air intake and the size of required openings,
- The possibility of the simultaneous use of the stove which is to be installed, together with the other equipment already existing in that place.

If the results of all the checkups are positive, then the installer may proceed with the incorporation/installation of the stove. The instructions provided by the stove manufacturer, as well as the fire prevention standards and safety standards must also be observed.

When the installation is completed, the system must be put into a trial operation for at least 30 minutes in order to check up all the packing and seals of the system.

When the incorporation and significant details are completed, the installer is obliged to provide the client with the following:

- The Use and Maintenance Manual issued by the stove manufacturer (if such a manual has not been delivered with the stove),
- The documents required for the compliance with existing standards.

3.0 THE INSTALLATION – INCORPORATION OF THE STOVE

The user shall be fully responsible for the works executed at the incorporation site.

Before putting the stove into operation, the installer must meet all legal safety standards, in particular:

- Ensure that the stove installation is in accordance with local, national and European regulations,
- That it fulfils the requirements stated in this document,
- That the installation of the flue piping and air intake corresponds to the type of the installed stove,
- That the electric connections must not be executed with the use of temporary and/or non-insulated electric cables,
- Check the efficiency of the electrical system grounding,
- Always use the personal protective equipment and all the protective means prescribed by applicable local regulations,
- **Always ensure sufficient servicing space required for any maintenance and repairs of the stove.**

3.1 PLACING THE STOVE

We advise you to unpack the stove only when it is put in the place where it is to be installed.

The stove stands on plastic legs with cast-in screws M10 (4 pieces) screwed into the base of the stove. Nuts M10mm are screwed onto the screws up to the plastic part. The legs are also maximally screwed, up to the base of the stove. When you unpack the stove and bring it to the spot on which it is to be installed, unscrew all the legs to obtain the total height from the floor to the stove base i.e. to ensure that the legs are protruded from the stove base for around 25mm. When you finish levelling the stove which should stand horizontally, tighten the nuts while holding the plastic part of the leg with your hand. Tighten the nuts using spanner 17 so that they reach the stove base. The height of around 25mm from the floor to the stove base is needed for air circulation and better stove cooling. In this way, you will protect the stove against overheating and extend its service life.

If the surrounding walls and/or floor are made of materials that are **not heat resistant**, appropriate protection should be used consisting of incombustible insulation material.

Always ensure a safe distance (around 35/40 cm) between the stove and your furniture, home appliances, etc. In order to protect the floor, if it is made of combustible material, we suggest that you put on the floor, under the stove, a metal plate with a thickness of 3 to 4 mm that would protrude for 30 cm ahead of the stove front.

The stove must be placed at a distance of at least 25 cm from the surrounding walls. Always leave at least 15 cm between the back of the stove and the wall in order to ensure the proper circulation of air, i.e. to allow air to properly flow through this space.

If the stove is to be placed in a kitchen with a ventilation grid, or if it is to be placed in rooms with solid fuel heat generators (such as wood burning stoves), always ensure that the quantity of the inlet air (into the kitchen or room) is sufficient to provide the safe operation of the stove.

If the smoke discharge channel should pass through the ceiling, the ceiling should have proper thermal insulation made of incombustible insulating material. Once the stove is placed, it should be levelled with the use of the adjustable legs.

DANGER

The smoke discharge fittings **MUST NOT** be connected to:

- The flue pipe used by another heat generator (water heaters, stoves, fireplaces, kitchen stoves, etc.),
- To the air exhaust system (grids, vents, etc.), even if the system is inserted in the pipe discharge.

DANGER

It is prohibited to install air circulation (draught) shut-off valves (flaps, valves that may prevent air circulation i.e. that may prevent draught).

CAUTION

If the smoke discharge path produces poor draught i.e. poor air circulation (if the path has numerous bends, inappropriate smoke discharge end, narrowing, etc.), the smoke discharge can be bad, i.e. inappropriate.

The smoke discharge system functions on the basis of the negative pressure and mild pressure of the flue pipe. It is very important that the smoke discharge system is sealed. This requires the application of a pipe smooth inside. When

the flue pipe is to be placed through the walls and roof, the plan and structure of the room should be thoroughly analysed and studied first, so that the pipe may be placed properly in accordance with the fire prevention standards. First, it should be ensured that there is sufficient combustion air in the room where the stove is located. Occasional inspection is recommended to ensure that combustion air is properly supplied to the biofuel combustion chamber. The stove operates on 230 V – 50 Hz. Ensure that the electric cable is not entangled under the stove, that it is away from hot places and that it cannot come in contact with any sharp edge that could cut it. If the stove is electrically overloaded, this may shorten the service life of the electronic parts of the stove.

Never turn off power supply by pulling out the plug while flames are still burning in the stove. This may jeopardize the proper operation of the stove.

3.2 THE SMOKE DISCHARGE SYSTEM

The smoke discharge must be executed in accordance with the existing standards. The flue pipe should be thoroughly sealed. See Figures 1 to 7.

For smoke discharge, classic brick chimneys can be used, or chimneys may be made of pipes that must be thoroughly insulated (double wall) and sealed in order to prevent condensation in them.

The discharge pipe must not be connected with other systems of any type, such as the systems for discharging smoke from the combustion chamber, exhaust grid or air distribution systems, etc. Furthermore, the flue pipe must not be located in closed or semi-closed rooms such as garages, narrow corridors, under closed huts or any other place where smoke may appear. When the stove is to be connected to the flue piping, a professional chimney sweep should be called to verify that there are no even tiniest cracks or fissures in the chimney. If the smoke discharge chimney has any cracks, the flue pipe must be wrapped in new material in order to ensure proper functioning.

For this purpose, rigid pipes made of non-ferrous steel (with a minimum thickness of 1.5 mm) can be used, or pipes made of stainless steel (with a minimum thickness of 0.5 mm).

The smoke discharge system (chimney) made of metal pipes must be grounded in accordance with applicable standards and legal regulations. **Grounding is prescribed by the law.**

This grounding connection must be independent of the stove grounding.

The flue pipe must be made in compliance with the standards regarding the dimensions and materials used for its construction (Figure 1).

- A) Wind resistant chimney top
- B) Maximum cross section of 15 x 15 cm or a diameter of 15 cm, maximum height of 4-5 m.
- C) Seal
- D) Inspection – control opening.

Flue pipes in bad condition or made of inappropriate material (asbestos cement, galvanized sheet metal, etc. with coarse and rough or porous surfaces) are illegitimate and they jeopardize and hamper the proper operation of the stove.

Smoke can be discharged through a classic flue pipe (see the figures below) provided that the following regulations are met:

– Check the maintenance condition of the flue pipe or the chimney. If the discharge flue pipe is old, it should be replaced

by a new one. If the chimney is damaged, it should be repaired or refurbished by inserting a steel pipe properly insulated with mineral wool.

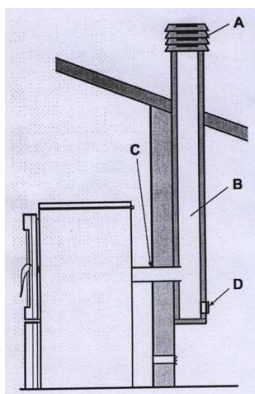


Figure 1

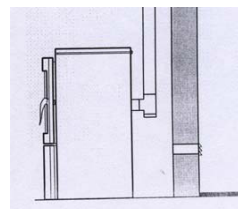
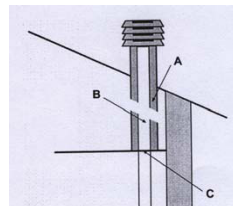


Figure 2

- Smoke is discharged directly into the flue pipe (chimney) only if its cross section is up to 15 x 15 cm or if its diameter is up to 15 cm and if it has a cover for the purposes of inspection and cleaning.
- **If the cross section of the chimney is larger** than 15x15cm or its diameter is larger than 15cm, the possible control of increased draught (decreasing) in the chimney can be performed in three ways:
 1. If there is an opening for the purpose of cleaning at the bottom of the chimney, it should be partially opened.
 2. A steel pipe with a diameter of 10 cm should be inserted into the chimney if you have elements for such a refurbishment of the chimney.

3. By the regulation of certain parameters in the stove. This regulation can be performed only by an authorized service centre of Alfa plam.
 - Ensure that the connection for the house chimney is properly sealed.
 - Avoid any contact with easily combustible material (such as wooden beams), and in any case these should be insulated with fire resistant material (see Figure 2).
- A) Mineral wool
 - B) Steel pipes
 - C) Partition plate.

The stove is designed for the connection to the chimney with flue pipes whose diameter is 80mm. If the standard chimney is not used but a new one is being constructed or the existing chimney is being refurbished, use insulated stainless steel pipes (double wall) with a diameter in accordance with Table 1. The use of flexible pipes is not allowed.

SYSTEM TYPE	DIAMETER mm	SYSTEM ASSESSMENT
Pipe shorter than 5 m	80	acceptable
Pipe longer than 5 m	100	obligatory
Installation at places where the elevation above the sea level is higher than 1,200 meters	100	recommendable

Table 1

When you use a connecting pipe between the stove and the discharge flue pipe, you must also use a “T” coupling (as it is shown in Figures 5 and 6), with the cover for the purpose of cleaning (plug) next to the stove. The application of this “T” coupling must enable the collection of ashes generated inside the pipe and cleaning of the discharge flue pipe from time to time without removing the pipe. The smoke is under mild pressure. Because of this, it is necessary to check if the opening i.e. the cover (plug) for cleaning the smoke discharge system is perfectly sealed and if it remains perfectly sealed after each cleaning. Ensure that the assembly is carried out in the same order and check the condition of the seal.

The installation of the flue pipes should be performed in accordance with Figure 7.

It is strictly recommended to avoid using horizontal extensions or elongations and if this is necessary, ensure that the pipe is not counter leaned but that it has an inclination of at least 5%. The horizontal extensions must never be longer than 3 m.

It is not recommendable to connect the flue pipe directly to the stove with a horizontal extension longer than 1 m. See Figures 4, 5, 6 and 8. It is necessary to put a vertical extension of Ø 80mm with a length of at least 1-1.5 m after the “T” claw, and only after that proceed to a horizontal extension of Ø 80mm and a vertical extension of Ø 80 or Ø 100mm depending on the height of the flue pipe (chimney), as it is shown in Table 1.

Figure 3 on the left shows how the end (top) of the chimney should look like when there are two chimneys one next to the other, and Figure 3 shows how the end should not be executed.

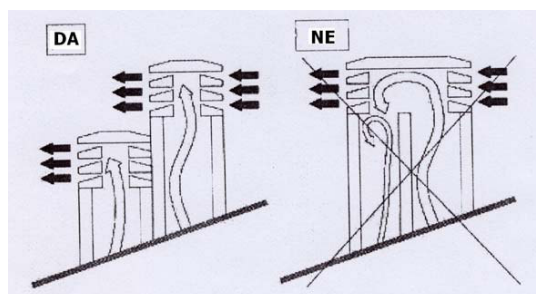


Figure 3

3.3 THE INSULATION and DIAMETER OF THE OPENINGS (Holes) ON THE ROOF (or on the Wall)

Once the position of the stove is determined, it is necessary to make a hole i.e. an opening the flue pipe should pass through. This varies depending on the type of installation, diameter of the flue pipe (see Table 1) and the type of the wall or roof the flue pipe should pass through. See Table 2. The insulation must be made of mineral wool with nominal density higher than 80 kg/m².

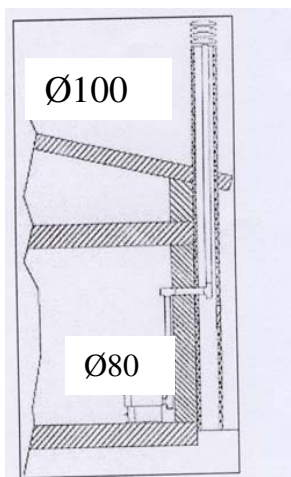


Figure 4

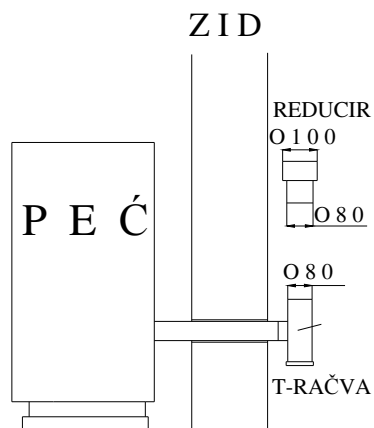


Figure 5

1. Armature 80>100
2. T-shaped pipe fittings

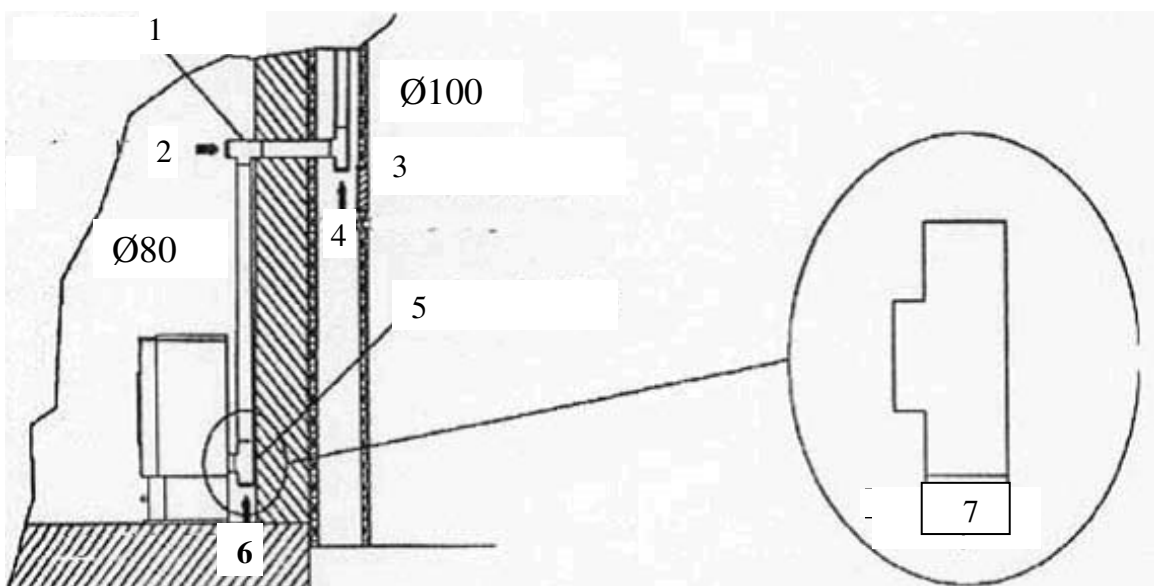


Figure 6

1. T-shaped pipe fittings – T-shaped pipe coupling
2. Cleaning direction
3. Opening, window for servicing / inspection
4. Cleaning direction
5. T-shaped pipe fittings – T-shaped pipe coupling
6. Cleaning direction
7. Sealed cover for the purpose of cleaning (plug)

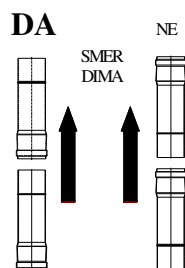


Figure 7 Flue pipe installation

Insulation thickness mm		Flue pipe diameter (mm)	
		D.80	D.100
		Diameters of holes (openings) that should be made (mm)	
Walls made of wood or combustible anyway, or parts that are combustible	100	150	170
Concrete wall or roof	50	100	120
Brick wall or roof	30	100	120

Table 2: Insulation thickness for the part of the system that passes through wall or roof

First of all, it is necessary to provide PERFECT CIRCULATION of air (draught) in the flue pipe which must be free of any obstacles such as narrowing or angles. Any shifts of the axis must have one path inclined with a maximum angle of 45 degrees from the vertical, and the best solution is 30 degrees. These shifts should be best performed near the wind resistant top of the chimney.

In accordance with **regulations (the wind resistant top of the chimney, distances and stove placing)**, the distances shown in Table 3 must be met:

Roof inclination α	Distance between the roof ridge cover and the chimney Distance in meters	Minimum height of the chimney measured at the upper opening (at the chimney outlet) Height in meters
15°	Less than 1.85 m More than 1.85 m	0.50 above the roof ridge cover 1.00 meter from roof pitch
30°	Less than 1.50 m More than 1.50 m	0.50 above the roof ridge cover 1.30 meters from the roof pitch
45°	Less than 1.30 m More than 1.30 m	0.50 above the roof ridge cover 2.00 meters from the roof pitch
60°	Less than 1.20 m More than 1.20 m	0.50 above the roof ridge cover 2.60 meters from the roof pitch

Table 3

However, it is obligatory to provide an initial vertical extension (elongation) of 1.5 m (minimum) in order to provide a proper smoke discharge.

3.4 THE INTAKE OF COMBUSTION AIR (Figure 8)

The air necessary for combustion, taken from the surroundings, must be regenerated through a ventilation grid located on the wall of the room and turned outwards. This will provide a better combustion and a lower consumption of biofuel pellets. It is not recommendable that external air is sucked directly through the pipe, because it would decrease the efficiency i.e. performance of combustion. On its external side, the ventilation opening must be equipped with a ventilation grid as protection against rain, wind and insects.

This opening must be made on the external wall of the room in which the stove is located.

The intake, i.e. supply of combustion air from garages, warehouses for combustible materials or fire hazard rooms, is prohibited.

The hole, i.e. opening for external input combustion air *must not be connected* with the use of pipes.

If the room also has any other heating equipment, the intake of combustion air must provide the amount of air necessary for the proper operation of all the devices.

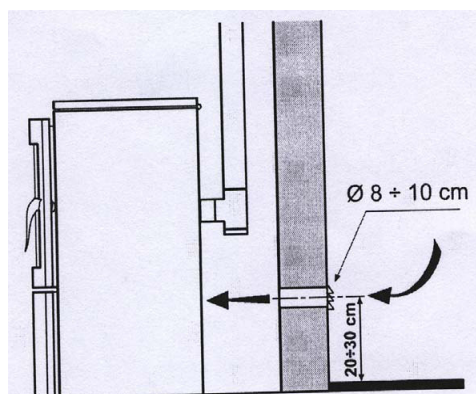


Figure 8. Minimum distances for the installation of the ventilation grid

For the proper and safe installation of the ventilation grid, see the data in Table 4. These are minimum distances from any air space or smoke discharge. This value can change the configuration of air pressure. These distances should correspond to the sequence in order to ensure, for example, that an open window intakes external air, taking it away from the stove itself.

The ventilation grid must be installed at least		
1 m	under	the door, window, flue pipe, air chambers, etc.
1 m	horizontally from	
0.3 m	above	
2 m	away from	smoke outlet

Table 4: Minimum distances for the intakes of combustion air

3.5 CONNECTION TO THE ELECTRIC POWER SUPPLY

These stoves should be connected to the electric power supply. Our stoves have electric cables suitable for medium temperatures. If the cable should be replaced (e.g. because it is damaged), please consult our authorized technical personnel, our experts. Before you connect the stove to the electric power supply, ensure that:

- The characteristics of the electric system correspond to the data i.e. specification stated on the nameplate of the stove.
- The smoke discharge system, if it is metal, must have an operational grounding connection in accordance with applicable standards and legal regulations. **Grounding is prescribed by the law.**
- The electric cable must never reach a temperature which is by 80°C higher than the ambient temperature. If you want to obtain a direct connection to voltage, you should install a bipolar switch with a minimum clearance of 3 mm between the contacts, with the dimensions for electric load shown in the nameplate, and in accordance with applicable standards. Yellow-green grounding cables must not be switched off by the switch. When the stove is installed at its place, the bipolar switch or the socket must be easily accessible.
- If the stove will not be used for a longer period, switch it off from the power supply or turn the switch into a switched off (0) position. In the case of any breakdown or improper operation, switch the stove off immediately or turn the switch into the switched off position (0) and contact the authorized service centre.

4.0 IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS

THESE ARE IMPORTANT OBLIGATORY INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE SAFETY OF PEOPLE, ANIMALS AND PROPERTY.

We would like to inform the stove installer on some general instructions that he must adhere to in order to install the stove properly. These standards are required, but not fully. For further and more precise information, read the remaining part of this Manual.

- Connect the stove to a grounded socket. Figure 9
- Put the switch on the back of the stove in position 1. Figure 10
- Do not allow children and pets to come near the stove.
- Use only biofuel pellets, and not any other types of fuel.
- Inform all the users on possible risks and dangers and teach them how to handle the device.
- If the stove is installed on a wooden floor, it is recommendable to insulate its stand.

The stove functions with a negative pressure combustion chamber. **Because of that, ensure that the flue pipe is thermally sealed i.e. insulated.**

When the stove is lit for the first time, a smaller quantity of paint (not harmful to health) covering the stove will evaporate because of the painting process stabilization. Ventilate the room in order to remove these vapours from it.

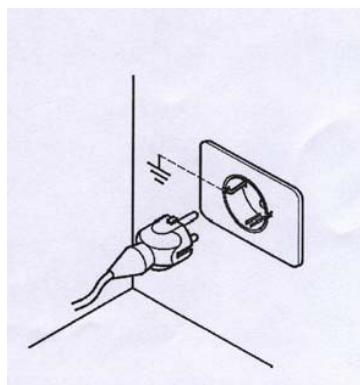


Figure 9

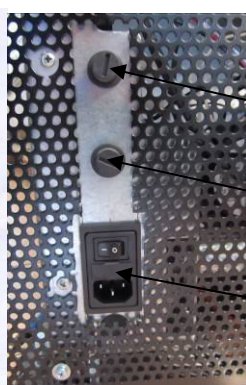


Figure 10

5.0 WARNING OF THE SAFETY MEASURES FOR THE MAINTENANCE STAFF

Besides being obliged to adhere to all safety measures, maintenance workers must:

- Always use security devices and personal protective equipment.
 - Turn off the electric power supply before they start working.
 - Always use adequate tools.
 - Ensure that the stove and ash are completely cool before starting any operations on the stove.
- Especially, take care that the handles are cool before you touch them.

– **NEVER START UP THE STOVE** even if only one of the security devices is faulty, improperly set or does not function.

– Do not make any modifications for whatever reason except those allowed and explained by the manufacturer.

– Always use original spare parts. Never allow the components to completely wear out before you replace them.

Replacing a worn out part i.e. component of the stove before it breaks down contributes to the prevention of injuries caused by an accident due to a sudden breakdown i.e. failure of the component that may cause serious human injuries and damages to the property around the stove.

– Clean the firebox before lighting the stove.

– Check whether any condensation has occurred. If any condensation occurs, this indicates that there is some water from smoke cooling. We recommend you to find possible causes in order to establish a normal and proper work of the stove.

5.1 WARNING OF THE SAFETY MEASURES FOR THE USER

The place where the stove is to be put, called the installation place, must be prepared in accordance with local, national and European regulations.

The stove is a "heating machine" and **during its operation, its outer surfaces are very hot i.e. they have extremely high temperatures**, or they are rather hot.

This stove is designed to combust fuel made of pressed wood mass (pellets with a diameter of 6 mm to 7 mm, length of about 30 mm and maximum moisture of 8-9%).

Because of this, during the use of the stove it is very important to observe the following warnings:

– Do not approach and touch the glass on the door, there is a RISK OF BURN INJURIES

– Do not approach and touch the flue pipe, there is a RISK OF BURN INJURIES

– Do not perform any kind of cleaning

– **Do not open the door as the stove functions properly only when it is sealed**

– Do not remove ashes when the stove is in the operational mode

– Children and pets must be away from the stove

– ADHERE TO ALL THE REGULATIONS STATED IN THIS DOCUMENT – MANUAL.

In addition, for the proper use of biofuel pellets:

– Only use fuel which is in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions,

– Always adhere to the stove maintenance plan,

– Clean the stove every day (only when the stove and ashes are cold),

– Do not use the stove if there are any failures or abnormalities, or in the case of unusual noise and/or suspected breakdowns,

– **Do not throw or pour water on the stove, even in fire fighting,**

– **Do not turn off the stove by pulling the plug out. Use the off button on the panel,**

– The stove should not be inclined as IT MAY BECOME UNSTABLE,

– Do not use the stove as a support or holder. Never leave the tank fuel cover opened,

– Do not touch the painted parts of the stove while it is in operation,

– Do not use wood or coal as fuel, but **only fuel pellet** with the following characteristics: diameter of 6-7 mm, maximum length 30 mm, maximum moisture 8-9%,

– Do not use the stove for burning garbage,

– Always perform all the operations with maximum safety measures.

6.0 STANDARDS FOR SAFE LIGHTING AND CLEANING THE STOVE

– Never use gasoline, petroleum or any other combustible liquid for lighting the stove. Keep these kinds of liquid away from the stove while it is in operation,

– Never light the stove if the glass is damaged. Never hit the glass or door as you may damage them,

– While the stove is in operation, do not open the door in order to clean the glass. The glass can be cleaned only when the stove is cool, using a cotton cloth or paper towels (cloths) and a glass cleaning agent,

– Ensure that the stove is fixed well in order to prevent any movement,

– Ensure that the box for ashes is inserted and that it is completely closed, so that the door is properly leaned against the inner box,

– Ensure that the stove door is tightly closed while the stove is in operation,

– Remove ashes with a vacuum cleaner only when the stove is completely cool,

– Never clean the stove surfaces with any abrasive cleaning agents.

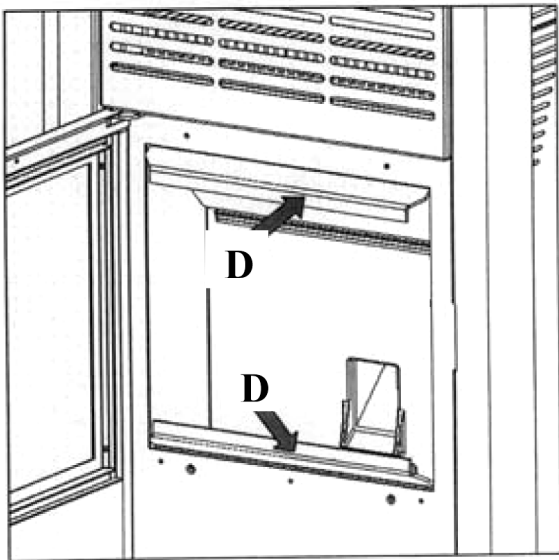


Figure 11

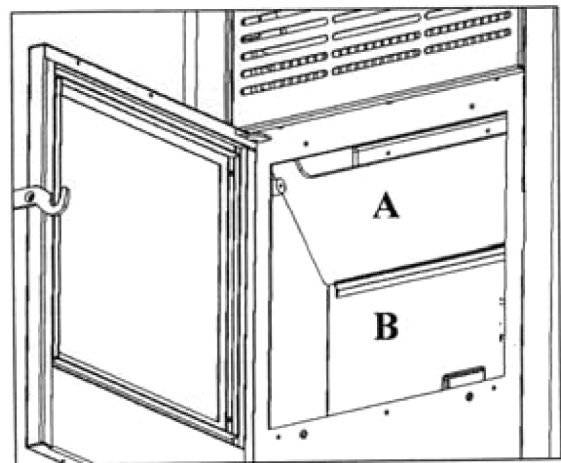


Figure 12

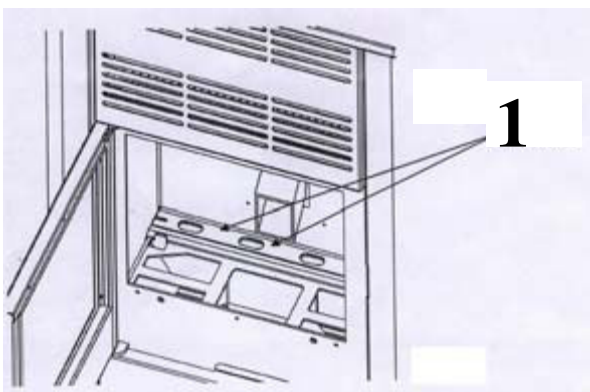


Figure 13

6.1 ROUTINE CLEANING and MAINTENANCE PERFORMED BY THE USER OF THE STOVE

The use of a drum-shaped vacuum cleaner can facilitate the stove cleaning. The vacuum cleaner must have a filter which stops the vacuumed dust to go back into the room where the stove is located.

Before you start any routine maintenance, including cleaning, you should take the following safety measures:

- Shut off power to the stove before you start any works,
- Before you start any works, ensure that the stove and ash are cool,
- Vacuum the ash from the combustion chamber **every day**,
- Carefully clean the firebox with the vacuum cleaner **every day** (after every use and when the stove is cool),
- **Once in two weeks** pull out the upper steel or cast iron plate from the chamber (Figure 12 A) by lifting it, straightening it, lowering it at the height of the chamber opening and by turning it so that one of its ends comes out of the chamber vertically, and then remove the upper plate completely from the chamber and put it by the side of the stove, on the floor. After that, lift up the cast plate in the chamber maximally (Figure 12 B) and vacuum the back part of the chamber behind plate B. You can also perform this cleaning by removing the upper sheet metal deflector in order to clean the glass (Figure 11 D). This sheet metal is fixed with bolts as it is shown in Figure 11 (D). Then pull out the upper steel or cast iron plate (Figure 12 A) and turn and pull out the lower, back cast iron plate (Figure 12 B). Clean the parts, shown in Figure 13. However, we do not recommend this latter manner of cleaning because it may soon cause damages to the threads of the special nuts on the deflector.

IMPORTANT NOTE:

- When placing back the cast protective plate B, ensure that the lower part of the plate is placed behind two boundary teeth located on both left and right sides of the chamber, below. The plate must not be placed in front of the boundary teeth. It is obligatory to check up the transition from the input pipe of the screw casing through which pellets pass and drop into the combustion chamber, and from cast protective plate B. The transition from the lower part of their joint must be even, without any teeth, so that pellets may drop easily without any retention or accumulation in the input tube where they could easily begin to burn. If the protective plate is placed improperly, pellets in the pellet warehouse may take fire which may have immeasurable consequences.

- The stove manufacturer shall not be liable for any improper placement of protective plate B and consequences that may arise from it.

- When placing upper plate A, turn the rectangular opening upwards, as shown in Figure 12A.

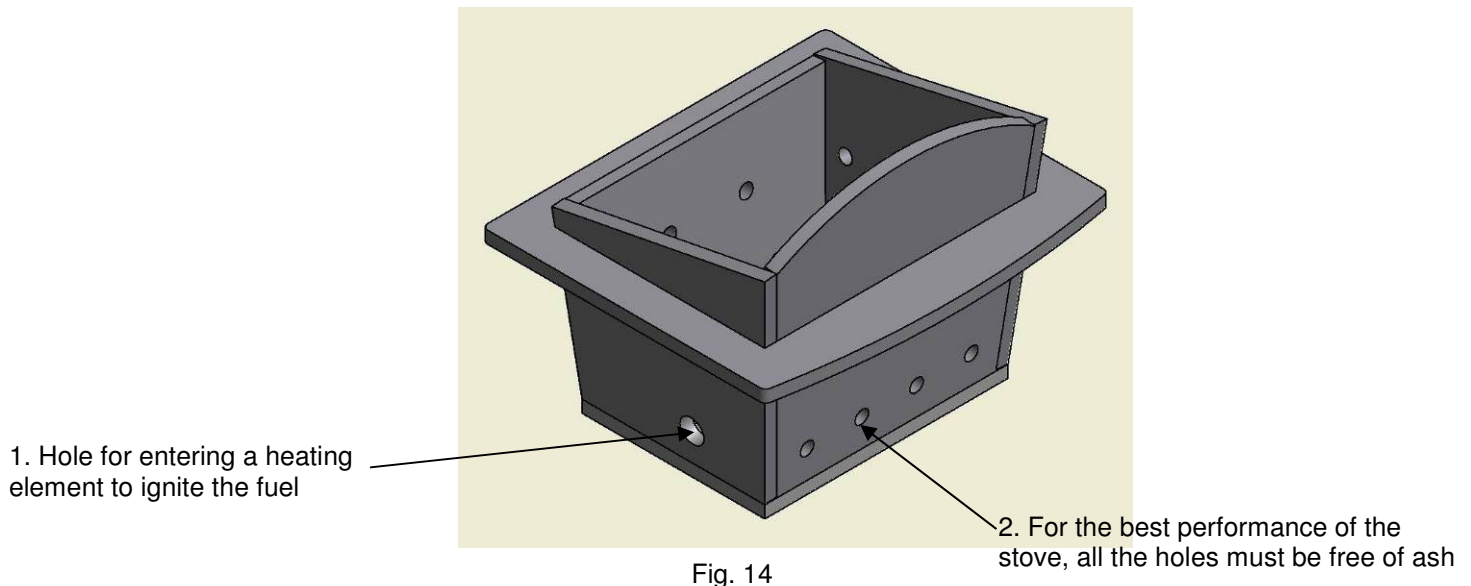
- Protective plate B and upper plate A on the joint are stuck with silicon on both left and right sides so that they cannot fall out of place during transportation. When the stove is lit for the first time, the silicon burns thus enabling the removal of the plates and cleaning of the space behind plate B.

Always ensure that the stove and ash are completely cool.

This is a firebox (box-shaped) where wood mass pellets burn. See Figure 14. It is recommended that the firebox should be cleaned with a vacuum cleaner after each use (when the stove is cool). After every third use, it is recommended that the firebox should be taken out for ensuring that there is no excessive ash accumulated at the bottom of the firebox. Then place the firebox back in its place, making it stable, to ensure the safe operation of the stove.

If you have any doubts, please do not hesitate to call the authorized service centre for further information and clarification, as the manufacturer does not have any insight into the installation of the stove and does not offer any warranty for the incorporation of the stove and its maintenance.

The manufacturer shall not be liable for any damages caused by third parties.



ASH TRAY (if it is full, it should be vacuumed or emptied):

The stove and ash must be completely cool.

The ash tray must be **cleaned once a week**, by vacuuming or emptying it. In this way, all the impurities left after the combustion of pellets will be removed. Then the ash tray must be properly placed back.

- Unburned pellets must never be put into the ash box or tray.
- Clean the glass with a soft cloth.

DOOR WITH GLASS (the door should be checked and cleaned from time to time):

The stove and ash must be completely cool.

The glass is made of high temperature resistant pyroceramics. If any damage is caused to the glass, replace the glass as soon as possible before you use the stove again. The glass must be replaced only by an authorized person.

6.2 CLEANING and MAINTENANCE (for maintenance workers)

- THE FLUE CHANNELS – CHIMNEY (these should be cleaned every six months or after burning two tons of pellets)

The stove and ash must be completely cool.

This wind resistant flue channel (chimney) must be checked and cleaned each year. This should preferably be done at the beginning of the heating season. For the professional cleaning of these elements of the stove system you should preferably contact authorized professionals. The spots that should be paid special attention to during cleaning and that should be cleaned particularly well are shown in Figure 15.

- INNER FIREBOX (every two weeks)

The stove and ash must be completely cool.

For proper cleaning, remove ash from behind the cast plate every two or three weeks, using a vacuum cleaner and turning or removing the plate as shown under item 6.1 (Figures 11, 12 and 13).

- THE EXHAUST SPACE OF THE SMOKE FAN (it should be checked and cleaned every six months)

The stove and ash must be completely cool.

To clean the inner space for smoke discharge, first remove the cover i.e. plug at the bottom of the ash box casing and insert the vacuum cleaner hose through this opening, so that you may vacuum any residual ash and ensure the proper operation of the stove, Figure 16.

- GENERAL CLEANING AT THE END OF THE HEATING SEASON

The stove and ash must be completely cool – unplug the power cable of the stove.

At the end of the heating season, unplug the power cable of the stove for safety reasons. It is very important to clean and check the stove as it is explained above.

The stove and ash must be completely cool.

After a longer period of use, the asbestos-free tape (band) for sealing (packing) on the door may become detached from the door. This packing is stuck onto the door with high temperature resistant silicone. To repair this, fix the back (the back side of the tape) of the sealing tape with the use of high temperature resistant glue. This is very important for good door sealing.

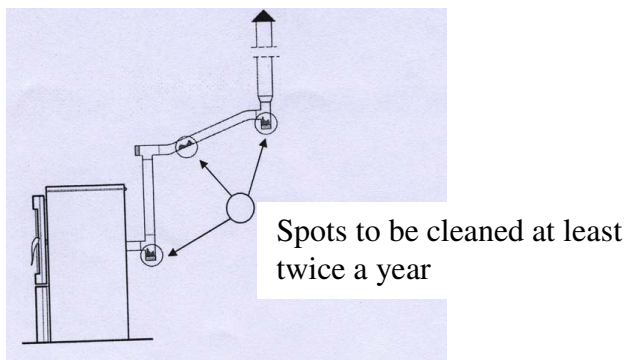


Figure 15

6.3 SPECIAL MAINTENANCE

Your stove is a heat generator that uses pellets as solid biofuel. Due to this, special maintenance should be performed once a year.

These works, previously explained, should preferably be performed at the beginning of the heating season.

The purpose of this special maintenance is to ensure the proper and efficient operation of the stove.

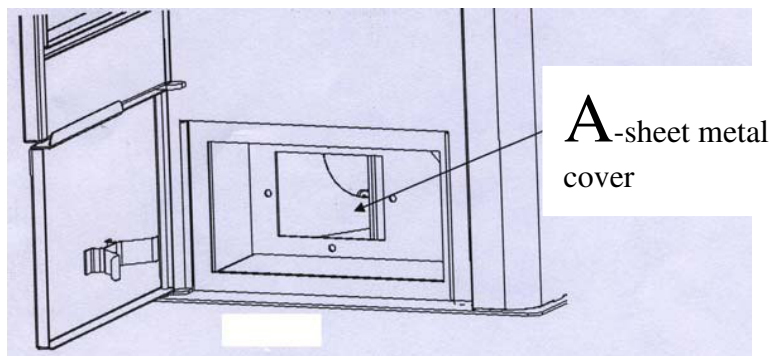


Figure 16

A - Remove the sheet metal cover and vacuum the internal part.

7.0 IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

You have bought a top quality product.

The manufacturer will be always available to provide any further information you may need in relation to the label of the stove and the instructions for its assembly and installation in your geographical conditions. The proper installation of the stove in accordance with the instructions given in this Manual is very important for preventing dangers, fire or any defects or malfunctioning.

The stove operates with negative pressure in the combustion chamber. **Because of this you must ensure that the flue pipe is thermally sealed thoroughly.**

DANGER

In the event of fire in the flue pipe, evacuate all people and pets from the room, turn the power supply off immediately using the main switch in the house or by unplugging the power cable (the plug must always be easily accessible and free), and immediately call firemen.

DANGER

Classic fire wood cannot be used.

DANGER

Do not use the stove for burning garbage.

8.0 THE QUALITY OF FUEL PELLETS IS VERY IMPORTANT

This stove is designed to use pressed wood (pellets) as fuel.

As there are many products of this type on the market, it is important to choose fuel pellets that are not dirty. You should use quality pellets that are compact and with little dust.

Ask your stove seller or manufacturer about the best pellets whose diameter should be around 6 to 7 mm and length around 30 mm. **The proper operation of the stove depends on the type and quality of fuel pellets as heat obtained from various types of products may have various intensities.**

The stove manufacturer shall not be liable for the use of fuel pellets of inadequate quality or for the poor operation of the stove due to such fuel.

8.1 FUEL PELLET STORAGE

Pellets must be stored in a dry place which is not too cold. In fact, cold and wet pellets (with a temperature of around 5⁰ C) decrease the thermal power of the fuel and require additional stove cleaning.

PELLETS MUST NOT BE KEPT NEAR THE STOVE. Keep them at least 2 metres away from the stove. Handle pellets carefully and avoid breaking them.

WARNING:

If sawdust or small – crumbled pellets are put into the funnel-shaped part of the stove i.e. the fuel tank, these may block the pellet (fuel) feeding. Such pellets may cause the electric motor driving the pellet feeding mechanism to burn out, or they may lead to damages to the electric motor reducer. If you see any such small, crumbled pellets at the bottom of the pellet tank or at the bottom of the screw conveyor when the tank is empty, vacuum them with a vacuum cleaner by inserting the vacuum cleaner hose through the openings of the pellet grate.

9.0 DESCRIPTION AND FUNCTIONING OF THE ELECTRONIC CARD

9.1 DESCRIPTION OF THE ELECTRONIC CARD (KEYBOARD) (figure 17)

Button 1: it increases the room temperature, shows the temperature of the chamber

Button 2: reduces the room temperature

Both these buttons have program functions.

Button 3: modification of the temperature and program functions

Button 4: switched on/ switched of (ON / OFF) and exit from programs

Button 5: reduces the heat capacity from 5 to 1

Button 6: increases the heat capacity from 1 to 5

WARNING

Automatic programming of the ventilation with values from 1 to 5 has been factory adjusted and can be changed only by authorized professional repairmen, and factory experts. They are informed from each separate case.

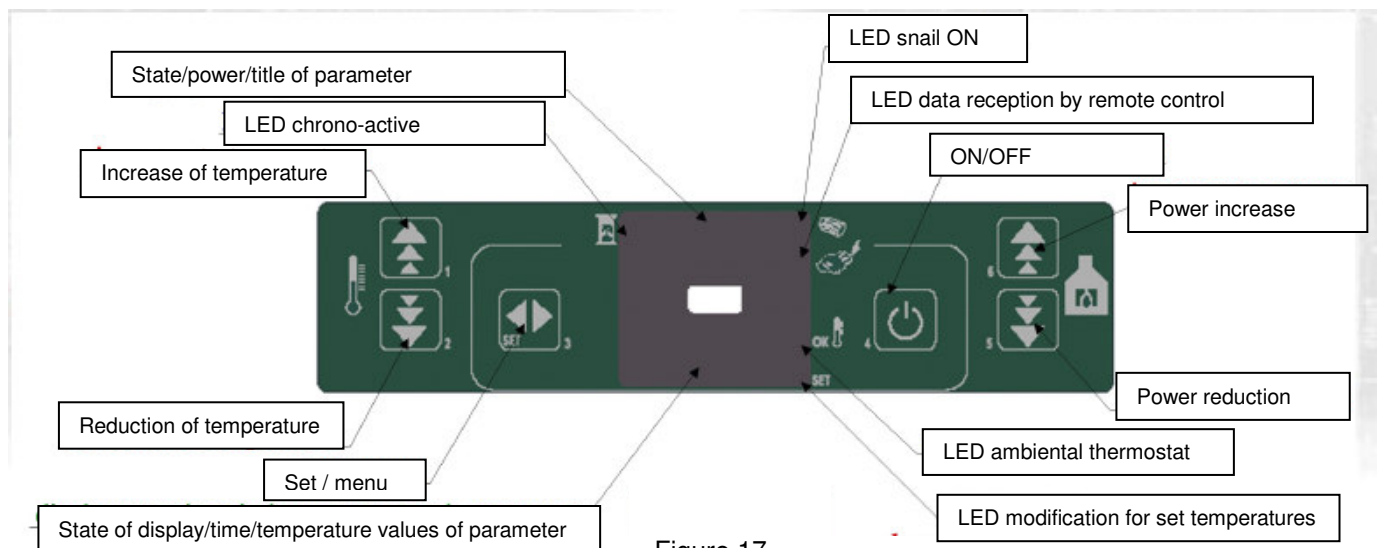


Figure 17
Electronic keyboard of controls

LED → **L**ight **E**mitting **D**iode → Lamp

9.2 FUNCTIONING OF THE ELECTRONIC CARD

When it is already connected to the power supply, you should turn the switch which is located at the back side of the stove into position 1. Then the following indication as shown in figure 18 appears:



Figure 18.

In order to start the stove, press button 4. Shortly after this, the command to the electronics will put the stove into a state of calibration, that is, preparation for work and the message shown in figure 19 appears on the display. The suction device will be switched off for about 15 seconds, that it will be switch on again for maximum 7 seconds.

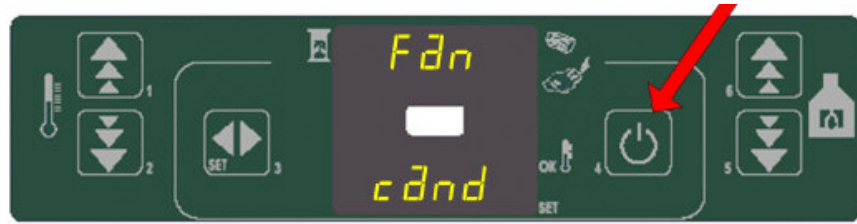


Figure 19.

Upon termination of this stage, which lasts about 20 seconds, the message **"LOAD WOOD"** appears as shown in figure 20. The snail loader loads the pellets and the ignition heating element is on. This is shown on the display of the control keyboard through the previously described LED lamps.

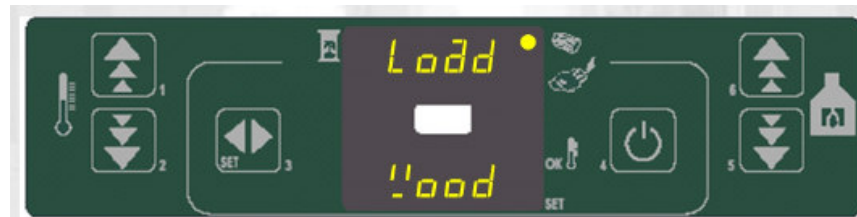


Figure 20.

When the temperature is sufficiently high (after about 15 minutes), reach in accordance with a certain coefficient (about 3°C per minute), the electronic command prepares the fuel ignition and the next stage of operation follows, flame stabilization and then the display of the command board shows the message **"FIRE ON" (activated flame)** as in figure 21. The tangential fan (alternator) switches on at that moment as well.



Figure 21.

Upon termination of the stabilization stage (the standard duration is about 2 seconds), the control of the electronic unit goes to an operation mode, showing the selected heating power (which may be changes by means of the buttons 5 and 6) and the ambient temperature Figure 22.



Figure 22.

In this stage the buttons 5 and 6 adjust the stove energy from 1 to 5, provided that the ambient temperature is less than the determined set temperature*.

Otherwise, the heating energy is set to a minimum.

* Actually, the stove is set to an ambient temperature. After reaching the desired temperature (manually adjusted – look at the chapter with description of the modification of ambient temperature), the stove adjusts its operation to a minimum and in that case it is not possible to change the heating energy.

Of the pellet d fuel does not ignite, the stove will try once more to ignite the fuel. If the pellet ignition does not succeed once again, this will be indicated with an alarm.

The speed of the device for air suction and the fan, as well as the time required for furl ignition through the heating element, are parameters which can be adjusted only by authorized professional repairmen, factory exports.

Once connection to the power supply is established, upon stoppage of electricity for a certain period of time, the control of the electronics enables discharge of the remaining smoke with an increased speed of the air suction device and then the display shows the following message **"COOL FIRE"**. Once the cooling is over, then the fuel ignition starts once again.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

The stove normally switches on after about 15 minutes, with a good quality of the pellet fuel and with an ambient temperature of 11 degrees. If the ambient temperature is lower and the spark plug functions normally, cancellation of the stove ignition may occur. If this happens, you should switch off the stove by pressing the button 4. Then take remove and empty the cast burner (figure 14) where the pellets fall and combust. Return the cast burner to its position in the stove and once again start (restart) the stove by pressing button 4 for few seconds.

- **In order to bypass i.e. to circumvent the stage of starting of the stove**, press button 6 with a duration of 2 seconds.

This leads directly to the operational stage of the stove. Note: Use this only when the stove is switched on and with an active flame in the stove.

- **In order to change the set ambient temperature** (this is the desired temperature of the room where the stove is located), at any moment press the button 3 and use the buttons 2 and 1 to adjust the temperature indicated on the lower

display. When the button 3 is pressed, the lower part of the control board indicates the set ambient temperature (the one you would like to achieve).

- **In order to manually set the room ventilation, press button 3. The indication "SET X" is shown on the display where the flickering letter X represents the speed of the exchanger ventilator, which may be changed by using the buttons 5 and 6 and which may have the following values:**

A = AUTOMTIC speed of the exchanger follows the real indicated energy

1 = SPEED 1 (speed 1)

2 = SPEED 2 (speed 2)

3 = SPEED 3 (speed 3) are all possible manual fan adjustments

4 = SPEED 4 (speed 4)

5 = SPEED 5 (speed 5)

- **In order to check the stove temperature**, press button 1. The lower display on the control board shows the temperature, while the upper display shows the number of rotations of the smoke suction motor.

- **Switching off of the stove** occurs once you press button 4. The upper display shows the message OFF (switched off)

and the flow of pellet fuel into the firebox is stopped. After cooling, the tangential fan switches off (stops working) and after 10 minutes from the moment of cooling, the suction device switches off as well. The switching off speed of the smoke suction device is a parameter which may be set only by an authorized repairman.

NOTE: Even when the stove is cold, switching off of the smoke suction device occurs after about 10 to 15 minutes.

For this reason DO NOT switch off the stove from the main switch (0-1) one the stove is switched off (OFF). Wait until the switching off cycle is finished, that is, after cooling of the stove as it is previously described.

9.3 PARAMETERS USED BY THE STOVE USER

(Press button 3 to access the parameters)

Every time when you press this button you may get one of the following parameters with the corresponding functions given here:

Use buttons 1 and 2 to change the value of the parameters

UT01: day in the week. Day 1 ... Day 7 or OFF to show that the programming is switched off

UT02: change the current hours

UT03: change of minutes

UT04: button for access to technical parameters (reserved). **DO NOT TOUCH. THE PARAMETERS ARE FACTORY ADJUSTED AND RESERVED FOR EXPERTS AND TECHNICAL STAFF OF THE STOVE MANUFACTURER.**

UT05: change of the starting time (program 1) in stages of 10 minutes

UT06: change of the switching off time (program 1) in stages of 10 minutes

UT07: change of program 1, active / inactive, days in the week with the button 2 and going over through the days with button 1. Confirm and proceed with button 3.

UT08: change of the starting time (program 2) in stages of 10 minutes

UT09: change of the switching off time (program 2) in stages of 10 minutes

UT10: change program 2, active / inactive, days in the week with button 2 and going over through the days with button 1. Confirm and leave the parameters with button 3.

UT11: change of the starting time (program 3) in stages of 10 minutes

UT12: change of the switching off time (program 3) in stages of 10 minutes

UT13: change program 3, active / inactive, days in the week with the button 2 and going over through the days with button 1. Confirm and proceed with button 3.

UT14: change of the starting time (program 4) in stages of 10 minutes

UT15: change of the switching off time (program 4) in stages of 10 minutes

UT16: change program 4, active / inactive, days in the week with button 2 and going over through the days with button 1. Confirm and leave the parameters with button 3.

NOTE: In order to go to the next parameter, use the button 3 (adjustment), button 1 for increasing and button 2 for reduction.

NOTE: You can leave the program at any time by pressing button 4.

The stove programming enables that you program the starting and the switching off of the stove four time in one day, seven days in the week (with the day 1 that indicates the day when the first programming has been performed).

Setting the time

You can set the operation of the time and it can be seen on the lower red indicator of the keyboard. When you're programming the operation of the time, it functions also when the stove is not switched on since it is charged by a battery.

You must adjust the time if you want to program the stove operation, that is, if you want to program automatic switching on and switching off of the stove.

The procedure for adjustment of the time is the following:

Press the button 3 twice until the flickering message **UT01** appears.

At that moment, press the buttons 1 and 2 to adjust the day in the week (day 1 corresponds to Monday, continuing further to day 7 which corresponds to Sunday). Adjust the day when you make the adjustment of the time (for example, if it is Monday, set DAY1).

Then press the button SET once you set the day. The display shows a flickering message **UT02**. Now here you can set the time by using the buttons 1 and 2. After you press the button SET one more time (to confirm the inserted time), the flickering message **UT03** appears and now you can change the minutes of the time again by using the buttons 1 and 2.

After setting the minutes, press the button SET once again to get the message **UT04** which corresponds to the programming of the technical parameters (use only authorized repairmen).

Once you have adjusted and confirmed the operation of the clock, the LED lamp 1 (left, up) on the keyboard will switch on and will stay on. Temporarily recontrol the accuracy of the clock and if it is disrupted you can adjust it once again according to the manner described above.

In order to come out of the program at any time, press once the button for switching off the stove (button 4) in duration of not less than 2 seconds.

Automatic starting and switching off of the stove

If you want automatic starting and switching off of the stove, the clock must be adjusted as described.

Once you've adjusted the clock and reached the parameter **UT04**, press SET once again to go to **UT05**. Now here you can select the time of starting for the program of the first automatic starting of the stove, again by using the buttons 1 and 2.

We would like to remind you that the stove starting and switching off can be programmed four times in one day, seven days in the week. The first cycle of starting/switching off takes place through the program 1, with presented parameters **UT05**, **UT06** and **UT07**. Another cycle of starting/switching off takes place through the program 2 and it can be modified through the parameters **UT08**, **UT09** and **UT10**. The third program is performed with the parameters **UT11**, **UT12**, **UT13** and the fourth program is performed through the parameters **UT14**, **UT15** and **UT16**.)

Once you adjust the starting time for the first program, use the button SET to move to parameter **UT06**, where you can adjust the switching off time of the stove, again by using the buttons 1 and 2.

Once you confirm the selected switching off time by using the button SET, then you go to parameter **UT07**, where you determine, that is, you set the days in the week when the previously defined program of starting / switching off will be active, that is, when it will act.

Then the message "ON1" appears. This means that on day 1 (previously defined with the parameter **UT01**) the first program of starting/switching off will be active i.e. it will act at that moment. In order to switch off the automatic starting, switching off of the stove on that day, now press the button 2 and the display will show the message OFF1 (switched off programming for that day).

If instead of that you press the button 1, go to day 2 ("ON2") where in the same manner you can activate or switch off the first starting program with button 2.

Continue in the same manner to activate/deactivate the programs for the remaining days in the week.

After programming the starting/switching off of the stove operation for different days in the week, once again press the button SET in order to get access according to the sequence of parameters **UT08**, **UT09** and **UT10**, which represent the parameters for adjusting another program for starting/switching off the stove, which can be memorized.

In order to turn off, that is, to delete all weekly and daily programs for starting and switching off of the stove for program 2 (when there is no more flickering of the UT parameter), press the button SET until UT10 appears on the display, then select OFF from the given selection by pressing the buttons 1 or 2 for all 7 days, separately for each day.

If you want to turn off, that is, to delete the programmed starting and switching off of the stove of the program 1, you should press SET to get to UT07, for program 3 to get to UT13, for program 4 to get to UT16 and in the described manner as for program 2 (UT10) cancel all programs for starting and switching off of the stove for all days (everywhere it should be OFF-switched off).

9.4 ALARM MANAGEMENT

An alarm signal (meaning that the stove informs about the occurrence of a certain problem with a sound signal) appears in the following cases:

ORIGIN OF THE ALARM	INDICATION ON THE DISPLAY
Probe for smoke temperature	ALARM SOND FUMI
Probe for smoke temperature	ALARM HOT TEMP
Failed ignition	ALARM ACC NO
Stoppage of stove operation	ALARM NO FIRE
Lack of power supply	ALARM NO RETE
Safety pressure switch of the snail (spiral)	ALARM DEP NO

Thermostat for general safety	ALARM DEP NO
Pressure switch	ALARM DEP NO

In case of irregularities of the operation, the following procedure is activated:

- 1) The system for automatic pellet filling switches off
 - 2) The smoke discharge fan operates with a full maximal capacity for maximum twenty minutes.
- Before switching the stove once again, wait that it gets completely cold and then press the button „4“ (on/off).
If the stove is not cold, the message „AttE“ is shown as in figure 23.



Figure 23

9.4.1. Alarm dEP no (pressure alarm – alarm of the pressure switch)

It occurs when irregularities occur related to:

The flue pipe hardly pulls which causes poor, insufficient pressure.

If the alarm continues occurring, check whether the stove of the flue should be serviced.

The smoke pressure switch controls the negative pressure in the stove chamber due to improperly closed door or ash box, or due to some obstacles in the smoke outlet. In this case, the display shows the message **ALAr dEP no** (Figure24), the smoke motor functions maximally and then it switches off after 10 minutes.



Figure 24

9.4.2. Alarm ALAr Sond (alarm of the probe for flue gases)

It appears when an error occurs in the smoke detection probe, when the probe is broken or it is not connected. The stove begins the switching off procedure while the alarm is switched on.

Alarm of the smoke probe: if some malfunction occurs at the smoke probe, the display shows the message **"SOND FUMI ALAR"**, and in this case the fan and the smoke suction device function with full power.



Figure 25

9.4.3. Alarm ALAr hot (alarm for excessive smoke temperature)

It occurs when the probe for flue gases indicates too high temperature (more than 280°C)

The stove begins the switching off procedure while the alarm is on.

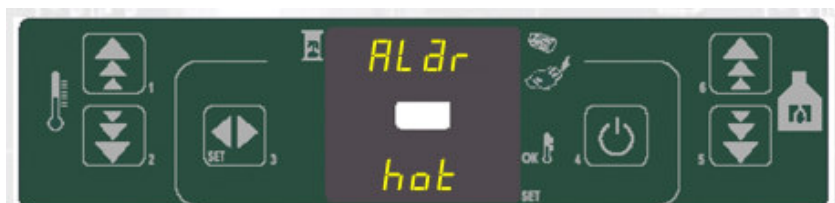


Figure 26

9.4.4. Alarm of the chamber: this alarm appears when the temperature of the stove chamber is too high and then the message **"HOT TEMP ALAR"** appears. In order to prevent the occurrence of this alarm to certain temperature limits, the smoke suction device and the exchanger must function at their maximum, and the fuel pellets are minimally inserted. In order to return to normal operation, press the button 4, for 3 seconds until the boiler returns back to ON (switched on) state.

9.4.5. Alarm for overheating of the chamber or temperature of the snail distributor for pellet supply: It occurs if the main safety thermostat from 80°C or 180°C reads a temperature higher than the allowed. The message **„ALAr dEP no“** appears (Figure 27) and the system stops. This alarm appears when the temperature of the chamber or the

temperature of the funnel for pellet inlet is too high, and in this case the following message appears " **ALAr dEP no** ". This is one additional safety mechanical device. In order to return to normal operation, you need to wait for the stove to get' cold (the fans for smoke and for cooling are in function). This cooling lasts about twenty minutes. Than restore the function of the safety thermostat that has blocked the stove operation (by unscrewing the plastic cover and manually press the thermostat button until a silent metal sound is heard) which is located in the lower back part, above the main switch (0-1) Figure 10 and then press the button 4 in a duration of 3 seconds until the stove returns back to it ON (switched on) position. The upper thermostat blocks the stove operation when the stove chamber heats at 180°C and the lower one when the case of snail transmission heats at 80°C.

NOTE: If one of these two last alarms is active, make sure that the chamber is not clogged with ash and that the flue is not partially clogged.



Figure 27

9.4.6. Alarm for failed ignition

It triggers when the ignition stage failed and the following message appears „**ALAr Acc no**“ (Figure 28). The switching off procedure immediately activates.



Figure 28

9.4.7. Alarm for power outage

When the stove is switched on, a power outage stops the operation of the electrical devices on the stove. When the power supply returns, an alarm signalization occurs as shown in figure 29:



Figure 29

9.4.8. Alarm ALAr Fan (alarm for discharge fan)

If the smoke discharge fan does not function well, an alarm occurs – **ALAr FAn FaiL** (Figure 30). The stove begins the procedure of switching off while the alarm is on.

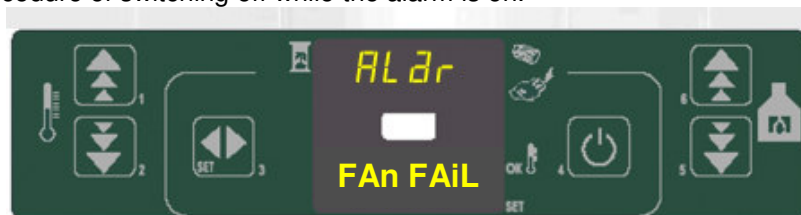


Figure 30

9.4.9. „StoP FirE“ (it is not an alarm)

StoP FirE“ mode can be activated in adjusted intervals, during normal operation. Cleaning of the stove is performed. A message „StoP FirE“ is shown (Figure 31).

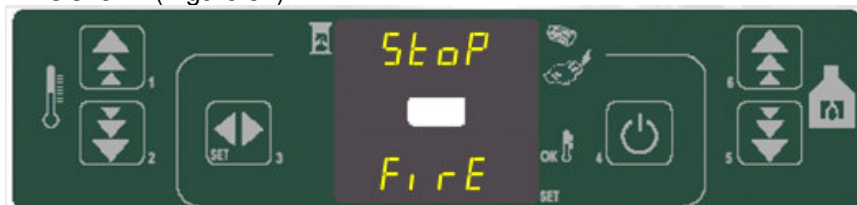


Figure 31

By pressing the button 4 you can delete, that is, remove a message from the display. The alarm signals are followed by a sound signal.

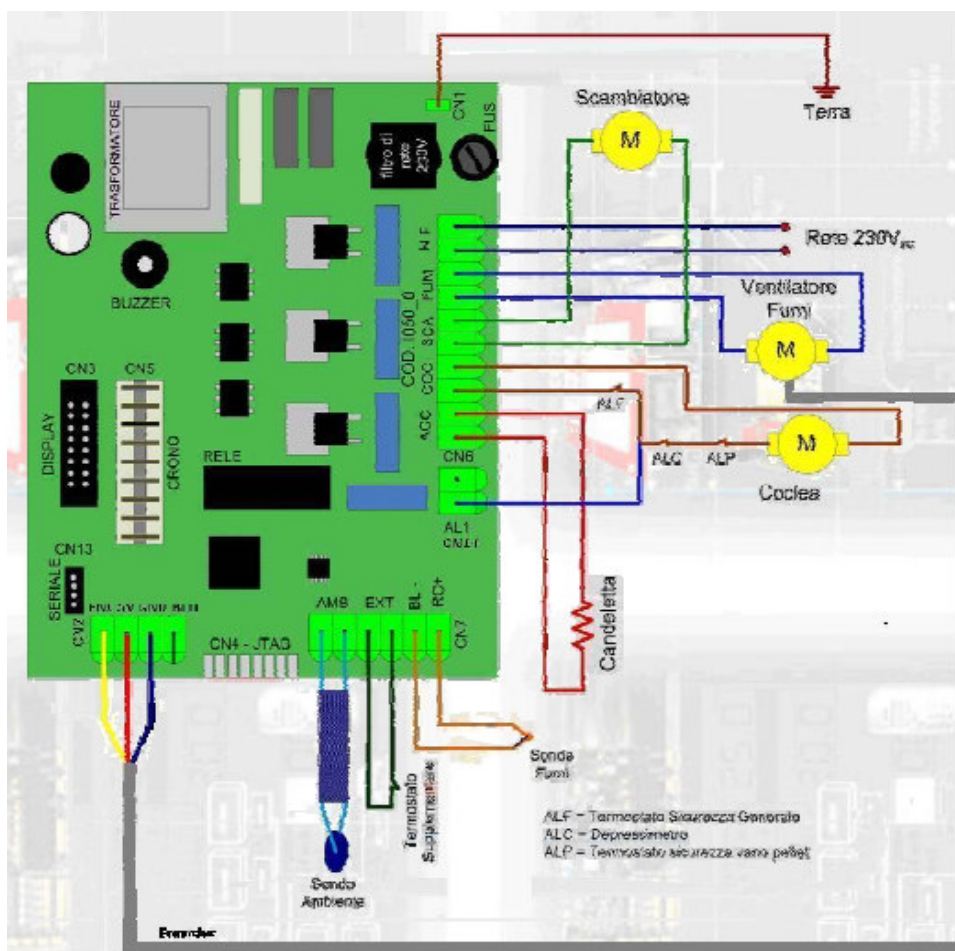


Figure 32

10.0 INFORMATION ON THE DISPOSAL (DISCARDING) AND DISASSEMBLY (DISMANTLING) OF THE STOVE

The disassembly and disposal of (an old, used) stove is the sole responsibility of the owner of the stove.

The owner of the stove must observe the applicable legal regulations of his own country related to the safety and protection of the environment. The disassembly and disposal of the stove may be delegated to a third party provided that this third party is a company authorized for the collection and disposal of such materials.

NOTICE: In all cases you must observe the applicable legal regulations of the country in which the stove is installed, related to the disposal of such materials (things) and, if necessary, report the disposal of such things.

CAUTION

The disassembly of the stove may only be performed when the chamber of the stove is not in operation and when the stove is unplugged (there is no electric power supply).

- Remove all the electric parts,
- Discard the batteries of the electronic card and remote controller into adequate containers in accordance with the standards,
- Separate the batteries to be kept from the electronic card,
- Disassemble the structure of the stove engaging an authorized company.

CAUTION

The disposal of the stove at public places represents a serious threat to people and animals. In such cases, the owner shall be liable for any injuries of people and animals.

When the stove is disassembled, the EC mark, this Manual and any other documents related to the stove must be destroyed.

11.0. TIME OF GUARANTEED SERVICING

This implies the period during which we guarantee the service, accessories and space parts, starting from the day of purchase of the device.

The time of guaranteed servicing is in accordance with the valid legal regulations.

In case of change of the model and the design of the device, the term for change of parts that have modified design is within the legal term.

After this term we provide the modified parts in the new designs.

11.1. CONDITIONS OF THE GUARANTEE

The guarantee of the product is valid within the legally defined term.

The guarantee is not valid for the glass, the glass-ceramic panel and the physical damages that have occurred after purchase.

THE MANUFACTURER RETAINS ALL THE RIGHTS TO MAKE CHANGES.

The device will properly function within the guaranteed term only if it is used in accordance with these guidelines for connection and application.

The guarantee cases to apply if it is determined that:

-the connection or the repair of the product was performed by an unauthorized person, that is, if unoriginal parts have been embedded,

- if the device has not been properly used in accordance with these guidelines,
- if some mechanical damaging of the device occurred during usage,
- if the repairs of defects were performed by an unauthorized person,
- if the device has been used for commercial purposes,
- if the damage has occurred during transportation after the device was sold,
- if the defects occurred due to improper mounting, improper maintenance or mechanical damaging by the buyer,
- if the defect occurred after too strong or insufficient power, as well due to force major.

We can repair the defects of Your device also outside the guaranteed period, with original spare parts for which we also provide a guarantee under the same conditions.

This guarantee does not exclude or affect the rights of the customer in regard to the conformity of the goods pursuant to the legal regulations. If the delivered product does not conform to the agreement, the customer has the right to ask the seller to repair that lack of conformity without any reimbursement, by repair or change of the product in accordance with the valid legal regulations.

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