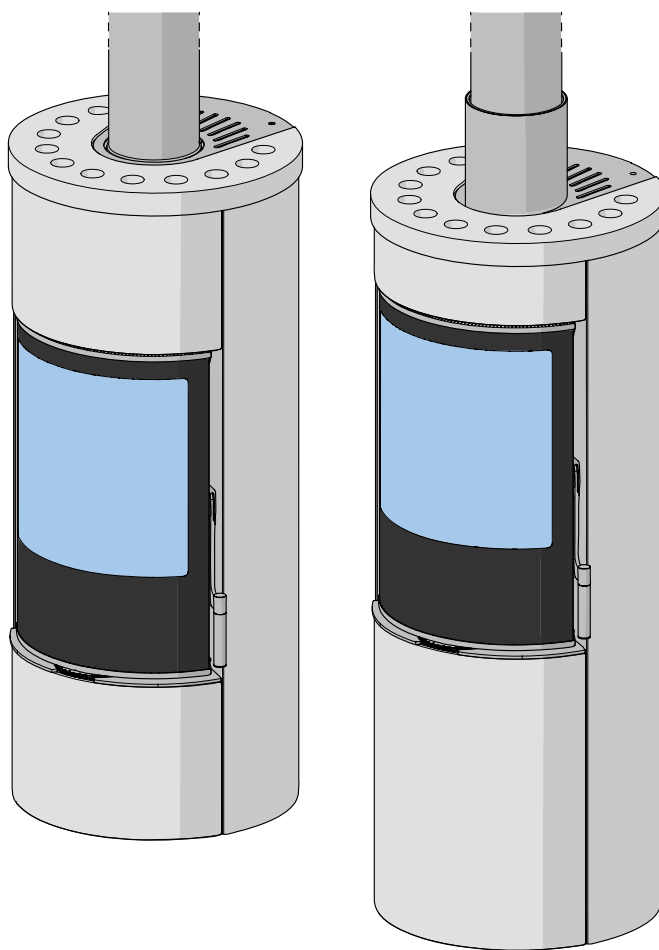




# Wood burning stove

## E124

## E124 A



INSTRUCTIONS FOR INSTALLATION,  
USE AND MAINTENANCE

 **PIAZZETTA**




## INSTRUCTIONS FOR INSTALLATION, USE AND MAINTENANCE

Dear Customer,

We thank you for having chosen one of our products, the fruit of extensive and continuous research for a superior product in terms of safety, reliability and performance.

In the documentation supplied, you will find all the information and advice you need to use your product as safely and efficiently as possible.

-  Read the instructions and the information, supplied in all forms together with the product and any accessories, as well as the documentation referred to in this manual carefully, before proceeding with installation, use or any repairs.
- If any problems or doubts should arise, please contact your local dealer or the authorized T.A.C. (authorized technical assistance centre).

 This manual contains INSTRUCTIONS FOR INSTALLATION, USE AND MAINTENANCE.

For the restrictions, limitations and exclusions please refer to the warranty included with the product. In line with its policy of constant product improvement and renewal, the manufacturer may make changes without notice.

**The images shown in this manual are for explanatory purposes and at times may not accurately depict the product.**

**Where provided for in the regulations applicable to your product, CERTIFICATES and DECLARATIONS are available IN ELECTRONIC FORMAT on our company website ([www.piazzetta.com](http://www.piazzetta.com)), under "Products", on the specific product characteristics page. This document is the property of Gruppo Piazzetta S.p.A. and no part of it may be reproduced or disclosed to third parties, wholly or in part, without written permission All rights reserved by Gruppo Piazzetta S.p.A..**

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## 1 GENERAL INFORMATION

**Definition:** The term **system** indicates the unit consisting of the appliance and all the necessary installations which affect its operation, including air intakes, the entire system for the evacuation of the flue gases (connecting flue pipe, flue, chimney terminal) the area, other sources of heat, installations for the propagation of heat (hot air ducting or plumbing system).


**Definition:** The term **standards** or **regulations** indicates all applicable European or national legislation, local regulations, particular or conventional requirements arising from joint ownership building regulations, and easement or laws or administrative acts, in force in the country where the appliance is to be installed.

**Definition:** The term **airtight appliance** refers to a specifically designed appliance which takes in the air needed to operate correctly from outside the installation room. The term **airtight installation** refers to the installation of these types of appliances in such a way that all the air needed for combustion is taken in from the outside.


- This instruction booklet has been prepared by the manufacturer and is an integral part of the product. In the event of sale or relocation of the product make sure this booklet accompanies it, since the information contained in it is addressed to the purchaser and to anyone involved in the installation, use and maintenance of the product.
- Read the instructions and the information, supplied in all forms together with the product and any accessories, as well as the documentation referred to in this manual carefully, before proceeding with installation, use or any repairs. If any problems or doubts should arise, please contact your local dealer or the authorized T.A.C. (authorized technical assistance centre).
- Gruppo Piazzetta S.p.A. cannot be held liable for situations of risk, defects, damage, product malfunctioning or for damage to objects, people or animals resulting from tampering of the appliance and installation, use and maintenance which does not respect the indications provided by regulations and the manufacturer.
- Any changes to the original parameters which determine product operation may only be carried out by authorised persons from the company and with the values set by the manufacturer. Non-authorized interventions on the product will be considered tampering.


 All local regulations, including those referring to national and European Standards need to be complied with when installing the appliance and when operating the appliance.

- Product installation, use and maintenance must be carried out in compliance with the applicable instructions provided by the manufacturer and in compliance with all relevant regulations. Failure to respect the indications provided and any incorrect interventions may create dangerous situations, cause damage to people, property or animals, or lead to health problems or operating faults.


 Product installation and maintenance must be carried out exclusively by qualified personnel with sufficient knowledge of the product itself.

- Only use original spare parts as recommended by the manufacturer.


 In the event of a malfunction or fault, before carrying out any intervention and before discontinuing product use, please refer to the manual provided by the manufacturer in the sections "FAULTS" or "MESSAGES - SAFETY WARNINGS - ANOMALIES".


 In the event of fire in the flue, stop using the appliance, do not open the door of the appliance, observe all safety recommendations and contact the appropriate authorities.


- For appliances which are powered electrically, do not disconnect the power supply if unburned smoke/gas forms inside the firebox. Move away and adopt all necessary safety precautions.


 Smoke coming from a blocked flue is dangerous. Keep the flue and connecting flue pipe clean. Follow the manufacturer's cleaning instructions.


- Keep the exchangers and smoke passages on the boiler clean. Follow the manufacturer's cleaning instructions.
- Only use the recommended fuel.
- Please read and comply with the instructions for installation, use and maintenance.


-  Product use may cause some surfaces to become extremely hot (the glass, the external surfaces, the handles, the smoke outlet passage). Any contact between clothing or body parts and these surfaces, including where accidental, may cause burns or fires.
- Before performing work on parts of the appliance that may be hot (e.g. top surface panel, grilles, covers, door, settings devices and control devices), take the necessary precautions and use suitable protective devices (glove, fire door opening tool or other specific devices).
  - Since the glass becomes hot, make sure that no person other than those experienced in operating the appliance remain in the area from where the heat emanates.


-  Everyone (both children and adults) should be informed of the risk of coming into contact with hot surfaces.
- Babies, young children, animals or anyone else may experience burns as a result of accidental contact. If there are any at-risk subjects in the home, a protective barrier should be installed. To limit access to the appliance, install a safety gate to keep babies, young children and other at-risk subjects out of the room and away from the hot surfaces.


-  This appliance can be used by children aged from 8 years and above and persons with reduced physical, sensory or mental capabilities or lack of experience and knowledge if they have been given supervision or instruction concerning use of the appliance in a safe way and understand the hazards involved.
- Children shall not play with the appliance. Cleaning and user maintenance shall not be made by children.


-  During the operation and/or cooling phase, slight creaking noises may be heard. This is not considered a defect, but is a consequence of the thermal expansion of the materials used.

-  It is forbidden any unauthorized modification of the appliance.

-  Do not stand or place objects which are not heat-resistant within the prescribed minimum safety distance.
- This also applies when the appliance is off. The appliance may be turned on by somebody else or, where the appliance is pre-configured, may be automatically switched on (programmed or via remote control), at any time.

-  Do not install the product near walls or objects in heat-sensitive or combustible material (wood or similar). It is important to observe and respect the distances and safety indications prescribed by regulations and indicated in the manual provided by the manufacturer in the section "*INSTALLATION*".
- **IT IS FORBIDDEN TO USE THE APPLIANCE WITHOUT SUITABLE CLADDING.**

-  Never use gasoline, gasoline-type lantern fuel, kerosene, charcoal lighter fluid, ethyl alcohol or similar liquids to start or "reignite" a fire in this heater. Keep all such liquids well away from the heater while it is in use.
- Only power the appliance with fuel which has the characteristics as indicated in the section "*FUEL*" in the manual provided by the manufacturer.

-  Do not use the appliance as an incinerator or in any way other than that for which it was designed.
- Do not use the appliance if the glass or seals on the door are damaged.
  - Do not open the door during operation. When using wood fired appliances, only open the door for the time strictly necessary to reload the fuel and in the manner indicated in the section "*OPENING THE DOOR*" in the manual provided by the manufacturer.

Before carrying out any assembly, installation or ignition procedures, the enabled installer must check that the system has been manufactured in compliance with the applicable instructions provided by the manufacturer and in compliance with all relevant regulations. In particular, check:

- suitability of the room where the appliance is to be installed as well as any restrictions
- the existence of any other appliances
- fresh air intake
- ventilation within the area where the appliance is to be installed
- sufficient clean air flow for combustion: air cannot be taken from potentially polluted areas
- smoke evacuation system comprising a connecting flue pipe, flue and chimney.

Installation may also include a series of operations to be carried out correctly by enabled personnel and for which system compatibility must be guaranteed:

- connection to the air intake
- connection to the smoke evacuation system
- ventilation
- assembly and installation
- any necessary electrical or plumbing connections
- insulation
- start-up and operating tests, and where necessary calibration and adjustment
- cladding and trims
- presentation of additional documentation as prescribed by the regulations
- end user training by the installer on how to use and maintain the appliance
- checking and maintenance.

Other requirements for compliance may be necessary in relation to specifications required by the appropriate Authorities.

## 2 PRODUCT INFORMATION

### 2.1 PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

This appliance is:

- a heat generator designed to be run on wood
- to be used solely for the purpose for which it was designed; all other uses are to be considered improper and therefore dangerous

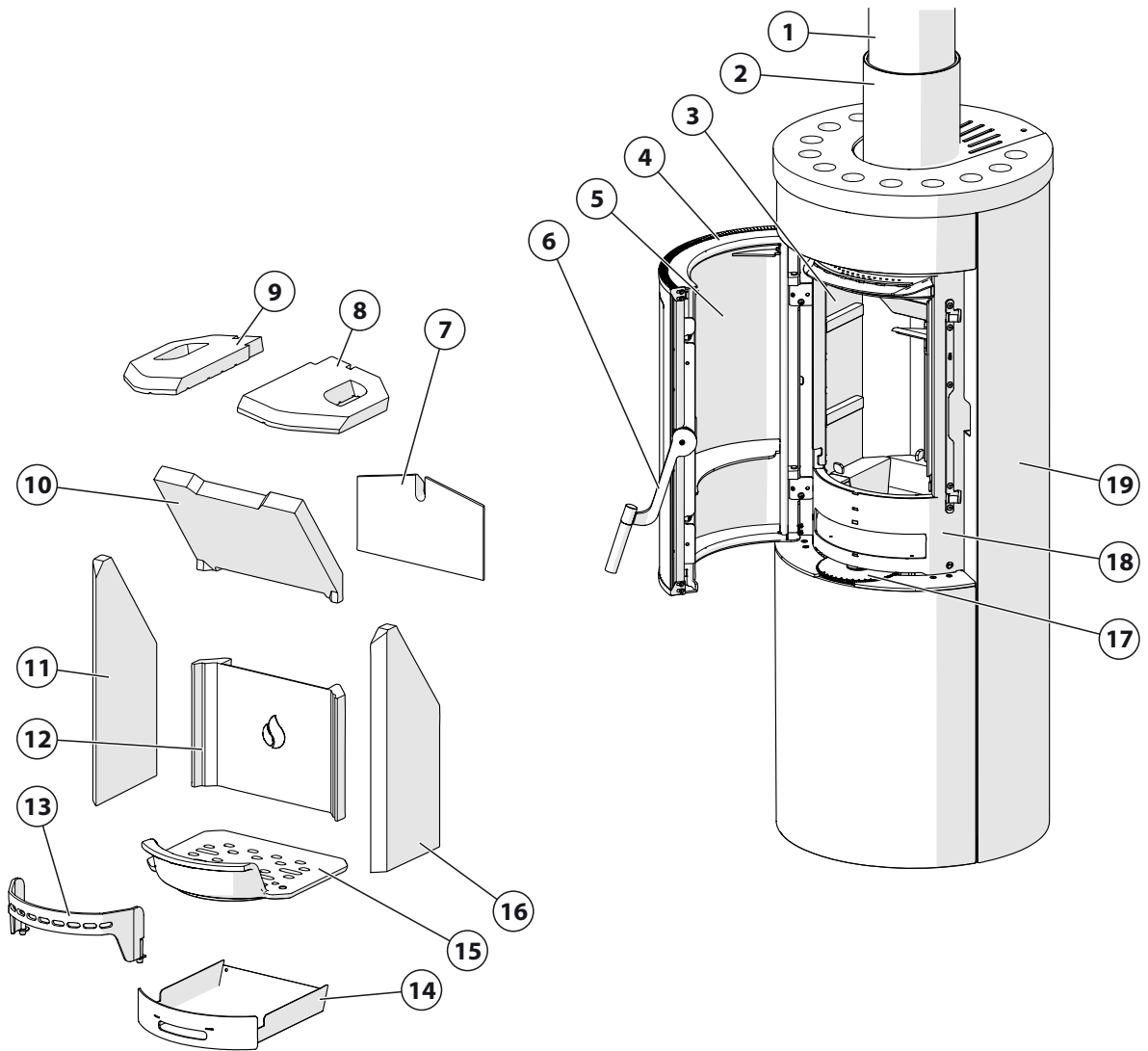
#### **Airtight appliance**

The airtight appliance is constructed to intake combustion air directly from outside without consuming the oxygen of the place of installation.

If this connection is made, it is not necessary to make free ventilation vents in the installation room, preventing in this way the flow of cold air which would make the room less comfortable and compromise the overall efficiency of the system.

This characteristic makes these appliances suitable for installation within homes with low energy consumption or passive houses equipped possibly with mechanically controlled ventilation systems that allow the exchange of fresh air to be continuous and controlled.

2.2 PART IDENTIFICATION



- 1 Additional connecting flue pipe
- 2 Pipe cover (Only for E124 A)
- 3 Combustion chamber
- 4 Door
- 5 Ceramic glass
- 6 Door handle
- 7 Rear smoke deflector (Skamolex)
- 8 Right smoke deflector (Skamolex)
- 9 Left smoke deflector (Skamolex)
- 10 Upper back panel (Aluker)
- 11 Left side panel (Aluker)
- 12 Lower back panel (Aluker)
- 13 Wood holder
- 14 Ash drawer
- 15 Grate
- 16 Right side panel (Aluker)
- 17 Combustion air control
- 18 Metal structure
- 19 Cladding (example for E124 A model)

Fig. 1

## 2.3 PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION DATA

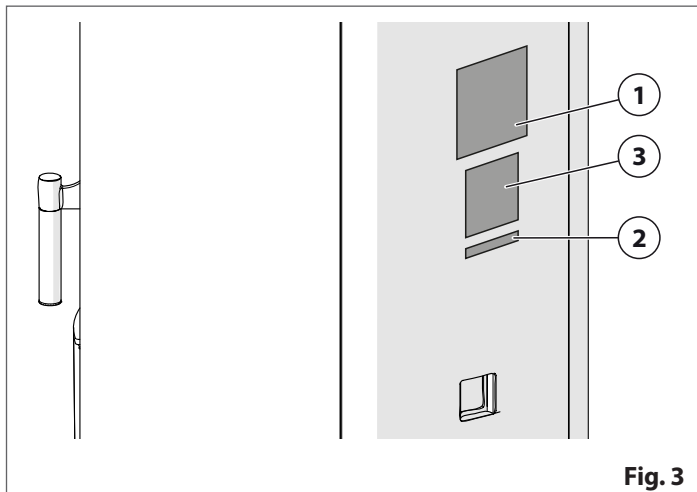
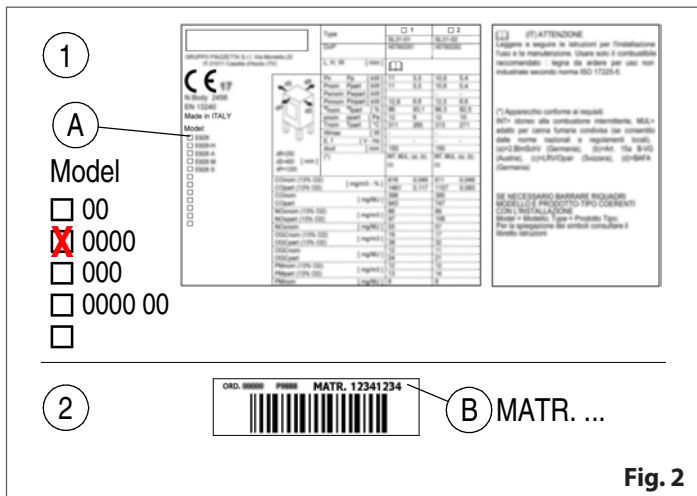
Each product is identified in the following way:

- **IDENTIFICATION DATA PLATE** (1) with the model (A) and appliance performance specifications
- **SERIAL NUMBER PLATE** (2) with the serial number of the appliance (B)

The identification plates are positioned as shown below.

**i** When asking for technical support and/or spare parts, always provide these data to the dealer or T.A.C. (authorised technical assistance centre).

**i** If more than one model depending on the cladding is shown on the identification data plate, the installer must mark the box according to the installation.



## 2.4 CHARACTERISTICS

### Structure:

- in steel

### Cladding:

- in painted steel

### Top surface:

- majolica

### Firebox:

- in Aluker

### Grate:

- in cast iron

### Ash collection:

- extractable ash drawer

### Door:

- in painted steel
- ceramic glass resistant to 750°C (1382 °F)

### Door handle:

- in steel
- nickel plated finish
- silicon grip

### Adjustments:

- primary and secondary air: adjust manually
- tertiary air: predetermined

### Heating:

- with natural convection

### Provided as standard:

- glove
- silicon spray paint
- anticondensation connector

Only for SL300-03:

- Additional connecting flue pipe

Only for E124 A:

- Pipe cover

## 2.5 ACCESSORIES UPON REQUEST

To consult the full list of accessories supplied upon request and to check the compatibility of internal components, cladding and accessories, see the price list.

- Floor protection
- Accessories for flue connection (pipes,bends, flanges etc...)
- Smoke outlet kit
- HSS (Heat Storage System) accumulation kit
- Accessories for the HSS (Heat Storage System) accumulation kit
- Humidifier (in stainless steel)
- Accessories for cleaning and maintenance



## 2.6 TECHNICAL DATA

	Model	E124, E124 A	E124	E124, E124 A
	Type	SL300-01 (n1)	SL300-02 (n2)	SL300-03 (n5)
Description	Unit of measurement	at nominal heat output	at nominal heat output	at nominal heat output
Fuel		wood	wood	wood
Heat Output	kW	7	7	7,2
Hourly fuel consumption	kg/h	1,95	1,92	1,95
Efficiency	%	83,6	84,2	85,1

### CONTENT OF SMOKE EMISSIONS

	%	0,04	0,052	0,04
	mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	496	649	496
	mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	9	9	9
	mg/MJ	6	6	6
	mg/MJ	11	14	11
	mg/MJ	54	52	54
CO (at 13% of O <sub>2</sub> )				
Dust (at 13% of O <sub>2</sub> )				
Dust (at 0% of O <sub>2</sub> )				
OGC (at 0% of O <sub>2</sub> )				
NOx (at 0% of O <sub>2</sub> )				

### DIMENSIONAL DATA

	mm	150	150	150
	kg	E124: 150 (1); 190 (2) E124 A: 115	150	E124: 150 (1); 190 (2) E124 A: 115
	cm <sup>2</sup>	596	596	596
	cm	22,5x34,5	22,5x34,5	22,5x34,5
Vent size				
Weight of appliance with cladding				
Firebox surface area				
Firebox opening (WxH)				

### FRESH AIR DATA

	cm <sup>2</sup>	100	100	100
Fresh air intake (minimum useful section)				

### CERTIFICATION DATA

	N°	K 2579 2019 Z1	K 2579 2019 Z1	K 2579 2019 Z1
	N°	2456	2456	2456
	N°	H07900325	H07900326	H07900327
Test report				
Notified laboratory				
Declaration of performance				

### TECHNICAL DATA FOR FLUE CALCULATIONS

	g/s	4,6	4,4	4,6
	°C	347	343	317
	Pa	12	12	12
Smoke flow				
Flue gas outlet temperature				
Minimum draught				

SAFETY DISTANCES (refer to the section "MINIMUM SAFETY DISTANCES")			combustible materials	non-combustible materials	combustible materials	non-combustible materials	combustible materials	non-combustible materials
A	Product air distance from rear wall	mm	250	50	250	50	250	50
B	Product air distance from side walls	mm	500	150	500	150	500	150
C	Area free from combustible or heat-sensitive materials	mm	1000		1000		1000	
D	Distance of front floor protection overhang	mm	500	-	500	-	500	-
E	Distance between inside edge of firebox opening and the edge of the floor protection	mm	300	-	300	-	300	-
H	Distance clear from top edge of product	mm	750		750		750	
L	Air distance from the floor	mm	0	0	0	0	0	0

(1) Weight without HSS accumulation kit

(2) Weight with HSS accumulation kit

(n1) Data obtained with top outlet connection

(n2) Data obtained with rear outlet connection

(n5) Data obtained with top outlet connection and installation of 0,25 m additional connecting flue pipe.

Laboratory data using beech wood with moisture content below 16%.

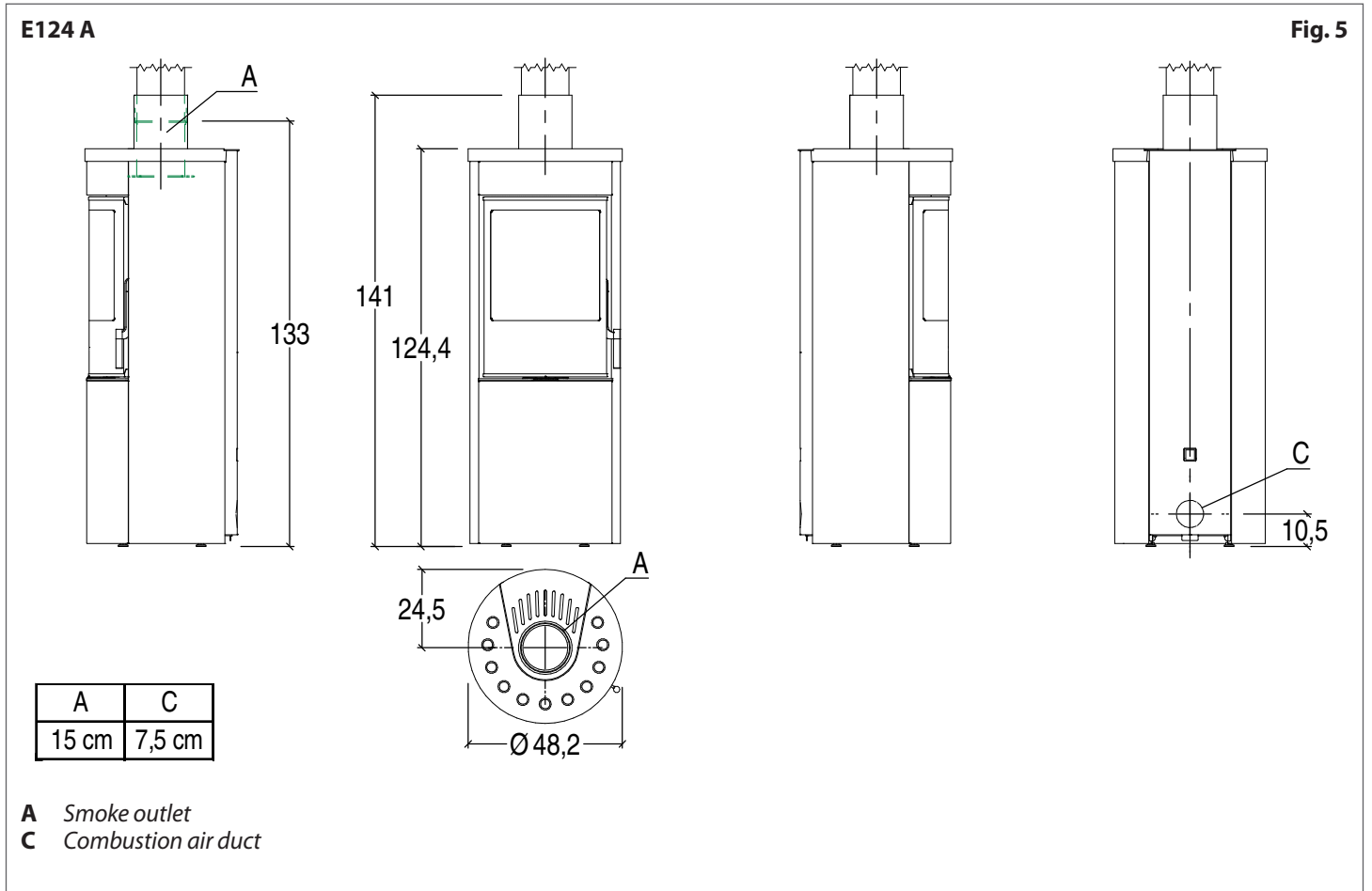
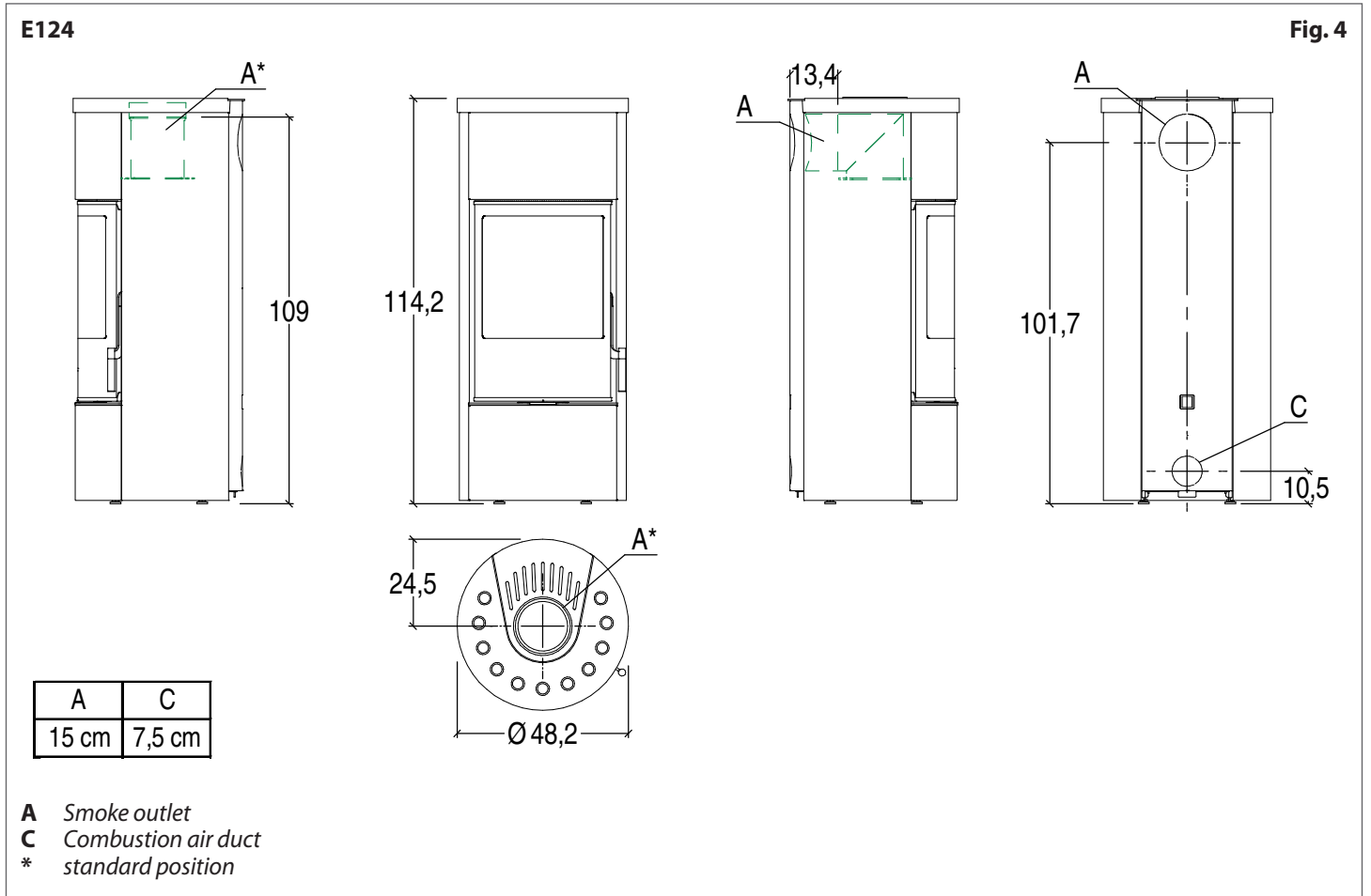
The above data vary in relation to the size and type of fuel used (refer to the section "FUEL"), chimney vacuum and system characteristics (see the sections "GENERAL INFORMATION REGARDING THE SYSTEM" and "STARTING THE APPLIANCE").

Intermittent use of the appliance.

Suitable for shared flue chimney (if permitted by national regulations and local laws).

2.7 SIZES

(values in cm)



### 3 FUEL

The characteristics and quality of the wood considerably affect product autonomy, efficiency, atmospheric emissions and correct product operation.

Burning wood which contains too much moisture:

- wastes a large amount of the heat due to the water content evaporating
- compromise good performance
- increase fuel consumption yet reduce performance
- mean that proper stove operation cannot be guaranteed
- cause dirt to build up on the glass
- the walls of the combustion chamber and the smoke outlet system become noticeably encrusted.

As can be seen in the table below, as the humidity increases, the heat production decreases.

Humidity percentage (W)	Seasoning period	Heat production of the wood (Beech)*		
		kWh/Kg	Kcal/Kg	kWh/dm <sup>3</sup>
20	after 2 years	4	3400	2.9
30	after 1 years	3.4	2900	2.8
40	after 6 months	2.8	2410	2.7

\* Approximate values

It is recommended that well-seasoned dry wood with less than 20% humidity is used.

Freshly cut wood has 50% less energy power than dry wood.

In order for wood to be ready to burn **it must have been dried in the open air but sheltered** from rain for at least 2 years after felling.

Depending on the heat production of the wood, its composition and consistency, in addition to the duration of the flame, the wood to be burned can be classified as being one of two qualities: "good" and "mediocre or poor".

#### Fuels classified as "good"

Wood from the family of strong broadleaf trees is considered suitable: beech, hornbeam, oak, locust, ash, birch, maple, elm.

Wood with limited resin and which is of a consistent type and wood which is strong and heavy is preferable as it supplies the firebox with a sustained and persistent flame.

#### Mediocre or poor combustion class

Wood from the following families is not recommended - conifers, willow, poplar, alder.

They are resinous and create more soot, few embers, crackling and require more frequent cleaning of the appliance and the smoke outlet system.

Furthermore they include soft light wood which provides the firebox with a lively but brief flame implying greater consumption for the same power.

#### Unsuitable fuel

Never use damp wood or wood with pitch.

The following must not be used: waste (refuse), waste paper, paper briquettes, plywood or chipboard, fibrous panels, packaging, painted wood or wood covered with synthetic material, plastic laminate, cardboard, milk cartons.



Do not use any type of liquid fuel. All of these materials or similar can:

- be dangerous for the user
- damage the firebox, the smoke outlet connector, the flue
- pollute the environment.

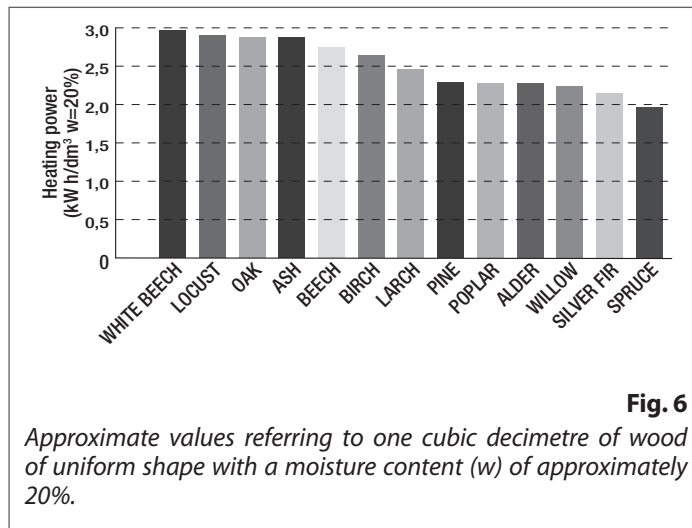


Fig. 6

Approximate values referring to one cubic decimetre of wood of uniform shape with a moisture content (w) of approximately 20%.

#### Size of the wood

The dimensions and the layout of the pieces of wood affect product efficiency.

It is essential that the wood is:

- is arranged correctly on the grate and above a layer of embers, ready to ignite in a short space of time
- in contact with the embers with the largest surface area preferable and with no bark
- is sized appropriately to the firebox type and size
- is of the appropriate size so they do not go near the firebox walls or the glass.

#### For information on the size and layout of the fuel, see "STARTING THE APPLIANCE".

Where there are no specific indications, by way of indication we recommend using pieces of wood with:

- perimeter (A) approximately 30/35 cm
- length (B) approximately 2/3 of the width of the firebox.

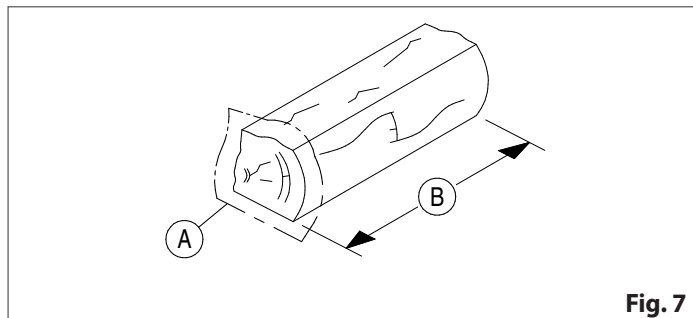



Fig. 7

## 4 GENERAL INFORMATION REGARDING THE SYSTEM


Below is some general information regarding the system, appliance installation and products manufactured by Gruppo Piazzetta S.p.A.

 Please refer to the installation standards or other informative documentation provided by the manufacturer for further information.


### 4.1 INSTALLATION ROOM

The appliance is to be installed in a room which allows installation, user and maintenance operations to be performed safely and easily.


If the product being installed requires a power socket, the room must also be provided with an earthed power supply in accordance with current regulations.

 Appropriate ventilation in the installation room must be ensured (refer to the section "*FRESH AIR INTAKE*").


- The installation room and the area which is to be heated must be suitable sized and have appropriate characteristics in relation to the heating capacity of the appliance. Compare the information provided in the section "*TECHNICAL DATA*" with the power required by the area which is to be heated.
- If the room or the product installation area (technical room, perimeter walls, recess, supporting walls, etc.) are not suitably insulated, the heating capacity of the appliance will be reduced.
- Consult a heating technician or engineer for a correct check and calculation of the requirement of the environments to be heated and the corresponding regulations.
- The appliance cannot be installed or operated outdoors, only indoors or in suitable technical rooms. Installing the appliance outdoors could create dangerous situations, cause health problems or lead to operating faults.

 Make sure that the floor of the installation room is able to withstand the weight of the product including any cladding, accessories and trim. If the floor does not have a suitable load-bearing capacity, take adequate counter-measures.

- If the flooring is made of wood, provide a floor protection surface in compliance with current national standards.


 The existence of more than one appliance is only permitted if allowed by the regulations and manufacturer of each individual appliance.


- If the existence of more than one appliance is permitted, all regulations and provisions supplied by the manufacturer of each individual appliance are to be respected.
- C type gas appliances (please refer to legislation in force) are permitted in the installation room of the appliance.

 Do not install type A and B gas appliances in rooms where there are also heat generators powered by wood (or solid fuels in general) or in adjoining rooms (in line with UNI standards).

- The installation room must not be used to store flammable material.

#### 4.1.1 Further limitations for NOT airtight installations and installations which do not have combustion air intake from outside

 Information according to UNI standards: please refer to local regulations for clarifications on the restrictions and requirements in your area.

 Installation room:

- must not be smaller than stated in the regulations and calculated by a specialist heating technician
- must not be a bedroom or a studio flat with the exception of airtight installations or installations of an appliance with a closed firebox with combustion air drawn and ducted directly from outside
- must not be a bathroom, shower room or similar
- it must not have a low pressure compared to the exterior due to a counter draught caused by the presence of another appliance or extractor device in the room where the appliance is installed (eg. forced ventilation systems or other heating systems using ventilation to change the air).



**In the appliance installation room:**

- it is not permitted to install liquid fuel appliances with continuous or discontinuous functioning which draw combustion air from the room where the appliance is installed
- simultaneous use of more than one appliance (two stoves or a fireplace and a stove, etc.) is not permitted unless:
  - all provisions indicated by the manufacture of each individual appliance have been respected
  - for heavy simultaneous use, the vacuum measured between the internal and external environment is lower than the value determined by law (4 Pa).
- Type B gas appliances used for heating the room, with or without the production of domestic hot water are not allowed
- devices suitable for cooking food with relative hoods without an extractor fan may only be used in kitchens.

## 4.2 FRESH AIR INTAKE

In order to operate normally, each appliance must be provided with the air needed for combustion.

If a number of appliances are to co-exist, sufficient airflow must be guaranteed for each individual product in full compliance with regulations and according to the manufacturer's indications.

For a question of health, in addition to providing the air flow needed for combustion, it is also recommended that the air inside the installation room is suitably changed.

The airflow needed for the firebox can be obtained in different ways, for example:

- from the installation room or adjacent rooms
- by means of a fresh air intake directly into the room and with ducting
- with a direct connection to the combustion chamber.

In brief, the fresh air intake:

- must guarantee sufficient clean air flow for combustion: air cannot be taken from potentially polluted areas
- must have a total free cross section of at least the value indicated in the section "*TECHNICAL DATA*" and in any case, equal to or greater than the section of the air intake on the appliance
- be protected by a grille or suitable protection which does not reduce the recommended minimum section
- be positioned in such a way that it is not obstructed and maintenance and inspection operations are possible.

### Indications for airtight installations and installations with combustion air intake directly from the outside

Airtight installations must be carried out by connecting the combustion air inlet of the appliance directly to the fresh air intake using a connecting pipe.

The connecting pipe for the combustion air inlet of the appliance must comply with the following requirements:

- have a diameter equal to or greater than the diameter of the inlet on the appliance
- be of a suitable type and made from a non-combustible material
- the pipes, the connectors used and the installation methods must guarantee an airtight seal
- if they are connected directly to the outside, the inlet must prevent atmospheric conditions from negatively affecting the combustion, for example, by means of the installation of a 90° bend at the inlet facing downwards or a shatter-proof guard
- If the installation requires a connection to coaxial type pipes with the inlet of pre-heated combustion air, the materials used must adequately resist the operating temperature.

For the product to operate correctly, the ducting must have the characteristics specified in the section "*COMBUSTION AIR CONNECTION*".

## 4.3 CHIMNEY

Every appliance must be connected to a chimney in order to discharge the combustion gases outside via natural draught.

In brief:

- the chimney must comply with the regulations, bear the CE marking and be made respecting all safety requirements
- the chimney must be suitable for the specific operating conditions of the appliance; in particular, it must guarantee the minimum draught specified by the appliance manufacturer
- the chimney must have a soot fire resistance class of G and a minimum temperature class of T400 for wood-fuelled appliances, and T200 for pellet appliances; national installation and construction regulations must be respected (regulations often require a minimum of T400 G)
- the chimney must be attached to one individual appliance, whether that be a stove, a wood-burning stove, etc. unless otherwise specified in the section "*TECHNICAL DATA*" and permitted by national laws and local regulations.

It is recommended that the chimney has a chamber for collecting solid matter and any condensate below the connection and which may be easily opened and inspected by means of an airtight door

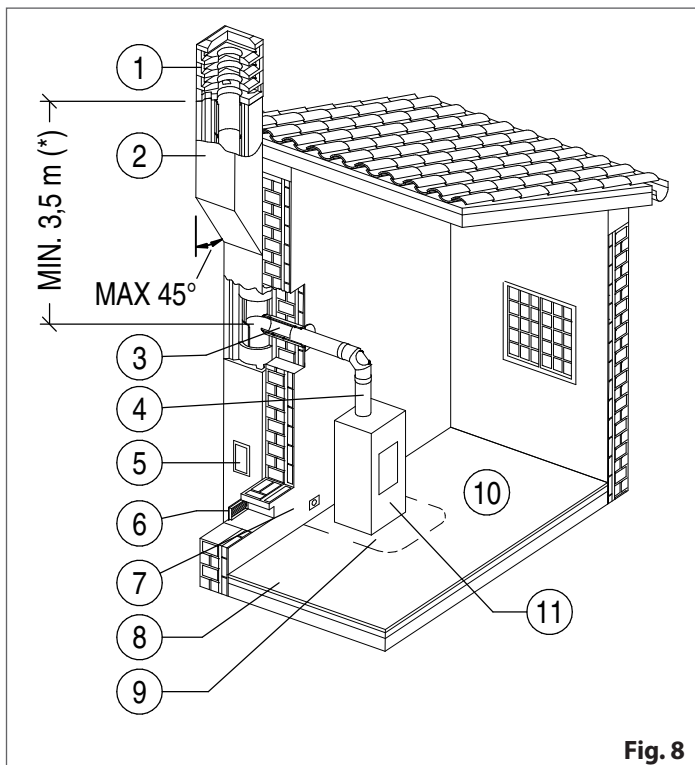


Fig. 8

(\*) With direct rear outlet into the flue, min. height 4.5 m

- 1 Chimney terminal
- 2 Flue
- 3 Connection to the flue
- 4 Flue pipe
- 5 Soot inspection
- 6 Fresh air intake
- 7 Electrical supply
- 8 Check the load bearing capacity of the floor
- 9 Minimum safety distances
- 10 Installation environment
- 11 Appliance (Heat generator)

If the chimney does not meet the requirements, consult with specialised personnel regarding adjustment of the current chimney, for example, by providing adequate piping.

**⊘** The connection for the combustion product outlet must comply with local regulations.

- In Italy and other European countries combustion products must be discharged through the roof and it is forbidden to discharge combustion products directly on the wall or towards closed spaces even if in the open air.
- Please refer to local regulations for clarifications on the restrictions and requirements in your area.

#### 4.4 CHIMNEY TERMINAL

The chimney terminal is the part which is positioned on the top of the flue to ease the dispersion of combustion products into the atmosphere.

In brief, remember that the chimney terminal:

- must have a useful outlet section of not less than twice that of the flue
- must be built in such a way as to prevent the penetration of rain, snow and foreign matter into the chimney

- must be constructed in such a way as to ensure that in the event of winds from all directions and angle, discharge of the combustion products is assured (chimney terminal with anti downdraught cowl)
- must be positioned outside the reflux area
- must be positioned taking into account the roof inclination and respect the distances in relation to buildings, plants, aerials or other obstacles as prescribed by regulations.

#### 4.5 FLUE PIPE

Connecting flue pipe indicates the set of components which connect the appliance to the flue.

**⚠** Distance (F): for information regarding the safety distances, installation methods, maintenance, safety and insulation, please refer to the indications attached provided by the connecting flue pipe manufacturer.

- The minimum distance (F) from heat-sensitive construction elements or combustible materials must be respected along the entire length of the flue pipe (for example, fabric, clothing, cladding, walls, and wooden beams or ceilings.), furthermore, when a pipe passes through a wall or ceiling, particular installation methods must be applied.
- In order to ensure safety where there may be the risk of accidental contact with the connecting flue pipe, the external surface must be sufficiently protected in compliance with regulations and instructions provided by the connecting flue pipe manufacturer.

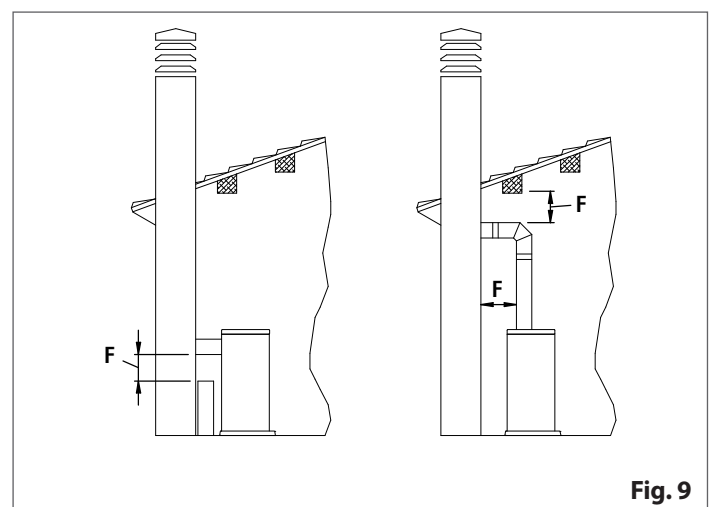


Fig. 9

**⊘** The connecting flue pipe must not cross rooms where it is prohibited to install combustion appliances, nor in other rooms divided into compartments for fire or with the hazard of fire, or in rooms and/or spaces that cannot be inspected.

- It is forbidden to install hoses or pipes made of metal or fibre cement, pipes which do not have CE approval and the use of elements with reverse slope.
- In forced ventilation products (for example pellet stoves), it is forbidden to install grates or valves which may obstruct the exhaust smoke passage.

In particular, remember that the connecting flue pipe:

- must be in compliance with regulations, equipped with CE marking and be made respecting all safety requirements
- must be suitable for the specific operating conditions of the appliance to be installed and appropriately sized in relation to the appliance; in particular, it must guarantee the minimum draught specified by the appliance manufacturer
- must be airtight and tight to all combustion products
- must be installed so as to allow normal thermal expansion and be self supporting so as not to inflict its weight on the smoke outlet. If this is not the case, secure it with appropriate supports
- must be secured to the chimney intake so as not to obstruct the exhaust smoke passage; furthermore, the end section of the intake and the chimney axis must intersect
- it is recommended that it is equipped with inspection apertures so that periodic cleaning and maintenance operations can be carried out without the need for completely disassembling the duct
- must have a diameter, along the entire length, no less than that of the appliance outlet.

**Additional requirements for the connecting flue pipe**

To ensure correct product operation, where not specified under items "TECHNICAL DATA" and "CONNECTION TO THE SMOKE OUTLET", the connection to the flue pipe must have the following characteristics:

length of the connecting flue pipe (a)	maximum 4 m
number of direction changes (c) not greater than 90° including the one relating to the connection of the appliance to the chimney	maximum 3
length of the first vertical section (e) of the connecting flue pipe from the top collar of the appliance smoke outlet	minimum 1 m
length of the connecting flue pipe projecting horizontally (b)	maximum 2 m
in the case of a direct rear outlet into the flue, length of connecting flue pipe (d)	maximum 0.5 m

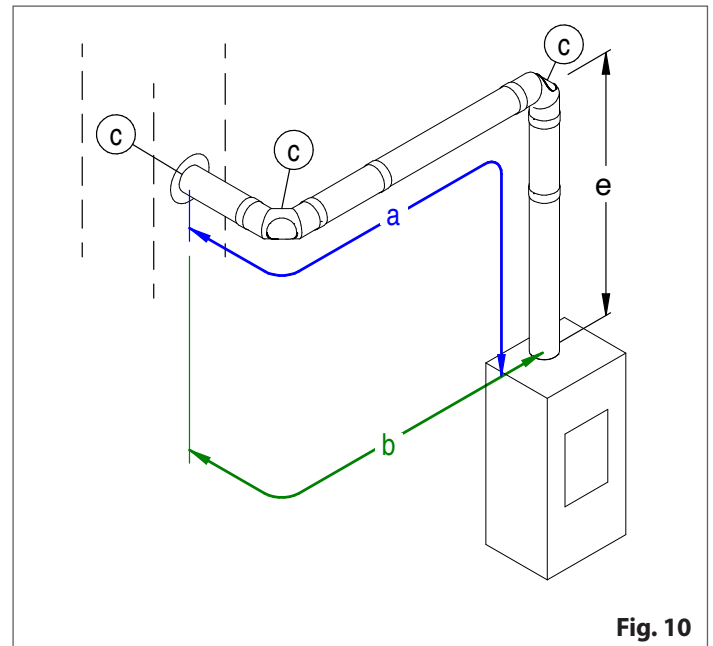


Fig. 10

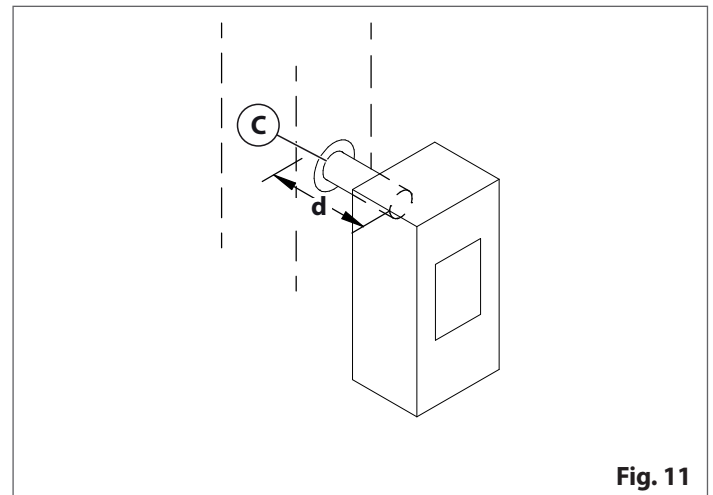


Fig. 11

**i** For information on the position of the smoke outlet of your appliance, refer to the section "DIMENSIONS" and "CONNECTION TO THE SMOKE OUTLET".

## 5 PREPARATIONS FOR INSTALLATION

- !** Product installation and maintenance must be carried out exclusively by qualified personnel with sufficient knowledge of the product itself.
- This work must also be carried out using suitable equipment and in full compliance with all health and safety regulations.

### 5.1 HANDLING

In order to prevent any accidents or damage to the product, please follow the recommendations below.

- Unpacking and installation must be carried out by at least two people
- the product must always be moved and handled with suitable equipment in full compliance with current safety regulations
- wear suitable personal protective devices (gloves, safety shoes, etc.)
- the packaged product must be kept in the position according to the directions shown by the diagrams and signs on the pack
- if using ropes, webbing, chains, etc., make sure that they are suitable for the weight to be unloaded, are in good condition and suitably protect the product at the contact points
- use slow continuous movements when moving the pack to avoid jerking the ropes, chains etc.
- do not tilt the package excessively to avoid toppling
- never stand in the vicinity of loading/unloading equipment (forklift trucks, cranes etc.).

When handling any steel parts of the cladding it is advisable to use clean cotton gloves to avoid leaving fingerprints which are difficult to remove at first time of cleaning.

### 5.2 UNPACKING

- !** When unpacking and removing the packaging material, make sure the product is not scratched or damaged.
- Do not leave parts of the packaging where they are within the reach of children as they could be dangerous. Dispose of them according to legislations currently in force.
  - Remove the accessories' packaging and any pieces of polystyrene or cardboard used to secure removable parts, etc. from the firebox.

After having removed the material protecting the appliance, remove all the retainers securing the appliance to the pallet and then remove it from the pallet.

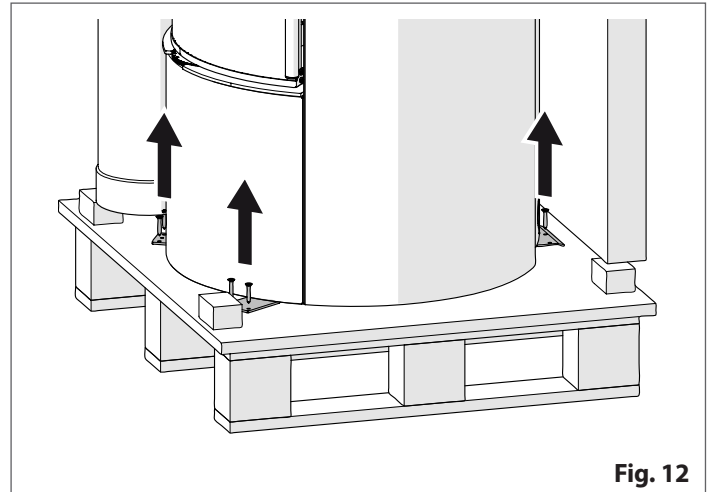


Fig. 12

### 5.3 ACCESS TO THE INTERNAL PARTS OF THE PRODUCT

Proceed as follows:

- remove the top surface panel (refer to the section "CLADDING AND TRIM").
- unscrew the nuts (1) and the washers (2)

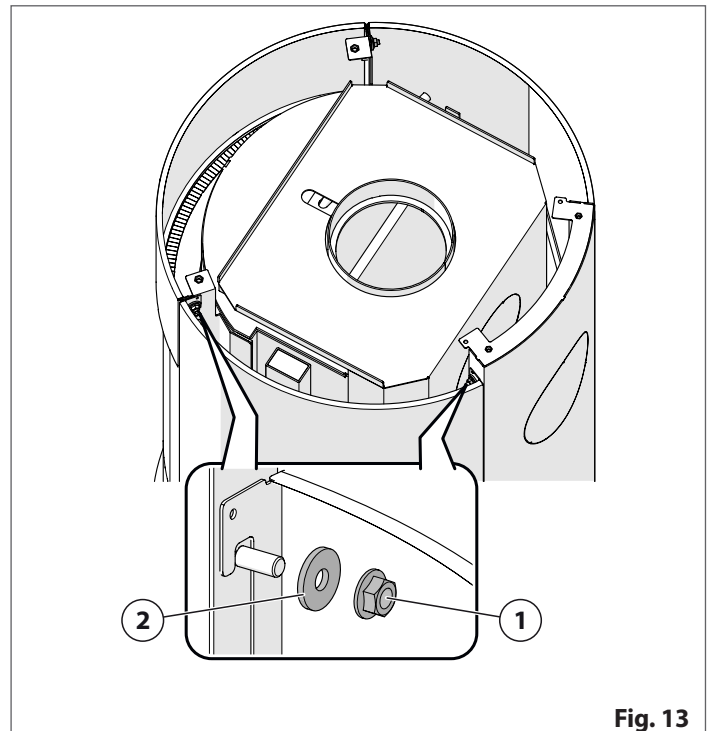


Fig. 13

- unscrew the screw (3)
- remove the side panel
- repeat for the other panel.



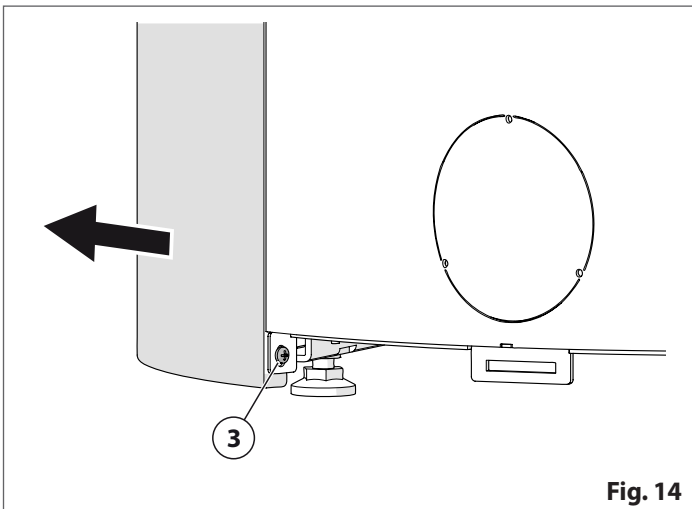


Fig. 14

Construction elements which are already present such as wooden beams or a counter-hood and all trims in combustible material must be positioned outside the irradiating range of the product and away from any grilles or slits from which hot air is released. Suitable insulating material must be used.

**!** The product must be installed in compliance with the appropriate safety distances from the walls and objects. Failure to comply with these indications could result in fire.

**!** Keep any combustible or heat-sensitive products such as wooden furniture, curtains, carpets, fabric, clothing, ornaments and flammable liquids well away from the product while it is in operation (where not indicated, minimum of 100 cm).

**i** Please refer to the section "TECHNICAL DATA" and installation instructions for the values.

## 6 INSTALLATION

**!** For all installation and maintenance interventions which require access to inside the cladding, the smoke chamber or access to electrical and electronic parts, the user must contact a T.A.C. (Technical Assistance Centre) or qualified technician.

- All installation, cleaning and maintenance work is to be carried out when the fire is out, the appliance is cold and with the power cable of the product itself and/or any other accessories disconnected.
- This work must also be carried out using suitable equipment and in full compliance with all health and safety regulations.

### 6.1 MINIMUM SAFETY DISTANCES

The position of the product inside the room must take into account not only the regulations, heating requirements, the shape of the installation and adjoining rooms but also accessibility during installation, use and maintenance operations.

It is therefore recommended that an area greater than the one indicated, is left around the appliance to facilitate maintenance interventions and prevent overheating problems.

The walls adjacent to the product, the structure above the appliance and the floor on which the appliance rests must be in non-combustible material.

The appliance can be installed next to heat-sensitive or combustible materials as long as suitable insulating protection is used and the minimum clearance distances are respected: should the surface the appliance is rested on be made from a combustible material (e.g. wooden flooring), use a protective base (e.g. a sheet of steel plate, marble, tiles, stone, brick, etc.) and a thermal insulation shim (where required).

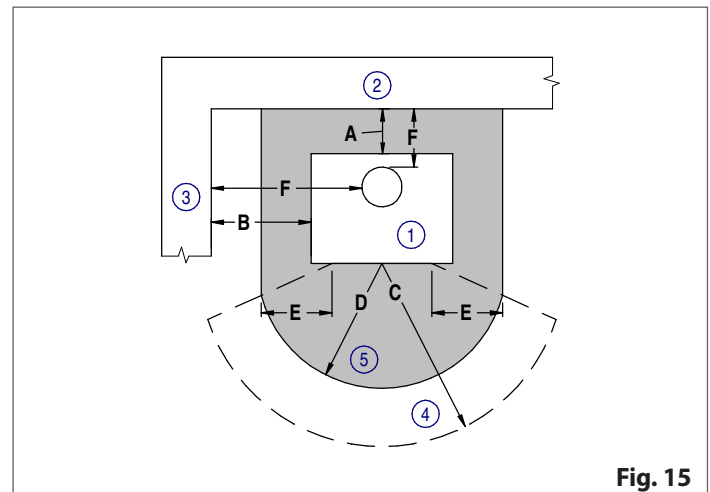


Fig. 15

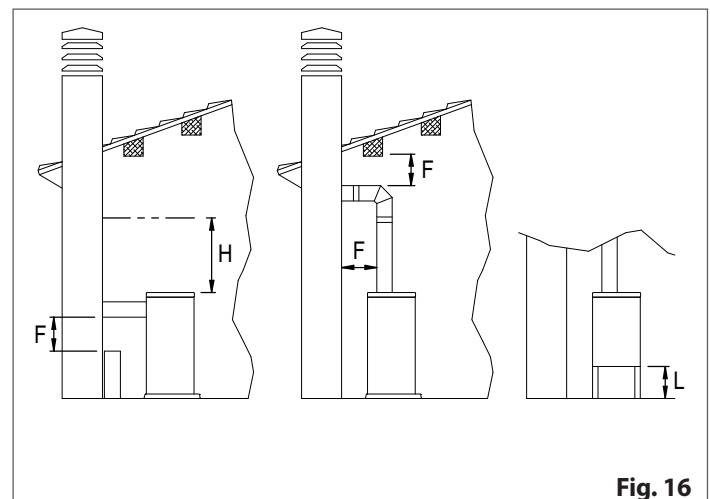


Fig. 16

- 1 Appliance (heat generator)
- 2 Rear wall
- 3 Side wall
- 4 Radiant area of the fireside opening
- 5 Floor protection

- A Product air distance from rear wall
- B Product air distance from side walls
- C Area free from combustible or heat-sensitive materials
- D Distance of front floor protection overhang
- E Distance between inside edge of firebox opening and the edge of the floor protection
- F Air distance of the connecting flue pipe from the other elements
- H Distance clear from top edge of product
- L Air distance from the floor

**!** Distance (F): for information regarding the safety distances, installation methods, maintenance, safety and insulation, please refer to the indications attached provided by the connecting flue pipe manufacturer.

- The minimum distance (F) from heat-sensitive construction elements or combustible materials must be respected along the entire length of the flue pipe (for example, fabric, clothing, cladding, walls, and wooden beams or ceilings.), furthermore, when a pipe passes through a wall or ceiling, particular installation methods must be applied.
- In order to ensure safety where there may be the risk of accidental contact with the connecting flue pipe, the external surface must be sufficiently protected in compliance with regulations and instructions provided by the connecting flue pipe manufacturer.

**6.2 INSTALLATION KIT AND ACCESSORIES**

**i** For the installation of any KITS and ACCESSORIES, please refer to the instructions provided with the kits or accessories.

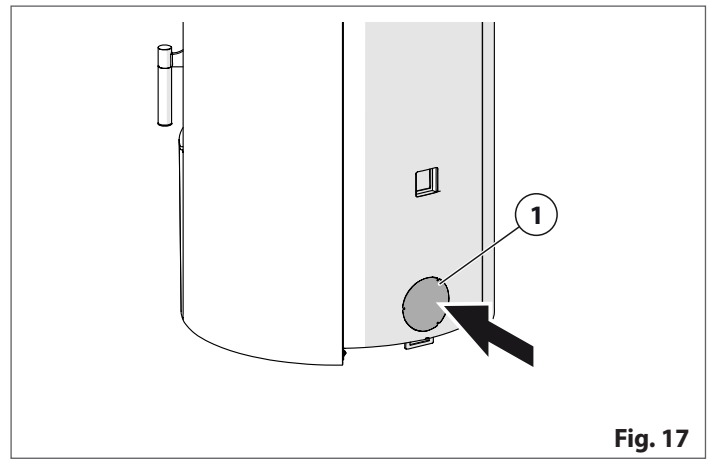
**6.3 HEAT DIFFUSION METHOD**

**6.3.1 For NATURAL CONVECTION models**

When the appliance is operating with natural convection, the hot air naturally flows from the bottom up.

**6.4 COMBUSTION AIR CONNECTION**

The appliance is set up for combustion air connection with inlet (1).



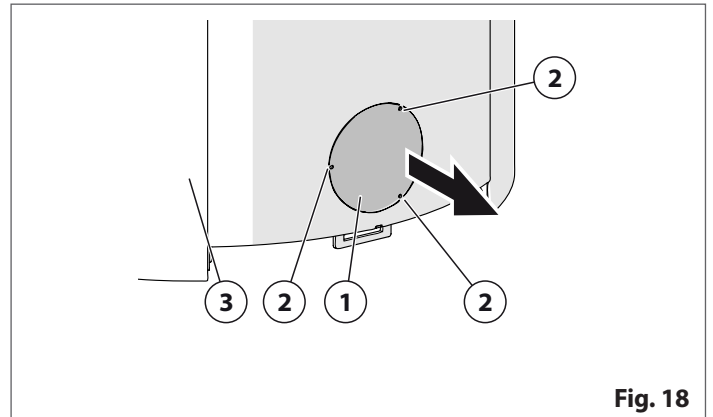
**Fig. 17**

**i** For the installation of any KITS and ACCESSORIES, please refer to the instructions provided with the kits or accessories.

**!** Please refer to and carefully read the section "FRESH AIR INTAKE".

**Connection with inlet (1)**

- remove the knockout (1) by drilling the relative points (2) using a 6mm bit



**Fig. 18**

- remove the right panel (3) (refer to the section "ACCESS TO THE INTERNAL PARTS OF THE PRODUCT")
- connect the flexible pipe (4) (not supplied) to the combustion air duct (5) on the appliance
- secure the flexible pipe (4) with a clamp (6) (not supplied).

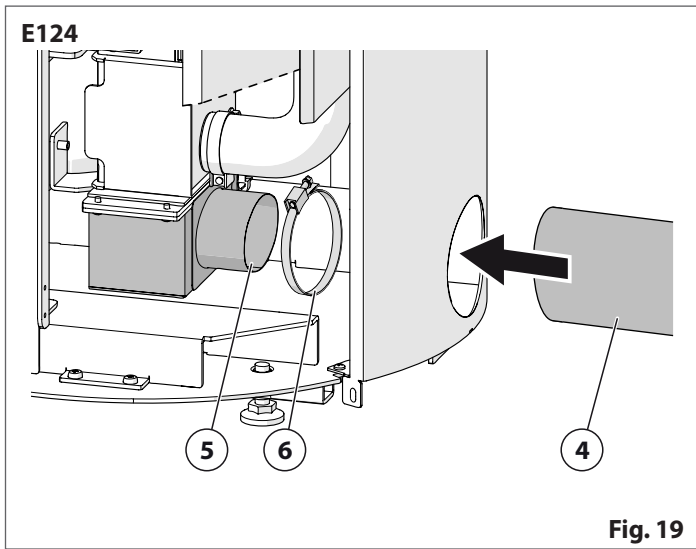


Fig. 19

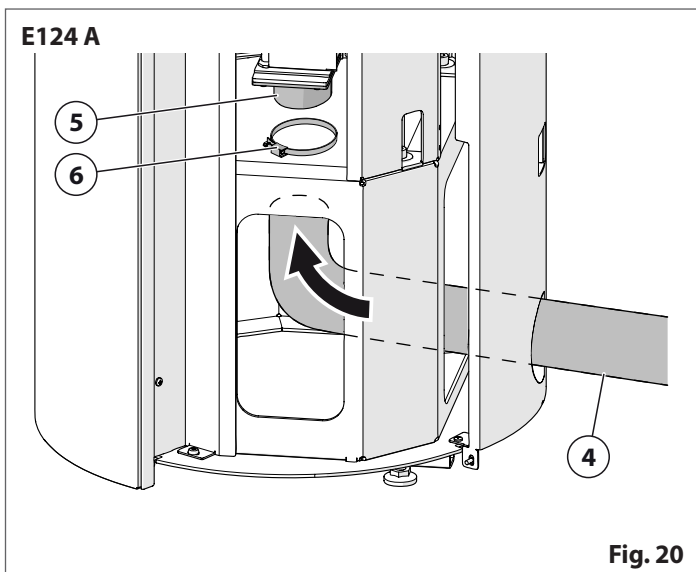


Fig. 20

**Indications for the connecting pipe**

It is recommended that a connection test is carried out before sealing and securing the various elements.

It is also recommended to:

- make the path as short and as straight as possible
- avoid unnecessary bends
- avoid any contact with hot parts, even unintentional contact (for example smoke outlet pipe)
- calculate beforehand the length of the connecting path then take a flexible pipe which is longer than necessary and can be cut to the correct length during the final phase
- secure the flexible pipe using a clamp and/or appropriate seal to make it airtight.

For the product to operate correctly, the ducting must have the following characteristics:

minimum diameter	7.5 cm	
maximum number of direction changes not greater than 90° (including first connection to appliance)	2	3
maximum ducting length	3 m	1,5 m

**6.5 CONNECTION TO THE SMOKE OUTLET**

**!** Please refer to and carefully read sections "FLUE PIPE" and "MINIMUM SAFETY DISTANCES".

The appliance is equipped as standard with the smoke outlet (1).

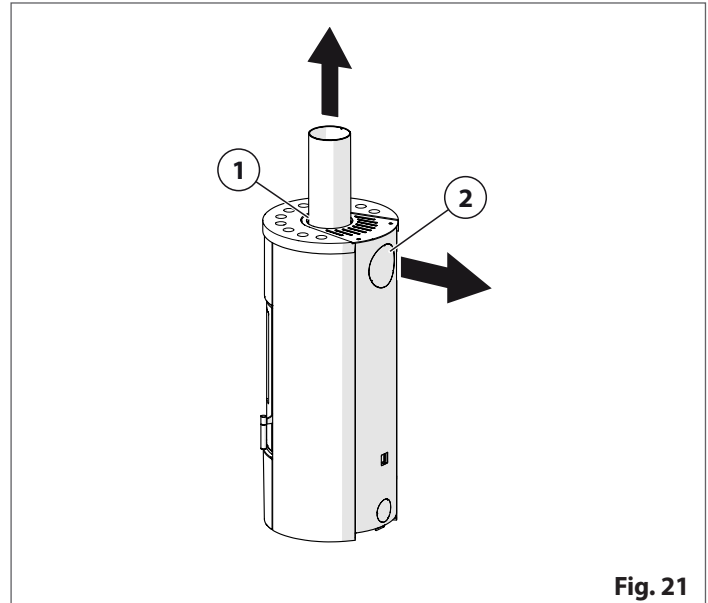


Fig. 21

Depending on the model, connection with other outlets is possible:

Model	upper smoke outlet (1)	rear smoke outlet (2)
E124	X	(a)
E124 A	X	

(X) Standard set-up

(a) The specific relative KIT has to be installed (accessory upon request)

**i** For the installation of any KITS and ACCESSORIES, please refer to the instructions provided with the kits or accessories.

**!** With the HSS accumulation kit, it is not possible to create any rear smoke outlet inside the cladding.

**How to connect the smoke outlet**

**!** Before proceeding with smoke outlet connection, follow indications provided in the section "... and "...".

The smoke outlet is made to be connected to Gruppo Piazzetta S.p.A. pipes with an anti-smoke system ("dish" facing downwards). For installations with anti-condensation upper smoke outlet ("dish" facing upwards), use the anti-condensation connector (supplied).

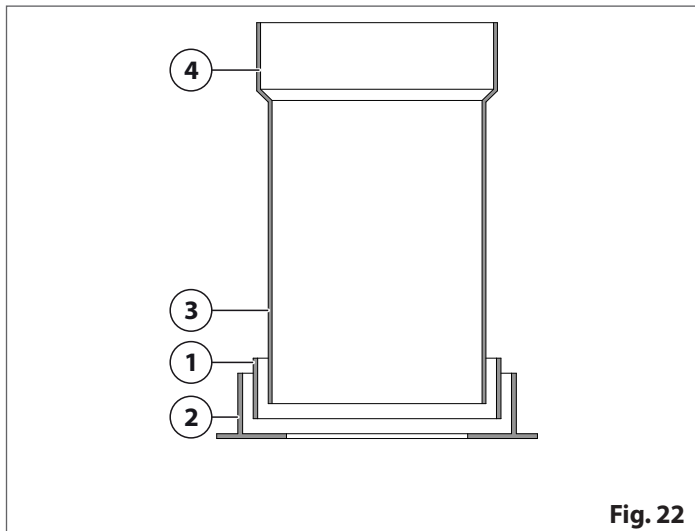


Fig. 22

- 1 Anticondensation connector
- 2 Smoke outlet
- 3 Pipe
- 4 Dish (wide part of the pipe)

**Additional connecting flue pipe**

Insert the additional connecting flue pipe (supplied).  
The connecting flue pipe is an integral part of the product.

**Additional requirements for the connecting flue pipe**

Gruppo Piazzetta S.p.A. supplies pipes and bends for the connecting flue pipe, all of which are approved and specifically sized for the smoke outlet of its products.

Pipes approved by other manufacturers may also be applied as long as they have been appropriately adjusted, compatibility with the coupling has been checked and they comply with regulations.

In this case however, Gruppo Piazzetta S.p.A. can only ensure good operation for the products it manufactures or that it has tested and recognized and providing that installation and use comply with all specifications and regulations.

In the event pipes with a diameter greater than that of the appliance outlet are used, connect with an appropriate adapter (which is not supplied by Gruppo Piazzetta S.p.A.).

**!** It is recommended that elements with inspection apertures are used to facilitate periodic checks and cleaning of the connecting flue pipe.

**7 START-UP AND OPERATING TEST**

A start-up and operational test must be carried out by a specialized qualified technician to check that the appliance and all other connected system elements operate correctly. It is therefore understood that depending on whether heating is via air or water, the hot air ducts present or the hydraulic circuit are to be checked along with other connected heat sources.

**i** Find out the cost of these operations from the specialised technician.  
 ■ Refer to the section "INFORMATION REGARDING THE FIRST START-UP".

**8 CLADDING AND TRIM**

When installation has been completed, in addition to the indications given above, it may be necessary to fit accessories such as external cladding, parts and trims.

**i** If the external cladding and accessories are standard follow the instructions they are supplied with.

**i** Please follow indications provided in the section "START-UP AND OPERATING TEST":  
 ■ after all cladding and construction interventions have been completed.

**Humidifier (accessories)**

Proceed as follows:

- position the element (1)
- position the humidifier (2)

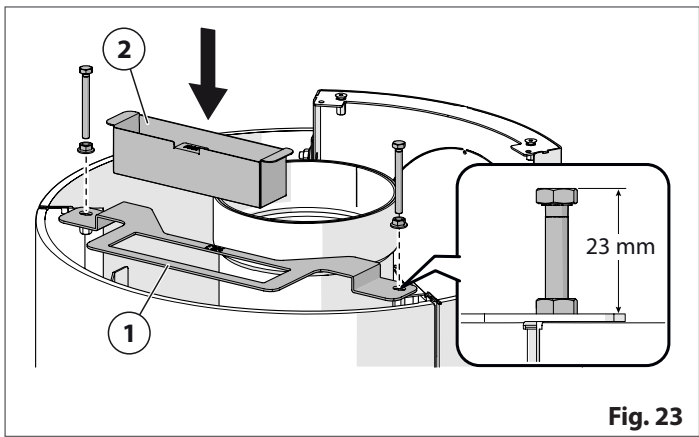


Fig. 23

**Majolica panel**

Proceed as follows:

- Position the screws (3) respecting the measurements shown
- secure it with the nuts (4)

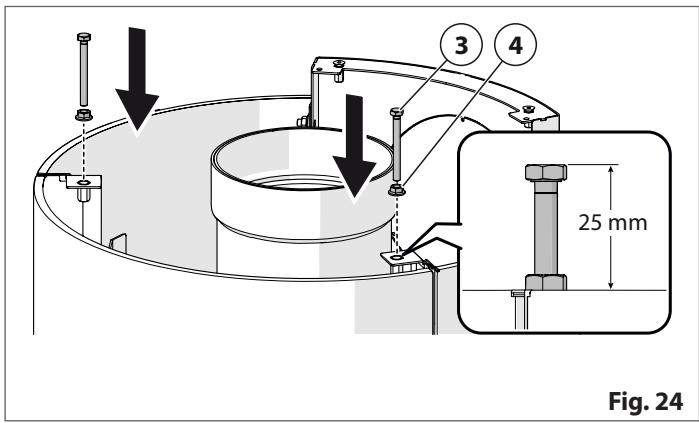


Fig. 24

- position the majolica panel (5)

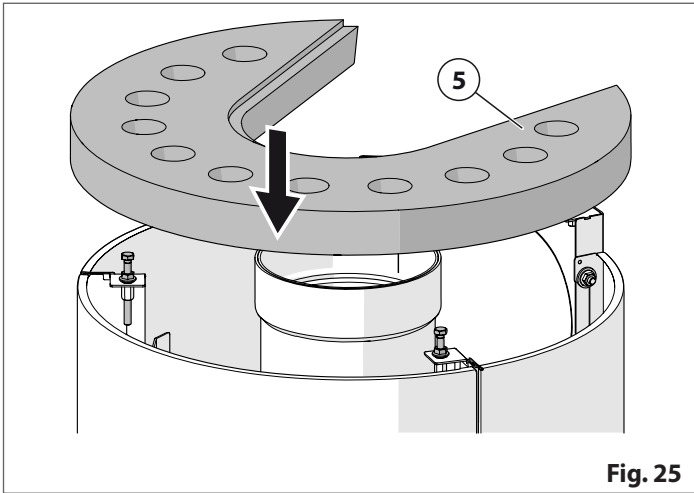


Fig. 25

- install the grille (6)
- screw in the screws (7)
- **Only for E124:** with rear smoke outlet, position the hole cover (8).

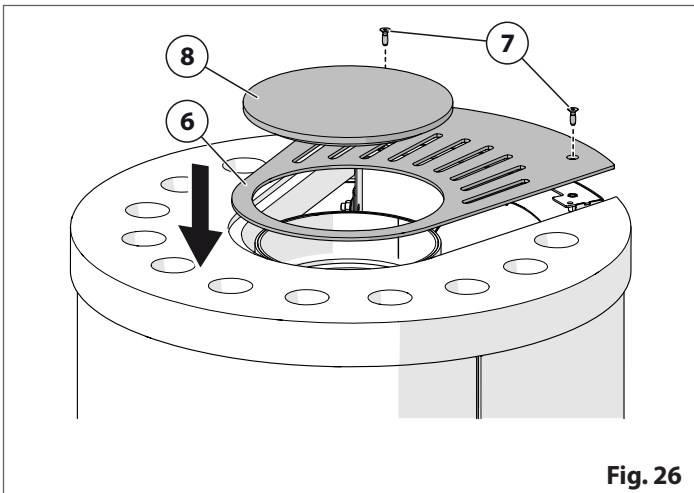


Fig. 26

- **Only for E124 A:** fit the pipe cover (9).

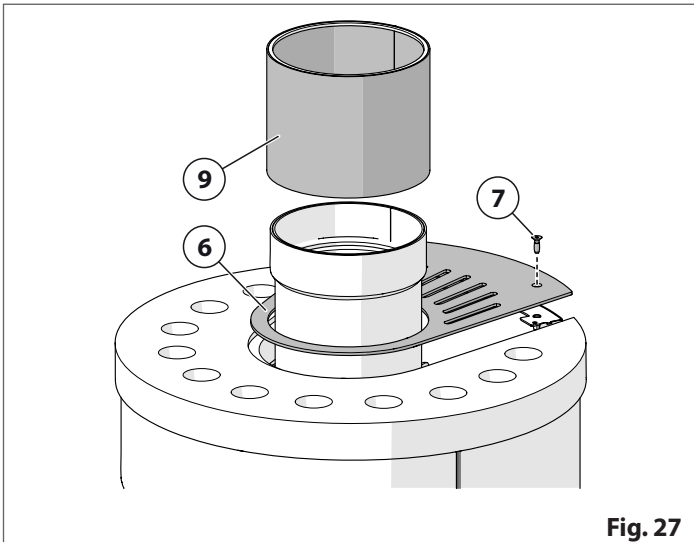


Fig. 27

## 9 BEFORE STARTING-UP THE APPLIANCE

Before commissioning the appliance:

- read the instructions and the information, supplied in all forms together with the product and any accessories, as well as the documentation referred to in this manual carefully
- ensure that all indications provided by regulations and the manufacturer are strictly observed
- ensure that all cleaning and maintenance interventions necessary for the appliance and the system have been carried out.



**Before proceeding with start-up:**

- the firebox must be clean of any ash and residue resulting from previous combustion
- check that the firebox parts are positioned correctly in their seat.



**During operation:**

- some parts of the appliance (door, handle, controls, ceramic parts) may become extremely hot. Take great care and all necessary precautions, and make use of suitable protective devices, especially in the presence of children, the elderly, people with disabilities, and animals
- keep any combustible or heat-sensitive products away from the appliance (for example wooden furniture, carpets, curtains, fabric, clothes, ornaments, flammable liquids, etc.)
- the door must remain closed and the glass must not be broken in any way.



If the product does not have an automatic door-closing mechanism, it can only be operated with the firebox open for the time strictly necessary and only if the flame is constantly monitored.

## 10 USE



To reload fuel in the firebox, open the door, adjust the combustion air and damper valve (where applicable) or move parts of the appliance which may be hot. Always take the necessary precautions and use suitable protective devices (glove, firedoor opening tool or other specific devices), even where there is no flame.

- The glove is not suitable for holding embers.



For models with MULTIFUOCO SYSTEM: please refer to the manual for information regarding operation "OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS".

## 10.1 INFORMATION REGARDING THE FIRST START-UP

**!** Before the first start-up, remove all accessories supplied (see the "CHARACTERISTICS" chapter) or combustible elements from the grate or ash drawer, and remove any elements which may have been used to secure the firebox during transportation.

- If supplied, it is very important to remove the spray paint canister which could explode.

**!** During the first few start-ups, odours will be released due to the evaporation of the greases or oily liquids used during production and present in the paint. During this stage, ensure that there is proper ventilation of the installation premises and avoid spending any prolonged time in the room since the vapours may be harmful to people or animals.

The first start-ups must be done so as to allow the appliance body to settle and the greases or oily liquids used during production and present in the paint to evaporate completely.

Therefore:

- it is recommended that when the appliance is operated for the first time it should be at minimum capacity, stoking the firebox for the first day with 50% less fuel than the indicated nominal load
- if the appliance is fitted with a manual combustion-air adjuster, keep it in the operating position (excluding ignition), refer to the section "COMBUSTION AIR CONTROL"
- if using electronically assisted control (BCS appliance - Burn Control System) follow the indications provided in the manual "OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS"
- make sure the room is well ventilated during this stage
- this procedure is to be carried out with the forced ventilation system disengaged.

At the end of this period, greases or oily liquids will have evaporated and the paint stabilised, and the appliance should be used with appropriate settings for normal use.

If necessary, a new operating cycle at full power can be carried out in order to disperse any substances causing odours.

**!** If any part of the appliance or the connecting flue pipe leaks smoke while the appliance is in use, refer to the section "FAULTS".

## 10.2 OPENING THE DOOR

**!** Only open the door during operation to load fuel and when there are only embers on the grate.

- Opening the door when there is a lively or intense flame puts both the user and the building at risk.
- Always use suitable protective devices (glove, fire door opening tool or other specific devices).

**⊘** Never close the door violently as the glass could shatter.

- The glove is not suitable for holding embers.

Pull the handle towards you to open the door (1). When opening the door, do this slowly, keeping it only partially open for a few seconds before opening it completely.

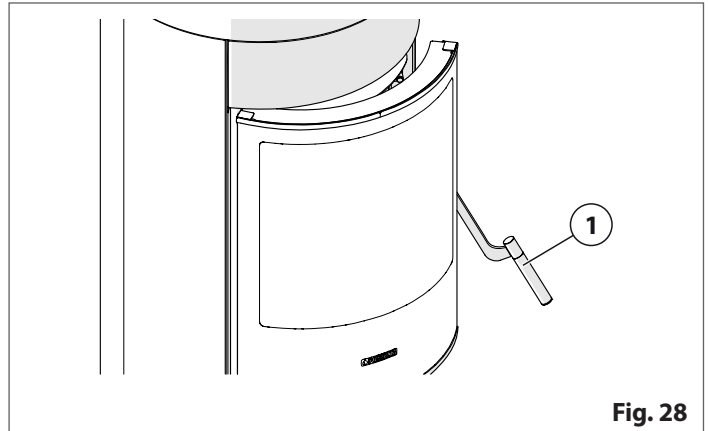


Fig. 28

## 10.3 COMBUSTION AIR CONTROL

The flame, combustion duration and quality and appliance thermal power are all determined by adjusting the combustion air. Given that combustion varies according to the type of fuel used, its size, the load mass, the system characteristics, the chimney vacuum and the atmospheric and climatic conditions, experience will teach you which is the most suitable setting.

**⊘** Never load an excessive amount of fuel with a reduced bed of embers and/or poor combustion air inflow. This can cause a significant amount of unburned gas/smoke to form inside the firebox which, if there is no flame, can compromise safety.

**!** A significant amount of unburned gas/smoke inside the firebox can cause the flame to ignite suddenly and in some cases, can cause the glass to explode.

- An excessive fuel load and excessive opening of the combustion air and damper valve will cause the appliance to heat up, reducing efficiency and increasing wood consumption.
- Make sure the air flow is able to guarantee the flame without compromising safety.

Turning the combustion air dials to the minimum does not necessarily mean that the flame goes out; this depends on many factors, including the usage conditions and the appliance safety characteristics.

Adjustment is made as follows:

- to **reduce** the flow of combustion air, move the control towards " - "
- to **increase** the flow of combustion air, move the control towards " + "

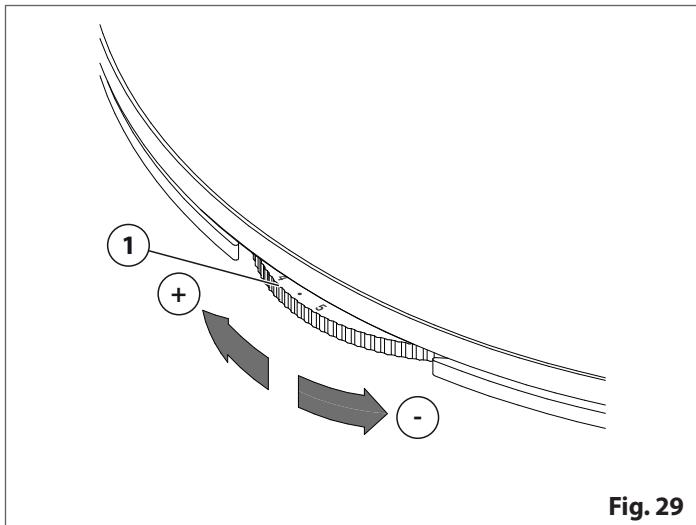


Fig. 29

**1** Combustion air control

Position	Conditions of use
A	Maximum air flow (open) Start-up
N1	Nominal heat output (34% open) Product type SL300-02 (rear outlet)
N2	Nominal heat output (30% open) In all other cases (upper outlet)
C	Minimum airflow (closed) Night time operation

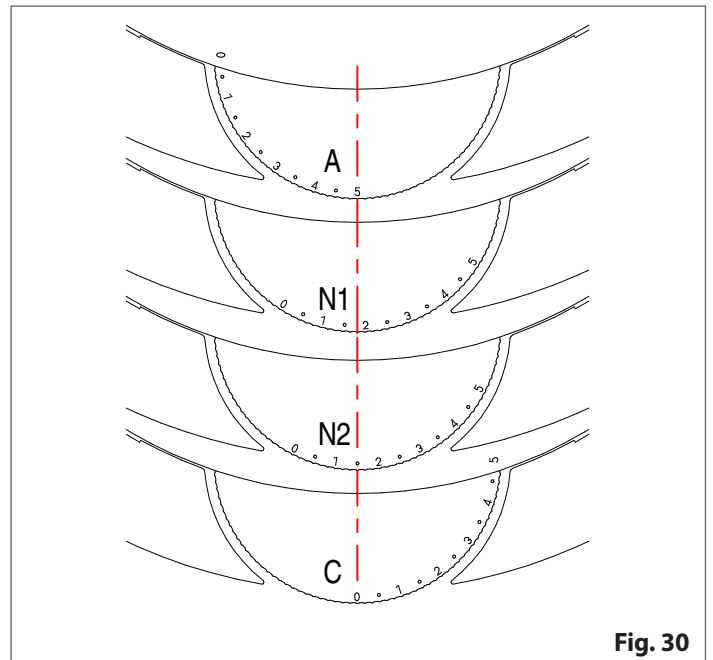


Fig. 30

**10.4 STARTING THE APPLIANCE**

**i** During start-up the firebox should be quickly brought up to operating temperature. When this happens slowly, it is inevitable that condensation will be formed causing the firebox and the glass to blacken.

**i** Material to be burned: refer to the section "FUEL".  
 ■ Maximum quantity of fuel to be burned: refer to the section "TECHNICAL DATA".

**Start-up**

Load the firebox as follows:

- set the combustion air control to the start-up position (refer to the section "COMBUSTION AIR CONTROL")
- make sure that any controls or smoke regulating valves in the product or system are open
- in the centre of the firebox, stack small pieces of soft wood (fir)
- between these pieces, place fuel which is suitable for ignition (paper, fire-lighter, etc.)
- proceed to ignite
- if the fire does not light easily, while watching it carefully, leave the door slightly open for the time needed to allow the flame to develop completely (approximately 5-10 minutes)
- when the fire is burning well, close the door and set the combustion air control (refer to the section "COMBUSTION AIR CONTROL")
- if necessary, adjust any controls or smoke regulating valves in the product or system.

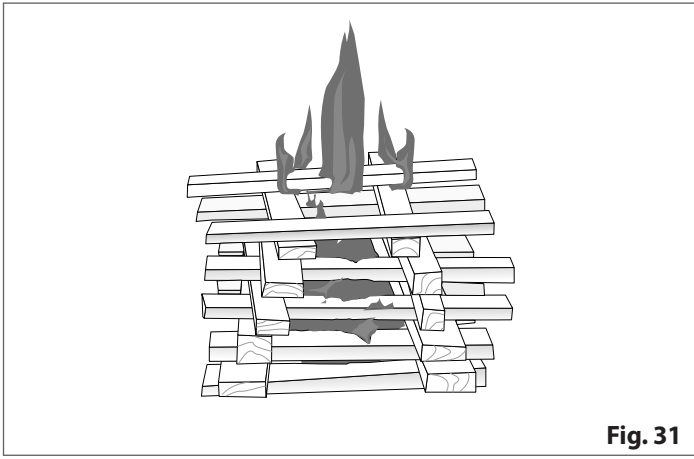


Fig. 31

**Fuel load**

When a sufficient bed of embers has formed, proceed to load more fuel:

- make sure that any controls or smoke regulating valves in the product or system are open
- open the door slowly to prevent any smoke from escaping into the room
- distribute the embers evenly if necessary
- place pieces of wood with no bark and the largest surface area possible on top of the embers
- close the door and increase the combustion air flow (see the section "COMBUSTION AIR CONTROL") for the time needed to bring the flame back
- if necessary, adjust any controls or smoke regulating valves in the product or system.

**!** The next time fuel is loaded, monitor appliance operation until the flame has developed completely.

- If a significant amount of unburned gas/smoke forms, leave the firebox door slightly open as long as is necessary to allow the flame to completely develop. When the fire is burning well, close the door.

**i** When reloading fuel when there is only a small bed of embers, introduce a smaller quantity of fuel than the nominal load and use small pieces of wood to facilitate a more rapid start-up.

**i** In the case of climatic conditions which are not optimal for appliance operation (low pressure, windy day...) there could be an inverse draught in the flue system. In this case, use a small amount of paper to heat the flue and restore the normal draught and then proceed to start-up the appliance as normal.

- The appliance may not work correctly if the system does not ensure all the requirements in terms of compliance and suitability and if installation, use and maintenance do not respect provisions indicated by standards and the manufacturer.

**⊘** Do not open the firebox door during operation.

- Do not introduce liquid fuel into the appliance, even if this is to burn embers which are already present.
- The glove is not suitable for holding embers.

**Fuel dimensions and layout**

*P<sub>nom</sub>* = Nominal heat output  
*P<sub>part</sub>* = Partial heat output

	<b>P<sub>nom</sub></b>	<b>P<sub>part</sub></b>
No. pieces of wood	3	-
Unit weight (kg)	0,49	-
Length (cm)	20	-

Layout (from above)

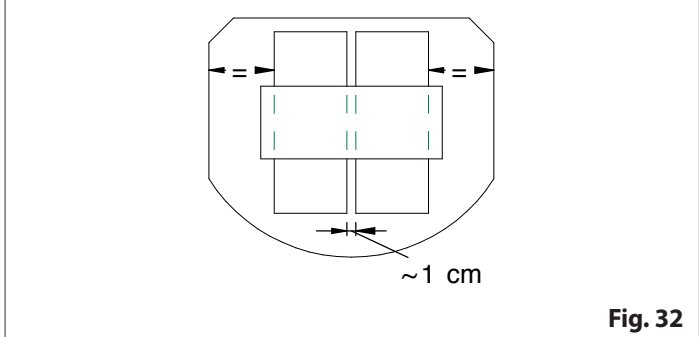


Fig. 32

**10.5 OPERATION AT MINIMUM**

With experience and the necessary precautions, the appliance can be operated at minimum and combustion can be extended between one fuel load and the next. This is useful, for example, at night or if you are not at home.

Minimum power appliance operation will depend on the type of wood (it is recommended that heavy wood is used), the flue draught and the weather conditions.

Your own experience will give you an indication of the amount of wood to be loaded and the most suitable combustion air control. To operate the appliance at minimum, the firebox must be hot (at least 2-3 hours after being turned on).



In the evening or before leaving the house, load the fuel while there is a good bed of embers, wait for a constant flame to develop, check that combustion is regular and set the combustion air flow to minimum (refer to the section "COMBUSTION AIR CONTROL"):

The following morning, or on returning home, start up the appliance again setting it to maximum to burn any creosote which may have formed over night.

The creosote deposits begin to form when the temperature in the flue falls below 150°C. To prevent this, try to keep the fire in the firebox at a normal rate (rated power) for as long as possible.

Running the appliance at minimum power for an extended period may require the firebox and the flue to be cleaned more frequently.

## 10.6 OPERATION IN ADVERSE CLIMATIC CONDITIONS

If during spring and autumn there are unfavourable climatic conditions, or when the external temperatures are higher, the climatic changes can lead to a fault in the draught, impeding the correct smoke flow.

In this case the firebox should be loaded with only a limited amount of wood, the combustion air controls should be set to maximum so that the wood burns more quickly and the draught is stabilised.

**!** Constantly monitor the flame and combustion in the case of adverse climatic conditions.

## 10.7 OVERHEATING AND SHUTTING DOWN

In the case of overheating or if any parts of the appliance or connecting flue pipe become red:

- **immediately interrupt the fuel supply**
- do not open the firebox door
- reduce the combustion air inlet to the minimum:

The fire will suffocate due to lack of air (the time this will take depends on the amount of fuel present in the firebox).

When the appliance has cooled down, check the cause of the problem and if necessary contact the T.A.C. (Technical Assistance Centre) or qualified technician.

**!** In the case of fire, extinguish using a fire extinguisher.

- Do not extinguish the fire with water.
- In the case of smoke escaping, ventilate the room well before entering.

## 10.8 HUMIDIFIER (ACCESSORIES)

The appliance is equipped with a system to humidify the environment (accessories).

**i** The humidifier is to be filled with water on average every two or three days and in any case, on the basis of appliance use.

**!** Do not fill the humidifier beyond the level marked "MAX". If any water were to leak out, it could damage the appliance.

- Refilling operations are to be carried out with the fire out and when the appliance has cooled down completely.
- The humidifier is to be cleaned with the fire out, with the appliance off and disconnected from the electrical power source.

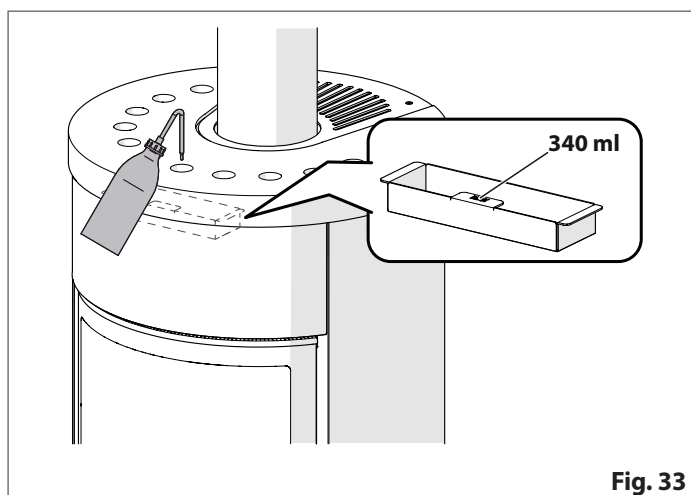


Fig. 33

## 11 CLEANING AND MAINTENANCE

**!** For all installation and maintenance interventions which require access to inside the cladding, the smoke chamber or access to electrical and electronic parts, the user must contact a T.A.C. (Technical Assistance Centre) or qualified technician.

- All installation, cleaning and maintenance work is to be carried out when the fire is out, the appliance is cold and with the power cable of the product itself and/or any other accessories disconnected.
- This work must also be carried out using suitable equipment and in full compliance with all health and safety regulations.

Maintenance interventions are mandatory in order to ensure safety, for correct and efficient stove operation and to guarantee a long life of operation. If maintenance is not carried out with the recommended frequency, appliance performance could suffer and/or malfunctions could occur.

The manufacturer will not be responsible for appliance deterioration or malfunction if due to poor maintenance.

**i** Cleaning must be carried out with suitable equipment and in full compliance with all health and safety regulations.

- The materials and equipment used for cleaning must not alter appliance characteristics or operation in any way.
- The disposal of waste resulting from cleaning operations must be in full compliance with current laws and regulations on waste disposal.

**i** The combustion of wood produces pitch and other organic vapours such as (especially if with percentages of moisture above 30%) give lead to the formation of creosote. The formation of creosote causes encrustation and subsequent clogging of the chimney impeding the smoke passage.

**!** Creosote is a flammable element, its auto-ignition can cause serious damage to the chimney and the building. If creosote accumulates, it must be removed to reduce the risk of soot fires and to facilitate heat exchange.

**11.1 SCHEDULED MAINTENANCE**

**!** Scheduled maintenance must be carried out at least ONCE A YEAR and in any case, before the commissioning of the appliance after a long period of inactivity.

**i** The time intervals are merely an indication: these intervals may need to be shorter depending on the frequency of use and the type of fuel used.

**!** After installation, cleaning and maintenance work:

- restore and replace all worn or damaged parts with original spare parts
- restore all initial connections together with the normal operating conditions of the appliance and the system
- carry out a start-up and operating test to check that there are no faults.

- The following interventions are included in maintenance:
- checking the components for wear and ensuring they are integral and operate correctly
  - checking there is no dirt, dust, deposits or obstructions
  - checking that all components are positioned and secured correctly
  - replacing damaged or worn components
  - cleaning
  - all interventions needed to ensure correct operation provided they are carried out in compliance with regulations.

<b>Recommended interval</b>	
<b>Interventions which may be carried out by the user</b>	
Glass	1 day
Grate, grille, ash drawer	1 day
parts of the appliance firebox (plates, back panels, side panels, smoke deflectors, etc.)	1 year
Area behind the cladding panels (if there are no electrical components or moving electro-mechanical elements)	1 year
<b>Operations which require the intervention of the T.A.C.</b>	
Heat exchangers and smoke passages of the boiler body (if present)	1 year
The smoke outlet	1 year
Smoke outlet system	1 year
Fresh air intake and combustion air pipe	1 year
Ventilation system: vents, air ducting, grilles (if present)	1 year
Room fans (if present)	1 year
Electrical parts and electronic components (if present)	1 year
Tightness and condition of the seals around the glass and all elements which are subject to wear	1 year
Area behind the cladding panels (if there are electrical components or moving electro-mechanical elements)	1 year

**11.2 CLEANING THE CERAMIC CLADDING**

The ceramic cladding (where present) must be cleaned with a soft, dry cloth. If more strenuous interventions are required, use products which are suitable for cleaning ceramics as well as concentrated products for cleaning porcelain to remove oil, ink, coffee and wine stains etc.

**⊘** Do not soak the ceramic cladding or clean it with cold water when it is still hot as the thermal shock could cause it to crack.

### 11.3 CLEANING THE PAINTED METAL PARTS

When cleaning the painted metal parts, use a soft cloth moistened with water.

**Do not clean metal parts using alcohol, solvents, petrol-based products, acetones or other degreasing or abrasive substances. In the event of such substances being used, the manufacturer cannot be held responsible for any damage caused.**

Discolouration of metal parts may be the result of misuse.

### 11.4 CLEANING THE GLASS

During start-up it is possible that tar may accumulate on the glass which will disappear when optimal combustion is reached. If this does not happen, it is recommended that the glass is cleaned daily, before start-up, to prevent the formation of any deposits which would be difficult to remove.

**Recommended cleaning frequency: refer to the section "SCHEDULED MAINTENANCE".**

**The glass should be cleaned when cold using ammonia-based non-corrosive degreasing agents (for example, do not use solvents).**

- Do not use any material that could scratch or spoil the glass, as scratches may develop into cracks or breaks.

### 11.5 CLEANING THE FIREBOX AND ASH DRAWER

**Recommended cleaning frequency: refer to the section "SCHEDULED MAINTENANCE".**

Using the firebox for an entire day contributes to the accumulation of ash and combustion residue.

The ash drawer (1) must be emptied regularly and the firebox grille must not be blocked. If the slots of the grille are clogged, they must be cleaned.

Failure to clean these parts will lead to an excess of residues, which will compromise product performance.

When replacing the ash drawer push it properly into its seat.

**A vacuum cleaner which is suitable for use with ash is needed when carrying out this type of cleaning operation.**

**For the disposal of ashes, please refer to the section "DISPOSAL OF ASHES".**

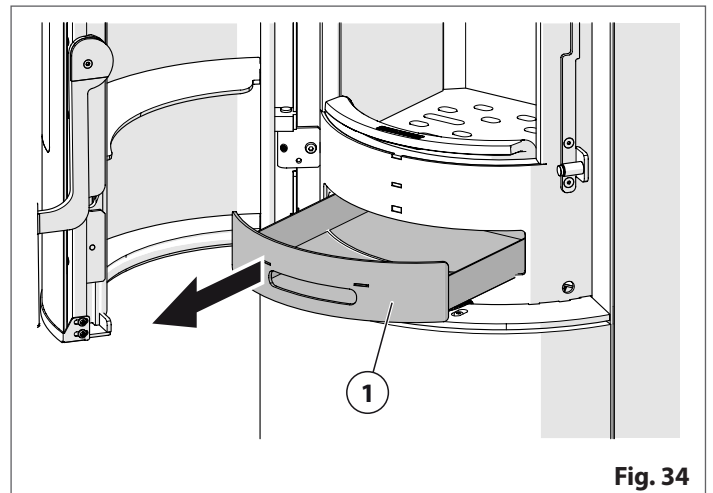


Fig. 34

#### Removing the internal parts of the firebox

Proceed as follows:

- open the firebox door
- lift the wood holder and remove it from the firebox

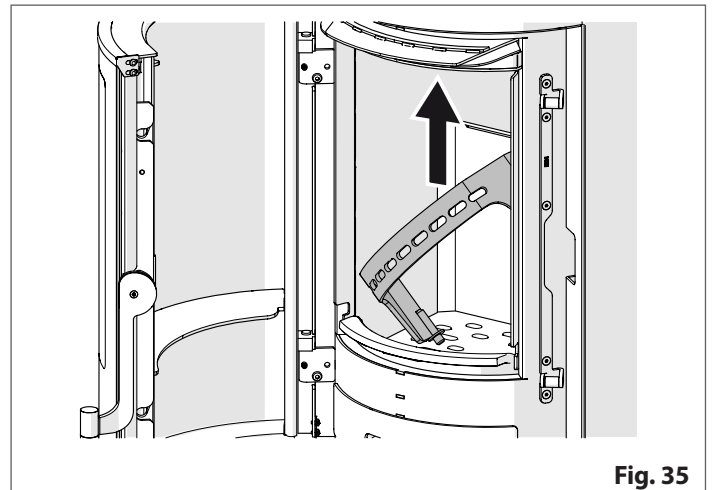


Fig. 35

- support the upper back panel (2) with your hand
- turn the rear part of the side (3) towards the centre of the firebox, then tilt it and remove it from the mouth of the firebox
- continue to support the upper back panel (2) and at the same time, remove the other side panel (4)

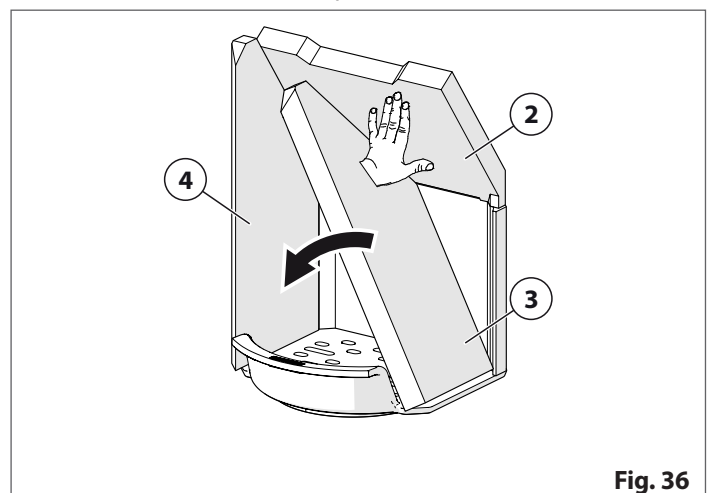


Fig. 36

## INSTRUCTIONS FOR INSTALLATION, USE AND MAINTENANCE

- lift the upper back panel (2) from its seat, turn the lower part towards the outside and remove it from the firebox

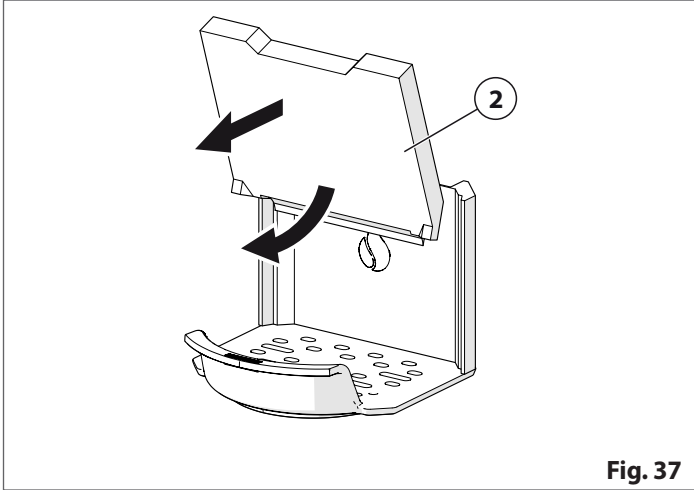


Fig. 37

- turn the lower back panel (5) by approximately 90° and remove it from the firebox

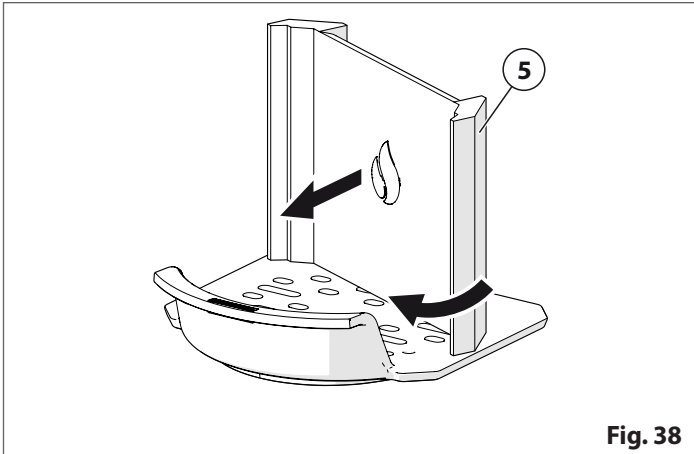


Fig. 38

- remove the bracket (7)
- remove the back panel (8) from the firebox

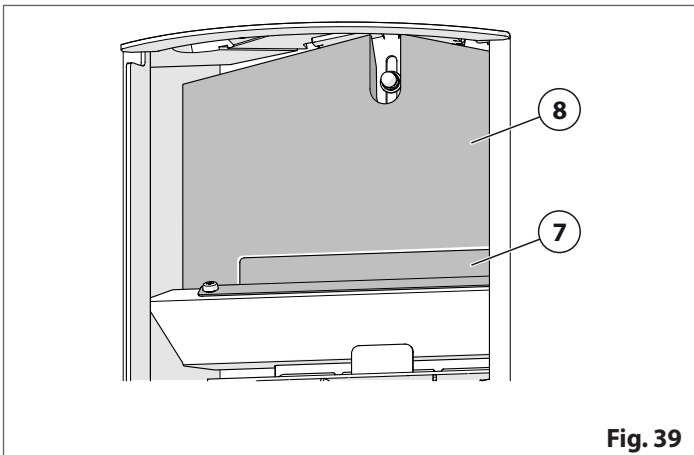


Fig. 39

- support the deflectors (9), (10) with your hand
- remove the bracket (11)

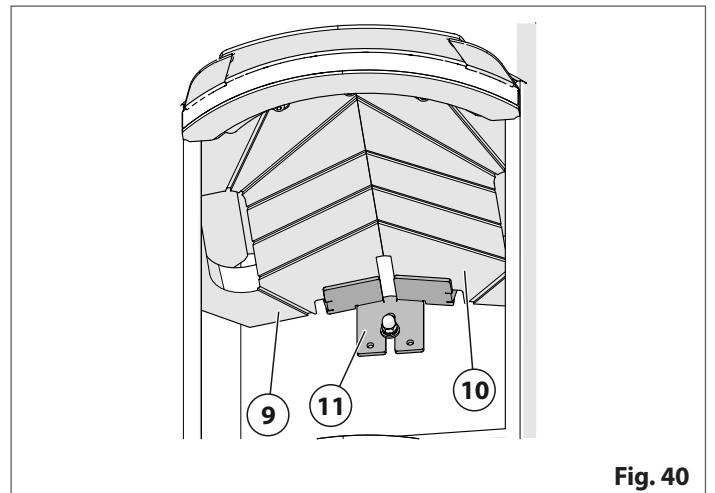


Fig. 40

- pull the upper smoke deflector (9) downwards and remove it from the firebox
- remove the other deflector (10) in the same way

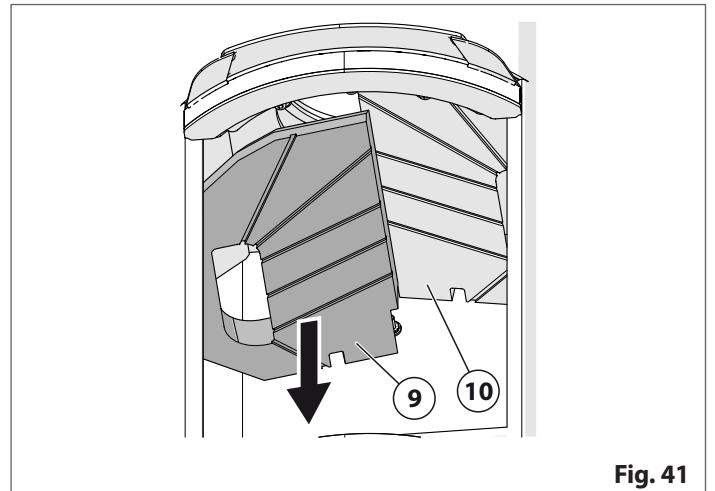


Fig. 41

- lift the grate (6), turn it by approximately 90° and remove it from the firebox
- remove the ash drawer (1)

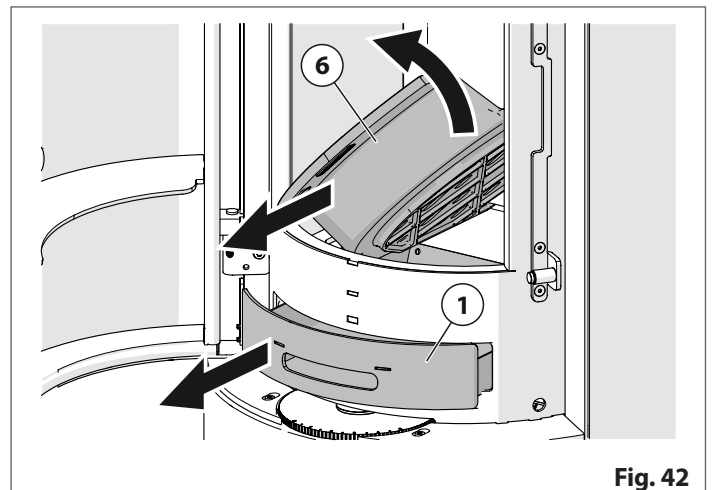



Fig. 42

- clean the inside of the appliance and refit all the parts reversing the order for their removal.

 Take care when fitting the smoke deflectors (9) and (10), which must be aligned with each other.

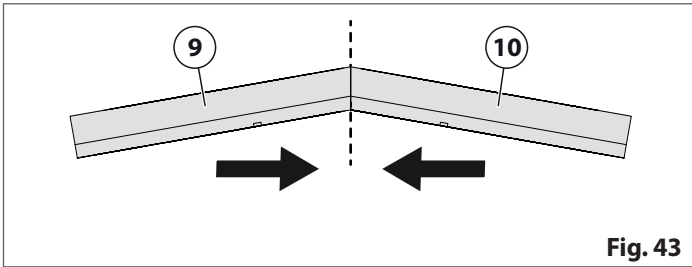


Fig. 43

### Cleaning parts in ALUKER

"Aluker®" is a material made of non toxic substances, resistant to heat (up to 1400°C). Despite its good mechanical resistance it is still recommended that the plates are not knocked.

To clean the parts properly:

- do not pour water on the plates when they are still hot
- do not scratch the plates with metal objects
- use a small brush.

### Cleaning the parts in Skamolex


Despite its good mechanical resistance it is still recommended that the plates are not knocked.

To clean the parts properly:


- do not pour water on the plates when they are still hot
- do not scratch the plates with metal objects
- use a small brush.

## 11.6 DISPOSAL OF ASHES

Ash from natural (non-treated) wood burned in stoves or open fireplaces is composed mainly of calcium, silicon, potassium and magnesium. For this reason, it may be used as a fertilizer for plants, as long as 2.6 kg/10m<sup>2</sup> is not exceeded annually.


 The ashes should be placed in a metal container with a sealed cover. The sealed container should be placed on a non-combustible surface at a safe distance from combustible materials until the cinders have completely extinguished.

- Only when they have been fully extinguished can the ashes be thrown away with organic waste, assuming that non-organic materials are not present.


 Do not throw live cinders into waste containers.

## 11.7 CLEANING THE SMOKE OUTLET

The frequency with which the smoke outlet is to be cleaned depends on how much the appliance gathers dirt.

 Recommended cleaning frequency: refer to the section "*SCHEDULED MAINTENANCE*".


- Please refer to and carefully read the section "*FLUE PIPE*".

 If necessary, particularly on the first few occasions, we recommend calling a qualified technician.


## 12 WHEN NOT IN USE

When shutting the appliance down at the end of the season or if a long period of inactivity is anticipated, proceed as follows:

- clean the firebox and remove ash from the appliance
- carry out all the operations described in the section "*CLEANING AND MAINTENANCE*" so as to prevent deposits which would damage the product and would be difficult to remove when the appliance is next used
- ensure that checks, cleaning and maintenance operations not only on the appliance itself but also on the entire system (flue gas pipe, fresh air intake and suction pipes, hot air ducting, water-heating system etc) are carried out by specialised and qualified technicians
- if the product is equipped with a remote control, remove the batteries from the remote control unit to prevent any oxidation
- disconnect the product and /or any installed accessories from the electrical power source.

 Excessive humidity and a long period of inactivity may cause the formation of rust on some of the unpainted parts inside the product.

- This is a natural situation and does not compromise the efficiency or life of the product and is not to be considered a defect.

 After a period of inactivity, the problem of expansion of the materials and emission of vapours could recur. Refer to the section "*NOTES REGARDING THE FIRST START-UP*".

## 13 FAULTS



All work is to be carried out when the fire is out, the appliance has cooled down completely and with the power cable of the product itself and/or any other accessories disconnected.

- Unauthorized tampering of the appliance and / or the use of non-original parts, inefficient or failure to carry out maintenance, use and installation which does not respect the indications provided by regulations and the manufacturer, aside from creating a hazardous situation for the operator's safety, will void the warranty and release the manufacturer from any liability.
- In the above cases, the intervention of a technical assistance centre is not to be considered covered by guarantee as it is not due to product defect.



Some of the interventions described may be carried out by the user while for others, it is necessary to contact the technical assistance centre (Technical Assistance Centre).

- As pursuant to law, qualified personnel must resolve anomalies or make repairs that require work to be performed on the components inside the covering or combustion chamber. It is therefore recommended that only authorized technical assistance centres are used
- Only contact the technical assistance centre after having consulted the instructions supplied together with the appliance and any accessories.



If any part of the appliance or the connecting flue pipe leaks smoke while the appliance is in use:

- do not open the firebox door
- reduce the combustion air inlet of the appliance
- do not extinguish the fire with water as this would create smoke and damage the firebox
- let the fire go out slowly
- ventilate the room
- once the appliance has cooled down and no more smoke escapes, check the reason for the leakage and contact the T.A.C. if necessary.

### Smoke escapes from the firebox in adverse weather conditions

#### POSSIBLE CAUSES

#### ACTION

#### Operations which require the intervention of the T.A.C.

Smoke evacuation system obstructed - no draught	Check and clean the smoke evacuation system
Chimney terminal is not wind proof	Replace the chimney terminal with a wind proof chimney terminal
Chimney is not sufficiently insulated	Clad the chimney with tiles or other insulating material

### Smoke escapes when the door is opened

#### POSSIBLE CAUSES

#### ACTION

#### Interventions which may be carried out by the user

Opening is too fast	Only partially open the door for a few seconds before opening it completely Refer to the section "USE"
The flames are still burning	Only open the door when there are only embers on the grate Refer to the section "USE"

### The glass becomes excessively dirty

#### POSSIBLE CAUSES

#### ACTION

#### Interventions which may be carried out by the user

Start-up procedure not sufficient	Refer to the section "USE"
Wood contains too much moisture	Use dry wood Refer to the section "FUEL"
The use of fuel which is of a mediocre or poor combustion class	Change the type of fuel Refer to the section "FUEL"
Insufficient combustion air	Increase the combustion air inlet Refer to the section "COMBUSTION AIR CONTROL"

#### Operations which require the intervention of the T.A.C.

Smoke evacuation system obstructed - no draught	Check and clean the smoke evacuation system
---	---

**Condensation forms**

POSSIBLE CAUSES	ACTION
<b>Interventions which may be carried out by the user</b>	
Start-up procedure not sufficient	Refer to the section "USE"
Combustion is slow and therefore smoke temperature is low	Burn smaller dry pieces of wood Increase the combustion air inlet Refer to the section "COMBUSTION AIR CONTROL"
<b>Operations which require the intervention of the T.A.C.</b>	
Chimney section is too big	Reduce the cross section inserting an appropriate pipe section which is well insulated inside the chimney
Chimney is not sufficiently insulated	Clad the chimney with tiles or other insulating material

**Difficulty in starting-up**

POSSIBLE CAUSES	ACTION
<b>Interventions which may be carried out by the user</b>	
Start-up procedure not sufficient	Refer to the section "USE"
Insufficient combustion air	Increase the combustion air inlet Refer to the section "COMBUSTION AIR CONTROL" Adjust the damper valve (where present)
Pieces of wood are too large	Use smaller sized pieces of wood Refer to the section "FUEL"
Wood contains too much moisture	Use dry wood Refer to the section "FUEL"
<b>Operations which require the intervention of the T.A.C.</b>	
Smoke evacuation system obstructed - no draught	Check and clean the smoke evacuation system

**The firebox does not heat up**

POSSIBLE CAUSES	ACTION
<b>Interventions which may be carried out by the user</b>	
The amount of fuel used is insufficient for nominal performance	Use the amount of fuel indicated in the instructions Refer to the section "TECHNICAL DATA"
Firebox too small for the room to be heated	Use together with another heat source
Insufficient insulation of the room to be heated	Ensure the ducting is insulated with suitable material
The firebox is not operating in heating mode	Wait for the necessary time. It may take 5 or more hours depending on the type of appliance and the accessories installed (ventilation kit, accumulation kit, etc.)
Non-compliant wood used (quality, type, composition, size etc.)	Refer to the section "FUEL"
<b>Operations which require the intervention of the T.A.C.</b>	
Fresh air intake oversized	Size the fresh air intake appropriately to the appliance and the room

**The fan is not working (if present)**

POSSIBLE CAUSES	ACTION
<b>Interventions which may be carried out by the user</b>	
Power supply failure from the building	Check the electrical system of the building
The appliance is not powered	Check that the plug is connected to the network and the appliance and that any system switches are active
<b>Operations which require the intervention of the T.A.C.</b>	
Incorrect electrical power connection	Check and inspect that connections are in accordance with the wiring diagram and replace if necessary with original spare parts
Electronic regulator faulty	Check and replace if necessary with an original spare part

**Noisy fan (if present)**

POSSIBLE CAUSES	ACTION
<b>Operations which require the intervention of the T.A.C.</b>	
Powder or foreign bodies in the fan	Checking and cleaning the fan
Vibrations	Securing the fan Check and replace if necessary with an original spare part
Rotating parts are worn	Check and replace if necessary with an original spare part

**Little hot air coming through the vents (if present)**

POSSIBLE CAUSES	ACTION
<b>Interventions which may be carried out by the user</b>	
Pipe for ducting which is not insulated	Ensure the ducting is insulated with suitable material
Pipe for ducting which is too long and/or has too many bends/ diversions	Ensure the path is modified and follow the instructions
Area is oversized with respect to the appliance power and flow rate of the fan (if present)	Heat fewer rooms or use the appliance in combination with other heat generators

**Power failure (where appliances/accessories require an electrical power supply)**

POSSIBLE CAUSES	ACTION
<b>Interventions which may be carried out by the user</b>	
Power supply failure from the building	Check the electrical system of the building
The appliance is not powered	Check that the plugs are connected to the network and the appliance and that any system switches are active
<b>Operations which require the intervention of the T.A.C.</b>	
Protection fuses (if present)	Check and replace if necessary with an original spare part
Faulty power cable	Check and replace if necessary with an original spare part
Faulty electronic board	Check and replace if necessary with an original spare part

**14 DISPOSAL OF PRODUCT AT END OF PRODUCT LIFE**

The owner is exclusively responsible for destroying and disposing of the product in compliance with the regulations in force as regards safety and respecting/protecting the environment.

**Contact the relevant authorities for information regarding local regulations.**

**Contact a qualified technician to definitively take the product out of service.**

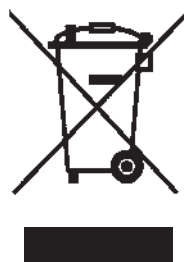
Before uninstalling the appliance:

- disconnect the electrical power supply (for electrical appliances)
- ensure all system components and connections are safe
- shut off all boiler and system connections (for appliances fitted with a boiler)
- shut off the appliance gas inlet valve (for gas appliances)

**Disposing of this appliance incorrectly may cause environmental damage or harm human health.**

**The appliance and accessories must not be disposed of with normal household waste. Dispose of the appliance at a waste recycling centre.**

**14.1 ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC WASTE**



When the symbol is shown on the appliance, accessories, packaging or documentation, this indicates that the appliance, accessories, batteries/accumulators and any related electrical/electronic parts **MUST NOT** be disposed of as normal household waste. Instead, they must be taken to a suitable recycling centre for electrical and electronic appliances.

Disposing of these items incorrectly may cause environmental damage or harm to human health.

You can ask your local retailer collect your electrical or electronic waste according to the terms and conditions stated in the national regulations transposing EU Directive 2012/19/EU.


Contact the relevant authorities for information regarding local regulations.



## 15 REFERENCE STANDARDS

### Country of application: The European Union

EN 13240	Roomheaters fired by solid fuel - Requirements and test methods
EN 1443	Chimneys - General requirements
EN 1457-1	Chimneys - Clay/ceramic flue liners - Part 1: Flue liners operation under dry conditions – Requirements and test methods
EN 1457-2	Chimneys - Clay/ceramic flue liners - Part 2: Flue liners operating under wet conditions - Requirements and test methods
EN 1806	Chimneys - Clay/ceramic flue blocks for single wall chimneys - Requirements and test methods
EN 1856-1	Chimneys - Requirements for metal chimneys - Part 1: System chimney products
EN 1856-2	Chimneys - Requirements for metal chimneys - Part 2: Metal flue liners and connecting flue pipes
EN 13384-1	Chimneys - Thermal and fluid dynamic calculation methods - Part 1: Chimneys serving one appliance
EN 15287-1	Chimneys - Design, installation and commissioning of chimneys - Part 1: Chimneys for non-roomsealed heating appliances
EN 15287-2	Chimneys - Design, installation and commissioning of chimneys - Part 2: Chimneys for roomsealed appliances
EN 13501-1	Fire classification of construction products and building elements - Part 1: Classification using data from reaction to fire tests
ISO 17225-1	Solid biofuels - Fuel specifications and classes - Part 1: General requirements
EN ISO 17225-5	Solid biofuels - Fuel specifications and classes - Part 5: Graded firewood

 **The installation of the product must be made in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and in compliance with local regulations. Contact the fire service or competent authorities for clarifications on the restrictions and requirements in your area.**

## 16 APPENDIX

### Identification data plate: key



Please read and comply with the instructions for installation, use and maintenance.

**Model** = Model

**Type** = Type

**DoP** = Declaration of performance

**N.Body** = Notified laboratory

**Pn** = Nominal heat output

**Pp** = Part load heat output

**Pnom** = Nominal space heat output

**Ppart** = Part load space heat output

**Pwnom** = Nominal water heat output

**Pwpart** = Part load water heat output

**Pinnom** = Nominal heat input

**Pinpart** = Part load heat input

**ηnom** = Efficiency at nominal heat output

**ηpart** = Efficiency at part load heat output

**pnom** = Minimum flue draught at nominal heat output

**ppart** = Minimum flue draught at part load heat output

**Tnom** = Flue gas outlet temperature at nominal heat output

**Tpart** = Flue gas outlet temperature at part load heat output

**CO<sub>nom</sub> (13% O<sub>2</sub>)** = CO emission at 13% oxygen content at nominal heat output

**CO<sub>part</sub> (13% O<sub>2</sub>)** = CO emission at 13% oxygen content at part load heat output

**CO<sub>nom</sub>** = CO emission at 0% oxygen content at nominal heat output

**CO<sub>part</sub>** = CO emission at 0% oxygen content at part load heat output

**NO<sub>xnom</sub> (13% O<sub>2</sub>)** = NO<sub>x</sub> emission at 13% oxygen content at nominal heat output

**NO<sub>xpart</sub> (13% O<sub>2</sub>)** = NO<sub>x</sub> emission at 13% oxygen content at part load heat output

**NO<sub>xnom</sub>** = NO<sub>x</sub> emission at 0% oxygen content at nominal heat output

**OGC<sub>nom</sub> (13% O<sub>2</sub>)** = Hydrocarbon emission at 13% oxygen content at nominal heat output

**OGC<sub>part</sub> (13% O<sub>2</sub>)** = Hydrocarbon emission at 13% oxygen content at part load heat output

**OGC<sub>nom</sub>** = Hydrocarbon emission at 0% oxygen content at nominal heat output

**OGC<sub>part</sub>** = Hydrocarbon emission at 0% oxygen content at part load heat output

**PM<sub>nom</sub> (13% O<sub>2</sub>)** = Particulate matter emission at 13% oxygen content at nominal heat output

**PM<sub>part</sub> (13% O<sub>2</sub>)** = Particulate matter emission at 13% oxygen content at part load heat output

**PM<sub>nom</sub>** = Particulate matter emission at 0% oxygen content at nominal heat output

**W<sub>max</sub>** = Max. Electrical consumption

**E, f** = Rated Voltage - Rated Frequency

**dout** = Vent size

**L, H, W** = Overall dimension of the appliance

**pw** = Maximum operating pressure

**Tw<sub>max</sub>** = Maximum allowable temperature (water)

**dR** = minimum clearance distances from rear to combustible material

**dS** = minimum clearance distances from sides to combustible material

**dP** = minimum clearance distances from the front to combustible material

(\*) = This appliance complies with the requirements

**MUL** = Suitable for shared flue chimney (if permitted by national regulations and local laws)

**INT** = Suitable for intermittent combustion

**(a)** = 2.BImSchV (Germany)

**(b)** = 15a B-VG (Austria)

**(c)** = LRV/Opair (Swiss)

**(d)** = BAFA (Germany)

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