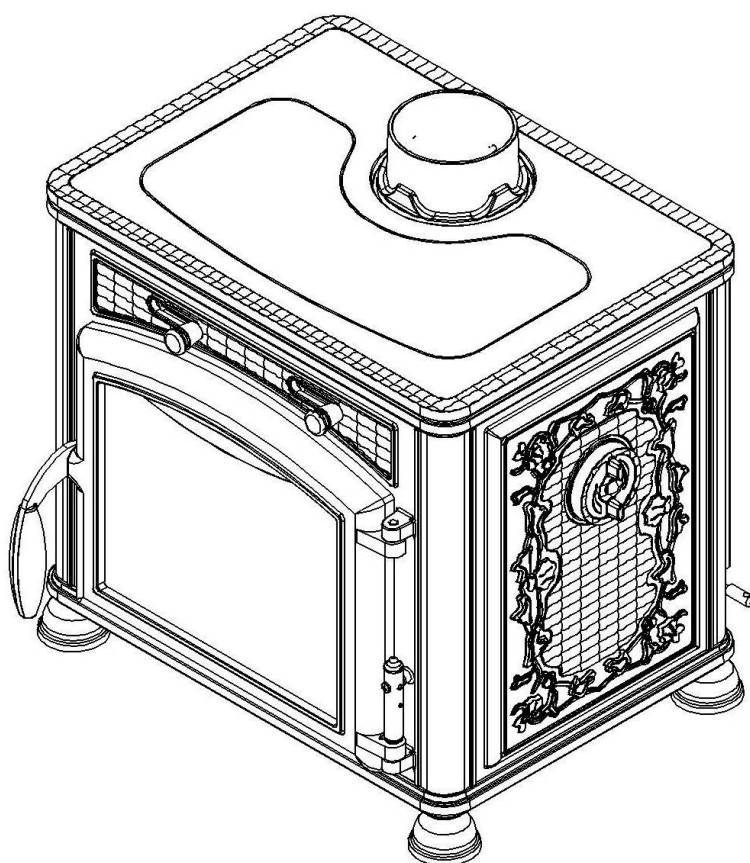




Model: MERCURY

USER MANUAL



IKL-INDUSTRIJSKI KOMBINAT LIVNICA DOO GUČA

Srbija, 32230 Guča, Albanske spomenice bb

Tel/centrala: +381(0)32 306 000 ,

prodaja i servis; +381(0)32 854 305

Dear customer,

First of all we would like to thank you for having chosen us. You will be satisfied with your choice, as our stove is in the leading category of the similar products due to its features and design.

Yours sincerely,

GUČA

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1. INTRODUCTION

Please read and observe the instruction carefully. Hereinafter, you shall find the data regarding the stove and recommendations for the installation and maintenance.

The efficiency depends on the correct installation, which must be carried out by a professional observing the standards and valid security regulations.

When choosing the place for installation, take care to provide unobstructed airflow and that the floor and the surrounding objects are made of non-flammable material.

Keep in mind the load-bearing capacity of your floor. Your floor may not be able to take the weight of our product; in that case, consult a professional to strengthen your floor or install additional load-bearing framing. Moreover, if there is a flammable floor, it must be protected by an insulating plate (steel, brass, marble, stone, etc.), which extends at least 50 cm from the front and at least 10 cm from the sides.

Do not place armchairs, seats, curtains or any flammable object within 100 cm in front of the stove. Flammable objects must not be located within 70 cm on the lateral sides and 40 cm on the back.

The cast-metal and sheet-metal parts of the stove are protected by heat-resistant paint; when the stove is operated for the first few times, this paint stabilises, producing smoke and odour. When this occurs, ventilate the room where the stove is located.

The stove is designed to be operated with its door closed.

The door should be opened only to add fuel. Open door gradually to equalise internal pressure. Opening the doors suddenly may cause flame and smoke to escape outside. Fuel should be added only when glowing embers have formed and no intense flames are present.

Caution: the stove and the door handle will heat up when operated, so it is necessary to take caution measures. Use gloves when opening the door. Do not touch parts of the stove that are hot.

We recommend installing smoke pipes with regulator of smoke gasses.

Keep children away from the stove.

Ensure a constant supply of fresh air into the room where the stove is located, since it uses oxygen from room air for combustion.

Do not allow parts of the stove to become excessively hot, as this will make the stove unsafe and reduce its operating life.

Do not use the stove to burn garbage or use fuels that are inappropriate or not recommended.

Dispose of packaging materials at a proper location. Remove any pieces of cardboard, wood or plastic packaging found in the fire chamber before operating the stove. Be careful when removing the wooden bracing from inside the fire chamber, as it is fastened by nails.

Dispose of an unwanted stove properly, respecting local environmental regulations and waste disposal requirements.

IN CASE OF NON-OBSERVANCE OF THE INDICATIONS ABOVE-QUOTED, THE MANUFACTURER DISCLAIMS ALL RESPONSIBILITIES FOR POSSIBLE DAMAGE..

2. TECHNICAL FEATURES

Definition: solid fuel stove tested according to: **EN 13240**

Constructive System	*
Rating power in kW	13
Efficiency in %	82
Pipe diameter in mm	120 / 150
Maximum quantity of fuel-wood in kg	2.7
Mean content of CO to 13% O ₂ in %	0.1061
Emission of exhaust gasses in C° - wood	150
Size of hearth opening in mm (W x H)	340x286
Hearth body size (W x H x P)	454x290x322
Stove height in mm	566
Stove width in mm	592
Stove depth (with handles) in mm	507
Weight in kg	110

Accessory: glove

- ☐ * Hearth door is closed automatically
- ☐ * Hearth door is not closed automatically
- ☐ * The furnace is fitted with flue gas damping
- ☐ * The furnace is fitted without flue gas damping

3. WORKING PRINCIPLE OF THE STOVE

3.1 Description of the stove

The stove is designed to be used for indoor heating. The heat is diffused by radiation through the panoramic glass and cast parts of the stove.

Parts of the stove are made of gray cast and metal sheet and the hearth is equipped with a door with heat resistant glass.

The stove has the primary and secondary air control by which the combustion air is adjusted. The primary air control must be completely opened during the lightning phase (15 – 20 minutes). During wood combustion, after establishing stable regime, the primary air control is closed, otherwise the wood burns fast. The secondary air control enables the glass to stay clean during wood combustion and provides additional combustion.

3.2 Installation

The installation of the stove must be carried out by qualified people who are aware of the safety measures. A badly installed stove can cause serious accidents (chimney fires, burning of insulating materials, etc).

3.3 Lighting the stove for the first time

The first time the stove is lit, there will be an odor given off due to the drying of the protective paint. That is normal, because the color stabilizes on temperatures over 350°C.

THE ROOM MUST BE PROPERLY VENTILATED.

Before the lighting, all parts should be cleaned with a dry cloth to remove dust and impurities.

- Upon the first ignition of the stove, we suggest loading half the recommended quantity of fuel in order to test the furnace.

3.4 Ventilation of the room

Good ventilation is essential in order to provide proper working without any risk to people who use the room where the stove is installed, because during the combustion the stove uses the oxygen from the air. It is necessary that the room has adjustable air openings.

ATTENTION

In case of non-observance of the indications, the manufacturer disclaims all responsibilities.

Modifications on the stove are not allowed.

4. THE FLUE

Special attention must be paid to the quality of the flue which must be made in accordance with the standards. The flue must be regularly maintained. The stove is connected to the flue through a connection on the upper or back side of the stove, by the appropriate smoke pipes in order to provide adequate tightness and smoke flow from the stove to the chimney. The smoke pipe must not be positioned too deep in the chimney in order not to decrease the surface of the cross section and disturb the draft in the chimney.

The draught in the flue

An inadequate draught is exclusively the main reason behind most complaints of poor stove operation!

Necessary draught for this type of stove is 12 Pa.

A lower value does not permit proper combustion with the consequent formation of carbon deposits and excessive production of smoke, which, being unable to flow to the exterior will escape through the grills or doors.

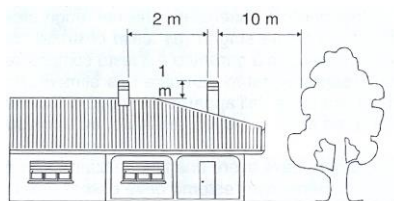
If the draught value is too high, combustion will be too fast, with the consequent dispersion of the heat through the flue. If the draught is greater than 15Pa, the elements for draught reduction should be installed.

The signs of a bad draught are:

- dirty glass, boiling handle
- smoke coming out into the room

4.1 General characteristics

To facilitate the draught in the flue, the chimney must be rising at least one metre above the ridge of the roof. The chimney must not be covered by surrounding objects.



The dimensions of the chimney may vary on the basis of the model of flue. However, to guarantee good disposal of the fumes, the section of the air passage at its exit must always be twice the size of the section of the smoke pipe, and furthermore the cap of the chimney must never obstruct the draught.

The chimney guarantees the conveyance of the fumes outwards even when there are strong horizontal winds and stops them from being blown back down the chimney.

Bad maintenance of the chimney stops the smoke passage due to breakage or separation of cement mortar, brick or other material used for chimney construction, as well as due to product deposits combustion and intrusion of foreign objects.

Chimney must have sufficient heat insulation; otherwise it can lead to condensation.

The internal parts of the whole flue should have a smooth surface, and the material used should be chemically and thermally resistant to products of combustion.

4.2 Chimney recommendations

The internal part of the whole flue should have a smooth surface, and the material used should be resistant to heat and impermeable to gases. .

Height of the flue	Round section	Square section
5 m	cm. 20/22	cm. 20 x 20
10 m	cm. 18/20	cm. 18 x 18
15 m	cm. 15/16	cm. 16 x 16

4.3 Connection of the stove to the flue

The metal tube connecting the stove to the flue must never have a smaller diameter than the outlet hole of the appliance.

Try to avoid too many curves and horizontal sections; if this is impossible, ensure that there is always a slope of at least 2/3 cm per linear metre as compensation.

The same flue must never be used for more than one appliance using gas fuels.

Do not decrease the flue section by introducing the pipe connecting the stove and the flue too deeply in the flue.

4.4 Cleaning the tubes and flue

Every time you notice the draught is becoming difficult, you should clean the stove, the tubes, and the flue.

The removal of soot and carbon residues must be carried out to the highest standards using appropriate means. Cleaning should be performed when the stove is cold.

The junction pipe for the connection to the chimney must be the shortest possible and the junction points of the single pipes must be hermetic. The connection to the chimney must be performed with stable and strong pipes. The pipe for smokes exhaust must be fixed hermetically to the chimney.

ATTENTION: Possible flammable pieces in the area of 20 cm round the connection pipes must be changed with fireproof and not sensitive to heat materials.

For a good operation of the equipment it is essential that in the installation place, there is sufficient air for combustion. This means that through suitable openings, air must recirculate for the combustion, even with doors and windows closed.

The depression on the chimney should be 12 Pa – The measurement must be done always with the hot stove. When the depression exceeds 15 Pa it is necessary to reduce the same with the installation of an additional flue adjuster (butterfly valve) on the exhaust pipe or in the chimney.

5. WOOD

Only burn dry wood! You must not only select quality wood but it must also be dry at the moment in which you use it.

Remember that the calorific power of the wood drops considerably as the presence of humidity which means that a large part of the heat produced is used to evaporate the water and, furthermore, the risks of obstruction increase rapidly with the condensation of the vapors in the flue.

Recommended humidity of wood is up to 20%.

5.1 DRYING

Damp wood not only burns badly but also makes the lighting of the fire difficult and damages the flue. The water vapor transports condensable products such as acetic acid, alcohol, methyl alcohol and tars

which contribute to the formation of incrustations which are detrimental for the efficiency of your stove.

Fresh cut wood is useless as a fuel. Actually a considerable part of the energy produced is only used to evaporate the water, which is up to 75% in young wood without bark.

To obtain dry wood (15%-20% humidity) you must cut the wood (in winter) to the desired length and cut it again in pieces with a maximum diameter of 8-15 cm. You must then put them in a ventilated shelter for at least 2 years (4 for oak first expose it to the rain to eliminate the tannin).

You must stack the wood without compressing it to allow the passage of air, which when circulating between wood discharges the humidity and aids drying.

5.2 HOW TO SELECT THE RIGHT WOOD

To obtain combustion and optimum efficiency from your stove, you must use firewood on the basis of the following list.

TYPE OF WOOD	QUALITY
HORNBEAM	EXCELLENT
OAK	EXCELLENT
ASH	VERY GOOD
MAPLE	VERY GOOD
BIRCH	GOOD
ELM	GOOD
BEECH	GOOD
WILLOW	BARELY SUFFICIENT
FIR	BARELY SUFFICIENT
ALDER-SCOTCH PINE	POOR
LARCH	POOR
IME	VERY BAD
POPLAR	VERY BAD

YOU SHOULD ABSOLUTELY NEVER USE:

Green or damp wood, already treated wood (railway sleepers, plywood off-cuts, painted wood, etc.), low-grade anthracite and coke.

THE USE OF THE ABOVE LISTED MATERIALS AND DAMAGES CAUSED BY THEM ANNUL ANY FORM OF GUARANTEE AND THE MANUFACTURER DECLINES ALL RESPONSIBILITY.

6. CLEANING THE STOVE

We recommend removing the ash produced every day. Never allow the ash accumulate to the point where it touches the grate; this would obstruct the circulation of primary air and slowly suffocate the fire.

When cleaning the outside surfaces of the stove, avoid abrasive products which would damage the protective paint. Do not use chemicals that contain diluent, because the cast parts are protected by heat resistant paint.

Panoramic door glass should be cleaned with normal detergent and exclusively after getting cold. Do not use abrasive products because they will damage the glass surface.

7. CONSUMABLES

The following are considered consumables and therefore not covered by the warranty:

all gaskets, the parts in ceramic hardened glass, the facing of the hearth, the paints, the ceramics and the special treatments such as chrome, nickel or zinc plating. The warranty does not cover damages caused by improper installation, incorrect connection not in compliance with the instructions which accompany the product, or by tempering by unqualified or unauthorized personnel.

8. SUMMER PAUSE

After you have cleaned the hearth, the chimney and flue, trying to eliminate completely the ash and other residuals, you must close its openings in order to allow operation of other appliances that are connected to the same flue.

The cleaning of the flue should be done at least once a year. Check the state of gaskets and replace them if necessary.

If there is dampness in the room where the stove has been placed, we advise you to put absorbent salts into the hearth.

9. SOLUTIONS OF THE PROBLEMS

9.1 The appliance does not work

- Check that the entrance of the chimney has been carried out perfectly.
- Check whether the dimensions of the chimney are correct and appropriate for the appliance.
- Check whether the flue is well isolated from thermo agents and made according to the standards.
- The doors of the stove must be well sealed.
-

9.2 Difficulty in lighting the fire

- Open the primary air and the smoke register.
- Use very dry wood.
- Air the room in order to have a great quantity of oxygen.
- The flue must be appropriated to the appliance used.

9.3 Smoke comes out

- Check if the primary air register is opened.
- Check if the entrance of the chimney presents leaks.
- Check if the ash or other residuals have obstructed the draining pipe.
 - Insufficient draught.
 - Check the draught in the flue.
 - Check the gaskets.

9.4 The glass gets dirty in a short time

- Damp wood: use dry wood (max.20% moisture)
- Wrong fuels (see materials allowed)
- Too much fuel in the hearth space
- Draught insufficient (see connection to the flue)
- Wrong regulation of the regulators: if the secondary air regulator is closed, the glass gets dirty in a short time.

9.5 Condensation

- During the initial lightings the condensation is normal, because the covering materials contain dampness.
- If the problem goes on, check the wood you use; it must not be damp or badly dried.
- The chimney must not have defects and it must not cool down too quickly the draining gas.

Attention: The manufacturer exclusively uses materials which are not health hazards.

The manufacturer reserves the right to make modifications to the appearance, to the dimensions or to the models themselves without previous notice.

10. TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION

10.1 Description

The stove is suitable to heat living spaces or to support an insufficient centralized heating system. As fuel, it is possible to use wood logs. The stove is made of cast iron and steel plates. The stove is made of cast iron and steel plates. The hearth is internally sheathed with single sheet in cast iron. The hearth is equipped with glass (resistant up 700 °C). This allows a wonderful view on the burning flames and maximum heat distribution.

The heating of the environment is made:

Through the panoramic glass and the external hot surfaces of the stove, the heat is radiated into the environment.

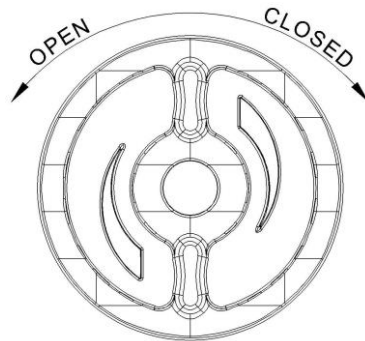
The chimney stove is equipped with registers of primary and secondary air by which the combustion air is adjusted.

The stove can be attached from the back or through the heating plate.

10.2 PRIMARY air control

The controller adjusts the passage of air in the direction of fuel. Primary air is necessary for the combustion process. Regulators of primary air are on the sides of the oven.

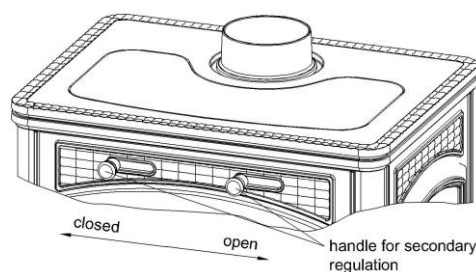
During wood combustion, the regulator of primary air must be opened only when needed (setting fire, increasing the combustion intensity) because otherwise the wood burns fast and the stove may overheat. The regulator operation is shown in the picture.



10.3 SECONDARY air control

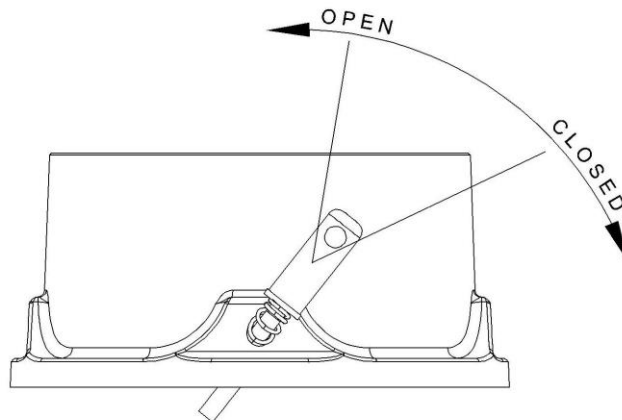
Over the door of the hearth there is the secondary air control, by moving it in horizontal direction the regulation of secondary air is performed. When the valve is opened (the handle moved to the right), this allows better wood combustion. Through this regulator it is possible to adjust the combustion course of the stove.

Leaving it slightly or partially opened during stove operation keeps the glass clean.



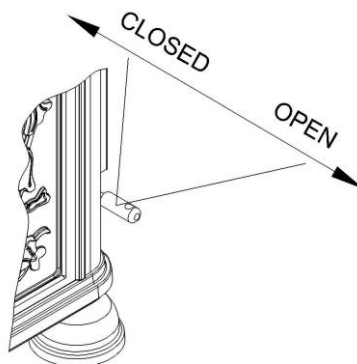
10.4 VALVE control gas output

Models with this device have the ability to control the possibility of regulating smoke output as per the attached schedule (open - closed).



10.5 TERTIARY control air (OPTION)

Maximum results are achieved by introducing air from the rear side. With the recommended fuel we recommend fully open regulator. In the case when you want to preserve ember in addition to other regulators, this should be closed too. Maximum effect is achieved when the stove is heated and then the flame occurs through openings on the back side of the hearth.



11. INSTALLATION

The stove must be connected with a junction to the adequate flue. The junction must be, if possible, short, straight or positioned a little uphill. The connections must be tight. **It is obligatory to respect the National and European rules, local regulations concerning construction matter and also fireproof rules. Please contact your chimney sweeper for all information.**

You should provide sufficient air entrance for the combustion in the installation place. The diameter of the opening for the connection must correspond at least to the diameter of the smoke pipe vent hole junction (Ø120 mm). The opening must be equipped with a wall connection for the reception of the exhaust pipe.

Before installation, verify if your floor can support the weight of the stove, and in case that the bearing capacity of the floor is insufficient take measures for increase of the bearing capacity.

The manufacturer is not responsible in case of modification of the product and for the use of non-original spare parts.

12. FIRE SAFETY

In the installation of the stove the following safety measures are to be followed:

- a) In order to ensure sufficient thermal insulation, respect the minimum safety distance from objects or furnishing components flammable and sensitive to heat (furniture, wood, sheathing, fabrics etc.) and from materials with flammable structure. **All the minimum safety distances are shown on the product data plate and lower values must NOT be used.**
- b) In front of the chimney stove there must not be any flammable object or building material, sensitive to heat, at less than **100 cm distance**. If the stove is installed on a floor made of easily flammable materials, it has to be coated with fireproof plates.
- c) If the product is installed on a totally fireproof floor, one must foresee a fireproof background, for example a steel platform with dimensions according to the local regulations. The platform must stick out **30 cm** sideways and **50 cm** on the front side in front of the loading door.
- d) No flammable components must be present above the product.

The chimney stove must operate exclusively with the ash drawer inserted. The solid residue of the combustion (ashes) must be collected in a hermetic container, resistant to fire. The stove must never be ignited when there are gas or steam emissions (e.g. glue for linoleum, gasoline, etc.). Never deposit flammable materials near the stove. During the combustion there will be a spread of thermal energy which warms up the surfaces, the door, the fireplace glass, the handles and knobs, the smoke pipe and the front side of the stove. Please avoid the contact of these parts without gloves or the relevant tools.

Warn children of the danger and keep them away during the operation of the stove.

The use of a wrong or wet fuel causes the formation of creosote deposits in the flue and will fuel a chimney fire.

FIRST-AID MEASURES

Should any fire arise in the stack or in the flue:

- a) Close the feeding door and the ash drawer door;
- b) Close the regulators of combustion air;
- c) Extinguish the fire using carbon dioxide fire-fighting means (CO₂ or "S" dry dust);
- d) Seek immediate intervention of FIRE BRIGADE.

DO NOT EXTINGUISH FIRE USING WATER JETS.

When the fire has been extinguished, let the flue be checked by an expert to find possible cracks and permeable points.

13. AIR ENTRANCE INTO THE INSTALLATION PLACE DURING COMBUSTION

As the stoves take their combustion air from the installation place, it is essential that a sufficient quantity of air is introduced in the installation room itself. In case of tight doors and windows (for example houses built according to the energy saving criteria) it is possible that the air entrance is not guaranteed, compromising the draught, the welfare and the security of the people. It is necessary to guarantee a further air entrance

through an external air intake, to be positioned in the nearby of the appliance or through air connection towards outside or a near ventilated room.

The air entrance for combustion into the installation place must not be closed during the operation of the stove. It is absolutely necessary that in the environment in which the stoves operate with the natural flue of the chimney, it is introduced as much air as necessary for the combustion, i.e. up to 20 m³/h.

An extraction hood (aspirator) installed in the same room or in a room nearby, causes depression with output of combusted gases (smoke, smell). As consequence it is necessary to ensure more flow of fresh air.

The depression in an extraction hood can suck in the smokes and have dangerous consequences for the people.

14. ALLOWED/FORBIDDEN FUEL

The allowed fuel is made of wood logs and dark coal. One must use only logs of dry wood (water content max. 20 %). One must load at maximum 2 or 3 logs of wood per time. The wood pieces should have a length of 30-40 cm and a maximum circumference of 30-35 cm's.

The wet wood makes ignition more difficult because it is necessary a greater quantity of energy to evaporate the existing water. The humid contents has the disadvantage that, with the temperature lowering, the water condensates first in the hearth and then in the chimney.

Among the others, the following cannot be burnt: remainders of coal, cut-outs, scraps of bark and panels, humid wood or treated with varnishes, plastic materials; in this case the warranty on the equipment expires.

Variety	Kg/m ³	Kwh/Kg moistness 20%
Beech	750	4,0
Oak	900	4,2
Elm	640	4,1
Poplar	470	4,1
Larch*	660	4,4
Spruce*	450	4,5
Scots pine *	550	4,4

*wood not suitable for burning

Paper and carton must be used only for ignition.

The combustion of wastes is FORBIDDEN and may damage the stove and the chimney, causing health

damages and spread of unpleasant smell.

The wood is not a fuel which allows a continuous operation of the appliance, as consequence the heating all over the night is not possible.

ATTENTION: the continuous and protracted use of aromatic wood (eucalyptus, myrtle etc.) quickly damages the cast iron parts of the product.

15. LIGHTING

IMPORTANT: The first time that the appliance is lit, there will be an odor given off which disappears after a short use. A good ventilation of the environment has to be ensured. Upon the first ignition we suggest loading a reduced quantity of fuel and slightly increasing the temperature. The odors and smoke are regular occurrences caused by stabilization of paint with which the parts have been protected, and that is why it is necessary that the room is ventilated.

Therefore, it is extremely relevant to take these easy steps during the lighting:

1. Make sure that a sufficient air flow is ensured in the room where the appliance is installed.
2. During the first starts, do not load excessively the combustion chamber (about half the quantity indicated in the instructions manual) and keep the fire continuously ON for at least 6-10 hours with the regulators less open than the value indicated in the instructions manual.
3. Repeat this operation for at least 4-5 or more times, according to your possibilities.
4. Then load more and more fuel (following in any case the provisions contained in the installation booklet concerning maximum load) and, if possible, keep the lighting periods long.
5. During the first starts, no object should be leaned on the appliance or on its painted surfaces.
6. Once the «break-in» has been completed, it is possible to use the product as per instructions, avoiding abrupt heating with excessive loads.

To light the fire, it is suggested using small wood pieces together with paper or other traded lighting means.

It is FORBIDDEN to use any liquid substance as for ex. alcohol, gasoline, oil and similar.

Operation with wood:

Open the primary and secondary air control and lit the fire.

After the stable regime has been set (10 to 15 min), close the primary regulator and set the desired operation regime.

The openings for air (primary and secondary) must be opened together just until the stable stove operation regime is set. Never overload the stove.

Too much fuel and too much air for the combustion may cause overheating and then damage the stove.

16. NORMAL OPERATION

IMPORTANT: due to the fact the door of the hearth has a remarkable size, we suggest you to open the door very slowly, to avoid the exit of smokes and flames.

For safety reasons the door of the hearth can be opened only for the loading of the fuel. The hearth door

must always remain closed during stove operation.

Regulators placed on the front of the appliance regulate the emission of heat. They must be opened according to the calorific need. The best combustion is reached when most of the air for the combustion passes through the regulator of secondary air.

The warranty does not cover the damages due to overheating of the equipment.

Besides by the adjustment of air for the combustion, the intensity of combustion and then the calorific value of your stove is affected by the chimney. A good flue of the chimney requires a more reduced adjustment of air for the combustion.

To verify the good combustion of the stove, check if the smoke coming out from the chimney is gray or black. It means that the combustion is not complete (a greater quantity of secondary air is required).

17. OPERATION IN TRANSITION PERIODS

During transition periods when the external temperatures are higher, if there is a sudden increase of temperature it can happen that the combustion gases inside the flue cannot be completely sucked up.

The exhaust gases do not come out completely (intense smell of gas). In this case, shake the grating more frequently and increase the air for the combustion.

Then, check that all openings for the cleaning and the connections to the flue are air-tight.

18. CLEANING

Let the installation of your stove, the connection to chimney and the ventilation be checked by your chimney sweeper.

For the cleaning of painted surfaces use soap water or not aggressive and non-chemically abrasive and non-aggressive materials. The glass should be cleaned with detergents and water and it has to be dry and cold prior stove usage. Do not use abrasive products which can damage the glass surface.

IMPORTANT: It is possible to use exclusively spare parts clearly authorized and offered by the manufacturer. In case of need please apply to your dealer!

THE APPLIANCE CAN NOT BE MODIFIED WITHOUT PRODUCER'S CONSENT! Clean the stove, the pipes and the flue regularly.

18.1 CLEANING OF THE FLUE

A correct lighting, the burning of a proper fuel, the loading of the suggested quantity of fuel, the right adjustments of the secondary air control, the sufficient draught of the chimney and the presence of air for the combustion, are essential for the good operation of the appliance.

The appliance should be completely cleaned at least once a year or every time it is needed (in case of bad operation). The cleaning must be carried out exclusively when the stove is cold.

This operation should be carried out by a chimney sweeper who can simultaneously perform an audit of the

flue (checking of possible deposits).

18.2 CLEANING OF THE GLASS

Thanks to a specific entry of the secondary air the building of deposit on the glass of the door is slowed down in a remarkable way. However the building of this deposit cannot be avoided with the use of solid fuels such as wet wood, and this is not to be considered as a defect of the appliance.

IMPORTANT:

The cleaning of the glass must be carried out only and exclusively with cold stove to avoid the explosion of the same. Do not use abrasive or chemically aggressive products for cleaning of the hearth glass.

GLASS BREAKING:

Considering that the glass is manufactured for temperatures up to 700 ° it should not be subject to thermal shocks. The break can be caused only mechanically (hit or violent closing of the door, etc.).

Therefore, the replacement of glass is not included in the warranty.

18.3 CLEANING OF THE ASH DRAWER

We recommend that you regularly remove the ash from the hearth space..

ATTENTION: The ashes removed from the hearth have to be stored in a container made of fire-resistant material equipped with an air-tight cover. The container has to be placed on a fire-resistant floor. Remove the ash only when the stove is cold. Removing the ash in the height of the borrom ribs of the stove is sufficient.

18.4 SUMMER PAUSE

Clean the hearth, the pipes and the flue, trying to eliminate completely the ash and others residuals. The cleaning of the flue should be done at least once a year; in the meanwhile check the state of the gaskets, which if not of high quality do not guarantee the good working of the stove! In that case the gaskets must be replaced.

In presence of dampness in the room where the stove has been placed, we advise you to put absorbent salts into the hearth.

We hope that you have read this instruction thoroughly and that you will not have any problems while using the stove.

In case of any complaints call the local vendor or the manufacturer.

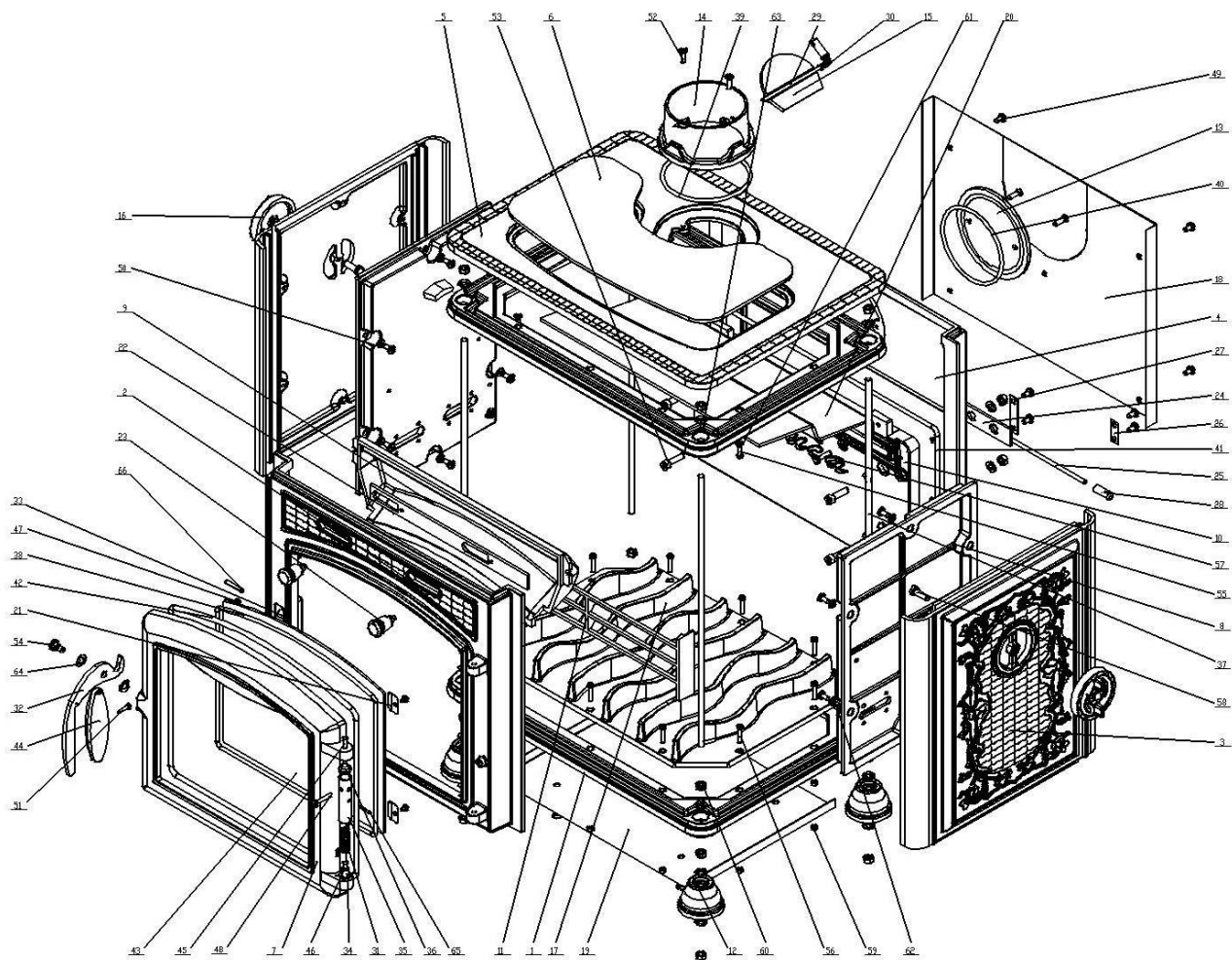
19. Recommendations for environmental protection

Product

- The device is made of recycable material. When storing to waste, observe the valid laws on protection of environment.
- Use only recommended types of fuel.
- The incineration of organic and inorganic waste is forbidden (plastic, textile, oiled wood, painted wood etc.) because it discharges carcinogenic and other detrimental materia.

Packaging:

- Packaging material is 100% recyclable.
- When storing to waste areas, observe the local regulations.
- Packaging material (plastic bags, styrofoam etc.) should be held out of the reach of children.



19.	P.311	1	38.	VS-002	1
18.	P.310	1	37.	P.319	4
17.	P.309	1	36.	P.080	1
16.	P.307	2	35.	P.029	1
15.	P.306	1	34.	P.027	1
14.	P.305	1	33.	P.034	1
13.	P.014	1	32.	P.069	1
12.	P.304	4	31.	P.028	1
11.	P.303	1	30.	P.318	1
10.	P.063	1	29.	P.317	1
9.	P.302	1	28.	P.032	2
8.	P.301	2	27.	P.316	2
7.	P.059	1	26.	P.315	1
6.	P.058	1	25.	P.314	1
5.	P.057	1	24.	P.313	1
4.	P.053	1	23.	P.078	2
3.	P.300	2	22.	P. 077	1
2.	P.051	1	21.	P. 025	4
1.	P.050	2	20.	P. 312	1
Poz.	Oznaka	Kom.	Poz.	Oznaka	Kom.