



Solid fuel stove – GULIVER



IKL-INDUSTRIJSKI KOMBINAT LIVNICA DOO GUČA

Srbija, 32230 Guča, Albanske spomenice bb

Tel/centrala: +381(0)32 854 304,

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

USER MANUAL

Dear user,

By purchasing our product you have shown us trust which will not be failed because Guliver stove is the leading product in its category due to its design and characteristics. Please read these instructions carefully to learn about Guliver stove's characteristics and possibilities before first operating it, and keep them for future reference to ensure avoiding irregularities in your stove's operation.

Yours sincerely,
GUČA

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1. INTRODUCTORY NOTES

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 as well as within 50 cm on the sides.

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. Children and pregnant women, as well as persons suffering from respiratory problems, should avoid the room where the stove is located for the first several times the stove is operated.

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.

Avoid operating the stove in adverse weather conditions and strong winds.

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 (primarily the cast-metal parts, hot plate, and any visible sheet-metal surfaces).

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.

To ensure adequate combustion, the draft in the stove chimney flue should be 12 ± 2 Pa. In case of draft greater than 15 Pa, the chimney flue must be fitted with a damper.

Only spare parts recommended by the manufacturer may be fitted to the stove. The stove may not be modified.

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

2. TECHNICAL DATA

Construction system	*	
Power in kW	10,5	
Efficiency in %	87	
Pipe diameter in mm	120	150
Maximum quantity of fuel - wood in kg	2,5	
Mean content CO to 13% O ₂ in %	0.1007	
Weight in kg	177	
Hearth opening size, width x height (mm)	230x270	
Hearth size, width x height x depth	275x325x375	
Oven size, width x height x depth	360x279x420	
Width x height x depth (mm)	900x850x665	

- ☐ * hearth door is closed automatically (there is the system for automatic door closing with a spring)
- ☐ * hearth door without the system for automatic door closing

3. RULES FOR INSTALLATION

The stove may not be positioned in the immediate vicinity of the wooden elements, parts made of plastic, textile and other flammable materials because during the operation (during the fuel combustion) it has high work temperature which is distributed on the outside of the stove. The smallest distance between the stove and surrounding elements should be 50 cm (sideways and from the back side). Safe distance from the front side is 100 cm.

The stove may not be positioned in the immediate vicinity of the cooling equipment (refrigerators, freezers etc.).

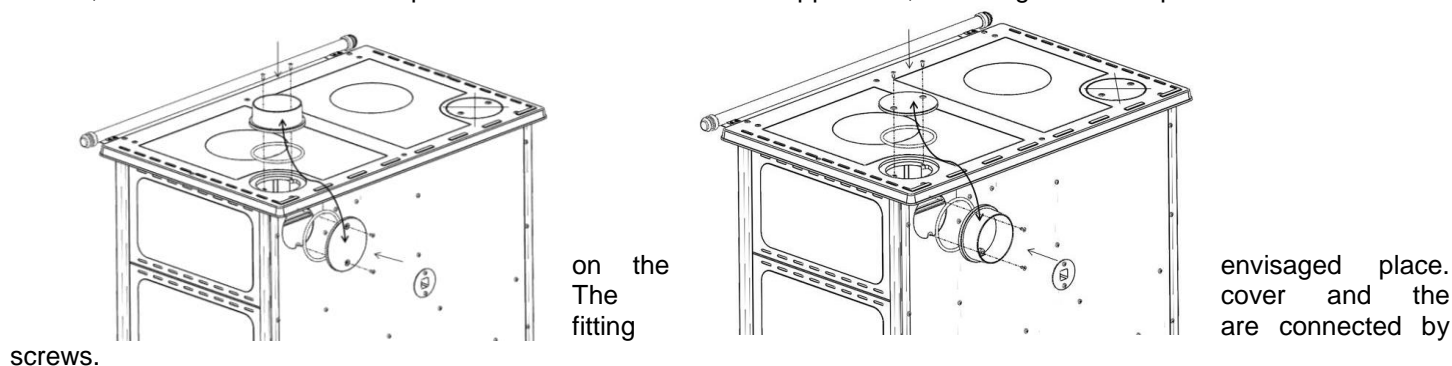
In case that the load bearing capacity of the floor does not suit the stove weight, take cautionary measures to increase its load bearing capacity.

Moreover, if there is a flammable floor, a non flammable plate must be positioned between the floor and the stove and it must extend at least 50 cm from the front and at least 10 cm from the sides.

The stove is connected to the chimney with appropriate smoke pipes in order to provide an adequate tightness and flow of smoke from the stove to the chimney. The smoke pipe must not be too deeply positioned in the chimney in order not to reduce the surface of the cross cut and disturb the draft in the chimney.

Guliver provides the possibility of smoke vent hole from the upper or back side of the stove through appropriate connections which are on the side opposite from the hearth. The standard parts of the stove are the fitting for the connection with smoke pipes and the cover for the smoke vent hole (Image 1).

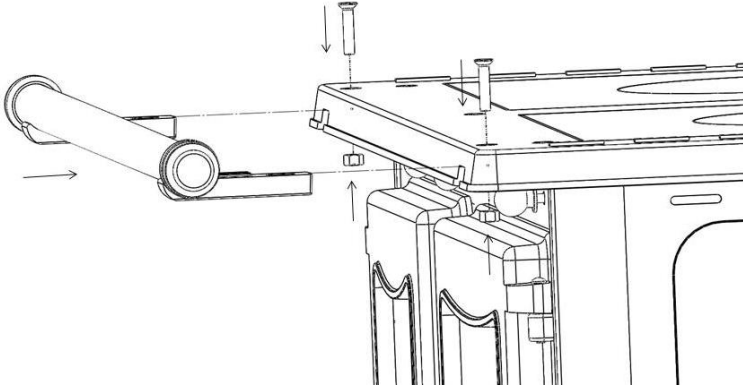
As a standard, there is the cover on the back side, and the fitting for the connection to the smoke pipes is put in the drawer, and if the user decides to put the smoke vent hole on the upper side, the fitting should be positioned



If you want the smoke vent hole to be on the backside, unscrew the screws which connect the cover of the vent hole and the backside of the stove, and fix the smoke vent hole. The cover should be connected

with screws to the stove frame on the envisaged place. Take care that the screws on the cover and the fitting are in the channels and are tight enough so that the smoke cannot go through.

The cover on the upper side of the stove which is closer to the hearth should not be removed (Image 2).



This part shown in the picture is delivered with the stove, but unassembled. It is connected by screws in the manner shown in the picture (Image 3).

This part should not be used for moving the stove, because it is not its function and its handles made of grey cast can be broken.

4 CHIMNEY

Special attention should be drawn to the chimney quality which has to be manufactured according to standards. The maintenance of the chimney has to be regular. The stove is connected to the chimney through the fitting via appropriate smoke pipes, in order to provide the adequate tightness and the flow of smoke from the stove to the chimney. The smoke pipe must not be positioned too deep in the chimney in order not to disturb the draft in the chimney.

Airflow

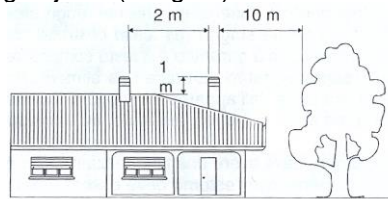
To ensure adequate stove operation, the draft in the stove chimney flue should be 12 ± 2 Pa. The lower value does not allow the proper combustion, and as the consequence there is the deposit of carbon and excess quantity of smoke which goes out through the grilles or the door. If the value of the airflow is too high, the combustion shall be too fast, and as the result the heat goes out through the chimney. In case of draft greater than 15 Pa, the chimney flue must be fitted with a damper.

The signs of bad airflow are:

- Dirty glass, hot handle
- Smoke enters 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 (Image 4).



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.

In case of any problems connected with chimney, you should consult professionals and chimney sweepers.

5. LIGHTING

Prior to the first stove lighting, it is necessary to wipe all stove surfaces with a dry cloth, remove dust, oil and impurities from the stove plate and the oven in order to avoid their combustion and occurrence of unpleasant odours and smoke.

The first time that the appliance is lit, there will be an unpleasant odour and smoke given off, especially from the stove plate surface, as well as from the other parts protected with a heat resistant paint. This is a normal occurrence because the paint stabilizes on temperatures above 250°C during the first lighting. A good ventilation of the room where the stove is located must be ensured.

The ignition is performed in the following manner:

- The handle of the regulator of the gases flow should be pulled towards you, thus enabling the smoke flow towards the chimney via the shortest route.
- Position the primary air regulator into the open position,
- open the hearth door,
- put the necessary fuel into the hearth (ungreased paper, small pieces of wood),
- Ignition is performed,
- The hearth and ashtray door is closed,
- After the initial flame, wider wood logs should be put into the hearth, the hearth door is closed, the draft is reduced to half, and the regulator handle is positioned into the front position (Image 5).

IMPORTANT: When opening the stove door, due to high temperatures on the stove handles, you must use the protective glove which is delivered with the stove.

Fuels like petrol or light distillate oil and similar fuels must not be used, because they can lead to stove damaging and explosion.

Among the others, the following cannot be burnt: organic waste, food leftovers, used and painted wood, plastic objects, flammable and explosive materials the combustion of which disturbs proper operation of the stove and can cause damage and environment pollution.

High outside temperatures may cause bad airflow (draft) in the chimney, so it is recommended to put smaller quantities of fuel more frequently.

6. STOVE OPERATION

We recommend to split the quantity of fuel into half and to gradually heat the stove when used for the first time, in order to control and test the operation.

Maximum quantity of wood for safe operation is 2,5kg.

The hearth door should be opened only when necessary, in order to add new quantity of wood. The next quantity of wood is added only after the previous quantity has been burned.

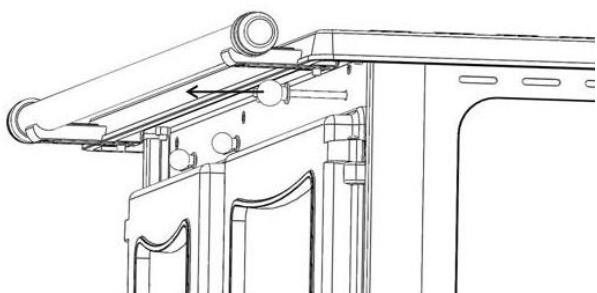
Do not allow the obstruction caused by ashes and unburned fuel. Clean the obstruction. The door should be opened slowly, without abrupt moves, in order to allow the pressures in the hearth and the room to become equal. In that way you prevent the exit of smoke and flame from the hearth.

The hearth door must be closed when the stove is used.

The wood should have maximum 20% humidity. In addition to bad combustion effect, wet wood leaves deposits on the glass.

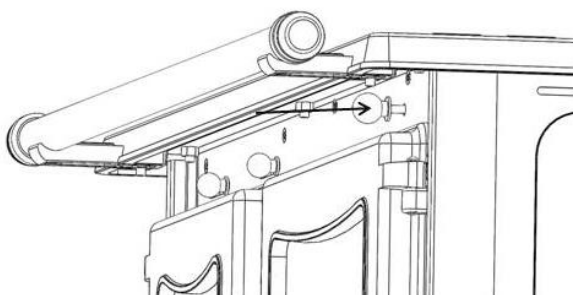
The ashtray should be regularly cleaned so there is always space for ashes and the ash must not be allowed to reach the grid level, otherwise the air cannot flow into the combustion chamber.

The handle of the regulator of gases flow used for the selection of the regime of the stove operation has two positions.

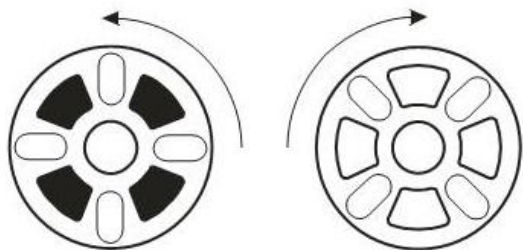


1. for lighting the fire and cooking, the handle should be pulled out, as well as when adding a new quantity of fuel.

2. When it is used simultaneously for cooking, baking and heating or just for heating, the handle of regulator of gases flow is pushed inside (see picture).



Regulation of primary air

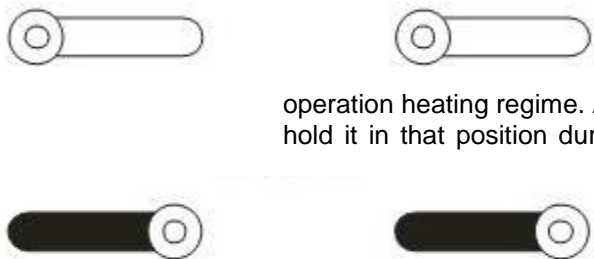


Opened

Closed

The primary air control should be put in the opened position during lighting and kept that way till the moment of the establishment of the stable operation of the stove after putting larger pieces of wood. After that the regulator should be put in the closed position and held in that position during the stove operation. When the regulator is closed it prevents the air flow under the grid by which it lessens the combustion intensity. If you want fast fuel combustion, open the primary air control.

Regulation of secondary air



The secondary air regulator should be put in the position closed during ignition and held in that position until you establish the operation heating regime. After that, put the closed regulator into the position opened and hold it in that position during the stove is in operation. The secondary air is used to clean the glass on the hearth door and for better combustion. During the stove operation, the movable part of the regulator is heated, so use the additional equipment during regulation.

Opened

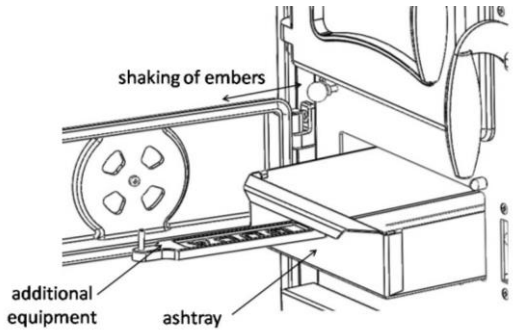
7. CLEANING THE STOVE

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.

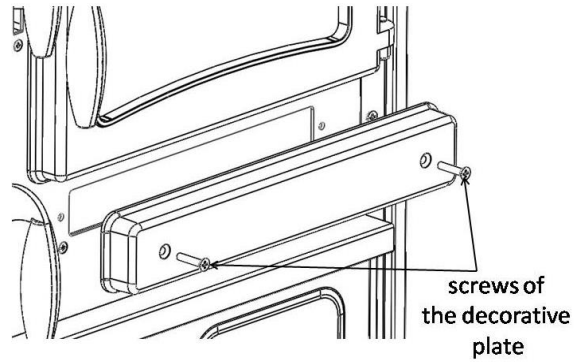
When cleaning the outside surfaces of the stove, avoid abrasive products which would damage the protective paint. Do not use chemicals that contain diluents, because the cast parts are protected by heat resistant paint.

Panoramic door glass should be cleaned with normal detergent and exclusively after getting cold. Do not use abrasive products because you will damage the glass surface. After cleaning, rinse with pure water and dry.

The additional equipment that is delivered with the stove is the glove and equipment for shaking of embers and removal of ashtray (see picture).



Cleaning channels for gas products combustion the stove be performed following manner: Remove



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the decorative panel (below the oven door) by tightening the screws (picture 10). By stump, remove layers of soot from the bottom of the stove and under the bottom of the oven. After cleaning, return the decorative plate in the initial position and attach it with screws.

8. CONSUMABLES

The following are considered consumables and therefore not covered by the warranty: all gaskets, glass parts, the paints, the ceramics and the parts with chemical coating (chrome, nickel, zinc parts). 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.

9. WHAT TO DO IF YOU DO NOT INTEND TO USE THE STOVE FOR AN EXTENDED PERIOD

First, clean the hearth, the smoke pipes and the flue, trying to eliminate completely the ash and other residuals. In case you disconnect the appliance from the chimney, close its opening in order to allow operation of other possible appliances connected to the same flue.

The cleaning of the flue should be done at least once a year; in the meanwhile check the state of the gaskets and replace them if necessary. In presence of dampness in the room where the stove has been placed, we advise you to put absorbent salts into the hearth and other stove openings.

10. STOVE DESCRIPTION

The stove is intended for heating (through cast and brass parts and glass) and preparation of food (on the plate and in the oven). If fast cooking is required add smaller quantities of fuel, open the air vent holes, pull out the handle of regulator of smoke gases. If only heating is required, open the oven door. For simultaneous cooking, baking and heating, the handle of regulator of smoke gases is pushed inside and the intensity of combustion is regulated through the primary air control. The stove Guliver has the possibility of air flow regulation for combustion, thus selecting the regime of the stove operation, thus achieving the better efficiency and better level of wood usage.

The plate frame, all doors, hearth coatings, junction for smoke outlet and gallery holders are made of grey cast. The glass on the stove and hearth door is resistant to high temperatures and adequate for the intended use. There is a thermometer on the stove glass.

Tightenings are made without the use of asbestos. Cast and brass parts are protected with heat resistant colour, and there is a chrome coating on some positions (handles, gallery).

11. FIRE SAFETY

During 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 furniture components which are flammable and sensitive to heat (furniture, wood, 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) Do not place armchairs, seats, curtains or any flammable object within **100 cm** in front of the stove as well as within **50 cm** on the sides.

c) No flammable components must be present above the product.

d) 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.

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, gasoline, etc.). Never deposit flammable materials near the stove. During the combustion there will be thermal energy spread 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 with these parts without gloves or the relevant tools.

12. WHAT TO DO IF YOUR STOVE DOES NOT OPERATE AS INDICATED

12.1 Difficulties during operation

- Check whether the chimney entrance is made adequately.
- Check whether the chimney dimensions are correct and suitable for the device.
- Check the thermic insulation of the chimney and if it is made according to standard.
- The hearth door must be closed properly,
- Check if the draft is in the allowed limitations.

12.2 Ignition difficulties

- Open the primary air and smoke control.
- Use dry wood.
- Ventilate the room to obtain sufficient quantity of oxygen.
- The chimney must be adapted to the device for which it is used.

12.3 Smoke coming out

- Check if the primary air control is opened.
- Check whether there is leaking on the chimney entrance.
- Check if there are any obstacles from ashes and other remains.
- Check the airflow.
- Check the draft in the chimney.
- Check the screws.

12.4 Glass getting dirty

- Wet wood: use dry wood (with max 20 % humidity)
- Wrong fuel (see allowed materials)
- Too much fuel in the hearth or the wood touches the glass
- Insufficient air flow (see connecting the chimney)
- Wrong regulation: if the secondary regulator is closed, the glass gets dirty after short time.

12.5 Condensation

- During first few ignitions, condensation is normal.
- If the problem lasts, check the wood you use; it must not be wet or poorly dried.
- The chimney must not have any defects or cool the gas flow too quickly.

Important: The stove has been made from materials which are NOT harmful for health.

13. GENERAL NOTES

If all recommendations for installation, regulation of operation and cleaning have been respected, the stove represents a safe domestic appliance.

In case of any problems, please contact the producer or distributor by telephone or in written form. Contact data are given at the end of this instruction.

Any defect on the stove shall be removed by the authorised service.

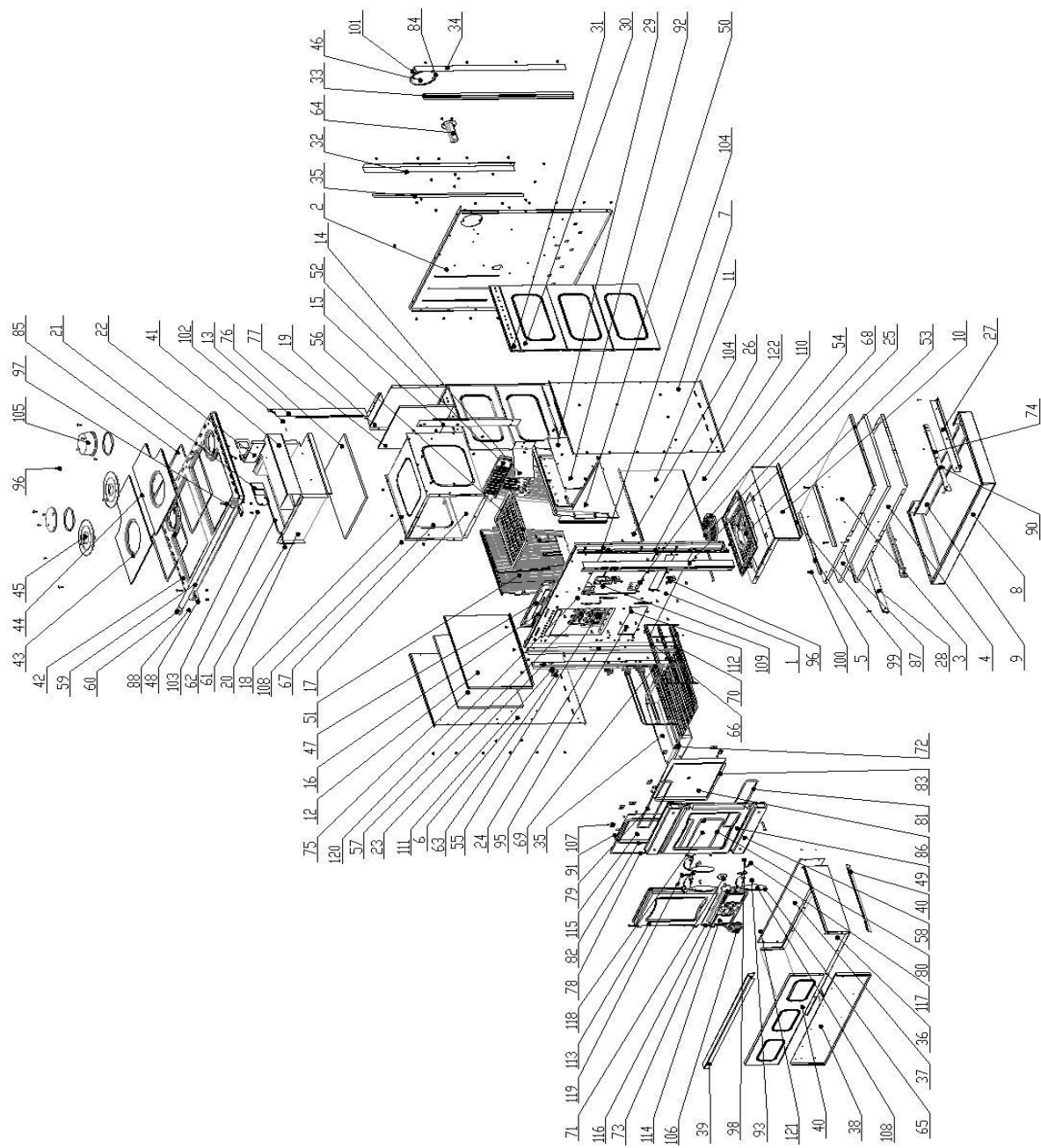
If an unauthorised person performs service or any changes on the stove, the owner of the stove loses the right for the service provided by the manufacturer's warranty.

The supply of spare parts is performed exclusively through the factory service, based on the positions and pictures in this instruction and their names.

The manufacturer is not liable if the buyer does not respect the installation and operation manual.

The manufacturer reserves the right to make modifications in appearance, dimensions and the model without the previous notice.

14. COMPONENT PARTS



31	SD.026.2	2
30	SD.026.1	6
29	SD.024	1
28	SD.023	1
27	SD.022	1
26	SD.021.2	1
25	SD.021.1N	1
24	SD.020.2	1
23	SD.020.1	1
22	SD.019	1
21	SD.018	1
20	SD.017N	1
19	SD.016.4	1
18	SD.016.2	1
17	SD.016.1N	1
16	SD.015	1
15	SD.014N	1
14	SD.013N	1
13	SD.012N	1
12	SD.011	1
11	SD.010	1
10	SD.009N	1
9	SD.007.2	1
8	SD.007.1	1
7	SD.006N	1
6	SD.005	1
5	SD.004	2
4	SD.003N	1
3	SD.003	1
2	SD.002N	1
1	SD.001N	1
Poz.	Oznaka/Standard	Kom.

62	SD.203	1
61	SD.202	2
60	SD.201.2	2
59	SD.201.1	1
58	SD.118	2
57	SD.117	1
56	SD.116	1
55	SD.115	1
54	SD.114	1
53	SD.113	1
52	SD.112	1
51	SD.111	1
50	SD.110	1
49	SD.109	1
48	SD.107	2
47	SD.106	1
46	SD.105	2
45	SD.104	2
44	SD.103	1
43	SD.102	1
42	SD.101	1
41	SD.031N	1
40	SD.030.5	1
39	SD.030.4	1
38	SD.030.3	1
37	SD.030.2	1
36	SD.030.1	1
35	SD.029	1
34	SD.028.1	1
33	SD.027.2	2
32	SD.027.1	1
Poz.	Oznaka/Standard	Kom.

93	DIN965/ISO7046	3
92	DIN7985/ISO7045	10
91	DIN7985/ISO7045	16
90	DIN7985/ISO7045	6
89	DIN7985/ISO7045	1
88	DIN913/ISO4026	2
87	SD.319	1
86	SD.318	1
85	SD.317	2
84	SD.316	3
83	SD.315	1
82	SD.314	1
81	SD.313N	2
80	SD.312	1
79	SD.311	1
78	SD.310	1
77	SD.309	1
76	SD.308	1
75	SD.307	1
74	SD.306	1
73	SD.305	1
72	SD.304	1
71	SD.303	1
70	SD.302	1
69	SD.301	2
68	SD.209	1
67	SD.208	4
66	SD.207	2
65	SD.206	3
64	SD.205	1
63	SD.204	2
Poz.	Oznaka/Standard	Kom.

122	DIN 7337	35
121	DIN 7337	20
120	DIN 1481/ISO8752	3
119	DIN 137 A M10	6
118	DIN 127-A 5.4	1
117	DIN923	3
116	DIN660	6
115	VS.003	1
114	P.204	1
113	P.203	1
112	P.187	1
111	P.158	6
110	P.157	3
109	P.034	3
108	P.033	3
107	P.025	16
106	P.016	1
105	P.015	1
104	DIN934/ISO4032	22
103	DIN934/ISO4032	1
102	DIN934/ISO4032	7
101	DIN 7501- P	27
100	DIN7981/ISO7049	6
99	DIN7981/ISO7049	110
98	DIN965/ISO7046	4
97	DIN965/ISO7046	2
96	DIN965/ISO7046	12
95	DIN965/ISO7046	14
94	DIN965/ISO7045	1
Poz.	Oznaka/Standard	Kom.