

INSTALLATION AND SERVICE INSTRUCTIONS FOR FIREPLACE INSERTS

BLANZEK 730 AQUA



Important:



- Inform your chimney sweep!
- Read the complete installation and service instructions!
- Keep to the regulations and orders of these instructions during installation and service of this fireplace insert!
- Keep to the appropriate standards during fireplace insert installation and service.
Keep these instructions in a safe place!
- These instructions contain the Equipment Certificate!

Hot water fireplace inserts „**Blanzek 730 AQUA**“ EN 13 229 - W

Congratulations!

You have chosen a product of high quality, the „**Blanzek 730 AQUA**“ hot water fireplace insert. Read carefully these service instructions. You will get the information about function and operation of your fireplace insert, you will increase its value and its service life. Also you can save fuel and protect the environment. The Equipment Certificate is included.

We ask you please to read this manual as well as the instructions for your specific model before beginning the installation.

We can provide a guarancy for our products only when the installation and service instructions are kept.



Essential requirements:



- § It is necessary to ensure that the whole unit with connecting pieces and chimney will be safe during operation. The whole unit must be safe and easy to clean.
- § THE DATA OF SAFETY PRECAUTIONS FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF FIRE PROTECTION IN ACCORDANCE WITH ČSN 06 1008
- The fireplace insert must be installed, so that all required demands of national technical standards and regulations have been kept. Be especially careful to maintain a minimum distance from any combustible objects during the fireplace installation.
- § The minimum safe distance from combustible material with combustibility degree of B, C1 and C2 is min. 200 mm. For a combustibility degree of C3 and for unsubstantiated combustibility degree in accordance with ČSN 73 0823 it is necessary to double the distance.
- § The unit may be used in a normal environment in compliance with national technical standards and regulations. When this environment changes and there could be a temporary fire or explosion risk (e.g. at work with paint substances, at linoleum mounting, etc.) the unit must be removed immediately.
- § *Note: The hot water fireplace insert must be situated a safe distance from other domestic equipment.*



The hot water fireplace insert must not be used without water and it must be connected with the central heating which ensures adequate heat outlet.



Information about the combustibility level of some combustion materials:



The combustibility level of the construction material

- A incombustible – granite, sandstone, concrete, aerated concrete, bricks, ceramics facing
- B hardly combustible – acumin, heraclit, plasterboard, itaver
- C1 hard combustibility – leafy wood, plywood, sirkolit, hardened paper, Formica TM
- C2 medium combustibility – cork sheet, solodur, india-rubber, floor material
- C3 easily combustible – wood-fibre sheets, polystyrene, polyuretane, PVC

Position:

Hot water fireplace inserts can be positioned only in rooms and in places which are risk free. There must not be any electric wires in walls and in ceilings where a jacketed chimney insert is installed. In rooms where a fireplace insert is situated there must be a sufficient fresh-air inlet for combustion. The base where the fireplace insert is situated must be made and must be large enough to permit the firebox to work correctly.

The hot water fireplace insert Blanzek 730 AQUA must not be located:



- § on stairways (except houses where a maximum of two flats are situated),
- § on corridors open to public,
- § in rooms where easily combustible or explosive materials or mixtures are stored or manufactured,
- § in flats or areas which are aired only by means of ventilators or hot-air heaters or when the safe function of an open fire is not ensured with the help of the recommended stand and tube.



Fireplace insert location and combustion air inflow:



The area must be provided with at least one door which leads into an open space, or with a window which can be opened, or it must be connected with other rooms. Only rooms of the same flat or dwelling are counted. If there is not enough, the room where the fireplace insert is located must be provided with a combustion air escape tube:

- § which leads directly into the fireplace insert (see pict. 01) and supplies minimum volume of convectional air. When the fireplace insert is connected with outer air it must be situated on a stand which is supplied by a manufacturer.
 - it is necessary to take deformation resistance into account during tubing batching, especially during curve, branch pipe or long pipe installation.
- § for combustion air which leads into an open space and supplies at least 360 m³/hour of combustion air / 1m² of firebox hole (see pict. 02). This tube must be connected directly with the fireplace insert. If other fireboxes are located in a heating interconnection at least 540 m³ of combustion air / 1 m² must be supplied into the firebox. To other fireboxes except this at least 1.6 m³ of combustion air / hour and on each kW of total nominal heat output when the initial pressure difference was at least 4 Pa as compared to an open space are needed (except fireboxes which are located in areas that do not depend on air in a room, do not need a smoke flue or are located in areas where the operating safety of inserts cannot be endangered).
 - it is recommended that combusting air is supplied towards a fireplace in a convection area.
 - it is necessary to arrange tubing for combusting air in buildings with more than two floors, as stipulated by local building regulations, and tubings for combusting air which connect antifire walls, so that fire and smoke cannot spread into other floors or fire compartments.



It is possible to use data from the Equipment Certificate when setting the dimension of combusting air flow piping (inflow of air / hour).



Ask your chimney sweep for expert assistance.

Adequate chimney:

A fireplace insert must be connected into a chimney in accordance with national technical standards and regulations. Connection must be done only with a chimney sweep's permission. The chimney must be directly connected, dry and lined with fire-bricks. If the fireplace insert should be connected to a chimney already built, it is necessary to clean the chimney and a chimney sweep must check its tightness and condition. A chimney sweep also checks if the chimney is suitable for fireplace insert connection. In cases when the chimney does not exist or it is not suitable the new chimney dimensions must be according to the Equipment Certificate. Low effective height limit of a stack flue is 5m if counted from the discharge of combustion products slot. In single cases it is possible to connect even to a stack flue with less effective height than 5m. It must be documented by a calculation of combustion products way that this height is enough for the connection. The fireplace insert must have its own chimney.

Chimney parametres:

Chimney parametres in line with EN 13384-1 are found in the Equipment Certificate.

Fireplace insert location diagram:

The warm fireplace insert Blanzek 730 AQUA in accordance with EN 13229

1. Protected ceiling made of combustible materials or as a conductive element
2. Artificial construction material: heating protective measure in accordance with national technical standards and regulations
3. Connecting pieces made of steel sheets
4. Thermal insulation layer: back wall, side wall, ceiling, convectional air chamber
5. Brick veneer
6. Protected wall made of combustible material or a conductive element made of concrete or iron concrete
7. Combustion air input
8. Outer-air flap valve
9. Thermal insulation layer
10. Conductive plate
11. Protected base plate made of incombustible material
12. Convection air input
13. Coating
14. Fireplace insert
15. Conductive frame
16. Ornamental beam
17. Butterfly valve Ø200mm
18. Grate of air output
19. Conductive element
20. Thermal insulation layer of 6 cm thickness

Ceiling (floor) protection:

Ceilings without a sufficient lateral distribution (e.g. wooden ceilings) must be protected by a 6 cm thick concrete layer and 6 cm thick thermal insulation layer where the fireplace insert is situated. Consulting a structural engineer is recommended. If the floor, where the fireplace insert will be situated, has an adequate lateral distribution a 6 cm thick brick damp course is enough.

The floor in front of the fireplace insert:

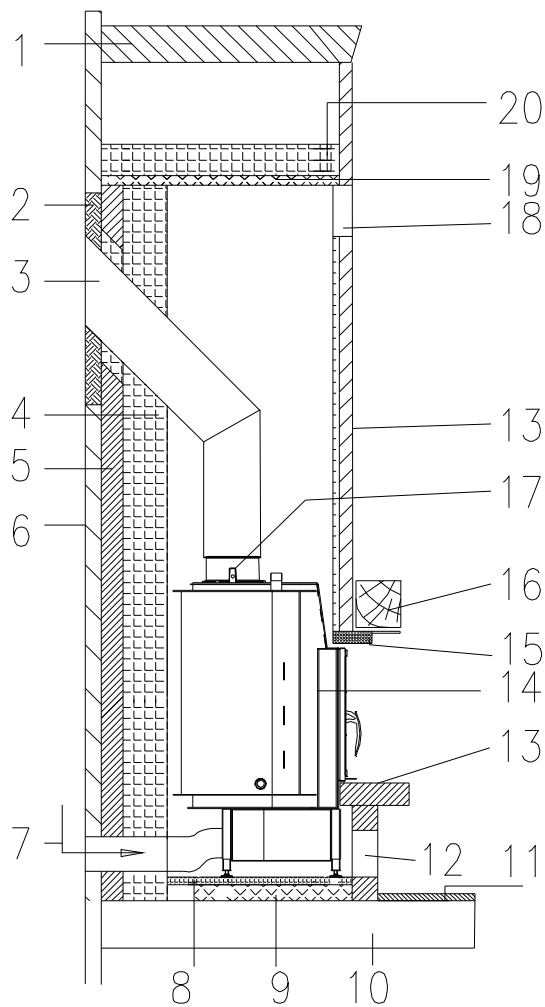
A floor made of combustible material in front of the fireplace insert must be protected by an adequate incombustible material layer. Dimensions of this incombustible area are at least: 800mm in the sideways direction of the opening side and 400mm to the front in the direction of the opening side.

The chimney connection:

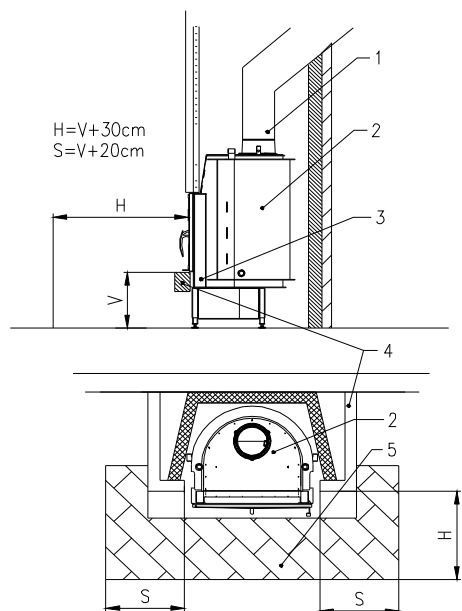
If the existing chimney is not provided with a suitable connecting fitting for the fireplace insert it is necessary to make an additional connection. The chimney connection height is arrived at the properly situated fireplace insert and an attached smoke flue elbow and a connecting fitting – measured from the top edge of the support plate to the centre of the connecting fitting in the entrance of the connecting area. Gaps for the surround, insulation, expansion joint, etc. Must be taken into account. pict. 02

- 1 – smoke flue
- 2 – fireplace insert
- 3 – hearth
- 4 – surround
- 5 – floor

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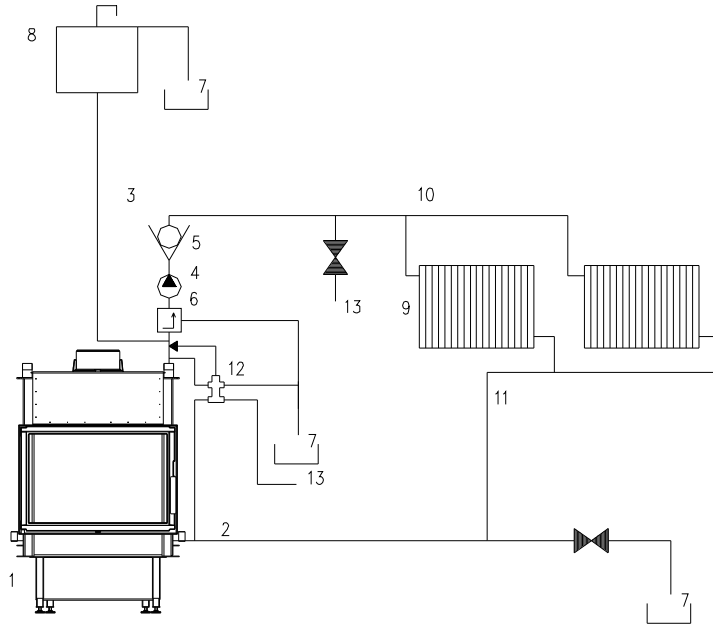
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CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL HEATING SYSTEM
THE CONNECTION OF THE FIREPLACE INSERT WITH THE CENTRAL HEATING SYSTEM CAN BE REALIZED ONLY
BA AN EXPERT IN ACCORDANCE WITH NATIONAL STANDARDS AND THIS INSTALLATION MANUAL

Fireplace connection pict. 3:

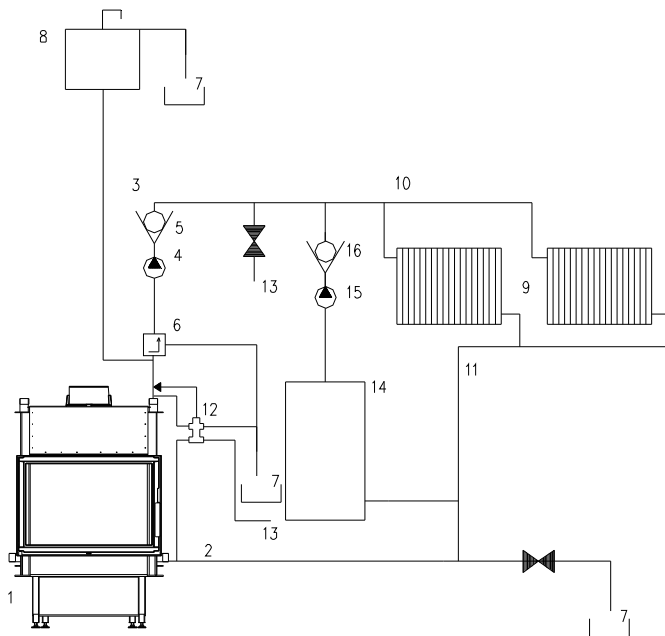
System of the central heating and the hot water fireplace insert connection



1. HOT WATER FIREPLACE INSERT
2. COLD WATER INLET (BACKWARD)
3. WARM WATER OUTLET (RISER)
4. CIRCULATING PUMP OF THE FIREPLACE
5. CLAP VALVE OF THE FIREPLACE
6. PRESSURE RELIEF VALVE 1 atm.
7. DISCHARGE PIPE OUTLET
8. OPEN EXPANSION VESSEL
9. SYSTEM OF RADIATORS
10. WARM WATER MAIN PIPE (RISER)
11. COLD WATER RETURN PIPE (BACKWARD)
12. SAFETY VALVE
13. WATER PIPE CONNECTION

Fireplace connection pict.4:

Connection of the central heating system together with the hot water fireplace insert with the main boiler



1. HOT WATER FIREPLACE INSERT
2. COLD WATER INLET (BACKWARD)
3. WARM WATER OUTLET (RISER)
4. CIRCULATING PUMP OF THE FIREPLACE
5. CLAP VALVE OF THE FIREPLACE
6. PRESSURE RELIEF VALVE 1 atm.
7. DISCHARGE PIPE OUTLET
8. OPEN EXPANSION VESSEL
9. SYSTEM OF RADIATORS
10. WARM WATER MAIN PIPE (RISER)
11. COLD WATER RETURN PIPE (BACKWARD)
12. SAFETY VALVE
13. WATER PIPE CONNECTION
14. MAIN BOILER OF CH
15. CIRCULATING PUMP OF THE MAIN BOILER
16. CLAP VALVE OF THE MAIN BOILER

1. On the top there is a **hot water outlet (pos.3)** for the connection with the main hot water piping (pos.10). It is the tubing of 1 1/4" and it is marked by a red colour.
2. On the bottom side there is a **cold water inlet to the changer (pos.2)** for the connection with the main cold water piping (pos.11). It is the tubing of 1 1/4" and it is marked by a red colour.

3. **A main piping** must be made in accordance with the national standards and rules. Its diameter must be counted, so that to eliminate a pressure loss and irregularity of the installation. There must not be any closing valves on inlet and outlet pipes. In general we recommend not to reduce a diameter of inlet and outlet.
4. It is possible to instal the warm water fireplace insert into the system with an open and also closed **expansion vessel** (pos.8). Its capacity must not be less than 20% of water volume in the system of the central heating. The open expansion vessel must be situated on the top point of the system. It is connected with the hot water outlet into the system, between the fireplace insert and the circulating pump. The connection must be made by the piping of the min. bore of pipe js 1.
5. The **circulating pump** is connecting with the hot water outlet. The min. flow is 900 l/hour. The circulating pump is connected by the thermostat.. We recommend the temperature for the connection of 45°C.
6. The total output of installed **radiators** must be higher than the warm water changer output. It is not recommended to instal room thermostats on radiators, except the room where the fireplace is situated.
7. There must be a **pressure relief valve** connected with the warm water outlet from the changer. It must also be connected with the discharge pipe to protect the fireplace surround from water of the system. Operating pressure of the central heating system is 0.9 atm, the pressure relief valve must be set on max. pressure of **1atm**.
8. The warm water fireplace insert can be installed with **the existing central heating system with the main boiler** (e.g. boiler room). The connection must be **paraller** to the main boiler pos.14 (pict.4) It is necessary to instal **clap valves** behind circulating pumps of the boiler and the fireplace (downstream of warm water) (pos. 5 and 16 –pict. 3,4) to stop the water circulation between the fireplace and the main boiler.
9. After the connection with the central heating system it is necessary to pressurize the whole system. There must be a magnitude of the operating pressure, so that to eliminate the system water leak before the hot water fireplace insert is put into the wall.

Application of anti-freeze mixture in the circuit of the central heating

If you use the two- way safety valve (Caleffi), anti-freeze mixture must not be used in the circuit of the central heating. These mixtures are toxic and they can cause ecological damage in the sewer system.

Service inspection of the thermostatic valve

When the fireplace insert has been set away for a long time, it is necessary to check the function of the thermostatic valve. The thermostatic valve ensures a safe operation of the boiler in the case of a fault of the heating system. This fault can be e.g. when the heating system is frozen , etc. The right function is qualified by a sufficient pressure and sufficient cooling water rate. The water pressure must be min. 2 bars and the flow 20 l/min for the cooling system.

A test of the thermostatic valve should be during overheating of the fireplace insert with the temperature of 95°C. If the test cannot be done, it is necessary to do an alternative test.

Unscrew the sensor of the thermostatic valve, put it into a dish with water of 100°C. The thermostatic valve must open the cooling water flow before the temperature gets the boiling point. The water flow you can check on the water outlet into the discharge pipe. When water gets cooler, the thermostatic valve must close the water flow.

After the successful test, put the sensor back into the thermostatic valve.

When the test was not successful – the thermostatic valve was not opened – it is necessary to change it!

The thermostatic valve is not included, it is necessary to order it.

Mind the possibility of injury caused by hot water. It is prohibited to change the setting of the thermostatic valve or to to repair it!

Filling the system with water

It is necessary to add the valve on the cold water inlet pict.3,4 pos. 2 for water inflow into the system. Water hardness must be according to national standards. After filling the system with water, check all joints and their tightness. When you need to add some water into the system, water in the system must be cold to protect the fireplace insert against the damage.



After the connection with the central heating system it is necessary to pressurize the whole system. There must be a magnitude of the operating pressure, so that to eliminate the system water leak before the hot water fireplace insert is put into the wall.



Brick veneer and thermal side and back wall insulation

The brick veneer and thermal insulation can be made after the suitable chimney connection.

Required brick veneer and thermal insulation

Minimal thermal insulation of protected building panels was defined during the test of Blanzek 730 AQUA fireplace insert in accordance with EN 13229. During the test the thermal insulation made of cellular calcium-silicate slabs was used $\rho = 250\text{kg/m}^3$. It is necessary to use this kind of material in the prescribed minimal thickness. Other insulation materials must be of the same or lower thermal conductivity and comparable thermal resistance!

§ **Brick veneer:** a 10 cm thick mineral brick veneer must be made exactly on the protected building wall (back wall, where appropriate side wall). The brick veneer must abut onto the insulation layer and on the protected building side. It must over-lap the connecting piece (venting) upwards by at least 20 cm. The insulation brick veneer is not necessary when the building wall is 10 cm thick and is not made of combustible material and it is not a concrete-steel wall.

§ **Ceiling of the room above the insert (brick veneer replacement):** if the open space or the coating above the insert extends to the room ceiling, it is necessary to protect the ceiling when it is made of combustible material or it serves as a conductive element. The protection consists of a 6 cm (better 10 cm) thick thermal insulation layer (insulation material index: 12.07.21.75.11 according to AGI Q 132). It is recommended to take this preventive measure as a base intermediate floor (e.g. made of sheet metal) with the insulation material situated above it.

§ **These preventative requirements have been set:**

brick veneer	back wall	100 mm
	side wall	100 mm
brick veneer replacement , insulation acc. to AGI Q 132	ceiling in the surround	60 mm
thermal insulation layer	floor	30 /30 mm*
	side wall adjacent to the wall	100 mm
	back wall	100 mm
	side all non-contiguous to the wall	50 mm
	convection air ceiling	100 mm
min. distances of the fireplace insert from the inner side of the insulation	back wall	70 mm
	side wall	70 mm
	distance of the hearth from the floor	430 mm
	distance of the top insert part from the ceiling	300 mm

§ floor 30 mm, + 30 mm of insulation under the fireplace insert /mind the air inlet/

§ **Thermal insulation:** convection coating and convection access plate (exogenous profile of the facility) need to be coated from all quarters of the thermal insulation layer. The thermal insulation must be without joints and must overlap each other on the sides. If these insulating boards are not fixed on walls, on coating or on abutting boards, it is necessary to fix them cca 30 cm apart. The coating inwards the room (aperture) does not need to be insulated when the insert is designed in such a way that the coating surface and the surface of the wood storing chamber could reach a temperature of 85°C. For surfaces made of mineral construction materials, except for the areas where objects could be detached, the temperature is 120°C. Thermal insulation layers made of rock wool or comparable material must be thoroughly coated from the room side and convection air area as a protection against fibre fraying.

§

Permitted thermal insulation material and material for brick veneer (minimal requirements)

- **Thermal insulation:** cellular calcium-silicate slabs $\rho = 250\text{kg/m}^3$, mineral wood boards, ceramics fibre boards.
- **Brick veneer and surround:** Liapor, bricks, concrete, no-fines concrete, stone.
- **Alternate brick veneers and thermal insulation material:** must be authorized. They must also fulfill every requirement for thermal insulation and surrounds. Further information about these construction materials can be obtained from specialist shop

Fireplace insert connection

After insulation the fireplace insert can be connected by the connecting piece to the chimney. The fireplace insert is connected with the help of the smoke flue made of sheet metal with the max. length of 1.5 m. the smoke flue must be provided with the safety pin to protect it against sliding. When the connecting piece goes through parts with combustion materials (e.g. protective walls), it is necessary to keep instructions in compliance with national technical standards and regulations.



It is not allowed to put any other attachment which is not approved by the manufacturer into the chimney connection.



There must be a safety pin on the smoke flue bellmouth to prevent slippage!

Convection air holes

In the top part of the surround unclosed convection air holes for a convection air vent are necessary, in the bottom part of the surround, air input is necessary. The minimum sizes (diameters) are written in the Equipment Certificate.



After the fireplace installation neither the air input nor the air vent can be restricted by building panels.



To prevent heat accumulation the holes must be open during heating. No lockable grates, ribs, blinds, etc. can be installed into the holes. In the top part the convection coating must be finished by the partition wall above the hole, so as not to make a thermal pocket. (see Surround diagram)

Convection cross-section between the insert and the coating as well as the insulation on the back side

Minimum distance between the fireplace insert and the lateral coating made of uncombustible material – in accordance with the Equipment Certificate.

The lateral face of the door frame can touch the thermal insulation in front.

Minimum range between the fireplace insert and the back insulation, respectively the wall made of uncombustible material – in accordance with the Equipment Certificate.



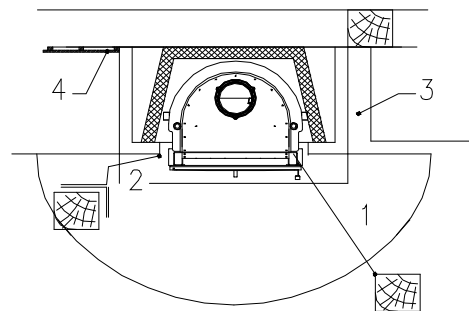
Note: these minimal distances must be kept to all heights and widths of the fireplace insert so as to allow convection air to flow through.



Convection air area: If a prefabricated area for convection air is not used (lining made of a galvanized sheet), it is necessary to maintain a distance of 70 mm between the fireplace insert and rear thermal insulation layer.

§ **The fireplace insert assembly:** The fireplace insert can be placed on a fitted base after the making of the thermal insulation as in the installation instruction. The fireplace insert is connected with the chimney by the connecting piece (smoke flue).

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§ **Extension joint:** It is necessary to have an extension joint at least 3 mm thick between the insert and the coating. (For inserts with a lift-up door 5 mm is preferable). The extension point can be sealed by a rope or sealing tape.

§ **Coating (fireplace surround):** The coating of the fireplace insert which leads into the room must be made of uncombustible material of grade A1 (e.g. tiles, plaster coat, iron or ceramic tiles). There must not be any direct contact between the coating and the fireplace insert. The coating may overlap only on the separate carrying frame which is clamped to the wall. For adjustment, maintenance of a safety valve, a pump and accessories or possible repairs it is necessary to provide the surround with service holes. These holes are necessary for these operations and it is not needful to unbuild the surround.

§ **Ornamental beams:** Ornamental beams are allowed in front of the fireplace coating at a distance of 1 cm at least if the ornamental beam is not a part of the building and the intermediate space is such that it does not accumulate heat and the ornamental beam is not situated within the area of the insert heat radiation.

Pict.06 – position
1 – fireplace insert
2 – carrying frame

3 – surround coating
4 – ornamental beam
5 – protection against heat radiation

6 – extension joint

Fire protection in a heat radiation area



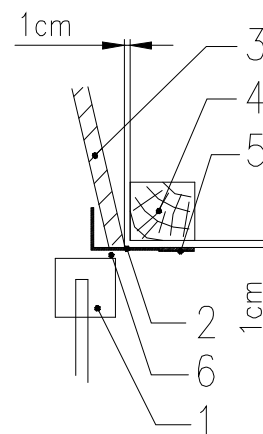
A minimum distance of 80 cm forwards and sideways must be retained in front of the firebox hole (pict. 06 pos. 1). If the protection against heat radiation is from both sides, a distance of 40 cm is enough (06 pos. 2).



Fire protection above a heat radiation area

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A minimum distance of 5 cm from the outer space of the insert coating to uncombustible building panels must be retained. Air space must be clean so as not to accumulate heat (pict. 06 pos. 3). Building panels covering only small coated areas of the fireplace insert, e.g. floors, wall coating and thermal insulation layers may abut onto the coating (pict. 06 pos. 4). Wider combustible building panels, e.g. ornamental beams, may be at a distance of 1 cm from the insert coating (see Ornamental beams).



Outer air input for combustion into the fireplace insert

Input of connection for outer air for combustion into the fireplace insert must be as short as possible and there must not be many bends. For air input within 1.5 m with one bend (max. 90°) it is possible to use a tube of diameter 100 mm. For air input within 3 m with one or two bends (angle sum total 135°) it is possible to use a tube of diameter 125 mm. If the distance is longer and there are more bends it is necessary to calculate with air resistance which appears when air rubbed against tube. In case when a bigger diameter of the tube is used it is necessary to use a reduction for diameter 125 mm max. 1 m from the fireplace insert Blanzek 730 AQUA and to connect with the delivered stand (outer ring).



The room must always be guarded against sparks and hot pieces of wood from an open fire.



Suitable fuel

Fireplace inserts can be operated only with the following fuel:
- dry wooden logs



**ONLY DRY WOOD LIBERATES LITTLE HARMFUL POLLUTANTS DURING COMBUSTION PROCESS!!!
A fireplace insert is not intended for waste combustion!!!**



Combustion air input

It is necessary to supply a sufficient amount of external air into the room when using the fire. Space needed both open and closed fireplace require and adequate amount of fresh air. The steps for combustion air input cannot be changed and combustion air inputs must be open during the working operation of the firebox.

Convection air

To prevent heat accumulation the incoming and outgoing grilles of convection air must be open when using the fire.

Fire protection above a heat radiation area

No items made of combustible material are allowed to be put within a distance of 5 cm from the fire (e.g. bookshelves).



Fire protection in a heat radiation area



No combustible material (e.g. furniture, carpets, plants, etc.) is allowed to be put in front of, or at side of the fire within a distance of 80 cm.

Protection against fire injuries

Do not forget that heaters have hot surfaces and handles. Use the enclosed protective glove when working with the fire. You should be in a heat radiation area only during mending, and there is further contact the skin can be burnt. Keep the fireplace out of the reach of children.



Application and activation



Acceptable fuel, economical and ecological operation

The fireplace insert is designed to use wood as fuel. The water content is max. 30% of dry weight. Logs should be stored in a dry and well ventilated place for two years. Using excessively wet logs leads to smoke with a tar condensation which could damage the chimney. In any case there is excessive environmental pollution. Logs should be about 40 cm.

Wood is a very gaseous fuel and needs a lot of secondary air. Regulation with the help of slow or permanent burning is not possible with this kind of fuel. Heating output during wood burning is determined by the amount of the fuel. The most ecological and economical is dry wood burning because the heating quality of fresh wood is lower than of dry wood.

As for burning waste, it must be stressed that burning material such as cardboard, painted wood, etc. are harmful for your fireplace insert and furthermore is prohibited by the Emission Act. It is allowed to use firelighters, paper and small wood for lighting a fire only.



Do not use combustible liquid, e.g. petrol, alcohol for lighting a fire and do not store similar kinds of liquid near your fireplace insert.



The first lighting

The fireplace insert should start with a small fire at first so as not to harm it by very fast temperature rise. Smoke and the smell of burning which may appear during the first lighting of a fire is a result of coating thermal curing. The room should be well aired during heating.

The heating system must be full of water, bled and pressurized.

Inlet of el. energy must be ensured (circulating pump, circulating pump control).

Inlet of cold water from the water main into the safety valve Caleffi must be ensured.

All valves of the system must be open.

Adequate warmth outlet must be ensured (water tank, radiators,...).

Functions of the safety valve, circulating pump and surplus heat outlet must be ensured.



Check if all removable parts of the fireplace (barrier, grate, ash-tray) are in the right position – in accordance with the Equipment Certificate.



Lighting a fire

Stoking a fireplace insert is operated through a firebox door. At first bank up the fire with 2 or 3 smaller logs (cca. 0.5 - 1 kg) on the bottom of the firebox then some paper, paperboard or firelighter, then wood chips and finally small pieces of wood. Now let the fire burn. When the fire is burning well, add a few smaller logs.



The optimum amount of fuel is recommended in the Equipment Certificate.



In consequence of fireplace overloading there will be irreversible changes in the fireplace insert!



Setting of air inlet during hands-off operation



Fireplace inserts 730 AQUA are provided with a regulation of air inlet in the bottom part of the fireplace. With the help of the regulation you can control combustion air inlet and also air for glass cleaning. Air amount ratio is controlled automatically. During long-term service it is possible to close the control practically.

Fuel addition

Apart from using the suitable fuel and having an adequate chimney draught, the clearness of the glass front is influenced by the way the fireplace is used. It is recommended to add only one layer of fuel.

About 5 - 10 seconds before you open the firebox door you should close the discharge valve (engaged position – closed, disengaged position – open), to stop smoke leakage from the firebox to the room. After adding fuel close the firebox door again. Then open all the discharge valves to reduce the rate of fuel burning. When fuel burns, change the regulating again as above.

Bedewing and tarring of the fireplace

During the first lighting in a cold fireplace causes bedewing of fireplace sides. Water flows down into the firebox. This bedewing disappears when ash covers inner walls of the fireplace. Heating when temperature is low is not good even for the chimney service life. Tarring of the fireplace comes in similar conditions (low output, low temperature) and what's more during bad combustion (leak of combustion air). Tar disappears when the min. temperature is 90°C. You can reach the temperature quickly by a radiator system shutdown. To prevent bedewing and tarring we recommend to operate the fireplace with the temperature higher than 65°C.

Open fires



Open fires need to be constantly supervised!



Add only one fuel layer into the firebox so as not to overhang the barrier in its front part. Add only the recommended amount of fuel. The fireplace must not run with any other kind of fuel.

Ash removal

At least once a day it is necessary to remove ash, with the help of a clinkering bar, from the bottom part of the fireplace insert. The best time is in the morning because of the relatively cold state of the fireplace. It is possible to put wooden ash on a compost or to use it as manure.



Before emptying ash make sure that there are no cinders in it. Even in cold ash it is possible to find embers which can cause a fire in an ash bin.



Cleaning and maintenance

At least once a year or more often you should clean your fireplace when it is cold. You should clean away soot deposits in the smoke flue and on the deflector. The ash-collecting fan is good for the flue-gas installation cleaning. Staining from the glass door can be removed by using warm water and soap or using everyday window cleaner (do not use any clearers with an abrasive action!).



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