

**Thank you for your trust and for choosing our heater to warm your house. We produce our fireplaces with your safety and comfort in mind. We can be confident that our commitment to designing and manufacturing fireplaces will be matched by your satisfaction in making this excellent choice. Please read all the sections in this Manual carefully before starting any installation work and use. Please contact our technical-support department if you have any queries or doubts. For any further information go to [www.kratki.com](http://www.kratki.com)**

Kratki.pl Marek Bal is a renowned and appreciated heating appliance manufacturer, on both the Polish and European markets. Our products are made in compliance with stringent standards. Each of the fireplace fireboxes we have manufactured undergoes internal quality inspection, during which it is assessed in rigorous safety tests. The prime-quality materials we use in the production ensures that the final user will benefit from a functional and reliable heating unit. This manual provides all the necessary information for the correct connection, operation and maintenance of the firebox.

### **NOTE!!!**

**Please make sure that the fireplace is operated in the correct way: use suitable wood, and clean regularly, to be rewarded with many wonderful and warm autumns and winters. Please find below a few guidelines for the correct maintenance of the fireplace fireboxes by Kratki.pl**

1. The firebox must be installed and adapted by qualified persons
2. Check the chimney flue at least once a year
3. Use dry hardwood with a humidity of up to 20%
4. Replace the sealing before every heating season (joint strengthening in the door and under the glass)
5. Remove ash from the ash trap regularly
6. Do not overheat the firebox: maximum load must not exceed 1/3 of the combustion-chamber volume
7. Clean the glass with agents intended for such use, keeping in mind not to apply them directly onto the glass, but on a cloth

### **INTRODUCTION**

**THE REQUIREMENTS ON THE CONDITIONS AND RULES OF INSTALLING HEARTH'S SUCH AS FIREPLACE FIREBOXES OR FREE-STANDING WOOD-BURNING SPACE HEATERS CAN BE FOUND IN THE APPLICABLE STANDARDS AND NATIONAL AND LOCAL REGULATIONS IN EVERY COUNTRY ADHERING TO THE PROVISIONS CONTAINED THERE!**

To avoid the risk of fire, the appliance must be installed in compliance with the valid standards and technical practice referred to in this Manual. Its installation must be carried out by a professional or qualified person. The appliance conforms to EN 13240 and is CE certified.

Any applicable laws at the site where the appliance is installed must be adhered to at all times. Firstly, make sure that the chimney flue is suitable.

The appliance must be installed in compliance with the applicable construction-law standards. The firebox must be placed within a safe distance from any inflammable materials. Protect walls and materials surrounding the firebox if necessary. Place the appliance on a rigid, non-flammable base; the chimney must be air-tight with smooth walls. Prior to being connected, it must be cleaned of soot and any contaminants; the connection between the chimney and the firebox must be air-tight and made of non-flammable materials and protected against oxidation (enamel or steel flue liner).

If the chimney generates poor draught, consider installing new ducts. It is also important that the chimney does not generate too much draught, but, if so, install a chimney-draught stabiliser; alternatively, special chimney terminations for the draught control. The inspection of the chimney flue must be contracted to a master chimney sweep, and any conversions are obliged to be made by an authorised service only, so that all the requirements stipulated by the respective national law in force are met.

## **APPLICATIONS**

The free-standing stoves by kratki.pl are stoves from the group of solid-fuel hearths with a manual fuel load, connected to a building by means of a conduit which transports flue gases out of the building, and a lockable hearth door. They are designed to burn hardwood, specifically, hornbeam, oak, beech, acacia, elm, maple, or birch, with a humidity of <20% (lignite and charcoal briquettes are also allowed). They provide an additional heat source for the rooms they are installed in.

## **NOTE BEFORE INSTALLATION!**

To prevent the risk of fire, the heater must be installed in compliance with the rules and regulations of good building practice, and with the technical guidelines provided in this Installation and Operation Manual. The design of the chimney system must be by a qualified specialist. Prior to commissioning, a recorded technical acceptance must be conducted and the chimney sweep and fire-specialist assessments attached.

## **GENERAL REMARKS**

- a) Prior to the heater's installation, the chimney flue must be assessed by an expert and accepted for its technical specifications, as well as the technical functionality of leak tightness and flow capacity.
- b) The installation and startup of the heater must be carried out by an installation-specialist company with satisfactory qualifications and experience.
- c) The heater must be placed as close to the chimney flue as possible. The room it will be installed in must have a functional ventilation system and the required amount of air for correct heater operation.
- d) Before you start using the heater, remove the stickers from the glass.
- e) The heater's technical specifications apply to the fuel defined herein.
- f) The chimney flues must be inspected in the due time (min. twice a year).
- g) Pursuant to the applicable law, a stove may not be the only source of heat, but a supplementary one to the existing heating system only. The purpose of such a regulation is the necessity to provide heating for buildings during a prolonged absence of residents.

The heater's installation must be performed with adherence to the provisions in force within this standard scope, construction-law requirements and fire-safety standards in force in this regard. The particular provisions on design safety, fire safety and safety of use are laid down in the construction regulations and codes in force in the respective countries.

## **FUEL CHOICE**

### **Recommended Fuel**

- the manufacturer recommends hardwood billets like beech, hornbeam, oak, alder, birch, ash, etc., with billet or split log dimensions 30cm long and circumferences between 30 and 50cm, and lignite briquettes.
- the humidity of the fuel wood for the appliance should not exceed 20%, which is characteristic of wood seasoned 2 years after felling and stored under cover.

### **Not Recommended Fuel**

You should avoid burning billets of split logs with a humidity of over 20% as it can prevent the appliance from achieving its declared technical specifications, and can reduce the heat output.

Burning softwood billets and high-resin wood in the appliance is not recommended, as they result in

heavy smoking and frequent cleaning of the appliance and chimney flue.

### **Prohibited Fuel**

The following is not allowed to be burned in the heaters: minerals, e.g. coal, tropical wood (like mahogany), chemical products and fluids, (like oil, alcohol, petrol, and naphthalene), laminated boards, or adhesive-bonded, impregnated or pressed wood chips and litter. If any other fuel is allowed, it will be notified on the rating plate.

Avoid filling the hearth with wood fully, optimising the amount of fuel at one-third of the combustion chamber's capacity. Before you replenish the wood, wait until the flames have died down; do not add wood onto too much heat. After you light the fire, make sure you replenish the wood in the combustion chamber by putting fuel inside so that the chamber is filled in a reasonable way for the intended burning time determined by the user, based on his/her individual experience.

Close the door each time. After a long period of non-use, a lower output startup is recommended.

### **FIREPLACE-FIREBOX ASSEMBLY AND INSTALLATION**

The installation of the heater must be carried out by a person who is sufficiently qualified to conduct assembly and installation work of this kind. This is a prerequisite for safe fireplace firebox use. The installer must confirm correct assembly and installation execution in the guarantee certificate by signing and sealing it. Failure to comply with this requirement will void all the Buyer's warranty claims against the heater manufacturer.

### **PREPARATION FOR INSTALLATION**

The heater is delivered in a ready-to-be-installed state. Remove the packaging and check the appliance for completeness according to this Operation Manual. You should also ensure that the following are operational

- The control of the air supply for the combustion chamber (ash trap);
- The correct functioning of closing the front door (hinges, handle);
- The flue and smoke pipe durability must have a fire-resistance rating of a min. of 1 hr;
- The heater may be installed only after the smoke-duct chimney-sweep report has been completed.

### **CONNECTION TO CHIMNEY STACK**

A free-standing stove must be connected to an individual chimney flue.

The minimum chimney draughts for rated heat output [Pa]: the chimney-draught values

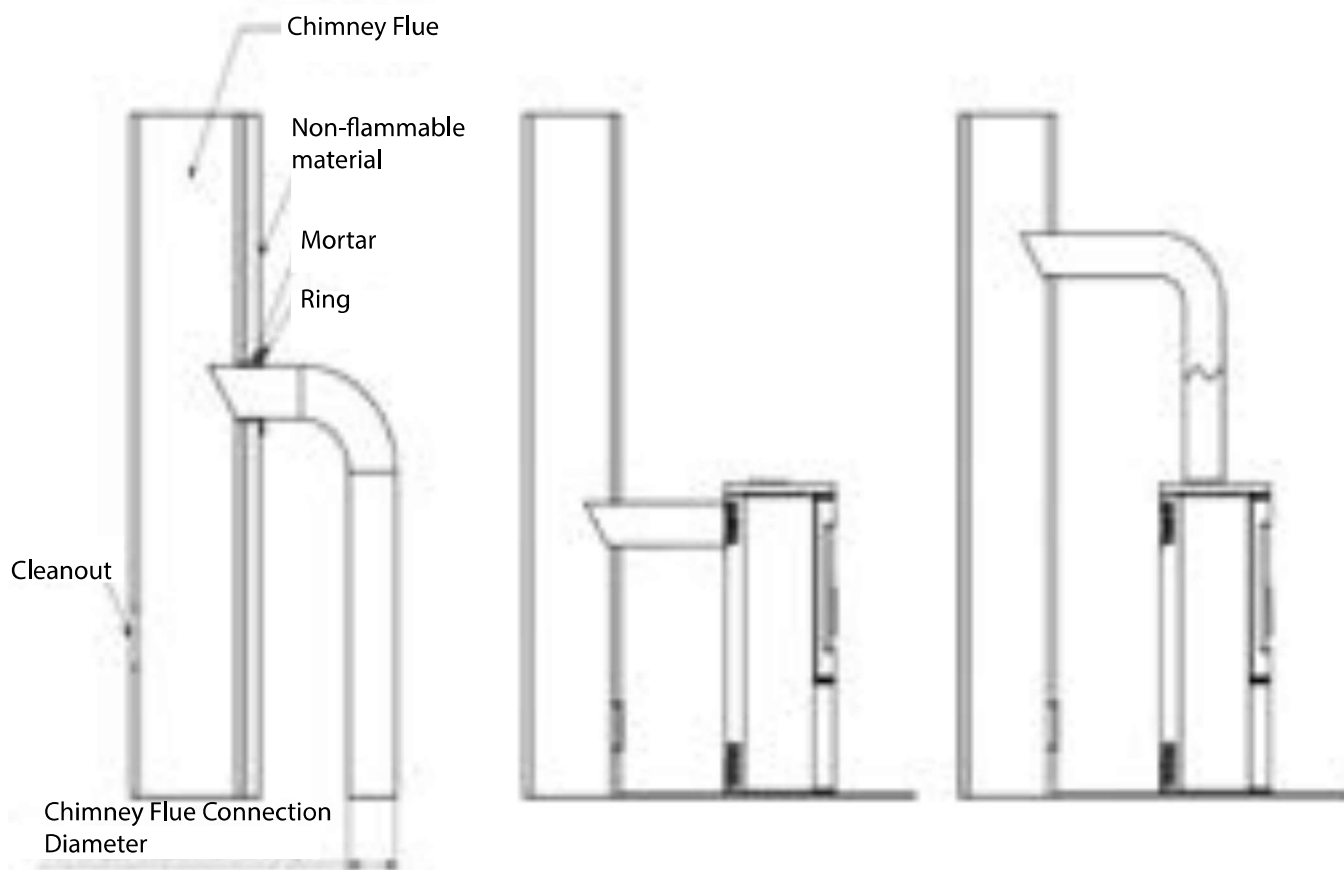
- Minimum draught:  $6 \pm 1$  Pa
- Medium, recommended draught:  $12 \pm 2$  Pa
- Maximum draught:  $15 \pm 2$  Pa

The chimney must be air-tight and its walls without any obstacles. Clean it of any soot and other dirt before connecting. The connection between the chimney and the appliance must be air-tight, made of non-flammable materials, and protected against oxidation (e.g. enamel-steel flue liner). If the chimney generates a poor draught, consider installing new ducts. It is also important that the chimney does not generate too much draught, but, if so, install a chimney-draught stabiliser. Alternatively, install special chimney terminations for the draught control. The inspection of the chimney flue must be contracted to a master chimney sweep, and any conversions are allowed to be made by an authorised service only, so that all requirements are met.

The chimney flues must be connected in accordance with the relevant standards. The flue-gas stacks must have an effective height of 4-6 lin. m.

The length of the connection to the chimney stack should not be more than 1/4 of the total stack height.

## Examples of stack connection



### **THE VENTILATION OF THE ROOM WITH THE STOVE INSTALLED**

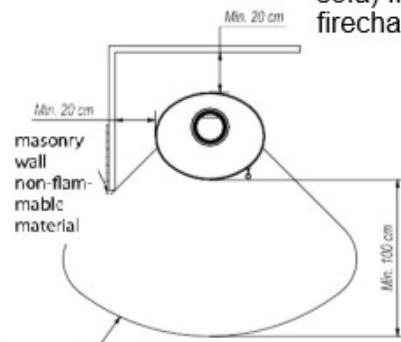
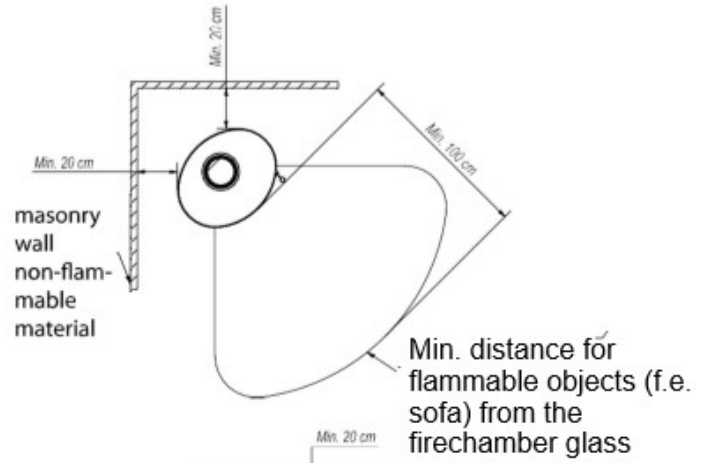
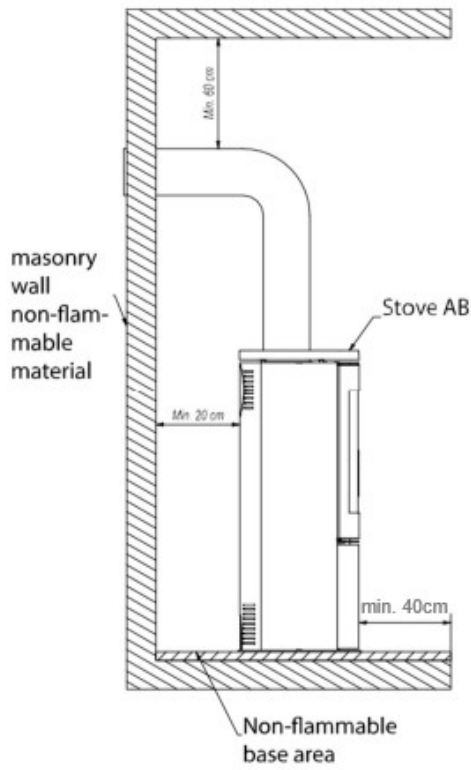
The stove consumes air for its operation, so the proper ventilation of the room in which it is installed is required. The supply grilles of the ventilation system in the room should be protected against automatic closing.

### **POSITIONING THE STOVE AT A SAFE DISTANCE**

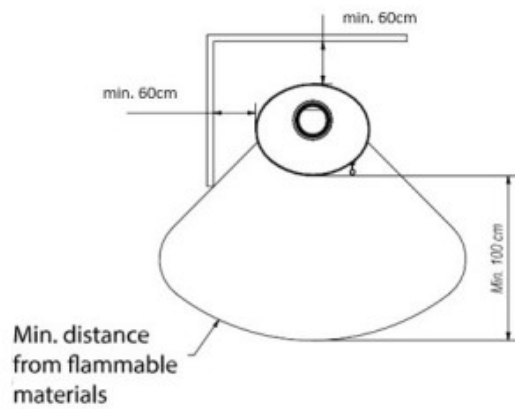
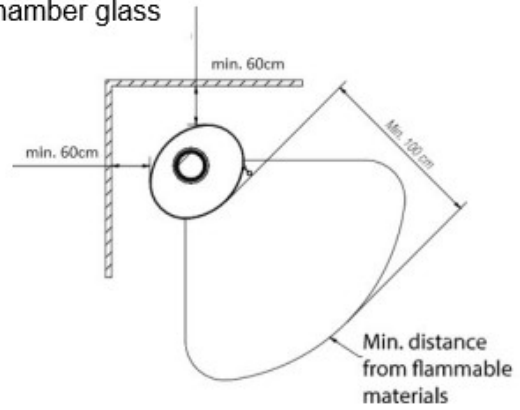
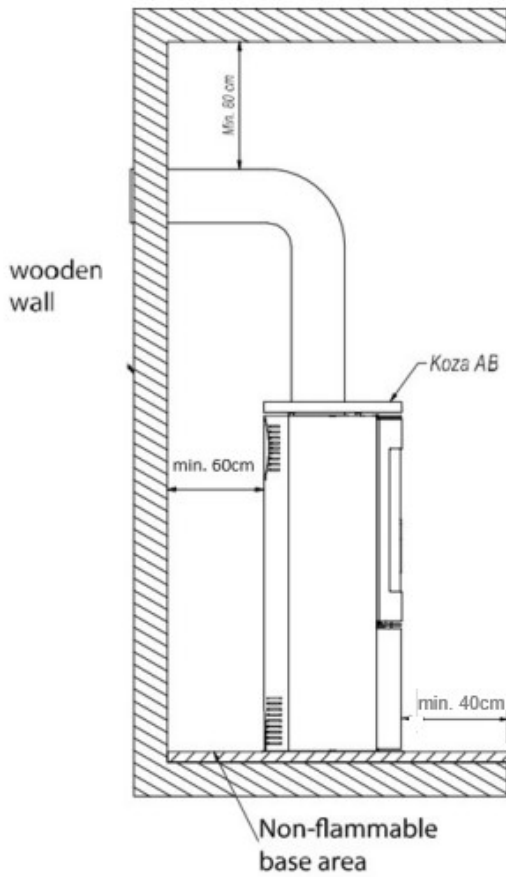
The stove should be positioned on a non-flammable floor which is at least 20-30 mm thick, and the flammable floor in front of the heater door should be separated with at least a 30-cm area of non-flammable material (e.g. ceramic or vitrified tiles, stone, glass or steel base).

A stove with the connecting components of the flue-discharge system must be at a distance of at least 60 cm from any uncovered flammable structural components of the building, and at least 20 cm from the covered ones. The distance from the sides and back of the stove to non-combustible materials should be at least 20 cm and the distance from the stove door/glass to combustible materials should be at least 100 cm. Remember that during all stove operation and maintenance work the temperature of the stove's steel parts might be high, so wear heat-resistant gloves for the stove's operation. Follow the rules which ensure the basic safety conditions for all operation and use of the stove.

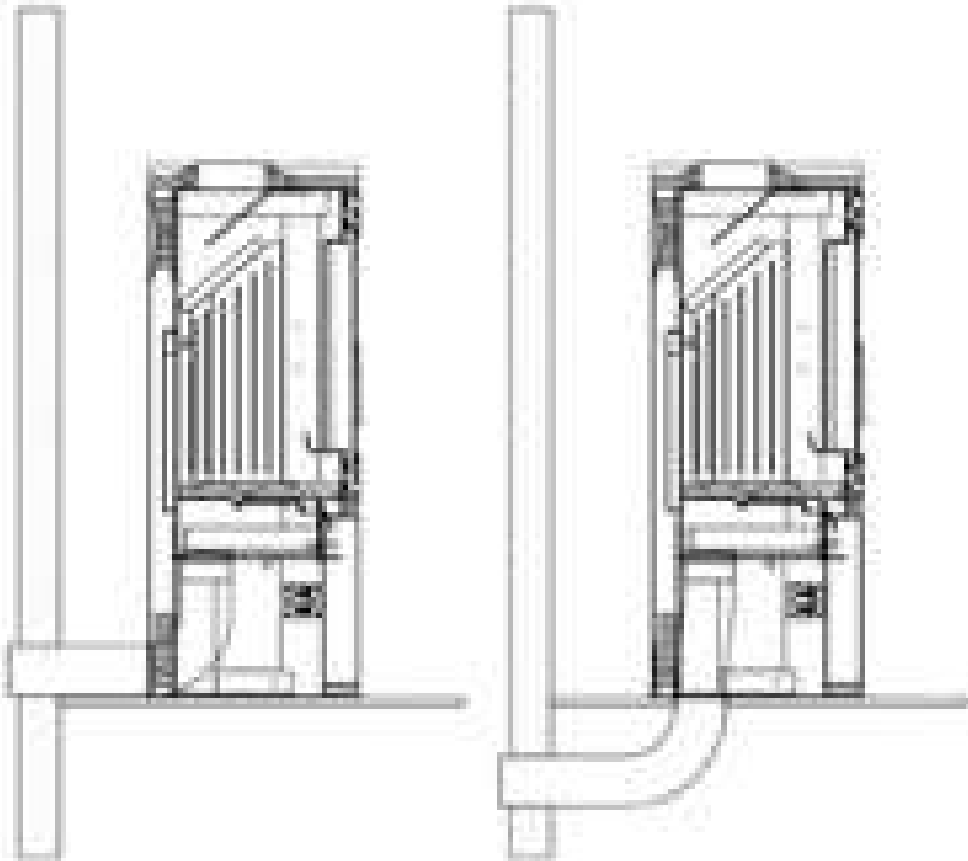
- Read the heater's Operation Manual and adhere to its instructions at all times;
- The stove must be installed and started by an installer complying with the safety rules;
- Do not leave any heat-sensitive items near the stove glass, do not put out the fire in the hearth with water, do not operate the stove when its glass is fractured, do not allow any flammable items near the stove;
- Any items made of flammable materials must be put at a distance of at least 1.5 m from the hearth
- Do not let your children near the stove
- Have all repairs done by an installer and use spare parts from the manufacturer only
- Any structural, installation or operational changes are not allowed without the written consent of the manufacturer



Min. distance for flammable objects (f.e. sofa) from the firechamber glass



## Air Supply from Outside - Connection Methods



Air can be supplied to the combustion chamber from within the room or from outside. The stove is fitted with an in-built outside air-intake opening - connector dia. 100 mm. The adjustment of the primary air under the fire grate is effected by means of a single control device below the firebox door. The stove is fitted with a triple combustion-chamber air-feed system, with primary and secondary airs.

The air is redirected into the combustion chamber inside the space (air chamber) below the fire grate on which combustion takes place. The primary air is supplied to the underneath of the fire grate which is on the floor of the combustion chamber. The secondary chamber is supplied through a special conduit (located on the back wall of the stove), along the system of openings into the combustion chamber. The secondary combustion is the burn-out of the particles contained in the smoke. The stove is also fitted with an over-door air-curtain system. The air is directed through a turning vane and "sweeps" the glass separating the flames and smoke from it, which largely reduces any soot depositing on it. In this way oxygen is supplied to the upper section of the combustion chamber in which the gases generated during the wood burning are burnt out, which reduces the air emissions of toxic CO.

Some models feature an additional air damper installed in the air supply, independently of the in-built control device.

### **FIREPLACE FIREBOX STARTUP AND OPERATION**

#### **GENERAL REMARKS**

#### **STARTING A FREE-STANDING FIREPLACE/STOVE**

The so-called top-down lighting is the only correct and recommended method of starting fireplaces and free-standing stoves.

#### **STEP-BY-STEP PROCEDURE**

##### **1. MATERIAL NEEDED**

- A few larger wooden billets (split; max. humidity 20%; approx. 10-13 cm) - a handful of splints for kindling (dia. approx. 2-5 cm ; max. humidity 20%,)
- Tinder of choice
- Matches/Lighter

## 2. STOVE PREPARATION

- Open all air supplies/dampers in the fireplace
- Stack the larger billets in alternate directions on the bottom of the hearth
- Put a layer of smaller splints on the top of the thick billets for kindling (not more than 3 layers). Arrange the splints so that there is some space between them to let the air flow freely
- Place the tinder on the top layer



### BURNING

Strike a light and close the fireplace door. Depending on how long the chimney flue is and how strong its draught is, lighting may take from a few to dozen plus minutes. If the chimney draught is not sufficient, let some air in by opening the fireplace door slightly. It might be a good idea to open a window slightly in the room in which the fireplace is installed to supply larger amount of air to the appliance (the appliances without integrated external air intake only)

The fireplace insert is designed to burn wood with a humidity of up to 20%. Using coal, coke, coal-based products, plastic, litter, cloths and other flammable materials is not allowed.

Burning approved wood briquettes made of wood dust or pellet is temporarily allowed, but in small quantities only.

The following is practical guidance for assessing the wood used as fuel. The wood which is to have a humidity of 18-20% must be seasoned for 18-24 months or kiln-dried. As the humidity of wood decreases, its net calorific value rises, which brings financial savings of even up to 30% of the total wood weight needed to run the appliance during one heating season. If the wood used for burning is of too high humidity, then, too much energy needed for evaporation and condensation in the flue pipe or combustion chamber can be consumed, which affects the heating process of a room.

Another negative process occurring when the high-humidity wood is used is the emission of creosote, a deposit which damages the chimney flue and, in extreme cases, can result in ignition and a chimney fire.

It is therefore recommended to use hardwood like oak, beech, hornbeam or birch. Lower calorific values are typical of the coniferous trees and burning their wood produces heavy soot accumulation on the glass.

**CAUTION! It is allowed to run the fireplace insert without a housing during a trial startup only.**

### NORMAL STOVE BURNING AND EXTINGUISHING

To prevent flue gases from escaping during the heater's operation, the door should be closed at all times, except for lighting, fuel loading and removing ash. The maximum air supply must be provided when lighting the fire. The primary air-supply control must be opened entirely. A slight opening of the door is allowed until the fire is lit. Do not leave the site while lighting the fire when the door is open.

Do not use inflammable liquids, grease or other improper agents as a lighting aid. Once the stove has been lit and in normal operation, the burning parameters may be controlled by means of the primary air-supply control fitted below the door.

With the primary air control set to the full open position, the greatest volume of air is supplied to the combustion chamber under the hearth, thanks to which intense fuel burning occurs. The rated values of the stove are achieved with the primary air control 50% open.

### **EXTINGUISHING**

To extinguish the fire, close the primary air supply completely, which will result in the fuel's burning out on its own.

When quick flame quenching is necessary, cover the hearth chamber with dry sand or ash. Extinguishing the stove with water is not allowed, as it puts its components at risk of damage.

### **FREE-STANDING SPACE-HEATER MAINTENANCE**

#### Stove Maintenance

The stove and smoke-duct-maintenance activities consist of ensuring that the guidelines below are followed. Regular or scheduled stove-maintenance activities involve removing the ash, cleaning the front glass, cleaning the combustion chamber, and cleaning the chimney flue.

### **CHIMNEY-FLUE MAINTENANCE**

A well-cleaned and maintained chimney provides the basis for correct and safe stove operation. The user must clean the chimney in accordance with the valid regulations. How often you clean and perform the maintenance depends on the chimney insulation and the type of wood used. Using unseasoned wood with a humidity above 20%, or softwood, will pose the risk of a chimney fire related to a thick layer of flammable creosote deposits, which must be removed regularly. Failing to remove the creosote layer inside the chimney liner causes sealing damage, and also contributes to corrosion build-up. Consequently, the regular inspection and maintenance of the stove and its related components are required.

### **HEARTH CLEANING**

Before and after each heating season, the hearth must be cleaned and checked carefully, as leaving ash in the ash drawer over a longer time will cause its chemical corrosion. During operation, regular cleaning of the firebox-combustion chamber must be performed (how often it needs to be done depends on the variety and humidity of the wood used). Use a poker, scrapers, a brush, chimney vacuums and ash separators for cleaning the hearth components.

### **GLASS CLEANING**

The glass gets heated up to high temperatures, so clean it only when the hearth has cooled down. Clean it using approved agents designed for this purpose only (do not use them to clean the firebox parts). Do not use any abrasive agents for this purpose, as this may cause its surface to be scratched.

### **DOOR/SEALING**

The friction surfaces of the door hinges and closing device must be treated with graphite grease from time to time. Before each heating season the whole stove must be inspected and cleaned. Give special care to checking the sealing for its integrity, and replace it, if necessary.

### **ASH REMOVAL**

Ash should be removed prior to each time you light the stove. To remove the ash, just empty the ash container located below the fire grate. Regular hearth-ash removal prevents the ash from spilling out. Do not allow ash to spill over the barrier. Remove the ash from the stove when it is cold.



## **THE RANGE OF MODELS WITH TILES**

Tiles – due to their production process, each individual production batch of the tiles has its unique features. This can result in minor colour changes, shading or crazing visible on their surface. These features are not faults and do not affect the functioning of the product. They may not be the basis for lodging any claims, either. The surface of the tile sections must be protected against mechanical damage during storage, transport and installation.

## **TILE MAINTENANCE**

Use dry cotton cloth or paper towels to clean the tiles. Do not spray detergents onto the tiles surface or use damp cloths (especially on the warm stove). Moisture can make the small crazing on the ceramic surface become more visible, particularly for bright colours, and it can also cause grout fracturing. The use of sharp and abrasive materials which can leave scratches on the tile surface, as well as corrosive agents, are not allowed.

**Caution:** Any maintenance work may be performed when the appliance is in a cooled-down state only.

## **SPARE PARTS**

If after many years you find exchanging some parts necessary, contact the supplier or any representative of our company. To order a spare part, submit the information listed in the rating plate located on the back of the guarantee certificate, which must be kept even when the guarantee has terminated. If you have this information, and our factory documentation, the supplier will be able to deliver all spare parts in a short time.

## **POSSIBLE IRREGULARITIES DURING THE OPERATION OF THE APPLIANCE**

During the operation of the appliance there can occur some irregularities which indicate that it is working improperly. This can be caused either by the incorrect installation of the appliance - without adhering to the valid construction provisions or the instructions in this Manual, or for reasons beyond one's control, e.g. the natural environment.

The next section shows the most-frequent reasons for the incorrect operation of the appliance, and how to remedy such occurrences.

a) Back-puffing when the door is open:

- the door is opened too abruptly (open the door slowly); slide the primary air damper towards the closed position
- if a flue damper is fitted as a chimney-draught control, open the flue damper each time you open the door;
- Insufficient air supply to the room in which the appliance is installed (provide adequate ventilation in the room or supply air to the combustion chamber in accordance with the instructions in the Manual, if possible for the right model);
- weather conditions: low pressure, fog and precipitation, sudden temperature changes;
- insufficient chimney draught (have the chimney flue inspected by a chimney sweep).

b) Too-low heating, or the fire goes out:

- too little fuel in the hearth (load the hearth according to the Manual);
- too-high humidity of the wood used for burning (use wood with a humidity of up to 20%); a large portion of the energy obtained is lost in the process of water evaporation;
- insufficient chimney draught (have the chimney flue inspected by a chimney sweep).

c) Insufficient heating in spite of proper burning in the combustion chamber:

- low-calorific softwood (use wood which meets the guidelines in the Manual);
- too-high humidity of the wood used for burning (use wood with a humidity of up to 20%);
- too fragmented wood, too-thick wood billets:

d) Excessive glass-dirt accumulation:

- low-intensity burning (when burning with a very-low flame, use dry wood fuel only);

- the use of high-resin softwood as fuel (use dry hardwood fuel in compliance with the firebox-operation manual).

e) The operation can be affected by weather conditions (air humidity, fog, wind, air pressure), and sometimes by surrounding tall buildings.

If the problem persists, have a chimney sweep company carry out a study and issue a report to confirm the cause of such disruption and to advise on the best solution to the problem.

**CAUTION!** As a result of slow burning, an excessive amount of organic combustion products is produced (soot and water vapour), which forms ignitable creosote in the smoke duct.

This leads to violent combustion in the chimney flue (large flame and high temperature) referred to as a chimney fire.

If such a phenomenon occurs, do the following

- close the air intake;
- ensure that the door is closed correctly;
- call your local Fire Service.

The manufacturer KRATKI.PL waives all liability for any damage arising from any changes to the appliance and any changes to the other system made by the user. In aiming at the continual improvement of its products, KRATKI.PL reserves the right to make changes to its appliances without any notification.

## **THE KOZA AB SERIES**

The KOZA AB free-standing space-heater series has been designed with your comfort and enjoyment in mind, in accordance with the highest safety and quality standards, as well as combining unique stylishness and looks.

Please find all further useful information, including technical data, chimney air-circulation diagram, glass-replacement diagram, door-removal and -replacement diagram, and the Acumotte lining diagram and replacement diagram in the final sections of this Manual.

## **APPLIANCE DESCRIPTION AND DESIGN**

The steel shell is a principal part of the heater (Figure 1), containing the combustion chamber. The combustion chamber front wall consists of a steel door fitted with homogeneous heat-proof glass and a closing lock.

The doors are set in a frame. The combustion chamber is lined with Acumotte panels. The base of the firebox consists of a two-shell floor, which also forms the air-intake chamber. The air intake is made with an external air-intake connector with a diameter of  $d_i = 125$  mm, fitted with a control device. The combustion-chamber air feed also involves the holes located in the back wall – a flue-gas-burnout system. The base supports a cast-iron fire grate, on which fuel is burnt. The fire grate should be laid with its fins facing upwards.

Burning waste: ash and residual fuel accumulate in a replaceable ash pan situated under the fire grate. There is a baffle over the combustion chamber. It provides a natural convection conduit for flue-gas flow to enhance heat exchange.

The air is controlled with a lever. Open the primary air supply by moving the control lever to the leftmost position, and close the air intake by moving the lever to the rightmost position.

During the firebox's operation, the flue gases ascend the walls of the combustion chamber, then they move under the lower and upper baffles and continue up to the flue pipe, to get to the chimney via the smoke duct.

The air damper is fitted in the air-intake duct outside the building, and it controls the amount of air taken in by the fireplace to ensure the optimal burning process.

The AB Stove model is equipped with a revolving leg operated by means of a release lever, which, when pulled, allows the rotating of the stove body, thanks to bearings fitted on the leg and under the heater flue pipe.

## **The KOZA K5 STOVE**

The KOZA K5 free-standing space heater has been designed with your comfort and enjoyment in mind, in accordance with the highest safety and quality standards, as well as combining unique stylishness and looks.

Please find all further useful information, including technical data, chimney air-circulation diagram, glass-replacement diagram, door-removal and -replacement diagram, and the Acumotte lining diagram and replacement diagram in the final sections of this Manual

### **APPLIANCE DESCRIPTION AND DESIGN**

The steel shell is a principal part of the heater (Figure 6), containing the combustion chamber. The combustion chamber front wall consists of a steel door fitted with homogeneous heat-proof glass and a closing lock.

The doors are set in a frame. The combustion chamber is lined with Acumotte panels. The base of the firebox consists of a two-shell floor, which also forms the air-intake chamber. The combustion-chamber air feed also involves the holes located in the back wall – a flue-gas burnout system.

The base supports a cast-iron fire grate, on which fuel is burnt. The fire grate should be laid with its fins facing upwards.

The burnt waste: ash and residual fuel accumulate in a replaceable ash pan situated under the fire grate.

There is a vermiculite baffle over the combustion chamber. The baffles provide a natural convection conduit for flue-gas flow to enhance heat exchange.

The air is controlled with a lever. Open the primary air supply by pulling the control lever towards you, and close the air intake by slotting the lever in front of you.

During the firebox's operation, the flue gases ascend the walls of the combustion chamber, then they move under the baffle and continue up to the flue pipe to get to the chimney via the smoke duct.

The air damper is fitted in the air-intake duct outside the building and it controls the amount of air taken in by the fireplace to ensure the optimal burning process.

## **THE KOZA ORBIT**

The KOZA ORBIT free-standing space heater has been designed with your comfort and enjoyment in mind, in accordance with the highest safety and quality standards, as well as combining unique stylishness and looks.

Please find all further useful information, including technical data, chimney air-circulation diagram, glass-replacement diagram, door-removal and -replacement diagram, and the Acumotte lining diagram and replacement diagram in the final sections of this Manual.

### **APPLIANCE DESCRIPTION AND DESIGN**

The steel shell is a principal part of the heater (Figure 10), containing the combustion chamber. The combustion chamber front wall consists of a steel door fitted with homogeneous heat-proof glass and a closing lock.

The door is set in the external base of the stove body. The combustion chamber is lined with Acumotte panels. The base of the firebox consists of a two-shell floor which also forms the air-intake chamber. The combustion-chamber air feed also involves the holes located in the back wall – a flue-gas burnout system.

The base supports a cast-iron fire grate, on which fuel is burnt. The fire grate should be laid with its fins facing upwards.

The burnt waste: ash and residual fuel accumulate in a replaceable ash pan situated under the fire grate.

There is a vermiculite baffle over the combustion chamber. The baffles provide a natural convection conduit for flue-gas flow to enhance heat exchange.

Adjust the amount of air travelling to the combustion chamber by turning the lever fitted on the stove leg to the right of the appliance. Open the primary air supply by turning the lever anticlockwise and close the air intake by turning the lever clockwise.

## **THE JUNO SERIES**

The JUNO free-standing space-heater series has been designed with your comfort and enjoyment in mind, in accordance with the highest safety and quality standards, as well as combining unique stylishness and looks.

Please find all further useful information, including technical data, chimney air-circulation diagram, glass-replacement diagram, door-removal and -replacement diagram, and the Acumotte lining diagram and replacement diagram in the final sections of this Manual.

### **APPLIANCE DESCRIPTION AND DESIGN**

The steel shell is a principal part of the heater (Figure 14), containing the combustion chamber. The combustion chamber front wall consists of a steel door fitted with homogeneous heat-proof glass and a closing lock.

The door is set in special holders of the appliance body. The combustion chamber is lined with Acumotte panels. The base of the firebox consists of a two-shell floor which also forms the air-intake chamber. The air intake is made with the external air intake connector with a diameter of  $\varnothing = 125$  mm, fitted with a control device.

The base supports a cast-iron fire grate, on which fuel is burnt. The fire grate should be laid with its fins facing upwards.

The burnt waste: ash and residual fuel accumulate in a replaceable ash pan situated under the fire grate.

There is a steel baffle over the combustion chamber. The baffles provide a natural convection conduit for flue-gas flow to enhance heat exchange.

The air is controlled with a lever. Open the primary air supply by moving the control lever to the leftmost position, and close the air intake by moving the lever to the rightmost position.

During the firebox's operation, the flue gases ascend the walls of the combustion chamber, then they move under the baffle and continue up to the flue pipe to get to the chimney via the smoke duct.

The air damper is fitted in the air-intake duct outside the building and it controls the amount of air taken in by the fireplace to ensure the optimal burning process.

## **THE THOR SERIES**

The THOR free-standing space-heater series has been designed with your comfort and enjoyment in mind, in accordance with the highest safety and quality standards, as well as combining unique stylishness and looks.

Please find all further useful information, including technical data, chimney air-circulation diagram, glass-replacement diagram, door-removal and -replacement diagram, and the Acumotte lining diagram and replacement diagram in the final sections of this Manual.

### **APPLIANCE DESCRIPTION AND DESIGN**

The steel shell is a principal part of the heater (Figure 18), containing the combustion chamber. The combustion chamber front wall consists of a steel door fitted with heat-proof glass and a handle.

The door is set in special holders of the appliance body. The combustion chamber is lined with Acumotte panels. The base of the firebox consists of a two-shell floor which also forms the air-intake chamber. The air intake is made with the external air intake connector with a diameter of  $\varnothing = 125$  mm, fitted with a control device.

The base supports a cast-iron fire grate, on which fuel is burnt. The fire grate should be laid with its

fins facing upwards.

The burnt waste: ash and residual fuel accumulate in a replaceable ash pan situated under the fire grate.

There is a vermiculite baffle and a steel baffle over the combustion chamber. The baffles provide a natural convection conduit for flue-gas flow to enhance heat exchange.

The air is controlled with a lever fitted in a lower chamber behind the access door. Open the primary air supply by moving the control lever to the leftmost position, and close the air intake by moving the lever to the rightmost position.

During the firebox's operation, the flue gases ascend the walls of the combustion chamber, then they move under the baffle and continue up to the flue pipe to get to the chimney via the smoke duct.

The air damper is fitted in the air-intake duct outside the building and it controls the amount of air taken in by the fireplace to ensure the optimal burning process.

### **THE FALCON SERIES**

The FALCON free-standing space-heater series has been designed with your comfort and enjoyment in mind, in accordance with the highest safety and quality standards, as well as combining unique stylishness and looks.

Please find all further useful information, including technical data, chimney air-circulation diagram, glass-replacement diagram, door-removal and -replacement diagram, and the Acumotte lining diagram and replacement diagram in the final sections of this Manual.

### **APPLIANCE DESCRIPTION AND DESIGN**

The steel shell is a principal part of the heater (Figure 22), containing the combustion chamber. The combustion chamber front wall consists of a steel door fitted with heat-proof glass and a handle.

The door is set in special holders of the appliance body. The combustion chamber is lined with Acumotte panels. The base of the firebox consists of a two-shell floor which also forms the air-intake chamber. The air intake is made with the external air intake connector with a diameter of  $d_i = 125$  mm, fitted with a control device.

The base supports a cast-iron fire grate, on which fuel is burnt. The fire grate should be laid with its fins facing upwards.

The burnt waste: ash and residual fuel accumulate in a replaceable ash pan situated under the fire grate.

There is a vermiculite baffle and a steel baffle over the combustion chamber. The baffles provide a natural convection conduit for flue-gas flow to enhance heat exchange.

The air is controlled with a lever fitted in a lower chamber behind the access door. Open the primary air supply by moving the control lever to the leftmost position, and close the air intake by moving the lever to the rightmost position.

### **THE ATLAS SERIES**

The ATLAS free-standing space-heater series has been designed with your comfort and enjoyment in mind, in accordance with the highest safety and quality standards, as well as combining unique stylishness and looks.

Please find all further useful information, including technical data, chimney air-circulation diagram,

glass-replacement diagram, door-removal and -replacement diagram, and the Acumotte lining diagram and replacement diagram in the final sections of this Manual.

### **APPLIANCE DESCRIPTION AND DESIGN**

The steel shell is a principal part of the heater (Figure 26), containing the combustion chamber. The combustion chamber front wall consists of a steel door fitted with homogeneous heat-proof glass and a closing lock.

The door is set in the external base of the stove body. The combustion chamber is lined with Acumotte panels. The base of the firebox consists of a two-shell floor which also forms the air-intake chamber. The combustion-chamber air feed also involves the holes located in the back wall – a flue-gas burnout system.

The base supports a cast-iron fire grate, on which fuel is burnt. The fire grate should be laid with its fins facing upwards.

The burnt waste: ash and residual fuel accumulate in a replaceable ash pan situated under the fire grate.

There is a vermiculite baffle over the combustion chamber. The baffles provide a natural convection conduit for flue-gas flow to enhance heat exchange.

Adjust the amount of air travelling to the combustion chamber by turning the lever fitted on the stove leg to the right of the appliance. Open the primary air supply by turning the lever anticlockwise and close the air intake by turning the lever clockwise.

During the firebox's operation, the flue gases ascend the walls of the combustion chamber, then they move under the baffle and continue up to the flue pipe to get to the chimney via the smoke duct.

The air damper is fitted in the air-intake duct outside the building and it controls the amount of air taken in by the fireplace to ensure the optimal burning process.

### **THE ANTARES STOVE**

The ANTARES free-standing space heater has been designed with your comfort and enjoyment in mind, in accordance with the highest safety and quality standards, as well as combining unique stylishness and looks.

Please find all further useful information, including technical data, chimney air-circulation diagram, glass-replacement diagram, door-removal and -replacement diagram, and the Acumotte lining diagram and replacement diagram in the final sections of this Manual.

### **APPLIANCE DESCRIPTION AND DESIGN**

The steel shell is a principal part of the heater (Figure 26), containing the combustion chamber. The combustion chamber front wall consists of a steel door fitted with homogeneous heat-proof glass and a closing lock.

The door is set in the external base of the stove body. The combustion chamber is lined with Acumotte panels. The base of the firebox consists of a two-shell floor which also forms the air-intake chamber. The combustion-chamber air feed also includes the holes located in the back wall – a flue-gas burnout system.

The base supports a cast-iron fire grate, on which fuel is burnt. The fire grate should be laid with its fins facing upwards.

The burnt waste: ash and residual fuel accumulate in a removable ash pan situated under the fire grate.

There are two steel baffles over the combustion chamber. The baffles provide a natural convection conduit for flue-gas flow to enhance heat exchange.

Adjust the amount of air travelling to the combustion chamber by turning the lever fitted on the stove leg to the right of the appliance. Open the primary air supply by turning the lever anticlockwise and close the air intake by turning the lever clockwise.

During the firebox's operation, the flue gases ascend the walls of the combustion chamber, then they move under the baffle and continue up to the flue pipe to get to the chimney via the smoke duct.

The air damper is fitted in the air-intake duct outside the building and it controls the amount of air taken in by the fireplace to ensure the optimal burning process.

### **THE VEGA SERIES**

The VEGA free-standing space-heater series has been designed with your comfort and enjoyment in mind, in accordance with the highest safety and quality standards, as well as combining unique stylishness and looks.

Please find all further useful information, including technical data, chimney air-circulation diagram, glass-replacement diagram, door-removal and -replacement diagram, and the Acumotte lining diagram and replacement diagram in the final sections of this Manual.

### **APPLIANCE DESCRIPTION AND DESIGN**

The steel shell is a principal part of the heater (Figure 26), containing the combustion chamber. The combustion chamber front wall consists of a steel door fitted with homogeneous heat-proof glass and a closing lock.

The door is set in the external base of the stove body. The combustion chamber is lined with Acumotte panels. The base of the firebox consists of a two-shell floor which also forms the air-intake chamber. The combustion-chamber air feed also involves the holes located in the back wall – a flue-gas burnout system.

The base supports a cast-iron fire grate, on which fuel is burnt. The fire grate should be laid with its fins facing upwards.

The burnt waste: ash and residual fuel accumulate in a replaceable ash pan situated under the fire grate.

There is a vermiculite baffle over the combustion chamber. The baffles provide a natural convection conduit for flue-gas flow to enhance heat exchange.

Adjust the amount of air travelling to the combustion chamber by turning the lever fitted on the stove leg to the right of the appliance. Open the primary air supply by turning the lever anticlockwise and close the air intake by turning the lever clockwise.

During the firebox's operation, the flue gases ascend the walls of the combustion chamber, then they move under the baffle and continue up to the flue pipe to get to the chimney via the smoke duct.

The air damper is fitted in the air-intake duct outside the building and it controls the amount of air taken in by the fireplace to ensure the optimal burning process.

## **WARRANTY TERMS AND CONDITIONS**

Warranty scope:

The manufacturer guarantees the efficient operation of the appliance in accordance with the technical and operating conditions contained in this warranty. The use of the stove, method of connection to the installation and operating conditions must be in accordance with these instructions. Installation of the appliance should be carried out by a specialist with appropriate authorizations. The warranty includes free repair of the appliance

The warranty covers the repair of the appliance free of charge for a period of 5 years from the date of purchase. Claims under the warranty arise from the date of purchase of the appliance. The warranty expires on the last day of the warranty period for the product.

### **The warranty does not cover**

- the grate and the glass;
- Defects caused by: mechanical forces, dirt, modifications, construction changes, maintenance and cleaning of the appliance, accidents, chemical agents, atmospheric effects (discoloration, etc.), improper storage, unauthorized repairs, transport by mail or shipping company, incorrect installation of the appliance, incorrect operation of the appliance.

Warranty claims will be rejected in such cases.

The use of coal as a fuel is forbidden in all inserts of our production.

Burning coal in any case voids the warranty on the fireplace. The customer reporting a defect under warranty is always required to sign a declaration that he has not used coal or other forbidden fuels for burning in our inserts.

If the use of such fuels is suspected, the fireplace will be subjected to an expert analysis to verify the presence of prohibited substances.

If such testing proves the use of prohibited fuels, the customer forfeits all warranty rights and is obliged to cover all costs related to the complaint (including the costs of the expert examination).

If another fuel is permitted, this will be stated on the rating plate.

### **Customer rights are exercised by:**

- repair or free replacement of parts recognised as defective by the manufacturer;
- elimination of other defects found in the device;
- The term "repair" does not include the activities foreseen in the operation manual (maintenance, cleaning), which the user is obliged to carry out on his own;
- complaints revealed during the warranty period shall be removed by the manufacturer free of charge within 14 days from the date of notification, provided that a properly completed present warranty card is delivered together with the faulty equipment or, if there is no such card, a proof of purchase with the date of sale of the advertised product.

The warranty card is valid if:

- has been correctly filled in, contains the date of sale, stamp and signature;
- the purchase date on the warranty card matches the purchase date on the receipt or invoice copy.