

ALFA 70 with glass door

Installation operation and maintenance manual

Factory model identifier ALFA 70 DOMINANT. This manual covers the right-hand and left-hand versions of the wood-burning cooker without a water jacket, for indoor cooking and room heating. It does not cover the ALFA 70 ET central heating cooker.

Read the entire manual before installation and use. Keep it available beside the appliance and pass it to the next owner. Always check the rating plate of the individual appliance during installation.

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1 General information

Use the cooker only for its intended purpose and in the configuration approved by the manufacturer. Keep the firebox and ash compartment doors closed during operation. Open them only for lighting, refuelling or removing cold ash. The appliance is intended for intermittent firing, not continuous burning.

The installer is responsible for correct installation and connection. Follow the building, fire safety and ventilation requirements applicable at the installation site and all relevant local and national regulations. The manufacturer may change product characteristics; the rating plate and documents for the particular appliance must match the installation.

The manufacturer excludes responsibility for damage arising from failure to follow the instructions, improper use, installation by untrained personnel, unauthorised alterations or repairs, inadequate maintenance, unforeseen events or unsuitable spare parts. The manufacturer's stated exclusions do not, by themselves, determine a consumer's statutory rights.

The user should be a responsible adult able to operate the appliance safely and perform routine maintenance. Children aged 14 or over and people with reduced physical, sensory or mental capabilities may use the cooker only after familiarisation with the instructions and under the supervision of a responsible adult. Children must not play near the cooker or clean or maintain it without supervision.

For technical assistance, contact the supplier or an authorised service centre. Provide the model identifier, serial number and rating plate details. Use only original spare parts intended for this model. Replace worn components before they fail: sudden failure may cause burns, smoke leakage or other damage.

2 Technical specifications

Parameter	Value
Nominal output	7.6 kW
Room heat output P _{shnom} in factory manual	7.8 kW
Efficiency at nominal output	84.8%
Seasonal space heating energy efficiency	74.8%
Energy efficiency index EEI	112.9
Energy class	A+
CO emission	710 mg/Nm ³
NO _x emission	116 mg/Nm ³
OGC emission	65 mg/Nm ³
Particulate matter PM emission	28 mg/Nm ³
Required draught	12 Pa
Flue gas temperature	215 °C
Flue gas mass flow	7.88 g/s

Parameter	Value
Flue connection diameter	120 mm
Dimensions width × depth × height	700 × 650 × 850 mm
Mass	120 kg
Chimney designation in manual	T400G
Permitted chimney load	0 kg
Operating mode	INT
Protective insulation symbol s in factory table	2 mm
Standards	EN 16510-1:2023; EN 16510-2-3:2023

Emission values apply at nominal output and 13% oxygen. There is no water jacket or indirect heating function. The technical documentation specifies single-stage heat output without a room thermostat. There is no programmable room temperature control or remote control.



Figure 1 Main cooker components

1 Firebox door. 2 Ash compartment door. 3 Combustion air control. 4 Lower drawer. 5 Side flue connection. 6 Double-glazed oven door. 7 Cleanout opening cover.

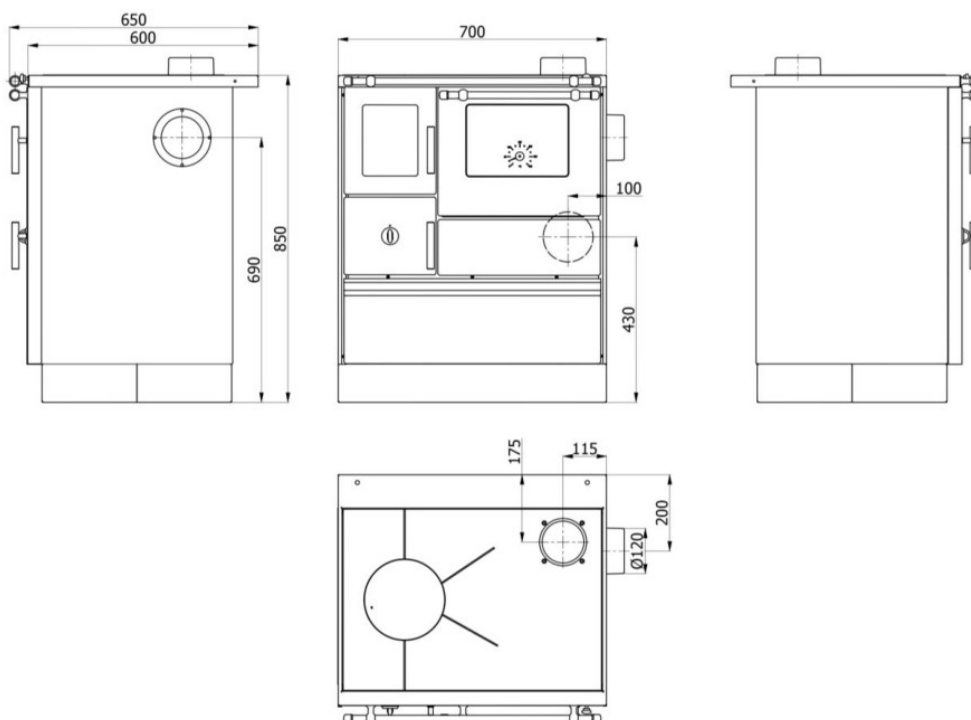


Figure 2 ALFA 70 dimensional drawing

The drawing also shows the extent of the cooking surface and handles. Use the drawing to determine the connection position and installation space, and verify dimensions on the actual appliance. The connection positions of the right-hand and left-hand models are mirrored.

3 Fuel

Burn only dry, untreated wood logs. The operating instructions require wood moisture below 20%. Store logs in a dry, well-ventilated place. Approximately two years of seasoning will normally be needed. Wet wood produces less useful heat and increases soot, condensation and glass staining.

Do not burn coal, lignite, briquettes, peat, other fossil fuels, compressed wood, waste or treated wood. Varnished, painted, veneered or impregnated wood, plywood, packaging waste, plastics, newspapers, rubber, leather and textiles are unsuitable. They can damage the appliance and chimney and release harmful substances.

The factory comparison gives the following approximate wood properties at 20% moisture: beech 750 kg/m³ and 4.0 kWh/kg; oak 900 and 4.2; elm 640 and 4.1; poplar 470 and 4.1; larch 660 and 4.4; spruce 450 and 4.5; white pine 550 and 4.4. Actual performance depends on wood characteristics and moisture.

To prevent overheating, observe the maximum of 1.9 kg of dry logs per hour stated in the factory operating text. Do not attempt to obtain greater output by exceeding this limit. Add small quantities with appropriate combustion air.

The original factory instructions contain conflicting settings: the test table specifies 1.72 kg of beech, a burning period of 47 minutes and a primary air opening of 1 mm; the operating text describes the marked control position as a 3 mm opening and limits fuel to 1.9 kg per hour. The test table must not be interpreted as permission to exceed the hourly limit. Obtain confirmation from the manufacturer of the exact nominal-output fuel and air settings before applying that setting.

4 Installation and chimney connection

Unpack the appliance, inspect for transport damage and identify the accessories. Check that the doors, cleanout openings and removable cooking surface components seal correctly and that the air control operates properly. Do not commission a damaged appliance or one with defective seals.

Install the cooker on a level, horizontal floor with adequate load-bearing capacity. Protect a combustible floor such as wood, plastic or carpet with a non-combustible base. The manufacturer recommends a protective plate extending 300 mm around the cooker. Also follow the rating plate and applicable floor protection requirements. Do not reduce clearances on the assumption that additional insulation will be sufficient.

Parameter	Value
Rear dR	400 mm
Sides dS	400 mm
Above dC	at least 750 mm
Front dP	750 mm
Lateral radiation zone dL	400 mm
Floor protection extension in front dF	300 mm
Below the base dB	0 mm; floor protection still applies

These values are from the technical and clearance tables in the new factory manual. Do not substitute the smaller 300 and 350 mm distances found in its older installation prose. Keep combustible objects outside the required clearance zones around the glass surfaces. Do not build combustible extensions above the cooking surface. Flue pipe clearances must meet the pipe system requirements; the factory installation text specifies at least 400 mm.

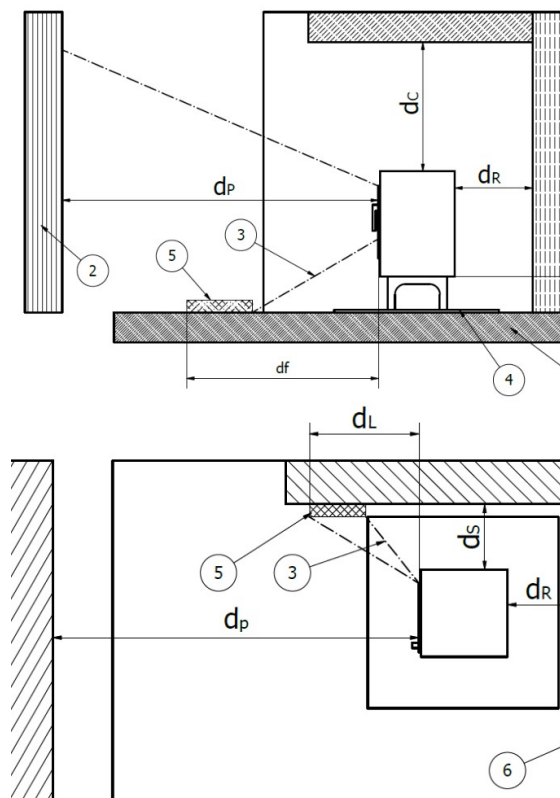


Figure 3 Clearance and floor protection symbols

dR Rear clearance. dS Side clearance. dC Clearance above. dP Front clearance. dF Floor protection extension in front. dL Lateral radiation zone. dB Clearance below the base. s Protective

insulation symbol. The diagram numbers indicate the floor, front plane, radiation zone, protective floor plate, critical heated area and walls.

Before connection, have a competent professional assess chimney condition and suitability. The required draught at nominal output is 12 Pa. Measure the draught before commissioning. Flame movement near the chimney opening provides only an initial indication and does not replace measurement.

The flue connection diameter is 120 mm. Use an intended connection opening on the selected right-hand or left-hand model. Seal unused openings correctly. Do not support the chimney on the appliance: the permitted chimney load is 0 kg.

Do not reduce the cross-section of the flue pipe, connector or chimney. Keep all joints smoke-tight and clean. The connecting pipe must not project into the chimney flue cross-section. Use a suitable heat-resistant, asbestos-free seal. Where a near-horizontal pipe is necessary, it must rise towards the chimney by at least 5°.

The factory manual gives a minimum chimney diameter of 120 mm or cross-section of 120 × 120 mm and a minimum height of 4–5 m. These are starting conditions, not proof of suitability for a particular installation. Size the chimney using the appliance flue gas temperature, mass flow and draught requirements. The chimney designation stated in the manual is T400G.

A separate chimney flue is recommended. A shared flue is not recommended and its suitability cannot be established from pipe diameter alone. For an existing chimney, check for obstructions, cracks, access for cleaning and the need for a correctly insulated liner. Consider the appropriate part of EN 13384 for chimney sizing and EN 1856-2 for connecting flue pipes.

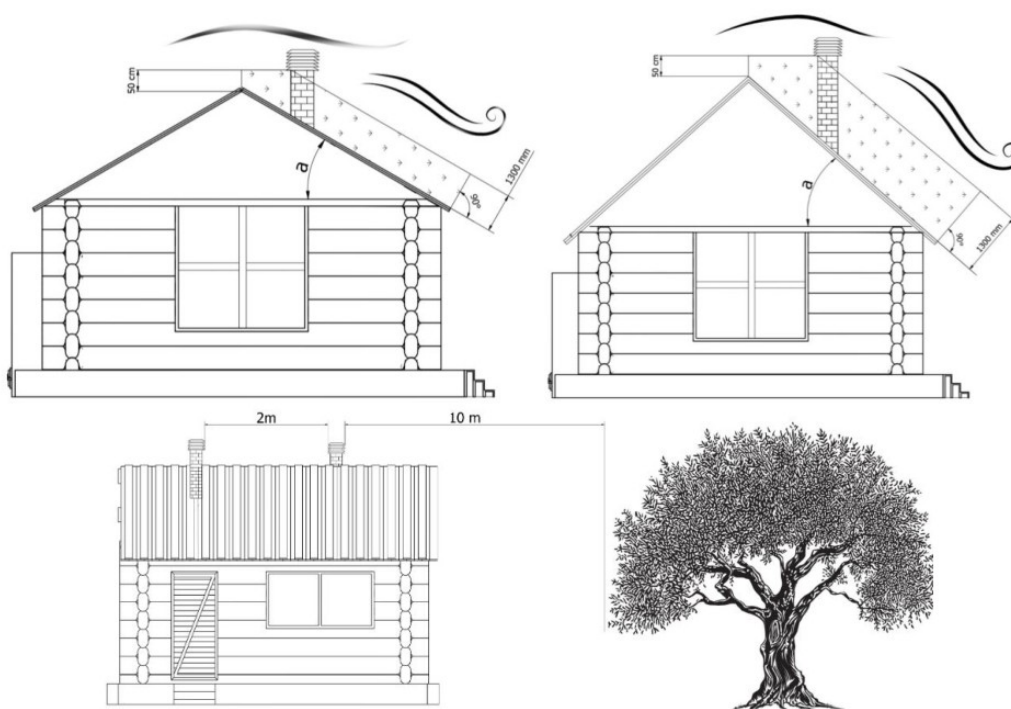
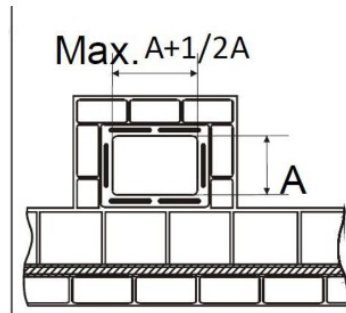
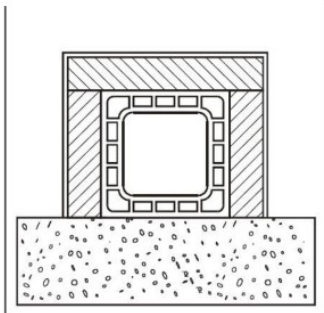
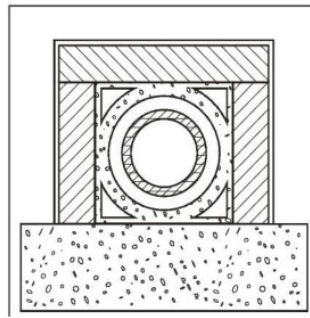
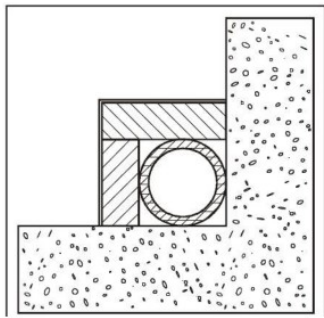


Figure 4 Chimney position and surrounding obstructions



Examples of chimney construction

The upper drawings show an insulated steel chimney and an insulated chimney with a refractory liner. The lower drawings show a traditional chimney and an example of rectangular flue proportions. Suitability must be established by chimney sizing.

The chimney outlet position relative to the roof, neighbouring buildings, trees and wind affects draught. A competent installer determines the actual height and outlet position.

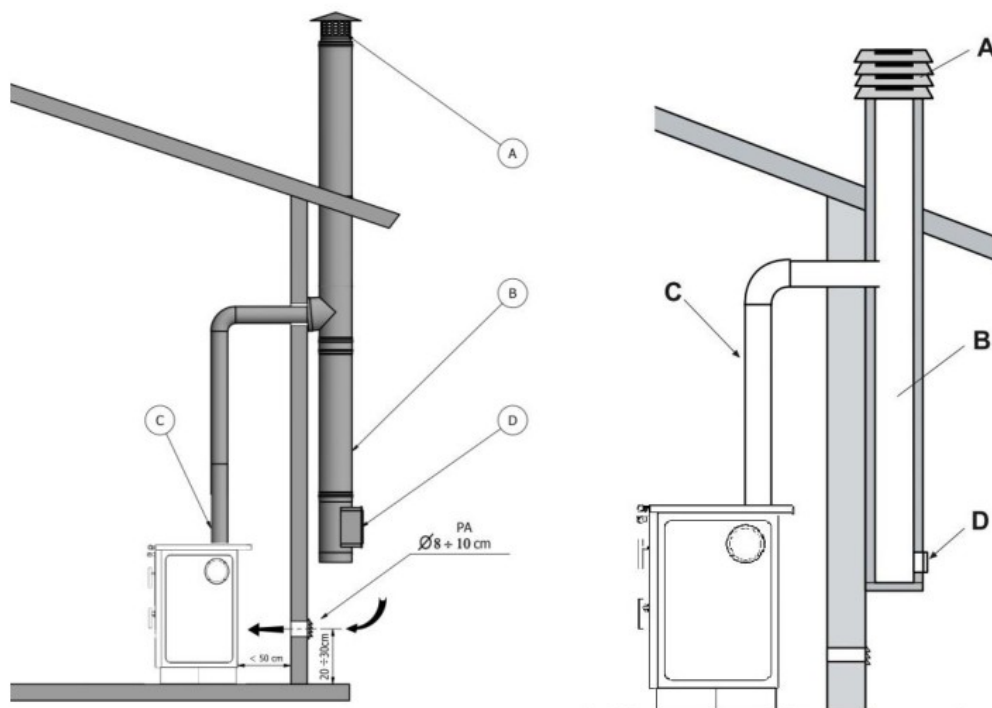


Figure 5 Principle of flue connection and air supply

A Chimney cap. B Chimney. C Flue pipe 120 mm. D Chimney cleanout access. This is a principle drawing: the connection and air supply must suit the individual appliance.

Do not light the cooker if the chimney is blocked or weather conditions prevent sufficient draught. The factory manual warns about calm and foggy weather, when smoke dispersal can be poor; it

treats wind force up to 2 on the Beaufort scale as calm conditions. Do not try to correct poor draught by adding more fuel.

5 Combustion air and ventilation

The appliance takes combustion air from the installation room. Provide a continuous, adequate fresh air supply. Air openings must not be closed or accidentally blocked. The factory drawing shows an 80 mm air duct and an inlet approximately 200–300 mm above floor level. Fit a suitable grille at the external opening.

If the wall behind the cooker is not an external wall, an inlet may be provided in another external wall of the room. For a room without external walls, provide a permanent air path through a suitable adjoining room to outside air. Do not draw combustion air from a garage, hazardous substance store or another space presenting a fire or contamination risk. Do not assume that the illustrated duct connects directly to the appliance without an approved connection.

Airtight windows and doors and extract ventilation can create negative room pressure. Assess the safety of simultaneous use with a cooker hood, fan or other extractor before installation and verify it during commissioning. Replacement air must be sufficient for all appliances operating together.

The manufacturer describes air supply through a separate duct via a basement, from a suitable basement with external openings, from above through an inspected chimney system, or directly through an external wall. Basement air must not be dusty or damp, and the basement must be separated from the house extract ventilation. Supply from above needs an inspected and correctly sized system. Cold air directly from outside can cause condensation. The manufacturer does not recommend implementing these special arrangements without a qualified expert's assessment.

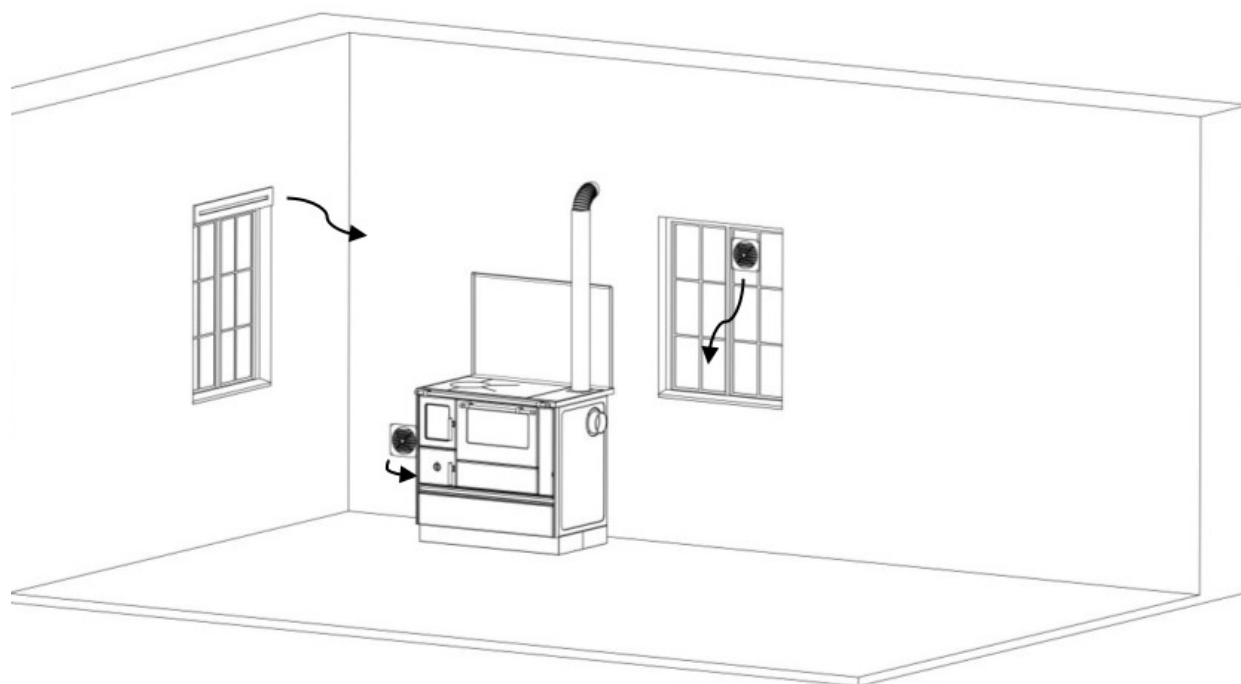


Figure 6 Fresh air supply to the installation room

6 Controls lighting and firing

External surfaces, the firebox and oven glass, handles and flue pipe become very hot. Wear heat-resistant protective gloves when operating doors and controls. Keep children and pets at a safe distance.

The primary air control is on the ash compartment door. Marks 1–3 indicate its adjustment range. Open it fully to position 3 for lighting. Air supply determines combustion intensity. The exact nominal-output position is subject to the conflicting factory settings described in section 3.

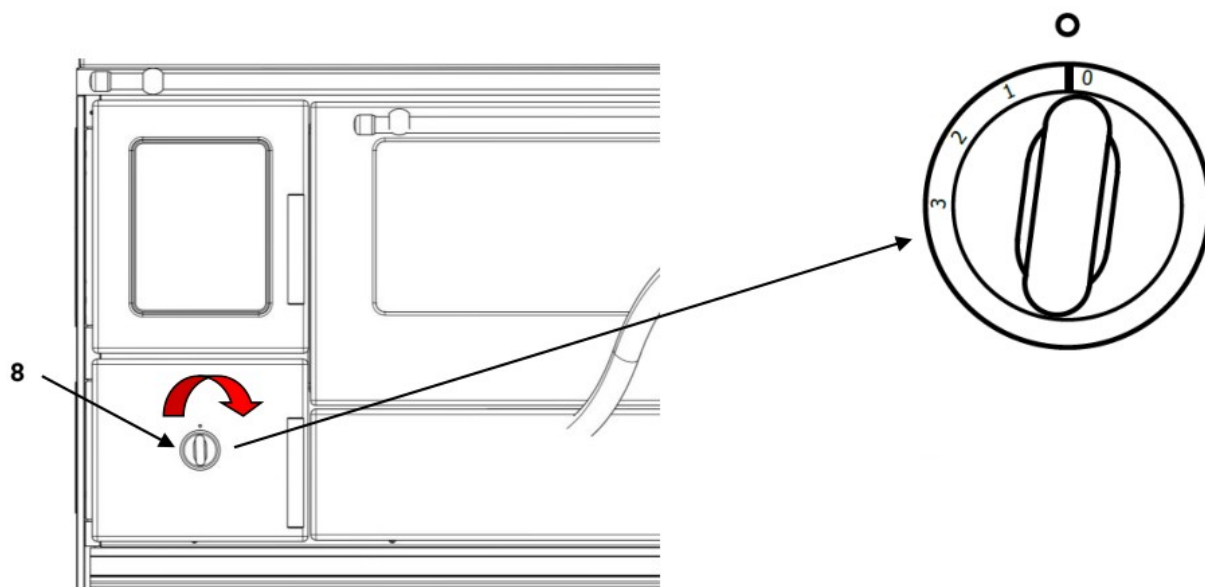


Figure 7 Primary air control and marked knob position

The ignition damper knob is above the oven door. Pulling the knob out opens the damper; pushing it in closes it. An open damper shortens the flue gas path and helps establish draught during lighting. Close it once the fire is established so that gases travel around the oven. Leaving it open increases fuel consumption and reduces heat transferred to the room.

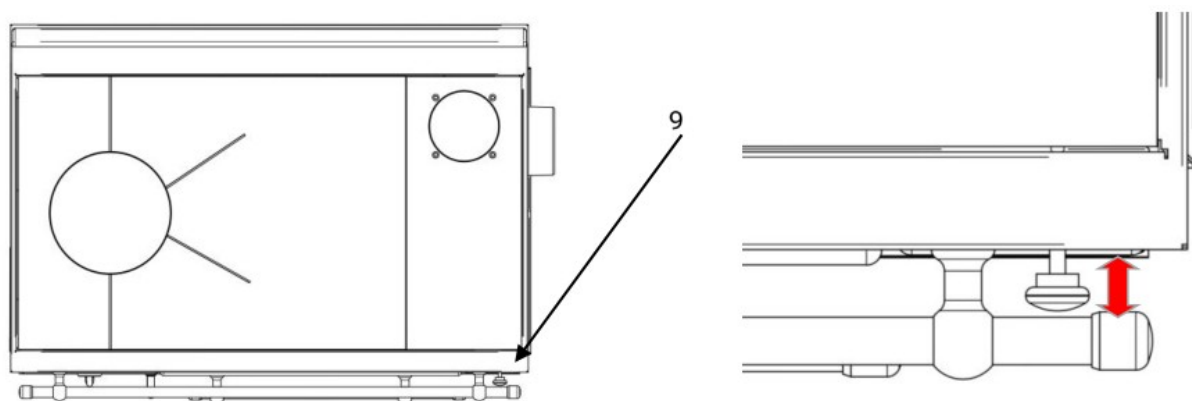


Figure 8 Ignition damper control

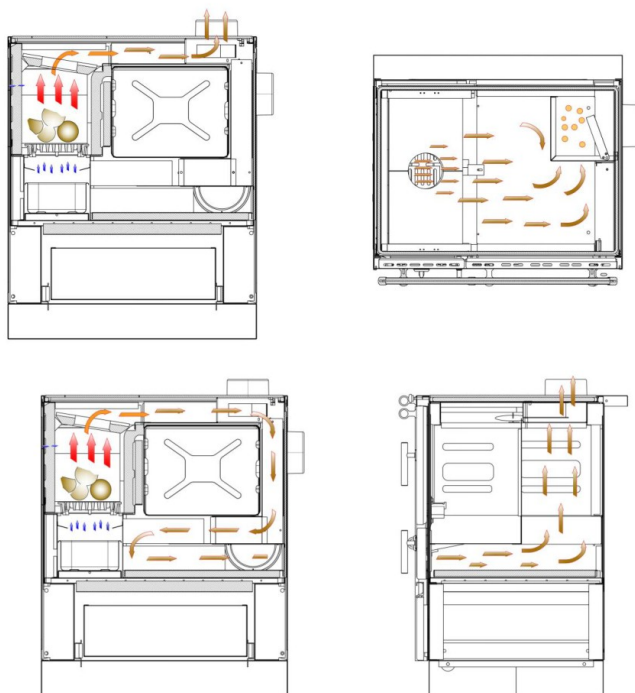


Figure 9 Flue gas routes with the ignition damper open and closed

The upper views show the damper open; the lower views show it closed.

Before the first firing, wipe the enamelled surfaces with a soft, dry cloth. The protective coating may release odour and smoke on its first heating; ventilate the room. Use less wood for the first firings so that the fireclay and other components heat gradually. Smoke leaking from a flue connection is not a normal first-firing effect.

To light the cooker, pull out the ignition damper knob and fully open the primary air control. Open the firebox door and put in suitable firelighters, small kindling and 2–3 small logs. Light the fuel and close the firebox door. The factory instructions also describe briefly opening the ash compartment door for ignition. Close this door as soon as the fire is established. Do not leave the cooker unattended with this door open or use it to regulate firing.

Once the fire is established and the first embers have formed, push the ignition damper knob in and adjust the air supply. Do not exceed 1.9 kg of dry wood per hour. Do not close off combustion air before flames and glowing embers have completely died out.

Refuel onto hot embers after the flames from the previous load have subsided. Open the firebox door a little first, then slowly open it fully to avoid a sudden discharge of smoke into the room. Add a small quantity of logs, close the door and provide adequate air for ignition. If smoke enters the room, stop using the appliance and investigate the cause.

At the end of firing, close the air control only after combustion has finished completely and the embers are extinguished. The factory troubleshooting table recommends leaving the air openings open to ventilate a cold chimney; this does not justify closing air during combustion.

The lower drawer is removable. Store only suitable heat-resistant accessories in it. Do not store flammable liquids, paper or other combustible objects in the drawer.

7 Cooking and baking

Allow the cooker to reach a steady operating temperature before preparing food. The manufacturer recommends lighting at least one hour before cooking. Use dry logs, small fuel loads and flat-bottomed cookware. Avoid boiling over and spilling food onto the cooking surface.

For quick cooking, keep the ignition damper closed and the primary air open. Continue to observe the fuel limit and avoid overheating. Return the air control to a suitable operating position after cooking. In summer, keep the oven door closed to reduce room heating.

Baking requires even heat. Keep the oven door and ignition damper closed. Add small amounts of wood, avoid an excessively fierce fire and put food in the oven only after the required temperature has stabilised. Monitor the oven door thermometer and food as it cooks.

Place tall cake tins on the lower level and bake at a moderate temperature. Different levels and a slightly higher temperature can be used for shallow cakes and pastries. Moist foods, fruit and fruit cakes can cause water to condense on the door. Briefly and carefully open the oven door when necessary to release steam.

An open oven door increases heat transferred to the room; a closed door reduces it. An open door and hot surfaces present a burn hazard. During mild transitional weather, draught may weaken and condensation may occur in the chimney. Use small logs and adequate primary air only when draught is sufficient for safe operation.

8 Cleaning and maintenance

Clean only a fully cooled cooker and cold ash. Regular maintenance is essential for combustion, draught and heat transfer. Cleaning frequency depends on fuel, operating duration and firing method. The manufacturer requires thorough cleaning at least twice per heating season and more often when necessary.

Empty the ash pan before it fills. The factory example for normal use is 2–3 times per week. Do not allow ash to obstruct the grate or air supply. Collect ash in a suitable container; glowing particles may remain inside ash for a long time.

Remove and clean the cooking surface at least once per season. Clean soot and deposits from the flue passages above the oven once or twice per season. Clean around the partition, the lower oven flue passage and the cooker bottom at least twice per season. Remove parts only when cold and refit them in their correct positions.

The cleanout opening is behind the front cover. Release its intended fastening and remove deposits with an appropriate brush or a vacuum intended for cold ash. The ash vacuum must have a filter that prevents fine ash from returning to the room. Never vacuum hot or glowing ash with an ordinary household vacuum cleaner.

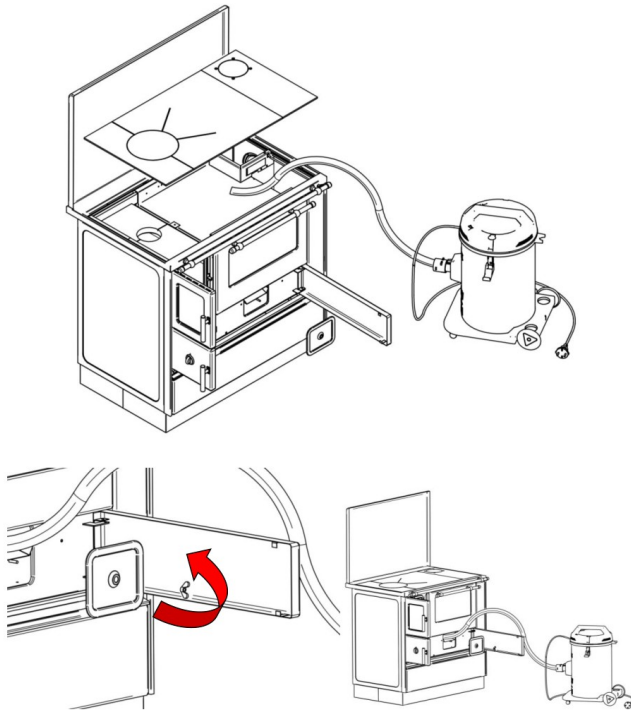


Figure 10 Cleaning through the cooking surface and cleanout openings

Clean the flue pipe and chimney according to their condition and applicable local requirements. Blockages can cause dangerous smoke leakage. Poor combustion, blackened glass, smoke in the room or reduced heating indicate a need for cleaning or technical inspection.

Clean cooled enamelled surfaces with a soft cloth and a suitable mild cleaner. Do not use a wire brush or abrasive cleaner on enamel. Clean the oven after use with a product suitable for enamel, remove cleaner residue and allow it to dry.

Rust on the cooking surface and cast-iron parts may be removed with a suitable fine abrasive, and the metal protected with a neutral care product. Keep this product away from glass, enamel and seals, and follow its instructions. Wet wood, weak draught and closing the air too early are common causes of glass staining.

Regularly inspect the door and cleanout seals, hinges, latches and flue gas baffle position. Replace damaged seals immediately with original parts. Do not use the appliance if seals, the baffle or controls are damaged.

To illustrate the effect of moisture, the factory gives approximately 4.2 kWh/kg for wood at 15% moisture and 2.2 kWh/kg at 50% moisture. Approximately 1.95 times as much of the latter would be needed for the same heat. This comparison does not permit burning wet wood or compensating with larger loads. Room heat demand depends on insulation and building characteristics. The factory's approximate example of 30 kcal/h per m³ at an outdoor temperature of 0 °C is not a substitute for a heating design.

9 Safe operation and troubleshooting

Do not touch hot glass, the flue pipe or painted parts. Do not clean the cooker or remove ash during firing. Do not lean on the appliance or an open door: the cooker could tilt or overturn. Never splash water onto a hot cooker, including to extinguish a fire.

Do not use petrol, kerosene, lamp oil, lighter fluid, alcohol or similar flammable liquids to start or revive the fire. Keep these liquids away from the appliance. Do not use a cooker with a fault, abnormal operation or suspected damage. Use original spare parts only and have repairs performed by a competent service technician.

If the cooker overheats or a chimney fire occurs, close the combustion air control and do not open the firebox or ash compartment door. In a chimney fire, move people and animals to safety and call 112. Do not pour water into the cooker or chimney. Do not reuse the appliance until the entire system has been inspected.

If smoke enters the room, stop adding fuel, ventilate and move to safety. Persistent smoke leakage must not be tolerated. Have the draught, joint tightness, air supply and flue passages checked. The firebox operates under negative pressure, so the flue gas system must be sealed.

Problem	Checks and remedy
Wood burns too quickly	Check seals, hinges and latch, baffle position, fuel suitability and excessive draught.
Whistling	Have chimney draught checked. The factory notes that draught above 20 Pa may cause whistling at air openings. Any draught stabiliser or chimney cap needs professional assessment.
Clicking or crackling	Metal expansion during heating and contraction during cooling may produce normal sounds. Stop use if sounds are unusual or damage is suspected.
Smoke enters the room	Stop firing and move people to safety. Check for a cold or blocked chimney, wet wood, poor draught, inadequate air, baffle faults and incorrect door opening or refuelling.
Rust on cast iron	Clean the cooled surface with a suitable abrasive and protect it with a neutral care product.
Damaged seals	Replace immediately. Do not use an appliance with defective seals.

10 End of service life and contact details

The owner is responsible for arranging dismantling and disposal. Allow the cooker to cool fully, remove ash safely and arrange competent disconnection and handling. Account for its 120 kg mass. Use an authorised waste contractor when necessary.

Separate metal, glass and refractory materials and deliver them to appropriate collection facilities. Follow waste and environmental requirements. Do not abandon an old cooker in a public place where it may injure people or animals. The factory manual calls for removal of the CE marking and appliance documents after final disposal. Retain necessary purchase and service records in accordance with applicable requirements.

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Model identifier _____ Serial number _____

Installer _____ Installation date _____

Source documents: factory Alfa 70/75/90H Dominant ENG v1.0 EN 16510 manual, ALFA 70 Dominant technical documentation and product fiche. English edition 16 September 2026.