

Central heating cooker ALFA TERM 27

Installation, operation and maintenance manual
Model without a cooling coil · EN · 2026



ALFA TERM 27. Colour and handedness may vary.

Read this manual before installation and first firing. Fire the cooker only with a filled, vented and correctly connected heating system. A closed system requires an external thermal discharge and filling valve; this model has no separate cooling coil in its water jacket. Keep the manual with the appliance documents and pass it to the next user.

Manufacturer: ALFA PLAM a.d., Vranje, Serbia. Adapted manual for SVT Balti OÜ.

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1 Purpose and safety

ALFA TERM 27 is a wood-burning cooker with a water jacket for heating the room and a hot-water heating system, cooking and baking. Operation is intermittent. The appliance is for domestic use; do not use it for other purposes. Check the actual model and rating plate before connection. This manual covers only the version without a cooling coil.

The installer is responsible for correct installation and connection. Have a competent professional assess the chimney, ventilation and heating-system design. Follow local fire and building requirements and the instructions of connected components. Unauthorised appliance modifications and closing or obstructing safety valves are prohibited.

The cooker, doors, cooking surface, flue pipe and controls can become very hot. Use heat-resistant gloves and the supplied tools. Keep children, animals, furniture and combustible objects at a safe distance. Children aged at least eight and persons with limited capabilities or experience may use the appliance only with instruction and supervision. Children must not play with it or clean it unsupervised.

Keep the firebox and ash doors closed during firing. Open them only for a necessary operation and close them immediately afterwards. Attend the cooker during lighting. Do not dry combustible objects on or near it. Never use petrol, alcohol or other flammable liquids to start the fire.

Never fire an empty or frozen boiler or one containing insufficient water. Do not manually add cold water to a hot or overheated boiler. Overheating protection must remain effective during a power failure. Safety-valve discharge can be scalding; keep clear and never obstruct its outlet.

If smoke enters the room, stop adding fuel, reduce combustion air and ventilate if safe to do so. Do not use the appliance until the cause has been corrected. For a chimney fire or immediate danger call 112; close the cooker doors and air inlets and never pour water into the chimney or firebox.

2 Technical data

Nominal output	27.2 kW
Heat output to water	21.3 kW
Heat output to the room	5.9 kW
Efficiency	78%
Seasonal space heating efficiency	69%
Energy class and EEI	A / 104
Dimensions W × D × H	900 × 600 × 850 mm
Oven W × D × H	330 × 440 × 260 mm
Firebox W × D × H	315 × 414 × 264–460 mm
Firebox opening W × H	175 × 200 mm
Net / packaged weight	186 / 202 kg
Boiler water volume	25 l
Flue connection	Ø150 mm
Flue connection axis height	690 mm
Minimum chimney draught	20 Pa
Flue gas temperature	212 °C
Flue gas outlet temperature	254 °C
Flue gas mass flow	33.4 g/s
Maximum water temperature	90 °C
Maximum pressure in factory manual	0.25 MPa / 2.5 bar
Flow and return connections	R1" male thread*
Thermal sensor and safety valve tapplings	R½" female thread*
Fuel	Dry untreated wood logs

Nominal output and emissions follow the newer EN 16510 Declaration of Performance and technical documentation, with the grate in the lower position. Emissions at 13% O₂: CO 1391 mg/Nm³, PM 30 mg/Nm³, OGC 75 mg/Nm³, NO_x 125 mg/Nm³.

* Verify the actual appliance connections and permissible pressure on its rating plate before selecting pipes and the safety valve. A lower rating-plate pressure takes precedence. The safety-valve setting must not exceed the appliance permissible pressure.

3 Cooker parts and handedness

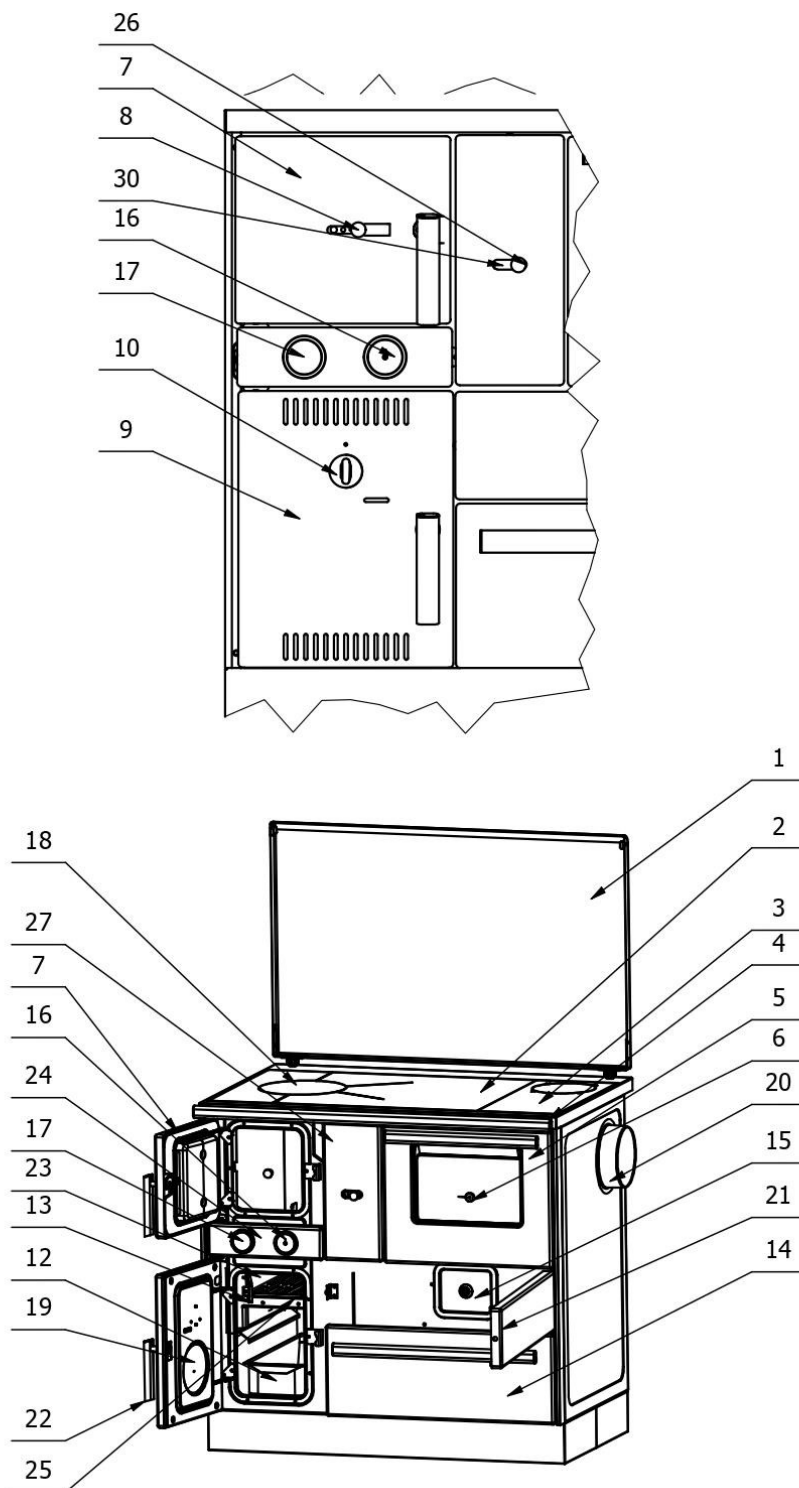


Figure 1. Cooker parts and controls. The numbered key is on the following page.

Figure 1 numbered key

1	Cooker cover
2	Cooktop
3	Cooktop extension
4	Lighting damper knob
5	Oven door
6	Oven thermometer
7	Firebox door
8	Secondary air regulator
9	Ash door
10	Combustion thermostat knob
12	Ash pan
13	Grate holder
14	Fuel drawer
15	Cleaning access cover
16	Pressure gauge
17	Boiler thermometer
18	Cooktop loading lid
19	Primary air damper
20	Flue connection
21	Cleaning access
22	Handle
23	Upper grate supports
24	Additional lid
25	Regulator lever support
26	Tertiary air knob
27	Tertiary air cover
30	Tertiary air regulator

Handedness is determined when facing the cooker. The right-hand model has the oven and flue connection on the right and the firebox on the left. The left-hand model is mirrored. The drawings show a right-hand model; follow the actual layout of a left-hand appliance.

4 Transport and installation location

Inspect the appliance on receipt and remove its packaging before installation. Its centre of gravity is towards the front; prevent tilting and overturning. Use lifting and handling equipment rated for its weight. Wear protective gloves and do not lift by doors or controls. Keep packaging away from children and dispose of it appropriately.

Install on a stable, level, non-combustible base with sufficient load capacity. Have a professional check floor loading and maintenance access. On a combustible floor the factory requires a metal floor protector extending at least 400 mm in front and 100 mm to the sides of the cooker. Apply any stricter local floor-protection requirements.

Rear	300 mm
Sides	400 mm
Front	1500 mm
Lateral radiation zone	1500 mm
Above	over 750 mm

The table gives the newer Declaration of Performance safety distances to combustible materials. Maintain them to furniture, curtains, firewood and other objects. Do not use the smaller overhead clearance in the old manual. Flue-pipe clearances follow the pipe and chimney-system instructions and local requirements.

Combustion air and ventilation

Provide a continuous, adequate supply of fresh air to the room. Keep ventilation openings unobstructed. Airtight windows and cooker hoods or other extract fans can create negative pressure and draw smoke into the room; have a professional assess their interaction. The installer sizes the air opening and any outdoor air duct. Do not install in a damp or dusty room or where combustion air cannot be assured.

5 Chimney and flue pipe

A competent professional must check chimney suitability, considering its cross-section, height, insulation, material, tightness, cleaning access and wind exposure. Nominal operation requires at least 20 Pa draught, verified by measurement. A flame or candle test does not replace chimney inspection or a draught measurement. Insufficient draught causes smoke and incomplete combustion; excessive draught can overfire the cooker.

The flue connection diameter is 150 mm. The connection collar is supplied in the fuel drawer. Fit it to the intended top or side opening and seal the unused opening with the supplied cover. Use the intended fasteners and check sealing. Do not reduce the connection diameter on your own or allow the pipe to project into the chimney passage.

Make all joints smoke-tight and accessible for maintenance. Avoid long horizontal runs and unnecessary bends. The factory manual specifies at least a 10° rise towards the chimney for a horizontal connecting section longer than 0.5 m, and limits an uninsulated vertical connecting section to 1.25 m. Insulate chimney passages in cold or outdoor conditions appropriately. The chimney designer determines the final arrangement.

Connect to a suitable separate flue. A shared flue requires professional assessment and compliance with local requirements. Locate the chimney outlet away from obstructions and wind turbulence; its height and cap follow the chimney design. Do not commission the cooker with a blocked, leaking or inadequately drawing chimney.

Connection to a masonry heat-storage wall requires consultation with a specialist and may only be carried out at the consumer's own risk.

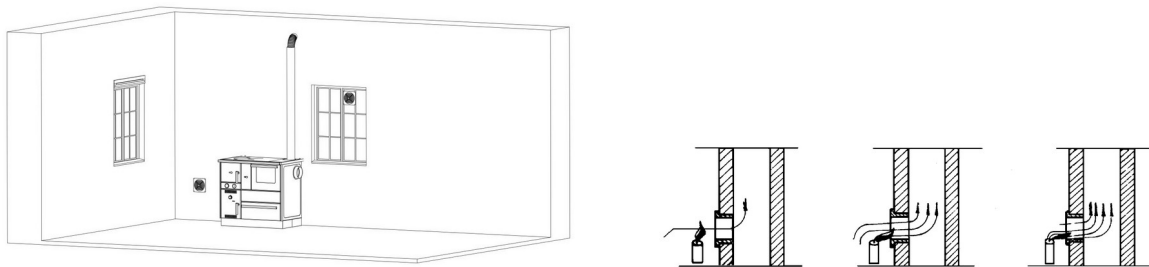


Figure 2. Factory illustrations of combustion air supply and flue-pipe connection.

Chimney connection examples

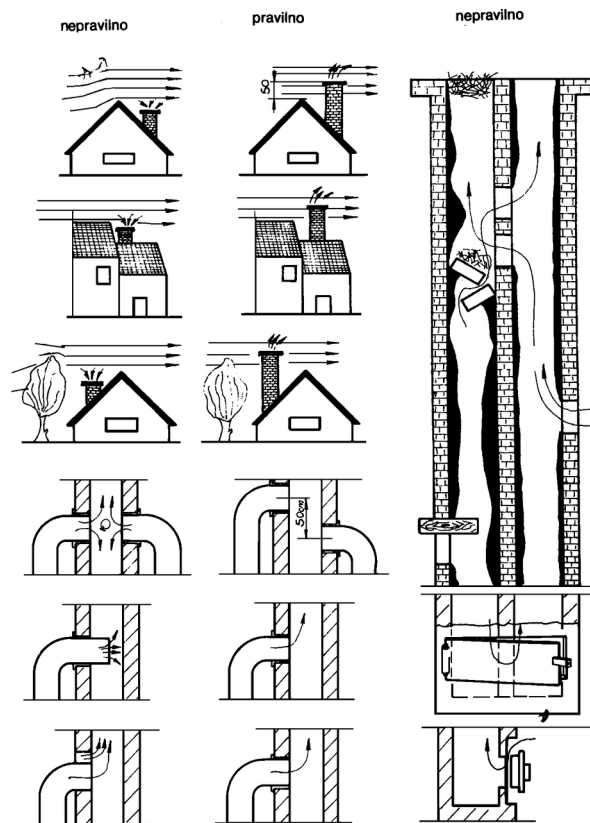


Figure 3. Factory chimney connection examples. Check cleaning access, sealing and the unobstructed flue passage.

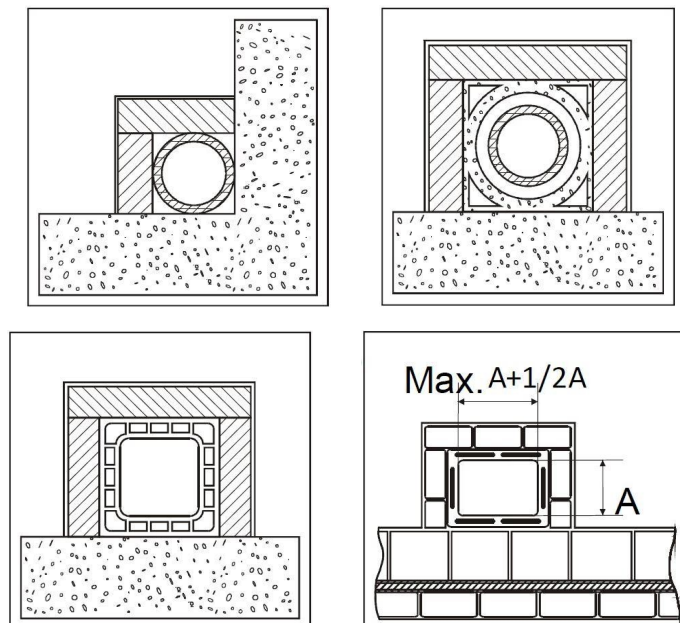


Figure 4. Factory examples of chimney materials and cross-sections. A professional determines suitability.

Installation and chimney termination illustrations

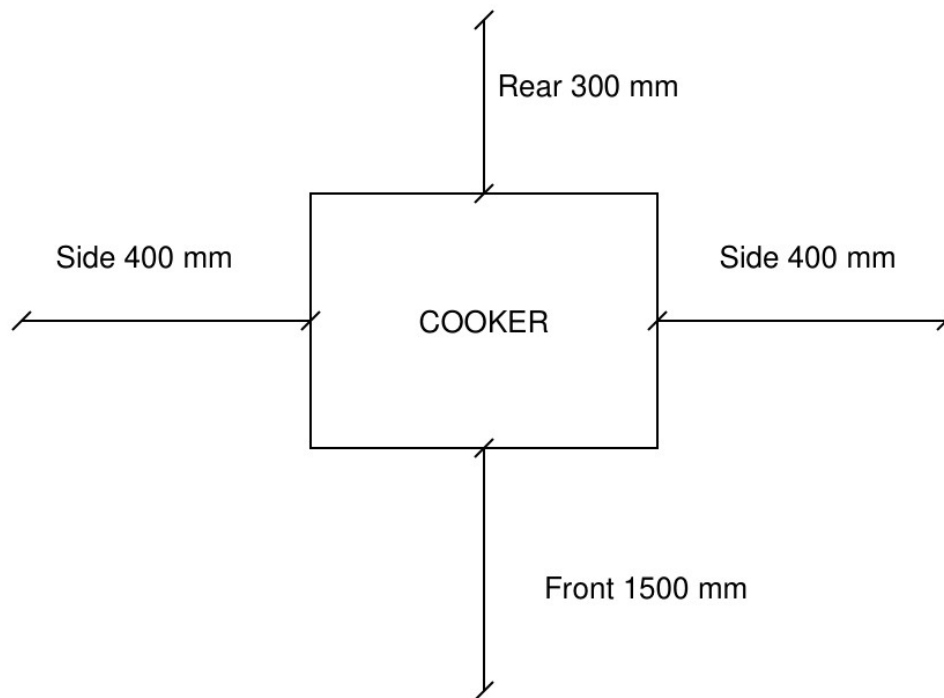


Figure 5. Safety distances to combustible materials from the newer DoP. Diagram not to scale; additionally allow 1500 mm in the lateral radiation zone and over 750 mm above.

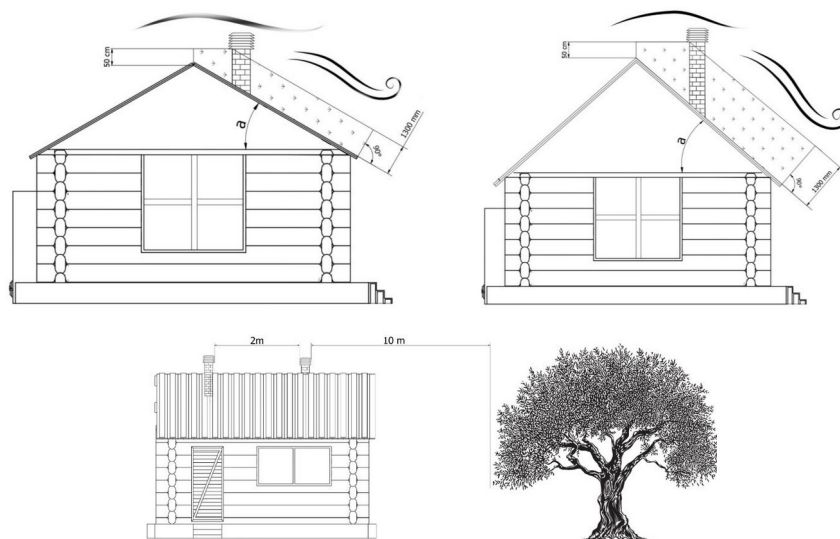


Figure 6. Factory illustrations of roof, wind and nearby obstacles affecting chimney termination. The design determines the required height.

6 Heating-system connection

A competent professional must design, install and test the heating system. The coil-free model can connect to an open or closed hot-water system if expansion, venting, pressure protection, overheating protection and adequate heat dissipation are provided. Connect heat consumers rated at least 14 kW; design for the actual 21.3 kW nominal water output and operating conditions.

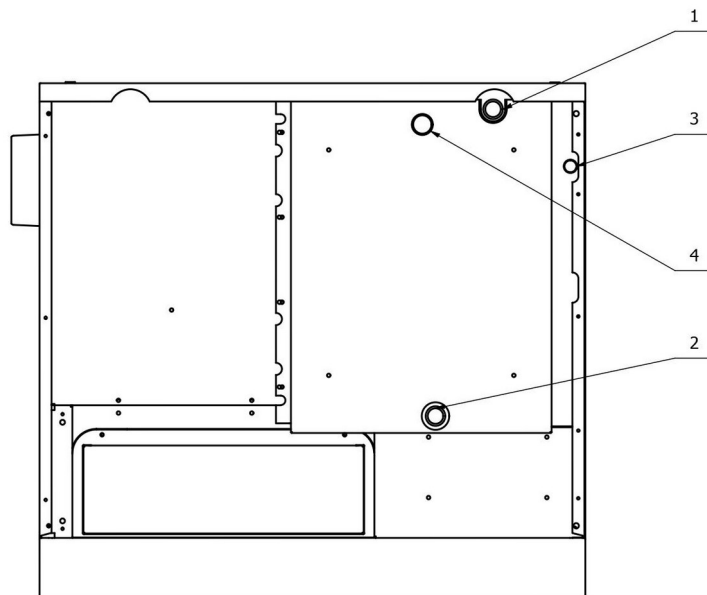


Figure 7. Rear connections: 1 flow; 2 return; 3 thermal safety sensor tapping; 4 pressure safety valve tapping. Verify actual connection sizes on the appliance.

The factory manual specifies at least 1" steel pipe or Ø28 mm copper for flow and return before the first branch; the designer may require a larger size. Arrange pipes to permit air removal. The stated gradient is 0.5%, equivalent to 5 mm per metre; provide vents at necessary high points. Do not reduce pipe size before the first branch without the designer's assessment.

The front pressure gauge and water thermometer allow monitoring of pressure and temperature. They do not replace safety valves. Check pipe cleanliness, flushing, joint tightness and free movement of the combustion thermostat and air damper.

7 Closed system and safety valves

A closed system requires a correctly sized expansion vessel, pressure safety valve, vents, circulation pump and a thermal discharge and filling valve suitable for a boiler without a cooling coil. An ordinary pressure safety valve or primary-air thermostat does not provide thermal overheating protection.

Connect the pressure safety valve directly to the designated boiler tapping. Never fit an isolating valve between the appliance and its safety valve. Route discharge to a visible, heat-resistant, unobstructed and safe outlet. The setting must not exceed the actual appliance permissible pressure; the factory manual gives a 2.5 bar limit. Do not select a 3 bar valve solely from an older schematic.

Install the expansion vessel on the return at the designer's chosen location so that its safety connection to the cooker cannot be isolated. The factory recommends a 25 l vessel for a system served only by this cooker; determine actual size and pre-charge from total system volume, height and temperatures. Vessel membrane and pre-charge checks are professional work.

Reduce condensation with designed return-temperature protection and a suitable three-way mixing valve. The factory recommends a usual water-temperature range of 57–75 °C. The 90 °C maximum is a limit. For underfloor heating alone the factory requires a buffer tank; buffer storage, mixing and pump control in combined systems also require design.



Figure 8. Boiler thermometer and pressure gauge, and operation of the combustion thermostat knob.

8 Thermal protection without a cooling coil

The factory coil-free manual specifies a Caleffi 544-type thermal discharge and filling valve in a closed system. During overheating it discharges hot heating-system water and admits cold replacement water into the same boiler jacket. This arrangement does not use a separate cooling coil. Select and connect the valve in accordance with both appliance and valve manufacturer instructions.

The factory manual gives an opening temperature of approximately 95–100 °C; follow the actual selected valve specifications. Fit the sensor in the designated tapping or a manufacturer-permitted flow location within 500 mm of the boiler, before branches. It must sense hot boiler water and be securely fixed. Fit the valve near the cooker and observe flow directions.

The cold inlet requires a filter and pressure-reducing valve with a gauge. The factory manual gives a cold-feed pressure of 2.8–3 bar and at least 0.8 bar above heating-system pressure. This is the thermal valve cold-feed pressure, not the boiler permissible operating pressure. A professional sets it using the selected valve specifications. The hot outlet requires a filter rated to 150 °C and safe drainage.

Cold water supply and drainage must remain available during a power failure. If supply depends on an electric well pump, the designer must provide an independent effective supply for the safety function or another manufacturer-permitted solution. Pump backup power does not replace thermal protection. The user must not isolate safety connections.

This factory manual does not make the same thermal valve mandatory in an open system, but the designer must ensure safe expansion and heat dissipation and comply with local requirements. Do not use a closed-system schematic as an open-system design.



Figure 9. Factory thermal-valve illustrations. Use the discharge and filling arrangement intended for a boiler without a cooling coil.

9 Heating-system schematics

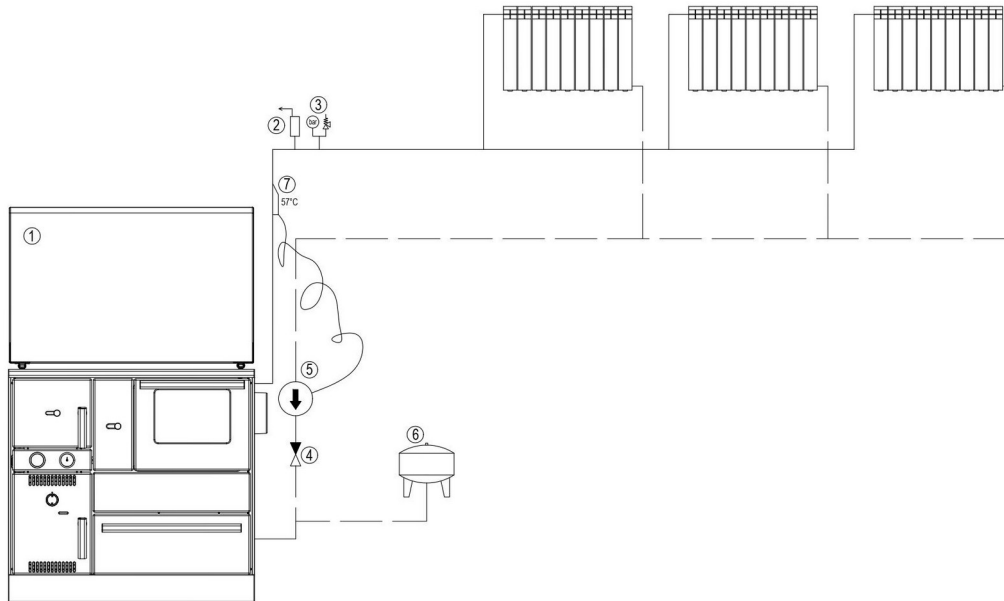


Figure 10. Radiator heating schematic.

1 cooker; 2 automatic air vent; 3 pressure safety valve; 4 non-return valve; 5 circulation pump; 6 closed expansion vessel; 7 contact thermostat. Select the pressure safety valve setting for the appliance permissible pressure; do not default to 3 bar.

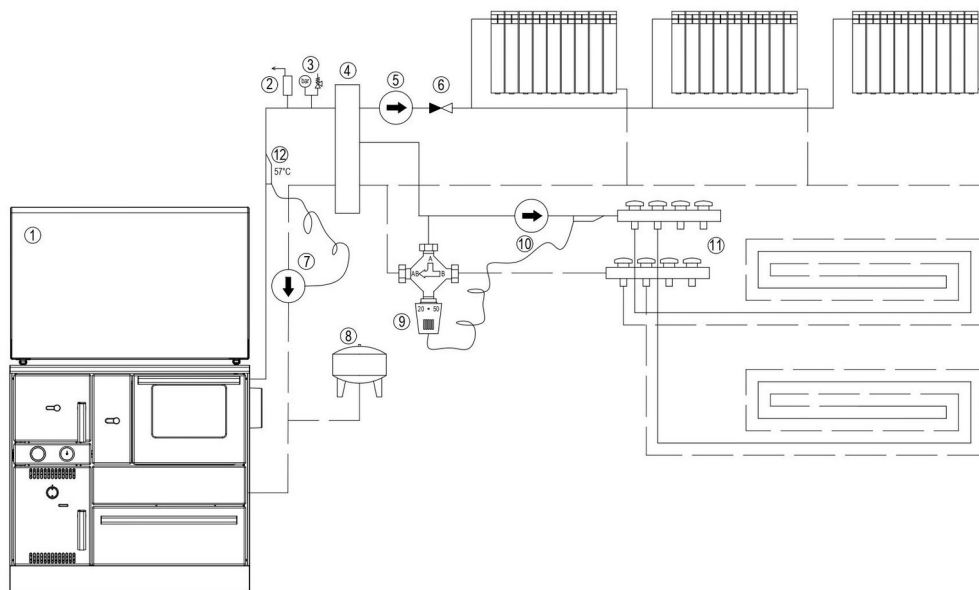


Figure 11. Combined radiator and underfloor heating schematic.

1 cooker; 2 automatic air vent; 3 pressure safety valve; 4 hydraulic separator; 5 radiator circuit pump; 6 non-return valve; 7 boiler circuit pump; 8 expansion vessel; 9 thermostatic three-way mixing valve; 10 underfloor circuit pump; 11 underfloor manifold; 12 contact thermostat.

These are factory principle diagrams, not complete installation plans. Both closed systems require the thermal discharge and filling protection described above, plus designed return-temperature protection. Underfloor heating alone requires a buffer tank, not shown in the drawing. The marked 57 °C is an example setting.

10 Pump filling and commissioning

Select a variable-speed circulation pump with flow and head suitable for the system. Observe flow direction. Pump service isolators are permitted only where closing them cannot isolate the cooker from its safety valve or expansion safety connection. A bypass is useful only where gravity circulation has been designed; it does not inherently guarantee cooling. Fit the filling and drain valve at a low point on the return.

Before first firing, flush the pipes, check tightness and slowly fill and vent the entire system. Fill an open system until water appears at the expansion-vessel overflow. The closed-system cold filling guide is 1–1.5 bar; the actual value depends on building height and expansion-vessel pre-charge. Vent radiators and high points and recheck pressure.

A professional must pressure-test and function-test the system within the actual appliance permissible pressure. The factory manual describes a 2.4 bar test; do not apply it to an appliance with a lower permissible pressure. Check the pressure safety valve, thermal sensor, cold feed, drainage, pump and power-failure protection in accordance with component instructions.

Observe the first trial operation for at least 30 minutes, checking flue and water joints, draught, circulation, temperature and pressure. Teach the user the controls, correct firing, cleaning and power-failure response. Hand over this manual and factory documents. Correct defects before normal use.

Do not drain the system unnecessarily for summer, since a filled system is better protected from corrosion. Where freezing is possible, a professional selects compatible antifreeze and concentration or drains the system correctly. Thermal-valve operation can dilute antifreeze; have the concentration checked afterwards and arrange appropriate collection of discharged fluid.

11 Lighting and refuelling

Before each lighting, check that the boiler is filled, vented and not frozen, required heating valves are open, and the pump and safety connections work. Remove ash, check the grate and open the thermostat primary-air damper for a cold system. Pull out the lighting damper knob to open the shorter flue route.

Place a suitable solid firelighter and dry kindling on the grate and light it. Lift and pull to open the grate holder. The factory lighting procedure initially opens the ash door and grate holder; if used, this must be brief and continuously attended. Once the fire is established, promptly close the holder, firebox and ash doors. Do not leave the ash door open to boost output.

Keep the lighting damper open only during lighting, approximately 10–15 minutes. Then push the knob in and control combustion with the thermostat. Add the required fuel in two or three smaller portions at 10–15 minute intervals, rather than all at once. Do not overfill the firebox or let water exceed 90 °C. Burn duration depends on fuel, draught and settings; it is not a guaranteed number of hours.



Figure 12. Grate holder and lower and upper grate positions.

Open the door slowly when refuelling to reduce smoke escape, then close it afterwards. The factory recommends strong combustion for at least half an hour to burn fresh fuel volatiles more cleanly; do so only within system heat-dissipation capacity and temperature limits. Never boost combustion in a hot system or by opening the ash door.

Fuel may also be loaded through the round cooktop opening: lift the lid with the supplied tool and carefully place fuel in the firebox. Wear heat-resistant gloves, avoid hot surfaces and smoke, and promptly replace the lid securely.

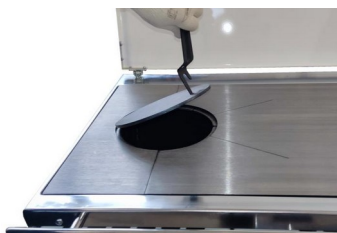


Figure 13. Lifting the cooktop lid with the tool.

12 Changing the grate position

The lower grate position transfers more heat to the water jacket and suits the heating season. The upper position suits cooking and transitional seasons: flames are closer to the cooktop and water output is lower. The factory manual gives indicative upper-position figures of 20 kW total, 14 kW to water and 6 kW to the room; these do not replace the newer declared lower-position nominal rating. The oven can be used in either position.

Change grate position only when the cooker is completely cold and contains no fire or hot ash. Remove the cooktop and open the firebox and ash doors. Lift the front of the grate through the ash-pan opening and remove it from its lower support. Never reach into a hot appliance.

In the upper position the grate rests on four welded firebox supports, two at the front and two at the rear. Insert it at an angle, seating the rear first and then lowering the front. Check support on all four points and refit the cooktop. Reverse the procedure to return to the lower position. Close the doors and check correct assembly before lighting.

13 Automatic combustion thermostat

The ash-door thermostat adjusts the primary-air damper according to water temperature and knob setting. It controls combustion only with the firebox and ash doors closed and their seals sound. It does not replace the thermal safety valve.

Knob setting 0	Regulator closed
Setting 3	30 °C
Setting 4	40 °C
Setting 5	50 °C
Setting 7	70 °C
Setting 9	90 °C

Table temperatures are factory guide values. The usual recommendation is 57–75 °C; low temperature encourages condensation. Do not treat setting 9 as the normal target temperature. Always monitor the water thermometer and pressure gauge.

14 Air controls and lighting damper

Operate the firebox-door secondary-air control by hand. It supplies additional air to burn flue gases; leave it open when burning wood. The tertiary-air control is behind its cover and operated by its own knob. The factory specifies keeping tertiary air closed for wood. Do not alter control stops or thermostat construction.

Lighting damper knob pulled out: damper open for lighting. Knob pushed in: damper closed for normal heating, cooking and baking. Leaving it open for extended periods reduces heat recovery and changes operation. Wear protective gloves when handling hot controls.



Figure 14. Secondary-air control, fuel drawer and lighting damper knob.

15 Fuel and cooking

Burn only dry untreated wood logs. The factory nominal-operation example is dry beech cut to 33 cm, with a calorific value of 15,300 kJ/kg. Technical documentation permits moisture up to 25%; season and store wood in a ventilated place. Wet wood reduces useful heat and increases smoke, soot and tar, potentially causing a chimney fire.

Do not burn rubbish, plastic, treated or painted timber, coal dust or sawdust. The fuel drawer runs on guides; lift it off the guides to remove it. Keep fuel at the required safety distance and do not store lighting fluids or other unsuitable objects in the drawer.

For cooking use dry wood, the closed lighting damper and a suitable thermostat setting. The factory recommends at least 60 °C water temperature for baking. Do not close all radiators or compromise necessary boiler heat dissipation to achieve it. Adjust heating circuits only within the designed arrangement. Monitor the oven thermometer and rotate the baking tray if necessary. Never use the appliance as an isolated dry summer cooker.

16 Cleaning maintenance and periods of disuse

Clean only when the appliance has cooled sufficiently for safe handling. Before loading fuel, remove grate residues obstructing airflow with a suitable tool. Empty the ash pan at least daily according to use; do not let ash reach the grate. Ash may conceal embers: keep it in a covered non-combustible container away from combustibles until completely cold.

Clean internal flue-contact surfaces and passages at least monthly or more often when needed. Use the intended cleaning access, remove soot and refit covers and seals correctly. Have the chimney and flue pipe inspected and swept regularly under local requirements. Poor combustion, wet fuel and low water temperature increase cleaning needs.

Clean enamel surfaces and frame with a damp cloth and mild detergent. Do not use wire brushes, metal scourers or abrasives that damage enamel. Clean the oven after use once it is cool enough to handle safely; leave its door ajar for a few minutes after cleaning to release moisture.

Carefully remove cooktop residues and, if necessary, use fine sandpaper only on an appropriate uncoated metal surface. For a long period of disuse a thin film of acid-free oil can protect the cooktop; remove it before firing again. Do not cool the cooker with water or artificially increased draught.

Remove ash and soot at the end of the heating season. Check seals, glass, doors and controls; replace damaged parts with suitable parts. Do not fire with broken glass or a leaking boiler. Do not drain without a maintenance or frost-protection need. Before the next season have the pump, expansion vessel and safety valves checked and ensure the chimney is unobstructed.

17 Power failure and overheating

During a power failure or rapid temperature rise, stop adding fuel, reduce primary air and keep the firebox and ash doors closed. Keep the designed heat-dissipation circuits open and check thermal-protection water supply and drainage remain available. Use only bypass or backup arrangements explained by the installer. Do not remove burning fuel yourself or open a hot system.

If boiling or loud cracking occurs, pressure or temperature continues rising, or steam appears, keep clear and seek help; call 112 for immediate danger. Let the cooker cool after thermal-valve operation. Before firing again, a professional must determine the cause and check water level, pressure, safety valves and any antifreeze concentration.

18 Troubleshooting

The table helps distinguish causes. Opening a hot or pressurised system, pump electrical work and repairs to safety valves or expansion vessels are professional work. User maintenance is limited to the routine tasks described here on a safely cooled appliance. Stop firing for a hazardous fault.

1 Pressure slowly falls	Possible leakage. Have pipe joints and the boiler checked.
2 Upper radiators cold and noisy	Air or low pressure. Vent and restore cold filling pressure as instructed by the installer.
3 Moisture in the boiler	Condensation or mismatched load. Have return temperature, fuel and output matching checked.
4 Radiator partly cold	Air in the radiator. Vent safely and recheck system pressure.
5 Pressure safety valve malfunctions	Discharge below its setting or failure to open near the permitted limit. Stop firing and have it checked/replaced. Never obstruct it.
6 Water temperature suddenly rises	Air, closed heat circuits, pump failure or power loss. Stop refuelling and follow the overheating section; have the cause corrected.
7 Pressure rapidly rises with temperature	Expansion-vessel pre-charge or membrane fault, or system air. Have the vessel and venting checked; do not release vessel air yourself.
8 Pump will not start or blows a fuse	Power, wiring, capacitor, rotor or sediment fault. Use a qualified professional for electrical and pump repairs.
9 Thermometer or pressure gauge gives no reading	Instrument fault. Have it checked/replaced; do not fire without reliable monitoring.
10 Heating-system noise	Pump speed or wear, air or loose parts. Have pump settings checked, vent as instructed and tighten only accessible routine fittings on the cold appliance.
11 Noise at pump suction	Insufficient suction pressure. Have system pressure and the expansion vessel checked.

Troubleshooting continued

12 Overheating and loud cracking	Loss of circulation, possible boiling. Stop refuelling, reduce air and follow the overheating section. Call 112 for immediate danger.
13 Thermal protection activates	Water is too hot. Do not obstruct the valve. Close any open ash door, reduce firing and have heat consumers and circulation checked. Move the grate only when cold.
14 Condensation or damp soot	Wet fuel and low water temperature. Use dry wood and have return-temperature protection checked.
15 Water does not reach required temperature	Poor or wet fuel, excessive load. Check fuel and system sizing; do not overfill the firebox.
16 Fire burns poorly	Inadequate draught, leakage or blockage. Have the chimney and joints checked, clean and use dry fuel.
17 Insufficient cooking heat	Low thermostat setting or unsuitable grate position. Adjust within limits; never boost output with an open ash door.
18 Excessive cooking heat	High setting or too much fuel. Reduce the setting and fuel additions while maintaining water circulation.
19 Odour and vapour at first firing	Initial curing of the finish. Start with small fires and ventilate; persistent room smoke requires fault investigation.
20 Repeated smoke during normal use	Wet fuel, soot, overloading or chimney defect. Stop use for hazardous smoke escape and have the cause corrected.
21 Grate jams	Residue in the grate. Remove the obstruction with a suitable tool on the completely cold cooker; do not force it.

19 Dimensional drawing

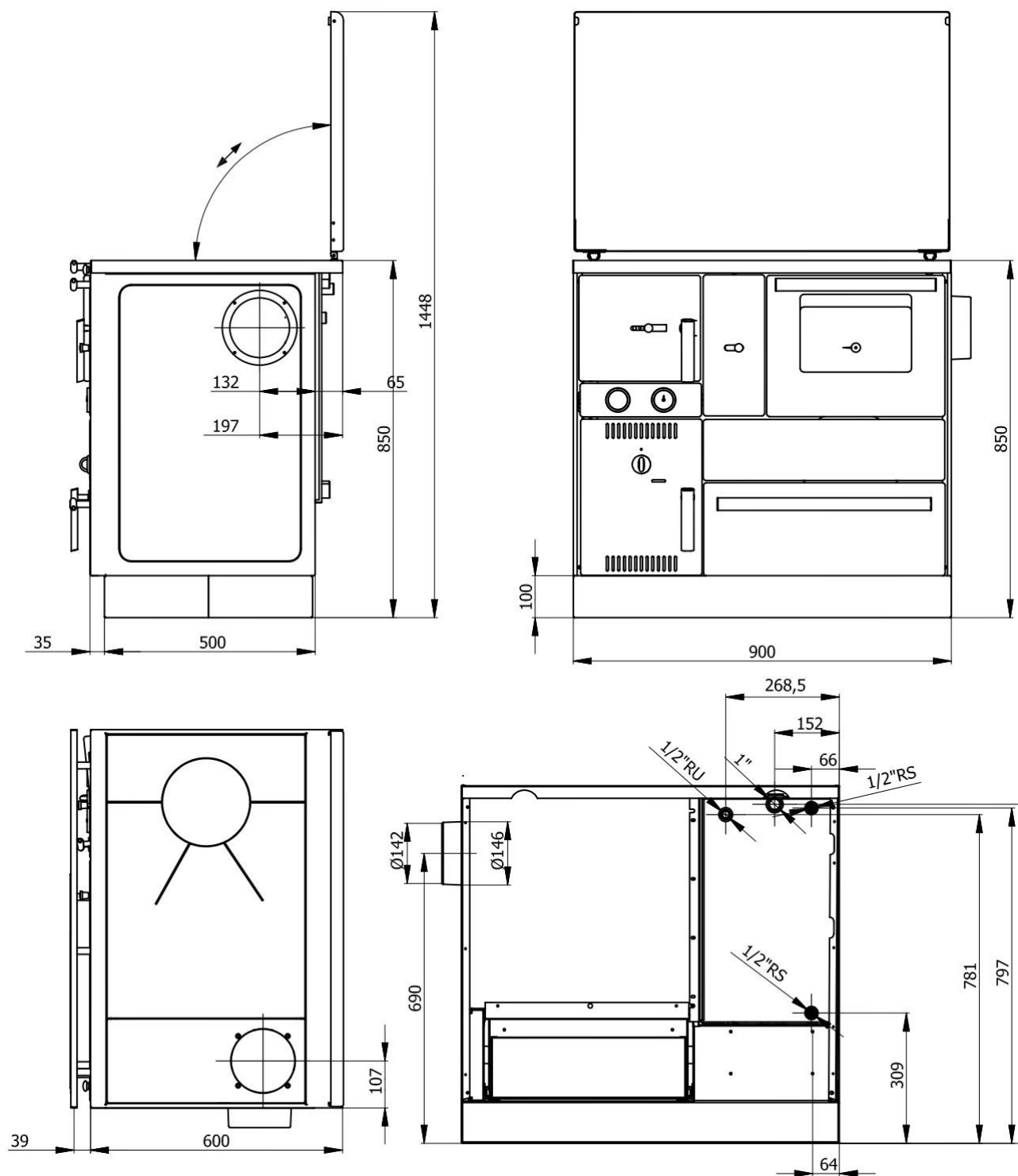


Figure 15. Factory dimensional drawing, dimensions in millimetres. The installer must verify threads and locations on the actual cooker; this drawing does not replace the safety-distance table.

20 Installation handover and documents

At handover the installer records the model and serial number, installation date, measured chimney draught, permissible pressure, cold filling pressure, expansion-vessel size and pre-charge, and pressure and thermal valve details. Explain which valves must remain open and how to respond to a power failure.

Model and serial number	_____
Location and installation date	_____
Installer and contact	_____
Chimney draught Pa	_____
Permissible pressure and valve setting bar	_____
Cold filling pressure bar	_____
Expansion vessel l and pre-charge bar	_____
Thermal valve and water-supply arrangement	_____
User instructed and trial run completed	_____

Keep the Declaration of Performance, energy label, product fiche and technical documentation with this manual. Base document: ALFA TERM 27 bez CZ_ENG_v.2.0 (1).pdf; ratings and safety distances are updated from DoP_Alfa Term 27_.pdf, TD_Alfa Term 27.pdf and Alfa Term 27_Info list.pdf. Where factory instructions and this adapted manual differ, the installer must follow the actual appliance rating plate, current requirements and clarified manufacturer instructions.

21 Required heating output and stopping the fire

Required heating output is determined by a building heat-loss calculation. Consider insulation, room size, ventilation and the local design outdoor temperature. The older factory guide of 30 kcal per hour per cubic metre at 0 °C outdoors is not a cold-weather design standard and does not guarantee a particular heated floor area. Have the designer assess cooker and heat-consumer suitability.

The factory fuel comparison gives about 4.2 kWh/kg for dry wood at 15% moisture and 2.2 kWh/kg for wet wood at 50% moisture. About 1.95 times as much wet wood would be needed for the same heat. This is an explanatory comparison, not permission to burn wood at 50% moisture; use only dry logs meeting the technical requirements.

For normal shutdown stop adding fuel and allow the existing charge to burn out under control with the doors closed. Maintain water circulation and heat dissipation until the appliance has cooled. Do not drain a hot system or use water to extinguish it. For fire or overheating follow the safety and power-failure sections and call emergency assistance when necessary.