

Central heating cooker ALFA TERM 35

Installation, operation and maintenance manual
EN · 2026



ALFA TERM 35. 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. The protection described here supplies water directly to the water jacket and does not use a separate cooling coil. Keep the manual with the appliance documents and pass it to the next user.

Manufacturer: ALFA-PLAM D.O.O., Radnička 1, 17500 Vranje, Serbia. English manual for SVT Balti OÜ.

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1 Purpose and safety

ALFA TERM 35 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. It is intended for domestic, not commercial, use. Domestic hot water may be heated only through a separate suitable heat exchanger and a designed system. Check the model and rating plate before connection.

The installer is responsible for correct installation and connection. Installation, heating-system design, testing and electrical work must be carried out by an appropriately qualified specialist. Have a competent professional assess the chimney and ventilation. Follow local fire and building requirements and component instructions. Unauthorised modifications and closing or obstructing safety valves are prohibited.

The cooker, doors, cooking surface, flue pipe and controls become hot. Use heat-resistant gloves and the supplied tool. Keep children, animals, furniture and combustible materials at a safe distance. Children must not play with the appliance or operate or clean it unsupervised. Users must understand safe normal operation; heating-system and electrical repairs are professional work.

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	32.6 kW
Output to water	22.3 kW
Output to room	10.3 kW
Efficiency	76%
Seasonal efficiency	67%
Energy class / EEI	A / 102
Dimensions W × D × H	1100 × 600 × 850 mm
Oven W × D × H	460 × 440 × 260 mm
Firebox W × D × H	365 × 414 × 264–510 mm
Firebox door opening W × H	225 × 215 mm
Net / gross weight	211 / 241 kg
Water-jacket volume	32 l
Flue connection	Ø160 mm
Side-connection axis height	685 mm
Minimum chimney draught	20 Pa
Flue-gas temperature / at outlet	264 / 317 °C
Flue-gas mass flow	37.9 g/s
Maximum operating pressure	1.9 bar
Maximum water temperature	90 °C
Fuel	Dry logs, moisture below 25%
Chimney fire-safety class	T400 G
Operation	Intermittent, firebox door closed

Emissions at nominal output, 13% O₂: CO 1150 mg/Nm³; PM 27 mg/Nm³; OGC 84 mg/Nm³; NO_x 88 mg/Nm³. Nominal performance and safety clearances follow the appliance's 2026 Declaration of Performance and technical documentation.

Check the actual rating plate, connections and weight before installation. If the rating plate gives a lower pressure limit, that lower value applies. The dimensional drawing and construction dimensions do not replace fire-safety clearances.

3 Cooker parts and handedness

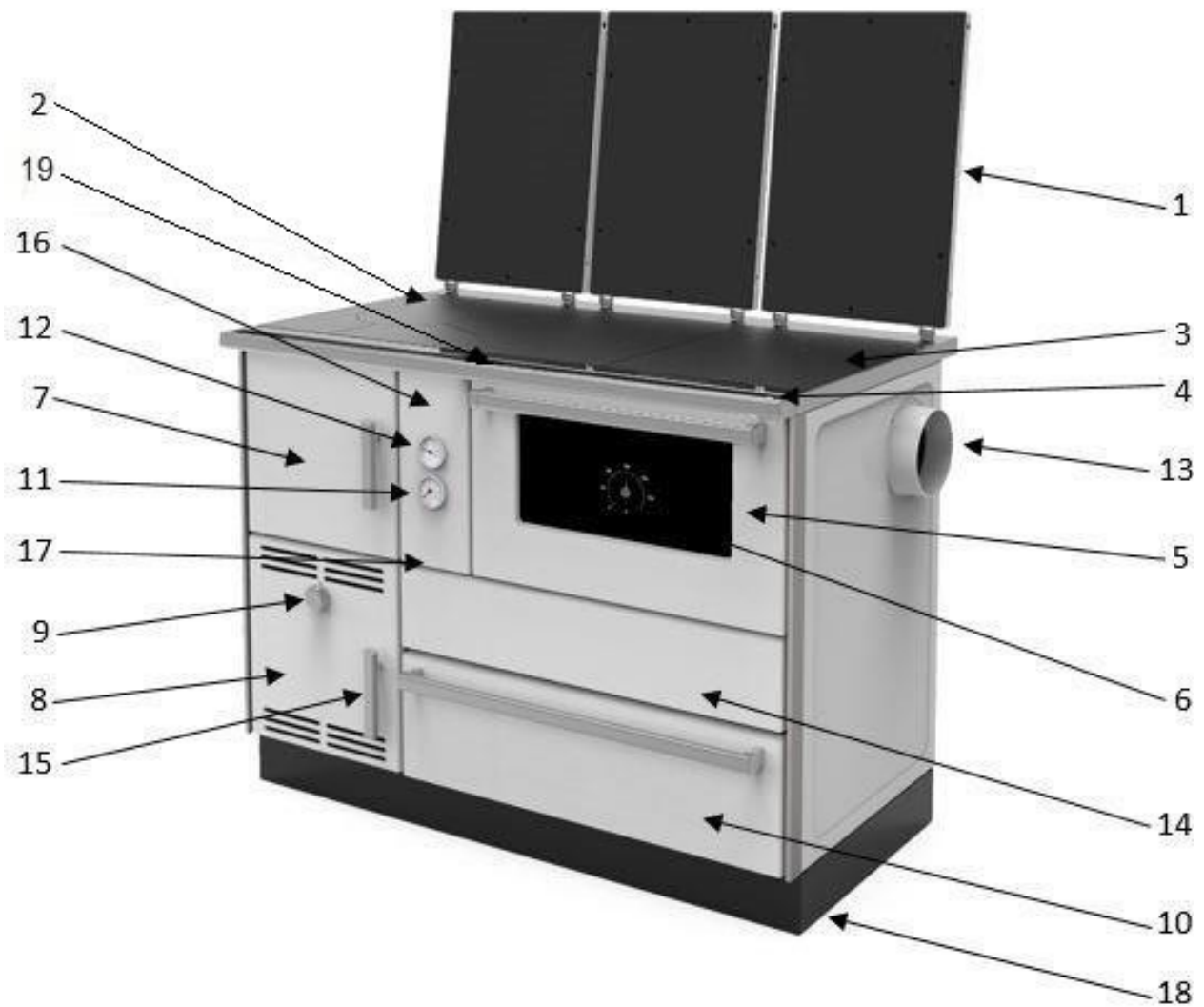


Figure 1. Cooker parts and controls. Numbered descriptions are on the next page.

Figure 1 numbered key

1	Cooker cover
2	Cooking surface
3	Cooking-surface extension
4	Lighting-damper lever
5	Oven door
6	Oven thermometer
7	Firebox door
8	Ash door
9	Combustion-regulator knob
10	Wood drawer
11	Pressure gauge
12	Water thermometer
13	Flue connection
14	Cleaning-opening cover
15	Handrail
16	Heating/baking-damper cover
17	Tertiary-air regulator
18	Plinth
19	Heating/baking damper

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 500 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 minimum clearances to combustible materials. Maintain these to furniture, curtains and logs. Measure overhead clearance from the cooking surface. Flue-pipe and chimney clearances follow their manufacturers' instructions and local requirements. Apply the stricter requirement.

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.

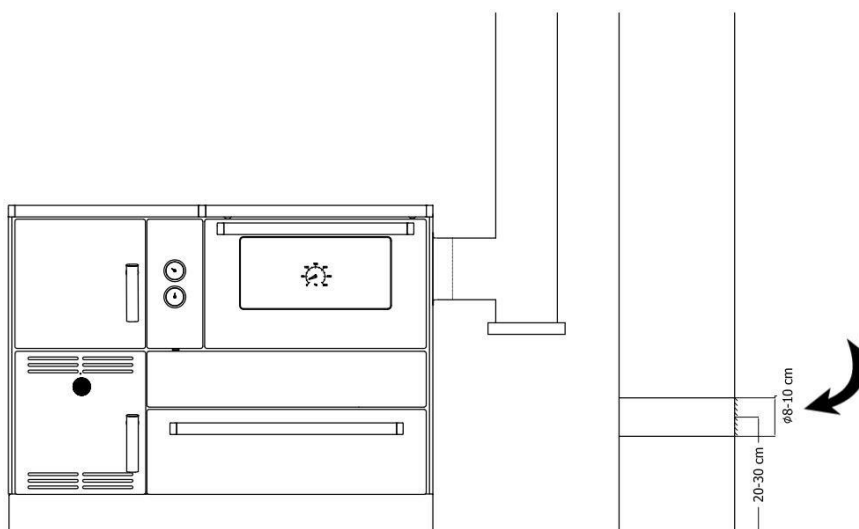


Figure 2. Combustion-air supply. Keep the air inlet unobstructed.

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 160 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 non-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.

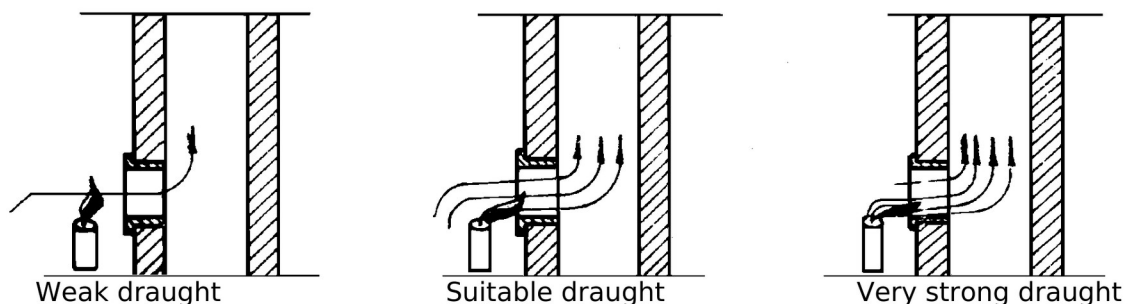


Figure 3. Draught examples: weak, suitable and very strong. Verify actual draught by measurement.

Installation and chimney termination illustrations

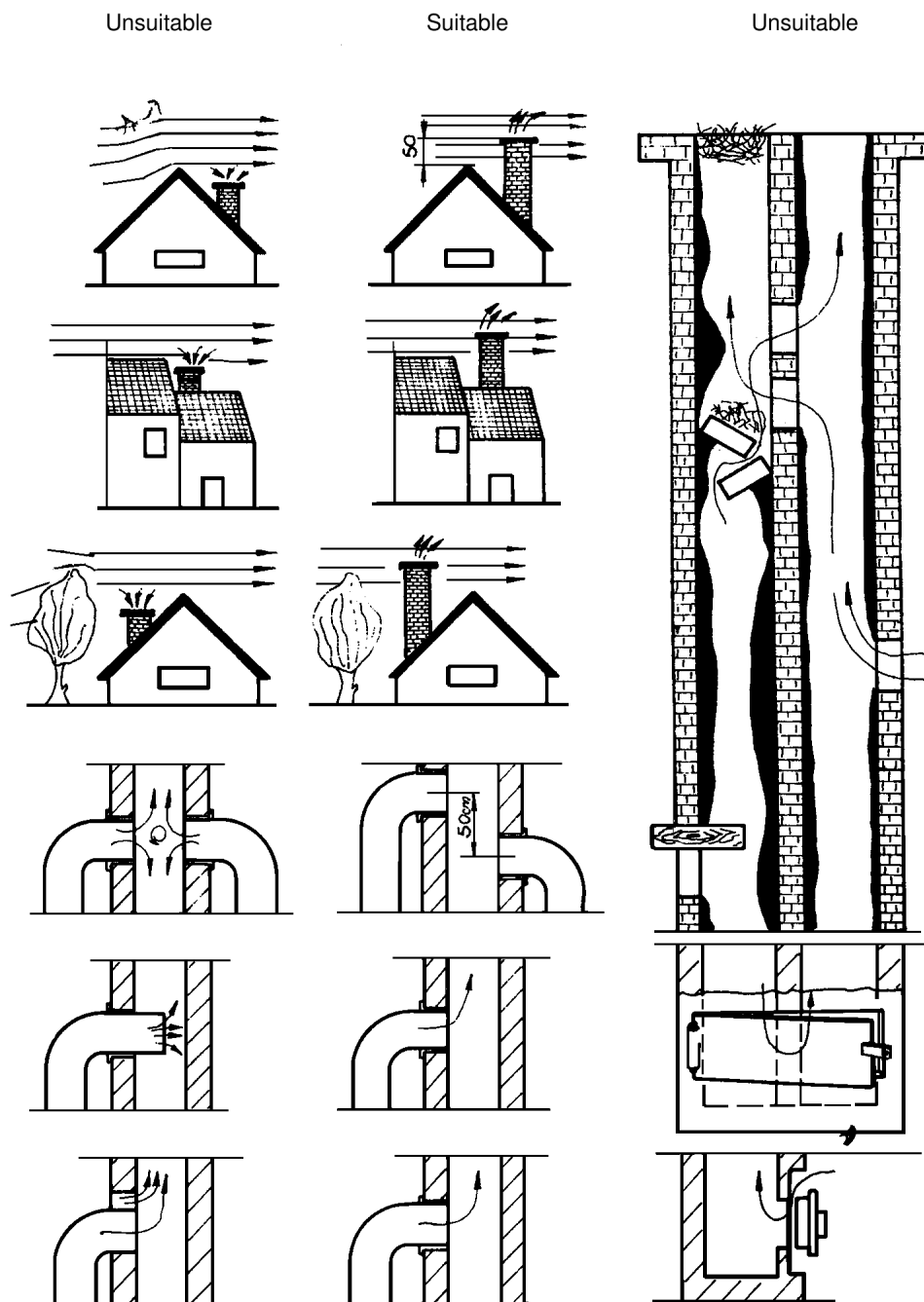


Figure 4. Chimney placement and connection examples. The left column shows unsuitable arrangements and the centre column suitable arrangements. Drawing dimensions are in centimetres. The actual chimney-terminal height and connection follow the design.

6 Heating-system connection

An appropriately qualified specialist must design, install and test the heating system. The cooker may connect to an open or closed system when expansion, venting, pressure and overheating protection and adequate heat dissipation are assured. The system must accept the water jacket's 22.3 kW nominal output. The factory manual requires heat consumers of at least 21 kW and installed system output of 65–100% of cooker nominal output. The designer verifies these requirements under actual operating conditions.

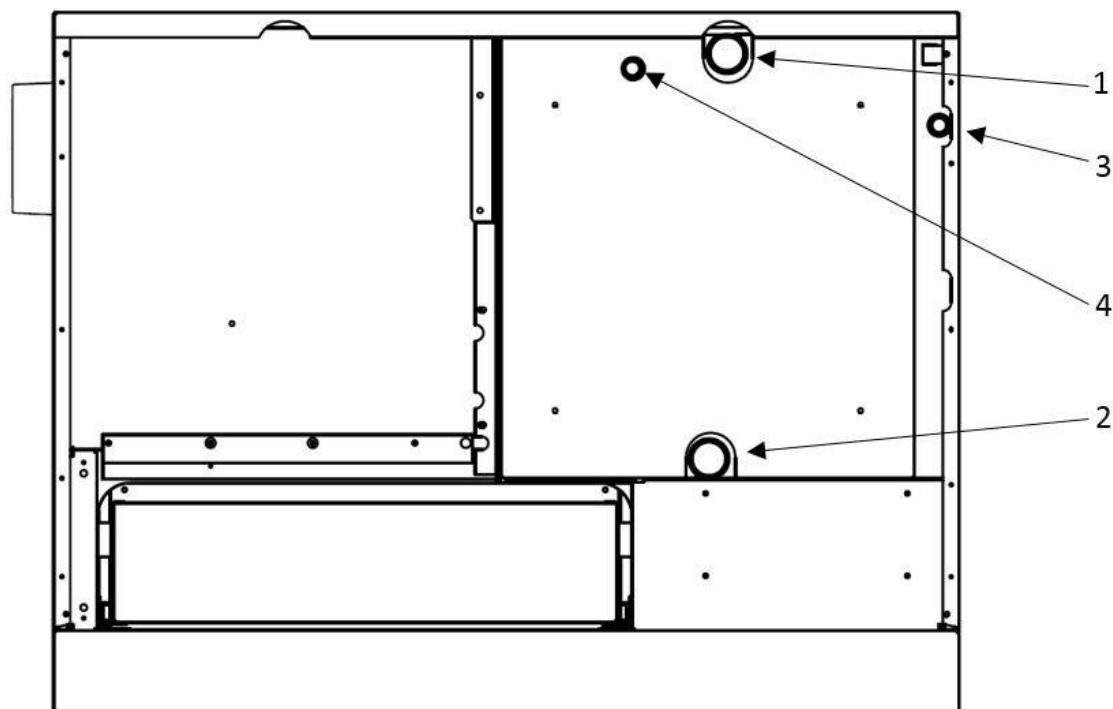


Figure 5. Rear connections: 1 flow; 2 return; 3 thermal-protection sensor connection; 4 pressure safety-valve connection. Verify thread type and connection positions on the actual appliance.

Flow and return connections have a nominal size of 5/4". Do not reduce pipe size before the first branch. Use at least 5/4" steel or Ø32 mm copper pipe; the designer may specify a larger size. Safety-valve and thermal-sensor connections are 1/2". Verify fitting compatibility on the actual appliance. The guide slope is 0.5%, or 5 mm per metre; provide venting at all necessary high points.

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 water jacket's designated 1/2" connection or within 1 m. No isolating device may be fitted between cooker and valve. Valve set pressure must not exceed 1.9 bar; a lower rating-plate limit takes precedence. A specialist selects a suitable valve and routes discharge visibly through a heat-resistant, unobstructed and safe drain. The manufacturer recommends a pressure valve as additional protection in an open system. Omission of required protection may invalidate the warranty.

Install the expansion vessel on the return as close to the cooker as possible, with no isolating device between them. For a system served only by this cooker, the factory recommends a 30 l vessel, not smaller than 25 l. Actual size and pre-charge must be calculated from total system water volume, height and temperature range. Membrane and pre-charge checks are professional work.

Prevent a cold return and condensation with a designed mixing or return-protection arrangement. Maintain adequate circulation and heat dissipation in every operating mode. Maximum water temperature of 90 °C is a limit. Underfloor-heating mixing, pump control and any buffer-vessel requirement follow the design.

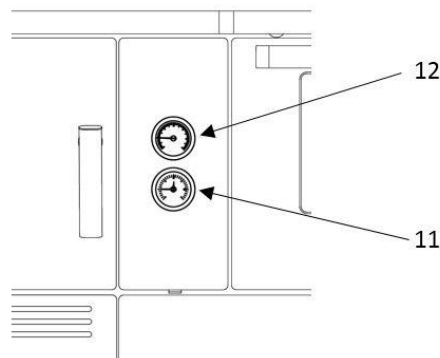


Figure 6. Cooker pressure and water-temperature gauges: 11 pressure; 12 temperature.

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.



Figures 7a and 7b. Thermal discharge/filling valve and pressure reducer with gauge. Protection components are not supplied with the cooker.

9 Heating-system schematics

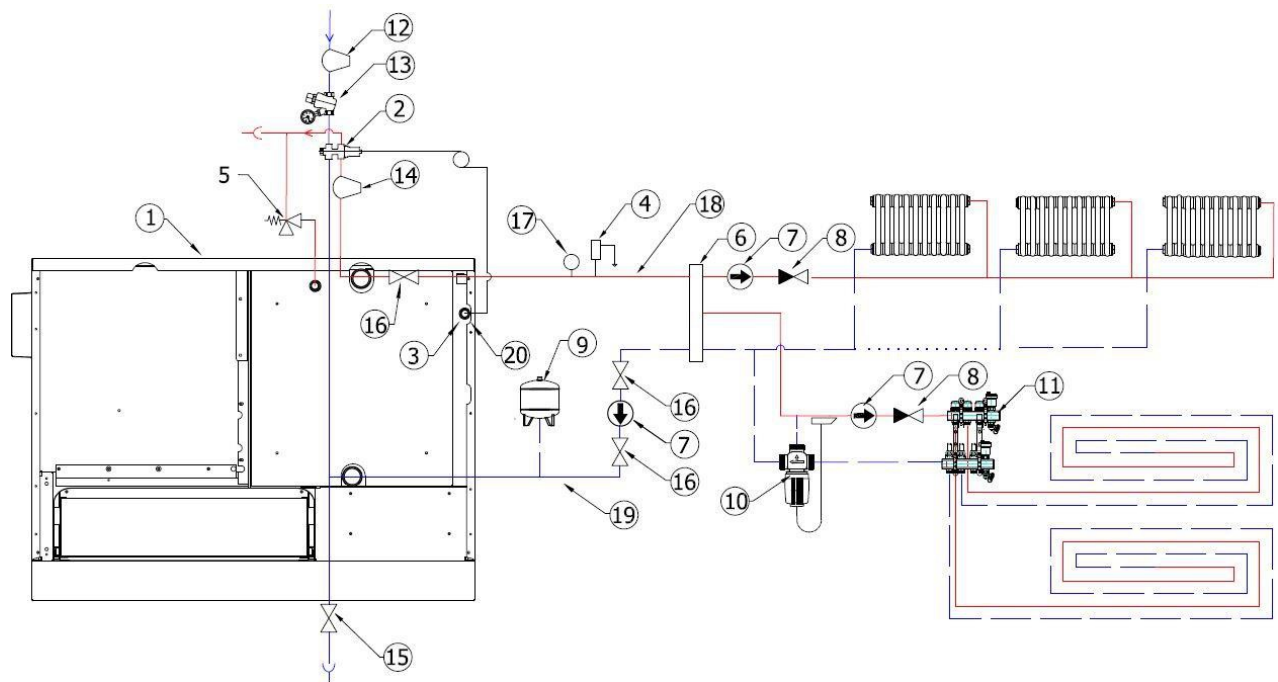


Figure 7. Closed heating-system schematic.

1 cooker; 2 thermal discharge/filling valve; 3 thermal-valve sensor; 4 automatic air vent; 5 pressure safety valve; 6 hydraulic separator; 7 circulation pump; 8 non-return valve; 9 expansion vessel; 10 three-way valve with contact thermostat; 11 underfloor-heating manifold; 12 cold-water filter; 13 pressure reducer with gauge; 14 hot-water filter; 15 filling/drain tap; 16 valve; 17 temperature/pressure gauge; 18 flow; 19 return; 20 thermal-protection connection.

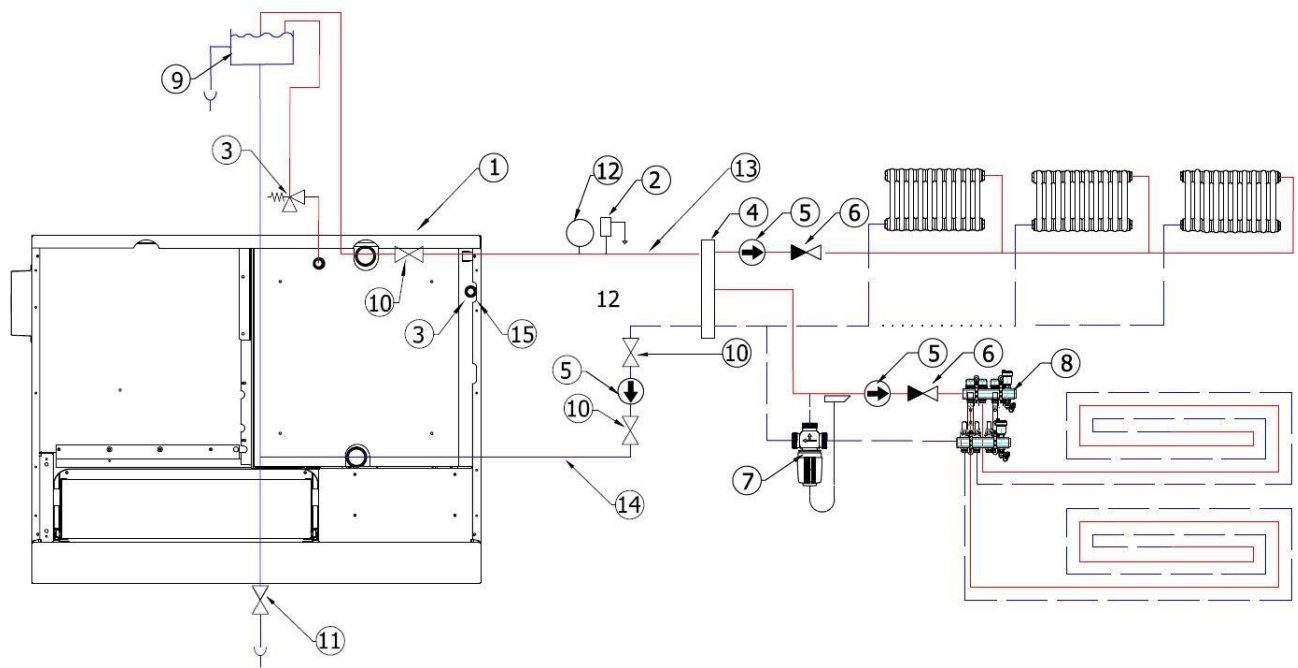


Figure 8. Open heating-system schematic.

1 cooker; 2 automatic air vent; 3 pressure safety valve; 4 hydraulic separator; 5 circulation pump; 6 non-return valve; 7 three-way valve with contact thermostat; 8 underfloor-heating manifold; 9 open expansion vessel; 10 valve; 11 filling/drain tap; 12 temperature/pressure gauge; 13 flow; 14 return; 15 thermostat connection.

The drawings are schematics, not complete installation designs. A specialist sizes pipes and pumps and specifies valve settings, expansion, venting, return protection and safe heat dissipation. The open expansion vessel's safety pipe must remain unobstructed; protect vessel and pipes against freezing.

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. A contact thermostat is mandatory for circulation-pump control; the recommended minimum setting is 57 °C. This does not replace thermal protection.

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 specialist performs leak and functional tests according to appliance and component manufacturers' test procedures. Unless the manufacturer has separately approved a higher-pressure test procedure, do not exceed 1.9 bar or a lower rating-plate limit during testing. Check the pressure valve, thermal sensor, cold-water supply, drain, pump and power-failure protection. Do not test a hot or burning appliance.

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 lighting, check filling, venting, freezing, valve positions, pump and protection connections. Clean the grate. With a cold system, set the combustion regulator fully open. Pull the lighting-damper lever forward and turn the heating/baking damper left with the tool to position 1. Secondary air must be open and tertiary air closed.

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.

Use the lighting setting only for about 10–15 minutes. Once the fire is established, turn the heating/baking damper right to position 0; keep the lighting-damper lever pulled out. Regulate output with the thermostat knob and open tertiary air. Keep firebox and ash doors closed. Add fuel in two or three smaller portions at 10–15-minute intervals. Do not overfill the firebox or exceed 90 °C water temperature.



Figures 9–12. Front grate guard and primary-air flap (20 and 22), lower and upper grate positions, and combustion-regulator knob.

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.

12 Changing the grate position

The lower grate position transfers more heat to water and suits the heating season. The upper position suits cooking and transitional seasons: the flame is closer to the cooking surface and water output decreases. Factory reference output in the upper position is 21.6 kW total, comprising 12.75 kW to water and 8.85 kW to the room. 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.

Turning the knob towards + increases output and towards – reduces it. Choose a setting according to heat demand and monitor the water-temperature and pressure gauges. Do not allow water temperature to exceed 90 °C. Primary-air control does not replace pressure or thermal protection.

14 Air controls and lighting damper

The secondary-air lever is inside the firebox door. Movement towards 0 reduces air and towards 1 increases it. Keep secondary air open during firing. The tertiary-air lever is behind the heating/baking-damper cover, between the lower cover and cleaning-opening cover, and is marked + and -. Tertiary air must be closed for lighting and opened once the fire is established. Use heat-resistant gloves; do not alter the controls.

The heating/baking damper has positions 0 and 1. Position 1 is for lighting and baking, and position 0 for normal heating once the fire is established. Close the separate lighting damper for baking. These are two separate controls; follow Figure 13 and the markings on the actual cooker.

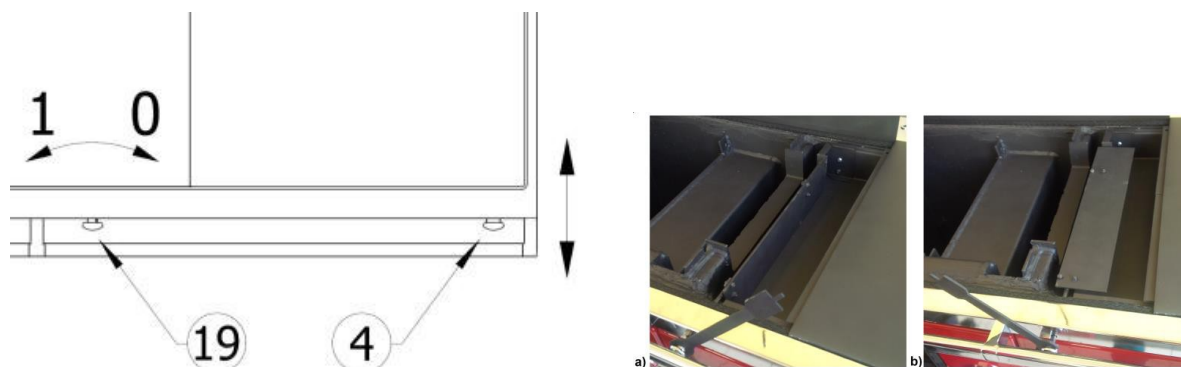


Figure 13. Heating/baking-damper positions 0 and 1 and lighting-damper lever.



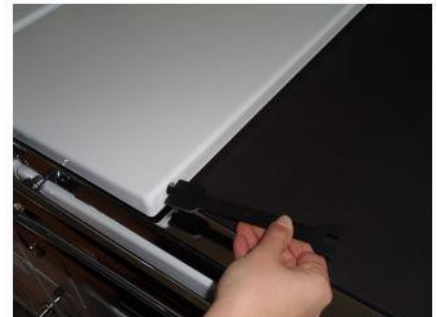
Figures 15 and 14. Inside of the firebox door and the tool supplied with the cooker.

15 Fuel and cooking

Use only dry untreated logs with moisture below 25%. The nominal-operation reference fuel is dry beech logs 33 cm long, calorific value 15,300 kJ/kg. The factory recommends two years of storage in a dry, ventilated place; check moisture because drying time depends on log size and storage. Wet wood reduces heat and increases smoke, soot and tar.

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 baking, close the lighting damper, turn the heating/baking damper to position 1 and select suitable output. Raise the insulated cooker covers with the tool. The factory recommends at least 60 °C water temperature for baking; do not close every radiator or restrict required water-jacket heat dissipation. After cooking, set output as needed and return the heating/baking damper to position 0. Keep the covers raised during the first two firings. Thereafter, lowering them reduces room heat and increases heat delivered to the heating system.



Figures 16–18. Combustion regulator, wood drawer and handling insulated cooker covers.

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

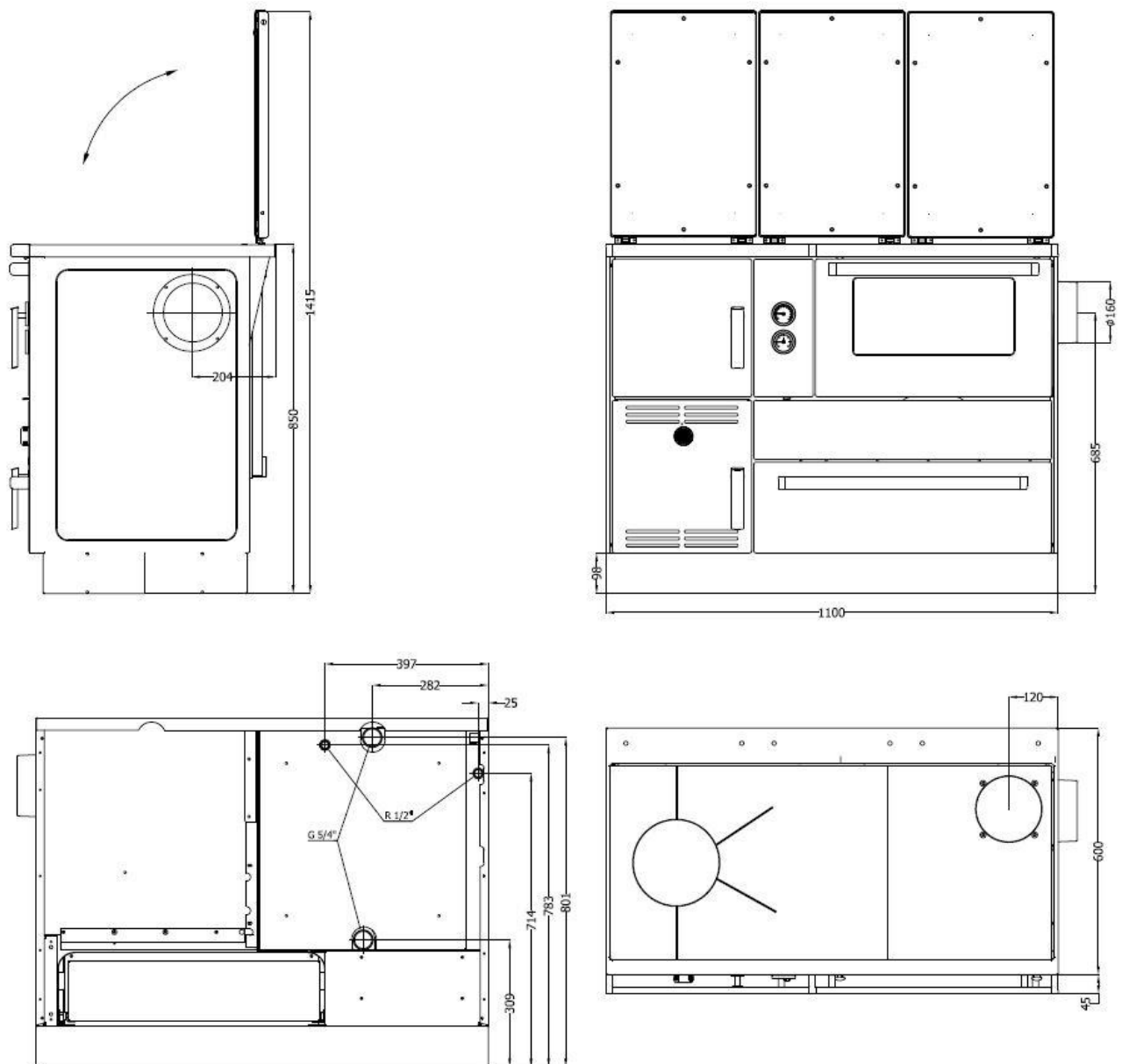


Figure 19. Factory dimensional drawing in millimetres. Verify connections on the actual appliance. This drawing does not replace the fire-safety clearance table.

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 this manual with the Declaration of Performance, energy label, product information sheet, rating plate and technical documentation. Manufacturer's manual: ALFA TERM 35-SRP v.1.2. Nominal data: DoP Alfa Term 35 02/26, technical documentation, and 2026 rating plate and information sheet. Actual model, handedness and serial number must match the handover record.

21 Required heating output and stopping the fire

Required heating output follows a building heat-loss calculation accounting for insulation, ventilation, room size and local design outdoor temperature. The factory's earlier total heated-volume guide is 350–583 m³ with the lower grate and 216–360 m³ with the upper grate. These do not guarantee a heated floor area or replace calculation. Have the designer assess cooker and heat-consumer suitability.

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.