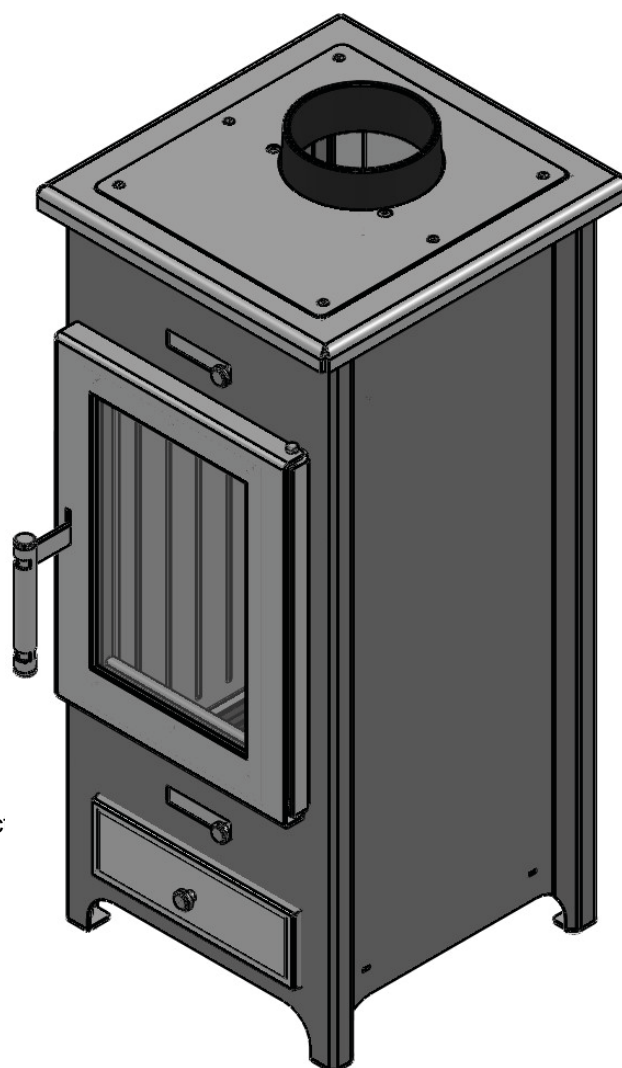




OPERATING AND ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS

Free-standing cooker

LEGNO



In compliance with the requirements of the Ecodesign Directive within the EU Member States:

"This product cannot be used as a primary source of heating."

Dear Customer,

Thank you for purchasing a Hitze free-standing cooker!



**IT IS ESSENTIAL TO READ THE OPERATING AND INSTALLATION
INSTRUCTIONS IN FULL BEFORE FIRST USE
AND CHECK THE COMPLETENESS OF THE PRODUCT.**

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1. NEWS INTRODUCTION

Warmth from Nature - these words perfectly encapsulate the Hitze brand philosophy. In line with this philosophy, we manufacture fireplaces and cookers that burn wood or wood pellets, which are the least environmentally damaging raw materials. Thanks to modern technology, we have developed innovative solutions that are characterised by their modern design and high heating efficiency.

We wish you trouble-free operation and plenty of warmth!

Before assembling and connecting the cooker to the flue system, it is essential to read the Operating and Installation Instructions and to check the completeness of the product components.

The information contained in the Operating and Installation Instructions will ensure the correct operation of the cooker and will help to avoid damage and accidents due to improper use.

If you have any doubts or operating problems, please contact your point of sale or the Manufacturer.

NOTES:

The device must not be used by children.

Never leave children or pets unattended around a burning or just extinguished hearth.

Danger of burns (hearth parts can be very hot).

In order to improve the product, the Manufacturer reserves the right to make changes to the drawings, photographs and descriptions, as well as to the parameters of the equipment without prior notice and at any time. It is forbidden to copy the Operating and Assembly Instructions in whole or in part without authorisation from the Manufacturer. Keep the operating and assembly instructions out of the reach of children.

In the event of damage, loss or destruction of the User's Manual and Installation Manual, please request a copy from the point of sale or from the Manufacturer, providing the identification details of the appliance.

1.1. Information general

Security

Compliance with the following rules will enable the cooker to operate correctly, avoiding damage and accidents caused by improper use.

1.2. To maintain the necessary safety rules :

- Before installing or maintaining the cooker, read and understand the Operating and Installation Instructions;
- Install the cooker in the most convenient position taking into account current building and fire regulations;
- installation, maintenance and functional testing of the system should be carried out by qualified specialists;
- use the appliance for its intended purpose;
- It is imperative that the cooker is adequately ventilated and supplied with air at the place of installation;
- Place the clothes dryer at least 1.5 m away from the cooker (fire hazard);
- check the permissible load on the floor (floor, ceiling) at the intended location of the cooker (taking into account the total weight of the unit including its installation);
- provide a suitable chimney installation to guarantee safe use (e.g. a chimney made of non-combustible materials with low heat absorption);
- avoid installing the cooker in rooms with B-gas appliances, hoods (with and without extractor hoods), heat pumps, collective ventilation conduits, numerous active smoke ducts, as well as in the vicinity of stairwells and rooms with appliances which can generate negative pressure;
- avoid direct contact with the cooker (the appliance is heated to high temperatures during operation) and if necessary use suitable protective equipment (clothing, heat-resistant gloves);

- Install the cooker in a room with fire protection, equipped with a fresh air supply and smoke extraction;
- in the event of any difficulties, contact the dealer or manufacturer (in the event of repair, request original spare parts);
- periodically check and clean the flue pipe in accordance with the regulations in force;
- Include operating and installation instructions in case the unit is sold or rented.

1.3. Never belongs:

- resist and climb on the cooker;
- use the appliance in the event of faults or malfunctions;
- leave flammable materials within 1.5m of the cooker;
- light fires with flammable materials and burn waste.

1.4. Hitze is exempt from civil and criminal liability at :

- use of the cooker not in accordance with the Operating and Installation Instructions;
- modification of the cooker and unauthorised replacement of parts with non-original ones (these actions lead to immediate cancellation of the guarantee);
- injury and material damage caused by incorrect installation and maintenance (not in compliance with the Operating and Installation Instructions).

1.5. Purpose cooker

LEGNO type cookers provide an additional source of heat in the rooms in which they are located. They are equipped with fixed hearths, with manual fuel loading, closed with a standard (box) door. The main fuel is seasoned hardwood (beech, hornbeam, birch) with a moisture content of less than 20%. During combustion, heat energy is released from the combustion chamber by convection and radiation.

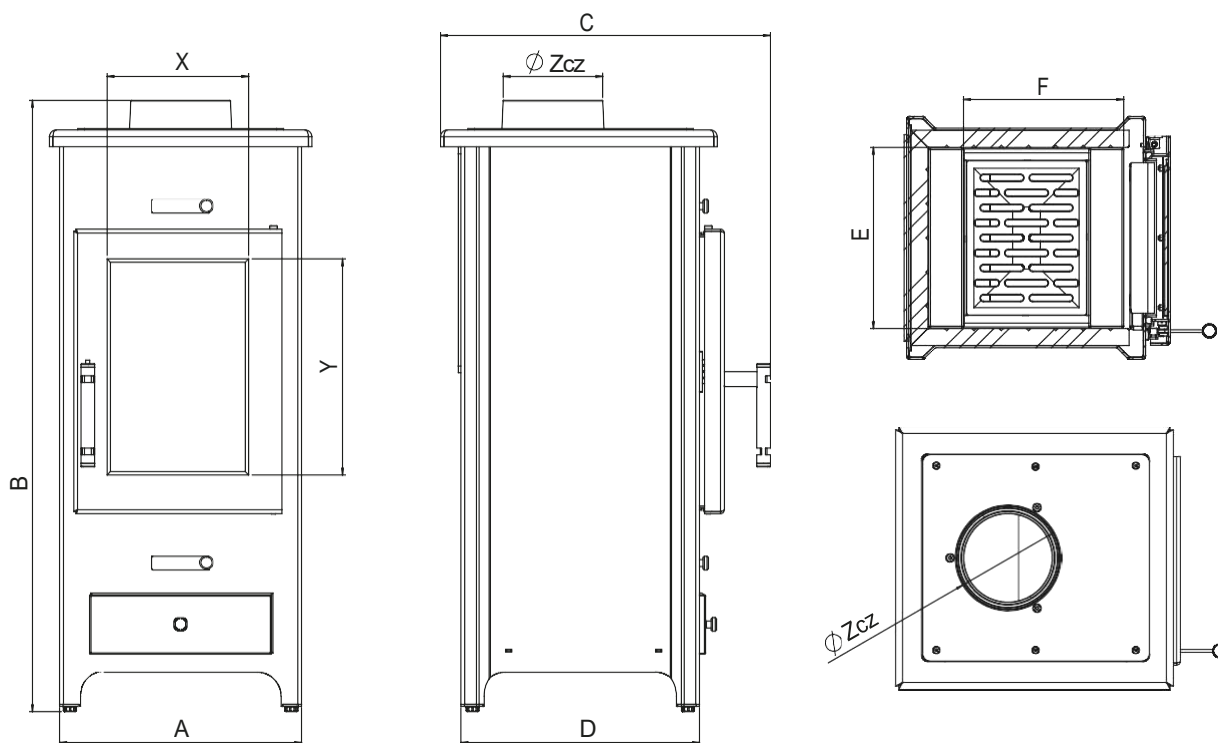


Fig. 1 **Furnace dimensions**

Dimensions [mm]		Legno
Width	A	385
Height	B	897
Overall depth	C	484
Body depth	D	350
Firebox width	E	263
Burner depth	F	286
Flue diameter	Zcz	150
Glazing width	X	207
Glazing height	Y	316

Table 1 **Furnace dimensions**

parameter s	unit	Legno
Rated power	kW	5,5
Heating load range	kW	2,5-7
Thermal efficiency	%	78
CO emissions (at 13% O ₂)	g/m³	1,137
Pollen emissions (at 13% O ₂)	g/m³	0,035
Flue gas temperature	°C	286
Maximum billet length	mm	250
Weight	kg	84

Table 2 **Technical data**

1.6. Construction and operation of cooker

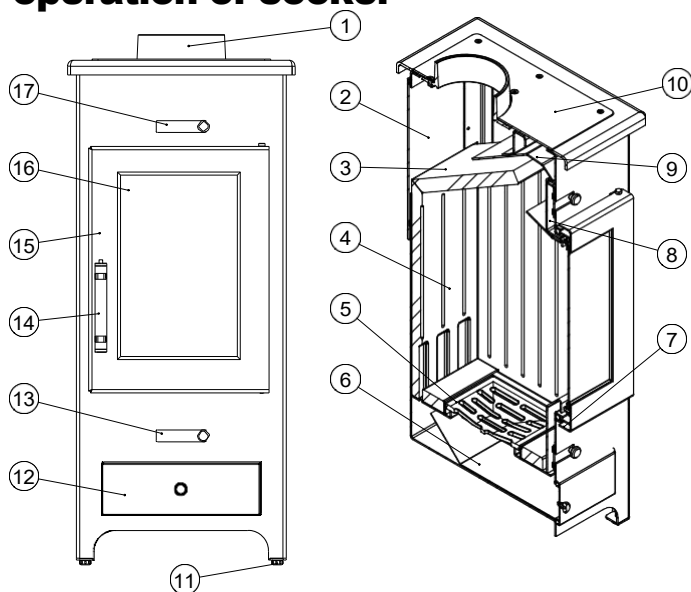


Fig. 2 **Construction of the furnace**

1. flue
2. lid
3. deflector
4. combustion chamber with insert ceramic
5. cast iron grate
6. ashtray
7. special profile doors
8. air curtain
9. steel deflector
10. flue plate
11. adjustable shoe
12. ash pan
13. lower throttle
14. handle
15. door
16. glass
17. upper throttle

Construction:

The cooker is made of boiler steel grade P256GH, 3mm thick. The inside of the combustion chamber is lined with a ceramic insert to keep the heat **4**. The design allows the flue gases to be led out through the upper or rear wall of the cooker. The flue **1** is 150mm in diameter. The front of the cooker consists of a steel door made of a special profile **7** and profiled sheet metal, heat resistant glass **16**, and a handle **14**. The door is bolted to slats fixed to the body of the cooker.

Activity description:

There are two air intake systems inside - primary and secondary. The quantity of incoming primary air is regulated by the lower inlet damper located on the front of the cooker under door **13**. The air then flows around ash pan **6** and enters combustion chamber **4** through grate **5**.

The amount of secondary air is regulated by the upper damper **17** on the front of the cooker. The air is directed to the upper part of the combustion chamber **4**. The air quantity is adjusted by moving the lever to the left in order to open the air chamber. right to close the air inlet.

The cooker is also equipped with an air curtain **8** to help keep the glass clean. Above the combustion chamber there is a special ceramic plate called deflector **3** and a steel deflector **9** which enhance the heat exchange. During combustion, the hot gases flow around the deflectors and then into the chimney via the flue **1** and ducting. The environment around the cooker is heated in two ways - the air surrounding the insert is heated (convection) and escapes through the ventilation slots in the cooker casing. In addition, heat radiates directly from all hot parts of the cooker.

2. TRANSPORT, ASSEMBLY, INSTALLATION COOKER

The device complies with EN 13229:2002 and is CE certified.

Before assembling, installing and operating the cooker, read the following Operating and Installation Instructions carefully and follow the instructions given therein. This will ensure safe and efficient operation of the cooker. Failure to observe these Operating and Installation Instructions may invalidate the warranty and endanger your health or life.

National and local regulations and standards must be observed during assembly, installation and operation, in particular:

- Regulation of the Minister of Infrastructure of 12.04.2002. Dz.U.Nr75, poz. 690 with amendments of 07.05.2004. r. Dz.U.Nr109, pos. 1156;
- Standard PN - B - 03406 :1994 Heating. Calculation heat demand;
- Standard PN - 89 / B - 10425 Smoke, flue and ventilation ducts made of brick;
- Standard PN - 78 / B - 03421.Ventilation and air conditioning. Design parameters of indoor air;
- Standard PN-EN 13229:2002 "Fireplace inserts including open fires for solid fuels. Requirements and tests".

It is a requirement that the cooker is installed by a qualified person or company and that technical acceptance is carried out by a master chimney sweep and a fire specialist.

Sequence of work for cooker installation:

- Preparing the location where the cooker is to be installed, checking the load-bearing capacity of the ground
- connecting the cooker to the chimney and making an air intake;
- using the cooker and observing whether there are any faults or anomalies (approximately 2 weeks).

2.1. Transport and handling

- The cooker is delivered pre-assembled, fixed to a pallet and wrapped in stretch foil;
- transportation of the cooker should be done in an upright position;
- After unpacking, check the cooker for transport damage;

- Unpack the cooker close to the installation site; take care when moving it (preferably with a trolley) (pay attention to the door and the glass);
- cooker packaging materials are not toxic or harmful; they should be recycled or stored by the user;
- in order to relieve the load on the cooker, in the event of installation in a difficult location, the ceramic inserts (which cover the firebox) may be removed; after installation, each element must be correctly put back in place.

2.2. Assembly

The design of the cooker allows 2 different configurations. The flue can be on the rear wall or on top.

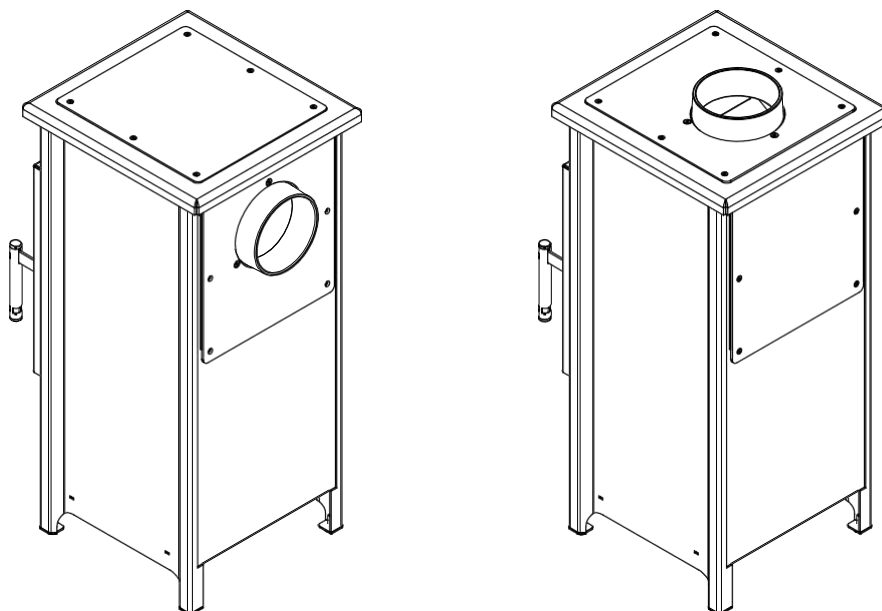
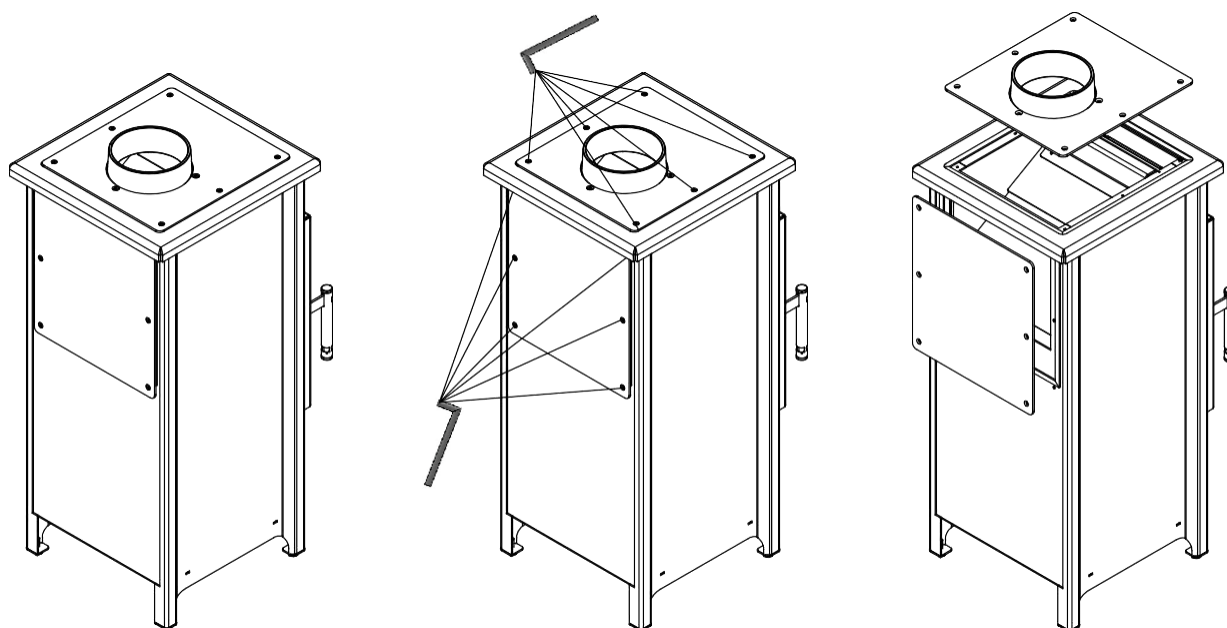


Fig. 3 Various cooker configuration options

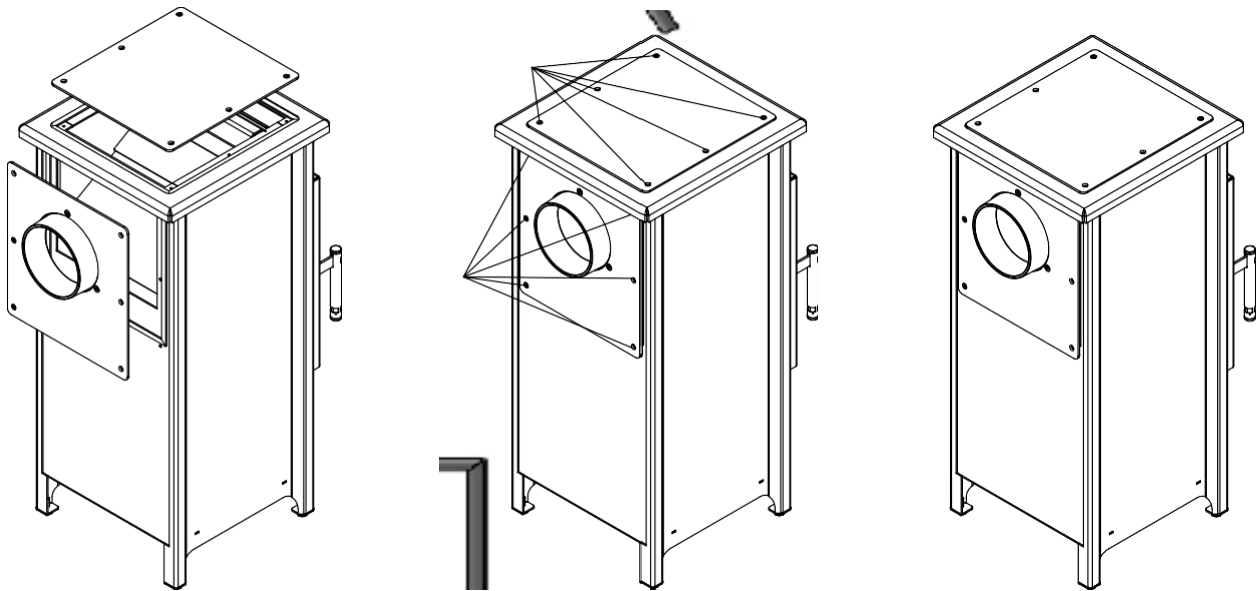
Operation of transferring the flue from the top plate to the rear wall



1. view of the cooker in its factory configuration

2. unscrew the top and rear covers by unscrewing them with an Allen spanner

3. remove plates



4. reposition the flue and the top cover

5. tighten the top and rear covers with an Allen key

6. view of the cooker after configuration

Fig. 4 | **Flue replacement**

2.3. Recommendations for substrates:

- Before installing the cooker, check the load-bearing capacity of the floor (whether it meets the load-bearing conditions for the type of appliance depending on its weight);
- the floor must be made of a non-combustible material at least 30 cm thick, with a strip of space in front of the cooker door, at least 60 cm wide and extending beyond the edges of the door by at least 30 cm.

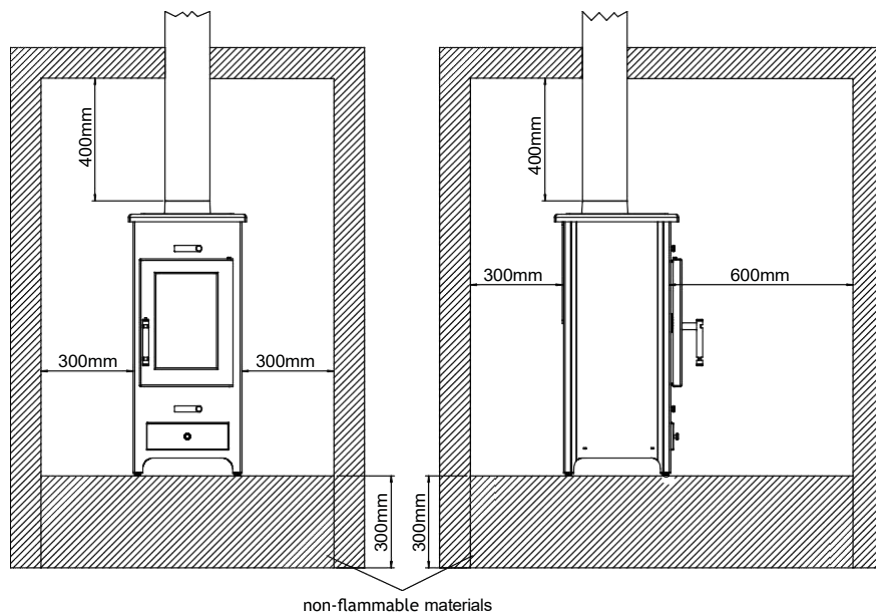


Fig. 5 | **Recommendations for substrate and space**

2.4. flue

The cooker requires a suitable cross-section of the flue pipe (flue duct) and a suitable height of the flue pipe.

The cross-sectional area of the flue and smoke duct is determined according to the formula:

$$F = \frac{0.003 \times Q}{\sqrt{h}} \quad [\text{m}^2]$$

Where:

F - cross-sectional area of the flue and smoke duct [m²]; Q - rated thermal

output of the insert [kW];

h - chimney height [m].

According to current regulations, the flue must not be smaller than 14x14 cm, or its diameter must be at least 15 cm. Stoves with a higher output require a larger flue pipe cross-section. The cross-section also depends on the height of the chimney.

The cooker must be connected to a flue pipe or a riser pipe conforming to current national standards.

The size of the chimney draught should be:

- minimum draught - 6 ± 2 Pa;
- **AVERAGE, RECOMMENDED DRAINAGE - 12 ± 2 Pa;**
- maximum draught - 15 ± 2 Pa.

NOTES:

For proper cooker operation it is necessary to ensure a correct draught in the flue outlet:

- Insufficient chimney draught causes poor operation of the cooker, excessive burial of glass and excessive contamination of the flue gas ducts; the overall heat output of the cooker is reduced (smoke penetration into the room can occur);
- A draught that is too strong can contribute to over-intensive combustion, high fuel consumption and lead to permanent damage to the cooker.

Regular inspection of the chimney by a chimney sweep is recommended.

2.5. Connection to the flue:

- Before proceeding with the installation of the cooker, an expert's opinion and selection of the flue pipe in terms of its technical parameters and condition must be carried out;
- The installation of the cooker may be carried out following a positive chimney sweep test of the flue pipe.

The flue pipe must comply with the applicable national or European standards.

In accordance with the operating and installation instructions provided, fit and connect the cooker to the chimney (including installation of screen plates - if used - and insulation of the flue pipe).

The manufacturer **does not recommend** assembling and installing the appliance yourself. In order to ensure a proper and safe start-up of the appliance and the fulfilment of the guarantee conditions, the assembly and start-up of the appliance must be commissioned by a person or a firm having the appropriate installation qualifications. The fitter is obliged to confirm in the Warranty Card (entry and stamp) that the installation has been carried out in compliance with the art. and valid legal regulations. Failure to do so will void the manufacturer's warranty.

2.6. The flue pipe system should meet the following features:

- the cross-section of the flue pipe must not be smaller than that of the flue pipe and must not narrow towards the chimney (adapters may be used to increase the diameter from the flue pipe to the chimney);
- the flue pipe should be as short as possible and have as few bends as possible (increase flow resistance, avoid condensation build-up);
- The cooker must not be connected to a flue pipe which is shared with another heating appliance;
- it is advisable to connect the cooker to a separate flue;
- the flue pipe may not have more than two inclinations of 45° up to a pipe height of 5m and 20° for pipe heights of over 5m;
- the flue pipe must be made of non-combustible materials and be thermally insulated;
- the flue pipe insulation should have a fire resistance of at least 60 minutes;
- a straight section of pipe at least twice the diameter of the cooker flue outlet should be used;
- the joint should be made tight;
- The end of the chimney should allow for a smooth exit of the flue gases and be located at least 60cm above the highest point of the roof;
- the connectors must be made of stainless steel 1.4401 (316), heat-resistant or flue-grade steel suitably painted with a special paint and of an appropriate sheet thickness (heat-resistant and stainless steel 1mm thick and flue-grade 2mm thick) - the material should be characterized by resistance to high temperatures, flue gas acidity and condensate.

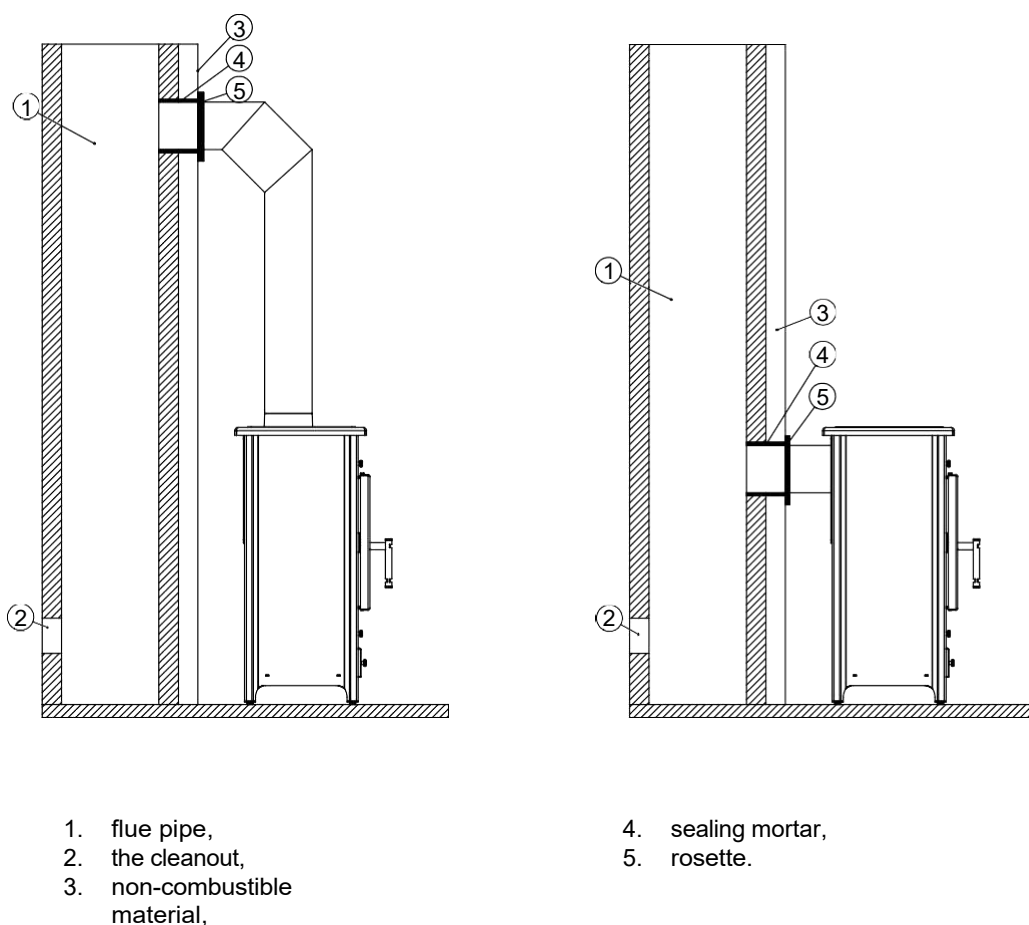


Fig. 6 Diagram of the connection of the cooker to the flue pipe

2.7. Ventilation cooker:

- **It is necessary to provide fresh air from outside by unsealing the windows so that there is a constant supply of air. Too little fresh air from outside can cause poor combustion (production of carbon monoxide) and, in the worst case scenario, air with carbon monoxide can backflow through the ventilation ducts when the windows are tightly closed and there is a risk of fume poisoning;**
- The design of the cooker allows fresh air to be admitted (air intake by dampers is used) directly from the room where the cooker is located, provided that adequate ventilation is provided to prevent automatic shutting off of the external air supply;
- It is assumed that the amount of air required to burn 1kg of wood is approximately 8m³;
- when using an air distribution system to other rooms, in order to circulate the air freely, ensure that the cooled air is returned to the room where the cooker is installed (otherwise the operating cycle of the cooker may be disrupted and the heat distribution process may be impaired);
- When determining the location and installation of the unit, attention should be paid to the principles of correct air circulation and air balance in the room;
- Ventilation must be provided in the room where the cooker is installed;
- To ensure adequate convection space (cooling of the cooker, heating of the air) the cooker should be positioned at least 80cm away from materials which could be distorted or damaged by the heat (furniture, panelling, wallpaper, etc.).

2.8. Installation cartridge

The unit must be installed in accordance with current building code standards.

Installation and assembly of the cooker must be carried out by qualified professionals.

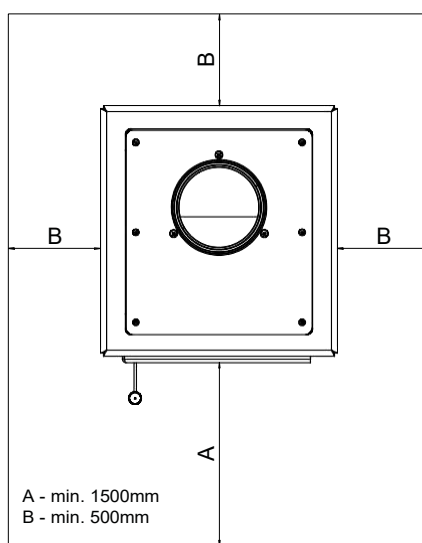


Fig. 7 **Safe area for flammable materials**

- The cooker must be positioned at a safe distance from any flammable products (it may be necessary to protect the walls and surrounding area of the cooker);
- The space in front of the cooker should be protected to prevent sparks which may fall out of the firebox when adding fuel. The minimum safe area is 60cm in front of the cooker and 30cm to the sides from the edge of the door. The surface can be protected with natural stone, floor tiles, or a dedicated glass base;
- Do not install the cooker in bedrooms, bathrooms or rooms where there is another heating appliance without an independent air supply;
- The cooker cannot be incorporated into a recuperation system;

- The cooker is a unitary structure and does not require additional supports;
- The height (levelling) of the cooker can be adjusted by means of the feet (a maximum of 20mm can be unscrewed);
- If it is necessary to raise the cooker above the feet adjustment, make a masonry base and place the appliance on it (do not remove the feet needed for levelling);
- If the door is not properly levelled, it will not work properly (it will not close properly);

3. STARTING UP

The initial start-up of the cooker, after it has been seated and properly connected to the chimney, must be carried out by the installer or an authorised service technician. The user must be present during commissioning so that he/she can be trained by the installer. The installer must refuse to commission the cooker if he discovers an installation fault which endangers the safety of the user. Correct commissioning must be confirmed in writing on the guarantee card.

3.1. Preparation for launch

Before firing up for the first time:

- remove any stickers and other paper labels and accessories from the mantle body, ash pan or firebox that could be the cause of a fire, this also applies to transport protection;
- Check that the deflector(s), ceramic pieces and grate are properly seated, and that they have not fallen out of position during installation (If any seating faults are found, correct them. Otherwise the cooker may not operate correctly. In cooker types where the door is made of multi-paned glass, check that during transport or use of the cooker the various parts of the glass have not come apart);
- check operation:
 - mechanism for regulating the air supply to the combustion chamber (cold-air dampers);
 - front door locking mechanism (hinges, handle);

3.2. Firing up the cooker

Before firing up the cooker:

- place the thicker logs first in the firebox, then the smaller wood, and finally the small pieces (sub-sticks) - light with fireplace matches or a lighter;
- open the primary air control to maximum and the secondary air control to minimum;
- **the cooker door must be closed after lighting;**
- When the fire is burning well, use the air regulators to adjust the combustion air to a rather damped level (this means that only a small proportion of the primary air is supplied under the cooker grate; the secondary air damper is set at maximum - the greater amount of air is supplied to the air curtain system, which protects the glass from scorching and to the post-combustion system at the front of the cooker; opening the air damper to 100% - as far as possible, results in very intensive combustion of the fire);
- it is advisable, in the final stage of combustion, to open the door and burn the remaining embers on the grate with a poker in order to better burn the fuel;

NOTES:

As a large amount of air is fed under the grate and into the air curtain and flue gas afterburning system, too much fuel in the combustion chamber results in the production of a large amount of wood gas which results in a temporary sooting of the glass.

If the throttle is moved to the right as far as possible, the air supply to the combustion chamber is completely cut off, resulting in a gradual extinguishing of the firebox.

If necessary, the grate is unclogged with a poker.

During the first hours of operation, it is recommended to operate the cooker at a low load, i.e. up to 50%.

normal load.

The first ignition may be accompanied by condensation on the inner walls of the combustion chamber. This phenomenon is normal and results from condensation of the water vapour contained in the flue gases. It should disappear after the firebox has cooled down.

If flue gas is escaping from the cooker chamber, adjust the flue damper setting and increase the chimney draught.

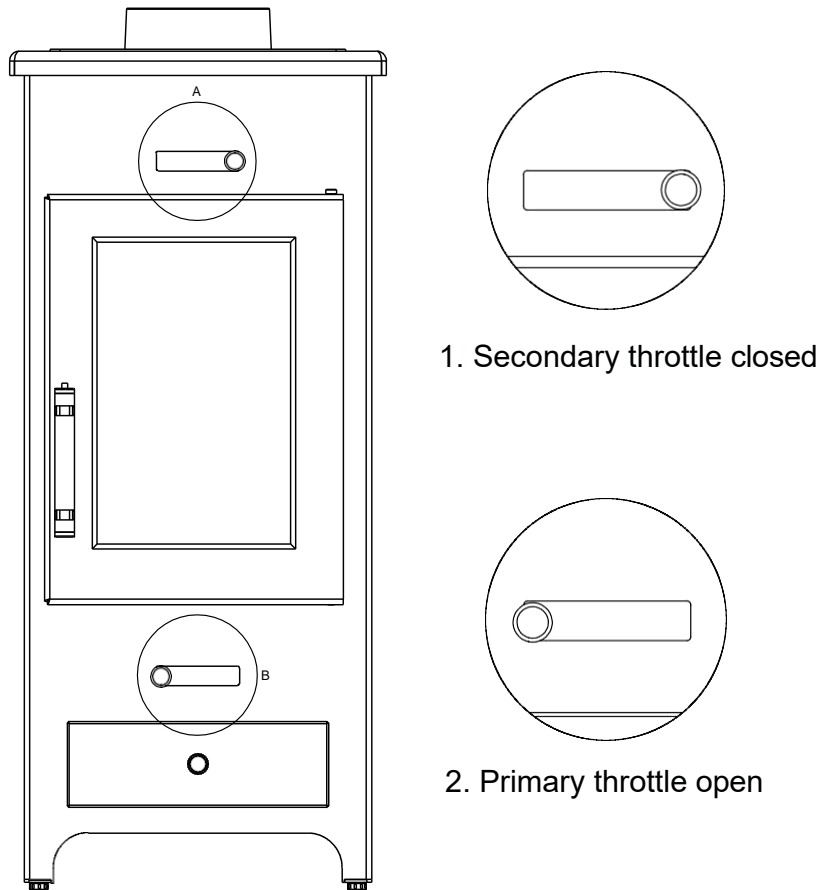


Fig. 8 **Operation of the damper - moved to the right - air supply closed, moved to the left - air supply open.**

Clean the hearth of ash residue before the next lighting.

4. USE

The surface of the fireplace cooker is coated with a special heat-resistant paint which, when the cooker is lit, first becomes soft (care should be taken not to scratch it) and then hardens. This process may cause an unpleasant odour during the first few burns. The manufacturer recommends intensive ventilation of the room. If there are pets or birds in the room, move them temporarily to another location. During the first burns (for about 2 weeks), the fireplace stove manufacturer recommends keeping the flame small and burning less fuel at a lower temperature. This method of combustion is intended to prevent cracks forming in the ceramic cladding, deforming the structure, and damaging the protective coating (paint) of the insert.

4.1. Types of fuel

Due to the design of our equipment, the recommended fuel to be used is hardwood such as oak, hornbeam, ash, beech and birch. We particularly recommend birch. The best fuel is seasoned wood (at least 2 years in an airy and dry place), in cut and split billets. We discourage the use of coniferous wood. Fresh or badly dried wood is not a good fuel as it has limited energy properties. Burning poorly dried wood can lead to increased emissions of creosote deposited in the flue, which can cause a chimney fire, overheating of the firebox, and cracked glass.

NOTES:

It is forbidden to burn waste fuels, flammable liquids or other fuels not recommended by the cooker manufacturer.

The manufacturer strictly forbids the use of coal, tropical wood, any type of product containing chemical compounds such as petrol, alcohol, naphthalene, oil, od- pads and laminated panels containing adhesives, varnishes, etc. as fuel for the cooker.

4.2. Accuracy fuel:

- The fuel is replenished when the flames disappear above the layer of embers in the firebox; it is best to rake the embers into a "pyramid shape" on the grate (on both sides in order to supply sufficient air from under the grate for the flame to appear) and to add the wood chunks;
- Do not place embers on the grate at one level, as this significantly reduces the air supply to the grate and produces too much gas in the firebox, which results in gasification of the insert and the possibility of an explosion;
- Wood billets in the combustion chamber must be laid parallel to the plane of the door.
- before loading a fresh batch of fuel into the firebox, the grate should be ash-free and the ash container emptied if necessary.

4.3. Preventing the escape of exhaust gases

To prevent fumes from the cooker escaping into the room when opening the door-check is recommended:

- Approximately 10 seconds before opening the door, fully open the primary air regulator (throttle lever moved to the left as far as possible);
- Open the door slightly and, after waiting a few seconds (the time required for the smoke to be extracted), slowly open the cooker door;
- Be very careful when opening the door and after opening the door, as pieces of burnt fuel may fall out of the firebox;
- once the correct amount of fuel has been added, close the firebox door;
- After firing up the fuel, set the air regulator to the original position;
- The optimum amount of fuel for a 5.5 kW cooker is 1.6 kg/h.

NOTES:

The cooker manufacturer warns against overloading the cooker with fuel. Overloading may cause permanent damage to the structure of the appliance.

4.4. Clean glass

In addition to using the right fuel, keeping the glass clean is influenced by:

- to provide an adequate supply of combustion air;
- optimum chimney draught;
- how to operate the cooker;
- use of fuel with a moisture content of less than 20%.

In order to keep the glass clean, it is advisable to add the recommended amount of fuel so that the fuel is central on the grate and as far away from the glass as possible.

If the glass becomes dirty during heating, we recommend increasing the combustion intensity by opening the air damper, as a result of which the glass will usually clean itself.

4.5. Operation in poorer climatic and transitional conditions

In the so-called transitional period or in poorer climatic conditions (e.g. during fog, on wet rainy days, during strong gusty winds and when the outside temperature exceeds +15°C), chimney draught may be impaired so that the combustion gases are not fully discharged. To compensate for this adverse effect, load the insert with as little fuel as possible, or additionally use draught regulators.

4.6. Removal of ash

Depending on the amount and type of fuel being burned:

- using a poker, scrape the ashes through the grate into the ash pan;
- After removing the ashes, remove the ashpan and empty it;
- The ashtray can only be emptied when cold; we recommend that this is done at the latest before each start-up;
- Before emptying the ashpan, check that it does not contain any glowing remains of fuel that could cause a fire in the waste bin.

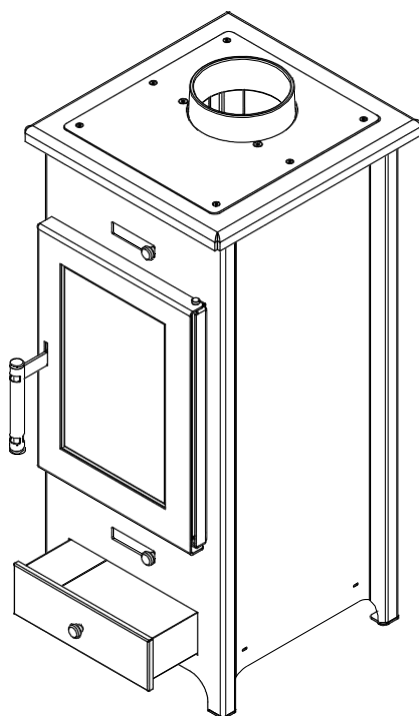


Fig. 8

Door closed, ash pan partially extended.

NOTES:

The manufacturer recommends that the ash pan should not be overfilled. The manufacturer recommends that the ash pan should not be overfilled. Overfilling the ash pan will reduce the air supply to the grate which will result in a decrease in combustion parameters and in extreme cases will make it impossible to light the cooker.

If ash is left in the ash pan for too long, it can result in premature **corrosion**. The ash from burnt wood can be used for compost or as fertiliser.

4.7. Comments general

You should:

- make sure **the fire door (combustion chamber) is closed** (except when operating the **fireplace stove**);
- after every prolonged break in operation, and before lighting the cooker again, carry out a patency check on the chimney flue and firebox;
- when carrying out any operations relating to the operation and use of the cooker, bear in mind that the cooker components may be hot, therefore **protective gloves** should be **used when operating** the cooker;
- For all repairs, use only spare parts from the cooker manufacturer;
- any repairs should only be carried out by a suitably qualified installer;
- During operation and use of the cooker, observe the rules that provide basic safety conditions.

It is forbidden to:

- leave anything flammable or heat-sensitive near the glass of the cooker;
- operate the appliance with broken glass;
- extinguish fireplaces with water;
- **allow children or animals to enter the appliance;**
- make any structural changes, alterations to the installation and operating principles without the manufacturer's written consent;
- **if you notice a malfunction, put the cooker out immediately.**

NOTES:

Emergency extinguishing of the cooker consists of filling the fuel with dry sand or cold ash.

WATER MUST NOT BE USED!

When working on a malfunctioning cooker, it is also necessary to ensure that the room is intensively ventilated and the operations are assisted by a second person equipped with a powder extinguisher.

As a result of slow combustion, large amounts of organic combustion products are released, resulting in the formation of creosote in the flue which can ignite. A so-called chimney fire then occurs, from which the entire building can catch fire.

In the event of a chimney fire, the following steps should be taken:

- **shut off the air supply to the cooker by closing the cold air inlet dampers;**
- **close the rotary shaft in the flue system (if the system has one);**
- **close the oven door tightly;**
- **notify the nearest fire brigade 112 or 998.**

5. CONSERVATION

In order to maintain safe and trouble-free operation of the unit, it is necessary to observe the following guidelines:

- perform periodic and timely maintenance - at least once a year an inspection of the cooker by a specialised service;
- keep the glass, combustion chamber including ash pan and flue pipe reasonably clean;
- Empty the ash pan systematically - ash left for a long time can lead to corrosion of the ash pan;
- adjust the frequency of cleaning and maintenance of the combustion chamber to the type of fuel used;
- to clean the steel or cast iron parts inside the fireplace stove, use suitable tools such as a brush, scraper, poker, using protective gloves;
- All maintenance must only be carried out on an extinguished and cooled appliance;
- clean the ceramic glass of the fireplace stove using kitchen paper (paper towel). Moisten it with water and then use it to collect some clean ash from the inside of the firebox, avoiding direct contact with the steel and cast iron parts of the unit. The glass should be rubbed with the damp paper to effectively dissolve the ashes so that they can be wiped off with a dry steam towel. All agents and preparations used for cleaning the glass must not contain any abrasive materials that could damage (scratch) the glass;
- at least twice a year, have the flue pipes cleaned by an authorised chimney sweep, as documented in the Warranty Card;
- clean the inside of the cooker, check the intake and exhaust vents;
- all seals should be replaced before each heating season.

5.1. Recommended periodic cleaning of the cooker

In order to ensure efficient combustion in the firebox of the cooker, the combustion chamber, grate, chimney and flue pipes.

Element	Frequency	Tools and resources
Convection surfaces of the cooker and connecting pipes to the flue pipe - cleaning	As required, but at least once a year or after a prolonged break in operation.	Spring material brush, ash extractor, fireplace cleaners.
Flue pipe, chimney - check patency of chimney and condition of flue system	At least twice a year, after the heating season and an extended break in operation.	Specialist chimney sweep
Front glass	As required	Cooled - dampened paper towel with a little clean ash, no abrasives to damage it
Grate and elements inside the insert	As required	Hoover, fireplace cleaners.
Maintenance of the flue gas damper lever - replacement of glass and fire door seals	At least once a year, after the heating season or as required depending on the level of consumption	Service authorised by the manufacturer, lubrication with a small amount of graphite grease

6. FAULTS AND ANOMALIES DURING OPERATION

During everyday use of the cooker, the following operating anomalies may occur which are indicative of incorrect installation of the cooker without observing the relevant instructions in this Operating and Installation Guide and the applicable laws.

6.1. The most common anomalies and how to address them

:

	Problem	Solution
Smoke backs up into the room when the cooker door is opened	the door may have been opened too abruptly, causing negative pressure in the combustion chamber	slow door opening
	closed adjustable flue pipe shaft (if the installation has such an option)	opening the shaft
	insufficient air circulation in the room where the cooker is installed	check the ventilation capacity and ensure that there is sufficient air in the room
	atmospheric conditions	
	inadequate flue draught	check the efficiency of the chimney installation
Low heating capacity or fire extinguishing phenomenon	insufficient amount of fuel in the combustion chamber	increase the amount of fuel to the required level
	fuel humidity too high	use wood with a moisture content of up to 20%
	inadequate flue draught	check the efficiency of the chimney installation
Low heating capacity with right-angled combustion in the furnace	unsuitable, low- calorific wood was used	change to a more calorific type of wood burning
	fuel humidity too high	use wood with a moisture content of up to 20%
	thin, fine pieces of wood are used which burn quickly	use for smoking other thicker clearing
Dirty windscreen, no self-burning windscreen	too slow a fuel combustion resulting in low combustion chamber temperature	increase the amount of air in the combustion chamber, use wood with a moisture content of up to 20%
	coniferous woods with high resin content were used	change wood species to dry hardwoods
The lack of proper, correct operation	tall objects too close to the chimney	increase the height of the chimney or use a "fireman" or other type of cowl

of the device can be caused by internal factors.	unsuitable atmospheric conditions, e.g. wind or lack of wind, low atmospheric pressure, high atmospheric humidity, fog, etc.	use a chimney pot, but if this does not help, a chimney sweep should be employed to determine the source of the problem
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7. NAMEPLATE

The rating plate is located on the rear of the unit.

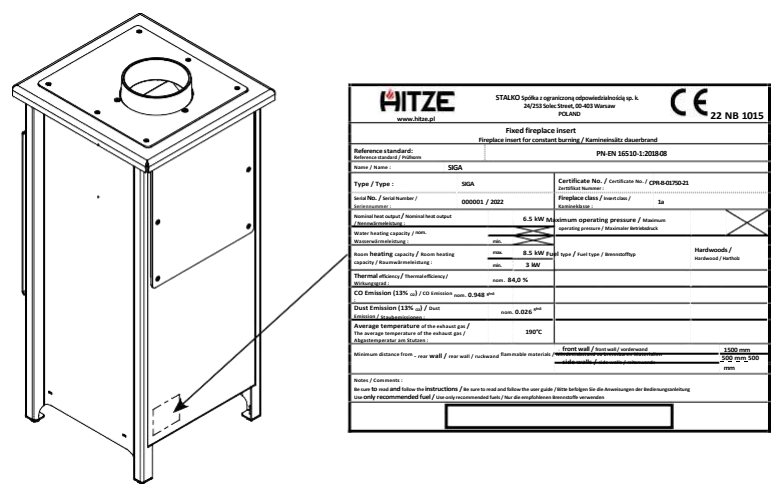


Fig. 9 Model of rating plate and its location

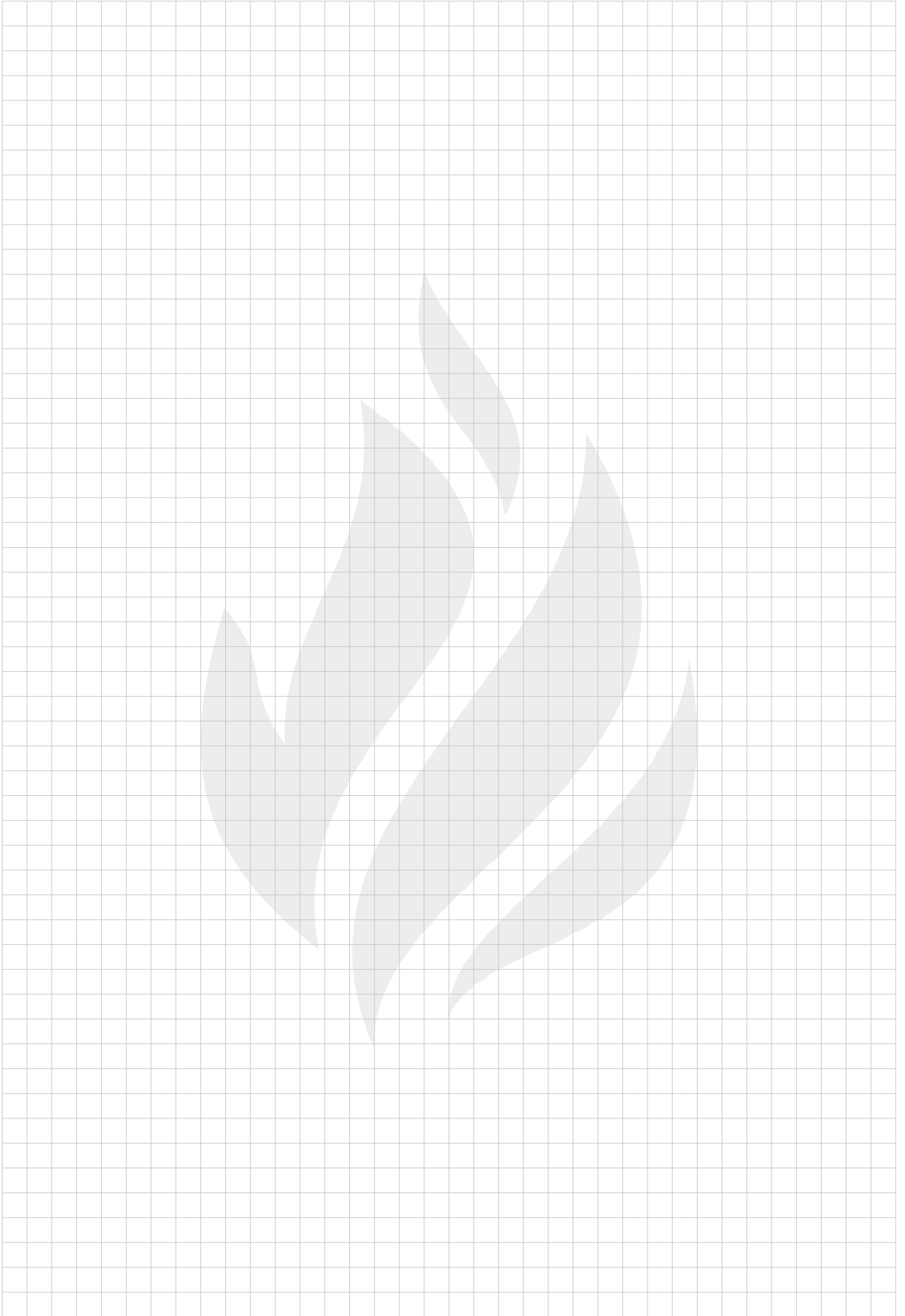
8. CARD REVIEWS

FURNACE INSPECTION LOG	
Overview	Date, signature and stamp
Overview	Date, signature and stamp
Overview	Date, signature and stamp
Overview	Date, signature and stamp
Overview	Date, signature and stamp

Overview	Date, signature and stamp
Overview	Date, signature and stamp

FLUE INSPECTION REGISTER	
Overview	Date, signature and stamp
Overview	Date, signature and stamp
Overview	Date, signature and stamp
Overview	Date, signature and stamp
Overview	Date, signature and stamp
Overview	Date, signature and stamp
Overview	Date, signature and stamp





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