Slovenski referenčni prevod

Victoria

Neuradni strojni prevod. Potreben je tehnični in jezikovni pregled.

Ta prevod ni novo potrdilo proizvajalca.

Prevod temelji na besedilu izvirnega dokumenta. Znamke, modeli, kode in tehnične vrednosti so ohranjeni.

Besedilo je preoblikovano, da ne bi bilo odrezano. Slike, sheme in izvirna postavitev so ohranjene v priloženem celotnem izvirniku.

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Izvirna stran 1

Izvirno besedilo	Slovenščina
TECHNICAL DATA SHEET	TEHNIČNI LIST
No. 10-17-1	Št. 10-17-1
Victoria-05 Ltd.	Victoria-05 Ltd.
1B Ivan Momchilov Street, 5100 Gorna Oryahovitsa,	Ulica Ivana Momchilova 1B, 5100 Gorna Oryahovitsa,
phone: +359 618 60200, e-mail:info@v05.bg,http://www.v05.bg	telefon: + 359 618 60200 , e-pošta: info@v05.bg , http://www.v05.bg
Freestanding roomheater for intermittent burning with firedoors closed	Samostoječi peč za občasno kurjenje z zaprtimi vrati kurišča
Designation:	Oznaka:
CAPRI	CAPRI
Types of appliance:	Vrste aparatov:
Type B (BDS EN 16510-1:2023) Dry cleaved wood logs humidity level 25%	Tip B (BDS EN 16510-1:2023) Suhi cepljeni hlodi z vlažnostjo 25 %
Fuel type:	Vrsta goriva:
Heating volume: 140 м3	Prostornina ogrevanja: 140 m3
Technical data and parts of the stove.	Tehnični podatki in deli peči.
Fig. 1.	Slika 1.
1. Body; 2. Fire door; 3. Safety bar; 4. Niche; 5. Primary air regulator; 6. Decorative profile; 7. Handle; 8. Secondary air regulator;	1. Ohišje; 2. Protipožarna vrata; 3. Varnostna palica; 4. Niša; 5. Regulator primarnega zraka; 6. Dekorativni profil; 7. Ročaj; 8. Regulator sekundarnega zraka;
9. Top plate; 10. Screen; 11. Brick set (fig.6); 12. Grate; 13. Ashtray; 14. Decorative screen.	9. Zgornja plošča; 10. Zaslon; 11. Komplet opeke (slika 6); 12. Rešetka; 13. Pepelnik; 14. Dekorativni zaslon.
QR code to access mandatory product information on the manufacturer's freely accessible website.	QR koda za dostop do obveznih informacij o izdelku na prosto dostopni spletni strani proizvajalca.
-Declaration of performance -EO Declaration of Conformity -Technical documentation	- Izjava o lastnostih - Izjava o skladnosti EO - Tehnična dokumentacija
-Energy efficiency label	-Nalepka energetske učinkovitosti
-Product data sheet	-Podatkovni list izdelka
-Installation and operating instructions	-Navodila za namestitev in uporabo
The wood burning stove is produced and tested in accordance with EU standard EN 16510-2-1:2023	Peč na drva je izdelana in preizkušena v skladu s standardom EU EN 16510-2-1:2023
1	1

Izvirna stran 2

Izvirno besedilo	Slovenščina
TECHNICAL DATA SHEET	TEHNIČNI LIST
01.2026	01.2026
TECHNICAL DATA SHEET	TEHNIČNI LIST
for woodburning stove CAPRI	za peč na drva CAPRI
in accordance with Table22 (BDS EN 16510-1:2023)	v skladu s tabelo 22 (BDS EN 16510-1:2023)
Parameter	Parameter
Unit	Enota
Explanation	Razlaga
Value for wood fuel	Vrednost lesnega goriva
The nominal space heat output or a range of outputs (dependent on fuel types)	Nazivna toplotna moč prostora ali razpon moči (odvisno od vrste goriva)
kW	kW
PSHnom	PSHnom
7.6	7.6
ηnom	ηnom
≥75	≥75
The appliance efficiency at nominal heat output	Učinkovitost naprave pri nazivni toplotni moči
%	%
ηs	ηs
≥ 65	≥ 65
The appliance seasonal space heating efficiency at nominal heat output	Sezonska učinkovitost ogrevanja prostorov naprave pri nazivni toplotni moči
%	%
The energy efficiency index	Indeks energetske učinkovitosti
-	-
EEI	EEI
110	110
COnom	COnom
≤ 1500	≤ 1500
mg/m3	mg/m3
CO emission at 13 % oxygen content at nominal heat output	Emisija CO pri 13 % vsebnosti kisika pri nazivni toplotni moči
NOxnom	NOxnom

Izvirno besedilo	Slovenščina
≤ 200	≤ 200
mg/m3	mg/m3
NOx emission at 13 % oxygen content at nominal heat output	Emisija NOx pri 13 % vsebnosti kisika pri nazivni toplotni moči
OGCnom	OGCnom
≤ 120	≤ 120
mg/m3	mg/m3
Hydrocarbon emission at 13 % oxygen content at nominal heat output	Emisija ogljikovodikov pri 13 % vsebnosti kisika pri nazivni toplotni moči
PMnom	PMnom
≤ 40	≤ 40
mg/m3	mg/m3
Particulate matter emission at 13 % oxygen content at nominal heat output.	Emisija trdnih delcev pri 13 % vsebnosti kisika pri nazivni toplotni moči.
Yes	Da
Minimum flue draught at nominal heat output	Najmanjši vlek dimnika pri nazivni toplotni moči
pnom	pnom
12	12
Tsnom	Tsnom
218	218
°C	°C
The flue gas outlet temperature at nominal heat output	Temperatura izhodnih dimnih plinov pri nazivni toplotni moči
Tclass	Razred T
Chimney designation according to the appropriate chimney standard	Oznaka dimnika v skladu z ustreznim dimniškim standardom
-	-
T400G	T400G
Φf,g nom	Φf,g nom
7	7
g/s	g/s
The flue gas mass flow at nominal heat output	Masni pretok dimnih plinov pri nazivni toplotni moči
CON or INT	CON ali INT
-	-

Izvirno besedilo	Slovenščina
Whether the appliance is capable of continuous operation (CON) Whether the appliance is capable of intermittent operation (INT)	Ali je naprava sposobna neprekinjenega delovanja (CON) Ali je naprava sposobna občasnega delovanja (INT)
INT	INT
The diameter of the flue gas outlet	Premer izhoda dimnih plinov
mm	mm
dout	dout
150	150
L, H, W	L, V, Z
cm	cm
The overall dimensions of the appliance (length, height, width)	Celotne dimenzije naprave (dolžina, višina, širina)
46/88/40	46/88/40
Mass of the appliance	Masa naprave
kg	kg
m	m
58	58
mchim	mčim
kg	kg
The maximum load of a chimney the appliance may carry	Največja obremenitev dimnika, ki jo lahko naprava prenese
20	20
The minimum distances from the rear to combustible material	Najmanjše razdalje od zadnjega dela do vnetljivega materiala
mm	mm
dR	dR
600	600
The minimum distances from the sides to combustible material	Najmanjše razdalje od stranic do vnetljivega materiala
mm	mm
dS	dS
600	600
The minimum distances from the top to combustible material in the ceiling	Najmanjše razdalje od vrha do vnetljivega materiala v stropu
mm	mm
dC	dC

Izvirno besedilo	Slovenščina
850	850
The minimum distances from the front to combustible material	Najmanjše razdalje od sprednje strani do vnetljivega materiala
mm	mm
dP	dP
1350	1350
The minimum distances from the front to combustible material in bottom front radiation area	Najmanjše razdalje od sprednje strani do vnetljivega materiala v spodnjem sprednjem območju sevanja
mm	mm
dF	dF
600	600
The minimum distances from the front to combustible material in side front radiation area	Najmanjše razdalje od sprednje strani do vnetljivega materiala v stranskem čelnem območju sevanja
mm	mm
dL	dL
800	800
The minimum distances below the bottom (not regarding feet) to combustible material	Najmanjše razdalje pod dnom (brez upoštevanja nog) do vnetljivega materiala
mm	mm
dB	dB
0	0
dnon	dnon
mm	mm
The minimum distances to non-combustible walls	Najmanjše razdalje do negorljivih sten
200	200
Read and follow the user manual!	Preberite in upoštevajte uporabniški priročnik!
-	-
Required safety distances during installation and operation of the wood burning stove for preventing fire hazard:	Zahtevane varnostne razdalje med namestitvijo in delovanjem peči na drva za preprečevanje nevarnosti požara:
Fig. 2.	Slika 2.
2	2

Izvirna stran 3

Izvirno besedilo	Slovenščina
Appliance operation.	Delovanje aparata.
The standard requirements for wood burning stove operation are described in chapters 2 and 3 in the instruction manual. The niche is decorative, and it’s not allowed to store easy combustible materials.	Standardne zahteve za delovanje peči na drva so opisane v 2. in 3. poglavju navodil za uporabo. Niša je dekorativna in v njej ni dovoljeno shranjevati lahko vnetljivih materialov.
When non-combustible platform is used for fire protection, it must be larger than the stove with 50 cm in front and 30 cm at the sides. Measurement is taken from the fire door. If there are any combustible materials or constructions, the wood-burning stove should be away from them at minimum 80 cm or fireproof deflector should be installed. The chimney should be very well insulated and suitable for temperatures of the flue gasses of minimum 400°C, with inside diameter of at least ø 150 mm or with a cross-section area of at least 200 cm2. Chimney fire-safety class -T400G.	Kadar se za protipožarno zaščito uporablja negorljiva ploščad, mora biti večja od peči, spredaj 50 cm, ob straneh pa 30 cm. Meritev se izvaja od vrat kurišča. Če so prisotni gorljivi materiali ali konstrukcije, mora biti peč na drva od njih oddaljena najmanj 80 cm ali pa mora biti nameščen ognjevarni deflektor. Dimnik mora biti zelo dobro izoliran in primeren za temperature dimnih plinov najmanj 400 °C, z notranjim premerom najmanj ø 150 mm ali s prečnim prerezom najmanj 200 cm2. Razred požarne varnosti dimnika -T400G.
• The wood-burning stove should not be connected to a chimney when there is already a connected solid fuel boiler.	• Peči na drva ne smete priključiti na dimnik, če je že priključen kotel na trdo gorivo.
• If the stove does have a spring for self-closing fire door it can be used in a common chimney. Presence of a spring for self-closing fire door is indicated on the packing label and described in the technical data sheet.	• Če ima peč vzmet za samozapiralna vrata ognja, jo lahko uporabljate v običajnem dimniku. Prisotnost vzmeti za samozapiralna vrata ognja je navedena na embalaži in opisana v tehničnem listu.
Control of the burning process.	Nadzor nad procesom gorenja.
Before turning on the heater for the first time, you must familiarize yourself with the function of all controls.	Preden prvič vklopite grelec, se morate seznaniti s funkcijo vseh krmilnih elementov.
The combustion process is regulated by the supplied primary and secondary air through the regulators (Fig.1, Pos.5, 8). The closed position is "0", and the maximum open position is in the opposite direction (Fig.3).	Proces zgorevanja se regulira z dovajanjem primarnega in sekundarnega zraka preko regulatorjev (slika 1, poz. 5, 8). Zaprt položaj je "0", maksimalno odprt položaj pa je v nasprotni smeri (slika 3).
The primary air is used to ignite the fireplace and regulate the intensity of combustion. It is controlled by the position of the regulator (Fig.1, Pos.5). By moving the regulator outwards, the intensity of combustion increases and, accordingly, decreases when moving in the opposite direction. When lighting the fireplace, it is desirable to turn the regulator(Fig 1,Pos 5.) should be pulled out as much as possible, and after ignition, it should be retracted as much as possible. The primary air passes through an opening behind the ash pan, under the grate and enters the combustion chamber. The ash pan should not be completely filled with ash so that the primary air can enter the combustion chamber without problems. It needs to be cleaned regularly. Fig.3	Primarni zrak se uporablja za vžig kamina in regulacijo intenzivnosti gorenja. Nadzoruje se s položajem regulatorja (slika 1, poz. 5). Z obračanjem regulatorja navzven se intenzivnost gorenja poveča, pri obračanju v nasprotni smeri pa se ustrezno zmanjša. Pri kurjenju kamina je zaželeno, da regulator (slika 1, poz. 5) obrnete čim bolj ven, po vžigu pa ga čim bolj umaknete. Primarni zrak prehaja skozi odprtino za pepelnikom, pod rešetko, in vstopa v zgorevalno komoro. Pepelnik ne sme biti popolnoma napolnjen s pepelom, da lahko primarni zrak nemoteno vstopa v zgorevalno komoro. Redno ga je treba čistiti. slika 3
The ashtray should only be removed for cleaning when it is cold.	Pepelnik je treba za čiščenje odstraniti le, ko je hladen.

Izvirno besedilo	Slovenščina
Secondary air serves for complete combustion of the fuel and to protect the glass from fogging..It provides the fire	Sekundarni zrak služi za popolno zgorevanje goriva in za zaščito stekla pred zarositvijo. Ogenj oskrbuje s kisikom,

Izvirno besedilo	Slovenščina
with the oxygen necessary for combustion and helps to burn the fuel better, increases the efficiency and prevents the deposition of soot on the glass, the chimney and the release of harmful emissions into the atmosphere. The secondary air is regulated by the position of the regulator (Fig 1,Pos. 8). By moving the regulator, fresh air enters in front of the fire door glass. Secondary air regulator (Fig 1,Pos. 8) to be maximum open. It must not be closed during the combustion process. Often, in order to save fuel, the secondary air regulator is closed shortly after ignition, despite our instructions. This leads to a restriction of the oxygen flow, which makes combustion difficult and the glass becomes contaminated with soot. Harmful emissions are also released, which could lead to deposits in the chimney.	potrebnim za zgorevanje, in pomaga pri boljšem zgorevanju goriva, povečuje učinkovitost in preprečuje nalaganje saj na steklu, dimniku in sproščanje škodljivih emisij v ozračje. Sekundarni zrak se uravnava s položajem regulatorja (slika 1, poz. 8). S premikanjem regulatorja se svež zrak dovaja pred steklo vrat kurišča. Regulator sekundarnega zraka (slika 1, poz. 8) mora biti maksimalno odprt. Med procesom zgorevanja se ne sme zapreti. Pogosto se zaradi varčevanja z gorivom regulator sekundarnega zraka zapre kmalu po vžigu, kljub našim navodilom. To vodi do omejitve pretoka kisika, kar oteži zgorevanje in steklo se onesnaži s sajami. Sproščajo se tudi škodljive emisije, ki lahko povzročijo usedline v dimniku.
Initial ignition.	Začetni vžig.
When lighting the heater for the first time, please note the following:	Pri prvem prižiganju grelnika upoštevajte naslednje:
• Remove all accessories from the ashtray.	• Iz pepelnika odstranite vso dodatno opremo.
• The primary and secondary air regulators must be open (pulled to the right as far as possible).	• Regulatorji primarnega in sekundarnega zraka morajo biti odprti (potegnjeni čim bolj v desno).
• Before initial ignition, peel off the colored energy efficiency label from the fireplace glass.	• Pred prvim prižigom odstranite barvno nalepko z oznako energetske učinkovitosti s stekla kamina.
• The first ignition should be slow and steady, with a small amount of kindling and paper.	• Prvo prižiganje naj bo počasno in enakomerno, z majhno količino drv in papirja.
• Only during the first ignition does it need to be slightly open to prevent the door seal from sticking to the paint.	• Le pri prvem prižigu je treba vrata rahlo odpreti, da se tesnilo vrat ne prilepi na barvo.
Ignition during operation.	Vžig med delovanjem.
Your heating appliance is designed and intended for intermittent combustion. The following must be done at each ignition:	Vaša kurilna naprava je zasnovana in namenjena za občasno zgorevanje. Pri vsakem vžigu je treba storiti naslednje:
• The primary and secondary air regulators must be open (pulled to the right as far as possible).	• Regulatorji primarnega in sekundarnega zraka morajo biti odprti (potegnjeni čim bolj v desno).
• The main fuel materials and kindling are placed, ignited and the door is closed tightly.	• Glavni kurilni materiali in drva so nameščeni, prižgani in vrata so tesno zaprta.
• After burning the kindling, wait a few minutes for embers to form, then group them towards the middle and place two to three wooden logs on top.	• Ko zakurite drva, počakajte nekaj minut, da se tvori žerjavica, nato pa jih združite proti sredini in nanje položite dva do tri lesene polena.
• Once the wood is well lit, the primary air regulator is closed.	• Ko drva dobro gorijo, se regulator primarnega zraka zapre.
• The desired heat output is achieved by adjusting the amount of combustion air.	• Želeno toplotno moč dosežemo z uravnavanjem količine zgorevalnega zraka.
• Since the output of your heating appliance also depends on the height of the chimney, the precise regulation of the supply of air required for the combustion process is determined by experience.	• Ker je moč vaše kurilne naprave odvisna tudi od višine dimnika, natančno regulacijo dovoda zraka, potrebnega za proces zgorevanja, določite z izkušnjami.

Izvirno besedilo	Slovenščina
3	3

Izvirna stran 4

Izvirno besedilo	Slovenščina
TECHNICAL DATA SHEET	TEHNIČNI LIST
01.2026	01.2026
Fuel quantity and reloading interval	Količina goriva in interval polnjenja
Nominal heat output 1.4 kg 2pcs x 230 mm 40min	Nazivna toplotna moč 1,4 kg 2 kosa x 230 mm 40 min
Fig.4. Fig.5.	Slika 4. Slika 5.
• The maximum permissible height of the fuel placed in the combustion chamber is 150mm..(Fig.5).	• Največja dovoljena višina goriva v zgorevalni komori je 150 mm (slika 5).
• When placing a larger amount of fuel than the maximum allowable, there is a risk of overheating, unpredictable deformations and deterioration of the appearance of the fireplace.	• Pri vstavljanju večje količine goriva od največje dovoljene obstaja nevarnost pregrevanja, nepredvidljivih deformacij in poslabšanja videza kamina.
Spare parts.	Rezervni deli.
Scheme of refractory bricks.	Shema ognjevzdržnih opek.
Fig.6.	Slika 6.
Table 2.	Tabela 2.
4	4
Name	Ime
Size / Number	Velikost / Številka
Material	Material
Number	Številka
N	N
Brick	Opeka
Fireclay	Šamotna glina
30 x 30 x 210	30 x 30 x 210
1	1
1	1
Brick	Opeka
Fireclay	Šamotna glina
30 x 89 x 260	30 x 89 x 260
2	2
2	2
Brick	Opeka
Fireclay	Šamotna glina

Izvirno besedilo	Slovenščina
3	3
30 x 46 x 210	30 x 46 x 210
1	1
Side brick	Stranska opeka
Vermiculite	Vermikulit
4	4
208.00.00.31	208.00.00.31
2	2
Rear brick	Zadnja opeka
Vermiculite	Vermikulit
5	5
25 x 220 x 280	25 x 220 x 280
2	2
Brick top	Vrh opeke
Vermiculite	Vermikulit
6	6
25 x 220 x 390	25 x 220 x 390
1	1
Grate	Rešetka
Cast iron	Lito železo
7	7
619.00.00.13	619.00.00.13
1	1
Glass ceramic	Steklokeramika
8	8
4x312x410	4x312x410
1	1
Door seal	Tesnilo vrat
Rope f12	Vrv f12
9	9
1	1
Glass seal	Stekleno tesnilo

Izvirno besedilo	Slovenščina
Tape 10x2	Trak 10x2
10	10
1	1
max 150mm	največ 150 mm

TECHNICAL DATA SHEET
No. 10-17-1

Victoria-05 Ltd.
1B Ivan Momchilov Street, 5100 Gorna Oryahovitsa,
phone: +359 618 60200, e-mail:info@v05.bg,http://www.v05.bg

Freestanding roomheater for intermittent burning with firedoors closed

Designation:	**CAPRI**
Types of appliance:	Type B (BDS EN 16510-1:2023)
Fuel type:	Dry cleaved wood logs humidity level 25%
Heating volume:	140 м^3

Technical data and parts of the stove.

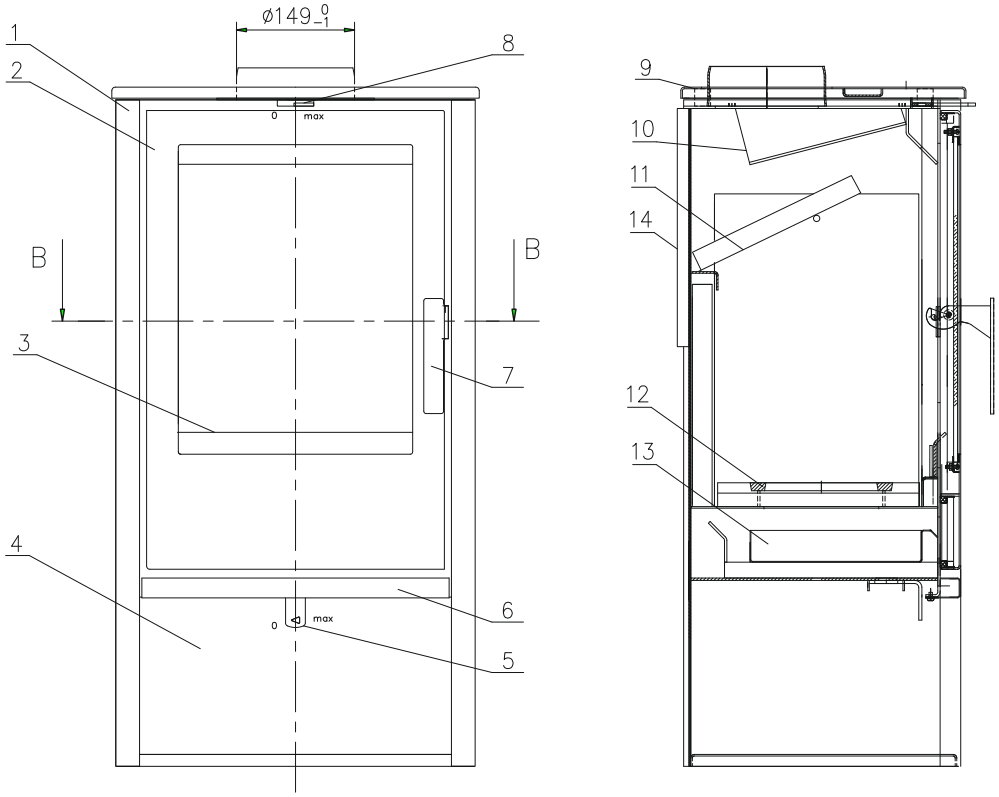


Fig. 1.

1. Body; 2. Fire door; 3. Safety bar; 4. Niche; 5. Primary air regulator; 6. Decorative profile; 7. Handle; 8. Secondary air regulator; 9. Top plate; 10. Screen; 11. Brick set (fig.6); 12. Grate; 13. Ashtray; 14. Decorative screen.

QR code to access mandatory product information on the manufacturer's freely accessible website.

-Declaration of performance
-EO Declaration of Conformity
-Technical documentation
-Energy efficiency label
-Product data sheet
-Installation and operating instructions

The wood burning stove is produced and tested in accordance with EU standard EN 16510-2-1:2023

TECHNICAL DATA SHEET
for woodburning stove CAPRI

in accordance with Table22 (BDS EN 16510-1:2023)

Parameter	Unit	Explanation	Value for wood fuel
P_{SHnom}	kW	The nominal space heat output or a range of outputs (dependent on fuel types)	7.6
η_{nom}	%	The appliance efficiency at nominal heat output	≥75
η_s	%	The appliance seasonal space heating efficiency at nominal heat output	≥ 65
EEI	-	The energy efficiency index	110
CO_{nom}	mg/m^3	CO emission at 13 % oxygen content at nominal heat output	≤ 1500
NOx_{nom}	mg/m^3	NOx emission at 13 % oxygen content at nominal heat output	≤ 200
OGC_{nom}	mg/m^3	Hydrocarbon emission at 13 % oxygen content at nominal heat output	≤ 120
PM_{nom}	mg/m^3	Particulate matter emission at 13 % oxygen content at nominal heat output.	≤ 40
p_{nom}	Yes	Minimum flue draught at nominal heat output	12
T_{snom}	°C	The flue gas outlet temperature at nominal heat output	218
T_{class}	-	Chimney designation according to the appropriate chimney standard	T400G
$\Phi_{f,g\ nom}$	g/s	The flue gas mass flow at nominal heat output	7
CON or INT	-	Whether the appliance is capable of continuous operation (CON) Whether the appliance is capable of intermittent operation (INT)	INT
d_{out}	mm	The diameter of the flue gas outlet	150
L, H, W	cm	The overall dimensions of the appliance (length, height, width)	46/88/40
m	kg	Mass of the appliance	58
m_{chim}	kg	The maximum load of a chimney the appliance may carry	20
d_R	mm	The minimum distances from the rear to combustible material	600
d_S	mm	The minimum distances from the sides to combustible material	600
d_C	mm	The minimum distances from the top to combustible material in the ceiling	850
d_P	mm	The minimum distances from the front to combustible material	1350
d_F	mm	The minimum distances from the front to combustible material in bottom front radiation area	600
d_L	mm	The minimum distances from the front to combustible material in side front radiation area	800
d_B	mm	The minimum distances below the bottom (not regarding feet) to combustible material	0
d_{non}	mm	The minimum distances to non-combustible walls	200
	-	**Read and follow the user manual!**	

Required safety distances during installation and operation of the wood burning stove for preventing fire hazard:

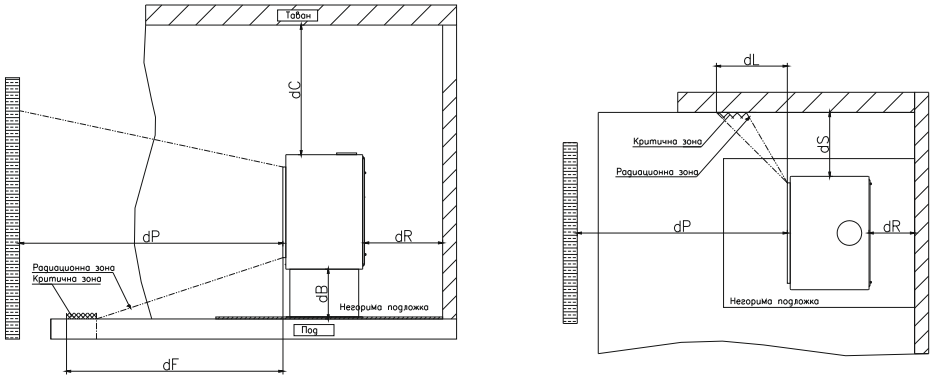


Fig. 2.

Appliance operation.

The standard requirements for wood burning stove operation are described in chapters 2 and 3 in the instruction manual.

The niche is decorative, and it's not allowed to store easy combustible materials.

When non-combustible platform is used for fire protection, it must be larger than the stove with 50 cm in front and 30 cm at the sides. Measurement is taken from the fire door. If there are any combustible materials or constructions, the wood-burning stove should be away from them at minimum 80 cm or fireproof deflector should be installed.

The chimney should be very well insulated and suitable for temperatures of the flue gasses of minimum 400°C, with inside diameter of at least ø 150 mm or with a cross-section area of at least 200 cm^2. Chimney fire-safety class -T400G.

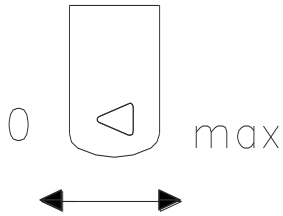
- **The wood-burning stove should not be connected to a chimney when there is already a connected solid fuel boiler.**
- **If the stove does have a spring for self-closing fire door it can be used in a common chimney. Presence of a spring for self-closing fire door is indicated on the packing label and described in the technical data sheet.**

Control of the burning process.

Before turning on the heater for the first time, you must familiarize yourself with the function of all controls.

The combustion process is regulated by the supplied primary and secondary air through the regulators (Fig.1, Pos.5, 8). The closed position is "0", and the maximum open position is in the opposite direction (Fig.3).

The primary air is used to ignite the fireplace and regulate the intensity of combustion. It is controlled by the position of the regulator (Fig.1, Pos.5). By moving the regulator outwards, the intensity of combustion increases and, accordingly, decreases when moving in the opposite direction. When lighting the fireplace, it is desirable to turn the regulator(Fig 1,Pos 5.) should be pulled out as much as possible, and after ignition, it should be retracted as much as possible.



The primary air passes through an opening behind the ash pan, under the grate and enters the combustion chamber. The ash pan should not be completely filled with ash so that the primary air can enter the combustion chamber without problems. It needs to be cleaned regularly. Fig.3

The ashtray should only be removed for cleaning when it is cold.

Secondary air serves for complete combustion of the fuel and to protect the glass from fogging..It provides the fire with the oxygen necessary for combustion and helps to burn the fuel better, increases the efficiency and prevents the deposition of soot on the glass, the chimney and the release of harmful emissions into the atmosphere.

The secondary air is regulated by the position of the regulator (Fig 1,Pos. 8). By moving the regulator, fresh air enters in front of the fire door glass. Secondary air regulator (Fig 1,Pos. 8) to be maximum open. It must not be closed during the combustion process. Often, in order to save fuel, the secondary air regulator is closed shortly after ignition, despite our instructions. This leads to a restriction of the oxygen flow, which makes combustion difficult and the glass becomes contaminated with soot. Harmful emissions are also released, which could lead to deposits in the chimney.

Initial ignition.

When lighting the heater for the first time, please note the following:

- Remove all accessories from the ashtray.
- The primary and secondary air regulators must be open (pulled to the right as far as possible).
- Before initial ignition, peel off the colored energy efficiency label from the fireplace glass.
- The first ignition should be slow and steady, with a small amount of kindling and paper.
- **Only during the first ignition does it need to be slightly open to prevent the door seal from sticking to the paint.**

Ignition during operation.

Your heating appliance is designed and intended for intermittent combustion.

The following must be done at each ignition:

- The primary and secondary air regulators must be open (pulled to the right as far as possible).
- The main fuel materials and kindling are placed, ignited and the door is closed tightly.
- After burning the kindling, wait a few minutes for embers to form, then group them towards the middle and place two to three wooden logs on top.
- Once the wood is well lit, the primary air regulator is closed.
- The desired heat output is achieved by adjusting the amount of combustion air.
- Since the output of your heating appliance also depends on the height of the chimney, the precise regulation of the supply of air required for the combustion process is determined by experience.

Fuel quantity and reloading interval

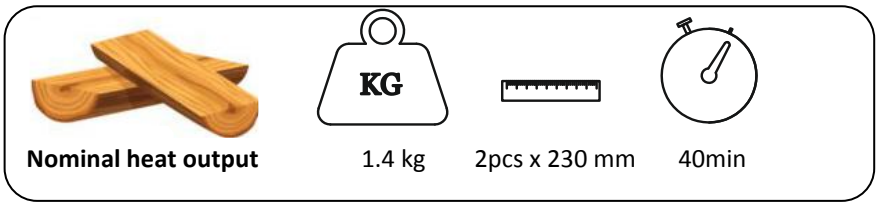


Fig.4.



Fig.5.

- **The maximum permissible height of the fuel placed in the combustion chamber is 150mm.**.(Fig.5).
- **When placing a larger amount of fuel than the maximum allowable, there is a risk of overheating, unpredictable deformations and deterioration of the appearance of the fireplace.**

Spare parts.

Scheme of refractory bricks.

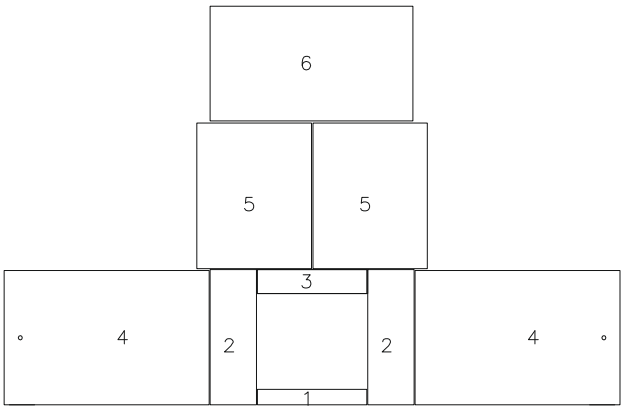


Fig.6.

N	Name	Size / Number	Material	Number
1	Brick	30 x 30 x 210	Fireclay	1
2	Brick	30 x 89 x 260	Fireclay	2
3	Brick	30 x 46 x 210	Fireclay	1
4	Side brick	208.00.00.31	Vermiculite	2
5	Rear brick	25 x 220 x 280	Vermiculite	2
6	Brick top	25 x 220 x 390	Vermiculite	1
7	Grate	619.00.00.13	Cast iron	1
8	Glass ceramic	4x312x410		1
9	Door seal	Rope f12		1
10	Glass seal	Tape 10x2		1

Table 2.