

OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

FIREPLACE STOVE FOR WOOD

During the installation of the appliance all local regulations should be adhered to, including regulations regarding national and European norms. The main regulation for Slovakia is: Decree of the Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic no. 401/2007 Coll. on technical specifications and requirements for fire safety during installation and operation of fuel appliances, electric heaters and central heating equipment and during construction and use of chimneys and smoke flues, and on deadlines for cleaning and performing inspections thereof.

Fuel
The recommended fuel is **wood** (beech, birch, ...) or **pressed wood briquettes**. Firewood should have a residual moisture content of less than 20% (season your wood by drying it in log storage for 2-3 years, protected from the rain.) The size of the logs depends on the size of the hearth of the fireplace stove (see table).

Range		40	45	50	500	600	700	750	800
Quantity of wood (kg)	BY DEKOR	1,9	2,2	2,7					
	BYZA			2,5					
	CA DEKOR				1,9	2,1	2,2		2,4
	CAS DEKOR				1,6	1,8	2,0	2,1	
	CAZA						2,3		
Length of wood log (cm)		25			33			50	
Circumference of wood log (cm)		25-30							



Recommended storage of wooden logs for BYZA

The wood with the residual moisture of 15% has approximately twice the calorific value compared to wood with 50% moisture. This is because the heat will be used to dry off the moisture first and then to burn the wood and heat appliance. Higher water content and lower combustion temperature also results in the accumulation of soot, tar and thus intensive staining of the glass door.

Getting ready for the first usage of the fireplace stove.

Collect, check and familiarise yourself with the documentation supplied with the appliance.
Check the operation of the movable parts; doors, air supply lever, removing the grate and ash pan tray underneath.
It is recommended that a building contractor (fireplace installer) shows you or instructs you in how to use your appliance.

Igniting the fire in your fireplace at the beginning of the season or after a pro-longed period of not being used:

Check the operation of the movable parts; doors, air supply lever, removing the grate and ash tray.
Visually inspect the condition of the lining of the firebox.
Check the air supply and flue, or have them cleaned.

Before each heating:

Check the space in the radiation areas to ensure that there is no flammable material there or that it has not entered.
Check the space around the supply and exhaust grilles to ensure that there is no object there or that it has not entered that could interfere with their function and air out the room.

Lighting of the fire.

Open the valve on the combustion air pipe.

Before heating, we require intensive ventilation of the space where the fireplace insert is located (by opening a window, door...). Pile up the paper, kindling (wood wool is the best firelighter) and logs as per the table. After the ignition, leave the door ajar until the fire takes hold of the logs. Then close the door and position the air controls to the position "start the fire", see figure below. During the first lighting of the fire, open up the air control lever for the whole duration. This will ensure that you will have sufficiently heated appliance, flue and the chimney. The time to refuel is when the logs have mainly burnt down to embers and all the visible flames have disappeared. **Whilst starting the fire, especially when a door is ajar, you need to be present and keep checking the fire; the appliance can be unattended only when the door is fully closed.**

Restocking

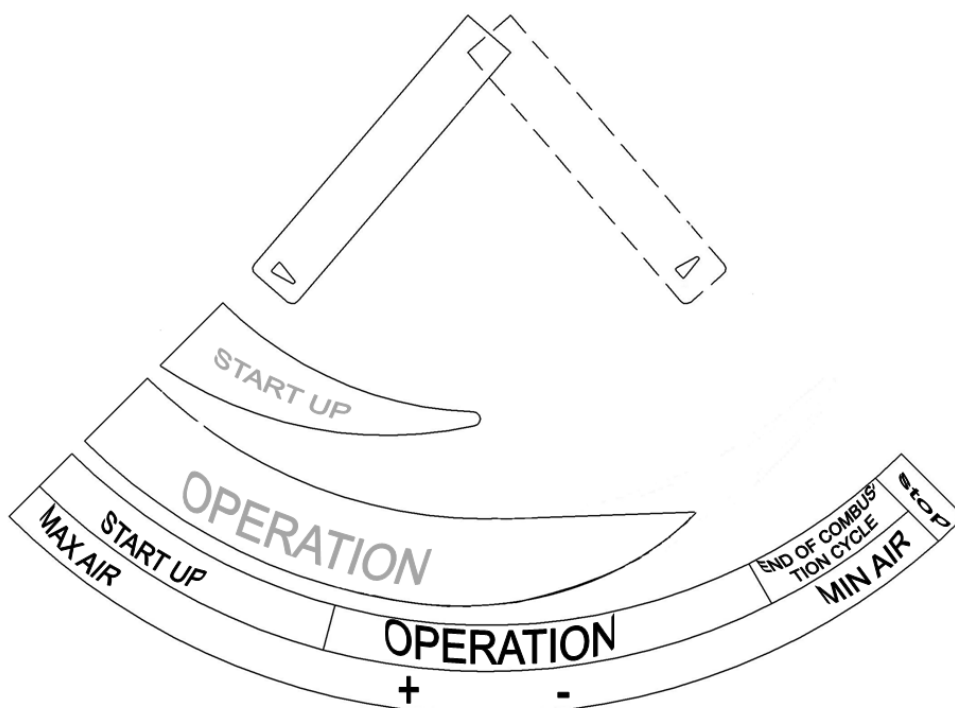
Before opening the door, set the air control lever to the position MAX, wait until the flue draught increases and embers get glowing again, and then **slowly** open the door. Reload the wood according to the table, slowly close the door. Set the air control lever to the position "Start the Fire", for the duration needed to ignite wood again. After sufficient ignition, you can set the air control lever to "Operate". The time to refuel is once the logs have mainly burnt down to embers and all the visible flames have disappeared, or at this point you can stop burning more wood and set the air control lever to "Stop Burning" if you wish for the fire to die down.

Putting the fire out:

After the combustion process has completely finished, close the combustion air supply valve.

Set the air control lever to "Stop", so the air flow entering the appliance is discontinued. This position is used so the fire can die down. It also effectively prevents airflow travel through the appliance and chimney. **If you set the air control regulator lever to this position, during the combustion process, you will experience severe staining of glass, condensation and congregation of soot in the firebox, flue and chimney, which might result in damaging the appliance and flues.**

The air regulator lever helps to control the combustion of solid fuel (wood) and variables arising from the fuel, chimney height, and weather conditions and so on. Use only as indicated in the figure below.



- The fireplace can be operated by an adult. When opening the door of the fireplace stove, wear protective gloves!
- The glass door and metal parts of the fireplace during the burning can reach very high temperatures (about 500 °C) and emit a significant amount of heat. Beware of the risk of burns, especially to young children!
- Use only the recommended fuel!
- Avoid adding too much wood on fire in order to avoid unnecessary overheating of the appliance!
- It is forbidden to use the appliance to burn domestic refuse or waste materials!
- Liquid fuels and flammable liquids of any kind (petrol, oil, etc.) must not be used to start the fire or to add on during heating - risk of explosion!

- Unseasoned or varnished wood, also wood with glue or its remains, as well as cartons, plastic waste, kitchen waste, briquettes from recycled paper etc. must not be burnt in the fireplace oven. It is not permitted to burn plastic coated or lacquered wood. This type of material when combined with residual moisture in the wood and chemicals used to produce plastic coat or lacquer can cause formation of acids, fumes and malodour, which can damage steel sheets of the fireplace and can be damaging to the environment.
- Use the appliance solely with closed doors except for the necessary period when refuelling or kindling the fire!
- Never use water to put out the fire in the fireplace!
- Fireplace must not be operated when the circumstances may give way to uncontrollable fire or explosion of gas leaks or combustible gases and vapours such are produced when burning the bonding floor coverings or similar.
- Do not place flammable objects and materials within 800 mm in front of the fireplace.
- Have the appliance checked and cleaned in accordance with Decree of the Ministry of the Interior of the SR No 401/2007 Coll.
- By controlling the combustion, the amount of fuel and size of the logs, the heat output of the fireplace stove can be adjusted to other than the average heat output. We do not recommend to reduce the heat output below two thirds of the stated heat output, if the fire is too small; the hearth will not be heated up enough, which will cause staining of the glass and soot accumulating in the flues. If the heat output is higher than the recommended figure, there is a danger of damaging the stove.
- Smoke and soot are necessary outcome of the combustion process. They occur especially at low temperature combustion and poor flue draught. These conditions almost always occur when starting the fire, but the initial sediment will partially disappear when the system gets heated according to the instructions recommended in this manual. It is not required to clean and service the lining of the oven, the instructions on how to clean the glass can be found in the section called 'Maintenance'. Slight staining of the glass after prolonged usage, is not covered by the guarantee.
- All parts in your fireplace stove are inspected by the manufacturer visually and in terms of dimensions, but some parts are also tested by connecting the appliance to the chimney and combustion. Fireplace stoves tested this way may have traces of fire in the hearth. This does not mean that your stove has been used previously.
- When the outdoor temperature is above 16 ° C, this might result in reducing the flue draught so much that dangerous fumes may be emitted to the room when the door of the appliance is opened.
- For any additional adjustments of the appliance consult the manufacturer!
- Only use spare parts approved by the manufacturer.
- After any event that may have caused damage to the appliance (e.g. fire in the chimney) have the appliance checked by the chimney-sweeping company or manufacturer.
- In the event of a malfunction during operation of the appliance, set the control to the END OF COMBUSTION CYCLE position and let the fire burn out. Stay near the appliance, do not add more fuel or open the door until the firebox has cooled down.
- The appliance must not be used if the door seal is damaged!

The appliance is intended for a short term operation. Declared technical parameters are correct as per combustion for the recommended fuel in one hour, if there are different combustion settings, the parameters may vary.

Tips for increasing duration of burn time and more efficient combustion:

With sufficient amount of coal remnants in the hearth (after the third or more reloading of the wood) the loading can be suspended for up to 1 hour, the walls of the furnace and the hearth maintain the temperature. After adding more wood, the fire burns again. This will reduce fuel (wood) consumption and will not increase the nominal output power delivered to the surrounding area.

Ignition of the fire from the top - place the sufficient amount of logs (one dosage as per the table in instructions for use) at the bottom of the hearth, put the firelighter and wooden chips on top of this heap, then follow the step as per the instructions for lighting the fire. The wooden chips fall between logs and ignite them. This type of ignition takes longer however the outgoing flue gases are cleaner and there is less deposits of flue gases and soot.

For ignition in inferior or substandard conditions / e.g. higher outside temperature, appliance with heat exchanger, etc. / use thinner smaller logs than usual.

Ash removal:

When re-lighting, spread the ash equally around to make it more or less flat (check that no embers remain after the last use) and place the new fuel (wood or wood briquettes) in the middle of the hearth. If necessary, remove the ash from the hearth with a shovel or vacuum cleaner / the height of the ash must not reach the gap above the fireclay infill from the inside behind the door /.

Cooled ash store in non-flammable containers. It can be used as a fertilizer. It can also be used as an ecological cleaning agent for KV glass.

Troubleshooting:

Problem	What to do./ How to deal with it.
When the door of the stove is opened, smoke escapes into the room	Check air supply: the air lever position, the operation of any air conditioning or a kitchen extractor (hood) in the room Check the external air inlet grille and/or the closing of the door on the chimney Check that the flues are airtight
Weak flame, fire is smouldering, going out	Put the air lever into the position 'Open' Stoke more wood - as per recommendation in the table.
The glass stains very quickly	Use better seasoned wood Stoke more fuel - as per recommendation table Put the air lever into the position 'Open'

Note: Existing weather conditions may significantly influence the operation of the fireplace. Caution is recommended if there are high winds as too much up-draught can cause overheating. However, if the weather is foggy, or there is low pressure this can cause no up-draught - partial combustion, which may cause the escape of smoke and fumes into the room when the fireplace door is opened.

Maintenance:

6.1 This fireplace stove is a quality product and during its normal operation should not malfunction.

6.2 Refractory glass can be cleaned by gentle wiping with a cloth or paper if lightly stained, **only when the glass is cold**. If the staining is deeper use a special detergent on a cloth or sponge and follow the manufacturer's instructions. **Do not apply cleaner directly on the glass**, as the detergent can leak between the glass and the door frame, which may cause the glass to crack over time. To clean the glass you can also use ash from the fireplace. If you use a detergent, you may smell residue of the cleaner, when lighting the fire.

6.3 Regularly empty the ash tray as per earlier point "Ash removal"

6.4 After each heating season, it is required to have fireplace stoves, boiler insert, flue and chimney cleaned. Check and clean the air intake grille, if necessary. When cleaning, remove the deflector according to following instructions:

1. Lift the deflector upwards..
2. Turn the deflector and bring it down .

Note: Remember the original position of the deflector or make a note of it. There are possible more deflectors over one another.

Important notice!!!

For the correct and safe usage of your fireplace stove:
 **read and follow the user operating instructions!**

Fireplace stovess can only be placed in places where there is no danger in terms of construction conditions, location of the building and use of the appliance.

At the end of stove life, remove the fireplace stove from its enclosure. The fireplace stove does not contain any material known to be harmful to health. Separate it into parts that can be recycled as non-hazardous waste.

Spare parts: When requesting spare parts for your stove or more information, please specify the type and serial number of your fireplace stove as noted in your guarantee. You must submit the warranty certificate with any claim.

We are grateful that you have read these instructions, which will contribute to the correct and flawless operation of your fireplace.

We would like to take this opportunity to wish you many hours' worth of "Fire that keeps you warm" with your KOBOK fireplace.

KOBOK, spol. s.r.o