

CLASSIC 2015 RECESSED

OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS



 **Heta**



Congratulations on your new stove. We are sure that you will be happy with your investment, especially if you follow the advice and instructions we have put together in these operating instructions.

The Classic recessed has been approved according to the EN 13229.

Approval means that consumers can be sure, that the stove meets a range of specifications and requirements

intended to ensure that the materials used are of good quality, that the stove does not adversely affect the environment, and that it is economical to use.

With your new stove you should have received the following:

- a. Operating instructions
- b. Guarantee slip
- c. A stove glove

INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

Safety clearances

Stoves must always be installed in line with national and, if applicable, local regulations. It is important to abide by local regulations regarding setting up chimneys and connection to same. Therefore, always consult your local chimney sweep before installation, as you are personally responsible for ensuring that the applicable regulations have been met.

Distance regulations

A difference applies to installation next to flammable and non-flammable walls.

Warning



A stove gets hot. (In excess of 90 degrees) Take care to ensure that children and elderly or infirm people cannot come into contact with it.

IMPORTANT

1. Make sure there is adequate provision to sweep the chimney.
2. Make sure there is adequate ventilation to the room.
3. Please note that any extraction fans operating in the same room as the wood-burning stove can reduce the chimney draft – which

may have an adverse effect on stove combustion properties. In addition, this may cause smoke to be emitted from the stove when the firing door is opened.

4. It must not be possible to cover any air vents.

The floor

A non-flammable floor surface (e.g. steel, tile, brick), must extend from the front of the fireplace for a minimum of 30 cm.

The chimney connection

The chimney opening must follow national and local regulations. However, the area of the opening should never be less than 175 cm², which corresponds to a diameter of 150 mm. If a damper is fitted in the flue gas pipe, there must always be at least 20 cm² of free passage, even when the damper is in its “closed” position. If local regulations permit, two contained fireplaces can be connected to the same chimney. However, you must abide by local regulations regarding the distance between the two connections.

The stove must never be connected to chimneys that are also linked to a gasfired heater. An efficient stove

makes high demand on chimney properties – so always have your local chimney sweep evaluate your chimney.

Connection to a brick chimney

Brick a thimble into the chimney and seat the flue gas pipe in this. The thimble and flue gas pipe must not penetrate the chimney opening itself, but must be flush with the inside of the chimney duct. Joins between brickwork, the thimble and flue gas pipe must be sealed with fireproof material and/or beading

Connection to a steel chimney

When fitting a connection from a top-output stove directly to a steel chimney, we recommend fitting the chimney tube inside the flue gas spigot so that any soot and condensation drops into the stove itself rather than collecting on the exterior surface of the stove.

For connections to chimneys that are run through ceilings, all national and local regulations regarding distance to flammable material must be followed. It is important that the chimney is fitted with roof support so that the top panel of the stove is not required to bear the entire weight of the chimney (excessive weight may damage the stove).

Draft conditions

Poor draft may result in smoke being emitted from the stove when the door is opened. The minimum chimney draft to ensure satisfactory combustion in stoves of this kind is 12 PA. However, there will still be a risk of smoke emission if the firing door is opened during powerful firing. The flue gas temperature at nominal output is 284°C when expelled to an ex-

terior temperature of 20°C. The flue gas mass flow is 5,5 g/sec. The chimney draft is generated by the difference between the high temperature of the chimney and the low temperature of the fresh air. The length and insulation of the chimney, wind and weather conditions also have an effect on the ability of the chimney to generate appropriate under-pressure.

If the stove has not been used in a while, check that the chimney and stove are not blocked with soot, bird nests, etc., before using it.

Reduced draft can occur when:

- The difference in temperature is too small – due to insufficient chimney insulation, for example.
- The outdoor temperature is too high – in summer, for example.
- No wind is blowing.
- The chimney is too low and sheltered.
- The chimney contains false air.
- The chimney and flue gas pipe are blocked.
- The house is too airtight (i.e. when there is an insufficient supply of fresh air).
- Poor smoke extraction (poor draft conditions) due to a cold chimney or bad weather conditions can be compensated for by increasing the airflow into the stove.

Good draft occurs when:

- The difference in temperature between the chimney and outdoor air is high.
- The weather is fine.
- The wind is blowing strongly.
- The chimney is of the correct height: at least 4.00 m above the stove and free of the roof ridge.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

First firing

The stove has been treated with a heat-resistant coating which hardens at a temperature of approximately 250 °C. This hardening process causes the production of smoke and malodorous fumes, so the room must be very well ventilated.

During the first firing, which should be carried out using approximately 1,0 kg. of wood, the stoking door must be left slightly open and must not be closed until the stove is cold. This is to prevent the sealing rope sticking to the stove.

Fuel

Your new stove is EN approved for firing with wood fuel. You must therefore only burn clean, dry wood in your stove. Never use your stove to burn driftwood, as this may contain a lot of salt which can damage both the stove and the chimney. Similarly, you must not fire your stove with refuse, painted wood, pressure-impregnated wood or chipboard, as these materials can emit poisonous fumes and smoke. Correct firing using well seasoned wood provides optimal heat output and maximum economy. At the same time, correct firing prevents environmental damage in the form of smoke and emissions and also reduces the risk of chimney fires. If the wood is wet and inadequately seasoned, a large proportion of the energy in the fuel will be used to vaporise the water, and this will all disappear up the chimney. Thus it is important to use

dry, well seasoned wood, i.e. wood with a moisture content of no more than 18%. This is achieved by storing the wood for 1–2 years before use. Pieces of firewood with a diameter of more than 10 cm should be split before storing. The pieces of firewood should be of an appropriate length (approx. 30-40 cm) so that they can lie flat on the bed of embers. If you store your wood outdoors, it is best to cover it.

Examples of fuel values of different woods

Fuel type / number of cubic metres per 1,000 litres of oil

Oak	Beech	Ash	Birch	Elm	Common spruce
7,0	7,0	7,2	8,0	8,9	10,4

Chimney fires

In the event of a chimney fire – which often results from incorrect operation or protracted firing with moist wood – close the door and shut off the secondary/start-up air supply to smother the fire. Call the fire department.

Regulating the airflow

Secondary airflow is regulated using the operating handle above the glass door.

The secondary airflow is fully open



when the operating handle is in the right position, and fully closed when positioned to the left.

Lighting

To ignite the fuel, use fire lighters, small paraffin ignition bags or small pieces of wood placed on the bottom grate. Place larger pieces of wood on top of this kindling material, at right angles to the firing, doors. Completely open the secondary air supply and leave the firing door ajar – i.e. approx. 1 cm open. Once the fire has taken a good hold of the fuel and the chimney has heated up (after about 10 min) close the firing door. We recommend that you burn the entire first firing with the secondary air supply fully open to make sure that the chimney is thoroughly heated.

Refiring

You should normally refire the stove while there is still a good layer of embers. Distribute the embers across the bottom grate, place pieces of fuel (max. 2,5 kg) on the embers in a single layer perpendicular to the firing opening. Close the firing door. The wood will then ignite within 30 to 60 seconds. When the flames are steady, adjust the secondary airflow to the level required. Nominal operation (7 kW) will be achieved when the secondary airflow is fully open. When firing, take care not to place the pieces of fuel too closely together, as this will result in poor combustion and insufficient exploitation of the fuel.

Reduced burning

The stove is well-suited to intermittent use. If you wish to operate the stove with reduced out-put, simply insert smaller volumes of wood at each firing, and apply a lower airflow. However, remember that the secondary

combustion air supply must never be shut off completely during firing. It is important to keep a good bed of embers. Gentle heat is released when the fire settles - i.e. when the wood no longer generates flames and has been converted to glowing embers.

Optimal firing

To achieve optimal firing and the highest possible effect, it is important to make sure that the air supply is used correctly. As a general rule, the secondary air is to be used to control the fire to ignite the flue gases. This produces a high effect and keeps the glass panel completely clear of soot as the secondary air “washes” down over it. Please note that the stove will, naturally, produce soot if the secondary air intakes are closed completely. This will prevent oxygen from being drawn into the stove, and the viewing window and other parts will become covered with soot. If this situation is combined with firing with wet wood, the build-up of soot can become so thick and sticky that the sealing rope can, for example, become detached when the door is opened the next day.



Risk of explosion

After you add new fuel, it is very important that you do not leave the stove unattended until the wood is burning constantly. This will normally occur within 30 to 60 seconds.

A risk of explosion can possibly arise if too much wood is placed in the stove. This may result in the production of large volumes of gas, and this gas can explode if the intake of primary and secondary air is insufficient.



It is an advantage always to leave some ash lying in the bottom of the combustion chamber.

Be careful when emptying the ashes! Hot embers can remain in the ash for a long time.

Stove type	Nominal fluegas temperature °C	Smoke stub mm	Fuel volume kg	Draught min mbar	Nominal output tested kW	Heat output kW	Distance to flammable materials in mm behind the stove	Distance to flammable materials in mm at the sides	Distance to furnitures from the stove in mm	Stove weight kg
Classic	284	ø150	1,7	0,12	7	7	60	80	1200	91

The nominal output is the output to which the stove has been tested.

The test was carried out with the secondary air 100% open.

OPERATIONAL PROBLEMS

The chimney must be swept at least once a year, we recommend the use of a NACS (national association of chimney sweeps) registered chimney sweep. In the event of smoke or malodorous fumes being produced, you must first check to see whether the chimney is blocked. The chimney must, of course, always provide the minimum draught necessary to ensure that it is possible to

regulate the fire. Please note, however, that chimney draft is dependent on the weather conditions. In high winds, the draft can become so powerful that it may be necessary to fit a damper in the flue gas pipe to regulate the draft. When cleaning the chimney, soot and other deposits may come to fall on the smoke plate. In cases where the wood burns too quickly, this may be due to excessive chimney draught. You should also check to make sure that the door seal and ashpan seal is intact and correctly fitting. If the stove is generating too little heat, this may be because you are fi-

ring with wet wood. In this case, much of the heating energy is used to dry the wood, resulting in poor heating economics and an increased risk of soot deposits in the chimney.

MAINTENANCE

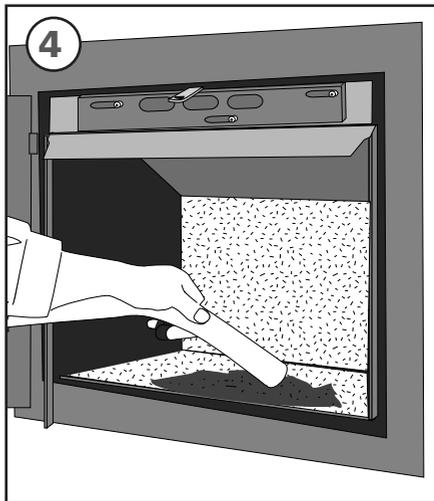
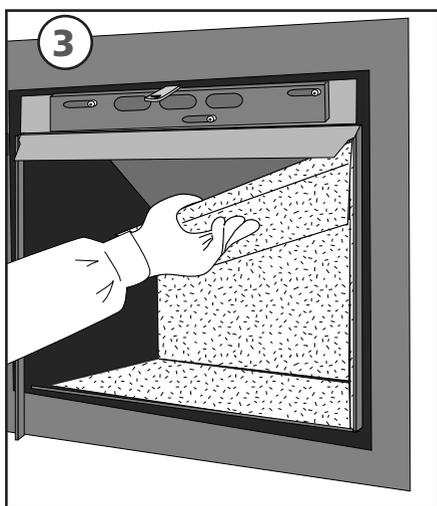
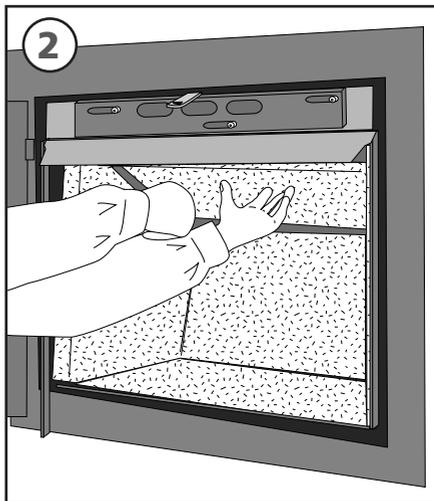
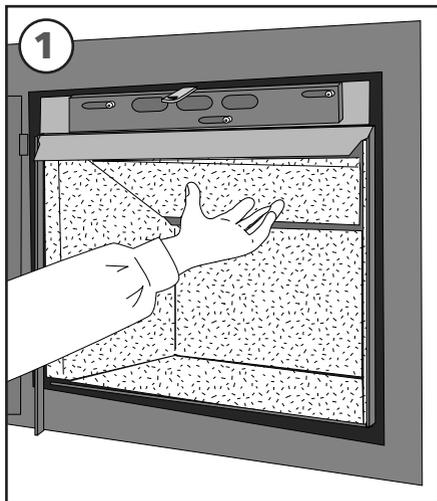
The surface of the stove has been treated with heat-resistant paint.

The stove should be cleaned with a damp cloth. Any damage to the surface in the form of chips or scratches can be repaired using touch-up paint, which is available in spray cans.

Cleaning the glass

Incorrect firing, for example using wet wood, can result in the viewing window becoming covered in soot. This soot can be easily and effectively

Cleaning after sweeping the chimney and replacing the stones. Fig 1-4



GUARANTEE

Heta stoves are subjected to stringent quality control procedures both throughout the production process and immediately before delivery to the dealer. Therefore, the stoves are guaranteed against defects in manufacturing

FOR FIVE YEARS.

This guarantee does not cover: Wearing parts/fragile parts such as:

- The fire-proof bricks in the combustion chamber.
- The smoke baffle
- The glass
- The sealing rope
- The grate frame.

Damage resulting from incorrect use
Transport costs in connection with repairs carried out under guarantee
Installation/disassembly in connection with repairs carried out under guarantee

Should you have cause to make a complaint, please quote our invoice no.

Warning



Any unauthorised modification of the stove and any use of non-original spares will void the guarantee.

SAFETY DISTANCES WHEN BUILT INTO FERMACELL GYPSUM FIBREBOARD. CLASSIC 2015 BUILT-IN

Materials such as fermacell gypsum fibreboard, Isolrath 1000, mineral wool fire batts and aerated concrete can also be used around the stove. When using materials other than fermacell gypsum fibreboard, ensure these have the same insulation properties as 12.5 mm fermacell.

