



**38x38x57**

**55x55x**

**63x40x42**

Operating manual

## **Folding corner fireplace inserts**



**AUSTROFLAMM**

[www.austroflamm.com](http://www.austroflamm.com)

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#### LEGAL NOTICES

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# 1 General information

You have decided in favour of an Austroflamm fireplace insert.

## **Congratulations on your decision and thank you for your trust.**

Correct operation and care are essential for trouble-free operation and long service life. Likewise, please follow the instructions in the operating manual.

The information in this manual is of a general nature. National and European standards, local and building regulations, together with fire regulations must be complied with.

Read these instruction through carefully before installation and operation. No liability or warranty claims apply for damage incurred by failure to follow this manual. Please observe the instructions in the individual sections.

### **TIP**

Please arrange the set-up location and connection to the chimney with the master chimney sweep.

This manual is enclosed with your Austroflamm fireplace insert.

In the following list we give you an overview of which sections are important for whom:

Dealer	End customer
Complete instructions	General information
	Purpose of the manual [► auf Seite 8]
	Safety [► auf Seite 10]
	Product overview [► auf Seite 12]
	Technical data [► auf Seite 14]
	Requirements at the installation location [► auf Seite 34]
	Fuel material/-quantity [► auf Seite 37]
	Settings [► auf Seite 40]
	Operation [► auf Seite 80]
	Commissioning [► auf Seite 85]
	Cleaning [► auf Seite 86]
	Help [► auf Seite 87]
	Disposal [► auf Seite 91]
	Guarantee and warranty [► auf Seite 93]
	Data processing
	Start up log
	Service Report [► auf Seite 95]

## 1.1 Copyright

All Rights reserved. The contents of these instructions may be reproduced or distributed only with the consent of the publisher! Printing, spelling and typographical errors reserved.

## 1.2 Regulations to be observed

- EN 13229
- DIN 18896
- DIN EN 13384 Part 1 and Part 2
- DIN 18160-1 Exhaust systems - Part 1
- EN 12831

- State building regulations of the individual federal states or countries.
- Heating regulations of the individual federal states or countries.
- Technical rules of the stove- and air heating constructors trade association (TR OL) or technical rules of other countries
- Federal Emission Control Ordinance (BImSchV)

## 2 Purpose of the manual

This manual is a component part of the fireplace insert and contributes towards the fireplace insert being safely installed and maintained.

### TIP

Please read this manual before using commissioning or installation.

### 2.1 Storing the manual

Store this manual in case you need it. The current version of the manual can be found on-line at our homepage [www.austroflamm.com](http://www.austroflamm.com).

### 2.2 Structure of the manual

The table of contents can be found on page 3.

Illustrations in this manual may differ from the delivered product.

### 2.3 Images used

The following representations are used in this manual:

#### Steps with mandatory adherence to the sequence

✓ Prerequisite

1) Step 1

2) Step 2

3) .....

⇒ Intermediate result / additional information

⇒ Result

#### Steps and bullet points without mandatory sequence

• ....

• ....

- ....

- ....

#### Cross-references

See Technical Data [► auf Seite 14]

#### Useful tips

### TIP

#### Fuel

Use only recommended fuel!

### 2.4 Versioning

We update our manuals on a continual basis. The current version can be found at our homepage [www.austroflamm.com](http://www.austroflamm.com).

## 2.5 Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Meaning
HMS	Heat Memory System
FI	Fireplace insert
CF	Ceramic flue
CVC	Convection cladding

## 3 Safety

In this manual we give you numerous safety instructions for the safe operation of your fireplace insert. These instructions are characterized differently as follows, depending on their importance:

### 3.1 Meaning of the safety instructions

#### NOTICE

Particular behaviour and/or activities that are required for safe working. Failure to follow this can result in material damage.

#### ⚠ CAUTION

Possible dangerous situation (light or minor injuries and material damage).

#### ⚠ WARNING

Possibly imminent danger to life and health of persons (severe injuries or death).

#### ⚠ DANGER

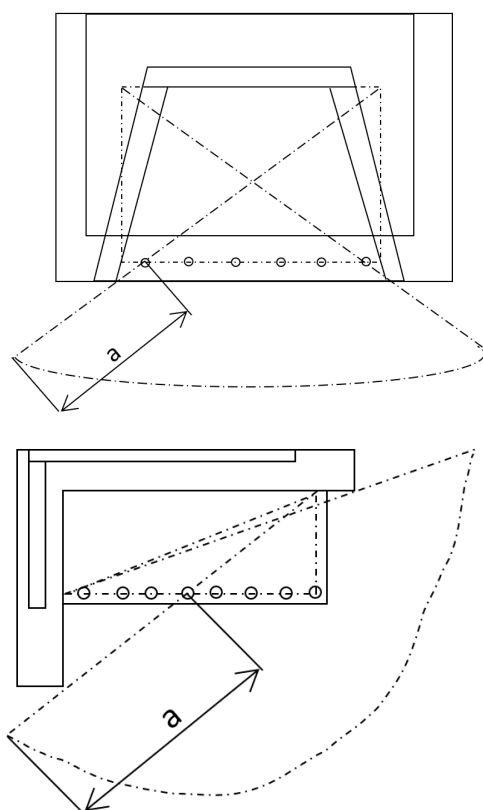
Immediately imminent danger to life and health of persons (severe injuries or death).

### 3.2 General safety instructions

- It is strictly forbidden to burn or introduce highly flammable or explosive substances, (such as empty aerosols and the like) into the firebox or to store them in the immediate vicinity of the fireplace due to the risk of explosion!
- Please note that the the surfaces of the fireplace insert heat up considerably during operation. To operate your fireplace insert, we recommend that you use the protective glove supplied with it. Please alert children to these dangers, and keep them away from the heat-producing appliance when it is operating.
- Placing non-heat-resistant objects on the stove or in its vicinity is forbidden. This also applies to airers -> fire hazard!
- While the heat-producing appliance is in operation, it is forbidden to process highly flammable or explosive substances in the same room or in adjoining rooms.
- To avoid a build-up of heat in the chimney, the warm air grilles must not be closed during heating operation.
- Fireplace inserts tested to type A1 are fitted with a self-closing firebox door. This means that operating with the firebox door open is not permissible. To stoke up the wood the hinged door must be kept open against the tension force of the springs. The door must not be jammed open with clamping devices.
- Only spare parts which are specifically approved or offered by the manufacturer may be used. Please contact your specialist dealer if necessary. Failure to comply with this may cause loss of warranty!

Please also read further information in the section Fuel.

### 3.3 Safety distance





No flammable objects may be placed within the radiation area of the fireplace insert up to a certain distance (see Technical Data) measured from the front edge of the fire-box opening (a minimum clearance in the Technical Data).

Fig. 1: Dimension "a" as per technical data (front minimum clearance)

### 3.4 Special types of hazard and personal protective equipment

During certain activities, such as installing/dismantling, special care must be taken to ensure that the following protective equipment is worn:

	Safety gloves
	Safety shoes

## 4 Product overview

### 4.1 Intended use

The Austroflamm fireplace inserts described in this manual are manufactured and tested with a type A1 self-closing and locking door under EN test EN 13229.

#### NOTICE


Operation is only permissible with the door closed.

### 4.2 Product identification


The following illustrations provide an overview of the most important dimensions and the positioning of the type plate.

#### 4.2.1 Model overview

##### 38x38x57 K


	Width (body installation dimension) [mm]	380
	Door frame, height [mm]	570
	Pane curvature	Corner, 90°
	Width [mm]	409
	Depth [mm]	409
	Height [mm]	1093-1293
	Weight [kg]	72
	Nominal heat efficiency [kW]	5
	Flue pipe outlet, diameter [mm]	150

##### 55x55x51/57/68 K 3.0

	Width (body installation dimension) [mm]	550	550	550
	Door frame, height [mm]	510	570	680
	Pane curvature	flat	flat	flat
	Width [mm]	591	591	591
	Depth [mm]	591	591	591
	Height [mm]	1297-1397	1357-1457	1467-1567
	Weight [kg]	105	1099	117
	Nominal heat efficiency [kW]	11.3	13	15
	Flue pipe outlet, diameter [mm]	180	180	180



**63x40x42 K 2.0 left/right**

	Width (body installation dimension) [mm]	630
	Door frame, height [mm]	420
	Pane curvature	90° corner
	Width [mm]	675
	Depth [mm]	445
	Height [mm]	1137-1337
	Weight [kg]	146
	Nominal heat efficiency [kW]	8
	Flue pipe outlet, diameter [mm]	150

#### 4.2.2 Positioning of the type plates

Here we show where you can find the nameplate. You received a copy of the nameplate with the fireplace insert. You can find a copy of the nameplate of your fireplace insert on the back of the manual you get with your fireplace insert.

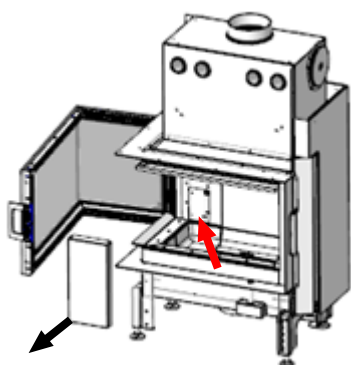


Fig. 2: Corner appliance nameplate

- **Corner appliances**

The nameplate is located behind the Keramott back wall, on the hinged side.

## 5 Technical Data

### 5.1 Technical data under Directive (EN) 2015/118 + 2015/1186

#### 5.1.1 38x38x57-K

##### Contact details for the manufacturer or their authorised representative

Manufacturer:	Austroflam GmbH
Contact:	-
Address:	Austroflam-Platz 1
	4631 Krenglbach
	Austria

##### Appliance details

Model identification(s):	38x38x57 K
Equivalent models:	-
Test reports:	RRF - 29 16 4230
Applied harmonized standards:	EN 13229
Other standards/technical specifications. Specifications:	-
Indirect heating function:	no
Direct heat output:	5 kW
Indirect heat output <sup>1</sup> :	-

##### Properties for operation with the preferred fuel

Space heating annual use efficiency $\eta_s$ :	72 %
Energy efficiency index (EEI):	108

**Particular precautions for assembly, installation or maintenance**

Described in the individual sections of the operating manual.

Fuel	Preferred fuel (only one) <sup>2</sup> :	Other suitable fuel(s) <sup>3</sup> :	$\eta_s$ [x%]:	Space heating emissions at nominal thermal efficiency (*)				Space heating emissions at minimum heat efficiency <sup>4</sup> (*) (**)			
				PM	OGC	CO	NOx	PM	OGC	CO	NOx
				[x] mg/Nm <sup>3</sup> (13% O <sub>2</sub> ) <sup>5</sup>				[x] mg/Nm <sup>3</sup> (13% O <sub>2</sub> ) <sup>6</sup>			
Log, moisture content $\leq$ 25 %	yes	no	72	20	97	1250	78	-	-	-	-
Compregnated laminated wood, moisture content < 12 %	no	no	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other woody biomass	no	no	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
non-woody biomass	no	no	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Anthracite and dry steam coal	no	no	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coking coal	no	no	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Semi-coke	no	no	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bituminous coal	no	no	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lignite briquettes	no	no	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peat briquettes	no	no	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Briquettes made from a mixture of fossil fuels	no	no	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other fossil fuels	no	no	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Briquettes made from mixture of biomass and fossil fuels	no	no	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other mixture of biomass and solid fuels	no	no	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(\*) PM = dust, OGC = organic gaseous connections, CO = carbon monoxide, NOx = nitrogen oxide

(\*\*) Only required when using correction factors F(2) or F(3).

**Properties for exclusive operation with the preferred fuels<sup>7</sup>**

Specification	Symbol	Value	Unit	Specification	Symbol	Value	Unit
<b>Heat output</b>				<b>Thermal efficiency (fuel efficiency) (based on the NCV)</b>			
Nominal heat efficiency	P <sub>nom</sub>	5	kW	Thermal efficiency (fuel efficiency) at nominal heat efficiency	η <sub>th,nom</sub>	82	%
Minimum heat output (standard value)	P <sub>min</sub>	-	kW	thermal efficiency (fuel efficiency) at minimum heat output (standard value)	η <sub>th,min</sub>	-	%
<b>Auxiliary power consumption</b>				<b>Type of heat output/room temperature control</b>			
At nominal heat efficiency	el <sub>max</sub>	-	kW	single-level heat output, no room temperature control			yes
At minimum heat output	el <sub>min</sub>	-	kW	two or more manually adjustable levels, no room temperature control			no
In standby condition	el <sub>SB</sub>	-	kW	room temperature control with mechanical thermostat			no
<b>Pilot flame power requirement</b>				with electronic room temperature control			no
Pilot flame power requirement (if present)	P <sub>pilot</sub>	-	kW	with electronic room temperature control and day-time regulation			no
				with electronic room temperature control and weekday regulation			no
				<b>Other regulation options</b> (Multiple answers possible)			
				room temperature control with presence detection			no
				room temperature control with open window detection			no
				with remote control option			no

<sup>1</sup> There is no entry for fireplaces without water-carrying components.

<sup>2</sup> Values for annual use efficiency and emissions must be given here for the preferred fuel.

<sup>3</sup> Values for annual use efficiency and emissions must be given here for all other suitable fuels.

<sup>4</sup> Corresponds to partial load heat output as per EN 16510

<sup>5</sup> Specification in mg/m<sup>3</sup> for heated filter method (in compliance with Annexe III, number 4, letter a, section i, point 1) or g/kg for measurement in dilution tunnel (in compliance with Annexe III, number 4, letter a, section i, point 2 and 3.)

<sup>6</sup> Specification mg/m<sup>3</sup> for heated filter method (in compliance with Annexe III, number 4, letter a, section i, point 1) or g/kg for measurement in dilution tunnel (in compliance with Annexe III, number 4, letter a, section i, point 2 and 3.)

<sup>7</sup> Specifications must be made here for the preferred fuel only.

### 5.1.2 55x55x51-K-3.0

#### Contact details for the manufacturer or their authorised representative

Manufacturer:	Austroflamm GmbH
Contact:	-
Address:	Austroflamm-Platz 1
	4631 Krenglbach
	Austria

#### Appliance details

Model identification(s):	55x55x51-K-3.0
Equivalent models:	-
Test reports:	SZU 30-15318/T
Applied harmonized standards:	EN 13229
Other standards/technical specifications. Specifications:	-
Indirect heating function:	no
Direct heat output:	11.3 kW
Indirect heat output <sup>1</sup> :	-

#### Properties for operation with the preferred fuel

Space heating annual use efficiency $\eta_s$ :	70.5 %
Energy efficiency index (EEI):	106

**Particular precautions for assembly, installation or maintenance**

Described in the individual sections of the operating manual.

Fuel	Preferred fuel (only one) <sup>2</sup> :	Other suitable fuel(s) <sup>3</sup> :	$\eta_s$ [%]:	Space heating emissions at nominal thermal efficiency (*)				Space heating emissions at minimum heat efficiency <sup>4</sup> (*) (**)			
				PM	OGC	CO	NO <sub>x</sub>	PM	OGC	CO	NO <sub>x</sub>
				[x] mg/Nm <sup>3</sup> (13% O <sub>2</sub> ) <sup>5</sup>				[x] mg/Nm <sup>3</sup> (13% O <sub>2</sub> ) <sup>6</sup>			
Log, moisture content ≤ 25 %	yes	no	70.5	25	69	1243	114	-	-	-	-
Compregnated laminated wood, moisture content < 12 %	no	no	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other woody biomass	no	no	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-woody biomass	no	no	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Anthracite and dry steam coal	no	no	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coking coal	no	no	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Semi-coke	no	no	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bituminous coal	no	no	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lignite briquettes	no	no	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peat briquettes	no	no	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	no	no	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other fossil fuels	no	no	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Briquettes made from mixture of biomass and fossil fuels	no	no	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	no	no	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(\*) PM = dust, OGC = organic gaseous connections, CO = carbon monoxide, NO<sub>x</sub> = nitrogen oxide

(\*\*) Only required when using correction factors F(2) or F(3).

**Properties for exclusive operation with the preferred fuels<sup>7</sup>**

Specification	Symbol	Value	Unit	Specification	Symbol	Value	Unit
<b>Heat output</b>				<b>Thermal efficiency (fuel efficiency) (based on the NCV)</b>			
Nominal heat efficiency	P <sub>nom</sub>	11.3	kW	Thermal efficiency (fuel efficiency) at nominal heat efficiency	η <sub>th,nom</sub>	80.5	%
Minimum heat output (standard value)	P <sub>min</sub>	-	kW	thermal efficiency (fuel efficiency) at minimum heat output (standard value)	η <sub>th,min</sub>	-	%
<b>Auxiliary power consumption</b>				<b>Type of heat output/room temperature control</b>			
At nominal heat efficiency	el <sub>max</sub>	-	kW	single-level heat output, no room temperature control			yes
At minimum heat output	el <sub>min</sub>	-	kW	two or more manually adjustable levels, no room temperature control			no
In standby condition	el <sub>SB</sub>	-	kW	room temperature control with mechanical thermostat			no
<b>Pilot flame power requirement</b>				with electronic room temperature control			no
Pilot flame power requirement (if present)	P <sub>pilot</sub>	-	kW	with electronic room temperature control and day-time regulation			no
				with electronic room temperature control and weekday regulation			no
				<b>Other regulation options</b> (Multiple answers possible)			
				room temperature control with presence detection			no
				room temperature control with open window detection			no
				with remote control option			no

<sup>1</sup> There is no entry for fireplaces without water-carrying components.

<sup>2</sup> Values for annual use efficiency and emissions must be given here for the preferred fuel.

<sup>3</sup> Values for annual use efficiency and emissions must be given here for all other suitable fuels.

<sup>4</sup> Corresponds to partial load heat output as per EN 16510

<sup>5</sup> Specification in mg/m<sup>3</sup> for heated filter method (in compliance with Annexe III, number 4, letter a, section i, point 1) or g/kg for measurement in dilution tunnel (in compliance with Annexe III, number 4, letter a, section i, point 2 and 3.)

<sup>6</sup> Specification mg/m<sup>3</sup> for heated filter method (in compliance with Annexe III, number 4, letter a, section i, point 1) or g/kg for measurement in dilution tunnel (in compliance with Annexe III, number 4, letter a, section i, point 2 and 3.)

<sup>7</sup> Specifications must be made here for the preferred fuel only.

**5.1.3 55x55x57-K-3.0****Contact details for the manufacturer or their authorised representative**

Manufacturer:	Austroflam GmbH
Contact:	-
Address:	Austroflam-Platz 1
	4631 Krenglbach
	Austria

**Appliance details**

Model identification(s):	55x55x57-K-3.0
Equivalent models:	-
Test reports:	SZU 30-15318/T
Applied harmonized standards:	EN 13229
Other standards/technical specifications. Specifications:	-
Indirect heating function:	no
Direct heat output:	13 kW
Indirect heat output <sup>1</sup> :	-

**Properties for operation with the preferred fuel**

Space heating annual use efficiency $\eta_s$ :	70.4 %
Energy efficiency index (EEI):	106



**Particular precautions for assembly, installation or maintenance**

Described in the individual sections of the operating manual.

Fuel	Preferred fuel (only one) <sup>2</sup> :	Other suitable fuel(s) <sup>3</sup> :	$\eta_s$ [x%]:	Space heating emissions at nominal thermal efficiency (*)				Space heating emissions at minimum heat efficiency <sup>4</sup> (*) (**)			
				PM	OGC	CO	NOx	PM	OGC	CO	NOx
				[x] mg/Nm <sup>3</sup> (13% O <sub>2</sub> ) <sup>5</sup>				[x] mg/Nm <sup>3</sup> (13% O <sub>2</sub> ) <sup>6</sup>			
Log, moisture content $\leq$ 25 %	yes	no	70.4	23	64	1147	117	-	-	-	-
Compregnated laminated wood, moisture content < 12 %	no	no	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other woody biomass	no	no	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-woody biomass	no	no	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Anthracite and dry steam coal	no	no	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coking coal	no	no	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Semi-coke	no	no	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bituminous coal	no	no	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lignite briquettes	no	no	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peat briquettes	no	no	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Briquettes made from a mixture of fossil fuels	no	no	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other fossil fuels	no	no	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Briquettes made from mixture of biomass and fossil fuels	no	no	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other mixture of biomass and solid fuels	no	no	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(\*) PM = dust, OGC = organic gaseous connections, CO = carbon monoxide, NOx = nitrogen oxide

(\*\*) Only required when using correction factors F(2) or F(3).

**Properties for exclusive operation with the preferred fuels<sup>7</sup>**

Specification	Symbol	Value	Unit	Specification	Symbol	Value	Unit
<b>Heat output</b>				<b>Thermal efficiency (fuel efficiency) (based on the NCV)</b>			
Nominal heat efficiency	P <sub>nom</sub>	13	kW	Thermal efficiency (fuel efficiency) at nominal heat efficiency	η <sub>th,nom</sub>	80.4	%
Minimum heat output (standard value)	P <sub>min</sub>	-	kW	thermal efficiency (fuel efficiency) at minimum heat output (standard value)	η <sub>th,min</sub>	-	%
<b>Auxiliary power consumption</b>				<b>Type of heat output/room temperature control</b>			
At nominal heat efficiency	el <sub>max</sub>	-	kW	single-level heat output, no room temperature control			yes
At minimum heat output	el <sub>min</sub>	-	kW	two or more manually adjustable levels, no room temperature control			no
In standby condition	el <sub>SB</sub>	-	kW	room temperature control with mechanical thermostat			no
<b>Pilot flame power requirement</b>				with electronic room temperature control			no
Pilot flame power requirement (if present)	P <sub>pilot</sub>	-	kW	with electronic room temperature control and day-time regulation			no
				with electronic room temperature control and weekday regulation			no
				<b>Other regulation options</b> (Multiple answers possible)			
				room temperature control with presence detection			no
				room temperature control with open window detection			no
				with remote control option			no

<sup>1</sup> There is no entry for fireplaces without water-carrying components.<sup>2</sup> Values for annual use efficiency and emissions must be given here for the preferred fuel.<sup>3</sup> Values for annual use efficiency and emissions must be given here for all other suitable fuels.<sup>4</sup> Corresponds to partial load heat output as per EN 16510<sup>5</sup> Specification in mg/m<sup>3</sup> for heated filter method (in compliance with Annexe III, number 4, letter a, section i, point 1) or g/kg for measurement in dilution tunnel (in compliance with Annexe III, number 4, letter a, section i, point 2 and 3.)<sup>6</sup> Specification mg/m<sup>3</sup> for heated filter method (in compliance with Annexe III, number 4, letter a, section i, point 1) or g/kg for measurement in dilution tunnel (in compliance with Annexe III, number 4, letter a, section i, point 2 and 3.)<sup>7</sup> Specifications must be made here for the preferred fuel only.

### 5.1.4 55x55x68-K-3.0

#### Contact details for the manufacturer or their authorised representative

Manufacturer:	Austroflamm GmbH
Contact:	-
Address:	Austroflamm-Platz 1
	4631 Krenglbach
	Austria

#### Appliance details

Model identification(s):	55x55x68-K-3.0
Equivalent models:	-
Test reports:	SZU 30-15318/T
Applied harmonized standards:	EN 13229
Other standards/technical specifications. Specifications:	-
Indirect heating function:	no
Direct heat output:	15 kW
Indirect heat output <sup>1</sup> :	-

#### Properties for operation with the preferred fuel

Space heating annual use efficiency $\eta_s$ :	70.1 %
Energy efficiency index (EEI):	106

**Particular precautions for assembly, installation or maintenance**

Described in the individual sections of the operating manual.

Fuel	Preferred fuel (only one) <sup>2</sup> :	Other suitable fuel(s) <sup>3</sup> :	$\eta_s$ [%]:	Space heating emissions at nominal thermal efficiency (*)				Space heating emissions at minimum heat efficiency <sup>4</sup> (*) (**)			
				PM	OGC	CO	NOx	PM	OGC	CO	NOx
				[x] mg/Nm <sup>3</sup> (13% O <sub>2</sub> ) <sup>5</sup>				[x] mg/Nm <sup>3</sup> (13% O <sub>2</sub> ) <sup>6</sup>			
Log, moisture content $\leq$ 25 %	yes	no	70.1	19	53	903	125	-	-	-	-
Compregnated laminated wood, moisture content < 12 %	no	no	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other woody biomass	no	no	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-woody biomass	no	no	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Anthracite and dry steam coal	no	no	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coking coal	no	no	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Semi-coke	no	no	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bituminous coal	no	no	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lignite briquettes	no	no	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peat briquettes	no	no	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Briquettes made from a mixture of fossil fuels	no	no	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other fossil fuels	no	no	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Briquettes made from mixture of biomass and fossil fuels	no	no	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other mixture of biomass and solid fuels	no	no	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(\*) PM = dust, OGC = organic gaseous connections, CO = carbon monoxide, NOx = nitrogen oxide

(\*\*) Only required when using correction factors F(2) or F(3).

**Properties for exclusive operation with the preferred fuels<sup>7</sup>**

Specification	Symbol	Value	Unit	Specification	Symbol	Value	Unit
<b>Heat output</b>				<b>Thermal efficiency (fuel efficiency) (based on the NCV)</b>			
Nominal heat efficiency	P <sub>nom</sub>	15	kW	Thermal efficiency (fuel efficiency) at nominal heat efficiency	η <sub>th,nom</sub>	80.1	%
Minimum heat output (standard value)	P <sub>min</sub>	-	kW	thermal efficiency (fuel efficiency) at minimum heat output (standard value)	η <sub>th,min</sub>	-	%
<b>Auxiliary power consumption</b>				<b>Type of heat output/room temperature control</b>			
At nominal heat efficiency	el <sub>max</sub>	-	kW	single-level heat output, no room temperature control			yes
At minimum heat output	el <sub>min</sub>	-	kW	two or more manually adjustable levels, no room temperature control			no
In standby condition	el <sub>SB</sub>	-	kW	room temperature control with mechanical thermostat			no
<b>Pilot flame power requirement</b>				with electronic room temperature control			no
Pilot flame power requirement (if present)	P <sub>pilot</sub>	-	kW	with electronic room temperature control and day-time regulation			no
				with electronic room temperature control and weekday regulation			no
				<b>Other regulation options</b> (Multiple answers possible)			
				room temperature control with presence detection			no
				room temperature control with open window detection			no
				with remote control option			no

<sup>1</sup> There is no entry for fireplaces without water-carrying components.

<sup>2</sup> Values for annual use efficiency and emissions must be given here for the preferred fuel.

<sup>3</sup> Values for annual use efficiency and emissions must be given here for all other suitable fuels.

<sup>4</sup> Corresponds to partial load heat output as per EN 16510

<sup>5</sup> Specification in mg/m<sup>3</sup> for heated filter method (in compliance with Annexe III, number 4, letter a, section i, point 1) or g/kg for measurement in dilution tunnel (in compliance with Annexe III, number 4, letter a, section i, point 2 and 3.)

<sup>6</sup> Specification mg/m<sup>3</sup> for heated filter method (in compliance with Annexe III, number 4, letter a, section i, point 1) or g/kg for measurement in dilution tunnel (in compliance with Annexe III, number 4, letter a, section i, point 2 and 3.)

<sup>7</sup> Specifications must be made here for the preferred fuel only.

**5.1.5 63x40x42-K-2.0****Contact details for the manufacturer or their authorized representative**

Manufacturer:	Austroflamm GmbH
Contact:	-
Address:	Austroflamm-Platz 1
	4631 Krenglbach
	Austria

**Appliance details**

Model identification(s):	63x40x42-K-2.0
Equivalent models:	-
Test reports:	DBI F 17/05/0478
Applied harmonized standards:	EN 13229
Other standards/technical specifications Specifications:	-
Indirect heating function:	no
Direct heat output:	8 kW
Indirect heat output <sup>1</sup> :	-

**Properties for operation with the preferred fuel**

Space heating annual use efficiency $\eta_s$ :	72 %
Energy efficiency index (EEI):	108

**Particular precautions for assembly, installation or maintenance**

Described in the individual sections of the operating manual.

Fuel	Preferred fuel (only one) <sup>2</sup> :	Other suitable fuel(s) <sup>3</sup> :	$\eta_s$ [x%]:	Space heating emissions at nominal heat efficiency (*)				Space heating emissions at minimum heat efficiency <sup>4</sup> (*) (**)			
				PM	OGC	CO	NOx	PM	OGC	CO	NOx
				[x] mg/Nm <sup>3</sup> (13% O <sub>2</sub> ) <sup>5</sup>				[x] mg/Nm <sup>3</sup> (13% O <sub>2</sub> ) <sup>6</sup>			
Log, moisture content $\leq$ 25 %	yes	no	72	30	47	877	108	-	-	-	-
Compregnated laminated wood, Moisture content < 12 %	no	no	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other woody biomass	no	no	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-woody biomass	no	no	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Anthracite and dry steam coal	no	no	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coking coal	no	no	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Semi-coke	no	no	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bituminous coal	no	no	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lignite briquettes	no	no	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peat briquettes	no	no	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Briquettes made from a mixture of fossil fuels	no	no	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other fossil fuels	no	no	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Briquettes made from a mixture of biomass and fossil fuels	no	no	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other mixture of biomass and solid fuels	no	no	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(\*) PM = dust, OGC = organic gaseous connections, CO = carbon monoxide, NOx = nitrogen oxide

(\*\*) Only required when using correction factors F(2) or F(3).

**Properties for exclusive operation with the preferred fuels<sup>7</sup>**

Specification	Symbol	Value	Unit	Specification	Symbol	Value	Unit
<b>Heat output</b>				<b>Thermal efficiency (fuel efficiency) (based on the NCV)</b>			
Nominal heat efficiency	P <sub>nom</sub>	8	kW	thermal efficiency (fuel efficiency) at nominal heat efficiency	η <sub>th,nom</sub>	82	%
Minimum heat output (standard value)	P <sub>min</sub>	-	kW	thermal efficiency (fuel efficiency) at minimum heat output (standard value)	η <sub>th,min</sub>	-	%
<b>Auxiliary power consumption</b>				<b>Type of heat output/room temperature control</b>			
At nominal heat efficiency	el <sub>max</sub>	-	kW	single-level heat output, no room temperature control			yes
At minimum heat output	el <sub>min</sub>	-	kW	two or more manually adjustable levels, no room temperature control			no
In standby condition	e <sub>SB</sub>	-	kW	Room temperature control with mechanical thermostat			no
<b>Pilot flame power requirement</b>				with electronic room temperature control			no
Pilot flame power requirement (if present)	P <sub>pilot</sub>	-	kW	with electronic room temperature control and day-time regulation			no
				with electronic room temperature control and weekday regulation			no
				<b>Other regulation options</b> (Multiple answers possible)			
				Room temperature control with presence detection			no
				Room temperature control with open window detection			no
				with remote control option			no

<sup>1</sup> There is no entry for fireplaces without water-carrying components.

<sup>2</sup> Values for annual use efficiency and emissions must be given here for the preferred fuel.

<sup>3</sup> Values for annual use efficiency and emissions must be given here for all other suitable fuels.

<sup>4</sup> Corresponds to partial load heat output as per EN 16510

<sup>5</sup> Specification in mg/m<sup>3</sup> for heated filter method (in compliance with Annexe III, number 4, letter a, section i, point 1) or g/kg for measurement in dilution tunnel (in compliance with Annexe III, number 4, letter a, section i, point 2 and 3.)

<sup>6</sup> Specification mg/m<sup>3</sup> for heated filter method (in compliance with Annexe III, number 4, letter a, section i, point 1) or g/kg for measurement in dilution tunnel (in compliance with Annexe III, number 4, letter a, section i, point 2 and 3.)

<sup>7</sup> Specifications are made here for the preferred fuel only.



## 5.2 General technical data

Model	38x38x57 K	55x55x K	63x40x42 K
EN test EN 13229	CE mark		
Nominal heat efficiency in [kW]	5	11.3 15 13	8
Maximum heat output [kW]	6	16 18 20	11
Max. length of log	33	33	33
permissible fuel filling quantity [Kg]	1.34	2.44 2.79 3.66	2.35
Fuel throughput, maximum [kg/h]	1.6	3.66 4.01 4.88	2.3
Cross-section, convection outlet [cm <sup>2</sup> ]	500	700	700
Cross-section, convection inlet [cm <sup>2</sup> ]	500	700	700

Emissions values	38x38x57 K	55x55 K	63x40x42 K
CO [mg/Nm <sup>3</sup> ]	≤ 1250	≤ 1250	≤ 1250
Dust based on 13% O <sub>2</sub>	≤40	≤40	≤40
OGC [mg/MJ]	≤50	≤50	≤50
NO <sub>x</sub> based on 13% O <sub>2</sub> [mg/m <sup>3</sup> ]	≤150	≤150	≤150
Efficiency [%]	≥80	≥80	≥80
Flue gas temperature [°C] ***)	273	295 298 306	230
Flue gas mass flow [g/s]	5.0	11.5 12.1 13.7	7.65
Minimum feed pressure at nominal heat output [Pa]	12	12	12

Distances from fireplace insert	38x38x57 K	55x55x K	63x40x42 K
Distances from fireplace insert to heating chamber wall [cm]	6		

Specifications for fire- and heat protection (specifications in mm, Promasil 950 K5)			
Insulation layer thicknesses	38x38x57 K	55x55x K	63x40x42 K
Insulation layer thicknesses at installation base [mm]	-	-	-
Insulation layer thicknesses, lateral / rear [mm]	90	100	100 120
Insulation layer thicknesses at ceiling [mm]	in accordance with the normal regional installation standards (e.g. TR OL, FeuVo)		
b: Safety distance, lateral [mm]	850	800	1100
a: Safety distance, front [mm]	850	800	1100

Combustion air	38x38x57 K	55x55x K	63x40x42 K
Outside air connection [Ø mm]	125	150	150
Combustion air requirement [m³/h]	12	43.4 49.9 57.6	44

Use for special design	38x38x57 K	55x55x K	63x40x42 K
Hypocaust heating**)	Suitable subject to technical rules		

\*) under examination

\*\*) The Austroflamm appliances marked with "suitable subject to technical rules" are suitable for operation in closed systems (hypocausts)

\*\*\*) at the device connection at nominal heat efficiency

The design of the hypocaust must ensure the transport of heat and the even distribution of heat within the cladding so that no part of the heating chamber can be overheated.

The size of the heat-dispensing cladding surfaces must be matched to the heat generator.

The necessary insulation thicknesses specified in the technical data for the protection of building surfaces adjacent to the heat-producing appliance have been determined with open air grilles in continuous operation and must therefore be supplemented by suitable measures (e.g. rear ventilation).

The closed system must be calculated and designed in accordance with the technical rules of the stove- and air heating constructors trade association.

### 5.3 Data for measuring the chimney/flue

Fireplace inserts with self-closing firebox doors.

Description: Fireplace insert EN 13229 - A1 / A. For values see Technical data.

#### TIP

When the draft is too great, the draft must be limited. Ensuring the correct draft is a matter for the stove/tiled stove builder.

#### TIP

For a chimney draft above 18 Pa it is urgently recommended that a throttle valve (available as an accessory) be incorporated into the connecting piece!

#### NOTICE

Operation allowed only with closed firebox.

**Minimum cross-sections of chimney / combustion air pipe**

Appliance	Minimum chimney cross-section	Minimum exterior air cross-section (for closed operation)	
		Up to 3 m length - max. 1 elbow	Up to 6 m length - max. 2 elbows
38x38x57	Ø 150 mm	120cm <sup>2</sup>	175cm <sup>2</sup>
	150 / 150 mm	Pipe Ø 125 mm	Pipe Ø 150 mm
55x55x	Ø 180 mm	120cm <sup>2</sup>	175cm <sup>2</sup>
	180 / 180 mm	Pipe Ø 150 mm	Pipe Ø 150 mm
63x40x42 K	Ø 150 mm	120cm <sup>2</sup>	175cm <sup>2</sup>
	150 / 150 mm	Pipe Ø 150 mm	Pipe Ø 150 mm

The following points are to be observed for exterior air conduits:

- do not create a bend, as the cross-section will be reduced
- keep cross-section constant
- The free air passage at the air grille must not be less than the actual cross-section of the recommended external air duct
- there must be no negative pressure (suction) at the point of the air duct intake, even in unfavourable wind conditions

## 6 Transport, handling and storage

### 6.1 Transport



Fig. 3: Crate

Immediately checked the goods delivered for completeness and damage in transit.

Before installing the fireplace insert, check that all movable parts are working. Any defects before the installation of the fireplace insert must be reported.

Transport is with a crate. Use a lifting truck or forklift to transport the crate including the fireplace insert.

Remove the crate and dispose of it appropriately.

### 6.2 Detaching the transport lock

Transport locks, which are installed on the feet, are used only for transportation. These transport locks must be removed before installing the fireplace insert.

A transport lock is only installed for 38x38x57 K fireplace inserts. It must be detached before installation and removed from the chimney insert. To do so, please proceed as described:

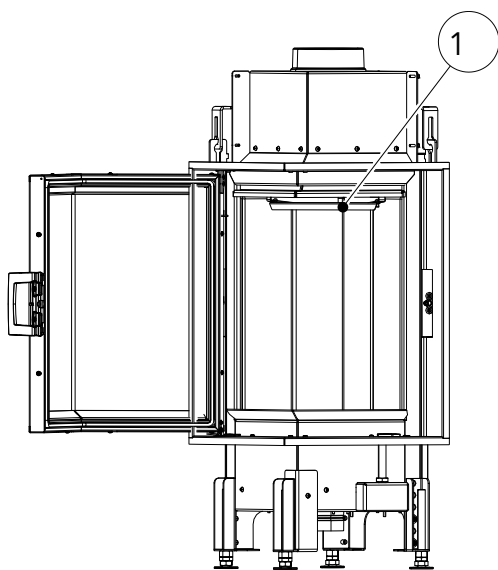


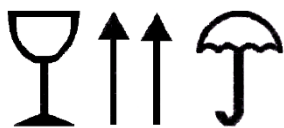
Fig. 4: Remove the transport lock

- 1) Open doors.
- 2) Loosen the screws from the transport lock (1) and remove the transport lock.

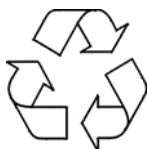
### 6.3 Storage

The fireplace insert must be stored in a dry room/warehouse. Protect against dirt, heat and moisture.

The following illustrations are attached to the crate and must be observed:



- Fragile – always place upright – protect against moisture and store dry.



- Remove and dispose of packing material in an environmentally friendly manner.



- The crate can be disposed of in the separate collection for packaging. Local disposal regulations must be observed.

## 7 Requirements to be met by the place of installation

### 7.1 Requirements to be met by the installation room

**Fireplaces must not be set up in:**

- spaces in which the required combustion air supply is not guaranteed.
- spaces which are generally accessible, especially emergency exits staircases in residential building with no more than 2 apartments are not included in general accessible spaces.
- spaces in which easily flammable or potentially explosive substances or mixtures are processed, stored or manufactured.
- spaces, apartments or units from which air is extracted with the aid of ventilators, such as ventilation- or hot-air heating installations, extractor hoods or exhaust air tumble dryers. Unless the safe function of the fireplace insert is ensured:

**This is ensured if:**

- the systems only circulate air within a space.
- the systems have safety features which autonomously and reliably prevent negative pressure in the installation space.
- simultaneous operation of the fireplace and the air-extracting system is prevented by safety features.
- the flue gas routing is monitored by a particular piece of safety equipment.
- no negative pressure greater than 0.04 mbar occurs overall via the combustion air flow of the fireplace insert and the volume flows of the ventilation systems in the installation room and rooms connected via the ventilation network. This must also be guaranteed when easily accessible ventilation system control equipment is adjusted or removed.

#### TIP

When operating a controlled living room ventilation system, the use of a DIBT-tested heat-producing appliance connected to a balanced flue is recommended.

### 7.2 Installing the fireplace insert

Observe the guidelines on fire safety, such as thermal insulation and air grille sizes.

#### DANGER

##### Fire hazard

Operating your Austroflamm fireplace insert with too high a fuel feed will create a risk of the chimney and adjacent components or furniture overheating.

### 7.3 Combustion air supply

For heat-producing appliances that draw their combustion air from the installation room an adequate supply of combustion air into the room must be provided. Other heat-producing appliances or ventilation facilities in the installation room or combustion air network may make a separate combustion air supply from outside necessary.

Air suction systems (e.g. ventilation system, cooker hood, etc.) that are operated together with the heat-producing appliance in the same room air network may disrupt the combustion air supply and possibly require additional safety measures under the heating regulations.

### Combustion air supply via direct duct (balanced flue operation)

The combustion air supply can also be fed via a direct duct from outside to the fireplace insert. For this purpose the combustion air must be safely routed from the house's external air connection directly to the combustion air trunking.

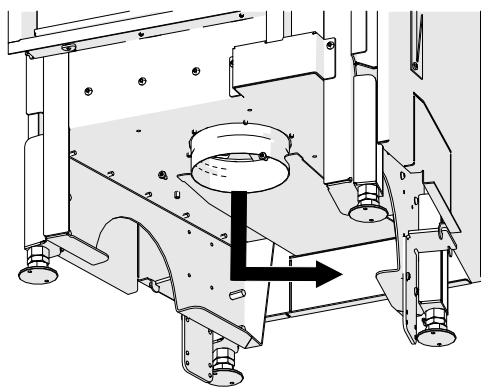
The duct cross-section can be determined with the help of the pressure-volume diagram (see technical rules of the Stove- and Air Heating Constructors Association). See Section "Min. cross-section of chimney combustion air duct". This method of connection is generally recommended.

### Combustion air supply from the room (balanced flue operation)

The Austroflamm fireplace insert obtains its combustion air exclusively via the direct combustion air trunking directly from the installation room.

For all the models described in this manual you will find the combustion air trunking on the underside of the combustion chamber. For this reason a faultlessly working combustion air feed into the heating chamber must be ensured. This absolutely requires the correct dimensioning of the circulating air cross-sections, in addition to the necessary combustion air cross-section. The correct positioning of the corresponding openings into the heating chamber is very important.

Non-compliance can cause a lack of air during combustion.



The combustion air trunking must always be connected, as otherwise no combustion air is routed into the firebox.

Fig. 5: Combustion air trunking

## 7.4 Combustion air duct

Combustion air ducts must be made of dimensionally stable construction materials, sealed and accessible for inspection and cleaning. Consideration must be given to possible condensation formation from falling below the dew point and prevented by suitable insulation.

For combustion air ducts in buildings with more than 2 full storeys and combustion air ducts which bridge firewalls, the ducts must be executed so that fire and smoke cannot be transmitted into other storeys or fire sections (see state building regulations).

## 7.5 Requirements to be met by the chimney

Before set-up or installation of the Austroflamm fireplace insert, the chimney must be checked for its size and quality under the existing local regulations (respectively state building regulations, heating regulations and DIN 18160, Part 1). The mathematical proof of the adequate function of the chimney must be provided in accordance with EN 13384. Consideration must be given when making the calculation that the substantially greater quantity of air can also be safely removed when the door is open (stoking up fuel).

The operation of your Austroflamm fireplace insert is primarily dependent upon the faultless working of the chimney.

### TIP

Care must be taken that all openings, such as openings for cleaning, of fireplace being used are closed during operation.

## 7.6 Multiple occupancy

All Austroflamm fireplace inserts in this manual have been checked and approved under DIN EN 13229 with self-closing and locking door (designated BA1). Appliances intended to operate BA1 can be connected to a multiple-occupied chimney (if multiple occupancy is possible). The calculation is made according to DIN EN 13384 Part 2.

### NOTICE

Multiple occupancy of the chimney is not allowed with balanced flue operation!

## 7.7 Flue pipe connectors

The connecting piece must be selected in accordance with DIN EN 13384.

The connection between fireplace insert and heat recovery surface or to the chimney must be made using steel flue pipes with a minimum wall thickness of 2 mm, or flue pipes made of austenitic, non-rusting steel with a minimum wall thickness of 1 mm.

The connecting piece must be connected directly to the chimney.

The connecting piece inside the cladding must be covered with at least 3 cm thick, dimensionally stable, non-flammable insulation material of Class A1 as per DIN 4102, as described in the section Thermal insulation layers and materials.

This does not apply to connecting pieces that are intended for heating convection air and for which fire hazard is otherwise excluded.



## 8 Fuel material/-quantity

### 8.1 Fuel material

#### Wood

Many of our native types of wood can, after being appropriately dried, be burnt CO<sub>2</sub>-neutral in heat-producing appliances. Wood stands out because it grows again, can be sustainably harvested, requires little or no extra external energy to be invested in the fuel, and has a short journey from the producer to the consumer, which provides an optimal climate balance.

The most common types of wood to use in the stove are beech, yoke elm, birch, larch, spruce and pine. The most important criterion for burning in a heat-producing appliance is that the fuel has been sufficiently dried through. For this purpose the prepared pieces of log should be stored for at least two years. The legislator stipulates a maximum water content of 20%. That is still however a lot of water sitting in the capillaries of the wood. A piece of firewood only becomes good when its water content comes to a maximum of 12 to 13%. The differences in combustion behaviour are striking and clearly detectable even by the layman.

Types of wood other than the ones referred to above are also suitable for burning. However each heat-producing appliance should be checked for how their use affects combustion behaviour. Oak for example burns with a rather shorter flame and more embers. Oakwood catches fire with greater difficulty, and due to hardness of the wood it is not split as well (small) as other types of wood, which again has a negative effect on combustion behaviour. It is however a good energy source, and, correctly processed, also suitable as firewood.

Softwoods (fir, pine, spruce) should if possible be mixed with hardwood. Softwoods have a higher proportion of tannin, which leads to more deposits in the heat-producing appliance, the connecting pipes and the chimney. If only softwood is burnt, this can lead more quickly to a build-up of shining soot. Mixing with hardwood (for example, beechwood) reduces this effect.

The size of your heat-producing appliance's combustion chamber will dictate whether your firewood is 25cm, 33cm or 50cm in length. 50cm pieces of log should preferably dry for somewhat longer (laid down for three years or more), because wood is dried out mainly by the leakage of water from the capillaries - and that simply takes time. And the path from inside to outside in a 50cm-long piece of log is twice as long as in a 25cm-long piece of log. The important thing is that the wood is well split. This means that the circumference of a piece of log (once all sides are measured around the cutting point) must be a maximum of 15-25cm. Pieces of wood cut to this size dry more easily - above all, however, they give the fire (the temperature) a greater attack area and thus make it easier to evolve gas and thus to burn. Also the quantity of fuel can be better measured out. Thanks to their outstanding levels of efficiency, modern heat-producing appliances require just a fraction of the amount of wood of earlier stoves. Here smaller pieces of log can be placed according to the manufacturer's specifications - large pieces of log often exceed the maximum specified quantity with just a single piece.

Not everyone has a hygrometer at home for determining the water content in wood, particularly when good reliable units cost several hundred euros. However you can make a good estimate of how suitable your fuel is by carefully observing combustion behaviour. A "good" wood fire will only smoke briefly in the ignition phase, hardly at all after that. It will burn with a light (yellow to orange-coloured) long flame. Little residue will occur in the combustion chamber, most of it disappearing again when the fire is fully developed. Another good criterion for assessing whether a piece of log is suitable for combustion is its weight. Most manufacturers also specify the amount to be laid in kg/weight. Example: a piece of beechwood 33cm in length with a circumference of approx. 20cm weighs approx. 1kg when it is suitable (dry enough) for burning. Therefore 25cm in length gives approx. 750 grammes, and 50 cm in length approx. 1.5kg.

Please observe at all times the maximum specified amount to be laid, even when putting on more wood! Otherwise your fire will not provide the desired efficiency - but above all considerable damage may be caused to your appliance, to gaskets and material and to the flue gas duct.

The wood may only be burnt untreated. NEVER burn treated woods, not even wood processed with natural substances or organic glazes. Wood waste does not belong in the stove!

### Wood briquettes

Many people like wood briquettes as a fuel because they require less storage space than wood, can be stocked or sold in small quantities and - at least at first glance - make less work than wood. Within the scope of production, the quality of briquettes is consistent. Wood briquettes do not need to be stored for a long time to be dried out. Due to the raw material (unrefined chips) and the production process they have an already defined residual moisture.

If wood briquettes are designated as a suitable fuel, then this still only applies to this fuel, NOT for coal-, paper-, bark- or other pressed items, such as pellets.

In spite of various standardizations and many advertising promises, there are also considerable differences in quality in wood briquettes. But even with good fuel quality, combustion behaviour is different from that of unrefined log. And not every wood briquette burns equally well in every stove. Before you decide on a particular variety and perhaps even store this up in larger quantities, you should extensively test the wood briquettes under various draft conditions. Most suppliers keep "test packages" for this purpose that can be purchased at preferential prices to test out and compare with one another the various types offered.

#### TIP

When burning wood briquettes, the maximum quantity specified in these instructions must also be observed. The quantity must not be exceeded.

As the wood is pressed and thus has little spatial volume for the same weight, modern heat-producing appliances with a low placement quantity often have "little fire heaps" occur, leading one to wonder whether a fire can burn at all with so little fuel. Nevertheless you must never exceed the maximum placement, because that would cause damage. Many wood briquettes change during the temperature increase when burning, by "opening up". This should not worry you as it is normal. When inserting wood briquettes make sure that this expansion as far as possible does not press not in the direction of the window, as otherwise this will get very dirty.

In principle you should not insert wood briquettes as one piece, but rather break them at the layer thicknesses, which are usually visible in slices, and place smaller pieces in the combustion chamber, not in an interlocking manner, but randomly. This way you will ensure that the combustion air reaches more burning material and flows around it better. Wood briquettes require a stronger air current, an expert eye and perhaps a bit more patience, until you get the knack of it. Since less volume is available (although the same mass, it takes less space up), the fire is generally smaller and does not burn so high and vivaciously as when burning log. When wood briquettes alone are burnt, this therefore generally leads to haziness in the combustion chamber, as well as on the stove window. Not all areas of the combustion chamber have the same temperature applied to them as when unrefined wood is burnt, which is why these deposits occur. It may be that with one variety of wood briquettes more deposits occur, whereas with another variety none at all. This suggests trying out various varieties to determine the suitable fuel for your heat-producing appliance. If you would really like to use wood briquettes, but don't get on quite well with them, then it may also help to mix the fuel. That means: Burn wood briquettes and unrefined log in the mixture ratio that achieves a good burning result for your heat-producing appliance.

Wood briquettes must also be stored dry. In general it can be said that pressed items with a hole in the middle usually burn better. Soft wood briquettes are to be preferred and are often more suitable than hard wood briquettes.

**Approved fuel**

Dry, properly stored, unrefined log (preferably hard wood) is permitted as fuel for our hybrid stoves. Round wood must be split at least once so that it lights better. The diameter of the split piece of wood must not exceed 7 cm.

**Fuel**

Only burn the recommended fuel.

**Explosive substances**

It is strictly forbidden to burn or introduce highly flammable or explosive substances (empty aerosols and the like) into the firebox or to store them in the immediate vicinity of your fireplace insert. Risk of explosion!

**8.2 Fuel quantity****NOTICE**

To avoid damage you must **NEVER** operate your fireplace insert a greater quantity of fuel than that specified in this manual!

For this purpose, please observe the section Technical data.

## 9 Installation instructions

### NOTICE

#### Damage to the appliance

The fireplace insert must not have any connection to the housing (minimum gap width 3 mm), as otherwise damage may be caused to the appliance.

### 9.1 Installation in front of, or next to, a wall requiring protection

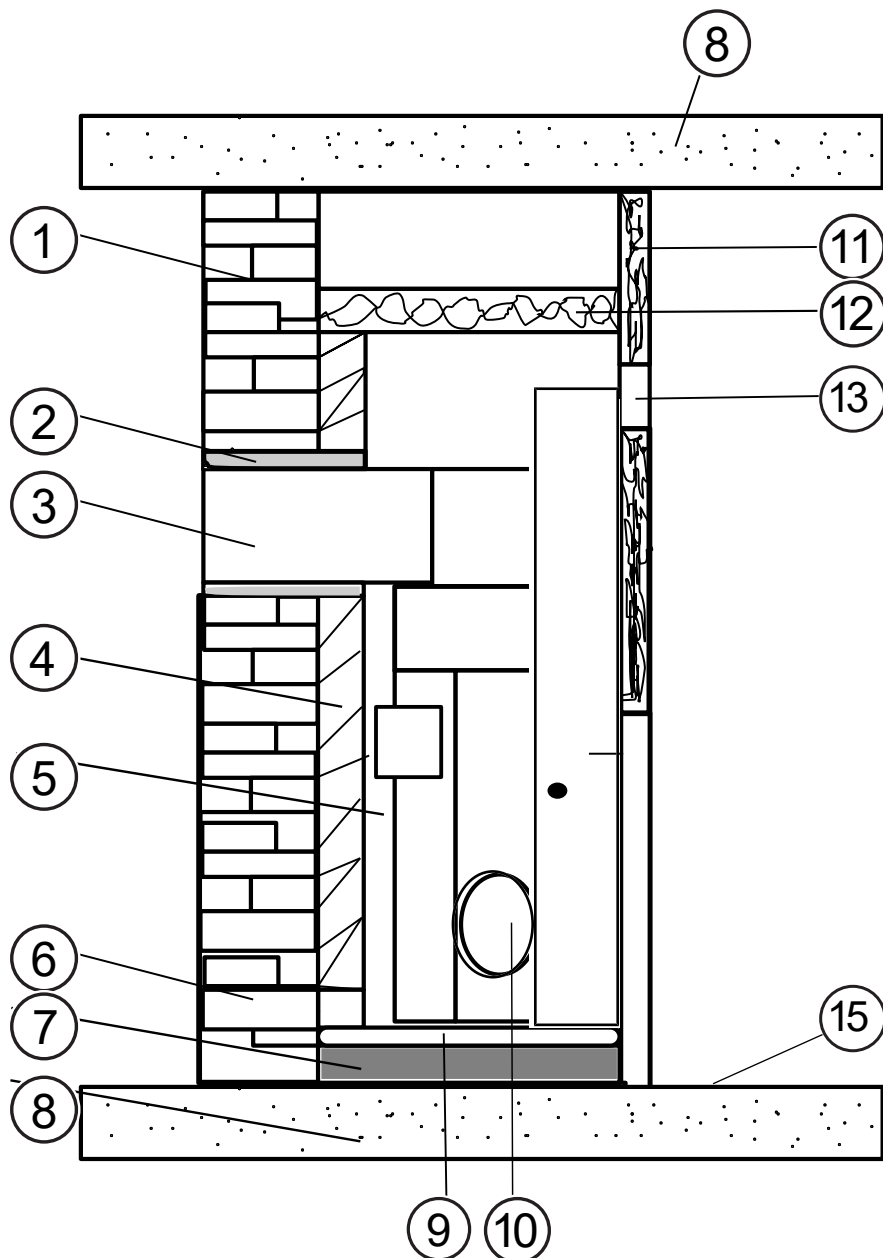


Fig. 6: Set-up in front of/next to a wall to be protected

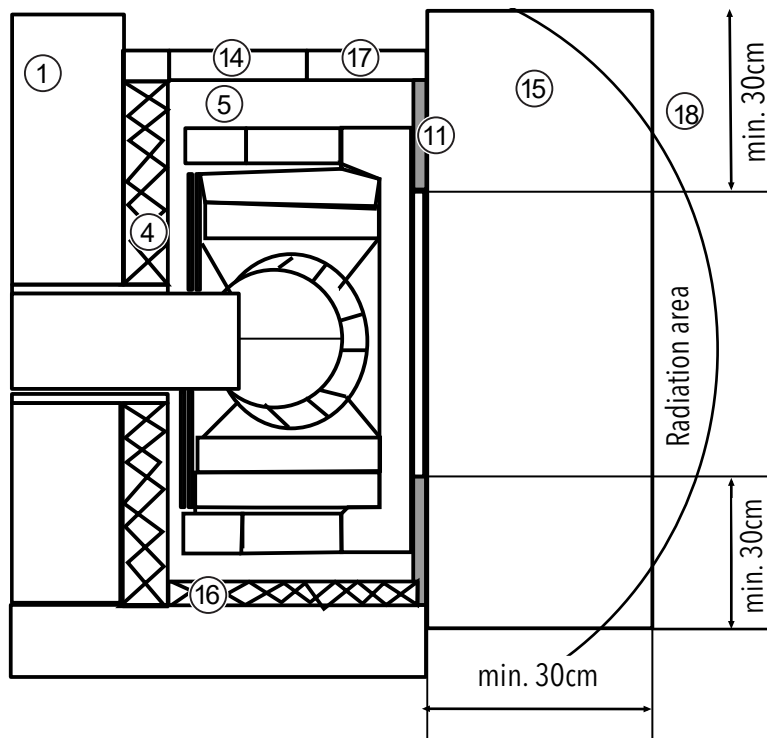


Fig. 7: Set-up in front of/next to a wall to be protected

1	Wall / building wall	2	Thermal insulation layer (flue pipe)
3	Connector	4	Thermal insulation layer (rear panel)
5	Convection room	6	Exterior air intake
7	Concrete slab at least 6 cm (only when being set up on a ceiling to be protected)	8	Ceiling
9	Thermal insulation layer (concrete)	10	Combustion air trunking
11	Cladding (facing the room)	12	Thermal insulation layer (ceiling)
13	Inlet air outlet grille	14	Circulation air intake grille
15	Shielding floor protection made of non-flammable materials	16	Thermal insulation layer (side wall)
17	Cladding (facing the room)	18	80 cm radiation area
19	Convection air cladding		

### Side and rear thermal insulation layers

The building wall to be protected (1) must be protected with a insulation layer (16). The thickness of the insulation layer can be found in the Technical Data.

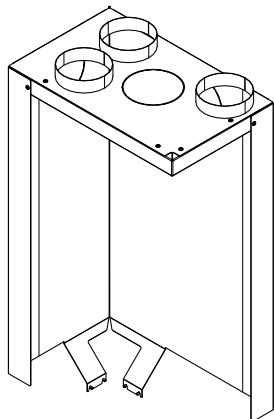
The cladding (11) must likewise be protected with an insulation layer. The cladding does not need to be protected if the open stove is designed in such a way that the free surfaces of the cladding and the surfaces of the niches for fuel storage can heat up to a maximum of 85 °C. For surfaces made of mineral construction materials, e.g. stove tiles, excluding surfaces on which objects may be placed, the value of 120 °C instead of the value of 85 °C. The increase of the maximum permissible temperature from 85 °C to 120 °C applies only to the more strongly inclined or vertical surfaces of the cladding made of mineral construction materials. This therefore allows the cladding to be developed as a heated tiled wall or similar.

## 9.2 Convection claddings

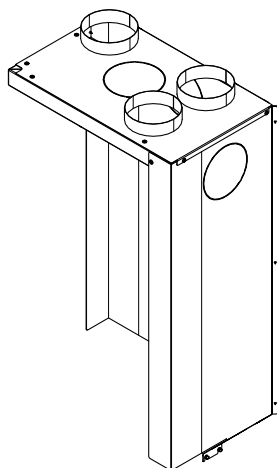
### NOTICE

When using CV cladding, please observe the national regulations in respect of individual room fireplaces and the measurement requirement in the case of whole-home heating.

Model 38x38x57 K and 55x55x have no convection cladding.



KV cladding 63x40x42 K right



KV cladding 63x40x42 K left

### 9.3 Convection chamber

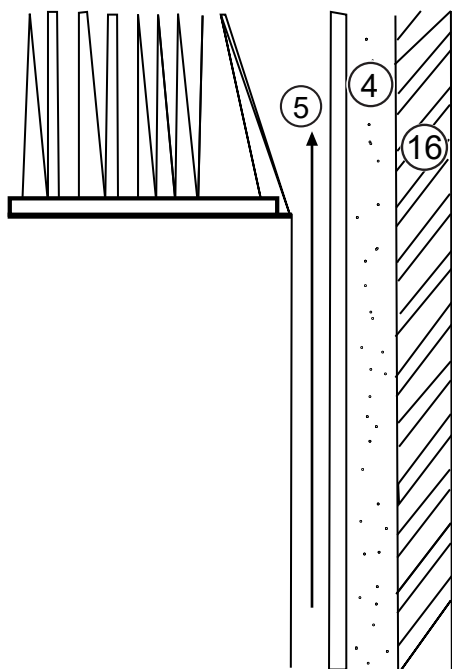


Fig. 8: Convection space

- If the convection cladding (appliance part) is not used, a convection space of at least 6 cm depth between fireplace insert (4) and insulation layer (16) to the rear and on both sides must be allowed for.
- The convection space (5) must be heat-insulated to all areas that are not heat-emitting claddings.
- The walls, the floor and the ceiling of the heating chamber must be clean and resistant to abrasion (see technical rules of the stove- and air heating constructors association). Therefore the insulation layer, if it is not calcium silicate slabs, must be protected with an abrasion-resistant material (heat shield/heating chamber plate or similar).

4	Convection space between fireplace insert and insulation layer
5	Convection space
16	Insulation layer

#### Convection air duct with convection cladding

All convection air ducts must be made of dimensionally stable, non-flammable construction materials. The warm air pipes must be fixed firmly to the warm air-/(supply) collar of the convection cladding and the grilles (optimally with collar plate).

### 9.4 Open fireplace system

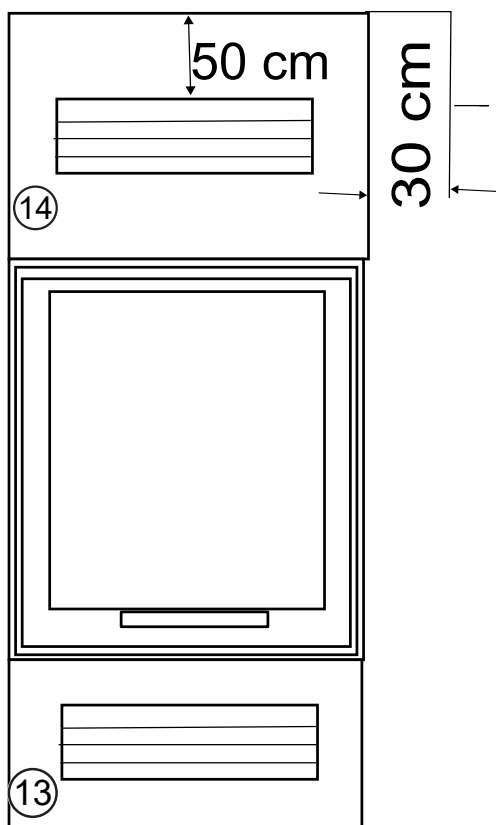


Fig. 9: Convection conduction

- You can find the cross-section for the air outlet (14) and air inlet (13) in the technical catalogue, the product data sheet from the homepage or the Technical Data section in this manual.
- Above at least 200 cm<sup>2</sup>, air inlet and air outlet must not be lockable.
- There must be no flammable construction materials, e.g. wooden ceiling, and no furniture within a range of 30 cm next to and 50 cm above the air outlets (14).

13	Air inlet
14	Air outlet

## 9.5 Closed fireplace system (hypocaust)

The convection air circulates within the closed cladding. The heat is emitted via radiation above the cladding.

## 9.6 Protecting the installation floor

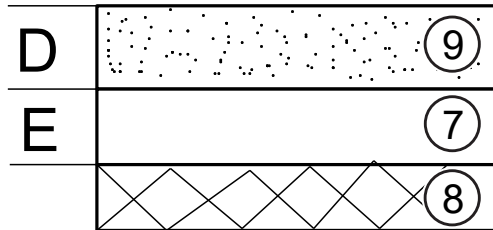


Fig. 10: Protecting the installation base

Installation bases (8) with flammable construction materials with a concrete slab (7) at least 6 cm thick (dimension E), which must be reinforced above installation bases without adequate lateral distribution, and above that by a thermal insulation layer (9) at least 5 cm (dimension D).

Bearing concrete- or reinforced concrete floors (8) must be protected by a thermal insulation layer at least 5 cm thick (9).

7	Concrete slab
8	Installation base (concrete or reinforced concrete)
9	Thermal insulation layer

## 9.7 Expansion joints

There must be no direct connection between fireplace insert and cladding (11). Therefore all points of contact between appliance and cladding must be separated with a sealing tape (glass fibre tape). Therefore neither must the frame (23) rest on the appliance or be screwed, bolted or welded to it.

## 9.8 Cladding

The room-facing cladding (11) must be made of construction material class A1 non-flammable materials. These are e.g. wall tiles, wall bricks, stove tiles, metal, plaster on lathing.

## 9.9 Fireplace surrounds

The fireplace apron must not have any direct connection to the fireplace insert. It must be set up to be self-supporting. The manufacturer offers various frames (23) for this purpose.

## 9.10 Decorative beams

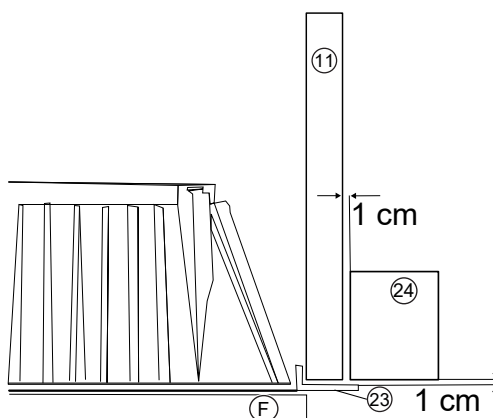


Fig. 11: Ornamental beam

The ornamental beams (24) are permissible at a distance of at least 1 cm in front of the cladding (11) and frame (23) of the open fireplace insert if:

- the ornamental beam is not a component of the building.
- the clearance spaces to the cladding are so open that no accumulation of heat can occur.
- the ornamental beam is not within the radiation area of the open fireplace insert.

11	Cladding
23	Frame
24	Ornamental beam
F	Expansion joint



### 9.11 Ceiling above the fireplace insert

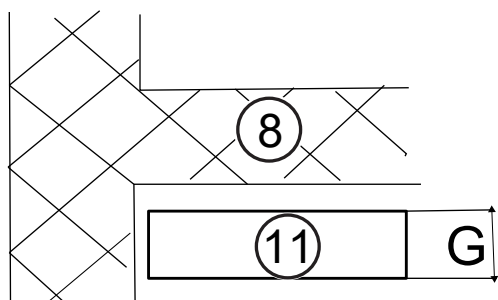


Fig. 12: Ceiling above fireplace insert

If the cavity above the fireplace insert reaches as far as the room ceiling (8), then the latter must be protected if:

- it consists of flammable components
- it serves as a bearing component

The thermal insulation layer (11) (dimension G) must be executed in compliance with the normal regional installation standards.

8	Room ceiling
11	Heat insulation layer

### 9.12 Floor in front of the fireplace insert

The floor in front of the fireplace insert must be made of flammable material. Minimum dimensions of this non-flammable area: forward at least 50 cm, to the sides at least 30 cm.

### 9.13 Fire protection

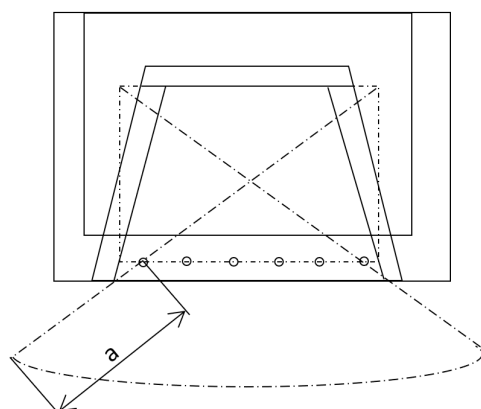


Fig. 13: a: Safety distance

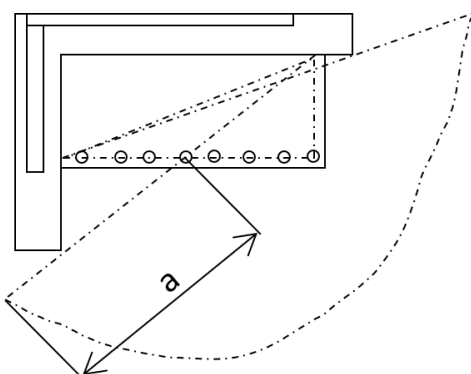


Fig. 14: a: Safety distance

#### Fire protection within the radiation area

Forwards, upwards and to the sides of the firebox opening, the minimum clearance (see Technical Data) to components made of flammable construction materials or flammable components as well as furniture must be complied with. Half the distance is sufficient for an arrangement of radiation protection ventilated on both sides.

#### Fire protection outside the radiation area

From the outer surfaces of the cladding of the open fireplace insert a distance of at least 5 cm must be maintained from components made of flammable construction materials or flammable components and from built-in furniture. The clearance space must be so open to the air current that an accumulation of heat cannot occur. Components which only cover small areas of the cladding of the open fireplace insert (such as floors, butt-joined wall cladding and insulation layers on ceilings and walls) can be brought up to the cladding without any gap.

## 9.14 Thermal insulation layers and materials

Insulation layers must be made of heat insulating boards of construction material class A1 as per DIN 4102 Part 1 with a maximum application temperature of at least 700 °C and a bulk density of more than 80 kg/m<sup>3</sup>. The insulation material must be marked with the appropriate insulation material code number as per AGI-Q 132. Only the insulation materials which are listed in the following table may be used. If other insulation materials are used for the insulation layers, these must have an appropriate DIBT approval (German Institute for Structural Engineering Berlin) (e.g.: Promat calcium silicate thermal insulating board "Promasil 950 KS", Wolfshöher thermal insulating board "Prowolf", Wolfshöher thermal insulating board "Vermilite 2000", Thermax thermal insulating board "Thermax SN 400"). For building external walls and ceilings to be protected that have a U-value below 0.4 W/m<sup>2</sup>, additional rear ventilation (see technical rules of the Stove- and Air Heating Constructors Association) will be necessary.

Insulation materials		Delivery		Insulation capacity		Upper maximum application temperature		Bulk density	
Group	Type	Group	Type	Group	Type	Group	In °C	Group	kg/m <sup>3</sup>
10	Mineral fibre	1	Channels	1	Mats, size 1	20	-200	2	20
11	Glass fibre	2	Fibres, loose	2	Mats, size 2	25	-250	3	30
12	Stone fibre	3	Fibres, granulate			30	-300	4	40
13	Slag fibre	4	Felts			35	-350	5	50
		5	Laminated mat			40	-400	6	60
		6	Mats			45	-450	7	70
		7	Slabs			50	-500	8	80
		8	Shells			55	-550	9	90
		9	Segments			60	-600	10	100
		10	braids	10	Shells size1	65	-650	11	110
				11	Shells size2	72	-700	12	120
						75	-750	13	130
						80	-800	14	140
						85	-850	15	150
				20	Slabs size 1	90	-900	16	160
				21	Slabs size 2			17	170
								18	180
								19	190
								20	200
		99	Other	99	Specification	99	*	99	*

\*divergent test conditions

Thermal insulation layers must be seamless and overlapping.

If thermal insulation layers within the convection area are used for all fireplace inserts without convection cladding made of mineral wool, these must also be clad in an abrasive-resistant and non-reflective manner (e.g.: with black plate or sheet steel or galvanised sheet iron).

It is vital to ensure that the thermal insulation materials have sufficient heat resistance (min. 700 °C). Otherwise odours may form in the firing operation.

## 9.15 Electrical wiring

There must be no electric cable runs in walls and ceilings within the installation area of the fireplace insert.

## 9.16 Fireplace inserts tested for balanced flue operation

### Flue pipe connection

- The flue pipe connection must be permanently tight
- The flue pipes used must be DIN EN 1856-2 tested.

### Combustion air connection:

- The combustion air connection must be sufficiently tight
- Aluminium flexible pipes must not be deformed

## 10 Connection to ceramic flues

The specifications given in advance in respect of mounting instructions and installation regulations remain valid (see distances, thermal insulation, exhaust pipe connection).

The appliances are particularly suitable for installation with ceramic flues. However the faultless working of the heating system is only guaranteed if the following points are observed:

- Calculation of the ceramic flue
- Use of suitable Materials
- Compliance with maximum lengths of flue
- Installation of a direct- or heating flue
- Compliance with the necessary free area of the air grilles

The calculation of the ceramic flue must be made in compliance with the specified maximum flue lengths and according to the technical rules of the Stove- and Air Heating Constructors Association and valid designs.

### Key data for calculating the flue dimensions

Appliance type	Exhaust gas mass flow [mg/s]	Flue gas temperature at appliance collar [°C]	Req'd Feed pressure at collar [Pa]
38x38x57 K	5	273	12
55x55x K 3.0	11.5 / 12.1 / 13.7	295 / 298 / 306	12
63x40x42 K	7.65	230	12

### Maximum length of chamotte ceramic flues

The flue gas temperatures at the appliance collar are average temperatures over the duration of the combustion.

Appliance type	Flue length [m]	Feed pressure at collar [Pa]	Flue gas temperature downstream of the flues [°C]
38x38x57	3	12	190
55x55x	4	12	190
63x40x42	3.5	12	190

The flue is constructed of refractory mineral materials. When setting up, attention must be paid to processing that is impervious to heating gases. The ceramic flue support must be load-bearing and heat-resistant. The installation base on which the heat exchanger is to be set up must be heat insulated in analogy to the manner described in the section on Protection of the set up area.

The flue pipe connection must be connected gas-tight to the ceramic flue by means of plug-in steel tubes. The connection of the pipes to the ceramic flue is preferably to be made with a premanufactured connection block made of chamotte.

#### TIP

The steel tube/chamotte transition must be separate (expansion) and tight. The connecting pipes do not need to be thermally insulated.

#### TIP

Make the operator of the stove aware that the system with a downstream heat recovery surface must only be operated with the door closed!

## 10.1 Heating appliance with ceramic flue

Example showing the KMS system

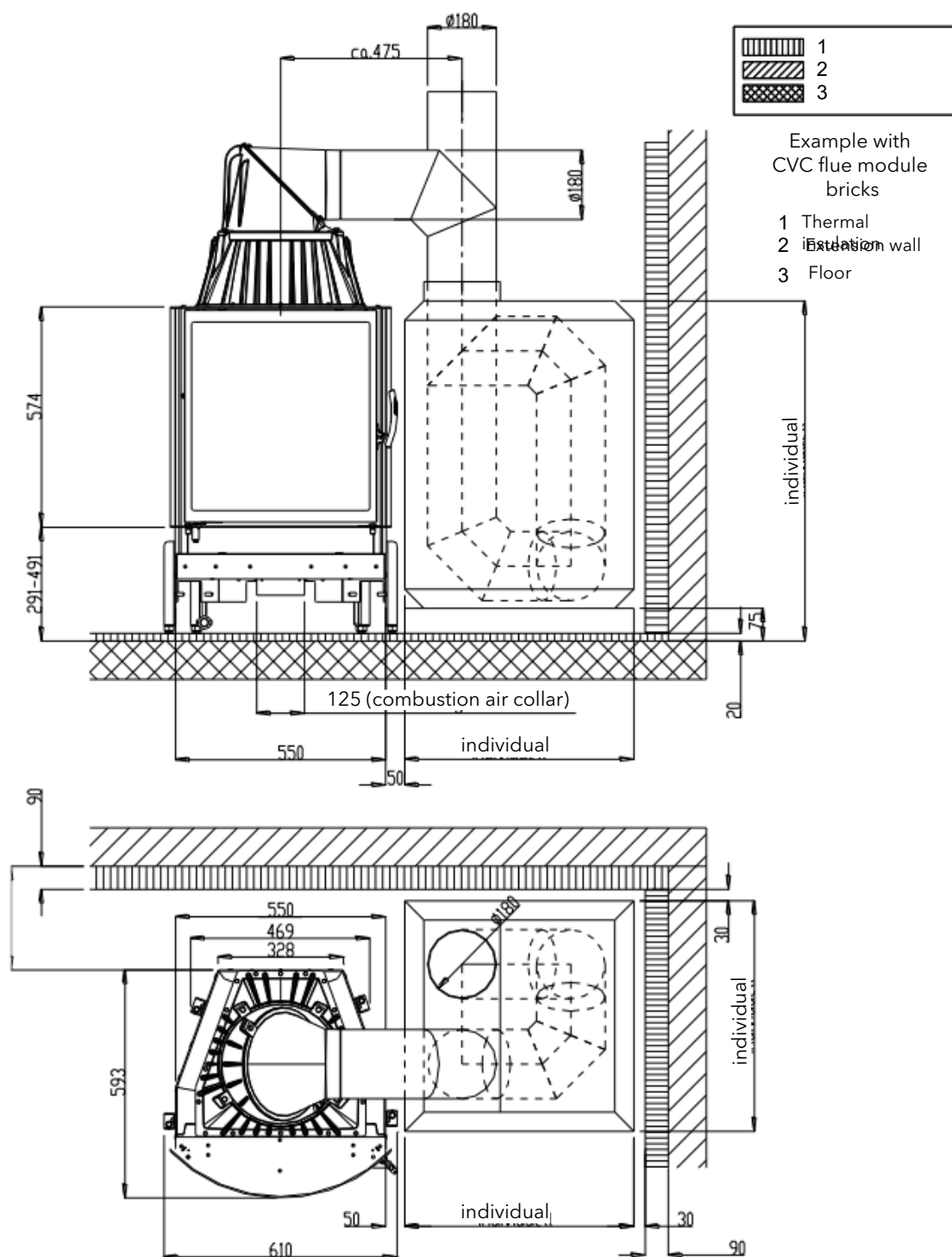


Fig. 15: KMS system

## 10.2 Connection to metallic secondary heating surfaces

The specifications given in advance in respect of mounting instructions and installation regulations remain valid (see distances, thermal insulation, exhaust pipe connection).

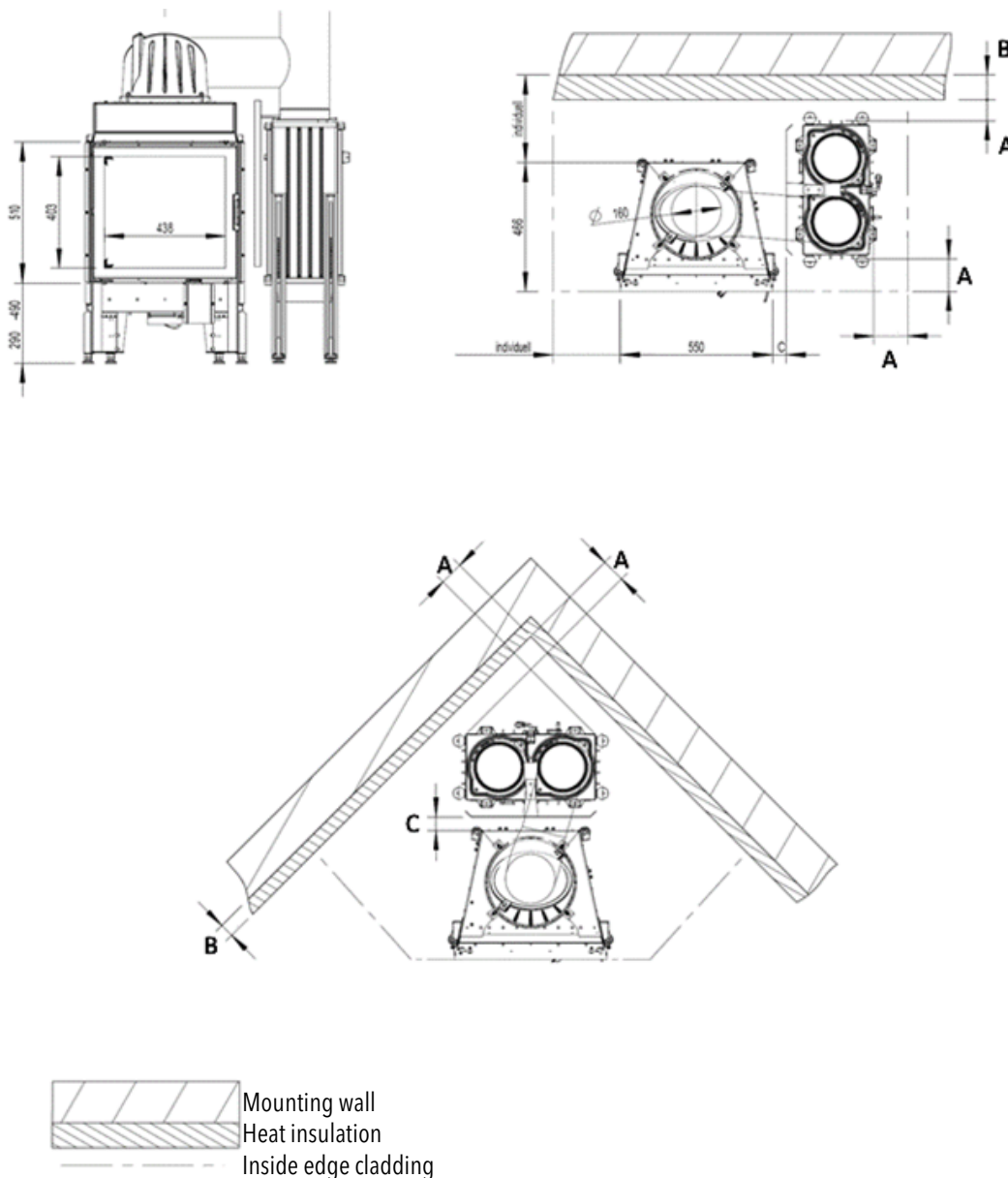
The metallic heat exchanger can be placed to the left or right side or behind the fireplace insert.

For details, please see the following dimensioned sketch.

The base of the heat exchanger must be stable and heat resistant. The installation base on which the heat exchanger is to be set up must be heat insulated in analogy to the manner described in the section Protecting the installation floor.

Access to the cleaning openings on the heat exchanger must be ensured.

- General condition: The joining pieces from the fireplace insert and to the chimney must not longer in total than 1 m.



Dimension A: 75 mm

Dimension B: 90 mm (insulation materials pursuant to AGI Q 132)

Dimension C: 50 mm

Fig. 16: Connection to ceramic flue heat exchanger

## 11 Installation



Installation must only be carried out by an authorized specialist company.

Before installing the fireplace insert, check that all movable parts are working. Any defects before the installation of the fireplace insert must be reported.

### 11.1 Risks and hazards

#### Protective equipment

The following protective equipment must be used:

Type of protective equipment	
	Safety gloves
	Safety shoes

#### Work equipment

The following work equipment is required for this step:

Work equipment	Activity
SW24 spanner	Various adjustment jobs
Slotted screwdriver	var. jobs on the sheet metal heat deflectors
pliers	var. bending jobs

### 11.2 Procedure

#### 11.2.1 Placing the fireplace insert

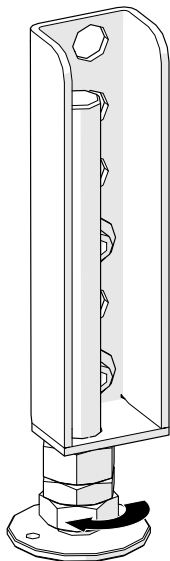


Fig. 17: Readjusting adjustable feet with SW24

- 1) Place appliance on prepared load-bearing base.
- 2) Adjust the four adjustable feet with an SW24 spanner.
  - Should the length of the threaded rod be insufficient, the four mountings can be adjusted in height.

### 11.2.2 Install the deflector plates.

The Keramott elements of the fireplace insert are already preinstalled. Only the Keramott deflections need to be installed.

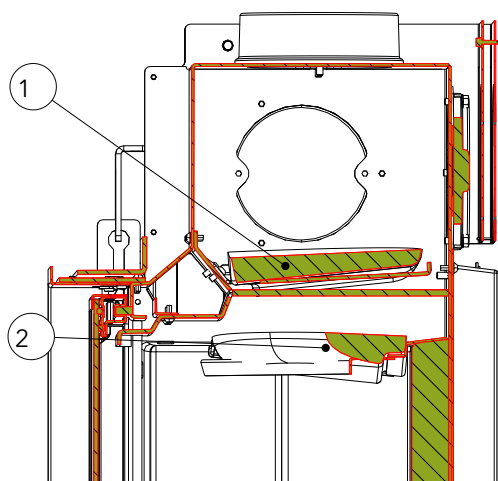
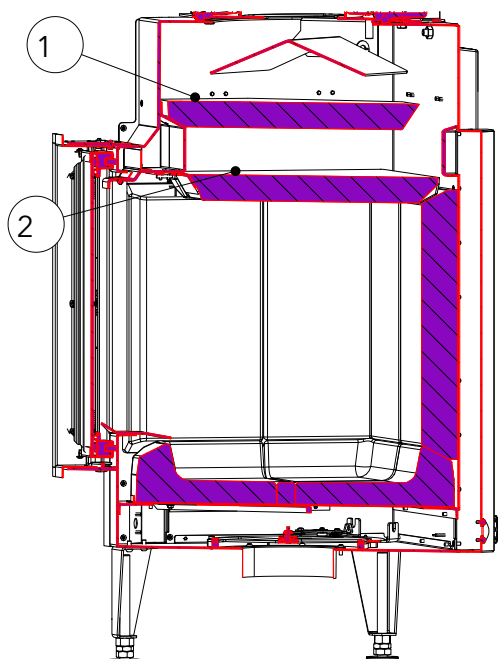


Fig. 18: Elbows for 38x38x57

#### 38x38x57

- 1) Hook the upper baffle plate (1) into the two support brackets
- 2) Place the lower baffle plate (2) on to the support bracket and the right side on to the side Keramott.



#### 55x55x

- 1) Insert the upper baffle plate (1) up into the support brackets.
- 2) Then the lower baffle plate (2) is placed up on to the rear Keramott and fixed in front with the two tension plate locking bolts.

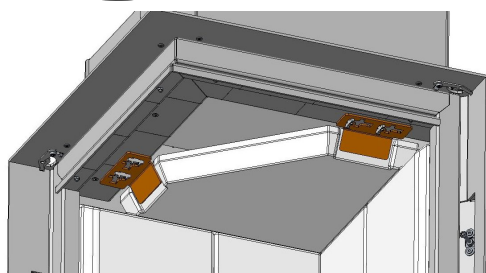


Fig. 19: Elbows for 55x55x



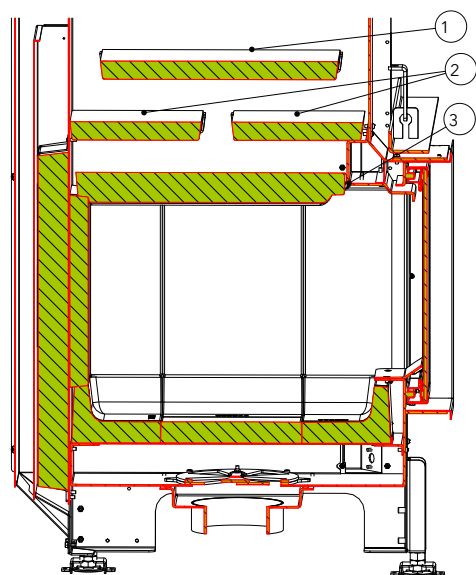


Fig. 20: Baffle plate 63x40x42

**63x40x42 K**

- 1) Hook the upper baffle plate (1) into the two support brackets.
- 2) Install the middle baffle plates (2) into the elbow joints provided.
- 3) Place the lower baffle plate (3) on the left on to the support bracket and on the right on to the side Keramott.

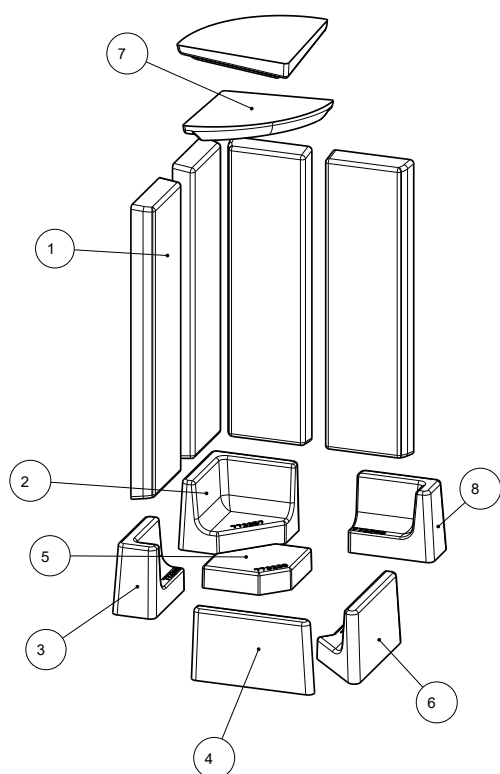
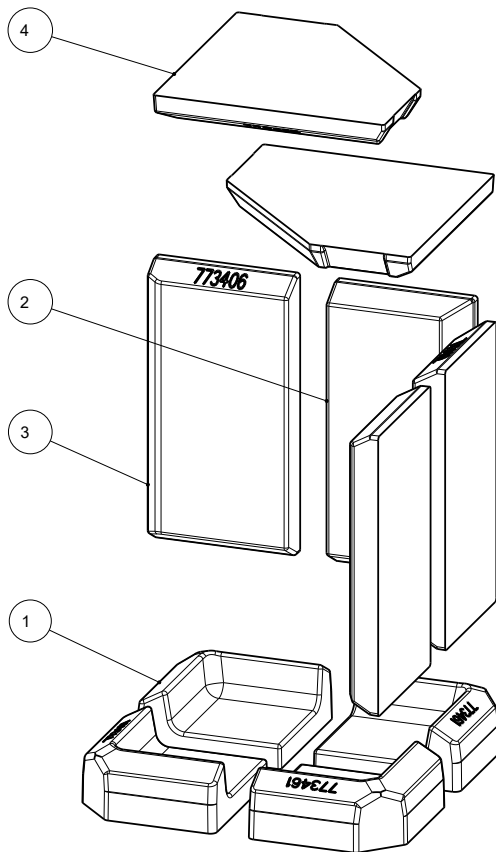
**11.2.3 Installing the firebox lining (Keramott)**

Fig. 21: Keramott 38x38x57 KII

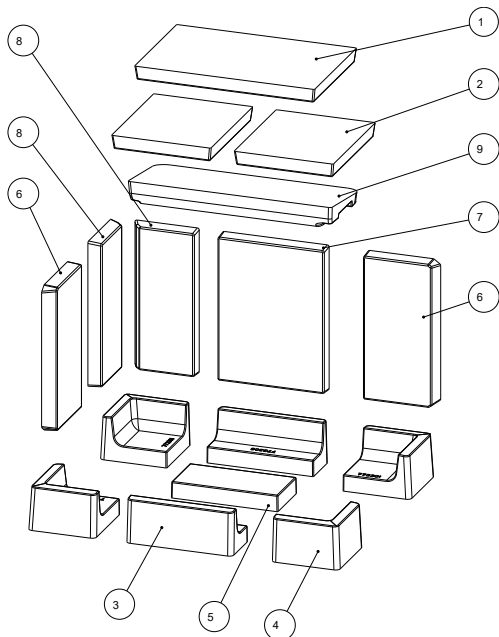
**Sequence 38x38x57**

Numbering = installation sequence

**Sequence 55x55x**

Numbering = installation sequence

Fig. 22: Keramott 55x55x KII

**Sequence 63x40x42**

Numbering = installation sequence

Fig. 23: Keramott 63x40x42 KII

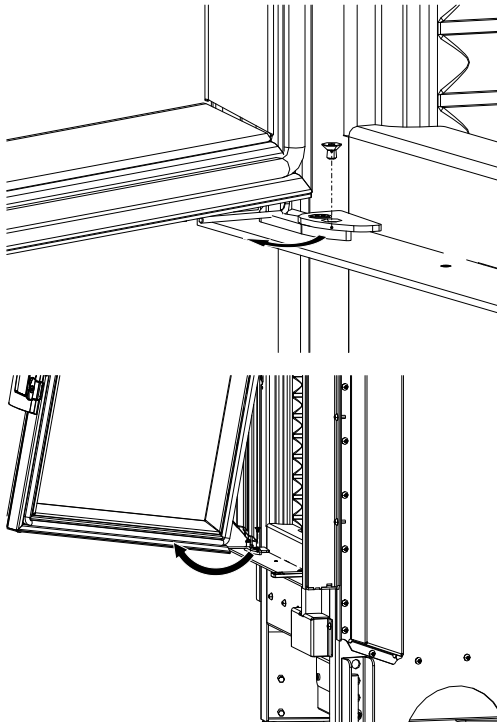
### 11.2.4 Mounting the firebox door

#### ⚠ CAUTION

#### Risk of crushing injury

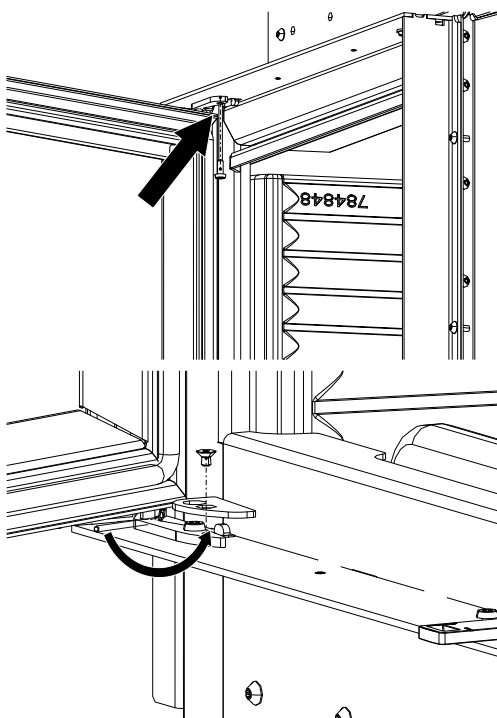
When removing the door, be careful not to trap your fingers/hand when the spring is released.

#### 11.2.4.1 Removing the door



- 1) Open door up to 80 degrees.
- 2) Remove the locking plate above the spring.
- 3) Release spring.
- 4) Lift door vertically until the lower door bolt is free.
- 5) Pull the bottom of the door towards you so that the bottom of the door is free.
- 6) Lower the door and release it from the upper mounting.

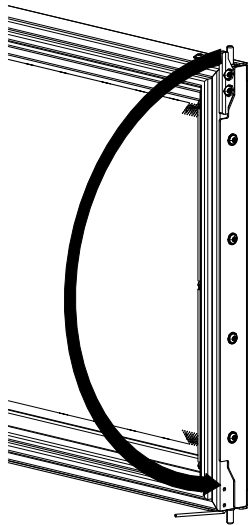
#### 11.2.4.2 Fitting the door



- 1) Position the door at a slight angle.
- 2) Insert the upper bolt.
- 3) Place door vertically.
- 4) Insert the lower bolt.
- 5) Lower door until the door is seated.
- 6) Tighten the spring until it engages behind the hinge bearing.
  - ⇒ Be careful that the spring does not spring backwards again - CRUSHING HAZARD!
- 7) The door must be adjusted. Proceed as described in the section Adjusting the door [► auf Seite 78].

### 11.2.4.3 Converting the door to right-hand hinge

Conversion of the door to right-hand hinge is possible for models 38x38x57 K and 55x55x. Conversion is illustrated using the model 38x38x57 K. Conversion is analogous for the model 55x55x.



- 1) Remove door, as described in the section Removing the door [► auf Seite 55].
- 2) Remove rabbet from top and remount it at bottom.

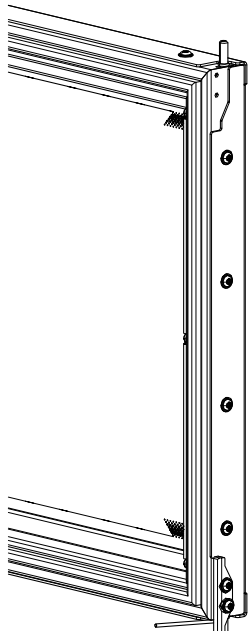


Fig. 24: Changing door rabbet

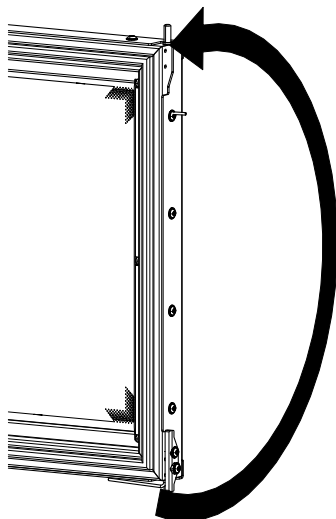
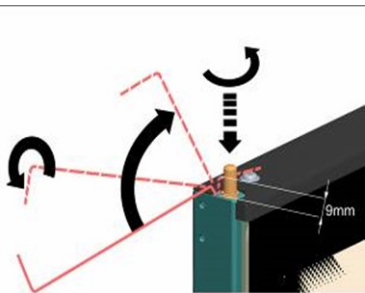
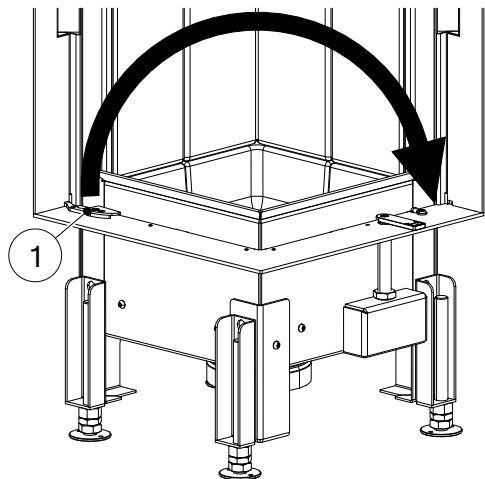


Fig. 25: Unhooking/hooks door spring

- 3) Unhook door spring and hook it again at the top.



- 4) Hook in the spring and tighten it until the bolt stops.  
⇒ 9 mm projection!



- 5) Detach covers (1) and mount on the other side.

Fig. 26: Remounting the covers

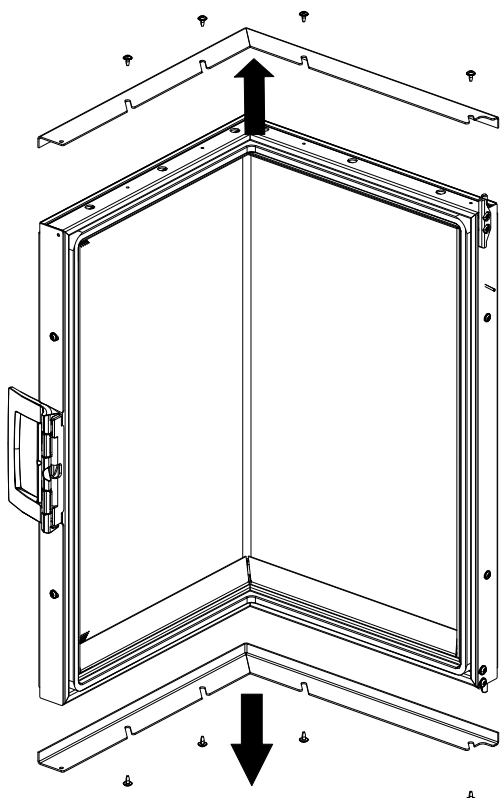


Fig. 27: Removing the window bars

The next three steps are only necessary for the **Model 38x38x57 K**. Otherwise please skip these three steps.

- 6) Remove the top and bottom window bars.

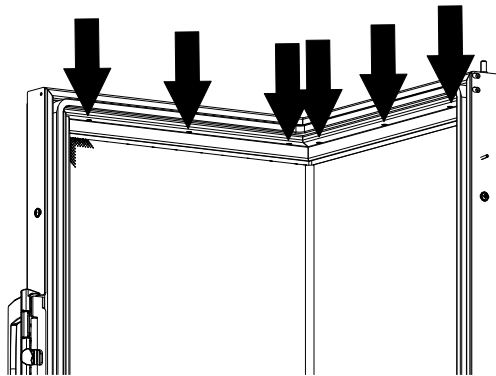


Fig. 28: Screwing out the grub screws

- 7) At the top on the inside of the door, screw out the grub screws.

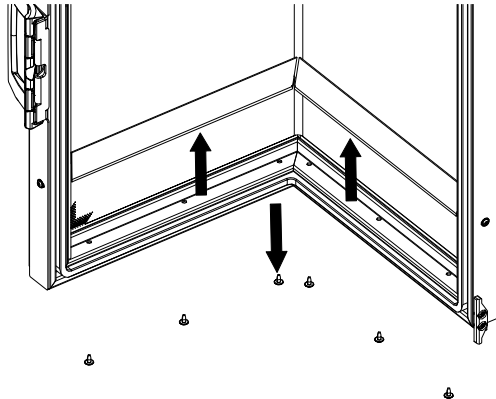


Fig. 29: Modifying the reflectors

- 8) Remove the lower reflectors and mount them at the top with the screws, in the places where the grub screws were screwed out.
- ⇒ The reflectors must be turned 180° in the door when it is hinged to the right (horizontal part always at the bottom), as otherwise the secondary air intake is severely impaired, resulting in poorer combustion and heavy soiling of the glass pane.

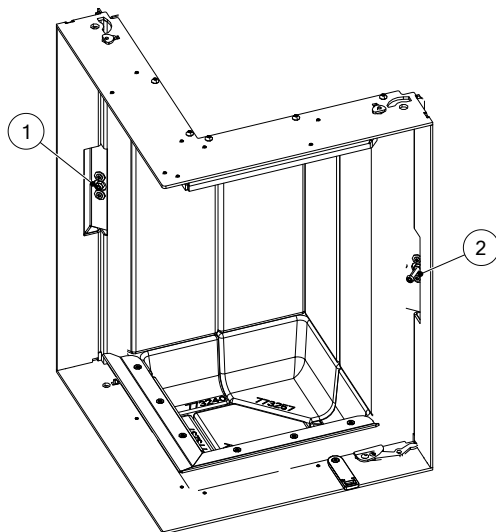


Fig. 30: Changing/adjusting the parts

- 9) Unscrew screw (1) to the correct height.
- ⇒ The correct height can be measured from the screw (2).
- 10) Screw in screw (2).
- 11) Rotate door by 180° and install it as described in the step Fitting the door [► auf Seite 55].
- 12) Adjust door. Proceed as described in the section Adjusting the door [► auf Seite 78].

### 11.2.5 Converting the flue pipe bracket

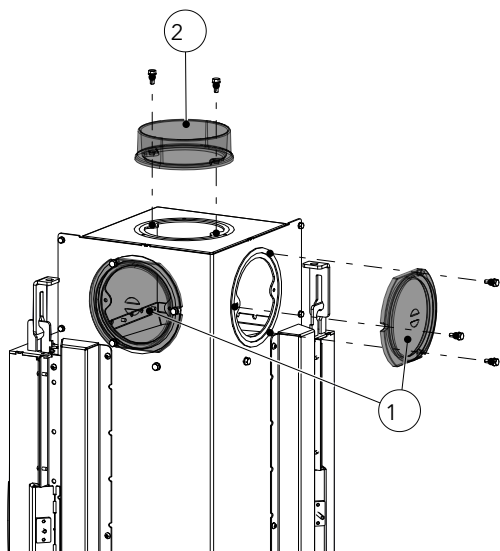


Fig. 31: Removing cover and flue pipe bracket

- 1) Remove cover (1) on the side or at the rear.
- 2) Remove flue pipe bracket (2).

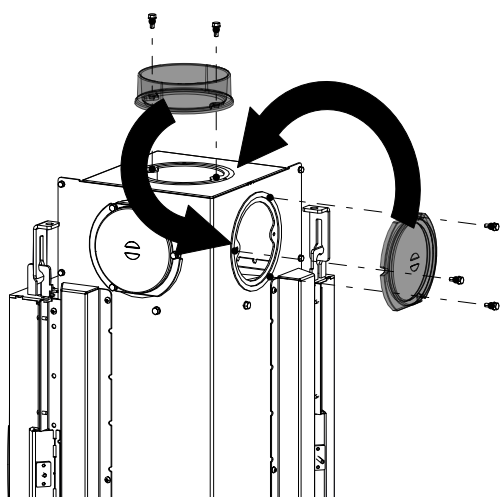


Fig. 32: Changing the parts

- 3) Replace parts and reinstall.

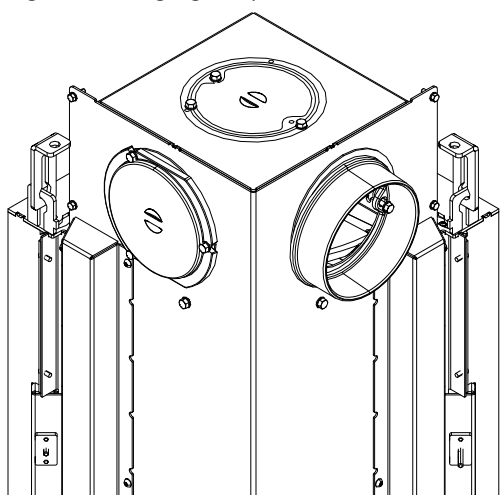
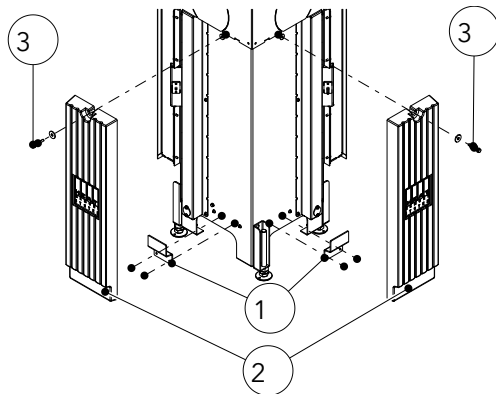


Fig. 33: Parts changed over

## 11.2.6 Installing the Heat Memory System (HMS)

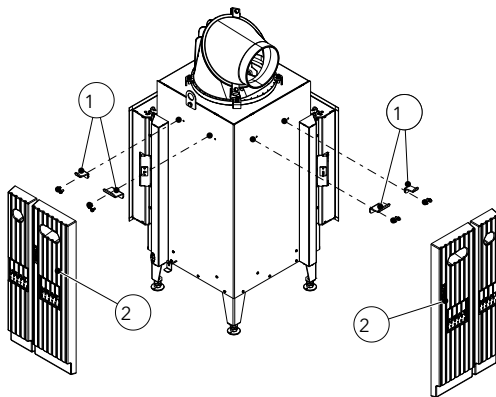
### 11.2.6.1 HMS 38x38x57 K



- 1) Mount HMS holder (1) with the screws.
- 2) Attach HMS brick (2) to the HMS mounting (1).
- 3) Fasten HMS brick with Taptite (3) and the washers (M8+M6).
- 4) Repeat the above steps for the other HMS brick.

Fig. 34: Mounting 38x38x57 K HMS

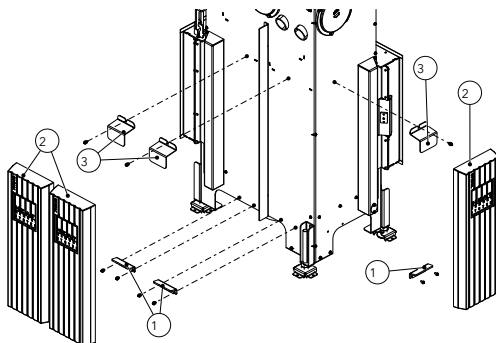
### 11.2.6.2 HMS 55x55x K



- 1) Mount HMS holder (1) with the screws.
- 2) Attach and hook HMS brick (2) to the HMS holder (1).
- 3) Repeat the above steps for the remaining bricks.

Fig. 35: Mounting 55x55x K HMS

### 11.2.6.3 HMS 63x40x42 K



- 1) Mount HMS holder (1) with the screws.
- 2) Attach HMS brick (2) to the HMS holder (1) and fasten at top with HMS holder (3).
- 3) Repeat the above steps for the other HMS bricks.

Fig. 36: Mounting 63x40x42 HMS



### 11.2.7 Mounting large top storage box

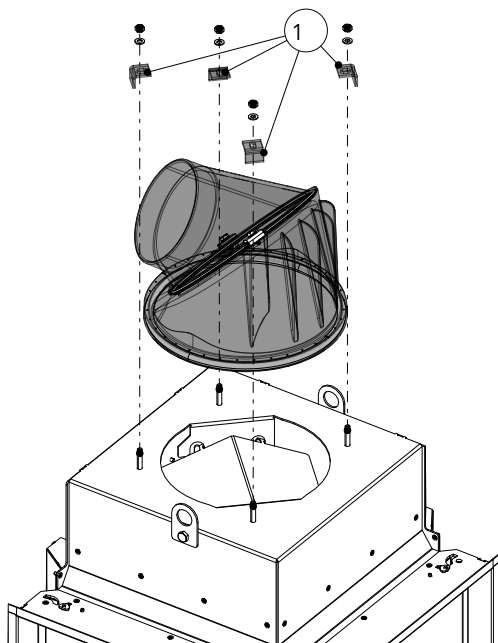


Fig. 37: Removing the smoke collector

- 1) Loosen hexagon nuts, washers and clamping shoe (1).
- 2) Remove smoke collector.

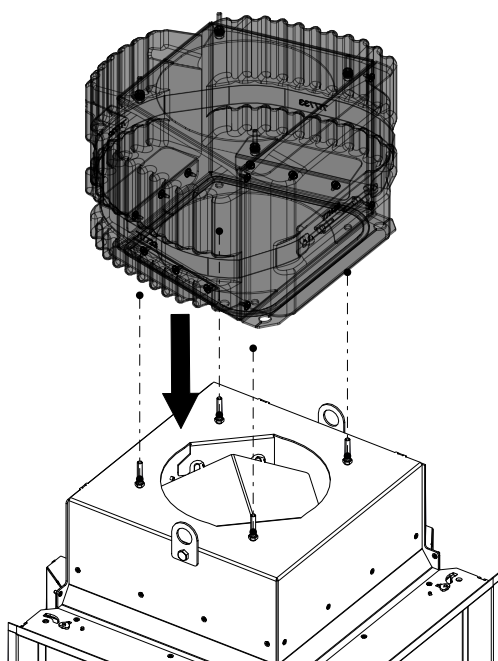


Fig. 38: Attaching large top storage box to the bolts

- 3) Attach large top storage box to the bolts.

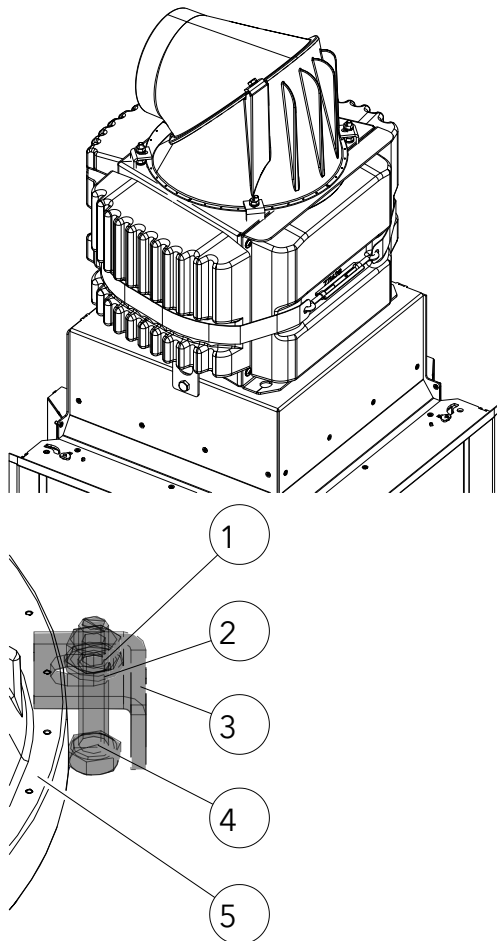


Fig. 39: Mounting the exhaust manifold

- 4) Place exhaust manifold (5) on to the top storage box and fasten it to the bolt (4) with clamping shoe (3), washer (2) and hexagon nut (3) .
- 5) If necessary, bring the smoke collector into the correct position. To do so, see section Adjusting the smoke collector [► auf Seite 79].

### 11.2.8 Mounting small top storage box

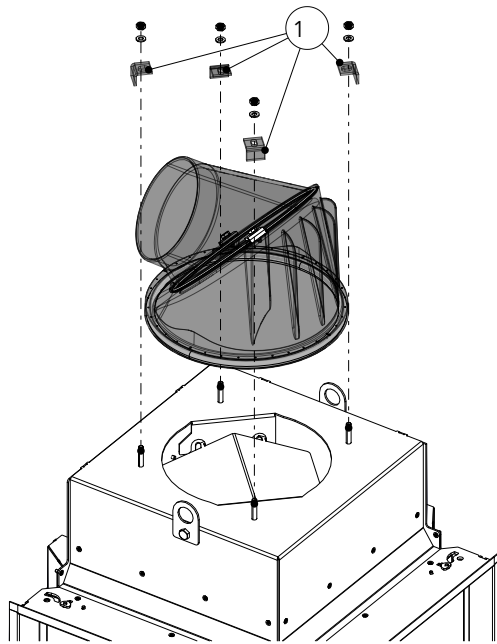


Fig. 40: Removing the smoke collector

- 1) Loosen hexagon nuts, washers and clamping shoe (1).
- 2) Remove smoke collector.

- 3) Attach small top storage box to the bolts.

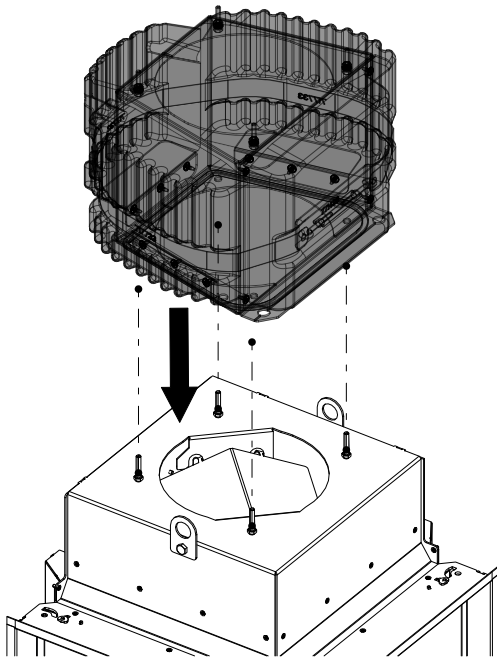


Fig. 41: Attaching small top storage box to bolts

- 4) Place smoke collector (5) on to the small top storage box and fasten it to the bolt (4) with clamping shoe (3), washer (2) and hexagon nut (3).
- 5) If necessary, bring the smoke collector into the correct position. To do so, see section Adjusting the smoke collector [► auf Seite 79].

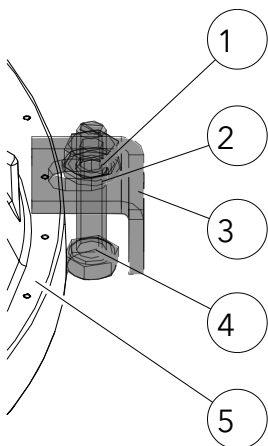
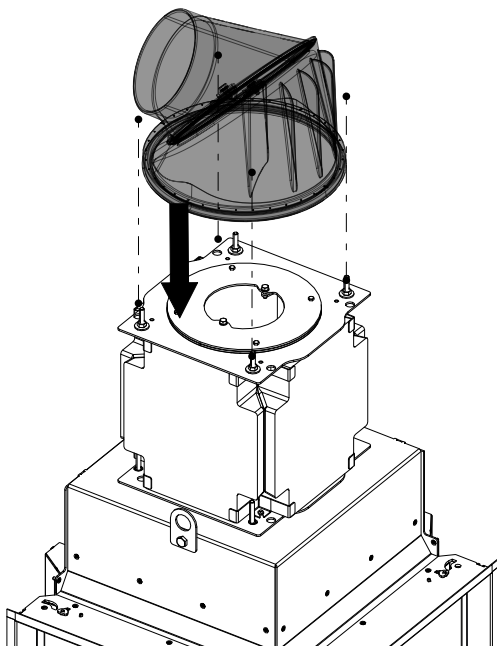


Fig. 42: Mounting smoke collector on top storage box

### 11.2.9 Mounting top storage bricks

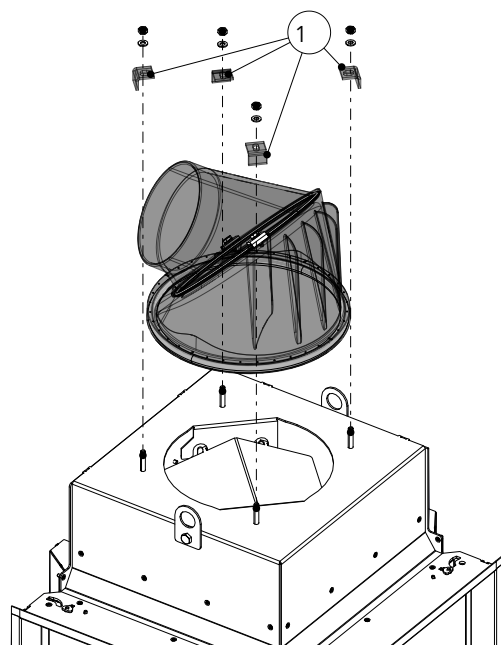


Fig. 43: Removing the smoke collector

- 1) Loosen hexagon nuts, washers and clamping shoe (1).
- 2) Remove smoke collector.

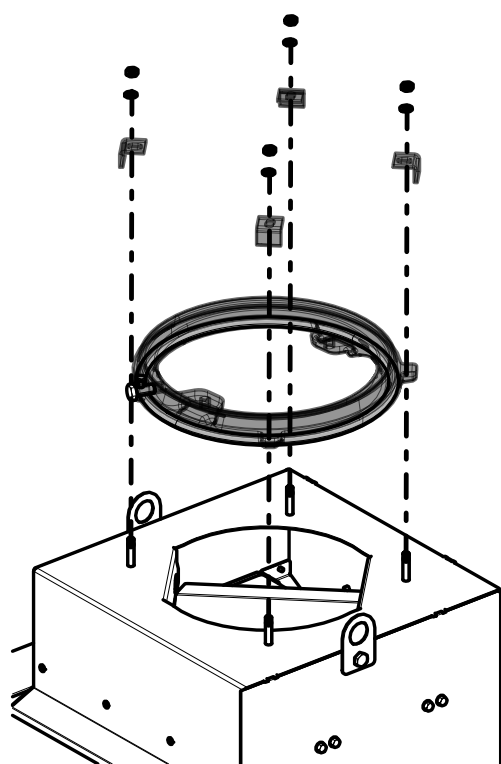


Fig. 44: Attaching the upper ring

- 3) Attach bottom ring and fasten to the bolt with clamping shoe, washer and nut.

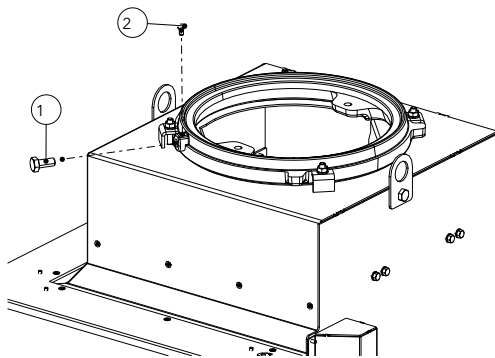


Fig. 45: Fastening screws or sensor

- 4) If an exhaust sensor is used, it will be fastened with the M6x10 hexagon screw (2). Otherwise an M12x25 hexagon screw (1) is used instead of the sensor.

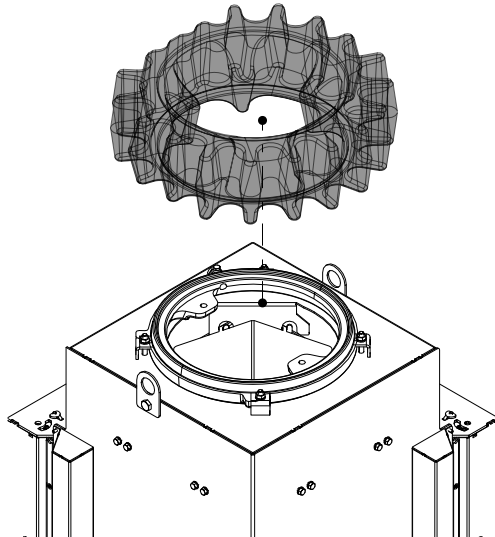


Fig. 46: Placing the top storage brick

Only a certain quantity of storage bricks may be mounted. How many bricks can be mounted depends on the exhaust collar:

- Diameter 160/180 -> max 4 bricks
- Diameter 200/250 -> max 6 bricks

- 5) Placing the top storage brick on to the ring.  
 ⇒ The flue gas temperature beyond the rings must not fall below 190°C!

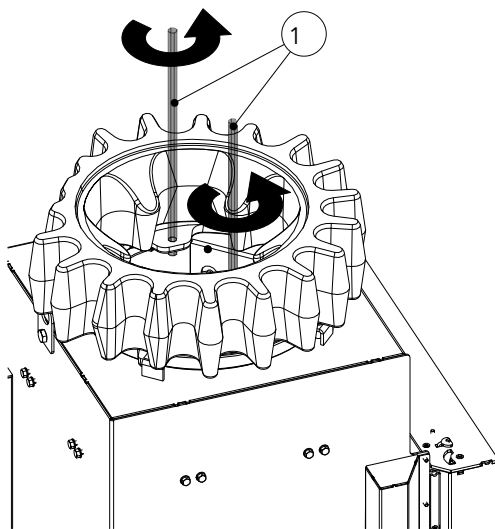


Fig. 47: Mounting threaded rod

- 6) The threaded rods (1) can be cut to the relevant length with a saw before or after mounting.  
 ⇒ Please ENSURE when cutting that the thread turn is not damaged.  
 ⇒ The length is dependent on the number of top storage bricks.

1 brick - 240 mm
2 bricks - 360 mm
3 bricks - 480 mm
4 bricks - 600 mm
5 bricks - 720 mm
6 bricks - 840 mm

- 7) Screw the threaded rods (1) into the holes of the ring at least 10x.

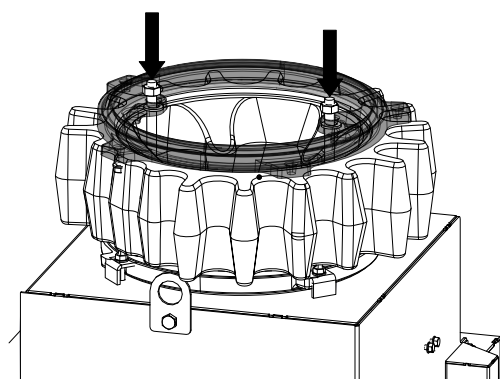


Fig. 48: Fastening the upper ring

- 8) Place upper ring on the threaded rods and fasten with hexagon nuts and washers.

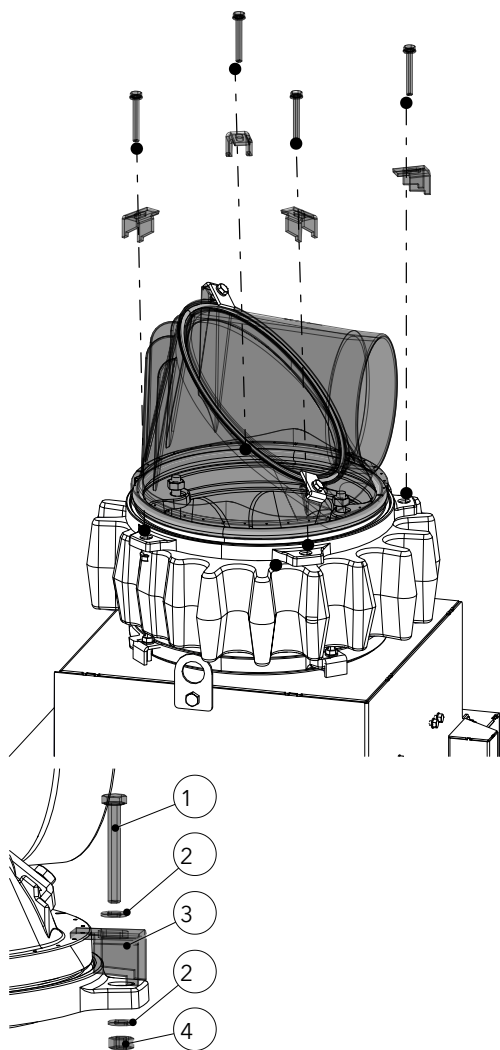


Fig. 49: Mounting the smoke collector

- 9) Place smoke collector on the upper ring and fasten with the clamping shoes (3), M8x60 hexagon screws (1), M8 washers (2) and M8 hexagon nut (4).

## 11.2.10 Assembling InsertControl

### 11.2.10.1 Installing InsertControl

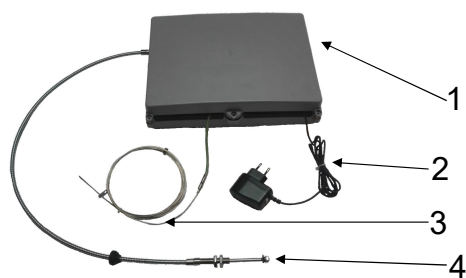


Fig. 50: Control unit

The control unit consists of:

Control unit (1)

Power unit (2)

Temperature sensor (270 - 20 cm) (3)

Bowden cable (100 cm) (4)

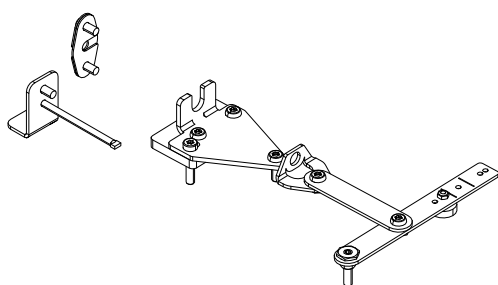


Fig. 51: Installation kit 363002

There are matching installation kits for the various fireplace inserts. The applicable fireplace inserts and the item numbers of the installation kits are:

38X38x57 K 2.0 - 363002

55x55x..K 3.0 - 363004

63x40x42 K 2.0 - 363005

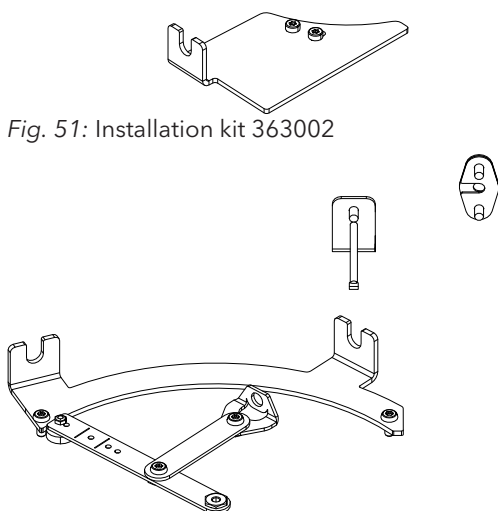


Fig. 52: Installation kit 363004

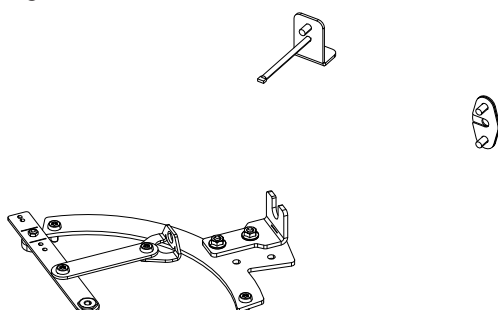


Fig. 53: Installation kit 363005

- 1) Set up the fireplace insert so that it is accessible all round for installation.
- 2) Remove the firebox lining (Keramott).

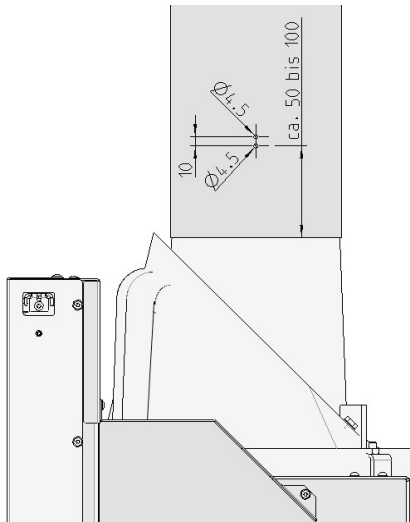


Fig. 54: Flue pipe drilling diagram

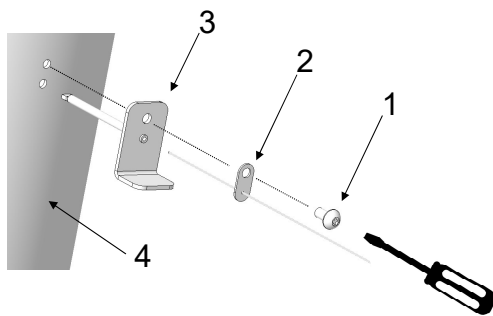


Fig. 55: Mounting the temperature sensor

3) Two holes must be drilled in the flue pipe for the temperature sensor. The position of the holes around the diameter of the flue pipe can be freely selected (see flue pipe drilling diagram).

4) To install the temperature sensor, you will require the following parts from the installation kit:

- ⇒ 1 x Taptite hex. LKS M5x10 (1)
- ⇒ 1 x thermocouple (2)
- ⇒ 1 x sensor conduit (3)
- ⇒ Torx screwdriver (not included in the installation kit)

5) Mount the temperature sensor on the flue pipe (4) as shown.

The holes for the Bowden cable have already been drilled beforehand for all fireplace inserts which have an InsertControl.



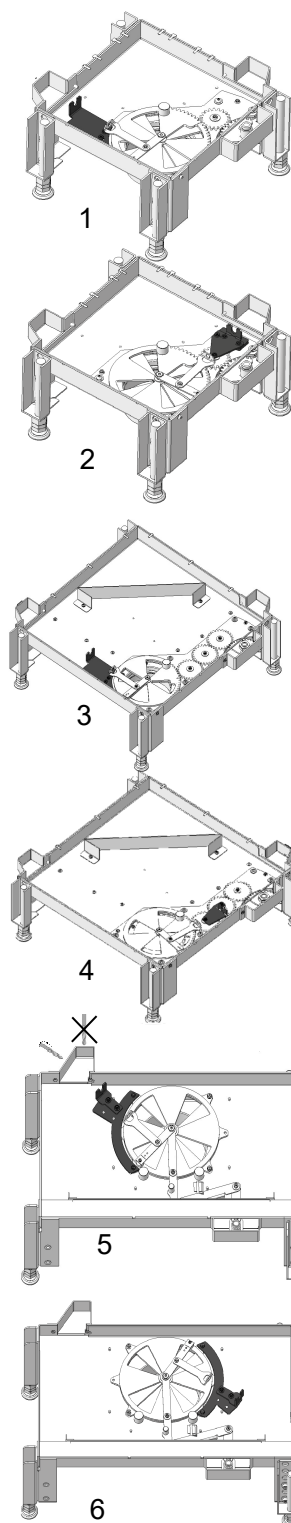


Fig. 56: K Ecke installation left right

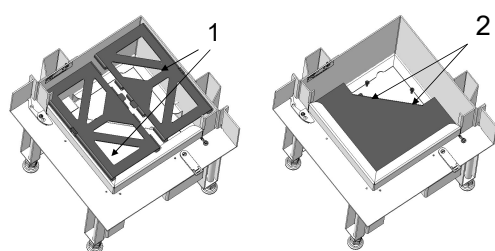


Fig. 57: Removing 38x parts

Here you can see the assembly situations:

- 38x (1) - installation on the left
- 38x (2) - installation on the right
- 55x (3) - installation on the left
- 55x (4) - installation on the right
- 63x (5) - installation on the left
- 63x (5) - installation on the right

#### For 38x

- 6) Remove Keramott support plates (1).
- 7) Remove Taptile M5x16 screws (2).
- 8) Remove primary air cover.

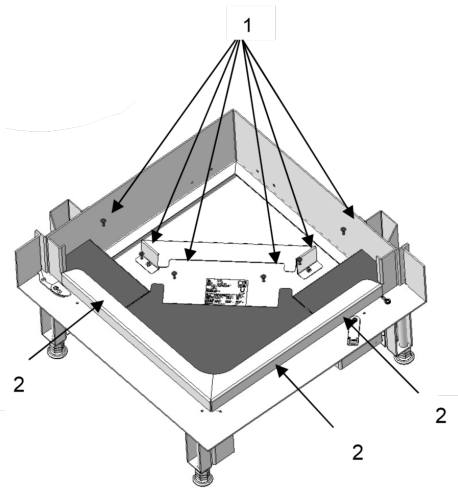


Fig. 58: Removing 55x parts

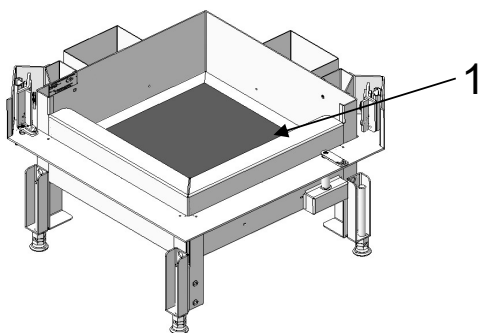


Fig. 59: Removing 63x parts

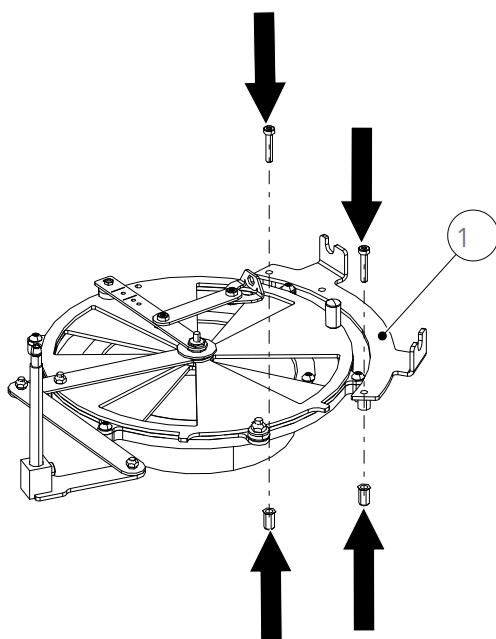


Fig. 60: Installing the installation kit

**For 55x**

- 9) Remove six Taptite M5x16 screws (1).
- 10) Remove three primary air covers (2).

**For 63x**

- 11) Remove Keramott support plate (1).

In the following illustration the 363000 installation kit has been installed in the left-hand version.

Depending on the appliance, installation kit and left- or right-hand assembly situation, for installing the mounting, other screws will have to be removed and installed again. You can find this in the illustrations showing the assembly situations of your stove/installation kit and in the detailed drawing in the installation kit.

- 12) Install the installation kit (1) as shown.

⇒ After installing the installation kit, check the free movement of the air regulator.

- 13) To do so, move the air regulator several times from the minimum position to the maximum position. Should there be no free movement of the air regulator, check the following:

- ⇒ Has the installation kit been correctly installed.
- ⇒ Are the screw joints on the air regulator disc excessively tightened?

If the air regulator can be easily adjusted, the assembly of the connection between installation kit and control unit can be continued.

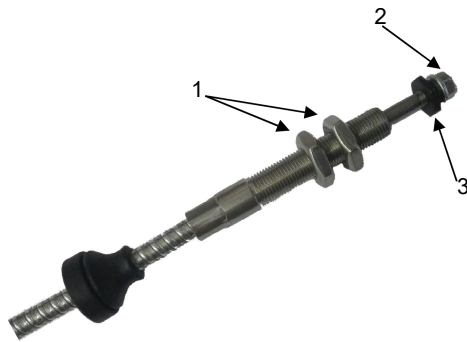


Fig. 61: Installing the control unit

- 14) Remove the two M10x1 (1) and the M5 nut with flange (2) and the spacer connecting plate (3).

For the connection between control unit and installation kit you will require the following part from the installation kit:

- 2 x Taptite hex. LKS M5x10
- 2 x flange Bowden cable
- Torx screwdriver (not included in the scope of delivery)

The installation point of the control unit must be chosen so that the following items are guaranteed:

- The ambient temperature of the control unit must not exceed 50°C.
- The control unit must be accessible.
- A maximum of 2 curves must be laid with the Bowden cable.
- The curve radius of the Bowden cable must not be smaller than 100 mm.

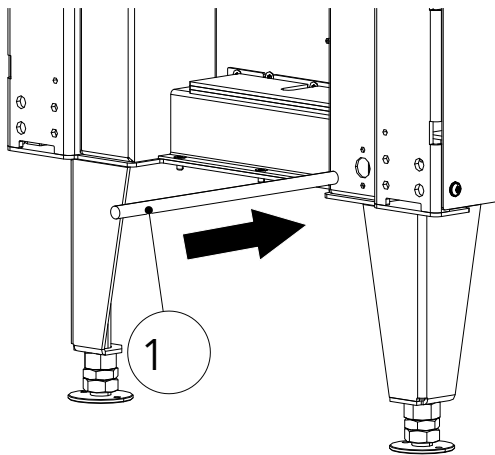


Fig. 62: Threading the Bowden cable

- 15) Thread the Bowden cable (1) through the Ø16 hole in the fireplace insert.

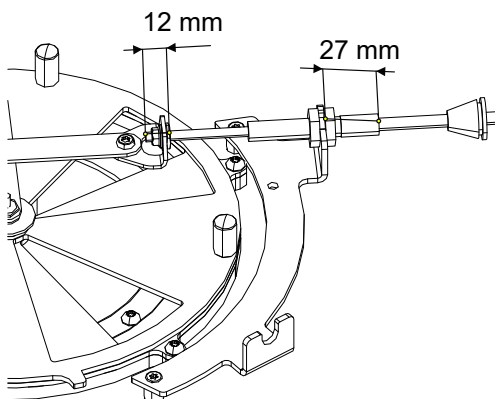


Fig. 63: Connecting the Bowden cable

- 16) Connect the Bowden cable to the installation kit.

- ⇒ Pay attention to the installation dimensions. The 27 mm and 12 mm dimensions are the same for all the installation kits.

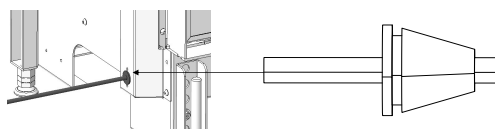


Fig. 64: Engaging the rubber plug

- 17) Slide the rubber plug far enough into the fireplace insert that the groove in the rubber plug engages.

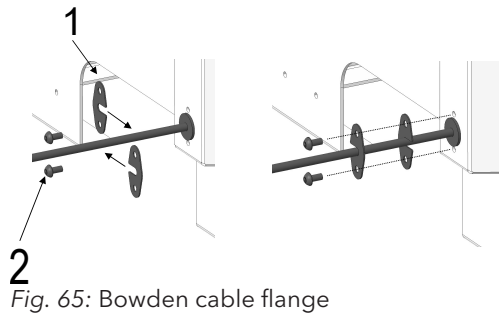


Fig. 65: Bowden cable flange

- 18) Slide the Bowden cable flange (1) over the Bowden cable once each from left and right.
- 19) Then use the Taptite screws (2) to screw the two flanges (1) on to the fireplace insert.
- 20) After screwing in, check whether the rubber plug is firmly seated and correctly positioned all round. After the fireplace insert has been installed, this area will no longer be accessible!

### 11.2.10.2 InsertControl function test

#### TIP

Before the fireplace insert is reassembled, a function test should be carried out.

- Make sure that all components are correctly assembled with one another
- Plug the power supply into the socket
- The controller now moves to the maximum positions of the motor (calibration run)
- Wait about 10 minutes after plugging in the power supply and check in that time that the air regulator disc has completely closed and opened
- After the 10 minutes has finished the air regulator disc must be either completely opened or closed (depending on the program set)

#### TIP

After a successful function test the fireplace insert can be completely reassembled.

Should the air regulator not have completely opened and closed after the 10 minutes has finished, check the following:

- Check whether the installation kit has been installed according to the drawing
- Check whether the screw connections on the air regulator disc might have been excessively tightened
- Check if the Bowden cable is possibly caught or blocked by a foreign body
- Undo the connection between Bowden cable and installation kit
- Check whether the installation kit can be easily adjusted without the Bowden cable
- Check the Bowden cable for contamination. If it is contaminated, clean the Bowden cable. **DO NOT LUBRICATE!**
- Run the function test once more without the control unit being connected to the installation kit. When doing so check whether the shaft of the Bowden cable reaches a distance of 38 mm.

### 11.2.10.3 How the InsertControl automatic combustion control works

InsertControl reacts only to differences in the flue gas temperature that take place within certain periods. This information is transmitted by the temperature sensor to the controls. Should the temperature sensor be defective or display a fault, the controls will automatically go into fault mode with 60% shutter opening and no longer changes this position.

#### Operation

The InsertControl software consists of the following 6 program phases.

- Calibration
- Standby
- Ignition phase
- Combustion phase (air regulator 60 % (Eco) or 80 % (Normal))
- Stoking phase
- Ember phase

Calibration: The calibration (see above) of the controls is carried out when the controls are connected to the mains or the WLAN is changed, but only if the flue gas temperature is below 80 ° C. In the process the control software detects where the positions 0% and 100% shutter opening are on its fireplace insert. After the controls have detected the two maximum positions, they run to the 0% shutter opening (if the correct program has been chosen) and switches into the Standby phase.

This process requires approximately 10 minutes. Should the flue gas temperature be above 80°C, no calibration run is carried out. The controls use the data from the last calibration run that was carried out.

The programming of the controls includes various "Eco" and "Normal" combustion curves. Each of these two modes is available with the "sliding opening" and "sliding closing" function.

Program overview		
Selection wheel	Mode	Function
Position 0	-	Shutter opening, always 60%
Position 1	Normal	sliding opening
Position 2	Eco	sliding opening
Position 3	Normal	sliding closing
Position 4	Eco	sliding closing

#### Selecting the program

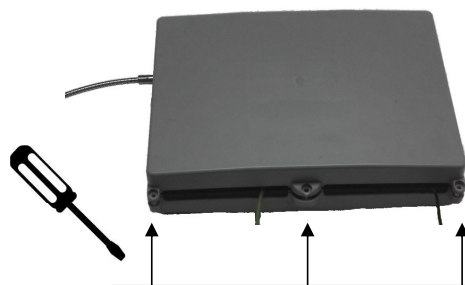


Fig. 66: Unplugging the power supply

- 1) Remove power supply from the socket.
- 2) Remove the three screws and open the control unit housing.

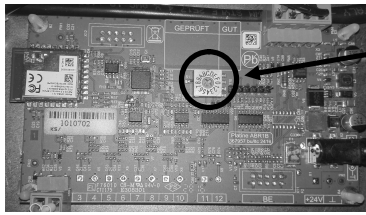


Fig. 67: Selecting the program

- 1 On the circuit board is a selector switch (1) that by default is set to position "0".
- 3) Select program by setting the arrow of the selector switch to position 1, 2, 3 or 4 (see "Program Overview" table).
- 4) Before closing the controls again, carry out a fresh calibration by plugging the power supply back in.
  - ⇒ If you have selected the correct "sliding closing" or "sliding opening" function, after the calibration the controls must complete close the shutter.
  - ⇒ Should you notice that you have chosen the wrong program, you can change this in the service menu of the app.

## APP

The InsertControl function can be monitored using the app on iOS and Android Smartphones. To do so, first load the "InsertControl" app from the iTunes Store or Google Play on to your Smartphone.

When it is connected to the circuit, InsertControl creates a WLAN with the name "ABR\_xxxxxxx" (xxxxxxx = serial number of the controls). You must connect your Smartphone to this network (password: 12345678). After the app is started, the connection is automatically established.

If desired you can then connect the app to another WLAN (in the app's settings menu). Please note that a new calibration run for the controls will then be started.

### 11.2.11 Fitting the convection jacket

#### NOTICE

When using CV cladding, please observe the national regulations in respect of individual room fireplaces and the measurement requirement in the case of whole-home heating.

#### 11.2.11.1 KV cladding 63x40x42 K 2.0

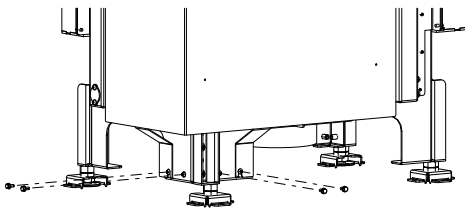


Fig. 68: Screwing in the hexagon screws a little.

- 1) Screw in the M5x10 hexagon screws a little at the bottom of the fireplace insert.

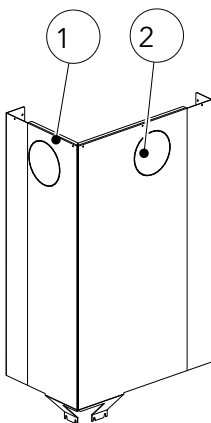


Fig. 69: Screwing together KV cladding at the rear and at the side

- 2) Screw together KV cladding at the side (1) and KV cladding at the rear (2).

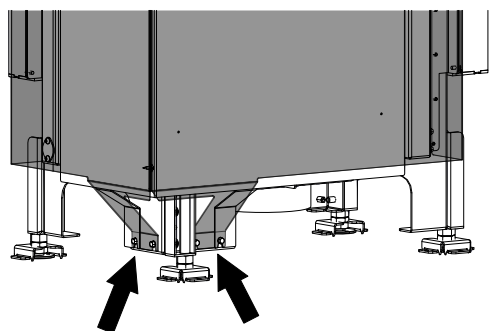


Fig. 70: Attaching KV at the rear and side to the fireplace insert

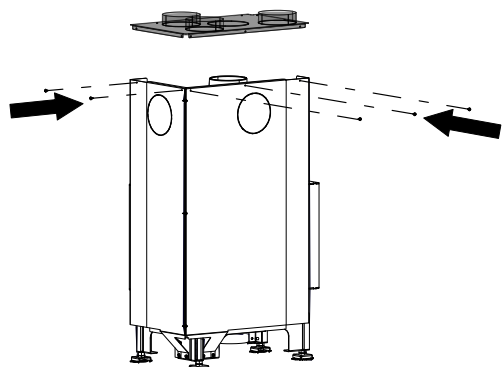


Fig. 71: Fixing the cover of the KV cladding

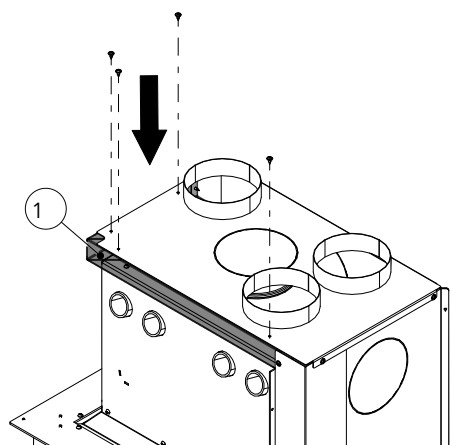


Fig. 72: Mounting the CV cladding in front

- 3) Attach the assembled part (KV side and rear cladding) to the fireplace insert and hang it on the screws at the bottom and tighten the screws.

- 4) Place the cover of the KV cladding on top and use the screws to fix it at the side and rear of the KV cladding.

- 5) Attach the KV cladding (1) to the front of the fireplace insert and screw it to the cover from the top.

### 11.2.12 Fitting the deco frame

#### NOTICE

Design frames must not be plastered over nor walled in.

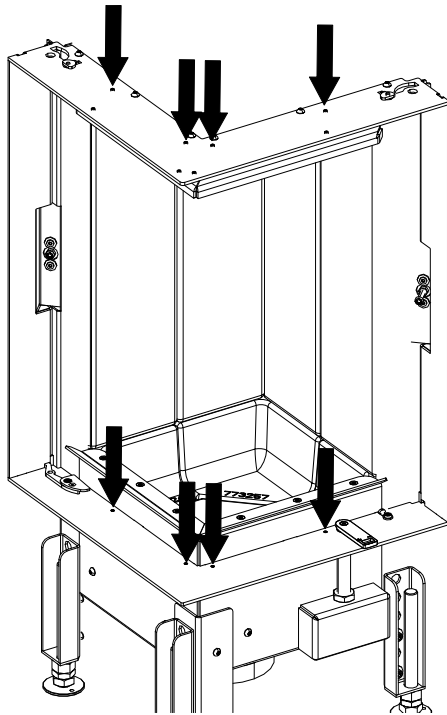


Fig. 73: Screwing out the screws

- 1) Remove door. Proceed as described in the section Removing the door [► auf Seite 55].
- 2) Screw out the screws.

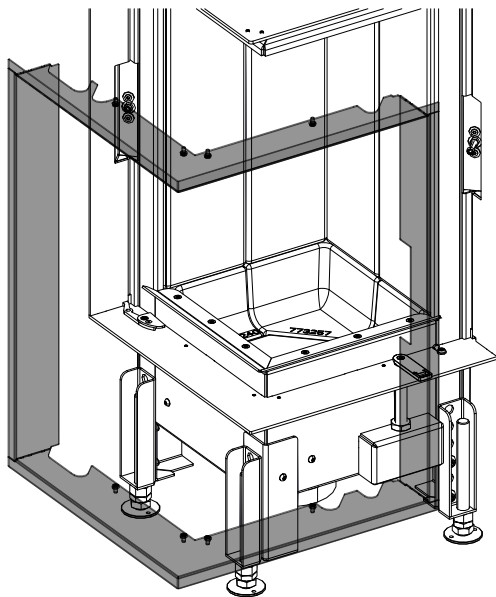


Fig. 74: Attaching and fastening the design frame

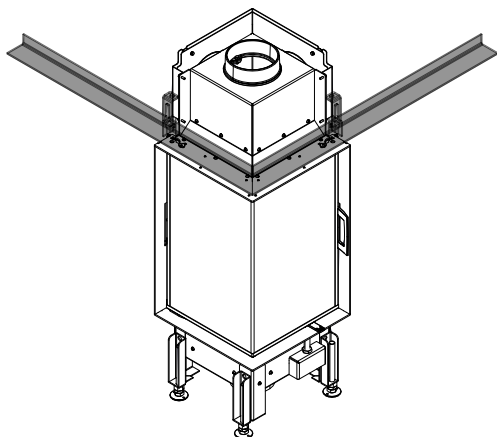
- 3) Carefully attach design frame to the fireplace insert and fasten with screws.
- 4) Install the doors. Proceed as described in the section Fitting the door [► auf Seite 55].
- 5) Adjust door as necessary. Proceed as described in the section Adjusting the door [► auf Seite 78].



### 11.2.13 Mounting the support frame

#### NOTICE

Please note that the support frame must not lie on top of the fireplace insert. It must be bricked into the wall.



The length of the supporting frame is shortened, depending on the model. The supporting frame is laid on the side masonry, and no extra anchorage is required.

The supporting frame is used so that the weight of the wall or similar does not bear on the fireplace insert.

Fig. 75: Mounting the support frame

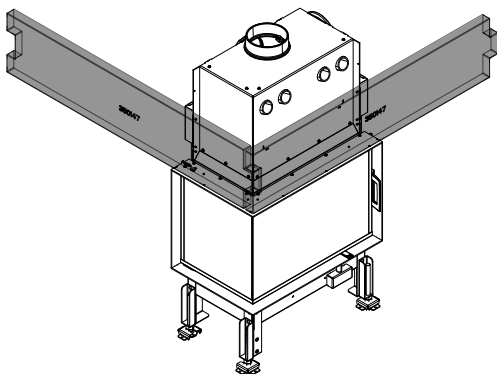
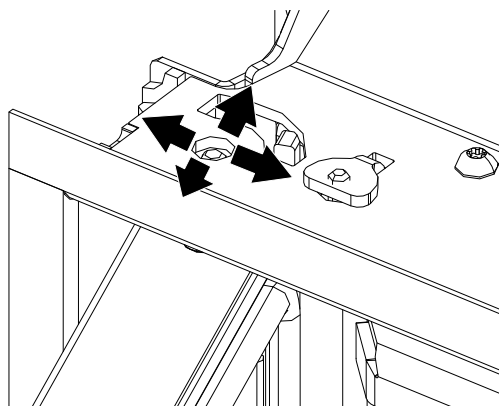


Fig. 76: Mounting the support frame

## 12 Adjustments

### 12.1 Adjusting the door



- 1) Loosen the screws and move the bolt sideways to adjust the door tilt angle.
- 2) The seal pressure can also be adjusted.
- 3) Then tighten the screws again.

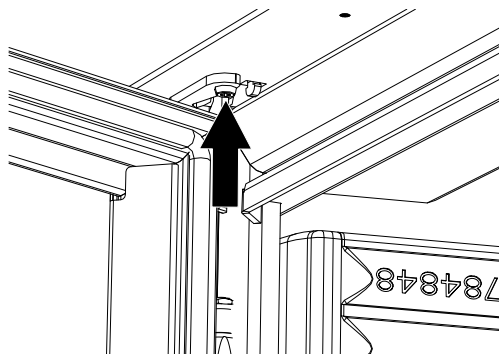


Fig. 77: Adjusting the door

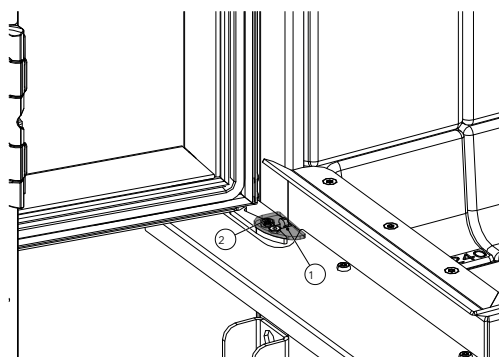


Fig. 78: Setting the door below

- 4) The door goes below, set with the same screw. If the cover (1) is mounted, it must first be dismantled. Undo the screw of the cover and take off the cover.
- 5) Loosen the screw (2) and use the plate to correctly set the door tilt angle.
- 6) Then remount the cover (1).

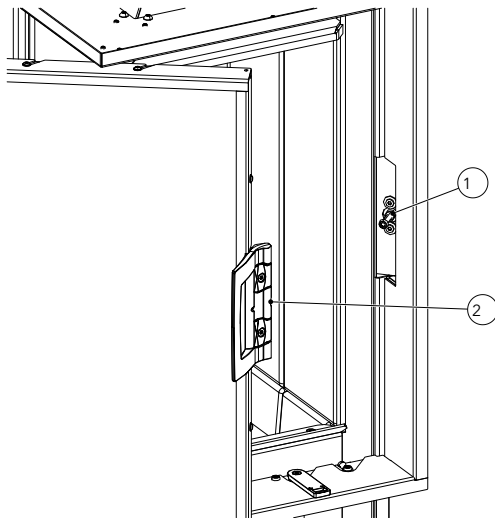


Fig. 79: Adjusting the door

- ✓ The screw (1) must be set in the centre so that the door seals properly and engages properly at the notch (2) on the handle.
- 7) The adjustment can be made at the back of the screw (1) using the screws and the plate.
- 8) Check that the screw (1) correctly engages the notch (2) and that the door is tightly closed. Should this not be the case, repeat the previous step and correctly adjust the screw (1).

## 12.2 Adjusting the smoke collector

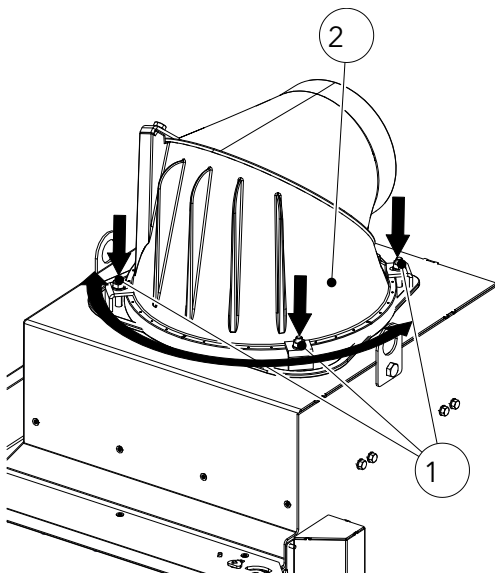


Fig. 80: Turning the smoke collector into the desired position

- 1) Loosen screws (1).
- 2) Turn the smoke collector (2) in order to bring it into the desired position.
- 3) Tighten screws (1) fully.

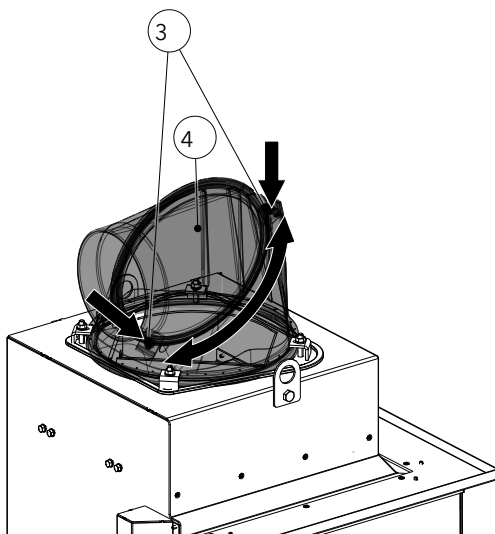


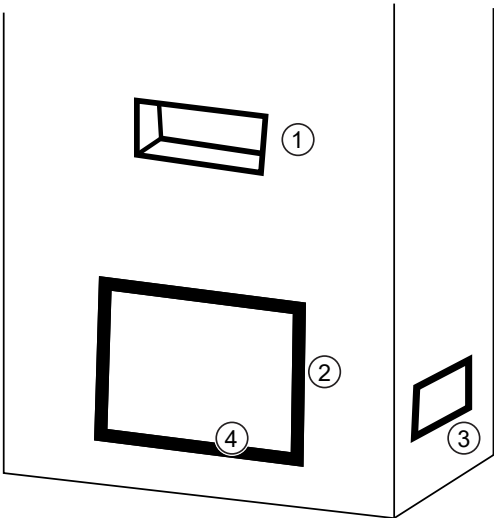
Fig. 81: Adjusting the smoke collector collar

- 4) Loosen screws (3).
- 5) Turn the smoke collector collar (4) in order to bring it into the desired position.
  - ⇒ This allows any desired angle to be achieved by turning the exhaust collar (4).
  - ⇒ All the necessary seals are already glued into the cast parts.
- 6) Tighten screws (3) fully.

# 13 Handling

## 13.1 Controls

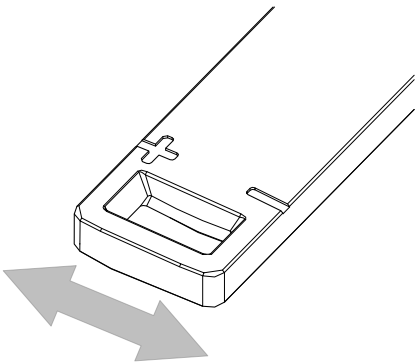
The series of appliances are characterised by their extremely simple operation.



### Operation

1	Convection outlet
2	Door lock
3	Convection inlet
4	Combustion air controller

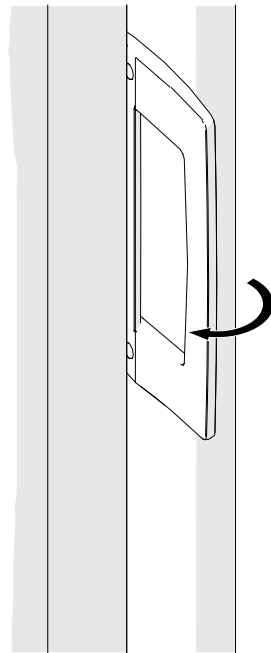
Fig. 82: Operating functions on the appliance



### Combustion air controller

+	Maximum air feed for fast burning
-	Low heat output
I	Average heat output

### Door latch - hinged door



#### Unlocking

- 1) Press lock outwards
  - ⇒ Door frame is unlocked.
  - ⇒ Swing door out.

#### Locking

- 2) In the open door position (opening angle  $> 20^\circ$ ), release folding handle.
  - ⇒ Door frame closes by itself and the appliance is ready for use.

## 13.2 Before lighting the fire

The stove can only function properly if there is sufficient combustion air coming to the room of installation (the appliance), specially if several firing installations are being operated at the same time. Ensure sufficient air supply before heating up. Open the combustion air flap on the appliance and keep it open for the entire combustion period.

Devices for the supply of combustion air must not be modified.

## 13.3 Fuel

### NOTICE

To avoid damage you must **NEVER** operate your fireplace insert a greater quantity of fuel than that specified in this manual!

#### Approved fuel

Dry, properly stored, unrefined log (preferably hard wood) is permitted as fuel for our hybrid stoves

Round wood must be split at least once so that it lights better. The diameter of the split piece of wood must not exceed 7 cm.

#### Maximum fuel quantity

Every fireplace insert is designed for a maximum fuel quantity: see Technical Data [► auf Seite 14] section.

#### Clean combustion

To achieve clean, low-emission combustion, dry (relative wood moisture  $< 20\%$ ) and untreated firewood must be used. (In addition to a lower calorific value, wet wood causes the panes of your fireplace insert to become tarnished with soot more quickly). Secondly, the correct amount of firewood must be burnt. Heat responsibly with dry firewood to protect both people and the environment.

#### Fuel

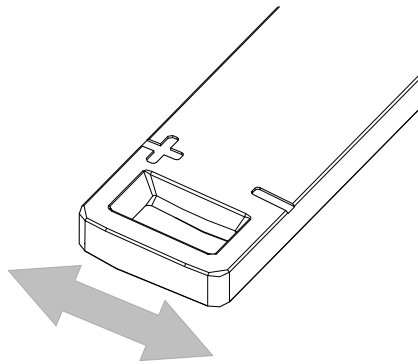
Only burn the recommended fuel.

### Explosive substances

It is strictly forbidden to burn or introduce highly flammable or explosive substances (empty aerosols and the like) into the firebox or to store them in the immediate vicinity of your fireplace insert. Risk of explosion!

## 13.4 Lighting the fire

In order for the appliance to operate correctly and safely, ensure that the chimney builds up the required feed pressure. This must be checked particularly when the appliance is used for the first time (after the summer period) and in the transitional period (e.g.: strong wind, fog, etc.). For this purpose, hold a match or lighter flame to the open fire door. If the flame is not drawn into the opening, buoyancy must be created in the chimney by means of a strong build-up of heat (e.g. from paper or matchwood). If this does not succeed, the stove must not be put into operation!



- 1) Turning the combustion air controller regulator completely to the left to the "+" position

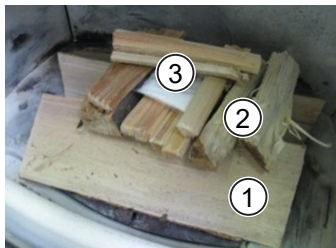
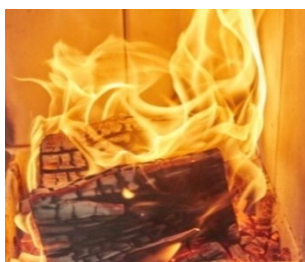


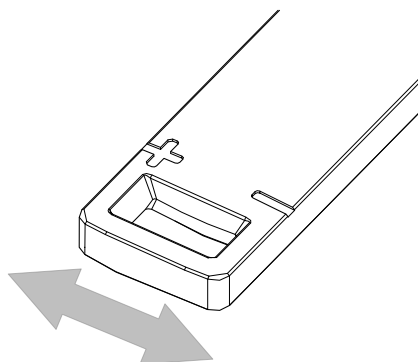
Fig. 83: Before kindling

- 2) If there is a throttle valve, open it fully.
- 3) Lay 2-3 pieces of log (1) (beech, oak, birch) across the bottom of the firebox.
- 4) Finely split softwood above it (2).
- 5) Place a firelighter (3) in the middle and light it.  
⇒ Never use petrol, spirit or similar for ignition!

1	Log
2	Softwood
3	Firelighter



- 6) As soon as the logs have burned well all around after a few minutes, close the combustion air controller by approx. 50% (bring the regulator to the middle position) or close the throttle valve, if available, by 50% (handle to the left).



### 13.5 Heating

- 1) Combustion air damper maximum 50 % opened (regulator to middle position). Otherwise the amount of fuel laid burns off too quickly and the temperatures on the appliance become too high.
- 2) Throttle valve, if present, 50 % opened. Otherwise the amount of fuel laid burns off quickly.
- 3) Completely open all available warm air grilles.
- 4) If there are only embers left in the firebox, stoke up.

### 13.6 Adding firewood

Please note that the fireplace inserts are not slow-burn fires. These are temporary-burning fires, i.e. Longer continual operation is achieved through repeated stoking up.

No loose or easily flammable items of clothing should be worn when laying the fire.

The right time for stoking up has come when the fuel has almost burnt down to the ember phase. Place only if more embers are present. Further deposits of wood are then generally no longer necessary.

If nevertheless you would like to continue operating the system, the deposit intervals must be extended and the deposit quantity reduced (by 0.5 – 1 kg).

#### Putting more wood on:

- 1) Fully open air control lever.
  - ⇒ This prevents any eddies that would allow flue gases to escape. If there is one, fully open the throttle valve.
- 2) Fully open throttle valve.
- 3) Slowly open door.
- 4) Put wood on.
- 5) Close doors.
- 6) When the wood is burning properly, close the air control lever back to about ½ position and close throttle valve again up to 2/3 (turn to the left).

### 13.7 Heating in the transitional period

In the transition period, i.e. during high external temperatures, a sudden temperature rise can disrupt the chimney draft so that the fuel gases are not completely drawn off. In this case the appliance must be filled with smaller quantities of fuel and operated with the air damper/-controller on a higher setting so that the available fuel combusts more quickly (with a flame developing) and the chimney draft stabilized as a result.

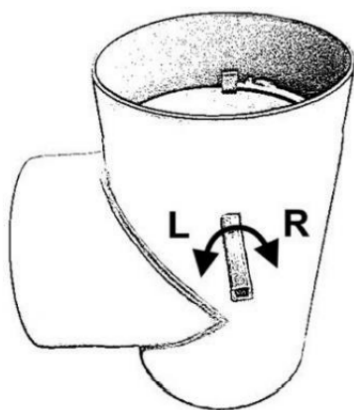
#### TIP

To prevent resistance in the firebed, the ashes should be removed more frequently.

### 13.8 Heating with a ceramic flue (secondary heating surface)

If your stove is equipped with a ceramic flue (or with a metallic secondary heating surface), the following must be observed during the heating operation:

- When heating via the secondary heating surface, the firebox door must not be opened (flue gas leakage). To add firewood, the deflector flap must first be opened. Only then may the firebox door be opened.



- The deflection of the fuel gases via the heat recovery surface can take place 15 minutes at the earliest after firing. Otherwise there is the danger of an uncontrolled escape of exhaust gas above the door frame.
  - Turn to the left -> opens flap`  
fuel gases are routed directly into the chimney. In this position the firebox door can be opened.
  - Turn to the right -> closes flap  
fuel gases are routed directly via the heat recovery surface. This can only take place with the firebox door closed.

### 13.9 Operating mode

We would particularly like to point out at this point that Austroflamm fireplace inserts must only be operated with doors closed. The best efficiency and thus optimal fuel efficiency is achieved in closed operation.



## 14 Commissioning

### 14.1 First start-up

- ✓ The initial commissioning of your fireplace insert should take place 4 weeks at the earliest after completion of the cladding, so that all cladding parts are able to dry out completely.
- 1) Remove all enclosed documents and appliance parts from the fireplace.
- 2) Read the operating manual through carefully before the initial commissioning.
  - ⇒ For optimally lighting we refer yo to the section Lighting [► auf Seite 82] explained.
  - ⇒ During the first fire after the system has been completed, this should be kept very small in the first hour and only gradually increased by increasing the amount of wood laid. However the amount of wood laid per hour may not be exceeded in the process.
  - ⇒ The odours during the first fire are caused by the evaporation of sheet metal greases and binding agents from the varnishing. Although unpleasant, these fumes are completely non-toxic. We therefore recommend that you well ventilate the room for the first few fires.

#### NOTICE

To avoid damage you must **NEVER** operate your fireplace insert a greater quantity of fuel than that specified in this manual!

## 15 Cleaning

### 15.1 Cleaning fireplace insert, fuel gas flues

Fireplace insert & fuel gas flues (if present) must be cleaned at least 1 x per year in order to guarantee economic and trouble-free operation. Ceramic and metal fuel gas flues are cleaned via the cleaning openings provided for this purpose. The necessary work should be carried out by the manufacturer of the system or an appropriate specialist company. For this purpose the conclusion of a maintenance contract is recommended.

The chimney must likewise be regularly cleaned by the district master chimney sweeper. The latter will inform you of the necessary intervals.

### 15.2 Removing ashes

- On a regular basis and in good time (at least 1 x per week) remove the ashes from the firebox.
  - If the firebox is not regularly cleaned of ash then there is a danger that the combustion air openings become blocked and the appliance suffers damage.

To remove the ashes, proceed as follows:

#### NOTICE

Please note that when removing the ashes, embers could be in the firebox. Remove ashes only when the fireplace insert is in a cold state.

- 1) Open the door.
- 2) Remove ashes with a shovel and brush or with an ash vacuum cleaner.

### 15.3 Cleaning the door window

Spray window with glass cleaner and leave it for a moment to take effect.

- We recommend cleaning the glass with our Austroflamm glass cleaner or a commercially available window cleaner.
- Prevent door- or window seals from coming into contact with water or cleaner, since these will otherwise harden and in doing so lose their function. Only intact seals ensure that your fireplace insert functions flawlessly.

## 16 Help

Problem	Cause	Solution
The glass window is sooty	Inadequate chimney draft or possibly too high	from time to time (depending on use) the window must be cleaned with glass cleaner  Clarification with chimney sweeper (poss extend chimney/measure draft)
	incorrect operation of the air regulator	It is imperative that the air regulator is operated in accordance with the instructions (if secondary air is closed too far, the glass pane will become sooty very quickly)
	excessively large pieces of log log too damp	Comply with quantity and size according to the instructions
	Operating temperature has not been reached	Use more fuel, dry wood (< 15 % residual moisture), pay attention to air regulation
The chimney is too short	The chimney draft is insufficient	Ask your chimney sweep to carry out a draft measurement
	Exhaust ducts and combustion chamber sooted up	Use more fuel, dry wood (< 15 % residual moisture), pay attention to air regulation
The fireplace insert emits a strong odour and smokes externally	Stove-enamelling phase of the varnish	During the first heating cycles, the varnish hardens and smells in the process
	The fireplace insert surface is dusty/soiled	Keep the surfaces of the fireplace insert clean  Keep the floor area clean around the fireplace insert
Flue gas escapes when stoking up and during the heating phase	Chimney draft too low or too strong, flue pipe connection leaky	Check connection points and if necessary reseal  Check chimney draft
	Door opened before combusted down to embers	Only stoke up when only embers are present (no more visible flames)
The fire is too weak and/or goes out	Air regulator closed (-)	Air regulator open (+)
	Wood too damp	Are you using dry wood (< 15 % residual moisture)?
	External temperature too high (>15 °C)	
The room is not warm enough	Convection air grille closed	Open convection air grille
	Chimney draft too high	Clarification with chimney sweeper (poss shorten chimney/measure draft)
The fire burns down too quickly and uncontrollably	Air regulator open (+)	Throttle combustion air supply after the operating temperature has been reached in the firebox (+ / -)
	Seals worn	Check whether the seals on the inside of the door are continuous and in working order, if necessary replace
	Firebox door not closed properly	Close the firebox door
	Chimney draft too high	Clarification with chimney sweeper (poss shorten chimney/measure draft)

Problem	Cause	Solution
Ceramic windows become sooty very quickly	Unsuitable wood used	Use dry unrefined wood. See information about this in the Fuel section
	Operating temperature not reached	Bring fireplace insert to the operating temperature
		Sooting up of the window after 8- 10 hours of fires is normal
	Chimney draft too low	Contact chimney sweep

### 16.1 Firebox lining

The lining of your fireplace insert is made of Keramott, a high-quality material with special combustion properties and an attractive appearance. This lining may show superficial hairline cracks during or after operation, but these do not affect the functioning of the appliance. It is not necessary to replace such parts!

### 16.2 What to do in the event of a chimney fire

If the wrong fuel is used or if the fuel is too moist, a chimney fire can occur due to deposits in the chimney.

- 1) Call the fire brigade and the district chimney sweep!
- 2) Shut-off the combustion air.
- 3) Allow access to the cleaning openings (e.g. cellar and attic).
- 4) Remove all combustible materials from the chimney.
- 5) Inform your district chimney sweep before reusing your fireplace insert, and have your chimney inspected for any damage.

### 16.3 What to do in the event of defects

If any defects occur in the fireplace insert, your retailer will need the following information:

- Serial number and appliance type according to the type plate
- The original invoice (date of sale)

## 17 Spare parts

To order spare parts, please contact your Austroflamm dealer.

## 18 Dismantling

For correct uninstallation and dismantling of the fireplace insert, contact your Austroflamm specialist dealer.

## 19 Disposal

### NOTICE

To dispose of the fireplace insert properly, get in touch with the local (possibly municipal) waste disposal company.

### NOTICE

We recommend that you remove those components of the fireplace insert which have been in contact with fire such as window, combustion chamber, grates, firebox lining (Keramott), ceramic, sensors and baffle plates and dispose of them in the household waste.

### NOTICE

For correct uninstallation and dismantling of the fireplace insert, contact your Austroflam specialist dealer.

#### Electric and electronic components

Remove the electric and electronic components from the appliance by dismantling them. These components must not be disposed of via non-recyclable waste. Disposal should be carried out professionally via the electrical and electronic waste return system.

#### Keramott

Remove Keramott components. If present, fastening elements must be removed beforehand. Keramott components that have been in contact with fire or flue gas must be disposed of. Reuse or recycling is not possible. Local disposal options must be observed.

#### Steel sheet

Disassemble steel-sheet components of the appliance by mechanical crushing. If present, remove seals beforehand. Dispose of steel sheet parts as metal scrap. Local disposal options must be observed.

#### Cast iron

Disassemble cast-iron components of the appliance by unscrewing or flexing them from one another, or alternatively by mechanical crushing. If present, remove seals beforehand. Dispose of the cast-iron parts as metal scrap. Local disposal options must be observed.

#### Natural stone

Mechanically remove any natural stone present from the appliance and dispose of it as construction waste. Local disposal options must be observed.

#### Fittings etc. (for water-carrying appliances)

Disassemble the components for carrying water by unscrewing and removing them and dispose of them as metal scrap. Local disposal options must be observed.

#### Seals (glass fibre)

Mechanically remove the seals from the appliance. These components must not be disposed of via non-recyclable waste, as glass fibre waste cannot be destroyed through burning. Dispose of seals as glass- and ceramic fibre waste (artificial mineral fibres (AMF)). Local disposal options must be observed.

**Handles and decorative elements made of metal**

If present, disassemble or remove handles and decorative elements made of metal and dispose of as metal scrap. Local disposal options must be observed.



## 20 Guarantee / warranty

- 1) **Warranty statement:** For your AUSTROFLAMM fireplace insert, we guarantee the flawless performance of the body for six years, and of all other steel and cast iron components for two years from the date of first sale.

Steel and cast-iron parts that manifest material- and or processing defects during the guarantee period (warranty case) will be replaced for new parts provided that the warranty case has been asserted to the best of the holder's knowledge within the statutory warranty period. Functional problems with electronic accessories (e.g. Insert Control automatic air control) shall only justify a warranty claim for the particular accessory.

Our warranty only covers the free delivery of the new parts: work- and travel times are not recorded.

- 2) **Exceptions:** We do not provide a guarantee on wear parts (e.g. Keramott, seals and grate), surface coatings, varnish, glass and ceramics. In the case of such defects no warranty case has occurred .

When heating up, during operation and when cooling down, your fireplace insert may produce some noise (crackling, soft clicking). This is caused by the various materials expanding and contracting under the influence of temperature in your fireplace insert. Noise of this kind does not constitute a warranty claim and do not constitute a warranty claim.

The territorial scope of validity of our guarantee covers Austria and Germany. In all other countries, separate conditions of the importer apply to the respective country.

No warranty case occurs if your Austroflamm fireplace insert is not located within the territorial scope of validity, which does not change if it is transported or dispatched by Austroflamm."

- 3) **Requirements:** A warranty case shall only then be replaceable if your Austroflamm fireplace insert has been operated, maintained, installed and commissioned by a specialist authorized by Austroflamm, all in compliance with the user handbook. For the replaceability of the warranty case the start-up log must be received by Austroflamm within one month at the latest of the initial commissioning. In order to make a claim on the warranty, repairs to your fireplace insert must only be carried out by a service engineer authorized by Austroflamm.

The warranty claim is asserted with the invoice and serial number with the Austroflamm specialist dealer via whom the purchase was made. An unjustified warranty claim will be charged back to you.

- 4) **Guarantee:** This guarantee does not affect your statutory warranty rights towards us. Should your Austroflamm fireplace insert already be defective at the point of handover, you can always connect us within the framework of the statutory warrant regardless of whether there is a warranty claim or the guarantee is claimed.

## 21 Start up log

Operator / Customer	Dealer / Engineer
Name	Company
Street	Street
Town and postal code	Town and postal code
Telephone	Telephone
Email	Email

Fireplace insert	Working	Comments
Model		
Serial number		
Technology		
Visuals		
Accessories		

On-site conditions	
Type of chimney [ ] brick [ ] stainless steel [ ] firebrick	Flue pipe diameter:
Chimney diameter:	Draft: Actual value: Target value: >12 Pa
Chimney height:	Outside temperature during draft measurement:
Controlled living space ventilation [ ] yes [ ] no	External air supply conduit [ ] yes [ ] no

Instructions for Operator / Customer		
Instructions for handling the appliance explained clearly and comprehensibly	Appliance test heated together with the customer	
Terms of the guarantee and warranty explained [ ] glove [ ] user instructions handed over	Cleaning and maintenance interval explained	

The customer confirms that the fireplace insert has been handed over in a fully functional state and free of defects.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Place, date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature Operator / Customer

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature Technician

## 22 Service Report

[illegible]

Date	Technicians	Notes	Work carried out, replacement parts installed

[illegible]

## Endkontrolle

Final inspection  
Controllo finale  
Contrôle final

☐ Technische Funktion  
technical function / funzione tecnica / fonction technique

☐ Lackierung / paint / vernice / peinture

☐ Sauberkeit / cleanliness / pulizia / propreté

☐ Vollständigkeit / completeness / completo / complet

Geprüft von / checked by / controlled da / contrôlé par

---

Datum / date / data / date

---



Typenschild (Duplikat)  
Type plate (duplicate)  
Targhetta (duplicato)  
Plaque signalétique (duplicata)

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