



38x38x57

55x55x

63x40x42

Operating manual

Folding corner fireplace inserts



AUSTROFLAMM

www.austroflamm.com

Operating manual

07/10/2025

Version: 4.0

LEGAL NOTICES

Owner and publisher

AUSTROFLAMM GMBH

Austroflam-Platz 1

A- 4631 Krenglbach

Tel: +43 (0) 7249 / 46 443

www.austroflamm.com

info@austroflamm.com

Edited by: Austroflamm GmbH

Illustrations: Konstruktion

Text: Technical department (Austroflamm)

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.

The information in this document is subject to change without prior notice and should not be construed as a commitment by Austroflamm GmbH. Austroflamm GmbH assumes no responsibility for any errors that may appear in this document.

Contents

1	General information	6
1.1	Copyright.....	6
1.2	Information about the document	7
2	Purpose of the manual.....	8
2.1	Storing the manual	8
2.2	Structure of the manual.....	8
2.3	Images used	8
2.4	Versioning.....	8
2.5	Abbreviations	9
3	Safety.....	10
3.1	Meaning of the safety instructions.....	10
3.2	General safety instructions	10
3.3	Safety distance	11
3.4	Special types of hazard and personal protective equipment	11
4	Product overview.....	12
4.1	Intended use	12
4.2	Product identification.....	12
4.2.1	Model overview	12
4.2.2	Positioning of the type plates.....	13
5	Technical Data.....	14
5.1	38x38x57-K.....	14
5.2	55x55x51-K-3.0	18
5.3	55x55x57-K-3.0	22
5.4	63x40x42-K-2.0 left + right.....	26
5.5	Data for measuring the chimney/flue	30
5.6	Hypocaust heating.....	31
6	Transport, handling and storage.....	32
6.1	Transport.....	32
6.2	Detaching the transport lock.....	33
6.3	Storage.....	33
7	Requirements to be met by the place of installation	34
7.1	Requirements to be met by the installation room	34
7.2	Installing the fireplace insert	34
7.3	Combustion air supply.....	34
7.4	Flue pipe	35
7.5	Requirements to be met by the chimney	35
7.6	Multiple occupancy	36
7.7	Flue pipe connectors	36
8	Fuel material/-quantity	37
8.1	Fuel material.....	37
8.2	Fuel quantity.....	39

9	Installation instructions.....	40
9.1	Installation in front of, or next to, a wall requiring protection.....	40
9.2	Convection claddings	42
9.3	Convection chamber.....	43
9.4	Open fireplace system	43
9.5	Closed fireplace system (hypocaust)	44
9.6	Protecting the installation floor.....	44
9.7	Expansion joints	44
9.8	Cladding	44
9.9	Fireplace surrounds.....	44
9.10	Decorative beams.....	44
9.11	Ceiling above the fireplace insert.....	45
9.12	Floor in front of the fireplace insert.....	45
9.13	Fire protection.....	45
9.14	Thermal insulation layers and materials	46
9.15	Electrical wiring	47
9.16	Fireplace inserts tested for balanced flue operation	47
10	Connection to ceramic flues	48
10.1	Heating appliance with ceramic flue	49
10.2	Connection to metallic secondary heating surfaces	50
11	Installation	51
11.1	Risks and hazards.....	51
11.2	Procedure	51
11.2.1	Placing the fireplace insert	51
11.2.2	Install the deflector plates.	52
11.2.3	Installing the firebox lining (Keramott).....	53
11.2.4	Mounting the firebox door	55
11.2.5	Converting the flue pipe bracket.....	59
11.2.6	Installing the Heat Memory System (HMS)	60
11.2.7	Mounting large top storage box.....	61
11.2.8	Mounting small top storage box	62
11.2.9	Mounting top storage bricks.....	64
11.2.10	Assembling InsertControl.....	67
11.2.11	Fitting the convection jacket	74
11.2.12	Fitting the deco frame.....	76
11.2.13	Mounting the support frame	77
12	Adjustments.....	78
12.1	Adjusting the door	78
12.2	Adjusting the smoke collector	79
13	Handling.....	80
13.1	Controls.....	80
13.2	Before lighting the fire	81
13.3	Fuel	81
13.4	Lighting the fire	82
13.5	Heating.....	83
13.6	Adding firewood.....	83

13.7	Heating in the transitional period	83
13.8	Heating with a ceramic flue (secondary heating surface).....	83
13.9	Operating mode	84
14	Commissioning	85
14.1	First start-up.....	85
15	Cleaning	86
15.1	Cleaning fireplace insert, fuel gas flues.....	86
15.2	Removing ashes.....	86
15.3	Cleaning the door window.....	86
15.4	Cleaning surfaces	86
16	Help	87
16.1	Firebox lining	88
16.2	What to do in the event of a chimney fire.....	88
16.3	What to do in the event of defects	88
17	Spare parts.....	89
18	Dismantling	90
19	Disposal.....	91
20	Guarantee / warranty	93
21	Start-up log	94
22	Service Report.....	95

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 this 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.

Please observe the instructions in the individual sections.

This manual is a component part of the fireplace inserts. It includes all the important information for both the dealer and the customer.

Personally hand over this manual to the owner of the fireplace inserts together with an introduction to the system (heating operations).

TIP

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

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

Dealer	End customer
Complete operating manual	General information
	Purpose of the manual
	Safety
	Product overview
	Technical data
	Transport, handling and storage
	Requirements at the installation location
	Fuel material/-quantity
	Settings
	Operation
	Commissioning
	Cleaning
	Help
	Disposal
	Guarantee and warranty
	Data processing
	Start-up log
	Service Report

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 Information about the document

The information in this document is subject to change without prior notice and should not be construed as a commitment by Austroflamm GmbH. Austroflamm GmbH assumes no responsibility for any errors that may appear in this document.

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 latest version of the manual can be found online at our homepage 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

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.

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

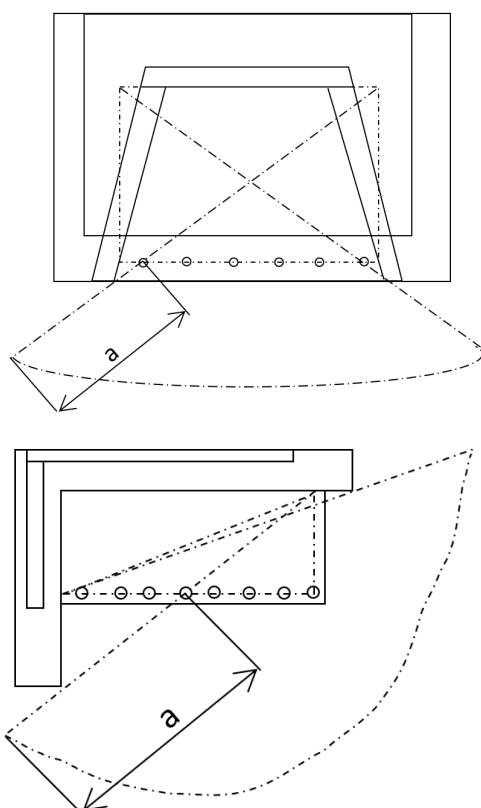
Immediately imminent danger to life and health of persons (severe injuries or death).

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 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 this danger, and keep them away from the fireplace insert when it is operating.
- The placing of non-heat-resistant objects in the proximity of the fireplace insert is prohibited. This also applies to airers -> fire hazard!
- While the fireplace insert 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 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 or the sliding door against gravity. 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!
- Waste materials (of any kind) or residues **MUST NOT** be burned in the fireplace insert.
- Sharp edges may be created during or after the installation of accessory parts. Please use suitable grinding or cutting tools to remove these sharp edges.
- When doing anything on or with the fireplace insert, always wear protective gloves. Example: assembling, disassembling, repairing, etc.

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"** section) measured from the front edge of the firebox opening.

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 these instructions have been manufactured and tested in accordance with the technical data standard. See Technical Data section.

NOTICE

Operation is only permissible with the door closed.

4.2 Product identification

In the following illustrations we will provide an overview of the types and the type plate positioning.

4.2.1 Model overview

38x38x57 K



55x55x51/57 K 3.0



63x40x42 K 2.0 left/right**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.

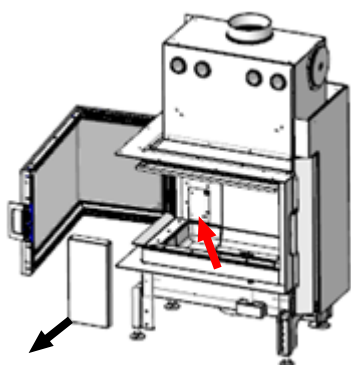


Fig. 2: Corner appliance nameplate

- **Corner appliances**

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

5 Technical Data

5.1 38x38x57-K

Technical data according to Regulation (EU) 2015/1185 and delegated regulation (EU) 2015/1186

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):	38x38x57 K
Equivalent models:	-
Test reports:	1625 / RRF - 29 16 4230
Applied harmonized standards:	EN 13229:2001/A:2004/AC:2007
Other standards/technical specifications. Specifications:	-
Indirect heating function:	No
Direct heat output:	5.0 kW
Indirect heat output:	-

Properties for operation with the preferred fuel

Space heating annual use efficiency η_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):	Other suitable fuel(s):	η_s [x%]:	Space heating emissions at nominal heating output (*)				Space heating emissions at minimum heat output (*)			
				PM	OGC	CO	NOx	PM	OGC	CO	NOx
				[x] mg/Nm ³ (13% O ₂)				[x] mg/Nm ³ (13% O ₂)			
Firewood, moisture content $\leq 25\%$	yes	no	72	≤ 30	≤ 70	≤ 1250	≤ 160	-	-	-	-
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 made of biomass and solid fuels	no	no	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

Properties for exclusive operation with the preferred fuels

Specification	Symbol	Value	Unit	Specification	Symbol	Value	Unit
Heat output				Thermal efficiency (fuel efficiency) (based on the NCV)			
Nominal heat efficiency	P _{nom}	5.0	kW	thermal efficiency (fuel efficiency) at nominal heat output	$\eta_{th,nom}$	82	%
Minimum heat output (standard value)	P _{min}	-	kW	Thermal efficiency (fuel efficiency) at minimum heat output (standard value)	$\eta_{th,min}$	-	%
Auxiliary power consumption				Type of heat output/room temperature control			
At nominal heat efficiency	el _{max}	-	kW	Single-stage heat output, no room temperature control			yes
At minimum heat output	el _{min}	-	kW	two or more manually adjustable levels, no room temperature control			no
In standby condition	el _{SB}	-	kW	Room temperature control with mechanical thermostat			no
Pilot flame power requirement				with electronic room temperature control			no
Pilot flame power requirement (if present)	P _{pilot}	-	kW	with electronic room temperature control and day-time regulation			no
				with electronic room temperature control and weekday regulation			no
				Other regulation options (Multiple selections possible)			
				Room temperature control with presence detection			no
				Room temperature control with open window detection			no
				with remote control option			no

Dimensions and weight	
Height from [mm]	1088
Height to [mm]	1288
Width (body installation dimension) [mm]	414
Depth [mm]	414
Door frame height [mm]	570
Door frame width [mm]	380
Weight, basic appliance [kg]	79
Weight, HMS [kg]	25
Combustion chamber height [mm]	524
Combustion chamber width [mm]	229
Combustion chamber depth [mm]	229
Flue pipe outlet, diameter [mm]	150
Minimum distance to combustible materials - distance to rear dR [mm]	0
Minimum distance to combustible materials - left side dS_1 [mm]	0
Minimum distance to combustible materials - right side dS_2 [mm]	0
Minimum distance to adjacent combustible materials (e.g. furniture) dP [mm]	850
Minimum distance to combustible materials - floor in front dF [mm]	560
Minimum distance to combustible materials - bottom dB [mm]	0
Minimum distance to combustible materials - left side radiation area dL_1 [mm]	510
Minimum distance to combustible materials - right side radiation area dL_2 [mm]	510
Minimum distance to combustible materials - distance to ceiling dC [mm]	750
Safety distance to insulation, ceiling [mm]	-
Safety distance to insulation, left [mm]	60
Safety distance to insulation, rear [mm]	60
Safety distance to insulation, right [mm]	60
Safety distance to insulation, floor [mm]	0
Insulation material thickness to installation base [mm]	0
Insulation material thickness to ceiling [mm]	-
Minimum distance from non-flammable materials [mm]	50
Insulation material, left [mm]	90
Insulation material thickness, right [mm]	90
Insulation material, rear [mm]	90
Cross-section, convection outlet [cm ²]	500
Cross-section, convection inlet [cm ²]	500
Max. amount of firewood fuel to be deposited [kg]	1.2
Output	
Nominal heat efficiency [kW]	5.0
Minimum heat output [kW]	-
Maximum heat output [kW]	5.0
Energy efficiency class	A+
Circulating air cross-section with metal heat recovery surface [cm ²]	1100
Circulating air cross-section without metal heat recovery surface [cm ²]	700
Combustion air requirement [m ³ /h]	19.2
Minimum fuel throughput [kg/h]	-
Maximum fuel throughput [kg/h]	1.6
Outside air connection diameter [Ø mm]	125

Exhaust gas values for the multiple occupancy of the chimney (according to DIN 18160-1) or rating of the chimney (according to DIN EN 13384-2).

Data for the chimney sweep	
Flue gas mass flow at nominal heat output [g/s]	5.0
Flue gas temperature [°C]	273
Minimum delivery pressure at nominal heat output [Pa]	12

5.2 55x55x51-K-3.0

Technical data according to Regulation (EU) 2015/1185 and delegated regulation (EU) 2015/1186

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):	55x55x51-K-3.0
Equivalent models:	-
Test reports:	1015 / 30-17198/3/T
Applied harmonized standards:	EN 13229:2001/A:2004/AC:2007
Other standards/technical specifications. Specifications:	-
Indirect heating function:	-
Direct heat output:	11.3 kW
Indirect heat output:	-

Properties for operation with the preferred fuel

Space heating annual use efficiency η_s :	70 %
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):	Other suitable fuel(s):	η_s [x%]:	Space heating emissions at nominal heating output (*)				Space heating emissions at minimum heat output (*)			
				PM	OGC	CO	NOx	PM	OGC	CO	NOx
				[x] mg/Nm ³ (13% O ₂)				[x] mg/Nm ³ (13% O ₂)			
Firewood, moisture content $\leq 25\%$	yes	no	70	25	69	≤ 1250	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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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 made of biomass and solid fuels	no	no	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

Properties for exclusive operation with the preferred fuels

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

Dimensions and weight	
Height from [mm]	1299
Height to [mm]	1419
Width (body installation dimension) [mm]	591
Depth [mm]	591
Door frame height [mm]	510
Door frame width [mm]	550
Weight, basic appliance [kg]	124
Weight, HMS [kg]	49
Combustion chamber height [mm]	437
Combustion chamber width [mm]	343
Combustion chamber depth [mm]	343
Flue pipe outlet, diameter [mm]	180
Minimum distance to combustible materials - distance to rear dR [mm]	0
Minimum distance to combustible materials - left side dS_1 [mm]	0
Minimum distance to combustible materials - right side dS_2 [mm]	0
Minimum distance to adjacent combustible materials (e.g. furniture) dP [mm]	800
Minimum distance to combustible materials - floor in front dF [mm]	830
Minimum distance to combustible materials - bottom dB [mm]	0
Minimum distance to combustible materials - left side radiation area dL_1 [mm]	450
Minimum distance to combustible materials - right side radiation area dL_2 [mm]	450
Minimum distance to combustible materials - distance to ceiling dC [mm]	750
Safety distance to insulation, ceiling [mm]	-
Safety distance to insulation, left [mm]	-
Safety distance to insulation, rear [mm]	60
Safety distance to insulation, right [mm]	60
Safety distance to insulation, floor [mm]	0
Insulation material thickness to installation base [mm]	0
Insulation material thickness to ceiling [mm]	-
Minimum distance from non-flammable materials [mm]	50
Insulation material, left [mm]	100
Insulation material thickness, right [mm]	100
Insulation material, rear [mm]	100
Cross-section, convection outlet [cm ²]	700
Cross-section, convection inlet [cm ²]	700
Max. amount of firewood fuel to be deposited [kg]	3.7
Output	
Nominal heat efficiency [kW]	11.3
Minimum heat output [kW]	-
Maximum heat output [kW]	11.3
Energy efficiency class	A
Circulating air cross-section with metal heat recovery surface [cm ²]	700
Circulating air cross-section without metal heat recovery surface [cm ²]	700
Combustion air requirement [m ³ /h]	11.5
Minimum fuel throughput [kg/h]	-
Maximum fuel throughput [kg/h]	-
Outside air connection diameter [Ø mm]	150

Exhaust gas values for the multiple occupancy of the chimney (according to DIN 18160-1) or rating of the chimney (according to DIN EN 13384-2).

Data for the chimney sweep	
Flue gas mass flow at nominal heat output [g/s]	7.5
Flue gas temperature [°C]	295
Minimum delivery pressure at nominal heat output [Pa]	12

5.3 55x55x57-K-3.0

Technical data according to Regulation (EU) 2015/1185 and delegated regulation (EU) 2015/1186

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:	1045.1 / 30-17198/3/T
Applied harmonized standards:	Nominal heat output according to EN 13229
Other standards/technical specifications. Specifications:	-
Indirect heating function:	-
Direct heat output:	13.0 kW
Indirect heat output:	-

Properties for operation with the preferred fuel

Space heating annual use efficiency η_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):	Other suitable fuel(s):	η_s [x%]:	Space heating emissions at nominal heating output (*)				Space heating emissions at minimum heat output (*)			
				PM	OGC	CO	NOx	PM	OGC	CO	NOx
				[x] mg/Nm ³ (13% O ₂)				[x] mg/Nm ³ (13% O ₂)			
Firewood, moisture content $\leq 25\%$	yes	no	70.4	32	45	0.12 0	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 a mixture of biomass and fossil fuels	no	no	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other mixture made of biomass and solid fuels	no	no	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

Properties for exclusive operation with the preferred fuels

Specification	Symbol	Value	Unit	Specification	Symbol	Value	Unit
Heat output				Thermal efficiency (fuel efficiency) (based on the NCV)			
Nominal heat efficiency	P _{nom}	13.0	kW	thermal efficiency (fuel efficiency) at nominal heat output	$\eta_{th,nom}$	80.4	%
Minimum heat output (standard value)	P _{min}	-	kW	Thermal efficiency (fuel efficiency) at minimum heat output (standard value)	$\eta_{th,min}$	-	%
Auxiliary power consumption				Type of heat output/room temperature control			
At nominal heat efficiency	el _{max}	-	kW	Single-stage heat output, no room temperature control			yes
At minimum heat output	el _{min}	-	kW	two or more manually adjustable levels, no room temperature control			no
In standby condition	el _{SB}	-	kW	Room temperature control with mechanical thermostat			no
Pilot flame power requirement				with electronic room temperature control			no
Pilot flame power requirement (if present)	P _{pilot}	-	kW	with electronic room temperature control and day-time regulation			no
				with electronic room temperature control and weekday regulation			no
				Other regulation options (Multiple selections possible)			
				Room temperature control with presence detection			no
				Room temperature control with open window detection			no
				with remote control option			no

Dimensions and weight	
Height from [mm]	1359
Height to [mm]	1479
Width (body installation dimension) [mm]	591
Depth [mm]	591
Door frame height [mm]	570
Door frame width [mm]	550
Weight, basic appliance [kg]	129
Weight, HMS [kg]	49
Combustion chamber height [mm]	497
Combustion chamber width [mm]	343
Combustion chamber depth [mm]	343
Flue pipe outlet, diameter [mm]	180
Minimum distance to combustible materials - distance to rear dR [mm]	0
Minimum distance to combustible materials - left side dS_1 [mm]	0
Minimum distance to combustible materials - right side dS_2 [mm]	0
Minimum distance to adjacent combustible materials (e.g. furniture) dP [mm]	800
Minimum distance to combustible materials - floor in front dF [mm]	830
Minimum distance to combustible materials - bottom dB [mm]	0
Minimum distance to combustible materials - left side radiation area dL_1 [mm]	450
Minimum distance to combustible materials - right side radiation area dL_2 [mm]	450
Minimum distance to combustible materials - distance to ceiling dC [mm]	750
Safety distance to insulation, ceiling [mm]	-
Safety distance to insulation, left [mm]	-
Safety distance to insulation, rear [mm]	60
Safety distance to insulation, right [mm]	60
Safety distance to insulation, floor [mm]	0
Insulation material thickness to installation base [mm]	0
Insulation material thickness to ceiling [mm]	-
Minimum distance from non-flammable materials [mm]	50
Insulation material, left [mm]	100
Insulation material thickness, right [mm]	100
Insulation material, rear [mm]	100
Cross-section, convection outlet [cm ²]	700
Cross-section, convection inlet [cm ²]	700
Max. amount of firewood fuel to be deposited [kg]	3.7
Output	
Nominal heat efficiency [kW]	13.0
Minimum heat output [kW]	-
Maximum heat output [kW]	13.0
Energy efficiency class	A
Circulating air cross-section with metal heat recovery surface [cm ²]	700
Circulating air cross-section without metal heat recovery surface [cm ²]	700
Combustion air requirement [m ³ /h]	12.1
Minimum fuel throughput [kg/h]	-
Maximum fuel throughput [kg/h]	4.01
Outside air connection diameter [Ø mm]	150

Exhaust gas values for the multiple occupancy of the chimney (according to DIN 18160-1) or rating of the chimney (according to DIN EN 13384-2).

Data for the chimney sweep	
Flue gas mass flow at nominal heat output [g/s]	12.1
Flue gas temperature [°C]	298
Minimum delivery pressure at nominal heat output [Pa]	12

5.4 63x40x42-K-2.0 left + right

Technical data according to Regulation (EU) 2015/1185 and delegated regulation (EU) 2015/1186

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):	63x40x42-K-2.0 left+right Type 1 / Type 2
Equivalent models:	-
Test reports:	1721 / F 25/07/1195
Applied harmonized standards:	EN 16510-2-2:2022
Other standards/technical specifications. Specifications:	-
Indirect heating function:	No
Direct heat output:	8.0/8.0 kW
Indirect heat output:	-/-

Properties for operation with the preferred fuel

Space heating annual use efficiency η_s :	75/75 %
Energy efficiency index (EEI):	113/113

Particular precautions for assembly, installation or maintenance

Described in the individual sections of the operating manual.

Fuel	Preferred fuel (only one):	Other suitable fuel(s):	η_s [x%]:	Space heating emissions at nominal heating output (*)				Space heating emissions at minimum heat output (*)			
				PM	OGC	CO	NO _x	PM	OGC	CO	NO _x
				[x] mg/Nm ³ (13% O ₂)				[x] mg/Nm ³ (13% O ₂)			
Firewood, moisture content $\leq 25\%$	yes	no	75/75	$\leq 40/30$	$\leq 120/45$	$\leq 1500/876$	$\leq 200/108$	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-
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 made of biomass and solid fuels	no	no	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(*) PM = dust, OGC = organic gaseous connections, CO = carbon monoxide, NO _x = nitrogen oxide											

Properties for exclusive operation with the preferred fuels

Specification	Symbol	Value	Unit	Specification	Symbol	Value	Unit
Heat output				Thermal efficiency (fuel efficiency) (based on the NCV)			
Nominal heat efficiency	P _{nom}	8.0/8.0	kW	thermal efficiency (fuel efficiency) at nominal heat output	η _{th,nom}	85/85	%
Minimum heat output (standard value)	P _{min}	-/-	kW	Thermal efficiency (fuel efficiency) at minimum heat output (standard value)	η _{th,min}	-/-	%
Auxiliary power consumption				Type of heat output/room temperature control			
At nominal heat efficiency	e _{lmax}	-/-	kW	Single-stage heat output, no room temperature control			yes
At minimum heat output	e _{lmin}	-/-	kW	two or more manually adjustable levels, no room temperature control			no
In standby condition	e _{lSB}	-/-	kW	Room temperature control with mechanical thermostat			no
Pilot flame power requirement				with electronic room temperature control			no
Pilot flame power requirement (if present)	P _{pilot}	-	kW	with electronic room temperature control and day-time regulation			no
				with electronic room temperature control and weekday regulation			no
				Other regulation options (Multiple selections possible)			
				Room temperature control with presence detection			no
				Room temperature control with open window detection			no
				with remote control option			no

Dimensions and weight	
Height from [mm]	1133
Height to [mm]	1253
Width (body installation dimension) [mm]	634
Depth [mm]	445
Door frame height [mm]	420
Door frame width [mm]	634
Weight, basic appliance [kg]	-
Weight, HMS [kg]	39
Combustion chamber height [mm]	358
Combustion chamber width [mm]	468
Combustion chamber depth [mm]	238
Flue pipe outlet, diameter [mm]	150
Minimum distance to combustible materials - distance to rear dR [mm]	0/0
Minimum distance to combustible materials - left side dS_1 [mm]	0/0
Minimum distance to combustible materials - right side dS_2 [mm]	160/160
Minimum distance to adjacent combustible materials (e.g. furniture) dP [mm]	1100/1100
Minimum distance to combustible materials - floor in front dF [mm]	0/0
Minimum distance to combustible materials - bottom dB [mm]	70/70
Minimum distance to combustible materials - left side radiation area dL_1 [mm]	0/0
Minimum distance to combustible materials - right side radiation area dL_2 [mm]	0/0
Minimum distance to combustible materials - distance to ceiling dC [mm]	750/750
Safety distance to insulation, ceiling [mm]	400/400
Safety distance to insulation, left [mm]	60/60
Safety distance to insulation, rear [mm]	60/60
Safety distance to insulation, right [mm]	-/-
Safety distance to insulation, floor [mm]	70/70
Insulation material thickness to installation base [mm]	0/0
Insulation material thickness to ceiling [mm]	120/120
Minimum distance from non-flammable materials [mm]	50/50
Insulation material, left [mm]	100/100
Insulation material thickness, right [mm]	-/-
Insulation material, rear [mm]	120/120
Cross-section, convection outlet [cm ²]	750/750
Cross-section, convection inlet [cm ²]	730/730
Max. amount of firewood fuel to be deposited [kg]	1,8/ 1.8
Output	
Nominal heat efficiency [kW]	8.0/8.0
Minimum heat output [kW]	-/-
Maximum heat output [kW]	8.0/8.0
Energy efficiency class	A+/A+
Circulating air cross-section with metal heat recovery surface [cm ²]	730/ 730
Circulating air cross-section without metal heat recovery surface [cm ²]	730/ 730
Combustion air requirement [m ³ /h]	44/44
Minimum fuel throughput [kg/h]	-/-
Maximum fuel throughput [kg/h]	2.3/2.3
Outside air connection diameter [Ø mm]	150

Exhaust gas values for the multiple occupancy of the chimney (according to DIN 18160-1) or rating of the chimney (according to DIN EN 13384-2).

Data for the chimney sweep	
Flue gas mass flow at nominal heat output [g/s]	7.7/7.7
Flue gas temperature [°C]	230/230
Minimum delivery pressure at nominal heat output [Pa]	10/10

5.5 Data for measuring the chimney/flue

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 ²	175cm ²
	150 / 150 mm	Pipe Ø 125 mm	Pipe Ø 150 mm
55x55x	Ø 180 mm	120cm ²	175cm ²
	180 / 180 mm	Pipe Ø 150 mm	Pipe Ø 150 mm
63x40x42 K	Ø 150 mm	120cm ²	175cm ²
	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

5.6 Hypocaust heating

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.

When setting up a closed system with Austroflamm fireplace inserts with sliding door, the temperature resistance of the cable drum is 250 °C. This maximum permissible ambient temperature must be observed! If the hypocaust is built to the specifications of the TR OL, this material temperature should never be reached. A rear ventilation of these components may need to be planned.

You can find out from the product data sheet, which can be found on the homepage, whether your fireplace insert is suitable for hypocaust heating.

NOTICE

Execution must be carried out in compliance with technical regulations. The minimum surface area (radiating surface) is 0.5m²/kW nominal heat output.

Sufficient circulation air in the system must be ensured.

6 Transport, handling and storage

6.1 Transport



Fig. 3: Crate

Every Austroflamm fireplace insert is packed for protection and environmental friendliness.

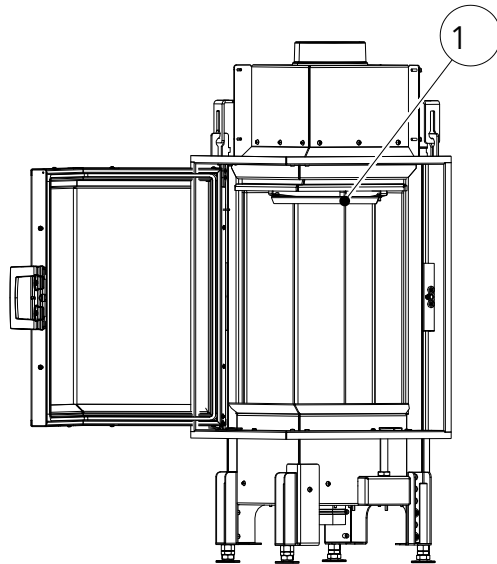
The packaging consists of:

- The pallet,
 - crate and
 - protective film.
- 1) The packaging consists of untreated local wood or materials.
 - 2) Use a lifting truck or forklift to transport the crate including the fireplace insert.
 - 3) The fireplace insert is secured with cable binders to the side struts of the crate. These cable binders must be removed.
 - 4) The crate is dismantled by the removal of the 4 screws which connect the bottom of the crate to the pallet.
 - 5) The loose wooden crate must be removed from the fireplace insert.
 - 6) Undo the fireplace insert from the pallet. To do so, 4 metal claws on the palette surface must be unscrewed.
 - 7) Remove the air cushion / transport protection.
 - 8) Immediately checked the goods delivered for completeness and damage in transit.
 - 9) Check the accessory kit: glove, guide, any information sheets etc. The accessory kit is in the firebox.
 - 10) Before installing the fireplace insert, check that all movable parts are working. Any defects before the installation of the fireplace insert must be reported.

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:



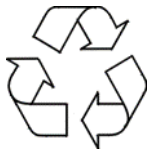
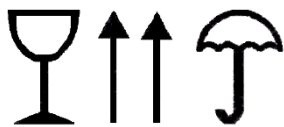
- 1) Open doors.
- 2) Loosen the screws from the transport lock (1) and remove the transport lock.

Fig. 4: 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.

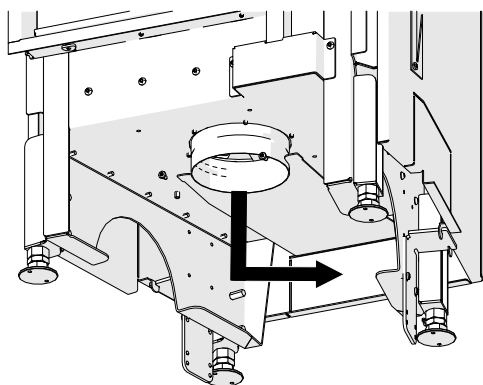
The duct cross-section can be determined with the help of the pressure-volume diagram (see technical rules of the Stove- and Air Heating Constructors Association). See Section "Min. cross-section of chimney combustion air duct". This method of connection is generally recommended.

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 Flue pipe

Flue pipe 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 flue pipes in buildings with more than 2 full storeys and flue pipes 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 these instructions are **EN16510** tested and approved. Appliances can be connected to a multiple-occupancy 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 CO₂-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 firewood 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 behavior 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 behavior. 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 firewood 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 firewood is twice as long as in a 25cm-long piece of firewood. The important thing is that the wood is well split. This means that the circumference of a piece of firewood (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 firewood can be placed according to the manufacturer's specifications - large pieces of wood 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-colored) 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 firewood is suitable for combustion is its weight. Most manufacturers also specify the amount to be laid in kg. 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 behavior 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 fireplace inserts. 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 with 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

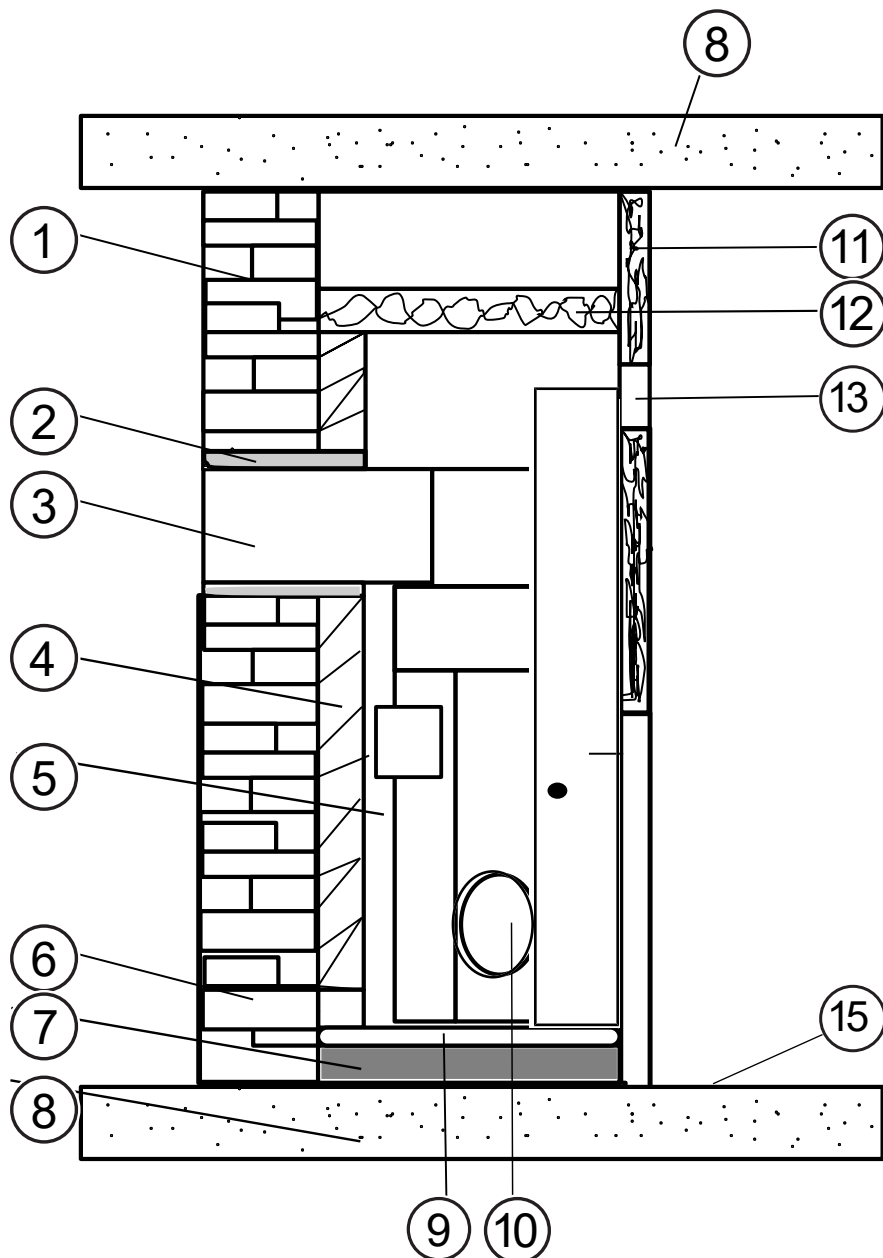


Fig. 6: Set-up in front of/next to a wall to be protected

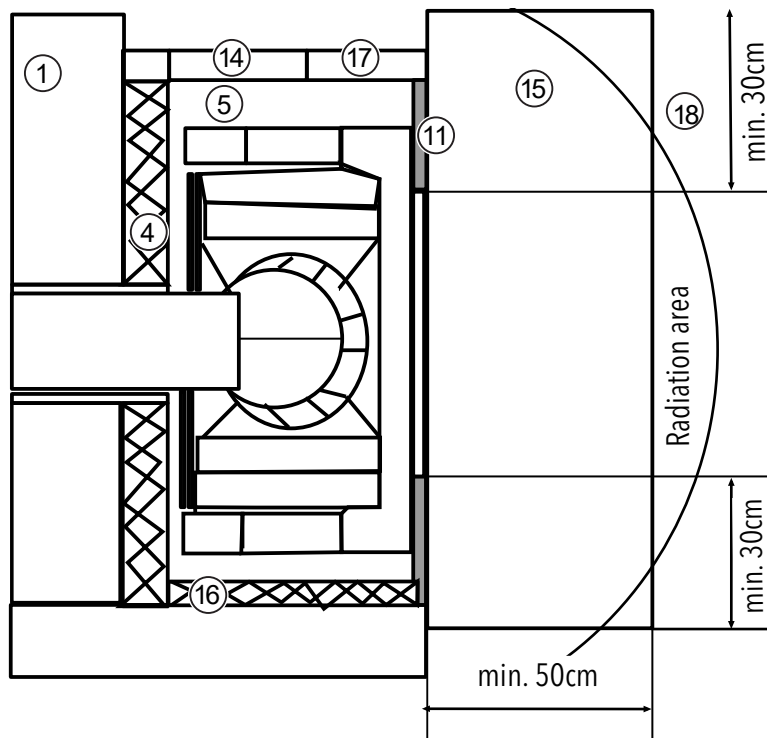


Fig. 7: Set-up in front of/next to a wall to be protected

1	Wall / building wall	2	Heat insulation layer (flue pipe)
3	Connector	4	Heat insulation layer (rear panel)
5	Convection space	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	Heat insulation layer (concrete)	10	Combustion air collar
11	Cladding (facing the room)	12	Heat insulation layer (ceiling)
13	Inlet air outlet grille	14	Circulation air intake grille
15	Shielding floor protection made of non-flammable materials	16	Heat insulation layer (side wall)
17	Cladding (facing the room)	18	80 cm radiation area

Side and rear heat 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.

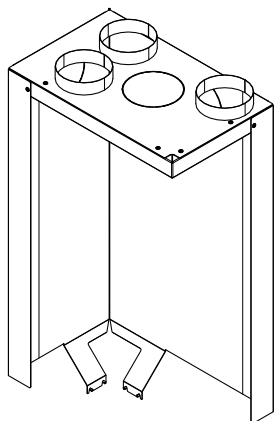
The cladding (11) must likewise be protected with an insulation layer. The cladding does not need to be protected if the open fireplace is designed in such a way that the free surfaces of the cladding and the surfaces of the niches for fuel storage can heat up to a maximum of 85 °C. For surfaces made 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

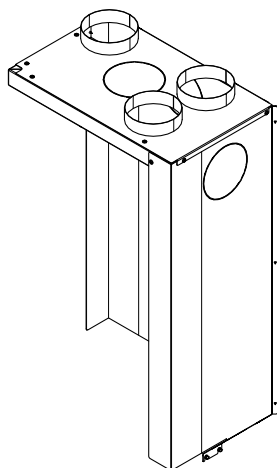
NOTICE

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

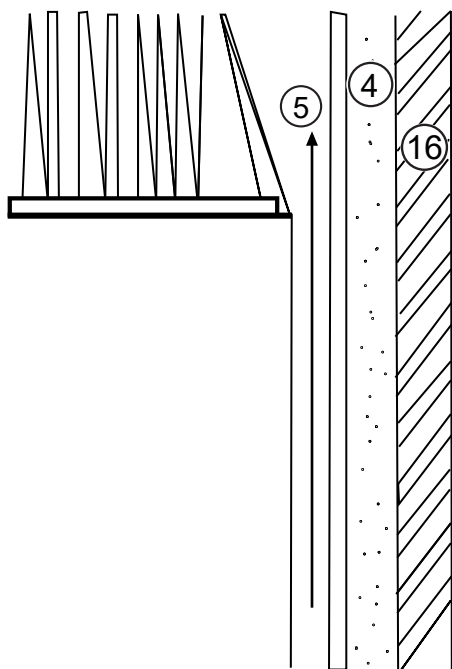


Fig. 8: Convection space

- 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

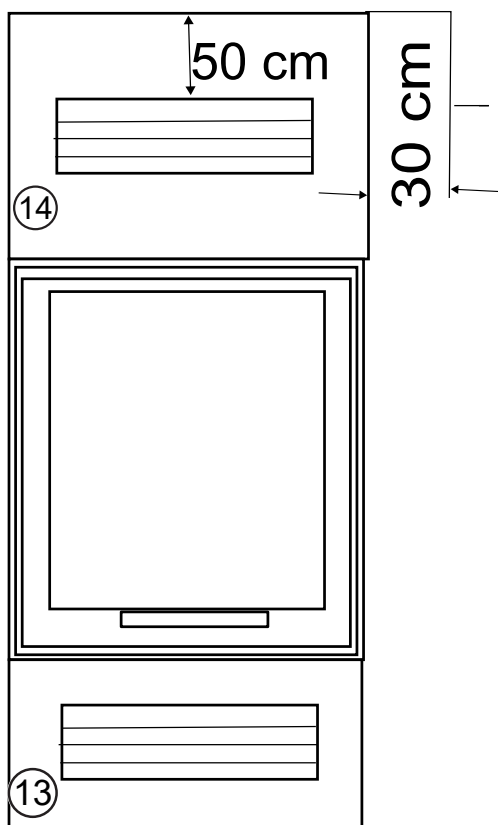


Fig. 9: Convection conduction

- 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 cm², 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

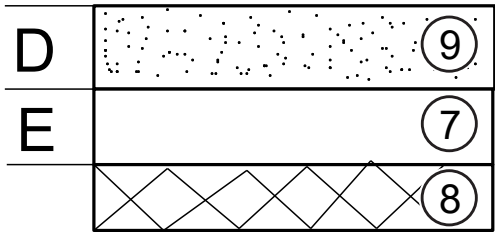


Fig. 10: Protecting the installation base

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	Heat 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

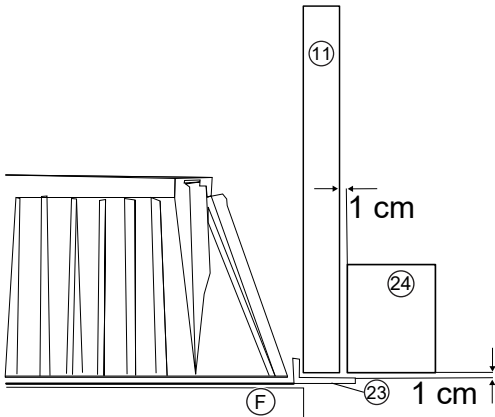


Fig. 11: Ornamental beam

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	Support frame
24	Ornamental beam
F	Expansion joint

9.11 Ceiling above the fireplace insert

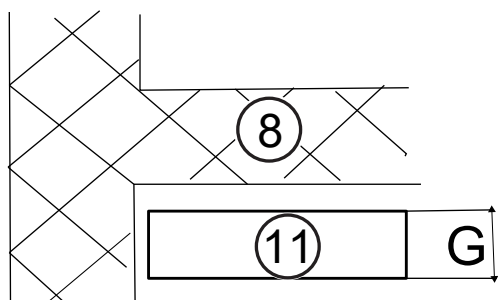


Fig. 12: Ceiling above fireplace insert

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

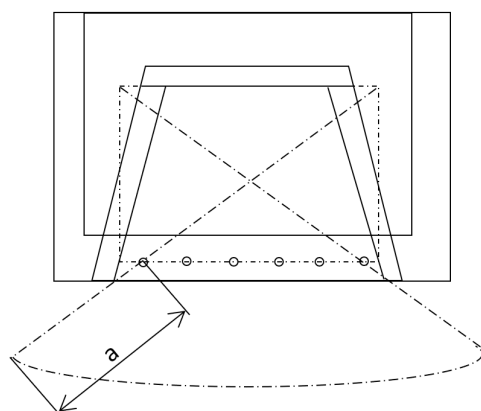


Fig. 13: a: Safety distance

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.

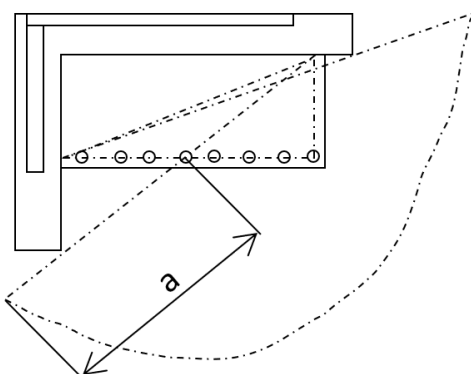


Fig. 14: a: Safety distance

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/m³. 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/m², 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 ³
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 size 1	65	-650	11	110
				11	Shells size 2	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 [g/s]	Flue gas temperature at appliance collar [°C]	Req'd Feed pressure at collar [Pa]
38x38x57 K	5.0	273	12
55x55x K 3.0	7.5 / 12.1	295 / 298	12
63x40x42 K	7.65		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

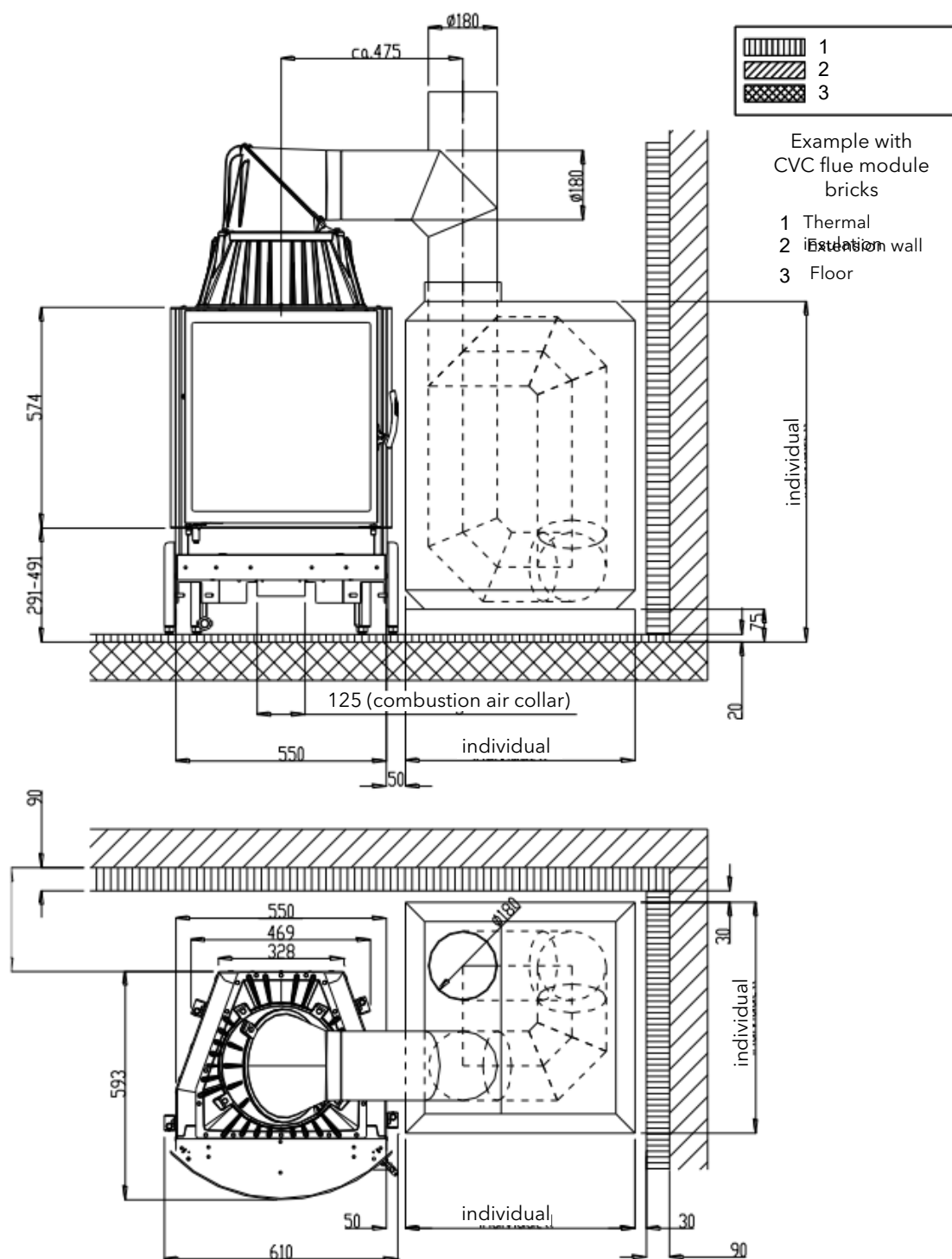


Fig. 15: KMS system

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).

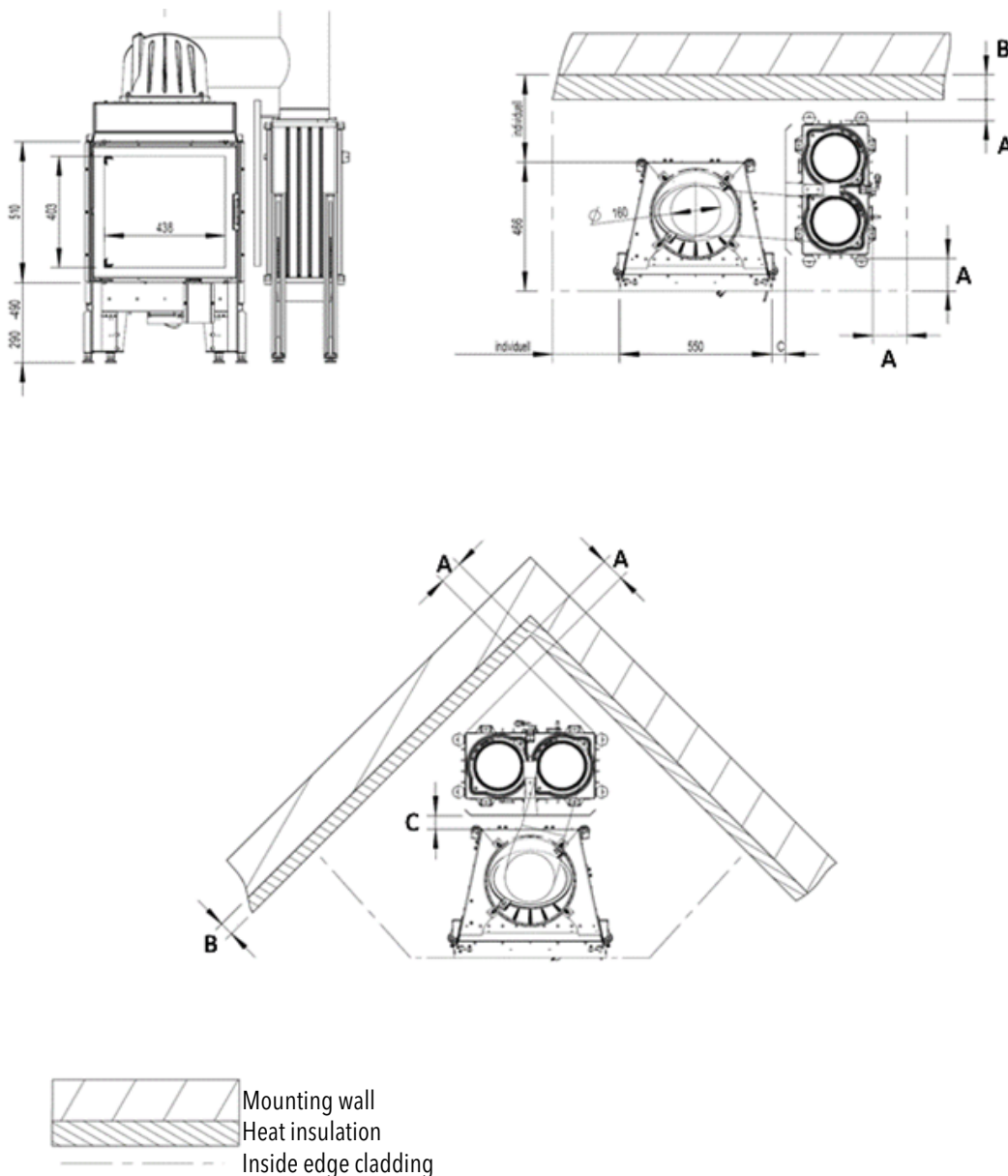
The metallic heat exchanger can be placed to the left or right side or behind the fireplace insert.

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 protective equipment and tools listed are required for the following work steps

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

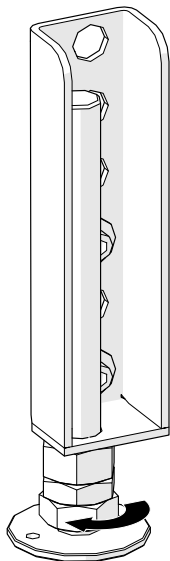


Fig. 17: Readjusting adjustable feet with SW24

- 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.

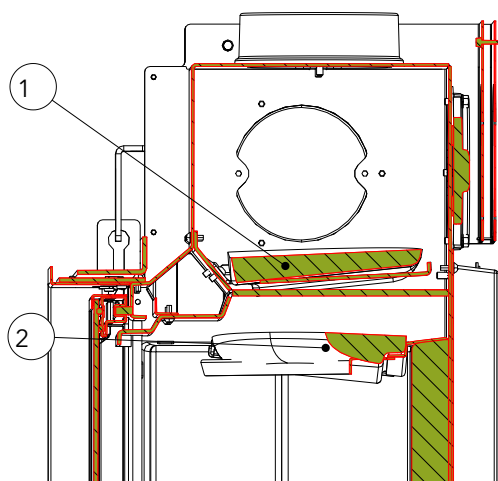
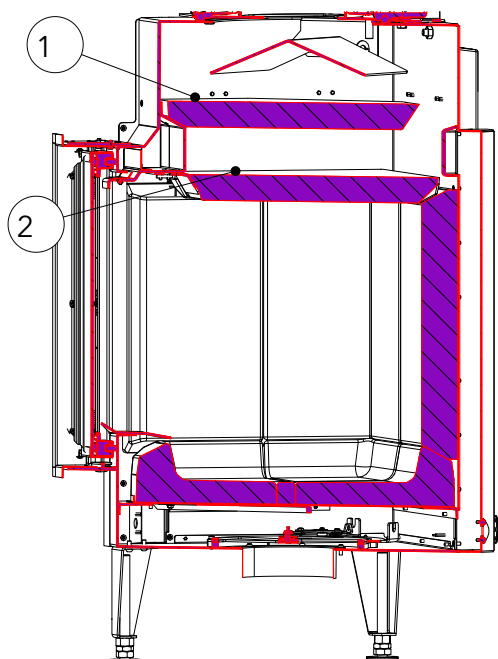


Fig. 18: Elbows for 38x38x57

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.

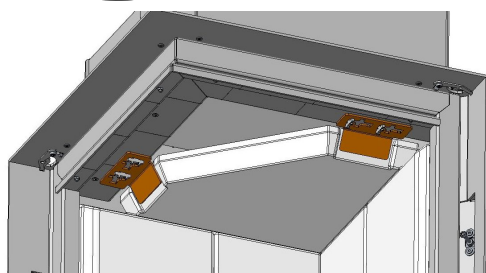


Fig. 19: Elbows for 55x55x

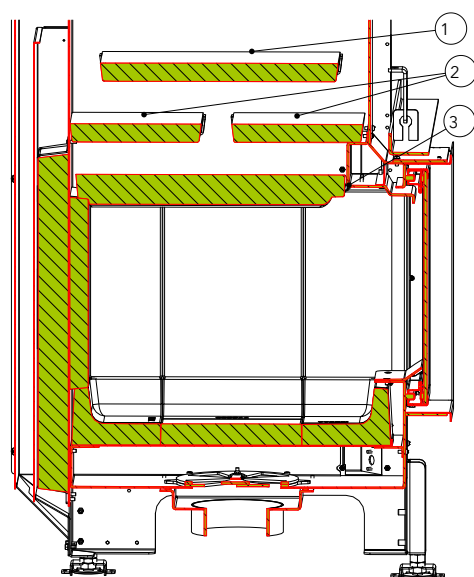


Fig. 20: Baffle plate 63x40x42

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.

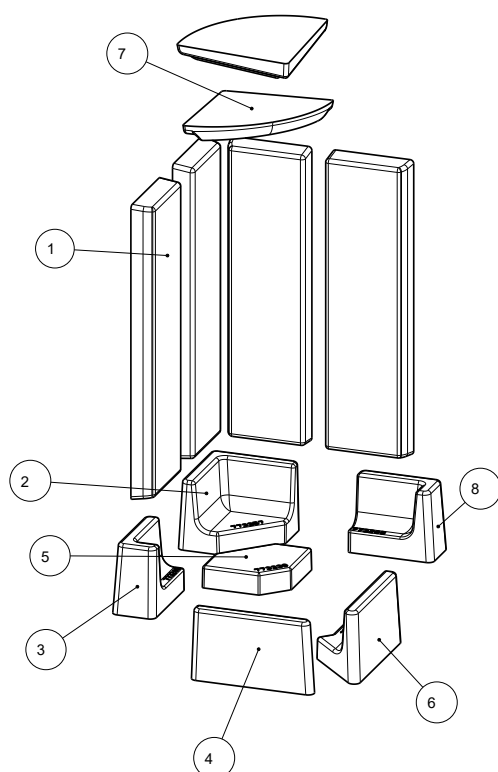
11.2.3 Installing the firebox lining (Keramott)

Fig. 21: Keramott 38x38x57 KII

Sequence 38x38x57

Numbering = installation sequence

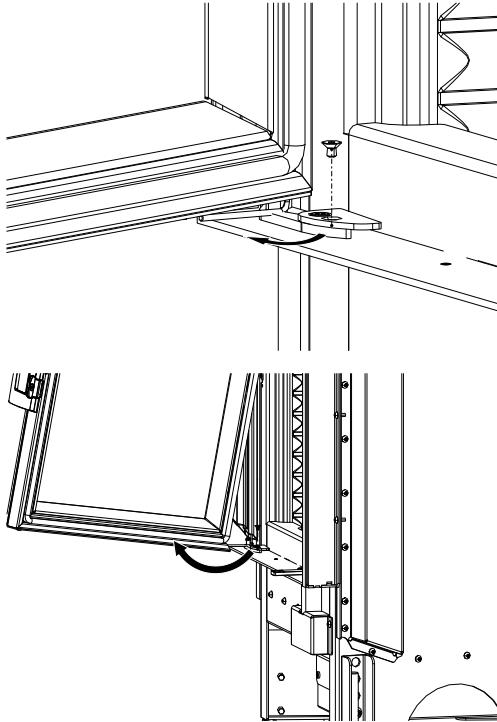
11.2.4 Mounting the firebox door

CAUTION

Risk of crushing injury

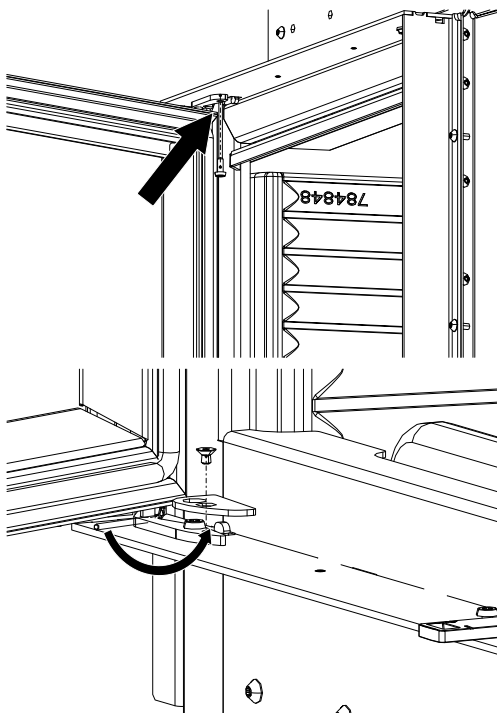
When mounting or removing the door, be careful not to trap your fingers/hand when the spring is tightened or released.

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.

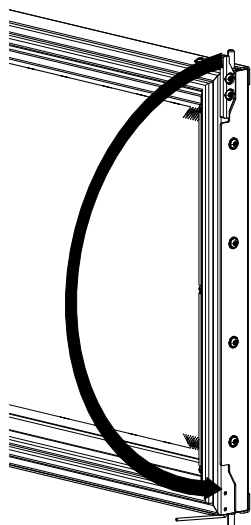
11.2.4.2 Fitting the door



- 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 [▶ on page 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 [► on page 55].
- 2) Remove rabbet from top and remount it at bottom.

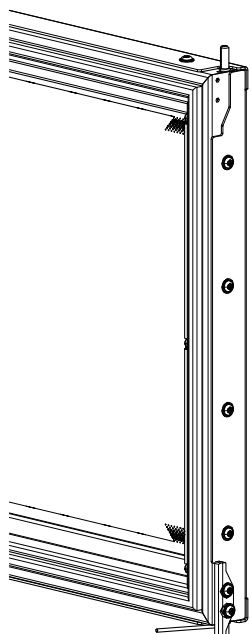


Fig. 24: Changing door rabbet

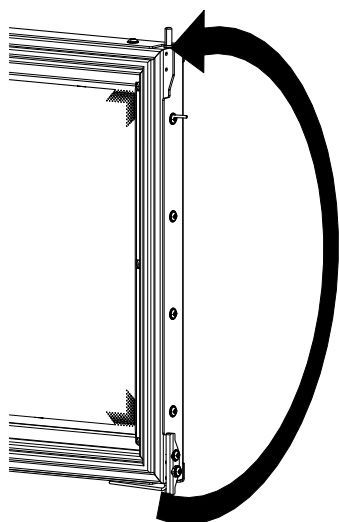
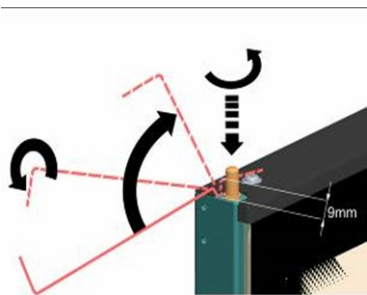
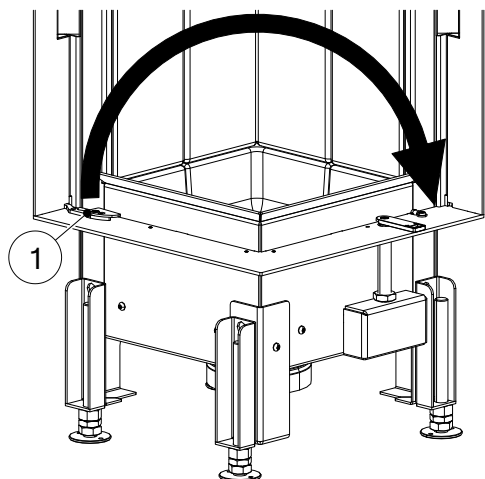


Fig. 25: Unhooking/hooks door spring

- 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

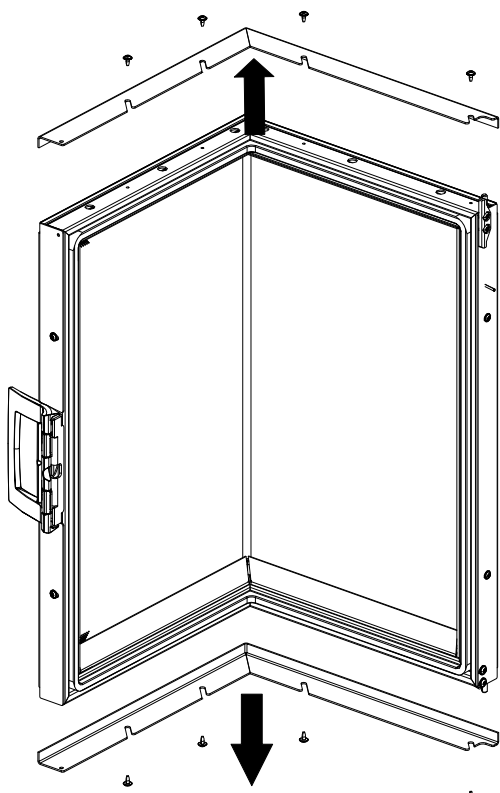


Fig. 27: Removing the window bars

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.

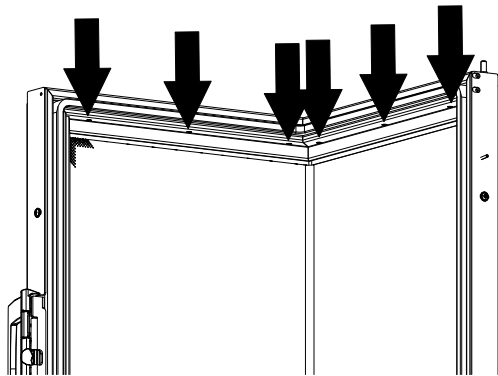


Fig. 28: Screwing out the grub screws

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

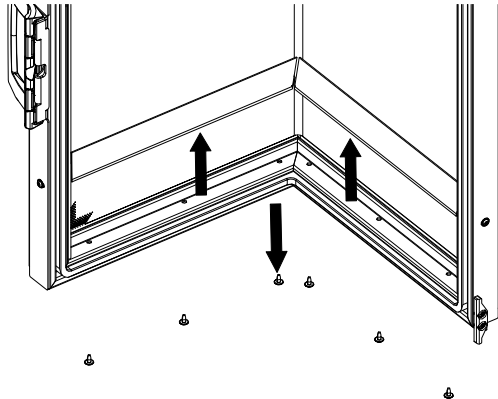


Fig. 29: Modifying the reflectors

- 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.

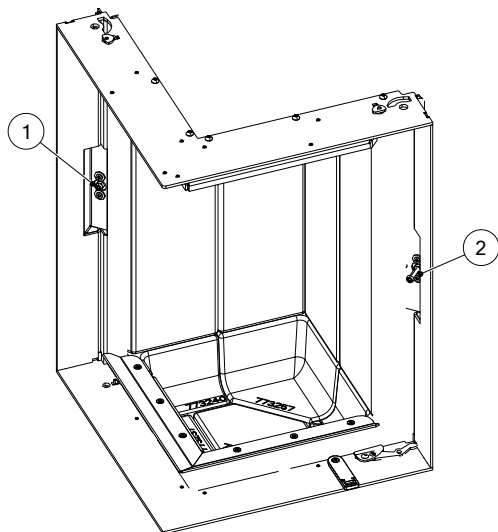


Fig. 30: Changing/adjusting the parts

- 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 [► on page 55].
- 12) Adjust door. Proceed as described in the section Adjusting the door [► on page 78].

11.2.5 Converting the flue pipe bracket

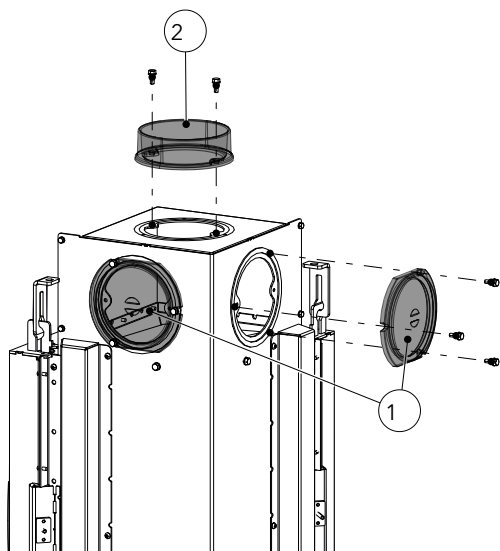


Fig. 31: Removing cover and flue pipe bracket

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

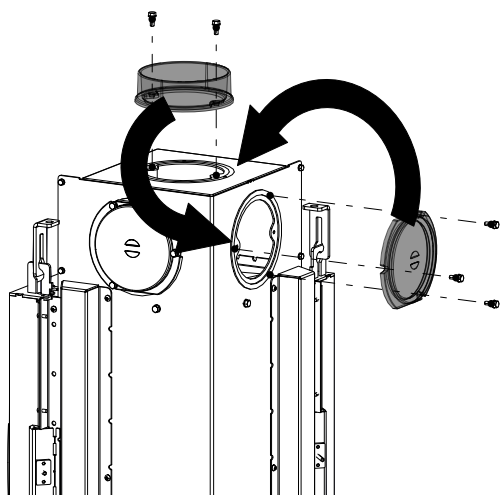


Fig. 32: Changing the parts

- 3) Replace parts and reinstall.

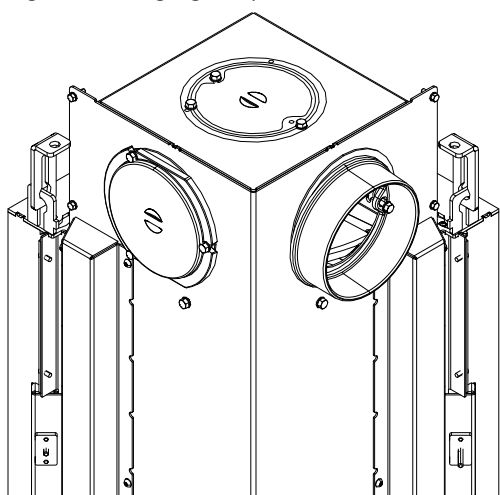
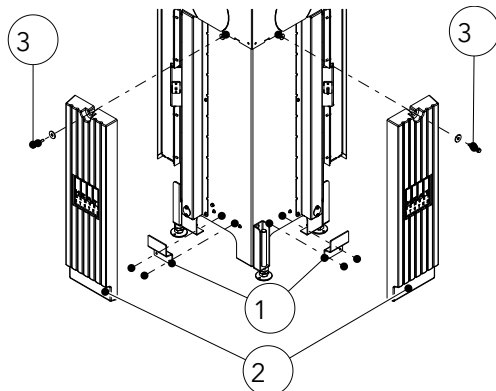


Fig. 33: Parts changed over

11.2.6 Installing the Heat Memory System (HMS)

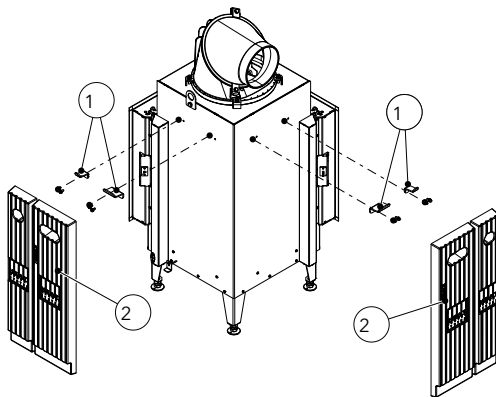
11.2.6.1 HMS 38x38x57 K



- 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

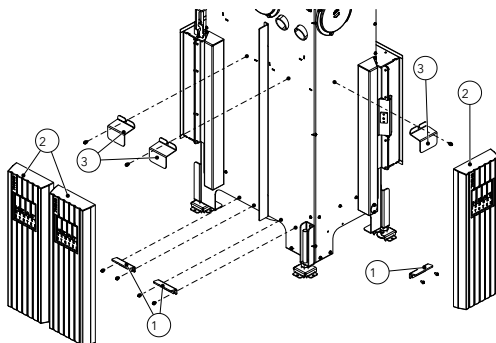
11.2.6.2 HMS 55x55x K



- 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

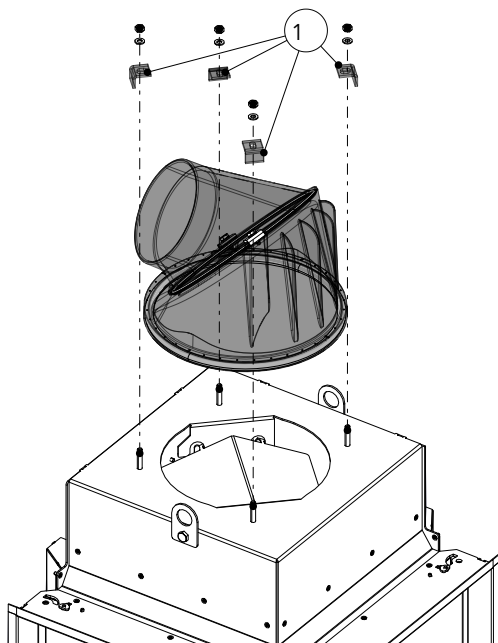


Fig. 37: Removing the smoke collector

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

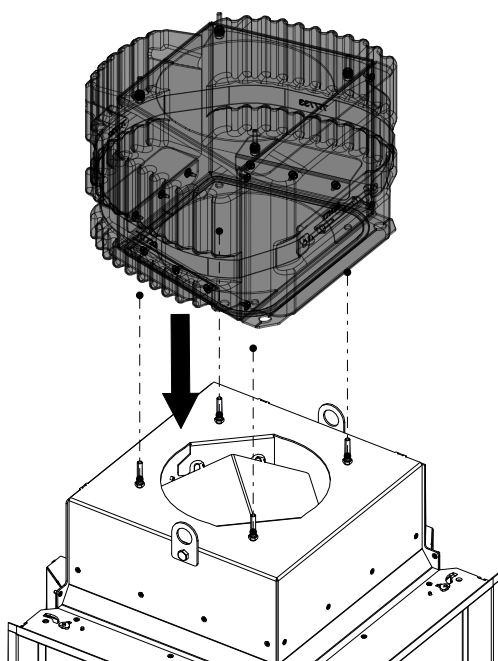


Fig. 38: Attaching large top storage box to the bolts

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

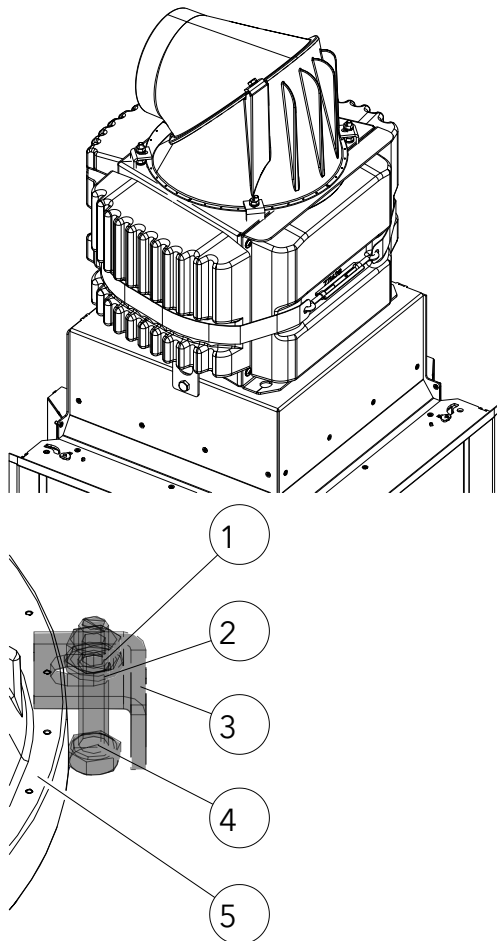


Fig. 39: Mounting the exhaust manifold

- 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 [► on page 79].

11.2.8 Mounting small top storage box

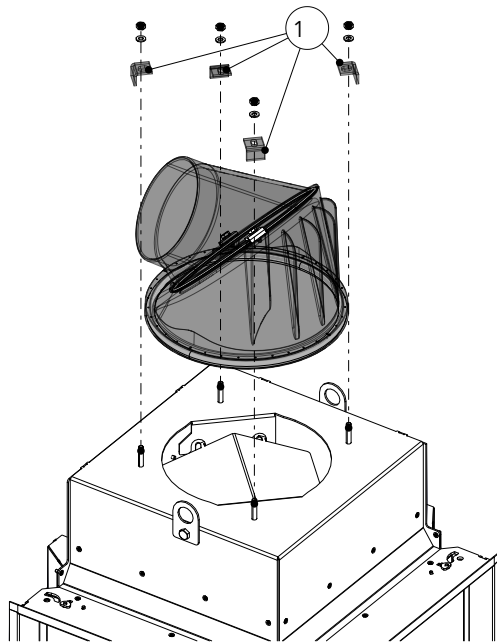


Fig. 40: Removing the smoke collector

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

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

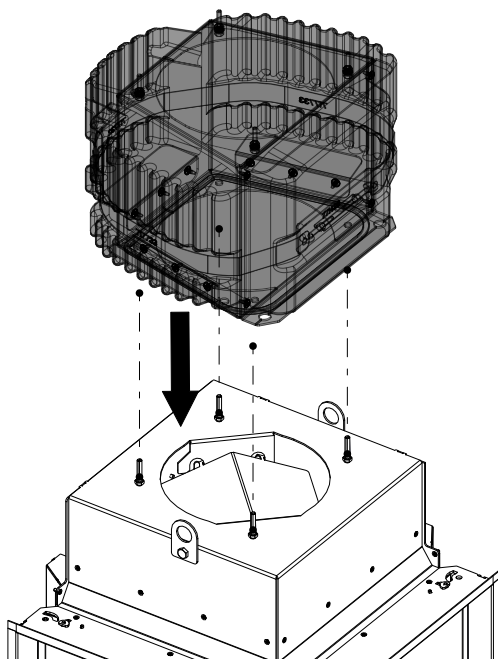


Fig. 41: Attaching small top storage box to bolts

- 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 [► on page 79].

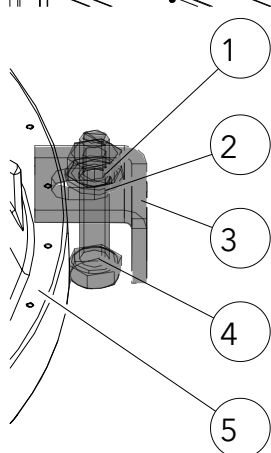
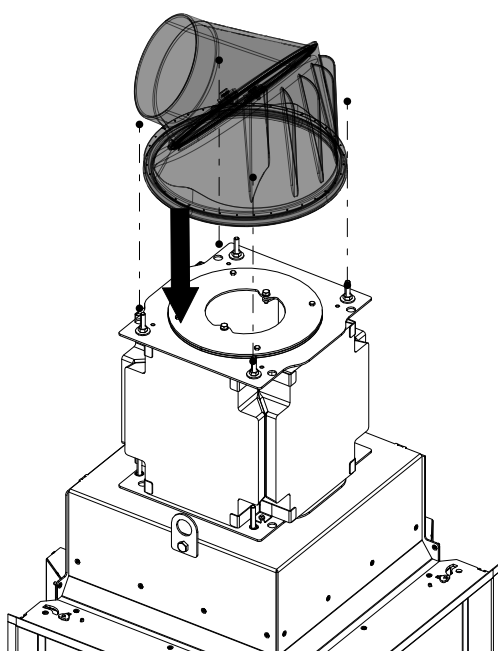


Fig. 42: Mounting smoke collector on top storage box

11.2.9 Mounting top storage bricks

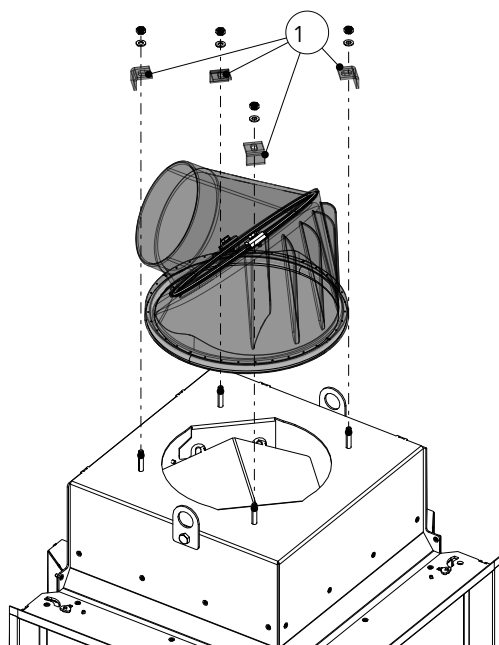


Fig. 43: Removing the smoke collector

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

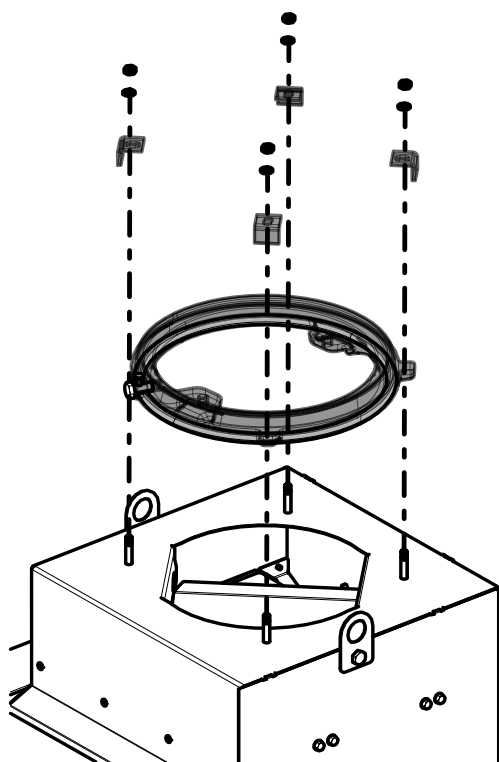


Fig. 44: Attaching the upper ring

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

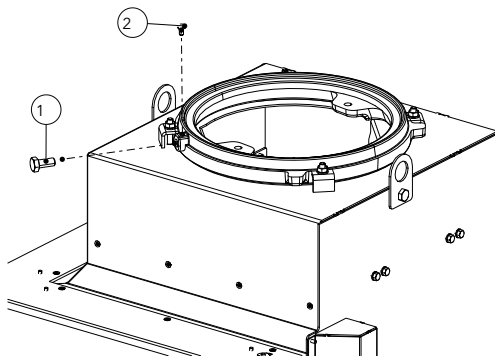


Fig. 45: Fastening screws or sensor

- 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.

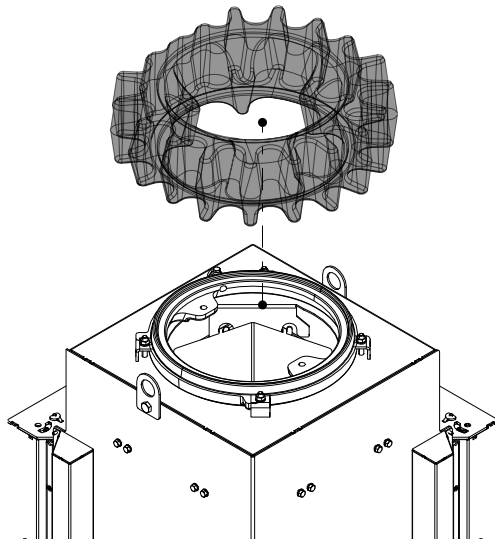


Fig. 46: Placing the top storage brick

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!

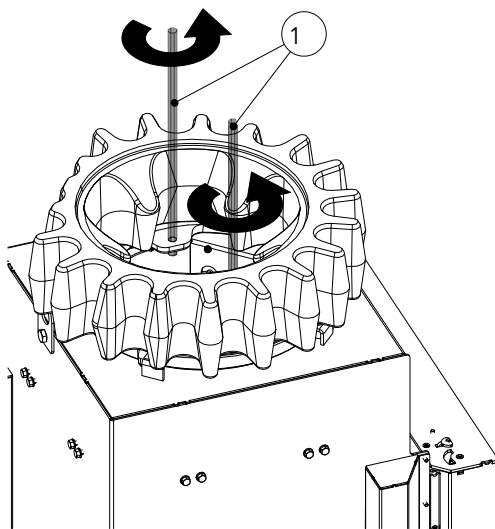


Fig. 47: Mounting threaded rod

- 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.

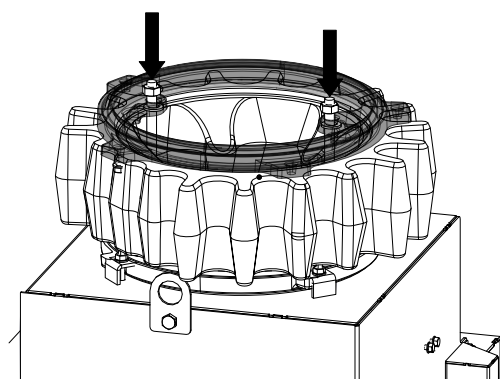


Fig. 48: Fastening the upper ring

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

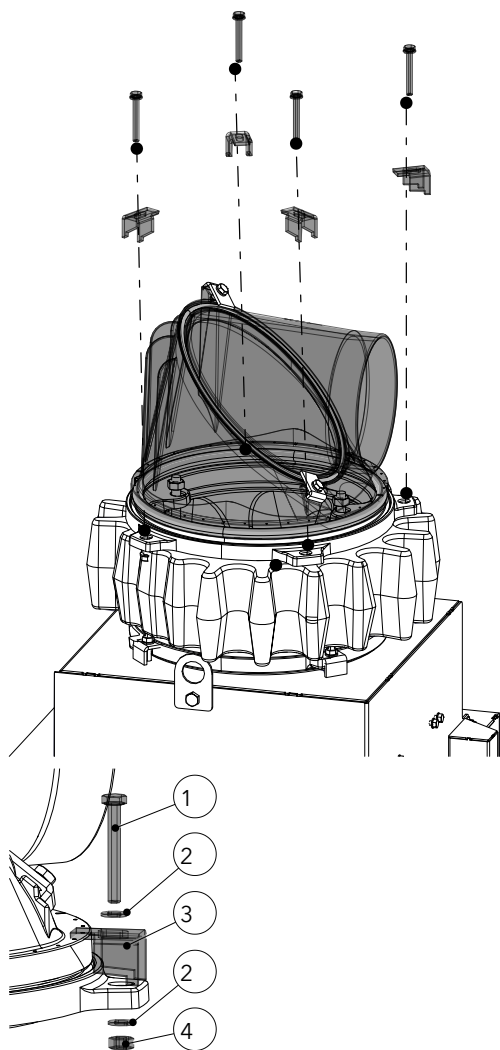


Fig. 49: Mounting the smoke collector

- 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)

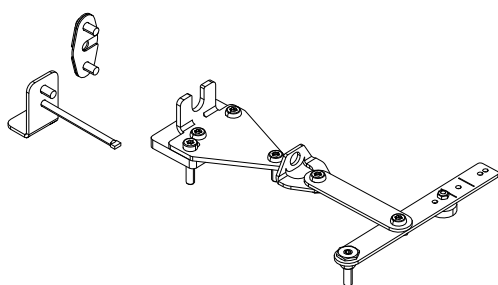


Fig. 51: Installation kit 363002

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

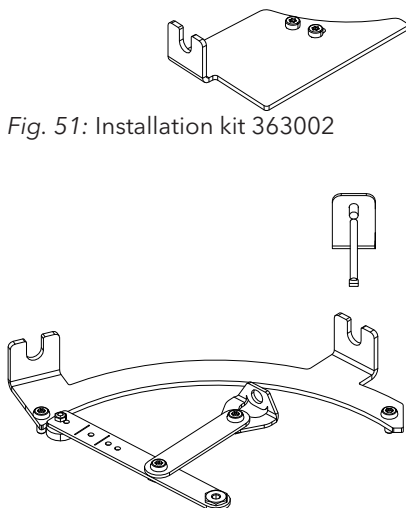


Fig. 52: Installation kit 363004

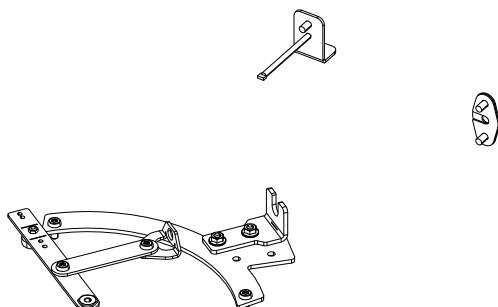


Fig. 53: Installation kit 363005

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

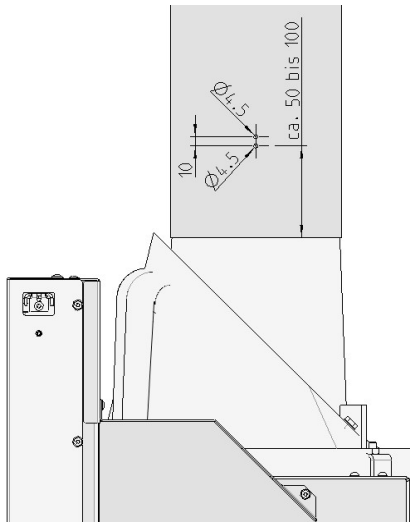


Fig. 54: Flue pipe drilling diagram

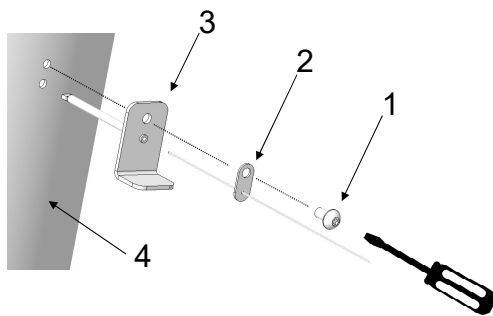


Fig. 55: Mounting the temperature sensor

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.

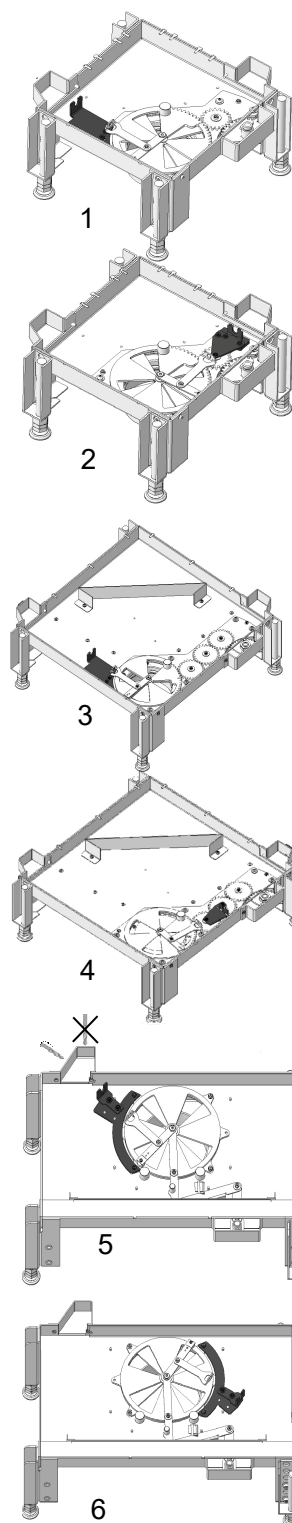


Fig. 56: K Ecke installation left right

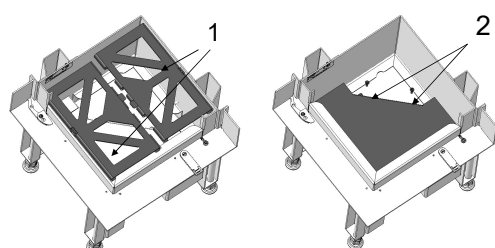


Fig. 57: Removing 38x parts

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.

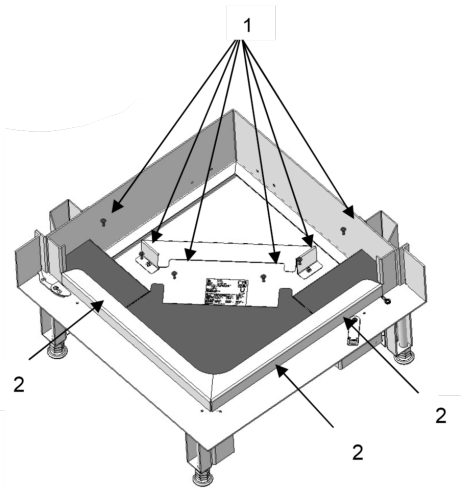


Fig. 58: Removing 55x parts

For 55x

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

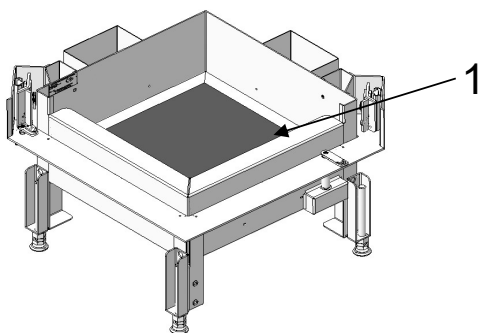


Fig. 59: Removing 63x parts

For 63x

- 11) Remove Keramott support plate (1).

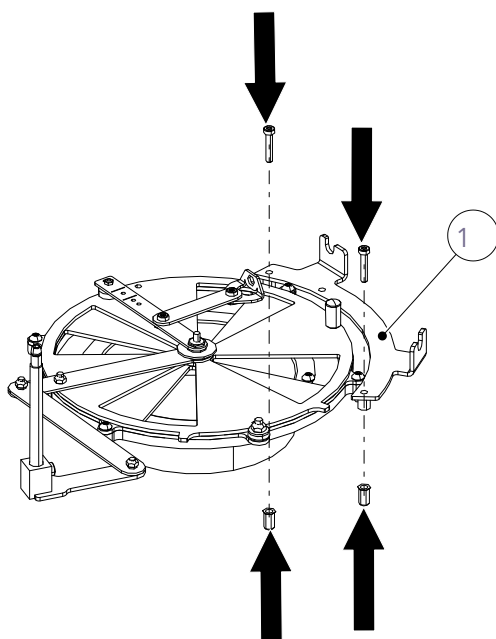


Fig. 60: Installing the installation kit

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.

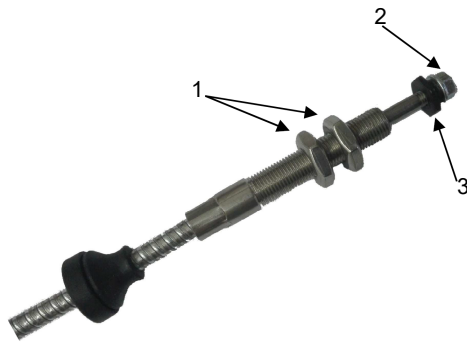


Fig. 61: Installing the control unit

- 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.

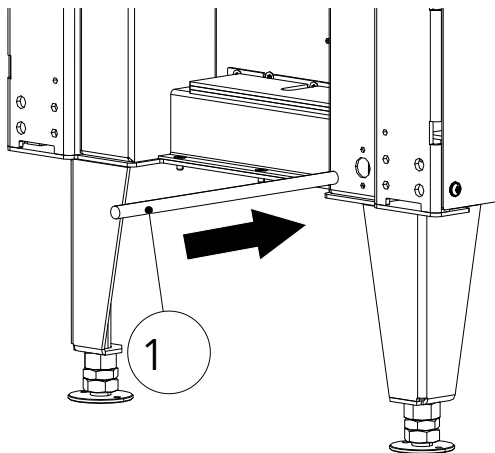


Fig. 62: Threading the Bowden cable

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

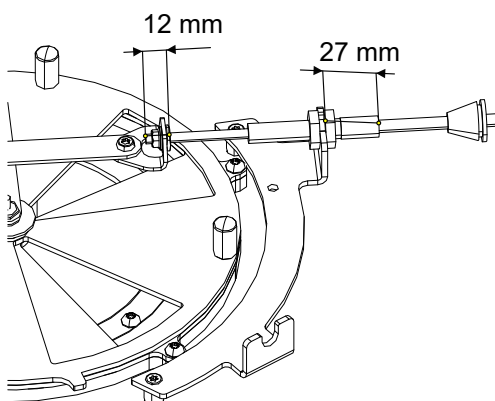


Fig. 63: Connecting the Bowden cable

- 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.

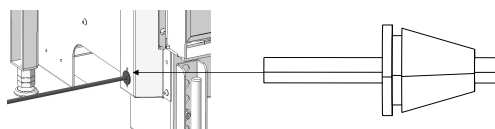


Fig. 64: Engaging the rubber plug

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

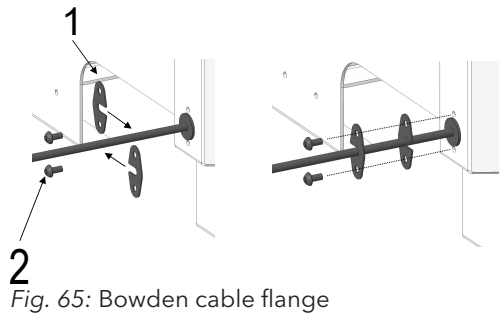


Fig. 65: Bowden cable flange

- 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

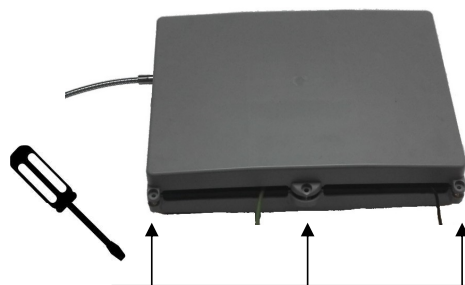


Fig. 66: Unplugging the power supply

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

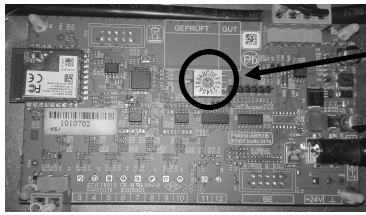


Fig. 67: Selecting the program

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

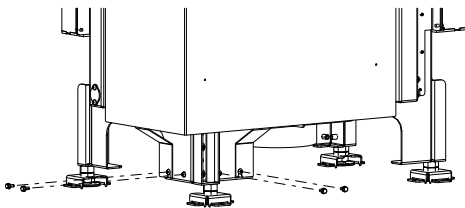


Fig. 68: Screwing in the hexagon screws a little.

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

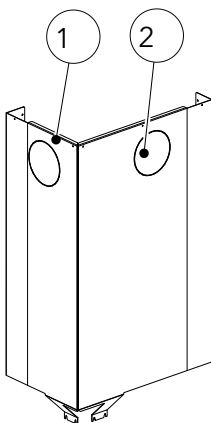


Fig. 69: Screwing together KV cladding at the rear and at the side

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

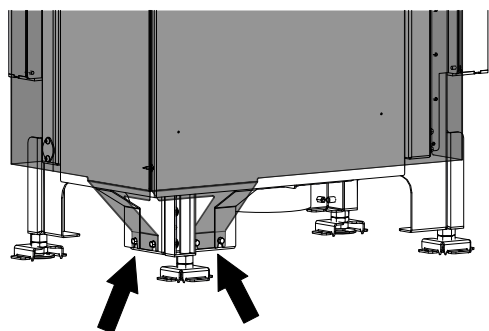


Fig. 70: Attaching KV at the rear and side to the fireplace insert

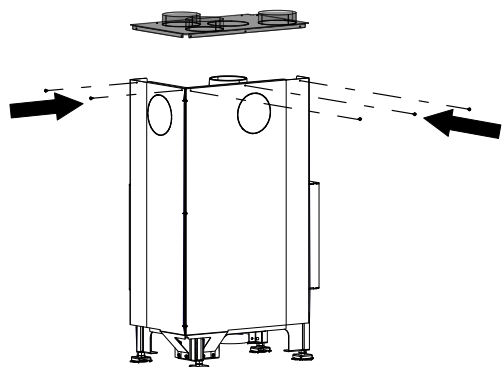


Fig. 71: Fixing the cover of the KV cladding

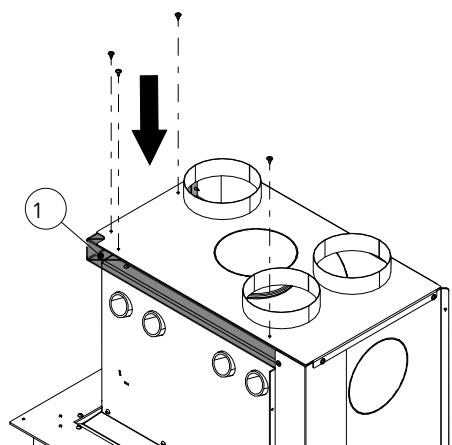


Fig. 72: Mounting the CV cladding in front

- 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.

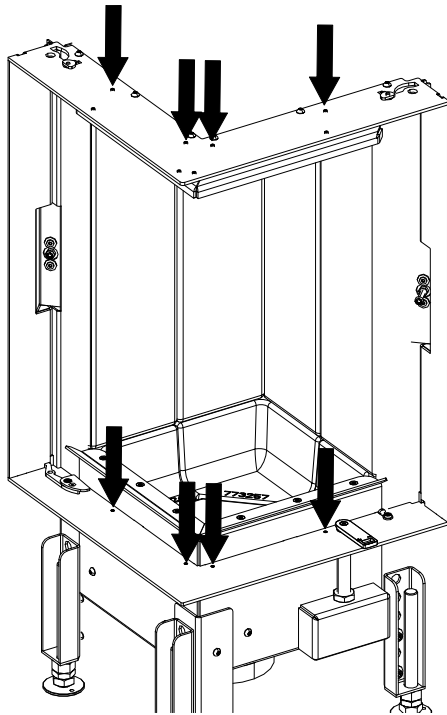


Fig. 73: Screwing out the screws

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

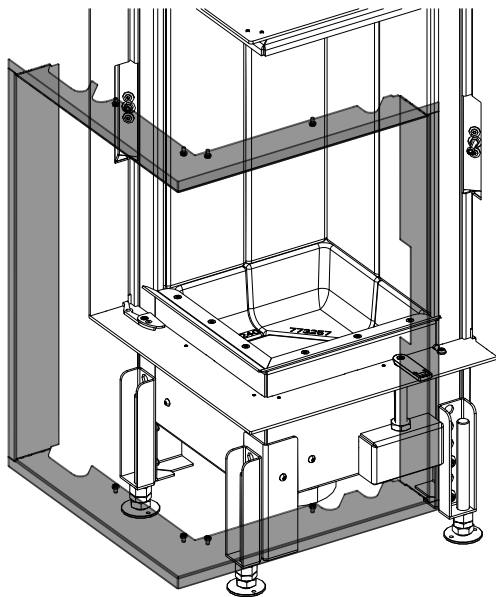


Fig. 74: Attaching and fastening the design frame

- 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 [► on page 55].
- 5) Adjust door as necessary. Proceed as described in the section Adjusting the door [► on page 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.

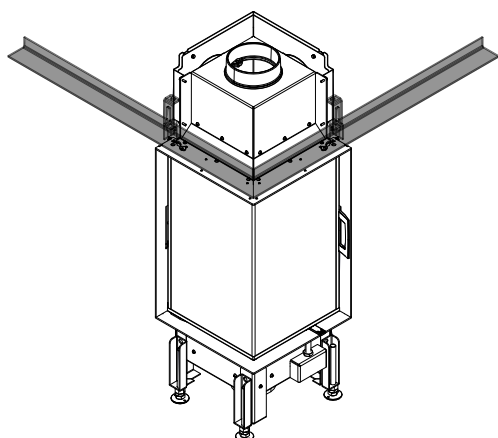


Fig. 75: Mounting the support frame

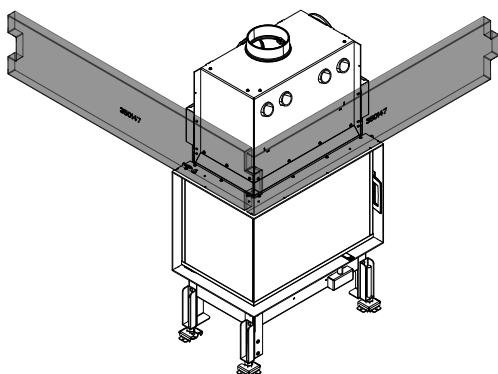


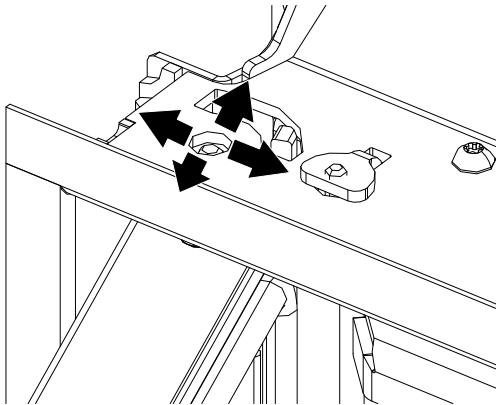
Fig. 76: Mounting the support frame

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.

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) Tighten the screws again.

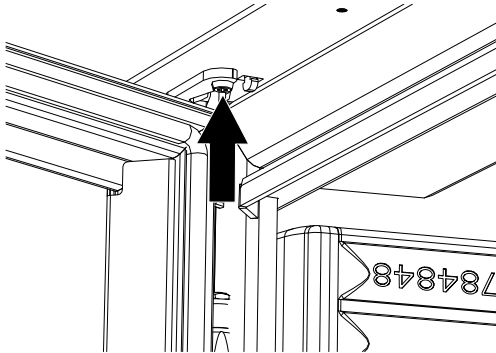


Fig. 77: Adjusting the door

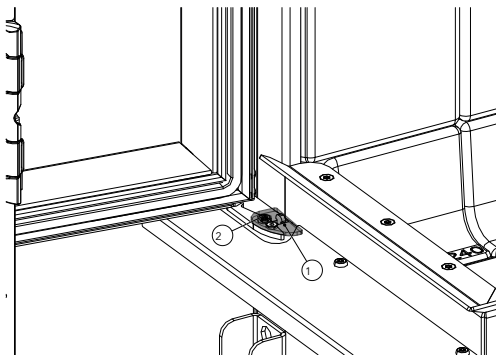


Fig. 78: Setting the door below

- 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) Remount the cover (1).

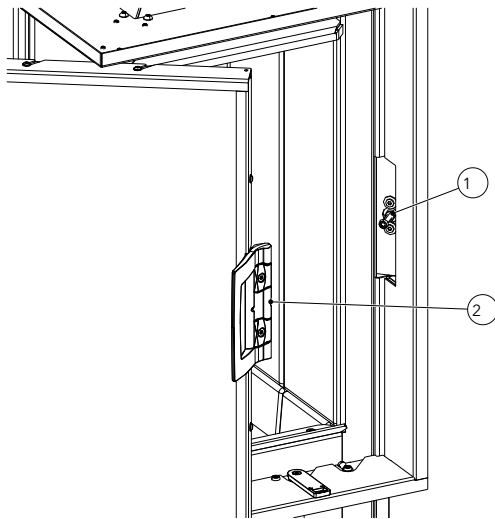


Fig. 79: Adjusting the door

- ✓ The screw (1) must be set in the centre so that the door seals properly and the notch on the handle engages properly (2).
- 7) The adjustment for the screw at the screw (1) can be made 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

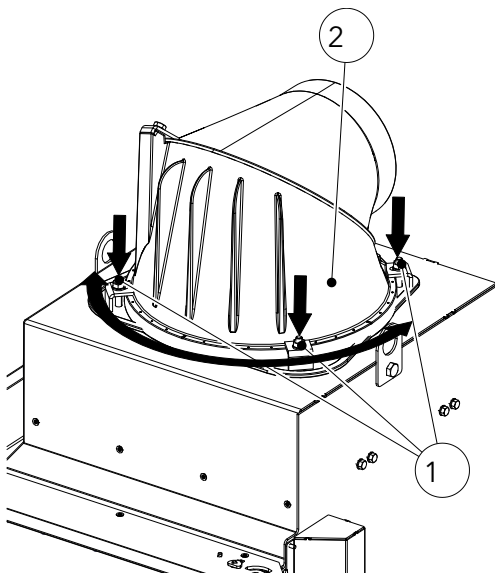


Fig. 80: Turning the smoke collector into the desired position

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

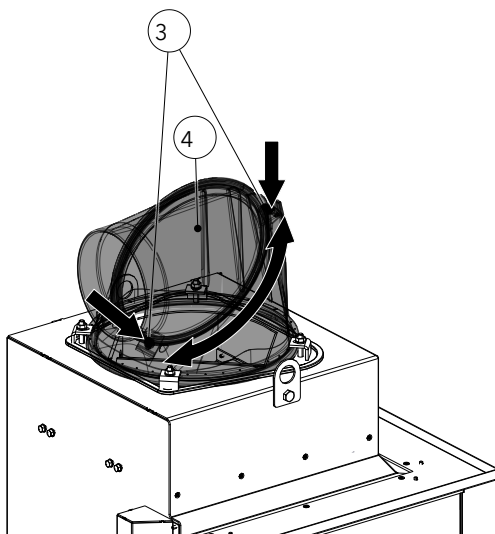


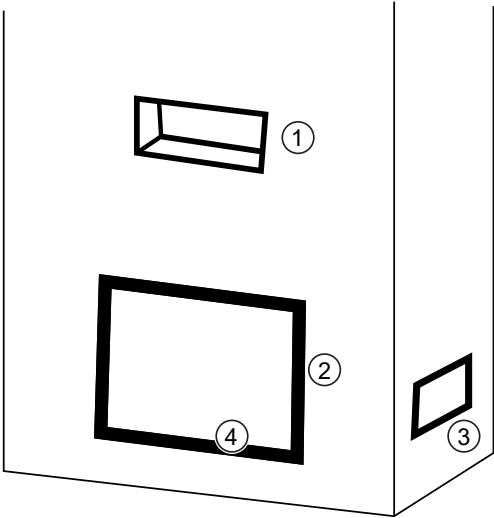
Fig. 81: Adjusting the smoke collector collar

- 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

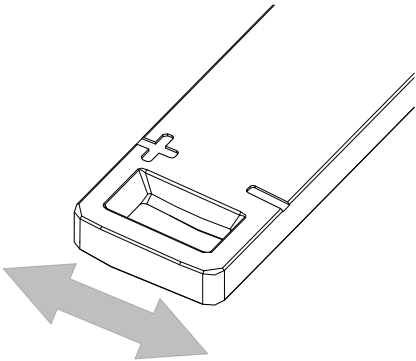
The series of appliances are characterised by their extremely simple operation.



Operation

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

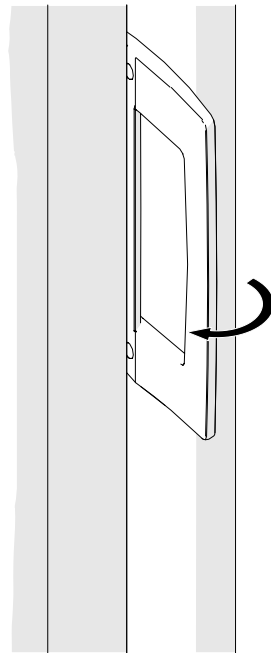
Fig. 82: Operating functions on the appliance



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 with 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 fireplace inserts. 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 section.

Clean combustion

In order to achieve a clean, low-emission combustion, firstly a dry (rel. wood moisture $< 20\%$) and untreated firewood must be used. (In addition to a lower thermal power, wet wood causes the glass panes of your fireplace insert to become fogged up much quicker with soot). Secondly the correct quantity of firewood must be burned. Heat responsibly with dry firewood and protect 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!

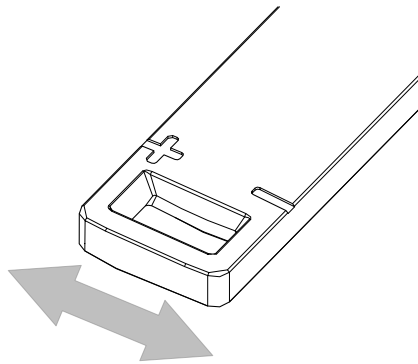
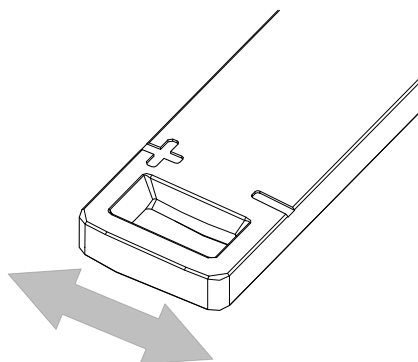
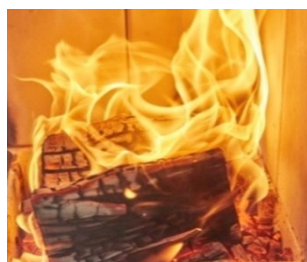


Fig. 83: Before kindling



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

- 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	Firewood
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.

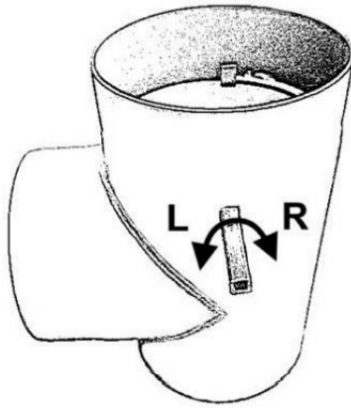
TIP

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 you to the section Lighting [► on page 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 with 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.

NOTICE

Carry out any cleaning work while the fireplace insert is in the cold state.

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

15.3 Cleaning the door window

During cleaning and maintenance, the glass must also be cleaned. If it is not regularly cleaned then the soot particles may end up being burned in. This makes regular maintenance all the more important.

- We recommend cleaning the glass with our Austroflam glass cleaner or a commercially available window cleaner.
- Spray window with glass cleaner and leave it for a moment to take effect.
- Use a cloth or kitchen paper to wipe off.
- 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.

This will damage the pane

Abrasive cleaning agents or coarse scouring cloths should not be used for cleaning as the glass as they can cause scratching. This does not only affect the appearance, but at the same time light dust and dirt can also accumulate in the scratches.

15.4 Cleaning surfaces

- Surfaces can be cleaned with a dry or slightly damp cloth.
- Use of alcohol- or solvent-based cleaning products is to be avoided.
- Varnished surfaces may only be cleaned with a soft cloth (if necessary damp).
- Soak up dissolved dirt with absorbent cloths or household paper.
- For stainless steel surfaces there are also special cleaners.

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 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

Spare parts can be ordered through our dealers.

For ordering spare parts, it is necessary to provide the type plate picture or data from the type plate of your fireplace insert. This guarantees proper spare parts for your specific fireplace insert.

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 SmartSpot) 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, 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 noises (crackling, soft clicking, etc.). This is caused by the various materials expanding and contracting under the influence of temperature in your fireplace insert. Noises of this kind do not constitute an entitlement to warranty services and do not constitute a warranty case.

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		Cleaning and maintenance interval explained	
[] glove [] user instructions handed over			

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

AUSTROFLAMM GMBH
Austroflamm-Platz 1
A- 4631 Krenglbach

Tel: +43 (0) 7249 / 46 443
www.austroflamm.com
info@austroflamm.com

360147 - 360219 - 360220 - 360251 - 360252 -
945042

