



HAAS+SOHN

stove with heat exchanger

Type plate:

Aufstellungs- und Bedienungsanleitung Kaminofen mit EASY CONTROL	DE
Notice d'installation et d'utilisation Poêle à bois avec EASY CONTROL	FR
Istruzioni per il posizionamento e l'uso Stufa camino con EASY CONTROL	IT
Instructions for emplacement and operation Fireplace stove with EASY CONTROL	GB
Upute za namještanje i rukovanje Kamin s EASY CONTROL	HR
Navodila za namestitvev in uporabo Kamin z EASY CONTROL	SLO

Contents

1.	General instructions	3
2.	Safety instructions.....	3
2.1.	Proper conduct in case of a fire in the chimney.....	3
3.	Chimney	3
3.1.	Weather conditions	3
3.2.	The draft of the chimney at nominal heating output of the stove.	4
3.3.	Connection to the chimney	4
3.4.	Connection to the heating system	4
4.	Emplacement	5
4.1.	Minimum distances from inflammable construction parts:.....	5
4.2.	Inlet of combustion air	5
4.3.	Input connection of external air(provided it is installed)	5
5.	Operation of the fireplace stove.....	5
5.1.	Suitable fuels.....	5
5.2.	Unsuitable fuels.....	6
5.3.	First putting in operation	6
5.4.	Ignition with the air control EASY CONTROL.....	6
5.5.	Stoking of fuel	6
5.6.	Overheating.....	7
5.7.	Removal of ashes	7
6.	Cleaning and servicing.....	7
7.	Defects, reasons	7
8.	Guarantee	8
9.	Informative diagram of heating system.....	9
10.	Orders of spare parts / questions of the service / complaints	10
10.1.	Orders of spare parts	10
11.	Procedure for end-of-life disposal of the heater	10

Explication of symbols:  ...Advice  ...Caution

Please read this Operation Manual carefully. It will provide you information of the function and operation of this stove, and in addition, proper heating will allow you saving fuel and behaving environment-friendly. The enclosed **specification** forms a part of this Operation Manual.

1. General instructions

- When unpacking the appliance, please check whether it has not suffered harm during transport. Report possible faults to your specialised vendor of stoves immediately!
Note: The return draft boards which are loose or which loosened from their embedding etc. do not constitute defects (see Specification –First putting into service).
- During the installation, connection and putting in operation there must be observed national and European standards, local and building regulations, as well as the Building Order of the respective country, or the Decree of fire-boxes.
- The fireplace stove, described in this Manual, has been checked according to DIN EN13240. The door of the combusting space must be closed during the heating always.
- The fireplace stove is a fire box for interrupted combustion, and is suitable for multiple employment of a chimney.
Please observe the international regulations.

2. Safety instructions

- If the combustion air is taken from the living room, a sufficient input of fresh air must be secured in any case.
- The appliances for suction of air, such as ventilation appliances, fume hoods, laundry driers with discharge of waste air etc., or other fire boxes must not exert a negative impact on the supply of air to the stove.
- With the stoves equipped with an intake of external air, the orifice must not be closed during operation of the stove.
- During operation of the stove, the installed orifice for the intake of combustion air must not be closed, partially closed, straitened, covered or blocked.
- During the operation, the fireplace stove warms up intensely. Therefore, the stove is attended employing a protecting glove which is included in the scope of the delivery.
- Alert children to this danger, and take care that they may not linger in the vicinity of the stove when it is in operation.



The fireplace stove must not be brought into operation at the same time with the controlled ventilation appliances in the flat.

2.1. Proper conduct in case of a fire in the chimney.

- If employing improper or wet fuel, a fire can be produced in the chimney due to the accretions in the chimney.

Proper conduct




- Shut all the air orifices of the stove immediately.
- Inform the fire brigade and the chimneysweep.
- Provide access to cleaning orifices.
- Once the fire is over, have the chimney inspected by an expert in fissures and leaks.
- Ascertain the reason of the fire in the chimney.

3. Chimney

3.1. Weather conditions

For safe operation of the fire box, it is always necessary to secure that the chimney may have a sufficient draft. In particular, this issue must be taken in consideration in transition seasons (e.g. in the spring, in the autumn etc.).


3.2. The draft of the chimney at nominal heating output of the stove.

min. draft of the chimney	10 Pa	<p>If the minimum draft of the chimney is not achieved, a proper operation of the stove is not possible.</p> <p> At a low draft of the chimney, we recommend to connect the chimney by a vertical tube, 1 m long at least.</p>
max. draft of the chimney:	20 Pa	<p>If surpassing the maximum admissible draft of the chimney, there increases the consumption of fuel, the temperature in the combustion space and consequently, the heating output.</p> <p> There arises the danger of overheating, and consequently, excessive load on construction parts.</p> <p> In case of excessive draft of the chimney, we recommend to install a draft controller or a draft limiter.</p>

3.3. Connection to the chimney

- The tube of the smoke flue must be mounted on the neck of the discharge of combustion products.
- The tube of the smoke flue must not be installed with a gradient towards the chimney.
- There must be paid attention unconditionally that the tube of the smoke flue may not protrude into clear diameter of the chimney; it would disturb the upward lift of the combustion products and would make an optimum cleaning of the chimney more difficult.
- Longer horizontal sections of smoke flue tubes reduce the necessary draft of the chimney.
- All the orifices mouthed into the same chimney, such as cleaning orifices of the stove and of the chimney, must be shut.
- In case of multiple employment of the chimney, the minimum vertical distance of two chimney connections ought to be 30 cm at least. As a matter of principle, the fire places must be suitable and approved for multiple employment of the chimney.

3.4. Connection to the heating system

 The multi-fuel stove is only to be operated using component-tested safety installations.


The multi-fuel stove is fitted with a safety heat exchanger. The safety heat exchanger serves to ensure against overheating of the water jacket (e.g. if the flow stops). In order to guarantee fault free functioning of the safety heat exchanger this is to be fitted with a component-tested temperature limiting device. This is a feature that, when the flow temperature reaches 95°C, conducts cold water for cooling the water jacket through the safety heat exchanger and thereby prevents any further increase in temperature (the cold water supply is not to be installed so that it can be turned off).



Connection of the multi-fuel stove to the heating system should only be carried out by an authorized specialist company so that technically perfect operation is guaranteed. The firm carrying out the work is responsible for the faultless installation of the stove, or if the owner does it himself then he, himself becomes responsible.



Connection to the temperature limiting device is absolutely essential!

 The safety heat exchanger may not be used to heat water for domestic use.

The temperature limiting device is always to be tested by an expert after all the installation has been carried out.

In addition the multi-fuel stove is to be fitted with a safety valve tested according to DIN 4751 part 2.

The safety valve controls the pressure in the boiler and releases the pressure if it becomes too high.

If the water circuit for the multi-fuel stove is installed with shut-off valves on the flow return pipes, then it is to be fitted with a separate pressure expansion tank to be located before the shut off valves.

Under no circumstances should it be possible to turn off the flow to and from the temperature limiting device.

When burning solid fuels in sealed systems then it should additionally be ensured that:

- that sufficient water pressure (at least 2 bars) is available for the water for domestic use.
- the system, including the service condition of the temperature limiting device, is examined at least once a year by an expert.

In order to avoid the temperature limiting device continually opening when there is too little heat consumption then a buffer store is recommended. Discuss this with your heating engineer.

The electrical installation work should be carried out by a specialist. The rules and regulations of the VDE (German Electrical Engineers Association) and the electricity supply companies are to be observed. When working on electrical components (e.g. the pump and the pipe sensors) it is absolutely necessary to switch off the current beforehand.

4. Emplacement

4.1. Minimum distances from inflammable construction parts:

i As a matter of principle, the emplacement of a fireplace stove must observe the valid official fire-fighting regulations.

In this respect, please observe the international regulations.



Caution! As minimum distances from inflammable materials or materials sensitive to heat (e.g. furniture, wallpapers, wooden linings), or load-bearing walls respectively, there must be respected the distances **shown in the type plate**.

In case of inflammable floorings or the flooring sensitive to heat, the appliance must be placed on an incombustible floor plate (e. g. a glass panel) (see the drawing).



Caution! With a stove with lateral window, the same distance must be maintained as with the extent of radiation in the front!

Recommended protection of the floor

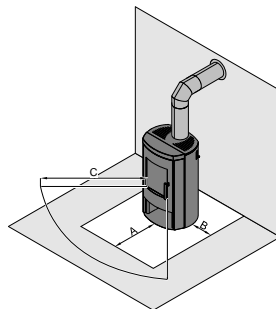
- A 50 cm –in the front
- B 30 cm – from the inside edge of the combustion space
- C 80 cm –extent of radiation from the window

Safety distances from inflammable construction parts:

In the rear: - see the type plate

On the side: - see the type plate

In the front in the extent of radiation: see the type plate



4.2. Inlet of combustion air

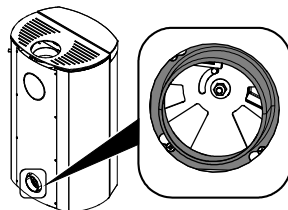
It is necessary to ensure that in the place of location of the stove there would be available sufficient combustion air.

4.3. Input connection of external air(provided it is installed)

i We recommend to employ an input connection of external air for the supply of combustion air, so that precious air from the living room might not be consumed during heating.



We do not recommend to bring cold air from outside to the room by means of direct conduction; it could bring about formation of condensate.



5. Operation of the fireplace stove

5.1. Suitable fuels

The fuels approved for combustion and the maximum stoking amounts of fuel are shown in the specification of the appliance.

The length of the fuel varies from 29 cm to 33 cm, depending on the combustion chamber.

Orientating value (depending on the type of the wood):

1kg of fire wood = about 4kW

1kg of wood briquettes = about 5kW

i Wood briquettes expand during combustion, and therefore, they ought to be broken to pieces.

5.2. Unsuitable fuels

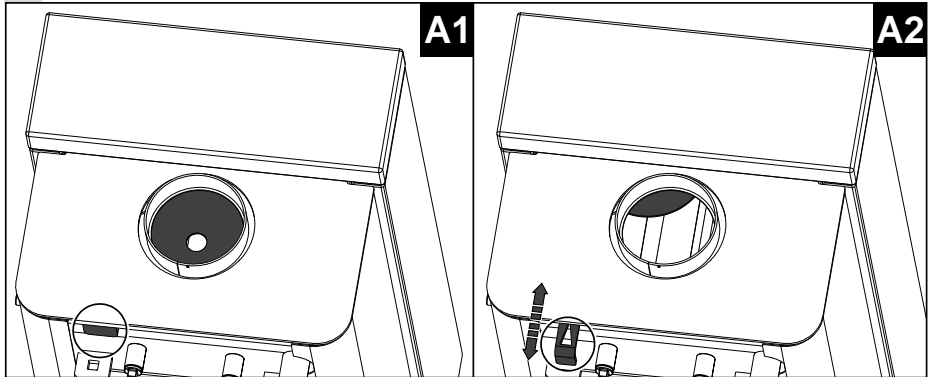
Never use for heating any waste, wallpapers, rests of chipboards, plastics or impregnated wood! When combusting such materials, the appliance can suffer damage, by the consequence of which any guarantee ceases to exist.

5.3. First putting in operation

Prior to first putting in operation, it is necessary

- To remove stickers, if there are any.
- To take out all accessories from the ash-pan or from the combustion space.
- Check whether the return draft boards (see the specification of the appliance – spare part combustion space, figure A) are mounted in their embeddings. These can shift during the transport or installation of the fireplace stove.

i During the first setting into operation, the gate of the throttle valve (fig. A2) should be opened!



i In order to increase the thermal output in the water circuit/heat exchanger, it is possible to shut the gate (to press it down) – however, this should be effected solely after the operation temperature has been achieved, or at a sufficiently strong draught of the chimney.

i During the first setting into operation, a smell can be generated for a short time. Please ensure sufficient ventilation of the area where the stove is located for this period, and prevent direct inhalation.

5.4. Ignition with the air control EASY CONTROL

- First of all, lay logs according to their size (about 1.5 – 2.0 kg) on the bottom of the combustion space or on the grate, lay on them a block of solid fire-brand, and on the top, sufficient amount of kindling chip (for ignition). The indicated amount of wood refers to the first ignition ONLY.
- The lever must be set up to "Ignition **ON**". After the ignition, the door of the combustion chamber is to be closed.
- The course of ignition depends on the draft of the chimney. As soon as complete fuel starts burning lively, the lever is to be re-set to "**Heating operation regime**"

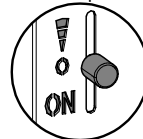
Ignition



Heating



Closed input of air



During the operation regime of heating, the lever must not be set to "Shut input of air" "0"; it could bring about a sudden inflammation of fuel.

5.5. Stoking of fuel

i The fuel should be laid on live embers only (without flame).

- Before opening the door of the fire box, the lever should be brought to the position "Input of air closed" *O*, in order to avoid the escape of combustion products to the living room.
- After stoking of fuel, close the door of the fire box again.
- Next, set the lever to the position "Ignition" again **ON**, so that the time interval to the inflammation of fuel might be as short as possible.
- As soon as fuel starts burning lively, the lever is to be re-set again to **"Heating operation regime"**

5.6. Overheating



In order to avoid damage to the appliance due to overheating, there must not be exceeded the maximum one-shot stoking amount of fuel (see specification of the appliance). It can bring about damage to fire clay, grate, pile grating, formation of fissures in tiles, tinting of parts of the casing, heat accumulating bricks and glass, deformation of metal sheet parts, destruction of sealing and of the glass board of the cover etc. All the rights arising from the guarantee cease to exist.

5.7. Removal of ashes

After longer heating, but once a week at least, it is necessary to rake out ashes into the ash-pan by means of a poker, and to empty the ash-pan. Please mind to empty the ash-pan meanwhile it is approximately half-full, so that the layer of ashes may not touch the grate.



There is a danger that the circulation of air might be interrupted, and of insufficient cooling as the consequence, which can bring about overheating and damage to the grate.



Before removal of ashes, check always whether there are no remains of live fuel in the ashes. Even in cold ashes, there may possibly remain rests of live fuel, and bring about fire in the waste bin.

6. Cleaning and servicing

- Once in a year at least, or more often in case of need, you should clean the fireplace stove in cold state, and service it. During the servicing, it is necessary to remove accumulated ashes from the tube of the smoke flue and from boards changing the smoke direction or from the return draft boards. The return draft boards can be taken out for cleaning (see the specification of the appliance).
- The heat exchanger requires cleaning in short time intervals, depending on the manner of heating. (See the specification of the appliance).
- Glass of the door: For ecological cleaning, we dip a wet dishcloth in wood ashes, and clean the glass with it. Also, it is possible to employ special cleaning agents for the glasses of fireplace stoves, or regular agents for cleaning of glass (without caustic acids and solvents).
- It is also necessary to have the chimney cleaned by a chimneysweep. The respective chimneysweep will give you information of the necessary intervals.



A fireplace stove ought to be checked by a professional every year.

7. Defects, reasons

Defect:	Reason:	Suppression:
The stove heats poorly or it smokes:	The draft of the chimney is too low (min. 10 Pa. in the neck of combustion products)	Seal the chimney cleaning orifices that are not tight. Have the draft of the chimney measured by the chimneysweep in charge.
	The stove or the smoke flue tubes are clogged with soot	The stove and the smoke flue tubes are to be cleaned in time
	The connection tube of the stove to the chimney is not tight	Check the connection tube and seal it
	The amount of fuel in the stove is excessive	Use the amount of fuel as per the specification
	The stove has not been connected properly, or the chimney is overcharged	Consult the chimneysweep
	The input of external air is missing	Day-to-day shock ventilation
	Bad weather conditions (transition seasons)	Set up the lever of air control to "Ignition".

	Too large wood logs	Use smaller logs (max. 0.7 kg/piece)
The fuel is burning too fast:	Appliance not tight (sealing of the door, of the glass)	Replace the sealing
	The draft of the chimney too big (min. 20 Pa. in the neck of combustion products)	Shut the flap to the chimney or have a draught limiter installed.
The glass of the door gets soiled quickly:	Wet wood stock	Check up, max. 17 % of residual moisture
	Too large wood logs	Use smaller logs (max. 0,7 kg/piece)
	The draft of the chimney is too low (min. 10 Pa. in the neck of combustion products)	Seal the chimney cleaning orifices that are not tight. Have the draft of the chimney measured by the chimneysweep in charge.
	Air slider for ignition open Position "ON"	When the fuel starts burning lively, set the slider for ignition to the position " Heating operation regime "
	The draft of the chimney too big (min. 20 Pa. in the neck of combustion products)	Have a draft limiter installed
The door glass has milky colour	Overheating	New glass
Bothering smoke:	The fuel has not burned down completely	Stoke new fuel on live embers only (no flame)
	The draft of the chimney is too low (min. 10 Pa. in the neck of combustion products)	Seal the chimney cleaning orifices that are not tight. Have the draft of the chimney measured by the chimneysweep in charge.

8. Guarantee

HAAS + SOHN gives the buyer a guarantee in the frame of valid legal regulations. The two-year guarantee runs from the moment of the actual hand-over.



As a document, the respective invoice is to be presented.

In case that a defect comes up in your appliance during the guarantee period, HAAS + SOHN eliminates (repairs) the defect in the shortest possible time, or replaces the faulty thing as per your choice. Cancellation of the contract/ reduction of price are ruled out, unless it contradicts legal regulations. There can be employed only the spare parts that have been approved by the manufacturer expressly, or are offered by him.

Replacement parts that are covered by the warranty and which the customer can replace himself are provided free of charge during the warranty period. Replacement parts are provided without service intervention. However, if the customer requires assembly of replacement parts by a service technician, this service is charged.

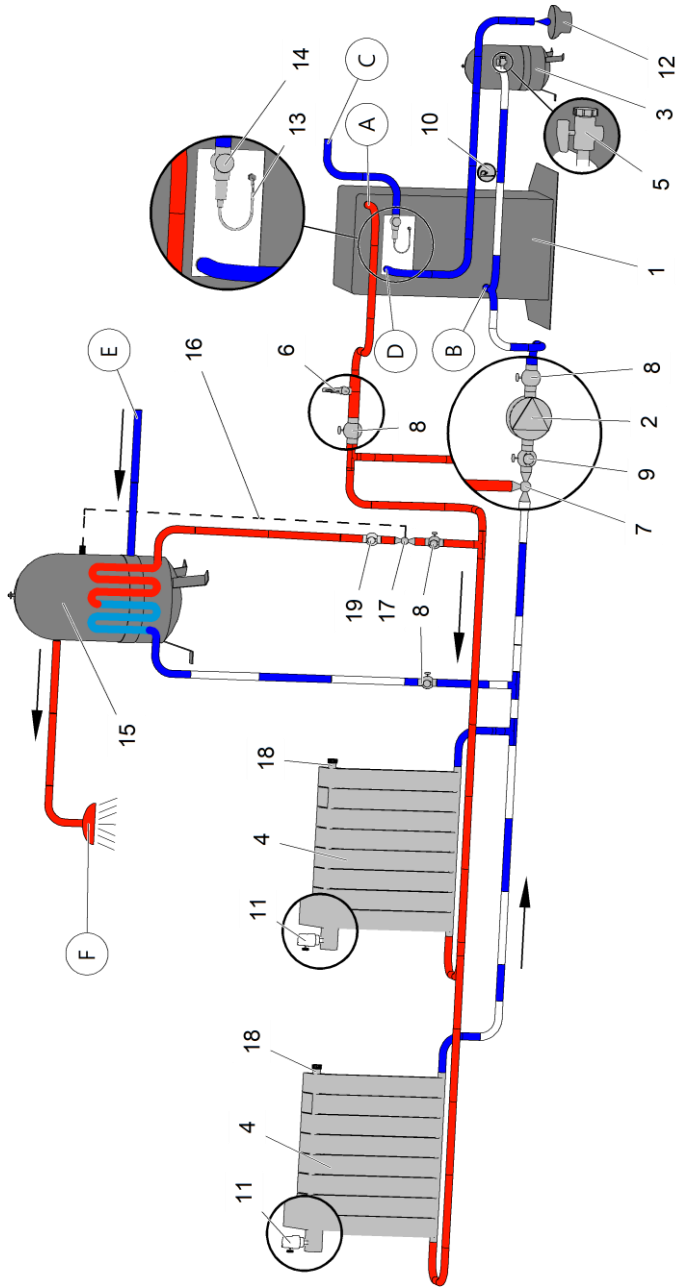
The changes of the object of the purchase, which are due to its habitual use are excluded from the guarantee. Not executed or incorrect maintenance or cleaning, the draft of the chimney adjusted improperly with reference to the appliance, insufficient or too big, unprofessional handling, negligence or alterations of the appliance exclude guarantee claims, too.



In case of any alteration in the construction of the stove, as well as of its use contrary to the determined purpose, all the rights arising from the guarantee cease to exist.

9. Informative diagram of heating system

**Informative diagram of heating system with a boiler of DHW
Protection from overheating at a power failure employing the cooling exchanger (loop).**



Legend:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Furnace stove with heat exchanger | 10. Pressure gauge |
| 2. Circulation pump | 11. Air release valve |
| 3. Expansion vessel | 12. Waste |
| 4. Heating body | 13. Coolant exchanger (loop) |
| 5. Discharge valve | 14. Safety thermo valve |
| 6. Safety valve | 15. Boiler DHW |
| 7. Thermostatic valve, e.g. ESBE TV 25-60 °C | 16. Control of thermostatic valve 55-60 °C |
| 8. Ball valve | 17. Electric valve |
| 9. Shutting filter BALL | 18. Radiator control valve |
| | 19. Non-return valve |

A - Output of heating water from the furnace

B - Input of heating water to the furnace

C - Input of cooling water to the coolant exchanger (loop)

D - Output of cooling water to the waste

E - Input of industrial water to the boiler

F - Output of industrial water from the boiler

The coolant exchanger (loop) serving for protection from overheating (13) must not be employed for other purposes!

10. Orders of spare parts / questions of the service / complaints

In case of ordering spare parts, or with questions concerning the repairs and service, or when lodging a complaint, address always **directly your Haas+Sohn vendor**, from whom you have bought the appliance.

i **In order to allow fast processing of your query, the data from the type plate of the appliance are necessary unconditionally:**

- **Exact designation of the type** (execution, model)
- **Serial number**

The type plate is situated on the rear side of the stove and on the title page of the Operation Manual.

10.1. Orders of spare parts

Moreover, please pay attention to technical drawings and tables in the specification of the appliance, where you will find the correct denomination of the required spare part.

Concerning the fire clay spare parts, you will find detailed information in the specification of the appliance in the chapter 2.1 Spare parts – combustion chamber. In these drawings, the fire clay bricks are marked with the letters A-D.

11. Procedure for end-of-life disposal of the heater

- Disassemble the central unit including the connected electrical components and hand them over for recycling.
- Disassemble the control unit and hand it over for recycling.
- Disassemble the electrical cables and hand them over for recycling as non-ferrous waste – it is not an electronic waste.
- Remove the lining of the combustion chamber and dispose of as construction debris.
- Remove the concrete parts of the fireplace kit and dispose of as construction debris.
- Remove the sealing and silicone residues and dispose of them with household waste.
- The heater body and any steel or cast iron parts are to be recycled as metal waste.
- Disassemble the temperature sensors and hand them over for recycling as metal waste. (for pellet stoves)
- Disassemble the door glass and dispose of with household waste (not to be sorted with glass waste).

We reserve the right of changing the dimensions and construction, as well as of technical and optical changes, mistakes, printing errors and faults in sentences.

You will find all documents, as e.g. the Operation Manual, specification of the appliance, testing reports etc., as well as the contact data, also on:

www.haassohn.com