



Operating Manual

PremiumEdition | Wood burning fireplace





PREFACE - QUALITY PHILOSOPHY

You have decided in favour of a SPARTHERM fireplace - thank you for your confidence in our company.

In a world of surplus and mass production, our company stands for the values expressed by our owner, Gerhard Manfred Rokossa:

“High technical quality combined with contemporary design and service to our customers, to their satisfaction and for their word-of-mouth recommendation to others.”

Together with our specialist retail partners, we offer you first-class products that will touch your customers emotionally, and will inspire feelings such as a feeling of security, safety and comfort. To achieve this, we recommend that you read the operating instructions carefully in order to get a quick and comprehensive overview of your fireplace insert.

In addition to information on use, these operating instructions also include important details on care and operation to guarantee your safety and to maintain the value of your fireplace insert as well as useful tips and guidance. In addition, we show you how to operate your fireplace insert in an environmentally aware manner.

For further enquiries, please contact your specialist dealer / fireplace installer.

We wish you a great deal of pleasure with your fireplace insert!
As well as a lovely fire at all times.

Your Spartherm Team

G.M. Rokossa

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1. CERTIFIED QUALITY

OUR FIREPLACE INSERTS ARE CERTIFIED WITH A CE MARK IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE TYPE TEST DEFINED IN DIN EN 13229. DECLARATION OF PERFORMANCE IS AVAILABLE AND CAN BE VIEWED AT WWW.SPATHERM.COM

The locking mechanism on the model with self-closing door must not be tampered with. Interference with the mechanism renders both the warranty and operating licence invalid. The warranty and operating licence are also rendered invalid if the customer modifies the technology of any other area of the fireplace insert. The desired model should be clarified with you by your specialist dealer before you place an order.

These operating instructions comply with the provisions outlined in EN 18896 'Solid-fuel fireplaces'. National and regional regulations, methods of installation or materials may deviate from this version, intended only as an example, and must be observed in all cases. Our fireplace inserts are fire areas for sustained fires, i.e. the regular adding of fuel enables them to remain lit for extended periods. Our fireplace inserts are not suitable for continuous fires, i.e. ones where regular adding of fresh fuel is not required.

Naturally, our fireplace inserts are subject to our own in-house quality criteria, from the incoming goods inspection through to final inspection prior to leaving the factory.

1.1 CLOSING FUNCTION OF THE FIRE DOOR

The suitability of a fire area for multiple occupancy (i.e. two or more fireplaces being connected to the same stack or chimney) depends upon whether or not the door is self-closing:

Self-closing door function: fire area is suitable for multiple occupancy (as described above).

No self-closing door function: multiple occupancy is not permitted, i.e. the fire area must be connected to its own stack or chimney.

Note: when a stack or chimney has multiple fireplaces connected to it, it must be constructed and designed in the appropriate manner.

A distinction to make is between fire places with open or closed chimneys. An 'open chimney' in Germany is not subject to the emission requirements defined in 1.BImSchV, but can only be used 'occasionally'. The manufacturer defines the operating method for the fire area and also determines if the device can be operated properly in an 'open' situation and can therefore be considered to be an 'open chimney': open operation is permitted, according to the manufacturer if the open fireplace/chimney is only used on an occasional basis. On the other hand, the manufacturer does not permit continuous operation of an open chimney. The manufacturer does permit operation with a closed chimney: no restriction on operation.

Note: the old terms of 'Type A1' or 'Bauart A' that originated in the now obsolete standard DIN 18895 often gave rise to confusion between the aforementioned features, and therefore no longer apply today.

Without exception, Spartherm fireplace inserts must be operated in a closed manner (intended use), i.e. with the exceptions of adding fuel or cleaning, the doors on the fireplace insert must remain closed at all times.

Separately inspected fireplace inserts for operation with an open fire door are highlighted in the technical data for the separate, enclosed installation manual for fireplace inserts.

When operating in a single-occupancy chimney (i.e. one fire area per chimney or stack) the operator is free to choose between a self-closing fireplace insert or one on which the fire door does not have a self-closing fire door. The operator is always responsible for ensuring that the fire door closes in the intended manner when the fireplace insert is in operation, and this requirement must be observed at all times.

1.1.1 CONVERSION OF CLOSING FUNCTION ON THE FIRE DOOR

Vertically-oriented Spartherm fireplace inserts are supplied without a self-closing loading door, while fireplace inserts with hinged doors are produced with a self-closing loading door. On vertically-oriented sliding fireplace inserts without self-closing fire doors, the type of door closing mechanism can be converted into a self-closing one by removing the door counterweights. Folding fireplace inserts with self-closing fire doors can be converted into inserts without self-closing fire doors by relieving tension on the door closing springs.

For the correct conversion procedure for each type of door closing mechanism, please refer to the relevant installation manual for fireplace inserts.

1.2 THE CLEAN AIR ACT 1993 AND SMOKE CONTROL AREAS

Under the Clean Air Act local authorities may declare the whole or part of the district of the authority to be a smoke control area. It is an offence to emit smoke from a chimney of a building, from a furnace or from any fixed boiler if located in a designated smoke control area. It is also an offence to acquire an “unauthorised fuel” for use within a smoke control area unless it is used in an “exempt” appliance (“exempted” from the controls which generally apply in the smoke control area).

In England appliances are exempted by publication on a list by the Secretary of State in accordance with changes made to sections 20 and 21 of the Clean Air Act 1993 by section 15 of the Deregulation Act 2015. Similarly in Scotland appliances are exempted by publication on a list by Scottish Ministers under section 50 of the Regulatory Reform (Scotland) Act 2014.

In Wales and Northern Ireland these are authorised by regulations made by Welsh Ministers and by the Department of the Environment respectively.

Further information on the requirements of the Clean Air Act can be found here: <https://www.gov.uk/smoke-control-area-rules>

Your local authority is responsible for implementing the Clean Air Act 1993 including designation and supervision of smoke control areas and you can contact them for details of Clean Air Act requirements

Spartherm appliances that have been recommended as suitable for use in smoke control areas are identified by a suffix P3 in the model name. These models are recommended for use in smoke control areas when burning sole dry woodlogs. Wood briquettes must not be burnt with these appliances in smoke control areas.

2. FUEL

2.1 WOOD

2.1.1 CO₂-NEUTRALITY

Wood has no debts to nature. The foundation 'Wald in Not' ['Forest in Distress'] formulated this very aptly as follows: 'Wood is stored solar energy'. It is produced sustainably in our forests from solar energy, carbon dioxide, water and dissolved nutrients. Heating with wood therefore means heating according to the cycle of nature. With the help of the energy of the sun and through the growth of trees in our forests, the carbon dioxide released by combustion is stored back in the trees' timber. This timber is then available again as raw material (also refer to www.wald-in-not.de).

Conclusion: When wood burning, nature remains in balance. German Law legislates for the sustainable management of forests. It therefore makes sound economic and ecological sense to burn wood in this manner.)

2.1.2 TYPES OF WOOD

The different types of wood all contain roughly the same amount of heat energy per net kg of wood mass. However, each type of wood has a different volume for a given weight because the cellular structure of the wood varies in terms of cell size and density. This fact is depicted in the technical values by raw density. In this case, the wood does not contain any water, and wood is weighed by the 1 m³.

The best wood for starting a fire are those with a low density because they light easier, whereas for adding more fuel to an existing fire, wood with a higher density is more suitable.

Wood hardness	Type of wood*	Gross density in kg/m ³
Softwood	Poplar	370
	Spruce	380
	Fir	380
	Pine	430
Hardwood	Beech	580
	Ash	580
	Oak	630

* Other domestic types of wood can be used too, but they are not readily available commercially, nor in large quantities.

Due to the fact that operation of a fireplace insert, depending on the design of the tiled stove or plaster stove (e.g. used for heating, as an oven or for ducted hot air and other uses), involves different requirements for operation (the amount of fuel to add, the refuelling interval, etc.), you should obtain advice and guidance from the fireplace installer before using your fireplace insert for the first time.

Here are a few tips and items of information:

- The best fuel is air-dried, untreated firewood with a residual humidity of ≤ 18 %.


- The wood should be stored in a protected, dry and well ventilated place.
- If the wood is too wet, it will not provide such effective heating, the chimney will soot up and the window will soil more rapidly.
- No open operation with conifer timber containing resin. These types of wood tend to produce sparks.

Our fireplace inserts are designed for operation with firewood and wood briquettes in acc. with DIN 51731. The use of other fuels is not permitted.

Never any under circumstances should you burn any of the following:

- wet timber, bark offcuts, nut shells or similar woody plant parts
- MDF or coated board materials
- paper, paperboard and old clothes
- plastics and foams
- wood treated with a timber preserving agent
- solid or liquid non-wood materials
- flammable liquids

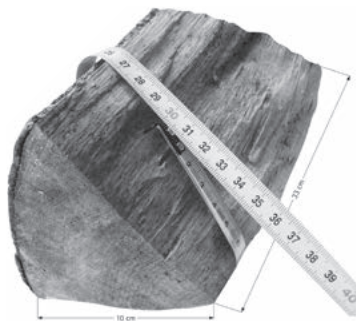
2.1.3 QUANTITIES OF WOOD

Nominal heat output* in kW	Wood feed quantity** in kg/h	Images
5,0 - 6,9	1,5 - 2,3	
7,0 - 9,9	2,3 - 3,3	
10,0 - 12,9	3,3 - 4,3	
13,0 - 15,9	4,3 - 5,3	
16,0 - 21,0	5,3 - 7,2	

* Please refer to the type plate for the applicable nominal heat output, e.g. for the Varia model range.

** The actual quantity of wood depends on the type of wood and its related properties.

Wood feed quantity based on the example of the Varia 1V-51-4S
 Nominal heat output 11.0 kW
 Wood feed quantity 3.3 - 4.3 kg/h ($\pm 30\%$)



We always recommend that you burn split firewood in your fireplace insert. Triangular-section firewood made of beech with a radius of 10 cm and a length of 33 cm weighs about 2.0 kg. The circumferential edge dimension should be approx. 30 cm. The wood feed quantity can vary by $\pm 30\%$.

Note: on larger fireplace inserts with a combustion chamber width of approx. 60 cm, the firewood can also be about 50 cm in length.

If the quantity added is exceeded consistently by more than 30 %, this can damage the fireplace insert or the chimney. If the quantity of wood drops too far below the recommended level, low combustion room temperature can lead to poor burn-up and to sooting up of the window. Please do not drop more than 30% below the recommended quantity of wood. After setting up the fireplace insert, only light a moderate fire initially. This enables you to avoid cracks in the combustion chamber covering (which may still contain residual humidity before the first firing). The amount burned should be increased gradually over 3 to 5 firings to about 30% above nominal heating capacity.

3. BURNING

3.1 INITIAL START-UP

- Check to ensure that all of the documents and accessories enclosed with the fireplace insert are removed from the combustion chamber.

- The enclosed heat-resistant glove is only intended to provide protection from the heat when using the operating handle, the 'cold hand' and the damper lever. The glove is not fire-proof.
- Combustion air, depending on the type of fireplace insert, is either regulated by means of the 'cold hand' (see chapter „3.2 Heating and firing“) or without tools, using the telescopically extending operating handle.



Example for an air regulation lever used without tools with a Premium insert



Example on Varia ASH-4S-2 with telescopically extending air adjustment lever (damper)

- Read the operating instructions thoroughly to learn details about fuels and other relevant topics (see chapter „2.1 Wood“).
- Initial start-up (commissioning) should be performed in consultation with the fireplace installer who constructed the fireplace unit, or (better) with his on-site assistance. All cladding parts must be completely dried to prevent cracks or damage.
- If you have no external combustion air inlet, ensure you have a sufficient supply of air to the installation space to prevent any negative pressure from occurring in that space, and to ensure that no flue gases enter the space. CAUTION! On controlled ventilation systems, bathroom ventilation systems and fume extractor fans without a recirculating mode, there is also a risk of negative pressure (vacuum)!!!
- Note contents of chapter „3.2 Heating and firing“.

- During this first burn, unpleasant odours may be produced. This is because the anti-corrosion coating inside the combustion chamber is burning into the steel surface. This is not a health hazard, but it does smell unpleasant. Ensure sufficient ventilation in the installation space.

CAUTION! During a burning operation, the surfaces of the window panes and cladding components can become very hot: Risk of burn injuries!

3.2 HEATING AND FIRING

A good combustion requires correctly prepared fuel, the correct combustion temperature for each burn-up phase and a suitable supply of oxygen to enable the system to function in an environmentally friendly and energy-efficient manner.

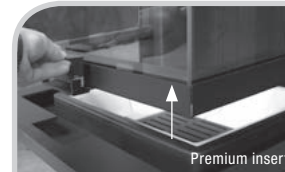
3.2.1 IGNITION (DOWN BURN)

Principle: This firing method is a simple and effective way to reduce the emissions from fire areas. The stack of wood burns downwards, from top to bottom. With this firing method, all gases pass through the hot combustion zone (flames) above the stack, enabling complete combustion to take place. The wood further down is heated up gradually, gas flows outwards and burns in the hot combustion zone. The result is combustion that runs much more uniformly than when setting a fire from the bottom of the stack of wood.

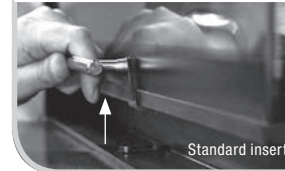
Caution: The important thing about this process is that it prevents rapid burn-up in a downwards direction. The lighting of firewood in fire areas, and the correct stacking of that firewood together with initial observation of the fire in respect of finding the most suitable setting for combustion air all requires a certain level of experience.

Procedure:

1. Open the combustion chamber door (swivel or slide upwards).



- With Premium inserts push the door upwards for opening using the foldaway handle.

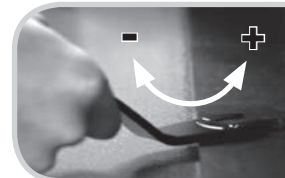


- Vertically-oriented sliding equipment - do not close door completely, but instead leave a gap of 3 - 5 cm.



2. Start by stacking wood crosswise on the ash left on the grate. Use the thicker firewood at the bottom, with progressively thinner wood towards the top of the stack.

Depending on the length of firewood and the dimensions of the combustion chamber, narrow fireplace inserts are filled with firewood that points towards the front. Wide fireplace inserts are filled with the longitudinal side facing forwards, i.e. with the firewood arranged sideways. Note the wood feed quantities defined in chapter „2.1.3 Quantities of wood“.



3. Open the combustion air inlet fully. Using the "cold hand", turn the actuating lever into initial combustion position (+).

4. For the highest layer, sufficiently thin kindling is laid. Softwood is recommended here (e.g. fir)

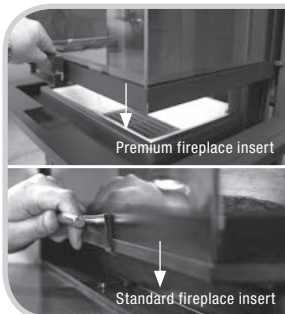


Two or three starting aids (e.g. wood wool impregnated with wax) are placed between the layers of initial firewood.



5. Light a match and ignite the starting aids with it.

The quantity of kindling should be selected to enable high temperatures to be reached, which enables the chimney to develop a draught quickly.



6. Then close the door. Depending on vacuum in the chimney, it may prove helpful to leave the door on the fireplace insert about 3 cm open to enable the fire to light properly

After 3-5 minutes, close the door on the fireplace insert.



7. The initial wood now ignites rapidly and the upper, thinner sticks of firewood start to burn brightly. You should now close the fire door completely.

8. Once the upper, thinner firewood has been burned completely, and the fire reaches down to the next layer, you must reduce the flow of combustion air.



8a. For this, the actuating lever is moved into about middle position (primary air closed). If the flames now become weak, open the actuating lever slightly further (turn clockwise (+)).



8b. Or close even further (turn anticlockwise (-)) if the fire grows very quickly.

During this phase it may be advisable to regulate the volume of air several times. With a little experience with the characteristics of your own fireplace insert, you will soon find the correct setting accurately.



9. Once the fire has reached the lowest layer of firewood, the air flow can be reduced even further.



10. The fuel will burn down to a pile of hot embers.



11. Provided that there are sufficient hot embers, you can continue adding fresh firewood.

After adding firewood, the combustion air must once again be opened fully in order to burn the additional wood rapidly. This causes high combustion temperatures to be reached again almost immediately, the key to complete and environment-friendly combustion.

Depending on the type and quantity of wood, remaining embers and chimney draught, this reheating phase may take about 5 minutes, until the combustion air, in a way similar to that described in Point 8, can be restricted.



12. If no more firewood is to be added, the actuating lever can be closed completely using the 'cold hand' as soon as there are only a few remaining hot embers.

End of the combustion process!

3.3 FIRING/ADDING WOOD

- Depending on weather condition, move the actuating lever more of less into centre position or slightly above it (closing the supply of air). This always depends on experience and on prevailing conditions on location.
- Do not open the doors forcefully or gases may enter your living room through a suddenly produced negative pressure. At first, open the door slowly and only a crack.
- Putting fresh firewood onto hot embers prevents the possible release of smoke when the door is opened.
- Typical intervals for adding firewood are 30 to 60 minutes approx., which ensures that the fireplace insert can be operated continuously.

- When adding fresh firewood, completely cover the hot embers.
- Depending on how much firewood you add, you may move the actuating lever completely to the right for a few minutes until that fresh firewood is burning brightly.
- After adding fresh firewood, never choke off the flow of combustion air. Risk of explosion!
- Never repeatedly put more than the recommended amount of wood onto the fire.
- This also applies whenever the fireplace system is not operational
- Never close the actuating lever completely during the burn-up process (risk of explosion).



The end of the burning process is achieved when the wood has burned completely, and no smoldering or incomplete combustion can occur. Now the actuating lever can be closed (left position).

4. TECHNICAL INFORMATION

4.1 HEATING DURING THE TRANSITION PERIOD

The basic requirement for correct fireplace system function is the draught produced by your chimney (pressure head). This is dependent on the outside temperature and therefore, to a large extent, on the season. Higher ambient temperatures during the shoulder seasons (spring and fall) can lead to weaker draughts and consequently, poorer combustion or more smoke production.

What can you do to help prevent this?

- Empty the ash can and grate before lighting a fire. Place grate with embossed engraving facing downwards.
- If the chimney draught is less than this, a larger 'initial burn' should be

created. Obtain the advise of your fireplace installer or chimney sweep.

- Once the fire has started, shift the air supply lever as far to the right (maximum air flow) as necessary . The fire must be provided with sufficient combustion air to stabilize the draught, but not so much that the wood burns away too quickly.
- As combustion begins to die back, do not be tempted to shift the actuating lever too far to the left, as this can cause the column of stable air in your chimney to collapse and the fire to smolder in the fireplace insert.
- If combustion air is closed off too soon, and if the embers are completely covered when new firewood is added, this can cause explosive combustion (i.e. an explosion)!
- To prevent the bed of embers piling up to high, the ash should carefully be removed to prevent the grate from clogging up and to enable combustion air to flow into the fire without obstruction.

4.2 OPERATION WITH OPEN DOOR

- Open operating mode is only permitted if the fireplace unit was inspected and approved for this purpose. The technical data in the installation manual (separate attachment) provide this information.
- In acc. with BImSchV (Bundes Immissions Schutz Verordnung) open fire areas can only be operated in Germany on an occasional basis.
- Fireplace systems may only be operated in open mode when supervised, in order to reduce the risk of fire due to flying sparks or hot embers.
- During open mode operation, only burn normal firewood, i.e. avoid conifer wood that contains resin.

4.3 COMBUSTION AIR – RECIRCULATING AIR – FRESH AIR

- The combustion air line must always be unobstructed.
- To prevent a buildup of heat in the device, the existing air outlet grilles or openings must be clear and open when a fire is being lit.
- In the area of direct radiation from a fireplace insert, a minimum distance of 80 cm must be maintained, measured from the front edge of the fire

area opening, and no objects made of combustible materials must be set up (also refer to chapter '10 Technical Data' in the related installation manual for fireplace inserts).

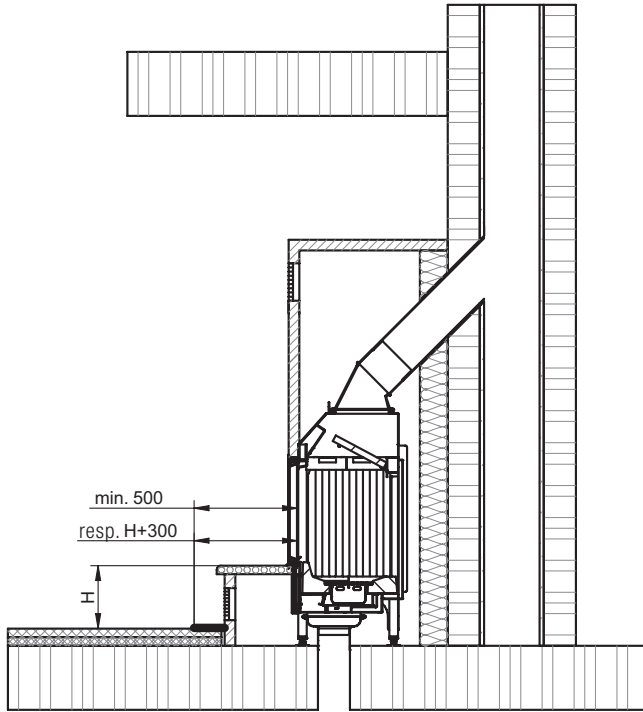
- Objects made of combustible materials must not be placed on free surfaces of the fire area.
- No devices that generate a vacuum on the same floor / same combination of rooms (e.g. extractor fans in the kitchen). This would entail a risk of smoke ingress in the living room.
- Outside the area of direct radiation, do not place any combustible objects or materials on the chimney cladding within a distance of 5 cm if the surface temperature reaches or may reach >85 °C.
- Please note that any fireplace gets very hot indeed when in operation. heat-resistant glove provided and the 'cold hand' operating handle.
- In Germany, all fireplaces must be operated in acc. with BImSchV legislation.

4.4 FIRE SAFETY

4.4.1 SPECIAL FIRE SAFETY PRECAUTIONS RELATING TO FLOOR COVERINGS IN THE FIREPLACE VICINITY

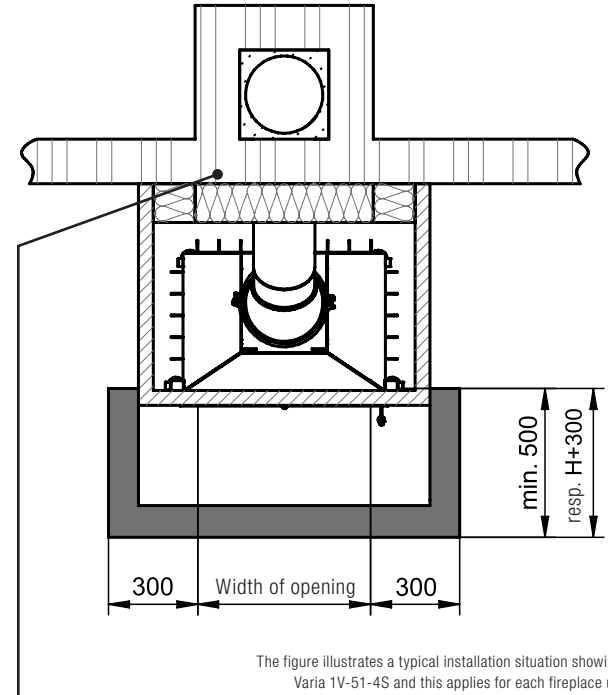
Floor coverings that are not fireproof (e.g. carpets and parquet flooring etc.) must be protected from spark emission using a covering made from non-flammable materials (e.g. refractory glass, natural stone, tiles, slabs, marble, granite or other mineral-based construction materials). If this material is metal, it must be at least 1 mm thick.

The flooring must be fastened down and secured against sideward movement. The spark protector must face forwards and be the same height as the fire area base (height of fire table) H plus 300 mm, but at least a total of 500 mm in length.



The figure illustrates a typical installation situation showing a Varia 1V-51-4S and this applies for each fireplace unit.

In addition, this area, starting from the direct radiant area, from the effective combustion chamber opening must be protected out to 300 mm to left and right (see Fig.).

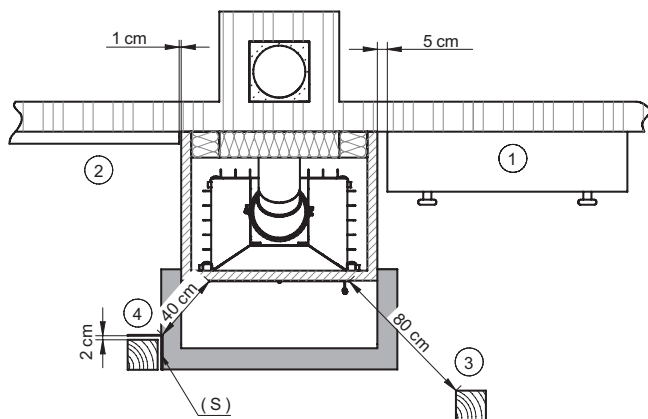


The figure illustrates a typical installation situation showing a Varia 1V-51-4S and this applies for each fireplace unit.

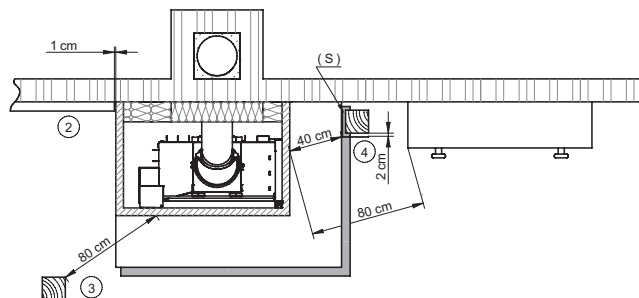
The extent and manner to and in which the sides of your fireplace insulate the installation location are things you must discuss with your fireplace installer and chimney sweep.

4.4.2 SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS FOR THE FIRE PROTECTION OF ADJACENT COMPONENTS CONSTRUCTED OF FLAMMABLE MATERIALS

1. A distance of at least 5 cm has to be maintained between built-in furniture (e.g. cupboards) and the fireplace cladding.
2. A clearance of at least 1 cm is recommended for components with small contact areas (wall, floor or ceiling cladding). Wallpapers are not considered to be combustible construction materials.
3. A clearance of at least 80 cm must be maintained between the front and sides of the firebox opening and all flammable fixtures or built-in furniture units, unless stated otherwise in component-specific safety instructions.
4. When arranging ventilated thermal radiation protection down both sides (S), a distance of just 40 cm is sufficient. The ventilated distance to the radiant heat protecting device must be (S) at least 2 cm.



The figure illustrates a typical installation situation showing a Varia 1V-51-4S and this applies for each fireplace unit.



This Figure shows a typical installation situation for a Varia 2R-80H-4S and this applies to every fireplace insert.

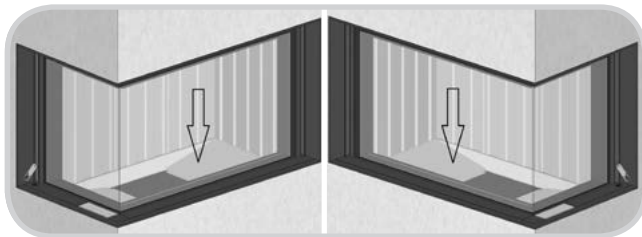
2. A clearance of at least 1 cm is recommended for components with small contact areas (wall, floor or ceiling cladding).
3. A clearance of at least 80 cm must be maintained between the front and sides of the firebox opening and all flammable fixtures and built-in furniture items, unless stated otherwise in component-specific safety instructions.
4. When arranging ventilated thermal radiation protection down both sides (S), a distance of just 40 cm is sufficient. The ventilated distance to the radiant heat protecting device must be (S) at least 2 cm.

4.5 GLASS CLEANING CERAMIC PANES ON SLIDING DOORS

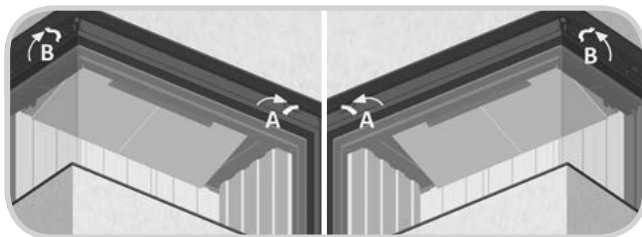
All cleaning of the glass ceramic pane must be carried out while it is cold (fireplace unit not burning and cooled down, no hot ash in the combustion chamber).

4.5.1 LASS CLEANING OF PREMIUM FIRE PLACES (2-SIDED)

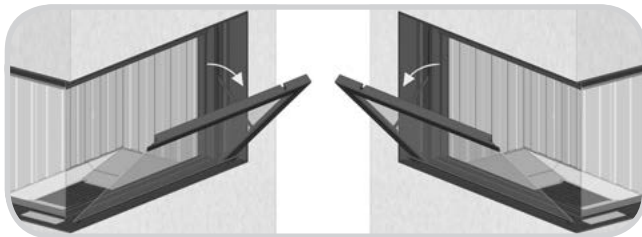
1. Push door completely downwards!



2. Unlock A+B completely by moving the levers.



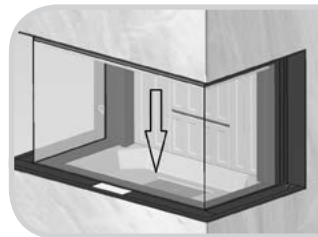
3. Tilt side glass for cleaning.



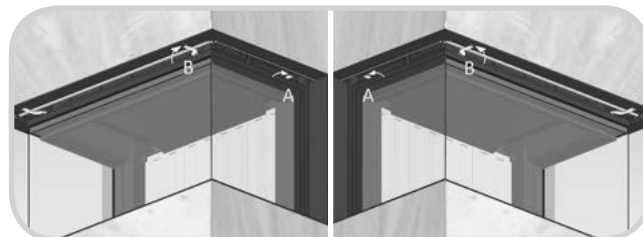
When closing proceed in reverse order.

4.5.2 GLASS CLEANING OF PREMIUM FIRE PLACES (3-SIDED)

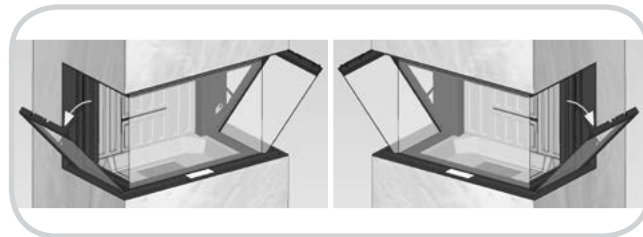
1. Push door completely downwards!



2. Unlock A+B completely by moving the levers.



3. Tilt side glass for cleaning.



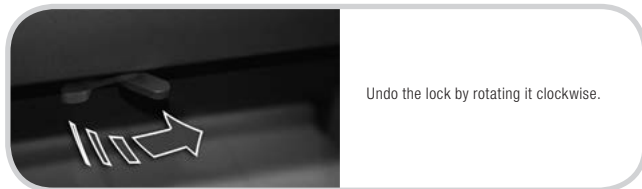
When closing proceed in reverse order.

4.5.3 CLEANING OF VERTICALLY-ORIENTED SLIDING DOORS

Cleaning should be carried out when cold and in accordance with the following versions.

Opening of the fire door:

1. Close the firebox door (pull it fully downwards!).
2. Move the 'cold hand' from the left-hand side to the central locking position above the firebox door.



3. The door can now be tilted up. Observe the specific instructions relating to the Linear 3S and Linear 4S or Prestige version!

Linear 3S-Ausführung:

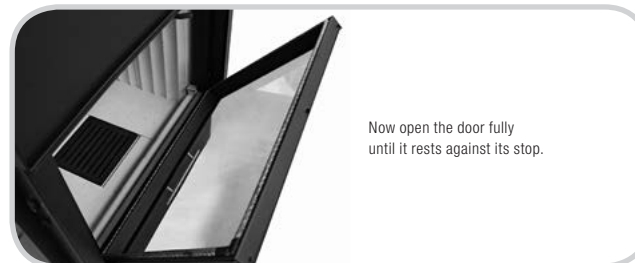


2. Press the 'cold hand' downwards at, at the same time, use the other hand to hold up the fire door. That enables the door to tilt slightly. Now remove the 'cold hand' from the support to prevent damage to the bench and to prevent injuries. Now tilt the door fully upwards until it rests against its stop.

Linear 4S or Prestige versions::

1. With one hand on the door handle, gently tip the fire door downwards, at the same time supporting it with the other hand.

The glass window can now be cleaned in accordance with the operating instructions.



Closing the fire door:

1. Carefully close the fire door.
2. Move the lock above the door using the 'cold hand', turning the lock fully backwards to its limit position. This is important since otherwise the lock can scrape against the hood and the door will not seal properly
3. Test the function of the door by sliding it upwards and re-check the upper lock to ensure that the locking mechanism is fully closed, i.e. at its limit position.

Caution: When opening and closing the door, only touch the door frame. Never exert pressure on the window panels. (risk of breakage!)

4.5.4 CLEANING OF ROUND OR ANGLED VERTICALLY SLIDING DOORS

Close the firebox door (pull it fully downwards). Place the 'cold hand' on the sliding rail lock above the firebox door. (Caution! One-sided or two-sided, depending on model)

With a clockwise turning motion, you slide the retaining bolt on the lock through 90 degrees to the front (below the door cover).



Turn the locking mechanism clockwise in order to lock the sliding rails.



Move the 'cold hand' to the right-hand side of the door on the support/lock and turn it fully upwards.



Swing the door open for cleaning purposes.

Closing the firebox door:

1. Close the firebox door carefully and keep it lightly pressed in.
2. Move the 'cold hand' to the right-hand side of the door and, positioning it on the lock, turn the lock fully downwards.
3. Turn the locking mechanism anti-clockwise in order to free the sliding rails.
4. Test the function of the door by sliding it upwards and re-check that the locking mechanism is fully closed, i.e. at its limit position.

After cleaning, re-close the firebox door, replace the 'cold hand' on the square nut, close the door by pressing on the frame (not on the glass) and lock it by turning the 'cold hand' fully downwards. Do not forget to reset the slide rail locking mechanism.

4.5.5 CLEANING ANGLED DOORS (THE 3-SIDED ARTE MODEL)

Cleaning must always be executed in a cooled-down state!

Opening of the fire door:

1. Close the firebox door (slide it fully downwards!).
2. Swivel out the locking mechanism on the sliding rail lock using the 'cold hand' above the firebox door, to right and left. The door is now locked in its lowest position.



There is a second bolt on the opposite side.

3. Unlock the side door locks by hand or with the help of the 'cold hand' using a turning movement, paying attention to the sequence of actions!



First unfasten the lower fastening



Then turn and open the upper opening.

4. Swivel the fireplace doors to left and/or right. The glass window can now be cleaned in accordance with the operating instructions.



Only touch the frame of the door

Closing the firebox door:

1. Close the firebox door carefully, lifting the door slightly while doing so and pressing it against the fixed-position glass element.

2. Lock the top and bottom door locks by hand or with the help of the 'cold hand'. Remove the 'cold hand'. Important: First fasten the top lock, then the bottom one.
3. Turn the locks on the sliding rails above the door back to their limit stops.

Caution: When opening and closing the door, only grip the door frame. Never exert pressure on the window panels. (risk of breakage!)

5. SERVICE AND MAINTENANCE

CAUTION! Never clean your fireplace insert while it is hot or warm.

5.1 TYPE PLATE

The type plate can be found on your warranty certificate and on your fireplace insert below the ash pan and/or the ash box. It includes technical data and information. The type plate must not be removed as it confirms the testing of the device and is required for the acceptance procedure and annual inspections by the chimney sweep.

5.2 ASH PAN AND GRATE

- Clean and empty the grate and ash pan at regular intervals, adapted to suit your use of the fireplace. CAUTION! Ash can keep embers hot for up to 24 hrs.
- The ash cone in the ash pan must not reach or block the slots in the grate.
- Always have the engraved side of grate facing downwards, located in the recess in the bottom of the fireplace insert.

5.3 WINDOW

The way to ensure that your window panel remains soot free for as long as possible is

- to use dry firewood (chapter „2.1.2 Types of wood“).
- to control combustion through adjustments to the flow of combustion air (chapter „3. Burning“).
- to keep the fireplace insert at the highest possible combustion temperature
- to have the correct amount of draught in the chimney
- to add the right amount of wood for the operating range.

Gradual sooting up of the window is entirely normal and does not constitute grounds for a complaint. Clean the inside of the window regularly using the window cleaning agent provided to prevent particles of soot from burning in too much (after approx. 8-12 operating hours)!

5.4 CLEANING AND MAINTENANCE

The fire area, the hot gas draught and the flue should be cleaned at regular intervals. Specifically, whenever there is any extended interruption in operation of the fireplace, ensure that the chimney is not blocked.

For other conditions, refer to table:

What	How often	What with?
Outside of fireplace insert and heating chamber	as required, min. once a year	Brush, vacuum cleaner or ash extractor
Glass pane	based on fire behaviour, for optimum visibility, we recommend after 8-12 hours of operation	You can easily clean the glass panel with a commercially available cleaning agent for fireplace glass. Use dry cloth to wipe. No scouring. Please do avoid that excess cleaning agent enters between door frame and glass panel. This might cause the hardening of the sealing compound between glass panel and door frame. A hardened sealing compound might lead to damages of door and glass. Suitable cleaning agents for fireplace glass are available at your specialist dealer.
Decor finishes in chrome or gold	as required	Use dilute soapy lye and soft cloth. Do not use abrasive agents. Do not polish!
Stainless steel surfaces	as required	Stainless steel cleaning product and a soft cloth.
Painted surfaces	as required	Damp cloth without cleaning agent with abrasive substances.
Hot air grille	as required	Duster or vacuum cleaner
Ash pan and grate	as required	Empty by hand or using special ash extractor
Air space below ash pan	as required	Vacuum cleaner or ash extractor
Adapter between fireplace insert and chimney	as required min. once a year	Brush, ash extractor

5.5 SMART CLOSE DOOR LOCK

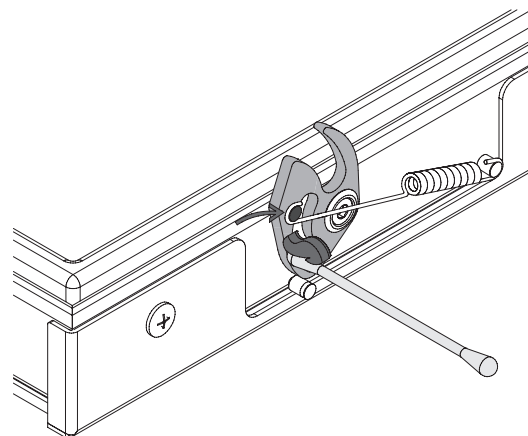
Fireplace inserts with **SmartClose** door locking mechanisms must be lubricated at regular intervals to assure problem-free operation (once per heating season). Upon delivery, the package includes a tube of special stove lubricating compound.

This lubricating compound is applied to facilitate ease of movement of heavy fire doors, and to prevent noise caused by opening and closing those fire doors.

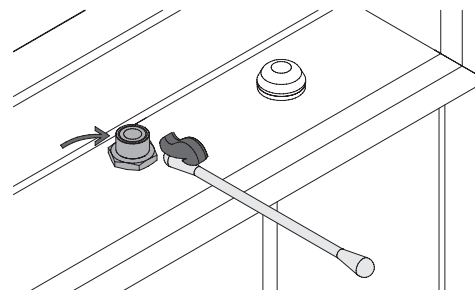
The lubricating compound must be applied at least once a year to the spring connection on the SmartClose and its associated roller. Fireplaces used frequently or very frequently, it may be necessary to shorten this lubrication interval. Depending on the type of fireplace insert, the door lock springs may be located below and/or above the fire door. In order to lubricate the lock, you may use a standard cotton swab as an aid.

To apply the lubricant compound, proceed as follows:

Open and secure the fire door; Apply a little lubricant compound to the cotton swab and use it to coat the spring support on the door lock; Turn the locating roller on the body of the stove during this application process. Open and close the fire door a few times and, if necessary, apply the lubricant compound once again.



Caution: Ensure that no copper lubricant compound makes contact with cladding parts or similar items! Remove dirt and grime straightaway with a cotton cloth. Never operate the equipment during intervening periods.



6. HELP

Problem	Cause, explanation	Chapter, note	Solution
Glass becomes sooted heavily, rapidly and unevenly.	You did not use the correct combustion materials.	2.	Use natural, bulky bits of timber compliant with BImSchV §3 (German legislation).
	The ambient temperature is above about 15°C. The weather conditions are unfavorable (e.g. fog). These weather conditions occur most frequently in spring and fall.	4.1	Fill the fireplace with a small amount of fuel and light it with the damper fully open (max. air flow).
	There is a temperature inversion. That means that the upper layers of the atmosphere are warmer than the lower layers.	4.1	Fill the fireplace with a small amount of fuel and light it with the damper fully open (max. air flow).
	The combustion air controller is not fully opened.	3.2.1	Move the air actuating lever into its far right-hand position.
	The external combustion air line is not free.	4.3	Clean the combustion air line.
	Combustion air is too heavily restricted. This means that soot accumulates quickly, within just half an hour. (It is normal for the fireplace unit to become progressively dirtier from operation. When driving, a car window becomes dirty, too!)	3.2.1	Check the position of the air lever and, if necessary, open up the combustion air flow rate fully to bring the fireplace unit up to operating temperature.
	The seating of a gasket / door seal is not perfect.	-	Check all seals, e.g. open the fire door and press the seal fully into the door profile.
	The wood is not dry enough.	2.	Measure the residual humidity in the wood used with a humidity detector. The recommended residual humidity is 20% or less.
	Not enough wood has been added. (an insufficient amount of wood can result in temperatures in the stove not being high enough).	2.1.3	The proper amount of wood per hour can be found in the technical data.
Fire is difficult to ignite	The chimney draught is too strong / too weak.	-	Observe the situation. The draught characteristics can be affected by the prevailing weather pattern. If the glass continues to soot up badly, inform your chimney sweep.
	You did not use the correct combustion materials.	2.	Use natural, bulky bits of timber compliant with BImSchV §3 (German legislation).
	The wood is not dry enough.	2.	Measure the residual humidity in the wood used with a humidity detector. The recommended residual humidity is 20% or less.
	The wood too thick.	2.	Use small-sized timber to light the fire. For firewood, use only split wood that is not thicker than about 8 cm at its thickest point. The optimum length of firewood is approximately 20 - 25 cm. In the case of prolonged heating, do not add too much wood. Instead, it is better to add smaller quantities of wood.
	A sufficient air supply is not assured.	3.	For heating or for adding more firewood, move the actuating lever fully to the right.
	The ambient temperature is above about 15°C. The weather conditions are unfavorable (e.g. fog). This is referred to as an intervening period.	4.1	Fill the fireplace with a small amount of fuel and light it with the damper fully open (max. air flow).
	There is a temperature inversion. That means that the upper layers of the atmosphere are warmer than the lower layers.	4.1	Fill the fireplace with a small amount of fuel and light it with the damper fully open (max. air flow).
	The combustion air controller is not fully opened.	3.2.1	Move the air actuating lever into its far right-hand position.
	The external combustion air line is not free.	4.3	Clean the combustion air line.
The chimney is not free.	-	Inform the chimney sweep.	
There is not enough vacuum in the chimney.	-	Light a small fire in the fireplace, following advice from your fireplace installer or chimney sweep.	

Problem	Cause, explanation	Chapter, note	Solution
Smoke escapes when adding wood	Air-extracting equipment is switched on, e.g. kitchen extractor fan.	3.1	Ensure that all air-extracting equipment is switched off.
	Wood added prematurely, on top of unburned wood.	3.3	Do not add fresh firewood until there is a bed of hot embers in the combustion chamber.
	The chimney is not free.	-	Inform the chimney sweep.
	Your fireplace has not already reached its operating temperature.	3.2.1	Burn down remaining wood until it forms a bed of hot embers, then add smaller pieces of firewood.
	The door has been opened too wide.	3.3	Open the door slowly and carefully.
Excessively rapid burn-up / rate of wood consumption is too high.	The diameter of your stack of wood is too small.	2.1.3	The ideal diameter for a stack of wood is about 25 cm.
	The chimney draught is too strong.	-	Inform the chimney sweep. Perhaps increase combustion air flow to counteract choking action.
	The combustion air flow has not been reduced.	3.2.1	Leave the actuating lever in about its center position.
	Ever since the initial blaze, the fire door has been slightly open.	3.2.1	Close the fire door!
	The recommended wood feed rate has not been observed.	2.1.3	The proper amount of wood feed per hour for your stove can be found in the technical data.

7. GENERAL WARRANTY CONDITIONS

7.1 GENERAL

Spartherm Feuerungstechnik GmbH / the “manufacturer” offers end customers / consumers as well as their dealers and intermediaries a temporary warranty of durability for the products it produces in accordance with the conditions and scope described below.

The manufacturer warranty offered shall apply without prejudice to mandatory statutory liability provisions, e.g. product liability law, in cases of intent or gross negligence or as a result of injury to life, limb or health caused by Spartherm or its vicarious agents. This applies in addition to the statutory warranty which the seller is obliged to guarantee its consumer.

A consumer as defined by this manufacturer warranty is any natural person who is the owner of the product and who has not purchased the product to resell it or to install it at third-party premises within the scope of commercial or self-employment activities. The initial purchaser is the consumer who firstly bought the product from Spartherm Feuerungstechnik GmbH, a dealer or another natural person or corporate entity who, within the scope of commercial or self-employment activities, resells or installs the product.

Spartherm produces high-quality products according to state-of-the-art technology. The materials used have been carefully selected and - like the production process - are subject to on-going quality control. Specialist knowledge is required when assembling and installing the products. Our products must, therefore, only be installed and started up by specialist technical staff, in compliance with current statutory provisions.

7.2 WARRANTY PERIOD/SCOPE

The general warranty terms apply exclusively within Germany and the European Union.

The warranty applies to products purchased after 1 July 2016 (proof of purchase).

Spartherm guarantees that its products are free from material defects, production and design errors. Claims for compensation for consequential losses or on the basis of product liability only apply in accordance with legal provisions. Within the scope of this warranty, defects that have been shown to be due to a material defect or a production/design error shall be remedied

A **warranty period of 5 years** as of the date of purchase by the initial purchaser, and a maximum of 6 years after production, shall apply to the following products.

- Fireplace insert body
- Fireplace body
- Fireplace cassette body
- Fireplace door body

A **24-month warranty period** is offered as of the date of purchase by the initial customer for the following products:

- Vertical sliding technology
- Control elements such as handles, actuating levers, shock absorbers
- Electric and electronic components such as fans, speed regulators, original parts
- All purchased articles and safety equipment

Spartherm offers a **6-month warranty** as of the date of purchase by the initial customer for

- Wearing parts in the fire area such as the fireclay, vermiculite, fire grates, seals and glass ceramic.

The warranty period is not extended as a result of the provision of services within the scope of this warranty, unless the product has been replaced completely.

7.3 WARRANTY EXTENSION TO 10 YEARS FOR THE INITIAL PURCHASERS OF THE FIREPLACE INSERT BODY.

Spartherm Feuerungstechnik GmbH has extended the warranty time of the body of fireplace insert for initial purchasers from 5 to 10 years. This requires, however, that the fireplace insert is registered online using the serial number within six months of purchase on the homepage.

7.4 WARRANTY EXCLUSION

The following in particular is excluded from the warranty:

- Product wear
- Fireclay/vermiculite

These are natural products that are subject to expansion and shrinking each time they are heated. This can cause cracks to appear. The combustion chamber linings will remain fully functional, provided they are still in position and are not broken.

The surfaces:

- Discolouration of the coating or galvanic surfaces due to excessive thermal loading or overheating.

The vertical sliding mechanism:

- Failure to comply with installation guidelines, resulting in overheating of the guide rollers and bearings.

The seals:

- Reductions in sealing strength due to seal hardening as a result of thermal loading.

The viewing panes:

- Contamination due to soot or other burnt-on residue of combustion materials and visual deterioration due to thermal loading.
- Incorrect transportation and/or incorrect storage.
- Inappropriate or careless handling of fragile components, such as glass or ceramics.
- Incorrect handling and/or use

- Lack of maintenance
- Incorrect installation or connection of the appliance
- Failure to observe the installation and operating instructions
- Technical changes to the device by third parties Furthermore

The warranty does not cover:

- System parts which were not provided by the manufacturer
- Products containing accessories which have not been authorised by the manufacturer
- Products which display characteristics which indicate incorrect repairs or other interventions

7.5 WARRANTY CONDITIONS

The warranty declaration requires that the consumer/dealer accepts this warranty declaration from Spartherm in writing.

This is done via:

- a) Registration within 24 months as of the date of purchase on the Spartherm homepage
- b) presentation of the original proof of purchase for the Spartherm product which is covered by this warranty and
- c) by written error notification/presentation of the product as well as proof of malfunctioning within the warranty period vis-à-vis Spartherm. In particular, proof can be provided by presenting of proof of purchase.

For this warranty to be effective, correct installation and maintenance as per the operating instructions and the recognised rules of engineering are necessary, e.g. by a specialist company or authorised specialist and compliance with the operating instructions and use of the products as per the technical and care instructions from Spartherm.

Only components that have been produced or are recommended by Spartherm may be used as spare parts.

7.6 THE WARRANTY BECOMES VOID UPON:

Installation, maintenance, repair and care of products by non-experts, damage to the product caused by the seller, installer or third parties, damage which can be attributed to normal wear or wilful damage - damage caused by negligence shall be considered contributory negligence -, incorrect installation or commissioning, lack of or faulty maintenance or if products were/are not used as intended. In the event of damage due to force majeure or natural disasters, in particular, but not limited to, flooding, fires and frost damage, use of spare parts which were neither produced nor recommended by Spartherm.

7.7 SERVICES IN THE EVENT OF A WARRANTY CLAIM

Spartherm can choose to either repair the faulty product, replace the product or reimburse the initial purchaser/dealer the purchase price, whereby precedence should be given to repairs. As a rule and subject to prior approval from Spartherm, the consumer shall allow the faulty product to be repaired / replaced on site by an expert. In such cases, the warranty shall cover free delivery of the necessary parts. Should Spartherm decide in a written approval to perform repair work etc. itself, it shall bear the costs for spare parts, installation and labour as well as any expenditure for transport and dispatch of the product. The consumer must make the product accessible.

In the event of replacement, the old product shall be replaced free of charge with a new product of the same kind, quality and type. If the product is no longer produced at the time of notification of defects, Spartherm is entitled to deliver a similar product. Transport / dispatch to and from Spartherm or to the respective dealer, disassembly, reinstallation of the product and all other special measures may only be performed subject to prior approval from Spartherm. Should Spartherm approve the legitimate measure, then it shall bear the costs incurred during such a measure.

Should it be determined that a product error is not covered by the warranty, the costs of dispatch and transport of the product shall be borne by the consumer/dealer. In addition, the consumer must bear the costs, including any labour

costs, which result from examination of the product as well as the costs of disassembly and reinstallation of the product if such costs are incurred. If, having been provided with information about the non-validity of the warranty and the anticipated costs associated with repair work, the customer requests the performance of such work, he/she must then additionally bear the costs of the spare parts and labour costs.

7.8 INFORMATION ON THE WARRANTY PROMISE SECTION 477 OF THE GERMAN CIVIL CODE (BGB)

The consumer's statutory warranty claims vis-à-vis the respective seller shall continue to apply without restrictions and are completely unrelated to this manufacturer warranty and to whether, in the case of a warranty claim, the described warranty was invoked or not. At his or her own discretion, the consumer can thus, either in addition to or without asserting the claims from this warranty, exercise his or her statutory regulated rights of purchase arising from defects of the purchased goods, in particular supplementary performance, rescission, reduction of purchase price or compensation (see Section 437 BGB) and assert the corresponding separate statutes of limitations in Section 438 BGB vis-à-vis the seller. This warranty applies without prejudice to mandatory statutory liability laws.

7.9 LIABILITY

The warranty declaration does not give rise to claims for compensation for consequential damage of any kind or other claims for damages. This restriction does not extend to the mandatory statutory provisions according to which the manufacturer is liable above and beyond the voluntary warranty declaration.

7.10 EXCLUSION PERIOD

Limitation claims from the warranty are to be asserted immediately or at the latest two months after the defect was detected. Upon expiry of this period, the rights from this guarantee can no longer be asserted. Claims from this warranty shall lapse after 6 months from the end of the warranty period.

7.11 PLACE OF FULFILMENT, JURISDICTION AND APPLICABLE LAW

This warranty is subject to German law to the exclusion of the UN Convention on the International Sale of Goods. The place of performance for obligations arising from this warranty is Melle, Germany. As far as this is permitted, the place of jurisdiction is the headquarters of Spartherm Feuerungstechnik GmbH, Melle.

We reserve the right to make alterations to the technical data contained herein and accept no liability in respect of any errors made.

SPARTHERM

DIE WELTMARKE FÜR IHR WOHNZIMMER

The Global brand for your living room | La référence mondiale pour votre salon | Il marchio mondiale per il vostro soggiorno

La marca mundial para su salón | Het merk van wereldformaat voor uw woonkamer | Światowa marka do Państwa salonu

Торговая марка № 1 для Вашего дома

D Ihr Fachhändler | UK Your specialist dealer | F Votre revendeur spécialisé
IT Il vostro rivenditore specializzato | E Sus comercios especializados
NL Uw vakhandelaar | PL Państwa sprzedawca | РУС Ваш дилер

