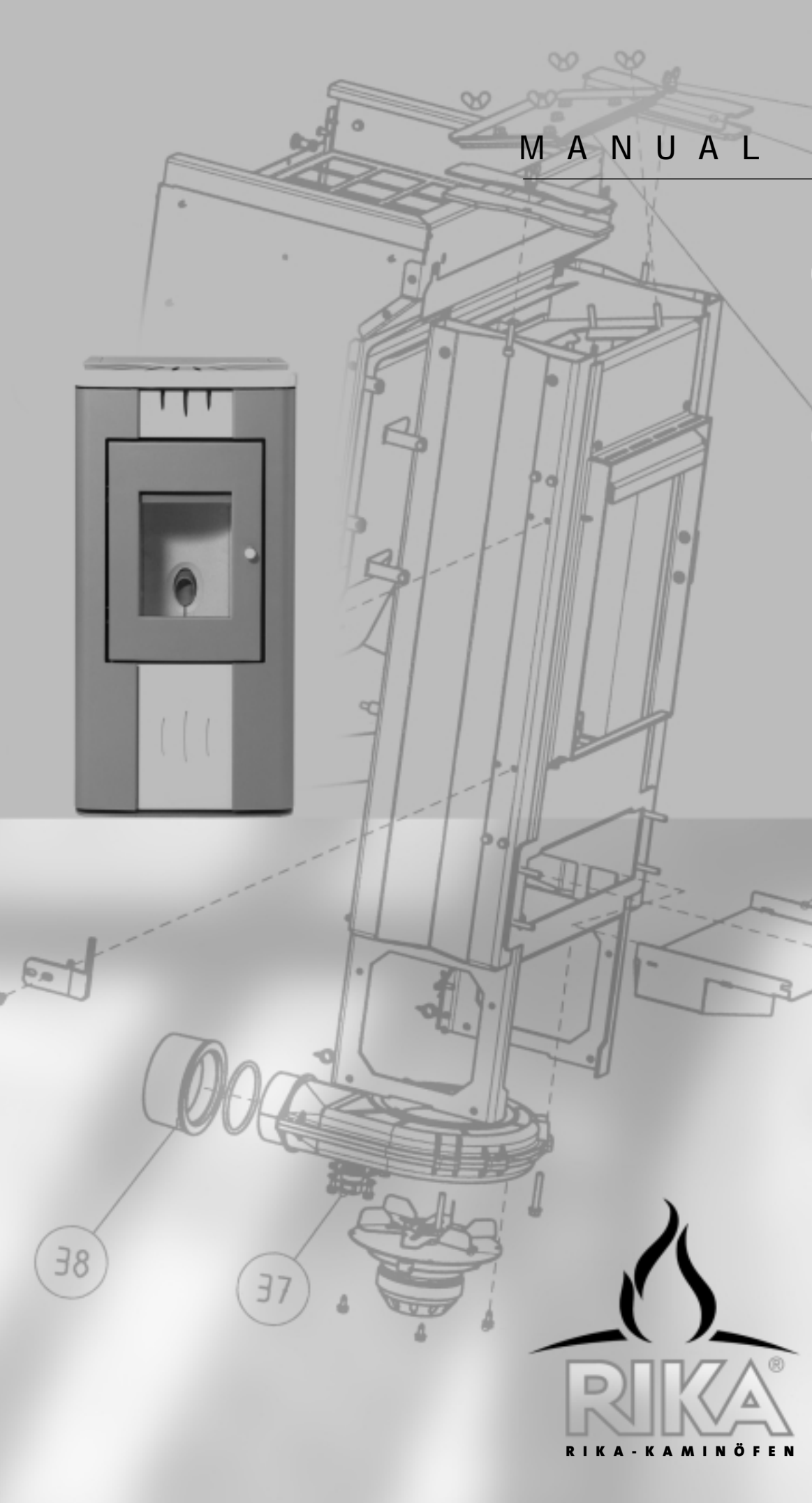


M A N U A L

VISIO



Die Seele Ihres Heimes

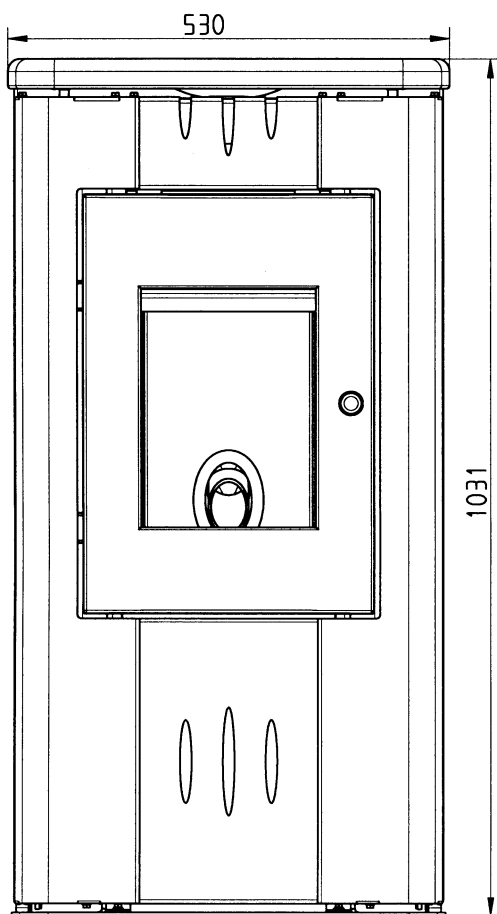
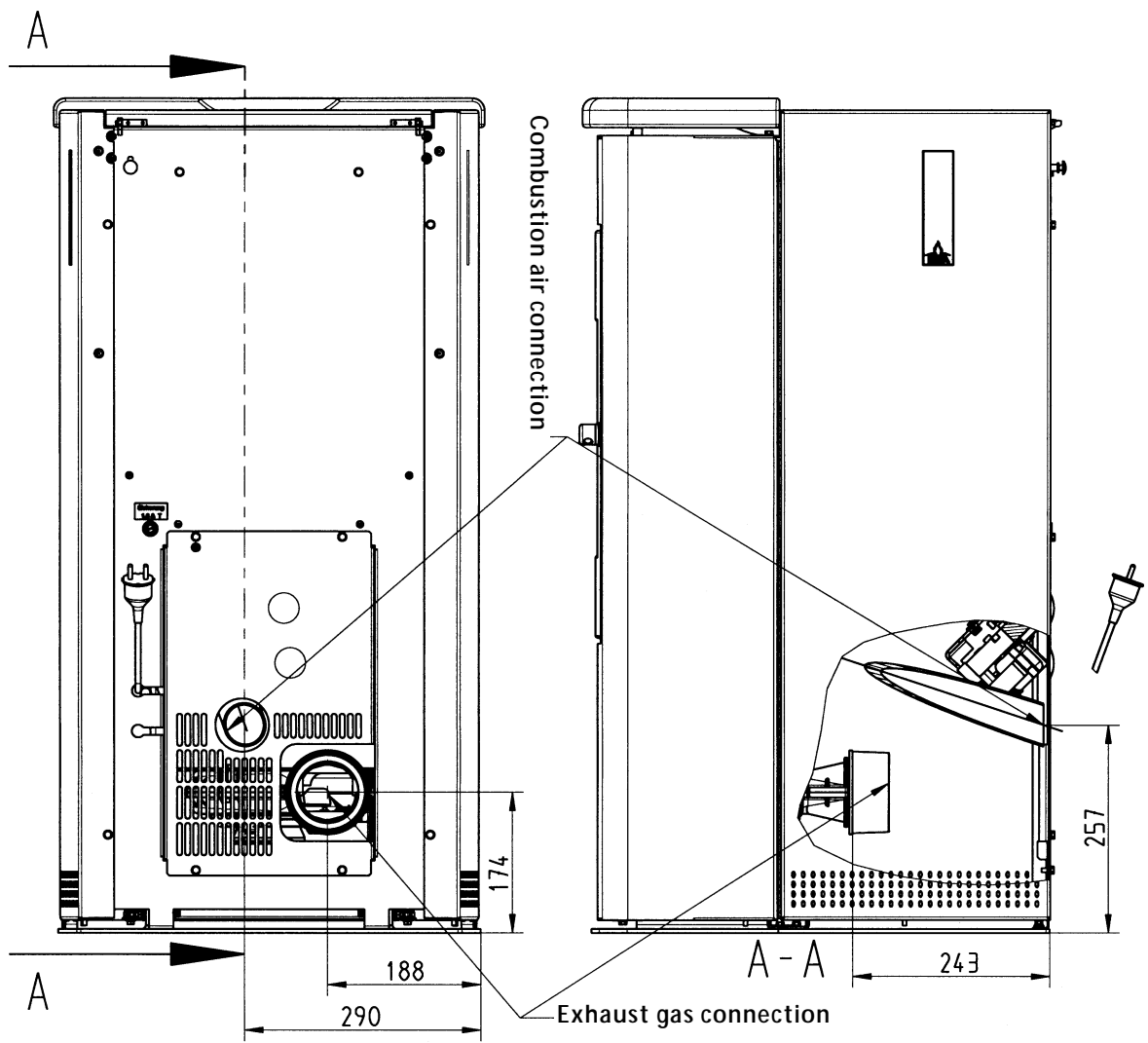


Fig. 1

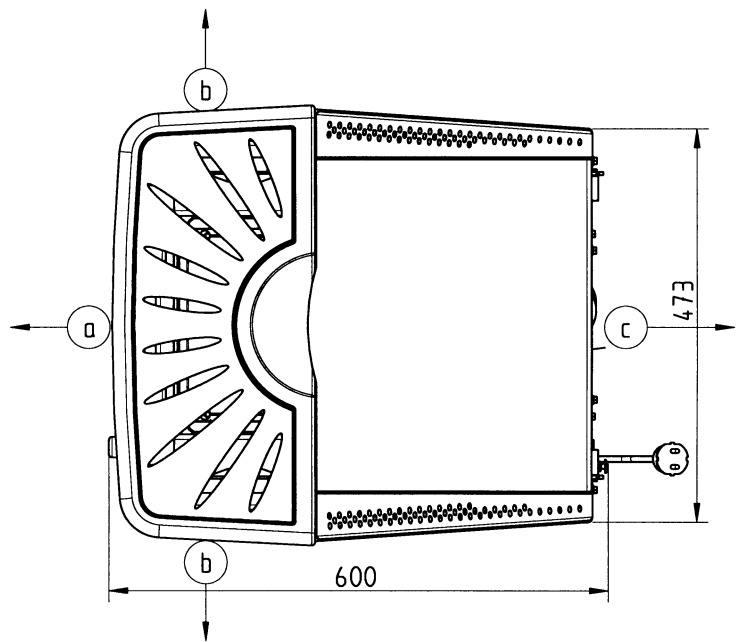


Fig. 2

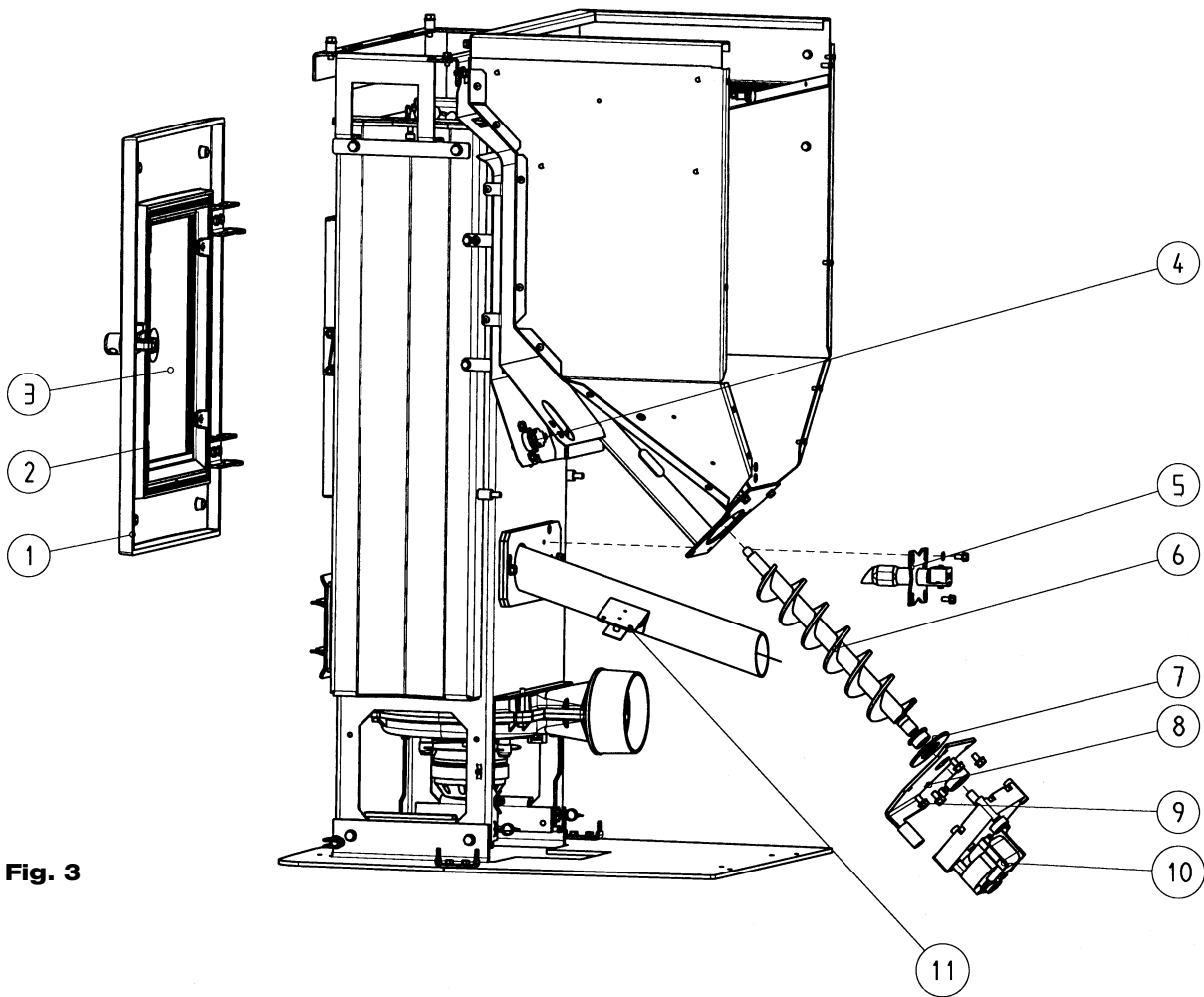


Fig. 3

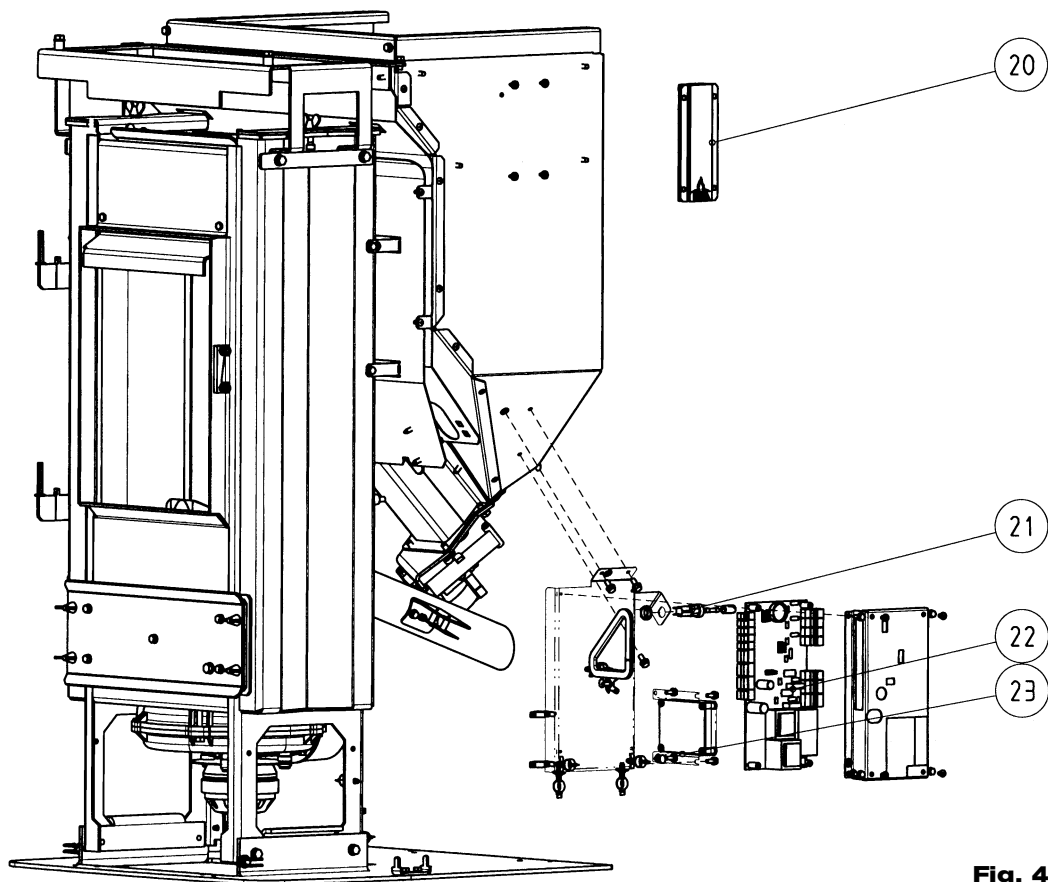


Fig. 4

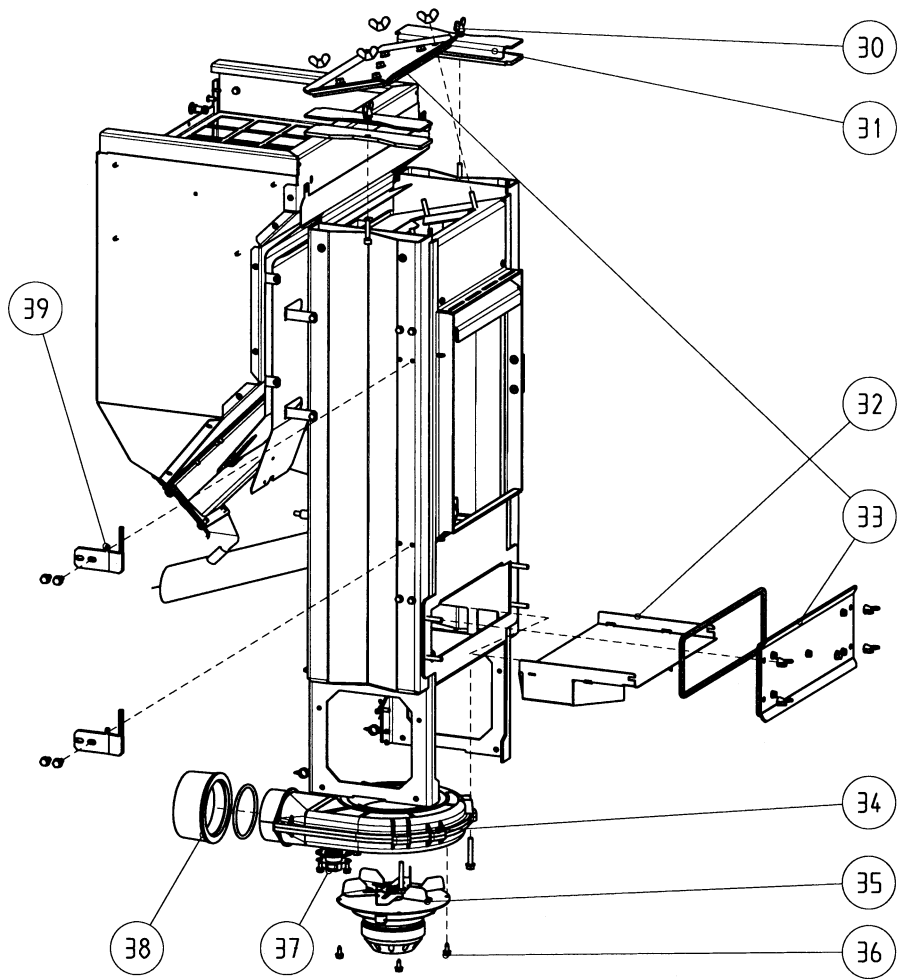


Fig. 5

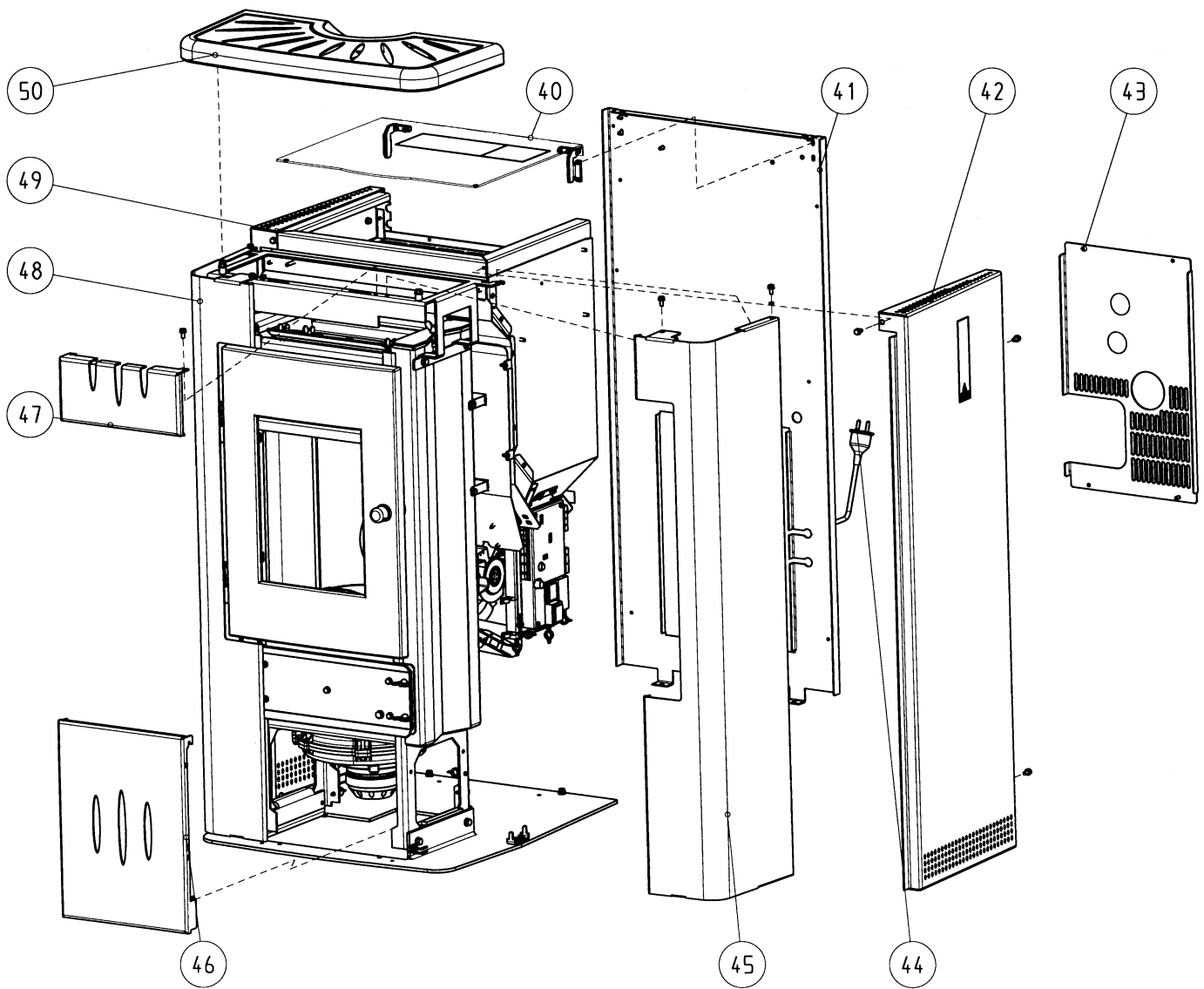
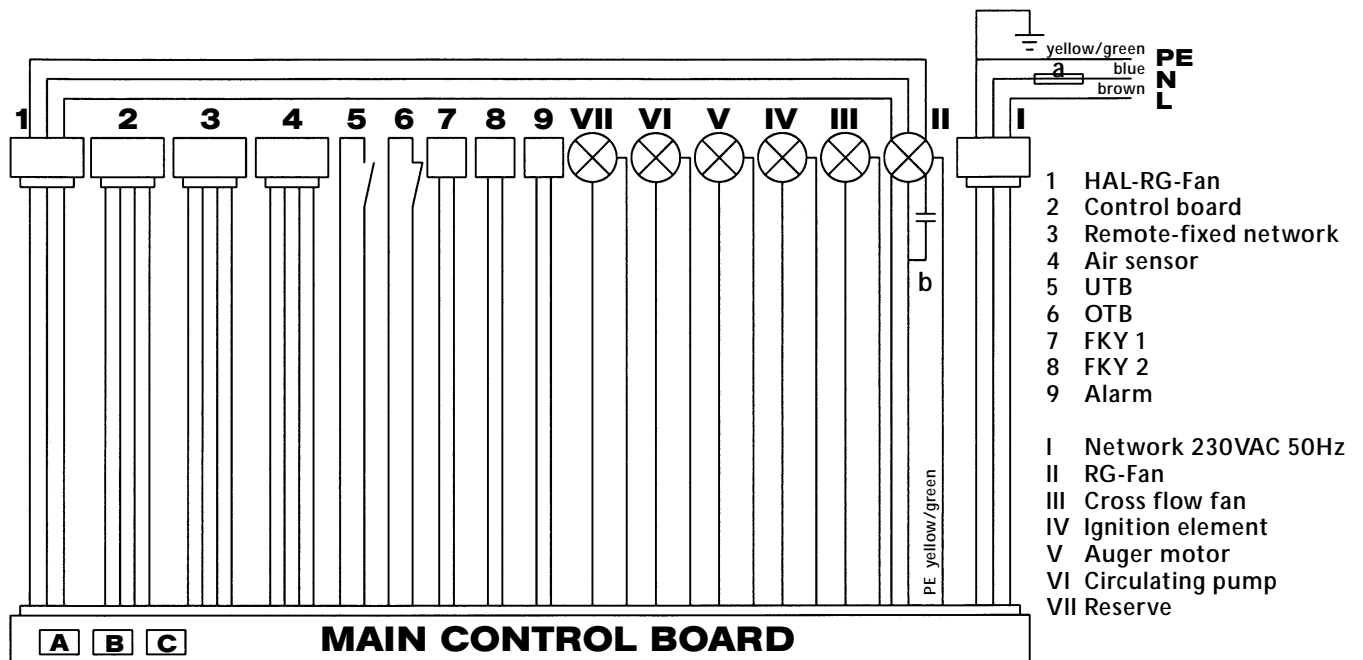


Fig. 6



- 1 HAL-RG-Fan
- 2 Control board
- 3 Remote-fixed network
- 4 Air sensor
- 5 UTB
- 6 OTB
- 7 FKY 1
- 8 FKY 2
- 9 Alarm
- I Network 230VAC 50Hz
- II RG-Fan
- III Cross flow fan
- IV Ignition element
- V Auger motor
- VI Circulating pump
- VII Reserve

- A Bus 1
- B Bus 2
- C Bus 3

- a Fine-wire fuse
- b Capacitor

Fig. 7

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EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS

Important instructions



Practical advice



Use the fold out plan for assistance



TECHNICAL DATA

(Fig. 1)

TECHNICAL DATA		
Height	[mm]	1031
Width	[mm]	530
Depth	[mm]	600
Weight without casing	[daN]	130
Weight with steel front	[daN]	137
Weight with ceramic front	[daN]	142
Smoke tube pipe diameter	[mm]	100
Heating performance range	[kW]	2,4 - 8
Room heating capacity (m ³) dependent on house insulation	[m ³]	50 - 220
Fuel consumption	[kg/h]	0,6 - 1,8
Pellet container capacity	[kg]	32
Power supply	[V]; [Hz]	230; 50
Average electrical power consumption	[W]	< 100
Fuse	[A]	1,6 T

Exhaust air mass flow	[g/s]	6.0 - 6.0
Exhaust air temperature	[°C]	157 - 229
Chimney draft requirement	[Pa]	0 - 0



The owner of the pellet heater is required to retain the technical documentation and to present it on demand for inspection by the authorities or the chimney sweep.

PACKAGING

Your first impression is important to us!

- The packaging of your new domestic heater offers excellent protection against damage. Nevertheless, damage can occur to the heater and the accessories during transportation.



Therefore please check your heater on receipt to ensure it is complete and free from damage! Inform your dealer of any shortfalls without delay!

SPARE PARTS - OVERVIEW

(Fig. 3 - Fig. 7)

DESCRIPTION

- 01 Fire door
- 02 Fire door seal
- 03 Fire door glass
- 04 Upper temperature limiter
- 05 Ignition element
- 06 Conveyorscrew complete
- 07 Centring plate
- 08 Motor plate
- 09 Hexagonal bolt
- 10 Conveyor screw drive motor
- 11 Air sensor
- 20 Internal control unit
- 21 Main fuse
- 22 Main board
- 23 Remote fixed network board (optional)
- 30 Wing nut
- 31 Flue gas shaft cleaning lid
- 32 Intermediate bottom
- 33 Top/bottom cleaning lid
- 34 Exhaust gas fan housing
- 35 Exhaust gas fan motor
- 36 Hexagonal screws
- 37 Low temperature switch
- 38 Smoke tube adapter 100 mm
- 39 Fire door hinge
- 40 Container lid (with rating plate, warning sign)
- 41 Rear wall
- 42 Side cladding rear right complete
- 43 Rear wall cover
- 44 Mains cable with earthed plug
- 45 Corner post front right complete
- 46 Front cladding bottom
- 47 Front cladding top
- 48 Corner post front left complete
- 49 Side cladding rear left complete
- 50 Ceramic lid with insert



- The packaging used for your domestic heater is mainly environmentally neutral.

The wood in the packaging is not surface treated and can therefore be burnt in your pellet heater.
The cardboard and sheeting (PE) can be disposed of at public refuse disposal facilities for re-cycling.

1. IMPORTANT INFORMATION



GENERAL WARNING AND SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

The introductory general warning and safety instructions must be unconditionally observed

- ◆ Read the whole manual thoroughly before using the fire for the first time.
- ◆ Only approved transport aids with adequate carrying capacity may be used to transport the heating device.
- ◆ Your heating device is not suitable for use as a ladder or to stand on.
- ◆ Burning fuels releases heat energy that leads to the surface of the pellet heater, as well as the doors, the door and operating handles, the door glass, the smoke tubes and occasionally the front wall of the heating device heating up.

Do not touch these parts without the relevant protective clothing or aids such as heat protective gloves or operating materials (cold hand).

- ◆ Ensure that children are aware of this particular danger and keep them away from the heating device during operation.
- ◆ Do not place non-heat resistant items on the heating device or in its vicinity.
- ◆ Do not put washing on the fire to dry.
- ◆ Stands for drying items of clothing or suchlike must be set up at an adequate distance from the heating device - fire hazard!
- ◆ Processing easily inflammable or explosive substances in the same of adjoining rooms is prohibited when the heating device is in operation.

2. WHAT ARE PELLETS?

Pellets are made from wood waste from saw- and planing mills as well as brash from forestry operations. These „starting products“ are crushed, dried and pressed into „fuel“ pellets without any binding agent.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR HIGH QUALITY PELLETS:

Thermal value: 5.3 kWh/kg
 Density: 700 kg/m³
 Water content: max. 8% of the weight
 Ash content: max. 1% of the weight
 Diameter: 5 - 6.5 mm
 Length: max. 30 mm
 Contents: 100% wood, untreated and without any binding agent (proportion of bark max. 5%)
 Packaging: in sacks made from environmentally friendly or biologically degradable plastic or from paper (2 - 3 layer/ similar to cement packaging)



Please request the tested fuel and a list of monitored fuel producers from your pellet fire consultant.

Using poor quality or prohibited pellet fuel influences the function of your fire and can further lead to the guarantee and the product liability becoming invalid.

PELLET STORAGE

The fuel must be stored as dry as possible in order to guarantee problem free burning of the wood pellets.

3. TECHNOLOGY

The advanced technological state of your pellet fire is the result of years of tests in laboratory and practice.

The practical advantages of your pellet fire are convincing:

OPERATING COMFORT - OPERATING SECURITY

The fire is controlled by a digital electronic monitoring device together with a patented „air sensor“ that controls the interaction of a flue gas fan, worm conveyor, convection fan and temperature monitoring.

This monitoring system guarantees an optimum combustion and operating state.

Operation is reduced to a minimum - this means no operating errors with optimum operation at the same time.

HIGHEST EFFICIENCY - LOWEST EMISSIONS

A very large heat exchanger surface together with an optimum combustion air control results in very good use of fuel.

Finely dosed pellet feed in an optimised burner pot made from high quality cast steel results in almost perfect combustion with very good exhaust gas values - and that is guaranteed in every phase of operation.

4. AUTOMATIC SAFETY FUNCTIONS

POWER FAILURE

After a brief power failure the operating functions that were set before the power failure are continued.

ON-mode (manual operation): The control switches into ST (start phase) and the device then continues to run in ON-operation.

TM-mode (automatic operation): The control switches into ST (start phase) and the device then continues to run in TM-operation.

SB-mode (Standby-operation): The control switches into SB operation after approx. 2 seconds.

Some smoke can be emitted when the power fails. This does not last any longer than three to five minutes and is not a safety risk.

OVERHEATING

An excess temperature switch (OTB) switches the heater off automatically in the case of overheating. After the fire has cooled down it returns to the control programme.

However whether heating operation is continued depends on the embers still in the combustion pan. If no ignition takes place when fuel feed is started again, then the shutdown programme (cleaning, after-running phase) is carried out. The fire must be started again dependent on the pre-set mode.



CAUTION! If the fire overheats it is imperative that maintenance and cleaning work is carried out.

LOW TEMPERATURE SWITCH OFF

The fire switches off if it cools down below a minimum temperature.

It can also switch off if starting takes too long.

ELECTRIC EXCESS CURRENT CUT OUT

The fire is fitted with a main fuse (on the rear of the fire) as protection against excess current (Data as per Item 1)

5. INSTALLING THE ENCLOSED FIRE

GENERAL INFORMATION

The fire must be connected to a chimney that has been approved for solid fuel. The chimney must have a diameter of at least 120 mm.

The flue gas system is based on underpressure in the combustion chamber and a light excess pressure on the flue gas outlet. It is therefore important that the flue gas connection is fitted correctly and in an airtight manner.



Only use heat resistant sealing materials, as well as heat resistant silicon and mineral wool.



We recommend that only the authorised specialist company carries out fitting (or inspection and approval in the case of own installation).

Please also ensure that the smoke tube does not jut out into the free cross section in the chimney.



ATTENTION! Please follow locally valid building regulations. Contact your chimney sweep for information on this.

Avoid extraction routes to the chimney that are too long.

Avoid too many changes in the direction of the exhaust gas flow to the fire (e.g. too many corners and bends).

Should you not be able to connect directly to the fire, then use a connecting piece with cleaning opening if possible.

MAKING THE FLUE CONNECTION

(Fig. 1)

Method

1. Measure out and mark the fire connection (taking any floor plate thickness into consideration) (Fig. 1)
2. Chisel out (drill) the hole in the wall
3. Seal in wall lining
4. Connect fire with the smoke tube to the chimney

FLOOR PROTECTION

The fire must be installed on a fire resistance surface. A fire resistant underlay (steel plate, ceramic or similar) is required for flammable floors (wood, carpet etc.).

Minimum dimensions for a relevant underlay (floor plate):

From the fire chamber opening to the front:

50 cm

From the fire chamber opening to the left and right:

30 cm (each side)

SAFETY DISTANCES

(Fig. 2)

(Measured from the outside surface of the fire)



1. To non flammable items
a > 400 mm b > 100 mm c > 100 mm
2. To flammable items and to supporting walls made of reinforced concrete
a > 800 mm b > 200 mm c > 200 mm

When the exhaust pipe is not connected horizontally (e.g. leading upwards) keep the safety distance to the pipe of 10 cm.

ELECTRICAL CONNECTION

The fire is supplied with an approx. 2.5 m long connecting cable with Euro plug. Connect this cable to a 230 volt, 50 Hz electrical connection. The average electrical power consumption during heating is approx. 100 watt. During the automatic ignition process (duration approx. 10 minutes) it is approx. 350 watt. The connection cable must be laid so that any type of contact with the hot or sharp edged exterior surfaces of the fire is avoided.

COMBUSTION AIR

Each combustion process requires oxygen or air. This combustion air is usually drawn from the living area for single fires.

This air that has been withdrawn must be fed into the living room again. It is possible in modern houses that not enough air flows in through very tightly sealed windows and doors. This situation is also problematic due to additional ventilation in the house (e.g. in the kitchen or WC).



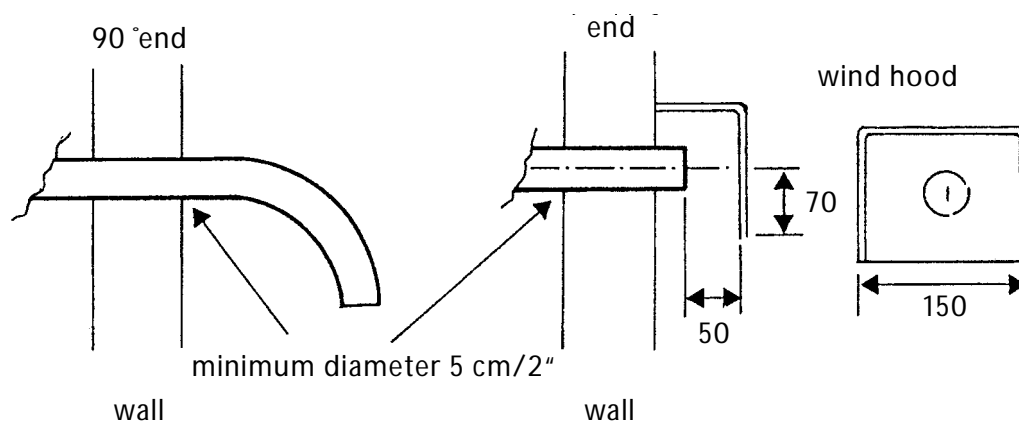
Feeding External Combustion Air

- ◆ Only use steel pipes
- ◆ Minimum diameter, 5 cm/2 inches
- ◆ Pipes made from plastic or aluminium are not permitted!
- ◆ The line should be no longer than approx. 4 m to guarantee adequate air feed and not have too many bends.
- ◆ If the line leads into the open air it must end with a downward vertical 90° bend or with a windbreaker (see sketch).

Should one or more of these conditions be applicable this gives rise to poor combustion in the fire as well as an air vacuum in the house.

We recommend that an air grid be fitted in a window near the fire for permanent ventilation.

It is further possible to draw the combustion air directly from outside or from another room with adequate ventilation (e.g. cellar).



6. FITTING OPTIONS

GENERAL



ATTENTION! Only carry out any work on the fire when the mains plug has been removed.



When fitting do not allow any items (screws etc.) to drop into the fuel container - they can block the conveyor screw and damage the fire.

The fire must be switched off and have cooled down before work can be carried out.



FITTING THE STEEL OR CERAMIC FRONT CLADDING, CERAMIC LID WITH INSERT (Fig. 6)

1. Open both corner posts (Fig. 6, Part 45 and 48) by slackening the hexagonal bolts at the top on the front corner post bracket.



CAUTION! The corner posts have been snapped in a spring steel clip at the bottom - open by pulling accordingly.

2. Hang the bottom front cladding (Fig. 6, Part 46) in the edges of the cleaning door. The bottom brackets centre the front cladding in the centre of the fire.
3. Upper front cladding: First remove both hexagonal screws in the front of the frame (next to the corner post fixing screws). Now hang the upper front cladding (Fig. 6, Part 47) in the recess in the frame and fix it using the previously removed hexagonal screws.
4. Now carefully let the corner post snap into the bottom spring steel clip and fix it in the upper area again using the hexagonal screws as per Item 1.
5. Open the pellet container lid (Fig. 6, Part 40). Align the ceramic lid on the pellet fire using the insert (Fig. 6, Part 50). The round recesses in the bottom must be positioned on the outer hexagonal screws in the front frame.

FITTING THE CONVECTION FAN (OPTIONAL) (Fig. 6)

Remove the rear side panels (Fig. 6, Part 42) on the left and right by removing the hexagonal screws at the top front and rear on the rear panel. Pay attention to the feed for the internal control unit when doing this.



Picture 1

Nut

Using the 2 nuts supplied fasten the convection fan on the screws provided in the combustion chamber rear panel (Fig. 1), by inserting the washer under the nut.



Picture 2

Nut

Convection fan plug

Lay the power line in the mounts on the control board casing and insert the 2-pole plug in Position III.

Now fit the rear side panels on the left and right side again.



CAUTION! The convection fan must only be fitted by an authorised specialist.

7. OPERATION

BASIC INFORMATION

The fire must only be started when fully fitted.

Your pellet fire is exclusively approved for burning pellets made from controlled quality wood.

Burning non pelletised solid fuels (straw, maize etc.) is not allowed. Failure to comply with these specifications invalidates all guarantees and could influence the security of the fire.



When your pellet fire is operated correctly it cannot overheat. However continuous heating at high capacity can shorten the life expectancy of the fire components (fan, motors and electric control) and is not recommended.



IT IS VITAL THAT THE FIRE PAINTWORK IS BAKED OUT.

Please follow the following advice when using the fire for the first few times:

- No children are allowed in the room whilst this is taking place, as vapours escaping could be a danger to health. Adults should also avoid staying in the room for a longer period of time.
- Do not touch the surface during heating as it is still soft.
- Ventilate the house several times to remove the vapours that have been released.
- Heat the fire up to hot - this shortens the heating and hardening time.
- Hardening the surface is completed after several heating procedures.

CONTROL AND INTERNAL CONTROL UNIT - FUNCTION (Fig. 4, Part 20)

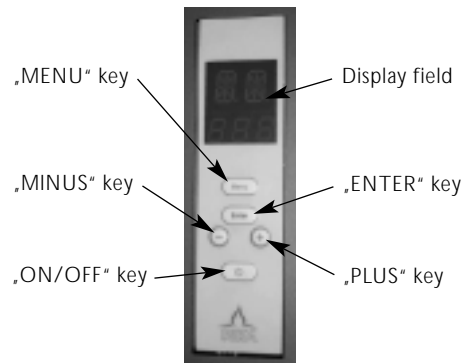
The pellet fire is fitted with a modern programmable microprocessor control. The user can preset the individual device functions via the **Internal Control Unit** fitted on the rear right side panel (keypad with operating display).

Adjustments to the control (main board) and on the control board may only be carried out by a trained specialist or the service personnel.

Inappropriate handling of these parts will lead to loss of guarantee.

Internal Control Unit

All settings and functions can be controlled via this unit.



Illustr. 1: Internal control unit Key assignment

DISPLAY FIELD:

Displays the operating states in illuminated letters.

MENU:

Navigation in the menu level

ENTER:

Navigation in the normal display, in the sub-menus, confirming entries

MINUS/PLUS:

Reducing or increasing values

ON/OFF:

Switching the fire on or off.

See the **APPENDIX**, page 24) for a graphic image of the menu drive for the programming levels.

Possible operating ranges

Your pellet fire can be preset in 3 different operating modes.

- ◆ Manual operation
- ◆ Automatic
- ◆ Standby-mode

Selecting „ENTER“ enables you to change between the individual operating types.

Manual operation

There is no display when the fire is switched off. Pushing the ON/OFF button switches the fire on and the display is activated. The display in the upper line jumps to „ON“ and the fire goes into start phase „ST“ at the same time. This phase is shown by alternating display (flashing) „ST“/„ON“. The bottom line changes between displaying the heating output set as a percentage or the remaining start time in increments of a minute.

Heating output display: „100“ is the rated thermal output. „0“ is the lowest heating capacity. The heating capacity is adjusted 5% increments using the +/- key in.

Start time display: „21“ is the start time in minutes.

Display on concluding the start phase:

Top: „ON“

Bottom: e.g. „50“ (heating capacity in %).

Automatic operation with programming the heating time

It is recommended that the weekday programming described in the following is carried out after the start programme has been completed.

Pushing the „ENTER“ key switches over from „Manual Operation“ (display „ON“) to time controlled heating. The display „TM“ (TIME) will appear in the upper line and the current heating capacity in percent in the bottom line. 2 on or off times can be programmed per weekday. One heating capacity can be programmed for the heating or lowering times.

In general it applies: If you want to keep a selection, then select the next display stage using „ENTER“.

Weekday programming:

Change over into the weekday programming by pushing the „MENU“ key - „MO“ (Monday) appears, pushing the „ENTER“ key will display „E1“ (switch on time 1) at the top and at the bottom the time in hours (0 - 23 hrs). The +, - keys can be used to alter the time in increments of one hour. Using „ENTER“ confirm the selection you have made and the program will display „A1“ (switch off time 1) with the respective time. The value can be altered as described previously. Now „E2“ appears with the time etc. After confirming the „A2“ value using „ENTER“, the weekday „MO“ (Monday) appears again. Selecting „MENU“ displays the weekday „DI“ (Tuesday). Continue with the programming of the switch on and switch off times for the further weekdays as described above.

Programming the Heating Capacity, Cleaning Cycle:

When all weekdays „MO“, „DI“, „MI“, „DO“, „FR“, „SA“ and „SO“ have been programmed, selecting „MENU“ in the display shows „LE“ (output during switch on time) at the top, with the display at the bottom as e.g. „75“ (heating capacity in percent). This value can be altered in 5% increments using the +/- buttons - the new value is confirmed using „ENTER“ and the display show „LA“ (output when switched off) at the top with the display at the bottom showing e.g. „10“ (heating capacity in %). This value can be altered in 5% increments again using the +/- keys – the new value is confirmed using „ENTER“. The value for „LA“ in these heating times can either be lowered as given above or switched off by pushing the „-“ several times and the display will show „OFF“ at the bottom (i.e. the fire is switched off between the heating times).

After the „LA“ value has been confirmed using „ENTER“, the „RZ“ (Cleaning Cycle) value is shown with the value in minutes (lower display). The value can be altered in increments of one minute using the +/- keys. (When the prescribed fuel is used, we recommend that the cleaning run is carried out every 60 minutes). The value for the „RZ“ is confirmed using „ENTER“ and selecting „MENU“ the display will show the time programming „ZH“.

Time programming:

The top display shows „ZH“ (internal clock hour memory) and the bottom display shows the value in hours. The +/- key is used to alter the value, confirm using „ENTER“ and „ZM“ (internal clock minute memory) then appears. Alter the minute value using +/-, pressing „ENTER“ displays „WT“ (weekday, MO=1, DI=1 -> SO=7), +/- alters the value. Selecting „MENU“ displays „RI“.

Tele-Control

(optional telephone triggering):

This function is not part of the standard display and can be retrofitted if required. The relevant additional device functions and the programming of the system values are included in the retrofitting kit.

Standby-Mode:

The fire is switched off in this operating mode but remains active to receive telephone triggering. The display shows „SB“.

Starting the fire for the first time

General remarks

- ◆ Check that the pellet container is full and the combustion chamber is clean and free from ash.



CAUTION! The combustion chamber door must be closed during the ignition procedure. The electric ignition will not work if the combustion chamber door is open.

When the pellet container is opened for the first time, no pellets are transported into the fire pan. You can put a handful of pellets in the combustion pan to prevent the fire from restarting again.

After filling the storage tank and plugging the fire in, the start programme is carried out by pressing the „ON/OFF“ button on the internal control unit. The fire carries out the „Manual operating mode“ (see **Manual Operation**, page 15).

You can now select the operating modes as per the **Possible Operating Ranges** Item (Page 14) in accordance with your requirements.

Stopping the fire

Switching off from „Manual Operation“

If the „ON/OFF“ button is pushed during operation, then all functions will continue to run (without the conveying worm), so long until the fire has cooled down sufficiently and the following alternating information appears on the display (in an approximately 2 second cycle):

- a) ON manual operation with xx% heating output
- b) VZ delay phase of xxx seconds
- c) CL clear (cleaning phase) of xxx seconds
- d) NL after running of xxx seconds

(The whole switch off procedure will take approximately 7 seconds)

After the switch off programme has finished the display goes out. A new start then takes place by pushing the „ON/Off“ button.

Switching the fire out of automatic running (timed operation or manual)

If the „LA“ output is switched to „OFF“ when the fire is switched off (see **Heating Output, Cleaning Cycle Programming**, Page 15), then when in timed operation the fire is switched off as described in the functions above. The display flashes the following alternately:

- a) TM Time with xx% heating output or
- b) to d) remain identical

After completing the switch off procedure the display will show the following:

TM Time with OFF

The fire is reactivated after a new start phase has been completed, as soon as the next programmed heating period begins.

If the „ON/OFF“ key is pushed during automatic operation, the fire will immediately go into the shutdown run. The display flashes alternately:

- a) TM Time with xx% heating output or
- b) to d) remain the same

After the shutdown phase is complete the display will show the following:

TM Time with OFF

The fire is reactivated by running through a new start phase, as soon as the next programmed heating period begins.

aSwitching off using the operating mode change in standby

Change from „Manual Operation“ as well as from Automatic into Standby Mode by pressing „ENTER“, this switches the fire off using the procedure described above. After completing the switch off programme the display shows „SB“.

To restart the relevant mode must be selected or the fire started using the remote function (Telephone Start).

External control unit with room temperature probe (Pellet-Control-Optional)

The external control unit can be used to extend your Pellet Fire with Room Temperature Control Function. To do this the room temperature is measured using a sensor in the external control unit.

This function is not part of the standard scope of supply and can be retrofitted if required. The relevant extended functions of the fire and the programming of the system values are included in the retrofitting kit.

8. ELECTRONIC IGNITION

The pellet fire is fitted with an electric ignition.

This begins to function along with the start programme.

Ignition start duration: Approx. 12 mins

HEATING UP WITHOUT ELECTRIC IGNITION



- ▶ **CAUTION! ONLY APPLIES TO FIRES WITHOUT ELECTRIC IGNITION.**
- ▶ **If your fire has an electric ignition and this is faulty - please contact the Service Department or Repair Service!**

If your pellet fire does not have electric ignition, then please proceed as follows:

1. Check whether the pellet container is filled and the combustion chamber is clean and free from impurities. Place approved fire lighters in the cavity and lay a small handful of pellets on the top.

Please note: Do not use inflammable liquids for starting the fire!

2. Light the firelighters in the fire pan with a match and close the fire door carefully. Push the „ON/OFF“ key. This setting will run the start procedure.

SOME PRACTICAL INFORMATION

Pellet consumption is dependent on the size of the pellets. The larger the pellets the slower the feed and vice versa.

The pellet fire can be run continuously without hesitation and without risk, however it is recommended that the heating capacity be reduced over night and when leaving the room for longer periods of time.

20 kg of pellets should be sufficient for approx. 12 hours operation at „max.“ setting or approx. 40 hours at „min.“ setting. (Different pellet fuel can give rise to deviations to the above!)

Please consult your authorised pellet fire dealer if there are any questions.

FUEL FEED



CAUTION when filling! Do not let the pellet sack touch the hot fire! Remove any pellets that have not dropped into the storage container immediately!



We recommend that the storage container is kept topped up to prevent the fire from going out due to lack of fuel. As soon as the pellet container is less than half full, a 15 kg pellet sack can be tipped into your pellet fire. Check the filling level often. However the container lid should always be closed except during filling.



CAUTION! Always wear heat resistant gloves when filling the storage container!

Pellet container capacity (see Technical Data)

9. MAINTENANCE AND CLEANING

BASIC INFORMATION

Your fire must be switched off and have cooled down before carrying out maintenance.

Note

ATTENTION! Only start maintenance when the fire mains plug has been removed from the socket.

The frequency with which your fire is to be cleaned as well as maintenance intervals depends on the fuel used.

High moisture content, ash, dust and chips can more than double the required maintenance intervals. We would therefore like to point out once more that only tested and approved wood pellets may be used as fuel.

Operating Handle

An operating handle is supplied with your new pellet fire this is for opening or closing the fire door. Please use this operating handle for:

- ◆ Cleaning the fire grate
- ◆ Loosening the pellets in the container, should they stick on the side walls.

Wood as Fertiliser

Approx. 1 - 2 % of wood minerals remain as ash after burning. This ash is a natural product and an excellent fertiliser for all plants in the garden. However the ash should be stored and „extinguished“ with water beforehand.

Please take care: The ash may contain embers, only put into metal containers.

CLEANING THE FIRE GRATE (Picture 2)

Check the fire grate to ensure that the air feed openings are not blocked by ash or clinker. The fire grate is easy to clean inside the fire. The area underneath it can be cleaned after the grate has been removed.



Picture 3



CLEANING THE FIRE DOOR

The best way to clean the fire door glass is with a damp cloth. Persistent dirt can be removed with a special cleaning material that can be purchased from your fire dealer.

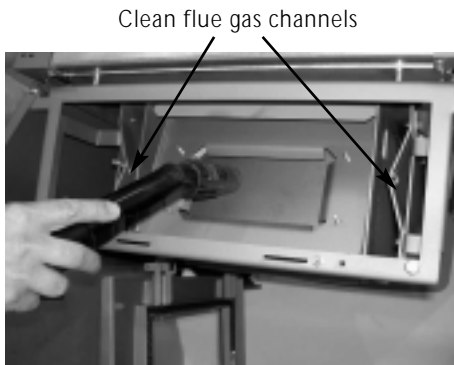
CLEANING THE EXHAUST AIR FLUES

The flue gas channels are situated at the side of the fire chamber (Picture 3).

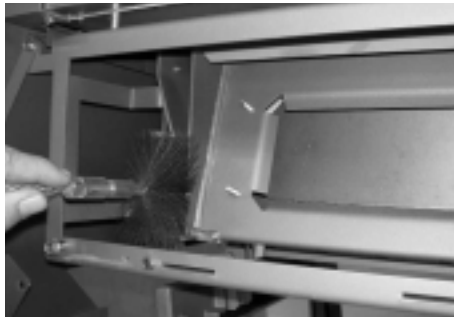
- ◆ Remove the ceramic lid (Fig. 6, Part 50) from the fire. Open the combustion chamber door.
- ◆ Remove the wing nut (Fig. 5, Part 30) and lift the flue gas shaft cleaning lid off (Fig. 5, Part 31). Do this on the left and right hand side of the fire.
- ◆ Clean the heating gas flues on the combustion chamber side using the soot brush (Fig. 6).
- ◆ Remove the topmost combustion chamber lid (Fig. 5, Part 33) by unscrewing the 4 wing nuts.
- ◆ Now vacuum the exposed interior chamber and the side apertures clean from soiling.
- ◆ Fit the parts in reverse order.



Picture 4



Picture 5



Picture 6

CLEANING THE EXHAUST AIR MANIFOLD

The heating gas manifold is located in the bottom area of the combustion chamber (Picture 7 to Picture 10).

- ◆ After removing the front claddings (see Page 13)
- ◆ Opening the combustion chamber door
- ◆ Remove the bottom inspection opening (Fig. 5, Part 33) (4 wing nuts)

- ◆ Clean the interim bottom (Fig. 5, Part 32) (e.g. using a vacuum cleaner) and then remove from the combustion chamber.
- ◆ Now remove the combustion residue from the collection channel with a vacuum cleaner.
- ◆ Fit the parts again in reverse order. Ensure that seals are tight.



Picture 7



Picture 8



Picture 9



Picture 10

Attention: Do not damage the flue gas fans during cleaning work!



CLEANING THE EXHAUST AIR FAN HOUSING

This maintenance procedure should be undertaken dependent on fire use and fuel used.

Remove the four hexagonal bolts (Fig. 5, Part 36) and pull the flue gas fan motor (Fig. 5, Part 35) carefully from the housing to inspect and clean the exhaust air fan. Remove fly ash from the fan and the flue gas paths using a vacuum cleaner (Picture 5). Ensure that all seals are tight when closing.

Note: All motors have sealed ball bearing. No lubrication is required.



Picture 11

CLEANING THE PELLET CONTAINER

Do not refill the completely empty container immediately, but rather remove the residues (dust, chips etc.) from the empty container using a vacuum cleaner (fire must be disconnected from the power supply).

INSPECTING THE DOOR SEAL

Check the state of the seals on the door and glass from time to time. Repair or replace the seal dependent on state.

Interval: Six months

CHECKING THE CHIMNEY CONNECTION

Check and clean the connection. Accumulated fly ash can have a negative effect on the performance of the fire and present a safety hazard.



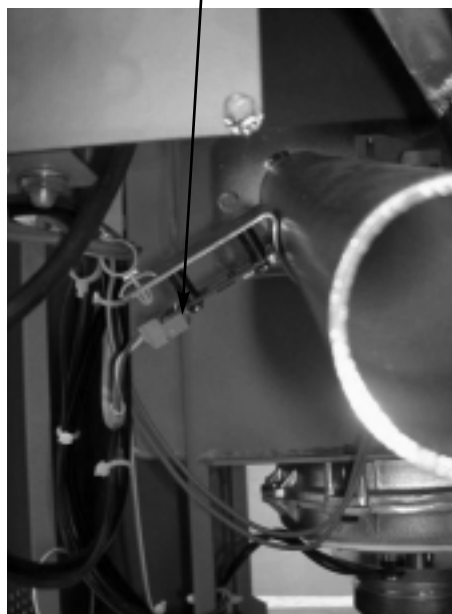
CLEAN AIR SENSOR (Picture 6)

The sensor should be cleaned and maintained by an authorised service technician.

Clean with a soft brush.

Ensure that sensor is fitted correctly (printed plate must be at the front).

Air sensor



Picture 12

10. FAULT FINDING AND SOLUTIONS

PROBLEM

The fire is burning with a weak, orange flame. Pellets are collecting in the fire grate, window is covered in soot.

CAUSE:

- ◆ Inadequate combustion air.

POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS:

- ◆ Ensure that the combustion pan is sitting in the combustion pan holder correctly. Combustion pan must sit tight on the combustion pan holder.
- ◆ Remove ash or clinker that could be blocking the air inlet openings from the fire grate. If possible change to a better pellet quality.
- ◆ Check if the flue gas extraction pipe is blocked with ash (see „Maintenance“ page).
- ◆ Check if the air inlet channel or smoke tube is blocked.
- ◆ Check door seal.
- ◆ Clean fan wheel.
- ◆ Have fire serviced by authorised dealer (adjust control and flue gas fan).

PROBLEM

Fire goes out or switches itself off automatically.

CAUSE(S):

- ◆ Pellet container is empty.
- ◆ Pellets are not being fed in.
- ◆ Thermal switch (upper temperature limit) was triggered.
- ◆ Door seal not tight or not closed tightly.
- ◆ Poor pellet quality.
- ◆ Pellet feed rate too low.
- ◆ Thermal switch (lower temperature limit) was triggered.

POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS:

- ◆ Fill up pellet container.
- ◆ See following problem „pellets are not being fed in“.

- ◆ Leave fire to cool down for an hour and then light again.
- ◆ See „routine maintenance“.
- ◆ Only use pellet brands recommended.
- ◆ Have the fuel control set by your dealer.

PROBLEM

Pellets are not fed in.

CAUSE(S):

- ◆ Pellet container is empty.
- ◆ Conveyor drive or control board is faulty.
- ◆ Worm is blocked (objects, wood etc.).

POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS:

- ◆ Check container content. If necessary fill up with pellets.
- ◆ Have the dealer check the fault and replace parts if necessary.
- ◆ Clean pellet container and worm conveyor.

PROBLEM

Fire runs for 21 minutes and switches off.

CAUSE(S):

- ◆ Exhaust gas has not reached the required temperature.
- ◆ Lower temperature limit value switch possibly needs to be replaced.
- ◆ Line to lower or upper excess temperature switch is either loose or broken.
- ◆ Control is faulty.

POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS:

- ◆ Start fire again if necessary.
- ◆ Have service technician replace low temperature switch and check control.
- ◆ Inspect cabling, see block diagramm (Fig. 8). Check that there is a good connection between the lines and ends (terminals).

Caution: Remove the plug!

PROBLEM

Fan does not switch off, after fuel feed has been switched off and the fire cooled down (approx. 45 min).

CAUSE:

- ◆ Lower temperature proximity switch is faulty.

POSSIBLE SOLUTION:

- ◆ Disconnect fire from power network.

PROBLEM

Fan is not running.

CAUSE:

- ◆ Fire has no electrical power.

POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS:

- ◆ Check that the fire plug is plugged in and switched on. Check that the required power is available in the wall socket.
- ◆ Check the fuse on the operating panel.

Caution: Remove the plug!

PROBLEM

Soot or fly ash outside the fire.

CAUSE(S):

- ◆ Fire door open when the fire is burning.
- ◆ Leaks in the exhaust gas system or in the flue gas lines.

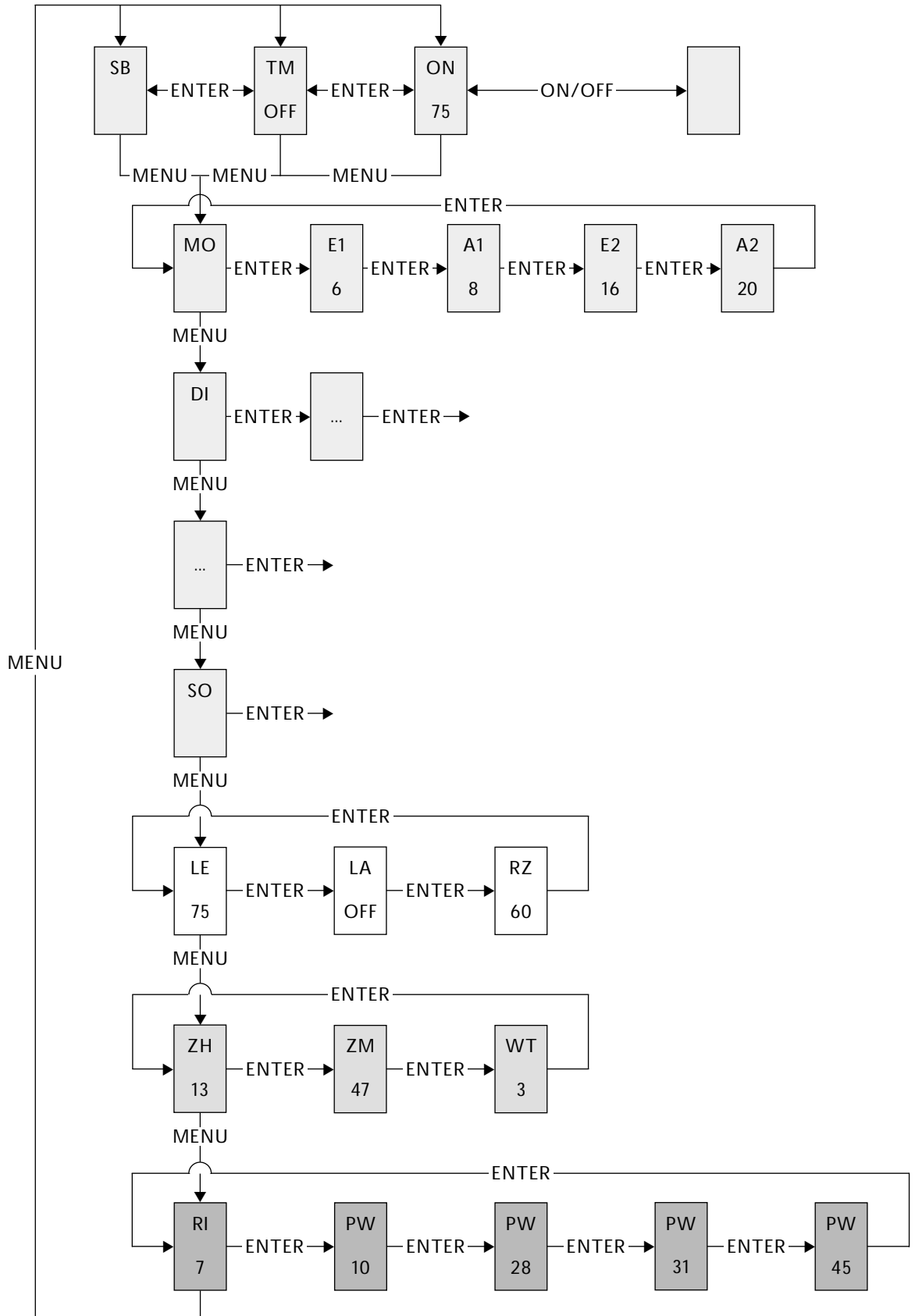
POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS:

- ◆ Always keep fire door closed and if possible only open when the fire is not working.
- ◆ Take care of leaks in the extraction system (e.g. use heat resistant aluminium adhesive tape, heat resistant adhesive sealing tape or heat resistant silicon).

Please note that the controls and wiring must only be checked when the fire is unplugged from the electrical supply. Only trained specialist personnel may carry out repairs.

11. APPENDIX

MENU GUIDE FOR PROGRAMMING THE INTERNAL CONTROL



Illustr. 2: Menu guide internal control







GUARANTEE

Customer

Stamp

To