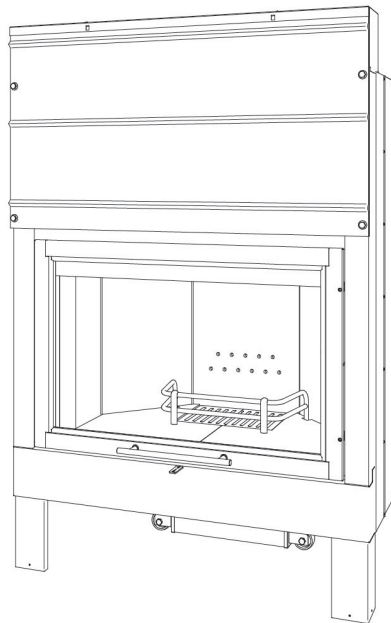




EN

**DIRECTIONS FOR INSTALLATION
USE AND MAINTENANCE**



MB MEGAFIRE V - MB MEGAFIRE N

**CLOSED FIREPLACES WITH A SYSTEM OF FORCED
OR NATURAL CONVECTION**

**THESE INSTRUCTIONS ARE INTEGRAL PART OF THE PRODUCT
PLEASE READ CAREFULLY AND SAVE FOR FUTURE REFERENCE**

Serial number

Foreword

- **Congratulations on your purchase of a Caminetti Montegrappa product, one of the best available on the market!**
- Before installing and operating your appliance, read this instruction manual carefully and save it for future reference.
- All installation, water and electrical connection, inspection, maintenance and repair work must be performed by authorized and qualified technicians only.
- It is recommended that the first-time lighting of your appliance should be done by the appliance installer who may check and ensure proper appliance operation and draught.
- The technician must present a certificate verifying proper installation.
- This appliance is not suitable for people (children included) with reduced physical, sensorial and mental capacities, or unpractised people, unless they are supervised and trained to use the appliance by someone who is responsible for their safety.
- Never let your appliance unattended in the presence of children. Do not let the children touch any hot surface areas of the appliance nor let them operate it.
- For any further information or requests always contact an authorized dealer who will be pleased to assist you.

Symbols used in this manual

In the present instruction manual some indications are pointed out by the following symbols:



Safety precautions.



Prohibited operation.



Important information.

Caminetti Montegrappa assumes no responsibility for any incidental or consequential damage to people, things or pets resulting from the inobservance of the prescriptions given in this manual, particularly of those marked with following symbols.



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1 GENERAL INFORMATION

1.1 Warranty

1.1.1 Warranty conditions

1. Caminetti Montegrappa s.p.a. acknowledges and adopts the "guarantee of conformity with the contract" of Directive 1999/44/CE.
2. As to benefit from the guarantee in compliance with the provisions of national law adopted in order to comply with Directive 1999/44/CE, the consumer shall refer to his dealer only (the seller).

1.1.2 CE label and product serial number

The serial number (an alphanumeric code) is printed on the cover of the appliance "installation, use and maintenance" manual. It is highly recommended that the serial number be quoted for any request.

This number is also printed at the bottom of the CE label located on the cover plate of the air intake compartment of the air to be heated (under the fireplace hearth).

				I-36020 POVE DEL GR. (VI) - ITALY	
Potenza Termica / Thermal Output WL=Wärmeleistung / Puissance Thermique Nominale				kW	
P.T. utile resa all'aria / useful T.O. to room WL an den Raum / P.T. utile trasferée à l'air				kW	
P.T. utile resa all'acqua / useful T.O. to water WL an das Wasser / P.T. utile trasferée à l'eau				kW	
CO misurato (al 13% di O ₂) / CO emission (at 13% O ₂) CO Emission (bei 13% O ₂) / Emission CO (mesure à 13% O ₂)				%	
Valore medio polveri (al 13% di O ₂) / Average dust content (at 13% O ₂) Mittlerer Staubgehalt (bei 13% O ₂) / Valeur moyenne poussières (à 13% O ₂)				mg/m ³	
Rendimento / Efficiency / Wirkungsgrad / Rendement				%	
Massima pressione idrica di esercizio ammessa Max. water pressure admitted during operation / maximaler Betriebsdruck Pression max. de l'eau admise en fonction				bar	
Potenza elettrica nominale / Nominal electrical output Elektrische Nennleistung / Puissance électrique nominale				W	
Tensione nominale / Nominal voltage / Nennspannung / Tension nominale				V	
Frequenza nominale / Nominal frequency / Nennfrequenz / Fréquence nominale				Hz	
Combustibile / Fuel / Brennstoff / Combustible		TRONCHETTI DI LEGNA / WOOD LOGS SCHEITHOLZ / BÜCHES			
LEGGERE E SEGUIRE LE ISTRUZIONI D'USO / READ AND FOLLOW THE USE INSTRUCTIONS BEDIENUNGSANLEITUNGEN LESEN UND BEACHTEN / LIRE ET SUIVRE LES INSTRUCTIONS D'EMPLOI					
USARE SOLO COMBUSTIBILI RACCOMANDATI / USE RECOMMENDED FUELS ONLY / AUSSCHLIEßLICH EMPFOHLENE BRENNSTOFFE VERWENDEN / UTILISER SEULEMENT LES COMBUSTIBLES RECOMMANDÉS					
QUESTO APPARECCHIO NON PUÒ ESSERE USATO SU CANNA FUMARIA CONDIVISA / THIS APPLIANCE CANNOT BE USED ON A MULTI-FLUE CHIMNEY / DAS GERÄT DARF NICHT AN MEHRFACHBELEGTEM SCHORNSTEIN ANGESCHLOSSEN WERDEN / CET APPAREIL NE PEUT PAS ÊTRE UTILISÉ SUR UN CONDUIT DE FUMÉE À USAGE COLLECTIF					
QUESTO APPARECCHIO È IDONEO ALLA COMBUSTIONE INTERMITTENTE / THIS APPLIANCE IS SUITABLE FOR INTERMITTENT COMBUSTION / ZEITBRAND-FEUERSTÄTTE / CET APPAREIL EST APTE À LA COMBUSTION INTERMITTENTE					
APPARECCHIO PER RISCALDAMENTO DOMESTICO ALIMENTATO A TRONCHETTI DI LEGNA/ RESIDENTIAL SPACE HEATING APPLIANCE FIRED BY WOOD LOGS / RAUMHEIZER ZUR VERFEUERUNG VON SCHEITHOLZ / APPAREILS DE CHAUFFAGE DOMESTIQUE À CONVECTION À BÜCHES					
Designed in Italy - Made in Italy					
N° DI SERIE		000000 000000		SERIAL NO.	
SERIENNUMMER				N° DE SÉRIE	

Example of CE label with serial number

1.1.3 Remarks on materials

The materials used to manufacture this product have been thoroughly checked and are guaranteed to be free from defects.

The components below are subject to common wear and tear (corrosion or progressive decay) that cannot constitute grounds for objection due to the type and features of the materials used in the construction of the parts and due to the product operational conditions.

- The internal movable or fix parts in steel or cast iron: are made of high temperature resistant materials but could distort and settle if using the wrong fuel or exceeding the fuel amount suggested in this manual. However they can eventually present rusty or oxidized parts.
- Electric and electronic components: are all tried in place when assembling the product. The use over a long period of time of an unsuitable fuel, or of an amount of fuel exceeding that indicated in this manual may cause overheating of the above components, which may result in a higher sound level of the fan or breakage of the temperature sensor and the electronic control.
- Gaskets: are necessary to make the firebox airtight and to hold the ceramic glass panel in place; their distortion absorbency and elasticity will be guaranteed only by following the instructions under section 4.1.2 regarding the ceramic glass cleaning; mind that if the glass detergent trickles down the glass, the gaskets could harden letting the glass panel loose.

Misuse of the following components could result in their breakage.

- The ceramic glass panels: are thoroughly factory-checked. Please note that with the techniques currently available, the manufacturing of glass ceramic panels totally free from any kind of defects cannot be guaranteed and therefore any

irregularities that might be noticed have to be considered within the specifications of this material and are not prejudicial to its strength nor to the correct functioning of the firebox. Note: Please refer to section 4.1.2 for directions on cleaning.





Ceramic glass thermal shock resistance 750°C. It is important not to light the fire close to the glass to avoid its damage (white residue) in the long run.

- CMtech®: is an exclusive mixture of refractory materials and is designed to withstand very high temperatures and thermal shocks. Such a high performance is made possible thanks to the thickness and physical structure of the CMtech® material, which may only become damaged in very exceptional cases (cracks and/or erosion) if subjected to high impact stress. It is therefore highly recommended to load the wood logs into the combustion chamber with the utmost care, leaning the logs instead of throwing them against the walls in CMtech®. The same care must be used while handling the CMtech® parts during the maintenance works. Also note that any fissures and crackles on the CMtech® lining surface do not negatively affect the efficiency of the material and are not prejudicial to the performance and correct functioning of the appliance.

1.2 Certifications and patents

1.2.1 CE marking information

	
CE-MARKING INFORMATION	
CE	
CAMINETTI MONTEGRAPPA	
20	
EN 13229:2001 + A2:2004 + AC:2006	
Closed solid fuel fireplace MB MegaFire V ventilated appliance	
Security minimum distance from inflammable material	: side 800 back 220 (see instructions)
CO-emission in combustion products (13% O₂)	: 0,093% nominal thermal output
Max. water pressure admitted during operation	: -bar
Flue gas temperature	: 196°C nominal thermal output
Nominal thermal output	: 13,5kW
Efficiency	: 86,9% nominal thermal output
Type of fuel	: wood logs
Nominal power	: 90 W
Nominal voltage	: 230 V
Nominal frequency	: 50 Hz
 Caminetti Montegrappa SPA con Socio Unico President Sergio Trevino	

CAMINETTI MONTEGRAPPA S.p.A. con Socio Unico - soggetta a direzione e coordinamento di INVIFLAM SAS - 54 Rue de Londres 75008 Paris - France
Via Annibale da Bassano 7/9 - 36020 Pove del Grappa (VI) Italy - Tel. +390424800500 - Fax +390424800590 - www.caminettimontegrappa.it
info@caminettimontegrappa.it - R.I., C.F. e P.IVA 00494610249 - Cap. Soc. € 2.800.000 i. v. - identificativo comunitario IT00494610249



CE-MARKING INFORMATION

CE

CAMINETTI MONTEGRAPPA

20

EN 13229:2001 + A2:2004 + AC:2006

Closed solid fuel fireplace

MB MegaFire N

appliance with natural convection

Security minimum distance from inflammable material	: side 800 back 220	(see instructions)
CO-emission in combustion products (13% O₂)	: 0,085%	nominal thermal output
Max. water pressure admitted during operation	: -bar	
Flue gas temperature	: 238°C	nominal thermal output
Nominal thermal output	: 13,5kW	
Efficiency	: 82,8%	nominal thermal output
Type of fuel	: wood logs	

Nominal power	: -W	Caminetti Montegrappa SPA con Socio Unico President Sergio Trevino
Nominal voltage	: -V	
Nominal frequency	: -Hz	

CAMINETTI MONTEGRAPPA S.p.A. con Socio Unico - soggetta a direzione e coordinamento di INVIFLAM SAS - 54 Rue de Londres 75008 Paris - France
Via Annibale da Bassano 7/9 - 36020 Pove del Grappa (VI) Italy - Tel. +390424800500 - Fax +390424800590 - www.caminettimontegrappa.it
info@caminettimontegrappa.it - R.I., C.F. e P.IVA 00494610249 - Cap. Soc. € 2.800.000 i. v. - identificativo comunitario IT00494610249

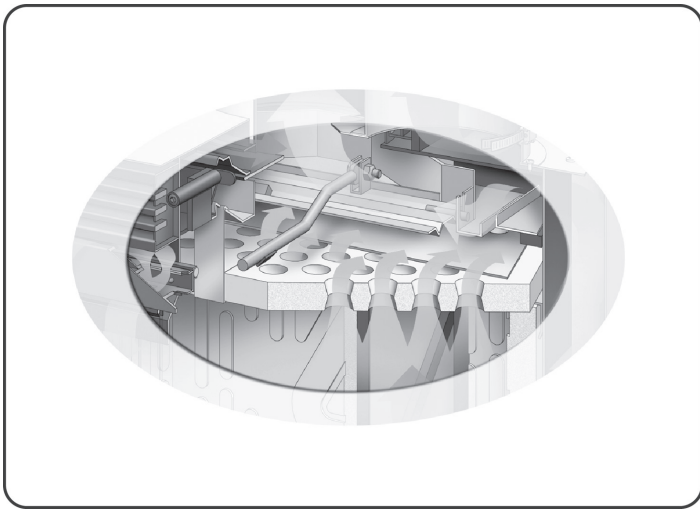
1.2.2 Further certifications and patents

We declare that the appliances
MB MEGAFIRE V - MB MEGAFIRE N

comply with legislative provisions that implement the following directives and regulations:

- **Directive 2011/65/EU (RoHS Directive on the restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment).**
- **Directive 2014/30/EU (EMCD Electromagnetic Compatibility) and subsequent amendments.**
- **Directive 2014/35/EU (LVD Low Voltage) and subsequent amendments.**
- **Regulation (UE) 305/2011 (Building Products).**

i The Declaration of Performance and the Declaration of Conformity CE can be downloaded from our website www.caminettimontegrappa.it.



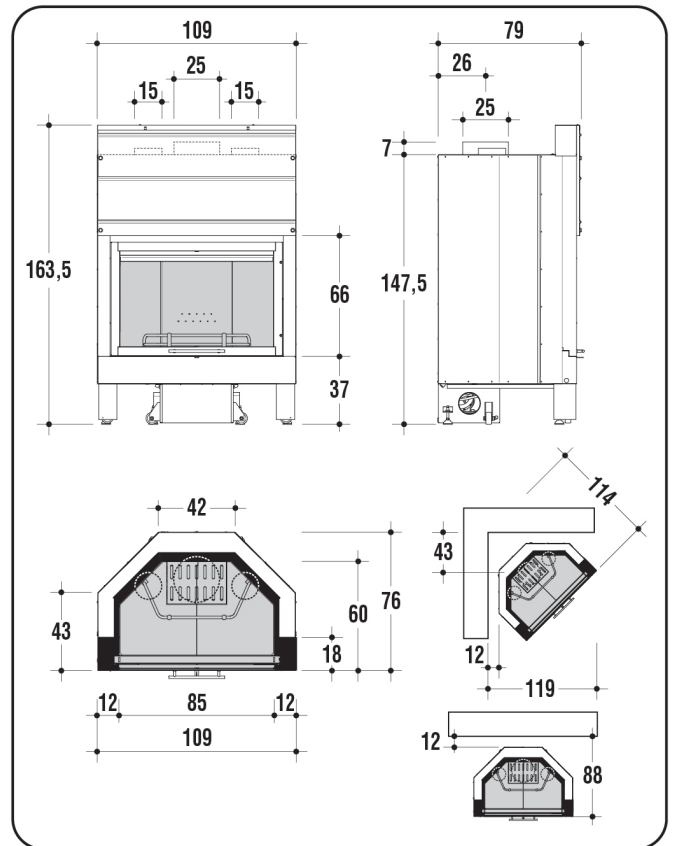
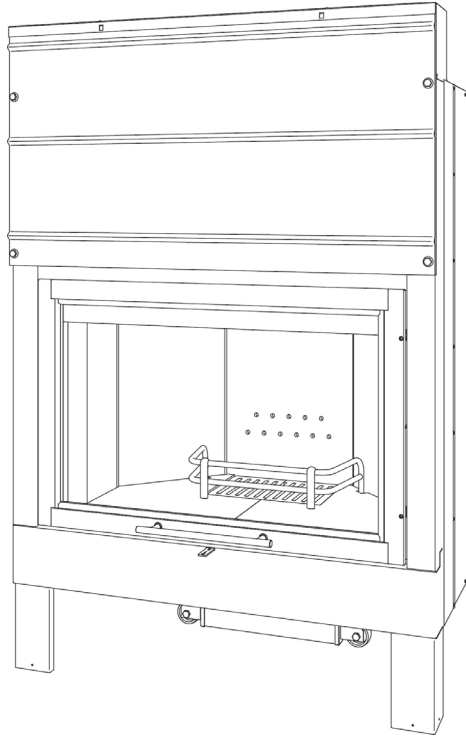
In order to optimize the combustion Caminetti Montegrappa appliances are equipped with the "FLAME-DISTRIBUTOR CATALYZER", which is, together with its functioning system, protected under patent N. D. VI98A000183 - N. B. 01301302.

CMtech®2

CMtech®2 is a material resulted from Caminetti Montegrappa research to obtain the best performance from your appliance; manufactured from natural raw materials, it withstands very high temperatures and thermal shocks and can absorb and store heat, radiating it for hours after the fire has gone out. The light colour that the material takes when combustion is complete makes the hearth look nice and clean.

1.3 Technical dimensions and features

1.3.1 Technical drawings



1.3.2 Technical features

Readings in accordance with standard EN 13229:2001 + A2:2004 + AC:2006	MB MEGAFIRE V	MB MEGAFIRE N	
V = appliance with a system of Forced Convection CN = appliance with Natural Convection	V	CN	
max. Output - min. Output	17,5 ÷ 8,8	17,5 ÷ 8,8	kW
Thermal Output nominal	13,5	13,5	kW
CO emission at 13% oxygen	0,093	0,085	%
efficiency	86,9	82,8	%
nominal electrical power	90	-	W
nominal voltage	230	-	V
nominal frequency	50	-	Hz
fuel	firewood logs		
fuel consumption per hour	3,75	3,91	kg/h
total capacity of flue gases	10,3	11,4	g/s
flue gas temperature	196	238	°C
flue gas temperature downstream of the flue spigot/socket	236	286	°C
flue draught pressure	12	12	Pa
flue gases outlet	Ø 250		mm
interior section of chimney flue	Ø 25 - [] 25x25		cm
interior section of chimney flue (suitable for heating purposes only)	Ø 20 - [] 20x20		cm
minimum height of chimney flue (from connecting joint)	5		m
outside air inlet ducts	2 x Ø 12		cm
height of hearth	35		cm
minimum distance from flammable materials	side: 800 back: 220 front: 1500		mm
minimum distance from flammable materials if the appliance is used for cooking with the door open	side: 1000 back: 220 front: 2000		mm
heatable area at certified power (*)	155	155	m ²
net weight	334	332	kg
weight with packaging	355	353	kg

* The value indicated for heatable area (referred to areas with 2,70 m height with heating requirement between 32 and 33 W/m³) is merely indicative and it is calculated on the basis of perfectly insulated rooms and with the appliance installed in the best position to ensure an even distribution of the thermal flow. Given the countless different installation situations that can be found, Caminetti Montegrappa does not guarantee the matching of the indicated values in all contexts.

1.4 Firewood

The following paragraphs provide technical and practical information regarding the fuel used, so that the user will understand the importance that Caminetti Montegrappa gives to the selection and preparation of the fuel, and the correct use of the appliance, which will have a significant impact on proper functioning as well as minimizing fuel consumption and pollution.

i Wood is the only source of energy that is:

- Renewable, coming from trees and plants, which grow under the action of sun light.
- Organic, being produced by living organisms.
- Neutral as regards carbon dioxide released into the atmosphere ("neutral CO₂"), since the CO₂ produced after the combustion is that absorbed during photosynthesis.
- Clean since burning wood efficiently and completely produces only natural substances that are abundantly present everywhere in our environment in non-toxic concentrations for the living organisms.

1.4.1 Characteristics of firewood

Firewood is usually classified into softwood (poor or fair quality) and hardwood (good quality) depending upon its specific weight; hardwood, which weighs more than softwood, allows to reduce the amount of wood needed.

Softwood weighs about 300-350 kg/cu.m (with 15/20% moisture content):

it is easy to ignite, it burns rapidly and provides a lively fire.

Softwood includes the following species: fir, ailanthus, locust, chestnut, cypress, cornelian cherry, mulberry, larch, alder, pine, poplar, willow, elder and lime.

i **Softwood produces more creosote with consequential need for more frequent cleaning of your chimney flue.**

Hardwood weighs about 350-400 kg/cu.m (with 15/20% moisture content):

it has a higher density and is less resinous than softwood, it burns slowly and keeps a low flame (suitable for home heating).

Hardwood includes the following species: maple, white birch, hornbeam, bitter oak, cherry, beech, ash, holm-oak, walnut, olive, elm, pear, plane, oak and false acacia (those highlighted are among the best wood types).

As seen above, firewood for heating has different features according to the tree species it comes from. There are different types of wood and their properties in terms of heat value vary from species to species. The heating value of wood fuel (kcal/kg) is the quantity of heat produced after the complete combustion of 1 kg of wood.

The heating value of the different wood types is not only affected by the density, but also by their moisture content; as a consequence the output and the efficiency of the appliance is strictly dependent upon the type of wood burned (normally the heating value of a well seasoned wood is 3200 kcal/kg).

Here find some comparative data:

- SOFTWOOD = kcal/kg 2800 - 3400.
- HARDWOOD = kcal/kg 3400 - 3900.
- WOOD BRIQUETTES = kcal/kg 3850 - 4200.
- WOOD PELLET = kcal/kg 4200 - 4600.

i **The only fuel admitted for the appliance use is firewood and its by-products.**

⊘ **The use of any other type of solid fuel (e.g. coal) is FORBIDDEN.**

Firewood is:

- Corticated timber at a natural state, in pieces or not (logs, or briquettes free of any binders or additives, kindling, shavings from processing trees), deadwood like branches and pine cones.
- Wood residues created by the furniture manufacturing or the construction industry, provided they are not painted or treated.

Firewood is not:

- Any wood scrap coming from house demolition, restoration or renovation, or coming from packing material (pallets), wooden furniture, Formica, even if mixed with natural wood.
- Any other wood material such as painted, varnished and treated wood scraps even if mixed with natural firewood.

i **If possible, avoid the use of resinous wood as it can produce obstructions, which damage the inner parts of the appliance firebox and the chimney flue.**

1.4.2 Preparing firewood

The firewood manufacturing processes vary greatly depending upon the final type of fuel to produce: wood pieces, briquettes or pellets.

Wood pellets or briquettes are produced only in big sawmills that have large quantities of shavings and sawdust at disposal, which become valuable products for an appealing market.

Individuals who are landowners can easily obtain the amount of wood that will be needed for their home heating.

Those who are not landowners can address dealers experienced in firewood combustion, who can advise about quality and wood species locally available.

The most important steps in producing firewood are the following:

- Cutting of trees or suckers (usually on waning moon or in winter).
- Trimming of the smaller branches from the trunk (usually when they are less than 4 cm in diameter).
- Cutting of trunks and branches into 1 m long logs.
- Cutting of the bigger logs in half along their length (quartering).
- Piling of the sawn logs in a dry, ventilated location favouring preliminary wood drying.
- Covering the upper part of wood piles with clothes as shelf from the rain.
- Cutting of the wood logs into small pieces whose length will vary to suit the user's needs. Final wood stacking in a dry, ventilated location away from rain and humidity.
- Air-drying for at least:
 - 2 years (outdoor).
 - 1 year (indoor, in an adequate place).

i "Deadwood" does not necessarily mean "dry wood": the dryness of wood is greatly determined by the time it takes to dry but also by the place where wood is stored for seasoning. Should the wood be stacked for a long amount of time without providing any protection or be kept in a humid, insufficiently aerated place, it will rot and decay easily under the action of mildew with consequential lost of its heating value.

1.4.3 Purchasing firewood

The units of measurement commonly used in selling firewood are mainly three:

- Cubic metre (cu.m): unit of measurement referring to any type of wood and corresponding to 1cu m of solid wood (the weight of 1cu m of wood varies greatly depending upon species and humidity).
- Stere (metre) (sm): unit of measurement referring to the stacked wood pieces and corresponding to 1 cu.m including the air space between the pieces of stacked wood. The amount of wood contained in a space of 1 stere depends upon species, relative moisture content, diameter and shape of the wood pieces, and the way in which they have been stacked (one stere of wood logs 1 m long corresponds to approximately 0,7 cu.m of wood).
- Quintal (q): officially suppressed, this unit of measurement (100 kg; 0,1 t) is still the most widely used in selling firewood.

i Knowing the type of firewood and its moisture content, if it is sold on a space basis, allows you to get an idea of its heating value, whereas it is not necessary to know the species of wood if it is sold on a weight basis as with an equal moisture content the heat value differs slightly.

i The heating value of wood varies greatly depending upon its moisture content, thus when you buy wood as a source of energy it would be better knowing its moisture content.

If we compare as a way of example a piece of beech having a moisture content of 30% with a well seasoned piece of the same wood type having a moisture content of 15%, the latter will release 25% more heat. When the moisture content is 50% the heat value is reduced by the half.

i Purchase of green, damp or wet wood, could mean that you are also buying the water inside. To be sure the firewood you have purchased has been seasoned for about one year, you should always buy your firewood in the summertime (June-July) since trees are mostly cut in autumn.

i Be careful with any painted or treated wood whose combustion can give off harmful fumes, and whose use is only allowed in authorized combustion plants.

1.4.4 Combustion

When wood burns there are three stages of combustion:

- **DRYING:** Moisture in wood is removed by evaporation by means of the surrounding fire. Any type of wood contains a percentage of moisture. Since part of the heat produced by the fire is used for evaporation, it is more convenient and less polluting to burn well-seasoned wood (max. 20% moisture) rather than green wood freshly cut (with 50% moisture or more). This stage is over when the wood temperature reaches 100°C (water boiling point).
- **PYROLYSIS:** At a higher temperature wood breaks down chemically and volatile gases and char are formed. When temperature is between 260°C and 315°C this char and a small amount of these gases break into flames and wood burns. Most of these gases will then be expelled through the chimney unless the temperature of the appliance is high enough to burn them. As soon as these gases pass through the chimney they will mix with moisture to form creosote.
- **GASIFICATION AND COMBUSTION:** Gases (smoke) and charcoal (wood residues) burn. Charcoal start burning and releases heat between 540°C and 705°C, then become ash. Most of the usable heat is produced during this stage. Volatile gases, when mixed with the proper amount of oxygen, ignite when temperature is between 600°C and 650°C. But gases rarely reach the above temperature, unless they are conveyed towards flames or towards an area inside the firebox where this temperature has been reached.

In practice the three stages are interwoven in a complex way during the combustion of every single piece of wood.

The incomplete combustion of wood results in toxic emissions. Note that the worst is the emission level the lower the heat produced by the combustion process (e.g.: the use of big wood pieces results in slow combustion and low temperatures within the fireplace, which affects negatively both the appliance and the chimney; the use of green, damp wood, which cannot burn completely, results in soot and creosote formation collecting rapidly on the chimney walls).

On the contrary, in case of complete combustion (with well-seasoned wood and pieces of appropriate size) we reach a higher temperature thus reducing the overall amount of the wood needed.

To ensure complete combustion and high efficiency the following conditions must be met:

- The wood used must be dry and well-seasoned (with about 15/20% moisture content).
- Your wood-burning appliance must be designed in such a way as to ensure that:
 - High temperatures are reached into the firebox.
 - Gases emitted in the combustion process are kept at very high temperatures for long time.
 - There is a sufficient amount of oxygen the gases emitted in the combustion process.

















Compared with the past, new wood-burning appliances have been ameliorated with the aim of reducing emissions and increasing efficiency.

In this appliance there is a "flame distributor-catalyzer" located on the upper part of the firebox; thanks to its shape and to the material it is made of (CMtech®2), it provides a higher and steadier temperature inside the combustion chamber, which maximizes the combustion thus reducing wood consumption and the release of polluting emissions.












On the fire bed remain the ashes, which are organic residues that may be used in gardening as soil fertilizer (about 2-3 litres once a year every 10 sq.m).

1.5 Recommendations

1.5.1 Safety precautions

-  **IMPORTANT!!!** For the proper and safe operation of this appliance and the electrical components in it, and in order to prevent any possibility of causing serious injury, the instructions given in this manual must always be followed.
-  **CAUTION:** The installation, electrical connection, operation control, repair and maintenance works, must be executed by qualified staff only.
-  **CAUTION:** Do not connect the appliance to the power line before the cladding has been completely installed.
-  **CAUTION:** If there has been a fire in the flue it is necessary to turn the appliance off and call the fire department and check whether the chimney stack and flue pipe have been visibly damaged. Make any repairs before any further use of the combustion system.
-  **ATTENTION:** this appliance **CAN NOT** be installed using a shared chimney flue.
-  **CAUTION:** All national and local regulations and European Standards shall be complied with when installing the appliance.
-  **CAUTION:** All national and local regulations and European Standards shall be complied with when operating the appliance.
-  **CAUTION:** The accident-prevention and safety requirements stated in this manual must be followed carefully.
-  **CAUTION:** This manual must be read and understood in every part, and the use of the controls must be clear before operating the appliance or executing any works on it.
-  **WARNING:** The appliance operation, controls adjustment and programming must be done by adult persons only. Incorrect operation may cause harm, damage and/or malfunctions.
-  **WARNING:** Do not modify or replace any parts in the unit by yourself; not-authorized works may cause injuries and will relieve Caminetti Montegrappa of any public or criminal liability.
-  **WARNING:** During operation, some of the appliance surface areas may become very hot; we highly recommend not to leave the unit unattended in the presence of children, elderly and disabled people.
-  **WARNING:** Do not touch the glass. The glass provides visibility of the flames and also contributes to the distribution of heat through irradiation, so it reaches very high temperatures.
-  **ATTENTION:** Keep the fuel and inflammable materials at proper distance.
-  **CAUTION:** Leaning or hanging on the opened door imprudently, during cleaning operations, could cause the turnover of the appliance; it is therefore advisable not to do so and to take the necessary precautions especially when children, elderly or disabled people are present.
-  **WARNING:** Never use flammable liquids (alcohol or petrol) to speed up the lighting of a wood fire: it is extremely dangerous. Alcohol and petrol release highly flammable vapours, which could provoke the risk of burns.

1.5.2 General recommendations

-  CAUTION: This appliance is intended for the use it has been designed and manufactured for only.
-  CAUTION: This appliance is not intended to be used as a cooker so as to avoid that vapours and grease cause incrustations on the combustion chamber's components and in the exhaust venting system.
-  ATTENTION: Don't use the appliance as an incinerator.
-  WARNING: Do not use the appliance in case of breakdown or malfunction.
In case of a model with forced convection (that is, fan-assisted) disconnect the bipolar switch (to provide on site).
-  **In order to avoid releasing smoke in the room, it is FORBIDDEN to operate the appliance with the door open, without the glass panel or with broken glass.**
-  Always open the door slowly, first holding it open only slightly for a few seconds before opening it completely. Should some smoke blow back, there is no danger, just aerate the room temporarily.
-  **Ceramic glass thermal shock resistance 750°C. It is important not to light the fire close to the glass to avoid its damage (white residue) in the long run.**
-  Inspect and clean the exhaust venting system periodically.
-  Do NOT spray the appliance with water to clean any of its parts.
-  For repairing, refer to authorized professionals and ask for original replacement parts only.
-  Keep this instruction manual as an integral part of the product for future reference.
It must be supplied together with the unit if this is resold or moved to another place, so as to allow the next user and installer to get acquainted with its operating instructions and requirements.
Should the manual be lost or become unreadable, call Caminetti Montegrappa for a new copy.

1.5.3 Warnings for correct appliance disposal

Information for management of electric and electronic appliance waste containing batteries or accumulators in accordance with European Directive 2012/19/EC.

i This symbol, which is used on the product, batteries, accumulators or on the packaging or documents, means that at the end of its useful life, this product, the batteries and the accumulators included must not be collected, recycled or disposed of together with domestic waste.

i Improper management of electric or electronic waste or batteries or accumulators can lead to the leakage of hazardous substances contained in the product. For the purpose of preventing damage to health or the environment, users are kindly asked to separate this equipment and/or batteries or accumulators included from other types of waste and to arrange for disposal by the municipal waste service. It is possible to ask your local dealer to collect the waste electric or electronic appliance under the conditions and following the methods provided by national laws transposing the Directive 2012/19/EC.

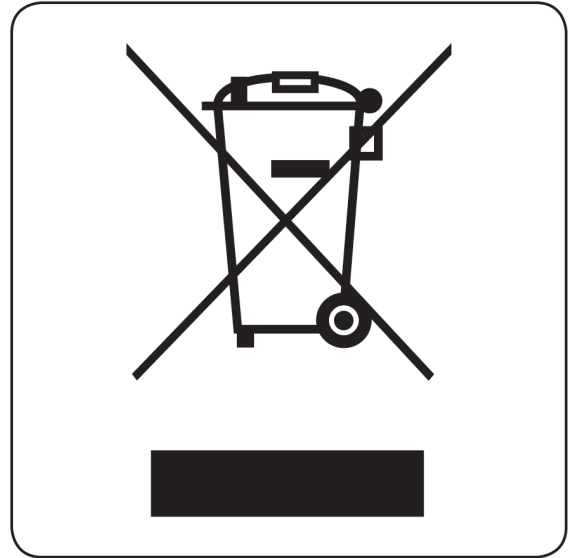
i Separate waste collection and recycling of unused electric and electronic equipment, batteries and accumulators helps to save natural resources and to guarantee that this waste is processed in a manner that is safe for health and the environment.

i For more information about how to collect electric and electronic equipment and appliances, batteries and accumulators, please contact your local Council or Public Authority competent to issue the relevant permits.

i The abandonment of the appliance in accessible areas is a serious danger to humans and animals. The responsibility for any damage to people and animals always lies with the owner.

i Upon demolition, CE marking, this manual, the declaration of disposal, the manual for installation and other documents relating to this appliance must be preserved. Remember that any registration with the regional land registry should be annulled.

! **WARNING: Improper disposal of the appliance by the user implies the application of administrative sanctions provided by law.**



1.6 Safety requirements and devices

The appliance is provided with the following safety devices:

- Snap closure: the snap closure of the door folding into the frame when it stops and the special gaskets the door incorporates make the firebox totally air-tight if compared to one without this device.



WARNING: The installation of a "bipolar switch" is mandatory when providing the electrical connection of the fan-assisted version; the bipolar switch acts as a safety device when the appliance is not operated or during maintenance works as it enables to break the circuit and totally disconnect the appliance.



It is FORBIDDEN to disconnect the safety devices.



Note: This section has been drawn up considering the appliance as being operated in accordance with the requirements and directions on the appliance use indicated under section 3.

Since Caminetti Montegrappa has no control over the conditions in which the appliance is being operated we assume no responsibility for any injury or damage to people, properties or pets resulting from the non-observance of these instructions and of the following recommendations:

- A) During any maintenance, adjusting, cleaning and servicing works, the appliance must not be left unattended in order to avoid incidental starting by third party.**
- B) Do not mishandle and/or remove any safety devices in the appliance.**
- C) Provide an efficient connection to the exhaust venting system.**
- D) Check that the room where the appliance is installed is aerated as prescribed.**

1.7 Environment requirements



IMPORTANT: To ensure its proper operation, the appliance shall be located in a ventilated room where an air flow allowing the complete combustion of wood can be admitted according to the installation requirements under the local standards currently in force.

The air supply must be sufficient for both proper combustion and to provide ventilation of the room, that is, no less than 15-20 sq.m.

If used for cooking, install the 20 cm Ø air in-take with remote control.

The natural admission of air must be provided directly through two permanent openings made on the exterior walls of the room of installation (for the section minimum dimension see section 2.3.4); the openings must be made in such a way they can never be obstructed (check regularly).

Air entering the room where the appliance is installed from contiguous room(s) is permitted provided it is admitted from a space which is aired directly from outside, a space which is not used as a bedroom or a bathroom and where fire ignition could never occur, as in a garage or in a combustible warehouse, in compliance with the requirements under the local standards currently in force.

80 cu.m/h of air is required in order to ensure proper fuel combustion.
(This pertains to operation with door closed).



Do NOT install the appliance in a bedroom or a bathroom, or in any other room where an existing heating appliance (fireplace, stove, etc.) is not provided with its own outside air source.



It is FORBIDDEN to install the appliance near objects made of combustible materials (curtains, pieces of furniture, carpets,...).



The appliance is not designed to be operated in environments where materials may explode. Therefore, it is FORBIDDEN the use of the appliance in an explosive atmosphere or in a space where materials or machineries may produce gas or dust emissions in such a quantity they may cause an explosion.



The minimum clearance to combustible side walls or to any objects or pieces of furniture must be maintained as indicated in section 1.3.2.

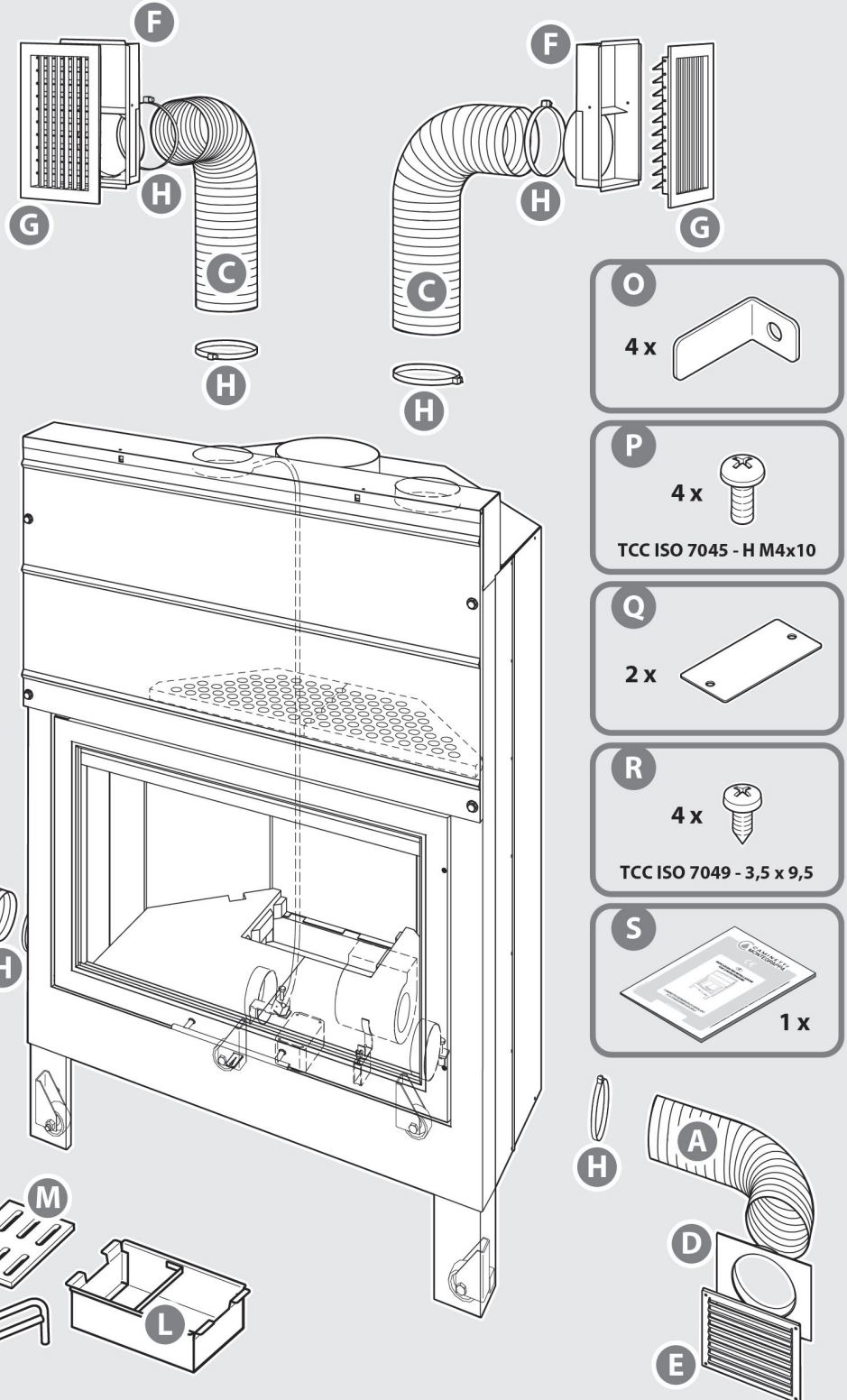
It is recommended that particularly delicate objects or pieces of furniture be installed at higher distances than those previously recommended, if you assume they could be damaged by the changes in temperature produced during the appliance operation.

The positioning of the appliance must be implemented in scrupulous compliance with the directions found in sections 2.3.

1.8 Equipment

1.8.1 Checking of the accessories included

- A** x 1 1502000100
- B** x 1 1502000000
- C** x 2 1502010000
- D** x 2 1263000200
- E** x 2 1263000100
- F** x 2 1189900009
- G** x 2 1280370100
- H** x 6 1509090000
- I** x 1 1590201200
- L** x 1 1184003300
- M** x 2 1121018900
- N** x 1 1105903309
- O** x 4 1102066060
- P** x 4 1012049900
- Q** x 2 1102053260
- R** x 4 1012000400
- S** x 1 INSTALLATION MANUAL



1.9 Functioning principle

This appliance has been designed to achieve the highest efficiency with a low quantity of fuel thanks to a "flame distributor-catalyzer" and a Caminetti Montegrappa's patented combustion system (see section 1.2.2).

By reaching and retaining high temperatures in the combustion chamber, thanks to the thick layer of CMtech®, the appliance can be used for both cooking and heating.

Thanks to its position (top of combustion chamber) and shape, the "flame distributor-catalyzer" produces the catalysis of the combustion products, dramatically reducing carbon dioxide, nitrogen oxide, and other gases.

After passing through the flame distributor-catalyzer the flue gases are forced to pass through integrated slowdown channels, which allow to get warm air for heating by reducing the temperature of the flue gases while they are passing through.

The heavier and cooler smoke produced during cooking is able to evacuate freely through an appropriate opening provided at the front.

The whole mass of smoke is subsequently forced through the appliance's hood in one single integrated slowdown channel to favour heat exchanging and to obtain hot air for heating.

Warm air is then distributed into the room through flexible pipes positioned inside the finishing flare of the appliance cladding.

The heat exchangers surrounding the combustion chamber and inside the appliance flare are air-tight thanks to line weldings, which prevent any gas exchange with the air to be heated.

Our appliances are offered with two functioning systems:

- **a system of natural convection:**

the heat released is partly radiated and mostly diffused by natural convection (air natural convection movement): an air flow enters from the outside, heats up when passing through heat exchangers positioned inside the appliance flare, it is channelled and emitted from the unit's top into the room to be heated.

- **fan-assisted:**

the heat released is partly radiated and mostly fan-distributed with a system of forced convection (artificial air motion produced by an integrated fan): an airflow (induced by the fan) is drawn in from outdoors and heated by passing it through heat exchanger air cavities located inside the appliance's hood, then channeled and finally released from the unit's top portion into the room that is to be heated, or into adjacent rooms, through appropriately insulated ducts.

i For the forced convection solution, the "forced air channelling kit" is available on the price list, which is to be installed before positioning the appliance permanently.

i In both cases the choice to take fresh clean air from outside and distribute warm air from above has been made for:

- Keeping steady the room moisture content and admitting fresh air into the room.
- Reducing the circulation of dust, which may be present on the room's floor.
- Conforming to and exploiting the natural air motion (warm air upward flow, cold air downward flow).

2 INSTALLATION

2.1 Packaging dismantling and disposal

Consisting of non-toxic and not noxious materials, the packaging does not need any special disposal procedure; the user is in charge of stocking, disposing of, or recycling the wastes of the packaging according to the regulations in force in the country where the product has been purchased.



WARNING: Keep plastic coverings out of the children's reach as they could represent a danger.

2.2 Installation requirements

The appliance must be installed in a space which allows to operate it and perform routine maintenance works easily. The room chosen for the installation of the appliance must therefore feature:

- Proper environment conditions and permanent outside air source as indicated under section 1.7 "Environment requirements".
- A floor with proportionate load capacity (see appliance weight in section 1.3.2 of the manual).
- 230 V~ 50 Hz line voltage. (*)
- Electrical system complying with the directives in force. (*)

* Only for forced convection models.

- A system of exhaust gases complying with the standards in force aiming at guaranteeing:
 - Adequate draught for the correct and safe appliance operation.
 - Adequate resistance to high temperatures.
 - Adequate resistance to corrosion due to combustion products.
 - Easy access for periodic checks and maintenance.
 - Adequate insulation from inflammable materials.
- The room must also comply also with further standards in force in the country where the appliance is installed.

2.3 Appliance installation



IMPORTANT: All installation work for your appliance (insulation, electrical connections, input to chimney or flue, installation of the accessories supplied with the unit, as well as any temporary removal and reinstallation of appropriate component parts) must be performed only by qualified technicians or comparably experienced and knowledgeable persons.

The same applies to the installation of our factory-built appliance cladding.

Caminetti Montegrappa assumes no responsibility for any incidental or consequential damage of any kind to persons, pets or things resulting from the installation of a cladding that is not of our own production, or from the inobservance of the prescriptions given in this manual.

2.3.1 Making appliance lighter in order to facilitate handling

If the appliance needs to be installed in locations with limited access (for example, in upper stories or basements, and thus accessible only through stairways), it is possible to lighten the appliance by removing the CMtech®2 parts, the cast iron hearth/firewood grate, the ash grate and the ash collecting box.

This operation will reduce the overall weight for easier movement (see disassembly sequence in section 4.2.1).

Be sure to carefully and correctly put each CMtech®2 element back into place.

Proceed as follows (see section 2.3.2) if the appliance is to be installed in rooms where the usable clearance of the access door is less than 81,5 cm:

- If the door opening is not less than 80 cm, remove the handle [M] (open the door and unscrew the two M6 nuts that secure the handle to the bottom profile of the door).
- If the door opening is not less than 79 cm, remove the combustion air damper [R] (unscrew the "refractory support", by unscrewing the four securing screws, then unscrew the two screws that secure the damper lever to the shutter and push it inwards).
- If the door opening is not less than 76.5 cm, remove the door protection guard [C].

Note: The depth of the appliance cannot be reduced any further.

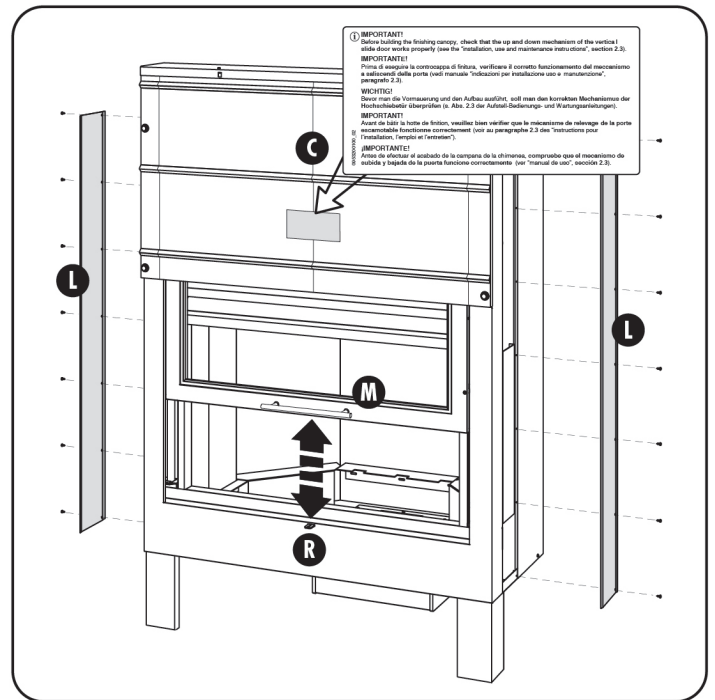
2.3.2 Vertical sliding door check

As indicated on the sticker applied to the door protection guard [C], check that the up-and-down motion of the vertical sliding door is correct by removing the 2 side closing plates [L] (see the following figure) from guard [C] and ensure that the sliding open-and-close mechanism is correct.

After checking, screw back into place the side closing plates [L] on the door protection guard [C].



WARNING: In the event that the chain has slipped off the toothed wheel, and considering that the chain is equipped with a counterweight, pay attention to your hands when putting the chain back onto the toothed wheel.



2.3.3 Appliance Positioning

- First try your appliance in place in order to determine where to make the connection between the appliance and the chimney flue.
- Determine the position of the outside air intakes and provide the insulation on the adjacent walls.
- Remove the appliance from the location before making the necessary openings on the exterior wall.
- Put the appliance back into place and make all the connections (see examples under sections 2.3.4, 2.3.5 e 2.3.9).



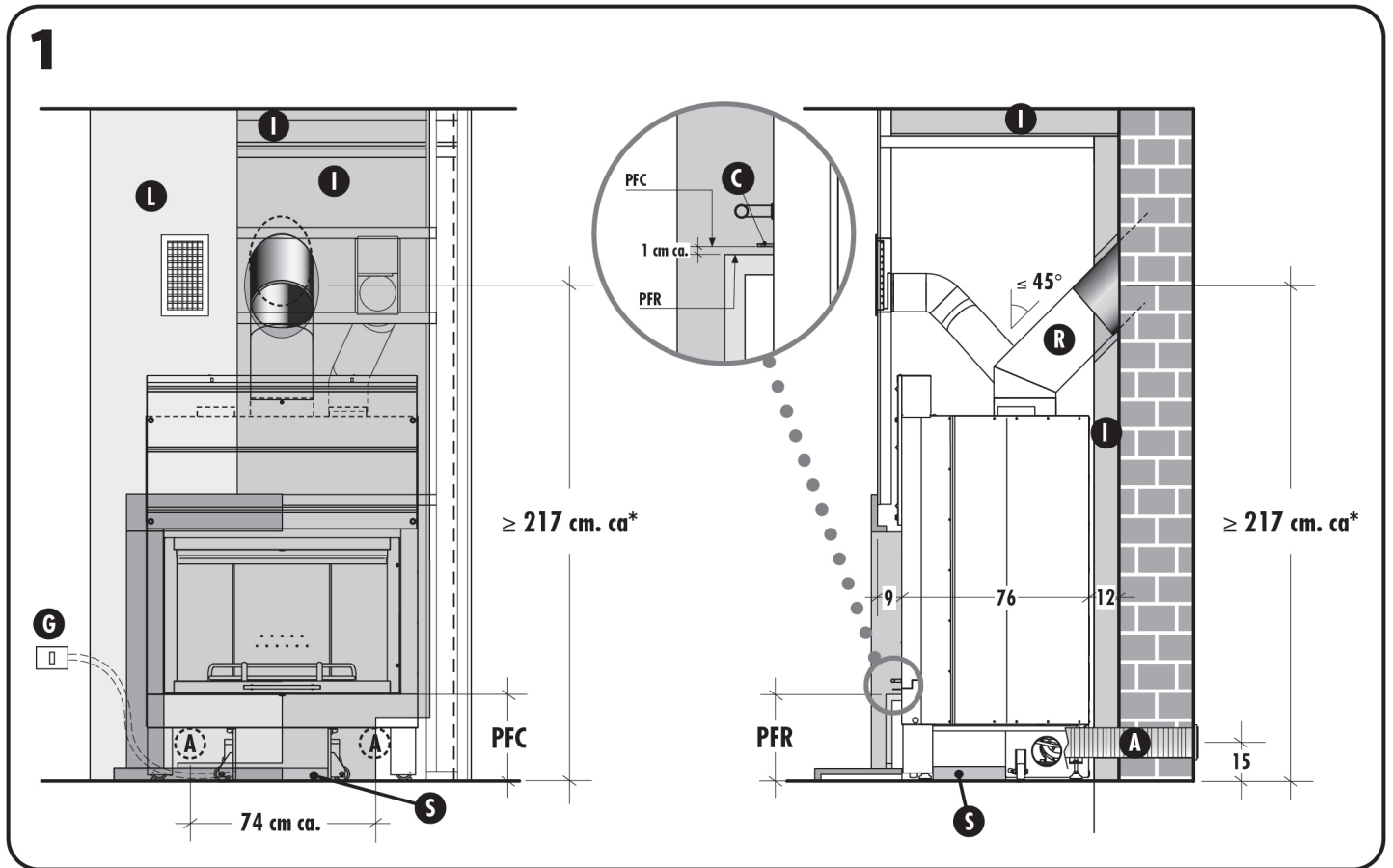
IMPORTANT: When cutting a hole for the appliance exhaust pipe through a inflammable wall, provide the necessary insulation whose thickness may vary from a minimum of 3 up to a maximum of 10 cm.



IMPORTANT: The correct installation of the unit must always meet the following requirements both in case the cladding is of our own production or not:

- The angle of the connecting flue pipes with the chimney flue must not exceed 45°.
- Two 12 cm Ø outside fresh air intakes must be provided (air to be heated and then distributed into the place of installation, also ensuring replacement of the oxygen burnt during the combustion).
- 10+2 cm minimum clearance between the wall and the appliance back: 10 cm of insulating material (see section 2.3.8) and 2 cm of air (this clearance must be maintained to ensure an efficient air flow and to enable the natural expansion of materials).
- Height of hearth at the same level as the cladding to be installed (for this operation, the appliance has been equipped with adjustable feet).

i Position the appliance while fully conforming to all the specifications and recommendations already indicated in sections 15, 1.6, 1.7 e 2.2.



*: 217 cm ca. = MINIMUM SIZE central hole of the 45° connector to flue Ø 25

PFC Appliance hearth

PFR Hearth extension of cladding

A. Outside air intakes (2 pcs Ø 12 cm)

G. Bipolar switch (not supplied)

I. Rock-wood insulation - thickness 10 cm - density 80 kg/cu.m

L. Drywall panel of fireplace flare in fire resistant plasterboard on a skeleton of zinc-plated section

R. Duct or chimney connector consisting of 25 cm Ø rigid pipes at an angle $\leq 45^\circ$

S. Floor insulation in rock-wood dim. 39x19 cm - min. thickness 6 cm - density 80 kg/cu.m

C. Combustion air supply control

2.3.4 Outside air intakes

The standards currently in force require that all appliances be equipped with pipes of adequate dimensions to admit into the firebox an outside air flow ensuring an efficient and complete combustion of wood.

This appliance, to function as a warm air generator with the "Natural Convection" or "Forced convection" system and at the same time replace the oxygen burnt during the combustion, is equipped with two 12 cm Ø external air intake pipes located on the right and on the left side of the bottom.

Mount the two 12 cm Ø flexible pipes [A] in aluminium extensible onto the inlets and secure them with 2 pipe clamps (also see figure under section 2.3.9).

Make two holes on the outside wall (or on the partition wall of a contiguous room sufficiently aerated) for the 12 cm Ø aluminium flexible pipes (see figures 1, 2 and 3).

Place the appliance 12 cm away from the wall (or from the protection masonry in case the walls are made of combustible materials) and in the definitive position (check the dimensions of the cladding to install in order to determine the exact position).

Insert the 2 aluminium lengths of flexible pipe [A] into the holes previously made and cut them in line with the outside wall.

Mount the 2 PVC protection louvers complete with inlet onto the 12 cm Ø pipes; the safe operation and high performance are ensured by using the air intakes supplied with the appliance.

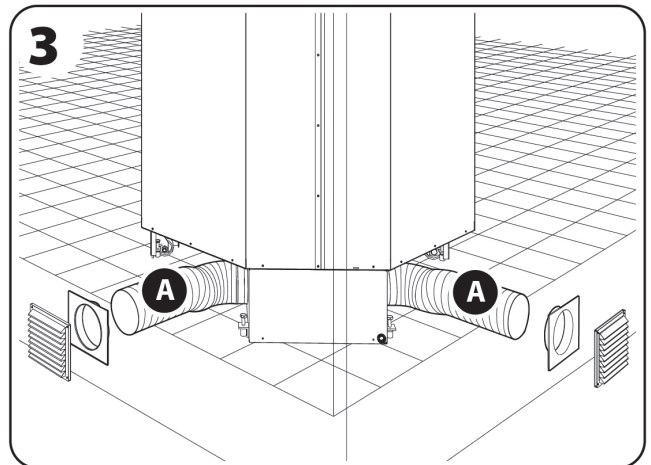
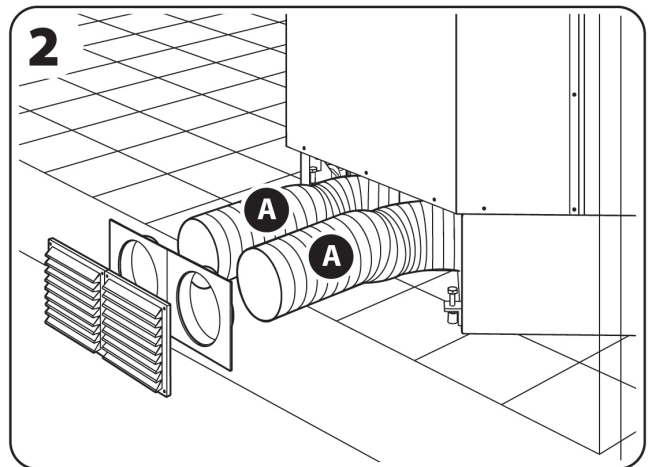
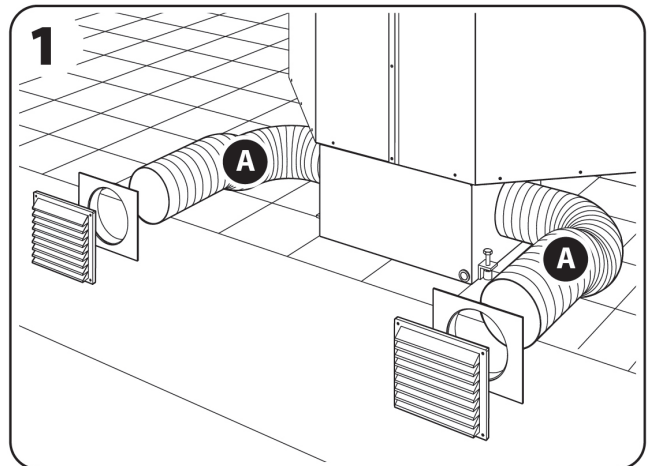


IMPORTANT: Check regularly that the air intakes are not obstructed (through each grille there should always be an air passageway of 100 sq.cm).

If you use the outside air in-take complete with remote control (you are recommended to use this when cooking in the appliance [MegaFire], see our price-list), prepare another hole in the wall for the corresponding knob.

The path of the steel cable that connects the control knob to the air intake must be as straight as possible without tight bends.

Check the opening and closing position of the valve before finishing assembly.



2.3.5 Connection to the chimney flue

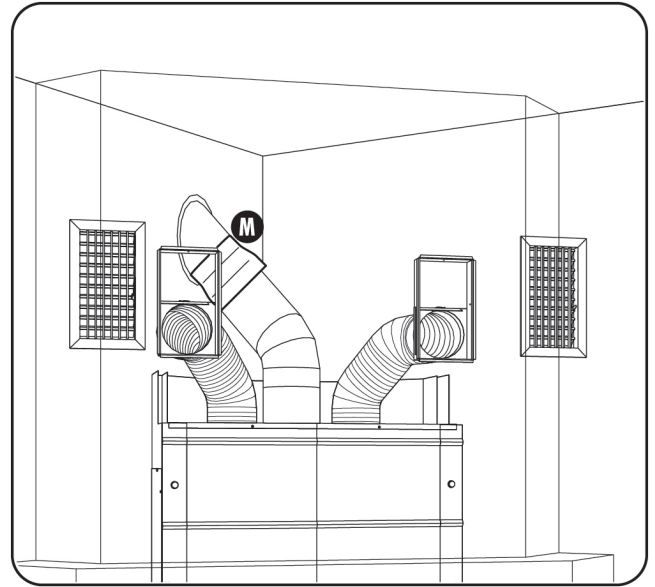
For the connection of the unit to the chimney flue, use only non-combustible elements suitable to resist to the combustion products and to the condensate (creosote) build-up.

⊘ The use of fibrocement and aluminium flexible pipes for connecting the appliance to the chimney flue is FORBIDDEN.

The appliance works with negative pressure; to prevent creosote from building up and be conveyed to the appliance it is important that the connection to the chimney flue be sealed and airtight.

The connection to the chimney flue should ensure easy removal of soot and routine cleaning by means of a metal brush.

⊘ It is FORBIDDEN to install any manually-operated draught controls along the connection to the chimney flue.



After having placed the appliance in the exact position as indicated under section 2.3.3, use rigid steel pipes with the same section as the "flue exit pipe" (see technical sheet, section 1.3.2) to carry out the connection to the chimney flue, and perfectly seal the connection. (Use CE certified products according to the standard EN 1856-2:2003).

i ATTENTION: An adapter [M] can be installed on the chimney flue fitting only if the appliance will be used solely for heating and never for cooking use.

⊘ It is FORBIDDEN to carry out any diameter reductions along the section of the connection to the chimney flue. The reduction is permitted only with the use of the aforementioned reduction adaptor placed immediately before the fitting on the chimney flue.

2.3.6 Chimney flue

The passageway for conveying flue gases from the appliance to the "chimney flue" (technically, chimney) is called "flue conduit". The flue conduit must be built in compliance with the standard EN 1856 parts 1-2.

The chimney flue or the vertical exhaust vent for the flue gases from a natural draught appliance must therefore meet the following requirements:

- Be flue gas- and water-tight, and properly insulated from combustible or flammable materials according to the usage conditions (EN 1443 and EN 13384 parts 1-2-3).
- Be made of materials resistant to usual mechanical shocks, heat, flue gases and possible condensate.
- Have all connections to the different elements of which the flue conduit is made of properly sealed and airtight.
- Be as much as possible vertical; any angle from its axis must not exceed 45°.
- Be installed at an adequate distance away from any combustible or flammable materials by means of an air flow or of an insulating material.
- Have an inner section preferably circular; we therefore recommend piping installed within square or rectangular chimneys (which otherwise must have a 1-to-1.5 internal sizes max. ratio and a radius of curvature of the interior angles of at least 20 mm).
- The interior section must be invariable, free from constrictions and independent.

A cleanout opening with a tight fitting lid under the connection between the exhaust pipe and the appliance should be provided for allowing access to the chimney flue for purposes of inspecting and removing solid materials and possible condensate.

i **The draught value indicated among the technical features of the appliance refers to Technical Norms and testing, so as to guarantee the best thermal performances of the appliance (consumption, efficiency, emissions) in conformity with the technical data declared and certified by the Institute in charge of the certification. A higher draught value could provoke malfunctioning, high fuel consumption, overheating of the appliance body and cause annoying noises in the firebox.**

i **A chimney flue with an oversize section slows down the gas speed, makes unburnt by-products collect on its walls and reduces the gas temperature, which produces a concentration of creosote in the chimney flue resulting in wood start-up and combustion problems.**

On the other hand, a chimney flue with an undersize section which does not allow the smoke to be easily carried out of the appliance, may choke the combustion (and so put out the fire).

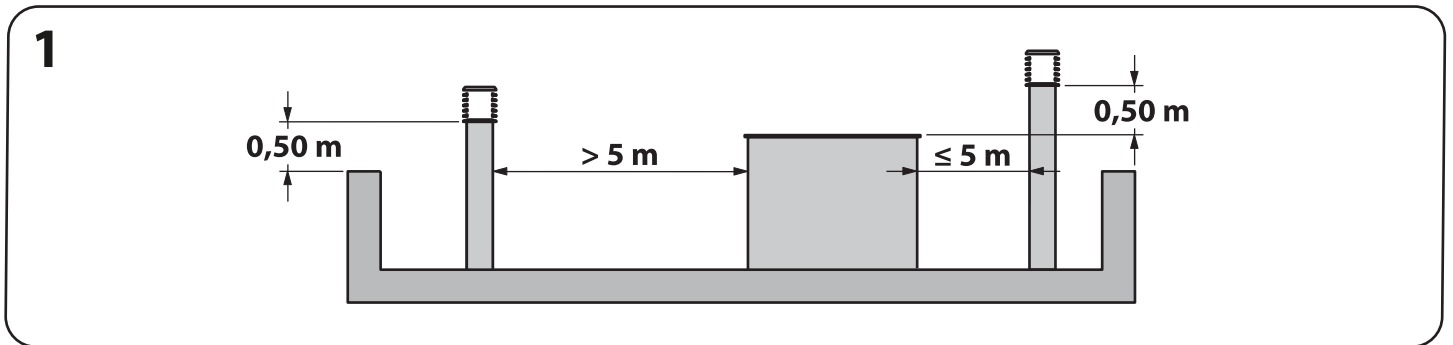
i **Caminetti Montegrappa assumes no responsibility over the appliance malfunction resulting from a bad designed chimney flue and/or a chimney flue which has not been installed in compliance with the given requirements.**

! **CAUTION: If there has been a fire in the flue it is necessary to turn the appliance off and call the fire department and check whether the chimney stack and flue pipe have been visibly damaged. Make any repairs before any further use of the combustion system.**

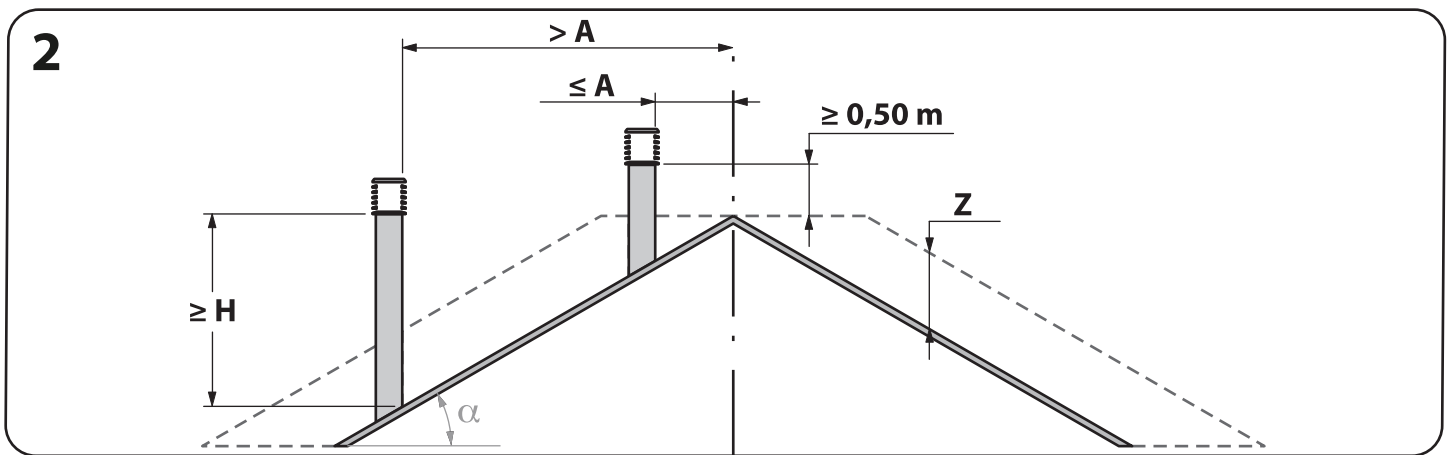
2.3.7 Chimney cap

The good draught of the chimney flue also depends on the type of terminal covering the top of the chimney, which must comply with the following requirements:

- Have the same inner section as that of the chimney flue.
- Its usable section at the outlet must not be less than the double of the inner section of the chimney flue.
- Be built or designed in such a way as to prevent the entry of rain, snow, foreign bodies, and to ensure the correct release of the combustion products even in case of air flows around the house (the use of wind-stop terminals is recommended).
- Be located so as to ensure the correct release and dilution of the products of combustion at a distance away from any area subject to downdraft, whose size depends on the angle of the roof; therefore it is necessary to comply with the required minimum heights in the figure below.
- In case there are two or more adjacent chimneys, the one which exhausts from a solid fuel appliance or which serves an upper floor must terminate at least 50 cm above the other/s to avoid draught problems.
- The distance from the chimney cap and any higher buildings, plants, trees, etc. must not be less than 8/10 m. In case the distance is less than the required, the cap must terminate at least 1 m above them.



FLAT ROOF



SLOPING ROOF

Angle of roof α expressed in degrees ($^{\circ}$)	Clearance from axle of roof top to chimney A expressed in metres (m)	Min. height of outlet measured from the roof H expressed in metres (m)	Height of downdraft area Z expressed in metres (m)
15	1,85	1,00	0,50
30	1,50	1,30	0,80
45	1,30	2,00	1,50
60	1,20	2,60	2,10

2.3.8 Insulation

The appliance shall always be thermally insulated from adjacent walls and the ceiling using the following types of panels:

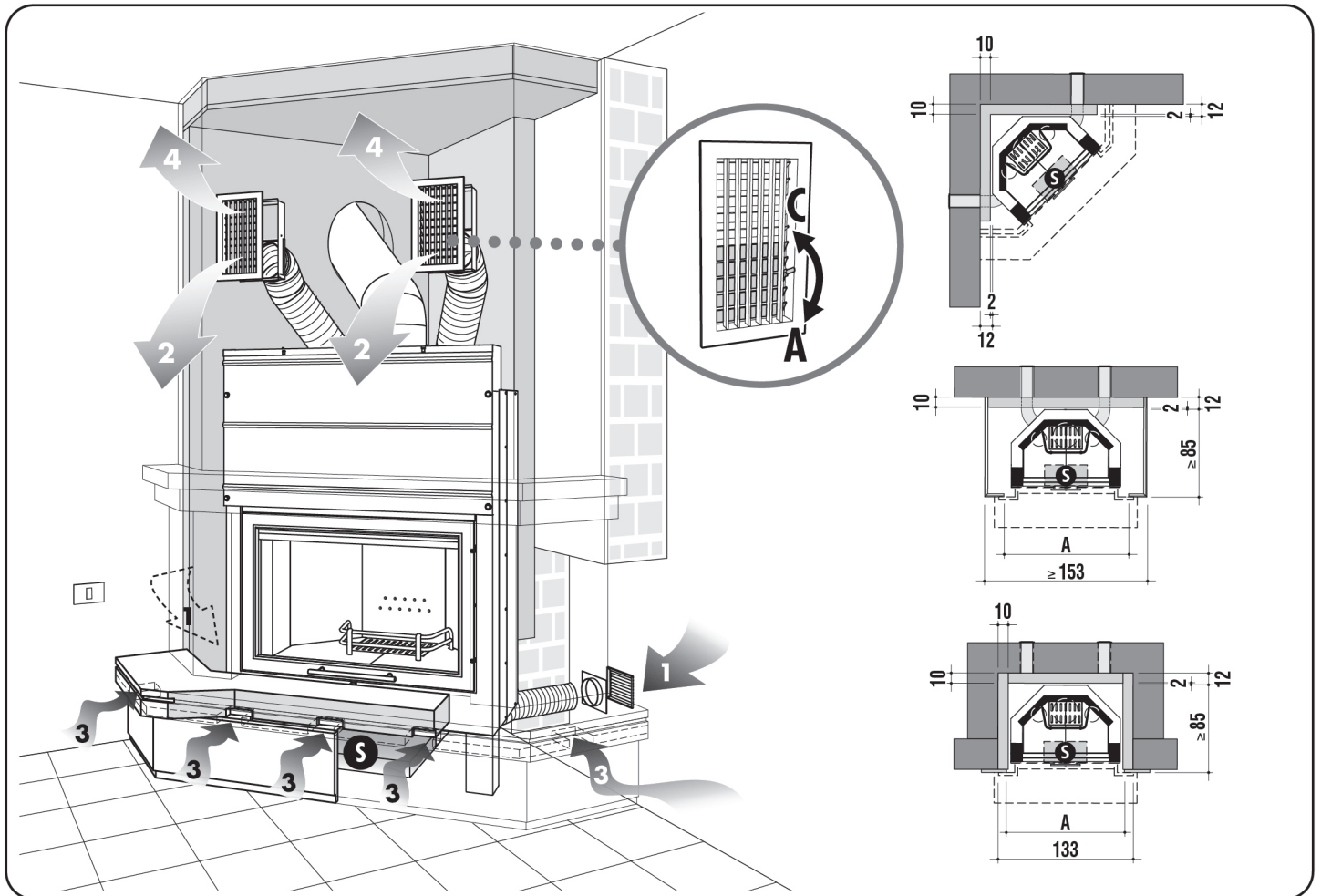
- Type: Rock wool.
- Thickness: 10 cm.
- Density: 80 kg/cu.m.
- Fire resistant.

A 2 cm minimum clearance must always be maintained between the external surface of the appliance and the adjacent surfaces, even if thermal insulation is provided (this clearance ensures an efficient air flow and the normal expansion of materials).

With reference to the floor, it is necessary to:

- Ensure that it is load bearing and made of non-combustible material.
- Always provide efficient protection of the surface area underneath the appliance by using a 6 cm thick insulating panel (of the same kind as that used to insulate the installation walls) measuring 39x19 cm (see figure 1, ref. S).

! WARNING: In the case that adjacent walls are flammable or if they are load-bearing walls in reinforced concrete, build a 10 cm protective barrier between these types of walls and the appliance.



1. Outside air intake for heating
2. Heated air emission
3. Room air admission (room air entering through openings provided on our factory-built claddings)
4. Room air emission

- S. Insulating panel - dim. 39x19 cm - min. thickness 6 cm
 A = Open
 C = Closed

2.3.9 Electrical connection

i This section only regards the fan-assisted version.

Carry out the electrical connection by connecting the feeder [E] to the nearest 230 V connector block (see right for wiring diagram) and provide a bipolar switch [G] to ensure disconnection of the appliance when it is not operated.

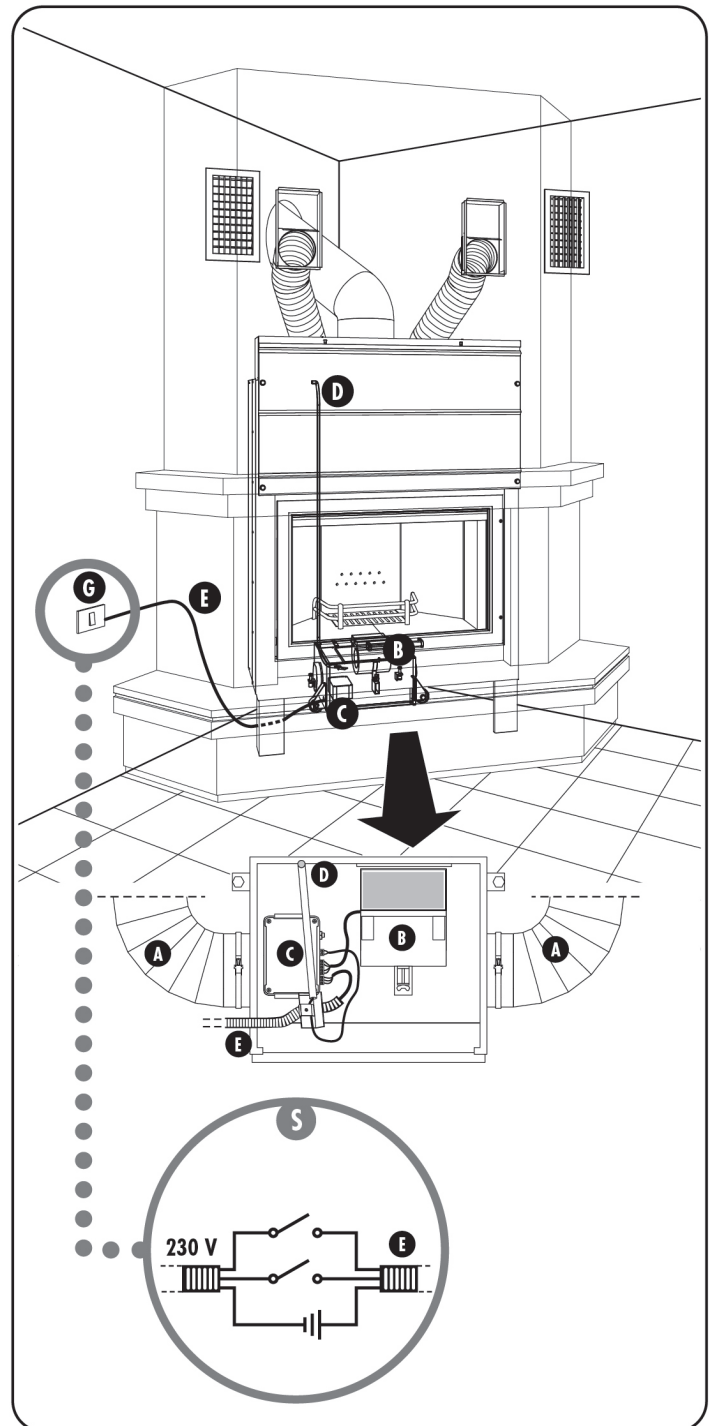
i The outside air suction fan [B] switches on automatically when the temperature of the heated air emitted from the outlets reaches about 40°C and it switches off when the air temperature drops down the aforementioned temperature; during the appliance operation the fan will start up and then stop repeatedly according to the temperature. The air temperature is sensed by a sensor [D], factory-mounted into the left-side 15 cm Ø warm air outlet.

The air temperature measured by sensor [D] during operation is transmitted to the electronic control unit [C] controlling the revolving speed of the fan [B] (the higher the temperature, the bigger the warm air flow emitted into the room).

! CAUTION: The feeder, though protected by a cover made of material withstanding high temperature, must never come into contact with the appliance surface areas.

! WARNING: The appliance must always be disconnected from electricity during all work after connecting chimney flue, such as installation of cladding and mounting the mantle surround trim (double-pole switch off).

S. SCHEMATIC FOR ELECTRICAL CONNECTION WITH DOUBLE POLE SWITCH - 230 V power cord



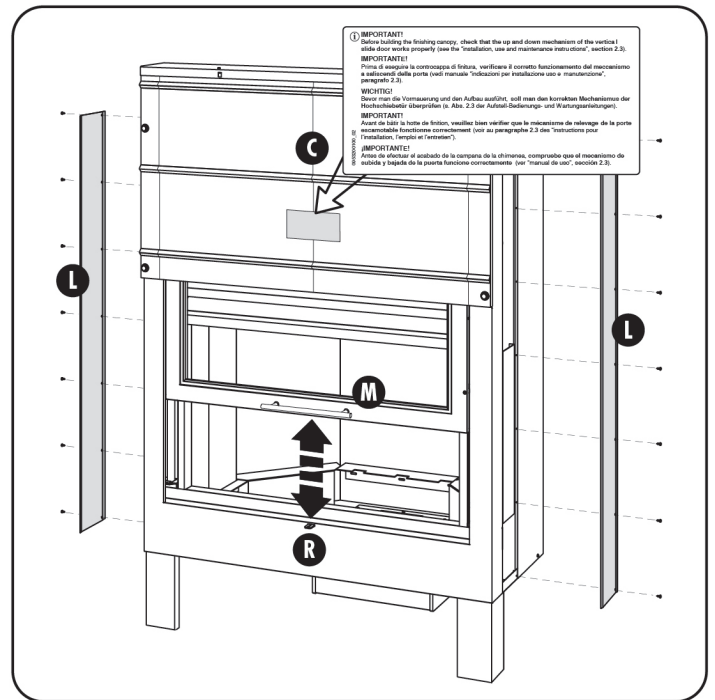
2.3.10 Installing the refractory material



CAUTION: The appliance must always be disconnected from the electrical mains while installing the refractory elements (double-pole switch off).

Install the following parts according to the numerical order (see fig. 1).

To install the refractory elements correctly, insert each single piece towards the top and turn to put it against the back wall of the appliance, then slide down onto the base.



2.3.11 Cladding Installation



WARNING: During the following mounting work for the cladding, the appliance must be disconnected from electrical power (double-pole switch off).



IMPORTANT: If the cladding was not manufactured by Caminetti Montegrappa, but is instead prepared on site by the user, it is necessary to provide for a slit with an area of no less than 400 sq.cm under the base of the cladding in order to create an air inlet for proper combustion.

Level the appliance by working on its adjustable feet.

Check the height of the hearth against the cladding that is to be installed.

Begin the mounting of the cladding as per the instructions supplied with our product, and always in full compliance with the general guidelines specified under section 1.5.

Note that the appliance must never be sealed to the cladding because the materials they are constructed from have a different thermal expansion. Therefore, it is highly recommended not to:

1. Seal the cladding to the appliance.
2. Lay the weight of the cladding and of the flare onto the appliance (we suggest the use of fire-resistant plasterboard for a quickly-built, lighter flare), and strictly avoid anchorage on any parts of the appliance (see section 2.3.12).

The mantelshelf and any other component in wood or combustible material must be out of the range of the heat radiation area, or must be duly insulated and be placed at least 1 cm away from the heater in order to let the air freely flow and prevent overheating.

2.3.12 Finishing mantle

⚠ WARNING: When mounting the finishing mantle or drywall panel, the appliance must be disconnected from electrical power supply (electronic control unit switch in OFF position).

We recommend the use of 13÷15 mm thick fireproof plasterboard panels for building the finishing mantle or drywall panel, supported by a skeleton of galvanised sections duly anchored to the walls, ceiling and cladding mantelshelf.

⊘ To prevent the transmission of thermal expansion, it is FORBIDDEN to anchor the finishing mantle or the drywall panel to any part of the appliance.

With these galvanised sections always prepare framework to support and secure the warm air outlets to be positioned at 200÷210 cm off the floor.

If the ceiling is higher than 3 meters tall, install a third non-closable air vent on the finishing mantle or drywall panel with top edge approximately 30 cm from the ceiling: this vent, whose louvers cannot be shut, ensures the natural emission of the warm air stored inside the flare.

⚠ IMPORTANT: Refer to section 2.3.8 for guidelines regarding the ceiling insulation supported and held into place by a plasterboard panel installed horizontally.

i Install the aluminium flexible warm air distribution pipes before closing and completing the finishing mantle or the drywall panel with fireproof plasterboard panels (see section 2.3.13).

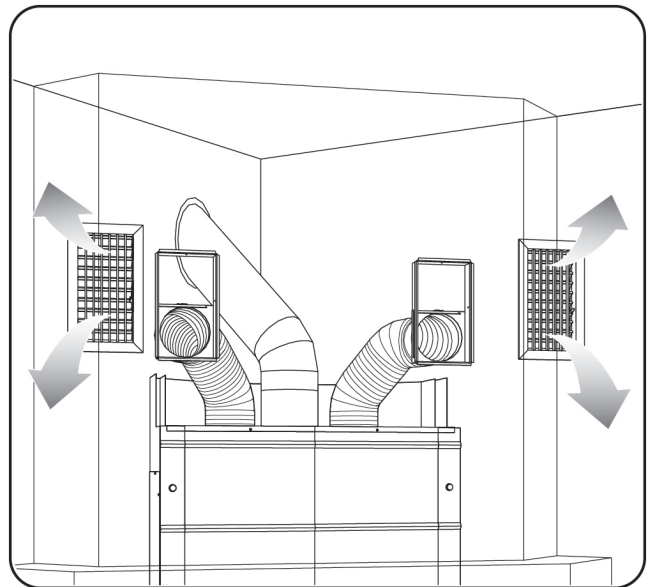
2.3.13 Warm air distribution

⚠ WARNING: While installing the warm air distribution system, the appliance must remain disconnected from electrical power (double-pole switch off).

Insert the two 15 cm Ø aluminium flexible pipes into the inlets on top of the appliance. Connect the other side of the flexible pipes to the 2 warm air outlets and the 2 white-painted aluminium adjustable louvers after completing the fireplace flare.

Should you use different vents, choose a kind of vents ensuring a 360 sq.cm usable open surface area. Use the last 4 pipes clamps supplied with the appliance to fix all connections. One of the two warm air vents supplied with the forced convection unit version may be positioned in a contiguous room, provided that the flexible pipe has a short run (no more than 4 m), as much as possible straight and well insulated in the run outside the fireplace flare.

(The warm air vent with the longest run or installed at a higher position must always be the one on the left, connected to the pipe equipped with the temperature sensor).



i Only with the Natural Convection unit version both warm air vents supplied must be positioned in the room where the appliance has been installed.

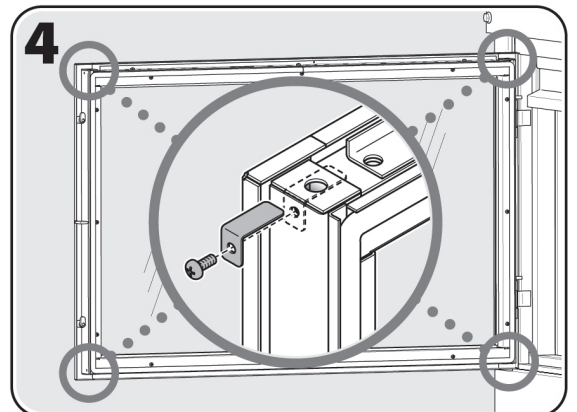
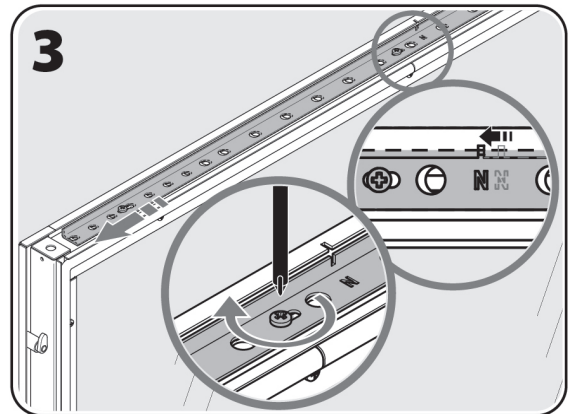
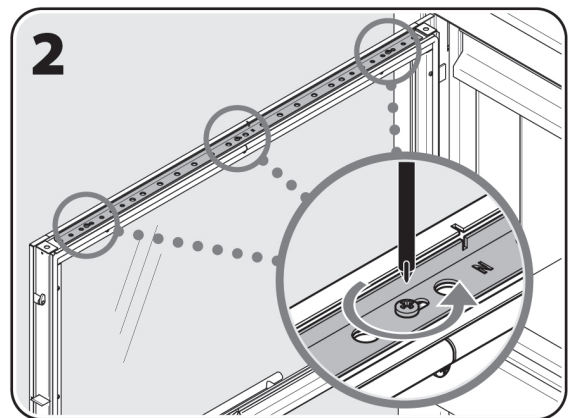
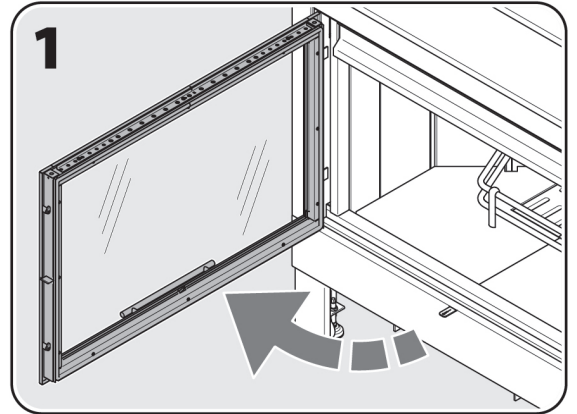
The vents shall be installed with the adjustable louvers facing down in order to ensure control on the warm air flow coming from the unit heat exchanger. The louvers of the top section are always open to diffuse by natural convection the warm air stored inside the fireplace flare so as to prevent overheating.

The flexible pipes must be connected to the adjustable section of the vent.

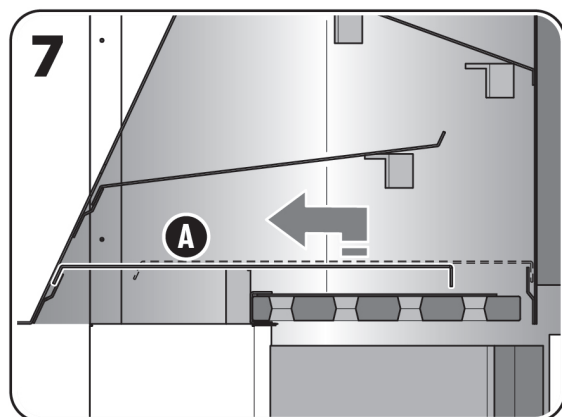
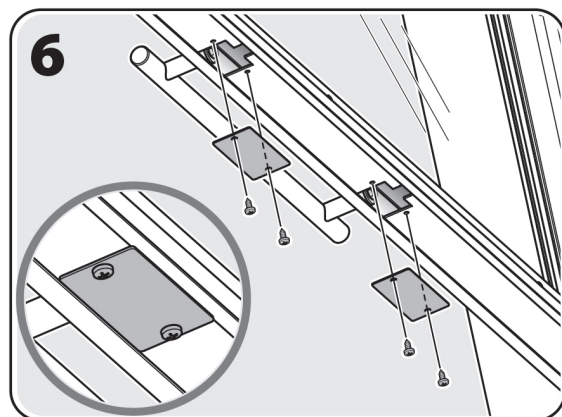
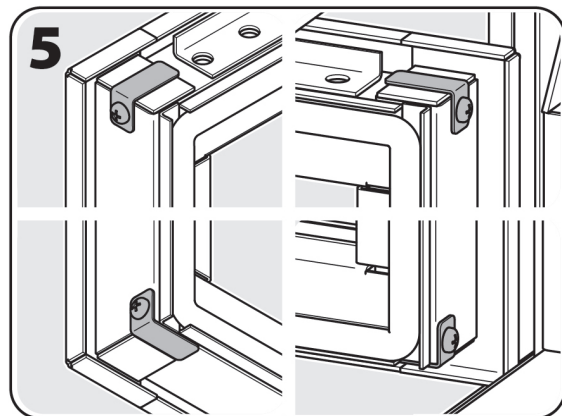
2.3.14 Glass air intake regulation

i **ATTENTION:** In order to guarantee the declared performance of the product, the following components must be installed inside the door, following the instructions provided below.

1. Open the vertical sliding door sideways.
2. Using a screwdriver, loosen the 3 screws of the air shield.
3. Let the long shield slide on the slots until the mark indicated with the letter "N" aligns with the notch on the door frame, then tighten to lock the shield in position.
4. Use the included screws to secure the "L" brackets to the 4 corners of the door so that they block the air passage holes (see details in figure 5).



6. Fasten the two flat brackets on the lower part of the door using the included screws so that the air passage holes are closed.
7. Inside the aspiration hood, lift the baffle [A] so that the rear edge comes out of its guide. Slide the element forward until inserting the curved front edge into the specific guide inside the hood.



3 OPERATION

3.1 Pre- and first-lighting instructions


Before lighting the appliance for the first time the following must be done:

- Remove the sticker from the glass and any adhesive marks if necessary.
- Ensure that all safety requirements are met (see sections 1.5 and 1.6).

To start the fire for the first time, follow the technical instructions given at the beginning of section 3.2. Take particular care to keep the fire moderate for about 15/20 minutes, then let the fire go out and, to make sure all the humidity dries out, repeat the procedure 3/4 times, each time waiting for the refractory elements to cool down.

After this time, a more lively fire can be built by gradually adding fuel until reaching the maximum amount suggested (see "hourly fuel consumption" in the chart under section 1.3.2) and once the fire is established, keep it for about 2 hours, maintaining the air damper open.

 **CAUTION: Children must be supervised by an adult in order to prevent them from touching the appliance hot parts or modifying its functions.**


 **The metal component parts of the appliance are coated with a special high temperature paint that will reticulate, chemically stabilize and become fully heat resistant after the first few lightings. During this chemical reaction, the paint will smell bad and release vapours, thus it is recommended that the room be properly aerated. When this process is finished, no more bad smell and vapours will be released during the appliance normal operation.**

3.2 Following lightings

Before lighting the fire always clean the ceramic glass door if necessary (see section 4.1.2) and the firebox and empty the ash tray (see section 4.1.3).

On lighting the fire set the controls as follows:

- Combustion air damper fully open: using the adjustment handle, turn to the right to open and to the left to close (see figures 1 and 2).
- Warm air outlets with adjustable louvers open.
- Finally, check that the bipolar switch you have installed is set in "ON" position; the fan will switch on and off automatically according to the temperature of air sensed by the thermostatic sensor (only in fan-assisted models).


 **ATTENTION: To avoid yielding and breakages (or feasible bursting or explosion in exceptional cases) of the CMtech® parts, following a period of inactivity, it is a good rule to take the appliance gradually to the working temperature with a moderate fire, repeating the steps of section 3.1.**

It may seem easy to light a fire in a wood-burning appliance but it actually is not. You should not play with fire, you should take great precaution and follow the instructions given in this chapter very carefully.

To start the fire safely use the traditional "firelighter cubes" instead of grease-proof or printed paper, or other products available on the market specifically designed to make the lighting of the fire easy, and follow the instructions supplied.

Such products contain special substances and they keep the flame burning longer, giving the fire time to set well into the wood. Put a firelighter cube on the hearth, prepare a bed with small, thin pieces of dry wood (the smaller and dryer they are the better they will catch fire). Cross the wood pieces in a stack, so as to let air pass in between them: if the wood is piled too tightly, it will not burn properly.

When the fire is well established and a bed of embers has formed (after about 15 min.), put additional wood pieces of bigger dimensions, again in crossed position, but do not exceed the optimum amount of fuel (see "hourly fuel consumption" in the chart under section 1.3.2).

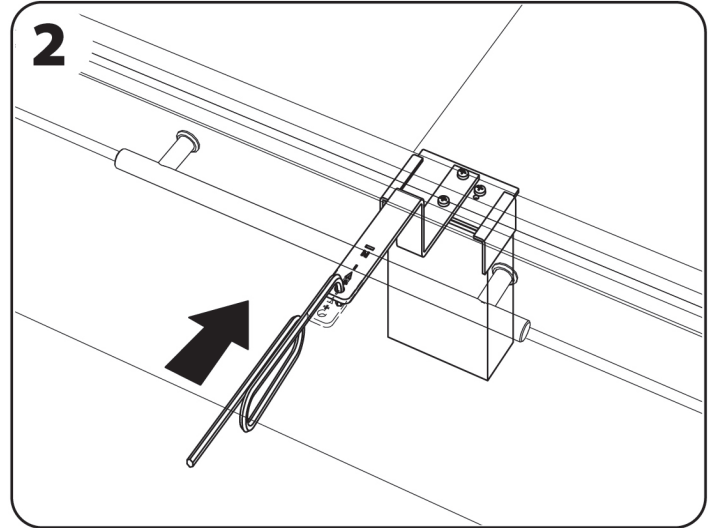
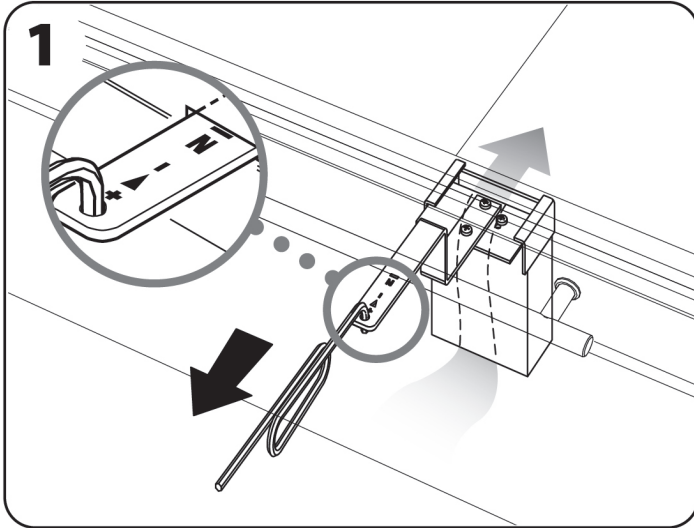
 **Check that the chimney draws well. Many chimneys in case of low pressure or when they are cold may present draught problems. If draught is good, you can light the fire from the bottom of the wood stack; if draught is poor, the stack must be built with highly combustible, very thin pieces of soft wood providing a lively fire, which should heat up the chimney flue rapidly and prevail over draught problems.**

Once the fire has well started (after about one hour) adjust the air flow by acting on the combustion air control placing it in the "N" position (see figure 2); it is very important that both the appliance and the chimney flue be sufficiently warm to keep a good draught and reach the critical temperature ensuring the proper combustion of wood.

When the fire is well established, which is apparent when the CMtech®2 lining becomes light-coloured, the firebox may be reloaded in accordance with the already recommended optimum amounts of fuel (wood logs not longer than 33 cm with 30/35 cm girth). With the amount of fuel indicated above, approximately, the appliance will achieve the heat efficiency declared with an ideal ratio of fuel consumption to heat output.

i The use of wood amounts much larger than those indicated will not only have a harmful effect on the consumption-to-output ratio, but may eventually reduce the durability of the structure.
When loading the firebox, gently set the firewood pieces down on the hearth (Note: The wood is simply to be laid in the firebox and not thrown on it so as to avoid damaging or breaking the CMtech®2 lining).

! **WARNING:** Never use flammable liquids (alcohol or petrol) to speed up the lighting of a wood fire: it is extremely dangerous. Alcohol and petrol release highly flammable vapours, which could provoke the risk of burns.



3.3 Combustion control and operation

Once the fire is lit, you should keep it efficient. For those who are not experienced and will use this appliance for the first time a period of adjustment will be needed. Here below find some tips for efficient lighting and burning:

- Only burn dry wood: wet or damp wood is hard to ignite, slow to burn, reduces the temperature inside the firebox and produces more smoke and less heat.
- A bed of live coals at the bottom of the fire keeps the firebox temperature high enough to ensure easy lighting of the new fuel and correct combustion; fill the firebox with additional fuel as soon as the firewood pieces turn into coals.
- Load the firebox with 3 or 4 wood pieces each time. In order to burn correctly wood needs a critical mass: flames develop only where the wood pieces touch one another, which means that a single piece of wood hardly burns. Never place the firewood pieces too close to one another in order to avoid starving the fire of oxygen.

i **The wood has to be simply laid in the firebox and not thrown so as to avoid damaging or breaking the CMtech®2 lining.**

i **Always open the door slowly, first holding it open only slightly for a few seconds before opening it completely. Should some smoke blow back, there is no danger, just aerate the room temporarily.**

- Never overload your appliance by placing more wood than the required optimum quantity (see section 1.3.2). A small fire receives more oxygen, burns better and produces more heat than a bulk fire, which chokes the the firebox.
- Try to reload your appliance before the fire goes out; always keep within reach some kindling or small wood pieces to relight the fire if necessary.
- With the door closed you can achieve perfect control on the wood combustion by adjusting the combustion air control located at the base of the appliance with the result of saving a good deal of wood in comparison with traditional open fireplaces (Note: Even though the damper is set on the closed position, it slightly opens to ensure the normal operation of the heater).
- After reloading the firebox, in case it is necessary to relight the fire rapidly, it is recommended to fully open the combustion air control temporarily (see section 3.2, figure 1).

i **The "flame distributor-catalyzer" in CMtech®2, thanks also to its particular shape, allows for longer duration of flames in the combustion chamber, thus reducing fuel consumption and maximizing efficiency, with clean and optimal burning, in compliance with the latest emissions regulations.**

In the fan-assisted fireplace version, the fan switches on automatically when the sensor detects that the temperature of the air from the outlets is about 40°C, and switches off when the temperature drops below the preset value.

⊘ **WARNING: Should the convection fan stops for technical problems for a long time, it is recommended that the fire be kept moderate until the problem is solved.**

⊘ **The use of the appliance as incinerator is FORBIDDEN: household rubbish, coated paper, painted or treated timber (including pallets), plastic or other synthetic materials must never be thrown into the fire. Failure to do so causes the release of dangerous and toxic pollutants, which are highly noxious for you, your neighbours and the environment. Besides, burning household rubbish produces corrosive acids, which may seriously damage the internal parts of the appliance and the chimney flue, with consequential risk of fire of the chimney flue itself.**

3.4 For cooking

i If you intend using the appliance for cooking, considering that more air is needed for combustion and cooking when working with the door open, you should install the air in-take Ø 20 with remote control.

Before lighting the fire when using your appliance as an indoor barbecue, replace the standard log retainer supplied with the wrought-iron fire basket*.

To start the fire, follow the instructions given in sections 3.2 and 3.3; Once the coals on the hearth are white-hot and glowing with no flames, it is time to start barbecuing: completely open the vertical sliding door, position the stainless steel hearth protector* correctly at the fireplace's opening, install the stainless steel grill* over the bed of coals and place the oil drip cup* at the side of the grill.

* accessories available on request, see our price-list.

Barbecue cooking can be used for meat (see section 3.4.2), fish (see section 3.4.3) and also vegetables (see section 3.4.4); it enhances the food's flavour, avoiding excessive nutritional losses.

Barbecuing is a very quick cooking method, reason for which it is quite tricky to do to perfection; one minute too long or too less or the wrong temperature (too high for a thin slice of meat, or too low for a steak) can spoil the food.

Barbecuing needs lots of attention, some experience and much patience. Our tips on the correct use of your appliance will help you obtain great results.

3.4.1 Instructions for perfect barbecues

- Light the fire at least one hour before you start cooking.
- When the red flame dies down, pull the glowing coals towards the front to create a rather thick white bed and place the grill on the coals to heat.
- The grill, which must be perfectly clean and heated before placing food on it, must be made of stainless steel; the grill supports the meat, while it cooked by the heat of the cinders.
- Once the grill is very hot, first rub it all over with a wet cloth and then grease it lightly to prevent the foods from sticking to it; red meat, which must be dry, must be hit suddenly by very intense heat on both sides to roast the outside and keep the juices on the inside.
- Do not cut meat, fish or cheese too thick, otherwise it takes too long to cook them and they become tough.
- Use a cooking brush or a sprig of sage and rosemary to oil and flavour the outside of the food during cooking.
- Do not let the fat of meats or fish, or the marinade brushed on them, drip on the coals since this could produce flames or let off smoke and unpleasant odours that will spoil the food.
- Unlike some vegetables (aubergines, peppers and potatoes), meat should never come into direct contact with the heat source, otherwise it will easily burn on the outside.
- Food should always be turned frequently: turn the meat as soon as some tiny reddish drops appear on the outside.
- Herbs are highly recommended to flavour the foods to barbecue; they can be used to marinate the meats and fish before cooking or to season them directly on the grill. The most commonly used herbs are: rosemary, sweet marjoram, myrtle, laurel, sage, thyme, oregano and basil.
- The most popular BBQ seasoning is without doubt extra-virgin olive oil, but you can also use butter flavoured with garlic or anchovy
- Do not salt or pepper meat while cooking but only when it is almost ready or as soon as you take it off the fire.

3.4.2 Meat

Follow these simple tips to barbecue meat perfectly:

- **Oiling:** to keep the meat tender and minimize toughness, brush the meat lightly with oil or butter, before placing it on the hot grill; repeat every once in a while during cooking. The meat is cooked when tiny drops of blood appear on the surface.
- **Marinating:** to make it tenderer and flavourful, the meat can be marinated for at least two hours in wine and olive oil; turn it every now and again; you can add salt, freshly ground pepper and other flavours such as onion slices, garlic, laurel, thyme or parsley to the marinade. Wipe-off the marinade before placing the meat on the barbecue.
- **Choosing the meat:** the best type of barbecue meat is beef, whose best cuts are tenderloin, chops and sirloin (the most tender and flavourful meat cuts are beef tenderloin). Place the steaks and the thicker meat cuts on the red hot grill and half-cook them on both sides to slightly roast the surface and thus seal the juices; it should then be finished over a less intense heat. After roasting the outside of smaller cuts of meat you can leave them on the same heat to finish cooking them. Only salt once the meat is cooked. Pork meat is also suitable for grilling, especially bone chops and spare ribs; because pork has more fat than other meat, it does not need to be marinated or oiled before cooking. Use thyme, black pepper and rosemary to flavour pork meat. Barbecue poultry meat over moderate heat, moving some of the coal from under the grill: this meat will cook and turn white at the same time.

3.4.3 Fish

Remember that fish cooks quicker than meat, and tends to burn easily. Fish should be cooked on lower heat, not too close to the heat source. The same tips given for cooking meats also apply to fish, with some additional recommendations.

- **Marinating:** a couple of hours before cooking, oil the fish with olive oil, salt it and cover it with sage and rosemary leaves.
- To prepare a whole fish, thoroughly clean the inside then fill it with salt, rosemary, sage and parsley; do not remove the skin to prevent the flesh from burning: once cooked the skin will peel off in one piece. Cook over moderate heat, turn the fish frequently and brush it lightly with oil every now and again. In this case again, it takes just a little experience to find the right cooking times.
- **Molluscs:** only small-sized cuttlefish, squid and octopus can be barbecued because they tend to become tough and rubbery after cooking. Before cooking, not for too long and over a moderate heat, lightly brush the mollusc with oil, dip them in breadcrumbs and parsley; Prepare the fish on wooden kebab sticks and cook them over moderate heat, turning them frequently. Salt to taste when done.
- **Shellfish:** All shellfish are excellent for barbecuing. Prawns and lobsters are particularly tasty and do not need much preparation: just place directly on the grill, maybe skewers and cook over moderate for no more than a couple of minutes; turn them frequently during cooking. Serve very hot along with lemon slices.

3.4.4 Vegetables

Vegetables cooked over medium coals remain moist without burning. A wide selection of vegetables, perfectly grilled and seasoned, may represent a healthy and flavourful alternative to the meat.

Many are the vegetables suitable for barbecuing; a properly made mixed grill should include at least some aubergines, courgettes, peppers, tomatoes and onions. Each of these vegetables require particular preparation.

- **Aubergines:** they tend to dry out during cooking and should be cut in at least 1 cm. thick slices; it is advisable to leave the aubergine in salted water for half an hour so that they are less bitter.
- **Courgettes:** they must be strictly fresh and should be cut along their length in thinner slices; briefly grilled on both sides so that they remain crispy.
- **Peppers:** cut in half and remove the inner ribs and seeds, then cut in 2 cm slices. they remain tenderer if cooked for longer on the skin side.
- **Tomatoes:** best if very firm and not quite ripe (green tomatoes are excellent, if you don't mind the sourish taste). They should be cut in half, salted and left to drain for half an hour or so; dry them and coat them with a finely chopped mixture of parsley, hint of garlic and a few capers; just cook on the outside only.
- **Onions:** sweet red onions are preferable; peel and cut them in half (or in thick slices if these are too big); place them on the hot grill and turn them frequently.
- **Potatoes:** they should be cut in half a cm. thick slices and lightly brushed with oil (note that in this case they take longer to cook).

When the vegetables are done, salt and season to taste with extra-virgin olive oil, lemon juice and some mint leaves.

4 CARE AND MAINTENANCE

4.1 Recurrent maintenance

Do not forget that performing the following recurrent maintenance will ensure your appliance efficiency and proper operation for a long time.



WARNING: All cleaning of the various parts must be done when the appliance is completely cold and disconnected from the electrical power source (electronic control unit switch in OFF position).

Cleaning and maintenance operations to be carried out by the user cannot be done by unattended children.

4.1.1 Cleaning of metal parts

Clean with a dry, soft cloth; do not use any detergent or cleaning products.

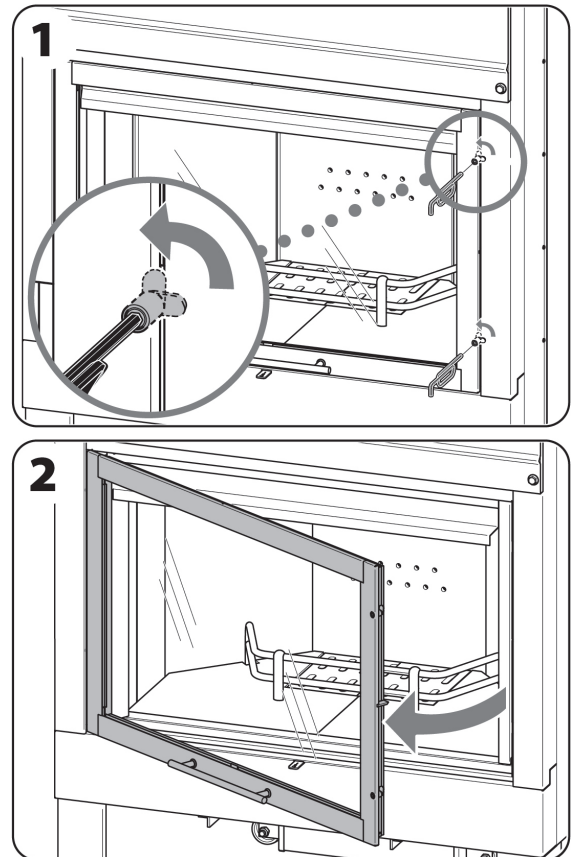
4.1.2 Cleaning of ceramic glass

To perform if needed.



The quality and type of fuel as well as the way of use can determine the frequency of cleaning the ceramic glass. Minor soot may accumulate due to incorrect combustion (an insufficient combustion air, a poor draught or the use of wet firewood pieces); the glass panel may self-clean satisfactorily under the restored good operational conditions.

1. For cleaning open the vertical sliding door sideways with the adjusting
2. spanner supplied, by turning 90° anti-clockwise the two latches.



3. We recommend the use of our "Puliglass" glass cleaner for perfect cleaning; spray some cleaner on a soft cloth to remove any tar and soot stains from the glass.

i Never spray the ceramic glass with "Puliglass" or any other cleaner.

⊘ The use of any abrasive sponges or similar for cleaning the ceramic glass panel is **FORBIDDEN**; failure to do so may result in permanent damage.

⚠ **CAUTION:** When the door is tilted open, to clean the ceramic glass panel, do not lean on the door frame so as not to damage it.

⚠ **IMPORTANT:** Ensure that you lock the door correctly with the equipped tool after opening it sideways to perform the ceramic glass cleaning.



4.1.3 Ash removal

The ash pan should not be emptied before it is full: some ash on the bottom may improve the combustion by acting as a natural insulator and by keeping coals alive at the bottom of the fire.

⚠ **IMPORTANT:** Disposed ashes contain small cinders which may flare up easily even after a long time; for this reason never remove ashes with a vacuum cleaner. Disposed ashes should always be temporarily placed in a closed metal container until all cinders have thoroughly cooled pending final disposal.

4.2 Routine maintenance

We recommend that the appliance and the chimney flue be thoroughly cleaned at least once a year. When the draught is too little, or when unsuitable wood is used, a more frequent cleaning may be needed.

! **WARNING: All cleaning and inspection work must be done when the appliance is completely cold and disconnected from the electrical power source (electronic control unit switch in OFF position).**

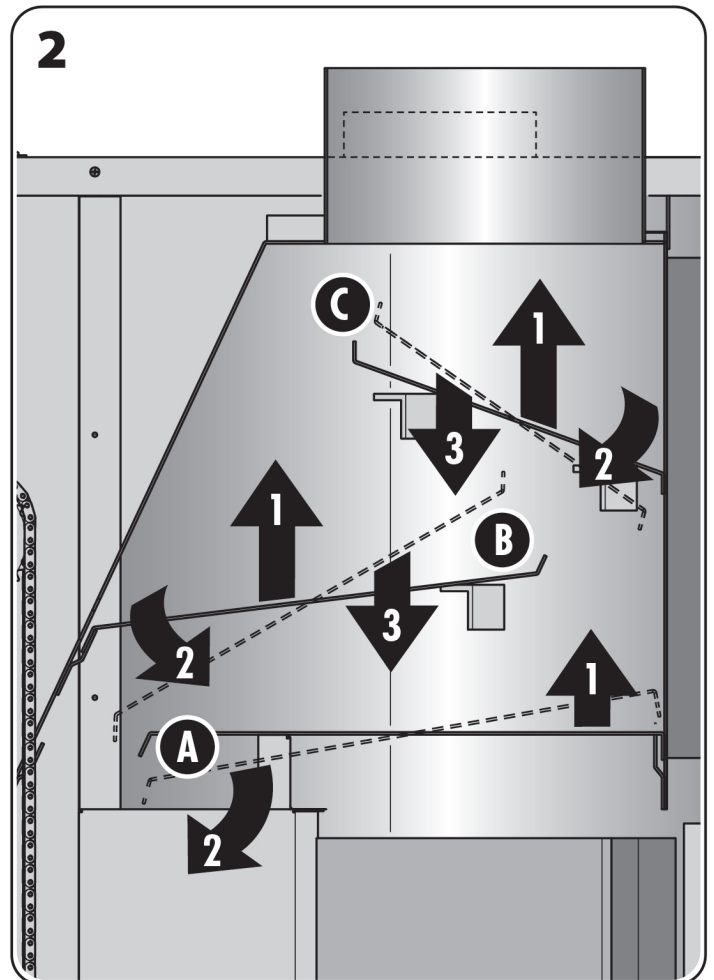
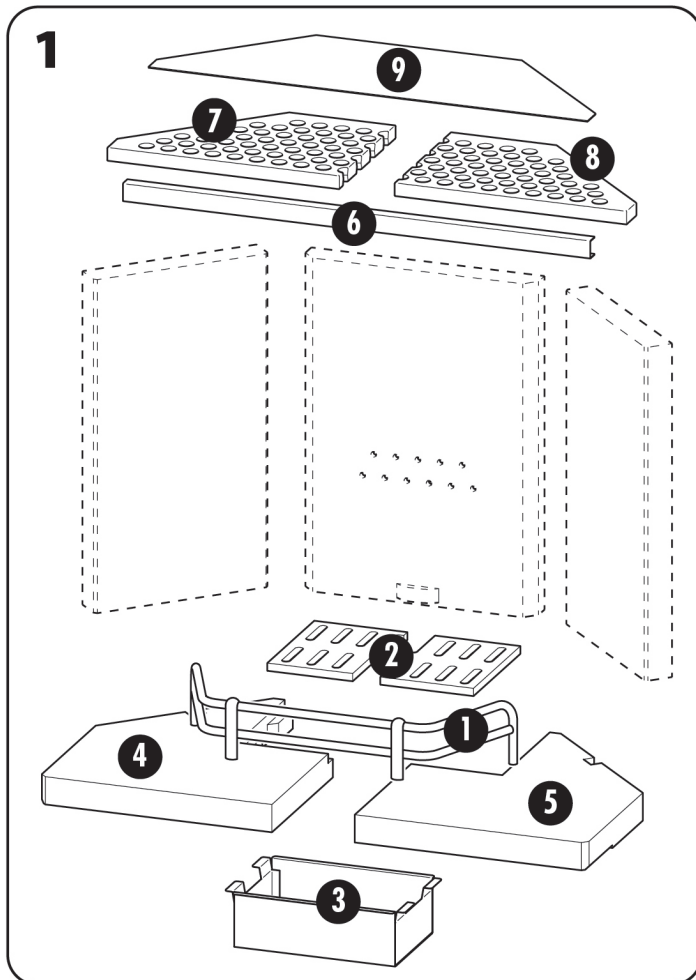
4.2.1 General cleaning

Before starting regular cleaning work, remove the indicated parts from the interior of the appliance, in the following numerical order, being sure to take particular care in handling the CMtech®2 panels (see figure 1).

For the steel parts [A], [B] and [C] make the motions indicated in figure 2.

You can now proceed in cleaning the appliance inner parts with a metal brush and a vacuum cleaner; to ensure that the flow of flue gases is not obstructed, clean up to the smoke outlet and remove any ashes and soot accumulated on its walls during the burning process.

i In the end correctly assemble the component parts removed in reversed sequence.



4.2.2 Gasket control

Check the integrity of the gaskets sealing the door regularly.

They should be replaced once every one or two or three years, depending on the type of appliance and mostly on the operation duration. In order to ensure an air-tight assembly the gaskets should maintain their characteristics of elasticity; as soon as they harden they need to be replaced.

If the air intake control has been set on the closed position and the fire still keeps burning briskly it may probably mean that the

assembly is no longer sealed and airtight, and that is therefore time to replace the gaskets.

4.2.3 Cleaning of chimney flue

Even with the best appliances and chimneys the formation of creosote deposits is unavoidable. Therefore it is necessary to clean the chimney and the vertical venting pipes regularly in order to avoid or reduce them.

Cleaning is recommended at least once a year and even more often if the appliance is used daily and fuel with features different from those illustrated in section 1.4 is employed.

We recommend to let the cleaning process being realized by a professional chimney sweeper, ask the address to your dealer.

The sweeper's intervention may represent an effective and economic solution to protect the installation from corrosion and keep it in efficiency to grant those essential safety conditions that allow us to live with more serenity.

How soot and ash affect wood consumption: minor soot and ash are inevitably produced after the combustion (particularly after bad combustion); they do not convey any heat and tend to obstruct the pipes thus producing acid condensation and reducing the draught.

Regularly remove ash from the unit and clean the chimney flue.

A 2 mm thick deposit inside the heater can reduce the heat exchange by about 12%, which means that every 100 kg, 12 kg. of wood are wasted!

Excessive soot may also cause fire in the chimney flue with unpredictable consequences.

i Just before the beginning of the next season, particularly as regards unoccupied houses, we recommend checking the smoke channel and the chimney, in order to be sure that there is no clogging due to insects, birds or small mammals' nests.}

4.3 Failures/ Causes / Trouble-shooting

The convection fan does not operate:

- There is no electricity.
- The bipolar switch could be in the OFF position.
- The fuse located inside the electronic control unit could be blown (see section 4.3.1).
- The outside air intake may be obstructed.
- There may be some impediments in the fan box preventing its correct operation (tree leaves, paper sheets, etc.).
- The amount of firewood utilized may not be in conformance with what is required in this manual (see technical sheet, section 1.3.2).
- The louvers of the warm air outlets may be shut.
- The thermostatic sensor could be burnt.
- The fan may be blown or blocked (have the service staff check the appliance).

There is smoke in the room:

- Check that the appliance door is perfectly closed.
- Check to see if the gaskets are in good condition.
- In the same room there could be another appliance working (stove, fireplace, wood cooker, suction hood) or not (open fireplace) whose draught may negatively affect that of your appliance or the reverse.
- Check to see if the exhaust system (pipe and chimney flue) is air-tight or needs to be cleaned out.
- Make sure that there is a good connection between the appliance and the chimney flue.
- The size of the chimney flue may not comply with the requirements in this manual (see technical sheet, section 1.3.2).
- The first times the appliance is operated, the paint on the metal surfaces releases some smells. Simply aerate the room as necessary.
- Check to see if any impediment (plants, buildings) exceeds the height of the chimney cap thus preventing the smoke discharge.
- The draught in the chimney flue may not be adequate.
- The wood used may not be of good quality (see section 1.4.1).
- The pipe ducting fresh air from the outside into the fan box may not be airtight.
- The cover on the fan casing may not be closed properly; in case of any doubts, seal the cover with high temperature silicone.
- If any air intake has been provided on the roof it may be close to the chimney flue opening.
- If used for cooking, you may need to install the air in-take Ø 20cm with remote control (see our price-list).

Combustion is still lively with the air damper fully closed:

- There is probably a leakage in the airtight structure of the appliance; it is time to replace the gaskets.

i If after checking the previous solutions suggested the problem persists, ask for your dealer assistance service. In the meantime avoid using the appliance for long time in order to avoid any damages to the electrical components should the system of forced ventilation be out of order.

4.3.1 Replacing the service fuse

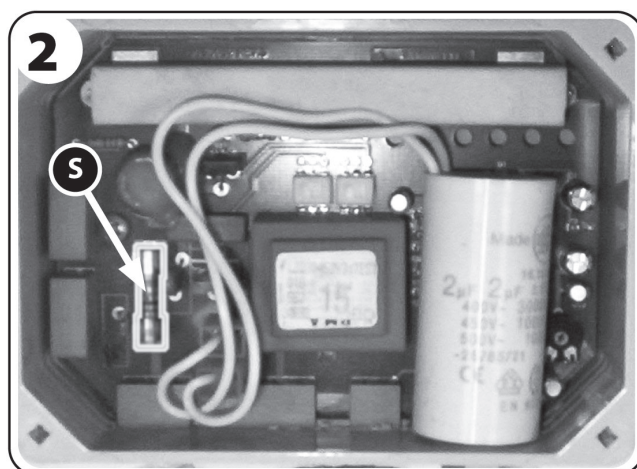
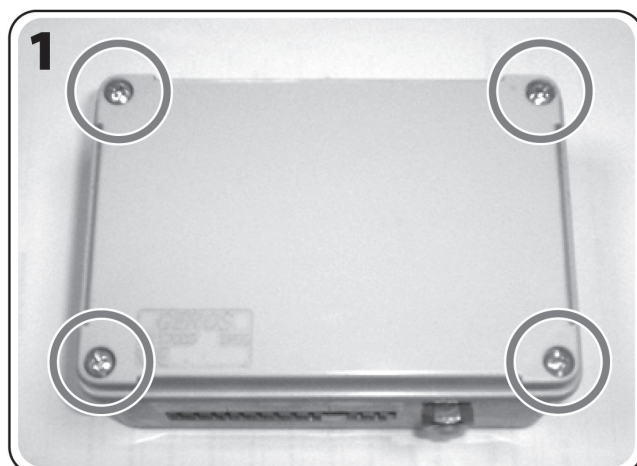
! **IMPORTANT: Before you replace the service fuse, make sure the 2-pole switch is switched off.**

Proceed as follows to replace the service fuse, inside the control unit:

- Unscrew the four screws on the cover of the control unit to open it (see figure 1).
- Take the service fuse out very carefully [S] (see figure 2).
- Check the integrity of the service fuse.
- Replace the fuse, if it has blown, with a new one, fitting it in the reverse sequence.

If the problem persists or the fuse should blow again, contact Customer Service.

Fuse Specifications: "1,6A T 5x20 (delay fuse)".



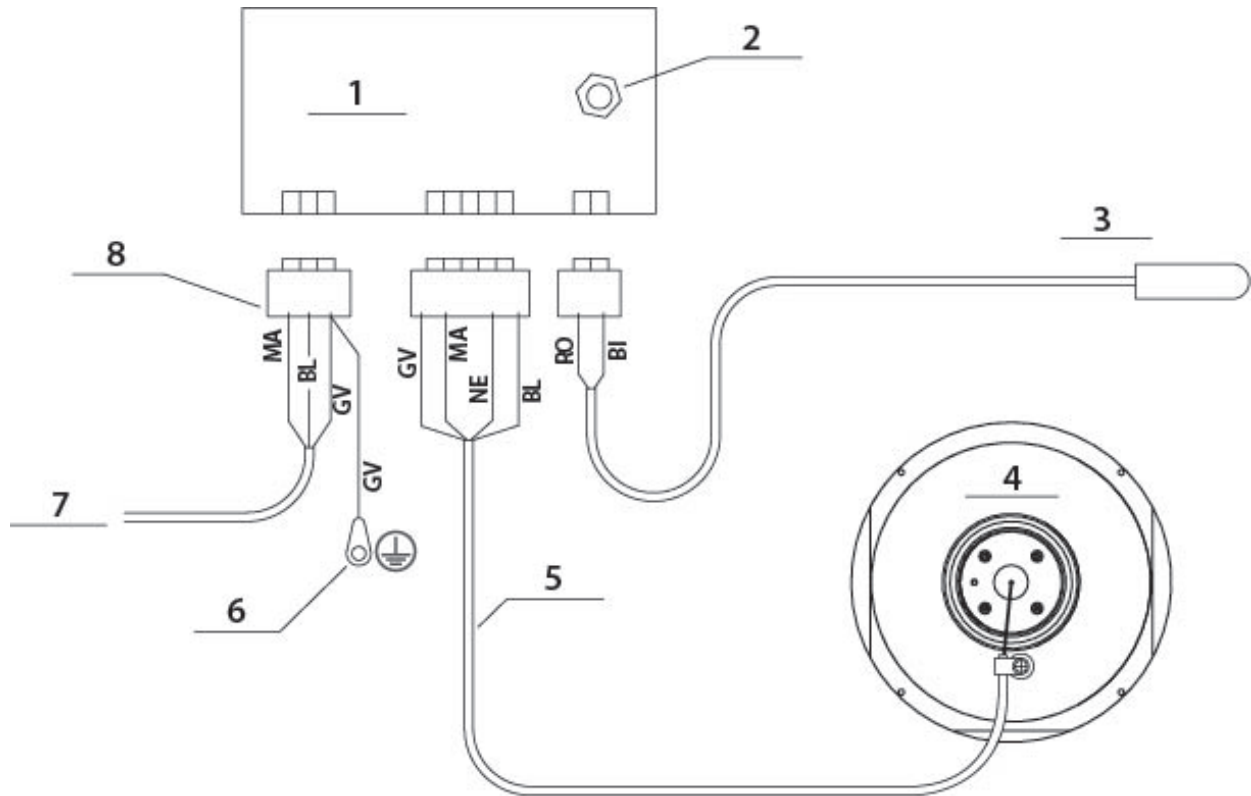
5 FOR THE AUTHORIZED SERVICE TECHNICIAN

5.1 Wiring-diagram



WARNING: Even after being switched off, the appliance is not disconnected from electrical power; therefore, before removing the cladding or the back panel and/or the screws holding the electronic control unit, always be sure to first unplug the power cord or turn off the circuit breaker.

PRACTICAL SCHEME LEGEND



3 poli = 3 poles: MA = brown - BL = blue - GV = yellow-green
 5 poli = 5 poles: GV = yellow-green - MA = brown - NE = black - BL = blue
 2 poli = 2 poles: RO = red - BI = white

1. Control unit
 2. Capacitor locking nut
 3. Sensor PT100
 L = 2150 mm

4. Fan
 5. 8 mm Ø boot
 L = standard length supplied (300 mm)
 6. Eyelet for grounding

7. Power supply cord
 Cord length = 3000 mm
 Sheath length = 2700 mm
 8. Connection terminal board

5.2 Servicing record

1	3
2	

1	3
2	

1	3
2	

1	3
2	

1	3
2	

1	3
2	

1. DATE
2. SIGNATURE OF SERVICING STAFF
3. SERVICING DESCRIPTION

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