CHEMINÉES PHILIPPE
CUISINES BAINS
1er Fabricant européen de cheminées

WOOD FIRE « 1001 DF étanche »

Installation and Utilisation notice

To avoid fire risk, this equipment should be installed according to European D.T.U. 24.2.2. regulations 23 February 2009,
and should confirm to the technical rulings as per the notice attached to the equipment.
Installation should be carried out by a professional or otherwise qualified person.
All local and national regulations, as well as European Union rulings in place, should be adhered to in relation to the installation and utilisation of this equipment.

SUMMARY :

You have just acquired a functioning wood-burning fireplace and we congratulate you for having confidence in our brand.

1. DEFINITION

This unit has a semi-closed combustion chamber which burns wood using a combustion system over a grate. It is designed to be encased in masonry. It connects to a flue of 250 mm diameter, according to regulations. It has been tested according to the criteria of (European ruling) NF EN 13 229.

1.1. Characteristics :

- Flue: 250 mm diameter
- Fuel: wooden logs of up to 50 cm
- Non-acceptable fuel: all other fuel sources
- Weight: … kg
- Power: 17 kW*
- Fuel consumption at normal rates of burn: 5.6 kg/hour*
- Autonomy: intermittent
- Average temperature of fire at normal rates of burn: 345.5 °C*
- Mass of smoke : 16.5 g/s*
- Yield : 73.2 %*
- CO levels in the smoke: 0.09 %*
- CO^2 levels in the smoke: 9.5 %*
- Distance required between this fireplace and adjacent flammable material: 50 cm from the sides, 50 cm from the ground.

**Results of laboratory tests NF EN 13 229*

The flue pressure necessary for correct use and for generating maximum heat with this unit is ideally 12 Pa (Pascal) but can be between 10 and 20 Pa. Pressure above 20 Pa, due to an overlong exit flue or in certain flue casing conditions for example, may cause excessive flames, an excessive use of fuel, a reduction in heat output or unusual deterioration of the unit, and will invalidate the guarantee. In this case, you should have the equipment serviced by a professional; it may be necessary to moderate the draw of smoke, subject to technical advice.

IMPORTANT: INSERTS SHOULD ONLY BE CONNECTED TO ONE FLUE ('G-type', resistant to chimney fires).

1.2. Dimensions: see Figure 1.

2. INSTALLATION SITE

2.1. Recommendations regarding the installation site

Due to the significant amount of heat from the unit flowing through the vitro-ceramic window, the equipment must be set away from any material which could be damaged or altered by heat (eg furniture, wallpaper, woodwork etc), at a distance of at least 1500mm from the front window pane and 1000mm from the side panes.

The glass panes get very hot; beware the risk of burns, particularly with children.

2.2. Prior to installation

Ensure that the exit flue which will be connected to this unit is compatible with it, and meets all regulations.

- **Exit flue must conform to regulation NFP 51.201.1**
- **Exit flue dimensions must conform to regulation NFEN 13 384.1**

If the flue is not compatible, or if repairs are necessary, an expert opinion should be obtained in regards to adaptation of the casing; or the exit flue should be replaced by a new, compatible one, by a qualified professional.

The exit flue or duct must allow mechanical chimney sweeping.

Check the installation site in advance. Remove all flammable materials, or those which might be damaged by heat, from the area (surrounding floor, walls and ceilings) as well as from the inside of the chimney in which this unit will be installed.

Check that the ground or floor can support the weight of the unit. (A base plate can be used to spread the weight out.)

If the floor surface is flammable, protection must be provided; for example, wooden floorboards should be cut away and a slab of concrete poured under the unit.

If the wall insulation materials are flammable, for example polystyrene, these should be cut away up to ceiling height, and to a width at least as wide as the outside of the chimney, including any casing.

In general, there should be no flammable material within the space of the fireplace and surrounds. Removed flammable material should be replaced with non-combustible material with good thermal insulation levels such as concrete.

The inside of the chimney housing should be clad entirely using special insulation materials; see table line 1 and diagram 2.

NB: If the original walls contained ventilation holes these should be retained within the strengthening replacement wall.

For walls of non-combustible material, the interior of the chimney up to its full height should have special insulation; see table line 2 and diagram 2.

In the case of light, flammable wall partitions or stud walls, an additional strengthening wall covering will be required up to the height of the ceiling, made of non-combustible, stable material of adequate thickness, to ensure thermal protection; for example concrete to a thickness of 10 cm. If there is not room for this inside the chimney casing, it should be built around the outside of the fireplace, with an additional 5 to 10 cm on each side. (For example, if the external unit width is 160 cm, the concrete surrounds should be 170 to 180 cm).

Next, the entire interior of the chimney site up to its full height should be lined with special insulation. See table line 3, diagram 3.

NB: If the exit flue, when positioned, will be too close to the light, flammable partition to allow space for a strengthening wall, we advise you to consult your builder or architect, to ensure that there is adequate distance from the unit. If this is not possible, it will be necessary to cut and remove the partition to its full height, and to a width of the size of the unit and an additional 5 to 10 cm, and replace it with non-combustible material.

Then use special insulating material as explained above. See diagrams 2 and 3.

In extreme situations where guarantees of safety and stability cannot otherwise be obtained, partitions should fully replaced by concrete walls, covered with insulation. See table line 4 and diagrams 2 and 3.

For corner fireplaces, precautions should still be taken as above.

IMPORTANT: In all cases, the Rockwool side of the special insulation should be applied to the buttressing wall, and the aluminium side should face the interior.

For ceiling insulation, see 2.3.5 below (*Hood and ceiling insulation*).

CAUTION: For metal cladding, see notice, particularly in relation to heat conduction.

For corner fireplaces, precautions are the same as ordinary fireplaces (see diagram).

Insulation materials are available through our distributors.

2.3. Cladding recommendations

See detailed diagram.

2.3.1. Joints

If parts are fitted mechanically, dry fitting is acceptable. If parts are linked by grouting, wide joints may be fitted together using mortar, and thin joints using cement glue or plaster.

2.3.2. Buttressing wall

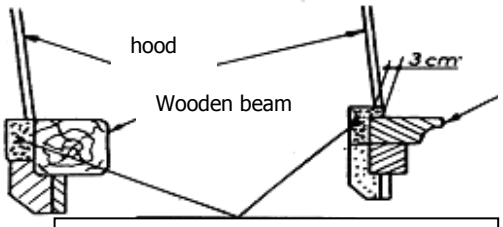
If the unit is going to be fixed to a support wall, this wall should be suitable; (do not fix the fireplace onto stud walls or concrete without using a weight distribution plate).

2.3.3. Fireplace support

Check that the floor is capable of safely bearing sufficient weight for the fireplace. If necessary put in a weight distribution plate or take other necessary measures. It is not suitable to install the fireplace on the floor without affixing it.

2.3.4. Cladding

This unit should be housed in non-combustible material. If the supporting beams are made of a flammable material (wood), this should be protected by a non-combustible material. Depending on what the cladding or surrounding material is, a strengthening perimeter should be laid with mortar or alumina cement, anchored in the buttressing wall, if suitable. See diagram below. This will ensure the stability of the unit and the protection of beams, which should not be in contact with the unit. If the upper part of the fireplace (beam, stone tablets, lintels) is cantilevered, one or more of the ties should be properly secured to the backing wall to prevent the risk of collapse.



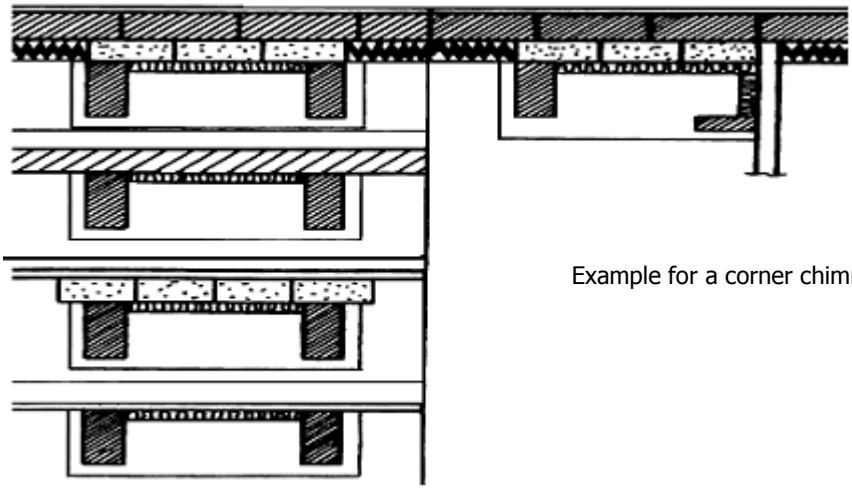
Perimeter to protect the beam, made of mortar composed of 1/3 alumina cement and 2/3 aggregate

A convection corridor should be kept between the insulation and the unit, a minimum of 550mm from the buttressing wall (see Fig 1).

NB: When installing the unit, pay attention to how the door will open. It will be necessary, when installing it, to open the door before sealing the upper parts of the unit, to ensure that it will be able to move freely.

Works required:	Removal of existing insulation	Construction of internal reinforcement wall	Construction of visible reinforcement wall	Addition of special insulation
1) External wall with flammable insulation	Yes	Recommended	No	Yes
2) Buttressing wall 15cm (approx), non-combustible	No	No	No	Yes
3) Internal wall of light, flammable material	No	No	Yes	Yes
4) Internal wall of light, non-combustible material	No	No	Recommended, not shown	Yes

Diagrams (not to scale)



Example for a corner chimney

Key

Strengthening wall

Special insulation

2.3.5. Installation of the hood and ceiling insulation

The use of materials which are non-flammable but which could be harmed by temperatures over 90 degrees (such as plaster) is possible if thermal insulation is used to protect surfaces which will be heated directly from the exit flue or the gather.

For plaster or stucco on the hood, for example, it will be necessary to upholster the insides with special Rockwool insulation.

For the part of the hood above the deflector (baffle), all four sides of the interior space and the ceiling should be clad in insulation, with the Rockwool side against the partition.

The baffle should not touch any beams. See diagram below.

To create a false ceiling in non-combustible material, see paragraph 2.3.7.2.

NB All non-combustible materials should conform to French classification "MO" (equivalent to European classifications A1 to F) or local equivalent.

2.3.5.1. Inspection hatch

We recommend that an inspection hatch be created when installing the fireplace, allowing access to the interior unit, in order to carry out any necessary inspection and maintenance procedures, (particularly in relation to the connection with the top part of the unit and chimney).

In Europe, DTU regulation 24.2.P1 requires that the inside of the hood must be visible in order to carry out inspection and maintenance of the flue. An inspection hatch makes this visibility possible and also allows intervention when required, such as in the case of malfunction.

2.3.6. Hot air vent

It / they should be of 500 cm² minimum surface area, and should never be situated less than 30 cm from the ceiling and must be non-sealable.

Beware of materials sensitive to heat, eg false ceilings, PVC, polystyrene etc.

2.3.7. Air currents

2.3.7.1 Air intake

In the base of the unit, it is necessary to leave at least 400cm² for the inflow of air (unless this is not possible in the plans); either

- through the wood storage area beneath (leaving enough space between logs)
- through grates, situated in the pillars, the housing or underneath the unit.

In addition, in some cases the flow of air is also enabled through perforated metal panels on each side of the unit.

2.3.7.2 Air circulation

The circulation of convection currents inside the fireplace is mandatory and should be maximised as far as possible, to avoid an over-accumulation of hot air.

In some units, convection currents also play a role in combustion and it is vital in this case to ensure that the air inlets of the unit are free of all obstacles or blockages. (Use a non-combustible flexible sheath of 80mm in diameter if necessary). It is particularly vital to allow the extraction of hot air, to avoid lower pressure in the air inlet area, which could cause smoke to enter the room in which the fireplace is situated.

2.3.7.3 Air outflow

Air vents should have a minimum surface area of 500 cm², and should never be situated less than 30 cm from the ceiling and must be non-sealable.

In the upper section of the hood, a false ceiling of non-combustible material should be built to serve as a smoke deflector, covered in special insulation material and situated at least 30 cm from the ceiling. Installing this thermal shield will prevent overheating of the ceiling and will allow a maximum of hot air to be retained and diffused through a vent, or vents, situated below it.
Two hood decompression grids (each with a surface area of 20 cm²) should be installed on diagonally opposing points (one high, one low), to create an air flow in the upper part of the hood, to avoid pressure problems in this area.

If the chimney is in the corner of the room, place one of the grids on the front.

2.4. Fresh air intake for the room

Mechanical fans (cooker hoods, ceiling fans and overhead extractor fans etc) which are in the same room or space as the fireplace can cause problems if they do not allow sufficient air intake into the room. In this case, additional air intake should be designed.

Fresh air should come either directly from outside, or from an area which is ventilated from the outside and equipped with an air vent.

The location of the fresh air intake must, as far as possible, be facing the direction of the main wind currents.

The fresh air intake inside the room should be situated either directly in the chimney or as near as possible to it. The surface area of this air intake should be at least equal to a quarter of that of the flue, with a minimum surface area of 200 cm².

2.5. Connecting flue

This should be European Type "G" (resistant to chimney fires), conforming to European regulation DTU 24.1.P1 (NFP51 201.1)

For connecting flues, caution should be exercised around their installation, the choice of material, the material specifications and the regulations and local legislation in force.

If a mechanical extractor fan creates a lack of air pressure in the vicinity of the hood, the connecting flue must be airtight enough to prevent any drawing of air or smoke into the fan.

When attaching this connecting flue to the existing flue, if the two have different surface diameters, a funnel should be created with sloping sides each having a minimum of 45 degrees, to avoid accumulations of soot.

For metal components, only use parts from the manufacturer which are specific to this piece of equipment. Sockets for metal pipes should be 40 mm minimum.

The chimney smoke should be able to flow in as straight a path as possible. If smoke flows at an angle it must be less than 20 degrees from vertical.

If the flue is new, the pipes used should conform to regulation NF in Europe (or the equivalent in the country of installation). If the flue is already in place, its compatibility with this unit, its level of air tightness, its general state and stability should all be verified in advance. If it is not compatible with this unit, a connecting pipe or tube should be installed by a suitably qualified individual, following expert advice.

2.5.1. Installing an air intake regulator (if there is too much air inflow)

This must be connected to the flue pipe and installed within the room where the unit will be located. It can be either outside the hood, or inside it as long as it is easily visible and accessible. It should not allow the convection of hot air into the unit. It should be installed by a suitably qualified individual, following expert advice.

3. PREPARATION OF THE UNIT

Before installing the unit into its housing, it should be thoroughly checked for any defects caused by transport, handling etc., so that any necessary repairs can be done more easily before it is integrated into the fireplace site.

In the event that installation is undertaken without following these instructions, the responsibility of any adverse outcomes lies with the installer.

USER GUIDE

4. UTILISATION

4.1. Dimensions

4.2. Before using your unit

Ensure that 4 weeks drying time has passed, to ensure that all humidity from the installation has evaporated (including in the flue, chimney, stone parts etc).

After 4 weeks, you can light your first fire using a moderate amount of wood and ensuring that the air intake is reduced, to limit the intensity of your first fire. This will allow a gradual increase in temperature of the unit and all its surrounding elements, to avoid an overly rapid expansion of parts, and thermal shock to the unit. Light small fires for the first 10 days to complete the drying of the unit.

During the first few uses, you might notice a smell caused by the paint. This will be eliminated once you have burned a few stronger fires.

4.3. Fuel

This unit is designed to burn wood. Coal or other similar fuel should not be used. "Tender" wood is preferable (oak, beech, chestnut etc). It should very dry (maximum 20% humidity), which can be achieved by storing it in a sheltered area for 18 to 24 months. Overly wet wood will not burn well and will cause an excess build-up of soot in the unit, on the glass and in the flue, which could lead in future to chimney fires.

Do not burn household waste, plastics (eg bottles) or plastic derivatives, rubber, oily items (eg cloths with oil stains) as these will pollute the environment and are a fire hazard, as they will cause soot build-up in the flue.

4.4. Fire lighting

To start a fire: avoid using shiny paper. Spread crumpled newspaper or straw on the base of the unit. On to this, add twigs, then sticks, then small branches, then larger branches, up to around 3cm in diameter. Light the paper, close the unit door leaving the damper open and open the air intake completely. When the fire has started burning well, add more wood.

Do not ever start a fire using petrol, alcohol, methylated spirits etc, even to make it burn faster.

To make fire-lighting easier, we advise you to leave a bed of ashes in the ash box and on the base of the unit (whilst maintaining sufficient space for the passage of air).

IMPORTANT: The efficiency of this unit is subject to changes in atmospheric conditions. Be vigilant, for example, in strong winds (too much air flow) or fog (no air flow).

4.5. Operation

4.5.1 Using the retractable door

To use the unit with the door open, leave the damper in the open position, to prevent any smoke blowing back.

4.5.2 Use with the door closed

Opening the damper can prevent smoke blowing out when reloading the unit with fuel. A handle above the door controls the damper.

The unit is otherwise designed to function with the damper closed. Do not open it except to load or replace the fuel.

To get maximum efficiency from your unit, exercise caution in its use. It is recommended that you add fuel in small quantities rather than using an over-large initial load of wood.

After each addition of wood, let the fire burn quite strongly for some time, to allow the burn-off of any vapour or condensation from the new fuel.

It is not recommended that you burn a slow fire over a long period, especially at the start or end of winter, and during periods of thaw, as this will cause the fuel to be imperfectly burned, allowing build-up of soot and tar on the window and in the flue.

Do not let the fire burn with an excessive amount of wood and a completely open air intake, as you may run the risk of a deterioration of the cast iron elements of the unit, and of the flue.

4.6. Regulating the air intake

Your unit is equipped with:

- A primary regulator of air intake, situated on the door of the ash box, acting directly over the coals.
- An air intake, situated at the edge of the door. This air feeds into the chimney above the fuel and sweeps down the inside of the window, to prevent rising smoke with unburned particles in it from coming into contact with the glass.
- A secondary air intake at the back of the unit. This air travels between the base and the decorative plate where it is pre-heated, and then travels to the unit where it ensures the combustion of any gases.

4.7. Wood loading and heat output

The calorific (heat) output from this unit is mainly a function of the amount of wood used. Depending on the wood type and its level of humidity, a log which is 50 cm long may have the following diameters and corresponding weights:

- 6 cm diameter: around 1 kg
- 10 cm diameter: around 3 kg
- 15 cm diameter: around 7kg

To enable sustained burning, use a large number of logs with a small diameter (eg 6 to 8 logs of 6 cm diameter on a good bed of coals).

For a more prolonged fire, use logs with a larger diameter (eg 3 logs of 13 to 15 cm in diameter) over a medium bed of coals.

NB: The bed of coals is an important factor in the output of the fire. Avoid letting it completely burn out at the end of your fire, as it will make lighting your next fire easier.

4.8. Refuelling precautions

To open the door, first open the damper, unscrew the lock, then open the door a fraction and wait for a moment before opening it wider. These precautions will reduce the likelihood of smoke billowing out.

IMPORTANT: Before opening the door, it is always necessary to open the damper. Use the door tool to prevent burns.

4.9. Warnings

Do not ever pour water on a fire to put it out.

The window(s) can reach very high temperatures and will radiate heat outwards. We advise you not to put furniture or other objects (particularly clothing or items hung up to dry) within 1.5m of the unit.

Beware burns, particularly with respect to young children. When in use, all surfaces of the unit are hot.

If your fireplace is equipped with a wood storage area, this should never be obstructed (eg by installing a door, or by excess loading of wood). Air should be able to flow freely through this area for good convection. In addition, no overly flammable items should be stored here, such as paper or matches.

4.10. Chimney Fires

4.10.1 Causes

Chimney fires happen when deposits formed on the inside parts of the chimney catch fire. If you have a very slow-burning fire or use wet wood, large amounts of creosote can be formed, and this is highly flammable. If these deposits catch fire at the bottom of the flue, a dangerous fire can be started.

4.10.2 Symptoms

A chimney fire is characterised by:

- The smell of soot in the house
- An unusual noise in the flue
- A major increase in the temperature of the chimney
- Sparks or flames leaping up into the chimney

If you notice one or several of these, call the fire brigade quickly. The intense heat radiating from a fire of this type can cause the flue to crack, and fire to spread to the beams or ceiling.

4.10.3 Extinguishing a fire

In the event of a chimney fire: close the air intake regulators and the door of the unit. Evacuate the building and call the fire brigade.

4.11. Tips in the event of problems with the fireplace

Watch out for issues such as the presence of an extractor fan in the vicinity, which can decrease air pressure near to the unit, causing problems with smoke.

Problems and solutions:

Smoke billowing out when the door is opened	- See *4.8. Refuelling precautions,* above - Check that there is sufficient fresh air intake into the room (open a door or window to check) - Have your fireplace checked by an expert (looking at pressure, air tightness of the flue and connecting pipes etc) - Check the position of the damper
Lack of heat; the fire smoulders or goes out	- Set up another fire over a good bed of coals, using small wood - Ensure that you are using dry wood (15 - 20% humidity) - Have your fireplace checked by an expert
Good fire burning, but low heat output	- Check that the unit is sufficiently airtight - Use larger logs if possible - Check the air flow of the chimney
The window becomes dirty very quickly	- Use drier wood - Avoid too many long, slow-burning fires
The window develops dirty streaks	- Clean it, and check that the secondary air intake is not blocked.

5. MAINTENANCE

After a period of non-usage, check that there are no obstructions in the flue, before lighting a fire.

Ensure that the chimney is swept twice a year by a professional, including once during the heating season, when you should also have the flue and its attachment to the unit checked, to confirm that the fireplace is in good working order. You should obtain a certificate to validate this from the chimney sweeping company.

All the elements of the unit should be checked to ensure that they are airtight. If necessary, you may need to replace the door hinges.

The user should also clean all the areas of air intake, and the hot air vents, at least twice per year.

You should not use your fireplace in the event of defects or malfunctioning. You should arrange for an inspection and repairs to be undertaken by a professional before using the unit.

At the end of the time of year when you use your fireplace, carry out a complete clean of all the cast iron components inside the unit. Scrub off any deposits of tar or soot. Next, rub down all cast iron elements with an appropriate paste (eg stove polish), which will return your unit to its initial beauty and preserve it from rust. Repeat if necessary.

We also advise you, during this period, to leave the air intake regulators open to allow air flow through the unit and within the flue. This is particularly important for fireplaces which are not often used (eg in holiday houses). Infrequent use will increase the likelihood of condensation build-up, which accelerates the oxidisation (rusting) process. You should leave the damper in the open position when not in use.

For units equipped with perforated grates, clean these with a vacuum cleaner to remove any dust or other deposits which can block air circulation. Clean and reassemble the damper before the next heating season.

Remove ash daily to avoid the over-accumulation of ashes, which can obstruct and damage the fire grate. Empty the contents of the ash box into a metal container or other non-flammable receptacle. Ashes which appear cold can still be very hot long after the fire has finished. Beware of hot coals which can cause fires if they come into contact with combustible materials.

When the window is cold, rub it down with a wet sponge, or a cloth soaked in a cleaning product containing caustic soda. Follow the instructions and warnings for the product used.

Use the damper from time to time to ensure that it works well.

To ensure that the door hinges continue to work without sticking, use only lubricating oil suitable for high temperatures. This is available from our distributors.

Units which have a brass-coated facade may develop a slight discoloration over time, caused by high temperatures. When the unit is not being used, the brass may tarnish due to natural oxidisation. Brass surfaces should be maintained using a brass cleaning or brass polishing product. Avoid staining the brass with glass-cleaning products.

6. SPARE PARTS

When ordering spare parts, or requesting information, quote the production number on the nameplate, which you can find at the base of the unit, below the ashtray.

Use only original spare parts from this brand.

7. GUARANTEE

This guarantee will be effective only if there has been complete compliance with the rules and legislation in force, and provided that these instructions for installation and operation have been followed, according to our requirements for installation and use of the chimney and insert.

In particular, attention should be paid to: the attachment of the different components, the choice of materials, and compliance with regulations, ensuring safe installation.

This document does not claim to cover all eventualities, and it does not cover other existing regulations or exempt you from complying with them.

Consult us if there are any special considerations to be made.

IMPORTANT :

« CHEMINEES PHILIPPE »

cannot accept any responsibility for any modifications made to the unit or any alternations in the installation process by the user.

Figure 1: Dimensions

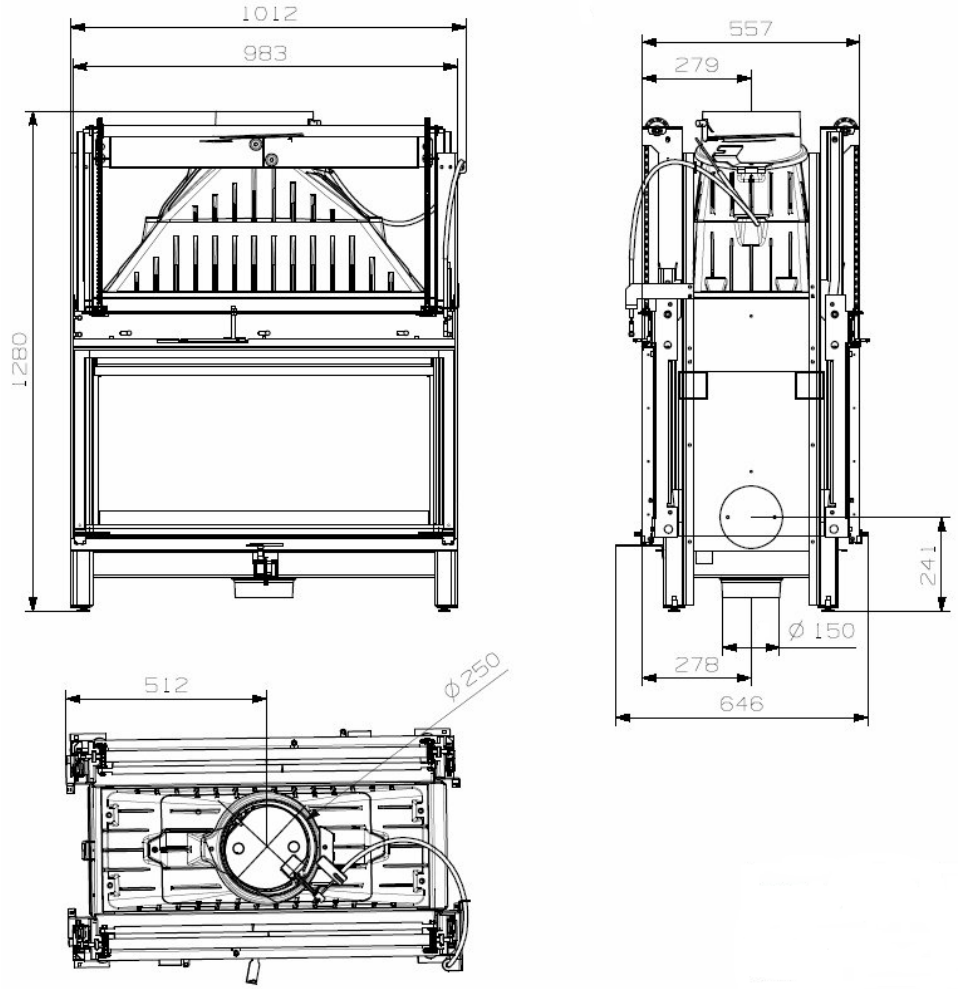


Figure 2: Key to other diagrams

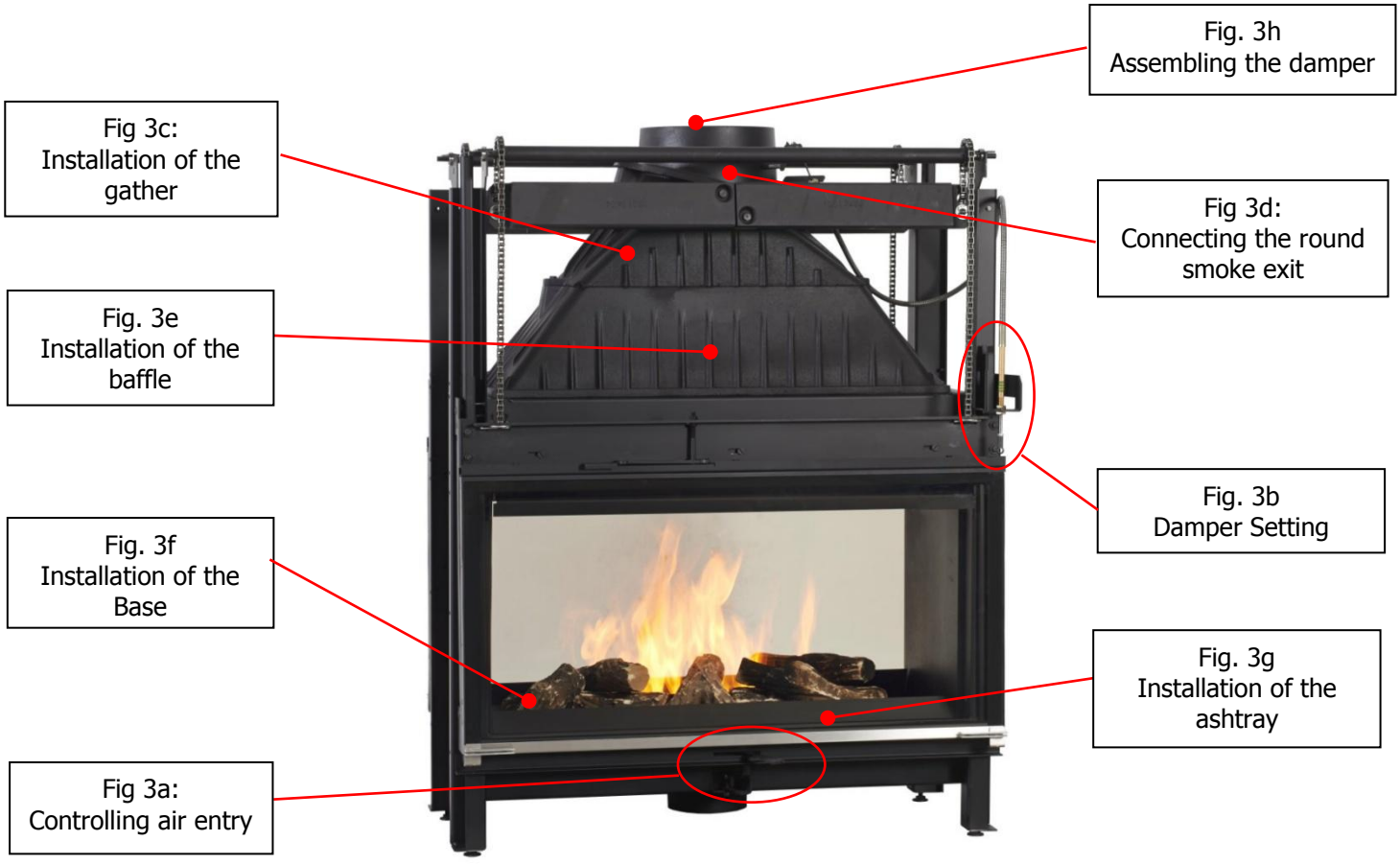
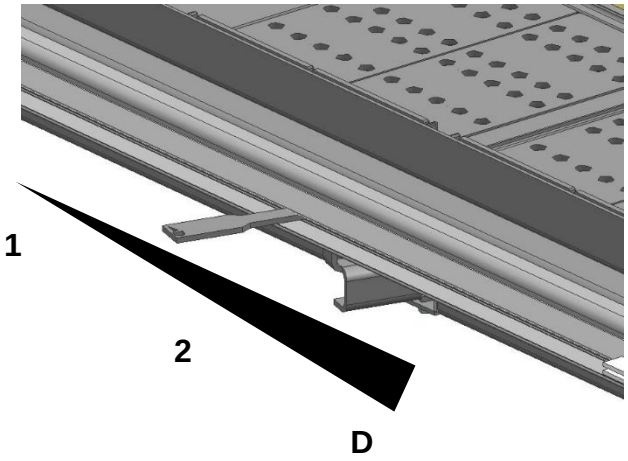


Figure 3a: Controlling air intake

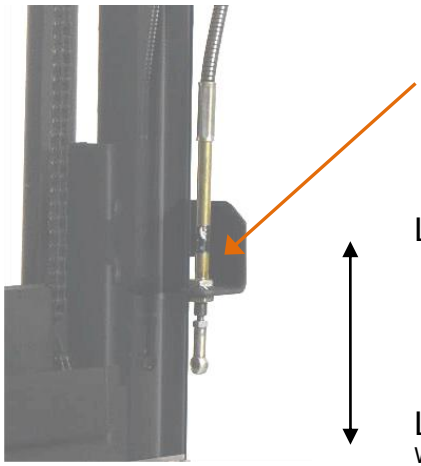


1 : Closed position

2 : Normal

D : Starting Position

Figure 3b : Damper setting



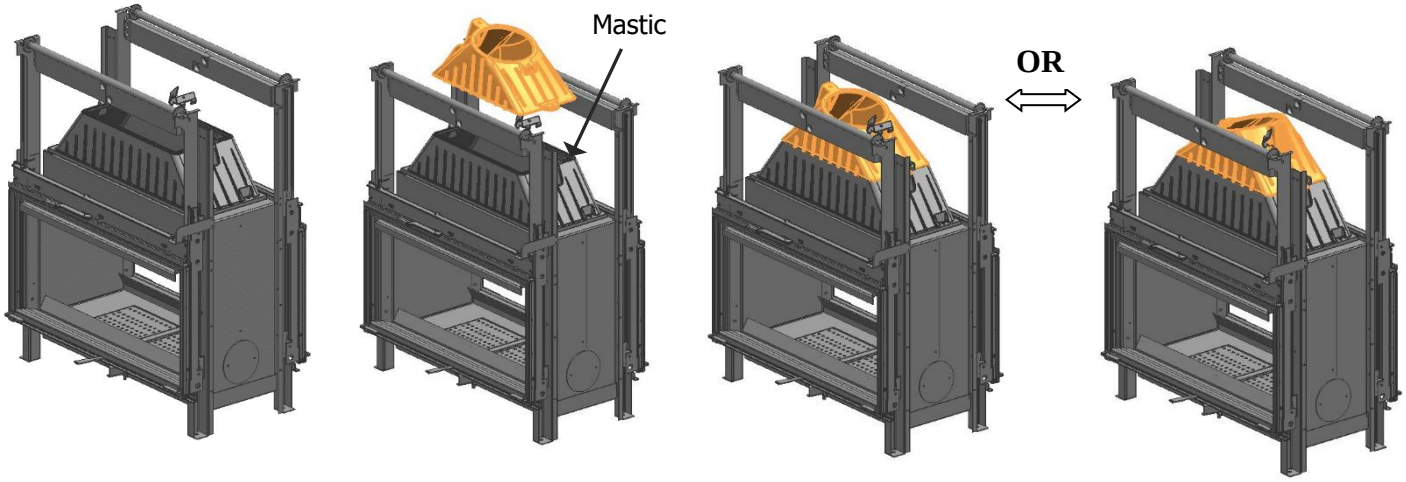
Possible adjustment of the height of the damper mechanism.

Lift position : Damper Closed (F)

Lower position : Damper Opened (O)

When you open the door, **Open the damper**

Figure 3c: Installation of the gather



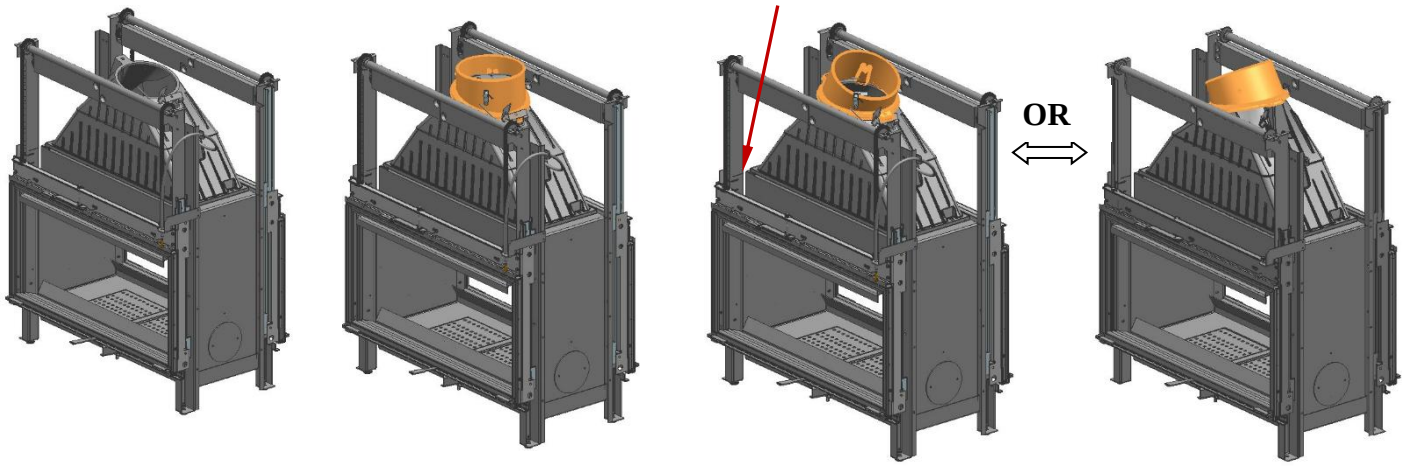
1. Position the appliance.

2. **IMPERATIVE :** Carefully apply refractory sealant to all supports and interlocking joints of this assembly. The gather could be turned for a connection to the right or to the left. Place the valve on the correct side.

3. Assemble the gather.

Figure 3d : Connecting the round smoke exit

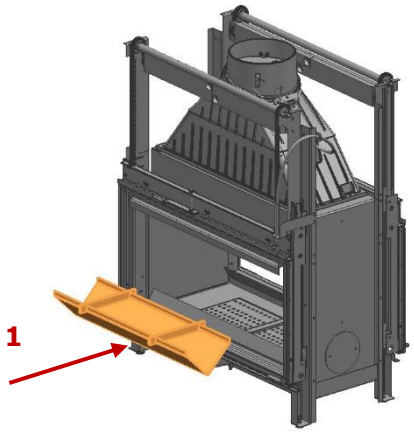
It is necessary to connect all the joints carefully with refractory sealant



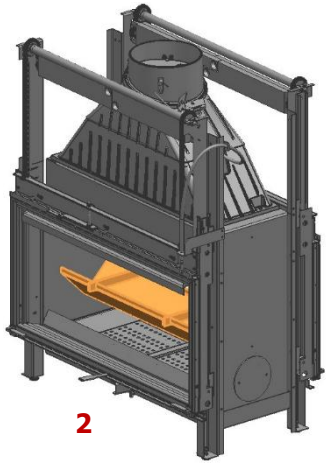
In this case, put the damper setting on the left

1. IMPERATIVE : Dismantle the round smoke connection and carefully apply refractory sealant to all supports and interlocking joints of this assembly. The gather could be turned for a connection to the right or to the left.
2. Fix the round smoke exit to the gather.

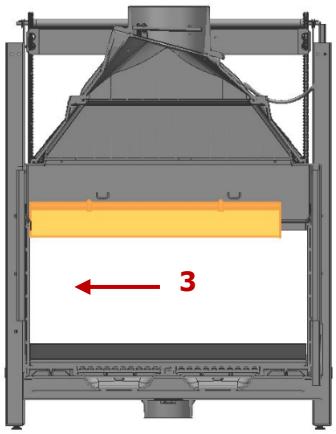
Figure 3e : Installation of the baffle



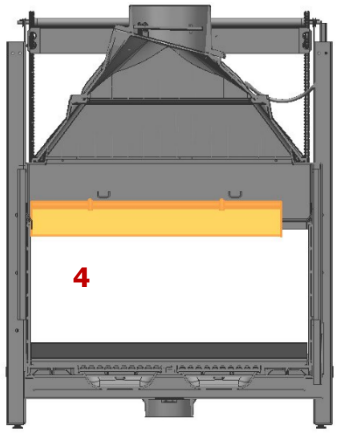
1 : Insert the baffle in the appliance



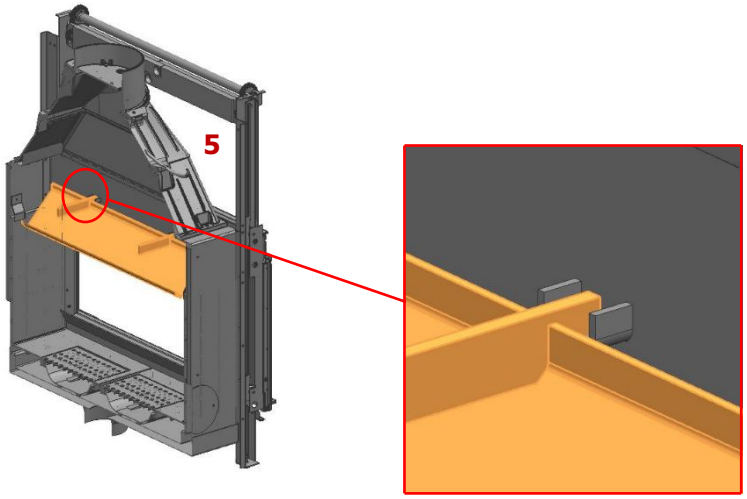
2 : Lift it in the gather



3 : Push it to the left



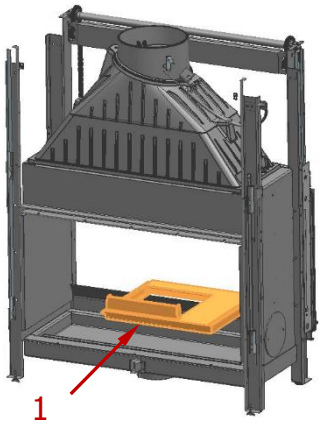
4 : Lift the baffle above the "U"



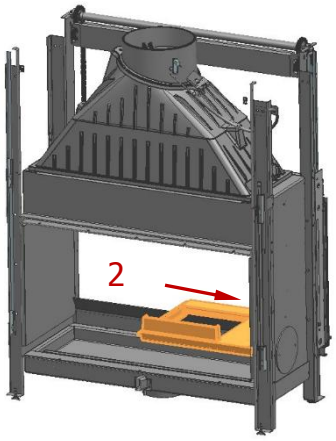
5 : Put it in the "U"

Do the same for the right one

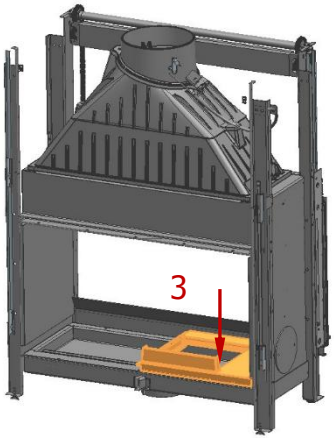
Figure 3f : Installation of the base



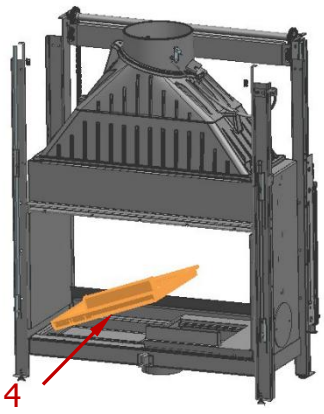
1 : Insert the right base in the firebox.



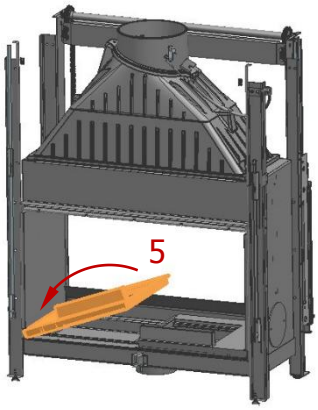
2 : Position it against the right side.



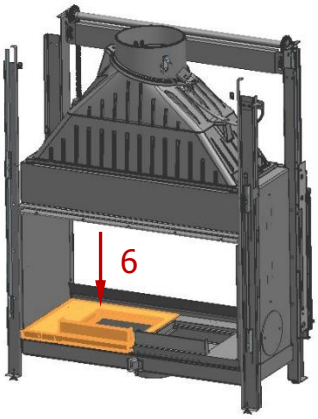
3 : Lay it on the bottom of the firebox.



4 : Insert the left base in the firebox.

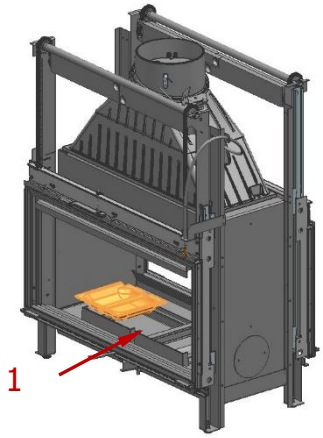


5 : Position it against the left side.

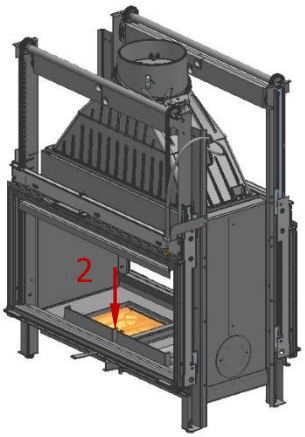


6 : Lay it on the bottom of the firebox.

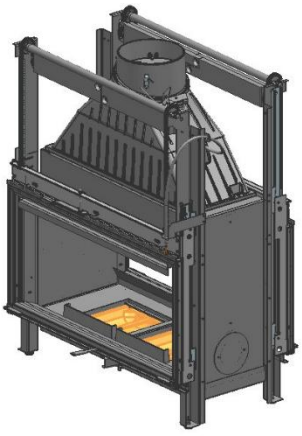
Figure 3g : Installation of the ashtray



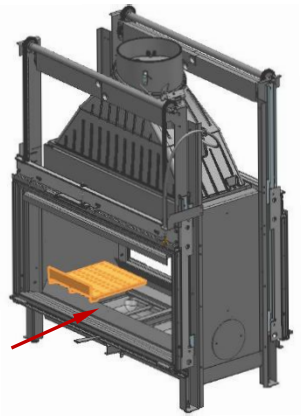
1 : Insert the ash box.



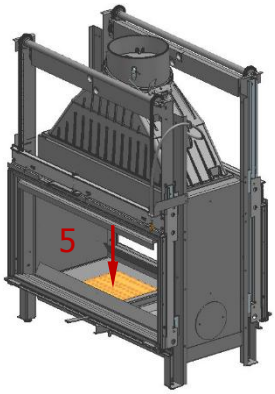
2 : Lay it down on the bottom of the firebox.



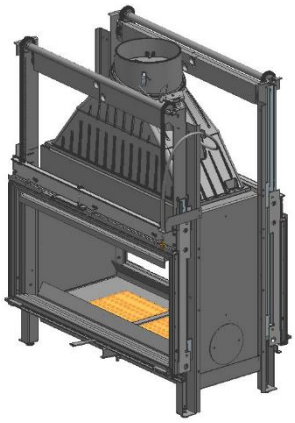
Do the same for the other side



4 : Insert the fire grates.



5 : Lay it down on the ash boxes.

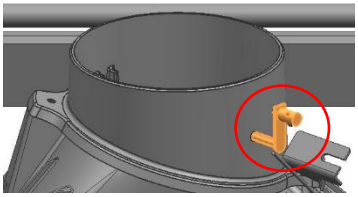


Do the same for the other side

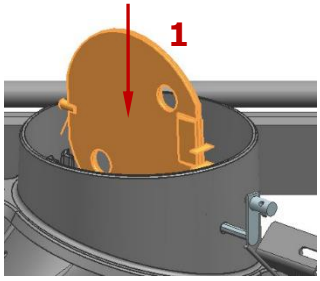
YOU MUST RESPECT THE DIRECTION OF THE FIRE GRATES.

In any cases, there must be a relative slack between each piece, the setting up by forcing demonstrates an anomaly that could lead to breakage or premature deformation.

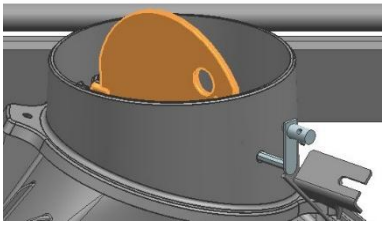
Figure 3h : Assembling the damper



Open the damper.



1 : Insert the damper



Cleaning the glass

- Cold fireplace, hold the handle B and pull the handle A to unlock the door.
- Accompany the door during the opening.
- Proceed in the reverse order to close the door.

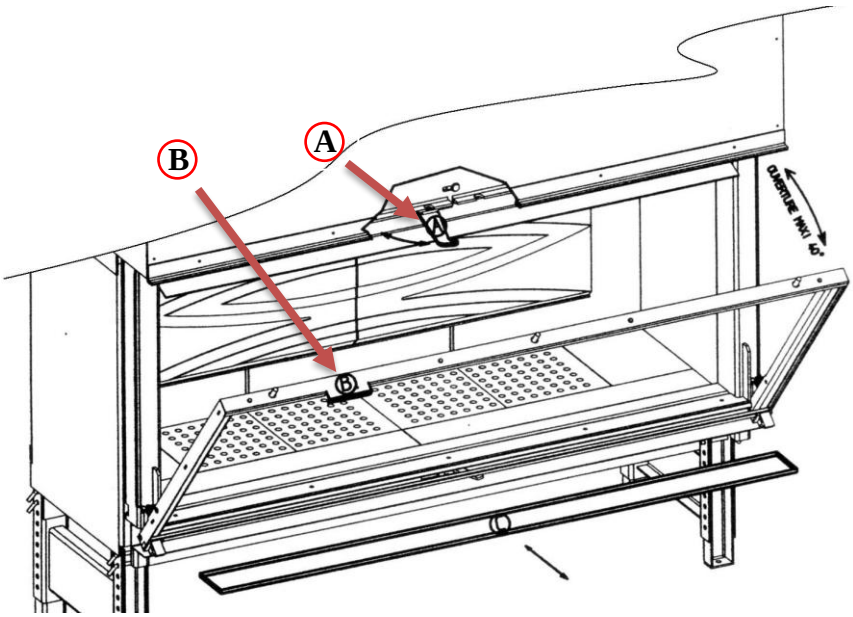
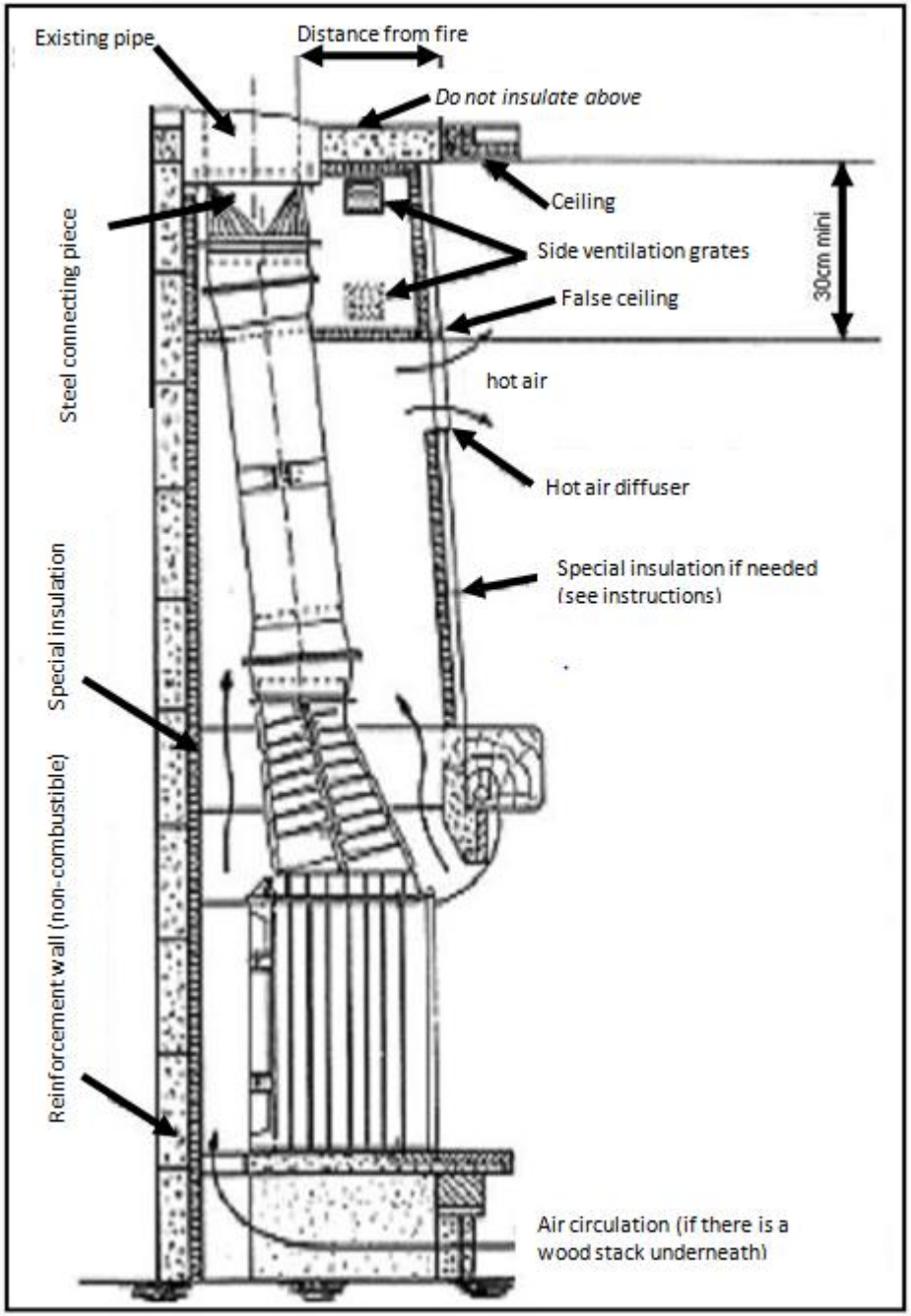
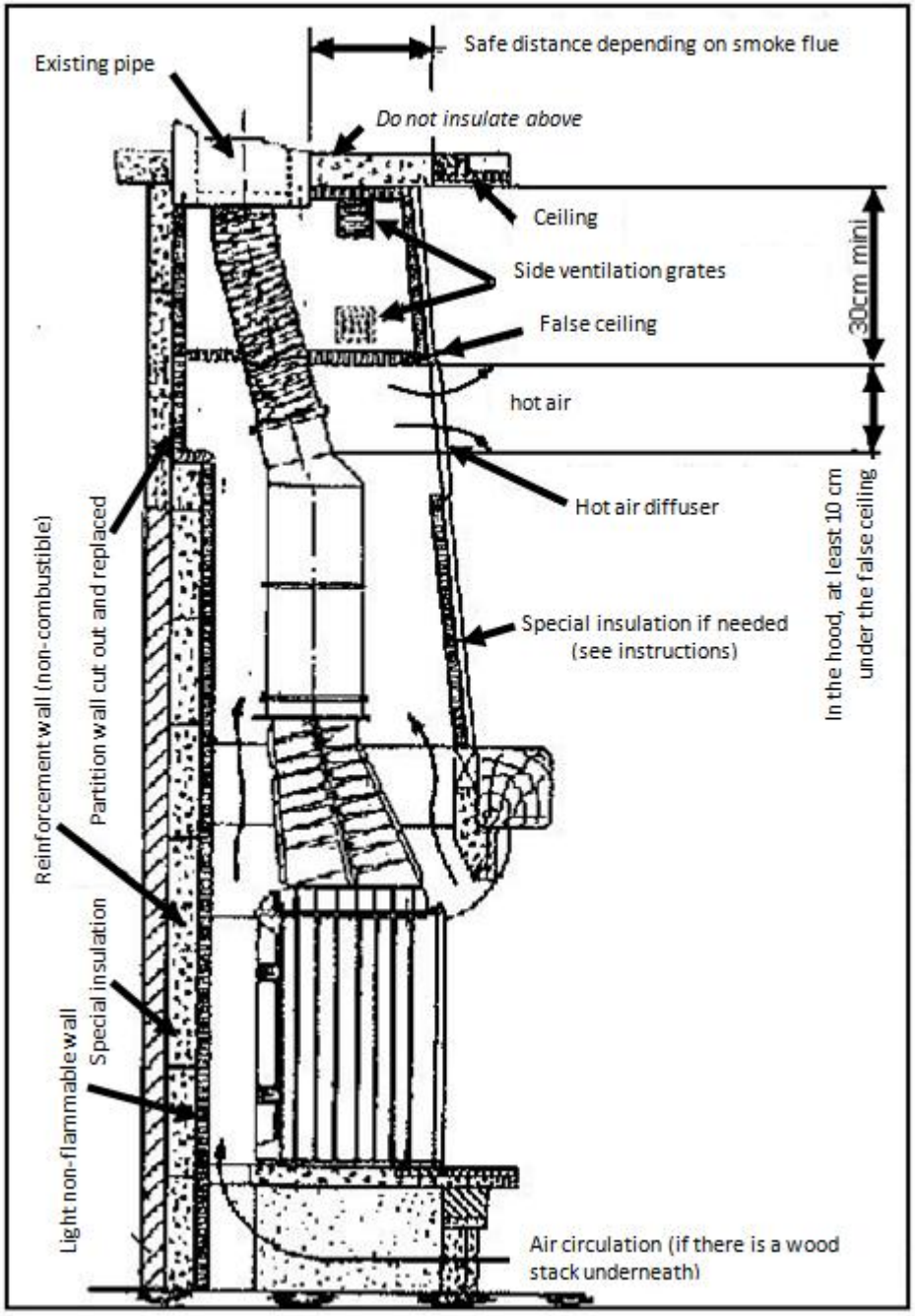
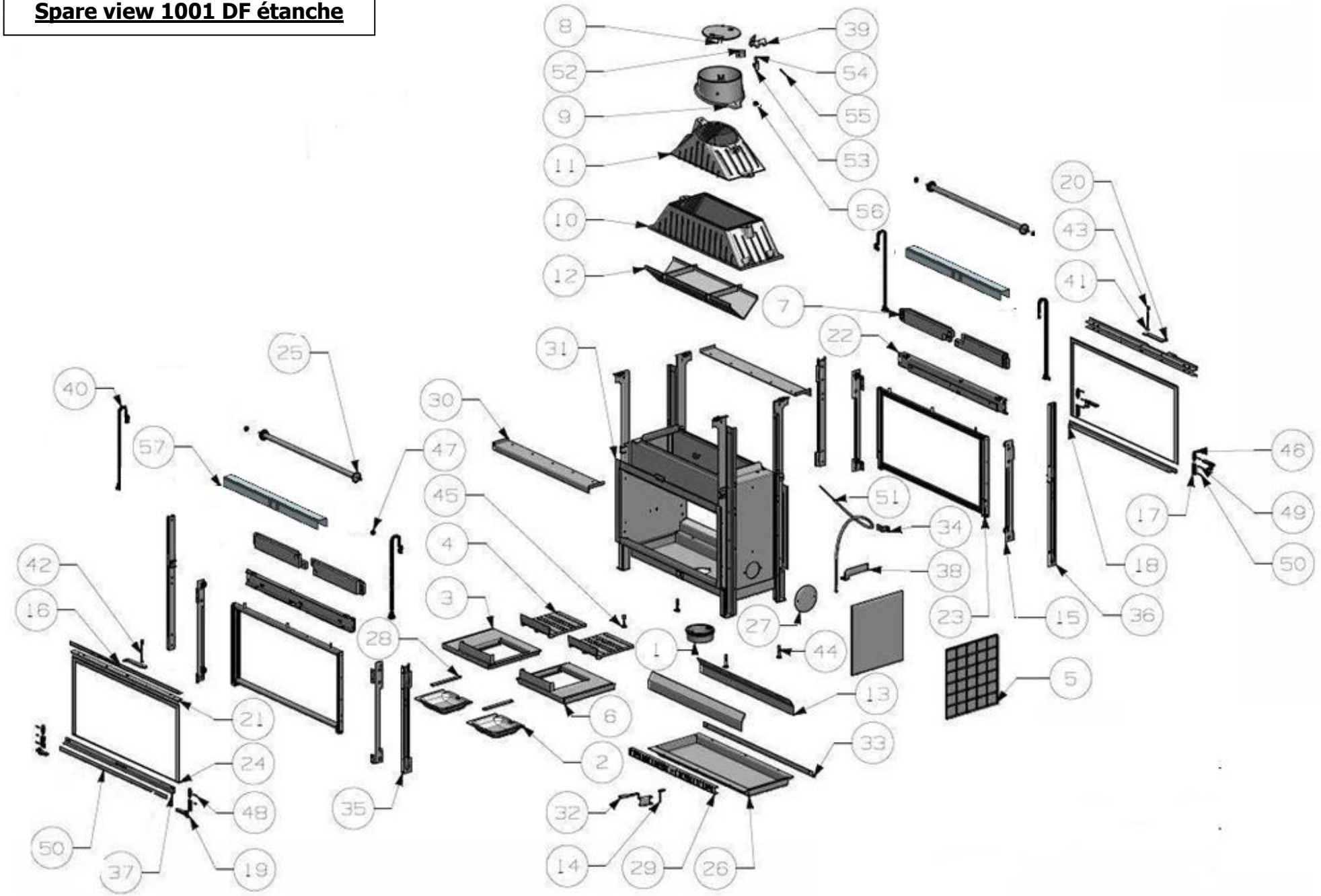


Figure 4


Existing pipe
Distance from fire
Do not insulate above
Ceiling
Side ventilation grates
False ceiling
30cm mini
Steel connecting piece
hot air
Hot air diffuser
Special insulation if needed
(see instructions)
Special insulation
Reinforcement wall (non-combustible)
Air circulation (if there is a
wood stack underneath)


Safe distance depending on smoke flue
Existing pipe
Do not insulate above
Ceiling
Side ventilation grates
False ceiling
30cm mini
hot air
Hot air diffuser
In the hood, at least 10 cm
under the false ceiling
Special insulation if needed
(see instructions)
Reinforcement wall (non-combustible)
Partition wall cut out and replaced
Special insulation
Light non-flammable wall
Air circulation (if there is a wood
stack underneath)

Spare view 1001 DF étanche



N°	Désignation	Code	N°	Désignation	Code	N°	Désignation	Code
1	Buselot	012208	20	Poignée	010029	39	Patte fixation câble	010498
2	Bac à cendres	014662	21	Enjoliveur haut	010596	40	Chaine	-
3	Sole foyère gauche	014678	22	Support chaine	S10033	41	Rondelle D8	-
4	Grille foyère	014661	23	Cadre porte	S10761	42	Tige articulation poignée	010027
5	Plaque décor	013963	24	Vitre	010594	43	Ecrou M8	-
6	Sole foyère droite	014679	25	Potence	S10763	44	Ecrou noyé	010017
7	Contre poids	7424	26	Plateau base	013953	45	Pied vérin	010018
8	Clapet	6723	27	Opercule	013966	46	Ressort	-
9	Sortie ronde	6722	28	Elément bac à cendres	014663	47	Roulement	-
10	Avaloir inférieur	6720	29	Registre	013956	48	Goupille 2x25	-
11	Avaloir supérieur	6721	30	Canaliseur air	013961	49	Goupille 1x20	-
12	Déflecteur	S10841	31	Coprs	S10786	50	Enjoliveur bas	014045
13	Chenet	014585	32	Commande registre	013949	51	Câble	-
14	Articulation registre	S10755	33	Sous porte	014048	52	Patte articulation clapet	620-66
15	Support galet	S10804	34	Patte guide câble	010179	53	Articulation clapet	010465
16	Elément porte horizontale supérieur	010595	35	Rail1	010173	54	Fixation câble	3971
17	Patte fixation poignée de relevage	010156	36	Rail2	010147	55	Goupille fendue	-
18	Elément porte horizontale inférieur1	014045	37	Elément porte horizontale inférieur2	010575	56	Rondelle 27x13x2.3	-
19	Poignée de relevage	-	38	Patte fixation gaine	010178	57	Supplément contre poids	014685

GUARANTEE

All our equipment comes with a 5 year guarantee, as long as all instructions regarding installation, usage and maintenance have been complied with; and excluding:

- parts in contact with high temperatures, as these can become deformed by wear and tear and are guaranteed for 1 year (standard exchange):
    - Decorative plates, extra side pieces
    - Fire grates
    - Refractory elements
    - Baffles – Dampers – Ash retainers
    - Firedogs – Ashtrays – Support logs
    - Damper cables
    - Damper spindles
- Electric parts, Waste tubs, Burners, Electrodes, Ceramic bricks; these also have a 1 year guarantee.

These parts are noted on the exploded view in this documentation.

Our units are designed so that parts can be replaced during routine maintenance.

The window panes can resist temperatures of around 750°C. Any breakage caused by impact during use or handling cannot be replaced under the terms of the guarantee. The hinges are also excluded from the guarantee.

All weights and dimensions will vary according to the unit model and technical requirements. In order to constantly improve manufacture, we reserve the right to modify our equipment without prior notification.

In the event of a claim under this guarantee, please ensure you have a copy of the invoice and the guarantee paperwork.

Name and address of distributor: Distributor code:	RECIPIENT OF THE GUARANTEE: ADDRESS: TEL.: DATE: SIGNATURE:

NAME OF PARTS TO BE REPLACED		
Name	Reference no.	Notes

Service certificate	**Service form**
Model number: **1001 DF étanche** Version: Serviced by: _____ Serial number and guarantee number: **/**	❒ Verification of cast iron unit ❒ Verification of removable parts ❒ Verification of seals ❒ Verification of unit closure ❒ Verification of air controls ❒ Verification of paperwork ❒ Verification of caution sticker ❒ Verification of identification plate ❒ Verification of tools