

Installation / Operator / Maintenance Manual for

Heckla & Saba

Manufactured by:



Imported by:



1660 Whalebone Dr. Kalispell MT 59901
www.woodstoves.net www.stove-parts.net

Installation / Operator / Maintenance Manual

HECKLA

Model: 1301 (Tiles)
Model: 1302 (Painted Steel)
Model: 1303 (Stainless Steel)
Model: 1304 (Natural Stone)
Model: 1305 (Sand Stone)

SABA

Model: 1401 (Tiles)
Model: 1302 (Natural Stone)
Model: 1303 (Painted Steel)
Model: 1304 (Stainless Steel)



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It is highly recommended to install a smoke detector in the home when installing a wood stove.



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Testing/Listing

Appliance Type: Solid Fuel Room Heater

U.S. Test Standard: UL 1482

Canadian Test Standard: CAN/ULC-S627

EPA Exemption Certification

All testing done by Intertek Testing Services NA, Inc. in Middleton, WI

Packaging List

- (1) Installation / Operation / Instruction Manual
- (1) Set of Baffle Bricks
- (1) Set of Tiles or Soap Stone
- (1) Glove
- (1) Lever for Secor

Using this Ma

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1. Planning Your Installation

1.1 Questions to Ask Local Building Officials

A correct installation is critical and imperative for reducing fire hazards and perilous conditions that can arise when wood burning appliances are improperly installed. The installer must follow all of the manufacture's instructions.

The installation of a wood burning appliance must conform to local codes and applicable state and federal requirements. Familiarity with these requirements before installation is essential. Important considerations to discuss with local building officials include:

- Local restrictions?
- Is a permit required – cost?
- (You may wish to contact your insurance company to ask if they require this.)
- Is outside combustion air required?
- Rooms where the installation is not allowed?

1.2 Smoke Detectors

Since there are always several potential sources of fire in any home, we recommend installing smoke detectors. If possible, install the smoke detector in a hallway adjacent to the room (to reduce the possibility of occasional false activation from the heat produced by the woodstove). If your local code requires that a smoke detector be installed within the same room, you must follow the requirements of your local code. Check with your local building department in your area.

Note – This appliance is NOT approved for installation in a manufactured (mobile) home.

1.3 Selecting a Location

The design of your home and where you place your woodstove will determine its value as a source of heat. A woodstove depends primarily on air circulation (convection) to disperse its heat. Therefore, a central location is often best. There are other practical considerations, which must be considered before a final selection of location is made.

- ? Existing Chimneys
- ? Wood Storage
- ? Aesthetic Co
- ? Roof Design
- ? Room Traffic
- ? Proximity to
- ? Electrical W



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with your local building
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Warning: Check all local building and safety codes before installation. The manufacturer's instructions and appropriate code requirements must be followed exactly and without compromise. Alterations to the stove are not allowed. Do not connect the stove to a chimney system serving another stove, appliance, or any air distribution duct. Failure to follow these instructions will void the manufacturer's warranty.

If you plan to vent your woodstove into an existing masonry chimney, have it inspected by a local fire marshal or qualified installer. Remember that a woodstove's performance is heavily influenced by the chimney and its location on the roof. An oversized flue may not provide effective draw, and a flue liner may be required (see *Draft Requirements*, page 12). Consult your dealer or qualified installer before final selection is made.

This woodstove requires pre-installation, including the preparation of the floor and appropriate hearth pad for acceptance of outside air (if applicable), and modifications for flue and chimney.

1.4 Clearance from Combustible Walls

WARNING: IT IS VERY IMPORTANT THAT YOU OBSERVE THE MINIMUM CLEARANCES.

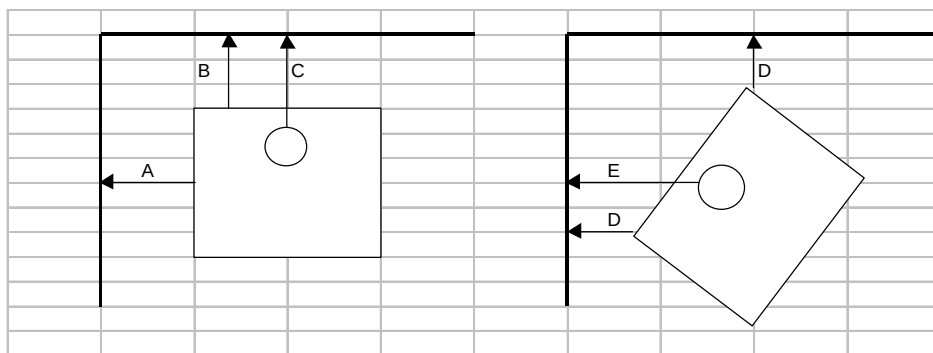
There are listed clearances for your stove which were determined in a laboratory test, using various “classes” of stove pipe or chimney. Minimums are first established for the stove itself and then increased, based on how much heat is transferred by each class of pipe.

Residential Standard (not approved for manufactured [mobile] homes)

Using single wall pipes connector to the top of the woodstove.

Clearances – USA & Canada (inches / millimeters)

A:	18 / 460	C:	18 / 460	E:	18 / 460
B:	15 / 380	D:	5 / 130		



PROTECTED WALL CLEARANCE

If the woodstove is installed adjacent to a protected wall system, the variance must be approved by your local building official. Normally, the protected wall system is defined as a non-combustible material, with a minimum of 1" air space behind it. Check your local building codes or consult a qualified installer (Ref. NFPA 211).


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1.5 Floor Protection

This appliance requires a non-combustible floor protection to protect against burning embers. If the floor is to be stone, tile, brick, etc., it must be mortared or grouted to form a continuous, non-combustible surface. If a chimney connector extends horizontally over the floor, protection must cover the floor under the connector and at least 2" (51 mm) to either side.

The floor protection must extend completely beneath the woodstove and to the front, sides, and rear as indicated.

USA REQUIREMENTS

16" minimum to the front of the glass door

8" (203 mm) minimum beyond the sides of the door opening

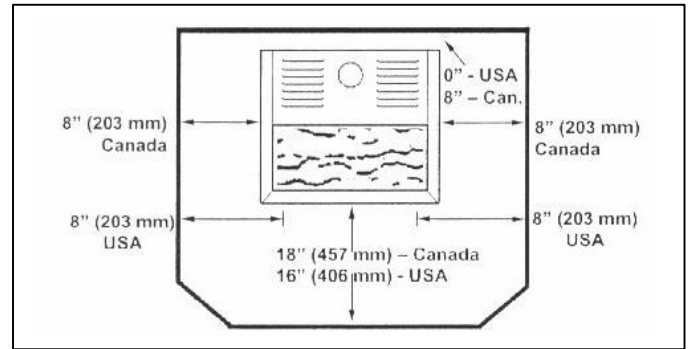
0" minimum to the back of the stove body

CANADA REQUIREMENTS

18" (457 mm) minimum to the front of the glass door

8" (203 mm) minimum beyond the sides of the door opening

8" (203 mm) minimum to the back of the stove body



1.6 Ventilation

(Residential homes that does not requires an outside air inlet). Ventilation is essential when using a solid fuel woodstove.

The combustion process uses oxygen from inside the home, and it may be necessary to open a window or install a vent to provide fresh air in a house that is well insulated.

1.7 Fresh Air

In all manufactured homes and in many site-built residences (subject to local code), a woodstove may require outside air for combustion. A Ø120 mm outside air floor duct is available through your dealer.

This woodstove can take in outside air directly through the base. This type of installation requires a hole through the floor protector and the use of an outside air floor duct to penetrate into the air space below the home.

The possible effects of room air starvation, icing, exhaust fans, etc. and the need for adequate ventilation.

The following is not necessary to ensure that fuel-burners are properly maintained, the need for additional combustion air.



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tion air may be necessary. Guidelines to determine when it is necessary to provide additional air.

a) Outside combustion

1. The solid-fuel-burner, whether oil or gas, is not properly maintained, or back-drafts occur.
2. Existing fuel-burners are not properly maintained, or back-drafts occur.
3. Opening a window signifying on a calm (windless) day alleviates any of the above symptoms.
4. The house is equipped with a well-sealed vapor barrier and tight fitting windows and/or has any powered devices that exhaust house air.
5. There is excessive condensation on windows in the winter.
6. A ventilation system is installed in the house.

If these or other indications suggest that infiltration air is inadequate, additional combustion air should be provided from the outdoors. Outside combustion air can be provided to the appliance by the following means:

1. Direct connection: appliances can only use direct connection of outside combustion air if they are certified for this type of installation. Installations shall comply with the manufacturer's instructions.

2. Indirect method: for an appliance not certified for direct connection of outside combustion air, the outside air is ducted to a point no closer than (12 in.) 300 mm from the appliance to avoid an adverse effect on the performance of the appliance.
3. A mechanical ventilation system: if the house has ventilation system (air exchange or heat recovery):
 - a. The ventilation system may be able to provide sufficient combustion make-up air for the solid-fuel-fired appliance.
 - b. The household owner should be informed that the ventilation system might need to be re-balanced by a ventilation technician after installation of the appliance.

NOTE: Because the base sits 1" (25.4 mm) off the floor, the outside air floor duct can be positioned along the front to rear center line under the pedestal, but as close to the opening in the base as location permits. The outside air floor duct opening must be protected from any possible obstructions, including loose floor insulation.

2. Installation

2.1 Installing Marble Accents

Marble is a natural product, and, therefore, each piece will have its own unique characteristics. Marble can be scratched, so care should be taken to avoid putting heavy or rough objects (trivet/steamers) on the surface. If the marble should become scratched, the scratch may be removed or diminished by polishing it with jeweler's rouge (which can be purchased at many hardware stores). Do not install the marble before allowing the paint to cure.

The marble set consists of 2 pieces, a large piece which fits onto the stove top and a smaller piece which fits onto the ash lip, which is located below the fuel door.

Install the marble gasket and marble as follows:

1. Install gasket on stove top as shown in the illustration. The ceramic fiber blanket and strips (cerawool) which come with each unit must be placed under the marble to insulate it from high temperatures on top of the firebox. Do not place the marble directly on the top metal surface of the stove, or it will crack.
2. Place top marble piece onto the gasket on stove top
3. Place ash lip marble into recessed area on the stove ash lip (located below the fuel door).

2.2 Baffle Bricks

The baffle bricks are preinstalled by the manufacturer.

IMPORTANT: The
the baffle bricks are
without the baffle br

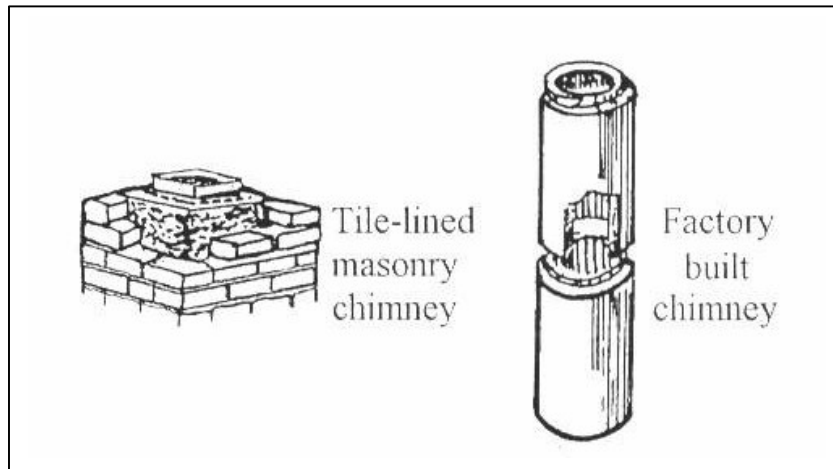


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pliance

2.3 Types of Chimneys

The chimney is a vital part of your woodstove installation. A properly built masonry chimney or a properly installed, factory built chimney will provide a consistent draft under a variety of weather conditions (a smoking woodstove is usually caused by a chimney problem). The minimum stove flue size is 6 inches (152 mm) in diameter, which is approximately 28 square inches (711 square mm). The maximum flue size should be no more than three times the cross sectional area, or the size of the stove flue collar. In this case, that would be no larger than a 10 inch (254 mm) diameter stack, or approximately 85 square inches (216 square cm) maximum.

All chimneys must be installed as specified by local building codes and according to the chimney manufacturer's instructions (in the case of a factory built chimney). See the chimney manufacturer's instructions for exact specifications. Factory built chimneys must comply with UL 103HT or ULC S629.



2.4 Acceptable Connector Pipe for Installations

For Standard Residential Clearances: 6" (152 mm) minimum, single wall, 25 gage minimum thickness, stove pipe is acceptable. Three (3) pre-drilled holes are provided in the flue collar for fastening the pipe securely to the woodstove. Use sheet metal screws for each section when connecting to the manufacturer's transition piece, usually called a dripless connector, to join single wall pipe to the factory built chimney section.

Minimum Flue Size: The minimum flue size is 6 inches (152 mm) in diameter, which is approximately 28 square inches (711 square mm) in cross-sectional area. The flue size should be no more than three times the cross-sectional area of the stove flue collar (area = approximately 85 square inches (216 square cm) maximum).

Connection To A Factory Built Chimney: The connection must conform to CAN / ULC – S629 Standards.



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2.5 Chimney

Existing chimneys must be inspected before installing your woodstove. Consult your local building department for chimney code requirements. A masonry chimney must have a code approved liner. This liner must not have any broken or missing pieces. Some non-code masonry chimneys may be brought up to code by being relined. (Consult your dealer or qualified chimney sweep). Factory built chimneys should also be inspected, first for creosote deposits (which should be removed), and then for integrity of the stainless steel liner. Look for obvious bulges in the lining which may indicate the need to replace that section (use a bright flashlight). Also, inspect the attic to see that the chimney has proper clearance to combustible framing members. For interior masonry chimneys and most factory built chimneys, this must be a 2" (51 mm) air space clearance, which must not be filled with insulation or any other material. An exterior masonry chimney must have a 1" (25.4 mm) air space clearance.

Vapor Barrier at Chimney Penetration

Install all venting components according to the vent manufacturer's installation instructions. Ensure that there is an effective vapor barrier at the location where the chimney penetrates the exterior of the structure. This can be accomplished by applying a non-hardening, waterproof sealant to the following components:

- ? Around the chimney at the point where the storm collar will meet the chimney, just above the flashing.
- ? Along the vertical seam of the chimney pipe, where it is exposed to the weather.
- ? On each nail head on the flashing.

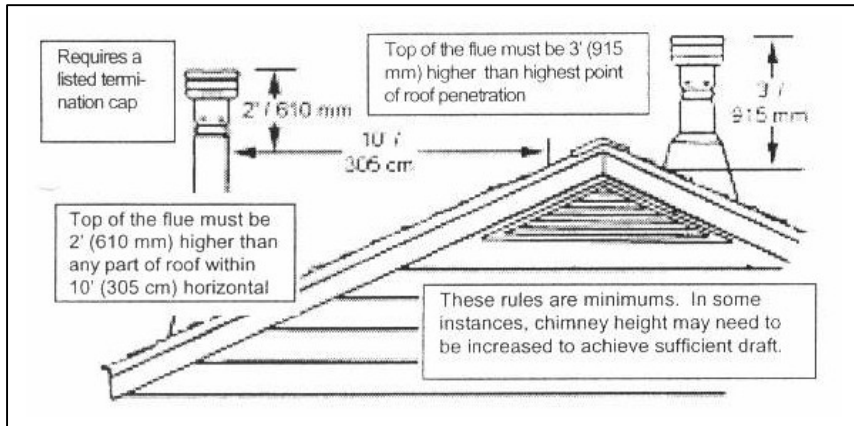
NOTE:

On a flat or tarred and graveled roof, nail and seal the flat roof flashing to the roof on all sides with roofing compound. Do not put screws through the flashing into the chimney pipe.

2.6 Chimney Height Requirements

The chimney must be 3 feet (914 mm) above the level of the roof penetration and a minimum of 2 feet (610 mm) higher than any roof surface within 10 feet (305 cm) (see below). Check with your local building officials for any additional requirements for your area.

Due to prevailing winds, local terrain, adjacent tall trees, a hill or ravine near the home, or adjacent structures, additional chimney height or a special chimney cap may be required to ensure optimum performance.



To achieve a stable draft minimum.

5 feet (366 to 457 cm)

2.7 Draft Requirements

The stove appliance is a venting system. This is necessary to remove unwanted combustion byproducts. If the system may not function properly, it may create hazards (i.e. an oversized chimney may require a liner less than .08" W.C.

American National Standard Institute ANSI/NFPA 211 -92, draft 1-7: A chimney or vent shall be so designed and constructed to develop a flow sufficient to completely remove all flue and vent gases to the outside atmosphere. The venting system shall satisfy the draft requirements of the connected appliance in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.



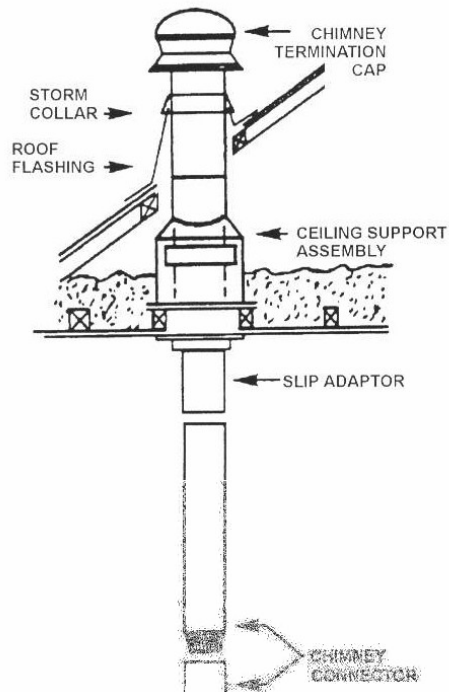
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component is the venting system for safely removing combustion byproducts. To these ends, the system, as well as safety features, large, masonry chimneys, and water column) and

INSTALLATION

RESIDENTIAL STANDARD

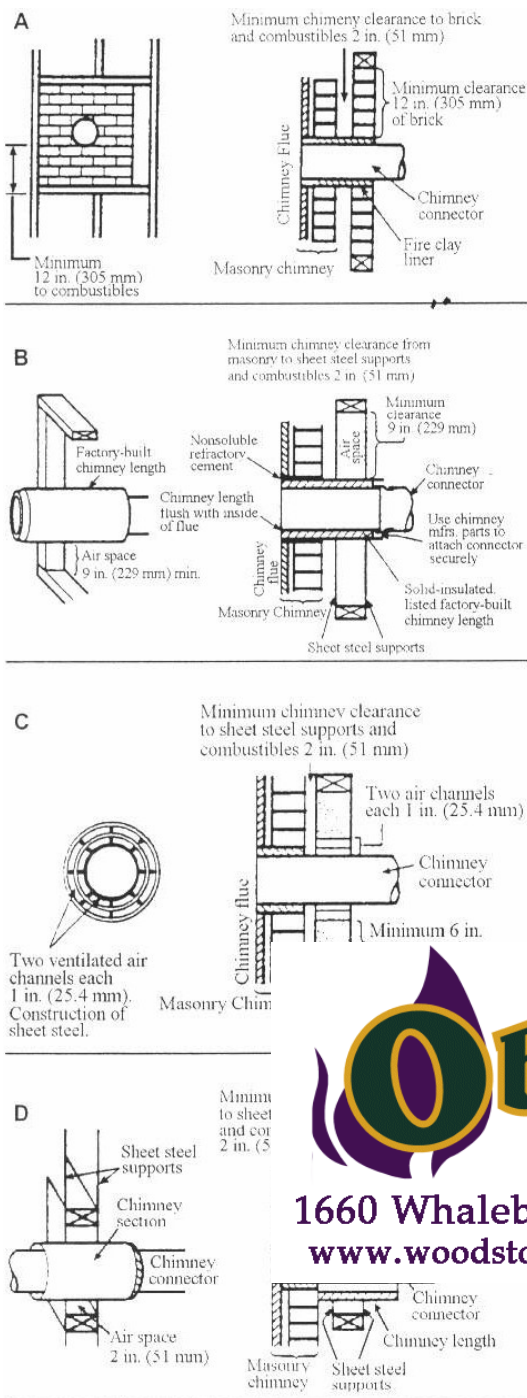
Using 6" (152 mm) Diameter Single Wall Con-
nector Pipe Not Approved For Manufactured
(Mobile) Home



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2.8 Combustible Wall Chimney Connector Pass-Throughs



Method A. 12" (305 mm) Clearance to Combustible Wall Member: Using a minimum thickness of 3.5" (90 mm) brick and a 5/8" (16 mm) minimum wall thickness clay liner, construct a wall pass-through. The clay liner must conform to ASTM C315 (Standard Specification for Clay Fire Linings) or its equivalent. Keep a minimum of 12" (305 mm) of brick masonry between the clay liner and wall combustibles. The clay liner shall run from the brick masonry outer surface to the inner surface of the chimney flue liner but not past the inner surface. Firmly grout or cement the clay liner in place to the chimney flue liner.

Method B. 9" (229 mm) Clearance to Combustible Wall Member: Using 6" (152 mm) inside diameter, listed, factory-built Solid-Pak chimney section with insulation of 1" (25.4 mm) or more, build a wall pass-through with a minimum 9" (229 mm) air space between the outer wall of chimney length and wall combustibles. Use sheet metal supports fastened securely to wall surfaces on all sides, to maintain the 9" (229 mm) air space. When fastening support to chimney length, do not penetrate the chimney liner (the inside wall of the Solid-Pak chimney). The inner end of the Solid-Pak chimney section shall be flush with the inside of the masonry chimney flue and sealed with a non-watersoluble, refractory cement. Use this cement to also seal to the brick masonry penetration.

Method C. 6" (152 mm) Clearance to Combustible Wall Member: Starting with a minimum 24 gage (.024 inch [.61 mm]), 6" metal chimney connector, and a minimum 24 gage ventilated wall thimble which has two air channels of 1" (25.4 mm) each, construct a wall pass-through. There shall be a minimum 6" (152 mm) separation area containing fiber glass insulation, from the wall thimble, and cover its opening with a 24-gage minimum sheet metal support. Maintain the 6" (152 mm) space. There should also be a support sized to fit and hold the metal chimney connector. See that the support is fastened securely to wall surfaces on all sides. Make sure fasteners used to secure the metal chimney connector do not penetrate chimney flue liner.

Method D. 2" (51 mm) Clearance to Combustible Wall Member: Start with n, at least 12" (305 mm) long, an inside diameter of 8" (2" y connector). Use this as a all steel chimney connector. spaced 1" (25.4 mm) off the port plates at both ends of port chimney section on both orts. See that the supports are Make sure fasteners used to ey flue liner.

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NOTES:

1. Connectors to a masonry chimney, except for method B, shall extend in one continuous section through the wall pass-through system and the chimney wall, up to but not past the inner liner face.
2. A chimney connector shall not pass through an attic or roof space, closet or similar concealed space, or a floor or ceiling.
3. Where passage through a wall or partition of combustible construction is desired, the installation shall conform to CAN/CSA-B365.

3. User's Guide

3.1 Hand Protection

Please use a protective glove when opening the door!!! You can then add wood while the handle is hot

3.2 Technical Data and Dimensions

Model	Heat Output	Dimensions h x w x d	Flue Diameter (inner)	Center Height rear design	Weight	Area Heated
	(kW)	(mm)	(mm)	(mm)	(kg)	(m ³)
Heckla Steel / Tiles	8	1670 x 602 x 525	150	NO	272 / 310	180
Heckla Stone	8	1670 X 602 X 525	150	NO	410	180
Saba Steel	8	1198 X 559 X 476	150	1056	187	180
Saba Tile	8	1198 X 559 X 476	150	1056	198	180
Saba Serbentin Stone	8	1213 X 560 X 476	150	1056	218	180
Saba Sand stone	8	1234 X 635 X 486	150	1056	330	180
Efficiency	Chimney Data				Average Wood Use – Single Load 3-4 pieces of wood, 15-20% moisture	
	Draft	Average	Flue Gas	Flue Gas Heat		
(%)	(Pa)	(cm ²)	(g/s)	(°C)		
80	10	225	72	350		

Note: We reserve

Room Heating Capacity

The room heating capacity is for rooms that do not have

For favorable heating conditions

At less favorable heating conditions

At unfavorable heating conditions - 98 m³

For interval heating, with interruptions of more than 8 hours, the heating capacity is reduced by 25%.

3.3 Delivery

Damage can occur to the product during transport, even though the packaging appears to be undamaged upon visual inspection. Therefore, it is important that you inspect the stove itself very carefully and report all damages within one week. In the event of obvious visual damage to the product or its packaging, make a note of this on the shipping papers before accepting the merchandise.



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advances!

g to DIN 18 893, for

3.4 Unpacking

All cardboard and synthetic materials are recyclable. Please dispose of these at your local recycling center. None of the wooden parts have been surface treated, and they can be used as heating materials for your woodstove. Very carefully open the packaging so that you do not damage anything. Prior to installation, make sure that the base construction can support the weight of the stove! Use only proper lifting aids with adequate support capacities to move your woodstove.

Please do not stand on top of your woodstove; it is not designed to be used as a ladder or scaffolding.



3.5 Acceptable Fuel

Acceptable fuel sources are pieces of wood with a length of 30 cm (12") and a diameter of 10 cm (4"), as well as wood briquettes.

Only air-dried wood should be used. **The burning of waste materials, in particular synthetic materials, is not permitted, according to federal laws regulating emissions.** In addition, this causes damage to the fireplace and chimney. Air-dried wood will achieve a maximum water content of 30% after at least 1 year (soft woods) and/or 2 years (hard woods). Wood is not designed for continuous burning, i.e. heating the fireplace overnight with wood is not possible.

4. Safety (Please read, very important!!!)

- ? Check on a regular basis to make sure that the woodstove has been attached to the chimney in compliance with all regulations.
- ? Carefully read the User's Guide before you use your woodstove for the first time. This will provide you with information about how to safely operate your stove.
- ? During operation, the woodstove's surface will become very hot. Pay attention, in particular, to children playing in the vicinity of the stove, as they are most likely to be at risk of injury. Keep small children away from the stove.
- ? Make sure that no combustible material is located in the vicinity of or on top of the woodstove.
- ? Keep the door to the fireplace closed at all times, even if the woodstove is not in operation (with the exception of the initial heating)
- ? Avoid overloading
- ? Never use alcohol.
- ? No combustible material
- ? Empty the ash drawer to the woodstove
- ? Always slide the ash drawer out
- ? Be sure to provide adequate ventilation
- ? Do not forget that the woodstove needs a constant supply of oxygen. In a vacuum situation, a vacuum situation, supply of fresh air. is not possible.
- ? Never remove hot ash
- ? Always use the protective glove when operating the woodstove. Do not touch the woodstove with your bare hand when it is in operation.
- ? Do not store any combustible liquids in the vicinity of your woodstove!



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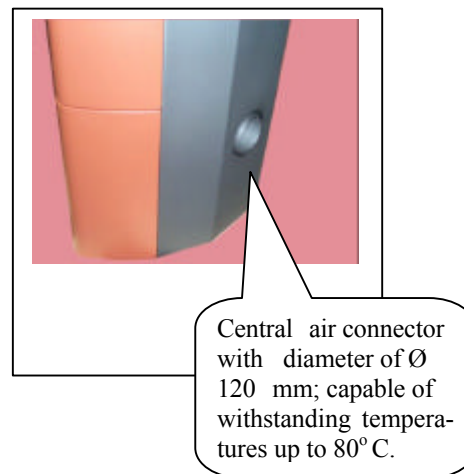
5. Fresh Air Supply

The woodstove can only be installed in rooms with a sufficient supply of fresh air intake for combustion purposes. This is true of rooms that have at least one exterior door or one window that can be opened. Rooms that are connected to the same fresh air network, i.e. rooms within the same residence or common areas, are also appropriate for installation.

The woodstove requires

approx. 40m³ fresh air per hour for combustion.

With newer, well-insulated houses, and particularly with houses using mechanical air circulation, it is important to supply a sufficient amount of fresh air. Models Heckla and Saba have a central air intake that directly supplies sufficient air into the combustion process. Therefore, you can supply air through a connecting pipe. Fresh air that is supplied in this manner can be regulated on the woodstove with the primary or secondary air control levers.



Important!

Read the User's Guide before you use your woodstove / fireplace for the first time, and do not forget to have your installation inspected by the local authorities before its first fire. Consult your local authorities for any regulations and other information.

The location that is used to support the base of the woodstove must be horizontal and without any uneven spots.


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6. Operating Your Woodstove

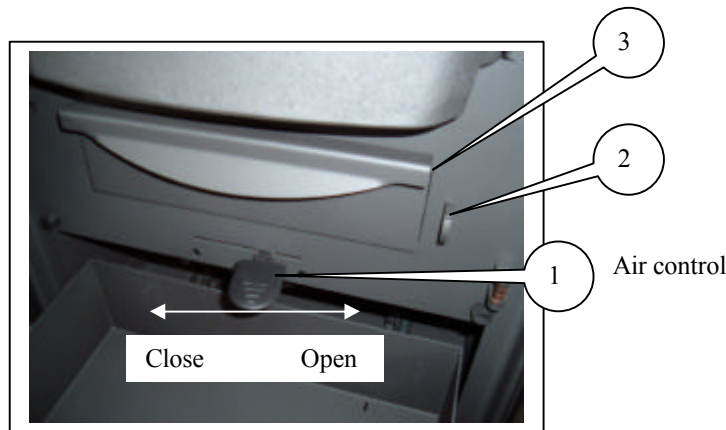
Etna, Elbrus und Vesuv

6.1 Regulating the Heat

Draft controls to regulate secondary and primary air are located under the door.

- 1) Secondary Draft Control
- 2) Grate Lever
- 3) Ash drawer

Heckla and Saba



The **secondary draft control** lever regulates the amount of air that is needed to reburn exhaust gases that are produced in the fireplace during the wood burning process. A portion of this secondary air circulates from the top to the door and helps to keep the glass window clean.

The fire intensity can be regulated with the secondary draft control lever.

Creosote - Formation and Need for Removal - When wood is burned slowly, it produces tar and other organic vapors, which combine with excess moisture to form a sticky substance. If the chimney is not cleaned regularly, the creosote can build up and become extremely hot. Burning wood too fast can also create a lot of creosote. Creosote is highly flammable and can catch fire and burn back down the chimney. Burner during the heating season.

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very cool chimney flue
creosote creates an ex-
once every two months

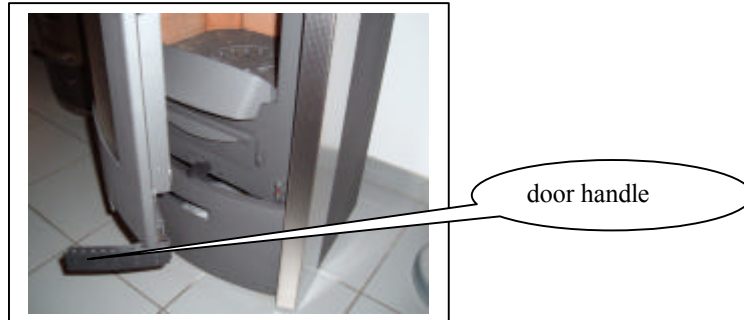
6.2 Door

Caution: Use protective glove!!!

When adding wood, pull on the door handle (see picture below).

Warning: Be careful in using the door. Never operate a stove with a broken glass door!!!

Heckla and Saba:



A torsion spring is used to automatically close this door. This spring should never be disabled (refer to DIN 18891, Type 1). The door must be locked manually.

6.3. Ash Drawer

The ashes will fall down into the ash drawer after you pull on the grate lever several times. Do not forget that ashes will remain hot for several days in the ash drawer. Only use sheet metal ash containers to empty ashes out!

A fire should never be started in the wood stove if the ash drawer is not in its proper position.

The logo for Obadiah's features a stylized flame in purple and green to the left of the word "Obadiah's" in a bold, yellow-outlined font. Below the name is the phone number "800-968-8604" in purple. At the bottom, the address "1660 Whalebone Dr. Kalispell MT 59901" and two websites, "www.woodstoves.net" and "www.stove-parts.net", are listed in purple.



Disposal of Ashes - Ashes should be placed in a metal container with a tight fitting lid. The closed container of ashes should be placed on a noncombustible floor or on the ground, well away from all combustible materials, pending final disposal. If the ashes are disposed of by burial in soil or otherwise locally dispersed, they should be retained in the closed container until all cinders have thoroughly cooled.

7. Heating Operation

7.1 First Use

Your new woodstove should not be used until after you have obtained approval from the proper authorities regarding its proper installation and conditions of use.

The woodstove is designed to burn only wood, i.e. pieces of wood or wood briquettes.

The wood must be dry (moisture $\leq$ 20%) and untreated. The burning of any other materials, such as chipboard, painted, laminated, impregnated, or synthetic coated wood, garbage, etc. is prohibited and causes irresponsible damage to the environment, as well as damage to your complete fireplace system.

- ? Have you removed all accessories from the ash pan and the fireplace?
- ? Check to make sure that no objects are located on top of the woodstove.
- ? Are the conventional / standard openings free and accessible?
- ? Keep the door to the fireplace partially open during the first lighting of your woodstove, as long as the fire has not gone out. The same applies to the ash pan. A special, heat-treated paint was used on your stove, and its hardening process is not completely "burned in" until after the first lighting. By keeping the door and ash pan partially open, this will prevent the gasket seals from adhering to the paint.

Unpleasant smells that occur during the first lighting are normal. Provide good air ventilation to your room to remove these odors.

(!!! Heat until peak temperature is reached !!!)

7.2 Starting a Fire

It is important to engage the wood in a trouble-free combustion process as quickly and safely as possible. In order to accomplish this, the wood should be layered in the woodstove as follows:

Never use alcohol, gasoline or similar substances, including glossy paper, to light the fire. It does not burn properly, and its printed colors produce highly toxic elements in the fumes.

- ? Place newspaper or a solid fire starter, along with some kindling wood, in the fireplace. Stack the wood in a criss-crossed pile. Open the primary and secondary draft controls as far as possible. As long as the fire has not started burning completely, you must keep the door open and prevent soot coating.
- ? As soon as the fire has started, close the door.
- ? For the next supply of wood. After the door is closed, the fire will burn more efficiently.
- ? After a period of time, check the fire. If it is burning well, you can close the draft controls a little.
- ? The air supply for the fire should be regulated by the draft controls. If the fire is burning too hot, the draft controls should be reduced. If the fire is burning too low, the draft controls should be increased.



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7.3 Environmental Protection

Too much wood can result in an overheating situation. In this case, there is too much stress on the woodstove, and poor flue gas values result. If there is not enough wood, then the stove will not reach the required operating temperature. As a result, the wood does not burn up cleanly, and soot is built up on the glass and the fireclay walls. Therefore, fill your woodstove about halfway with wood pieces and replenish on a regular basis. Your woodstove is not a garbage burning incinerator. Use only wood or wood briquettes for fuel.

7.4 Adding Wood

Do not add wood until the flames have stopped blazing.

First, open the draft controls completely, then slowly open the doors and add wood. Be sure to open the doors slowly to avoid a possible flame-up.

Close the doors after you have added the wood. If the fire was almost burned out before you added more wood, keep the draft controls in a fully open position for approx. 5 -10 minutes. Then move the controls to the center position for normal operation. After heating up and the addition of wood, soot can accumulate on the fireclay parts and glass window, but this will burn itself off again with the increase in fireplace temperature. If wet wood is used, a large amount of soot will accumulate on your woodstove. Therefore, do not burn wood with a moisture content of more than 20%.

7.5 Maximum Fuel Supply

The woodstove is designed for a maximum fuel supply, per load, of 2.5 kg of split wood or 1.5 kg of wood briquettes. If these maximum levels are exceeded, this may result in damage to your stove.

7.6 Putting the Fire Out

As soon as the fire has burned down and the wood is no longer glowing, close the primary and secondary draft air supplies.

If the air supply controls are closed while the fire is still burning or the wood is still glowing, the resultant exhaust gas buildup in the woodstove can cause an explosion which breaks the glass window. The woodstove will continue to give off heat for some time. Otherwise, the stove will cool faster, due to the supply of fresh (cold) air, i.e. the thermal energy escapes out the chimney.

7.7 Heating during Transition Periods

During transition periods (Spring / Fall), outside temperatures of over 16°C can cause a smoke buildup in the woodstove. If sufficient draft cannot be created with a startup fire at this temperature (i.e., rapid generation of high heat by quick burning of newspaper), so that the fumes are not completely removed, then you should abandon your plans for a fire. Use newspaper as fuel for a startup fire. Add less wood during transition periods or wait longer before adding more wood.

The fireplace should be filled with less fuel (wood) and operated at a higher setting of the primary draft control lever so that the existing fuel burns faster (in flames), which will stabilize the chimney draft. In addition, the wait time between adding wood for reheating should be extended. To avoid resistance in the fire, ashes should be carefully scraped off on a regular basis.



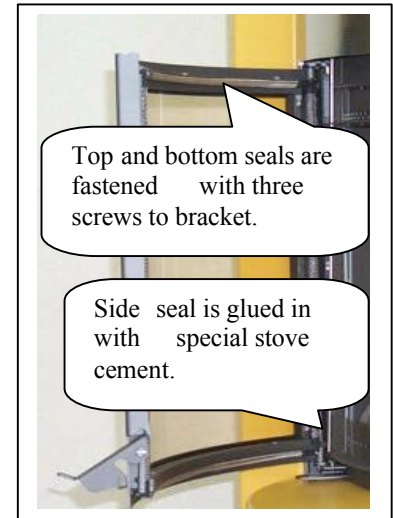
8. Cleaning and Maintenance

Very important:

All cleaning and maintenance work must only be performed on a completely cooled down fireplace!!!

8.1 Door Gasket Seal

The door is equipped with a special ceramic seal. This prevents an unwanted vacuum exhaust of combustion air. The woodstove can then be regulated with the primary and secondary draft control levers.



8.2 Cleaning the Woodstove

Fireplace stoves are designed so that the secondary air draft also serves as a “rinsing air” for the glass window. With proper installation and correct positioning of the chimney, the glass will remain generally clean on its own. Despite this fact, a buildup of a fine layer of soot dust is often unavoidable, and this is magnified by poor fuel (wet wood) and/or constant draft with limited efficiency.

Important: Only clean the glass after the woodstove has completely cooled down!

Warning: Do not use

Use some moist paper for cleaning process, use sandpaper on the joints between the door and the flue clean at all times. Small cracks in the baffles reduce durability under normal use. Check the door gasket seals regularly. Keep the fireplace and flue on a regular basis.

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v. As a final step in the cleaning process, the glass should not be cleaned every year, but only if necessary, clean the fireplace and flue.

Check the draft control lever for correct operation on its function or age.

Make sure the chimney is cleaned

If a fire should occur in the chimney or a real risk of fire exists, immediately close the draft intake lever and the door. If necessary, call the fire department to extinguish the fire. Always call the local authorities after a chimney fire so that the chimney can be inspected. If a gray haze should appear on the outer surface after an overheating situation, this can be removed and/or touched up with specialty spray paint for woodstoves.

9. Troubleshooting

9.1 Poor Draft Conditions

- ? Is the chimney too short?
- ? Is the chimney or flue leaking?
- ? Is the flue protruding out from the chimney?
- ? Is the door from another fireplace that is connected to the same chimney, open?

9.2 Woodstove does not give off enough heat

- ? Is the room too large?
- ? Are there too many ashes on the grate?
- ? Is the ash pan full?
- ? Is the flue obstructed?
- ? Are the primary and secondary draft air control levers closed?
- ? Is the connection between the stove and the chimney sealed or leaking?

9.3 Woodstove gives off too much heat

- ? Are the primary and secondary draft air control levels open too far?
- ? Is the stove door closed properly? Is the ash pan completely closed?
- ? Is the chimney too tall?
- ? Have you added too much wood?

10. Important

Damages that occur as a result of improper operation are not covered under warranty.

11. Fire Safe

Teach your children about proper operation. The heating window and flue, to be safe, e.g. heat protection gloves never be placed on top of the stove. Must be set up at a sufficient distance from flammable materials, such as empty space. Do not wear loose or easily ignitable clothing during operation, do not work



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woodstove while it is in operation, including the use of flammable or volatile liquids, or heat -resistant should not be used for drying or similar items. Flammable or explosive materials should not be stored near the woodstove. Your woodstove is in

12. Warranty - 5 years

The stove comes with a 5-year warranty. This warranty covers defects in materials or workmanship. The warranty does not cover the following:

- Incorrect installation of the stove (not according to the Installation and User Manual)
- Rust or inappropriate treatment (such as scratches on the stove body, etc.)
- Improper operating or mishandling of the stove
- Normal wearing parts that are in contact with the fire, e.g. baffle bricks and door gaskets
- Costs of transport, assembly and disassembly, and glass breakage or cracks
- Any structural changes to the stove are not covered by warranty

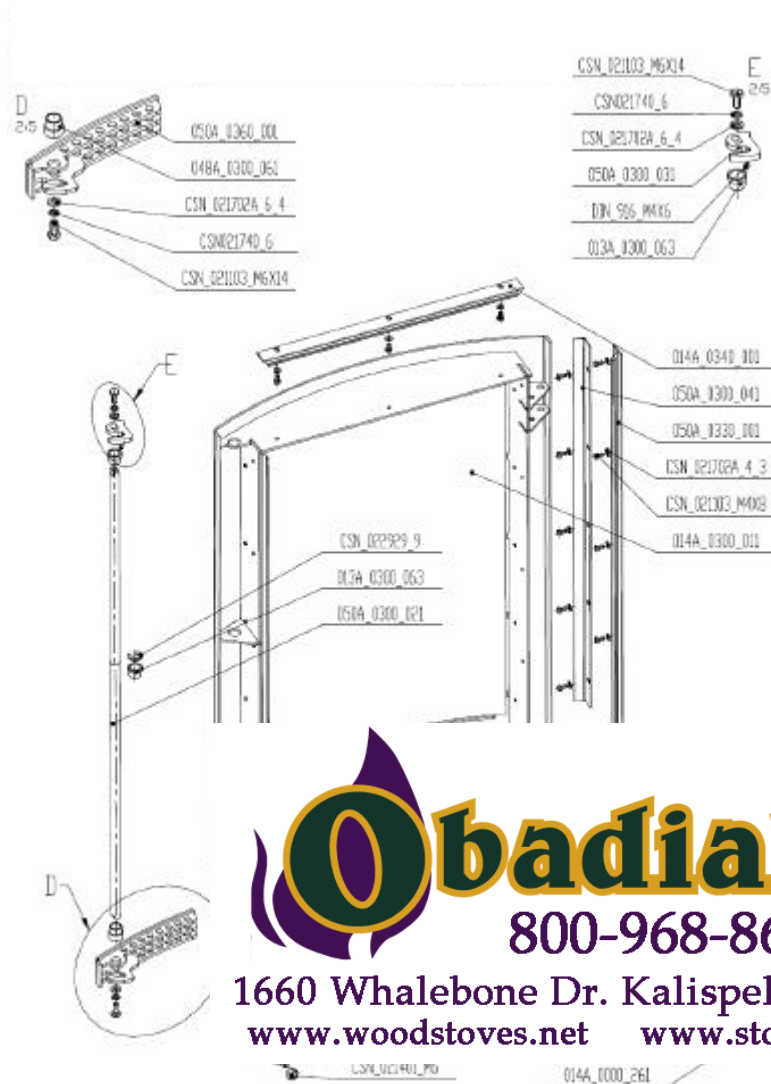
Only use authentic spare parts that are designed for the stove.

13. Replacement Parts List

13.1 Replace Tiles

13.2 Replace Glass

13.2.1 Replace glass and door handle on Heckla and Saba



Glass Dimensions:

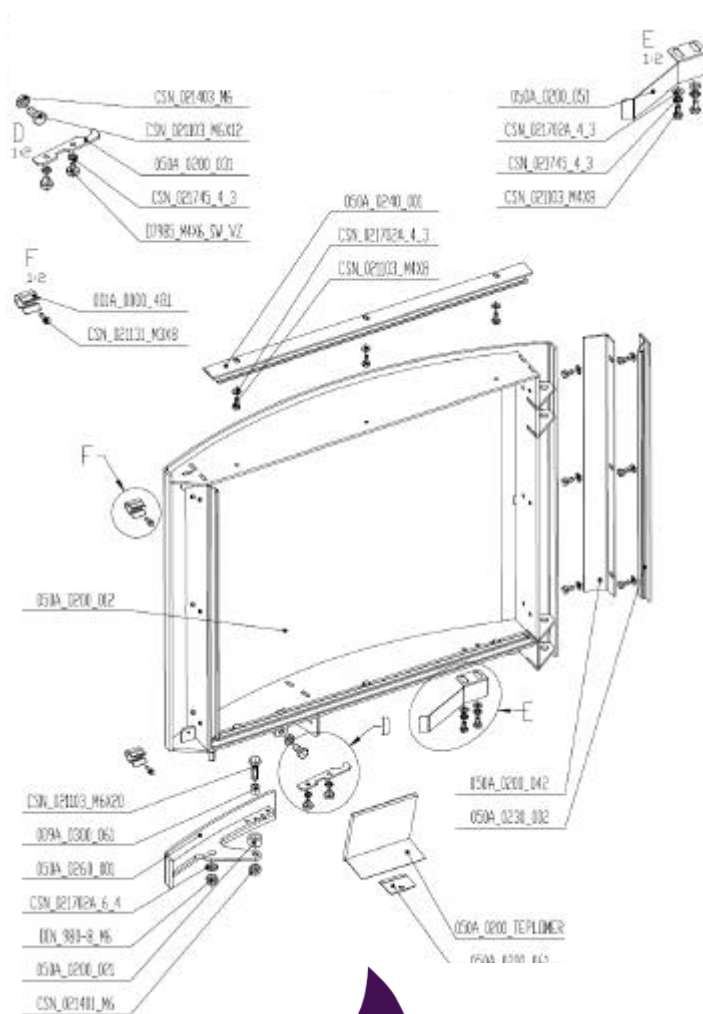
Height:	486.0mm
Width:	394.4mm
Thickness:	4.0mm
Radius:	420.0mm

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IMPORTANT: Replace glass only with glass from the manufacturer or distributor of this appliance.

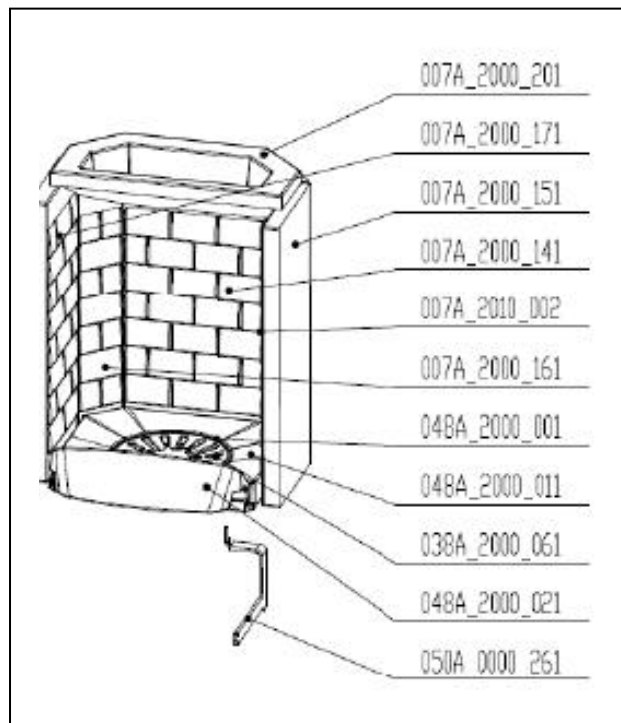
13.2.2 Replace oven glass and door handle on Heckla



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IMPORTANT: Replace glass only with glass from the manufacturer or distributor of this appliance

13.2.3 Replace baffle bricks on Heckla and Saba



IMPORTANT: Replace baffle bricks only with baffle bricks from the manufacturer or distributor of this appliance.

We sincerely hope that your woodstove provides you with many cozy hours of warmth and enjo



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