

INSTALLATIEVOORSCHRIFTEN EN GEBRUIKSAANWIJZING
INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS AND OPERATING MANUAL
INSTALLATION ET MODE D'EMPLOI
EINBAUANLEITUNG UND GEBRAUCHSANWEISUNG
INSTRUCCIONES DE INSTALACIÓN Y USO
ISTRUZIONI PER L'INSTALLAZIONE E L'USO

HOUTKACHEL
WOOD STOVE
POELE A BOIS
HOLZ-FEUERSTÄTTE
ESTUFA DE LEÑA
STUFA A LEGNA



09.20008.000

Houtkachel 640CB en 760CB



03.27999.100 - 02/2012

Table of contents

Introduction	3
Declaration of conformity	3
Safety	4
Installation requirements	4
General.....	4
Flue or chimney.....	4
Ventilation of the area.....	5
Floor and walls.....	6
Product description.....	6
Installation	7
Preparation.....	7
Installing and connecting.....	8
Use	8
First use.....	8
Fuel.....	8
Lighting.....	9
Burning wood.....	10
Controlling the air.....	10
Extinguishing the fire.....	11
Removing ashes.....	11
Fog and mist.....	12
Solving problems.....	12
Maintenance	12
Chimney.....	12
Cleaning and other regular maintenance.....	12
activities.....	12
Appendix 1: Technical data	14
Appendix 2: Measurements	15
Appendix 3: Distance from combustible.....	17
material	17
Appendix 4: Diagnostic diagram	20
Index	21

Introduction

Dear user,

In buying this DOVRE heating appliance, you have chosen a high quality product. This product is part of a new generation of energy saving and environmentally friendly heating appliances. These appliances make optimal use of convection heat as well as thermal radiation (radiant heat).

- ▶ Your DOVRE appliance has been manufactured with state-of-the-art production equipment. In the unlikely event of a malfunction, you can always rely on DOVRE for support and service.
- ▶ The appliance is not to be modified; always use original parts.
- ▶ The appliance is intended for use in a living room. It must be connected hermetically to a well-functioning chimney.
- ▶ We advise you to let an authorized and competent installation company install the appliance.
- ▶ DOVRE cannot be held liable for any problems or damage resulting from incorrect installation.
- ▶ Observe the following safety rules when installing and using the appliance.

In this manual, you can read how the DOVRE heating appliance can be installed, used and maintained safely. Should you require additional information or technical data, or should you experience an installation problem, please contact your supplier first.

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Declaration of conformity



Notified body: 2013

The undersigned

Dovre nv, Nijverheidsstraat 18 B-2381 Weelde hereby declares

that the wood stoves 640CB and 760CB have been produced in accordance with EN 13240.

Weelde 01-02-2006

T. Gehem

Due to continuous product improvement, specifications of the appliance supplied may vary from the description in this brochure without prior notice.













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Safety

-  Please note: All safety regulations must be complied with strictly.
-  Carefully read the instructions for installation, use and maintenance before you start using the appliance.
-  The appliance must be installed in accordance with the laws and requirements of your country.
-  All local regulations and the regulations relating to national and European standards must be observed when installing the appliance.
-  Read the instructions for installation, use and maintenance supplied with the appliance.
-  It is preferable to have the appliance installed by an authorized and competent installation company. They will be aware of the applicable regulations and requirements.
-  The appliance is designed for heating purposes. All surfaces, including the glass and the connecting tube, can get very hot (over 100°C)! For operation, use a so-called "cold hand" or an oven glove.
-  Don't place any curtains, clothes, laundry or other combustible materials on or near the appliance.
-  Don't use flammable or explosive substances near the appliance when it is in use.
-  Avoid a chimney fire by having the chimney swept regularly. Never burn wood with an open door.
-  In the case of a chimney fire: close all air inlets of the appliance and alert the fire brigade.
-  If the glass in the appliance is broken or cracked, it must be replaced before you can use the appliance again.

-  Make sure there is adequate ventilation in the room where the appliance is installed. The combustion will be incomplete in case of insufficient ventilation, which results in toxic gases being produced and spread through the room. See the chapter "Installation requirements" for more information on ventilation.


Installation requirements

General


- ▶ The appliance must be connected tightly to a well-functioning chimney.
- ▶ For the connection measurements: see the appendix "Technical data".
- ▶ Ask the fire brigade and/or your insurance company about any specific requirements and regulations.

Flue or chimney

The flue or chimney is needed for:

- ▶ Disposing of the combustion gases through natural draught.
 -  The warm air in the flue or chimney is lighter than the outside air so it rises.
- ▶ The intake of air, needed for the combustion of fuel in the appliance.

A poorly functioning flue or chimney can cause smoke to escape into the room when the door is opened. Damage caused by smoke emissions into the room is not covered by the warranty.

-  Do not connect multiple appliances (such as a boiler for central heating) to the same flue, unless local or national regulations allow this.

Ask your installer for advice regarding the flue. Refer to the European norm EN13384 for a correct calculation for the flue.

The flue must satisfy the following **requirements**:

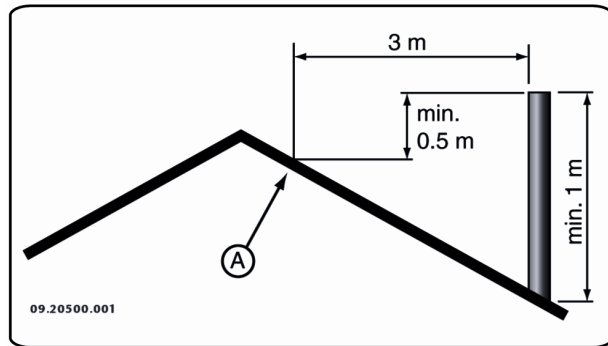
- ▶ The flue or chimney must be made of fire resistant material, preferably ceramics or stainless steel.
- ▶ The flue or chimney must be airtight and well cleaned and guarantee sufficient draught.

i A draught/vacuum of 15 - 20 Pa during normal operation is ideal.

- ▶ Starting from the flue spigot, the flue must run as vertically as possible. Changes in direction and horizontal pieces disrupt the outward flow of combustion gases and may cause the deposit of soot.
- ▶ The interior measurements should not be too big, to prevent the combustion gases from cooling down too much, thereby reducing the draught.
- ▶ The flue or chimney must ideally have the same diameter as the connection collar.

i For the nominal diameter: see the appendix "Technical data". If the smoke channel is well insulated, the diameter may be slightly bigger (up to 2x the section of the connection collar).

- ▶ The section (area) of the smoke channel must be constant. Wider segments and (in particular) narrower segments disrupt the outward flow of combustion gases.
- ▶ When using a cover plate or exhaust hood: make sure that the cover does not restrict the flue outlet and that the cap does not impede the outward flow of combustion gases.
- ▶ The chimney must end in a zone that is not affected by surrounding buildings, adjacent trees or other obstacles.
- ▶ The chimney part outside the house must be insulated.
- ▶ The chimney must be at least 4 metres high.
- ▶ As a rule of thumb: 60 cm above the ridge of the roof.
- ▶ If the ridge of the roof is more than 3 metres away from the flue: stick to the measurements in the following figure. A = the highest point of the roof within a distance of 3 metres.



Ventilation of the area

For good combustion, the appliance needs air (oxygen). That air is supplied via adjustable air inlets from the area where the appliance is installed.

- ⚠ The combustion will be incomplete in case of insufficient ventilation, which results in toxic gases being produced and spread through the area.

As a rule of thumb, the air supply should be $5.5 \text{ cm}^2/\text{kW}$. Extra ventilation is needed when:

- ▶ The appliance is in an area that is well insulated.
- ▶ There is mechanical ventilation, for example a central extraction system or an extraction hood in an open kitchen.









You can provide extra ventilation by having a ventilation louvre installed in the outside wall.

Make sure that other air consuming appliances (such as tumble-driers, other heating appliances or a bath room fan) have their own supply of outside air, or are switched off when you use the appliance.

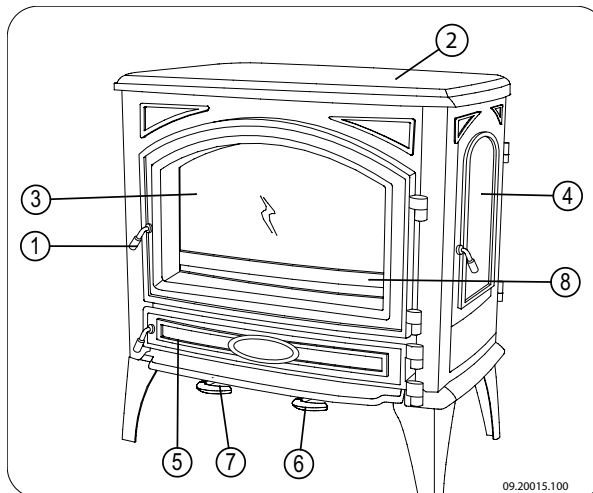
- i** You can also connect the appliance to a supply of outside air. For this purpose, a connecting kit has been included. Extra ventilation is not needed in that case.

Floor and walls

The floor on which the appliance is placed must have sufficient load bearing capacity. For the appliance weight: see the appendix "Technical data".

-  Protect a flammable floor from heat radiation by means of a fireproof protective plate. See the appendix "Distance from combustible material".
-  Remove combustible material such as linoleum, carpets/rugs and similar materials below the fireproof protective plate.
-  Keep enough distance between the appliance and combustible materials such as wooden walls and furniture.
-  The connecting tube radiates heat too. Ensure that there is sufficient distance or a shield between the connecting tube and combustible material.
The rule of thumb for a single-walled tube is a distance of 3x the diameter. If a lining shell is fitted around the tube, a distance of 1x the diameter is permissible.
-  Carpets and rugs must be at least 80 cm away from the fire.
-  Protect a flammable floor from possible falling ash in front of the fire with the aid of a fireproof protective plate. The protective plate must comply with national standards.
-  For the dimensions of the fireproof protective plate: see the appendix "Distance from combustible material".
-  For further requirements in connection with fire safety: see the appendix "Distance from combustible material".

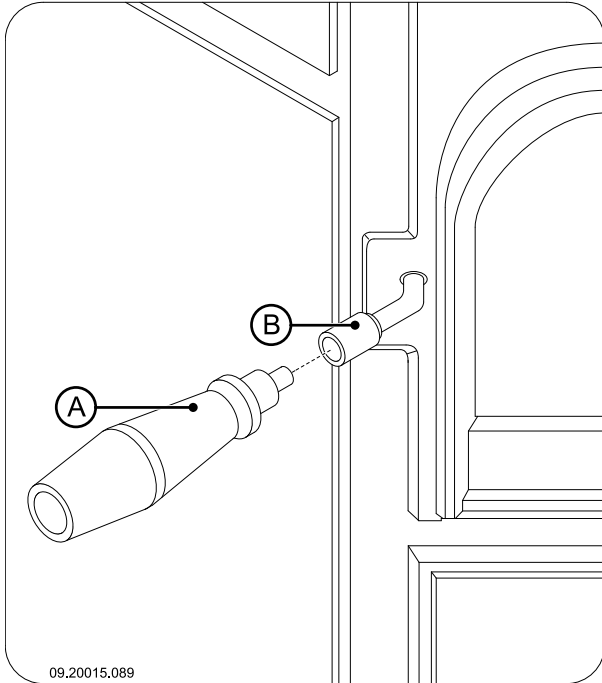
Product description



1. Bolt
2. Top plate
3. Door
4. Filling door
5. Ash pan door
6. Secondary air slide
7. Primary air slide
8. Fire basket

Features of the appliance

- ▶ The appliance can be connected to the chimney at the rear or at the upper side.
- ▶ The appliance is supplied with a loose handle, the so-called "cold hand".
- ▶ The appliance is fitted with a separate door for adding fuel; the so-called "filling door".
- ▶ To open the, place the "cold hand" (A) in the bolt (B) on the doors; see following figure.



- ▶ The appliance is fitted with an ash removal port that can be opened.
- ▶ The appliance is supplied with a scraper for removing excess ash.
- ▶ The appliance is suitable for an outside air connection. The connection kit necessary for this is sold separately.

Installation

Preparation

- ▶ Please check the appliance for damage caused during transport or any other damage or defects immediately after delivery. The appliance is attached to the pallet with screws at the bottom.
- ⚠ If you detect damage caused during transport or any other damage or defects, do not use the appliance and notify the supplier.
- ▶ Remove the removable parts (top plate, fire-resistant inner plates, ash pan) from the appliance before you start installing the appliance. Removing

the top plate makes it easier to connect the appliance.

i The top plate is loose on the appliance and can simply be lifted off the appliance.

i By removing removable parts, it is easier to move the appliance and to avoid damage.

⚠ Note the location of those removable parts, so that you have no difficulties in installing the parts in the right place later on.

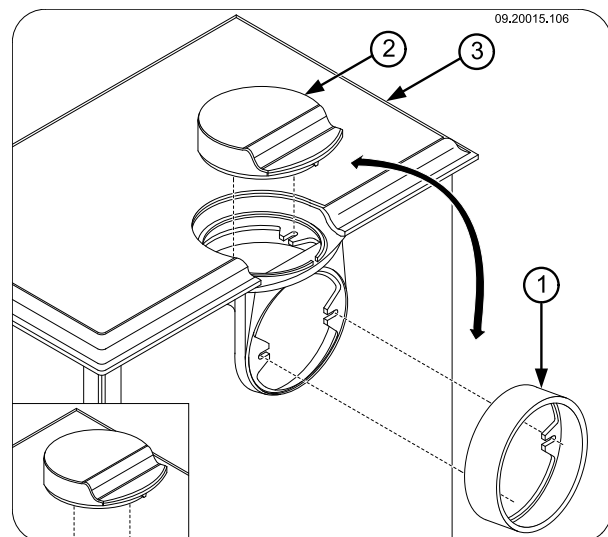
1. Open the door.
2. Remove the fire-resistant inner plates.

i Cast iron inner plates protect the combustion chamber and dissipate heat to the environment.

Connecting to the rear or upper side

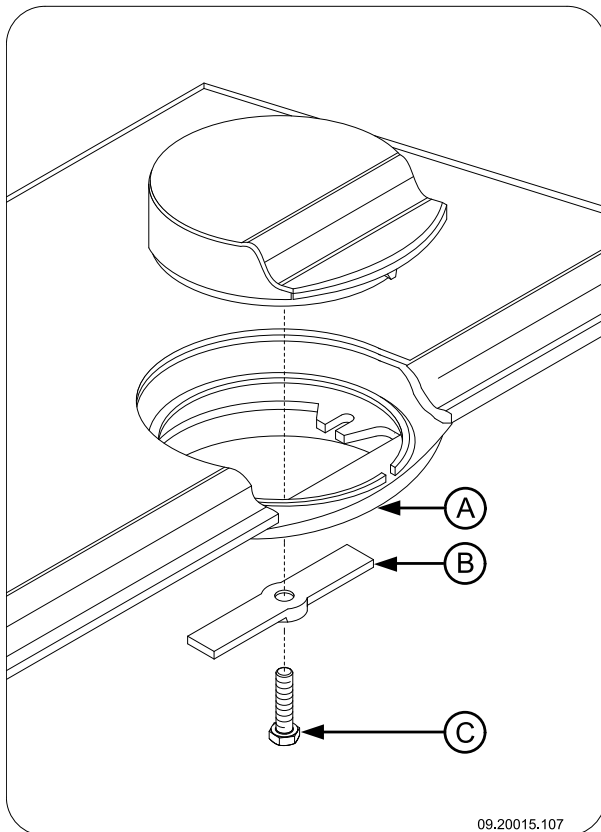
When connecting the appliance to a chimney, you can choose the **top** or **rear** of the appliance.

- ▶ Plug the outlet that you don't want to use with the corresponding cover that was supplied.
- ▶ Install the corresponding connection collar that was supplied on the outlet that you want to use.
- ▶ Sealant and materials are supplied.



1. Fit the connection collar (1) to the outlet fitted to the chimney using the fixing materials.

2. Install the cover (2) with mounting plate (B) and bolt (C) in the outlet (A) that is **not** connected to the chimney; see following figure.



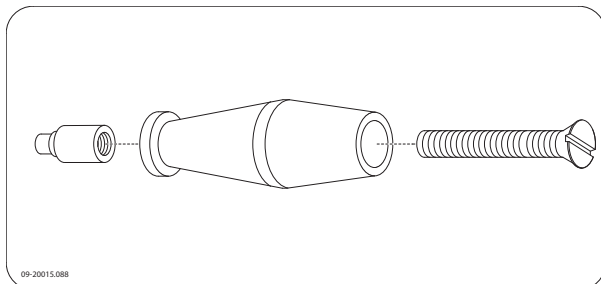
i The cover is designed to form a whole with the top plate when placed on the upper side.

3. Use the supplied stove sealant for sealing the connection collar and the cover.

Fitting the handle

The appliance is supplied with a loose handle, the so-called "cold hand".

Fit the wooden handle to the adaptor using screw M8x50 provided; see following figure.



Installing and connecting

1. Install the appliance in the right place, and make sure it is level.
2. Connect the appliance hermetically to the flue.
3. In the case of connection to outside air: connect the outside air supply to the connector you have fitted to the appliance.
4. Install all the parts you removed in the right places in the appliance.

⚠ Never use the appliance without the fire-resistant inner sheets.

The appliance is now ready for use.

Use

First use

When you use the appliance for the first time, make an intense fire and keep it going for a good few hours. This will cure the heat-resistant paint finish. This may result in some smoke and odours. You could open windows and doors for a while in the area where the appliance is located.

Fuel

This appliance is only suitable for the burning of natural wood; sawn and chopped wood that is sufficiently dry.

Do not use other fuels, as they can lead to serious damage to the appliance.

You are not allowed to use the following fuels, as they pollute the environment and because they heavily soil the appliance and flue, which may lead to a chimney fire:

- ▶ Treated wood, such as scrap wood, painted wood, impregnated wood, preserved wood, plywood and chipboard.
- ▶ Plastics, scrap paper and domestic waste.

Wood

- ▶ Hardwood, such as from oaks, beeches, birches and fruit trees, is the ideal fuel for your stove. This

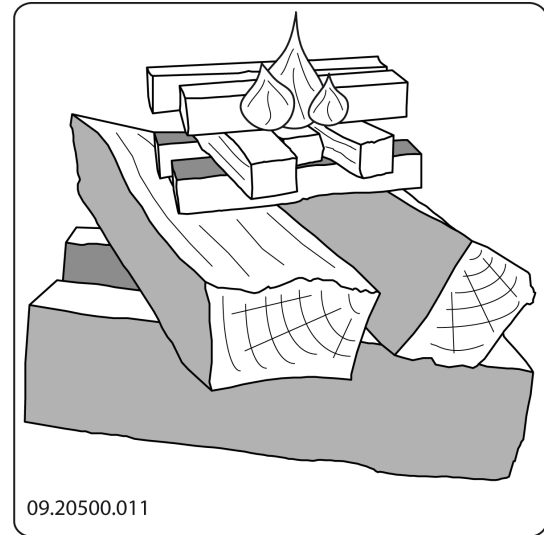
type of wood burns slowly with calm flames. Softwood contains more resins, burns faster and gives off more sparks.

- ▶ Use dried wood that contains no more than 20% moisture. The wood must have dried for at least 2 years.
- ▶ Saw the wood to size and split it when it is still fresh. Fresh wood is easier to split, and split wood dries more easily. Store the wood under a roof where the wind has wind free access.
- ▶ Do not use damp wood. Damp logs do not produce heat as all of the energy is used in the evaporation of the moisture. This will result in a lot of smoke and soot deposits on the door of the appliance and in the chimney. The water vapour will condense in the appliance and can leak away through chinks in the appliance, causing black stains on the floor. It may also condense in the chimney and form creosote. Creosote is a highly flammable compound and may cause a chimney fire.

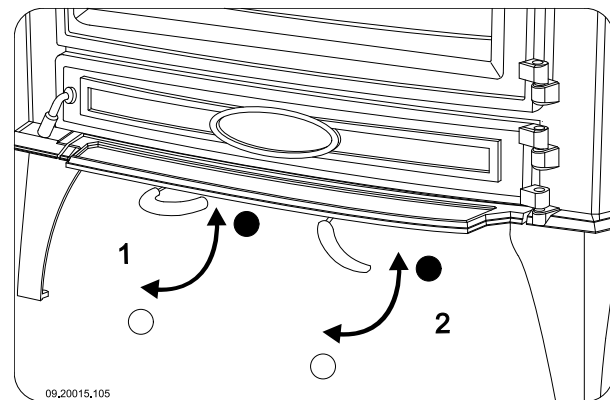
Lighting

You can check whether the flue has enough draught by lighting a ball of paper above the baffle plate. A cold flue often does not have enough draught and consequently, some smoke may escape into the room instead of up the chimney. By lighting the fire in the way described here, you can avoid this problem.

1. Stack two layers of medium sized logs crosswise.
2. Stack two layers of kindling crosswise on top of the logs.
3. Place a firelighter cube in the lower layer of kindling and light the cube according to the instructions on the packaging.



4. Close the door of the appliance and open the primary air inlet and the secondary air inlet of the appliance; see the following figure.
5. Let this fire develop into a good blaze until there is glowing bed of charcoal. You can then add fuel and adjust the appliance, see the chapter "Stoking with wood".



○ = Open

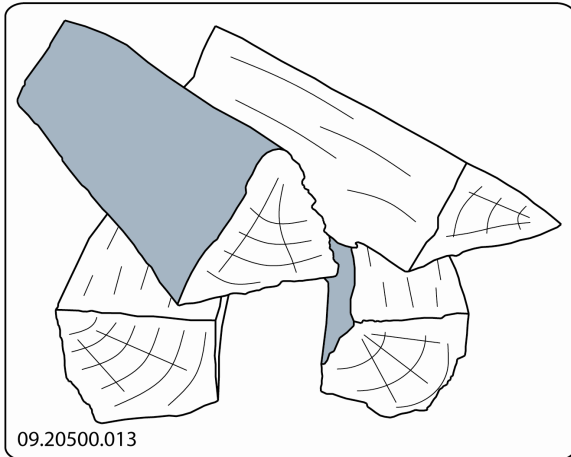
● = Closed

Burning wood

After you have followed the instructions for lighting:

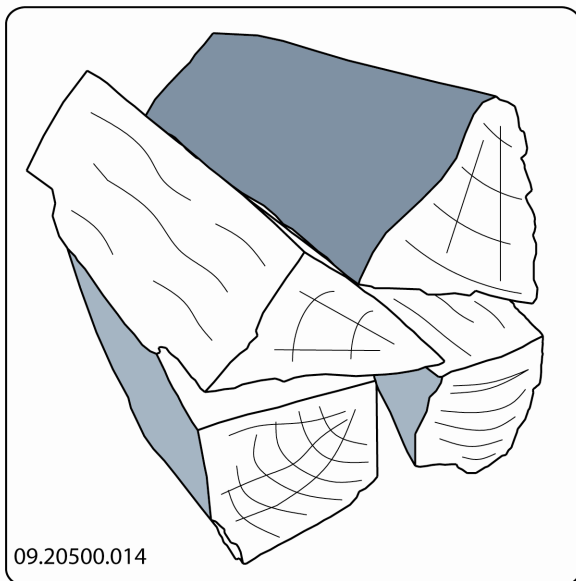
1. Slowly open the door of the appliance.
2. Spread out the charcoal bed evenly across the bottom of the fire compartment.
3. Stack a few logs on the charcoal bed.

Open stacking




If the logs are stacked openly, the wood will burn quickly as the oxygen can reach each log easily. If you want to use the stove for a short while, make an open stack.

Compact stacking



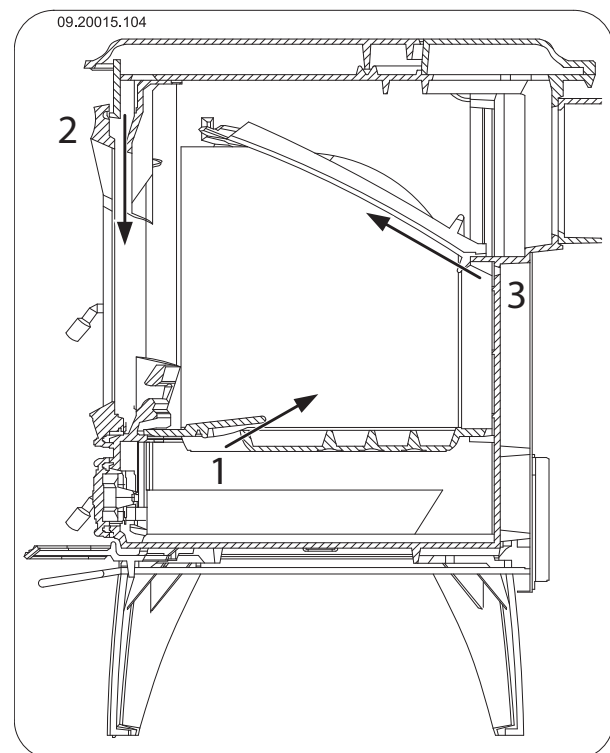
If the logs are stacked tightly, the wood will burn more slowly as the oxygen can only reach some logs easily. If you want to burn wood for a longer period, make a compact stack.

4. Close the door of the appliance.
5. Close the primary air inlet and leave the secondary air inlet open.

 Fill the appliance up to one third capacity.

Controlling the air

The appliance has various features for the air control (see figure).



The primary air slide controls the air flow under the grille (1).

The secondary air slide controls the air flow in front of the glass (air-wash) (2).

The back wall has permanent vents (3) below the baffle plate that allow for post-combustion.

Advice

- ⚠ Never burn wood with an open door.
- ⚠ Regularly burn wood with intense roaring fires.

If you frequently have low intensity fires, tar and creosote may be deposited in the chimney. Tar and creosote are highly combustible substances. Thicker layers of these substances might catch fire when the temperature in the chimney increases suddenly and steeply. Therefore it is necessary for the fire to regularly burn very intensely, so that layers of tar and creosote disappear.

Low intensity fires also cause tar deposits on the stove window and door.

When the outside temperature is not very low, it is better to burn wood intensely for a few hours instead of having a low intensity fire for a long period of time.

- ▶ Control the air supply with the secondary air inlet.

i The secondary air inlet not only supplies air to the fire but to the glass as well, so that it does not get dirty so quickly.

- ▶ Open the primary air inlet for the time being if the air supply by the secondary air inlet is inadequate or if you want to fan the fire.
- ▶ It is better to add a small amount of logs regularly than to add many logs at the same time.
- ▶ Use the filling door to add fuel to the appliance.

Extinguishing the fire

Do not add fuel and just let the fire go out. If a fire is damped down by reducing the supply of air, harmful substances will be produced and released. Therefore, let the fire go out naturally. Keep an eye on the fire until it has gone out. When the fire has died completely, all air inlets can be closed.

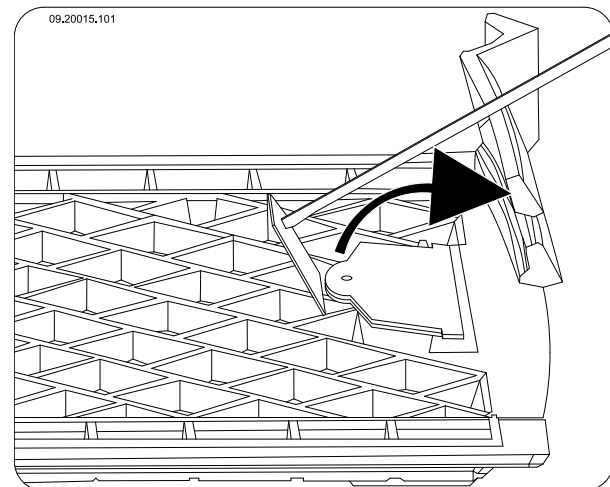
Removing ashes

After the wood has been burnt, a relatively small amount of ashes is left over. This bed of ashes is a good insulating layer for the bottom of the fire compartment and improves combustion. Therefore,

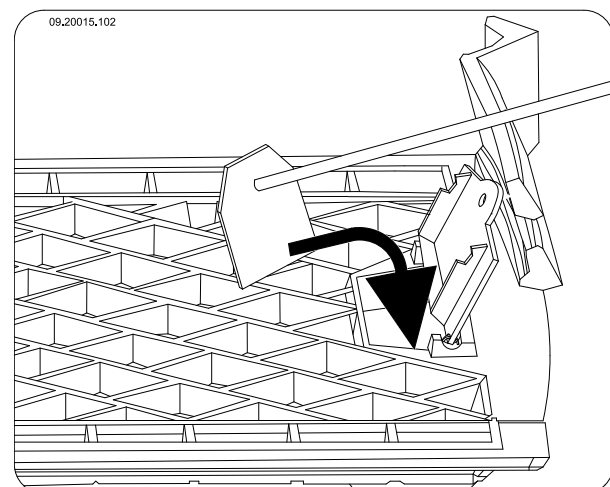
you can leave a thin layer of ashes on the bottom of the fire compartment.

However, the air supply through the bottom of the fire compartment must not be impeded and no ash should be allowed to accumulate behind a cast iron inner plate. Therefore, remove any excess ash frequently.

1. Open the door of the appliance.
2. Use the scraper to open the ash removal port in the bottom of fire compartment; see the following figure.

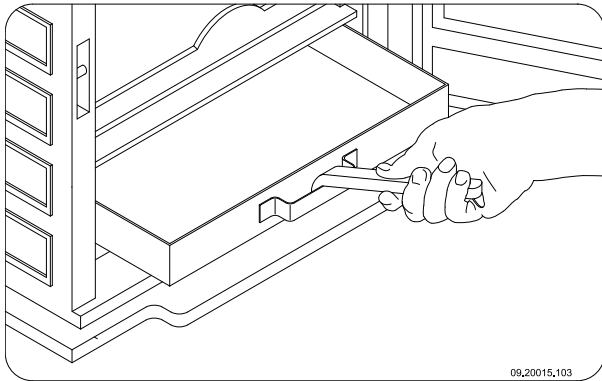


3. Using the scraper, sweep the redundant ashes through the ash removal port into the ash pan underneath.



4. Close the ash removal port.
5. Open the ash pan access door.

6. Remove the ash pan using the "cold hand" provided and empty the ash pan; see next figure.



7. Install the ash pan and close the appliance doors.

Fog and mist

Fog and mist hinder the flow of flue gases through the flue. Smoke can blow back and cause a stench. If it is not strictly necessary, it is better not to use the stove in foggy and misty weather.

Solving problems

Refer to the appendix "Diagnostic diagram" to solve any problems in using the appliance.

Maintenance


Follow the maintenance instructions in this chapter to keep the appliance in good condition.

Chimney

In many countries, people are legally required to have their chimney checked and maintained.

- ▶ At the beginning of the heating season: have the chimney swept by an expert.
- ▶ During the heating season and after the chimney has not been used for a long time: have the chimney checked for soot deposits.
- ▶ After the heating season: seal off the chimney with a ball of paper.

Cleaning and other regular maintenance activities

 Do not clean the appliance when it is still warm.

- ▶ Clean the exterior of the appliance with a dry lint-free cloth.


At the end of the heating season, you can clean the interior of the appliance thoroughly:


- ▶ If necessary, first remove the fire-resistant inner plates. See the chapter "Installation" for instructions on removing and installing the inner plates.
- ▶ If necessary, clean the air supply ducts. Remove the top plate to this end. The top plate lies loosely on the appliance.
- ▶ If required, remove the baffle plate at the top of the appliance and clean it.


Checking fire-resistant inner plates

The fire-resistant inner plates are consumables and subject to wear. Check the fire-resistant inner plates frequently and replace them when necessary.

- ▶ See the chapter "Installation" for instructions on removing and installing the inner plates.

 The insulating vermiculite inner plates may develop hairline cracks, but that does not affect their performance adversely.

 Cast-iron inner plates go a long way if you frequently remove the ash that may pile up behind them. If accumulated ash behind a cast-iron plate is not removed, the plate cannot dissipate the heat anymore to its surroundings and that may cause the plate to warp or crack.

 Never use the appliance without the fire-resistant inner plates.

Cleaning glass

Dirt clings less easily to well-cleaned glass. Proceed as follows:

1. Remove dust and loose soot with a dry cloth.
 2. Clean the glass with stove window cleaner:
 - a. Apply stove window cleaner to a kitchen sponge, rub down the entire glass surface and give the cleaning agent time to react.
 - b. Remove the dirt with a moist cloth or kitchen tissue.
 3. Clean the glass again with a normal glass cleaning product.
 4. Rub the glass clean with a dry cloth or kitchen tissue.
- ▶ Do not use abrasive or aggressive products to clean the glass.
 - ▶ Wear household gloves to protect your hands.
- ⚠ If the glass in the appliance is broken or cracked, it must be replaced before you can use the appliance again.
- ⚠ Make sure that no stove window cleaner runs between the glass and the cast-iron door.

Maintaining enamelled fire

Never clean the appliance when it is still hot. The enamelled surface of the fire can be cleaned most effectively with a mild green soap and lukewarm water. Use as little water as possible, rub the surface dry and prevent the formation of rust. Wire wool or other abrasives should never be used. Never place a kettle directly onto an enamelled fire; use a stand and prevent damage from occurring.

Lubrication

Although cast-iron is slightly self-lubricating, you will still have to lubricate moving parts frequently.

- ▶ Lubricate the moving parts (such as guide systems, hinge pins, latches and air slides) with heat resistant grease that is available in the specialist trade.

Touching up damaged paint

Small areas of damaged paint finish can be touched up with a spraying can of special heat-resistant paint finish available from your supplier.

Touching up the enamelled surface

Enamelling is a process carried out by traditional methods, meaning that it is possible that small colour differences and damage may occur. The appliances undergo a visual inspection in the factory, that is to say, the inspector looks at the surface for a period of 10 seconds from a distance of 1 metre.

Any damage that does not stand out is regarded as OK. A special heat-resistant paint is supplied along with the apparatus, with which minor damage caused during transport can be touched up.

Apply the heat-resistant paint in thin layers and leave to dry well before using the appliance.

Checking the seal

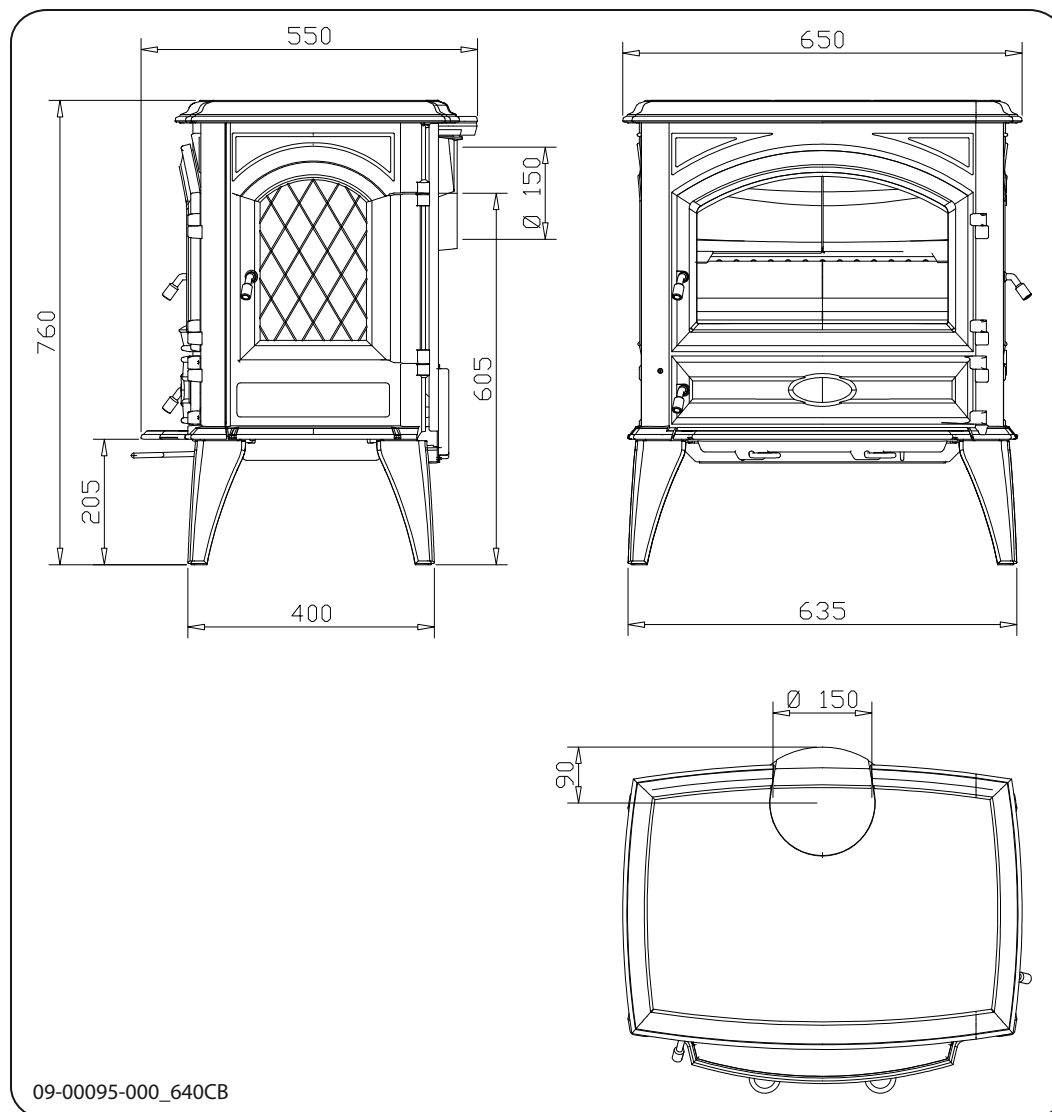
- ▶ Check whether the sealing rope of the door is still in good condition and works well. The sealing rope is subject to wear and needs to be replaced in time.
 - ▶ Check the appliance for air leaks. Close any chinks with stove sealant.
- ⚠ Let the sealant harden fully before you start a fire in the appliance, because otherwise any moisture in the sealant will form bubbles in the sealant and cause a new air leak.

Appendix 1: Technical data

Model	640CB	760CB
Nominal output	9 kW	11 kW
Flue connection (diameter)	150 mm	150 mm
Weight	+/- 190 kg	+/- 210 kg
Recommended fuel	Wood	Wood
Fuel property, max. length	50 cm	60 cm
Mass flow of flue gases	12.9 g/s	10.6 g/s
Temperature increase measured in measuring section	197 K	215 K
Temperature measured downstream from the flue spigot	336	303 °C
Minimum draught	12 Pa	12 Pa
CO emission (13%O ₂)	0,10 %	0,09 %
NOx emission (13%O ₂)	81 mg/Nm ³	145 mg/Nm ³
CnHm emission (13%O ₂)	114 mg/Nm ³	114 mg/Nm ³
Particulate emission	19 mg/Nm ³	15 mg/Nm ³
Particulate emission in accordance with NS3058-NS3059	7.72 gr/kg	7.72 gr/kg
Efficiency	75,2 %	78 %

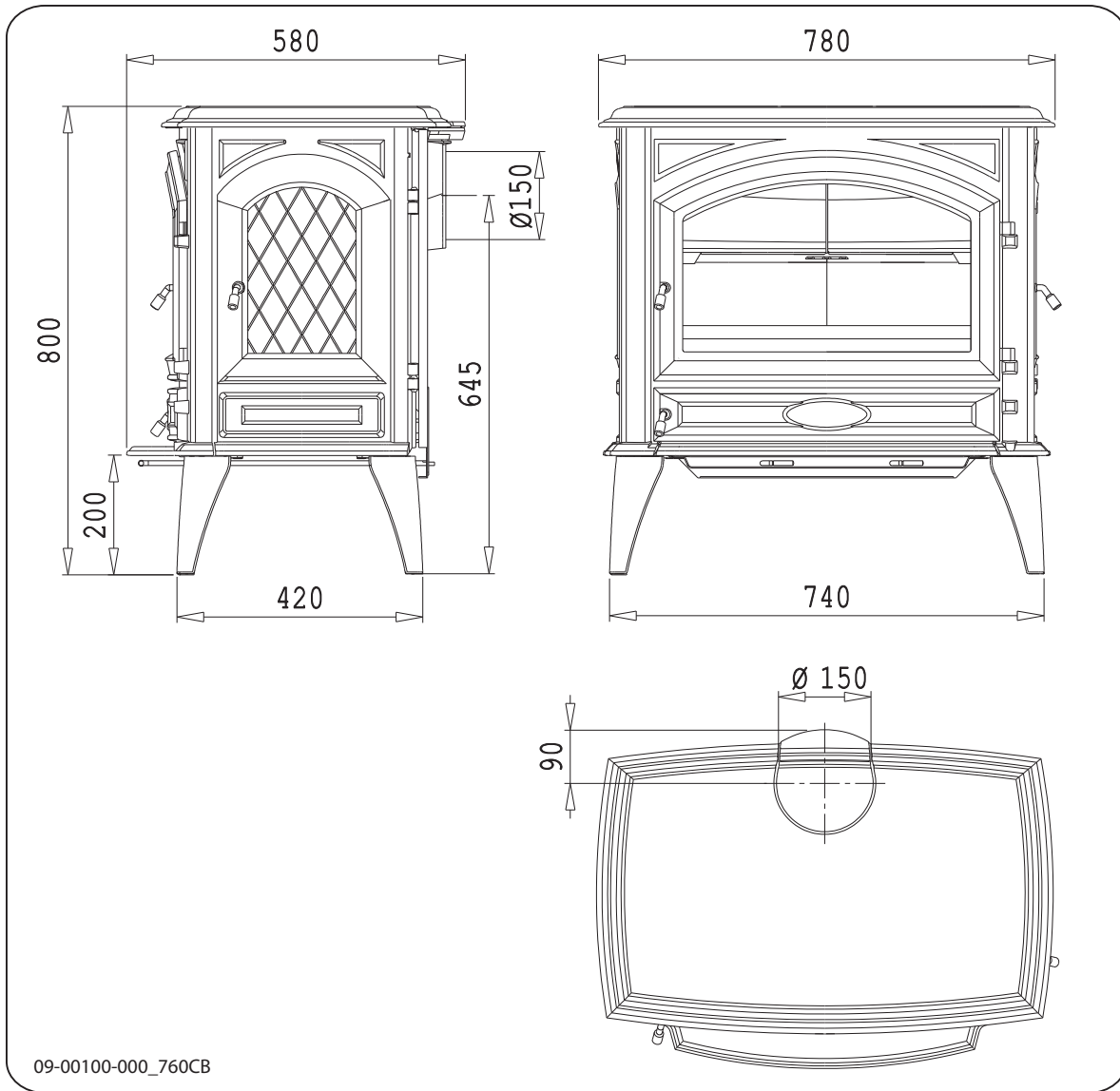
Appendix 2: Measurements

640CB



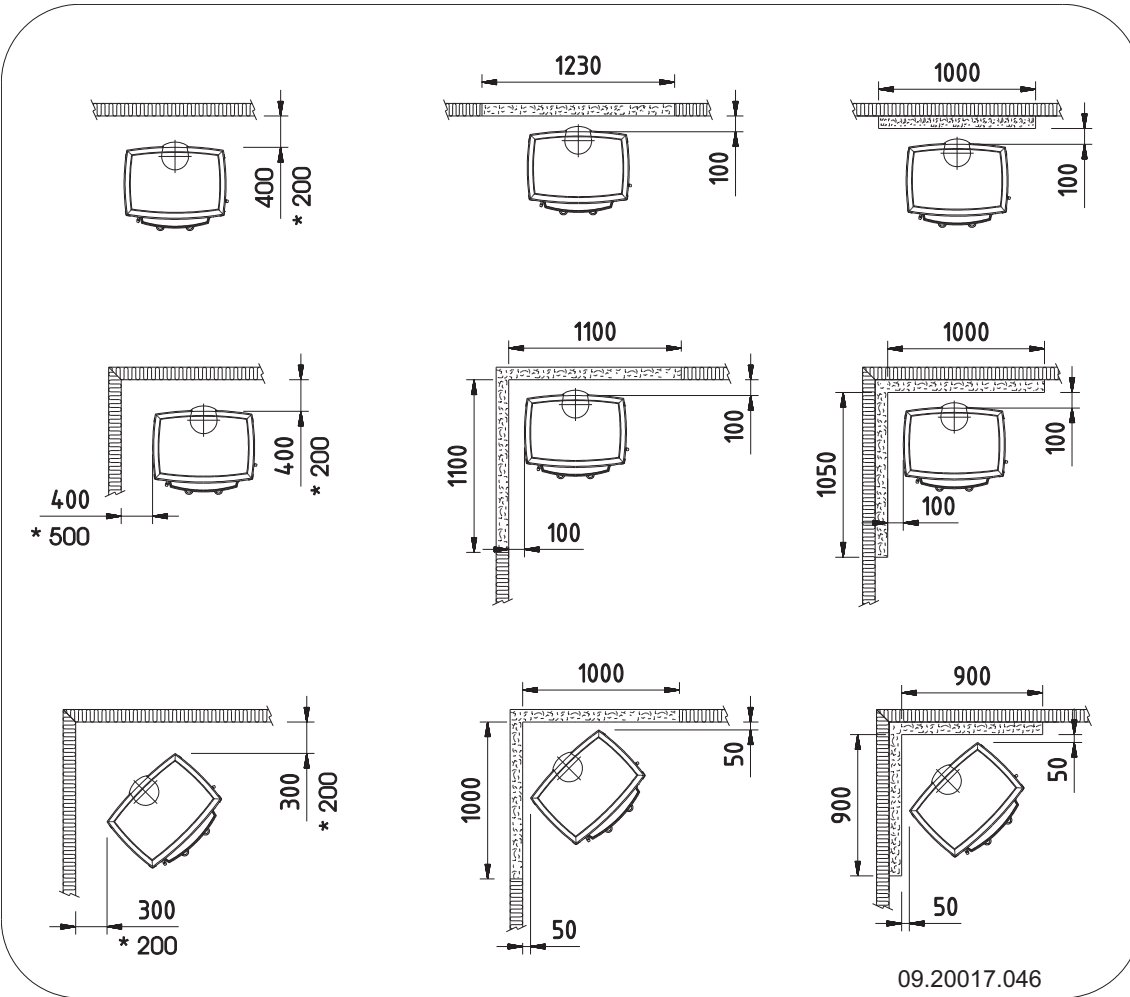
English



760CB



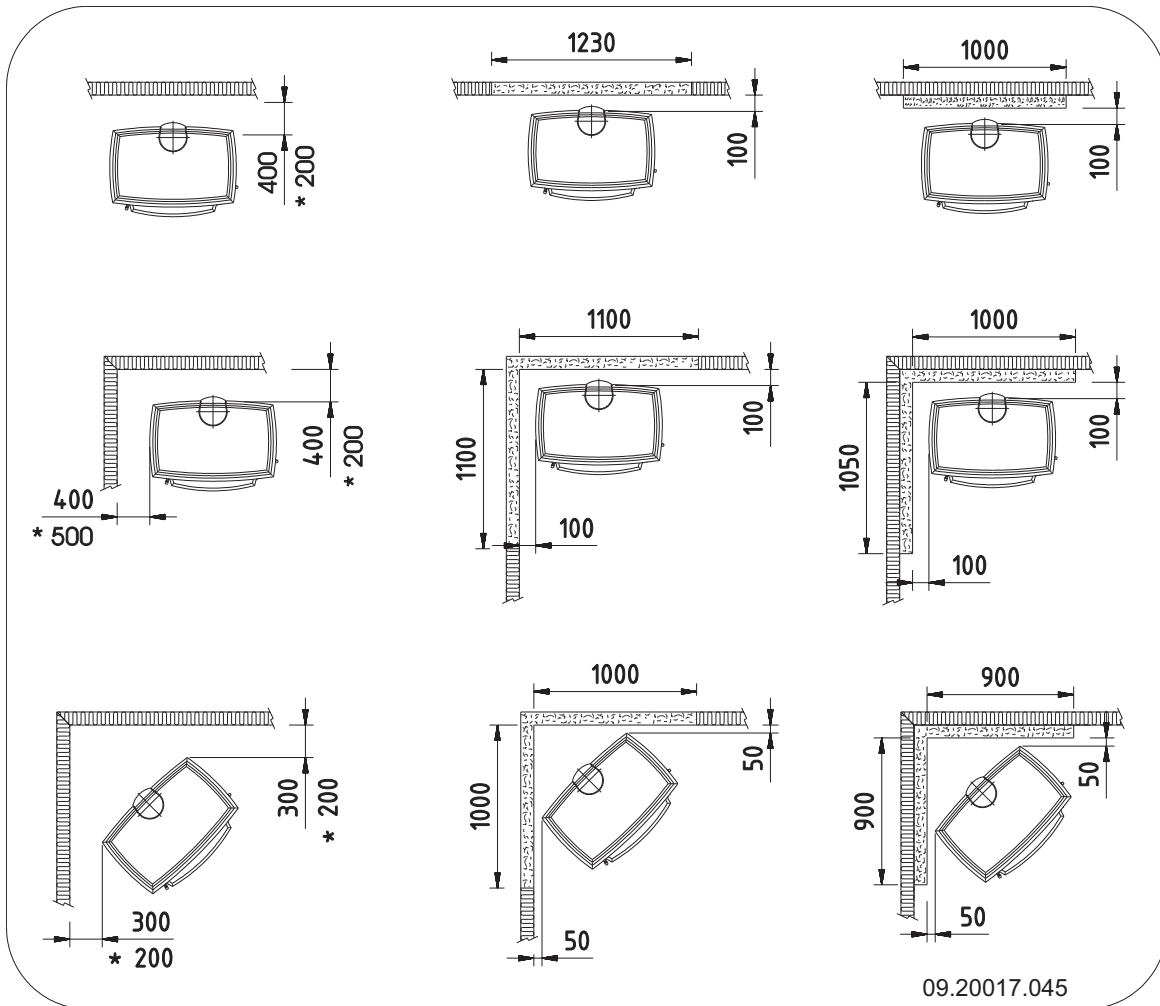
Appendix 3: Distance from combustible material



640CB - Minimum distances in millimetres



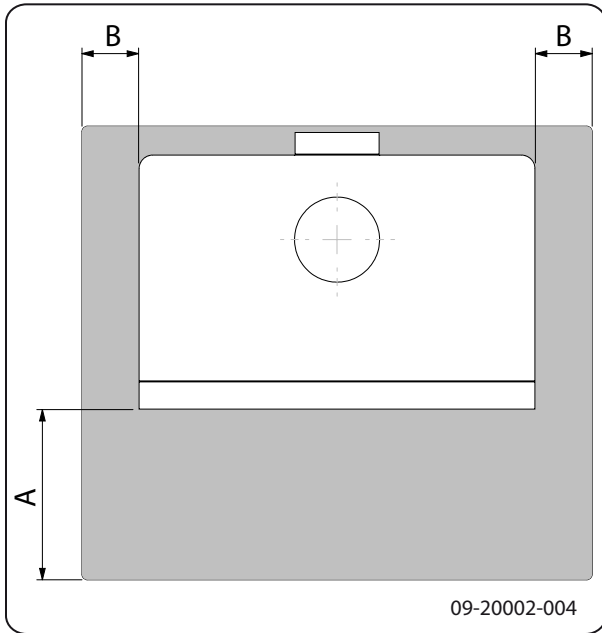
*	Protective (insulated) connection pipe
	Combustible material
	Incombustible material, thickness 100 mm

760CB - Minimum distances in millimetres



*	Protective (insulated) connection pipe
	Combustible material
	Incombustible material, thickness 100 mm

640CB and 760CB - Dimensions of fireproof protective plate



Minimal dimensions of fireproof protective plate

	A (mm)	B (mm)
Din 18891	500	300
Germany	500	300
Finland	400	100
Norway	300	100

Appendix 4: Diagnostic diagram

					Problem	
●					Wood does not keep burning	
	●				Gives off insufficient heat	
		●			Smoke emissions into the room when adding wood	
			●		Fire in appliance is too intense, is hard to adjust	
				●	Deposit on the glass	
					Possible cause	Possible solution
●	●	●		●	Insufficient draught	A cold flue usually fails to create sufficient draught. Follow the instructions for lighting in the "Use" chapter; open a window.
●	●	●		●	Wood too damp	Use wood with no more than 20% moisture.
●	●	●		●	Pieces of wood too big	Use small pieces of kindling. Use split logs no larger than 30 cm in circumference.
●	●	●	●	●	Wood stacked up incorrectly	Stack up the wood in a way that allows an adequate air flow between the logs (open stacking, see "Burning wood")
●	●	●		●	Chimney does not work properly	Check whether the chimney meets the requirements: at least 4 metres high, right diameter, well insulated, smooth inside, not too many bends, no obstructions in chimney (bird's nest, too much soot deposit), hermetically tight (no chinks).
●	●	●		●	Chimney stack incorrect	Sufficiently high above the roof, no obstacles in its vicinity
●	●	●	●	●	Air inlets set incorrectly	Open the air inlets completely.
●	●	●		●	Appliance connected to chimney incorrectly	Connection should be hermetically tight.
●	●	●		●	Vacuum in area where appliance is installed	Switch off extraction systems.
●	●	●		●	Insufficient supply of fresh air	Provide an adequate air supply; if necessary use connection to outside air.
●	●	●		●	Adverse weather conditions? Inversion (reversed air flow in chimney because of a high outside temperature), extreme wind velocities	We recommend you don't use the appliance in the case of inversion. Install an extra hood on the flue to increase the draught if need be.
		●			Draught in the living room	Avoid draught in the living room, do not place the appliance near a door or heating air ducts.
				●	Flames touch the glass	Make sure the wood does not lie too close to the glass. Slide the primary air inlet cover closer to the "Closed" position.
			●		Appliance is leaking air	Check the door seals and the appliance joints.

Index

A		Control of air..... 10	
Adding fuel..... 11		Cover	
filling door..... 11		Fitting..... 8	
Adding wood		Cover on flue..... 5	
smoke emissions into the room..... 20		Creosote..... 11	
Air control..... 10		D	
Air inlets..... 9		Damp wood..... 8	
Air leak..... 13		Door	
Air supply for fire..... 11		sealing rope..... 13	
Ash pan		Draught..... 14	
open..... 12		Drying of wood..... 8	
Ash removal port..... 11		E	
Ashes		Efficiency..... 14	
remove..... 11		F	
B		Filling height..... 10	
Burning wood..... 10		Finishing coat, maintenance..... 13	
add fuel..... 11		Fire	
adding logs..... 10		extinguishing..... 11	
appliance is hard to adjust..... 20		lighting..... 9	
fire is too intense..... 20		Fire-resistant inner plates	
insufficient heat..... 12, 20		maintenance..... 12	
C		Fire-resistant inner sheets	
Carpet..... 6		warning..... 8	
Chimney		Fire going out..... 11	
height..... 5		Fire safety	
sweep..... 12		distance from combustible material..... 17	
Chimney connection		floor..... 6	
rear side..... 7		furniture..... 6	
upper side..... 7		walls..... 6	
Chinks in appliance..... 13		Floors	
Clean		fire safety..... 6	
glass..... 12		load bearing capacity..... 6	
Cleaning		Flue	
appliance..... 12		connection diameter..... 14	
Combustible material		connection to..... 8	
distance from..... 17		maintenance..... 12	
Connection		requirements..... 4	
measurements..... 15		Flue gas	
Connection collar		mass flow..... 14	
fitting..... 7		Fog, do not burn wood..... 12	
Connection collar for connection to chimney..... 7		Fuel	
Control air supply..... 11		adding..... 11	
		adding wood..... 10	
		necessary amount..... 12	

suitable.....	8
unsuitable.....	8

G

Glass	
clean.....	12
deposit.....	20

H

Heat, insufficient.....	12
Heat, insufficient.....	20
Hood on the flue.....	5

I

Installation	
measurements.....	15

K

Kindled fire.....	9
Kindling.....	20

L

Lighting.....	9
Load bearing capacity of floor.....	6
Lubricant.....	13
Lubricate.....	13

M

Maintenance	
chimney.....	12
clean glass.....	12
cleaning the appliance.....	12
fire-resistant inner plates.....	12
lubrication.....	13
sealing.....	13
Measurements.....	15
Mist, do not burn wood.....	12

N

Nominal output.....	12, 14
---------------------	--------

O

Open	
ash pan.....	12
Ash removal port.....	11

P

Paint finish.....	8
-------------------	---

Particulate emission.....	14
Prevent a chimney fire.....	11
Primary air inlet.....	9

R

Removal of ashes.....	11
Remove ashes.....	11

S

Scraper for ash removal.....	11
Scraper for removing ash.....	7, 11
Screens	
clean.....	12
deposit.....	20
Sealing rope for door.....	13
Secondary air inlet.....	9
Smoke	
on first use.....	8
Smoke emissions into the room.....	4, 20
Softwood.....	8
Solving problems.....	12, 20
Stacking logs.....	10
Storing wood.....	8
Stove window cleaner.....	12
Suitable fuel.....	8
Supply of outside air.....	5
connection to.....	8
Sweep chimney.....	12

T

Tar.....	11
Temperature.....	14
Temperature increase	
measuring section.....	14

U

Unsuitable fuel.....	8
----------------------	---

V

Ventilation.....	5
rule of thumb.....	5
Ventilation louvre.....	5

W

Walls	
fire safety.....	6
Warning	
chimney fire.....	4, 8, 11
combustible materials.....	4
fire-resistant inner plates.....	8
glass broken or cracked.....	4, 13
hot surface.....	4
regulations.....	4
stove window cleaner.....	13
terms and conditions for insurance.....	4
ventilation.....	4-5
Weather conditions, do not burn wood.....	12
Weight.....	14
Wood.....	8
damp.....	8
does not keep burning.....	20
drying.....	8
right sort.....	8
storing.....	8



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