Tiled Wood burning Stoves

INSTRUCTION MANUAL FOR INSTALLATION

USE AND MAINTENANCE

TYPE	OND12
MODEL	COOKIN STACK

Dop – DECLARATION OF PERFORMANCE (DOP)
In accordance with UE 305/2011 regulation
N. 2090

1) Product identification code – type:
   - OND12

2) Product identification element:
   - COOKIN STACK

3) Additional notes to the identification of the construction product:
   - SOLID FUEL RESIDENTIAL HEATING APPLIANCE

4) Name and address of the producer:
   - LA CASTELLAMONTE DI R. PERINO & S. NERI SNC
     VIA CASARI SN
     10081 CASTELLAMONTE (TO)
     TEL. 0124581690
     FAX 0124581690
     info@lacastellamonte.it

5) Name and address of the representative:
   - NOT PROVIDED

6) System or systems of assessment and verification of constancy of performance of the product:
   - EN 13240

7) Notified body there intervened in the assessment and verification of constancy of performance of the product :
   - IMQ primacontrol s.r.l

8) European Assessment intervened in the assessment and verification of constancy of the product:
   - NPD

Dop – DECLARATION OF PERFORMANCE (DOP)
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9) Declared performance:

CARATTERISTICHE ESSENZIALI / ESSENTIAL CHARACTERISTICS	PRESTAZIONE / PERFORMANCE	SPECIFICA TECNICA ARMONIZZATA / HARMONISED TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS
Diametro scarico fumi / Smoke exit diameter / Diametre conduit des fumées / Rauchrohrdurchmesser	**12 cm**	**EN-13240**
Tiraggio / Draft / Depression conduit / Schornsteinzug	**12 Pa**	**EN-13240**
Potenza termica nominale / Nominal heat output / Puissance restituée / Wärmeleistung	**5,5 Kw**	**EN-13240**
Rendimento / Efficiency / Rendement / Wirkungsgrad	**82,5 %**	**EN-13240**
Consumo di legna / Wood consumption / Consommation de bois / Holzverbrauch	**1,6 Kg/h**	**EN-13240**
Temperatura fumi / Smoke temperature / Temperature des fumèes / Abgastemperatur	**202 °**	**EN-13240**
CO emissioni al 13% O2 / 13% O2 CO emissions / Emission Monoxyde de Carbon (13% O_2) / – Kohlenmonoxidemission (13% O_2)	**0,0928%**	**EN-13240**
CO emissioni al 0% O2 / 0% O2 CO emissions / Emission Monoxyde de Carbon (0% O_2) / – Kohlenmonoxidemission (0% O_2)	**816 mg/MJ**	**EN-13240**
Distanza minima di sicurezza da materiali infiammabili / Minimal distance from flammable materials / Distance minimale de sécurité à partir de matériaux inflammables / Mindestsicherheitsabstand zu brennbaren Materialien	**20 cm – REAR 40 cm – SIDE 100 cm - FRONT**	**EN-13240**
Polveri emissioni 13% O2 / 13% O2 Dust emissions / Poussieres 13% O_2 /– Staub 13% O_2	**21 mg/Nm3**	**EN-13240**
Polveri emissioni 0% O2 / 0% O2 Dust emissions / Poussieres 0% O_2 /– Staub 0% O_2	**15 mg/MJ**	**EN-13240**

The performance of paragraph 1 and 2 is in conformity with the declared performance in point 9.
This declaration of performance is given under the sole responsibility of the manufacturer of point 4.
Signed on behalf of the manufacturer:

Sig. Roberto Perino **Responsabile certificazione e prodotto**

Luogo e data **Firma**
Castellamonte, 15/10/2016

THE CHIMNEY

- The Chimney – our stoves' "engine"
- The Chimneypot

INSTALLATION

- Initial advice

WORKING

- Lighting and Combustion

COMBUSTIBLE

SAFETY ADVICES

- External air inlet
- Domestic fire prevention
- Installation distances from combustible materials
- Ceramic covering
- Advices for Children safety

ASSEMBLING SCHEMES

MAINTENANCE AND ADVICES

WARRANTY

Please read this manual before installing and lighting the stove.
If you have any doubt, please contact the selling Firm.

1.THE CHIMNEY

Our stoves' "engine".

The chimney is a key element for the optimal functioning of our stoves.

General rules:

- Each device must have its own chimney to the roof, adequately insulated, through which the smoke will flow outside, through natural draft;

- Each device must be separeted from combustible or flammable materials (wooden roofs, matchboards and any plastic pipes) through a suitable insulating material, for at least 30 cm all around. The insulation is also recommended when the chimney is installed inside a masonry. This will prevent the cold ait from creeping between the steel pipe and the wall. All the more reason, a good insulation will be needed in case of passage in an open floor.

- If the chimneypot is installed on a roof lower than a higher nearby roof, the distance must be > 5 meters. (FIG. 2 C)

- The inner section of the chimney shall be uniform and without narrowings, possibly round shaped, with smooth walls and corners not any higher than 45°.

- The section of the chimney must be bigger than the diameter of the stove smoke pipe. For our stoves we recommend a chimney diameter from 160 mm to 180 mm and a chimney height of not less than 2,5 meters.

- The connection between the stove smoke pipe and the chimney in the wall must be done through a pipe fitting (90° or 135°). Moreover, the connection must not have more than two 90° bends and it must have an horizontal lenght of no more than 2 meters with a gradient of 5%. We recommend that the chimney is equipped with a condensate and soot collection chamber, which shall end with an airtight door, accessible for cleaning. This will avoid unpleasant smells, bad draft and frequent cleaning of the stove.

FIG. 2 A

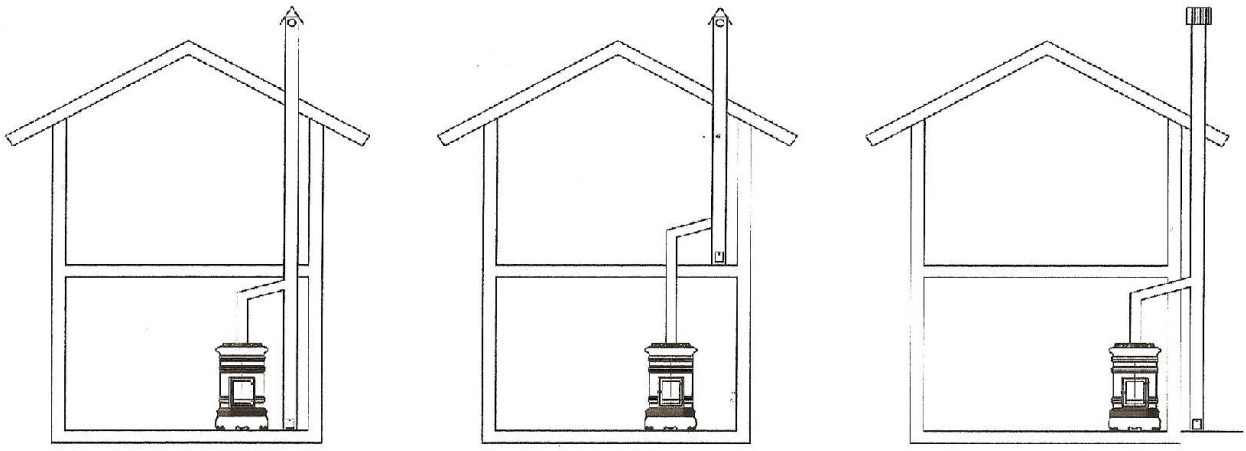


FIG. 2 B

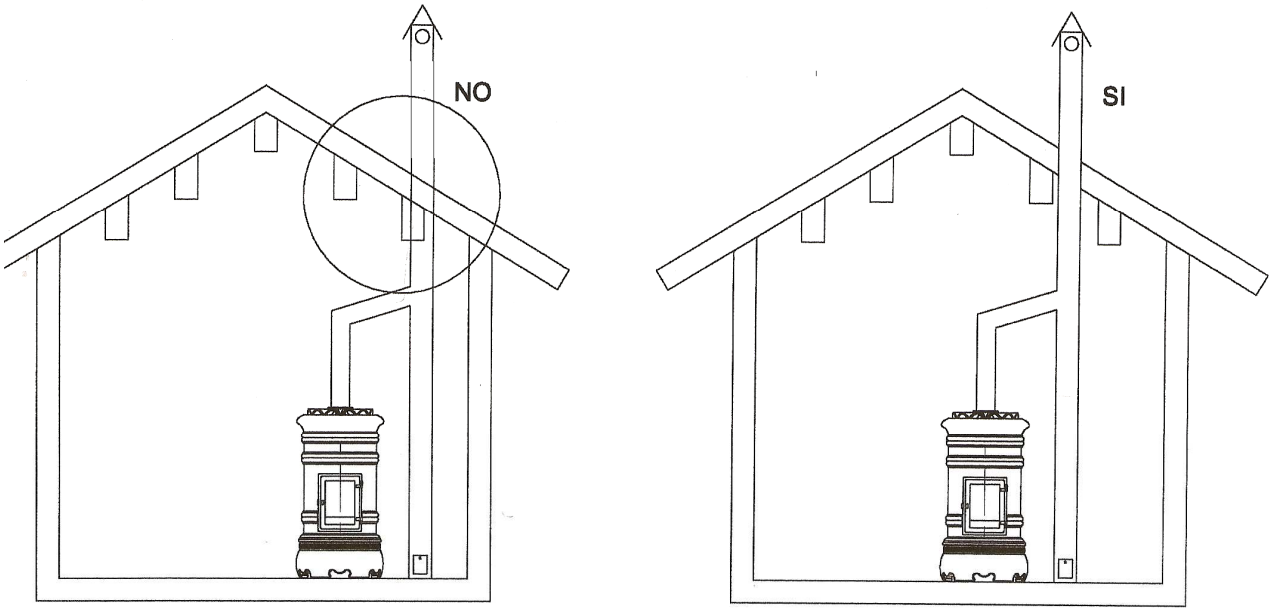
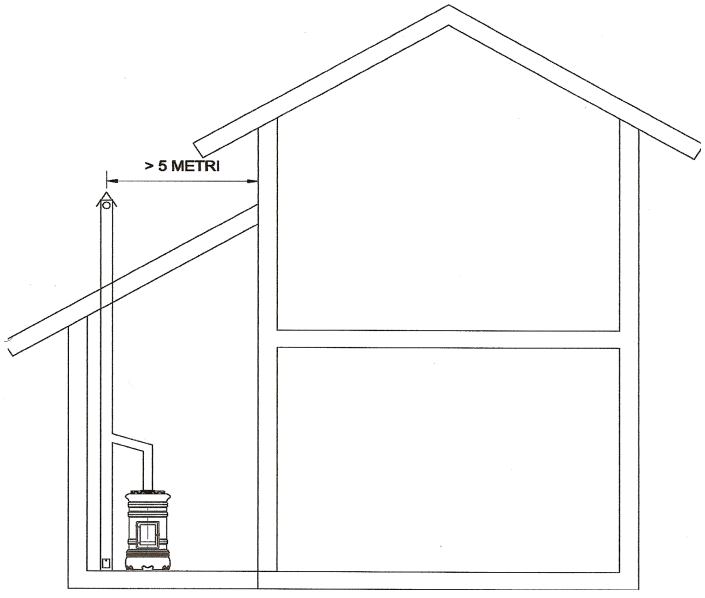


FIG. 2 C



The Chimneypot

The chimney pot is placed on top of the chimney and helps to expell the smoke.
The fundamental characteristics of the chimneypot are:

- It must have the same diameter of the chimney
- useful outlet section not less than twice the minimum of the chimney (ex. Chimney section 200 cm^2 – total output section holes > 400 cm^2)
- Shall prevent, through an appropriate construction, the entrance into the chimney of rain and snow. In very windy areas, it is recommended to install an appropriate chimneypot.
- It must be insulated, like the chimney, until its holes.
- In case the brick chimney has an internal pipe, this pipe shall continue until the holes in the chimneypot.
- Avoid the output of two chimneys in the same chimneypot. (fig. 2D)
- If the chimneypot cannot be placed on the ridge of the roof, it should at least be positioned so as to ensure the dispersion of smoke outside the reflux area, in order to prevent the formation of back pression in the chimney, which can compromise the exit of smoke into the atmosphere.

FIG. 2 D

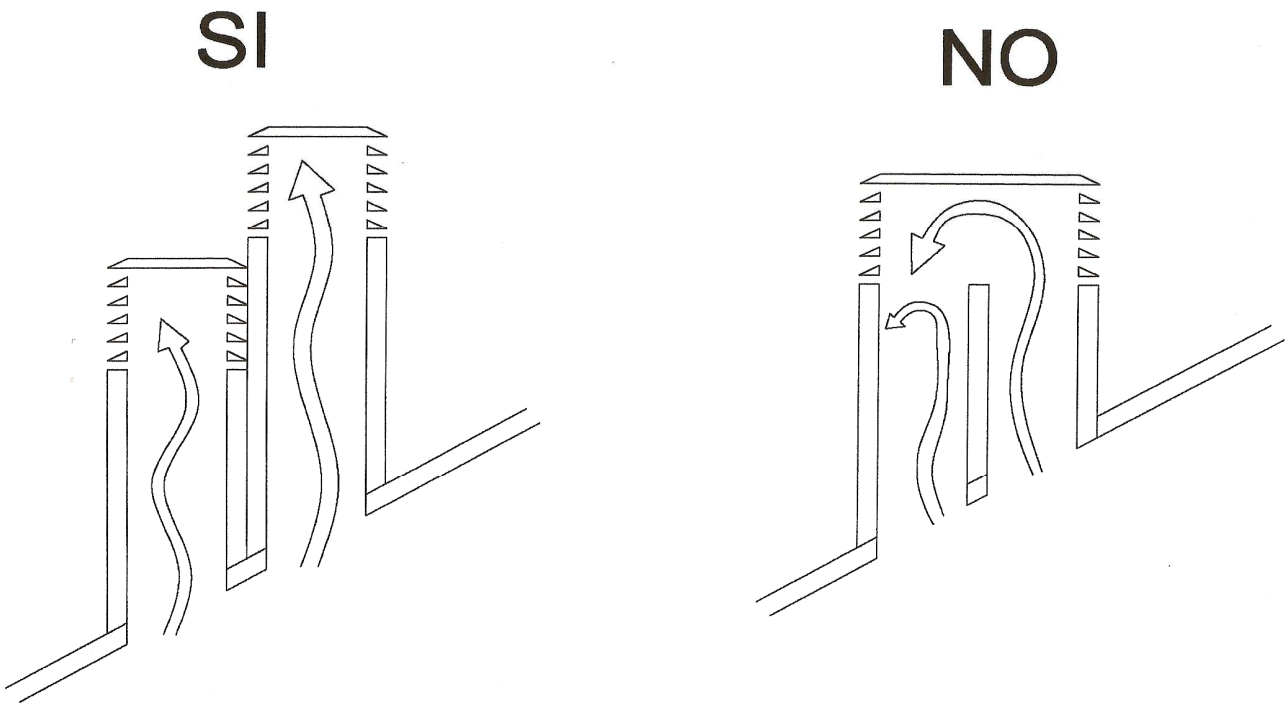
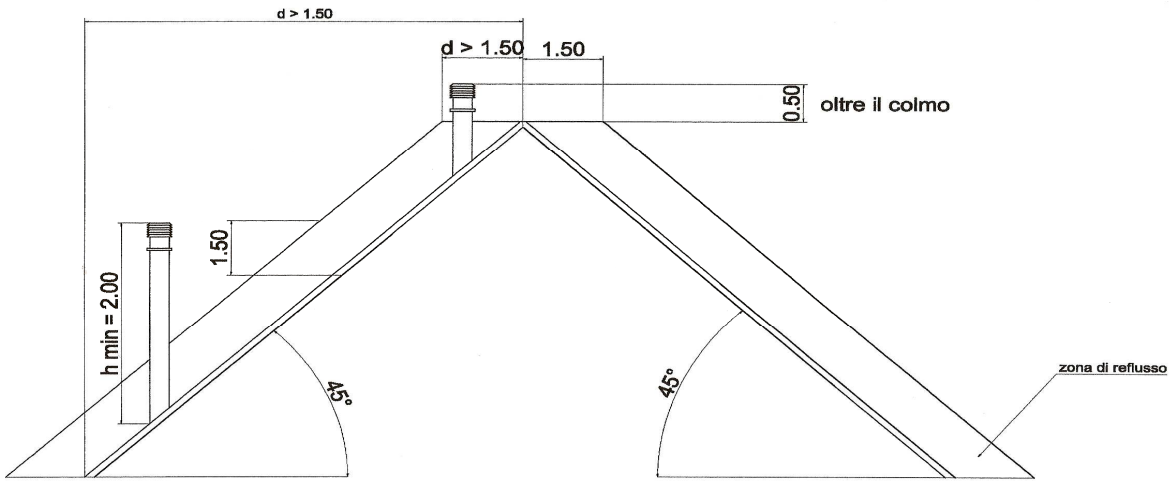
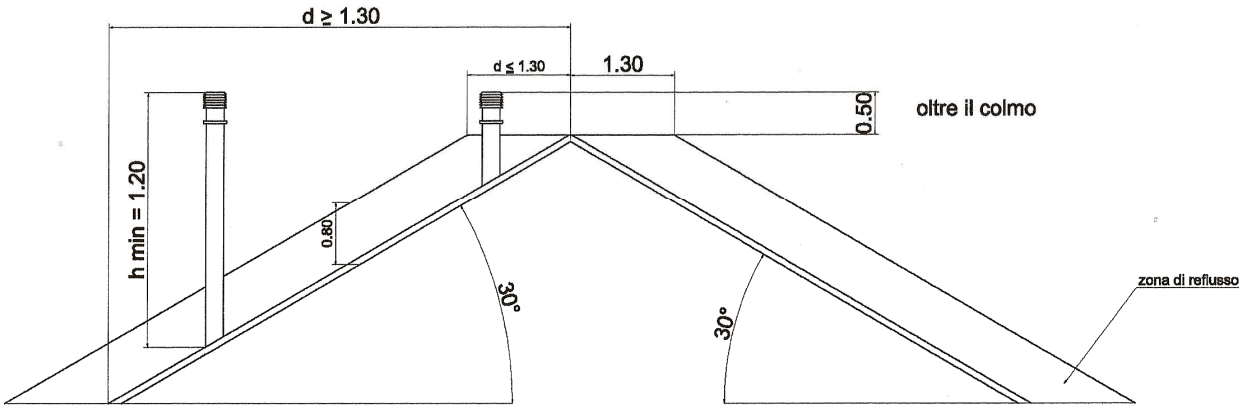
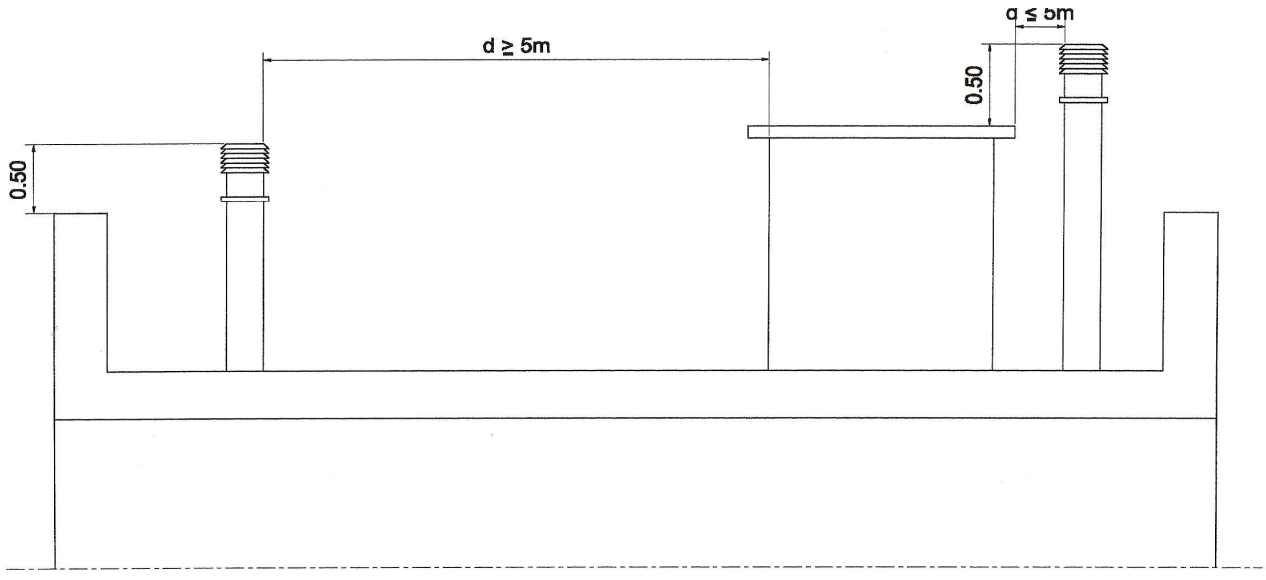


FIG. 2 E


d > 1.50
d > 1.50
1.50
0.50
oltre il colmo
1.50
h min = 2.00
45°
45°
zona di reflusso


d ≥ 1.30
d ≤ 1.30
1.30
0.50
oltre il colmo
h min = 1.20
0.80
30°
30°
zona di reflusso


d ≤ 5m
d ≥ 5m
0.50
0.50

2.INSTALLATION

INITIAL ADVICE

- The device must be installed on a floor with adequate capacity. If the existing building does not meet this requirement, appropriate measures (eg, load distribution plate) must be taken.

- The installation must guarantee easy access to clean the stove, the smoke pipes and the chimney as well.

- Air extraction fans, when installed in the same space or room with the stove can cause problems

- All local regulations must be respected in the installation of the device.

- Do not use the stove as an incinerator or in any other way different from the one it has been conceived for.

- Do not use fuels different from those recommended.

- Do not use liquid fuels.

- The device, especially the external surfaces, while it is working gets hot the touch. Handle carefully to avoid burns.

- Do not perform any unauthorized modification to the stove.

- Use only original replacement parts recommended by the manufacturer.

3.FUNCTIONING

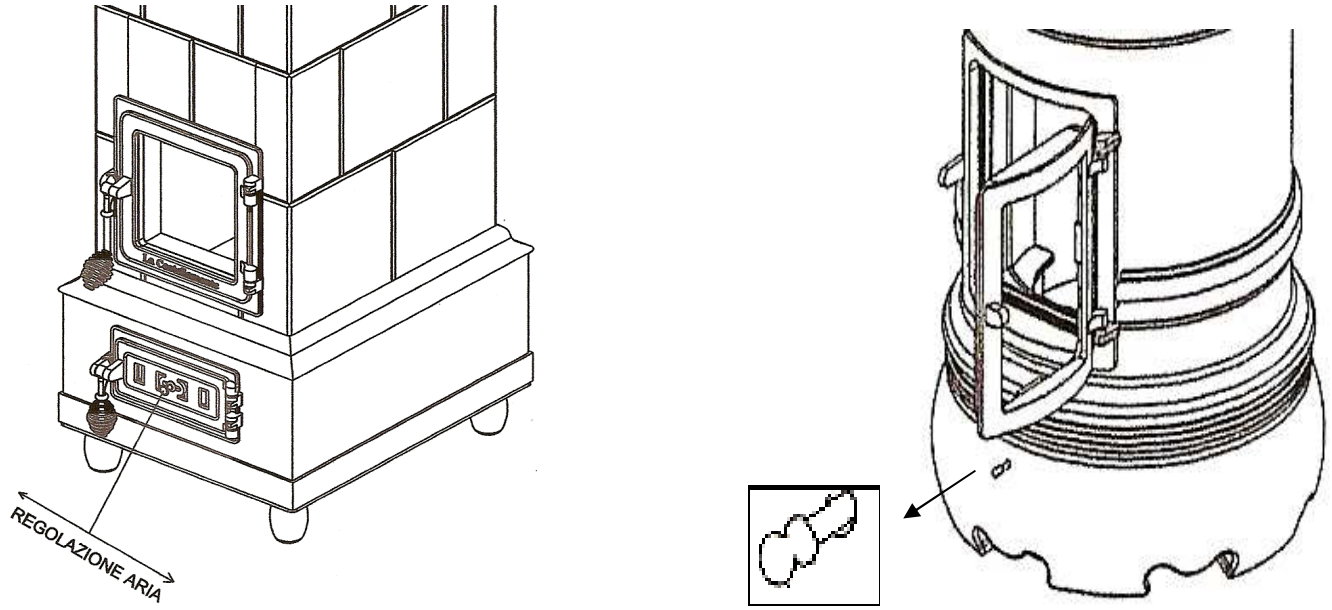
LIGHTING AND COMBUSTION

If, during the first lighting, the stove should emanate smells due to the evaporation of substances used in the manufacturing, it is sufficient to ventilate the room for a few hours.

Use small and medium-size logs and put them in the fireplace so that the air can penetrate between them. Place at the base of the stack some lighters (we recommend tablet derived from natural wax).
With the air regulation register you can regulate the passage of primary and secundary air, necessary for combustion. While lighting the stove the register shall be totally opened.

This register is placed:

- In the stoves with ash drawer, on the same drawer;
- In the stoves with “Great Fire Door”, there’s a knob at the base of the stove.



AIR REGULATION

The use will be as follows:

- To light the stove: air register completely opened
- For a medium combustion: air register half opened
- For slow combustion: air register opened 1/3

These positions can be changed in relation to the chimney draft.

ADVICE: do not close the register completely because by doing so the combustion would be deprived of the necessary air, giving rise to a choked combustion and to the growing of soot on the door glass.

N.B. It is also necessary to clean from the ashes the fireplace area immediately behind the door in order to keep the primary air inlet open. The ash found in this area can be pushed towards the back of the fireplace or removed.

By using dry and seasoned wood, it is possible to obtain a high flame and to immediately activate the draft in the chimney.
When the brazier is set on the fireplace pavement, it is possible to insert larger logs (always crossed for proper oxygenation). When the charge is burned, it will remain a substantial bed of hot embers that will allow us to charge again the fireplace, without having to make another start; inthis way, you will obtain a continuous combustion.
The combustion control through the glass door will avoid repeated opening of the fireplace and the consequent lowering of its temperature.
For a good yield, it is necessary to always have a good quantity of wood inside the fireplace; without overfilling it and without pressing its ceiling and its walls (it is always advisable to leave some space to let the air circulate).
In this way, the air will circulate freely while keeping a “lively” fire and the refractory bricks will not suffer unecessary trauma.

The combustion is good if:

- After the lighting phase, there are no visible smokes from the chimney pot.
- The ashes are gray and white and no unburned wood remains.
- There is little soot in the chimney and inside the heat exchanger.

For a good, environmentaly friendly wood combustion, these are the conditions :

- Use only seasoned wood (at least 2 years)
- Be sure the fireplace maintains a high temperature
- During the combustion maintain an adequate air supply
- Do not overload the fireplace while lighting the stove

A bad combustion is characterized by:

- Very dense smokes
- Gray or dark yellow smoke
- Unpleasant smell
- Very dark ash with unburned pieces of wood
- Black mouth of the chimneypot
- High wood consumption

<u>WARNING: RISK OF BACKFIRE AND EXPLOSION</u>

- Never use gasoline, kerosene, alcohol or other similar liquids to start or poke the fire in the stove.
- Keep any flammable product away from the stove while it is working.
- During working the firplace door has to remain closed.

Whenever you need to open the door to introduce wood in the fireplace, open the air register for a few seconds before doing it.
Use the heat glove supplied to open the door and to reload the fireplace. By doing so you will also avoid unecessary trauma to the reffractory bricks.

<u>Warning:</u> the proper use of the heat glove is for charging the fireplace and NOT to remove glowing embers.

During working, some parts of the stove (door, handle, glass) can reach high temperatures so it is necessary to be careful and to use precautions.
If during working, shoul occur loss of smoke, do not put more wood, ventilate the room immediately and cool the stove. When the stove is cold, check the reason of the loss and, if necessary, contact the manufacturer.

However, if the smoke comes out from the stove while loading it, ventilate momentarily the room and continue to load more slowly, giving time to ignite the wood.

The firebox and the ashtray doors must be kept closed except during lighting, charging and embers removing, in order to avoid smoke escape.

For night working, use large size logs and possibly of hard species (beech, oak, etc..) and if the wind and draft conditions are reasonably stable, the stove will continue to burn calmly. If you want to prolong the combustion for many hours, you may need to adjust the combustion air to a minimum.

4.COMBUSTIBLE

The proper combustible is wood.

Commercial firewood is usually divided into soft wood and hard wood.
The hard species are characterized by a strong and heavy wood and provide a substained and persistent flame (eg. Beech, Ash, Walnut, etc..)
The soft species, light and soft wood, provide a short term flame (eg. Chestnuts, Poplars, Birch, etc.)

The resinous species (eg. Larch, Spruce, European species of Pine) while providing a significant amount of heat during combustion, have some drawbacks described below:

- Have a low specific weight and therefore burn quickly
- Contain resin, have a rather sooty combustion and therefore require more frequent chimneys and stove cleaning
- They produce hot particles
- They produce few embers

It is recommended to burn strong wood (eg. Beech, oak, etc.) and especially not to burn: garbage, painted wood, plywood or particle board, fibreboard, packaging because it could damage the stove and the chimney.

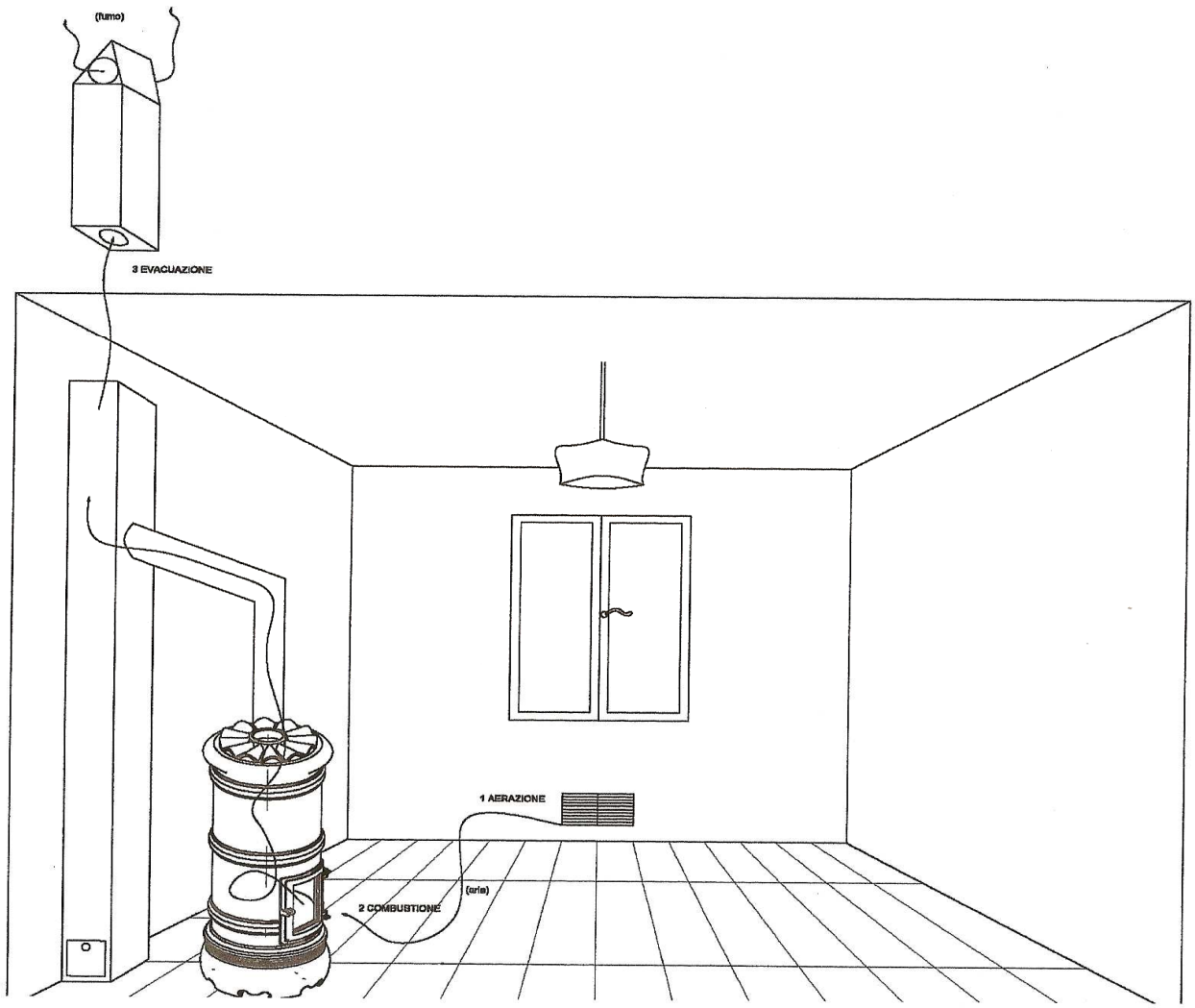
It is important to burn dry and seasoned wood, at least two years, since humidity has a significant influence on the quality of combustion. Infact, when the wood is very wet, it lower the combustion temperature, and also the first part of combustion is used to dry the wood at the expense of yield. Moreover, this lowers the temperature of the smoke and creates condensation and creosote which is very dangerous, flammable and with an unpleasant smell.

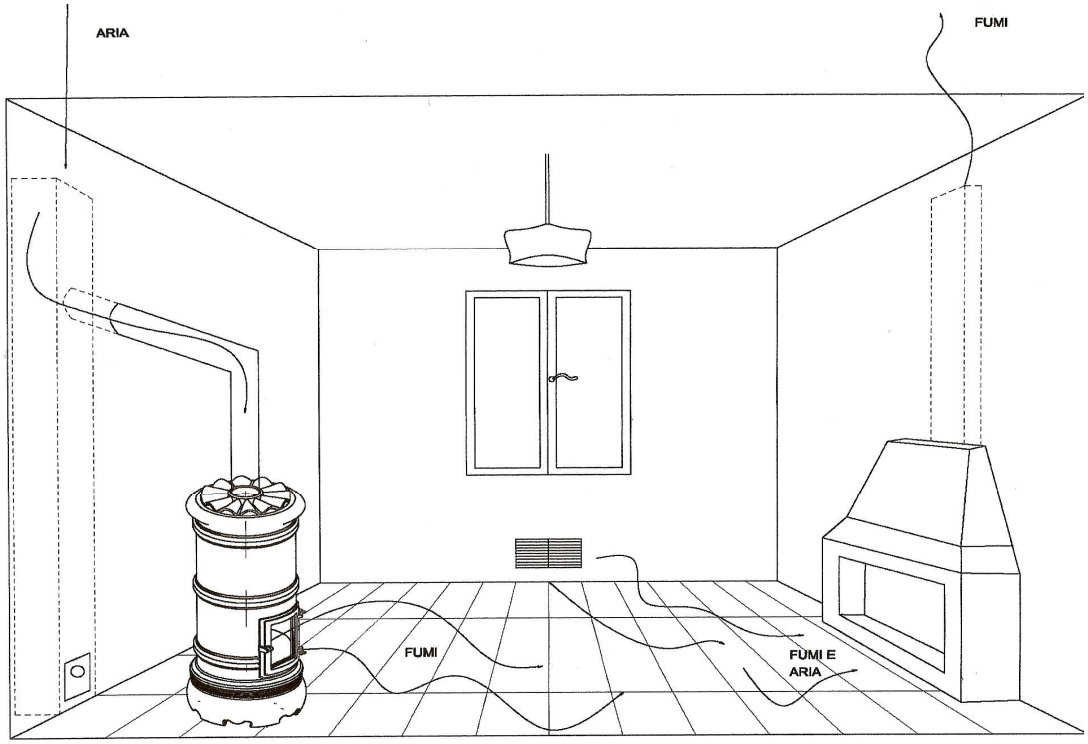
5.SAFETY

EXTERNAL AIR INLET

The stove must have the necessary air so as to ensure a regular combustion and a healthy environment, so:

- Make sure that in the room where the stove is installed there is adequate ventilation, the minimum recommended section is > 80 cm^2 for devices with closed fireplace
- The air intake must be directly communicating with the room in which the stove is installed. Avoid any obstruction and protect it with a grid as long as it does not reduce the minimum section.
- The adjacent room cannot be used as a garage, storage of combustible material or for activities with risk of fire.





HOME FIRE SAFETY

Installation and use of the stove should be in accordance with the instructions of the manufacturer and the local rules of habitability.

- When a flue pipe pass through a wall or ceiling particular methods of installation should be applied (protection, thermal insulation, distance from heat sensitive material, etc)
- Never connect the stove to a chimney already used for another device.
- Keep away from the fireplace radiation area all combustible and flammable materials (wood furniture, curtains, flammable liquids, etc…)
- If nearby there are shells in combustible or sensitive to heat material, an insulating and not combustible protection must be interponed.
- If the floor is made in combustible material, at the mouth of the fireplace a protection made of incombustible material should be placed – with a lateral extension of 20 cm and a frontal extension of 60 cm.
- For further information please refer to the rule **UNI 10683**.

INSTALLATION DISTANCES FROM FLAMMABLE MATERIAL

Minimum installation distances from flammable material:

-minimum distance from lateral flammable wall: 300mm
-minimum distance from flammable rear wall: 200mm

Minimum front distance from flammable material: 100cm

CERAMIC COATING

- The various ceramic parts must be handled with extreme care.
- Check the leveling of the floor where the stove will be installed.
- If you notice that the packaging is damaged or lack of professionalism of the transporter, sign the note with words “subject to control”.
- The installation must be done by at least two persons and carefully following the installation instruction provided.

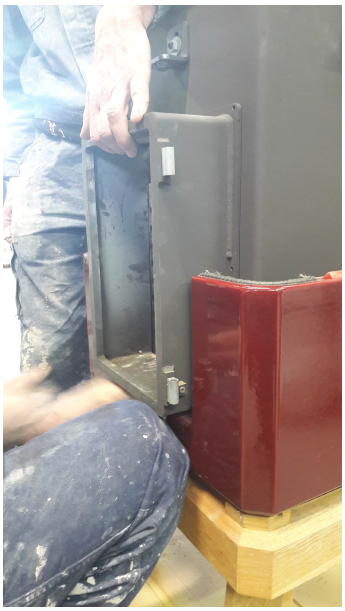
ADVICE ON THE SAFETY OF CHILDREN

During the stove functioning, the ceramic coating heats up progressively (until 40 / 50 °C) to lose heat to the environment. It is very important to keep the children away from the stove in order to avoid touching the ceramic coating, with the risk of burns.
In addition, the ceramic glass and the metal door of the fireplace can get very hot; it is therefore essential to avoid touching these parts or leaving the stove lighted in the presence of unattended children.
As a general rule, it is essential to closely monitor children who are close to the lighted stove and to prevent the touching of it or attempting to open the fireplace door.
In relation to the instructions above, it remains at the Customer discretion the decision to install a protective shield around the stove or in front of the door.

6. ASSEMBLY

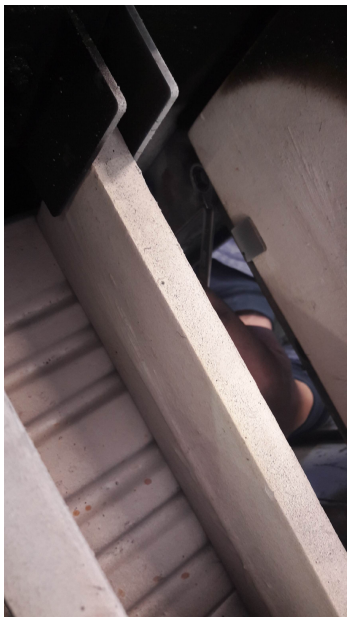
1.

2. place the first ceramic element



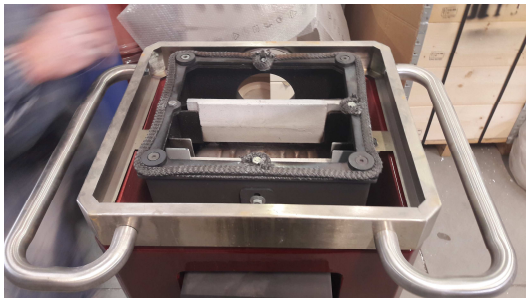
3. place the door flange – sustain it until it is completely screwed

4. screw the 8 screws of the door flange



5. place the little refractory brick

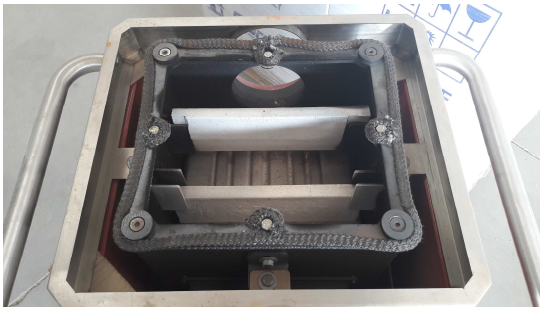
6. ..right behind the door flange



8. place the cookin plate frame with handles

7. place the upper ceramic element

9. and screw tight the 3 nuts of the cookin plate frame



10. place the cookin plate on top of the stove and make sure it adheres to its magnets.

11. Slide the door into its hinges.

7.MAINTENANCE

The installation of the stove must guarantee easy access for its cleaning, as well as for the cleaning of the flue pipes and of the chimney.

All maintenance operations must be carried out on the stove off and cold.

Ash disposal
Depending on the model, the removal of the ash from fireplaces is made or through the tray right under it (with the proper hook, lift the refractory cap placed on the fireplace floor and with the proper paddle drop the ash in the tray below; empty it and replace the tray and the cap) or with the proper paddle directly from the fireplace floor. All this must be done with the stove off or with warm ash.
Remove the ashes from the fireplace before their level is so high as to close the air entrance.

tove and chimney cleaning
When wood is burned, it produces smoke which, if evacuated in a not suitable chimney, can form together with expelled moisture, creosote. If creosote had accumulated, it is necessary to remove it to reduce the risk of fire in the chimney.
Normally once a year, more often if necessary, the stove, the flue pipes and the chimney must be cleaned from soot.

Heat exchanger cleaning
For the internal cleaning of the heat exchanger: lift the air outlet brass grille from the top cover, unscrew the door on the exchanger (it is recommended to moisten the screws with special lubrificants before starting to loosen) and check that the space between the tubes is free, otherwise remove the soot with a special brush and vacuum cleaner.

Ceramic coating cleaning
The ceramic coating should be cleaned with a soft and dry cloth before using a suitable detergent. DO NOT WET AND NEVER CLEAN THE CERAMIC WHILE IT IS HOT, THE THERMIC SHOCK COULD BREAK IT.

Glass cleaning
Do not clean the glass with materials that can scratch or damage it, the scratches could develop into cracks or breaks.
Do not clean the glass when it is hot, but wait until it cools.
Use wet cloth with warm water or with suitable products.

Door cleaning
The cast brass door should not be cleaned with generic detergents as it may get stained.
Use brass products.

We suggest the need for regular maintenance by the manufacturer or by a qualified technician.

8.GUARANTEE

La Castellamonte will replace or repair the goods or its individual components when they are found in lack of conformity which existed at the time the goods were delivered in the manner and extent permitted by the law. (d. lgs 206/05)

The guarantee does not cover defects caused by the purchaser as a result of negligent use, by the use of not suitable fuel and with a moisture content above 15%, by maintenance performed by unauthorized persons, by modifications and substitutions of individual components, by a poorly built and not suitable chimney.

This guarantee does not extend to the refractory material inside the fireplace, because its duration depends on how wood is loaded by the Customer.

The cost of repair or replacement of the goods shall be borne by the seller. The buyer agrees to make use of this guarantee, subject to revocation, to inform the seller of any lack of conformity within 8 days of discovery.

The guarantee period is 2 years from delivery.

In addition to the legal guarantee, the seller guarantees the ceramic parts for an additional period of one year.

Stufe di ceramica

La Castellamonte di R. Perino e S. Neri S.n.c.
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www.lacastellamonte.it - www.stackstoves.it
e-mail: info@lacastellamonte.it