USER INSTRUCTIONS FOR HEAT-STORING FIREPLACES AINO DUO

NUNNAUUNI®

1 CONGRATULATIONS ON CHOOSING A NUNNAUUNI

These user instructions include important information about the requirements and maintenance of your NunnaUuni fireplace. Familiarising yourself with the instructions for use before starting to use the product ensures that you get the most out of your fireplace and guarantees a longer service life.

A baking oven is an excellent choice for heating, preparing meals, and baking. If a high baking temperature and a long baking time are needed, the fireplace and the baking oven can be heated the day before. Allow the baking oven heat to disperse for approximately half an hour before baking. Observation of heating and cooling temperatures will provide you with the best picture of how your baking oven works.

2 SAFE USE

- Never use the fireplace simultaneously with another fireplace connected to the same flue!
- When using the fireplace, take into consideration national and local requirements concerning the use of combustible matter and the operation of fireplaces!
- Follow the instructions for use!
- Take note of the safety distances to be used from burning materials – this also applies to storage of wood near the fireplace!
- Do not use the maintenance area of the fireplace for storage!
- The maintenance door may be kept open when starting a fire in the fireplace and when removing ashes. At all other times, the doors should be kept closed to prevent smoke entering the premises!
- Do not touch the hot parts of the fireplace without the protective glove that comes with the product. You must also warn children to stay away from the hot parts!
- Never leave a fire burning without supervision!
- Do not close the damper before the embers have completely burned out. Carbon monoxide, an odourless, tasteless and colourless gas, is produced when the embers burn. It can cause carbon monoxide poisoning when released into a room!
- Perform maintenance and cleaning of the fireplace and flue regularly!

3 MATTERS TO PAY ATTENTION TO BEFORE HEATING

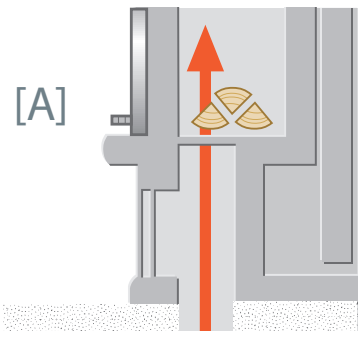
3.1 SUFFICIENT SUPPLY OF COMBUSTION AIR

Wood requires a lot of air, 7–10 m^3/kg of wood, in order to burn. Insufficient air supply leads to incomplete burning and may cause smoking when the doors are opened. In the worst case, the fire can go out during heating.

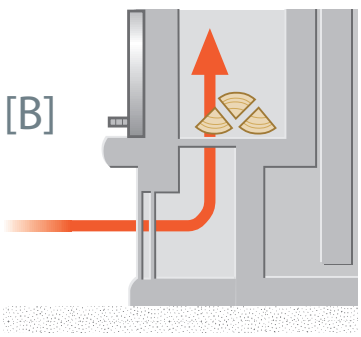
Combustion air requirement for heat storing fireplaces is ca. 60–90 m^3/h.

3.1.1. Ensuring the presence of combustion air: Heating the fireplace

[A]



[B]



[A] If the combustion air is directed from the exterior directly into the fireplace [A], it is enough to open the combus tion air control in the middle of the maintenance door.

[B] If the combustion air is directed through the maintenance door from the room [B], open the combustion air control in the middle of the maintenance door and ensure that there is enough replacement air as follows:

- ☐ Turn off the range hood and forced ventilation, if necessary
- ☐ If the ventilation system has a so-called fireplace switch, use it
- ☐ Open the replacement air valve or the ventilation window

The end of the supply air pipe outside must be installed so that it is not liable to blockage.

3.1.2. Ensuring the presence of combustion air: Heating the baking oven

Open the air control of the baking oven door to position 1 and ensure that there is enough replacement air as follows:

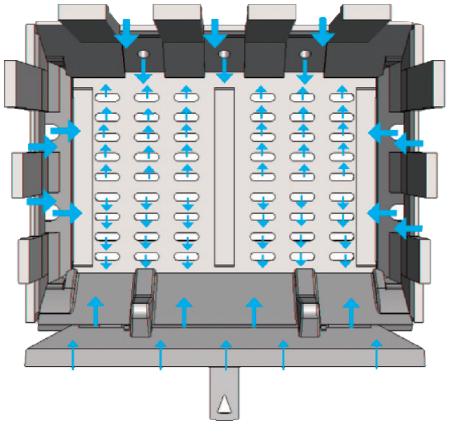
- ☐ Turn off the range hood and forced ventilation, if necessary
- ☐ If the ventilation system has a so-called fireplace switch, use it
- ☐ Open the replacement air valve or the ventilation window

3.2 UNIMPEDED ACCESS OF AIR

Fireplace: The combustion air must be able to flow freely through the air holes in the grate into the combustion chamber. The air flow ensures steady and clean combustion, and the cooling down of the grate.

Baking oven: When placing logs in the combustion chamber of the baking oven, ensure that there is enough space for air around the logs.

Insufficient air supply detracts from the functioning of the fireplace. Air flow to the fireplace is interrupted if ash covers the air holes in the grate, the ash box is too full, or the air adjustments are unnecessarily decreased. As a result, the combustion is less efficient, and the grate can overheat and become damaged.



The model of the Golden Fire Grate can vary in different models.

! Clean the Grate of the Golden Fire before heating; see section 4.1.!

! Empty the ash box regularly; see section 4.2.!

! Note that in fireplaces, the grate air controls are open during the ember phase; see section 5.3.4!

3.3 SUFFICIENT FLUE DRAUGHT

Ensure sufficient flue draught before heating. The draught must be good as soon as the fire is lit. If the fire lights slowly, the moisture in the smoke gases can condense in the smoke ducts and cause problems with the draught.

3.3.1 Ensuring a draught before a fire is lit

- Check the draught in the cold fireplace with a burning match inserted through the gap in the fire chamber door. If the flame does not bend into the fireplace, there is no draught in the flue. If there is no draught, do the following:
  - ☐ If Your fireplace has a damper, ensure that it is open and that the flue is not blocked
  - ☐ Remove the soot hatch from the fireplace or flue. Heat the flue with a hot-air blower or a hair dryer
  - ☐ Close the soot hatch after performing the procedure
  - ☐ Check the draught again. If there is no draught, repeat the procedure

3.4 BURNING MATERIAL: DRY WOOD

As burning material, use dry wood, suitable for your fireplace*, with a moisture content less than 20%. Dry wood burns well and will provide you with the best possible result. If the wood is damp, the burning temperature drops, emissions increase, and efficiency decreases. Moisture that evaporates from the wet wood can condense on the surface of the smoke ducts, in which case the draught weakens and the fire can go out completely.

! Never burn rubbish in the fireplace. The following materials release poisonous substances that could damage the fireplace: impregnated wood, chipboard, furniture, juice containers, plastic bags, PVC plastic, nappies, and magazines!

! Never use any lighter fluids!

* For the measurements for the firewood used in the fireplace, see the table 7.1.
* On lighting of the fire and kindling, see section 5.3.2.

3.4.1 Firewood and its storage

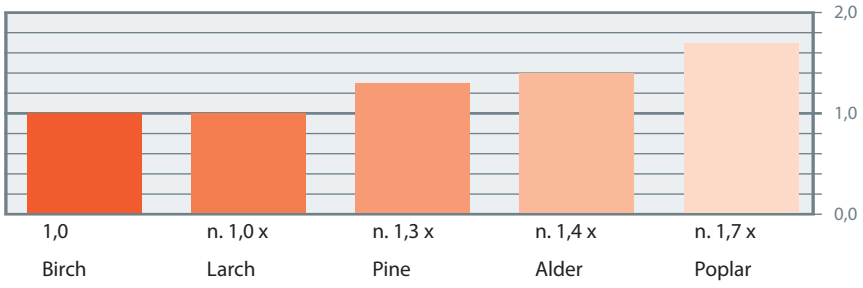
You can obtain dry firewood by storing fresh, split* firewood for at least two (2) years in a shed or storeroom that is well-ventilated and protected from rain. Note that the drying times may vary, depending on wood species. Dry wood can be recognised by the clear, sharp sound made when two blocks are clapped together. Bring the firewood indoors at least two days before using it.

! Take local safety distance requirements and fire safety regulations into account when storing firewood!

* For the measurements for the firewood used in the fireplace, see the table 7.1.

3.4.2 Differences between wood types in heating

The thermal value per kilogram of wood is relatively standard, regardless of the species of tree. This means that, when measured in terms of volume, a heavier wood type releases more heat than a lighter one. For example, a 40% greater volume of alder is required to obtain the amount of energy obtained when burning birch. Different wood types also burn in different ways. Lighter tree species' wood burns better when cut into pieces that are smaller.



4 CLEANING AND MAINTAINING YOUR NUNNAUUNI FIREPLACE

A fireplace requires regular care and maintenance. You can get additional information about maintenance and use from your Nunna-Uuni dealer or directly from the manufacturer.

! The fireplace may not be altered without authorisation from NunnaUuni Oy, and only spare parts recommended by NunnaUuni Oy may be used!

! Keep the installation instructions that come with the fireplace to refer to for any maintenance procedures!

! Do not use the maintenance area for storage!

4.1 CLEANING THE GRATE OF THE GOLDEN FIRE

Always clean the Grate of the Golden Fire before heating, by using a fireplace brush or similar, so that air is able to flow freely through the air holes in the grate and around the grate (see section 3.2).

4.2 EMPTYING AND STORING THE ASHES

Empty the ash box regularly, before the ash blocks the air flow to the grate.
When emptying the ash box, check and clean the grate and the maintenance space, if necessary.

! Store the ashes in a metal box equipped with a cover – do not store the ash indoors! Storing the ash presents a fire risk because the embers may smoulder!

4.3 SWEEPING THE DUCTS AND FLUE

For sweeping the flue, always follow national and local instructions and regulations. A chimney sweep must always perform the statutory inspection and sweeping. Regular sweeping prevents the risk of a chimney fire in the flue.

! If there is a fire in the flue, you must always notify the regional fire department. Close the air adjustments for the fireplace and doors. Do not close the flue damper! Have the flue and the fireplace checked by the sweeper!

The fireplace must be checked for cleanliness and cleaned regularly, at least once per heating season. The layer of soot on the surface of the ducts detracts from the heat-storing and heating properties of the fireplace.

4.4 CLEANING OF THE FIREPLACE SURFACES

BASIC CLEANING

- Remove dust and waste with a soft brush or by carefully vacuuming with a brush like or soft attachment
- Wipe the surface stones with a damp cleaning cloth and ordinary cleaning fluid

STAINS

- Wipe stains off as soon as possible. Use ordinary cleaning fluid for removing stains
- You can use the NunnaUuni cleaning spray for removing grease stains
- Remove tough stains by rubbing the stone surface with emery paper (grain: 180) or a polishing sponge. Use water for polishing to obtain a smooth and shiny result. After polishing, wipe away the accumulated paste with water

JOINTS

- Use water sandpaper for cleaning (grain: 180)

DOOR GLASS

- After the door has cooled down, clean the inner glass with moist paper towels or a nonabrasive rubbing sponge with the ash
- You can also use cleaning agents for cleaning glass or ceramic cookers. Follow the instructions for use of the detergent!

! Use a protective, fireproof base under candles to protect against dripping stearine!

! Do not apply coatings to MammuttiStone, because the coating may be altered by heat or the colour of the stone may darken during the treatment!

5 HEATING YOUR NUNNAUUNI FIREPLACE

5.1 PREPARATION FOR USE

The installer will test the draught of the fireplace and the flue by burning small pieces of wood in the fire chamber after installation. The fireplace contains moisture after installation, which can interfere with the draught during the drying heating.

! Only authorised NunnaUuni installers may install a NunnaUuni Oy fireplace!

5.1.1 Drying phase

Keep the combustion air controls and the flue damper open for one week after installation. If the fireplace is connected to a new flue, follow the instructions provided by the flue manufacturer or the mason before starting to use the flue.

Start using the fireplace with a drying period on the day after installation, at the earliest.

! Before proceeding with the drying heating, familiarise yourself with section 5.3, which includes information on combustion air controls, and the table 7.1., which includes fireplace-specific information on the amounts of wood!

DRYING HEATING

Unlike in normal use, leave the combustion air controls and the flue damper open after drying heating is completed.

DAY 1 In accordance with the product-specific heating instructions, burn one addition of small pieces of dry wood in the combustion chamber of the fireplace, with a diameter of 3–5 cm. Use plenty of kindling between and under the pieces of wood

DAY 2 In accordance with the product-specific heating instructions, burn one addition of small pieces of dry wood in the combustion chamber of the baking oven, with a diameter of 3–5 cm. Use plenty of kindling between and under the pie ces of wood

DAY 3 Burn the amount of wood recommended for lighting a fire and one addition in the combustion chamber of the fireplace

DAY 4 Burn the amount of wood recommended for lighting a fire and one addition in the combustion chamber of the baking oven

5.2 HEATING FREQUENCY AND AMOUNT OF WOOD

The amount of wood required for heating a fireplace depends on the continuous heating frequency. The heating frequency is influenced by the size of the area heated, the heating and ventilation solutions of the building, construction type, and exterior temperature.

Examples:

- If you heat your fireplace at 12-hour-intervals – for example, every morning and evening – you may only use half of the maximum wood amount for each heating
- If you heat your fireplace at 24-hour-intervals, use the maximum amount of wood specified in the fireplace-specific table 7.1., but never exceed that amount.

! Do not overheat the fireplace. Overheating might damage the fireplace structure, door, or flue!

! Do not exceed the max. amount of wood per day that is referred to in the fireplace-specific table 7.1.!

5.3 DIFFERENT PHASES OF HEATING

! Always follow the fireplace air controls described in these instructions, as well as the table 7.1. that gives the exact amounts of wood and addition details!

! The drying phase and drying heating must be completed before the normal heating procedures!

5.3.1 Preparations

Heating may begin only after the combustion air supply, its unobstructed flow into the fireplace, and the flue draught has been ensured (see sections 3.1.–3.3.).

5.3.2 Lighting the fire

FIREPLACE
In lighting the fire, it is important that burning begin quickly. During the lighting phase, the Golden Fire air controls are closed. Open the burning air regulator in the maintenance door when lighting the fire.

The best lighting materials are torn and crumpled newsprint, fire bricks, and wood chips. Use small and dry pieces of chopped wood (3–8 cm in diameter) when lighting the fire. Arrange the wood loosely crosswise in the fire chamber, and use plenty of kindling between and under the pieces of wood; see the table 7.1. with the fireplace-specific amounts of wood.

Light the fire in several places so that burning begins quickly.

- If the combustion air is directed from the exterior into the fireplace (see section 3.1.1 A), the maintenance door must be kept closed throughout the heating
- If the combustion air is directed through the maintenance door from the room space, you can keep the maintenance door slightly open if necessary, until the fire is properly lit. (See section 3.1.1 B.)

BAKING OVEN
In lighting the fire, it is important that burning begin quickly. Open the air control of the baking oven door to position 1 and ensure that the fireplace maintenance door is closed.

The best lighting materials are torn and crumpled newsprint, fire bricks, and wood chips. Use small and dry pieces of chopped wood (3–8 cm in diameter) when lighting the fire. Arrange the wood in the fire chamber loosely and lengthwise. Use plenty of kindling between and under the pieces of wood; see table 7.1. with the fireplace-specific amounts of wood.

Make sure that air can flow freely around the pieces. Leave about 10 cm between the wood and the door glass.

Light the fire in several places so that burning begins quickly.

5.3.3 Adding wood

FIREPLACE
Add wood for the first time about 15–25 minutes after starting the fire. After this, add wood about every 25–35 minutes, when half of the previously added amount of wood has burned. Add the new wood in tightly crosswise. The air controls of the grate of the Golden Fire are closed. When adding wood, make sure that the fire chamber is not too full of wood, meaning that the wooden logs do not reach beyond the iron bars of the grid on the sides and at the back of the fire chamber.

The wood for additions is larger in diameter than the wood used for lighting the fire. The wood for additions to fireplaces should have a diameter of 8–10 cm.

! Follow the instructions on the arrangement of wood and the maximum addition of wood specified in the table 7.1. – the air flowing around the grate has been measured to be sufficient for one addition of wood, in order to obtain as efficient combustion as possible!

BAKING OVEN
Add wood for the first time about 15–25 minutes after starting the fire. After this, add wood about every 20–35 minutes, when over half of the previously added amount of wood has burned. Even the embers and place additional logs tightly and crosswise when filling. Make sure that the air control of the baking oven door is in position 1.

The wood for additions is larger in diameter than the wood used for lighting the fire. The wood for additions to baking ovens should have a diameter of 8–10 cm.

! Follow the instructions on the arrangement of wood and the maximum addition of wood specified in the table 7.1. – The air flowing through the grate has been measured to be sufficient for one addition of wood, in order to obtain as efficient combustion as possible!

ADJUSTMENT OF THE DRAUGHT DURING HEATING:

The draught is suitable when the wood burns evenly with a crackling, bright flame. If the burning is violent and the flames crackle strongly, the draught is too strong. Reduce the draught in such cases by closing the flue damper slightly.

! With too weak a draught and insufficient combustion air, soot is produced and carbon deposits build up in the smoke ducts and flue. Carbon deposits reduce the heat storage capacity of the fireplace and present a fire hazard!

5.3.4 The ember phase

FIREPLACE
The ember phase starts when about half of the previous wood has burned.

In fireplaces, the air controls of the grate of the Golden Fire are opened for the duration of the whole ember phase, which increases the air flow through the embers and speeds up the burning. Stoking the embers speeds up the burning as well.

BAKING OVEN
The ember phase starts when the flames have died.

Set the air control of the baking oven door to position 2 until the embers have died. This increases the flow of air and accelerates burning. Finally, close the air control.

When baking and cooking, poking the embers accelerates burning and increases the temperature inside the oven. First, allow the embers to burn in the entire grate for 20–30 minutes and stoke them a couple of times. Use a hearth tool to stoke the embers so that the dark embers at the bottom are visible and the largest pieces rise to the top.

Finally, pull the embers to the front of the grate and allow them to burn there for another 30 minutes, stoking them occasionally. Burning the embers in the front of the fire chamber is an effective way to increase the temperature on top of the baking oven.

Burn the final embers in the front part of the baking oven, or drop the embers in the combustion chamber of the fireplace. If you burn the final embers in the combustion chamber of the fireplace, close the air control of the baking oven and open the air control of the maintenance door to position 4, with the grate control open.

5.3.5 Finishing the heating

After the embers have burned out, close the doors, the combustion air controls, and the flue damper.

! Before closing the flue, ensure that the embers have burned out and no longer glow. Glowing embers release carbon monoxide, which causes a risk of carbon monoxide poisoning!

6 DEALING WITH POSSIBLE PROBLEMS

! Before starting a fire, make sure the fireplace functions properly; see items 6.1–6.6. If a fire must be put out because of an operation error or a malfunction, close the combustion air control. Do not open the fireplace and maintenance door. Keep the flue damper open until the combustible matter has died entirely!

6.1 THERE IS NO DRAUGHT IN THE FLUE WHEN HEATING STARTS

There is no draught in the flue in the following situations:

- the flue is colder than the exterior air – for example, when the fireplace has been unheated for a few days
- the flue is damp: The evaporation of moisture binds heat and effectively cools the smoke gases. Cooled smoke gases are not able to rise, and the draught ends. This is especially true of brick flues that have not been used for long periods
  - Heat the flue if necessary; see section 3.3.1.
  - If the building does not have forced ventilation, you can keep the fireplace's air adjustments and the flue damper open for a few days before heating begins
  - We recommend, in particular, installing a protective sheet on the flue to reduce the amount of rainwater and snow entering the flue
- forced ventilation keeps the room in a state of partial vacuum or there is a strong low-pressure state outside
  - Ensure the presence of combustion air and a draught; see section 3.1.1.
  - If these measures do not solve the problem, contact a ventilation specialist

6.2 PROBLEMS WITH THE DRAUGHT DURING HEATING

Problems with the draught are due to the moisture from the smoke gases condensing in the smoke ducts and the flue. There is moisture in the smoke gases under the following circumstances:

- the firewood is damp
  - Use dry wood; see section 3.4.
- lighting is slow
  - Ensure a quick ignition; see section 5.3.2.
  - See also section 6.3.
- air flow is impeded and the amount of addition wood is too small (incomplete burning)
  - Ensure an unobstructed air flow; see section 3.2.
  - Clean the Grate of the Golden Fire and empty the ash box; see sections 4.1 and 4.2.
  - Follow the adjustments given in the instructions and the fireplace-specific amounts of wood in the table 7.1.!
- the flue is colder than the exterior temperature, the flue is damp, or forced ventilation keeps the room in a state of partial vacuum, or there is strong low pressure outside
  - See section 6.1.
- the flue is of an incorrect size
  - The flue must correspond to the recommendations and be at least five metres in height
- the building is at a place susceptible to air flow (in a hollow, at the bottom of a steep slope, or surrounded by large trees), which has a detrimental effect on the draught in the flue

6.3 THE WOOD DOES NOT LIGHT PROPERLY

The wood does not light properly and ignition is slow under the following circumstances:

- the firewood is damp

- ☐ Use dry wood; see section 3.4.

- the wood used for starting the fire is too big; there are too many logs or is not enough kindling
  - ☐ Ensure a quick ignition; see section 5.3.2.
- the arrangement of the wood on the grate is incorrect; the wood is upright, for example
  - ☐ Arrange the wood crosswise in the horizontal plane. See section 5.3.2.
- there is insufficient draught
  - ☐ See sections 6.1 and 6.2.
- there is not enough combustion air
  - ☐ Ensure the presence of combustion air; see section 3.1.1.
- air cannot flow freely to the grate
  - ☐ Ensure unobstructed air flow; see section 3.2.
  - ☐ Clean the Grate of the Golden Fire; see section 4.1.
  - ☐ Empty the ashes; see section 4.2.

6.4 THE FIREPLACE SMOKES / THERE IS A SMELL OF SMOKE IN THE ROOM DURING THE HEATING OR BETWEEN HEATINGS

Smoke problems may arise under the following circumstances:

- the flue damper is not fully open
  - ☐ Open the flue damper
- the door is opened too quickly, when air flow sucks the smoke into the room
  - ☐ Open the door slowly
- the draught is insufficient or has been adjusted too much during the heating
  - ☐ Ensure the presence of a draught; see section 3.3.
  - ☐ See also sections 6.1 and 6.2.

6.5 THE BURNING DIES DOWN DURING HEATING

The burning dies down during heating under the following circumstances:

- there is not enough combustion air
  - ☐ Ensure the presence of combustion air; see section 3.1.1.
- forced ventilation keeps the room in a state of partial vacuum or there is a strong low-pressure state outside
  - ☐ Ensure the presence of combustion air and a draught; see section 3.1.1.
  - ☐ If these measures do not solve the problem, contact a ventilation specialist
- the draught is insufficient or has been adjusted to too low a setting during the heating
  - ☐ Ensure the presence of a draught; see section 3.3.
  - ☐ See also sections 6.1 and 6.2.

6.6 THE FIREPLACE DOOR GLASS GETS SOOTY

The fireplace door glass may gradually get sooty as the fireplace is used. This is normal, but sooting occurs in particularly large amounts under the following conditions:

- lighting is slow
  - ☐ Ensure a quick ignition; see section 5.3.2.
  - ☐ See also section 6.3.
- the air flow is impeded, and the addition wood amount is too small (incomplete burning)
  - ☐ Ensure unobstructed air flow; see section 3.2.
  - ☐ Clean the Grate of the Golden Fire and empty the ash box section; see sections 4.1 and 4.2.
  - ☐ Follow the adjustments given in the instructions and the fireplace-specific amounts of wood in the table 7.1.!
- the addition wood amount or size is too large
  - ☐ Comply with the specified amount and size of wood to be added. See the table 7.1.
- there is bark on the wood
  - ☐ Use wood with bark when adding additional wood only. Place it bark-side down in order to decrease the accumulation of soot

- the arrangement of the wood on the grate is incorrect; the wood is upright, for example
  - ☐ Arrange the wood crosswise in the horizontal plane. See section 5.3.2.
- there is not enough combustion air
  - ☐ Ensure the presence of combustion air; see section 3.1.1.
- the draught is insufficient or has been adjusted to too low a setting during the heating
  - ☐ Ensure the presence of a draught; see section 3.3.
  - ☐ See also sections 6.1 and 6.2.
- there is too great a draught
  - ☐ See section 5.3.3, 'Adjustment of the draught during heating'
- the adjustment of the Grate of the Golden Fire is open during the addition phase
  - ☐ Close the grate air controls. See section 5.3.3.

CLEAN THE GLASS; SEE SECTION 4.4.

6.7 THE STONE JOINTS OF THE FIREPLACE 'LEAK'

The 'leak' in the stone joints of the fireplace is due to the moisture in the smoke gases condensing on the surface of ducts.

- ☐ See sections 6.2 and 6.3.

6.8 MOISTURE CONDENSES ON THE FIREPLACE SURFACE

Moisture condenses on the surface of the fireplace if the surface is noticeably colder than the environment – for example, if the building is incomplete or has been cold for a long time – or there is significant humidity in the outdoor air and temperatures are high.

- ☐ This is a normal occurrence, and the moisture disappears when the temperature difference between the fireplace and indoor air stabilises

6.9 THE THERMAL PROPERTIES SEEM TO BE GETTING WEAKER

The thermal properties may seem to be getting weaker under the following circumstances:

- the flue damper does not close properly
  - ☐ Ensure that the flue damper closes properly. Close the flue damper after heating
- soot and flying ash have accumulated in the ducts. A certain amount of soot and flying ash always accumulates in the ducts during heating. If the amount of wood needed for heating increases, this indicates an accumulation of soot and flying ash in the smoke ducts.

  Soot and flying ash are generated in particular under the following circumstances:
  - o Lighting is slow, see section 6.3.
  - o There is insufficient draught, see section 6.2.
  - o The firewood is damp, use dry wood; see section 3.4. the firewood used is damp

! The ducts must be checked and, if necessary, swept. Familiarise yourself with your fireplace and its properties, and monitor the amount of wood needed for heating so that you can predict the need for sweeping; see section 4.3!

6.10 CHIMNEY FIRE

! Any chimney fires in the flue must be reported to the regional fire department. Close the air adjustments for the fireplace and doors. Do not close the flue damper!

! Have the flue and the fireplace checked by the sweeper; see section 4.3.!

7 FIREPLACE INFORMATION

7.1 TABLE OF WOOD AMOUNTS AND ADJUSTMENTS

FIREPLACE

	STARTING THE FIRE	ADDING WOOD	EMBERS	AT THE END OF THE HEATING PROCESS
ADJUST-MENTS	Maintenance door adjustment 4 Fireplace door adjustment 0 The baking oven air control 0 Grate control bar closed	Maintenance door adjustment 4 Fireplace door adjustment 0 The baking oven air control 0 Grate control bar closed	Maintenance door adjustment 4 Fireplace door adjustment 0 The baking oven air control 0 Grate control bar open	No glowing embers Maintenance door adjustment 0 Fireplace door adjustment 0 The baking oven air control 0 Flue damper closed
AMOUNT OF WOOD	5 kg (12-15 pcs ø 3-8 cm, firewood lenght 33 cm)	4 kg (4 pcs ø 8-10 cm, firewood lenght 33 cm)		
TIME	Length of the fire starting phase 15-25 minutes	Wood adding interval 25-35 minutes		

FIREPLACE: Max. amount of wood 17 kg / day

BAKING OVEN

	STARTING THE FIRE	ADDING WOOD	EMBERS	AT THE END OF THE HEATING PROCESS
ADJUST-MENTS	Maintenance door adjustment 0 The baking oven air control 1	Maintenance door adjustment 0 The baking oven air control 1	Baking and cooking: Maintenance door adjustment 0 The baking oven air control 2 Poke the embers on the grate several times. By burning the embers in the front part of the grate, you can incerase the temperatures of the grate and the top of the baking oven. If you burn the final embers in the combustion chamber of the fireplace, close the air control of the baking oven and open the air control of the maitenance door to position 4, with the grate control open.	No glowing embers Maintenance door adjustment 0 The baking oven air control 0 Flue damper closed
AMOUNT OF WOOD	5 kg (12-15 pcs ø 3-8 cm, firewood lenght 33 cm)	4 kg (4-5 pcs ø 8-10 cm, firewood lenght 33 cm)		
TIME	Length of the fire starting phase 15-25 minutes	Wood adding interval 20-35 minutes		

BAKING OVEN: Max. amount of wood 17 kg / day

7.2 FIREPLACE STRUCTURE