

UNI-1064-GTS/1066-GTS/1068-GTS

Stove EN13240

Assembly and operating instruction

Table of contents

1. Description
2. General instructions
3. Data for chimney dimension calculation in accordance with DIN 4705 Part 2
4. Stove assembly and connection to chimney
5. Stove operation
 - 5.1. Suitable combustibles
 - 5.2. Setting the combustion air control
 - 5.3. Initial stove start-up
 - 5.4. Lighting and firing
 - 5.5. Put some more combustible on fire
 - 5.6. Heating out of season
 - 5.7. Ash removal
 - 5.8. Emission control
 - 5.9. Maintenance and care
 - 5.10. Troubleshooting
6. Warranty
 - 6.1. General
 - 6.2. Warranty regulations
7. Instructions for ordering spare-parts

Congratulations! You have just purchased a Uniproduct Stove - a quality product -. Please read through these operating instructions carefully. The purpose of these instructions is to provide information on how to operate and handle the stove. This will increase the use and the lifetime of your stove. In addition you can save fuel by heating correctly and protect the environment. The enclosed specification sheet is part of these operating instructions.

We can only grant warranty on our products if you observe the following regulations stated in these assembly and operating instructions.

Please keep these instructions with the specification sheet in a safe place, so that you can familiarize again with the proper operation of your stove when the heating season starts.

UNI-1064-GTS



UNI-1064-GTS



UNI-1066-GTS



UNI-1068-GTS



1. Description

Stoves are perfect for heating up living and work rooms.

The stove body is made of a welded steel structure. At the bottom there is a wood compartment, on top of that an ash tray, above the tray the combustion chamber and on top a warming compartment. The flue gas exhausts above the combustion chamber are placed between the warming compartment and the inside stove back plate.

A way of warming up room air and creating a comfortable interior living climate can be achieved by convective heat. This way you can warm up cool rooms which have not been heated for longer periods in a very short time.

Room air enters into the stove through the primary and secondary air supply, in addition a small gap underneath the stove door ensures a permanent air supply.

Air is heated inside the furnace during the combustion process and conducted to the smoke outlet above the combustion chamber. Thereby the upper part of the furnace chamber gets very hot and the externally produced warm air gets into the room through the venting slots on the stove body.

Radiant heat is produced by heat emission at the window of the combustion chamber door, at the metal surfaces of the stove and - if any - at the ceramic surfaces on the side panels.

2. General instructions, safety instructions

National and European standards, local and building regulations as well as fire regulations have to be observed. For the installation of your stove you have to observe the fire regulations and the regional building laws relevant to the place of installation and you have to consult your local chimney sweep. He also inspects if the stove has been correctly connected to the chimney.

Before installation make sure that the load capacity of the supporting construction is sufficient to carry the weight of the stove. In case of insufficient load capacity you have to take measures to achieve the required capacity (e.g. with a panel for load distribution).

All inspections for your stove as per legislative decree have been carried out. The mandatory characteristic values regarding combustion efficiency and flue gas emissions are being observed. Your stove of construction type 1 (BA 1) described in this manual is certified according to DIN 18891 ("Stoves for solid fuels") and EN13240. Construction type 1 stoves (see type plate) can be connected to a chimney already used by other heating generators if the chimney dimension allows it according to DIN EN 13384 or 13384-2.

Your stove is intended for intermittent operation.

The combustion chamber door closing springs of construction type stoves 1 cannot be removed if the stove is connected to a chimney used by other heating generators. Classification of construction type 1 derives from the self-closing combustion chamber door. Combustion chamber door can only be opened for loading wood and for removing ashes. Otherwise they always have to remain closed - also when the stove is not in use - in order to avoid a negative effect on other furnaces and its associated risks.

There must be an adequate supply of fresh air in the room where the stove is installed. Windows and doors in the installation room must not shut tightly because of the necessary supply of fresh air. Also when other ventilation systems (bathroom exhaust air fan, kitchen range hoods etc.) in your home or other adjacent room are running, it must be guaranteed that the necessary minimum amount of air can reach the stove.

Caution! It is not allowed to run your stove together with monitored ventilation system in your house. Stove operation is not compromised if the ventilation systems circulate air inside one room or if the systems have safety devices installed that automatically and reliably prevent the formation of underpressure in the room where the stove is installed. Please ask your local chimney sweep about the sufficient combustion air supply.

Burning fuel releases thermal energy which can heat up the stove surfaces (doors, door and control handles, door window, side panels, front panel and chimney flue). Avoid touching these parts without wearing appropriate heat-protective gloves!

Do not wear wide or inflammable clothing when firing your stove!

Inform children about the risks of a burning stove and keep them away during operation.

If you use wrong or damp combustible it can provoke a chimney fire due to the residues on the chimney. Immediately close all air intakes of the stove and inform the fire brigade. After the chimney has burned out let a specialist check if there are any cracks or leakages.

3. Data for chimney dimension calculation in accordance with DIN EN 13384 and 13384-2

You can find the data for chimney dimension calculation in accordance with DIN EN 13384 and 13384-2 on the specification sheet.

4. Stove assembly and connection to chimney

The packaging of your new stove protects it perfectly from being damaged. It is still possible that the stove or accessories have been damaged during transport. Please check your stove after unpacking for damage or missing parts! Inform your local stove dealer immediately about the defects!

Please note: Loose or disengaged baffle plates or the like are no defects (see chapter 5.3. Initial stove start-up).

The packaging of your stove is environmentally friendly. The wood used for packaging has not been surface treated and can be chopped up and used to fire the stove. The cardboard and foils can be taken to your local recycling point.

Stoves with self-closing combustion chamber doors can be connected to a chimney that already has other stoves or cookers connected if the dimensions of the chimney comply with DIN 4705, Part 3. If more furnaces are operated in one room or have one common air connection sufficient combustion air supply must be guaranteed.

Use a 2 mm thick steel sheet chimney flue to connect to chimney.

The chimney flue has to be adherent and tightly connected to the flue gas connection and to the chimney. An adherent and tight connection is also important for joining the different chimney flue pieces together. Make sure that the chimney flue does not project into the free cross section of the stove. To insert into chimney we recommend using a wall casing.

In case of longer exhaust pipe routing try to avoid horizontal pieces and reductions; we recommend laying the pipe in an ascending angle towards the chimney. If there isn't enough chimney draught, we recommend connecting the stove using a 1 m long vertical pipe insert.

Safe distances (minimum distances):

When installing the stove the officially approved fire regulations have to be observed. Please ask your local chimney sweep concerning this.

The following has to be observed regarding minimum distances from combustible or temperature-sensitive materials (e.g. furniture, wallpaper, wood panelling) or load-bearing walls (see drawing):

A 20 cm to rear panel,

B 20 cm to side panels and

C 80 cm of the radiated area.

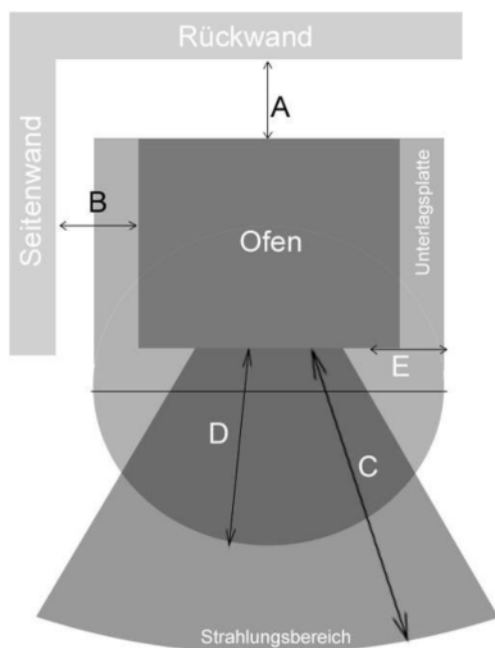
If the stove is installed on a combustible or temperature-sensitive floor surfaces, it must be put on a suitable non-combustible floor protection plate (e.g. chimney, glass).

The minimum dimensions are (see drawing):

D 50 cm

E 30 cm (from inner edge of combustion chamber opening).

You can find floor protection plates (base plates) as accessory at your local dealer. In case of need you can order it at your local stove dealer.



Rückwand	= rear wall
Seitenwand	= side wall
Unterlagsplatte	= floor plate
Strahlungsbereich	= radiation area
Ofen	= stove

5. Stove operation

The stove can only be operated by adults. Make sure that children never stay alone near the stove (never leave the stove unattended for a long period of time). Use the stove only according to these operating instructions.

Please make yourself familiar with the safety instructions in chapter 2.

5.1. Suitable combustibles

The stove is suitable for low-smoke combustibles. Only burn approved fuels listed on the specification sheet.

Permissible combustibles are logs with a length of 30cm and a diameter of 10cm as well as brown coal briquettes.

Only air-dried wood with a moisture content of maximum 20% can be burned. This moisture content is reached after a drying time of one year for softwood or of two years for hardwood.

Caution! Wood is not a long-burning combustible so that keeping the heating on also during the night is not possible.

Caution: Never burn waste such as wallpaper, pieces of chipboard, plastics or impregnated wood in your stove!

5.2. Setting the combustion air control

You can find the correct combustion air control setting of your stove in the enclosed specification sheet. Please follow the recommended settings in order to take advantage of the heating energy of the combustible, to save fuel and to protect our environment.

5.3. Initial stove start-up

Before initial start-up you must remove any present stickers and all accessories from the ash tray and combustion chamber and any existing transport safety devices. You need to check stove models with ceramic fibre or vermiculite baffle plates if the plates are still anchored (they might have slipped out of their anchors during transport or stove installation). Otherwise you will need to hang these plates carefully back in (see specification sheet).

Stoves with ceramic tiles or stones need to be put into the warming compartment. Ceramic tiles or stone should be wiped clean with a dry cloth.

When using your stove for the first time load it carefully with combustible and let it slowly "burn in" on a low heat. All materials need to slowly adapt to heat generation. By carefully heating up your stove you can prevent cracks in insulating stones, paint damage and material deformation.

The fireplace may emit an irritating odour due to after-drying of protective paint when used for the first time, it may smell a little but disappears after a while. Make sure to air the room during heat-up.

5.4. Use of flue gas outlet on rear (not on all models)

Some stove models can also be connected to the chimney with a flue gas outlet on rear. Instructions are enclosed to those models.

5.4. Lighting and firing

First put 2 to 3 pieces of wood (approx. 1.5 to 2.0 kg) on the combustion chamber floor or grate, then uncoated paper, cardboard or igniter material and on top of it dry sticks, matchwood or pieces of briquettes. All air controls have to be completely opened. Close the combustion chamber door after lighting the fire. Afterwards the air supply controls have to be adjusted according to the data on the enclosed specification sheet.

Please note that the entire stove housing and also the slide controls for air supply get very hot ! Make sure to wear proper gloves !

5.5. Put some more combustible on fire

The way you operate your stove plays an extensive role in keeping the stove door window clean, apart from using proper fuel and sufficient chimney draught. In this regard we recommend putting only one layer of fuel and possibly using large pieces of wood (approx. 30 cm) that take almost the entire width of the combustion chamber. If possible briquettes should be placed flat over the entire combustion chamber (leaving approx. 5 to 10 mm distances between briquettes).

Caution! Reload your stove only by putting fuel on the bed of embers (no more flame).

Before opening the combustion chamber door you should close all air supply controls completely (see specification sheet) in order to prevent smoke gases escaping from the combustion chamber and entering the room. After loading your stove with fuel close the combustion chamber door again. Afterwards open immediately all air supply controls completely to reduce the time as much as possible until the fuel catches fire . As soon as the combustible burns briskly, put the air supply control slowly back to the position described in the enclosed specification sheet (when burning firewood first close the primary air supply control I, see specification sheet).

Never put out a fire or embers using water ! You could damage the oven, in particular the glass !

5.6. Heating out of season

When heating out of season or with higher outside temperatures it is possible that a sudden rise in temperature can interfere with the chimney draught so the fumes cannot completely be extracted. For this reason the stove should be operated with the lowest amount of fuel possible when heating out of season, in order to improve the combustion and the draught by opening the air supply controls. This way the combustible burns off quicker with more flames and stabilizes so the chimney draught. To avoid resistances in the bed of embers stoke the ashes at regular intervals.

5.7. Ash removal

After long operation, at least once a day, you should remove the ashes by pushing them with a poker through the grate into the ash tray and empty the ashtray. It is best to do so in the morning when the stove and the embers are cold. Make sure to empty the ash tray when it is approximately half full, so that there is no contact between the ashes and the firebox grate. If the ashes are in contact with the grate overheating may damage it, since no air can get to the grate to cool it down.

Caution:

Always check if there are glowing embers before emptying the ash tray. Even cold ashes may contain glowing ashes and this can cause a fire in the waste container.

Wood ashes can be used as fertilizer.

5.8. Emission control

The stove is intended for burning low-smoke combustibles.

According to the Federal Immission Control Act it is forbidden to burn the following materials:

- damp or preservative treated wood,
- fine wood chips,
- paper and cardboard (except for lighting the fire),
- barks or chipboard waste,
- plastic or other waste.

Burning these materials not only harms the environment but also reduces the life of your stove, besides the fact that it can also damage the chimney. Cleaning and maintaining your stove at regular intervals reduces the emission of toxic substances. Bark still attached to pieces of wood may of course be burned.

5.9. Maintenance and care

At least once a year, if necessary more often, you should clean and maintain your stove when it is cold. Make sure to remove the ash residues inside the chimney flue, on the smoke guide plates and baffle plates. You can take off the baffle plates made of ceramic fibres or vermiculite for cleaning purposes (see specification sheet). Please reinstall them carefully after cleaning. An ash vacuum cleaner with fine particle filter is ideal for cleaning the flue gas exhausts. The most environmentally friendly way to clean a dirty stove glass is using a damp scourer dipped into wood ashes or using other commercial glass cleaners.

The chimney needs to be regularly cleaned by the chimney sweep. Please ask your local chimney sweep about the necessary cleaning intervals.

Your stove should be inspected once a year by an expert.

5.10. Troubleshooting

The stove does not heat up correctly or is smoking, if:	Help:
the stove is too small for the room size or the way room is build,	Choose correct stove size.
the stove or the stovepipe are full of soot,	Clean stove and stovepipes in time.
the stove connection to the chimney is not tight,	Check connection and seal.
the stove has been fired with wrong fuel,	Use fuels according to operating instructions.
the stove has been wrongly connected or the chimney is overloaded,	Ask chimney sweep for advice.
fresh-air supply from outside is missing.	Air more often and eventually remove window seals.

6. Warranty

6.1. General

Uniproducts Industrial Ltd. grants a two-year manufacturer's warranty for this product according to the warranty directives, with the exception of parts exposed directly to the fire (wearing parts). This warranty begins the day the stove is delivered. In order to obtain warranty service, evidence of purchase must be provided.

6.2. Warranty regulations

1. Uniproducts Industrial Ltd. grants a two-year warranty beginning from the day of delivery to the retail customer for

- a) damage-free material condition and workmanship,
- b) professional assembly,
- c) compliance with the nominal heating capacity (watt) according to DIN 18891/EN13240 and room heating capacity according to DIN 18893 (see appliance rating plate, technical data on specification sheet or leaflet information).

The warranties a) to c) cover free repair of product or damaged parts. Free-replacement claims can only be granted for parts that present defect and faults in material and workmanship. Further claims are excluded.

2. Uniproducts Industrial Ltd. grants no warranty for damages and defects of products or their parts caused by:
- ◆ external, physical or chemical effects during transport, storage, installation and operation (e.g. quenching with water, boiled over food, condensation water, overheating due to wrong operation (e.g. open stove door)), even hair-line cracking of enamel coated part is not a quality defect,
 - ◆ wrong stove size,
 - ◆ failure to comply with the currently valid building regulations,
 - ◆ errors during stove installation and connection,
 - ◆ insufficient or too strong chimney draught,
 - ◆ incorrectly performed repair works or other subsequent modifications to the furnace or exhaust system (stovepipe and chimney),
 - ◆ use of wrong fuels,
 - ◆ wrong operation; overloading the stove (see manufacturers operating instructions),
 - ◆ wear of iron or fireclay parts in direct contact with flames, in so far as they are not covered under the warranty (1a),
 - ◆ improper use,
 - ◆ inadequate cleaning, use of improper cleaners.

7. Instructions for ordering spare-parts

When ordering spare-parts please state the type and production number of your stove. You can find them on the type identification plate on the back of your stove.

Please also consider the technical drawings and charts on the specification sheet. Here you can find the correct designation of the spare part required. Caution! Do not modify the stove! Only use spare parts that are approved or available from the manufacturer. If you need any spare parts please contact your local specialist dealer.