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STALOWE PIECE WOLNOSTOJĄCE

instrukcja obsługi i montażu

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Thank you for your trust and for choosing our heater to warm your house. We produce our fireplaces with your safety and comfort in mind. We can be confident that our commitment to designing and manufacturing fireplaces will be matched by your satisfaction in making this excellent choice. Please read all the sections in this Manual carefully before starting any installation work and use. Please contact our technical-support department if you have any queries or doubts. For any further information go to www.kratki.com

Kratki.pl Marek Bal is a well-known and respected manufacturer of heating devices, both on the Polish and European markets. Our products are made on the basis of restrictive standards. Each fireplace insert manufactured by the company undergoes factory quality control, during which it passes rigorous safety tests. The use of top-quality materials in production guarantees the smooth and reliable operation of the appliance to the final user.

This instruction booklet contains all the information required for correct connection, operation and maintenance of the fireplace stove.

ATTENTION!!!
Please take care to use your fireplace properly: burn the right wood,
clean it regularly and it will reward you with many wonderful and warm autumns and winters.
Here are some guidelines for the proper maintenance of Kratki.pl fireplace inserts:
1. the stove should be installed and fitted by qualified persons
2. the flue pipe should be inspected at least twice a year, and cleaned if
requires.
3. use dry hardwoods with a maximum moisture content of 20% for burning.
4. before or after each heating season, replace the seal (shur in the door, cord under the glass)
5. remove ashes from the ashpan regularly
6. do not overheat the stove: it is assumed that 1 kg of wood with a moisture content of up to 20% yields 3 kW of power. The load must be compatible with the declared nominal power. If the declared power is 6 kW, the loading should be 2 kg of wood.

The glass must be cleaned with a cleaning product designed for this purpose, making sure that it is not applied directly onto the glass but onto a cloth. Make sure that the liquid does not drip onto the cords and steel parts of the cooker.

Clean the steel parts of the cooker only when dry, the cooker must not be exposed to moisture.

INTRODUCTION
THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE CONDITIONS AND INSTALLATION OF STOVES SUCH AS FIREPLACE INSERTS OR FREE STANDING WOOD-BURNING SPACE HEATERS,
CAN BE FOUND IN THE STANDARDS IN FORCE IN EACH COUNTRY AS WELL AS IN NATIONAL AND LOCAL REGULATIONS. THE PROVISIONS CONTAINED THEREIN MUST BE
BE CAREFUL!

To prevent the risk of fire, the appliance must be installed in accordance with the applicable standards and technical rules referred to in the manual. Its installation must be carried out by a professional or qualified person. The appliance complies with standard EN 13240 and is CE certified.

Always comply with the regulations in force at the place where the appliance is installed.
The appliance must be installed in accordance with current building code standards. The insert must be positioned at a safe distance from any flammable products. It may be necessary to protect the wall and surrounding materials of the insert. The appliance must be placed on a solid, non-combustible

base. The chimney must be airtight and have smooth sides, and should be cleaned of soot and any other debris before connection. The connection between the chimney and the stove must be airtight and made of non-combustible materials protected against oxidation (enamelled or steel flue pipe).

If the chimney produces a poor draught, consider laying new flues. It is also important that
If the chimney produces poor draught, consider laying a new flue pipe. Have the flue pipe inspected by a master chimney sweep, and any alterations made to it by an authorised company so that it complies with local regulations.

PURPOSE
The free-standing cookers manufactured by kratki.pl are cookers with manual fuel insertion, connected to the building only by a link through which exhaust fumes are discharged outside and a lockable combustion door. They are designed for hardwoods such as hornbeam, oak, beech, acacia, elm, maple, birch with a moisture content of <20%. They serve as an additional source of heat in the rooms in which they are installed.

INTRODUCTORY INFORMATION
NOTE! To avoid fire hazards, the fireplace stove must be installed in accordance with the relevant provisions of the building regulations and the technical instructions given in these installation and use instructions. The design of the fireplace installation should be carried out by a qualified specialist. Before putting the fireplace into operation, a technical inspection report must be carried out, including a chimney sweep's and an expert's opinion.ż.

GENERAL COMMENTS
a) Before starting to install the heater, the flue pipe must be inspected and approved as to its technical parameters and condition - tightness, patency.
b) Installation and start-up of the heater should be carried out by an installation company with appropriate authorisation and experience.
c) The heater should be located as close as possible to the flue pipe. The room in which it will be installed must have an efficient ventilation system and the necessary amount of air required for proper operation of the heater.
d) Before using the heater, the stickers must be removed from the glass.
e) The technical parameters of the heater are valid for the fuel specified in these instructions.
f) Inspection intervals for the flue pipe must be strictly observed (at least twice a year).
g) In accordance with current law, the goat-type heater may not be the only source of heat, but only a supplement to the existing heating system. The reason for this type of regulation is the need to ensure heating of the building in the event of long-term absence of the residents.

The installation of the heater must be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the standards in force in this area, the requirements of the building regulations and the fire safety standards in force in this area.

Detailed regulations for construction safety, fire safety and operational safety are contained in the ordinances and building regulations applicable in the respective country.

FUEL SELECTION / Recommended fuel
- The manufacturer recommends the use of logs of deciduous trees such as beech, hornbeam, oak, alder, birch, ash, etc. The logs should be of a length similar to the width of the grate.

The length of the logs should be close to the width of the grate. They should be laid horizontally on the grate. Do not use logs which are too long and stack them vertically as they may obstruct the flow of

secondary air and tipping over may damage the cooker components e.g. the glass.
- The moisture content of the wood used to fire the appliance should not exceed 20% which corresponds to wood which has been seasoned for 2 years after felling and stored under a roof.

Fuel not recommended
Avoid firing logs or sticks with a moisture content of more than 20%, as this may lead to a failure to achieve the declared technical parameters - reduced heat output.

It is not advisable to use coniferous logs or stubbled wood for fueling the appliance, as these cause the appliance to burn intensively and require more frequent cleaning of the appliance and the flue pipe. Unsuitable fuel also affects the degree of soiling of the glass.

Prohibited fuel
The following may not be burnt in the heaters: minerals (e.g.: coal, tropical wood (e.g.: mahogany), chemical products or liquids such as oil, alcohol, petrol, naphthalene, laminated panels, impregnated or pressed pieces of wood bound with glue, rubbish. If other fuels are permitted, this will be stated on the rating plate.

ASSEMBLY AND INSTALLATION OF THE HEATER
Installation of the heater should be carried out by a person who is qualified to carry out this type of installation work. This is a condition of safe use. The installer should confirm in the guarantee card that the installation work has been carried out correctly by signing and stamping the guarantee. In the event of failure to comply with this requirement, the Purchaser will lose the right to warranty claims against the heater manufacturer.

Before installing the unit, the mechanical strength of the substrate on which it is to be placed should also be checked, taking into account the weight of the unit.

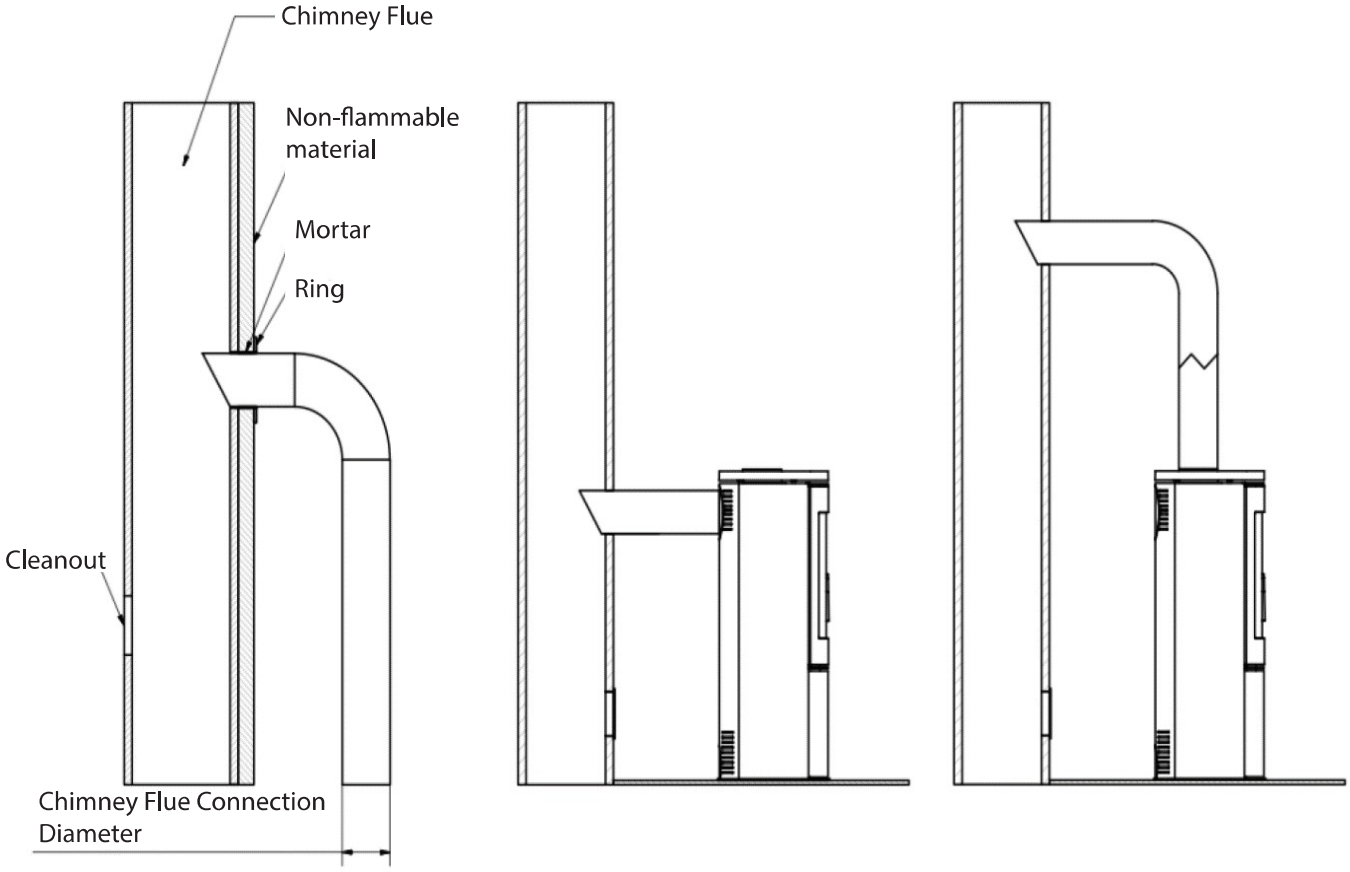
PREPARATION FOR INSTALLATION Contact the heater manufacturer.
The heater is delivered ready for installation. After unpacking, the unit must be checked for completeness in accordance with these operating instructions. In addition, check the operation of:
- the mechanism for adjusting the air supply to the combustion chamber (ash pan);
- the front door locking mechanism (hinges, handle);
- the integrity of the casing of the flue pipe and smoke duct must be guaranteed by a minimum of 60 minutes fire resistance;

condition of glazing
- installation of the heater may be carried out after a positive result of a chimney sweep's expert opinion on the flue pipe.

CONNECTION TO CHIMNEY
It is possible to connect the cooker to a shared chimney. When connecting to a common chimney the door must always be closed. The chimney pressure should be 12 Pa.
Determine the minimum chimney draught for the nominal heat output [Pa]:
The chimney draught should be:
- Minimum draught: 6 ± 1 Pa
- **Medium, recommended draught: 12 ± 2 Pa**
- Maximum draught: 15 ± 2 Pa

The chimney must be airtight and its walls smooth. It should be cleaned of soot and any impurities before connection. The connection between the chimney and the appliance must be airtight and

made of non-combustible material protected against oxidation (e.g. enamelled steel flue pipe). If the chimney produces poor draught, consider laying new flues. It is also important that the chimney does not produce excessive draught, in which case a draught stabiliser should be installed in the chimney. Alternatively, special chimney finials are available to regulate the draught. Chimney flue inspection
The chimney flue should be inspected by a master chimney sweep and any alterations may be carried out by an authorised company so that the requirements are met.
Connection to the flue pipe must be carried out in accordance with the standard. The minimum effective height of flue flues is 4-6 mb.
The length of the connection between the appliance and the chimney should not exceed 1/4 of the total height of the chimney.



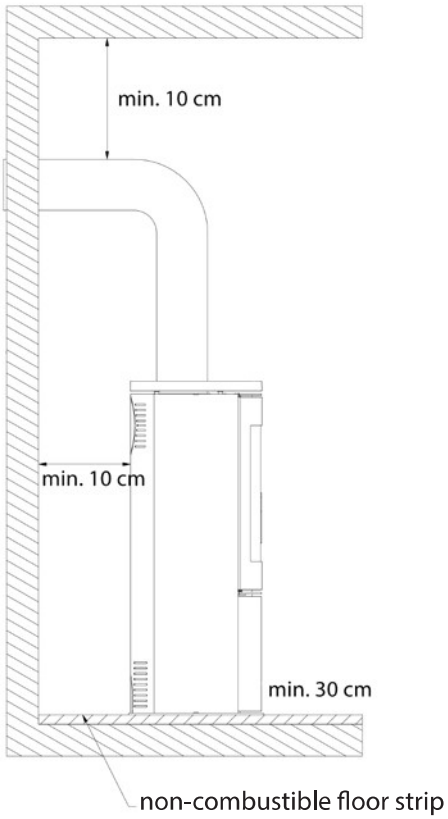
VENTILATION IN THE ROOM WHERE THE COOKER IS INSTALLED
The room in which the cooker is to be installed must have a volume resulting from the ratio 4 m 3 x 1 kW of nominal heat output of the appliance, but not less than 30 m3. In addition, it should have an efficient ventilation system and provide the necessary amount of air required for the correct operation of the stove. It is assumed that approximately 8 m3 of air is needed to burn 1 kg of wood. The room in which the cooker is to be installed, which draws air from the room, must be free of extraction devices and other appliances with a hearth. In rooms with mechanical ventilation or very tight window frames, an individual air supply to the combustion chamber must be used. Ideally, a fresh air intake from the outside should be used for this purpose. The combustion air intake should be selected so that it cannot become clogged. Efficient combustion is guaranteed by connecting the intake of outside air. The inlet grilles of the room ventilation system should be secured against self-closing.

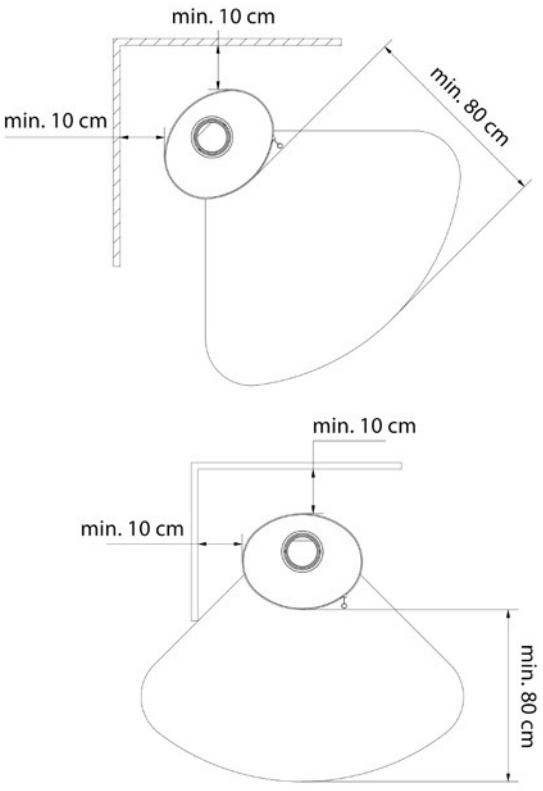
SAFETY SETTING OF THE COOKER - DISTANCES
The fireplace should be placed on a non-combustible floor of at least 20 - 30 mm thickness. The flam-

mable floor in front of the heater door should be protected with a strip of non-flammable material at least 30 cm wide, (e.g. ceramic tiles, stoneware, stone, glass or steel base).
The distance from the door of the cooker, i.e. the glass, to combustible materials should be min. 80 cm. During all operations associated with the operation of the cooker, remember that its steel components may be hot. During operation and use of the cooker, observe the rules that ensure basic safety conditions:
- Familiarise yourself with the heater's operating instructions and strictly comply with their provisions;
- The cooker must be installed and started up by an installer in accordance with the safety regulations.
- Do not leave heat-sensitive items in the vicinity of the cooker glass, do not put out the fire in the firebox with water, do not operate the cooker with a broken glass, and do not place flammable items in the vicinity of the cooker;
- Do not allow children, pets or disabled people near the cooker;
- Have the cooker repaired by an installer, using spare parts from the manufacturer;
- Do not make any changes to the design, installation or operation of the stove without the manufacturer's written consent;
- Do not leave the unit unattended.

NOTE!
The cooker is hot during operation and should not be touched. Wear protective gloves when operating the cooker.

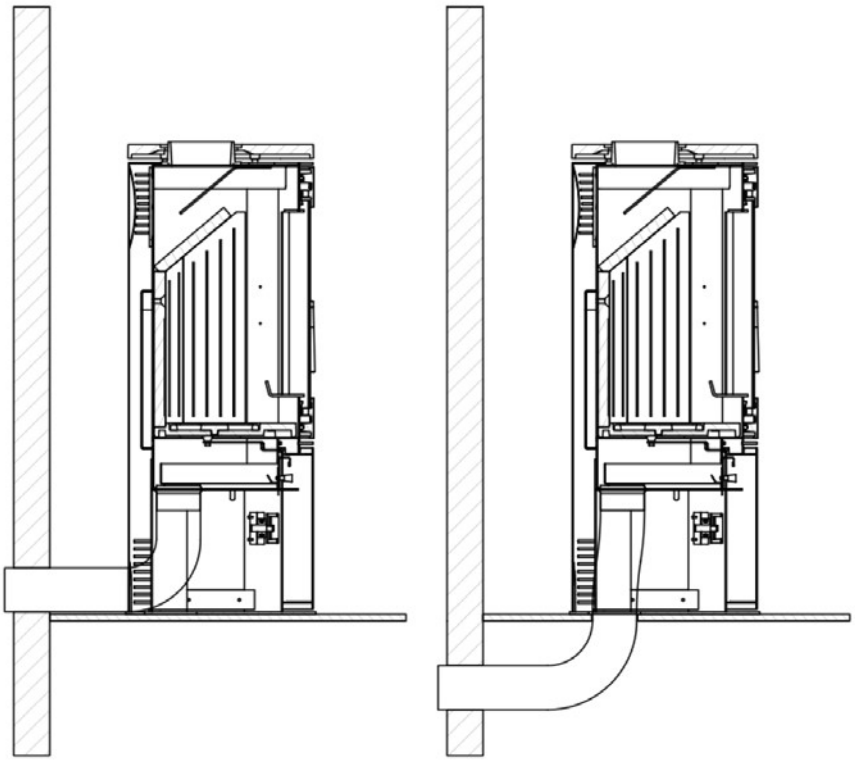
Distances from non-combustible materials:





Minimum distance to combustible materials (indicated in mm)				
	Rear	**Side**	**Windshield**	**Handle**
AMBLER	500	800	1500	protective glove
ANTARES	800	800	1500	
BJORN	500	800	1500	
ERIK	500	800	1500	
FALCON	800	800	1500	
INGA	600	1500	1500	
AB ENYO R	500	800	1500	
AB S 2	800	800	1500	
AB S DR ECO	500	800	1500	
ENYO	600	600	1500	
EPSILON	800	800	1500	
K5	800	800	2000	
ORBIT	800	800	2000	
PICARD	600	600	1500	
TITAN	800	800	1500	
VEGA	800	800	1500	
REN	500	800	1500	
ROLLO	600	600	1500	
RUNA	600	600	1500	
SVEN	500	800	1500	
THOR	800	800	1500	
TOFA	600	600	1500	
TORA	600	600	1500	
WK440	500	500	1500	
SKADI	500	800	1500	

External air intake - methods of connection.



Ventilation of the combustion chamber can be carried out from the room or from the outside. If the fireplace stove draws air from the room, it should have an efficient supply/exhaust ventilation system.

Insufficient oxygen supply to the combustion chamber may result in: problems with lighting the cooker, excessive smoke on the glass, smoke in the room, ineffective combustion.

The cooker has a built-in air intake from the outside - intake spigot fi 100, 125 mm (depending on the model). The adjustment of the primary air under the grate is carried out by a single mechanism (regulator) located below the insert door. The cooker is fitted with a triple air system for the combustion chamber, primary and secondary air.

The distribution of air to the combustion chamber takes place in the space (air chamber) below the plate - grate on which combustion takes place. Primary air is supplied under the grate located in the floor of the combustion chamber. Secondary air is supplied through a special duct (located on the rear wall of the cooker), through a system of holes, to the combustion chamber.

Secondary combustion involves the afterburning of particles in the smoke. The cooker also has an air curtain system. The air directed through the air control "sweeps" the glass causing the fire and smoke to move away from the glass, which significantly reduces soot build-up. In this way, oxygen is supplied to the upper part of the combustion chamber, where the gases produced during wood combustion are post-combusted, thus reducing the emission of harmful CO into the atmosphere.

On selected models, there is the option of installing an additional damper on the air intake independent of the built-in regulator.

STARTING UP AND OPERATING THE COOKER - GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

LIGHTING THE FREE-STANDING COOKER

The only correct and recommended way to light fireplaces and free-standing cookers is from the top. It is advisable not to fill the firebox completely with wood. It is assumed that 1 kg of wood with a humidity of up to 20% gives 3 kW of power. Before adding wood, allow the flames to die down and do not add too much heat. After lighting the fire, fill the combustion chamber with wood, arranging the fuel in such a way as to fill the chamber reasonably for the intended burning time as determined by the user on the basis of individual experience and of course taking into account the rated power of the appliance.

The door should be closed every time. If the stove has not been used for a long time, it is advisable to start the fire at a lower power.

STEP-BY-STEP INSTRUCTIONS

1. PREPARATION OF MATERIALS

- Several larger logs (split; max. moisture content up to 20%; diameter approx. 10-13 cm) - Handful of small kindling (diameter approx. 2-5 cm; max. moisture content up to 20%,)
- Any kind of fire starter
- Matches/lighters

2. FURNACE PREPARATION

- Open all air vents/passages in the cooker
- Place the larger logs on the bottom of the firebox in an alternating manner
- Place a layer of small firewood on top of the larger logs (no more than 3 layers). Stack the logs leaving gaps between them to ensure a free flow of air.
- Place kindling on top of the top layer of slabs

FIRING UP

Light the kindling and close the fireplace door. Depending on the length of the flue pipe and its draught, kindling may take several to several minutes. If there is insufficient draught in the chimney, unseal the fireplace door at the beginning of lighting by opening it. It is also a good idea to open a window in the room where the fireplace is installed in order to get more air into the room (only in the case of appliances that do not have a built-in air intake from the outside).

The fireplace stove is designed to burn wood with a moisture content of up to 20%. The use of coal,

coke, coal products, plastics, rubbish, rags and other combustible substances is not permitted.

A practical assessment of the moisture content of the wood fuel used is as follows. Wood, which is to have a moisture content of 18-20%, must be seasoned for a period of 18-24 months or undergo a drying process in kilns. As the moisture content of the wood is reduced, its calorific value increases, which means financial savings - up to 30% of the total weight of wood needed for one heating season. If wood with too high a moisture content is used for combustion, there may be an excessive consumption of energy required to evaporate the moisture and the formation of condensate in the chimney or combustion chamber, which affects the heating of the room.
Another negative phenomenon observed in the use of wood with too high humidity
is the phenomenon of creosote, a deposit which destroys the flue pipe, and which, in limited cases, can ignite and cause a chimney fire.
It is therefore advisable to use hardwoods such as oak, beech, hornbeam and birch. Coniferous trees are characterised by lower energy values, and burning them causes intense burnt glass.

MAINTENANCE OF FREE-STANDING SPACE HEATERS
Maintenance of the cooker and smoke ducts consists of the following guidelines. The periodic or scheduled maintenance of the cooker includes: ash removal, cleaning of the windscreen, cleaning of the combustion chamber, cleaning of the flue pipe.

FLUE MAINTENANCE
The basis for the correct and safe operation of the cooker is a properly cleaned and maintained chimney. The user is obliged to clean the chimney in accordance with current regulations. The frequency of cleaning and maintenance depends on its insulation and on the type of wood used. The use of unseasoned wood with a moisture content of more than 20% or coniferous wood will result in the risk of a soot fire in the chimney due to the deposition of a thick layer of flammable creosote, which must be removed regularly. An unremoved layer of creosote inside the chimney liner destroys the seal and also contributes to corrosion.
There is therefore a need for periodic inspection and maintenance of the cooker and associated components.

CLEANING THE FURNACE
Clean the steel parts of the cooker dry only. The cooker must not be exposed to moisture.
The firebox must be thoroughly cleaned and inspected before and after each heating season - leaving ash in the ash drawer for a long period will cause chemical corrosion of the ash pan.
During use, periodically clean the firebox of the fireplace stove (the frequency of this activity depends on the type and moisture content of the wood used). Use a poker, scraper, brush, fireplace hoover, or ash separator to clean the combustion components.

CLEANING THE GLASS
The glass gets hot and should therefore be cleaned when the firebox has cooled down. Use only approved cleaning products for this purpose.
Use only approved cleaning products for this purpose (do not use them on the fireplace stove). Do not use abrasive cleaners; these may scratch the glass.
Do not apply glass cleaning liquid directly to the glass, only to paper or a cloth. Dripping liquid may cause corrosion of the cooker's steel components and loss of the cushioning properties of the gaskets.

DOORS/SEALS
The friction surfaces of the door hinges and locking mechanism should be lubricated occasionally with graphite grease. Inspect and clean the entire cooker before each heating season. Pay particular

attention to the condition of the gaskets and replace them before or after each heating season or if you notice wear.

ASH REMOVAL

Ash should be removed before each start-up of the cooker. If the cooker is not in regular use the ash should be removed after lighting and cooling down of the cooker.
This is done by emptying the ash container located below the grate. The ash should be emptied regularly to prevent ash falling out of the firebox. Do not allow the ash to fall over the hurdle. Ash should be removed from a cold cooker.

SELECTED MODELS WITH TILE OPTION

Tiles - Due to the manufacturing process, tiles have unique characteristics for each production batch. Therefore, they may show slight discolouration, shade differences or hairline cracks on the surface. These features do not constitute a defect and do not affect the function of the product. Nor can they constitute grounds for a complaint about the cooker. When storing, transporting and installing the tiled stove, it is absolutely necessary to protect the surface of the tiled covering from mechanical damage.

CONSERVATION OF TILES

Use a dry cotton cloth or paper towels to clean the tiles. Do not: spray detergents on the tile surface and use a damp cloth (especially on a warm cooker).
Moisture can make the small hairline cracks on the ceramic surfaces more visible, especially on light colours, this action can also cause joints to crack. It is forbidden to use abrasive materials that are sharp and can scratch the surface of the tiles, as well as caustic agents.
Note: Any maintenance work must only be carried out when the appliance is in a cooled state.

SPARE PARTS

If, after many years, some parts need to be replaced, contact your dealer or any of our representatives. When ordering spare parts, provide the data from the nameplate on the back of the warranty card, which must be retained even after the warranty has expired.
With this data and our factory documentation, the dealer will be able to supply all spare parts within a short time.

ANOMALIES THAT MAY OCCUR DURING OPERATION

During the operation of the appliance, certain anomalies indicating malfunctions may occur. This may be due to improper installation of the appliance without observing the applicable building regulations or the provisions of this manual, or for independent reasons, such as the environment.
The most common causes of malfunction of the appliance are listed below, together with how to solve them.

a) Smoke retreat with door open :
- opening the door too rapidly (open the door slowly); close the primary air damper
- if a flue pipe is fitted as a draught regulator, open the flue pipe every time the door is opened;
- inadequate air supply in the room where the appliance is installed (ensure adequate ventilation in the room or supply air to the combustion chamber in accordance with the instructions in the manual if this is possible for the model selected);
- atmospheric conditions: low pressure, fog and precipitation, rapid changes in temperature;
- insufficient draught (have the flue pipe checked by a chimney sweep).

b) Phenomenon of insufficient heating or extinction :
- low amount of fuel in the firebox (load the firebox according to the instructions);
- too much moisture in the wood used for combustion (use wood with a moisture content of up to

20%) a large proportion of the energy gained is lost in the combustion process.
energy lost through evaporation of water:
- insufficient chimney draught (carry out a chimney flue inspection).
c) Phenomenon of insufficient heating despite good combustion in the firebox:
- low calorific "soft" wood (use wood as recommended in the instructions);
- too much moisture in the wood used for combustion (use wood with a moisture content of up to 20%);
- wood that is too fragmented, wood billets that are too thick:
(d) Excessive soiling of the glass:
- Insufficient combustion (burning at a very low flame, only use dry wood as fuel); d) Excessive soiling of the glass.
dry wood as fuel);
- use of resinous coniferous or wet wood as fuel (use dry leafy wood as provided in the instruction manual for the fireplace stove).
e) Proper functioning may be impaired by atmospheric conditions (humidity, fog, wind, atmospheric pressure) and sometimes by closely located tall objects.

In the event of recurring problems, an expert opinion should be sought from a chimney sweep to confirm the cause of such a condition and to identify the best solution to the problem.

NOTE! In cases of slow combustion, organic combustion products (soot and water vapour) are produced in excess, forming creosote in the flue which can ignite.
In such a case, rapid combustion (large flame and high temperature) occurs in the flue pipe - referred to as a chimney fire.
In the event of such a phenomenon, it is necessary to:
- close the air intake;
- check that the door is properly closed;
- notify the nearest fire brigade.
The manufacturer, KRATKI.PL, disclaims all responsibility for damage resulting from any modification of the appliance and any modification of the rest of the installation by the user. In order to constantly improve the quality of its products, KRATKI.PL reserves the right to modify the equipment without consultation.

Warranty coverage:
The manufacturer guarantees the proper functioning of the appliance in accordance with the technical and operating conditions contained in this guarantee. The use of the cooker, the method of connection to the system and the operating conditions must be in accordance with these instructions. Installation of the appliance should be carried out by a specialist with appropriate authorisation. The guarantee covers the free repair of the appliance for a period of 5 years from the date of purchase. Claims under the guarantee commence on the date of purchase of the appliance and expire on the last day of the guarantee period for the product.
In the event of non-conformity of the sold item with the contract, the purchaser is entitled to legal remedies at the seller's expense. These remedies are not affected by the guarantee.

The guarantee covers:
- smooth functioning of the cooker;
- TERMOTEC ceramic lining for a period of 2 years from the date of purchase (minor cracks, fissures and spider veins are not grounds for replacing the elements as this is a natural material that wears out gradually)
- grates and seals for a period of 1 year from the purchase of the cooker;

- Claims made against the smell for a period of 6 months from the installation of the stove (documented by an entry in the guarantee card).

The guarantee shall be extended by the period from the date of the complaint until the date of notification to the purchaser that the repair has been carried out. This period will be confirmed on the warranty card.
Any damage caused by improper handling, storage, poor maintenance, non-compliance with the conditions specified in the instruction manual and in the operating instructions, and by other causes not attributable to the manufacturer, will invalidate the guarantee if the damage has contributed to a change in the quality of the fireplace stove. It is forbidden to burn wet wood. As the fireplace stove warms up and cools down, it expands and may crackle; this is a natural phenomenon and does not constitute grounds for complaint.

The guarantee does not cover:
- glazing (applies to all defects including soot staining or burning caused by the use of non-authorised fuels, discolouration, tarnishing and other changes caused by heat overload);
- defects caused by: mechanical forces, dirt, alterations, structural changes, maintenance and cleaning of the appliance, accidents, chemical agents, atmospheric effects (discolouration, etc.), improper storage, unauthorised repairs, transport through a shipping company or mail, incorrect installation of the appliance, incorrect operation of the appliance.
- complaints related to an incorrectly selected product (installation of a device with too little or too much power in relation to demand);
- defects caused by overheating of the furnace;

Warranty claims are rejected in these cases.
The use of coal as a fuel is prohibited in all inserts of our production.
Burning coal in any case voids the guarantee for the fireplace. When the customer reports a defect under the guarantee, he must always sign a declaration that he has not used coal or other prohibited fuels in our stove.

If the use of such fuels is suspected, the fireplace will be subjected to an expert's analysis of the presence of prohibited substances.
If such analysis reveals the use of prohibited fuels, the customer loses all warranty rights and must pay all costs related to the complaint (including the costs of the expert examination).
If other fuels are permitted, this will be stated on the rating plate.

The realisation of customer rights takes place through:
- repair or replacement, free of charge, of parts recognised as faulty by the manufacturer;
- replacement of the appliance if this is necessary and repair proves impossible
- removal of other defects inherent in the appliance;
- the term "repair" does not include the activities foreseen in the operating manual (maintenance, cleaning), which the user is obliged to carry out on his/her own;
- complaints disclosed during the guarantee period will be rectified by the manufacturer free of charge within 45 days from the date of notification, provided that a correctly filled in present guarantee card is delivered, or in case of lack of it - a proof of purchase with the date of sale of the claimed product.

The guarantee card is valid when:
- it is correctly filled in, includes the date of sale, stamp and signature;
- the purchase date on the guarantee card matches the purchase date on the receipt or invoice copy

THE KOZA AB SERIES

The KOZA AB free-standing space-heater series has been designed with your comfort and enjoyment in mind, in accordance with the highest safety and quality standards, as well as combining unique stylishness and looks.

Please find all further useful information, including technical data, chimney air-circulation diagram, glass-replacement diagram, door-removal and -replacement diagram, and the Termotec lining diagram and replacement diagram in the final sections of this Manual.

APPLIANCE DESCRIPTION AND DESIGN

The steel shell is a principal part of the heater (Figure 1), containing the combustion chamber. The combustion chamber front wall consists of a steel door fitted with homogeneous heat-proof glass and a closing lock.

The doors are set in a frame. The combustion chamber is lined with Termotec panels. The base of the firebox consists of a two-shell floor, which also forms the air-intake chamber. The air intake is made with an external air-intake connector with a diameter of fi = 125 mm, fitted with a control device. The combustion-chamber air feed also involves the holes located in the back wall – a flue-gas-burnout system.

The base supports a cast-iron fire grate, on which fuel is burnt. The fire grate should be laid with its fins facing upwards.

Burning waste: ash and residual fuel accumulate in a replaceable ash pan situated under the fire grate.

There is a baffle over the combustion chamber. It provides a natural convection conduit for flue-gas flow to enhance heat exchange.

The air is controlled with a lever. Open the primary air supply by moving the control lever to the leftmost position, and close the air intake by moving the lever to the rightmost position.

During the firebox's operation, the flue gases ascend the walls of the combustion chamber, then they move under the lower and upper baffles and continue up to the flue pipe, to get to the chimney via the smoke duct.

The air damper is fitted in the air-intake duct outside the building, and it controls the amount of air taken in by the fireplace to ensure the optimal burning process.

The AB Stove model is equipped with a revolving leg operated by means of a release lever, which, when pulled, allows the rotating of the stove body, thanks to bearings fitted on the leg and under the heater flue pipe.

The KOZA K5 STOVE

The KOZA K5 free-standing space heater has been designed with your comfort and enjoyment in mind, in accordance with the highest safety and quality standards, as well as combining unique stylishness and looks.

Please find all further useful information, including technical data, chimney air-circulation diagram, glass-replacement diagram, door-removal and -replacement diagram, and the Termotec lining diagram and replacement diagram in the final sections of this Manual

APPLIANCE DESCRIPTION AND DESIGN

The steel shell is a principal part of the heater (Figure 6), containing the combustion chamber. The combustion chamber front wall consists of a steel door fitted with homogeneous heat-proof glass and a closing lock.

The doors are set in a frame. The combustion chamber is lined with Termotec panels. The base of the firebox consists of a two-shell floor, which also forms the air-intake chamber. The combustion-chamber air feed also involves the holes located in the back wall – a flue-gas burnout system.

The base supports a cast-iron fire grate, on which fuel is burnt. The fire grate should be laid with its fins facing upwards.

The burnt waste: ash and residual fuel accumulate in a replaceable ash pan situated under the fire gra-

te. There is a vermiculite baffle over the combustion chamber. The baffles provide a natural convection conduit for flue-gas flow to enhance heat exchange.
The air is controlled with a lever. Open the primary air supply by pulling the control lever towards you, and close the air intake by slotting the lever in front of you.
During the firebox's operation, the flue gases ascend the walls of the combustion chamber, then they move under the baffle and continue up to the flue pipe to get to the chimney via the smoke duct.
The air damper is fitted in the air-intake duct outside the building and it controls the amount of air taken in by the fireplace to ensure the optimal burning process.

THE KOZA ORBIT
The KOZA ORBIT free-standing space heater has been designed with your comfort and enjoyment in mind, in accordance with the highest safety and quality standards, as well as combining unique stylishness and looks.
Please find all further useful information, including technical data, chimney air-circulation diagram, glass-replacement diagram, door-removal and -replacement diagram, and the Termotec lining diagram and replacement diagram in the final sections of this Manual.

APPLIANCE DESCRIPTION AND DESIGN
The steel shell is a principal part of the heater (Figure 10), containing the combustion chamber. The combustion chamber front wall consists of a steel door fitted with homogeneous heat-proof glass and a closing lock.
The door is set in the external base of the stove body. The combustion chamber is lined with Termotec panels. The base of the firebox consists of a two-shell floor which also forms the air-intake chamber. The combustion-chamber air feed also involves the holes located in the back wall – a flue-gas burnout system.
The base supports a cast-iron fire grate, on which fuel is burnt. The fire grate should be laid with its fins facing upwards.
The burnt waste: ash and residual fuel accumulate in a replaceable ash pan situated under the fire grate.
There is a vermiculite baffle over the combustion chamber. The baffles provide a natural convection conduit for flue-gas flow to enhance heat exchange.
Adjust the amount of air travelling to the combustion chamber by turning the lever fitted on the stove leg to the right of the appliance. Open the primary air supply by turning the lever anticlockwise and close the air intake by turning the lever clockwise.

THE JUNO SERIES
The JUNO free-standing space-heater series has been designed with your comfort and enjoyment in mind, in accordance with the highest safety and quality standards, as well as combining unique stylishness and looks.
Please find all further useful information, including technical data, chimney air-circulation diagram, glass-replacement diagram, door-removal and -replacement diagram, and the Termotec lining diagram and replacement diagram in the final sections of this Manual.

APPLIANCE DESCRIPTION AND DESIGN
The steel shell is a principal part of the heater (Figure 14), containing the combustion chamber. The combustion chamber front wall consists of a steel door fitted with homogeneous heat-proof glass and a closing lock.

The door is set in special holders of the appliance body. The combustion chamber is lined with Termotec panels. The base of the firebox consists of a two-shell floor which also forms the air-intake chamber.

The air intake is made with the external air intake connector with a diameter of = 125 mm, fitted with a control device.
The base supports a cast-iron fire grate, on which fuel is burnt. The fire grate should be laid with its fins facing upwards.
The burnt waste: ash and residual fuel accumulate in a replaceable ash pan situated under the fire grate.

There is a steel baffle over the combustion chamber. The baffles provide a natural convection conduit for flue-gas flow to enhance heat exchange.
The air is controlled with a lever. Open the primary air supply by moving the control lever to the leftmost position, and close the air intake by moving the lever to the rightmost position.
During the firebox's operation, the flue gases ascend the walls of the combustion chamber, then they move under the baffle and continue up to the flue pipe to get to the chimney via the smoke duct.
The air damper is fitted in the air-intake duct outside the building and it controls the amount of air taken in by the fireplace to ensure the optimal burning process.

STHE THOR SERIES
The THOR free-standing space-heater series has been designed with your comfort and enjoyment in mind, in accordance with the highest safety and quality standards, as well as combining unique stylishness and looks.

Please find all further useful information, including technical data, chimney air-circulation diagram, glass-replacement diagram, door-removal and -replacement diagram, and the Termotec lining diagram and replacement diagram in the final sections of this Manual.

APPLIANCE DESCRIPTION AND DESIGN
The steel shell is a principal part of the heater (Figure 18), containing the combustion chamber. The combustion chamber front wall consists of a steel door fitted with heat-proof glass and a handle.

The door is set in special holders of the appliance body. The combustion chamber is lined with Termotec panels. The base of the firebox consists of a two-shell floor which also forms the air-intake chamber.
The air intake is made with the external air intake connector with a diameter of fi = 125 mm, fitted with a control device.
The base supports a cast-iron fire grate, on which fuel is burnt. The fire grate should be laid with its fins facing upwards.
The burnt waste: ash and residual fuel accumulate in a replaceable ash pan situated under the fire grate.
There is a vermiculite baffle and a steel baffle over the combustion chamber. The baffles provide a natural convection conduit for flue-gas flow to enhance heat exchange.

The air is controlled with a lever fitted in a lower chamber behind the access door. Open the primary air supply by moving the control lever to the leftmost position, and close the air intake by moving the lever to the rightmost position.
During the firebox's operation, the flue gases ascend the walls of the combustion chamber, then they move under the baffle and continue up to the flue pipe to get to the chimney via the smoke duct.

The air damper is fitted in the air-intake duct outside the building and it controls the amount of air taken in by the fireplace to ensure the optimal burning process.

THE FALCON SERIES

The FALCON free-standing space-heater series has been designed with your comfort and enjoyment in mind, in accordance with the highest safety and quality standards, as well as combining unique stylishness and looks.

Please find all further useful information, including technical data, chimney air-circulation diagram, glass-replacement diagram, door-removal and -replacement diagram, and the Termotec lining diagram and replacement diagram in the final sections of this Manual.

APPLIANCE DESCRIPTION AND DESIGN

The steel shell is a principal part of the heater (Figure 22), containing the combustion chamber. The combustion chamber front wall consists of a steel door fitted with heat-proof glass and a handle.

The door is set in special holders of the appliance body. The combustion chamber is lined with Termotec panels. The base of the firebox consists of a two-shell floor which also forms the air-intake chamber. The air intake is made with the external air intake connector with a diameter of fi = 125 mm, fitted with a control device.
The base supports a cast-iron fire grate, on which fuel is burnt. The fire grate should be laid with its fins facing upwards.
The burnt waste: ash and residual fuel accumulate in a replaceable ash pan situated under the fire grate.

There is a vermiculite baffle and a steel baffle over the combustion chamber. The baffles provide a natural convection conduit for flue-gas flow to enhance heat exchange.
The air is controlled with a lever fitted in a lower chamber behind the access door. Open the primary air supply by moving the control lever to the leftmost position, and close the air intake by moving the lever to the rightmost position.

THE ATLAS SERIES

The ATLAS free-standing space-heater series has been designed with your comfort and enjoyment in mind, in accordance with the highest safety and quality standards, as well as combining unique stylishness and looks.

Please find all further useful information, including technical data, chimney air-circulation diagram, glass-replacement diagram, door-removal and -replacement diagram, and the Termotec lining diagram and replacement diagram in the final sections of this Manual.

APPLIANCE DESCRIPTION AND DESIGN

The steel shell is a principal part of the heater (Figure 26), containing the combustion chamber. The combustion chamber front wall consists of a steel door fitted with homogeneous heat-proof glass and a closing lock.
The door is set in the external base of the stove body. The combustion chamber is lined with Termotec panels. The base of the firebox consists of a two-shell floor which also forms the air-intake chamber. The combustion-chamber air feed also involves the holes located in the back wall – a flue-gas burnout system.

The base supports a cast-iron fire grate, on which fuel is burnt. The fire grate should be laid with its fins facing upwards.

The burnt waste: ash and residual fuel accumulate in a replaceable ash pan situated under the fire grate.

There is a vermiculite baffle over the combustion chamber. The baffles provide a natural convection conduit for flue-gas flow to enhance heat exchange.

Adjust the amount of air travelling to the combustion chamber by turning the lever fitted on the stove leg to the right of the appliance. Open the primary air supply by turning the lever anticlockwise and close the air intake by turning the lever clockwise.

During the firebox's operation, the flue gases ascend the walls of the combustion chamber, then they move under the baffle and continue up to the flue pipe to get to the chimney via the smoke duct.

The air damper is fitted in the air-intake duct outside the building and it controls the amount of air taken in by the fireplace to ensure the optimal burning process.

THE ANTARES STOVE

The ANTARES free-standing space heater has been designed with your comfort and enjoyment in mind, in accordance with the highest safety and quality standards, as well as combining unique stylishness and looks.

Please find all further useful information, including technical data, chimney air-circulation diagram, glass-replacement diagram, door-removal and -replacement diagram, and the Termotec lining diagram and replacement diagram in the final sections of this Manual.

APPLIANCE DESCRIPTION AND DESIGN

The steel shell is a principal part of the heater (Figure 26), containing the combustion chamber. The combustion chamber front wall consists of a steel door fitted with homogeneous heat-proof glass and a closing lock.
The door is set in the external base of the stove body. The combustion chamber is lined with Termotec panels. The base of the firebox consists of a two-shell floor which also forms the air-intake chamber. The combustion-chamber air feed also includes the holes located in the back wall – a flue-gas burnout system.

The base supports a cast-iron fire grate, on which fuel is burnt. The fire grate should be laid with its fins facing upwards.
The burnt waste: ash and residual fuel accumulate in a removable ash pan situated under the fire grate.

There are two steel baffles over the combustion chamber. The baffles provide a natural convection conduit for flue-gas flow to enhance heat exchange.

Adjust the amount of air travelling to the combustion chamber by turning the lever fitted on the stove leg to the right of the appliance. Open the primary air supply by turning the lever anticlockwise and close the air intake by turning the lever clockwise.

During the firebox's operation, the flue gases ascend the walls of the combustion chamber, then they move under the baffle and continue up to the flue pipe to get to the chimney via the smoke duct.

The air damper is fitted in the air-intake duct outside the building and it controls the amount of air taken in by the fireplace to ensure the optimal burning process.

THE VEGA SERIES

The VEGA free-standing space-heater series has been designed with your comfort and enjoyment in mind, in accordance with the highest safety and quality standards, as well as combining unique stylishness and looks.

Please find all further useful information, including technical data, chimney air-circulation diagram, glass-replacement diagram, door-removal and -replacement diagram, and the Termotec lining diagram and replacement diagram in the final sections of this Manual.

APPLIANCE DESCRIPTION AND DESIGN

The steel shell is a principal part of the heater (Figure 26), containing the combustion chamber. The combustion chamber front wall consists of a steel door fitted with homogeneous heat-proof glass and a closing lock.

The door is set in the external base of the stove body. The combustion chamber is lined with Termotec panels. The base of the firebox consists of a two-shell floor which also forms the air-intake chamber. The combustion-chamber air feed also involves the holes located in the back wall – a flue-gas burnout system.

The base supports a cast-iron fire grate, on which fuel is burnt. The fire grate should be laid with its fins facing upwards.

The burnt waste: ash and residual fuel accumulate in a replaceable ash pan situated under the fire grate.

There is a vermiculite baffle over the combustion chamber. The baffles provide a natural convection conduit for flue-gas flow to enhance heat exchange.
Adjust the amount of air travelling to the combustion chamber by turning the lever fitted on the stove leg to the right of the appliance. Open the primary air supply by turning the lever anticlockwise and close the air intake by turning the lever clockwise.

During the firebox's operation, the flue gases ascend the walls of the combustion chamber, then they move under the baffle and continue up to the flue pipe to get to the chimney via the smoke duct.

The air damper is fitted in the air-intake duct outside the building and it controls the amount of air taken in by the fireplace to ensure the optimal burning process.

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