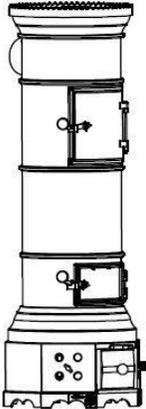
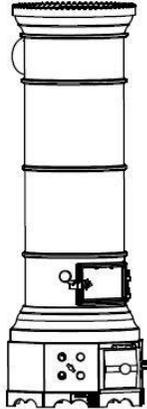


SAHARA

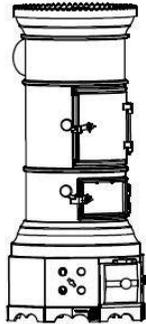
CAST-IRON STOVE



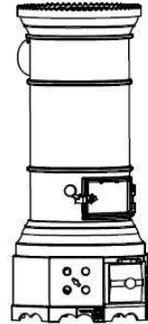
Type I.



Type II.



Type III.



Type IV.



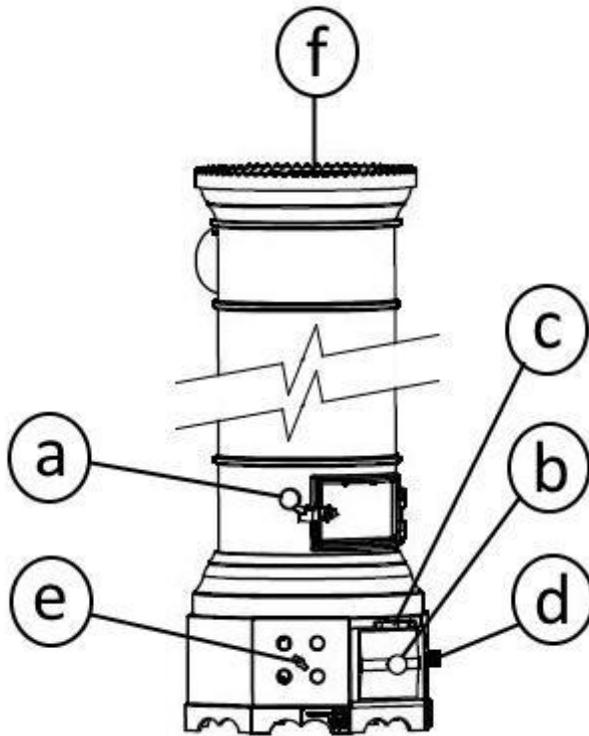
Type V.

Operation Manual and Warranty Certificate

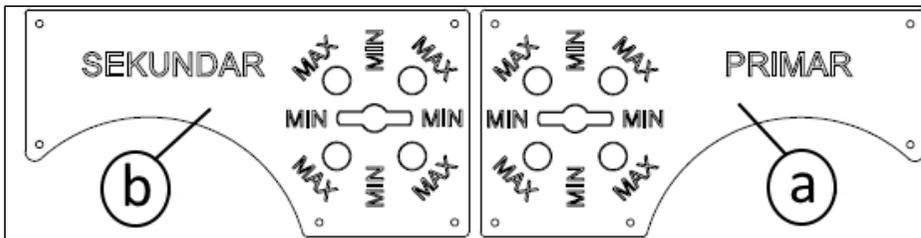
ACCONT s.r.o., SK
Pod Hájom 1367/168
018 41 Dubnica nad Váhom

www.liatinove-kachle.sk

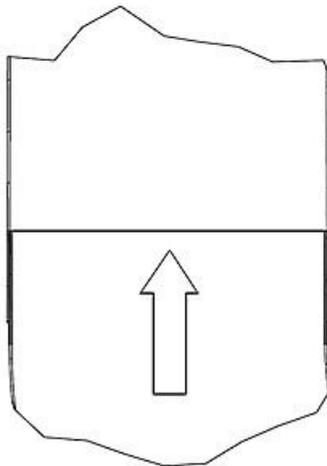
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CONTENTS

TECHNICAL PARAMETERS	1
The List of Spare Parts and Supplied Accessories.....	7
INSTALLATION AND CONNECTION TO A CHIMNEY	8
Safety Regulations and Precautions	10
CAST-IRON STOVE OPERATION.....	12
Fuel	12
The Oven Operation at Nominal Power and Heating-up	12
The Oven Operation at Reduced Power	13
Stove Operation Termination.....	14
Important Warnings	15
INSPECTION, CLEANING, MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS OF STOVE.....	17
Stove Inspection	17
Stove Cleaning	18
Stove Cleaning Procedure and Maintenance	20
METHOD OF DISPOSAL OF WASTE AND REJECTED PRODUCT.....	23
WARRANTY AND CLAIM TERMS AND CONDITIONS	24
NOTES	26
CONTACT DATA, SERVICE	27
Warranty Certificate	28

TECHNICAL PARAMETERS



All rights reserved!

The manufacturer reserves the right to change this product, text and figures in the "Operation Manual" at any time without the additional notice to all the users of this product. Some components are protected by industrial design.

We are frankly pleased you bought our cast-iron stove, which obliges us for future as well. Our objective is to produce quality stoves for you with as large portion of cast-iron parts as possible since cast-iron is time-proven as the most reliable material for the given purpose. With this material, we can develop quality, reliability and long life of our products made for you. After the successfully passed tests pursuant to EN 13 240 and EN 13 229 standards you obtained a safe and quality product for the purposes of the local heating of family houses, style cottages, chalets, etc. Combining the experience of old masters and the up-to-date knowledge of the contemporary times, we try to make the product of the maximum quality, safety, operation life and nice auxiliary utility properties and properties beneficial for health. After thorough reading of this "Operation Manual" and following it in a consistent way, put it on such a place it would be handy all the time, thus you make a lot for letting your stove please the heart and eyes of you and your ancestors for many generations.

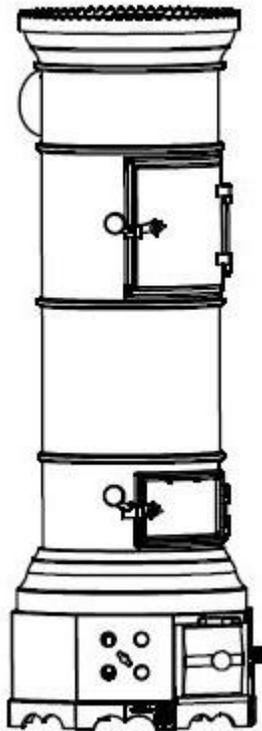
The environment-friendly character of our stoves lies in two main levels:

- The current and future environment - thanks to high-level technical parameters of the stoves that re constantly improved by us (efficiency, combustion product composition, etc.) We ensure as low load on our environment as possible.
- We save the raw material sources of our planet - the extremely long operation life and operability of the stoves prevent the wasting of raw materials sources of our planet.

The history of cast-iron stoves has been very rich and extensive for many centuries. The old masters handed their knowledge and skills on to their followers for many generations. The cast-iron stoves have been time-proven as a reliable material. The technical design of the cast-iron stoves has been developed in time. The contemporary manufacturers of cast-iron stoves continue in the proven traditions of old masters while applying the up-to-date knowledge and technologies in the production of cast-iron stoves thus contributing to the satisfaction of their customers. Nowadays, several centuries later, we have been the witnesses they might reliably fulfil their function and they are the demanded and valued article for epicureans.

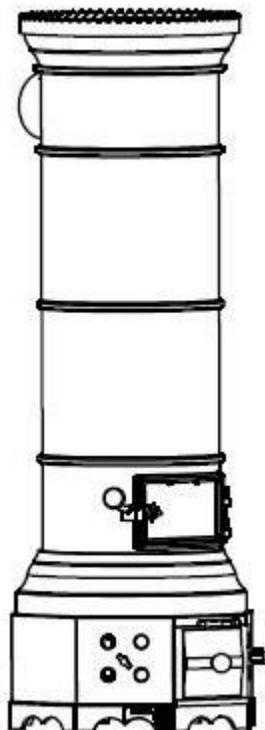
There are many manufacturers of stoves and fireplaces now who successfully use cast-iron in their products as the reliable material.

Type I.



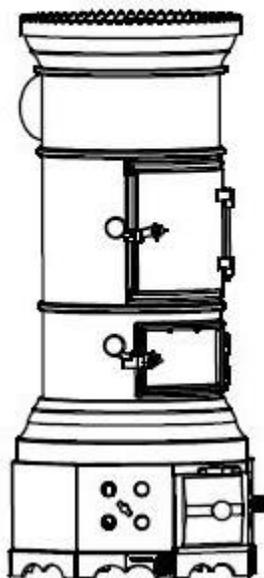
Nominal power	8.5	kW
Efficiency at nominal power	77.9	%
Minimum operation stack effect at nominal power	10	Pa
Chimney connection diameter	110	mm
Diameter of a tube connected to the chimney	130	mm
Chimney temperature	149	°C
The height up to the bottom edge of neck for chimney connector	1,135	mm
Height	1,375	mm
Width	460	mm
Depth	520	mm
Weight	195	kg
Fuel consumption at nominal power - beech wood	2.5	kg.h ⁻¹

Type II.



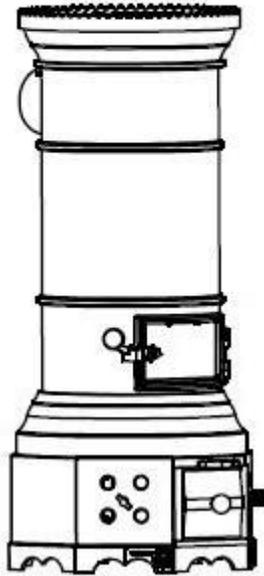
Nominal power	8.5	kW
Efficiency at nominal power	77.9	%
Minimum operation stack effect at nominal power	10	Pa
Chimney connection diameter	110	mm
Diameter of a tube connected to the chimney	130	mm
Chimney temperature	149	°C
The height up to the bottom edge of neck for chimney connector	1,135	mm
Height	1,375	mm
Width	460	mm
Depth	520	mm
Weight	179	kg
Fuel consumption at nominal power - beech wood	2.5	kg.h ⁻¹

Type III.



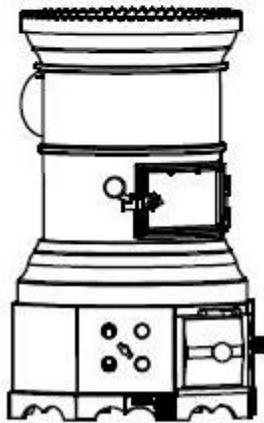
Nominal power	7.9	kW
Efficiency at nominal power	76.8	%
Minimum operation stack effect at nominal power	10	Pa
Chimney connection diameter	110	mm
Diameter of a tube connected to the chimney	130	mm
Chimney temperature	169	°C
The height up to the bottom edge of neck for chimney connector	830	mm
Height	1,070	mm
Width	460	mm
Depth	520	mm
Weight	173	kg
Fuel consumption at nominal power - beech wood	2.4	kg.h ⁻¹

Type IV.



Nominal power	7.9	kW
Efficiency at nominal power	76.8	%
Minimum operation stack effect at nominal power	10	Pa
Chimney connection diameter	110	mm
Diameter of a tube connected to the chimney	130	mm
Chimney temperature	169	°C
The height up to the bottom edge of neck for chimney connector	830	mm
Height	1,070	mm
Width	460	mm
Depth	520	mm
Weight	157	kg
Fuel consumption at nominal power - beech wood	2.4	kg.h ⁻¹

Type V.



Nominal power	7.3	kW
Efficiency at nominal power	75.7	%
Minimum operation stack effect at nominal power	10	Pa
Chimney connection diameter	110	mm
Diameter of a tube connected to the chimney	130	mm
Chimney temperature	189	°C
The height up to the bottom edge of neck for chimney connector	530	mm
Height	770	mm
Width	460	mm
Depth	520	mm
Weight	135	kg
Fuel consumption at nominal power - beech wood	2.3	kg.h ⁻¹

THE LIST OF SPARE PARTS AND SUPPLIED ACCESSORIES

The parts made of grey cast-iron, the cast pieces are supplied for the reason of long operation life only upon order.

Other parts of the stove are provided for by the authorised servicing centre.

The components delivered together with the stove for type I. and III. :

- Operation Manual and Warranty Certificate 1 pc
- Two screws M5 with a little wrench 1 set
- Heat-resistant gloves 1 pair
- Ceramic baking tray 1 pc
- Grill for the furnace 1 pc
- Hand-held steel brush for cleaning 1 pc
- Cement 1 pc
- Hand-held cement press 1 pc
- Refractory cloth with Al layer 1 pc
- Refractory parts for the grate 4 pcs
- Refractory curved segments 6 pcs
- Heat-resistant apron to be used at thermal preparation of meals 1 pc
- Fire blanket 1 pc

The components delivered together with the stove for type II. IV. V.

- Operation Manual and Warranty Certificate 1 pc
- Two screws M5 with a little wrench 1 set
- Heat-resistant gloves 1 pair
- Hand-held steel brush for cleaning 1 pc
- Cement 1 pc
- Hand-held cement press 1 pc
- Refractory cloth with Al layer 1 pc
- Refractory parts for the grate 4 pcs
- Refractory curved segments 6 pcs
- Heat-resistant apron to be used at thermal preparation of meals 1 pc
- Fire blanket 1 pc

INSTALLATION AND CONNECTION TO A CHIMNEY

The cast-iron stove is designed in such a way it would be possible to connect it to a suitable chimney using fume tubes, elbow bends and other connecting elements. When assembling and operating the stove, it is necessary to observe all the local regulations, national and European standards in force. It is also unconditionally necessary to follow the fire safety regulations. The stove may be installed in any usual space in accordance with STN 33 0300.



Warranty applies to the stove only if it was installed, assembled and put into operation by the authorised serviceman, which is proved by the drawn and acknowledged protocol kept by the relevant authorised servicing organisation.



The stove assembly shall only be carried out by the serviceman trained by the stove manufacturer. The stove assembly should be carried out minimally by two adult persons since it is required by the weight of the stove.

Find a place where the stove shall be installed. Check for the rigidity of the structure under the stove so that it would safely carry the weight of the stove in vertical position. As long as the rigidity of the structure under the stove is insufficient, it shall be necessary to adopt the measures that would sufficiently reinforce the floor under the stove (e.g. the use of solid, heat-resistant insulation pads that would distribute the load). When assembling, operating and placing the stove on the selected place, all the local regulations, including those ones regarding the national and European standards must be mandatory followed. Always ensure the supply of a sufficient amount of combustion air on the place where the stove is located, in particular in the rooms where exhausting device, air conditioning and tightly closable windows and doors are located.



Air exhausters working in the same room or space as the appliance may cause problems!

There must be non-flammable, solid heat insulating pad symmetrically oriented with the stove, fixed to the floor using four screws, under the stove. The pad must overlap the front edge of the stove contacting the pad minimally by 50 cm, the side edges and the rear edge of the stove should overlap minimally by 30 cm.

The assembled stove should be connected to the chimney using the chimney tube, elbow bend, distance ring, rosette only after 24 hours since the installation cement must get hardened. The chimney connector must be secured with two screws to the stove (from top and bottom) against protrusion.

The stove may be installed in the common environment pursuant to STN 33 0300 standard, while strictly observing fire protection pursuant to STN 92 0300. While installing the stove, it is necessary to observe all the relevant safety, hygienic and project guidelines in accordance with the Regulation No. 84/97. The stove must always be connected to the chimney in a suitable way, the chimney has to be approved for the use by chimney authority in accordance with STN 73 4210 and STN 73 4201.

The fume duct should be as short as possible and it must constantly ascend towards the chimney. The length of fume duct may be maximally 1.5 m. Since the chimney effect changes during a year for various reasons, we recommend installing the regulation flue flap in the chimney.

The stove may work and reach the declared efficiency only in the case it is connected to the chimney with the required parameters. The cross-section of the chimney should be minimally of 150 mm diameter and its height should be minimally 5 m. It is recommended for a good performance to have the stove connected to a separate chimney; it may be connected to the common chimney with several appliances, as long as the sufficient chimney effect of 10 Pa is ensured. As long as the stove is connected to the common chimney with several appliances, they must be closed when out of operation. Otherwise they might sufficiently affect the other appliances connected to the common chimney.

It is inevitable to have the connecting chimney elbow bend or chimney tube placed onto the exhausting neck of the stove secured against release using the screws and fixed to the stove, the screws are supplied together with the stove and they have a thread on the relevant place. The fume elbow bends and tubes must be always firmly and tightly interconnected on every connection in the direction of chimney effect (Fig. 3) with the overlap of at least 40 mm. The connecting hole in the chimney must be equipped with metal distance ring to which the fume tubes or elbow bends are inserted. The fume rosette shall be placed on the fume tube at the entrance of the fume tube to the chimney as a decorative ending.

The stove must be connected to the chimney meeting the STN 73 4210 and STN 73 42 01 standards. Prior to the stove assembly, consult the revision technician with regards to your intention to assemble the stove. The stove must have the sufficient space around in all directions so that it would be possible to clean the stove, fume duct and chimney.

SAFETY REGULATIONS AND PRECAUTIONS



- It is forbidden to make any modifications on the stove.
- Only the spare parts made by the manufacturer of the particular stove may be used.

In the case there are flammable construction materials and objects with flammability degree B, C1, C2 pursuant to STN 73 0823 near the stove and its fume duct, place the stove with the relevant fume duct in a safe distance being minimally 1,000 mm in all directions, including upwards. The distance may be reduced to half, but there must be construction and technical measures made using the non-flammable, thermally insulating materials with the thickness of at least 5 mm (shields, metal sheets with sufficient dimensions overlapping the contours of flammable objects from each side minimally by 150 mm and protruding upwards with its top area minimally by 300 mm, with the sufficient flow of cooling air around the shields and metal sheets). The distance between the flammable object and the protecting board, the clean air gap must be minimally 25 mm, in order to avoid the risk of fire.

As long as there are the objects made from the materials with flammability degree C3 in the proximity of the stove and its fume duct, the safe distance must be increased to 1,500 mm. The same applies to the objects made of materials the flammability degree of which cannot be safely specified.

In order to inform the consumer (user), we state the classification of building materials from the point of view of their flammability pursuant to STN 73 0823:

Flammability degree A - INFLAMMABLE:

- Concrete, cement plaster, slag, etc.

Flammability degree B - HARDLY FLAMMABLE:

- Boards made from inorganic matters with organic fillers - acumine, isomine, plasterboards
- Wood-cement boards - hereklith, velox, ligos, rajolit
- Polyvinylchloride - novodur, decorplast
- Boards made of mineral and glass fibres

Flammability degree C1 - FLAMMABLE WITH DIFFICULTY:

- Hardwood - beech, oak
- Boards made from layered wood - plywood
- Boards made from inorganic matters with organic fillers - hobrex

- Particleboards, sawdust boards - sirkolit, werzalit
- Hard paper with melamine surface - ecrona, umacart

Flammability degree C2 - MODERATELY FLAMMABLE :

- Softwood - pine, larch, spruce
- Particleboards, sawdust boards - for general use pursuant to STN 49 2614, piloplat
- Fibreboards - duplex, solodur
- Boards made from plant matters - cork boards SP cork parquets, flaxboards
- Cardboards with bitumen binder - bitalbit

Flammability degree C3 - EASILY FLAMMABLE:

- Particleboards, laminated sawdust and sawdust particle boards, sawdust boards, pilolamit
- Particleboards - akulit, bukolamit, bukolit, hobra, sololit
- Boards made fro plant matters - cork boards of BA type, polyethylene, polymethymetacrylate, polypropylene
- Polystyrene - sturdy, lightweight, standard
- Polyurethane - PVC (lightweight), rubber insulation foil 7795, glass polyester laminate
- Cardboards with bitumen binder



When using the stove, it is necessary to strictly observe the fire protection principles pursuant to STN 92 0300. In the case of fire in the chimney, immediately follow the fire safety regulations.

CAST-IRON STOVE OPERATION



Only adult and competent person may operate the stove!



When operating the stove, always use the heat resistant gloves supplied with the stove.

The stove is delivered already burned out at the temperature of 260 °C for 40 minutes, in the disassembled condition. After the stove assembly, after 24 hours of cement hardening and connection to the chimney, it shall be necessary to slightly make a fire in them so that the individual parts could find their place (the thermal running-in as a whole) i.e. the running-in heating. It is necessary to burn very little amount of wood for ca 30 minutes (first heating) in the stove. Then let the stove slowly cool down.

FUEL

The stove was designed for the combustion of wooden split and whole logs of a reasonable circumference up to ca 28 cm (dried for two years) so that the wood could freely pass the loading hole to the furnace. The recommended lengths of loaded wood: approximately from 15 to 40 cm, according to the stove type.

THE OVEN OPERATION AT NOMINAL POWER AND HEATING-UP

1. Turn the supply of primary inlet combustion air (Fig. 1 - position d) to MAX position according to the pictogram on the stove (Fig. 2 - position a). The lever position should be used mainly when making a fire.
2. Open the supply of secondary inlet combustion air to maximum (Fig. 1 - position e) in the similar way to MAX position according to the pictogram on the stove (Fig. 2 - position b).

3. Empty the ash-can and clean the space for ash-can (Fig. 1 - position b). Completely close the ash-can door (Fig. 1 - position b) up to the stopper of the ash-can door. It must be closed.
4. Make fire through the open loading door (Fig. 1 - position a) using thin dry soft wood and kindling agent (you can buy it in a store) on a clean grill. Then immediately close the loading door (Fig. 1 - position a).
5. When the soft thin wood gets burn sufficiently, open the loading door (Fig. 1 - position a) and add reasonable amount of slightly larger, thin, ready-made hardwood and close the loading door (Fig. 1 - position a).
6. When the hardwood burns in an adequate way, too, close the supply of primary sucking combustion air to minimum (Fig. 1 - position d), open the loading door (Fig. 1 - position a) and add the reasonable amount of thicker hardwood, you shall use to heat with and close the loading door (Fig. 1 - position a). The primary supply of air should be again open to maximum (Fig. 1 - position d) and after the load burns well, set the supply of primary air (Fig. 1 - position d) to the minimum position (the control of the secondary combustion air shall remain in MAX position), the flame must be still. The wood can be loaded to the stove in horizontal, askew position as well as vertically. The procedure of air adjustment must be repeated upon every load.
7. In a suitable time, it is necessary to poke the coals at the bottom of the grate using the mobile grill (Fig. 1 - position c) holding the grip. Grasp the grip (Fig. 1 - position c) and shift it several times towards you and away from you with the ash-can door closed (Fig. 1 - position b). Use heat-resistant gloves!



Open the loading door in two strokes. At first, open the door just a little, by approximately 1 to 2 cm, stay for ca 1 - 2 seconds in the position, still firmly holding the white ceramic grip in your hand with a heat-resistant glove. Then you can open it to maximum. Thus you shall restrict to minimum the unforeseen and unwanted unpleasant spreading out of odour and combustion products to the external area in the proximity of the stove.



Closed stove in operation, which had prior been filled up with recommended fuel, is to be opened only after the fuel has burned out under the level of the lower stove edge. Otherwise there is the risk of burn, back blaze of flame through the loading door out of the stove and penetration of fume to the space where the stove is installed.

THE STOVE OPERATION AT REDUCED POWER

The stove may be operated for longer time period at the reduced power. When the stove is reasonably heated up and the layer of loaded wood burns out, clean the grill by shifting while holding the grip (Fig. 1 - position c) and let just the hot coals on the grill forming a layer of one up to two centimetres height. The ash-can door (Fig. 1 - position b) must be completely closed. Open the loading door (Fig. 1 - position a) and load the maximum amount of fuel to the combustion area (as much as can be put inside, approx. 6 kg) - dry hardwood in horizontal, askew or vertical position (the vertical position of wood is recommended in particular near the window so that the loaded wood would not obstruct the glass when closing the door). Well stacked wood in the combustion area is the precondition of a long combustion per one fuel loading. Duly close the loading door (Fig. 1 - position a). After a short reasonable time, when the loaded fuel starts burning (the primary and secondary air control should be set to maximum), set the control for the adjustment of the primary air (Fig. 1 - position d) to the minimum position. The secondary air control (Fig. 1 position e) should be moved gradually from the maximum position to the minimum position, monitor the flame through the loading door. When the flame is small and looks like it would soon stop burning, terminate the adjustment of secondary air (Fig. 1 - position e). Such heated up stove can heat for approx. 12 hours depending on the type of the stove, heating and weather conditions. The fuel doses shall be combusted in an efficient way for a long time without any external intervention.

As long as you want to interrupt the above described process and transfer to the intensive heating, set the regulation controls of the primary and secondary air according to the stove operation to the nominal power.

STOVE OPERATION TERMINATION

As long as the fuel in the stove got burned out and you do not want to continue with heating, set all the regulation controls to minimum (Fig. 1 - position d, e). Thus you shall reduce the supply of combustion air to the allowable minimum. In addition, the outlet of chimney products shall be reduced to minimum, whereby the heat leakage through the chimney shall be mitigated, and completely close the ash-can door (Fig. 1 - position b). The accumulation mass (crashed glass) poured at the sides of the ash-can shall release the saved heat to the surrounding area even after the stove went completely out.



Should any surface external parts of the stove got red heated when heating intensively, immediately set the supply of primary sucking air to minimum, nothing special happens, everything is OK, you can continue heating. Of course, while observing all fire and safety regulations as well as the Operation Manual supplied by the manufacturer of the stove. The shade of the surface treatment of the stove can change after it cools down, which is allowable.



When heating during warmer period, in particular upon a sudden change in weather (warming up), the chimney effect may be unfavourable (poor). It is demonstrated by a slow, tame heating in the grate, the combustion products are not perfectly carried away. In that case, it shall be necessary to poke the fire in more intense way and more frequently, to load smaller doses of fuel, the ash-can should be less full with ash and all the regulation controls (primary and secondary flap of combustion air sucking) should be open to maximum.

IMPORTANT WARNINGS



During the stove operation never open or lift the inspection hole (Fig. 1 - position f), there is a risk of fire, burn, suffocation with fume and intoxication with CO gas (it is extremely poisonous gas, carbon oxide, chemical symbol CO, it is generated during imperfect combustion, it is invisible and odourless)!!!

- The stove is made of the individual parts (sections), freely placed onto each other and cemented on the connections, which ensures their stability and tightness.
- It is forbidden to willingly and inadvertently impact the stove with anything and in any way, in order to prevent the breach of any stove part on the cemented connections. Furthermore, nothing can lean on the stove even when it is cold.
- It is also forbidden to manipulate with the stove parts during heating in any other way but using the method specified herein!
- The stove must not be put into operation under any circumstances that would lead to the risk of a temporary cause of the explosion of gases, dust or vapours and it also may not be in operation during the work presenting the risk of explosion or fire (for example the bonding of floor covering, etc.)
- The stove may be operated according to the Operation and Service Manual only by adult persons with legal capacity.
- No hazardous substances may be present on the place where the stove is located.
- It is forbidden to pour any liquid, snow, ice, powder and loose material over the stove.
- No loose, powder, spray or gas materials and particles such as flour, the contents of sprays, etc. may be dispersed onto or into the stove or its surroundings.
- The power of the stove may not be increased in any other way but using the regulation controls installed by the manufacturer on the stove.
- When handling with the regulation controls, the loading glass door, tube door, baking tray, grill in the furnace ash can door, etc., always use the supplied handling heat-

resistant gloves, otherwise there is a risk of burning.

- Do not throw the explosive objects to the proximity of, onto or inside the stove or the furnace.
- The ash shall be carefully taken out to a dedicated container after it had cooled down. Use heat-resistant gloves.
- Do not use damaged, non-functioning stove. The user shall be responsible for the professional repair.
- It is forbidden to use waste, wood sawdust, wood chippings, loose substances, powder coal, plastic, rubber, liquid fuel, liquids, alcohol, gas, any objects soaked with volatile and crude oil substances, clothes, etc. as a fuel. Only the fuel recommended by the manufacturer of the stove may be used.
- When heating using the stove it is necessary to always ensure the reasonable venting, also in the case of the concurrent operation with other thermal device.
- Regularly check the amount of ash deposited in the fume duct and elbow bends, as well as in the shafts of the stove, minimally once every three months. If necessary, clean them.
- In the case of fire in the chimney, you must close all the air bleeds of the stove as soon as possible. Immediately start closing all the inlet controls to minimum, completely close the ash-can door. Do not open the loading door, do not open the top round cover. Immediately call firemen and inform them about the event and its place.
- The term "Stove Operation" covers the process, from the moment of the first ignition of fuel in the stove till the complete burning out of the fuel and the extinguishing of all hot coals in the stove, including the ash-can and at the same time the cooling down of the entire surface of the stove to a pleasantly sensed temperature when touching it.
- During the stove operation, continuously check the stove function and fire safety. It is necessary to check the following:
 - The condition of the fuel in the stove, the position of the air sucking regulation controls, the position of loading door, ash-can door and the amount of ash in it (do not let it get filled with ash to the maximum capacity as this impairs the economy and ecology of burning. Up to ca $\frac{3}{4}$ of capacity would be enough.
 - Notice the character of fire in the various phases of burning, its changes in shape, colour and sound.
 - Notice the grill, whether it is not clogged with ash,
 - Notice whether the loading door is always correctly closed.
 - The increased attention should be paid to the present persons under the influence of alcohol or narcotics, diseased, weak and paralysed persons.
 - Notice whether someone placed an unsuitable object to the proximity of the heating or cooling down stove.
 - In particular, warn the children of the possible risk of burning and always take care so that they would not get to the dangerous distance from the stove, in order to prevent their burning and falling over, despite that they are sufficiently away from the stove at first glance.
 - Prevent the free uncontrolled movement of animals in the proximity of the stove.
 - Do not put any live animals and any objects into, onto the stove, into the furnace

and to the proximity of the stove, when the stove is hot or cold!

- Never let the stove in operation without a responsible supervision.
- The refractory concrete segments may have the protruding stainless steel wire on their surface, it might hurt your skin by unpleasant scratching, piercing, cutting, especially in the case of segments damaged by unsuitable transport, storage, etc. or worn and cracked segments when carrying out maintenance, cleaning and repairs of the stove.
- In case of open fire, immediately cover the flames with the fire blanket. Thus you will prevent the fire from spreading!!! Fire blanket is part of the delivery of each type of cast-iron stove SAHARA. Always have the fire blanket ready and store it at hand on a suitable place.
- If you are not sure during any activity or in any situation with regards to the stove, after you had read the **Operation Manual** and fully understood and comprehended it, always for this purpose contact the relevant servicing expert trained by the manufacturer of the stove as soon as possible at first, then follow his/her instructions. If it is impossible to contact him/her, do not continue in the activity or situation.

INSPECTION, CLEANING, MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS OF STOVE



We recommend the regular inspection, cleaning, maintenance and possible repairs of the stove to be done by the competent employee of the relevant servicing organisation who is trained by the manufacturer of the stove, at least once a year.

STOVE INSPECTION

Regularly inspect the interior space of the stove through inspection hole (Fig. 1 - position f), the loading door (Fig. 1 - position a) and ash-can door (Fig. 1 - position b) at least once every 3 months.

The inspection of the stove should be carried out continuously by monitoring the surface of the stove even when it is out of operation when no fuel is combusted. As long as any of the stove seals does not sufficiently fulfil its function, usually due to ending its operation life, it shall be usually demonstrated by the change of surface colour of the stove on the spot of reduced tightness (fine deposits of carbon particles can be generated), there shall be the discolouration

to black shade. It shall be necessary to replace the entire sealing for the new one (the sealing tapes) on the place of discolouration, or to restore the sealing using cement, where the cement is used. During the stove operation, when you heat in it, keep the proximity of the stove in clean condition, check the exterior part of the stove, in particular take care the loading door (Fig. 1 - position a) and the ash-can door (Fig. 1 - position b) are duly closed, the regulation controls must be in the correct position (Fig. 1 - position d), e), the fume duct must be safely connected since the leakage of fume products of combustion to the stove surroundings is not allowed. When smelling a suspicious smell, provide for the adequate venting and stop burning fuel in the stove till the cause is remedied. We recommend you to procure and get assembled the relevant detectors (CO₂, CO, fume, temperature) in the surrounding area of the stove warning you in case of possible leakages of dangerous gases, fume and of the risk of fire. Check the course of burning process. The burning should be calm, silent, even, the flame in the stove should be of light orange colour, and the fume coming out of the chimney should be pale. You shall thus avoid:

- killing of humans and animals by suffocation, CO₂ and fume,
- killing of humans and animals by poisonous gas CO that cannot be smelled, it is also invisible!!!
- killing of humans and animals by fire,
- damages of property,
- damages of the surrounding,
- traumas of the affected persons and their relatives.



The inspection opening should be open only when the stove is out of operation, after the hot coal is removed and the stove must be entirely cold! It serves for the primary informative visual inspection of the interior part of the stove.

Through the inspection opening (Fig. 1 - position f) check in particular the amount of deposited solid particles and carbon particles as well as the internal space, where the fume duct is connected to the stove. The solid non-burnable particles from the combustion products leaving the stove via fume duct to the chimney (dust) and carbon particles are partially entrapped in the contaminant indicator. If full of contaminants from combustion products, simply clean it following the chapter on stove cleaning, place it to the original place and cover the inspection opening (Fig. 1 - position f). Caution, the contacting areas must be freed from all contaminants so that they are duly tight (even without a sealing).

STOVE CLEANING



During cleaning, the stove must be cold, you must not heat in it, and there may not be any hidden hot coal in it (even in the ash)!!!



Should several appliances are connected to the chimney, either on one floor or several floors, take such precautions prior to cleaning that would be in accordance with the local legal standards of the country as well as the fire and safety precautions.



When cleaning the stove, use the personal protective aids, namely: goggles, clothes, shoes, gloves and respirator, washing agent for skin, clean cloth for wiping hands, etc.

The safe and efficient operation of the stove shall be achieved through the regular inspection, maintenance and cleaning of the stove, as well as the following of the complete Operation Manual and safety regulations. The cleaning and regular maintenance of the stove must be carried out by the competent technician at least once a year.

Aids for stove cleaning:

- Vacuum cleaner for collecting ash and carbon particles,
- Hand-held steel brush,
- Chimney sweeper with a extension piece (the minimal length of the extension piece should be selected according to the length of the connected fume duct of the stove to the chimney),
- Small broom and scoop,
- Larger metal container with a lid for collecting carbon particles and contaminants from the stove,
- The blinding metal bottom with the diameter of the connected fume duct of the stove to the chimney,
- Torch.

We recommend you to let the work be done by an experienced trained serviceman. The stove cleaning is rather simple and fast.

The cleaning of the interior area of the stove and fume duct should be carried out once a years

or more frequently, if needed. Take records about the stove cleaning (the date of cleaning, or the photo of the interior area of the stove prior to the cleaning, etc.). Keep the records in the Operation Manual - in the NOTES section.

When observing the Operation Manual, the interior area of the stove and fume duct shall be clean, without the deposits of contaminants or carbon particles for rather long time, even when heating frequently. However, should the Operation Manual not be followed, the interior areas of the stove would rather rapidly get contaminated with very thick layer of contaminants and carbon particles, which shall lead to various problems with heating (it is hard to make a fire in it, the stove poorly heats despite that the regulation controls are set to maximum positions, black fume goes up from the chimney, the glass on the loading door is constantly deposited with black carbon particles, etc.). As long as you find the intensive accumulation of deposits and carbon particles on the internal surface of the stove via inspection opening, you must immediately adopt and carry out the following measures, since there is a great risk of death by suffocation, intoxication, fire and the risk of property and surroundings damage by fire.

STOVE CLEANING AND MAINTENANCE



We recommend regular inspection, cleaning, maintenance and possible repairs of the stove to be done by the competent employee of the relevant servicing organisation who is trained by the manufacturer of the stove, at least once a year.

Prepare a sufficient space around the stove, so that the individual parts of the stove would be put aside there:

- Remove the contaminants and ash from the furnace to the ash-can container,
- Clean the ash-can container,
- Then vent the stove as follows:
 - Ensure the sufficient supply of air to the room where the stove is installed (air conditioning, fans and exhausters in the room must be switched off), put all the regulation controls of the stove to maximum position, open the ash-can door, loading door and furnace door on the stove.
 - Appropriately five minutes later, duly close all the doors, put the regulation controls to minimum position. Following these steps you duly vented the stove prior to cleaning and prepared it to cleaning. In addition, using this measure you reduced the air flow in the area of the stove and its surrounding to minimum, which shall minimise the dispersion of dust during stove cleaning.

1. It is the best to start with the cleaning from top downwards. Disconnect the fume duct of the stove from the chimney and to immediately close the open hole to the chimney

with the prepared blinding bottom. You shall thus prevent the leakage of carbon particles and other contaminants from the chimney to the area where the stove is located. Then disconnect the fume duct from the stove, clean it from the interior side using the chimney sweeper and put it to the prepared place. Insert the decorative rosette to the fume duct placed aside in order not to forget to insert it to the fume duct during the reassembly.

2. Lift the inspection cover Fig. 1 - position f) with bare fingers, free it from contaminants, vacuum clean it and put it to the suitable place.
3. Lift the top part and put it aside to the prepared place, but turn it with the fumed side up. Free it from the contaminants and vacuum clean it. Take care not to damage the seal. At first, roughly vacuum clean the deflector and stainless steel wool (indicator) at its circumference through the open area of the stove. Then you can free the stainless steel wool from little hooks and free it from contaminants step by step, part by part. Put the vacuum cleaned stainless steel wool aside. Vacuum clean the deflector again, pull it out from the stove holding the grip, complete the cleaning and insert the cleaned stainless steel wool to the original place.
4. Gradually free the internal space of the stove from contaminants, vacuum clean and gradually take out and clean other deflectors in the stove so that the contaminants would fall down to the interior section of the stove. Thus cleaned deflectors should be put aside outside the stove, where you can fine clean them using the vacuum cleaner and a cloth.
5. Vacuum clean such freed interior section of the stove, remember to clean the area of the stove connection to fume duct. Gross contaminants on the internal wall of the stove should be removed using a steel brush. If necessary, use torch.
6. Sweep the top section of the furnace using a small broom and vacuum clean it, then follow with the area at the circumference of the furnace. The contaminants shall all down to the area under the furnace.
7. With your hand slightly pull out and concurrently slightly rotate the outlet of the furnace, it is just freely inserted, and it could be done rather easily.
8. Open the loading door; remove the contaminants from the grate section of the stove. Then insert one hand with a cloth to the stove through the open loading door, clean the deflector, vacuum clean the internal area of the grate.
9. Now, you can start putting the cleaned parts gradually, but in the reverse order, back to the stove. That means in the reverse order to the order they were taken out - slightly insert the stove outlet to the original place and place the individual deflectors to the stove one by one. All the fume duct connections should be duly sealed and inserted into each other in a correct way. Then the fume duct should be connected to the stove and chimney, screw two locking screws. In addition, duly seal the connection of the fume duct to the stove as well as the connection to the chimney. Finally, put the top section with a lid to the stove (to its original position). The areas of these parts that are in contact must be duly cleaned and freed from all contaminants prior to their placement to the original place.
10. The cleaning of the sucking branch of secondary air:
 - a. Open the loading door (Fig. 1 - position a). Slightly rotate the protective grill protecting the ending of the secondary air to the combustion area. Insert the

flexible part of the vacuum cleaner hose to the hole revealed after the removal of a grill till stop, ca 75 cm. Gradually vacuum clean the entire internal section of the secondary air inlet tube while concurrently ejecting the vacuum cleaner hose. Close the loading door (Fig. 1 - position a).

- b. Put the secondary air flap (Fig. 1 - position e) to the maximum position. Slightly insert the vacuum cleaner hose with the relevant diameter via any of the revealed secondary air sucking hose to the sucking system, ca 30 to 40 cm. Gradually vacuum clean the remaining section of secondary air supply, while concurrently taking out the vacuum cleaner hose from the sucking branch of secondary air (Fig. 1 - position e).
11. The cleaning of the glass on loading door. Open the loading door (Fig. 1 - position a) and using the cleaning agent intended for that purpose (you can buy it in the fireplace and stove shop, together with instructions) clean the glass from both sides.
 12. As long as you need to replace the seals on the stove (cement, or sealing tapes and cords), let the serviceman trained by the manufacturer to do the replacement, since these are more demanding actions. (Some sealing tapes and cords are specially manufactured and modified by manufacturer and their supply and replacement shall be provided for just by the authorised vendor).
 13. The maintenance of stove surface: use protection means intended for eyes and hands, working clothes and boots.
 - a. Clean the surface of the stove with a dry soft cloth in order to free it from dust and contaminants from up downwards. Non-patinated stove is to be gently polished using soft cloth (flannel, suede, wool).
 - b. Complete bronze-patinated stove is to be gently brushed using brass brush, mainly its bronze parts, until the surface is bronze-shining. Subsequently, gently wipe the whole stove, mainly its brass parts, using suede cloth adequately soaked in spirit. After the complete dry out, polish using suitable soft cloth (flannel, suede, wool). Gradually apply 2 to 3 layers of heat-resistant transparent (colourless) stove varnish following its manufacturer's instructions for use. It is critical to follow all safety measures, otherwise there is a risk of explosion, fire, or poisoning. This sort of maintenance is to be carried out only in dedicated premises !
 - c. Complete brass-patinated stove, mainly its brass parts, is to be gently, manually brushed using brass brush until the surface is brass-shining. Subsequently, gently wipe the whole stove, mainly its brass parts, using salt-and-vinegar-solution-soaked cloth. Then gently wipe the parts using a sponge adequately soaked in lukewarm clean water. As soon as possible wipe in order to dry them out using clean dry soft cloth. After a complete dry out, polish using suitable soft cloth (flannel, suede, wool). Further procedure see 13b.
 - d. The surface of the stove may get damaged if not cleaned properly.
 14. Stove maintenance
 - a. The surrounding, interior and surface of the stove should be kept in a clean condition. Prior to each heating, the grate area should be freed from ash and hard fuel remnants. From time to time heat more intensively in the stove, at least continuously for one hour. This will partially clean the stove from inside.
 - b. As long as you have the impression the stove heats poorly or it has insufficient

effect, through the inspection opening check the condition of the sediment of impurities and carbon particles in the internal section of the stove upon the nearest occasion, when the stove is out of operation and cold. Accordingly, take relevant measures (according to the chapter on stove cleaning - in an extreme case, an unsuitable objects from above can fall down to the chimney, e.g. a bird, etc.)

- c. After every heating season, make the complete maintenance of the stove and thoroughly check for possible damage or cracking of any stove section.
- d. Should you find out at any time the stove is cracked on any place, immediately stop using it and call the nearest authorised servicing organisation and report the failure.
- e. Regularly check the stove seals. The relevant stove seals should be replaced as needed (it does not meet its function if damaged or pressed out, if there is a fumed spot on the surface of the stove anywhere around the seal).

In the case the seal replacement is necessary, call the relevant authorised servicing organisation.

METHOD OF DISPOSAL OF WASTE AND REJECTED PRODUCT

According to the Act No. 125/1997 Coll. and the related regulations, we propose the following method of the disposal of packaging and the redundant rejected product:

Packaging:

- Put the plastic packaging to the sorted waste container.
- Use the wood parts of the packaging as a fuel when making fire.
- Deliver the holders and screws to the secondary raw material collecting organisation.
- Put the packaging with moisture absorbent to the container with hazardous waste.

The redundant rejected product:

- Deliver the metal parts to the secondary raw material collecting organisation.
- Pour the glass fragments from the stove, disassemble the door glass and put them together to the sorted waste container.
- Put the ceramics and seals to the municipal waste container.

WARRANTY AND CLAIM CONDITIONS

The stove manufacturer, ACCONT s.r.o. and its warranty and claim conditions:

- The Warranty Certificate and Claim Terms and Conditions for the stove are elaborated in accordance with the relevant stipulation of the Civil Code and the Act on Consumer Protection of the Slovak Republic.
 - As long as the cracks appear on the cast-iron parts of your stove during the warranty period, should there are any functionality or surface treatment faults, never carry out the repair by yourselves. The repairs may be carried out only by the stove manufacturer or the exclusive vendor.
1. We guarantee the quality, operability and the workmanship of the stove using wood logs up to two years as of the date of the sale by the authorised vendor.
 2. Twenty-year warranty relates only to cast-iron parts of our stove against cracks caused by heat when burning fuel in the stoves since the date of its sale at the side of the purchaser.
 3. One-year warranty relates to seals and insulation.

The warranties and guarantees stated in clause 1., 2. and 3. hereof shall apply only supposing that:

- The stove was installed, assembled and put into operation by the authorised serviceman, which is proved by the drawn and acknowledged protocol kept by the relevant authorised servicing organisation,
- It has been operated only in accordance with the Operation Manual,
- It was duly connected to the chimney according to the local relevant standards in force,
- There were not made any unauthorised interventions and manipulation in the stove design,
- The stove has not been visibly grossly damaged,
- It was not incorrectly stored,
- It was not damaged by natural disaster,
- It was not damaged by weather effects,
- It was not damaged during transport,
- It was not violently damaged by vandalism,
- There are no discrepancies in data between the proof of purchase, assembly sheet, warranty certificate and product label.

The warranty does not apply to:

- The change in the shade of the surface of the stove caused by common use,
- The corroded and oxidised parts of the stove,
- The common wearing of the parts during the common use,

- The failures and faults caused by mechanical damage.

When enforcing the claims on the stove, the purchaser must state his/her exact address and the circumstances under which the claim emerged. We shall start process the claim only after the purchaser presents the duly completed Warranty Certificate with the date of sale, the signature of the authorised vendor and the seal imprint of the authorised vendor.

The manufacturer shall decide upon the way and place of repair.

When purchasing the stove, check for its completeness.

When purchasing the product, remember to ask for legibly and duly completed and acknowledged Warranty Certificate in your own interest.

The claim should be enforced at the vendor from which you purchased the product.

Within the six months as of the purchase, the claim shall be processed pursuant to the stipulation of Article 616 of the Civil Code as the conflict with the purchase contract. In the remaining months of warranty period of the stove, the process shall depend upon the fact whether there is the remediable fault or not, pursuant to Article 622 of the Civil Code.

The prolongation of the warranty period does not apply to the consumables used during the repair or replacement of stove parts.

This Warranty Certificate shall be valid only for the territory of the Slovak Republic.

Warranty provided by the manufacturer shall apply only to the original purchaser and it may not be transferred.

As long as the stove was mishandled since it left the manufacturing plant, as long as it was operated in an incorrect way, as long as the Operation Manual was not followed, the manufacturer shall not recognize the claim. The remaining warranty and claim terms and conditions and procedures not stated herein shall be governed by the relevant stipulations of the Civil Code and the Act on Consumer Protection of the Slovak Republic.

NOTES

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