Fire and flame

User Manual
STYLE 60

EN
2023-01

LOHBERGER

Foreword

With the STYLE 60 kitchen stove, you have chosen a quality product from Lohberger.

Apart from the stylish and timeless design, we attach particular importance to state-of-the-art combustion technology, high-grade materials and perfect workmanship.

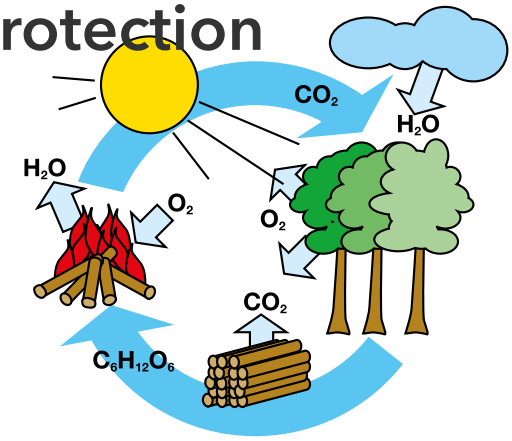
Correct handling and proper care are vital for fault-free operation and a long service life. Therefore, please read this user manual carefully. We are convinced that our product will then give you many years of satisfactory service.

Your LOHBERGER Team

Our contribution to climate protection

When wood burns, it releases only as much CO2 as it stored during its lifetime as a tree. No matter whether the wood is burned or decomposes in the forest, the amount of CO2 released is the same.

Heating with wood therefore complies with the "natural organic cycle".



Information about the manual

Pay particular attention to the following notes used in this manual:

DANGER ... indicates an imminently hazardous situation, which, if not avoided, would result in death or serious injury.

CAUTION ... indicates a potentially hazardous situation, which, if not avoided, would result in slight or minor injuries.

NOTE ... indicates a potentially hazardous situation, which, if not avoided, could result in material damage.

Contents

Safety instructions

RISK OF BURNS

Please bear in mind that some parts of the appliance (filling door, handles, etc.) become hot during heating operation and present a risk of burns. Use the provided protective glove and tool for operating the appliance.

FIRE HAZARD

To ensure there can be no heat build-up, the convection air vents must not be closed!

Observe the safety clearances to flammable components when installing the appliance.

CAUTION – PLAYING CHILDREN

The appliance becomes very hot during operation – above all at the viewing window and the casing! Please ensure that children keep a sufficient safe distance from the hot stove.

- It is essential to read this user manual carefully before installing and commissioning your appliance. This helps you avoid damage that can be caused by improper installation or operation.
- Only use approved transport aids with sufficient load-bearing capacity for transporting the appliance. --> see transport instructions for details
- The combustion of firewood releases heat energy that results in strong heating of the appliance surface and the window glass. There is a risk of burns if these parts are touched without appropriate protective clothing or tools, e.g. suitable gloves.
- The appliance may only be commissioned following proper connection to the chimney.
- Inspect the appliance for damage (e.g. glass panels).
- When adding more fuel, open the doors slowly and first allow the flue gases to be drawn up the chimney. This prevents flue gas from escaping into the room.
- Placing of non-heat-resistant objects on the heating appliance or in its vicinity is prohibited. Never place any pieces of laundry on the appliance to dry. Clothes airers and the like must be positioned at an adequate distance from the heating appliance (fire risk)!
- Overheated fats and oils can ignite spontaneously. Only prepare dishes with fats and oils, e.g.. chips, under supervision. Never use water to extinguish burning fats or oils! Place a lid on the pot and remove it from the hot cooking surface.
- When operating your heating appliance, the processing of highly flammable and explosive materials in the same or in adjacent rooms is prohibited.
- Never operate the appliance with the firebox door open. Heating gases hazardous to health may escape and deflagration could occur.
- Never remove safety equipment, such as radiation protection panels and the like.
- The appliance connections for flue outlet and combustion air must not be changed. Before commissioning and during operation, the combustion air and flue pipes must be clear!
- In open flue operation, ensure that there is sufficient combustion air in the installation room.
- The appliance must not be commissioned in unfavourable weather conditions, such as when there is overpressure in the chimney.
- There is a risk of burns when working with the hot oven! Use an oven cloth or protective gloves.
- Do not keep any objects in the oven, which could cause a hazard when starting the appliance.
- Take care when opening the oven doors. Do not bow your head immediately over the opened oven doors. A rush of hot air or steam escapes through the opening door.
- Always close the oven door completely when preparing food in the oven.

Important information

Identification

With the help of the supplied documentation, you are in a position to ... ... operate the appliance safely
... exploit all the potential applications
... carry out cleaning and maintenance work

Store this user manual carefully in an easily accessible place until the appliance is removed and hand it over to the new owner. If the user manual is lost or destroyed, you can request a new copy from your dealer at any time.
The illustrations and simplified representations serve as general information. They are not true to scale.
Directions, such as right/left and front/rear, always relate to the position seen head-on in front of the appliance.
Dimensions are stated in the ISO system of units – in centimetres (cm), unless specified otherwise.

Liability

In the event of personal injury or material damage, the manufacturer is liable for the construction standard and safety of the appliance only when design faults can be substantiated.

No liability is accepted for ...
... improper use
... improper operation
... inadequate maintenance
... use of non-original spare parts
... structural changes

Improper use

Improper use of the appliance can cause life-threatening injuries and serious material damage and result in the loss of guarantee and warranty entitlements.

Improper use includes ...
... any structural change to the appliance
... operation without proper connection to the chimney
... operation with opened doors or covers
... operation without knowledge of the operating instructions
... installation of non-original spare parts
... use of non-approved fuels

Reference to statutory requirements

Please observe the local, national and European regulations and standards that apply to the installation and operation of the fireplace.

Only use correct fuels

Ensure that only suitable fuel is used by selecting environmentally sustainable, high-grade, dry varieties.

Periodic cleaning and maintenance

Every fireplace, including all connected system components (e.g. chimney), must be subjected to periodic maintenance and cleaning in order to maintain the functionality and efficiency of the appliance.

Please observe the cleaning and maintenance instructions in this manual. Your responsible chimney sweep would also be happy to clean the fireplace. Only clean and properly adjusted heating appliances work economically.

Spare parts and accessories

Only use original spare parts. You can obtain spare parts from your dealer. Wearing parts (e.g. seals), components exposed to high thermal stress (fireclay, cast parts) and broken appliance parts must be renewed or replaced as soon as possible. Only use accessories that are available and approved for this appliance.

Correct installation & commissioning

The safety of the appliance is only assured if it has been installed by a trained technician in compliance with the regulations and requirements applicable at the installation location. Ensure that the specifications are adhered to in accordance with the applicable laws and standards and in compliance with the local fire and building regulations. Please call in the responsible flue gas inspector to assess the structural and technical circumstances.

Run the stove at low output for the first 2–3 days.
During the first few days of heating operation, expansion cracks may develop in the fireclay lining. However, this does not impair the heating function

Adequate supply of fresh air

In open flue operation, ensure a sufficient supply of fresh air to the installation room during heating. An air change rate of at least 0.8 times per hour must be ensured by permanent, reliable ventilation of the room. Combustion air (fresh air) may have to be provided from outdoors if the windows and doors in the room where the appliance is installed are tightly sealed or if other appliances, such as extractor hoods, tumble dryers or fans, draw air from the room. Do not close or obstruct the combustion air inlet apertures.

If other heating appliances are situated in the same room, the vents for supplying combustion air must ensure that the volumetric air flow is sufficient to operate all the appliances correctly.

Appliance must not be modified

Except for tested original accessories offered by us, work carried out by our in-house Customer Service department or work carried out by qualified contractors (restricted to the work described in this documentation).

Correct operation

Proper operation by observing the specifications in the installation and operating instructions and the information relating to safety and environmental protection. Please note that your appliance has not been designed to be childproof (doors, etc.) and therefore must not be operated by children or other people who are not authorized or trained. If the appliance is not installed and commissioned correctly or if it is operated improperly, contrary to the appliance-specific requirements (specified in technical documentation, user manual), then all guarantee and warranty rights are rendered null and void.

Chimney requirements

The suitability and operational readiness of new and existing chimneys prior to commissioning/initial start-up of the appliance must be verifiable by an acceptance certificate from the responsible chimney sweep.

The chimney tract must be cleared by the user (no covers or blockages). Good ventilation (sufficient fresh air) must be ensured in the installation room. Please point out any existing faults and/or alterations with regard to the chimney and the heating system. Flue gases must be directed without hindrance into the open air.

Caution, the chimney may be blocked

Ensure that the chimney is clear when starting the appliance again after a longer interruption in operation. Before operating the appliance, have the chimney inspected by a specialist (flue gas inspector).

Behaviour in the event of chimney fire

If the fireplace, connecting duct and chimney are not cleaned regularly or if unsuitable fuels are burned, then the residues may ignite. This could cause a chimney fire.

Keep the stove doors closed! Move flammable parts away from the chimney! Never attempt to extinguish a chimney fire by applying water. The sudden generation of water vapour can burst the chimney!

--> Call the fire brigade using the emergency phone number!

Transport / packaging

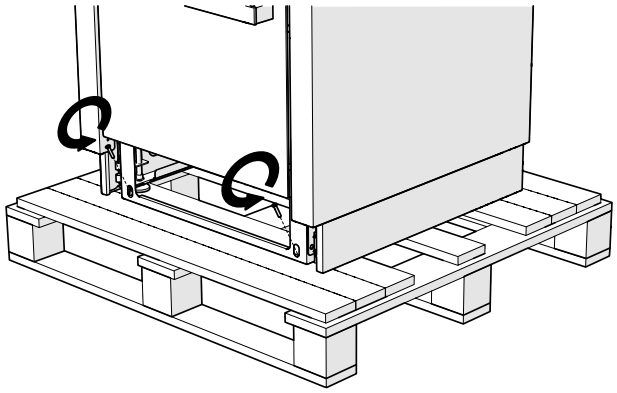
The packaging for your appliance provides excellent protection from damage during transport. Nevertheless, damage to the appliance and accessories cannot be ruled out completely.

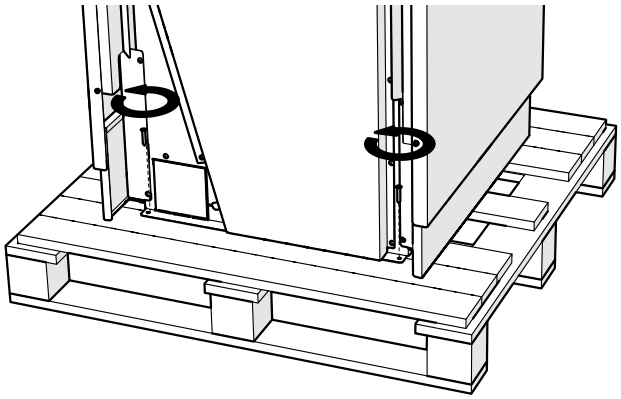
Also after unpacking, the appliance must be inspected carefully for completeness and any transport damage. Claims for hidden transport damage may only be made within 7 working days.

NOTE: Visible defects must be reported to the deliverer immediately! Subsequent complaints are not permissible!

Transport restraints

After lifting out the fuel storage drawer, remove the 4 transport securing screws in the plinth area.





Transport options

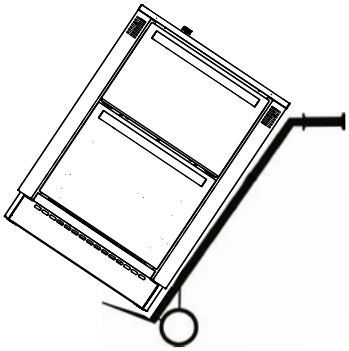
NOTE: When the adjustable feet are unscrewed, move the stove carefully in order not to damage the appliance or the floor covering.

Transport with pallet:

Transport appliance with pallet to the installation location. Remove fuel storage drawer, detach hob, remove transport restraints and lift appliance from pallet.

Transport with hand truck:

Transport by hand truck is possible at the side and rear. For this purpose, detach hob, remove transport restraints and convey appliance to installation location by hand truck.

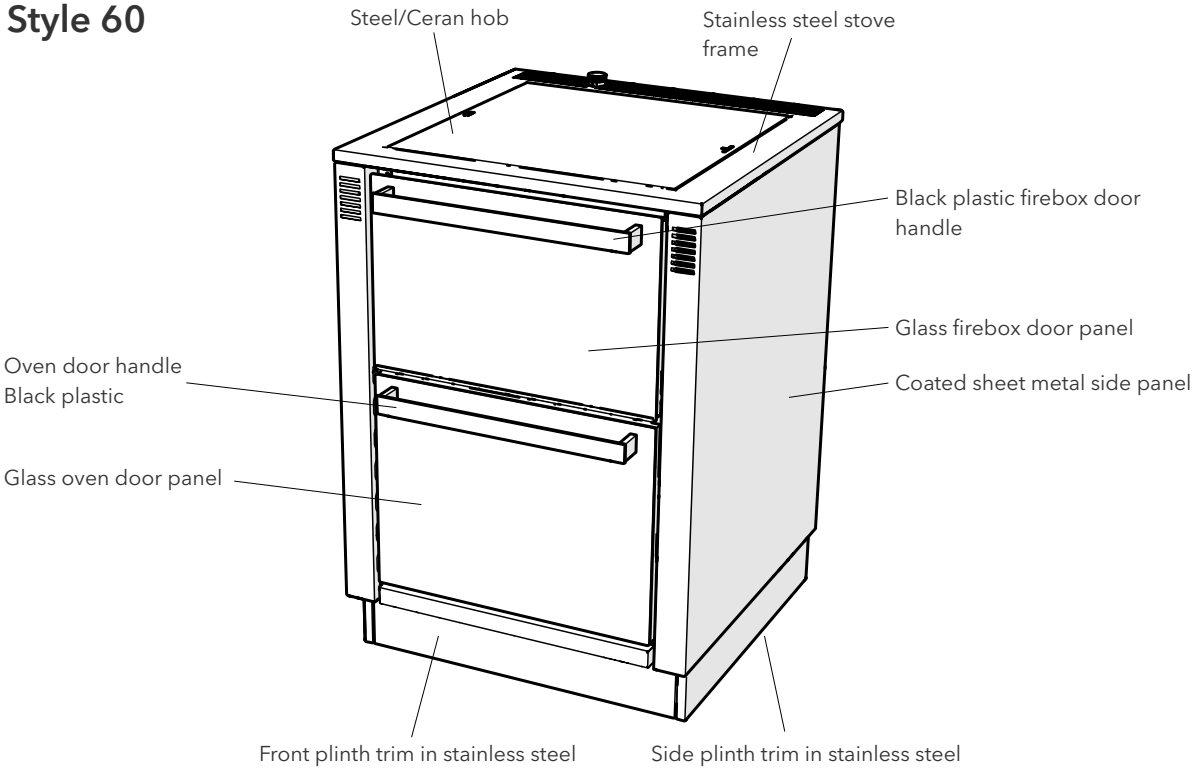


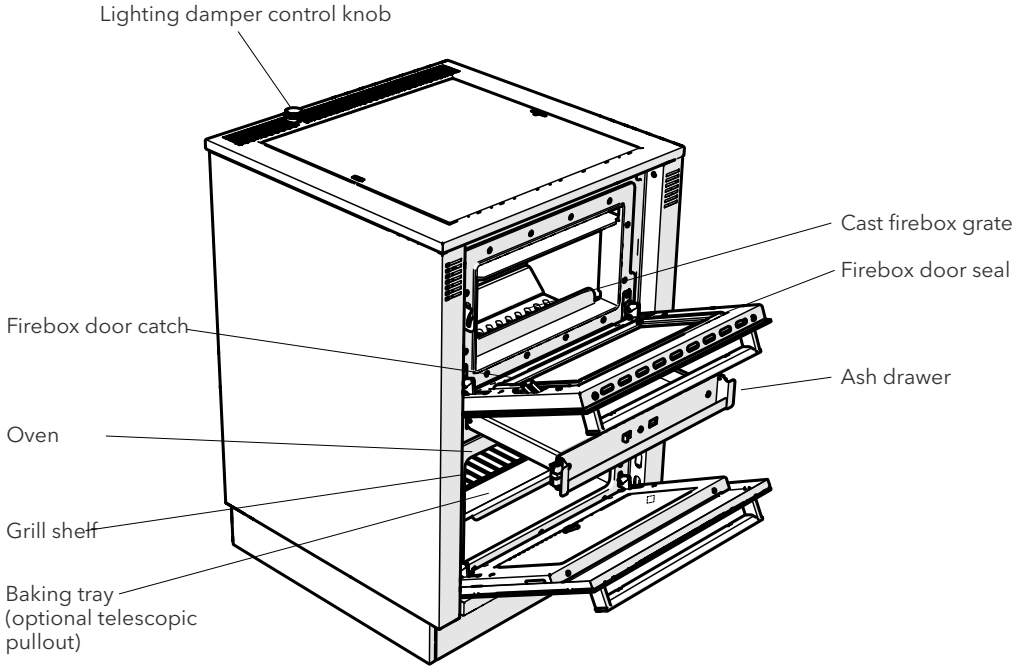
Appliance description

The STYLE kitchen stoves are faster-burning combustion appliances that have been designed specifically for burning firewood. The difference between faster-burning and slow-burning combustion equipment lies in the recharging interval, while the combustion duration of the appliances is unrestricted. This means that faster-burning combustion equipment can also be operated for longer periods without any risk of appliance damage.

The appliance body consists of a bolted sheet steel construction, while high-grade materials, such as stainless steel, enamelled steel, etc., are used for the appliance casing.

Style 60





Firebox door with window

Appliances in the STYLE 60 stove series are equipped with a window in the firebox door. The firebox door with triple glazing allows you to enjoy the beauty of real flames in your living space, turning heating with wood into a special experience. The firebox door is fitted with a snap fastener.

Oven

All ovens are equipped with baking tray and grill shelf, the tray supports are removable and have 4 slot heights. Optionally, one of these slots can be equipped with a convenient telescopic pullout.
The oven interior is fully enamelled and therefore easy to clean. The hot airflow circulates in the oven. The winding way in which flue gas is routed guarantees even temperature distribution on the hob and in the oven, as well as continuous heat radiation to the surroundings.

Oven thermometer

The thermometer in the oven door window has a display range of 20 to 300°C. The temperature markings are approximate values for baking and roasting and may deviate slightly from case to case.

Hob

STYLE appliances are equipped as standard with a steel hob. Optionally, they can also be equipped with an original CERAN® glass-ceramic hob.

Telescopic plinth

The appliance is equipped as standard with a telescopic plinth. This allows the appliance to be set to any height between 85 and 92 cm

Fire protection unit

For attachment to flammable materials, installation in a standard kitchen unit space or attaching to an electric stove or another appliance, fire protection units are required. These are installed as standard on the STYLE 60.

Siting the appliance

NOTE: It is essential to contact the responsible flue gas inspector BEFORE siting the appliance. Observe the building and fire protection regulations applicable at the installation location when siting the appliance.

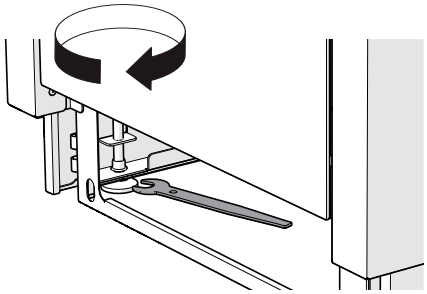
NOTE: Our recommendation is only to use an authorised contractor for connecting and fitting the appliance (or for inspection and acceptance in the case of self-installation).

Floor load-bearing capacity

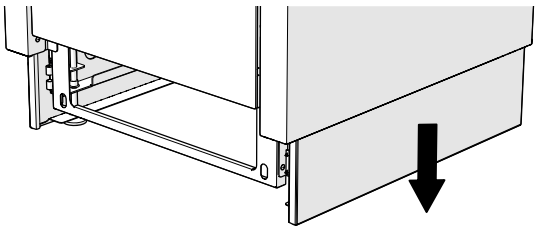
Prior to installation, ensure that the load-bearing capacity of the floor substructure can withstand the weight of the appliance. Ensure that the appliance stands horizontally, free from vibration.

Adjusting the appliance height

Appliances in the STYLE 60 series are equipped with a telescopic plinth. With 4 adjustable feet in the plinth area, the appliance can be set to any height between 85 and 92 cm. To do this, first remove the plinth trim (simply pull it forwards), then raise the appliance to the desired appliance height by adjusting the adjustable feet (with the supplied disposable

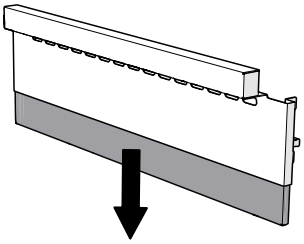


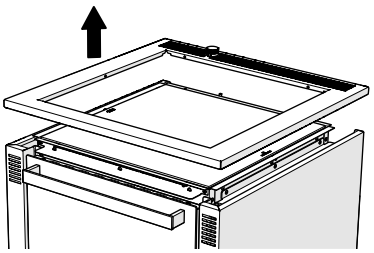
open-ended spanner).



Adjusting plinth trims

Pull down the plinth trims at the sides.





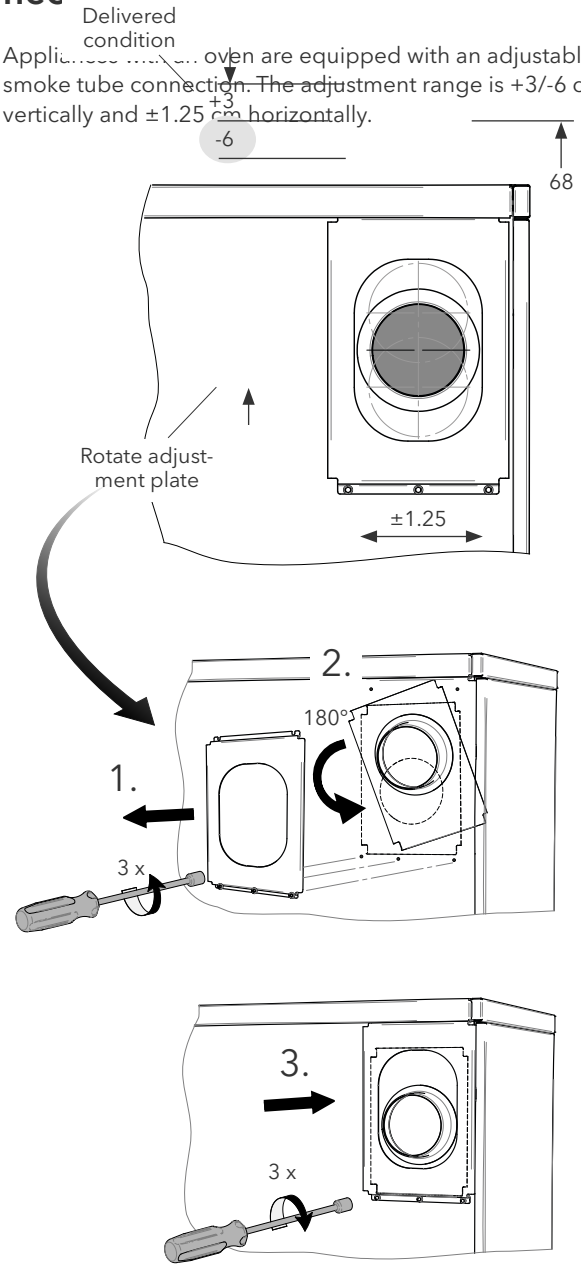
Pull down the inner panel of the front plinth trim to match the appliance height adjustment, then reattach the front plinth trim to the appliance.

Extract air grille/stove frame

For maintenance work, it must be possible to detach the stove frame by lifting it up, even after appliance connection.

Adjusting the rear smoke tube connection

Appliances with an oven are equipped with an adjustable rear smoke tube connection. The adjustment range is +3/-6 cm vertically and ±1.25 cm horizontally.

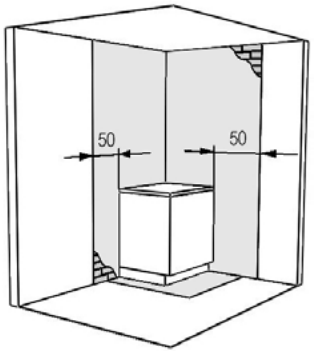


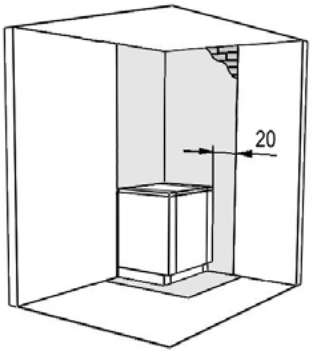
Installation and connection

Without fire protection

With fire protection

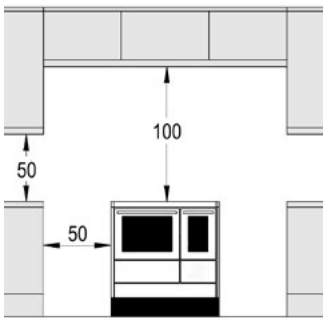
SAFETY DISTANCE



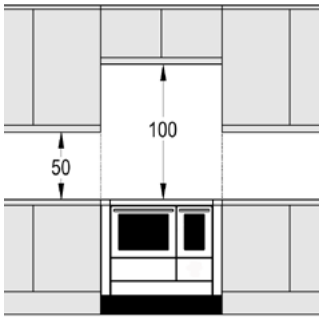


When installing the stove, local fire and building codes/regulations must be observed. Ensure that the stove is level and stable. Around the stove, a sufficient distance to combustible objects (wood panelling, furniture, curtains, etc.) must be guaranteed. Walls near the stove without fire protection must be made of fire-resistant materials at their full height and 50 cm in both directions, as well as in front of and above the stove. When using a fire protection unit, the wall behind the hob only needs to be fire resistant in the width of the hob up to the height of the hob. Please note that the wall above the hob must also be fireproof on the sides beyond this. We prescribe a width of 15 cm on both sides and a height of 50 cm.

DISTANCE TO KITCHEN FITTINGS

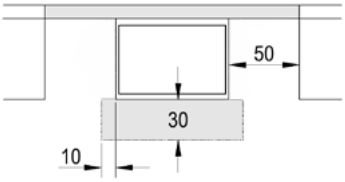


Installation without fire protection 50 cm to stove body 1 metre free above hob

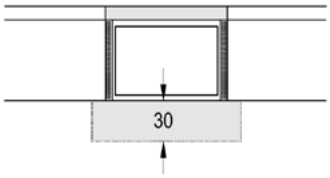


Installation with fire protection Top cabinet in line with the outer edge of the edge protection. Base cabinet or other fittings close to the fire protection. 1 metre free above the hob.

FIREWALL BEHIND STOVE.



Installation without fire protection Fire-wall 50 cm wider than the stove. Firebox pla-ne 10 cm side, N30 cm in front and under the entire the stove body.



Installation with fire protection Firewall in line with the outer edge of the fire protection. Fireplace plane in line with the outer edge of the fire protection, 30 cm in front of and under the entire stove body.

Fire wall: Fire protection wall with a thickness of 10 cm, continuous from floor to ceiling. Material must be agreed in advance be clarified with the responsible chimney sweep!
In the case of flammable floors, a spark arrestor template must be used that protrudes at least 10 cm from the front of the stove on the sides and 30 cm in the radiation area.

Connecting the appliance

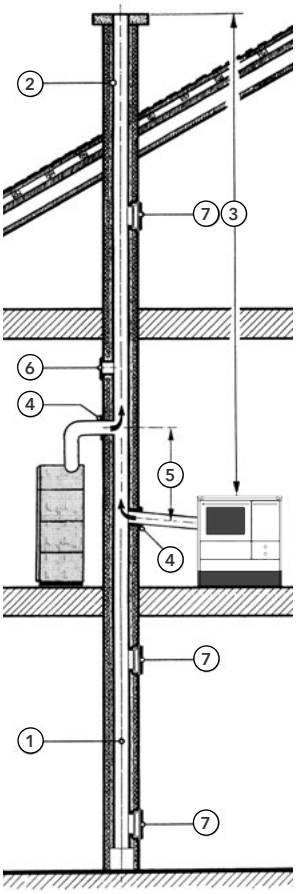
Chimney

The chimney system must be calculated according to EN 13384-1.
A positive chimney assessment must be available before the appliance is commissioned.

NOTE: Stoves in the STYLE series are suitable for connection to a multi-use chimney in the case of OPEN flue operation.

It is essential to have the flue system checked and inspected for possible faults and defects by the responsible master chimney sweep before commissioning!

Fault-free, economical operation is ensured if all the necessary criteria for good combustion are met:



1. Correct characteristics of the chimney: constant square or round internal cross-section, well insulated against cooling by good thermal insulation, smooth surface, airtight. Design and condition compliant with the regulations applicable at the installation location.
2. .Correct sizing of the chimney: cross-section and effective height must be calculated for the intended fuel and loads.
3. Effective chimney height at least 6 m (from appliance connection to chimney mouth). Connection to a chimney with an effective height of less than 5 m is not advisable.
4. Correct connection of the connecting duct: Stable and airtight, no reduction in cross-section, slight upwards inclination towards the chimney, no protrusion into the chimney. Cleaning of the connecting duct must be enabled (cleaning aperture, stove side, etc.). Vertically routed, non-insulated connection pipes must not be longer than 125 cm. Horizontal connecting ducts must not be longer than 100 cm.
5. Multiple connections to the chimney are permissible if a minimum spacing of 60 cm is maintained.
6. Unused connection apertures must be sealed with covers.
7. Sweeping and cleaning apertures, generally sited in cellars or attics, must always be kept closed. Inspect seals from time to time and replace if necessary!

Chimney draught

The underpressure, measured in pascals [Pa], prevailing in the chimney is a measure of the performance of the chimney and is determined in the course of the chimney calculation.
The draught required for your appliance is listed in the "Technical data" section.

- Too weak a draught would result in incomplete combustion and bring about increased soot and tar formation in the appliance and in the chimney.
- Too strong a draught, on the other hand, would accelerate combustion, cause high flue gas temperatures (damage to the appliance) and hugely increase fuel consumption.

Combustion air

If a stove is sited in a living space, the requirements for the combustion air supply are stricter. The combustion air can be supplied either directly with a connection pipe from outdoors or indirectly via a valve in the external wall.

The appliance connector has a diameter of 80 mm. The on-site air supply must be designed with leakproof pipes (e.g. steel tubing as per DIN 24145 or flexible, non-flammable aluminium hose) with a minimum diameter of 80 mm (if rectangular tubing is used, the corresponding diameter must be adhered to).

There must be no more than 3 bends in the air pipe and a total length of 4 m must not be exceeded. A calculated verification is required in the case of longer lengths or more than three bends.

The airtight pipe connections are routed directly into the open air. The air intake point in the open air must be protected from wind and with a grille to prevent blockage. We recommend a mesh size of 10 mm.

For special duct routing (e.g. connection to a tested air/flue system), a chimney cross-section calculation as per EN 13384-1 is required, which takes account of the air duct routing.

NOTE: We do not recommend room-sealed balanced flues with air supplies via an annular gap – NO WARRANTY!

Another option is to route the supply air from a room supplied independently with outdoor air (e.g. cellar).

The entire supply air pipe (including the connection points) must have an airtight design.

No shut-off devices (flaps, dampers, valves, sliders, etc.) may be installed in the air supply pipe. In order to prevent continuous airflow though the appliance outside the heating season, the air slider on the appliance must be closed.

We recommend setting the ventilation system to a maximum underpressure of 4 pascals.

In warm areas, the air supply pipe must be insulated (with 30 mm of mineral wool) due to possible condensation. Seal the pipe outlet with sealing compound.

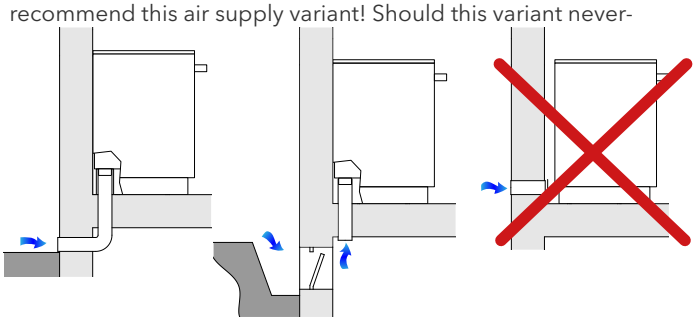
Approval of the local flue gas inspector is a prerequisite for chimney connections in conjunction with residential ventilation units. Your responsible local flue gas inspector or ventilation engineer would be happy to inform you of the precise provi-

sions and conditions applicable to joint operation of fireplace, residential ventilation and extractor hood!

Connection examples

Combustion air from installation room

Since an insufficient combustion air supply via the installation room can cause frequent appliance faults, we do not actually recommend this air supply variant! Should this variant never-



Directly via pipe through cellar

Directly via cellar

Directly from outdoors

theless be selected, consequential damage is excluded from the guarantee!

The following instructions must be followed:

The air required for combustion is drawn from the installation room – periodic ventilation is mandatory, particularly in the case of very airtight building systems. Therefore, a sufficient air change rate must be ensured in the installation room. For rooms with a volume greater than 50 m3, we recommend exchanging all the air 1.5 times per hour. The air change rate must be increased for rooms with smaller volumes.

Negative pressures in the installation room (caused by ventilation units, extractor hoods, etc.) can affect the function of the fireplace and its safety technology and are not permissible. Please consult with your responsible local flue gas inspector and observe the Ordinance on Firing Installations (FeuVo) and DIN 18896 (Fireplaces fired by solid fuel - Technical specifications for installation).

If other heating appliances are situated in the same room, the vents for supplying combustion air must ensure that the volumetric air flow is sufficient to operate all the appliances correctly.

Operation

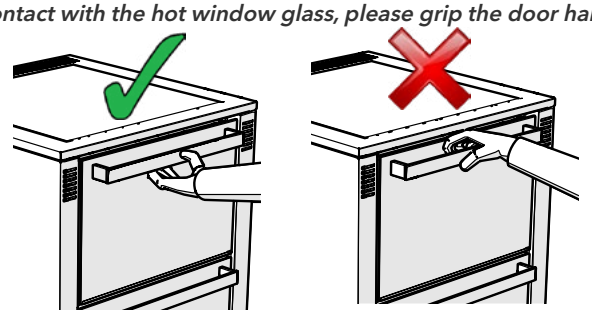
Supplied accessories

A protective glove, an ash scraper and a tool are supplied for operating the appliance.

Firebox door

Simply pull the door handle at the centre to open the firebox door.
Pay attention to audible engagement of the catch when closing the firebox door.

NOTE: The firebox door swings down to open. To prevent contact with the hot window glass, please grip the door handle from below – RISK OF BURNS!



Avoid touching the steel bases of the handle when opening the firebox door. These become very hot during heating operation – RISK OF BURNS!

Use the supplied protective glove or tool (hook in from below and pull door up) to open and close the doors.

Setting the combustion air

For optimum combustion, a certain amount of wood requires a certain amount of oxygen. If the amount of air supplied to the wood is smaller than that required for clean and efficient combustion, although less energy is generated in the appliance (it is protected to the greatest extent from overheating), the unused "wood gas" escapes through the chimney. The consequence: lower efficiency and a greater environmental impact.

NOTE: Always observe and adhere to the recommended fuel charging quantities!

The primary air that enters the firebox from below through the grate is responsible for the output, since it generates the basic heat that leads to "wood gasification". This wood gas is burned cleanly and efficiently using preheated secondary air.

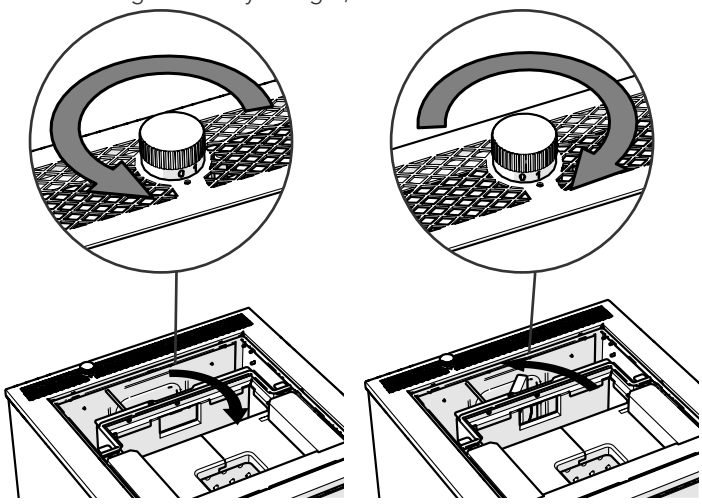
This secondary air flows from above along the firebox door (or window), over the burning fuel and into the combustion chamber. The precise mixing of wood gas with hot secondary air provides for optimum combustion – and, consequently, for excellent fuel utilisation. Nature will be grateful!

Air setting

The STYLE 60 meters the combustion air automatically. In the lighting phase, when plenty of combustion air is required, a maximum amount of primary air is supplied. If a preset flue gas temperature is reached after the lighting process, then the chimney has built up sufficient draught and the primary air supply is reduced automatically to match the decreased demand.

Lighting damper

Our appliances are equipped with a lighting damper to facilitate initial heating. Opening the damper clears a direct path from the firebox to the chimney. This means that the flue gases go straight into the chimney while still hot, thereby rapidly establishing a chimney draught, and do not have to take the "long" way around the oven. Once sufficient draught has been established in the chimney and the lighting phase is finished, the lighting damper must be closed again.
The lighting damper is actuated with the knob in the rear of the stove frame. In position "1", the damper is open; in position "0", it is closed.



Position 0: Normal operation (lighting damper closed)

Position 1: Heat-up position (lighting damper open)

NOTE: The lighting damper may only remain open during the lighting phase. Keeping the lighting damper open during heating operation causes the stove to overheat, thereby damaging parts of the stove. In addition, an open lighting damper results in excessive fuel consumption.

NOTE: The control knob becomes very hot after longer heating operation, so use the supplied tool to change the setting – RISK OF BURNS!

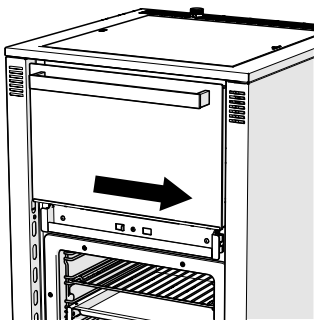
Window clearing air

The window clearing air is very important for the cleanliness of the window and simultaneously as secondary air for optimum, clean combustion. It flows deliberately in front of the window glass to the firebox, where it takes an active part in combustion. This achieves best-possible window cleanliness.

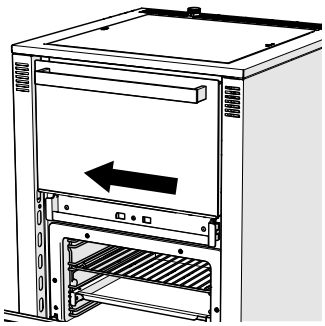
Should stains still appear on the window glass, they can be removed using a special glass cleaner for stove and oven glass when the appliance is cold. Further details can be found under care and maintenance.

Emergency primary air

If required by the local circumstances (weak draught, heating with softwood, unfavourable pressure conditions,etc.), more primary air can be supplied temporarily when heating up the appliance by opening the air slider on the ash drawer.



Air slider closed



Air slider open

NOTE: The operator must close the air slider again independently, reliably and as soon as possible (once the wood is lit). It serves only as an emergency device in unfavourable pressure or structural conditions.

Initial start-up

NOTE: Before the initial start-up, check all connections (smoke tube connection, combustion air connection, etc.) on the appliance.

Ensure that there are no objects in the combustion chamber or in the oven.

Once the installation and connection work is complete, and before the initial start-up, another couple of actions must be taken:

- Open appliance doors and remove all appliance accessories and transport restraints.
- Steel hob: Ensure a gap to the stove frame of 2 mm all round, otherwise the stainless steel stove frame may become discoloured during heating!
- Wipe the applied corrosion protection from the steel hob.
- Combustion air rich in oxygen is important for an optimum combustion process – air the room thoroughly before lighting the appliance.
- On appliances with a central heating insert, before every start-up, ensure the operational readiness of the heating system (water level, water pressure, temperature, fittings, safety equipment, etc.)!

Once you have familiarised yourself with operating the stove, the initial start-up can take place.

Note – odours

Various appliance parts are either oiled or painted to protect them from corrosion. Visible corrosion protection (e.g. oiled steel hob) must be wiped off before the initial start-up.

Open the window when starting up the appliance for the first few times, because the applied corrosion protection can produce unpleasant but harmless fumes and odours for a short period. Ensure that the stove is hot enough to prevent further odour formation.

Note – noises

Clicking noises may occur due to alternating heating up and cooling down of the appliance. These are caused by huge temperature differences in the material and do not indicate any fault in the appliance.

Fuels

Permissible fuels

The appliance is suitable for firing with (split) logs. Waste bark, sawdust, fine wood chips, brushwood, wood wool, wood shavings and paper may only be used in small quantities for lighting the fire in wood-burning mode. Burning such fuels generates large emissions of harmful substances and accumulations of ash, while the heat output is comparatively low.

Wood

Logs should have a moisture content of approx. 20% of the dry wood weight, a length of 1/3 m and be split into small pieces. Then the firewood catches fire quickly and yields a higher heating output than the same amount of large logs. Spruce, fir, and alder should be allowed to dry out (under cover) outdoors for at least 2 years and hardwood for 3 years or more.

The following table shows the effect of wood moisture content on the net calorific value:

Wood storage	Moisture content %	Net calorific value kWh/kg
Green wood	50	~2.3
Stored for one winter	40	~2.7
Stored for one summer	18–25	~3.4
Air-dried	15–20	~4.2

Impermissible fuels

Surface-treated wood (veneered, painted, impregnated, etc.), damp wood, chipboard, flammable liquids, waste of any type (packaging waste), plastics, newspapers, magazines, rubber, leather, textiles, etc. Burning such fuels has a serious impact on the environment and is prohibited by law. Furthermore, it can damage the appliance and the chimney.

Burning coal fuels is also impermissible. The appliance has not been tested for use with these fuels, so appliance damage cannot be ruled out, and such damage is not covered by the warranty.

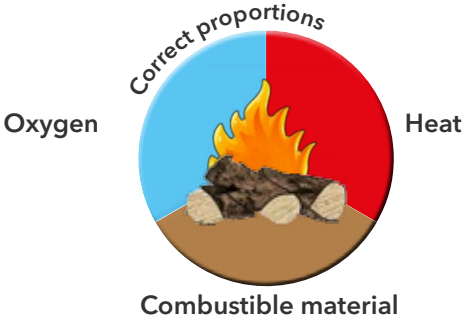
NOTE: If impermissible or inferior fuels are used, we reserve the right to not accept any applicable guarantee or warranty claims!

Principles of combustion

Prerequisites for combustion

The following must be present:

- A sufficient amount of combustible material
- Oxidising agent, mostly oxygen
- Heat to reach the ignition point or maintain the minimum combustion temperature
- The correct ratio of combustible material to ambient air or the reactive gas



The combustion process

The combustion process can be divided into three phases:

1. **Drying phase**
   In this phase, the water contained in the wood is vaporised. This occurs at temperatures of approx. 100°C. Heat must be supplied to the wood in the lighting phase (achieved by small logs). Drying shrinks the pieces of wood until cracks appear, which accelerate the drying.

2. **Degassing phase**
   After drying, wood degasification sets in at temperatures between 100°C and approx. 300°C. Flammable gases with different chemical compositions (hydrocarbons) rich in energy are expelled from the wood substance. Burning of these volatile constituents, which make up about 80% of the wood substance, is identifiable by the long, yellow flames that emanate from the wood. Actual combustion begins with the ignition of the arising gases at approx. 225°C (ignition point) and the releasing of heat. In addition,a sufficient amount of oxygen must also be supplied. The climax of combustion is reached at approx. 300°C. The largest quantities of heat are released at this point, where flame temperatures of up to 1100°C are achieved.

3. **Burnout phase**
   Once the volatile constituents have burned off, the wood charcoal burns. This is gasified at temperatures of around 500 to 800°C and burned without soot formation. This process is identifiable by the short, translucent flamelets. All three phases can occur simultaneously from the inside out in one piece of wood.

Clean combustion

The primary prerequisite for lowest possible emissions of harmful substances is the use of dry wood.

The lighting phase, during which particularly large quantities of decomposition products occur, must be passed through as quickly as possible by using small-sized kindling, in order to reach the high temperature range.

Choking the air supply during the degassing phase has a particularly harmful effect, because wood degasification continues also without an oxygen supply and without flame formation (smouldering fire). In this way, large parts of the wood substance can escape unburned without any heat gain, and therefore uselessly, into the environment or precipitate as tar and soot on the firebox walls and along the flue gas ducts.

The air supply must not be cut off completely in the burnout phase either, because there is also the risk of carbon monoxide formation here.

Never add too much wood in continued heating. The amount of wood must always be matched with the heat demand.

NOTE: It is better to add smaller quantities of wood frequently than large amounts infrequently.

JETIFIRE combustion

Using the JETI**FIRE** flame bundling in combination with the preheated secondary air supply through the firebox door achieves a higher combustion temperature and therefore more effective burning with lower emissions.

Operating principle

The heating gases are mixed vigorously in the combustion chamber with the inflowing, hot secondary air.

The concentrated flame routing and flame bundling results in higher temperatures in the combustion chamber ("hot combustion chamber" and consequently to much lower emission levels – CO emissions reduced by 90%!), to a shortened lighting phase with longer recharging intervals and to more effective fuel utilisation (84% fuel yield means reduced heating costs).

Heating

RISK OF ESCAPING HEATING GAS

Heating gases escaping into the installation room can cause poisoning hazardous to health.

Failure to prevent this may result in nausea, loss of consciousness or death.

- Always keep the firebox door closed during heating operation! The door may only be opened for adding more fuel, lighting the fire, ash removal or cleaning the appliance.

RISK OF BURNS

Please bear in mind that some parts of the appliance (filling door, handles, etc.) become hot during heating operation and present a risk of burns. Use the provided protective glove and grate lifter for operating the appliance.

CAUTION – PLAYING CHILDREN

The appliance becomes very hot during operation – above all at the viewing window and the casing! Please ensure that children keep a sufficient safe distance from the hot stove.

Checks before every start-up

Chimney

The chimney must be clear. Cleaning doors must be closed. Have the chimney cleaned regularly by a chimney sweep!

Combustion air

Ensure sufficient admission of combustion air. A continuous combustion air supply must be ensured, above all in the case of open flue operation.

Lighting the appliance

- Open lighting damper (position 1)
- Open the firebox door.
- Place 2 small logs of wood on the grate
- Place 3 fire-lighting aids between the logs
- Lay 3 short pieces of wood across the two logs
- Place 1 log centrally on top of the pieces of wood
- Light the fire-lighting aids
- Close the firebox door – big, bright flames will be burning after a few minutes

After the lighting phase (approx. 20–30 minutes)

- Close lighting damper (position 0)
- Add more fuel in accordance with table (see „Brennstoffmenge“ auf Seite 18).

Fuel quantity

The following table specifies the recommended filling quantity at rated heating output:

Heat output	Filling quantity	Burnout duration
Rated output	approx. 1.7 kg (1 log)	approx. 60 min
Partial load	approx. 0.8 kg (1 log)	approx. 60 min

NOTE: If the recommended filling quantity is exceeded, damage due to overheating may occur! Yellowing or discolouration of the appliance casing, damage to the combustion chamber lining, to the door latch or to the firebox window are signs of overheating – NO WARRANTY!

Fuel fill level

Please ensure that you only fill your stove with fuel to below the secondary air apertures in the firebox side wall, otherwise the air flow in the combustion chamber will be interrupted. On stoves with windows, sooting and clouding (ceramization) of the glass occur in this case (no warranty!). On all appliances, overfilling always results in incomplete– and therefore ineffective – combustion and low efficiency.

Heating

Once the last flames have died down and only glowing (red) embers remain on the grate, more fuel can be added. For this purpose, slowly open the firebox door and level out the firebed evenly on the grate.

Then new fuel can added and distributed evenly over the grate. We recommend short fuel recharging intervals (around 40 to 50 minutes) and smaller amounts of fuel. This allows the rated heating output to be achieved with low emissions and high efficiency.

NOTE:
Do not throw pieces of wood into the combustion chamber, because this could damage the firebox plates – NO WARRANTY!
When adding fuel, open the firebox door slowly, otherwise ash particles and heating gas may escape!

Cooking

It is best to cook on a hot, but not red-hot, stove top. Overheating means wasted fuel. The highest stove-top temperature can be found over the firebox (over the JETFIRE flame bundling). This area is therefore ideal for bringing food quickly to the boil. The peripheral zones with lower temperatures can be used for simmering and keeping food warm. It is best to use pots and pans with a thick, flat bottom and matching lid.

Baking and roasting

You need uniformly distributed heat for baking and roasting. In order to achieve this uniformity and a sufficiently high temperature, the oven must be preheated with the lighting damper closed to the right temperature for the food to be baked/roasted. Once the stove has reached the desired temperature, place the food in the oven. Always add new fuel in small quantities, rather than letting the fire burn too strongly. Place deep cake tins on the grill on the lower shelf of the oven. Bake all cakes in tins at a moderate heat (180–200°C). Baking trays with flat cakes or biscuits can be placed on both shelves. A slightly higher baking temperature (200–220°C) is recommended in this case.

You may need significantly higher temperatures for roasting and preheating is essential for this purpose.

Heating in spring and autumn

At outside temperatures over 15°C, there is a risk that only a mediocre fire forms due to the weak chimney draught. This results in excessive soot formation in the appliance flue gas ducts and in the chimney. Stoke the fire more often and add fuel more frequently (smaller logs) to reduce soot formation in spring and autumn.

Maintenance / cleaning

RISK OF BURNS

Before cleaning, always let the appliance cool down to avoid any contact with embers or hot components!

FIRE HAZARD

The ash may contain hot embers – only empty ash into metal containers!

RISK OF INJURY

To prevent personal injury and damage to appliance components, disconnect the appliance from the power supply before performing any maintenance work!

Regular care and maintenance of the appliance, heating gas flues and chimney are particularly important for the operational safety, cost-effectiveness and value retention of the appliance.

After every heating period and longer operational interruption, the appliance should be cleaned thoroughly. And more often in the case of frequent use or burning of inferior fuels!

In the course of cleaning, always inspect the relevant seals and replace them if damaged. Also pay particular attention to ensuring that all airflow openings and apertures are clear (firebox rear wall, grate slits, ash drawer openings). When refitting the various appliance parts (grate, cleaning cover, ash container), pay attention to their correct, functional position and tightness.

NOTE: Have your fireplace inspected regularly by a specialist (customer service, flue gas inspector).

Cleaning with a vacuum cleaner

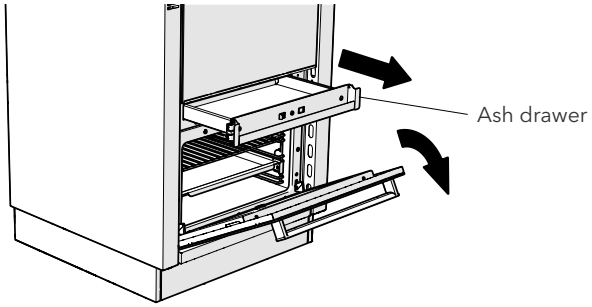
Cleaning the appliance with a normal vacuum cleaner or ash vacuum cleaner is particularly convenient. Let the appliance cool down completely and vacuum it with the (ash) vacuum cleaner.

NOTE: Only use vacuum cleaners with an ash box attachment – fire hazard!

Cleaning the ash drawer

NOTE: The ash container must not be emptied when hot! The ash may contain hot embers: Only empty ash into metal containers!

Empty the ash drawer regularly in good time – the ash cone must not block any of the primary air vents in the grate!



Cleaning the grate

If the air slits are too heavily clogged with slag, cinders, incrustations or other combustion residues, the grate must be removed and cleaned. For this purpose, open the firebox and oven doors, remove the ash drawer, lift the grate from below and remove it through the firebox door.

After cleaning, insert the grate through the firebox door and replace it in its original position.

Cleaning every 1–2 weeks

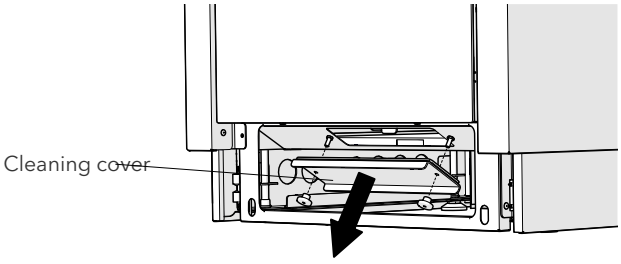
Cleaning the firebox

Clean the combustion chamber walls and flue gas paths with the ash scraper and a cleaning brush.

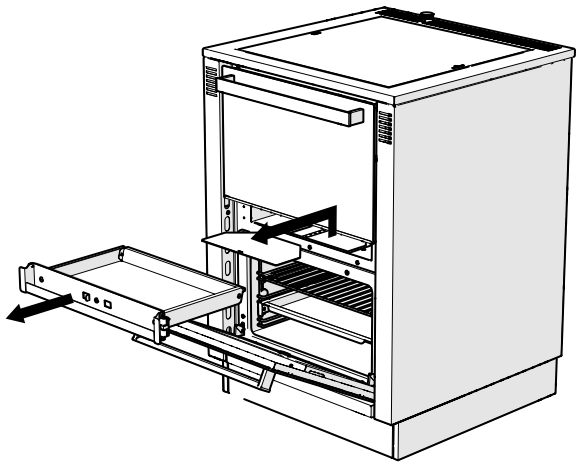
Cleaning every 1–2 weeks

Cleaning flue gas paths

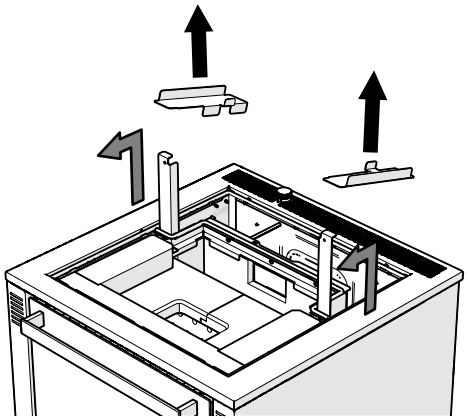
Detach the front plinth trim. This is fastened to the front of the stove with ball catches. The cleaning cover behind it (secured with knurled screws) must be removed to clean the heating flues. Before re-attaching the cleaning cover, check the cleaning cover seal for tightness and replace it if necessary.



Another cleaning aperture is located in the ash drawer. Remove the ash drawer, then remove the cleaning cover behind it using the supplied operating tool or a slot screwdriver. Clean the flue gas paths with the ash scraper and a cleaning brush.



To clean the flue gas paths at the rear, detach the hob, pull out the two inserted baffle plates, then pull up the two partition plates and secure them in place (partition plate opening must engage in screw). Clean the flue gas paths with the ash scraper and a cleaning brush.



NOTE: A cleaning brush is provided with the appliance. You or your master chimney sweep can use it to clean the flue gas paths and the outside of the oven.

Cleaning the connecting duct

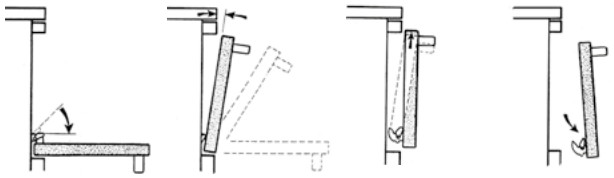
For this purpose, lift up the hob and clean the flue outlet and connecting duct with a suitable brush or vacuum cleaner (only in combination with an ash box – fire hazard!). Longer connecting ducts and connecting ducts over corners must be provided with a cleaning aperture.

Cleaning as and when required, but at least twice a year.

Cleaning the combustion chamber window

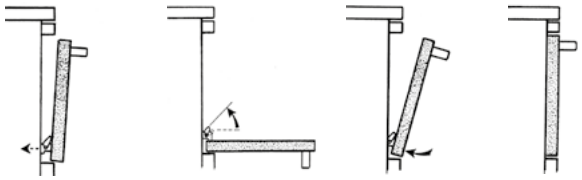
The firebox door window panes can mist up on the inside in unfavourable weather conditions, if unsuitable fuel is used or when the appliance is operated incorrectly. Clean the combustion chamber window panes with a non-aggressive cleaning agent (e.g. soapy water) and a soft cloth.

NOTE: Do not use any scouring agents, because they would



damage the glass surface! Cleaning the combustion chamber window

The firebox door window panes can mist up on the inside in unfavourable weather conditions, if unsuitable fuel is used or when the appliance is operated incorrectly. Clean the combustion chamber window panes with a non-aggressive cleaning

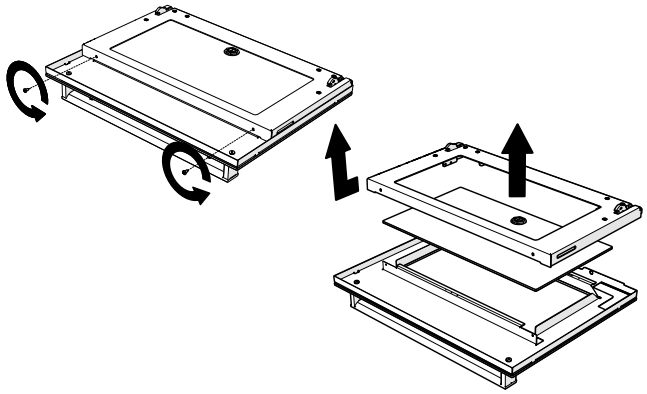


agent (e.g. soapy water) and a soft cloth.

NOTE: Do not use any scouring agents, because they would damage the glass surface!

Oven door

The oven door can also be removed completely. This is a real



advantage when the oven needs to be cleaned thoroughly.

Unhooking the oven door

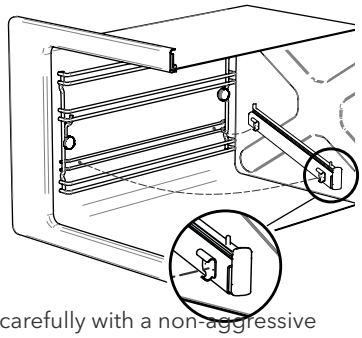
- Fully open the oven door, then fold the clips on the door hinges forwards and close the oven door up to 10 cm.
- Lift the oven door slightly, then remove it downwards.

Hooking in the oven door

- Insert the oven door hinges into the openings on the oven and engage them at the bottom. Slowly open the door completely and fold back the clips on the door hinges.

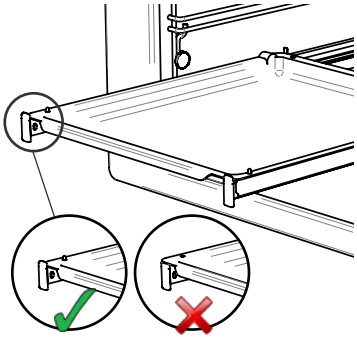
- Lock the oven door in place with a jolt, close the oven door and check for correct seating.

Cleaning the oven door glass



- Unhook the oven door as described in the instructions and place it on a clean surface.
- Undo the 2 securing screws.and remove the inner door upwards.
- Clean the window panes carefully with a non-aggressive cleaning agent (e.g. soapy water) and a soft cloth.
- Reassemble the parts in reverse order.

Oven side rails



The oven side rails can also be removed to make cleaning easier.

Removal: Remove front knurled screw and take side rails forwards from oven.

Installation: Hook the side rails in at the back, then secure them at the front with the knurled screw.

Powder-coated surfaces

To ensure optimum maintenance and cleaning of powder-coated surfaces, the following recommendations must be observed:

- Only use soft cloths or industrial wadding Avoid vigorous rubbing
- In the case of light soiling, clean powder-coated surfaces with cold or lukewarm pure water, if necessary with the addition of small amounts of neutral or slightly alkaline detergents.
- Commercially available microfibre cloths are suitable for removing grease stains and fingerprints.
- In the case of stubborn stains, e.g. greasy or oily substances, cleaning can be performed with non-aromatic gasoline hydrocarbons (check beforehand on non-visible surfaces).
- Minimise the cleaning agent application time. If necessary, repeat the cleaning process after 24 hours. Rinse with clean, cold water immediately after cleaning.
- Do not use any scratching, abrasive substances.
- Do not use acidic or highly alkaline cleaning and wetting agents.
- Do not use any organic solvents containing esters, ketones, alcohols, aromatic compounds, ethylene glycol, halogenated hydrocarbons or the like.
- Surface and cleaning agent temperature < 25°C (do not use steam cleaners).
- Do not use high-pressure cleaning equipment.

Glass-ceramic hob

Glass-ceramic (CERAN®) hobs are extremely temperature-resistant and withstand even sudden temperature shocks of up to 750°C. CERAN® is insensitive to normal mechanical loads and stresses in the kitchen. The four millimetre thick glass ceramic is also a very good heat conductor. Radiant heat can pass through it with hardly any losses, but hardly any heat is conducted to the sides. CERAN® hobs are easy to clean and allow you to enjoy the beauty of real flames.

Care instructions / practical tips

Clean your glass-ceramic hob thoroughly before using it for the first time, then regularly while it is warm to the touch or cold. Do not allow soiling to bake onto the hob repeatedly.

FOR CLEANING, WE RECOMMEND:

- You can remove all heavy and firmly adhering soiling easily and conveniently with the razor blade scraper.

NOTE: Only use razor blade scrapers on the top side! Never use this method to remove combustion residues from the (rough) underside of the hob, because it would scrape off irregularities – which, in turn, would result in scratches ("predetermined breaking points").

- Wiping away light soiling, which has not been baked on, with a damp cloth.
- Limescale, water marks, fat splatter and metallic, shimmering discolourations can be cleaned with commercially available glass-ceramic cleaning agents.

Always wipe away cleaning agent residues completely with a damp cloth (even if stated otherwise in the directions for use of the cleaning agents), because they can have a corrosive effect on reheating. Then rub the hob dry. When used correctly, the glass-ceramic cooking surface retains its attractive appearance.

Important

- Never use abrasive or aggressive cleaning agents, such as grill and oven sprays, stain and rust removers, scouring powders, sponges with an abrasive surface.
- Scratches may also appear if grains of sand from preparing vegetables previously are dragged across the cooking surface with a pot.
- The bases of pots and pans may have edges and burrs that can leave unsightly marks when pushed across the hob or have a scratching or abrasive effect on the glass-ceramic surface. This applies in particular to cooking utensils made of cast iron and enamel.
- You should always place pots with clean and dry undersides on the hob. Avoid boiling dry enamel ccokware.
- Please do not use aluminium pots and pans on your CERAN® hob. They are mostly too soft. Since the glass-ceramic surface is significantly harder than most aluminium alloys, abrasion can cause unsightly streaks to appear on the glass surface, which can hardly ever be removed once they have burnt solid.

You should keep everything that can melt away from the hot cooking surface, e.g. plastics, aluminium foil, particularly sugar and highly sugary foods.

If anything nevertheless burns solid onto the cooking surface

accidentally, you must remove it immediately (while hot) with the razor blade scraper, in order to prevent surface damage.

You can prevent damage from being caused by sugar or sugary food by cleaning your glass-ceramic cooking surface with Ceran®-fix or Collo Profi, either always or before preparing food with a high sugar content. This cleaning agent applies a silicone film to the glass-ceramic cooking surface, which not only protects your hob; it also makes it smoother and has a water and dirt-repellent effect. However, the silicone film is not resistant to the high temperatures that occur in the cooking zones, so it must be re-applied repeatedly.

Steel hob

On a stove with a brightly polished steel hob, the surface is oiled before packing in order to protect it from corrosion.

Heating up for the first time

The applied corrosion protection must be wiped from the hob before the initial start-up. Open a window when heating for the first time, because the applied corrosion protection produces unpleasant but harmless fumes and odours for a short period. At the same time, a discolouration typical for steel when exposed to heat occurs on the steel hob from the hottest part across to the edge of the hob. This discolouration becomes more uniform each time the hob is used.

Cleaning

The best time to clean the steel hob is after heating while it is still warm. Conventional powdered or liquid scouring agents can be used for cleaning. Use the provided cleaning fleece to remove stubborn incrustations (caution: observe polishing direction of the steel hotplate; not suitable for glass ceramic, enamel or plastic). Then wipe the hob with a damp cloth and leave it to dry. This is achieved most rapidly, of course, while the stove is still warm. Finally, grease the hob lightly with acid-free oil (e.g. sewing machine oil, gun oil) or a little margarine. Do not leave any pots or pans standing on the cold hob. This would cause "rust rings" to form, which are very difficult to remove!

Conservation

If the stove is left unused for an extended period, it is advisable to grease the hob, after cleaning, with acid-free oil or a little margarine. Then wipe the hob, of course, before using it again! If you follow these instructions, you will prevent rust and stains from forming on the hob and the stove will retain its well-kept appearance. Ensure that the expansion joints of the steel hob are always free of incrustations, in order to allow the hotplate to expand when exposed to heat. Baked-on food residues or pieces of slag in the joints can cause warping of the steel hob.

Type approval / quality seal

The STYLE appliance series has been tested according to the strictest environmental criteria for **open flue** operation, as described in the following test specifications:

- DIN EN 12815 ("Residential cookers fired by solid fuel – Requirements and test methods")

Testing was conducted at the test centre of the TGM state research institute in Vienna.

The requirements for emission limits and minimum efficiency specified in the 1st German Immission Control Act (BImSchV, stages 1 and 2) and Art. 15a of the Austrian Federal Constitution Law (B-VG), plus those of the cities of Munich, Regensburg, Stuttgart and Aachen, as well as the current Swiss fire safety certification and Clean Air Act, must be fulfilled.

The appliance may only be operated with the firebox closed. Multiple connections to the chimney are permissible.

Troubleshooting

NOTE: In the event of a fault (overload, etc.), keep the firebox doors closed and do not add any more fuel!

Leave the building immediately if there is any damage or risk of fire, and call the fire brigade!

Smoke escapes when lighting fire or during heating

POSSIBLE CAUSES

- Chimney still cold or air stuck in chimney
- Chimney draught too weak
- Fuel used is very smoky, too damp or substandard
- Heating gas flues, connection pipes or chimney heavily contaminated with soot or obstructed
- Lighting damper not open
- Any existing extractor hood in operation
- Insufficient combustion air (fresh air) from outdoors

POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

- Light crumpled balls of paper in stove or chimney and let them burn away
- Assessment of the chimney with regard to sizing by the responsible flue gas inspector (install a chimney draught accelerator if necessary)
- siehe Brennstoffe auf Seite 16
- Clean stove and connection pipes thoroughly as soon as possible, have chimney swept
- Open lighting damper
- Reduce extractor hood output, open windows or doors to ensure necessary air supply from outdoors
- Open windows or doors to ensure necessary air supply from outdoors
- See "Emergency primary air" on page 15.

Temperature too low (oven not heating correctly)

POSSIBLE CAUSES

- When converting the flue gas connection, the original opening was not closed or sealed properly
- Fuel used is incorrect, too damp or substandard
- Chimney draught too weak; air often stuck in chimney due to weather
- Leaks in the connection between stove and chimney; wall sleeve not cleanly integrated in the chimney; chimney cleaning door is not airtight
- Connection pipes bent out of line or inserted poorly in each other
- Stove, connection pipes or chimney heavily contaminated with soot or obstructed
- Open cleaning cover opening (cover not reattached after last cleaning)
- Hob does not lie correctly on stove frame
- Output controller defective
- Insufficient combustion air (fresh air) from outdoors

POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

- Bolt on zinc-plated cover plate securely
- siehe Brennstoffe auf Seite 16
- Assessment of the chimney with regard to sizing, condition and tightness by the responsible flue gas inspector
- Undo connection, remove loose wall parts, wall in wall sleeve cleanly in the chimney, fit connection pipes with sealing cord in the wall sleeve, seal chimney cleaning doors (see flue gas connection on page 10)
- Loosen connection, align pipes cleanly and route correctly plugged together
- Thoroughly clean combustion chamber, ash chamber, heating gas flues and connection pipes Have chimney swept
- Re-secure cleaning cover
- Hob must lie flat on the seal
- Replace the defective output controller
- Open windows or doors to ensure necessary air supply from outdoors

Temperatures too high (risk of overheating)

POSSIBLE CAUSES

- Firebox door open, ash drawer not engaged
- Chimney draught too strong
- Output controller defective or regulator flap jammed
- Incorrect fuel being used
- "Emergency primary air" has not been closed; see page 15.

POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

- Close doors immediately
- Ask your flue gas inspector; possibly have a damper installed
- Replace the defective output controller
- siehe Brennstoffe auf Seite 16
- siehe Notmaßnahme Primärluft auf Seite 15"Emergency primary air" on page 15..

Stove top goes out of shape

POSSIBLE CAUSES

- Chimney draught too strong – output too high.
- Expansion joints dirty

POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

- Have the stove top aligned or replaced; assessment of the chimney with regard to sizing by the responsible flue gas inspector; possibly have a damper installed.
- Keep expansion joints clean

Discolourations on appliance parts

POSSIBLE CAUSES

- Chimney draught too strong – output too high

POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

- Clean surfaces; assessment of the chimney with regard to sizing by the responsible flue gas inspector; possibly have a

damper installed

Oven bulges and enamel breaks

POSSIBLE CAUSES

- Chimney draught too strong – output too high

POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

- Minor enamel damage causes no operational impairment. If large amounts split off, contact customer service; assessment of the chimney with regard to sizing by the responsible flue gas inspector; possibly have a damper installed

Oven does not heat up

POSSIBLE CAUSES

- Lighting damper is open
- Chimney draught incorrect
- Output controller defective

POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

- Close lighting damper
- Contact your flue gas inspector
- Replace the defective output controller

Oven window becomes cloudy

POSSIBLE CAUSES

- Chimney draught too strong – output too high
- Oven overheating
- Defective seal

POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

- See "Temperature too high" fault indicator; unhook oven door, remove window panes, detach sealing frame, clean window panes
- Completely replace sealing frame or window pane

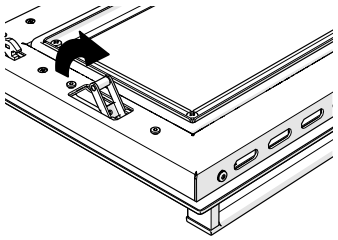
Firebox door does not close completely

POSSIBLE CAUSES

- Accidental actuation of the door latch with firebox door open.

POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

- Reset door latch manually:



Technical data

			Style 60
Filling door opening	Width x height	cm	36 x 13
Filling chamber	Width x depth	cm	38 x 19.5
Fuel fill level		cm	10
Oven	Width x height x depth	cm	40.5 x 22 x 43.5
Hob	Width x depth	cm	47.2 x 47.2
	Area (m^2)	m^2	0.22
Ash drawer	Contents	litres	2.7
Baking tray / grill shelf	Width x depth	cm	38.3 x 40
Weight (excl. packaging)		kg	approx. 150

Output data:

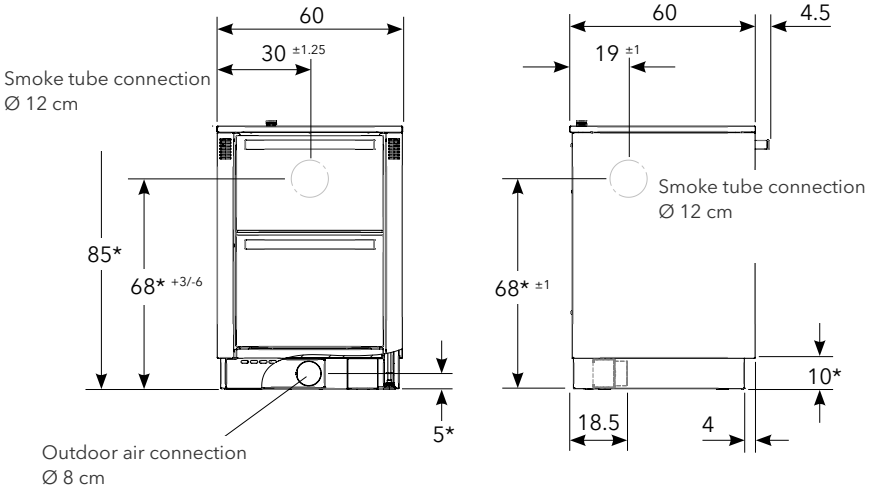
Data for chimney calculation (as per EN 13384)

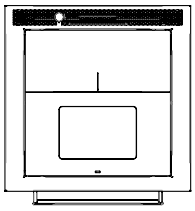
Total heating output	Wood	kW	6.0
CO emissions	at 13% O2	mg/m^3	< 1500
Dust	at 13% O2	mg/m^3	< 40
Efficiency		%	> 80
Flue gas temperature	Wood	°C	187
Flue gas mass flow rate	Wood	g/s	5
Required draught	at rated heating output	mbar	0.12

Dimensions

Style 60

* ... Heights valid only without appliance height adjustment! Appliance height adjustable by up to 7 cm upwards.





Customer service

AUSTRIA

LOHBERGER GmbH
Landstrasse 19
5231 Schalchen
Phone: +43 7742/ 5211–402
Fax: +43 7742/ 5211–7110
Email: service@lohberger.com

To ensure that our customer service can carry out repairs promptly and to your satisfaction, please provide us with the following information. This will help us to avoid unnecessary delays and expenditure and to work more efficiently for you:

- Your full address
- Your phone and fax numbers and email address
- The precise equipment code (see type plate)
- When can customer service visit you?
- Date of purchase
- As detailed as possible a description of the problem or your service request
- Please keep your appliance invoice on hand

Technische Dokumentation zu Festbrennstoff-Einzelraumheizgeräten nach Verordnung (EU) 2015/1185 und Verordnung (EU) 2015/1186

LOHBERGER

A	**Name u. Anschrift des Lieferanten**			**Lohberger GmbH, Landstrasse 19, 5231 Schalchen, Österreich**
B	**Modellerkennung**			**Style 60**
C	**Gleichwertige Modelle**			
D	**Prüfberichte**			**TGM-VA-HL 8239 bei TGM - Wien**
E	**Angewendete harmonisierte Normen**			**EN 12815:2005-09/EN 12815:2008-06 Ber.1**
F	**Andere angewendete Normen oder Technische Spezifikationen**			**CEN/TS 15883:2010**
G	**Indirekte Heizfunktion**			**nein**
H	**direkte Wärmeleistung**	P_{direkt}	**kW**	**6**
I	**indirekte Wärmeleistung**	$P_{indirekt}$	**kW**	**--**
J	**Eigenschaften beim Betrieb mit bevorzugtem Brennstoff**			
K	**Raumheizungs-Jahresnutzungsgrad**	n_s	**%**	**≥ 75**
L	**Energieeffizienzindex**	**EEI**		**108**

	Brennstoff	**Bevorzugter Brennstoff**	**Sonstige(r) geeignete(r) Brennstoff(e)**	n_s **(%)**	**Emissionen bei Nennwärmeleistung**				**Emissionen bei Mindestwärmeleistung**			
					PM	**OGC**	**CO**	**Nox**	**PM**	**OGC**	**CO**	**Nox**
					(mg/Nm³) b. 13% O2				**(mg/Nm³) b. 13% O2**			
M	Scheitholz, Feuchtigkeitsgehalt < 25%	**ja**	**nein**	**≥ 75**	**≤ 40**	**≤ 120**	**≤ 1500**	**≤ 200**	--	--	--	--
N	Pressholz, Feuchtigkeitsgehalt < 12%	**nein**	**nein**	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
O	Sonstige holzartige Biomasse	**nein**	**nein**	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
P	Nicht-holzartige Biomasse, Anthrazit u. Trockendampfkohle, Steinkohlenkoks, Schwelkoks, Bituminöse Kohle, Braunkohlebriketts, Torfbriketts, Briketts aus einer Mischung aus fossilen Brennstoffen, Sonstige fossile Brennstoffe, Briketts aus einer Mischung aus Biomasse u. fossilen Brennstoffen, Sonstige Mischung aus Biomasse u. festen Brennstoffen	**nein**	**nein**	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Eigenschaften bei ausschließlichen Betrieb mit bevorzugten Brennstoff

	Angabe	**Symbol**	**Wert**	**Einheit**		**Einheit**	**Symbol**	**Wert**	**Einheit**
	Wärmeleistung					**Thermischer Wirkungsgrad (bezogen auf Heizwert)**			
Q	Nennwärmeleistung	P_{nom}	**6**	kW		Thermischer Wirkungsgrad bei NWL	$n_{th,nom}$	**≥ 75**	%
R	Mindestwärmeleistung (Richtwert)	P_{min}	**4,1**	kW		Thermischer Wirkungsgrad bei Mindestwärmeleistung	$n_{th,min}$	**≥ 75**	%
	Hilfsstromverbrauch					**Art der Wärmeleistung/Raumtemperaturkontrolle**			
S	Nennwärmeleistung	el_{max}	--	kW		einstufige Wärmeleistung, keine Raumtemperaturkontrolle		**ja**	
T	Mindestwärmeleistung	el_{min}	--	kW		zwei oder mehr manuell einstellbare Stufen, keine Raumtemperaturkontrolle		**nein**	
U	Im Bereitschaftszustand	el_{SB}	--	kW		Raumtemperaturkontrolle mit mechanischem Thermostat		**nein**	
	Leistungsbedarf der Pilotflamme					mit elektronischer Raumtemperaturkontrolle		**nein**	
V	Leistungsbedarf d. Pilotflamme	P_{pilot}	--	kW		mit elektronischer Raumtemperaturkontrolle und Tageszeitregelung		**nein**	
						mit elektronischer Raumtemperaturkontrolle und Wochentagsregelung		**nein**	
						Sonstige Regelungsoptionen			
						Raumtemperaturkontrolle mit Präsenzerkennung		**nein**	
						Raumtemperaturkontrolle mit Erkennung offener Fenster		**nein**	
						mit Fernbedienungsoption		**nein**	

W	**Besondere Vorkehrungen bei Zusammenbau, Installation oder Wartung**	Brandschutz- und Sicherheitsabstände wie Abstände zu brennbaren Baustoffen sind einzuhalten! Eine ausreichende Verbrennungsluftversorgung des Gerätes muss jederzeit gewährleistet sein! Luftansaugsysteme können die Verbrennungsluftzufuhr stören! Geräte mit Boiler dürfen nur in Betrieb genommen werden, wenn alle Sicherheitseinrichtungen betriebsbereit und funktionsfähig sind! Bei der Schornsteindimensionierung sind die Abgaswerte des Gerätes zu beachten! Weitere zu beachtende Hinweise sind in der Aufstellungs- u. Bedienungsanleitung sowie (wenn vorhanden) in der Installations- und Montageanleitung und/oder den Planungsunterlagen enthalten!
X	**Name und Unterschrift der Zeichnungsberechtigten Person**	Unterschrift / signature / signature / Underskrift: ..... LOHBERGER Heiz + Kochgeräte Technologie GmbH, Landstraße 19, A-5231 Schalchen, +43 7742 5211, lohberger.com
Y	**Kontakt:**	Lohberger GmbH; Landstrasse 19, 5231 Schalchen; T: +43 7742 5211-0; office@lohberger.com

Warranty conditions

These warranty conditions apply in all European countries where Lohberger appliances are sold by local specialist dealers. Warranty claims must always be directed to a local specialist dealer or the dealer from whom you purchased the appliance.

WARRANTY

On principle, Lohberger grants a full warranty of 3 years for verifiable material or production defects. The warranty cover ends in all cases five years after the appliance date of manufacture.

There are specific restrictions for some types and parts: On appliances with a central heating insert, the warranty depends either on professional installation of a return temperature riser or on installation of a control cabinet (AME 4).

EXCEPTIONS

The warranty does not extend to the normal wear and tear that every appliance is subjected to by the heating process. Examples of such parts include:
Fire bricks, which can become discoloured or cracked by the heating process, without any impairment to their function, as long as they retain their position in the firebox.
Panes of glass (glass breakage caused by external effects, surface changes caused by thermal effects, such as baked on flue ash or soot trails on the glass surface)
Paint discolouration caused by overloading or thermal stress
Seals (e.g. hardening or breakage caused by thermal or mechanical loads)
Surface coatings (frequent cleaning or cleaning with abrasive cleaning agents)
Cast parts (cast parts subject to high thermal loads, e.g. JET-FIRE flame bundling plate and grate)
Pellets -- conveyor device, tipping grate, ignition element and temperature sensor of the Lohberger pellet module

Likewise excluded from the warranty are faults caused by incorrect operation. Examples of incorrect operation include:
Inadequate cleaning of burner tiles, heat exchanger, flue gas ducts, ash drawer, etc.
Incorrect fuel: Pellets that do not meet the requirements of EN 14961-2 A1 or DIN-Plus, damp or impermissible fuels, etc.

START OF WARRANTY

The warranty begins at the time of appliance handover to you as the "consumer". Please always keep this user manual and the warranty card together with the invoice in a safe place. A prerequisite for our warranty obligations is that the appliance has been installed and connected according to our instructions and the applicable EN/DIN/Austrian standards and has been operated properly and maintained professionally according to our instructions.

REPAIRS

We will carefully check your appliance and establish whether the warranty claim is justified. If yes, we will decide in which way the defect should be repaired. In the event of a repair, we ensure that this is carried out expertly on site or at our factory. This does not affect the start of warranty determined by the handover; if it is necessary to replace the appliance, the warranty period starts afresh. If you send in your appliance for repair, please enclose your proof of purchase.

COSTS

For the duration of the warranty, Lohberger accepts the costs for professional repairs to the appliance by customer service on site or at the factory. In the case of repairs on site, accessibility to the appliance must be ensured. If the appliance has been installed incorrectly, there is no entitlement to reimbursement of costs for removal and re-installation or any consequential costs for tradesmen.
If we decide that your appliance is best repaired at our factory, then you will be responsible for the transport costs and for transporting the appliance.

EXCLUSION OF LIABILITY

We cannot accept any liability for loss of or damage to an appliance through theft, fire, vandalism or other similar causes. Indirect or direct damage caused by a supplied appliance or resulting upon the delivery of an appliance are excluded from the liability unless the delivery was performed by Lohberger or by a transport company commissioned by Lohberger.

We cannot accept any liability for damage caused by chemical or electrochemical effects (e.g. pollutants in the combustion air, condition of heating water not VDI-compliant – e.g. "scaling", etc.) or as a result of installation not corresponding to the technical rules or the LOHBERGER documentation.

We will accept liability for visible paint and enamel damage due to manufacturing defects only if such defects are brought to our attention in writing within 14 days following the appliance handover.

CHANGES TO OR INTERVENTION IN THE APPLIANCE BY PERSONS NOT AUTHORISED BY US TO DO SO WILL INVALIDATE OUR WARRANTY OBLIGATION. ON PRINCIPLE, ALL ADJUSTMENT AND CONVERSION WORK IS CHARGEABLE.

Notes

Notes

LOHBERGER

Lohberger GmbH
Landstrasse 19, 5231 Schalchen, Austria
www.lohberger.com

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