



Dia Base

Manual

EN

Dia Base

Installation instructions • EN

General instructions and regulations

Use

- All local regulations including those referring to national and European standards must be observed when installing the appliance.
 - Ensure there is sufficient ventilation/air supply in the room where the stove is installed. Air extractors such as a cooker hood may cause problems due to flue gases escaping from the stove into the room.
 - The appliance is not suitable for a shared flue system.
 - The appliance must be installed on a floor having sufficient bearing capacity.
 - Ensure adequate access for cleaning the appliance, the flue-gas connection and the chimney.
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Safety instructions

- Glass is quite susceptible to breaking and broken glass is quite sharp. Take appropriate measures.
 - For general safety, we refer to the VCA guidelines.
 - Note: After installation, ensure there is no inflammable and/or explosion-hazardous material in or on the stove such as a spray can, packing material and the like.
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Specifications for Dia Base

- Nominal power = Between 2,5 en 7,5 kWh
 - Flue gas mass flow = 5.3 g/s
 - Appliance weight = 110 kg
 - Minimum chimney draught = 8 Pa
 - Flue gas temperature directly over the stove = 357 °C
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Installation

- **To secure the warranty, the Dia Base must be installed by a properly qualified person employed by a dealer recognized by Harrie Leenders Haardkachels. See leenders.nl for a current list of addresses of recognized dealers or contact the manufacturer.**
 - The stove is susceptible to scratching. Handle with care.
 - After installation, check the draught by burning some kindling wood.
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Installation Dia Base

Making it turnable

45°



Loosen the four m8 bolts under the convection chamber. The Dia Base is now 2x45° turnable.

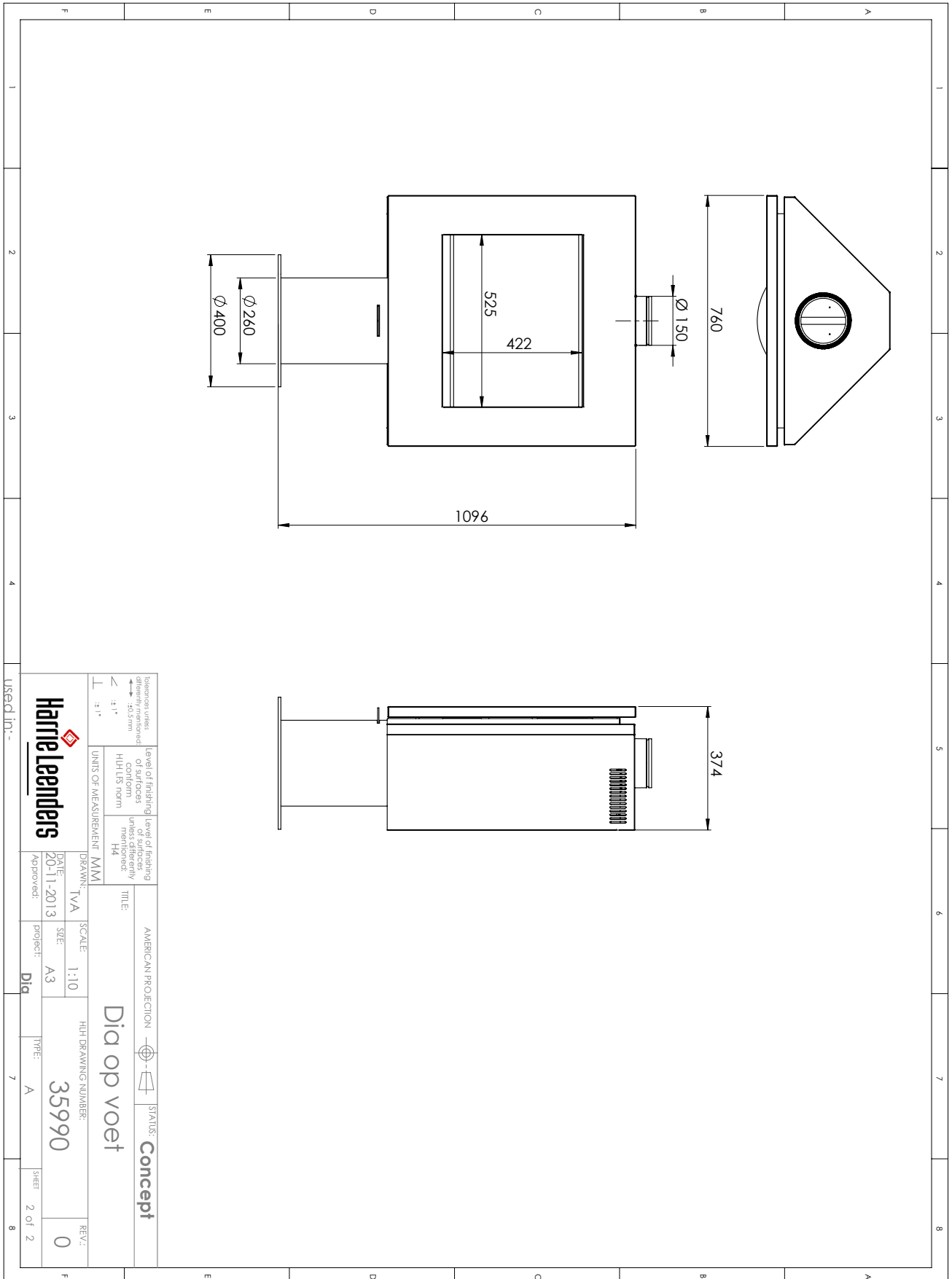
360°



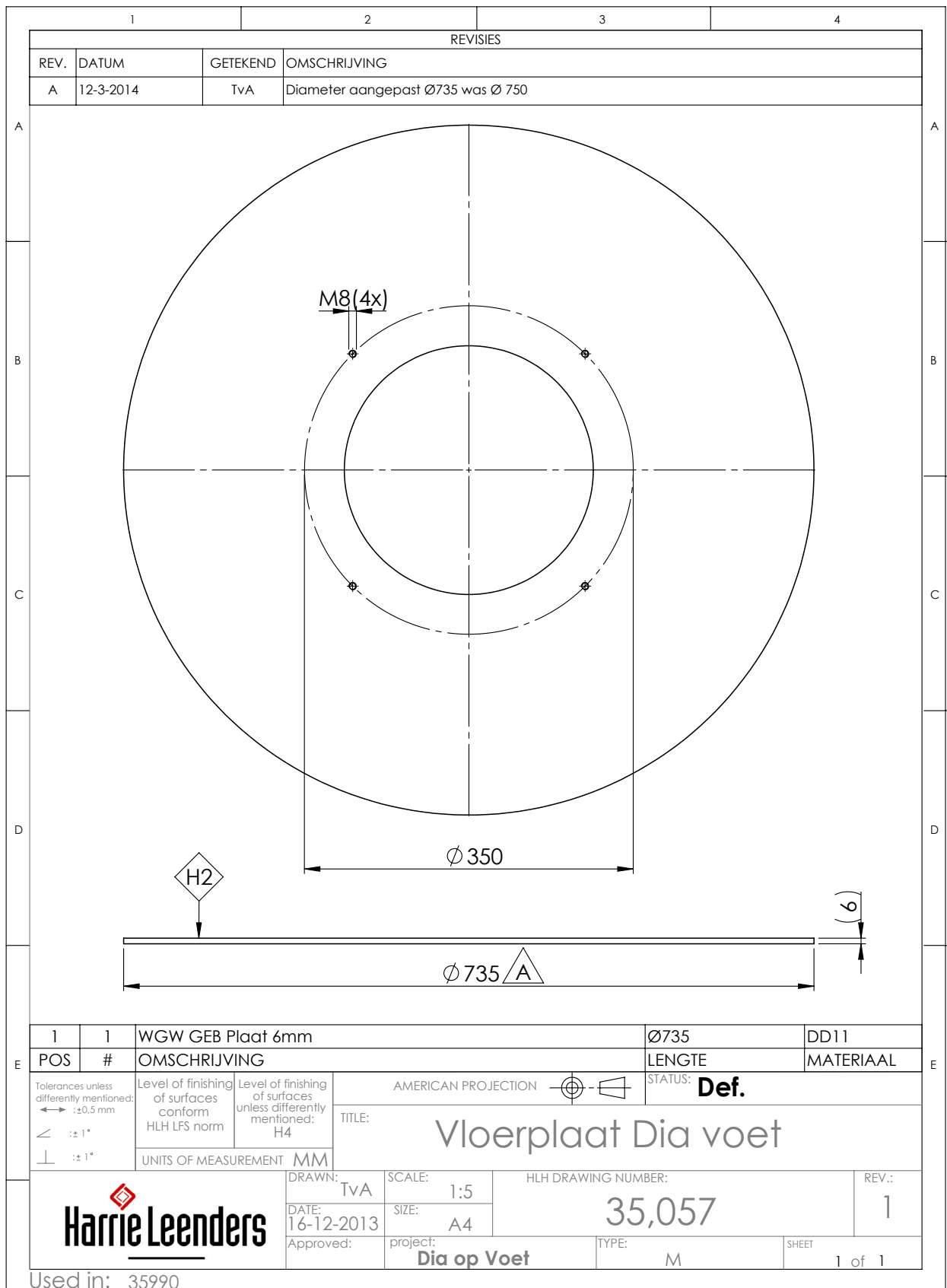
Remove the casing to reach the bolt on the backside.



Turn the bolt on the backside all the way down. The Dia Base is now 360° turnable.



Tolerance unless differently mentioned $\pm 0.5\text{ mm}$ $\leq : 1^\circ$ UNITS OF MEASUREMENT: MM	level of finishing of surfaces conform HH L15 norm	level of finishing of surfaces unless differently marked H4	AMERICAN PROJECTION STATUS: Concept
	TITLE: Dia op voet		
DRAWN: TVA DATE: 20-11-2013 Approved:	SCALE: 1:10 SIZE: A3 project: Dig	HH1 DRAWING NUMBER: 35990	REV.: 0
Harrie Leenders 			SHEET 2 of 2



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We congratulate you on the purchase of your stove.

This manual will inform you about the best way of using the stove and the art of keeping a perfect fire.

Before using the stove, carefully read the text about breaking in the stove. These heating instructions apply to the Dia Base.

They are merely intended as a guideline as your stove will behave differently according to the place where it is installed, simply because the conditions are different. The flue, the weather, the quality of the wood used and the climate conditions in the house determine your stove's burning behaviour. In time, you will develop your own directions for use, based on these heating instructions.

Three basic rules

1. Use dry and clean wood.

The stove is designed for burning so-called 'stackable fuels': wood and briquettes. We assume you will be using dry fuels only. So, this also holds for the kindling paper and cardboard. Wet fuel costs more energy, leaves moisture on the glass and soils the flue.

2. Do not dampen the stove excessively.

Allow the stove sufficient time to warm up (at this stage, do not leave the stove unattended) and do not reduce the fire too quickly. Bear this rule in mind: you must not dampen a stove until it has reached its proper temperature.

3. Always ensure there is enough fresh air.

In houses today, cracks and chinks have usually been sealed. Opening a small grate or cantilever window will ensure sufficient fresh air. Or use the fresh air supply connected to your stove if provided with such a control feature.

The main thing when making a fire is that both the flue and the stove reach the proper temperature.

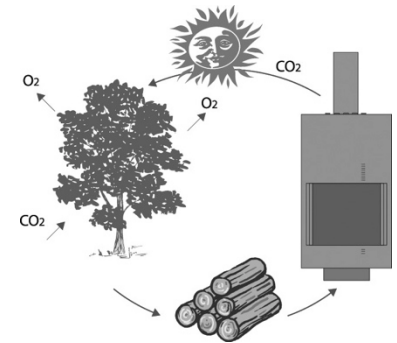
The fine heat from wood

You have purchased a wood stove. In many respects, wood as a fuel is a ideal choice. But what is wood exactly? Under the influence of sunlight, a tree builds up wood cells from CO₂ (carbon dioxide), water and energy. In its growth process, the tree takes CO₂ from the air and gives off oxygen in return. That's why a walk in the woods is so healthy. Also in terms of the environment, wood is an ideal fuel. If it is simply left to rot, the same amount of CO₂ is released as when it is burned. In environmental terms, we then say that wood is 'CO₂ -neutral'.

Only dry wood is firewood suitable for a stove.

Not all wood qualifies as stove wood. Good burning is achieved by using wood that has been seasoned (wind-dried) for at least eighteen months. That is to say: preferably chopped wood, stored under a shelter that protects it from the rain, so that its moisture can gradually evaporate.

Dry wood does not sizzle in the fire and does not soot the glass.



Wood thickness

When building your fire, preferably use wood thicknesses in the order shown:



1. Kindling wood
(abt. 2x2x30cm)



2. Thicker wood
(abt. 4x4x30cm)



3. Solid log
(abt. 7x7x30cm)

The power of fire

There is hardly anything that can resist a really hot fire. Your stove, too, could be damaged by overheating. To prevent this from happening, you must not burn more than 2,5 kg of dry wood at a time in your Dia Base. 2,5 kg equals roughly 2,5 solid oak-wood logs having a 15% residual moisture content. The construction and materials used have been chosen so as to be able to control and resist a responsible fire. So, manage your fire judiciously.

Breaking in the stove, a good start

You have purchased a brand-new stove: 'zero on the meter', has not seen a flame yet. This means that you are going to take care of the first few 'miles'. The refractory ceramic elements will evaporate moisture and your stove will start its breaking-in period. Therefore, the first few times, do not build your fire too hot because otherwise the elements could crack. However, you need not worry about any shrinkage cracks being formed. This initial operation requires some additional time and attention as well as the steps we have outlined for you below. Before starting, note the following important points:

- When starting to make a fire, open the air-control slide and the (optional) throttle flap all the way. This is the kindling position.
- Using the air-control slide, you can conveniently control the fire. The further you open the air-control slide, the more vigorously the fire will burn.
- During the initial start-up, some moisture may be released from the refractory elements. Therefore, when using the stove for the first time, place a(n old) towel under the stove.
- Ensure that there is sufficient ventilation.

Note: Ensure there is no inflammable and/or explosion-hazardous material in or on the stove such as a spray can, packing material or the like. Also check inside the stove the space above the baffle.

1. Open the air-control slide and the (optional) throttle flap all the way.
2. Light a large ball of dry paper in the middle of the combustion chamber and allow this fire to go out again.
3. Load the stove with a handful of dry and thin kindling wood and light it.
4. When the fire is burning properly, you can dampen it somewhat by closing the flap a little.
5. Allow the fire to go out and the stove to cool down for an hour so that the moisture in the refractory ceramic elements can evaporate. Note: the refractory elements may release moisture. Therefore, place beforehand an old towel under the stove.
6. After an hour, you will start bringing the whole stove to the proper temperature using first some thin kindling wood.
7. Then, thicker logs about 5x5 cm thick and 30 cm long. Continue keeping the fire for a while.

How to use the Dia Base

1. Open the air-control slide and the (optional) throttle flap all the way.
2. Light the stove with a firelighter (or paper/cardboard) and a fair amount of small wood. Stack lightly so that the wood can easily catch fire. Maintain a good fire for a while to ensure a good draught, and a nice fire under the more solid logs. This will also keep the flue cleaner.
3. When the stove has been burning properly for a while, add a few, more solid logs. The amount to be added depends on the heat needed. Stack lightly.
4. When the flue has reached a good draught or if you want to dampen the stove somewhat, you can close the air-control slide and/or the (optional) throttle flap a little further.
5. Each time after adding a load, give some additional draught by opening the slide and flap all the way. Repeat this until the fuel is burning properly. For a glowing mass of charcoal, you may close the flap further. If you want to let the stove go out, open the flap all the way. Note: if the stove does not draw well, e.g. due to foggy weather, a cooker hood etc., open the flap.

A few important tips

- Always make a fire on a bed of ashes. This is an insulating layer for the fire and an excellent bed for the fuel.
- You also control the temperature by the amount and kind of fuel used for each load added.
- Remove excess ashes using a scoop or the Ash Cleaner. Never remove ashes using a vacuum cleaner because fire may still continue to smoulder for days. Make sure you leave a layer of ashes (abt. 3 cm) for the next fire to be made.
- When the weather is foggy, it is preferable not to use the stove since the draught in the flue will then be too low.

Maintenance

Steel parts on the outside

Dust the stove using a soft non-fibrous cloth. If necessary, clean with lean soapsuds. Slightly damaged spots can be touched up using an abrasive cloth and special stove paint.

Ask your supplier for advice.

Ceramic elements on the inside

You need not worry about cracks in the ceramic elements as long as the flame does not come in direct contact with the material behind them. Should this be the case, however, then it will be necessary to replace the element; contact your supplier.

The glass

The glass steams up when burning wet fuel or too little oxygen is supplied. Also, the glass may steam up when the fire does not start fiercely enough. This happens, for instance, when starting with solid logs instead of thin kindling wood. Moisture will then remain in the stove for too long and settle on the coldest part: the glass.

- **Light moisture**
Remove light deposits of moisture using paper towel and then a damp cloth. When doing so, apply light pressure on the outside of the glass so that it will not shift.
- **Thicker deposit**
Use moist paper towel with some white ashes from the stove or the special stove-glass cleaner. Allow a moment for this to have its effect. Always ensure that these agents do not come in contact with the enamel to avoid stains from being formed.

Maintenance of moving parts

Moving parts can be lubricated using graphite grease. Ask your supplier for advice.

Before the chimney sweeping

Remove the heathshield(s) before the chimney sweeping to collect the soot waste.

Regulations and instructions

Use

- All local regulations including those referring to national and European standards must be observed when using the appliance.
- Ensure that there are no flammable materials in close vicinity to the stove.
- Parts of the appliance and the surface in particular are hot when touched when the appliance is being used. Take appropriate measures.
- Use firewood abt. 25 cm long and abt. 7 cm thick. Place it flat on the bottom. Place not more than 3 logs in the stove at a time. Add wood to the stove when the fire is going down, after burning for about 1 hour.
- Do not use the appliance as a multi-burner. Do not use unsuitable fuels or any fuels not recommended and, especially, do not use any liquid fuels.

Maintenance

- Ensure maintenance of the appliance at regular intervals to be carried by a competent technician.
- Ensure that the flue-gas connection and the chimney are cleaned at regular intervals.
- Check to ensure that the chimney is still clear before lighting the stove again, when the appliance has not been used for a long time.
- If in spite of precautions having been taken, nevertheless a chimney fire should occur (a roaring noise in the chimney), proceed as follows:
 - Immediately shut the air supply and the door of the stove.
 - Call the fire brigade.
 - Quickly extinguish the fire in the stove with sand or soda to prevent smoke from getting into your house.
 - Ventilate the house.
 - Never use water to extinguish the fire.
 - After a fire, ensure that the chimney is first swept and inspected for any damage and leaks.

Service

- It is not permitted to make any changes or modifications to the appliance without the manufacturer's prior authorization.
- Only use replacement parts recommended by the manufacturer.

Declaration of conformity

The undersigned, representing the following company:

Harrie Leenders Haardkachels

Industrieweg 25, 5688 DP Oirschot, The Netherlands,

hereby declares that the product Dia Base is in conformity with the provisions of the following EU Directives when installed in accordance with the installation instructions contained in the product documentation:

NEN EN 13240:2001/A2:2004

Product: Room heating stove fired by solid fuels as covered by the scope of this standard intended use: Space heating in residential buildings.

Characteristics

Report

Fire safety	EZ/09/2730-3
Emission of combustion products	EZ/09/2730-3
Release of dangerous substances	EZ/09/2730-3
Surface temperature	EZ/09/2730-3
Mechanical resistance (to carry a chimney/flue)	EZ/09/2730-3
Thermal output/energy efficiency	EZ/09/2730-3

Description of the Dia Base room heater:

Wood-burning stove, made of ceramic concrete, with metal parts. The combustion chamber is made of ceramic concrete. The flue-gas connection is located at the top and at the back of the appliance.

Notified body:

SGS Environmental Services, Postbus 5252, 6802 EG Arnhem, The Netherlands

Report number: EZ/09/2730-3

Manufacturer: Harrie Leenders Haardkachels



Name: Bart Leenders

Position: General Manager

Date: 01-04-2014