

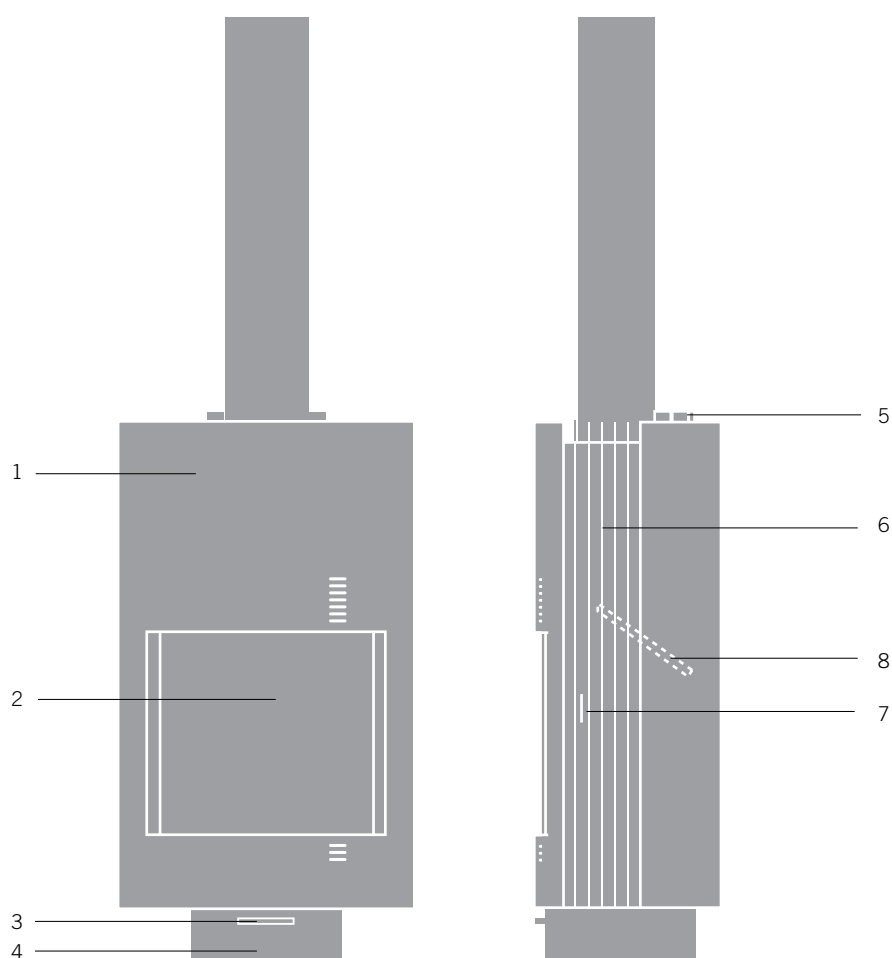


Fuga M

Manual

EN

Fuga M



1	Deur	Door	Porte	Tür	Antina
2	Keramisch glas	Ceramic glass	Verre en ceramique	Keramisches Glas	Vetro antina
3	Beluchtingschuif	Aeration slide	Verrou de l'arrivée d'air	Belüftungsriegel	Presa d'aria inferiore
4	Voet	Base	Pied	Fuß	Piede
5	Convectiepijpjes	Convection pipes	Tuyaux en convection	Konvektorröhrchen	Canali convettivi
6	Convectieribben	Convection fins	Lamelles en convection	Konvektorlamellen	Lamelle convettive
7	Handgreep deur	Door handle	Poignée	Türhandgriff	Maniglia
8	Hitteschild	Smoke baffle plate	Défecteur	Umlenkplatte	Deflettore

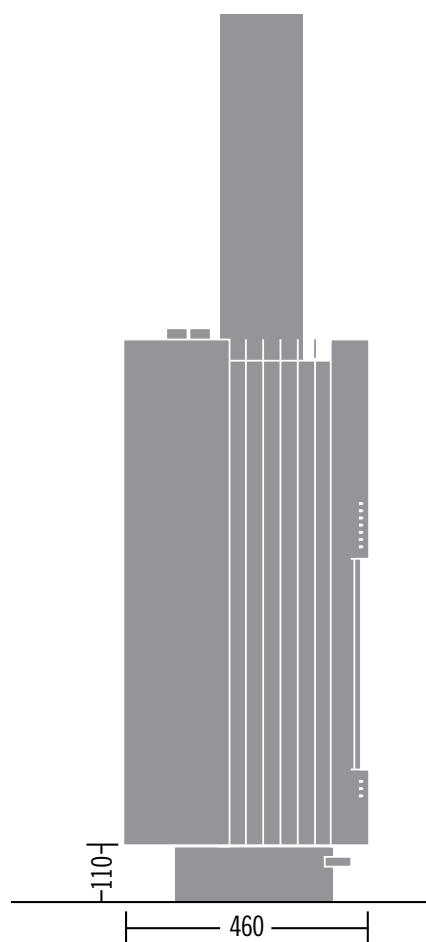
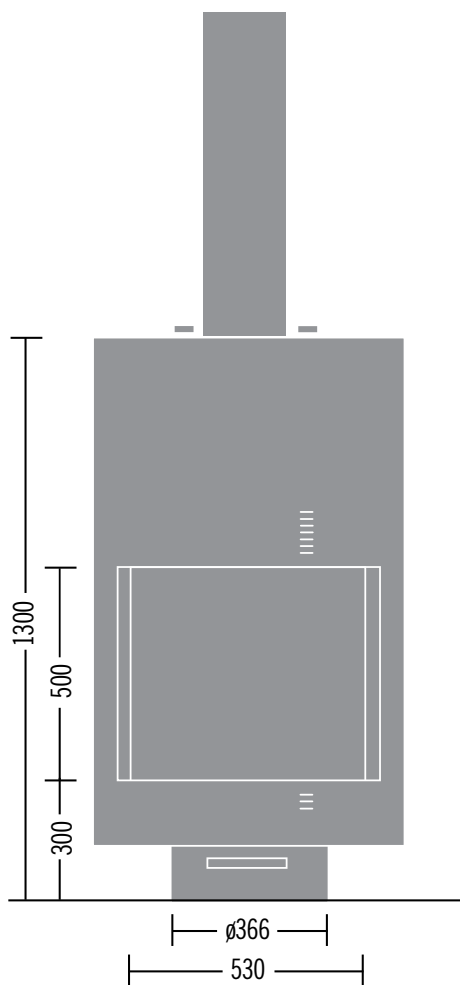
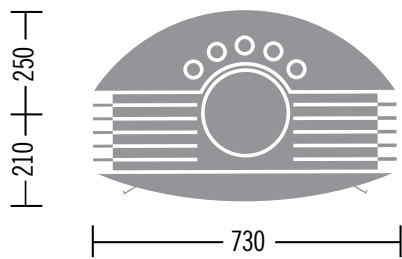
Maatschetsen in mm

Connection sizes in mm

Mesures d'écart standard en mm

Anschlußmaße Holz in Mm

Misure per l'allacciamento in mm



Application

- All local regulations including those referring to national and European standards must be observed when using the appliance.
- Ensure that there are no combustible materials in the direct vicinity of the stove.
- Keep the stove closed except when lighting and adding fuel to the appliance, and when removing residual material.
- Parts of the appliance, notably the surface, are hot when touched when the appliance is being used. Take appropriate measures.
- Use firewood that is ± 25 cm long and ± 7 cm thick. Put it flat on the bottom of the stove. Do not place more than 3 logs in the stove at the same time. When the fire starts to go down after about 1 hour, add wood.
- Do not use the appliance as a multi-burner. Do not use fuels that are unsuitable or not recommended, and in particular do not use any liquid fuels.

Maintenance

- Have the appliance serviced regularly by a qualified technician.
- Ensure that the flue-gas connection and the chimney are cleaned regularly.
- Check to ensure that the chimney is still open before lighting the stove again if it has not been used for an extended period of time.
- If, in spite of the precautions taken, there should occur a chimney fire (usually accompanied by a roaring noise in the chimney), proceed as follows:
 - Shut off the air supply and close the door of the stove immediately
 - 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
- Ensure that after a fire the chimney is first swept and inspected for any damage and leaks.

Service

- It is not allowed to make any modifications to the appliance without prior authorization of the manufacturer.
- Only use replacement parts recommended by the manufacturer.

Declaration

The undersigned, representing the following:

Harrie leenders Haardkachels, Industrieweg 25, 5688 DP, Oirschot, Nederland

herewith declare that the product Fuga M is in conformity with the provisions of the following EC Directives when installed in accordance with the installation instructions contained in the product documentation: EN 13240:2001/A2:2004 (E) "Roomheaters fired by solid fuel"

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

Characteristics

Fire safety
Emission of combustion products
Release of dangerous substance
Surface temperature
Mechanical resistance (to carry a chimney / flue)
Thermal output / energy efficiency

Report

2005PMC/116
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Description of the room heater Fuga M:

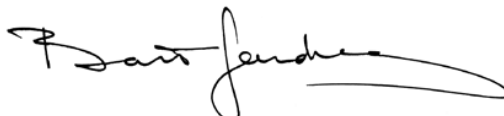
Woodstove made of sheet metal. The stove is designed for placement on the floor and can be rotated 60° to the left or to the right. It is equipped with a selfclosing window door, fixed secondary air supply and controllable air wash supply. The combustion chamber is insulated with ceramic fire bricks. The flue gas connection is located at the top of the appliance.

Notified body: TNO Industrie en Techniek, Laan van Westenenk 501, Postbus 342, 7300 AH, Apeldoorn

Reportnumber: 2005PMC/116

Manufacturer: Harrie Leenders Haardkachels

Name: Bart Leenders
Position: General Manager
Date: 15-07-2005



Fuga M

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 Fuga. 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.

What you should know about the Fuga M

- This stove has a convection back plate which, when the stove is burning properly, ensures a fine heat distribution.
- The burning chamber is lined inside with high-grade ceramic firebrick elements. These bricks are subject to the greatest impacts (being hit by wood when loading the stove) and so have been additionally reinforced.
- The aeration slide controls the primary air flow across the fire and, when used correctly, keeps the window clean.
- You open the door with the handle provided on the right-hand side.
- You open the aeration slide by pulling it towards you. This is the kindling position.

The three basic rules for proper burning are:

1. Use dry and clean wood.

The stove is suitable 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 temper the burning process excessively.

Allow the stove sufficient time to warm up (stay with it at this stage) and do not temper the fire too quickly. Bear this rule in mind: you must not temper a stove until it has warmed up properly.

3. Always make sure there is enough fresh air.

In houses today, cracks and chinks have often been sealed. Opening a small grate or cantilever window will ensure sufficient fresh air, provided no fresh-air-supply system is used.

- The main thing when making the fire is that both the flue and the stove reach the proper temperature.
- Each time you want to open the stove when burning, the air-control slide must be open (completely pulled out) to ensure proper air supply.

The fine heat from wood

You have purchased a wood stove. In many respects, wood used as fuel is an ideal choice. But what exactly is wood? Under the influence of sunlight, a tree builds up wood cells from CO₂ (carbon dioxide), water and minerals. So, in fact, wood is stored solar energy. In its growth process, the tree takes CO₂ from the air and gives off oxygen in return. Also in terms of the environment, wood is an ideal fuel. When it is 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'.

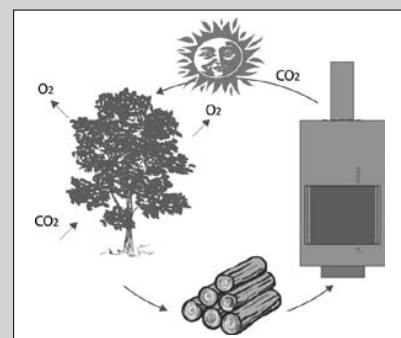
Only dry wood is stove wood

Not all wood qualifies as stove wood. Good burning is obtained by using wood that has been seasoned for at least eighteen months. That is to say: preferably chopped wood that, stored under a shelter and protected from the rain, can slowly let its moisture evaporate. Dry wood does not sizzle in the fire and does not soot the glass.

The Woodstocker. Getting firewood good and dry.



Erik Bendien created the wood store that allows wind access from every side. This is logical - wind dries wood. Hence the basic grid, which is free of the ground to avoid damp, the perforated side-panels and the extra space above. The uprights and the grid are in stainless - galvanized - steel. After a while the corten-steel side panels start to oxidise. It's designed that way because the thin layer of rust is both highly decorative, and protects the panels against further corrosion. The basic module, with a single compartment, can handle 1.3 cubic meters of wood. This can be widened by the same dimensions. It looks good as a garden partition or alongside the drive. With the user-friendly instruction you can put together The WoodStocker in no time at all. The highly robust finished item can be manoeuvred when empty. And disassembling The WoodStocker is just as easy, when you move house.



Initial fire-up, a good start

You have purchased a brand-new stove, 'zero on the meter', has not seen a flame yet. This means you are going to take care of the initial 'miles'. The ceramic firebricks will start evaporating moisture and your woodburning stove will start setting. For this reason, the first few times, do not make your fire too hot because otherwise the bricks could crack. You need not worry about any shrinkage cracks. The initial fire-up requires some additional time and attention, as well as the approach we have outlined below for you in steps. Before starting, please note the following important points:

- When starting the fire in the stove, open the aeration slide. This is only the kindling position!
- While firing-up the stove the first time some liquid might come down from the ceramic firebrick. Please put some old towels underneath the stove before firing it up.
- When the stove has reached it's temperature you can close the aerations slide a little . Now it is easy to regulate the fire by means of closing or opening the aeration slide a bit.
- Make sure 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 Skamol smoke baffle and steel smoke baffle.

Initial fire-up in steps



1. Open the aeration slide for maximum air supply by pulling it out completely (towards you).



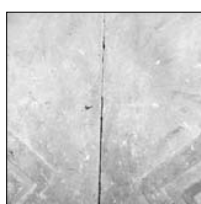
2. Light a large ball of dry paper against the back plate of the burning chamber and allow this fire to go out again.



3. Fill the stove with a handful of dry and thin kindling wood, light it and keep the door open.



4. Stir up the fire off and on by setting the door ajar for just a moment each time.



5. Allow the fire to go out and the stove to cool off for an hour so that the moisture in the firebrick can evaporate. Some liquid might come free from the ceramic fire-brick. Therefore place an old towel underneath the stove before firing-up.



6. After an hour, you will start bringing the whole stove at the proper temperature using first some thin kindling wood. Set the door ajar.



7. Then use small thicker logs, \pm 5x5 cm thick and 30 cm long. At the same time, set the door ajar. Close the door when the small logs catch fire.

How to use the Fuga M



1. Open the aeration slide for maximum air supply by pulling it out completely (towards you).



2. Put 2 slightly larger logs on the bottom of the stove. Stack some kindling wood on top of it. Stack lightly so that the flame can take hold. Light the kindling wood up in the stove (at the top) with a firelighter or some paper. Allow the stove for a while to develop a good fire in order to obtain a good draught and a proper fire at the bottom. This way, you will also keep the flue cleaner.



3. When the fire gets smaller, add solid wood varying in thickness from 5 to 7 cm. The amount depends on the heat required. Stack lightly. Do not add more than 3 to 4 logs at a time.



4. Place 4 thicker logs on the bottom of the stove. Stack some kindling wood upon them. Stack lightly so that the flame can easily take hold. Light the kindling wood in the top of the stove using a firelighter or some paper. Maintain a good fire in the Fuga M for a while so that you will get a good draught and a proper fire at the bottom. Proceeding this way will also keep the flue cleaner.



5. When the fire is burning properly, you may close the aeration slide. For a glowing mass of charcoal, you may close the aeration slide even further. When you want to let the fire die down, you must open the aeration slide. Due to the additional air being supplied, the wood will be burned up faster and the stove will go out more quickly.

Preferred order of wood thicknesses to be used when you start burning the stove.



1. kindling wood ($\pm 2 \times 2 \times 30$ cm)



2. thicker wood ($\pm 4 \times 4 \times 30$ cm)



3. solid log ($\pm 7 \times 7 \times 30$ cm)

The power of fire

As a matter of fact just a few things withstand a real hot fire. Your stove can also be damaged by overheating. Just to prevent this take account of not burning more than 4 kilograms of wood at the same time. 4 Kilograms is approximately equal to 4 massif logs; oak with 15% moisture. The construction and the used materials from the stove are suchlike chosen to control and resist a fire in a considered way. So heat with consideration.

A few tips

- Make the fire always on a bed of ash. This is an insulating layer for the fire and an excellent bed for the fuel.
- If the Fuga M is overloaded with too much wood and the maximum amount of oxygen is supplied (which happens when the aeration slide is fully open), the fire may 'run wild'. If this should occur, close aeration slide by pushing it inwards. Never in such case leave the fireplace unattended.
- You also control the temperature by the amount and kind of fuel used for each load.
- 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 (± 3 cm) for the next fire to be made.
- When the weather is foggy, it is preferable not to use the fireplace since the draught in the flue will be too low.

Maintenance

Maintenance enamelled parts



Dust the stove using a non-fibrous cloth. Clean with lean soapsuds if necessary.



Damaged spots for which the Polisher does not work, can be touched up using an abrasive cloth and the special Harrie Leenders stove paint. Ask your supplier for advice.

Maintenance parts of stainless steel



Remove specks using a soft cloth. Treat them with Harrie Leenders Inox-Cleaner and a soft cloth. Note: Inox-Cleaner may damage enamelled parts.

Maintenance ceramic firebricks



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

Maintenance glass

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



Use paper towel and then remove the light moisture using a damp cloth.

Thicker deposits can be treated with special stove-glass cleaner (this can also be done with a piece of moist paper towel and white ash). Always ensure that these agents do not come into contact with the paint or your floor to avoid damaging it.

Maintenance moving parts

Moving and squeaking parts can be lubricated with graphite grease or copper grease. Contact your dealer for advice.

Collecting soot when sweeping the chimney



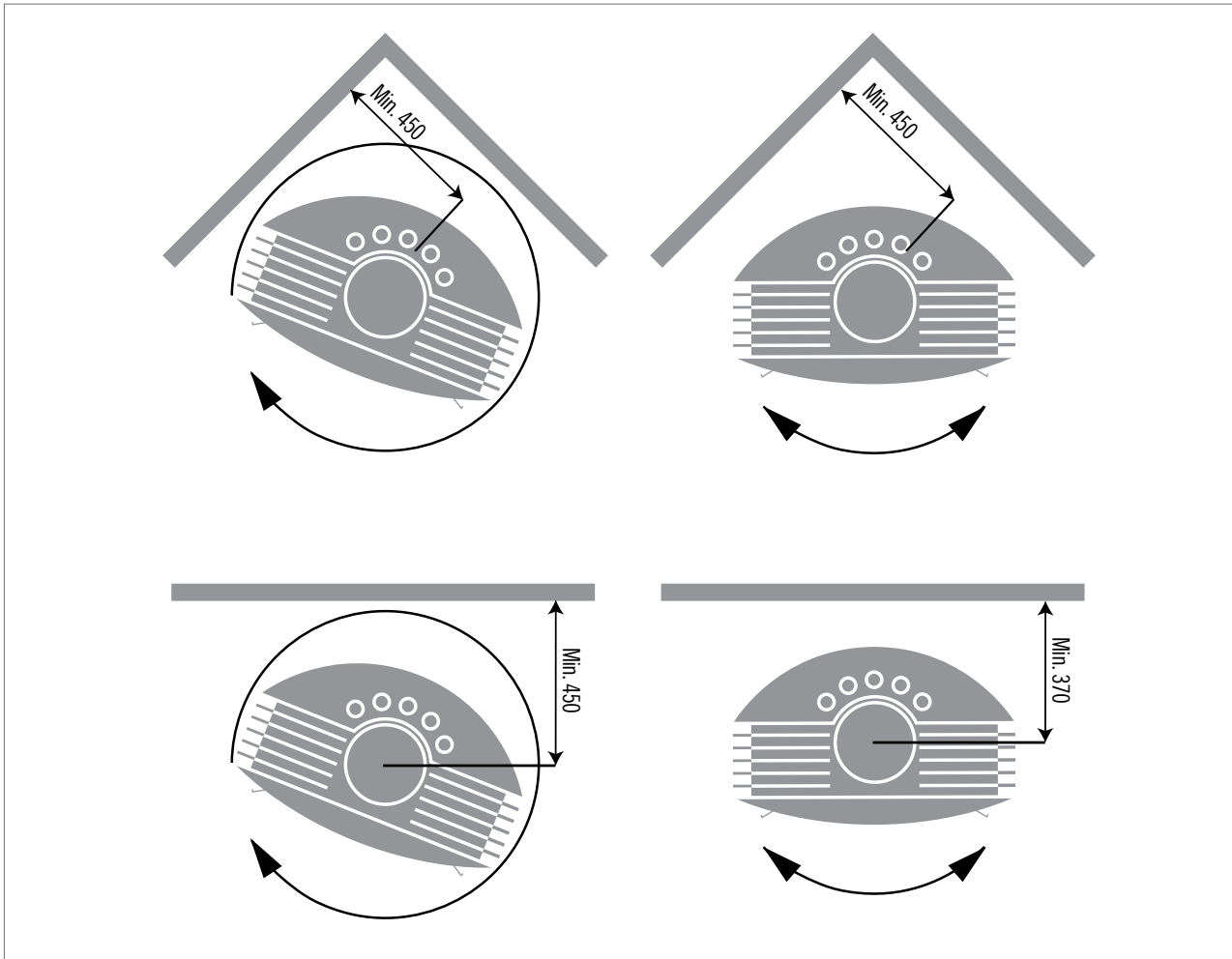
Remove the heat shield. Lift it slightly up and tilt it. Now you can take it out.



Place a newspaper in the stove to catch the root and close the aeration slide and the door. After sweeping, remove the newspaper from the stove and place the heat shield back.

INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS FUGA M

- 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 from which your stove gets the combustion air.
This is the room where the stove is installed if you do not use a wall or stove-base air-supply system.
- The stove is not suitable for a shared flue system.
- The appliance must be mounted to a wall having sufficient bearing capacity.
- Ensure adequate access for cleaning the appliance, the flue gas connection and the chimney.
- When installing the stove, take into account the minimum distances from the wall so as to avoid any fire risk.
The minimum distances are shown in the figure below. (sizes in mm)



Specifications Fuga M

- Nominal power of the stove is 10 kWatts.
- Flue gas mass flow = 10,0 g/s
- Appliance weight = 160 kg
- Minimum chimney draught = 8,0 Pa
- Flue gas temperature directly over the stove = 282 °C

General instructions and regulations

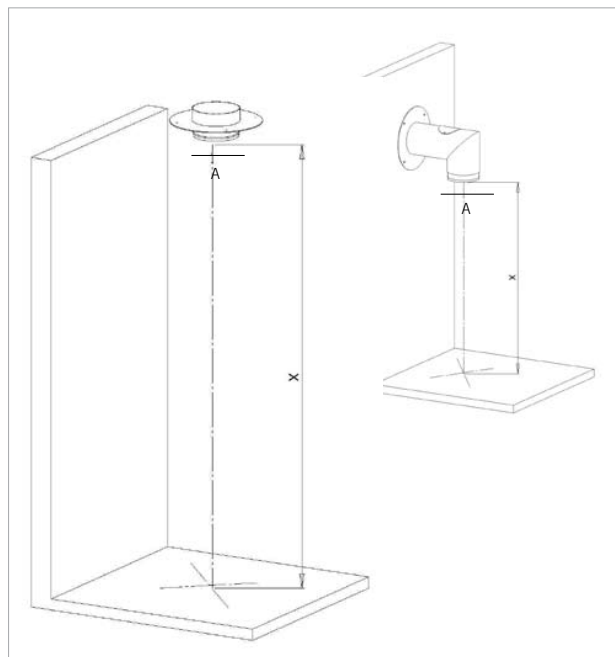
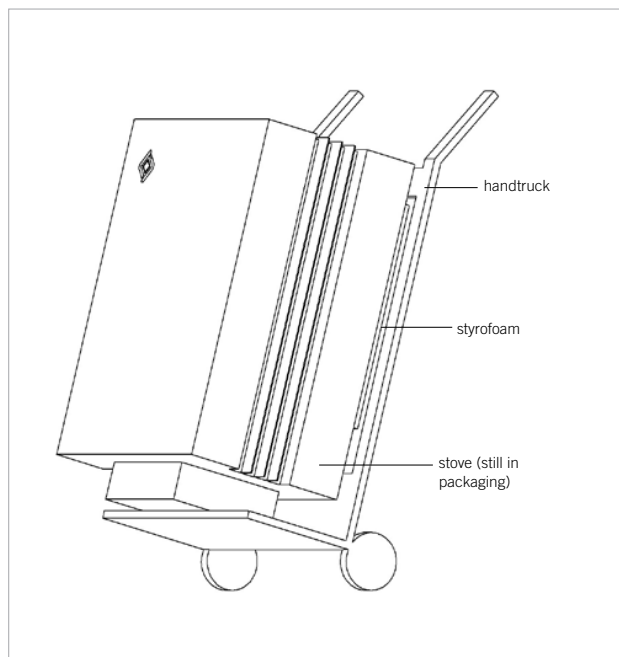
- The installation of the Fuga M with decorative casing must be carried out by a skilled person employed by a dealer recognized by Harrie Leenders Haardkachels.
- The casing parts are susceptible to scratching. Handle them gently.
- After the stove has been properly installed, burn some kindling wood to check the draught.

Safety recommendations

- Glass tends to break easily, and broken glass is quite sharp. Take therefore adequate safety precautions.
- For general safety, we refer to guidelines or regulations issued by a relevant official body.
- 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 Skamol smoke baffle and steel smoke baffle.

Materials and tools required

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 3 mm socket-head wrench• 4 mm socket-head wrench• Open-end wrench, jaw width 13• Crosshead screwdriver• Plumb line• Flat screwdriver | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Spirit level• Handtruck• 4 S6 plugs and 4 stucco screws (included)• 1 selfdrilling parker (provided and 1 spare) | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sliding pieces• M-5 bolts (included)• Grease (molycoat) |
|---|---|---|

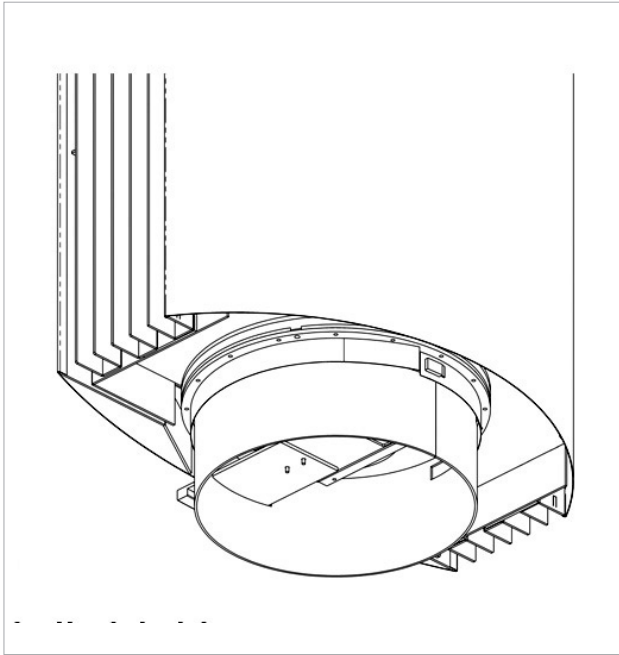


1. Transportation

- Remove the door and put it away safely.
- Styrofoam or packing bolster between the stove and the hand truck for protection.
- Transport the stove with its front against the hand truck.
- Don't remove the packaging yet.

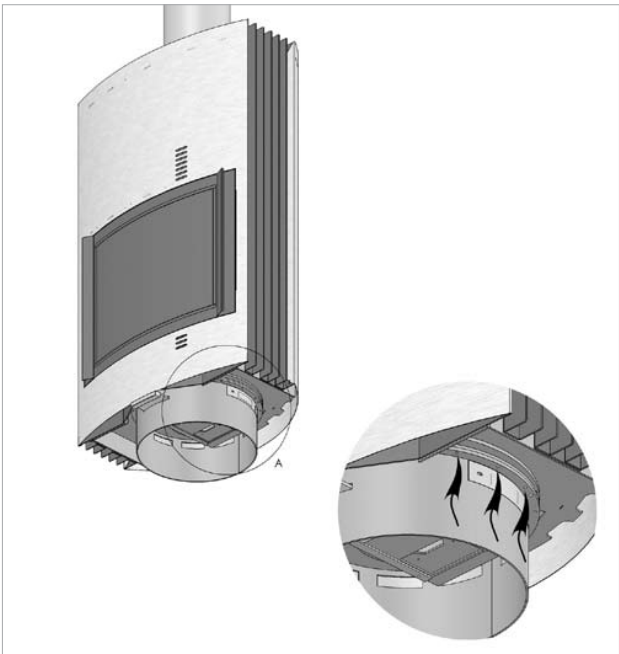
2. Ceiling or wall connector

- Fasten the ceiling plate using the plugs and stucco screws provided.
- Level it (A).
- Determine the heart of the smoke outlet by using the plumb line.



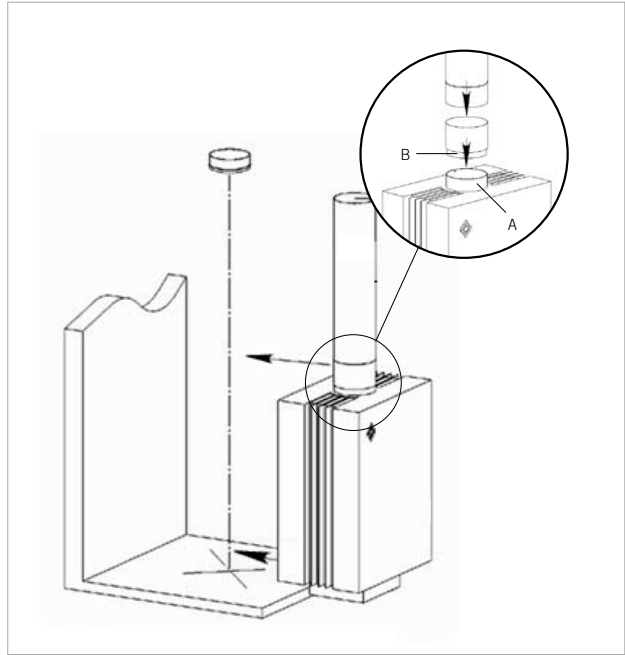
3. Base ventilation

- Air supplied through the floor? Then ensure that the cover strip around the base seals the 6 air holes.
- Secure the cover strip with the clasp.



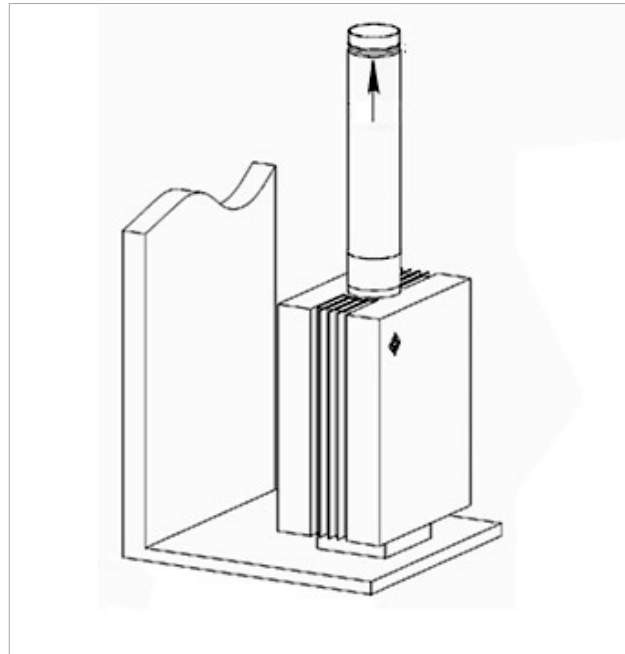
5. Level the stove

- Level the stove when in position, using the spirit level.
- Use the hexagonal bolts in the foot (hexagonal wrench 3 mm.)



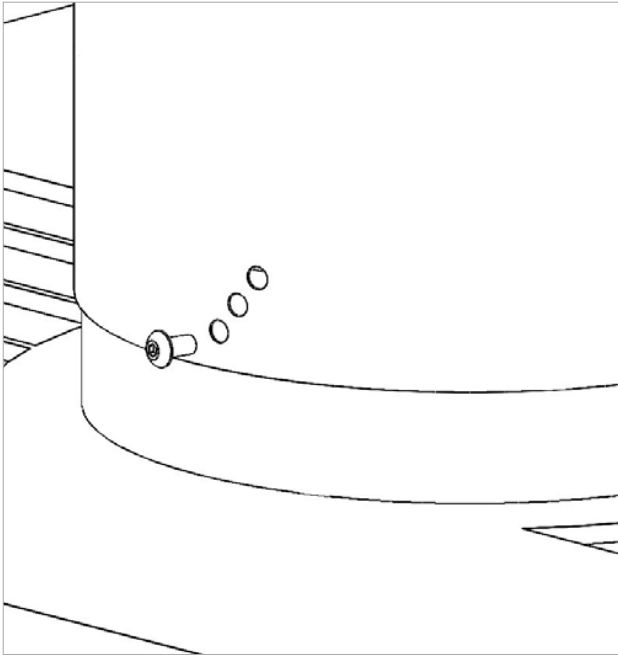
4. Placing the stove

- Adjust the smoke outlet pipe at the right length (see measure X, photo 2)
- Rub the inside of the outletring (A) and the connectionring (B) with grease and telescope into each other.
- Slide the stove into position using the sliding pieces. Make sure that you don't damage the floor.
- Remove the packaging.



6. Installing the smoke outlet

- Remove the protection tape from the rotation-ring.
- Fix carefully the tube to the rotation-ring.



7. Connection ring

- Move the connection ring upwards. Take into account 6-10 mm. margin because of the heat dilatation.
- Fix it with the M5 bolt in one of the holes.
- Now you can replace the door.



8. Turnable.....?

- Firm position; leave the bolts.
- Turnable 2x60°; remove bolt 1 and loosen bolt 2 and secure with a lock-nut. (3 mm socket-head wrench, Open-end wrench, j.w.13)
- Test if the bolts nr. 2 are not too far turned loose.
- 360° turnable: remove all bolts.



A. Smoke baffle plate

B. Fire bricks