

INSTALLATIEVOORSCHRIFTEN EN GEBRUIKSAANWIJZING  
INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS AND OPERATING MANUAL  
INSTALLATION ET MODE D'EMPLOI  
EINBAUANLEITUNG UND GEBRAUCHSANWEISUNG  
INSTRUCCIONES DE INSTALACIÓN Y USO  
REQUISITI PER L'INSTALLAZIONE E ISTRUZIONI PER L'USO  
MONTERINGS- OG BRUKSANVISNING

HOUTKACHEL  
WOOD STOVE  
POELE A BOIS  
HOLZ-FEUERSTÄTTE  
ESTUFA DE LEÑA  
STUFA A LEGNA  
ILDSTED



**BOW**



**BOW-P**



**BOW-WB**



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# Introduction

Dear user,

By purchasing this heating appliance from DOVRE you have selected a quality product. This product is part of a new generation of energy-efficient and environmentally friendly heating appliances. These appliances make optimum use of convection heat as well as radiant heat.

- ▶ Your DOVRE appliance has been manufactured with state-of-the-art production equipment. In the unlikely event of a malfunction, you can always rely on DOVRE for support and service.
- ▶ The appliance should not be modified; please always use original parts.
- ▶ The appliance is intended for use in a living room. It must be hermetically connected to a properly working flue.
- ▶ We advise you have the appliance installed by an authorized and competent installer.
- ▶ DOVRE cannot be held liable for any problems or damage resulting from incorrect installation.
- ▶ Observe the following safety regulations when installing and using the appliance.

In this manual, you can read how the DOVRE heating appliance can be installed, used and maintained safely. Should you require additional information or technical data, or should you experience an installation problem, please first contact your supplier.

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# Performance declaration

In accordance with construction products regulation 305/2011

No. 054-CPR-2016

**1. Unique identification code of the product type:**

BOW.

**2. Type, batch or serial number or other form of identification for the construction product, as prescribed in article 11, subsection 4:**

Unique serial number.

**3. Intended use for the construction product, in accordance with the applicable harmonised technical specification, as specified by the producer:**

Stove for solid fuel without production of warm water in accordance with EN 13240.

**4. Name, registered trade name or registered trademark and contact address of the producer, as prescribed in article 11, subsection 5:**

Dovre N.V., Nijverheidsstraat 18, 2381 Weelde, Belgium.

**5. If applicable, name and contact address for the authorised person whose mandate covers the tasks specified in article 12, subsection 2:**

-

**6. The system or systems for the assessment and verification of the performance durability of the construction product, specified in appendix V:**

System 3.

**7. If the performance declaration concerns a construction product that falls under a harmonised norm:**

The appointed RRF instance, registered under the number NB1625, has performed a type test under system 3 and has issued the test report RRF 40 16 4281.

**8. If the performance declaration concerns a construction product for which a European technical assessment is issued:**

-

## 9. Declared performance:

<b>The harmonised norm</b>	<b>EN 13240:2001/A2; 2004/AC :2007</b>
<b>Essential characteristics</b>	<b>Performance Wood</b>
Fire safety	
Fire resistance	A1
Distance from combustible material	Minimum distance in mm Rear: 350 Side: 450
Risk of glowing particles falling out	Conform
Emission of combustion products	CO: 0.09% (13%O <sub>2</sub> )
Surface temperature	Conform
Electrical safety	-
Ease of cleaning	Conform
Maximum operating pressure	-
Flue gas temperature at nominal output	278 °C
Mechanical resistance (carrying weight of chimney)	Not determined
Nominal output	9 kW
Efficiency	79%

## 10. The performance of the product described in points 1 and 2 conform with the performance reported in point 9.

**This performance declaration is supplied under the exclusive responsibility of the producer specified in point 4:**

T. Gehem



Tom Gehem  
CEO

01/08/2016 Weelde

In the context of continuous product improvement, the specifications of the appliance supplied can vary from the description in this brochure without prior notice.

DOVRE N.V.

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Belgium E-mail : info@dovre.be

# Safety

-  Please note: All safety regulations must be complied with strictly.
-  Please read carefully the instructions supplied with the appliance for installation, use and maintenance before using the appliance.
-  The appliance must be installed in accordance with the legislation and requirements applicable in your country.
-  All local regulations and the regulations relating to national and European standards must be observed when installing the appliance.
-  The appliance should preferably be installed by an authorised installer. Installers will be aware of the applicable regulations and requirements.
-  The appliance is designed for heating purposes. All surfaces, including the glass and connecting tube, can become very hot (over 100°C)! When operating, use a so-called "cold hand" or an oven glove.
-  Ensure that the appliance is adequately guarded if young children, disabled people, the elderly or animals are present in the vicinity.
-  Safety distances from flammable materials must be strictly adhered to.
-  Do not place any curtains, clothes, laundry or other combustible materials on or near the appliance.
-  When in use, do not use flammable or explosive substances in the vicinity of the appliance.
-  Avoid chimney fires by having the chimney swept regularly. Never burn wood with the door open.
-  In the event of a chimney fire: close all the appliance's air inlets and alert the fire service.
-  If the glass in the appliance is broken or cracked, it must be replaced before the stove is used again.
-  Do not exert force on the door, do not allow children to pull on the opened door, never stand or sit on the opened door and do not place heavy objects on the door.

-  Ensure that there is adequate ventilation in the room in which the appliance is installed. If ventilation is insufficient, combustion will be incomplete, which may lead toxic gases to spread through the room. See the chapter "Installation requirements" for more information on ventilation.

## Installation requirements

### General

- ▶ The appliance must be connected tightly to a well-functioning flue.
- ▶ For connection measurements: see "Technical data" appendix.
- ▶ Ask the fire service and/or your insurance company about any specific requirements and regulations.

### Chimney (flue)

The flue is needed for:

- ▶ Removal of combustion gases via natural draught.
  -  As the warm air in the flue or chimney is lighter than the outside air, it rises.
- ▶ Air intake, needed for the combustion of fuel in the appliance.

A poorly functioning flue or chimney can cause smoke to escape into the room when the door is opened. Damage caused by smoke emissions into the room is not covered by the warranty.

-  Do not connect multiple appliances (such as a boiler for central heating) to the same flue, unless local or national regulations allow this. In the event of two connections ensure that the difference in height between the connections is no less than 200 mm.

Ask your installer for advice regarding the flue. Refer to the European norm EN13384 for a correct calculation for the flue.

The flue must satisfy the following **requirements**:

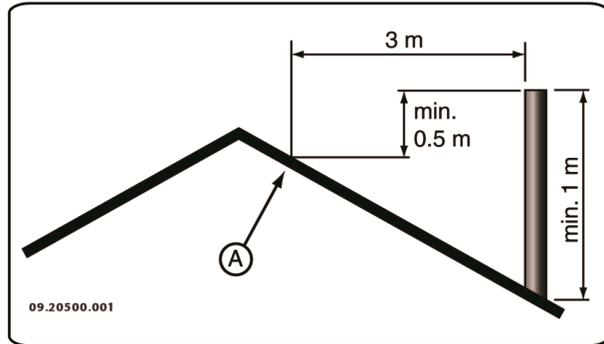
- ▶ The flue or chimney must be made of fire-resistant material, preferably ceramics or stainless steel.
- ▶ The flue or chimney must be airtight and well cleaned and guarantee sufficient draught.

**i** A draught/vacuum of 15 - 20 Pa during normal operation is ideal.

- ▶ Starting from the flue spigot, the flue must run as vertically as possible. Changes in direction and horizontal pieces disrupt the outward flow of combustion gases and may cause soot deposits.
- ▶ To prevent combustion gases from cooling down too much, which reduces the draught, ensure that the interior diameter is not too big.
- ▶ The flue or chimney should ideally have the same diameter as the connection collar.

**i** For nominal diameter: see "Technical data" appendix. If the smoke channel is well insulated, the diameter may be slightly bigger (up to 2x the section of the connection collar).

- ▶ The section (area) of the smoke channel must be constant. Wider segments and (in particular) narrower segments disrupt the outward flow of combustion gases.
- ▶ In fitting a cover plate/exhaust cap to the flue: make sure that the cover does not restrict the flue outlet and that the cap does not impede the outward flow of combustion gases.
- ▶ The flue must end in a zone that is not affected by surrounding buildings, trees or other obstacles.
- ▶ The flue outside the house must be insulated.
- ▶ The flue should be at least 4 metres high.
- ▶ As a rule of thumb: 60 cm above the ridge of the roof.
- ▶ If the ridge of the roof is more than 3 metres from the flue: use the measurements given in the following figure. A = the highest point of the roof within a distance of 3 metres.



## Room ventilation

For good combustion, the appliance needs air (oxygen). This air is supplied via adjustable air inlets from the area in which the appliance is installed.

- ⚠ If ventilation is insufficient, combustion will be incomplete, which may lead toxic gases to spread through the room.

As a rule of thumb, the air supply should be 5.5 cm<sup>2</sup>/kW. Extra ventilation is needed when:

- ▶ The appliance is in a well-insulated area.
- ▶ There is mechanical ventilation, for example a central extraction system or an extraction hood in an open kitchen.

You can provide extra ventilation by having a ventilation louvre fitted on the outside wall.

Make sure that other air consuming appliances (such as tumble-driers, other heating appliances or a bathroom fan) have their own supply of outside air, or are switched off when you use the appliance.

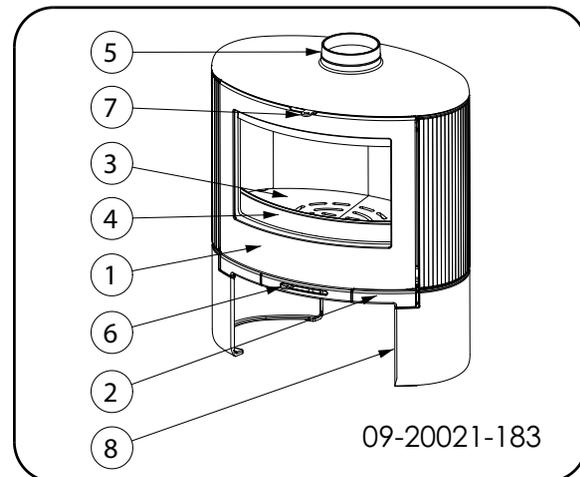
## Floor and walls

The floor on which the appliance is placed must have sufficient bearing capacity. The weight of the appliance is given in the appendix "Technical Data appendix".

- ⚠ Protect flammable flooring from heat radiation by means of a fireproof protective plate. See the appendix "Distance from combustible material".
- ⚠ Remove combustible material such as linoleum, carpets/rugs and similar materials below the fireproof protective plate.

- 
 Keep sufficient distance between the appliance and combustible materials such as wooden walls and furniture.
  
- 
 The connecting tube also radiates heat. Ensure that there is sufficient distance or a shield between the connecting tube and combustible material.  
 The rule of thumb for a single-walled tube is a distance of 3x the diameter. If a lining shell is fitted around the tube, a distance of 1x the diameter is permissible.
  
- 
 Carpets and rugs must be at least 80 cm away from the fire.
  
- 
 Use a fireproof floor plate to protect a flammable floor from any ash that may fall in front of the stove. The floor plate must comply with national standards.
  
- 
 For the dimensions of the fireproof protective plate: see the appendix "Distance from combustible material".
  
- 
 For further requirements with respect to fire safety, see the appendix "Distance from combustible material".

## Product description



1. Door
2. Latch
3. Stove base
4. Fire basket
5. Flue gas connection
6. Primary air slide
7. Secondary air slide (glass wash)
8. Leg

# Installation

## Preparation

- ▶ Please check the appliance for damage caused during transport or any damage or defects immediately after delivery.

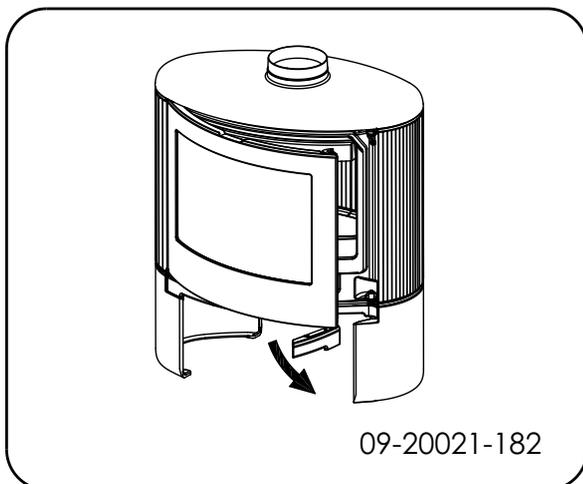
**!** If you detect transport damage or any other damage or defects, do not use the appliance and notify the supplier.

- ▶ Remove the removable parts (fire-resistant inner plates, fire compartment, fire basket, ash removal port and ash pan) from the appliance before you start installing the appliance.

**i** By removing removable parts, it is easier to move the appliance and to avoid damage.

**!** Note the location of the removable parts, so that you can re-position the parts in the correct place later on.

1. Open the door; see the following figure:



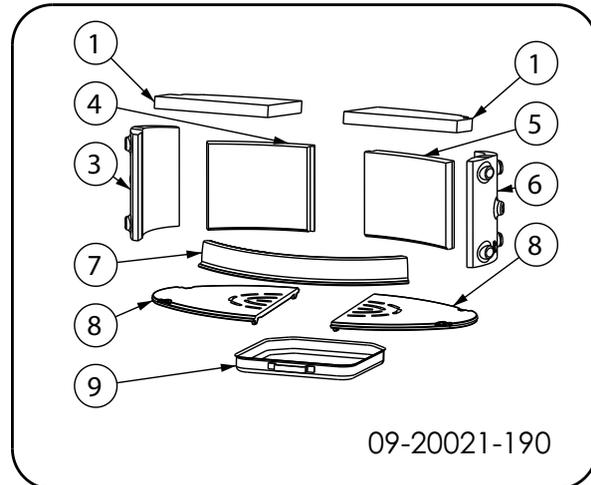
2. Remove the fire-resistant inner plates; see the following figure:

- Remove the inner plates on the back, first (5) then (4).
- Remove the inner plates left (3) and right (6).
- Remove the baffle plate (1) by lifting one part, and remove part two by lifting over the hook at the front.
- Remove the fire basket (7).

- Remove the stove base (8).

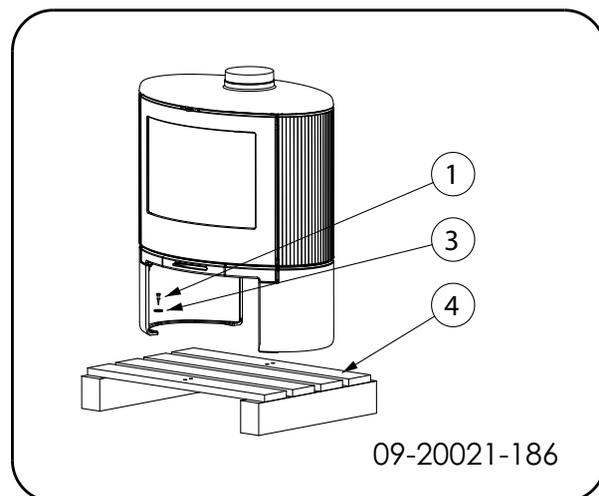
- Remove the ash pan (9).

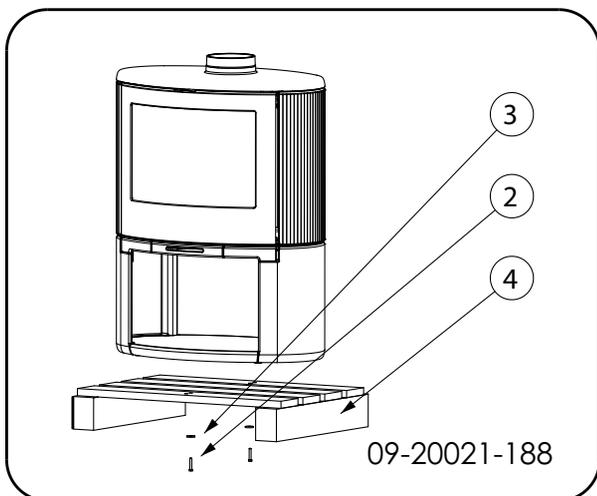
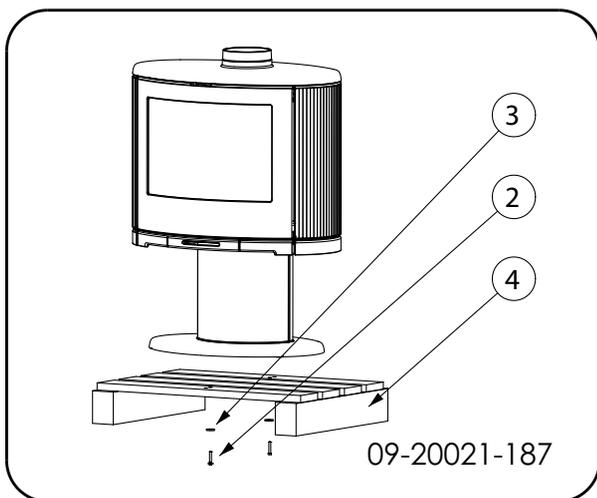
**i** Vermiculite inner plates are light and tend to be ochrous in colour on delivery. They insulate the combustion chamber to boost combustion.



### Removable internal parts

- 1 baffle plate
- 3 inner plate left
- 4 left-hand rear inner plate
- 5 right-hand rear inner plate
- 6 inner plate right
- 7 fire basket
- 8 stove base
- 9 ash pan





Depending on your version:

1. Remove the stove from the pallet (4) by removing the bolts (1) and washer (3) along the top.
2. Remove the stove from the pallet (4) by removing the bolts (2) and washer (3) along the bottom of the pallet.

## Preparing the connection to the flue

When connecting the appliance to the chimney, only a connection via the upper side of the appliance can be made.

## Installing and connecting

1. Position the appliance in the correct place, and make sure it is level.
2. Connect the appliance to the flue hermetically.

3. Re-position all removed parts in the correct places in the appliance.

**⚠** Never use the appliance without the fire-resistant inner plates.

The appliance is now ready for use.

## Use

### First use

When you use the appliance for the first time, make an intense fire and keep it going for a good few hours. This will cure the heat-resistant paint finish. This may result in some smoke and odours. You could open windows and doors for a while in the area in which the appliance is located.

### Fuel

This appliance is only suitable for burning natural wood, namely sawn and chopped wood that is sufficiently dry.

Do not use other fuels, as they can cause serious damage to the appliance.

The following fuels may not be used as they pollute the environment, and because they heavily pollute the appliance and flue, which may lead to a chimney fire:

- ▶ Treated wood, such as scrap wood, painted wood, impregnated wood, preserved wood, plywood and chipboard.
- ▶ Plastics, scrap paper and domestic waste.

### Wood

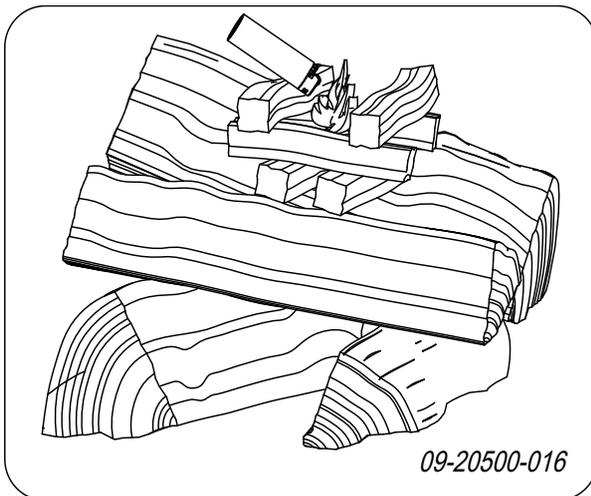
- ▶ Hardwood, such as oak, beech, birch and fruit tree wood is the ideal fuel for your stove. This type of wood burns slowly with calm flames. Softwood contains more resins, burns faster and sparks more.
- ▶ Use seasoned wood that contains no more than 20% moisture. The wood should have been seasoned for at least 2 years. Wood with a moisture content of 20% provides 4.2 kWh per kg wood. Wood with a moisture content of 15% provides 4.4 kWh per kg wood. Freshly felled wood has a moisture content of 60% and only provides 1.6 kWh per kg wood.

- ▶ Saw the wood to size and split it while it is still fresh. Fresh wood is easier to split, and split wood dries more easily. Store the wood under a roof where the wind has free access.
- ▶ Do not use damp wood. Damp logs do not produce heat as all the energy is used in the evaporation of moisture. This will result in a lot of smoke and soot deposits on the appliance door and in the flue. The water vapour will condense in the appliance and can leak away through chinks in the stove, causing black stains on the floor. It may also condense in the chimney and form creosote. Creosote is a highly flammable compound and may cause a chimney fire.

## Lighting

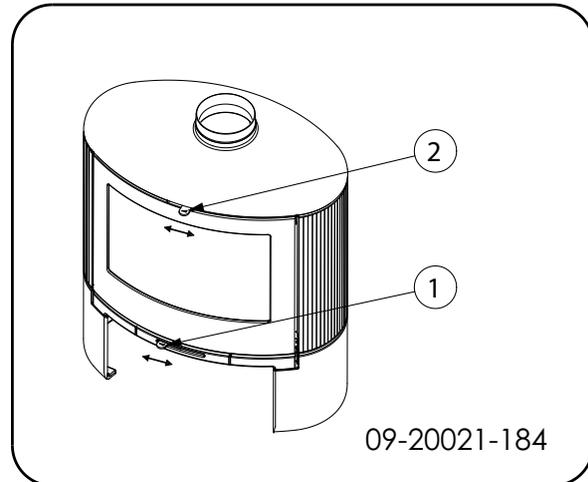
You can check whether the flue has sufficient draught by lighting a ball of paper above the baffle plate. A cold flue often has insufficient draught and consequently, some smoke may escape into the room instead of up the chimney. You can avoid this problem by lighting the fire as described below.

1. Stack two layers of medium sized logs crosswise.
2. Stack two to three layers of kindling crosswise on top of the logs.
3. Place a firelighter between the bottom layer of kindling and light the firelighter according to the instructions on the packaging.



4. Close the appliance door and open the primary and secondary air inlets; see the following figure.
5. Allow the fire develop into a good blaze until there is a glowing bed of charcoal. You can then add fuel

and adjust the appliance, see the chapter "Stoking with wood".



○ = Open

● = Closed

## Maximum amount of wood

To stoke continuously at the rated power, wood must be added every 45 minutes. If you use a smaller amount of wood each time, you can add wood more often. Each stove is designed to work with a specific maximum amount of wood. If you use a larger quantity of wood, the heat output increases. This can cause the hearth to be overloaded and parts can be damaged.

Allowable maximum amount of fuel when using wood with a moisture content of 15%:

- ▶ BOW 9kW can be filled with a maximum of 2 kg wood every 45 minutes.



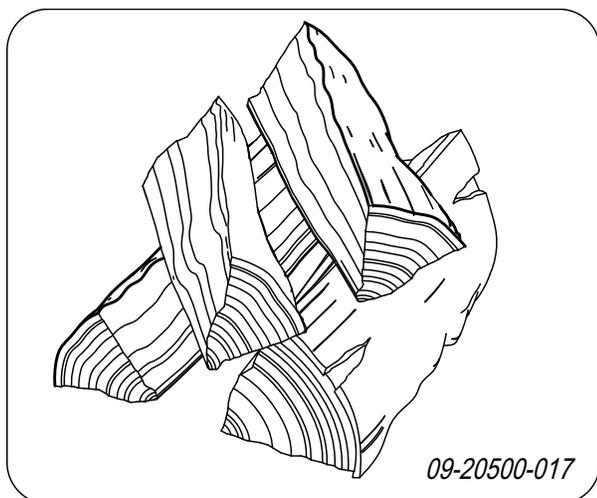
Do not fill the combustion chamber more than one third, and never stack wood above the openings for secondary air.

## Burning wood

After you have followed the instructions for lighting:

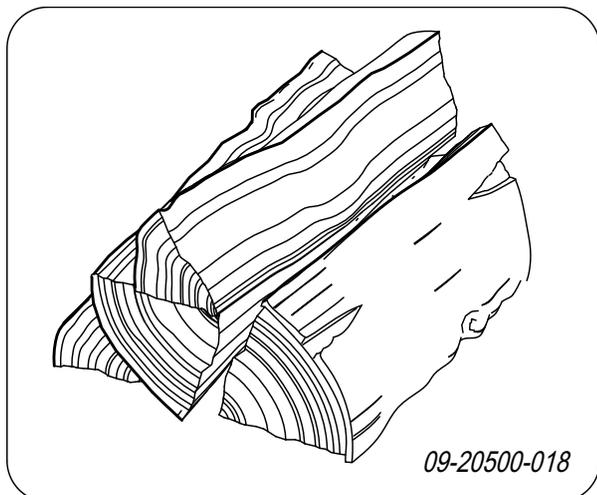
1. Slowly open the door of the appliance.
2. Spread the charcoal evenly across the bottom of the stove base.
3. Stack a few logs on the charcoal.

## Open stacking



If the logs are stacked openly, the wood will burn quickly as the oxygen can reach each log easily. If you want to use the stove for a short while, make an open stack.

## Compact stacking



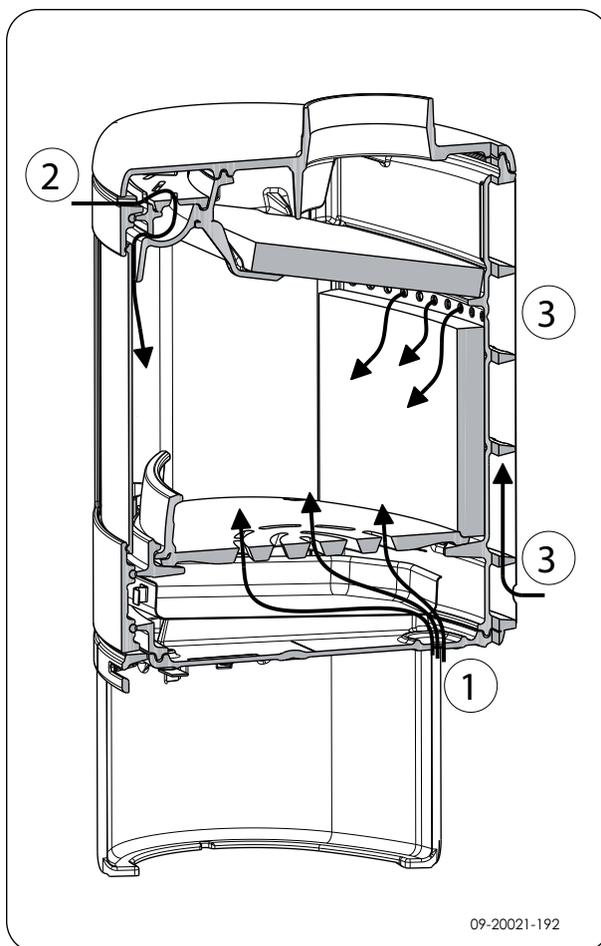
If the logs are stacked tightly, the wood will burn more slowly as the oxygen can only reach some logs easily. If you want to burn wood for a longer period, make a compact stack.

4. Close the door of the appliance.
5. Close the primary air inlet and leave the secondary air inlet open.

 Do not fill the appliance by more than a third.

## Controlling combustion air

The appliance has various features for air control; see next figure.



The primary air slide controls the air flow under the grille (1).

The secondary air slide controls the air flow in front of the glass (air-wash) (2).

The back wall has permanent vents (3) below the baffle plate that allow for post-combustion.

## Advice

-  Never burn wood with an open door.
-  Regularly burn wood with intense roaring fires.

If you burn at a low setting frequently, tar and creosote may be deposited in the flue. Tar and creosote are highly combustible substances. Thicker layers of these substances may catch fire if the temperature in the flue increases

suddenly. By allowing the fire to burn very intensely regularly, layers of tar and creosote will disappear.

Low intensity fires can also cause tar deposits on the stove window and door.

When the outside temperature is mild, it is better to burn wood intensely for a few hours instead of having a low intensity fire for a long period of time.

- ▶ Control the air supply using the air vent.



The air inlet not only supplies air to the fire but to the glass as well, so that it does not quickly become dirty.

- ▶ Open the primary air inlet for the time being if the air supply by the secondary air inlet is inadequate or if you want to fan the fire.
- ▶ Topping up with a few logs regularly is better than adding many logs in one go.

## Extinguishing the fire

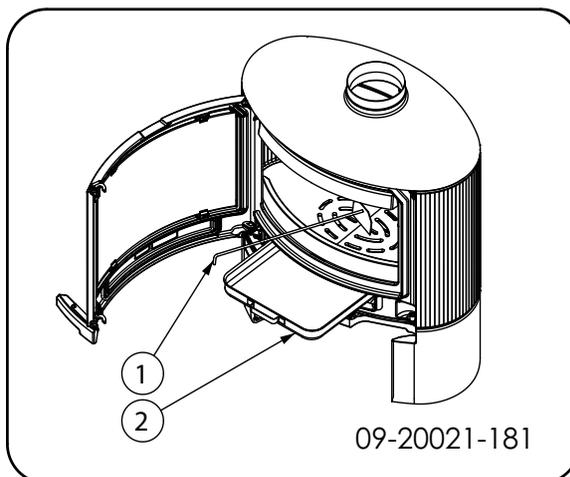
Do not add fuel and just let the fire go out. If a fire is damped down by reducing the air supply, harmful substances will be released. For this reason, the fire should be allowed to go out naturally. Keep an eye on the fire until it has gone out. All air inlets can be closed once the fire has died completely.

## Removing ash

After wood has been burnt, a relatively small amount of ash remains. This ash bed is a good insulating layer for the stove base plate and improves combustion. It is a good idea to leave a thin layer of ash on the stove base plate.

The flow of air through the fire plate must not be obstructed, however, and no ash may be allowed to accumulate behind a cast-iron inner plate. Remove the excess ash regularly.

1. Open the door of the appliance.
2. Use the scraper (1) supplied to scrape the excess ash through the openings into the ash pan.
3. Using the glove supplied, remove the ash pan and empty it.
4. Replace the ash pan and close the door of the appliance.



## Fog and mist

Fog and mist hinder the flow of flue gases through the flue. Smoke can blow back and cause a stench. If it is not strictly necessary, it is better not to use the stove in foggy and misty weather.

## Resolving problems

Refer to the appendix "Diagnostic diagram" to resolve any problems in using the appliance.

## Maintenance

Follow the maintenance instructions in this chapter to keep the appliance in good condition.

## Chimney (flue)

In many countries, you are required by law to have your chimney checked and maintained.

- ▶ At the start of the heating season: have the chimney swept by a recognised chimney sweep.
- ▶ During the heating season and after the chimney has not been used for a long time: have the chimney checked for soot.
- ▶ At the end of the heating season: close off the chimney and plug with newspaper.

## Cleaning and other regularly maintenance



Do not clean the appliance when it is still warm.

- ▶ Clean the exterior of the appliance with a dry lint-free cloth.

You can clean the appliance interior thoroughly at the end of the heating season:

- ▶ If necessary, first remove the fire-resistant inner plates. See the chapter "Installation" for instructions on removing and installing the inner plates.
- ▶ If necessary, clean the air supply ducts.
- ▶ Remove the baffle plate at the top of the appliance and clean it.

### **Checking fire-resistant inner plates**

The fire-resistant inner plates are consumables that are subject to wear and tear. Inner plates are fragile. Do not knock the inner plates with logs. Check the fire-resistant inner plates frequently and replace them when necessary.

- ▶ See the chapter "Installation" for instructions on removing and installing the inner plates.



The refractory inner plates may begin to show hairline cracks, but this does not negatively affect their functioning.



Never use the appliance without the fire-resistant inner plates.

### **Cleaning the glass**

Dirt clings less easily to well-cleaned glass. Proceed as follows:

1. Remove dust and loose soot with a dry cloth.
  2. Clean the glass with stove glass cleaner:
    - a. Apply stove glass cleaner to a kitchen sponge, rub down the entire glass surface and give the cleaning agent time to react.
    - b. Remove the dirt with a moist cloth or kitchen tissue.
  3. Clean the glass again with a normal glass cleaning product.
  4. Rub the glass clean with a dry cloth or kitchen tissue.
- ▶ Do not use abrasive or aggressive products to clean the glass.
  - ▶ Wear household gloves to protect your hands.



If the glass in the appliance is broken or cracked, it must be replaced before the stove is used again.



Ensure that no stove glass cleaner runs between the glass and the cast-iron door.

### **Enamelled stove maintenance**

Never clean the appliance while it is still hot. The most effective way to clean the enamelled surface of the stove is with a mild green soap and lukewarm water. Use as little water as possible, rub the surface dry and prevent the formation of rust. Wire wool or other abrasives should never be used. Never place a kettle directly onto an enamelled stove; use a stand to prevent damage. Attention: Do not allow aggressive acidic products to get onto enamelled components.

### **Lubrication**

Although cast-iron is slightly self-lubricating, you will still need to lubricate moving parts frequently.

- ▶ Lubricate the moving parts (such as guide systems, hinge pins, latches and air slides) with heat-resistant grease that is available in the specialist trade.

### **Touching up damaged paint**

Small areas of damaged paint finish can be touched up with a spray can of special heat-resistant paint, available from your supplier.

### **Touching up the enamelled surface**

Enamelling is a process carried out by traditional methods, meaning that it is possible that small colour differences and damage may occur. The appliances undergo a visual inspection in the factory, that is to say, the inspector looks at the surface for a period of 10 seconds from a distance of 1 metre.

Any damage that does not stand out is regarded as OK. A special heat-resistant paint is supplied with the appliance to touch up any minor damage caused during transport.

Apply the heat-resistant paint in thin layers and leave to dry well before using the appliance.

- ▶ Some enamel colours are temperature-sensitive. It can happen that the colour changes during use. The original colour will return after the appliance has cooled down.

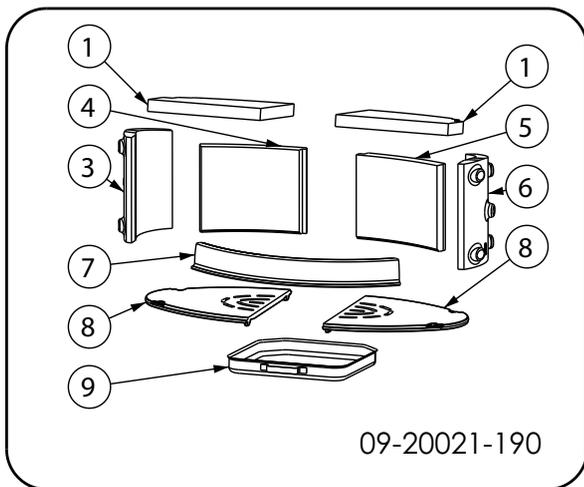
- ▶ If enamelled surfaces become very hot, hairline cracks can occur. This is a normal phenomenon and has no impact on the functioning of the stove.
- ⚠ Ensure that the stove is not overburdened. If it does become overburdened then the surface gets very hot, possibly resulting in lasting damage to the enamel.

13	70.79870.000	service kit cord 6 mm	1
14	70.79869.000	service kit cord 8 mm	1
15	70.79868.000	service kit self- adhesive tape	1

### Checking the seal

- ▶ Check whether the door sealing rope is still in good condition and works well. The sealing rope is subject to wear and will need to be replaced over time.
- ▶ Check the appliance for air leaks. Close any chinks with stove sealant.
- ⚠ Allow the sealant to harden fully before lighting the appliance, as any moisture in the sealant will form bubbles, resulting in a new air leak.

### BOW spare parts



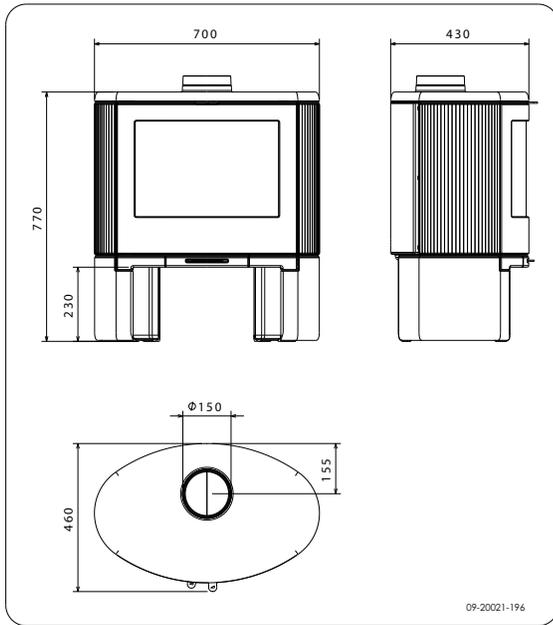
Pos.	Part number	Description	Quantity
01	70.77587.100	baffle plate	2
03	70.77605.000	inner plate left	1
04	70.77603.000	left-hand rear inner plate	1
05	70.77602.000	right-hand rear inner plate	1
06	70.77604.000	inner plate right	1
07	70.77472.021	fire basket	1
08	70.66573.021	stove base	2
09	70.05215.000	ash pan	1
11	70.26395.000	curved glass	1
12	70.26101.041	service kit glass fixing	1

## Appendix 1: Technical data

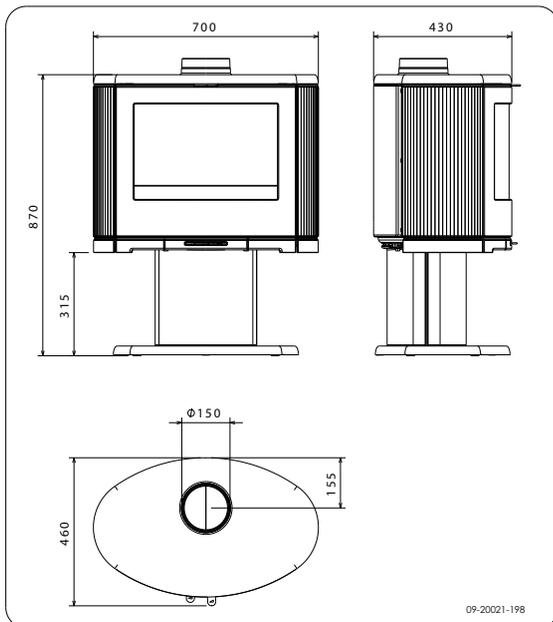
<b>Model</b>	<b>BOW</b>
Nominal output	9 kW
Flue connection (diameter)	150 mm
Weight	125 kg
Recommended fuel	Wood
Fuel property, max. length	50 cm
Mass flow of flue gasses	7.7 g/s
Flue gas temperature measured in the measurement section	278°C
Temperature measured at appliance exit	333°C
Minimum draught	12 Pa
CO emission (13%O <sub>2</sub> )	0.09%
NOx emission (13% O <sub>2</sub> )	109 mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>
CnHm emission (13%O <sub>2</sub> )	86 mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>
Particulate emission	36 mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>
Particulate emission in accordance with NS3058-NS3059	4.55 g/kg
Efficiency	79%

## Appendix 2: Dimensions

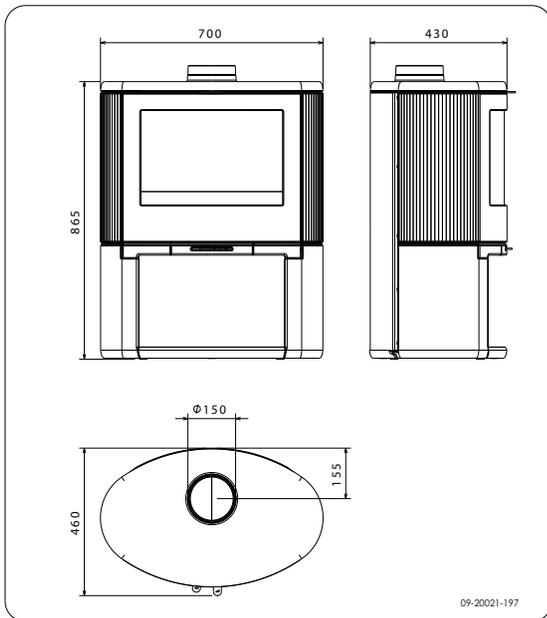
### BOW



### BOW-P



## **BOW-WB**





## Appendix 4: Diagnosis diagram

					Problem	
●					Wood will not stay lit	
	●				Gives off insufficient heat	
		●			Smoke emissions into the room when adding wood	
			●		Fire in appliance is too intense, is hard to adjust	
				●	Deposit on the glass	
					possible cause	possible solution
●	●	●		●	Insufficient draught	A cold flue usually fails to create sufficient draught. Follow the instructions for starting a fire in the 'Use' section; open a window.
●	●	●		●	Wood too damp	Use wood with no more than 20% moisture.
●	●	●		●	Logs too large	Use small pieces of kindling. Use split logs no larger than 30 cm in circumference.
●	●	●	●	●	Wood stacked incorrectly	Stack the logs in a way that allows adequate air flow between the logs (open stacking, see "Burning wood")
●	●	●		●	Chimney does not work properly	Check whether the chimney meets the requirements: at least 4 metres high, correct diameter, well insulated, smooth inside, not too many bends, no obstructions in chimney (bird's nest, too much soot deposit), hermetically tight (no chinks).
●	●	●		●	Chimney stack incorrect	Sufficiently high above the roof, no obstacles in the vicinity
●	●	●	●	●	Air inlets set incorrectly	Open the air inlets completely.
●	●	●		●	Appliance connected to the chimney incorrectly	Connection should be hermetically tight.
●	●	●		●	Vacuum in area in which the appliance is installed	Switch off extraction systems.
●	●	●		●	Insufficient supply of fresh air	Provide an adequate air supply; if necessary, use outside air connection.
●	●	●		●	Bad weather ? Inversion (reversed air flow in chimney because of a high outside temperature), extreme wind speeds	We recommend you don't use the appliance in the case of inversion. If required, install an extra hood on the flue to increase the draught.
		●			Draught in the living room	Avoid draught in the living room, do not place the appliance near a door or heating air ducts.
				●	Flames touch the glass	Make sure the wood is not positioned too close to the glass. Slide the primary air inlet cover closer to the "Closed" position.
			●		Appliance is leaking air	Check the door seals and appliance joints.

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