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EN

Dear client:

We would like to thank you for choosing one of our products. The stove that you have purchased is of great value. For this reason, we invite you to read carefully these instructions manual in order to make the most of your equipment.
It is compulsory to install and use our products according to the instructions of the present manual in order to comply with the safety standards.

Data and models included in this manual are not binding.
The company reserves the right to include modifications or improvements without previous notice.

1. GENERAL WARNINGS

The installation of a stove must be done according to the local, national or European regulations.
Our liability is limited to the supply of the equipment. The installation must be done according to the procedures expected for this kind of equipments, according to the indications included in this manual and the rules of the profession. The fitters must be qualified, with official license and they will work for enterprises that accept responsibility of the installation.

In the case of devices with turbine, it must be connected to a 230V - 50Hz - IP20 approved power outlet.

Bronpi Calefacción, S.L. will not be responsible for the modifications made to the original product without the prior written permission as well as for the use of non-genuine spare parts or pieces.

This stove can be used by children aged from 8 years and by persons with reduced physical, sensory or mental capabilities or lack of experience and knowledge whenever they have supervision or they have received instruction concerning the use of the stove in a safe way and understand the hazards involved. Children must not play with the stove. Cleaning and user maintenance shall not be made by children without supervision.

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IMPORTANT! This product includes a spray paint can inside the combustion chamber or oven (when applicable) which must be removed before the ignition.

2. GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The equipment that you have purchased contains the following pieces:
- Stove body placed on the pallet.
- Inside the combustion chamber you can find: a box/bag with a thermal glove that allows us to handle the air controls, draft-diverter valve, door, etc, in order to avoid burns. One spray paint can to repair possible scratches. The smoke baffle-plate (according to the models). In the Arus model, you will find a box with the 4 wooden legs of the stove that the installer must place before lighting the stove.

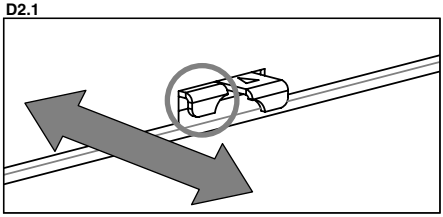
The equipment is made of several elements of steel sheets welded, with different thickness, and, depending on the model, pieces of cast iron or vermiculite (refractory material that covers the walls) or in the case of the Arus model of firetek (white refractory material of the latest generation, self-cleaning, exclusive by Bronpi). It also has a panoramic door with vitro ceramic glass (resistant up to 750ºC) and ceramic cord for the air tightness of the combustion chamber.

Heating is produced by:

a. **Convection**: because the air passes through the double hood, the stove gives off heat.
b. **Radiation**: through the vitro ceramic glass and the body the heat is irradiated towards the environment.
c. **Forced convection** (only models with turbine): thanks to the turbine located at the bottom of the appliance, the air is sucked at room temperature and returned to the room at a higher temperature.

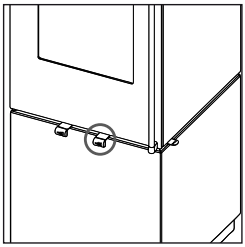
The models have some settings for a perfect combustion control:

D2.1



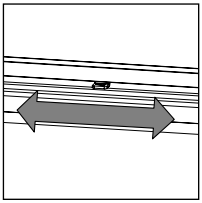
The primary air intake controls the air that passes through the ash pan and the grate towards the fuel. The primary air is necessary for the combustion process.
The ash pan should be emptied frequently so that the ash does not block the primary air intake for the combustion. Also, the primary air rekindles the fire.

- The models Preston, Derby and Bury have this air intake control under the door. This control is placed on the left and the movement is from inside to outside and vice versa. The operation to outside means a greater entry of air (**see drawing D2.1**).
- On the models Croacia, Arus, Versalles, Gijón, Gijón-H, Lerma and Lerma-H, the primary air regulation is located at the bottom under the door and its movement is performed from left to right. The right side right implies greater air intake,
- On the Bombay series and Dover models, this regulation is located under the door. It corresponds to the regulation located on the right and its movement is made from left to right. The largest air inlet corresponds when the adjustment is turned to the right, while to the left corresponds the smallest air inlet (**see drawing D2.2**).
- In all the other models, the control is placed at the bottom of the door or at the ash pan (**see drawing D2.3, D2.4 and D2.5**).

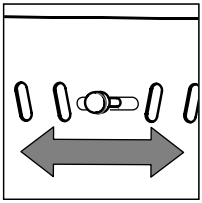


D2.2

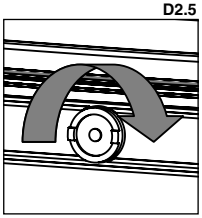
D2.3



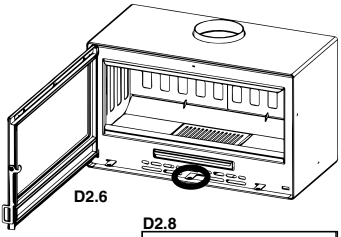
D2.4

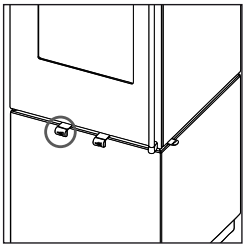


D2.5



- In all models of Cairo Box series, the adjustment is placed at the bottom part of the door and it corresponds to the central regulation. The inlet of the largest quantity of air coincides with the largest side of the triangle (**see drawing D2.6**).

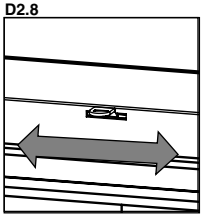

D2.6


D2.7

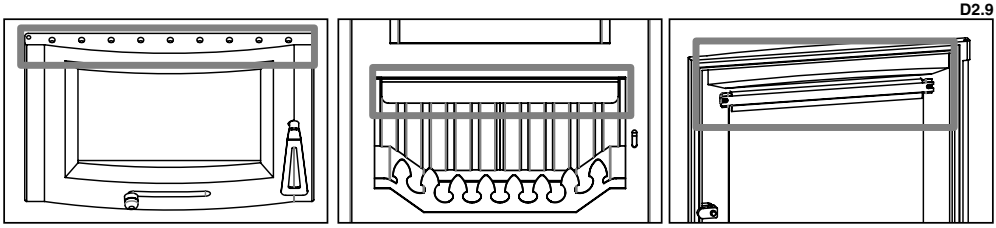
The secondary air intake favours the carbon that was not burnt during the first combustion can suffer a post-combustion. This increases the efficiency and assures that the glass keeps clean.

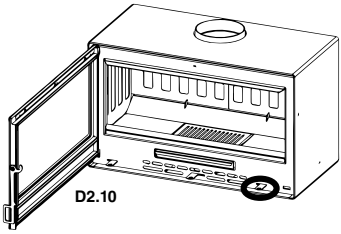
- On the Bombay and Dover models, this regulation is located under the door. It corresponds to the regulation on the left and its movement is made from left to right. The largest air inlet corresponds when the adjustment is turned to the right, while to the left corresponds the smallest air inlet. (**see drawing D2.7**)

- The models Sena Plus, Etna, Ordesa, Bremen, Preston, Derby, Bury, Croacia, Versalles, Gijón, Gijón-H, Lerma, Lerma-H and Altea have this control on the top of the combustion chamber door (**see drawing D2.8**).


D2.8

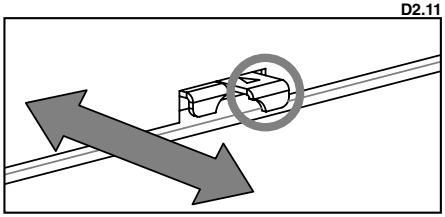
- There are many others models such as Tudela, Suiza, Arus, Monza and Sena Plus whose entry of air exists but it is not adjustable (**see drawing D2.9**).


D2.9

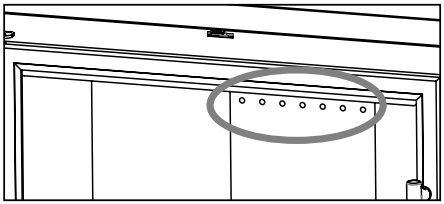

D2.10

- In the models of the Cairo Box series, the adjustment is placed at the bottom part of the door and it corresponds to the rightmost of the three regulations. The inlet of the largest quantity of air coincides with the largest side of the triangle (**see drawing D2.10**).

Triple combustion
Some models of the stoves include a triple combustion. With this system we get a third preheated entry air inside the combustion chamber. This allows a new combustion of the not burnt gases in the first combustion that achieves a high performance efficiency, a great fuel saving and reductions in pollutant emissions.

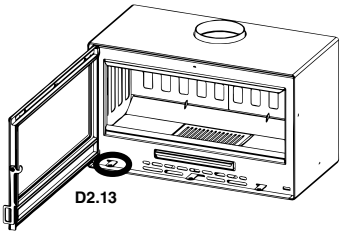

D2.11

- The models Preston, Derby and Bury have this air intake control for the triple combustion under the door, which is the same than the secondary air intake control. This control is placed on the right and the movement is from inside to outside and vice versa. The operation to outside increase the air input (**see drawing D2.11**).
- In the models of the Bombay series and in the Dover model, the regulation of this air inlet coincides with the regulation of the secondary air and its movement obeys to what has been explained for this regulation (**see drawing D2.7**).


D2.12

- There are many others models such as Tudela, Etna, Croacia, Arus, Versalles, Gijón, Gijón-H, Lerma, Lerma-H, Monza and Ordesa whose entry of preheated air exists but it is not adjustable. The air supply is usually made by little drillings on the back wall of the combustion chamber (**see drawing D2.12**).

- In these models of Cairo Box series, the adjustment is places at the bottom part of the door and it corresponds to the leftmost of the three regulations. The inlet of the largest quantity of air coincides with the largest side of the triangle (**see drawing D2.13**).


D2.13

EN

In the Dover model, the regulation is located under the door on the left. It regulates both the secondary air inlet and the triple combustion. With this regulation open (regulation completely extracted, outside), it is possible to introduce hot oxygen twice into the combustion chamber, thanks to itineraries designed by Bronpi. This combustion process designed by Bronpi makes the most of the calorific power of the wood, while reduces the most harmful emissions as well as the consumption of wood.

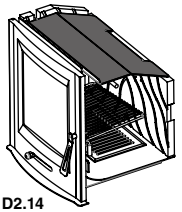
Baffle plate

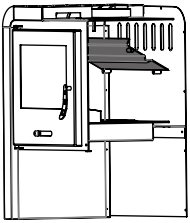
The baffle plate is a fundamental part for the proper operation of the stove. It must be placed in the right position and the stove must not be used without the baffle plate. This would invalidate the warranty.

The combustion is not always stable. In fact, it can be affected by the weather conditions or the outside temperature. This modifies the draw of the chimney. For this reason, our stoves have a baffle plate (or double baffle plate)

WARNING!
The lack of the baffle plate causes an excessive draw. This causes a fast combustion, excessive wood consumption and the overheating of the equipment.

Due to safety reasons during the transport, in some models, the baffle plate is not assembled. You will find it inside the combustion chamber. To place it properly, follow the next steps:
Frontal models:

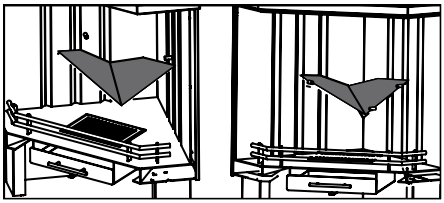




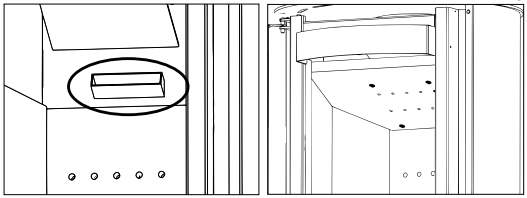
D2.14

Corner models :

D2.15



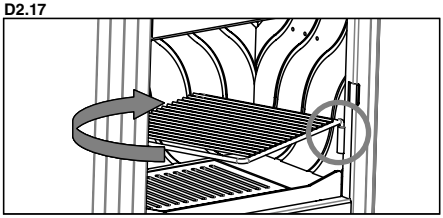
D2.16



In the Dover model, the deflector rests on the side pieces of vermiculite that are inside the combustion chamber and we must also fit it with the slot where the air comes out of the double combustion.(**see drawing D2.16**).

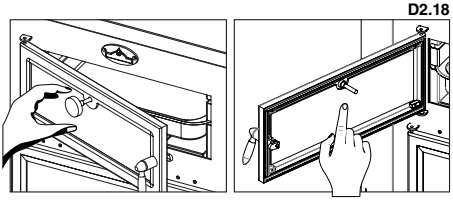
NOTE: some models with oven does not have a baffle plate.

D2.17



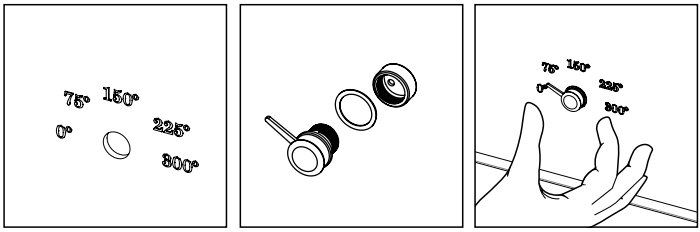
Roasting grille
Some stoves includes a roasting grille as an accessory (**see drawing D2.17**). In order to avoid the damage of the roasting grille, it is recommended to extract it outside when it is not being used.
The models Dover, Bombay series, Etna, Ordesa, Bremen, Preston, Derby, Bury, Arus and Altea do not include this grille.
In the models Croacia, Versalles, Sena Plus, Gijón, Gijón-H, Lerma and Lerma-H, this grill is adjustable in two heights depending on the slot of the lateral guide that you use.

D2.18



Oven
Some models include on the top of the stove an oven with a hermetic firing chamber. The base of the oven is made of refractory brick (it absorbs heat and irradiates it). Heating is produced when the smoke passes through the walls of the oven. On the roof of the oven there is one pipe that connects the cooking chamber with the smoke outlet in order to remove the gas generated inside the oven.

The oven has the following components:
- Thermometer it is disassembled. To install it, it is necessary to introduce the sheath through the hole of the door and, then, put the nut (**see drawing D2.18**).
- NOTE: Tudela model includes a bimetallic thermometer placed on the glass of the oven. To install it, it is necessary to introduce the thermometer through the hole of the door and, then, put the rubber and the nut on the backside (**see drawing D2.19**).



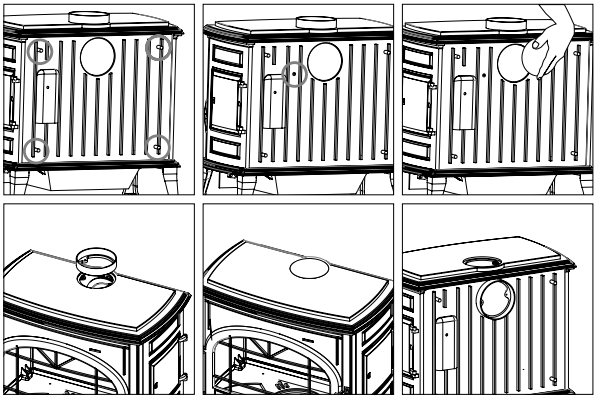
D2.19

WARNING!! The thermometer shows the cooking temperature of the oven, it never shows the combustion chamber temperature.

The maximum cooking temperature for the oven is 200-230ºC. If the thermometer shows that the oven reaches a higher temperature, this means that the equipment has been overloaded and this will invalidate the warranty.

- Tray. It is made of stainless steel. The tray must not come into contact with food. It can be adjustable in different levels according to the slot that we use. In order to avoid the damage of the tray, it is recommended to extract it outside the oven when it is not being used. There are some models that, due to the measures of the oven, it is not possible to place this tray and, therefore, they are not included such as models Tudela, Lerma-H and Gijón-H (except if optionally the Inox Kit is purchased for this model, where it would include the tray).
- Refractory bricks or ceramic pieces. They are placed on the base of the oven. Their purpose is to absorb heat and irradiate it.

D2.20



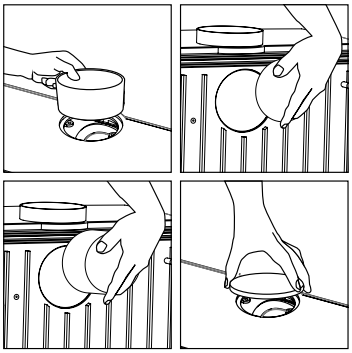
Rear or top smoke outlet

Some models of stoves can change the place of the smoke outlet collar because it is easily removable, that allows to the installer a bigger versatility when it is going to be installed.

In the model Etna, the smoke outlet collar can be installed on the top or the rear of the stove. To make the change of the collar we have to follow the next steps:

1. Remove the back sheet. For this you have to screw out the 4 screws which links with the rear.
2. Screw out the screws of the baffle plate to body.
3. Remove the baffle plate.
4. Later, screw out the cover and the collar, change their position and screw them again in the new position (**see drawing D2.20**).

D2.21



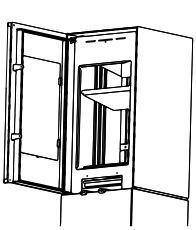
In the models Preston, Derby, Bury and Ordesa, to make the change of the collar you have to follow the next steps:

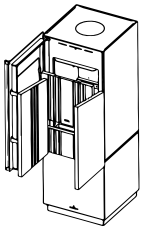
1. First of all, remove the baffle plate.
2. Later, screw out the cover and the collar, change their position and screw them again in the new position (**see drawing D2.21**).

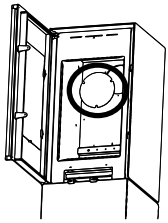
In the models Bombay-F and Bombay-3C, as standard, the smoke output is superior. In order to change the location of the collar (rear output), we must proceed as follows:

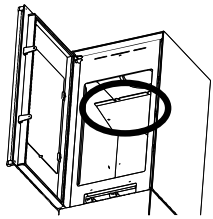
1. Dismantle the vermiculite inside the combustion chamber; first remove the deflector, then the sides and finally the rear vermiculite, loosening the two existing screws. (**see drawings D2.22 and D2.23**)
2. Unscrew the rear cover to allow smoke to escape. (**see drawing D2.24**)
3. Remove the metal piece located above the vermiculite deflector, loosening the allen screw and moving the piece backwards. (**see drawing D2.25**)
4. Remove the upper outlet collar and screw it onto the rear outlet and place the plate that was placed in the rear outlet on the upper outlet. (**see drawings D2.26 and D2.27**)
5. Finally, raise the top of the stove that rests directly on the stove, so that it allows you to screw the cover that you will find in the accessory box that comes with the stove, on top of the stove in the air chamber of the stove. (**see drawings D2.28 and D2.29**)

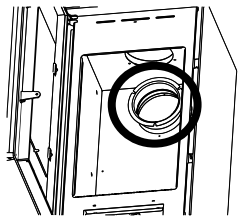
In the Bombay-E models, having the back of the stove in an "L" shape (corner), you will have two possible rear outlets, so you can choose the most suitable for your installation. The steps to follow to change the upper smoke outlet to the rear outlet are the same as in the Bombay-F and Bombay-3C models.

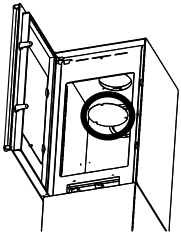

D2.22

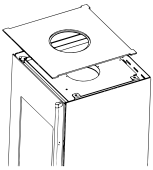

D2.23

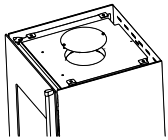

D2.24


D2.25


D2.26


D2.27

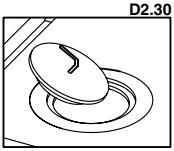

D2.28

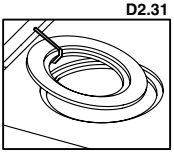

D2.29

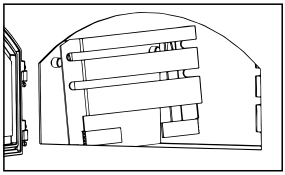
2.1. SPECIFICATIONS ACCORDING TO THE MODEL

2.1.1. MONZA

The stove Monza has on the top two rings to be used as a plate warmer. These rings should be handled with the accessory included for this purpose (**see drawing D2.30 and D2.31**).


D2.30


D2.31


D2.32

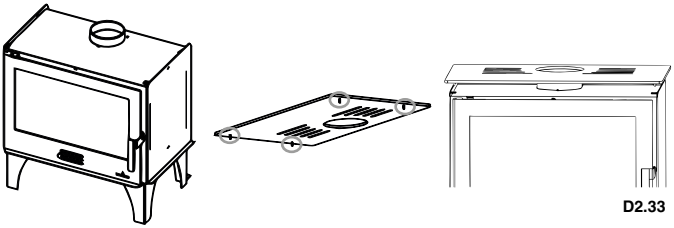
The worktop has in both sides two removable handles made in stainless steel.
The model Vitro has another handle in the front of the worktop.

OVEN GUIDES

In the interior of the oven, you will find in both sides a guide for the inox tray which is supplied as standard. These guides are removable for making easier the cleaning tasks inside the oven. As to remove the guides you only have to lift up them.

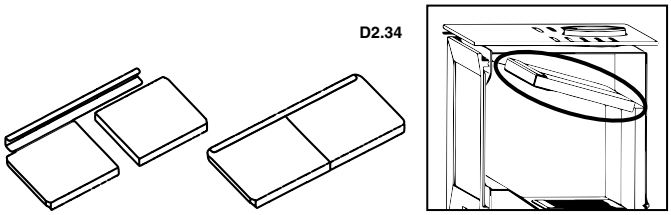
2.1.2. SENA PLUS

The ceiling of this stove model is supported on the top of the stove and positioned on 4 supports (2 front and 2 rear). Therefore, when moving or installing the stove, you can remove the ceiling of the stove to reduce the weight, and therefore facilitate operation. Once positioned in the desired location, and before laying the smoke pipe, you must reposition the ceiling. (**see drawing D2.33**)


D2.33

INSTALLATION OF THE BAFFLE PLATE

For safety reasons during transport, the baffle plate is removed from the unit as a whole. You will find it inside the combustion chamber. To fit it, proceed as follows.(**see drawing D2.34**)


D2.34

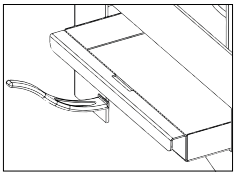
2.1.3. ORDESA

Inside of the combustion chamber you can find a piece called “ash catcher”. This piece is useful to avoid the fall of the ashes to the floor when you open the door of the stove. To place it properly, follow the next steps:

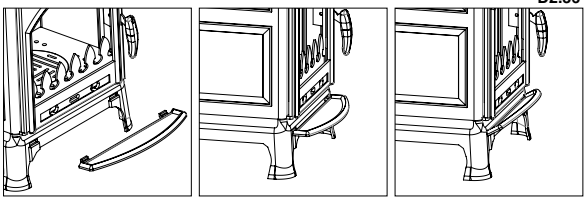
1. We must match the hooks of the piece with the groove of the stove. To this, rotate slightly the piece.
2. When the piece is inserted on the grooves, drop it from its own weight to rest in his final position (**see drawing D2.35**).

In the stove, it is included a handle to remove the ash pan to avoid burns (**see drawing D2.36**).

D2.35

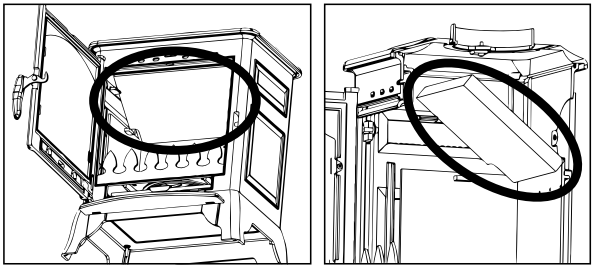


D2.36



Installation of the baffle plate

In this model, the baffle plate is factory fitted, its position is as shown (**see drawing D2.37**):



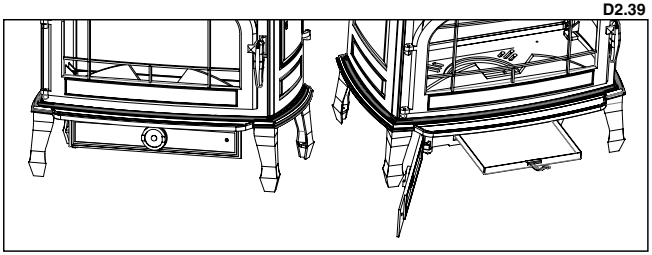
D2.37

2.1.4. ETNA AND DERBY 14

The models Etna and Derby 14 have a door on the right side whose function is to load fuel (**see drawing D2.38**).
In the Etna stove, it is included a handle to remove the ash pan which is hidden behind the lower door (**see drawing D2.39**).
In the model Etna the handle of the side door is type “cold hands”, it is advisable to remove the handle in order to avoid its heating and deterioration.

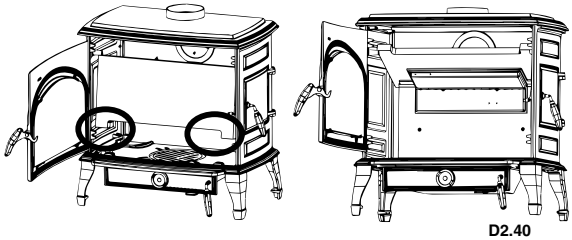
D2.38

D2.39



Installation of the baffle plate

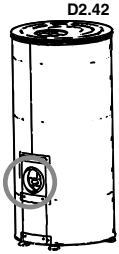
For safety reasons during transport, the baffle plate is removed from the unit as a whole. You will find it inside the combustion chamber. To fit it, proceed as follows:
At the outset, the baffle plate must be placed inside the combustion chamber as shown (**see drawing D2.40**), i.e. with the two supports facing downwards:
The baffle plate must be raised vertically to be able to rest it on the rear part of the double combustion air outlet and the existing supports on both sides of the stove (**see drawing D2.40**).
Finally, place the logs retainer on the firing base as shown (**see drawing D2.41**)



D2.40

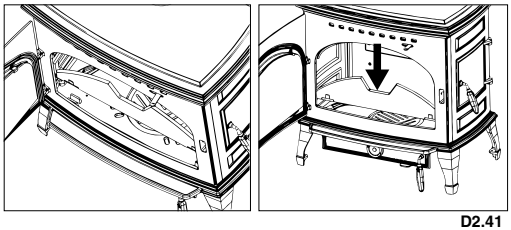
2.1.5. DOVER

D2.42



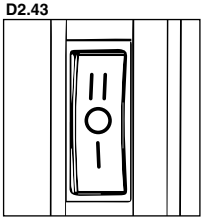
- **OUTDOOR AIR INTAKE:**

The Dover model has the possibility of choosing whether the primary and secondary air intake comes from; an adjacent environment (or even from the outside of the house) or from the same room in which the stove is installed.
The primary air inlet of these models is placed at the back of the stove, so if the stove is not channelled to the outside, a minimum separation between the stove and the wall of at least 6-8 cm must be left, so that the air supply for combustion is sufficient. If it is decided to supply primary air from outside or from an adjacent environment, it will be sufficient to connect this inlet through a 120 mm diameter pipe to the chosen place. Keep in mind that a too long pipe or with too many deviations (elbows),is far from benefiting the air intake, actually, what it causes is a great loss of air feeding and therefore can cause combustion problems. (**See drawing D2.42**).



D2.41

D2.43



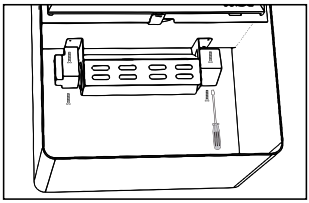
2.1.6. CROACIA-T

This model of stove is equipped with a turbine of 225 m3/h suitable to improve the distribution of the heat through the air circulation of the environment.
The air circulation can be regulated by a switch of three positions located in the bottom right side (**see drawing D2.43**).
These three positions have the following functions:
- Position 0: tThe turbine will remain off even if there is combustion inside the fireplace, so you have to position the switch in the position 1 or 2 if you want the turbine to operate.
- Position 1: the turbine runs continuously at slow speed.
- Position 2: the turbine runs continuously at fast speed.

EN

- **TURBINE CONNECTION**

On the right rear of the stove we can find the conductor that connects to the grid (**see drawing D2.44**).
It is advisable not to cut it in its length completely since this section is useful when replacing electrical components. The correct connection to the ground system is essential.
Installation of the appliance must be carried out by qualified personnel in accordance with the current regulations of the sector.

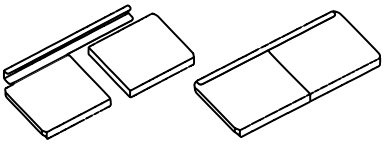


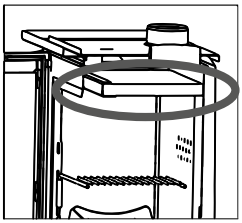
D2.44

- **TURBINE REPLACEMENT**

In case of replacement of one of the electrical components, the replacement operation will be carried out by removing 4 screws from the bottom, as shown in the drawing. Disconnect and replace the damaged item and reassemble everything the way was assembled.

D2.45





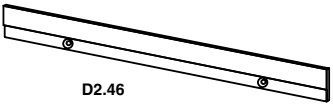
2.1.7. VERSALLES

PLACING THE DEFLECTOR

Due to safety reasons during the transport, the baffle plate is not assembled. You will find it inside the combustion chamber. To place it properly, follow the next steps:

Versalles-C

In order to install the Versalles-C series, a metallic Z-shaped piece is provided, that you have to screw on the wall and will support all the weight (**see drawing D2.46**).



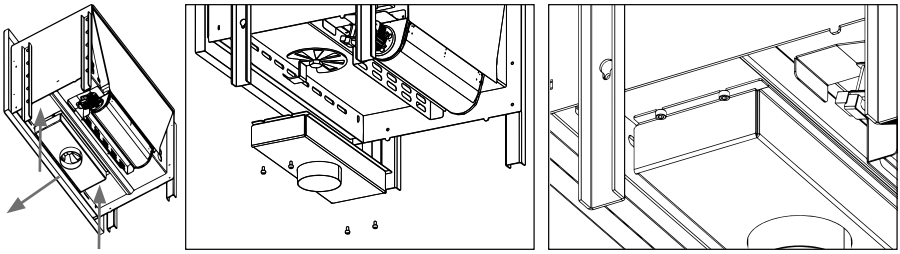
D2.46

IMPORTANT!!!: it is necessary to assure that the wall will support the weight of the fireplace (and the weight of the wood). It is not recommended to install the fireplace on walls made of materials that are not able to support the weight or made of combustible materials.

- **OUTDOOR AIR INTAKE**

In the models of the Versalles series, it is possible to choose that the entrance of primary air comes from a contiguous place or even from outside of the house.
In the case of providing air from outside or from a contiguous place, you must purchase the optional kit (KIT-AIR2) for external air intake (airtight). Simply connect the KIT with a 100 mm diameter pipe to the chosen place. Keep in mind that a too long pipe or with too many deviations (elbows), far from benefiting the intake of air, causes a great loss of load and, therefore, can cause combustion problems.
Do not forget that this external air intake is independent and different from the input needed for the ventilation unit (turbine).

The procedure for placing the optional external air intake kit is as follows (**see drawing D2.47**):
- Position the kit below the plane of fire. You must center the kit and position it on the front (inner face) as indicated in the image.
- With the supplied self-drilling screws, connect the kit to the base of the appliance.
- Connect the air intake to the exterior or selected environment through a 100 mm diameter pipe.

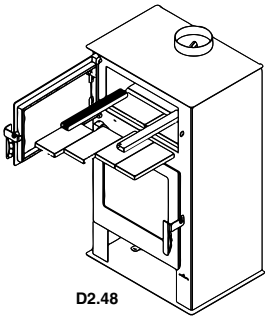


D2.47

2.1.8. MODEL GIJON-H AND LERMA-H

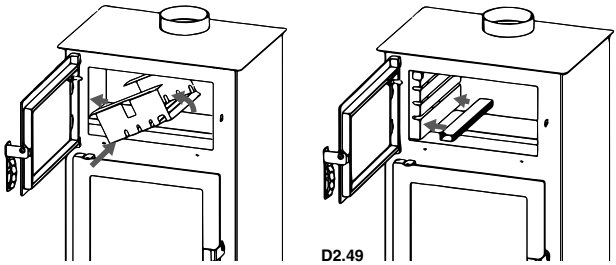
- **PLACEMENT INOX KIT (OPTIONAL))**

In the case of optionally purchasing an INOX KIT for the Gijon-H and Lerma-H models, you must follow the next steps to place the kit parts:



D2.48

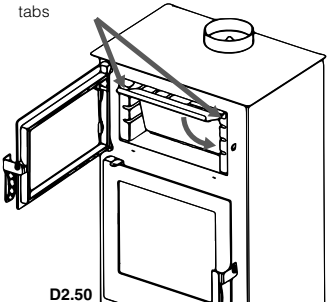
- Remove the refractory bricks from the base and metal side pieces:
- Position the side part as indicated in the drawing and reposition the metal part:



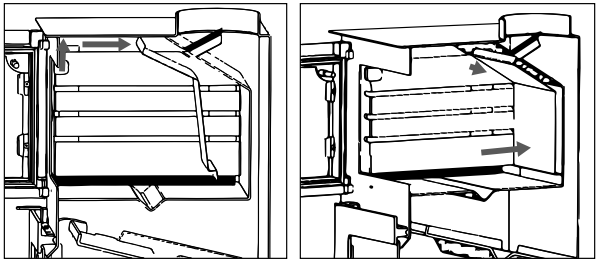
D2.49

- Repeat the previous step for the right guide
- Insert the stainless back part. To do this, incline it forward by introducing first the lower part inside the oven and then the upper part taking into account that the lateral tabs of the back will be introduced by the holes made in the guides for these tabs.
- Once inside the back, we move up with the tabs through their holes and varying the inclination to save the height of the lateral guides. Once done, move the back until the end and leave the tabs inserted in the notches of the guides.

Gaps in guides to facilitate the introduction of the back due to the tabs

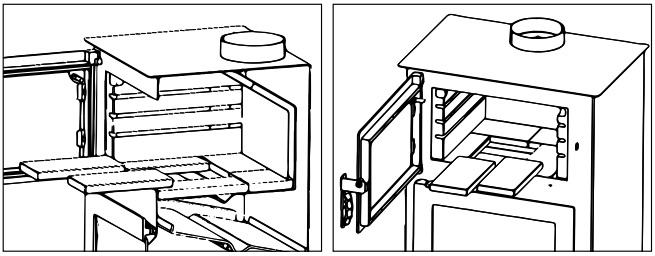


D2.50



D2.51

- Re-insert the refractory bricks. First, insert the two bricks of the bottom horizontally, then introduce the two side bricks and finally the two central.



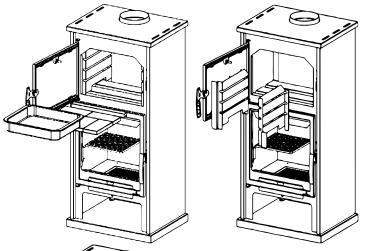
D2.52

2.1.9. MODEL SUIZA

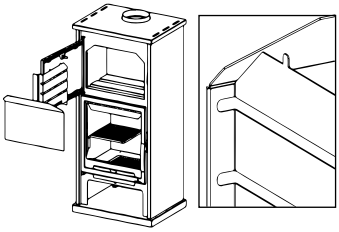
STAINLESS KIT PLACEMENT (OPTIONAL)

In the case of optionally purchasing a STAINLESS KIT for Suiza model, you must follow the following steps to place the kit parts:

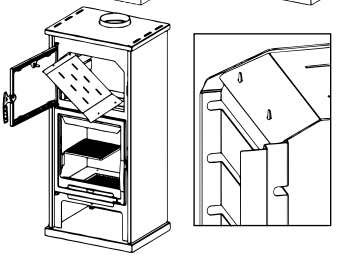
- First, you must extract the oven tray, remove all refractory bricks as well as the existing metallic tube at the base of the oven.
- Subsequently, you must extract the metal guides from the sides (**see drawing D2.53**).
- For the placement of the new Kit, you must respect the following order: First place the guide on the left, then the rear performing the connection of both pieces according to the detail image (**see drawing D2.54**):
- Subsequently, the stainless ceiling must be placed, as shown in the image and anchor it to the left lateral guide in the existing positioners (**see drawing D2.55**):
- Finally, introduce the right lateral guide as indicated, so that ceiling is fitted on the two positioners of the guide (**see drawing D2.55**):



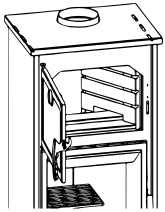
D2.53



D2.54



D2.55

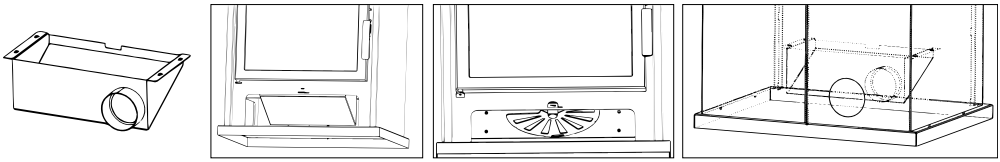


D2.56

- **KIT-AIR-11 INSTALLATION (OPTIONAL)**

In this model, you have the option of choosing whether the primary air intake comes from an adjacent room or even from outside the home. In the case of supplying air from outside or from an adjacent room, you must purchase the optional kit (KIT-AIR-11) for external air intake (airtight). This kit consists of 1 piece.
It will be sufficient to connect this KIT with a 100mm diameter duct to the chosen location. Take into account that a duct that is too long or with too many deviations (elbows), far from benefiting the air intake contribution, causes a great loss of charge and, therefore, can cause combustion problems.
The way forward for fitting the optional external air intake kit is as follows:

- Position the kit under the base and the rear of the unit as shown in the image.
- Using the screws supplied, connect the kit to the base and rear of the unit.
- Remove the existing cut-out on the rear of the appliance.
- Connect the air intake to the outside or chosen environment through a 100 mm diameter duct.



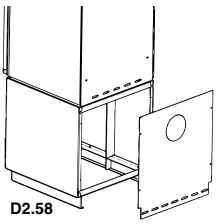
D2.57

2.1.10. BOMBAY SERIES

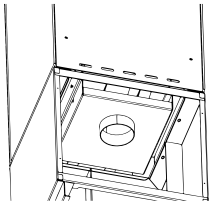
- **EXTERNAL AIR INTAKE**

The models of the Bombay series have the possibility to choose that the primary air inlet comes from an adjacent environment or even from the outside of the house.
In the case of providing air from outside or from an adjacent environment, you must purchase the optional kit (KIT-AIR4) of external air intake (hermetic), it is enough to connect this KIT with a conduction of 100mm of diameter with the chosen place. Keep in mind that too long or too many deviations (elbows), is far from benefiting the air intake, it causes a large loss of air feeding and therefore can cause combustion problems.
The procedure for fitting the optional external air intake kit is as follows:

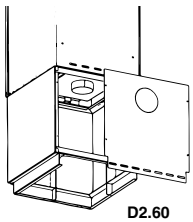
- Remove the lower rear plate from the stove (**see drawing D2.58**).
- Place the kit under the fire plane. You must center the kit and position it centered to the drawer as shown in the image.
- Suspend the kit on the four screws on the sides of the stove drawer, so that the kit is fixed to the stove (**see drawing D2.59**).
- Connect the air intake to the chosen exterior or environment by using a 100 mm diameter pipe.
- Replace the rear plate of the stove (**see drawing D2.60**).



D2.58



D2.59



D2.60

- **FUEL LEVEL**

The maximum load recommended for the Bombay series models is reflected in section 12 of this manual: "Technical Data Sheets - Exploded view". However, in the rear vermiculite you will also find marked the maximum level of fuel that should not exceed. (**See drawing D2.61**)

D2.61

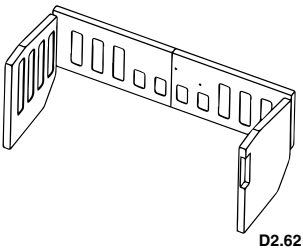
Keep in mind that you must never overload the device. Too much fuel and too much air for combustion can cause overheating and therefore damage the device. Failure to comply with this rule will cancel the warranty.

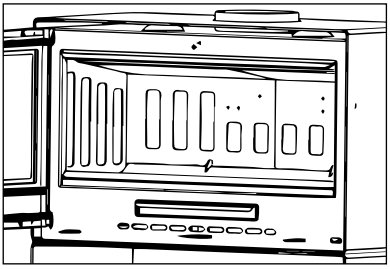
2.1.11. CAIRO BOX SERIES

This serie includes Cairo 70 Box and Cairo 90 Box series.

- **PLACEMENT OF COMBUSTION CHAMBER INNER PARTS**

Optionally, in the Cairo-70 Box and Cairo-90 Box models the combustion chamber interior can be made of vermiculite or firetek material, therefore, together with your appliance you will receive a box with all parts which compose the combustion chamber interior in function of the material chosen. **Before proceeding to the appliance ignition, you shall place all parts correctly, for this purpose:**


D2.62

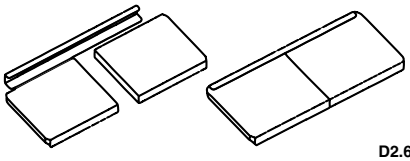


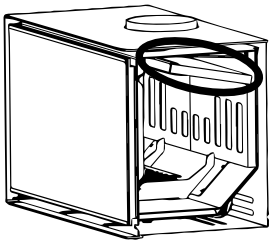
- First of all, you must place the rear parts.
- Then place the side parts (**see drawing D2.62**).
- With the baffle plate placement all the parts will be correctly placed by avoiding its movement.

ATTENTION:
The ignition of the appliance with the absence of the inner parts will provoke an overheat on the appliance structure, such a fact may provoke damages in the appliance which won't be covered by the product warranty.

- **BAFFLE PLATE PLACEMENT**

As well as it has been indicated previously, the baffle plate is an essential par for the right performance of the insert. It must be positioned in the right position (**See drawing D2.63**) and the appliance never must be used without the baffle plate placed, such a fact will provoke the loss of warranty.


D2.63



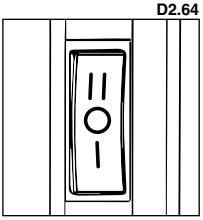
ATTENTION:
The absence of the baffle plate causes an excess of draught
what provokes a too fast combustion, an excessive wood consumption and the subsequently appliance overheating.

In these models the baffle plate is as standard disassembled. You will find it inside the combustion chamber, for its placement you must proceed as it's explained below:

- **FORCED VENTILATION (OPTIONAL)**

ATTENTION:
To make easier the auxiliary fan installation, the installation and electrical connection of this fan must be carried out before installing and/or cladding the appliance. Once the appliance is installed and cladded the connection facility will depend of the cladding, which should allow a comfortable access to the lower rear part of the appliance.

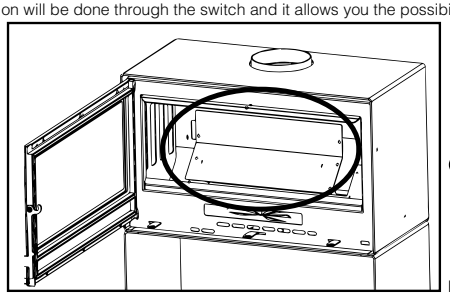
D2.64

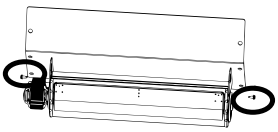


Optionally, to improve the heat distribution in the room where the stove is installed, depending if you have a Cairo 70 box or a Cairo 90 box, you can purchase respectively the reference T-70BOX which is composed of a 270 m^3/h fan and a 2 velocities switch, or, the reference T-90BOX with 335 m^3/h fan and a 2 velocities switch. In both cases, you can deactivate the fan performance from the switch of the stove, thus in this case the stove will work in natural convection.

The fan ignition and the ventilation adjustment can be realized through the 3 positions switch placed in the right lower part of the stove.
These three positions have the following function:
- Position 0: the fan will remain switched off.
- Position 1: the fan will work continuously in a slow speed.
- Position 2: the fan will work continuously in a fast speed.

Therefore, the ignition and the air regulation will be done through the switch and it allows you the possibility of switching off the fan (position 0) even with combustion in the appliance. Likewise, if you want that the fan works you should position the switch in the position 1 (slow speed) or 2 (fast speed).





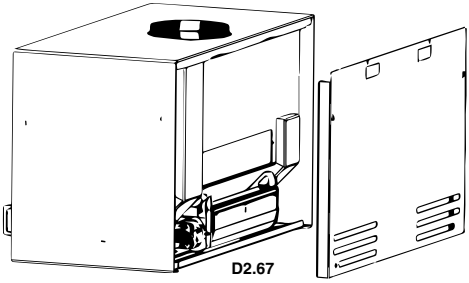
D2.65

EN

- **INSTALLATION OF THE FAN**

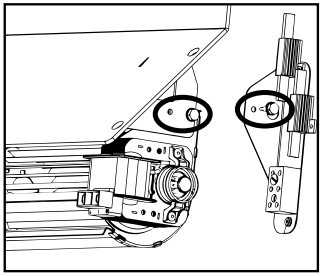
The kit must be installed by qualified and authorised personnel in accordance with current standards.
To install the Cairo Box series turbine-kit, the following steps must be followed:

- The kit must be installed before placing the vermiculite or firetek parts inside the combustion chamber. To facilitate the installation, both the ashtray and the cast iron grate must also be removed.
- The fan support plate must be unscrewed to allow the turbine to be screwed to the fan support plate in the holes provided for this purpose. The necessary screws can be found on the fan itself (**see drawing D2.65**). The fan is initially screwed by means of only 3 screws.

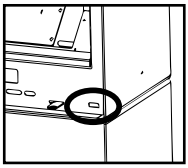


D2.67

•Then you must screw the part where the wiring is located to the bracket with the remaining screw as shown below (**see drawing D2.66**). The turbine is now screwed on with the 4 screws supplied.
•Once the fan has been positioned, you must introduce the wiring inside the appliance, to allow you to connect the switch on the front of the appliance. To facilitate this process, you can remove the rear plate of the stove (**see drawing D2.67**) and therefore you will be able to connect the wiring to the switch by means of the rear part of the stove.

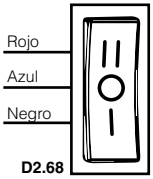


D2.66



D2.68.1

- The wires connection on the switch must comply the following order (**see drawing D2.68**):
  - Red = 2
  - Black = 1
  - Blue = 0
- The switch is pressed into the front of the device in the slot provided for this purpose, the die-cutting (**see drawing D2.68.1**) must be previously removed (tapped) therefore, no additional fastening is required.
- The process will be completed by re-screwing the support next to the turbine to the stove structure, and correctly fitting the vermiculite or firetex parts, as well as the cast iron grate, ashtray and the baffle plate.

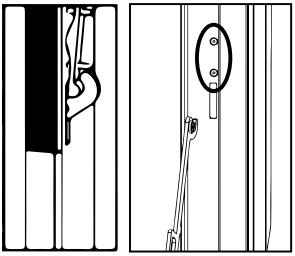


D2.68

IMPORTANT: Remember that switching on the appliance in the absence of the internal parts will cause overheating in the structure of the appliance and may cause damage to the appliance, which will be exempt from the product warranty.

- **REPLACEMENT OF ELECTRICAL COMPONENTS**

For getting the access to the reparation/replacement of the fan, in case of breakdown, you shall access to the fan by repeating the steps which have been explained in the precedent point concerning the fan installation.



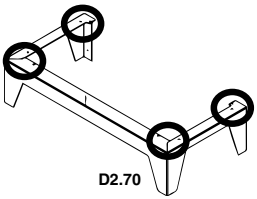
D2.69

- **DOOR CLOSURE ADJUSTMENT**

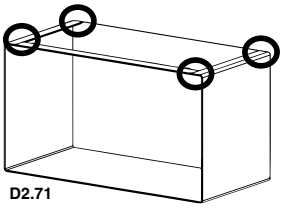
It is totally advisable to check the effective status of the door seals because, if they are not perfectly intact (is that to say, they no longer fit with the front and/or door), they do not ensure the correct performance of the stove. On these models, you can adjust the adjustment of the door according to the progressive wear of the seals by means of the screws on the front panel, tightening and loosening these screws to achieve the correct adjustment of the door.
(**see drawing D2.69**)

- **BASE WITH LEGS PLACEMENT (OPTIONAL)**

If you have purchased optionally the base with legs (ref B-70BOX and/or B-90BOX) the way to access for its placement is the following:
- Next to the base you will find 6 screws
- First of all you shall support the stove over the base by matching the holes of both pieces.
- Finally, you have to screw the base to the appliance itself. (**see drawing D2.68**).



D2.70



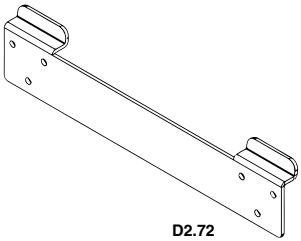
D2.71

- **WOOD STORAGE PLACEMENT (OPTIONAL)**

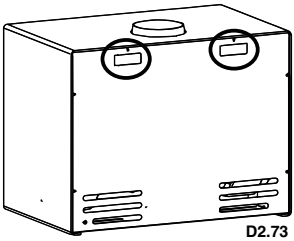
As well as in the precedent case, in the case that you purchase optionally the wood storage (ref L-70BOX and/or L-90BOX) the way to process to its placement is the following:
Next to the wood storage you will find 6 screws
First of all you shall support the appliance over the base, by matching the holes of both pieces.
Finally, you have to screw the base to the appliance itself (**see drawing D2.71**)

- **KIT-C-CAIRO-BOX PLACEMENT (OPTIONAL)**

Cairo Box models can be hung, for that you have to purchase optionally the support (ref KIT-C-CAIRO-BOX), it's a metallic piece that you must screw to the wall to the height desired and such a piece will support the weight of the stove (**see drawing D2.72**).



D2.72



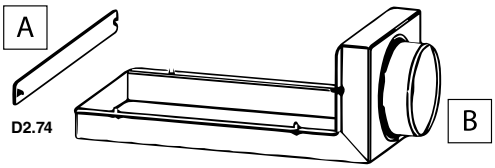
D2.73

IMPORTANT: You must ensure that the wall will support the weight of the stove (also the weight of the combustible). It's not advisable the installation in walls that are made of materials which are not able to support such a weight or combustible materials. If the stove is not fixed correctly, it may fall down. All fixation elements must be mounted properly and they should be chosen in function of the kind of wall where you will hang the stove (brick, plasterboard etc). The fitter will be responsible of the installation and he must make sure that the appliance remains correctly suspended.

On the appliance you must remove (hit) the two rectangular die cutting placed on the rear part of the appliance to allow hanging the appliance over the support (**see drawing D2.73**).

- **INSTALLATION KIT-AIR-6 (OPTIONAL)**

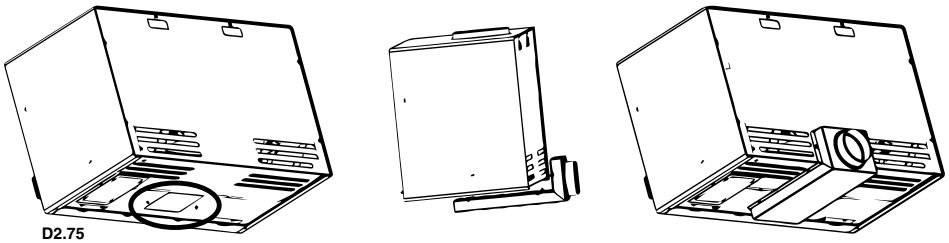
In the models of the Cairo Box series, you have the possibility of choosing that the primary air intake comes from an adjacent room or even from outside the house.
In the case of supplying air from outside or from an adjacent room, you must purchase the optional kit (KIT-AIR-6) for external air intake (airtight). This kit consists of 2 parts: a cover "A" for the front and a plenum box "B" (**see drawing D2.74**).



D2.74

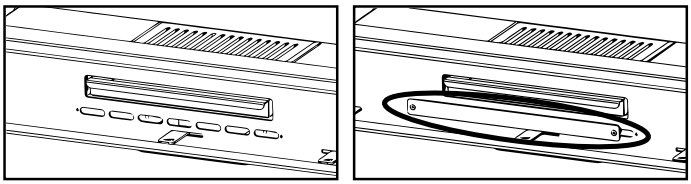
It will be only necessary to connect this KIT with a 120mm diameter duct to the chosen location. Bear in mind that a duct that is too long or with too many deviations (elbows), far from improving the air intake contribution, will cause a great loss of load and, therefore, may cause combustion problems.
Do not forget that this external air intake is independent and distinct from the necessary supply for the ventilation unit (fan), so that the decoration or masonry work carried out on the appliance must have enough ventilation for the turbine flow rate.

The procedure for fitting the optional external air intake kit is as follows (**see drawing D2.75**):
- Remove the existing die-cutting in the base of the unit.
- Position the plenum box (B) under the base of the unit as shown in the figure.
- Using the screws supplied, connect the kit both to the base of the unit and to the rear part.
- Connect the air intake to the outside or chosen room through a 120 mm diameter duct.



D2.75

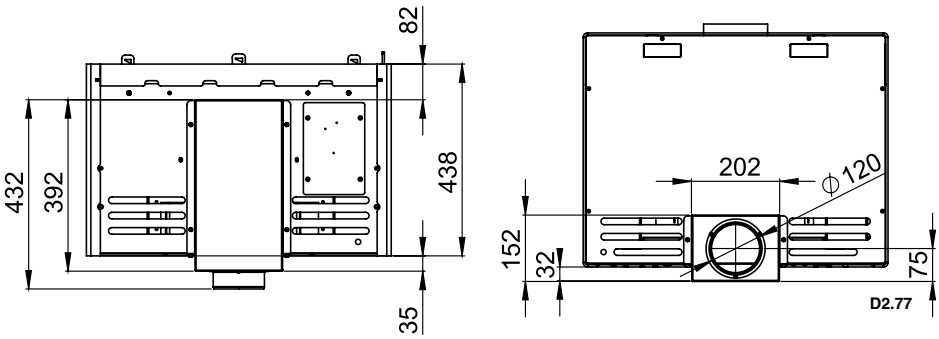
Finally, the cover (A) supplied in the kit must be screwed onto the front of the appliance to prevent the appliance from taking primary air from the room in which it is installed, and only from the outside or adjacent environment.
With the screws supplied, you will be able to carry out the connection of the cover, the procedure for the optional external air intake connection is as follows (**see drawing D2.76**):



D2.76

EN

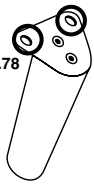
IMPORTANT!!! The installation of the KIT-AIR-6 is compatible with all the optional kits of the Cairo Box series. However, in the case of purchasing the hanging kit (ref. KIT-C-CAIRO-BOX) or if the stove is directly supported on a masonry base or metal base, the plenum box measurements must be taken into account, so that it is recessed and in this way the unit is not separated from the rear wall and/ or is completely supported on the base, as the plenum box overhangs from the unit measurements both at the bottom and at the rear part. Drawing D2.77 Shows the dimensions which must be taken into account.



D2.77

2.1.12 ARUS MODEL

- **WOODEN LEGS INSTALLATION**

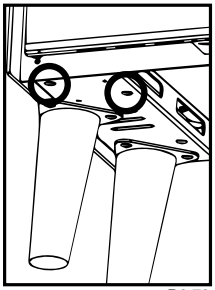


D2.78

You will find inside the combustion chamber a box with the 4 legs of the stove, the way when it comes to the installation will be the following:

- The wooden leg is screwed to a metal piece, which must be screwed to the lower part of the stove, with two screws each one (**see drawing D2.78**).
- Each leg must be positioned on the lower part of the stove, making the holes of both pieces coincide.
- Finally, you only need to screw the leg to the appliance itself (**see drawing D2.79**).

¡¡¡ IMPORTANT !!! Before lighting the stove you must install correctly all the legs.

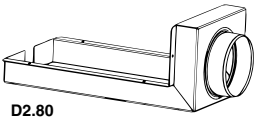


D2.79

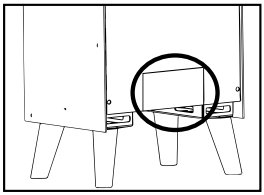
- **KIT-AIR-8 INSTALLATION (OPTIONAL)**

In the Arus model, you have the option of choosing whether the primary air intake comes from an adjacent room or even from outside the home.
In the case of supplying air from outside or from an adjacent room, you must purchase the optional kit (KIT-AIR-8) for external air intake (airtight). This kit consists of 1 piece (**see drawing D2.80**).
It will be sufficient to connect this KIT with a 120mm diameter duct to the chosen location. Take into account that a duct that is too long or with too many deviations (elbows), far from benefiting the air intake contribution, causes a great loss of charge and, therefore, can cause combustion problems.

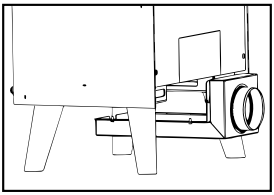
The way forward for fitting the optional external air intake kit is as follows:
- Remove the existing cut-out on the rear of the appliance (**see drawing D.2.81**).
- Position the kit under the base and the rear of the unit as shown in the image (**see drawing D.2.81**).
- Using the screws supplied, connect the kit to the base and rear of the unit (**see drawing D2.82**).
- Connect the air intake to the outside or chosen environment through a 120 mm diameter duct.



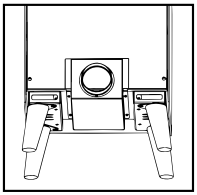
D2.80



D2.81



D2.82



D2.83

3. INSTALLATION AND SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

The way of installing the stove will affect the safety and the proper operation. For this reason, it is recommendable that the installation is carried out by people who are qualified and informed about the compliance with the installation and safety norms. If a stove is not properly installed it may cause serious damage.
Before the installation, follow the next verifications:
- Make sure that the floor can sustain the weight of the equipment and make a proper isolation in the case that it is made of flammable material (wood) or a material that can be affected by a thermal shock (plaster cast, for example).

- If the equipment is installed on a floor which is not completely refractory or inflammable such as parquet, carpet, etc, it is necessary to replace this part or introduce a fire-resistant base so that it protrudes out the fireplace 30 cm. Example of materials include steel flooring, glass base or any other type of fire-resistant material.
- Make sure that there is proper ventilation in the place where it is installed (air intake) (see section 5 of the manual).
- Avoid the installation in places where there are collective ventilation pipes, hoods with or without extractor, B type gas equipments, heat pumps or equipments that can cause that the draw of the stove is not good if they are used at the same time.
- Make sure that the smoke duct and the pipes used for the chimney are suitable for the operation of the stove.
- We recommend that you call your fitter in order to check both the chimney as well as the air flow for the combustion.
- This product can be installed near the walls as long as the they comply with the following requirements:
- The fitter must assure that the wall is completely made of brick masonry, thermo-clay block, concrete, bricks, etc, and that it is coated by materials that can support high temperature.Therefore, for any other type of material (drywall, wood, non-ceramic glass, etc), the fitter must provide sufficient insulation or keep a minimum safety distance to the wall of 80-100 cm.
- Keep any flammable or heat sensitive materials (furniture, curtains, and clothing) at a minimum distance of about 100cm, including the area in front of the loading door. Measurements below the minimum distances should not be used.

EN

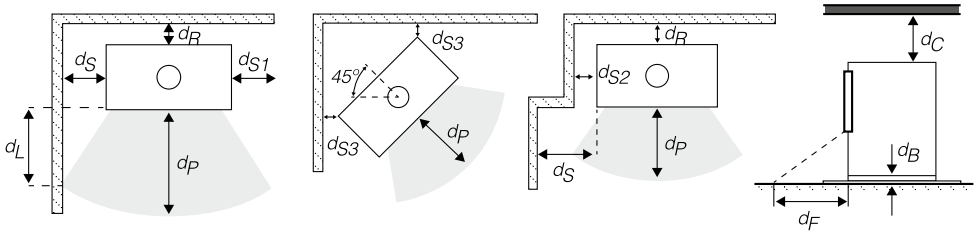
3.1. SAFETY MEASURES

During the installation of the equipment, there are risks to be taken into account, so you should follow the next safety measures:

a. Do not place flammable objects above.
b. Do not place the stove near combustible walls.
c. The stove should only be used when the ash pan is inserted.
d. It is recommended to install carbon monoxide detector (CO) in the room where the equipment is installed.
e. Use the glove included for opening and closing the door as well as manipulating the controls as these can be very hot.
f. Solid combustion residues (ashes) should be collected in an airtight container and resistant to fire.
g. The appliance should never be turned on in the presence of emission of gases or vapours (e.g., linoleum glue, gasoline, etc).
h. Do not place nearby flammable materials.

WARNING!!
It is noted that both the stove and the glass get very hot and should not be touched.

Minimum distances to combustible materials, in mm	
Bottom (db)	0
Floor in front (df)	1500
Ceiling (dc)	>750
Rear (dr)	400
Side (ds)	400
Side radiation area (dl)	1500
Adjacent combustible materials (e.g. furniture) (dp)	1000



3.2. INTERVENTION IN CASE OF EMERGENCY

If there is fire in the stove or the flue:

a) Close the loading door.
b) Close primary and secondary air intakes.
c) Put the fire out by using carbon dioxide extinguishers (CO2 powder).
d) Request for the immediate intervention of the fire-fighters.

DO NOT PUT THE FIRE OFF WITH WATER.
WARNING:
The manufacturer declines any responsibility for the malfunction of an installation not subject to the requirements of these instructions or the use of additional products not appropriate.

4. CHIMNEY

The chimney is of basic importance in the proper functioning of the stove and primarily has two functions:

- Evacuate the smoke and the gas safely out of the house.
- Provide sufficient draft to the stove in order to keep the fire.

Therefore, it is essential that it is made perfectly and that it is subjected to maintenance operations in order to keep it in good condition (many of the claims due to malfunctioning reasons refer exclusively to a bad draft). The chimney can be made of masonry or metallic pipe compound.

It is necessary to comply with the following requirements for the proper operation of the stove:

- The interior section must be perfectly circular.
- It must be thermally insulated along its entire length in order to prevent condensation (the smoke is liquefied by heat shock) and even more if the installation is outside the house.
- If we use metallic pipe for the installation outside the house, it is compulsory to use thermal insulated pipe. It consist of two concentric pipes and, between them, there is a thermal insulator. Moreover, we will avoid condensation problems.
- It should not have bottlenecks (enlargements or reductions) and it must be vertical with deviations not higher that 45º.
- Do not use horizontal sections.
- If it has been used previously, it must be clean.
- Respect the technical data of the instructions manual.

EN

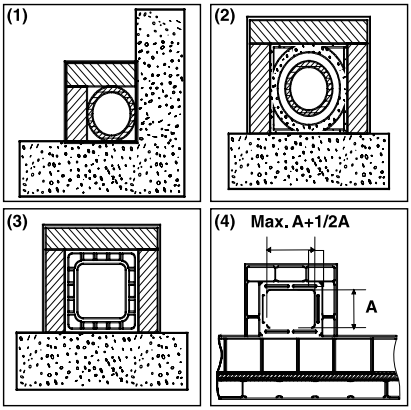
**** For the fitter**

The optimum draft for the stoves vary between 12+/-2 Pa (1.0–1.4 mm water column). We recommend checking the technical information of the product.
A lower value causes a bad combustion causing carbonic deposits and excessive smoke generation, having leaks and, even worse, an increase of the temperature that could damage the structural components of the stove, while a higher value leads to a too rapid combustion with the heat dispersion through the flue.

Materials that are prohibited for the chimney and, therefore, damage the proper functioning of the equipment are: fibre cement, galvanized steel (at least in the first few meters) and rough and porous interior surfaces. **drawing D4.1** shows some examples of solution.

All stoves that send smoke to the exterior should have their own chimney.

Never use the same chimney for several equipments at the same time (see drawing D4.2).



D4.1

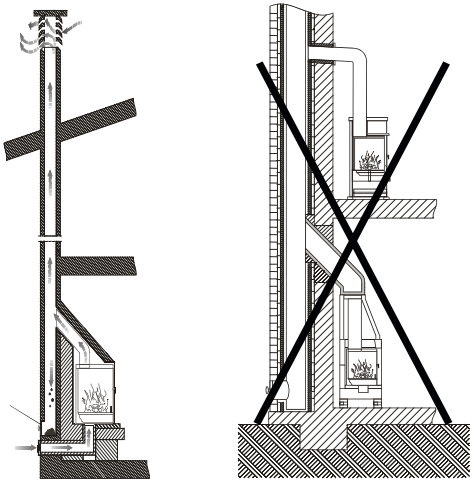
(1) Stainless steel AISI 316 chimney with double insulated chamber and material resistant up to 400ºC. **Efficiency 100% optimum.**

(2) Traditional clay chimney with square section and holes. **Efficiency 80% optimum.**

(3) Chimney with refractory material and double insulated chamber and exterior coating made of lightweight concrete. **Efficiency 100% optimum.**

(4) Avoid chimneys with rectangular interior section different to the one of the drawing. **Efficiency 40% poor.** Not recommended

D4.2

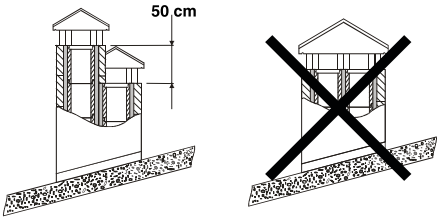


The minimum diameter must be 4 dm2 (for example, 20 x 20 cm) for stoves with a diameter below 200 mm or 6.25 dm2 (for example, 25 x 25 cm) for equipments with a diameter higher than 200 mm.

A big section of the chimney (for example, diameter of the pipe superior to the one recommended) may results in a volume too large to be heated and, therefore, it can cause difficulties for the proper operation of the equipment. In order to avoid this problem, it is necessary to enclose the chimney in its entire length. However, a small section (for example, diameter of the pipe inferior to the one recommended) may cause a reduction of the draft.

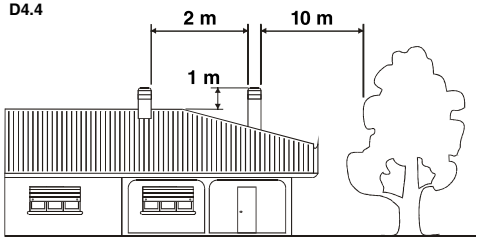
The flue must be away from flammable or combustible materials through an appropriate insulation or an air chamber. In the case that they pass through flammable materials compounds, they should be eliminated. Inside, it is forbidden that there are pipes of installations or air abduction channels. It is also prohibited to do mobile or fixed openings for connecting other different equipments.
If we use metallic pipes inside a masonry duct, it is essential that they are well insulated and with appropriate materials (insulating fibre coatings) in order to avoid the deterioration of the masonry or the interior coating.

D4.3



(1) In the case that there are chimneys placed side by side, one of them must exceed to the other at least 50 cm in order to avoid pressure movements among them

D4.4



(1) The chimney can't have obstacles around 10 m towards walls or trees. Otherwise, raise it at least 1 m above the obstacle.
The chimney must exceed the top of the roof at least 1 m.

EN

4.1. CONNECTION OF THE STOVE TO THE CHIMNEY

The connection to the stove for the smoke evacuation must be done with rigid aluminized steel pipes or stainless steel pipes.
It is forbidden the use of flexible metallic pipes or fibre cement pipes because they damage the safety of the connection because they are subject to jerks and breaks, which causes smoke looses.
The chimney must be fixed hermetical to the smoke outlet of the stove. It should be rectilinear and with a material that supports high temperatures (minimum 400ºC). It can have a maximum inclination of 45° whereby excessive deposits of condensation produced in the initial stages of ignition and / or excessive soot formation is avoided. Moreover, it avoids the slowing down of the smoke when it comes out.
The lack of sealing of the connection may cause the malfunction of the equipment.
The internal diameter of the connection pipe should correspond to the external diameter of the chimney of the equipment. This service is assured by the pipes complying with DIN 1298.

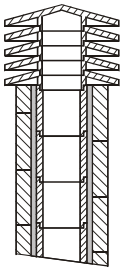
4.2. CHIMNEY COWL

The chimney draft also depends on the chimney cowl.
The chimney cowl should assure the smoke discharge even during windy days, having into account that it must exceed the top of the roof (**drawing D4.5**).

The chimney cowl must comply with the following requirements:

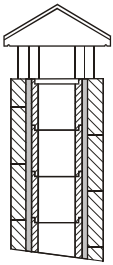
- It must have the same interior section of the stove.
- It must have an usable exit section that is two times the one of the interior of the chimney.
- It must be constructed so that the rain, snow or any other objet do not enter inside.
- It must be easily accessible in order to do servicing and cleaning tasks.

It the chimney cowl is metallic, due to its own design adapted to the diameter of the pipe, the smoke discharge is assured. There are different models of metallic chimney cowl, fixed, anti-return, and rotary or extractor.

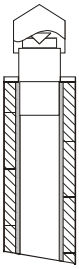


D4.5

(1) Industrial chimney of prefabricated elements that allow a good smoke extraction.



(2) Traditional chimney. The proper exit section must be, at least, two times the interior section of the chimney, the best is 2.5 times



3) Chimney with interior cone smoke deflector.

5. OUTSIDE AIR INTAKE

For the proper operation of the stove, it is essential that there is air enough for the combustion and re/oxygenation of the environment where it is installed. In the case of houses built under the requirements of "energy efficiency" with a great degree of air tightness, it is possible that the air intake is not guaranteed *the fitter must assure compliance with the Technical Building Code. This means that the air must be able to move for the combustion through some openings connected to the exterior, even when doors and windows are closed.
Moreover, it must comply with the following requirements:

- It must be placed in so that it cannot be obstructed.
- It must be connected to the environment where the equipment is installed and it must be protected by a grate.
- The minimum area of the outlet should not be less than 100 cm2. Check regulations on this issue.
- When the air flow comes through openings that are connected to the exterior of adjacent environments, it is important to avoid air intakes in connection with garages, kitchens, toilets, etc.

6. FUELS ALLOWED/NOT ALLOWED

The fuel allowed is wood. Use only dry firewood (max. moisture content 20%, which corresponds to firewood that was cut two years ago). The length of the logs will depend on the model (you can check the technical features of each model in our web site www.bronpi.com).
Compressed wood briquettes must be used carefully in order to avoid harmful overheating of the equipment because they have a high calorific power.

The wood used as fuel must be stored in a dry place. Damp firewood has approximately 60% of water. Therefore, it is not suitable to be burnt because it makes the ignition more difficult due to the fact that the heats is used to vaporize the water. Moreover, the moisture content has also the disadvantage that, when the temperature is lower, the water condense in the fireplace and the chimney. This causes the soot accumulation and condensation, with the consequent risk of fire.

Among others, it is not allowed to use> coal, barks and panels, damp firewood or with paint or plastic materials. In these cases, the warranty of the stove shall terminate. It is forbidden to use waste and it would damage the equipment. Paper and cardboard should only be used during the ignition.

Below is an instructions table about the type of firewood and the quality for the combustion.

TYPE OF WOOD	QUALITY
HOLM OAK	OPTIMAL
ASH TREE	VERY GOOD
BIRCH TREE	GOOD
ELM TREE	GOOD
BEECH	GOOD
WILLOW	NOT ENOUGH
FIR TREE	NOT ENOUGH
WILD PINE	INSUFFICIENT
POPLAR	INSUFFICIENT

The continuous and prolonged use of wood rich in aromatic oils (e.g. eucalyptus, myrtle, and so on and so forth.) is forbidden as it brings on rapid deterioration of the components that make up the product. Damage caused will not be covered by the warranty that Bronpi offers for its products.

7. STARTUP (FIRST IGNITIONS)

In order to ignite the fire, we recommend using small wood strips with paper or other means such as fire starters.
It is forbidden to use liquid substances such as alcohol, gasoline, petroleum or similar products.

WARNING!! At the beginning, it is possible that you note smoke or smell which are typically produced when metals are subject to high temperatures or when the paint is still fresh.
Never ignite the equipment when there are combustible gases in the environment.

In order to do a proper start-up of the products treated with paints used at high temperatures, it is important to consider the following conditions:

- The materials of the products are not homogenous due to the fact that there are cast-iron parts and steel parts.
- The temperature of the product-s body is not uniform: among different zones there are variable temperatures between 300°C and 500°C.
- During its lifetime, the product is subject to ignitions stoppages even in the same day, as well as intensive use or not use depending on the season.
- The equipment, at the beginning, must be subject to different start-up cycles so that all materials and the paint can complete different elastic expansions.

Therefore, it is important to adopt these measures during the ignition phase:

1. Assure that there is a good air refill in the place where the equipment is installed.
2. During the 4 o 5 first ignitions, do not load excessively the combustion chamber and keep the stove lit during at least 6-10 hours continuously.
3. Then, load it more, respecting the recommended load and try to leave the fireplace lit the maximum time as possible, trying to avoid short ignition periods.
4. During the first ignitions, you should not place any object on the equipment and, in particular, on lacquered surfaces. Lacquered surfaces should not be touched while the equipment is heated.

8. IGNITION AND NORMAL OPERATION

In order to do a good ignition of the stove, it is necessary to follow the next steps:

a. Open the door. Open completely the regulator of the primary air intake and the regulator of the secondary air intake (in adjustable models) (see section. 2).
b. Insert a fire starter or a paper ball and some wood splinters into the chamber.
c. Light the paper or the splinter. Close the door slowly and leave it half-open 10 or 15 minutes while the glass is heated.
d. When there is flame enough, open the door slowly in order to avoid smoke returns and load the fireplace with dry wood logs. Close the door slowly.
e. When the logs are lit, use the regulators located on the frontal part (primary and secondary air intake) in order to control the heat emission of the stove. These regulators should be opened according to the heating needs. The best combustion (with minimum emissions) is reached when the main part of the air for the combustion passes through the secondary air regulator.

In addition to the air regulation for the combustion, the draw also affects the intensity of the combustion and the heating performance of your equipment. A good draft of the stove needs a reduced regulation of the air for the combustion, while a lack of draft needs a good regulation of the air for the combustion.

Due to safety reasons, the door must remain closed when the fireplace is being used. You should only open the door for loading the fuel. In order to refill the fuel, open the door slowly, open the primary air intake, introduce the wood and close the door. After 3-5 minutes, return to the combustion recommended regulation.
Do not overload the equipment (see maximum fuel load). Too much fuel and too much air for the combustion can cause the

overheating and, therefore, damage the equipment. The non-compliance of this rule will invalidate the warranty.

9. SERVICING AND CARE

The stove, the chimney and, in general, the whole installation, must be cleaned completely at least once a year or when necessary.

WARNING!! Maintenance and servicing operations must be done when the stove is cold. These tasks are not covered by the warranty.

9.1. CLEANING THE CHIMNEY

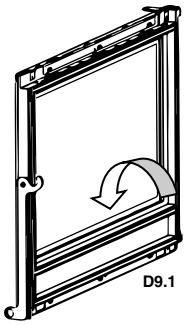
When the wood is burnt slowly, it produces tars and other organic vapours that combined with the humidity they create the creosote (soot).
An excessive accumulation of soot may cause problems in the smoke outlet and even the smoke duct may suffer a fire.
A chimney sweep should perform this task and, at the same time, examine the smoke duct. During the cleaning tasks, it is necessary to remove the ash pan, the grille and the smoke baffle plate in order to makes easier the fall of the soot.
It is recommended to use anti-soot envelopes during the operation of the stove at least once a week. These envelopes are placed directly on the fire and you can buy them in the same Bronpi distributor where you bought your stove.

9.2. CLEANING THE GLASS

IMPORTANT:
Clean the glass only when it is cold in order to avoid its explosion.
You can use specific products such as vitro ceramic-cleaning products. Do not use aggressive or abrasive products that stain the glass.

You can find vitro ceramic-cleaning product in the same Bronpi distributor where you bought your stove.

On screen-printed glass, never allow the cleaning product to drip down to the bottom of the glass. The accumulation of the cleaning product, with traces of soot or ashes, can deteriorate the screen printing of the glass (see drawing D9.1).


D9.1

BREAKAGE OF GLASSES: the glasses, as they are vitro ceramic, resist until 750ºC and they are not subject to thermal shocks. The breakage can only be caused by mechanical shocks (crashes or violent closing of the door, etc). Therefore, its replacement is not included in the warranty.

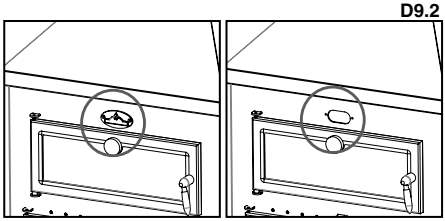
IMPORTANT: If the appliance is used in draught conditions higher than 15Pa or the fuel load burned is higher than the indicated in the technical specification table in this manual, the appliance will be subjected to operating conditions higher than the design conditions. This can lead to aggressive fouling of the glass (white halo), which cannot be cleaned by the traditional method.

Never let the burning logs or the flame of the combustion itself hit the glass for prolonged periods of time. In such cases, the glass will be subjected to temperatures of over 750°C, which will alter the internal structure of the glass and make it opaque (an irreversible phenomenon).

9.3. CLEANING THE ASH

All stoves have an ash pan for the ash collection.
We recommend emptying the ash pan regularly in order to avoid that it is full completely so that the grille does not overheat. Moreover, we recommend leaving 2-3 cm of ash on the base.

D9.2



9.4. SPECIFICATIONS FOR MODELS WITH OVEN

When you are cleaning the oven, please be careful and do not use aggressive products because they can wear down the paint and too much water can oxidise it.

In the Suiza, Lerma-H and Gijón-H models, the interior of the cooking chamber of the oven is composed of removable parts. Therefore, in order to clean it, the pieces can be removed. To remove them, you must follow the reverse steps explained in the section on the placement of the optional stainless steel kit.

9.5. EXTERNAL CLEANING

Do not clean the external surface of the stove with water or abrasive products because they may damage the stove. Use a feather duster or a rag a bit wet.

10. SEASONAL STOPPAGES

After cleaning the chimney and the stove by removing the ash and other residues, close all doors and regulators.
It is recommended to clean the chimney at least once a year. Meanwhile, check the joints because if they are not in good condition (they do not adjust to the door), they do not guarantee the proper operation of the stove! For this reason, it would be necessary to change them. You can find this spare part in the same Bronpi distributor where you bought your stove.
If there is humidity in the place where the stove is installed, put absorbent salts inside the equipment. Protect the internal parts with neutral vaseline in order to keep the appearance along the time.

11. TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE

PROBLEM	POSSIBLE REASON	SOLUTION	
The stove gives off smoke	Inappropriate use of the stove	Open the primary air intake a few minutes and then open the door	
	Smoke duct is cold	Pre-heat the stove	
	Smoke duct is obstructed	Check the duct and the connector to see if it is obstructed or has excessive soot	PROFES
	Smoke duct is oversized	Install an appropriate diameter	PROFES
	Smoke duct is tight	Install an appropriate diameter	PROFES
	The draw is not enough	Add length to the chimney	PROFES
	Smoke duct with infiltrations	Seal connections between sections	PROFES
	More than one equipment connected to the duct	Disconnect the rest of equipments and seal the entrances	PROFES
Air returns	Inappropriate use of the stove	Open completely the primary air intake and, later, the door during a few minutes	
	Combustion range too low. Lack of draw	Use the stove with an appropriate range. Increase the primary air intake	
	Excessive ash accumulation	Empty the ash pan frequently	
	The smoke duct does not protrude the top of the roof	Add length to the chimney	PROFES
Combustion out of control	The door is not sealed properly or is open	Close the door or change the sealing cords	PROFES
	Excessive draw	Check the installation or install a draft-diverter valve	PROFES
	Refractory sealing plaster is damaged	Check the joints and use refractory putty	PROFES
	Smoke duct is oversized	Install an appropriate diameter	PROFES
	Strong winds	Install an appropriate chimney cowl	PROFES
	Green or wet wood with bad quality	Use dry wood. Air dried during at least 1 year	
Insufficient heat	Green or wet wood with bad quality	Use dry wood. Air dried during at least 2 years	
	Lack of primary air	Increase the primary air intake	
	Smoke duct with air infiltrations	Use an insulated system of chimney	
	Masonry exterior of the chimney is cold	Insulate thermally the chimney	PROFES
	Heat loss in the house	Seal windows, openings, etc	
The fan does not work	Bad electrical connection. No electrical power to the turbine.	Check the correct electrical connections. Check the power supply voltage.	PROFES
The fan works always at the same speed	The resistor has broken down.	The resistor is defective and must be replaced.	PROFES
The thermal/ differential magnet in the house is tripped during the fan operation.	Defective components or electrical friction.	Check operation of components and condition of electrical system.	

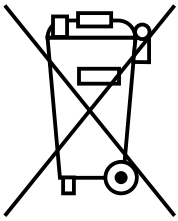
Table 2 ** The note PROFES means that the task must be done by a professional.

12. WARNINGS FOR THE RIGHT RECYCLING OF THE PRODUCTS

12.1 PACKAGING RECYCLING

The function of packaging is to protect your appliance against damage during transport.
Actively contribute to the protection of the environment by insisting on environmentally friendly methods of disposal and recovery of packaging materials.
The material that makes up the packaging of the appliance should be handled correctly, to facilitate collection, reuse, recovery and recycling wherever possible.

12.2 PRODUCT RECYCLING



The disposal of the waste generated is the responsibility of the owner of the product, who must comply with the laws in force in his country regarding safety, respect and protection of the environment.
At the end of its useful life, the appliance must not be disposed of with municipal waste, but must be handed over to the selective collection centres authorised by the municipal administration or to the companies that offer this kind of service.
With the selective disposal of the product, many benefits are achieved: reduction of pollution, saving of energy and raw materials, elimination of landfills, improvement of well-being and health.
In particular, electrical and electronic components must be separated and disposed of by handing them over to authorised centres, as provided for by Directive 2022/96/EC and its national transpositions.