

> Additional Operating Instructions for shaker (Replace chapters 3.1, 3.2 and 4.3 of the Operating Instructions)

» To chapter 3.1 of the Operating Instructions Air control of the chimney stove / Secondary air

Secondary air: For the operating of the shaker model, secondary air is needed only as the stove neither provides a grate nor an ash drawer. The secondary air flows from the top alongside the glass pane into the fire chamber. Owing to this „glass cleaning“ procedure, the glass pane is kept almost free from sooty particles during operation. Reducing the secondary air will result in a change of the combustion behaviour!

» To chapter 3.2 of the Operating Instructions Air control of the chimney stove / Adjustment of air supply / combustion air regulator

The skantherm shaker stove is equipped with an air slide system for easy control and adjustment of the air supply for your chimney stove. The combustion air control slides infinitely from the front to the rear of the stove.

There is a choice between two different settings:



The combustion air control is pulled out of the stove as far as it will go.

Max. opening of secondary air (heating up and operating phase). Max. available amount of combustion air is supplied from alongside the glass pane into the fire chamber. After the heating up phase, this position should be maintained in order to ensure both a low emission combustion as well as max. glass pane cleaning.

Positioning the combustion air control between this position and the position „system closed“ serves to reduce or throttle the supply of secondary air. The combustion speed will also be reduced, but this also applies to the glass pane cleaning process.



„System closed“ - combustion air control is pushed into the stove as far as it will go.

If the air control is located in this position, no combustion air can flow into the fire chamber. This position may not be selected before the fire has definitely expired in order to avoid any risk of deflagration.

» To chapter 4.3 of the Operating Instructions Operation of the chimney stove / Heating up and operational phase

Step 1

Put the logs into the fire chamber and place the firelighter module on top of the fuel-wood before lighting the firelighter module.

In order to ensure emission low combustion as well as soot free panes while the fire is burning, we recommend the wood to be burned from the top to the bottom during the heating-up phase.

For this purpose, a so-called firelighter module is needed. This module, for example, consists of 4-6 dry split fir tree logs with a diameter of approx. 3 x 3 cm and a length of 20 cm as well as a firelighter such as wax impregnated wood wool (Fig. 1). Make sure not to use oak for lighting your fire.

First put the split log into the fire chamber. Make sure to use the max. amount of fuelwood (chapter 2.3 of Operating Instructions). The split logs are to be arranged with their long side to the front. Sufficient space between the split logs is important. It should be about one centimetre. Then place the firelighter module on top of the split logs. The bottom split logs of the firelighter module are to be positioned diagonally to the top split logs (Fig. 2).

Step 2 (heating-up phase)

Pull the combustion air control out of the stove as far as it will go (Fig. 3) and then light the firelighter module. Leave the door of the burning chamber ajar for about 10 minutes.

Adjust the combustion air control to the secondary air position by pulling it out of the stove as far as it will go. Max. available amount of combustion air for the heating-up phase. Light the firelighter module now and leave the door of the burning chamber ajar for about 10 minutes. The fire will now slowly spread from the firelighter module to the split logs. Then, close the door again. This method offers the advantage of smoke free combustion. And it will take some time before you will have to put another log on the fire.

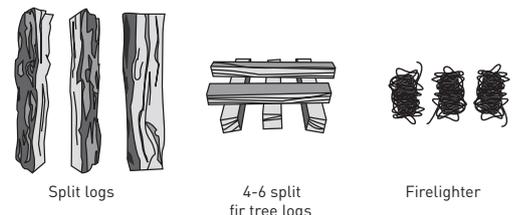


Fig. 1: Components of the firelighter module

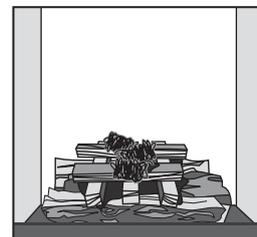


Fig. 2: Firelighter module in the burning chamber

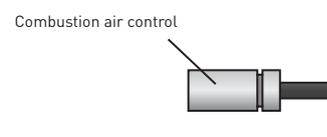


Fig. 3: Combustion air control position during heating-up phase

Step 3 (operational phase)

Leave the combustion air control to secondary air position (Fig. 4). If necessary, put another log on the fire. Caution: Do not exceed max. amount of wood.

When the wood is almost burned down, further split logs can be put on. Make sure that the bark is pointing upward and that the ends do not point toward the glass pane. See chapter 2.3 of the Operating Instructions to determine the necessary amount of combustibles.

Repeat when fire is almost burned down again.



Out tip:

Before putting on another log, slowly open the fire chamber door in order to avoid swirling ash and smoke from escaping.

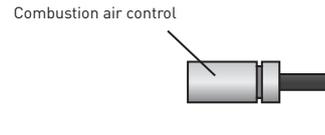


Fig. 4: Combustion air control position during operational phase

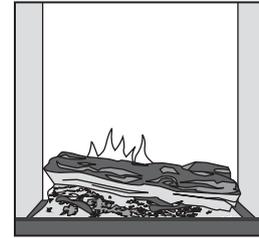


Fig. 5: Putting on another log

Step 4

In order to let the fire burn down slowly, move the combustion air control toward the „combustion air supply closed“ position (Fig. 6)

In order to let the fire burn down slowly, further reduce the combustion resp. secondary air supply. Move the combustion air control towards the position „system closed“. The more the control is moved in this direction, the less secondary air is supplied to the fire chamber. This will result in reducing your wood consumption, but also in reducing the cleaning of the glass panes so that sooting may partially occur.



Warning:

Never completely close the air supply in order to avoid any risk of deflagration due to lack of oxygen.

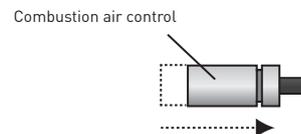


Fig. 6: Combustion air control position during low capacity operation

Step 5 | „System closed“

The air supply should only be closed if the wood was completely burned. In order to stop operation, **open air supply and let wood completely burn down**. Do not close air supply until wood has burned down completely (combustion air control is pushed into the stove as far as it will go, Fig. 7)

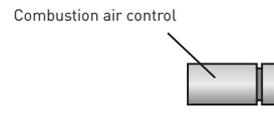


Fig. 7: Combustion air control position „system closed“