

Warm up
your soul.



**INSTALLATION AND
OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS**

valid for all models produced from July 1, 2025

skantherm®

**INSTALLATION AND
OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS**

skantherm®



**Please read and follow the
installation and operating
instructions!**

Dear skantherm customer,

Congratulations on choosing one of our high-quality products.

As a long-standing supplier of wood-burning stoves in Germany, skantherm has been designing stoves for over 40 years. Our wood-burning stoves feature modern combustion technology, high-quality materials and workmanship, and an elegant, appealing design.

Our stoves are designed for a long service life, assuming:

- Professional installation of the stove into your chimney
- Proper handling
- Using the correct fuel.

We've put together the following important information, advice and useful tips to help you operate your new wood-burning stove properly and safely.

Please take the time to read through this brochure carefully before starting to use your wood-burning stove. For additional details, please refer to the data sheet for the respective stove model.

We hope you enjoy using your stove for many years to come!

Your skantherm-Team

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1 CHIMNEY STOVE INSTALLATION



Chimney stove connection is to be carried out under strict adherence to all relevant national and European standards and local regulations.

In order to make sure that your chimney stove is connected in conformity with all applicable regulations it is recommended that you contact your local chimney sweeper who should be able to inform you of the respective local regulation and who will issue the required certificate of approval for operation of your chimney stove after installation. Please note that, in Germany, the operation of a chimney stove has to be notified to the local authorities.

Outside Germany and the EU partially divergent regulations may be in effect.

1.1 BUILDING AND FIRE PROTECTION PROVISIONS PURSUANT TO THE GERMAN ORDINANCE ON FIRING INSTALLATIONS (FEUVO) AND TO DIN 18896 (TECHNICAL STANDARD FOR INSTALLATION)

The following building regulations are to be adhered to prior to installing your chimney stove:

1.1.1 Floor load

Make sure that the max. admissible load is not exceeded due to the weight of the chimney stove. Using a non-combustible floor plate will help to distribute the weight of the chimney stove over a larger area.

1.1.2 Requirements for floor quality

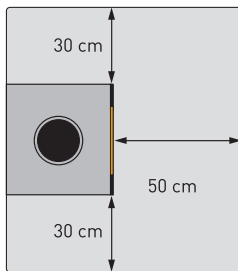


Fig. 1.1
Base plate dimensions for non-rotatable chimney stove

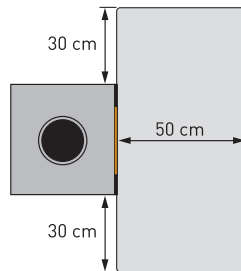


Fig. 1.2
Floor plate dimensions for non-rotatable chimney stoves

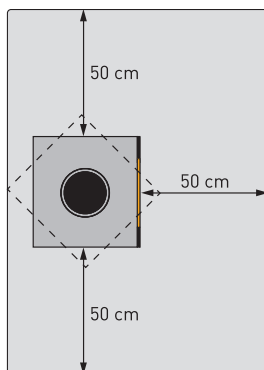


Fig. 1.3
Base plate dimensions for rotatable chimney stove, example of 45° rotation in both directions

If flooring materials are combustible – e.g. wood parquet, laminate or carpet – the fireplace must be installed on a base plate made of a fire-resistant material like glass, stone or sheet steel for fire safety reasons (fig. 1.1).

For wood-burning stoves with a fully closed wood compartment, a base plate does not need to be used. Instead, a fireproof floor plate can be installed in front of and to the side of the firebox opening (fig. 1.2).

In accordance with German regulations for fireplaces (section 4 of the Feuerungsverordnung, FeuVo), the base plate and the floor plate must be large enough to project at least 50 cm in front of and at least 30 cm to the side of the firebox opening (fig. 1.1).

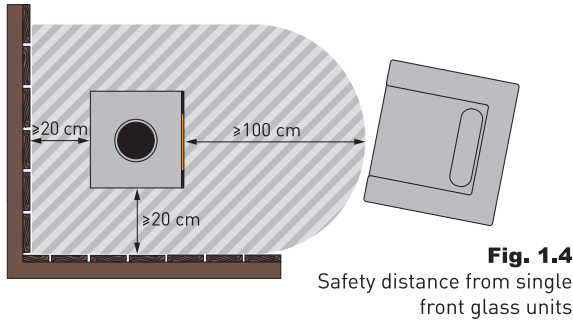
With rotating stoves, the base or floor plate must project at least 50 cm beyond the entire area of rotation (fig. 1.3). As long as the prescribed safety clearances are met, any shape or design can be chosen for the plate.

Please observe the fire protection information for the stove as given on the type plate or the data sheet. If an area on the floor has been defined as requiring protection, non-transparent floor plates must be used with the stove. This is because a transparent floor plate does not sufficiently absorb the radiated heat and to DIN 18896 (technical standard for installation). The dimensions of this plate can also deviate from the minimum dimensions for floor plates.

1.2 SAFETY DISTANCES FROM INFLAMMABLE MATERIALS

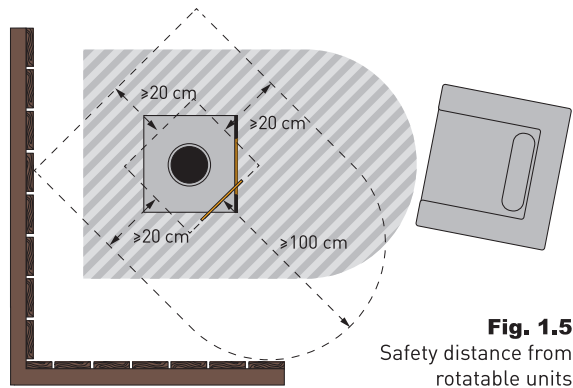
1.2.1 Safety distances from non-rotatable units with a single front door glass

Make sure no combustible and/or heat-sensitive material is located in front of the chimney stove and next to it within the direct radiation range of the pane of at least 100 cm (please observe model-specific type plate). Only if a heat radiation protection with ventilation on both sides is used, the distance from combustible components and/or furniture can be reduced. Depending on the stove type, the rear distance (wall clearance) to be observed with skantherm chimney stoves is at least 20 cm. Please also consult the type plate and/or datasheet provided with your stove.



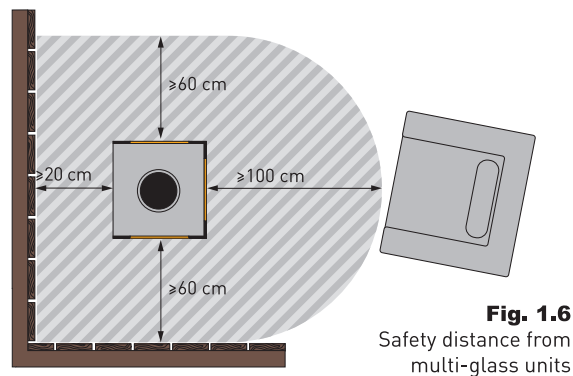
The safety distance from the sides of your stove to combustible structural elements and/or heat-sensitive materials (e.g. curtains, furniture, wood panelling) depends on the model: the safety distance is typically 20 cm (fig. 1.4). Please also consult the type plate and/or datasheet provided with your stove.

1.2.2 Safety distances from rotatable units and multi-glass units



For skantherm stoves, the rear (wall) clearance can be up to 20 cm, depending on the stove type. Please consult the type plate and/or datasheet provided with your stove.

On rotating models (fig. 1.5) and models with multiple firebox panes (fig. 1.6), the firebox pane(s) will therefore radiate heat in a radial area around the stove. A safety distance must be maintained from flammable and/or heat-sensitive materials (e.g. curtains, furniture, wood panelling) of at least 60 cm at the side and at least 100 cm at the front of this radiation area. (Please refer to the information given on the model-specific type plate/data sheet.)



Combustible objects near to the fireplace can be set on fire by the heat radiating from the panes.

Do not store any flammable materials or liquids (e.g. aerosol cans) in the immediate vicinity of the stove.

Certain parts of the fire compartment, in particular the exterior surfaces, may become very hot during operation. Please be careful!

Please note that the safety distances to combustible materials stated on the type plate are given for the

purpose of fire protection only; they do not take into account possible changes in the material such as changes in colour or stress fractures caused by the influence of heat.

Please note that larger safety distances to combustible materials apply to the connection pieces/adapters and smoke pipes (please also refer to chapter 1.2.3).

1.2.3 Safety distances of smoke pipes from inflammable components

In accordance with DIN V 18160-1, a safety distance of 40 cm must be maintained between sleeves, adapters or flue pipes and combustible components (e.g. wall or ceiling). This distance can be reduced if the sleeves, adapters or flue pipes are insulated with fire-resistant building materials.

1.3 SUFFICIENT COMBUSTION AIR AND AERATION OF INSTALLATION ROOM



Prior to operating the chimney stove, attention is to be paid to sufficient combustion air. With airtight buildings such as low-energy or passive houses, a separate combustion air supply pipe should be provided in the building to ensure that sufficient combustion air is available for the stove.

Also ensure good general ventilation for the room in which the stove is installed. To ensure good air quality and an adequate supply of oxygen to the stove room, this room must be continuously supplied with fresh air from the outside.

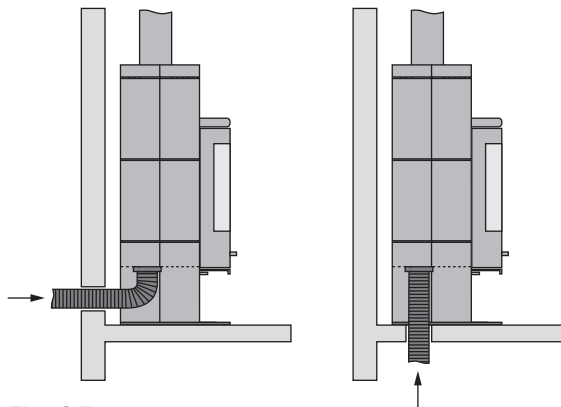


Fig. 1.7
Options of external combustion air supply

Every skantherm stove is fitted with a fresh air adapter (ø 100 mm) or can be fitted with one as an optional extra. To ensure sufficient combustion air is available, a flexible aluminium hose or a polyamide fabric hose can be connected via this air adapter. This hose draws combustion air into the stove from outside the room(s)/site where the stove is installed (fig. 1.7). This can be achieved by using an LAS (air/flue gas system), via the cellar or via an air supply directly from the outside air. If outside fresh air is supplied, install the ducting so it is protected from the weather and fitted with a grille to prevent blockages from insect debris, for example.



Other types of fire places or exhaust hoods may not be operated in the same room or the same closed air loop simultaneously with the chimney stove as this may result in low pressures which, among other things, may cause smoke gas to escape from the chimney stove.

We recommend the installation of a carbon monoxide detector!

1.4 COMBUSTION AIR SUPPLY CONNECTION

Combustion air duct openings have been prepared on the stove body for use as required (fig. 1.8). The cover on these openings can be broken out with a screwdriver, for example.

To connect the combustion air hose, feed it through the opening you have made and push it firmly onto the stove's fresh air adapter (fig. 1.9). Feed the other end of the hose into the opening prepared in the wall/floor (fig. 1.10). The gap around the opening in the building should be sealed with a suitable sealing material. For wall connections, an optional wall rosette can be fitted over the hose: this rosette can be used to visually conceal the structural hole after installation.

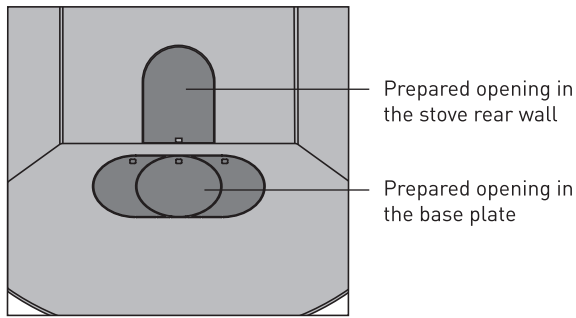


Fig. 1.8

Prepared openings for combustion air ducts on the stove body (illustrative only – depends on model)

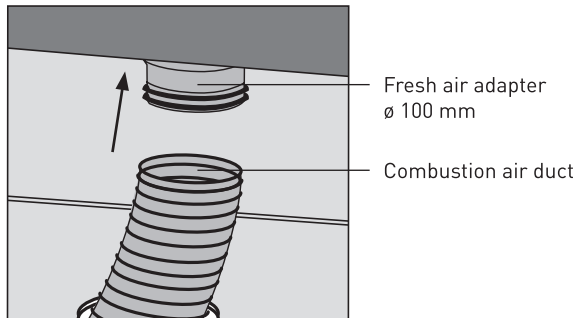


Fig. 1.9

Combustion air pipe connection to the stove

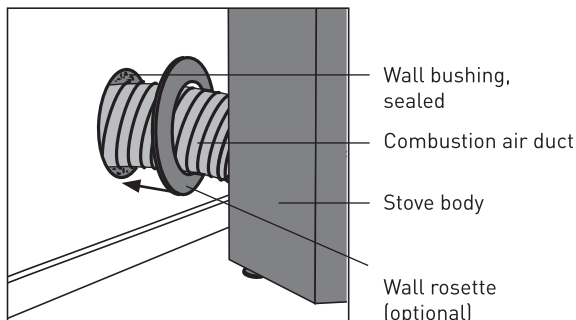


Fig. 1.10

Wall connection for combustion air duct (illustrative)

When installing a combustion air supply for room-air independent operating stoves (RLU certification in Germany), please note the following information:

The combustion air duct is always routed directly to the outside or connected to a suitable LAS (air/flue gas system) (type: FC_{61x}).

Both the combustion air pipe and the sleeve/adapter must be air-tight. The cables must fit precisely together with a sufficiently long overlap and be secured to prevent them slipping apart.

The combustion air duct must not have a pressure loss greater than 3 Pa.

Either a flexible aluminium hose or polyamide fabric hose can be used for the supply air line. Take steps to protect supply air lines against mechanical damage.

The combustion air regulator should be set to the „ Air supply closed“ symbol when the fireplace is not in operation. This works to prevent cooling and condensation in the stove body and internal air system as caused by cooler outside air, and therefore avoids the formation of rust bloom (see chapter 3.2).



Please discuss the installation scenario beforehand with your district chimney sweep and specialist dealer.

The combustion air supply lines must not be sealed off under any circumstances. If combustion air is supplied from outside, make sure that it is weatherproofed and has protection fitted to prevent small animals or insects getting inside, for example.

1.5 CONNECTION TO CHIMNEY



Most countries have special regulations concerning the connection of chimneys, in particular if there is already a fireplace operatively connected to the chimney. Please contact your local district chimney sweep for details.

Ensure that the chimney and sleeve/adapter are always easily accessible for cleaning.

Your district chimney sweep will check your individual chimney design, stove connection and the number of stove connections that can be made to the chimney in accordance with local regulations and the EN 13384-1:2015+A1:2019 standard.

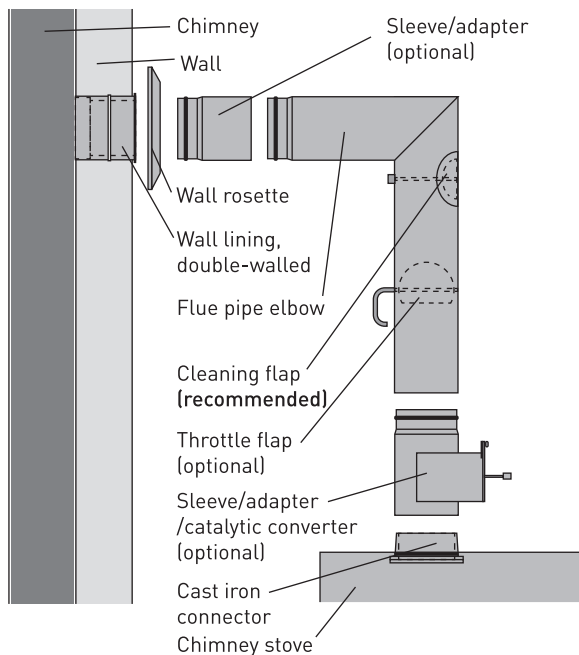


Fig. 1.11
Example of flue pipe installation
with upward connection

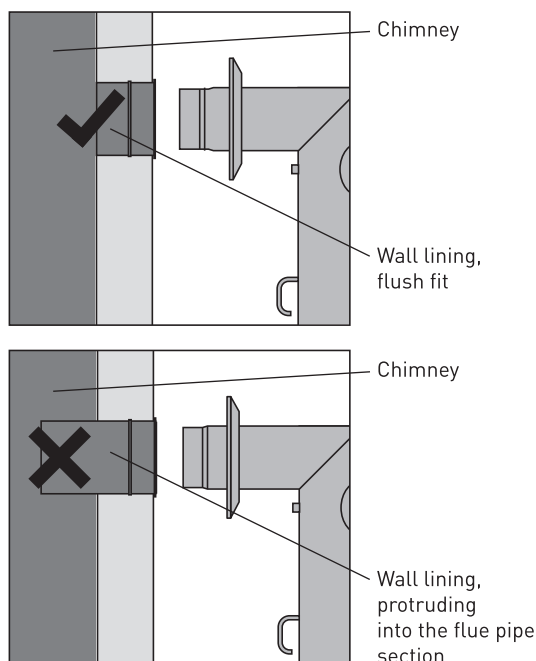


Fig. 1.12
Installing the wall lining

1.5.1 Requirements for the chimney

As a general rule, a skantherm stove must be connected to a suitable flue gas system for solid fuels (chimney and flue pipe sleeve/adapter with a temperature class of at least T400 plus resistance to soot fire hazards) (fig. 1.11).

The chimney should have a height of at least 4.50 metres and the cross-section should match the flue pipe outlet/cast iron connector on the stove (skantherm stove cast iron connector: $\varnothing$ 150 mm). Chimney cross-sections that are too small or too large and/or chimney heights that are too low can affect the supply of combustion air to the stove and its combustion behaviour.

Many skantherm stoves (depending on model) are suited for operation with chimneys to which additional fireplaces are connected.

1.5.2 Preparing the connection to the chimney

A hole of approx. 180 mm in diameter is drilled at the height where the flue pipe will be connected. Check the wall thickness is sufficient for inserting a matching double-walled wall lining (shortened if necessary). The wall lining will later be used to ensure a precise and tight fit with the flue pipe. It is also important to confirm that the wall lining is installed flush to the inside of the chimney and does not protrude into the chimney space itself (fig. 1.12). The wall lining is then grouted in with fireproof mortar so it is smoke-tight (also on the inside of the chimney).

Important: Check and follow the fire safety distances for flue pipes. Insulated wall linings may need to be used, depending on the condition of the wall structure. Talk to your chimney sweep to confirm the right approach here.

1.5.3 Preparing the stove

All skantherm stoves have a cast iron flue gas connector with a diameter of 150 mm. This is factory-fitted for a flue pipe connection at the top. If the

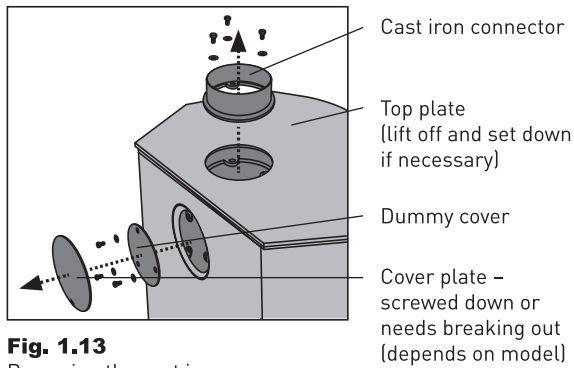


Fig. 1.13
Removing the cast iron connector and dummy cover

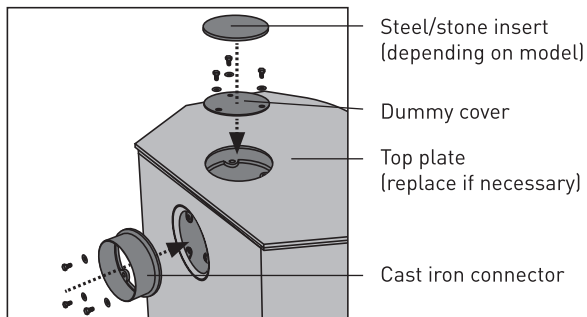


Fig. 1.14
Assembling the cast iron connector and dummy cover, and inserting the steel or stone insert

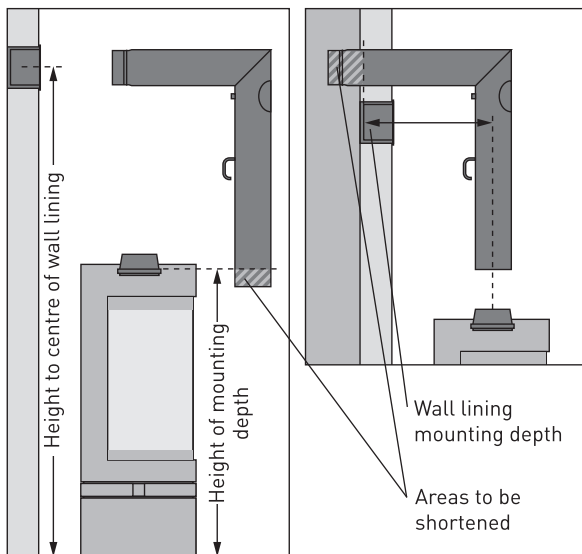


Fig. 1.15
Measuring the height of the flue pipe

Fig. 1.16
Measuring the depth of the flue pipe

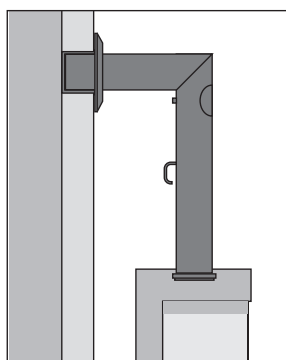


Fig. 1.17
Fitted flue pipe

connection is to be made to the rear, the cast iron connector must be unscrewed and moved (fig. 1.13 + fig. 1.14): to do this, undo the three M8 hexagon head screws with a 13 mm socket spanner. If the cast iron connector spigot is not easily accessible – as on models with a stone top plate – first remove the top plate from the stove.

The flue pipe connection on the back of the stove body is prepared by unscrewing the outer cover or breaking open the hole with a screwdriver, depending on the model. The three screws on the dummy cover behind it are identical to the screws that secure the cast iron connector.

The opening for the upper flue pipe connection is now carefully sealed by using the dummy cover as removed together with the corresponding screws and washers. The cast iron connector is then firmly attached to the back of the stove body with the three M8 hexagon head screws and washers. If the top plate was removed, this must then be put back into place on the stove body. A matching steel or stone insert, which is included with the stove as delivered, is then used to seal any visible gaps between stove and top plate.

1.5.4 Installing flue pipes

The flue pipe sleeves/adapters (ø 150 mm) must comply with DIN EN 1856-2 and must be fitted to the maximum insertion depth at the connection points (fig 1.11).

The length of the flue pipe is found by measuring the height from the installation base to the centre of the wall sleeve and then subtracting the mounting depth of the flue pipe on the cast iron connector (fig. 1.15). The mounting depth is shown in the drawing on the model-specific data sheet.

The depth of the flue pipe is found by measuring the distance from the centre of the flue pipe connector to the mounting depth of the wall lining (fig. 1.16).

If the flue pipe is too short, pipe sections can be fitted (fig. 1.11). After the flue pipe parts have been attached to the cast iron connector and the wall rosette has been carefully fitted over the flue pipe, the stove is placed in its installation position and the flue pipe is pushed into the wall lining. As a final step, the wall rosette is mounted on the wall for a flush finish (fig. 1.17).

Tip: Two scrap pieces of carpet can be temporarily pushed under the stove so as to move and position the stove more easily, and without damaging the flooring.

Instructions for rotating stoves:

For rotating stoves, the flue pipe should be fitted on the wall end with a wall rosette plus clamping device. This is an additional safety measure that is needed to prevent the flue pipe from working its way out of the wall lining when the stove is rotated to and fro.

For flue gas routing with room-air independent operating stoves (RLU certification in Germany), also work through the following checklist:

All flue pipe sections must fit together precisely and be gas-tight (use sealing cord) at the connection points, the cast iron connector on the fireplace and at the air/flue gas chimney.

The sleeves/adapters must comply with DIN EN 1856-2 and must not have a longitudinal seam. The design of the flue gas duct must account for temperature-related changes in the length of the sleeve/adapter.



Have your chimney and flue pipe regularly cleaned to professional standards by your chimney sweep. The full cross-section of the chimney and flue pipe must be free of any obstructions or deposits. This applies in particular after longer interruptions in use. Blockages in chimneys or flue pipes can lead to flue gas 'backing up'. This is a potentially fatal health hazard!

Despite thorough cleaning of the stove, it is possible that production-related residues may still be present in the air ducts within the stove. Please remove these residues if they appear during the installation of your stove.

The design of the burning chamber must not be altered in any way. Non-compliance will result in the type test of the chimney stove becoming invalid and the CE marking of the device will lapse!

1.5.5 Throttle flap in flue pipe (optional)

If the draught created by your chimney is too large and therefore accelerates combustion in your stove, we recommend the installation of a damper in the flue pipe (fig. 1.18).

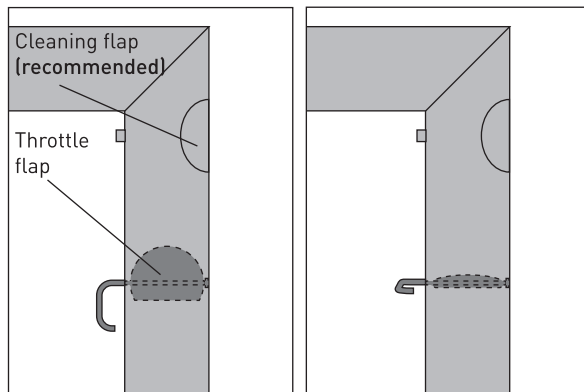


Fig. 1.18

Throttle flap in flue pipe, open on the left, closed on the right

We recommend the installation of a damper in the flue pipe (fig. 1.18). This butterfly valve effectively regulates the flue gas extraction and reduces the burning rate without disabling the glass pane cleaning system. Flue gas extraction is throttled back by turning the handle on the throttle flap so it is at right angles to the flue pipe. As the handle is turned, this increases the throttling effect on flue gas extraction. During the heating-up phase, the throttle flap should be opened to the maximum, i.e. the handle should be perpendicular to the flue pipe.

1.6 INSTALLATION WITH TOP-MOUNTED CHIMNEY/FLUE

Another option is to fit the chimney/flue directly onto our stoves. Before doing so, please check your local building regulations. The following structural requirements apply:

1. A firestop must be installed in the smoke pipe.
2. The chimney must exert only a minimal downward force on the stove.
3. Precautions must be taken to prevent water (e.g. rain) from getting into the wood-burning stove via the chimney.

2 COMBUSTIBLES

2.1 ADMISSIBLE COMBUSTIBLES



Make sure to only use the following approved combustibles in your skantherm chimney stove:

- Untreated, air-dried split logs (Logs (category 'I'))
- Beech wood with no bark attached is ideal
- Moisture content under 20% (15–17% is optimal)
- Preferred split log length: 20-25 cm
- Maximum split log diameter: 10 cm



Note when using a catalytic converter

Please note that the combustion of unsuitable fuels can rapidly clog the openings in the catalytic converter. For further information on operation with a catalytic converter, please refer to the catalytic converter operating instructions.

2.2 INADMISSIBLE COMBUSTIBLES

Burning trash, painted/plastic-coated or preservative treated wood, waste or black coal is not allowed. Never use gel-based or liquid fuels such as petrol, lamp oil, BBQ lighters or similar liquids to start or re-start the combustion process in your stove firebox.

Moist wood with a residual humidity content of more than 20% may not be burned either. Burning moist wood may cause sooting of the chimney.

Burning the wrong kind of fuel creates a serious health hazard while also polluting the environment. Furthermore, due to chemical reactions, extremely high temperatures and combustion residues may occur in the burning chamber which risk to be harmful to your health, your environment and your fireplace.

The use of inadmissible combustibles will cause any warranty or guarantee claims to become null and void.

2.3 QUANTITY OF COMBUSTIBLES

Your wood-burning stove's heat output and emissions are among others by the amount of fuel you use. The heat produced by the wood is also strongly influenced by its residual moisture. As this moisture increases, the heat output decreases while emissions become higher.

Type of wood	Thermal value kg/kWh
Maple	4,1
Birch	4,3
Beech	4,0
Oak	4,2
Alder	4,1
Ash	4,2
Spruce	4,5
Pine	4,4
Poplar	4,1
Fir	4,5

Fig 2.1
Thermal value

Fig. 2.1 shows the thermal value of different types of wood with a residual moisture content of less than 20%.

To calculate the maximum feed quantity of wood (example: beech) for your stove:

In addition to the calorific value of the wood used, you also need the efficiency and the nominal heat output of your stove. These values can be found in the model-specific data sheet.

Calorific value for 1 kg beech (split): 4.0 kWh

Efficiency of the stove, for example: 80%

Nominal heat output of the stove, for example: 7 kW

$4.0 \text{ kWh} \times 0.8 \text{ (for 80\% efficiency)} = 3.20 \text{ kWh}$

$7 \text{ kW} : 3.20 \text{ kWh} = 2.2 \text{ kg beech wood per hour maximum may be loaded.}$

For the burning of a wood fire, which takes approx. 45 minutes, these are: $2.2 \text{ kg beech wood} \times 0.75 \text{ hours} = 2,7 \text{ kg beech wood per burn.}$

The optimum quantity of fuel for the stove model can be found on the model-specific data sheet. The maximum heat output of the stove must not be exceeded under any circumstances as this may well cause damage from overheating, which includes cracks in material (such as soapstone or natural stone)

or deformations in steel parts. Damage caused by overheating is NOT covered by our product guarantee or other warranties.



skantherm chimney stoves are intermittent-burning stoves. Place only as much fuel in the stove as it can consume during a single burn.

The maximum filling height should not exceed 30 cm above the firebox floor. Accordingly, the stove cannot be used for providing overnight heating.

In addition to choosing the correct fuel, proper operation of the stove is essential. Detailed instructions can be found in Chapter 4.

3 AIR CONTROL OF THE CHIMNEY STOVE

Fire needs oxygen; otherwise it will expire or not burn properly. There are three different ways of how the oxygen necessary for the combustion gets into the burning chamber while, at the same time, it performs several functions. It is to be distinguished between primary, secondary and tertiary air (optional).

3.1 PRIMARY, SECONDARY AND TERTIARY AIR, GENERAL INFORMATION

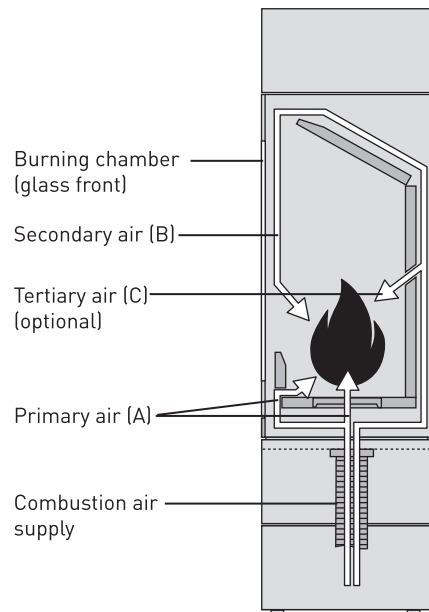


Fig. 3.1
Combustion air, cross-section
through firebox

Primary air

The primary air flows through the grate (depends on model) or through openings in the wood catcher from below into the combustion chamber and supplies oxygen directly to the embers.

This air is only needed in the start-up phase.

Permanent operation with primary air may cause the so-called forge effect and damage the stove so that any warranty or guarantee claims are likely to become null and void. Therefore make sure to comply with the proper adjustment of the air system as is described in the following chapters.

Secondary air

The secondary air flows from the top alongside the glass pane into the burning chamber. Owing to this "glass cleaning" procedure the glass pane is kept almost free from sooty particles during operation (please note that the function of the pane rinsing system is limited for multi-pane chimney stoves).

As the secondary air provides the oxygen necessary for combustion, its supply is to be kept open during the entire operation of the chimney stove. Reducing the secondary air will inevitably result in a change of the combustion behaviour

Tertiary air (depending on stove type)

The tertiary air flows from an additional opening in the backwall of the burning chamber into said burning chamber. It supports the combustion process. **Its supply cannot be adjusted and continues to remain opened.**

3.2 ADJUSTMENT OF AIR SUPPLY/COMBUSTION AIR REGULATOR

skantherm stoves come equipped with a sliding damper system that lets you easily control and regulate the air supply to your stove. There is a choice between three different settings:



„Big Flame“ symbol

The primary and secondary air inlets are fully open (start-up phase). The maximum amount of air for combustion now flows both through the open grate (depends on model) resp. through openings in the wood catcher and along the firebox door pane into the firebox itself. This setup is required only for the heating-up phase, to ensure the fire takes hold quickly and to achieve a high combustion temperature. **Please note: operating the stove like this for a long time can damage your stove.**



„Small Flame“ symbol

Max. opening of secondary air (operation phase). Max. available amount of combustion air is supplied alongside the glass pane into the burning chamber. The slide damper should be kept in this position after the heating-up phase because this ensures max. glass pane cleaning.



„Combustion air supply closed“ symbol

If the sliding damper is located in this position, no combustion air, except for the tertiary air (depending on model) can flow into the burning chamber. **This position may not be selected before the fire has definitely expired in order to avoid any risk of deflagration.**

Tip: If the fireplace will not be operated for a longer period of time, the combustion air regulator should also be set to the 'Air supply closed' symbol. This avoids potential deposits of rust bloom occurring due to humid outdoor air, which can enter the firebox in stoves with an external fresh air supply.

The combustion air regulator

Depending on your specific stove model, the damper will either slide **from left to right (fig. 3.2)** or **from front to back (fig. 3.3)**.

With this design, you regulate the air supply by pushing the slider from right to left as far as the appropriate symbol. The slider position shows the current damper setting for the air supply.

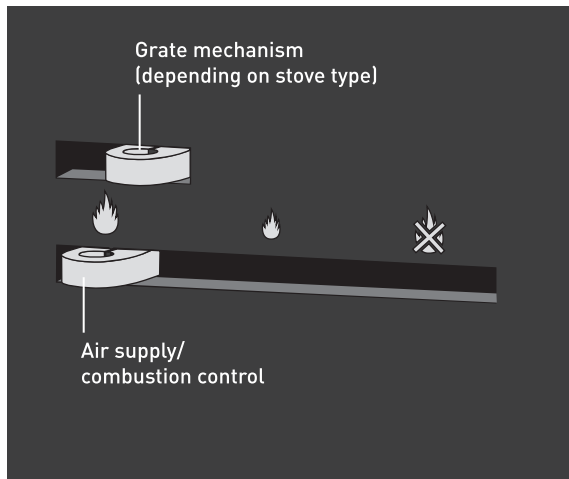


Fig. 3.2
Sliding system, option 1

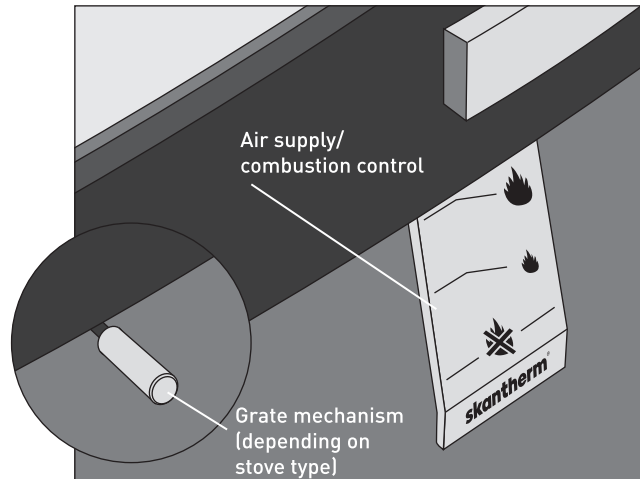


Fig. 3.3
Sliding system, option 2

4 OPERATION OF THE CHIMNEY STOVE

THE LEVEL OF EMISSIONS FROM A STOVE DEPENDS, AMONG OTHER FACTORS, ON ITS CORRECT OPERATION. PLEASE THEREFORE READ OUR INSTRUCTIONS ON PROPER USE CAREFULLY.

4.1 INITIAL OPERATION



The following remarks only apply for initial operation of your chimney stove. Please see chapters 4.2 – 4.3 for information on the correct adjustment of combustion air supply and perfect sparking of a fire.

- As a first step, open the ash drawer (depending on model) and check for the presence of any objects. Remove any objects if present. You should also check to ensure that there are no foreign objects in the firebox itself.
- Please ensure the room is well aerated with fresh air from outside.
- The very first time your wood-burning stove is used, the initial heat build-up produced can cause (resulting from the production process) the release of volatile substances. This produces a noticeable odour. Accordingly, you should ensure the room is well-ventilated, and open all windows and exterior doors. Unless absolutely necessary, keep out of affected rooms during the first few hours of stove operation.
- Please set aside at least five hours of continuous operation the first time you use your stove. This ensures that the required temperature is reached inside your stove.
- At the end of initial operation, your wood-burning stove must be operated at least three hours at nominal heat output plus 50% at full load. See chapter 2.3 to find out how to calculate the amount of fuel you will need.
- Your stove may make loud „ticking“ noises as it heats up and cools down. These are quite normal and are caused by the materials expanding. They do not indicate a problem with your stove.

4.2 PRIOR TO LIGHTING THE FIRE

4.2.1 ROOM-AIR DEPENDENT OPERATING STOVES (RLA, TYPE BE)

Air discharge fans are to be switched off

Pay attention to controlled supply air and exhaust air ventilation!

Prior to operating your chimney stove, make sure that all air discharge fans (e.g. exhaust hood) be switched off in order to prevent smoke gas to be extracted from the chimney stove into the living room due to the creation of a vacuum. Also observe any regulations specific to controlled supply air and exhaust air ventilation, if existing.

4.2.2 ROOM-AIR INDEPENDENT OPERATING STOVES (RLU, TYPE CA)

skantherm models that are RLU-certified for use as room-air independent operating stoves must not be installed in rooms with a controlled ventilation system unless the air extraction part of this system does not generate a negative pressure higher than 8 Pa. Such stoves must not be operated at the same time as a cooker hood, for example.

Before lighting an RLU-certified stove, always check the stove for leaks affecting its replaceable wear parts like seals, the ash pan, the closing mechanism, flue pipe connector, etc.

The stove must not be operated with damaged seals!

4.2.3 OPENING THE THROTTLE FLAP AND THE COMBUSTION AIR SHUT-OFF DEVICE

Open the throttle flap. This is an optional extra in your flue pipe. If your flue pipe does not have a throttle flap, skip this step. Also open the combustion air shut-off device, if present.



After a longer interruption in use, the chimney and flue pipe must be checked for blockages.

Except when lighting the fire, refilling fuel and sweeping out ash, the firebox and ash pan (optional) must be kept shut at all times to avoid the escape of heating gases into the room. If smoke escapes into the room with the stove, the room must be ventilated appropriately with fresh air.

Please always ensure the room is kept well-ventilated.

4.3 HEATING-UP AND OPERATIONAL PHASE

STEP 1 (HEATING-UP PHASE)

Move combustion air control to the primary and secondary air position before opening the grate (depending on stove type).

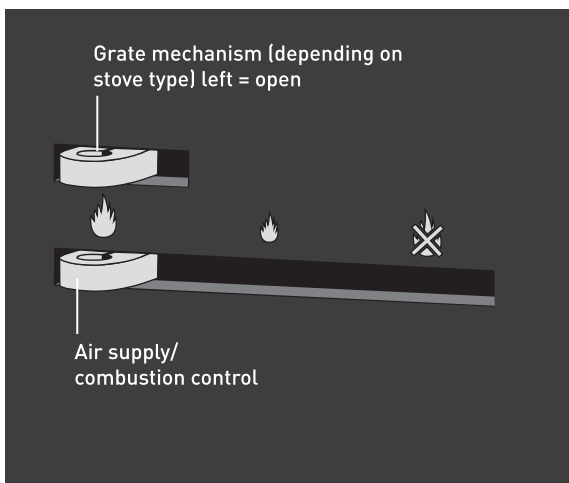


Fig. 4.1
Sliding system, option 1

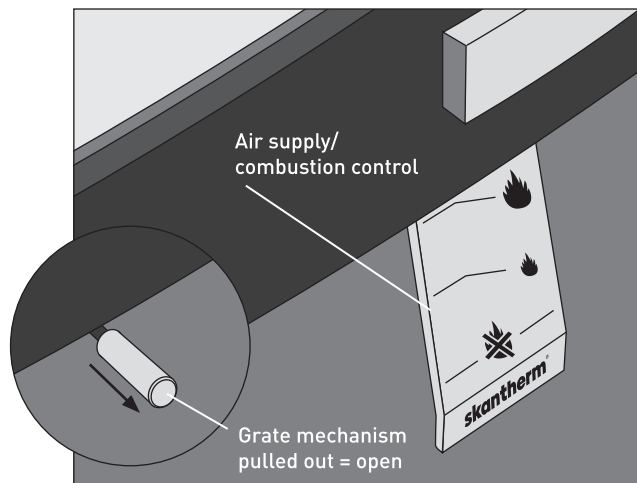


Fig. 4.2
Sliding system, option 2

Move combustion air control to the primary and secondary air position by moving the combustion air slide damper along as far as the „big flame“ symbol (option 1) or by pulling it out as far as the „big flame“ symbol (option 2). In addition, open grate (depending on stove type) by moving grate rod toward the left (option 1) or by pulling it out (option 2). The air supply is now opened and in its maximum position for the heating-up phase.

STEP 2 (TOP-DOWN FIRE LIGHTING)

Put the logs into the burning chamber and place the firelighter module on top of the fuelwood before lighting the firelighter module.

In order to enable low-emission combustion as well as soot-free glass panes while the fire is burning, we recommend that the wood be burned from the top to the bottom during the heating-up phase. Always use smaller-sized logs, as these are easier to ignite and therefore reach a higher temperature for combustion more quickly.

Tip: We recommend keeping a few centimetres of ash residue from the last burn in the combustion chamber and raking this into a pile in the centre of the combustion chamber. This will then help to achieve an ideal high temperature for combustion even more quickly.

- OPERATION OF THE CHIMNEY STOVE -

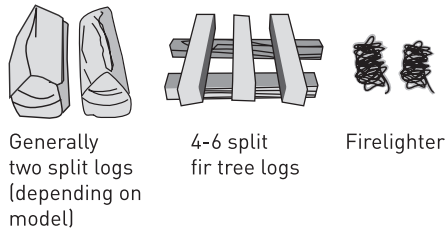


Fig. 4.3
Components of the firelighter module

Generally, you need two split logs (depending on model three) and a so-called firelighter module. The split logs should be 20-25 cm long and have a maximum diameter of 10 cm. Ensure that you do not exceed the maximum amount of firewood (chapter 2.3 resp. refer to model-specific data sheet). The firelighter 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. 4.3). Make sure not to use oak for lighting your fire!

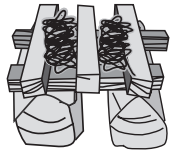


Fig. 4.4
Arrangement of fire-lighting material on the firewood

First put the split log into the burning chamber with the cut edge pointing upwards. The cut ends of the split logs point towards the pane. Keep the material at a distance of at least 5 cm from the pane. 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. 4.4).

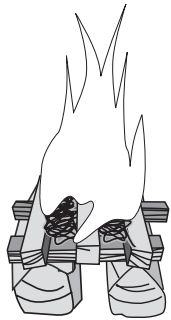


Fig. 4.5
Burning firelighter module on stack of firewood

You should now ignite the firelighter and close the door (fig. 4.5). The fire now wanders slowly from the kindling layer at the top down to the split logs at the bottom. The advantage of this method is that the resulting combustion will be largely smoke-free. Nor do you need to add extra fuel during the start-up phase, which in turn avoids any chance of fumes escaping into the room where you have installed your stove.

STEP 3 (OPERATIONAL PHASE)

Move combustion air control to secondary air position. If necessary, put another log on the fire.



The surfaces and controls can become hot during operation. Use a heat-resistant glove if necessary.

Caution: Do not exceed max. amount of wood.

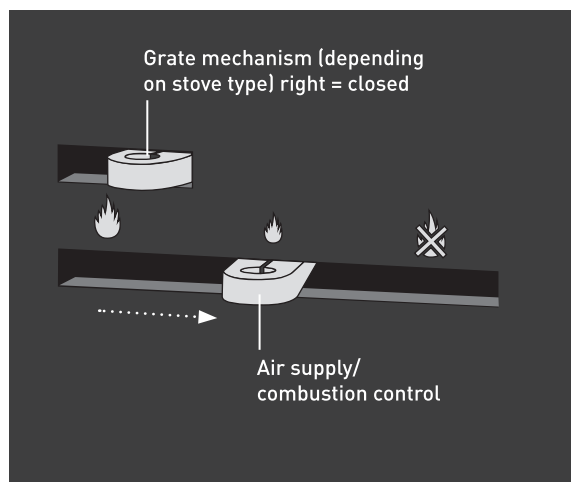


Fig. 4.6
Sliding system, option 1

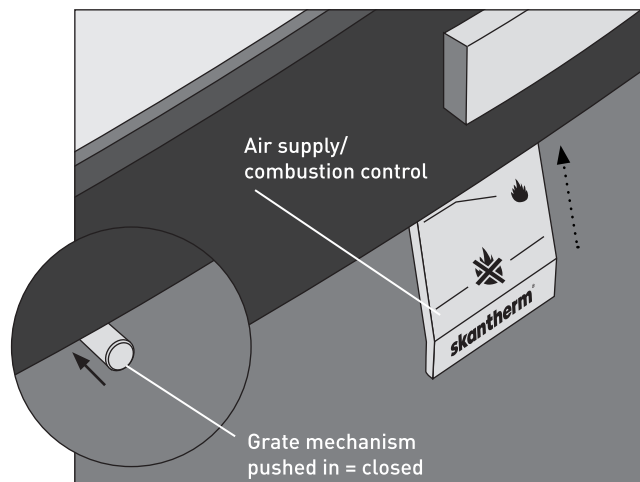


Fig. 4.7
Sliding system, option 2

Once all of the wood has largely burned down after 40 to 50 minutes and only glowing coals can be seen, set the air damper to the secondary air position by moving the damper as far as the „small flame“ symbol. To do so, either move the air damper to the right as far as the „small flame“ symbol (variant 1) or push the air damper back into the stove body as far as the „small flame“ symbol (variant 2).



Fig. 4.8
Putting on another log

You should also close the grate (depends on model) by moving the grate lever to the right (variant 1) or to the back (variant 2). You can now lay additional split logs on the remaining embers (fig. 4.8). Make sure that the split edge of the logs is facing downwards and that the sawn edge is approx. 5 cm away from the pane. For more information about the right fuel quantity and arrangement of logs can be found in chapter 2 or on the model-specific data sheet.

This process can then be repeated when the stove has burned most of the wood and only embers can be seen.

Tip: Always open the firebox door slowly when adding wood to avoid creating turbulence and to minimise the escape of smoke into the room. If any smoke does escape into the room, you should ventilate the room appropriately.

To ensure additional fuel added later catches fire quickly, the damper can be briefly opened up again to a wider setting.

STEP 4 (STOP OPERATION)

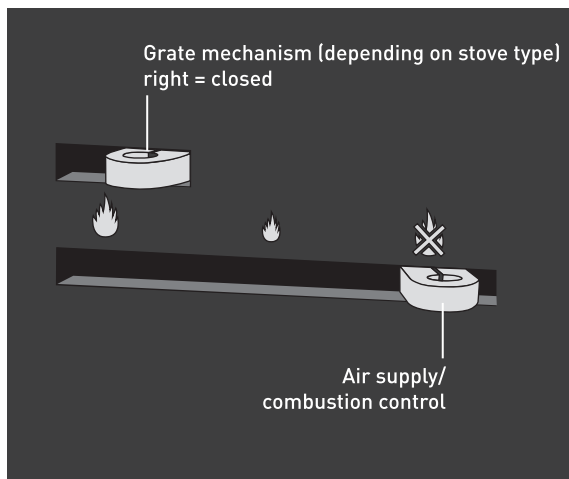


Fig. 4.9
Sliding system, option 1

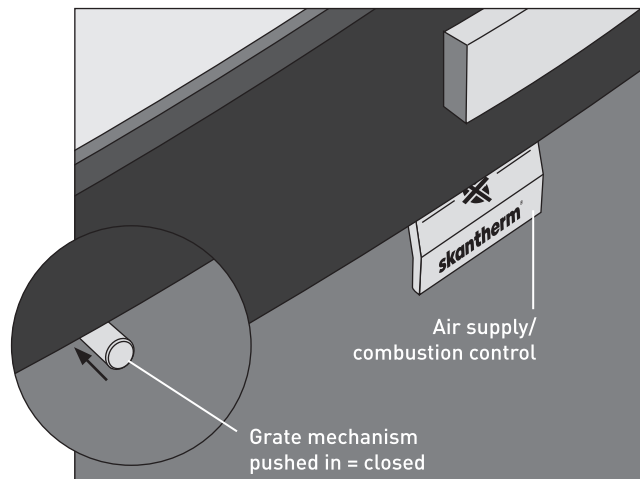


Fig. 4.10
Sliding system, option 2

In order to stop operation, **open air supply and let wood completely burn down**. Afterwards only, you should close the air supply resp. the system by moving the combustion air damper to the „combustion air supply closed“ position.



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

Once the combustion process has run its course and the stove is no longer being used, set the damper to the „- combustion air supply closed“ symbol. This avoids potential deposits of rust bloom occurring due to humid outdoor air, which can enter the firebox in stoves with an external fresh air supply.

4.4 Heating during the transitional season and in special kinds of weather

During the transitional season, i.e. higher outdoor temperatures, stormy weather, high or low air pressure or sudden temperature rises, the chimney draft may be subject to changes preventing the heating

- OPERATION OF THE CHIMNEY STOVE -

gases from completely escaping. Only use a small amount of combustibles and make sure that an increased supply of primary air is available for faster burning of the combustibles in order to help stabilize the chimney draft. It is recommended to initially burn wood scrapings or 2 - 3 sheets of kitchen paper (do not use newspaper). If your wood-burning stove will not draw despite a pilot fire, you should avoid using your stove for the time being. If smoke escapes into the room with the stove, the room should be ventilated appropriately.

5 CLEANING AND MAINTENANCE OF THE CHIMNEY STOVE



Make sure to clean your chimney stove and smoke pipes at regular intervals.

5.1 REMOVING OF ASH/EMPTYING THE ASH DRAWER (DEPENDING ON STOVE TYPE)

The ash is to be emptied from the ash drawer and burning chamber at regular intervals. In case of irregular emptying, an ash cone will build up in the ash drawer causing the grate to clog from underneath. This will hamper or prevent the supply of primary air and reduce cooling. Furthermore, the grate is likely to burn out or break.

Ash should only be disposed of after it has cooled down. For safety reasons, make sure to first empty the ash into a metal can and wait another 24 hours before emptying it into the trash can (residual waste) in order to be sure that there are no more embers in the ash.

For easy cleaning, we recommend using a special vacuum cleaner (ash vacuum with soot filter). This ash vacuum cleaner makes dust- and dirt-free cleaning very easy.

Tip: We recommend to always retain some centimetres of ash in the firebox since this will result in a better combustion and quicker heating during the heating-up phase.

5.2 GRATE (DEPENDING ON STOVE TYPE)

Use a special ash vacuum cleaner to empty the grate from top to bottom.

5.2.1 Replacement of grate

As regards skantherm chimney stoves with a grate, first loosen the nut used to fasten the grate rods prior to loosening the four screws located in the corners of the grate. Now the two-piece grate can be removed through the burning chamber opening.

Other grate designs (depending on stove type) are simply laid in the firebox and can be removed without the need for any tools.

5.3 BURNING CHAMBER LINING

The burning chamber of your skantherm chimney stove is lined with vermiculite to protect the stove body from overheating. Occasional cracks due to temperature fluctuation will not impair the performance of your chimney stove and do not constitute a defect. The vermiculite lining does not need to be replaced until pieces start to fall out. Since the elements are simply laid or put inside the stove, you will be able to easily replace them yourself. Please do not hesitate to contact your authorized skantherm dealer for further details.

5.3.1 Replacement of burning chamber lining

If a vermiculite plate is burned out or broken, just note its dimensions to order a new one for replacement without the need for any tools. In order to substitute these plates, just unhook, where necessary, the metal frame located on the edges of the lining and insert the replacement stone. All vermiculite plates or replacement slabs are available from your authorized skantherm dealer.

5.4 CONNECTION PIPES/SMOKE PIPES

The convection shafts, the smoke discharge above the heating gas deflection plate, and the smoke pipe of your chimney stove should be cleaned at least once a year (or more frequently if so advised by your chimney sweep). The weeks after the heating period and after chimney cleaning are particularly suited for this purpose.

As regards cleaning the smoke discharge

Gently lift and remove the top vermiculite plate from the burning chamber backwall lining as well as the heating gas deflection plate located above. Brush off or extract any soot or dust residues. Put back both the heating gas deflection plate and the vermiculite burning chamber backwall plate and make sure to properly fit them onto the burning chamber backwall.

As regards cleaning the smoke pipe/connection piece

Open flap on smoke pipe. Use a flexible brush to clean smoke pipe.

5.5 SEALING BANDS

Sealing bands on doors and ash drawer are made from temperature resistant asbestos-free glass fibers or basalt. Make sure not to damage the sealing bands through the use of aggressive detergents..

5.5.1 Replacement of sealing bands

The sealing band is due for replacement when the burning chamber door does not close tightly any more or when the sealing band is worn. After removal of the old sealing band, the grooves for the sealings have to be cleaned from any glue residues before dots of glue are applied onto the base of the groove and the new sealing band can be fitted. As a last step, apply dots of adhesive to the base of the groove – or remove the protective paper if you are using self-adhesive sealing tape – and then insert the new sealing gasket. Please close the door so as to enable the glue to dry for several hours (see usage instructions for the adhesive).

5.6 HINGE AND LOCKING MECHANISM

Please treat all movable parts (hinge and lock mechanism) with a heat-resistant lubricant (e.g. with the BALLISTOL „assembly spray“) at least once a year. This will extend the service life and the smooth running of movable parts.

5.7 STEEL JACKET

All steel parts of skantherm stoves are painted with a heat-resistant, air-dried paint. The steel body can be wiped down with a damp cloth. Afterwards, wipe off with a dry cloth to prevent the formation of rust.

5.8 STONE CLADDING

Please clean the stone cladding using just a damp cloth and soapy water. Please do not use any acidic detergents. As regards stubborn stains, your authorized skantherm dealer will be pleased to provide special stone cleaners.

5.9 GLASS PANES

By ensuring a proper air supply, the glass panes of your chimney stove will be „rinsed“, i.e. the secondary air flows over the glass panes and prevents potential soot particles from settling. However, sooting of the glass panes cannot be excluded altogether because there are several factors such as operation, chimney draft or wood properties which may cause sooting. Regular cleaning of the glass pane will be necessary in such cases.

If the glass panes of your chimney stove are sooted, make sure to clean them immediately in order to prevent soot particles from burning in during repeated use of the stove. To clean the glass panes, use a damp kitchen cloth and plain water. Sharp objects (e.g. scrapers for ceramic glass cooktops), cleaning agents containing solvents or abrasive agents might damage the glass.

Oak wood, residues of cleaning agents and/or extremely high temperatures of combustion might lead to „whitish“ residues that can no longer be removed using conventional methods. One possibility to remove such residues efficiently is the use of a ceramic glass cleaner e.g. Bref-brand cleaner. During cleaning

please make absolutely sure that the sealing and other surfaces do not get in contact with the aggressive cleaning agent, since otherwise they will be damaged.

5.9.1 Replacement of glass pane

Loosen all screws on the inner frame and remove frame before removing the old glass and inserting the new glass. When refastening the inner frame make sure that the screws are evenly and gently tightened crosswise (in turn) in order to prevent the glass from breaking due to unilateral or excessive pressure. Sealing bands of the glass pane should also be renewed.

5.10 CATALYTIC CONVERTER (DEPENDING ON STOVE TYPE)

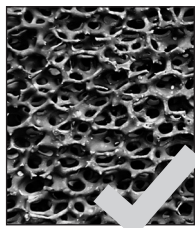


Fig. 5.1
Clean catalytic
converter surface

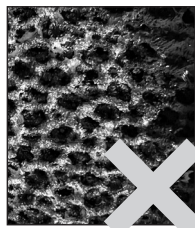


Fig. 5.2
Catalytic converter
surface that needs
cleaning

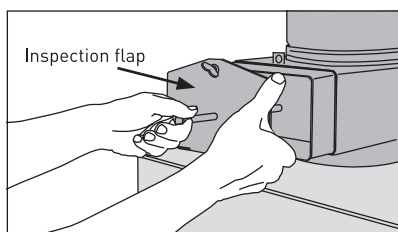


Fig. 5.3
Removing the catalytic converter element

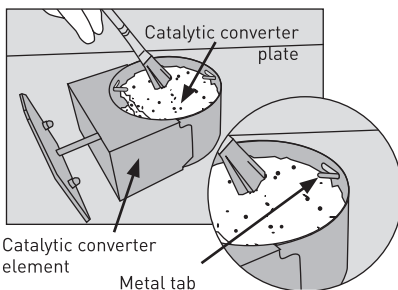


Fig. 5.4
Cleaning the catalytic
converter element

Before using your stove (i.e. when cold), always check the catalytic converter to confirm it is free of ash and soot particles (fig. 5.1). If not, any soiling must be removed (fig. 5.2), especially on the undersides of the two overlapping catalytic converter plates. Use care when cleaning the plates.

Procedure: Undo the catch on the inspection flap and pull out the catalytic converter element with the catalytic converter plates (fig. 5.3). To access the underside of both catalytic converter plates, one of the plates must be removed from the catalytic converter element. To do this, bend the metal tabs that secure the plate into the side recesses.

Carefully clean the catalytic converter plates (especially the underside) with a brush or with a special vacuum cleaner (vacuum cleaner for ash with soot filter) that has an attachment that will not damage the surface. The coated surface of the catalytic converter plates is fragile and expensive, so careful handling is essential during cleaning (fig. 5.4). In the event of heavier soiling, the catalytic converter element can also be carefully cleaned under running water.

Once clean, push the catalytic converter back into the housing. If cleaning has been carried out under running water, please make sure that the catalytic converter element and the catalytic converter plates are completely dry before you push the element back into the housing.

Then firmly tighten the catch on the inspection flap again so that no gases can escape when the stove is being used.



Important: Overloading your stove with wood and causing to overheat can result in damage to the catalytic converter!

Important: A heavily polluted catalytic converter can be a safety hazard!

5.10.1 Replacing the catalytic converter plates

Replacing the catalytic converter plates becomes necessary if

- they can no longer be cleaned;
- they are damaged/cracked; and/or
- they have been operated for about 2,500 hours.

Undo the catch on the inspection flap and carefully pull the catalytic converter element out of the assembly. Bend the metal tabs to the side and remove the catalytic converter plates. Carefully insert the new catalytic converter plates and lock the plates into place by bending the metal tabs back over.

Push the catalytic converter element back into the housing. Then fully tighten the catch on the inspection flap so that no gases can escape while the stove is being used.

5.11 CHIMNEY

Make sure that your chimney is swept at regular intervals by an authorized chimney sweep in order to prevent chimney fires.



The fireplace must be inspected by a professional at regular intervals!

Only skantherm approved spare parts may be installed!

6 TESTING

All skantherm stoves have been tested to the DIN EN 16510 standard for wood-burning stoves. The information provided on the type plate provides test benchmarks that were achieved under standardised conditions. All tests are performed solely by a licensed testing organisation. One example is Rhein-Ruhr Feuerstätten Prüfstelle GmbH (RRF), which is based in Oberhausen, Germany.

7 IMPROPER FUNCTIONING AND POTENTIAL CAUSES

7.1 IMPROPER FUNCTIONING DURING HEATING-UP PHASE

Problem	Potential cause	Remedy
wood starts burning slowly // smoke in fire box // fire expires	no or insufficient combustion air supply	- open air system - Check supply line for blockage
	logs too thick	use thinner logs
	wood is damp (more than 20% residual moisture)	use dry wood
	chimney draft insufficient	- open throttle flap if present, open the door catch and leave the door ajar for approx. 2 min. - contact chimney sweep or authorized dealer
	grate closed (depending on stove type)	open grate (depending on stove type)
	Catalytic converter blocked	clean catalytic converter

7.2 IMPROPER FUNCTIONING DURING OPERATION

Problem	Potential cause	Remedy
wood burning too fast	faulty adjustment of air supply	reduce air supply
	split logs too small	Use logs with a length/diameter as per chapter 4.2 or the model-specific data sheet
	ash drawer (depending on stove type) not closed	close ash drawer (depending on stove type)
	stove draws false air	contact authorized dealer
	grate open (depending in stove type)	close grate (depending on stove type)
strong formation of soot on glass pane	Throttle flap (if present) is fully open	change the chimney draught by adjusting the throttle flap
	wood is damp	use dry wood
	insufficient chimney draft	adjust air regulator according to operating instructions
	insufficient chimney draft	contact chimney sweep or authorized dealer
	amount of wood too small	If applicable, increase the amount of wood as per chapter 2.3 of the operating instructions or the model-specific data sheet
	stove draws false air	contact authorized dealer
	throttle flap (if any) closed	open throttle flap
	throttle flap (if any) closed	open throttle flap
smoke discharge into living room	wind blowing down into chimney	stop operation, if necessary
	chimney diameter too small	contact authorized dealer
	chimney/flue pipe blocked	clean flue gas ducts (contact chimney sweep)

- IMPROPER FUNCTIONING AND POTENTIAL CAUSES -

air supply too small	adjust air regulator according to operating instructions
exhaust hood in operation with windows closed (causes vacuum in room)	switch off cooker hood, install window contact switch
when adding fuel later, flue gases can escape into the room	always ensure the room is kept well-ventilated, open combustion chamber door slowly



Chimney fire

In the event of a chimney fire, stop operating the fireplace immediately, by positioning the combustion air regulator on „-combustion air supply closed“ position. Immediately contact fire department

8 RECYCLING

Skantherm wood-burning stoves offer many years of use, thanks to the high standards that are applied to product quality and workmanship. Replacement parts remain available even many years later.

If you need to dispose of your stove, we recommend contacting your local waste management company to clarify whether the whole stove can be disposed of as a registered item of bulky waste. The removal and dismantling of the stove should be completed by a professional stove company. The ingenious threaded/plug connector design used with this stove makes disassembly simple and ensures materials can be separated easily.



For stoves with a stone lining, at least two people will be needed for dismantling because of the heavy weight of the materials.

An overview of the various parts of the stove can be found here. Please note that some parts are only used for specific models.

Stove part (depending on stove type)	Material	Reuse/disposal (check with your local authority about disposal options)
Stove body incl. top plate, side parts, rear walls, attached parts; cast connecting pieces and grate; magnets for fixing attached parts, on panelling and combustion chamber doors	Steel/cast iron/ magnets	Scrap metal
User controls/slide control, glass retaining bars, closing mechanism	Stainless steel	Scrap metal
Hinge rollers in door frame and in handles	Brass	Scrap metal
Heat-retaining stones – a set of stones located either above the firebox and/or on the firebox rear wall or behind the side panels, depending on model	Magnetite	Building rubble
Glass pane	Glass/glass ceramic	Building rubble Attention: do not dispose of with glass!
Burning chamber lining	Vermiculite (non-laqué/laqué)	Building rubble
Heat protection plate, either on the firebox rear wall or above the firebox, depending on model	Calcium silicate	Building rubble
Sealing bands, used around door, glass pane and ash drawer	Glass fibre/basalt	Residual waste
Stone cladding	Nature stone	Building rubble
Caps on adjustable feet, TipOn mechanism on panelling doors	Rubber/plastic	Residual waste
Catalytic converter plate	ceramic / precious metal	Building rubble

9 EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS, ABBREVIATIONS AND SAFETY WARNINGS

Parameter/ Symbol	Unit / Sign	Explanation
P_{nom}	kW	Nominal heat output or an output range (depending on the fuel types), rounded to the nearest decimal place
P_{SHnom}	kW	Nominal room heat output or an output range (depending on the fuel types), rounded to the nearest decimal place
η_{nom}	%	Efficiency of the fireplace at nominal heat output, rounded to the nearest whole number
η_s	%	Seasonal space heating energy efficiency
$CO_{nom} (13\% O_2)$	mg/m ³	CO emission with an oxygen content of 13% at nominal heat output, rounded to the nearest whole number
$NO_{xnom} (13\% O_2)$	mg/m ³	NO _x -emission with an oxygen content of 13% at nominal heat output, rounded to the nearest whole number
$OGC_{nom} (13\% O_2)$	mg/m ³	Emission of organic gaseous compounds with an oxygen content of 13% at nominal heat output, rounded to the nearest whole number
$PM_{nom} (13\% O_2)$	mg/m ³	Particulate emissions with an oxygen content of 13% at nominal output, rounded to the nearest whole number
p_{nom}	Pa	Minimum draught at nominal heat output, rounded to the nearest whole number
T_{snom}	°C	Flue gas temperature at the flue outlet at nominal heat output, rounded to the nearest whole number
$\emptyset_{f,g nom}$	g/s	Flue gas mass flow at nominal heat output, rounded to the nearest decimal place
EEI		Energy Efficiency Index
		Energy Efficiency Class

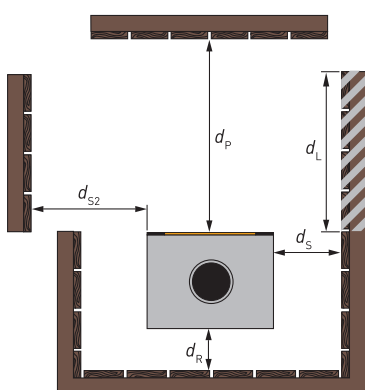


Fig. 9.1
Top view minimum distances

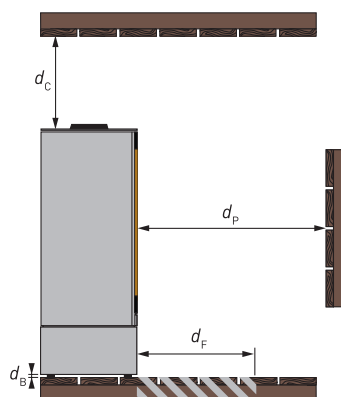


Fig. 9.2
Side view minimum distances

d_R	mm	Minimum distance to combustible materials: distance to rear wall
d_S	mm	Minimum distance to combustible materials: distance to side wall

- EXPLANATION OF TERMS -

d_{s2}	mm	Minimum distance to combustible materials in the radiation area: distance to side wall
d_c	mm	Minimum distance to combustible materials: distance to ceiling
d_p	mm	Minimum distance to combustible materials in the radiation area: distance in front of the viewing pane (e.g. to furniture)
d_{ps}	mm	Minimum distance to combustible materials in the radiation area: distance in front of the side viewing pane (e.g. to furniture)
d_F	mm	Minimum distance to combustible materials: to area requiring protection on the floor
d_L	mm	Minimum distance to combustible materials in the radiation area: to area requiring protection on the side wall
d_B	mm	Minimum distance to combustible materials: distance beneath the fireplace
INT		Intermittent operation (fuel: firewood logs)
I		Designation of recommended fuel ("I" for firewood logs)
RLA		Abbreviation for room-air dependent operation
RLU		Abbreviation for room-air independent operation
Type BE		Type of chimney stove, room-air dependent (RLA)
Type CA		Type of chimney stove, room-air independent (RLU)
T-class		Fire safety, chimney designation according to applicable chimney standard (e.g. T400)
		Use only the recommended fuel
		Warning/Caution! Risk to life if not observed!
		Please read and follow the operating instructions!



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