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Introduction

Dear user,

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

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

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

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Performance declaration

In accordance with construction products regulation 305/2011 nr. 067-CPR-2025

1. Unique identification code of the product type:

SAGA 207

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

Unique serial number.

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

Stove for solid fuel without production of warm water in accordance with EN 16510.

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

Dovre N.V. Nijverheidsstraat 18 2381 Weelde Belgium.

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

-

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

System 3.

7. If the performance declaration refers to a construction product that is subject to a harmonised standard:

The appointed agency GAS.BE, registered under number 2013, has performed a type test under system 3 and has issued test report no. 2025-0118.

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

-

9. Declared performance:

The harmonised norm		EN16510-1:2022, EN16510-2-1:2022	
Maximum load chimney		120	kg
Chimney designation Tclass		T400G	
Safety distances	Front	1000	mm
	Rear	500	mm
	Side	500	mm
	Bottom	200	mm
	Ceiling	750	mm
	Floor radiation area	0	mm
	Side radiation area	150	mm
Protective isolation (insert)		mm	SILCA
Emissions		Nominal	Part-load
CO-emission (13% O ₂)		645,8	mg/Nm ³
NOx-emission (13% O ₂)		97,3	mg/Nm ³
OGC-emission (13% O ₂)		37,4	mg/Nm ³
PM-emission (13% O ₂)		29,3	mg/Nm ³
Flue gas temperature		303	°C
minimum draught		12	Pa
Mass flow of flue gasses		7,6	g/s
Output		8	kW
Efficiency		77,6	%
Electrical consumption			kW
seasonal efficiency		67,6	%
Energy-efficiency-index		102,52	
Energy-efficiency-class		A	

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

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



12/11/2025 Weelde

Tom Gehem
CEO

Due to continuous product improvement, the supplied appliance specifications may vary from the description in this brochure without prior notice having been given.

DOVRE N.V.

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Belgium

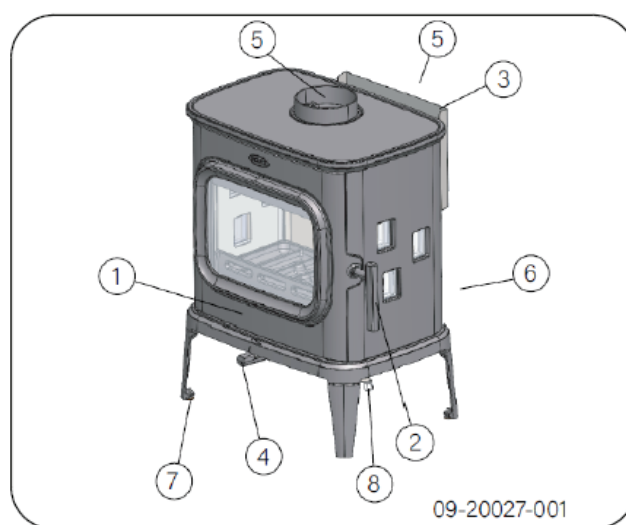
Safety

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

-  Do not exert force on the door, do not allow children to pull on the opened door, never stand or sit on the opened door and do not place heavy objects on the door.

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

Product description



1. Front door
2. Latch
3. Heat shield (optional)
4. Air control scraper
5. Smoke gas connection (rear or top)
6. Outside air connection
7. Adjustable foot
8. Door latch

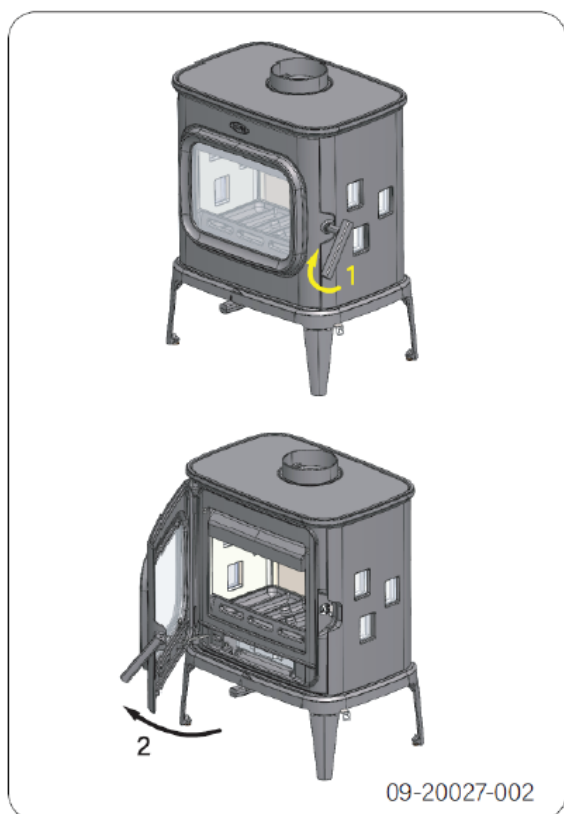
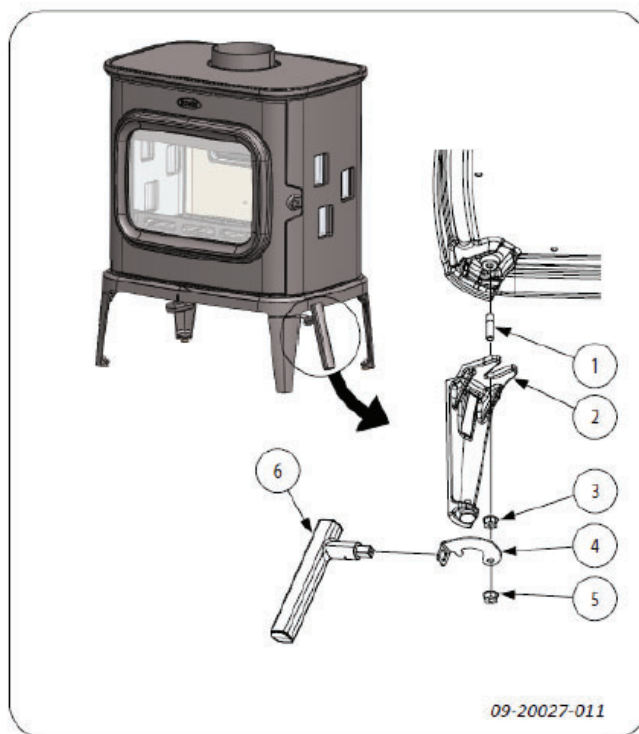
Features of the appliance

- The appliance can be connected to the chimney via the rear or top.
- The stove base is grooved. The ashes that accumulate between the grooves provide an insulating and protective layer for the stove base.

Using the cold hand

The appliance is equipped with a removable handle (cold handle) for opening the door.

⚠ Caution, do not get burned! The handle gets hot. Use the glove supplied when you open and close the stove. We recommend the use of a cold hand (see below).



The stove comes with a handle holder (4). You can attach it under one of the front legs with the help of the supplied hexagonal nut (5).

Installation requirements

General

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

Flue

The flue is needed for:

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

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

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

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

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

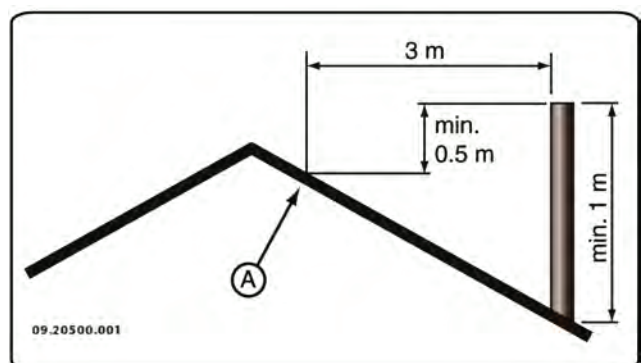
- ▶ The chimney must be made of fire-resistant material, preferably ceramics or stainless steel EN 15287.
- ▶ The flue or chimney must be airtight and well cleaned and guarantee sufficient draught.
- ▶ The chimney must minimally meet temperature class T400G according to EN 1443.

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

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

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

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



Room ventilation

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

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

As a rule of thumb, the air supply should be 5.5 cm²/kW. Extra ventilation is needed when:

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

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

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

This appliance also has a connection to outside air. We recommend that you use it where this is possible.

Floor and walls

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

-  Protect flammable flooring from heat radiation by means of a fireproof protective plate. See the appendix "Distance from combustible material".
-  Remove combustible material such as linoleum, carpets/rugs and similar materials below the fireproof protective plate.
-  Keep sufficient distance between the appliance and combustible materials such as wooden walls and furniture. See appendix "Distance from combustible material".
-  The connecting tube also radiates heat. Ensure that there is sufficient distance or a shield between the connecting tube and combustible material.
The rule of thumb for a single-walled tube is a

distance of 3x the diameter. If a lining shell is fitted around the tube, a distance of 1x the diameter is permissible.

-  Carpets and rugs must be at least 100 cm away from the fire.
-  Use a fireproof floor plate to protect a flammable floor from any ash that may fall in front of the stove. The floor plate must comply with national standards.
-  For the dimensions of the fireproof protective plate: see the appendix "Distance from combustible material".
-  For further requirements with respect to fire safety, see the appendix "Distance from combustible material".

Installation

Preparation

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

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

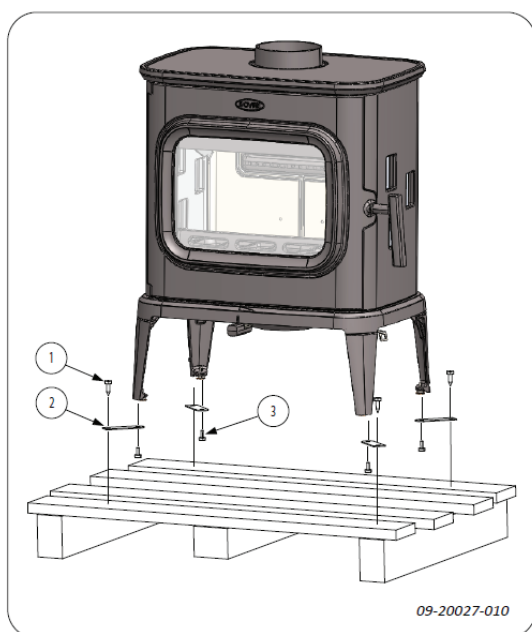
- Remove the removable parts (fire-resistant inner plates, baffle plates, stove base, fire basket, ash removal port and ash pan) from the appliance before you start installing the appliance). The vermiculite side walls contain 3 panes. These 3 panes and the vermiculite side wall are one unit.

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

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

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

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

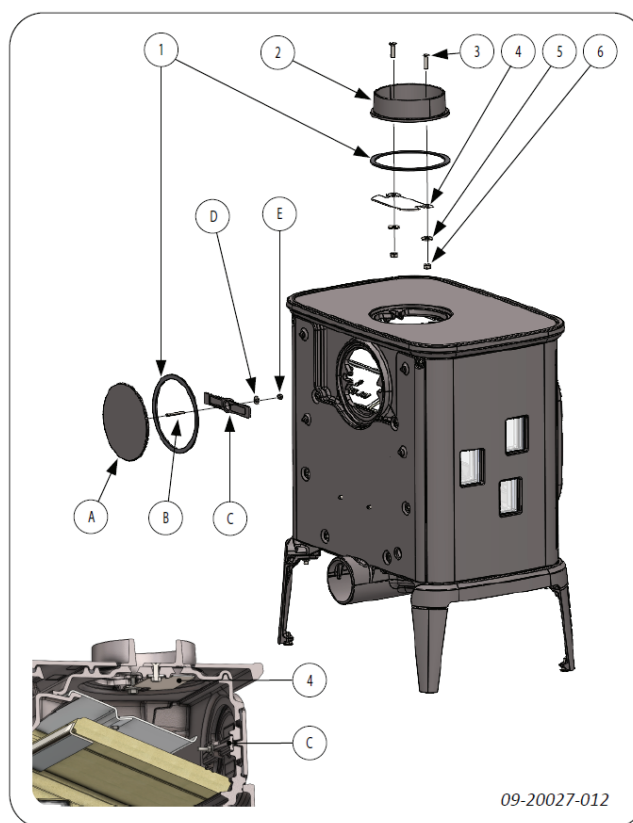


1. Remove the appliance from the pallet by removing the bolts (1).
2. Remove the mounting brackets (2) by turning the adjustable feet (3) out.
3. Reassemble the adjustable feet (3).

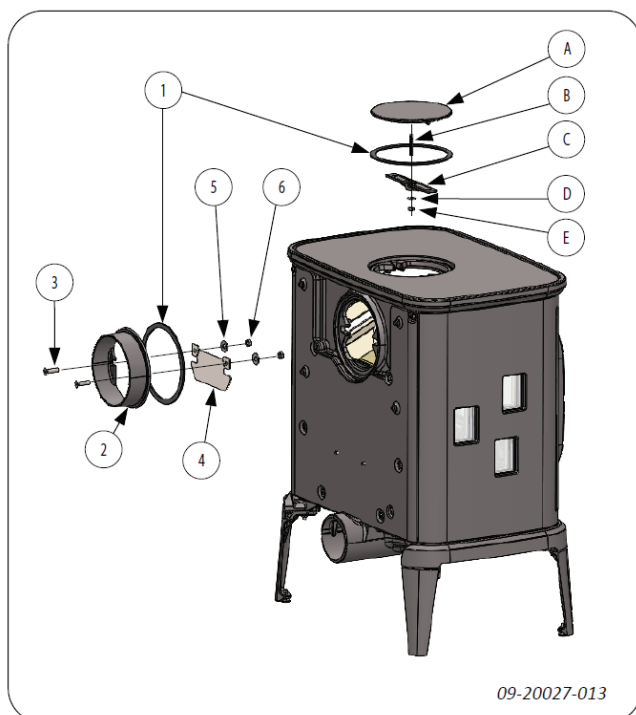
Preparing the connection to the flue

When connecting the appliance to the flue you have the choice of connecting via either the top or the rear. See the paragraphs "Connecting to the rear" and "Connecting to the top".

Connecting to the rear



1. Remove the connection collar (2) and baffle plate (4) from the top of the appliance.
2. Remove the cover (A) from the rear of the appliance.



09-20027-013

3. Fit the connection collar (2) and the baffle plate (4) to the back wall using the mounting materials supplied (3,5,6).
4. Fit the cover (A) to the top plate using mounting materials (B,C,D,E).
5. Ensure that the sealing material (1) is always correctly positioned.

Connecting to the top

As standard, the appliance is delivered with the connection collar fitted for a connection at the top.

On delivery, the connection at the rear is closed, so that a back cover does not need to be installed.

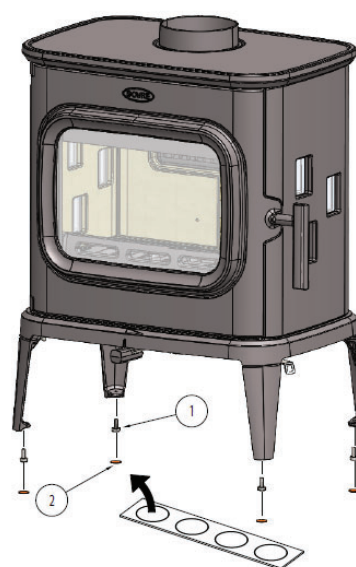
Outside air connection

If the appliance is placed in a room with insufficient ventilation, you can connect the outside air connection to the appliance for the supply of outside air. The air intake pipe is 100 mm in diameter. If using a straight pipe, this pipe may be up to 12 metres long. When using attachments such as bends, reduce the maximum length (12 metres) by 1 metre per attachment. Make sure that you can shut off the combustion air

supply when not in use to prevent the influx of moist air.

Installing and connecting

1. Position the appliance in the correct place, and make sure it is level. The appliance is designed with adjustable feet, which may already be mounted on the appliance or be included. Use these adjustable feet so that the appliance can be placed perfectly level. If the appliance is to be placed on a smooth floor, the four anti-slip pads can be placed beneath the adjustable feet to prevent the appliance from moving, see next image.



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2. Connect the appliance to the flue hermetically.
3. Re-position all removed parts in the correct places in the appliance.



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

The appliance is now ready for use.

Use

First use

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

Fuel

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

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

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

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

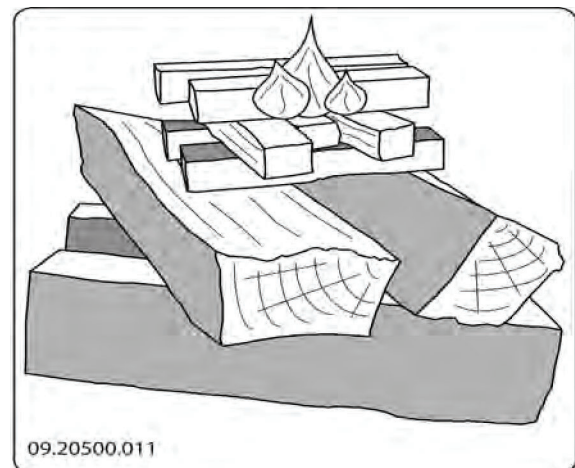
Wood

- ▶ Hardwood, such as oak, beech, birch and fruit tree wood is the ideal fuel for your stove. This type of wood burns slowly with calm flames. Softwood contains more resins, burns faster and sparks more.
- ▶ Use seasoned wood that contains no more than 20% moisture. The wood should have been seasoned for at least 2 years.
- ▶ Saw the wood to size and split it while it is still fresh. Fresh wood is easier to split, and split wood dries more easily. Store the wood under a roof where the wind has free access.
- ▶ Do not use damp wood. Damp logs do not produce heat as all the energy is used in the evaporation of moisture. This will result in a lot of smoke and soot deposits on the appliance door and in the flue. The water vapour will condense in the appliance and can leak away through chinks in the stove, causing black stains on the floor. It may also condense in the chimney and form creosote. Creosote is a highly flammable compound and may cause a chimney fire.

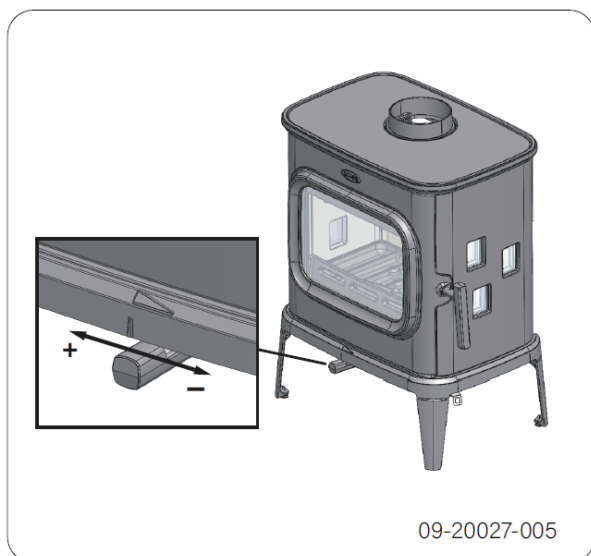
Lighting

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

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



4. Close the appliance door and open the air slider in the door completely. The "open" position is on the far left. A mark on the bottom plate indicates the ideal maximum position.
5. Allow the fire to develop into a good blaze until there is a glowing bed of charcoal. You can then add fuel and adjust the appliance; see the chapter 'Stoking with wood'.

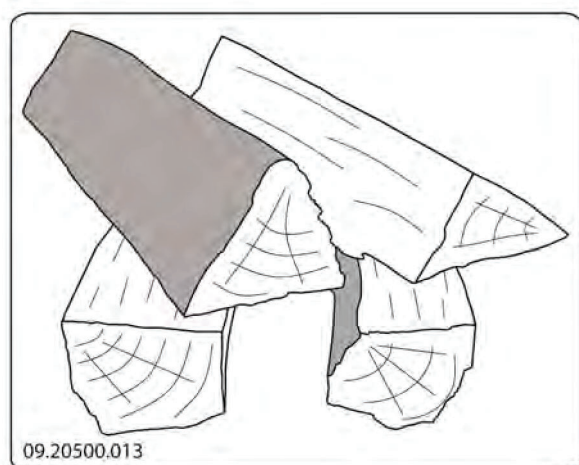


Burning wood

After you have followed the instructions for lighting:

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

Open stacking



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

Compact stacking



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

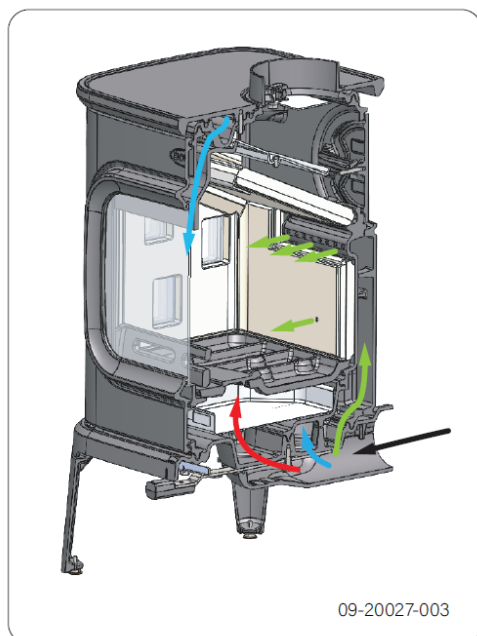
4. Close the door of the appliance.
5. Control the fire using the air slider under the door.

 Maximum amount of wood you can add for 45 minutes: 2,3 kg.

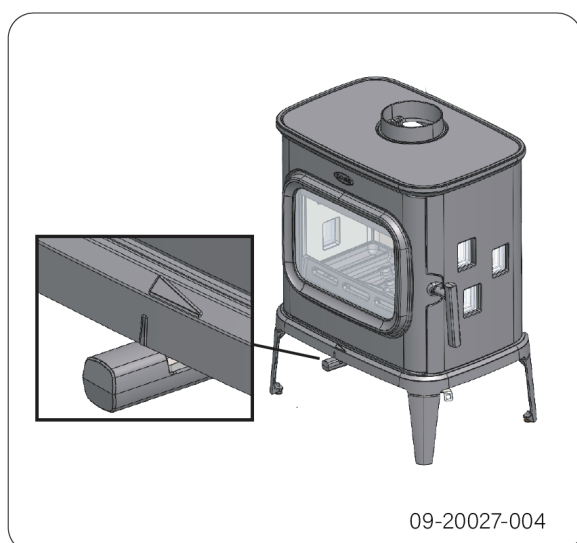
 Avoid excessive smoke development e.g. just after filling. Intense pressure waves/popping can occur when these gases are suddenly ignited. Set the air control to maximum position or leave the stove door open slightly for a while.

Controlling combustion air

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



The appliance has one air slide that regulates both the primary and the secondary air inlet. If the air slide is as far to the left as it will go, the primary and secondary air inlets are open. As the air slide is moved more to the right, this closes off the primary air inlet and then the secondary air inlet. If the air slide is slid as far to the right as it will go, a small air vent remains open to allow for post-combustion under the baffle plate. When the mark on the handle matches the mark on the bottom plate, the primary air intake is closed and this is the maximum air control position. See next image.



Advice

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

If you burn at a low setting frequently, tar and creosote may be deposited in the flue. Tar and creosote are highly combustible substances. Thicker layers of these substances may catch fire if the temperature in the flue increases suddenly. By allowing the fire to burn very intensely regularly, layers of tar and creosote will disappear.

Low-intensity fires can also cause tar deposits on the stove window and door. When the outside temperature is mild, it is better to burn wood intensely for a few hours instead of having a low-intensity fire for a long period of time.

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

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

Extinguishing the fire

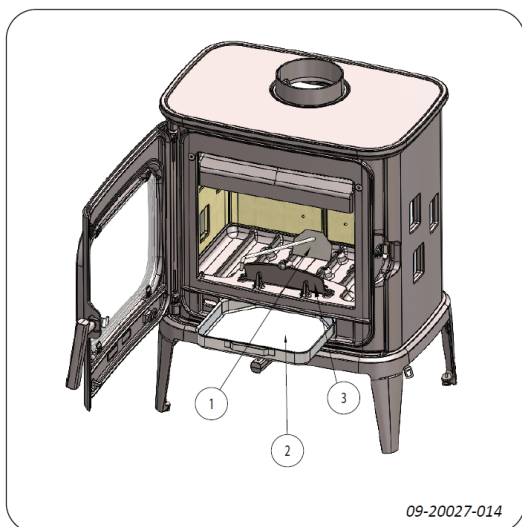
Do not add fuel and just let the fire go out. If a fire is damped down by reducing the air supply, harmful substances will be released. For this reason, the fire should be allowed to go out naturally. Keep an eye on the fire until it has gone out. All air inlets can be closed once the fire has died completely.

Removing ash

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

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

1. Open the door of the appliance.
2. Use the scraper (1) to open the ash removal port (3) in the bottom of the fire compartment: see the following figure.
3. Scrape the excess ash through the ash removal port into the ash pan (2) below it.
4. Close the ash removal port.
5. Using the glove supplied, remove the ash pan and empty it.
6. Replace the ash pan and close the door of the appliance.



Fog and mist

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

Resolving problems

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

Maintenance

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

Subject to change because of technical improvements

Flue

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

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

Cleaning and other regular maintenance



Do not clean the appliance when it is still warm.

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

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

- ▶ If necessary, first remove the inner plates.
- ▶ If necessary, clean the air supply ducts.

Checking inner plates

The inner plates are consumables that are subject to wear and tear. Check the fire-resistant inner plates frequently and replace them when necessary.

- ▶ See the chapter 'Placing vermiculite stones into the appliance' for instructions on removing and installing inner plates.



Never use the appliance without the inner plates.

Cleaning front glass

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

1. Remove dust and loose soot with a dry cloth.
2. Clean the glass with stove glass cleaner:
 - a. Apply stove glass cleaner to a kitchen sponge, rub down the entire glass surface and give the cleaning agent time to react.
 - b. Remove the dirt with a moist cloth or kitchen tissue.

3. Clean the glass again with a normal glass cleaning product.

4. Rub the glass clean with a dry cloth or kitchen tissue.

- ▶ Do not use abrasive or aggressive products to clean the glass.
- ▶ Wear household gloves to protect your hands.

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

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

Stove maintenance

Lubrication

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

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

Touching up damaged paint

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

 Ensure that the stove is not overloaded. If the stove is overloaded, the surface will become very hot, possibly resulting in lasting damage.

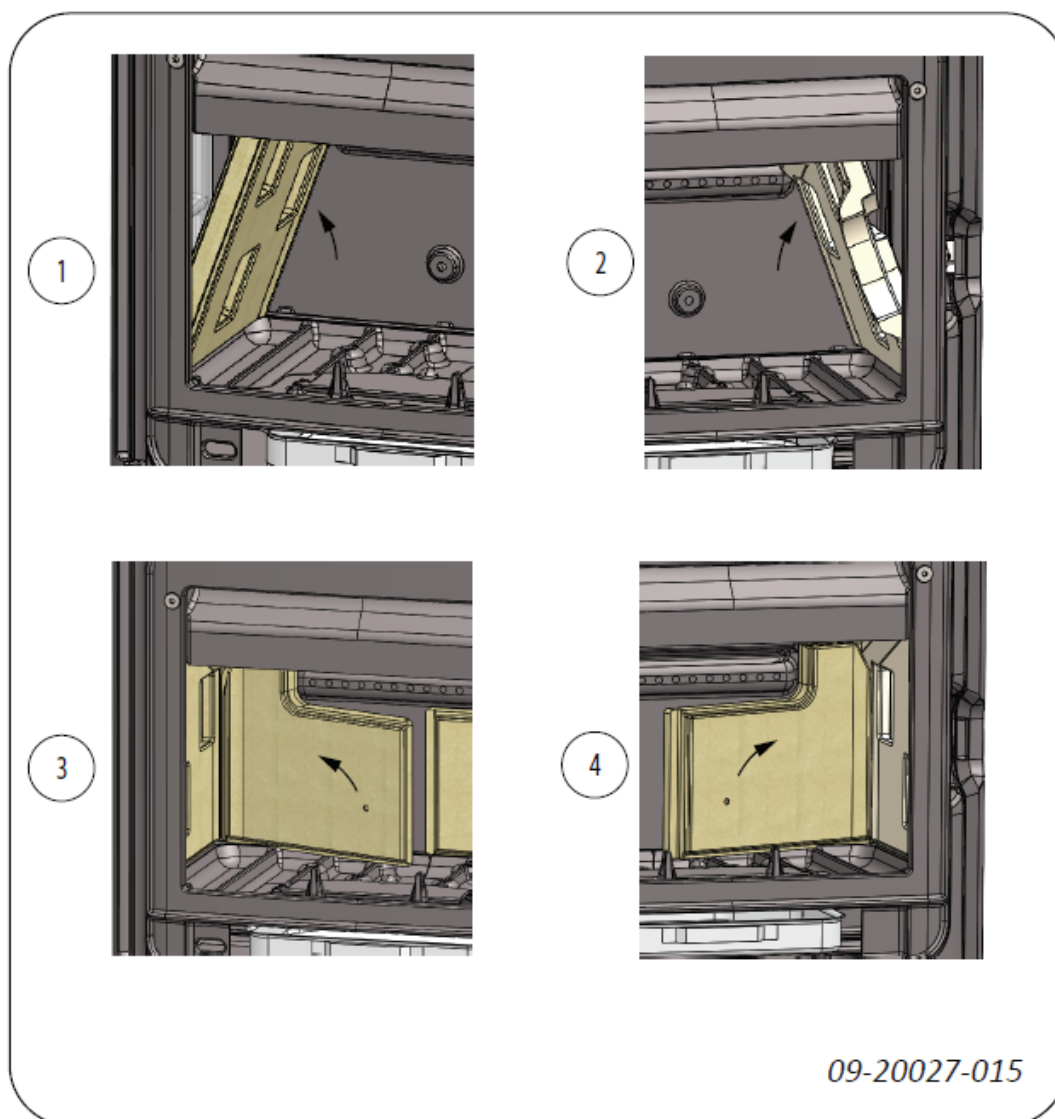
Checking the seal

- ▶ Check whether the door sealing rope is still in good condition and works well. The sealing rope is subject to wear and will need to be replaced over time.
- ▶ Check the appliance for air leaks. Close any chinks with stove sealant.

 Allow the sealant to harden fully before lighting the appliance, as any moisture in the sealant will form bubbles, resulting in a new air leak.

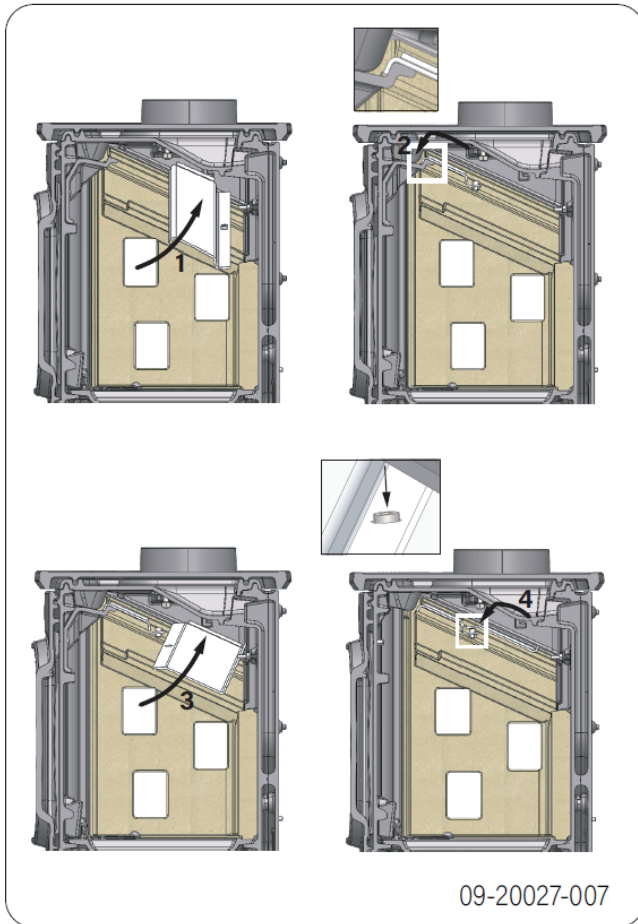
Placing and removing vermiculite stones and stainless steel baffle plates in the appliance

 The numbers are on the back and are no longer visible once the vermiculite has been placed. Follow the steps below to place the vermiculite bricks and stainless steel baffle plates in the appliance. You should remove the vermiculite bricks and the stainless steel baffle plates in reverse order.



Order of inserting vermiculite inner plates:

1. vermiculite left side wall (composed) (02.27751)
2. vermiculite right side wall (composed) (02.27752)
3. vermiculite left back wall (03.277747)
4. vermiculite right back wall (03.277748)



Order of inserting stainless steel baffle plates:

1. Stainless steel front baffle plate (03.76006)
2. Stainless steel back baffle plate (03.76004)
3. Make sure both plates interlock properly.

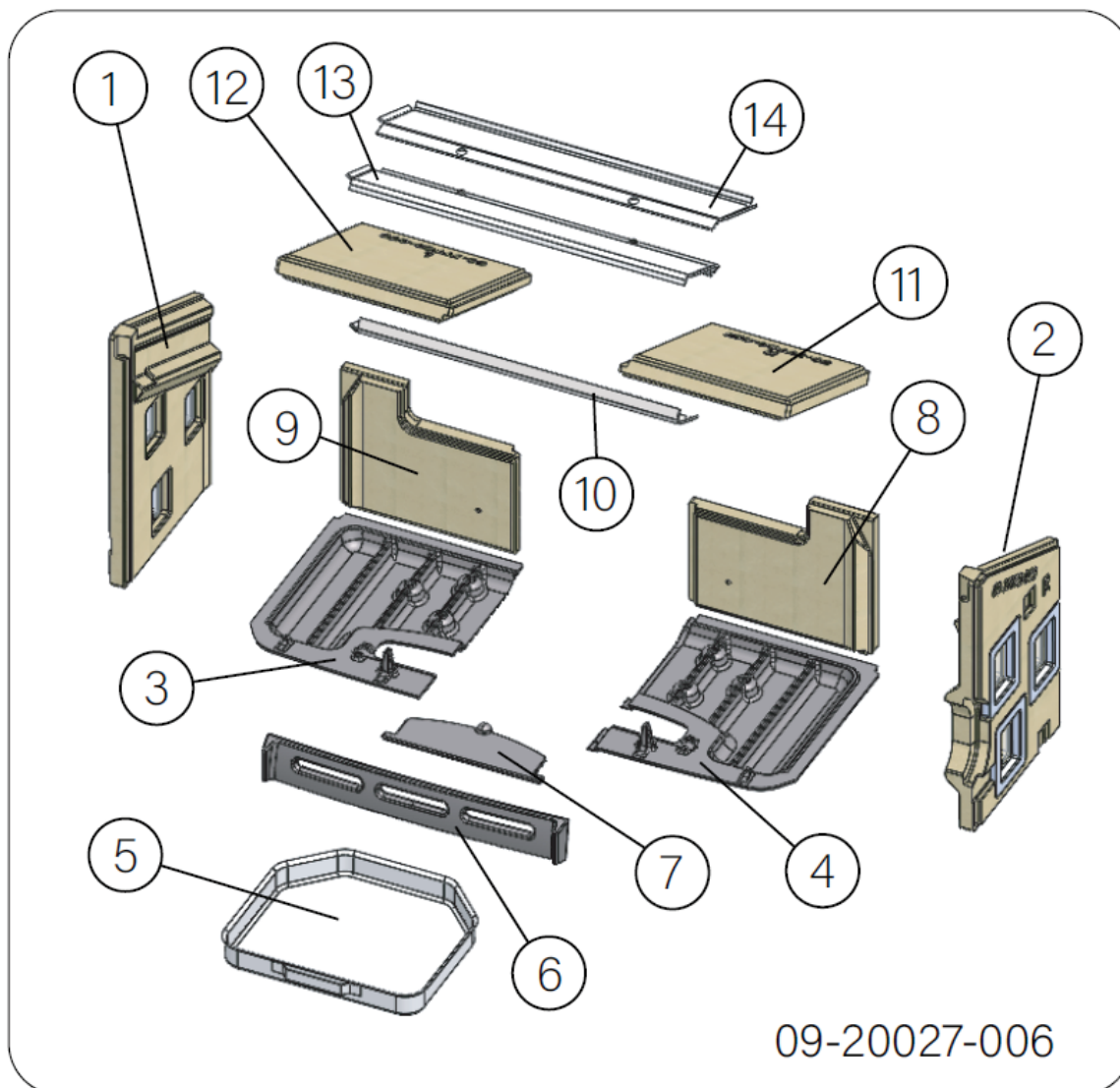


Additional text:

Order of inserting vermiculite baffle plate:

1. vermiculite left baffle plate (03.77749)
2. vermiculite right baffle plate (03.77750)
3. vermiculite baffle plate support (03.66255)

Spare parts



1	02.27751	composed/composite vermiculite left side wall	8	03.77748	vermiculite right back wall
2	02.27752	composed/composite vermiculite right side wall	9	03.77747	vermiculite left back wall
3	03.66599	left stove base	10	03.66255	baffle plate support
4	03.66598	right stove base	11	03.77750	vermiculite right baffle plate
5	03.05216	ash pan	12	03.77749	vermiculite left baffle plate
6	03.77491	fire basket	13	03.76006	Stainless steel front baffle plate
7	03.05407	ash tray door	14	03.76004	Stainless steel back baffle plate

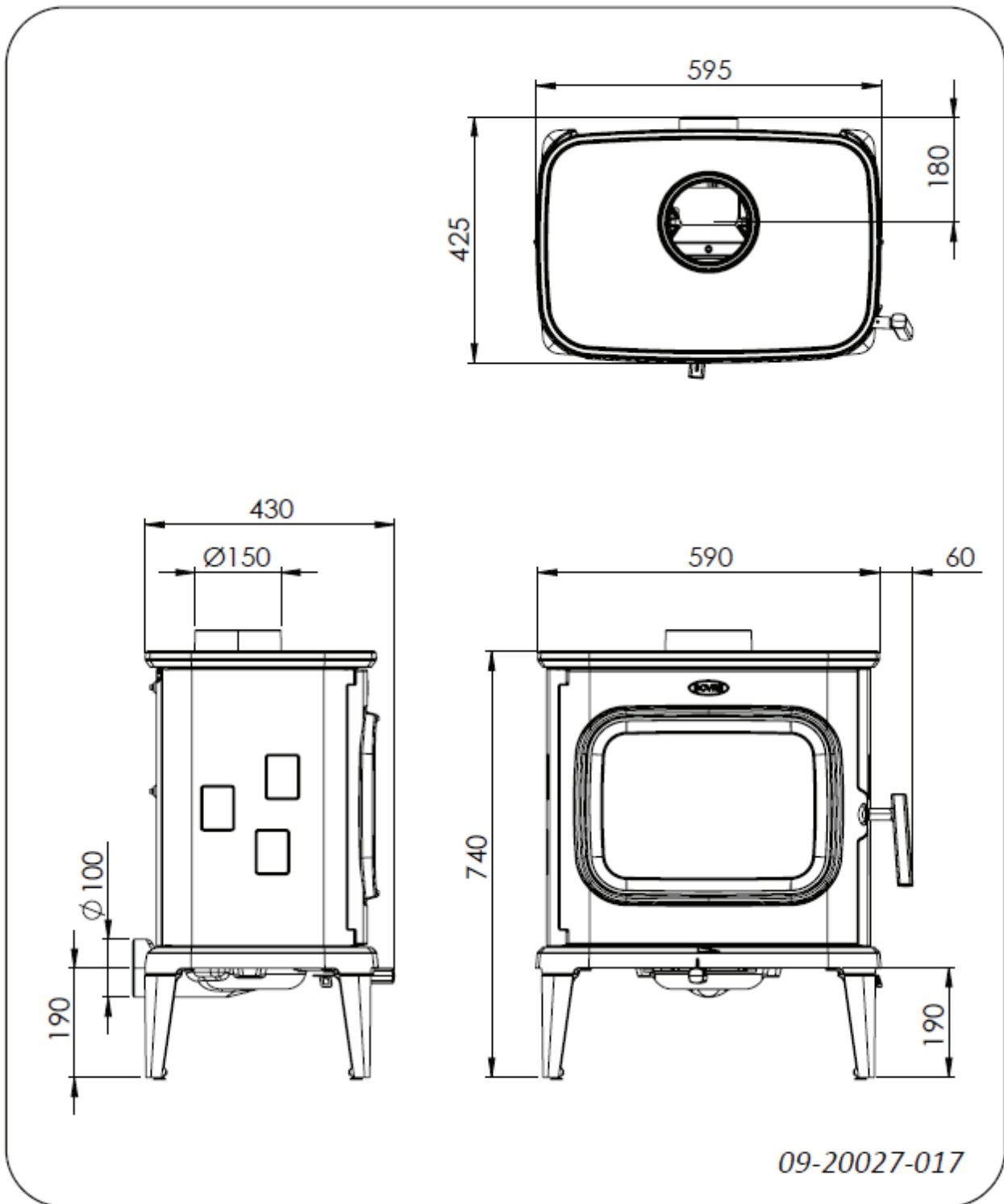
Appendix 1: Technical data

Technical data according to EU 305/2011 (construction products); EU2015/1185 (ecodesign) and EU2015/1186 (labelling).

Model		SAGA207		
Type (EN-16510-1)		CM		
Flue connection (Ø)		150	mm	
Chimney designation Tclass		T400G		
Maximum load chimney		120	kg	
Weight		140	kg	
Dimensions (mm)		595x740x430		
Recommended fuel		Wood		
Fuel property, max. length		40	cm	
protective isolation (insert)			mm	SILCA
Power supply voltage		V		
Distance to non-combustible materials		100	mm	
Safety distances	Front	1000	mm	
	Rear	500	mm	
	Side	500	mm	
	Bottom	200	mm	
	Ceiling	750	mm	
	Floor radiation area	0	mm	
	Side radiation area	150	mm	
Emissions		Nominal	Part-load	
Output		8		kW
CO-emission (13% O ₂)		645,8		mg/Nm ³
NOx-emission (13% O ₂)		97,3		mg/Nm ³
OGC-emission (13% O ₂)		37,4		mg/Nm ³
PM-emission (13% O ₂)		29,3		mg/Nm ³
Efficiency		77,6		%
Flue gas temperature		303		°C
minimum draught		12		Pa
Mass flow of flue gasses		7,6		g/s
Electrical consumption				kW
Seasonal efficiency		67,6	%	
Energie-efficiency-index		102,52		
Energie-efficiency class		A		

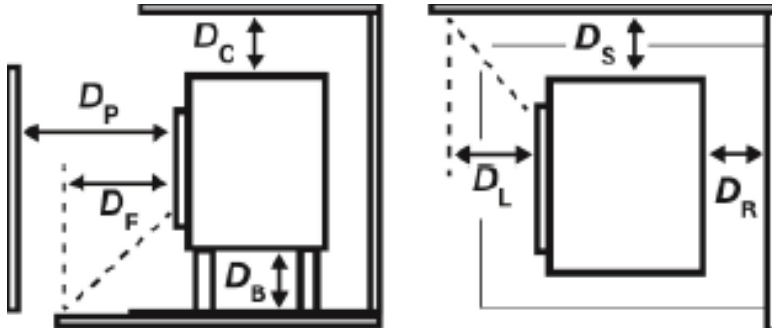
Appendix 2: Dimensions

SAGA 207



Appendix 3: Distance from combustible material

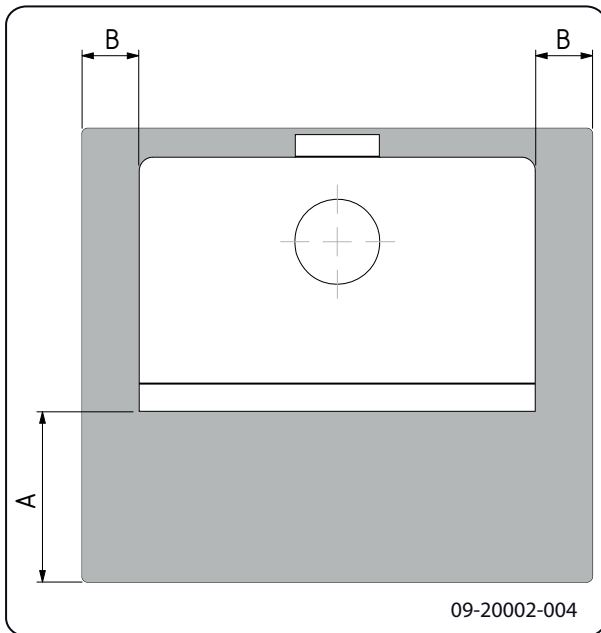
SAGA 207- Minimum distances in millimetres



Front (D_P)	1000	mm
Rear (D_R)	500*	mm
Side (D_S)	500	mm
Bottom (D_B)	200	mm
Ceiling (D_C)	750	mm
floor radiation area (D_F)	0	mm
Side radiation area (D_L)	150	mm

* distance can be reduced to 250 mm when the back heat shield is used and the connecting pipe is insulated (ventilated).

SAGA 207 - Dimensions of fireproof protective plate



Minimum dimensions of fireproof floor plate

	A (mm)	B (mm)
Din 18891	500	300
Germany	500	300
Finland	400	100
Norway	300	100

Appendix 4: Diagnosis diagram

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

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