



HOW TO

OPERATING MANUAL

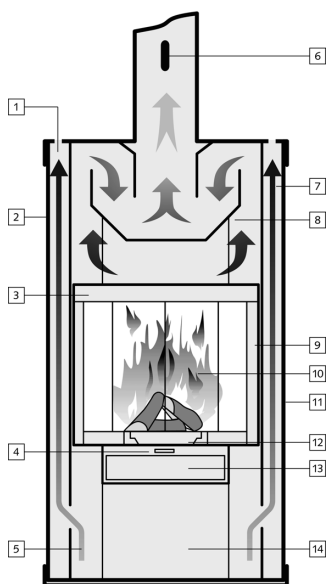
attika®
FEUERKULTUR

Surrounding you with joy and warmth for years to come

Congratulations on purchasing your new a t t i k a fireplace. Your choice emphasises the value you place on the highest quality and functional design. Decades of experience, intensive development work and the use of high-quality materials guarantee you superior functionality from your a t t i k a fireplace. However, this does require installation by a specialist and correct operation.

So that you can take much pleasure in your fireplace even after many years, please **read this operating manual through carefully**. It contains important instructions and many useful tips.

	COMPONENTS
Fireplace components	5
	PLEASE NOTE
Chimney	5
Construction type	5
Installation instructions	6
Combustion air	6
AIR system	6
	SAFETY
Safety distances	7
Safety instructions	8
Fuels	8
	OPERATION
First-time use	9
Ignition	9
Adding wood	11
Wood feed quantity per hour	11
Combustion process	12
Regulating the heat level	13
Heating with open firebox doors	13
Heating during spring/autumn	13
Heat exchange/convection	14
	INSTRUCTIONS
Your contribution to environmental protection	14
Wood storage	14
Wood moisture	15
Humidity	15
Cleaning and Maintenance	15
Seals	16
Maintenance/ spare parts	16
Ceramic glass	17
Steel casing	17
Tiles	17
Soapstone	17
Nero assoluto	17
Firebox lining	17
Patina	18
Crude steel	18
Moving parts	18
	ACCESSORIES
Grilling	18
Firesite sets	18
	TROUBLESHOOTER
Troubleshooting	19
	GUARANTEE
Details of guarantee	20
	MANUFACTURER
Manufacturer/guarantee receipt	23



- 1 Convection air openings
- 2 Steel/tile/natural stone casing
- 3 Flame channelling plate
- 4 Combustion air regulator (for primary and secondary air supply)
- 5 Cool convection air
- 6 Butterfly valve
- 7 Hot convection air
- 8 Smoke deflection
- 9 Firebox lining
- 10 Firebox
- 11 Convection channel
- 12 Shaking grate
- 13 Ash drawer
- 14 Wood compartment

● Chimney

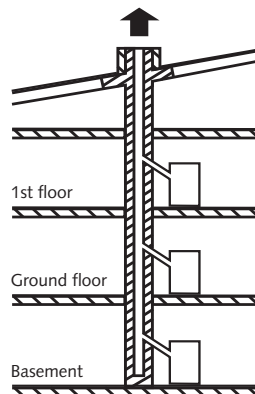
The chimney and fireplace together form one unit. The fireplace can only function properly if the chimney and the fireplace are matched. The key factor is the length and diameter of the chimney. The flue should reach up at least 4.5m from the firebox base. We recommend choosing the same diameter for the chimney as for the flue tube. Too big or too small chimney diameters can cause draught problems. A flue draught of 0,08 to 0,12mbar will lead to the best results. For the connection between the fireplace and the opening in the wall or ceiling, we recommend our quality flue tubes coated in the same colours as the stoves and 2mm thick.

● Construction type

There are two differing construction types in accordance with DIN 18891 and EN 13240.

Construction type 1:

If you have a stove with self-closing firebox doors, you may connect it to a flue that is already connected to other stoves and ovens, as long as the chimney dimensions according to DIN 4705, part 3 do not preclude this. The fireplace may only be operated when the firebox door is closed. For safety reasons, the regulations prescribe a self-closing firebox door or a specified limit for the firebox opening.



(Multiple connection example, construction type 1)

When using several fireplaces in one installation room or connected rooms, make sure there is enough combustion air.

Construction type 2:

The fireplace is connected to a separate chimney (of its own) (no multiple connection). In Germany, stoves without self-closing viewing-window doors must be connected to a chimney of their own. The flue and chimney must be calculated according to DIN 4705.

● Installation instructions

The stove is delivered ready for connection; it has to be connected to the existing house chimney by way of a connecting piece. The connecting piece should be as short as possible and placed in a straight horizontal (max. 120cm) or slightly upwardly inclined position. The installation should be carried out by an approved specialist who knows the local fire regulations and will be glad to answer your questions. During installation, triple values must be taken into consideration, as contained in the additional enclosure "Tips on...". A sufficient amount of combustion air has to be ensured. In very well-insulated rooms, a direct fresh air supply is advisable. If this is impossible or too expensive and difficult to install, you can also supply fresh air by slightly opening a window during heating.

Before you install a stove, check whether the supporting structure of the place you want to put it on can tolerate the weight of the stove. If the load-bearing capacity is insufficient, suitable measures must be taken to increase it (e.g. by installing a plate to distribute the load).

● Combustion air

As stoves are normally fireplaces dependent on room air that use the surrounding air for combustion, the user has to ensure there is a sufficient supply of combustion air. In the case of sealed windows and doors (e.g. for energy-saving purposes), the fresh air supply might be insufficient, which can impair the draught behaviour of the stove. This can affect your comfort and even your safety. You may have to arrange for an additional fresh air supply, e.g. by installing an air flap near the stove or a combustion air duct leading outside or into a well-ventilated room (excluding the boiler room). Take special care to leave necessary combustion air ducts open when operating the fireplace and to make sure that air supply grilles are not easily closed. If any extractor hoods and fans that draw air are installed in the same room as the fireplace or in connected rooms, they can impair the function of the stove. (They can even cause smoke to be emitted into the room, despite closed firebox doors.) Therefore such appliances must not be operated at the same time as the stove.

● AIR system

The *a t t i k a* AIR system (AIR) channels outdoor air to the combustion area at a controlled rate and has been especially designed for use in very compact living areas. AIR+ ensures flawless fireplace operation even in the case of negative pressure of up to 4 Pa in the installation room. AIR and AIR+ are optionally available for numerous *a t t i k a* fireplaces. It is the customer's responsibility to provide the fresh air pipe to the place where the fireplace is installed.

If the intake is connected through the rear wall, we strongly recommend using the practical installation set as a professional and aesthetically pleasing solution.

● **Safety distances**

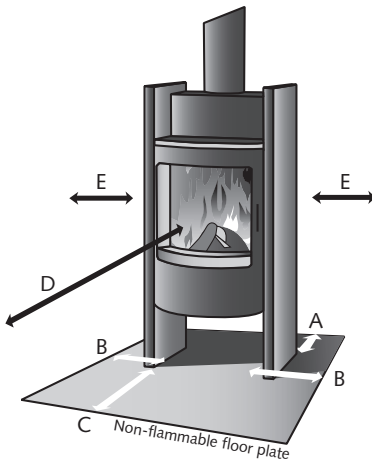
You must adhere to national and European standards as well as local, building and fire regulations. **Please contact** your local specialized dealer or chimney sweeper before starting the installation. In addition, we recommend the safety distances listed below and refer you to the installation instructions for each individual model. Please note that there can be more flying sparks than is specified below if you keep the firebox door **open**. If your fireplace has a swivel mechanism, you must also keep to the prescribed safety distances according to the table below at all times.

Distances from **non-flammable** materials:
(variations possible, see installation instructions for individual model)

	Switzerland (VKF)	EU countries (EN 13240):
A (wall distance)	Min. 20 cm (For details see production description / type plate)	Min. 20 cm
B (floor, to the side)	Floor plate not necessary	Floor plate not necessary
C (floor, in front)	Floor plate not necessary	Floor plate not necessary
D (radiation range)	At least 80cm	At least 80cm

Distances from **flammable** materials:

A (wall distance)	At least 20cm	At least 20cm
B (floor, to the side)	No regulation	Floor plate at least 30cm from firebox opening
C (floor, in front)	Floor plate at least 40cm	Floor plate at least 50cm protruding
D (radiation range)	At least 80cm	At least 80cm
E (distance from flammable materials)	20cm 50–80cm (recommended)	At least 20cm



● Safety instructions

- Despite the intensive cleaning process at the factory, it is possible that remains of sandblasting material may be left in the fireplace. If sandblasting material comes out during installation or operation of the fireplace, it must be immediately and completely removed with a vacuum cleaner. Otherwise, the flooring (particularly parquet flooring) may be damaged.
- Before using the fireplace for the first time, check that no foreign objects are in the firebox or the ash drawer.
- All fireplaces become hot when lit. In particular, please do not touch the door or glass pane. Please note that the operating elements and butterfly valve can become very hot on individual models.
- Keep children and pets away from the fireplace during use. (Recommended: attach safety device.)
- Always close the firebox and ash drawer doors when you leave the room (sparks may fly out from the open firebox door).
- Never use fluids such as petrol, methylated spirit or other flammable liquids to help light the fire. Warning: explosion hazard. We recommend that you use firefighter cubes, available from ATTIKA FEUER AG or your specialized dealer.
- Only use natural wood as fuel (see “Fuels”).
- Never place flammable objects, or objects that melt when heated, on your fireplace. Warning: fire hazard.
- Switch off all extractor fans (kitchen/bathroom/toilet) during heating of the fireplace. The damper handle must be closed when the fireplace is not being heated. Extractor fans can have enormous power, up to 1200m³/h. Due to the strong suction, negative pressure can arise in the room and outside air will be drawn down through the chimney.

● Fuels

In a fireplace with an open or closed firebox door (only closed for Construction type 1), you can burn dry wood (beech, birch, oak, etc). Fruitwood with a high resin content can cause the glass pane to tarnish or discolour. You should therefore mix such wood with a variety having a low resin content, such as beech, birch or oak. The same applies for wood with a high bark content: mix pieces with a high bark content with pieces that have no bark. If you are using wood pellets, keep in mind that these generate a far greater heat output (approx. 5kWh per kg) than wood. Please note the specifications of the pellet supplier and adjust the feed quantity to the stove's rated heat output (refer to the nameplate in the wood compartment, on the back of the stove), or adhere to the maximum feed quantities as specified in the sales brochure.

Burning coated, laminated, impregnated or plastic-coated wood, coated waste wood, chipboards, plywood, nutshells, fir cones, household rubbish, paper briquettes and hard coal is prohibited. Burning any of these substances will cause not only unpleasant odours but also environmentally harmful exhaust gases that can seriously damage your health.

Chemical reactions involving even small amounts of these substances can result in extremely high temperatures and dangerous combustion residue, which can be harmful to yourself, the environment and your fireplace.

Wood is not a continuously burning fuel, meaning you cannot keep the fireplace on all night when heating with wood. All a t t i k a fireplaces are for temporary burning.

If incorrect or overly damp fuel is used, a chimney fire can occur due to deposits in the chimney. Immediately close all air openings on the stove and inform the fire brigade. After a chimney burnout, it should be checked by a specialist for cracks and/or leakages.

● First-time use

Your new fireplace should initially be "broken in" like a new vehicle.

In order to avoid cracks in the firebox lining, as well as coating damage and material distortion and to avoid that the seal sticks to the body of the stove, please adhere strictly to the rated heat output of the fireplace during the first two times it is used. On the third use, heat the stove for approx. 2 hours at maximum heat level (rated heat output + 2kW), so that the coating is burnt in completely.

Please note that during "burning-in" (first three uses), smoke emission and an unpleasant odour may occur. Open doors and windows and ensure the room is well ventilated. Take care that nobody stays in the room during this process.

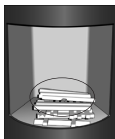
Please note that during the heating or cooling down of the fireplace, creaking or ticking noises may be heard. These are completely normal and occur when the materials expand due to the high differences in temperature. This expansion can involve several millimetres and can also be observed with other objects such as wooden roof constructions or strongly heated car parts.

● Ignition

The lighting of your fireplace is very simple if you adhere to the following instructions:

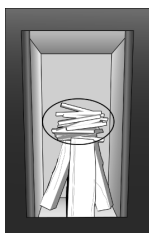
- 1) Comply with operating instructions for ventilation and air relief systems and switch off extractor fans (kitchen/bathroom/WC). A formation of negative pressure in the room, which can cause the drawing of the flue gases out of the chimney, can thus be avoided.
- 2) Open the butterfly valve (optional) on the flue pipe fully (vertical position).
- 3) Open firebox door.
- 4) Set combustion air regulator to the **primary air supply position**. During the lighting phase, you are now supplying sufficient primary air and secondary air.

- 5) There are two ways of arranging the wood and lighting the fire; these depend on the size of the firebox in your fireplace and the size of the firewood. Both methods will result in clean, low-emission combustion. You will discover by trial and error which method is the most suitable for you:



Lighting from below:

Put firelighter (e.g. attika Fire-Up) on the floor in the rear part of the firebox and spread about 10-15 pieces of firewood (e.g. fir wood, 3cm x 3cm x 20cm) over it. Light the firelighter.



Lighting from above:

Depending on the shape of the firebox and the recommended wood feed quantity, put 2-3 medium-size pieces of firewood directly on the firebox floor (left-hand photo) or stand them upright (right-hand photo), making sure that the cut faces and bark are not right against the ceramic glass. Then place firelighter (e.g. attika Fire-Up) together with 4-6 pieces of firewood (e.g. fir wood, approx. 3cm x 3cm x 20cm) crosswise on top (see circles in the illustrations). Light the firelighter.

- 6) **The fire should now burn brightly and intensely.**
- 7) If the “from below” method of lighting mentioned in 5) was used, 2-3 medium-size pieces of firewood must be placed on top after a few minutes. These may need to be laid on top or positioned against the rear wall, depending on the geometry of the firebox. Make sure the bark is always facing upwards or to the back. Do not position cut surfaces towards the pane. You can find out more regarding the correct wood feed quantity in the “Wood feed quantity per hour” chapter, page 11.
- 8) After around ten minutes or when the wood is completely charred, set the combustion air regulator to the **secondary air position** (= reduction of air supply). Now the firebox will be supplied with the right amount of pre-heated combustion air to ensure low-emission combustion. The primary air supply is partially interrupted so that the fire does not receive too much air and the wood does not burn up too quickly. Secondary air flows over the ceramic glass panes and largely prevents the panes from being soiled with soot.
- 9) If the chimney draws air too strongly, the fire will blaze brightly, and likewise if only secondary air is supplied. Select the optimal position for a controlled combustion by moving the regulator between the **secondary air supply position and air supply**. The more you move the regulator towards “air supply”, the less secondary air you supply. When your fireplace is not in use, set the regulator to the **air supply position**.
- 10) If the flue tube of your fireplace is fitted with a butterfly valve (optional), you can control the flue gas flow during the embers phase (after the last flames have gone out). You thus generate heat accumulation in the fireplace. In the closed position, the handle is perpendicular to the flue tube. In the closed position, the butterfly valve is also always 30% open.

● Adding wood

- 1) Completely open butterfly valve (optional) on the flue tube.
- 2) Open the firebox door very slowly so that no disturbances can occur which encourage smoke to escape.
- 3) Place wood on the embers (bark upwards, cut surface sideways).
- 4) Close the door.
- 5) Set the air regulator to primary air supply for around 5 minutes until the extra wood all around has been lit, then set to the secondary air supply position.
- 6) Close the butterfly valve (optional) after the flames have gone out.

● Wood feed quantity per hour

In order to avoid overheating damage such as tile cracks, discoloration of the steel, deformities, etc., and in order to be able to guarantee optimal functioning even in years to come, the fireplace must be correctly heated. A risk of **overheating** can be ruled out as long as the maximum heat level is not exceeded and no unsuitable fuels are used.

The following table shows the heat value of various types of wood that have been stored for 2 years and thus have a residual moisture level of 15 to 17%. It is designed to help you calculate the maximum wood feed quantity per hour:

Type of wood	Heat value per kg kWh	Type of wood	Heat value per kg kWh
Alder	4.1	Locust	4.1
Ash	4.2	Maple	4.1
Beech	4.0	Oak	4.2
Birch	4.3	Spruce	4.5
Elm	4.1	Poplar	4.1
Fir	4.5	Pine	4.4
Larch	4.4	Willow	4.1

Hardwood such as beech has a higher specific weight than fir wood. A kilogram of fir wood thus produces more wood by volume than a kilogram of beech. Beech wood stored dry for 2 years is an ideal fuel.

When using beech wood, the following values can be seen with a medium efficiency level of the fireplace of 80%:

Stove rated heat output	Beech wood feed quantity per hour	Stove rated heat output	Beech wood feed quantity per hour
4kW	1.2kg	9kW	2.8kg
5kW	1.5kg	10kW	3.1kg
6kW	1.9kg	11kW	3.4kg
7kW	2.2kg	12kW	3.7kg
8kW	2.5kg		

Example calculation:

Heat value from 1kg of beech = 4.0kWh x 0.8 (80% efficiency level) = 3.2kWh
Wood feed quantity at a rated heat output of 6kW $6 : 3.2 = 1.9\text{kg per hour}$.

Important:

Please note that wood pellets generate a significantly higher heat value than hardwood. The hourly feed quantities in kilograms are therefore to be kept at least 20% lower than with wood (e.g. with 9kW heat level $> 2.2\text{kg per hour}$).

The rated heat output is the certified output as per DIN EN 13240 and DIN 18891. In each case, the maximum heat output is 2kW above the rated heat output.

Where damage occurs due to overheating, any guarantee is no longer applicable.

In order to guarantee correct functioning, we always recommend adhering to the relevant rated heat output when using the fireplace for the first time. When adding more fuel, the feed quantity can be reduced. The minimum heat output is 2kW below the rated heat output (light load operation). If less wood is added, the fireplace will barely reach the necessary operating temperature, which can lead to incomplete combustion and the ceramic glass becoming soiled with soot.

All technical data related to your fireplace can be found in the manual
"Wissenswertes zu..."

● Combustion process

The burning of wood can be broken down into three phases:

1. Drying phase

The residual moisture (ca. 15 to 17%) still present in the air-dry wood evaporates. This occurs at temperatures of around 100°C. In addition, heat must be supplied to the wood in the heating phase. This is achieved by means of quickly burning kindling (small fir wood logs).

2. Degasification phase

At temperatures between 100 und 150°C, the splitting and gasification of substances contained in the wood and thermal decomposition of the wood set in, although slowly at first. Above 150°C, gas emissions increase sharply. The proportion of volatile matter is around 80% of the wood substance.

The actual combustion begins with the ignition of the resulting gases at around 225°C (ignition temperature) and the release of heat. Sufficient oxygen must be present for this to occur.

At around 300°C, the peak of combustion is reached. The reaction process is now so turbulent that here the largest amounts of heat are released.

3. Burnout phase

After the burn-up of volatile matter, the charcoal embers remain. These burn slowly almost without flames at a temperature of around 800°C.

However, in a wood fire, these processes do not only occur in sequence, but can also occur simultaneously.

● Regulating the heat level

Regulation of the heat level occurs via the fuel quantity provided and the butterfly valve (optional).

Do not try to slow combustion too sharply by reducing the air supply. When heating with wood this leads to incomplete combustion and thus to fuel wastage and unnecessary harm to the environment, as wood emits gases even when flames are not present. There is also a risk of deflagration (explosive ignition of flue gases). The butterfly valve (optional) can be closed in order to increase the heat output. Your handle is then perpendicular to the flue tube. Please take care that the firebox doors and the ash compartment are always shut tight, so that combustion is not accelerated due to uncontrolled air supply.

The heat level of your fireplace also depends on the draught of your chimney. It can be impaired by the diameter of the chimney or if the effective chimney height (the measurement between the firebox base and the upper edge of the chimney above the roof) is smaller than 4.5m.

● Heating with open firebox door

Chimney stoves can be heated with the firebox door open (excluding construction type 1) and closed. When closed, you will enjoy the excellent stove functionality with an efficiency level of **up to 83%**. With open doors, you can enjoy the cosy fireplace effect with a reduced efficiency level of around 50%.

The efficiency level is the relationship between the energy supplied to the fire (fuel) and the heat released into the room. However, only open the firebox door once the fireplace and the chimney have been optimally heated. You will thus avoid smoke emitting into your room. If you leave the room, the firebox door must always be closed for safety reasons.

● Heating during spring/autumn

During the spring and autumn, outside temperatures of more than 16°C can lead to smoke accumulation in the chimney. You can burn newspaper to generate strong heat quickly to dissipate this smoke accumulation. In rare cases, even this may not produce a draught, in which case you should not heat the fireplace.

● Heat exchange/convection

at t i k a fireplaces are usually double-walled convection stoves. At the base, cool air from the room flows into the convection channels; it is heated in the burning area and channelled back into the room through convection openings on the stove's top, rear, front or side. This system ensures that the warmth spreads evenly, heating the whole room.

● Your contribution to environmental protection

Wood is a natural source of fuel. Unused and left to rot, wood gives off the same amount of carbon dioxide (CO²) as when it is burned. This means that wood is therefore CO² neutral.

Whether your fireplace burns in an environmentally friendly or environmentally damaging manner depends to a large degree on how you use it and the type of fuel. The following instructions will be useful in this regard:

- Use dry logs with a standard length of approximately 33cm and a **weight of not more than 1kg**.
- More than 3kg of wood per hour produces an unnecessarily high heat level. With 3kg of wood and an average efficiency level of 75% you will attain a heat output of 9kW. This is perfectly sufficient in order to heat a very large room of 300m³ in a short time. Please be sure to note the rated heat output of your model.
- Take small pieces of wood to start your fire. This burns better than a large log and the temperature necessary for complete combustion will be reached more quickly.
- Ensure that there is sufficient air supply during the various combustion phases by correctly operating the combustion air regulator (see chapter "Ignition"). You will thus avoid the risk of a deflagration (= explosive ignition of gases emitted from the wood with too little air supply).

● Wood storage

Wood needs time to dry out. When stored properly, it is air-dry after **approximately 2 years**.

Here are some tips:

- Store the wood in ready-to-use sawn-up and chopped pieces. A speedy drying out can thus be guaranteed, as small pieces of wood dry better than large pieces.
- Layer your split logs in a ventilated place, with as much as sunlight as possible and protected against the rain (ideally: south-facing).

- Leave a hand's breadth distance between the individual stacks of logs, so that the circulating air can take the evaporating moisture with it.
- Under no circumstances cover your pile of logs with plastic sheets, as the moisture will not be able to escape.
- Do not stack your fresh wood in the cellar, as it can rot there instead of drying due to the small amount of air movement. Only store already dried wood in dry cellar rooms.
- We recommend that, before use, you store the firewood in the wood compartment or next to the fireplace for 2–3 days. It will thus once again lose a large proportion of its residual moisture.

● Wood moisture

The heat value of wood depends very greatly on the wood moisture. The more water the wood contains, the more energy must be used to evaporate it during combustion. This energy is lost. The damper the wood, the lower its heat value as a result.

In addition, water vapour rising from the damp wood during combustion can condense in the flue tube or in the chimney. This can lead to the formation of rust or a build-up of soot in the chimney.

● Humidity

Heated room air feels very dry when it is not supplied with additional moisture. A 20°C warm room with high humidity will be felt to be warmer than a 22°C warm room with lower humidity.

● Cleaning and maintenance

The fireplace, flue gas ducts and flue tubes should be checked for deposits once a year or possibly more often, e.g. after chimney sweeping, and cleaned if necessary. If the flame channelling plate or the smoke deflection plates have to be shifted or removed, you must make sure they are put back in place correctly after cleaning. The chimney must also be cleaned regularly by the chimney sweeper. Your local chimney sweeper will inform you of the appropriate cleaning intervals. We recommend that you have your stove checked once a year by a specialist.

The steel parts of the fireplace are coated with heat-resistant paint. In the course of time, its protective function can wear off on account of damaged coating, so that a light rust film can develop in places if the surrounding air is very humid. You can easily remove this rust film with dry steel wool or a Scotch-Brite cleaning pad.

Subsequently, you can paint over the cleaned surface with the original stove coating by spraying it on evenly and carefully from a distance of approximately 20 to 25cm in a thin layer. To avoid differences in colour, we recommend using our **original Senotherm coating**.

Wipe the steel parts of your fireplace with a clean, dry cloth as required. Avoid scratching the surface.

If there is soot on the panes, clean them as soon as possible, so that the soot particles are not burnt into the stove when it is heated up again. The amount of soot accumulating on the pane depends greatly on various factors such as operation, flue draught, outside temperature, weather, wood quality, room structure, negative pressure. You cannot influence all of these factors, so it is therefore necessary to clean the ceramic glass regularly. **It cannot be ruled out that the panes become soiled with soot.**

Clean them with our special ceramic glass cleaner. Please keep in mind our special ceramic glass cleaner. Please keep in mind that cleaning agents can damage the **door seals**. We therefore recommend that you use a cloth rather than spraying the cleaning agent directly onto the glass. Do not use **abrasive cleaning agents or cloths**.

An environmentally friendly way of cleaning ceramic glass is by using ash. Dip a moist ball of newspaper or kitchen towel in the cold ash, rub it on the glass, then wipe it with a dry ball of paper.

Occasionally **odours** may develop that do not come from the coating being burned in or escaping smoke. These can be caused by foreign objects that have inadvertently fallen into the convection channel or by dust deposits. These dust deposits on the fireplace and the pipes have to be removed from time to time. Do not hesitate to contact your specialized dealer if you have any questions.

● Seals

All door and ash drawer seals are made of temperature-resistant, asbestos-free ceramic fibre glass. Warning: Abrasive cleaning agents can damage seals.

● Maintenance/spare parts

Moving parts can wear out, depending on how often they are used. Door seals, too, are wearing parts. Please contact your specialized dealer/stove manufacturer. They will be able to offer you an inexpensive service arrangement you can make use of at the end of each heating season.

You may only use spare parts that have been explicitly approved or provided by the manufacturer. Please contact your specialized dealer when necessary.

● Ceramic glass

The ceramic glass is highly heat resistant. Blistering can occur due to normal manufacturing methods and does not represent a quality defect.

● Steel casing

The steel casing of a t t i k a fireplaces is welded from solid steel plates that are up to 5mm thick, and subsequently sandblasted and coated. Due to the sandblasting, sand deposits can occur despite intensive cleaning. Simply vacuum up the small balls of sand that may possibly fall out when using the damper handle.

● Tiles

Tiles are elegant heat stores that continue releasing pleasant warmth for several hours. a t t i k a tiles are hand-made and thus distinctly individual in colour and surface structure. The surface can develop hairline cracks (crackle). Crackle is a typical feature of glazed tiles; it also occurs in tiled stoves and is not a quality defect. Take care when setting cool containers down on hot tile plates. The large temperature difference leads to stresses that could result in cracks in the material.

● Soapstone

Soapstone is a natural stone and an elegant heat store. We recommend that you use our soapstone care set for cleaning. If a stone shows traces of minor scratches or finger-marks, these can be removed with Scotch fabric. Soapstone is a natural product. The different graining effects on the surface make every stone unique. It is not possible to influence the pattern of a grain. We cannot therefore offer any guarantee as to the appearance of a stone. Take care when setting cool containers down on hot soapstone plates. The large temperature difference leads to stresses that could result in cracks in the material.

● Nero assoluto

This type of granite may only be wiped with a dry, clean, lint-free cloth.

● Firebox lining

The firebricks/vermiculite plates protect the body of the fireplace from overheating. Over a period of time, the extreme variations in temperature can cause cracks in your firebricks/vermiculite plates; these do not however impair the functioning of your fireplace. The bricks do not have to be replaced unless they are crumbling away due to many years of use. The firebricks/vermiculite plates have only been inserted, i.e. they are not firmly attached to the stove. So they can be easily replaced by yourself or the specialized dealer.



Changing the firebricks/vermiculite plates
(begin with the stone at the front)

● Patina

The surface is sealed once the natural patination of a patina plate has come to an end. This sealing deteriorates over time through the effect of heat and dry air, so annual retreatment with our patina care set is recommended. The natural corrosion process is affected when the stove is heated. This means that irregularities in the patina intensity and colour do not constitute quality defects.

● Crude steel

A crude steel plate must be treated carefully and protected from external influences such as moisture and scratching. Once the crude steel surface is damaged, it cannot be restored or improved. The layer of scale characteristic of crude steel is produced on the edges by machining with a laser cutter. This layer can be easily removed and is not a quality defect. For retreatment and to protect the surface and edges, we recommend one of the following products: Junckers Rustic Oil (priming and final treatment of wood surfaces), linseed oil, olive oil, or wood or stone care products containing beeswax.

● Moving parts

Door hinges, closures and runners must be lubricated once a year. We recommend that only our own lubricating spray is used, as the use of other products may lead to the formation of odours and residues.

ACCESSORIES

Grilling

● V2A stainless steel grill

The grill with removable handle enables you to grill and bake without a problem with the firebox door closed. Cleaning is very simple due to the removable grate. A soapstone plate is also available as an optional extra.

You will soon find that, with a little practice, you can prepare the finest wood-oven breads, pizzas, meat, fish, baked potatoes or vegetables, to the delight of your family.

● Firesite sets

Beautifully designed sets using the finest materials make the everyday operation and use of the fireplace easier for you. Order our accessories brochure or purchase our practical accessories direct from our website www.attika.ch.

TROUBLESHOOTER

Problem	Cause	Remedy Page
Wood not lighting or lighting very slowly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Wood too damp - Insufficient air supply - Outside temperature too high 	<p>15</p> <p>9, 10, 11, 12, 13</p> <p>13</p>
Fire smouldering or even going out	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Wood too damp - Insufficient air supply - Outside temperature too high 	<p>15</p> <p>9, 10, 11, 12, 13</p> <p>13</p>
Wood burning up too quickly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Too much draught from chimney - Wood chopped too finely - Combustion air regulator not set to secondary air supply position. 	<p>5, 10</p> <p>14</p> <p>10</p>
Soot on glass pane	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Wood too damp - No draught from chimney - Too much draught from chimney - Combustion air regulator not set to secondary air supply position - Insufficient air supply - Below minimum heat level - Cut surface of wood facing the pane 	<p>15</p> <p>5, 13, 15, 16</p> <p>5, 10</p> <p>10</p> <p>10, 13</p> <p>11, 12</p> <p>10</p>
Smoke, smell of smoke or soot particles detected in room	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Insufficient air supply - Butterfly valve closed - Chimney diameter too small - Outside temperature too high - Wind in chimney - Extractor fans (kitchen/ bathroom/toilet) generate negative pressure in room - Insufficient fresh air supply 	<p>10, 13</p> <p>9, 10, 11</p> <p>Ask a specialist</p> <p>13</p> <p>Ask a specialist</p> <p>Switch off the fan, 8, 9</p> <p>6</p>
Odours	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Foreign objects - Dust deposits 	<p>16</p> <p>16</p>
Room too warm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Heat level 	<p>13, 14</p>
Stove emitting sandblast balls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sand deposits in the fireplace 	<p>Vacuum, 8, 17</p>

Please contact your specialized dealer with problems or questions.

GUARANTEE

attika fireplaces are tested several times over for their safety, quality of materials and workmanship. All models are covered by a five-year guarantee starting from the date of installation.

The guarantee covers:

- Proven malfunctions due to faulty manufacture
- Proven material defects

The guarantee does not cover:

- Door and glass seals
- Audible Expansion
- Ceramic glass
- Firebox lining
- Appearance of soapstone graining
- Appearance of patina surfaces

The guarantee becomes void in the following cases:

- Damage due to overheating
- Damage due to incorrect operation and the use of unsuitable fuels
- Failure to adhere to the statutory installation regulations or unauthorised modifications to the fireplace
- Failure to adhere to the service care plan

Please contact your specialized dealer if a claim arises. They will carefully test your fireplace with us and determine whether there is a right to a claim under the guarantee. If this is the case, we will decide the way in which the damage will be remedied. In the case of a repair, we will ensure that it is carried out professionally.

The duration of the guarantee will not be lengthened due to a guarantee provision, nor will a new period of guarantee begin for additional or repaired parts.

The applicable warranty conditions can be requested from Attika Feuer AG or viewed on the internet at www.attka.ch

The guarantee is only valid in connection with the completed certificate of guarantee and after the guarantee receipt is returned. Please also fill in the date of installation and the model.

MANUFACTURER

ATTIKA FEUER AG

Brunnmatt 16

6330 Cham, Switzerland

Phone +41 (0)41 784 80 80

Fax +41 (0)41 784 80 84

E-mail info@attika.ch

www.attika.ch

GUARANTEE RECEIPT

This **guarantee receipt must be sent back completed** after successful installation in order for you to receive the services guaranteed by us at any time for five years.

Date of installation

.....

Model

.....

Installed by

.....

We rely on your cooperation in order to constantly improve our products.

We thank you for answering our questions.

How did you become aware of our fireplaces?

- Internet Advertisement Specialized dealer Yes
 Architect Trade fair Other No
 Acquaintance Builder's letter

Were you satisfied with the advice you received from your specialized dealer?

- Yes
 No

Did you visit our exhibition in Cham?

- Yes
 No

Were you satisfied with the advice you received in Cham?

- Yes
 No

Which criteria were most important in choosing your fireplace?

- Design Functions (chimney stove/stove)
 Quality/workmanship Advice Price

RETURN AS SOON AS POSSIBLE

No stamp required
Nicht frankieren
Ne pas affranchir
Non affrancare

Business reply mail Geschäftsantwortsendung
Invio commerciale-risposta
Correspondance commerciale-réponse

Sender

ATTIKA FEUER AG
Brunnmatt 16
6330 Cham, Switzerland