



CENTUS • GENIUS

Plenty of Pure Energy



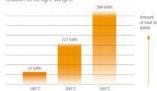
Introducing the soapstone injector stove — lightweight stoves with improved heat storage capacity*

NunnaUuni's new product in the Golden Fire range, the injector stove, combines lightness with modern product design and the thermal energy characteristics of a massive soapstone fireplace. The injector unit concealed beneath the stove's stylish shell works by maximising the unique heat storing and releasing properties of NunnaUuni's Mammutti soapstone. The injector stove transfers the heat from the smoke gases to the Mammutti soapstone at an outstanding rate of efficiency. Clean, efficient, high-energy combustion starts as soon as the wood ignites.



Injector stove for ultra-efficient thermal energy recovery

This compact NunnaUuni fireplace, in which all of the heat-storing soapstone is situated near the hot smoke gases, stores a huge amount of thermal energy in relation to its light weight.



NunnaUuni's injector technology raises the heat storing and releasing properties of small, lightweight stoves to an unprecedented level. The injector stove suffers none of the classic problems encountered with lightweight stoves, such as excessive heat surges and high flue temperatures. It burns the wood efficiently, yet atmospherically, with large, bright flames.

The efficient, clean combustion of the wood requires a steadily high temperature of 800-1200 °C throughout the combustion process. In a traditional light fireplace, such high temperatures can raise the flue temperature to a dangerously high level, increasing the risk of fire and making the room unpleasantly hot. If this excess heat is then released to the outside air, it is simply going to waste.

The injector stove transfers the heat generated by clean combustion to the soapstone structures of the fireplace at an extremely fast rate. The injector stove can heat a room for twelve hours at a stretch without the need to constantly add and burn more wood.

*Patent No. 122079

Injector technology maximises the heat storing and releasing properties of Mammutti soapstone and maintains flue temperatures at a safe level*

The suction power of the injector (a) balances the smoke gases in the four smoke ducts (b) of the heat-storing soap-stone injector unit. The smoke gases proceed through each duct towards the chimney at the same speed. The heat of the smoke gases travelling in the ducts is quickly transferred to the soapstone core of the stove (c) from its four sides, and through the broad steel housing (d) to the surrounding storage stones (e).

Thanks to the patented structure of the stove, the exceptionally wide storing surface area, the steel housing and the excellent heat transfer properties of the Mammutti saapstone, the thermal energy from the smoke gases is efficiently stored in the stove. The captured heat is released into the room steadily over a long period of time.

*When used according to the operating instructions.

The higher the temperature the storing mass is increased to, the more thermal energy (kWh) it contains. The diagram shows the amount of heat (kWh) one cubic metre (m²) of soapstone stores at different temperatures. (Source: adapted from VTT-S-05448-06)

The injector stove captures the thermal energy from the hot smoke gases with super efficiency



Average temperature of smoke gases going to the flue.

Over a distance of just one metre, the heat-storing injector stove captures and stores the majority of the thermal energy produced in the fire chamber.

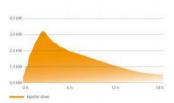
The temperature of the clean combustion smoke gases in the fire chamber.



A heat-storing fireplace does not need to be massive to yield pleasant, long-lasting heat

The warmth and enjoyment of a traditional heat-storing fireplace is also possible with a small, light injector stove.

Above: Heat release of the injector stove in a calorimetric room* after one heating process. 10 kg of wood was burned over a two-hour period. *A test facility developed for the SAA142/222 testing and measurement method for heat-storing fireplaces, where the actual heat release level (kW) and the nominal heat output (kW /h) of a fireplace are measured.



The clean lines of Centus

Centus offers the perfect combination of outstanding heating performance and space-efficient, classic design, and is equally at home with traditional and modern in-

teriors. The Centus stove gives smooth and long-lasting radiating heat, Browse the Centus options range for colours and decorative elements to complement your decor.



The stove design can be varied with different decorative elements.



Exciting Genius

The light yet powerful Genius injector stove is a groundbreaker in fireplace design. Both in town and country, a Genius stove gives heart to the home.

Thanks to its clean design and stylish colours which enhance the charm and allure of the fire, Genius suits many types of home, adding a warm and personal touch to the interior decor. This super-clean energy producing fireplace is a delight both to the eye and to the environment.







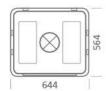


The new fireplace technology enables playful use of forms, materials and colours.



CENTUS 3

W 644 mm D 564 mm H 1650 mm Weight 500 kg







Ø 650 mm H 1930 mm Weight 535 kg Dimensional information is indicative.





Standard colour



9010 Pure White

Optional colours



3032 Pearl Ruby Red

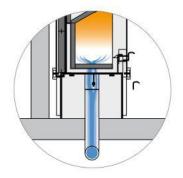


9005 Jet Black



5025 Pearl Gentian Blue

For printing technical reasons, colour shown here may deviate from the actual tones.



Modern combustion air control

Combustion air can be guided to the fireplace directly from the outside. This way, the fireplace functions easily and the wood is cleanly burned. Combustion air introduced directly from outside will not cool the room and will not affect ventilation systems.

					Fireplace heat storage capacity (5		
Efficiency ^{(†} %	Length of wood (cm)	Amount of wood ⁽² (kg)	Nominal heat output and time ⁽³ (kW/h)	Thermal energy ⁽⁴ (kWh)	100% (h)	50% (h)	25% (h)
85	25	10	2,9/2,0	35 – 40	2,5	9,6	15,3

¹⁾ Efficiency indicates how much energy contained in the wood is utilised

Please note: Safety distances should be checked from the salesperson as they vary from country to country.

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²⁾ According to the operating instructions, the maximum amount of wood that can be burned at one time

³⁾ Measured in a calorimetric room (SAA 142/222 testing and measurement method)

⁴⁾ Amount of energy extracted from wood. The thermal energy varies, e.g. according to the type and moisture content of the wood

⁵⁾ Determined from surface temperatures based on the EN 15250 standard