



BRONPI

la excelencia en el fuego

INSTRUCCIONES DE INSTALACIÓN, USO Y MANTENIMIENTO

ESTUFAS

INSTALLATION, OPERATING AND SERVICING INSTRUCTIONS

STOVES

INSTRUCTIONS D'INSTALLATION, D'UTILISATION ET D'ENTRETIEN

POÊLES

INSTRUÇÕES DE INSTALAÇÃO, USO E MANUTENÇÃO

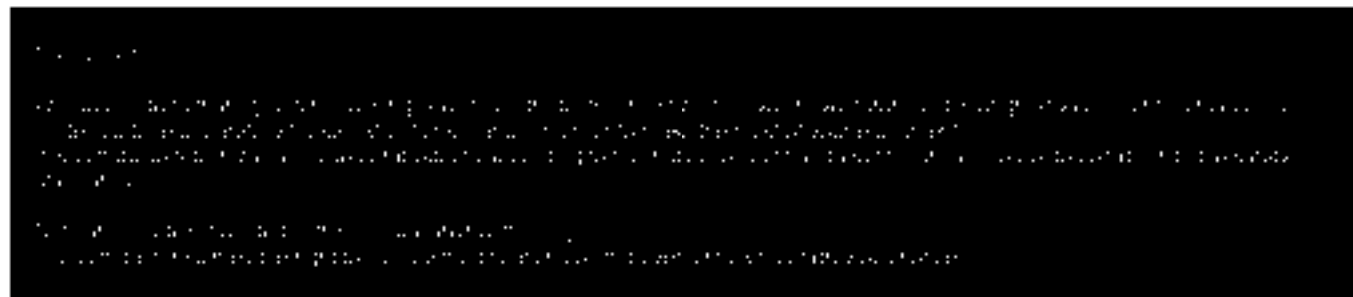
AQUECEDORES

ISTRUZIONI DI INSTALLAZIONE, USO E MANUTENZIONE

STUFE

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1. GENERAL WARNINGS

The installation of a stove must be done according to the local, national or European regulations.

Our liability is limited to the supply of the equipment. The installation must be done according to the procedures expected for this kind of equipments, according to the indications included in this manual and the rules of the profession. The fitters must be qualified, with official license and they will work for enterprises that accept responsibility of the installation.

Bronpi Calefacción, S.L. will not be responsible for the modifications made to the original product without the prior written permission as well as for the use of non-genuine spare parts or pieces.



IMPORTANT! This product includes a spray paint can inside the combustion chamber or oven (when applicable) which must be removed before the ignition.

2. GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The equipment that you have purchased contains the following pieces:

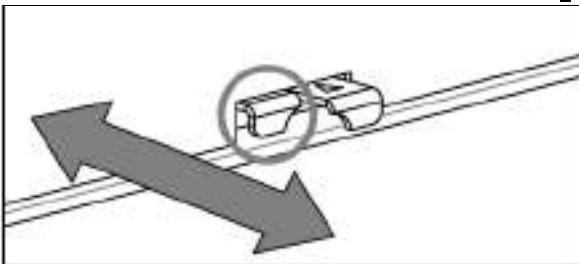
- Stove body placed on the pallet.
- Inside the combustion chamber you can find a hook-bag with a thermal glove that allows us to handle the air controls, draft-diverter valve, door, etc. in order to avoid burns. One electric blowtorch (batteries not included) in order to facilitate fire's ignition. One spray paint can to repair possible scratches. One small rake in order to poke the fire and move the embers. The smoke baffle-plate (according to the models)
- Inside the ash pan, "cold hands" handle can be found in some models (Alhambra, Sena and Oxford). All the others models don't have this kind of handle.

The equipment is made of several elements of steel sheets welded, with different thickness, and, depending on the model, pieces of cast iron or vermiculite (orange coloured refractory material that covers the walls). It also has a panoramic door with vitro ceramic glass (resistant up to 750°C) and ceramic panel for the air tightness of the combustion chamber.

Heating is produced by:

- a) **Convection**, because the air passes through the double hood the stove gives off heat.
- b) **Radiation** through the vitro ceramic glass and the body the heat is irradiated towards the environment.

The models have some settings for a perfect combustion control

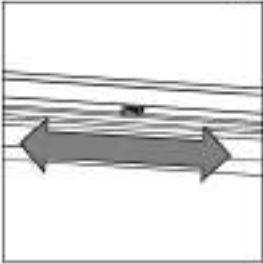


D1 The primary air intake controls the air that passes through the ash pan and the grate towards the fuel. The primary air is necessary for the combustion process. The ash pan should be emptied frequently so that the ash does not block the primary air intake for the combustion. Also, the primary air rekindles the fire.

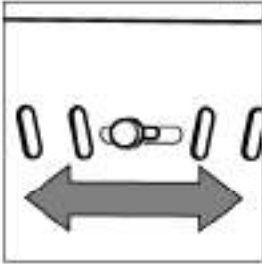
- The models Sydney, Petra, Dover, Preston, Darby and Bury have this air intake control under the door. This control is placed on the left and the movement is from inside to outside and vice versa. The operation to outside means a greater entry of air (see drawing D1).
- In all the other models, the control is placed at the bottom of the door or at the ash pan (see drawing D2, D3 and D4).

The secondary air intake favours the carbon that was not burnt during the first combustion can suffer a post-combustion. This increases the efficiency and assures that the glass keeps clean.

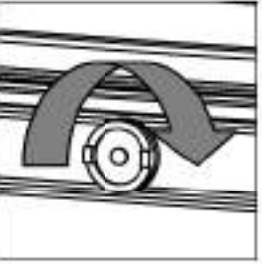
- The models Sydney, Petra and Dover have this air intake control under the door. This control is placed on the right and the movement is from inside to outside and vice versa. The operation to outside increase the air input (see drawing D5).
- The models Cadiz, Atenas, Bienes, Alhambra, Monza, Sena, Eina, Ordasa, Bremen, Preston, Darby, Bury and Altea have this control on the top of the combustion chamber door (see drawing D6).
- There are many others models such as Irlanda, Palma, Avila, Gredos, Gredos-H, Tudela, Simra, Suiza, Suiza-Inox, Vitoria, Sena, Soria and Oxford whose entry of air exists but it is not adjustable (see drawing D7).



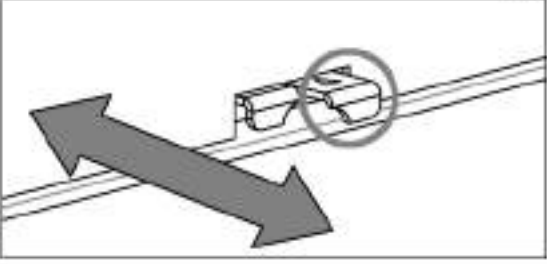
D2



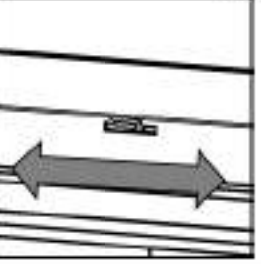
D3



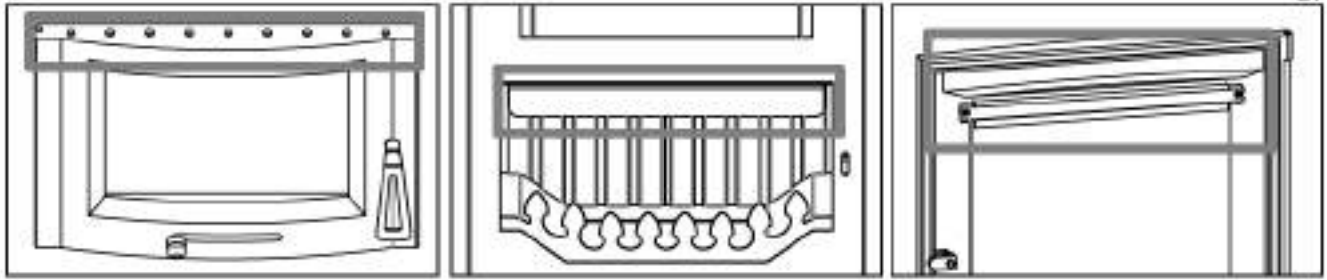
D4



D5



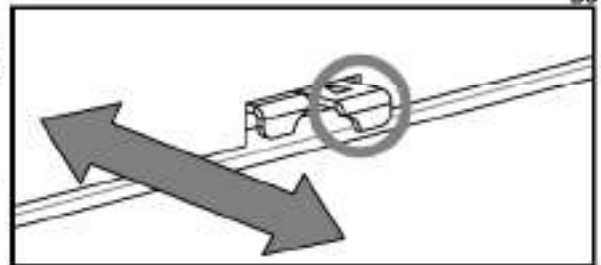
D6



Double combustion

Some models of the stoves include a double combustion. With this system we get a second preheated entry air inside the combustion chamber. This allows a second combustion of the not burnt gases in the first combustion that achieves a high performance efficiency, a great fuel saving and reductions in pollutant emissions.

- The models Sydney, Petra, Preston, Derby and Bury have this air intake control for the double combustion under the door, which is the same than the secondary air intake control. This control is placed on the right and the movement is from inside to outside and vice versa. The operation to outside increase the air input (see drawing D8).



- There are many other models such as Irlanda, Ávila, Tudela, Vitoria, Alhambra, Sena, Sona, Oxford, Elna, Ordasa, Bramen, Preston, Derby and Bury whose entry of preheated air exists but it is not adjustable. The air supply is usually made by little drillings on the back wall of the combustion chamber (see drawing D9).

Triple combustion

In the model Dover, the regulation is located under the door to the right, both the double and triple combustion. With this regulation open (regulation completely extracted, outside), it is possible to introduce hot oxygen twice

into the combustion chamber, thanks to the area designed by **Brupit**. This combustion process designed by **Brupit** makes the most of the calorific power of the wood, while reduces the most harmful emissions as well as the consumption of wood.

Baffle plate

The baffle plate is a fundamental part for the proper operation of the stove. It must be placed in the right position and the stove must not be used without the baffle plate. This would invalidate the warranty.

The combustion is not always stable. In fact, it can be affected by the weather conditions or the outside temperature. This modifies the draw of the chimney. For this reason, our stoves have a baffle plate (or double baffle plate)



WARNING!

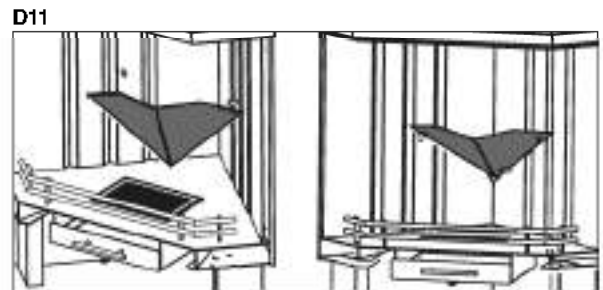
The lack of the baffle plate causes an excessive draw. This causes a fast combustion, excessive wood consumption and the overheating of the equipment.

Due to safety reasons during the transport, the baffle plate is not assembled. You will find it inside the combustion chamber. To place it properly, follow the next steps.

Frontal models:



Corner models:



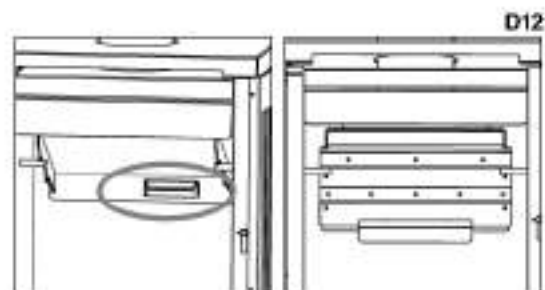
In models Petra, Sydney and Dover the baffle plate must be rested on the side supports of the combustion chamber and you have to fit on the groove where the air of the double combustion goes off (see drawing D12).

NOTE: some models with oven does not have a baffle plate.

"Cold hands" handle

(Only models Alhambra, Sena and Oxford)

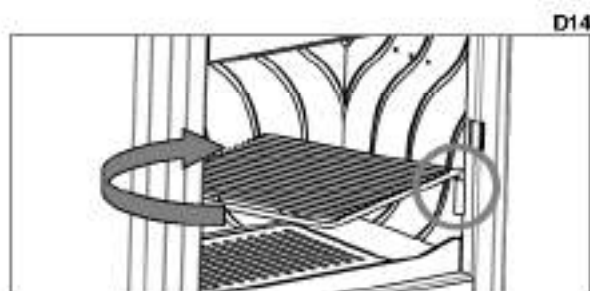
Inside the ash pan you will find the "cold hands" handle used open the door. To place it properly, it is necessary to introduce it from top to bottom and, later, rotate it (see drawing D13).



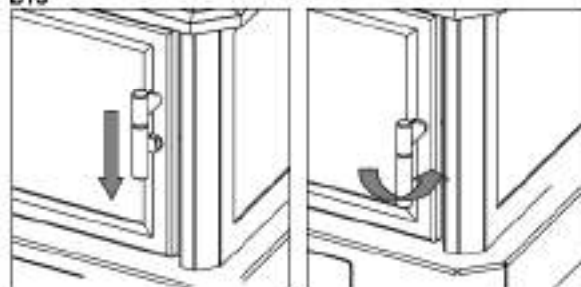
Roasting grille

Some stoves include a roasting grille as an accessory (see drawing D14). In order to avoid the damage of the roasting grille, it is recommended to extract it outside when it is not being used.

The models Sydney, Petra, Irlanda, Palma, Alhambra, Dover, Sena, Oxford, Etha, Ordesa, Bremen, Preston, Derby, Bury and Altea do not include this grille.



D13



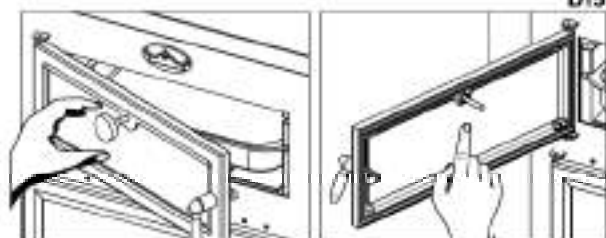
D14

Oven

Some models include on the top of the stove an oven with a hermetic firing chamber. The base of the oven is made of refractory brick (it absorbs heat and irradiates it). Heating is produced when the smoke passes through the sides and the upper part of the oven. On the roof of the oven there is one pipe that connects the cooking chamber with the smoke outlet in order to remove the gas generated inside the oven.

The oven has the following components:

- **Thermometer** it is disassembled and you can find it in the baking tray. To install it, it is necessary to introduce the sheath through the hole of the door and, then, put the nut (see drawing D15).
- **NOTE:** the model Tudela includes a bimetallic thermometer placed on the glass of the oven. To install it, it is necessary to introduce the thermometer through the hole of the door and, then, put the rubber and the nut on the backside (see drawing D16).



D15



D16

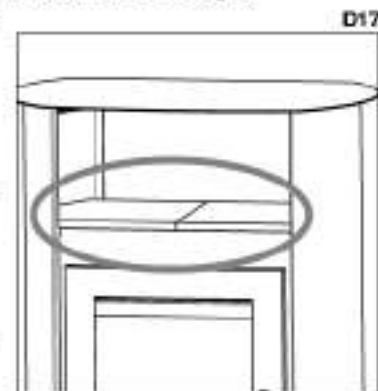


WARNING!! The thermometer shows the cooking temperature of the oven, it never shows the combustion chamber temperature.

The maximum cooking temperature for the oven is 200-250°C. If the thermometer shows that the oven reaches a higher temperature, this means that the equipment has been overloaded and this will invalidate the warranty.

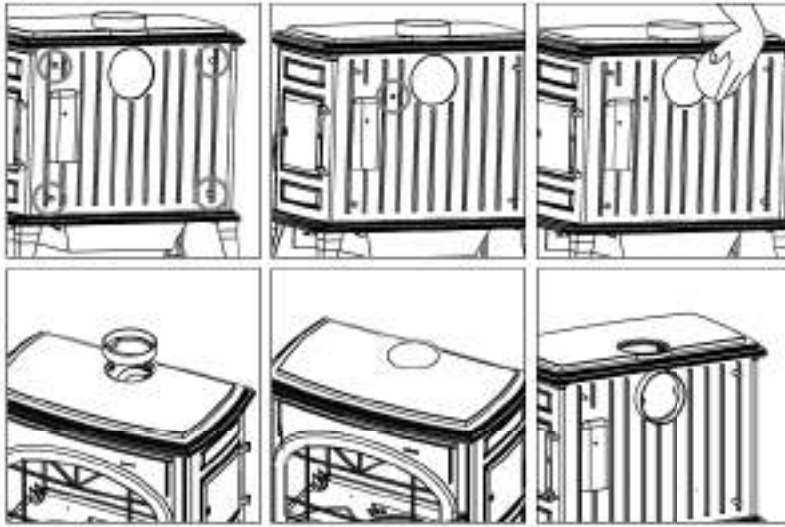
- **Tray.** It is made of stainless steel. It can be adjustable in two different levels according to the slot that we use. In order to avoid the damage of the tray, it is recommended to extract it inside the oven when it is not being used. There are some models that, due to the measures of the oven, it is not possible to place the tray and, therefore, they are not included such as models Grecia-H Alenas, Tudela and Etha.
- **Refractory bricks or ceramic pieces.** They are placed on the base of the oven. Their purpose is to absorb heat and irradiate it.

NOTE the stove Palma has on the top two pieces of natural limestone as a plate warmer. This material is able to become stained (for being a porous surface) so you have to take care to do not stain it, especially with spillage of liquids or the contact with food. Be careful when you put cold objects over the stones (earthenware, pots...) because of the high temperature they might be broken by the thermal shock (see drawing D17).



D17

D18

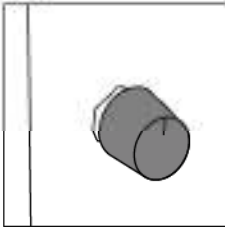


In the models Oxford, Preston, Derby, Bury and Ordasa, to make the change of the collar you have to follow the next steps:

1. First of all, remove the baffle plate.
2. Remove the vermiculite pieces (only model Oxford).
3. Later, screw out the cover and the collar, change their position and screw them again in the new position (see drawing **D19**).

2.1. SPECIFICATIONS ACCORDING TO THE MODEL

D20



2.1.1. SYDNEY-T AND PETRA-T

The models Sydney-T and Petra-T have a 270 m³/h fan to improve the heat distribution by the ventilation. The start and the control of the ventilation is made by the regulator knob placed on the right back side of the stove (see drawing **D20**).

This regulator has the following functions:

- OFF position: the fan is turned off when there is no combustion inside the chamber due to the stove is provided with a thermostat that controls the fan according to the temperature of the stove.
- ON position: the fan is turned on although there is no combustion inside the chamber.

In any case, you can choose the fan speed by the regulator.

• TURBINE CONNECTION:

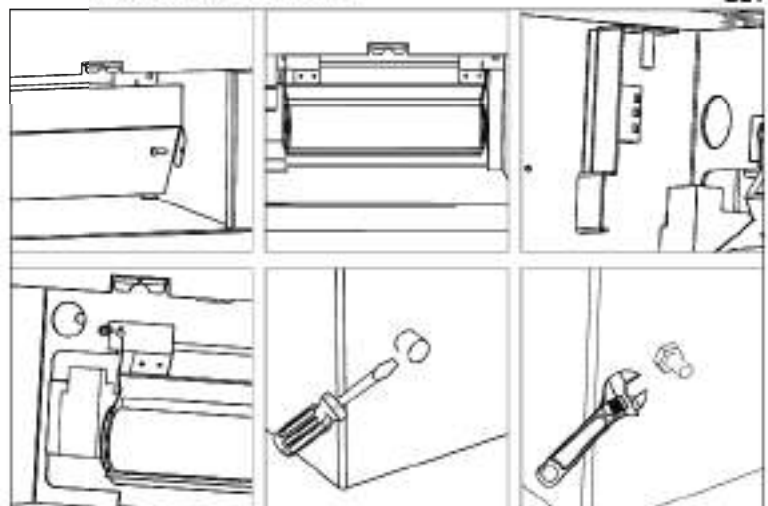
In the right back side of the stove you will find the cable that connects to the electricity network. It is advisable do not cut it in the entire length because this section is useful when needed by changes in electrical components inside. It is obligated the correct connection of the installation to earth connection.

The installation of the system might be done by skilled labour and qualified under the current rules.

• REPLACEMENT OF THE TURBINE:

The replacement of any electrical component will be done by the front of the stove. With this you do not have to uninstall the stove and you have to follow the next steps (see drawing **D21**).

- First of all, you will have to screw out the screws in both sides of the fan protection.
- Once you have removed the protection you can access to the thermostat, the plug connections and the fan will be available.
- In order to remove the fan you will have to elevate it and release it from its fixation to the stove.
- Disconnect and replace the damaged element and reattach everything such as before.



Rear or top smoke outlet

Some models of stoves can change the place of the smoke outlet collar because it is easily removable, that allows to the installer a bigger versatility when it is going to be installed.

In the model Elva, the smoke outlet collar can be installed on the top or the rear of the stove. To make the change of the collar we have to follow the next steps:

1. Remove the back sheet. For this you have to screw out the 4 screws which links with the rear.
2. Screw out the screws of the baffle plate to body.
3. Remove the baffle plate.
4. Later, screw out the cover and the collar, change their position and screw them again in the new position (see drawing **D18**).

D19



• OUTSIDE AIR INTAKE

The models *Helra*, *Sydney* and *Dover* have the choice to take the primary and secondary entry air from an adjacent room (or even from outside of the house) or the same room where the stove is installed. The primary air intake of these models is on the rear side of the stove. In case that the stove is not connected with the outside it will be necessary a minimum distance of 3-8 cm to have an enough air supply to the combustion. In the case you choose the primary air intake from the outside or an adjacent room it will be enough connecting the entry by a 120 mm diameter, paying with the chosen location. Note that a drawing too long or with do not one (elbows), cause a big loss of charge, therefore could cause some combustion problems. (See drawing D22).

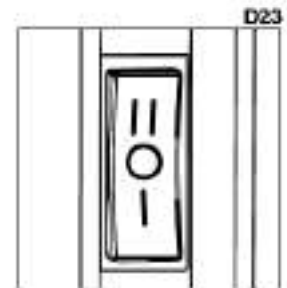


2.1.2 IRLANDA

This model of stove is provided with axial fans to improve the heat distribution by the ventilation. The start and the control of the ventilator are made by the three-position switch placed on the right bottom side (see drawing D23).

Those three positions have the following functions:

- 0 position: the fans are turned off when there is no combustion inside the chamber due to the stove is provided with a thermostat that controls the fan according to the temperature of the stove.
- 1 position: the fans run in a low speed.
- 2 position: the fans run in a high speed.



• FANS CONNECTION:

In the right side of the stove you will find the cable that connects to the electricity network. It is advisable do not cut it in the entire length because this section is useful when changes in the electrical components are needed. It is obligated the correct connection of the installation to earth connection.

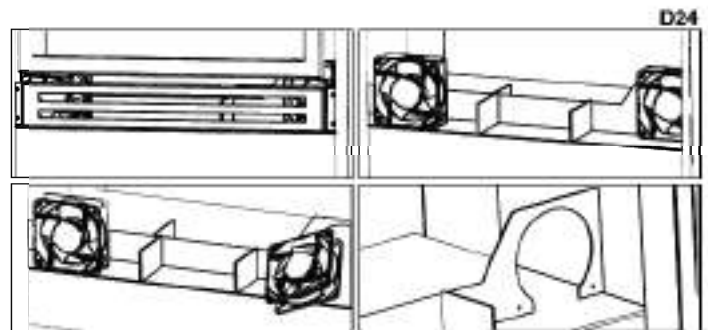


The installation of the system might be done by skilled labour and qualified under the current rules.

• REPLACEMENT OF THE FANS:

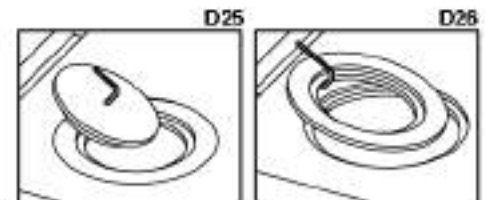
The replacement of the electrical components will be done by the front of the stove. This way you do not have to uninstall the stove, please follow the next steps (see drawing D24).

- First of all, you will have to screw out the screws in both sides of the fan protection.
- When this protection grille has been removed, you will have a direct access to the fans.
- The electrical components of the system are placed on the right side of the stove. To get access to them you will need to screw out the right fan and remove it.
- Disconnect and replace the damaged elements and reattach everything such as before.



2.1.3 MONZA

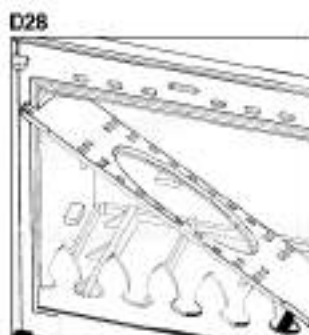
The stove *Monza* has on the top two rings to be used as a plate warmer. These rings should be handled with the accessory included for this purpose (see drawing D25 and D26).



The worktop has in both sides two removable handles made in stainless steel. The model *Vitro* has another handle in the front of the worktop.

2.1.4 OXFORD

The rotating cast is made in two parts: the iron grate and the handle in stainless steel. To place the grate follow the next steps:



1. First of all, we must introduce the rod by the hole on the front of the stove.
2. Place the grate with an approximated angle of 45° to introduce the hook of the rod on the hole of the grate.
3. Later, place the grate over the firebox (see drawing D27).

The firebox is removable too. To remove it follow the next steps:

1. Remove the vermiculite pieces (only model *Oxford*).
2. Remove the iron grate and the handle.
3. Finally turn the firebox approximately 45° to get it out by the door of the stove (see drawing D28).



The model Oxford also includes a handle with a double function: remove the ash pan and apply over the pull of the rotating cast doing possible to move it avoiding burnings (see drawing D29).

In the same way, the model Zamora also includes a handle to remove the ash pan avoiding burns (see drawing D30).

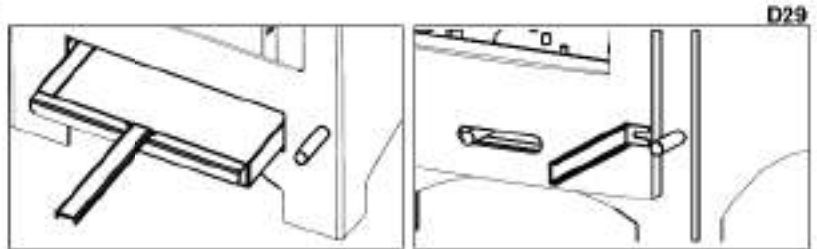
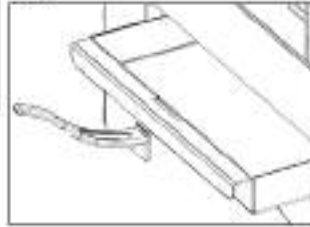
2.1.5. ORDESA

Inside of the combustion chamber you can find a piece called "ash catcher". This piece is useful to avoid the fall of the ashes to the floor when you open the door of the stove. To place it properly, follow the next steps:

1. We must match the hooks of the piece with the groove of the stove. To this, rotate slightly the piece.
2. When the piece is inserted on the grooves, drop it from its own weight to rest in his final position (see drawing D31).

In the stove, it is included a handle to remove the ash pan to avoid burns (see drawing D30).

D30



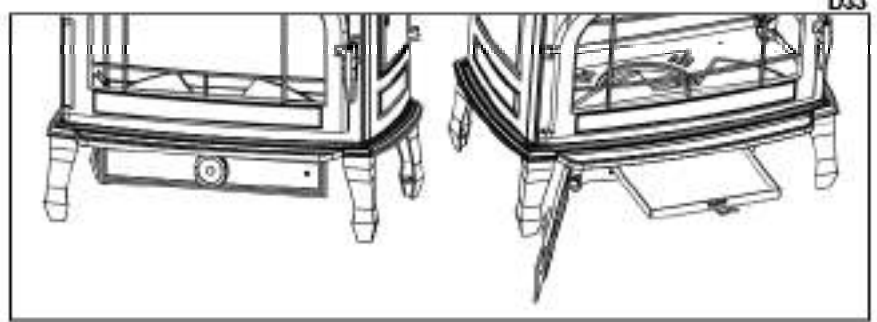
D29

2.1.6. ETNA AND DERBY 9 / DERBY 14

The models Etna, Derby 9 and Derby 14 have a door on the right side whose function is to load fuel (see drawing D32).

In the Etna stove, it is included a handle to remove the ash pan which is hidden behind the lower door (see drawing D33).

D32



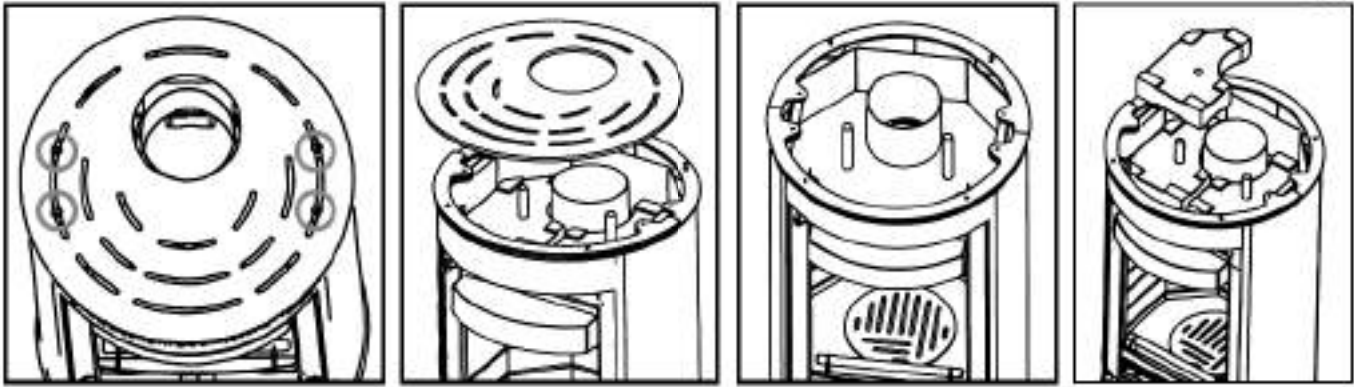
D33

2.1.7. DOVER

The Dover model has on the top, between the combustion chamber and the top (see drawing D34), a ceramic thermal storage which allows the stove to radiate heat for a longer time (even when the stove is switched off), increasing the thermal inertia of the stove. For its replacement, it is necessary to remove the top of the stove, so you have to remove the 4 screws located on the top of the oven (see drawing D35) and then you will be able to extract this ceramic piece or even increase the number of them, in order to raise the power of thermal radiation (max 4 pieces).



D34



3. INSTALLATION AND SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

The way of installing the stove will affect the safety and the proper operation. For this reason, it is recommendable that the installation is carried out by people who are qualified and informed about the compliance with the installation and safety norms. If a stove is not properly installed, it may cause serious damage.

Before the installation, follow the next verifications:

- Make sure that the floor can sustain the weight of the equipment and make a proper isolation in the case that it is made of flammable material (wood) or a material that can be affected by a thermal shock (plaster cast, for example).
- If the equipment is installed on a floor which is not completely refractory or inflammable such as parquet, carpet, etc, it is necessary to replace this part or install a fire-resistant base so that it protrudes out the fireplace 30 cm. Example of materials include steel flooring, glass base or any other type of fire-resistant material.
- Make sure that there is proper ventilation in the place where it is installed (air intake) (see section 5 of the manual).
- Avoid the installation in places where there are collective ventilation pipes, hoods with or without extractor, B type gas equipments, hood pumps or equipments that can cause that the draw of the stove is not good if they are used at the same time.
- Make sure that the smoke duct and the pipes used for the chimney are suitable for the operation of the stove.
- We recommend that you call your installer in order to check both the chimney as well as the air flow for the combustion.
- This product can be installed near the walls as long as they comply with the following requirements:
- The installer must assure that the walls are completely made of brick masonry, thermo-clay block, concrete, bricks, etc, and that it is coated by materials that can support high temperature. Therefore, for any other type of material (drywall, wood, non-ceramic glass, etc), the installer must provide sufficient insulation or keep a minimum safety distance to the wall of 80-100 cm.
- Keep any flammable or heat sensitive materials (furniture, curtains, and clothing) at a minimum distance of about 100cm, including the area in front of the loading door. Measurements below the minimum distances should not be used.

3.1. SAFETY MEASURES

During the installation of the equipment, there are risks to be taken into account, so you should follow the next safety measures.

- a. Do not place flammable objects above.
- b. Do not place the stove near combustible walls.
- c. The stove should only be used when the ash pan is inserted.
- d. It is recommended to install carbon monoxide detector (CO) in the room where the equipment is installed.
- e. Use the glove included for opening and closing the door as well as manipulating the controls as these can be very hot.
- f. Solid combustion residues (ashes) should be collected in an airtight container and resistant to fire.
- g. The appliance should never be turned on in the presence of emission of gases or vapours (e.g., fire clean glue, gasoline, etc).
- h. Do not place nearby flammable materials.



WARNING!!

It is noted that both the stove and the glass get very hot and should not be touched.

3.2. INTERVENTION IN CASE OF EMERGENCY

If there is fire in the stove or the flue:

- a) Close the loading door.
- b) Close primary and secondary air intakes.
- c) Put the fire out by using carbon dioxide extinguishers (CO₂ powder).
- d) Request for the immediate intervention of the fire-lighters.

DO NOT PUT THE FIRE OFF WITH WATER

WARNING:

The manufacturer declines any responsibility for the malfunction of an installation not subject to the requirements of these instructions or the use of additional products not appropriate.

4. CHIMNEY

The chimney is of basic importance in the proper functioning of the stove and primarily has two functions:

- Evacuate the smoke and the gas safely out of the house.
- Provide sufficient draft to the stove in order to keep the fire.

Therefore, it is essential that it is made perfectly and that it is subjected to maintenance operations in order to keep it in good condition (many of the claims due to malfunctioning reasons refer exclusively to a bad draft). The chimney can be made of masonry or metallic pipe compound.

It is necessary to comply with the following requirements for the proper operation of the stove:

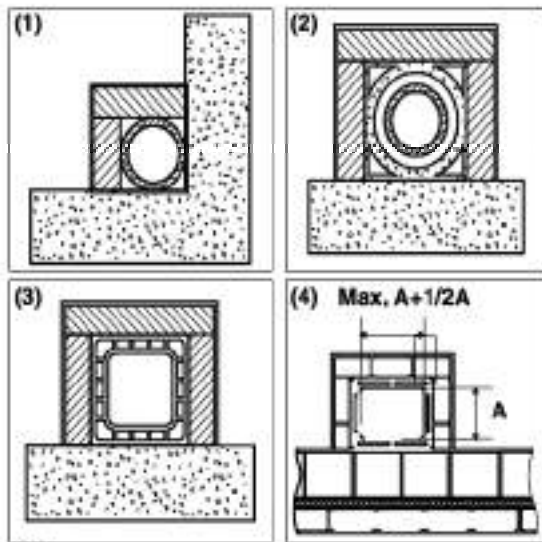
- The interior section must be perfectly circular.
- It must be thermally insulated along its entire length in order to prevent condensation (the smoke is liquefied by heat shock) and even more if the installation is outside the house.
- If we use metallic pipe for the installation outside the house, it is compulsory to use thermal insulated pipe. In cases of two metallic pipes and, between them, there is a thermal insulator. Moreover, we will avoid condensation problems.
- It should not have bottlenecks (enlargements or reductions) and it must be vertical with deviations not higher than 45°.
- Do not use horizontal sections.
- If it has been used previously, it must be clean.
- Respect the technical data of the instructions manual.

** For the filter

The optimum draft for the stoves vary between 12+/-2 Pa (1.0-1.4 mm water column). We recommend checking the technical information of the product.

A lower value causes a bad combustion causing carbonic deposits and excessive smoke generation, having leaks and, even worse, an increase of the temperature that could damage the structural components of the stove, while a higher value leads to a too rapid combustion with the heat dispersion through the flue.

Materials that are prohibited for the chimney and, therefore, damage the proper functioning of the equipment are: fibre cement, galvanized steel (at least in the first few meters) and rough and porous interior surfaces. **drawing D36** shows some examples of solution.



D36

(1) Stainless steel AISI 316 chimney with double insulated chamber and material resistant up to 400°C. **Efficiency 100% optimum.**

(2) Traditional clay chimney with square section and holes. **Efficiency 80% optimum.**

(3) Chimney with refractory material and double insulated chamber and exterior coating made of lightweight concrete. **Efficiency 100% optimum.**

(4) Avoid chimneys with rectangular interior section different to the one of the drawing. **Efficiency 40% poor. Not recommended.**

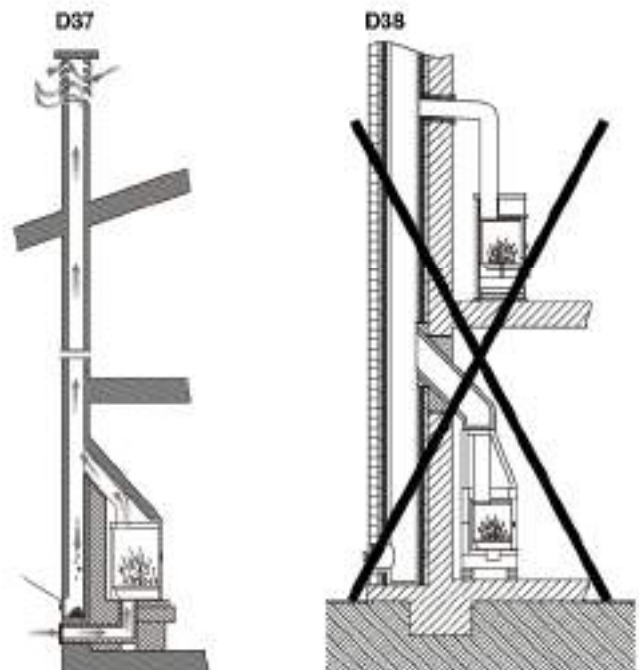
All stoves that send smoke to the exterior should have their own chimney.

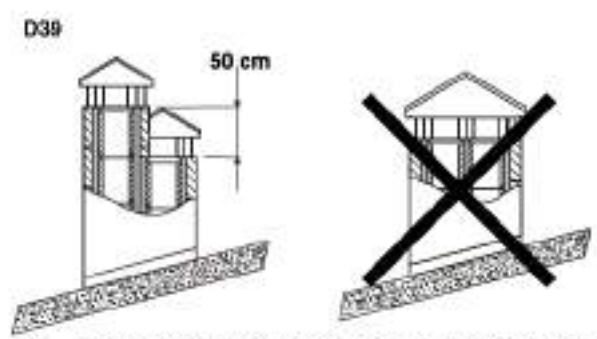


Never use the same chimney for several equipments at the same time (see drawing D37 and D38).

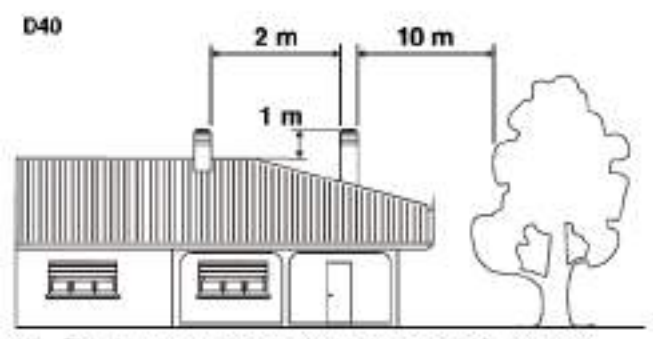
The minimum diameter must be 4 dm² (for example, 20 x 20 cm) for stoves with a diameter below 200 mm or 6.25 dm² (for example, 25 x 25 cm) for equipments with a diameter higher than 200 mm.

A big section of the chimney (for example, diameter of the pipe superior to the one recommended) may results in a volume too large to be heated and, therefore, it can cause difficulties for the proper operation of the equipment. In order to avoid this problem, it is necessary to enclose the chimney in its entire length. However, a small section (for example, diameter of the pipe interior to the one recommended) may cause a reduction of the draft.





(1) In the case that there are chimneys placed side by side, one of them must exceed to the other at least 50 cm in order to avoid pressure movements among them



(1) The chimney can't have obstacles around 10 m towards walls or trees. Otherwise, raise it at least 1 m above the obstacle. The chimney must exceed the top of the roof at least 1 m.

The top must be away from flammable or combustible materials through an appropriate insulation or an air chamber. In the case that they pass through flammable materials components, they should be eliminated. In case, it is forbidden that there are pipes of installator's or air suction channels. It is also prohibited to do mobile or fixed openings for connecting other different equipments. If we use metallic pipes inside a masonry duct, it is essential that they are well insulated and with appropriate materials (insulating fibre coatings) in order to avoid the deterioration of the masonry or the interior coating.

4.1. CONNECTION OF THE STOVE TO THE CHIMNEY

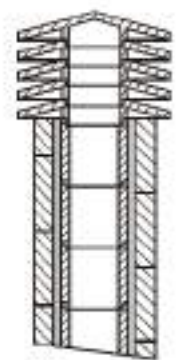
The connection to the stove for the smoke evacuation must be done with rigid aluminized steel pipes or stainless steel pipes. **It is forbidden the use of flexible-metallic pipes or fibre cement pipes because they damage the safety of the connection because they are subject to jerks and breaks, which causes smoke losses.**

The chimney must be fixed perpendicular to the smoke outlet of the stove. It should be rectilinear and with a material that supports high temperatures (the more 400 °C). It can't have a maximum inclination of 45° whereby excessive deposits of condensation produced in the initial stages of ignition and / or excessive soot formation is avoided. Moreover, it avoids the slowing down of the smoke when it comes out. The lack of sealing of the connection may cause the malfunction of the equipment.

The internal diameter of the connection pipe should correspond to the external diameter of the chimney of the equipment. This service is assured by the pipes complying with UNE 1298.

4.2. CHIMNEY COWL

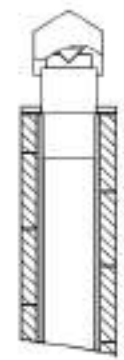
The chimney draft also depends on the chimney cowl. The chimney cowl should assure the smoke discharge even during windy days, having into account that it must exceed the top of the roof (drawing D41).



(1) Industrial chimney of prefabricated elements that allow a good smoke extraction.



(2) Traditional chimney. The proper exit section must be, at least, two times the interior section of the chimney, the best is 2,5 times.



(3) Chimney with interior cone smoke deflector.

D41

The chimney cowl must comply with the following requirements:

- It must have the same interior section of the stove
- It must have an usable exit section that is two times the one of the interior of the chimney
- It must be constructed so that the rain, snow or any other object do not enter inside.
- It must be easily accessible in order to do servicing and cleaning tasks.

If the chimney cowl is metallic, due to its own design adapted to the diameter of the pipe, the smoke discharge is assured. There are different models of metallic chimney cowl, fixed, anti-rotation, and rotary or extractor.

5. OUTSIDE AIR INTAKE

For the proper operation of the stove, it is essential that there is an enough for the combustion and reoxygenation of the environment where it is installed. In the case of houses built under the requirements of "energy efficiency" with a great degree of airtightness, it is possible that the air intake is not guaranteed. The filter must assure compliance with the Technical Building Code. This means that the air must be able to move for the combustion through some opening connected to the exterior, over which doors and windows are closed. Moreover, it must comply with the following requirements:

- It must be placed in so that it cannot be obstructed.
- It must be connected to the environment where the equipment is installed and it must be protected by a grate.
- The minimum area of the outlet should not be less than 100 cm² (Check regulations on this issue)
- When the air flow comes through openings that are connected to the exterior or of adjacent environments, it is important to avoid air intakes in connection with garages, kitchens, toilets, etc.

6. FUELS ALLOWED/NOT ALLOWED

The fuel allowed is wood. Use only dry firewood (max. moisture content: 20%, which corresponds to firewood that was cut two years ago). The length of the logs will depend on the model (you can check the technical features of each model in our web site www.bronzi.com). Compressed wood briquettes must be used carefully in order to avoid harmful overheating of the equipment because they have a high calorific power.

The wood used as fuel must be stored in a dry place. Damp firewood has approximately 60% of water. Therefore, it is not suitable to be burnt because it makes the ignition more difficult due to the fact that the heats is used to vaporize the water. Moreover, the moisture content has also the disadvantage that, when the temperature is lower, the water condense in the fireplace and the chimney. This causes the soot accumulation and condensation, with the consequent risk of fire.



Among others, it is not allowed to use > coal, barks and panels, damp firewood or with paint or plastic materials. In these cases, the warranty of the stove shall terminate. It is forbidden to use waste and it would damage the equipment. Paper and cardboard should only be used during the ignition.

Below is an instructions table about the type of firewood and the quality for the combustion.

TYPE OF WOOD	QUALITY
HOLM OAK	OPTIMAL
ASH TREE	VERY GOOD
BIRCH TREE	GOOD
ELM TREE	GOOD
BEECH	GOOD
WILLOW	NOT ENOUGH
FIR TREE	NOT ENOUGH
WILD PINE	INSUFFICIENT
POPLAR	INSUFFICIENT

Table 1

MULTIFUEL MODELS

The Oxford, Ema and Cruesa models are MULTIFUEL models and only these models can be used with mineral carbon as a fuel. You can use some of the two fuels without any change in your stove.

7. STARTUP (FIRST IGNITIONS)

In order to ignite the fire, we recommend using small wood strips with paper or other means such as fire starters. It is forbidden to use liquid substances such as alcohol, gasoline, petroleum or similar products.



WARNING!! At the beginning, it is possible that you note smoke or smell which are typically produced when metals are subject to high temperatures or when the paint is still fresh. Never ignite the equipment when there are combustible gases in the environment.

In order to do a proper start-up of the products treated with paints used at high temperatures, it is important to consider the following conditions:

- The materials of the products are not homogenous due to the fact that there are cast-iron parts and steel parts
- The temperature of the product's body is not uniform: among different zones there are variable temperatures between 300°C and 500°C.
- During its lifetime, the product is subject to ignitions stoppages even in the same day, as well as intensive use or not use depending on the season.
- The equipment, at the beginning, must be subject to different startup cycles so that all materials and the paint can complete different elastic expansions.

Therefore, it is important to adopt these measures during the ignition phase.

1. Assure that there is a good draft in the place where the equipment is installed
2. During the 4 or 5 first ignitions, do not load excessively the combustion chamber and keep the stove lit during at least 6-10 hours continuously
3. Then, load it more, respecting the recommended load and try to leave the fireplace lit the maximum time as possible, trying to avoid short ignition periods
4. During the first ignitions, you should not place any object on the equipment and, in particular, on lacquered surfaces. Lacquered surfaces should not be touched while the equipment is heated.

B. IGNITION AND NORMAL OPERATION

In order to do a good ignition of the stove, it is necessary to follow the next steps:

- a. Open the door. Open completely the regulator of the primary air intake and the regulator of the secondary air intake (in adjustable models) (see section 2)

- b Insert a fire starter or a paper roll and some wood splinters into the chamber.
- c Light the paper or the splinter. Close the door slowly and leave it half-open 10 or 15 minutes while the glass is heated.
- d When there is time enough, open the door slowly in order to avoid smoke returns and load the fireplace with dry wood logs. Close the door slowly.
- e When the logs are in, use the regulators located on the front part (primary and secondary air intake) in order to control the heat emission of the stove. These regulators should be opened according to the heating needs. The best combustion (with minimum emissions) is reached when the maximum of the air for the combustion passes through the secondary air regulator.

In addition to the air regulation for the combustion, the draft also affects the intensity of the combustion and the heating performance of your equipment. A good draft of the stove needs a reduced regulation of the air for the combustion, while a lack of draft needs a good regulation of the air for the combustion.

Due to safety reasons, the door must remain closed when the fireplace is being used. You should only open the door for loading the fuel. In order to refill the fuel, open the door slowly, open the primary air intake, introduce the wood and close the door. After 3-5 minutes, return to the combustion recommended regulation.

Do not overload the equipment (see maximum fuel load). Too much fuel and too much air for the combustion can cause the overheating and, therefore, damage the equipment. The non-compliance of this rule will invalidate the warranty.

9. SERVICING AND CARE

The stove, the chimney and, in general, the whole installation, must be cleaned completely at least once a year or when necessary.



WARNING!! Maintenance and servicing operations must be done when the stove is cold. These tasks are not covered by the warranty.

9.1. CLEANING THE CHIMNEY

When the wood is burnt slowly, it produces tars and other organic vapours that combined with the humidity they create the creosote (soot). An excessive accumulation of soot may cause problems in the smoke outlet and even the smoke duct may suffer a fire. A chimney sweep should perform this task and, at the same time, examine the smoke duct. During the cleaning tasks, it is necessary to remove the ash pan, the grille and the smoke battle plate in order to make easier the fall of the soot.

It is recommended to use anti-soot envelopes during the operation of the stove at least once a week. These envelopes are placed directly on the fire and you can buy them in the same Bronpi distributor where you bought your stove.

9.2. CLEANING THE GLASS

IMPORTANT:

Clean the glass only when it is cold in order to avoid its explosion.

You can use specific products such as vitro ceramic cleaning products. Do not use aggressive or abrasive products that stain the glass.

You can find Bronpi vitro ceramic cleaning product in the same Bronpi distributor where you bought your stove.

BREAKAGE OF GLASSES: the glasses, as they are vitro ceramic, resist until 750°C and they are not subject to thermal shocks. The breakage can only be caused by mechanical shocks (crashes or violent closing of the door, etc). Therefore, its replacement is not included in the warranty.

9.3. CLEANING THE ASH

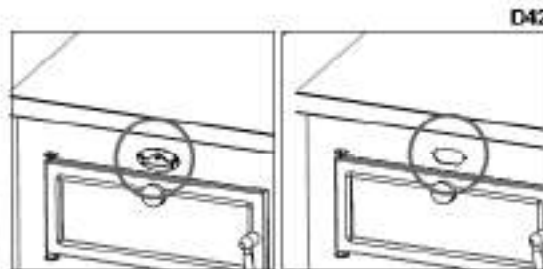
All stoves have an ash pan for the ash collection.

We recommend emptying the ash pan regularly in order to avoid that it is full completely so that the grille does not overheat. Moreover, we recommend leaving 2-3 cm of ash on the base.

9.4. SPECIFICATIONS FOR MODELS WITH OVEN

(Only models Blanco, Suiza, Suiza Inox and vitro):

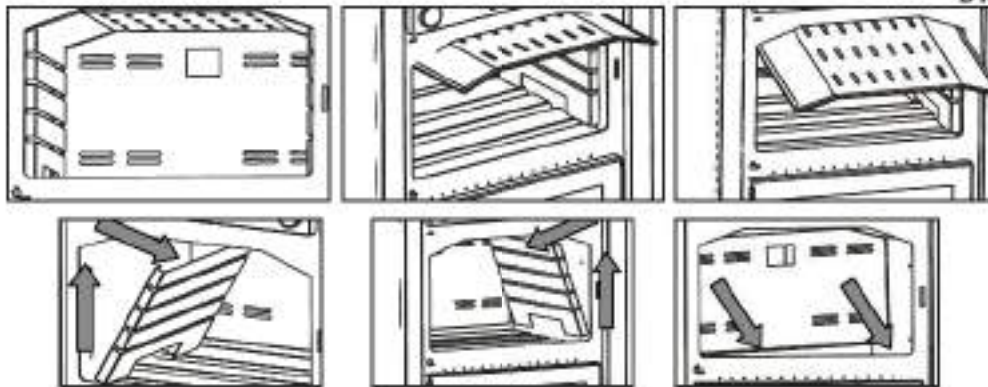
Over time and with its use, the stoves with oven can create soot deposits in the external parts of the oven. These deposits can obstruct the draw and cause a malfunction of the stove. For this reason, it is important to remove them through a register that is hidden under the logo of the oven door. It is necessary to unscrew the logo and use the hole in order to proceed with the cleaning (see drawing D42).



When you are cleaning the oven, please be careful and do not use aggressive products because they can wear down the paint and too much water can oxidise it.

In the model Suiza-Inox, the interior of the cooking chamber of the oven is composed of removable stainless steel parts (2 guides, top and back). Therefore, in order to clean it, these parts can be removed by following these steps (see drawing D43):

- Remove the top, sliding it outwards.
- Extract the side guides, which are placed on 4 supports. To detach them, we must pull up the guide and then pull it.
- Finally, remove the rear which is placed on 2 supports.



9.5. EXTERNAL CLEANING



Do not clean the external surface of the stove with water or abrasive products because they may damage the stove. Use a feather duster or a rag a bit wet.

10. SEASONAL STOPPAGES

After cleaning the chimney and the stove by removing the ash and other residues, close all doors and regulators.

It is recommended to clean the chimney at least once a year. Meanwhile, check the joints because if they are not in good condition (they do not adjust to the door), they do not guarantee the proper operation of the stove! For this reason, it would be necessary to change them. You can find this spare part in the same Bronpi distributor where you bought your stove.

If there is humidity in the place where the stove is installed, put absorbent salts inside the equipment. Protect the internal parts with neutral vaseline in order to keep the appearance along the time.

11. TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE

PROBLEM	POSSIBLE REASON	SOLUTION	
The stove gives off smoke	Inappropriate use of the stove	Open the primary air intake a few minutes and then open the door	
	Smoke duct is cold	Pre-heat the stove	
	Smoke duct is obstructed	Check the duct and the connector to see if it is obstructed or has excessive soot	PROFES
	Smoke duct is oversized	Install an appropriate diameter	PROFES
	Smoke duct is tight	Install an appropriate diameter	PROFES
	The draw is not enough	Add length to the chimney	PROFES
	Smoke duct with intifalions	Seal connections between sections	PROFES
Air returns	More than one equipment connected to the duct	Disconnect the rest of equipments and seal the entrances	PROFES
	Inappropriate use of the stove	Open completely the primary air intake and, later, the door during a few minutes	
	Combustion range too low. Lack of draw	Use the stove with an appropriate range. Increase the primary air intake	
	Excessive ash accumulator	Empty the ash pan frequently	
Combustion out of control Insufficient heat	The door is not sealed properly or is over	Close the door or change the sealing cords	PROFES
	Excessive draft	Check the installation or install a draft-control valve	PROFES
	Refractory sealing plaster is damaged	Check the joints and use refractory putty	PROFES
	Smoke duct is oversized	Install an appropriate diameter	PROFES
	Strong winds	Install an appropriate chimney cowl	PROFES
	Green or wet wood with bad quality	Use dry wood. Air dried during at least 1 year	
	Green or wet wood with bad quality	Use dry wood. Air dried during at least 2 years	
	Lack of primary air	Increase the primary air intake	
	Smoke duct with air intifalions	Use an insulated system of chimney	
	Masonry exterior of the chimney is cold	Insulate externally the chimney	PROFES
	Heat loss in the house	Seal windows, openings, etc.	

Table 2

* The note PROFES means that the task must be done by a professional

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NOTES

Il est recommandé de lire attentivement les instructions de sécurité et les avertissements avant d'installer, d'utiliser ou d'entretenir l'appareil. Les instructions de sécurité et les avertissements sont indiqués dans les sections 1 et 2 de ce manuel. Les instructions de sécurité et les avertissements sont également indiqués sur l'appareil.

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