



**BRONPI**

*la excelencia en el fuego*

**INSTRUCCIONES DE INSTALACIÓN, USO Y MANTENIMIENTO**

**CHIMENEAS METÁLICAS**

**INSTALLATION, OPERATING AND SERVICING INSTRUCTIONS**

**METALLIC FIREPLACES**

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

**CHEMINÉES MÉTALLIQUES**

**INSTRUÇÕES DE INSTALAÇÃO, USO E MANUTENÇÃO**

**LAREIRAS METÁLICAS**

**ISTRUZIONI DI INSTALLAZIONE, USO E MANUTENZIONE**

**CAMINI METALLICI**

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Dear client:

We would like to thank you for choosing one of our products. The metallic fireplace that you have purchased is of great value. For this reason, we invite you to read carefully these instructions manual in order to make the most of your equipment. It is compulsory to install and use our products according to the instructions of the present manual in order to comply with the safety standards.

## 1. GENERAL WARNINGS

The installation of a metallic fireplace 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 an 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:

- Fireplace body with hood and chimney trim. Both placed on the pallet.
- Inside the combustion chamber you can find: a box/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 (the Huesca model lacks electric torch). One spray paint can to repair possible scratches, etc.
- One small rake in order to stoke the fire and move the embers (the Huesca model lacks this rake). One telescopic grate and one baffle plate.
- Inside the ash pan: "cold hands" handle and handle of the ash pan.

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 (refractory material that covers the walls). It also has a panoramic door with vitro ceramic glass (resistant up to 750°C) and ceramic cord for the air tightness of the combustion chamber.

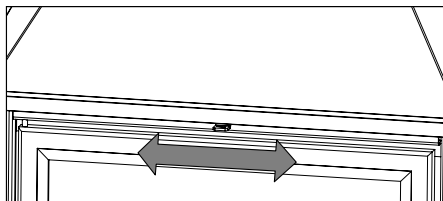
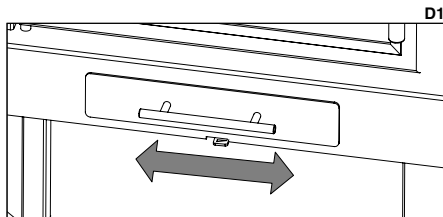
### Heating is produced by:

- Convection:** because the air passes through the double hood (when applicable), the fireplace gives off heat.
- Radiation:** through the vitro ceramic glass and the body the heat is irradiated towards the environment.
- Forced convection (only models with turbines):** thanks to the turbine located at the bottom of the device, the air is sucked at room temperature and returned to the room at a higher temperature.

The models have some settings for a perfect combustion control:

**The primary air regulation (see drawing D1)** on the models of the Brasil and Lisboa series is located at the bottom under the door and its movement is horizontal. In the rest of the models, the regulation is placed with the ashtray drawer under the door. The largest air intake is placed in the larger side of the triangle. It controls the air that passes through the ash pan and the grate towards the fuel. In the Huesca model, this regulation is done through the opening and closing of the ash box itself (greater opening implies a greater air intake). 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.



D2

**The secondary air intake (see drawing D2)** is located on the top of the door, between the door and the bottom of the hood. In this way, 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.

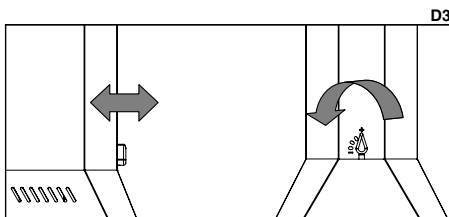
The combustion is not always stable. In fact, it can be affected by the weather conditions or the outside temperature. This modifies the draw of the chimney. For this reason, our fireplaces have a baffle plate (or double baffle plate) and a draft-diverter valve that controls and improves the draw.

### Draft-diverter valve:

For the proper use of the valve we will follow the next steps (see drawing D3):

1. Pull on the stainless steel knob
2. Rotate it to the desired position
3. Introduce the knob into the hole

The models of the series Brasil and Lisboa as well as the model Huesca, lack of this draft-diverter valve.



## Baffle plate:

The baffle plate is a fundamental part for the proper operation of the fireplace. **It must be placed in the right position and the fireplace must not be used without the baffle plate. This would invalidate the warranty (see drawings D4, D5 and D6).**



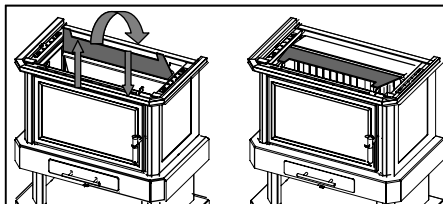
### WARNING!

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

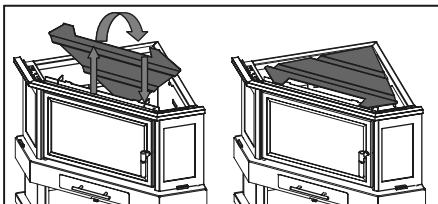
Due to safety reasons during the transport in some models, the baffle plate is not assembled. You will find it inside the combustion chamber. In order to place it properly, you should follow the next steps:

### Frontal models:

D4

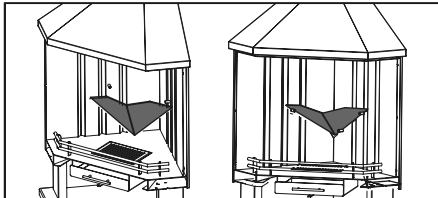


D5

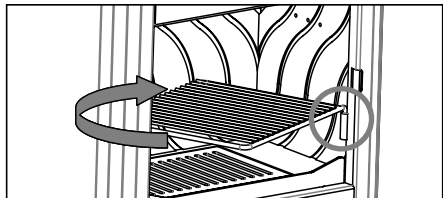


### Corner models:

D6



D7

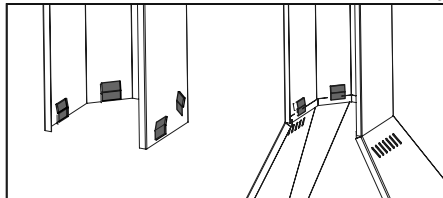


### Barbecue grill

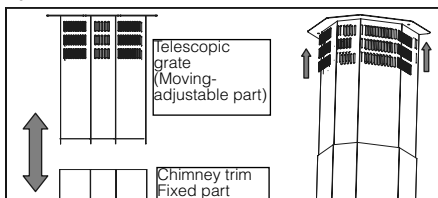
The Huesca model, as well as the models of the series Brasil and Lisboa, incorporates as standard a barbecue grill. It is adjustable in two heights depending on the slot of the lateral guide that you use (**see drawing D7**).

Moreover, the fireplace includes a metallic flue cover in order to hide the smoke pipes (**see drawings D8 and D9**). In no case may this piece act as smoke pipe. It comprises two parts:

D8

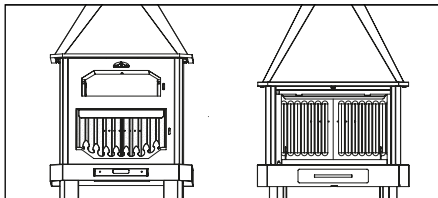


D9

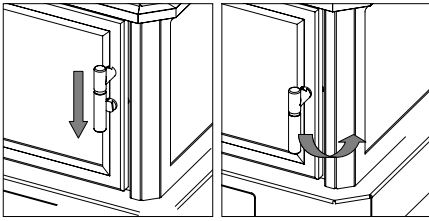


- a fixed part that must be placed on the upper part of the hood:
- a moving part (telescopic) of around 50 cm that is introduced into the fixed part. This telescopic piece will be extracted until it touches the ceiling. Then, screw it through the holes.
- The inside part of the combustion chamber is made of detachable cast iron or vermiculite plates (**see drawing D10**) and the product should never be used if these plates have been extracted. This fact would invalidate the warranty.

D10



D11

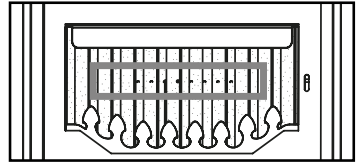


“Cold hands” handle (Models: Lorca-R and Huelva)

Inside the ash pan you will find the “cold hands” handle in order to open the door. In order to place it properly, it is necessary to introduce it from top to bottom and, later, rotate it (see drawing D10).

### Double combustion

Some models of the metallic fireplaces include a double combustion. With this system we get a second preheat



D12

entry air inside the combustion chamber.

This allows a second combustion of the gases not burnt in the first combustion that achieves a high performance efficiency, a great fuel saving and reductions in pollutant emissions. (see drawing D12)

## 2.1. SPECIFICATIONS ACCORDING TO THE MODEL

### 2.1.1. LISBOA-C AND LISBOA-C VISION

In order to hang these chimney models on a wall, it is included a Z-shaped metallic piece that must be screwed to the wall. This piece will support the weight (see drawing D13).



**IMPORTANT!!!: it is necessary to assure that the wall will support the weight of the fireplace (and the weight of the wood). It is not recommended to install the fireplace on walls made of materials that are not able to support the weight or made of combustible materials (see section 3 Safety Measures).**

### 2.1.2. EBRO AND EBRO-R

This fireplaces does not include the draft-diverter valve but, on the top, it includes an oven with a hermetic cooking 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 ceiling of the oven there is one pipe that connects the cooking chamber with the smoke outlet in order to remove the gas generated in the oven.

The oven has the following components:

- Thermometer: it is disassembled and you can find it in the baking tray. It shows the cooking temperature of the oven. In order to install it, it is necessary to introduce the sheath through the hole of the door and, then, put the nut. (see drawing D14)

**WARNING!! The thermometer shows the cooking temperature of the oven. It never shows the temperature of the combustion chamber. The maximum cooking temperature for the oven is 200-230°C. If the thermometer shows that the oven reaches a higher temperature, this means that the equipment has been overloaded and this fact will invalidate the warranty.**

- Tray. It is made of stainless steel. It can be adjustable in two different levels according to the level that we use. In order to avoid the damage of the tray, it is recommended to extract it outside the oven when it is not being used.
- Refractory bricks. They are placed on the base of the oven. Their purpose is to absorb heat and irradiate it.

### 2.1.3. BRASIL AND LISBOA SERIES

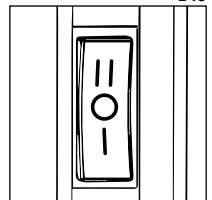
#### Forced ventilation

The metallic fireplaces of the Brasil series have a turbine of 225 m<sup>3</sup> / h, while the Lisboa series ones are provided (as standard) with a tangential turbine of 290m<sup>3</sup> / h in order to improve the distribution of the heat through the ventilation of the environment of the installation site.

The start-up process and the control of the ventilation are made through the three positions switch located in the bottom right side (see drawing D15).

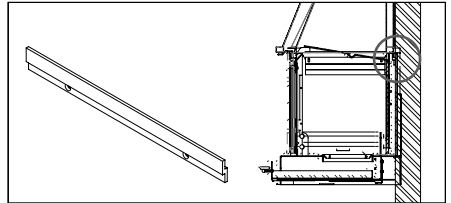
These three positions have the following functions:

- **Position 0**: The turbine will remain off even if there is combustion inside the fireplace, so you have to position the switch in the position 1 or 2 if you want the turbine to operate.
- **Position 1**: the turbine runs continuously at slow speed.
- **Position 2**: the turbine runs continuously at fast speed.



D15

D13



EN

## Turbine connection

On the right rear side of the fireplace you will find the conductor that connects to the network.

It is advisable not to cut it in its length completely since this section is useful when replacing electrical components of the interior. It is fundamental the right connection to the grounding system.

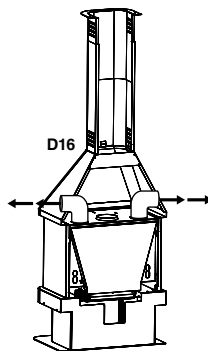


**Installation of the appliance must be carried out by qualified personnel in accordance with current regulations.**

## Connecting air pipes for the channelling

These metallic fireplaces are designed for the connection of two additional ventilation outlets (see drawing D16). In order to do this, it is necessary to perform the following steps:

- Remove the closing covers from the air exits located at the top of the combustion chamber.
- Fix the connecting collars in the gap or resulting holes.
- Drill the wall so flexible pipes (fireproof) 12cm diameter can pass through and install their corresponding connections.
- Fix the pipes with metal clips to the corresponding collars and grates. Each pipe can't exceed recommended channelling length and must be insulated with insulating materials to avoid noise and heat dispersion.
- The grates must be placed at a height of not less than 2 meters above the floor in order to avoid that the hot air, on its way out, disturbs people.



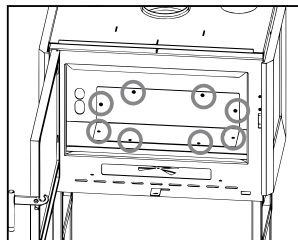
### ATTENTION!!:

**It must be taken into account that the ducting pipe for reasons of space can't be placed through the interior of the flue cover. For this reason, the installer must have this into account as well as the aesthetics to be developed in order to hide (if desired) these channelling pipes.**

## Turbine replacement

In case of replacement of one of the electrical components, in the models Brasil, Lisboa and Lisboa-C, the replacement process can be carried out without uninstalling the fireplace, as they are placed under its bottom side. It is possible to access the components through the combustion chamber by following the next steps (see drawing D17).

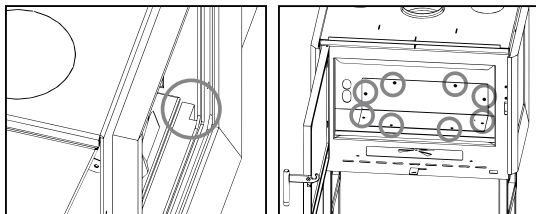
- Remove the vermiculite baffle plate.
- Remove the cast-iron back plates.
- Remove the cast-iron grate.
- Remove the screws from the fan support, lift from the left side and remove it, you must do it carefully because of the cables of the stallation.



D17

In the case of the Lisboa-E and Lisboa-3 models, the steps would be (see drawing D18):

- Remove the side cast-iron plates by pulling upwards from the front.
- Remove the baffle plate.
- Remove the cast-iron grate by pulling out from the sides.
- Remove the screws from the fan support, lift from the left side and remove it, you must do it carefully because of the cables of the installation.



D18

## Outdoor air intake

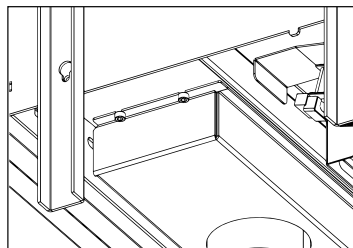
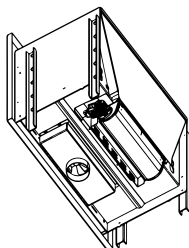
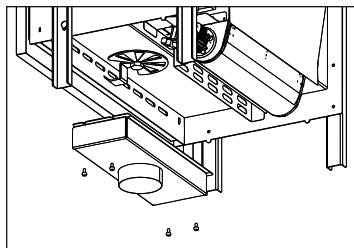
In the models of the Lisboa and Brasil, it is possible to choose that the entrance of primary air comes from a contiguous place or even from outside of the house.

In the case of providing air from outside or from a contiguous place, you must purchase the optional kit (KIT-AIR2) for external air intake (airtight). Simply connect the KIT with a 100 mm diameter pipe to the chosen place. Keep in mind that a too long pipe or with too many deviations (elbows), far from benefiting the intake of air, causes a great loss of load and, therefore, can cause combustion problems.

Do not forget that this external air intake is independent and different from the input needed for the ventilation unit (turbine), so the decoration or masonry made to the insert, must have a sufficient air circulation for the flow of the turbine (see drawing D19).

The procedure for placing the optional external air intake kit is as follows:

- At the bottom, under the top, you will find 4 screws that are threaded.
- Remove the 4 screws.
- Place the kit as shown in the drawing.
- Replace the 4 screws previously removed.
- Connect the air intake to the exterior or selected environment through a 100 mm diameter pipe.



D19

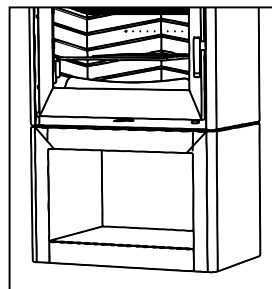
### 2.1.4. COMMON TO ALL METALLIC FIREPLACE MODELS

#### Bottom base / woodshed

At the bottom of the metallic fireplace, except for the Lisboa-C models, you will find a space that can be used as a logger or woodshed. For safety reasons, it is compulsory not to overload this compartment, so that due to the heat radiation (depending on the load on the combustion chamber - see table of technical characteristics) it doesn't cause the ignition of the stored firewood. (see drawing D20).

### 3. INSTALLATION AND SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

The way of installing the fireplace 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 metallic fireplace is not properly installed it may cause serious damage.**



D20

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 introduce 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, heat pumps or equipments that can cause that the draw of the chimney 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 fireplace.
- We recommend that you call your fitter 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 fitter must assure that the wall is 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 fitter 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:

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



#### WARNING!!

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

### 3.2. INTERVENTION IN CASE OF EMERGENCY

If there is fire in the chimney:

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

**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 metallic fireplace and primarily has two functions:

- Evacuate the smoke and the gas safely out of the house.
- Provide sufficient draft to the metallic fireplace 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 fireplace:

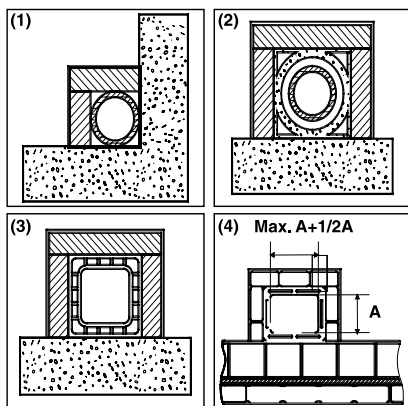
- The interior section must be perfectly circular.
- It must be thermally insulated along its entire length in order to prevent condensation (the smoke is liquefied by heat shock) and even more if the installation is outside the house.
- If we use metallic pipe for the installation outside the house, it is compulsory to use thermal insulated pipe. It consist of two concentric 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 that 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 fitter

The optimum draft for the metallic fireplaces varies 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 metallic fireplace, 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 D21** shows some examples of solution.



(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**

D21

All metallic fireplaces 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 D22).**



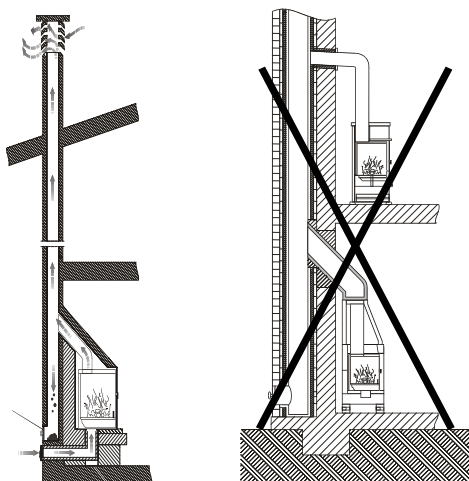
The minimum diameter must be 4 dm<sup>2</sup> (for example, 20 x 20 cm) for chimneys with a diameter below 200 mm or 6.25 dm<sup>2</sup> (for example, 25 x 25 cm) for equipments with a diameter higher than 200 mm.

A big section of the chimney (for example, diameter of the pipe superior to the one recommended) may result 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 inferior to the one recommended) may cause a reduction of the draft.

**The flue 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 compounds, they should be eliminated.**

**Inside, it is forbidden that there are pipes of installations or air abduction 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.**



D22

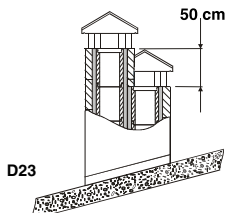
#### 4.1. CONNECTION OF THE FIREPLACE TO THE CHIMNEY

The connection to the fireplace 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.**

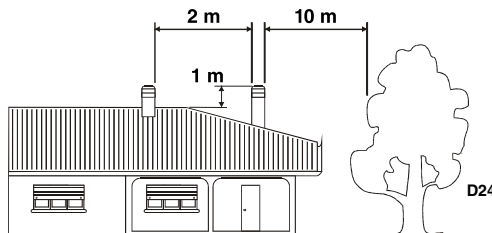
The chimney must be fixed hermetically to the smoke outlet of the fireplace. **It should be rectilinear and with a material that supports high temperatures (minimum 400°C).** It can have a maximum inclination of 45° whereby excessive deposits of condensation produced in the initial stages of ignition 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 DIN 1298.



D23

- (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.



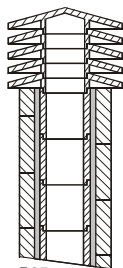
D24

- (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.

#### 4.2. CHIMNEY COWL

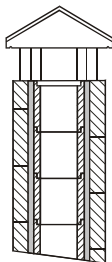
The chimney draft also depends on the chimney cowl.

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 D25).

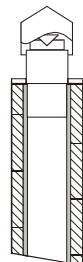


D25

- (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.

The chimney cowl must comply with the following requirements:

- It must have the same interior section of the chimney.
- It must have a 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-return, and rotary or extractor.

## 5. OUTSIDE AIR INTAKE

For the proper operation of the fireplace, it is essential that there is air enough for the combustion and re/oxygenation of the environment where it is installed. In the case of houses built under the requirements of "energy efficiency" with a great degree of air tightness, it is possible that the air intake is not guaranteed the fitter must assure compliance with the Technical Building Code. This means that the air must be able to move for the combustion through some openings connected to the exterior, even when 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 cm<sup>2</sup>. Check regulations on this issue.**
- **When the air flow comes through openings that are connected to the exterior 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.bronpi.com](http://www.bronpi.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 heat 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 fireplace 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

## 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 start-up 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 air refill 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 fireplace lit during at least 6-10 hours

continuously.

- 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.
- 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.

## 8. IGNITION AND NORMAL OPERATION

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

- Open the door. Open completely the regulator of the primary air intake, the regulator of the secondary air intake and open the draft-diverter valve (see section 2).
- Insert a fire starter or a paper ball and some wood splinters into the chamber.
- Light the paper or the splinter. Close the door slowly and leave it half-open 10 or 15 minutes while the glass is heated.
- When there is flame enough, open the door slowly in order to avoid smoke returns and load the fireplace with dry wood logs. Close the door slowly.
- When the logs are lit, use the regulators located on the frontal part (primary and secondary air intake and the draft-diverter valve) in order to control the heat emission of the fireplace. These regulators should be opened according to the heating needs. The best combustion (with minimum emissions) is reached when the main part of the air for the combustion passes through the secondary air regulator.

In addition to the air regulation for the combustion, the draw also affects the intensity of the combustion and the heating performance of your equipment. A good draft of the fireplace 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 fireplaces 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 shall invalidate the warranty.**

## 9. SERVICING AND CARE

The fireplace, 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 fireplace 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 baffle plate in order to makes easier the fall of the soot.

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

### 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 fireplace.

**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.**

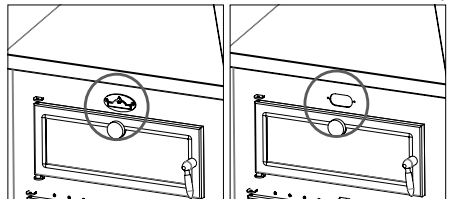
### 9.3. CLEANING THE ASH

All metallic fireplaces 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 EBRO AND EBRO-R

Over time and with the use, the fireplaces 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 fireplace. 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 D26).

**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.**



## 9.5. EXTERNAL CLEANING



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

## 10. SEASONAL STOPPAGES

After cleaning the chimney and the fireplace 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 fireplace! 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 fireplace.

If there is humidity in the place where the fireplace 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 fireplace gives off smoke	Inappropriate use of the fireplace	Open the primary air intake a few minutes and then open the door	
	Smoke duct is cold	Pre-heat the fireplace	PROFES
	Smoke duct is obstructed	Check the duct and the connector to see if it is obstructed or has excessive soot	
	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 infiltrations	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 fireplace	Open completely the primary air intake and, later, the door during a few minutes	
	Combustion range too low. Lack of draw	Use the fireplace with an appropriate range. Increase the primary air intake	
	Excessive ash accumulation	Empty the ash pan frequently	
Combustion out of control	The smoke duct does not protrude the top of the roof	Add length to the chimney	PROFES
	The door is not sealed properly or is open	Close the door or change the sealing cords	PROFES
	Excessive draw	Check the installation or install a draft-diverter 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
Insufficient heat	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 infiltrations	Use an insulated system of chimney	
	Masonry exterior of the chimney is cold	Insulate thermally the chimney	PROFES
	Heat loss in the house	Seal windows, openings, etc	

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

## 12. OPTIONAL PARTS MADE-TO-MEASURE

Regarding the use of the flue cover, it is necessary to consider:

- Height, floor-ceiling. Measure it in the central part of the fireplace.
- Slope of the ceiling. If you stand facing the fireplace, we should indicate:
  - from left to right
  - from right to left
  - from back to front
  - from front to back

For this reason and to help you during your choice, we can manufacture "special" pieces according to the previous specifications

D27





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