



Operation and Installation Manual

Laesø 6kW

Mandø 5kW

Rømø 5kW

Samsø 5kW



Samsø 5kW



Laesø 6kW



Mandø 5kW



Rømø 5kW

This manual refers to the stoves listed above, which are tested in accordance with EN 13240.

Please read this manual carefully to ensure that you get maximum enjoyment and performance from your new stove and to prevent any potential operational problems. Please note that "all local regulations, including those referring to national and European Standards, need to be complied with when installing this appliance". For further information on installing and using fireplaces and wood burning stoves, please see the relevant building regulations that apply to the country in which your stove is installed and tested.

These instructions cover the basic principles to ensure the satisfactory installation of your stove, although detail may need slight modification to suit particular local site conditions.

INFORMATION FOR THE USER, INSTALLER AND SERVICE ENGINEER

Special care must be taken when installing a stove such that the requirements of the Health & Safety at Work Act are met.

Handling

Adequate facilities must be available for loading, unloading and site handling.

Fire Cement

Some types of fire cement are caustic and should not be allowed to come into contact with the skin. In case of contact wash immediately with plenty of water.

PREPARATORY WORK AND SAFETY CHECKS

IMPORTANT WARNING

This stove must not be installed into a chimney that serves any other heating appliance. There must not be an extractor fan fitted in the same room as the stove because this can cause the stove to emit fumes into the room.

Asbestos

This stove contains no asbestos. If there is a possibility of disturbing any asbestos in the course of installation then please seek specialist guidance and use appropriate protective equipment.

Metal Parts

When installing or servicing this stove care should be taken to avoid the possibility of personal injury.

CO Alarms:-

Building regulations require that whenever a new or replacement fixed solid fuel or wood/biomass appliance is installed in a dwelling a carbon monoxide alarm must be fitted in the same room as the appliance. Further guidance on the installation of the carbon monoxide alarm is available in BS EN 50292:2002 and from the alarm manufacturer's instructions.

Provision of an alarm must not be considered a substitute for either installing the appliance correctly or ensuring regular servicing and maintenance of the appliance and chimney system.

Stove paint Aerosols

Paint aerosols are flammable and therefore dangerous to use around a lit stove. Be sure to allow aerosols spray paints to dry and ventilate the room well before lighting the stove. The use of any aerosol around lit stove is dangerous and care must be taken in handling aerosols.

Thank you for your decision to buy a DANBURN Stove.

The crackling, visible flames give you the sense of comfort and security. The combination of hot-air heating and heat radiation provides a pleasant and healthy climate in the room.

The combined use of modern heating technology, excellent quality of materials and effective heat exchange, results in high efficiency and economical operation. Different fuels such as dry wood and wood briquettes can be burned without unwanted emissions if used as directed.

Furthermore, the fire flaming in your DANBURN stove creates an intimate atmosphere for your family and friends.

Use of excellent raw materials assures you will have a long-lasting pleasant experience.

But it is important that you contribute to the care of your new DANBURN STOVE by carefully reading this manual and following the instructions. In spite of the finest quality materials and workmanship, false fitting or connecting, overloading of the appliance or use of an unsuitable fuel can cause damage to the appliance itself or to the connecting pipe and the chimney.

Wishing you a lot of pleasure and pleasantly spent hours while using your fireplace.

1. Fire Plus System

The Fire Plus System of your DANBURN stove provides optimal, environmentally friendly burning and – combined with an effective heat exchange system – high efficiency.

After loading and lighting the fuel, the first phase of the combustion process starts by proceeding to burn the gases leaving the fuel. This is the time of, "high flames". After the flames reduce, the rest of the wood burns in the second phase of the combustion process. This process is characterized by strongly glowing embers with no or only smaller, temporary flames.

Optimal and environmental friendly burning with high efficiency can only be achieved if we provide the necessary quantity of air at the appropriate places in all phases of the combustion process. Both the longer time spent in the combustion chamber by gases mixed with air and the hot combustion chamber have a positive effect on the combustion process.

This effective burning can be achieved by the Fire Plus System. The primary air flow through the openings of the grate is completed by the secondary air flow through the glass front and tertiary air entering at different heights of the combustion chamber.

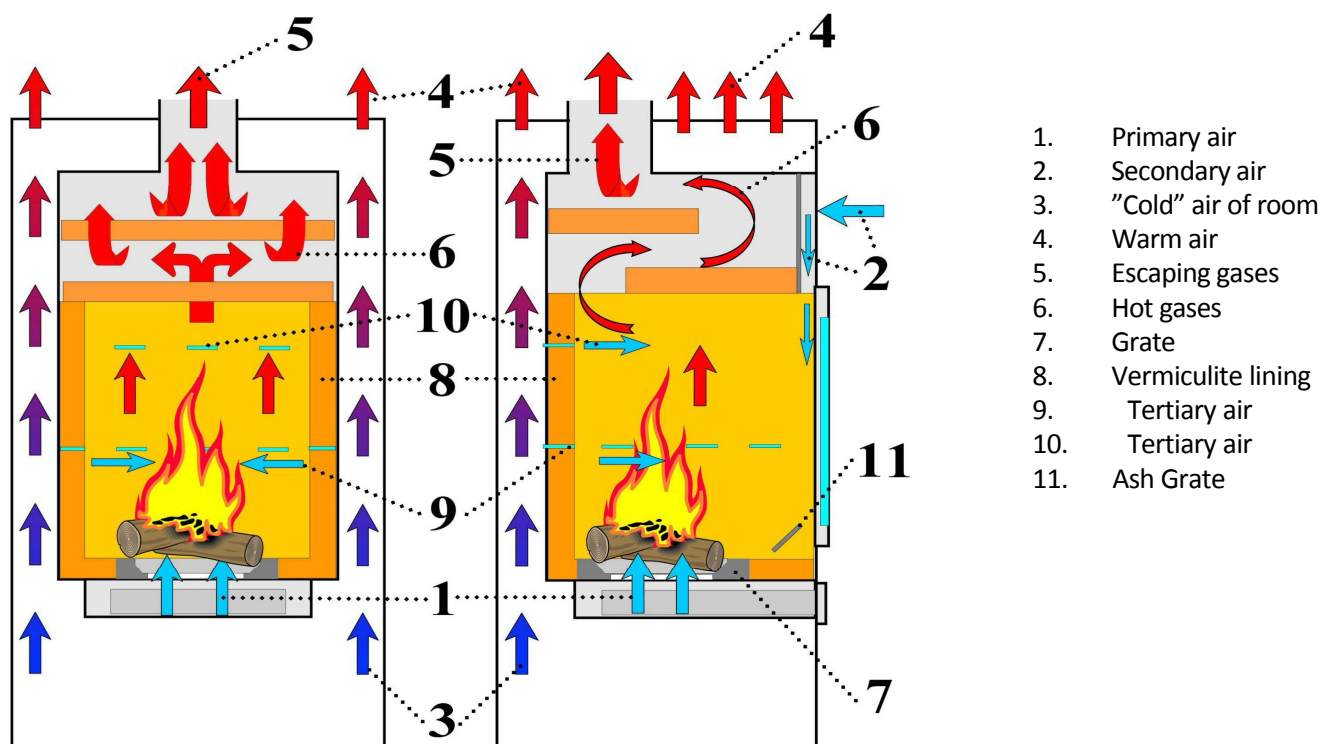
Wood and wood briquettes are fuels of "high flame". At this height and later above the glowing embers secondary and tertiary air get inside in such way that mixing of the air and gases and the time that gases spend in the combustion chamber (depending on their structure) results in good burning. The excellent quality lining (chamotte, vermiculite) of the combustion chamber, provides high temperature, helping the process.

After that, gases flow through one or more baffle-plates in the upper part of the stove, namely through a heat exchange system, that consist of a pipe system where heat is transmitted again.

Gases finally leave the stove through the flue outlet and then enter the chimney at a temperature of 250 – 330 °C through the connecting flue pipe. The remaining energy content of the gases provides the necessary feed pressure in the chimney, "motor of the stove". This is the operating principle of DANBURN stoves.

DANBURN Stoves are structurally not suitable for non-stop use.. Only a relatively small amount of fuel can be loaded in the combustion chamber at any time. More information about quantities of fuels loadable for one occasion is given on the attached technical data sheet.

2. Stove – cross section drawing



3. Heating capacity

The heating capacity according to DIN 18893 standard is in m³, referring to buildings that do not comply with the Heat Insulation Regulation. For buildings complying with the mentioned regulation other values are valid (DIN 18893 – 1). Make inquiries about a suitable room sizes from your local dealer.

	Heating conditions	m ³
7 kW	- good insulation	148
	- average insulation	86
	- poor insulation	59
6 kW	- good insulation	116
	- average insulation	69
	- poor insulation	47
5 kW	- good insulation	97
	- average insulation	58
	- poor insulation	39

	Nominal output	Efficiency	CO @13% o2
Mandø	5kW	80%	0.08
Rømø	5kW	80%	0.08
Samsø	5kW	82.3%	0.06
Læsø	6kW	81.1%	0.07

4. Installation guide

All national, regional and local laws, orders and regulations must be taken into consideration.

This might mean that depending on the location, installation may have to be done by an expert, a specialist company and additional fire fighting measures need to be taken into consideration.

Regarding this matter, ask a responsible chimney sweep or other competent expert before installing and operating the appliance. (You can also get help from DIN 18896: 2005-06 standard that contains the technical rules of installation of solid fuel stoves and the requirements of their users' instructions.)

Examination of chimneys takes place according to DIN 4705 /EN13384-1 standard. The necessary data for examination and the safety distances from combustible and heat sensitive materials are contained in the attached technical data sheet.

Attention! The necessary feed pressure for chimney examination given on the technical data sheet is the necessary minimum value at the flue outlet of the stove.

This is necessary for safe operation of the stove. Practice shows that higher, sometimes too high feed pressure exists in chimneys. Such high feed pressure (more than 20 Pa) can lead to uncontrollable combustion process that can damage the appliance itself, the connecting pipe and the chimney as well. If this problem exists in your chimney, please consult your local competent dealer (Hetas approved) about finding a solution.

In such cases, we recommend the use of a feed pressure regulator (flow control valve in the flue or providing secondary air inside the chimney).

DANBURN stoves comply with DIN 18891 (building category 1) and DIN EN 13240 standards. These fireplaces are fitted with automatically closing doors. DANBURN stoves are freestanding appliances that cannot be equipped with an individual cover or be built in as a fire chamber insert/cassette.

You must not make any modifications influencing the operation of the stove.

Remove all packaging and supporting materials from the fire chamber and all accessories from the ash drawer and the wood case. Make sure that the lining of the fire chamber and all pieces of the baffle plates are in the right place. Don't use the fireplace without vermiculite chamber linings.

Take care as the packaging material can contain nails and other pointy, sharp pieces of metal which can cause danger or injury!

Take special care that the nylon and other wrapping materials do not get into children's hands. They may cause suffocation! Carefully collect the packing materials mentioned above, keep them away from children and take them to the local waste disposal site.

The Stove is painted with high quality heat resistant lacquer that gains its final stability when heating up for the first time. The smell and smoke at the first heating of the appliance derives from the evaporation of the protecting lacquer in the paint. So the heated room must be carefully ventilated for the initial few hours (normally 1-2 hours). Once cured the odour will disappear.

Do not put anything on the fireplace before the first heating up and don't touch its surface to prevent damage of lacquering. Use protective gloves for your own protection and for the sake of intactness of lacquering.

The doors of the fireplace should be kept slightly open during the first heating up so the insulation cord doesn't stick to the front of the fireplace.

5. Pay attention to the following before and during installation:

In the first step, the location and the way of connection of the purchased appliance has to be chosen with consideration of the safety instructions.

The chimney must be suitable for operating the stove.

Installation of your stove must be installed by a competent person; an example is a person or organisation that is registered with HETAS. Applying the local regulations a chimney sweep/competent expert has to issue a written authorization to use the stove. Make sure you get a record of the receipt.

Examination of the chimney happens according to the local rules which are usually national or European standards.

The local rules should be taken into consideration during the installation of the connecting flue pipe as well. These are usually national or European standards.

Permanent Air Vent

The stove requires a permanent air vent to the room . This is to provide adequate air supply in order for the stove to operate safely and efficiently. In accordance with current Building Regulations the installer may have fitted a permanent air supply vent into the room in which the stove is installed to provide combustion air. This air vent should not under any circumstances be shut off or sealed. Necessary air supply for proper burning has to be ensured. In hermetically insulated rooms a separate air inlet pipe is needed to guarantee a sufficient supply of air for the operation of the fireplace. It is also necessary in the case of rooms with forced aeration system (e.g. an extractor fan)

If it is possible, a solution must be found for turning off these appliances.

Use of DANBURN stoves in buildings with hermetic insulation and mechanical airing systems is NOT allowed unless a independent air supply is supplied.

Choose a location for the stove close to the chimney to prevent the use of an extended connecting pipe.

The location of the stove installation has to be flat and level.

Make sure that the floor has the necessary load-bearing capacity. The weight of the appliance can be found in this manual. In case the load-bearing capacity of the floor is too low, usage of a plate for better load distribution might help. If the problem exists you should seek professional help.

Commissioning and Handover

Ensure loose parts (brick and grates) are fitted in accordance with the instructions given in the instruction booklet. On completion of the installation allow a suitable period of time for any fire cement and mortar to dry out, a small fire may be lit to check that smoke and fumes are taken from the stove up the chimney and emitted safely into the atmosphere. Do not run at full output for at least 24 hours.

On completion of the installation and commissioning ensure that the operating instructions for the stove are left with the customer. Ensure to advise the customer on the correct use of the appliance with the fuels likely to be used in the stove and notify them to use only the recommended fuels for the stove. Advise the user what to do should smoke or fumes be emitted from the stove.

The customer should be warned to use a fireguard to BS 8423:2002 in the presence of children, aged and/or infirm persons.

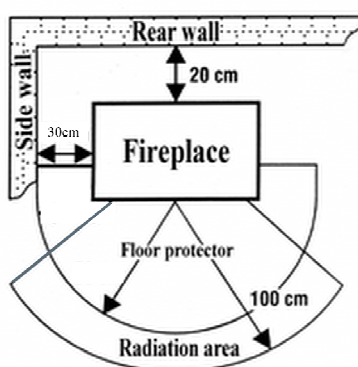
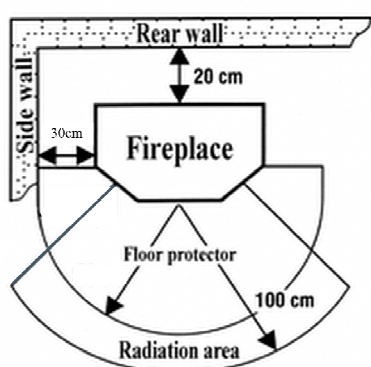
6. Minimum distances from combustible or heat sensitive materials:

The technical data sheet and the EN plate on the stove contain the data referring to the stove that might differ from these standard regulations.

In case of combustible floors, being sensitive to a rise in temperature, non-combustible floor protector must be used. This floor protector must reach 30 cm beyond the front (front of combustion chamber), 15 cm beyond the side of the Stove. The floor protector can be made of fire proof material at least 12mm thick, 12mm glass or slate plates are acceptable..

The given minimum safety distances from combustible or heat sensitive materials have to be kept by all means at the back, the front and sideways.

	Distance to combustible rear	Distance to combustibles side	Suitable for 12mm floor plate	Distance to soft furnishings
Mandø	200mm	300mm	yes	1000mm
Rømø	200mm	300mm	yes	1000mm
Samsø	200mm	300mm	yes	1000mm
Læsø	250mm	600mm	yes	1000mm



More information about safety distances from the connecting pipe can be found at the description of connecting.

7. Preparing the appliance for connection:

	Height mm	Width mm	Depth mm	Outlet mm	Distance from rear centre of top outlet mm	Height to centre of rear outlet mm
Mandø	814	510	479	150	194	690
Rømø	1001	510	479	150	194	877
Samsø	985	430	361	150	148	860
Læsø	927	437	330	150	142	n/a

Choose top or rear flue connection. (Læsø model has top flue exit only.)

The Flue diameter of flue outlet is 150 mm.

All DANBURN appliances are sold setup as a top flue outlet. We recommend this connection mode because of combustion technological reasons. In case you would like to connect the stove at the back (technical data sheet contains the connection height), remove the flue outlet from the top and the closing lid from the back. Put the flue at the back, and close the top outlet with the closing lid. Carefully ensure cover plate and collar are securely refitted using air tight rope seals.

Readjusting the flue outlet from the back to the top:

Remove the flue outlet from the back and the closing lid from the top. Put the flue outlet on the top and the closing lid on the rear outlet.

Cover the rear outlet with a heat protecting plate as well.

Carefully insulate the outlets.

In case of top connection:

The height of connection can be chosen without any restriction but it cannot exceed 1 meter above the upper edge of the stove. It is recommended that cleaning hatches are fitted on flue elbows to improve ease of cleaning.

In case of stoves with a capacity of 6kW the minimum length of the vertical connecting pipe is 50 cm.

8. Connecting to the chimney:

We recommend the use of a twin walled stainless steel liner for installation into all existing chimneys; If there is no existing chimney then either a prefabricated block chimney in accordance with Building Regulations Approved Document J or a twin walled insulated stainless steel flue to BS 1856-1 . These chimneys must be fitted in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and Building Regulations. A single wall metal flue pipe is suitable for connecting the stove to the chimney but is not suitable for using for the complete chimney. The chimney and connecting flue pipe must have a minimum diameter of 150 mm and its dimension should be not less than the size of the outlet socket of the stove. Any bend in the chimney or connecting flue pipe should not exceed 45deg. 90 deg bends should not be used other than within 150 mm of stove rear flue outlet.

If there is wallpaper it is recommended to remove from behind the stove and in case of a corner model from the side as well.

Installation of the connecting pipe: connect the pipe to the flue outlet of the DANBURN appliance. Push the fireplace stove to the chosen location with consideration of the specified safety distances and install it in such way that the connecting pipe fits into the prepared chimney insert. The safety distance from combustible or heat sensitive materials is contained in the attached technical data sheet.

Attention! All connections must be exact and insulated. The connecting pipe must not reach the free surface of the chimney. Connections are recommended to be sealed with heat resistant glue.

Warning, before using your new DANBURN Stove for the first time, please refer to the users' manual

10. Handling guide

Attention!

All national, regional, local laws, orders and regulations must be kept.

Therefore, depending on the location of installation, special operating conditions and restrictions can be enforced regarding the period of use and fuels used. It is important to consult a chimney sweep or other competent expert before installing and using the appliance.

11. Suitable fuels

Your stove is tested to burn wood. Wood briquettes can also be burnt but special account should be taken of fuel weight. For a full list of suitable fuels, check with the official solid fuels approvals body, HETAS or Solid Fuel Association. Do not overload stove as this can cause excessive heat and damage the stove.

ALWAYS KEEP FUEL LOAD BELOW TERTIARY PORTS AT REAR OF STOVE. Only use fuels approved for use on heating stoves. Do not burn liquid fuels, drift wood, finished wood, sawn wood, pallet wood, chipboard/plywood ,varnished wood or plastic coated wood, wood treated with preservatives, or any house hold waste.

DO NOT EXCEED SPECIFIED FUEL WEIGHTS.

DO NOT BURN HOUSE COAL. DO NOT BURN HOUSEHOLD WASTE, THIS APPLIANCE IS NOT AN INCINERATOR.

DANBURN STOVES RECOMMEND THE USE OF A FLUE THERMOSTAT TO CHECK YOUR STOVE IS NOT OVERHEATING. PLACE FLUE THERMOSTAT DIRECTLY ABOVE COLLAR OF STOVE AND REFER TO TEMPERATURE GAUGE.

Depending on your choice of the fuels listed above, be sure that you use fuels of good quality.

Wooden logs reach 15-20% humidity which is the most appropriate for heating if they are stored outside for 1to 2 years (if they are covered and protected from rain). Recently cut wood has a high moisture content and burns poorly and causes soot. Apart from its very low heating value it is also a pollutant to the environment. High condensation and tar can lead to blockage in the stove and especially in the chimney. In all cases it causes deposit on the glass front and emissions that need to be avoided.

11. Suitable fuels (cont)

Burning wood is recommended for operating the stove at its nominal capacity. Watch the heating value of the fuel you use. You can get the exact data at a fuel supplier. Load the fireplace with fuel according to heat demand. The heating value of 1 kg of dry wood is 4 – 4,5 kW/h. So you can place about 2,5 kg of wood into a stove of 8 kW capacity every hour.

	Output	Wood load weights per hour	Chimney pressure	
Mandø	5kW	1.2kg	12 pa	
Rømø	5kW	1.2kg	12 pa	
Samsø	5kW	1.2kg	12 pa	
Læsø	6kW	1.4kg	12 pa	

When burning wood, if you would like to reach a lower capacity, do not restrain the fire. Put less wood in at one time instead. Don't throw the fuel in the combustion chamber, because it can damage or break the vermiculite tiles. Be aware that the volume of some types of wooden briquettes increases during burning. Choose the wooden briquette that has the appropriate size to the measurements of the combustion chamber and does not increase in size while burning. The types of fuels that can be used, the maximum quantities that can be loaded at one time and the description of settings for the air regulators, can be found in the attached technical chart.

Air controls

Mandø 5kW, Romø 5kW, Samsø 5kW



Secondary air control

Primary air control

Læsø 6kW



12. Reducing emissions

You can only avoid unwanted emissions by the use of the specified fuels. Put only the amount of fuel in the fireplace that is appropriate for necessary heat transmission. Burning more fuel is unnecessary and leads to unwanted emissions. Don't burn waste in the stove!

The use of other fuels than the ones listed above is not allowed.

You **MUST NOT** burn the following materials in the fireplace:

- Wet or treated wood,
- Wood-shavings, sawdust,
- Inner bark, bark, shavings panel,
- Coal dust,
- Waste, scrap, plastic, rubble
- Paper and cardboard (apart from lighting the fire)

13. Lighting the fire for the first time

Follow the directions below when you light the fire for the first time.

High burning temperature is necessary for the fuel to catch fire quickly, so put enough fire-starter on the grate at the lower part of the combustion chamber. Put 2 or 3 smaller pieces of wood or a similar quantity of wooden briquettes, on the grate. (See Picture A)



After lighting the fire, shut the door leaving it ajar (only leave the door ajar, do not close it, when you light the fire for the first time, after the first time you will shut the door completely) and completely open all air regulators. After the wood or briquette has caught fire you can reduce the amount of air flowing in. (Settings of nominal capacity can be found in the technical chart.)



After a layer of glowing embers has been formed and you can't see any flames, you can place more fuel on it again and set the desired capacity with the aid of the air regulators. (See Picture B and C 1/2)

Always maintain optimal burning. If you use too much fuel or let too much air flow into the combustion chamber, you might overload the appliance. Attention! This leads to high temperature and emission that can be avoided. On the other hand, too little air results in imperfect burning and high emission.



The fireplace is painted with a high quality heat resistant lacquer that gains its final stability during the first heating. The smell during the first heating derives from the evaporation of the protecting lacquer in the paint. So the heated room must be carefully ventilated from time to time (every 1-2 hours).

Do not put anything on the fireplace before the first use and do not touch its surface as it will cause damage to the lacquering. Use protective gloves for your own protection and for the sake of intactness of lacquering.

The doors of the fireplace should be kept slightly open during the first use so the insulation cord doesn't stick to the front of the fireplace.



14. Further use:

If you have already used the stove, remove the ash from the combustion chamber before lighting another fire. Always empty the ash drawer before each use, while the unit and the ashes are cold, because a full ash drawer can

- obstruct air supply
- damage the grate

After emptying the ash drawer, replace it immediately. Continue the lighting procedure according to the section "Lighting the fire for the first time".

Load more fuel only if the current fuel is only glowing and flames are not visible any more. When loading more fuel, open the door of the combustion chamber slowly so that the smoke gases cannot flow out through the door. Level the glowing embers. Put the amount of fuel necessary for the desired heating capacity on the embers, leaving an inch of space between each piece. Close the door immediately after loading the fuel and keep it closed during use.

Set the air regulators according to the nominal capacity. Always maintain optimal burning!

Repeat the procedure after the fuel has burned down.

Never put more fuel in the stove at one time than is specified.

Only one portion of fuel can be burned at the same time. Load more fuel, only the fuel in the unit already, has burned down. Always check that there are not too many glowing embers piling up in the combustion chamber.

14. Further use (cont)

Do not restrain the fire, load less fuel instead, and never close the primary air regulator completely.

Your stove is equipped with an automatically closing door. It can be operated only with a closed door.

Open the door only if you want to load more fuel and only if the previous amount has burned down to embers.

Remember that the stove heats up during use. Keep children and disabled people away from the appliance while operating.

Maintain the settings of the air that is necessary for the burning capacity of the stove and keep in mind that the settings of the air depend considerably on the actual chimney draught. Set the amount of air according to your experience.

Bad air settings can lead to blackening of the glass front or damage to the appliance, the connecting pipe and the chimney.

The lining of the combustion chamber (chamotte or vermiculite) can turn black when you light the fire. This blackening disappears when the stove reaches its operating temperature.

Always empty the ash drawer before each use, while the unit and the ashes are cold, because a full ash drawer can

- obstruct air supply
- damage the grate

After emptying the ash drawer, replace it immediately.

Always store the ash in a fire-proof container. Do not put the container close to combustible materials or place it on a combustible surface. Use a protective plate if necessary. Pour the ash into a waste receptacle only after you make sure that it has completely cooled down.

The condition of proper operation of the fireplace is the appropriate chimney draught (feed pressure). This is considerably dependent on the temperature of the outer environment. In case of a higher outer temperature (above 15°C) feed pressure can considerably fall and it can disturb proper operation. Do not use the appliance in such cases.

Attention!

Combustible remains are deposited in the appliance, the connecting pipe and the chimney during use. This happens increasingly if you use wet or treated wood or fuel that is not allowed. The possible overload of the stove or restrain of the fire can contribute to this also. It is rare that the deposits catch fire due to the lack of regular cleaning. However, this can be noticed from the black smoke flowing out of the chimney, the rise of the temperature of the chimney wall and the increased draught that can result in a whistling sound.

In case of a fire in the chimney, call the fire-fighters and close all air regulators and outlets. Inform the chimney sweep. Do not spray or pour water in the chimney because it can lead to a gas explosion. Remove all combustible, heat sensitive materials from the environment of the chimney, even in the attic.

Warning Note

Properly installed, operated and maintained this stove will not emit fumes into the dwelling. Occasional fumes from de-ashing and re-fuelling may occur. However, persistent fume emission is potentially dangerous and must not be tolerated. If fume emission does persist, then the following immediate action should be taken:-

- Open doors and windows to ventilate the room and then leave the premises.
- Let the fire go out.
- Check for flue or chimney blockage and clean if required
- Do not attempt to relight the fire until the cause of the fume emission has been identified and corrected. If necessary seek expert advice.

The most common cause of fume emission is flue way or chimney blockage. For your own safety these must be kept clean at all times.

CO Alarm

Your installer should have fitted a CO alarm in the same room as the appliance. If the alarm sounds unexpectedly, follow the instructions given under "Warning Note" above.

Aerosols

Aerosols are flammable and therefore dangerous to use around a lit stove. Do not use aerosols sprays near your lit stove.

The use of any aerosol is dangerous and care must be taken in handling aerosols.

15. Trouble Shooting

The condition of proper operation of the fireplace is the appropriate chimney draught (feed pressure). This is considerably dependent on the temperature of the outer environment. In case of higher outer temperature (above 15°C) feed pressure can considerably fall and it can disturb proper operation.

15. Trouble Shooting(cont) - What can you do?

- Open the primary air regulator a bit more, and fully open the secondary air regulator.
- Use only a small amount of fuel at first.
- Use only a small amount of fuel when reloading.
- Shake off the ash more often.
- Do not restrain the fire.
- As a last resort, do not use the stove in a transition period.

What are the causes?

...there is no proper draught at heating up?

- Chimney or stove pipe is not closed properly.
- Measurements of the chimney are not appropriate.
- The door of the stove/supplementary air regulator or the door of another stove connected to the same chimney is open.

...the space is not heating up?

- Is the appliance disproportionately small?
- Is there too much ash in the combustion chamber?
- Is the smoke outlet blocked?
- Is the air regulator closed?

...the fireplace gives off too much heat?

- Is the air regulator opened too far?
- Is the chimney draught (feed pressure) too high?
- Did you load too much fuel at once?

...there is scarification, the grate is damaged?

- The fireplace has been overloaded.
- You didn't empty the ash drawer in time.
- Chimney draught (feed pressure) is too high.

16. Special notes

- Your guarantee expires immediately in case of extreme or long-lasting overload above nominal capacity or the use of fuel not specified.
- Always keep the ash in a fire-proof container. Do not put the container close to combustible materials or place it on a combustible surface. Use a protective plate if necessary. Pour the ash into a waste receptacle only after you make sure that it has completely cooled down.

Caution!

- Surfaces are hot. When you operate the appliance wear gloves and use the operating handles of the stove. The glass is hot. Keep children away.
 - Never use spirits, petrol or any other flammable and explosive substance for lighting the fire.
 - Don't place combustible objects inside the radiation area of the fireplace, within 100 cm from the door of the combustion chamber.
- Follow the instructions in the section entitled "Minimum safety distances".

17. Cleaning Schedule (to be performed only when the stove is cold)

What	Frequency	Utensil
Combustion chamber of fireplace	Minimum once a year	Hand-broom, vacuum cleaner
Smoke outlet	Minimum once a year	Hand-broom, vacuum cleaner
Copper elements	As necessary	Copper cleaning agent or other substance with teflon content (when it is cold)
Glass	As necessary	With fireplace spray or glass cleaning agent (when it is cold)

18. DANBURN product quality.

These Stoves were designed with knowledge of the latest technical developments and are made of materials of excellent quality. There's continuous control through the manufacturing procedures and the finished fireplace is subjected to stringent quality control.

19. Warranty

Every DANBURN is designed and built with great care and with the finest materials. Ensuring quality control is an integral part of the production process.

Danburn models have a extended 2-year guarantee against material faults and other manufacturing defects in line with the following warranty terms. The warranty will only apply if we have received from you the duly completed registration card within 2 weeks of purchase. If card is not registered a stator 1 year warranty applies.

Your stove must have been purchased from an authorised Danburn dealer whose name must be shown on the registration card.

Your stove must have been installed and serviced within 12 months of installation by a HETAS or equivalent registered engineer. This warranty covers replacement or repair of the parts found to be defective, but does not cover the labour or carriage charges. Danburn reserve the right to inspect any component prior to replacement. Danburn reserve the right to refuse to provide replacement parts in the event that the registration card has not been completed and returned.

Please note that this is not transferable and is extended only to, and is solely for, the benefit of the original purchaser of the stove and will therefore only apply when the dated sales receipt as proof of purchase is produced to Danburn.

WHAT IS NOT COVERED: The warranty does not cover

1. Consumable service parts being repair or replacement of parts, which are subject to normal wear and tear during the warranty period or parts that require replacement in connection with normal maintenance. Such parts include but are not limited to baffles, fire bars, grate assemblies, firebricks, glass, and glass assemblies, ash trays, and sealing materials such as sealing rope. Consumable parts will require periodic replacement.
2. Senotherm painted surfaces.
3. Damage resulting from installation and usage other than as described in Danburn installation and operation instructions, or if the installation does not conform to local building and fire and safety regulations.
4. Defects or faults caused by local conditions such as draught problems and chimney defects.
5. Damage resulting from over firing the appliance - over firing can be identified by warped plates and areas where the paint pigment has been burned off or by chipping, cracking, bubbling and discolouration of the porcelain enamel finish in the case of enamel stoves (as further described in the operation manual).
7. Damage caused by use of the wrong type of fuel.
8. Damage caused by modifications or repair other than as expressly authorised by Danburn or by the user or any other party other than Danburn.
9. Damage made while the stove is in transit. (Any appliance so damaged must not be installed or operated as this may damage any claim you may have against the carrier/authorised dealer). Please contact the authorised Danburn dealer from whom you bought the stove.
10. Damage arising where the stove has been used for commercial, business or resale purposes nor shall we have any liability to you for any loss of profit, loss of business, business interruption, or loss of business opportunity.
11. Parts of products for which any manufacturer other than Danburn provides warranties.

Products repaired or replaced under the warranty are covered only for the remainder of the original warranty period.

Any claim under this warranty must in the first instance be submitted to the authorised dealer from whom the stove was purchased. If such dealer has ceased trading or is no longer an authorised dealer please write to Danburn, indicating the model number, size and serial number, the place, price and date the stove was purchased (including the original sales receipt) the date it was installed and any other information which Danburn may reasonably require.

The warranty does not affect your statutory rights and in particular Danburn does not seek to limit liability for death or personal injury caused by Danburn's negligence or the negligence of its employees, agents or subcontractors. Danburn will not in any circumstances (whether under the warranty or otherwise) be responsible for loss or damage you suffer that is not a foreseeable result of its breach of this warranty).

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