

Instructions for use

Assembly, installation and warranty information

for Wood-Burning Stove Models: R5790/R5793/R5730/R5732/R5733/R5734/R5735/R5736/R5737/R5738/R4210/R4211/R4213/R4217
R4218/R5662/R5666/R5667/R5668/R5280/R5281/R5283/R5285/R5286/R5287/R5694/R5696



Dear Customer,

Thank you for choosing our wood-burning stove. The visible fire in your new stove creates a warm and inviting atmosphere. The combination of radiant and convection heat ensures a pleasant and healthy indoor climate. Modern combustion technology and the use of high-quality materials, combined with an efficient heat exchanger, guarantee high efficiency and low fuel consumption. When operated in accordance with this manual, the recommended fuels can be burned cleanly and efficiently, without unnecessary emissions. The flickering fire in your wood-burning stove also creates an attractive focal point in your home. By using premium materials, we have ensured that you can enjoy the experience of real fire for many years to come. However, it is important that you also contribute to this by following the instructions carefully. Please read this manual thoroughly and observe all notes and recommendations. Improper installation or connection, overloading the appliance, or using unsuitable fuels can—despite the product's high quality—cause damage to your stove, the flue connection, or the chimney.

On behalf of our entire team, we wish you many pleasant and cozy hours with your new wood-burning stove.

Your trusted wood burning stove experts

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1. Important Warnings and Safety Instructions

1.1 Applicable Regulations

This manual contains important information regarding the installation, proper use, and maintenance of your wood-burning stove. When installing the stove, including the flue and combustion air connections – and during operation – the following regulations and standards must be observed:

- National Building Code /LBO/
- Regulation on Heating Appliances /FeuVO/
- Building regulations
- Chimney calculations in accordance with DIN EN 13384-1 and 2
- Local regulations as well as national and European standards

1.2 Explanation of Symbols

	<u>Danger:</u> This symbol calls for caution in hazardous situations. Ignoring these warnings may result in serious injury.
	<u>Hot surface:</u> This symbol warns of hot surfaces. Failure to observe this warning presents a risk of burns.
	<u>Caution:</u> This symbol indicates potential damage to certain components or devices.
	<u>Information:</u> This symbol provides additional useful information.
	<u>Tip:</u> This symbol offers useful tips and practical advice to facilitate the use of the appliance.

1.3 General Safety Instructions



Modifying or altering the stove's structure is strictly prohibited.

1.3.1 Hot Surfaces



The stove becomes very hot during operation, especially the glass ceramic. Never touch hot surfaces. Ensure that children and pets cannot access the stove without supervision.

1.3.2 Connections



Always have the flue pipe connection carried out by a qualified professional. Improper installation can result in the release of harmful flue gases and increased fire hazards.

1.3.3 Fire Hazard



Ensure that no easily flammable objects are placed near the stove. Do not dry textiles on the stove surface or directly in front of the glass ceramic. Do not place flammable objects such as plastic containers on the stove for warming. If the floor is made of combustible material, use a metal or glass hearth pad, as falling embers or heat radiation from the glass ceramic could cause a fire.

1.3.4 Flue Gas Escape



Flue gases typically flow in the direction of least resistance, i.e., toward the chimney. If flue gases begin to escape into the room, immediately open the windows, stop adding more wood, and contact a professional. One of the most common causes of flue gas backflow is a blockage in the chimney. Other frequent causes include tightly sealed windows and doors, as well as air extraction devices like range hoods.

1.3.5 Risk of Flashback



The risk of flashback occurs when no flames are present in the combustion chamber, the wood ignites poorly, and combustible gases are released due to high temperatures. If these gases reach a critical concentration and suddenly ignite, a flashback may occur. The risk is particularly high with well-sealed stoves. Do not allow the combustion chamber to cool down excessively after the previous load of wood has burned out.

Open the primary air control or leave the door slightly ajar for 1–3 minutes before adding more fuel. Use only a small amount of fuel, ensuring that the entire ember surface is not covered. Leave some space between the individual logs. As long as flames are visible in the combustion chamber, there is no risk of flashback.

1.3.6 Chimney Fire



In the event of a chimney fire, immediately call the fire department and leave the building without delay. Have the entire system – including the stove – inspected by a qualified chimney sweep. Never attempt to extinguish the fire with water!

2. Product Information

2.1 Version Overview

Art. no.	Image	Top cladding	Cladding	Handle	Tea Compartment	Weight [kg]
R5790		SP	SP	straight	-	95
R5793		SA	SA			87
R5730		C	C	straight	-	68
R5732		SP	C	straight		79
R5733		SA	C	straight		76
R5734		SP	C	curved		79
R5735		SA	C	curved		76
R5736		SP	SP	straight		97
R5737		SA	SA	straight		89
R5738		NA	NA	straight		89
R4210		SP	SP	straight	SP	105
R4211		C	C	straight	SP	76
R4213		SA	SA	straight	SA	96
R4217		NA	NA	straight	NA	96
R4218		NA	NA	curved	NA	96
R5662		SA	SA	curved	SA	96
R5666		SP	SP	curved	SP	105
R5667		SA	C	straight	SA	82
R5668		SP	SP	straight	SP	103
R5280		C	C		SP	78
R5281		SA	SA		SA	96
R5283		SP	C		SP	89
R5285		SA	C		SA	85
R5286		NA	NA		NA	85
R5287		K	K		-	150
R5694						
R5696		SP	SP	straight	-	163
SP – Soapstone SA – Sandstone C – Steel K – Ceramic LO – Loticstone NA – Natural stone		SP	SP		-	163

Table 1 – Product overview

2.2 Brief Description of the Appliance



The stove is a manually fed solid fuel appliance for intermittent operation. The construction of the stove complies with the requirements of standard EN16510-2-1:2022. From a technical standpoint, it features a high-quality, double-walled construction of steel and cast iron components. The firebox lining is made of vermiculite panels, and the grate is cast iron. The fire door features tempered, heat-resistant ceramic glass. The sealing ropes are glued in place. The firebox door hinges can be adjusted if necessary, and the cladding elements can be replaced if damaged. A return spring at the lower part of the door ensures the door closes automatically. Connection to chimneys already serving multiple stoves is also possible. The diameter of the connectable flue pipe is 150 mm. The stove is not equipped with a connection for external combustion air and uses room air during operation. The stove is approved for use with logs and lignite briquettes as fuel. The wood storage compartment is either open or equipped with a door, depending on the version (see version overview). The ash pan is located behind the firebox door. The fresh air controls are operated manually. The primary air control is located below the combustion chamber door and, on models with a wood storage compartment door, is only accessible after opening the wood storage compartment door. The secondary air control is mounted at the top of the combustion chamber door.



Important Notes:

- Wood-burning stoves are designed exclusively as supplementary heating and must not be used as the primary heat source.
- Annual maintenance is essential to ensure the appliance remains fully functional.
- Only well-seasoned hardwood, such as oak or beech, should be burned.
- Movable and mechanically stressed components (e.g., the click-lock) should be regularly lubricated with graphite spray to ensure smooth operation.

2.3 Construction Overview without Heat Storage

1. Combustion chamber with vermiculite lining
2. Grate
3. Firebox door
4. Top plate / available in various materials
5. Flue connection options
6. Side cladding
7. Ash pan
8. Air controls (primary and secondary air)
9. Door lock
10. Hinges
11. Wood storage compartment
12. Bar handle
13. Door gaskets
14. Fire door ceramic glass
15. Tea compartment (*not available in all versions*)

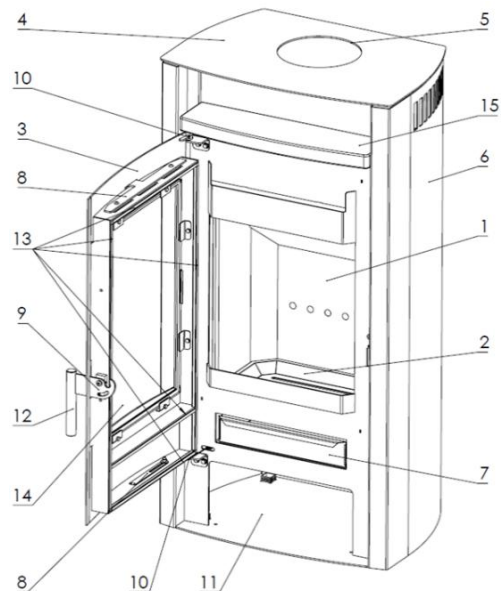


Figure 1 – Construction of the appliance

2.4 Construction Overview with Heat Storage

1. Combustion chamber with vermiculite lining
2. Grate
3. Firebox door
4. Top plate / available in various materials
5. Wood storage door
6. Flue connection options
7. Side cladding
8. Ash pan
9. Air controls (primary and secondary air)
10. Door lock
11. Hinges
12. Wood storage compartment
13. Click-lock
14. Bar handle
15. Door gaskets
16. Fire door ceramic glass
17. Heat storage module

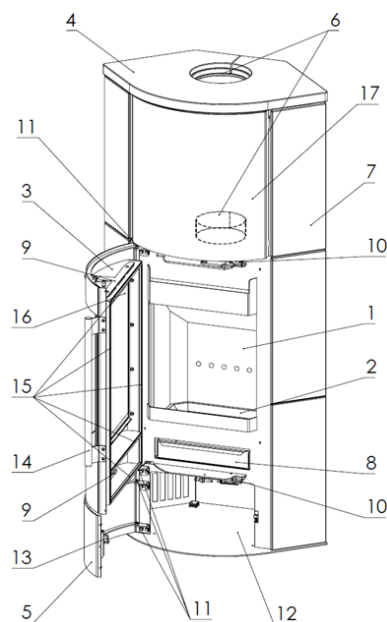


Figure 2 – Construction of the appliance with heat storage module

2.5 Technical Data:

Versions / Weight:	See Table 1.
Tested according to standard:	EN 16510-1:2022; EN 16510-2-1:2022 / Intermittent operation /
Approved fuels:	Firewood (logs) / Lignite briquettes
Heating capacity / room coverage:	40-106 m ³
Nominal heat output: logs / lignite briquettes	6/6 kW
Ambient heat output: logs / lignite briquettes	6,2/6,4 kW
Efficiency: logs / lignite briquettes	81/80 %
CO₂-content: logs / lignite briquettes	9,3/8,6 %
CO-content: logs / lignite briquettes	814/572 mg/m ³
Fine particulate matter content: logs / lignite briquettes	25/24 mg/m ³
OGC-content: logs / lignite briquettes	71/27 mg/m ³
NO_x-content: logs / lignite briquettes	150/193 mg/m ³
EEl / Energy Efficiency Index /:	107,5
Energy efficiency class:	A+
Fireplace classification:	Typ B – according to Table 1. of EN 16510 2-1:2022
Maximum chimney load:	0 kg
Flue connection:	vertical, Ø 150 mm
Outdoor air supply:	not available
Values for chimney calculation: logs / lignite briquettes	Flue gas mass flow rate: 5,6/5,9 (g/s)
	Average flue gas outlet temperature: 288/301 °C
	Average flue gas temperature: 240/251 °C
	Minimum draft (discharge) pressure: 13/14 Pa
Combustion chamber dimensions (H/W/D):	CO ₂ -content: 9,3/8,6 %
	(436/268) / 350 / 230 mm

Table 2 – Technical Data

2.6 Dimensional Drawings:

2.6.1 R5790/R5793

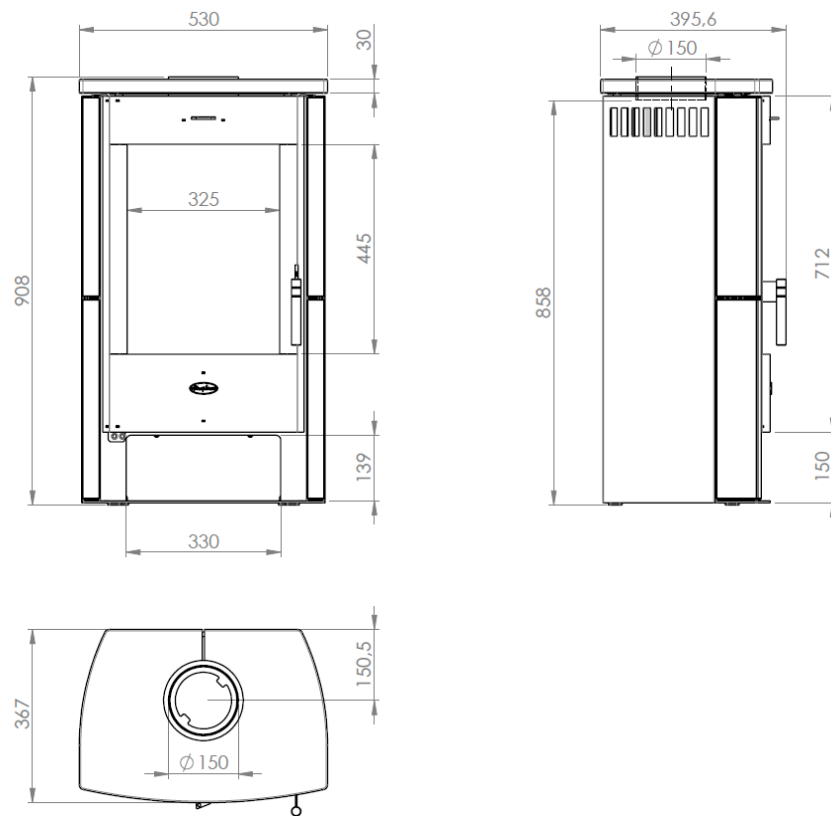


Figure 3 - Key Dimensions

2.6.2 R5730

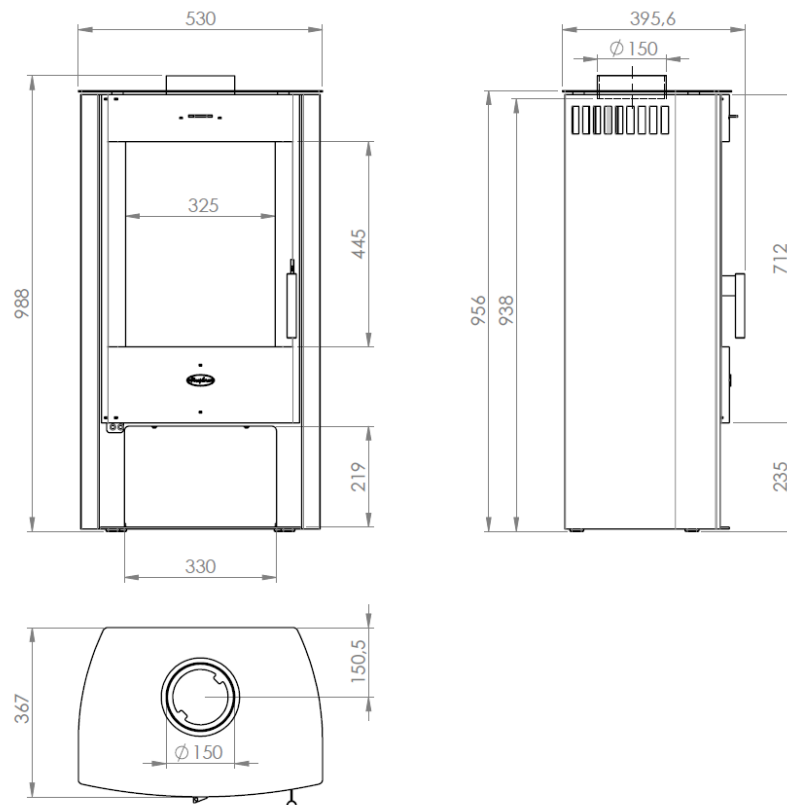


Figure 4 - Key Dimensions

2.6.3 R5732/R5733/R5734/R5735

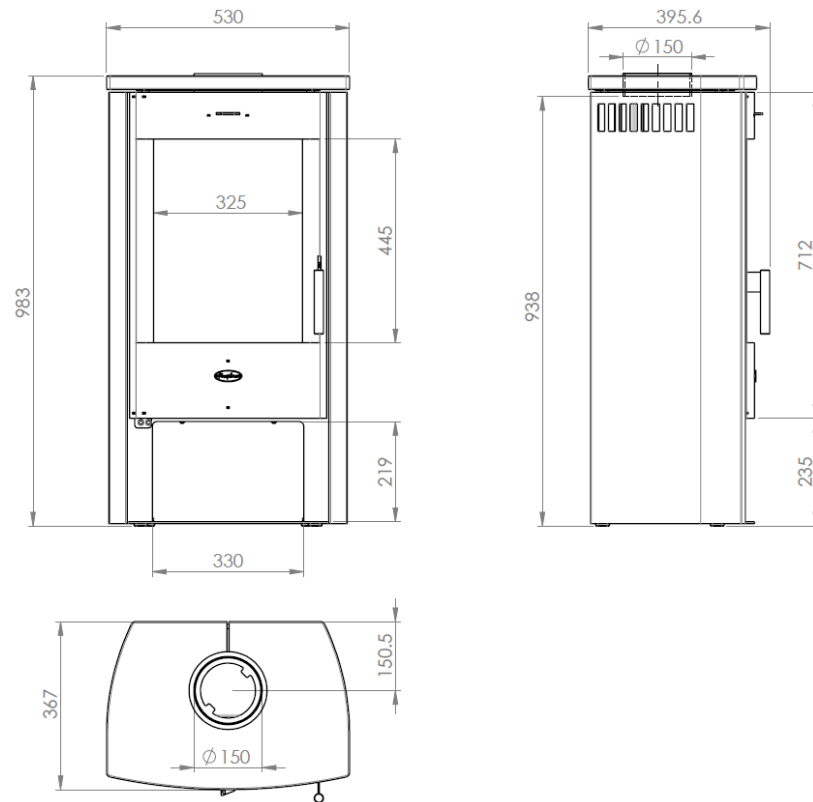


Figure 5 – Key Dimensions

2.6.4 R5736/R5737/R5738

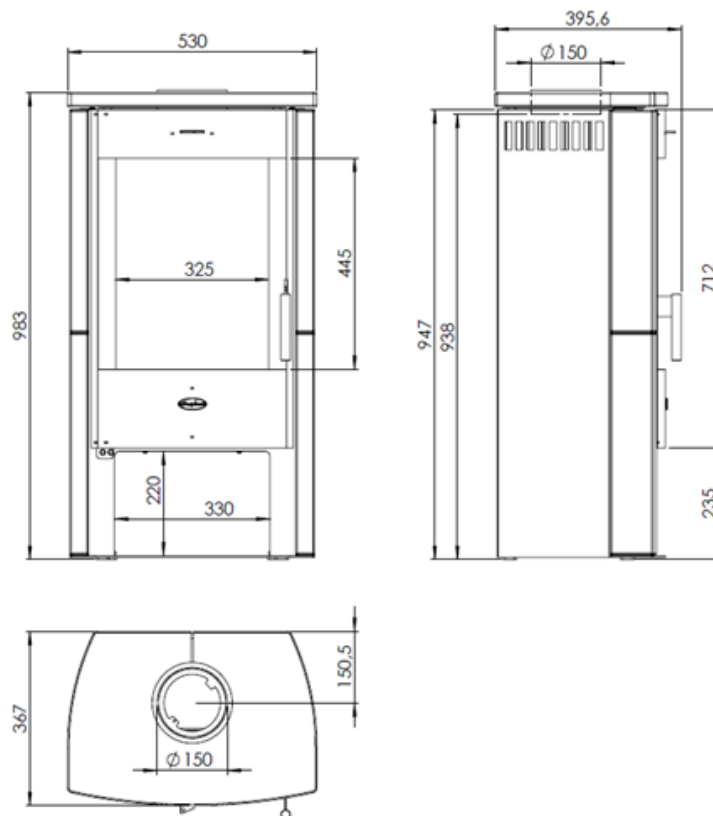


Figure 6 - Key Dimensions

2.6.5 R4210/R4213/R4217/R4218/R5662/R5666

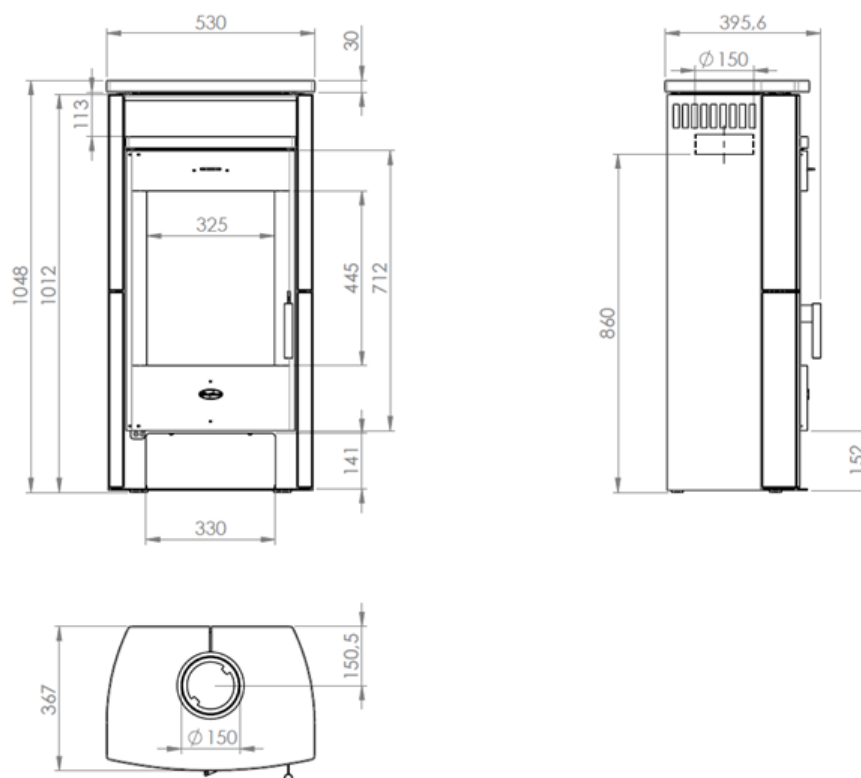


Figure 7 – Key Dimensions

2.6.6 R4211

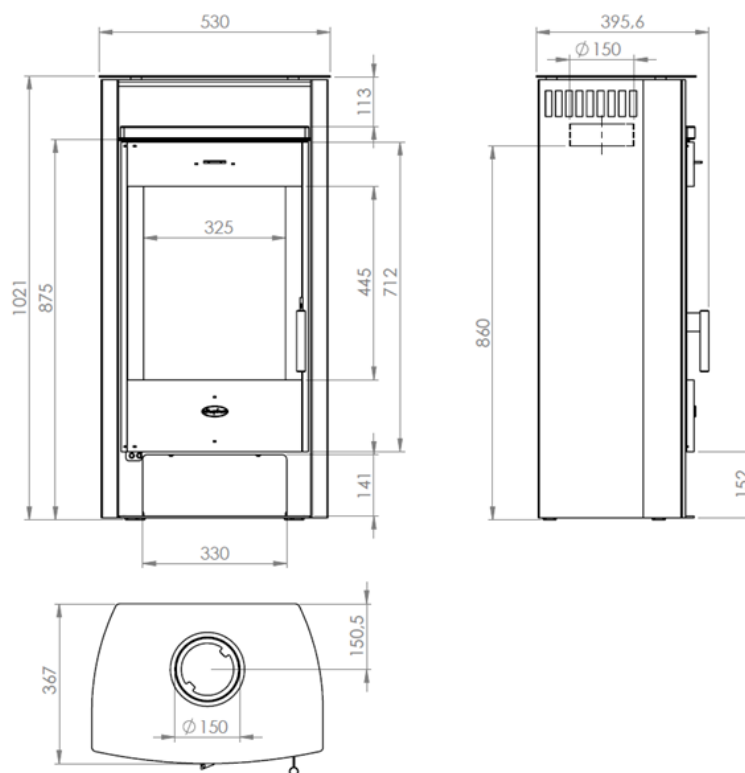


Figure 8 - Key Dimensions

2.6.7 R5667/R5668

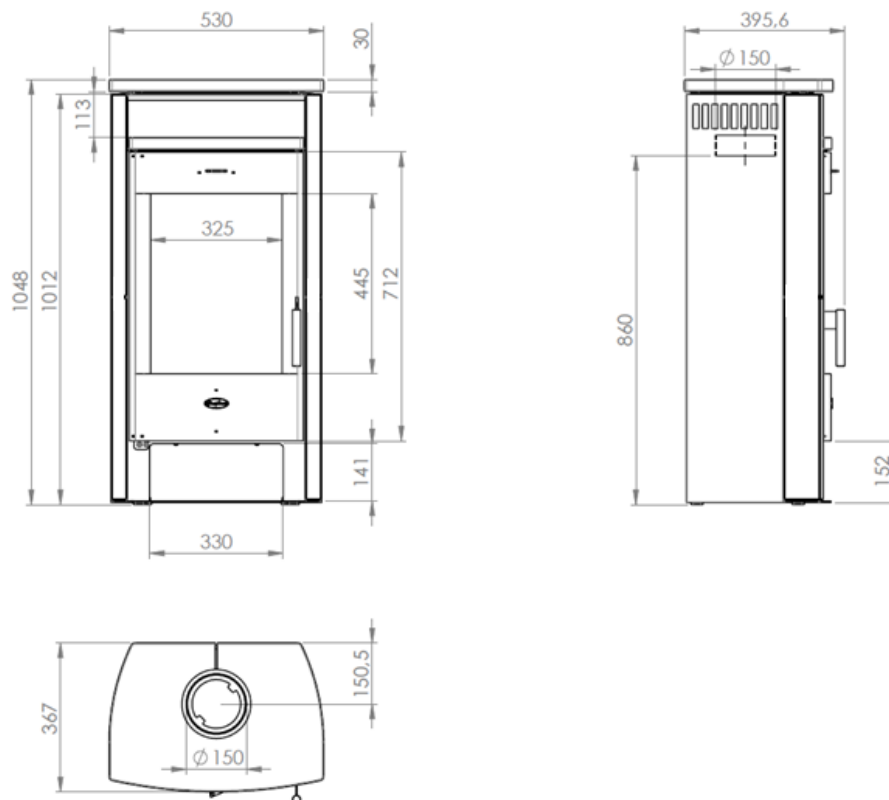


Figure 9 - Key Dimensions

2.6.8 R5280/R5283/R5287

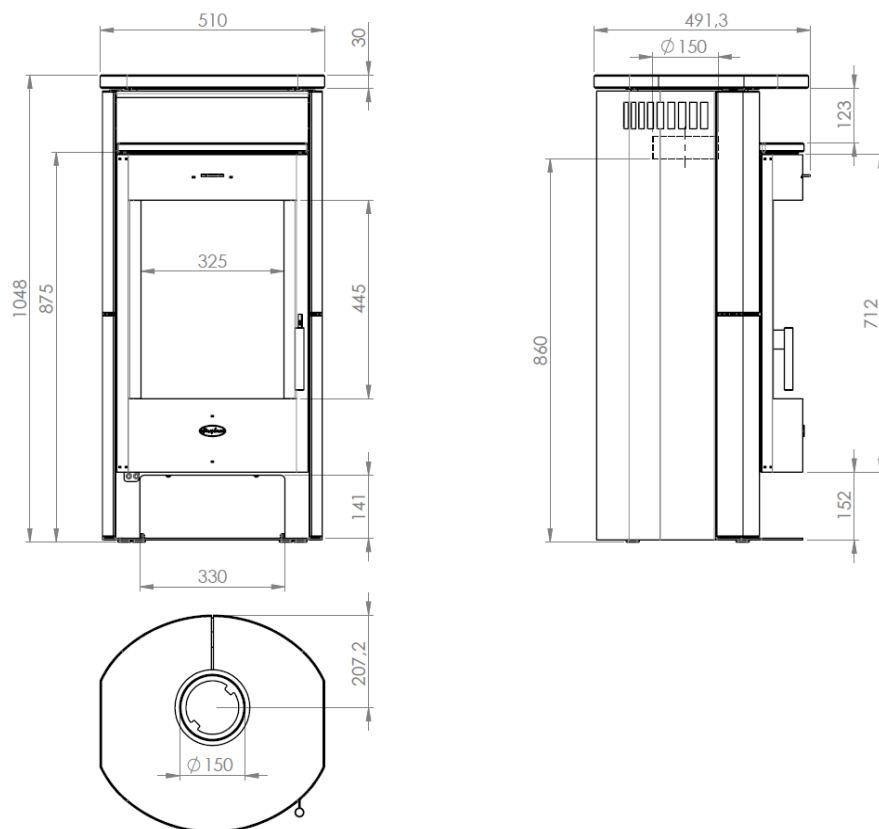


Figure 10 - Key Dimensions

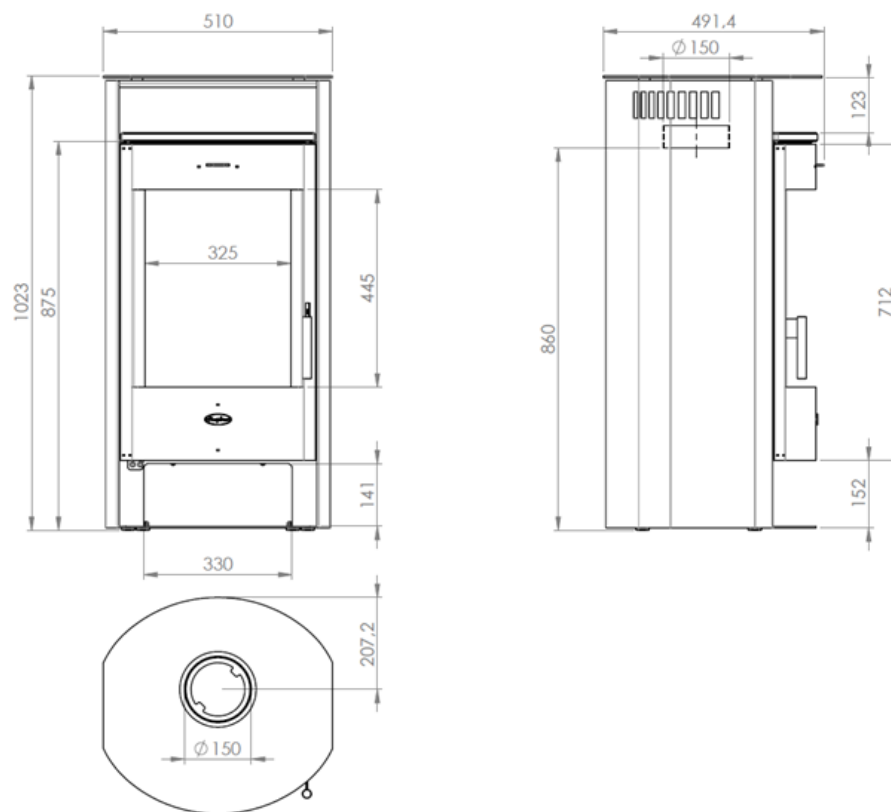
2.6.9 R5281

Figure 11 - Key Dimensions

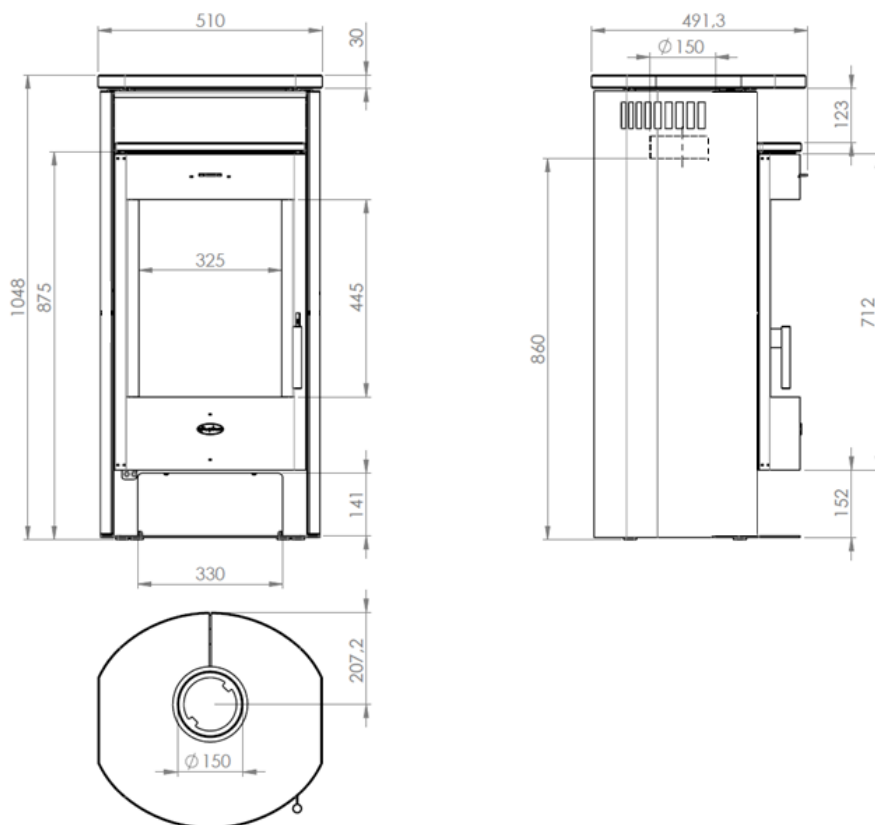
2.6.10 R5285/R5286

Figure 12 - Key Dimensions

2.6.11 R5694/R5696

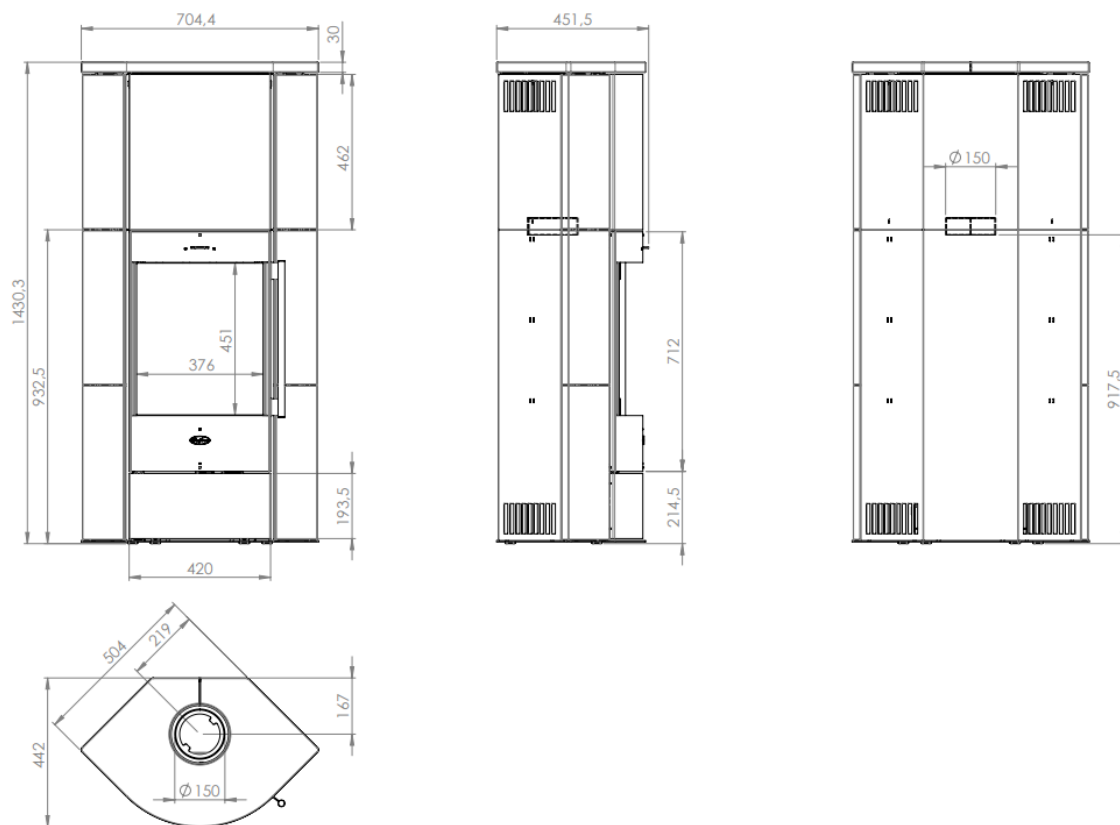


Figure 13 - Key Dimensions

2.7 Retrofit option for models R5694/R5696: Heat storage blocks (Item No. M1590)

The versions listed above are equipped with an integrated heat storage module. Due to the top flue outlet, the heat storage function is particularly effective.

The heat storage mass consists of four special concrete elements. These blocks are available as an optional accessory and are not pre-installed in the stove for transport and safety reasons. Installation is straightforward: remove the top cover of the stove and insert the elements one by one in the sequence shown below.

The total weight of the blocks is approximately 50 kg. Once the combustion chamber has been heated, the blocks warm up within about one hour and continue to release the stored heat evenly into the room for approximately 3.5 to 4 hours after the fire has gone out.

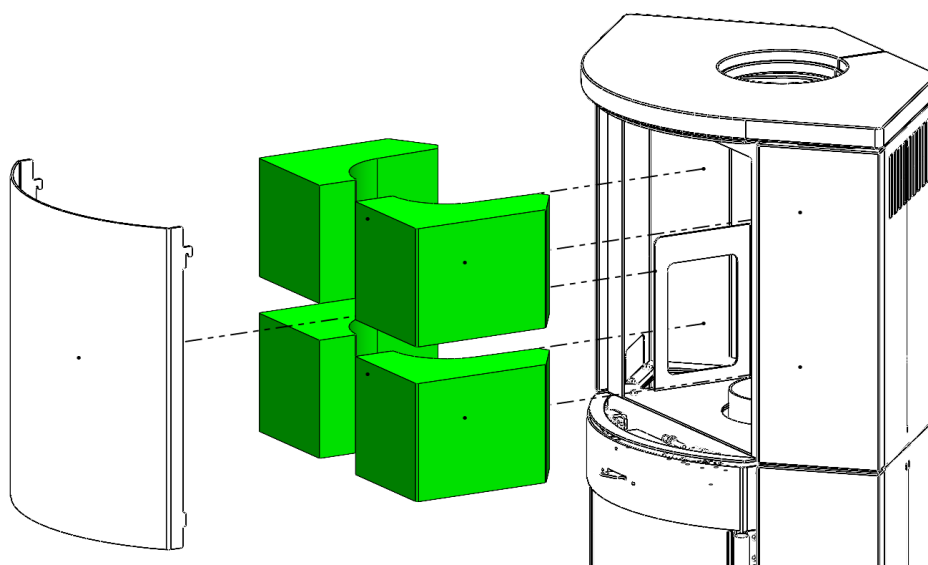


Figure 14 – Heat storage module

2.8 Accessories



The supplied accessories are located in the combustion chamber or in the ash pan.

2.8.1 Gloves

Protective gloves made of heat-resistant material are included with the appliance. The door handle may become hot during operation. Always wear the gloves when adding fuel to avoid burns.

2.8.2 Cool Hand Tool

A so-called Cool Hand Tool is also included. This tool allows you to remove small embers that are stuck or lodged in the grate openings. The air regulators may also become hot during operation – operate them using the Cool Hand Tool.

2.8.3 Spare Parts List

The spare parts list includes an exploded view to help you identify the required part clearly.



2.8.4 Recommended Accessories

- Throttle flap for adjusting the correct draft pressure
- Wood stove cleaning kit, including a small shovel, a broom, and a larger cool-hand tool
- Special stove glass cleaners are available from specialist retailers; consult your dealer for advice.
- Dedicated ash vacuum cleaner – note that standard household vacuum cleaners are not suitable for this purpose
- Solid fire starters are available to facilitate lighting the fire



Important: Never use liquids such as gasoline, kerosene, lamp oil, petroleum, liquid grill lighter, ethyl alcohol, or similar substances to ignite the fire!

2.9 Fire Plus System



The **Fire Plus System** ensures efficient combustion with minimal emissions and, combined with an efficient heat exchanger system, delivers high efficiency. After adding fuel onto an existing bed of embers and igniting it, the first stage of the combustion process begins: the gases released from the fuel are burned. This is the period of high flames. As the flames subside, the second stage of combustion starts, during which the remaining carbon is burned. This phase is characterized by a bright bed of embers with few or no visible flames in the firebox. Efficient combustion with low emissions and high efficiency is only possible if the required amounts of combustion air reach the appropriate locations throughout all stages of the burn. Additionally, a long residence time of the air-mixed flue gases and a hot combustion chamber positively influence combustion quality. This effective combustion is achieved thanks to our **Fire Plus System**.

Primary air enters through the grate at the bottom of the firebox. This is supplemented by secondary air (air wash) and tertiary air, which enters the firebox at different heights. Logs and lignite briquettes are long-flame fuels. In the flame zone and later in the area above the embers, secondary and tertiary air are supplied in such a way that, through mixing with the combustible gases and the long residence time in the combustion chamber, good combustion is achieved. The high-quality lining of the firebox contributes to clean combustion by maintaining high temperatures.

The flue gases are directed in the upper part of the stove through one or more deflections to the heat exchanger—usually a pipe system—where they transfer additional heat. The exhaust then exits through the flue collar and passes through the connection piece into the chimney. Depending on the stove model, the length of the connection piece, and the type of connection, the flue gas temperature at the chimney entry is approximately 230–300 °C. The remaining energy in the flue gases creates the necessary draft in the chimney—the “engine” of the stove.

This is the operating principle of a Fireplace stove. Thanks to the design of our appliances, relatively small amounts of fuel are required per load, while achieving high efficiency and clean combustion.

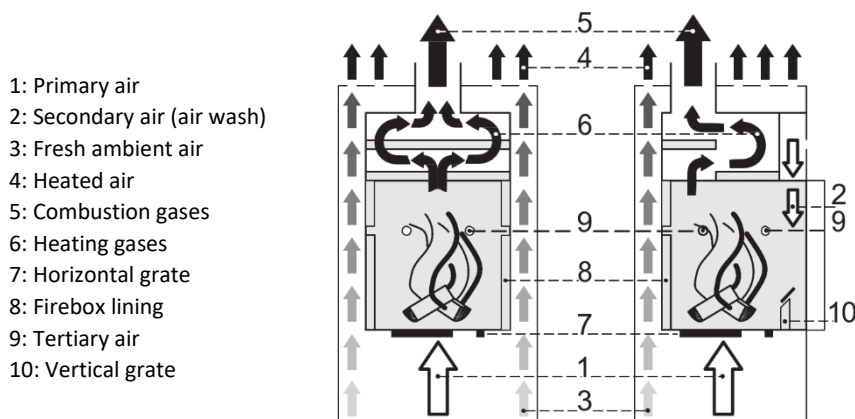


Figure 15 – Fire Plus System, schematic diagram

3. Installation

3.1 General Installation Information



In general, all national, regional, and local laws, regulations, and standards must be observed.

Depending on the installation site, this may mean that the stove must be installed by a qualified professional or that additional fire protection measures are required. Before installation and commissioning, it is essential to consult your certified chimney sweep or another authorized professional.

Before purchasing the stove, it is advisable to have a chimney assessment carried out to rule out any possible incompatibility between the chimney and the stove. **Recommended effective chimney height:** at least 4.5 m. **Minimum diameter:** 150 mm.

Please note: The value specified in Table 2 “Values for chimney calculation” indicates the minimum draft at the stove flue connection required for safe operation. If this minimum draft cannot be reliably guaranteed, the stove **must not be put into operation**.



In practice, higher—sometimes excessively high—drafts may occur. Excessive draft (over 20 Pa) can lead to uncontrolled combustion, potentially damaging the stove, the connecting pipe, and the chimney. In such cases, suitable countermeasures must be implemented in consultation with the chimney sweep or an authorized professional, e.g., installation of a throttle damper or a secondary air system.



The stove is equipped with a self-closing door and may be connected to chimneys already serving other appliances, provided the chimney is suitable.

Do not connect to chimneys for oil or gas heating systems!



Our stoves are freestanding heating appliances. They must not be customized with individual cladding or installed like built-in fireplace inserts. Functional modifications to the stove are not permitted.

Before beginning installation, please remove all packaging materials—including any support or protective components inside the firebox, as well as any accessories found in the ash pan or wood storage compartment. Ensure that the firebox lining and any heat deflectors are in their designated positions. The stove **must not be operated without these components**.



Packaging materials may contain nails or sharp metal parts—**caution, risk of injury!**

Plastic films and similar materials must not be accessible to children. If used as toys, they pose a **risk of suffocation**.

Collect all packaging materials carefully, keep them out of the reach of children, and dispose of them in accordance with local recycling or waste disposal regulations.

3.2 Before and during installation, the following must be considered:



The installation location and type of connection must be carefully selected, taking all safety requirements into account.

The installation and operation of the stove must be reported to the local chimney sweep or another authorized professional. Depending on local regulations, a written permit may also be required.

A sufficient supply of combustion air must be ensured. In airtight or highly insulated buildings, an external air supply may be necessary. If a kitchen exhaust hood operating in exhaust mode is used in the same ventilation system, it may also be necessary to install an interlock switch between the exhaust hood and a window.

Operation of a stove in an airtight or tightly sealed building in combination with a mechanical ventilation system is only permitted under strict conditions. These include approval of the stove as a room-independent heating appliance and a secured, airtight supply of combustion air from outside. In such cases, it is essential to consult the local chimney sweep and a qualified professional.

3.2.1 Please note:

- Select the installation location of the stove as close to the chimney as possible in order to avoid long horizontal connection sections. Use a spirit level to check alignment.
- The installation surface must be flat and level.
- The floor must have sufficient load-bearing capacity. If the load-bearing capacity is inadequate, a load-distribution plate may be used. In such cases, an authorized professional must be consulted.
- Check whether the floor and wall coverings are made of combustible materials. The specified safety clearances apply to combustible materials.
- Verify that the required safety clearances can be maintained /see Section 3.5/
- The stove may only be installed as a freestanding unit. Any modification or cladding is not permitted.
- Ensure that the convection openings are not covered.

3.2.2 Safety instructions before installation

Check the stove immediately after unpacking for any possible transport damage. If the stove shows any of the following defects:



- cracks or chips on the glass panel or the firebox lining,
- dents on the stove body,
- bent control elements,
- or any other visible damage,

please contact your dealer immediately and do not put the stove into operation.

Before painting, the surface of the stove is cleaned with fine steel grit. In some cases, small particles may enter the interior of the stove during this process. These are carefully removed before painting; however, despite all care, a small amount may remain and become visible during transport. In this case, carefully remove the particles with a vacuum cleaner.

During storage or transport, condensation may form under the packaging and drip onto the stove's surface. Wipe off any moisture with a soft, dry cloth to prevent corrosion or staining.

3.3 Preparing the appliance for connection to the chimney



The chimney must be suitable for the operation of the stove. Chimney flue sizing must be carried out in accordance with applicable local regulations, usually following a national or European standard (e.g. EN 13384-1/-2). Local regulations must also be observed when installing the connection pipe.

Select the type of connection.

The diameter of the connection pipe is 150 mm. The cross-section of the chimney should correspond to the cross-section of the flue pipe.



The stove is equipped with a top flue outlet.

The connection height can be chosen individually but must not exceed 1 m above the top edge of the stove. The horizontal section of the connection pipe must maintain a minimum distance of 40 cm from the ceiling. Ensure that the connection pipe is equipped with a tightly closing cleaning hatch at the transition bend from vertical to horizontal.



For your stove, the following applies:

- Chimney load: 0 kg. The chimney must be installed suspended. The stove body must not be subjected to the weight of the chimney.
- Recommended draft: 12 Pa. To achieve optimal draft, installation of a regulating flap is recommended.
- Maximum permissible draft: 25 Pa. Excessive draft can cause damage to the stove, reduce energy efficiency, and increase emissions.

The stove is suitable for connection to a chimney serving multiple stoves. The following technical rules, regulations, and standards must be observed:

- DIN EN 13384-2:2003+A1:2009 „Exhaust systems – Thermal and flow calculation methods – Part 2: Exhaust systems serving multiple appliances“
- DIN V 18160-1:2006-01 „Exhaust systems – Part 1: Design and execution“
- DIN 18896:2014-2 „Solid fuel-burning heating appliances – Technical rules for installation“
- Model Regulations for Heating Appliances (MFeuV) (2007)

3.4 Flue pipes

It is recommended that this work be carried out by a qualified professional. The flue pipe to the chimney must be installed in accordance with the requirements of DIN V 18160-1. For cleaning purposes, an inspection opening in the connection piece is recommended.

If the flue pipe passes through components containing combustible materials, these must be replaced within a radius of at least 20 cm by noncombustible, dimensionally stable materials according to DIN V 18160-1.

The minimum distance between the connection pipe and combustible components must be taken from the manufacturer's specifications for the flue pipe.

3.5 Safety distances...

...to combustible or heat-sensitive materials and furniture



The required safety distances are specified in the technical data sheet and on the data plate.

For combustible or heat-sensitive floor coverings, a noncombustible hearth plate must be used, which extends sufficiently in front of and to the sides of the stove. For the spark guard extension, the following minimum distances from the firebox opening must be observed in accordance with the Heating Appliance Regulations (FeuVO):

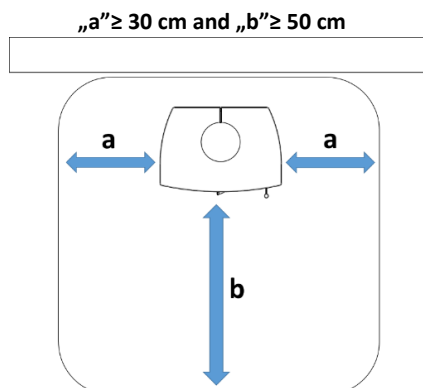


Figure 16- Hearth plate

To the sides and rear of the stove, as well as in the radiation area of the combustion chamber, the safety distances to combustible or heat-sensitive materials specified in the technical data sheet and on the data plate must always be observed.

Numbering			
1.)	Test corner floor	2.)	Front plate of the same construction as the test corner
3.)	Radiation area	4.)	Hearth plate
5.)	Critical area (due to radiation)	6.)	Test corner walls
Minimum distances		[mm]	
d_c	Distance to ceiling	750	
d_p	Distance to front plate	1100/1050	
d_f	Distance at floor in front	0	
d_b	Distance under stove (for stoves without legs)	0	
d_{L1}	Distance to side wall in radiation area	550/0	
d_{L2}	Distance to side wall in radiation area	550/0	
d_{s1}	Distance to side wall	300	
d_{s2}	Distance to side wall	300	
d_R	Distance to rear wall	300	

Table 3 - Fire safety distances

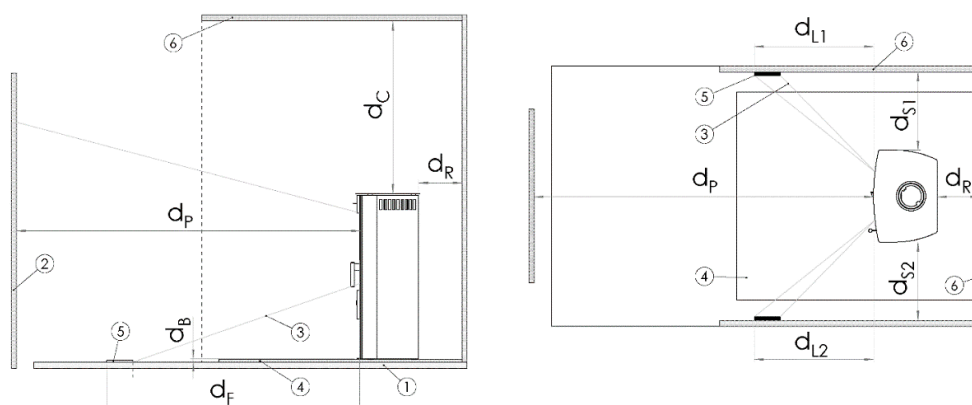


Figure 17 - Schematic representation of minimum distances (see Table 3)

4. Fuels

4.1 Which fuels are suitable and permissible?

As a general rule, the following fuels are suitable for operating your stove:

- Well-seasoned, dry firewood – **exclusively hardwood such as beech or oak!**
- Lignite briquettes

Regardless of the fuel you use, only high-quality fuels should be employed. Your chimney sweep and specialist dealers will be happy to advise you. It is absolutely essential to use low-emission fuels.

Firewood reaches a moisture content of approximately 15–20% after 1–2 years of outdoor storage (covered on top and protected from driving rain) and is then suitable for heating.

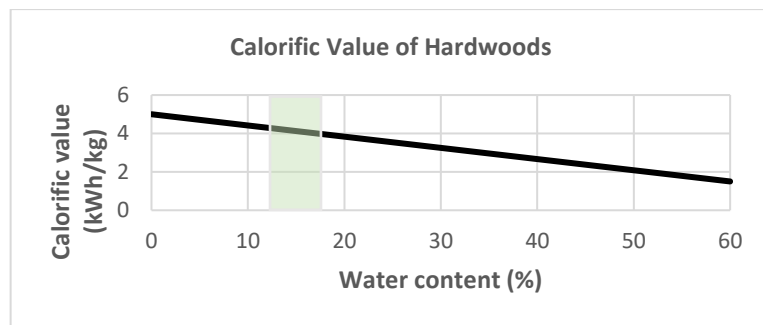


Figure 18 - Variation in calorific value depending on moisture content

Freshly cut wood has a very high moisture content and therefore burns poorly. In addition to its low calorific value, it can harm the environment and damage your stove.

The resulting increased formation of condensate and tar can cause damage to the stove and lead to chimney fouling. In any case, burning damp wood significantly contributes to soiling of the viewing glass and results in avoidable emissions.

Wood is a fuel suitable for operating your stove at its nominal heat output and in the upper performance range. Wood is **not suitable for low-load operation**. If you wish to achieve a heat output lower than the nominal rating, please use correspondingly smaller amounts of fuel.

Do not throw fuel into the combustion chamber! This can damage the firebox lining.

Lignite briquettes can—like firewood—be used for operation at rated heat output and in the higher output range. In addition, they are suitable for maintaining embers overnight (approximately 10 hours).

For maintaining the embers overnight: allow the placed amount of lignite briquettes to burn completely first, then close the primary air regulator to maintain the embers.

Using the appropriate fuels, observing the maximum fuel load, and correctly adjusting the primary and secondary air are essential prerequisites for the proper and safe operation of your stove.

WOOD SPECIES:	MOISTURE CONTENT				
		15%	20%	30%	50%
BEECH:	(kWh/kg) / (kWh/Rm)	4,15/1906	3,86/1887	3,3/1839	2,16/1687
OAK:		4,15/1951	3,86/1931	3,3/1882	2,16/1727

Table 4 - Moisture content of different types of wood

4.2 Seasoning and Storage of Firewood

Freshly cut wood must be dried for at least 2–3 years to be suitable for heating.

Smaller logs dry faster than roundwood, so it is recommended to split the wood before drying.

When storing the wood, ensure good air circulation by using slats or spacers to create gaps between the rows, or by stacking the logs in a crisscross pattern.

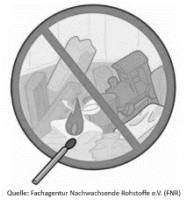
Store firewood outdoors in a location protected from rain and ideally exposed to as much sunlight as possible.

Never cover the wood with a waterproof tarpaulin.

4.3 Limiting Emissions

Using only suitable fuels ensures safe operation and minimizes emissions. Unnecessary emissions can also be avoided if the amount of fuel is adjusted to the actual heat requirement. Your stove is **not** a waste incinerator! Only approved fuels may be used. According to the German Federal Immission Control Act, the following materials are prohibited from being burned in wood-burning stoves:

- Damp or preservative-treated wood
- Wood chips
- Bark or particleboard residues
- Coal grit
- Waste, garbage, plastics, and similar materials
- Paper and cardboard (except for starting the fire; however, the use of firelighters is recommended)



5. Start-up, First use



To ensure rapid ignition, a high combustion temperature is required initially. Therefore, place a sufficient amount of kindling and firewood on the grate at the bottom of the firebox. Arrange two to three larger logs side by side with gaps between them, then place several smaller pieces of kindling crosswise on top. Place sufficient fire-starting material (e.g., firelighters or wood wool) between the kindling. Example: see illustration. Light the fire-starting material and close the firebox door—or, during the first ignition, leave it slightly ajar to prevent the door rope from sticking to the stove body instead of sitting correctly in its recess. Open all combustion air regulators fully. Once the wood is fully ignited, return the air controls to the rated load position.



Figure 19 - Lighting



From the second addition of logs onward, the air controls should be set to the stove's rated heat output setting. In most cases, this setting does not need to be adjusted. However, adding fuel may occasionally result in slow or difficult ignition. The most common causes are: inconsistent or low-quality fuel, or a long pause since the last heating cycle, which can cause the combustion chamber to cool down.

In such cases, use one of the following methods, individually or in combination:

- Open all air controls fully if ignition does not occur.
- Keep the firebox door open for a maximum of 3 minutes if necessary.

Once ignition is established, close and lock the firebox door and return the air controls to the rated heat output setting.

Once a bed of embers has formed and flames are low or absent, add fuel again, allow it to ignite, and then adjust the air supply according to the desired heat output.

Always ensure **optimal combustion!** Excessive air or too much fuel can overload the stove, leading to very high temperatures and preventable emissions. Insufficient air supply, on the other hand, results in oxygen deficiency, incomplete combustion (smoldering), and avoidable emissions.

The stove is coated with a high-quality, heat-resistant paint that reaches its final hardness during the first heating. When the stove is first put into operation, the paint begins to cure, and an unpleasant odor may occur, which disappears after a few hours of operation. Ensure the room is well ventilated during this process. Do not place objects on the stove or touch the surface while the paint is curing, as this may cause damage. Wear protective gloves to avoid burns and prevent fingerprints on the still-curing paint. Keep the firebox and oven doors slightly open during the first heating to prevent the door seals from sticking to the paint.

The air controls are mounted below and at the top of the combustion chamber door. The lower lever regulates the primary air and, on models with a wood storage compartment door, is accessible only after opening the wood storage compartment door. The upper lever regulates the secondary air. (There is no control lever for the tertiary air – it is not manually adjustable.)

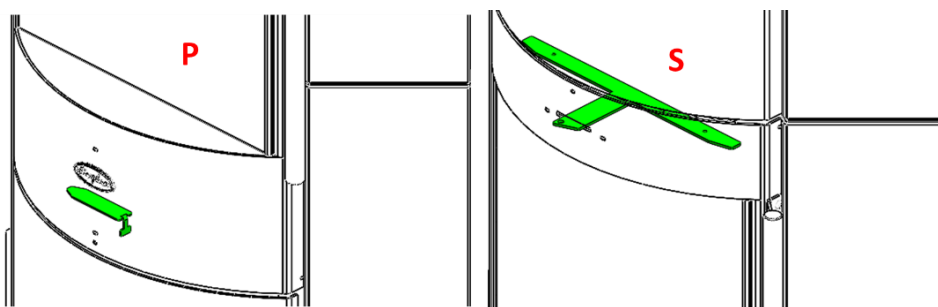


Figure 20 - P: Primary air control, S: Secondary air control

6. Heating operation



Clean the bottom of the combustion chamber from ash and then empty the ash pan. **Perform these tasks only when the stove is cold!**

Once the previously added fuel has completely been consumed, slowly and carefully open the firebox door to prevent ash or combustion gases from escaping. If necessary, gently level the bed of embers. Then place the amount of fuel corresponding to the heating demand—maintaining about a finger-width gap between individual pieces of wood to ensure optimal air circulation and clean combustion.

	FIREWOOD	LIGNITE BRIQUETTES
FUEL MASS:	~ 1,4 kg	~ 1,5 kg
PLACEMENT:	Parallel to the rear wall, ideally two logs of about 20 cm length	Make sure the grate openings are evenly covered by the briquettes
PRIMARY AIR:	approx. 10 % open	approx. 100 % open
SECONDARY AIR:	approx. 67 % open	approx. 33 % open

Table 5 Fuel Instructions

Close the combustion chamber door immediately after adding wood. Only open the combustion chamber door to a maximum angle of 90° to avoid damaging the return spring. Set the combustion air regulators to the rated output, or—when using lignite briquettes—to the setting for maintaining a bed of embers, if necessary. Always ensure optimal combustion.

Repeat the process once the previously added fuel has completely burned down. Never add more fuel than specified in the table above. In a wood-burning stove, only one layer of fuel may be placed in the combustion chamber at a time. Add new fuel only when the previous load has burned down to a bed of embers.

Avoid ember accumulation in the combustion chamber.

Avoid smoldering operation. If a lower heat output than the rated output is desired, reduce the fuel quantity. Never close the combustion air supply completely.

The stove is equipped with a self-closing combustion chamber door. Operation is permitted only with the door closed.

Open the door during operation only for adding fuel and only when the previous fuel has burned down to a bed of embers.

Open the door slowly. Opening too quickly can create negative pressure, causing ash or combustion gases to escape.

The stove becomes very hot during operation. Keep children and persons with limited physical or mental ability away from the appliance.

Follow the instructions for adjusting the combustion air supply. Minor deviations may occur depending on the actual chimney draft. Incorrect adjustment can cause soiling of the glass and damage to the stove, connecting pipe, or chimney.

When lighting a cold stove, the combustion chamber lining may darken temporarily. This discoloration disappears once operating temperature is reached.

Empty the ash pan regularly and only when the stove is cold. Delayed ash removal can restrict the combustion air supply and thus impair grate cooling. Excessive ash accumulation may damage the grate. If the ash pan must be emptied during operation, reinsert it immediately.



During transitional periods (autumn and spring), chimney draft problems may occur at outdoor temperatures around 15 °C. Do not operate the stove under these conditions.

During operation, combustible residues can accumulate in the stove, connecting pipe, and chimney—especially when using damp, treated, or unauthorized fuel, or during smoldering or overloading. These residues increase sooting and may ignite if not removed during cleaning, potentially causing a chimney fire.

Signs of a chimney fire: dark or black smoke from the chimney outlet, an increase of the temperature of the chimney's outer wall, or a whistling noise at the stove caused by increased draft.

Never operate the stove with the combustion chamber door open. The door may only be opened briefly for adding fuel or, if absolutely necessary, for ash removal during operation.

Always close all air regulators when the stove is not in use.

In the event of a chimney fire: close all combustion air regulators immediately and call the fire department. **Never** pour or spray water into the chimney, as this may cause a dangerous steam explosion.



7. Cleaning and Maintenance



Perform cleaning and maintenance only when the stove is completely cold and no hot embers remain inside. Cleaning openings must always be freely accessible. Regular cleaning and maintenance ensure the long service life of your stove. Only spare parts supplied or approved by the manufacturer may be used.

7.1 Painted Surfaces



Remove dirt from painted surfaces only with a soft, dry cloth. Do not use abrasive cleaners or grease-dissolving agents. Painted surfaces are not completely rustproof. Overheating the stove may cause discoloration or stains on the surface. These can be corrected with touch-up paint—please contact our customer service for assistance.

The paint reaches its final hardness only during the first use. Therefore, light smoke may occur on painted surfaces during initial operation. Ensure the room is well ventilated during this phase.

7.2 Glass Surfaces

The most important “cleaner” for the glass pane is the secondary air supply. When the stove is correctly installed, approved fuels are used, and the chimney operates under suitable conditions, the glass generally remains largely free of deposits. Nevertheless, soiling may occur, for example when using wood that is too damp, or if the stove is operated above or below its rated load. To avoid burns, clean the glass only when the stove is cold. Avoid aggressive cleaners and tools that could cause fine scratches, as dirt can accumulate in these scratches and make future cleaning more difficult. Glass surfaces can be cleaned with a dry cloth or paper towel. Suitable cleaning agents are commercially available.

7.3 Combustion Chamber



The combustion chamber should be cleaned regularly, depending on usage, but at fixed intervals during regular operation. It is recommended to empty the ash pan daily. A hand brush and/or ash vacuum are suitable for cleaning. The amount of ash produced depends largely on the quality of the wood and the way the stove is operated.

Ash retains heat for an extended period. Store ash removed from the combustion chamber in a noncombustible metal container and allow it to cool for at least 24 hours before disposal.

7.4 Combustion Chamber Lining

The combustion chamber lining is made of vermiculite. During the initial phase of combustion, the surface may develop black soot discoloration. This usually disappears once a sufficiently high temperature is reached in the combustion chamber. If necessary, the surfaces can be carefully cleaned with a hand brush. Over time, fine hairline cracks may appear. These do not affect functionality. However, if deep cracks extend through the full thickness of the material, replacement of the affected parts is recommended. We advise checking the condition of the combustion chamber lining at the beginning of each heating season.

- A. Grate
- B. Rear vermiculite panel
- C. Corner vermiculite panel
- D. Left side vermiculite panel
- E. Right side vermiculite panel
- F. Deflector plate

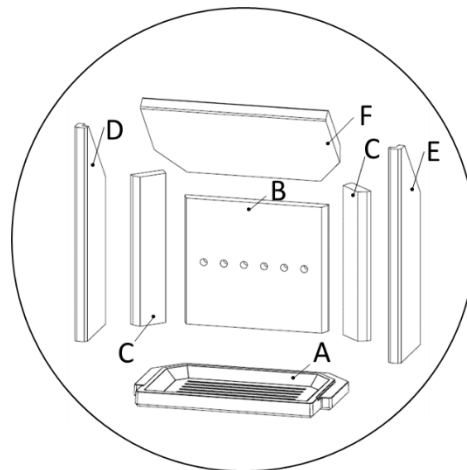


Figure 21 – Combustion chamber lining with grate

7.5 Heat exchange space above the combustion chamber

To clean the heat exchange space, the deflector plate must be removed. First, lift out the grate and remove it from the firebox. Push the deflector plate (F) slightly upward with the palm of your hand. While holding the plate in this position, tilt the side elements (D–E) toward the fire chamber and then remove the deflector plate. In this way, the flue gas chamber becomes accessible and can be cleaned using a hand brush.

This procedure must be performed at the beginning of each heating season or as needed. During reassembly, follow the reverse order!

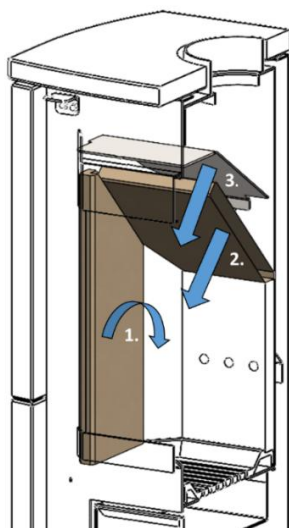


Figure 22 – Access to the smoke chamber

7.6 Door Lock

7.6.1 Snap Lock (for models R5694 and R5696)

The door is equipped with snap locks at the top and bottom. For proper locking, it is essential that the locking components are correctly adjusted. The locking unit is mounted on the stove body, while the locking roller is located on the combustion chamber door. When opening the door, the locking hook must remain open. If the hook closes automatically when the door is opened, the installation position is incorrect. The locking unit can be adjusted laterally, and the locking roller can be adjusted in depth. The closing force can be regulated by adjusting the spring tension. One end of the spring is held by a screw, which is used to set the spring preload.



Scan the QR code to watch the video demonstrating the correct adjustment procedure.

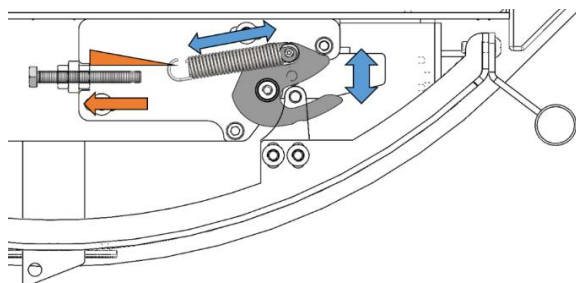


Figure 23 – Snap lock mechanism

7.6.2 Traditional Door Lock (for all other models)

The door is equipped with a simple but reliable single-point locking mechanism. The locking strength can be adjusted using a hex socket screw, which becomes accessible after opening the door.

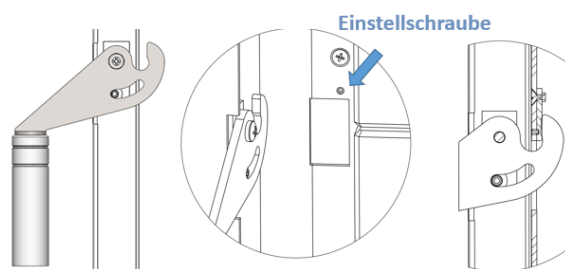


Figure 24 - Door lock

7.7 Seals



The door and glass seals are exposed to high temperatures and may wear out over time. Therefore, check the seals regularly—at least once a year. Damaged seals can allow false air to enter the combustion chamber, which negatively affects combustion quality.

If you notice significant damage to the seals, the stove must not be operated. You can replace the seals yourself if necessary, or contact a qualified technician or your authorized dealer.

7.8 Chimney



To prevent chimney fires, have your chimney cleaned regularly by a professional chimney sweep. After longer periods of non-use, deposits or blockages may occur. Therefore, it is important to have the chimney thoroughly inspected and cleaned before putting the stove back into operation.

8. Waste Management

Information on disassembly, recycling, and disposal of the stove at the end of its lifecycle:

General information: Please check in advance with your local waste management company whether the materials listed below are suitable for recycling or disposal. Clarify whether these materials can be disposed of separately or together. Avoid unnecessarily long transport routes and, whenever possible, use local waste management options.

Already during the development and production of our stoves, we place great importance on using recyclable materials. In addition, we ensure that the stove is easy and clean to disassemble and that materials can be separated without difficulty before recycling—for the protection of the environment.

Below is an overview of key materials and components to help you dispose of the stove in an environmentally friendly way. Please note that waste management regulations may vary regionally. The following recommendations are therefore of a general nature—please consult local guidelines.

<i>Material</i>	<i>Disposal method</i>	<i>Notes</i>
Steel, stainless steel, cast iron	As scrap metal	Main component of the stove, easily recyclable
Glass-ceramic	As construction waste	Must not be disposed of in glass recycling containers
Glass fibers	As artificial mineral fibers (AMF)	Can be disposed of in small quantities at municipal collection points
Ceramic	As construction waste	Belongs to general construction site waste
Natural stones	As construction waste	Belongs to general construction site waste
Vermiculite	As construction waste	Belongs to general construction site waste

9. Practical Tips

9.1 Heating During Transitional Seasons



A proper chimney draft is essential for the correct operation of the stove. This draft is also dependent on the outside temperature. At higher outside temperatures (above 15°C / 59°F), insufficient draft may cause operational problems.

What should you do in this case?

- Open the primary air control further and fully open the secondary air control
 - Create a kindling fire using small pieces of wood
 - Only add small amounts of fuel
 - Regularly shake off the ash (if a shaking grate is installed) or remove it with fireplace tools
 - Do not maintain embers for extended periods
 - Allow the fuel added to burn completely
 - If necessary, refrain from using the stove
- Possible causes if the stove does not draft properly during ignition:
 - The chimney or flue pipe is leaking
 - The chimney is incorrectly dimensioned
 - The door of another appliance connected to the same chimney is open
 - The outside temperature is too high
 - Possible causes if the room does not heat up:
 - The heat demand is too high – stove is too small
 - Excessive ash on the grate
 - The flue pipe is blocked
 - The primary air control is closed
 - Possible causes if the stove produces too much heat:
 - The primary air control is too far open
 - The ash box or ash door/flap is not tightly closed
 - The draft is too strong – no throttle flap installed
 - Too much fuel was added
 - Possible causes if damage occurs to the grate or slag forms:
 - The stove was overloaded
 - The ash box was not emptied in time
 - The ash box or ash door/flap is not tightly closed
 - The draft is too strong

10. General Warranty Terms

10.1 Warranty Coverage

- Two-year warranty on the stove body regarding proper material quality, workmanship, and functionality in accordance with DIN EN 16510-2-1:2022. To claim the warranty, careful adherence to the assembly and operating instructions as well as compliance with the performance specifications on the nameplate is required.
- For a period of one year, the warranty provider grants a warranty on defective, replaceable parts—excluding those listed under section 6 of these warranty terms.



10.2 Subject of the Warranty

The warranty covers, at the discretion of the warranty provider, repair of warranted parts either by replacement with an equivalent part or by repair through the warranty provider's customer service. The warranty provider may have these services carried out by third parties. In the case of replacement with an equivalent part, the warranty provider is entitled to compensation for the use of the returned product.

10.3 Validity

The warranty is valid from the date of purchase.

10.4 Conditions for Claiming the Warranty

The buyer can only make a warranty claim if the following documents/information are provided:

- Proof of purchase with purchase date
- The production number (see nameplate or warranty card)
- The acceptance report from a chimney sweep master, or in the case of a functional issue, a chimney calculation in accordance with DIN 4705

10.5 Reporting a Warranty Claim

- The warranty claim must be reported immediately, but no later than within two weeks of detection, to the warranty provider or the responsible specialist dealer.
- The buyer must provide all information necessary to determine the damage, document it with photos upon request, and allow inspection of the damaged parts at any time. Replaced parts must be made available upon request.
- Proof of performed maintenance work must be provided or submitted upon request by the warranty provider.

10.6 Exclusion of Warranty

The warranty does not cover:

- Wear parts, in particular parts exposed to fire, seals, surface coatings/paints, chamotte and vermiculite bricks, glass panes, and movable metal parts.
- Cracks or fractures in chamotte or vermiculite bricks, which are not considered defects and do not entitle the buyer to replacement.
- Transport damage
- Improper installation, use, or maintenance
- Damage caused by external influences
- Material-related irregularities in ceramics, soapstone, sandstone, and natural stone
- Failure to provide, falsification, or absence of the proof specified in section 4 of these warranty terms

10.7 Additional Terms

- The warranty provider is not liable for direct or indirect damage incurred by the buyer due to defects in the product or work performed under the warranty.
- The warranty period is neither extended nor renewed by repairs or replacement services.
- The warranty is provided by the warranty provider as the manufacturer of the product. Statutory warranty or liability claims—particularly against the dealer from whom the product was purchased—remain unaffected.
- The warranty provider's customer service remains available even after the warranty expires, subject to applicable service fees.
- Technical modifications are reserved.

11. Nameplate(s) for the Stove Family

The nameplate is the same for all members in the product family and differs only in the model number and designation.

See the "Model" line for details:

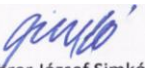
R5790 – Soapstone	R5738 – Natural Stone	R5668 – Soapstone Top
R5793 – Sandstone	R4210 – Soapstone	R5280 – Soapstone
R5730 – Steel	R4211 – Steel	R5281 – Steel
R5732 – Soapstone Top	R4213 – Sandstone	R5283 – Sandstone
R5733 – Sandstone Top	R4217 – Natural Stone	R5285 – Soapstone Top
R5734 – Soapstone Top	R4218 – Natural Stone	R5286 – Sandstone Top
R5735 – Sandstone Top	R5662 – Sandstone	R5287 – Natural Stone
R5736 – Soapstone	R5666 – Soapstone	
R5737 – Sandstone	R5667 – Sandstone Top	

		Fireplace Kft. Vértanuk tere 4. H-2800 Tatabánya E-mail: info@fireplace.de			
Leistungserklärung:					
EN 16510-1:2022; EN 16510-2-1:2022					
Notifiziertes Prüflabor Nr.: 3102					
Raumheizung in Gebäuden ohne Warmwasserbereitung					
Modell: Art. Nr.: K__, Bezeichnung: _____					
Klassifizierung:				Typ B	
Betriebsart:				Zeitbrand	
max. Schornsteinbelastung:				0 kg	
Mindestabstände zu brennbaren Materialien					
Abstand unter der Feuerstätte (dB)				0 mm	
Abstand am Fußboden nach vorne (dF)				0 mm	
Abstand zur Decke (dC)				750 mm	
Abstand zur Rückwand (dR)				300 mm	
Abstand zur Seitenwand (dS)				300 mm	
Abstand zur Seitenwand im Strahlungsbereich (dL)				550 mm	
Mindestabstand zu angrenzenden Materialien (z.B. Möbel) (dP)				1100 mm	
Emissionen bei Nennwärmeleistung (bei 13% O ₂)			Scheitholz	BB7	
CO-Emissionen			814 mg/m ³	572 mg/m ³	
NOx-Emissionen			150 mg/m ³	193 mg/m ³	
OGC-Emissionen			71 mg/m ³	27 mg/m ³	
Staub (PM)-Emissionen			25 mg/m ³	24 mg/m ³	
Werte für Schornsteinberechnung					
Temperatur am Abgasstutzen			288 °C	301 °C	
Mindestförderdruck			13 Pa	14 Pa	
Abgasmassenstrom			5,6 g/s	5,9 g/s	
Brandsicherheit für Installation an einem Schornstein:			T400		
Wärmeleistungen und Energieeffizienzen					
Nennwärmeleistung:			6 kW	6 kW	
Raumwärmeleistung:			6,2 kW	6,4 kW	
Wirkungsgrad:			81%	80%	
Jahresnutzungsgrad:			71%	70%	
Energie-Effizienz-Index (EEI):			107,5		
Energie-Effizienz-Klasse			A+		
Ausschließlich empfohlene Brennstoffe verwenden!					
Empfohlene Brennstoffe			Scheitholz, Braunkohlenbriketts (BB7)		
Eignung zur Mehrfachbelegung			Ja		
Produktionsnummer:					
Prüfbericht Nr.: R-1004340110002-1, Brandsicherheitsprotokoll: R-1004340110029-2					
Lesen und befolgen Sie die Bedienungsanleitung!					

R5694 – Ceramic
R5696 – Soapstone

		Fireplace Kft. Vértanuk tere 4. H-2800 Tatabánya E-mail: info@fireplace.de			
Leistungserklärung:					
EN 16510-1:2022; EN 16510-2-1:2022					
Notifiziertes Prüflabor Nr.: 3102					
Raumheizung in Gebäuden ohne Warmwasserbereitung					
Modell: Art. Nr.: K___, Bezeichnung: _____					
Klassifizierung:				Typ B	
Betriebsart:				Zeitbrand	
max. Schornsteinbelastung:				0 kg	
Mindestabstände zu brennbaren Materialien					
Abstand unter der Feuerstätte (<i>dB</i>)				0 mm	
Abstand am Fußboden nach vorne (<i>DF</i>)				0 mm	
Abstand zur Decke (<i>DC</i>)				750 mm	
Abstand zur Rückwand (<i>DR</i>)				300 mm	
Abstand zur Seitenwand (<i>DS</i>)				300 mm	
Abstand zur Seitenwand im Strahlungsbereich (<i>DL</i>)				0 mm	
Mindestabstand zu angrenzenden Materialien (z.B. Möbel) (<i>dP</i>)				1050 mm	
Emissionen bei Nennwärmeleistung (bei 13% O₂)				Scheitholz	BB7
CO-Emissionen				814 mg/m ³	572 mg/m ³
NOx-Emissionen				150 mg/m ³	193 mg/m ³
OGC-Emissionen				71 mg/m ³	27 mg/m ³
Staub (PM)-Emissionen				25 mg/m ³	24 mg/m ³
Werte für Schornsteinberechnung					
Temperatur am Abgasstutzen				288 °C	301 °C
Mindestförderdruck				13 Pa	14 Pa
Abgasmassenstrom				5,6 g/s	5,9 g/s
Brandsicherheit für Installation an einem Schornstein:				T400	
Wärmeleistungen und Energieeffizienzen					
Nennwärmeleistung:				6 kW	6 kW
Raumwärmeleistung:				6,2 kW	6,4 kW
Wirkungsgrad:				81%	80%
Jahresnutzungsgrad:				71%	70%
Energie-Effizienz-Index (EEI):				107,5	
Energie-Effizienz-Klasse				A+	
Ausschließlich empfohlene Brennstoffe verwenden!					
Empfohlene Brennstoffe				Scheitholz, Braunkohlenbriketts (BB7)	
Eignung zur Mehrfachbelegung				Ja	
Produktionsnummer:					
Prüfbericht Nr.: R-1004340110002-1, Brandsicherheitsprotokoll: R-1004340110029-2					
Lesen und befolgen Sie die Bedienungsanleitung!					

12. Declaration of conformity

EG Konformitätserklärung:	
2009/125/EC Richtlinie für die Festlegung von Anforderungen an die umweltgerechte Gestaltung energie-verbrauchsrelevanter Produkte (Ökodesign)	
Hersteller:	Fireplace GmbH
	H2800 Tatabánya, Vértanúk tere 4., Ungarn
	info@fireplace.de
Modell:	R5790 - Speckstein
	R5793 - Sandstein
	R5730 - Stahl
	R5732 - Speckstein Top
	R5733 - Sandstein Top
	R5734 - Speckstein Top
	R5735 - Sandstein Top
	R5736 - Speckstein
	R5737 - Sandstein
	R5738 - Naturstein
	R4210 - Speckstein
	R4211 - Stahl
	R4213 - Sandstein
	R4217 - Naturstein
	R4218 - Naturstein
	R5662 - Sandstein
	R5666 - Speckstein
	R5667 - Sandstein Top
	R5668 - Speckstein Top
	R5280 - Speckstein
	R5281 - Stahl
	R5283 - Sandstein
	R5285 - Speckstein Top
	R5286 - Sandstein Top
	R5287 - Naturstein
	R5694 - Keramik
	R5696 - Speckstein
Diese EG- Konformitätserklärung gilt für das oben beschriebene Produkt und beschreibt die Übereinstimmung mit den nachfolgenden Richtlinien:	
Hierbei relevante Verordnung: (EU) 2015/1185	
EN 16510-2-1: 2022 Häusliche Feuerstätten für feste Brennstoffe	
Nach EU-Verordnung 2015/1185	
Unterzeichnet für den Hersteller und im Namen des Herstellers von:	
Tatabánya, 24.03.2025	 Geschäftsführer József Simkó FIREPLACE GYÁRTÓ ÉS KERESKEDELMI KFT. 3553 Kistokaj, Állomás u. 7.

13. Mandatory Information for Decentralised Solid Fuel Heating Appliances

Produktinformationen gemäß (EU) 2015/1185											
Modellkennung(en):	R5790/R5793/R5730/R5732/R5733/R5734/R5735/R5736/R5737/R5738/R4210/R4211/R4213/R4217 R4218/R5662/R5666/R5667/R5668/R5280/R5281/R5283/R5285/R5286/R5287/R5694/R5696										
Indirekte Heizfunktion: [ja/nei]	Nein			Optionale Regelung				ohne zusätzliche Regeloption			
Direkte Wärmeleistung [kW]	6										
Indirekte Wärmeleistung [kW]	[n.A.]										
Brennstoff	Bevorzugter Brennstoff (nur einer):	Sonstige(r) geeignete(r) Brennstoff(e)	η_s [%]	Raumheizungs-Emissionen bei Nennwärmeleistung (*)				Raumheizungs-Emissionen bei Mindestwärmeleistung (*) (**)			
				PM	OGC	CO	NO _x	PM	OGC	CO	NO _x
				mg/Nm ³ (13 % O ₂)				mg/Nm ³ (13 % O ₂)			
Scheitholz (*), Feuchtigkeitsgehalt ≤ 25 %	[ja]	[nein]	81	25	71	814	150	[n.A.]	[n.A.]	[n.A.]	[n.A.]
Pressholz, Feuchtigkeitsgehalt	[nein]	[nein]	[n.A.]	[n.A.]	[n.A.]	[n.A.]	[n.A.]	[n.A.]	[n.A.]	[n.A.]	[n.A.]
Sonstige holzartige Biomasse	[nein]	[nein]	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Nicht-holzartige Biomasse	[nein]	[nein]	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Anthrazit und Trockendampfkohle	[nein]	[nein]	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Steinkohlenkoks	[nein]	[nein]	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Schwelkoks	[nein]	[nein]	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Bituminöse Kohle	[nein]	[nein]	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Braunkohlenbriketts (**)	[nein]	[nein]	80	24	27	572	193	[n.A.]	[n.A.]	[n.A.]	[n.A.]
Torfbriketts	[nein]	[nein]	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Briketts aus einer Mischung aus fossilen Brennstoffen	[nein]	[nein]	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Sonstige fossile Brennstoffe	[nein]	[nein]	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Briketts aus einer Mischung aus Biomasse und fossilen Brennstoffen	[nein]	[nein]	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Sonstige Mischung aus Biomasse und festen Brennstoffen	[nein]	[nein]	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Eigenschaften beim ausschließlichen Betrieb mit dem bevorzugten Brennstoff											
Angabe	Symbol	Wert	Einheit	Angabe				Symbol	Wert (*/**)	Einheit	
Wärmeleistung				Thermischer Wirkungsgrad (auf der Grundlage des NCV)							
Nennwärmeleistung	P _{nom}	6	kW	thermischer Wirkungsgrad bei Nennwärmeleistung				$\eta_{th, nom}$	81/80	%	
Mindestwärmeleistung	P _{min}	[n.A.]	kW	thermischer Wirkungsgrad bei Mindestwärmeleistung				$\eta_{th, min}$	[n.A.]	%	
Hilfsstromverbrauch				Art der Wärmeleistung/Raumtemperaturkontrolle							
Bei Nennwärmeleistung	eI _{max}	[n.A.]	kW	einstufige Wärmeleistung, keine Raumtemperaturkontrolle							[ja]
Bei Mindestwärmeleistung	eI _{min}	[n.A.]	kW	zwei oder mehr manuell einstellbare Stufen, keine Raumtemperaturkontrolle							[ja]
Im Bereitschaftszustand	eI _{sb}	[n.A.]	kW	Raumtemperaturkontrolle mit mechanischem Thermostat							[nein]
Leistung der Pilotflamme				mit elektronische Raumtemperaturkontrolle							[nein]
Leistungsbedarf der Pilotflamme (soweit vorhanden)	P _{pilot}	[n.A.]	kW	mit elektronische Raumtemperaturkontrolle und Tageszeitregelung							[nein]
				mit elektronische Raumtemperaturkontrolle und Wochentagsregelung							[nein]
				Sonstige Regelungsoptionen (Mehrfachnennungen möglich)							
				Raumtemperaturkontrolle mit Präsenzerkennung							[nein]
				Raumtemperaturkontrolle mit Erkennung offener Fenster							[nein]
				mit Fernbedienungsoption							[nein]
Fireplace Kft., Vértanuk tere 4. H-2800 Tatabánya											
(*) PM = Staub, OGC = gasförmige organische Verbindungen, CO = Kohlenmonoxid, NO _x = Stickoxide											
(**) Nur bei der Anwendung der Korrekturfaktoren F(2) oder F(3) erforderlich											