RCS Saverne B 675 880 710 - SIRET 675 880 710 0032
BP 22 - 67216 OBERNAI Cedex- FRANCE
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CLOSED FIRE

148C / 150C / 152C
162C / 168C / 163

INSTRUCTIONS FOR INSTALLATION AND USE 11-08 25254

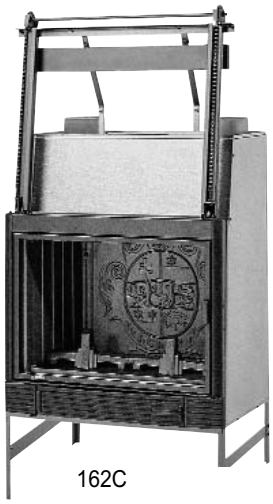
IMPORTANT

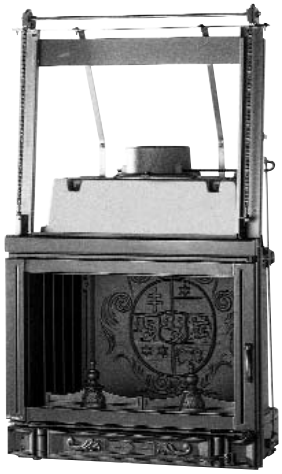
This appliance has been designed with care. To get the best out of it, as you are entitled to expect, and for your safety, please read carefully these instructions for installation and use before starting work on the installation. The appliance must be connected using suitable fittings (2) to an individual smoke flue specific to this appliance. A number of accessories are also available (2), some of which must be fitted before installation.


148C


150C


152C


162C


168C


163VL

Illustrations non-contractual.

(2) We recommend the HOMY range of products: a complete range of suitable connections and accessories. Documentation on request from your dealer.

(3) FR-DTU 24.1 dealing with smoke flues, FR-DTU.24.2 dealing with chimneys equipped with a closed fire; NF EN 13229 Open fires and inserts burning solid fuel. (available from the AFNOR).

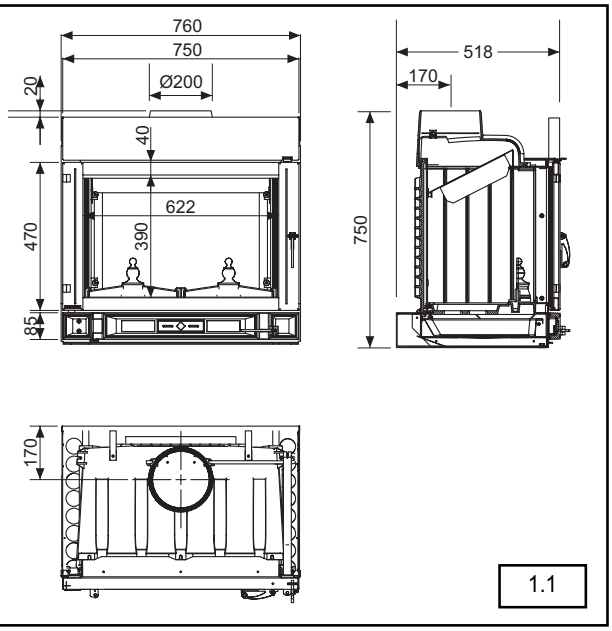
- WARNING -

• This appliance is intended to burn wood, on no account may it be used as an incinerator or to burn liquid fuels, coal or derivatives.
• All local or national regulations, as well as the European standards(3) must be respected when installing and using the appliance.
• The heating appliance is hot when in use, particularly the glazed front. It remains hot for a long time, even if the flames are no longer visible. Take precautions to avoid all contact with the appliance (young children in particular).
• Before accessing the electrical connection parts, all the power circuits must be switched off.
• This appliance must be installed in accordance with the specifications of the standards(3) in force. Installation by a qualified professional is recommended.
• The instructions in this booklet must be followed scrupulously. Keep these instructions in a safe place.
• The manufacturer's liability is limited to the supply of the appliance. It may not be held liable in the event of any failure to respect these instructions.
- The following are especially prohibited:
- The installation of materials that may be affected or damaged by the heat (furniture, wallpaper, woodwork, etc.) too close to the fire.
- The installation of any heat regenerator other than those recommended by the manufacturer.
- The use of any fuel other than natural wood and lignite.
- Any modification to the appliance or the installation not provided for by the manufacturer, which would release it from its liability and cancel the warranty. Use exclusively spare parts recommended by the manufacturer.
• Any failure to comply with these indications is entirely the responsibility of the person who carries out the work and assembles the fire.
• Installations in public places are subject to departmental sanitary regulations, which can be obtained from the Préfecture of your region.
• The manufacturer reserves the right to modify, without prior warning, the presentation and the dimensions of its models as well as the design of the assembly if necessary. The diagrams and texts contained in this document are the property of the manufacturer and may not be reproduced without the latter's written permission.

- IMPORTANT ASSEMBLY INFORMATION -

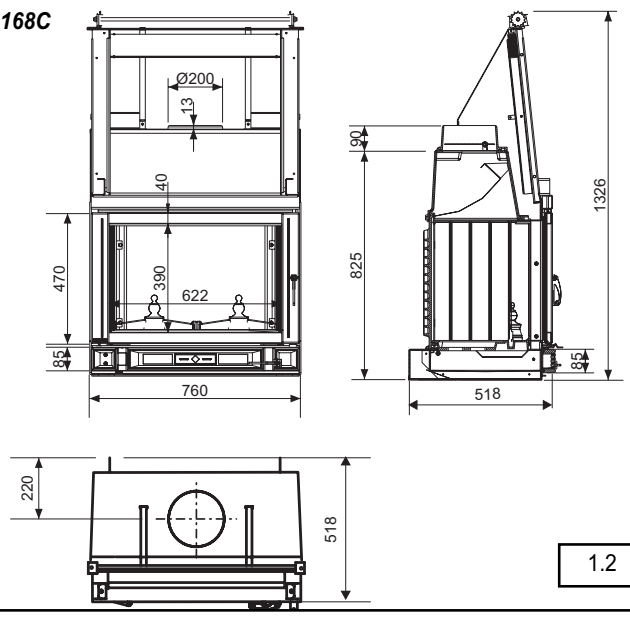
- Your chimney "draws well", but you probably do not know the degree of negative pressure. The negative pressure or draught in a chimney is measured in Pascals (Pa). All inserts, closed fires and fires are designed, optimised and built according to French standards NF 13229 (or NF 13240) to operate connected to a chimney duct whose nominal draught is 12 Pa. Very often (more than one chimney in two), the draught is too strong (over 20 Pa). This can be due to the chimney being too high or an installation with tubing. The fires then operate in abnormal conditions, leading to:
- Excessive wood consumption: this may be three times more than for a fire operating with a draught of 12 Pa.
- A fire that does not last, burning much too fast and giving off very little heat.
- The rapid and irreparable deterioration of the fire (cracks in the cast iron hearth plate or firebricks).
- The invalidation of the guarantee.
To avoid all these problems, there is only one solution. Have your chimney's draught checked (with the fire in operation) by a professional and if it is over 20 Pa, install a draught regulator on the fire's connection pipe.

148C



1.1

168C



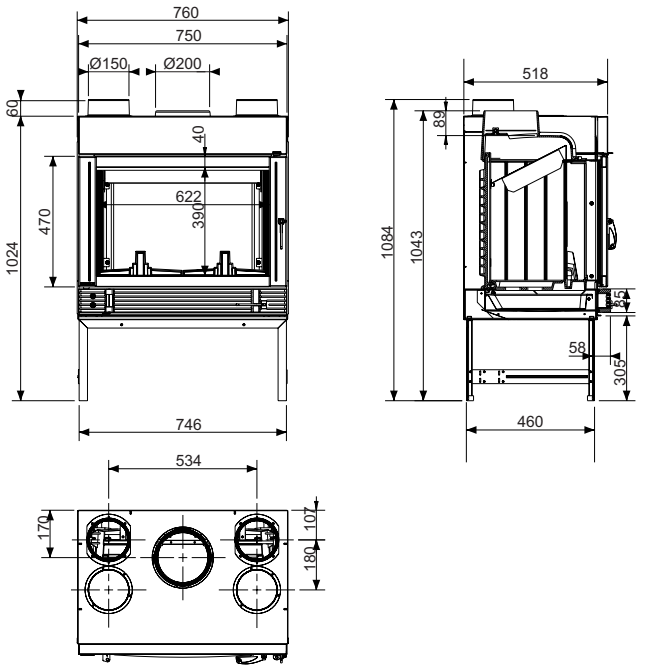
1.2

1. TECHNICAL CHARACTERISTICS AND DIMENSIONS

Fire place	148C	150C	152C	162C	168C	163 VL
Classification of the fire	Continuous	Continuous	Continuous	Intermittent	Intermittent	Intermittent
Rated power output (1)	13 kW	13 kW	13 kW	11 kW	11 kW	11 kW
Operation door closed/open	yes/no	yes/no	yes/no	yes/yes	yes/yes	yes/yes
Average temperature of smoke	380°C	380°C	380°C	314°C	314°C	314°C
Efficiency	71%	71%	71%	70,4%	70,4%	70,4%
CO rate (13% O_2)	0,46%	0,46%	0,46%	0,21%	0,21%	0,21%
Fuel: wood logs; replacement fuel : lignite						
Max.log size	50 cm	50 cm	50 cm	50 cm	50 cm	50 cm
Nominal hourly load	4 kg	4 kg	4 kg	4 kg	4 kg	4 kg
Prohibited fuels: all others including coal and derivatives						
Dimensions						
HxLxP (mm)	750x760x518	1084x760x518	1618x760x518	1618x760x518	1326x760x518	1620x760x518
Connection type	vertical	vertical	vertical	vertical	vertical	vertical
Distance rear-flue axis	165 mm	170 mm	170 mm	220 mm	220 mm	220 mm
Ø of smoke outlet	200 mm	200 mm	200 mm	200 mm	200 mm	200 mm
Charactéristics of the smoke flue						
Min. chimney block	20x20 cm	20x20 cm	20x20 cm	20x20 cm	20x20 cm	20x20cm
Tubing or metal flue min. Ø	180 mm	180 mm	180 mm	180 mm	180 mm	180 mm
Min. height of flue above fire	4 m	4 m	4 m	4 m	4 m	4 m
Ventilation of the room	1 dm²	1 dm²	1 dm²	1 dm²	1 dm²	1 dm²
Draught (10 Pa = 1 mm water column)						
Nominal speed	12 Pa±2	12 Pa±2	12 Pa±2	12 Pa±2	12 Pa±2	12 Pa±2
Reduced speed	6 Pa±1	6 Pa±1	6 Pa±1	6 Pa±1	6 Pa±1	6 Pa±1
Max. admissible	20 Pa	20 Pa	20 Pa	20 Pa	20 Pa	20 Pa
Weight netto / brutto	115/132 kg	128/145 kg	133/152 kg	147/170 kg	138/155 kg	180/197 kg
Manufacturer's plate in the ashbox						
Cool handle + bag of screws	no	no	no	no	no	to be mounted
Options supplied						
Stand	no	to be mounted	to be mounted	to be mounted	no	to be mounted
Fairing	no	yes	yes	yes	no	yes
Fairing cover	no	no	yes	yes	no	mounted
Warm air nozzles	no	no	to be mounted	to be mounted	no	to be mounted
Plugs	no	no	to be mounted	to be mounted	no	to be mounted
1 Cast iron side	no	no	no	no	no	to be mounted
1 Side cover	no	no	no	no	no	to be mounted
Cool handle + bag of screws	no	no	no	no	no	to be mounted
Options available						
CDA 150C	---	yes	---	--	---	---
CDA 168C	---	---	---	---	yes	---
DA 168C	---	---	---	yes	---	---
KTE152 ventilation kit	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Kit grill	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes

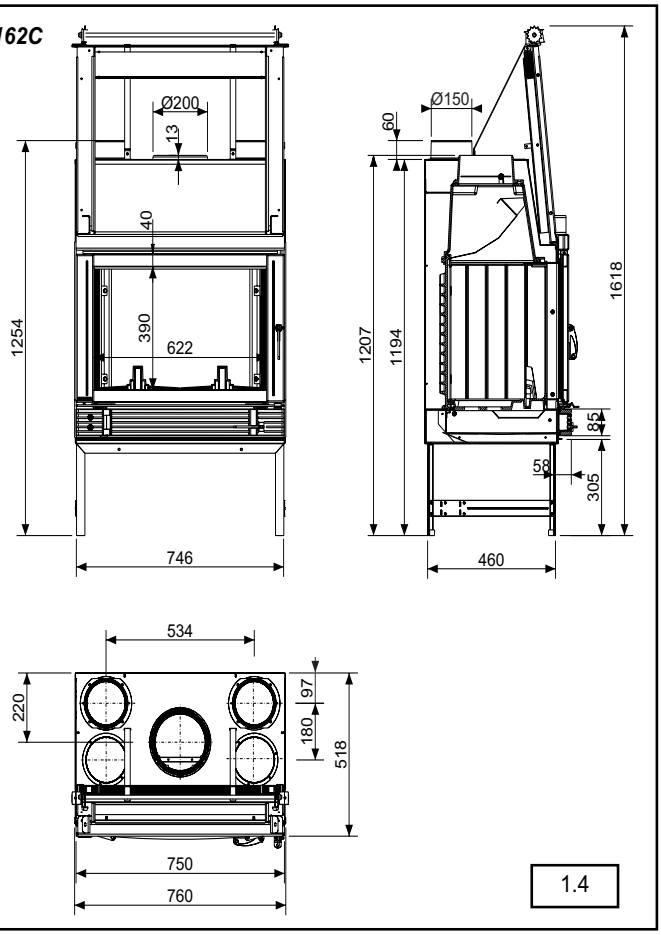
(1) Nominal power in operation with the door closed, fuel wood or lignite; in tests according to EN 13240.

152C



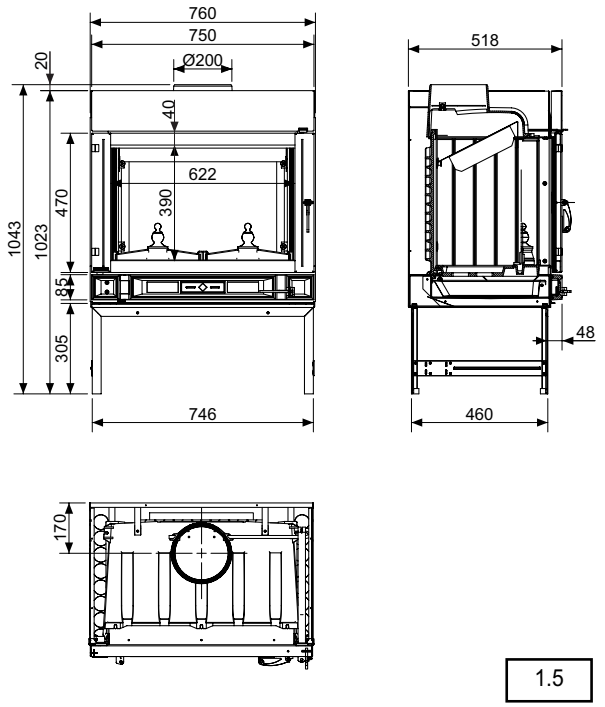
1.3

162C



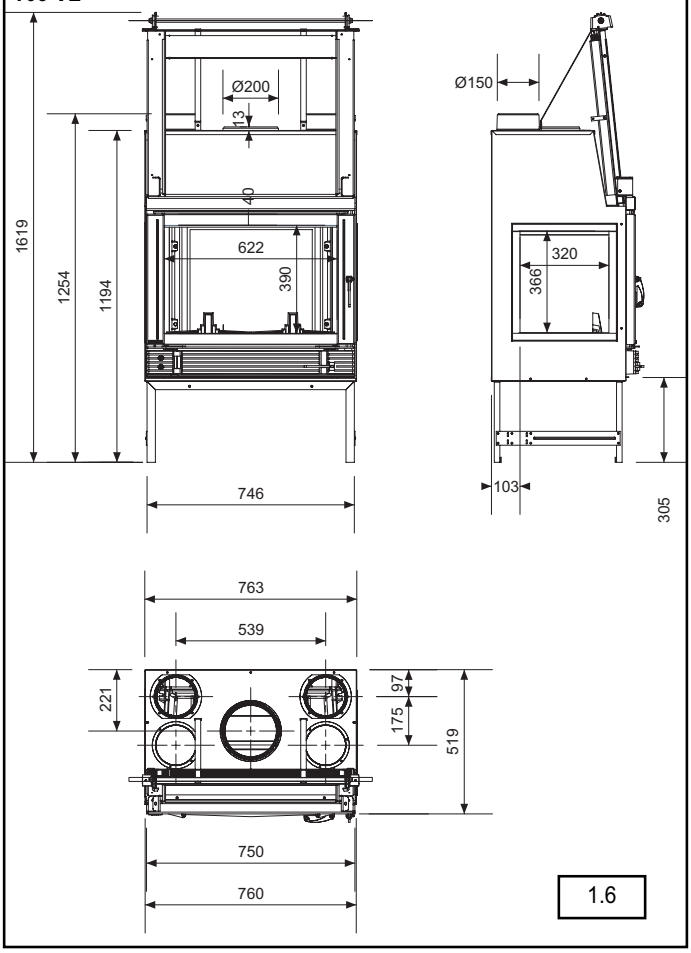
1.4

150C



1.5

163 VL



1.6

REMARK
FOR THE FIRES IN THIS RANGE YOU WILL NEED A FIREPLACE OPENING WITH A HEIGHT OF 600 MM.

2. PREPARATION OF THE EXISTING SITE

In all cases refer to the current legal requirements.

All combustible materials or materials liable to be affected by the temperature must be removed from the surface, or interior of the floors, walls, and ceilings where the fireplace is to be located (Z1, Z2, Z3, Z4, Z5) taking into account the position of the fireplace in the room. (figs. below).

2.1 Floor

Ensure that the existing floor (Z3) is capable of bearing the total load constituted by the firebox, the fireplace and the hood. If this is not the case, it must be reinforced. In the loading zone (Z5), we recommend that an easy-to-clean, non-combustible floor covering be laid (tiling for example).

2.2 Walls

If, after removing the wall coverings (wallpaper, wood panelling, or fabric wall covering) from the part of the wall to be occupied by the fireplace, the bare wall does not fall into one of the categories in the table below, take the action recommended.

Surrounding walls:

For all the walls within the distances given (Z1 and Z2), take the precautions detailed in the table below..

Reminder: do not place any combustible objects within 1 m in front of glazed fire front

2.3 Ceiling

In the area covered by the hood (Z4), insulate using stiff rock wool, after removing all non-M0 materials.

2.4 Evacuation of the products of combustion

Remove all non-M0 materials or materials liable to be damaged by the heat. (cf. FR-DTU 24.1 and FR-DTU 24.2).

- If the smoke flue already exists; it is essential to:
  - have it swept by mechanical means (flue brush),
  - have the physical state of the chimney checked by a qualified professional: stability, air tightness, compatibility of the materials, cross section....
- If the chimney is not compatible (too old, cracked), it is necessary to:
  - either fit tubing using a product officially approved as suitable for this purpose,
  - or reline the chimney,
  - or have a suitable duct built.

2.5 Going through ceilings and floors

Smoke flues must be placed with a minimum of 16 cm space between the inner wall of the flue and the nearest combustible element.

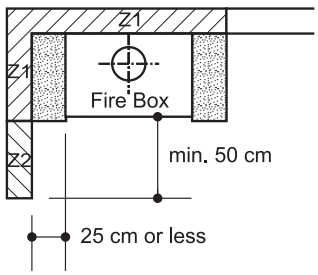
2.6 Exterior air inlets

If the house is exceptionally well insulated and/or equipped with a mechanical ventilation system or extractor hood, an extra exterior air inlet will be necessary for the correct operation of the appliance.

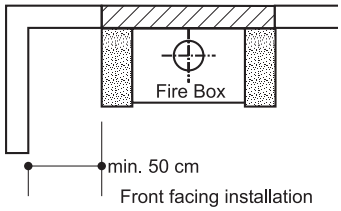
This inlet of fresh air must be positioned taking into account the prevailing winds. It must be possible to close it when the fire is not in use, and it must have a minimum cross section of 2 dm².

This inlet of fresh air must always be open when the fire is in use.

2.1 ***Installation in a corner***



2.2 ***Front-facing installation***



In the case of an appliance with side glazing, t
distance of 50 cm must be increased to 1 m

2.3

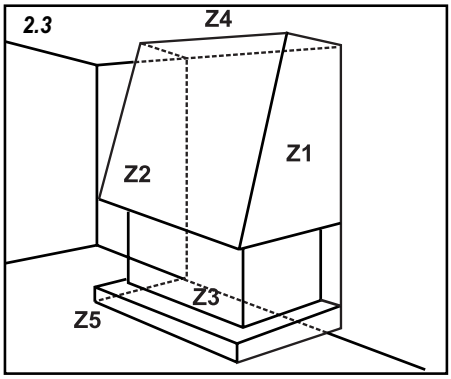
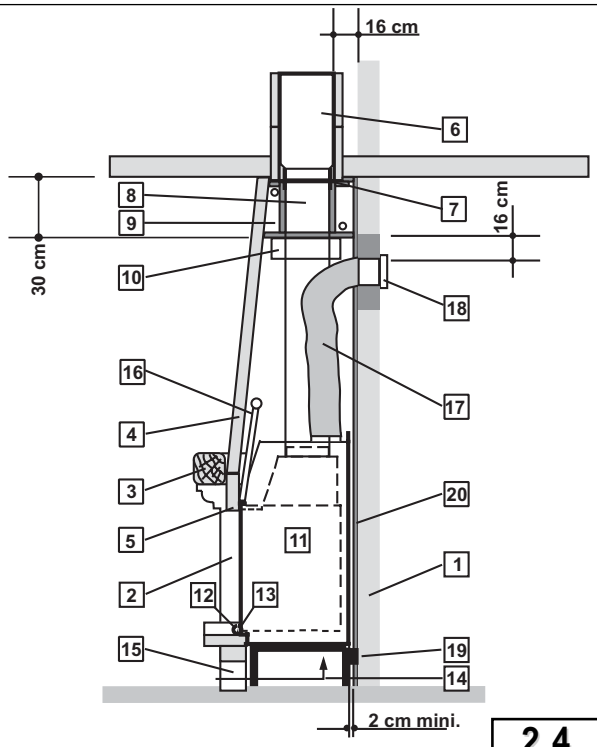


Table 2.1: Preparation of the walls

	ZONE 1		ZONE 2
EXISTING MATERIALS	SOLUTION RECOMMENDED	MATERIALS RECOMMENDED	FINISHING MATERIALS
Exterior wall with inflammable insulation incorporated.	-Cut out the existing insulation -Build an M0 reinforcement wall to replace it Insulate with special insulating material	-Brick, foam concrete -Rock or ceramic wool, aluminium film (1)	Class M0 or M1
Exterior wall without insulation or non-inflammable cross wall (thickness approx. 15 cm)	- Insulate with special insulating material	- Rock or ceramic wool, aluminium film (1)	Class M0 or M1
Light partition made of plaster, wood, plasterboard, polystyrene, polyurethane, alveolar partitions	-- Removal and construction of a wall 10 cm thick or, -- Non-removal and construction of a wall 10 cm thick with a 2cm cavity between or, -- Removal and construction of a new, solid supporting wall + insulation	-- Brick, foam concrete + stiff rock wool	Class M0 or M1

(1) (1) 40 mm minimum. Great care must be taken when fixing the insulating panels as well as with the sealing between the different panels. Under no circumstances must the insulation be in contact with the appliance.

1	Supporting wall (class M0 materials)
2	Stone cladding (optional)
3	Wooden beam (depending on model of fireplace)
4	Decorative hood (optional)
5	Curtain (material according to model)
6	Chimney block (minimum cross section 400 cm²)
7	Connecting collar (not supplied)
8	Connecting pipe (not supplied)
9	Insulated box
10	Warm air outlet grille
11	Firebox
12	Control buttons
13	Combustion air inlet
14	Convection air inlet
15	Air access through fireplace
16	Window lifting mechanism (fires with lift-up doors only)
17	Warm air ducts Ø 150 (not supplied)
18	Warm air diffusion system (not supplied)
19	Back stop
20	Insulation (if necessary)



2.4

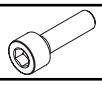
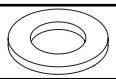
3. ASSEMBLY AND CONNECTION

We recommend that you read the following instructions in full before starting to install the fire.

1 Tools required

Spirit level, 13 mm open-ended spanner, 2 x 10 mm open-ended spanners, 8 mm open-ended spanner, 10 mm socket spanner, "pozidrive" screw driver, Allen keys.

2 Content of bags of screws delivered with different fires

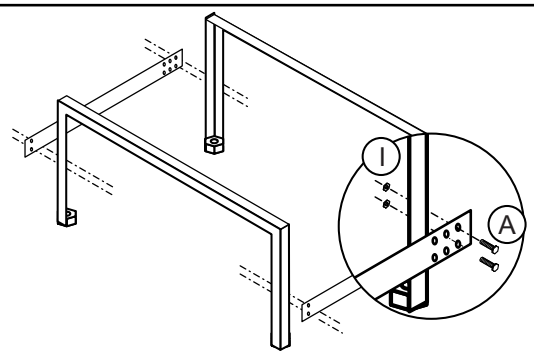
Bag of screws	N°	Description		Use	*148C*	*150C*	*152C*	*162C*	*168C*	*163*
	A	Screw H M 6 x 20		Assembly of stand. Fixing stand onto the fire.		12	12	12		12
	B	Screw CHC M 6 x 20		Fixing of the struts.				4	4	4
	C	Screw CHC M 8 x 10		Fixing of the top stoppers.				2	2	2
	E	Sheet metal screw 8 x 9,5		Fixing of the nozzles onto the DA.				12		12
	F	Sheet metal screw 10 x 9,5		Fixing of the nozzles onto the DA.				18		
	H	Sheet metal screw H 14 x 22		Fixing of fixed frame.				2	2	2
	I	Split nut M6		Assembly of stand. Fixing of struts.		8	8	8+4	8+4	8+4
	J	Split nut M8		Fixing of top stoppers.				2	2	2
	K	Nut H M8		Chain adjustment.				4	4	4
	L	Tooth lockwasher 8		Chain adjustment.				2	2	2
	M	Flat washer 18 x 6,5 x 2		Fixing of fixed frame.				2	2	2
	N	Washer Z 14		Washers for hanging the chain.				2	2	2
	P	Screw		Screw present on the fire; it fixes the outer side frame.						2
	Q	Screw		Screw present on the fire.						
	R	Washer M6		Fixing of the inner cast iron side.						4
	S	Sheet metal screw no. 10		Fixing of the side cover.						8

3 Unpacking the fire

1. Unpack the fire and remove the retaining screws that are holding the 2 half-bases and 2 side cross pieces of the stand onto the pallet. These screws will not be used again.
2. Remove the retaining screws that are holding the fixed frame onto the pallet (fires with lift-up door). These screws will not be used again. .
3. Remove the 4 screws that are holding the fire onto the transportation pallet (access underneath the pallet). These 4 screws will not be used again.

4 Assembly of the stand and fixing of the fire to the stand

3.4.1

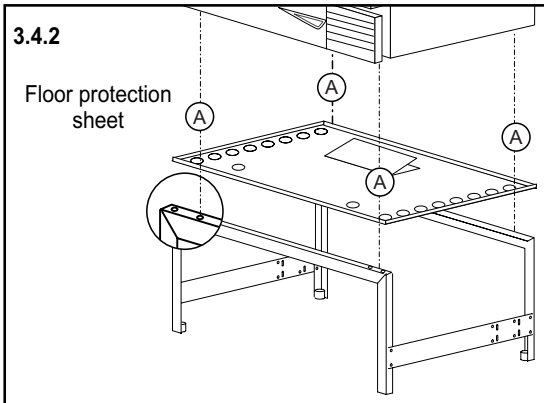


- ***Do not tighten the screws completely (A).***
- ***UAlways use the pre-drilled hole indicated.***

Reminder	
148C	optional
150C	supplied, to be mounted
152C	supplied, to be mounted
162C	supplied, to be mounted
168C	optional
163	supplied, to be mounted

Screws to use	
A	8 x
I	8 x

3.4.2



To fix the fire onto the stand, it is preferable to lay the fire on its back, assemble the parts, tighten the screws in the stand completely and then stand the whole assembly up.

Screws to use	
A	4 x

5 Assembly of the warm air distribution box

Reminder	
148C	optional
150C	supplied, to be mounted
152C	supplied, to be mounted
162C	supplied, to be mounted
168C	optional
163	supplied, to be mounted

⇉ See leaflet DA 148C.

⇉ See leaflet DA 168C.

The warm air distributor makes it possible to channel the warm air into neighbouring rooms or upstairs. Connect each nozzle to a closable grille (single or double), so as to be able to adjust the flow of warm air according to the particularities of the installation. The connection is made using flexible aluminium ducts (not supplied).

Fires 162C / 163

These appliances are equipped with a complete standard warm air distributor. If you wish to heat only the room in which the fire is installed, it is not necessary to connect up the nozzles to the openings in the hood.

WARNING

• If the warm air distribution ducts are connected up, the closable grilles must never all be closed at the same time.
• The 4 outlets must never be closed at the same time. At least two of the outlets must remain open.
• If the ducts pass through cold roof spaces, lagging must be fitted.
• Limit the number of elbows to a minimum.
• Always ensure that the outlets are placed higher than the nozzles.
• For efficient operation, the total length of the distribution ducts must not exceed:
- 6 metres for natural convection.
- 9 metres for forced convection.)
Also ensure that that the incline of the distribution ducts is always positive.
• Reminder: any warm air outlet must be <u>at least 30 cm</u> from the ceiling.

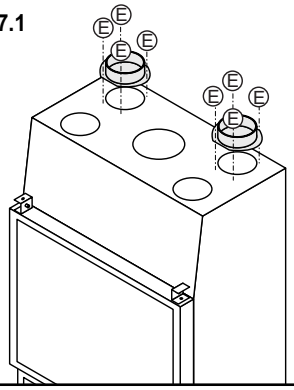
6 Fixing of the warm air distribution cover

Reminder	
148C	optional
150C	optional
152C	supplied mounted
162C	supplied mounted
168C	optional
163	supplied mounted

⇒ See leaflet DA 148C.
⇒ See leaflet CDA 150C.
⇒ See leaflet DA 168C.

7 7. Fixing the warm air distribution nozzles and plugs

3.7.1

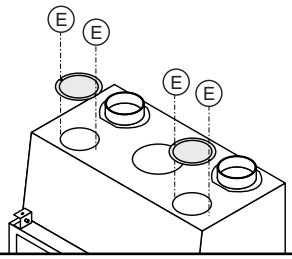


Choose the openings on which the 2 warm air distribution nozzles will be installed.
Fix each warm air distribution nozzle using 4 screws (E) or (F). Use a "pozidrive" screwdriver.

Screws to use	
E or F	12 x

Reminder		
148C	optional	⇒ See leaflet DA 148C.
150C	optional	⇒ See leaflet CDA 150C.
152C	2 nozzles supplied, to be mounted	
162C	2 nozzles supplied, to be mounted	
168C	optional	⇒ See leaflet DA 168C.
163	2 nozzles supplied, to be mounted	

3.7.2

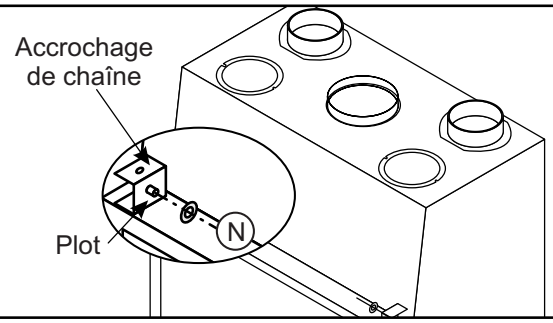


- Fix each plug on one of the unused openings using 2 screws (E) or (F). Use a "pozidrive" screwdriver.

Two extra warm air nozzles may be ordered as an option and fixed in the place of the 2 plugs.

8 Assembly of the fixed frame (fires with lift-up doors)

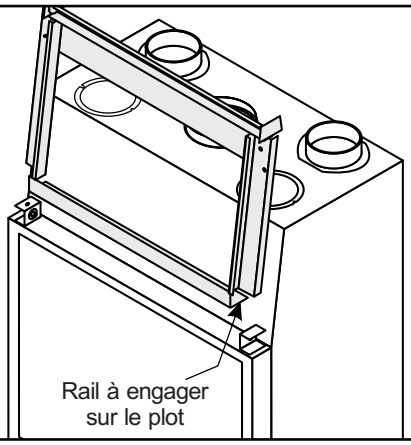
3.8.1



- Place a washer Ø14 (N) on each of the 2 studs situated on the inside of the chain fastenings.

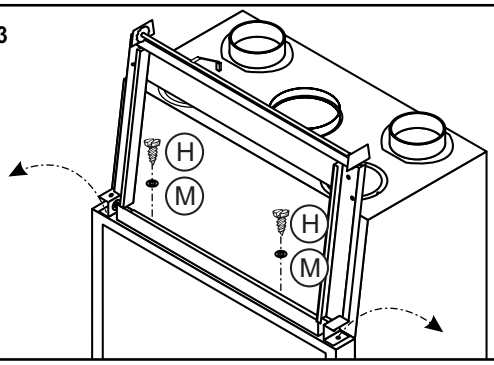
Screws to use	
N	2 x

3.8.2



- Unscrew the struts of the fixed frame; they will be used later.
- Engage the rail of the fixed frame on the studs. To do this, tilt the fixed frame forwards, engage it on the rails, then straighten to its final position.

3.8.3

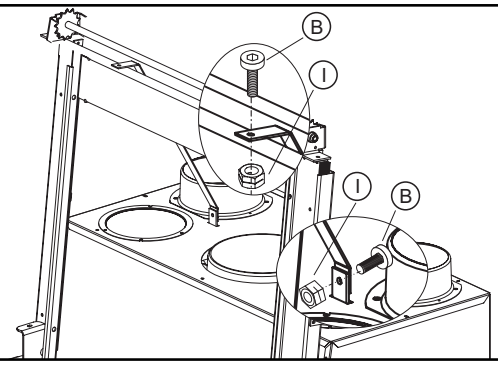


Fasten the fixed frame at the front of the fire, on the counter-frame using 2 wide washers (M) and 2 sheet metal screws no. 14 (H). Remove the side screws, which will no longer be used

NB. The fixed frame must be perfectly positioned so that the door can be raised unhindered.

Screws to use	
H	2 x
M	2 x

3.8.4

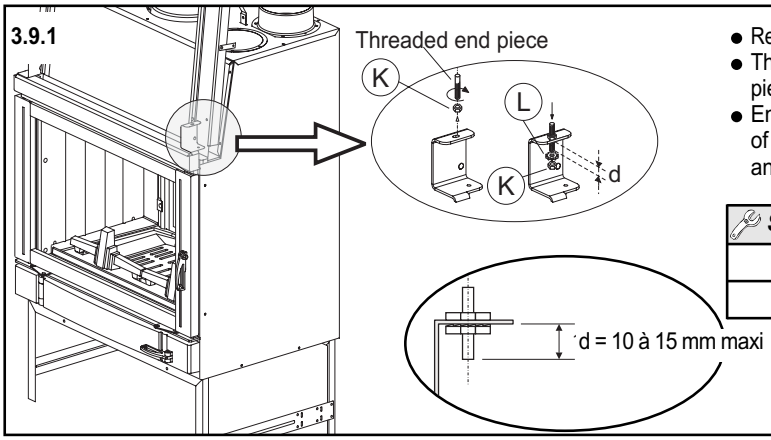


Put the struts in place using 4 screws (B) and 4 split nuts (I).

Screws to use	
B	4 x
I	4 x

9 Lifting mechanism (fires with a lift-up door)

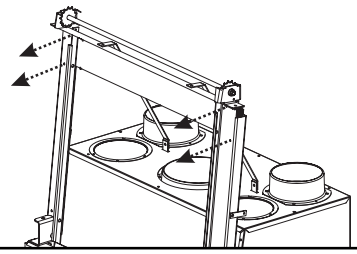
3.9.1



- Remove the steel wire that is holding the chains on the fixed frame.
- The chains of the counterweight are fitted with threaded end pieces. Screw the M8 nuts (K) half way onto the thread.
- Engage the two chain end pieces in the holes in the upper part of the chain fasteners, and fix with a tooth lockwasher (L) and an M8 nut (K).

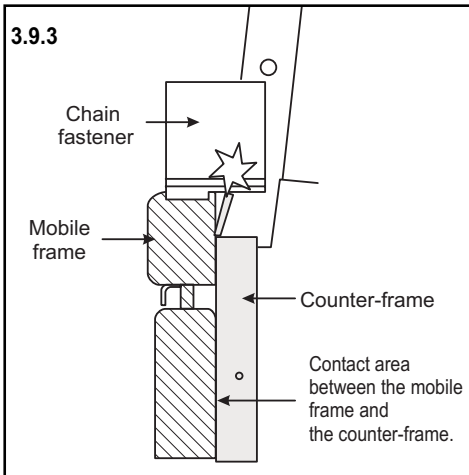
Screws to use	
K	4 x
L	2 x

3.9.2



- Release the counterweight by removing the 4 retaining screws.
- Check that the two chains are as tight as each other. If not, adjust using the nuts and counter-nuts of the end pieces (K).

3.9.3



CHECK

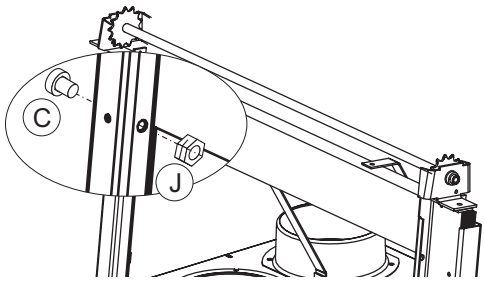
- that the counter-frame is in fact in contact with the mobile frame and with the chain fastener (fig. 3.9.3). This is essential for the correct operation of the automatic flue valve (except 163).
- that dimension d (see fig. 3.9.1) is respected when the lifting mechanism is fixed onto the chain fastener. This is essential for the correct operation of the lift-up door.
- the correct operation of the different controls, and in particular the flue valve, which must open automatically when the door is opened (except 163). If this is not the case, adjust the control valve until it is working.
- the correct operation of the door lifting system (several times).

IF YOU FIND THAT SOMETHING IS NOT WORKING CORRECTLY

- - go through the different adjustments again and then check again to see if everything is working correctly
- ***do not continue with the installation of the fire if all the controls are not working perfectly.***

10 10 Installation of the top stoppers (fires with lift-up doors)

3.10.1



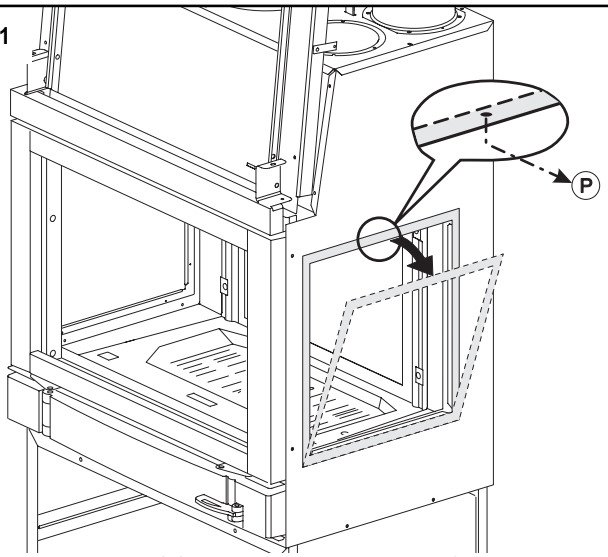
- The top stoppers allow the door to be blocked in its top position.
- Put the top stoppers in place on each of the 2 fixed frame uprights. These stoppers consist of a screw (C) and a split nut (J) to be placed as indicated in the figure opposite.

Screws to use	
C	2 x
J	2 x

11 Fitting of a solid side (fire 163)

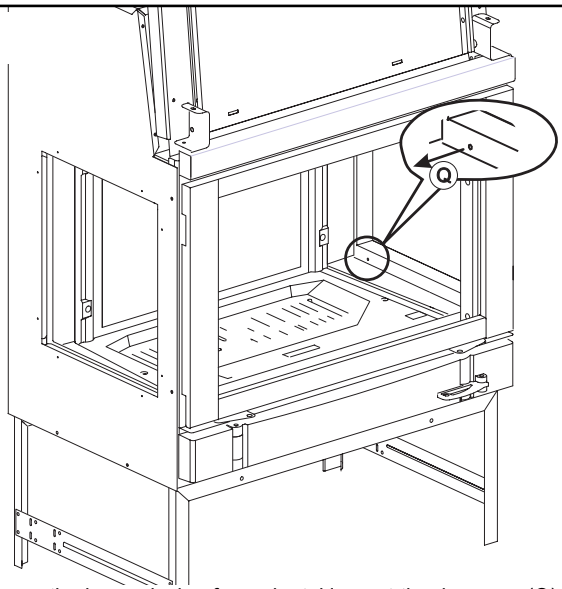
Fire 163 is supplied with 2 glazed sides. A solid side is also supplied with the accessories and may be mounted on the left-hand or right-hand side of the fire. To avoid any risk, we suggest that you unhinge the door before starting this operation.

3.11.1



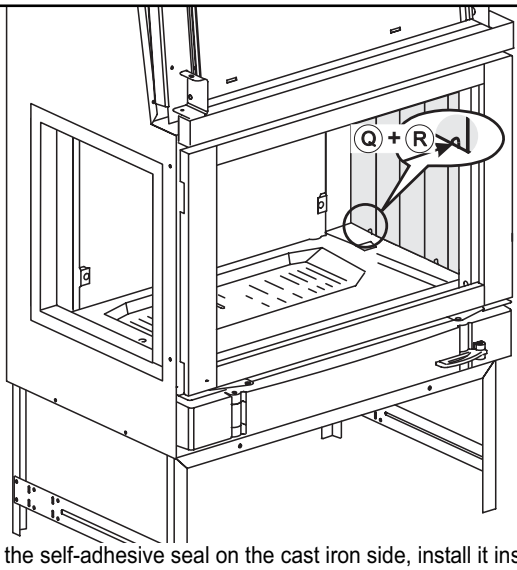
- Remove the screw (P) and take out the outer side frame on the side chosen (unclip it and pull hard).

3.11.2



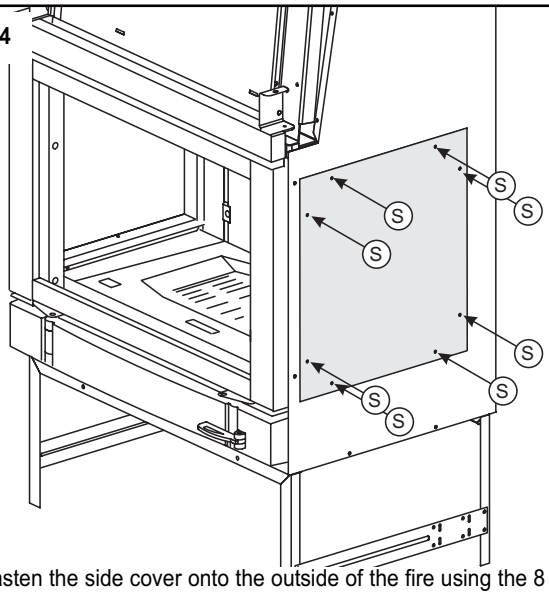
- Remove the inner glazing frame by taking out the 4 screws (Q).

3.11.3



- Place the self-adhesive seal on the cast iron side, install it inside the fire and fasten it with the 4 screws (Q) removed earlier and the 4 washers (R) supplied in the bag of screws.

3.11.4



- Fasten the side cover onto the outside of the fire using the 8 screws (S).

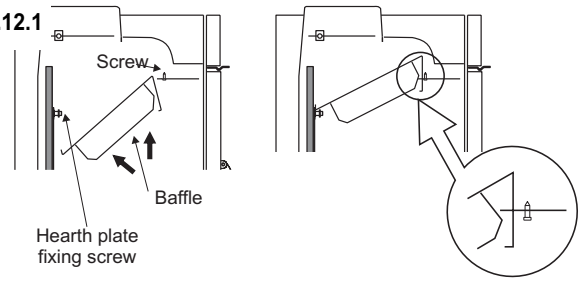
12 Installation and removal of the smoke baffle — All fires

The smoke baffle improves the exchange of heat and facilitates the recovery of soot. Before the appliance is finally put into place, it is worth familiarising yourself with the manipulations required to install and remove this part. For optimum operation, the position given must be used. Before sweeping the chimney, remove the baffle placed in the top of the appliance.

Fires 148C / 150C / 152C

Introduce the smoke baffle into the upper part of the fire by tilting it. At the rear place it on the 2 hearth plate fixing screws and at the front on the 2 lugs. It should fit up against the screws fixed on the lugs.

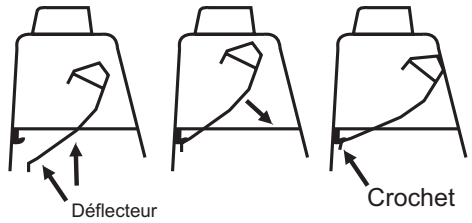
3.12.1



Fires 162C / 168C / 163

Introduce the baffle into the fire by tilting it. At the rear place it on the hooks situated above the hearth plate. Let it rest at the front.

3.12.2



13 Placing of the andirons

- Place the andirons inside the firebox.

14 KTE 152 Convection accelerator (optional)

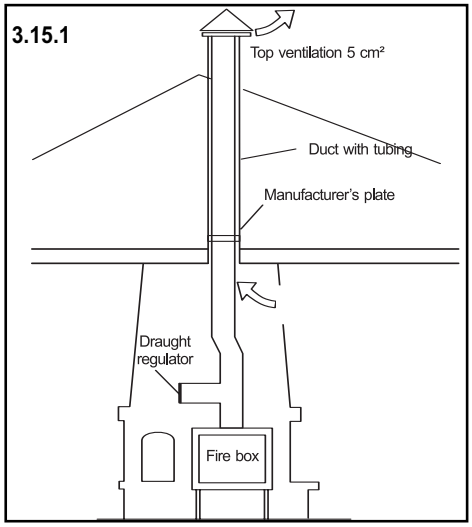
These fires may be fitted with a convection accelerator, the KTE 152, which stirs the air so that the temperature in the room is more evenly distributed. This accessory must be installed and connected according to the instructions provided with the kit.

15 Connection to the smoke evacuation flue

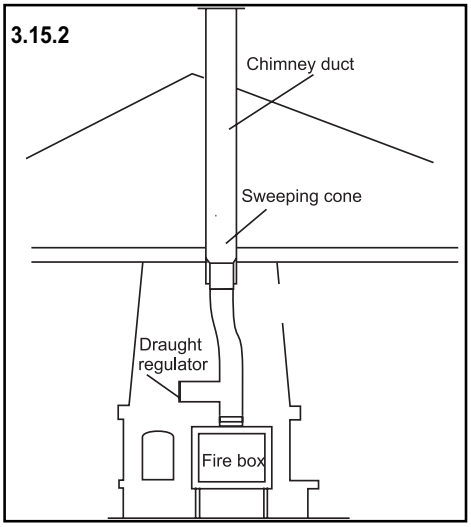
- This is a matter dealt with by French standard FR-DTU 24.1.
- The evacuation of smoke includes the connecting pipes and the smoke flue. This installation must allow chimney sweeping and the recovery of soot.
- The connection must be made in the room where the appliance is located by the shortest possible route, with no negative inclines and must be visible along all its length.
- It will be made using metal ducts:
  - black sheet at least 2 mm thick.
  -enamelled sheet at least 0.6 mm thick.
  - stainless steel at least 0.4 mm thick.
  - or using polycombustible rigid or flexible tubing. This type of tubing must be approved for this type of use.
  - Aluminium, aluminised steel and galvanised steel are strictly prohibited.
- The connection may be made according to one of the methods shown in the diagrams below.

If the draught of the smoke flue has a higher value than those recommended in Table 1, the installation of a draught regulator is obligatory.

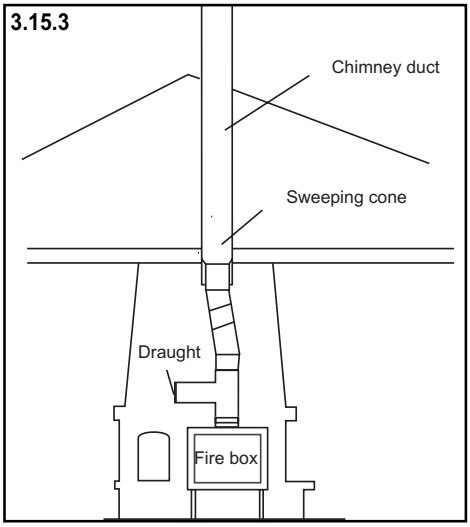
3.15.1



3.15.2



3.15.3



4. THE FIREPLACE AND HOOD

Apart from their aesthetic function, the fireplace and hood that surround the firebox also constitute a thermal chamber inside which the heat exchanges take place. The fireplaces and hoods offered in our catalogues are specifically suited to our closed fires.
The design and construction to order of a fireplace and hood or a hood alone remain possible. It must however comply with current regulations.
Before fitting the fireplace around the appliance and installing the hood, check that all the moving parts are functioning correctly:
• that the door closes and fits properly.
• that the grille and window air controls are working properly.
• that the flue valve operates correctly.

WARNING. In order to allow the dilatation of the appliance, none of its part must be in contact with the fireplace. 2 mm of clearance must be provided, notably between the jambs of the fireplace and the body of the appliance.

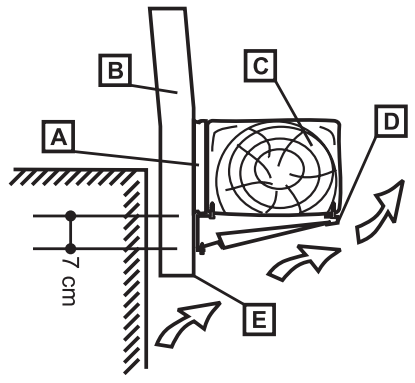
4.1. The fireplace

The design of a personalised fireplace must:
• not allow the fireplace to rest on the appliance (11), as this must be able to dilate freely (provide a minimum of 2 mm clearance);
• allow an air flow to enter freely into its lower part. In all cases, a cross section of at least 600 cm² must remain free (15);
• given the extreme heat given off by the fire, Edelroc fireplaces must be fitted with a metal sheet insulation kit or other insulant (see fireplace instructions);
• if the fireplace includes a lateral woodbox, this must be insulated on the firebox side;
• if the fireplace includes a woodbox under the appliance, it must under no circumstances obstruct the convection air inlet (600 cm² minimum) and the logs must not touch the galvanised sheet under the firebox.

4.2. The wooden mantel beam

Under no circumstances must the wooden beam (C) be subject to heat coming in particular from the smoke collector, the pipe or rising air (from the window convection).
An installation must be made as shown using:
(A) an insulating material such as rock wool
(B) hood,
(C) wooden beam,
(D) standard protection kit, available from your dealer
(E) brick fascia.
The returns must also be protected.

4.1



4.3. The hood

We recommend the use of M0 class materials (cf. FR-DTU) (4) as well as the placing of insulation.
The design of a personalised hood must:
• allow free access to the inside or include a trap door;
• be independent of the appliance, which must not serve to support the hood. The hood must be able to dilate freely.
• for fires with side opening doors only, the brick fascia or hood will be placed at least 1 cm forward of the appliance so that air can circulate.
• for appliances with lift-up doors, the brick fascia or hood will be placed at least 3 cm forward of the appliance so as to allow air to circulate. In all cases, the hood must include a false ceiling, warm air distributors, an inspection door.

■ *False ceiling (baffle)*

The placing of a baffle inside the hood at least 30 cm from the ceiling is obligatory. This false ceiling channels the hot air towards the outside, avoids it being confined to the upper part of the hood and protects the ceiling of the room. It must be made of class M0 materials and insulated on the top. The chamber (9) thus formed between the ceiling of the room and the false ceiling:
• must include effective ventilation openings, communicating with the outside of the hood.
• must be airtight as regards the lower part of the hood in order to avoid hot air escaping upwards
• the sides resting on the wall, the tube (8) and the ceiling must be insulated.

■ *Warm air diffusion*

The hood must include, in its upper part, close to the ceiling, one or more outlets (10) for the diffusion of the warm air, with a total cross section of 600 cm².

■ *Inspection door*

The connecting pipes to the chimney must be visible along all their length, either directly or by means of an inspection door or a grille fitted into the hood. If required for sweeping, the connecting pipes (8) must be accessible (FR-DTU 24.2). Access to the draught regulator (inspection and maintenance) must also be possible.

5.USE

WARNING

To avoid any risk of burns, do not touch the appliance and use the cold handle to operate the different controls.
The heat radiation through the glass-ceramic requires that any material that may be damaged or affected by the heat should be removed (furniture, wallpaper, woodwork ...). A distance of 1 m is sufficient to avoid any risk

5.1. Fuel

■ ***Wood***

This closed fire is designed to burn firewood, in the form of logs, air dried (2 to 3 years storage under a ventilated shelter). Choose hard deciduous woods if possible (hornbeam, beech, …), avoid coniferous woods (pine, fir), never use soft deciduous woods (lime, chestnut, willow) or treated used wood (railway sleepers, joiners' off-cuts …) and domestic waste (vegetable materials or plastics). Never make blazes with armfuls of small wood, wooden boxes, sticks or twigs as this will cause violent overheating.

■ ***Lignite***

Used in normal operation (daytime) or for slow burning (night use), alone or with logs, the lignite briquette is an economical fuel.
Place a layer of briquettes on a bed of embers, covering only the surface of the grille.

■ ***Coal and coal derivatives***

The use, even occasionally, of coal or any derivatives of coal is strictly forbidden.

5.2. The draught

The smoke flue to which the appliance is connected must have a negative pressure (draught) that corresponds to the values indicated in Table 1. It should be measured following the recommendations contained in the booklet provided. The exterior fresh air inlet must be open when the appliance is in use. This system may affect the draught value and even reverse it. Thus the extractor must be in use when the measurements are taken.

5.3. The control mechanisms

■ ***Flue valve control (except fire 163)***

The flue valve allows the evacuation flue to be closed when the fire is out in order to avoid loss of heat through the chimney. It also allows the burning speed to be reduced (see Table 3). To limit the draught, it is better to use the draught regulator.

■ ***Air adjustment***

During operation, the adjustment must be limited to the zone between position (0) and the semi-open position (1) by pushing the lever.
Changes in the speed of burning using the controls will be made progressively before the fire is reloaded during the phase when the embers are burning.

■ ***Opening / raising the door***

To avoid smoke billowing into the room when reloading the fire, open the door slightly by raising the handle. The flue valve automatically moves to the open position. Wait a second or two before opening the door completely.

To avoid any risk of smoke billowing into the room, check that the flue valve is in fact open before opening the door.
For fires with lift-up doors:

Side opening of the door :
- Close the lifting handles.
- Open the loading door.

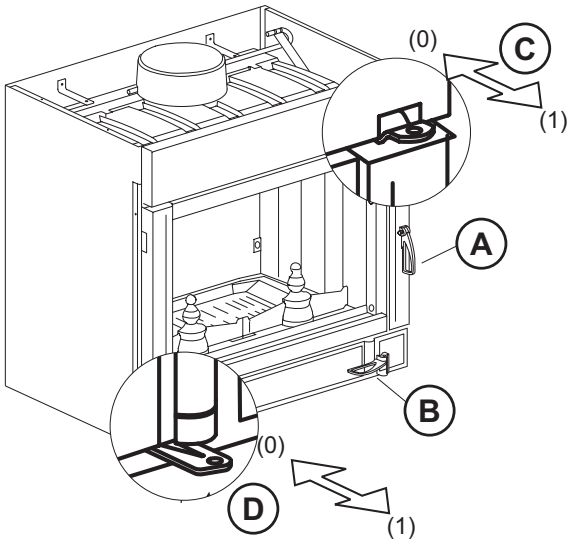
Lifting the door:
- Open the lifting handles.
- Lift the loading door.

■ ***Ash compartment door***

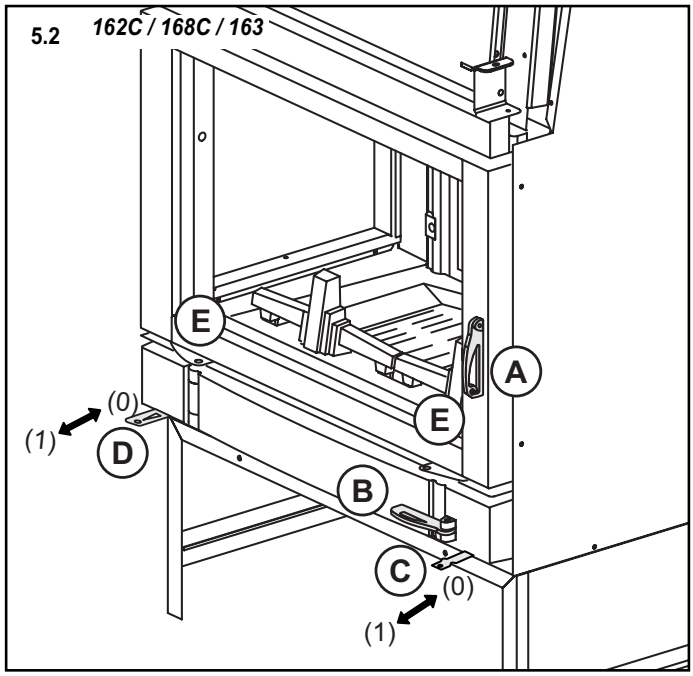
This door must always remain closed whilst the appliance is in operation. Excess air entering the fire can adversely affect combustion and cause overheating and deformation of the appliance.

A Loading door
B Ash compartment door
C Flue valve control (except 163)
D Combustion control adjustment lever
E Lifting handles

5.1 ***148C / 150C / 152C***



5.2 ***162C / 168C / 163***



TO AVOID ANY RISK OF BURNS WHEN USING THE APPLIANCE, IT IS ESSENTIAL THAT THE COLD HANDLE ALWAYS BE USED WHEN MANIPULATING THE DIFFERENT CONTROLS.

5.4. Operation

■ ***Starting the fire for the first time***

It is the responsibility of the installer to start the fire for the first time and to measure the draught. Remove the adhesive labels, any cardboard packing and check that there is nothing in the ash pan.

Start with a gentle fire, then gradually increase the load. This progressive bringing up of the temperature allows the materials to dilate slowly and stabilise. Although this may not be visible, the fireplace may still contain a considerable amount of water. Wait at least two weeks before using your closed fire normally. Smoke and a smell will be given off at first, due to the presentation paint, but this will fade in time. Proceed in this way for several days before using the fire normally. This initial bringing up to temperature should be done with the windows of the room open. During the first heating, check the draught against Table 1. Adjust the draught regulator if required.

- Operation as a closed fire.

• Lighting the fire

Spread some crumpled paper on the bottom of the fire, place some small wood on top and some small split logs. Position the controls as shown in Table 3 (lighting the fire). Light the fuel you have prepared, close the loading door and wait for embers to form. When the fire has started to burn well, load the fire and place the controls on the "normal burning speed" position (Table 3).

Never use petrol, alcohol or heating oil …

• Reloading

Whenever possible, only reload the fire when only a bed of embers remains and the flames have died down. Open the door slightly then wait a moment before opening it completely so as to avoid smoke billowing into the room and embers falling out. Reload and close the door. It may be necessary to increase the air intake for a few moments to encourage the fire to get going. It is preferable to load in several goes rather than putting too much wood in at the start.

• Wood load

To reach the rated burning speed, the load required is 3 logs representing 12 to 13 kg of firewood

■ ***Operation at reduced speed***

- Spread the embers into an even layer.
- Load 2 or 3 logs.
- Let the fire start, then gradually position the air control in accordance with Table 2 (reduced speed).

After using the fire at reduced speed, make a strong fire to heat up the chimney duct and remove any condensation that may have been caused by the reduced combustion.

Avoid using the fire at reduced speed for prolonged periods. The temperature of the smoke is insufficient and it cannot be evacuated before it condenses in the chimney duct.

- Operation as an open fire (162C / 168C / 163)

Using the fire with the window lifted up means you can enjoy the fire directly. The output of the appliance, however, compared to its use as a closed fire, will be considerably reduced.

At night, or even in the event of a short absence, the window should be closed. In this case, place the controls as for the closed fire.

• Lighting the fire

Proceed as for a closed fire.

• Normal burning speed

The speed of combustion can only be adjusted by the quantity of fuel. In this configuration, use only wood. Ensure that the air can circulate between the logs (at least 2 logs at any one time). The correct functioning of the appliance depends on a sufficient intake of fresh air. The load of wood must be placed towards the back of the firebox, in order to avoid embers falling out of the fire.

Table 5.1: Adjustment of the closed fire

	148C / 150C / 152C			162C / 168C				163			
	Closed fire			Closed fire			Open fire	Closed fire			Open fire
	Lighting	Normal	Reduced	Lighting	Normal	Reduced	Normal	Lighting	Normal	Reduced	Normal
Air adjustment	1	1	0-1	1	1	0-1	1	1	1	0-1	1
Flue valve control	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	-	-	-	-
Loading door	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Ash compartment door	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lifting handles	-	-	-	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1

6 MAINTENANCE

7.1 ASH REMOVAL

Wait until the appliance has cooled.
-Clean the removable firebox grate.
-Empty the ashbox regularly. An accumulation of ash limits the air entering under the grate, risks deforming the latter and interferes with the combustion.
-Re-place ashbox before reloading.

7.2 CLEANING THE FRONT OF THE FIRE

To clean the door frame, do not use (even slightly) abrasive products, but only warm soapy water applied with a soft cloth or natural sponge. Wipe immediately..

7.3 CLEANING THE WINDOW

Clean the window when cold, using a damp cloth dipped in wood ash.
The "clean glass" system that circulates air along the window keeps it as clean as possible. Nevertheless, a slight blackening may occur in certain areas of the window during normal operation. When operating at reduced speed, the "clean glass" system does not work.

7.4 OBLIGATORY CHIMNEY SWEEPING

The law requires that the chimney be swept twice a year (including once during the period of use) using mechanical means (flue brush). Have the chimney sweeping book filled out by the company that does the job and keep the bill.
After the flue has been swept, re-place the smoke baffle if any.
Before using the fire again, check that all parts are correctly in place.

7.5 ANNUAL SERVICE

After each heating season, clean the fire completely and check that all the moving parts of the appliance are working properly.

7. AFTER SALES SERVICE

Your appliance includes a certain number of wear parts, whose condition should be checked during its annual service. Your dealer is able to supply you with replacement parts.
For any information or spare parts, please give the item number and serial number of the appliance which can be found on the manufacturer's label.

8.1 REMOVING THE DOOR

The door is fitted with a system that prevents it coming off its hinges accidentally. If necessary, remove the top left bolt from the door.

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