



A.D. METALNA IDUSTRIJA VRANJE
Radnička br: 1

Solid fuel stove

**ALFA 70C, ALFA 70T, ALFA 70F
ALFA 90HC, ALFA 90HT, ALFA 90HF**



Instructions for installation and handling

ENG_V.1.0



Figure 1

ALFA 70 and ALFA 90H Solid Fuel Stove

1. Firebox door
2. Ashtray door
3. Air control
4. Fuel drawer
5. Lateral connection for the flue pipe
6. Double-glazed oven door
7. Protective cover of the opening for cleaning

INSTRUCTIONS FOR INSTALLATION, USE AND HANDLING

These instructions for installation, use and handling are applicable to the following type of stoves:

ALFA 70C, ALFA 70T, ALFA 70F ALFA 90HC, ALFA 90HT, ALFA 90HF

When using the stove you must observe both national and European standards and regulations.

Important before use

- * To make your stove function properly, it is important that you read this manual carefully and observe the instructions contained herein.
- * Use only recommended types of fuel, beech, lignite.
- * Pressure in the chimney at the normal operating load should be approximately 12 Pa. For load above 15 Pa, a baffle should be built in the stove-pipe.
- * Sufficient fresh air should be provided in the room where the fuel installation is located. If the windows or doors seal properly or if other appliances such as a steam cleaner, tumble dryer, a fan, etc. are located in the area where the stove is installed and subtract the air, under such circumstances, the burning air (fresh air) should be brought from outside. In this regard, in any case, a competent chimney sweeper should be consulted before installing the stove.
- * Combustible materials should not be kept in the ashtray. The height of the ash filled should not exceed the height of the side walls of the ash drawer.
- * The door of the firebox and the door of the ashtray should be kept closed all the time (except during lighting the fire in the stove, refilling the fuel and removing ash) to prevent the escape of gases from combustion.
- * Parts of the stove should not be replaced unless they are tested original parts and accessories offered by us or by our service.
- * If the chimney sets on fire, keep the door of the stove closed and set the air control to zero. Never try to extinguish the burning chimney with water. The sudden creation of water vapour can lead to the chimney cracking. If necessary, call the fire brigade.

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1. TECHNICAL DATA

UNIT	ALFA 70	ALFA90
Nominal heating capacity (kW)	6	6,8
Mass of the flow of waste gases (g/s)	8,3 for split firewood 12,9 for lignite briquettes	8,7 for split firewood 18,7 for lignite briquettes
Temperature of of waste gases (° C)	226 for split firewood 171 for lignite briquettes	185 for split firewood 146 for lignite briquettes
Required pressure in the chimney (Pa)	13	13
CO ₂ content (%)	6,4 for split firewood 3,9 for lignite briquettes	6,4 for split firewood 3,0 for lignite briquettes
Stove dimensions (mm) (width x depth x height) mm	700x600x850	900x600x850
Oven dimensions (mm) (width x depth x height) mm	330x440x260	460x440x260
Flue diameter (mm)	120	120
Height from the floor to the flue axis (mm)	at the rear 432 laterally 690	at the rear 432 laterally 690
Weight (Kg)	110	127
Connection	multiple	multiple

2. STOVE INSTALLATION

When installing the stove, pay attention to the applicable regulations relating to the applicable construction and fire-fighting regulations and provisions.

Connection of the stove to the chimney is lateral, rear and up left or right. Depending on whether you have opted for a "left" or a "right" stove. Ensure that the place you are installing the stove is horizontal. If the floor is flammable (wood, plastic, carpet ...), use a sheet of steel, copper or other non-combustible material. This underlay should exceed the basic outlines of the stove by at least 30 cm on the sides and 50 cm on the side intended for manipulation. The distance of all sides, in relation to the parts of the furniture made of wood or plastic, is 20 cm as a minimum **and laterally should be 30 cm**. Built-in components made of combustible materials should have a distance of at least 80 cm from the opening for refilling the stove on the sides.

A safe distance from the objects that have to be protected (walls that may be set on fire, kitchen cabinets and loadbearing walls made of steel reinforced concrete) is minimum 20 cm and laterally 30 cm. A sufficient distance should be kept around the stove in relation to combustible items (which have a wooden layer, furniture, curtains, etc.). When using the steel plate of the stove, upgrades above the stove are not allowed. When moving the waste gas flue pipe, a minimum distance of **40 cm** should be kept in relation to combustible materials.

Before connecting the stove to the chimney, a chimney sweeper has to be consulted. Connection of the stove to the chimney should be made with the appropriate connecting parts and in accordance with SRPS.M.R4.031 (DIN 1298.ili DIN EN 1856-2).

The chimney plug and the flue pipe must not enter the cross section of the waste gas chimney and should be sealed mutually.

Generally, attention should be paid to DIN 18 160.

For measurement of the chimney, EN 13 384 is applicable.

If your stove is to reach the desired capacity, you should pay attention that the installation is correctly carried out and, above all, that the chimney functions flawlessly. In any case, you should check the existing pressure in the chimney before putting the stove into operation. The easiest way of checking the strength of the chimney draft is if you hold a candle flame under the chimney opening. The draft is sufficient if the flame of the candle sways towards the chimney opening. Poor swaying of the flame is a sign of poor draft. If two firing units are installed on one floor and on one chimney (multiple load), the distance between the connections may not be *less* than 50 cm.

3. HANDLING

3.1. HANDLING OF THE FIREBOX DOOR HANDLE

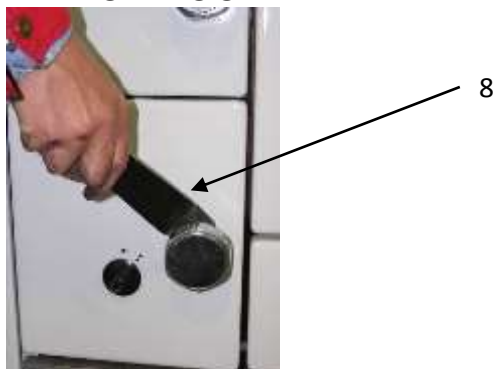


Fig. 2

In case of overheating of the firebox door handle, opening and closing of the firebox door is possible with a special key, found in existing accessories (Fig. 2, item 8).

3.2. AIR CONTROL



Fig. 3

3.2.1. PRIMARY AIR

The primary combustion air and thus the heating capacity of the stove is determined by the primary air for combustion. This air is controlled by the primary air control on the ashtray door (Fig. 1, item 3). The button on the ashtray door (Fig. 3, item 9) shows the direction of the opening and closing the slide opening. For firing, the air control should be opened to a maximum (set the button to the position 3).

Note: To prevent overheating of the stove, the quantity of fuel must not exceed **2.05 kg** of dried wood or **1.325 kg of lignite briquettes** for each hour with the appropriately set combustion – air.

3.2.2. SECONDARY AIR

By supplying secondary air (Fig. 4, flowing of combustion air from above, over the fuel) to the fuel that is used, you achieve combustion with very few pollutants. The control of the secondary air is shown in Fig. 4, item 10. The secondary air is adjusted by the lever on the inside of the firebox door. 0-1 is visibly marked on the inside of the firebox door. If the lever is moved in the direction of 0, the quantity of the secondary air decreases and in the direction of 1 it increases.

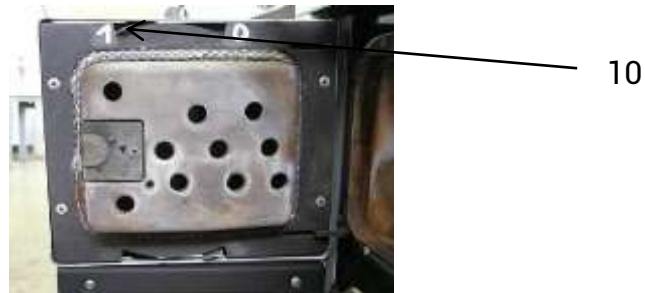


Figure 4

3.3. WARMING FLAP

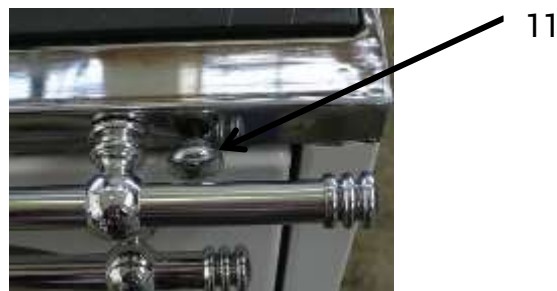


Figure 5

Moving of the warming flap is made by activating the button (Fig. 5, item 11) located above the oven door. It is used for shortening the paths of flue gases during firing.

The warming flap should be opened only in the phase of lighting the fire in the stove. During firing, the open warming flap leads to overheating of the stove and thus to damaging parts of the stove. In addition, the open warming flap results in increased consumption of fuel.

Pull the button out = the warning flap is open

Retract the button = the warning flap is closed

3.4. OVEN DOOR (Figure 1, Item 6)

The oven door may be in one of two positions as opted, depending on the desired heat required for the room.

Oven door open: higher heat emission for heating the room.

Oven door closed: lower heat emission for heating the room.

The oven door can be removed without using tools: take the door handle and pull upwards the door that is slightly open. Reinstallation is made by introducing both hinges into the corresponding openings, at the front of the oven, while placing pressure on the lower edge of the door with a knee and light pulling of the handle up. When the stove is in operation, the oven door must be installed.

3.5. FUEL DRAWER (Figure 1, Item 4)

The lower part of the stove contains space for fuel, which has guides and is easily movable.

Warning: Do not store easily flammable matters like paper, etc. Pay attention to the height when loading.

4. COMMISSIONING OF THE STOVE

Before the first fire lighting, all enameled surfaces should be cleaned with a soft dry cloth in order to prevent the creation of stains. After acquaintance with the handling of the stove, the commissioning can follow. During the first lighting of fire, open the window as the applied protection from corrosion develops unpleasant but insignificant smoke, i.e. an odour for a short time. This is normal and disappears after a short while. Take into consideration that some in-built parts of the stove (pipe for waste gases, the loading door, etc.), when the stove is fired, can be heated and pose a risk of burns. Special attention should be paid to small children, in order to prevent their coming into danger. When firing the stove for the first time, fire it with two or three weak fires to avoid breakage of the fireclay.

4.1. LIGHTING THE FIRE

- * Pull out the button for the warming flap, the warming flap is open
- * Open the primary air control to the largest air release (Fig. 3, item 9)
- * Open the firebox door
- * Move the secondary air (Figure 4, item 10) to 1
- * Put wood wool, sawdust or paper
- * Put 2-3 small pieces of wood over it
- * Fire it
- * Close the firebox door
- * Let the wood burn briskly
- * Retract the warming flap, the warming flap is closed.

4.2. ADDING THE FUEL

After the basic embers are created, fuel should be added through the loading opening. Place the air control in the corresponding marked place (put the button in the position 1-3).

When adding the fuel, open the firebox door slowly to prevent escape of the flue gases, thus avoiding flue gases entering the room.

You will achieve the nominal heating capacity when you put the following fuel quantities and adjust:

For the ALFA 70 stove

Fuel	Fuel quantity	Combustion time	Adjustment of the primary air	Adjustment of the secondary air
Split firewood	2,05 kg	1.0 h	Degree 0.75	0.75
Lignite briquettes	1.2 kg	1.0 h	Degree 0.25	0

For the ALFA 90H stove

Fuel	Fuel quantity	Combustion time	Adjustment of the primary air	Adjustment of the secondary air
Split firewood	2.05 kg	1.0 h	Degree 1	0
Lignite briquettes	1.325 kg	1.0 h	Degree 1.5	0

Pay attention to never putting more firewood or lignite briquettes than are required for the nominal capacity of heating. The above quantities of fuel should not be exceeded as this may cause the stove to overheat.

Only naturally dried firewood or lignite briquettes may be used, in accordance with the regulation on protection from emission.

The firewood that is used must be dry (remaining moisture 20%). It is usually the case when the firewood is stored for two years in a dry place with good ventilation. Wet firewood has a low calorific value and leads to deposits of soot in the flue gas pipes and the chimney. Wood with a treated upper surface (lacquered, painted, laminated and impregnated, plywood, waste of any kind, garbage from packaging, plastics, papers, rubber, leather, textiles, etc.) must not be fired.

Combustion of such materials pollutes the environment and it is forbidden by the legislator. In addition, damages can occur in the chimney. In such a case, all types of warranties by the manufacturer become invalid. Under unfavorable conditions of the draft in the chimney, problems can arise because the flue gases are not completely evacuated. In any such case, fire as a bait in the chimney should be made. If this measure does not create draft in the chimney, the operation of the stove is not allowed for safety reasons.

Note: Better use of the fuel and thus better heating of the room is achieved by opening the door of the oven slightly or completely.

4.3. COOKING

The stove is equipped with a grid for working in winter and in summer.

To move the grid from the lower to the upper position, the grid is pushed backwards and lifted. In the inclined position, remove the lever of the shaker and then remove the grid through the space for loading.

Afterwards, the carrier of the grid is lifted and pulled out. The mounting parts of the grid can then be placed in the upper position in the reverse order. The lever of the shaker is led to the frontside of the stove in the upper duct and lifted up through the space for ash so that the tooth of the grid is blocked in the opening of the shaker lever.

4.3.1. COOKING IN THE SUMMER

During hot days, the solid fuel stove is used mainly for cooking. The oven door is kept closed. It is preferable to use a pot with a thick bottom and an appropriate lid.

4.3.2. COOKING IN THE WINTER

During cold days, the solid fuel stove is used mainly for heating rooms. For faster cooking, dry firewood is used. The warming flap must be closed and the air control opened to the maximum.

When cooking is completed, the air control should be placed to the marked position for the nominal heating capacity.

4.4. BAKING CAKES AND ROASTING

Baking cakes and roasting require evenly distributed heat.

In order to achieve the evenly distributed and sufficiently high temperature, the oven must be closed with the closed warming flap and, depending on the type that is baked, it should be heated in advance. If the stove is heated to the desired temperature, put what you are baking in the oven. Do not allow creation of very strong embers, but constantly add fuel in small

quantities. Place high cake moulds into the lower groove of the oven. All cakes that have such a form should be baked at a moderate temperature. For flat cakes and pastry, you can use both grooves. For this, slightly higher temperature is recommended.

For roasting, you need a significantly higher temperature than for baking cakes. Thus, the preparation time (heating in advance) is somewhat longer and necessary.

4.5. FIRING THE STOVE IN THE TRANSITION PERIOD

When the outside temperatures are above 15°C, based on the small transport pressure, a small fire occurs in the chimney. This fire creates more soot in the stove flue pipes and the chimney. Increase the supply of the primary air and poke the embers of the fire and refill fuel (small pieces of split firewood) more frequently in order to reduce the soot in the transition period.

5. MAINTENANCE AND CLEANING OF THE STOVE

Regular maintenance and care, such as cleaning of the stove, stove flue pipes and chimney extensions are very important for safe work, cost-effectiveness and keeping of the stove value.

Maintenance of enameled surfaces of the stove is recommended only when the stove is cold. **Clean the stove with clean water and soft cloth, and in special cases with soapy water.** Cleaning intervals mainly depend on the use of fuel, on the length of time in which the stove has been used and the manner of use. Unnecessary creation of dust may be avoided if the following order of cleaning is observed.

- * Removing the hob and its thorough cleaning outside.
- * Cleaning the soot and deposits on the upper side of the stove and the places through which the flue gases pass.
- * Installation of the plate
- * Opening the protective cover for cleaning (below the oven door) and removal of the cover
- * Removing soot and ash from the partition sheet
- * Removing soot and ash from the bottom of the stove
- * Fastening the cover on the front side and closing the protective cover.

5.1. OPENING FOR CLEANING

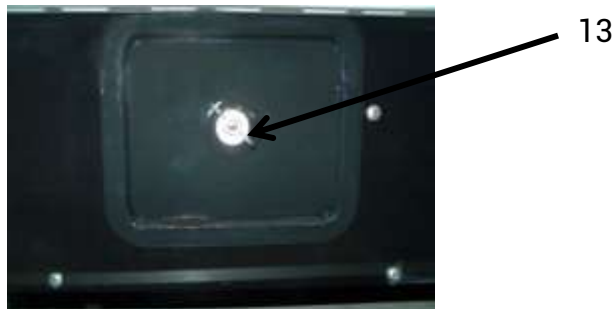


Fig. 6

There is a cover (Figure 6, item 13) behind the protective cover of the opening for cleaning. The cover is fixed with one butterfly screw on the front side of the stove and in order to clean the inside of the stove, it should be removed. Before

screwing it again, the sealing braid that is on the cover should be controlled for sealing and, if necessary, it should be replaced.

5.2. MAINTENANCE AND CLEANING OF THE COOKING PLATE

For cleaning of the cooking plate, use small sandpaper or abrasive. And during cleaning of the plate, wipe it with a semi-wet towel and in the end with a dry towel. Make sure that the stretching grooves on the cooking plate remain free with no crust, in order to enable stretching of the plate as an action of heat.

Baked food scraps or parts of slag in the grooves may cause deformation of the cooking panel.

Do not leave pots or pans on the cold cooking plate, edges may be created by corrosion, which are difficult to remove.

5.3. REMOVAL OF SLAG AND ASH

Slag is removed with the supplied tool, through the slide opening. The ashtray should be emptied regularly, every time before lighting the fire. 1 - 2 times a week the grid should be cleaned. If the air vents are clogged with slag, baked crust or other burnt residues, completely remove the grid and clean it.

6. GENERAL NOTES

If you observe the instructions for installation and handling, the stove is a reliable home appliance. All defects on your stove can be rectified by our customer service team.

When lodging complaints regarding faults or defects arising in connection with the functionality, please contact our customer service team. They can also assist in the procurement of spare parts (use only original parts).

The entire firing appliance must be regularly checked by an expert.