FOR INSTALLATION ENGINEERS

installation instructions Stûv 22 [en]

02-2015 – SN 160580 > ...

This Stûv stove has been designed to offer you maximum comfort and safety. It has been manufactured with the greatest of care. If however you should find the slightest dissatisfaction with it, please contact your supplier.

We recommend that you read these instructions prior to installation.

Some configurations might have an impact on the sequence of operations to be performed.

Contents

Contents

Standards, certification and technical characteristics

The Stûv 22 stoves (for intermittent operation) comply with the requirements of EN European Standards in terms of efficiency, gas emissions, safety etc.…

Data provided in this notice are supplied by a certified laboratory.

Test results according to EN 13229 : 2001 and 13229–A2 : 2004 standards (built-in stoves)

The Stûv 22 is covered by patent No. EP1445541

CE

Stûv S.A.
B-5170 Bois-de-Villers (Belgium)

15 QA 151322916
EN 13229 : 2001 / A2 : 2004

Wood insert **Stûv 22/90 SF**

Minimum insulation thickness with regard to potentially combustible materials (conductibility of the insulating material used at 400°C = 0.14 W/mK) :
– behind : 7 cm
– on the sides : 7 cm
– below : 5 cm
– above : 6 cm

Recommended fuel : wood logs only

CO emissions : 0.08%

Average smoke temperature at rated power : 284°C

Nominal heat power : 15 kW

Efficiency : 80%

Particle emissions : 12 mg/Nm³

Please read the installation instructions and directions for use !

CE

Stûv S.A.
B-5170 Bois-de-Villers (Belgium)

15 QA 151322915
EN 13229 : 2001 / A2 : 2004

Wood insert **Stûv 22/110 SF**

Minimum insulation thickness with regard to potentially combustible materials (conductibility of the insulating material used at 400°C = 0.14 W/mK) :
– behind : 11 cm
– on the sides : 14 cm
– below : 5 cm
– above : 13 cm

Recommended fuel : wood logs only

CO emissions : 0.09%

Average smoke temperature at rated power : 283°C

Nominal heat power : 16,5 kW

Efficiency : 80%

Particle emissions : 26 mg/Nm³

Please read the installation instructions and directions for use !

Standards, certification and technical characteristics (continuation)

Other technical characteristics

	22/90 SF	22/110 SF
Minimum draught needed to obtain the rated calorific output	12 Pa	12 Pa
Weight-flow ratio of smokes	12,5 g/s	14,9 g/s
Average smoke temperature at rated power	284°C	283°C
Minimum diameter of the duct for the intake of outside combustion air	200 cm^2	200 cm^2
Optimum output range for usage	5-16 kW	5 -18 kW
Range of wood consumption per hour recommended at 12% humidity	1,6-5 kg	1,6-5,6 kg
Maximum limit for consumption of wood per hour to avoid overheating the system	5 kg/h	5,6 kg/h
Maximum length of logs in vertical position	- cm	- cm
Maximum length of logs in horizontal position	50 cm	80 cm
System mass	250 kg	250 kg

Recommandations

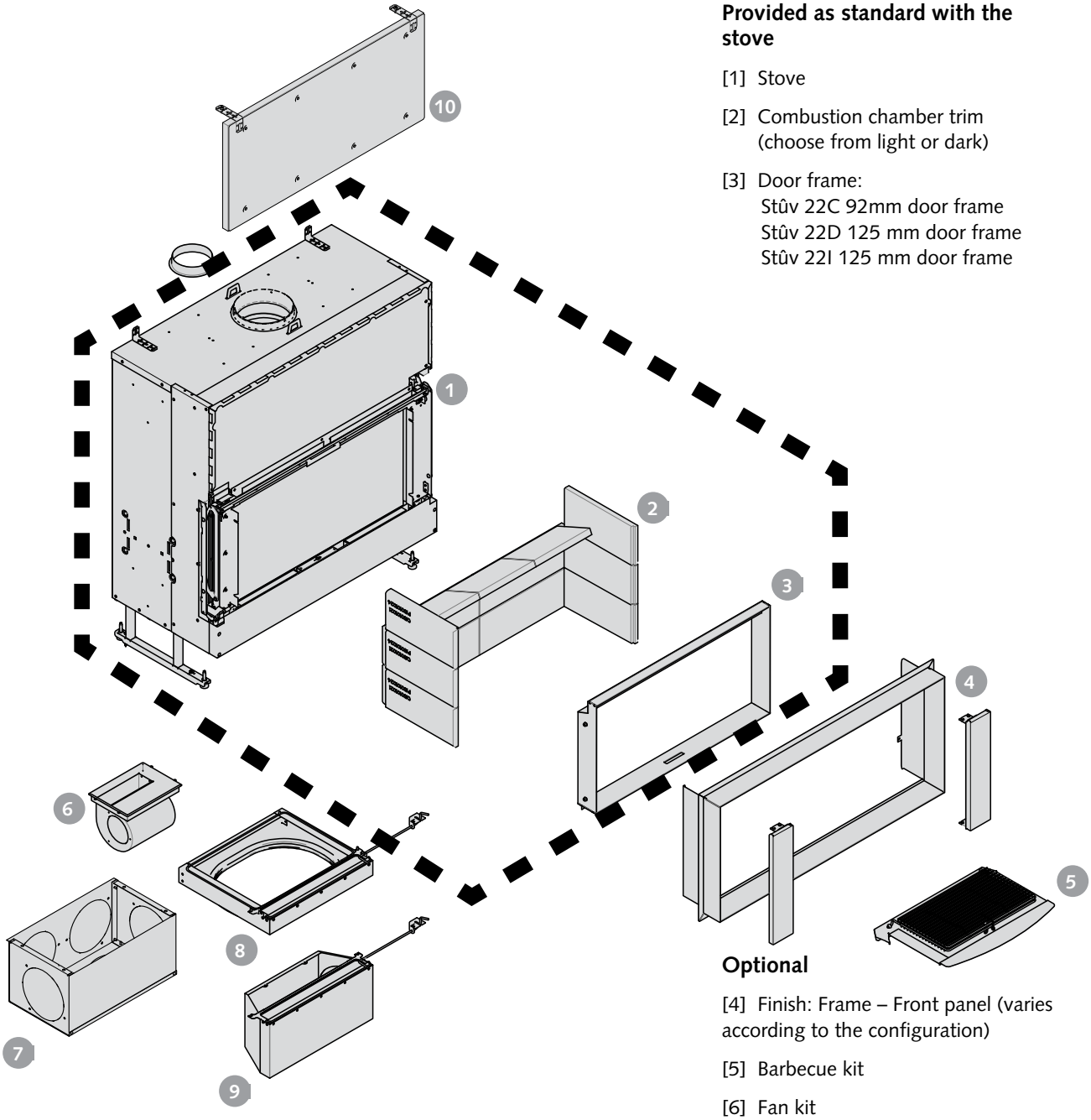
We strongly recommend you entrust the installation of this Stûv to a qualified professional who is able to ensure that the characteristics of the smoke flue correspond to the stove installed.

The installation of the stove, its accessories and the materials which surround it must comply with all regulations (local and national) and all standards (national and European) for the country of installation.

Some national and local regulations require the installation of an access flap in the connection between the stove and the smoke flue.

The stove has to be installed in such a way as to facilitate access to sweep the stove, the connection duct and the smoke flue.

Any modification made to the system may be dangerous and will invalidate the guarantee.



Provided as standard with the stove

[1] Stove

[2] Combustion chamber trim (choose from light or dark)

[3] Door frame:
Stûv 22C 92mm door frame
Stûv 22D 125 mm door frame
Stûv 22I 125 mm door frame

Optional

[4] Finish: Frame – Front panel (varies according to the configuration)

[5] Barbecue kit

[6] Fan kit

[7] Fan housing

[8] Bottom air box (external air intake + compensation air connection))

[9] Top air box (external air intake + compensation connection)

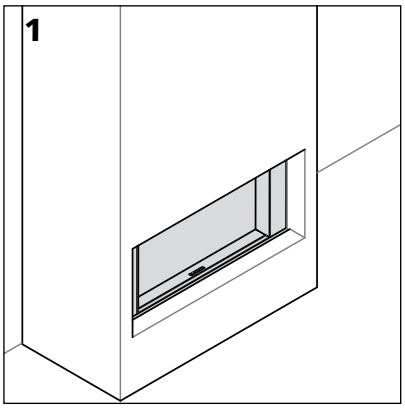
[10] Installation kit front panel

Finish (to be selected)

Stûv, through these different configurations, offers various trims and finishing modes. Please refer to the different manuals to find out about installation procedures.

The different configurations

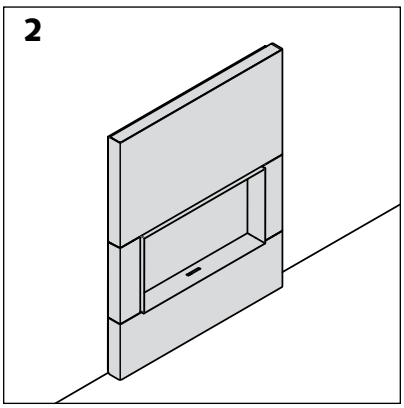
The Stûv 22 can be installed in 3 different ways:
– an S22-C where the stove is installed in a "basic" manner.
– an S22-D configuration where the stove is trimmed with a "ready to fit" front panel designed by Stûv.
– an S22-I configuration where the device has a frame to integrate the appliance into a partition wall.



Example of configuration C

Some of configuration C's characteristics:

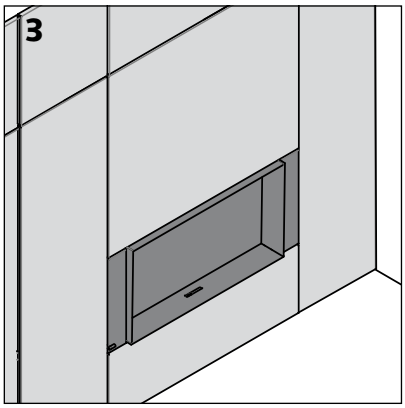
> The door frame is 92 mm.
> The grip is at the front part.
> The finish can be in a single unit or can be made of bricks.
> The wall where the Stûv 22 is installed is always offset from the appliance (not flush-fitting) [figure 4].
> The L4 frame offers a trim that is flush-fitting with the door side panels but with an offset in relation to the wall [figure 5].



Example of configuration D

Some of configuration D's characteristics:

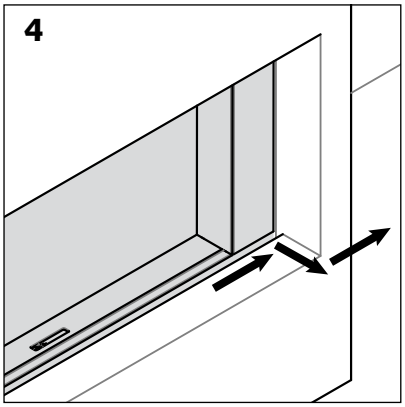
> The door frame is 125 mm.
> The grip is at the side part.
> The trim finishes off the installation, which means that a finish can be applied to a flawed recess.

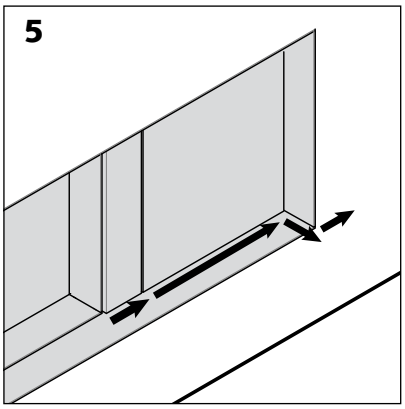


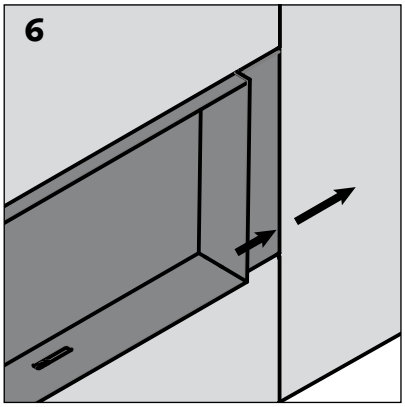
Example of configuration I

Some of configuration I's characteristics:

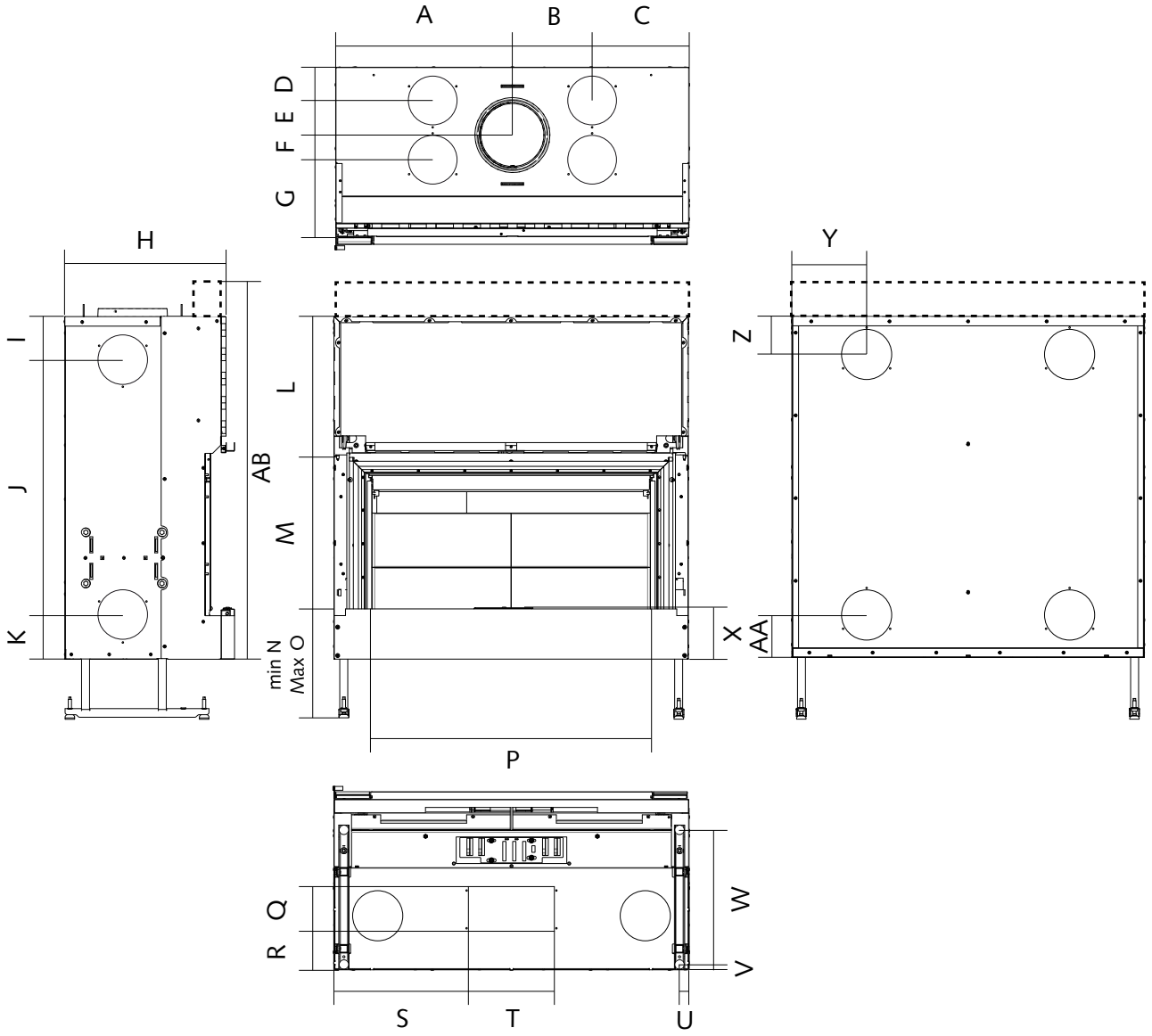
> The door frame is 125 mm.
> The grip is at the front part.
> The wall where the appliance is installed is flush with the door [figure 6].
> The finish is done using panels (max 20mm thick).







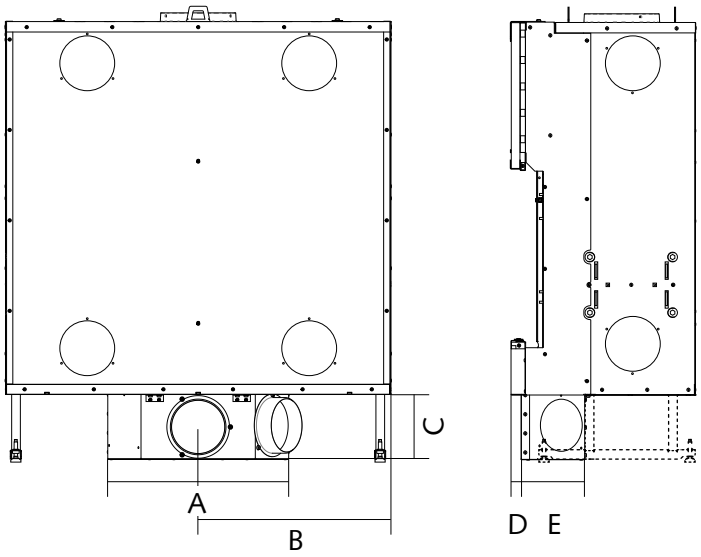
Device dimensions without door or finish



	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P
Stûv 22/90	455	250	205	103	110	81	211	505	135	900	137	540	570	220	600	670
Stûv 22/110	555	250	305	103	110	81	211	505	135	800	137	440	470	220	600	870

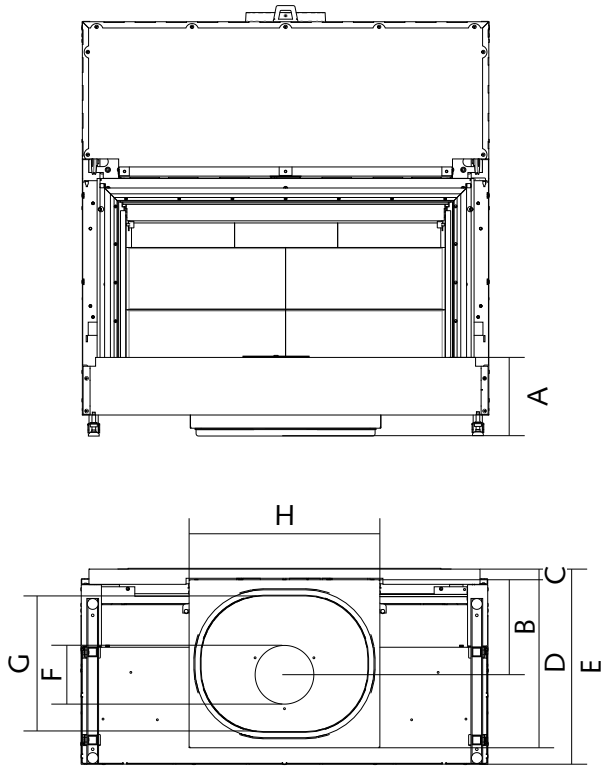
	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	AA	AB				
Stûv 22/90	186	95	320	265	30	15	420	160	235	120	132	1272				
Stûv 22/110	186	95	420	265	30	15	420	160	235	120	132	/				

Dimensions of the top air box



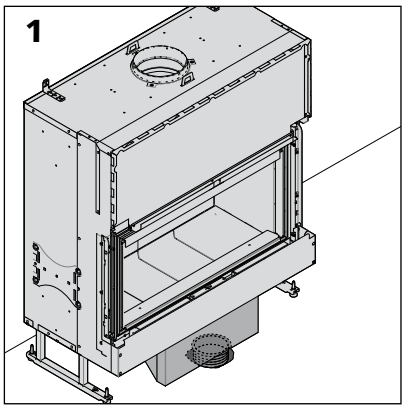
	A	B	C	D	E
Stûv 22/90	520	455	186	30	185
Stûv 22/110	520	555	186	30	185

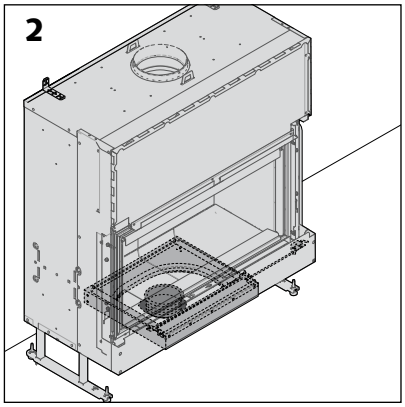
Dimensions of the bottom air box

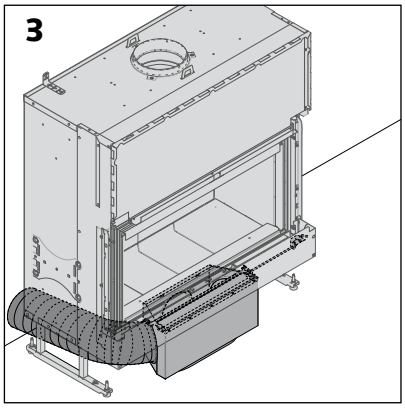


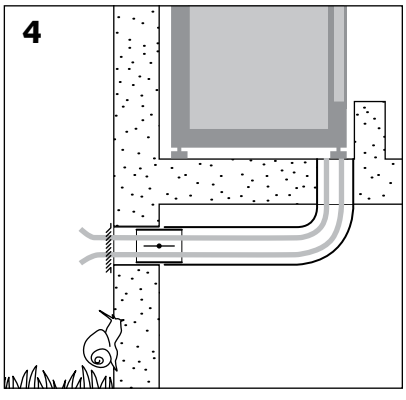
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
Stûv 22/90	210	260	30	460	530	160	390	520
Stûv 22/110	210	260	30	460	530	160	390	520

Combustion air inlet









The stove needs air for combustion, especially when it is working in open fire mode. The Stûv 22 is designed to be connected directly to an outside air inlet (independent from the air inside the house). We recommend this configuration.

Drawing of air from outside

A sufficient air intake must ideally emerge either:
- under the stove, just below the air box (top using a baffle or bottom using an air release valve or a baffle) [diagrams 1 & 2].
- directly in the air box, through a 160 mm diameter flexible coupling (top air box only)[diagram 3].
- under the stove, at the front part, if the air inlet comes neither through the bottom box nor through the top box [diagram 4](warning, if the stove is fitted with a fan and no combustion air box, a fan housing should be incorporated so that it does not consume combustion air).

The air drawn into this inlet should preferably come from a ventilated crawl space, a ventilated room (cellar) or directly from the outside (compulsory in certain countries). In the latter case, take measures against the risk of condensation.

The duct that brings in outside air... (whether it is connected to the stove or not)

... will be protected on the outside by a grill the free passage section of which is at least equivalent to the section of the air inlet. Please note that the infiltration of water and the effect of the wind can damage the system.

... will ideally be fitted with a closure valve (for example, the Stûv valve – see below) to prevent the room from becoming cold when the stove is not in use.

... will be as short as possible to prevent pressure loss and to prevent making the house cold.

If you use our standard flexible Ø 160 mm flue, we recommend a maximum length of 6 m and no more than 6 elbows. If you exceed these guidelines, you must compensate with a greater diameter and/or a smoother duct.

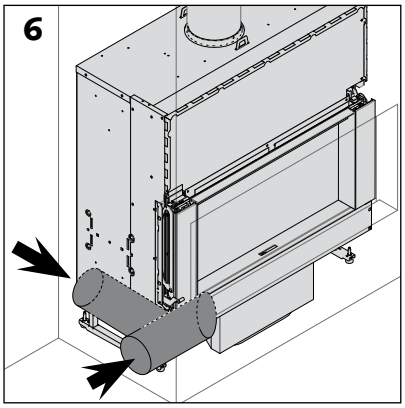
Careful not to crush the flue.

Make-up air.

The cross-section of 160 mm as well as the installation of a Stûv air box enables a so-called "make-up" air circuit to be created. This air, distributed at the bottom of the glass, feeds combustion when the user changes to "open fire" mode. It is therefore possible to use the Stûv 22 in "open fire" mode without consuming air from the room! This configuration is highly recommended for installations in very isolated residences.

Warning!
– The air box cannot under any circumstances bear the weight of the device! Check that the device is resting on its feet, that these are well fastened and that the device is slightly higher than the base of the air box.

– The bottom air box is not compatible with forced convection.



If it is not possible to bring in outside air near the stove (most unfavourable case)...

... ensure there is sufficient replenishment of air in the room when the stove is in use.

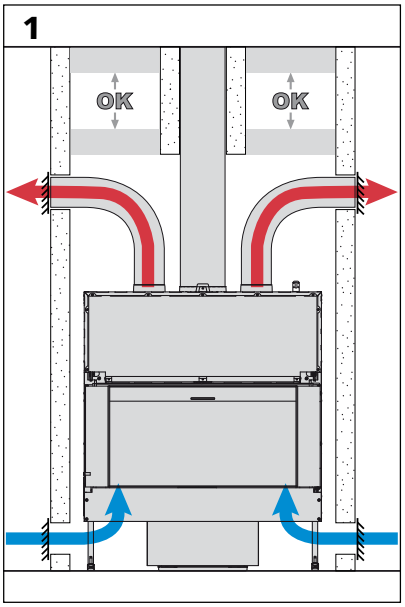
Please note

1) Be careful with air extraction systems (kitchen hoods, air conditioning, mechanically-controlled ventilation, other stoves) in operation in the same space or in an adjacent room. They also use lots of air and can cause a depression in the room and prevent the stove from operating correctly (risk of draughtback). They can affect the operation of the stove even if it is connected to an outside air inlet.

2) If a forced convection system is installed, it is strongly advised that air is drawn in from the outside or from the room (in all circumstances, outside the fireplace mantel) [diagram 6].

Ensure the configuration chosen fully meets local and national regulations.

1



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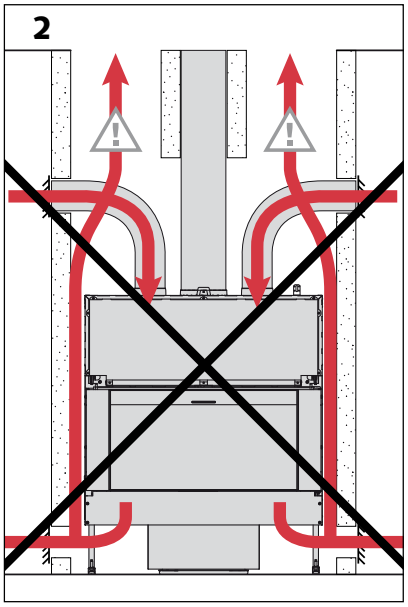

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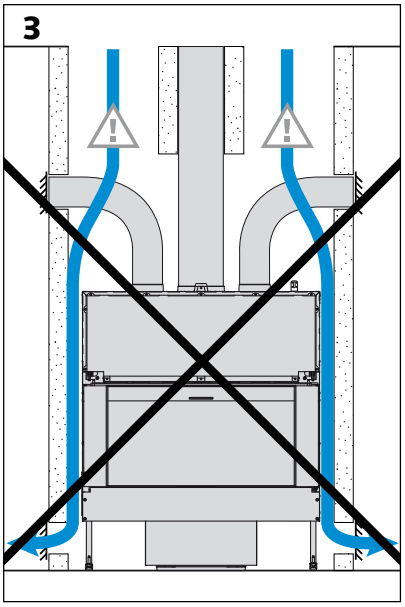


Ensure the flue's dimensions, the gaps from combustible materials and glass etc. meet local regulations and the applicable installation standards in line with good practice.

Basic information

For good draught, the stove must be suited to the flue (or vice versa).

An oversized flue is as detrimental to the smooth operation of the stove as an undersized flue.
At **www.stuv.com > Which fireplace fits your Stûv?** you will find a simplified method for roughly calculating the flue characteristics based on the type of stove. Consult a professional for a more accurate calculation.

The flue should be as straight as possible and insulated to encourage the draught and prevent condensation.

The ideal solution is a flue built inside the building and thermally insulated. An outside flue without any insulation must be avoided.

The stove can only be connected to a smoke flue serving several systems on 4 conditions:

- The stove is equipped with the "automatically closing door" option.

– all the systems connected to this flue use the same fuel,

– they have automatically closing doors,

– the flue has been checked for this type of usage; consult a professional if necessary.

Caution !
The appliance must not be operated in a smoke control area in the Open fire mode

Take care to avoid heat loss!

If several flues are available: only use one of them. Block up the unused flues at the top and bottom and, generally speaking, ensure that the top of the recess where the stove is fitted is air-tight [diagram 1].

IMPORTANT!
Beware of any heat loss

Unused flues or ventilated spaces between walls can generate undesirable counter-draughts (the hot air escapes) [diagram 2], or cause the entry of cold air from outside [diagram 3].

Diameter of the smoke outlet:

22/110: D200 mm
22/90: D200 mm

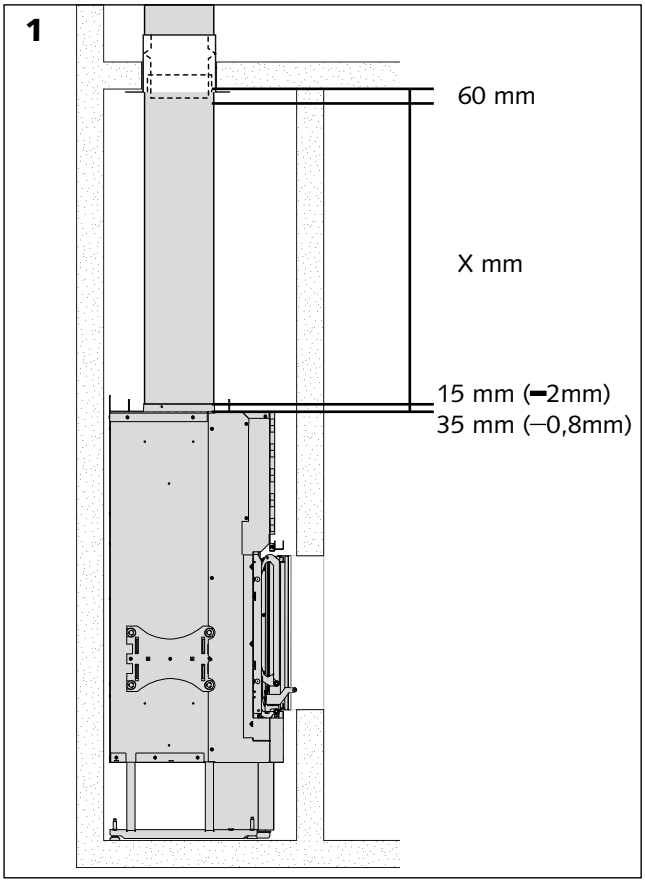
Some flue configurations may require a different diameter than that provided as standard. Should this be the case, please consult your retailer.

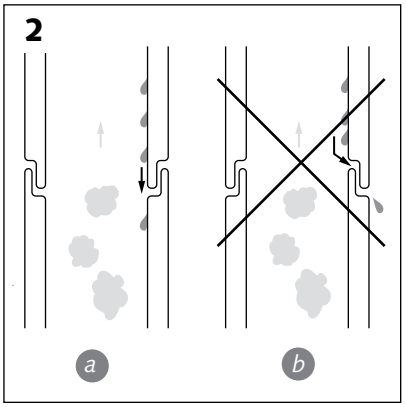
Warning!

If there is a false ceiling in your recess, this false ceiling must be sealed.

The entire area covered (floor, wall and ceiling of the recess) by the stove must be made of noncombustible materials.

Connection to the smoke flue





Allow play of 2 mm/m for expansion of the flue.

Calculation for the height of the connection duct

The following must be added to the height which separates the Stûv from the ceiling connection:

- approximately 60 mm for the part of the flue recessed into the ceiling.

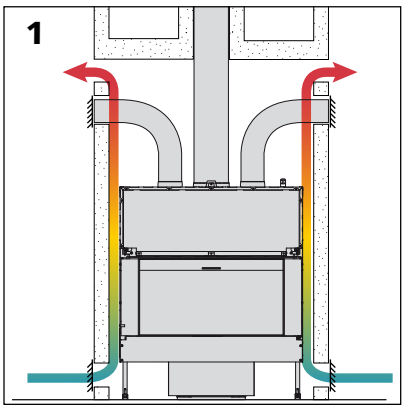
- for the recessing of the flue at the stove, add 15 mm for a flue that is 2 mm thick and 35 mm for a stainless steel flue that is 0.8 mm thick.

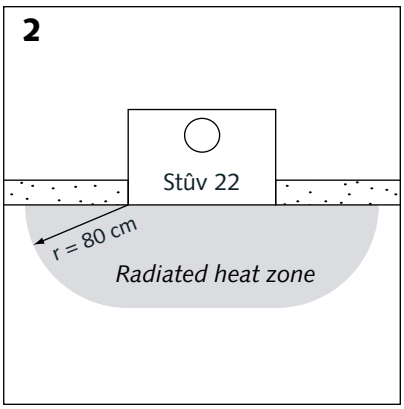
Air-tightness

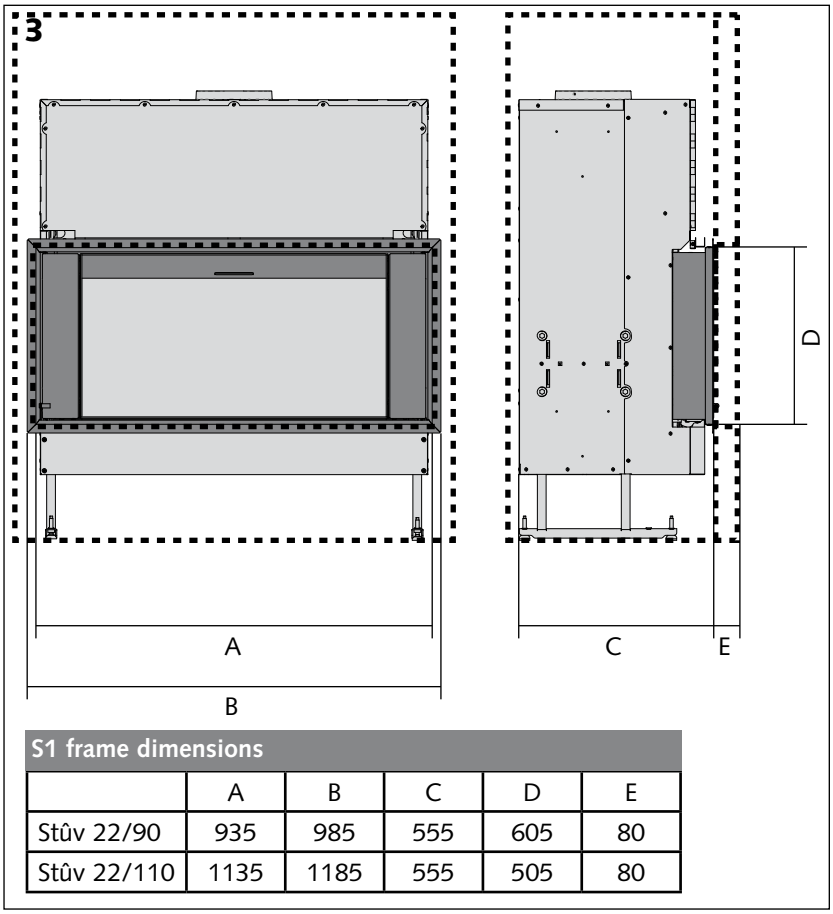
The various components which make up the connection between the stove and the smoke flue and those which make up the flue itself have to be fitted so that they are airtight for the condensation [diagram 2/a] rather than the smoke [diagram 2/b].

Holding capacity of the structure

Ensure that the resistance of the floor is sufficiently strong to support the stove and the construction of the cladding. If in any doubt, please consult a specialist.

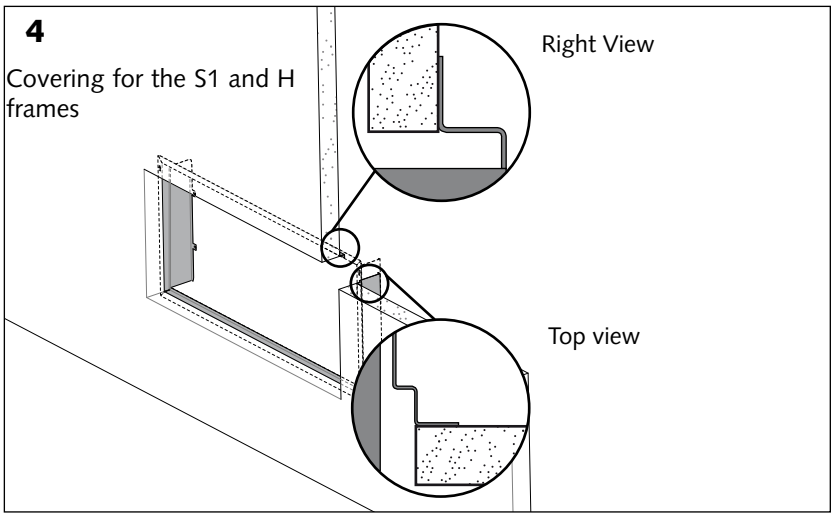






S1 frame dimensions

	A	B	C	D	E
Stûv 22/90	935	985	555	605	80
Stûv 22/110	1135	1185	555	505	80



4 Covering for the S1 and H frames

The recess

The Stûv 22 is systematically fitted with a finishing accessory (frame or front panel).
The dimensions of the recess will depend on the finish chosen.

Please refer to the corresponding dimensions to find out the size of the device to be recessed as well as the overlapping spaces of your partition wall [diagrams 3 - 7].

The stove must be able to expand freely. The brickwork or decorative materials must not enter into contact with the stove under any circumstances; leave a gap of at least 5 mm.

This recess and/or the space around the stove must be ventilated to prevent "heat traps". Any closed or contained space constitutes a heat trap which causes the walls to heat up. Circulation of air can be ensured by having an air inlet in the base of the cladding (hood or recess) and an outlet in the upper part [diagram 1].

If necessary, insert insulating material of the thickness required between the stove and inflammable materials [see pages 3].

Leave sufficient space around the fan (if you have chosen this option).

Radiated heat

Significant heat may be radiated through the glass door. Ensure the materials exposed to this radiated heat are resistant to high temperatures [diagram 2].

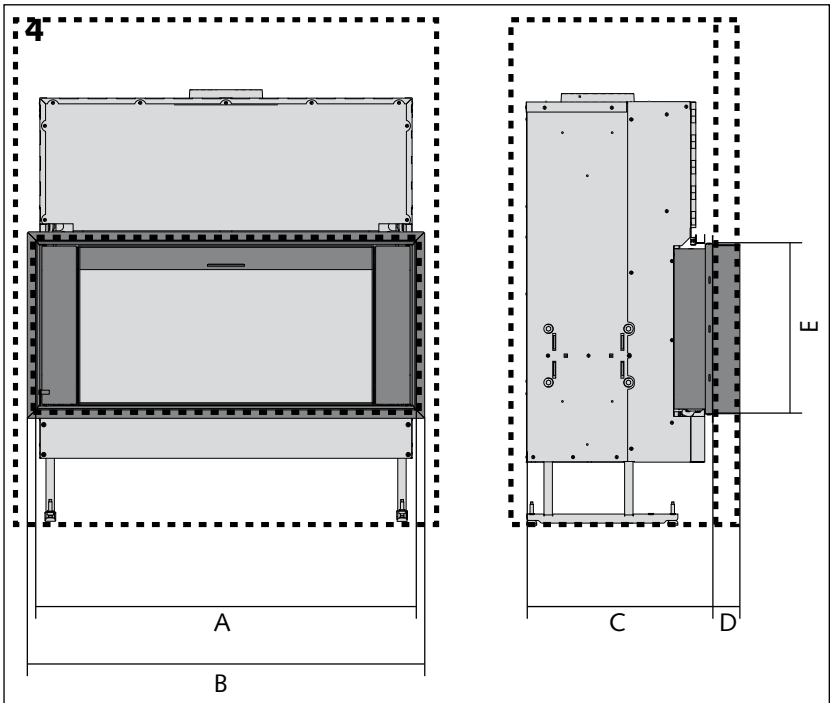
Safety

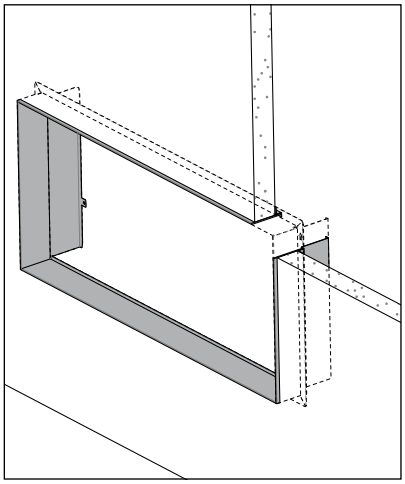
Depending on the type of floor in front of the device, it may be necessary to provide for a protective plate (e.g. a hearth plate is recommended to protect a wooden floor).

The use of flammable materials to finish a Stûv22 is only guaranteed by Stûv with Stûv finishes and in accordance with the requirements for each finish.

Installation of the frames

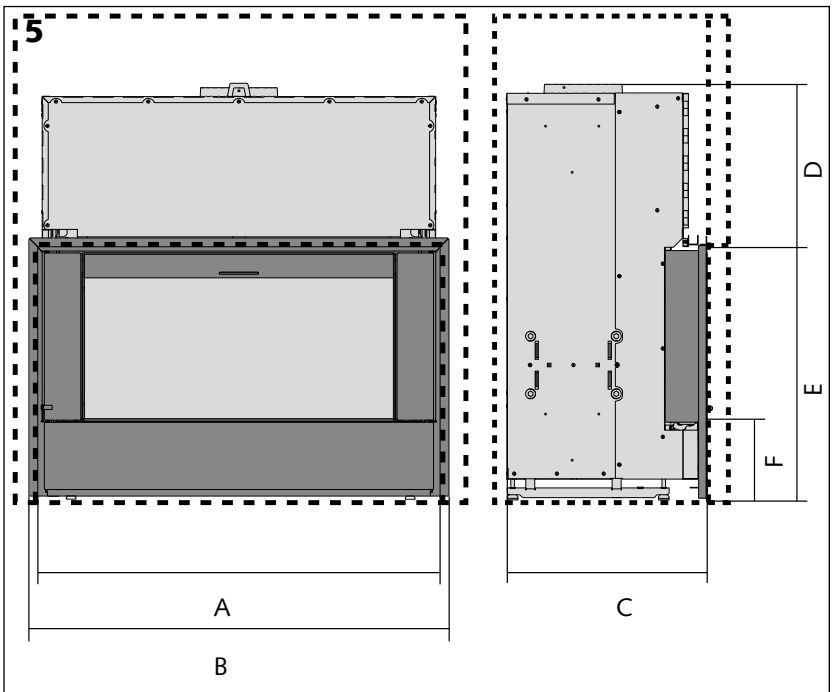
For the S1 and H frames, the wall can cover the frame but must be limited to the angle marking the recessed joint [Figure 4].

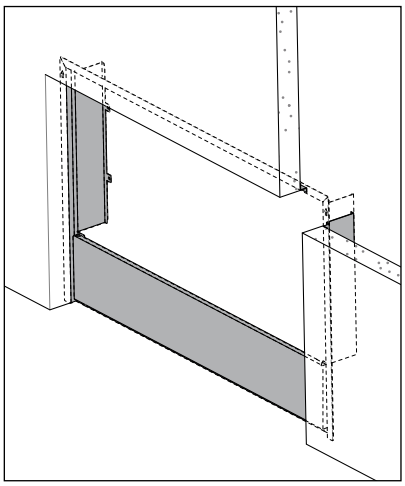




S4 frame dimensions

	A	B	C	D	E
Stûv 22/90	935	985	555	80	605
Stûv 22/110	1135	1185	555	80	505





H frame dimensions

	A	B	C	D	E	F
Stûv 22/90	935	985	555	425	805	220
Stûv 22/110	1135	1185	555	425	730	220

Warning!
The H frame is not compatible with forced convection, as well as with the top air box option.

The H frame is compatible with the bottom air box option.

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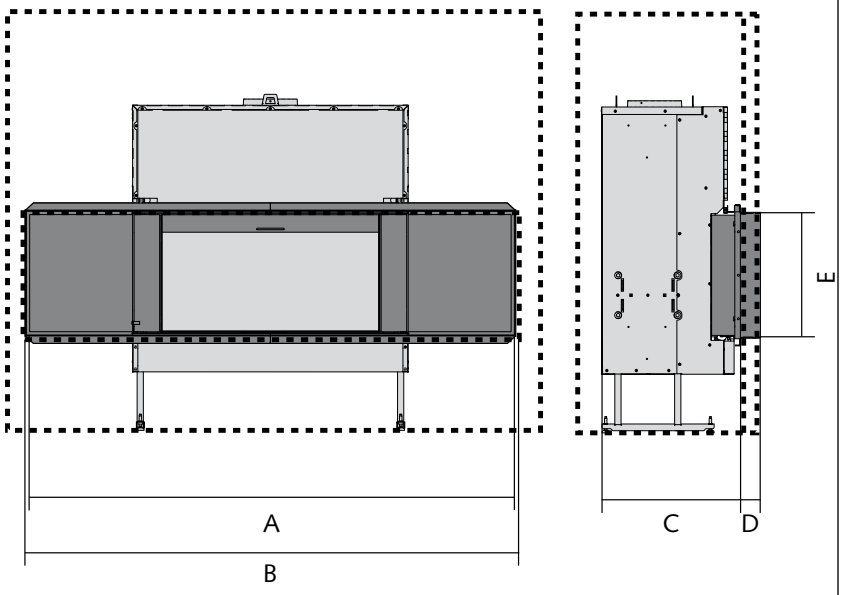
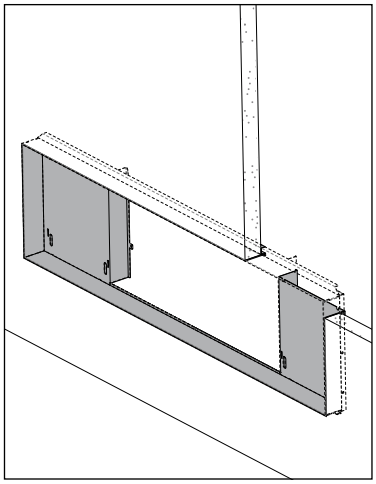


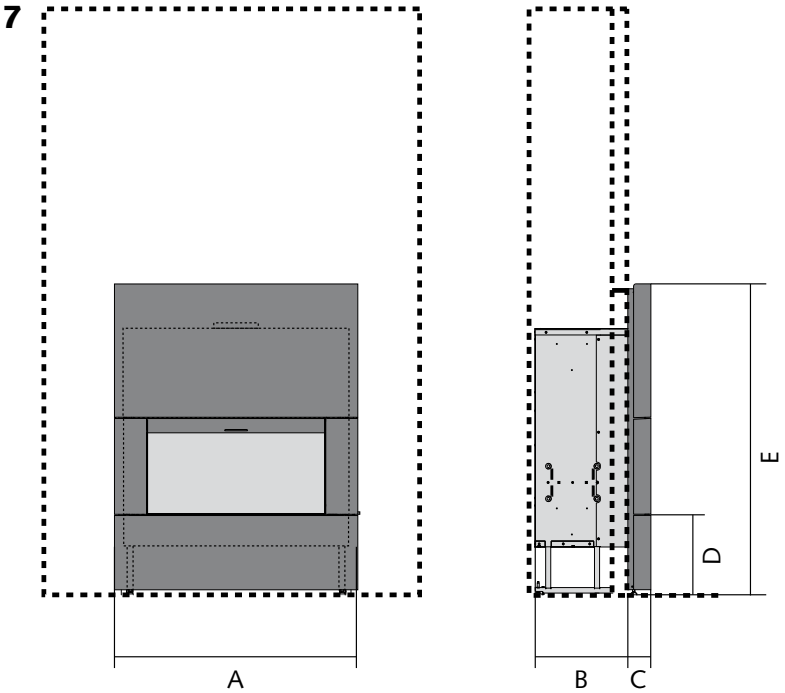
L4 frame dimensions

	A	B	C	D	E
Stûv 22/90	1970	1975	555	80	605
Stûv 22/110	1970	1975	555	80	505



Warning!
The L4 frame must be partitioned over the 4 sides of the frame. It is not possible to finish off the recess as an extension to the sides.

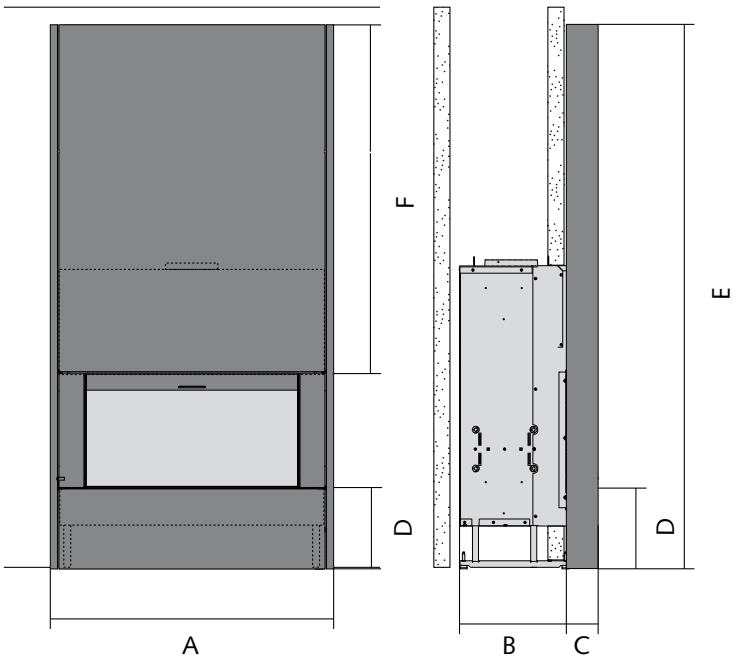
7



S4 frame dimensions

	A	B	C	D	E
Stûv 22/90	995	460	115	400	1630
Stûv 22/110	1195	460	115	400	1530

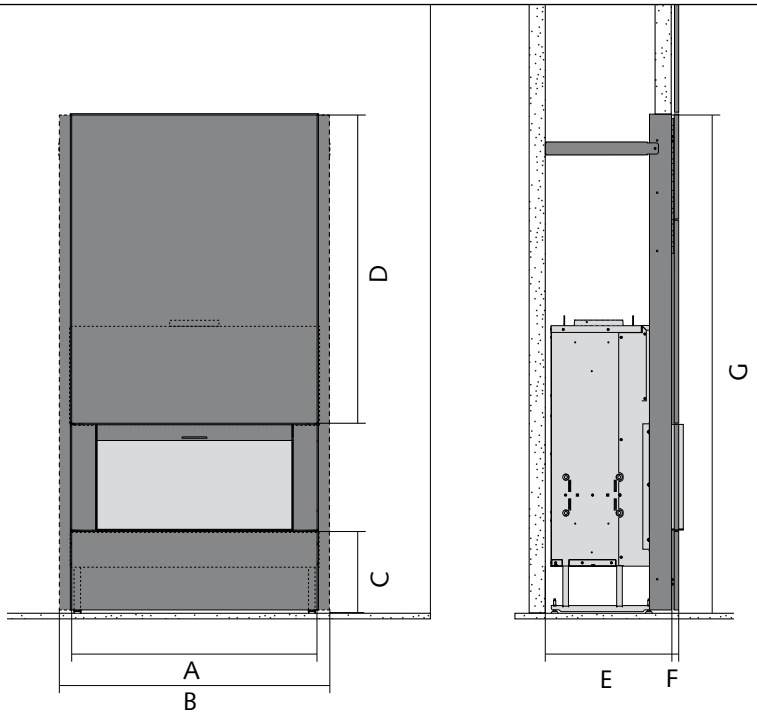
8



DH Dimensions

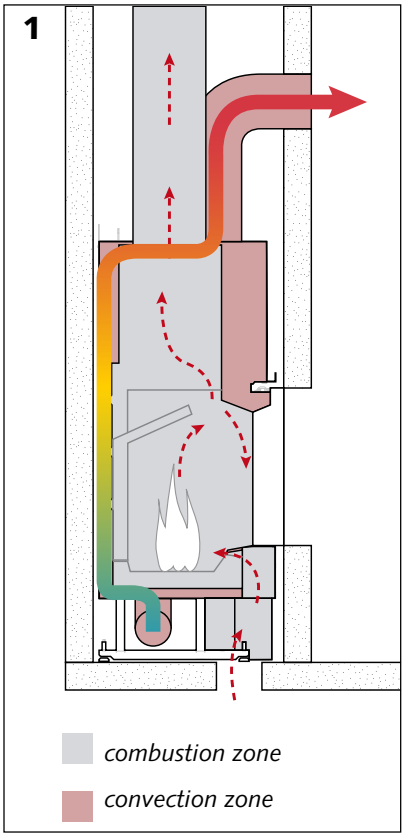
	A	B	C	D	E	F
Stûv 22/90	970	440	130	400	2100	1227
Stûv 22/110	1170	440	130	400	2100	1227

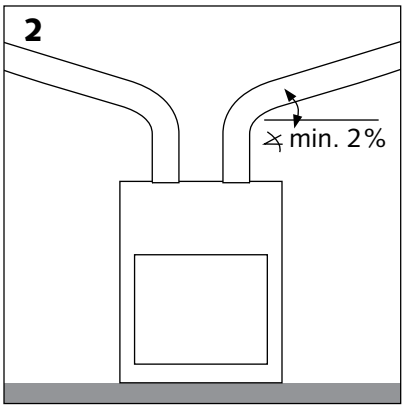
9

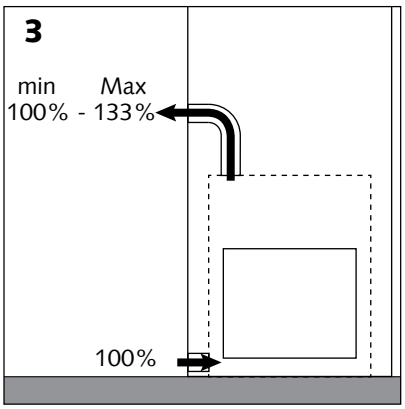


Dimensions of the framework to be trimmed

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Stûv 22/90	896	1006	400	1027	563	Max 20	2100
Stûv 22/110	1096	1206	400	1227	563	Max 20	2100







Natural or forced convection ?

Natural convection is sufficient in most cases [diagram 1].

This configuration obviously allows easier (no electrical connection) and less expensive installation and ensures completely silent operation.

However, a fan unit :

- enables the amount of air to be increased and for it to be distributed further : this is vital if you set up an air circuit with longs lengths of ducting,
- allows the temperature to be made constant more quickly in the space to be heated,
- enables the air temperature to be reduced in the outlet vents (therefore preventing combustion of the ash and the depositing of ash on the surrounding plasterwork),

Air passage

Hot air is more voluminous than cool air. To facilitate the abstraction of hot air, more air outlets to the stove than inlets are required.

Therefore, if you open two air inlet holes in the base of the stove, you have to open three in the outlet.

In France : minimum of 400 cm² for the inlet and 500 cm² for the outlet.

Other regulations to be observed :

$$\frac{\textbf{air inlet section}}{\textbf{air outlet section}} \geq \textbf{2/3}$$

These air sections must correspond to the vents opened on the system.

Examples in the table below.

Configuration of the ducts

If you do not install a fan, ducts are not mandatory. However, please note that a fibrous insulating material inserted in the recess can give off volatile particles. In this case, thanks to the ducts, any contact between the convection air and these materials can be avoided.

Whether you install a fan or not, the ducts must rise in a gradual gradient (min 2%) towards the outlet to prevent heat traps [diagram 2].

To ensure balanced air flow, the duct system has to be configured symmetrically (number of ducts, their height, the number of bends, their degree of insulation). This factor is even more important with natural convection than forced convection.

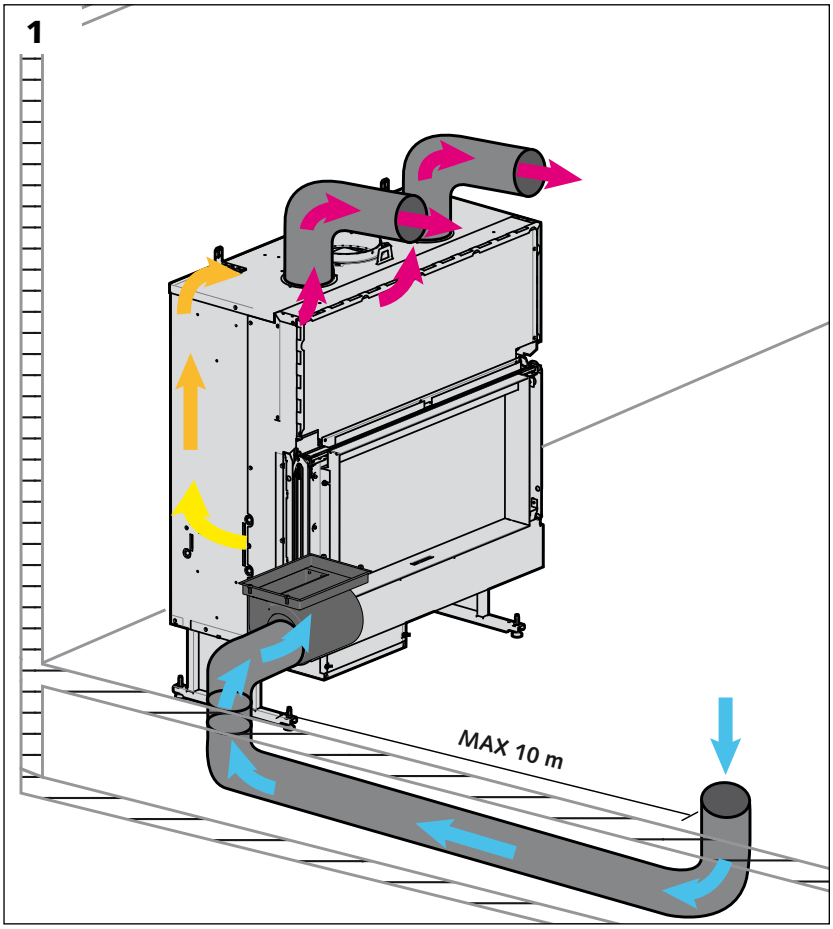
In practice...

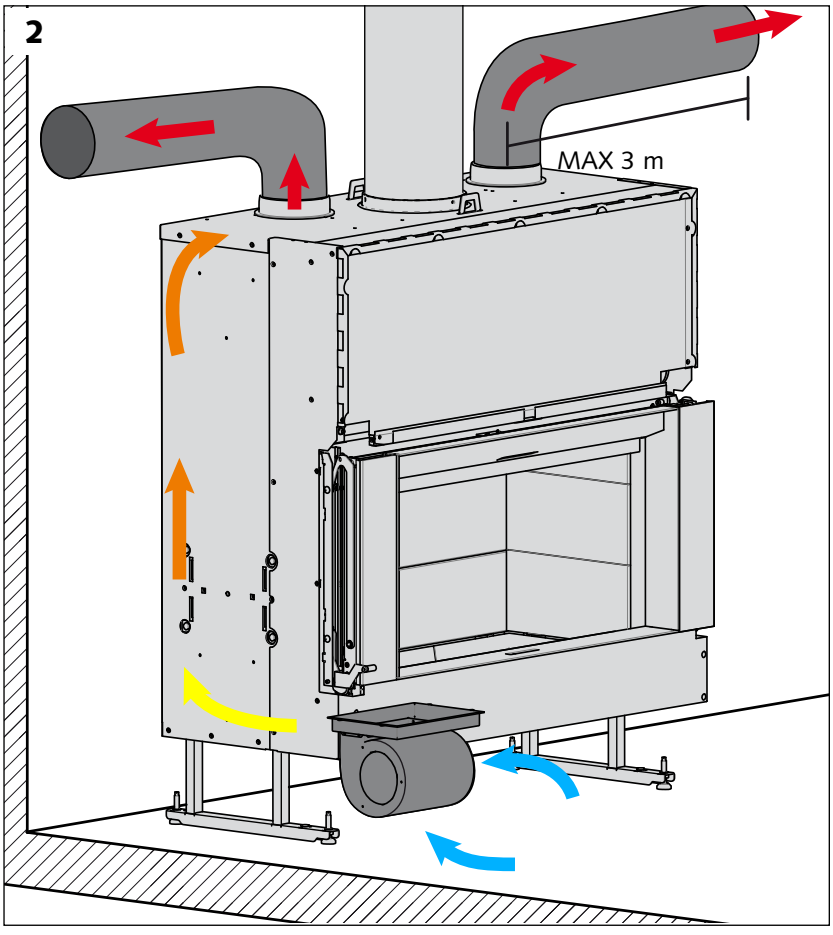
The ducts have a diameter of 150 cm.

The air inlets and outlets have to be set up so they cannot be obstructed.

If you install grills on the air inlets/ outlets, ensure that the passage of useful air in these grills (surface of the openings) is at least equivalent to the section of the air inlets/outlets to prevent pressure loss.

air inlet section	air outlet section	$\frac{\text{air inlet section}}{\text{air outlet section}}$	number of vents to open on the fireplace
320 cm²	320 cm²	1 ≥ 2/3 OK	2 inlets / 2 outlets
320 cm²	640 cm²	~~1/2 < 2/3~~	
320 cm²	500 cm²	2/3 ≥ 2/3 OK	2 inlets / 4 outlets





Please note!

The fans supplied by Stûv are designed to direct room air and not to be installed in the hot air circuit at the stove's outlet.

2 ways of creating an air circuit:

- install ducts in the stove's inlet to draw in room air distant from the stove [diagram 1] or even from another room in the house. For this configuration, it is imperative to use a fan in a water-tight case
- install the ducts in the stove's outlet to carry hot air further (max. 3 m) even to an adjacent room [diagram 2].

In tthe both cases, a circulation of air is created: The air reheated by the stove moves towards the areas from where the room air was drawn (depression zone), ensuring a constant temperature.

Whatever the air circuit planned around the stove, please note the local and national regulations in force for this kind of installation.

Air return

If you plan to have a room air inlet or outlet in another room (distribution across several rooms), do not forget to create air passages of sufficient section (at least the same) for the return: The air which has been drawn from or directed to a room must be able to return there.

The abstraction of air must be offset by a return to prevent depressions in the room where the stove is situated as this involves the risk of draughtback.

The advantages and disadvantages of these 2 types of installation

Outlet ducts	Inlet ducts
– depression near the stove that risks affecting the drawing of air	+ excess pressure close to the system (encourages the drawing of air)
– geometry of the layout restricted : the ducts must always rise in a slight gradient without any obstructions in the route to prevent the hot air from stagnating.	+ bends can be used in the ducts, reverse gradient,... (no air stagnation)
– significant drop in the air temperature along its route (maximum 3 m).	+ no variation in room air temperature on its route which means it can be obtained from further away with better direction and greater temperature consistency in the room.
+ easier to implement if not planned for in the architecture or in the case of renovation	– difficult to implement if not planned in the architecture.

In practice...

In forced convection, the use of ducts is compulsory so that the air exits the stove and does not immediately enter into the fan (which would disrupt the air circuit within the cladding).

Setting up the power supply (2 conductors + ground) and the fan controls ; the connection has to be protected by a bipolar fuse.

Please also see the notes in the previous section.

Please note

To prevent the fan from affecting combustion, do not put the combustion air inlet and the convection air inlet too close to one another.

The advantage of installing an air unit.

Installing an air unit makes it possible to channel the air.

The advantages of this are as follows:

1. It avoids agitating the dust in the recess.

2. It avoids creating negative pressure in the recess.

Insulating the fireplace : pros & cons

Safety

Take the necessary precautions to prevent excessive heating of the recess walls and construction materials close to the stove (e.g. wooden beams) and insulate these materials according to industry regulations and the applicable standards depending on their flammability.

Improvement of performance

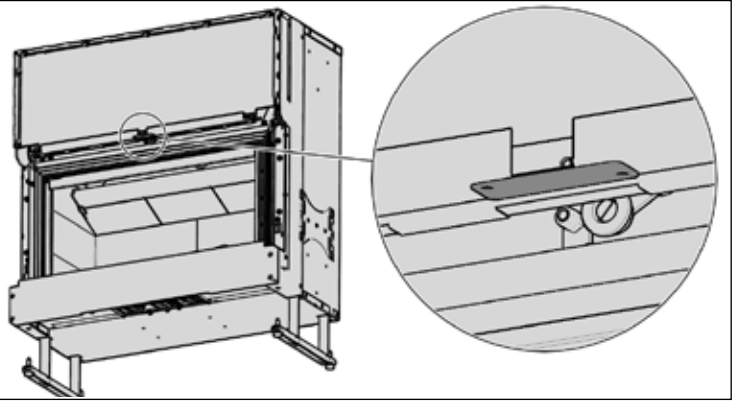
Thermal insulating materials can also be placed against the stove to improve its performance.

The advantage : reduction of heat loss : this applies in particular if the stove is against an external wall ; if this is not the case, heat will not be lost : it will dissipate into the brickwork and then into adjacent rooms .

The disadvantages: when using a fibre insulator (mineral wool), a sealed recess has to be built and ducts installed for the convection circuit to prevent insulation particles being suspended in the convection air or in the room where the stove is installed.

On taking delivery of the equipment

1



2

IMPORTANT!

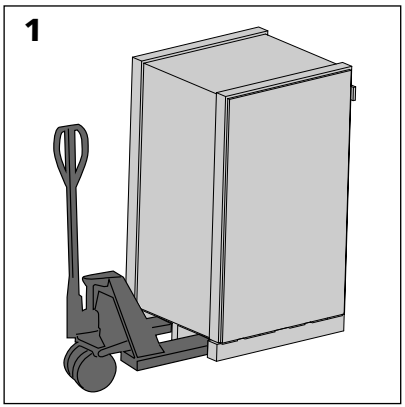
Signing the delivery forms signifies that you accept the product and acknowledge that the merchandise is compliant with the merchandise ordered. It is therefore very important to check the integrity of the merchandise on delivery.

Complaints

If you need to make a complaint, always indicate the serial number visible on the stove [diagrams 1 & 2].

Unpacking

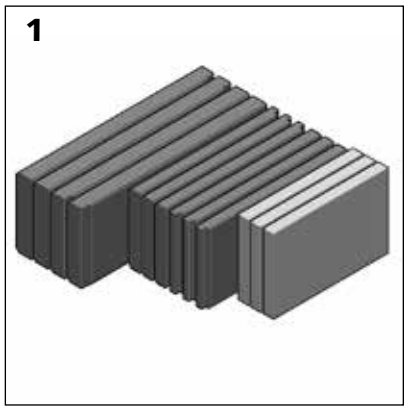
1

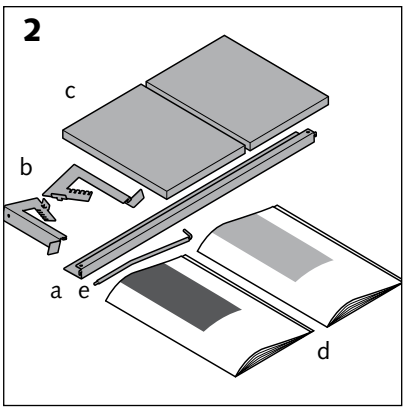


Warning !

The paintwork is relatively fragile, so handle the appliance with care when installing it.

Checking the contents





On the device, you will find:

– Fireproof and vermiculite bricks which line the combustion chamber

	back fireproof bricks	side fireproof bricks	deflector vermiculite bricks
22/90	**6**	**8**	**2**
22/110	**4**	**6**	**3**

You will find a box in the stove, containing:

– The bracket for the sloping vermiculite bricks [diagram 2a and 2b]

– Sloping deflectors

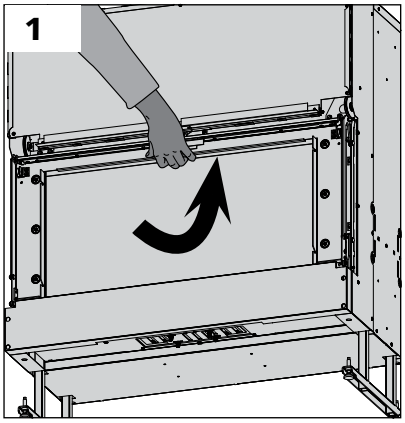
– The instructions

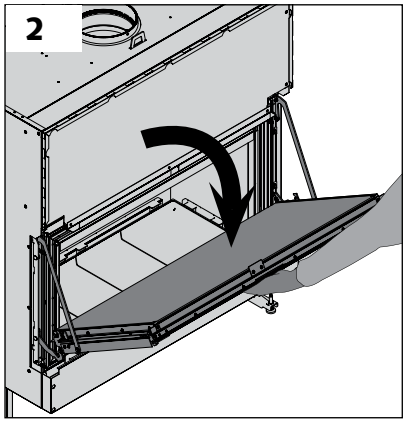
– The cold grip

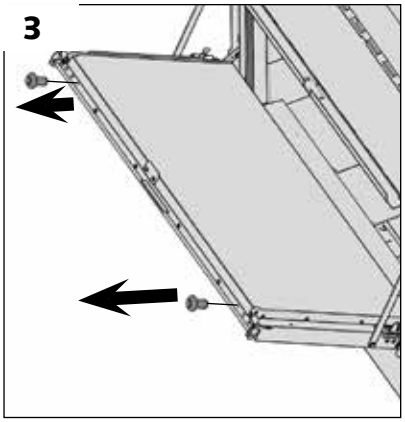
– bag of accessories containing:

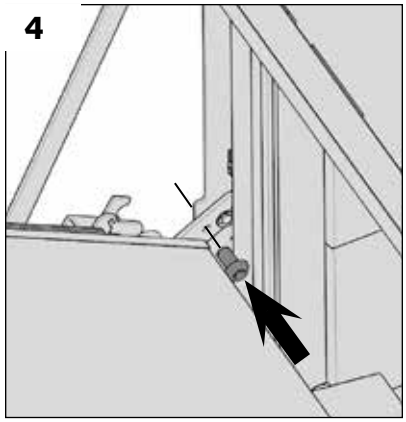
- Screw and nut to adjust the air inlet (refer to the chapter on setting the air inlet)
- two bolt fittings (refer to the chapter on positioning the door frame)
- fastening screws for the legs
- fastening screws for the smoke outlet

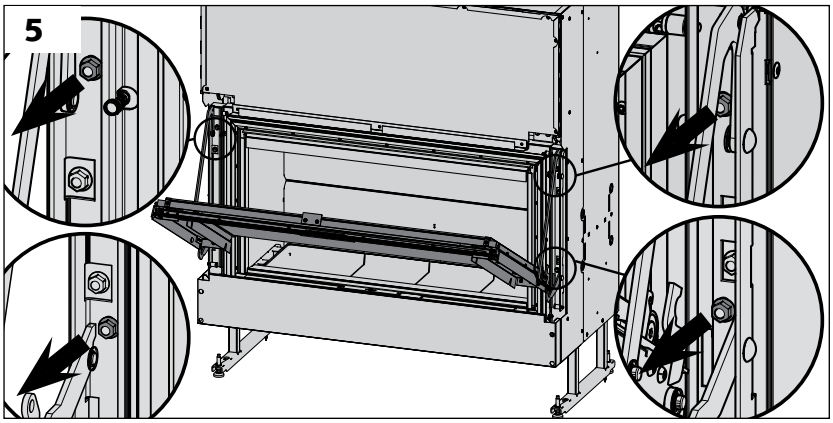
If accessories have been ordered (frame, ventilator…) they are placed around the fireplace or its packaging. Please ensure due reception of all accessories ordered.

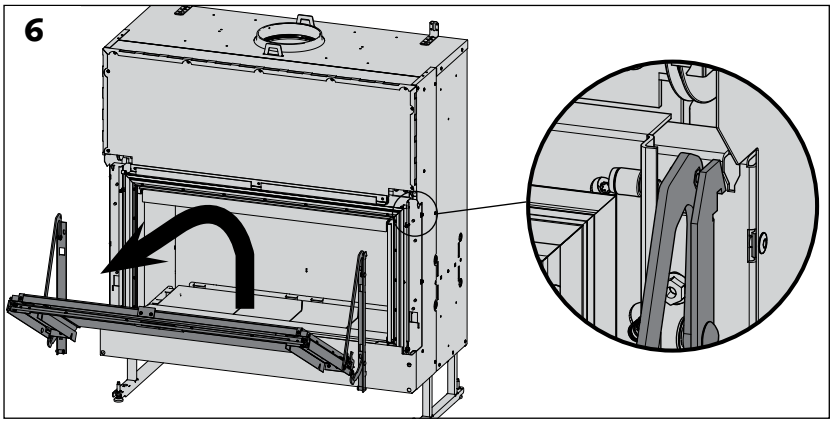


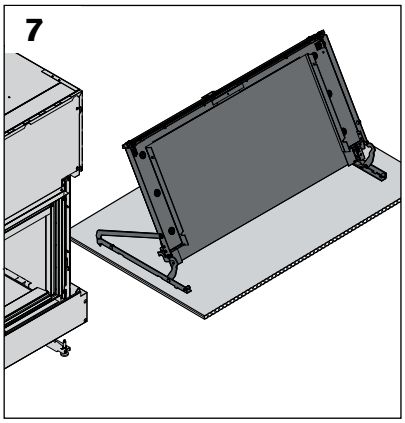










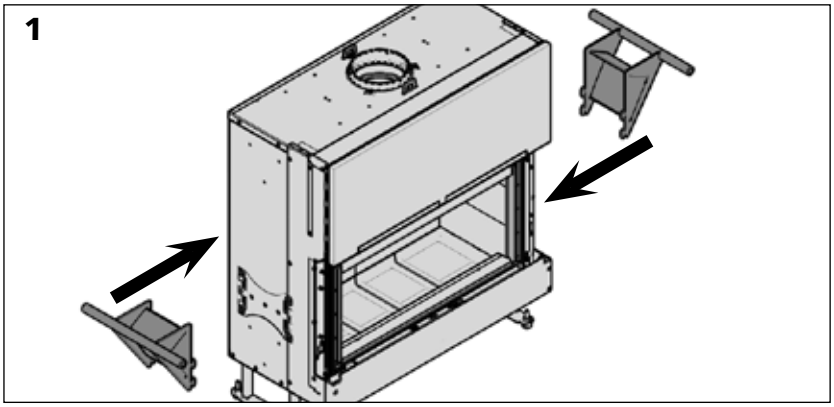


Removing the door

To make it easy to move the Stûv 22, we recommend that the device's door is uncoupled.

By doing this, you will lighten the weight of the device and avoid any damage to the glass.

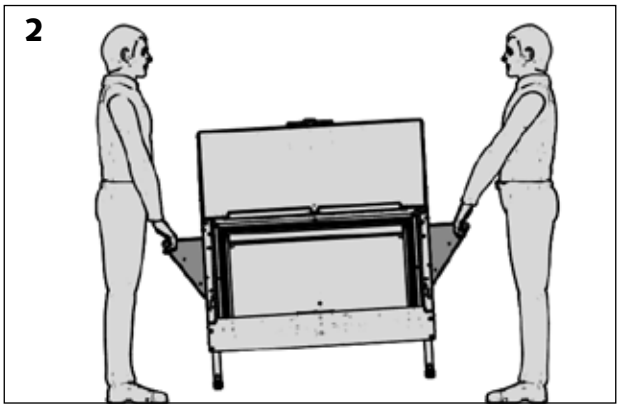
Moving (continuation)

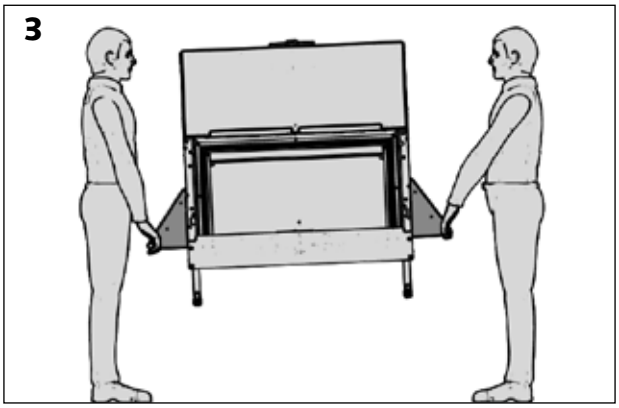


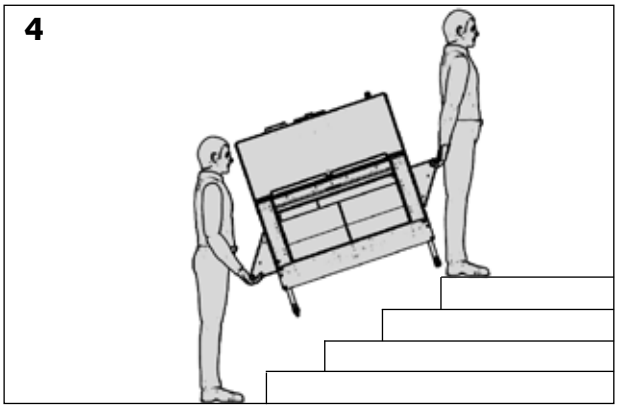
Moving the stove

– with a pallet truck : leave it on its pallet,

– with purpose-built handles [diagram 1] ; they are reversible to allow handling in staircases for example [diagram 4].







Preparation of the ducts

Intake of air for combustion

If you have selected this option, install the combustion air inlet duct.

Convection air

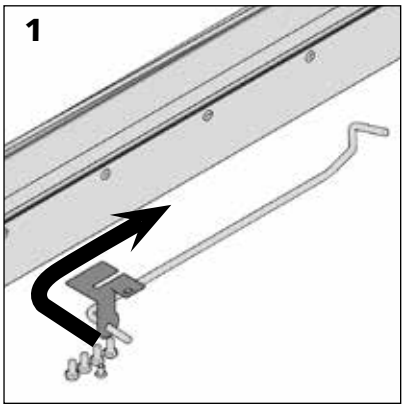
If necessary, prepare the ducts for the hot air outlet.

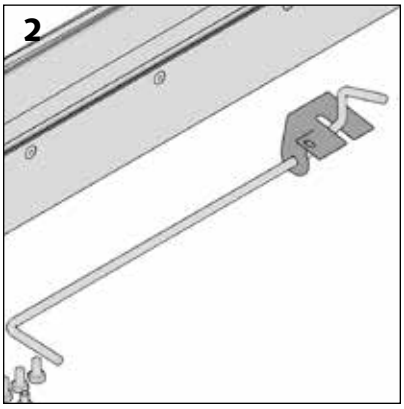
Grills

The air inlet and outlet grids should be positioned in such a way that they cannot become blocked.

Fitting the combustion air box (option)

Installation of the bottom air box



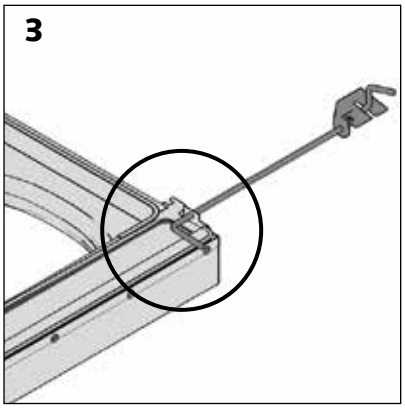


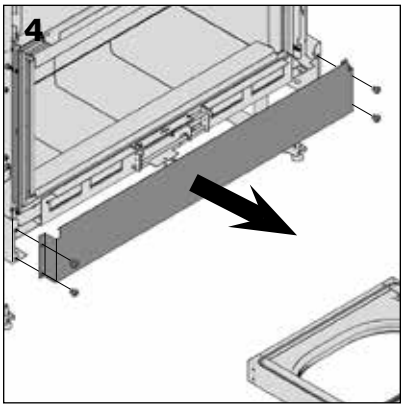
Warning!

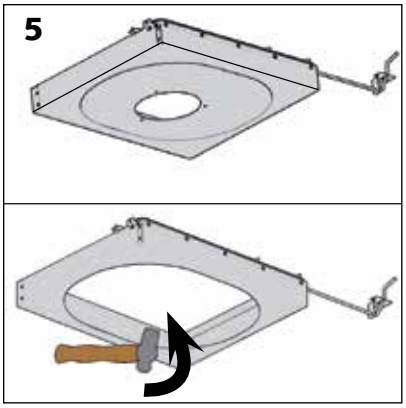
The box cannot bear the weight of the stove.

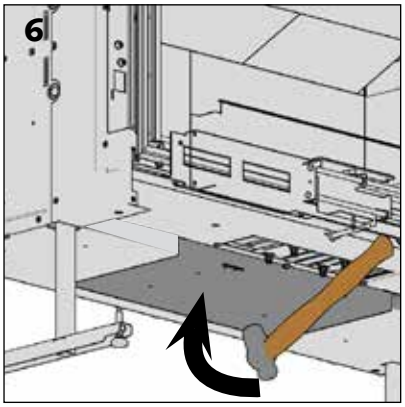
When installing the bottom air box, either break:

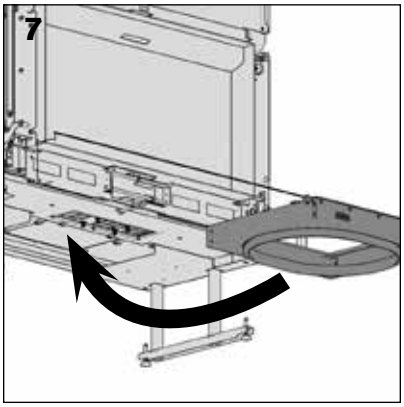
- the 160 diameter pre-cut plate if you are going to connect up with a baffle.
- the wider pre-cut plate if you are connecting with an auger hole under the device. Fit the seal so as to guarantee sealing of the air circuit.

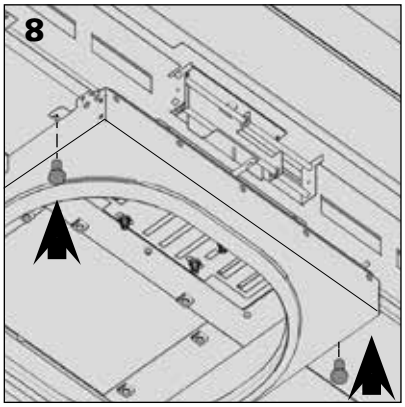


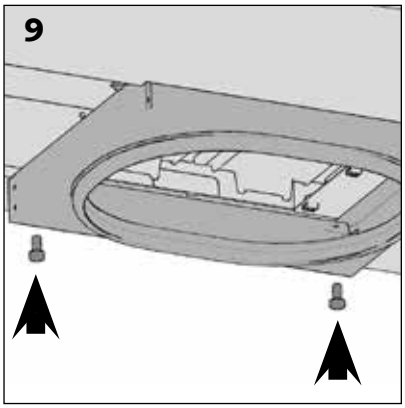


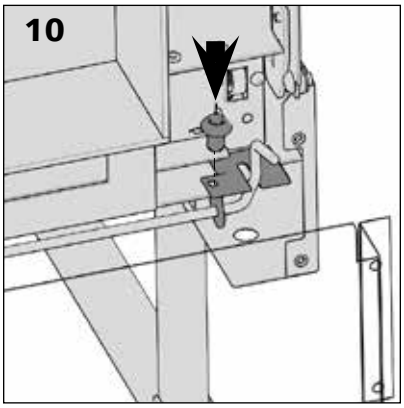


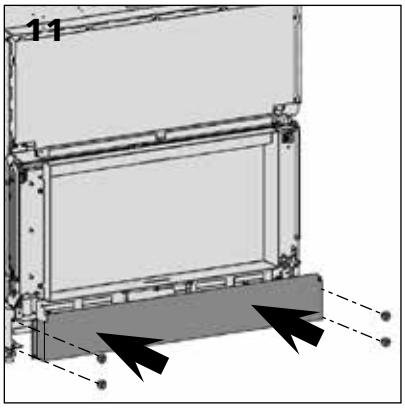






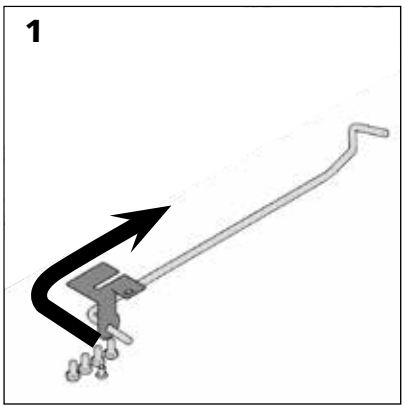


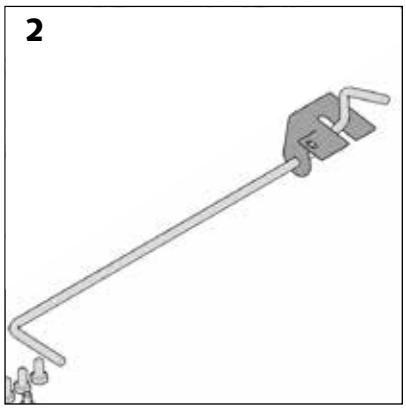




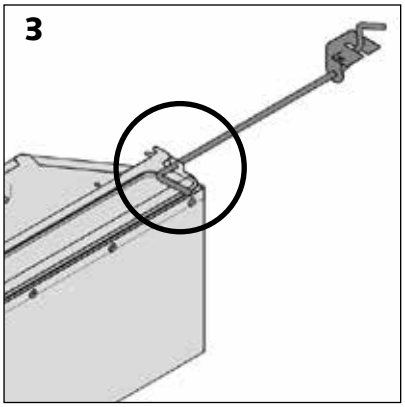
Fitting the combustion air box (option)

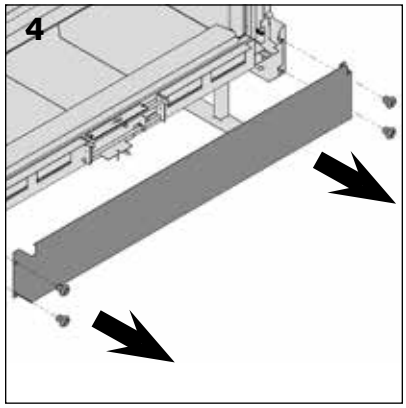
Installation of the top air box

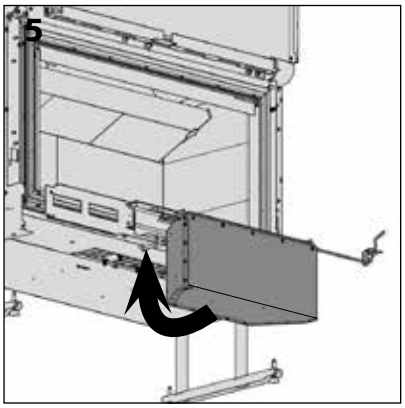


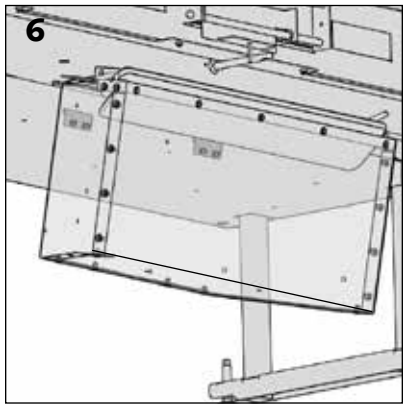


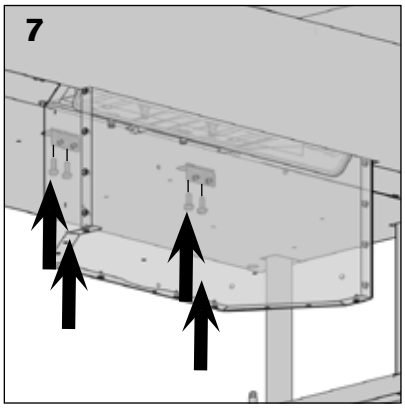
> Raise the stove beyond the height needed to fit the air box.

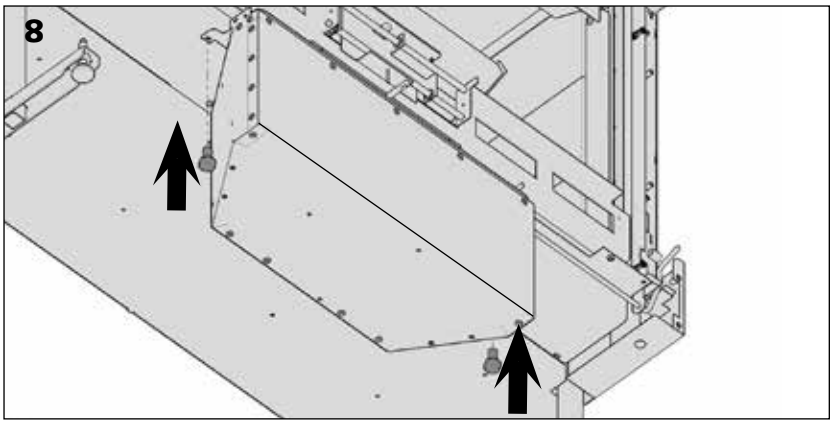






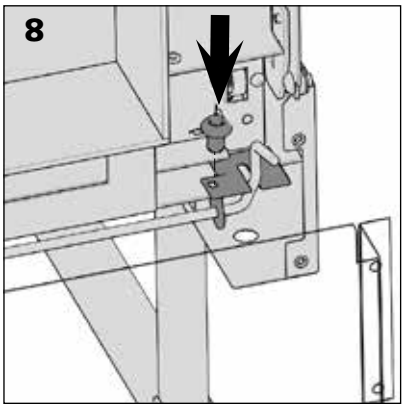


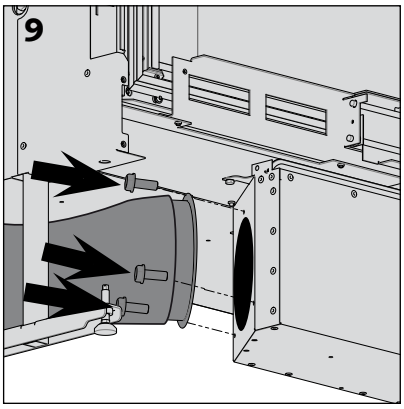


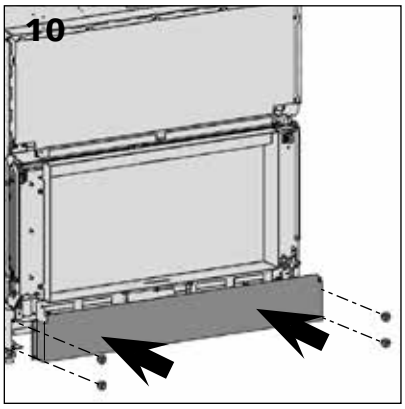


Fitting the combustion air box (option)

Installation of the top air box



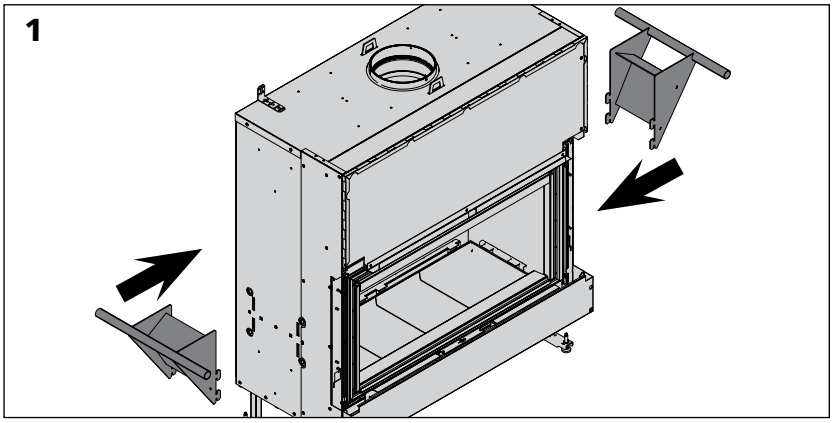




Warning!

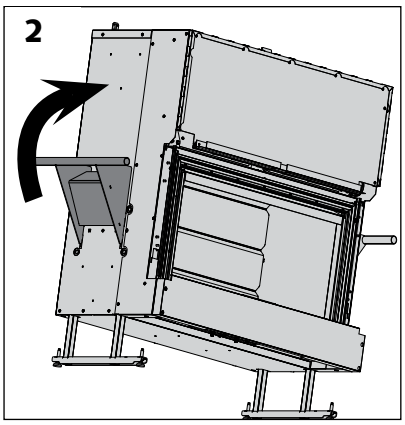
For the upper or lower air box; please position the adhesive aluminium sheet that comes with the air box in areas where there might be annoying air intakes (pre-cut not used for baffles, joints between components).

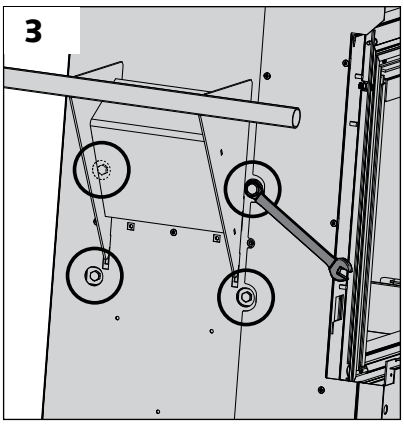
Positioning of the stove



Positioning the stove high up

It advisable that two people change the height of the device.
The first person will raise the device while the second will loosen and tighten the bolts that hold the feet.





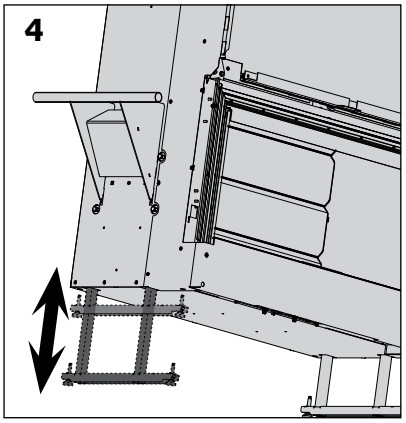
> Raise the device.

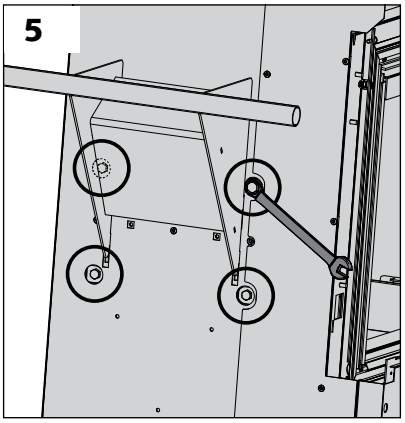
> Using an Allan key, loosen the 4 clamping bolts.

> Push the foot in or pull it out in order to obtain the desired height.

> Tighten the 4 bolts in order to maintain the position of the foot.

> Repeat these operations for the

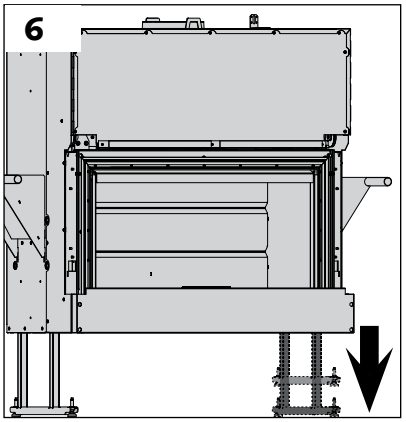


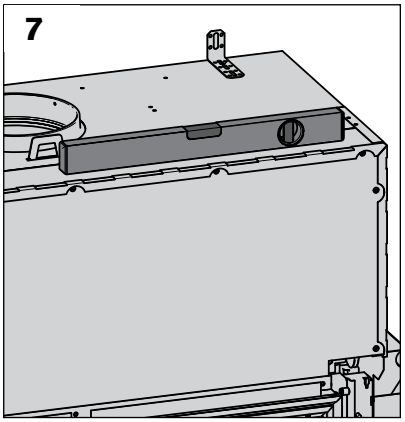


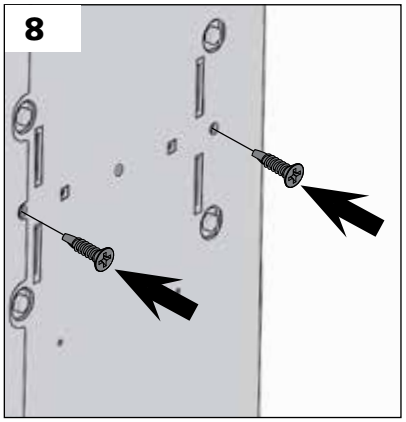
second foot.

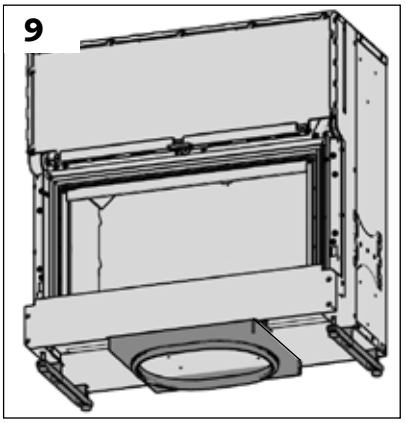
> Check the level of the device on its top part.

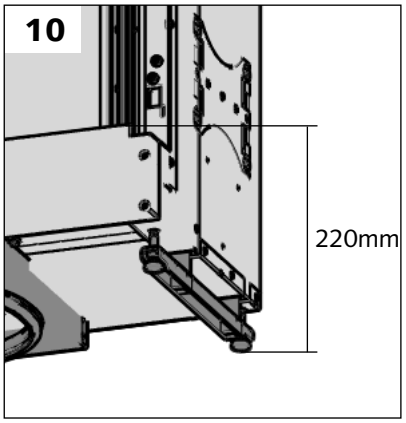
> Once the height is correct, place 2 self-tapping bolts on each side in the square holes provided for this purpose [diagram 8].







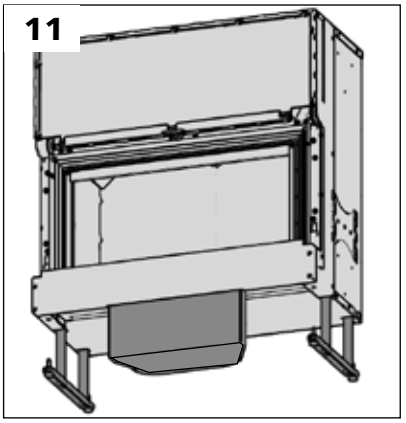


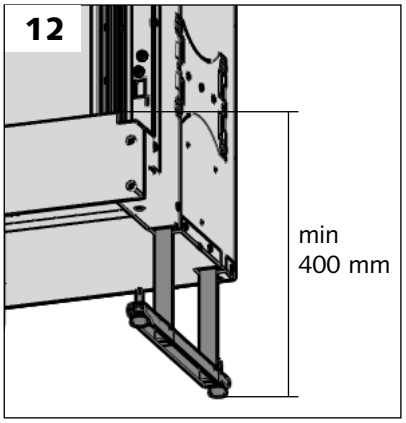


Warning!
If you have fitted a bottom air box and if the air inlet is through the bottom of the box, through the seal, ensure that the height of the feet opposite are respected.

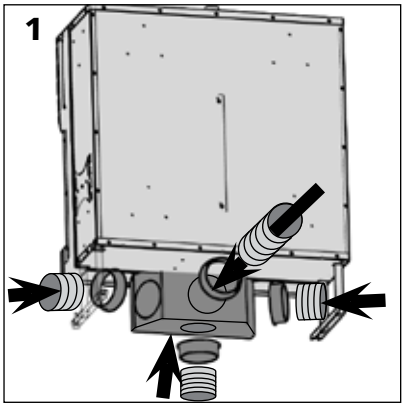
> Check that the device is not resting on the air box! It cannot bear the weight of the Stûv 22.

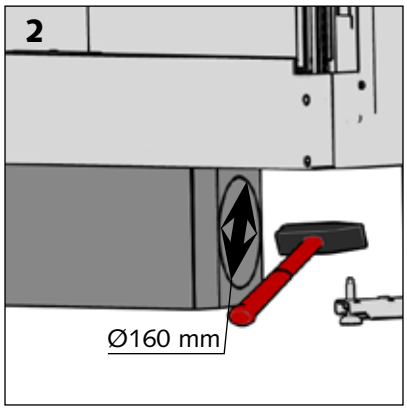
If the air inlet is made through a flexible coupling directly connected to the air box, please take account of the dimensions of the baffle and your flexible coupling.
If it is between 220 and 400mm between the floor and the bottom of the frame, make sure that the bottom air box is used.
Above 400 mm, you can either use the bottom air box or the top air box
Reminder: the bottom air box is not compatible with the fan and the fan housing.





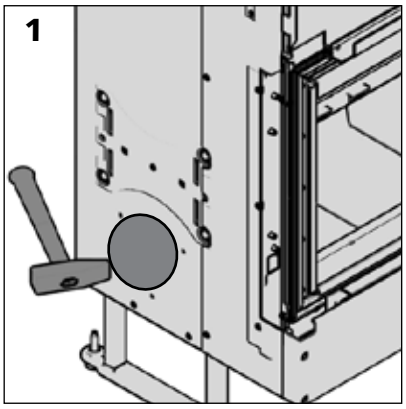
External air intake connection (option)

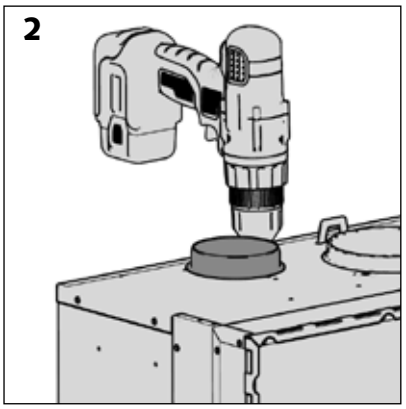




If an air inlet directly under the airbox is impossible, the top air box enables a connection on the sides or at the back using a flexible coupling and a baffle of Ø160mm.

Convection





In general

In order to get the best from your Stûv micromega, we recommend that you use the maximum number of air inlets and outlets to encourage natural convection between the outer casing of the stove and the combustion chamber.

In practice

For natural convection:

Using a hammer, free up 4 of the 6 pre-cut air intakes [diagram 1] and open 4 air outlets in the upper part.

IMPORTANT!

For an installation with forced convection, it is important to not open anything!

If you are not installing a fan when the stove is installed but you anticipate fitting one later: do not break the pre-cuts on the bottom of the appliance but break the pre-cut provided for fitting the fan (see section on auxiliary fan)!

In all cases, it is recommended to open at least 2 of the hot air outlets (1 on the left and 1 on the right).

Fitting ducts

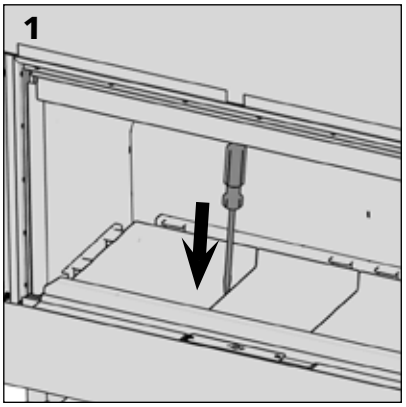
Use the 10 mm socket driver to fix the optional nozzles [photo 2].

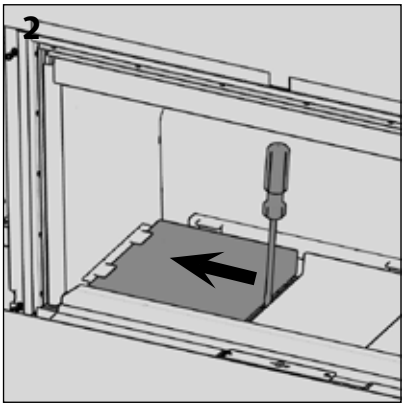
They provide a fixing base for a Ø150 mm flexible tube connection. This tubing will direct hot air straight from the hearth to an adjacent room without carrying any dust that could be in suspension between the masonry and the hearth.

Please note

The air inlet and outlet grills have to be positioned in such a way that they cannot be obstructed.

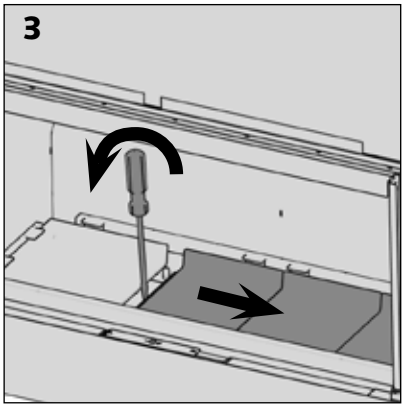
Auxiliary ventilation

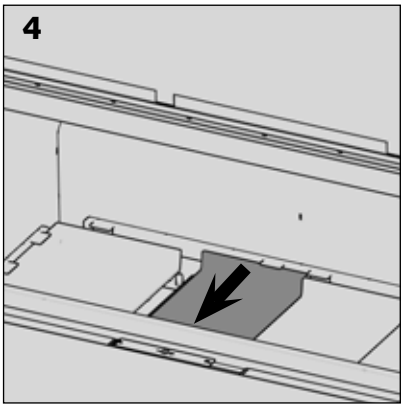


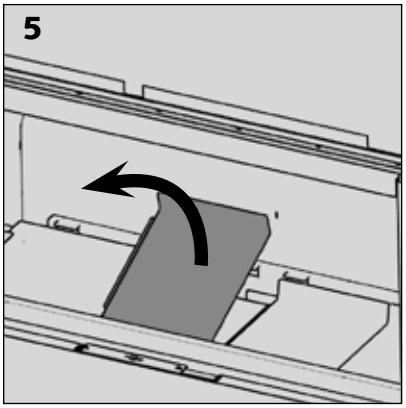


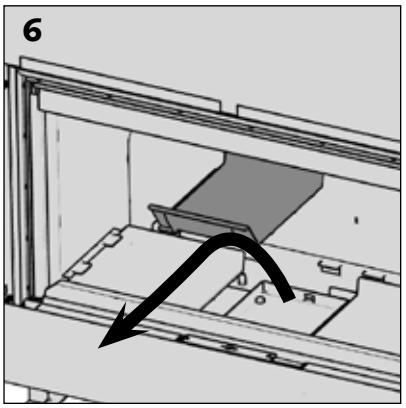
If you intend to use auxiliary ventilation, the unused air inlets for convection in the bottom part of the system must remain closed!

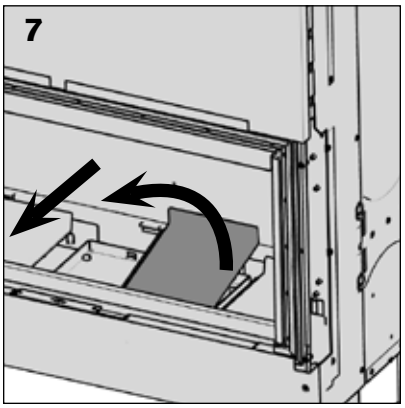
> Remove the cast-iron stove base plates.
Push the cast-iron plate on the left to the left using a flat screwdriver and move the other plates away to the right.
Push each of the plates to the back in order to be able to pivot them and take them out of the stove.

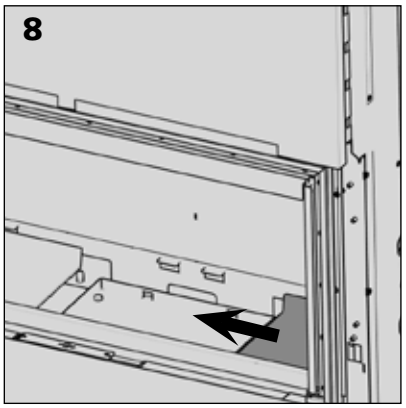


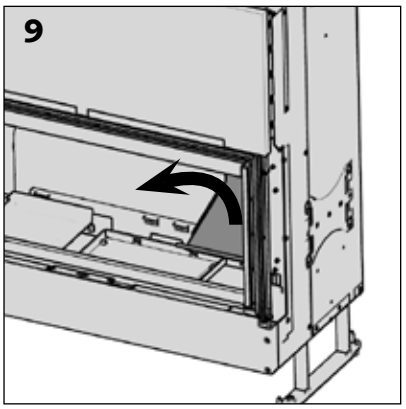


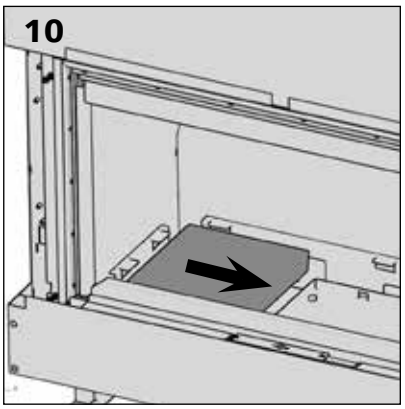


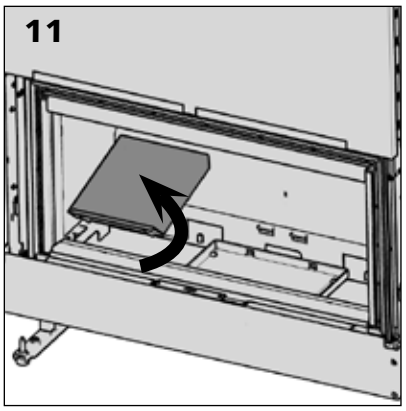


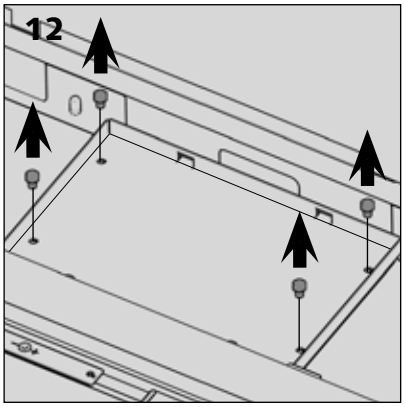


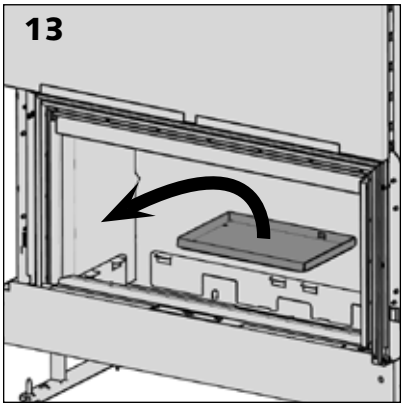












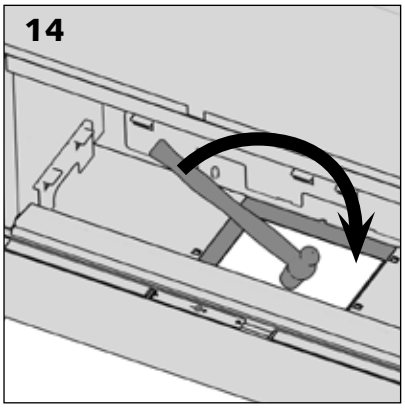
> Unscrew the hatch located at the back of the combustion chamber.

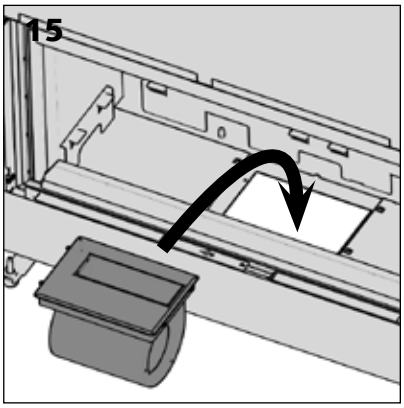
> Using a hammer, discard pre-cut plate to free opening for ventilator [photo 3].

> Connect electrical supply (see below).

> Insert and fix ventilator unit [photo 5].

Maintenance is carried out from inside the combustion chamber.

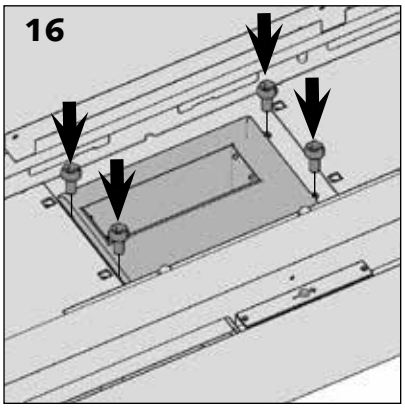


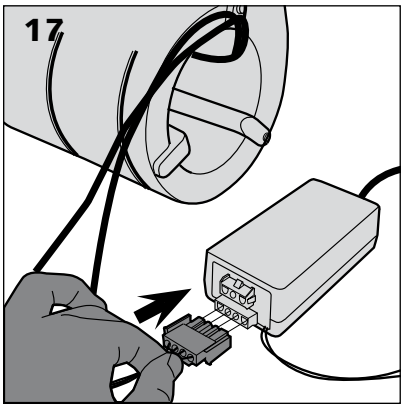


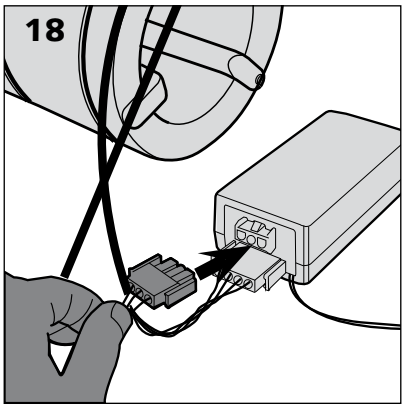
Check fuses are disconnected before any operation.

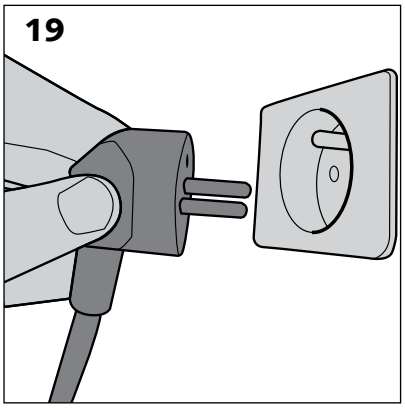
IMPORTANT!

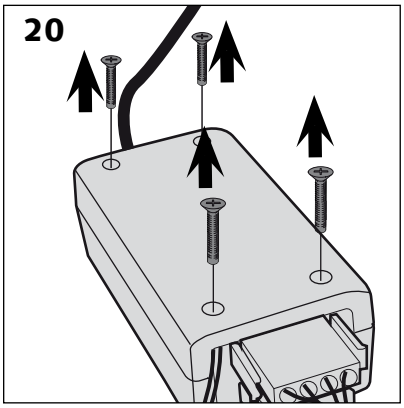
Make sure that you position the various parts in such a way that makes access possible once the stove is installed and the recess closed. They must be located under the access hatch of the combustion chamber (inside the air unit, if necessary).

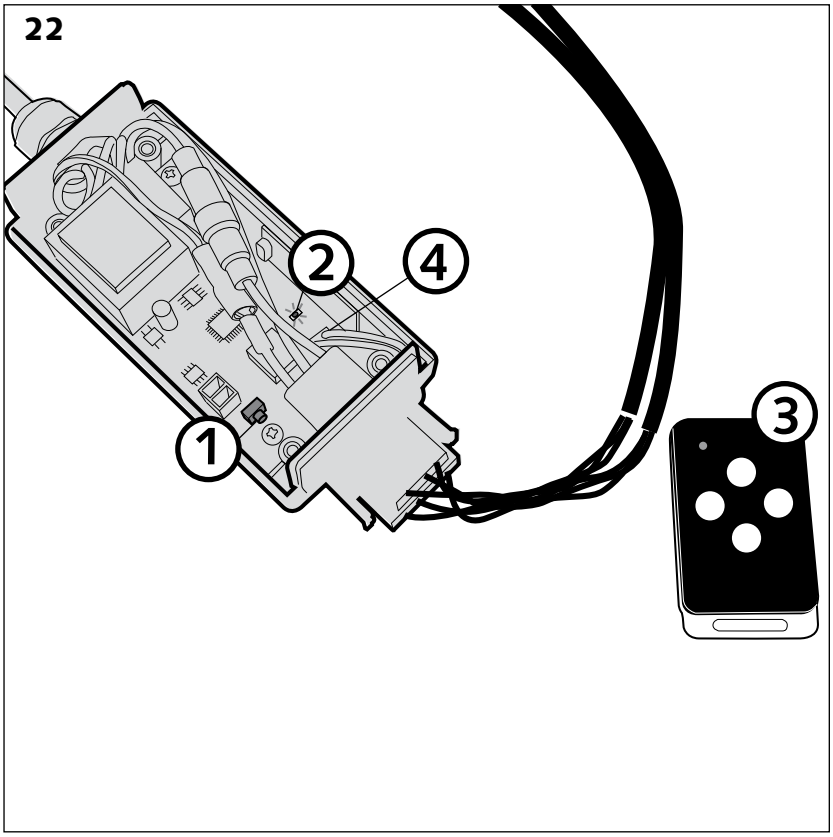












In order to pair up the remote control, open the case containing the electronic card [diagram 20]

> Press button①

> LED②should flash rapidly.

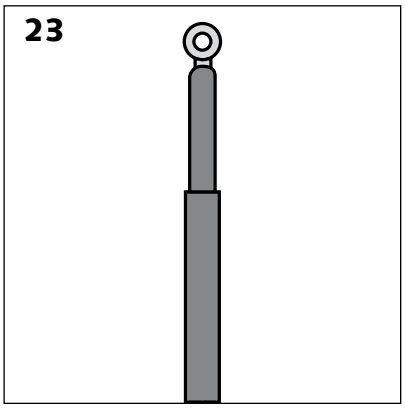
> Press any remote control button③

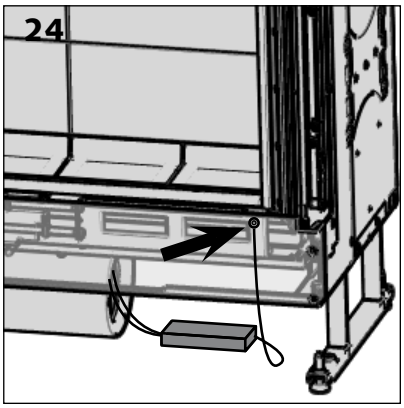
> LED②should flash more slowly. From now on, the transmitter and receiver recognise each other.

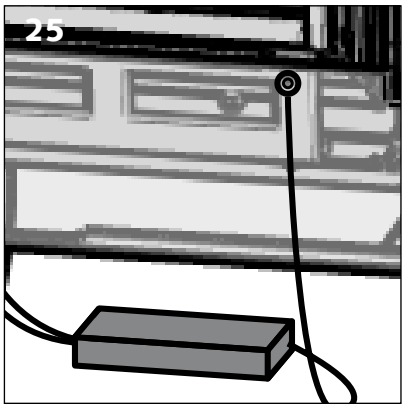
> Close the case.

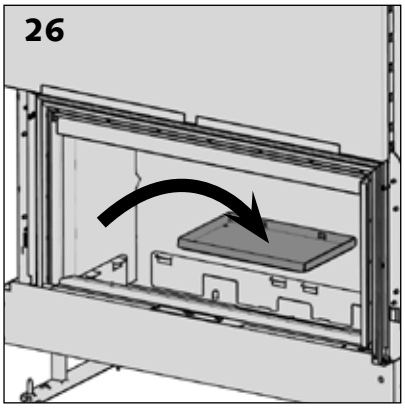
If you wish to use the fan without the sensor, ensure that the element④is detached.

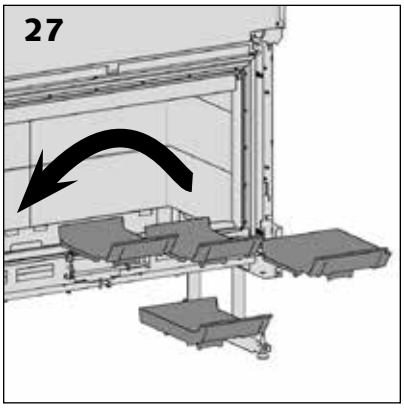
The heat sensor is configured in the factory to activate the fan once the temperature exceeds 30° C. It is possible to increase this temperature, and to do this, please refer to the "configure temperature sensor" section.



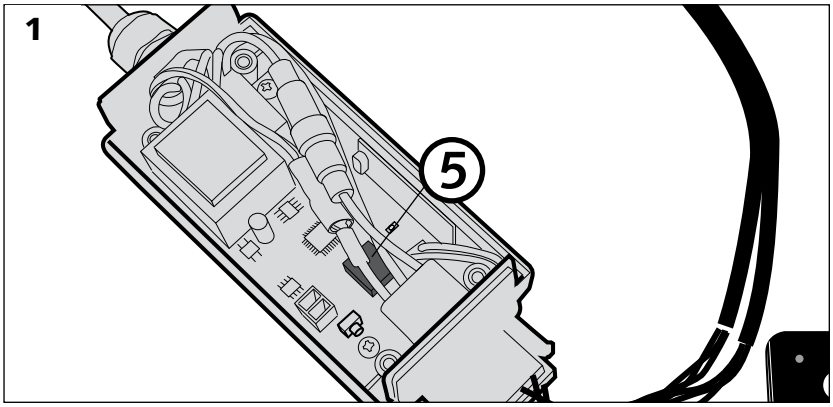


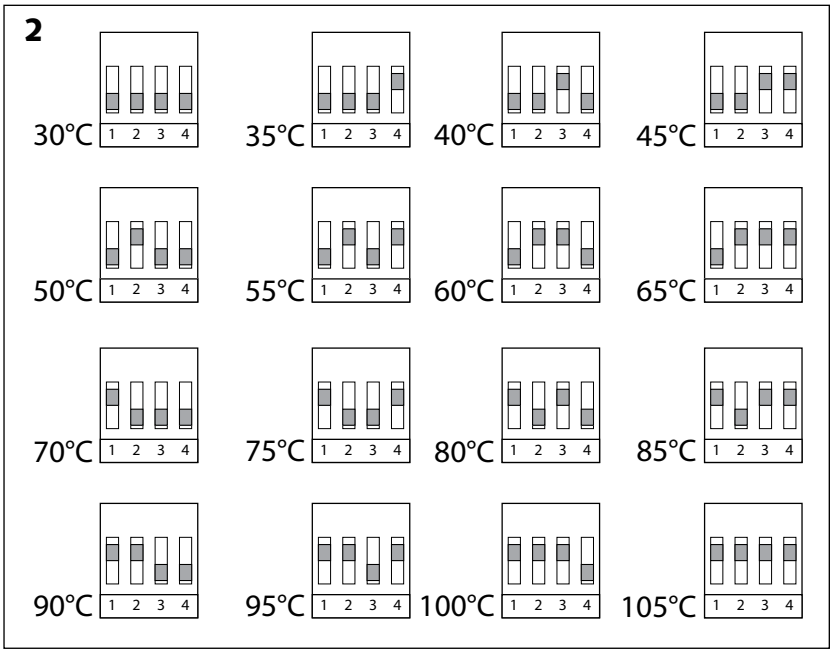






Configuration of the band temperature sensor (option)



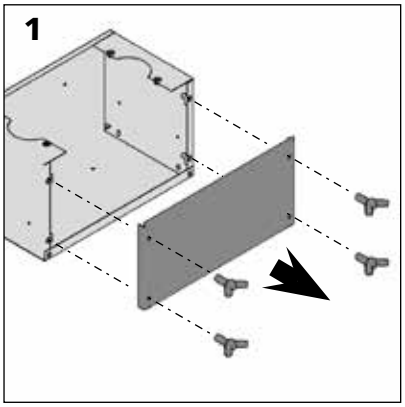


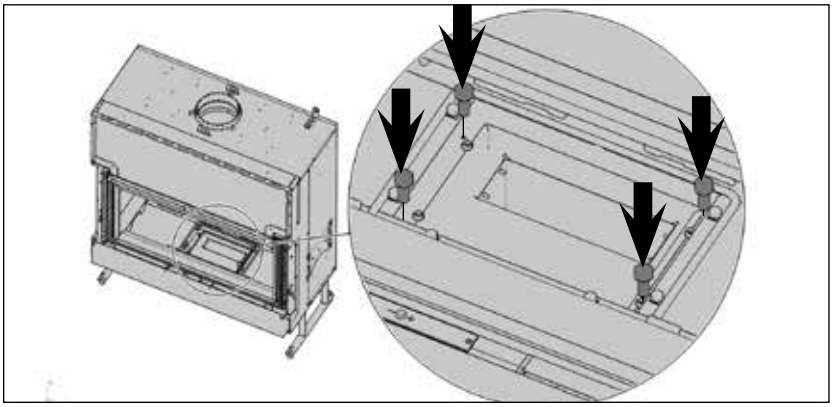
Reminder: The fan is fitted with a heat sensor. This sensor activates the fan once the temperature exceeds a predefined threshold and automatically turns the fan off when the temperature falls below this same value. This way, the fan cannot blow cold air into your room.

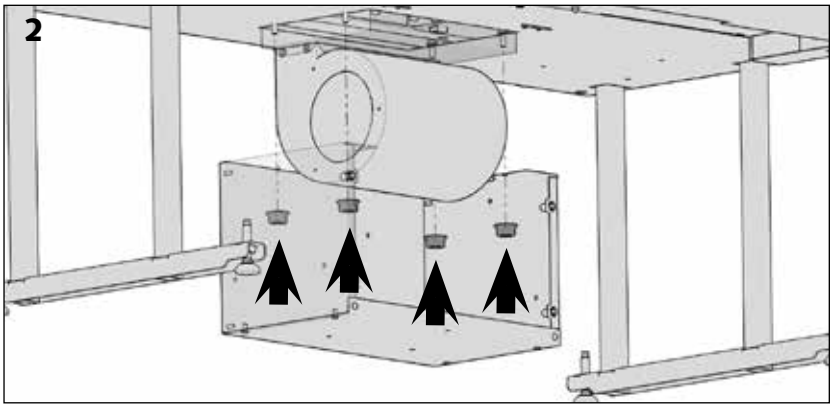
The factory setting defines the activation temperature at 30° C.

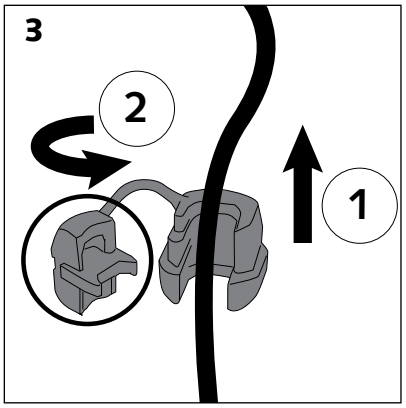
It is possible to increase this value. Refer to diagram 2 in order to adjust the DIPswitch [diagram 1 item 5] depending on the activation/ deactivation temperature desired.

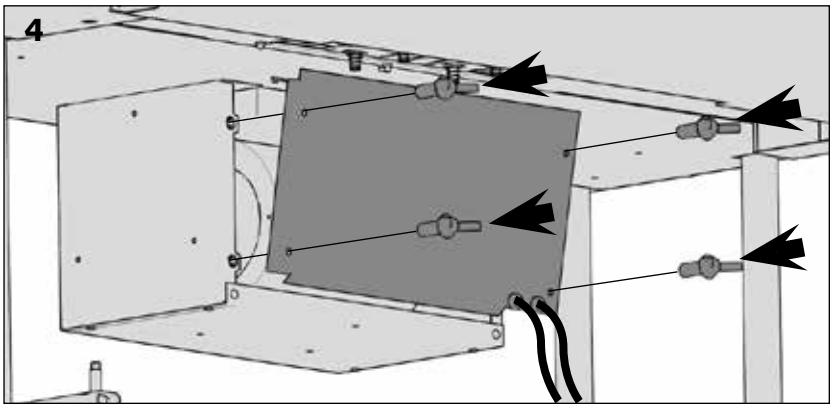
Fitting the fan housing (option)



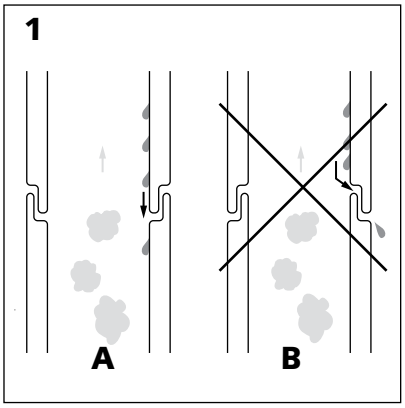








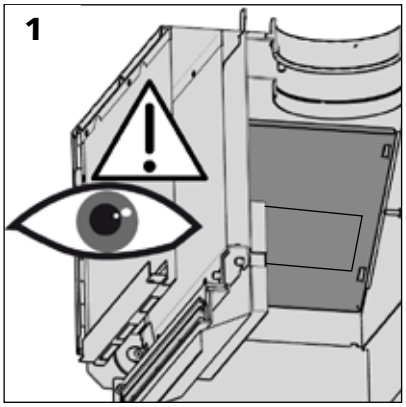
Connection to the smoke flue

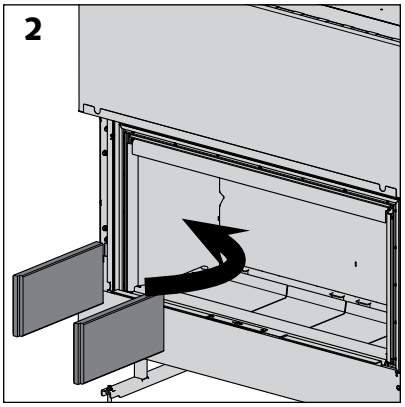


The fitting of the various flue parts must be air-tight to encourage the dispersal of condensation [diagram 1A] rather than that of the smoke [diagram 1B].

In the case of a connection duct for just one room, leave a gap of 2 mm/m lengthways to allow for expansion.

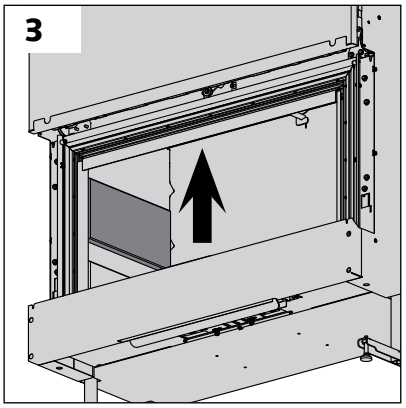
Lining the combustion chamber

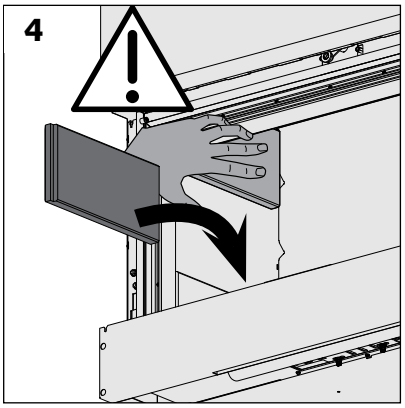


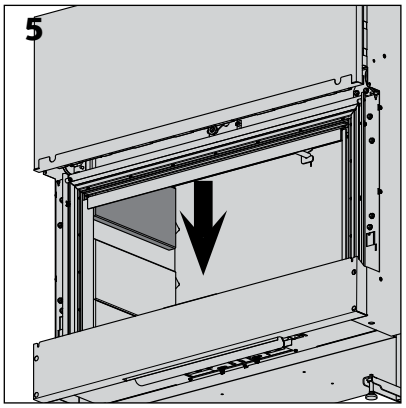


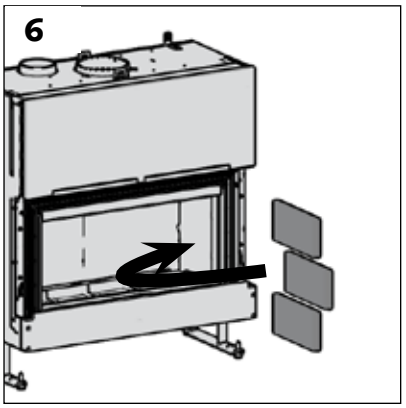
Warning!
Before lining the combustion chamber, ensure that the two sheet metal deflectors are correctly notched [diagram 1].

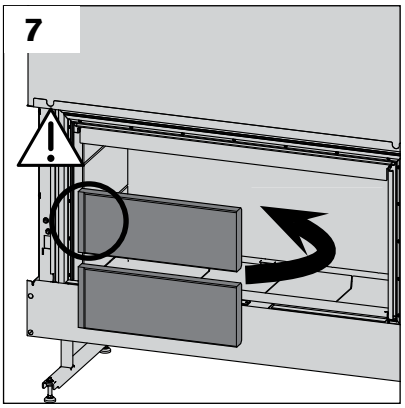
If you encounter drawing problems, it is possible to break the central pre-cut plate in order to create an air passage intended to improve the airflow.
To do this, unhook the sheet metal deflectors, break the pre-cut plates using a hammer and replace the two deflectors.

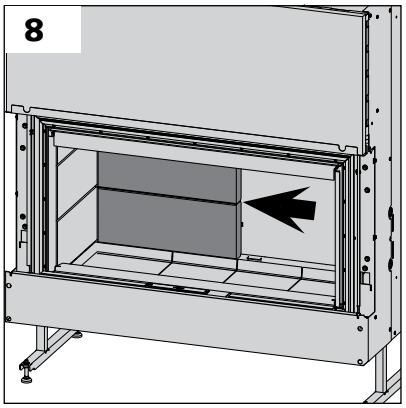


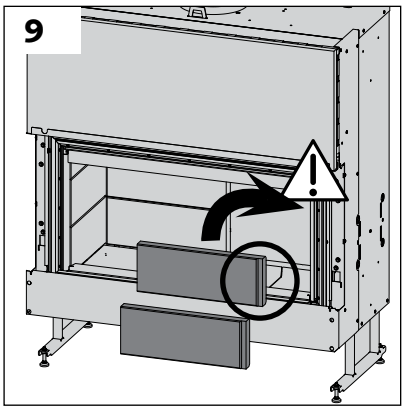


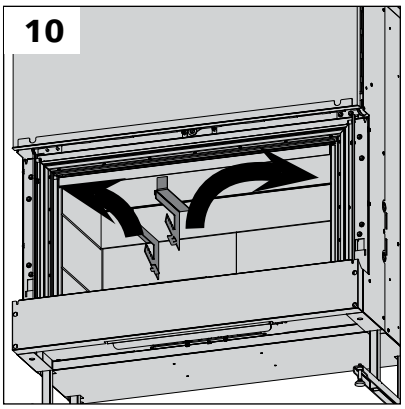


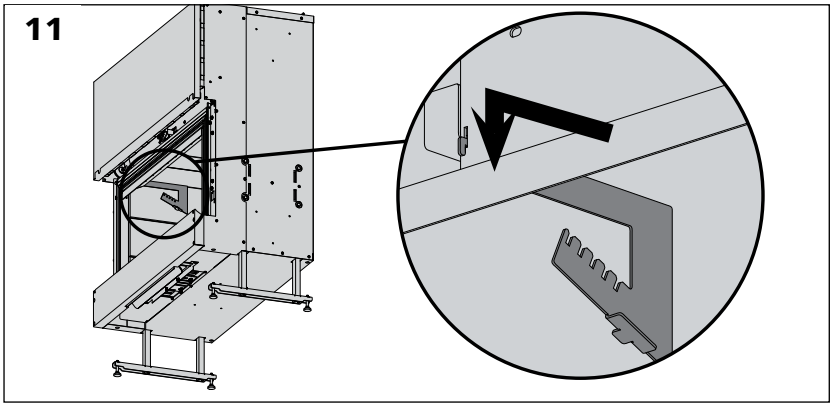










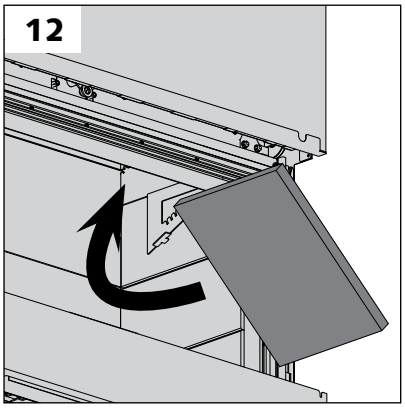


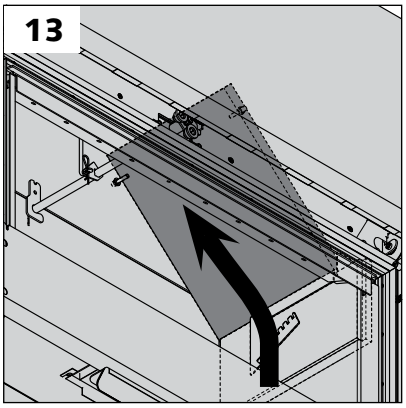
The horizontal vermiculite support [diagram 13] should be positioned on the tooth closest to the sloping vermiculite supports [diagram 14].

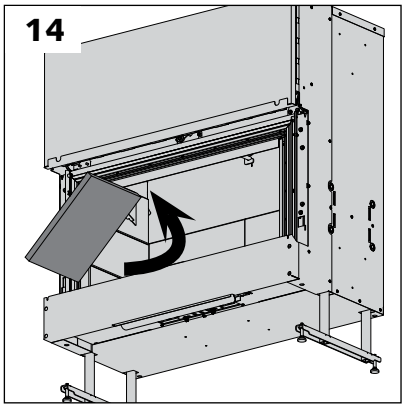
It is, however, possible to fit this support into the notches that are further away. This operation should be carried out in the case of a lazy chimney [diagram 15].

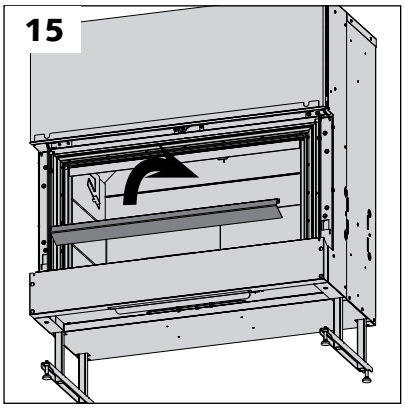
Warning!

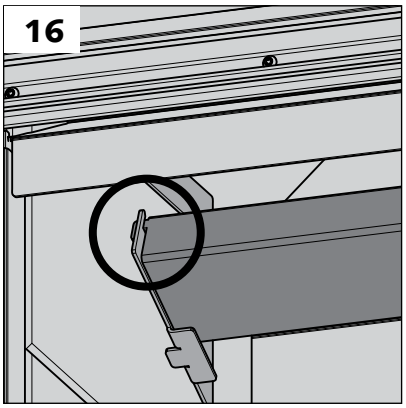
Make sure you do things step-by-step.

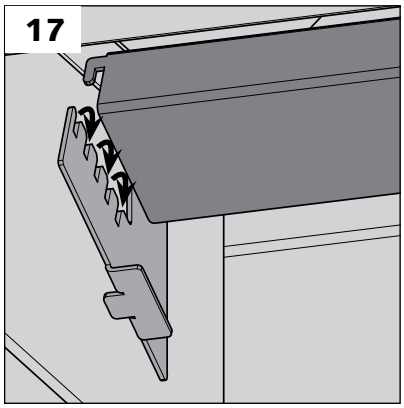


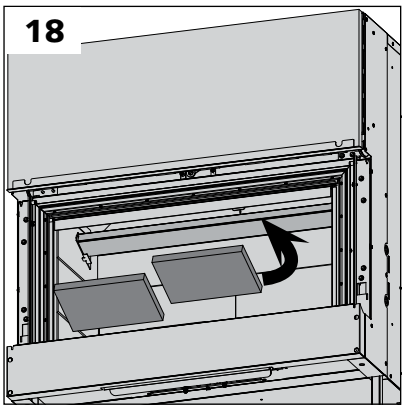


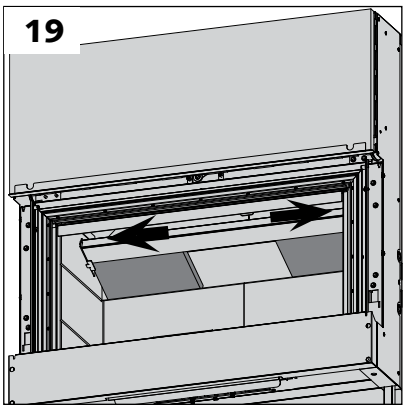


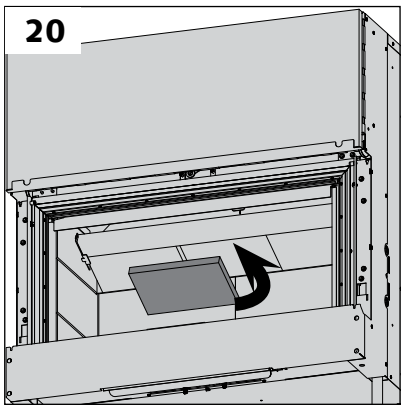




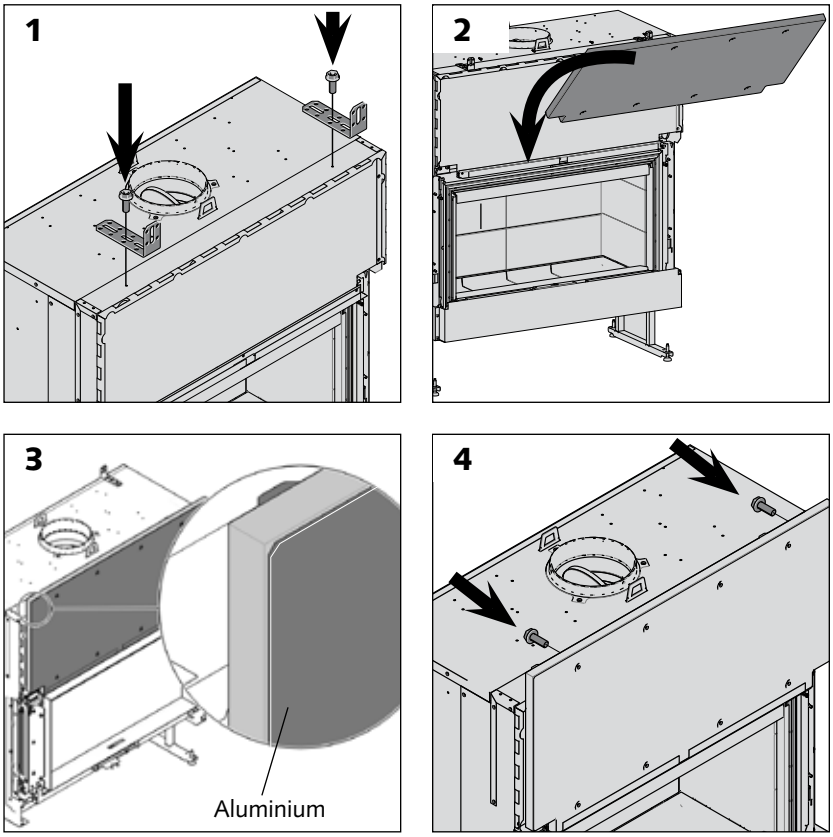




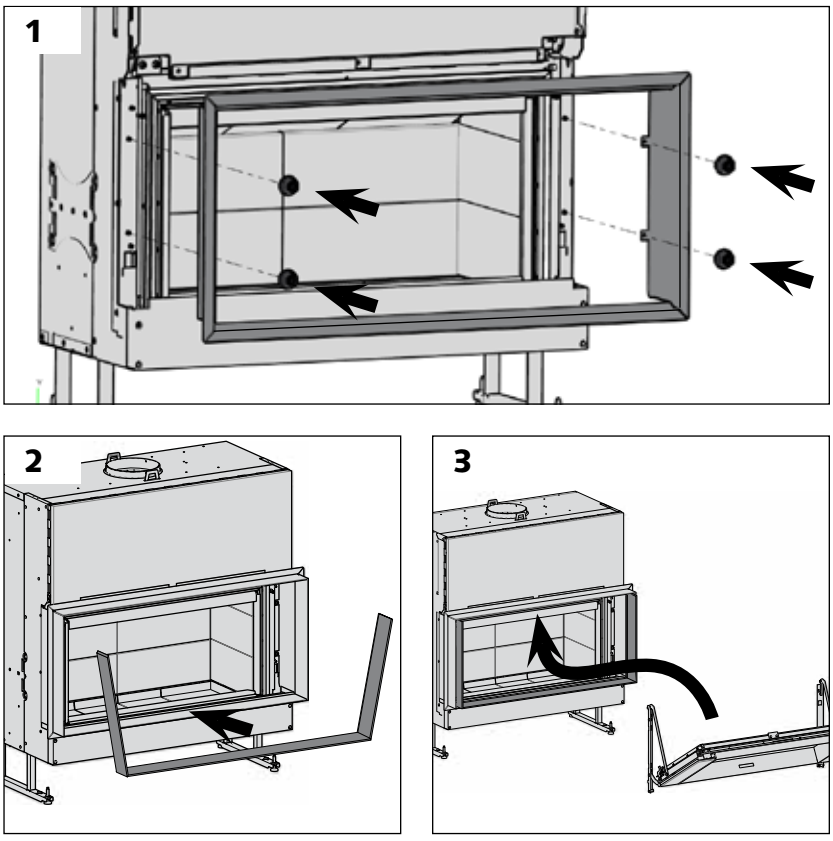




Insulating the front panel (option)

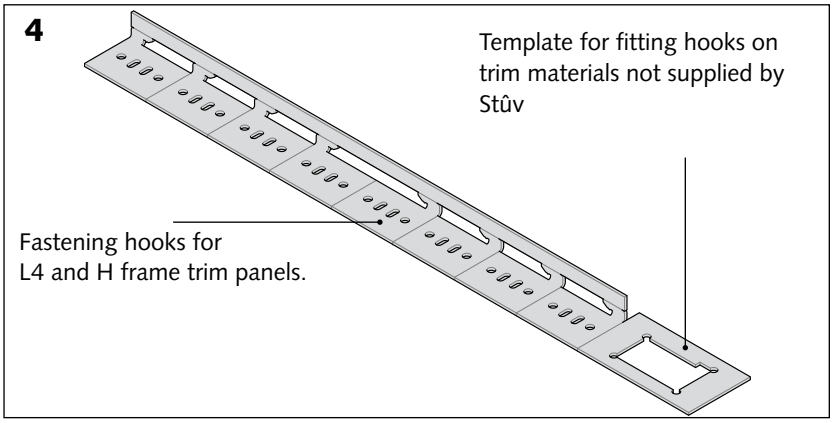


Fitting the frame (configurations C)

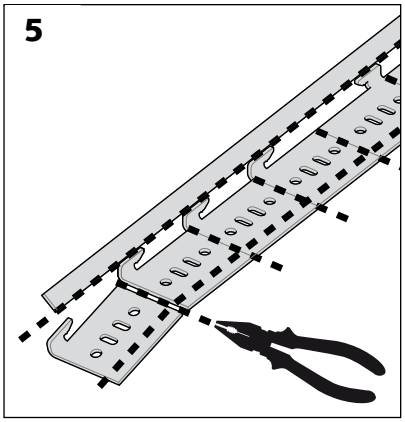


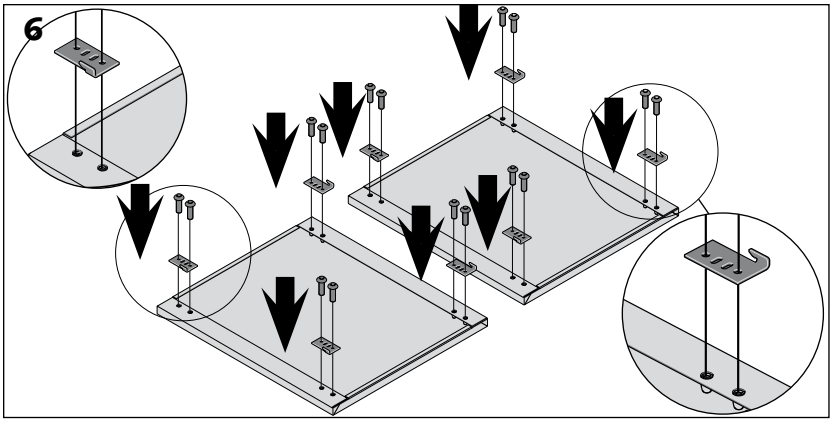
All of the frames are fastened using 4 hexagonal nuts with notched bases, metric size 6.

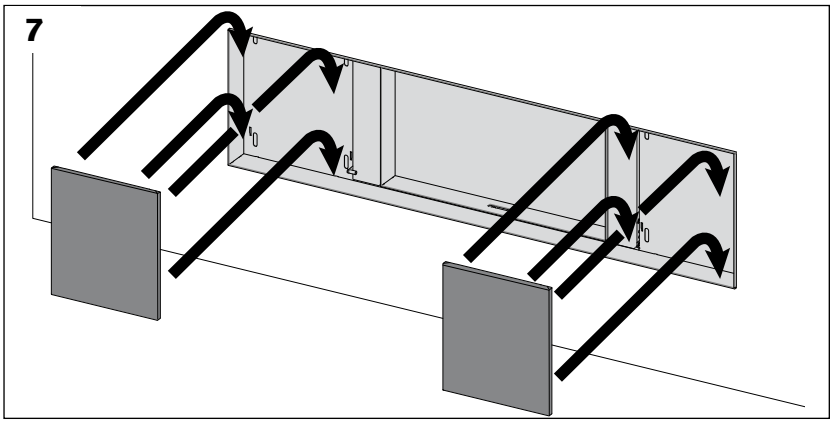
It is highly recommended that a piece of cardboard is used to protect the frame during the end of the installation of your Stûv 22 (particularly for refitting the door onto the device) [diagram 2 & 3].



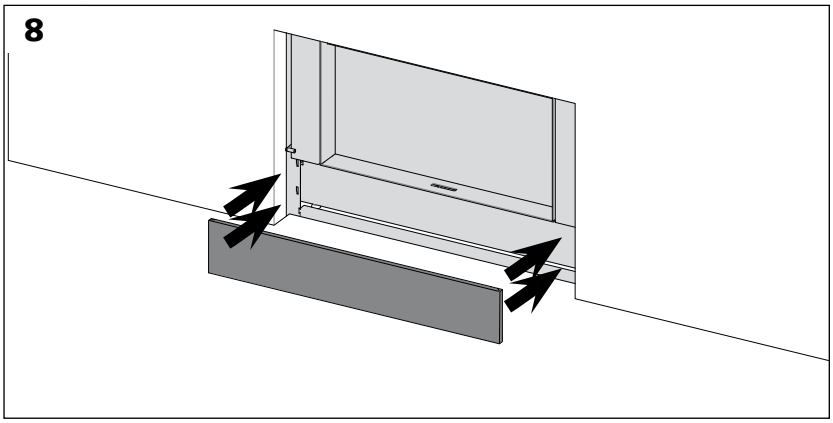
For H and L4 frames, cut out all of the hooks supplied with the finish.
Warning!
For the L4 frame, you will need 8 hooks
For the H frame, you will only need 4 hooks, discard the 4 surplus hooks.
The part at the end is a template for fitting the hooks on material not supplied by Stûv.



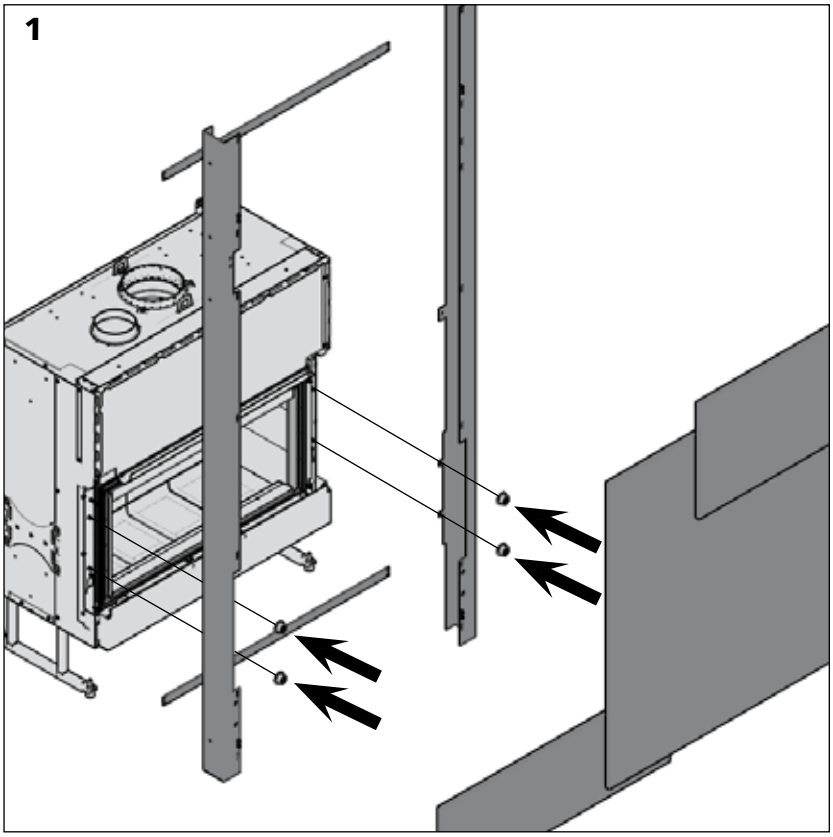




Once the lugs are fitted onto the trim panels, simply notch the metal panel(s) onto the frame structure [figure 7 for frame L4 and figure 8 for frame H].



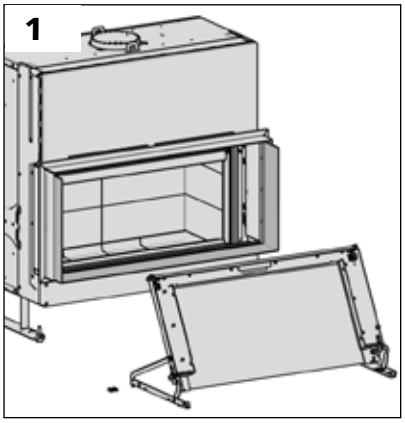
Fitting a front panel/a trim item (configurations D and I)

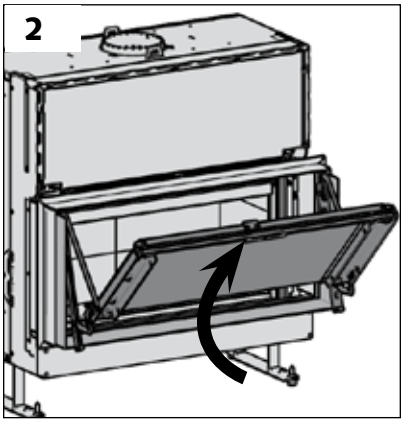


All of the front panels and finish supports are fixed using 4 M6 hex serrated flange nuts
Two angle brackets also reinforce the connection between the appliance and the finish.

Please refer to the instructions supplied with your finish (frame, front panel, framework) to find out all installation details.

Refitting the door

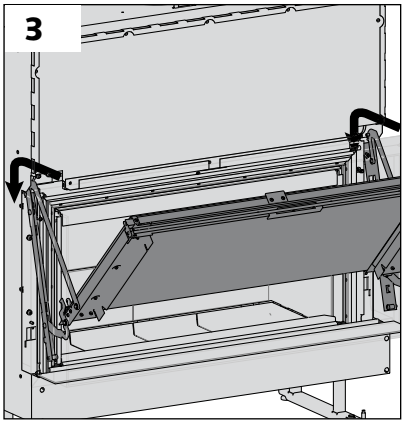


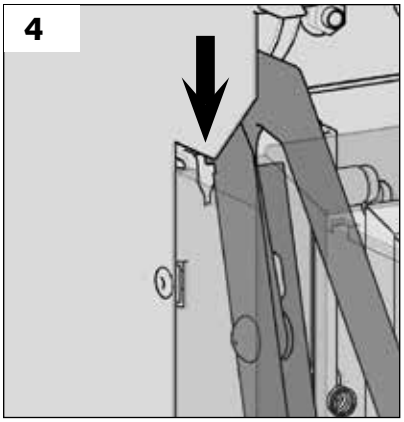


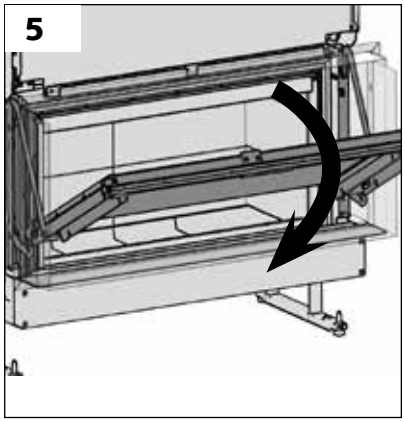
Warning!
Take care not to scratch your finishes when refitting the door.

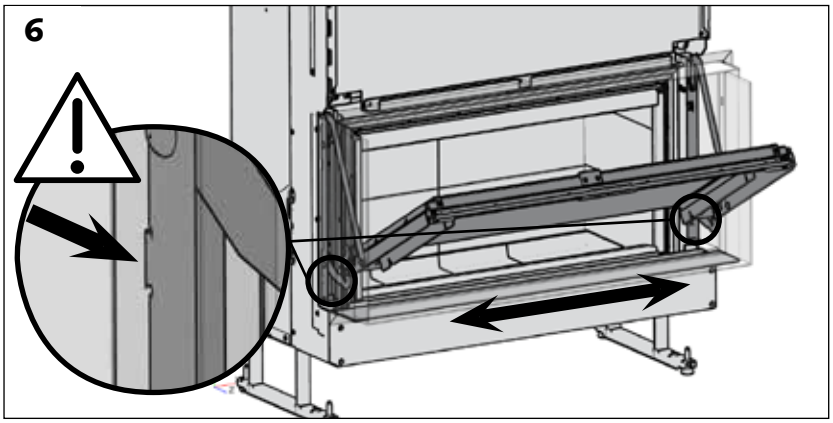
> Fit the hooks at the top of the frame [diagram 3 and 4]

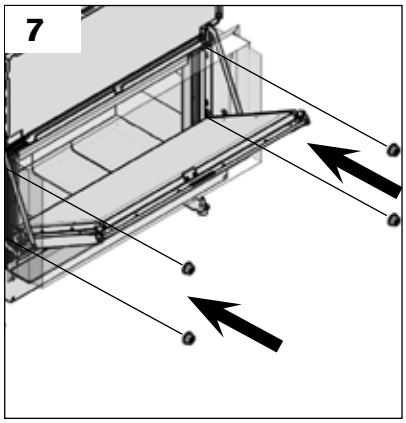
> Tip the door to apply it over the entire height [diagram 5]
Check that the centring lugs are grooved [diagram 6]. If needed, swing the door from left to right.

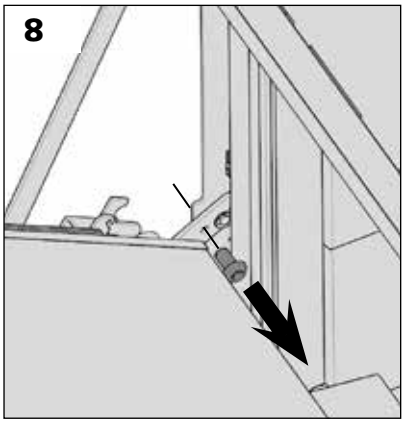


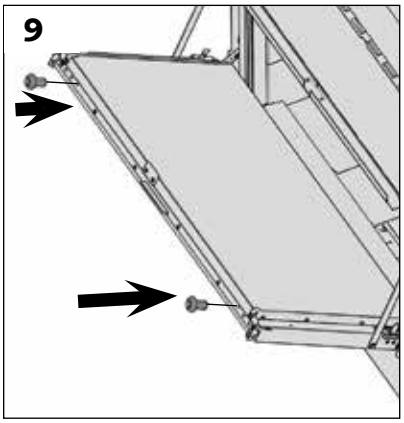










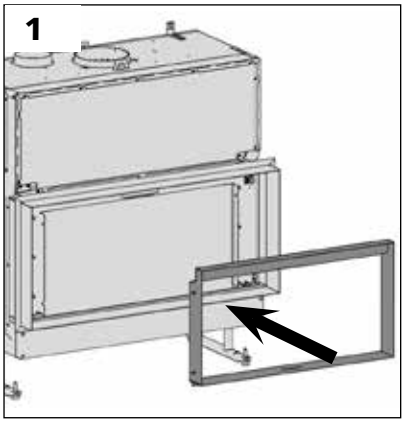


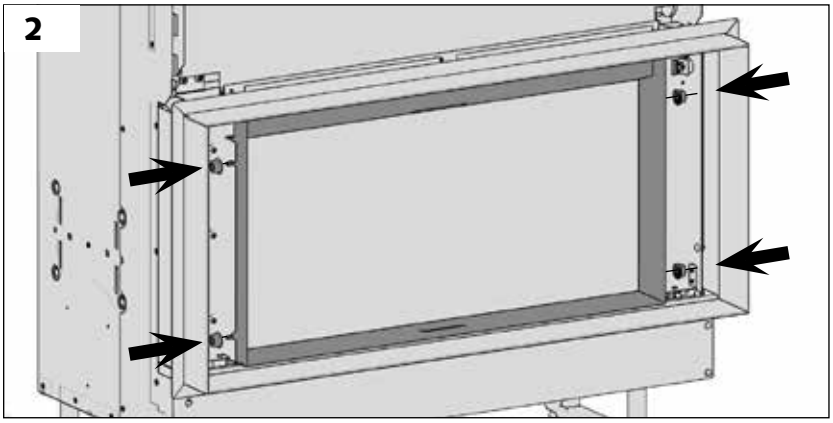
> Tighten the door using 4 nuts

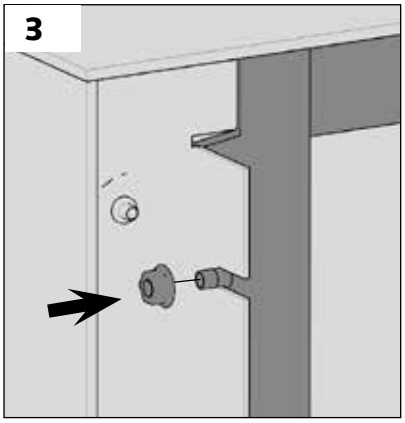
> Remove the locking screws from the strut and refit these screws on the top of the door.

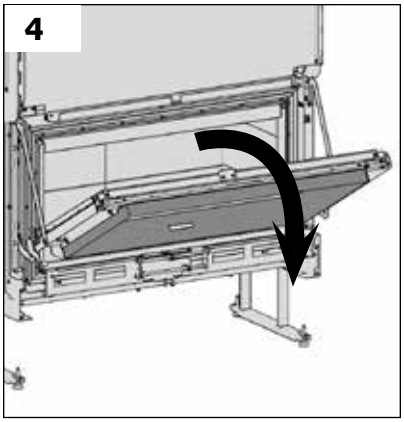
> Close the door.

Fitting the door frame



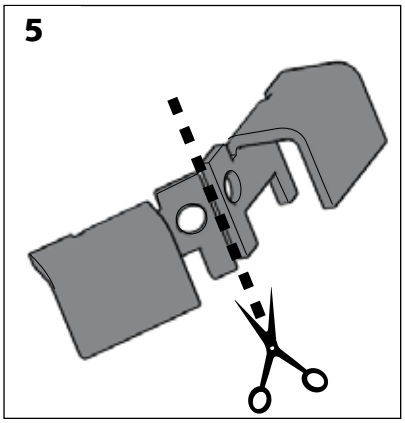


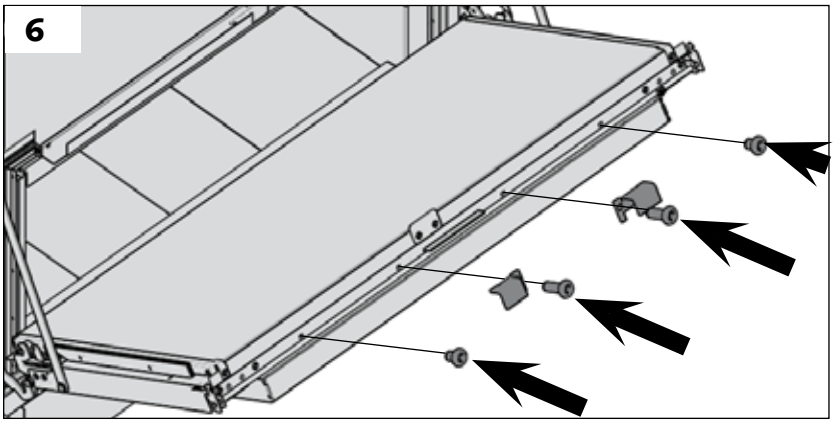


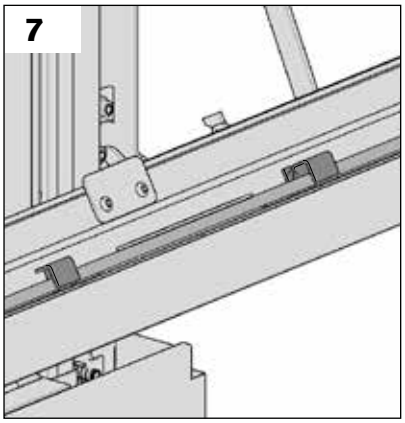


> Fit the frame onto the door and fasten it using 4 M6 nuts.

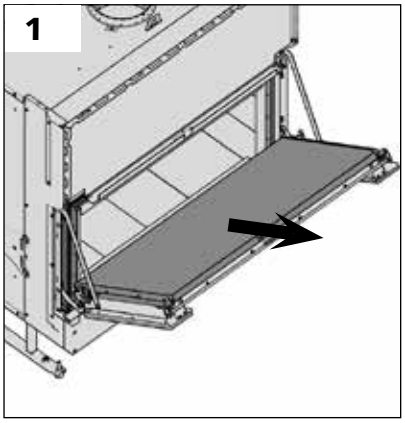
> The standard adjustment is where the pin is fully home.

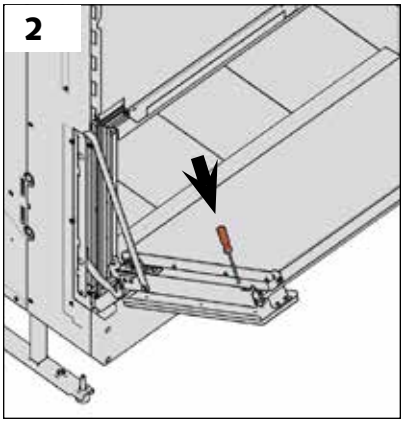




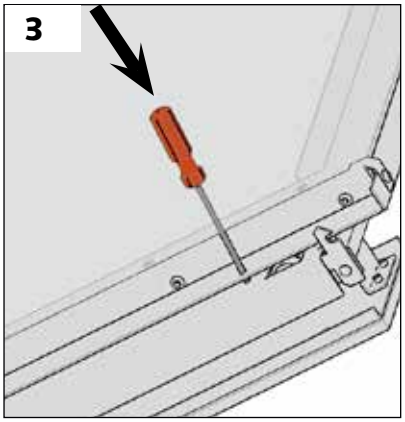


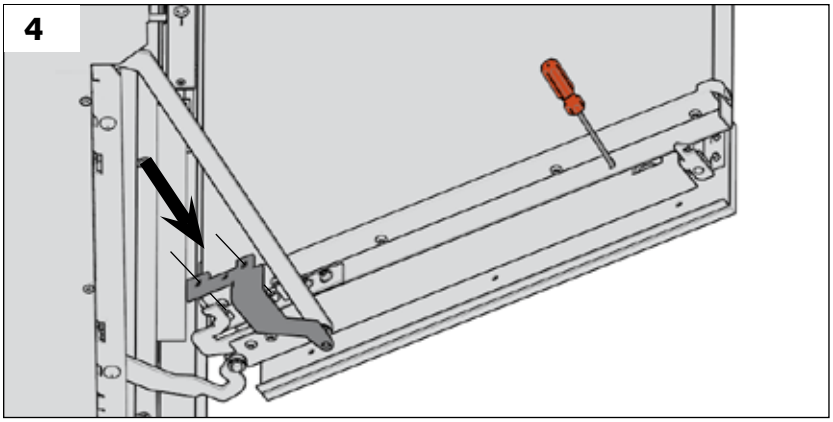
Fitting the grip

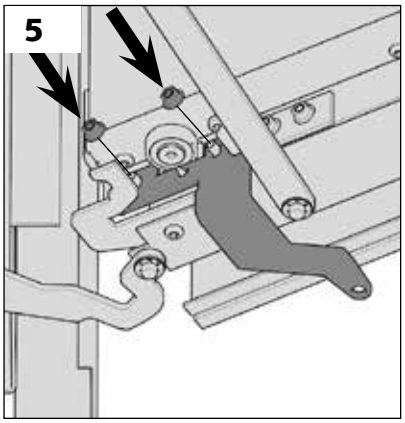


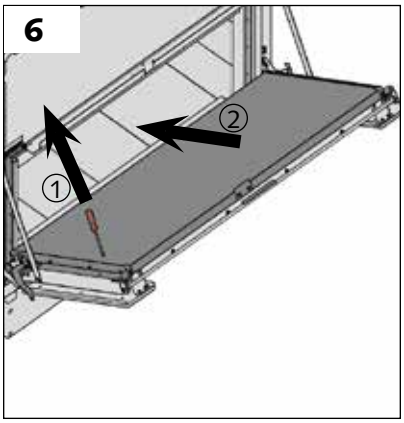


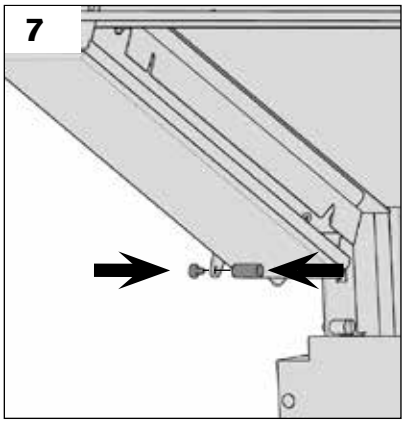
> Lift up the glass [diagram 1].
> Place a screwdriver into the top of the frame to block the glass in a slightly open position [diagram 2].
> Fix the handle using two M5 nuts [diagram 5]. The oblong plate enables adjustment in width in order to prevent the handle from scratching the finishing side panels[diagram 8].

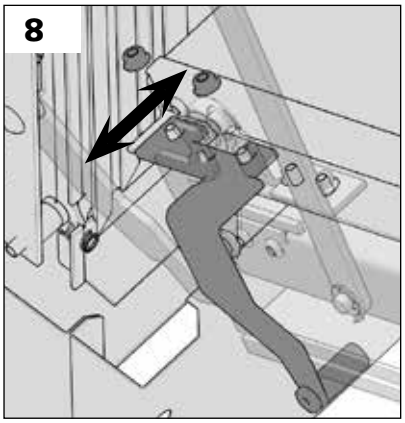






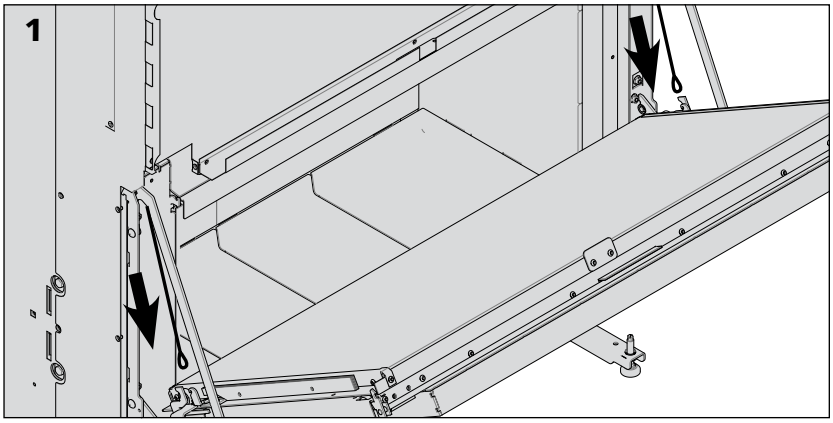






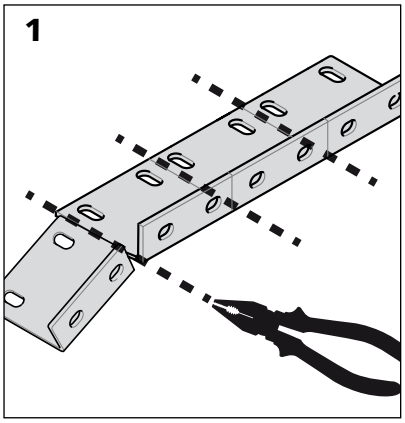
> Release the frame by removing the screwdriver and fitting the female handle element [diagram 7].

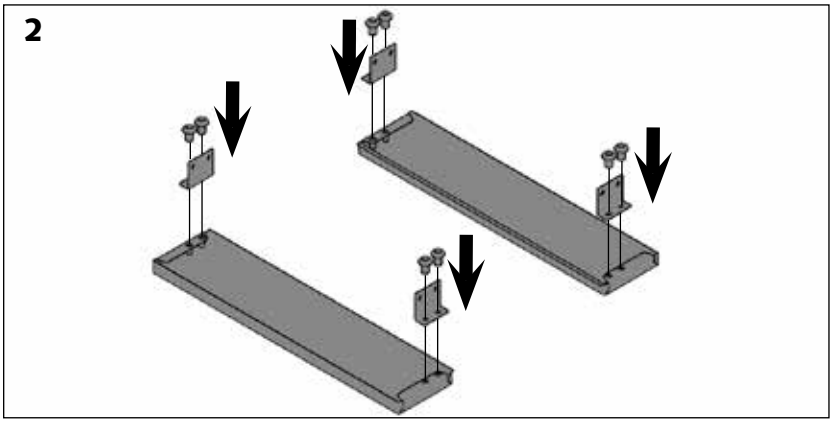
Hooking the counterweight cables

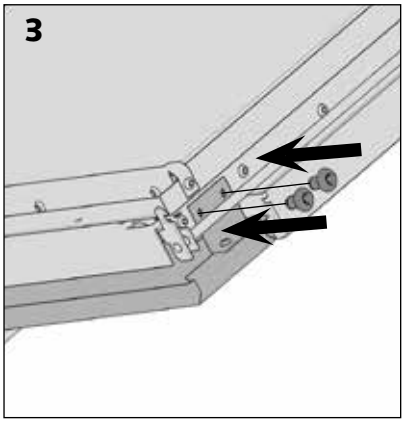


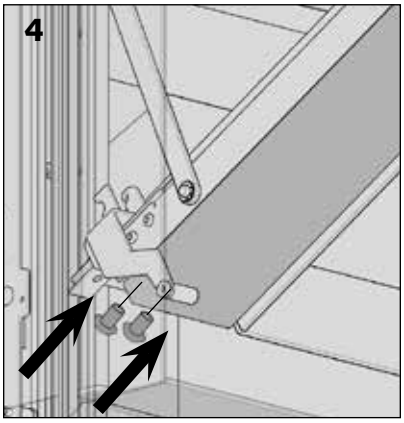
Warning!
Ensure that the cable is straight.
If the cable has a twist, the travel of the counterweight may be diverted. If this is the case, there might be an unwanted noise.

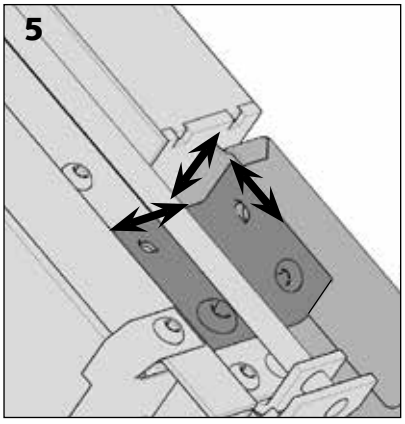
Fitting the finishing side panels











> Fit the fastening lugs on the side panels [figure 2].

If the side panels are metal (C and D configurations), the lugs are fixed using two M5x8 torx screws on the top part and two M5X10 torx screws on the bottom part.
For configuration I, please refer to the trim instructions.

> Fix each side panel using two screws on the top and two screws on the bottom of the door [figures 3 and 4].

The screws are inserted into the oblong holes which means you can adjust the position of the finishing side panels in order to make sure they are aligned aesthetically.

When the installation of the stove is complete…

… Carry out a test to ensure it is working correctly.

Before this test, ensure no items involved in installation have been left in the combustion chamber or in the bends.

When the fire is first lit, some smoke or odours may be produced : Ventilate the room thoroughly.

See directions for use.

Once installation is complete, return the directions for use to the user. Fill in the guarantee certificate with him (at the back of the directions for use) and advise him to return it to the manufacturer or importer.

ACCEPTANCE OF WORKS

PLEASE COMPLETE IN BLOCK CAPITALS.

THE PURCHASER

SURNAME .....
FIRST NAME .....
ADDRESS WHERE WORKS WERE CARRIED OUT .....
POST CODE .....
TOWN/PLACE .....
COUNTRY .....

INSTALLATION ENGINEER

COMPANY .....

YOUR STÛV STOVE 22

SERIAL N° .....
DATE OF INSTALLATION .....

FLUE CHARACTERISTICS

HEIGHT OF FLUE IN M .....
DIAMETER OF FLUE IN MM .....
TYPE OF FLUE .....

CHECK OF SYSTEM'S SETTINGS

CHECK ON THE VACUITY OF THE FLUE .....
VALIDATION OF DRAUGHT .....
VERIFICATION OF AIR INLET SETTING
(OPEN/CLOSED) .....
.....
CHECK OF THE HUMIDITY OF THE WOOD .....HUMIDITY % ☐ NO WOOD

COMMENTS .....
.....
.....

SAFETY GUIDELINES

The use of this system has to comply with the installer's recommendations and the manufacturer's instructions which are set out in the directions for use issued to the customer with the invoice and this confirmation of acceptance.

The efficiency and longevity of the system depend directly on the quality of wood used: it is essential that wood with humidity of less than 18% (*) or reconstituted wood briquettes are used. Green wood with drying-out time of less than 24 months cannot be used (more information in the "fuels" section on pages 8 and 9 of the directions for use).

THE INSTALLATION ENGINEER (name written out in full and signature).....

THE CUSTOMER (name written out in full and signature) .....
☐ Directions for use of the system issued to customer / ☐ Information sheet on lighting the stove issued to the customer

* www.nfboisdechauffage.org

CONTACTS

Stûv stoves are designed and manufactured in Belgium by:

Stûv sa
rue Jules Borbouse 4
B-5170 Bois-de-Villers (Belgium)
info@stuv.com – www.stuv.com

Importer for the UK

Jetmaster Fires Ltd
Unit 2 Peacock Trading Estate,
Goodwood Rd, Eastleigh, Hampshire,
SO50 4NT, Hampshire
T +44 2380 629 513
sales@jetmaster.co.uk
www.jetmaster.co.uk

Importer for Finland

Ilkka Alatarvas OY
Pikkujärventie 4B
01680 Vantaa
T 400 872 858
www.takkamaailma.com

Importer for Sweden

Eldoform Sverige AB
Slipgatan 2 – 117 39 Stockholm
T 0707 883 53 – www.eldoform.se

Importer for Denmark

Stove APS
Aldershvilevej 84 – 2880 Bagsvaerd
T 51 33 10 93

Importer for Estonia

Tulering Kaminasalong Oü
Sopruse 145 – 13417 Tallinn
T +372 56 249 004 - www.tulering.ee

installation instructions
Stûv 22 [en]

02-2015 – SN 160580 > …

Editor: Gérard Pitance – rue Jules Borbouse 4 – 5170 Bois-de-Villers – Belgium

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