

TO GIVE TO THE USER

stuv

directions for use [en]  
Stûv 30-compact

10/15 – SN 94770 > ...

Thank you for choosing a Stûv stove.

Your fireplace was designed to offer you pleasure, comfort and safety. It was built and assembled with the greatest care. If it should not, please contact your retailer.

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## GENERAL INFORMATION

### Standards, certification and technical specifications

The Stûv 30-compact 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 13240: 2001 and  
13240-A2: 2004 standards  
(stoves)**



Stûv 30-compact are covered by the patent nr 1130323.



**Stûv sa**  
**B-5170 Bois-de-Villers (Belgium)**

10 QA101324005  
EN 13240: 2001 / A2: 2004

**Wood insert 30-compact**

Minimum safety distance from adjacent combustible materials:

- behind: 10 cm
- on the sides: 10 cm
- below: 0 cm

Recommended fuel: wood logs only

CO emissions: 0.09%

Average smoke temperature at rated power: 302°C

Nominal heat power: 6 kW

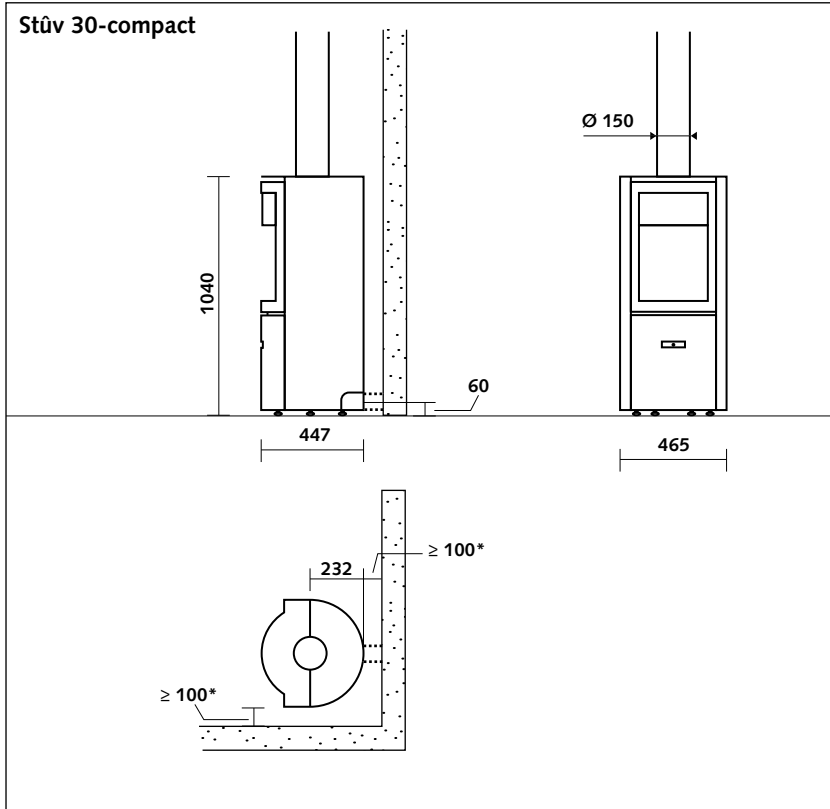
Efficiency: >80%

Particle emissions: 18 mg/Nm<sup>3</sup>

Please read the directions for use!

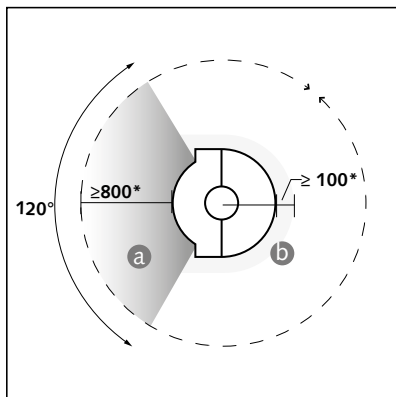
## Other technical characteristics

<b>Stûv 30-compact</b>			
Minimum diameter of the duct for the intake of outside combustion air	100 cm <sup>2</sup>		
Maximum length of logs in vertical position	40 cm		
Maximum length of logs in horizontal position	25 cm		
System mass	114 kg		
Optimum output range for usage	3–9 kW		
Range of wood consumption per hour recommended (at 12% humidity)	0.8–2.5 kg		
Maximum limit for consumption of wood per hour (to avoid overheating the system)	3.3 kg/h		
	<b>glass-door mode</b>	<b>closed-door mode</b>	<b>open-fire mode</b>
Minimum draught needed to obtain the rated calorific output	12 Pa	12 Pa	7 Pa
Weight-flow ratio of smokes	4.9 g/s	4.6 g/s	33.6 g/s
Average smoke temperature at rated power	325 °C	340 °C	180 °C



The radiation from the glass door [diagram 1/a] and from the sides of the stove [diagram 1/b] can be considerable.

Whatever the direction of the rotating stove, ensure safe distances from combustible materials are maintained.



\* safe distances from combustible materials

### Stûv 30-compact: 3 modes of operation

In glass door mode, your stove offers excellent efficiency and good visibility of the flames.

The stove also offers excellent efficiency when used in closed-door mode. This position is used both when the stove is not in operation and to achieve a slow-burn rate.

Use the stove in open-fire mode for loading logs, for barbecues and to feel the warmth of the flames.

### It heats!

When the stove is working (i.e. when the lighting stage is finished) the bed of embers will glow and the logs will produce large flames. The temperature in the combustion chamber [a] is very high and the heat dissipates in two ways:

- by radiation through the glass door,
- also by convection: the air circulates in the double wall [b] around the combustion chamber and reheats before dissipating around the room [c].

### Conserving heat

The flue [d] is full of hot gases that are much lighter than the air outside and therefore rise out of the flue that is holding them. The flue therefore literally sucks in the gases contained in the stove. However, it is important that the gases and the heat that they contain do not escape too easily from the flue.

Two mechanisms stop them:

- Firstly, the air needed for combustion cannot get into the stove unless the regulator lever is used [e] – this allows you to control the quantity needed to obtain the desired rate.
- The hot gases cannot enter directly into the flue: they have to pass through a system of deflectors [f] which form a second bottleneck.

### In open-fire mode...

... You can enjoy the crackling of the embers, the scent of the wood fire and the pleasant sensation of heat radiated directly from the flames of the primitive fire.

... But your stove heats less well and consumes more wood.

Lots more air floods into the combustion chamber [a]. To avoid backdraughts, the deviator [f] is raised. There is nothing to impede the gases (and the heat they contain), and they escape much more quickly into the chimney [d]. Combustion is therefore incomplete.

Your Stûv 30-compact provides optimal and eco-friendly heating as well as greater efficiency in the "closed" position. Therefore, we recommend this mode of usage and advise you to restrict use in open-fire mode to short periods (e.g. barbecues).

## How does your Stûv 30-compact work? (continued)

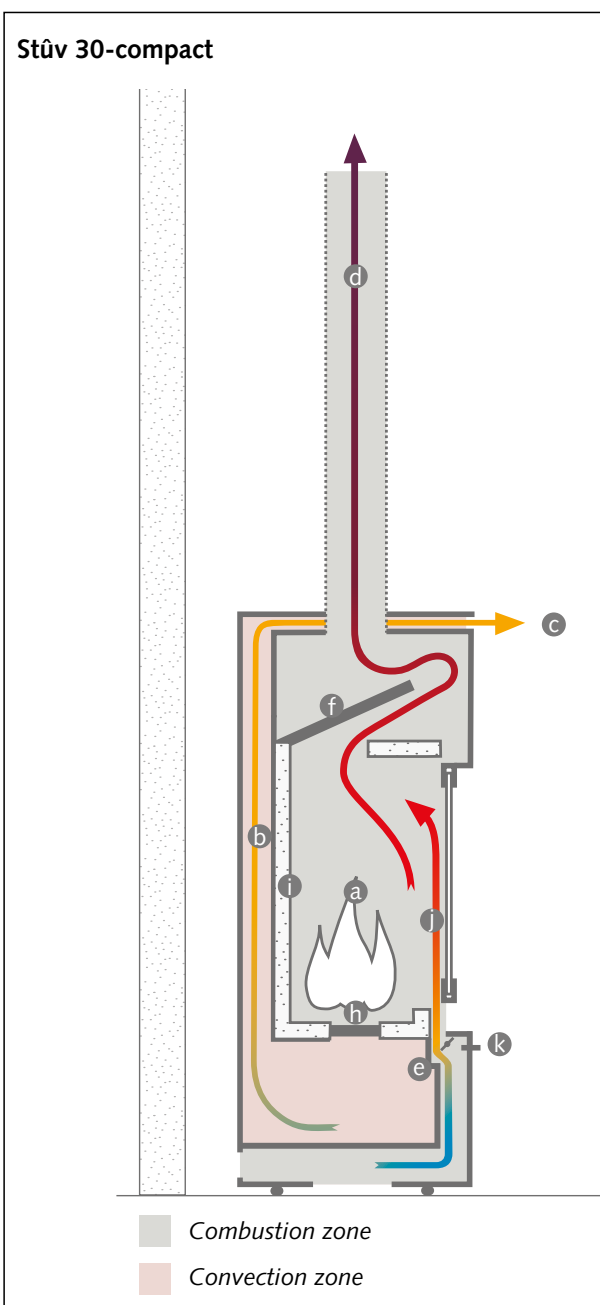
### Exactly what's required where it's required!

The air required for combustion is strictly reduced to the amount necessary and, when the stove is in operation, it is distributed as follows:

- a small amount feeds the base of the flames [h],
- another quantity enters the combustion chamber through small holes arranged between the bricks [i] at the back of the chamber and ignites the residual gases in the upper part of the stove; this is “post-combustion”,

– a final quantity sweeps the glass [j] to prevent smoke from condensing there. This air is also used in “post-combustion”.

You determine the rate of the stove by controlling the amount of combustion air using the control valve [k]. This has been designed to optimally distribute airflows in a single action whatever the rate chosen.



**Which wood should you choose ?**

Different kind of wood have different heat capacities and do not burn in the same way.

Generally you should opt for hard wood such as oak, beech, ash, hornbeam or fruit trees. They produce lovely flames and a lot of embers which will glow for a long time.

**Beech [photo 1], ash**

Firewood to be recommended: they dry quickly and are readily available. They should be stored under shelter as soon as they have been cut and split otherwise they rot very quickly and lose their heat capacity. They are easy to ignite, provide dynamic fires and rather bright flames.

**Oak [photo 2]**

An excellent fuel but –contrary to other wood– must remain unsheltered for 2 years so that rain can wash away the tannins it contains. Then it should be stored under shelter for another two years or so before being suitable for burning. There is a significant proportion of sapwood (which burns too quickly) in small branches. Oak burns slowly, provides a quiet fire and gives nice embers. This is ideal for having a barbecue and a fire at a lower rate.

**Hornbeam [photo 3], cherry wood [photo 4], fruit trees**

Excellent fuels but scarce. These are hard woods providing nice flames, harmonious, quiet and give nice embers. This is ideal for having a barbecue or a less intense fire.

**Birch [photo 5], lime, chestnut, poplar, robinia, acacia**

These are broad-leaved trees producing soft wood. They provide nice but lively flames and few embers. Wood burns fast and will be used to light or rekindle the fire.

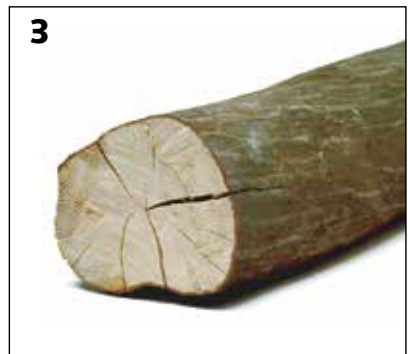
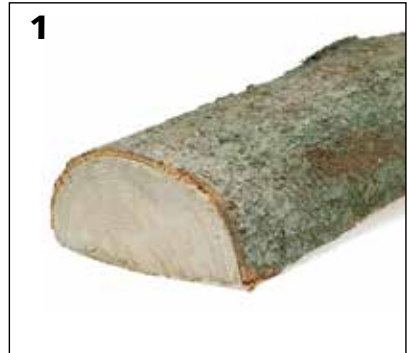
Warning: Poplar produces abundant and volatile embers. Robinia and acacia can cause important ember projections.

**Conifers**

They produce a lot of heat but burn quickly; they sputter embers and the resin they contain foul up the flue. They should be avoided.

**Unsuitable**

Stûv stoves are designed for domestic use, and should never be used for burning waste of any kind. Only burn wood logs; do not burn coal, chipboard, varnished or chemically treated wood or any other fuel not recommended (no liquid fuels). The heat produced by these materials is too intense and can damage your stove (including the glass door which can become cloudy) and cause it to soot up. They give off toxic and polluting emanations.



**Drying**

Whatever the wood chosen it should be really dry. Damp wood heats a great deal less and a great part of the energy is used to evaporate the water it contains. The sapwood – as the soft wood just beneath the bark is called – can contain up to 75% of water. Furthermore, moist wood releases a lot of smoke and not many flames and it causes the fireplace, its window and the flue to get dirty and soot up.

To avoid wasting energy and slow combustion, Stûv highly recommends burning wood that has a moisture content below 20%.

**Wood drying**

Big logs should be split for the wood to dry better. Wood should be covered or sheltered from the rain, but well ventilated.

Generally you should allow two years for the wood to dry properly. You will soon learn to estimate the dryness of logs by weighing them in your hand. The dryer they are the lighter they will feel, and they will produce a clearer sound when you knock two together.

**Moisture tester**


This little accessory, available from your Stûv dealer, accurately tests the quality of the wood and its moisture content.

Before measuring the moisture content, split the log. Take the reading on the freshly split face of the wood. For electrode moisture meters, the electrodes must be pushed into the wood perpendicular to the grain of the wood.

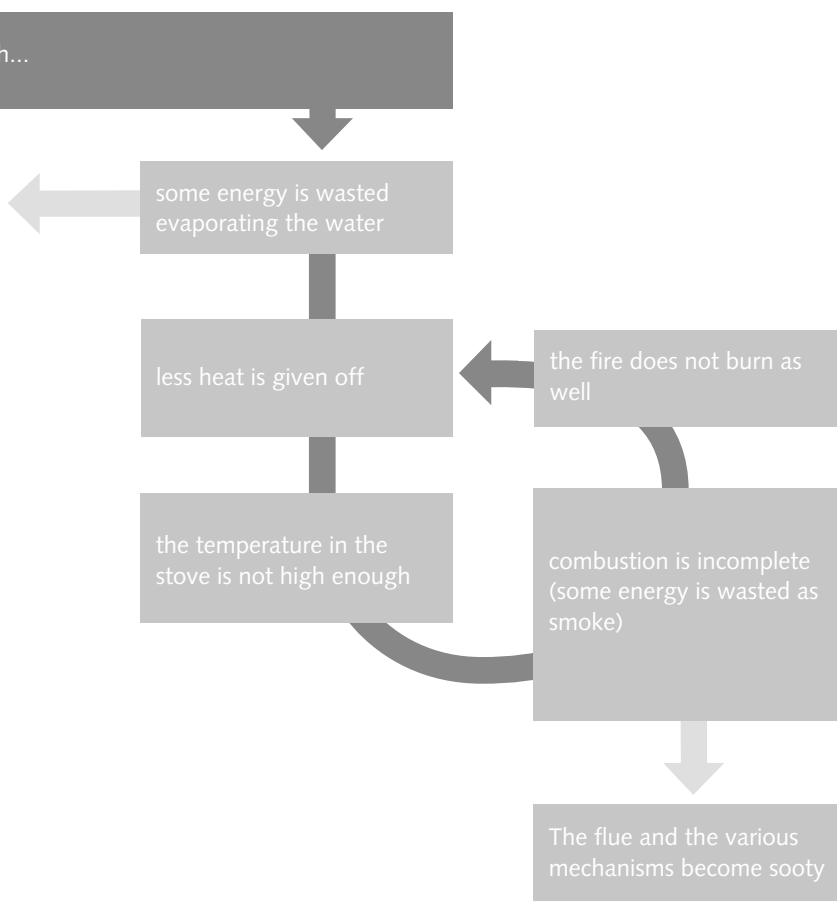


If the log's moisture content is too high...

The table below gives the calorific value (CV) of a 1-kg log according to its moisture content.

Moisture content	CV
10%	16393
15%	15344
20%	14296 
25%	13248
30%	12199
35%	11151

This table shows that by burning logs with a moisture content of 30% rather than logs with a moisture content of 10%, there is a 25% energy loss, in other words, the energy of one in four logs is lost!



The vicious circle above illustrates the negative impact of a stove fuelled with wood that is too wet. By burning logs with a moisture content of 30% rather than logs with a moisture content of 10%, 25% of the log's energy is lost and an additional 25% is lost due to the poor operation of the stove.

## Recommandations

### Important !

This stove should have been installed in accordance with good practice guidelines and local and national regulations. A qualified professional should have ensured that the characteristics of the smoke flue and the surroundings are suitable for the stove installed.

Read this user guide carefully and follow the maintenance recommendations.

Complete and return the guarantee certificate [at the end of this document] to us.

### Use

The stoves in the Stûv 30-compact range are designed to operate with the door closed.

The stove should be used in accordance with local and national regulations and European standards. Some authorities impose or restrict the conditions of use depending on the fuel used. Please bear this in mind.

Some parts of the stove – the glass door and the outside walls – may become very hot even during normal usage (rated power) and significant heat may be radiated from the glass door.

If provision is made for removable protection for the floor covering, it must be in place each time the stove is used.

In order to prevent any damage or risk of fire, when the stove is in use, remove all heat-sensitive objects from the radiation area [diagram 1]. Take particular care when you leave the room.

**Veillez à ne pas orienter la partie vitrée vers d'éventuels matériaux sensibles à la chaleur.**

Do not leave young children without supervision in the room where the stove is installed.

Ensure the air inlets and outlets are always kept clear.

### Repairs / Maintenance

Any modification carried out to the system may cause danger and will invalidate your guarantee. Only use Stûv spare parts in the case of repairs.

### Should a fire in the flue get out of control

Do not open the stove's door during the initial period.

Close the air valve completely [photo 2].

Call the fire brigade.

If the fire has not died down after a few minutes, use a dry powder, soda acid or sand extinguisher (never water).

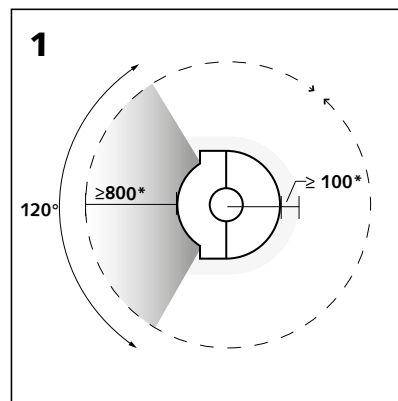
After a chimney fire, ventilate the room where the stove is situated.

Have the chimney cleaned and inspected by a professional. Have repairs carried out if necessary.

### Preventing the risk of explosion

Poor draught increases the risk of explosion. A weak draught may be caused by a poor chimney, unfavourable weather, another operational ventilation system creating a backdraught, etc.

- Never close the damper completely when the stove is full of high flames.
- Never close the damper after placing a large block of wood on a bed of dying embers.
- A period of use in slow-burn mode (overnight, for example) must be followed by a roaring fire (1/2 to 3/4 of an hour) to eliminate the build-up of any combustible materials.



## Initial cautions

Before lighting the first fire in your new stove, ensure no items used in installation (spray paint, tube of grease, tools) have been left in the combustion chamber or in the bends.

The paint is not oven-baked; it is thus relatively fragile but will harden when heated for the first few times. Consequently, take care when handling the appliance.

When lighting the fire for the first few times, some smoke or unpleasant odours may be released from the paint, the steel's protective oil or the drying of the bricks. We recommend that you keep your first fire burning strongly for several hours with the windows open. The paint will harden and the odours will disappear.

The paint of some components inside the combustion chamber will be replaced by a layer of carbon.

## Basic usage

### Unlocking and opening the doors

Use the cold grip as a key to open and close the doors. Always lock the doors before rotating the drum [photos 1 and 2].



### Opening the ash-pan door

Place your hand under the lower right edge of the door and pull it towards you [photos 3 and 4].



### Rotating the drum

- Open the ash-pan door.
- Place the end of the cold grip in the cylinder located on the left [photo 5].
- Push towards the centre of the stove (lever effect) to release the drum bolt [photo 5].
- Pull towards the right until the next stop [photo 6]. Ensure that you always rotate the drum from left to right.
- Close the ash-pan door.



### Using the riddling mechanism

- Open the ash pan door.
- Place the end of the cold grip sideways into the mechanism located on the right [photo 7].
- Move the mechanism backwards and forwards [photo 8] to release the ash into the ash pan.



### Opening the ash pan

- Open the ash-pan door.
- Pull the ash-pan handle upwards to release the pan [photo 9] and then pull it towards you [photo 10].

When replacing the ash pan, ensure that it locks in place.



## Basic usage (continued)

### Rotating the stove (only if the flue is connected vertically)

- Open the ash-pan door.
- Place the end of the cold grip in the stove-positioning cylinder [photo 11 and 12].
- Pull it towards you and face the stove left or right. Lock the stove in the desired position using the locking notches spaced at 15° intervals [photo 13]. Close the ash-pan door.



**Ne jamais orienter le foyer vers d'éventuels matériaux sensibles à la chaleur (la distance minimale entre le foyer et une vitre est de 80 cm).**

### Storing the cold grip

- Open the ash-pan door.
- Place the end of the cold grip in the cylinder provided [photo 14].
- Push the cold grip inside the door and close it [photo 15].



### Using the damper

- Slide the damper lever to the left to close and to the right to open [photos 16 and 17].



### Before lighting

After a period of inactivity, check that there are no obstructions in the system, its ducts or the air inlets and outlets or any mechanical blockages.

### Your Stûv requires air

Your Stûv needs air for combustion. Ideally, your installation engineer will have fitted your stove with a duct that draws the air required for combustion directly from outside.

If an 'open-fire' valve has been installed, open this outside air inlet (completely when the stove is operating in open-fire mode or partially -  $\pm 20\%$  - when operating in closed-door mode).

If no direct outside connection has been made, provide a sufficient outside air inlet (with a 120 mm diameter or a 100 cm<sup>2</sup> area). This air duct must comply with all applicable local and national regulations.

Always keep this air inlet clear.

Please note that the operation of your stove may be affected (risk of draught-back) if other air consuming systems are installed in the same room (air extractor, kitchen hood, air conditioning system). Create additional air inlets in the room based on their consumption.

### Principle

Start the fire rather briskly to heat up the fireplace and create a good draught.

When the fire is lit, the flue is filled with cold air (heavier than the smoke).

If the fire does not start vigorously enough, the smoke will not get past this bottleneck and the stove will produce a draught-back.

So be generous with the kindling! [photo 1]

### The upside-down fire! [photo 2]

To light the stove, Stûv recommends the upside-down fire technique, which is more environmentally friendly and subsequently results in better combustion.

This technique involves placing a bed of logs in the bottom of the stove and lighting the fire on top of them.

### The benefits :

- By placing the logs underneath, you will considerably reduce the amount of smoke generated on lighting the fire, while gradually increasing the temperature.
- Once the logs underneath have caught fire, the gases they release must pass through the flames. These gases rise in temperature and are almost entirely burnt off. The result is less CO and less particulates!
- Using this method, you no longer need to wait for the kindling to be blazing before adding the logs and there is no longer any risk of these collapsing during combustion.
- What's more, you improve the stove's efficiency with more complete combustion.



### Lighting the fire

- Place a few logs with a maximum diameter of 10 cm in the floor (bottom) of the stove [photo 3]. Then lay a second layer of small, bark-free logs perpendicular to the bottom layer [photo 4].
- Cover with kindling (approximately 1 kg) [photo 5].
- Place an eco-friendly firelighter in the kindling [photo 6].
- Open the air damper fully [photo 7].
- Light.
- Leave the solid door ajar [photo 8]. This small opening will draw air in directly, by-passing the normal route (damper) and preventing the intake of too much air to be heated in one go, as is the case when the stove is completely open.
- When the logs are blazing, load the stove as normal. Close the door. Set the damper to blazing-fire mode (damper to the right). After three-quarters to one hour, select the burn rate desired using the air intake damper.

### Note

- In certain atmospheric conditions (if the temperature outside is higher than inside), the operation of the flue can be hindered. Therefore use more paper and kindling wood to heat up the flue and to re-establish the draught.
- Combustion is not optimal below a certain rate, the waste is greater, the glass door gets dirty quickly and in some cases there is a risk of the fire going out.



## Maintaining the fire

Two factors determine the rate of the fire: the quantity of the wood burned and the quantity of the combustion air.

Use normal loads [see wood consumption per hour, page 4]. After a while, you will find the ideal setting depending on the characteristics of the flue, the room to be heated and your personal preferences.

The weight of the wood is a determining factor as well as the size of the logs: two small logs will burn more quickly than a large one of the same weight because the surface area of the wood exposed to the flame is greater.

### Setting combustion

The regulator lever of your Stûv 30-compact allows you to control the quantity of air that feeds combustion.

### When and how to reload the stove?

Before reloading, half open the door several centimetres for a few seconds to allow time for the smoke to disperse before opening completely. The best time to reload is when the logs are only producing small flames sitting on a large bed of embers.

For the new logs to catch alight, they must be heated until they reach their ignition temperature. It is the heat given off by the bed of embers that heats the new load. If you are too late in reloading, the bed of embers will not be able to heat a full load quickly enough. In this case you will have to use a partial load.

A large load on a dying bed of embers will lead to:

- the glass door, the stove and the flue becoming dirty,
- greater pollution.

After reloading, it is advisable to open the valve for a few minutes using the cold grip.

### Note

To avoid overheating, do not exceed the maximum hourly consumption [see page 4].

Avoid resting logs against the glass door as this leaves a mark.

## Operating as an open fire

### ATTENTION !

In smoke control areas the use of open fire is not allowed.

### Caution

The stove burns most efficiently when it is closed.

Avoid leaving an open fire burning unattended. Beware of sputtering embers and in any case avoid burning conifer woods, acacia and robinia.

### Air inlet

Your Stûv consumes more air in open-fire mode. Open the outside air inlet completely.

Close the valve when you switch to open-fire mode [photo 2].



## Installing and using the grill

The Stûv grill is an optional accessory that offers a totally different style of cooking; the food is exposed to the flames instead of being laid out over the embers.

There is no need to wait until there are just embers, just push the embers and burning logs to the back of the stove.

### Note:

Food is held between the two grills. The grill can hold food up to 2.5 cm in thickness.

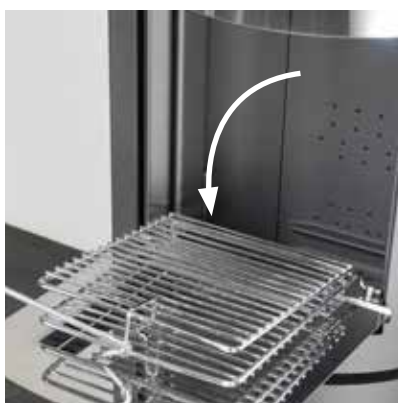
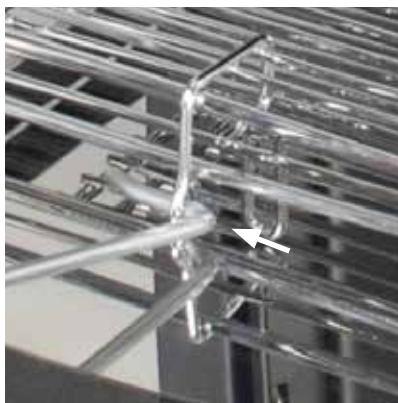
The food is cooked by the heat radiated! Make sure that the flames do not touch the food.

When using the grill, certain elements may become very hot. Be careful.

*Afin de faciliter le nettoyage de la lèche-frite, placer un papier absorbant légèrement humidifié dans le fond pour recueillir les graisses*

The drip pan can go in the dishwasher (but not the grills, grill support, cold grip).





## Putting out the fire

- Do not put any more fuel onto the fire.
- Close the air inlet valve [photo 1].
- Check that the stove is properly closed.
- Let the fire die down.

### When the fire is out

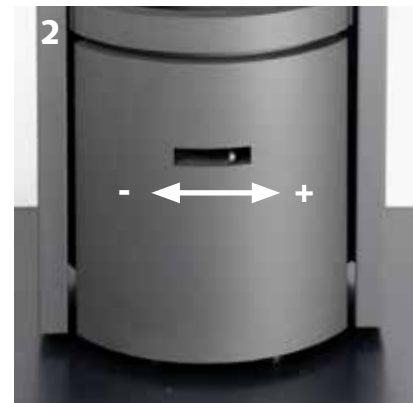
- Close the outside air inlet. This will prevent your house from becoming cold.
- Position the stove in closed-door mode. You will avoid dust deposits on and bleaching of the glass.



## Adjusting the combustion

### Basic adjustment:

Slide the damper lever to the left to close the damper and reduce the combustion air intake. Slide it to the right for the opposite effect [photos 1 and 2].



### Fine adjustment:

#### ATTENTION !

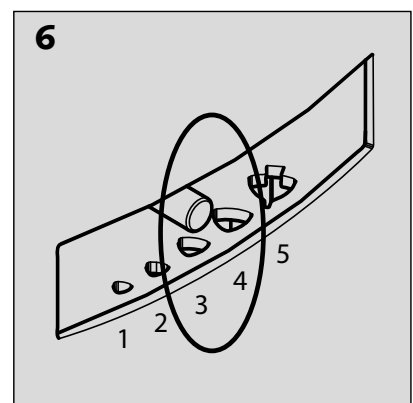
**In smoke control areas the minimum valve opening stop must not allow to reduce the valve opening lower than the medium position.**

The air stop is set between positions 3 and 4 [diagram 6]

If the draught is too weak, you can improve it by increasing the temperature of the combustion gases.

1) Preliminary precaution: adjust the position of the minimum damper stop.

- Open the ash-pan door and locate the stop on the top left side [photo 3].
- Undo the two screws (M5 hexagon head bolt using the 8-mm spanner) [photo 4].
- Slide the stop slightly to the right [photo 5], then screw it back in place.



## Adjusting the combustion (continued)

### 2) Adjusting the deflector lever:

This system activates the articulated deflector.

When opening the door this opens completely to allow combustion gases to evacuate quickly and prevent backdraught [photo 6].

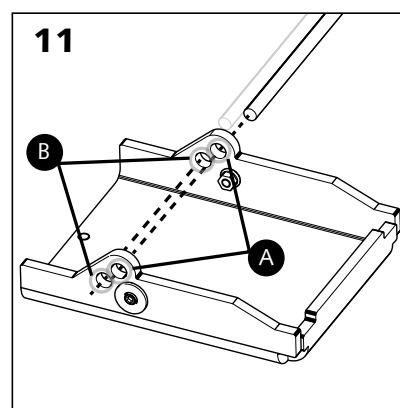
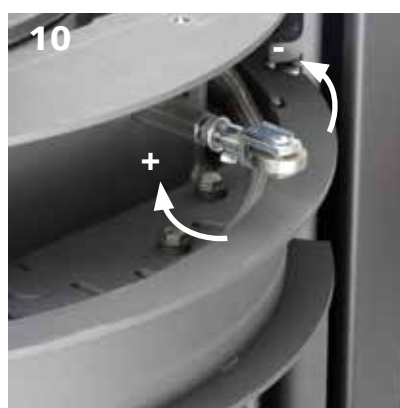
When the door is closed, the deflector goes back to its normal position. In this position, it prevents gases escaping up the chimney too easily [photo 7].

The adjustment described below positions the deflector so that it allows more gas to escape, thereby improving the draught.

- Open the glass door and locate the deflector lever at the top right of the stove [photo 8].
- Unscrew the locknut (with the 10-mm open-end spanner) while holding the lever with pliers [photo 9].
- Turn the lever by half-turns [photo 10]. Turning clockwise increases the draught and anti-clockwise reduces the draught.
- Tighten the locknut.

### 3) If this is insufficient:

- Remove the smoke deflector as shown in the section 'Sweeping' (page 23).
- Once the smoke deflector has been removed from the stove, move the centre rod (steel bar) and pass it through the next two holes .
- Replace the smoke deflector as shown in the section 'Sweeping'.



## MAINTENANCE

### Regular maintenance

#### Be careful!

Wait until the stove has cooled down completely before carrying out maintenance.

#### Maintenance of the metal components

Use a dry cloth for cleaning.

#### Please note

Clean with a dry rag. A paint spray supplied with the stove means you can retouch the paintwork if necessary. When you do this, start on a test surface to avoid spraying solvent on the old paintwork. The surface to be repainted must be smooth, clean, dry and free from grease. Please also read the instructions on the paint spray.

#### Cleaning of glasses

The use of oven cleaning products will cause rapid destruction of the seals. Use cleaning products intended for ordinary glass to clean the inside of the glass door.

Dry the pane thoroughly as smoke settles on greasy residue.

#### Removal of ashes

Leave a bed of ashes at the bottom of the stove as this encourages combustion and still contains some fuel.

Ashes must be removed when: there is a risk of obstructing the fire's supply of fresh air.

#### Quick maintenance of the flue

Stûv recommends the use of a product that decomposes soot after every 15 times of use, in particular if you are burning wood that is not particularly dry. Please refer to the instructions for use of the product. Use a product that is compatible with the type of flue.



## Annual maintenance

### **Be careful!**

Wait until the stove has cooled down completely before carrying out maintenance.

Do not forget, once a year, to:

- sweep your chimney,
- clean between the fixed part of the stove and the drum;
- check the condition of the seals;
- clean the space beneath the ash pan.

## Chimney-sweeping

Do the sweeping at least once a year in accordance with local and national regulations in force.

Pass on this information to the chimney sweep.

Before carrying out the actual sweeping, Stûv recommends the use of a dose of a fulgent (see “Quick maintenance of the flue” item in the previous section).

Consult the instructions on the product for use. Use a product suitable for the type of chimney flue.

## Chimney-sweeping (continued)

Whatever method is used to sweep the chimney, the smoke deflector parts must be removed.

Before doing so :

- Place the stove in the closed-door position [photo 1].
- Close the damper by sliding it completely to the left [photo 2].

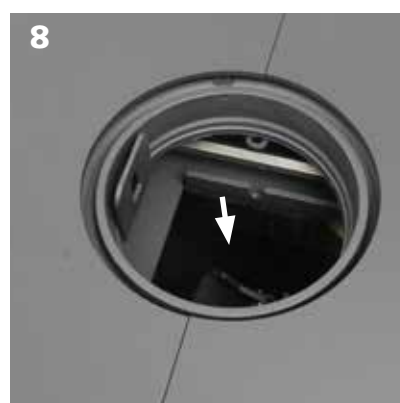
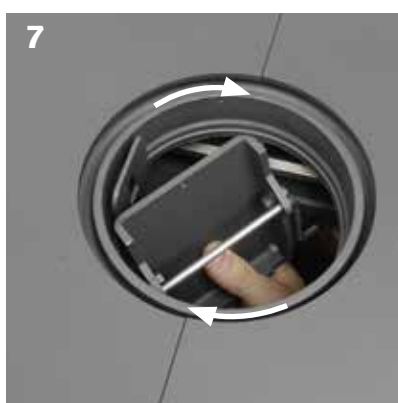
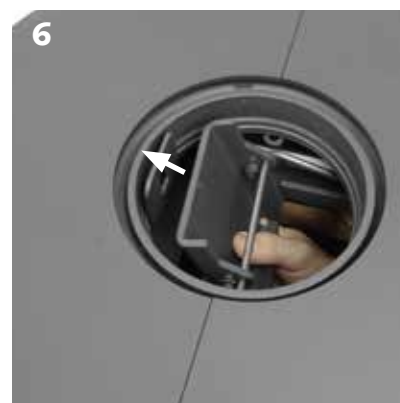
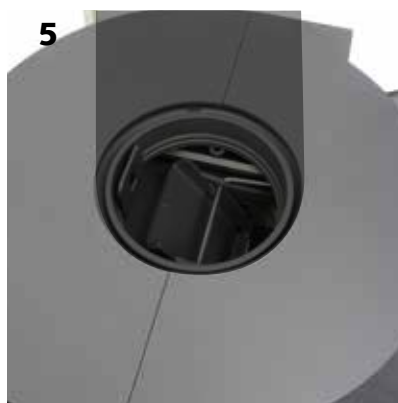
### Remove the smoke deflector

- Open the solid door:
- Locate the smoke deflector [photo 4].
- Remove the smoke deflector: Tilt and slide the smoke deflector slightly backwards as if into the smoke flue [photos 5 and 6]. Rotate it clockwise to disconnect the deflector from its lever [photo 7]. Pull the deflector downwards [photo 8].

After sweeping...

### Replacing the smoke deflector

Reverse the removal process.



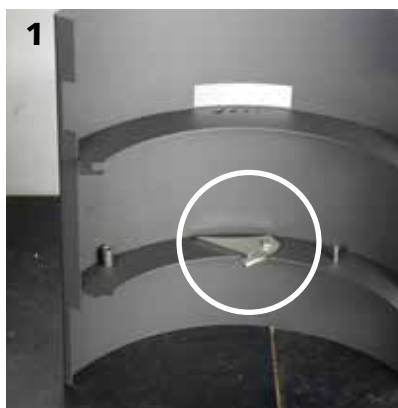
## Cleaning between the fixed part of the stove and the drum

Ash can fall between the fixed part of the stove and the drum where it may hinder the rotation of the drum and generate noise.

To avoid this inconvenience, we recommend that you clean this section of the stove twice a year.

- Open the ash pan door and locate the scraper fitted underneath the lower crosspiece.
- Unscrew the scraper (using the 10-mm open-end spanner) [photo 1].
- Position the glass door at the halfway point [photo 2].
- With one hand, push the drum backward and, with the other, insert the flathead screwdriver between the bottom of the drum and the fixed part of the stove [photos 3 and 4].
- The scraper screws into the empty threaded hole located near the 26-mm Ø hole [photos 5].
- Insert and screw the scraper (point to the right and locking lug upwards) into the opening created by the screwdriver [photo 6].
- Push the point of the scraper towards the opening [photo 7].
- Remove the screwdriver.
- Rotate the drum several times. It is more difficult to rotate with the scraper inserted. Use both hands [photo 8].

When finished, remove the scraper: position the glass door at the halfway point and place the screwdriver between the drum and the fixed part of the stove [photo 3]. Unscrew and remove the scraper [photo 6]. Remove the screwdriver [photo 3]. Store the scraper in the door.



## Checking the condition of the seals

The 3 door seals and the drum seal must be checked.

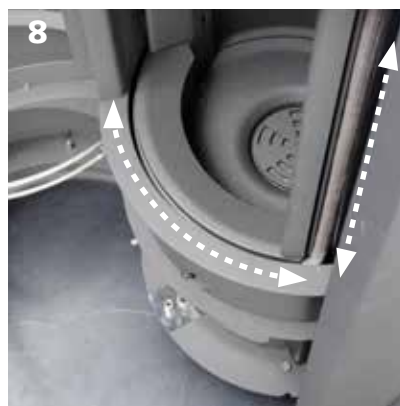
If any of the seals are damaged [photo 1], have them replaced.

### Checking the 3 door seals:

Open each door and check that the seal around the entire frame is intact [photo 2].

### Checking the drum seal:

- Position the upward sliding door to three-quarters open [photo 3] and check the seal on your left [photo 4].
- Lock the drum in the open-fire position and open the door [photo 5].
- Unlock the drum [photo 6] and check the three remaining seals [photos 7 and 8].



## Cleaning the space beneath the ash pan

- Open the ash pan door and remove the ash pan [photo 1].
- Remove the ash pan support [photo 2].
- Vacuum the bottom of the stove [photo 3].

After cleaning, replace the ash pan support so that the front is notched in place [photo 4] and reposition the ash pan [photo 1].





## In case of problems...

Broken or cracked glass, a worn seal, a fault in the lining of the combustion chamber...

Contact your installation engineer with your serial number!



Under the Clean Air Act local authorities may declare the whole or part of the district of the authority to be a smoke control area. It is an offence to emit smoke from a chimney of a building, from a furnace or from any fixed boiler if located in a designated smoke control area. It is also an offence to acquire an "unauthorised fuel" for use within a smoke control area unless it is used in an "exempt" appliance ("exempted" from the controls which generally apply in the smoke control area).

The Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs has powers under the Act to authorise smokeless fuels or exempt appliances for use in smoke control areas in England. In Scotland and Wales this power rests with Ministers in the devolved administrations for those countries. Separate legislation, the Clean Air (Northern Ireland) Order 1981, applies in Northern Ireland. Therefore it is a requirement that fuels burnt or obtained for use in smoke control areas have been "authorised" in Regulations and that appliances used to burn solid fuel in those areas (other than "authorised" fuels) have been exempted by an Order made and signed by the Secretary of State or Minister in the devolved administrations.

Further information on the requirements of the Clean Air Act can be found here : <http://smokecontrol.defra.gov.uk/>

Your local authority is responsible for implementing the Clean Air Act 1993 including designation and supervision of smoke control areas and you can

contact them for details of Clean Air Act requirements"

**The Stuv 30C has been recommended as suitable for use in smoke control areas when burning wood.**

- Refuelling on to a low fire bed

If there is insufficient burning material in the firebed to light a new fuel charge, excessive smoke emission can occur. Refuelling must be carried out onto a sufficient quantity of glowing embers and ash that the new fuel charge will ignite in a reasonable period. If there are too few embers in the fire bed, add suitable kindling to prevent excessive smoke

- Fuel overloading

The maximum amount of fuel specified in this manual should not be exceeded, overloading can cause excess smoke. Fuel level must not exceed the upper line of secondary air holes in the back of the combustion chamber [diagram 1].

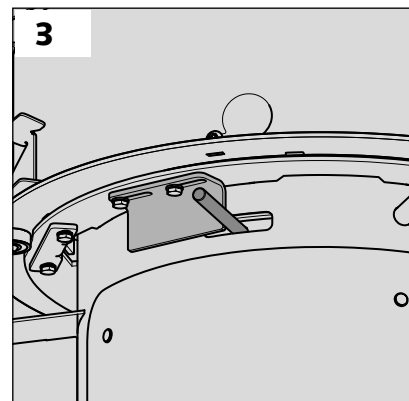
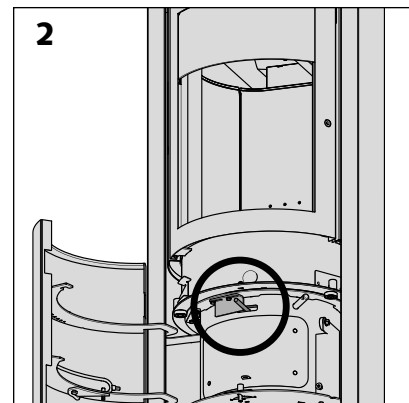
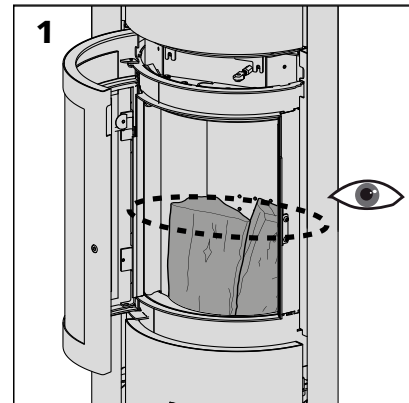
- Operation with door left open

Operation with the door open can cause excess smoke. The appliance must not be operated with the appliance door left open except as directed in the instructions.

- Dampers left open

Operation with the air controls or appliance dampers open can cause excess smoke. The appliance must not be operated with air controls, appliance dampers or door left open except as directed in the instructions.

- The air valve can not be turned down lower than the medium position. There is a physical stop to prevent closing air valve further. [diagrams 2 & 3]



## THE EXTENSION OF THE STÛV GUARANTEE: A SIMPLE PROCEDURE FOR MORE PEACE OF MIND.

This fireplace has been designed to offer you maximum pleasure, comfort and safety. Manufactured with the greatest care from high-quality materials and components, it will work for many years without any problems.

If, despite our best efforts, a fault should occur, we undertake to resolve it.

However, you have to register your product to ensure our after-sales service offers you the best possible attention and is able to meet your needs effectively

### Stûv commercial guarantee

The Stûv guarantee covers all end purchasers (users) of a Stûv system. It enters into force on **the invoice date of the original sale** from the seller to the purchaser for new stoves (which have not been subject to exposure or use). For second-hand stoves, Stûv's warranty will run from the date of the original Stûv sales invoice to the seller.

### Duration of the guarantee

Without prejudice to the guarantee covering latent defects, the Stûv commercial guarantee is for:

**5** years on the body of the stove

**3** years on original electrical components (fan, thermostat, switches, cabling,...)

**3** years on other components (base grate, door mechanism, hinges, pulleys, runners, clasps,...)

### Conditions of application of guarantee



To benefit from this commercial guarantee, you must correctly complete and return the guarantee form to us **within 30 days** of purchase.

Two options:



Complete the form online at [www.stuv.com/guarantee](http://www.stuv.com/guarantee)



or send the form attached to us by post to **Stûv sa - after-sales service**  
rue Jules Borbouse 4  
B-5170 Bois-de-Villers  
(Belgium)



Only forms completed correctly will apply.

You will then receive your Stûv guarantee certificate by e-mail to the address indicated or by post. Keep this document safe.

In the event of problems with your stove, please contact your distributor.

You must present him/her with this certificate for the commercial guarantee to apply

The right to benefit from extension of the guarantee is subject to adherence to the applicable conditions and the accuracy of the information provided to Stûv.

### Stûv stoves are guaranteed against:

- manufacturing faults,
- faults with the paintwork on the visible external parts of the stove



### The guarantee does not cover

- the components subject to wear and tear (e.g. refractory vermiculite bricks, seals) which have to be replaced from time to time in normal usage,
- the glass,
- damage caused to the stove or operational faults due to:
  - > installation which does not comply with good practice guidelines and the installation instructions and with national and regional regulations in force,
  - > abnormal usage which does not comply with the directions for use instructions,
  - > a lack of maintenance,
  - > external factors, such as flooding, lightning, fire...
  - > local conditions such as draught problems or faults caused by defective ducts.
- damage caused by:
  - > faulty installation,
  - > overheating,
  - > the use of inappropriate fuel.

The guarantee is restricted to the exchange of components recognized as defective excluding replacement, compensation and interest costs. The replacement components supplied under the guarantee are guaranteed for the remainder of the guarantee period.

\* extension of the legal guarantee (of 2 years) to 5/3/3 years subject to adherence to the applicable conditions (see box)

## GUARANTEE FORM



Complete your  
guarantee form  
directly online at  
[www.stuv.com](http://www.stuv.com)!

### Your responsibility

As a user, you also have an important role to play in ensuring you get the best out of your Stuv.

We strongly recommend:

- that you entrust installation (or in any event check-over) to a qualified professional who is able, in particular, to check that the characteristics of the smoke flue are appropriate for the stove installed and to ensure that installation meets national and regional requirements in this field;
- read the directions for use and the maintenance guidelines carefully;
- have the flue swept regularly to ensure optimal operation. We recommend sweeping at least once or twice a year and definitely before relighting the stove after a long period of inactivity either in general or just before the season when heat is required.

### Please note

As a consumer, you have legal rights under national legislation in force governing the sale of consumer goods. Your rights are not affected by this commercial guarantee.

PLEASE COMPLETE IN BLOCK CAPITALS.

### THE PURCHASER

SURNAME .....  
FIRST NAME .....  
ADDRESS .....  
POSTCODE .....  
TOWN / CITY .....  
COUNTRY .....  
E-MAIL .....

TELEPHONE .....

LANGUAGE:  FR  NL  DE  EN  OTHER: .....

### INSTALLATION ADDRESS (IF DIFFERENT)

.....  
.....  
.....

### THE STOVE

SERIAL N°\* .....  
MODEL (E. G.: 21/85 SINGLE FACE) .....

### THE SELLER

COMPANY .....  
ADDRESS .....  
POSTCODE .....  
TOWN / CITY .....  
COUNTRY .....  
TELEPHONE .....

DATE OF INVOICE\*\* .....

### INSTALLATION ENGINEER (IF DIFFERENT FROM THE SELLER)

COMPANY .....  
ADDRESS .....  
POSTCODE .....  
TOWN / CITY .....  
COUNTRY .....  
TELEPHONE .....

COMPLETION DATE .....

\* This is indicated on an information plate attached to the body of the fireplace, see section "in case of problems".

\*\* Stuv s.a. reserves the right to request a copy of the invoice for proof.





## EC – DECLARATION OF CONFORMITY

Manufacturer

Stûv SA  
Rue Jules Borbouse, 4  
B-5170 Bois-de-Villers  
Belgium

hereby certifies it's responsibility that the following appliances

Stûv 30-compact

which are explicit referred by  
this declaration meet the following  
directives and standards:

Directive 89/106/EEC  
CE marking

European Standard  
EN 13240: 2001  
EN 13240 A2: 2004  
Roomheaters fired by solid fuel

ID notified body:

RRF  
Am Technologiepark 1  
D-45307 Essen  
Germany

Documentation evidencing conformity with the requirements  
of the directives is kept available for inspection.



Document number: QA101324005-EN

Bois-de-Villers, 2010

G rard Pitance



Management board and Founders

Jean-Fran ois Sidler



Executive Director and Board Member



## 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**

Jet Master Fires Ltd – Unit 2  
Peacock trading Estate, Goodwood Rd  
S050 4NT Eastleigh – Hampshire  
T 0870 727 0105  
jetmastersales@aol.com  
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



printed on 100% recycled paper

# directions for use [en] Stûv 30-compact

10/15 - SN 94770 > ...

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Stûv reserves the right to make changes without prior notice.

These instructions have been produced with the greatest of care.

However, we do not accept responsibility for any errors that may have been made.

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

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[nl] [de] [it] [es] [pt] [cz] [en] [fr] >

This document is available in several languages:

Contact your distributor or visit [www.stuv.com](http://www.stuv.com)