

Please read this Instruction Manual carefully and keep it for future reference.

All Solzaima products come with a 2-year warranty.

SOLZAIMA

SOLUÇÕES DE AQUECIMENTO A BIOMASSA

APPROVED PRODUCT

SOLZAIMA

SOLUÇÕES DE AQUECIMENTO A BIOMASSA

Instruction Manual

English

Insert Fires

EROS | FOCUS | SAHARA | VENUS | ETNA | STAR

FLAMA 70 | FLAMA 60

Mod. 088 – J

**Thank you for purchasing a SOLZAIMA unit.
Please read this manual carefully and keep it for future reference.**

* All our products fulfil the requirements of the European Regulation (Reg UE 305/2011) and have been certified with the **CE** conformity trademark;

* SOLZAIMA disclaims responsibility for damages to the unit if it is installed by non-qualified personnel;

* SOLZAIMA disclaims responsibility for damages to the unit if the rules for installation and use described in this manual are not followed;

* All local regulations, including those referring to national and European standards, should be complied with when installing the stove;

* Our **Insert Fires** have been tested according to standards EN 13229:2001 + EN 13229:2001/AC:2003 + EN 13229:2001/A1:2003 + EN 13229:2001/A2:2004 + EN 13229:2001/AC:2006 + EN 13229:2001/A2:2004/AC:2006;

* Technical support is normally provided by SOLZAIMA, except in exceptional cases to be determined by the installer or support technician;

* Whenever you need assistance, you should contact your unit's supplier or installer. You should provide its serial number, which is on the identification plate located on the left side of the ash drawer, as well as on the label on the back cover of this manual.

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Solzaima

Solzaima's vision has always been to provide a clean, renewable and more cost-effective energy. This is why we've been dedicating ourselves for more than 35 years to the manufacturing of biomass heating equipment and solutions.

As a result of the persistence and unconditional support from our partner network, Solzaima is today a leading player in the production of biomass heating solutions, best illustrated by our backboiler fires for central heating.

We provide annually approximately 20,000 homes with biomass heating solutions. This market has been growing at an annual rate of 20% - a sign that consumers are becoming increasingly aware of ecological and more cost-effective heating solutions.

Solzaima is the only manufacturer in Portugal with ISO 9001 quality certification and ISO 14001 environmental certification – we believe we are a role model in this respect.

Technical Specifications

Insert fires are designed to heat their surroundings and are perfect for those who already own a fireplace and intend on refurbishing it or simply making it more efficient and cost-effective - such is the case of wall-mounted fires or, as they are commonly known, "cassettes".

* Technical specifications across the range:

- * CE certified
- * Average reloading time: 45 minutes (approx.)
- * Fuel: Dry firewood
- * Voltage: 230 V (*except Flama 60 and Flama 70*)
- * Frequency: 50 Hz (*except Flama 60 and Flama 70*)
- * Power: 2x8.5 W (*except Flama 60 and Flama 70*)
- * Type of Equipment: intermittent use

Table 1 – Technical Specifications for each Unit

W – Width; H – Height

Dimensions	Sahara		Eros		Focus		Vénus		Etna	
	W	H	W	H	W	H	W	H	W	H
Front (inches/mm)	29.9/ 760	27.4/ 697	29.9/ 760	27.4/ 697	29.9/ 760	27.4/ 697	27.8/ 708	23.2 /590	25.0/ 637	22.2 /555
Casing (inches/mm)	28.3/ 720	26.4/ 671	28.3/ 720	26.4/ 671	28.3/ 720	26.4/ 671	26.4/ 673	22.4 /565	23.2/ 589	20.8 /530
Total Depth (inches/mm)	19.5/496		19.5/496		19.5/496		18.3/466		17.3/441	
Flue Ø (inches/mm)	Ø 7.8/200 int.		Ø 7.8/200 int.		Ø 7.8/200 int.		Ø 7.0/180 int.		Ø 7.0/180 int.	
Rated output (kW)	10,8		10,8		10,8		13,9		10,0	
Efficiency (%)	76		76		76		79		74	
CO Emissions (13%O ₂) (%)	0,29		0,29		0,29		0,51		0,83	
CO ₂ Emissions (%)	9		9		9		11,4		5,9	
Average combustion temperature (°C)	301		301		301		325		354	
Combustion flow (g/s)	10		10		10		9		10	
Power output ¹ (kW)	7,6 – 14		7,6 – 14		7,6 – 14		9,7 – 18,1		7,0 – 13,0	
Firewood consumption ² (pounds/kg / h)	5.0/2.4 – 9.4/4.4		5.0/2.4 – 9.4/4.4		5.0/2.4 – 9.4/4.4		4.8/2.2 – 9.0/4.4		3.7/1.7 – 6.8/3.1	
Weight (pounds/kg)	275/125		277/126		280/127		231/105		194/88	
Maximum heated volume (m ³)	318		318		318		411		294	
Energy efficiency rating	1		1		1		1		1	
Máx. length firewood (inches/mm)	19.6/500		19.6/500		19.6/500		19.6/500		15.7/400	

Dimensions	Star		Flama 60		Flama 70	
	W	H	W	H	W	H
Front (inches/mm)	24.0/ 610	21.4 /545	23.6 /595	18.3/ 465	27.5/ 695	22.8/ 575
Casing (inches/mm)	22.8/ 581	10.7 /525	22.4 /570	17.5/ 445	26.7/ 680	21.9/ 556
Total Depth (inches/mm)	17.2/438		16.7/426		18.3/466	
Flue Ø (inches/mm)	Ø 7.0/180 int.		Ø 7.0/180 int.		Ø 7.0/180 int.	
Rated output (kW)	10		9,5		12,6	
Efficiency (%)	74		72		72	
CO Emissions (13%O ₂) (%)	0.83		0.22		0.22	
CO ₂ Emissions (%)	5.9		10.0		10.0	
Average combustion temperature (°C)	397		321		321	
Combustion flow (g/s)	10		10		10	
Power output (kW)	7.0 – 13.0		6.6 – 12.3		8.8 – 16.4	
Firewood consumption (pounds/kg / h)	3.7/1.7 – 6.6/3.1		5.0/2.2 – 9.4/4.2		6.6/3 – 12.3/5.6	
Weight (pounds/kg)	180/82		154/70		207/94	
Maximum heated volume (m ³)	294		280		373	
Energy efficiency rating	1		1		1	
Máx. length firewood (inches/mm)	15.7/400		15.7/400		19.6/500	

¹ Power output is calculated by taking into account a variation of ± 30% in relation to the rated output.

² Consumption of firewood, taking into account the range of power outputs.

Your Unit

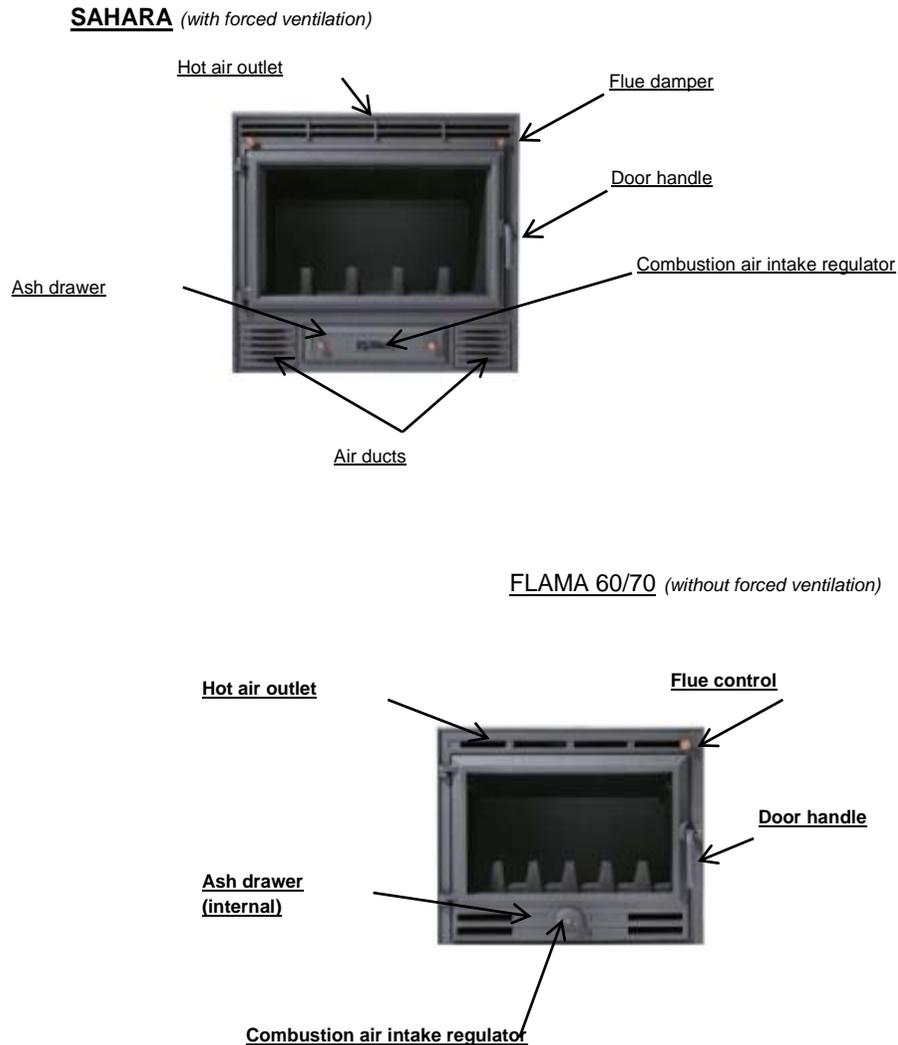


Fig. 1 – Sahara and Flama units.

Components

- * The combustion chamber and casing is made of top-quality carbon steel plate with a thickness of 0.1 inches (5mm) and 0.019 inches (1.5mm), respectively;
- * Heat-resistant ceramic glass. Can handle temperatures of up to 1382°F (750°C) in continuous use;
- * Heat-resistant paint for temperature peaks up to 1652°F (900°C) and operating temperatures in the order of 1112°F (600°C);
- * Cast iron front panel, door and ash grate.

Installation

Attention: all regulations and standards must be complied with when installing this unit.

1. Combustion air and gas circulation

- * This type of stove should be installed in well-ventilated areas. Any air intake grilles should be placed in locations that are not liable to become blocked;
- * The combustion air enters the fire through the combustion air intake damper on the front of the unit. This flow should be kept clear at all times;

* Additional air inlets may be needed if the stove is used in simultaneous with other devices that require an air supply. The installer should evaluate the situation according to the overall air flow requirements;

* Under normal operating conditions, the combustion gas flow should create a draught of 12 Pa one metre above the throat of the flue. For proper installation, at least 78.7 inches (2 metres) of metal flue tube with the same diameter as the unit's smoke outlet should be fitted vertically above the unit. After this section, sections of tubing with a maximum angle of 45° may be used;

Figs. 2 and 3 illustrate correct and incorrect angles for installing a bend, if required.

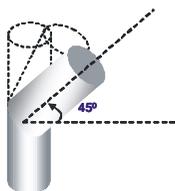


Fig. 2 – **Correct** angle for bends

* A single-walled tube installed on the outside of a building results in the condensation of water vapour in the combustion gases. Instead, use of a double-walled, insulated tube is recommended;

* The flue outlet should allow for good air circulation and be placed at least 23.6 inches (60cm) above the top of any obstacle located within a distance of 9.8 feet (3m);

* The ash grate should be installed with the narrow slots facing upwards;

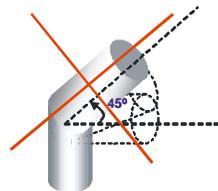


Fig.3 – **Incorrect** angle for bends

* The same flue should not be used for more than one unit or open fireplace. With shared chimneys, each flue should reach its outlet independently and these should be at the same level to ensure that the air circulation expels the gases;

* Brick chimneys should not be too wide, as the smoke will cool as it disperses, reducing the draft. In case of draft problems, a revolving chimney cowl can be installed;

2. Installation location requirements

* The unit should stand on a masonry hearth made of refractory bricks or another type of non-combustible material;

* It is recommended for insert fires to be insulated with insulating material with a thickness of 1.57 inches (40mm) and a density of 154 pounds (70kg)/m³. All units should be installed at least 15.7 inches (400mm) from combustible materials;

* Combustible materials should not be installed close to the walls of the unit;

* The floor on which the unit will stand must be able to support a permanent load of 2.2 pounds (1kg)/cm². If the load capacity of the floor is insufficient, a solid plate can be used to distribute the load over an area larger than the unit's base;

* The building's air intake grilles should not be obstructed;

* Ensure that the structure built into the wall is of an appropriate size to house the stove;

* There should be a gap of around 0.19 inches (5mm) between the unit and ornamental stones, to allow room for the metal to expand. These should also be installed so as to allow the unit to be removed without causing damage, if the need arises;

* Materials/objects placed in front of the unit should be able to withstand the heat radiated from the glass, so should not be combustible;

* Refractory cement or other refractory material should be applied on the chimney walls.

* The use of wood finishing may increase the risk of fire. Therefore, we recommend the use of adequate insulation or that wood not be used at all.

3. Forced Ventilation

* Units that are equipped with forced ventilation include 2 ventilators, with a power of 8.5 W and a pulsating air flow of 1.6 cubic mile (67m³)/h each, connected in parallel through a thermostat according to the circuit diagram below.

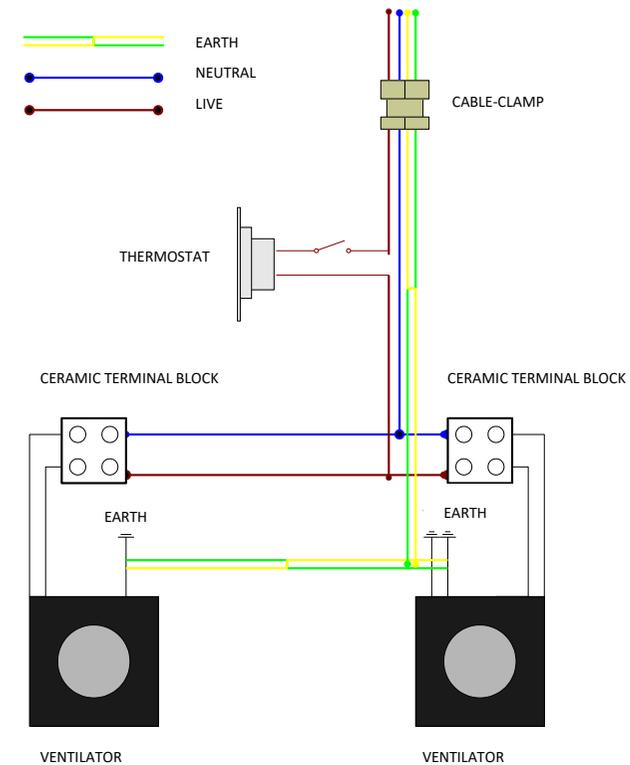


Fig. 4 – Circuit diagram

Attention: all three wires in the power feed cable – earth, neutral and live – should be connected. We take no responsibility for any damage resulting from non-compliance with this warning.

* The electrical components should always be connected to the power supply;

* The cable used for the electrical connection should be silicon-coated and heat-resistant to 356°F (180°C). If the power feed cable is damaged, it should only be replaced by a qualified technician;

* **You should take care to not lay the cable where it may be crushed;**

* The electrical installation should incorporate means to switch the unit off, with a minimum separation of 0.118 inches (3mm) between the contacts, pursuant to the applicable legislation in force³.

Instructions for Use

Attention: all regulations and standards must be complied with when installing this unit.

1. Fuel

* Only firewood should be used in this type of stove. It may not be used as an incinerator, nor should other materials such as coal, painted wood, varnishes, thinners, liquid fuels, glues or plastics be used. Also avoid burning common combustible materials such as cardboard and straw.

* The firewood should have a low water content (less than 20%) in order to ensure efficient combustion and avoid creosote build-up in the smoke duct and on the glass;

* See Table 2 (on the next page), which lists some of the types of wood that can be used in these units;

³ We recommend the use of a 30 mA differential switch and a 0.5 A circuit breaker for the unit's electrical installation.

Table 2 - List of types of firewood that may be used in SOLZAIMA fires, their geographical distribution and calorific value/reactions.

Common Name	Scientific name	Distribution (total: 18 districts)	Smoke	Heat	Characteristics		Hardness
					Lighting	Combustion Speed	
Pine	Pinus	Europe, except Finland; Northern Sweden and Norway.	Little	High	Easy	Fast	Soft
Cork Oak (+)	Quercus suber	Southern Europe	Little	Very High	Easy	Regular	Hard
Eucalyptus	Eucalyptus	Mediterranean Region	Lot	Regular	Difficult	Slow	Hard
Holm Oak (+)	Quercus ilex	Southern Europe	Little	Very High	Difficult	Slow	Hard
Olive tree	Olea	Mediterranean Region	Little	Very High	Difficult	Slow	Hard
Oak	Quercus	Across Europe	Little	High	Difficult	Slow	Hard
Ash	Fraxinus	Across Europe	Regular	High	Difficult	Slow	Hard
Birch	Betula	Across Europe	Little	Very High	Easy	Fast	Soft
Beech	Fagus	Europe, except Iberian Peninsula and Northern Europe, including United Kingdom.	Little	High	Difficult	Slow	Hard
Elm	Ulmus	Across Europe	Regular	High	Difficult	Slow	Hard
Maple	Acer	Across Europe	Little	Regular	Regular	Slow	Soft
Poplar	Populus	Across Europe	Little	High	Easy	Fast	Soft
Chestnut	Castanea	Across Europe	Regular	High	Difficult	Slow	Hard

(+): greatest commercial availability

1.1. Power

The power of your unit indicates its heating capacity, i.e. the energy your unit transfers from the firewood to your home (usually measured in kW) and is directly related to the amount of firewood that you place in it.

The rated output is the measure of a standard load of firewood when tested in laboratories during a certain amount of time.

The power output is a manufacturer's recommendation from tests to the equipment with firewood loads within a reasonable operation range. This power output range will present different firewood consumptions per hour.

1.2. Energy Efficiency and Performance Ratings

Implementing solutions that seek to achieve greater energy efficiency allows for substantial reductions in energy needs, and thus reduces our current dependence on fossil fuels and other non-renewable sources of energy.

Energy efficiency enables you to make large savings from both an economic and an environmental point of view.

As a result of Solzaima's commitment towards the equipment's efficiency, most of our products are classified as efficiency class 1, i.e., with an efficiency rate equal to or greater than 70%.

A 70% efficiency rate means that 70% of the energy contained in the firewood is used to warm your home or, in other words, you are able to produce the same amount of energy with much less firewood.

EFFICIENCY RATING*	EFFICIENCY RATE* (fire door closed)
1	≥ 70 %
2	≥ 60% < 70 %
3	≥ 50% < 60 %
4	≥ 30% < 50 %

*in accordance with EC classification standards for insert fires.

A Solzaima 5kW unit with an efficiency rate of 75%, i.e. efficiency class 1, will consume approximately 3.5 pounds (1.6kg) of firewood per hour to warm a 389 sq ft room (35m²).

Typically, a traditional fireplace has an efficiency rate of approximately 10%, which means it will consume about 26.5 pounds (12kg) of firewood to produce the same 5kw necessary to warm the same 389 sq ft room (35m²).

FIREWOOD CONSUMED IN ONE HOUR TO WARM APPROXIMATELY 389 SQ FT (35 m²) WITH A 5kw UNIT



A traditional fireplace with an efficiency rate of 10% consumes 26.5 pounds (12kg) of firewood



A fireplace equipped with a simple fire (class 4) and providing an efficiency rate of 30% consumes 8.8 pounds (4kg) of firewood



A fire with an efficiency rate of 50% (class 3) consumes 5.3 pounds (2.4kg) of firewood



A Solzaima fire with an efficiency rate of 75% (class 1) consumes only 3.5 pounds (1.6kg) of firewood

2. First Use

* Ask the installer to light the unit to ensure that all is functioning correctly;

* The stove's paint is cured by the heat when it is first used, which may give rise to additional smoke. If this happens, you should air the room by opening external windows and doors.

3. Normal Use

* Lighting:

- a) Open the flue damper completely;
- b) Place some pine cones (preferably) on the ash grate;
- c) Place some kindling wood on top, piled horizontally;
- d) To make lighting easier, open the ash drawer by 0.39 or 0.78 inches (1 or 2cm) to allow the inflow of additional air, if required;
- e) The lighting period is over when the unit has reached a constant temperature. You should then close the flue damper and regulate the combustion air inflow using the damper on the drawer;

* You should check that there is sufficient ventilation in the room where the stove is installed, otherwise it will not work properly. For this reason, you should check if there are any other heating devices which consume air during operation (e.g. gas-fired equipment, braziers, etc). We recommend against using these devices all at once;

* The air for combustion is drawn from the surrounding room, consuming oxygen. You should check that ventilation grilles and other devices for allowing air to enter from outside remain unobstructed;

* You must open the flue damper before reloading the unit with firewood. First, open the flue damper completely, then wait a little while to allow a good draught, and only then open the door slowly.

* You should only open the door during reloading. Normal conditions of use require the door to remain closed;

* Reload before the previous load has burnt completely, in order to make it easier for the combustion to continue;

* Use of the stove is not recommended when weather conditions are so bad that the draft is seriously affected (particularly when there are very strong winds).

3.1. Optional Accessories

* A grill can be adapted for use in insert fires, but should only be used when there is no naked flame and removed immediately after use.

4. Additional Outlets

* There are 2 outlets (each 3.9 inches (100mm) in diameter) on the top surface of the unit, which may be used by removing the covers and adapting ducts to direct the warm air to other rooms; this does not apply to the Flama 60;

* If the warm air duct always runs upwards, there is no need for a forced system. If it is for distributing the heat, you should install an aspirator to force the air to circulate. In this case, it should be installed as plumb over the unit as possible, so the thermostat can detect the rising heat immediately;

* When an aspirator is installed, the cover on the back of the unit should be open (when applicable) in order to allow sufficient air inflow;

* An air outlet grille should be placed in each room and all the ducts should be well insulated;

* If you are interested in this form of heating, we recommend you contact a specialised installer. Only in this case should you release the hot air outlet damper/slider by removing the safety pin – located on the upper left-hand corner of the unit – *on the Vénus model*.

Safety pin



5. Safety

* The ventilators should always be connected to the power supply;

* You should take care to not lay the cable where it may be crushed;

* The exposed metal parts reach high temperatures – 212°F (100°C) on the door and 140°F (60°C) on the front panel. The door handle does **not** reach temperatures above 113°F (45°C). Do not touch the hotter areas;

* You should use a glove or other protection if you have to touch the stove when it is in operation.

* In case of **fire in the flue, immediately close the door, flue damper and air intake**;

* If there is a power cut, resulting in the ventilators cutting out when the unit is in operation, close the combustion air intake and flue damper and do not load the unit with any more firewood.

6. Cleaning and Maintenance

* You should remove ash from the drawer on a regular basis (after the stove is switched off), so that the combustion air is not prevented from entering through the ash grate;

* The glass should be cleaned with a suitable product,⁴ by following the instructions for use and not allowing the product to come into contact with the sealing string and painted metal parts, which could initiate oxidation. The sealing string is glued, therefore it should not be moistened with water or cleaning products. If it becomes detached, it can be reattached with contact glue after cleaning the groove with fine sandpaper;

* You should not clean the cast or plate iron parts with detergent, but rather with just a dry cloth to remove the dust. You may treat the cast iron parts with a special polish if you so require;⁵

⁴ Seek advice from your supplier/installer.

⁵ Seek advice from your supplier/installer.

* We advise you to clean the flue and flue throat (at the exit of the stove) at least once a year, removing the baffle plate to do so;

* If you do not use the unit for a prolonged period, check to make sure that the flue pipes are clear before lighting it.

Troubleshooting

Problem	Solution
Window gets dirty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Check moisture of firewood . Increase burn intensity by opening the combustion air intake regulator slightly . Open flue damper
Excessive draft	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Check if the ash drawer is open. If so, close it and check the combustion air intake damper is sufficiently open . Contact the installer
Weak draught, causing smoke to be expelled into the room	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Check that the flue is clear of obstructions . Clean the flue . There may be exceptional weather conditions
Weak fire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Check moisture of firewood and opening of the air damper on the ash drawer . Check entry of air into the room
Ventilation stopped working	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Check possible obstruction of ventilators . Check and/or reconnect power supply . The stove may not be hot enough to make the ventilators switch on
Ventilation working but flow is weak	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Clean all dust, ash or other residue that may have accumulated in the ventilator grilles
Problems associated with the weather	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Contact the installer

End of Life

* Around 90% of the materials used in the manufacture of these units are recyclable, thus helping to reduce environmental impact and contributing to the sustainable development of the planet;

* End-of-life units should be taken to licensed waste operators. We advise you to contact your local council for collection.

Sustainability

* Solzaima designs solutions and equipment "moved" by biomass as their primary energy source. This is our contribution for the sustainability of our planet – an economically viable and environmentally-friendly alternative, following environmental best management practices to ensure an efficient carbon cycle management.

* Solzaima cares about being up to date with and assessing the existing forest area while efficiently responding to energetic demands, with a constant watch on biodiversity and natural wealth, critical aspects to the quality of life in our planet.

Glossary

- * **Ampere (A)**: SI unit of measurement of electric current
- * **bar**: unit of pressure equal to exactly 100,000 Pa. This pressure is very close to standard atmospheric pressure.
- * **cal** (calorie): equal to the amount of heat required to increase the temperature of one gram of water by one degree centigrade.
- * **Groove**: housing for the sealing ring.
- * **cm** (centimetres): unit of measurement.
- * **CO** (carbon monoxide): Lightly flammable, colourless, odourless and very dangerous gas, due to its toxicity.
- * **CO₂** (carbon dioxide): Gas needed by plants on the one hand for photosynthesis, and emitted into the atmosphere on the other, contributing to the greenhouse effect.
- * **Combustion**: a process that releases energy. Combustion is basically a chemical reaction that requires three things in order to take place: fuel, oxidant and ignition temperature.
- * **Oxidant**: chemical substance that feeds combustion (essentially oxygen) and is essential for it to take place.
- * **Fuel**: anything that can undergo combustion, in this case wood.
- * **Creosote**: chemical compound created by combustion. This compound is sometimes deposited on the glass and flue of an insert fire.
- * **Circuit breaker**: Electromechanical device that protects a given electrical appliance.
- * **Energy Efficiency**: capacity to generate large quantities of heat with the least amount of energy possible, causing the least environmental impact and reducing the energy budget.
- * **CO Emissions**: emission of carbon monoxide gas into the atmosphere.
- * **CO Emissions (13% O₂)**: carbon monoxide content corrected for 13% of O₂.
- * **Differential Switch**: protects people and property against earthing failures, preventing electric shocks and fires.
- * **kcal** (Kilocalorie): multiple unit of measurement of calories. Equivalent to 1,000 calories.

- * **kW** (Kilowatt): Unit of measurement equal to 1,000 watts.
- * **mm** (millimetres): unit of measurement.
- * **mA** (milliampere): unit of measurement of electric current.
- * **Pa (Pascal)**: standard SI unit of pressure and tension. This unit is named after Blaise Pascal, eminent French mathematician, physicist and philosopher.
- * **Calorific Value**: also known as specific combustion heat. Represents the quantity of heat released when a certain quantity of fuel is completely burned. Calorific value is expressed in calories (or kilocalories) per unit of weight of fuel.
- * **Rated output**: Electric power consumed by an energy source. Measured in watts.
- * **Nominal heat output**: heating capacity, i.e. the heat energy the unit transfers from energy present in the firewood – measured for a standard load of firewood over a given period of time.
- * **Power output**: a manufacturer's recommendation from tests on the equipment with firewood loads within a reasonable operating range. This power output range will present different firewood consumptions per hour.
- * **Plumb**: vertically above the installation.
- * **Efficiency**: expressed as a percentage of “useful energy” that can be extracted from a given system, taking into account the “total energy” of the fuel used.
- * **Ignition temperature**: temperature above which the fuel can enter into combustion.
- * **Heat-resistant**: resistant to high temperatures and thermal shock.
- * **Ceramic glass**: Highly resistant ceramic material produced through controlled crystallisation of vitreous materials. Used widely in industrial applications.
- * **W** (Watt): SI unit of power.

Warranty

- * All SOLZAIMA units have a 2 (two) year warranty from the date the invoice was issued. In order for your warranty to be valid, you must keep the invoice or receipt of purchase throughout the warranty period.
- * The warranty applies only to defects in materials or manufacture;
- * The unit's components - ventilators, thermostats, terminals, electric cables, etc. have a 2 (two) year warranty;
- * SOLZAIMA is happy to replace defective elements free of charge, following analysis and verification by a qualified agent/installer.

* Exclusions:

- * Fracture of the glass due to misuse of the unit does not fall within the scope of this warranty; the chances of natural fracture of the glass are minimal, as this would only be possible due to overheating. The glass can withstand temperatures of 1382°F (750°C) in constant operation, as well as temperature peaks of 1562°F (850°C) – temperatures which are never reached during normal operation;
- * The type of fuel used and how the unit is handled are not within SOLZAIMA's control, so the parts in direct contact with the flame – the ash grate, comb and baffle plate – are not covered by this warranty;
- * The vermiculite and sealing ring are not included in the warranty;
- * The installer bears full responsibility for all problems and/or defects resulting from the installation process;
- * Costs associate with moving, transport, labour, packaging, disassembly and immobilisation of the unit incurred during warranty operations shall be borne by the purchaser;
- * Any malfunctioning caused by mechanical or electrical parts not supplied by SOLZAIMA and which are prohibited under the instructions governing heating appliances are not covered by this warranty;
- * SOLZAIMA disclaims responsibility for damages caused by the use of any fuel other than firewood.