

This Manual Must Always be Available to the Stove Operator



# Operating Instructions

## **Rika: Jazz, Scena, Tema** **With RLS Air Distribution** **System**

Wood Burning Stoves

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**Euroheat**  
Natural Energy Company

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## Technical Details

<b>Model</b>	<b>JAZZ</b>	<b>SCENA</b>	<b>TEMA</b>
Nominal Heat Output EN13240	7kW	10kW	6kW
Minimum Heat Output	3.5kW	5kW	3kW
Loading Rate	1.7 kg/h	2.5 kg/h	
Efficiency Net	81.3%	80.1%	83.2%
Efficiency Gross	74.0%	72.8%	75.7%
Free Air Requirement if air permeability >5.0m <sup>3</sup> /(h.m <sup>2</sup> )	1100mm <sup>2</sup>	2750mm <sup>2</sup>	550mm <sup>2</sup>
Free Air Requirement if air permeability ≤5.0m <sup>3</sup> /(h.m <sup>2</sup> )	3850mm <sup>2</sup>	5500mm <sup>2</sup>	3300mm <sup>2</sup>

# IMPORTANT

- The installation of this appliance must comply with all local regulations, including those referring to national and European Standards before it can be operated. The stove is not suitable for a shared flue.
- Improper adjustment, alteration, maintenance or the fitting of replacement parts not recommended by the manufacturer can cause injury or property damage. Do not operate the stove with faulty seals or damaged glass.
- Ensure all manuals are kept safely and are available for the user at all times.
- Do not store or use petrol or other flammable vapours and liquids in the vicinity of this or any other heating appliance. Do not use aerosol sprays near the stove when the stove is alight. Do not burn anything but natural wood on this appliance.
- Due to the high operating temperatures of this appliance it should be located away from pedestrian traffic and away from furniture and draperies. Do not store paper or wood near the appliance. Any mats and rugs put in front of the stove should be fire proof and secured to prevent the possibility of tripping.
- Advise all persons as to the stove's high surface temperatures, including visitors. If it is possible for children or infirm adults to come into contact with the stove, fit a suitable fire guard. Never let children "help" with the stove in any way, even when the stove is cold.
- It is imperative that all air passageways into, out of, and within the appliance are kept clean. All permanent ventilation in to the room provided for the stove must remain clear and unobstructed at all times. Consideration must be given to the need for extra ventilation if another heating source needing air is to be operated simultaneously. If an extraction fan is proposed to be fitted to a connecting area of the house, after the stove has been installed, professional advice should be sought from a qualified engineer.
- If a flue blockage or adverse weather conditions cause the insert to emit smoke, do not treat it as merely a nuisance, this smoke will indicate that carbon monoxide is being emitted into the room. Properly installed, operated and maintained this stove will not emit fumes into the dwelling. Occasional fumes from de-ashing and re-fuelling may occur. However persistent fume emissions are potentially dangerous and must not be tolerated.

**WARNING: If fume emissions persist the following immediate action should be taken:**

Turn the insert to its minimum firing rate, open windows to ventilate the room and leave the premises and allow the insert's fuel to burn out before closing the windows. Do not re-light the insert without consulting a qualified engineer. Your installing engineer should have fitted a CO alarm in the same room as the stove. If the alarm sounds unexpectedly, follow the instructions in the above paragraph.

- In the event of a chimney fire the stove should be turned to its minimum setting and the fire brigade informed. Do not re-light the stove until the complete installation has been inspected by a qualified engineer.
- The appliance should be inspected regularly and the chimney cleaned at least annually. More frequent cleaning may be required and the advice of a qualified chimney sweep should be sought. Always check for any flue blockage before lighting the stove after a prolonged shut down.
- This stove has been carefully designed and constructed to give clean burning with optimum efficiency and safety, but as with all stoves these standards will not be achieved unless the stove is installed and maintained regularly by qualified engineers. It must also be operated strictly with the procedures given in this manual. If you are unsure about anything concerning your stove please seek professional advice.

# The Model Range Explained

Thank you for purchasing your stove and helping to protect our environment. RIKA and Euroheat insist on progressive development to produce products which are market leading. Our aims are to produce stoves with the latest innovations, user friendly operation and high efficiency for lower cost operation.

This operation manual offers user information for the range of RIKA: JAZZ, SCENA and TEMA with RLS Air Distribution System.

Although the exterior clothes change between model ranges, for example the JAZZ and the SCENA, the internal workings and controls are very much the same.

## Model Identification

You will see on the front page of this document a label which confirms which model you have. This label also advises you of the stove's unique serial number. This information is also attached to your stove for reference.

## Important

Please ensure the warranty registration form is returned to Euroheat. In this way the model and its history will be recorded for reference in the future.

## HETAS

For HETAS approval model information see HETAS web site [www.hetas.co.uk](http://www.hetas.co.uk)



**Euroheat**  
Natural Energy Company

**Stoves supplied through Euroheat authorized retailers.  
For England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland**

Euroheat Distributors (H.B.S). Ltd.

Unit 2,

Court Farm Business Park,

Bishops Frome,

Worcestershire. WR6 5AY.

**[www.euroheat.co.uk](http://www.euroheat.co.uk)**

[info@euroheat.co.uk](mailto:info@euroheat.co.uk)

Whilst we are always happy to assist you, please make sure you have read this manual before requesting support. First contact your supplying retailer. If you find this not successful contact the Euroheat Technical Support Team.

Technical support telephone number 01885 491117. E-mail [tech@euroheat.co.uk](mailto:tech@euroheat.co.uk). Before telephoning ensure you have your stove's serial number to hand. This can be found on the front of either the operating, installation, warranty registration, or on the stove identification label.

**Euroheat unfortunately are unable to offer support for appliances which were not supplied by Euroheat.**



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# Wood Stoves

Gas and oil are consistent fuels and stoves can be designed to obtain the maximum heat from them with the user having to do no more than choose a heat setting. Solid fuels are almost infinitely variable and however well a stove has been designed, its performance will ultimately depend on the way the user operates it. Whilst we have endeavoured to make the stove as simple to operate as possible, understanding just a little about the fuels and the way your stove was designed to burn them will be rewarded by your being able to achieve the best from your stove with the least effort.

As a fuel, wood is visually exciting, environmentally friendly, and a renewable source of energy but it is one of the most complex fuels to burn. Wood contains two sorts of components which burn. The fixed carbons which burn as the glowing embers, and the compounds that vaporize when heated to burn as volatile gasses, giving the endlessly changing flame patterns. The fixed carbon, which is charcoal, is a virtually trouble free fuel and needs little assistance to burn cleanly, but it would be difficult to describe it as visually entertaining.

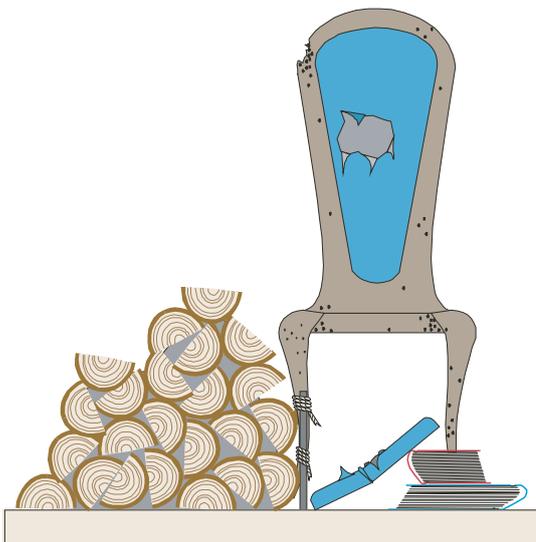
Always put logs on to the fire before flames from previous logs have extinguished, this will ensure that when the new logs begin releasing gasses it will ignite. Unburned gasses will cause smoke and tar deposits and wastes potential heat. Putting on too much wood at one time will both restrict the air supply and cool the combustion chamber making it more difficult for the gasses to burn cleanly.

Never put on fresh wood whilst operating the stove with a minuscule air supply as a technique for operating for long periods without attention, it will cause both chilling and air restriction. Properly controlling the rate at which wood burns is not simply a matter of restricting the air supply, nor running the stove with a very small fire, it is maintaining the temperature and ignition flames in the stove whilst balancing the release of gasses to match the chosen air supply.

## Wood

All wood will burn slightly differently, but the most important differences between woods is their moisture content. Until the moisture has been driven off from the wood it will remain below its combustion temperature. When the outer skin has dried and beginning to burn, much of this heat energy will be wasted having to boil off the water remaining in the core of the wood. Copious amounts of water vapour, in all but the most insulated flue, will condense, and mix with the products of combustion to form creosote and other undesirable substances which will eat away the fabric of the flue, and eventually build up to block the flue. At any time this build up of tar will be capable of causing a chimney fire.

The advice to burn only “dry” wood is sometimes confusing because the atmospheric moisture will prevent wood ever becoming “dry”. It is acceptable to burn wood with a moisture content of less than 20%, which can be achieved by splitting the wood, stacking it so as to allow air to circulate within the stack and storing it under cover for between 18 months and 30 months, depending on prevailing climatic conditions. The use of a wood moisture content meter will confirm the amount of water remaining in the wood easily. The practice of drying wood by the stove should be discouraged, firstly because it should be unnecessary, and secondly because stored wood will invariably become the home to many varieties of insects, many of whom enjoy eating wood. To introduce them into your house and encourage them with heat and time to make new homes in your furniture and structural timbers is not recommended.

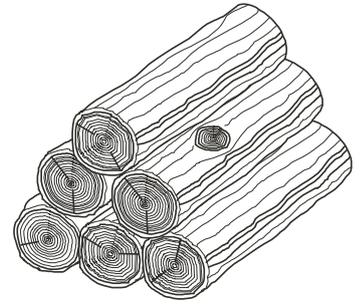


# Choice of Logs

## Use of fuels in smoke exempt areas.

If you are operating this stove within a smoke exempt area it is approved for use for the following fuels only:

Seasoned dry wood. With a moisture content of 20% or less



Please note that HETAS Ltd Appliances Approval only covers the use of wood logs on this appliance. HETAS Ltd Approval does not cover the use of other fuels either alone or mixed with the wood logs, nor does it cover instructions for the use of other fuels.

Never burn wood that is not dry or wood that has been subject to a manufacturing process, such as chipboard, as these contain resins of uncertain toxicity when burned. For the same reasons, wood that has been painted or treated with a preservative should never be burned.

Natural wood is described as being either "hardwood" or "soft wood". Typically all broad leaf trees that lose their leaves in the winter are called hard woods, and the evergreen conifers are called soft woods. Whilst the wood from the two groups have structural differences, the terms do not define the density or hardness of the wood. Balsa, one of the softest and lightest of woods is classified as being a hardwood and Hemlock, a soft wood, is extremely hard.

The less density wood has, the more its structure is made up of open spaces meaning it will season faster and because of these voids it will burn faster because it will expose more surface area as it disintegrates. This makes light woods suitable for kindling or a rapidly developing fire but unless you enjoy putting wood onto a fire every few minutes it is unsuitable for burning over long periods. Although there is a difference in the speed at which woods burn, equal weights of wood will give very similar amounts of heat.

Because logs are concentric tubes of cells they season faster if they are split, halving the tubes and allowing the moisture to evaporate more easily. Similarly it also allows the volatile gasses given off when the wood is heated in a stove to be emitted along its full length rather than at the log's ends. This helps the gasses to be distributed more evenly within the stove and improves not only the efficiency, and emission reduction of wood burning but gives a more attractive fire.

Putting logs onto the fire, bark side down and laying them, well spaced, in random orientation, rather than uniformly horizontally, will also help to increase the efficiency and attractiveness of the fire. To make this easier the ideal log length will be the length the stove's combustion chamber can accommodate in all directions, and of proportionate cross-section, to allow you to load wood in a "higgledy-piggledy" manner.

## DO NOT BURN

Anything but dry, natural wood. Wood that has been painted, treated or has hinges, nails or any plastic attached will almost certainly emit toxic matter when burned. For similar reasons bonded wood products such as a chipboard, plywood or fibre board must never be burned.

## DO NOT BURN

Household waste. Many seemingly innocuous items like box packaging have been coated with glazes which will produce toxic matter when burned. One old video tape put on the fire will cause more pollution in a few minutes than a life time of wood burning. Not only will a fire burning rubbish pollute, the stove is not designed to contain such an assortment of sizes and weights and a flaming box falling from the stove when the door is opened will present an unacceptable fire hazard.



Any smokeless coal, anthracite, ordinary bituminous coal (house coal), petroleum based fuels. They will damage the stove and their use will void any warranty the stove carries.

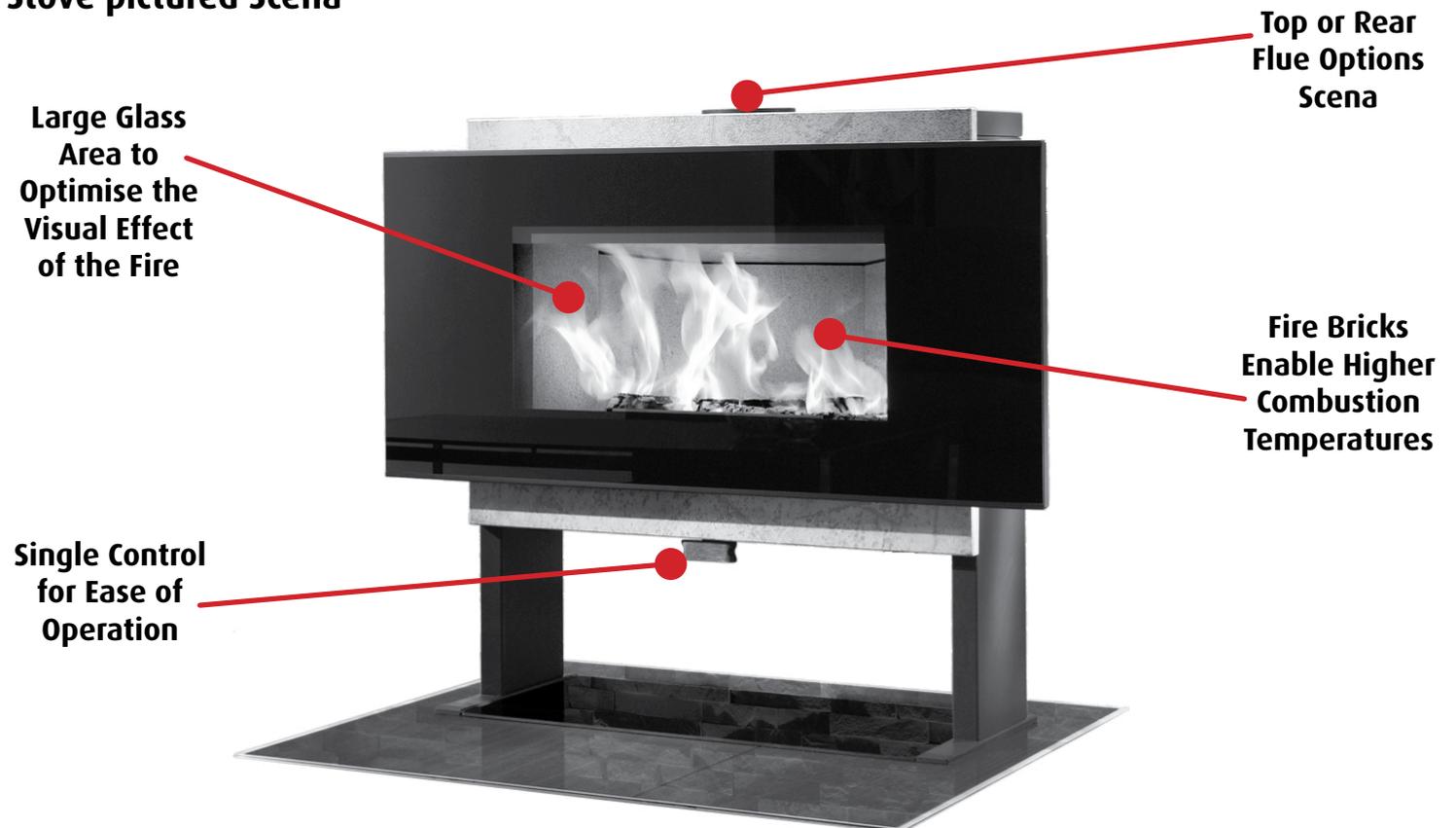


# Stove Construction

## Stove pictured Jazz



## Stove pictured Scena



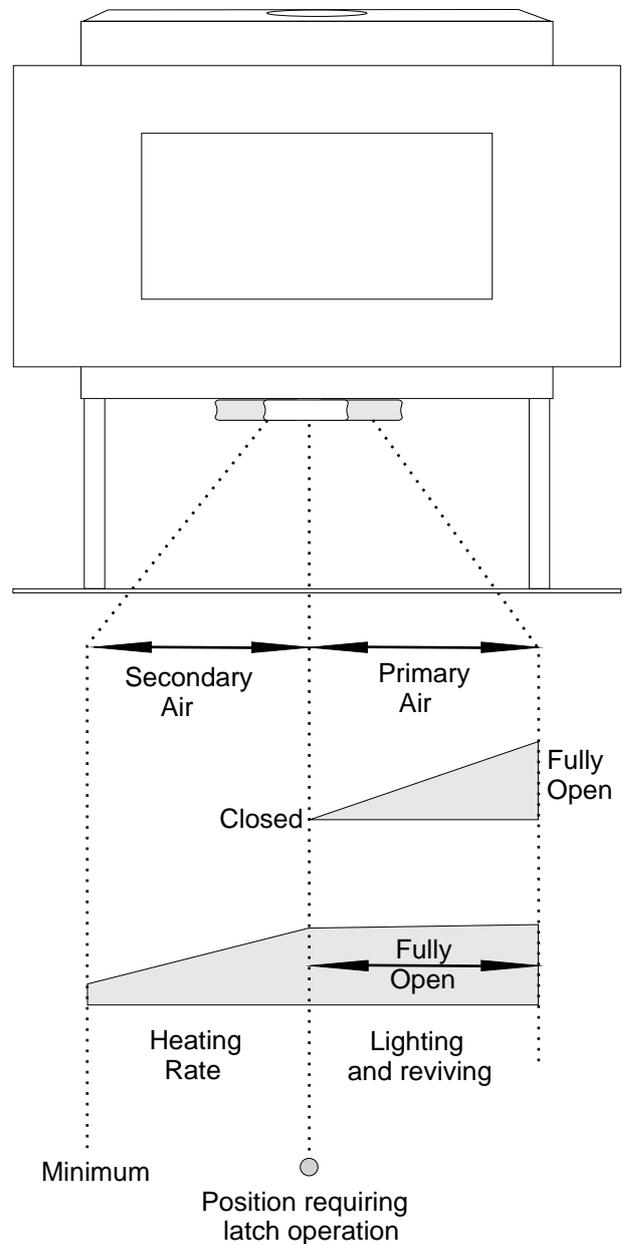
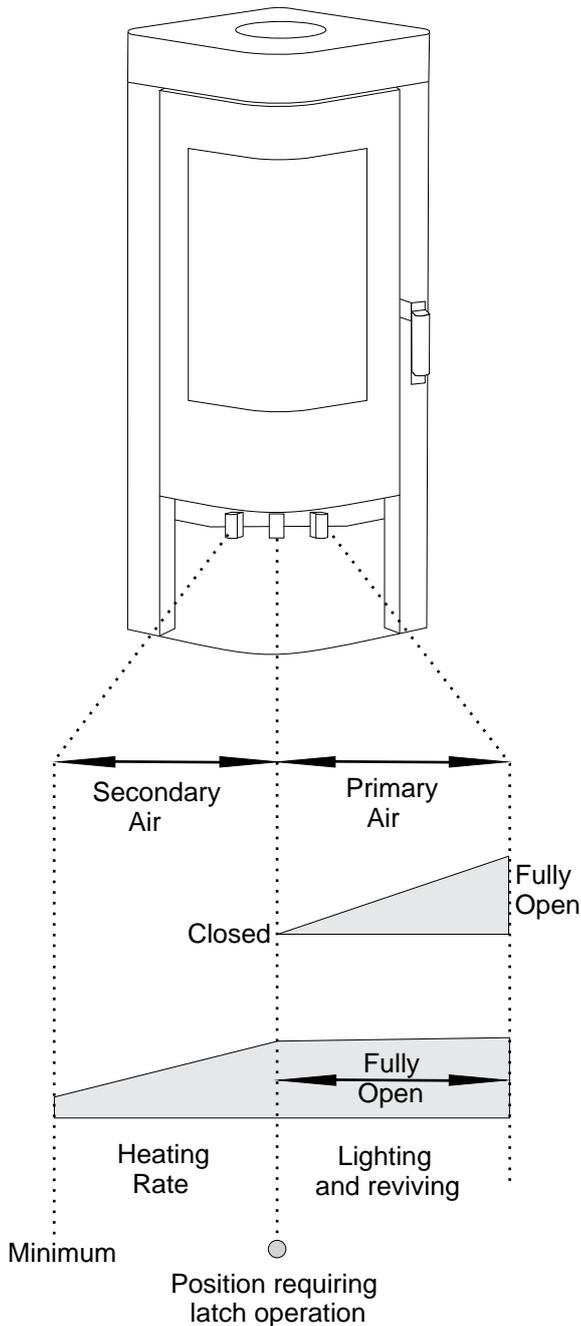
# RLS Control

The RLS Air Distribution System ensures that the stove lights and achieves its operating temperatures quickly. To do this there is one simple control situated on the front of the stove below the main fire door.

When slid fully to the right it allows the maximum primary and secondary air into the stove to ensure that the fire lights and establishes quickly. There is air entering the stove from both below the grate and above the grate.

Once the fire is established the control should be slid to the mid position, and once fully established, the burn rate can be set to your requirement by sliding the control to the left. In the mid position the primary under grate air is shut off and only the secondary air, pre-heated above grate air, is entering the stove ensuring maximum combustion efficiency.

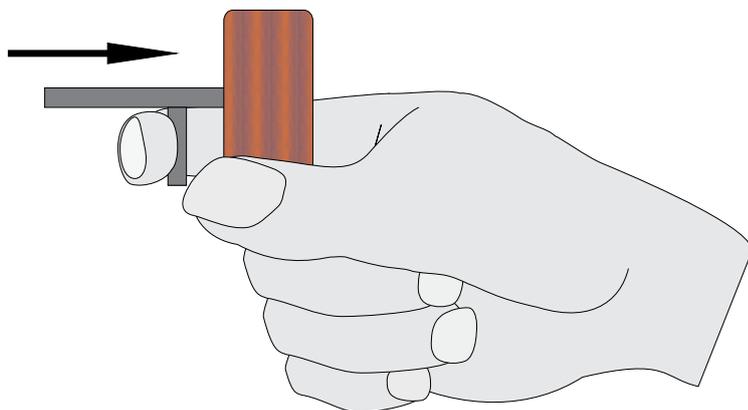
**Caution: Once the fire has established NEVER run the stove with the control set to the right of the mid position, as this could over fire the stove leading to damage to the cast iron grate, the fire bricks and the glass. Only use this area of the control for lighting and revitalising the fire.**



## Air Control Latch Operation

To prevent the inadvertent opening of the primary air supply while it is operating, the stove's air supply adjustment control has a stop. This stop prevents the opening of the primary air supply and has to be overridden by operating the latch, behind the control knob, to release the stop mechanism.

Operating the latch to open the primary air supply at times other than to light the stove's fire or revive an almost dormant fire will cause polluting emissions from the stove.

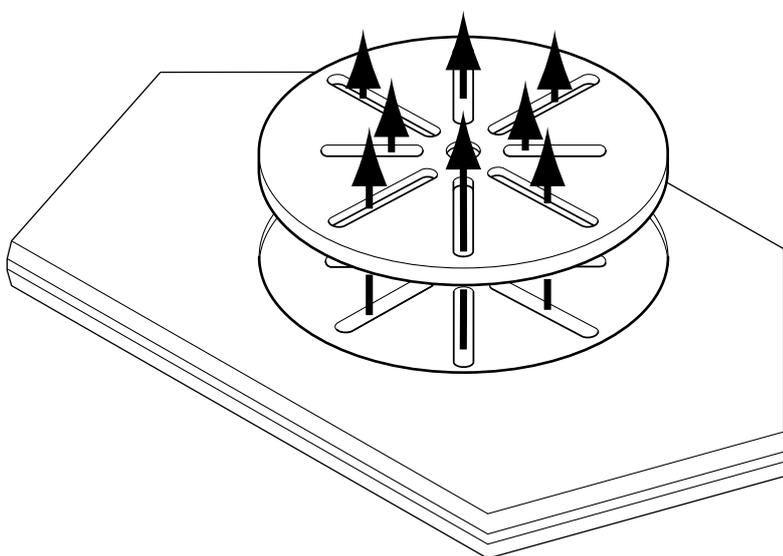


## The Grate (Jazz, Tema)

The cast iron grate on which the fire sits can be set in an open and a closed position. The primary air for lighting requires the grate to be set in the open position to allow the air to get to the bed of the fire. To move the grate from one position to another the riddling arm can be moved to either the left or the right dependant upon the model to open or close the holes in the grate.

Once the stove is lit it is not necessary to close the holes in the grate as the air will be closed off by the RLS air control mechanism directing the air.

It can also be used to remove the ash from the fire bed. By operating the riddling lever the grate is oscillated and the ash will drop into the ash pan below, see page 10.



## The Grate (Scena)

The grate in the Scena is a flat cast iron rectangular plate with numerous round holes. This cannot be opened and closed or oscillated for ash removal so it is essential to remove the ash from below the grate, see page 10, so that the primary air can enter the stove on lighting.

## Ash Removal

**Before lighting the stove for the first time ensure that the ash pan is fitted and empty.**

**Removal of ash should only be carried out when the stove is cold.**

Daily removal of ash is not necessary when burning wood.

The ash should be removed regularly to prevent excessive build up below the grate as a full ash pan will not allow the primary air to pass through the grate.

Always use the glove supplied with the stove when carrying the ash pan, even when you think the ash is cold.

Only empty the ash pan into a non-combustible container.

There will be hot embers in the stove, long, even days, after the fire appeared to extinguish.

Never use a plastic bristled brush or a vacuum cleaner to remove hot ash.



**Never let children “help” with the stove in any way.**

**Ash Vac AC008**



## Euroheat ASH VAC

The Ash Vac is an extremely convenient tool, used for removing extinguished ash from your wood stove or fireplace. This large capacity, simple to operate, canister system is used in conjunction with your existing vacuum cleaner.

The Ash Vac uses a simple cyclonic principle to keep the ash in the canister, this means your household vacuum cleaner will remain unaffected by the ash removal process, most importantly it will remain clean.

**Motorised Ash Vac AC013**



The motorised model removes the requirement of using your vacuum as it has a built in vacuum motor.

## Ash Removal (Jazz, Tema)

The ash can be removed from the fire bed by using the riddling arm which oscillates the grate and the ashes fall into the ash pan below. The ash pan below may then be removed and the ashes put into a suitable non-combustible container. Always replace the ash pan once it has been emptied.

## Ash Removal (Scena)

The Scena is supplied with the Euroheat ash vac as it does not have an oscillating grate. The grate has numerous holes in it to allow the fine ashes to fall into the ash pan beneath naturally during use. The fire bed can be vacuumed clear of ashes and then, using the grate lifting tool, the grate can be lifted up at the front and pushed backwards into a vertical position. The ash pan below may then be vacuumed clear of the ashes with the ash vac. We advise that the ash should not be allowed to build up under the grate as the air inlets for the primary air may become blocked which will lead to the stove not lighting quickly and excess smoke production which will blacken the glass.

**Grate Lifting Tool**



## First Lighting of the Stove

When you light the stove for the first few times it should be run with small fires increasing in size. All the materials must be given time to adapt to the effects of heat. The paint on the body of the stove will be fully hardened after the stove has been cured by the heating process, however the door and the ash pan should be opened very carefully before this as there will otherwise be a risk that the gaskets may stick to the uncured paint.

## Curing

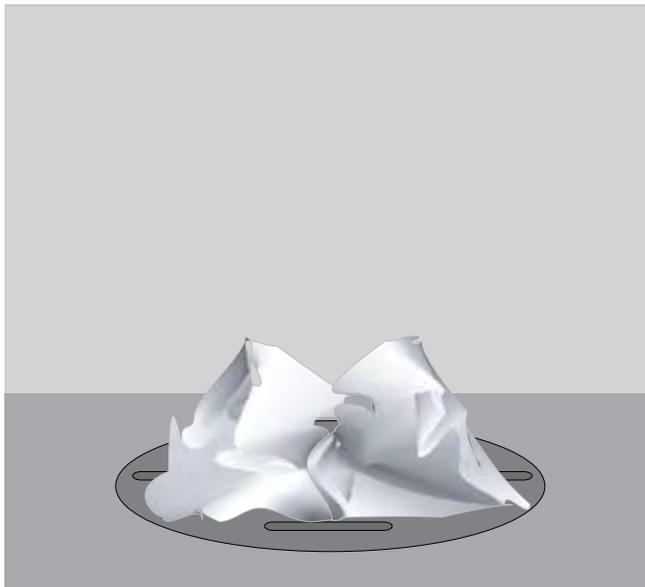
The paint may initially give off unpleasant fumes and an odour, so make sure that the room is well ventilated. The paint will be soft, so care must be taken with the stove for the first 6-8 firings. This is called curing and is not a fault of the stove and when the paint has cured no further smell will be evident.

## Stone Finish

The stone must gradually be conditioned to heat. The stone may contain water, which is why you must be cautious when you fire your stove for the first few times to keep the fire low for the first few hours. This will allow the stone to dry slowly and prevent any pressure building up in it which may damage the stone.

## General Lighting and Operation

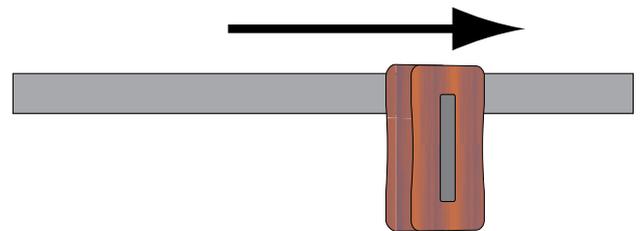
The control knob should be slid fully to the right to allow maximum primary and secondary air flow into the stove. The grate in the Jazz/Tema must be moved into its open position, see page 9, to allow the primary under grate air to enter the fire bed.



The kindling wood should be placed over the paper so as to rest against each other in a conical formation, leaving space between each piece.

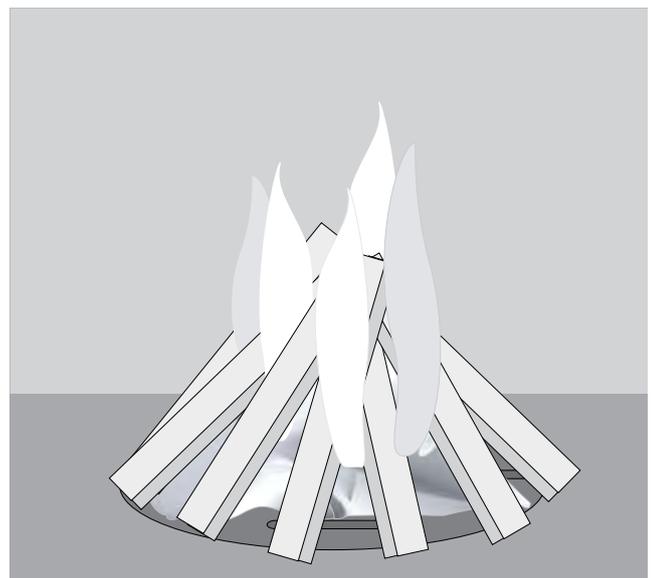
Light the paper using a long match or spill.

The lightly crumpled paper will begin burning rapidly and the space between the kindling will allow the long bright flames to pass between and over the wood raising it to its ignition temperature.

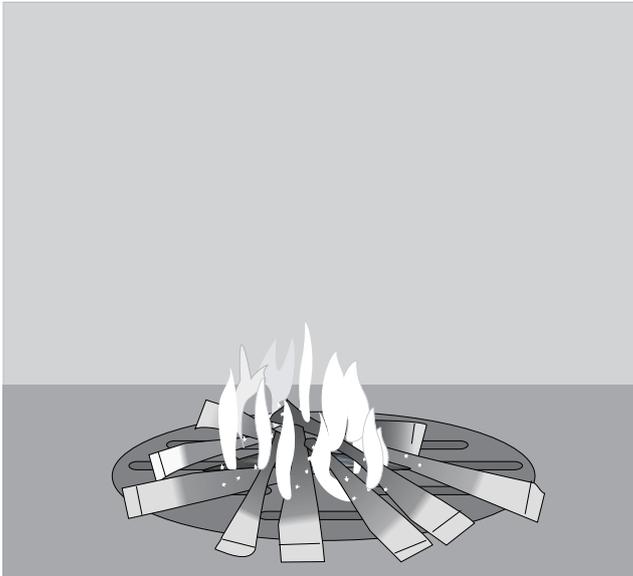


Lightly crumple two tabloid sized pieces of newspaper and lay them in the middle of the grate.

Resist the temptation to use more paper than this, or to crumple it too tightly; doing either will prevent the rapid development of flames and will cause smoke to be produced.



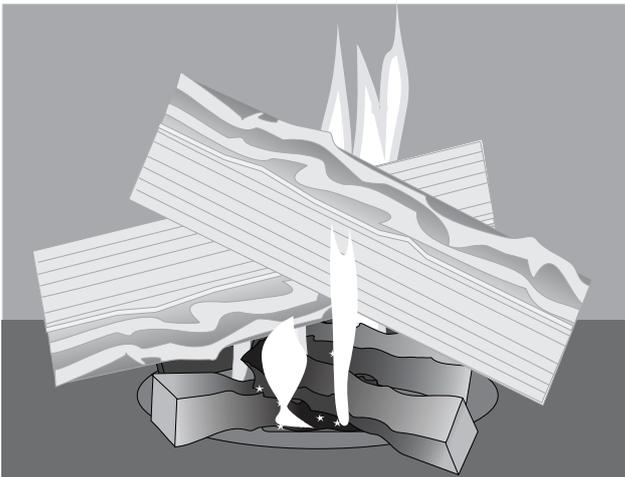
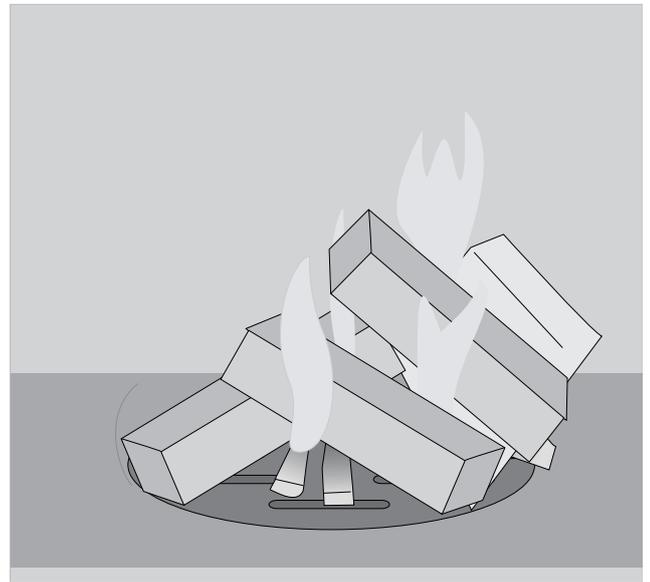
## General Lighting and Operation Continued



As the cone of kindling burns it will collapse and the inner ends of the wood will begin to char and glow.

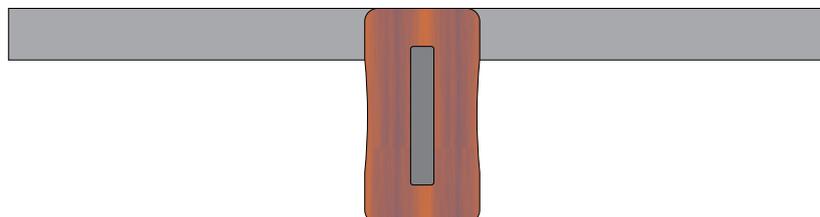
Wait until the kindling is burning at its maximum rate before moving onto the next stage.

Wearing the stove glove place a few logs larger than kindling wood over, but not smothering the kindling.



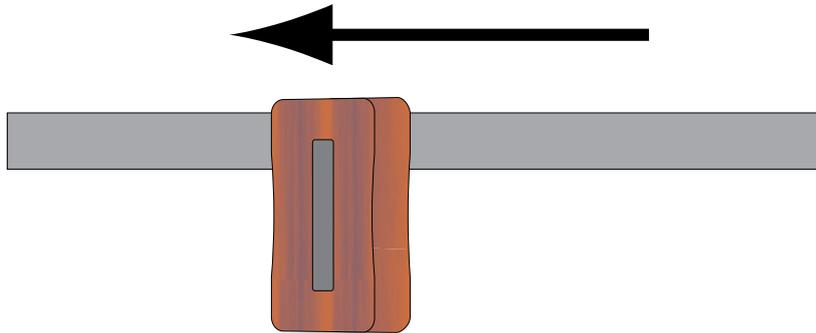
When the previous loading of wood is burning brightly add two larger split logs to bridge the fire. Always avoid putting wood directly onto wood burning with flame, try and leave air space under the wood for the flame to form, because the new, cold log will tend to cool the fire.

Once the fire is established, slide the control knob to the mid position. This will close off the primary air from below the grate.

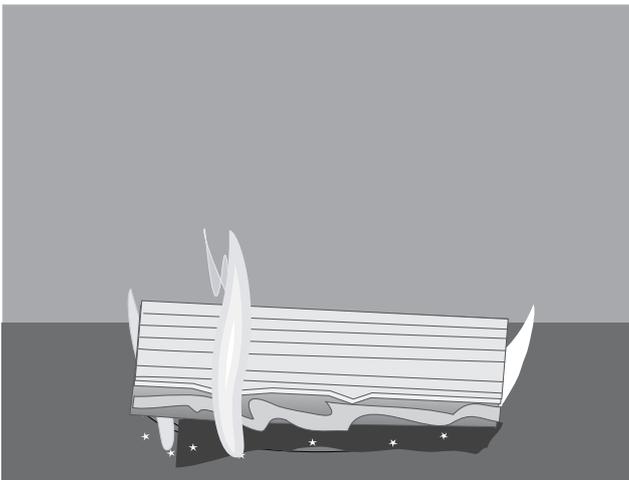


## General Lighting and Operation Continued

The pre-heated secondary air can be adjusted to regulate the burn rate by sliding the control knob to the left to the desired position.



When adjusting the burn rate it is always best to do this in increments to allow the fire to adjust to the change in air flow through the stove.



Putting two new logs (approximately 2kg) bark side down, will give you both maximum efficiency and the best visual effect as it begins to burn. Do not be tempted to over fill the fire box as the large volume of cold logs could cool the combustion chamber and cause smoke formation.

If the fire has burned very low it is advisable to slide the air control to the mid position, operate the latch, and then slide it into the primary air position for a short period to revitalise the fire. Once the fire has revived always slide it back into the secondary air position, by operating the latch and moving it to the left of centre.

# General Maintenance

For your stove to operate efficiently and to prolong the life of the stove routine maintenance is essential.

## 1) Cleaning the Glass

Properly operated, with the correct fuel, your glass will remain clean. Slight staining may appear when the stove is lit and below its operating temperature. This will normally clear as the stove's temperature rises.

If it becomes necessary to clean the glass by hand do not attempt to do so unless the stove is cold. Proprietary glass cleaning agents are available but they must specifically state its suitability for ceramic stove glass before being used because the glass in your stove is not ordinary glass and may be damaged with an unsuitable cleaner.

Newspaper moistened with water to which a little vinegar has been added will normally remove most staining, but for really stubborn marks, gentle polishing with fine steel wool lubricated with a few drops of dish washing detergent will need to be employed. Great care must be taken not to clean the glass too vigorously as particles of grit may have adhered with the stain and these could cause scratching if dragged across the glass. However well the stove burns it will eventually become necessary to clean the glass, but if cleaning becomes necessary too often we advise you to review your operating procedures to determine whether cleaner and more efficient combustion can be achieved (only burn dry seasoned wood).

## 2) Door and Glass Seals

Check the door and glass seals periodically during the heating season and replace if damaged or show signs of excessive wear. To check if the seals are air tight get a piece of standard A4 copier paper, cut it in half and then fold it in half. Shut it into the door in various places with the door handle closed. If the seal holds the paper tight and it is difficult to withdraw it then the seal is good. If when it is pulled it slides out easily then the door handles will need adjustment or the rope seal will require replacement.

Failure to maintain a good seal will allow uncontrolled air to enter the stove. This can cause over firing, excess heat, which can damage the internal components and glass of the stove. Symptoms of a poor seal are a stove burning uncontrollably even when the air inlets are shut down and soot formation on the glass around its edges.

## 3) The Stove Body

Any maintenance of the stove should only be carried out when it is cold. Daily maintenance is limited to vacuum cleaning the stove externally, using the soft brush attachment. You can also dust the stove using a dry, soft cloth or brush, but only when the stove is cold. The fire should be cleaned thoroughly before the start of the new heating season, in order to prevent strong odours.

## 4) Maintaining Painted Surfaces

If the stove is scratched, or the paint flakes off over time, it can easily be repaired with fine emery paper and a special spray paint. This paint can be obtained from your nearest retailer or directly from Euroheat's Spares Department 01885 491126.

Colour Finish	Product Code
Black	RK111640

## **5) Soapstone Cladding**

If you have a soapstone stove, please note that the surface of the stone casing element is somewhat sensitive and is not suitable for accommodating metallic or ceramic pots, cans or containers.

In order to ensure the surface maintains its appearance even after years of use, please observe the following cleaning and care information:

Use P120 sandpaper to remove any minor impurities on the stone, such as black spots or other signs of use, by applying gentle pressure (in the direction of the grain) until the impurity is no longer visible. Then remove the sanding dust by gently brushing the surface with the supplied brush. Then wipe with a damp cloth without applying any pressure. Repeat these procedures depending on the level of contamination.

In the case of sandstone the dust must be removed with the brush and then a vacuum cleaner. If a damp microfibre cloth is used, it can cause the fine dust particles to be deposited in the pores of the stone. By conducting this step you can also remove the last remaining dust particles from the stone.

## **6) Combustion Chamber**

The combustion chamber (fire box) is lined with fire bricks. They protect the steel body of the stove and help maintain the high combustion temperatures required for efficient combustion. If they show signs of wear or are damaged they should be replaced as failure to do this will shorten the life of the stove.

Fine cracks in the fire bricks are acceptable. However if the cracks become greater than 1mm wide then the bricks must be replaced. These can be obtained from your nearest retail outlet from where you purchased the stove or directly from Euroheat's spare parts department: 01885 491126.

During the heating season the fire bricks may be brushed clean with a soft bristle brush only never use any metal or abrasive objects.

At the end of the heating season we recommend that the fire bricks be removed and inspected for wear and damage and replaced if required. The inside surfaces of the combustion chamber should be brushed clean with a soft bristle brush and the resulting ashes vacuumed out.

The surfaces of the inside of the combustion chamber should be coated with a water repellent oil, i.e. WD40, to protect them from any moisture that may condense within the stove over the summer shut down period and the fire bricks refitted into the correct position.

## **7) Door Latches and Hinges**

The door handle assembly and fittings such as hinges should be lubricated using a copper-based grease at the end of the heating season. This will ensure that when you come to use the stove again at the start of the next heating season the door handle and mechanism will operate.



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