

HIJO DE MIGUEL
PANADERO
Mod.
TOPAZE

WOOD BURNING STOVE

POÊLE A BOIS

ESTUFA DE LEÑA

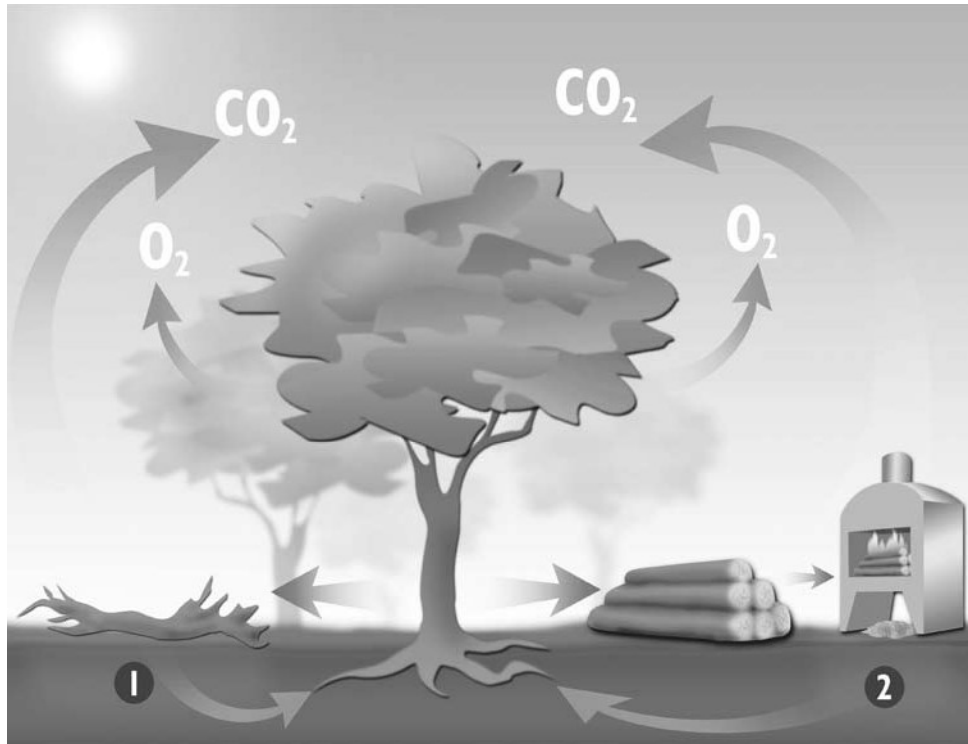
STUFA A LEGNA

KAMINOFEN

PIECYK KOMINKOWY



USAGE AND MAINTENANCE INSTRUCTIONS	p. 4
INSTRUCTIONS D'UTILISATION ET D'ENTRETIEN.....	p. 8
INSTRUCCIONES DE UTILIZACIÓN Y DE MANTENIMIENTO.....	p. 12
ISTRUZIONI D'USO E MANUTENZIONE	p. 16
GEBRAUCHS- UND WARTUNGSANLEITUNG	p. 20
INSTRUKCJA UŻYTKOWANIA I KONSERWACJI.....	p. 24
EXTENSION OF CERTIFICATE	p. 28



1 Nutrients / Eléments nutritifs / Nutrientes / Brandstoffen /
Nutrientes / Elementi nutritivi / Heizmaterial / Opat

2 Cenizas – Abono / Cendres – Engrais / Ashes –
Fertilizer / Ceneri – Fertilizzante / As / Cinzas –
Fertilizante / Asche / Popiół

Wood: an ecological fuel

Wood is a renewable source of energy which answers the energy and environmental demands of the 21st century.

Throughout its long life, a tree grows from sunlight, water, mineral salts and CO₂. Following the general pattern of nature, it soaks up energy from the sun and supplies us with the oxygen essential for animal life.

The quantity of CO₂ given off during the combustion of wood is no greater than that given off by its natural decomposition. This means we have a source of energy that respects the natural cycle of millions of years. Burning wood does not increase the CO₂ in the atmosphere, making it an ecological source of energy which plays no part in the greenhouse effect.

In our wood-burning stoves logs are burnt cleanly without leaving any residue. Wood ash is a high quality fertilizer, rich in mineral salts.

In buying a wood-burning stove, you will help the environment, your heating will be very economical and you will be able to enjoy watching the flames, something no other form of heating can offer.

Le bois: une énergie écologique

Le bois est une énergie renouvelable qui répond aux défis énergétiques et environnementaux du 21^{ème} siècle.

Tout au long de sa vie, un arbre pousse grâce à la lumière du soleil, l'eau, les sels minéraux et le CO₂. Il accumule de manière naturelle l'énergie solaire et nous offre l'oxygène indispensable à la vie.

La quantité de CO₂ qui se dégage pendant la combustion du bois n'est pas supérieure à celle qui serait émise lors de sa décomposition naturelle. Nous sommes donc devant un type d'énergie qui respecte le cycle naturel de millions d'années. La combustion du bois n'augmente pas le CO₂ dans l'environnement, c'est une énergie écologique qui ne participe pas à l'effet de serre.

Avec nos poêles, le bois se brûle proprement et ne laisse aucun résidu. La cendre du bois représente un engrais de haute qualité, riche en sels minéraux.

En achetant un poêle à bois, vous aidez l'environnement, vous aurez un chauffage économique et vous pourrez apprécier ce spectacle des flammes qu'aucun autre type de chauffage peut offrir.

La leña: una energía ecológica

La leña es una energía renovable que responde a los retos energéticos y medioambientales del siglo XXI.

A lo largo de su vida, un árbol crece gracias a la luz solar, el agua, las sales minerales y el CO₂. Acumula de forma natural la energía del sol y nos da el oxígeno indispensable para la vida.

La cantidad de CO₂ que se desprende durante la combustión de la leña no es superior a la que se emitiría por su descomposición natural. Por lo tanto estamos ante un tipo de energía que respeta el ciclo natural de millones de años. La combustión de la leña no aumenta el CO₂ en el medioambiente, por lo que es una energía ecológica que no participa del efecto invernadero.

En nuestras estufas, la leña se quema limpiamente y no deja residuos. La ceniza de leña es un abono de alta calidad, rico en sales minerales. Al comprar una estufa de leña, usted está ayudando al medioambiente, tendrá una calefacción económica, y disfrutará de ese espectáculo de la llamas que ningún otro tipo de calefacción puede ofrecer.

A lenha: uma energia ecológica

A lenha é uma energia renovável que responde às exigências energéticas e de meio-ambiente do século XXI.

Ao longo da sua vida, uma árvore cresce graças à luz solar, à água, aos sais minerais e ao CO₂. Acumula, de forma natural, a energia do sol e dá-nos o oxigénio indispensável para a vida.

A quantidade de CO₂ que se liberta durante a combustão da lenha não é superior à que se emitiría através da sua decomposição natural. Portanto, estamos perante um tipo de energia que respeita o ciclo natural de milhões de anos. A combustão da lenha não aumenta o CO₂ no meio-ambiente, pelo que é uma energia ecológica que não contribui para o efeito de estufa.

Nas nossas salamandras a lenha queima-se de forma limpa, sem deixar resíduos. A cinza da lenha é um adubo de alta qualidade, rico em sais minerais. Ao comprar uma salamandra de lenha está a ajudar o meio-ambiente, terá um aquecimento económico e desfrutará do espectáculo das chamas que nenhum outro tipo de aquecimento pode oferecer.

Holz: ein ökologischer Brennstoff

Holz ist eine erneuerbare Energiequelle, die den Anforderungen des 21. Jahrhunderts an Energiegewinnung und Umweltschutz gerecht wird.

Ein Baum wächst durch Sonnenlicht, Wasser, Mineralsalze und Kohlendioxid. Auf diese Weise speichert er im Laufe seines Lebens Sonnenenergie und stellt uns Sauerstoff zum Atmen zur Verfügung.

Die Menge an CO₂, die beim Verbrennen von Holz abgegeben wird, entspricht der beim natürlichen Zerfall freigesetzten Menge. Es handelt sich also um eine Energieform, die sich in den natürlichen Kreislauf von Jahrmillionen einfügt. Die Verbrennung von Holz führt nicht zur Erhöhung des Kohlendioxid-Anteils in der Atmosphäre und stellt eine ökologische Energieform dar, die nicht zum Treibhauseffekt beiträgt.

Unsere Öfen ermöglichen ein sauberes und rückstandsfreies Verbrennen von Holz. Holzasche ist ein hochwertiger, mineralreicher Dünger. Durch den Kauf eines Holzofens tragen Sie zum Schutz der Umwelt bei und erstehen eine kostengünstige Heizung, die in Ihrem Heim wie keine andere Heizungsart für ein behagliches und romantisches Ambiente sorgt.

Brandhout: milieuvriendelijke energie

Brandhout is een vervangbare energie die voldoet aan de energie- en milieueisen van de 21^{ste} eeuw.

In de loop van zijn leven groeit een boom dankzij zonlicht, water, mineraalzouten en CO₂. Hij verzamelt op natuurlijke wijze de zonne-energie en geeft ons de zuurstof die nodig is om te leven.

De hoeveelheid CO₂ die tijdens het stoken van hout wordt uitgestoten is niet groter dan die vrijkomt door natuurlijke ontbinding. Daarom hebben we te maken met een energiesoort die de natuurlijke cyclus van miljoenen jaren respecteert. De verbranding van hout verhoogt de CO₂-emissie in het milieu niet, waardoor het een milieuvriendelijke energie is die niet bijdraagt aan het broeikaseffect.

In onze kachels wordt het brandhout schoon en zonder afvalstoffen gestookt. Houtas is mest van hoge kwaliteit en rijk aan mineraalzouten. Door een houtkachel te kopen helpt u het milieu, heeft u een goedkope verwarming en geniet u van de gezellige vlammen die geen andere verwarming u kan bieden.

Il legno: un'energia ecologica

Il legno è una fonte d'energia rinnovabile che offre una soluzione alle sfide energetiche e ambientali del XXI secolo.

Un albero cresce grazie alla luce del sole, all'acqua, ai sali minerali e alla CO₂. Accumula in modo naturale l'energia del sole e ci fornisce l'ossigeno indispensabile alla vita.

La quantità di CO₂ che si produce durante la combustione del legno non è superiore a quella che libererebbe per scomposizione naturale. Pertanto ci troviamo in presenza di un tipo di energia che rispetta il ciclo naturale di milioni di anni. La combustione del legno non aumenta il livello di CO₂ presente nell'ambiente, quindi si tratta di una fonte d'energia ecologica che non contribuisce all'effetto serra.

Nelle nostre stufe, la legna brucia in modo pulito e non lascia residui. La cenere del legno è un fertilizzante d'elevata qualità, ricco di sali minerali. Quando compra una stufa a legna, dà una mano all'ambiente, ottiene un riscaldamento economico, e può godere dello spettacolo delle fiamme che nessun altro tipo di riscaldamento le può offrire.

Drewno: paliwo ekologiczne

Drewno jest energią odnawialną, która odpowiada na wyzwania energetyczne i ekologiczne XXI wieku. Podczas całego swojego życia drzewo rośnie dzięki światłu słonecznemu, wodzie, solom mineralnym i dwutlenkowi węgla(CO₂). W sposób naturalny akumuluje energię i daje nam tlen niezbędny do życia.

Ilość dwutlenku węgla wydzielanego podczas spalania drewna nie jest większa od tej, jaka byłaby wydzielana w trakcie jego rozkładu naturalnego. Dzięki temu mamy do czynienia z energią, która jest w zgodzie z cyklem natury trwającym miliony lat. Spalanie drewna nie zwiększa poziomu CO₂ w środowisku, przez co drewno jest paliwem ekologicznym, nie przyczynia się do wzrostu efektu cieplarnianego.

W naszych piecykach drewno spala się całkowicie i nie pozostawia odpadów. Popiół, który pozostaje jest nawozem wysokiej jakości, bogatym w sole mineralne. Kupując piecyk kominkowy opalany drewnem pomagają Państwu dbać o środowisko, korzystają z ekonomicznego ogrzewania i mają możliwość podziwiania piękna płomieni, którego nie zapewni Państwu żaden inny rodzaj ogrzewania.

USAGE AND MAINTENANCE INSTRUCTIONS

You have purchased a PANADERO product. Apart from correct maintenance, our woodstoves require installation strictly in accordance with legislation. Our products conform to the EN 13240:2001 and A2:2004 European norm, however it is very important for you the consumer to know how to correctly use your woodstove following the recommendations we set out. **For this reason, before installing our product you must read this manual carefully and follow the usage and maintenance instructions.**

ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS

- 1) Place fire-break plate on inclined angles.

POSITION OF THE SMOKE PIPE

- 1) Place right-angled tube joint in smoke outlet at back of stove.
- 2) Place tube in bend, and do the same with the other tubes.
- 3) Join it to the rest of the chimney.

IGNITION

The stove you have just bought offers the best performances, a high efficiency and CO and dust extremely low emissions. In order to get these benefits, the preheated air enters into the combustion chamber through the stoves top. To favour ignition, you should follow the next tips:

- If possible, you should always use small dried pines pieces piled up. Put under this bunch 1 or 2 firelighter and, above it, the dried firewood cut in half lengthwise. Once the firelighter fired, close the door and open the air inlet to the maximum. When the fire takes a correct intensity, you can regulate the heat at your convenience with the lower air inlet.

INSTALLATION

- Under no circumstances should you place horizontally the tubes as it could block the proper smoke evacuation and the stoves correct function.
- All local regulations, including those referring to National and European standards need to be complied with when installing the appliance.
- The installation of the smoke outlet must be as vertical as possible, avoiding the use of joints, angles and deviations. If the installation is connected to a masonry chimney pipe we recommend the tubes reach the exterior exit. If the smoke outlet is via tubing only, at least three meters of vertical tubing are recommended.
- IMPORTANT: The installation and regular cleaning of this stove must be carried out by a qualified professional. The ventilation opening must never be obstructed.
- IMPORTANT: The woodstove must be installed in a well ventilated place. It is advisable to have at least one window in the same room as the stove which can be opened.
- The tube connections should be sealed with a refractory putty to prevent soot from falling through the joints.
- Do not position the stove near combustible walls. The stove should be installed on a non-combustible floor surface, if not a metal plate covering the bottom surface area of the stove must be placed underneath it and extend further than 15 cm at the sides and 30 cm at the front.

- Whilst the stove is in use remove any material nearby which could be damaged by the heat: furniture, curtains, paper, clothes, etc. The minimum safety distance from adjacent combustible materials is as shown on the last page of this manual.
- The ease of access for the cleaning of the product, smoke outlet and chimney must be considered. If you intend to install your stove near an inflammable wall, we advise you to leave a minimum distance to facilitate cleaning.
- This stove is not suitable for installation in any chimney system shared by other sources.
- The stove should be installed on flooring with adequate support. If your current floor does not comply with this criterion, it should be adapted with appropriate measures (for example, a weight distribution plate).

FUEL

- Use only dry wood with a maximum moisture content of 20%. Wood with a moisture content higher than 50 or 60% does not heat and combusts very badly, and creates a lot of tar, releases excessive amounts of vapour and deposits excess sediments onto the stove, glass and smoke outlet.
- The fire should be lit using special fire lighters, or paper and small pieces of wood. Never try to light the fire using alcohol or similar products.
- Do not burn domestic rubbish, plastic materials or greasy products that can pollute the environment and lead to risks of fire due to obstruction of the pipes.

FUNCTION

- **It is normal for smoke to appear during the first few uses of the stove, as certain components of the heat-resistant paint burn whilst the pigment of the actual stove is fixed. Therefore the room should be aired until the smoke disappears.**
- The woodstove is not designed to function with the door open under any circumstances.
- The stove is intended to function intermittently with intervals for recharging the fuel.
- For the lighting process of the stove it is recommended you use paper, fire lighters or small sticks of wood. Once the fire starts to burn, add to it two logs of wood each weighing 1 to 1.3 kg as a first initial charge. In this lighting process the air inlets of the stove must be kept completely open. If necessary the drawer for removing ashes can also be opened to begin with. Once the fire is more intense, close the drawer completely (if open) and regulate the intensity of the fire by closing and opening the air inlets.
- In order to achieve the stated nominal heat output of this stove you have to place an approximate quantity of wood of 1.58 kg (2 woodlogs of about 800 g) un 45-minute intervals. The logs should be positioned horizontally and separate from one another, to assure a correct combustion. In any instance a charge of fuel must not be added to the stove until the previous charge has been burnt, leaving only a basic fire bed which is enough to light the next charge but no stronger.
- To achieve a slow combustion you should regulate the fire with the air draughts, which must be kept permanently unblocked to allow the combustion air to be distributed.
- After the first initial lighting, the brass pieces of the stove may become a coppery colour.

- It is normal for the seal of the glass door panel to melt with use. Even though the stove can function without this seal, it is recommended that you replace it seasonally.
- The lower drawer can be removed in order to clear out ash. Empty it regularly without waiting for it to fill up too much, to avoid the grill becoming damaged. Take care with the ash which may still be hot up to 24 hours after the stove has been used.
- Do not open the door abruptly in order to avoid smoke being released, and never open it without opening the air draught beforehand. Open the door only in order to put in the appropriate fuel.
- The glass, brass pieces and stove in general may reach very high temperatures. Do not expose yourself to risks of burns. When handling metal pieces, use the glove provided with the stove.
- Keep children away from the stove.
- If you have trouble lighting the stove (due to cold weather, etc.) it can be lit with folded or scrunched up paper which is easier to light.
- In case of the stove becoming too hot, close the air draughts to reduce the intensity of the fire.
- In case of malfunction, contact us the manufacturers.

MAINTENANCE

- It is advisable to clean the glass door panel periodically to avoid blackening by soot deposits. Professional cleaning products are available for this. Never use water. Never clean the stove while it is in use.
- It is also important to clean the smoke outlet tubing periodically and check there are no blockages before relighting fuel after a long period of non-use. At the start of each season a professional should carry out a revision of the installation.
- In the event of a fire in the smoke outlet, close all air draughts if possible and contact the authorities immediately.
- Any replacement part which you may need must be recommended by us.

GUARANTEE

This is a high quality stove, manufactured with great care. Even so, if any defect is found please first contact your distributor. If they are unable to solve the problem they will contact us and send us the stove if necessary. Our company will replace any faulty parts free of charge up to five years from the date of purchase. We will not charge for repair work, however any transport costs must be paid by the client.

Since this apparatus has been tested by a homologated laboratory the following parts are NOT covered by warranty:


- Glass
- Internal grate
- Door handle, air-inlet knobs, etc.

In the interior of the packaging, you will find a quality control slip. We request that you send this to your distributor in case of any claim.

MEASUREMENTS AND CHARACTERISTICS

- Height.....	783 mm
- Width.....	562mm
- Depth.....	439 mm
- Weight.....	91 Kg
- Firewood entrance.....	485 x 361 mm
- Smoke outlet.....	150-153 mm
- Iron sheet body of 4+3 mm.	
- Cast iron grill	
- Paint, resistant up to 800 °C	
- Vitro-ceramic glass, 750 °C	
- Firewood up to 50 cm long	

- Nominal heat output.....	7.1kW
- Energy efficiency.....	80.7 %
- CO emission.....	0.10 %
- Minimum flue draught for nominal heat output.....	11.8 Pa
- Flue gas mass flow.....	6.2 g/s
- Flue gas temperature.....	241 °C
- Distance to adjacent combustible materials.....	80 cm
- Heating volume (aprox.).....	220 m ³

 DIN EN 13240: 2001 & A2: 2004 & AC: 2007	HIJO DE MIGUEL PANADERO P.I. CAMPOLLANO AVENIDA 5º, 13-15 02007 ALBACETE -SPAIN
"TOPAZE" WOODSTOVE20 FREESTANDING ROOMHEATER FIRED BY SOLID FUEL CERTIFICATE N° 39-11540-4 DECLARATION OF PERFORMANCE.....18682 NOTIFIED BODY.....1015	
Thermal output..... 7.1 kW Energy efficiency..... 80.7 % Emission of CO in combustion products ...0.10 % Flue gas temperature..... 241 °C Distance to adjacent combustible materials 80 cm Dust concentration at 13% O2 23 mg/Nm ³ Fuel types Firewood and briquetted wood	

INSTRUCTIONS D'UTILISATION ET D'ENTRETIEN

Vous venez d'acquérir un produit de la marque PANADERO, nos poêles non seulement requièrent un entretien adéquat mais également une installation conforme à la législation en vigueur. Nos produits sont conformes à la norme européenne EN 13240:2001 et A2: 2004 mais il est très important que le consommateur sache utiliser correctement son poêle selon les conseils que nous vous indiquons. **Pour cette raison, avant d'installer notre produit vous devez lire rigoureusement ce manuel et suivre nos instructions d'utilisation et d'entretien.**

INSTRUCTIONS DE MONTAGE

- 1) Placez la grille coupe-vent sur les angles inclinés

POSITION DU CONDUIT DE FUMÉE

- Placez le coude sur la buse à l'arrière du poêle
- Placez le tuyau dans le coude et faites la même chose pour les autres tuyaux
- Raccordez le tout à la cheminée

ALLUMAGE

Le poêle que vous venez d'acquérir bénéficie des plus hautes prestations, un haut rendement et des émissions de CO et particules très basses. Pour obtenir ces performances, l'air arrive à la chambre de combustion préchauffé et par la partie supérieure de celle-ci. Pour favoriser l'allumage suivez les conseils suivants :

- Utilisez toujours, si possible, du petit bois et brindilles de pin sec en formant un petit monticule. Sous ce monticule placer 1 ou 2 pastilles "allume-feu" et sur celui-ci placer le bois sec avec, de préférence, des bûches fendues. Une fois les "allume-feu" allumés, fermez la porte et ouvrez le tirage au maximum. Une fois que le feu a pris la bonne intensité vous pouvez le régler à l'aide du tirage d'air inférieur.

INSTALLATION

- Il est absolument interdit de placer des tuyaux à l'horizontal lors de l'installation car cela peut empêcher la correcte évacuation des fumées et le bon fonctionnement du poêle.
- Il est nécessaire de respecter les réglementations nationales, régionales et locales sur l'utilisation des appareils et des combustibles lors de l'installation du poêle.
- L'installation doit être la plus verticale possible, en évitant l'utilisation de coudes ou déviations. Si l'installation se raccorde à un conduit de cheminée de maçonnerie, il est conseillé qu'elle soit munie de tubes jusqu'à la sortie extérieure. Dans le cas où l'installation soit seulement munie de tubes, il est conseillé qu'elle ait au moins 3 mètres linéaires.
- Attention: l'installation de ce poêle à bois doit être effectuée par un professionnel qualifié. Ne pas obstruer les ouvertures d'aération. Attention: ce poêle doit être installé dans une pièce aérée et bien ventilée. Il est conseillé d'avoir au moins une fenêtre qui puisse s'ouvrir, dans la même pièce où sera installée le poêle.
- Les tuyaux doivent être scellés avec un mastic réfractaire pour empêcher que la suie produite par la combustion ne coule par les joints.
- Ne pas placer le poêle près de murs combustibles. Le poêle doit être installé sur un sol non inflammable, dans le cas contraire, une plaque devra être installée sous l'appareil, elle devra couvrir la superficie du poêle et dépasser de 15 cm. sur les côtés et 30 cm. sur la partie de devant.