

INSTALLATIEVOORSCHRIFTEN EN GEBRUIKSAANWIJZING  
INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS AND OPERATING MANUAL  
INSTALLATION ET MODE D'EMPLOI  
EINBAUANLEITUNG UND GEBRAUCHSANWEISUNG  
INSTRUCCIONES DE INSTALACIÓN Y USO  
ISTRUZIONI PER L'INSTALLAZIONE E L'USO  
MONTERINGS- OG BRUKSANVISNING

KACHEL  
STOVE  
POELE  
FEUERSTÄTTE  
ESTUFA  
STUFA  
PEISOVN



**VISTA 700i**



**VISTA 800i**



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# Introduction

Dear user,

By purchasing this heating appliance from DOVRE you have selected a quality product. This product is part of a new generation of energy-conscious and environmentally-friendly heating appliances. These appliances make optimum use of convection heat as well as radiation heat.

- ▶ Your DOVRE appliance has been manufactured with state-of-the-art production equipment. In the unlikely event of a malfunction, you can always rely on DOVRE for support and service.
- ▶ The appliance should not be modified; please always use original parts.
- ▶ The appliance is intended for use in a living room. It must be hermetically connected to a properly working flue.
- ▶ We advise you have the appliance installed by an authorized and competent installer.
- ▶ DOVRE cannot be held liable for any problems or damage resulting from incorrect installation.
- ▶ Observe the following safety regulations when installing and using the appliance.

In this manual, you can read how the DOVRE heating appliance can be installed, used and maintained safely. Should you require additional information or technical data, or should you experience an installation problem, please first contact your supplier.

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# Performance declaration

In accordance with construction products regulation 305/2011

No. 121-CPR-2016

**1. Unique identification code of the product type:**

VISTA 700i

**2. Type, batch or serial number or other form of identification for the construction product, as prescribed in article 11, subsection 4:**

Unique serial number.

**3. Intended use for the construction product, in accordance with the applicable harmonised technical specification, as specified by the producer:**

Stove for solid fuel without production of warm water in accordance with EN 13229.

**4. Name, registered trade name or registered trademark and contact address of the producer, as prescribed in article 11, subsection 5:**

Dovre N.V. Nijverheidsstraat 18 2381 Weelde Belgium.

**5. If applicable, name and contact address for the authorised whose mandate covers the tasks specified in article 12, subsection 2:**

-

**6. The system or systems for the evaluation and verification of the performance durability of the construction product, specified in appendix V:**

System 3

**7. If the performance declaration concerns a construction product that falls under a harmonised norm:**

The appointed RRF instance, registered under number 1625, has performed a type test under system 3 and has issued the test report no. RRF-29 16 4282.

**8. If the performance declaration concerns a construction product for which a European technical assessment is issued:**

-



**9. Declared performance:**

<b>The harmonised norm</b>	<b>EN 13229:2001/A2; 2004/AC:2007</b>
<b>Essential characteristics</b>	<b>Performance Wood</b>
Fire safety	
Fire resistance	A1
Distance from combustible material (minimum distance in mm)	Rear: 100 Side: 100
Risk of glowing particles falling out	Conform
Emission of combustion products	CO: 0.10% (13%O <sub>2</sub> )
Surface temperature	Conform
Electrical safety	-
Ease of cleaning	Conform
Maximum operating pressure	-
Flue gas temperature at nominal output	295 °C
Mechanical resistance (carrying weight of chimney)	Not determined
Nominal output	10 kW
Efficiency	78.3 %

**10. The performance of the product described in points 1 and 2 conform with the performance reported in point 9.**

**This performance declaration is supplied under the exclusive responsibility of the producer specified in point 4:**

T. Gehem



01/11/2016 Weelde (BE)

Tom Gehem  
CEO



In accordance with construction products regulation 305/2011

No. 122-CPR-2016

**1. Unique identification code of the product type:**

VISTA 800i

**2. Type, batch or serial number or other form of identification for the construction product, as prescribed in article 11, subsection 4:**

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**3. Intended use for the construction product, in accordance with the applicable harmonised technical specification, as specified by the producer:**

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System 3

**7. If the performance declaration concerns a construction product that falls under a harmonised norm:**

The appointed RRF instance, registered under number 1625, has performed a type test under system 3 and has issued the test report no. RRF-29 16 4283.

**8. If the performance declaration concerns a construction product for which a European technical assessment is issued:**

-



**9. Declared performance:**

<b>The harmonised norm</b>	<b>EN 13229:2001/A2; 2004/AC:2007</b>
<b>Essential characteristics</b>	<b>Performance Wood</b>
Fire safety	
Fire resistance	A1
Distance from combustible material (minimum distance in mm)	Rear: 100 Side: 100
Risk of glowing particles falling out	Conform
Emission of combustion products	CO: 0.10% (13%O <sub>2</sub> )
Surface temperature	Conform
Electrical safety	-
Ease of cleaning	Conform
Maximum operating pressure	-
Flue gas temperature at nominal output	298 °C
Mechanical resistance (carrying weight of chimney)	Not determined
Nominal output	11 kW
Efficiency	75.0%

**10. The performance of the product described in points 1 and 2 conform with the performance reported in point 9.**

**This performance declaration is supplied under the exclusive responsibility of the producer specified in point 4:**

T. Gehem



01/11/2016 Weelde (BE)

Tom Gehem  
CEO

Due to continuous product improvement, the supplied appliance specifications may vary from the description in this brochure without prior notice having been given.

DOVRE N.V.















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# Safety

-  Please note: All safety regulations must be complied with strictly.
-  Please read carefully the instructions supplied with the appliance for installation, use and maintenance before using the appliance.
-  The appliance must be installed in accordance with the legislation and requirements applicable in your country.
-  All local regulations and the regulations relating to national and European standards must be observed when installing the appliance.
-  The appliance should preferably be installed by an authorised installer. Installers will be aware of the applicable regulations and requirements.
-  The appliance is designed for heating purposes. All surfaces, including the glass and connecting tube, can become very hot (over 100°C)! When operating, use a so-called "cold hand" or an oven glove.
-  Ensure that the appliance is adequately guarded if young children, disabled people, the elderly or animals are present in the vicinity.
-  Safety distances from flammable materials must be strictly adhered to.
-  Do not place any curtains, clothes, laundry or other combustible materials on or near the appliance.
-  When in use, do not use flammable or explosive substances in the vicinity of the appliance.
-  Avoid chimney fires by having the chimney swept regularly. Never burn wood with the door open.
-  In the event of a chimney fire: close all the appliance's air inlets and alert the fire service.
-  If the glass in the appliance is broken or cracked, it must be replaced before the stove is used again.
-  Do not exert force on the door, do not allow children to pull on the opened door, never stand or sit on the opened door and do not place heavy objects on the door.

-  Ensure that there is adequate ventilation in the room in which the appliance is installed. If ventilation is insufficient, combustion will be incomplete whereby toxic gases can spread through the room. See the chapter "Installation requirements" for more information on ventilation.


## Installation requirements

### General


- ▶ The appliance must be connected tightly to a well-functioning flue.
- ▶ For connection measurements: see "Technical data" appendix.
- ▶ Ask the fire service and/or your insurance company about any specific requirements and regulations.

### Flue

The flue is needed for:

- ▶ Removal of combustion gases via natural draught.
  -  As the warm air in the flue or chimney is lighter than the outside air, it rises.
- ▶ Air intake, needed for the combustion of fuel in the appliance.

A poorly functioning flue or chimney can cause smoke to escape into the room when the door is opened. Damage caused by smoke emissions into the room is not covered by the warranty.

-  Do not connect multiple appliances (such as a boiler for central heating) to the same flue, unless local or national regulations allow this. In the event of two connections ensure that the difference in height between the connections is no less than 200 mm.

Ask your installer for advice regarding the flue. Refer to the European norm EN 13384 for a correct calculation for the flue.

The flue must satisfy the following **requirements**:

- ▶ The flue or chimney must be made of fire-resistant material, preferably ceramics or stainless steel.





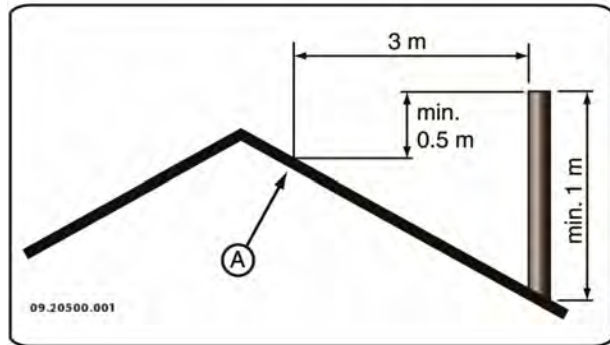
- ▶ The flue or chimney must be airtight and well cleaned and guarantee sufficient draught.

**i** A draught/vacuum of 15 - 20 Pa during normal operation is ideal.

- ▶ Starting from the flue spigot, the flue must run as vertically as possible. Changes in direction and horizontal pieces disrupt the outward flow of combustion gases and may cause soot deposits.
- ▶ To prevent combustion gases from cooling down too much, which reduces the draught, ensure that the interior diameter is not too big.
- ▶ The flue or chimney should ideally have the same diameter as the connection collar.

**i** For nominal diameter: see "Technical data" appendix. If the smoke channel is well insulated, the diameter may be slightly bigger (up to 2x the section of the connection collar).

- ▶ The section (area) of the smoke channel must be constant. Wider segments and (in particular) narrower segments disrupt the outward flow of combustion gases.
- ▶ In fitting a cover plate/exhaust cap to the flue: make sure that the cover does not restrict the flue outlet and that the cap does not impede the outward flow of combustion gases.
- ▶ The flue must end in a zone that is not affected by surrounding buildings, trees or other obstacles.
- ▶ The flue outside the house must be insulated.
- ▶ The flue should be at least 4 metres high.
- ▶ As a rule of thumb: 60 cm above the ridge of the roof.
- ▶ If the ridge of the roof is more than 3 metres from the flue: use the measurements given in the following figure. A = the highest point of the roof within a distance of 3 metres.



## Room ventilation

For good combustion, the appliance needs air (oxygen). This air is supplied via adjustable air inlets from the area in which the appliance is installed.

- ⚠ If ventilation is insufficient, combustion will be incomplete, which may lead to toxic gases to spread through the room.

As a rule of thumb, the air supply should be  $5.5 \text{ cm}^2/\text{kW}$ . Extra ventilation is needed when:

- ▶ The appliance is in a well-insulated area.
- ▶ There is mechanical ventilation, for example a central extraction system or an extraction hood in an open kitchen.

You can provide extra ventilation by having a ventilation louvre fitted on the outside wall.

Make sure that other air consuming appliances (such as tumble-driers, other heating appliances or a bathroom fan) have their own supply of outside air, or are switched off when you use the appliance.









You can also connect the appliance to an outside air supply. A connection kit is supplied for this purpose. This makes additional ventilation unnecessary.

## Floor and walls

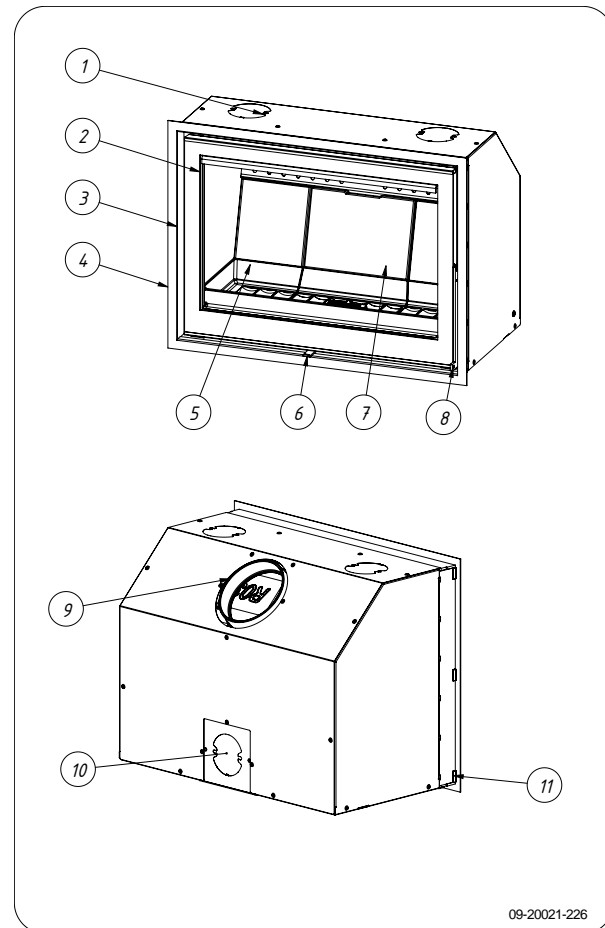
The floor on which the appliance is placed must have sufficient bearing capacity. The weight of the appliance is given in the appendix "Technical Data appendix".

- ⚠ There may not be any electrical wires in the floor below the appliance and in the walls around it.



-  All flammable materials must be removed from under the appliance or protected by at least a 6 cm concrete slab.
-  Flammable walls bordering the appliance must be protected by at least a 10 cm stone wall and 5 cm insulation.
-  Protect non-flammable walls bordering the appliance with at least 2.5 cm insulation to avoid cracking.
-  Protect a flammable floor from heat radiation and falling ash by means of a fireproof protective plate. See the appendix "Distance from combustible material".
-  Keep enough distance between the appliance and combustible materials such as furniture.
-  Ensure sufficient ventilation around flammable materials such as a mantelpiece. See appendix "Distance from combustible material".
-  Carpets and rugs must be at least 80 cm away from the fire.
-  Do not place any flammable materials within 50 cm of any convection outlets.

## Product description



1. Convection air connection
2. Door
3. Fitting frame
4. Outside decorative frame
5. Bottom of the fire compartment
6. Air slide
7. Inner plates
8. Door latch
9. Flue gas connection
10. Outside air connection
11. Magnets for the decorative frame

## Features of the appliance

- ▶ The appliance is supplied with a connecting kit for the outside air supply.
- ▶ The appliance is **not** suitable for continuous use.
- ▶ The insert fireplace has an integrated convection system. This means that when installing the appliance it is not necessary for a separate convection

space to be built and the use of air inlet and outlet grates for convection is not necessary.

**i** The space between the hearth and the steel convection cabinet serves as convection space. Surrounding air is drawn in at the bottom of the appliance. The air is directed to the fireplace where it is heated. The heated air then leaves the front side of the convection space through the air opening on the upper side of the fireplace.

- ▶ The appliance is equipped with two additional connections in order to transport convection heat to other areas.
- ▶ The appliance is equipped with two built-in fans that aid convection. The turning speed of the fans can be adjusted using a speed control. This speed control is supplied with the appliance. The fan and speed control are connected to the mains electric circuit; see paragraph "Connecting fan to the mains".

**i** The fan works thermostatically. That means that the fan only starts to operate if the insert fireplace is sufficiently warm and the fan switches off once the insert fireplace has cooled sufficiently.

- ▶ The appliance can be delivered with an outside frame.

## Installation

### Preparation

- ▶ Please check the appliance for damage caused during transport or any damage or defects immediately after delivery.

**!** If you detect transport damage or any other damage or defects, do not use the appliance and notify the supplier.

- ▶ Remove the removable parts (fire-resistant inner plates, fire grate, ashtray, fire basket and stove base plate) from the stove before starting installation.

**i** By removing removable parts, it is easier to move the appliance and to avoid damage.

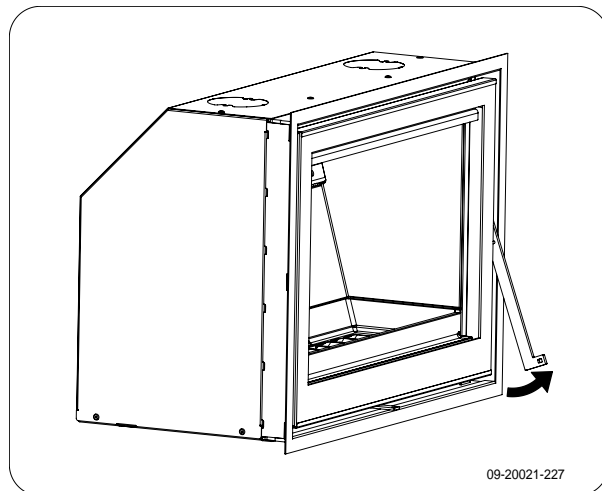
**!** Note the location of the removable parts, so that you can re-position the parts in the correct place later on.

1. Open the door of the appliance.
2. Remove the fire-resistant inner plates.

**i** Vermiculite inner plates are light and tend to be ochrous in colour on delivery. They insulate the combustion chamber to boost combustion.

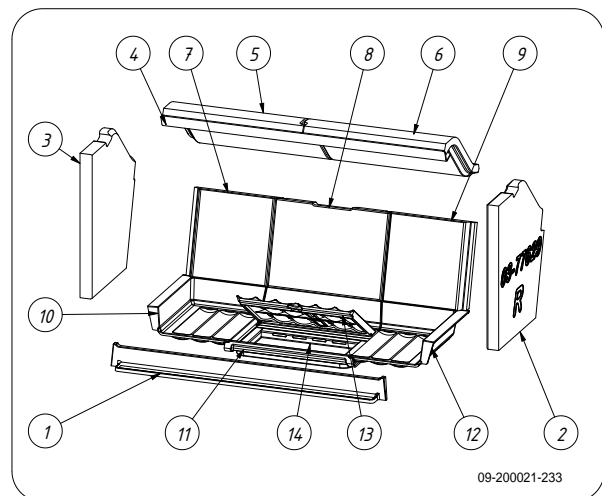
### Opening the door

The appliance is opened by pulling towards you the latch that is located on the right side.



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### Removable parts



09-200021-233

1. Fire basket
2. Right inner plate
3. Left inner plate
4. Baffle plate holder
5. Left baffle plate



6. Right baffle plate
7. Left rear inner plate
8. Centre rear inner plate
9. Right rear inner plate
10. Left stove base plate
11. Middle stove base plate
12. Right stove base plate
13. Stove base plate cover
14. Ashtray

Remove the interior parts.

- a. Lift the left baffle plate holder (4)
- b. Remove the left inner plate (3)
- c. Let the left baffle plate holder (4) drop until it is on the stove base plate
- d. Remove the left baffle plate (5)
- e. Remove the baffle plate holder (4)
- f. Remove the right baffle plate (6)
- g. Remove the right inner plate (2)
- h. Remove the centre inner plate (8)
- i. Remove the left rear (7) and right rear (9) inner plates
- j. Remove the fire basket (1) by lifting it up
- k. Remove the stove base plate cover (13) and the ashtray (14)
- l. Remove the left (10) and right (12) stove base plates
- m. Remove the middle stove base plate (11)


Place the parts back in the reverse order.

## Connecting the fan to the mains


The fireplace insert is supplied with two built-in fans and with a separate revolution control unit. In addition, the appliance is equipped with a thermostat switch that switches on and off the fan at a fixed indicated temperature.


The fans can be easily disconnected electrically by the use of a plug, so that the fan plate can be removed.


These parts must be connected to the mains according to the connection scheme in appendix 2.

 The connection diagram is specific to the model.

 Have the connection made by a qualified installer.

 The fireplace insert is provided with a three-core cable.


 The fireplace insert must be isolated from the mains by a 2-pole switch.

 Ensure that the fireplace insert is properly earthed.

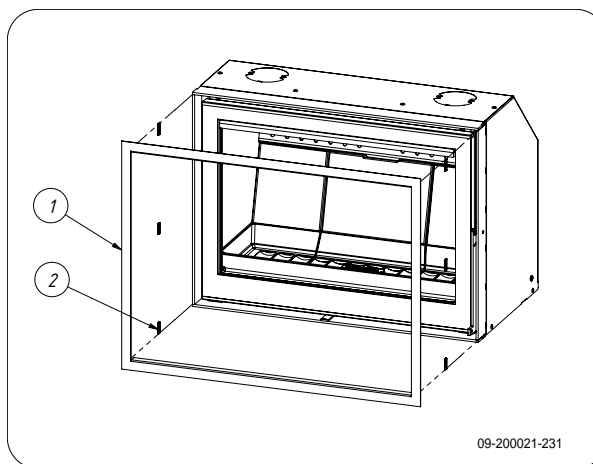
## Building into an existing hearth

To build the stove into an existing hearth, follow the steps below:

1. Place the appliance at the right height and level it.

 Keep the electrical cable of the appliance free.

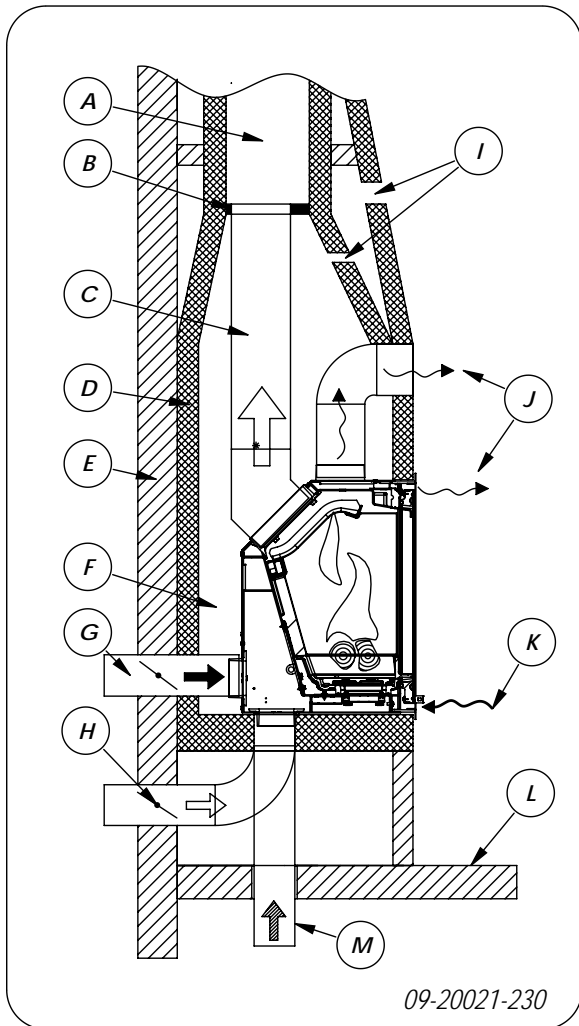
2. If you are going to put an outside frame around the appliance, you should fit the included magnets to the sides of the appliance according to the drawing.



3. Close the base of the flue with a non-combustible material.
4. Make an opening in the base for the extraction duct with a diameter of 150 mm (700i) or 180 mm (800i).
5. Remove the connection collar via the inside of the appliance.
6. Use a flexible pipe or a connection elbow of 45°.
7. Place the appliance in the opening.
8. Pull the connection pipe to the inside.
9. Attach the connection collar to the flexible pipe or elbow.
10. Attach the connection collar back to the appliance.

The following figure depicts an example of the placement of a built-in stove in a hearth that has been constructed according to the above instructions and requirements.





- A Flue
- B Connection piece
- C Connection pipe
- D Existing hearth
- E Fireproof wall
- F Ventilation space (minimum 15 mm)
- G Outside air connection (back)
- H Outside air connection (underneath)
- I Convection air opening
- J Convection air opening
- K Convection air intake opening (front)
- L Existing floor
- M Convection air intake opening (underneath)

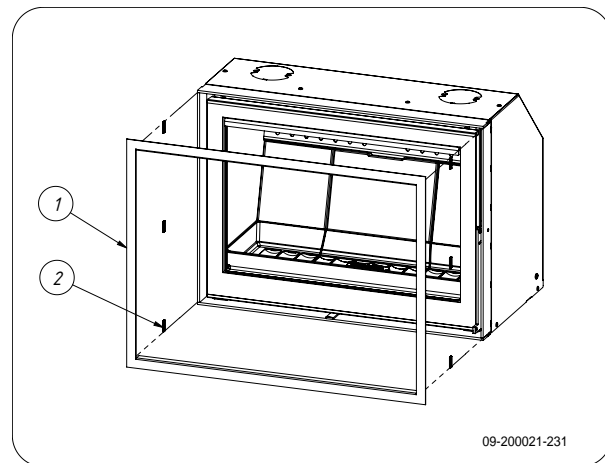
## Building into a new hearth

The fireplace insert is installed in two stages:


- ▶ Placing and connecting the fireplace
- ▶ Building up the hearth around the fireplace.

### Placing and connecting the fireplace insert

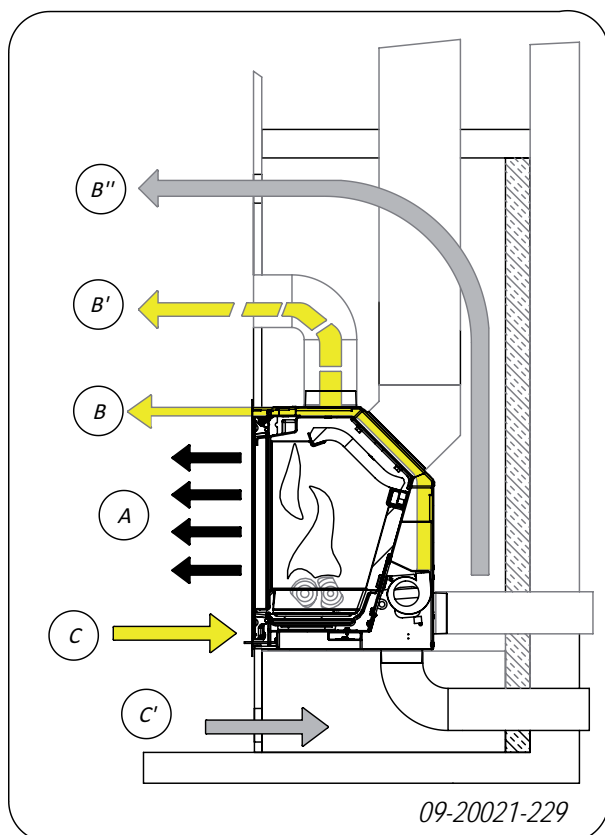
1. Place the appliance at the proper height, flat and level.
2. If you are going to put an outsider frame around the appliance, you should fit the included magnets to the sides of the appliance; see the following figure.



3. Check that there is at least 15 mm of free convection space between the existing walls – which must have the necessary insulation (see chapter "Installation Conditions") – and the back of the appliance.
4. The masonry should not rest on the fireplace. If required, use a support such as a steel beam. Leave a clearance of at least 3 mm between the support and the appliance.
4. Connect the appliance to the flue hermetically.
5. Check the draught in the flue and the seal of the connection on the flue gas duct by making a small, intense trial fire with newspaper and dry, small kindling.

 If there is new masonry then wait until the masonry has dried sufficiently.

## Tapping convection air



A. Radiation

B. Outflow of convection air via appliance

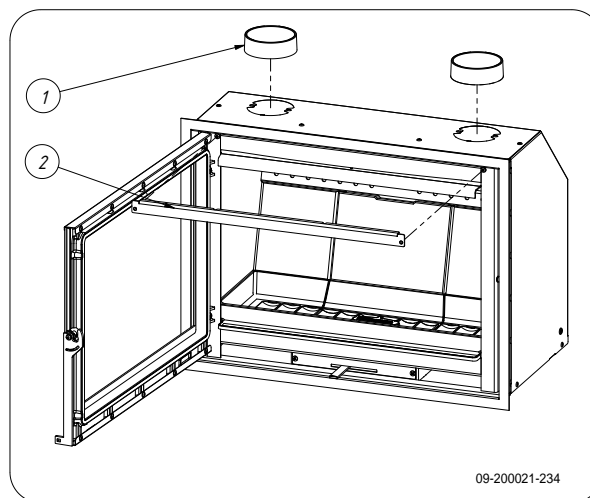
B'. Outflow of convection air via opening en grate

B''. Outflow of convection air from hearth mantle

C. Inflow of convection air via appliance

C'. Inflow of convection air via hearth mantle

The appliance is equipped with two additional connections in order to transport convection heat to other areas. There must be air grids in these areas. If you wish to make use of this function, proceed as follows:



1. Remove the two push-out plates on top of the convection box by tapping them loose with a hammer.
2. Attach the two included connection collars (1) with 125 mm diameter to the resulting openings with the provided M8x16 bolts and M8 nuts.
3. Connect flexible piping of 125 mm diameter to these collars and route them to the desired areas.
4. Connect the flexible tubing to the outlet grates in the rooms.
5. If desired, the front outlet opening can be closed with the provided cover plate (2). Remove the two screws at the top of the appliance and attach the cover plate using these screws.

## Building the new hearth

Inside the hearth you provide space for convection. In this space the air must be able to move freely. It must be possible for air to be sucked in for combustion, and the air heated by the fireplace (the convection air) must be able to flow freely into the area to be heated; see next figure.

### When building the hearth, follow these instructions:

- ▶ The top of the hearth must be closed airtight using a cover plate of incombustible and heat-resistant material.
- ▶ The cover plate must be level and placed at least 30 cm below the flue opening in the ceiling.
- ▶ If desired, an additional outlet grate can be fitted at the top of the hearth, just below the cover plate.




Do not use combustible material in the hearth space and prevent thermal bridging by using




materials that conduct heat.

**Follow the instruction below when building the hearth:**


1. Lay the floor of the hearth.

 Make sure the door of the appliance can swing freely over the hearth floor.


2. Build the hearth up to the smoke dome.

 Ensure that a clearance of 2 mm is maintained between the appliance and the masonry to accommodate the thermal expansion of the fire-place.

3. The inside of the hearth may, if desired, be clad-  
ded with reflective, insulating material.

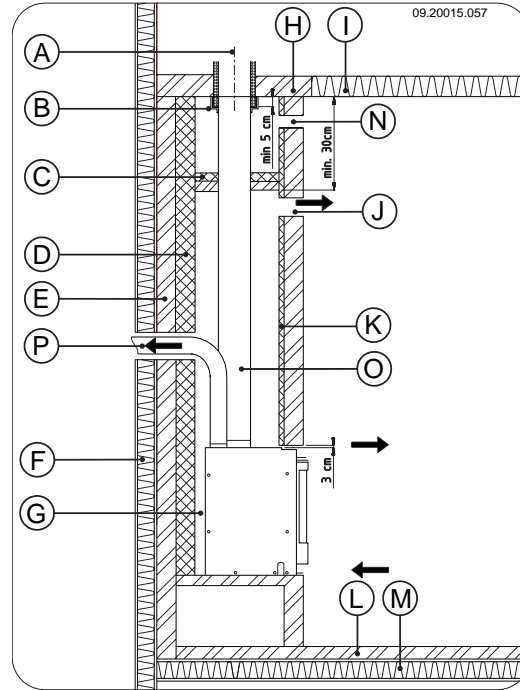
 Additional cladding of the built-in space pre-  
vents unnecessary thermal radiation to outer  
walls and/or adjacent rooms. It also prevents  
damage to the hearth wall insulation.

4. Build the rest of the hearth up to the flue opening  
hole in the ceiling.

 The masonry should not rest on the fireplace.  
Use a support such as a steel beam. Leave a  
clearance of at least 3 mm between the sup-  
port and the appliance.

5. Close the built-in space with the cover plate.
6. Put an air grate below the cover plate to allow for  
the ventilation of the appliance.
7. Make an opening above the cover plate in order to  
prevent any pressure build-up.

The figure below provides an example of the placing of  
a fireplace insert in a hearth which is done using the  
instructions given above.



- A Flue
- B Fireproof material or connector
- C Cover plate
- D Insulation material (minimum 5 cm)
- E Fireproof wall
- F Combustible wall
- G Ventilation space (minimum 15 mm)
- H Fireproof ceiling
- I Combustible ceiling
- J Convection air opening
- K Insulation (optional)
- L Fireproof base
- M Combustible base
- N Opening to prevent pressure build-up
- O Connection pipe
- P Convection air to other space

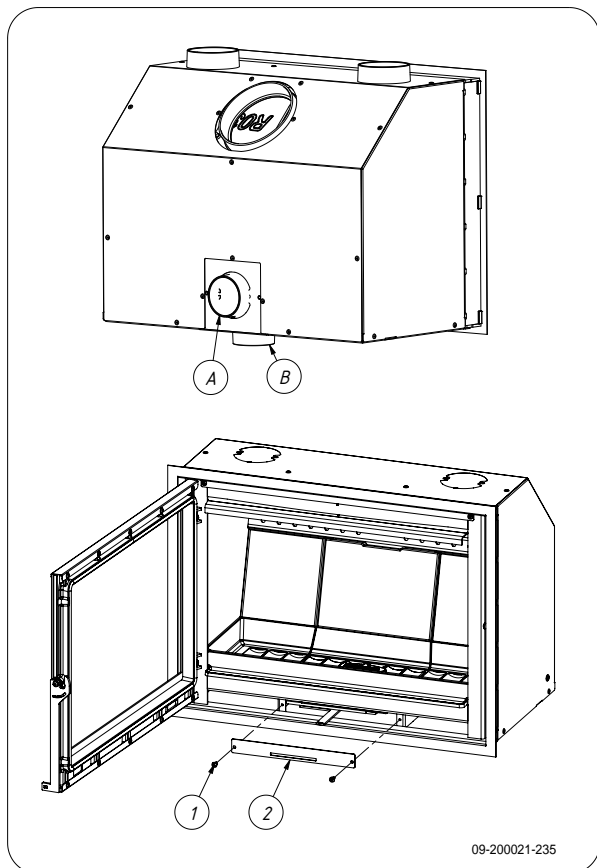
## Preparing the outside air connection

If the appliance is placed in a space that is insuf-  
ficiently ventilated, you can connect to the appliance  
the connection set for the intake of outside air. The air  
supply pipe has a diameter of 100 mm. If the tube is  
smooth, it may be no longer than 12 metres. If  
accessories such as bends are used, the maximum

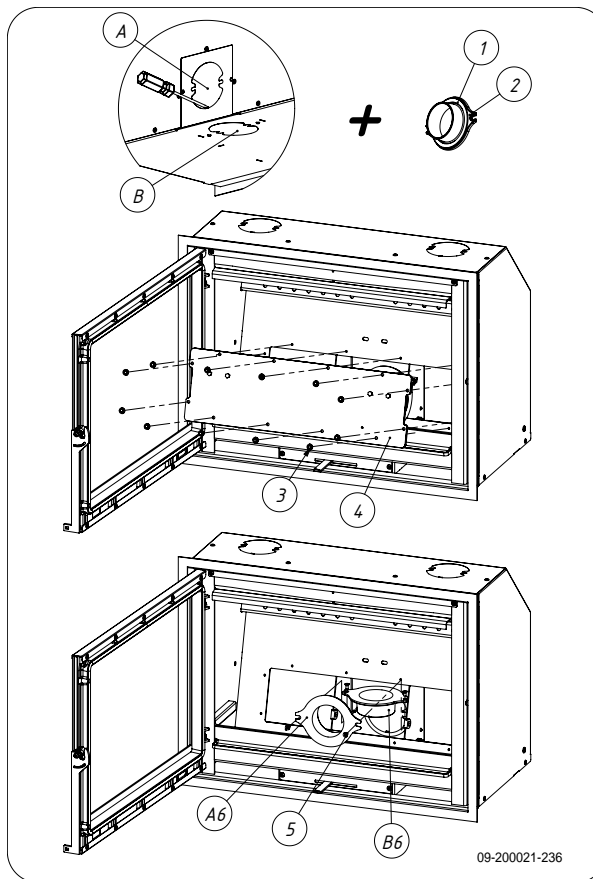




length (12 m) must be reduced by 1 m for each accessory used.




If you decide to use the outside air connection (A) or (B), you must use the two screws (1) to attach the provided cover plate (2) for closing off the inside air.




The outside air connection can be placed underneath or at the back.

1. Break the relevant cover from (A) at the back or (B) underneath.
2. Disassemble all removable interior parts as mentioned previously.
3. Remove the fan plate (4) in the back wall of the appliance by loosening the screws (3).

 Be careful with the electrical wiring and the fans.

4. Assemble the collar (5) at the back (A6) or underneath (B6) using cord and the provided bolts.
5. Seal the pipe hermetically (airtight) to the collar.
6. Re-position the fan plate, and re-position the cable housing in its position.

 Be careful with the electrical wiring and the fan.

## Finishing

1. Re-position all removed parts in the correct places in the appliance.
2. Ensure that the newly built hearth is sufficiently dry before you start to use the appliance.





- ⚠ Never use the appliance without the fire-resistant inner plates.

The appliance is now ready for use.

## Use

### First use

When you use the appliance for the first time, make an intense fire and keep it going for a good few hours. This will cure the heat-resistant paint finish. This may result in some smoke and odours. You could open windows and doors for a while in the area in which the appliance is located.

### Fuel

This appliance is only suitable for burning natural wood; sawn and chopped wood that is sufficiently dry.

Do not use other fuels, as they can cause serious damage to the appliance.

The following fuels may not be used as they pollute the environment, and because they heavily pollute the appliance and flue, which may lead to a chimney fire:

- ▶ Treated wood, such as scrap wood, painted wood, impregnated wood, preserved wood, plywood and chipboard.
- ▶ Plastics, scrap paper and domestic waste.

### Wood

- ▶ Hardwood, such as oak, beech, birch and fruit tree wood is the ideal fuel for your stove. This type of wood burns slowly with calm flames. Softwood contains more resins, burns faster and sparks more.
- ▶ Use seasoned wood that contains no more than 20% moisture. The wood should have been seasoned for at least 2 years. Wood with a moisture content of 20% provides 4.2 kWh per kg wood. Wood with a moisture content of 15% provides 4.4 kWh per kg wood. Freshly felled wood has a moisture content of 60% and only provides 1.6 kWh per kg wood.
- ▶ Saw the wood to size and split it while it is still fresh. Fresh wood is easier to split, and split wood

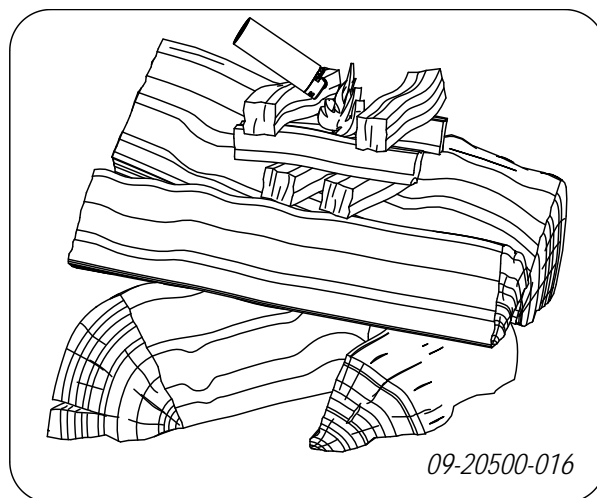
dries more easily. Store the wood under a roof where the wind has free access.

- ▶ Do not use damp wood. Damp logs do not produce heat as all the energy is used in the evaporation of moisture. This will result in a lot of smoke and soot deposits on the appliance door and in the flue. The water vapour will condense in the appliance and can leak away through chinks in the stove, causing black stains on the floor. It may also condense in the chimney and form creosote. Creosote is a highly flammable compound and may cause a chimney fire.

### Lighting

You can check whether the flue has sufficient draught by lighting a ball of paper above the baffle plate. A cold flue often has insufficient draught and consequently, some smoke may escape into the room instead of up the chimney. You can avoid this problem by lighting the fire as described below.

1. Stack two layers of medium sized logs crosswise.
2. Stack two to three layers of kindling crosswise on top of the logs.
3. Place a firelighter between the bottom layer of kindling and light the firelighter according to the instructions on the packaging.



4. Close the door of the appliance and open the air inlet; see "**Adjusting the combustion air**".
5. Allow the fire develop into a good blaze until there is a glowing bed of charcoal. You can then add fuel and adjust the appliance, see the chapter "Stoking with wood".

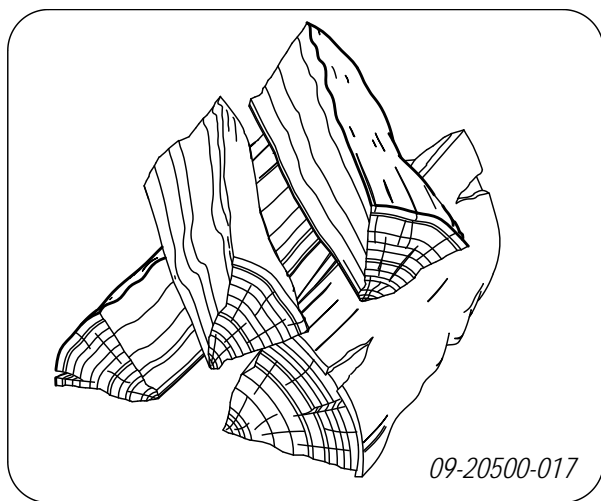


## Burning wood

After you have followed the instructions for lighting:

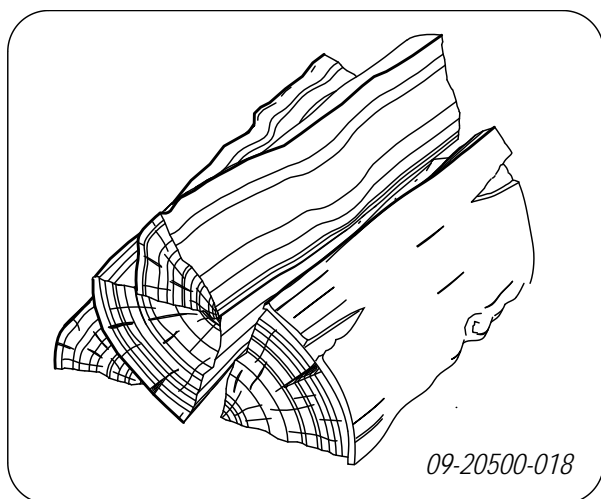
1. Slowly open the door of the appliance.
2. Spread the charcoal evenly across the bottom of the stove base.
3. Stack a few logs on the charcoal.

### Open stacking



If the logs are stacked openly, the wood will burn quickly as the oxygen can reach each log easily. If you want to use the stove for a short while, make an open stack.

### Compact stacking



If the logs are stacked tightly, the wood will burn more slowly as the oxygen can only reach some logs easily. If you want to burn wood for a longer period, make a compact stack.

4. Close the door of the appliance.
5. Close the primary air inlet and leave the secondary air inlet open. See "**Adjusting the combustion air**".


 Do not fill the appliance by more than a third.

## Maximum amount of wood

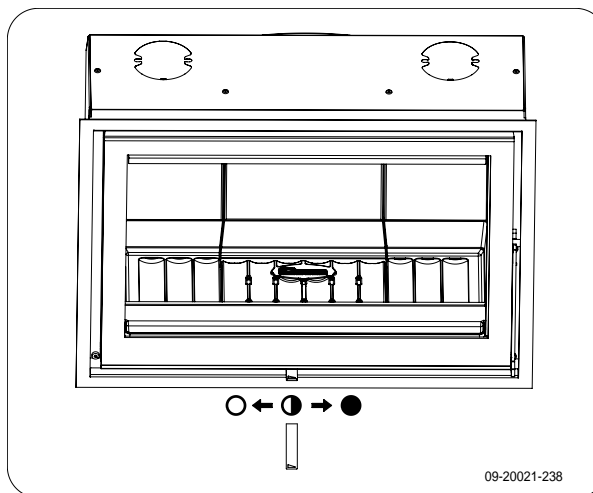
To stoke continuously at the rated power, wood must be added every 45 minutes. If you use a smaller amount of wood each time, you can add wood more often. Each stove is designed to work with a specific maximum amount of wood. If you use a larger quantity of wood, the heat output increases. This can cause the hearth to be overloaded and parts can be damaged.

Allowable maximum amount of fuel when using wood with a moisture content of 15%:

- VISTA 700i can be filled with a maximum of 2.25 kg wood every 45 minutes.
- VISTA 800i can be filled with a maximum of 2.75 kg wood every 45 minutes.

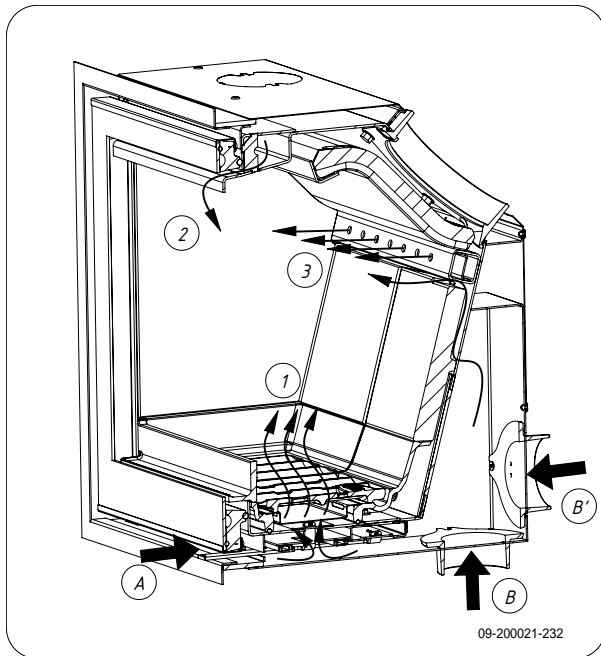
 Do not fill the combustion chamber more than one third full, and never stack wood above the openings for secondary air.

## Controlling air combustion



The appliance has one air slide that regulates both the primary and the secondary air inlet. If the air slide is in the left position, the primary and secondary air inlets are open. As the air slide is slid more to the right, this closes off the primary air inlet and then the secondary

air inlet. If the air slide is slid completely to the right, a small air vent remains open to allow for post-combustion under the baffle plate.





The primary air inlet regulates the air under the grate (1). The air wash regulates the air in front of the inside of the glass (2).

The secondary air inlet (3) allows for post-combustion under the baffle plate.

The combustion air can be removed from the room (A) or via a vertical (B) or horizontal (B') outside air connection.

### Advice

-  Never burn wood with an open door.
-  Regularly burn wood with intense roaring fires.


If you burn at a low setting frequently, tar and creosote may be deposited in the flue. Tar and creosote are highly combustible substances. Thicker layers of these substances may catch fire if the temperature in the flue increases suddenly. By allowing the fire to burn very intensely regularly, layers of tar and creosote will disappear.

Low intensity fires can also cause tar deposits on the stove window and door.

When the outside temperature is mild, it is better to burn wood intensely for a few hours

instead of having a low intensity fire for a long period of time.

- ▶ Regulate the air supply using the secondary air inlet.

 The secondary air inlet not only supplies air to the fire but to the glass as well, so that it does not quickly become dirty.

- ▶ Open the primary air inlet for the time being if the air supply by the secondary air inlet is inadequate or if you want to fan the fire.
- ▶ Topping up with a few logs regularly is better than adding many logs in one go.

## Extinguishing the fire


Do not add fuel and just let the fire go out. If a fire is damped down by reducing the air supply, harmful substances will be released. For this reason, the fire should be allowed to go out naturally. Keep an eye on the fire until it has gone out. All air inlets can be closed once the fire has died completely.

## Removing ash

After wood has been burnt, a relatively small amount of ash remains. This ash bed is a good insulator for the stove base plate and ensures better combustion. Therefore, feel free to leave a layer of ash on the stove base plate.

The flow of air through the stove base plate must not be obstructed. Remove the excess ash regularly.

1. Open the door of the appliance.
2. Scoop the excess ash from the appliance or use a special ash vacuum cleaner to remove the excess ash.

 Always use an ash vacuum cleaner; using an ordinary vacuum cleaner that has not been specially modified can cause serious damage to an ordinary vacuum cleaner.

3. Open the hatch in the middle of the stove base plate and remove the ash under the hatch and in the ash container.
4. Replace the ash container, close the hatch and close the door of the appliance.

## Fog and mist

Fog and mist hinder the flow of flue gases through the flue. Smoke can blow back and cause a stench. If it is not strictly necessary, it is better not to use the stove in foggy and misty weather.

## Resolving problems

Refer to the appendix "Diagnostic diagram" to resolve any problems in using the appliance.

## Maintenance


Follow the maintenance instructions in this chapter to keep the appliance in good condition.

## Flue

In many countries, you are required by law to have your chimney checked and maintained.

- ▶ At the start of the heating season: have the chimney swept by a recognised chimney sweep.
- ▶ During the heating season and after the chimney has not been used for a long time: have the chimney checked for soot.
- ▶ At the end of the heating season: close off the chimney and plug with newspaper.

## Cleaning and other regularly maintenance

 Do not clean the appliance when it is still warm.

- ▶ Clean the exterior of the appliance with a dry lint-free cloth.


You can clean the appliance interior thoroughly at the end of the heating season:


- ▶ If necessary, first remove the fire-resistant inner plates. See the chapter "Installation" for instructions on removing and installing the inner plates.
- ▶ If necessary, clean the air supply ducts.
- ▶ Remove the baffle plate at the top of the appliance and clean it.


## Checking fire-resistant inner plates

The fire-resistant inner plates are consumables that are subject to wear and tear. Vermiculite inner plates are fragile. Do not knock the inner plates with logs. Check the fire-resistant inner plates frequently and replace them when necessary.

- ▶ See the chapter "Installation" for instructions on removing and installing the inner plates.

 The insulating vermiculite or chamotte inner plates may develop hairline cracks, but this does not affect their performance adversely.

 Cast-iron inner plates last a long time if you remove frequently the ash that can accumulate behind them. If accumulated ash behind the cast-iron plate is not removed, the plate will no longer be able to dissipate the heat to the surroundings and this may cause the plate to warp or crack.

 Never use the appliance without the fire-resistant inner plates.


## Cleaning the glass


Dirt clings less easily to well-cleaned glass. Proceed as follows:

1. Remove dust and loose soot with a dry cloth.
2. Clean the glass with stove glass cleaner:
  - a. Apply stove glass cleaner to a kitchen sponge, rub down the entire glass surface and give the cleaning agent time to react.
  - b. Remove the dirt with a moist cloth or kitchen tissue.
3. Clean the glass again with a normal glass cleaning product.
4. Rub the glass clean with a dry cloth or kitchen tissue.

- ▶ Do not use abrasive or aggressive products to clean the glass.

- ▶ Wear household gloves to protect your hands.

 If the glass in the appliance is broken or cracked, it must be replaced before you can use appliance again.

 Ensure that no stove glass cleaner runs between the glass and the cast-iron door.



## ***Lubrication***

Although cast-iron is slightly self-lubricating, you will still need to lubricate moving parts frequently.

- ▶ Lubricate the moving parts (such as guide systems, hinge pins, latches and air slides) with heat-resistant grease that is available in the specialist trade.

## ***Touching-up the paint finish***

Small areas of damaged paint finish can be touched-up with a spray can of special heat-resistant paint, available from your supplier.

## ***Checking the seal***

- ▶ Check whether the door sealing rope is still in good condition and works well. The sealing rope is subject to wear and will need to be replaced over time.



# Appendix 1: Technical data

## Model VISTA 700i / VISTA 800i

Model	700i	800i
Nominal output	10 kW	11 kW
Flue connection (diameter)	150 mm	180 mm
Weight	90 kg	105 kg
Recommended fuel	Wood	Wood
Fuel property, max. length wood	50 cm	60 cm
Electrical connection	230 V, 50 Hz, 0.5 A	

Model	700i	800i
Mass flow of flue gasses	9.1 g/s	10.6 g/s
Temperature increase measured in the measuring section	295 K	295 K
Temperature measured at appliance exit	353 °C	358 °C
Minimum draught	12 Pa	12 Pa
CO emission (13%O <sub>2</sub> )	0.10 %	0.10 %
NOx emission (13% O <sub>2</sub> )	110 mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	120 mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>
CnHm emission (13%O <sub>2</sub> )	91 mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	83 mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>
Particulate emission	16 mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	14 mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>
Efficiency	78 %	75 %

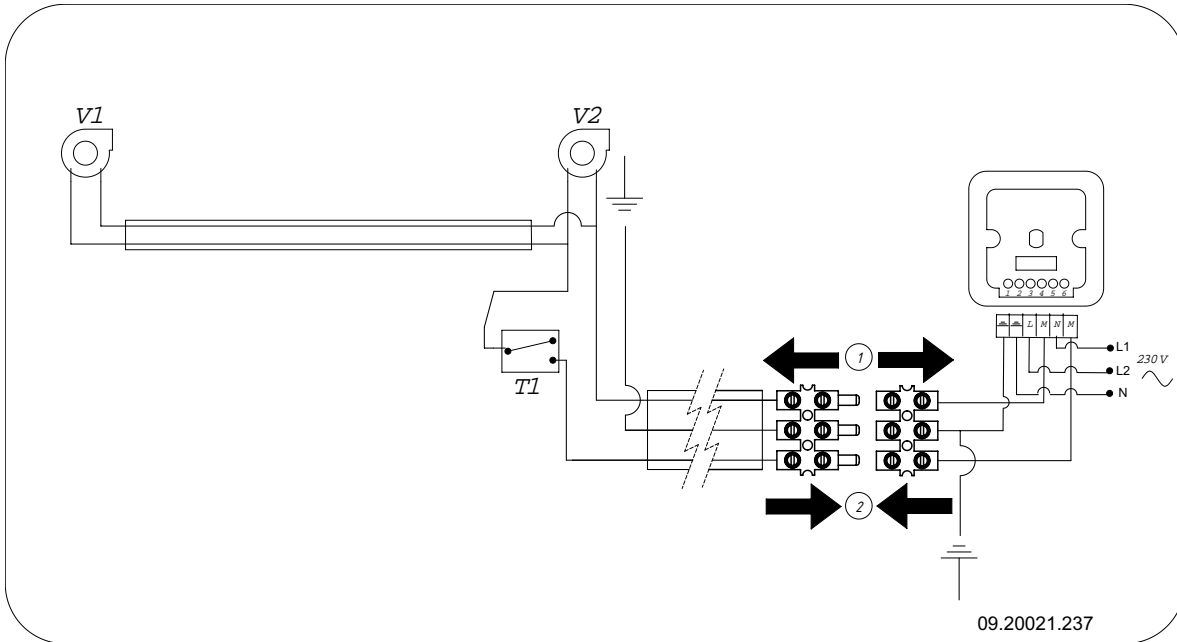


# Appendix 2: Connection diagrams

The codes in the diagrams below have the following meaning:

- T1    thermoswitch
- V1    fan
- V2    fan

## VISTA 700i / 800i

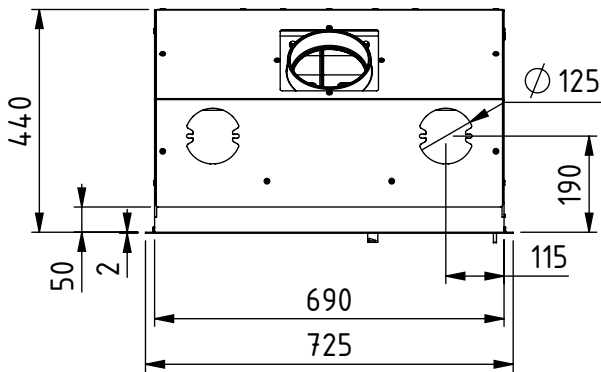
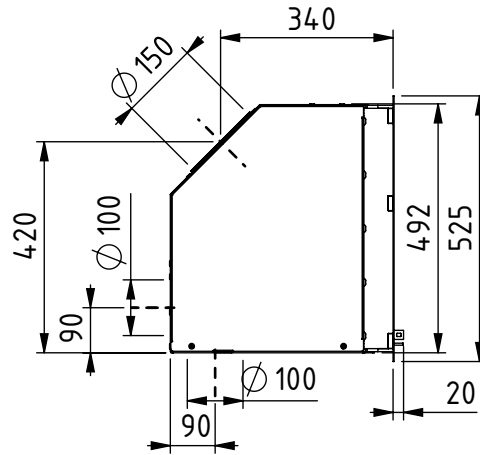
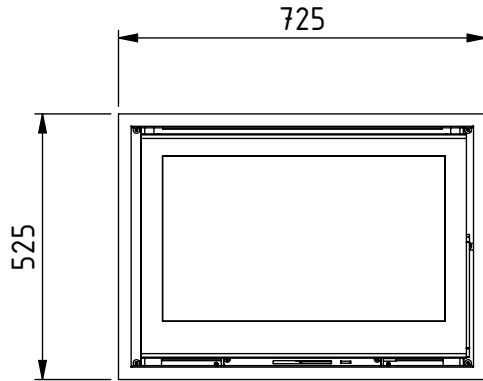


1. Disconnection of fan plate
2. Connection of fan plate



# Appendix 3: Dimensions

## VISTA 700i

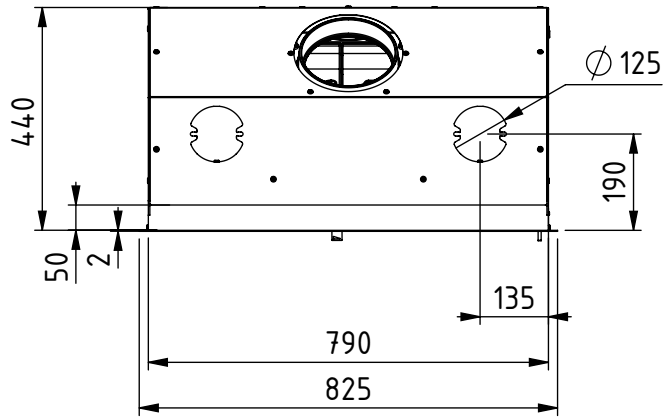
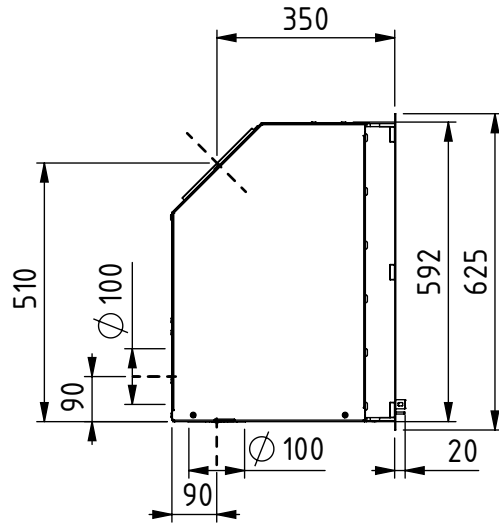
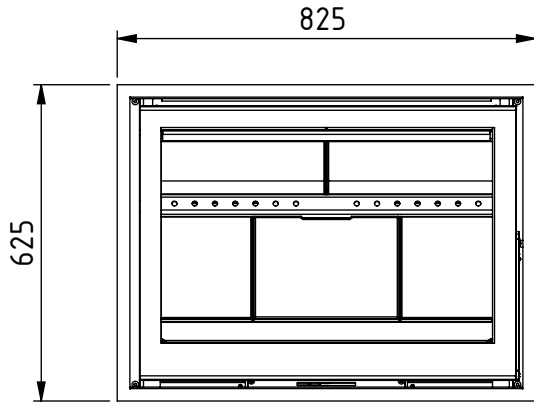


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VISTA 800i



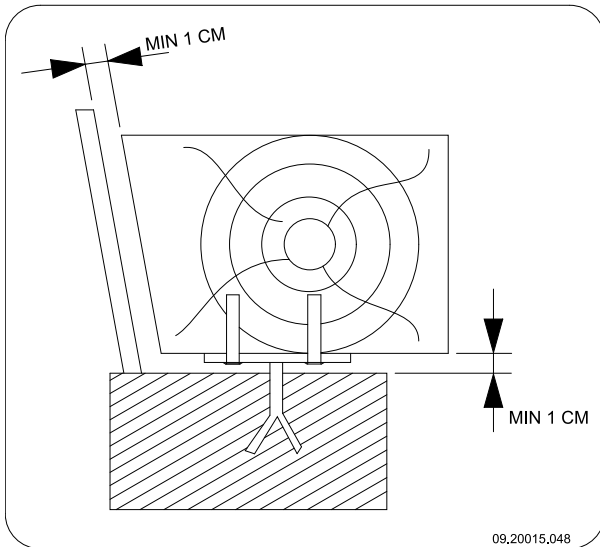
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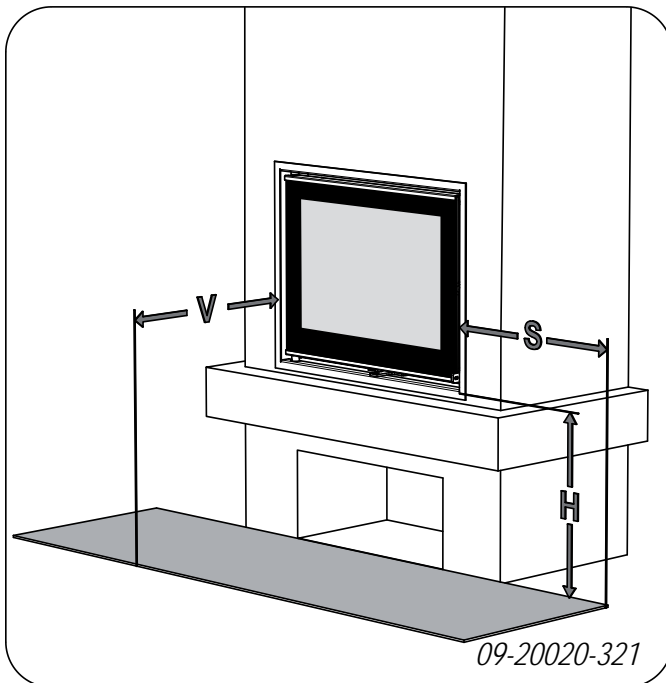


# Appendix 4: Distance from combustible material

## Minimum ventilation outside the radiation range



## Dimensions of fireproof floor plate in centimetres



### Minimum dimensions of fireproof floor plate

$$V > H + 30 > 60$$

$$S > H + 20 > 40$$



## Appendix 5: Diagnosis diagram

					Problem	
●					Wood will not stay lit	
	●				Gives off insufficient heat	
		●			Smoke emissions into the room when adding wood	
			●		Fire in appliance is too intense, is hard to adjust	
				●	Deposit on the glass	
					possible cause	possible solution
●	●	●		●	Insufficient draught	A cold flue usually fails to create sufficient draught. Follow the instructions for starting a fire in the 'Use' section; open a window.
●	●	●		●	Wood too damp	Use wood with no more than 20% moisture.
●	●	●		●	Logs too large	Use small pieces of kindling. Use split logs no larger than 30 cm in circumference.
●	●	●	●	●	Wood stacked incorrectly	Stack the logs in a way that allows adequate air flow between the logs (open stacking, see "Burning wood")
●	●	●		●	Flue does not work properly	Check whether the chimney meets the requirements: at least 4 metres high, correct diameter, well insulated, smooth inside, not too many bends, no obstructions in chimney (bird's nest, too much soot deposit), hermetically tight (no chinks).
●	●	●		●	Chimney stack incorrect	Sufficiently high above the roof, no obstacles in the vicinity
●	●	●	●	●	Air inlets set incorrectly	Open the air inlets completely.
●	●	●		●	Appliance connected to the chimney incorrectly	Connection should be hermetically tight.
●	●	●		●	Vacuum in area in which the appliance is installed	Switch off extraction systems.
●	●	●		●	Insufficient supply of fresh air	Provide an adequate air supply; if necessary, use outside air connection.
●	●	●		●	Bad weather ? Inversion (reversed air flow in chimney because of a high outside temperature), extreme wind speeds	We recommend you don't use the appliance in the case of inversion. If required, install an extra hood on the flue to increase the draught.
		●			Draught in the living room	Avoid draught in the living room, do not place the appliance near a door or heating air ducts.
				●	Flames touch the glass	Make sure the wood is not positioned too close to the glass. Slide the primary air inlet cover closer to the "Closed" position.
			●		Appliance is leaking air	Check the door seals and appliance joints.

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