directions for use Stûv 21 [en]

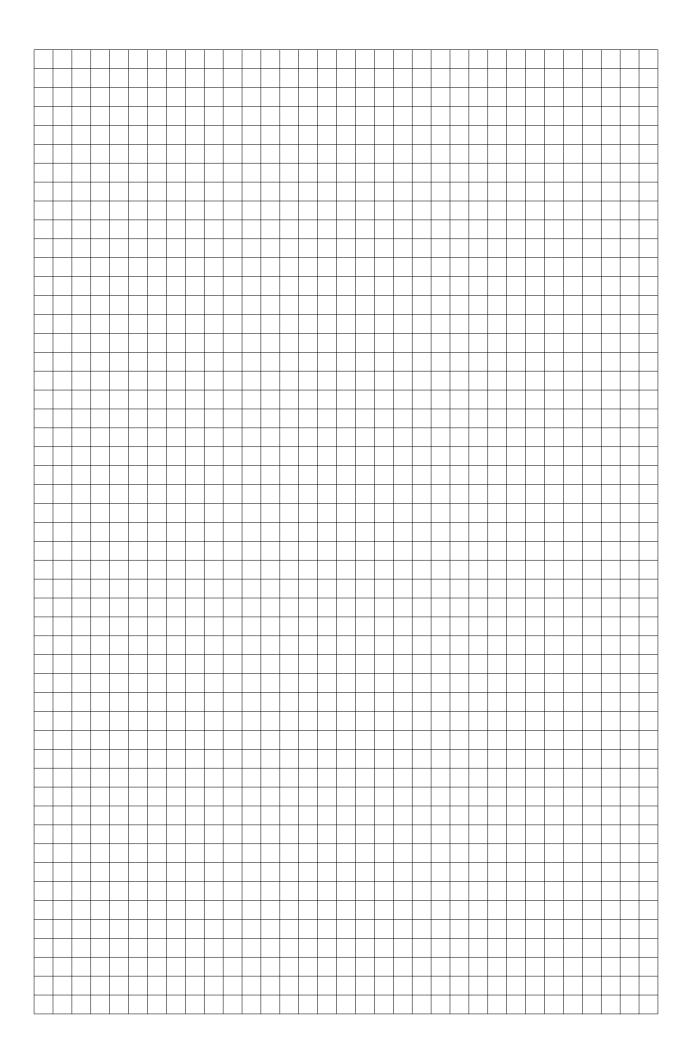
Thank you for choosing a Stûv stove.

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

CONTACTS

Contact your retainer.	
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INSTALLATION REPORT

Name of Stûv reseller:	
Device reference number:	
Serial number:	
Fitting date:	
Flue	convection
Inside the buildingstanding against an external wallin the middle of the building	☐ Fan Intake orifice (Ø or cm²):
☐ Outside the building	Outlet orifice (Ø or cm²):
Type of flue: Flue ceramic fire-resistant terracotta concrete	External air intake Direct external air intake connection External air intake position:
Double wall casingBrick	External air intake source :
☐ Rigid or flexible casing in existing flue	With regard to managing air, see p. 12 - my configuration corresponds to:
Offset: yes□ no□	A B B C B D
Number of offset(s) and angle(s) Flue cross-section: If casing, casing cross-section: Insulating the flue over its entire height: yes □ no	
Cap:	@1x0
If cap, type:	
Connection duct	
Connection towards the topConnection towards the back	
Length of flue connector:	
Offset: yes □ no □	Conduit
Number of offset(s) and angle(s)	
Chimney cross-section:	
If there is any reduction, indicate the cross-section:	Conduit de raccordement
Flue connector insulation: yes no	

GENERAL INFORMATION

Standards, certification and technical specifications

The Stûv 21 stoves (for intermittent operation) comply with the requirements of EN European Standards in terms of efficiency, gas emissions, safety etc....

Data provided in this notice are supplied by a certified laboratory.

Test results according to EN 13229: 2001 and 13229–A2: 2004 standards (built-in stoves)



CE

Concept & Forme sa B-5170 Bois-de-Villers (Belgium)

10 QA 101322907 EN 13229: 2001 / A2: 2004

Wood insert Stûv 21/65H SF

Minimum insulation thickness with regard to potentially combustible materials (conductibility of the insulating material used at $400^{\circ}C = 0.11 \text{ W/mK}$):

behind: 12 cmon the sides: 12 cmbelow: 0 cmabove: 8 cm

Recommended fuel: wood logs only

CO emissions: 0.06%

Average smoke temperature at rated power: 329°C

Nominal heat power: 12 kW

Efficiency: 78%

Particle emissions: 13 mg/Nm³
Please read the directions for use!

(

Concept & Forme sa B-5170 Bois-de-Villers (Belgium)

10 QA 101322908 EN 13229: 2001 / A2: 2004

Wood insert Stûv 21/75 SF

Minimum insulation thickness with regard to potentially combustible materials (conductibility of the insulating material used at $400^{\circ}C = 0.11 \text{ W/mK}$):

behind: 13 cmon the sides: 13 cmbelow: 0 cmabove: 9 cm

Recommended fuel: wood logs only

CO emissions: 0,07%

Average smoke temperature at rated power: 283°C

Nominal heat power: 10 kW

Efficiency: 80%

Particle emissions: 26 mg/Nm³
Please read the directions for use!

CE

Concept & Forme sa B-5170 Bois-de-Villers (Belgium)

10 QA 101322908 EN 13229: 2001 / A2: 2004

Wood insert Stûv 21/85 SF

Minimum insulation thickness with regard to potentially combustible materials (conductibility of the insulating material used at $400^{\circ}C = 0.11 \text{ W/mK}$):

behind: 13 cmon the sides: 13 cmbelow: 0 cmabove: 11 cm

Recommended fuel: wood logs only

CO emissions: 0,08%

Average smoke temperature at rated power: 293°C

Nominal heat power: 13 kW

Efficiency: 78%

Particle emissions: 22 mg/Nm³ Please read the directions for use!



Concept & Forme sa B-5170 Bois-de-Villers (Belgium)

10 QA 101322908

EN 13229: 2001 / A2: 2004

Wood insert Stûv 21/95 SF

Minimum insulation thickness with regard to potentially combustible materials (conductibility of the insulating material used

at $400^{\circ}C = 0.11 \text{ W/mK}$: - behind: 9 cm

on the sides: 13 cmbelow: 0 cm

- above: 11 cm

Recommended fuel: wood logs only

CO emissions: 0,09%

Average smoke temperature at rated power: 304°C

Nominal heat power: 15 kW

Efficiency: 76%

Particle emissions: 18 mg/Nm³

Please read the directions for use!

CE

Concept & Forme sa B-5170 Bois-de-Villers (Belgium)

10 QA 101322907

EN 13229: 2001 / A2: 2004

Wood insert Stûv 21/105 SF

Minimum insulation thickness with regard to potentially combustible materials (conductibility of the insulating material used at $400^{\circ}C = 0.11 \text{ W/mK}$):

behind: 14 cmon the sides: 15 cmbelow: 1 cmabove: 18 cm

Recommended fuel: wood logs only

CO emissions: 0,09%

Average smoke temperature at rated power: 242°C

Nominal heat power: 19 kW

Efficiency: 84%

Particle emissions: 15 mg/Nm³
Please read the directions for use!

(6

Concept & Forme sa B-5170 Bois-de-Villers (Belgium)

12 QA 121322912

EN 13229: 2001 / A2: 2004

Wood insert Stûv 21/125 SF

Minimum insulation thickness with regard to potentially combustible materials (conductibility of the insulating material used

at 400°C = 0.11 W/mK):
- behind: 11 cm
- on the sides: 15 cm

– below: 0 cm – above: 10 cm

Recommended fuel: wood logs only

CO emissions: < 0.12%

Average smoke temperature at rated power: 323°C

Nominal heat power: 21 kW

Efficiency: 76%

Particle emissions: 22 mg/Nm³

Please read the installation

instructions and directions for use!



Concept & Forme sa B-5170 Bois-de-Villers (Belgium)

12 QA 121322912

EN 13229: 2001 / A2: 2004

Wood insert Stûv 21/75 DF

Minimum insulation thickness with regard to potentially combustible materials (conductibility of the insulating material used

at 400°C = 0.11 W/mK): – on the sides: 15 cm

below: 0 cmabove: 11 cm

Recommended fuel: wood logs only

CO emissions: 0.08 %

Average smoke temperature at rated power: 344°C

Nominal heat power: 19 kW

Efficiency: 75%

Particle emissions: 30 mg/Nm³

Please read the directions for use!

CE

Concept & Forme sa B-5170 Bois-de-Villers (Belgium)

10 QA 101322907

EN 13229: 2001 / A2: 2004

Wood insert Stûv 21/85 DF

Minimum insulation thickness with regard to potentially combustible materials (conductibility of the insulating material used at 400°C = 0.11 W/mK):

on the sides: 15 cmbelow: 0 cmabove: 11 cm

Recommended fuel: wood logs only

CO emissions: 0.06 %

Average smoke temperature at rated power: 368°C

Nominal heat power: 22 kW

Efficiency: 75%

Particle emissions: 15 mg/Nm³

Please read the directions for use!



Concept & Forme sa B-5170 Bois-de-Villers (Belgium)

14 QA 141322914

EN 13229: 2001 / A2: 2004

Wood insert Stûv 21/95 DF

Minimum insulation thickness with regard to potentially combustible materials (conductibility of the insulating material used at $400^{\circ}C = 0.11 \text{ W/mK}$):

- on the sides : 15 cm

below: 0 cmabove: 11 cm

Recommended fuel: wood logs only

CO emissions: 0.05 %

Average smoke temperature at rated power: 375°C

Nominal heat power: 22 kW

Efficiency: 76%

Particle emissions: 31 mg/Nm³

Please read the directions for use!



Concept & Forme sa B-5170 Bois-de-Villers (Belgium)

07 QA 071322904

EN 13229: 2001 / A2: 2004

Wood insert Stûv 21/125 DF

Minimum insulation thickness with regard to potentially combustible materials (conductibility of the insulating material used

at 400°C = 0.11 W/mK):
- on the sides: 13 cm

below: 1 cmabove: 13 cm

Recommended fuel: wood logs only

CO emissions: < 0.30%

Average smoke temperature at rated power: 251°C

Nominal heat power: 27 kW

Efficiency: 72%

Particle emissions: 31 mg/Nm³

Please read the installation instructions and directions for use!

Standards, certification and technical characteristics (continuation)

Other technical characteristics

	21/65CSF	21/65HSF	21/75SF	21/85SF	21/95SF	21/105SF	21/125 SF
Minimum draught needed to obtain the rated calorific output	12 Pa	12 Pa	12 Pa	12 Pa	12 Pa	12.4 Pa	12 Pa
Weight-flow ratio of smokes	11,3 g/s	g/s	g/s	10.3 g/s	g/s	12.6 g/s	18,2 g/s
Average smoke temperature at rated power	298 °C	329 °C	283 °C	293°C	304 °C	242°C	384°C
Minimum diameter of the duct for the intake of outside combustion air	100 cm²	100 cm ²	200 cm ²				
Optimum output range for usage	5-12 kW	8-13 kW	8-11 kW	8-14 kW	10-18 kW	7 - 19 kW	11-23 kW
Range of wood consumption per hour recommended at 12% humidity	1.5-3.5 kg	2.3-3.7 kg	2.2-3.1 kg	2.3-4 kg	2.9-5.3 kg	1.9-5.1 kg	3,2 - 6,6 kg
Maximum limit for consumption of wood per hour to avoid overheating the system	5.2 kg/h	5.5 kg/h	4.6 kg/h	5.8 kg/h	6.5 kg/h	6.4 kg/h	8,3 kg/h
Maximum length of logs in vertical position	33 cm	50 cm	50 cm	50 cm	50 cm	33 cm	50 cm
Maximum length of logs in horizontal position	33 cm	33 cm	50 cm	60 cm	70 cm	80 cm	100 cm
System mass	155 kg	197 kg	182 kg	234 kg	292 kg	224 kg	305 kg

	21/75DF	21/85DF	21/95DF	21/125 DF
Minimum draught needed to obtain the rated calorific output	12 Pa	12 Pa	12 Pa	10,9 Pa
Weight-flow ratio of smokes	16,4 g/s	17,2 g/s	20,9 g/s	33,2 g/s
Average smoke temperature at rated power	344 °C	368°C	375°C	375°C
Minimum diameter of the duct for the intake of outside combustion air	200 cm ²	200 cm ²	200 cm ²	200 cm ²
Optimum output range for usage	9-19 kW	11-21 kW	12-27 kW	14-27 kW
Range of wood consumption per hour recommended at 12% humidity	2,8-6,1 kg	3,3-6,3 kg	3,6-8,0 kg	4,3 - 8,3 kg
Maximum limit for consumption of wood per hour to avoid overheating the system	6,8 kg/h	8,3 kg/h	9,9 kg/h	10,1 kg/h
Maximum length of logs in vertical position	- cm	- cm	- cm	-
Maximum length of logs in horizontal position	50 cm	60 cm	70 cm	100 cm
System mass	236 kg	297 kg	310 kg	310 kg

Recommandations

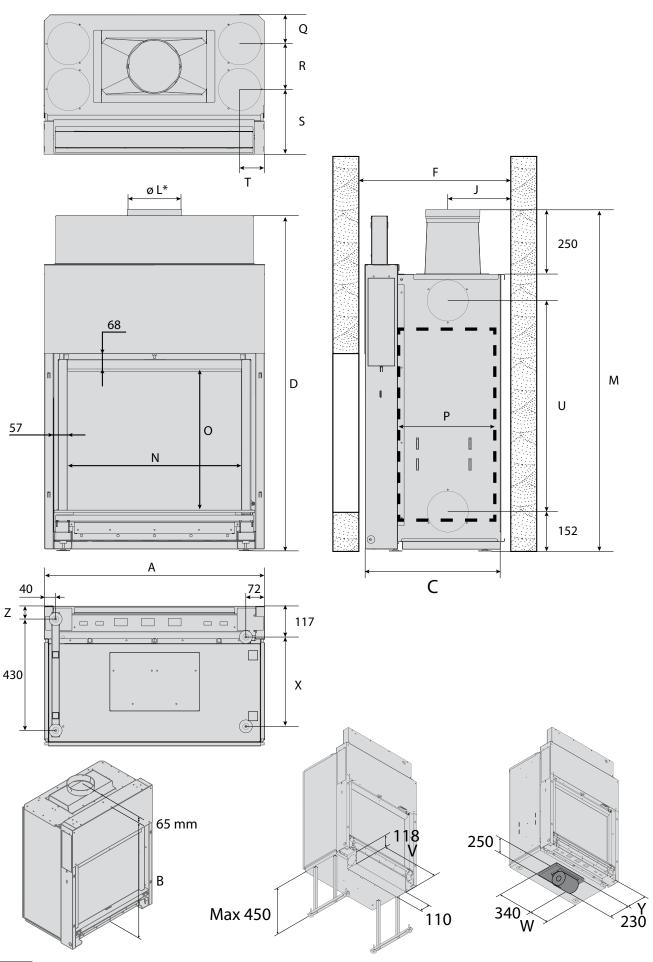
We strongly recommend you entrust the installation of this Stûv to a qualified professional who is able to ensure that the characteristics of the smoke flue correspond to the stove installed.

The installation of the stove, its accessories and surrounding materials must adhere to all regulations (local and national) and all standards (national and European).

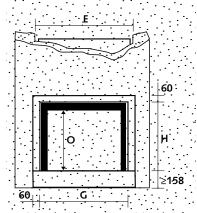
Some national and local regulations require the installation of an access flap in the connection between the stove and the smoke flue.

The stove has to be installed in such a way as to facilitate access to sweep the stove, the connection duct and the smoke flue.

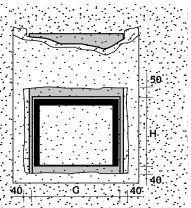
Any modification made to the system may be dangerous and will invalidate the guarantee.



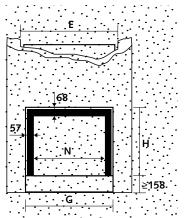
Dimensions



. Finish with Stûv frame



Opening to be left in the brickwork for a Stûv frame and counterframe. The frame will conceal the imperfections of the opening.



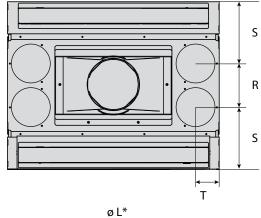
Opening to be left in the brickwork for a finish without a Stûv frame

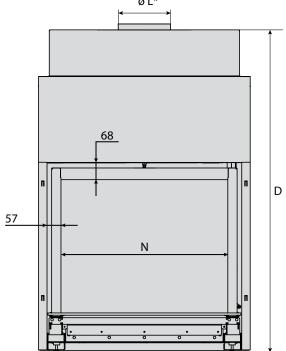
	Α															
		В	С	D	E	F	G	Н	J	L*	Μ	N	0	P	Q	R
Single-sided stove	es															
Stûv 21/65H	650	1225	490	1455	660	510	584	683	196	200	1430	470	615	281	83	170
Stûv 21/75	750	1005	490	1137	760	510	684	524	186	180	1211	570	456	281	83	170
Stûv 21/85	850	1115	540	1295	860	560	784	603	201	200	1320	670	535	331	113	176
Stûv 21/95	950	1225	590	1455	960	610	884	683	221	250	1430	770	615	381	130	176
Stûv 21/105**	1050	-	496	1040	1060	515	984	469	201	200	1245	870	400	288	83	171
Stûv 21/125	1250	1115	563	1295	1260	585	1184	603	221	300	1320	1070	535	354	83	171

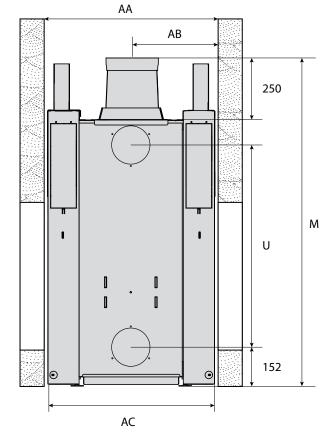
	S	Т	U	V	W	Х	Y	Z	
Single-sided stove	es								
Stûv 21/65H	237	95	926	402	138	295	162	35	
Stûv 21/75	237	95	707	502	202	295	162	35	
Stûv 21/85	252	95	816	602	238	345	177	50	
Stûv 21/95	281	95	926	702	302	395	202	75	
Stûv 21/105**	242	125	742	750	352	300	165	35	
Stûv 21/125	242	125	742	750	352	300	165	35	

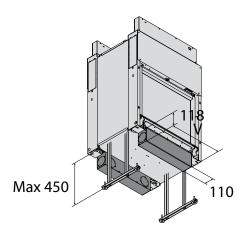
L = diameter of the standard outlet. Other diameters are available; please consult your distributor.

The Stûv 21/105 are only available with full-raise of glass door.









	AA	AB	AC						
Double-face fireplaces									
Stûv 21/75	690	345	670						
Stûv 21/85	690	335	670						
Stûv 21/95	690	335	670						
Stûv 21/125	690	335	670						

It heats!

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

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

Conserving heat

The flue [d] is full of hot gases that are much lighter than the air outside and therefore rise out of the flue that is holding them. The flue therefore literally sucks in the gases contained in the stove. However, it is important that the gases and the heat that they contain do not escape too easily from the flue [fig.1: operation in closed-door mode].

Two mechanisms stop them:

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

Owing to these bottlenecks, the heat increases in the stove which is one of the objectives aimed at. The higher the temperature is, the more fully combustion takes place (better efficiency) and the lower the level of noxious waste.

Exactly what's required where it's required!

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

- a small amount feeds the base of the flames via the valve, You determine the rate at which the stove operates by adjusting the amount of combustion air using this valve [e];
- another amount of air penetrates into the combustion chamber through slits on either side of the stove's opening. It sweeps the glass door to prevent smoke from condensing there and inflames the residual gases in the upper part of the stove. This is commonly known as post-combustion.

In open-fire mode... [fig. 2]

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

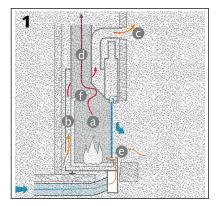
... But your stove heats less well and consumes more wood.

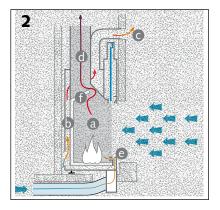
Lots more air floods into the combustion chamber [a]. The gases (and the heat they contain) are less impeded and escape much more quickly into the chimney [d]. Combustion is therefore incomplete.

Your Stûv 21 provides optimal and eco-friendly heating as well as greater efficiency in the "closed" position. Therefore, we recommend this mode of usage and advise you to restrict use in open-fire mode to short periods (e.g. barbecues).

Warning:

In open fire mode, it is necessary to cut all forced convection (fan).





Which wood should you choose?

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

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

Drying

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

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

Beech [photo 1], ash

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

Oak [photo 2]

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

for having a barbecue and a fire at a lower rate

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

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

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

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

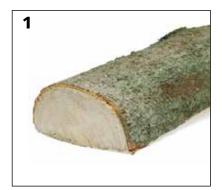
Warning: Poplar produces abundant and volatile embers. Robinia and acacia can cause important ember projections.

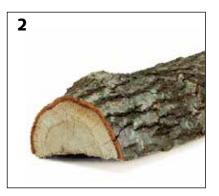
Conifers

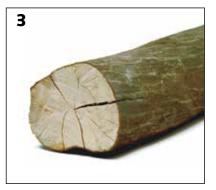
They produce a lot of heat but burn quickly; they sputter embers and the resin they contain foul up the flue. They should be avoided.

Unsuitable

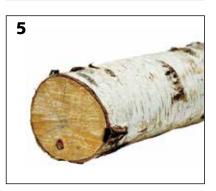
Stûv stoves are designed for domestic use, and should never be used for burning waste of any kind. Only burn wood logs; do not burn coal, chipboard, varnished or chemically treated wood or any other fuel not recommended (no liquid fuels). The heat produced by these materials is too intense and can damage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











Fuel (continued)

Drying

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

To avoid any energy loss and combustion at a lower rate, Stûv recommends burning wood of over 20% humidity.

Ideally, the wood should be at least 16% humidity [see chart below].

Wood drying

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

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

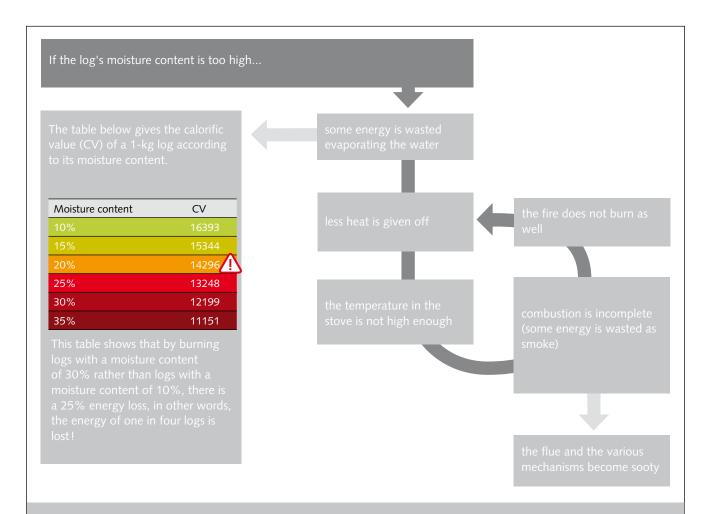
Moisture tester

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

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

perpendicular to the grain of the wood.





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

Recommandations

Important!

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

Read this user guide carefully and follow the maintenance recommendations.

Complete and return the guarantee certificate (at the end of this document) to us.

Use

The stoves in the Stûv 21 range are designed to operate with the door closed.

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

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

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

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

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

Ensure the air inlets and outlets are always kept clear.

Repairs / Maintenance

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

Should a fire in the flue get out of control

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

Close the air valve completely using the cold grip [photo 2].

Call the fire brigade.

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

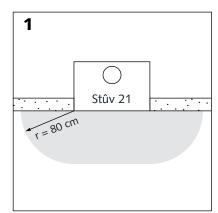
After a chimney fire, ventilate the room where the stove is situated.

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

Preventing the risk of explosion

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

- Never close the damper completely when the stove is full of high flames.
- Never close the damper after placing a large block of wood on a bed of dying embers.







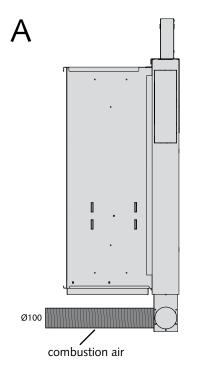
Good air intake management

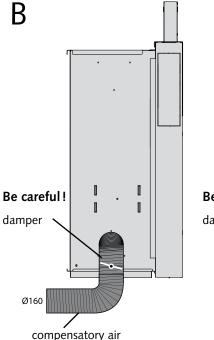
Air management varies depending on your installation. To find out your exact configuration, you can refer to the installation report which can be found at the start of this manual Ideally, the compensatory air intake with \emptyset 160 mm will be fitted with a valve enabling its opening to be adjusted.

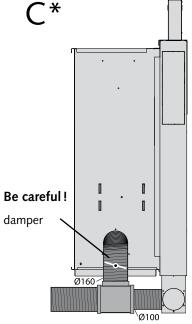
Warning:

In open fire mode, it is necessary to cut all forced convection (fan).









The admission of the compensation air can be relied at the stove but is not necessary

* Configuration advised for an installation in a low-energy house.

Configuration	Fire behind glass mode	Open fire mode	When the device is not used	
А	Ready-to-use Does not require any management	It must be ensured that there is sufficient air renewal (see table p. 13)	Close the damper	
В	Open the compensatory air intake valve to 20% (Ø160mm)	Open the compensatory air intake valve fully (Ø160mm)	Close the damper Close the compensatory air intake valve	
C (A + B)	Close the compensatory air intake valve fully (Ø160mm)	Open the compensatory air intake valve fully (Ø160mm)	Close the damper Close the compensatory air intake valve	
No specific air intake is installed.	It must be ensured that there is sufficient air renewal (see table p. 13)	It must be ensured that there is sufficient air renewal (see table p. 13)	Close the damper	

Initial cautions

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

The paint is not oven-baked; it is thus relatively fragile but will harden when heated for the first few times. Consequently, take care when handling the appliance. When lighting the fire for the first few times, some smoke or unpleasant odours may be released from the paint, the steel's protective oil or the drying of the bricks. We recommend that you keep your first fire burning strongly for several hours with the windows open. The paint will harden and the odours will disappear.

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

Basic usage

Handling of the glass door for loading

Use the cold grip to raise or lower the glass door [photos 1 & 2].

Handling the valve

Hold the cold grip firmly perpendicular to the stove and move it laterally along the horizontal axis [photo 3].

Tilting the door for maintenance

Firstly ensure the glass door is fully lowered. Using the cold grip, tilt the door supporting the movement [photo 4]. Do not exceed the horizontal axis.









Before lighting

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

Your Stûv requires air

Your Stûv needs air for combustion. Your fitter will ideally have provided for an intake of air.

Either a direct connection on the stove or a cool air intake in the lining will also have been provided for.

The settings needed for each configuration, whether open fire or fire behind glass, can be found in table 12.

If other air-consuming devices are installed in the same premises (air extractor, cooker hood, air-conditioning system, etc.), it must be borne in mind that this may disturb the operation of your stove (risk of backflow). For this reason, provide for additional air intakes in the premises according to their consumption.

Principle

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

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

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

Therefore make sure you use enough kindling wood.

The upside-down fire! [photo 1]

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

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

The benefits:

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

Note

In certain atmospheric conditions (if the temperature outside is higher than inside), the operation of the flue can be hindered. Therefore use more paper and kindling wood to heat up the flue and to re-establish the draught.

Combustion is not optimal below a certain rate, the waste is greater, the glass door gets dirty quickly and in some cases there is a risk of the fire going out.

If your stove is fitted with a fan and an electricity failure occurs, reduce the rate by turning the regulator lever to "slow fire down" to avoid overheating.

Minimum section for combustion air feed from outsider

Model	Section
Stûv 21/65 H SF	100 cm ²
Stûv 21/75 SF	100 cm ²
Stûv 21/85 SF	100 cm ²
Stûv 21/95 SF	200 cm ²
Stûv 21/105 SF	100 cm ²
Stûv 21/125 SF	200 cm ²
Stûv 21/75 DF	200 cm ²
Stûv 21/85 DF	200 cm ²
Stûv 21/95 DF	200 cm ²
Stûv 21/125 DF	200 cm ²

Values given for information purposes for iust one stove.







Maintaining the fire

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

Use normal loads (see wood consumption per hour, page 9). After a while, you will find the ideal setting depending on the characteristics of the flue, the room to be heated and your personal preferences.

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

Setting combustion

The regulator lever of your Stûv 21 allows you to control the quantity of air that feeds combustion.

When and how to reload the stove?

Before reloading, open the glass door several centimetres for a few seconds to allow time for the smoke to disperse before opening completely.

The best time to reload is when the logs are only producing small flames sitting on a large bed of embers.

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

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

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

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

Note

To avoid overheating, do not exceed the maximum hourly consumption (see page 9).

Use wood that is dry. This will help keep the glass door clean. It is wasteful to burn wood with more than 16% humidity!

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

Putting out the fire

Do not put any more fuel onto the fire.

Close the air inlet valve [photo 1].

Check that the stove is properly closed.

Let the fire die down.

When the fire is out, close the outside air inlet. This will prevent your house from becoming cold.



Operating as an open fire

Please remember

The stove burns most efficiently when it is closed (further explanations on page 9).

Caution

Each time the open fire is used, close the air intake damper.

When operating a double-face fireplace, only open one window at a time!

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

If the stove is fitted with forced convection, ensure that the fan is cut off

Air inlet

Your Stûv consumes more air in openfire mode. Open the outside air inlet completely.

Sliding the glass door

Some fireplaces cannot operate with their glass door fully raised. In this case the glass door can be raised to about 2/3rd of its height [photo 1]. Do not force.

Otherwise you have the choice of operating the fireplace with its glass door fully raised or at an intermediate position (approximately 2/3rd of its travel). In this position (easily perceptible and marked with a notch in the door jamb) [photo 2] seals will contain any smoke. Please avoid any other intermediate position as this could cause a slight back-draught.

It is quite normal to have an impression of braking when moving to the "partially raised" position.





Setting combustion

The primary air damper will adjust combustion. Open fully when starting the fire, then progressively reduce as required.

On the Stûv 21, it is also possible to adjust the air intake sweeping the inside of the glass door allowing it to remain clean for longer. This secondary air damper is normally adjusted at mid-setting by the fitter. It should be fine-tuned to optimise the operation of your fireplace. The adjustment is to be made when cold and by small successive increments.

Tilt the door to access the adjuster next to the damper [photo 3].

If the glass door tends to soot-up when primary damper is at its lowest setting, increase minimum fresh air intake by moving cursor to the right [photo 4].

If the fire does not burn slowly when primary damper is at its lowest setting, reduce fresh air intake [photo 4] by moving the slide control to the left.





Installation and use of the grill

Installation

The barbecue kit is made up of:

- a drip tray;
- a double grill;
- a cold grip.[photo 1]

Attach onto the stove [photos 2 and 3].

Usage

Food is cooked by heat radiated from the stove! To ensure no flames come into contact with the food, push the embers to the back of the stove.

Open the grill and place the food on it (up to 2.5 cm in thickness) [photos 4 and 5].

Reclose the grill and tilt it upwards.













Regular maintenance

Be careful!

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

Maintenance of the metal components

Use a dry cloth for cleaning.

Please note

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

Cleaning the glass / Cleaning of glasses

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

Dry the pane thoroughly as smoke settles on greasy residue.

Stûv supplies a product suitable for cleaning very dirty stoves (Is your wood dry enough?). Ask your distributor for advice.

Removal of ashes

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

Ashes must be removed when:

- there is a risk of obstructing the fire's supply of fresh air [photo 2].
- the burning embers risk damaging the glass door's inside seal. Deterioration of this kind is not covered by the guarantee [photo 3].

Wait until the ashes have cooled (use a shovel or special vacuum cleaner for ashes) and put them outside in a metal bucket until they have cooled completely.

Quick maintenance of the flue

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







Be careful!

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

Do not forget, once a year, to:

- tilt door and vacuum all ashes that might be in the dampers,
- check the condition of seals: fabric seal on the door and lower silicone seal,
- lubricate runners,
- clean the glass door closing magnets,
- sweep your chimney.

Here's what to do.

Cleaning of damper area

Tilt door open.

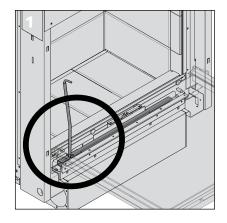
Note position of secondary damper [photo 1].

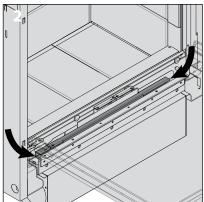
Pull the dampers out by making them pivot slightly [diagrams 2, 3 7 4]

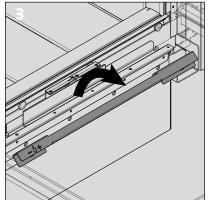
Vacuum ashes that might have fallen into damper cavity [photo 5].

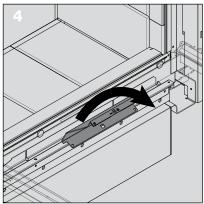
Replace the dampers by making sure that they are correctly notched [diagram 6 & 7].

Re-establish the initial setting for the secondary air intake damper.

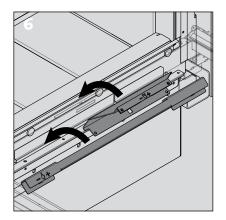


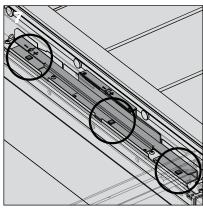












Checking seal condition

Tilt door open.

Check condition of fabric seal around the door [photo 3].

Check condition of lower silicone seal [photo 4].

Contact your retailer in case of deterioration.

Shut door.



Position a support and a rag to rest the door.

Tilt the door [photo 5].

Unhook door cables. Attach them in "standby" mode [photo 6].

Rest the door on the rag.

Slide the glass to the full to access the runners.

Be careful for the overhang on Stûv 21/65H & 21/95, use two supports.

Lubricate both sides of both runners [photos 7 & 8].

Slide the glass back towards the hearth, refit the 2 balance weights on the sliding parts.

Shut the door while pressing the handling knob downwards [photo 9].

Cleaning of window closing magnets

Tilt door.

Slide glass \pm 4cm.

Run a rag over the magnets (left & right) to remove any iron filings that might adhere [photo 10].

Tilt door downwards again while pressing the handling knob downwards [photo 9].





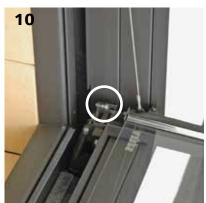












Chimney sweeping

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

Pass on this information to the chimney sweep.

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

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

Whatever method is used to sweep the chimney, the smoke deflector elements.

Dismantling the smoke deflectors

Open the glass door.

Note the position of front crosspiece(s) for the lower baffle [photo 1].

Move crosspiece(s) to the very front of the hearth [photo 1].

Remove vermiculate plates [photo 2].

If fitted, remove stainless steel upper baffles (first R/H then L/H) [photo 3].

If sweeping is done from the top, make sure the glass door is right down

Have sweeping done by the book.

Refit all components in reverse order (upper baffles L/H then R/H, vermiculate plates, front crosspiece). Do not forget to reposition crosspiece in its initial notches.







In case of problems...

Cracked or broken glass door, worn seals, fault with the lining of the combustion chamber,...

Contact your installation engineer and give him your serial number!

Worn seals, fault with the lining of the combustion chamber,...

Contact your installation engineer and give him your serial number!

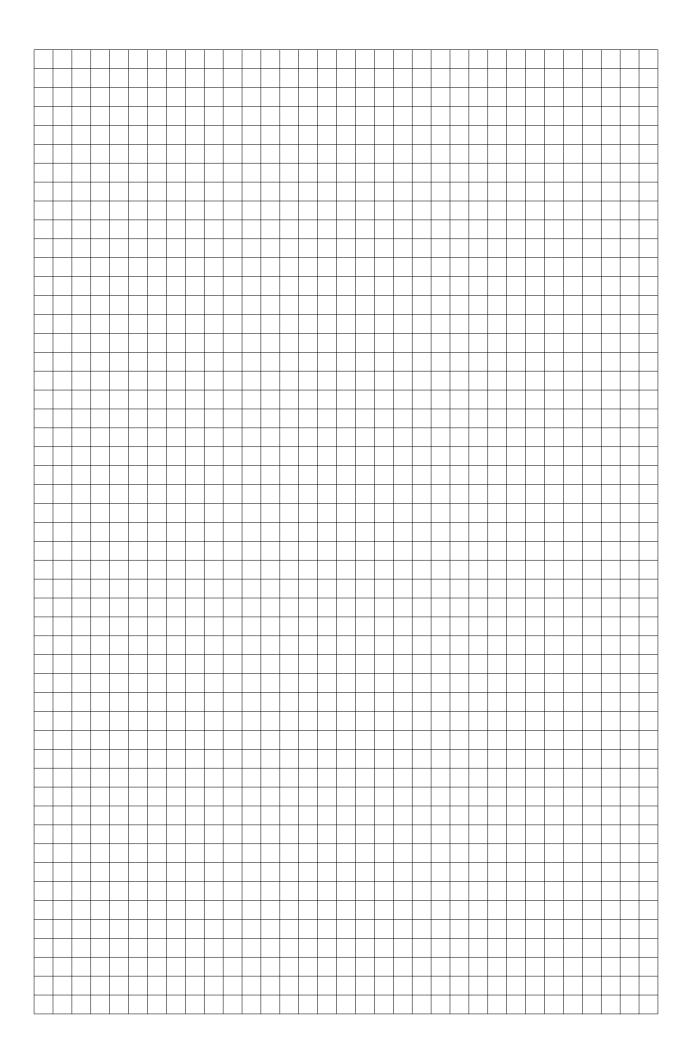
Serial number

The model and the serial number of your stove are indicated on an information plate attached to the body of the stove [photo 1].



Table of annual maintenance

Date	Chimney	Cleaning	Checking the	Lubrication of	Cleaning of winds	Engineer	Notes
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THE EXTENSION OF THE STÛV GUARANTEE: A SIMPLE PROCEDURE FOR MORE PEACE OF MIND.

This stove has been designed to give you maximum comfort, output and safety. Every care has been taken during the manufacturing process, using quality materials and components so that you can enjoy it for many years to come.

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

If you complete the guarantee form within 30 days, Stûv will offer you an extension to the statutory warranty.

Stûv extended warranty

Stûv's extended warranty affects any user of a Stûv appliance (end purchaser). It takes effect on the date of the original sales invoice from the seller to the buyer for new stoves (which have not been subject to being exhibited or used). For second-hand stoves, it will run from the date of the original Stûv sales invoice to the seller.

Duration of the guarantee

The statutory warranty on the components covered is 2 years.

The extended warranty period is

- 5 years on the body of the stove
- years on the electrical and electronic components (fan, thermostat, switch, wiring, etc.)
- years on other components (base grate, door mechanism, hinges, pulleys, runners, clasps,...)

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

Extended warranty application conditions



1. Have purchased the stove from one of our official resellers. A list of these is available on our website www.stuv.com



2. Complete the online form on http://tech.stuv.com/en/wood/warranty/the-stuv-commercial-warranty.html within 30 days of the date of the invoice for the balance.



Only duly completed forms will be valid.



You will then receive your Stûv warranty certificate, by email, to the address indicated. Keep this document in a safe place. In the event of a problem with your stove, please contact your dealer. You should show them this certificate for the commercial warranty to

Stûv stoves are guaranteed against:

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



The statutory warranty and extended warranty do not cover:

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

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



Your responsibility

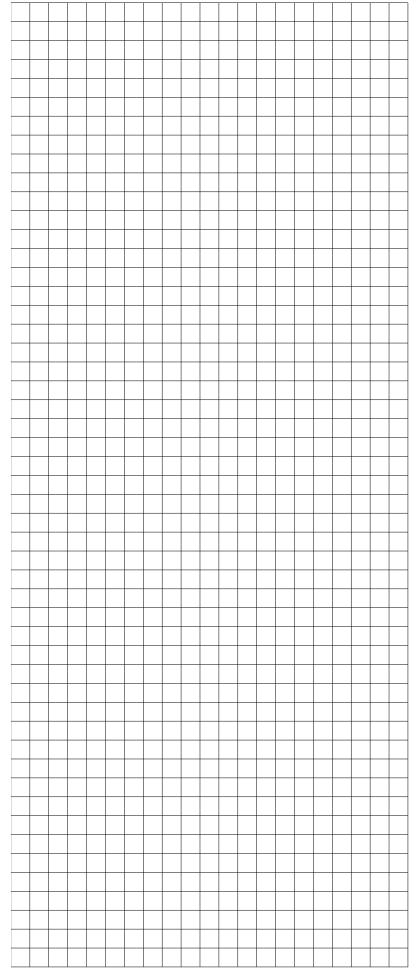
As a user, you also have an important role to play in ensuring you get the best out of your Stûv.

We strongly recommend:

- making sure that it is installed (or in any case checked before use) by a qualified professional who will be able to make sure that the features of the smoke duct are suitable for the stove, and who will make sure that the installation complies with national and regional requirements;
- read the user manual carefully and follow the instructions for maintenance;
- have the flue swept regularly to ensure optimal operation.
 We recommend sweeping at least once or twice a year and definitely before relighting the stove after a long period of inactivity either in general or just before the season when heat is required.

Please note

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

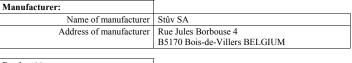




Kingdom of Belgium

Federal Public Service of Health, Food Chain Safety and the Environment, **Directorate-General for the Environment**

RD 12 October 2010 regulating the minimum efficiency requirements and emission levels of pollutants heaters powered by solid fuel



Product(s):							
Fuel type	Renewable – Solid Fuel						
Type of products	Solid fuel-fired inset appliance NBN EN 13229						
Powerband	8 - 13	KW					
Model	Stûv 21-65 H						
CE no	10116/1						
Commercial Type	Stûv 21-65 H	·					

Emission levels:		
EFF	%	
CO Non Continous	.09 % or mg/Nm3 or gr/Nm3	NBN EN 13229
PM Non Continous	13 % or mg/Nm3 or gr/Nm3	NBN EN 13229
EFF Non Continous	78 %	NBN EN 13229

Other:	
Name of the authorized body	KVBG-ARGB Association Royale des gaziers belges
Report Number	2014/0081
Details of the person entitled to sign declaration	Thomas Duquesne
Date and place of declaration	14-09-2017 B5170 Bois-de-Villers
Environmental information concerning recommended solid fuels	• Logs of dry firewood (< 20% humidity) : ash, beech, oak, hornbeam
Environmental information concerning non-recommended solid fuels	Logs of softwood wood from construction waste, treated, painted Wood pellets Pellets from treated wood, from construction waste

We certify that the family of devices specified below is consistent with the model described in the declaration of conformity, it is manufactured and placed on the market in accordance with the requirements laid down in the royal decree of 12 October 2010 concerning the minimum performance requirements and levels of emissions of pollutants from heating appliances powered by solid fuel.

Thomas Duquesne
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Kingdom of Belgium

Federal Public Service of Health, Food Chain Safety and the Environment, **Directorate-General for the Environment**

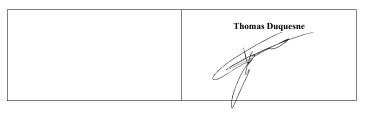
RD 12 October 2010 regulating the minimum efficiency requirements and emission levels of pollutants heaters powered by solid fuel

Manufacturer:	
Name of manufacturer	Stûv SA
Address of manufacturer	Rue Jules Borbouse 4
	B5170 Bois-de-Villers BELGIUM

Product(s):		
Fuel type	Renewable – Solid Fuel	
Type of products	Solid fuel-fire	ed inset appliance NBN EN 13229
Powerband	8 - 11	KW
Model	Stûv 21-75	
CE no	QA101322908	
Commercial Type	Stûv 21-75	

Emission levels:			
EFI	F %		
CO Non Continou	.09 % or mg/Nm3 or gr/Nm3	NBN EN 13229	
PM Non Continou	as 26 % or mg/Nm3 or gr/Nm3	NBN EN 13229	
EFF Non Continous	80 %	NBN EN 13229	

Other:	
Name of the authorized body	SGS Nederland by NB-0608
Report Number	EZKA/10/019-1
Details of the person entitled to sign declaration	Thomas Duquesne
Date and place of declaration	19-07-2017 B5170 Bois-de-Villers
Environmental information concerning recommended solid fuels	• Logs of dry firewood (< 20% humidity) : ash, beech, oak, hornbeam
Environmental information concerning non-recommended solid fuels	Logs of softwood wood from construction waste, treated, painted Wood pellets Pellets from treated wood, from construction waste





Others



Federal Public Service of Health, Food Chain Safety and the Environment, Directorate-General for the Environment

RD 12 October 2010 regulating the minimum efficiency requirements and emission levels of pollutants heaters powered by solid fuel

Manufacturer:	
Name of manufacturer	Stûv SA
Address of manufacturer	Rue Jules Borbouse 4
	B5170 Bois-de-Villers BELGIUM

Product(s):		
Fuel type	Renewable -	Solid Fuel
Type of products	Solid fuel-fire	ed inset appliance NBN EN 13229
Powerband	8 - 14	KW
Model	Stûv 21-85 SF	
CE no	QA101322908	
Commercial Type	Stûv 21-85 SF	

%	
.09 % or	NBN EN 13229
mg/Nm3 or	
gr/Nm3	
22 % or	NBN EN 13229
mg/Nm3 or	
gr/Nm3	
78 %	NBN EN 13229
	.09 % or mg/Nm3 or gr/Nm3 22 % or mg/Nm3 or gr/Nm3

Other:	
Name of the authorized body	SGS Nederland by NB-0608
Report Number	EZKA/10/019-2
Details of the person entitled to sign declaration	Thomas Duquesne
Date and place of declaration	14-09-2017 B5170 Bois-de-Villers
Environmental information concerning recommended solid fuels	Logs of dry firewood (< 20% humidity) : ash, beech, oak, hornbeam
Environmental information concerning non-recommended solid fuels	Logs of softwood wood from construction waste, treated, painted Wood pellets Pellets from treated wood, from construction waste

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Thomas Duquesne
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Kingdom of Belgium

Federal Public Service of Health, Food Chain Safety and the Environment, Directorate-General for the Environment

RD 12 October 2010 regulating the minimum efficiency requirements and emission levels of pollutants heaters powered by solid fuel

Manufacturer:	
Name of manufacturer	Stûv SA
Address of manufacturer	Rue Jules Borbouse 4
	B5170 Bois-de-Villers BELGIUM

Product(s):		
Fuel type	Renewable – Solid Fuel	
Type of products	Solid fuel-fire	ed inset appliance NBN EN 13229
Powerband	10 - 18	KW
Model	Stûv 21/95 SF	
CE no	QA071322908	
Commercial Type	Wood Insert	

Emission levels:		
EFF	%	

Other:	
Name of the authorized body	SGS Environmental Services
Report Number	EZKA/10/019-3
Details of the person entitled to sign declaration	Thomas Duquesne
Date and place of declaration	19-03-2012 Bois-de-Villers
Environmental information concerning recommended solid fuels	
Environmental information concerning non-recommended solid fuels	

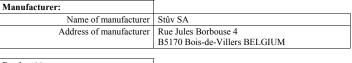




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Federal Public Service of Health, Food Chain Safety and the Environment, **Directorate-General for the Environment**

RD 12 October 2010 regulating the minimum efficiency requirements and emission levels of pollutants heaters powered by solid fuel



Product(s):		
Fuel type	Renewable -	Solid Fuel
Type of products	Solid fuel-fire	ed inset appliance NBN EN 13229
Powerband	7 - 19	KW
Model	Stûv 21-105 SF	
CE no	QA101322907	
Commercial Type	Stûv 21-105 SF	

Emission levels:		
EFF	%	
CO Non Continous	.09 % or mg/Nm3 or gr/Nm3	NBN EN 13229
PM Non Continous	15 % or mg/Nm3 or gr/Nm3	NBN EN 13229
EFF Non Continous	84 %	NBN EN 13229

Other:	
Name of the authorized body	KVBG-ARGB Association Royale des gaziers belges
Report Number	10101/1
Details of the person entitled to sign declaration	Thomas Duquesne
Date and place of declaration	19-07-2017 B5170 Bois-de-Villers
Environmental information concerning recommended solid fuels	Logs of dry firewood (< 20% humidity): ash, beech, oak, hornbeam
Environmental information concerning non-recommended solid fuels	Logs of softwood wood from construction waste, treated, painted Wood pellets Pellets from treated wood, from construction waste

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Kingdom of Belgium

Federal Public Service of Health, Food Chain Safety and the Environment, **Directorate-General for the Environment**

RD 12 October 2010 regulating the minimum efficiency requirements and emission levels of pollutants heaters powered by solid fuel

Manufacturer:	
Name of manufacturer	Stûv SA
Address of manufacturer	Rue Jules Borbouse 4
	B5170 Bois-de-Villers BELGIUM

Product(s):		
Fuel type	Renewable – Solid Fuel	
Type of products	Solid fuel-fire	ed inset appliance NBN EN 13229
Powerband	9 - 19	KW
Model	Stûv 21-75 DF	
CE no	QA121322912	
Commercial Type	Stûv 21-75 DF	

Emission levels:			
EFI	F %		
CO Non Continou	us .09 % or mg/Nm3 or gr/Nm3	NBN EN 13229	
PM Non Continou	30 % or mg/Nm3 or gr/Nm3	NBN EN 13229	
EFF Non Continous	75 %	NBN EN 13229	

Other:	
Name of the authorized body	SGS Nederland by NB-0608
Report Number	EZKA/12/092-1
Details of the person entitled to sign declaration	Thomas Duquesne
Date and place of declaration	14-09-2017 B5170 Bois-de-Villers
Environmental information concerning recommended solid fuels	• Logs of dry firewood (< 20% humidity) : ash, beech, oak, hornbeam
Environmental information concerning non-recommended solid fuels	Logs of softwood wood from construction waste, treated, painted Wood pellets Pellets from treated wood, from construction waste







Kingdom of Belgium

Federal Public Service of Health, Food Chain Safety and the Environment, Directorate-General for the Environment

RD 12 October 2010 regulating the minimum efficiency requirements and emission levels of pollutants heaters powered by solid fuel

Manufacturer:	
Name of manufacturer	Stûv SA
Address of manufacturer	Rue Jules Borbouse 4
	B5170 Bois-de-Villers BELGIUM
Product(s):	
Fuel type	Panawahla - Solid Fual

Product(s):		
Fuel type	Renewable – Solid Fuel	
Type of products	Solid fuel-fired inset appliance NBN EN 13229	
Powerband	11 - 21	KW
Model	Stûv 21-85 DF	
CE no	QA101322907	
Commercial Type	Stûv 21-85 DF	

%	
.09 % or	NBN EN 13229
mg/Nm3 or	
gr/Nm3	
15 % or	NBN EN 13229
mg/Nm3 or	
gr/Nm3	
75 %	NBN EN 13229
	.09 % or mg/Nm3 or gr/Nm3 15 % or mg/Nm3 or gr/Nm3

Other:	
Name of the authorized body	KVBG-ARGB Association Royale des gaziers
	belges
Report Number	10119/1
Details of the person entitled to sign declaration	Thomas Duquesne
Date and place of declaration	14-09-2017 B5170 Bois-de-Villers
Environmental information concerning recommended solid fuels	• Logs of dry firewood (< 20% humidity) : ash, beech, oak, hornbeam
Environmental information concerning non-recommended solid fuels	Logs of softwood wood from construction waste, treated, painted Wood pellets Pellets from treated wood, from construction waste

We certify that the family of devices specified below is consistent with the model described in the declaration of conformity, it is manufactured and placed on the market in accordance with the requirements laid down in the royal decree of 12 October 2010 concerning the minimum performance requirements and levels of emissions of pollutants from heating appliances powered by solid fuel.

|--|

Kingdom of Belgium

Federal Public Service of Health, Food Chain Safety and the Environment, Directorate-General for the Environment

RD 12 October 2010 regulating the minimum efficiency requirements and emission levels of pollutants heaters powered by solid fuel

Manufacturer:	
Name of manufacturer	Stûv SA
Address of manufacturer	Rue Jules Borbouse 4
	B5170 Bois-de-Villers BELGIUM

Product(s):		
Fuel type	Renewable – Solid Fuel	
Type of products	Solid fuel-fired inset appliance NBN EN 13229	
Powerband	12 - 27	KW
Model	Stûv 21-95 DF	
CE no	QA141322914	
Commercial Type	Stûv 21-95 DF	

Emission levels:		
EFF	%	
CO Non Continous	.1 % or mg/Nm3 or gr/Nm3	NBN EN 13229
PM Non Continous	31 % or mg/Nm3 or gr/Nm3	NBN EN 13229
EFF Non Continous	76 %	NBN EN 13229

Other:	
Name of the authorized body	KVBG-ARGB Association Royale des gaziers belges
Report Number	2014/0039
Details of the person entitled to sign declaration	Thomas Duquesne
Date and place of declaration	14-09-2017 B5170 Bois-de-Villers
Environmental information concerning recommended solid fuels	• Logs of dry firewood (< 20% humidity) : ash, beech, oak, hornbeam
Environmental information concerning non-recommended solid fuels	Logs of softwood wood from construction waste, treated, painted Wood pellets Pellets from treated wood, from construction waste



Kingdom of Belgium

Federal Public Service of Health, Food Chain Safety and the Environment, Directorate-General for the Environment

RD 12 October 2010 regulating the minimum efficiency requirements and emission levels of pollutants heaters powered by solid fuel

Manufacturer:	
Name of manufacturer	Stûv SA
Address of manufacturer	Rue Jules Borbouse 4 B5170 Bois-de-Villers BELGIUM
B 1 (()	1

Product(s):		
Fuel type	Renewable – Solid Fuel	
Type of products	Solid fuel-fired inset appliance NBN EN 13229	
Powerband	11 - 23 KW	
Model	Stûv 21-125 SF	
CE no	QA121322912	
Commercial Type	Stûv 21-125 SF	

Emission levels:		
EFF	%	
CO Non Continous	.12 % or mg/Nm3 or gr/Nm3	NBN EN 13229
PM Non Continous	22 % or mg/Nm3 or gr/Nm3	NBN EN 13229
EFF Non Continous	76 %	NBN EN 13229

Other:		
Name of the authorized body	SGS Nederland by NB-0608	
Report Number	EZKA/12/092-2	
Details of the person entitled to sign declaration	Thomas Duquesne	
Date and place of declaration	14-09-2017 B5170 Bois-de-Villers	
Environmental information concerning recommended solid fuels	Logs of dry firewood (< 20% humidity): ash, beech, oak, hornbeam	
Environmental information concerning non-recommended solid fuels	Logs of softwood wood from construction waste, treated, painted Wood pellets Pellets from treated wood, from construction waste	

	Thomas Duquesne
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DECLARATION OF PERFORMANCE (EU 305/2011)

Fitted device or open fire without a hot water supply complying with the EN 13229: 2001 / A2: 2004 standard Recommended fuel: wooden logs only

Stuv S.d Rue Jules Borbouse, 4 B-5170 Bois-de-Villers Tel.: +32(0)81.43.47.96 - Fax: +32(0)81.43.48.74 info@stuv.com www.stuv.com

Approved certifying body: 2013 – Laboratory KVBV – ARGB

Rodestraat 125 B-1630 Linkebeek

System to assess and check the consistent Test report number: 10116/1 Document number: 10 QA 101322907-EN

European standards EN 13229:2001/A2:2004/AC:2007 Main features Performance CO emissions 0,06 % Smoke temperature at nominal power 329°C 12 kW 12 kW - kW Distributed in the room: Output 78 % Maximum water pressure when operating Surface temperature Pass Pass Surface temperature Flectrical safety Pass Mechanical resistance (for the pipe to withstand) NPD Fire safety Reaction to fire Α1 120 mm 120 mm 80 mm Minimum distances in relation Rear insulation thickness to combustible materials Side insulation thickness Top insulation thickness Front insulation thickness 800 mn 0 mn ulation thickness in relation to the floor Fire risk after burning fuel has fallen Pass

Gérard Pitance

I./auc

Stûv 21 - 75 SF

ted device or open fire without a hot water supply mplying with the EN 13229: 2001 / A2: 2004 standard commended fuel: wooden logs only

Stûv s.a

Rue Jules Borbouse, 4 B-5170 Bois-de-Villers Tel.: +32(0)81.43.47.96 - Fax: +32(0)81.43.48.74 info@stuv.com www.stuv.com

Approved certifying body:

0608 - SGS Nederland by

UOUD - SUS INEGERIATIO BY
Leemansweg 51 NL-6827 BX Amhem
System to assess and check the consistency of performance: 3
Test report number: EXA/10/019-1
Document number: 10 QA 101322908-EN European standards EN 13229:2001/A2:2004/AC:2007 Main features CO emissions 0.07 % Smoke temperature at nominal power 283 °C Nominal: Distributed in the room: Distributed in water: 10 kW 10 kW – kW Heating power 80 % Maximum water pressure when operating Surface temperature Pass Surface temperature Pass Electrical safety Pass Mechanical resistance (for the pipe to withstand) NPD Fire safety Reaction to fire Α1 Minimum distances in relation to combustible materials Rear insulation thickness 130 mm Side insulation thickness Top insulation thickness Front insulation thickness 800 mm Insulation thickness in relation to the floor 0 mn Fire risk after burning fuel has fallen Pass

Bois-de-Villers. 2018 Gérard Pitance

A-/auc

Chief Executive and Founde

an-François Sidler

This device complies with CE regulations

Stûv 21 - 85 SF

Fitted device or open fire without a hot water supply complying with the EN 13229: 2001 / A2: 2004 standard Recommended fuel: wooden loss only.

Stûv s.a

Rue Jules Borbouse, 4 B-5170 Bois-de-Villers Tel.: +32(0)81.43.47.96 - Fax: +32(0)81.43.48.74 info@stuv.com www.stuv.com

Approved certifying body:

0608 – SGS Nederland bv Leemansweg 51 NL-6827 BX Amhem

System to assess and check the consistency of performance: 3
Test report number: EZKA/10/019-2
Document number: 10 QA 101322908-EN

EN 13229:2001/A2:2004/AC:2007 European standards Main features Performance CO emissions 0,08 % Smoke temperature at nominal power 293°C Heating power Nominal: 13 kW Distributed in the room 13 kW Distributed in water: - kW Output 78 % Maximum water pressure when operating Surface temperature Pass Surface temperature Pass Electrical safety Pass Mechanical resistance (for the pipe to withstand) NPD Fire safety Reaction to fire Α1 Minimum distances in relation to combustible materials Rear insulation thickness 130 mm 130 mm Side insulation thickness Top insulation thickness 110 mm Front insulation thickness 800 mm Insulation thickness in relation to the floor 0 mm Fire risk after burning fuel has fallen Pass

Bois-de-Villers 2018

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Gérard Ditance

is Sidle

Fitted device or open fire without a hot water supply complying with the EN 13229: 2001 / A2: 2004 standard Recommended fuel; wooden loss colly-

Manufactures Stův s.a. Rue Jules Borbouse, 4 B-5170 Bois-de-Villers Tel:+32(0)81.43.47.96 - Fax:+32(0)81.43.48.74 info@stuv.com www.stuv.com

ved certifying body:

0608 - SGS Nederland by Leemansweg 51 NL-6827 BX Amhem

System to assess and check the consistent Test report number: EZKA/10/019-3 Document number: 10 QA 101322908-EN

European standards EN 13229:2001/A2:2004/AC:2007 Main features CO emissions 0,09 % 304 °C Smoke temperature at nominal power Nominal: Distributed in the room Distributed in water: 15 kW 15 kW – kW Heating power Output 76 % Maximum water pressure when operating Surface temperature Pass Pass Electrical safety Pass Mechanical resistance (for the pipe to withstand) NPD Fire safety Reaction to fire Α1 Minimum distances in relation to combustible materials Rear insulation thickness Side insulation thickness 90 mm 130 mm Top insulation thickness Front insulation thickness 110 mm 800 mm Insulation thickness in relation to the floor 0 mm Fire risk after burning fuel has fallen

Bois-de-Villers, 2018

Gérard Pitance

(A./auc Chief Executive and Founder

Jean-François Sidler

DECLARATION OF PERFORMANCE (EU 305/2011)

av 21 – 103 ST ed device or open fire without a hot water supply aplying with the EN 13229: 2001 / A2: 2004 standard ommended fuel: wooden logs only

Stûv s.a Rue Jules Borbouse, 4 B-5170 Bois-de-Villers Tel: +32(0)81.43.47.96 - Fax: +32(0)81.43.48.74 info@stuv.com www.stuv.com

ed certifying body:

2013 - Laboratory KVBV - ARGB Rodestraat 125 B-1630 Linkebeek

ystem to assess and check the consistency of performance: 3 est report number: 10101/1 ocument number: 10 QA 101322907-EN

European standards EN 13229:2001/A2:2004/AC:2007 Main features

CO emissions		0,09 %
Smoke temperature at nominal power		242 °C
Heating power	Nominal: Distributed in the room: Distributed in water:	19 kW 19 kW - kW
Output		84 %
Maximum water pressure when operating		-
Surface temperature		Pass
Surface temperature		Pass
Electrical safety		Pass
Mechanical resistance (for the pipe to withstand)		NPD
Fire safety		
Reaction to fire		A1
Minimum distances in relation	Rear insulation thickness	140 mm
to combustible materials	Side insulation thickness	150 mm
	Top insulation thickness	180 mm
	Front insulation thickness	800 mm
	Insulation thickness in relation to the floor	10 mm
		_

Fire risk after burning fuel has fallen

Gérard Pitance

I./auc

Pass

Jean-François Sidler

Stûv 21 – 75 DF

Fitted device or open fire without a hot water supply complying with the EN 13229: 2001 / A2: 2004 standard Recommended fuel: wooden logs only

Stûv s.a

Stuv s.a Rue Jules Borbouse, 4 B-5170 Bois-de-Villers Tel:: +32(0)81.43.47.96 - Fax: +32(0)81.43.48.74 info@stuv.com www.stuv.com

Annroyed certifying body

0608 - SGS Nederland bv Leemansweg 51 NL-6827 BX Amhem

System to assess and check the consistency of performance: 3
Test report number: EZKA/12/092-1
Document number: 12 QA 121322912-EN EN 13229:2001/A2:2004/AC:2007 European standards Main features Performance Smoke temperature at nominal power 344 °C Heating power Nominal: 19 kW 19 kW Distributed in the room: Distributed in water: - kW Output 75 % Maximum water pressure when operating Surface temperature Pass Surface temperature Pass Pas Mechanical resistance (for the pipe to withstand) NPD Fire safety Α1 Reaction to fire Rear insulation thickness Side insulation thickness Top insulation thickness Front insulation thickness Insulation thickness in relation to the floor Minimum distances in relation to combustible materials

A-/auc

Fire risk after burning fuel has fallen

Jean-François Sidler

Pass

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Fitted device or open fire without a hot water supply complying with the EN 13229: 2001 / A2: 2004 standard Recommended fuel: wooden logs only

Stûv s.a Rue Jules Borbouse, 4 B-5170 Bois-de-Villers Tel.: +32(0)81.43.47.96 - Fax: +32(0)81.43.48.74 info@stuv.com www.stuv.com

European standards

Approved certifying body: 2013 – Laboratory KVBV – ARGB

Rodestraat 125 B-1630 Linkebeek

System to assess and check the consistency of performance: 3
Test report number: 10119/1
Document number: 10 QA 101322907-EN

Main features Performance CO emissions 0,06 % Smoke temperature at nominal power 368°C 22 kW 22 kW Distributed in the room Distributed in water: Output 75 % Maximum water pressure when operating Pass Surface temperature Surface temperature Pass Electrical safety Pass Mechanical resistance (for the pipe to withstand) NPD Fire safety A1

Reaction to fire - mm 150 mm 110 mm Minimum distances in relation Rear insulation thickness to combustible materials Side insulation thickness Top insulation thickness Front insulation thickness 800 mn Insulation thickness in relation to the floor 0 mm Fire risk after burning fuel has fallen Pass

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EN 13229:2001/A2:2004/AC:2007

Stûv 21 - 95 DF

Fitted device or open fire without a hot water supply complying with the EN 13229: 2001 / A2: 2004 standard Recommended fuel: wooden logs only

Stûv s.a

Rue Jules Borbouse, 4 B-5170 Bois-de-Villers Tel.: +32(0)81.43.47.96 - Fax: +32(0)81.43.48.74 info@stuv.com www.stuv.com

Approved certifying body:

Approved certifying body:
2013 – Laboratory KVBV – ARGB
Rodestraat 125 B-1630 Linkebeek
System to assess and check the consistency of performance: 3
Test report, number: 2014/0039
Document number: 14 QA 141322914-EN

EN 13229:2001/A2:2004/AC:2007 European standards Main features CO emissions 0,05 % Smoke temperature at nominal power 375 °C Nominal: Distributed in the room: Distributed in water: 22 kW 22 kW – kW Heating power Output 76 % Maximum water pressure when operating Surface temperature Pass Electrical safety Pass Mechanical resistance (for the pipe to withstand) NPD Reaction to fire Α1 - mm 150 mm 110 mm 800 mm Minimum distances in relation to combustible materials Rear insulation thickness Side insulation thickness Top insulation thickness Front insulation thickness

Insulation thickness in relation to the floor

Rois_da_Villars 2018

Gérard Pitance

/1./auc Chief Executive and Founder

Fire risk after burning fuel has fallen

Jean-François Sidler

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DECLARATION OF PERFORMANCE (EU 305/2011)

Stûv 21 - 125 SF

ted device or open fire without a hot water supply mplying with the EN 13229: 2001 / A2: 2004 standard commended fuel: wooden logs only

Rue Jules Borbouse, 4 B-5170 Bois-de-Villers
Tel.: +32(0)81.43.47.96 - Fax: +32(0)81.43.48.74
info@stuv.com www.stuv.com

Approved certifying body: 0608 – SGS Nederland bv Leemansweg 51 NL-6827 BX Amhem

System to assess and check the consistence
Test report number: EZKA/12/092-2
Document number: 12 QA 121322912-EN ncv of performance: 3

EN 13229:2001/A2:2004/AC:2007 European standards Main features Performance CO emissions 0.10 % Smoke temperature at nominal power 323 °C Nominal: Distributed in the room Distributed in water: Output 76 % Maximum water pressure when operating Pass Surface temperature Surface temperature Pass Pass Mechanical resistance (for the pipe to withstand) NPD Fire safety Reaction to fire Α1 Rear insulation thickness Side insulation thickness Top insulation thickness Front insulation thickness Insulation thickness in relation to the floor 110 mm 150 mm 100 mm 800 mm 0 mm Minimum distances in relation to combustible materials

Gérard Pitance

A-lauc

Fire risk after burning fuel has fallen

Jean-François Sidler

Pass

Fitted device or open fire without a hot water supply complying with the EN 13229: 2001 / A2: 2004 standard Recommended fuel: wooden logs only

Naturactured by:
Stûv s.a
Rue Jules Borbouse, 4 B-5170 Bois-de-Villers
Tel.: +32(0)81.43.47.96 - Fax: +32(0)81.43.48.74
info@stuv.com www.stuv.com

Approved certifying body: 0608 – SGS Nederland bv Leemansweg 51 NL-6827 BX Amhem

y of performance: 3

System to assess and check the consistent Test report number: EZ/06/1989/03 Document number: 07 QA 071322904-EN

This device complies with CE regulations

EN 13229:2001/A2:2004/AC:2007 European standards Main features Performance CO emissions 0,21 % Smoke temperature at nominal power 251 ℃

Heating power Nominal: Distributed in the room: 27 kW 27 kW - kW Distributed in water: Output 72 % Maximum water pressure when operating Surface temperature Pass Surface temperature Pass

Electrical safety Pass Mechanical resistance (for the pipe to withstand) NPD Fire safety

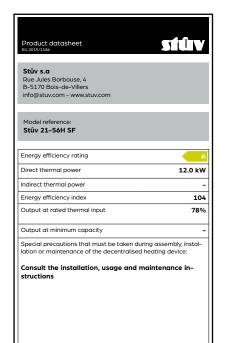
Reaction to fire A1 Minimum distances in relation Rear insulation thickness - mm 130 mm 130 mm to combustible materials Side insulation thickness Top insulation thickness Front insulation thickness Insulation thickness in relation to the floor 10 mm

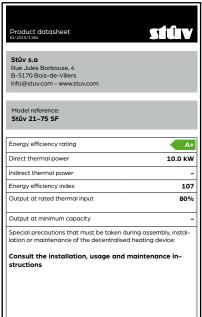
Fire risk after burning fuel has fallen

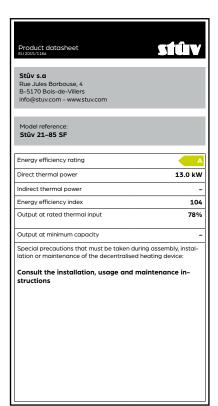
Bois-de-Villers, 2018 Gérard Pitance

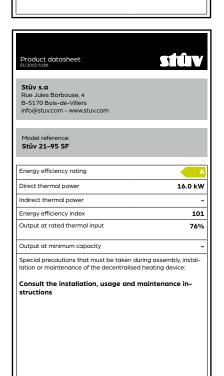
/1./auc Chief Executive and Founder Jean-Francois Sidler

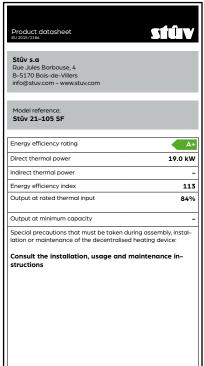
PRODUCT DATASHEET (EU 2015/1186)

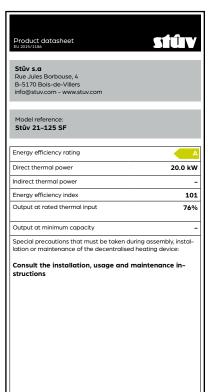




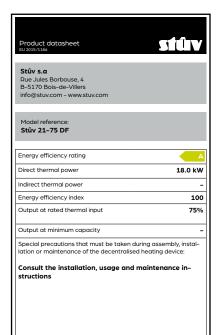


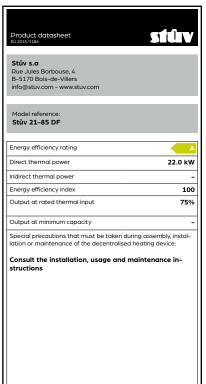


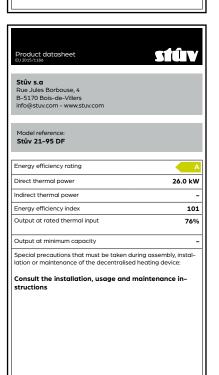


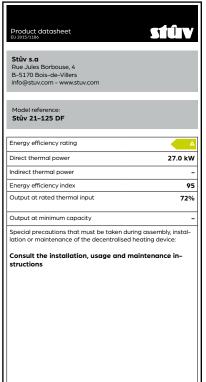


PRODUCT DATASHEET (EU 2015/1186)









CONTACTS

Stûv stoves are designed and manufactured in Belgium by:

Stûv sa rue Jules Borbouse 4 B-5170 Bois-de-Villers (Belgium) info@stuv.com – www.stuv.com

Importer for Finland

Ilkka Alatarvas OY Pikkujärventie 4B 01680 Vantaa T 400 872 858 www.takkamaailma.com

Importer for Sweden

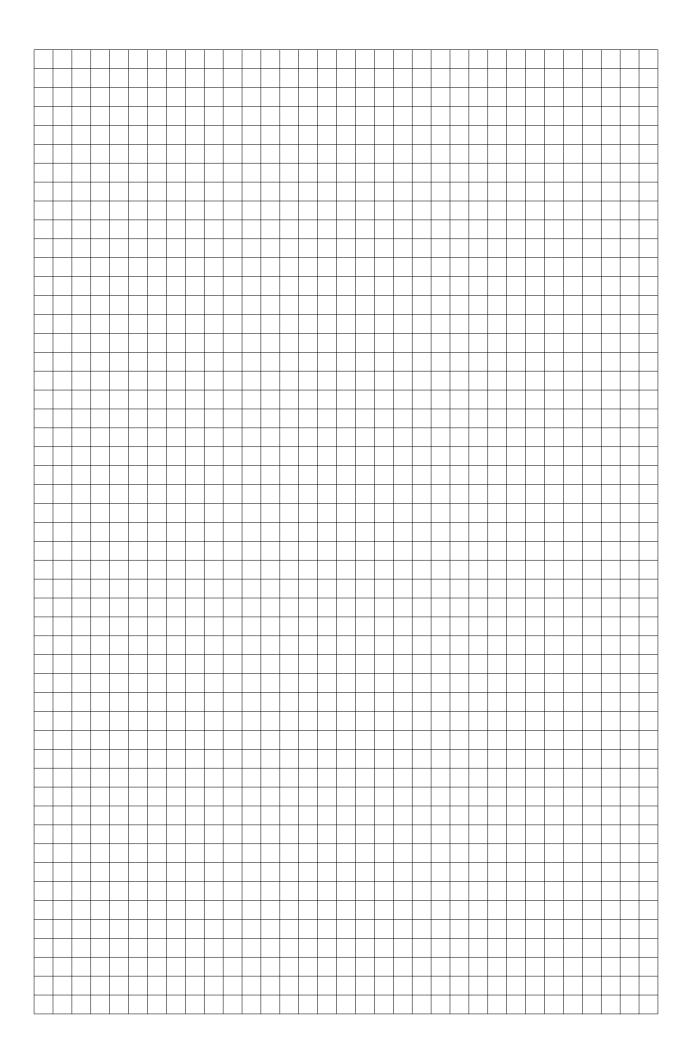
Eldoform Sverige AB Slipgatan 2 – 117 39 Stockholm T 0707 883 53 – www.eldoform.se

Importer for Denmark

Stove APS Aldershvilevej 84 – 2880 Bagsvaerd T 51 33 10 93

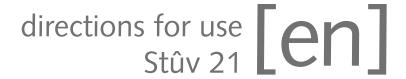
Importer for Estonia

Tulering Kaminasalong Oü Sopruse 145 – 13417 Tallinn T +372 56 249 004 - www.tulering.ee



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03/2019 - SN 132150 > ...

Stûv reserves the right to make changes without prior notice.

These instructions have been produced with the greatest of care.

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

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

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