TO GIVE TO THE USER

directions for use
Stûv 16-cube & Stûv 16-in [en]

1009 - 16-cube: SN 73064 > ...

16-in: SN 73074 > ...

You have chosen a Stûv fireplace ; Concept & Forme thank you for your choice.

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.

Contents

Stûv 16-in – Standards, certification and technical specifications

The Stûv 16-in 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)

07 QA 071322905
EN 13229 : 2001 / A2 : 2004

Wood insert **Stûv 16/58-in**

Minimum insulation thickness with regard to potentially combustible materials (conductibility of the insulating material used at 400°C = 0,11 W/mK) :
– behind : 5 cm
– on the sides : 5 cm
– below : 0 cm
– above : 5 cm

Recommended fuel : wood logs only

CO emissions : < 0.15%

Average smoke temperature at rated power : 331°C

Nominal heat power : 8 kW

Efficiency : 75%

Particle emissions : 66 mg/Nm³

Please read the installation instructions and directions for use !

CE

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

07 QA 071322905
EN 13229 : 2001 / A2 : 2004

Wood insert **Stûv 16/68-in**

Minimum insulation thickness with regard to potentially combustible materials (conductibility of the insulating material used at 400°C = 0,11 W/mK) :
– behind : 5 cm
– on the sides : 5 cm
– below : 0 cm
– above : 5 cm

Recommended fuel : wood logs only

CO emissions : < 0.18%

Average smoke temperature at rated power : 359°C

Nominal heat power : 10 kW

Efficiency : 75%

Particle emissions : 59 mg/Nm³

Please read the installation instructions and directions for use !

CE

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

07 QA 071322905
EN 13229 : 2001 / A2 : 2004

Wood insert **Stûv 16/78-in**

Minimum insulation thickness with regard to potentially combustible materials (conductibility of the insulating material used at 400°C = 0,11 W/mK) :
– behind : 5 cm
– on the sides : 5 cm
– below : 0 cm
– above : 5 cm

Recommended fuel : wood logs only

CO emissions : < 0.20%

Average smoke temperature at rated power : 389°C

Nominal heat power : 12 kW

Efficiency : 74%

Particle emissions : 51 mg/Nm³

Please read the installation instructions and directions for use !

Stûv 16-in – Standards, certification and technical specifications (continuation)

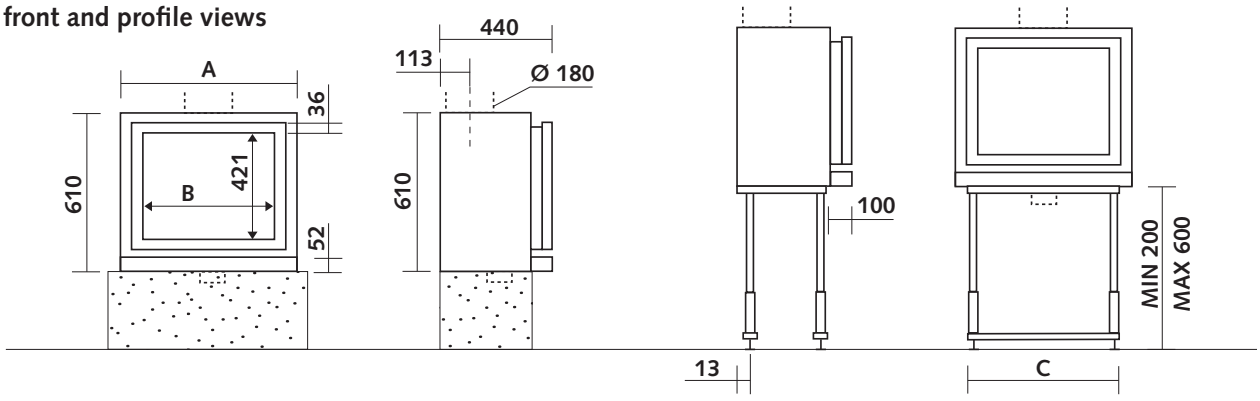
Other technical characteristics

	Stûv 16/58-in	Stûv 16/68-in	Stûv 16/78-in
Minimum draught needed to obtain the rated calorific output	12 Pa	12 Pa	12 Pa
Weight-flow ratio of smokes	6.2 g/s	7.1 g/s	8.0 g/s
Average smoke temperature at rated power	331°C	359°C	389°C
Minimum diameter of the duct for the intake of outside combustion air	63 mm	63 mm	63 mm
Optimum output range for usage	6–9 kW	7–11 kW	8–12 kW
Range of wood consumption per hour recommended (at 12% humidity)	1.8–2.7 kg	2.1–3.3 kg	2.4–3.6 kg
Maximum limit for consumption of wood per hour (to avoid overheating the system)	3.8 kg/h	4.7 kg/h	5.6 kg/h
Maximum length of logs in horizontal position	40 cm	50 cm	60 cm
System mass	91 kg	102 kg	112 kg

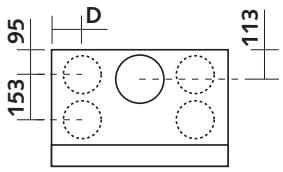
Stûv 16-in – Dimensions

view from below

front and profile views



view from above



	A	B	C	D
Stûv 16/58-in	580 mm	448 mm	570 mm	105 mm
Stûv 16/68-in	680 mm	548 mm	670 mm	130 mm
Stûv 16/78-in	780 mm	648 mm	770 mm	130 mm

Stûv 16-cube – Standards, certification and technical characteristics

The Stûv 16-cube 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 13240 : 2001 and 13240-A2 : 2004 standards (stoves)

CE

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

07 QA 071324003
EN 13240 : 2001 / A2 : 2004

Wood stove **Stûv 16/58-cube**

Minimum safety distance from adjacent combustible materials :
– behind : 10 cm
– on the sides : 15 cm
– below : 0 cm

Recommended fuel : wood logs only

CO emissions : < 0.15%

Average smoke temperature at rated power : 331°C

Nominal heat power : 8 kW

Efficiency : 75%

Particle emissions : 66 mg/Nm³

Please read the installation instructions and directions for use !

CE

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

07 QA 071324003
EN 13240 : 2001 / A2 : 2004

Wood stove **Stûv 16/68-cube**

Minimum safety distance from adjacent combustible materials :
– behind : 10 cm
– on the sides : 15 cm
– below : 0 cm

Recommended fuel : wood logs only

CO emissions : < 0.18%

Average smoke temperature at rated power : 359°C

Nominal heat power : 10 kW

Efficiency : 75%

Particle emissions : 59 mg/Nm³

Please read the installation instructions and directions for use !

CE

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

07 QA 071324003
EN 13240 : 2001 / A2 : 2004

Wood stove **Stûv 16/78-cube**

Minimum safety distance from adjacent combustible materials :
– behind : 10 cm
– on the sides : 15 cm
– below : 0 cm

Recommended fuel : wood logs only

CO emissions : < 0.20%

Average smoke temperature at rated power : 389°C

Nominal heat power : 12 kW

Efficiency : 74%

Particle emissions : 51 mg/Nm³

Please read the installation instructions and directions for use !

Stûv 16-cube – Standards, certification and technical characteristics (continuation)

Other technical characteristics

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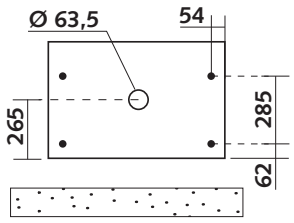
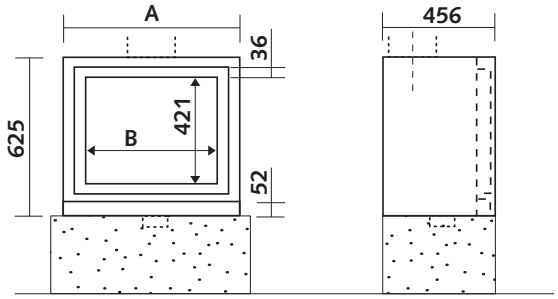
Maximum limit for consumption of wood per hour (to avoid overheating the system)	3.8 kg/h	4.7 kg/h	5.6 kg/h
Maximum length of logs in horizontal position	40 cm	50 cm	60 cm
System mass	128 kg	143 kg	156 kg

Stûv 16-cube – Dimensions

view from below

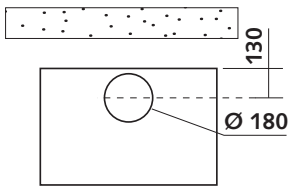


front and profile views



	A	B
Stûv 16/58-cube	580 mm	448 mm
Stûv 16/68-cube	680 mm	548 mm
Stûv 16/78-cube	780 mm	648 mm

view from above



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.

How does your Stûv 16 work?

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.

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.

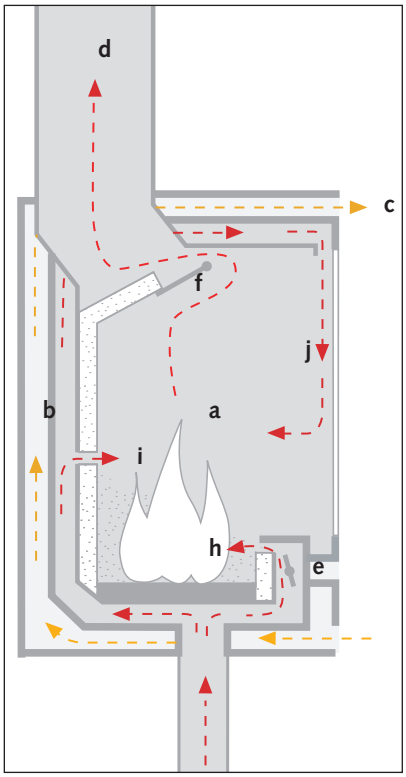
Owing to these bottlenecks, the heat increases in the stove which is one of the objectives aimed at.
The higher the temperature is, the more fully combustion takes place (better efficiency) and the lower the level of noxious waste.

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 [h],
- another quantity enters the combustion chamber through small holes arranged between the bricks [i] at the back of the chamber and ignites the residual gases in the upper part of the stove; this is "post-combustion",
- a final quantity sweeps the glass [j] to prevent smoke from condensing there. This air is also used in "post-combustion".

You determine the rate of the stove by controlling the amount of combustion air using the control valve [f]. This has been designed to optimally distribute airflows in a single action whatever the rate chosen.



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.

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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 16 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.

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.

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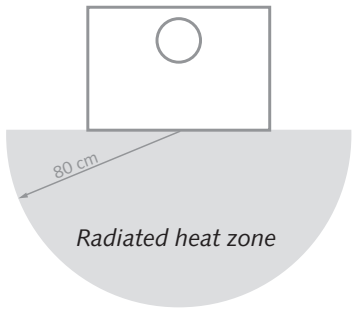

2

Basic usage

The stoves in the Stûv 16 range are only designed for use with the door closed.

Opening the door and accessing the regulator lever

Tilt the flap [photo 1]: the regulator lever and the instructions for setting it can be seen; the latch (on the right) can be reached

Using the cold handgrip, open the latch [photos 2, 3 and 4].

The plate containing the manufacturer's number can be seen [photo 4].

Manoeuvring the regulator lever

Hold the cold handgrip firmly perpendicular to the stove and move sideways [photo 5].

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.

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 requires air for combustion. Your installation engineer will ideally have fitted an outside air inlet under the stove. If you do not have a flue connected directly to the stove to provide a supply of outside air for combustion, fit an adequate outside air inlet of at least 50 cm^2 per stove (approximate guide) which meets all applicable local and national regulations.

Always keep this air inlet clear.

Please note that the operation of your stove may be affected (risk of draught-back) if other air consuming systems are installed in the same room (air extractor, kitchen hood, air conditioning system). Create additional air inlets in the room based on 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 newspaper and kindling wood.

Place 5 or 6 sheets of crumpled newspaper on the base (bottom) of the stove.

Cover this with kindling wood (around 1 kg) [photo 1].

Open the regulator lever fully [photo 2].

Light the paper in several places.

Leave the door partly-open

This small opening allows the fire to be fed directly with air without passing along the normal circuit (valve), preventing too much air for reheating from being directed in all at once which is what happens if the stove is fully open.

After 3 or 4 minutes, when the kindling wood is alight, put on 2 or 3 small logs without any bark (no large logs because the bark does not catch fire as well as stripped wood and they provide less surface area for the flame).

Still leave the door partly-open.

When the small logs are burning, put on a normal load and close the door.

Adjust the valve for a blazing fire

After three-quarters of an hour to an hour, select the rate required using the regulator lever to allow air in.

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.

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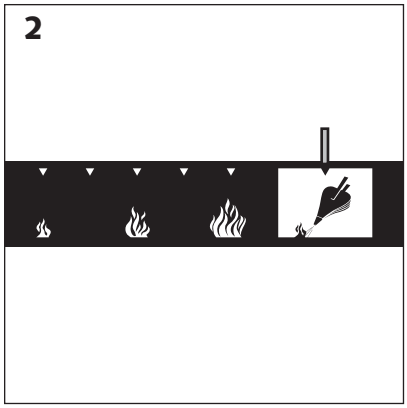


Maintaining the fire

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 5 of 7]. 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 XX allows you to control the quantity of air that feeds combustion. It also distributes this air – without you having to worry about it – between primary combustion, post-combustion and sweeping of the glass door.

When and how to reload the stove?

Before reloading, half open the 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.

Settings of the regulator lever

[diagram 1]

a valve completely closed

b average rate

c strong fire

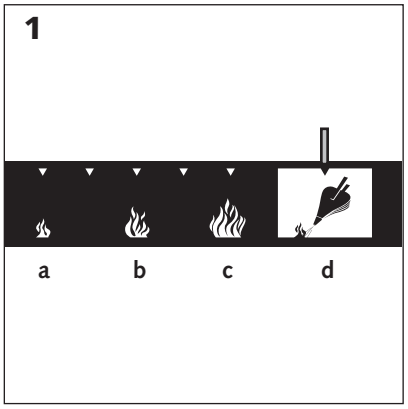
d lighting – restart (only use when lighting the fire and for a few minutes when reloading until the logs have caught alight).

Note

To avoid overheating, do not exceed the maximum hourly consumption [see page 5 or 7].

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

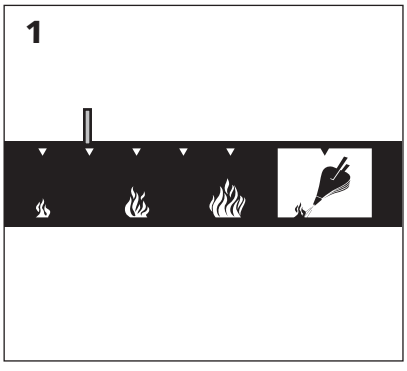
Do not put any more fuel onto the fire.

Reduce the air intake [fig. 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.



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

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.

If the glass door is very dirty it can easily be taken off for cleaning. Undo the catch [photo 1], lift the door to take it off its hinges [photo 2].

Replacing the door

Replace the door on its hinges

Fasten the spring onto the catch on the stove to close the door again. [photo 3].

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.

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.

Annual maintenance

Be careful !

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

Do not forget to have your chimney swept once a year (see the following section).

Cleaning of the regulator lever command compartment:

Tilt the flap [photo 1],

Remove the plate [photo 2],

Open the door,

Clean,

Put the graduated tablet back into place. It must be centred in relation to the valve [photo 2].

Put the back edge of the tablet under the valve cover [photo + diagram 3-a].

The front edge of the tablet is inserted between the front part of the flap [photo 3-b] and the 2 lateral screws [photo 3-c].

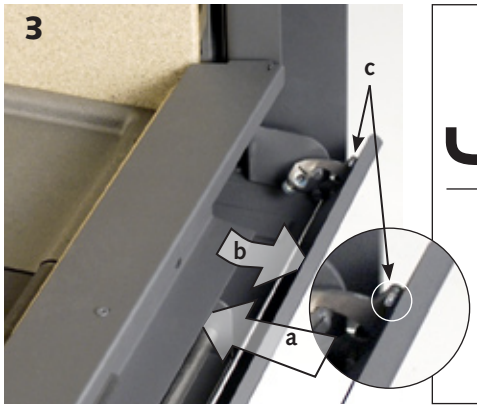
Close the flap.

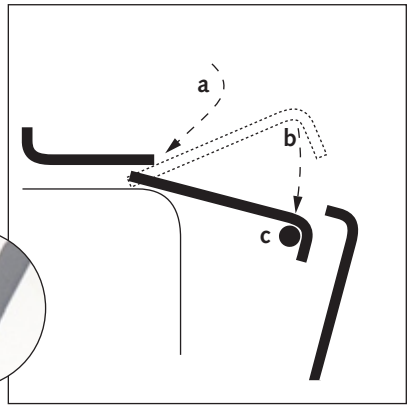
Check the condition of the seals

Check by taking a look.

Even if they appear to be in good condition, the seals may be loose and no longer ensure smoke-proofing; to check, wedge a piece of paper several cm in width into the door [photo 4]; it should remain jammed in the door. Repeat this along the length of the door.

If the paper does not remain jammed, replace the seal.





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.

Dismantling the smoke deflectors

Whatever method is used to sweep the chimney, the smoke deflector elements [diagrams 1 & 2] (the fixed vermiculite deflector [a] and the metal articulated deflector [b]) must be disassembled.

The articulated deflector opens when the door is open [diagram 2]; and is closed when the door itself closes [diagram 1].

Removal of the articulated deflector

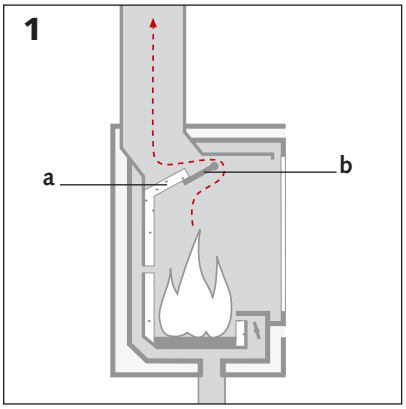
Lift the small rod to slide it out of its buttonholes [pics 3 & 4], push the articulated deflector to free the head of the rod and remove said rod.

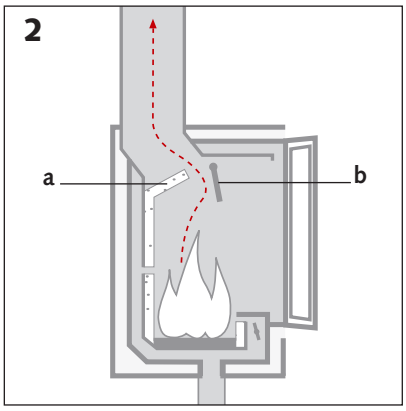
Tilt the deflector to the front [diagram 5] then push it to the back to free it from its pivots [diagram 6].

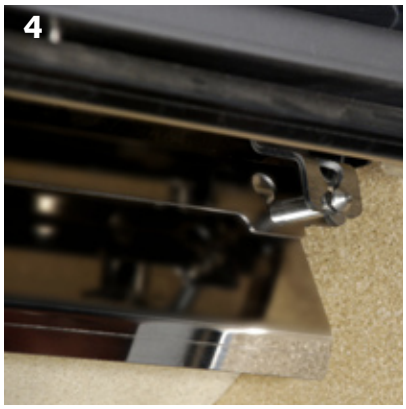
Removal of the fixed deflector

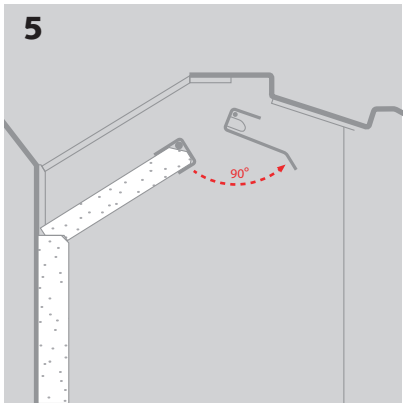
Remove the nose of the fixed deflector while holding the vermiculite elements [pic. 7].

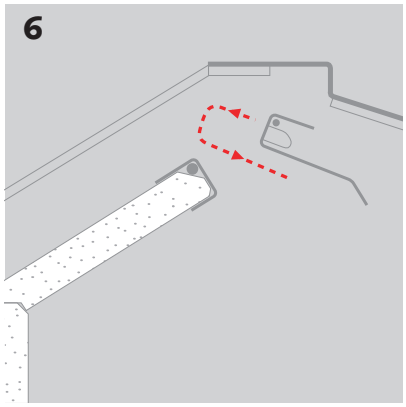
Carry out the chimney sweeping in accordance with the regulations in your country.









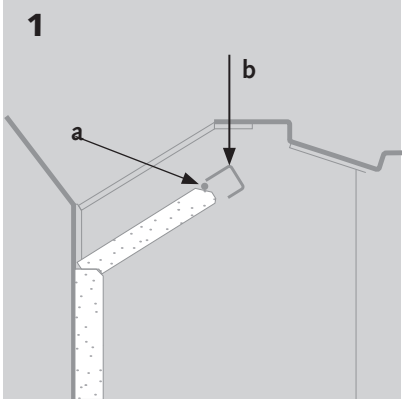


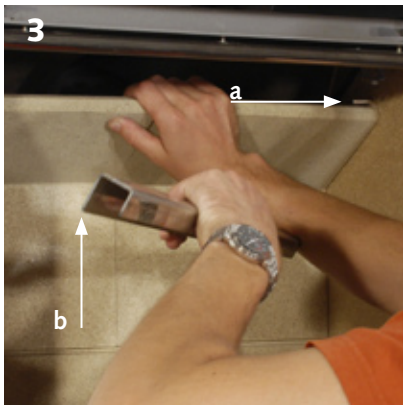
Reassembling the deflectors

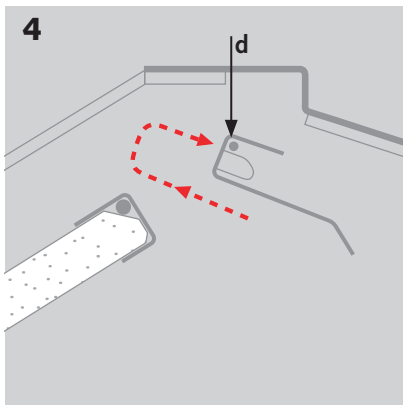
Reposition the vermiculite panels of the fixed deflector following diagram 1 ; they should abut on either side under the metal lug [diagram 1 a] and [pic. 2] ; join them with the metal nose and check that the longest wing is above [diagram 1 b] and [pic. 3 b].

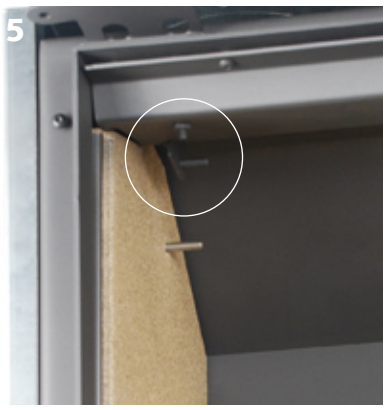
Slide the articulated deflector between its pivot and the nose of the fixed deflector then hang [diagram 4 d]and [pic. 5].

Refit the rod [pic. 6], with its chamfered side towards the front of the stove. Slide both sides into the buttonholes; make sure it works properly : the articulated deflector should close as the door is being shut.









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 !

Serial number

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

THE STÛV GUARANTEE

This Stûv stove was designed to offer you maximum pleasure, comfort and safety. It was manufactured with the greatest care, using high-quality materials and components, in order to give you years of trouble-free use. If, despite our best efforts, a problem arises, we undertake to resolve the problem.

However, as the user, you also have an important role in getting the satisfaction you expect from your Stûv stove. We strongly recommend that you:

- entrust its installation (or, at any rate, its inspection) to a skilled professional, who, above all, can check that the specifications of the flue correspond to the stove installed,
- read the directions for use carefully and comply with the instructions for maintenance,
- have the flue swept at regular intervals (once a heating season, for regular use) in order to ensure optimum operation and maximum safety.

Guarantee cover

Stûv stoves are guaranteed against:

- manufacturing faults,
- faulty paintwork on visible parts of the stove on the exterior of the combustion chamber,
- any damage caused during transportation as long as it is reported within 48 hours of delivery and indicated on the delivery note.

This guarantee does not cover damage to the stove or malfunction due to:

- installation not in accordance with good practice guidelines or installation instructions,
- abnormal use that does not conform to the directions for use,
- lack of maintenance,
- an external cause, such as flooding, lightning, fire, etc.

The guarantee is limited to the exchange of those parts recognised as defective, and excludes any damages.

The components subject to wear and tear (combustion chamber components, seals) are not covered by the guarantee.

Conditions of the guarantee

The guarantee certificate must be returned to us, duly completed, within one month following the date of the invoice from the vendor to the buyer.

With this information, we are often able to resolve problems by telephone without any charge to you. This information will only be used to help you in the event of problems. The manufacturer is not obliged to indicate possible non-conformity with regard to installation upon receipt of this document.

The guarantee period commences on the date of the invoice from the vendor to the buyer. Replacement of parts under guarantee does not extend the duration of the initial guarantee.

Duration of the guarantee

- 5 years on the body of the stove,
- 2 years on electrical components (fans, thermostats, switches and cabling) and small devices (grills, door mechanism, hinges, pulleys, runners, clasps, bearings).

GUARANTEE CERTIFICATE

Please complete this form with your installation engineer and send (or fax) a copy to us at Concept & Forme or to your importer [contact details at the bottom of this document].
For your stove to be covered under the guarantee, this document, duly completed, must be returned to us within a month following the date of the invoice from the vendor to the buyer.

Installation

Outside air inlet

☐ connected to the stove
☐ in the room
☐ no specific system

Smoke flue

Distance in height between the base of the stove and the top of the chimney:
.....
Internal dimensions of the smoke flue: .
.....

Type of smoke flue:
☐ masonry
☐ clay chimney blocks
☐ casing without insulation
☐ casing with insulation
☐ prefabricated insulated casing
☐ other: .....

Location of smoke flue:
☐ in the middle of the building
☐ inside the building, placed against a thermally insulated external wall
☐ inside the building, placed against a non-insulated external wall
☐ within a non-insulated external wall
☐ on the outside of the building

Number of bends on the flue: .....
Angle of bends:.....

Cap of chimney:
☐ no cap; the flue is open
☐ fixed cap
☐ rotating cap (weathervane)
☐ other device:

Stove

Serial number*:.....
Model*:.....
Invoice date: .....

Buyer

Name:.....
.....

Address:.....
.....
.....
.....

Telephone: .....

Installation address
(if different from above)
.....
.....
.....

To avoid any risk of fire, this system must be installed according to good practice guidelines and in accordance with the technical recommendations contained in the installation instructions. Installation must be carried out by a skilled professional. We recommend that you read the directions for use carefully.

☐ read and confirmed

Date .....
Signature.....

The salesman

Name:.....
.....

Address:.....
.....
.....
.....

Telephone: .....

Stamp:

Installation engineer

(or any other person who installed the product)
.....
.....
.....
the undersigned, declare that the aforementioned stove was installed in accordance with good practice guidelines and with the technical recommendations contained in the installation instructions, and that the connection and flue have the specifications required to ensure proper and safe operation.

Date installation completed:.....

Signature:.....

Company: .....

Name:.....
.....

Address:.....
.....
.....
.....

Telephone: .....

Stamp:

* *To find out where this information is on the stove, refer to the "In the event of problems..." section.*

CONTACTS

Stûv stoves are designed and manufactured in Belgium by:

Concept & Forme sa
rue Jules Borbouse 4
B-5170 Bois-de-Villers (Belgium)
info@stuv.be – www.stuv.be

Importer for the UK

Jet Master Fires Ltd – Unit 2
Peacock trading Estate, Goodwood Rd
S050 4NT Eastleigh – Hampshire
T 0870 727 0105
jetmastersales@aol.com
www.jetmaster.co.uk

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

directions for use
Stûv 16-cube & Stûv 16-in [en]

10 09 - 16-cube : SN 73064 > ...

16-in : SN 73074 > ...

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

[nl] [de] [it] [es] [pt] [cz] [en] [fr] >
This document is available in several languages : Contact your distributor or visit www.stuv.eu

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