TO GIVE TO THE USER

directions for use
Stûv 22DF [en]

09/2018

SN 2290DF: 197701 - ...
SN 22110DF: 195756 - ...

You have chosen a Stûv stove; thank you.

It has been designed to give you maximum comfort, performance and safety. The greatest care has been taken during the manufacturing process. If you still have any problems, please contact your distributor.

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INSTALLATION REPORT

Name of Stûv reseller: .....

Device reference number: .....

Serial number: .....

Fitting date: .....

Flue

☐ Inside the building
- ☐ standing against an external wall
- ☐ in the middle of the building

☐ Outside the building

Type of flue:

Flue
- ☐ ceramic
- ☐ fire-resistant
- ☐ terracotta
- ☐ concrete

☐ Double wall casing

☐ Brick

☐ Rigid or flexible casing in existing flue

Offset: yes ☐ no ☐

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:
☐ yes ☐ no

If cap, type: .....

Connection duct

☐ Connection towards the top
☐ Connection towards the back

Length of flue connector: .....

Offset: yes ☐ no ☐

Number of offset(s) and angle(s) .....

Chimney cross-section: .....

If there is any reduction, indicate the cross-section: .....

Flue connector insulation:
☐ yes ☐ no

convection

☐ Fan

Intake orifice (Ø or cm²): .....

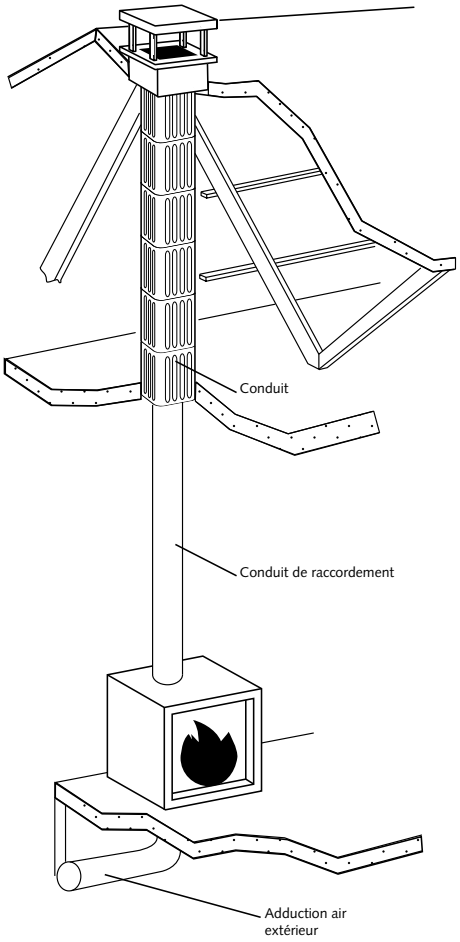
Outlet orifice (Ø or cm²): .....

External air intake

Direct external air intake connection

External air intake position :

External air intake source :



Standards, certification and technical specifications

Stûv 22DF intermittent stoves comply with European EN standards (performance, 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)



The Stûv 22DF is covered by patent No. EP1445541

CE

Stûv S.A.
B-5170 Bois-de-Villers (Belgium)

QA181322923
EN 13229 : 2001 / A2 : 2004

Wood insert **Stûv 22/90 DF**

Minimum insulation thickness with regard to potentially combustible materials (conductibility of the insulating material used at 400°C = 0.14 W/mK) :
– on the sides : 3 cm
– below : non-combustible floor
– above : 10 cm

Recommended fuel : wood logs only

CO emissions : 0.09%

Average smoke temperature at rated power : 283°C

Nominal heat power : 15 kW

Efficiency : 80%

Particle emissions : 17 mg/Nm^3

Please read the installation instructions and directions for use !

CE

Stûv S.A.
B-5170 Bois-de-Villers (Belgium)

QA181322922
EN 13229 : 2001 / A2 : 2004

Wood insert **Stûv 22/110 DF**

Minimum insulation thickness with regard to potentially combustible materials (conductibility of the insulating material used at 400°C = 0.14 W/mK) :
– on the sides : 3 cm
– below : non-combustible floor
– above : 10 cm

Recommended fuel : wood logs only

CO emissions : 0.08%

Average smoke temperature at rated power : 283°C

Nominal heat power : 20 kW

Efficiency : 77%

Particle emissions : 25 mg/Nm^3

Please read the installation instructions and directions for use !

Standards, certification and technical characteristics (continuation)

Other technical characteristics

	22/90 DF	22/110 DF
Minimum draught needed to obtain the rated calorific output	12 Pa	12 Pa
Weight-flow ratio of smokes	14,6 g/s	20,3 g/s
Flue spigot	334°C	379°C
Minimum diameter of the duct for the intake of outside combustion air	80 cm^2	80 cm^2
Optimum output range for usage	7 - 19 kW	8 - 23 kW
Range of wood consumption per hour recommended at 12% humidity	2,2 - 5,9 kg/h	2,6 - 7,5 kg/h
Maximum limit for consumption of wood per hour to avoid overheating the system	7,8 kg/h	8,4 kg/h
Maximum length of logs in horizontal position	50 cm	80 cm
System mass	295 kg	315 kg

Recommandations

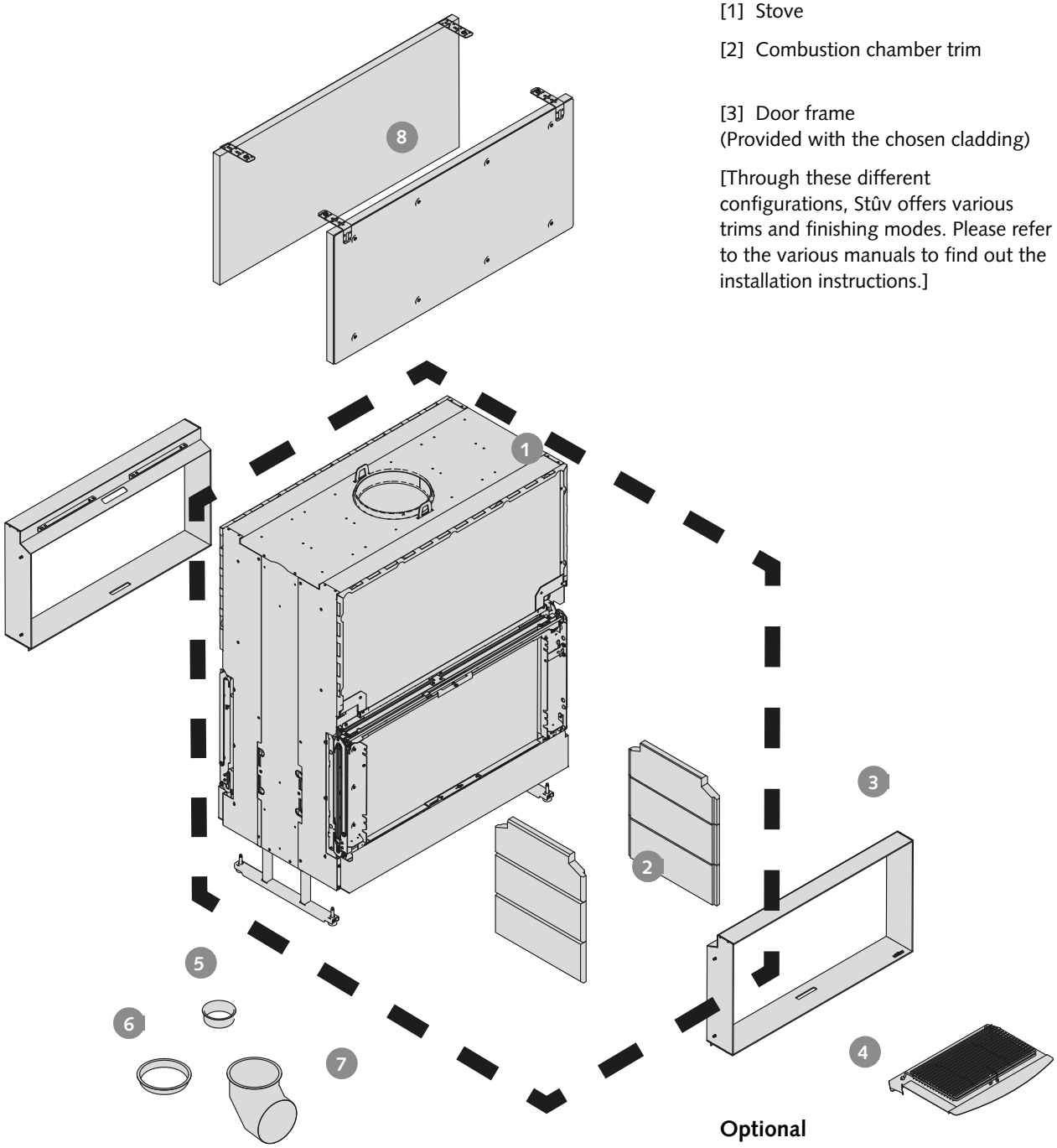
We strongly recommend you entrust the installation of this Stûv to a qualified professional who is able to ensure that the characteristics of the smoke flue correspond to the stove installed.

The installation of the stove, its accessories and the materials which surround it must comply with all regulations (local and national) and all of the standards (national and European) of the country of installation.

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.



Supplied as standard with the stove

[1] Stove

[2] Combustion chamber trim

[3] Door frame
(Provided with the chosen cladding)

[Through these different configurations, Stûv offers various trims and finishing modes. Please refer to the various manuals to find out the installation instructions.]

Optional

[4] Barbecue kit

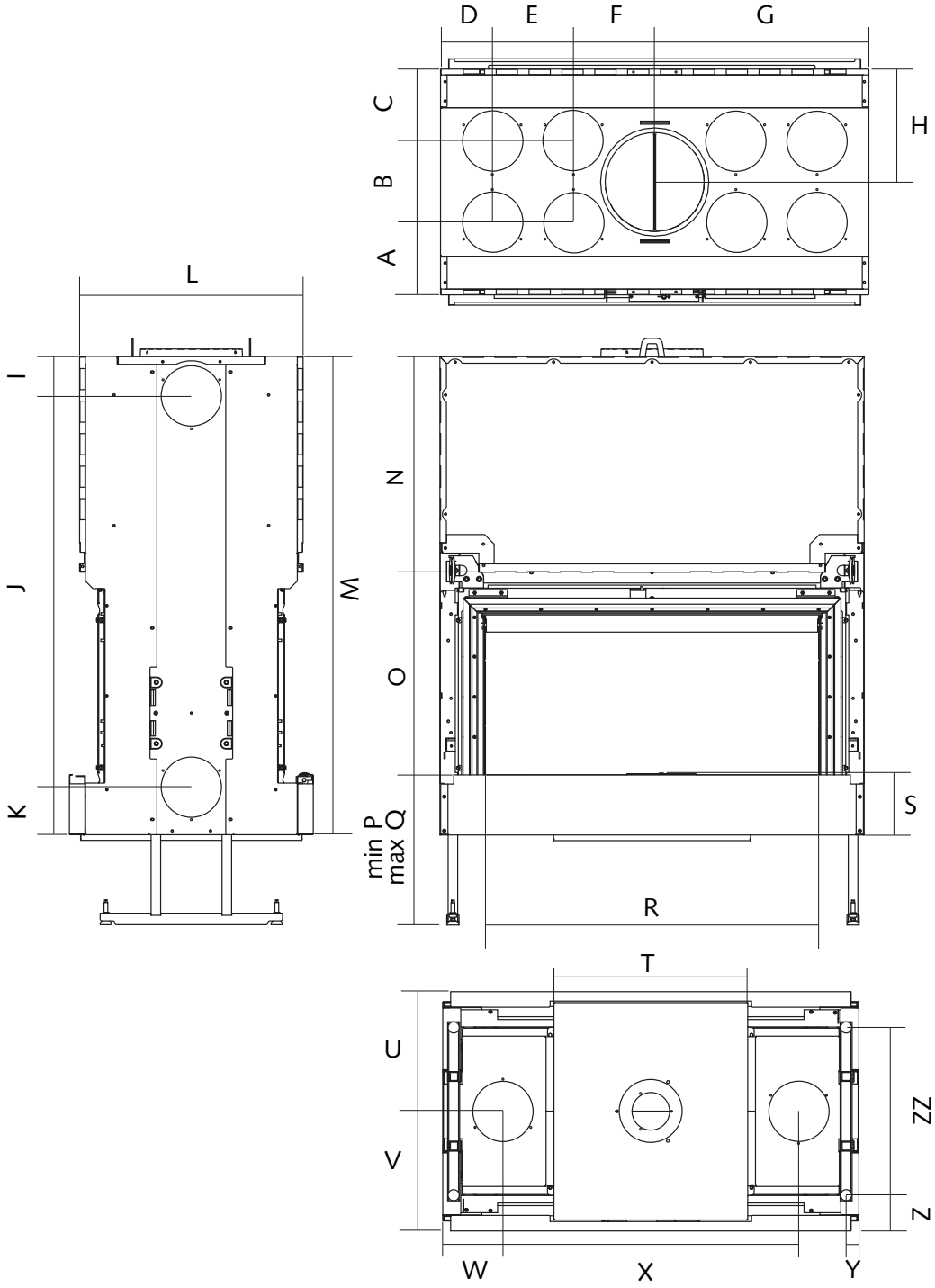
[5] Nozzle Ø100mm for external air inlet (provided with flexible tube)

[6] Nozzle Ø160mm for external air inlet + make-up air (provided with flexible tube)

[7] Nozzle and bend Ø160mm for external air inlet + make-up air

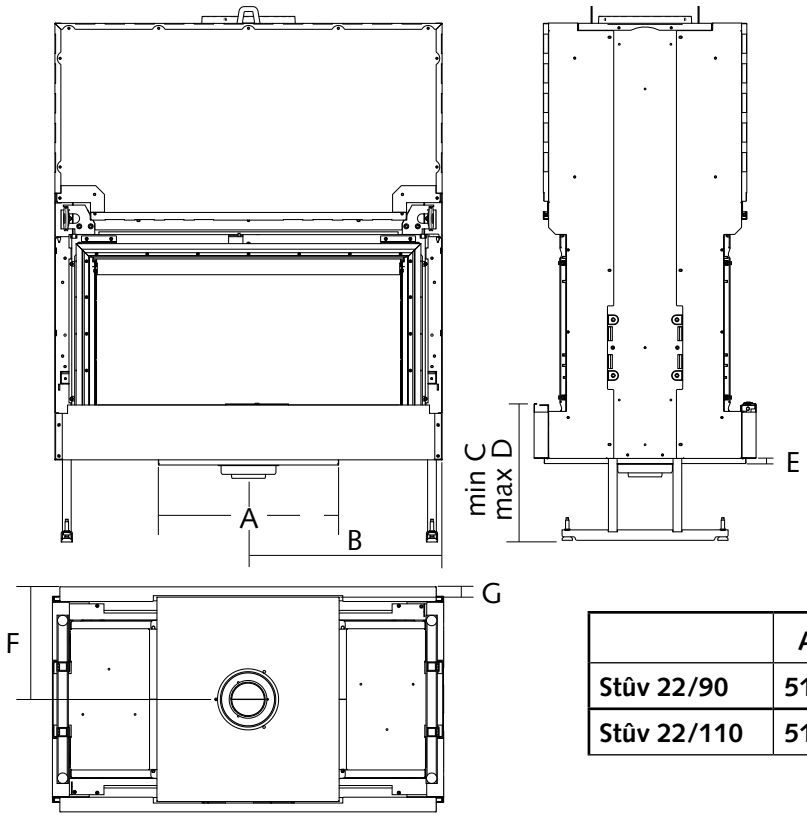
[8] Front insulation kit

Dimensions of the appliance without door and without finish

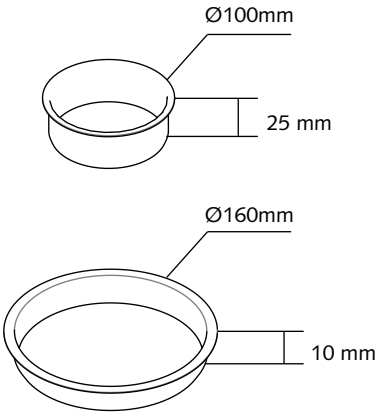


	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P
Stûv 22/90	187	210	187	204	/	250	454	292	104	1121	125	584	1350	563	630	220
Stûv 22/110	187	210	187	134	210	210	554	292	104	1021	125	584	1250	563	530	220

	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	ZZ
Stûv 22/90	600	670	165	516	319	319	89	727	29	95	447
Stûv 22/110	600	870	165	516	319	319	160	787	29	95	447

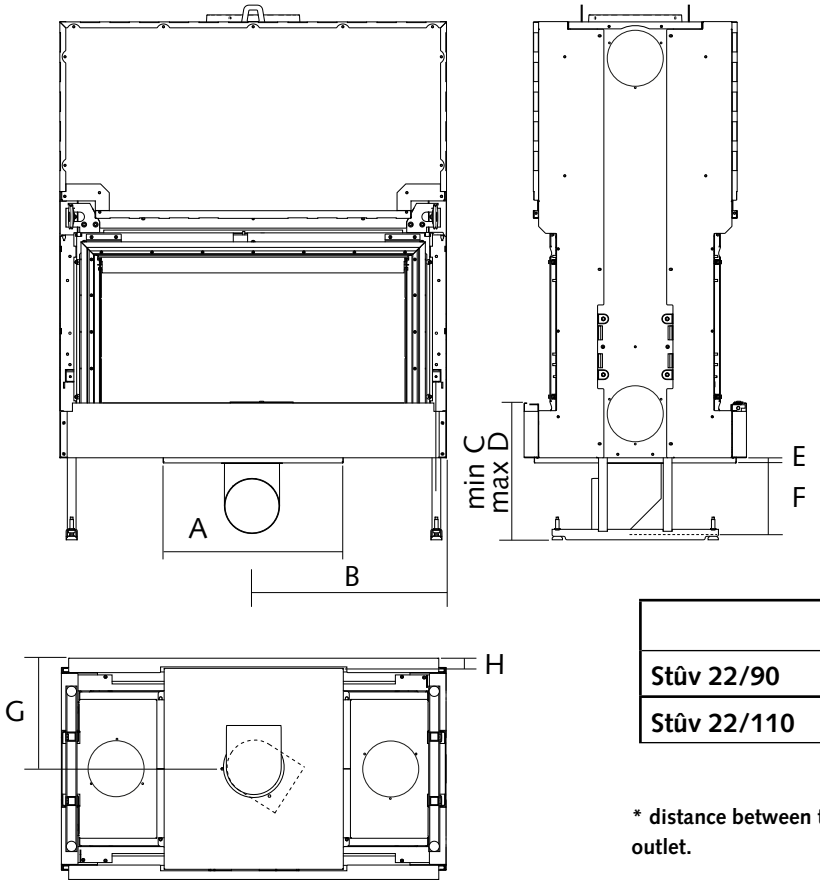


Dimensions of the air box in the Ø100mm and Ø160mm "nozzle" configuration



	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Stûv 22/90	516	454	220	600	15	319	29
Stûv 22/110	516	554	220	600	15	319	29

*** distance between the centre of the air inlet nozzle and the centre of the smoke outlet.**



Dimensions of the air box in the Ø160mm "bend" configuration

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
Stûv 22/90	516	454	400	600	15	200	319	29
Stûv 22/110	516	554	400	600	15	200	319	29

*** distance between the centre of the air inlet nozzle and the centre of the smoke outlet.**

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:

– part of the air sweeps across the glass and feeds combustion [e].

- an additional volume of air is injected at the base of the flames when the stove needs more power (e.g. when lighting or refuelling) [g].

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 22 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).

The Ø 160mm air inlet to the air box on the Stûv 22 means the open fire can burn without using up the air in the room. This option is recommended as it means you can get the most out of the open fire, without depressurising the room.

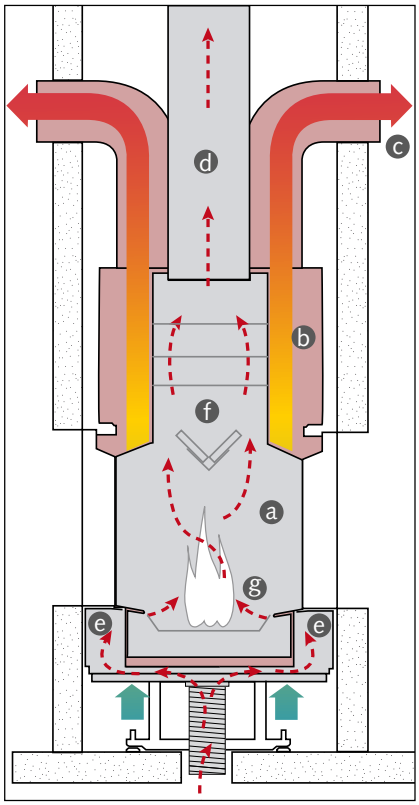
Your Stûv needs air

Your Stûv needs air to burn.

Ideally, your installer will have connected your stove with a duct so that it will take the air it needs for combustion from outside.

If applicable, make sure that the room in which the stove has been installed is sufficiently ventilated (valve, grill etc.)

If other devices that use up air are installed in the same room (extractor fan, oven hood, air-conditioning system etc.), please be aware that the



way your stove works will be affected (risk of smoke coming back into the room). It is therefore important to make sure there are additional air inlets in the room according to how much air is needed.

Which wood should you choose?

Different kinds 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.

Coniferous woods

They produce a lot of heat but burn quickly; they sputter embers and the resin they contain foul up the flue. The use of coniferous woods should be avoided. Burning coniferous wood is tolerated if it is in a mixture with dense hardwood (Max 1/4 coniferous for 3/4 hardwood).

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.

1



2



3



4



5



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.



If the log's moisture content is too high...

some energy is wasted evaporating the water

less heat is given off

the fire does not burn as well

the temperature in the stove is not high enough

combustion is incomplete (some energy is wasted as smoke)

the flue and the various mechanisms become sooty

The table below gives the calorific value (CV) of a 1-kg log according to its moisture content.

Moisture content	CV
10%	16393
15%	15344
20%	14296
25%	13248
30%	12199
35%	11151

This table shows that by burning logs with a moisture content of 30% rather than logs with a moisture content of 10%, there is a 25% energy loss, in other words, the energy of one in four logs is lost!

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 22 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.

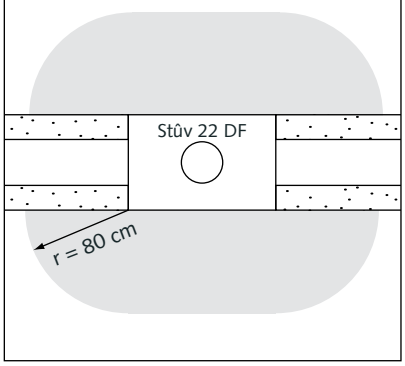
Preventing the risk of explosion

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.

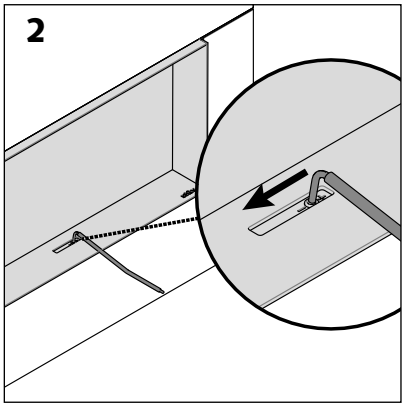
– Never close the damper completely when the stove is full of high flames.

– Never close the damper after placing a large block of wood on a bed of dying embers.

1



2



3



Recommandations (continued)

When the appliance is not used ...

– Close the damper fully.

– If your device is fitted with an opening/closing valve for the external air inlet, close this valve.

In the summer, we recommend leaving the stove door open to dry out any dampness that might have gathered in the duct

Warning!

If your appliance is fitted with an outside air intake, it must be ensured that the air taken in for the stove is dry enough (for example, it is necessary to be vigilant regarding the quality of the air coming from an underfloor space.

Warning!

Neither the Stûv 22 nor its frames or front panels are intended for cooking. Ensure that nothing is laid on the surfaces of the appliance.

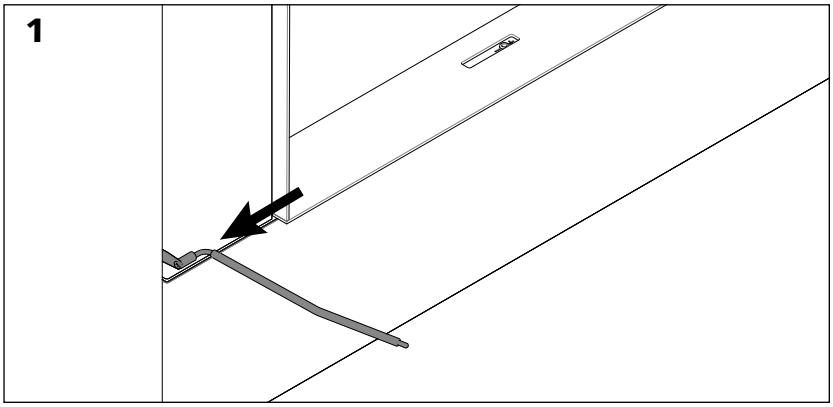
Initial cautions

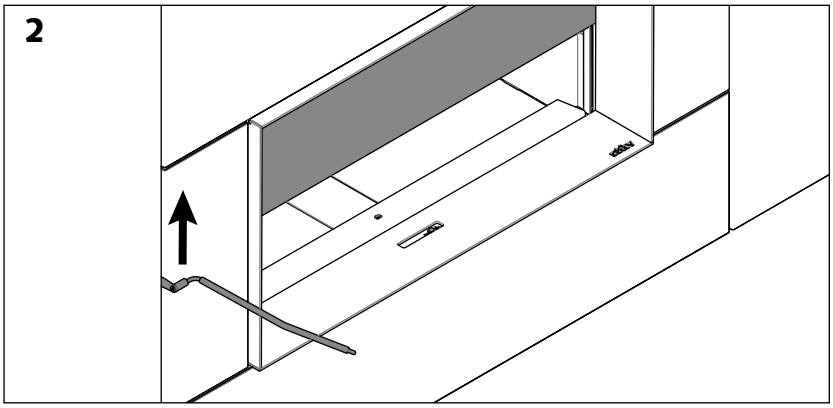
Before lighting the fire for the first time, make sure that no spare parts or maintenance tools have been left in the combustion chamber.

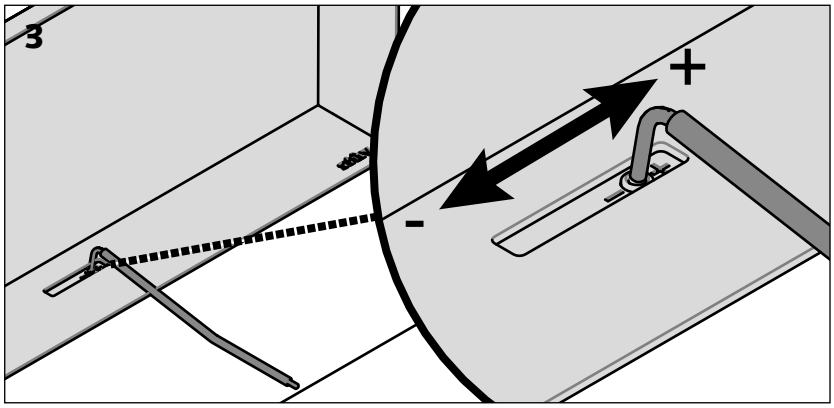
The paint is not oven-baked ; it is thus relatively fragile but will harden when heated for the first few times. Consequently, take care when handling the appliance.

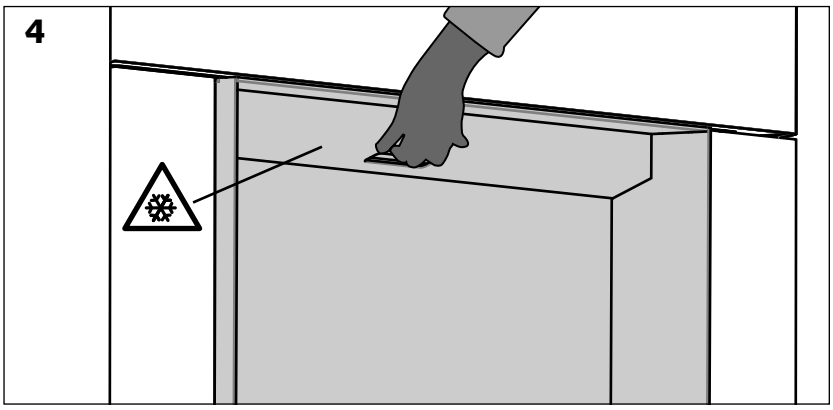
When lighting the fire for the first few times, some smoke or unpleasant odours may be released from the paint, the steel's protective oil or the drying of the bricks. We recommend that you keep your first fire burning strongly for several hours with the windows open. The paint will harden and the odours will disappear.

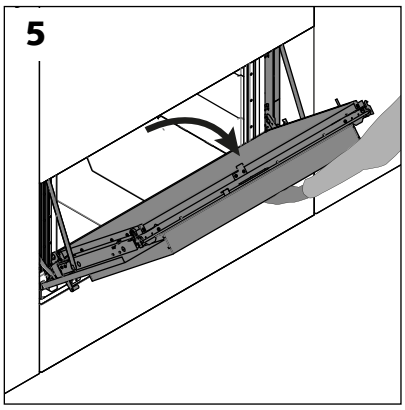
The paint of some components inside the combustion chamber will be replaced by a layer of carbon.











Handling of the glass door for loading

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

Using the damper to change the way the fire burns

Hold the control key firmly, perpendicular to the stove, and move it sideways, horizontally

Slide the damper control left to close, thus reducing how much combustion air is let in. Slide to the right to do the opposite [diagram 3].

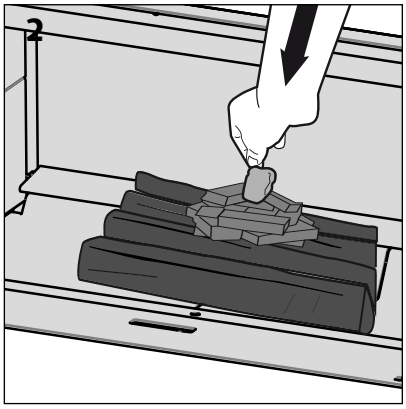
IMPORTANT!

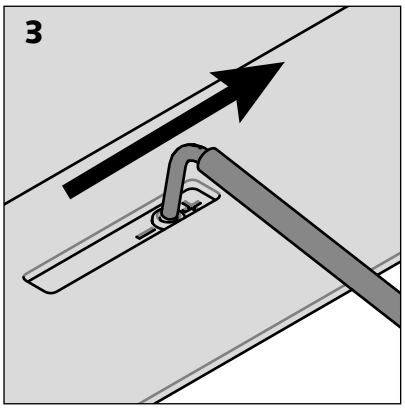
Wait until the stove has cooled down before carrying out this step, since the handle may be extremely hot when the stove is operating.

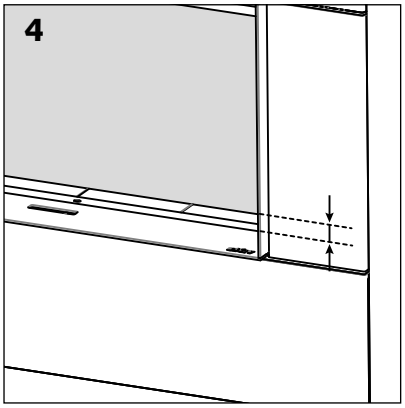
Grip the handle and pull it towards you.

Keep holding on to the door as you open it.









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.

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.

So be generous with the kindling! [photo 1]

The upside-down fire! [diagram 2]

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 and fewer particles!

– 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.

Lighting the fire

Open the air damper fully [diagram 3]

Light the fire by putting an eco-friendly firelighter in with some kindling.

Leave the window open for 10 to 20 minutes until the fire is burning well [diagram 4] then close the window.

This small opening provides the fire with some air without using the normal route (the damper) and avoiding letting in too much air in one go, as is the case if the fire is totally open.

Warning!
The window should be at least around 7cm open to prevent the stove from overheating and the risk of damage that this incurs.

Once all the original wood is burning and a bed of ashes is starting to form, arrange the big logs against the back wall of the stove.

Choose the setting you want using the air damper.

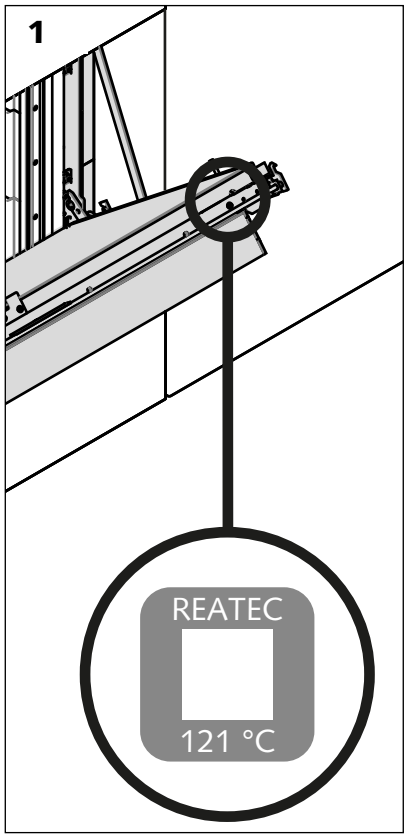
If your stove is fitted with a fan, turn it on.

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.



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 6). 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 22 allows you to control the quantity of air that feeds combustion.

When and how to reload the stove?

Before adding more wood, turn the combustion air inlet back up by sliding the damper to the right, then lifting the window a few cm for a few seconds to allow the smoke to come out before opening completely. The best time to add more wood is when the logs are just producing small, weak flames and are resting on a large bed of ash.

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 6).

An overheating indicator is integrated into the stove door [diagram 1]. When the Stûv 22 is operating correctly, the centre of this sensor remains white. When the stove is overloaded and overheats, the small square in the centre becomes black. As soon as this happens, change your heating habits, otherwise you will damage the stove.

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.

Operating as an open fire



Please remember

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

Caution

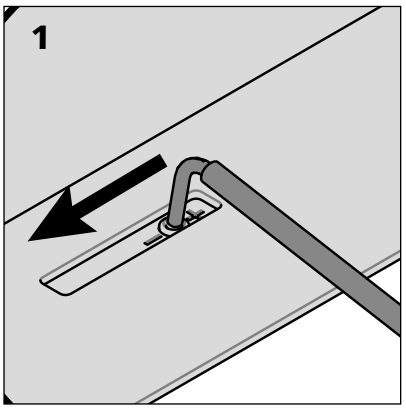
Avoid leaving an open fire burning unattended. Beware of sputtering embers and in any case avoid burning conifer woods, acacia and robinia.

To avoid any risk of backflow, it is best to open only one window at a time.

Air inlet

If your stove's air box is connected to the outside with a Ø160mm flexible tube, you will be able to enjoy the benefits of a make-up air inlet so that your stove won't use up all the air in the room in which the stove has been installed. This is done automatically when the window is opened.
If applicable, an air inlet valve should have been installed in the room, and you should make sure this is open when you are having an open fire.
If there is no air inlet, make sure that enough fresh air can get into the room.

Putting out the fire



Do not put any more fuel onto the fire.

Reduce the combustion air coming in by sliding the damper control to the left [photo 1].

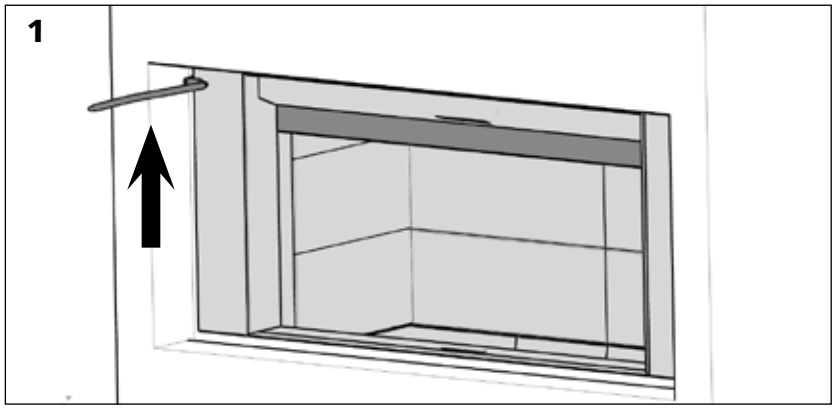
Warning:

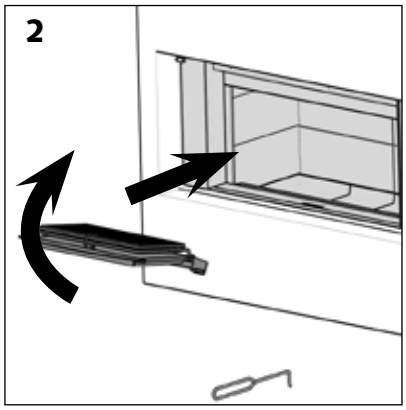
Do not fully close the damper to avoid hampering combustion, creating soot and smoke and the risk of explosion.

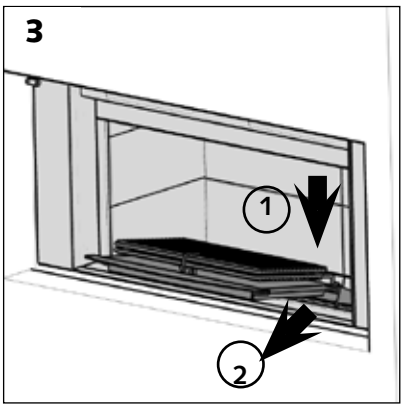
Let the fire die down.

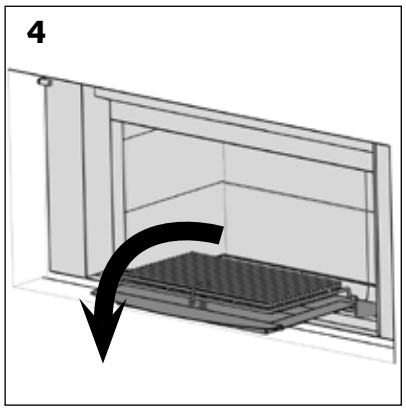
When the fire is out, close the outside air inlet. This will prevent your house from becoming cold.

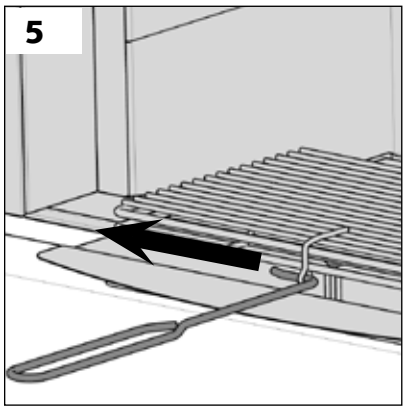
Installing and using the barbecue kit

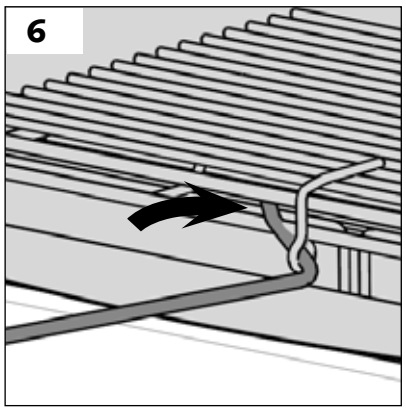


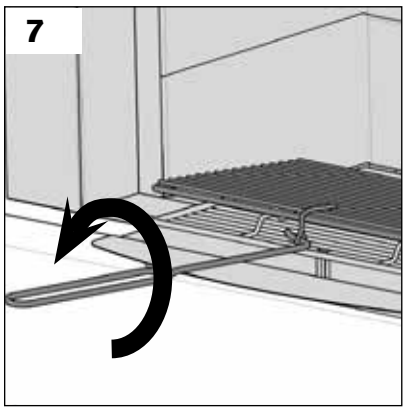












With the Stûv BBQ kit, you can cook food thanks to radiated heat by putting it in front of the flames rather than on top.

There is no need to wait until there are just embers, just push the embers and burning logs to the back of the stove.

Note:

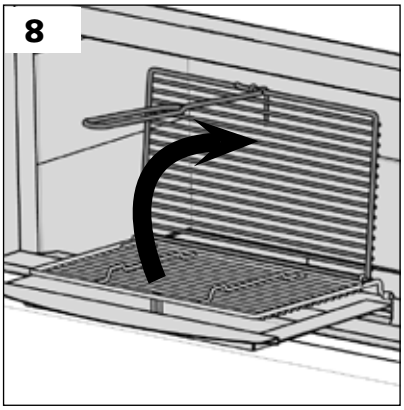
Food is held between the two grills. The grill can hold food up to 2.5 cm in thickness.

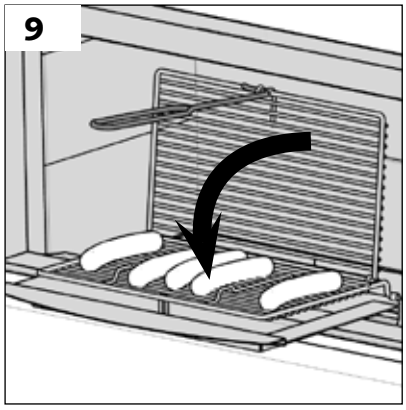
The food is cooked by the heat radiated! Make sure that the flames do not touch the food.

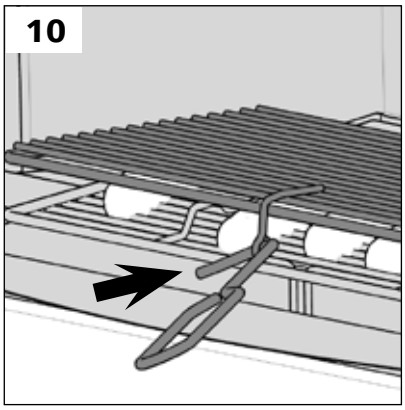
When using the grill, certain elements may become very hot. Be careful.

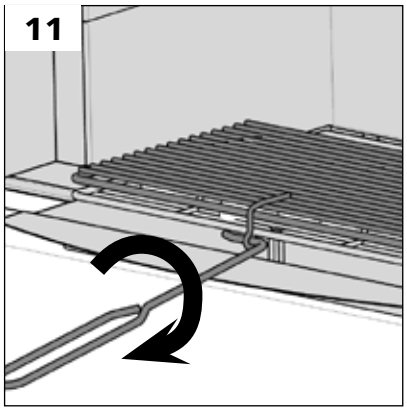
The tray can go in the dishwasher (not the grill, the grill stand or the handle).

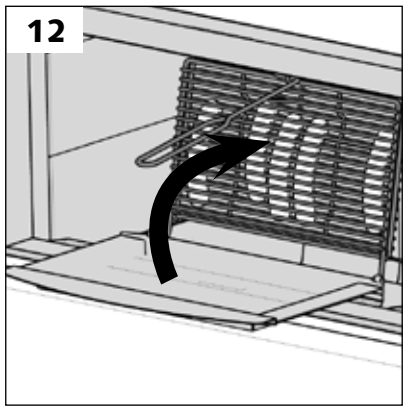
Use paper towel (kitchen roll) to remove fat from the tray.


8

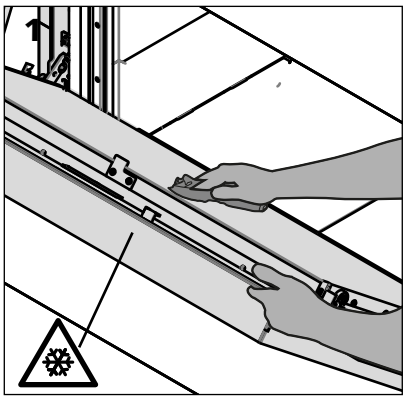

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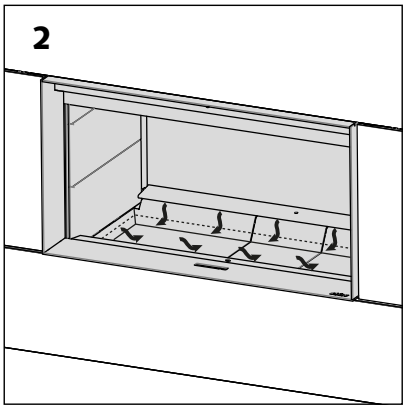

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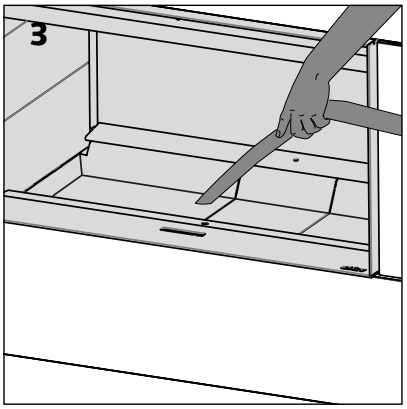

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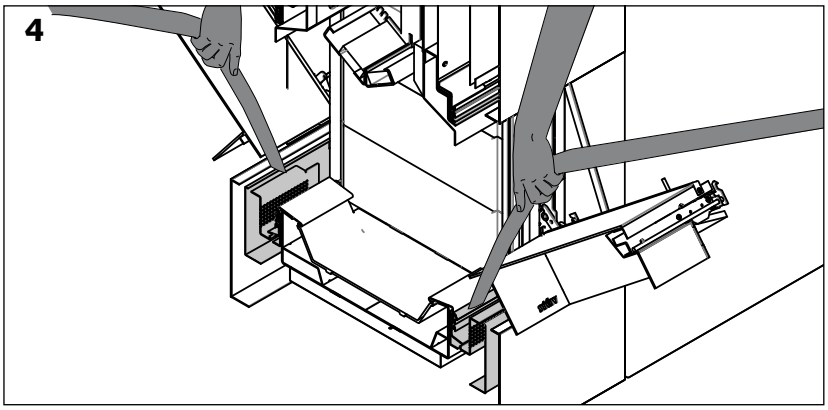

12

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.

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.

If there is a lot of dirt (is your wood properly dry?), use 000 steel wool.

Removal of ashes

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

You will need to remove the ash when the sole plate is completely covered to avoid hampering the supply of fresh air [diagrams 2 & 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.

Cleaning the damper space

It is important to clean the damper space under the door regularly [diagrams 4] to prevent debris building up in the frame of the seal.

Annual maintenance

Be careful !

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

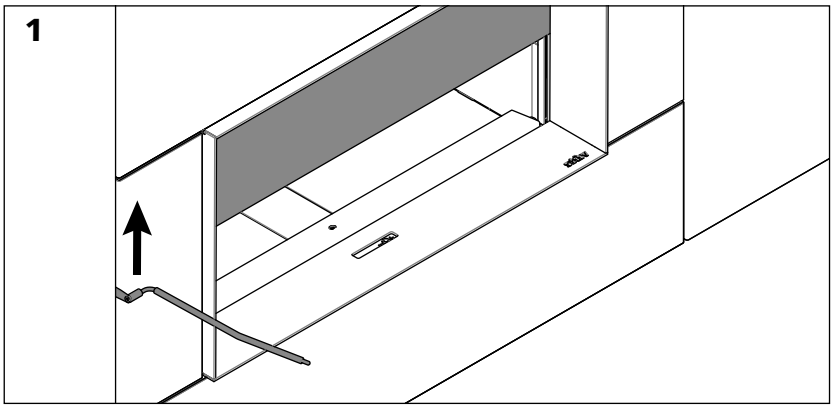
Do not forget, once a year, to :

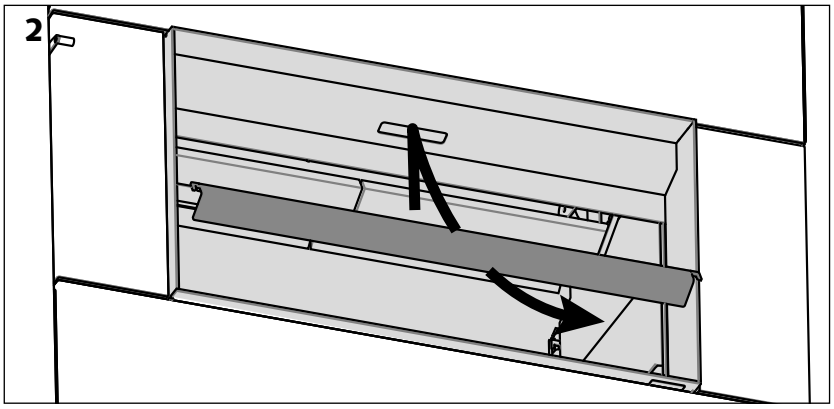
– sweep your chimney,

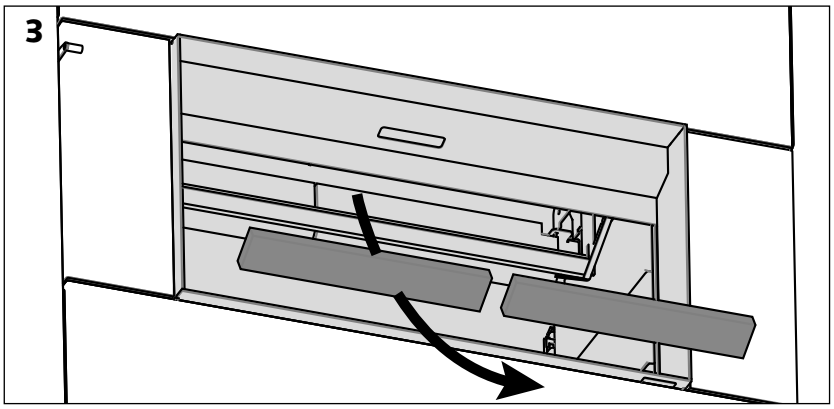
– Check the seal

– Clean below the castings

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).

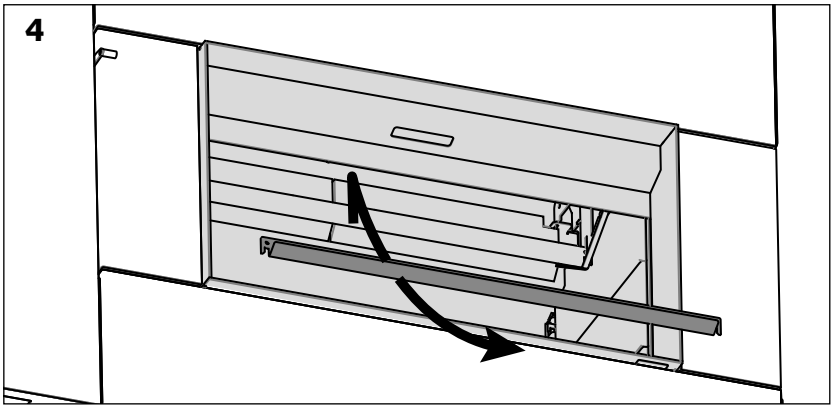
Consult the instructions on the product for use. Use a product suitable for the type of chimney flue.

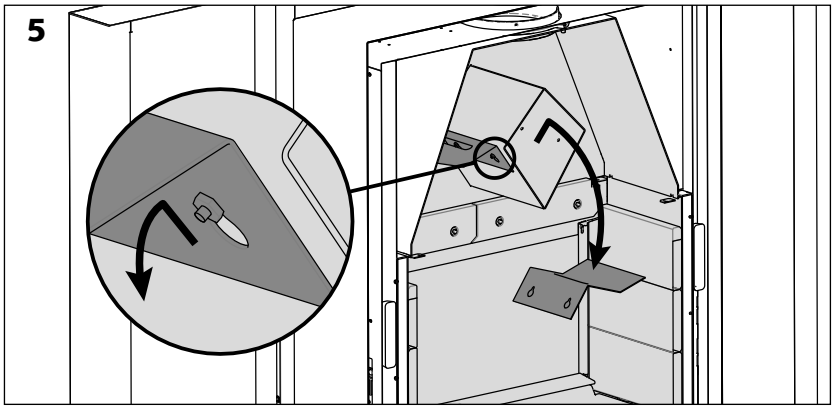
Whatever method is used to sweep the chimney, the smoke deflector elements.

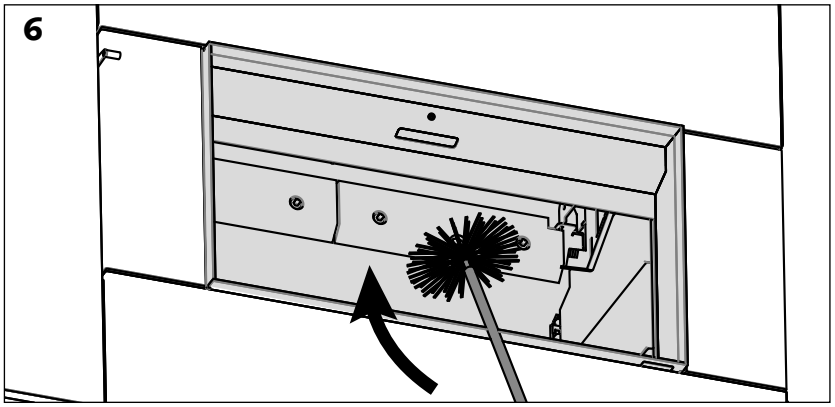
If sweeping is done from the top, make sure the glass door is right down.

Have sweeping done by the book.

Chimney sweeping

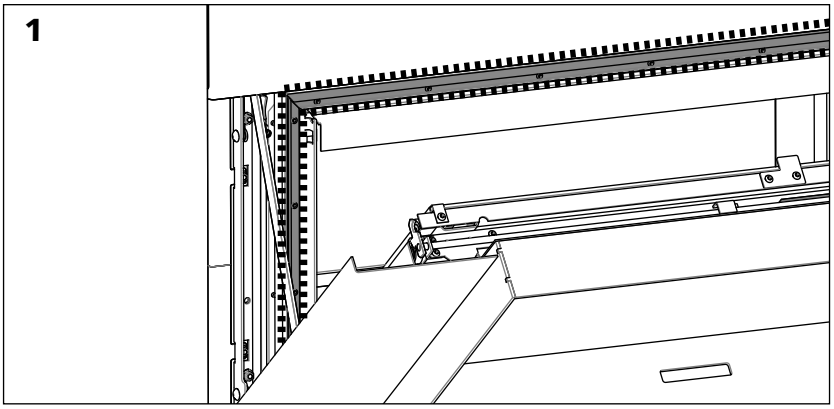






After sweeping, reassemble the baffles and smoke deflector following the instructions in reverse order. Do not forget to put the vermiculite supports back in their original position.

Checking the seal



Open the door and check that the white silicon seal is still in good condition.

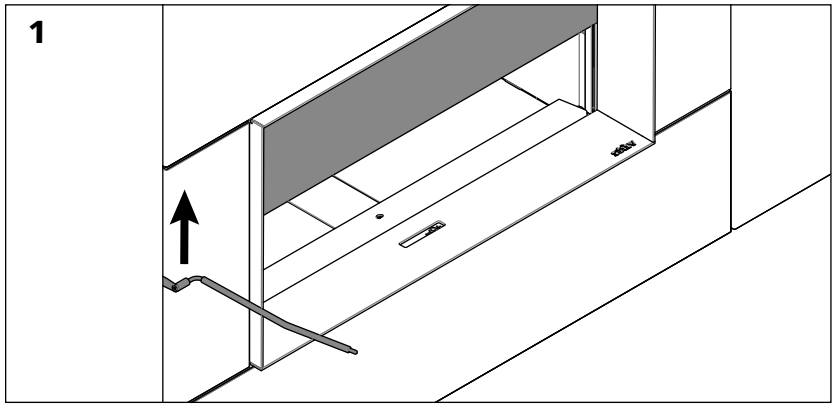
Signs of wear are as follows:

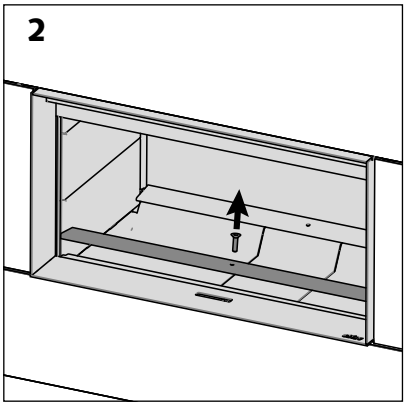
- Significant waviness

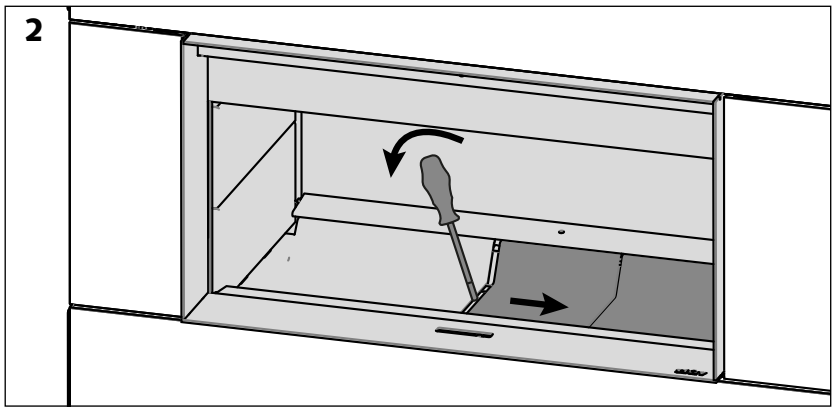
- the seal has come away

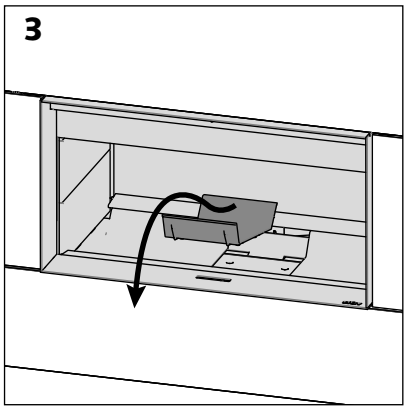
If you have any problems, contact your reseller.

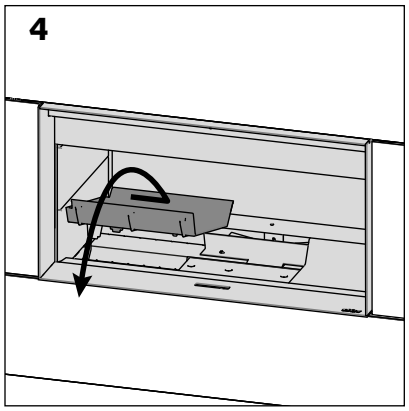
Cleaning under the stove sole plates

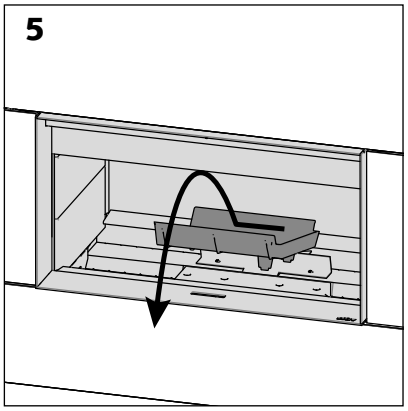


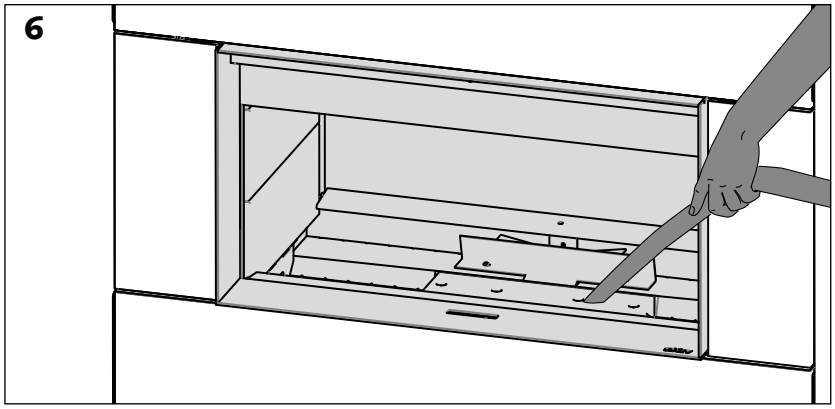








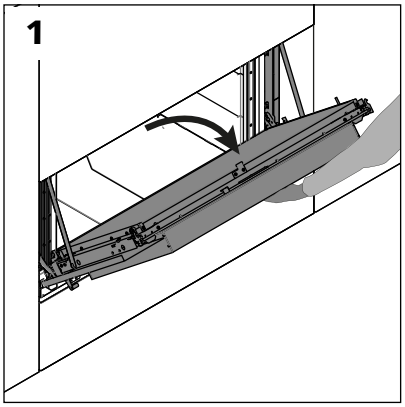


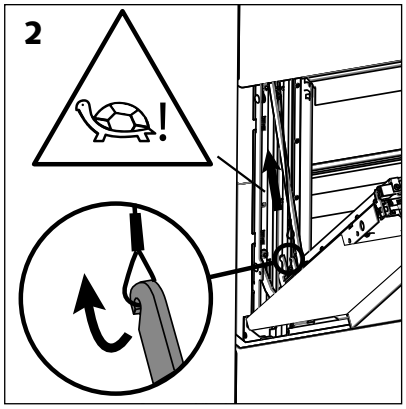


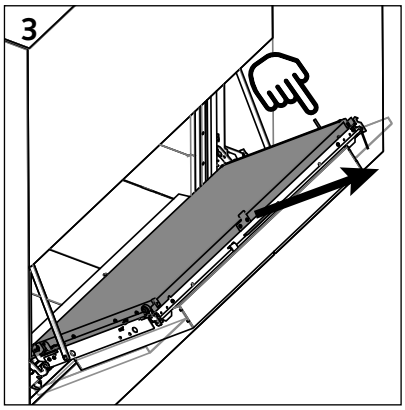
Once the work is carried out, reassemble the sole plate parts in reverse order of disassembly.

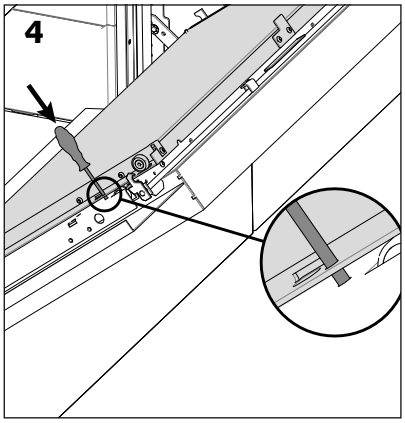
Resetting the glass door guides

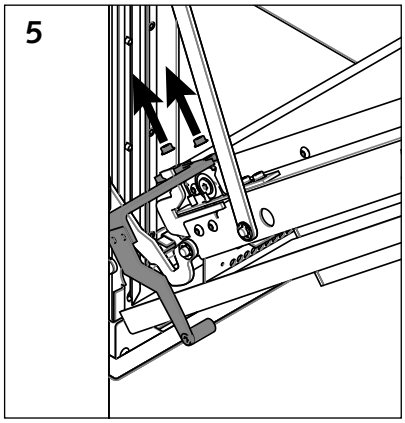
If your stove's glass door no longer goes up completely, you can reset the alignment of the guides by vigorously opening the glass upwards several times. If this does not suffice, proceed as follows:

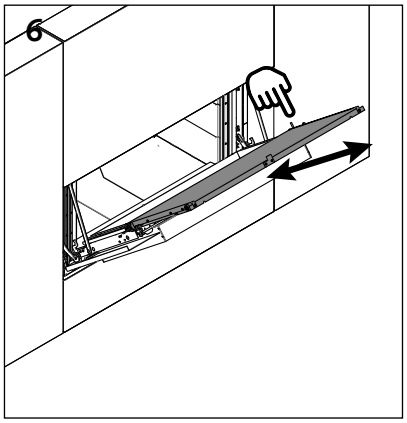












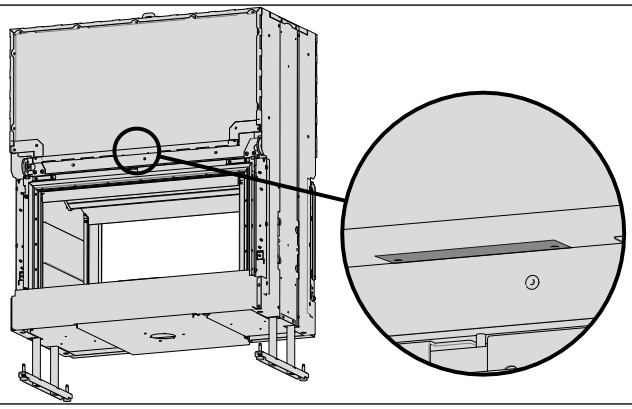
> Open the door and unhook the counterweight cables. (Feed them through, don't just let go!). [diagrams 1 & 2]

> Manually activate the lock, pressing it to open the window slightly. Fix the door in the open position by turning a screwdriver in the appropriate hole. [diagrams 3 & 4]

> Release the grip (it might be on the left or right, depending on which cladding you chose). [diagram 5]

> Manually activate the lock by pressing it and at the same time, move the window up. [diagram 6]

1



2



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!

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-sweeping	Cleaning of damper area	Checking the condition of the seals	Cleaning under the soleplates	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

3 years on the electrical and electronic components (fan, thermostat, switch, wiring, etc.)

3 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 be effective.

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.

** extension of the legal guarantee (of 2 years) to 5/3/3 years subject to adherence to the applicable conditions (see box)*

Complete your guarantee form directly online at www.stuv.com!

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.

The treatment of data provided is subject to legislation on the protection of privacy.

federal public service
HEALTH, FOOD CHAIN SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENT

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

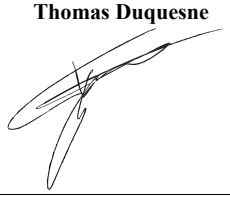
Manufacturer:	
Name of manufacturer	Stûv SA
Address of manufacturer	Rue Jules Borbouse 4 B5170 Bois-de-Villers BELGIUM

Product(s):		
Fuel type	Renewable – Solid Fuel	
Type of products	Solid fuel-fired inset appliance NBN EN 13229	
Powerband	7 - 19	KW
Model	Stûv 22-90 DF	
CE no	QA181322923	
Commercial Type	Stûv 22-90 DF	

Emission levels:		
EFF	%	
CO Non Continous	.1 % or mg/Nm3 or gr/Nm3	NBN EN 13229
PM Non Continous	17 % or mg/Nm3 or gr/Nm3	NBN EN 13229
EFF Non Continous	80 %	NBN EN 13229

Other:	
Name of the authorized body	SGS Nederland bv NB-0608
Report Number	EZKA-18-11-00008
Details of the person entitled to sign declaration	Thomas Duquesne
Date and place of declaration	11-12-2018 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 

federal public service
HEALTH, FOOD CHAIN SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENT

Kingdom of Belgium

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

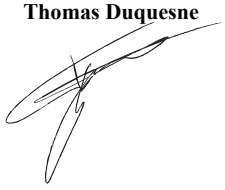
Manufacturer:	
Name of manufacturer	Stûv SA
Address of manufacturer	Rue Jules Borbouse 4 B5170 Bois-de-Villers BELGIUM

Product(s):		
Fuel type	Renewable – Solid Fuel	
Type of products	Solid fuel-fired inset appliance NBN EN 13229	
Powerband	8 - 23	KW
Model	Stûv 22-110 DF	
CE no	QA181322922	
Commercial Type	Stûv 22-110 DF	

Emission levels:		
EFF	%	
CO Non Continous	.08 % or mg/Nm3 or gr/Nm3	NBN EN 13229
PM Non Continous	25 % or mg/Nm3 or gr/Nm3	NBN EN 13229
EFF Non Continous	77 %	NBN EN 13229

Other:	
Name of the authorized body	SGS Nederland bv NB-0608
Report Number	EZKA/2018-06/00012-1
Details of the person entitled to sign declaration	Thomas Duquesne
Date and place of declaration	18-10-2018 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 

Printing date: 18-10-2018

PERFORMANCE DECLARATION (EU305/2011)

Declaration of performance
EU 305/2011

Stûv 22–90 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

Manufactured 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
System to assess and check the consistency of performance: 3
Test report number: EZKA–18–11–00008
Document number: QA181322923

European standards		EN 13229:2001/A2:2004/AC:2007
Main features		Performance
CO emissions		0,09 %
Smoke temperature at nominal power		283 °C
Heating power	Nominal: Distributed in the room: Distributed in water:	15 kW 15 kW – kW
Output		80 %
Maximum water pressure when operating		–
Surface temperature		Pass
Surface temperature		Pass
Electrical safety		Pass
Mechanical resistance (for the pipe to wit–hstand)		NPD
Fire safety		
Reaction to fire		A1
Minimum distances in relation to combustible materials	Rear insulation thickness Side insulation thickness Top insulation thickness at the front Insulation thickness in relation to the floor	– mm 30 mm 100 mm 800 mm non–combustible
Fire risk after burning fuel has fallen		Pass

Bois–de–Villers, 2018

Gérard Pitance

Chief Executive and Founder

Jean–François Sidler

Managing Director and Chief Executive

PERFORMANCE DECLARATION (EU305/2011)

Declaration of performance
EU 305/2011

Stûv 22–110 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

Manufactured 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

System to assess and check the consistency of performance: 3
Test report number: EZKA/2018–06/00012–1
Document number: QA181322922

European standards		EN 13229:2001/A2:2004/AC:2007
Main features		Performance
CO emissions		0,08 %
Smoke temperature at nominal power		283 °C
Heating power	Nominal: Distributed in the room: Distributed in water:	20 kW 20 kW – kW
Output		77 %
Maximum water pressure when operating		–
Surface temperature		Pass
Surface temperature		Pass
Electrical safety		Pass
Mechanical resistance (for the pipe to wit–hstand)		NPD
Fire safety		
Reaction to fire		A1
Minimum distances in relation to combustible materials	Rear insulation thickness Side insulation thickness Top insulation thickness at the front Insulation thickness in relation to the floor	– mm 30 mm 100 mm 800 mm non–combustible
Fire risk after burning fuel has fallen		Pass

Bois–de–Villers, 2018

Gérard Pitance



Chief Executive and Founder

Jean–François Sidler



Managing Director and Chief Executive

PRODUCT DATASHEET (EU 2015/1186)

Product datasheet
EU 2015/1186

Stûv s.a
Rue Jules Borbouse, 4
B-5170 Bois-de-Villers
info@stuv.com - www.stuv.com

Model reference:
Stûv 22-90 DF

Energy efficiency rating	A+
Direct thermal power	**15,0 kW**
Indirect thermal power	**-**
Energy efficiency index	**107**
Output at rated thermal input	**80%**
Output at minimum capacity	**-**

Special precautions that must be taken during assembly, installation or maintenance of the decentralised heating device:

Consult the installation, usage and maintenance instructions

Product datasheet
EU 2015/1186

Stûv s.a
Rue Jules Borbouse, 4
B-5170 Bois-de-Villers
info@stuv.com - www.stuv.com

Model reference:
Stûv 22-110 DF

Energy efficiency rating	A
Direct thermal power	**20.0 kW**
Indirect thermal power	**-**
Energy efficiency index	**102**
Output at rated thermal input	**77%**
Output at minimum capacity	**-**

Special precautions that must be taken during assembly, installation or maintenance of the decentralised heating device:

Consult the installation, usage and maintenance instructions

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

Reseller's stamp and details:

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directions for use [en]
Stûv 22DF

09/2018 **SN 2290DF: 197701 - ...**
SN 22110DF: 195756 - ...

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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Contact your distributor or visit www.stuv.com