

hergom

Mod. _____

ECK

ISTRUZIONI PER L'INSTALLAZIONE, L'USO E LA MANUTENZIONE
INSTRUCCIONES PARA INSTALACIÓN, USO Y MANTENIMIENTO
INSTALLATION, USE AND MAINTENANCE INSTRUCTIONS
INSTRUCTIONS D'INSTALLATION, DE SERVICE ET D'ENTRETIEN
INSTRUCÇÕES PARA A INSTALAÇÃO, UTILIZAÇÃO E MANUTENÇÃO

Congratulations for choosing a new Diva compact fireplace. Following the advice and instructions of this manual will allow you to enjoy your fireplace for a long time.

- DIVA heating devices are very high level products of the greatest technical quality.
- This series of products has been especially conceived with the reduction of gas values in mind, reducing at the same time fuel consumption and achieving the highest performance levels.
- The great easiness of use and effective fuel consumption make these fireplaces a good heating source able to create, at the same time, a warm and homely atmosphere.
- The original Diva fireplaces feature a nameplate indicating: model, thermal capacity and Diva registration number.
- The owner or the authorized user must keep technical documentation at hand and show it to authorities or chimneysweeps, if required to do so.

ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS

General warnings and precautions

- Before assembling the Diva compact fireplace it is important to be aware of regional construction laws; the installer, chimneysweep or authorized Diva reseller will be able to provide you with this information.
- Before using your compact fireplace, read this manual carefully.
- When transporting your heating device, only use means capable of supporting the load.
- When lighting the fire, please use only the heating material indicated in the "Combustion and cleaning" chapter
- It is totally forbidden to burn or put inflammable or explosive substances in the combustion chamber, e.g.: spray bottles and the like, fireworks and the like. It is also forbidden to keep them near the fireplace. These actions may lead to a risk of explosion.
- When adding fuel to the fireplace, do not wear loose or inflammable clothes.
- It is forbidden to put non-heat-resistant objects on the fireplace or near it.
- Drying racks or the like are to be kept at an acceptable distance from the fireplace, to avoid the risk of fire!
- When the fireplace is lit, do not handle inflammable or explosive materials in the same room as the fireplace or in nearby rooms.

BEFORE INSTALLATION

Before installing a fireplace it is important to carry out an inspection to decide where to place it and consider the following aspects:

- Volume to heat-up in sq.m.
- Thermal insulation of the room
- Consider the roof, thermal insulation of the house, double glazing, etc.
- Geographical position of the house, internal/external temperature variation
- Check whether the flue (if it exists) is complete and straight; points of contact between fumes and inflammable material.
- The draft regulator is compulsory if the steel flue is higher than five meters.
- It is compulsory to insulate the hood.
- External air inlet dimensioning
- It is advisable to use good firewood as fuel to get the best out of the new fireplace.
- Floor capacity: please check whether the floor under the fireplace is capable of supporting the weight.
- To connect the fume outlet pipe to the flue it is advisable to call a specialized technician to avoid gas leaks or fire hazards.
- In case of bad atmospheric conditions (thermal conversion), it is very important to check smoke leakage, combustion gas and draft conditions. In case of combustion gas leaks, let the fire go out, check that all air inlets are free and that the flue is clean and free from obstacles. In case of any doubt, please call the chimneysweep service, since a draft problem may be related to the conditions of the flue.
- Before adding more fuel, please gather embers to form an even layer.
- The use of wet fuel or an excessively low gas operation may lead to inflammable materials building-up in the flue, e.g. soot and tar, that after a certain time may lead to the risk of fire. In this case close all air inlets and covers. Immediately call the fire brigade and make sure all neighbours are safe.
- When adding fuel with high flames, avoid opening the door too fast in order to prevent the flames coming out.

Importance of the fuel

Firewood (oak, beech, ash-tree) is the recommended fuel; it is also possible to use compressed wood logs or lignite blocks. The use of waste fuels, rubbish or plastic is forbidden. The use of resinous wood (fir-tree and pine-tree) is not recommended, since it requires a more frequent mechanical cleaning of the flue.

Dry wood with less than 20% humidity should be used, since the combustion of wet wood could lead to a soot build-up in the flue and negatively affect the draft of the compact fireplace. Alternative fuels to firewood: lignite blocks, compressed wood logs. Lignite blocks produce a lot of ashes; therefore the fireplace needs cleaning more frequently. Logs are very good, but do not guarantee endurance. Use only dry material. Burning waste of any kind (especially plastic) damages the compact fireplace and the flue, and furthermore it is prohibited by the law on toxic substance emissions.

Quantity of fuel

Avoid introducing an excessive quantity of fuel and reaching overheating values that exceed those indicated for the design. The fireplace may be damaged.

- Use small pieces of firewood
- Create a bed of embers
- To avoid the accumulation of dirt on the glass, leave the door a bit open during the first few minutes. This allows any condensation that forms at the beginning to evaporate without accumulating on the glass.

Maximum quantity of fuel

- Charge for 4 h.3 pieces with a diameter of approx. 6 cm.
Primary air open by 2/3
Secondary air open
- Charge for 6 h.6 pieces with a diameter of approx. 8 cm.
Primary air open by 1/3
Secondary air closed
- Charge for 8 h.8 pieces with a diameter of approx. 8 cm.
Primary air closed
Secondary air closed
Bed of embers

Control of the power of the fireplace is achieved through air inlets. Since fireplace performance also depends on flue draft, openings have to be controlled according to your personal experience.

• Responding to modern demands also implies assuming a number of responsibilities. Respecting nature is one of the most important of these requirements. Our products are always the most up-to-date solutions in terms of technological development. This is the fundamental premise for a clean, efficient and irreproachable operation of our fireplaces.

CLEAN COMBUSTION

The fundamental premises for clean combustion include:

- Wood has to be dry and non-treated - indicative value: 15% relative humidity, wood stored in a dry and well ventilated place for at least 2-3 years.
- A fireplace is not a “waste disposal installation”. Combustion of waste and unsuitable material, such as plastic, treated wood, etc. leads to poor combustion and cancellation of the warranty! Further consequences include damaging and dirtying the device, the flue and the environment.
- Too much wood causes overheating: the material is excessively stressed and the fireplace produces negative values of combustion gas.
- Too little wood or excessively large logs do not allow the fireplace to reach the best operational temperature. In this case combustion gas values are negative too.

Warning: Only compressed wooden logs, dry firewood and lignite blocks can be burnt in this fireplace. It is not possible to burn plastic, carpentry treated wood (e.g.: fossil coal blocks or textiles). Using the fireplace with a fuel different from that indicated in the manual will render any manufacturer warranty void.

COMBUSTION

Combustion inside the fireplace is possible thanks to the combination of the inflow and outflow of air. Air is the element that controls the fuel.

Important: Use the supplied glove to control the primary and secondary air inlets.

Primary air

Completely opening and then closing the primary air intake allows the combustion to proceed by inertia and heat for a few hours. Increasing the inflow of primary air increases:

- power in kw
- Pascal = + draft
- firewood consumption

Secondary air

During operation it is advisable to keep the secondary air intake always open (default factory values). In this way combustion quality improves; you avoid useless environment contamination and the glass remains clean, furthermore it helps avoiding soot build-up in the fireplace. Increasing the inflow of primary air increases:

- lower power kw
- lower Pascal = lower draft
- lower firewood consumption

COMBUSTION PHASES IN A CONTINUOUS FIRE SITUATION

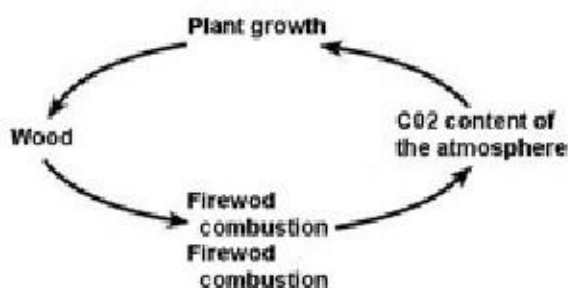
You should not continuously supply firewood to the fireplace because in this way you interrupt combustion transformation phases and performance decreases.
First phase: loss of humidity and combustion of gas substances.

Second phase: transformation of firewood into coal, increase of heating value and weight loss.

Third phase: maximum combustion performance.

Fourth phase: slow combustion and progressive power decrease.

Clean firewood combustion is a process similar to natural decomposition, which means that the CO₂ (carbon dioxide) being freed does not increase or alter the original concentration of CO₂ in the atmosphere.



FLUE

The existing duct or the one to be built must comply with the existing regulations.

Existing duct

Make sure that it is well sealed.

Make sure that it is not connected to another fireplace.

Make sure that the chimneypot is in good conditions and that the height and diameter are correct.

Building of a metal duct

The material to be used is AISI 316 double-walled stainless steel, with a 4/10 minimum thickness (the best value would be 1 mm), installed according to the rules of the manufacturer.

Building a refractory material duct

This duct is built with three concentric layers, each one with a specific function:

- The first layer of refractory material guarantees the waterproof nature of the product, air-tightness and resistance to corrosion and heat.
- The second intermediate layer, apart from the insulating function, provides for longitudinal and transverse expansion of the refractory material with respect to the external wall.
- The third external layer performs insulating, protecting, guiding and containing functions typical of refractory material.

This kind of flue is the optimal solution in terms of functionality and endurance in time.

Chimney

The chimney will be rainproof.

The thermal resistance of chimney walls should be at least 0.43 m²kw.

The chimney must extend 1.20 m over the ridge of the roof.

Thermal insulation of the duct

The passage of the duct through a wall of an inhabited room shall be isolated with fireproof material in order to avoid fire; the minimum distance between the duct and all combustible elements (beams, wooden floors, etc.) will exceed 16 cm.

AIR INLET

- It should be placed directly outside or inside a ventilated room, with the right dimension and with the protection of a grid.
- Insulation of the breast wall: insulation is fundamental for light structures, and it is also recommended to avoid loss of heat, thus achieving better thermal efficiency.
- Lifting of the compact fireplace: it is possible up to the height indicated in the design using, for example, Gasbeton ® blocks with the suitable shape.
- Place the marble/stone covering: with the right shape according to the design. Provide a stable support at least on three points or, if it is overhanging, provide suitable hidden metal supports. The width of the marble/stone top in front of the fireplace should be more than 30 cm if the floor is made of wood, fitted carpet or any other inflammable material.
- If there is a wooden lintel, it should be protected.
- It is compulsory to build the hood with insulating and fireproof materials. The hood is generally made of plasterboard; to avoid overheating it is necessary to create a ventilation system in the hood through grids, placed in the correct places, to allow the air to circulate; grids, however, have to be placed at the highest point, but never less than 30 cm from the ceiling with grids with a surface of 600 cm².

Optimum usage

Do not force the fireplace when used for the first times; during the first few days use the equipment at 50% in order for its components to expand and settle evenly. Always use dry firewood with a maximum humidity of 15%; always charge ¾ big pieces separated in time, avoid continuously opening the door to add small pieces of wood because this increases firewood consumption; control combustion by means of the primary air inlet.

Notes on fuels

Allowed: firewood, lignite, compressed logs.

Do not burn: cardboard, wooden pallets, plastic, alcohol, gas oil or other flammable liquids.

INSTALLATION OF DIVA COMPACT FIREPLACE

Connection to the flue

- It is advisable for an expert to connect the fireplace to the flue.
- The fireplace, the flue and the connection tubes are to be placed in such a way as to allow easy cleaning of the equipment. The installation shall be carried out according to existing safety and construction rules. For further information, please contact your chimney-sweep service for any necessary advice.

HEATING

The first heating of the compact fireplace should be performed in agreement with the installer. If possible, in his presence and at least 4 weeks after installation. It is important that the lining of the fireplace be completely dry, that means that at the beginning fire has to be kept low.

During the first uses, in some cases, fumes may escape outside the fireplace; this is due to the polymeric settling of the siliconic paint that has been used. If this happens to your fireplace, we recommend ventilating the room and continue introducing firewood slowly until fumes stop coming out.

LIGHTING

If the fireplace and the flue are still cold, or there is low atmospheric pressure, we recommend lighting some papers at the beginning to heat up the equipment and decrease humidity.

Do not use enamel or magazine paper, since it does not burn well and releases toxic substances from the inks used in the printing process.

Never use gasoline, alcohol and other highly inflammable substances, use only lighting blocks. Small pieces of firewood allow for a faster combustion if compared to bigger pieces.

In the compact fireplaces with ventilation, the switch has to be adjusted according to different needs. Combustion residues include firewood mineral elements (approx. 1%). This ash, since it is a natural product, is a wonderful fertilizer for all the plants in the garden.

Warning: the ash may include residues of burning embers. Therefore, only place ash in heat-resistant containers.

FIREWOOD – CHARACTERISTICS OF DIFFERENT KINDS OF WOOD

Tree	Cal. value per stereoper Kg	Cal. value	Observations
Beech	2100	4,0	Long lasting fire
Oak	2100	4,2	Long lasting fire
Birch	1900	4,3	Attactive flames
Pine Tree1700 and Douglas larch		4,4	Fast and crackling heat
Fir	1500	4,5	Fast and crackling heat

Firewood storage

Correct firewood storage is a fundamental aspect for an environmentally friendly firewood heating system. This is the only way to achieve the optimum heating value and to avoid the contamination of the environment with toxic substances.

- Firewood has to be stacked up in a ventilated, sunny and dry place (facing south is best).
- A space of approximately 5 cm has to be left between one layer and another.
- Poplar and fir should be dried for at least one year before being burnt.
- Linden, alder and birch should be dried for at least 2 years.
- Beech, ash tree and the wood of fruit trees can be burnt only after 2 years of drying.

MAINTENANCE AND CLEANING

- All maintenance and cleaning work should be done only when the chimney has completely cooled down.
- If you use poor fuel the number of cleaning operations may increase, both in number and in frequency.
- Ceramic glass could be cleaned with a suitable detergent that your reseller can provide. If the glass gets excessively dirty with soot, the cause could be the use of wet firewood.
- Visible metal surfaces should only be cleaned with a water dampened cloth. For any additional touching-up please use the original paint, that your reseller will provide.
- Regularly use a vacuum cleaner to eliminate dust in convection air inlets in order to eliminate obstructions. Before lighting the fireplace for the new season after a long inactive period, it is advisable to clean the fireplace thoroughly to avoid irritating smells.
- The flue should be cleaned at least every 1 or 2 years by trained personnel.

TROUBLESHOOTING

What to do if... ?

Problem	Cause	Solution
1. Soot covers the ceramic glass too quickly	<p>Not enough draft</p> <p>Wrong adjustment</p> <p>Excessive quantity of Wet firewood</p> <p>Inappropriate fuel</p>	<p>General observations: From time to time (according to the frequency of use) it is necessary to clean the ceramic glass with a specific detergent for fireplaces</p> <p>Refer to the chimneysweep service (it may be necessary to extend the flue or modify the lining of the chimney)</p> <p>Adjust air intakes as indicated in these instructions (if secondary air inlet is closed, soot accumulates faster on the glass, while with a correct adjustment it could clean by itself)</p> <p>Refer to the "fuel maximum quality" section Refer to the "clean combustion" section; you can also use compressed wood logs (they are usually uniformly dry)</p> <p>Or: with the use of lignite blocks the glass gets dirty faster than with firewood</p>
2. The fireplace does not feature a regular draft	<p>Not enough draft in the fireplace</p> <p>The stove is full of soot inside</p>	<p>Refer to the "Short information on materials and ways of combustion" section.</p> <p>Refer to the "Maintenance and cleaning" section</p>
3. Combustion in the fireplace is not correct	<p>Atmospheric conditions influx</p> <p>Incorrect lighting</p>	<p>Refer to the "Fire lighting" section</p> <p>Refer to the "Fire lighting" section</p>
4. The fireplace releases strong smells or fumes	Heating phase	Refer to the "Openings for convection air" section
5. Release of fumes when adding fuel and during heating	Not enough draft of the fireplace, the connection of the tube for the outlet of fumes is not sealed	Check the connection points

If these indications are not enough to solve the problems, contact your authorized reseller or chimneysweep service.

POSSIBLE CAUSES OF INCORRECT OPERATION

Fume escape:

- The valve in the flue is open, as well as the cover
- Incorrect operation of the flue!
- Check the diameter of the flue.
- Height of the flue.
- Check the insulation of the flue
- Check that fumes in the coupling or in the flue can flow without obstacles, otherwise clean.
- Check low pressure in the house (cellar, ventilation equipment, aspiration hood in the kitchen).
- Wet firewood (no heating).

The glass gets dirty:

Is the firewood dry? (max 20% water content)

Fume pipes gets dirt:

Poor combustion (cold)

- Is the firewood dry?
- Is the compact fireplace providing its maximum thermal performance?

WARRANTY CONDITIONS

The Diva compact fireplace is the result of a careful work process and of high quality materials. If defects or faults should appear, the following warranty conditions will apply:

Duration of the warranty:

We grant a 2 year warranty on the Diva compact fireplace. You will have to provide the registration number of the compact fireplace in the event of necessary interventions covered by the warranty.

The warranty does not include:

- Parts subject to wear, as for example: the bricks of the fireplace, joints and glasses, if no defects appear within the first 6 months and the reseller is able to prove that they were already present at the moment of the supply.
- Defects due to chemical or physical agents that appear during transportation, in the warehouse and during the assembly or even after.
- Dirt accumulated because of a bad draft of the flue, wet firewood or incorrect use. Damage, such as additional costs for heating in the event of a reparation covered by the warranty, if no intentionality or serious wrong-doing is detected on our part.

Requirements of the warranty:

It is possible to make use of the warranty only providing the registration number of the compact fireplace and an invoice by an authorized dealer; the date of the supply must appear on the invoice.

ECK COMPACT FIREPLACE

Before laying the lining

Check that the vertical movement of the door is working correctly

Do not install or leave inflammable material inside the lining. Before starting to install the lining, make sure no inflammable material is present in the area that will be covered by the lining itself.

Loading firewood

Pull-up the door using the vertical opening handle and lift (FIG.1). Use a thermal glove to carry out this operation. After loading the necessary firewood, close the door completely; do not operate the fireplace while the door is open to avoid damaging the door seals.

Cleaning glass elements

At the end of every lighting cycle, and depending on the quality of the firewood used and on the draw of the flue, it may be necessary to clean the unburned dust present on the glass.

Never clean the glass during fireplace operation, always wait until it has completely cooled down.

To open the door horizontally, pull up the horizontal opening handle (FIG.1). Perform the glass cleaning process using a suitable detergent.

Cleaning of painted surfaces

Never clean the fireplace while the fireplace is in operation, always wait until it has completely cooled down. To clean painted surfaces use a smooth cloth slightly dampened with water.

Cleaning the ash pan

The ash pan is located under the grill inside the combustion chamber. Before removing the ash pan make sure that the fireplace has completely cooled down. Never remove the ash pan while the fireplace is lit. To remove the ash pan lift the grid at the centre of the combustion chamber with the tool provided. Residues from the combustion process can be very hot for a long time after the fireplace was used, therefore only use a metal container to empty the ashes.

ECK model specifications

Fumes outlet diameter: 250 mm

Minimum length of Flue: 5 meters

Rated power: 13 kW

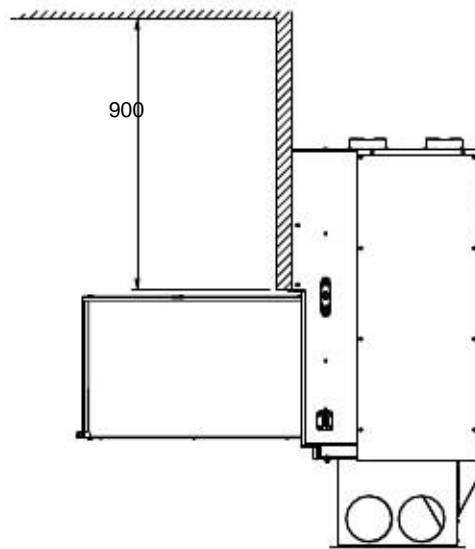
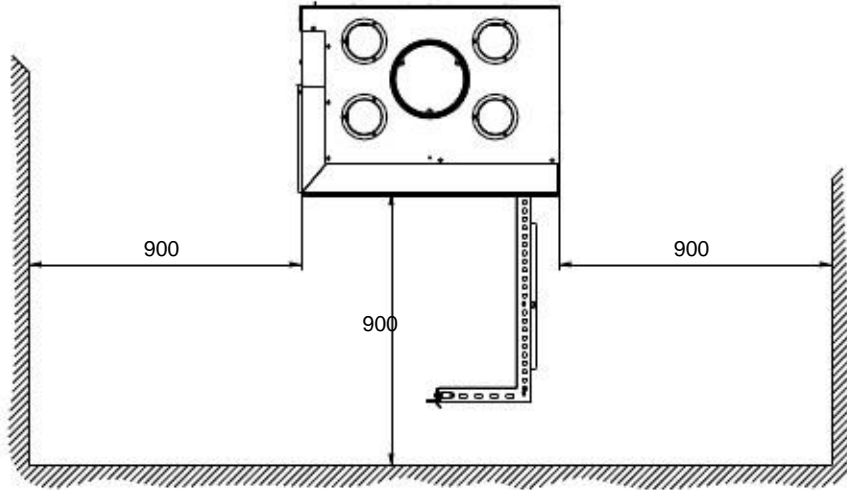
Performance: 75%

Fumes outlet average temperature at the pipe fitting: 298°C

SAFETY DISTANCES

Compact device approved in accordance with Standard:

UNE-EN 13229:2001 "Inset appliances including open fires fired by solid fuels. Requirements and test methods", modified by UNE-EN 13229/AC, UNE-EN 13229/A1:2003 and UNE-EN 13229:2002/A2:2005.



When installing the ECK, follow the installation advice below for your own safety:

- a) The base where you are going to place your ECK must be flat and provide a perfect seat for your fireplace. The base must be built using heat resistant materials.
- b) The space where the ECK is to be inserted must be free of rubble and waste materials that may catch fire when the fireplace is working.
- c) The inside of the gap where the ECK fireplace is to be installed will be appropriately insulated or built of materials that resist high temperatures.
- d) If insulation must be installed inside the gap, do not cover the ventilation grille.
- e) Never wrap the fireplace in insulating material as this will damage it.

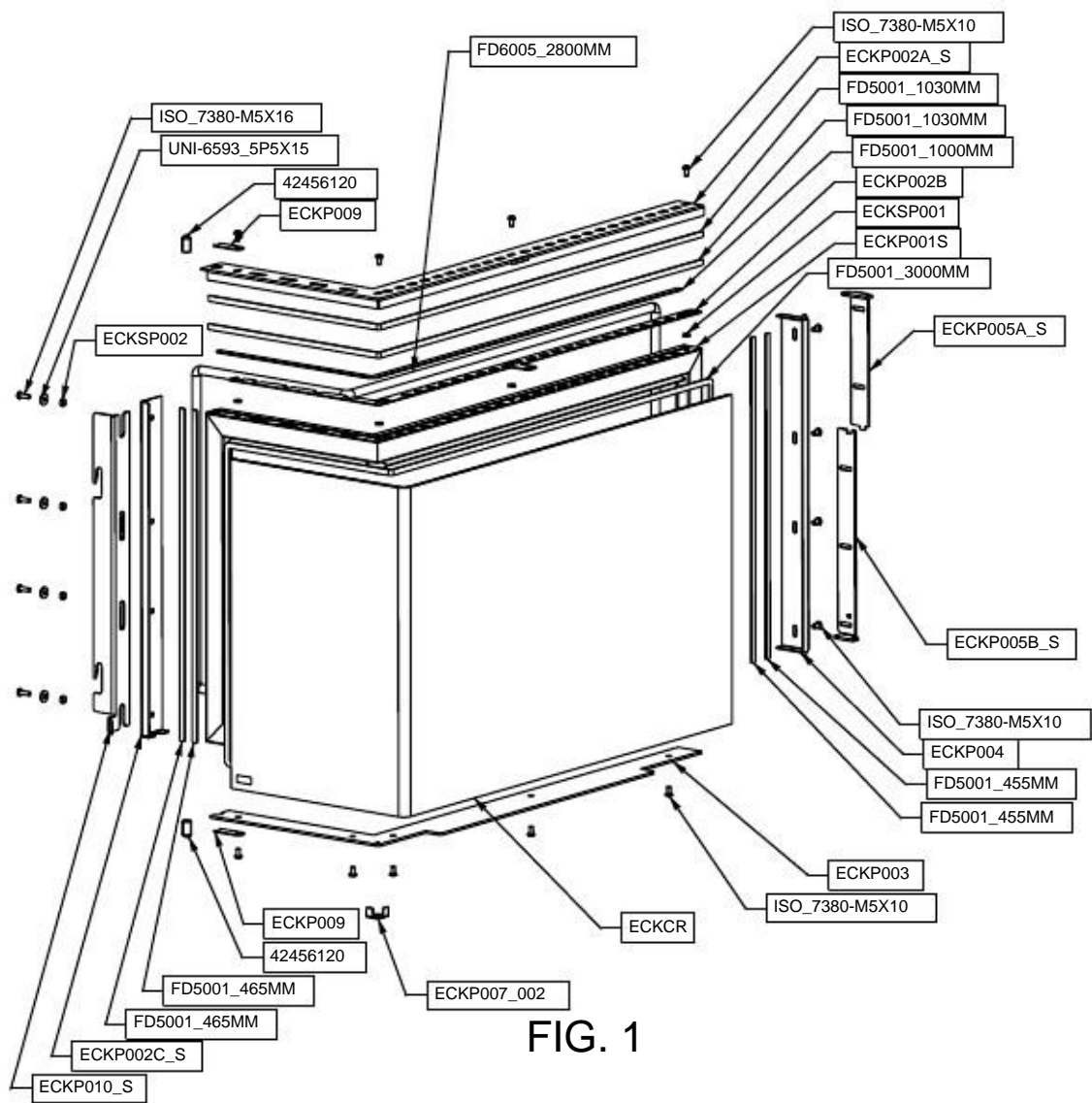


FIG. 1

FIG.1

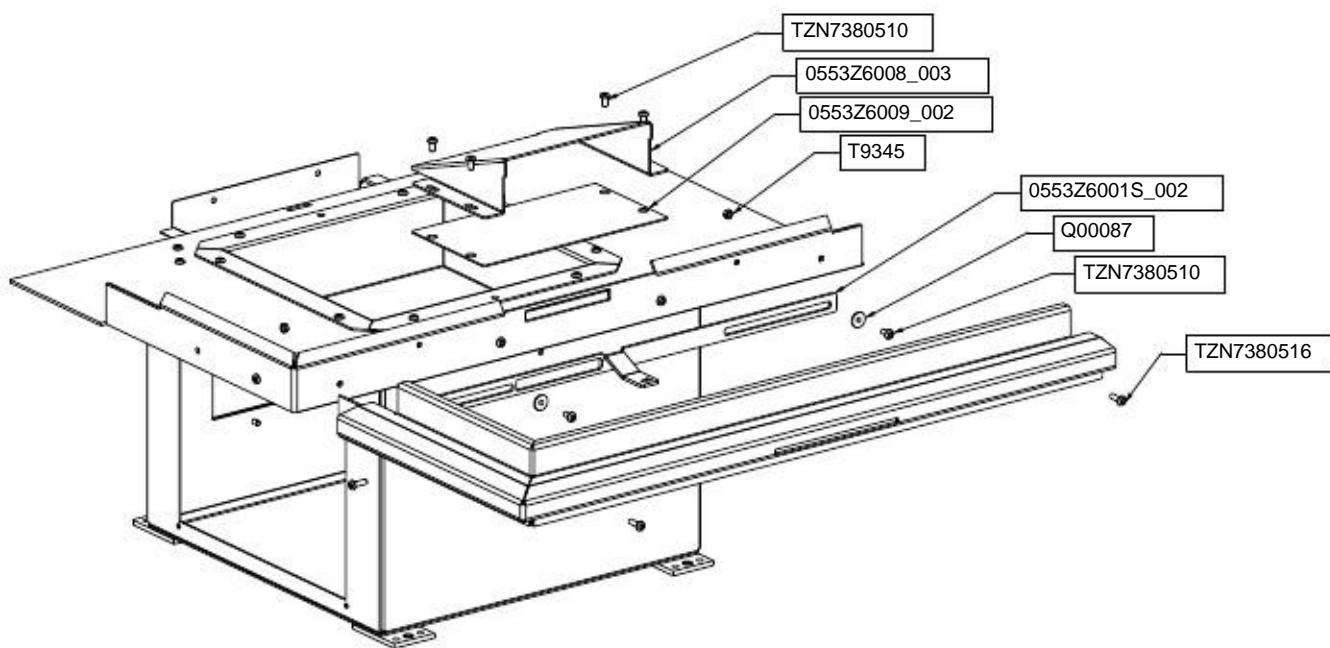


FIG. 2

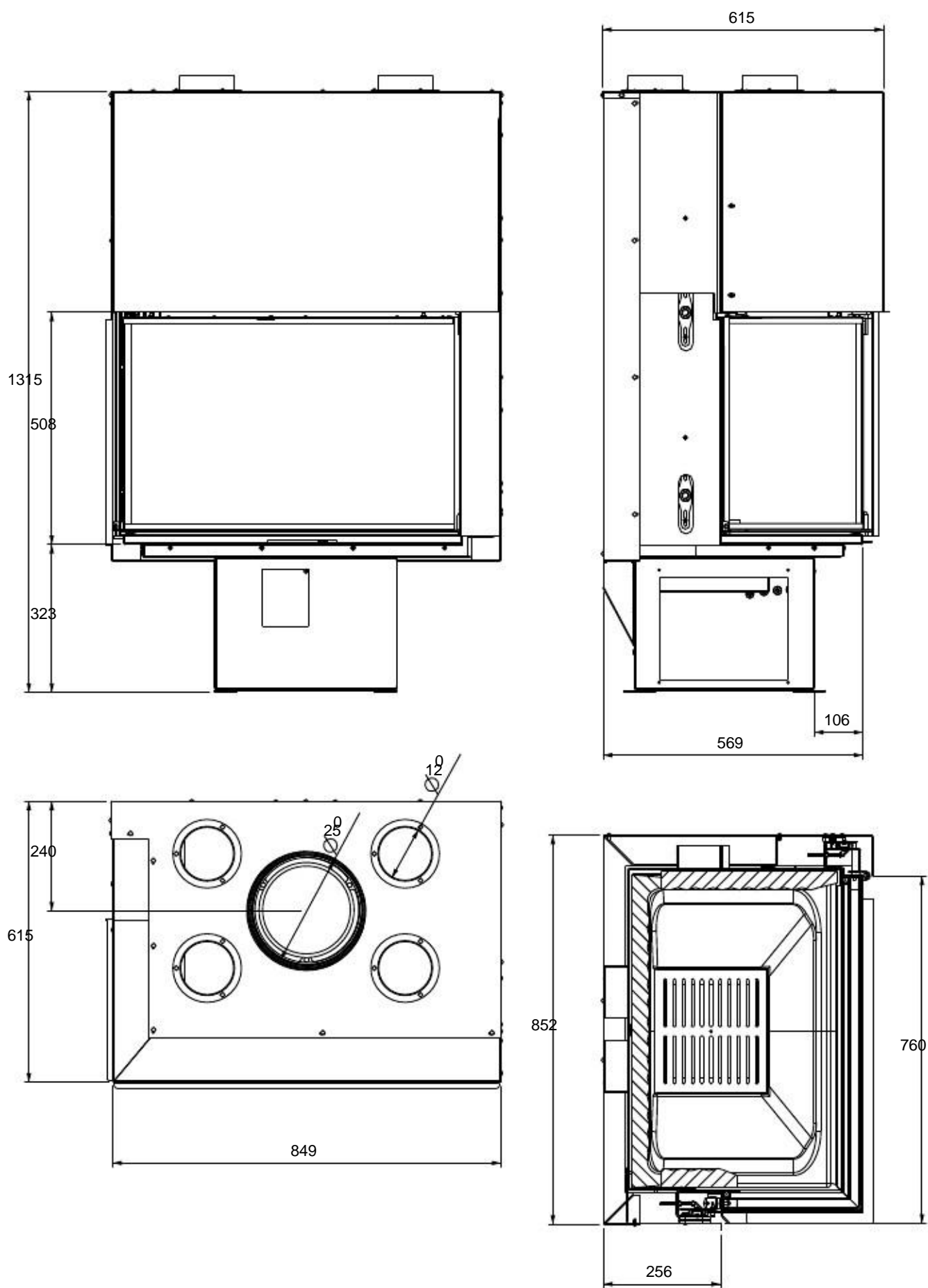
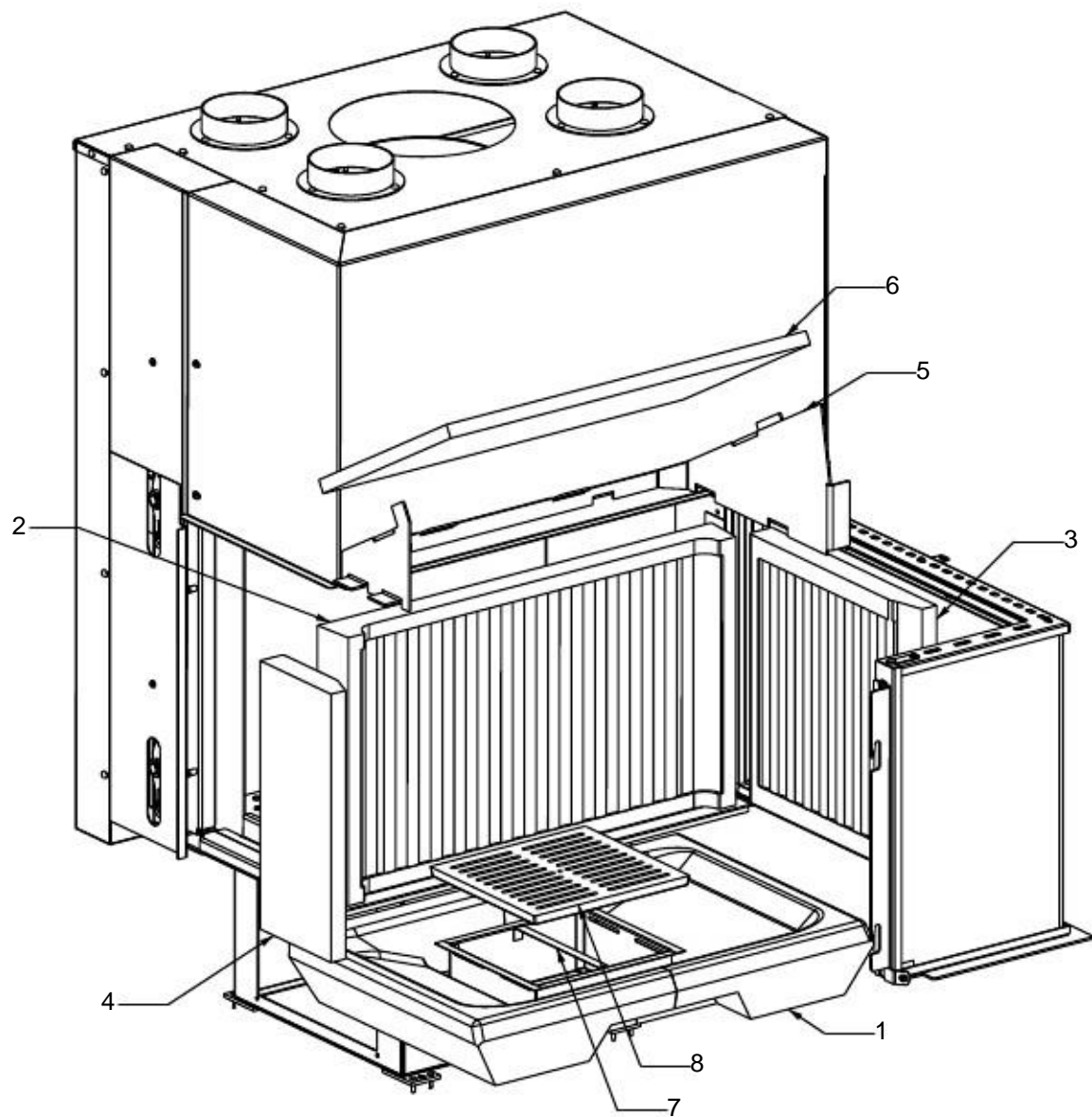


FIG.3



MOUNTING REFRACTORY ECK

Mount bottom fig.1

Mount rear refractory fig.2

Mount right refractory side fig.3

Mount left refractory side fig.4

Mount baffle plate support fig.5

Mount baffle plate fig.6

Mount ash pan fig.7

Mount grates fig.8

Power output to the environment (usable)		13 kW
Mass of load / hour		4,4 Kg
Average gas temperature		298 °C
Average concentration of CO at 13% O ₂		0,12
Performance		75%
TEST CERTIFICATE NUMBER		LEE-043-09
NOTIFIED BODY NUMBER		NB 1722 (CEIS)
Takes logs with a length of:		400 mm
Front door	Height	508 mm
	Width	760 + 360 mm
Smoke collar		250 mm int.
Metal chimney		250 mm int.
Recommended chimney height		da 5 a 6 m
Approximate minimum brickwork chimney		250x250 mm
Flue		verticale
Recommended minimum flue		12 Pa
Primary air control		manual regulation
Weight		256 Kg

WARNING! Your insertable fireplace must not be used as an incinerator and no other fuels may be used (plastics, coal etc). Use the recommended materials.

Recommended fuels:

Fuel	Size LxD	Maximum load weight per hour
Beech	40cmx7cm (aprox.)	4,4 kg
Holm oak	40cmx7cm (aprox.)	4,4 kg
Pine	40cmx7cm (aprox.)	4,4 kg

CONSIGLIO PER LA TUTELA DELL'AMBIENTE

Diva. Consiglia di usare l'imballaggio (legno e cartone) Dell'apparecchio come combustibile per le prime accensioni. In tal modo si contribuisce allo sfruttamento delle risorse e alla minimizzazione dei rifiuti solidi.

RECOMENDACIÓN MEDIOAMBIENTAL

Diva. Le recomienda la utilización del embalaje (madera y cartón) que acompaña al aparato como combustible en los primeros encendidos del aparato. De esta forma contribuye al aprovechamiento de los recursos y a la minimización de los residuos sólidos.

ENVIRONMENTAL RECOMMENDATION



Diva. Recommends using the packaging (wood and cardboard) That comes with the device as fuel for the first times you light your Hergóm product. This is a way of contributing to the better use of resources and to reducing solid waste.

RECOMMANDATION ENVIRONNEMENTALE

Diva. Vous recommande d'utiliser l'emballage (bois et carton) Qui accompagne l'appareil comme combustible lors des premiers allumages de l'appareil. Vous contribuerez ainsi à la bonne utilisation des ressources et à la minimisation des résidus solides.

RECOMENDAÇÃO AMBIENTAL

Diva. Recomenda a utilização da embalagem (madeira e cartão) Que acompanha o aparelho, como combustível nos primeiros a acendimentos do mesmo. De esta forma contribui para o aproveitamento dos recursos e para a minimização dos resíduos sólidos

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ECK				
Cert N°	LEE-043-09	Org. Not. N°	1722	Norm.: EN 13229
Leña / wood / bois / legno / madeira				
Potencia cedida al ambiente (útil) / Power transmitted to the atmosphere (useful) / Puissance cédée à l'atmosphère (utile) / Potenza ceduta all'ambiente (utile) / Potência cedida ao ambiente (útil)	13 kw	Concentración de CO medio al 13% O2 / Average CO concentration at 13% O2 / Concentration de CO moyen à 13% O2 / Concentrazione media di CO al 13% O2 / Concentração de CO médio a 13% O2		0,12
Rendimiento / Performance / Rendement / Resa / Rendimento	75%	Temperatura de los gases medio / Average gas temperature / Température des gaz moyenne / Temperatura media dei gas / Temperatura média dos gases		298 °C
Fabricación / Production / Produzione / Produção N° :		0553-04-001		
Distancia de seguridad mínima con la puerta abierta: A objetos situados a los laterales y frente 900 mm. A objetos situados sobre la puerta 900 mm. Distance from combustible materials: Distance from materials located at the sides of the open door 900 mm, from materials located above the open door 900 mm. Distance des matériaux combustibles proches: Distance des matériaux situés sur les côtés de la porte ouverte: 900 mm; des matériaux situés au-dessus de la porte ouverte: 900 mm. Distanza da materiali combustibili: Distanza da materiali situati ai lati della porta aperta: 900 mm, da materiali situati sulla porta aperta: 900 mm. Distância a materiais combustíveis: Distância a materiais situados nos laterais da porta aberta 900 mm, a materiais situados sobre a porta aberta 900 mm.				
Lea y siga las instrucciones de funcionamiento. Utilice solo combustibles recomendados. Aparato preparado para funcionamiento intermitente. No utilizar en chimenea compartida. Read and follow the manufacturer's instructions. Use recommended fuels only. Appliance prepared for intermittent operation. Not use shared flue. Lisez et suivez les instructions de fonctionnement. N'utilisez que les combustibles conseillés. Appareil conçu pour un fonctionnement intermittent. Pas l'utilisation partagée de combustion. Leggere seguire le istruzioni per l'uso. Usare solo i combustibili consigliati. Apparecchio progettato per funzionare con il sistema di combustione intermittente. Non utilizzare canna fumaria condivisa. Leia e siga instruções de funcionamento. Utilize somente combustíveis recomendados. Aparelho preparado para funcionamento intermitente. Não uso compartilhado combustao.				
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