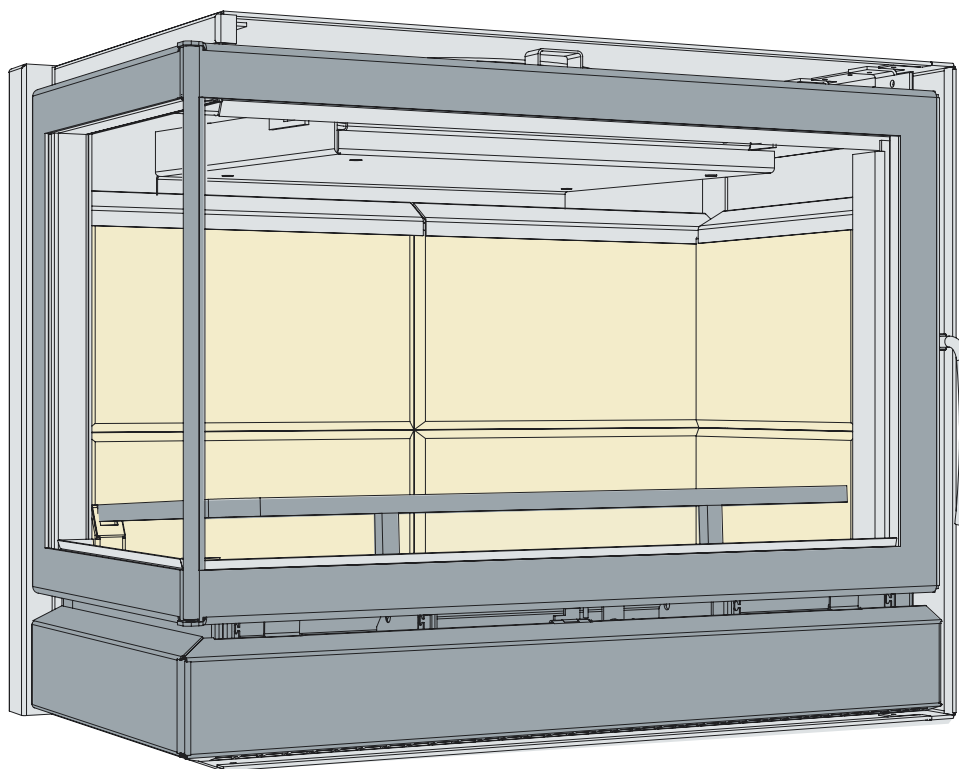
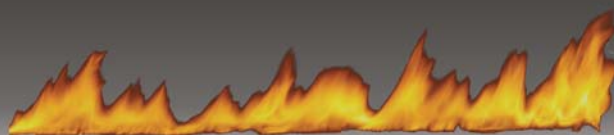


# Instructions for use and maintenance

BODART  
& GONAY ®



## Scope

Attention: Remove the instructions from the fireplace and give them to the client, along with the necessary instructions (explanations and demonstrations).

Dear Client,

We congratulate you on the purchase of your Bodart & Gonay fireplace.  
We are happy to inform you that you have chosen a quality product wholly designed and manufactured by our company, using the most up-to-date production techniques.

To get the best use out of your appliance, we strongly recommend that you read these instructions carefully and keep them safe.

Also keep your proof of purchase safe, as it will be used to determine the guarantee period.

We wish you lots of pleasure and warmth around your Bodart & Gonay fireplace.

Customer Services

<b>MEMO</b> (to be completed by the installer)	<b>* DISTRIBUTOR:</b>
<b>* SCOPE APPLIANCE</b>	Name .....
<b>* REFERENCES:</b>	Street / No. ....
- Left corner:	Town .....
- Right corner:	Post code.....
<b>* DATE OF PURCHASE:</b> ..... / ..... / .....	Tel. ....
<b>* SERIAL NUMBER:</b> (visible on the fireplace's identification label, see page 4 no.11 Description of elements) .....	

Note:

Your supplier is the specialist chosen by BODART & GONAY to represent your region.

For your safety and satisfaction, we recommend that you have them carry out your installation.

All local and national regulations and European standards must be observed when installing and using the appliance.

If, however, you wish to carry out the installation yourself, to avoid any surprises, we recommend that you:

- consult the terms of our guarantee agreement,
- seek advice from your supplier.

Concerning installation, given the impossibility of covering every particular case that might arise, we will confine ourselves to the most important points.

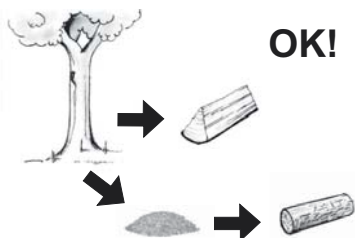
# TABLE OF CONTENTS

## RECOMMENDATIONS

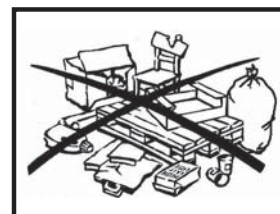
1. Fuel	3
2. First fire	3
3. With each fire	3
1. Use:	4
1.1. Description of elements	4
1.2. Opening - closing the fireplace	5
1.3. Fire behaviour	5
1.3.1. Lighting	6
1.3.2. Ideal rate	6
1.3.3. Reduced rate	6
1.4 Fans and speed variator	7
2. Maintenance:	8
2.1. Everyday maintenance	8
2.2. Annual servicing	9
3. Spare parts	10
4. Faults	11
5. Guarantee	12

## RECOMMENDATIONS

### 1. Fuel:



This appliance burns (well dried!) wooden logs and logs of compressed wood shavings.  
Do not put too much wood in at once.  
This appliance may not under any circumstances be used as an incinerator!



### 2. The first fire:

- Bakes the paint, which causes a release of fumes.
- Put the fans on maximum speed to disperse them (for around 12 hours).

#### **Ventilate the room!**

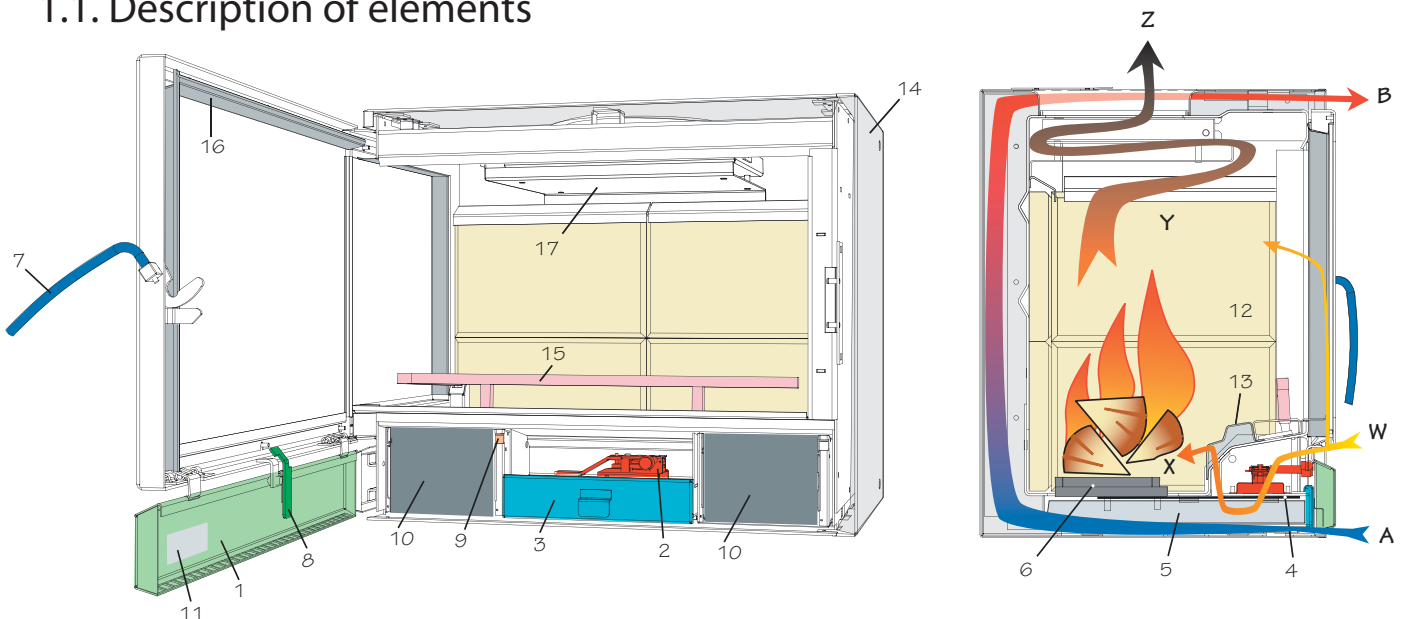
Do not touch the paint until the fireplace has cooled down as initially it softens, then hardens for good.

### 3. With each fire you must:

- Close the door of the ash box.
- Position the grill properly.
- Turn on the fan.

# 1. Use:

## 1.1. Description of elements



1. The gate: Never leave it open when the appliance is in operation. Always close it before opening the door. Never open it when the door is open.

2. The thermostat: It regulates the quantity of primary air for combustion according to its position. Its valve closes and opens according to the temperature of the combustion chamber. Its control knob is telescopic to facilitate operation.

3. The ashtray door: It gives access to the ashtray and to the deashing arm. It must always be closed during a fire (otherwise the combustion air is no longer under control and the fire flares up → overheating of appliance).

4. The deashing arm: To use it, pull it towards you. It is used to adapt the fireplace to the type of fuel (left-hand position: open grill for coal; right-hand position: closed grill for wood). Deashing is done by moving it from right to left.

5. The ashtray: In the form of a shovel to enable collection of ashes right at the bottom of the appliance. Monitor the amount of ash in the ashtray and empty it before it overflows.

6. The pair of grills: The upper grill is made of special heat-resisting steel. The lower grill is made of heat-resisting cast iron. The upper grill is operated by the deashing arm.

7. Door lock and removable handle: With the gate closed, place the removable handle in the hole in the door to open and close the door.

8. The closing lever: This lever must be operated to close the gate.

9. The microswitch: A switch that automatically stops the fan on opening the door.

10. The fan filters: They stop the fans clogging up and stop dust from circulating. They can be removed for cleaning without the use of a tool.

11. Fireplace identification label.

12. Refractory bricks: natural material that protects the heating unit whilst limiting variations in temperature.

13. The distributor: It enables regular distribution of primary air.

14. The case: It delimits the convection box.

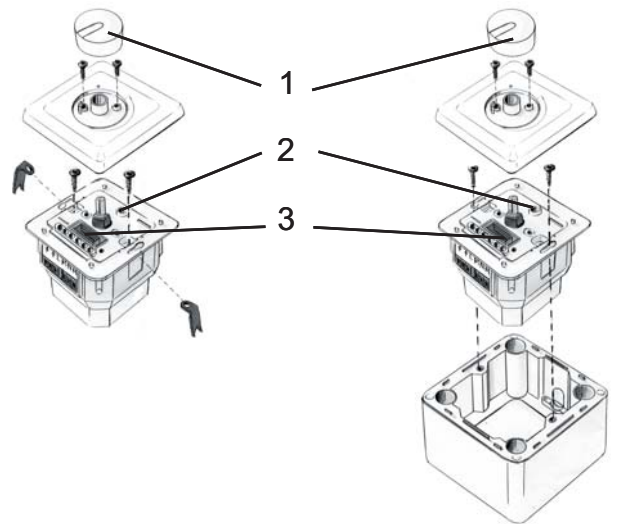
15. The log guard: For safety. It prevents logs coming into contact with the glass.

16. The inner door: This is a hardwearing stainless steel seal, to guarantee airtightness of the door and trouble-free clearing of smoke from the glass.

17. The baffle: Made of heat-resisting stainless steel, it lengthens the path of fumes optimising secondary combustion and increasing heat transfer.

18. The variator: It enables adjustment of fan speed.

1. Speed adjustment.
2. Minimum speed adjustment screw under the knob (factory-calibrated).
3. Fuse (Remove the knob, unscrew the plate, remove old fuse, replace with identical fuse).



A. Cold convection air

B. Hot convection air

W. Combustion air

X. Primary combustion

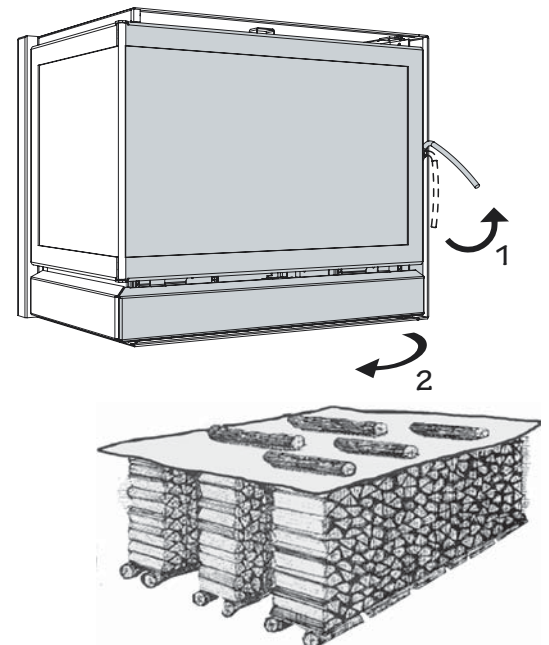
Y. Secondary combustion (post combustion)

Z. Fumes

## 1.2. Opening - closing the door

During the fire, open the door slowly. Opening it suddenly causes a temporary backdraft of fumes.

To close the door: lift the handle, press the door against the heating unit so that the seal is gently compressed, then lower the handle until it is locked.



It is normal for the fan to cut out when opening the door.

## 1.3. Fire behaviour

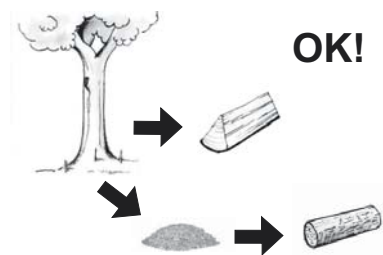
The quality and the drying of the wood are of prime importance for the fireplace to operate at its best (heater power and yield, cleanliness of glass).

Quality wood is:

- Dry wood that has been drying for at least 2 years in a ventilated sheltered area.

- Use logs from broad-leaved trees in preference to those from conifers, which tend to burn quickly and produce lots of soot. In order of preference: hornbeam, oak, beech.

- It is also possible to use logs of compressed wood shavings and briquettes.



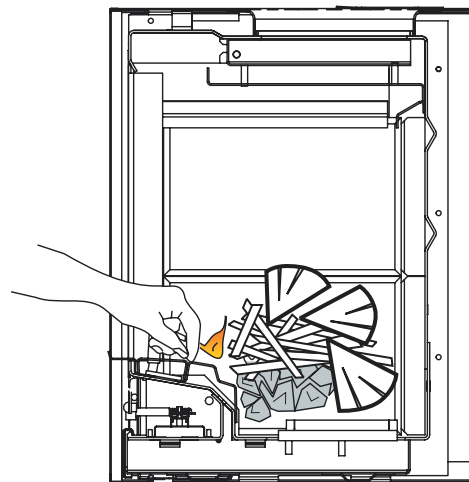
An excessive load of wood leads to:

- A reduction in yield and an increase in wood consumption.
- A significant loss of heat through the chimney.
- Premature ageing of the fireplace.



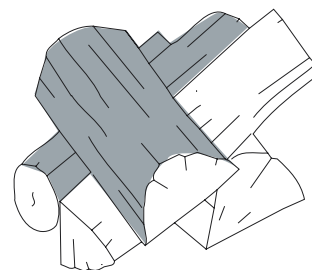
### 1.3.1. Lighting

1. Open the air control to maximum: thermostat 9.  
Place the grill in open position (lever to the left).
2. Lay firelighter or crumpled-up newspaper.  
Finish off with kindling.  
The use of inflammable liquids is prohibited.  
Lay 2-3 split logs (depending on size).
3. Set light to it.
4. To avoid condensation of fumes on the glass and to facilitate starting the fire: Leave the door slightly ajar to prevent the glass sooting up, as its still too low temperature causes condensation and deposit of particles.
5. As soon as there are strong flames and the glass is sufficiently warm, close the door completely.
6. Start the fan (Variator ON)
7. When the fire is blazing and the appliance is hot, close the grill (lever to the right), close the ashtray and adjust the thermostat to the required position.
8. Adapt the fan speed to the quantity of hot air you need. But when there is a fire, it must ALWAYS be turned to at least the minimum.



### 1.3.2. Ideal rate for good yield

1. Choose split logs (1,2 or 3 depending on the quantity of heat needed).
2. Try to pile them in staggered rows to encourage gas exchanges.
3. Put the thermostat on 7-8.
4. Put the fan on maximum .



For better yield, it is best to have the thermostat on 7-8 and load log-by-log depending on the quantity of heat you need.

This also enables you to keep the glass, bricks and chimney cleaner.

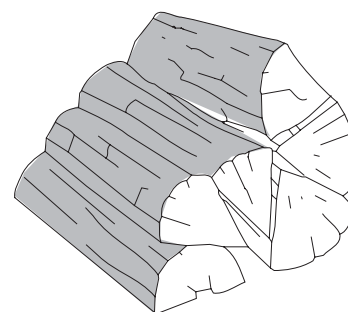
The maximum permitted load at maximum rate is 4kg/hr

### 1.3.3. Reduced rate and long-lasting combustion

The maximum permitted load in one go at reduced rate is 7kg.

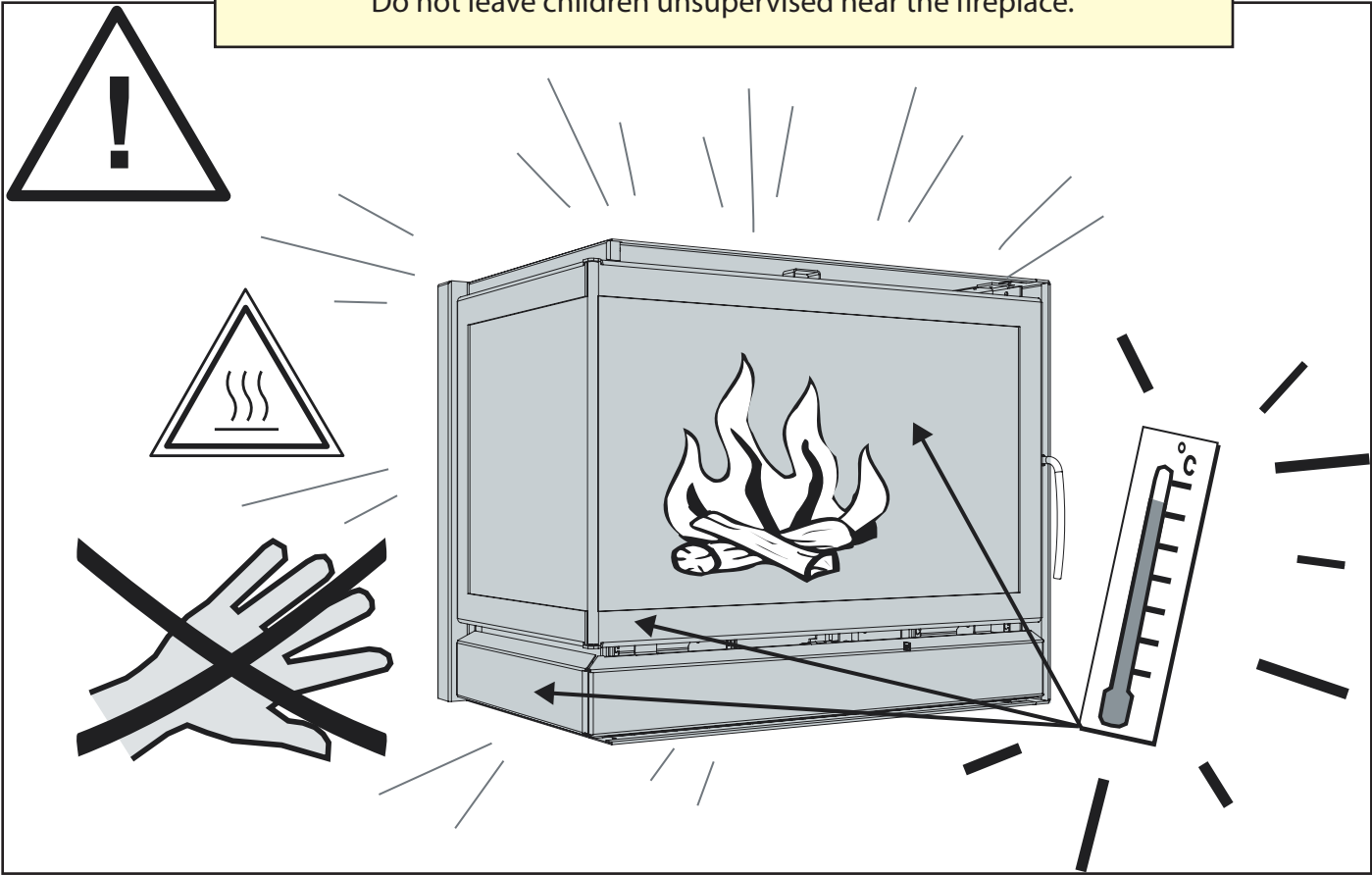
1. Keep a 3 to 5 cm bed of embers at the bottom of the fireplace.
2. Choose logs with a very wide section.
3. Position the thermostat according to the draught of your chimney. A reduced rate is generally achieved between 0 and 3. This kind of load can only be used at reduced rate, to produce a long-lasting fire.

Piling logs in parallel encourages a long-lasting fire. Add more logs when there are only embers left, just after the last flames die out.

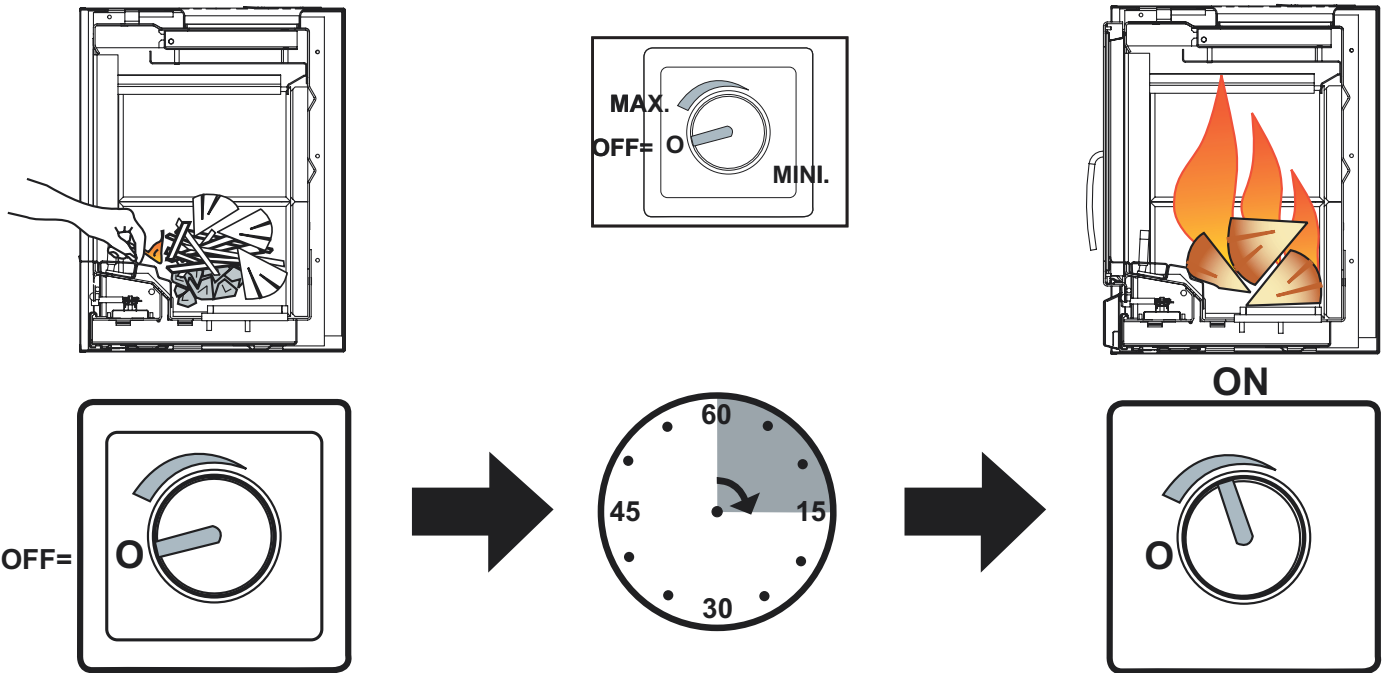


Continuous use at reduced rate may, through condensation, cause an accumulation of soot in the chimney, and thereby a risk of chimney fire, and dirty the glass more quickly.

**ATTENTION!**  
When the fireplace is being used, and even if there are no more flames, certain accessible parts of the appliance are at very high temperatures.  
Do not leave children unsupervised near the fireplace.



#### 1.4. Fans and speed variator

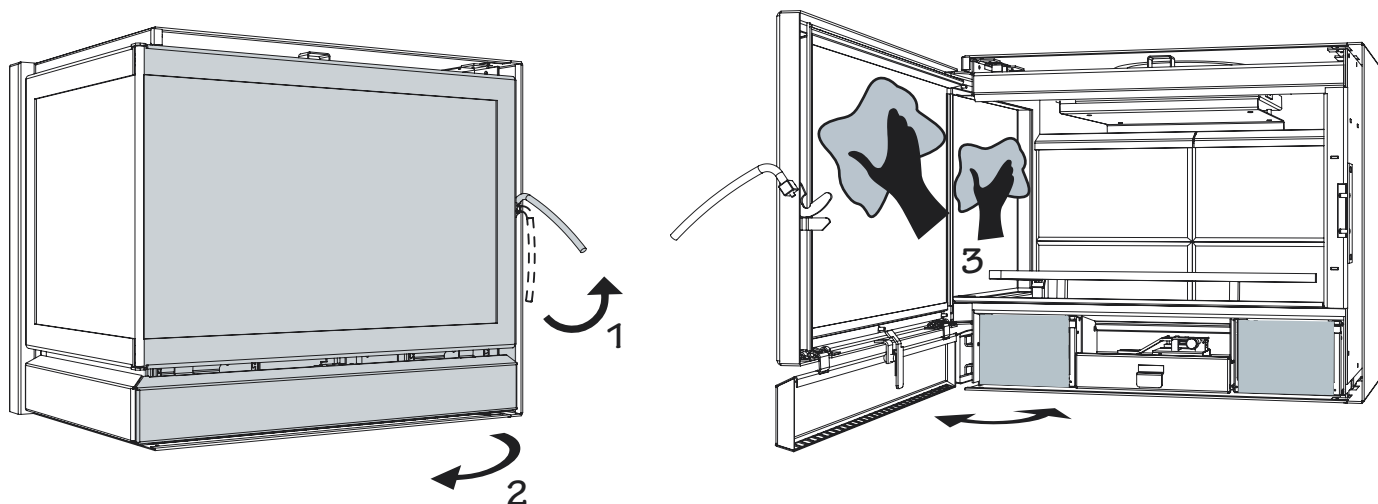


## 2. Maintenance:

### 2.1. Everyday maintenance

#### GLASS

To clean the glass, open the door using the following procedure.



#### ATTENTION !

- Do not clean the glass when it is hot.
- Spray the product\* on the centre of the glass, then spread it using a cloth or absorbent paper.
- Do not use water and/or cleaning products on the painted areas.
- For stubborn marks, it is possible to use a blade for scraping ceramic hobs.

\*We recommend use of the cleaning product "BG Clean", available from your dealer.  
"BG Clean" does not contain caustic soda and is biodegradable.

#### AIR DISTRIBUTOR

Where necessary, unblock the air inlet holes.

#### GRILLS

Make sure that there are no obstacles restricting their movement.

#### DUST FILTERS

Clean them with a vacuum cleaner and, where necessary, with water. New filters can be obtained from your supplier.

#### THERMOSTAT

Check that it turns properly.  
Your supplier is authorised to check the setting.

#### DOOR

Check that the stainless steel seal is airtight.  
If necessary, your supplier can adjust and/or replace it. Check that both the lock and the opening safety work properly. This is in order to ensure good yield and clean glass.

#### ASHTRAY DOOR

Check the condition of the seal and if necessary replace it to ensure airtightness.  
Check the operation of the spring clip.

## 2.2. Annual servicing

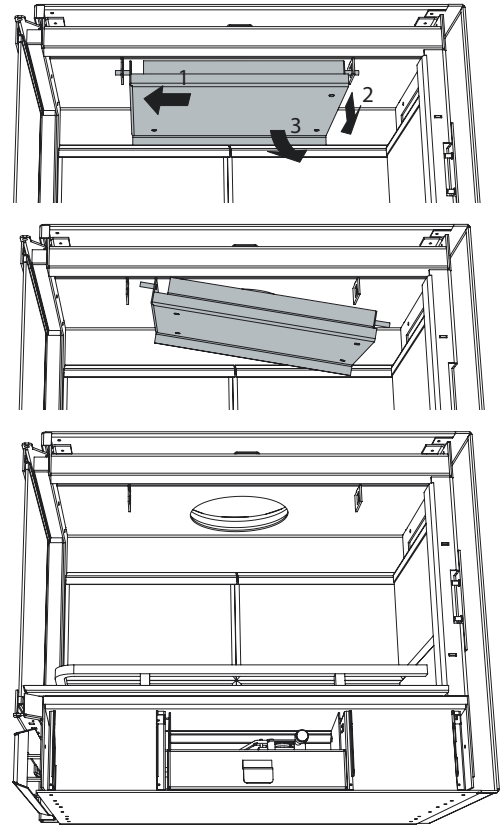
### CHIMNEY-SWEEPING

Have the chimney swept at least once a year, not only to comply with the law, but also for safety reasons.

- Remove the baffle, as shown in the drawing.
- Place the grill in closed position (wood).
- Close the door, thermostat and ashtray door.
- Simply clean up any fallen dust with a vacuum cleaner.

Take advantage of the chimney-sweeping to check the condition of the chimney and connections.

- Reposition the baffle following the instructions in reverse.



### REFRACTORY BRICKS

A split brick may still play a protective role. However, a missing piece will need to be replaced to maintain effective protection of the heating unit. Individually, bricks are easily-replaceable wear parts. It is recommended that you change a part that is too damaged.

### LUBRICATION

With frequent use, it is recommended that the following parts be lubricated annually:

- door and gate: hinges and lock.
- thermostat: control shaft.

**DO NOT USE NORMAL LUBRICANT.** At high temperatures the latter will dry out and cause seizing up. If necessary, clean the surfaces thoroughly, then apply a LUBRICANT RESISTANT TO HIGH TEMPERATURES, available from your dealer.

### PAINTING METAL PARTS

Do not use water and/or cleaning products on painted parts.

Stained areas may be restored using special B&G high temperature aerosol paint, which is available from your dealer.

### FANS

Disconnect the electricity supply, remove the filter supports (remove the 2 locking screws), disconnect the fans then remove them. Clean the impeller blades using a brush (compressed air is prohibited). Reassemble everything.

### 3. Spare parts

## 4. Faults

FAULTS	SOLUTIONS
<i>GLASS GETS DIRTY TOO QUICKLY</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Check if the fuel is damp</li> <li>- Use the thermostat on 7-8</li> </ul>
FAN <i>Does not work any more</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Check the two motors are working</li> <li>- Check the micro switch</li> <li>- Check (and replace) the variator fuse</li> <li>- Check the temperature switch (option)</li> <li>- Check (and restore) the power supply.</li> </ul>
FAN Works but the flow is weak	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Clean or replace the filters</li> <li>- Clean the impeller blades.</li> </ul>
DRAUGHT Too strong	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Consult your supplier.</li> </ul>
DRAUGHT Too weak, possibly with fumes leaking into the room	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Check the chimney (see installation instructions)</li> <li>- Remove any obstructions. Have the chimney swept</li> <li>- Check if there is any improvement when a window facing the prevailing wind is open</li> <li>- Try the fireplace without baffle</li> </ul>
Disruptions connected with weather conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- If this condition is permanent, consult your supplier.</li> </ul>
THE FIRE LACKS INTENSITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Check if the fuel is damp</li> <li>- Check the thermostat (put it on 7-8 and check its movement)</li> <li>- Empty the ashtray</li> <li>- Unblock the distributor holes.</li> </ul>
THERMOSTAT DOES NOT SHUT: - A foreign body is preventing the valve from closing - Mechanical blockage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Remove the foreign body</li> <li>- Replace the thermostat.</li> </ul>
THERMOSTAT STAYS SHUT: 1. On COLD, the valve only raises from medium positions 2. On COLD, the does not raise any more	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Recalibrate the setting</li> <li>- Replace the thermostat</li> </ul>
UNCONTROLLABLE FIRE: - DOOR of ashtray open or not airtight - DOOR of fireplace not airtight - Thermostat no longer closes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Check the ashtray door closes properly</li> <li>- Check the seal, and replace it where necessary</li> <li>- Readjust the door seal setting</li> <li>- Readjust the position of the lock roller</li> <li>- Check operation of the thermostat</li> </ul>

In the event of a CHIMNEY FIRE, close immediately the door and the ashtray door, turn off the thermostat.

## 5. Guarantee

### DURATION and LIMITATION

- 6 years guarantee on: the overall structure.
- 2 years guarantee on: removable parts.
- 2 years guarantee on: fan and speed variator.
- no guarantee on: glass, bricks.

### RESERVES

Bodart and Gonay reserves the right to modify its appliances, catalogues, instructions for use, independently, at any time, and without notice.

The validity of the guarantee is annulled in the event of non-compliance with the requirements and recommendations in these instructions.

Maintenance under guarantee will be carried out exclusively through the dealer on presentation of the purchase invoice.

Parts will only be delivered in exchange for faulty parts.

### EXCLUSION

Accidents, damage and malfunctions connected with:

- Unsuitability of the rated power of the appliance for the heat requirements of the premises;
- Incorrect installation or connections;
- Insufficient or excessive draught;
- Misuse;
- Incompatible, destructive and/or damp fuel (treated wood);
- Consumption beyond limits of use;
- Inadequate maintenance;
- Use of electrical and electronic components not approved by Bodart and Gonay;
- Any internal modification or alteration to the fireplace;
- Transportation and installation.

Transportation and packaging costs.

Any costs not agreed in advance by Bodart & Gonay.

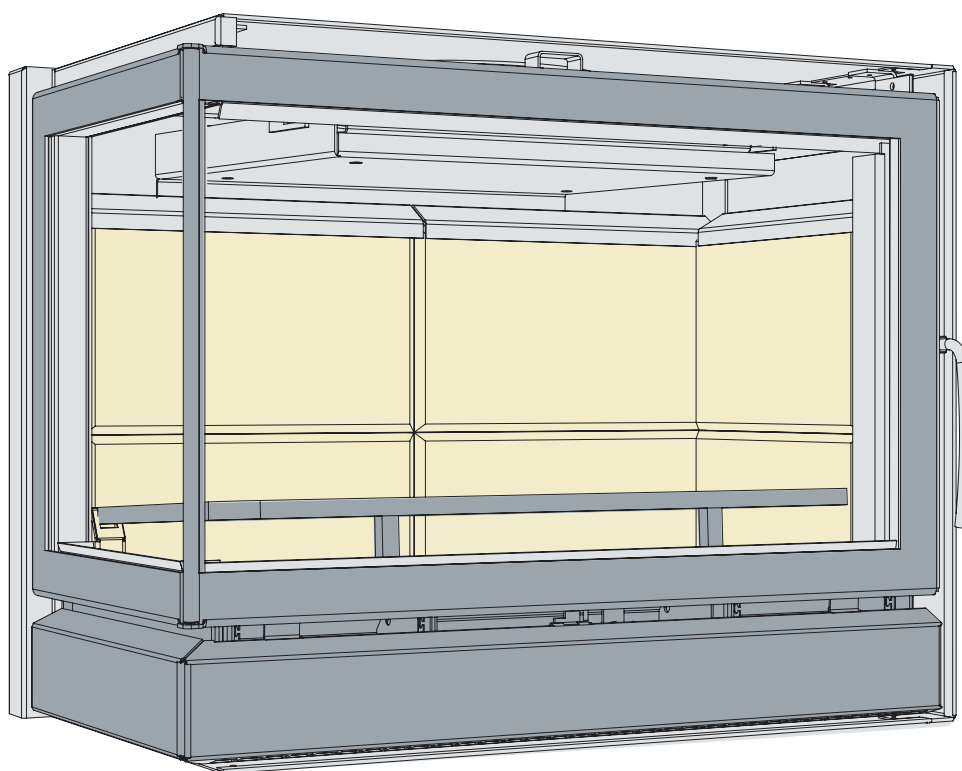
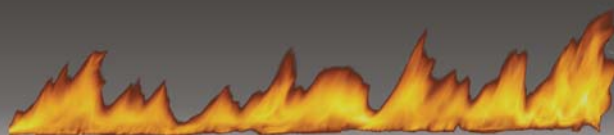
Costs resulting from non-use of the appliance.

### EFFECTIVE DATE


The guarantee takes effect from the date written on the invoice. The invoice is the sole authentic document for the guarantee.

# Installation instructions

BODART  
& GONAY ®



## Scope

07DHSCOA **Attention:** Remove the instructions from the fireplace and give them to the client, along with the necessary instructions (explanations and demonstrations).  Scope 13

## INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

1. Flue	15
2. Outside air supply	16
3. Convection air	16
4. Installation	17
4.1. Recommendations	17
4.2. Alcove	18
4.3. Electricity	18
4.4. Putting the fireplace in place	18
5. Options	19
5.1. Frames	19
5.2. Temperature switch	19

### 8. Check list:

Check the different minimum fitting dimensions (take options into account!) See p.17.

If these dimensions are not followed, it is no longer possible to disassemble the different mechanisms!

Levelling the fireplace.

Position the chimney connection pipe and the hot air outlet connection.

No combustible materials (wood, wallpaper) on the ceiling and on the walls around hot air outlets.

For combustible materials on the floor, a safe distance of 80 cm is required.

Combustion air circuit control. See p.4.

Convection air circuits control. See p.4.

The chimney outlet has a cowl. See p.15.

Installation of frame (option) before building work. See p.19.

# 1. Flue

## Recommendations

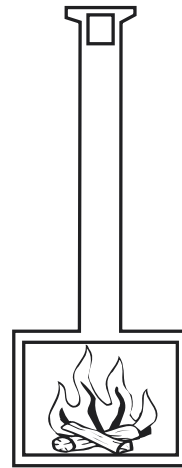
The flue must be built according to good practice, the most important elements of which are as follows:

- Minimum height (distance between connection and top of chimney stack) will be 5 m.

- Section: Ø 200 cm to Ø 180 cm\*

\*the section of the chimney can be reduced to this value in the case of a straight chimney of min. 6 m, insulated, without change in section with chimney outlet away from areas affected by wind.

Make sure however that this reduction in section is as high up as possible (for example: reduce the section at the level of connection with the ceiling).

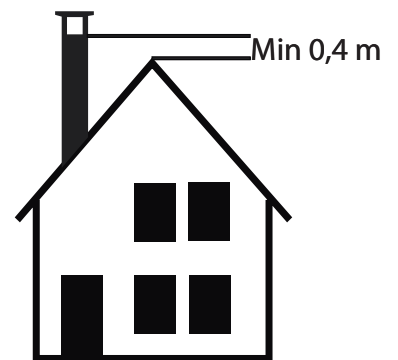


- the flue must be heat insulated.

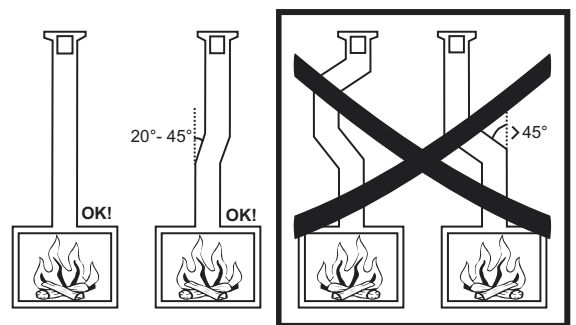
- the chimney outlet (stack) and its location are very important, it is absolutely necessary that the outlet has a cowl to prevent rain reaching the fireplace.

Ask advice from a chimney maker (any device contracting the section of the outlet must be avoided).

- the presence of obstacles near the chimney outlet must be taken into account.



- An individual flue does not have more than 2 cantings (i.e. changes in direction). The angle of these cantings with the vertical generally speaking should not exceed 20°, or 45° for a smooth metal flue.



- The flue must allow recovery of soot (sweepable).

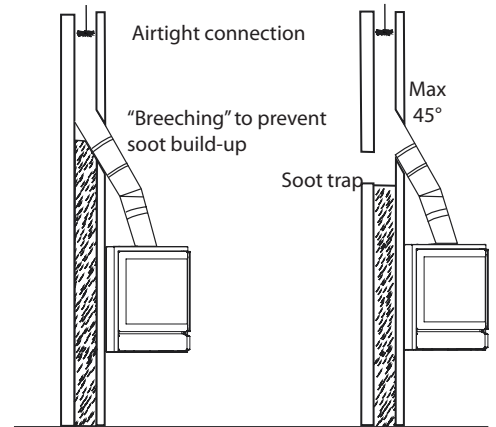
- Only connect one appliance per flue.

### FOR AN EXISTING FLUE:

It is essential to check, in addition to airtightness, emptiness and overall stability, the compatibility of the fireplace and if necessary, line the flue, or even modify the chimneystack.

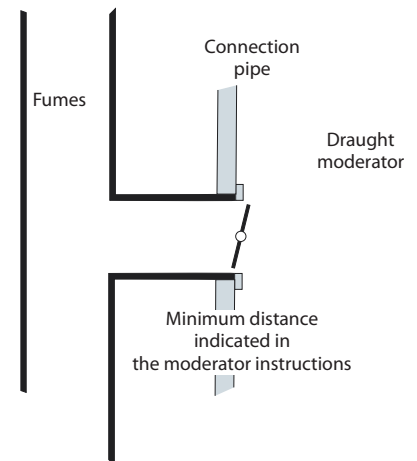


- In case of a double flue:
  - choose the best,
  - seal the unused one.
- In case of a side connection on an existing flue, carry out one of the following two assemblies:
- It is essential that the connection is airtight.



## DRAUGHT REGULATOR or MODERATOR

When one or several parameters of the flue (e.g. large height) cause concern about a very high draught (over 40 Pa), it is advisable to fit an automatic draught regulator. It must always be installed as near as possible to the fireplace and outside the hood or inside the hood if it is easily visible and accessible. It must be easy to supervise.



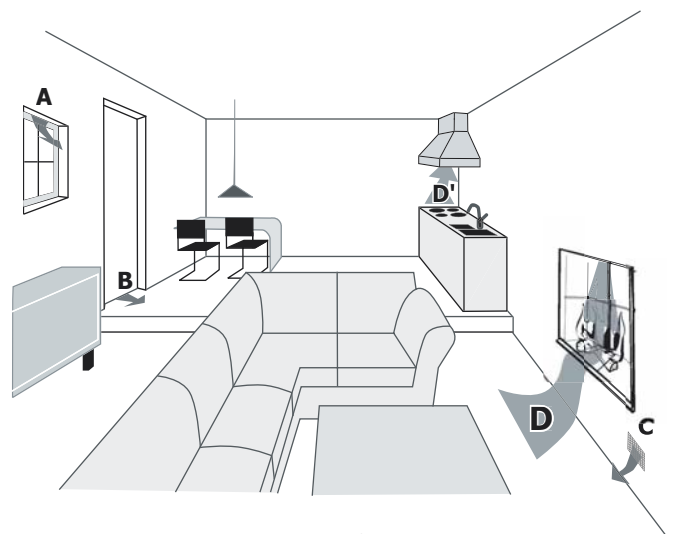
## 2. Combustion air and outside air supply:

When a fireplace burns wood, it consumes air, which means that a certain quantity of air exits by the chimney D.

This air must be compensated for by the normal inlets, A and B, and if the latter are insufficient, a new clean air inlet C must be added. The presence of a ventilator hood in the same living space creates an additional air outlet D', which must also be compensated for.

Indicative value of C in accordance with the diameter of the chimney and the airtightness of the house:

- Ø 20 cm chimney -> inlet Ø 10 cm (79 cm<sup>2</sup>)
- Ø 18 cm chimney -> inlet Ø 9 cm (64 cm<sup>2</sup>)



- Preferably, this inlet will be near the fireplace. This is in order to avoid currents of cold air across the room, a vacuum in the premises and to help let fresh air in.

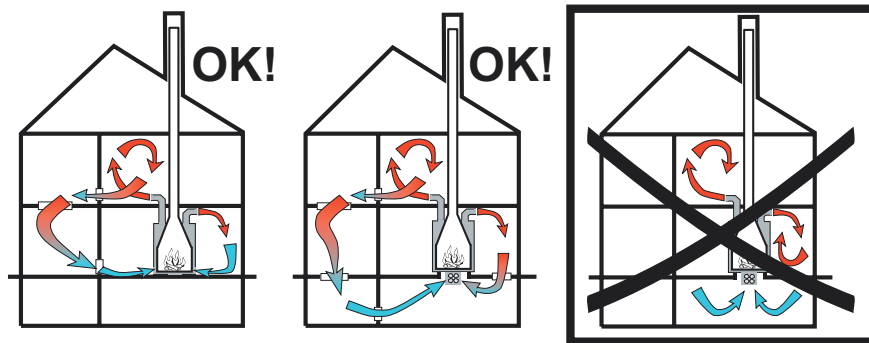
## 3. Convection air (hot air):

Hot air produced by the fireplace leaves directly by the space above the door.

However, it is possible to connect, in addition, 2 hot air pipes on the top of the fireplace. This allows even more heat to be extracted and/or the heat to be sent to a different room from the one where the fireplace is situated. The contribution of these outlets remains restricted to +/- 1 KW per outlet. Heat-insulated pipes are recommended for the appliance to work at its best (they create a «draught» for convection air).

When installing these pipes, limit the length and changes in direction, bend at an angle at the widest change in direction and avoid the use of outlet grills with a low permeability coefficient, as the resulting losses in speed reduce the effectiveness of hot air outlets.

- If hot air is sent to another room, it is essential to fit an air return port with section at least equivalent to the hot air outlets. This is very important so as not to create a vacuum in the room, which would cause the fireplace to malfunction.
- Convection air circuits must also be taken into account (see the convection diagrams below).

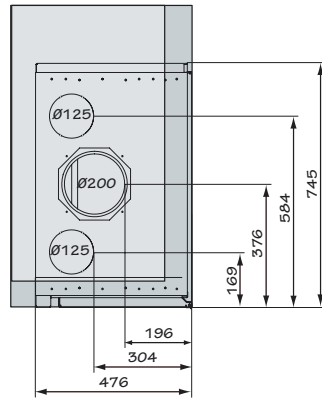
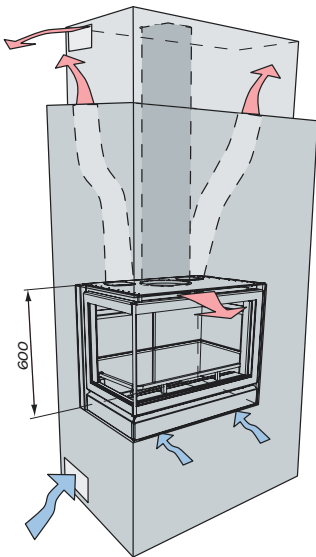


## 4. Installation

### 4.1.Recommendations

- The chimney must be suitable.
- To avoid losses of heat in the pipes, it is recommended that they are insulated.
- The fireplace must be level.
- Check that the door works properly (side opening).
- After connection to the chimney, we advise you to light a fire.
- It is possible not to insulate the fireplace at all. In this case, it is essential that air can circulate around the fireplace, which allows at the same time for heat to be recovered. The decorative chimney must then allow clean air to enter at the bottom and leave at the top. (See drawing in 4.2.) However if the fireplace is against one of the outside walls of the house, it is preferable to insulate it from this wall.
- **COMBUSTIBLE MATERIALS:** they are to be prohibited in the immediate surroundings of the fireplace, hot air outlets and the chimney flue. A safe distance on the floor of 80 cm is required. Please note that when opening the door, burning embers can be projected several metres.
- **INSULATING MATERIALS:** use «HIGH TEMPERATURE» materials like certain rock wools. In all cases, these materials must not be in contact with convection air (DO NOT USE GLASS WOOL).

## 4.2. Alcove



- Clear the way for connection to the chimney and, if necessary, the hot air pipes. Remove any hoods and dampers.
- Insulate the outside walls.
- In the case of new building work, it is PROHIBITED to rest the building work on top of the Scope.

## 4.3. Electricity

- Remove the filter support from your chosen side corresponding to the power supply (unscrew the 2 fixing screws, then pivot them and remove the filter support).
- Bring the flexible power cable to face the port fitted in the appliance. Make sure there is enough length for the connection and for any subsequent simple maintenance. If, in order to connect, you have removed a protective plug, place it on the unused connector of the second fan.

All installation and maintenance operations on the fan and the variator must be done with the power supply disconnected.

## 4.4. Putting the fireplace in place:

1. Dismantle the removable parts.
  - the baffle (see dismantling the baffle).
  - the refractory bricks and grills.
2. Introduce and position the fireplace in the alcove. Make sure it is level (front/back and left/right).
3. Connect the hot air collars, if necessary, via the chimney outlet.
4. Through the inside of the fireplace, look for the collar and pull it until it jams. Then pull down the bottom retainers.

## 5. Options:

### 5.1. Frames:

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