



**BEDIENUNGSANLEITUNG & GARANTIEKARTE
 MODE D'EMPLOI & CARTE DE GARANTIE
 ISTRUZIONI OPERATIVE & CARTOLINA DI GARANZIA
 INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE & WARRANTY CARD
 BEDIENINGSHANDLEIDING & GARANTIEBEWIJS**

Bitte kleben Sie hier Ihre Garantie-Nr. auf
 (siehe Ofenrückseite bzw. Aufkleber Feuerraumscheibe).

Veuillez coller votre N° de garantie à cet endroit
 (voir la face arrière du poêle ou l'autocollant sur la vitre du foyer).

Applicare qui il vostro numero di garanzia
 (vedi parte posteriore della stufa, ossia l'etichetta della lastra del focolare).

Please affix your warranty number here
 (located on the back of the stove and on the sticker attached to the fire chamber window).

Plakt u hier s.v.p. uw garantienummer in
 (zie de achterzijde van de kachel en de sticker op de kachelruit).

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Dear Customer,

You have decided to buy a HASE tiled stove.

Traditional craftsmanship, elegant design and the latest combustion technology guarantee you years of enjoyment in front of your GALERIA stove.

The bodywork of the HASE stove comprises strong modern welded steel plates. Insulating tiles in the fire box and special temperature-resistant paint guarantee the stability and durability of all HASE models.

The top quality of all the materials is a matter of course for us as is the greatest possible care we take in production. All control elements are easily located and simple to use.

Please read through these operating instructions carefully. They will give you helpful hints and useful tips to increase the pleasure you get from your stove.

We hope that you will enjoy many happy hours around your new HASE stove.

**Your
HASE-Kaminofenbau GmbH**

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1.1 Legal building regulations

Before installing your tiled stove we recommend that you talk to your local chimney sweep. He will advise you on the relevant building regulations, supply permission and perform the acceptance test.

Also check whether the room in which the GALERIA stove is to be installed has an adequate supply of fresh air. If the windows and doors are sealed it may be that the necessary supply of fresh air is no longer ensured and the draught levels required by your stove may be insufficient. The performance of your tiled stove is also dependent on the draught from your chimney. This may be impaired by the cross section of your chimney or an effective chimney height of less than 4.50 m. The effective chimney height is the distance between the flue gas intake in the chimney and the top of the chimney pot.

1.2 Type of construction

Construction: stoves are distinguished as belonging to construction class 1 or class 2. Stoves of class 1 can only be operated when the firebox is closed. They may be connected to chimneys used for other purposes. For reasons of safety, they are equipped either with self-closing doors, or the size of the opening is restricted.

Because of its design, the fire box opening of the GALERIA corresponds to type 1.

1.3 The flue pipe

The GALERIA must be connected to a flue pipe whose internal diameter is 150 mm. All the parts must be fitted extremely accurately at the connection points. The pipe must be sealed well in the chimney entrance and must not project into the cavity of the chimney otherwise smoke extraction will be impaired.

1.4 Heat-sensitive materials

If the floor is flammable, for example, if made of wood, plastic or is carpeted, etc., a floor plate must be used. (Please also read Chapter 5: Safety).

1.5 Mounting of External Doors

1. Turn the stainless steel tubes with the slots towards the front. Please pay attention that the slot of the lower bearing (cf. figure 1, pos. a) matches with the slot of the stainless steel tube. Hang the doors as is shown in figure 1. Turn the stop screws (cf. figure 1, pos. b) in such a position that the external doors do not touch the stove casing when closed.

Attention: In order to prevent the external doors from getting damaged these must be turned in such a way that they are outside of the radiation area when the stove is operated.

2. Insert the enclosed soapstone into the opening on the front of the GALERIA.

3. Modification from exit above: cf. figure 2.

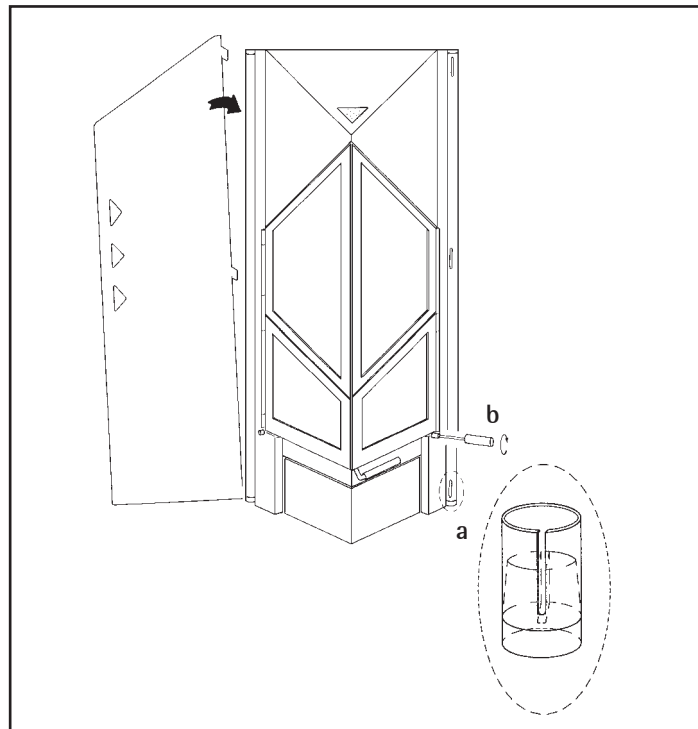


Fig. 1

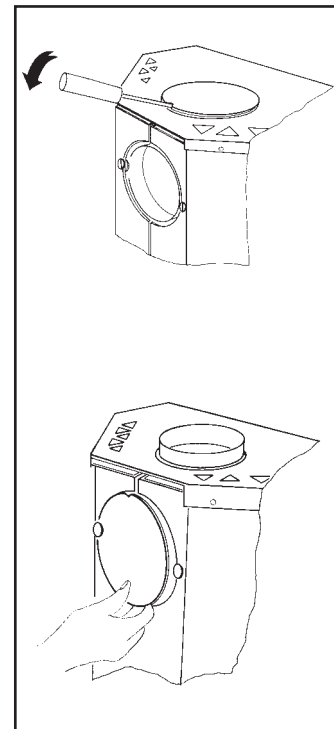


Fig. 2

2.1 Fuels

In accordance with the First Ordinance on the Implementation of the Federal Emission Reduction Law, only fuels which generate low quantities of smoke may be used in stoves. For the GALERIA this is exclusively:

- natural wood with bark, eg. in the form of logs or bricks.

The following should NOT BE BURNED:

- painted or plastic-coated wood
- wood treated with wood preservatives
- domestic waste
- paper briquettes (pollutants: cadmium, lead, zinc)
- damp wood (residual moisture content over 20%)

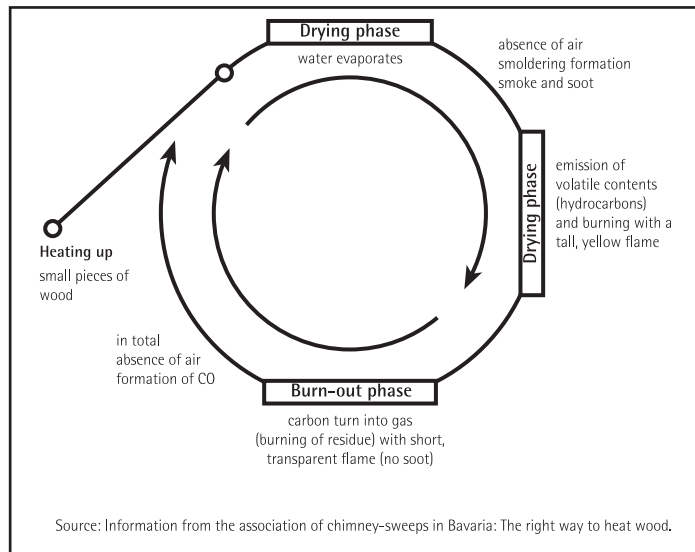


Fig. 3: The combusting process

If the above materials are burned they not only generate unpleasant smells but also emissions which damage the environment and are harmful to the health. Highly resinous kinds of wood (eg. spruce, pine, fir) tend to give off large quantities of sparks. These types of wood should only be burned with the doors closed. Twigs and sticks of wood should only be used for lighting the fire.

2.2 The combustion process

The following conditions must be met for burning solid fuels:

- The necessary supply of oxygen must be available. This is generally taken from the ambient air.
- The ignition temperature must be achieved. This means the temperature at which the fuel continues to burn without interruption whilst giving off

large quantities of heat.

Steel expands very slightly on heating and contracts again to the same degree on cooling. The steel of which your chimney stove is made also reacts to fluctuations in temperature. Your stove is however designed in such a way as to allow the metal room to expand and contract without damaging the stove. During the firing process the internal action in the steel produces a crackling noise.

Wood combustion can be broken down into three phases:

1. Drying phase

The moisture still contained in the air-dried wood (approx. 15 - 20%) is evaporated. This is done at temperatures of approx. 100°C. The wood must be provided with heat during the warming phase for this purpose, which can be achieved by quick-burning wood.

2. Degasification phase

At temperatures of between 100°C and 150°C the contents of the wood start (slowly at first) to decompose and gasify and the wood begins its thermal decomposition. At temperatures over 150°C

the gas development increases strongly. The proportion of volatile components makes up around 80% of the wood substance. The actual combustion begins with the ignition of the resulting gases at a temperature of around 225°C (ignition temperature) with the emission of heat. There must be an adequate supply of oxygen available for this purpose. The peak of the combustion process is reached at a temperature of around 300°C. The reaction is now so turbulent that the largest amount of heat is released at this point. Flame temperatures of up to 1100°C are possible.

3. Burn-off phase

Glowing charred wood remains after the volatile components have been burned off. This wood burns slowly and almost without flames at a temperature of approx. 800°C.

These processes do not only take place consecutively in a wood fire, however, but also simultaneously. The combustion process is shown in the schematic diagram (s. Figure 3).

2.3 The combustion products

From a chemical point of view wood mainly consists of the elements carbon, hydrogen and oxygen.

Wood contains almost no substances which are critical from an environmental point of view, such as sulphur, chloride and heavy metals. Therefore after the total combustion of wood the main gaseous products are carbon dioxide and water vapour as well as a small quantity of wood ash which is the solid combustion product.

If the wood does not combust fully on the other hand, a series of pollutant substances may be emitted, such as carbon monoxide (toxic), acetic acid, phenols, methanol (toxic), formaldehyde, soot and tar.

2.4 Your contribution to protecting the environment

Whether your stove protects or harms the environment depends to a large extent on how you operate it and the type of fuel you use (see Section 2.1).

The following hints are intended to help you with this:

- Use only dry wood, leaf-wood like birch and beech are most suitable. (see Sections 2.6 and 2.7)
- Only use small pieces of wood to light the fire. These will burn more easily than large logs and the temperature required for total combustion of the wood will be reached more quickly.
- Do not place too much wood in the stove at one time. It is better to add smaller quantities more frequently. The quantity of wood must always be adjusted to the amount of heat required.

The quality of the combustion process can be checked very easily by means of the following features:

- *The colour and characteristics of the ash.* If the combustion process is good the result will be fine white ash. Dark colouration indicates that the ash contains charcoal residue. The burn-off phase in this case has been incomplete.

- *The colour of the flue gases emitted from the chimney.*

In this respect remember the following: the less colour in the flue gases emitted from the chimney, the better the quality of the combustion process.

2.5 Heating between seasons

Between seasons (in spring and autumn) you may experience draught difficulties in the chimney if the outdoor temperature is over 16°C. If no draught can be created at these temperatures by a quick fire (temporary generation of great heat by rapidly burning paper or thin wood chippings) you should not light the stove.

2.6 Wood moisture content and calorific value

The calorific value of the wood depends largely on the wood moisture content. The more water the wood contains, the more energy must be used to evaporate it. This energy is then lost for heating. The more moisture the wood contains, therefore, the less its calorific value. An example: freshly cut wood has a moisture content of approx. 50% and a calorific value of around 2.3 kWh/kg; wood which has been well dried in the air, on the other hand, has a moisture content of approx. 15% and a calorific value of around 4.3 kWh/kg.

Therefore, if you use very moist wood you will have around half the heat output with the same quantity of wood

than when you use dried wood. To be also considered is the fact that if you burn moist wood, the resulting water vapour can condense in the flue pipe or chimney. This can lead to pitting or the chimney becoming sooted up. Furthermore, if the wood has a high moisture content the combustion temperature is reduced which prevents total combustion of all the wood components and causes considerable pollution. The energy content of the unburned wood is also lost.

It is quiet plain, therefore, that burning inadequately dried wood is irresponsible both from an economical and an ecological point of view.

2.7 Drying and storing wood

As explained under Section 2.6 low wood moisture content is of great importance. Therefore, the following provides a few tips on how to dry and store wood.

- Wood needs time to dry. It will dry in the air outdoors after approx. one to two years if stored properly.
- The wood should be stored ready for use after being sawn and split. This ensures rapid drying because smaller pieces of wood will dry better than logs several metres in length.
- Your logs should be stored in a ventilated, if possible sunny position and be protected from rain (ideally facing south).
- Leave a hand's width between the individual piles of wood so that air can get in between them and remove any escaping moisture.
- Do not cover the piles of wood with plastic foils or tarpaulins because the moisture will then be unable to escape.
- Do not stack fresh wood in a cellar since it will rot rather than dry for the lack of air movement.
- Only store dried wood in dry cellar rooms.

2.8 Assessment of the wood moisture content

For you as a stove user it is important to be able to assess whether your wood is air dry (with a residual moisture content less than 20%) or whether it must be stored for a longer period.

The air-dried condition has been reached when the moisture content of the wood is in balance with the ambient air, i.e. it no longer dissipates moisture to the air and no longer takes moisture out of the air. The weight of the wood is characteristic for the moisture balance. One method which allows you to assess the moisture content is described here. You must observe the points listed under Point 2.7 as a basis for optimum wood storage. Then proceed as follows:

- Take a log from various points in your wood pile.
- Mark these logs to enable you to identify them easily.
- Now weigh the logs on a kitchen scale and make a note of their weights.
- Now dry the logs artificially for several hours (eg. in a warm stream of convection air from the stove).
- Then placed the logs back in the wood pile where they were.

- Weigh the logs again one or two days later.

The moisture balance will be disturbed by drying the logs. The logs will therefore try to reproduce the balance after being dried by taking moisture out of the air. If they achieve the same weight as when they were first weighed they have absorbed the same quantity of water which they lost through being dried. This means that the moisture had balanced out before the wood was weighed for the first time.

If, on the other hand, they are still lighter, there was more water in them before they were weighed for the first time than required for the moisture balance. Therefore, these logs have to be stored for a while longer.

2.9 Cleaning and care

The stove and the flue pipe must be inspected and cleaned after the heating period, if necessary, more frequently.

2.9.1 Ash Safe and Disposal of Ashes

The ash safe is behind the roller-based utility compartment. By means of the enclosed handle, you can remove the cover plate in the back area of the combustion chamber bottom, sweep the ashes through the opening into the ash safe and dispose of them. Close the ash safe by means of the enclosed cover to ensure that no ashes can be blown off and your home remains clean when the ashes are disposed off.

Attention: Ashes should only be disposed of in cold condition.

2.9.2 Cleaning the Glass Pane

When properly used the secondary air produces an air curtain in front of the glass panels which at the same time delays them from becoming sooted up. A time-tested environment friendly method for cleaning the ceramic glass panels with materials which are available in every household is as follows:

Take:

- 1 ball of kitchen paper, newspaper, or the like
- wet it
- dip it into the cold wood ash
- wipe the glass with it
- wipe the glass with a clean ball of paper and the job is done.

For cleaning purposes, the entire glass front can be opened. Remove the screw (cf. figure 4, pos. c), and open the combustion chamber door. Draw out grip (fig. 5, pos. d) and push it up.

2.9.3 General

We will have to provide the steel stoves with a finish of heat-resistant paint. However, heat-resistant stove lacquers do not provide protection against corrosion, with the result that a rust film may form in unfavourable conditions, for example caused through:

- the use of too much water for cleaning the floor/base plate area.
- spilt water from boilers or dishes.
- the positioning in "moist rooms", e.g. conservatories, or the intermediate storage in the building carcass/garage

Clean areas covered in a rust film with emery paper and spray them with stove lacquer spray (available at your HASE specialist dealer).

Do not use any detergents containing acid (e.g. citrus or vinegar detergents) to clean the steel parts. Sufficient cleaning can be achieved by wiping the steel parts with a slightly dampened cloth.



Fig. 4

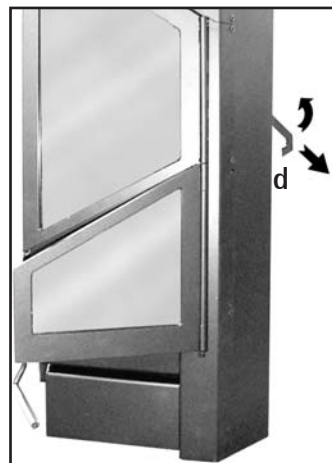


Fig. 5

3. The throttle flap

The throttle flap is fitted in the flue pipe and is used to regulate the flue gas flow. It is not fitted in every flue pipe and is also not absolutely essential. The influence of the throttle valve on the burn off is dependent on many factors, including the chimney height and cross section, the indoor and outdoor temperature, etc. When the handle is horizontal the throttle flap is closed.

If the fire box door is opened during the firing process, first of all the throttle valve must have been opened.

4. Initial operation

Please observe that during the first 2 to 3 firings a distinct odor will be experienced.

Procedure	Position of control elements
- Open the throttle flap entirely if your flue pipe has one	- Position handle along the length of the pipe
- Open fire box door	
- Sweep remaining ash and any unburned charcoal into the middle	
- Place screwed up newspaper, non-coated cardboard or wood wool into the middle of the firebox	
- Place dry wood chippings around the lighting material	
- Place 3 - 4 small pieces of wood around the outside	
- Light the material at several points	
- The fire box door should be left open slightly during lighting to prevent condensation on the glass	Leave the door slightly ajar (opening ca. 1 cm)
- Close the door when the wood is burning on all sides	
- After a short time add 3 - 4 small logs	

How to continue adding more wood

After the operating temperature has been reached, it is possible to operate the stove whilst producing very little pollution if a few basic rules are followed. The GALERIA has a nominal heating capacity of 9 kW. This means a fuel feed rate of approx. 2.9 kg of beech logs per hour. You can use these values as a guide. During the lighting phase you should add small logs. After heating temperature has been attained larger logs may be added.

The output of heat should only be regulated by the quantity of wood added.

5. Safety

The cover plate in the bottom of the combustion chamber should always be inserted in such a manner that it is tightly closing to prevent the tiled stove becoming overheated. **Never use methylated spirits; petrol or other flammable fluids to light the stove.**

Please do not keep easily inflammable objects in the odds and ends drawer.

Children should never be left unattended near the burning stove.

5.1 Safe distances

With flammable materials (eg. wood panelling, plastic cladding and curtains) the safe distance to the side is at least 45 cm and behind the stove it is at least 20 cm. Flammable floor materials (eg. carpet, wood or plastic flooring) must be protected to the front and side with a non-flammable covering (eg. tiles, marble or steel plate) (see Fig. 6).

According to DIN 18891 the following safe distances are valid when using a covering for the floor:

A = 58 cm

B = 48 cm

C = with flammable materials at least 20 cm

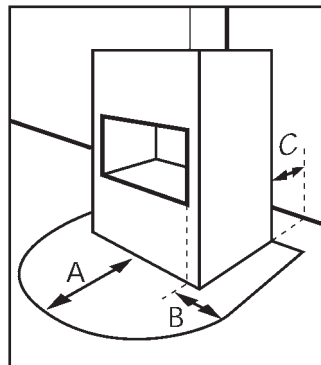


Fig.6: Dimensions of base plate

5.2 Radiation zone

No flammable or heat-sensitive materials are to be left within a distance of 80 cm in the radiation zone (see Fig. 7).



ATTENTION!

The stainless steel doors must be opened when the GALERIA is operated. They must not be within the reach of the radiation area

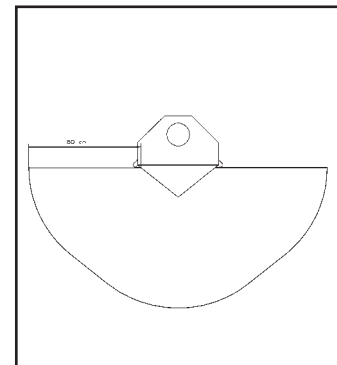


Fig.7 : Radiation zone

Problem	Cause	Remedy
The wood does not light or only does so slowly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The wood is too thick - The wood is too damp - The air supply is too low 	Section 4 Continue heating Section 2.8 Section 4 Lighting
The wood burns without a bright, yellow flame, smoulders or even goes out	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The wood is too damp - The air supply is too low - The throttle flap is closed too far 	Section 2.8 Section 4 Lighting Section 3
Too much soot is generated, the insulating tiles do not stay clean	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The wood is too damp - The air supply is too low - The quantity of wood is too small and thus the combustion chamber remains too cold 	Section 2.8 Section 4 Continue heating
Although the fire burns well the stove does not get warm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The chimney draught is too strong - Cover plate not tight 	Section 3 Section 5
The wood burns up too quickly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The chimney draught is too strong - The wood has been cut too small - Incorrect setting of operating elements 	Section 3 Section 4 Section 4
Smoke escapes into the room while the stove is burning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The air supply is too low - The throttle flap is closed too far - The chimney cross section is too small - The flue gas ducts in the stove pipe or chimney are badly sooted - The wind is blowing down the chimney 	Ensure supply of fresh air (i.e. open the window) Section 3 Fit a draught booster (flue gas fan) Section 2.9 Fit a wind guard on the chimney pot
The chimney becomes wet and sooty, condensate runs out of the stove pipe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The wood is too damp - The flue gases are too cold - The chimney is too cold - The chimney cross-section is too large 	Section 2.8 The stove pipe is too long and must be insulated The chimney must be insulated

Type description	GALERIA
Standard reference:	chimney stove to DIN 18891-1

The following data shall apply to the dimensions of the chimney in accordance with DIN 4705:

Operation with fire box closed (design type 1)

Nominal thermal output	9 kW
Waste gas mass flow rate	10 g/s
Waste gas outlet temperature	300 °C
Minimum delivery pressure at nominal thermal output	0,12 mbar
Minimum delivery pressure at 0,8x minimum thermal output	0,10 mbar

The nominal thermal output of **6 kW** indicated on the unit's type plate will be sufficient for provided that heating conditions are favorable **82 bis 200 m³** (volume in accordance with DIN 18893)

	Height	Width	Depth
Oven	136,0 cm	63,8 cm	58,0 cm
Fire box	45,0 cm	43,0 cm	35,0 cm
Fore box opening			500,0 cm²

Pipe	diameter internal 150 mm
Connection branch	rear (Top installation possible.)
Connection height back, pipe centre	124,0 cm

Combustion air inlet	diameter internal 100 mm
Connection height back, pipe centre	20,0 cm

Safety distances from flammable materials

