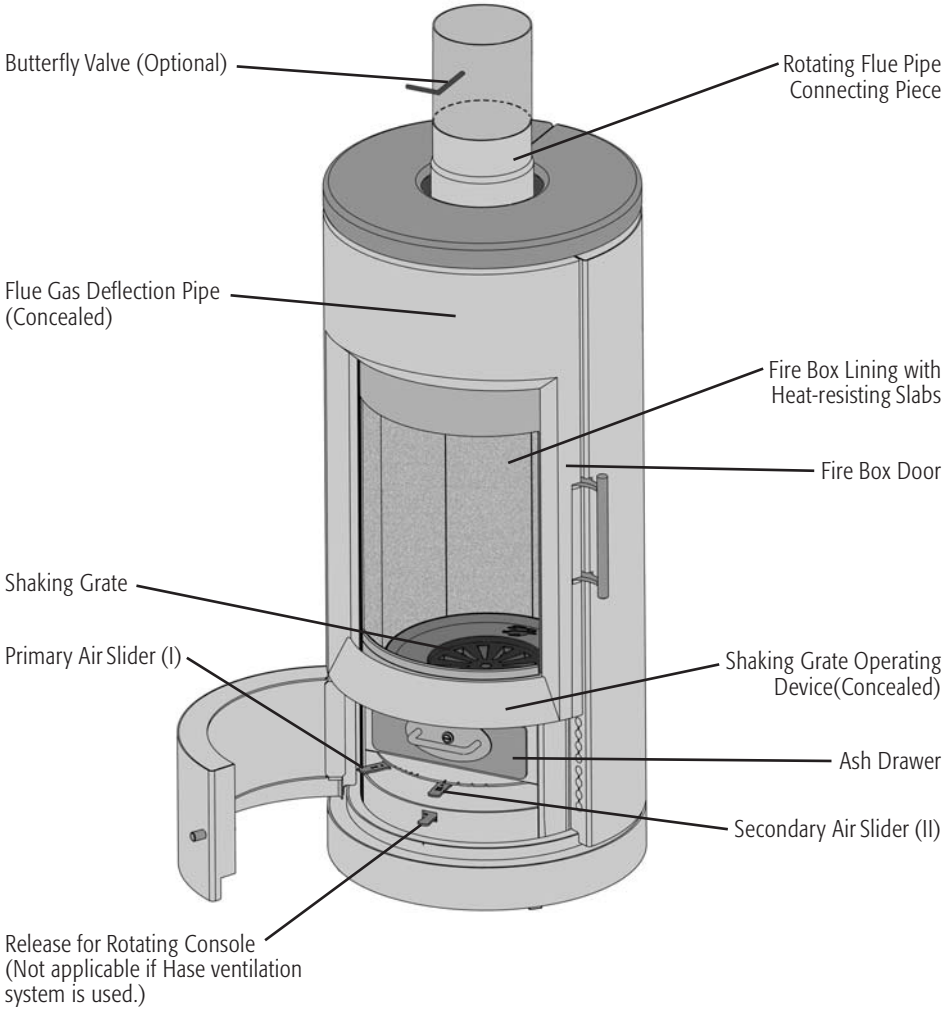
BARI

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

hase


Butterfly Valve (Optional)
Rotating Flue Pipe Connecting Piece
Flue Gas Deflection Pipe (Concealed)
Fire Box Lining with Heat-resisting Slabs
Fire Box Door
Shaking Grate
Primary Air Slider (I)
Shaking Grate Operating Device(Concealed)
Ash Drawer
Secondary Air Slider (II)
Release for Rotating Console (Not applicable if Hase ventilation system is used.)

BARI

Dear Hase Customer,

In purchasing a Hase stove, you have decided on a high-quality product.Traditional craftsmanship, classic design and state-of-the-art combustion technology guarantee many years of enjoyment with your BARI stove.

The stove body of your Hase stove is comprised of strong modern welded steel plates and stabilising steel bands. The stability and long service life of allHase models is ensured by the heat-resisting slabs in the fire box and the temperature-resistant special lacquer.

It goes without saying that we place great value in using materials of superior quality and take the utmost care in the manufacturing of our stoves.All the control elements are very conveniently located and easy to use.

Please carefully read through these operating instructions. They provide important instructions and offer useful tips for enjoying cosy hours around the fire.

We hope you will enjoy your new HaseFeuermöbel.

Yours sincerely,
Hase Kaminofenbau GmbH

Page

General Safety Instructions

Please make sure to also follow the installation conditions stipulated in the assembly and maintenance instructions.

Relevant Building Regulations

Before installing your stove, we recommend talking to your local planning officer. He or she will advise you on the relevant building regulations, grant you the permit and conduct the acceptance inspection. In addition, check whether the room in whichthe BARI is to be installed has an adequate supply of fresh air. If the windows and doors are sealed, the necessary supply of fresh air may not be ensured, which can interfere with the draught capability of your stove. The performance of the stove is also dependent on the draught from your chimney. This can be impaired by the cross section ofyour 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.

Construction Type

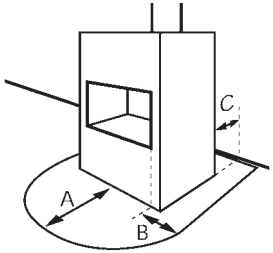
The BARI may only be operated when the fire box door is closed. It can be connected to chimneys already being used with other devices. For reasons of safety, it is equipped with a self-closing fire box door (Construction Type 1).

Safety Distances

For flammable materials (e.g. wood panelling, plastic cladding and curtains), the safety distance to the side of and behind the stove is a minimum of 20 cm.Flammable flooring materials (carpeting, wood or plastic) must be protected with a non-combustible covering (tiles, glass, marble or steel plates) extending to the front and side of the stove.

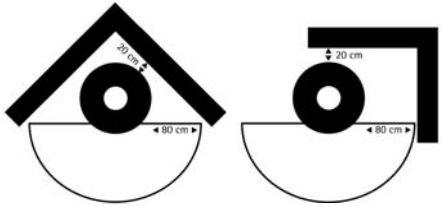
Pursuant to DIN 18891, the followingsafe distances apply whenusing a floor plate:

A = 50 cm
B = 30 cm



Distances to Heat-sensitive and Combustible materials

No flammable, combustible or heat-sensitive materials are to be located within a distance of 80 cm in the heat radiating area of the stove's window.

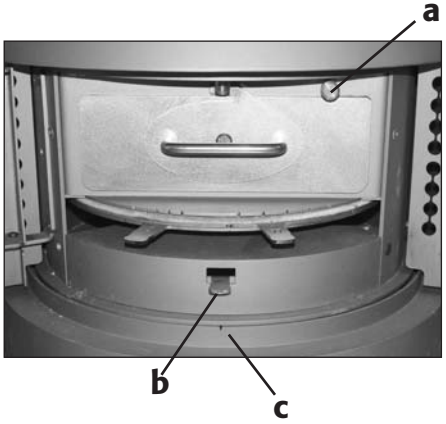


Never use spirits, petrol or other flammable fluids to light the stove. Children should never be left unattended near the burning stove.

Rotating Console

The BARI is equipped with a rotating console.
Just lift the handle **(b)** to release the latch and then rotate the BARI to the desired position. (Not applicable if Hase ventilation system is used.) When installing the BARI, ensure that the score **(c)** faces towards the front.

Observe safety distances to combustible or flammable materials!



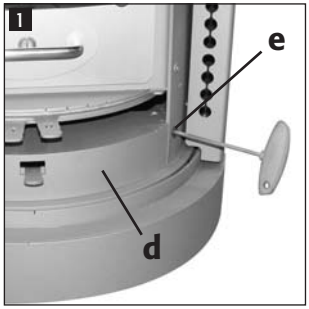
Flue Pipe

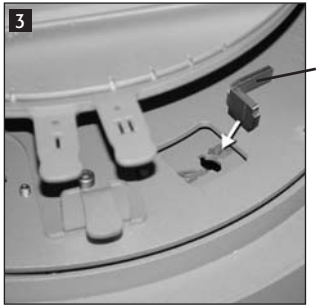
The BARI has to be connected to a flue pipe with an inside diameter of 150 mm. All parts have to be firmly attached at the connection junctions and tightly fastened (screws and rivets). The flue pipe section ending in the chimney draught has to be firmly fixed and secured so that it does notmove when the BARI is rotated.The pipe must be well sealed in the chimney entrance and cannot project into the cavity of the chimney, otherwise the venting flow (flue) will be impaired.For better operation, the rotating flue pipe connecting piece should be mounted on the stove's exit piece.

Adjusting and Changing the Angle of Rotation

Loosen screw **e** (Figure 1).
Lift and remove shield **d** (Figure 2).
In compliance with the safety regulations, rotate BARI to the right as far as possible.
Rotate the stove back to the left so that the locking point clicks into place.
Insert try-square **f** into the proper opening (Figure 3).
Adjust left side rotational area in the same way.
Reattach and screw shield back on.

2x 





Butterfly Valve

The butterfly valve is fitted in the flue pipe and used to regulate the flue gas flow. It is not fitted in all flue pipes or mandatorily required.The effect of the butterfly valve on the burn-off phase depends on many factors, including e.g. the chimney height and cross section, indoor and outdoor temperature, etc. When the handle's position is diagonal to the flue pipe, the butterfly valve is closed.

Ensure that the butterfly valve is opened before opening the fire box door during the burning phase.

Shaking Grate

The shaking grate serves to dispose of unburned components (ashes) into the ash drawer and supply combustion air during the warming up phase. It is operated via a slider **(a)** located to the lower right of the fire box.

Ash Drawer

The ash drawer must be emptied before it gets too full. Piled up ashes can prevent primary air from being supplied to the stove. Ensure that the ventilation path for the fresh air between the ash drawer and the bottom of the ash compartment remains clear, i.e. is not blocked by an accumulation of ashes.

For safety's sake, please make sure that the ashes are only removed once they are cold.

While the ash collects, the ash drawer is located in its upturned lid. To empty the drawer, pull out the lid, turn it over and slide it onto the ash drawer. This closes the ash drawer and prevents ashes from flying around, which in turn means your home stays clean when you dispose of the ash. To place the ash drawer back into the stove, proceed in the reverse order.

Fuels

Pursuant to the First Ordinanceon the Implementation of the German FederalImmission Control Act, only fuels which generate low quantities of smoke may be burned in stoves, in the form of natural, untreated wood logs or bricks.

For the most attractive fire, use beechwood logs.

If other types of wood are used, such as oak, birch, pine or larch, we recommend adding beechwood for picturesque dancing flames. Burning coniferous wood leaves behind a fine layer of flue ash that can swirl up when the fire box door is opened.Highly resinous wood (e.g. spruce, pine, fir) tend to emit flying sparks. Brushwood, kindling sticks and twigs should only be used for lighting the fire.

The following should NOT BE BURNED:

- **Varnished or plastic-coated wood**
- **Wood treated with wood preservatives**
- **Household waste**
- **Paper briquettes (pollutants:cadmium, lead, zinc)**
- **Damp or moist wood (residual moisturecontent over 20%)**

Combustion of the materials listed above not only gives off unpleasant odours, but also generates emissions that damage the environment and are harmful to the health.

Fuel Load Sizes

The thermal output depends on the amount of fuel burned (fuel load size). The following approximate values serve as a guide:

For a nominal thermal output of 6 kW:
Two logs totalling 1.5 kg together, burned for approx. 40 min. (Length of log: 20-25 cm)

For the lowest thermal output of 3 Kw:
One log weighing approx. 0.4 kg, burned for approx. 20 min.(Length of log: 20-25 cm)

The maximum fuel load size is 2 kg. Exceeding the maximum fuel load size leads to a danger of overheating, possibly resulting in damage to the stove and risk of a stove fire.

Initial Operation

Please note that the first 2 to 3 initial burning processes may emit a slight odour.

Please ensure that the room is sufficiently ventilated.

During shipment to you, moisture can accumulate in the stove's interior, which may possibly lead to the appearance of condensation on the stove and flue pipes. Please wipe off these areas immediately.
Your stove was degreased in a sandblasting machine before being lacquered. Despite careful and thorough inspection, there may still be some remaining small steel pellets, which can fall out of the stove during the installation process. These little steel pellets can be vacuumed up with a vacuum cleaner.

Lighting the Fire

A fast warming up phase is important since higher emission value rates can occur during the firing up phase. The slider settings described here are recommendations that apply under standard conditions. Depending on the weather conditions and the draught capability of your chimney, adjust the slider positions to the local conditions.

Procedure	Position of Control Elements
Completely open butterfly valve, if applicable.	Position handle of butterfly valve lengthways along the pipe.
Open fire box door.	
Open shaking grate.	Pull out shaking grate slider.
Completely open primary air.	Side primary air slider (I) all the way to the middle.
Completely open secondary air.	Side primary air slider (I) all the way to the middle.
Use a broom to sweep remaining ash and unburnedcharcoal into the centre.	
Place igniter into themiddle of the fire box, stackapprox. 0.5 kg dry wood chips and two small logs on top.	
Light the ignition material at several points.	
Close fire box door.	

Tip: You can prevent condensation build-up on the fire box window if you crack open the door for a few minutes during the warming up process.

Please comply with the following procedure:
Switch off air exhaust fans (kitchen / bathroom)!

This prevents the build-up of negative pressure in the room where the stove is located, which could possibly cause the stove to emit flue gases.Open a window, if necessary (not applicable if an external
combustion air supply system is being used in conjunction with the Hase ventilation system).

Primary Air

The primary air is guided through the shaking grate and into the combustion chamber from below and is needed for the warming up phase and for supplying combustion air to the ember bed.

Secondary Air

The secondary air is guided into thefire box from the top. It supplies the fire box with the volume of oxygen necessary to completely burn off the wood gas and, if used correctly, ensures that the fire box window remains free of soot.

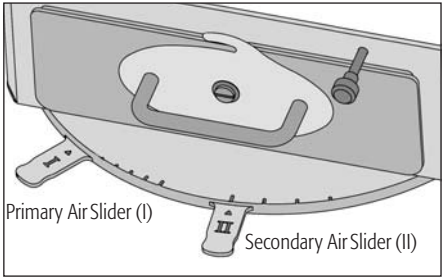
For regulating the secondary air, the following general rule applies:

A small fire requires little secondaryair; a large fire requires ample secondaryair. If the secondary air valve is not open wide enough, there is the risk of a smouldering fire or over-firing (deflagration).

CAUTION: Burning wood when the primary air slider is opened too wide poses the risk of overheating the stove (forge fire effect). During operation, the secondary air slider (II) should never be completely closed!Ensure that the box door and ash compartment are always tightly shut.

The control elements for the valves are located below the fire box (see Fig.).

After reaching the operating temperatureand in compliance with a few basic rules,the stove can be operated on a very low-emission basis.



Thermal Output Range:

The thermal output depends on the amount of fuel burned (fuel load size). Please use the following approximate values as a guide:

For a nominal thermal output of 6 kW:

Two logs totalling 1.5 kg together, burned for approx. 40 min. (length of log: 20-25 cm).

For the lowest thermal output of 3 KW:

One log weighing approx. 0.4 kg burned off for approx. 20 min. (length of log: 20-25 cm).

Continuous Heating / Adding Fuel	
Procedure	**Position of Control Elements**
Adjust control elements.	Position handle of butterfly valve lengthways along the pipe. Move primary air slider (I) to position 1 from left. Move secondary air slider (II) to position 4. 
Open fire box door.	
Close shaking grate.	Push in shaking grate slider.
Add two logs with the small side facing forwards	
Only add a single layer of fuel (wood).	Bark should be facing upwards or outwards.
Close fire box door.	

More wood should be added to the fire when the flames from the previous burning off phase have just gone out, during the time when the fire is emitting low quantities of smoke.

When the fire box door is opened, air flows into the stove, which gradually causes the chimney draught to increase. Therefore, open the fire box door slowly to prevent ashes from swirling up in the fire box and minimise the emergence of flue gases.

Heating with Wood at Lowest Thermal Output

The heating capacity of your stove is primarily regulated on the basis of the fuel quantity used. For lower heating requirements, proceed as follows:

Do not attempt to slow down the combustion too much by reducing the air supply. This can result in an incomplete burning process when heating with wood.

Wood de-gases even without generating flames. Therefore, there is a risk of over-firing or deflagration (explosive-like ignition of the flue gas).

Procedure	Position of Control Elements
	Push in shaking grate slider.
Adjust primary air.	Move primary air slider (I) to position 1 from left.
Adjust secondary air.	Move secondary air slider (II) between positions 2 and 3. 
Place one wooden log (approx. 0.4 kg)lengthways on the fire.	Bark should be facing backwards.

The Combustion Process

The following conditions must be metfor burning solid fuels:

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

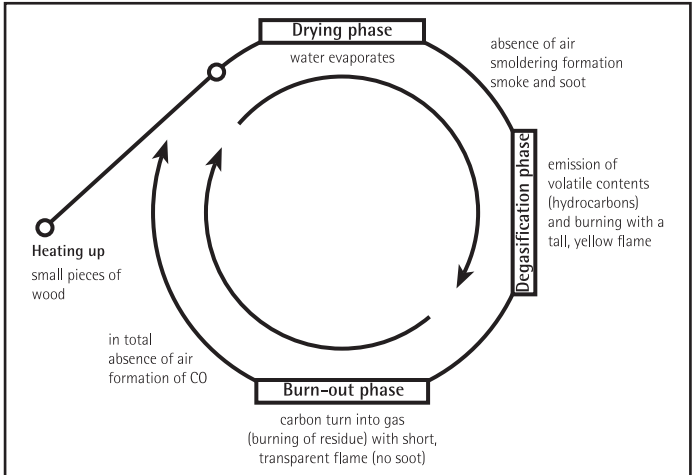
Wood combustion can be broken down into three phases:

1. Drying Phase

The moisture still contained in the air-driedwood (approx. 15 - 20%) is evaporated.This takes place at temperatures of approx. 100°C. For the evaporation to occur, the wood must be supplied with heat during the warming up phase, which can be achieved by quick-burning wood.

2. Degasification phase

At temperatures of between 100°C and150°C, the contents of the wood start (slowly at first) to disintegrate and gasify and the wood begins its thermal decomposition. At temperatures over 150°C, the gas development increasesstrongly.The proportion of volatile components makes up around 80% of the wood substance. At a temperature of about 225°C (ignition



Source: Information from the association of chimney-sweeps in Bavaria: The right way to heat wood.

temperature), the actual combustion begins with the ignition of the resulting gases and the release of heat. There must be an adequate supply of oxygen available for this purpose. The peak of the combustion process is reached at a temperatureof approx. 300°C. The reaction process is now so quick that the largest amount of heat is released at this point; flames can reach temperatures of up to 1100°C.

3. Burn-off phase
Glowing charcoal embers remain after the volatile components have beenburned off. These burn slowly, almost without flames, at a temperatureof approx. 800°C. In a wood fire, however, these processes take place both consecutively and simultaneously. The combustion process is shown in the schematic diagram (see Fig.).

Combustion Products

From a chemical standpoint, woodconsists mainly of the elements carbon, hydrogen and oxygen.Wood contains virtually no environmentally hazardous substances, such as sulphur, chloride and heavy metals. Therefore, complete wood combustion produces mainly carbon dioxide and water vapour as the primary gaseous products as well as a small quantity of wood ash as the solid combustion residue.
On the other hand, if the wood does not entirely combust, a series of pollutant substances may be emitted, such as carbon monoxide (toxic), acetic acid, phenols, methanol (toxic), formaldehyde, soot and tar.

Your Contribution to Environmental Protection

Whether or not your stove burns in an environmentally-friendly or environmentally hazardous manner depends to a large extent on how you operate it and the type of fuel you use (see page 50).
The following tips are intended to assist you in this:

- Use only dry wood; hardwoods such as birch and beech are most suitable (see page 50).
- Only use small pieces of wood to light the fire. These burn more easily than large logs and the temperature required for total combustion of the wood is reached more quickly.
- For continual heating, do not place too much wood in the stove at one time; it is more efficient to add smaller quantities more frequently. The quantity of wood must always be adjusted to the amount of heat required.

The following characteristics enable you to easily determine the combustion quality of the wood:

- *Colour and composition of the ash.* If the combustion process is efficient, the result is a fine white ash. Dark colouration indicates that the ash contains charcoal residue; in this case, the burn-off phase was incomplete.
- *The colour of the flue gases emitted from the chimney pot.* In this respect, the following applies: the more invisible the flue gases exiting the chimney, the better the quality of the combustion process.

Transitional Season Heating

During the transitional seasons (spring/autumn), outdoor temperatures over 16°C can impair the chimney draught. If a draught cannot be created at these temperatures by starting a quick fire (temporary generation of strong heat by rapidly burning paper or thin wood shavings), you should refrain from lighting the stove.

Wood Moisture Content and Calorific Value

The calorific value of the wood depends largely on the wood moisture content. The more moisture the wood contains, the more energy expended to evaporate it during the combustion phase. This energy is then lost and cannot be used for heating. Thus, the more moisture the wood contains, 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 efficiently air-dried, on the other hand, has a moisture content of approx. 15% and a

calorific value of around 4.3 kWh/kg.Accordingly, if you burn very moist wood, you will have about half the heat output with the same quantity of wood. Furthermore, burning moist wood results in substantial soot build-up on fire box window.
Moreover, when moist wood is burned, the resulting water vapour can condense in the flue pipe or chimney. This can lead to chimney creosote or a build up of shiny soot on the chimney. In addition, if the wood has a high moisture content, the combustion temperature decreases, which prevents total combustion of all the wood components and causes considerable environmental pollution. The energy content of the unburned wood components is also lost.This makes it quite clear that burning inadequately dried wood is irresponsible both from an economical and ecological perspective.

Drying and Storing Wood

- Wood needs time to dry. If stored properly, it will air-dry after approx. one to two years.
- The wood should be sawn, split and stored ready for use. This ensures rapid drying because smaller pieces of wood dry better than larger, uncut logs.
- Your logs should be stored in a ventilated and as sunny as possible location and be protected from rain (ideally facing south).
- Leave a hand's width between theindividual piles of wood so that air can flow between them and remove any escaping moisture.
- Do not cover the piles of wood withplastic sheeting or tarpaulins as the moisture will then be unable to escape.
- Do not stack fresh wood in a cellar since it will rot rather than dry due to the lack of airflow.
- Only store already dried wood in dry cellar or basement rooms.

Assessing Wood Moisture Content

As a stove user, it is important to be able to assess whether your wood is sufficiently air-dried (with a residual moisture content of less than 20%) or whether it must be stored for a longer period.

Wood is considered to be air-dried 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 from the air. A constant weight indicates that the wood is in an air-dry state.
One method you can use to assess moisture content is described here. In order to be able to obtain correct results by using this method, ensure compliance with the points listed on page 12 for optimal wood storage. Then proceedas follows:

- Take a log from various sections of your wood pile.
- Mark those logs so that they can be uniquely identified.
- Then weigh the logs on a kitchen scale and note down their weights.
- Now dry the logs (e.g. near the stove in compliance with the safety distances to flammable or combustible materials or in the oven at 100°C).
- Then place the logs back in the wood pile in their original location.
- Weigh the logs again one or two days later.

The drying process will disrupt the moisture balance. Once dried, the logs will therefore try to reproduce the balance by taking moisture from the air. If they have the same weight as when they were first weighed, they have absorbed the same quantity of water that they lost through the drying process. This means that the moisture had balanced out before the wood was weighed for the first time. In contrast, if they remain lighter, they contained more water before the first weighing than was required for the moisture balance. Therefore, these logs have to be stored a while longer.

Cleaning and Maintenance

Flue Gas Paths

The chimney stove and flue pipes should be inspected for sediment and deposits at the end of each year's heating period (even more often if required, e.g. after the chimney has been cleaned), and cleaned if necessary. The heat-resisting slabs in the fire box as well as the steel baffle plate above them can be lifted out for cleaning the flue gas paths (see assembly and maintenance instructions). Any soot or dust sediment/deposits can be brushed off and vacuumed away. Replace the heat-resisting slabs and steel baffle plate in reverse order.

Steel Cladding

Stoves are coated with a heat-resistant lacquer. However, since this lacquer only provides limited corrosion protection, a rust film may develop in some unfavourable circumstances, e.g. due to

- using excessive water to clean the floor/floor plate areas;
- spilt water from boilers or water tanks; or
- installation in "damp rooms", e.g. conservatories, or intermediate storage in a building shell/garage.

Clean and treat areas covered in a rust film with the original Hase UHT600 Oven Spray. Be sure and follow the instructions on the spray can (available at your Hase specialist dealer).

Do not use any detergents containing acid (e.g. citrus or vinegar cleaners) to clean the steel parts. The steel parts can be sufficiently cleaned by using a slightly moistened cloth to wipe them down.

Ceramic Glass Panels and Windows

When the stove is properly operated, the secondary air simultaneously forms an air curtain at the pane and delays sooting of the glass. A tried and true environmentally-friendly method for cleaning ceramic glass panels with materials available in every household is as follows:

Take:

- **some balled-up paper towel, newspaper, or the like,**
- **wet the ball,**
- **dip it into the cold wood ash,**
- **wipe the glass with it,**
- **wipe the glass with a clean ball ofpaper**
- **and the job is done!**

General Instructions

Fire Box Lining

The heat-resisting slabs in your stove's fire box are made of Vermiculite. Vermiculite is a fire-resistant mineralogical granulate material with excellent insulating properties. The density of the slabs provides the optimal proportion of mechanical stabilisation and insulation effects. The relatively soft surface is subject to natural wear and tear depending on use. The heat-resisting slabs have to be replaced if parts break off and the back wall of the fire box, located behind the slabs, becomes visible. Tears or cracks in the heat-resisting slabs do not impair the functioning of your stove.

Tip: Place stove lighters on the cast-iron fire grate. This protects the heat-resisting slabs and ensures the air supply needed for a quick lighting process.

Sealing Strips

The sealing strips for the fire box door, ash box and baking oven door are made of highly heat-resistant, asbestos-free fibreglass. The sealing strips are wearing parts and thus have to be replaced in line with the frequency of use.

Expansion Noises

Just like other materials, your stove will expand upon heating and thus produce audible expansion sounds. However, the design and construction of your stove prevents this natural process from damaging it.

Problem	Cause
The wood does not light or only lights slowly.	- The wood is too thick. / - The wood is too damp. - The air supply is insufficient.
The wood burns without a bright, yellow flame,smoulders or even goes out.	- The wood is too damp. - The air supply is insufficient. / - The butterfly valve is closed too far. - The outside temperature is too high.
Too much soot is generated, the heat-resisting slabs do not stay clean during operation.	- The wood is too damp. - The air supply is insufficient. - The quantity of wood is too small and thus the combustion chamber remains too cold.
Although the fire burns well, the stove does not get warm.	- The chimney draught is too strong. - The air sliders are not in the correct position.
The wood burns off too quickly.	- The chimney draught is too strong. - The wood logs are too small. - The operating elements are incorrectly positioned.
Smoke escapes into the room while the stove is in operation.	- The air supply is insufficient. / - The butterfly valve is closed too far. - The chimney cross section is too narrow. - The flue gas ducts in the stove pipe or chimney are extremely sooted. - Wind is blowing down on the chimney. - Fans (bathroom, kitchen) are creating negative pressure in the living room.
The chimney becomes wet and coated with creosote, condensate leaks out of the stove pipe.	- The wood is too damp. - The flue gas ducts are too cold. / - The chimney is too cold. - The chimney cross section is too wide.
The fire box window becomes sooty.	- The wood is too damp. - The secondary air supply is insufficient. - The fire box door is not tightly sealed. - The chimney draught is too weak.
Smoke escapes when the fire box door is opened.	- The chimney draught is too weak. / - The chimney cross section is too wide or too narrow. - The fire is still burning too strongly. - The fire box door was opened too rapidly. - Fans (bathroom, kitchen) are creating negative pressure in the living room. - The butterfly valve is closed.

If you have any problems or questions, please contact your specialised dealer or local planning officer.

TECHNICAL DATA

The **BARI** stove, certified in compliance with **DIN 18891-1, DINplus and Art. 15 a B-VG (Austria)**, can only be operated when the fire box is closed; more than one device can be connected to the chimney.

DIN Reg. No.: applied for. · VKF No.: applied for.
NL Homologation Certificate No.: applied for.
Inspection Report No. (AU): 2004 ES/40

Combustion Values:

The following data applies to the chimney characteristics in accordance with DIN 4705:

Nominal Thermal Output	6	kW
Min/Max Thermal Output Range	3,7 - 7,4	kW
Fuel Heat Output	9,1	kW
Waste Gas Mass Flow Rate	5,5	g/s
Waste Gas Outlet Temp.	377	°C
Min. Supply Pressure at Nominal Thermal Output	0,09	mbar

Depending on the insulation of the building, the nominal thermal output of **6 kW** (in accordance with DIN 18893) indicated on the unit's type plate is sufficient for

48 bis 124 m^3

Dimensions:

	Height	Width	Depth
Stove	110,3 cm	48 cm	48 cm
Fire Box	43 cm	28 cm	30 cm

	Tile	Steel	Soap Stone
Weight	146 kg	146 kg	154 kg

Connection Dimensions:

Connection height with rotating pipe connection piece	113,2 cm
Connection height without rotating pipe connection piece	104,4 cm
Distance from back wall of stove to flue pipe centre	24 cm
Connection height of Hase ventilation system, pipe centre*	10,5 cm

Stove's angle of rotation: 360° · Ex-works setting: 45° Can be stopped in place and locked right/left in 15° gradients. Observe safety distances to combustible or flammable materials!

Fire Box Opening	1185 cm^2
Flue Pipe Diameter	150 mm
Pipe diameter of Hase ventilation system* Rotating system not applicable if Hase ventilation system is used!	100 mm

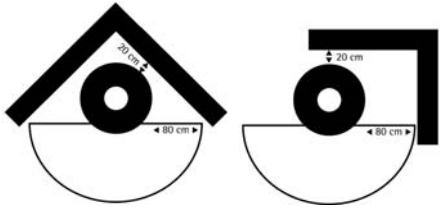
Safety Distances:

Pursuant to DIN 18891, the following safe distances apply when using a floor plate:

A = 50 cm B = 30 cm

Heat-radiating Area:

No flammable, combustible or heat-sensitive materials are to be located within a distance of 80 cm within the heat-radiating area of the stove's window.



*For separate air supply in the case of low-energy houses & mechanical room ventilation systems