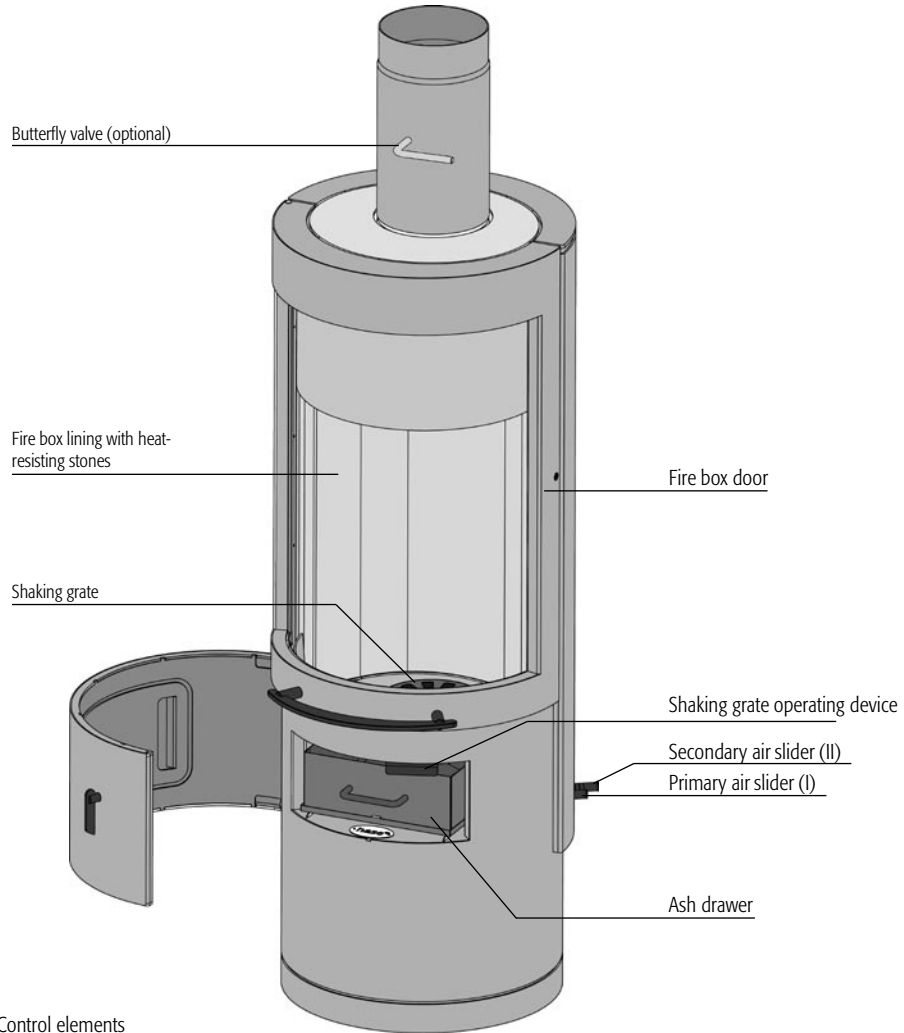




## TORONTO

- D** **BEDIENUNGSANLEITUNG & Garantiekarte**
- F** **MODE D'EMPLOI & carte de garantie**
- I** **ISTRUZIONI OPERATIVE & cartolina di garanzia**
- GB** **INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE & warranty card**
- NL** **BEDIENINGSHANDLEIDING & garantiebewijs**

hase 



**Fig. 1** Control elements

## Dear Hase Customer,

In deciding on a Hase stove, you have purchased a top quality product. It goes without saying that we only use first-rate materials and process them with superior craftsmanship and the greatest care and precision.

The well-balanced design, state-of-the-art production methods as well as our efficient and environmentally friendly combustion technology let you keep enjoying your Hase stove year after year.

## We hope you will enjoy your new Hase Feuermöbel.

Yours sincerely,  
Hase Kaminofenbau GmbH

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## 1. Installation Conditions and Relevant Building Regulations

Before installing your TORONTO 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 approval inspection.

The stove must be installed in accordance with the instructions and requirements stipulated by applicable national and European standards and local regulations.

## 2. Safety and Safety Distances

At the front and sides of the stove, no flammable, combustible or heat-sensitive materials (e.g. furniture, wood or plastic panelling, curtains, etc.) are to be located within a distance of 80 cm in the heat radiating area of the fire box window. In regards to flammable materials beyond the heat radiating area, a safety distance of 20 cm at the sides of and behind the stove has to be adhered to (see Fig. 3).

### Children should never be left unattended near the burning stove.

In accordance with the German Combustion Ordinance Draft, flammable flooring materials (wood, laminate, carpeting,) must be protected with a floor plate made of non-combustible material (tiles, safety glass, slate or sheet steel).

**Never use spirits, petrol or other flammable fluids to light the stove. During operation, the external surfaces of the stove become very hot, thus the entire stove poses a burn hazard. To ensure the safe operation of this stove, a glove is included in the scope of delivery.**

### In case of a chimney fire:

- Ring the emergency telephone number to alert the fire brigade.
- Notify your chimney sweep.
- Never extinguish the fire with water!
- Remove any flammable or combustible objects located in the vicinity of the chimney.
- Wait for the fire brigade and chimney sweep to arrive.

**Modifying or making changes to the stove is not permitted. Only original replacement parts from Hase Kaminofenbau GmbH may be used.**

When using a floor plate, the safety distances stipulated by DIN 18891 apply.

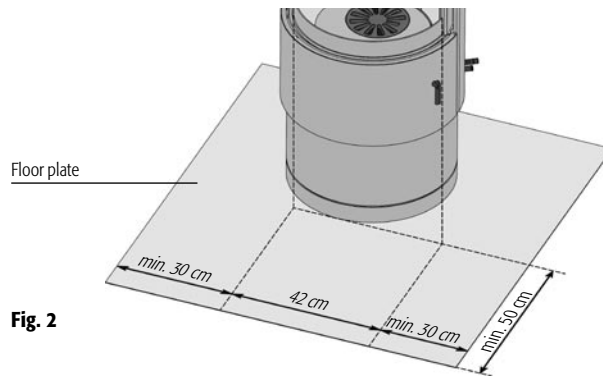


Fig. 2

Distances to Heat-sensitive and Combustible Materials

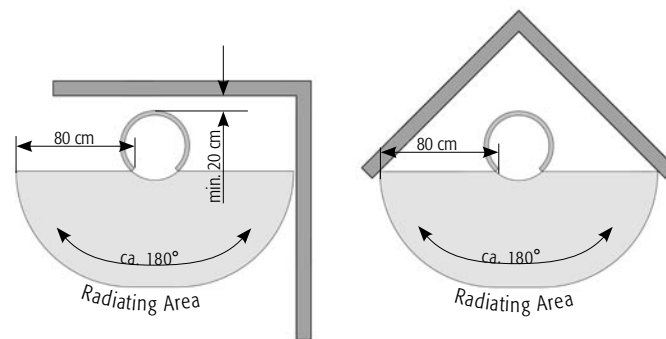


Fig. 3 Layout for Wall Location

Layout for Corner Location

### 3. Installation

Check to make sure that the load-bearing capacity of the floor / installation surface is sufficient. If necessary, using a floor plate to distribute the load can increase the load-bearing capacity.

In addition, check whether the room in which the TORONTO is to be installed is sufficiently supplied with fresh air. If the windows and doors are tightly sealed, the necessary supply of fresh air may not be ensured, which can interfere with the draught capability of the stove and chimney. If additional combustion air inlet openings are required, they are not permitted to be closed or obstructed.

Simultaneous operation of the stove and the exhaust hood can cause negative pressure to build up in the room where the stove is installed, which can lead to problems such as flue gas escaping from the stove.

To ensure that air is not drawn out of the room where the stove is installed, we recommend locking exhaust hoods that guide the air to the outside by means of a window contact switch.

### 4. The Chimney

The TORONTO has to be connected to a suitable chimney with a minimum effective chimney height of 4.50 m. The chimney cross section should correspond to the flue pipe cross section. If the effective chimney height is too low and/or the chimney cross section is too large or too small, the draught capability of your stove can be impaired.

The TORONTO stove requires a 12 Pa output pressure (chimney draft). At higher output pressures, the stove emissions increase, which puts a high load on the stove and can lead to damage. The TORONTO stove has a maximum permissible output pressure of 25 Pa.

To limit the output pressure, a butterfly valve or output pressure limiter can be used.

The TORONTO may only be operated when the fire box door is closed and has to be connected to its own separate, suitable chimney.

### 5. Flue Pipe Connection

The TORONTO has to be connected to the chimney with a flue pipe having an inside diameter of 180 mm. Please ensure a tight fit of all pipe pieces at the connection junctions. The pipe must be well sealed in the chimney entrance and cannot project into the inner cavity of the chimney; otherwise the flue venting will be impaired.

### 6. Butterfly Valve

The butterfly valve is an optional control element. It is fitted in the flue pipe and used to regulate the flue gas flow, and can thus slow down the burning-off process. When the handle's position is diagonal to the flue pipe, the flue gas flow rate is turned to minimum. We strongly recommend the installation of a butterfly valve to reduce the output pressure.

**Please consider the country-specific statutory regulations.**

## 7. Fuel Load Sizes and Thermal Output

The thermal output depends on the amount of fuel you burn in the stove (fuel load size). When adding more fuel (e.g. wood), the maximum fuel load size is 2,5 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.

A thermal output of 8 kW can be attained by burning wood logs weighing approx. 2.0 kg and approx. 30 cm in length for approx. 45 min.

To attain thermal output of 4 kW, burn wood logs weighing approx. 0.5 kg and approx. 25 cm in length for approx. 20 min.

The TORONTO is intended for intermittent operation, please only apply one fuel layer at a time.

## 8. Regulating the Combustion Air

When lighting the fire and adding fuel, the combustion air is regulated with the primary air and secondary slider.

### 8.1 Primary Air

The primary air is guided through the grate and into the fire box from below, thus more quickly achieving the required fire box temperature during the warming up phase.

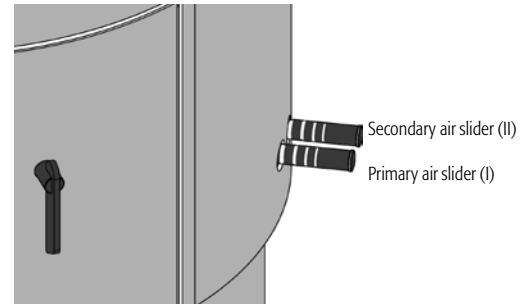
### 8.2 Secondary Air

The secondary air is guided into the fire box via air ducts from the top. It supplies the fire box with the volume of preheated oxygen necessary to completely burn off the wood gas and 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 secondary air; a large fire requires ample secondary air.

If the secondary air valve is closed too tightly, there is the risk of the flue gases not completely burning (smouldering fire) and/or soot build-up on the fire box window or that the amassed wood gases will burn explosively (over firing/deflagration).

Please note: 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 should never be completely closed. The fire box door and ash compartment must always be tightly shut.



**Fig. 4**

The control elements are located on the lower right side.

### 8.3. The Fire Box Door

The TORONTO has a vertical fire box sliding door with a pneumatic spring, which supports the fire box door when it is raised and opened and cushions the downward motion when closing it.

To open the fire box door, grasp the handle and slide the door upwards until it locks. After adding the fuel, unlatch the fire box door by gently pressing the door handle which causes the fire box door to slide downwards. To completely close the fire box door, push it downwards until it locks.

The TORONTO may only be operated when the fire box door is closed; the fire box door may only be opened to add fuel.

### 9. Initial Operation

The first time you operate a stove, smoke and odours can develop as organic components in the coating, sealing strips and lubricants used in the production process burn off.

At a higher combustion temperature, this one-time process can take between 4 to 5 hours. To achieve this higher combustion temperature, please increase the fuel quantity recommended in Section 7, Adding Wood or Fuel/ Heating with Nominal Thermal Output, by approximately 25%.

To prevent adverse effects on health, nobody should stay in the room(s) where the stove is being operated unless absolutely necessary. Make sure the room is well-ventilated and open the windows and outside doors. If needed, use a fan for faster air circulation.

If the maximum temperature isn't reached during the first heating operation, you may notice an odour for a short period of time during subsequent operations as well.

During shipment to you, condensation moisture can accumulate in the stove's interior, which may possibly lead to the appearance of condensation or water on the stove or flue pipes.

Please dry off these damp areas immediately.

The surface of your stove was degreased in a sandblasting machine before being lacquered.

Despite careful and thorough inspection, there may still be some blasting material (small steel pellets) in the stove body, which can fall out when your stove is being installed.


To prevent any damage, please immediately vacuum up these little steel pellets with a vacuum cleaner.

The TORONTO may only be operated when the fire box door is closed; the fire box door may only be opened to add fuel.

### 10. Lighting the Fire

The firing up phase should be as short as possible, since higher emission value rates can occur during this phase. The slider settings described in Table 1 are recommendations that were determined under testing conditions, in compliance with the relevant standard. Depending on the weather conditions and the draught capability of your chimney, accordingly adjust the slider positions for your TORONTO to the local conditions.


#### Lighting the Fire

Procedure	Position of Control Elements
Completely open primary and secondary air.	Pull primary and secondary air sliders all the way out.
Open fire grate	
Pile up any remaining ash and unburned Charcoal into the centre of the combustion chamber.	
Place 2 to 3 small logs in the centre of the fire box. Then put the ignition material and approx. 0.5 kg of wood chips on top of the logs	Open fire box door
Light the ignition material at several places.	Close fire box door

Tab. 1

### 11. Adding Fuel (Wood) / Heating at Nominal Thermal Output

More fuel (wood) should be added to the fire during the burning off phase, when the flames from the previous burning off phase have just gone out.


Adding Fuel (Wood)	
Procedure	Position of Control Elements
Adjust primary and secondary air.	Close primary air slider, set secondary air slider to position 2-3. 
Close fire grate.	Push in fire grate slider.
Add two logs weighing approx. 2.0 kg in total. Place logs in the rear part of the fire box with the bark facing upwards or outwards. Only add a single layer of fuel.	Open fire box door
	Close fire box door

**Tab. 2**

### 12. Heating at Low Thermal Output

The thermal output of your TORO-NTO stove is primarily affected by the quantity of fuel used.

Do not attempt to slow down the combustion by reducing the air supply. When heating with wood, this can result in an incomplete burning process and pose the risk of explosive-like combustion of the accumulated wood gases (deflagration).

Heating at Low Thermal Output	
Procedure	Position of Control Elements
Close primary air.	Push in primary air slider (I) as far as it will go.
Adjust secondary air.	Set secondary air slider to position 2. 
Add two logs weighing approx. 2.0 kg in total.	

**Tab. 3**

### 13. Emptying the Ash Drawer

For safety's sake, please make sure that you only dispose of ashes once they are cold. While the ash collects, the lid is located under the ash drawer.

Unlock the ash drawer. Remove both the ash drawer and the lid located underneath it. Slide the lid onto the ash drawer so that it is closed; this prevents ashes from flying around, which in turn means your home stays clean. To place the ash drawer back into the stove, proceed in the reverse order.

Piled up ashes can prevent or even block the primary air supply to the stove. Ensure that the ventilation path for the primary air between the ash drawer and the bottom of the ash compartment remains clear.

## 14. The Combustion Process

A piece of wood burns in three phases. In a wood fire, however, these processes take place both consecutively and simultaneously

### 14.1 Drying Phase

The moisture still remaining in the air-dried wood (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; this is achieved by using small wood logs.

### 14.2 Degasification Phase

At temperatures of between 100°C and 150°C, the contents of the wood start (slowly at

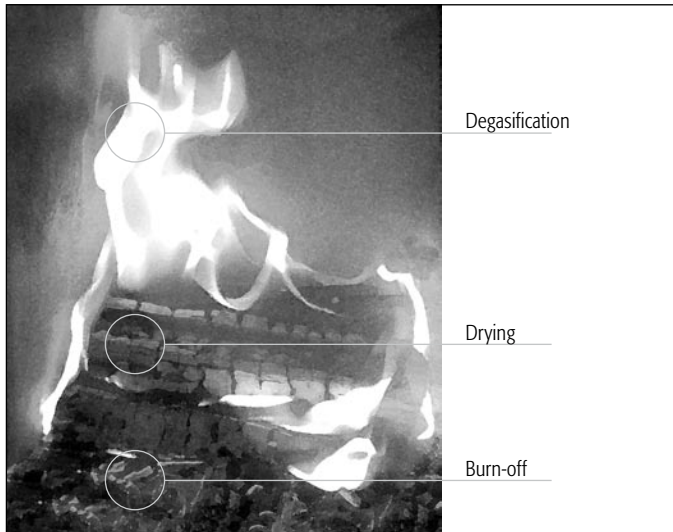


Fig. 5 The Combustion Process

first) to disintegrate and gasify and the wood begins its thermal decomposition. At temperatures above 150°C, the gas development increases strongly. The proportion of volatile components makes up around 80% of the wood substance.

At a temperature of about 225°C (ignition 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 approx. 300°C. The reaction process is now so rapid that the largest amount of heat is released at this point; flames can reach temperatures of up to 1100°C.

### 14.3 Burn-off Phase

Glowing charcoal embers remain after the volatile components have been burned off. These burn slowly, almost without flames, at a temperature of approx. 800°C.

Crucial to a clean and efficient combustion process is a complete (as possible) chemical reaction of the wood gases with the oxygen in the combustion air. With your Hase stove, the combustion air is pre-heated and guided into the fire box via wide air inlet openings, enabling a good and thorough mixing of the gases with the air. An important variable in any combustion phase is the amount of combustion air. Not enough air leads to an oxygen deficiency and incomplete combustion, while too much air reduces the fire box temperature and thus the efficiency. Incomplete combustion can generate air pollutants such as dust, carbon monoxide and hydrocarbons.

### 14.4 Expansion Noises

Steel expands upon heating and contracts as it cools, which can cause your stove to emit audible expansion sounds. However, the design and construction of your stove takes this into account and prevents this physical process from damaging the stove.

## 15. The Right Fuel

Only fuels which generate low quantities of smoke may be burned in stoves. For the TORONTO, only natural, untreated, beechwood logs, including the adherent bark, can be used as fuel.

Highly resinous coniferous wood (e.g. spruce, pine, fir) tends to emit flying sparks and leaves behind a fine layer of flue ash that can swirl up when the fire box door is opened.

For the most attractive stove fire, use beech wood logs. If other types of wood are used, such as oak, birch, pine or larch, we recommend adding beech wood for picturesque dancing flames. Brushwood and small pieces of wood are good kindling materials.

he burning of e.g.:

- damp or moist wood (residual moisture content over 20%),
- varnished or plastic-coated wood,
- wood treated with wood preservatives,
- household waste, or
- paper briquettes (pollutants: cadmium, lead, zinc)
- any flammable fluids (including methanol and ethanol) as well as any fuel pastes or gels is not permitted.

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

## 16. The Chemistry of Wood

Wood predominantly consists of the elements carbon, hydrogen and oxygen. It contains virtually no environmentally hazardous substances such as sulphur, chloride and heavy metals. As a result, 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, incomplete combustion can generate a number of pollutant substances, such as carbon monoxide (toxic), acetic acid, phenols, methanol (toxic), formaldehyde, soot and tar.

## 17. Contribution to Environmental Protection

Whether your TORONTO 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 „The Right Fuel“).

Use only dry wood; hardwoods such as birch and beech are most suitable

Only use small pieces of wood to light the fire. They burn faster than large logs and thus the temperature required for complete combustion is reached more quickly.

For continual heating, adding smaller quantities of wood more frequently is more efficient and more ecological.

## 18. Evaluating the Combustion Quality

The following characteristics can facilitate easy evaluation of the combustion quality:

- 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 at the chimney pot  
In this respect, the following applies: the more invisible the flue gases exiting the chimney, the better the combustion quality.  
  
During the transitional seasons (spring/autumn), outdoor temperatures above 16°C can impair the chimney draught. If a draught cannot be created at these temperatures by rapidly burning paper or thin wood shavings (quick fire), you should refrain from lighting the stove.

## 19. Wood Moisture Content and Calorific Value

Rule of thumb: the more damp the wood, the lower the 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. Thus, the more damp the wood, the lower 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; in contrast, wood which has been efficiently air-dried 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 thermal output with the same quantity of wood. Furthermore, burning moist wood results in substantial soot build-up on the 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 a build up of shiny soot on the chimney or chimney creosote. In addition, if the wood has a high moisture content, the combustion temperature decreases, which prevents complete combustion of all the wood components and causes considerable environmental pollution.

You can use a wood moisture meter to determine the residual moisture content of your firewood.

## 20. Storing and Drying Wood

Wood needs time to dry. If stored properly, it will air-dry in approx. 2 to 3 years.

Saw, split and store the wood ready for use; this ensures rapid drying because smaller pieces of wood dry better than larger, uncut logs.

Stack and store your wood logs in a ventilated and as sunny as possible location, ideally facing south, and ensure that they are protected from rain.

Leave a hand's width between the individual piles of wood so that air can flow between them and carry away any escaping moisture.

Do not cover your stacks of wood with plastic sheeting or tarpaulins; otherwise the moisture cannot escape.

Do not stack fresh wood in a cellar or basement, since it will rot rather than dry due to the lack of airflow.

Only store already dried wood in dry and well-ventilated cellar or basement rooms.

## 21. Cleaning and Maintenance

### 21.1 Steel Cladding

Hase stoves are coated with a heat-resistant open porous lacquer that provides only limited corrosion protection; accordingly, a rust film may develop in some cases.

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 wiping them down with a slightly moistened cloth.

Avoid using excessive water to clean the floor/floor plate areas.

Spilt water from kettles, boilers or water tanks should be immediately mopped up.

Do not install the TORONTO in „damp rooms“, e.g. conservatories or enclosed porches. Avoid temporary storage in unheated building shells or garages.

Treat areas covered in a rust film with the original Hase Stove Lacquer Spray. Be sure and follow the instructions on the spray can. Your authorised HASE specialist dealer stocks the stove lacquer spray and can give you tips on using it.

### 21.2 Locking the Fire Box Door for Cleaning and Maintenance

To clean the fire box window, raise the fire box door until it latches. Use the provided key to unlock the fire box door lock (Fig. 6). Slightly lift the fire box door and swing it to the left for the cleaning operation (Fig. 7). Close and lock the fire box door after completing the cleaning.

**Please note: The TORONTO may only be operated when the fire box door is closed.**



Fig. 6



Fig. 7

### 21.3 Flue Gas Paths

The 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. To clean the flue gas paths, lift out the upper heat-resisting stone from the fire box and the steel deflector plate located above it. Any soot or dust sediment/deposits can be brushed off and vacuumed away. Then re-insert the heat-resisting stone and the deflector plate.

Use a flexible pipe brush to clean the flue pipe at the cleaning port located on the flue pipe.

**For more information, please refer to the Assembly and Maintenance Instructions.**

#### **21.4 Ceramic Glass Panels and Windows**

When the stove is properly operated, the secondary air simultaneously forms an air curtain at the pane, which prevents the glass from becoming sooty.

If ash particles get on the ceramic glass panels, we recommend, as an alternative to conventional glass cleaners, a tried and true environmentally-friendly cleaning method:

Take some balled-up paper towelling or newspaper, moisten it, dip it into the cold wood ash, rub the panel with it and then wipe the glass with a clean, dry ball of paper.

#### **21.5 Fire Box Lining**

The heat-resisting stones 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 is a result of the optimal balance between mechanical stability and insulation properties.

The relatively soft surface is subject to natural wear and tear, depending on use. The heat-resisting stones 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 stones do not impair the functioning of your stove.

To reduce the damage to the heat-resisting stones, place logs carefully in the fire box and do not let them fall against the walls of the fire box.

#### **21.6 Sealing Strips**

The sealing strips for the fire box door and ash box 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.

We advise having your stove regularly inspected by a specialist.

Possible Problem	Possible Cause
The wood does not light or lights only slowly.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The wood is too thick. / The wood is too damp.</li> <li>- The air supply is insufficient.</li> </ul>
The wood burns without a bright, yellow flame, smoulders or even goes out.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The wood is too damp.</li> <li>- The air supply is insufficient.</li> <li>- The outside temperature is too high.</li> </ul>
Too much soot is generated; the heat-resisting stones do not stay clean and free of soot during operation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The wood is too damp.</li> <li>- The air supply is insufficient.</li> <li>- The quantity of wood is too small and thus the combustion chamber remains too cold.</li> </ul>
The fire box window becomes sooty.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The wood is too damp.</li> <li>- The secondary air supply is insufficient.</li> <li>- The fire box door is not tightly sealed.</li> <li>- The chimney draught is too weak.</li> </ul>
The wood burns off too quickly.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The chimney draught is too strong.</li> <li>- The wood logs are too small.</li> <li>- The control elements are incorrectly positioned or set.</li> </ul>
Smoke escapes into the room while the stove is in operation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The air supply is insufficient.</li> <li>- The chimney cross section is too narrow.</li> <li>- The flue gas ducts in the stove pipe or chimney are extremely sooty.</li> <li>- Wind is blowing down on the chimney.</li> <li>- Fans (bathroom, kitchen) are creating negative pressure in the living room and drawing smoke from the stove.</li> </ul>
The chimney becomes wet and coated with creosote, condensate leaks out of the stove pipe.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The wood is too damp.</li> <li>- The flue gases are too cold. / The chimney is too cold.</li> <li>- The chimney cross section is too wide.</li> </ul>
Smoke escapes when the fire box door is opened.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The chimney draught is too weak. / The chimney cross section is too wide or too narrow.</li> <li>- The fire is still burning too strongly.</li> <li>- The fire box door was opened too rapidly.</li> <li>- Fans (bathroom, kitchen) are creating negative pressure in the living room and drawing smoke from the stove.</li> </ul>

**Tab. 4** Your authorised Hase dealer or local planning officer will be glad to answer any questions you might have.

The **TORONTO**, certified in compliance with **DIN-EN 13240 : 2001 + A2 2004 and Art. 15 a B-VG (Austria)**, can only be operated when the fire box is closed and has to be connected to its own separate chimney.

**VKF-No.:** 15884

**Inspection Report No. (AU):** 2005 PMC/128

**Combustion Values:**

The following data applies to the chimney characteristics in accordance with EN 13384-1 / DIN 4705-3:

Nominal Thermal Output	8	kW
Min/Max Thermal Output Range	4,3-8,7	kW
Fuel Heat Output	10,6	kW
Waste Gas Mass Flow Rate	6,9	g/s
Waste Gas Outlet Temp.	335	°C
Min. Supply Pressure at Nominal Thermal Output	12	Pa

Depending on the insulation of the building, the nominal thermal output of **8 kW** (in accordance with DIN 18893) indicated on **73 bis 186 m³** (subject to change)

Dimensions:	Height	Width	Depth
Stove	133,6 cm	49,6 cm	56,3 cm
Fire box	55 cm	40 cm	35 cm

Weight:	205	kg
Fire Box Opening:	1050	cm²
Flue pipe diameter:	180	mm
Pipe diameter of Hase ventilation system*:	10	cm

\* For separate air supply in low-energy houses and insufficient combustion air supply in the room where the stove is installed

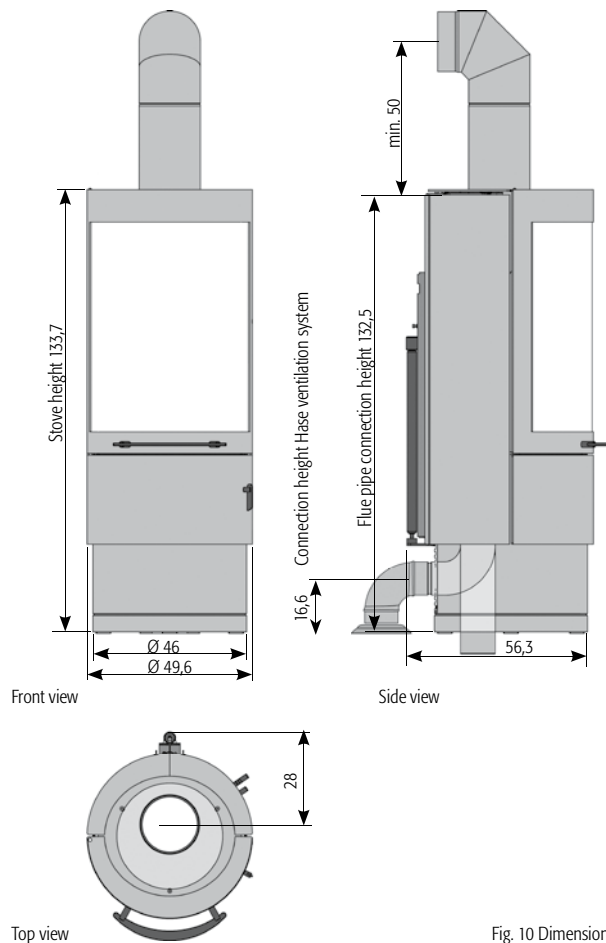


Fig. 10 Dimensions in cm

## CE Declaration of Conformity

The Manufacturer: Hase Kaminofenbau GmbH  
Niederkircherstr. 14  
54294 Trier / Germany

Hereby declares that the room heating appliance for use  
with solid fuels, bearing the trade name:

### TORONTO

complies with the stipulations and provisions of the:

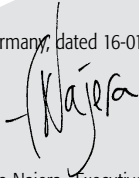
CE Construction Products Directive 89/106/EEC and the M129 Mandate  
and is in compliance with the following harmonised standard:

EN 13240:2001+EN 13240:2001/ A2: 2004

The notified testing institute listed below has performed the inspection and  
testing of the room heating appliance for use with solid fuels in regards  
to conformity with the requirements specified by the standard:

TNO Inst. Of Environmental Sciences, Energy Res. & Process Innovation  
P.O: Box 342  
7300 Apeldoorn  
Kennziffer: NL002

Trier, Germany, dated 16-01-2008



Fernando Najera , Executive Manager

Please observe the safety notes and precautions contained in the installation  
and operating instructions that are shipped with the product.