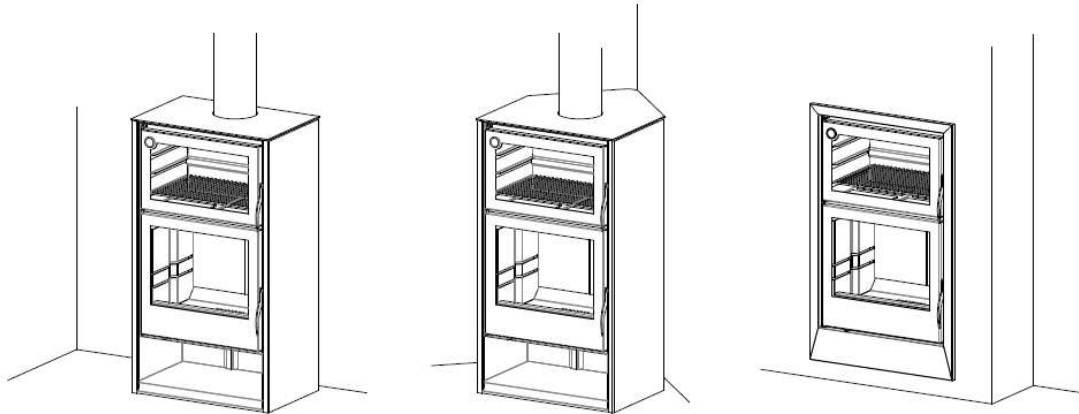


INSTRUCTIONS MANUAL FOR USE AND MAINTENANCE

STOVE WITH OVEN

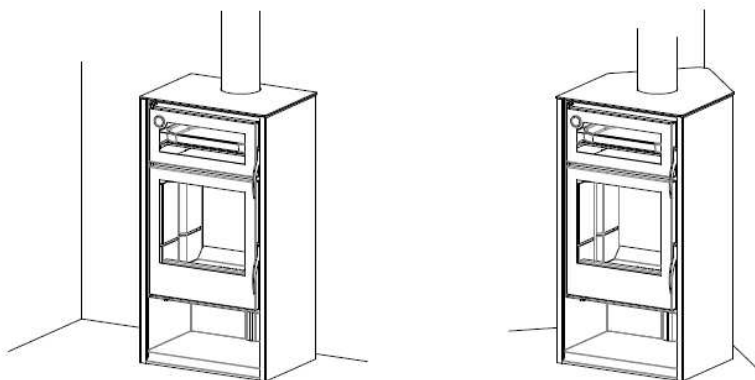
Model ATLAS

Versions: Atlas free standing, Atlas corner version, Atlas Insert



Model HERMES

Versions: Hermes free standing, Hermes corner version



CERTIFICATION ACCORDING TO EN 13240 and EN 13229 STANDARDS

CARBEL

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Valencia
Tel. 96 1340716
E-mail: carbel@carbel.net
www.carbel.net

NOTE FROM THE MANUFACTURER

Thank you for choosing one of our models. Please read this manual carefully. It has been written to give you tips on installation, use and maintenance. If you need further clarification, please contact your dealer or the manufacturer directly.

INSTALLATION

All our models are designed and manufactured for optimal performance. However the operation and performance you get will depend largely on the installation.

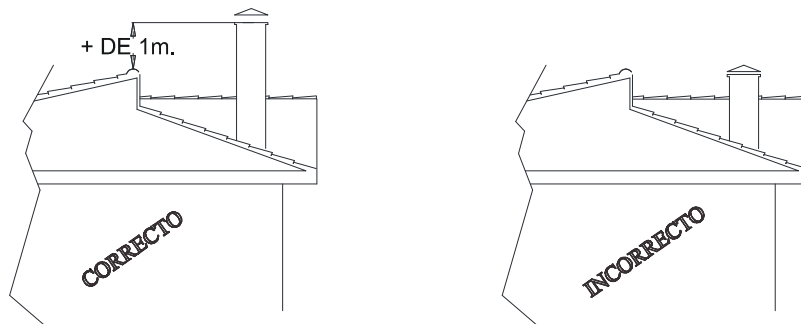
General installation instructions

The installation of the appliance must comply with all local regulations, including those that refer to national and European standards.

Instructions for the chimney

Correct operation depends on the chimney draught. Tips for optimal performance:

- The woodburner must be connected to a flue that guarantees sufficient chimney draught.
- The flue must have sufficient height (not less than 4 m) and should extend at least one metre beyond the maximum height of the building.



- The diameter of the flue of the appliance is ideal for keeping a good draught; do not reduce said diameter if at all possible.
- Do not connect several appliances to the same chimney.
- The chimney should run through the interior of the building. Install insulated double-walled pipes when the chimney flue runs outside the building.
- When the flue has to have angles or bends, avoid horizontal or downward sections. You must plan for the cleaning of the flue and, if necessary, install pipes with access holes or cleaning hatches in sections that are not easily accessed.

- When a metal chimney is fitted inside a brick chimney, it must exceed the height of the latter and protrude a few centimetres at the top.

- The installation of the pipe and cap must strictly **prevent water from getting into the appliance on rainy days**. Water causes more damage to woodburners than the high combustion temperatures for which they are prepared.

When the pipes run through the inside of the home or a brick chimney, they should be mounted as shown in **Figure 1** to prevent liquids produced by the condensation of the gases flowing through the joints and out of the pipes. If a pipe section runs outside the building it must be mounted in the direction shown in **Figure 2** to prevent rainwater draining down the pipe and entering into the pipe interior through the joints.

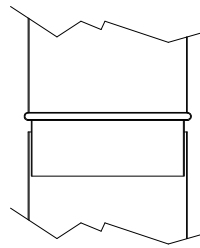


Figure 1

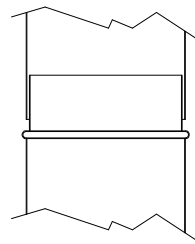


Figure 2

EXTERNAL AIR INLET

For the fireplace flue to work correctly, the room must have an air inlet that is at least sufficient to replenish the volume of air that comes out of the chimney flue. In well-insulated houses with airtight joinery, an air inlet must be made from the exterior. When air inlet vents are installed, they must be located in such a way that they cannot be blocked.



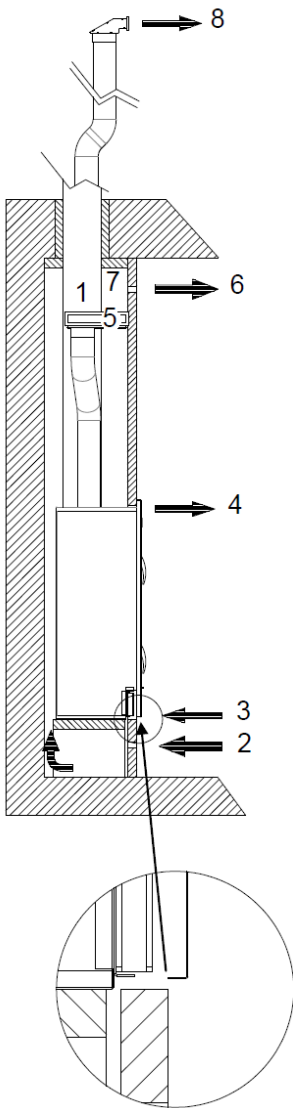
Warning.- Extraction fans (e.g. kitchen extractors) can cause problematic reverse chimney draughts. When the extractor motor is turned on, make sure there is an air inlet in the same room to avoid outside air being sucked in through the woodburner flue.

GENERAL INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

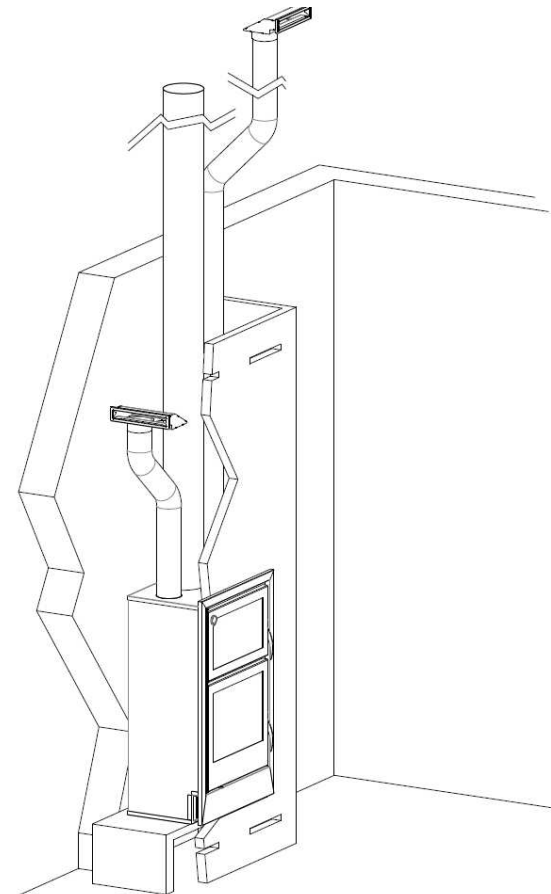
The installation of the appliance must comply with all local regulations, including those that refer to national and European standards.

Although the following describes an example installation to ensure good performance, it may not be ideal for your circumstances. In any case, it is always better to have a professional do the installation. If you are determined to do your own installation, consult a professional.

ATLAS INSERT INSTALLATION:



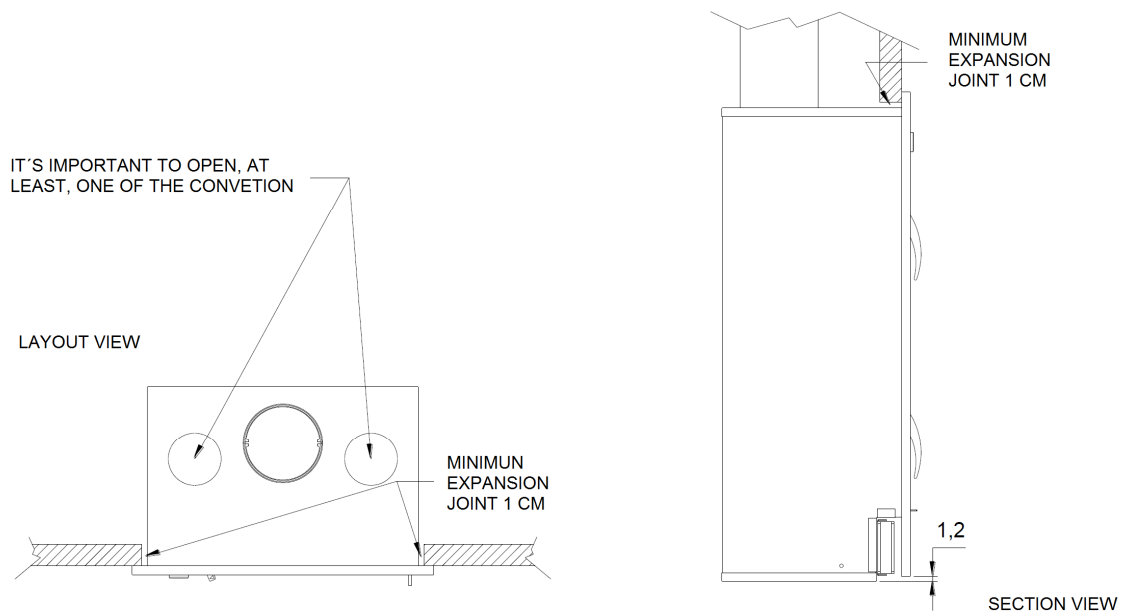
- 1- Fumes exhaust pipe diameter 180
- 2- Entry of fresh air by natural convection into the insert convection chamber.
- 3- Entry of fresh air into the insert convection chamber sucked in by fans.
- 4- Hot air outlet at the top of the front blows by fans.
- 5- Outlet for hot air to other rooms, blown by fans.
- 6- Hot air outlet of the chimney chamber by natural convection.
- 7- Seal of the chimney hollow with rock wool.
- 8- Optional outlet for hot air to other rooms, blown by fans.



Fresh air entry for the fan system

The installation must respect a minimum 1,2 cm space in order to permit the fan system to suck the air.

The building work must be finished in such a way that the woodburner can expand during operation: the brickwork must never be supported on or against the sides of the appliance. Leave a minimum expansion joint of 0,5 cm on each side and at least 1 cm the top of the front.



LIGHTING A FIRE

1. Load a generous amount of firewood, placing a layer of wood chips or thin firewood and another layer of thicker wood on top.
2. Light the first layer of wood chips or thin wood.
3. Close the door and open the air inlet so that enough air can enter for the fire to light quickly. If necessary leave the door slightly ajar to help the fire light.
4. After a few minutes, once the wood is well-lit, adjust the air inlet. If you find that the volume of flames decreases or the fire tends to go out and the smoke inside the stove increases, open the air intake again for as long as necessary.

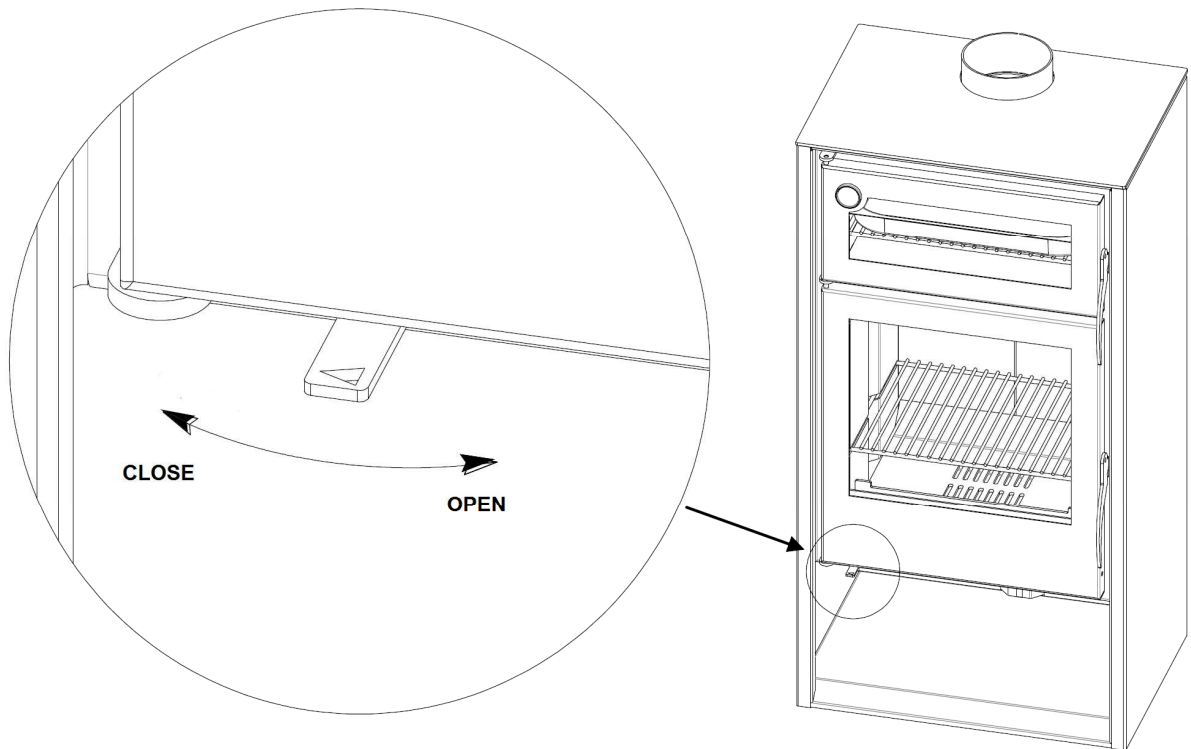
When you reload with more wood, if there are not enough flames or embers to light the new load of wood quickly, repeat steps 3 and 4.



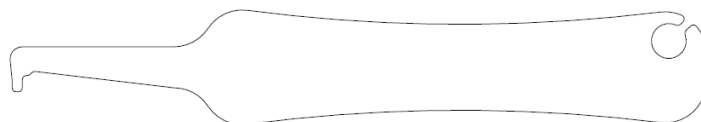
Warning.-

In woodburners and inserts, prolonged and continuous use at a very low rate of combustion or with very wet wood can cause highly flammable creosote to build up in the flue.

When lighting the fire for the very first time, smoke and smells may be produced by the paint. Therefore, keep the room ventilated.



In order to avoid burns when adjusting the air inlet, always use the adjustment tool supplied with the appliance.



Adjustment tool

DURING THE LIGHTING:

- Air inlet

It is essential to open to maximum position when lighting the fire and to leave the door ajar to avoid the condensation of fumes on the glass, closing it again once the appliance has warmed up.

DURING THE COMBUSTION CYCLE:

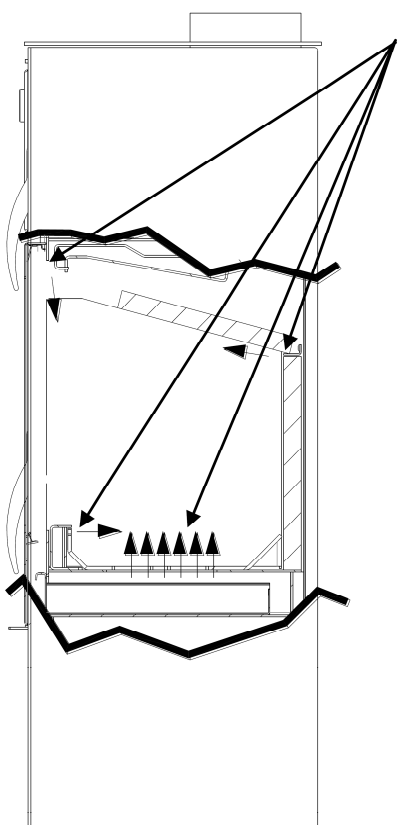
- Air inlet

Air inlet regulation will provide greater control of combustion, slowing down combustion and making the most of every load of firewood.

You can adjust the primary air inlet (from 15% to 40%) when the appliance is warm enough and there is a sufficient amount of flames.



During the function, primary air must never be closed



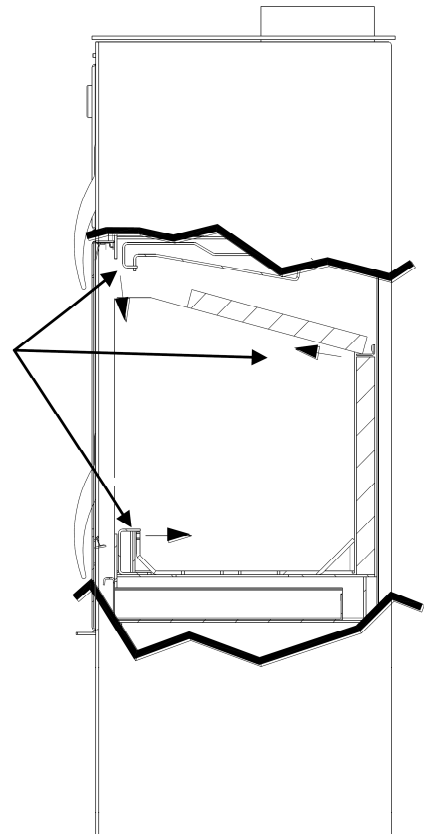
DURING THE LIGHTING:

It is essential to open to maximum position when lighting the fire and to leave the door ajar to avoid the condensation of fumes on the glass, closing it again once the appliance has warmed up.

DURING THE COMBUSTION CYCLE:

Air inlet regulation will provide greater control of combustion, slowing down combustion and making the most of every load of firewood.

You can adjust the primary air inlet (from 15% to 40%) when the appliance is warm enough and there is a sufficient amount of flames.



FUEL

Woodburner performance also depends greatly on the fuel used. The wood must be dry to get more heat. It will also be easier to regulate heat and keep the woodburner and flue in better condition. Store firewood in a dry, ventilated place protected from the rain for at least two years.

- You can also use compressed-wood logs, such as briquettes.
- Avoid softwoods, such as pine, because they produce a lot of smoke and soot that dirty the glass.
- Do not use flammable liquids to light the fire; always keep them away from the woodburner.
- Do not use the woodburner as an incinerator, never burn plastics, waste, garbage or rubbish.
- Remove the ashes when the woodburner is off and place them in a metal container as there may be burning embers hidden in the ashes.



Overloading the appliance with firewood decreases performance, reduces energy efficiency and accelerates the wear and tear of the appliance.

It is essential to respect the maximum loads of firewood for the rated power described at the end of the manual.

Overloading the appliance voids all the manufacturer's warranties.

Select the firewood to achieve the desired type of operation. Thin firewood should be used to get higher thermal power, use it after lighting the fire for a faster response as you need more heat.

Use larger-size, thick wood for a slower combustion when you have less need for heat or for overnight maintenance, always preceded by a cycle of more power with thinner firewood, when the appliance temperature is already high. If necessary, when starting the fire, burn a combination of thin and thick firewood.

When the woodburner is in operation, if you have to open the door, do so slowly to avoid the smoke inside the fireplace from blowing out into the room.

COMBUSTION

Woodburners and inserts are intermittent combustion appliances. This means that they should be lit, loaded with an approximate weight of fuel as recommended by the manufacturer for each model, followed by a full combustion cycle and fuel reloads after each combustion cycle.



TIPS FOR GOOD COMBUSTION

Good combustion is necessary for optimum performance and a better view of the flames through the glass. Guidelines:

- Maintain a high and constant temperature in the fireplace. Accordingly, the fireplace door must be closed at all times and opened only to load firewood, which must be done as quickly as possible.
- Do not take a long time when loading firewood and wait for the end of the combustion cycle, when the flames of the previous load disappear.

A full combustion cycle comprises the following:

1. A short period after reloading when the wood begins to heat up without flames. The time until the flame lights is an indication of the fireplace temperature. If you wait too long to reload firewood, the temperature falls too low and the new load of firewood does not light well. This has a negative effect on combustion and dirties the glass.
2. The temperature of the firewood increases rapidly and it begins to break up, emitting gas that ignites if the fireplace temperature is appropriate. The fireplace temperature begins to increase as the fuel emits more gas and the flames increase.
3. After a certain period of time, which varies depending on the type of firewood, the maximum temperature value is reached and the gases emitted from the firewood decrease slowly along with the volume of the flames.

When the firewood gas emission is complete, the flame goes out and the firewood turns to burning embers.

- The fuel load should have the approximate weight recommended by the manufacturer for each model. Preferably in one or two pieces.
- Avoid overloading with firewood that is too thin as this can cause poor combustion. The firewood emits an excessive amount of gas very quickly and the air supply is insufficient. Although there is a large volume of flames, combustion it is not good and the glass tends to get dirty. There is a danger of reaching excessive temperatures that threaten the integrity of the woodburner and user safety.

MAINTENANCE

To clean the glass, be careful to spray the cleaning product on a cloth and clean only the glass, without wetting the rest of the door. Window-cleaners and special products often contain chemicals that attack the paint and the ceramic fibre seals and cause oxidation of the metal parts.

Clean the paintwork with a feather duster or a soft, dry cloth. If over time you want to repaint the insert, the manufacturer makes a spray paint Available from your dealer.



It is very important not to wet the woodburner with window-cleaner, water or special cleaning products. Heatproof paint is not waterproof. Failure to observe this indication voids the warranty.

TIPS AND SAFETY STANDARDS

Woodburner performance also depends greatly on the fuel used. The wood must be dry to get more heat. It will also be easier to regulate heat and keep the woodburner and flue in better condition. Store firewood in a dry, ventilated place protected from the rain for at least two years.

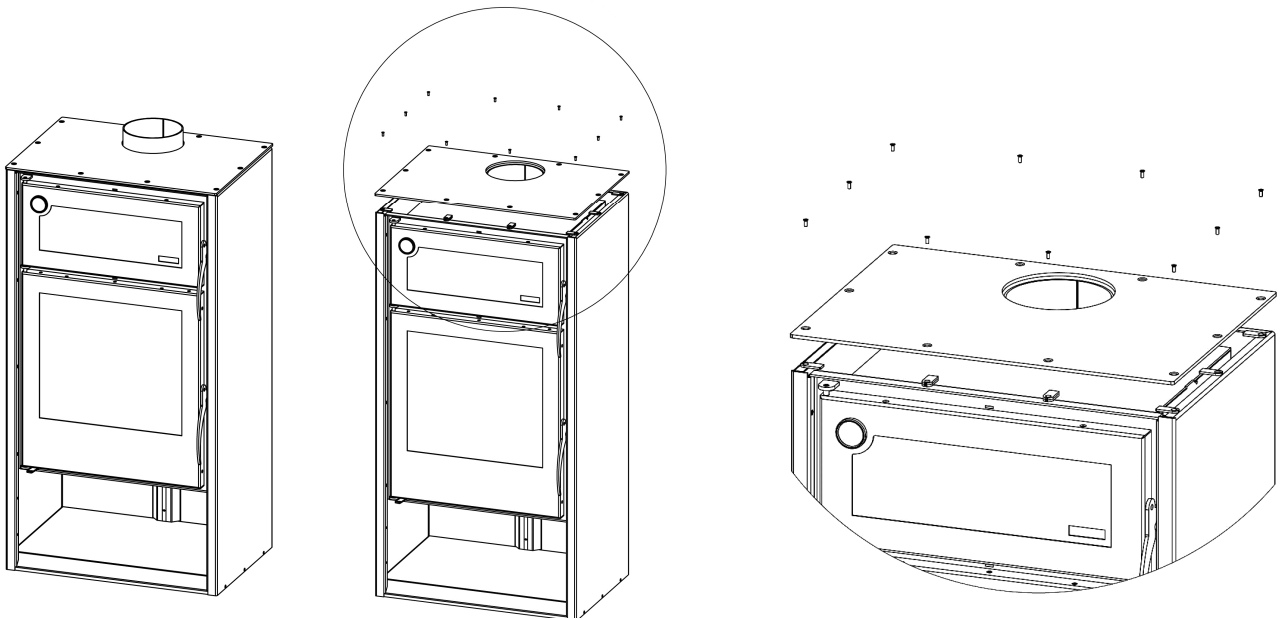
- Observe the minimum safety distance for objects made of combustible materials.
- Never install the appliance on surfaces of combustible material.
- Do not use flammable liquids to light the fire; always keep them away from the woodburner.
- Do not use the woodburner as an incinerator, never burn plastics, waste, garbage or rubbish.
- Remove the ashes when the woodburner is off and place them in a metal container as there may be burning embers hidden in the ashes.
- You should check the chimney regularly and keep it clean and in good condition. Creosote build-up in the chimney could cause it to catch fire.
- Warn children of the danger of burns.
- Do not modify the appliance without authorisation and use only original spare parts.
- The appliance must be installed on floors with sufficient bearing capacity.
- On days with adverse draught conditions (very low atmospheric pressure, heavy frosts), or when the flue is very cold, or in chimneys with a poor draught, you can help the draught to start before lighting the fire by heating the flue:
 1. Prepare the wood for lighting inside the woodburner.
 2. Place a firelighter or a sheet of newspaper on the deflector at the start of the flue and set fire to it.
 3. After a few seconds, when the chimney draught starts, light the wood as instructed.

ASSEMBLY OF CORNER COVER HERMES AND ATLAS MODELS.

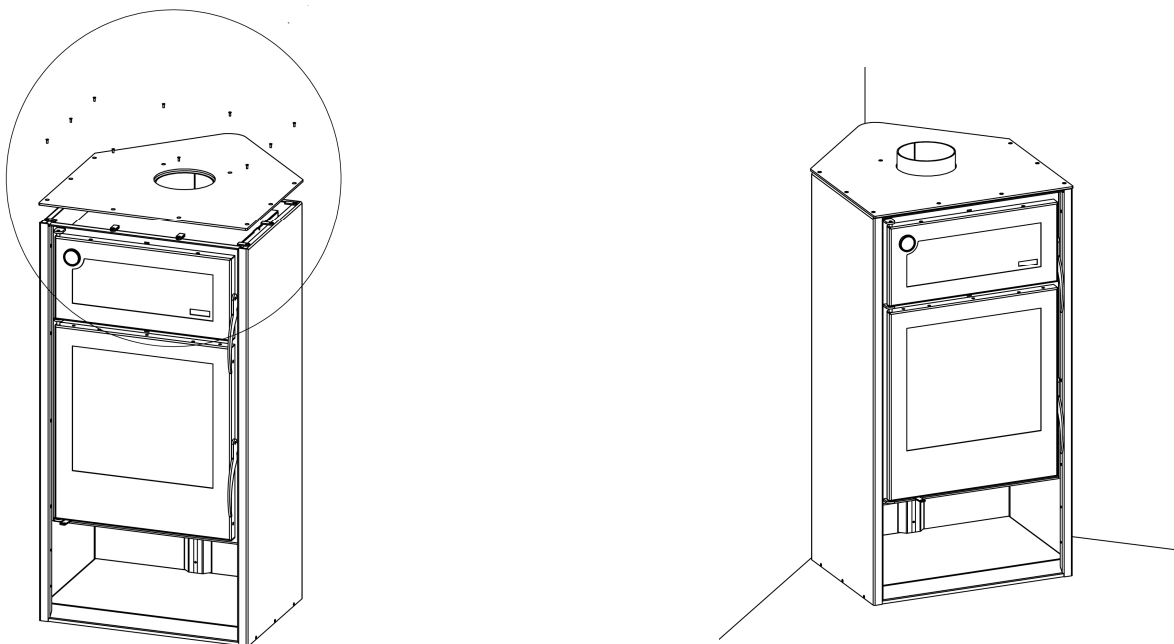
The model you have purchased can be easily turned into a corner model. Ask your dealer about how to acquire the "corner cover."

To mount the corner cover, follow these simple instructions.

1. Unscrew the top cover using a Torx T-30 spanner and remove it.

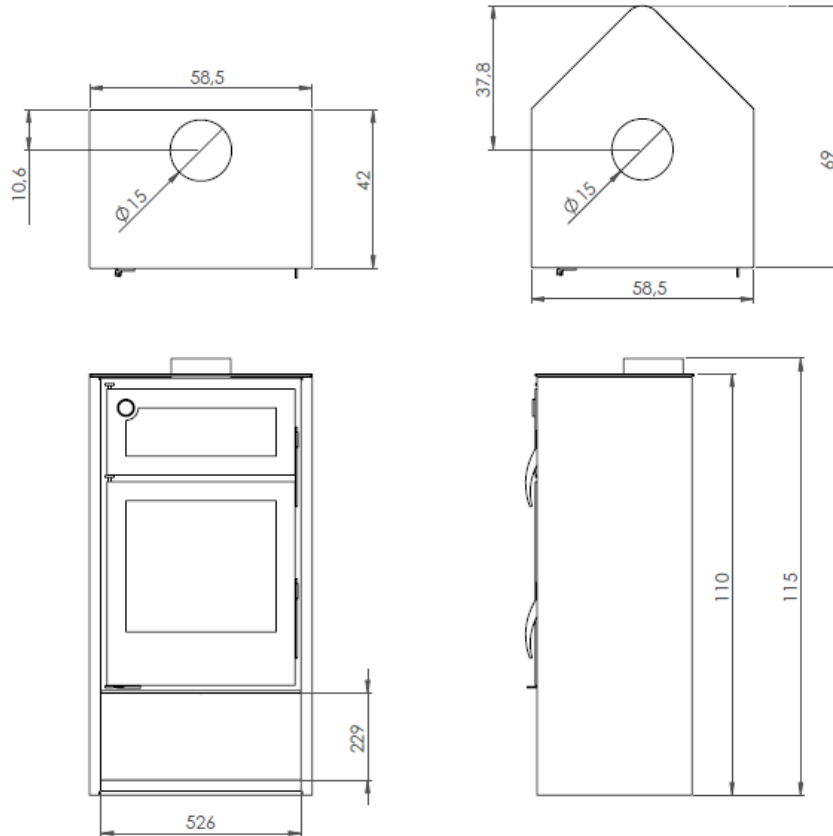


2. Fit the corner cover and bolt it in place using the Torx T-30 spanner.



TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

HERMES model drawings



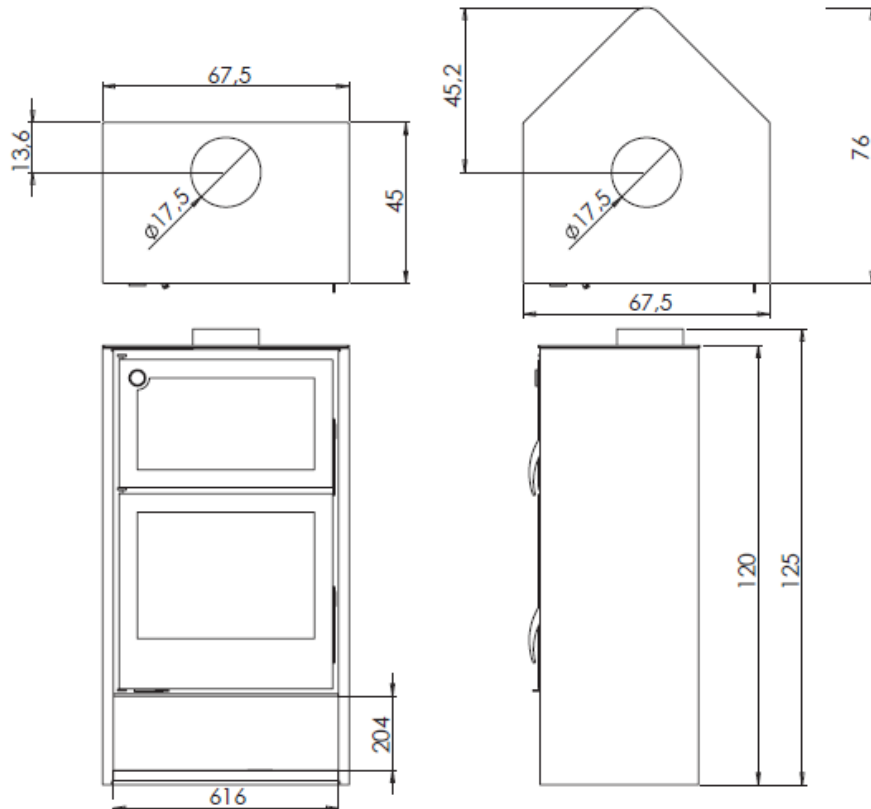
Model	HERMES
Performance	83.7%
Nominal thermal power	8.7 kW
CO at 13% O ₂	0.06%
Firewood load for nominal power.	1.8 kg
Reload interval for nominal power	0.75 h
Maximum firewood load	2.2 kg
Weight	125 kg
Required chimney flue	12 Pa
Minimum safety distance	50 cm
Average smoke temperature	269 °C

CERTIFICATION ACCORDING TO EN 13240 and EN 13229 STANDARDS



TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

ATLAS model drawings



Model	ATLAS:
Performance	83.9%
Nominal thermal power	10 kW
CO at 13% O ₂	0.03%
Firewood load for nominal power.	2.2 kg
Reload interval for nominal power	0.75 h
Maximum firewood load	2.8 kg
Weight	150 kg
Required chimney flue	12 Pa
Minimum safety distance	50 cm
Average smoke temperature	245 °C

CERTIFICATION ACCORDING TO EN 13240 and EN 13229 STANDARDS



CERTIFICATE OF WARRANTY

**NAME
TOWN/CITY
PROVINCE**

**ADDRESS
POSTCODE
TEL:**

E-MAIL:

MATERIAL NOT INCLUDED IN WARRANTY

*Deflector, Paint, chromework
Vermiculite, glass, seals, trays
grills*

STRUCTURE APPARATUS

*5 YEARS Inserts
2 YEARS Stoves*

This warranty covers the faulty part and shipping to your dealer.

This warranty covers faults in parts and manufacturing.

The warranty does not cover damage to the appliance caused by improper use or negligence.

The appliance must be installed by a professional fitter.

All appliances must be installed according to the instructions manual and current regulations in each country.

The manufacturer declines all liability for breach of the instructions manual.

For the warranty to take effect, the manufacturer must be sent a copy of this certificate and a copy of the customer invoice.

DEALER'S SIGNATURE AND STAMP

CUSTOMER'S COPY

Cocinas Carbel, S.L
C/ Ciudad de Cartagena, 22
Polígono Industrial Fuente del Jarro
46988 (Paterna) VALENCIA
carbel@carbel.net

CERTIFICATE OF WARRANTY

**NAME
TOWN/CITY
PROVINCE**

**ADDRESS
POSTCODE
TEL:**

E-MAIL:

MATERIAL NOT INCLUDED IN WARRANTY

*Deflector, Paint, chromework
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COPY FOR THE MANUFACTURER

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