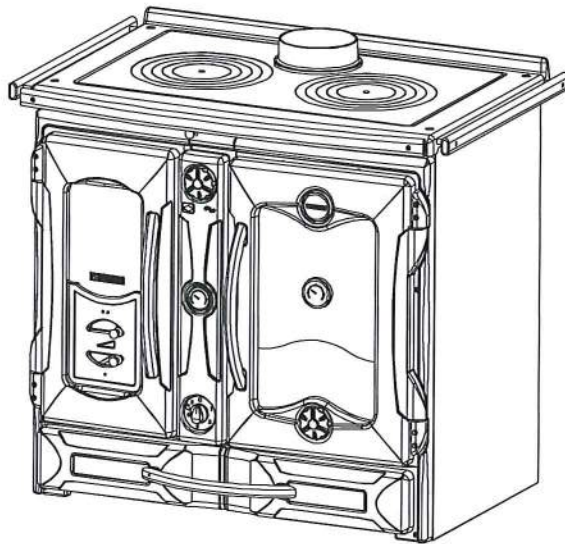


NORDICA

INSTALLATION AND OPERATION INSTRUCTIONS FOR

TERMOSUPREMA Compact



Tested to EN 12815



PLEASE READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS THOROUGHLY BEFORE INSTALLING, OPERATING OR SERVICING THIS APPLIANCE.

This appliance must be installed and commissioned by a fully qualified, registered engineer. A "Declaration of Completion" Certificate must be obtained for the installation and retained by the end user. Failure to comply with these requirements may void the warranty

LA NORDICA

USER MANUAL FOR STOVES WITHOUT BOILERS

SUPPLEMENTARY INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE UK MARKET
TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THOSE IN THE INSTRUCTION BOOKLET**READ THE INSTRUCTION BOOKLET AND THESE SUPPLEMENTARY
INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY BEFORE INSTALLATION**

These instructions together with those in the instruction booklet cover the basic principles to ensure the satisfactory installation of the stove, although detail may need slight modification to suit particular local site conditions.

In all cases the installation must comply with current Building Regulations, Local Authority Byelaws and other specifications or regulations as they affect the installation of the stove. It should be noted that the Building Regulations requirements may be met by adopting the relevant recommendations given in British Standards BS 8303, BS 6461 and EN 12391-1 (replacing BS 7566 which has been withdrawn) as an alternative means to achieve an equivalent level of performance to that obtained following the guidance given in Approved Document J.

Please note that it is a legal requirement under England and Wales Building Regulations that the installation of the stove is either carried out under Local Authority Building Control approval or is installed by a Competent Person registered with a Government approved Competent Persons Scheme. HETAS Ltd operate such a Scheme and a listing of their Registered Competent Persons can be found on their website at www.hetas.co.uk.

HEALTH AND SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

Special care must be taken when installing the stove such that the requirements of the Health and Safety at Work Act are met.

Handling

Adequate facilities must be available for loading, unloading and site handling.

Fire Cement

Some types of fire cement are caustic and should not be allowed to come into contact with the skin. In case of contact wash immediately with plenty of water.

Asbestos

This stove contains no asbestos. If there is a possibility of disturbing any asbestos in the course of installation then please seek specialist guidance and use appropriate protective equipment.

Metal Parts

When installing or servicing this stove care should be taken to avoid the possibility of personal injury.

STOVE PERFORMANCE

Please refer to the table in the main instruction manual for details of the stoves' performances

PREPARATORY WORK AND SAFETY CHECKS

IMPORTANT WARNING

This stove must not be installed into a chimney that serves any other heating appliance.

There must not be an extractor fan fitted in the same room as the stove as this can cause the stove to emit fumes into the room.

Chimney

In order for the stove to perform satisfactorily the chimney height must be sufficient to ensure an adequate draught of approximately 15 Pa so as to clear the products of combustion and prevent smoke problems into the room.

NOTE: A chimney height of not less than 4.5 metres measured vertically from the outlet of the stove to the top of the chimney should be satisfactory. Alternatively the calculation procedure given in EN 13384-1 may be used as the basis for deciding whether a particular chimney design will provide sufficient draught.

The outlet from the chimney should be above the roof of the building in accordance with the provisions of Building Regulations Approved Document J.

Because the stove runs at high efficiencies, the temperature of the flue gases is at times lower than conventional solid fuel appliances. Although it is not classed as a condensing appliance, the low flue gas temperature results in condensation occurring within the flue. Any chimney flue system must therefore be able to withstand the effects of condensate and operate under wet conditions (designation letter W). In addition it should be soot fire resistant and able to withstand the corrosive effects of flue products generated by solid fuels (designation G and 3 respectively). If installation is into an existing masonry chimney then it will require re-lining with a liner meeting the specification described above. Existing concrete or clay lined chimneys are not suitable for this stove and must be lined as described above. All installations must be in accordance with Building Regulations Approved Document J.

Any existing chimney must be clear of obstruction and have been swept clean immediately before installation of the lining system.

If there is no existing chimney then any new system must be to the designation described above and in accordance with Building Regulations Approved Document J.

A single wall metal fluepipe is suitable for connecting the stove to the chimney but is not suitable for use as the complete chimney. The chimney and connecting fluepipe must have a minimum diameter of 150 mm and its dimension should be not less than the size of the outlet socket of the stove.

Any bend in the chimney or connecting fluepipe should not exceed 45°. 90° bends should not be used.

Combustible material should not be located where the heat dissipating through the walls of fireplaces or flues could ignite it. Therefore when installing the stove in the presence of combustible materials due account must be taken of the guidance on the separation of combustible material given in Building Regulations Approved Document J and also in these stove instructions.

If it is found that there is excessive draught in the chimney then either an adjustable flue damper or alternatively a draught stabiliser should be fitted. The adjustable flue damper should not close off the flue entirely but should in its closed position leave a minimum continuous opening free area of at least 20 % of the total cross sectional area of the flue or fluepipe.

Adequate provision e.g. easily accessible soot door or doors must be provided for sweeping the chimney and connecting fluepipe.

Hearth

The hearth should be able to accommodate the weight of the stove and its chimney if the chimney is not independently supported. The weight of the stove is indicated in the brochure.

The stove should preferably be installed on a non-combustible hearth of a size and construction that is in accordance with the provisions of the current Building Regulations Approved Document J.

The clearance distances to combustible material beneath, surrounding or upon the hearth and walls adjacent to the hearth should comply with the guidance on the separation of combustible material given in Building Regulations Approved Document J and also in these stove instructions.

If the stove is to be installed on a combustible floor surface, it must be covered with a non-combustible material at least 12mm thick, in accordance with Building Regulations Approved Document J, to a distance of 30 cm in front of the stove and 15 cm to each side measuring from the door of the combustion chamber.

Combustion air supply

In order for the stove to perform efficiently and safely there must be an adequate air supply into the room in which the stove is installed to provide combustion air. The provision of air supply to the stove must be in accordance with current Building Regulations Approved Document J. An opening window is not appropriate for this purpose.

Connection to chimney

All the stoves have a rear flue gas connector that allows connection to either a masonry chimney or a prefabricated factory made insulated metal chimney in accordance with the instructions. It will be necessary to fit an adaptor to increase the diameter of the flue to the required 150 mm section of the chimney or liner.

Electrical connections

The installation of any electrical services during the installation of this stove and the associated heating system must be carried out by a registered competent electrician and in accordance with the requirements of the latest issue of BS 7671.

Commissioning and handover

Ensure all parts are fitted in accordance with the instructions.

On completion of the installation allow a suitable period of time for any fire cement and mortar to dry out, before lighting the stove. Once the stove is under fire check all seals for soundness and check that the flue is functioning correctly and that all products of combustion are vented safely to atmosphere via the chimney terminal.

On completion of the installation and commissioning ensure that the operating instructions for the stove are left with the customer. Ensure to advise the customer on the correct use of the appliance and warn them to use only the recommended fuel for the stove.

Advise the user what to do should smoke or fumes be emitted from the stove. The customer should be warned to use a fireguard to BS 6539 in the presence of children, aged and/or infirm persons.

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CAREFULLY BEFORE USING THE STOVE****WARNING NOTE**

Properly installed, operated and maintained this stove will not emit fumes into the dwelling. Occasional fumes from de-ashing and re-fuelling may occur. However, persistent fume emission is potentially dangerous and must not be tolerated. If fume emission does persist, then the following immediate action should be taken:-

- (a) Open doors and windows to ventilate room
- (b) Let the fire out or eject and safely dispose of fuel from the appliance
- (c) Check for flue or chimney blockage and clean if required
- (d) Do not attempt to relight the fire until the cause of the fume emission has been identified and corrected. If necessary seek expert advice.

The most common cause of fume emission is flueway or chimney blockage. For your own safety these must be kept clean at all times.

IMPORTANT NOTES**General**

Before lighting the stove check with the installer that the installation work and commissioning checks described above have been carried out correctly and that the chimney has been swept clean, is sound and free from any obstructions. As part of the stoves' commissioning and handover the installer should have shown you how to operate the stove correctly.

Use of fireguard

When using the stove in situations where children, aged and/or infirm persons are present a fireguard must be used to prevent accidental contact with the stove. The fireguard should be manufactured in accordance with BS 6539.

Chimney cleaning

The chimney should be swept at least twice a year. It is important that the flue connection and chimney are swept prior to lighting up after a prolonged shutdown period.

In situations where it is not possible to sweep through the stove the installer will have provided alternative means, such as a soot door. After sweeping the chimney the stove flue outlet and the flue pipe connecting the stove to the chimney must be cleaned with a flue brush.

Periods of Prolonged Non-Use

If the stove is to be left unused for a prolonged period of time then it should be given a thorough clean to remove ash and unburned fuel residues. To enable a good flow of air through the appliance to reduce condensation and subsequent damage, leave the air controls fully open.

Extractor fan

There must not be an extractor fan fitted in the same room as the stove as this can cause the stove to emit smoke and fumes into the room.

Aerosol sprays

Do not use an aerosol spray on or near the stove when it is alight.

Use of operating tools

Always use the operating tools provided when handling parts likely to be hot when the stove is in use.

Chimney Fires

If the chimney is thoroughly and regularly swept, chimney fires should not occur. However, if a chimney fire does occur turn off the stove immediately and isolate the mains electricity supply, and tightly close the doors of the stove. This should cause the chimney fire to go out. If the chimney fire does not go out when the above action is taken then the fire brigade should be called immediately. Do not relight the stove until the chimney and flueways have been cleaned and examined by a professional.

Permanent air vent

The stove requires a permanent and adequate air supply in order for it to operate safely and efficiently. In accordance with current Building Regulations the installer may have fitted a permanent air supply vent into the room in which the stove is installed to provide combustion air. This air vent should not under any circumstances be shut off or sealed.

USER OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

Please read the important notices given above before referring to the main instruction book for detailed operating instructions.

Recommended fuels

The stove is designed to burn dry seasoned wood logs which are detailed in the main instruction book.

HEATS Ltd Approval

This appliance has obtained HETAS Ltd approval for burning dry seasoned wood logs as specified in the main instruction manual. Approval does not cover the use of other fuels either alone or mixed with the recommended fuel, nor does it cover instructions for the use of other fuels.

INTRODUCTION

These instructions cover the basic principles to ensure the satisfactory installation of the stove, although detail may need slight modification to suit particular local site conditions. In all cases the installation must comply with current Building Regulations, Local Authority Byelaws and other specifications or regulations as they affect the installation of the stove.

It should be noted that the Building Regulations requirements may be met by adopting the relevant recommendations given in British Standards BS 8303, BS 6461 and BS 7566 as an alternative means to achieve an equivalent level of performance to that obtained following the guidance given in Approved Document J.

We recommend that you seek the services of an installer who is conversant with stove installations and Building Regulations. It is most likely that the shop where you purchased the stove will be able to help in this respect. It is our general policy to supply specialist Fireplace shops. These shops can offer an after sales service and will be able to offer advice when necessary.

Please note that it is a legal requirement under England and Wales Building Regulations that the installation of the stove is either carried out under Local Authority Building Control approval or is installed by a Competent Person registered with a Government approved Competent Persons Scheme. HETAS Ltd operate such a Scheme and a listing of their Registered Competent Persons can be found on their website at www.hetas.co.uk.

HEALTH AND SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

Special care must be taken when installing the stove such that the requirements of the Health and Safety at Work Act are met.

Handling

Adequate facilities must be available for loading, unloading and site handling.

Fire Cement

Some types of fire cement are caustic and should not be allowed to come into contact with the skin. In case of contact wash immediately with plenty of water.

Asbestos

This stove contains no asbestos. If there is a possibility of disturbing any asbestos in the course of installation then please seek specialist guidance and use appropriate protective equipment.

Metal Parts

When installing or servicing this stove care should be taken to avoid the possibility of personal injury.

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ANNUAL SERVICE RECORD

1. TECHNICAL DATA

	THERMOSUPREMA 18.5
Nominal heat output to room (kW)	6.5
Nominal heat output to water (kW)	12
Flue diameter MINIMUM A 5 to 6 inch adaptor is required for the initial connection.	6 inch
Efficiency %	77.5
Maximum fuel load of wood to maintain nominal output (Kg / hr)	5.2
Temperature exhaust gas – wood (°C)	186
Optimal working temperature	70° - 75°
Boiler capacity (litres)	25
Flow & return pipe fitting (female)	1 ¼ BSP
Flue draft Pressure (tested when hot) WOOD (mbar/Pa)	0.17 – 0.20 17 – 20
Minimum flue height in meters (straight)	5
Maximum working temperature	94° - 95°
Maximum allowable water pressure (bar)	1.5
Stove height in mm (to top of closed lid)	881
Stove width in mm (incl. rails)	982
Stove depth (mm)	682
Stove Weight (Kg)	290
Grate type	Flat / lifting

Please refer to the technical drawings at the end of these instructions for dimensions that are not listed here

2. HEATABLE AREA (VOLUME)

The heating capacity of rooms according to EN 12815 for buildings in which the insulation is below the levels recommended in the regulation is:

(120 BTU/m ³)	Well insulated:	530 m ³
(160 BTU/m ³)	Average insulation:	400 m ³
(200 BTU/m ³)	Poor insulation:	320 m ³

With adequate insulation, these values will be higher. With temporary use, the heating capacity is reduced by around 25%.

3. KEY ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

To minimize the impact on the environment the following issues need to be considered when proposing to install a solid fuel appliance:

- Local authorities (Councils) must be consulted for any restrictions that may apply to the use of solid fuel appliances in certain areas such as smoke free zones.
- The appliance must be correctly sized to suit the space and necessary clearances must be strictly adhered to.
- The appliance and flue system must be correctly installed to the current regulations in force at the time.
- The appliance must be correctly operated.
- The appliance and flue system must be properly maintained.
- It is also important to ensure that the dwelling to be heated is well insulated and is as energy efficient as is practical before a heating appliance is chosen and installed.
- The correct fuel must be used.

4. TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION

This appliance allows for cooking on the top of the stove or in the oven, as well as providing a source of supplementary heating. They are ideal for holiday apartments and second homes or even as all year round auxiliary heating. They can burn either logs or brown coal. The stove has air regulators to adjust the combustion.

The appliance is made from enamelled galvanized steel and enamelled cast iron. The cooking surface on the top of the appliance is bare cast iron. The firebox is lined with corrugated steel and the grate is cast iron. The appliance has tertiary combustion for greater efficiency. Inside is a flat cast iron grate that is adjustable in height.

The firebox has a panoramic door with ceramic glass (heat resistant to 700C). This allows a fascinating view of the flames whilst preventing any escape of sparks or smoke.

Underneath is a storage draw that is suitable for the storage of cured logs / kindling.

The heat is provided by radiation through the glass door and from the hot external surfaces of the stove.

5 THE 'AIR' CONTROLS

The stove is fitted with various air controls that adjust the flow of combustion air into the unit. It is very important that these controls are fully understood in order to achieve the best results from the appliance.

When operating the controls, ensure that they are used in small increments and not changed by large amounts suddenly. Do not use them like an on – off switch.

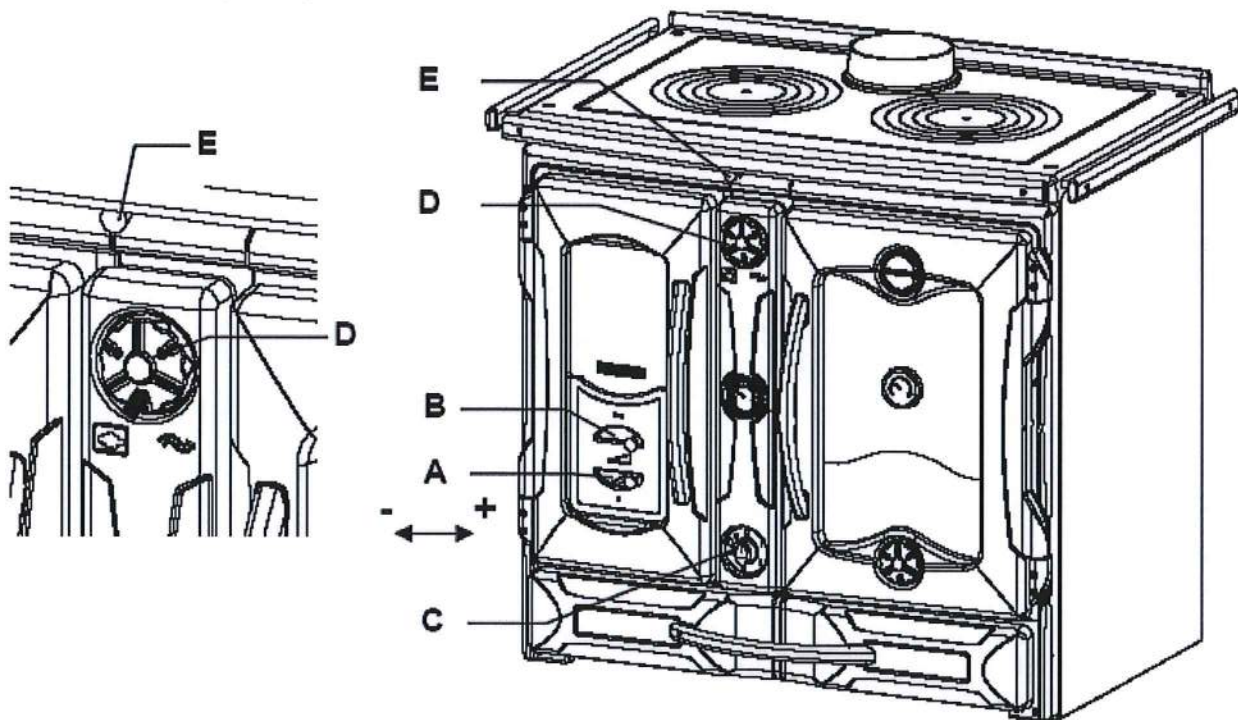
It is important that the controls are used correctly, in relation to the fuel being burnt, i.e. wood or brown coal. Brown coal and wood burn differently to wood,

The air controls are as follows:

- PRIMARY AIR CONTROL
- SECONDARY AIR CONTROL (AIR WASH)
- OVEN / HOTPLATE CONTROL
- LIGHTING BYPASS CONTROL

5 A THE PRIMARY AIR CONTROL (slider) see FIG.1 position A

The primary air regulator is found on the front of the main fire door and is in the form of a slider. This control will primarily be used when burning brown coal. Brown coal needs the combustible air to enter from the below the grate on which the coal is laid. When the slider is moved to the left, it is letting less combustion air in. When slid to the right, the regulator is opening, letting more combustion air in.



5 B SECONDARY AIR CONTROL (slider) see FIG 1 position B

The secondary air regulator is found on the front of the main fire door and is in the form of a slider. This control will primarily be used when burning wood. Combustion air entering the stove through this vent will be directed down the inside of the glass panel, this is known as the 'air wash system'. It helps to keep sooty deposits from sticking to the glass and obscuring the view of the flames. Having clean glass also improves the heat radiation through it. When the slider is moved to the left, it is letting less combustion air in. When slid to the right, the regulator is opening, letting more combustion air in.

5 C AUTOMATIC THERMOSTAT CONTROL (dial) see FIG 1 position C

The automatic thermostat control is positioned on the front of the appliance as shown in the FIG. 1 position C. It is in the form of a dial and is numbered between 0 and 5. The dial controls a damper that allows combustion air to enter the stove. It is used to regulate the burn rate of the fire and keep it at a constant heat output, irrespective of the fuel load. When wanting to control the stove using the thermostatic control, the primary and secondary controls may be shut.

According to the chosen position of the thermostat dial, the damper will react slowly and alter the combustible air entering the unit. This is the how a fire would naturally respond to changing air supply.

Move clockwise from 0 to 5 to revive the fire and from 5 to 0; anticlockwise; in order to reduce the combustion.

As it a high precision device, we recommend you move the dial slowly and with care and never to force it. The damper will close the combustion air entering the appliance when the water temperature gets to 80°

5 D OVEN / HOTPLATE CONTROL (spinner) see FIG 1 position D

This control is positioned on the front of the appliance as shown in the FIG. 1, position D. It has two settings. The hot gasses generated by the burning fuel can be diverted using this control to give greater heating to the oven and the hob or to the boiler. When the dial is positioned to the symbol on the left; representing a casserole pot; the hot gasses are directed over and around the oven. This position means priority is given to cooking on the hob and in the oven. When the dial is positioned to the symbol on the right; wavy lines, representing the boiler, priority is given to the heating of the water.

5 E LIGHTING BYPASS CONTROL (lever) see FIG 1 position E

Above the fascia of the stove and just below the hotplate is a pull – push lever with a chromed handle. This is used only when first lighting the appliance from cold. With the lever pulled out fully, the exhaust gases flow directly to the chimney and this facilitates easy lighting of the appliance. Once the fire is burning well, the lever should be pushed in. This control is only used when first lighting the appliance and must be pushed in when cooking.

6 ADVICE ON DIVERTING THE HOT FLUE GASSES.

The oven and boiler heats up by having the hot gasses that are given off the by the burning fuel being diverted around the channel within the appliance. The operator must only send clean gasses around this channel. This is achieved by burning the correct fuel efficiently and not diverting the gasses too soon. A slow burning fire will produce black smoke, so will burning wet, green wood. Sending this black smoke around the channel will tar it up and the result will be a poor transfer of heat to the boiler, hob and oven. It is therefore critical that you establish a strong burning fire before diverting the gasses.

7 THE LIFTING GRATE

The Suprema 18.5 has a grate that can be raised and lowered by means of a scissor style jack. A crank handle is provided and it attaches to the square peg located just above the ash drawer (see figure 2).

This is useful if you wish to use the appliance in the summer and don't want to send so much heat to the boiler. Cranking the grate towards the hob means that less of the boiler is exposed to the hot gasses coming off the fuel. If you are cooking on the hob only, and have no need to keep the fire going when you have finished, you can lift the grate closer to the hob, thus allowing you to get the best heat from the fire as it slowly dies.

Ensure that the fire chamber and the crank mechanism are kept clean and well maintained.

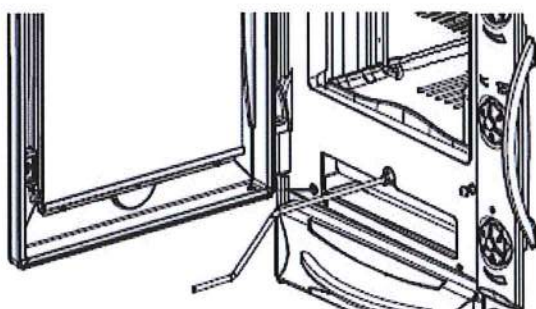


FIG. 2

Crank handle in place

8 FUEL OPTIONS

These appliances have been developed to burn wood as the primary fuel. The results quoted in our literature are from test firings using beech logs with a moisture content of less than 20%. These appliances can burn brown coal (Lignite) and briquettes made from Lignite. Coal should never be burnt in these appliances for long periods at a high output. High calorific value coals such as anthracite should never be used; ever. The grates and internal components of these appliances have not been developed for burning coal at high outputs. Do not burn wood and coal at the same time as the efficiency of the appliance will be affected. It is OK to initially start the fire with coal and then when there is a nice bed of embers in the fire chamber, put a load of logs in. You will need to use good quality fuel in order

to get the best results from your stove. Seek advice from your local fuel merchant as he will be able to advise you on what fuel to use. Only use fuel that is suitable for a 'closed appliance'. Follow our guidance on fuel options also. Never burn 'enhanced' fuels such as 'Petrocoke'.

Damage caused by overheating is not covered by the guarantee. You should, therefore, always use the appliance with the door closed to avoid this.

8 BURNING WOOD

Hardwoods have a far greater calorific value than softwoods. Most firewood you purchase will be green and have a fair amount of water content. It will need to be stored in a well ventilated shelter to season it.

Wood used in this appliance must have a moisture content of less than 20%. Damp or wet wood will quickly form tar deposits on all the internal areas where the combustible gasses travel, preventing the efficient release of heat from the appliance.

The inside of the chimney/flue will also be coated, there is a greater risk of a chimney fire occurring.

Always use good quality wood, store it under cover in a well ventilated area.

Avoid burning oak bark, as this forms tar at a very fast rate.

When selecting wood, also take into consideration ease of splitting, ease of ignition and burning, how much smoke it produces and its "coaling" qualities. "Coaling" refers to the ability of a species of wood to form a long-lasting bed of hot coals when burned. Coaling qualities improve with wood of a higher density. Wood is not a long burning fuel and so it is not possible to keep the stove in overnight.

SEE BELOW (maintaining a wood fire)

9 INITIAL BURNING AND CURING OF THE APPLIANCE

The first time that the appliance is lit, there will be an odour given off. This is the components of the appliance curing. It will be necessary to ventilate the room in which the appliance is sited.

The first firing needs to be done carefully to allow all of the components of the appliance to settle gradually. Never try to run the appliance flat out the first time you light it. It will be necessary to keep the fire burning for longer periods rather than short periods the first four to five times. This will be the best way to achieve correct settling of the appliance. Do not burn the appliance at an accelerated rate; a steady burn is all that is required.

Gradually build up the output of the fire so that no sudden stresses are put on the components of the appliance.

10 USING YOUR STOVE - IMPORTANT NOTES:

This appliance must be installed and commissioned by a fully qualified, registered engineer. HETAS engineers are recommended by Broseley Fires. For your nearest search www.hetas.co.uk

THE SURFACES OF THIS APPLIANCE GET HOT WHEN IN USE. PLEASE ENSURE THAT CHILDREN, THE ELDERLY AND THE INFIRM ARE MADE AWARE OF THIS. DO NOT HANG COMBUSTIBLE ITEMS FROM THE RAILS.

- Serious damage may result if the appliance is left running with the air controls fully open for extended periods.
- Make sure that none of the doors are left open while the appliance is in operation.
- Never leave the appliance unattended during the initial lighting sequence.
- Do not attempt to open the door immediately after igniting the fire. This could cause a flame flash out.
- Always wear the protective gloves when operating the appliance.
- Never burn enhanced fuels such as 'Petrocoke'
- Do not overload the appliance with fuel.
- Never use chemicals or fluids such as gasoline, charcoal lighter, drain oil or kerosene to light a fire.
- Using the appliance on a very low output will cause excessive amounts of tar to build up inside the flue and can be a serious fire risk, as this will fuel a chimney fire. You will need to have the flue cleaned and serviced more regularly.
- Never overload the stove (consult the technical table- maximum allowable quantities)
- We advise that you have the appliance serviced annually by a competent heating engineer before the beginning of a new heating season.
- Do not cover the permanent air vent that your heating engineer has installed; this is necessary for the correct combustion of the appliance and your safety.
- Do not light the fire if there is a risk that any part of the system is frozen.

11 LIGHTING AND MAINTAINING A LOG FIRE

All chimneys and flues act differently. After a while, you will find out how your unit works best for starting. Ensure that the draft measurement is correct at the time of installation.

- Use scrunched up paper and dry kindling or fire lighters to start the fire. Lay these on the grate.

- Open the primary and secondary air controls to the fully open position. The flue bypass control MUST be pulled out to the open position and left in this position until there is a strong established fire in the firebox.
- When the fire is burning hot, add small pieces of very dry wood, preferably hardwood as these generate better embers.
- Keep all the draft controls fully open till a bed of hot, glowing embers is established.
- Once you have some red hot burning embers, open the door and rake the embers evenly over the grate before adding larger pieces of wood.
- We suggest that you do not fully load the appliance until you have become completely familiar with the operation of ALL the controls.
- For best results, in an ideal situation, open the secondary air control and close the primary air control. The output of the appliance can now be controlled using the secondary air control. This is when burning LOGS. The secondary air control will help keep the glass clean as it incorporates 'air wash' technology.
- Do not open the loading door too quickly when reloading the appliance as this can cause flames to flash out the door.
- Do not overload the appliance.
- Do not burn painted or varnished woods, MDF, oak bark or any wood with more than 20% humidity.

12 ASH REMOVAL – CLEANING OUT THE ASH

The removal of the ashes should be done when the appliance is cold.

Whether you burn logs or coal, you will be left with ashes. They must be removed periodically for the correct and efficient operation of your appliance.

Don't wait till the ash pan's completely full. The frequency of this ash removal will depend on the type of fuel being burned, ie. Softwood, hardwood, coal and brickets; all create differing amounts of ash.

Keep in mind that cleaning your appliance boosts its efficiency, as ash, soot or tar deposits will block the heat from coming out of the appliance.

Excess ash in the pan will cause a coal fire to go out and may cause severe damage to the grate. It may also prevent the ash door from being shut correctly.

Periodical inspection of the ash chamber is recommended.

Take care when removing the ash, as small bits of hot embers can stay dormant for long periods when buried in ashes. These will then flare up again when exposed to oxygen, some knowledge of proper ash removal is required for safety. Here are the important points:

Remove ashes to a metal container using a small trowel. Never vacuum the ashes unless it is a genuine 'Ash Vac'. This is a vacuum you can buy at hearth shops; it is specifically designed for ash removal.

Place the filled ash bucket on a non-combustible surface such as stone, concrete, brick, or slate, as the heat will transfer through the bottom of the container. Fit a lid for extra safety.

For your own protection, a pair of heat proof gloves and a dust mask may be necessary.

13 ASH DISPOSAL

The best thing to do with your ashes is to put them in your garden. Wood ashes are high in potassium, calcium, sodium, magnesium, and phosphorus. Wood ash will make your soil more alkaline. If you have no garden, you can dispose of completely cold ash with your household trash.

Place it in a tightly closed bag to keep it contained. Dispose of coal ash in your trash also, as it is not beneficial to your garden. As with all ash, ensure that there are no hot embers left buried in the ash before you transfer it into a flammable bin bag.

14 OPERATING IN TRANSITION PERIODS (Summer)

When the outside temperature gets to be more than the temperature within the property, there is a strong possibility of the flue working in reverse. If the appliance is not lit, this will cause the draught of the flue to travel in a downward direction and the smell of smoke may be obvious in the room.

If you experience problems lighting the appliance because of the greater outside temperature, then it will be necessary to warm the flue before loading the appliance with kindling. There are various methods for this procedure. Ask your local supplier or registered chimney sweep for advice.

If the fire is lit, the heat output of the appliance is often reduced and the exhaust gases may not come out the chimney completely. This can cause them to come back into the room.

In this case,

- shake the embers more frequently,
- increase the air for combustion and
- only load a reduced quantity of fuel.

This will help to keep the chimney hot and working efficiently.

Check that all the seals of the appliance are in good order and that the connections to the chimney are also sound.

15 MAINTENANCE - CLEANING THE APPLIANCE

Take great care choosing the products to clean your appliance. A major amount of cleaning can be carried out using hot soapy water and a soft cloth. Do not leave the appliance surface wet after cleaning; this may cause uncoated surfaces to go rusty. Using the wrong products on certain surfaces may cause damage to them, so take care when choosing a cleaner. Never use bleach or chlorine based products, caustic cleaners, paint solvents, biological powders, coarse abrasives or salt to clean your appliance. Never mix different products as they may cause a chemical reaction with each other and cause harm to either you or the appliance. Read below to see specific cleaning techniques. *For any further information, please contact your Dealer!*

15 A A DAILY CARE

To keep the surfaces of your appliance bright and clean, a daily wipe over with a lint free cloth is all that is needed. A wet cloth may be used on certain surfaces.

To buff the cleaned surfaces, a soft, dry, lint free cloth should be used.

In order to keep your appliance in tip top condition, it is necessary to wipe up any spills or condensation streaks as soon as is safe to do so. (i.e. when the unit is cold)

This will prevent the mark burning onto the appliance and becoming a much tougher stain to remove at a later date, or causing a permanent mark. Try not to use excessive amounts of water when cleaning the appliance.

15 B CLEANING AND MAINTAINING THE APPLIANCE

The appliances have three main surface finishes; these should be cleaned when the appliance is cool. Please follow any instructions to the letter for any special cleaning agent that you may use. Ash removal and chimney maintenance are also important areas to be aware of to ensure the efficient and correct operation of your appliance. Please read on....

15 C CAST IRON

This can be cleaned with a lint free damp cloth. Don't leave this surface wet as it will go rusty. If it is cleaned when the appliance is slightly warm, the damp surface will dry by itself. Otherwise, wipe the surface dry after cleaning. Another method is to brush the surface with a soft brush. This is good for cleaning in the more detailed and difficult to get to areas. If cast iron is left for long periods in a damp atmosphere; such as a fireplace; it may start to show signs of rust. To prevent this, wipe the surface over with light oil. This will burn off when the fire is re-lit.

15 D ENAMELED SURFACE:

These can also be cleaned with lint free damp cloth and then wiped over with a dry cloth.

15 E GLASS CLEANING:

Only clean the glass when the appliance is cold. There are various glass cleaners you can buy at stove shops that are specially designed to remove hydrocarbon (soot) and fly ash (mineral) deposits from the glass. Follow the manufacturer's instructions. Typically, just spray a small amount of cleaner on the glass and use a paper towel or rag to wipe it clean. Alternatively use a proprietary ceramic hob cleaner such as Hob-brite, as used for ceramic hobs. Follow the directions on the product. If you break the glass, do not use the appliance until the glass has been replaced. Contact your dealer to order the replacement glass.

15 F ASH REMOVAL:

The efficient operation of your appliance is dependant on its correct installation, operation and maintenance. Leaving soot to accumulate inside your appliance will drastically reduce the output of the appliance and prevent it from doing what it is designed to. Ensure that the ash inside every part of the appliance is removed, not just the ash pan.

15 G FLUE MAINTENANCE:

Call a certified chimney sweep (National Association of Chimney Sweeps) or other qualified professional to clean the flue system. These professionals have the equipment and the experience to do a thorough job. The sweep will advise you as to the intervals that you should have your flue swept. We would recommend that you have it swept at least twice a year, but you may need to sweep it more.

Get them to inspect the condition of all the associated chimney items and report to you on their condition. Since coal residue contains sulfur, the metal flue pipe and chimney systems tend to deteriorate much faster than when burning wood. Be sure to check the pipe at least once every six months to determine if it has corroded.

15 H ROPE SEALS:

For the appliance to operate correctly, it is important that all the seals; where fitted; are in good condition and are sealing correctly. They should be replaced if they are showing excessive signs of fraying and are not making a good seal. They are glued into position using a high temperature, flexible, silicone sealant

15 I AIR CONTROLS:

Ensure that all the air controls operate smoothly and are free from ash or other foreign bodies. Pay particular attention to the damper flap at the rear of the ash drawer. Clean this area with care and ensure that excessive amounts of ash are kept from building up and affecting the operation of this control.

15 J CLEANING THE CRANKING GRATE.

To clean the mechanism that cranks the grate, just lift out the grate (when cold) and this will expose the rack and screw. Brush any loose ash from the top of the rack and crank the unit up and down, without the grate in place, to ensure that the screw is free. Check that there is no soot or other deposits on the inside of the firebox that could impede the travel of the grate.

Before replacing the grate ensure that all the accumulated ash in both the ash pan and the ash drawer is completely removed. Failure to clean the ash drawer properly can lead to problems positioning the ash pan and then cause problems with door closure.

16 SPARES

THE APPARATUS MUST NOT BE MODIFIED. ONLY USE SPARE PARTS EXPRESSLY AUTHORISED AND SOLD BY BROSELEY FIRES LTD. CONSULT YOUR LOCAL AUTHORISED DEALER FOR ADVICE.

Broseley Fires can supply an exploded drawing of the components that make up the appliance.

17 INSTALLATION OF THE APPLIANCE

THIS APPLIANCE MUST BE INSTALLED AND COMMISSIONED BY A FULLY QUALIFIED, REGISTERED ENGINEER.

The guarantee is void if any part of the installation is found to be illegal.

- This appliance must be installed into a '**Class 1 Chimney**'. If there is no existing chimney, then an approved solid fuel, factory built, prefabricated block type or a twin walled, stainless steel flue can be used. Get advice from a qualified chimney engineer. Flue sharing is not allowed.
- The flue diameter of these appliances must be a minimum of 150mm diameter.
- If excessive draw is present, then a suitable 'flue draught stabilizer' should be fitted.
- If the chimney suffers from down draught, then a special 'anti-downdraught' cowl will need to be fitted. In exposed windy locations, a 'stabilizing' cowl may need to be fitted. The minimum cowl requirement that we recommend, is a rain cowl with a bird guard.
- To perform satisfactorily, the chimney height must not be less than 5 meters from stove to cowl. If there are any bends in the flue, this minimum length will need to be increased by 1 meter for each bend.
- The initial connection to the appliance will need to be 600mm vertical before any bend.
- A soot door will be required to facilitate the sweeping of the flue.
- A maximum of four 45 degree bends is allowed in any complete flue; from stove to cowl.
- Adequate access for sweeping the flue, such as a soot door, must be provided.
- Flue pipe should be fitted inside the flue pipe collar (spigot) to prevent creosote and condensates from running down onto the top of the appliance. (see specifications for exact collar sizes)
- All flue pipe must be suitable for solid fuel (complies with latest European regs.) and fitted in accordance with building regulations, whilst complying with current legislation and manufacturers' instructions.
- If a rear flue is able to be fitted, the horizontal length must be no longer than 150mm.
- If there is additional ventilation in any room, this will create air depression and the risk of the products of combustion being drawn into the room Mechanical ventilation in the same room as any solid fuel appliance must be avoided.
- This appliance should be connected to an open vented system in line with building regulations and any other regulations that are in force at the time should be observed.

18 FLUE REQUIREMENTS

This appliance has a European sized flue collar that is metric in size. An adaptor is required for the initial connection to the flue collar. The adaptor for this appliance will be a standard 5 to 6 inch adaptor. This appliance requires a minimum flue diameter of 6 inches. The draw of the chimney should be at least 17 Pa (1.7mm H₂O) The measurement must always be done when the stove is hot (producing nominal heat values). When the pressure exceeds 20 Pa (2.0mm of a column of water) it will be necessary to reduce it by the addition of a flue draught stabilizer.

Installation, construction, and maintenance of chimneys and flues must comply with Building regulations 'Approved Document (ADJ)' Any domestic solid fuel appliance will only work efficiently when connected to a chimney system capable of generating adequate up-draft to induce sufficient air supply for complete combustion and to overcome any friction resistance association with the system. The chimney is one of the most important parts of the installation; great care should be given to its design. The chimney must be thoroughly swept, checked for soundness and suitability, before any connection is made to the appliance. This must be carried out by a qualified person. If re-using an existing flue, the flue and the chimney should be checked and if necessary, altered to ensure that they satisfy the requirements for the proposed use. Lining a defective flue is an option.

19 LINING THE FLUE

An independently certified flexible metal liner can be used to reline a chimney. An insulated chimney is the most efficient and safe way to burn wood and coal.

Tar deposits condense in a cool chimney. An insulated chimney helps prevent these deposits.

A standard chimney will gradually get saturated in tar, this is a fire hazard.

Tar stains may appear on the surface of the chimney breast inside the property.

20 FLUE TERMINATION



The height and termination of the flue is an important part of the installation and consideration needs to be made to ensure that the flue is high enough to create sufficient draft to clear the products of combustion. The termination of the flue outlet position which can meet the requirements in common circumstances are shown in Document J. If there are unusual circumstances that will affect the efficient and safe removal of the products of combustion; the height and/or the separation distances shown in Document J may need to be increased.

21 PROVISION OF A NOTICE PLATE

A notice plate must be durable and be fixed on site, where a hearth, fireplace flue or chimney is provided or extended (including cases where a flue is provided as part of refurbishment work). Building regulations states that the responsibility for achieving compliance with the requirements of Part J rests with the person carrying out the work and so this person must be competent in the work they are being asked to do.

22 SITING THE APPLIANCE

This appliance must not be fitted into a location where it will be impossible to service. The location must comply with the requirements laid down in the Building Regulations.

23 HEARTH REQUIREMENTS

It is essential that the hearth / base on which the appliance will stand is strong enough to support the weight of the appliance and the chimney / flue. In certain circumstances, it may be necessary to support the flue pipe with brackets. The hearth must be level and made of a suitably robust, non combustible material.

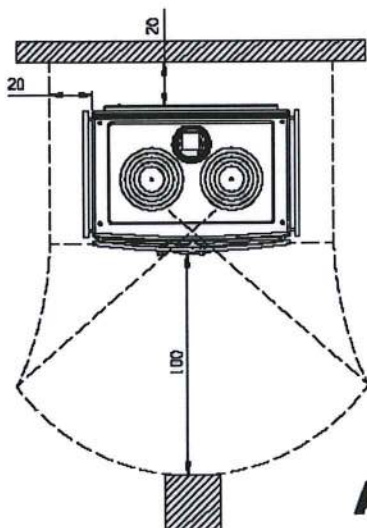
The positioning of the appliance and dimensions of the hearth must comply with current building regulations. Manufacturer's instructions relating to clearances must be adhered to.

24 STOVE CLEARANCES

STOVE CLEARANCES TO FLAMMABLE MATERIALS (SEE FIG. A below)

- The minimum distance from any flammable object, or one that is sensitive to heat, (furniture, wood, fabrics. etc.) and from materials with flammable structure, must be 200 mm to the rear and 200 mm both sides.
- In front of the appliance there must be no flammable object or material, sensitive to heat within 1000mm.
- Above the appliance, there must not be any flammable items within 700mm.

STOVE CLEARANCES TO NON FLAMMABLE MATERIALS



- The minimum distance from any NON FLAMMABLE object, or one that is NOT sensitive to heat, (stone brick slate etc.) and from materials with non flammable structure, must be 100 mm to the rear and both sides.

Where the hearth abuts a wall and the appliance is more than 50mm but not more than 300mm away;

- The thickness of the wall needs to be at least 75mm
- The height of the wall needs to be at least 1.2m above the hearth.

PLEASE REFER TO BUILDING REGULATIONS "WALLS ADJACENT TO HEARTHES" for further information on this subject.

A 25 ADDITIONAL VENTILATION

There must be sufficient free air for combustion into the room where the appliance of 5Kw or more is installed. THIS IS A LEGAL REQUIREMENT.

Permanent openings or vents must not be covered. Vents needs to be positioned carefully, they must be protected from direct wind conditions. A baffle that has been specially designed to fit over the vent will protect it from the effects of wind, but must not restrict the total vent area and must be secured in a way that prevents its movement. Regular inspection of any vents is critical to ensure that the vent has not become restricted.

The appliance may require up to 20 m³/hour of combustion air. The natural recirculation of air must be guaranteed by having permanent ventilation to the outside.

An extractor fan, cooker hood or similar product, installed in the same room, or in a room nearby; that sucks air out (aspirating); may negatively affect the functions of your appliance.

If the room contains more than one appliance; of the type that requires combustible air; a calculation will need to be made to re-calculate the permanent air vent requirement.

Please see the 'Technical Data' list at the front of these instructions or refer to current building regulations for fixed additional ventilation requirements.

26 CHIMNEY FIRE

If a chimney fire occurs in the flue or the chimney:

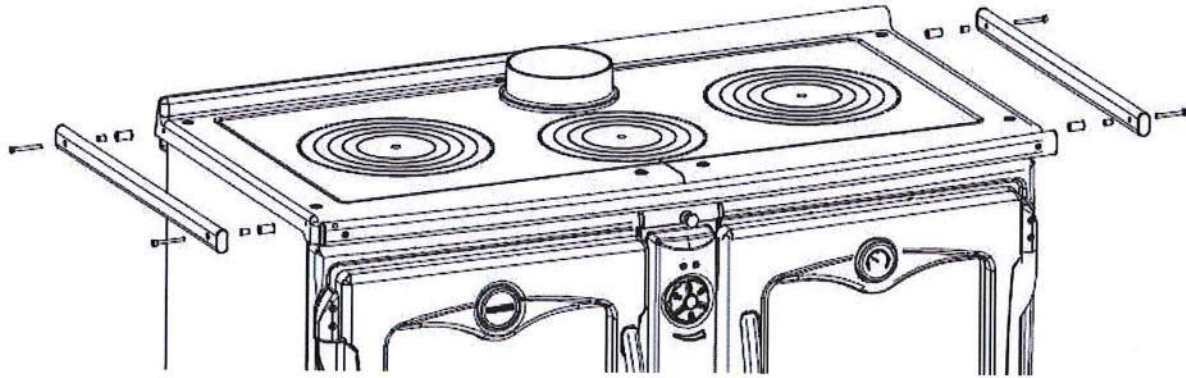
1. Immediately shut off the air supply by closing all dampers and air openings on the stove.
2. Ensure the main door and ash door are securely closed.
3. If the fire in the stove or fireplace can be extinguished safely; with a CO2 extinguisher; put it out as quickly and safely as possible. Do not attempt to put out the fire using water.
4. Close all windows and doors to the room.
5. **Call the fire brigade**

When the chimney has stopped burning have it checked by a specialist for possible cracks or leaks.

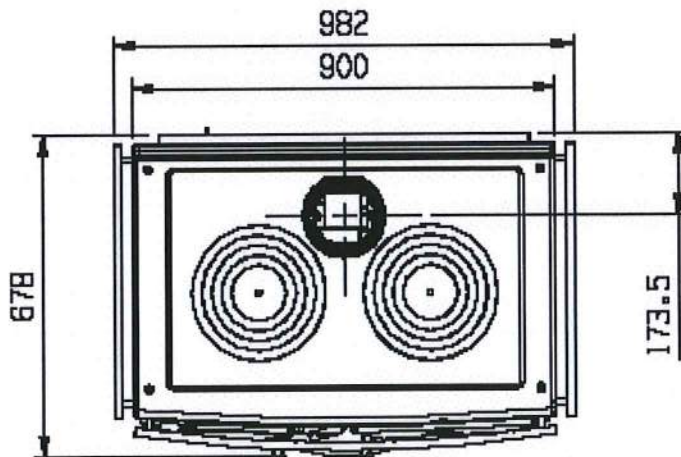
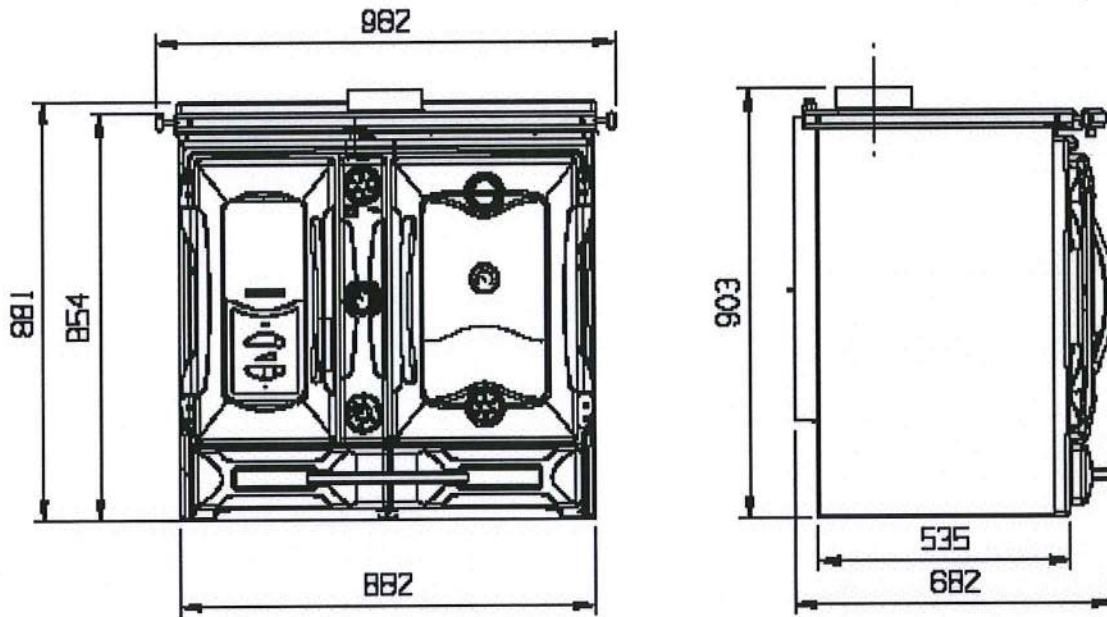
Please review the way you are using the appliance and check that the fuel you are using is suitable. Chimney fires only occur if the appliance has been wrongly installed, maintained or operated. Damage caused to an appliance where a chimney fire has occurred are not covered by any guarantee.

- Please comply with the technical data given in this instruction manual.
- Illegal installations are not covered by any sort of guarantee.

27 ASSEMBLING THE HANDRAILS



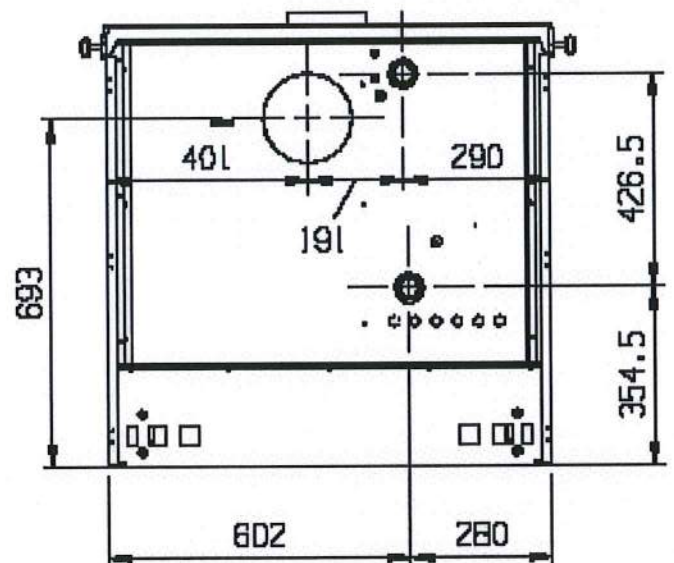
TECHNICAL DRAWING: THERMO SUPREMA 18.5



REAR VIEW OF APPLIANCE

SHOWING POSITION OF THE FLOW AND RETURN CONNECTIONS.

(2 off) 1¼ BSP (FEMALE)



ANNUAL SERVICE RECORD

A "Declaration of Completion" Certificate must be obtained for the installation and retained by the end user. Failure to comply with these requirements may void the warranty.

INSTALLATION DATE OF APPLIANCE: _____

INSTALLATION DATE: _____

HETAS ENGINEER: _____ . . REG. No. _____

COMPANY NAME: _____

COMPANY ADDRESS: _____

POSTCODE: _____

CONTACT NUMBER _____

1ST YEAR SERVICE completion date: _____

SERVICE ENGINEER: _____ . . REG. No. _____

COMPANY NAME: _____

COMPANY ADDRESS: _____

POSTCODE: _____**2ND YEAR SERVICE completion date:** _____

SERVICE ENGINEER: _____ . . REG. No. _____

COMPANY NAME: _____

COMPANY ADDRESS: _____

POSTCODE: _____**3RD YEAR SERVICE completion date:** _____

SERVICE ENGINEER: _____ . . REG. No. _____

COMPANY NAME: _____

COMPANY ADDRESS: _____

POSTCODE: _____**4TH YEAR SERVICE completion date:** _____

SERVICE ENGINEER: _____ . . REG. No. _____

COMPANY NAME: _____

COMPANY ADDRESS: _____

POSTCODE: _____**5TH YEAR SERVICE completion date:** _____

SERVICE ENGINEER: _____ . . REG. No. _____

COMPANY NAME: _____

COMPANY ADDRESS: _____

POSTCODE: _____**6TH YEAR SERVICE completion date:** _____

SERVICE ENGINEER: _____ . . REG. No. _____

COMPANY NAME: _____

COMPANY ADDRESS: _____

POSTCODE: _____

DICHIARAZIONE DI CONFORMITÀ



DECLARATION OF CONFORMITY KONFORMITÄTSERKLÄRUNG

In accordo con la Direttiva **89/106/CEE** (Prodotti da Costruzione), il Regolamento CE n. **1935/2004** (Materiali e Oggetti destinati a venire a contatto con prodotti alimentari)

*According to the Directive **89/106/EEC** (Construction Products), the CE Regulation No. **1935/2004** (Materials and Articles intended to come into contact with foodstuffs)*

Im Einklang mit der Direktive **89/106/EEC** (Bauprodukte) und der CE- Vorschrift Nr. **1935/2004** (Materialien und Gegenstände, die für den Kontakt mit Lebensmitteln vorgesehen sind)

N° di identificazione - *Identification No.* - Identifikationsnummer: **066**

Emesso da - *Issued by* - Ausgestellt von: **La NORDICA S.p.A.**
Via Summano,66/a-36030 Montecchio Precalcino (VICENZA)
+39 0445 804000 - Fax +39 0445 804040

Tipo di apparecchio - *Type of equipment* - Gerätetyp: **Cucine a combustibile solido**
Fire cooker by solid fuel
Herde für Festbrennstoffe

Marchio commerciale - *Trademark* - Handelsmarke: **La NORDICA**

Modello o tipo - *Model or type* - Modell: **TERMOSUPREMA COMPACT**

Uso - *Use* - **Riscaldamento e cottura uso domestico - Space heating and cooking in buildings -**
Verwendungszweck: **Erwärmung von Wohnräume und Kochen**

Costruttore - *Manufacturer* - Hersteller: **La NORDICA S.p.A.**
Via Summano,66/a-36030 Montecchio Precalcino (VICENZA)
0445-804000-Fax 0445-804040

Ente notificato - *Notified body* - Benanntes Labor: **NB 1881**
IMQprimacontrol S.R.L.
I - 31020 Zoppè - San Vendemiano (TV)
Via dell'Industria, 55

Le norme armonizzate o le specifiche tecniche (designazioni) che sono state applicate in accordo con le regole della buona arte in materia di sicurezza in vigore nella CEE sono:

The following harmonised standards or technical specifications (designations) which comply with good engineering practice in safety matters in force within the EEC have been applied:

Die folgenden abgeglichenen Standards bzw. technischen Einzelheiten (Bestimmungen) - angewandt im Einklang mit den Normen in Sicherheitsangelegenheiten - die in der CEE in Kraft sind, wurden angewandt:

Norme o altri riferimenti normative
Standards or other normative documents
Standards oder andere normensetzende Dokumente

EN 12815

Rapporto di Prova ITT
Initial Type Tests Report
Prüfbericht
CS-07-087

Condizioni particolari - *Particular conditions* -
Besondere Bedingungen:

Informazioni marcatura CE - *CE Marking information* -
Auszeichnungsinformationen:

vedi allegato / see enclosure / siehe Beilage

In qualità di costruttore e/o rappresentante autorizzato della società all'interno della CEE, si dichiara sotto la propria responsabilità che gli apparecchi sono conformi alle esigenze essenziali previste dalle Direttive su menzionate.

As the manufacturer's authorised representative established within EEC, we declare under our sole responsibility that the equipment follows the provisions of the Directives stated above.

Als vom Hersteller bevollmächtigter und in der EEC etablierter Vertreter erklären wir, dass wir die volle Verantwortung dafür übernehmen, dass die Geräte den Vorschriften entsprechen, die in den oben angegebenen Direktiven dargelegt werden.

15/06/2007 Montecchio Precalcino (VI)

(data e luogo di emissione - *place and date of issue* -
Ort und Datum der Ausstellung)

(nome, posizione e firma - *name, function and signature* -
Positionsbezeichnung)

INFORMAZIONI MARCATURA CE

MARKING INFORMATION
 AUSZEICHNUNGSINFORMATIONEN



LA NORDICA S.p.A.
 07

EN 12815

TERMOSUPREMA COMPACT

<p>Distanza minima da materiali infiammabili <i>Distance to adjacent combustible materials</i> Mindestabstand zu brennbaren Materialien</p>	<p>: Laterale / lateral / seiten 20 cm : Posteriore / rear / hinten 20 cm</p>
<p>Emissione di CO (13 % O₂) <i>Emission of CO (13 % O₂)</i> CO-Ausstoss bez.auf (13 % O₂)</p>	<p>: 0,28 %</p>
<p>Emissioni polveri (13 % O₂) Dust emissions (13 % O₂) Staubemissionen (13 % O₂)</p>	<p>: - mg/m³</p>
<p>Massima pressione idrica di esercizio ammessa <i>Maximum operating pressure</i> Maximale Betriebsdruck</p>	<p>: 1,5 bar</p>
<p>Temperatura gas di scarico Flue gas temperature Abgastemperatur</p>	<p>: 186 °C</p>
<p>Potenza termica nominale <i>Thermal output</i> Nennheizleistung</p>	<p>: 18,5 kW</p>
<p>Rendimento / Energy efficiency / Wirkungsgrad</p>	<p>: 77,5 %</p>
<p>Tipi di combustibile / Fuel types / Brennstoffarten</p>	<p>: LEGNA – WOOD – HOLZ</p>
<p>VKF</p>	<p>Nr. : -</p>
<p>SINTEF</p>	<p>Nr. : -</p>
<p>15a B-VG</p>	<p>Nr. : -</p>

*Data and models are not binding: the company reserves
the right to perform modifications and improvements
without notice.*



La NORDICA S.p.A.

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