
VIKING 60 & 75 -

Installation and maintenance instructions



environmentally certified
according to EN-1285



certificates of approval

Nr: 0934

www.vedspis.se


FOUNDED IN 1882
JOSEF DAVIDSSONS EFTR.
WOOD-BURNING COOKERS, STOVES & ACCESSORIES

info@vedspis.se

Rev.1 – 2010

Dear Customer

We congratulate you on your choice of a new Haas+Sohn solid fuel stove and wish you many years of pleasure from it.

You have purchased a solid fuel stove that is equipped with an innovative combustion technology and which burns the specified fuels in a very environmentally friendly and economical manner. In order to fall within the strict statutory regulations on emission behaviour, a very precisely controlled combustion air supply is required. This control is achieved with a built-in bimetallic valve and an automatic output regulator which simplify the heating up process and automatically close once the operating temperature is reached.

Besides improved user convenience, a combined heat and ash door offers you another major safety benefit (no uncontrolled burn-out as a result of an open ash door). Also of major importance is a proper, clean connection to a fully functional flue.

Gerätesicherheitsgesetz (Device Safety Act)

According to the Device Safety Act, the purchaser and operator of a stove is obliged to inform himself of its correct operation.

We cannot be held liable for faults and damage that arise as a result of failure to observe these operating instructions.

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The chimney

Faults and causes**Solution**

-
- | | |
|--|---|
| 6. Exhaust gases leaking: | Seek advice from a chimneysweep |
| a) The supply pressure is too low | See also 2b) |
| b) Blockage or backward flow in the chimney | |
| c) Conditions in the building such as windows and doors (too well) sealed. If for example a door is opened, this causes a temporary pressure drop in the room and the chimney no longer draws air. | Close or open doors and windows more slowly |
| d) Exhaust gas leaking from the flue door when opened. | Open flue door more slowly |
| e) Extractor hood is switched on. | |
-

- | | |
|--|---------------------|
| 7. Cinder buildup: | |
| a) Overload of the stove by heating with an open flue door | Close the flue door |
| b) Non-combustible components in the fuel. | Choose better fuel |
-

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| 8. Explosion | |
| a) Temporary blockage or backward flow in the chimney | See also 6b) and 6c) |
| b) Flues or exhaust gas pipe clogged with soot. | Clean flues and exhaust gas pipe |
-

For **cleaning and maintenance of the stainless steel parts** please use only the special products available through the trade. In no circumstances should scouring or abrasive media or objects be used!

Please understand that visits by Customer Service cannot be made free of charge even during the guarantee period if the device is not working correctly because of incorrect operation.

Right to make technical changes reserved!

General

Dear Customer

before startup, we ask you to read through these operator instructions carefully. You will then very quickly become familiar with the device's operation.

A solid fuel stove is not a toy ...

The stove gets hot during operation!

It is therefore essential to keep children away from it since they do not recognise the dangers that can arise in dealing with stoves. Our devices comply with statutory safety regulations with regard to technical appliances. However, these do not by any means cover all possible risks of accidents.

Queries:

If you have any questions or complaints, please provide a full statement of the model number and manufacturer's number. You will find this information on the identification plate. **The identification plate is located on the inside of the left front support foot.**

To ensure risk-free operation of your device, it is essential for you to observe the **safety instructions** in the relevant section.

Heating may cause hairline cracks in the fire bricks but these have no effect on operation.

In case problems occur in the heating up phase as a result of relatively weak draught conditions, here are a few tips:

Do not use overlarge pieces of wood for heating up. (2 to 4 cm)

Firelighters, which are available from the trade, are also recommended

(Note environmental compatibility)

For heating up, open up the combustion air regulator fully.

In the heating up phase, turn the control knob to the Coal position. (Page 8)

(Once operating temperature is reached, adjust the position to the relevant fuel)

Also during the first refuelling, do not at this stage use too many or too big pieces of wood. Shake the device out clean each time before starting it up.

Disposal of packaging

With the exception of wood materials, packaging and packaging aids are recyclable and should always be recycled. Paper, cardboard and corrugated cardboard packaging should be put in the relevant collection bins. Plastic packaging parts should also be put in the collection bins provided for them. If these are not yet available in your area, you can put these materials in the domestic waste.

Only recyclable plastics are used as packaging aids. In the examples, the meanings of the codes are as follows:

PE = Polyethylene

02 = PE-HD

04 = PE-LD

PP = Polypropylene

PS = Polystyrene



Safety instructions

The stove may only be connected by an expert. The expert will find important instructions on this subject in the Installation Instructions section.

Before connecting the stove, seek advice from a chimneysweep.

Only heat the stove with the door closed.

Do not overheat the stove.

Use only the recommended fuels. Do not burn any waste or coal dust.

Never use spirits, petrol or other liquids with a fire risk to ignite the fuel. And never pour on liquids with a fire risk after the fuel has been ignited.

The quantity of fuel should be adjusted to the heat output.

Do not get the hotplate glowing hot and avoid overcooking food.

Doors and windows in the room where the stove is installed must not be too well sealed because of the need of a combustion air supply. If necessary, sufficient fresh air must be supplied.

Do not store any materials with a fire risk or paper in the fuel tray.

The cover hood should always be open during operation.

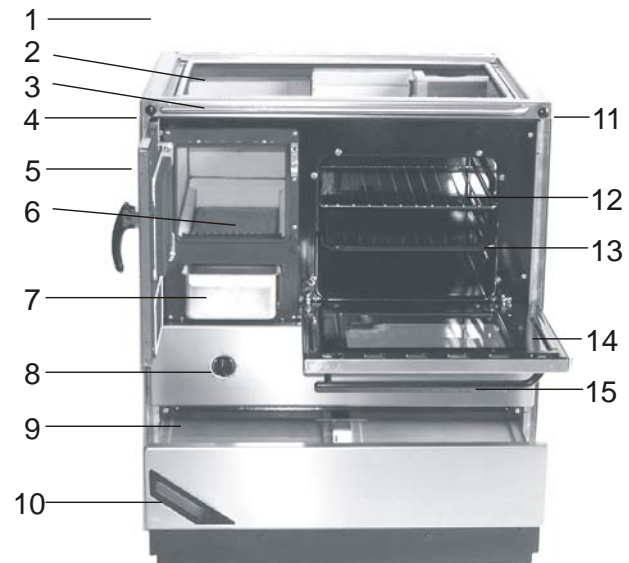
Clean the stove and the exhaust gas pipe regularly.

It is essential to keep children away from the stove since they do not recognise the dangers that can arise in dealing with stoves.

No flammable materials must be built over the stove.

Device layout

- 1 Cover hood (optional)
- 2 Steel hotplate or ceramic hob
- 3 Front rail
- 4 Shaking out – grate movement
- 5 Combination door
- 6 Shaker grate
- 7 Ash box
- 8 Air regulation
- 9 Collection trays (pull-out)
- 10 Fuel tray
- 11 Heating valve
- 12 Grill
- 13 Baking tray
- 14 Oven door
- 15 Facing panel



What to do in the event of problems

On startup

Faults and causes	Solution
1. Odours Drying out of the protective paint used	Heat the stove on low output for several hours. Then operate the stove for several hours with the regulator open.
2. Stove does not heat up enough: a) Too low supply pressure (chimney draught)	The supply pressure should be about 0.12 mbar. Check the seal of the chimney. Seal closed any other doors connected to the same chimney that are open.
b) Too long and poorly sealed gas extraction pipe	Seal any poorly sealed chimney cleaning closures. All exhaust gas connections must be sealed.
3. Stove heats up too much: a) The flue door is not sealed closed b) The seal in the flue door is damaged	Setting of the air regulator too high. Seal the door closed Install a new gasket

Normal operation

Faults and causes	Solution
4. Stove output cannot be set sufficiently low, slow combustion is not possible: a) Air regulation is set incorrectly (too wide open)	The right setting for low or slow combustion depends on the fuel used and the supply pressure available and must be established by experiment.
b) Flue door not sealed	Seal the door closed, check the seal or change it.
5. Stove does not generate enough output: * The stove's flues or exhaust gas pipes are blocked by soot or ash *Ash or cinders hinder the intake of combustion air	Clean flues or exhaust gas pipe. Clean the grate of any residues. Clean the grate regularly by shaking with the shaker rod. Empty the ash box at least once a day.

Glass ceramic hob

Safety has priority in development and design

The ceramic hob is very rigid mechanically and can withstand minor to medium impacts without problems. If cracks or flaws appear in the hotplate as a result of mechanical effects, the device must be taken out of operation immediately by shutting off the air regulation. The ceramic hob must be replaced by a new one. Plastic handles on pans are not suitable because of the large area of heat output by radiation. When cleaning the device you should ensure that the underside of the glass ceramic hob does not become scratched. It is best to clean the underside with a soft brush.

When cleaning, the following principles are to be observed

1. Clean the hob if it is slightly dirty – if possible after every use

Use a damp, clean cloth and a little washing up liquid for this.

Then rub the hob dry with a clean cloth. No cleaning agent residues should be left on the surface.

2. Clean the entire hob thoroughly at least once a week. Use commercially available cleaning and maintenance agents for this. Then clean the entire hob well with clean water and rub it dry with a clean cloth. Please ensure that no cleaning agent residues are left on the surface! Otherwise the hob might be damaged!

Heavy dirt and spots

(Limescale spots, iridescent spots that have formed during cooking) are best removed when the hotplate is still warm (not hot).

Baked-on food

Soften it first with a wet cloth and then remove any remaining dirt with a glass scraper or razor blade. Then clean the hob as described in Point 2.

Burnt-on sugar,

Molten plastic should be removed immediately with a glass scraper. Then clean the hob as described in Point 2.

Sand grains

that might have fallen on to the hob can cause scratches when pans are moved. So ensure that no sand grains are left on the hob.

With the use of cookware with aluminium bases, aluminium particles may be deposited on the finish of the hob by moving cookware. (Shiny spots are formed). This appearance is not damage to the hob of any kind. You can remove these deposits with commercially available cleaning agents without problems.

Cleaning and looking after the glass ceramic hob

* Use only cookware with, flat, smooth bases – never with rough bases (e.g. pans made of cast iron or with damaged bases) – because they scratch the surface when they are moved.

* Rub the pan base dry before placing on the hob because limescale deposits damage the hob.

* The hob and the base of the pan must always be clean since dirt and food residues (in particular those containing sugar) and also sand grains (that find their way on to the hob by accident) and residues of cleaning agents are burned into the hob when cooking and may damage it.

* The preparation of food in aluminium foil and plastic containers on the hot hob is not permitted

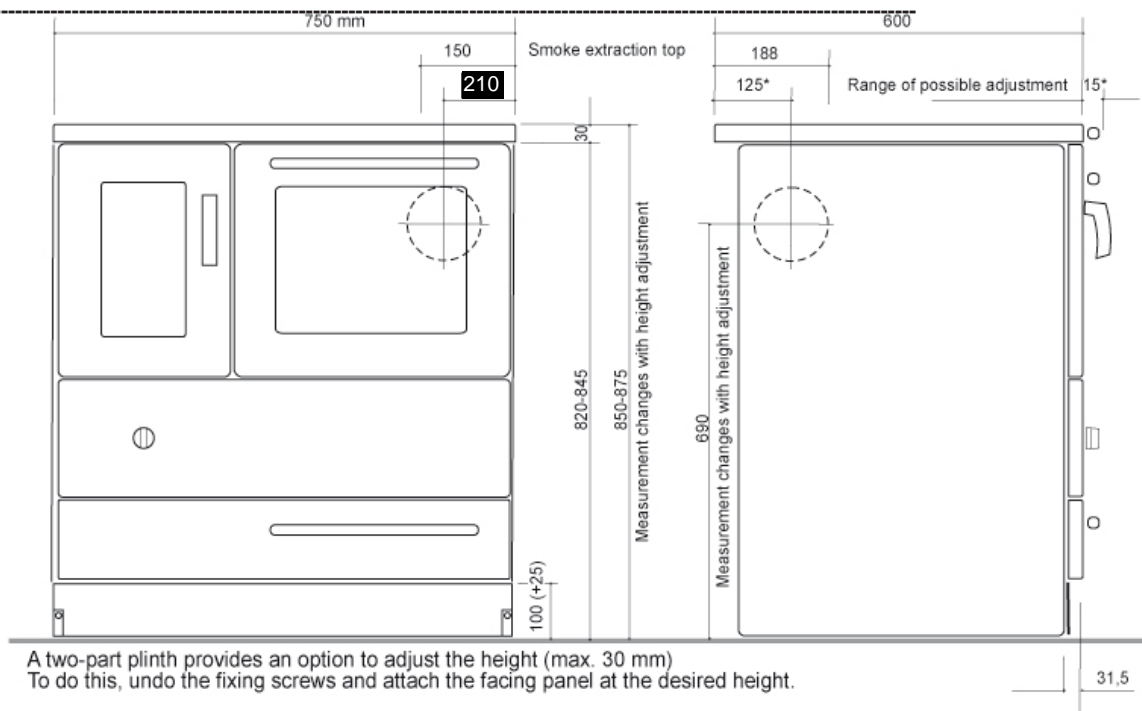
* The hotplate is very resistant but it is not indestructible!

Sharp and hard objects in particular can damage the hotplate if they fall on it.

* Let the stove cool down before cleaning it.

* Never use abrasive scouring pads, rough abrasive agents or rust and spot removers.

Dimensions and connection measurements



Technical data

HSD 75.3 SF

Dimensions	H/W/D mm	850*/750/600
Device *(excl. cover hood)	H/W/D mm	270/330/410
Oven	H/W mm	180/200
Fire door opening	W/D mm	214/460
Combustion area	mm	120
Exhaust gas connector		
Middle of exhaust gas connector- floor	mm	690
Weight	kg	About 170
Minimum supply pressure	mbar	0.12
Nominal heat output	kW	7.5
Efficiency	%	86.8
CO	%	0.12
Space heating capacity per DIN 18893	m3	230
- with efficient installation	m3	132
- with less efficient installation	m3	90
- with inefficient installation		

CE inspection per standard: Inspection report no.: RRF 15 08 1779 EN 12815 Test centre: 1625

Remark: Stoves that are not operated in slow combustion mode must have a 25% higher nominal heat output or heat a 25% smaller space.

Connection options: Side and back – with the combustion, 1x up by steel plate

Accessories: poker, rake, baking tray, grate, cover hood (optional) Type of combustion: flat combustion

Installation instructions

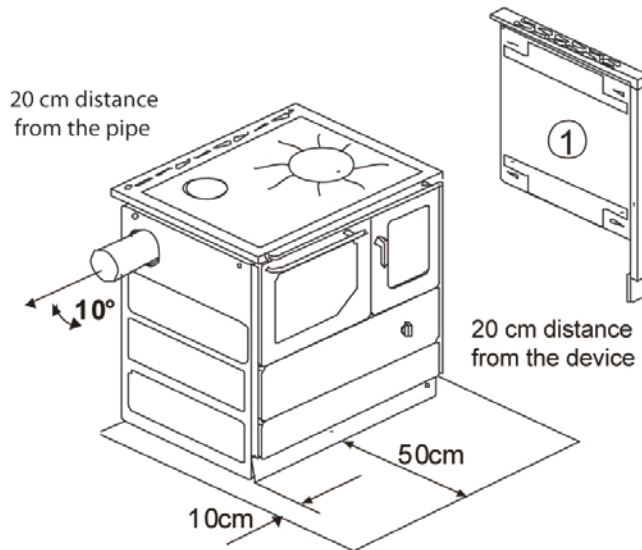
When installing the stove all regulations concerning building and fire safety are to be observed.

If the stove is placed on a floor made of flammable materials such as wood or plastic, then the floor panel is to be attached. This panel projects beyond the stove by at least 10 cm at the sides and at least 50 cm at the front.

The stove supply pressure must not be below 0.12 mbar.

Horizontal exhaust gas pipes over 0.5 m long must rise towards the chimney connection at 10° degrees. Pipes that are not heat insulated or installed vertically may not be longer than 1.25 m.

The diameter of the exhaust gas pipe from the exhaust gas connector to the chimney may not be reduced.



ATTENTION!! The minimum spacing between the stove or exhaust gas pipe and flammable or temperature-sensitive materials or pieces of furniture must be 20 cm and absolutely must be observed! (See Accessories).

Exhaust gas connector



If the exhaust gas pipe is to be fitted on the side:

Remove the relevant side wall after undoing the fixing screws. To do this, unscrew the enamelled cover panel from the side wall. Undo the screws and remove the cover from the connection opening.

Then attach the exhaust gas connector and after turning it to the left, tighten the screw. Reattach the side wall.

If the exhaust gas pipe is to be fitted to the back of the stove:

Fit the exhaust gas connector as described for the side connection.

Cleaning and care

When cleaning, proceed as follows:

When dispatched the polished **hotplate (optional)** is sealed with corrosion protection which burns without damaging residues when first subjected to heat.

With startup, which should be carried out with moderate heat, your hotplate will change colour from an initial light yellow to dark brown. This process is completely normal and is not a reason for a complaint. Thereafter it is up to you to maintain the hotplate with an even dark colour. Substances suited to this purpose are available from the specialist trade. So for instance acid-free oil (sewing machine oil) can also be rubbed evenly into the surface by means of a cleaning cloth when it has cooled down. If you wish to accelerate even darkening of the surface, then you can use commercially available blacking. Remove cooking spillages carefully with a scraping tool. Ensure that the expansion joints remain free from encrustations so as to prevent the hotplate from warping.

Do not clean the painted hotplate before it is started up for the first time! The hotplate has been sprayed and provided with a highly heat-resistant special paint whose metal pigments bond with the metal on first startup of the stove thanks to the temperature effect on the hotplate.

No scouring agents or abrasive objects should be used for regular cleaning. We recommend soap suds for regular care.

Remove the exhaust gas pipe and clean it in the open air. Brush out the connection opening before reconnecting.

Brush deposits from the top of the oven via the side flue shaft to the double flue plate under the oven.

Carefully scrape down the side walls of the combustion compartment with the soot scraper.

Brush out the side or back exhaust gas pipe connection.

Reattach the hotplate and reconnect the exhaust gas pipe.

Open the cleaning door under the oven and clean the underside of the oven with the soot scraper. Then remove the soot from the double flue plate and the base of the stove with the soot scraper. To collect the dirt, pull out the ember collection tray and then empty it.

Only clean the outer **enamel surfaces** with clean water and when the stove is cold. With heavy soiling use soap suds. Then rub the surfaces dry.

It is best and most environmentally friendly to remove dirt from the viewing window pane with a pan cleaner moistened with water dipped in wood ash or other commercially available glass cleaners.

Advice: You will avoid unnecessary dust emissions when cleaning if all other openings apart from the stove opening through which you are cleaning remain closed.

Heating with peat

When burning peat, ensure that there is already a lively glow since peat can only be ignited with difficulty. The combination door should not be closed until the flames are licking through the fuel charge. The air regulation must be left open.

For **partial output** and **slow combustion operation**:

Fill the combustion chamber in two goes to achieve a lively underlying glow. Once the last fuel has been added, close the air regulation completely or almost so. With many types of peat a shaker is required now and then.

Cooking

Cookware

The pans used should have a solid, level base and have lids that fit. The cooking hole cover must not be removed for cooking.

Cooking

Add the fuel only in small quantities and add it more often during the cooking process.

Open the heating valve as required. Pull the position lever forwards (Page 8).

Parboiling is done in the area over the combustion chamber. For further cooking and for keeping food warm you can push the pans to the edge of the hob. Pans with plastic handles are not suitable because of the large area of heat output.

Baking and roasting

Always keep the heating valve closed. Move the position lever backwards (Page 8).

Do not lay aluminium foil on the oven floor and do not place any pots, pans etc. on the oven floor since otherwise the oven enamel may be damaged by the heat accumulation generated.

Fruit juices dripping from baking trays may leave spots on the enamel that in certain circumstances can no longer be removed.

Always preheat the oven for roasting and baking.

Put tall cooking and tall roast dishes on the grill at the bottom of the cooking area or on the lower shelf.

Put flat cooking and flat roast dishes on the tray on the lower shelf.

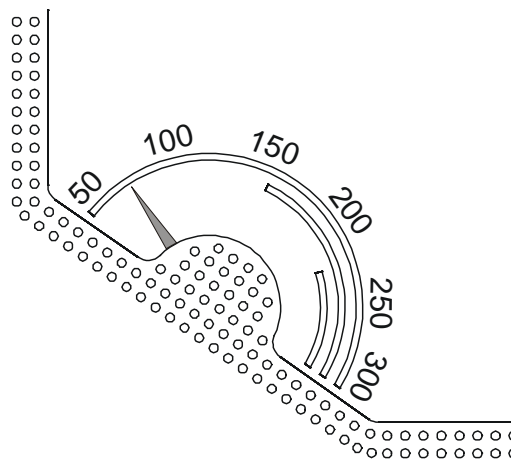
Avoid using tin trays or bowls where possible.

Do not store food in the oven.

For **baking** at about 180-200°C, a smaller fire should be maintained. Then turn down the air regulation to match and only add a little fuel.

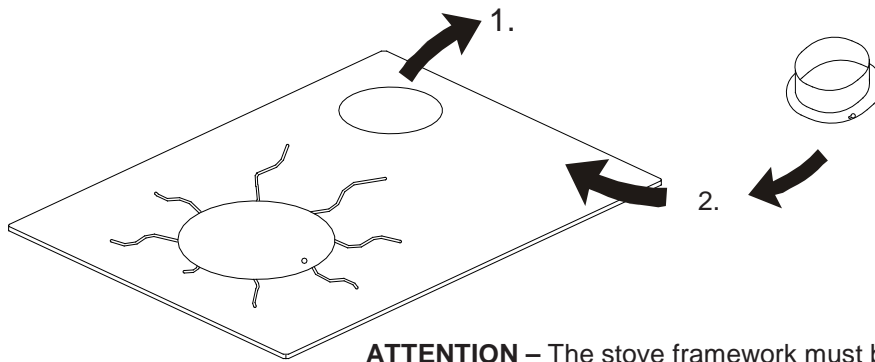
A lively fire is required for roasting so as to be able to keep the oven temperature above 250°C. Wood is particularly suited as a heating fuel for roasting because of its long flames.

Oven thermometer



The thermometer in the oven window shows you the current temperature in the oven with a narrow tolerance.

Installation with flue above



- 1.) Remove the cover installed on the hotplate
- 2.) Attach exhaust gas connector from the underside and fix with screws and washers supplied.

ATTENTION – The stove framework must be installed flush with the front!

Connection to the chimney

The chimney must be suitable for connection to the selected stove. If in doubt ask the master chimneysweep responsible.

Ensure the right chimney cross section. Incorrect airflows in the chimney and in the exhaust gas pipe reduce the supply pressure and must be eliminated i.e. sealed up. The stove may be connected directly to the chimney.

Longer exhaust gas pipes may never be installed horizontally but must always rise towards the chimney. The pipe cross-section must not be reduced.

If supply pressure is too low, then the stove must be connected vertically with a 1 to 1.5 m exhaust gas pipe. The vertical pipe then provides impetus and increases the supply pressure.

With excess supply pressure, a suitable device (throttle valve) is to be built in to reduce the supply pressure.

Insulate exhaust gas pipes that pass through cold areas with heat-resistant material. This will effectively prevent condensation buildup and shiny soot deposition.

All connection pipes must be solidly fixed and sealed with fire-resistant sealing tape or other suitable materials.

The exhaust gas pipe must connect to the chimney with wall lagging in such a way that it does not stick out into the open cross-section. If an additional stove is connected to the chimney, a distance of at least 30 cm between the two connections must be maintained.

In unfavourable chimney situations such as too low supply pressure, an excessive cross-section or poor seals, you should speak to the master chimneysweep responsible.

See diagrams on Page 19

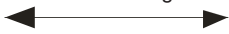
Table for chimney calculation

Per DIN 4705 Parts 1,2,3	Anthracite nut 3	Egg-shaped briquettes 25 g	Brown coal briquettes 7"	Split logs
Exhaust gas flow rate	7.8 g/s	6.4 g/s	5.4 g/s	5.8 g/s
Exhaust gas temperature <small>measured in exhaust gas connector</small>	250°C	260°C	280°C	260°C
Supply pressure	0.12 mbar	0.12 mbar	0.12 mbar	0.12 mbar
Supply pressure at 0.8xNWL	0.09 mbar	0.09 mbar	0.08 mbar	0.07 mbar

Control elements



Shaking



On your stove you will find two operating rods on the left and right at the top of the device. Screw the control knobs supplied on to these.

If you operate the knob on the combustion side of the device, you move the shaker grate located inside. This allows you to shake out the ash in the combustion chamber into the ash box located below it without making dust.

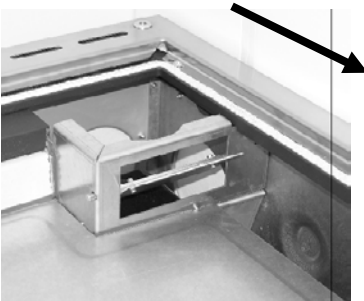


Closed
Back

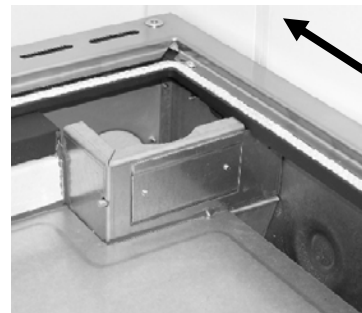
Heating valve

Open
Forward

Open
Front



Closed
Back



If you operate the knob on the oven side of the device, you shorten the hot gas route and improve the flow. To open the valve, pull the control knob right to the front (open). To close, push the control knob right back (closed).

Heating

Restricting dust emission

Dust emission can be largely eliminated with correct operation. Factors that affect dust and soot formation according to VDI Guideline 2118 are shown in the following table.

Soot and dust formation are encouraged by:

- High level of dust in fuel
- Damp fuel
- Unsuitable fuel
- Heavy raking/shaking of the grate
- Too low supply pressure
- Chimney with excessive cooling of the exhaust gases

Soot and dust formation are reduced by:

- The use of low-dust, dry and suitable fuels
- Shaking only before feeding in the fuel
- Correct measurement of the chimney cross-section
- Properly sealed chimney and exhaust gas pipes
- Heat insulation of the chimney

Heating operation

Regulation for the combustion air supply is done via the air regulator on the front of the stove. When heating up, the regulator is open to the maximum extent. The heating valve is to be opened to suit the draught conditions (position forward; P.8). After the heating up phase, a lower operating setting is to be selected that suits the heating requirements of the area. To ignite the fuel, kindling (firelighters, wood shavings, paper, small pieces of wood and a little of the fuel to be burnt) is placed on the clean grate. As soon as the small quantity of fuel is well burnt through, more fuel is added. Close the heating valve (position back; P.8).

The combination door is always to be kept closed here!

Once sufficient glow is achieved underneath, the stove may be filled with the relevant quantity of fuel for slow combustion. The air regulation appropriate to the heating requirements of the area depends on local circumstances and therefore has to be established by experiment.

In principle, wood needs less combustion air so open the air regulator to a maximum of 1/2 to 2/3.

Heating with wood

Split logs may only be burnt when they have been air-dried.

For **partial operation** move the air regulation to an intermediate position. The speed of combustion depends on local draught conditions and the position of the air regulation.

For slow combustion set the air regulation to fully or almost closed depending on supply pressure. Once the combustion chamber has been filled, the air regulation should immediately be adjusted to the slow combustion position. Note that, with wood, only restricted slow burning is possible.

Heating with coal

When heating with coal, ensure in particular that the air regulation is carefully set since with too much primary air there is a risk of overheating the stove. Fill the stove in at least two lots with an interval of about 15 minutes.

For **partial operation**: adjust the air regulation to an intermediate setting. The combustion speed depends on the local draught conditions and the position of the air regulation. For **slow combustion operation**: set the air regulation to fully or almost closed depending on the supply pressure. However, do not choose this minimum setting until the fuel charge has been ignited through to the top. Brown coal briquettes are especially suitable for slow combustion operation.

Startup

Please perform the following steps, when you operate the stove for the first time:

Remove all accessories from the ash box and oven. Rub the enamel surfaces dry. Make a small fire so that the firebricks can slowly dry out. Besides the usual new appliance smell, this may cause a small amount of smoke to be given off by the stove. This is completely normal and reduces with increased usage times.

In this case, ensure adequate ventilation of the room.

Fuels

The right fuel in combination with the solid fuel stove and its correct operation will give the expected results. So use only the fuels shown in the table and set the grate and air regulator accordingly.

Split log size: length about 33 cm, diameter about 6 cm

Type of fuel:	Max. fuel quantity to add at a time		
Anthracite nut 3	About 1 kg	Brikoletts	About 1.5 kg
Light nut 3	About 1 kg	Hardwood, air dried	About 3 pieces
Anthracite briquettes	About 1 kg	Softwood, air dried	About 3 pieces
Brown coal briquettes	About 3 pieces	Peat (briquettes), air dried	About 1.5 kg

Shaking and cinder and ash removal

Before every addition of fuel, shake out the grate device with the shaking lever. For this purpose use the poker supplied.

The ash box must be emptied every day. (The cone of ash must not touch the grate).

The cinders must be removed from the grate at least once every three days.

Do not tip any glowing ash into waste bins or in the open air.

The cleaning interval depends on the fuel used, the supply pressure and the operation mode.

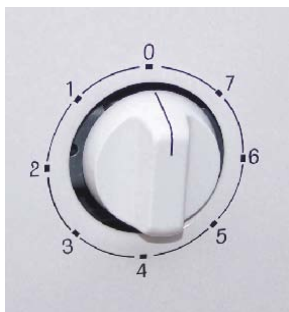
Indications of the need for cleaning are e.g.:

- 1) A drop in the usual heat output.
 - 2) A poorly burning fire with open air regulation in combination with occasional emission of exhaust gases.
 - 3) Exhaust gas smell in the room
-

Emission restriction

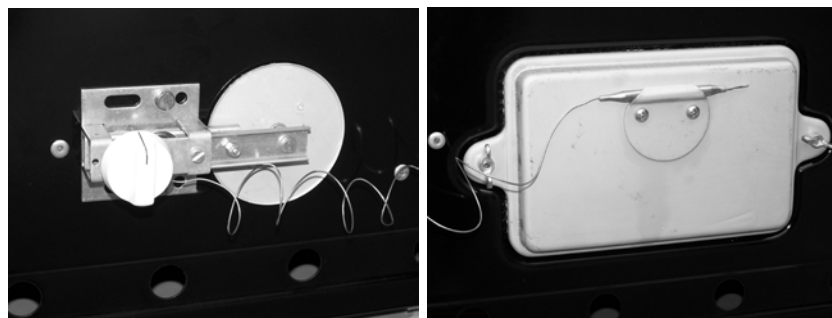
The use of permitted fuels meets the requirements of the Feuerungsanlagen-Genemigungs-Verordnungen (Combustion Equipment Approval Orders). The **combustion** of **coal dust**, **waste**, treated or **painted wood** and in particular of **plastics** is **forbidden**. They not only pollute the environment but also damage the stove, connecting parts and chimney.

Air regulation

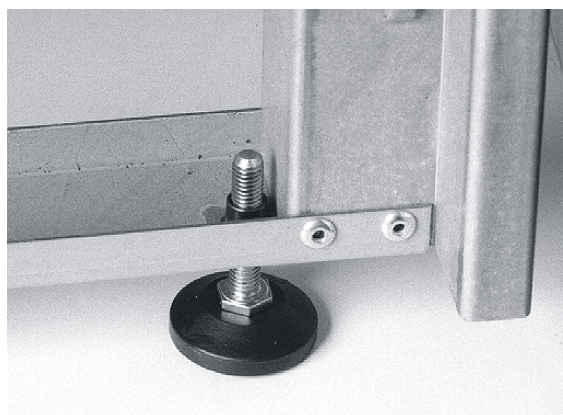


The speed of burning and hence the heat output of the stove depend on the volume of the combustion air flowing in under the grate. The volume of air is automatically fed in at the facing panel by means of the output regulator. (Scale 1-7)

When heating up with coal, the air regulation should be set to the maximum opening. With wood, select the setting two points below this.
Advice: After the heating up process, the automatic output regulator regulates the combustion air supply. Once the operating temperature is reached (the sensor being fixed to the cleaning cover) the valve shuts the air supply opening. The regulator knob remains in the preselected position.



Height adjustment



With the 4 adjustment screws the stove can be adjusted in height terms to other devices. To make the adjustment use an open-ended spanner SW 17 (not supplied).
When making the adjustment, note the height of the exhaust gas pipe connection.

If the distance between the side wall and the floor is too great on the side as a result of the height adjustment, this may be covered with the facing panel supplied. Simply unscrew the relevant side wall. Fix the facing panel in the desired position and refit the side wall.

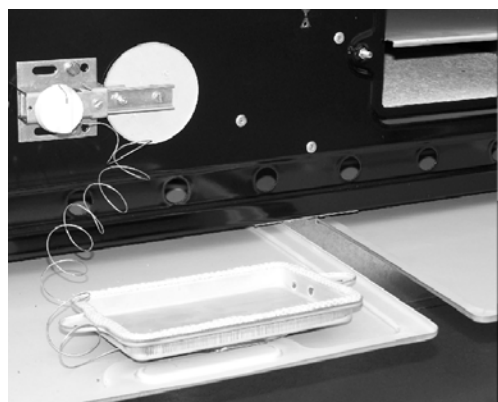


Back Facing panel sideways left/right Forwards

Cleaning cover



ATTENTION! Do not bend capillary pipe



The flue system under the oven can be cleaned via the cleaning cover. Pull out the fuel tray.

Remove the enamelled cleaning panel by pulling hard on it. Pull out the ember collection tray. In this way you prevent dirt from falling into the fuel tray
 Open the cleaning cover by unscrewing the wing nuts and carefully put it aside. (Attention: Do not bend sensor and sensor wire).
 Performing cleaning.
 After cleaning, screw the cleaning cover back and carefully reattach the enamelled panel.

Pull out hot ember collection tray



Fuel tray

The fuel tray serves to store the fuel. Do not store any easily flammable materials such as paper in it and do not overfill the trolley.

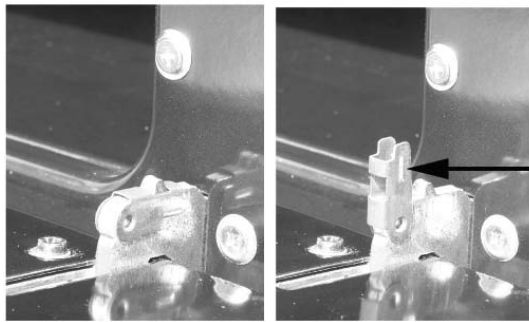
Oven

Take all the accessories out of the oven and clean them with warm water and commercially available washing up liquid. Do not use any abrasive cleaning materials!

Removing the oven door



Open the oven door fully.
Fold the safety bracket on the hinges forward (open).
Slowly close the oven door.
This releases the hinges from their fittings.
Then remove the oven door.



Securing bracket

Closed

Open

Fitting the oven door

Hang the door back on its hinges.
Slowly open the oven door fully.
Fold the safety bracket back (closed).
Close the oven door.

Every time before cleaning the oven, leave it to cool with the door open.
The oven and the accessories should be cleaned after every use so that residues cannot be burnt on.

Fat splashes are most easily removed with warm water and washing up liquid when the oven is still warm to the touch.

For stubborn or very heavy dirt, use an oven cleaner such as "K2r", "Huy" or "Collo". Clean thoroughly with clean water so that all cleaning agents are removed without a trace.

Never use corrosive cleaning agents such as coarse cleaning agents, abrasive pan scourers, rust and spot removers etc.

Painted, anodised and galvanised surfaces or aluminium parts must never come into contact with oven cleaning agents since this might otherwise cause damage or discoloration.

When buying and using cleaning agents, please think of the environment and observe the relevant manufacturer's instructions.

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