

Purpose and use

A wood-fired cooker is intended for cooking and/or heating a room, also for heating water if necessary.

Description

The cooker is surrounded by a shell, which is used to heat the rooms, where cold air flows from the bottom to the top. The cooker consists of a hearth, with an ash drawer underneath and a cast iron stove measuring 400 x 350 mm on top, on which food can be heated. There is a narrow cast iron grate between the hearth and the ash drawer. The door and grate of the hearth are installed so that a threshold is formed, which prevents the coals from falling out when adding solid fuel. The air required for combustion is obtained through the ash drawer and grate. The stove+oven is equipped with a smoke outlet (diameter 115 mm) with an outlet into the chimney from the back wall of the stove.

The cooker can be equipped with a water heater with a capacity of $V = 3$ (three) liters. The water heater can be installed on the left or right inner wall. Water is supplied and discharged using two nipples with an external thread G $\frac{3}{4}$ ".

There is a 50 mm wide air gap between the cooker and the surrounding shell, where air moves upwards when the stove heats up. The air gap is covered from above with a perforated cover sheet. The water heater can be used to heat water in both open and closed systems, the operating pressure of which does not exceed 4 kg/cm². All stoves can be manufactured without a glass door according to the customer's request.

Note! At air temperatures below 0 °C, it is necessary to drain water from the system through the water inlet nipple.

Technical data

Model	Heated volume m ³	Height mm	Width mm	Depth mm	Weight kg	Chimney interface mm	Chimney height above ground mm	Storage mm
C-120	40 m ³	840	470	520	70	115	720	350x390x475

Installation location

When choosing a place to install a cooker, you must consider not only the dimensions of the stove, but also the safety distances and distances required for maintenance. The person maintaining the fireplace needs a space with a radius of at least one meter in front of the stove in the width and depth directions. The cooker must be installed far enough away from flammable materials.

Commissioning

The outer casing of the cooker is coated with heat-resistant paint, which reaches its final hardness when the stove is first heated. In the meantime, avoid scratching the painted surfaces of the stove.

During the first heating, the paint softens at first, so contact with painted surfaces should be avoided. Substances evaporating from the painted surfaces can have an unpleasant odor, so it is recommended that the first (and possibly the second) heating be done outdoors or in a well-ventilated room, at the stove installation site. When heating the stove+oven outdoors, the connecting pipes must be installed in place so that odors also disappear from them.

Safe distances

Safe distances from cooker to flammable materials:

Model	To the side mm	Back mm	Front mm	To the ceiling mm
C-120	500	500	1000	1200

The specified safety distances to flammable materials can be reduced by half when using a single thermal barrier and by a quarter when using a double thermal barrier.

Wall protection

If wooden walls (wooden panels, boards, logs) are closer to the stove than the required safety distance, the wall surfaces must be protected, for example, with a thermal barrier.

A single thermal barrier can be made of non-combustible fiber-reinforced cement board with a thickness of at least 7 mm or a metal plate with a thickness of at least 1 mm. There must be a sufficient number of fastening points to ensure the strength of the structure.

When using a single thermal barrier, a safe distance of 250 mm is required from the stove surface to flammable materials on the sides and back of the cooker. A gap of at least 200 mm is left between the oven+stove and the thermal barrier.

A double thermal barrier can be made of two of the above-mentioned boards. The boards are attached to the background surface and, if necessary, to each other, for example, with screws. **An air gap of at least 30 mm is left between the surface to be protected and the board, as well as the boards, using, for example, insulation. The thermal barrier must also be away from the floor and ceiling.**

A single thermal barrier is at least 55 mm thick and a double thermal barrier is 110 mm thick. The wall must have open edges and be at least 30 mm from the surface to be protected, extend 600 mm above the top of the stove, and have a safe lateral distance of at least 500 mm.

Floor protection

When installing the cooker on a floor made of combustible material (wood, plastic or other), a concrete base with a thickness of at least 30 mm or a metal sheet with a thickness of at least 3 mm must be poured to protect it from heat. The base must extend from the stove to the sides by approximately 300 mm and to the front by at least 400 mm. The base plate should be supported slightly higher than the floor surface so that the wooden floor remains dry.

Attention! There must be no electrical appliances or wires in the safety area of the cooker.

More detailed fire safety requirements will be presented by the local fire inspector, who will also coordinate the installation of the stove.

Connecting a cooker to a stacked flue

The cooker has one flue opening, which is located behind the stove. Often, a corner connector and a smoke damper must also be purchased.

The hole required for the flue connection is measured on the chimney base and made slightly larger than the flue connection pipe. Finally, the flue connection pipe is sealed in the opening in the chimney base with, for example, fireproof mineral wool. A suitable sealing gap around the pipe is about 1 cm.

The inner corners of the flue opening should be curved so that flue gases can freely enter it. The flue connection pipe must not be pushed too deep into the flue. The pipe must be shortened if necessary.

The flue connection pipe must first be fixed in place in the stove's flue opening. Then the connection pipe must be checked for tightness and strength. The cooker is placed over the flue opening and pushed towards the flue. The connection pipe must be wrapped with fireproof mineral wool and the stove pushed into place. When checking the tightness of the flue connection, it may be necessary to add fireproof mineral wool. If the sealing wadding is deeper than the surface of the chimney base (by about 1 cm), the wadding can be covered with a layer of plaster, for example.

Maintenance

The soot that accumulates in the flue pipes is removed through cleaning hatches. To ensure draft, the flue pipe must be cleaned regularly.

The ash pan of the cooker is emptied before each heating to ensure that combustion air can pass through the ash pan to the grate. A metal container, preferably with a foot, is used to remove the ash. **The removed ash may contain glowing embers, which is why the ash pan should not be kept near flammable materials.**

Heating

The best wood for heating a cooker is wood, which should be up to 40 cm. Fuels with a high calorific value, such as fiberboard, plastics, coal, etc., should not be used for heating.

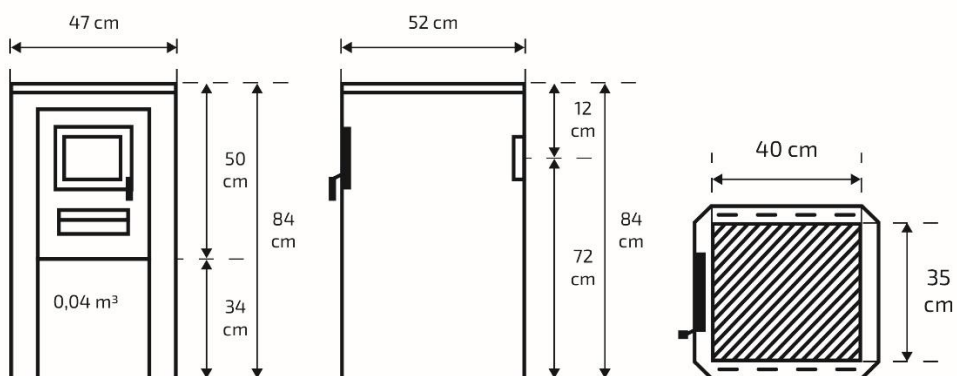
The draft is adjusted by opening the ash box. A cooker with good draft burns the soot accumulated in the smoke pipes. If there is too much draft, the cooker will turn red and its life will be significantly shortened.

FYI

The company undertakes to replace or repair a faulty cooker free of charge for 24 months from the date of sale from the store, provided that the consumer has not violated the rules set out in the user manual.



C-120 GL



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