

Insert Fireplace Installation Manual

NV70-F1
Mercury S
Mercury M
Mercury L
NV-120H-F1
Mercury XL
NV-150H-F1
Mercury XLG
Mercury XXL

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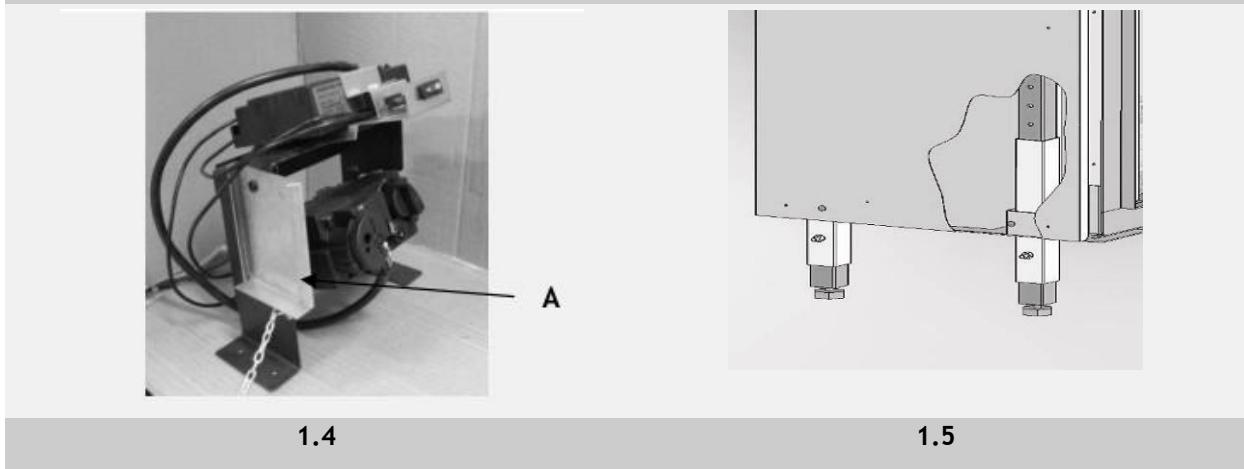
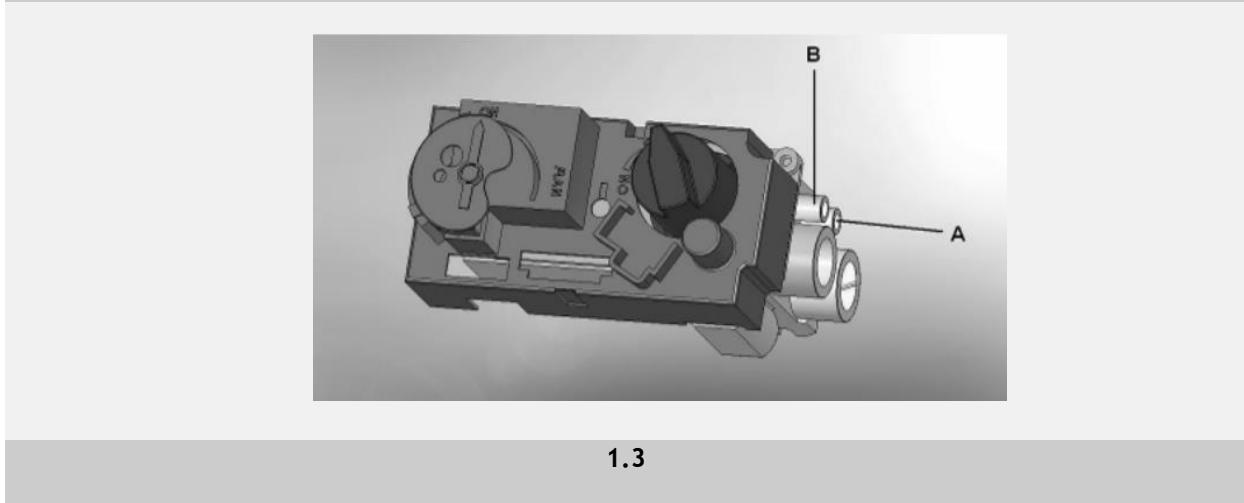
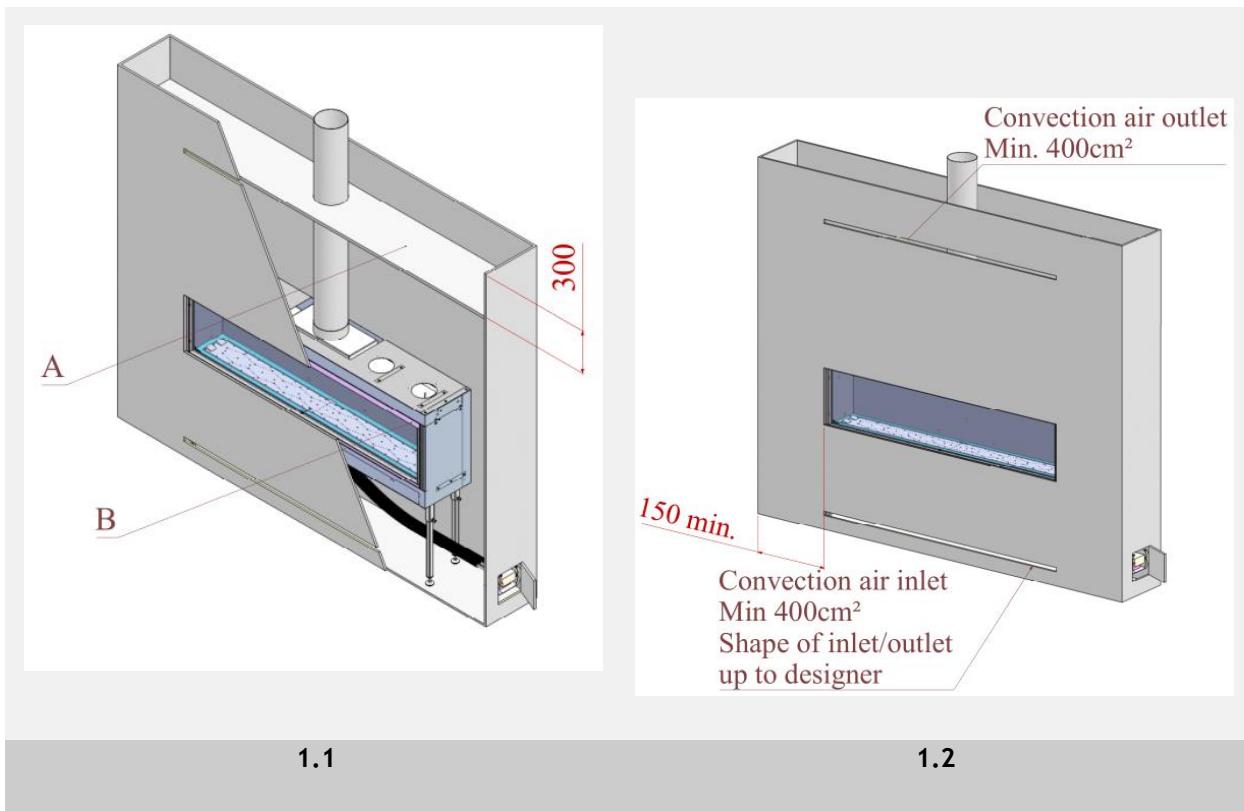
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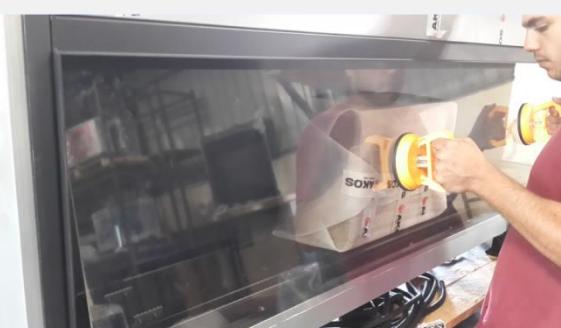
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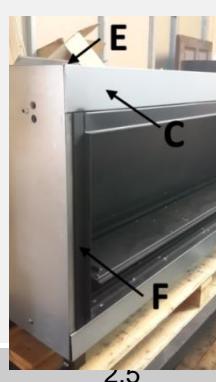
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1 Introduction

- Dear user, congratulations for choosing an AKOS product, a high quality fireplace that will provide you with radiant warmth and lucrative atmosphere for many joyful, wonderful, happy years to come.
- Before installation, ensure that the local distribution conditions (identification of the type of gas and pressure) and the adjustment of the appliance are compatible.
- Assembly, installation, and maintenance must be performed by a qualified and certified gas technician, in accordance with installation manual and local regulation regarding gas and construction safety.
- The appliance can only be installed by a competent person in accordance with the Gas safety, a licensed gas technician, according to manufacturer's installation instructions and in compliance with European standards.

- This product must be installed according to instructions and local laws and regulations. Product must be installed and used in a ventilated space. Consult with installation manual prior to installing and using the fireplace.
- Before installation, ensure that the local distribution conditions (identification of the type of gas and pressure and the adjustment of the appliance are compatible).
- This appliance complies with the guidelines for European gas appliances (Gas Appliances Directive) and bears the CE mark.

2 Safety

- **This appliance must be installed in accordance with the rules in force, and used only in a sufficiently ventilated space. Consult instructions before installation and use of this appliance.**
- The appliance should be installed, connected and annually checked in accordance with these installation instructions and valid national and local Gas Safety (Installation and Use) Regulations. Failure to do so may result in malfunction, a fire hazard, or maybe even loss of life.
- Check whether the data on the registration plate are in agreement with the local type of domestic gas and pressure.
- The fitter is not permitted to change these adjustments or the construction of the appliance!
- Any modification or repairs or maintenance to the appliance must be made by a licensed and qualified gas technician in coordination with AKOS. Always turn off the gas supply before service.
- Following the installation, the appliance must be inspected, at least one a year, by qualified personnel.
- The appliance must only use gas of the correct type and pressure.
- Never store combustible gas or liquid in the same room as the appliance.

- Replacement of the glass should be done by licensed and qualified service personnel. Only remove glass for routine service. Always handle glass with uttermost care.
- Never use the appliance if the glass panel was removed, cracked or open.
- Do not place any additional imitation logs or glowing coals on the burner or in the combustion chamber.
- Do not burn solid fuel in the appliance.
- The appliance has been designed for ambience and heating purposes. This means that all surfaces of the appliance, including the glass, can become extremely hot, hotter than 100 °C, hotter than boiling water. An exception to this is the bottom of the appliance and the controls, meaning that all the surfaces, including the glass, are going to be boiling hot, searing and burning and scorching and injuring the ones brave or unlucky enough to touch the aforementioned surfaces lacking any protection – thus, it is of paramount importance to prevent children and pets, and for that matter, anybody, from touching the fireplace glass, a transparent surface hot enough to melt led, in order to prevent disfiguring injury and horrible tragedy.
- Avoid touching working surfaces of the appliance, such as the glass or any other surface radiating intense heat, during operation, in order to prevent physical damage. Take care to prevent kids and animals touching the working surface.
- Do not place any inflammable materials within 0.5 meters of the radiation of the appliance and ventilation grills.
- Use non-combustible and heat-resistant material for the chimney breast, including the top of the chimney breast, the material inside the chimney breast, and the back wall against which the appliance will be placed. For this you can use both sheet material and stone-like materials.
- Take sufficient measures to prevent high temperatures of the wall behind the chimney breast.
- Vent the chimney breast by the means of ventilation holes sufficient enough to evacuate the heat.
- If any electrical connections are to be made, then use heat resistant electric connections and make sure that they do not make contact with the appliance.
- Use chimneys provided or approved by AKOS.
- Do not cover the appliance or wrap it in an insulation blanket of any other material.
- Make sure that combustible materials have a distance of at least 1000[mm] from the appliance.
- Only use the attached ceramic logs or pebbles set, in accordance to the installation manual.
- The pilot burner must be allowed to burn free without any interruption.
- Make sure that there is no dirt in gas pipes and connections.
- Place a gas tap in accordance with applicable regulations.
- Prior to operating the appliance check for gas leaks.
- Do not, under any conditions, block the explosion valves on the top of the appliance and make sure that they are not blocked in any manner.
- Due to natural air circulation of the appliance, moisture and volatile components from paint, building materials, floor coverings etc. that haven't yet set, can be drawn through the convection system and can be deposited on cold surfaces as soot. That is why you should not use the appliance shortly after a renovation.
- The first time the appliance is switched on, Let the fire run on maximum setting for several hours so that the lacquer coating will have an opportunity to set and possible vapors released can be safely removed by ventilation. We advise you to be outside the room as much as possible during this process!

Please note that:

- All transport packaging should be removed.
- Children or/and pests should not be present in the room.

3 Installation requirements

3.1 The fire

- Always place the appliance with a minimum distance of 1000[mm], 100[cm], 1[meter] from combustible objects or materials.
- Place the discharge pipes in such a way that situation with the risk of fire could never occur.
- Always place the appliance in front of a wall of a non-combustible and heat-resistant material.
- Take sufficient measures to prevent temperatures of a wall behind the chimney breast becoming too high, including the materials and/or objects behind the wall.
- Do not cover the appliance and/or do not wrap it in an insulation blanket or any other material.
- Make sure that the appliance is installed in a stable position.
- Provide a gas connection at the location.
- The appliance must be built into an existing or a newly to be constructed false chimney breast.
- In appliances with flexible gas pipes, the gas control valve is mounted to the right side of the fire for safe transport. Unscrew it and mount it at a distance of max. 30 cm behind the access door.
- The receiver which has been attached in a transport holder (see fig. 1.4 A) to the side of control valve bracket can now be slid onto the top of the control valve bracket. The transport holder can be removed now.

3.2 False Chimney breast (IF applicable)

- The false chimney breast must be constructed of a non-combustible material.
- Always ventilate the space above the appliance by means of the grills or a comparable alternative with a minimum air supply of 400 cm², supplied through ingoing and outgoing ventilation holes. The outgoing, discharge ventilation holes must be as high as possible in the chimney breast.
- Ventilation holes design is up to the designer. The designer must take into account the minimum surface area of 400cm²
- Take sufficient measures to prevent temperatures of a wall behind the chimney breast becoming too high, including the materials and/or objects behind the wall.
- When the appliance is built in the floor, please take into account the minimum distance from a combustible floor.
- Use noncombustible and heat resistant materials for the chimney breast, including the top of the chimney breast, the material in the chimney breast, and the back wall of the chimney breast.
- For the finish, use special stucco (min. 100°C resistant) or glass fiber wallpaper to prevent discoloration or cracks etc. Recommended drying time: for plaster is a minimum of 24 hours per mm of coat applied.
- Location of ventilation holes, the outgoing ones, must be as high as possible.
- Make sure that the appliance is not carrying the weight of the chimney breast; the chimney breast construction must not rest on the appliance.

3.3 Control hatch (IF applicable)

- Place the control hatch as low as possible in the chimney breast.
- The bottom of the control hatch must not be higher than the burner surface of the fireplace.

3.4 Requirements flue system and outlets

- You should always make use of the materials prescribed by AKOS.
- Only use the concentric flue system supplied by AKOS. This system has been tested in combination with the appliance. We cannot guarantee proper and safe functioning of other systems in unit, nor can we accept any responsibility or liability for using such a system.
- The outside of the concentric flue material can reach a temperature of approximately 150°C. Make sure of proper insulation and protection in case of transit through combustible wall or ceiling construction, while observing sufficient distance.
- Make sure that the concentric flue materials are bracketed every 2 meters when they have an extended length, so that the weight of the flue material is not resting on the appliance itself.
- You may never start with a cut-down concentric pipe directly on to the appliance.
- Maintain a distance of at least a distance of 50[mm] between the outside of the concentric flue system and the walls and/or ceiling. Make sure to use noncombustible, heat resistant materials, especially when passing through combustible materials.
- When sealing the wall terminal orifice with a rosette, first apply a sufficiently large enough heat-resistant, noncombustible, insulating material sheet to the wall, and then apply the rosette upon the intermediate sheet.

3.5 Terminals

- The flue outlet can end on an external wall or a roof. Check whether the outlet desired by you complies with local requirements concerning good function and ventilation systems.
 - The terminal outlet must not be obstructed. If the flue terminal is within 2 meters of a footway path or where people could come into contact with it, then consider using an appropriate terminal guard.
 - Terminals located near locations of footpaths and walkways and similar locations could be subject to legal regulations and limits and this fact should be pointed out to the customer before installation.
 - Avoid locating terminals close to plastic materials such as gutters or other combustibles. If you can't avoid it then a suitable deflector should be made.
 - For a proper functioning the terminals should be at least 0.5[m] away from the following things:
 - Building corners
 - Below eaves.
 - Balconies, unless the duct is extended to the front side of the overhanging part.
 - The roof mounted terminal has to be at a distance of 0.5 meters of the sides of the roof, not counting the ridge.
- For a proper functioning the terminal should be at least 0.5 m. away from:
 - Corners of the building.
 - Roof overhangs and balconies.
 - Eaves (with the exception of the roof ridge).

3.6 Existing chimney

- You can also connect the appliance to an existing chimney. The existing chimney will function as an air supply and a flexible stainless steel pipe drawn up through the chimney will remove the combustion gas, while the surrounding space is used to supply combustion air.

- The flexible stainless steel pipe of Ø 130 mm should have a CE mark for temperatures up to 600° Celsius.
- The chimney should comply with the following requirements:
 - The diameter of the flue system must be at least 200x200 mm.
 - There should be no more than 1 appliance connected to a flue pipe.
 - The chimney must be in good condition
 - No leakage
 - Chimney must be properly swept.
 - Chimney must be clean.
 - Chimney must be tight.

4 Preparation and Installation instructions

4.1 Gas connection

- The gas connection must comply with locally valid standards.
- Make sure that there is no dirt in gas pipes and connections.
- Use gas pipe with the correct dimensions, in order to minimize pressure loss.
- The gas tap must be approved (in the EU this will be the CE mark).
- We advise Pipe work from the meter to the appliance must be of adequate size, with near the appliance a gas isolator tap that should always be accessible. Place the gas connection in such a way that this is easily accessible, and that before service, the burner unit can be disconnected at all times.

4.2 Electric connection

- If an adapter is used for the power supply, then a wall socket 230VAC – 50Hz must be mounted in the close neighborhood of the hearth, as low as possible in the chimney breast.
- In case of a 230[V] electrical connection, provide proper grounding, if applicable.
- If possible, place the receiver after any building work has been completed, if it's not, then protect the receiver from dust and moisture and possible damage during the building process!

4.3 Preparation of the appliance

- Remove the packaging of the appliance. Make sure the gas pipes underneath the appliance are not damaged.
- Clear a safe space to store the glass.
- Remove the glass and take the separately wrapped parts out of the appliance.
- Prepare the gas connection to the gas control valve.

4.4 Installation of the flue

- Make a hole 3[mm] bigger than the outer flue diameter, either 200[mm] or 150[mm], depending on the model of the fireplace, for the installation of the wall or roof mounted terminal.
- The horizontal pipes need to rise away from the appliance at the rate of 3 degrees per meter.
- Construct the system starting from the appliance, starting from the fireplace and moving towards the outside.
- Make sure that you orient and place the pipes correctly: the narrow end pointing towards the appliance.
- The outside pipe can become very hot, around 150[°C], thus keep at least a 50[mm] distance from wall surfaces or the ceiling. Make sure to thermally isolate the pipe with thermally resistant isolation when going through the walls or the roof or next to anything that can be affected by the emitted heat.
- Thermal expansion can cause, in some occasions, pipes becoming loose, thus in order to minimize a possibility of such unlikely event taking place, fixate the pipes with a self-tapping screws at inaccessible places.
- In order to get a pipe of an exact length you can make use of cut down concentric pipe, wall mounted terminal or roof mounted terminal. To get a smoke sealed connection, the inner pipe must be at least 20mm longer than the outside pipe.

4.5 Placing the appliance

- Take the installation requirements into account (see chapter3)
- Place the appliance into the proper position and if necessary, adjust the height with the adjustable legs.
- Adjusting the height and leveling the hearth with a spirit level.(see fig. 1.5)
- Always place the appliance with a minimum distance of 1000[mm] from combustible materials or objects.
- Place the discharge pipes in such a way that situations with a risk of fire can never occur.
- Always place the appliance in front of a wall of non-combustible and heat-resistant material.
- Always maintain a minimum distance between appliance and a back wall.
- Take sufficient measure to prevent temperature of a wall behind the chimney breast becoming too high, including the materials and/or objects behind it.
- Do not cover the appliance or wrap it in an insulation blanket of any other material.
- Make sure that the appliance is installed in a stable position.

4.6 Mounting the smoke emission outlet materials

- In case of a wall or roof terminal, the hole must be at least 5 mm bigger than the diameter of the flue material.
- Horizontal parts must be installed at a (3 degree) slope up away the appliance.
- Build up the system from the appliance. If this is not possible, you should make use of a adjustable pipe.
- For fitting the system a ½ metre cut-down pipe should be used. Make sure the inner pipe is always 2 cm longer than the outer pipe. Wall and roof terminal are also shortened. These parts must be secured with self-tapping screws.
- Do not insulate but ventilate build-in flue material (approx.100cm²)

4.7 Building a false chimney breast

- Before constructing the false chimney breast we advise you to perform a function test with the gas hearth as described in chapter 7 “checking the installation”
- Construct false chimney to comply with the installation requirements.

4.8 Chimney breast

- Construct the false chimney breast from non- combustible sheet metal in combination with metal profiles or of brickwork / aerated concrete bricks.
- Take the grates and the service panel (see fig. 1.1 and1.2)into account. Place a protective shield made of non- combustible material above the grates (see fig.1.1A) .
- Always use a lintel if the chimney breast is constructed of brickwork. These should not be placed directly onto the appliance.

4.9 Frameless

- Construct the chimney breast against the build-in frame (see fig. 1.1B).
- Keep a minimum margin of 3 mm between chimney breast and the appliance in connection with the expansion of the appliance.
- The depth of the recess has no influence on the removal of the glass.

5 Removing the glass

- a. Remove the cover strips A on the side. (see fig. 2.1)
 - b. Remove cover strip B on the bottom. (see fig. 2.2)
 - c. Place the suction discs onto the glass.
 - d. Remove the sealing cord from the groove (see fig. 2.3)
 - e. Remove the groove strips A on the sides. (see fig. 2.2)
 - f. Slide the glass upwards so that it is released from the groove. Now gradually move the glass outwards and downwards. (see fig. 2.4)
 - g. Remove all Fingerprints from the glass; these will be burned into it once the hearth is used.
- To replace the glass repeat the process in reverse order

6 Placing the decorative material



Pilot protector must be non-covered



- It is not allowed to add different or more materials to the combustion chamber. **Always keep the pilot burner free from decorative material!**
- **DO NOT BLOCK THE PILOT FLAME HOLE**, DO NOT BLOCK THE PILOT FLAME HOLE by placing decorative material on the pilot flame hole, do not block the pilot flame hole by placing imitation embers on the pilot flame hole, do not block the pilot flame hole by placing decorative logs on the pilot flame hole, **DO NOT BLOCK THE PILOT FLAME HOLE** by placing pebbles on the pilot flame hole, do not block the pilot flame hole by placing anything on the pilot flame hole – the pilot is located lower than the burner, thus blocking the pilot flame will result in failure to ignite the gas in the fire place, therefore under any condition **DO NOT BLOCK THE PILOT FLAME HOLE!!!**
- Do not toss all the decorative material onto the burner all at once; instead place it accurately upon the burner, in order to prevent obstruction of burner by dust particles.
- Placing of decorative material should be done by the qualified, skilled, experienced, trained professionals only.
- Place the decorative material according to the attached decorative material placement manual.

6.1 Imitation logs

- a. Place a number of the Vermiculate charcoals onto the burner and on the cover plate
- b. Place the imitation logs according to the following instructions: it is possible to place the logs as user's decision, follow the main limitations, do not place the logs on each other by more than one cross. In case of placing decorative logs by more than one cross, soot could be covering the logs. Do not place any log on top of the pilot burner, make sure there is no any block between the pilot flame and burner gas outlet.
- c. Divide the remainder of the Vermiculate charcoals over the burner and the cover plate. Avoid a thick layer onto the burner, this has a negative effect on the fire image.
- d. Ignite the pilot and main burner according to the instructions in the user's manual.
- e. Assess whether the flame division is correct. If necessary, move the chips until there is a proper division of flames.
- f. Place the glass and check the fire image.

6.2 Pebbles

- a. Place the pebbles on the burner and the cover plate (see fig. 3.3 or imitation logs instruction card supplied). Avoid a double layer; this has a negative effect on the fire image.
- b. Place the glass and check the fire image.

7 Calculation of flue system

- The possibilities for the lengths of flue pipes and the possible restrictors have been recorded in a table (see chapter 12) This table works with a vertical and a horizontal length.
- To define the vertical length all lengths of flue pipes in a vertical direction should be added up.
 - The roof terminal always counts as 1 meter.
- To define the horizontal length all lengths of flue pipes in a horizontal direction should be added up.
 - Every 90° bend in the horizontal part counts as 2 meters.
 - Every 45° bend in the horizontal part counts as 1 meter.
 - Turns from vertical to horizontal or vice versa are not reckoned in the calculation.
 - The wall terminal always counts as 1 meter.
- If there is transit under 45° then the real vertical and horizontal lengths should be calculated.

7.1 Points of particular interest:

- The maximum chimney length is 12 meters.
- You can never start with a 90° or 45° bend from the appliance.
- You should always start with 1 meter vertical if the horizontal transit is more than 1 meter.
- You should never start with a cut-down pipe from the appliance.

7.2 Sample computations

Sample calculation 1

Count the horizontal lengths

Flue pipe lengths: C + E = 1 + 1 = 2m

Bend D = 1x2m = 2m

Total: **4m**

Count the vertical lengths

Flue pipe length A: 1m

Roof terminal G: 1m

Total: **2m**

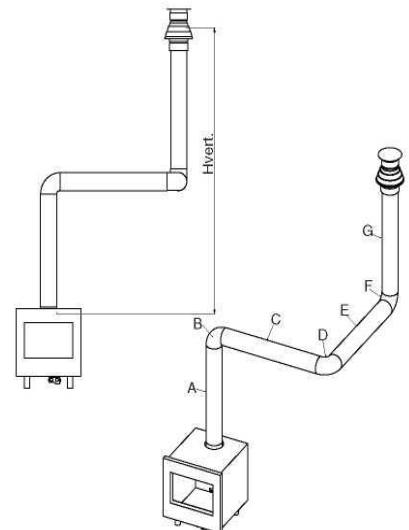


fig. 2a

Sample calculation 2

Count the horizontal lengths

Flue pipe lengths: $J + L = 0,5 + 0,5 = 1 \text{ m}$

Bends: $K + M = 2 + 2 \text{ m} = 4 \text{ m}$

Wall terminal: 1 m

Total horizontal length: **6 m**

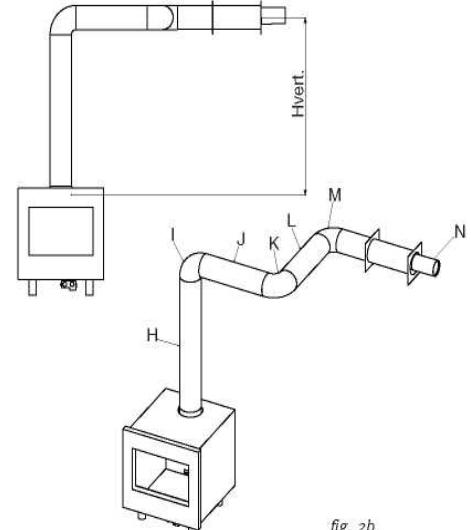


fig. 2b

Count the vertical lengths

Flue pipe length H 1 m

Total 1m

8 Deflector State Table

- Find the correct vertical and horizontal lengths in the table.
- In case of an “x”, or if the values are outside the table, the combination is not permitted. The value found indicates the deflector indicator (“0” meaning that the deflector is completely open).

Horizontal										
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
10	13	13	10	9	6	3	7	6	5	
9	13	12	10	9	5	3	7	6	4	
8	13	12	10	8	6	4	6	5	4	
7	11	11	9	6	5	4	5	4	3	
6	10	11	9	6	6	4	5	3	3	
5	9	10	8	6	4	2	4	2	2	
4	8	10	8	6	4	2	3	0	2	
3	7	8	7	6	5	4	2	0	0	
2	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	x	
1	6	3	2	1	0	0	0	x	x	

Table 1 – Deflector state as a function of flue configuration

9 Final Inspection

9.1 Gas tightness

- All connections must be gastight. Check the connections for leakage using a leak detector or spray.

9.2 Checking the burner pressure and the line-pressure

- Check whether the burner pressure and the inlet pressure measured agree with the data indicated on the registration plate

Measuring inlet pressure

- Turn off the gas control tap.
- Open the pressure gauge nipple **B** (see fig. 1.3) a few turns and connect a pressure gauge hose to the gas control valve.
- Carry out this measurement when the appliance is on at full gas mark and when it is on the pilot light.
- If the inlet pressure is too high you are not permitted to connect the appliance.

Measuring the burner pressure:

- Only perform this measurement if the inlet-pressure is correct.
- Open the pressure gauge nipple **A** (see fig.1.3) a few turns and connect a pressure gauge hose to the gas control valve.
- The pressure must agree with the value indicated on the registration plate. In case of deviations, get in touch with the manufacturer.
- * Close the pressure gauge nipples and check these for gas leaks.

9.3 Ignition of the pilot light and the main burner

- Start the pilot and main burner according to the instructions in the user's manual.
- Check whether the pilot light is properly and not covered by chips, an imitation log or pebbles.
- Check the ignition of the main burner at full mark or low mark. (The ignition should take place quickly and easily).
- If the pilot light is extinguished, either intentionally or unintentionally, no attempt should be made to relight the gas until at least 3 minutes have elapsed.

9.4 Checking the flame picture

Allow the appliance to burn for at least 20 minutes at full burb capacity and then check the flame picture for:

1. Distribution of the flames
2. Color of the flames

If either one or both points are unacceptable, then check:

- The positioning of the imitation logs and/or the quantity of pebbles or chips on the burner.
- The connections of the Flue materials for leakage (in case of blue flames)
- Whether the correct flue restrictor has been mounted
- The outlet.
- Wall terminal is installed correctly
- Roof terminal is fitted and sited correctly
- The flue system is correctly calculated

9.5 Checking the flue pipe system

- Let the fireplace burn on full output.
- Check the flame image to see if there is an even distribution of flames. In case of the uneven flame distribution adjust the position of decorative material (ceramic logs, pebbles, chips) until you get a desired distribution of flames.
- After 20 minute check if the flame color is a nice and clear yellow. In case of blue flames turn off the fire and check the following things:
 - That there is no leakage in the pipe connections.
 - Mounting of the outlet. In case of it penetrating the wall, the proper side up.
 - In case of a roof terminal, see if it's located in a proper position (consult with chapter 3)
 - Whether the maximum length of the flue pipe has not been exceeded.
 - Correct settings of the fireplace deflector.

10 Conversion to a different type of gas (e.g. propane)

- This can only be done by installing the proper burner unit. For this purpose get in touch with your supplier.
- Always mention the type and serial number of the appliance when ordering.
- For the process of conversion follow the following steps:
 - Remove glass
 - Remove burner
 - Change injectors to the ones appropriate for the specific gas.
 - For LPG gas open the primary air limiter and for NG gas, close the primary air limiter, as shown in the illustration below
 - Place the new burner appropriate for the specific gas.
 - Go through stages of chapter 9.3 **Final Inspection**
 - Close the glass.

11 Instructing the client

- Recommend that the appliance be serviced annually by a competent person in order to guarantee a safe use and a long lifespan.
- Advise and instruct the client about maintenance and cleaning of the glass.
- Emphasize the risk of burning in fingerprints.
- Instruct the client about the operation of the appliance and the remote control unit, including the replacement of the batteries and adjusting the receiver for initial use.
- Hand over to the client:
 - Installation manual
 - User's manual
 - Suction lifters

12 Annual maintenance

Once a year the appliance must be checked, cleaned, and, if necessary, repaired by a competent and certified installer in the field of gas heating and electricity.

- Close the gas tap when performing maintenance work
- Check the fireplace for gas leaks after repair.
- Make sure that there is no voltage on the appliance, if applicable.

12.1 Service and cleaning:

- Check and clean if necessary after checking:
 - The pilot light
 - The burner (in an LPG flat burner replace the burner sheet)
 - The combustion chamber
 - The glass
 - The logs for possible fractures
 - a. If you need to replace some logs, place the material according to chapter **5
Removing the glass**
- h.
 - i. Remove the cover strips A on the side. (see fig. 2.1)
 - j. Remove cover strip B on the bottom. (see fig. 2.2)
 - k. Place the suction discs onto the glass.
 - l. Remove the sealing cord from the groove (see fig. 2.3)
 - m. Remove the groove strips A on the sides. (see fig. 2.2)
 - n. Slide the glass upwards so that it is released from the groove. Now gradually move the glass outwards and downwards. (see fig. 2.4)
 - o. Remove all Fingerprints from the glass; these will be burned into it once the hearth is used.
- To replace the glass repeat the process in reverse order
 - b.
 - c. Placing the decorative material
 - The outlet

12.2 Replace:

- If necessary the chips/embers.

12.3 Cleaning the glass

- Most of the deposits can be removed with a dry cloth. You can use ceramic, non-abrasive hob cleaner to clean the glass.
- Note: prevent fingerprints on the glass. The fingerprints will be scorched into the glass by the force of the searing, intense, scorching heat, once the appliance is used and cannot be removed anymore!
- Carry-out the check-up according to the instructions in chapter **9 Final Inspection**

13 Technical data

Injector diameter [mm]			
Type of burner	G20	G25	G30
HERA-70	2	2	1.2
HERA-60	2	2	1
FS	2	2	1.2
SQ-060	2	2	1.3
NV080	2	2	1.3
NV100	2	2	1.3
NV120	2	2	1.3
NV150	2.5	2.5	1.5
NV170	2.7	2.7	1.6
NV200	2.8	2.8	1.8