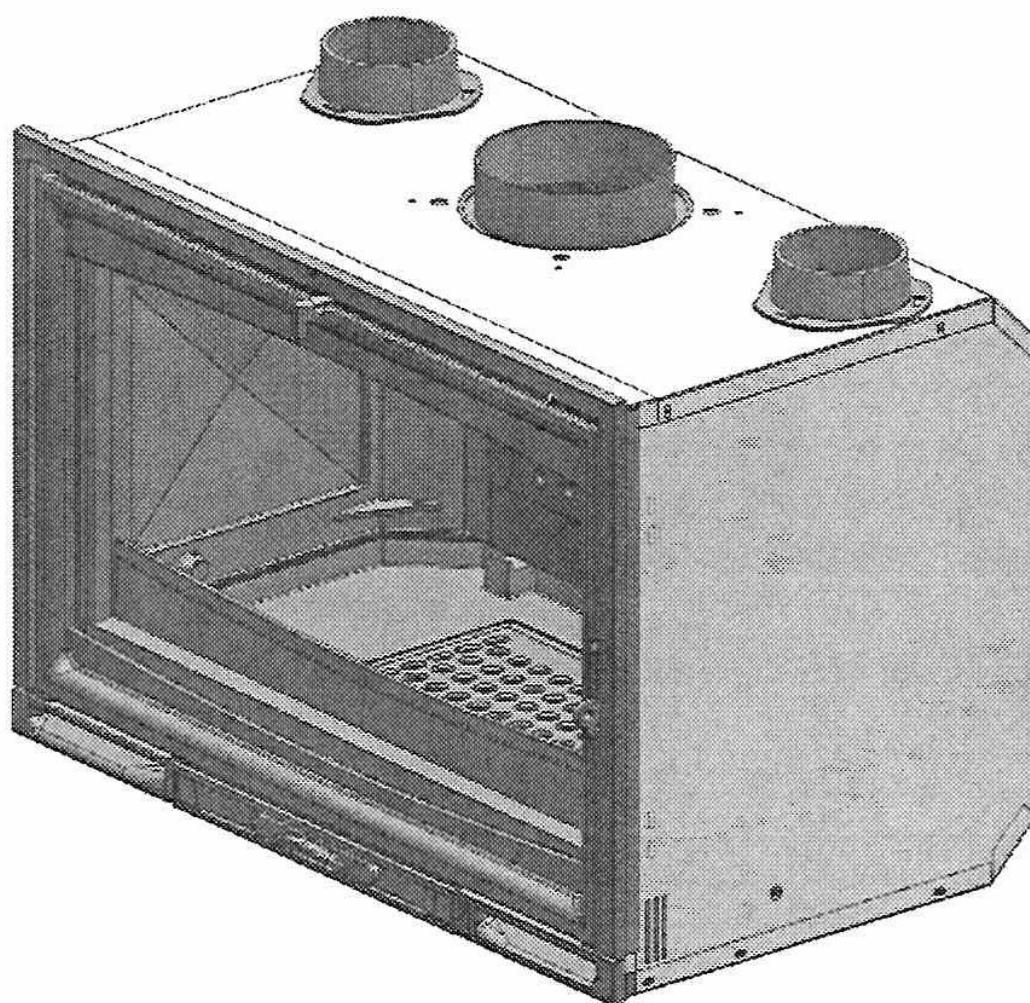




**Insert ref. VISI 660 166**



## PART FOR THE INSTALLER

### CHARACTERISTICS

#### 1. GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

The unit is designed to be installed within a brickwork “framework” and connected to a chimney following accepted norms and regulations.

##### Thermal Characteristics:

|                                               |                        |
|-----------------------------------------------|------------------------|
| a. Spigot diameter:                           | 180mm                  |
| b. Suggested fuel:                            | wood, 55cm length max. |
| c. Prohibited fuel:                           | all other types        |
| d. Mass:                                      | 105kg                  |
| e. Power rating:                              | 7kW                    |
| f. Unit efficiency:                           | 77.64%                 |
| g. CO emission at 13% O <sup>2</sup> :        | 0.7%                   |
| h. CO <sup>2</sup> emission level:            | 12.8%                  |
| i. Average fume temperature at moderate use:  | 368°C                  |
| j. Safety distances to combustible materials: |                        |
| a. Rear:                                      | 50cm                   |
| b. Sides:                                     | 50cm                   |
| c. Floor:                                     | 10cm                   |
| k. Unit use:                                  | Intermittent           |

The above characteristics are those achieved using a 4.89kg load of firewood at 18.7% humidity and a calorific output of 13.89MJ/kg.

##### Electrical Characteristics (Unit with Fans)

|                         |                      |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| a. Voltage:             | 230V                 |
| b. Frequency:           | 50Hz                 |
| c. Current:             | 70mA                 |
| d. Power:               | 12W                  |
| e. Output volume:       | 75m <sup>3</sup> /hr |
| f. Speed in position 1: | 1300 rev/min         |
| g. Speed in position 2: | 2700 rev/min         |

The optimal draw of the chimney in order to maximise the calorific output of the unit is 12 Pa (Pascal) – but can be from 10 to 14 Pa. If the draw is too high, in excess of 20 Pa, possibly due to the chimney being too long or other conditions of the flue or tubing then the following may result: excessive use of fuel (wood), low heat output, abnormal deterioration of the unit and a loss of warranty on the unit.

In this case, the draw and installation of the insert should be inspected by a qualified person and it may necessitate a damper being installed.

**NOTE: This insert must be connected to it's own chimney/ conduit – under no circumstances may it be a shared flue. The conduit must also be resistant to chimney fires.**

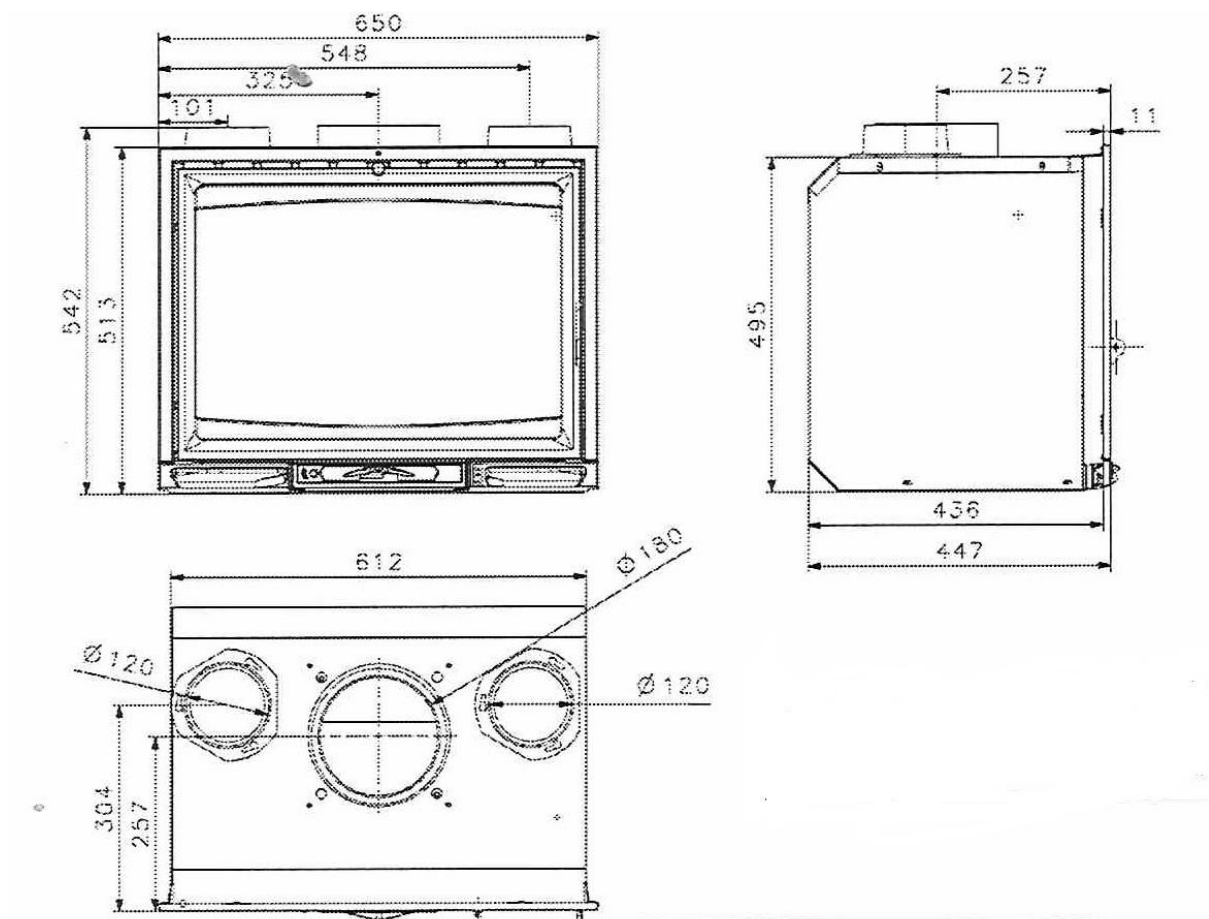
The ambient air taken in at the base of the unit circulates around the insert. This air is heated by natural convection and is redirected towards the front of the unit by the outer skin of the insert. Where the units have fans, this circulation is augmented.

The fans have a security thermostatic sensor that, should the convection air temperature reach a certain level, the fans will switch on automatically in position 1 at any time that this elevated temperature is reached. This will even occur if the fan is switched off. It is not a thermostatic control of temperature but a security sensor to prevent overheating of the fans.

As a precaution, for protecting the fans, the combustion rate **SHOULD BE REDUCED** if there is a power failure. The fan will not get damaged if it is accidentally blocked by a physical obstruction.

**NOTE: To ensure that the motor is “run-in” properly it is recommended to use it for several hours at the high speed (2) before using the lower speed setting.**

## 2. LINEDRAWINGS



## INSTALLATION OF THE UNIT

### 1. Recommendation for the site of Installation

The calorific radiation from the insert through the vitroc ceramic glass is high. All material that may deteriorate or be affected by this heat (carpets, furniture, curtains, flooring, etc.) should be at a distance of at least 150cm from the glass.

**The glass itself gets very hot: beware of the risk of burns and pay special attention to children.**

### 2. Before starting any works

Ensure that the chimney (if it is an existing one) is compatible and suitable for the unit to be installed.

The chimney/ conduit must be of the correct dimension.

If an existing chimney is to be used it may be necessary to run a new liner in the chimney or even, in some cases, rebuild a new chimney which is suitable for the correct operation of the insert. In all instances a qualified installer should be consulted and employed for the installation.

In all cases it must be possible to mechanically sweep the chimney. An airtight cleaning trap is recommended at a position 50cm above the axis of the insert conduit.

Most heater/ insert malfunctions are due to a fault with the chimney flue – this point cannot be emphasized enough....

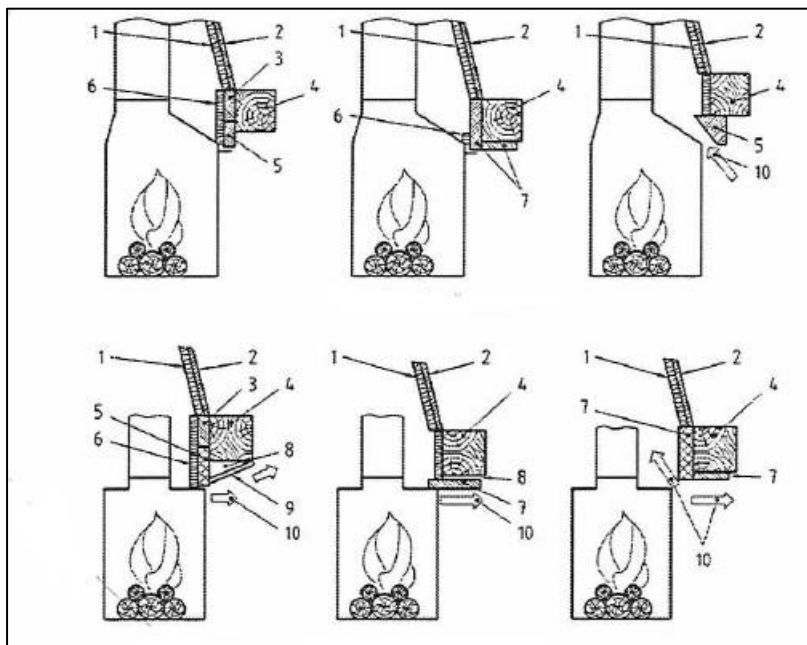
One should not be content in referring to results obtained with a previous heater – the air intake requirements may differ.

- A good chimney should be made of material that is a low conductor of heat and that does not cool down too easily.
- If the internal volume of a brick chimney, or existing tubing, is too high it may be necessary to run a new liner in the chimney – this is especially important when installing an insert. Any bends must be gentle and as straight as possible.
- Mechanical sweeping of the chimney must be possible – there should be no restrictions or sharp bends.
- If there is any combustible material in the rear wall of the chimney (some types of insulation) this should be removed across the full width of the chimney and up to the height of the ceiling. Any beams (exposed or enclosed) in the vicinity should not be exposed to any temperatures exceeding 50°C.
- In cases where combustible material has to be removed then the wall should be rebuilt using materials with good thermal insulation properties – cellulose concrete for example.
- The internal cavity of the chimney where the insert is to be installed should be lined with special insulation material along its full height and width (ceramic board, rockwool, etc.)
- If a wall has to be rebuilt then allow for suitable ventilation vents for correct and optimal operation of the insert. Any new walling must be of adequate stability and thickness to ensure sufficient thermal insulation. For example: cellulose concrete should be 10cm thick.
- **IMPORTANT: In all cases where a lined insulation material (aluminium foil on one side) is used to line the cavity then the lined side (aluminium) must be on the inside of the cavity and the unlined side must be attached to the cavity wall.**

- If there is a combustible mantle piece (wooden beam) it must be protected on the inside and underside by incombustible material or by a deflector. There must be no direct physical contact between the material protecting the mantelpiece and the insert itself.
- **AN AIR CONVECTION PASSAGE MUST BE ALLOWED FOR AROUND THE INSERT** Ensure that the door of the insert can be freely opened and closed.

#### **A False Chimney and Ceiling Insulation (“convection chamber”):**

- Incombustible materials may degrade above 90°C (plaster, for example) – thermal insulation of surfaces subjected to direct radiation from the flue/ conduit off the insert is recommended. The internal surfaces of a false chimney (“convection chamber”) should be lined with insulation material.
- The ceiling part of this convection chamber should also be lined.
- The weight of a false chimney must not rest on the insert itself. This weight should be supported by a steel frame or suitable concrete lintel.
- **A false ceiling must be made of incombustible material.**



#### **Key:**

1. Insulation Material
2. Canopy
3. Cellular concrete protected by insulation
4. Wooden mantelpiece/ beam
5. Brick or concrete face minimum 5cm thick
6. Insulation material
7. Insulation material
8. Ventilated air volume
9. Hot air deflector (in steel for example)
10. Air flow

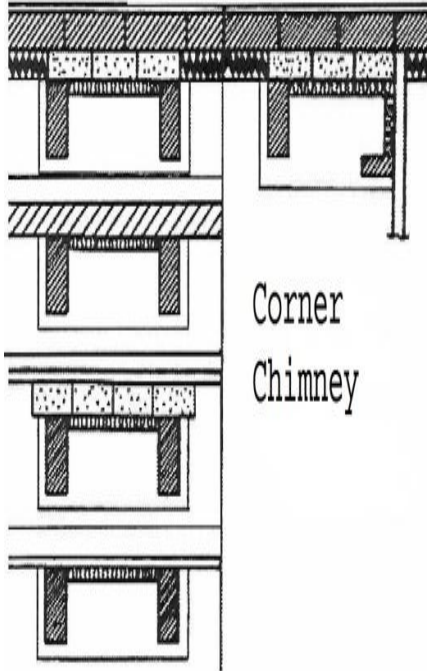
## Examples of inserts installed in existing chimneys

### Inspection traps:

- Just as a trapdoor is allowed for access to your roof space it is important to allow for access to the internal chimney volume in which your insert is installed.
- This trapdoor will allow for periodic inspections and maintenance – especially on the connection of a liner to the flue outlet on the insert.
- In some countries it is regulated that the connection off the insert to the liner/ flue pipe must be accessible – **EVEN** if only visibly through the air grates and slots allowed for proper air circulation.

### Diffusion of Hot Air:

- A minimum cross-sectional area of 500cm<sup>2</sup> must be allowed for hot air to vent out of the convection chamber in which the insert is installed. The vent, or vents, must not be less than 30cm from the ceiling and must not be restricted in any way.
- Take care with materials sensitive to heat: some moulded ceilings, PVC, polystyrene, etc.

|                                                       | Remove existing insulation | Construct an internal re-inforcing wall | Construct an internal overlapping re-inforcing wall | Apply special insulation material | <p>Schematics</p>  <p>Corner Chimney</p> |
|-------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| External wall contains combustible insulation         | YES                        | RECOMMENDED                             | NO                                                  | YES                               |                                                                                                                               |
| External wall is 150mm thick & non-combustible        | NO                         | NO                                      | NO                                                  | YES                               |                                                                                                                               |
| Internal wall contains slightly combustible material  | NO                         | NO                                      | YES                                                 | YES                               |                                                                                                                               |
| Lightweight internal wall in non-combustible material | NO                         | NO                                      | RECOMMENDED                                         | YES                               |                                                                                                                               |

Reinforcing wall

Special insulation

Table of examples for criteria  
for additional insulation

## CONVECTION AIR

### Air arrival for Convection:

- At the base of the chimney (convection chamber) it is necessary to allow for air intakes of 400cm<sup>2</sup> cross-sectional area.
- The air intake can either be beneath the unit (taking care it would not be restricted by the storage of firewood) or by means of vents on the side walls, either side of the insert.
- Perforated metal plates could even be built into the side walls of the chimney to allow for the air arrival.

### Circulating the Convected Air:

- **The air convected on the inside of the chimney (around the insert) must be allowed to circulate out of the cavity as much as possible – a build-up of hot air in the cavity must be avoided.**
- The air that comes in for convection is also the air that comes in for combustion and the air intakes on the insert must never be restricted. The arrival of fresh clean air for combustion is very important and this can even be allowed for using dedicated flexible liners that bring fresh air to the intakes. If the fresh air arrival is minimised or restricted, an air pressure drop can develop at the air intakes and a blowback of fumes could be created.

### Convection Air Outlets:

- **These must have a minimum cross-sectional area of 500cm<sup>2</sup>.**
- They must never be less than 30cm from the ceiling and must not be restricted.
- In the upper part of the convection chamber a false ceiling of incombustible material can be installed. This will act as a deflector. It should be covered with insulation material and be at least 30cm below the ceiling proper. This thermal damper will avoid unnecessary temperature rises of the ceiling and will maximise the recuperation of hot air which may be vented through diffusers at this level.
- Two decompression grilles, with a minimum cross-sectional area of 20cm<sup>2</sup> each, should be installed diagonally opposite each other at the lower and upper ends of the convection chamber (both above the insert itself) to provide for a constant airflow within the chamber and normalisation of the air pressure.
- In the case of an insert installed in a corner one of these decompression grilles could be installed on the front façade of the convection chamber.

### Allowing for Fresh Air in the Room:

- Air extractors in the same room can cause problems as this can result in insufficient fresh air supply for the insert. A supplementary air supply must be allowed for.
- An air intake should preferably be directly from the outside or otherwise from an adjacent well-ventilated room.
- The air discharge point should preferably be directly into the chimney or as close as possible to the actual insert. The cross-section of the air intake should at least be equivalent to ¼ of the cross-sectional area of the flue conduit or a minimum of 200cm<sup>2</sup>.

## The Flue Conduit

- The conduit must be resistant to chimney fires.
- The conduit must be metallic e.g. double-skin stainless steel tubing.
- There should not be more than 2 bends and any bends must not be in excess of 30° from the vertical.
- The connection between the insert and the conduit must be airtight – particularly if there is an additional extraction system of hot air from within the convection chamber.
- Where flexible conduit is joined to rigid pipe the joins should overlap by at least 40mm.
- If there is too much draw a damper can be installed in the conduit where the connection to the insert is made. This damper must be easily accessible.

## Electrical Connection (Model with fans)

- All electrical connections must conform to existing norms and standards.
- Allowance must be made for disconnection of the electrical supply.
- The insert should be connected to the electrical supply via an appropriate junction box.
- If the cable from the insert is damaged in any way it should be replaced.
- The unit should not be operated by persons of reduced physical or mental capacity unless assisted by an intermediary, responsible for their safety, in the use of the insert.
- Children should be supervised so that they do not play with the unit.

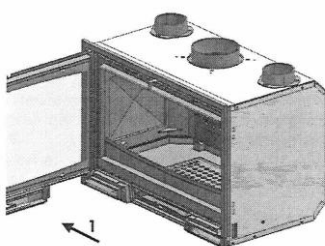
## PREPARATION OF THE INSERT

Before installing the insert ensure that there is no visible damage to it which may have occurred during transport or offloading.

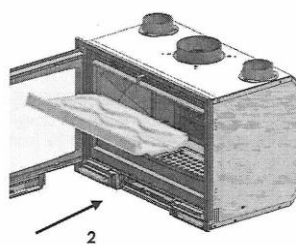
The installation instructions must be adhered to:

- The space into which the insert is to be installed must be sufficiently large.
- All wooden beams or mantelpieces must be sufficiently protected and the safety distances to the insert and the flue/ tubing must be respected.
- The space into which the insert is installed constitutes a thermal reservoir. In order to allow a free exchange of air, space should be allowed around the insert in order to maximise the air flow.
- Any supports used to construct the thermal convection chamber must be of non-combustible material.
- The stability of the unit is assured by its own weight.

## Positioning the Deflector Plate

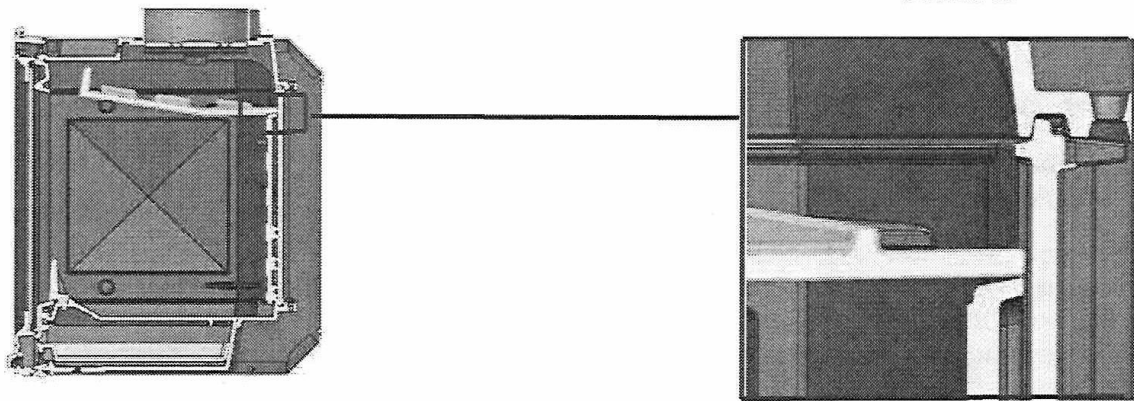


**1: Open the insert door**



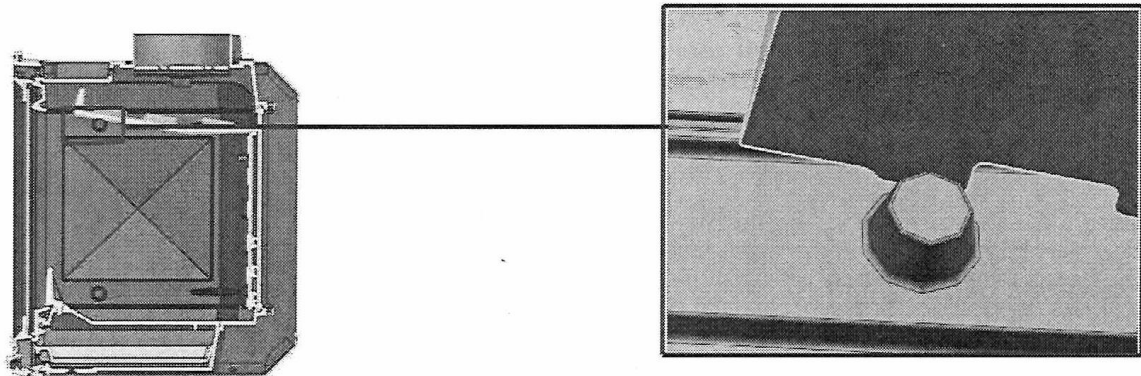
**2: Insert the deflector**

**DETAIL A**



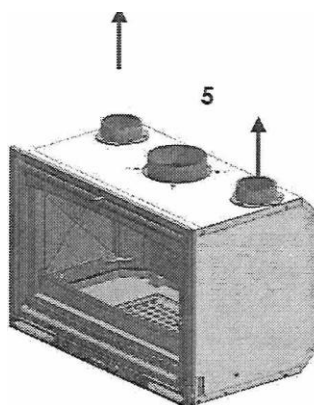
**3: Rest the deflector on top of the rear decorative panel**

**DETAIL B**

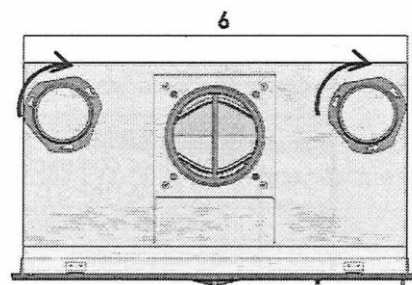


**4: Lower the deflector in front – resting on the side lugs**

**Positioning the secondary air spigots.**

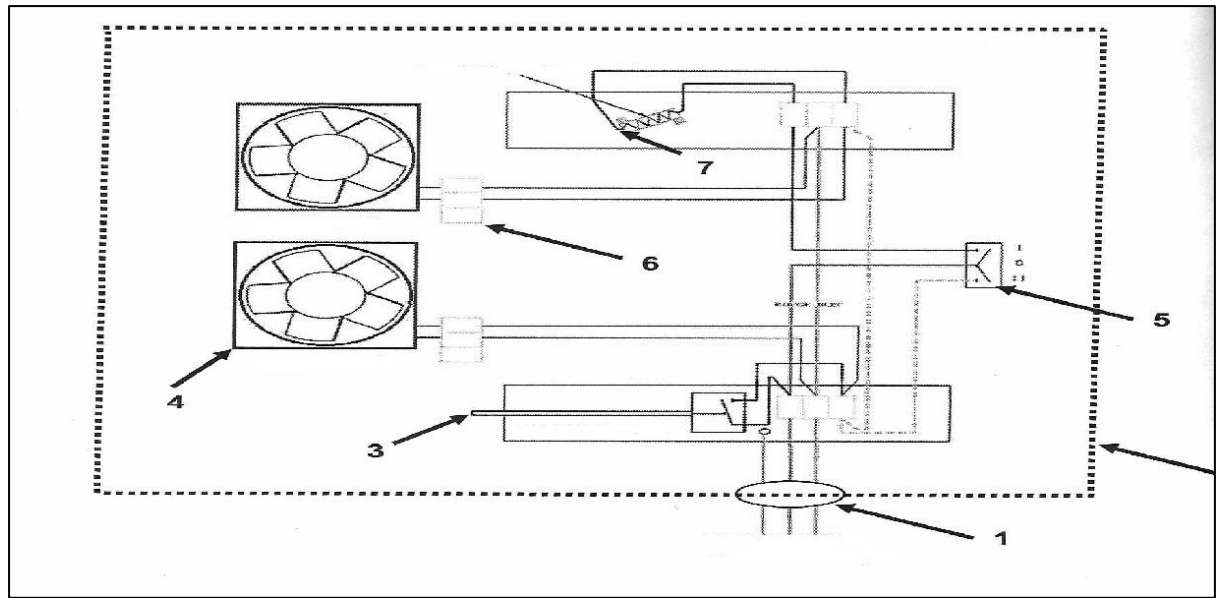


**5: Remove the cover plates**



**6: Lock the spigots into place**

## **ELECTRICAL SCHEMATIC (UNITS WITH FANS)**



**NOTE:** If the electrical cable is damaged, it must be replaced by a qualified installer in order to avoid any safety risk.

**Electrical components (version with fans)**

| Number | Description                           | Reference            |
|--------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1      | Cable clamp                           | DM6 SES1/01310002010 |
| 2      | Outer box                             |                      |
| 3      | Security sensor                       |                      |
| 4      | Compact fan motor type 3656 EBM-PAPST |                      |
| 5      | 3 position inverter                   | C1520 AAAA DE NO730  |
| 6      | Junction block                        |                      |
| 7      | Resistance 820 Ohms                   |                      |

## **USE OF THE HEATER**

- The minimum internal diameter of the flue must be 180mm
- There may be NO reduction in the flue diameter – UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES. This could result in the “blowback” of fumes into the room as soon as the heater door is opened, and a reduction in the evacuation of fumes.
- The chimney must originate in the same room where the heater is installed.
- Reducers on the air intakes are not permitted.
- The flue must be homogenous.

- Flue pipes or tubing used must be suitable for heater installations and be able to resist to chimney fires. The flue must be able to withstand temperatures 50°C higher than the declared smoke/fume temperature for the unit – whatever the installation method.
- The height of the flue should not be less than 5 metres and should exit into “free” air at least 40cm above the crest of the roof or any higher obstacle that may be within 8 metres of the chimney.
- Any changes in the angle of the chimney must be as gentle as possible (a 30° bend is highly preferable to a 90° bend).
- The draw should be between 10 and 14 Pascals during normal (average) operation and when running on a normal average setting the draw should not drop below 10 Pascals as the performance may be affected.

**If there is too much draw, a damper can be installed in the flue/chimney.** If there is not enough draw it may be that one of the points above has been disregarded.

- If the chimney conduit is too large, the volume of air to heat is too large to overcome and a normal draw cannot be established. In this case the chimney should be lined with tubing. The tubing used must conform to regulations and be suitable for heater installations (see above).
- Pottery chimney pots must be removed if they cause a reduction in the flue diameter.
- Before connecting the heater the chimney must be checked to ensure that it is clean and, if necessary, the chimney must be swept.
- The heater should be installed by a professional and all national and local regulations should be adhered to.
- An extractor operating in the same room as the heater can adversely affect the functioning of the heater.
- Other heaters operating in the same room at the same time can also cause problems with the draw.
- Never seal off incoming air vents into the room. Air vents should be situated in positions where it is unlikely that they would be accidentally blocked. The heater uses air that comes into the room in order to operate correctly – it is important that this air supply can renew itself from an external source.
- This heater is not to be connected to a chimney with multiple connections.

## **IMPORTANT**

- Ensure that the floor can support the weight of the unit. If necessary a weight-bearing slab (cement, stone or tile) may have to support the unit.
- **If the floor is of combustible material (wood, vinyl) it should be adequately protected with a material that surpasses the front of the unit by at least 40cm.**
- Pipes that are used must be of the correct diameter and should preferably be enamelled as these are more resistant to corrosion. Any horizontal section must be as short as possible so that the hot fumes/ smoke can rapidly establish the correct operating draw for the unit.
- **The rear wall should not contain any flammable material.** Suitable protection should be applied if necessary. Flammable material should be at a distance of at least 50cm from the rear of the unit.

- If there are walls to the left or right sides of the unit, containing flammable material, these should be at least 40cm from the side of the unit.
- If the unit is to be used in a freestanding situation, within an alcove, then the gap above the unit to the ceiling must be at least 80cm.
- The heater radiates heat (from the cast-iron and through the glass) and it is recommended that all flammable material (chairs, carpets, coffee tables) are at least 150cm away from the front of the unit.

## CONNECTING THE HEATER TO A CHIMNEY

The heater must be connected according to regulations – special care being taken where there are any roofing beams adjacent, or in close proximity, to the actual chimney. It is important that no join is made within the actual thickness of the ceiling (or flooring) itself – the flue pipe or tubing must go beyond this point.

## INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE USER

- Before using the heater, read the instruction manual carefully.
- The unit must be installed in according to regulations and in accordance with the norms of best=practise.
- It is strongly recommended that a professional installer installs this heater.
- Never obstruct air passages/ vents into the room.
- The heater must be connected to a flue or chimney that is for it's exclusive use. It cannot be used in a situation where there are multiple connections in one chimney.
- No unauthorised modifications are to be made to this heater.
- The unit is not designed to be operated with the door open.
- **All surfaces of this unit will get hot when in use**– it is imperative that precautions are taken to avoid any risk of burns.
- Keep children and frail people away from the operating unit in order to minimise any risk of injury.

## AIR RENEWAL

- The heater uses the air in the room in which it is installed. It is important that this air can replenish itself in sufficient quantities.
- Some of the air is taken in as primary air for combustion and some of it is directed as “secondary” air in order to augment the combustion and to reduce the deposit of residues on the glass.
- The air that is used for combustion should be compensated for by allowing an intake (air-vent) of fresh, external air into the room.

## LIGHTING AND REGULATION

- Open the door.
- Using usual firelighting material (kindling, firestarters) and a small load of firewood, light the fire. The air intake must be fully open.
- Never use fuel or alcohol to light the fire.
- If necessary, when lighting the unit, the door can be left slightly ajar for a few minutes – under constant supervision.
- When the fire is burning properly, the desired quantity of firewood can be loaded and the air intake can be suitably reduced.
- **In cases where there have been extensive wet-works in the installation of the insert these should be allowed to dry for 4 weeks. This will enable moisture in the possible brickwork or stonework to evaporate.**
- To enable proper drying of the building works (after the 4 week period) small, moderate fires should be lit for the first 10 days. The air register should not be opened fully during this period in order to keep the fire intensity low.

### Air Intake Adjustment:

The air intake adjustment is a slide situated centrally below the door. Pushed completely to the right is closed. Pushed completely to the left is fully open (maximum). A moderate position would be between these two points.

### REMARKS

- During use, all material or objects that could be adversely affected by the heat should be removed to a safe distance.

### NOTE

- When the heater is functioning normally the door handle must not be touched with a bare hand. The glove provided should be used. The door must only be opened in order to load more firewood or in order to remove the ashtray. The door must otherwise remain closed.
- The door must be closed during normal operation.
- Loading of firewood is done through the front door of the unit.
- A normal burning rate would use 6 to 8 logs of 6cm in diameter, on a good bed of coals and the air slide in the central position.
- For a slow burn one would use fewer logs (3) but of greater thickness (13 to 15cm diameter) on a moderate bed of coals and reduce the air intake.
- A thin layer of ash on the grid often makes it easier to light the fire.
- In order to overcome a poor draw it is recommended to try and build up a larger, stronger fire. Take note of the outside weather conditions as these affect the draw: High winds - strong draw, Fog – low draw.

For a slow burn, it is necessary to let the bed of coals burn down substantially, then load 1 or 2 big logs and set the air intake lever to a minimum.

**NOTE:** The duration of the burn will depend on the type of wood being used and the draw. The height of the firewood load in the unit must never exceed 25cm.

## THE HEATER CHIMNEY

- Always follow the instructions.
- When using the heater for the first few times, make moderate fires in order to ensure it's correct operation. One can gradually increase the burning load over a period of several days.
- Do not use the heater like an incinerator.
- Only use recommended burning material (wood).
- Do not use the unit if the glass is broken or cracked. The glass should first be replaced. Your installer should be contacted in order to assist you in replacing the glass – for which you will be invoiced. One may look at replacing the door seals at the same time and **special care must be taken in not overtightening any clamps or brackets that hold the glass in place** as it is important to allow for expansion and contraction.
- After a long period of inactivity, ensure that the chimney/ flue is not obstructed and also any air guides or smoke/ fume passages within the unit.

### Loading: IMPORTANT RECOMMENDATION

When loading firewood into the unit, the fire should be sufficiently low. Do not open the door if there are extensive high flames as one may risk drawing these outwards when opening the door. The door must always be opened very slowly in order to allow the draw to stabilise and to avoid the possibility of blowback.

## THE IMPORTANCE OF FUEL (FIREWOOD)

This unit must give you entire satisfaction. Nonetheless one must not forget that the heater can only liberate the energy in the fuel that it is burning.

If it seems that your heater is not producing sufficient heat, we can affirm that:

- The quantity of firewood is too little.
- The firewood being used does not have sufficient available energy.

Firewood should ideally have been felled 2 years previously (3 years is even better).

In principle, all wood, contains the same calorific value versus weight. Hard wood is often better as it is more dense and often contains less moisture. Moisture content in wood typically varies from 15% for dry wood to 50% for wet wood. It stands to reason that a lot of energy is required to vaporise the moisture in the wood.

A hot fire would require 6 to 8 logs of 6cm diameter. A low, slow fire would require 3 logs of 13 to 15cm diameter.

The energy available for heating is 4.16 Wh per kilogram of dry wood. For firewood with 50% moisture content this available energy drops to 1.73 Wh.

Using wet wood also causes more condensation in the chimney which accelerates deposits and the subsequent risk, over time, of chimney fires.

**Never use water to put out the fire.**

**If the glass gets dirty quickly it is often an indication of using wood that is too damp or burning low fires extensively.**

## **REMOVING THE ASH**

- The ashtray should be emptied every 2 to 3 days – depending on use of the heater. This must be done carefully – the ashtray should be carried using the glove provided and the operating tool should be used to move the ashtray.
- Do not allow the ashes to build up in the ashtray so that they touch the underside of the grate. This will inhibit cooling down of the grate and will accelerate it's deterioration.

## **CHIMNEY SWEEPING**

- Your chimney should be swept by a professional, using mechanical tools, at least twice a year – one of these should occur during the heating season (winter). In South Africa it would usually suffice to do this once a year. A chemical powder can also be used to do a "sweep" but this does not replace the mechanical sweep that is required.
- Inspect the unit, ensure that all seals are intact and replace if necessary.
- Clean the heater completely on the inside and ensure that all air/ fume passages/ channels are clear.
- The glass can be cleaned with a recommended glass cleaner (Godin Net ref. 0009).
- In case of fire in the chimney, close the air intake and call the emergency services.

## **MAINTENANCE**

The heater should be checked by a competent person at least once a year.

### **IMPORTANT**

- **FOR THE FIRST FEW TIMES THAT THE HEATER IS USED IT IS IMPORTANT THAT ONLY MODERATE FIRES ARE LIT, IN ORDER TO ALLOW THE CONSTITUENT PARTS TO EXPAND AND CONTRACT NORMALLY.**
- **THE HANDLES ARE HOT DURING USE. USE THE GLOVE SUPPLIED.**
- **THE GLOVE IS ONLY TO BE USED FOR OPENING THE DOOR HANDLE AND CARRYING THE ASHTRAY. IT IS NOT TO BE USED FOR HANDLING BURNING OBJECTS (FIREWOOD). IT IS NOT IMPERMEABLE TO LIQUIDS. IT CANNOT BE USED AS PROTECTION AGAINST CHEMICAL PRODUCTS.**
- **TAKE CARE IN PUTTING YOUR GLOVE IN A SAFE (COOL) PLACE AFTER EACH USE.**

Do not worry if the heater gives off a slightly acrid smell/ smoke when lit for the first couple of times. This can be as a result of the high-temperature paint finish on the various cast-iron parts and some excess residues from the manufacturing process. This may persist for several days.

### **Maintaining the cast-iron and steel**

All cast-iron and steel heaters require a minimum of maintenance, after each winter, during the summer season, in order to preserve the integrity of the different parts. When the heater is being used there is minimal risk of oxidation of the constituent parts. The process of oxidation usually occurs during prolonged periods of inactivity (no fires).

The cast-iron parts can be regularly maintained using the black graphite paste (Godin ref. 0012). This is applied cold as a polish. Once it has dried a soft cloth can be used to shine it up. The high heat spray paint (Godin ref. 0001) can be used on the external parts of the heater if a more uniform and even finish is desired. Before using the spray paint it is imperative that all traces of oxidation are first removed either by using a wire brush or a fine-grained emery paper.

All cast-iron heaters that have an external baked enamel finish do require maintenance of the internal parts of the heater. Maintenance is even more important in those homes that are only occasionally occupied. Most of the cleaning products (graphite paste, window cleaner, chemical chimney cleaner, high-temperature spray paint) are available through your installer/ importer.

### **Particular care of the door**

The door of the unit swivels on steel pins and washers.

**TAKE NOTE : if the door is removed for some reason (replacing the door glass) it is important to replace the washers on the pins at the same time with new ones and possibly the door pins themselves.**

## **SPARE PARTS**

If any spares are required please contact your installer or the importer. It is important to record the model number – a metallic plate usually affixed to the rear of the unit records the specifics for that model.

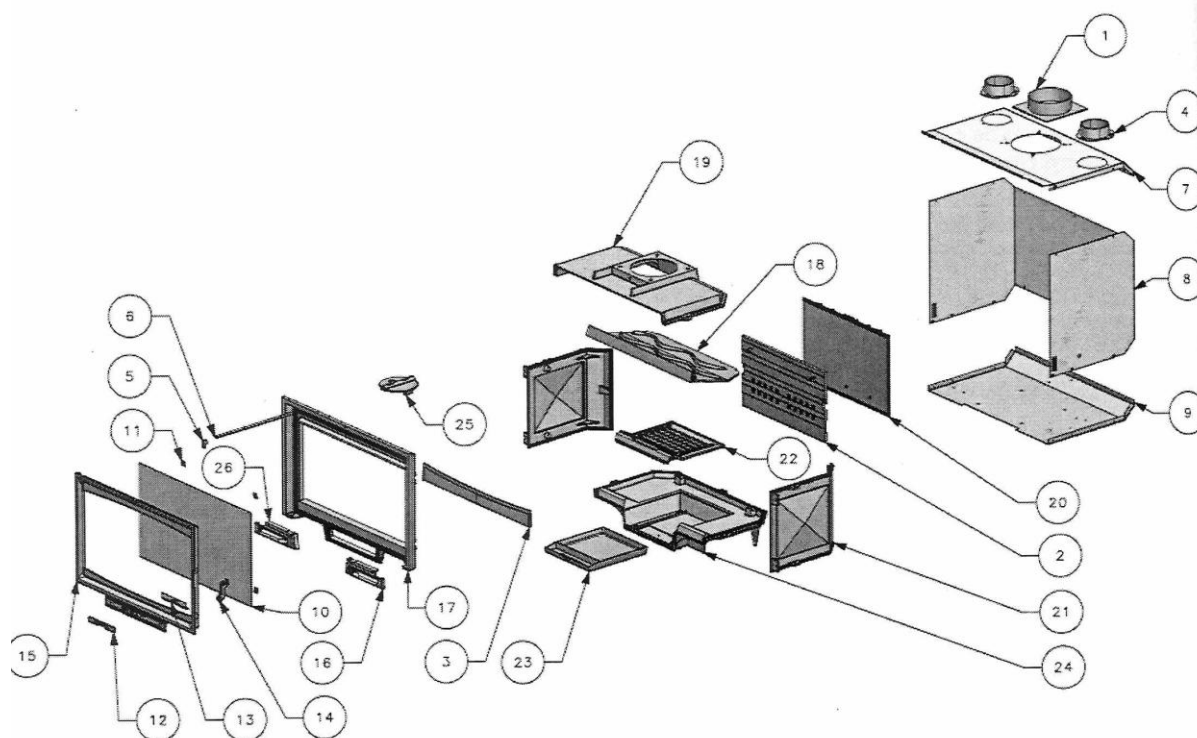
This will ensure that the correct expanded views and parts lists are obtained for any assistance that may be required.

***NOTE: The manufacturer is only responsible for the actual heater that is produced. The installation and commissioning of the heater is the responsibility of the installer.***

In the quest for improving the quality of it's products, GODIN S.A., reserves the right to modify it's products without any prior warning.

# Exploded view and Spare Part Nomenclature:

VISI 65-F 660 166



| N° | Désignation                    | Référence | N° | Désignation               | Référence |
|----|--------------------------------|-----------|----|---------------------------|-----------|
| 1  | Sortie des fumées              | -         | 18 | Défecteur*                | 017613    |
| 2  | Plaque décor*                  | 017595    | 19 | dessus                    | FB 352158 |
| 3  | Chenet*                        | 017598    | 20 | Fond                      | FB 306225 |
| 4  | Buselot                        | FB 306802 | 21 | Coté                      | FB 310206 |
| 5  | Commande clapet                | FB 303214 | 22 | Grille foyère*            | 017550    |
| 6  | Tige commande clapet(+ressort) | FB 101060 | 23 | Cendrier*                 | 017678    |
| 7  | Dessus carter                  | FB 217235 | 24 | Embase                    | FB 319741 |
| 8  | Carter central                 | FB 217134 | 25 | Clapet                    | FB 900972 |
| 9  | Desous carter                  | FB 217303 | 26 | Elément cadre fixe gauche | 017541    |
| 10 | Vitre                          | 017517    |    |                           |           |
| 11 | Clame de vitre                 | 3152      |    |                           |           |
| 12 | Registre                       | 017430    |    |                           |           |
| 13 | Equerre registre               | 017431    |    |                           |           |
| 14 | Loquet                         | 017432    |    |                           |           |
| -  | Axe poignée                    | 3076      |    |                           |           |
| 15 | Porte                          | 017516    |    |                           |           |
| 16 | Elément cadre fixe droit       | 017759    |    |                           |           |
| 17 | Cadre fixe                     | FB 359826 |    |                           |           |

\*Pièces d'usure



## **WARRANTY CONDITIONS**

Any warranty is subject to: correct installation, use and maintenance of the unit.

All our appliances have a 2 year guarantee (except inserts running with wood – closed fireboxes running with wood) against any defect starting on the date of purchase. This guarantee is subject to the inspection of the installation, use and maintenance conditions described in the instruction manual supplied with the appliance.

**Parts that are in direct contact with high temperatures** and that could undergo distortions caused by wear and tear **are guaranteed for 1 year**. This includes:

1. Decorative panels, side panels, grills, front hearth floors, grates.
2. Guide plates, baffles, valves, ash pits, air channels and fire-bricks.
3. Articulation mechanisms (Door hinges and handles etc.)
4. Fans , thermostats for overheating of appliances equipped with blast engine
5. Temperature control elements, oven thermostats, and for fan heated gas/electric cookers
6. Burners, catalysers, burner rings for fuel appliances
7. Boilers for central heating and cooking systems for wood/coal.

Our appliances have been specially designed to facilitate replacing of these parts.

**Some parts have a longer guarantee:**

3 years for cast iron or steel heating body of our boilers for central heating.

**Wood-burning Inserts and closed fireboxes running with wood, have a 5 year warranty (only the heating body, parts in direct contact with high temperatures and undergoing wear and tear, described above have 1 year guarantee.)**

Only the parts/s that are deemed to have failed will be covered by the warranty. Any indemnity, compensatory damage, cost of labour and transportation is not included.

In cases the repair or replacement reveals to be too expensive compared to the price of the appliance, the decision to replace or to repair the appliance is to be taken by Godin after sales service only.

**Parts not covered by warranty:**

1. GLASS – ceramic glass can withstand temperatures of up to 750°C. The glass can only break because of a mechanical shock while using or handling the appliance.
2. Glass seals and ceramic rope seals are considered wear and tear items.

**The following will invalidate any warranty:**

1. Damage caused by burning fuels other than those for which the unit is intended.
2. Any defect or deterioration caused by a fall, shock, negligence or lack of supervision and maintenance.
3. Deterioration of parts caused by abnormal conditions (back draft, dampness, storm effects, pressure and depression of non conform, temperature shock etc).
4. Abnormal usage of the unit (using a unit with the door open, running it on maximum for extended periods) or abnormal usage of the appliance in conditions that are different from the conditions in our manual for which it has been designed, for example non observation of our technical manuals (wrong electric connection, running an empty boiler etc)
5. Any defect, deterioration or accident caused by fall, shock, negligence, lack of the buyer's supervision or maintenance.
6. Any modifications or transformations made to the unit and non-compliance with installation norms.

Godin SA will not be responsible for any installation, assembly, dismantling costs and consequential removal of the appliance.

Consequently Godin SA, cannot be held responsible for any materials loss or human accidents, being a result of incorrect installation non – observing the legal provisions and regulations (for example, lack of ground connection, incorrect draft of the chimney etc...)

In order to constantly improve our products, we reserve the right to modify our appliances without prior notice. All the dimensions and specifications give are subject to variation according to technical requirements.

In case of a problem occurred during your guarantee period, please contact your retailer providing him with a copy of your bill and guarantee containing the appliances product codes, the retailers stamp, the date of the appliance installation.