



Contents

1. GENERAL INFORMATION	45
2. TECHNICAL CHARACTERISTICS	45
3. DIMENSIONS OF THE STOVE	46
4. FUEL	46
5. CHIMNEY	47
6. COMBUSTION	47
AIR.....	47
6.1 COMBUSTION AIR INLET: CONVENTIONAL	47
6.2 COMBUSTION AIR INLET: SEPARATE / EXTERNAL	47
7. INSTALLATION OF THE STOVE.....	48
8. CONNECTION OF THE STOVE TO THE CHIMNEY.....	49
9. BEFORE FIRST USE.....	49
10. THE CONTROLS.....	4
11. WARNING!PLAYING CHILDREN!.....	54

12.	
KINDLING.....54
13. STOKING UP OF THE FIRE WITH WOOD – FIREWOOD55
14. STOKING UP OF THE FIRE WITH WOOD – OPERATION55
15. STOCKING UP THE FIRE WITH WOOD – REMOVAL OF THE ASH.....55
16. REMOVAL OF THE ASH.....55
17. CLEANING – IMPORTANT!.....55
18. SPARE PARTS.....56
19. FAULTS56
20.	
GUARANTEE.....57

Please keep in a safe place! Subject to amendment!
 Sketches are not contractually binding!

45

1. General information

Dear user!

When you purchased this SAEY Scope wood-burning stove, you chose a modern and innovative combustion

and heating appliance. Our warmest congratulations!

We devoted a lot of attention to the technology, but also to the materials used, the processing and the compactness of the appliance. This enables us to guarantee problem-free operation.

The SAEY Scope was built according to innovative techniques and in accordance with the European norm

EN 13240 (in the case of Germany, in accordance with DIN 18891-A1).

If you wish to achieve maximal performance in terms of ecological and economical considerations, you should comply with this installation and operation manual and carry out its instructions.

If the wood-burning stove is damaged due to non-compliance with the installation and operation manual, the

guarantee will no longer be valid.

If the wood-burning stove is built in, the applicable laws and local regulations regarding fire prevention and

architecture should be complied with.

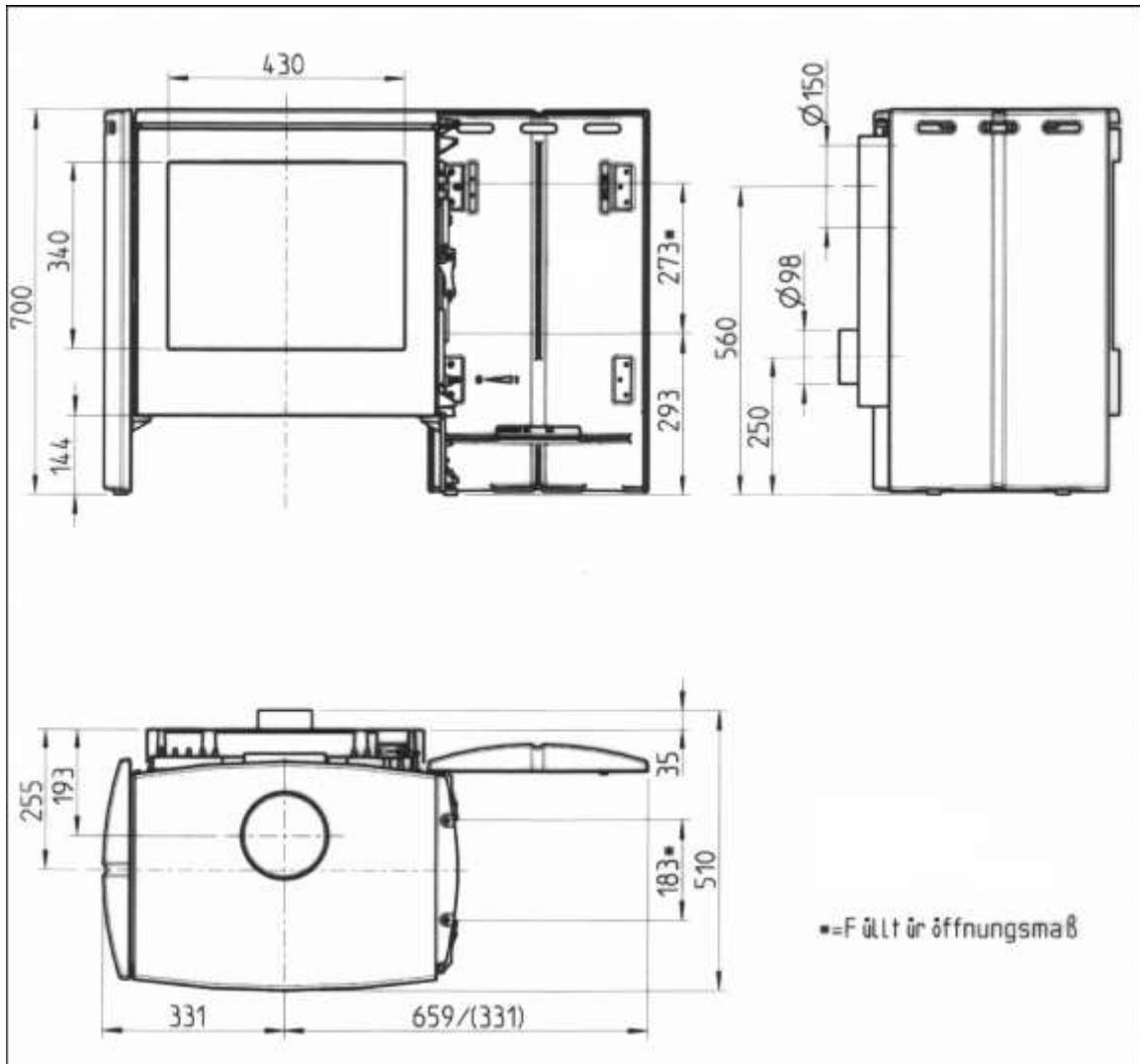
2. Technical characteristics

TYPE SAEY Scope

Maximum heating capacity kW 11

Performance class % 1 (h>70)

Dimensions of the stove



Height mm 700

Width mm 662

Width with fully open right external wall mm 990

Depth mm 510

Height up to lower edge of connector pipe mm 485

Outside diameter of the connector pipe \varnothing mm 150

Connector pipe for combustion air \varnothing mm 100

Height up to lower edge of ventilation pipe mm 225

Small filler door opening mm 270 x 180

Maximum length of the firewood mm 500

Weight of the stove

Not packaged about kg 213

Packed about kg 236

Specifically for the German market, the following information for determining the dimensions of the

chimney according to DIN 4705 T1/T2, at nominal thermal capacity.

Fuel

Firewood / wood briquettes in

accordance with the DIN 51

731 norms

Flue gas mass flow g/s 14,8

Average temperature of the outlet duct °C 330

Minimal pressure Pa 12
Minimal pressure at 0,8 times the nominal thermal capacity
Pa 8
46

3. Dimensions of the stove

4. Fuel

The SAEY Scope wood-burning stove is intended exclusively for burning and heating with wood, and is equipped with a grate.

Wood: All types of dry firewood.

Dry wood means solid pieces of wood, of which the moisture content with regard to the weight of dried wood should not be more than 20%.

Use prepared wood or finely chopped wood (splintery wood) to kindle the fire!

Refuse, wood chips, wood shavings and sawdust, tree-bark and bits of chipboard, laminated wood and wood with a treated surface may not be used.

Do not chop the firewood too small. Very thin firewood only burns for a short time, and is only suitable for

lighting the stove. Allow large pieces of the customary size of about 50 cm to burn up naturally. Round logs must be chopped into smaller pieces.

Firewood

SAEY Scope

Max. length of the firewood 50 cm

Max. circumference 30 cm

Max. moisture content 20%

Filling quantity (at nominal thermal capacity) about 3 kg

Max. filling quantity about 6 kg

Dimensions of the filler door

opening

47

ONLY DRY WOOD WILL PREVENT THE EMISSION OF HARMFUL SUBSTANCES DURING COMBUSTION!

WARNING! The wood-burning stove is not a refuse incinerator. Environmental legislation expressly prohibits

the burning of refuse in domestic fireplaces. A person who misuses his solid-fuel fireplace for burning household refuse, chemically treated wood remnants or old paper or uses it as a private refuse incinerator is

not only damaging the environment, but is also contravening the 'Bundesimmissionsschutzgesetz' (Federal

Emission Control Act), and can be punished.

Apart from the high, uncontrolled levels of air pollution, the harmful combustion products and combustion

residues also have a detrimental effect on the operation and life span of the wood-burning stove and the

chimney. This results in multiple defects and rapid wear and tear, which will require expensive reconditioning

measures and could even necessitate replacement of the wood-burning stove.

THE GUARANTEE IS NO LONGER VALID IF REFUSE HAS BEEN BURNT!

5. Chimney

Before the stove is set up and built in, it should be ascertained whether the dimensions and the quality of

the chimney comply with the locally applicable regulations (for Germany: DIN 18160); the dimensions must be calculated if necessary.

Before the stove is built in, the qualified chimney sweep must be asked whether the chimney and the combustion air supply are suitable.

6. Combustion air

The SAEY Scope wood-burning stove can only be used when the door of the stove is closed. The SAEY

Scope wood-burning stove consumes 28m³ of air at its nominal capacity.

Other fireplaces or air outlets in the same space or with the same combustion air connection, must be taken into account.

If necessary, the combustion air connection must be calculated, or a separate combustion air supply must be installed outside.

Tip: cooker hoods that could be connected to the space in which the stove is set up, must certainly be taken into account. They cause an under pressure that could lead to disturbances in the combustion air supply. The combustion gas that is released is highly dangerous and could be harmful to the health of the house occupants.

6.1 Combustion air inlet: conventional

The SAEY Scope wood-burning stove obtains its combustion air solely via the air slider (air inlet) on the rear. It is therefore important to ensure that the air supply is functioning correctly.

6.2 Combustion air inlet: separate / external

The combustion air supply can also be closed, i.e. via a direct supply of air from the outside (special attachment: connector pipe for combustion air essential) to the wood-burning stove. It must be ascertained beforehand whether the combustion air can be conveyed from the external air connection of the house to the space where the stove will be installed.

If a smooth pipe with a diameter of 100mm is used, 12m of pipe can be connected. If adapters such as elbow joints are used, the maximum length of the pipes should be decreased by 1m per adapter. E.g. 10m of pipe + 2 elbow joints = 12m of pipe.

48

7. Installation of the stove

Only an appliance that is connected by a recognised installer guarantees compliance with the guidelines regarding architecture and fire prevention. This is certainly necessary for correct and safe operation of the stove.

The chimney plays a very important role in the connection of the stove. The qualified chimney-sweep must therefore certainly be consulted about the connection, so that the applicable regional building regulations are complied with.

Take the following into consideration:

- The appliance can only be used when the door of the stove is closed. The doors of the stove must also

be closed when the appliance is not in use.

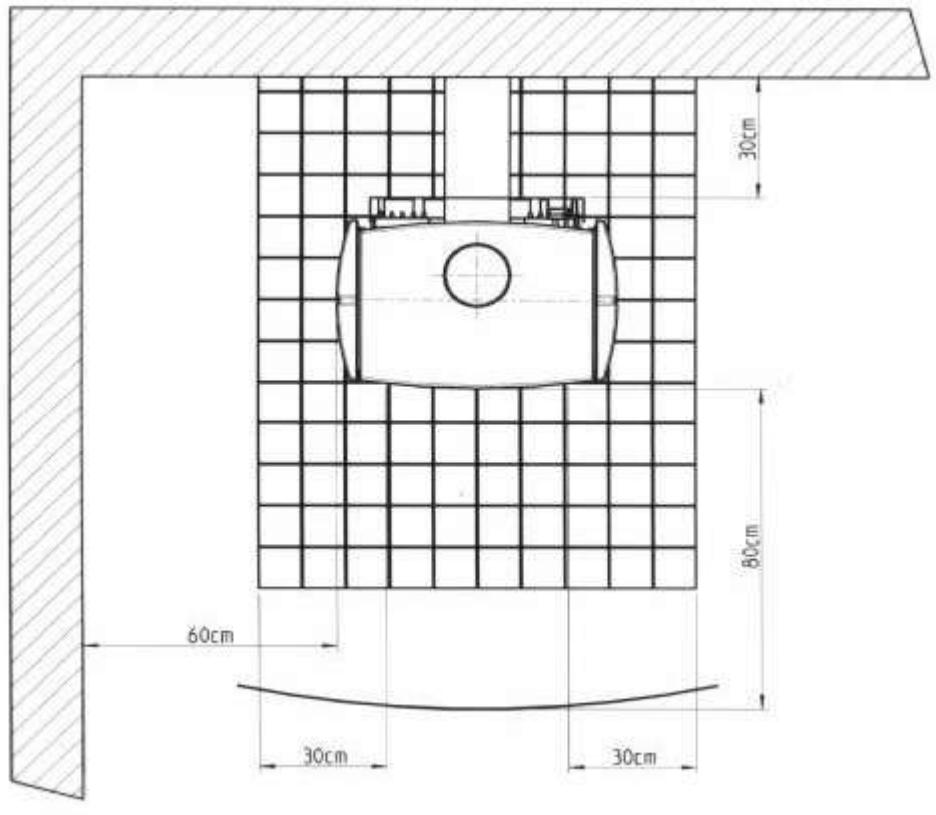
- There must be an adequate supply of fresh air during operation of the appliance.

Fire protection measures with regard to flammable or heat-sensitive floor coverings:

- The floor below the stove must be covered by a fireproof, non-flammable surface (e.g. cast-iron plate, marble, tiles, etc.).

- No flammable or heat-sensitive objects may be stored below the appliance (e.g. supply of firewood).

Safety distances from flammable or heat-sensitive objects:



- From the side walls of the stove: at least 60 cm
- From the rear: at least 30 cm
- Within the radiation range of the glass: at least 80 cm
- Floor protection in front of the appliance: at least 50 cm
- Floor protection at the sides: at least 30 cm

49

8. Connection of the stove to the chimney

The stove can be connected directly to the chimney (outlet at the back). The diameter of the outlet duct must correspond with the 150mm diameter of the stove's outlet connector.

If the draught of the chimney is too strong, a draught regulator must be built in.

You must also take the following into account with regard to the diameter of the outlet duct:

- The diameter of the outlet duct may not be reduced. In addition, the outlet duct must fit perfectly onto the chimney.
- The stove duct may not be smaller than the diameter of the chimney, since this will hamper the upward pressure of the fumes. In order to prevent this, you should provide a double wall lining.
- The chimney connections of different fireplaces may not be situated opposite one another or at the same height, since this could also hamper the removal of combustion gases. Two connections of fume outlet ducts must be situated at least 30 cm away from one another.
- The chimney may not contain too many connections – this hampers the upward pressure. Consult your chimney-sweep!
- The chimney may not conduct any false air. Check for closed chimney sliders and cleaning hatches in the cellar or on the roof!
- The outlet duct must be securely attached to the connector pipe.

9. Before first use

When the heating appliance is used for the very first time, it must first dry out completely. For this purpose, heat it for one hour with a small quantity of fuel. Set the air inlet to "1".

During this phase, a slight odour may be given off due to the curing of the primer used. Keep an eye on the appliance during this phase and immediately remove any water formed by condensation, before it can burn into the enamel or the lacquer.

10. The controls

• Adjustment of the feet



In order to make levelling of the appliance possible, the feet on both sides have small setscrews that can be adjusted separately.

• Opening the door



The control handle is inserted horizontally in the centre of the door, in the groove between the left side wall and the door in the sealer plate, and is pushed up against the lining. Now pull the control handle upwards, and the door will open. If desired, the left side wall can be opened slightly in order to insert the control handle even more securely in the sealer plate (see: opening of the side wall). This is advisable in the case of enamelled appliances, in order to prevent scratches on the enamel.

• **Opening and removal of the side walls**

The left and right side walls can be removed to facilitate transport. To do this, open the sidewall concerned and then lift it up and off its hinges. The right side wall must also be opened to fill the wood-burning stove with fuel via the side filler door. The side walls can be opened with the aid of the control handle: to do this, insert the flat side of the control handle into the first groove of the applicable side wall (front of the appliance), and push it up against the cylindrical pin situated behind it. The side wall can now be opened by pulling gently.

51

• **Opening of the filler door**



Before the fireplace can be filled via the side filler door, the right side wall must be opened, as described above. The curved side and stylus of the control handle are first hooked into the opening of the filler door lock, and pulled upwards.

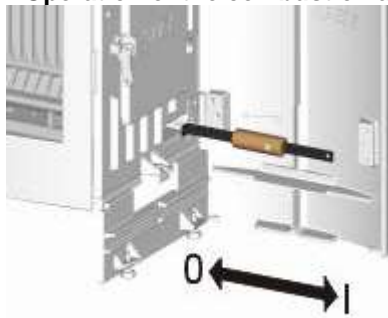
• **Operation of the primary air inlet**



A primary air inlet is situated on the rear of the appliance to facilitate regulation of the air supply and the post-combustion air via the openings above the glass. These can be regulated by means of the knob of the air slider on the right, behind the cover plate. Another marking is visible on the upper end of the rear. The stop to the right is position "0", and indicates no air supply. The stop to the left is position "1", and indicates maximum air supply. The central position therefore indicates a 50% air supply. After a while, you will instinctively know how to use the appliance most effectively by setting the corresponding positions of the primary air slider and the combustion air inlet.

52

• **Operation of the combustion air inlet**



For more accurate control of the burning up of the fuel, an additional combustion air inlet is located underneath the grate, against the rear wall inside the appliance. This inlet can be adjusted with the aid of the

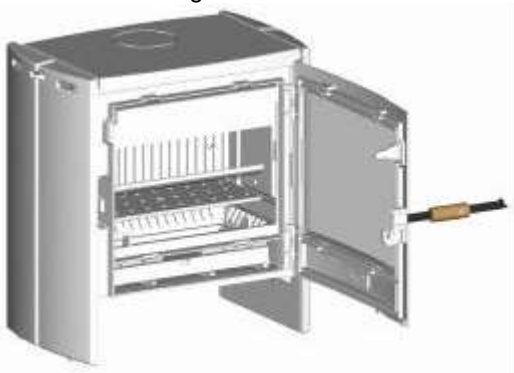
control handle, as indicated in the illustration. In position “0” the cast-iron knob is fully recessed in the sidewall, and in position “1” it is fully extended (see: division on inner surface of the side wall).

- **Removing the ash pan before cleaning**



Depending on the quantity of ash, the ash pan must be emptied regularly – certainly before the level of the ash reaches the grate. To do this, hook the pin of the control handle into the front plate of the ash pan and carefully pull it out of the appliance so that it can be emptied.

- **Removal of the grates**

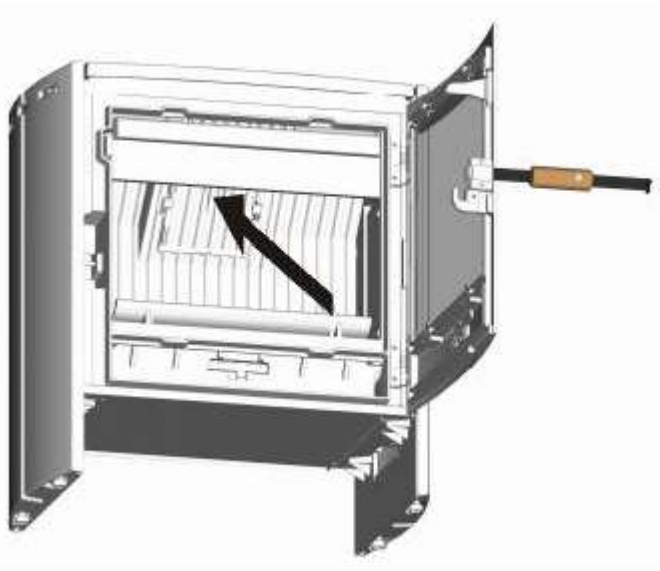


After regular use (depending on the quantity of ash), the grates must be cleaned thoroughly. To do this, remove the standing grate on the front from its supports and then remove the wood grate from the frame.

After the ash pan has also been removed from the appliance and the appliance has cooled down completely, it can be cleaned with a vacuum cleaner.

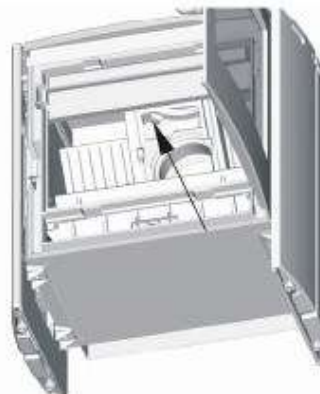
53

- **Removing the inspection cover**



Once per heating season (preferably at the end of the season), the inspection cover must be removed from the appliance in order to remove the ash powder from the backflow preventor. The inspection cover must also be removed if you decide to use the top outlet instead of the one on the rear of the appliance (see: changing the fume outlet duct). To do this, grip the cover in the centre of the rib and tilt it upwards to lift it from its supports. Now you can also remove any ash powder deposited on the rear of the appliance with a vacuum cleaner.

• **Changing the fume outlet duct**



If necessary, the fume outlet duct connection (factory setting: on rear), can also be altered to be situated at the top. A separate connector pipe (special attachment) is required for this. First remove the inspection cover from the appliance (as described above). Then lift out the sunken cover in the cover plate and remove it through the opening of the inspection cover. Now insert the connector pipe through this opening and reattach it to the same anchor point. Finally, insert the sunken cover through this opening and reattach it to the rear from the inside, and replace the inspection cover.

54

• **Assembly of the combustion air connector pipe**



If necessary, an additional connector pipe for the combustion air (special attachment) can be attached to the rear of the wood-burning stove, so that the combustion air will not be supplied centrally. To do this, the radiation plate must first be loosened from its 4 anchor points. In addition, the cotter pin must be removed from the air inlet shaft at the bottom, so that the shaft and the handle can be dismantled. Once these sections have been removed, the combustion air connector pipe and the seal can be screwed down on the rear. Now you should manually slide the air inlet completely to the right (rear view/position "0"), and attach the handle again; set it to position "0" (left rib lining). Finally, rotate the shaft through the side opening of the combustion air connector pipe until the short corner fits into the bottom opening of the air inlet handle again. Replace the cotter pin and attach the radiation plate on the rear. The combustion air can now be supplied directly via an Aluflex pipe (100mm diameter).

11. WARNING! PLAYING CHILDREN!

A stove gets hot! Particularly the cover plate, the protective casing and the glass.

You should therefore ascertain that there are no playing children in the area before lighting the stove.

The safety measures cannot rule out the possibility of accidents completely.

KEEP SMALL CHILDREN AWAY FROM THE VICINITY OF THE STOVE AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE!

12. Kindling

Set the air inlet to maximum for the lighting of the stove.

Through the filler door opening, spread out a broad layer of small kindling-wood on the floor of the combustion chamber. Now lay the required quantity of firewood on top. Place a thin layer of firewood

op top of this, and then a bit of splintery wood.

Use about 3 matches to light all the wood. We suggest the following: one match at the back and two at the

front. This will ensure that everything ignites well.

You could also use 4-5 firelighters. Now add a small quantity of fuel. Close the door firmly after the fire has been lit.

55

13. Stoking up of the fire with wood – Firewood

(The appliance can also be filled via a side door!)

To ensure that the appliance rapidly reaches the desired temperature so that the release of harmful

substances is kept to a minimum, you must follow the following heating method after kindling the fire: Place 3-4 small pieces of wood, max. 2,5 kg in size, in the appliance in two layers; set the primary air inlet

to position "1". The combustion air inlet in the sidewall must also be open.

Top up further with a maximum of 3kg (2-3 pieces of wood, one layer); after kindling the wood (about 10

minutes), the setting of the combustion air inlet must be changed from position "1" to position 1/2.

14. Stoking up of the fire with wood – Operation

Wood burns for a long time and emits a lot of gas; it must be burnt rapidly and with a constant supply of

oxygen. To prevent possible detrimental effects due to prolonged periods of reduced air supply, it is advisable to let the SAEY Scope burn at its maximum capacity for 15 minutes every day.

Possible detrimental effects:

- Smouldering fire, condensation and tar deposits
- Heavy soot deposits
- Inconvenience caused by smoke (emission of harmful substances)
- Risk of explosion

WOOD IS NOT SUITABLE FOR A SMALL FIRE OR ONE THAT BURNS FOR A LONG TIME!

However, it could take a while for the wood to burn up completely. This means that, by closing the air inlet

on the rear, the set temperature is only reached once the wood is almost burnt up and the degassing process – the large flames die down and the wood has been reduced to glowing embers – has been completed!

In particular, you should avoid adding too much fuel, since this will result in excessive heat emission as well

as a high level of emission of combustion gases.

15. Stocking up the fire with wood – Removal of the ash

Correct stoking up of the fire with wood will ensure that the volume of ash is reduced to a minimum.

Thus,

the remaining charcoal can also burn up in the glowing embers.

16. Removal of the ash

The ash pan may be maximally filled with ash to the top; an ash cone should not be allowed to develop,

since this could prevent the grates from cooling down, which could cause the cast-iron components to melt.

While the stove is in use, the doors must be closed; otherwise the appliance could be damaged due to overheating.

17. Cleaning – IMPORTANT!

The heating duct must be cleaned at the end of the heating season. Upon removal of the cleaning slider on

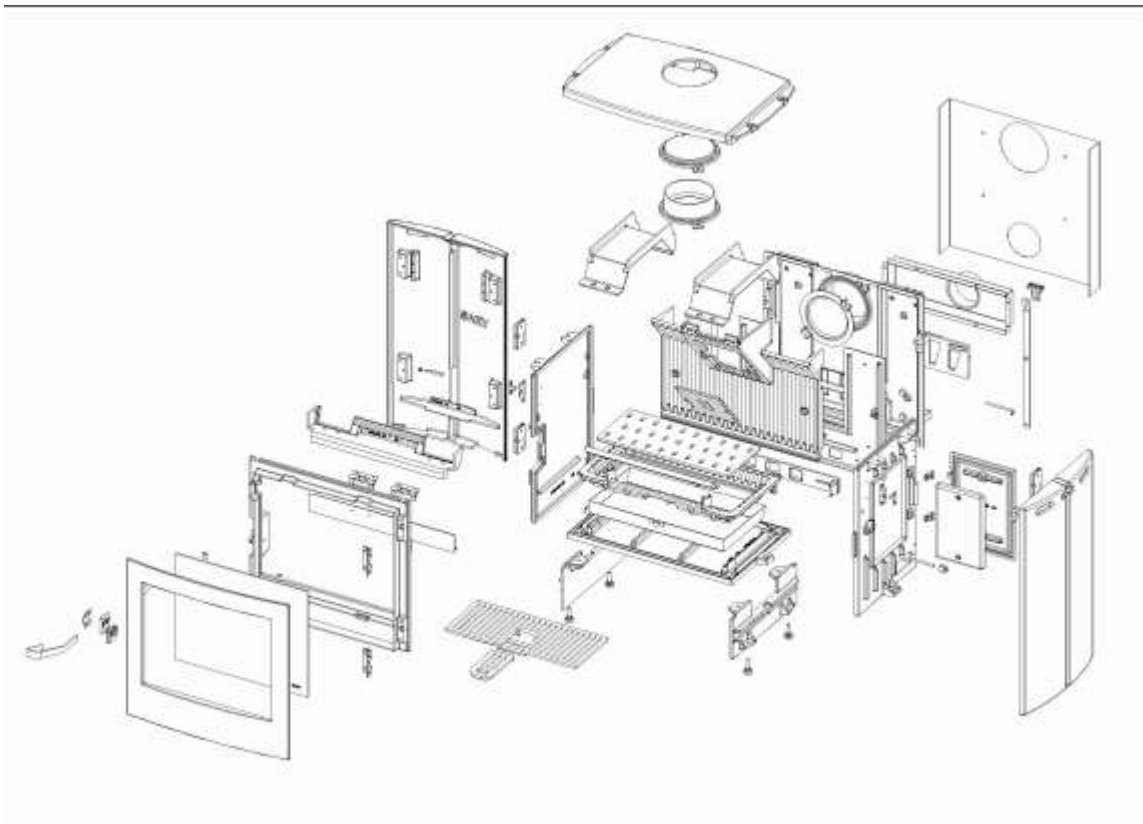
the flame retaining plate (on the inside of the rear wall), the heating duct will be accessible. Now you can

easily remove the ash powder from the heating duct and the connector pipe. Now replace the cleaning slider again.

56

18. Spare parts

You can obtain spare parts from your dealer.



19. Faults

Malfunctioning Cause Solution

Wood too moist • Check; max. residual moisture 20%

Wrong fuel • Use only the fuel allowed for the appliance

Chimney draught too weak:

(Minimal pressure: 10Pa at the heating gas connector pipe)

- Check the air-tightness of the outlet
- Light a kindling fire in the chimney
- Close any open doors of other appliances connected to the chimney.
- Close the cleaning hatches of the chimney
- If necessary, clean the connector pipe

The fire is not burning well

Not enough combustion air • Connect the combustion air pipe directly to the appliance, and convey combustion air to the circulation grate or directly to the outside

- Check the diameter of the circulation
- Check the ventilation installation of the residence or cooker hood, and open a window if necessary

Wood too moist • Check; max. residual moisture 20%

Wrong fuel • Fuel not small enough – max. circumference is 50 cm

- Use only the fuel allowed for the appliance

Glass soon gets dirty

Too much wood has been added • Do not add more than 2 to 3 pieces of wood