



INSTALLATION MANUAL & USER GUIDE

COSY LINE

FIREPLACE



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CONTENTS

1.	Main parts of appliance.....	3
2.	Installation-general information	3
3.	Flue	4
4.	Fireplace without fan system.....	6
5.	Fireplace with fan system (40m ² up to 60m ²)	6
6.	Fireplace with fan system (up to 120m ²)	7
7.	Connecting the fireplace with the fumes conduits	8
8.	Connecting the conduits with the fan system	9
9.	Adjusting the leveling of the fireplace.....	11
10.	Adjusting the leveling of the A.D.F. System	12
11.	Adjusting the lever of the combustion air.....	12
12.	Lighting the fireplace	13
13.	What to do when there is smoke in the room.....	13
14.	Adjusting the external control unit of thermostat.....	14
15.	Cleaning and maintaining the fireplace.....	15
	• External maintenance.....	15
	• Internal maintenance	15
	▪ Ash disposal.....	15
	▪ Glass	15
	▪ Gasket	16
	▪ Internal parts that need maintenance	16
	• Cleaning the fireplace and the flue.....	16
	▪ Chimney sweeping.....	17
	• Annual maintenance	17
	• Inactive fireplace for prolonged periods	17
16.	Protection against fire	17
17.	Information about wood and thermal capacity	18
18.	Dimensions.....	19
19.	Warranty	22
	• Warranty terms	22
	• Excluded from the warranty	22
	• Responsibility	22
	• Emergency maintenance	22
	• Responsibility for installation	22
	• Usage	22
	• Legal guarantee	22
	NOTES.....	23

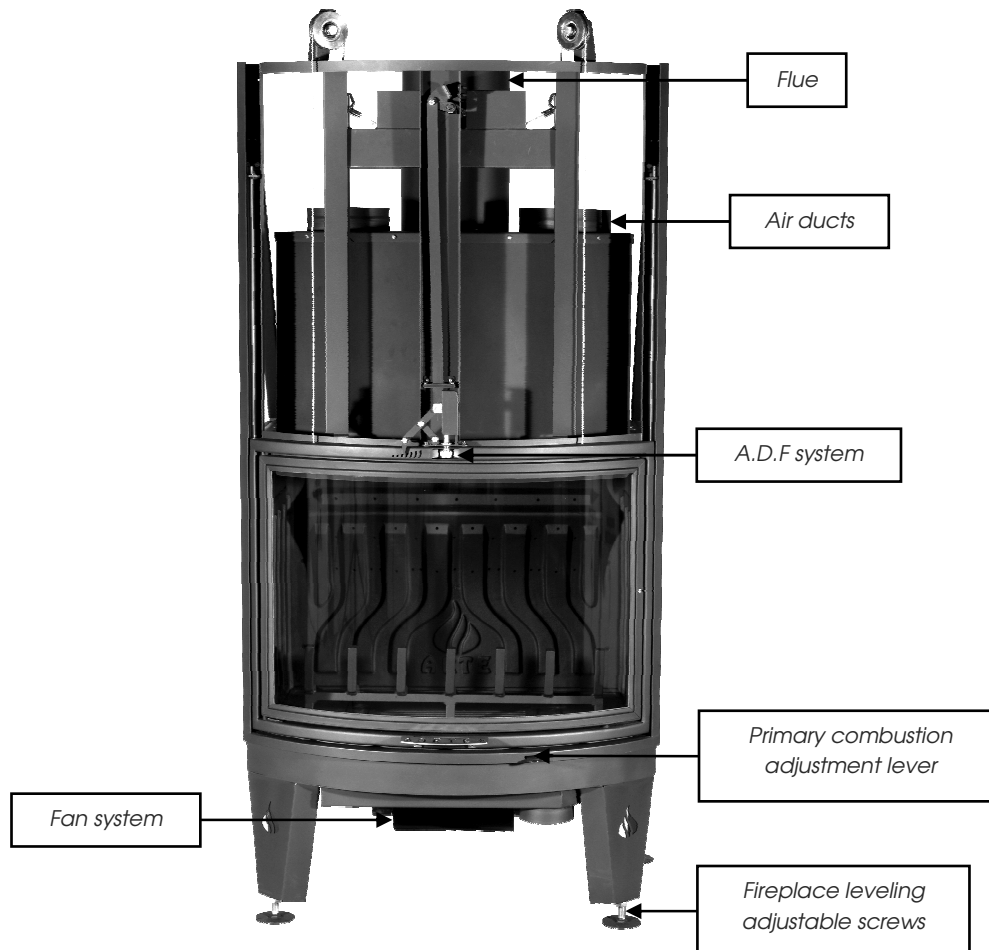


Please, read all the important information in this manual before using the appliance. ARTE© doesn't take any liability for damages or injuries by the non compliance with the following instructions. This technical manual is provided along with the appliance, to give all the basic information for the particular fireplace.

1. Main parts of appliance

COSY LINE fireplaces consist of the following

- The main body of the fireplace.
- 3 conduits (2pcs of Ø15cm x 3m, 1pc of Ø10cm x 3m) with sealed connections.
- The fan with electronic control panel (digital display).
- 3 rectangular adjustable grilles 8x8cm.
- 1 rectangular adjustable grille with anti-insect cover 8x8cm.



2. Installation-general information

- Remove the fireplace from the pallet.
- Keep the unit lifted.
- There is a screw on the back side of the unit, to be used to cover the hole for the grounding. You can hold a cable (Ø2.5mm to Ø6mm) for the grounding.
- Move the fireplace in the installation point.
- Adjust the leveling of the unit from the adjustable screws on the feet.
- Connect the fan unit.
- Connect the flue pipes.
- Remove the safety screw that holds the cast iron grid (Fig. 1). Remove the grid, the iron cast bottom and the ashtray and screw the small hex socket head screw (Fig. 2). Finally place in order the bottom, the ashtray and the grid.

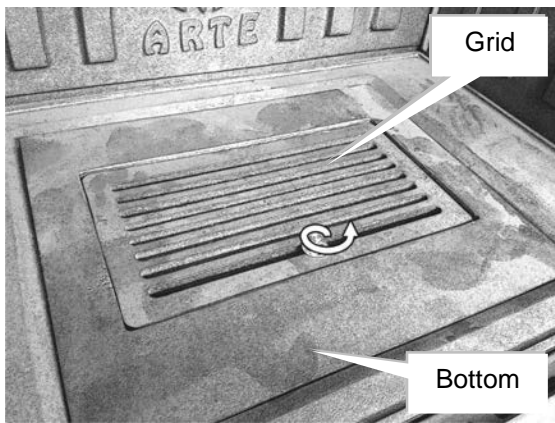


Fig. 1

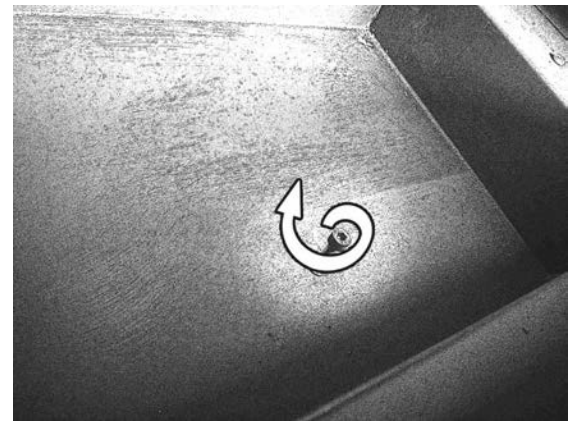


Fig. 2

3. Flue

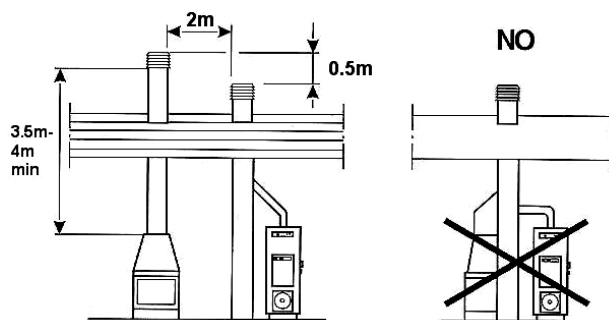


Fig. 3: Correct position for the flue and chimney cap

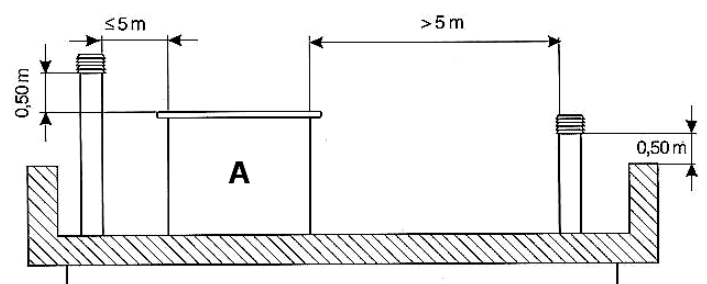


fig. 4: Correct position for flat roof

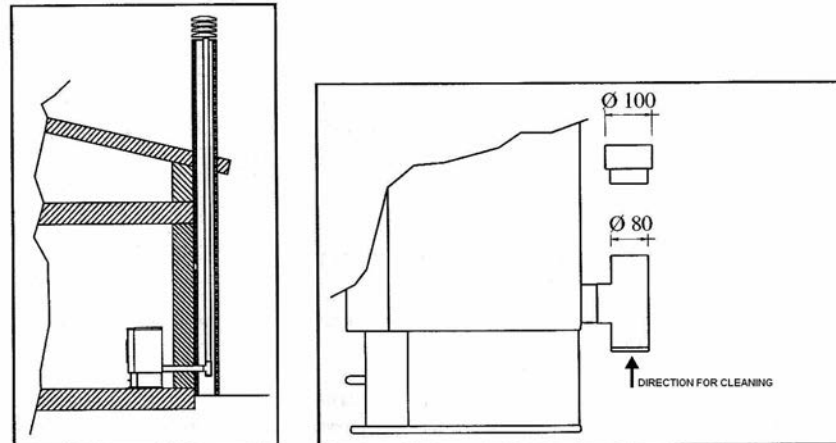
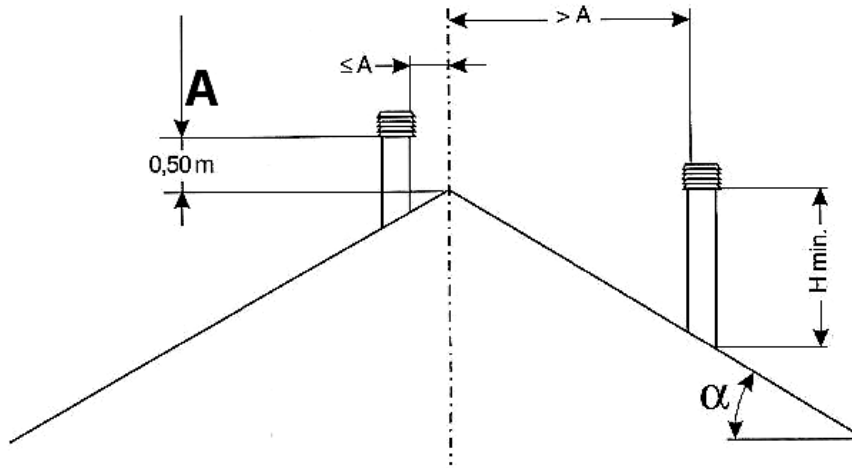


Fig. 5: Chimney on an outside wall

- Firstly, verify the suitability of the flue
- If the flue has been used previously, it is necessary to clean it before using the fireplace.
- It is important to cover the flue, throughout its height, with insulating material like rock wool or fiberglass, with 3cm thickness minimum.
- Build the chimney taller than the tallest part of the roof. The right flue dimensions are described in Fig. 3
- On the roof, if there is more than one flue on the same roof then the minimum distance must be kept between them, greater than 2m at X-axis and 0.5m at Y-axis (Fig. 3).
- For a flat roof: the minimum chimney height above any obstruction like walls or another chimney is 0.5m (Fig. 4)
- For a sloping roof: the minimum chimney height above the ridge (the upper point) is 0.5m (Fig. 6)

- In the upper side of the flue chimney cap must be installed to avoid the gathering of materials and rain water.
- If the chimney is not as tall as the house or if it is installed on an outside wall, so the air in the chimney is cold, the house may "draw" better than the chimney. When possible, install chimneys inside the exterior walls of the house and build them taller than the highest part of the house (Fig. 5).
- The height of the chimney is one of the basic factors for a perfect installation. Obviously, a taller chimney is better because it provides a greater accumulated pressure differential due to the taller column of warm air inside the flue.



SLOPPING ROOF	DISTANCE BETWEEN RIDGE AND CHIMNEY	MINIMUM HEIGHT BETWEEN RIDGE AND CHIMNEY
α	A [m]	H[m]
15°	LESS THAN 1,85 m	0,50 m ABOVE THE RIDGE
	GREATER THAN 1,85 m	1,00 m FROM THE ROOF
30°	LESS THAN 1,50 m	0,50 m ABOVE THE RIDGE
	GREATER THAN 1,50 m	1,30 m FROM THE ROOF
45°	LESS THAN 1,30 m	0,50 m ABOVE THE RIDGE
	GREATER THAN 1,30 m	2,00 m FROM THE ROOF
60°	LESS THAN 1,20 m	0,50 m ABOVE THE RIDGE
	GREATER THAN 1,20 m	2,60 m FROM THE ROOF

Fig. 6: Correct position for sloping roof



During the installation of the flue, any obstruction like corners, chokes or sections, etc. must be completely avoided (Fig. 7). If the flue construction can't be straight then, the curved part (Fig. 8) of the flue should be at a maximum angle of 45°.

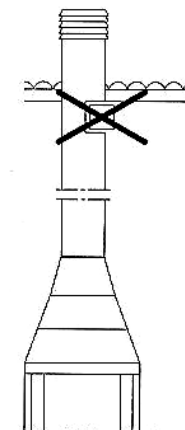


Fig 7: Avoid any obstruction

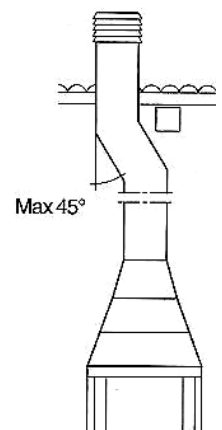


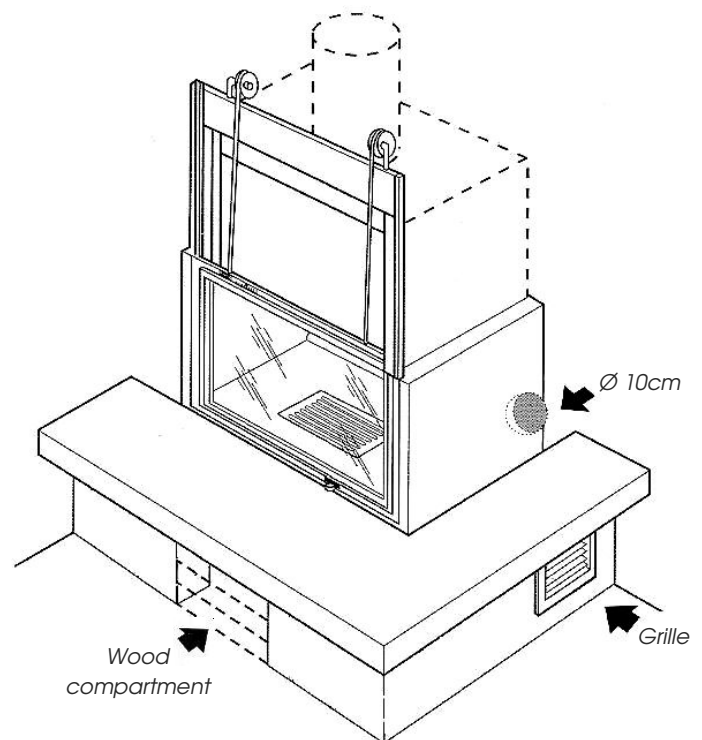
Fig 8: curved point of flue

4. Fireplace without fan system

The preparation of air intakes is divided in 3 different categories according to if the unit of fireplace has a fan system or not.

A fireplace without a fan system needs an external opening to get air for the combustion. For this reason a hole of $\varnothing 10\text{cm}$ must be opened (Fig. 6). This opening is connected with a $\varnothing 10\text{cm}$ conduit, which leads the fresh air into the combustion chamber.

The fireplace also needs an internal intake. This can be achieved by an opening at the bottom of the cladding, which will be covered with a grille (Fig. 9) or the wood compartment, if there is one.



5. Fireplace with fan system (40m² up to 60m²)

- Open in the wall, an $\varnothing 15\text{cm}$ hole as the external combustion air intake (Fig. 10) and cover it with an adjustable anti-insect grille.
- Open in the wall another $\varnothing 10\text{cm}$ hole to lead the air into the combustion chamber (Fig. 10).
- These two external holes must have a minimum distance of 50cm between them (Fig.10).

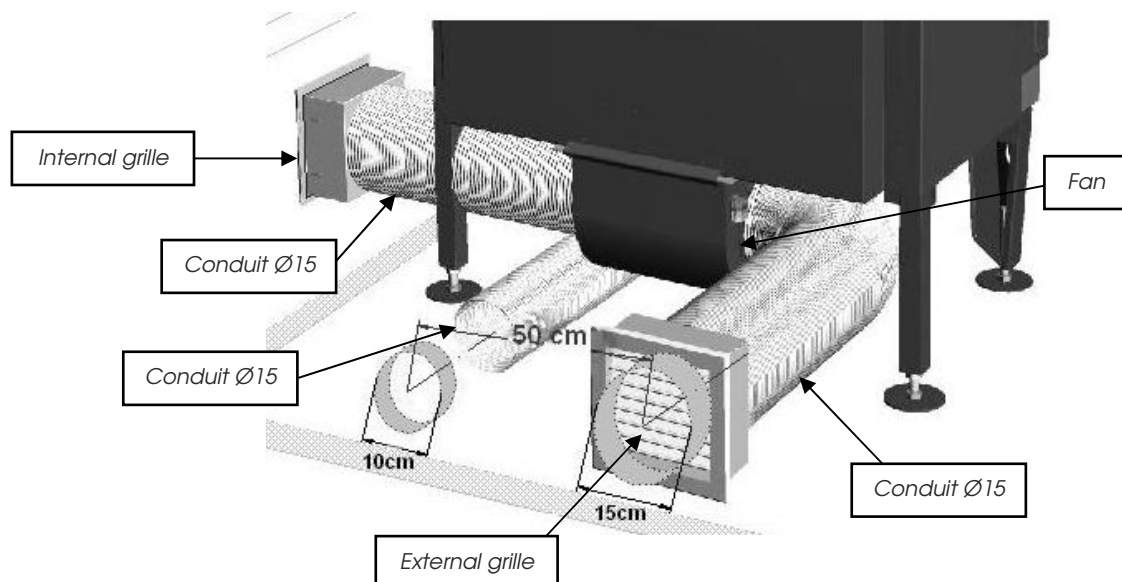


Fig. 10: Back view of a fireplace with fan system

6. Fireplace with fan system (up to 120m²)

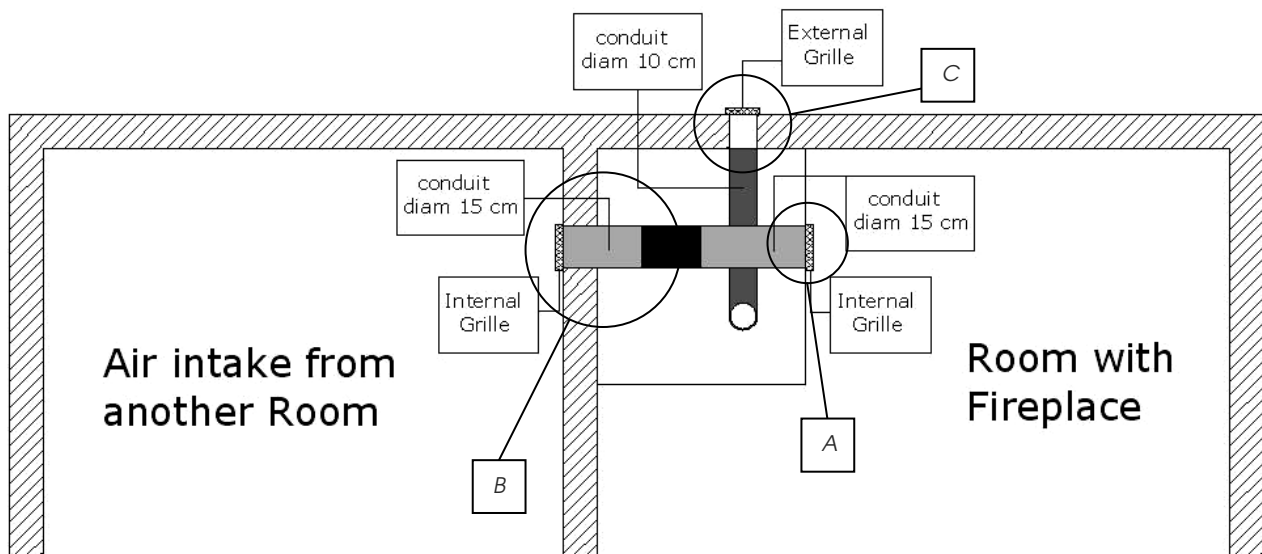


Fig. 11: Fireplace with Fan

- **A** Open a $\varnothing 15\text{cm}$ hole in the cladding of the fireplace, for the circuit of the fan and cover it with an adjustable grille.
- **B** Open a $\varnothing 15\text{cm}$ hole (as it is placed in A) or open it in the internal wall of the next room, except the kitchen, bedroom, bathroom (Fig. 11), for circuit of fan and cover it with a grille, too.
- **C** Open a $\varnothing 10\text{cm}$ hole in the external wall (Fig. 11) to lead the air into the combustion chamber and cover it with an external grille.

For example, the following scheme (Fig. 12) describes the main hot air distributor which heats more than one room. The maximum length of the air distributor is 12m, when there are double conduits into the cross section (made by smooth galvanized sheet-metal).

Also smooth metallic pipe should be used for the rest of 12m on a single conduit (Fig. 12) or 6+6m on a dual conduit (Fig. 13).

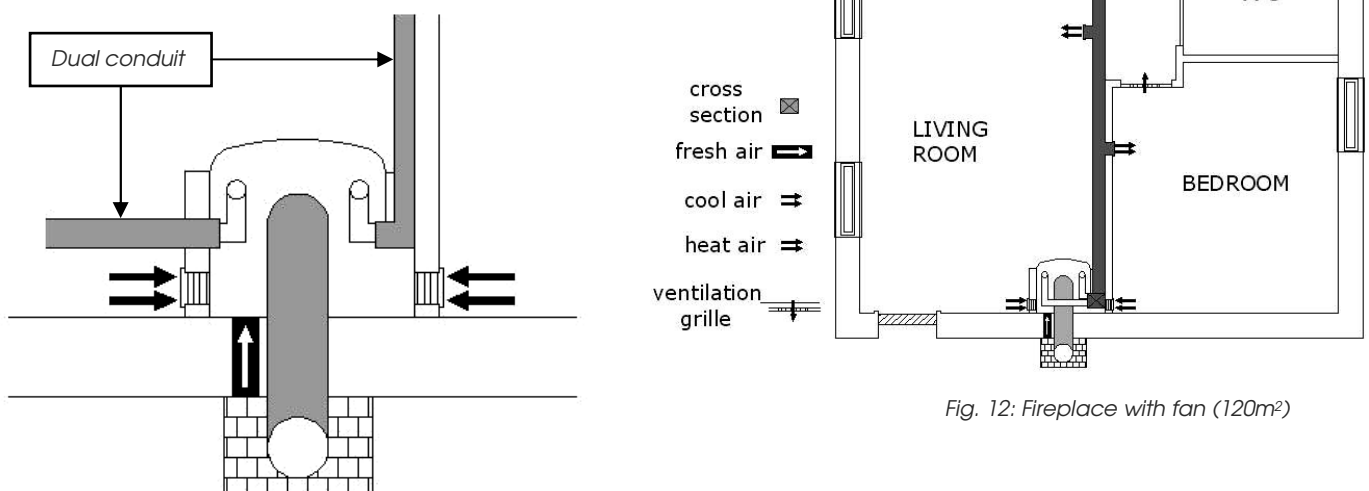


Fig. 12: Fireplace with fan (120m²)

Fig. 13

From the fireplace to the cross section, a flexible aluminum tube can be used with a maximum length of up to 4m per conduit.

All the tubes and cross sections must be covered with fiberglass wool of at least 3cm width. Also, ventilation grilles must be installed on the lower parts of doors in order for the air to circulate, so all the rooms have the same temperature.

7. Connecting the fireplace with the fumes conduits

There are six closed nozzles for conduits and a smoke outlet on the hood (Fig. 14). The one on the centre of the unit is the outlet for the smoke (A) and the other six conduits (1 to 6) are the outputs for the heating air. It is necessary to open two, at minimum, or four, at maximum.

Combinations examples:

- 2 conduits Ø15 cm (1, 2) or
- 3 conduits Ø10 cm (1, 2, 3 or 4 or 5 or 6) or
- 4 conduits Ø8 cm (1, 2, 3 or 4, or 4 or 5 or 6)

The conduits can be straight or curved (45° inclination). The conduits (1 & 2) are more efficient for heating.

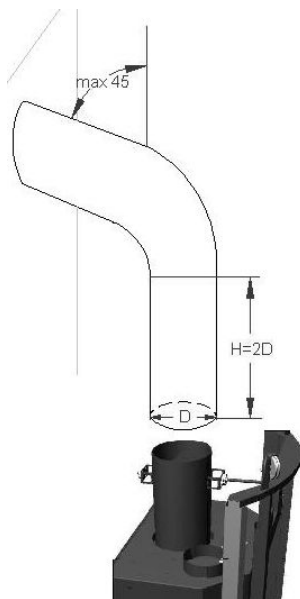


Fig. 15

- For conduit (A): It is necessary to connect the flue pipe with a conduit Ø20cm and after that cover it with rock wool, with thickness of 4cm and with external aluminum foil, for insulation. Do not use fiberglass wool or paper based insulation. Also, do not use flexible metallic conduits with a thin wall or fiber cement. This conduit must be perfectly sealed. The flue pipe must be adequately insulated along its entire length. The main dimensions are on Fig. 15.
- For conduits 1 to 6, depending of combination: Open the holes and connect the outlet nozzles (Fig. 16), connect the conduits (for hot air) and constrict them with clamps. It's also necessary to cover these conduits with rock wool for insulation. Also, cover all the outlets on the cladding, with adjustable grilles

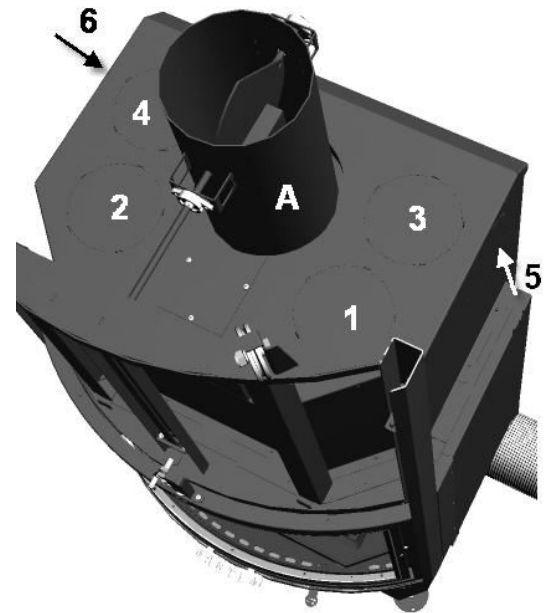


Fig. 14

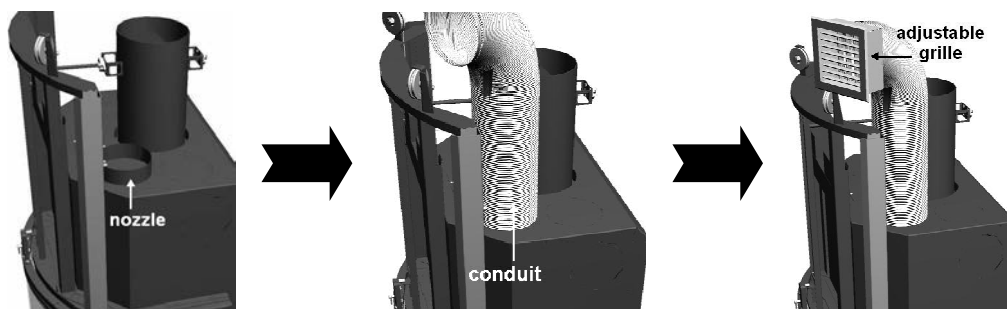


Fig. 16



Use only the original conduits and the clamps which accompany ARTE© fireplaces. All installation must be made by a qualified and experienced technician.

8. Connecting the conduits with the fan system

- Insert the $\varnothing 150$ cm conduits to the ends of the fan system and constrict them tightly with the metal clamps (Fig. 17)

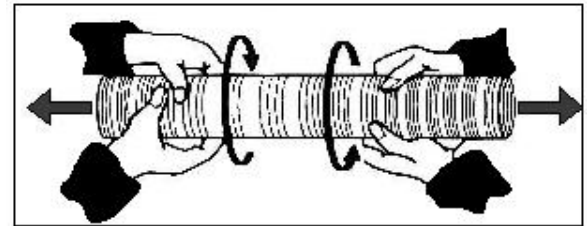
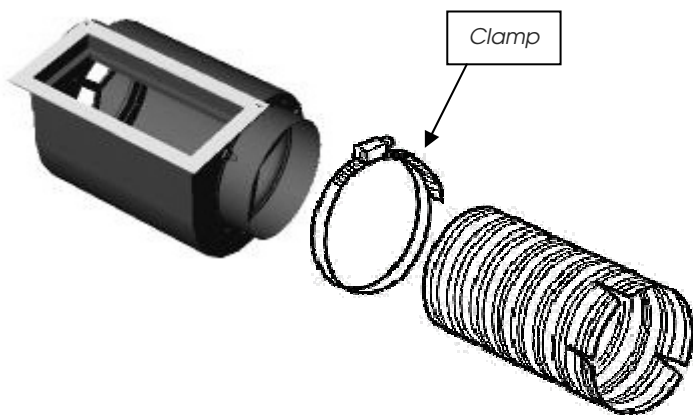


Fig. 17: Connecting the conduits

- Install the electronic control panel with the fan system (Fig. 18)

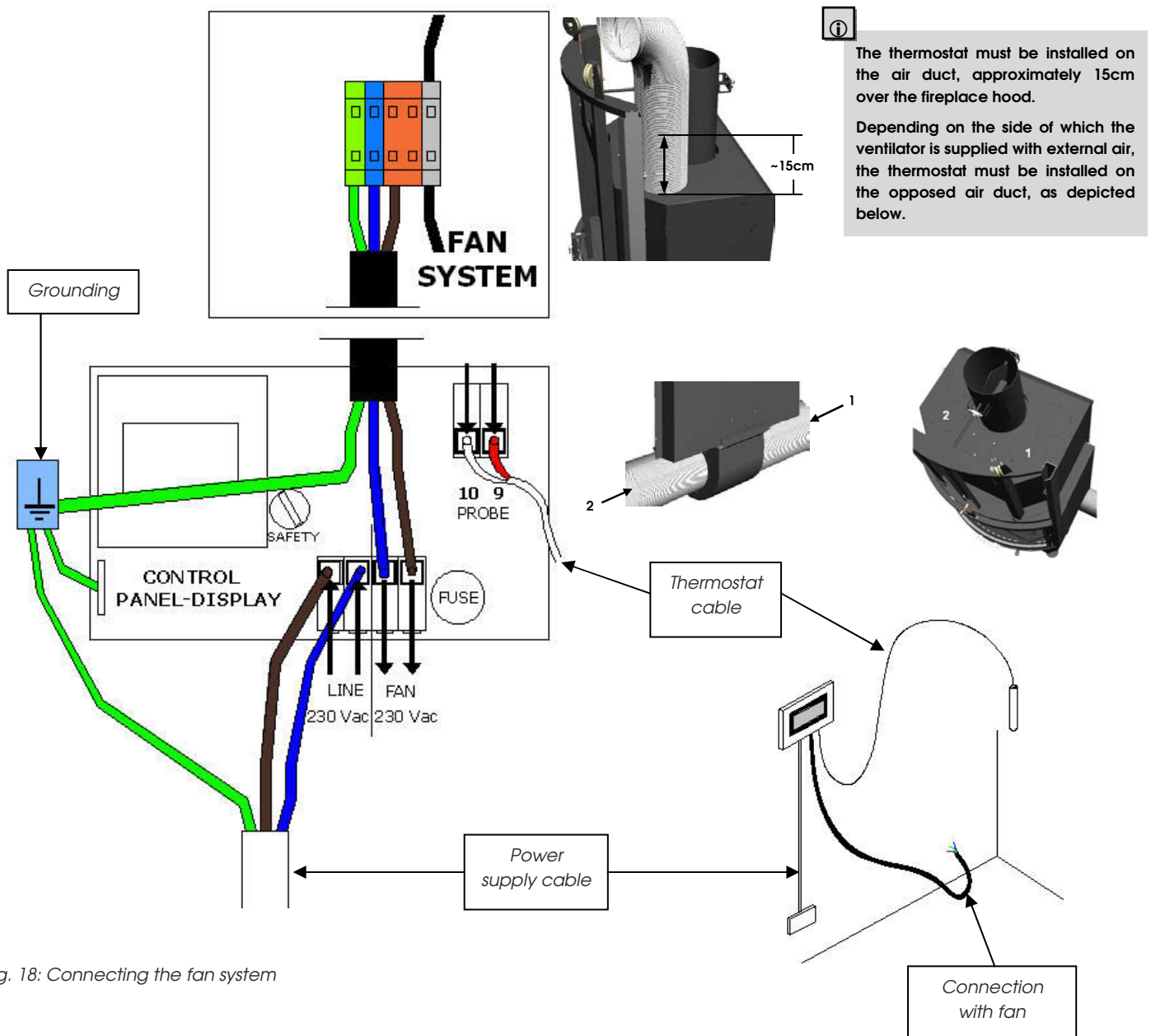


Fig. 18: Connecting the fan system

- When the fan system has been already assembled, put a bead of high temperature resistant silicon in the upper side of fan unit (Fig. 19). The fan must be perfectly sealed.

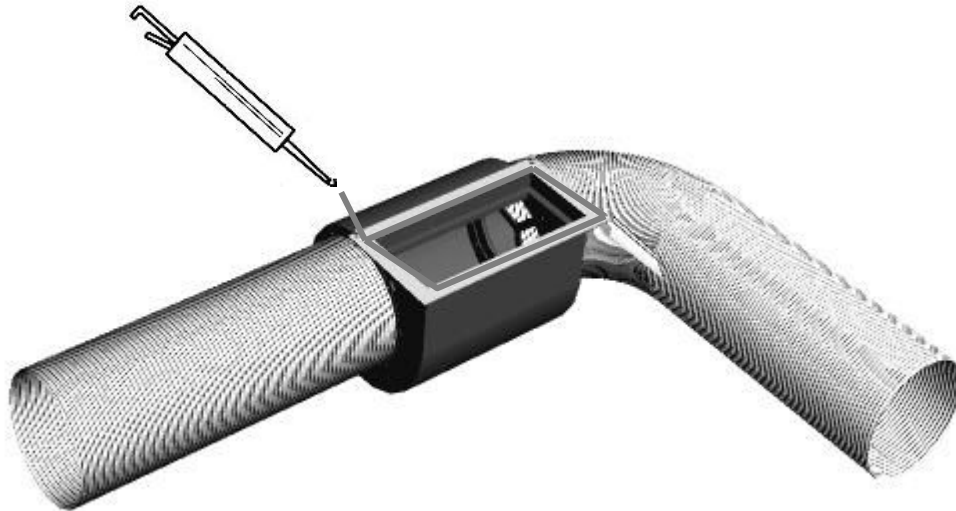


Fig. 19

- Then, insert the fan unit to the flange (Fig. 20) and push the fan into the special support of the flange.
- Insert the 2 screws in the slots and tighten, as shown in the picture (Fig. 21)



Fig. 20

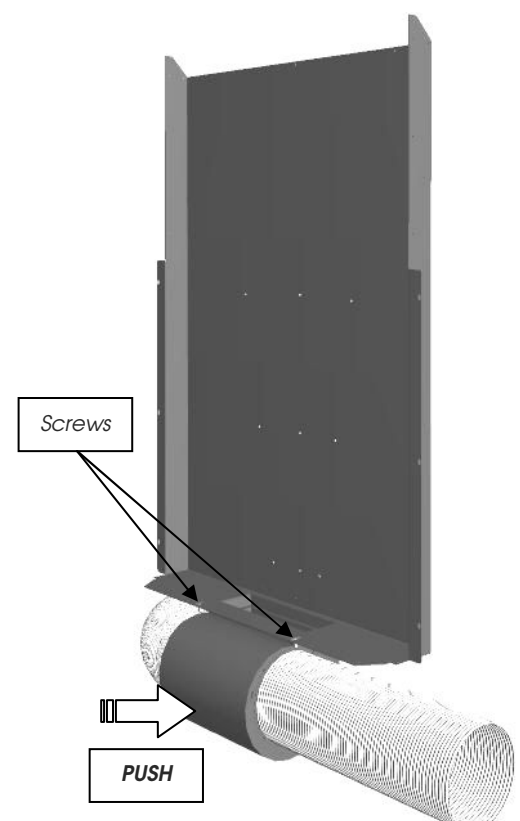


Fig. 21



Do not leave the fan system disconnected with the conduits, because the smoke from the combustion chamber may enter the heating air.

9. Adjusting the leveling of the fireplace

Turn the adjustment screws from the legs in order to adjust the aspiration height with respect to the cladding (Fig. 22).



Attention:

Check the height between the lever and the cladding (Fig. 23). The lever for the combustion must be easily accessible so the cladding must be at least (8mm) below to lever (Fig. 23).

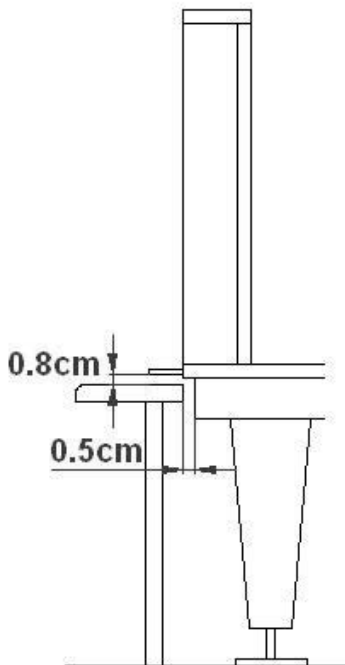


Fig. 22

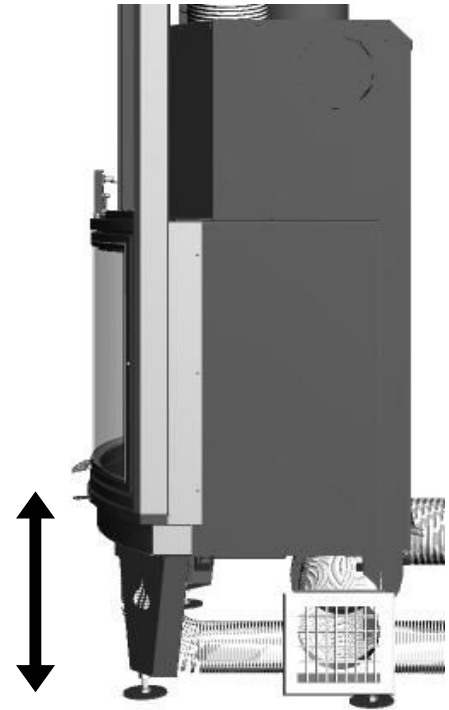


Fig. 23: Adjusting the height of the cladding

In order to ensure free dilation, all the cladding of the fireplace must have an air gap of at least 5mm, around the fireplace (Fig. 24). It is also useful, to make a slot on the cladding at the height of the hood to ensure accessibility for any work which might be necessary inside (Fig. 25).

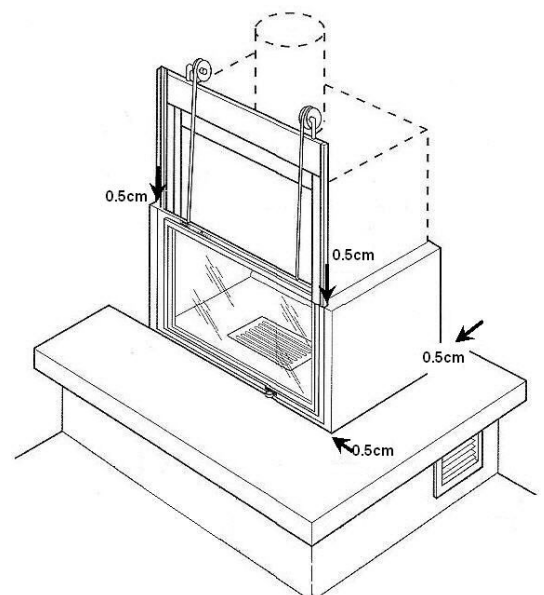


Fig. 24

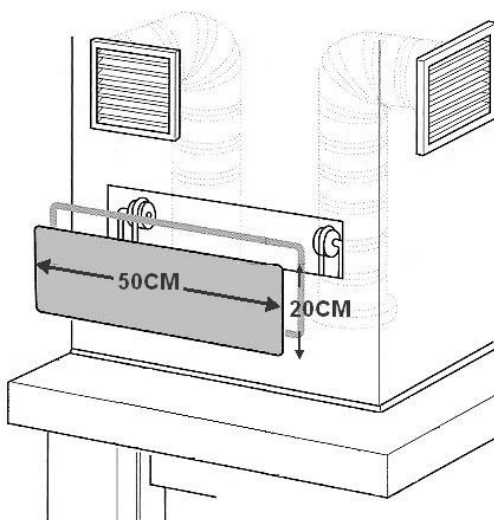


Fig. 25

10. Adjusting the leveling of the A.D.F. System

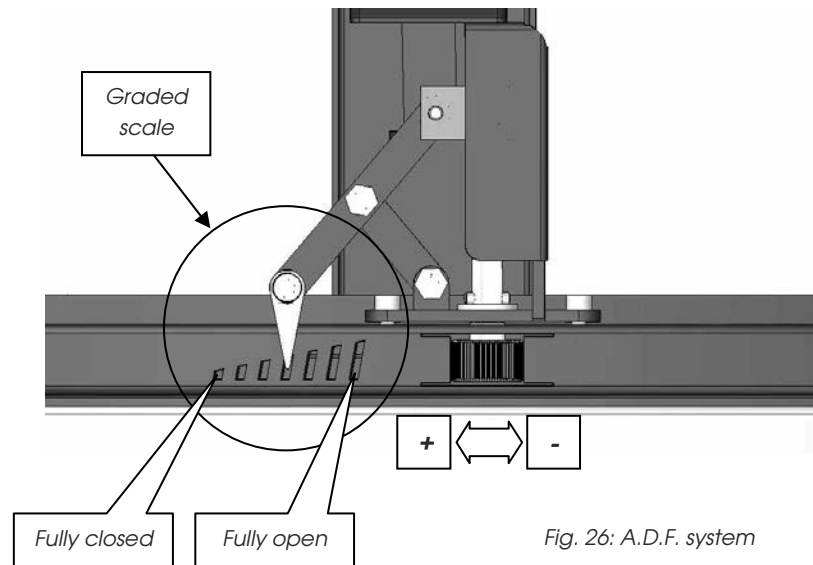


Fig. 26: A.D.F. system

The A.D.F. system is a patented mechanism which automatically opens the fume damper when the door of the fireplace is opened. Also, if the door is closed the fume damper will automatically return again to the previous position (Fig. 26)

- Turn the knurled button fully left **+** to open the fume damper (the smoke is aspirated by the flue so there is more air in the combustion chamber and the flame builds up)
- Turn the knurled button fully right **-** to close the fume damper (the smoke is not aspirated by the flue so the flame is reduced, because there is not enough air in the combustion chamber)
- Turn the knurled button to any other set position on the graded scale between closing and opening in order to control the intensity of the combustion to your liking or depending on the weather conditions.

11. Adjusting the lever of the combustion air

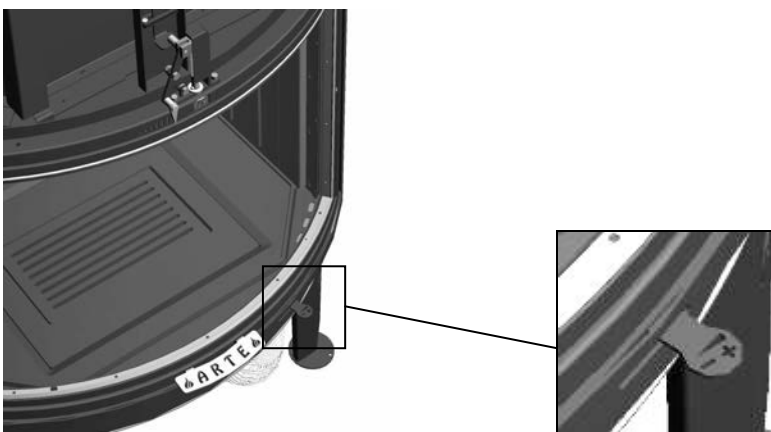




Fig. 27


This lever is a system that adjusts the incoming of external air into the combustion chamber (Fig. 27).



- Move the lever to the right **+** to allow the air into the combustion chamber.
- Move the lever to the left **-** to prevent the air from entering the combustion chamber.
- Move the lever to any other position between closing and opening in order to control the intensity of the combustion to your liking or depending on the weather conditions.

12. Lighting the fireplace

Light the fire using small twigs as kindle (about 2Kg) but never using flammable liquids like petrol, alcohol or other. As the fire from the kindle builds up add a normal amount of wood on the grate at the centre of the combustion chamber. The system allows the user to control the intensity of the fire, so if you move the regulator lever to the left, closer to position  or at any intermediate position, the fire's intensity will drop. If you want to make the fire's intensity rise again, set the lever back to maximum.

For the primary and secondary combustion the regulator lever must be turned completely to the right , in order to ignite the fire.

Before the lighting, open the A.D.F. system to the maximum position and move the lever on the right  to allow the air into the combustion chamber, for a rapid combustion. It is good to leave the door ajar (about 2-3 cm), and hold it at this position only for the first few minutes of the lighting. The door may only be opened when lighting the fireplace, adding fuel to the fire, or when removing ashes.

When there are no more visible yellow flames, and there are only embers, add more wood to the fire. The temperature can be turned up or down by using the lever of combustion air. In the minimum position , combustion is reduced and the burning time is lengthened. In the maximum position , combustion is increased and the burning time is shortened. Do not add new firewood to the fire until the layer of embers is sufficiently low.

When the weather and the wind conditions create a poor draft in the chimney, it is especially important to heat up the chimney as quickly as possible by quickly creating fire. This is done by splitting fire woods into smaller pieces, or by using extra kindle.



As the wood is burning the external surface of the glass door can become very hot during combustion so it is necessary for the user to wear special protective gloves.

13. What to do when there is smoke in the room

Check the following:

- Are the flue tubes absolutely gas-tight?
- Is the inside of the chimney absolutely air-tight from top to bottom? (Even a small crack or gap can spoil the insulation).
- Is the flue damper of the A.D.F. System blocked or has ash collected inside the flue pipe, on the damper?
- Is the chimney suitable and clean? (In any case, it must be repaired or cleaned from a professional chimney engineer)
- Are there any flammable materials near the fireplace?



The fumes contain CO (Carbon Monoxide), so the smoke emission must never be tolerated. Sometimes the lack of oxygen at the flame is a cause of smoking so during the loading (with wood), the door of the fireplace must be completely opened and never let in any intermediate position. ARTE© fireplaces are equipped with a secondary combustion system which gives oxygen to the combustion chamber and another flame above the main flame takes place. So the Carbon Monoxide converts to Carbon Dioxide and the heat efficiency is improved.

14. Adjusting the external control unit of thermostat

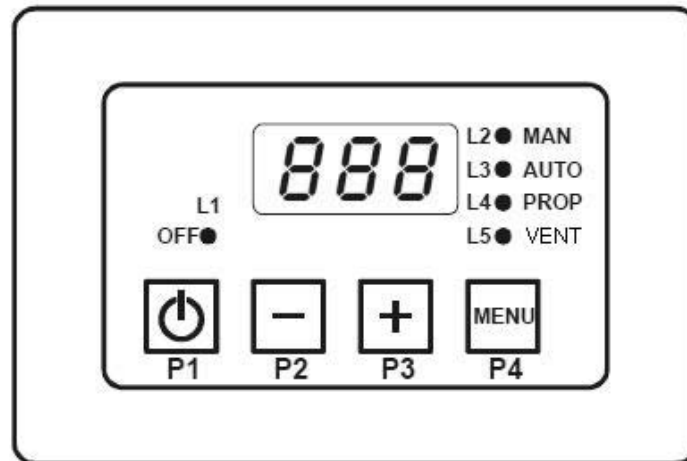


Fig. 28: Control panel display

Functions

- **ON / OFF:**

On/Off the controller by pushing the button **P1**

The state OFF is signaled through the LED **L1**

- **FUNCTION: Modes**

- o **MANUAL** (advice signal **MAN**)

- The fan is at the set speed independently by the Probe's temperature.

- o **AUTOMATIC** (advice signal **AUT**)

- The fan starts at the set up speed when the probe's temperature is higher than the one set at the thermostat (45°).

- o **PROPORTIONAL** (advice signal **PROP**)

- The fan increases automatically its speed according to the probe's temperature (from 45° plus).

If you light the fireplace and forget to open the thermostat (OFF), when the probe's temperature is becoming higher than 100° the device goes in ON automatically and set in MANUAL mode, after 10 seconds the device is set automatically in PROPORTIONAL mode until the temperature drops to 90°, then it is again set in MANUAL mode. It is going to repeat this function again and again until you select another function.

- o **ALARM:** if the probe's temperature is higher than (130°) an acoustic signal is activated. This signaling can be deactivated for 5 minutes by pushing a button. After 5 minutes, if the condition remains, the alarm is activated again.

- **FUNCTION: Modes selection**

- o Press **P4** key to see the current mode: it's signaled by the display and the LED. Pressing again the **P4** key, you can select cyclically one of three function modes signaled on the display and by the LED
- o The setting is automatically memorized after 4 seconds
- o **L5** shows the status of the fan

- **FUNCTION: Speed selection**

- o Pressing **P2** or **P3** keys the setting of the current fan speed is visualized or modified **P0**= Off (only manual); **P1** = Minimum Speed; **P10**= Maximum Speed
- o This function is not available in **PROPORTIONAL** mode
- o In **AUTOMATIC** mode the speeds that can be set are **P1 ÷ P10**.

- **FAILURE/ALARM SIGNALS**

The controller can signal the failure of the probe.

The blinking message for the failure signal:

- **Lo:** indicates a low temperature (temperature under 0°): **Probe is Open or Disconnected.**
- **Hi:** indicates a high temperature (temperature over 180°): **Probe is in short circuit**

15. Cleaning and maintaining the fireplace



When performing maintenance on the fireplace, always protect yourself, using safety goggles and gloves.

Before cleaning the fireplace, ensure that the fireplace is completely cold. The person who cleans the fireplace must be an adult who has already read this manual.

- **External maintenance**

The fireplace surface is painted with heat-resistant paint. It is best kept clean by vacuuming with a soft brush attachment or by wiping with a lint-free cloth. Over a period of time, the painted surface may become slightly grey. A canister of touch-up ARTE® spray paint should be available from your fireplace supplier. This can be applied - in accordance with the instructions - in just a few minutes. When first firing, after touching up, the fireplace will give off a slight smell as the paint cures. Make sure to ventilate the room Pic. 10.2.1.4 during this phase.

- **Internal maintenance**

- **Ash disposal**

The easiest cleaning method is to push the ash into the ash box at the middle of the combustion chamber of the fireplace with a dry and soft broom.

When the ash is shaken down into the ash box then extract the ash box from the combustion chamber (the ash must be removed from the combustion chamber frequently). The ash box is most easily emptied by pulling a waste bag over the box, turning it upside down.



Never empty a fireplace while in use. Never use your household or shop vacuum cleaner to remove ash from the fireplace. Always remove and dispose of the ash properly.

- **Glass**

Clean the glass with a soft piece of cloth wiped in the ashes and then rubbed on the dirty glass. The internal glass surface from the door can be cleaned if you open it with a hex screw driver as Fig. 29 shows.

Never use abrasive cleaners on the glass surface.

Reasons for the presence of dirt on the glass

- ① Firewood is too wet
- ① Logs are too large or not split
- ① Combustion temperatures are too low



To reduce the risk of breaking the glass, avoid striking the glass or slamming the door. Replace broken glass IMMEDIATELY. Do not operate the fireplace if the glass in the door is damaged.

▪ Gasket

The gasket around the perimeter of the door may harden over a period of time. It should be replaced if it becomes difficult to close the door or if air starts to leak in around the perimeter of the doors, causing the fire to become a little less controllable. An ARTE® rope gasket kit is available on your local ARTE® dealer.

▪ Internal parts that need maintenance

The components that are in the flame route - consisting of the vermiculites, the ceramic glass and steel baffle - are subject to extreme stress because of the heat produced by the fire. Occasionally, some of these parts may have to be replaced as part of routine maintenance.

The smoke deflector should be cleaned, once a year, with a brush (Fig. 30).



All the components that are in the flame route, the gasket and the paint finish are not covered by the warranty.

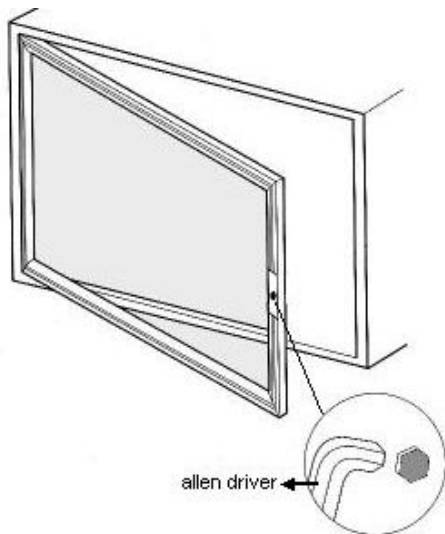


Fig. 29: Open the door for cleaning

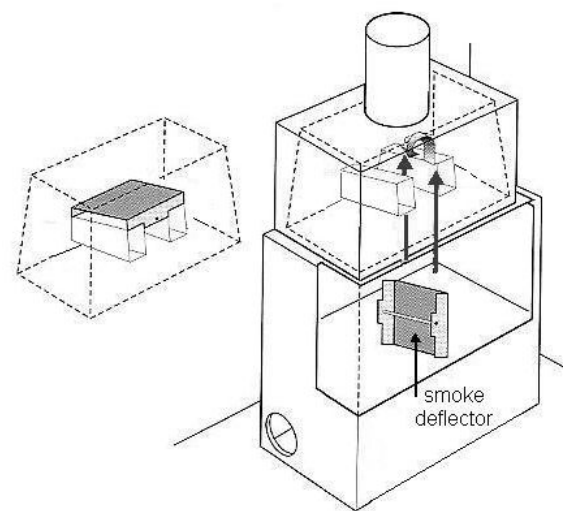


Fig. 30: Cleaning the smoke deflector

All of these service parts can be bought from your ARTE® dealer, and we recommend that damaged parts are replaced as soon as possible to avoid consequential damage.

Internal wear accelerating factors

- ① Regular overheating
- ① Accumulated soot and ashes



Always remember that the fireplace must be allowed to cool down prior to cleaning it. The ash must be completely cool before it is removed from the fireplace. Be aware that embers in the ash can remain hot up to 24 hours after the fire has gone out.

Should the baffle be distorted by overheating, the fireplace will still function, although its efficiency may be compromised. Please replace it as soon as possible.

• Cleaning the fireplace and the flue

When wood is burned slowly, it produces tar and other organic vapors, which combine with emitted moisture to form creosote. The creosote vapors condense in the relatively cool chimney flue. As a result, creosote residue accumulates on the flue lining. When ignited this creosote makes an extremely hot fire.

Initially, do a monthly check for the presence of soot above the deflector plate and around the outlet flue. If the fireplace suddenly start operating slowly check for intense presence of soot around the flue collar or in the flue / chimney.



The flue and its connector should be inspected at least once every two months during the operating season to determine if a creosote buildup has occurred. If creosote has accumulated, it should be removed to reduce the risk of a chimney fire

▪ Chimney sweeping

Inspect the fireplace regularly during the operating season as part of a regular maintenance schedule.

To inspect the chimney, let the fireplace cool completely. Then inspect the chimney through the flue collar by using a mirror. If you cannot inspect the flue system this way, the fireplace must be disconnected to provide better viewing access

Clean the chimney using a brush with the same size and shape as the flue. Run the brush up and down the flue, causing any deposits to fall to the bottom of the fireplace where they can be removed the same way as the ash.

If you cannot inspect or clean the chimney by yourself, contact your local ARTE® dealer or a professional chimney sweep.

If you experience a chimney fire, act promptly and:

- ① Close the air regulation
- ① Evacuate the house
- ① Call the Fire Department

• Annual maintenance

Before the operating season starts, perform a thorough cleaning, inspection and repair:

- ① Thoroughly clean the chimney and flue connector
- ① Inspect the chimney for damage and deterioration. In case of prefabricated chimney, replace any weak sections. In case of a masonry chimney, have a mason make any needed repairs
- ① Inspect the flue connector and replace any damaged sections
- ① Check the gasket for wear or compression, and replace if necessary
- ① Check the ceramic glass for any cracks and replace if needed
- ① Check the door and handle for tightness. Adjust if needed.

• Inactive fireplace for prolonged periods

IMPORTANT NOTICE: If the fireplace is not used for some time, clean it thoroughly and let the air control layout slightly open in order to let the air circulate. Ensure that the rainwater cannot infiltrate from the flue. Place a chimney cap that does not completely block the flue.

These actions should ensure there is a slight movement of air through the fireplace, and that the body and combustion chamber remain dry, right into the corners.

Ash that remains in the fireplace, when not in use, can absorb moisture like blotting paper. If moisture settles inside the fireplace, it forms rust which expands the more it settles. This can cause excessive pressure on the fireplace joints, thus causing damage.

NOTE: It is recommended to thoroughly clean the fireplace at the end of the operating season. Adding desiccant in the combustion chamber, such as cat litter, helps absorb moisture during the summer. Make sure to remove it before the beginning of the operating season.

16. Protection against fire

- It is necessary to set up an extinguisher near to the fireplace
- Do not throw water directly against the fireplace
- Use only non-flammable fluids for cleaning

17. Information about wood and thermal capacity

Type of wood	Thermal Capacity (Kcal/h – 1Kg)
BIRCH	4800
SPRUCE	4588
BEECH	4578
OAK	4619
COMMON OAK	4548
POPLAR	4022

BIRCH

Birch wood catches fire easily and warms well. It develops less smoke and embers than other sorts of wood and also it burns silently. The same is true of the lime wood and the chestnut wood. Birch is best suited for firelighter.

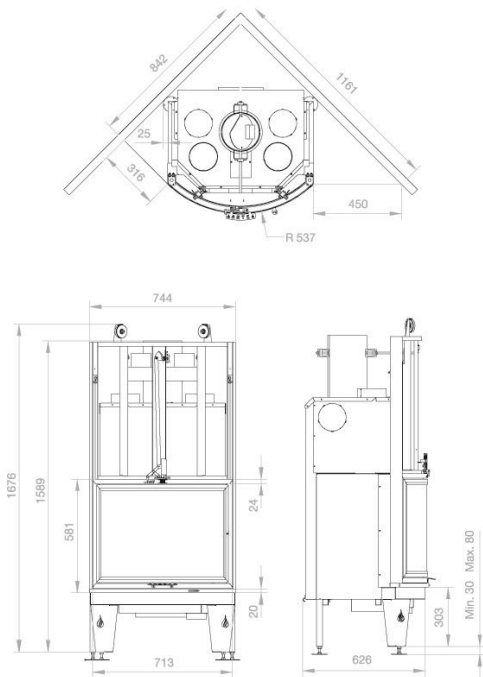
SPRUCE

Spruce wood is suitable for lighting up the stove because is a soft wood and catches fire very easily. It leaves only few embers. The same is true of pine but burns quickly.

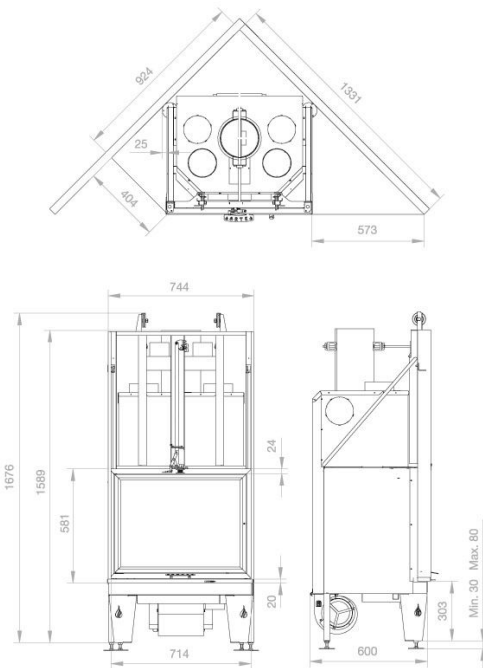
BEECH

Beech wood requires a high temperature to catch fire because is a hard wood. Develops lots of embers but is the ideal firewood. The same is true of the oak wood.

18. Dimensions

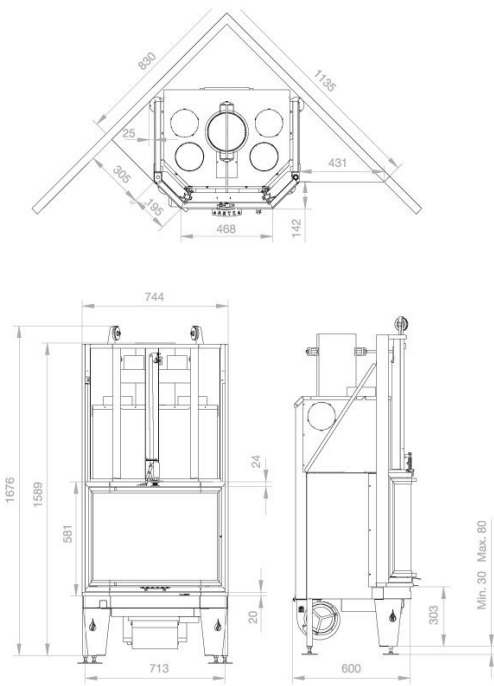


AR65

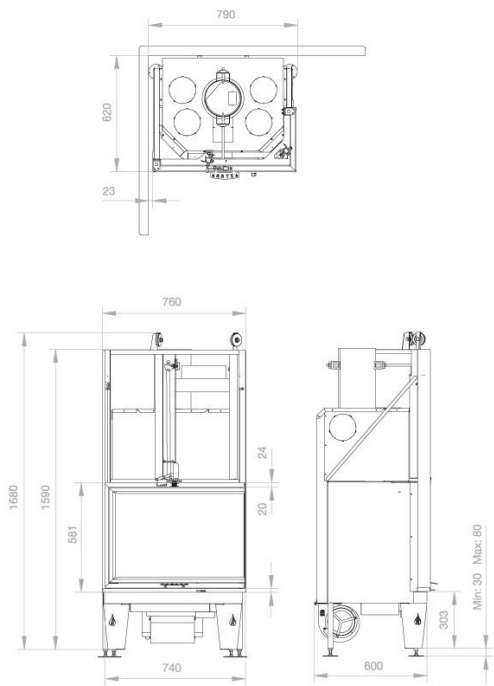


ST65

All dimensions are in (mm)



TR65



COL/COR65

All dimensions are in (mm)

19. Technical Specifications

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS	UNITS	ST65	AR65	TR65	COL65 COR65
*Total heat output	Kcal/h	15480	12900	12900	14190
	kW	18	15	15	16.5
Recommended hourly consumption of firewood	Kg/h	5.8	5	5	5.4
Efficiency	%	73	71	71	72
Exhausts temperature	°C	263	271	278	263
CO emissions (by providing O ₂ at 13%)	%	0.151	0.289	0.289	0.149
Yield range (minimum - maximum)	kW	8.6 - 23	8.6 - 19.5	8.6 - 19.5	8.6 - 21
Fuel	-	Wood, Briquette			
Device dimensions (W x D x H)	cm	75/62/171	75/64/171	75/62/171	76/62/171
Combustion chamber dimensions (W x D x H)	cm	64/51/56	64/51/56	64/51/56	64/51/56
Flue draft	Pa	12			
Heated area	m ²	55 - 165	55 - 145	55 - 145	60 - 160
Weight	kg	212	191	195	206
External air inlet. The section must be increased by 20% for each additional meter after 1 m	cm	Ø10			
Smoke outlet diameter	cm	Ø20			
**Minimum flue height	m	4			
Minimum heating area	m ²	55			
* The fireplace operates with intermittent combustion technology. In this case intermittent combustion means the normal use of the fireplace, e.g. new firewood is added as soon as the previous are burned, forming a sufficient amount of cinder.					
** The internal section of the flue must be increased by 10% per 500m altitude above sea level.					

Comments and corrections are always welcome!



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19. Warranty

We grant a two year warranty for your new ARTE® NEAT fireplace. The warranty period begins on the day the fireplace is installed and tested by a qualified dealer. We also grant a one year warranty for all the electrical parts (if any are installed).

Warranty claims become valid when the purchase price for the fireplace has been paid in accordance with the agreement and the warranty certificate has been completed and returned within thirty days to ARTE® G. Karnoutsos & CO.

If any of these conditions is not fulfilled the minimum warranty of six months applies.

- **Warranty terms**

- ① Proper installation by a qualified dealer
- ① The fireplace is operated in accordance with these operating instructions
- ① No continuous firing
- ① No overheating
- ① Regular maintenance / cleaning (at least once a year)
- ① There must be no modifications to the fireplace structure: these can cause malfunctions and permanent damage

- **Excluded from the warranty**

- ① Wearing parts like gaskets, vermiculite panels and glass
- ① Smoke and soot damage
- ① Natural discoloration or deviating colors on the outer cladding
- ① Cracks in the combustion chamber that have no effect on the safe functioning of the ARTE® NEAT fireplace
- ① Damage incurred through failure to follow these operating instructions
- ① Damage covered by an insurance policy or other agreement

- **Responsibility**

Upon delivery of this manual ARTE® declines all liabilities, both civil and penal, for any accidents that may derive from the total or partial failure to comply with the specifications contained in it.

ARTE® also declines all responsibility resulting from an improper use of the appliance, incorrect use by the user, from unauthorized alterations and/or repairs, or the use of non-original or non-specific spare parts for this particular fireplace.

- **Emergency maintenance**

Emergency maintenance on the fireplace model to which this manual refers, must be carried out by qualified personnel.

- **Responsibility for installation**

It is not the responsibility of ARTE® to carry out the work needed to install this fireplace. Such works are entirely up to the installer who is requested to check the flue and air intake and to check if the installation solutions proposed are feasible. All applicable standards and local, national and European legislation in force in the country where the fireplace is installed must be respected.

- **Usage**

Use of the appliance is subject to compliance with all the safety standards established by the relevant laws in force in the place of installation, in addition to the instructions contained in this manual.

- **Legal guarantee**

The user may only make use of the legal guarantee, as under the EEC directive 1999/44/CE, if he has scrupulously complied with the regulations indicated in this manual, and more specifically:

- ① To work always within the fireplace limits of use
- ① Maintenance must be constant and careful
- ① Only allow people who are capable and who have been suitably trained to use the fireplace

Failure to comply with the instructions provided in this manual will invalidate the guarantee immediately



In order for the warranty to be applicable, please fill out the form on this manual's last page

NOTES

S/N: