Scan 1001

Congratulations on your new Scan built-in stove

You have purchased a product by one of Europe's leading manufacturer's of wood-burning stoves, and we are sure that you will have years of pleasure with your purchase.

To make the best possible use of your built- in stove, it is important that you follow our advice and instructions.

Please read this Assembly- and instructions manual before you start to assemble your built-in stove.

Table of contents

Scan 1001 is available in the following versions:

Scan 1001 BB

(black glass decor, black trim, and black glass handle)

Scan 1001 WB

(white glass decor, black trim, and black glass handle)

Scan 1001 BC

(black glass decor, matt chrome trim, and clear glass handle)

Scan 1001 WC

(white glass decor, matt chrome trim, and clear glass handle)

Installation

The house owner is responsible for ensuring that all necessary national and local safety measures are observed during installation and fitting and also responsible for observing the fitting and operating instructions detailed in this manual.

When you install any kind of fireplace or stove, you must inform the local authorities. You are also responsible for calling in a chimney sweep to inspect and authorize the installation.

To ensure best-possible functionality and safety for your installation, we advise you to call a professional fitter. Our Scan Dealer will be able to recommend a qualified fitter in your area. For information on Scan Dealers, please go to www.scan.dk..

Safety

Any changes made to the product by the dealer, installer or user could result in the product and safety functions not functioning as intended. The same applies to the fitting of accessories or extra equipment not supplied by Scan A/S. This could also be the case if parts that are necessary for the operation and safety of the stove are dismantled or removed.

Technical data and dimensions

Materials: ..... Steel plate, galvanised sheet, Vermicolite, Chamotte, Robax glass

Surface treatment: ..... Senotherm

Max. wood length: ..... 50 cm

Weight Scan 1001: ..... ca. 107 kg

Connecting piece internal diameter: ..... 144 mm

Connecting piece external diameter: ..... 148 mm

Approval type: ..... Intermittent fuelling

Intermittent fuelling means normal use of a woodstove. In other words, you should let the fire die down until only the embers are left, before refuelling.

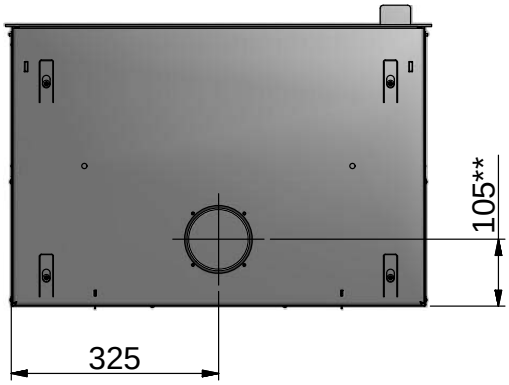
The Scan 1001 was build in compliance with the homologized product type specified in the Assembly- and Instructions Manual provided with the product.

The EC declaration of conformity is available from www.scan.dk

Test in compliance with EN 13229

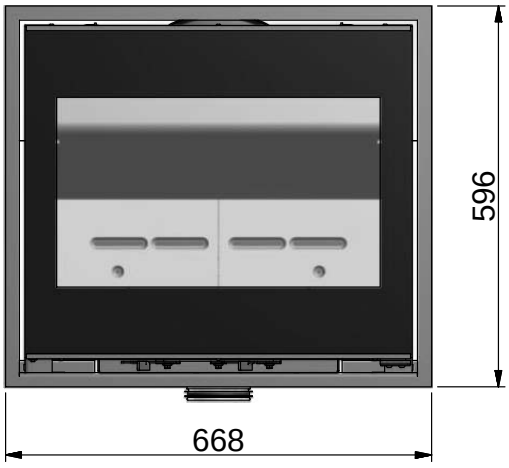
Scan 1001	Technical data	Unit
CO Emission at 13% O_2	0,07	%
CO Emission at 13% O_2	879	mg/Nm^3
Dust @ 13% O_2	12	mg/Nm^3
No_x @ 13% O_2	42	mg/Nm^3
Efficiency	82	%
Nominel output	7	kW
Chimney temperature EN 13229	220	°C
Amount of smoke	7,4	g/sek
Sub-pressure EN 13229	12	Pa
Recommended sub-pressure in connecting piece	16 - 18	Pa
Required combustion air supply		Nm^3/h
Fuel		Wood
Fuel consumption	2,1	kg/h
Amount of fuel	1,8	kg

Dimension sketch

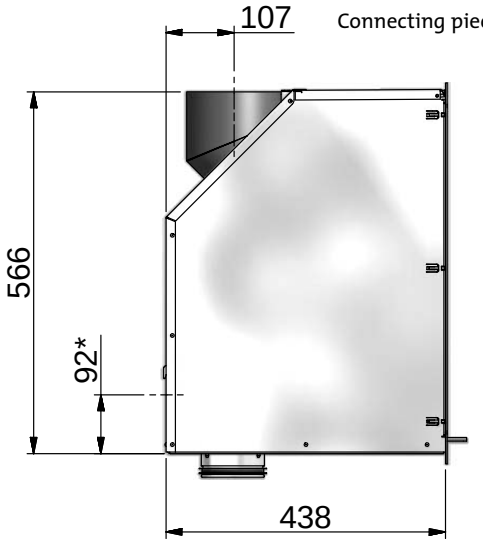


* Centre external air supply, rear side

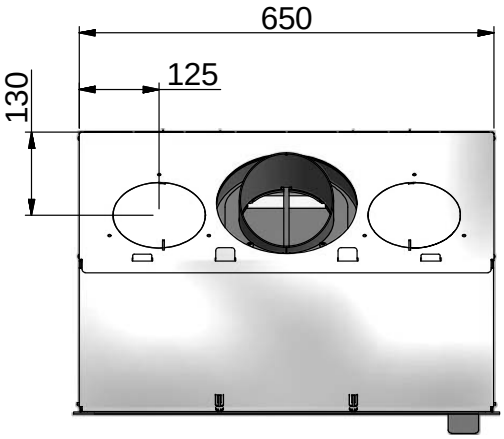
** Centre of external air supply, bottom

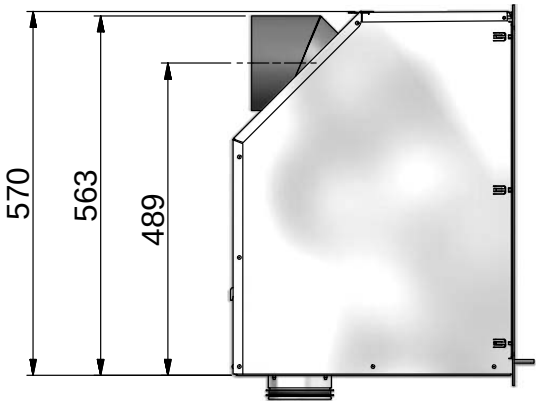


Connecting piece - top outlet



Connecting piece - rear outlet

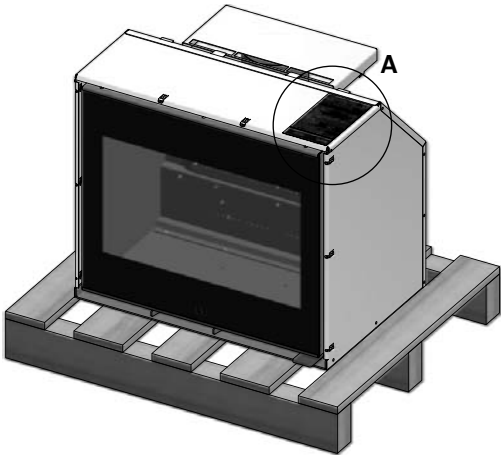




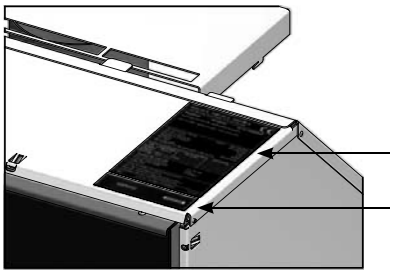
Product registration number

All wood-burning stoves are provided with a product registration number.

Please make a note of this number below as you will always have to state it if you contact your dealer or Scan A/S.



A



Enter the product registration number for the built-in stove here:

Type plates

All Scan wood-burning stoves are fitted with a type plate, that specifies the approval standards and the distance to flammable materials.

Scan 1001
Insert fired by solid fuel

CE

Standard: **EN 13229** **EC no. 91001600**

Minimum distance to heat insulation:
Side: 25 mm - Back: 100 mm - Top: 800 mm - Bottom: 410 mm

Minimum insulation:
See assembly- and instructions manual

CO emission at 13% O2:	0,07%	879 mg/Nm³
Dust at 13% O2:		12 mg/Nm³
Flue gas temperature:		220°C
Nominal heat output:		7 kW
Efficiency:		82%
Fuel type:		Wood
Operation type:		Intermittent

The appliance can be operated in a shared flue.

Country	Classification		Certificate/Standard	Approved by
EUR	Intermittent		EN 13229	Teknologisk Institut
Norway	Klasse 2			Teknologisk Institut
Austria				Teknologisk Institut
Schweiz	LRV 11		VKF	Teknologisk Institut
Germany	BStV	1		Teknologisk Institut

Angaben für Österreich

Wärmeleistungsbereich:	kW
Brennstoffwärmeleistung:	kW
Zulässige Brennstoffe:	Scheitholz
Prüfbericht:	Teknologisk institut

Follow assembly- and instructions manual.
Use only recommended fuels.
Montage- und Bedienungsanleitung beachten.
Verwenden Sie nur empfohlene Brennstoffe.

1000 Scan A/S DK 5492 Vissenbjerg 05-2012

Loose parts

The trim is delivered on the wood pallet together with the insert.

In the insert's combustion chamber you will find the following loose parts:

- Baffle plates
- Burn chamber plates (side and rear)
- Service box
- Bag containing loose parts:
- 4 x self-tapping screws 4.2 x 6.5 mm (for fastening the sleeve Ø100 mm)
- 8 x 3 mm black self-adhesive gasket (2 m) (Ø100 mm sleeve, connecting piece and cassette)
- 4 x rawlplugs10 x 50 mm (for fastening the cassette)
- 4 x torx screws M6 x 50 (for fastening the cassette)
- 4 x discs Ø6.5 / Ø16 x 1.1 (for fastening the cassette)
- 2 pins for the lower smoke deflector plate
- Indicator for the regulation of the air supply
- Ø100 mm sleeve with flange
- Torx key 5 mm

Service box

The service box contains the following:

- Fitting for connecting piece (not used for this Scan model)
- Seal
- Safety fitting (not used for this Scan model)
- Plastic plugs for transport safety hole at the bottom of the stove (not used for this Scan model)
- Various tools
- Glove
- Fire starters for first lighting

Additional accessories

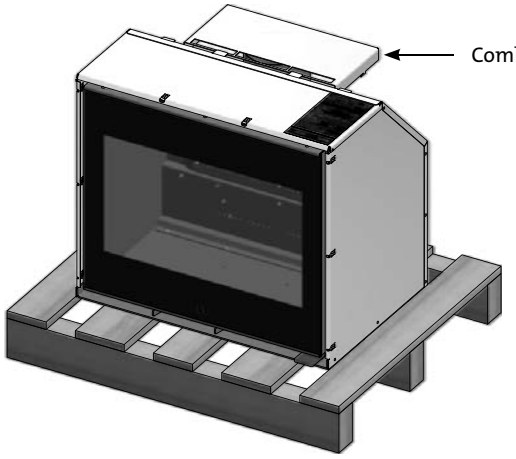
- Convection adaptors Ø149 mm (accessory), see page 20

Remove packaging

Check that the stove is not damaged before installing it.

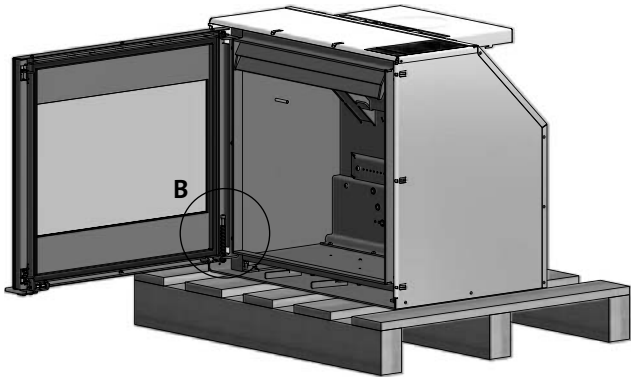
Scan 1001 is delivered secured to the pallet. We recommend to dismount the door before removing the insert from the pallet; this will facilitate the mounting of the insert.

Dismount the combustion air box. This box is only needed, if the insert is to be connected with external air supply, see page 18.



To remove the door:

Loosen the pointed screw, remove the screw and the spring and lift off the door



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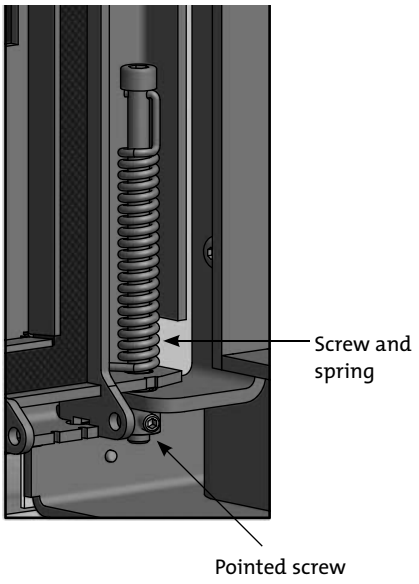
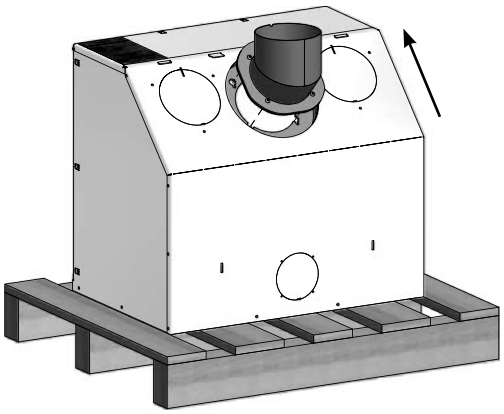
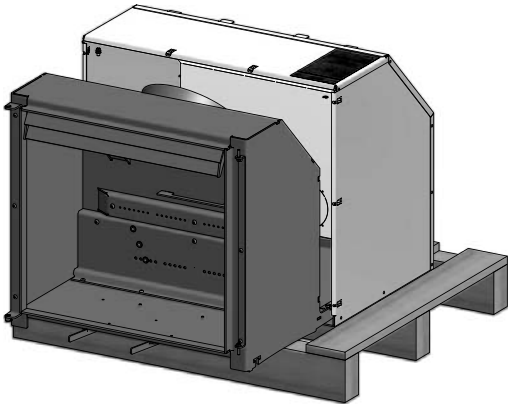


Dismount the connecting piece.

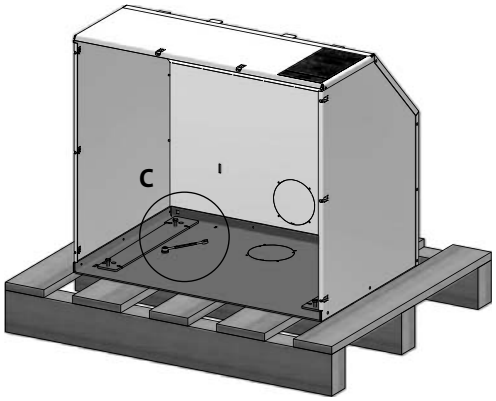
Loosen (not dismount) the flange nuts holding the connecting piece inside the stove. Push the connecting piece in the direction of the arrow and remove it.



Pull the insert out of the cassette.



Remove the two screws securing the cassette to the pallet.



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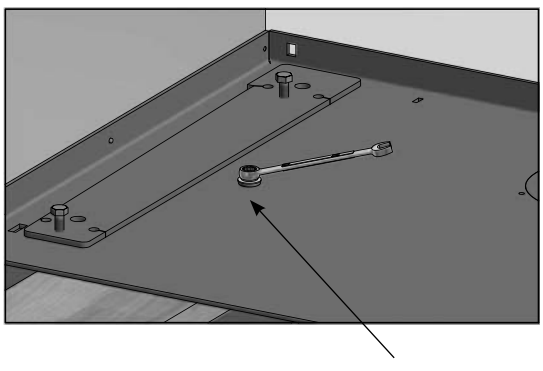
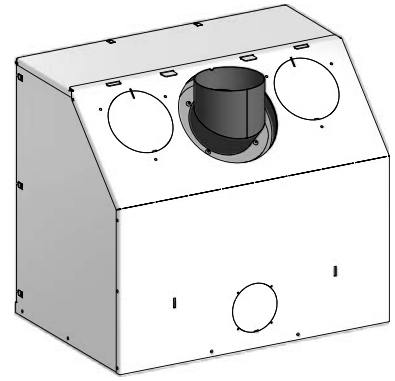


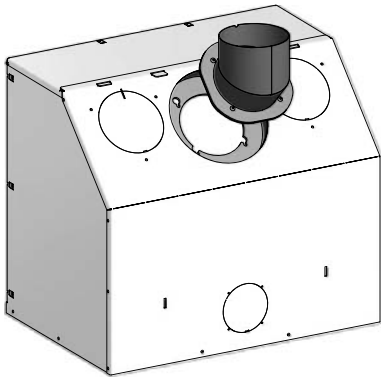
Screws to be removed

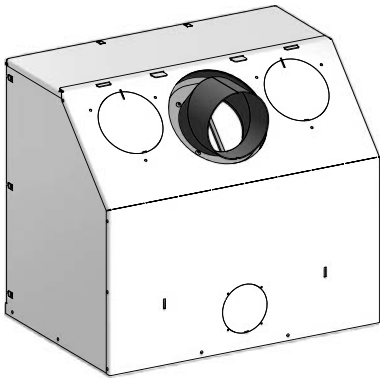
Connecting piece

The insert is prepared for a top flue outlet from the factory, but the connection piece can be turned around for a rear outlet.

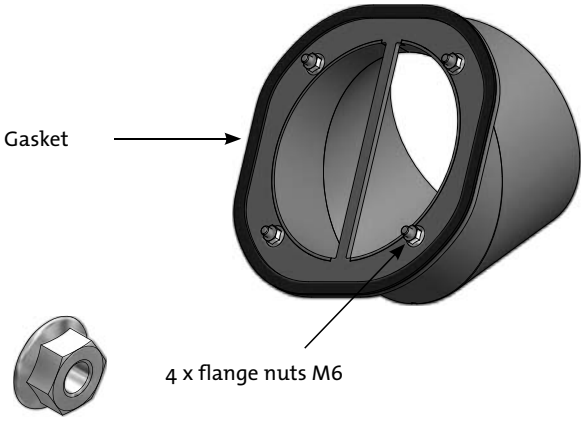
Mount the connecting piece on the insert, after it has been placed in the cassette.







Mount the gasket 3 x 8 mm at the edge of the flange of the connecting piece. Fasten the connecting piece with the flanged nuts.



Before installing the stove

Load bearing underlay

All of the products in our portfolio are classified as light-duty fireplaces; in most cases, there is no need to reinforce the floor, so that you can typically use the normal floor.

However, you should make sure that the load bearing underlay can bear the weight of the wood-burning stove, the surround and that of the chimney.

Floor plate

If you are setting up the stove on a flammable floor, observe national and local regulations on the size of the non-flammable underlay that covers the floor around the stove.
Your local Scan dealer can advise you on regulations concerning flammable materials in the vicinity of your stove.

The idea behind the floor plate is that it protects the floor and flammable material against sparks.
The floor plate can be made of steel or glass, and the stove can be set up on brick, natural stone or similar materials.

Convection air

Holes for convection air must be made in the surround. Convection means that air circulation occurs, so that the heat is distributed more evenly around the room.

It is advisable to make holes for convection on both sides of the surround.

You must ensure that the requirements for convection areas are met.

Area for convection air in: 350 cm2
Area for convection air out: 500 cm2

If insufficient convection is created, the sorround may be damaged.

Distance to furniture: 1300 mm

But please check to avoid furniture or other furnishings being dried out due to being too close to the stove.

Positioning near non-flammable materials

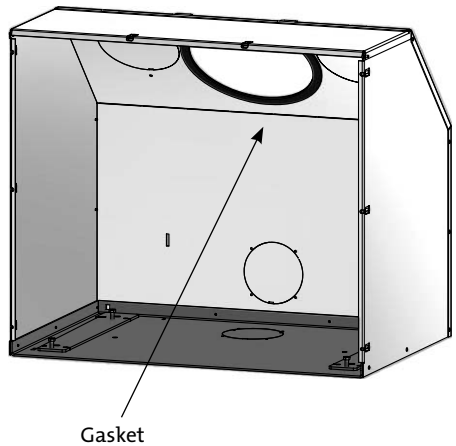
When constructing a brickwork/non-flammable surround, the distance to the stove must be 5 mm.

Trims and doors

Trims and doors are fitted when the surfaces of the surround have been treated.
Trim, see page 18.

Gasket

Gasket 0,75 m is mounted on the inside of the cassette as shown.



Existing chimney and pre-fabricated element chimney

If you intend to connect your stove to an existing chimney, it makes sense to contact an authorised Scan dealer, or a local chimney sweep for advice. These experts will also let you know if your flue needs renovating.

When connecting a pre-fabricated element chimney, follow the manufacturer's connection instructions for the relevant chimney type.

Connection between stove and steel chimney

Your Scan dealer, or local chimney sweep, can advise you on choosing a make and type of steel chimney. This ensures that the chimney will match your wood-burning stove. As a general rule, the length of the flue should not be less than 4,5 m measured from the top of the wood-burning stove.

Some weather or installation conditions might require another length.

Choosing the wrong length or diameter of steel chimney could impair functionality.

Always observe the chimney vendor's instructions precisely.

Requirements for chimney

The chimney must be labelled T400 and G for soot testing.

If the chimney is installed as an extension of the stove and has a length of at least 4.5 metres, a 6" chimney can be used.

If the insert is connected with an elbow pipe or other bends on the chimney, we recommend a 7" chimney.

If you connect the stove with an elbow pipe, you should use a curved elbow, as this gives a better draught.

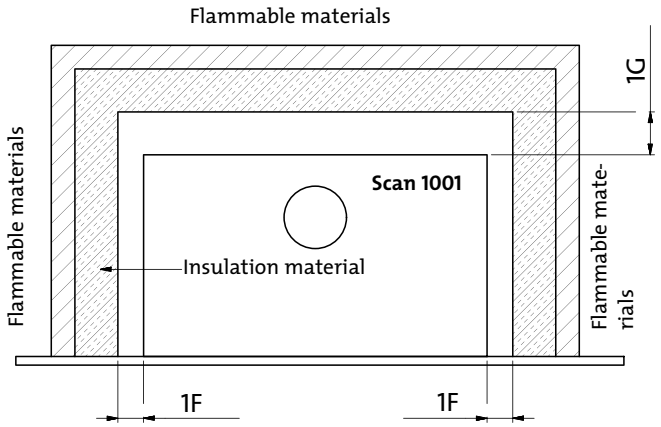
If you are connecting your stove using a sharp elbow bend, the cleanout door should be in the vertical section, such that the horizontal part can be cleaned through it.

National and local regulations for chimney ducts in flammable materials must be respected to.

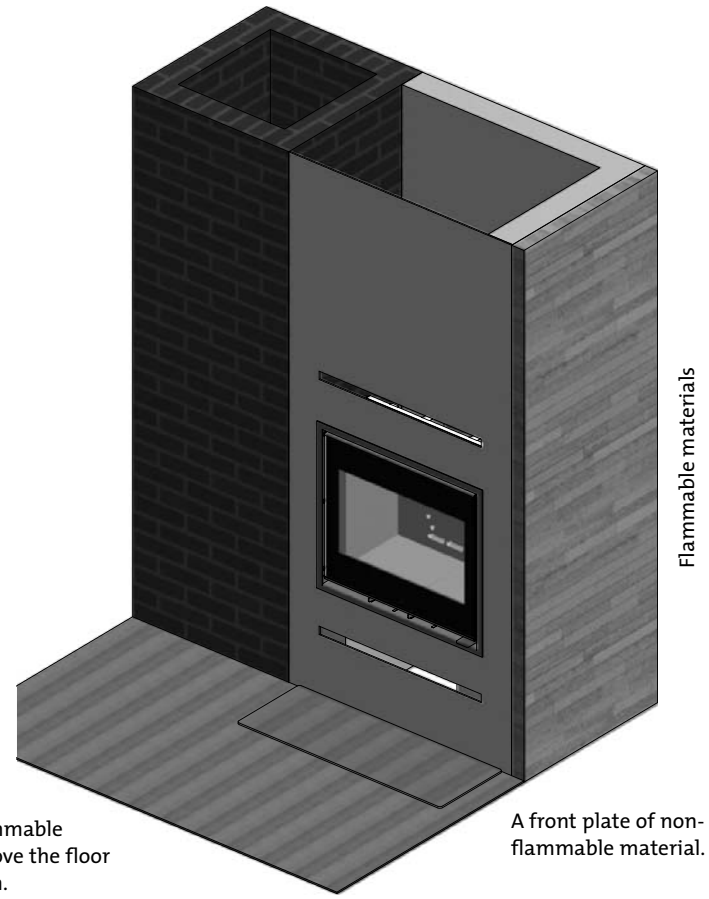
Data to use when building in the insert, see fig. 1

	Scan 1001	Minimum measurements
1A	Building height over flammable floor	410 mm
1B	Free height over horizontal flue pipe	600 mm
1C	Free height over insert	800 mm
1D	Distance to flammable side wall in front of insert	450 mm
1E	Distance to non-flammable (side wall) in front of insert	250 mm
1F	Distance to insulation material, side	25 mm
1G	Distance to insulation material, rear	100 mm
	Distance to furniture	1300 mm
	Convection air *	
1H	Lower convection opening	350 cm^2
1I	Upper convection opening	500 cm^2
	Insulation material	
	Porous concrete	100 mm
	Rockwool Brandbatts with smooth heat-resistant surface	50 mm
	Jøtul Fire Wall JGFW-5	50 mm

*** Convection openings are only prescribed when the insert is built into flammable material.**

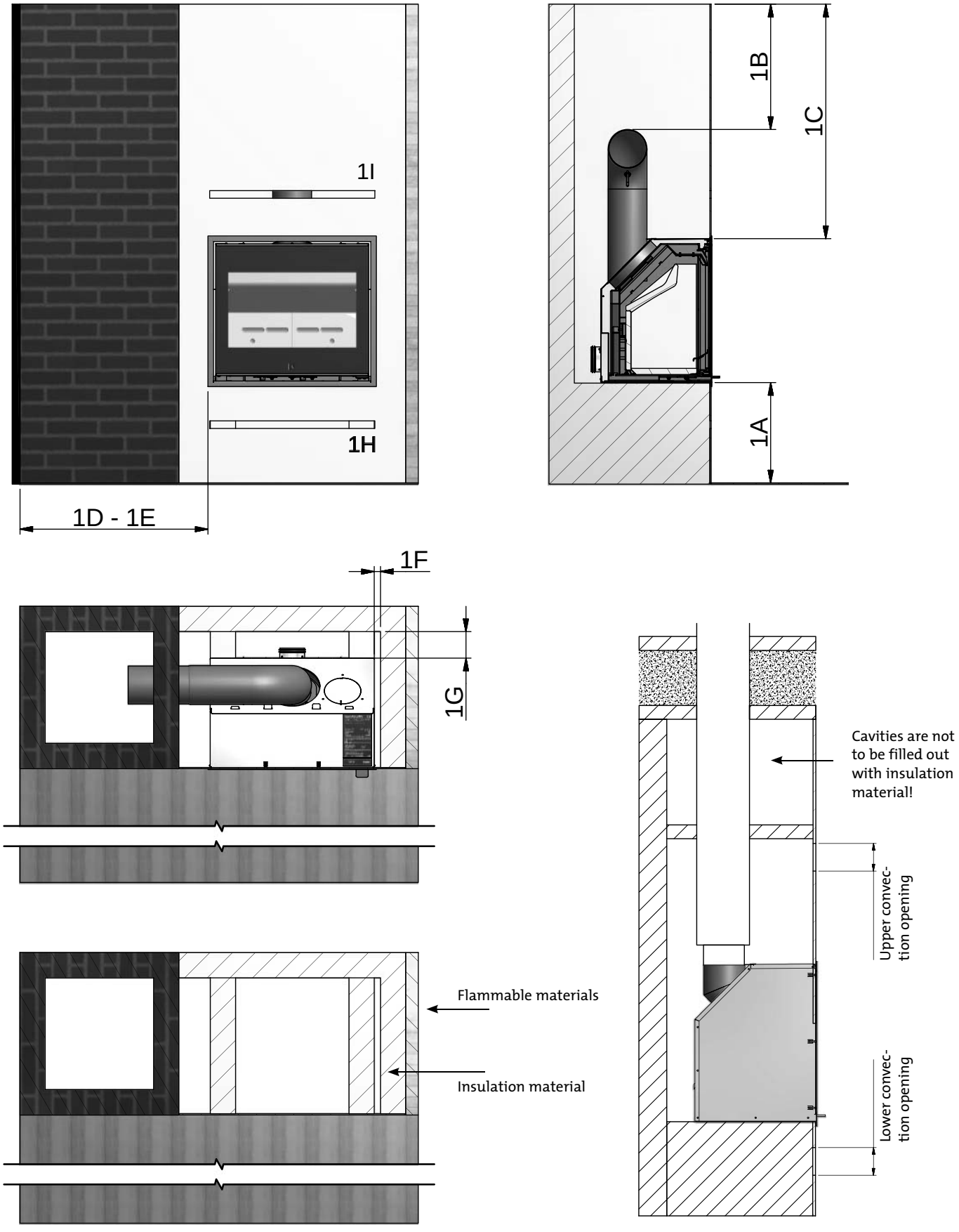


If the floor contains flammable materials the height above the floor must be at least 410 mm.



A front plate of non-flammable material.

Figur 1.

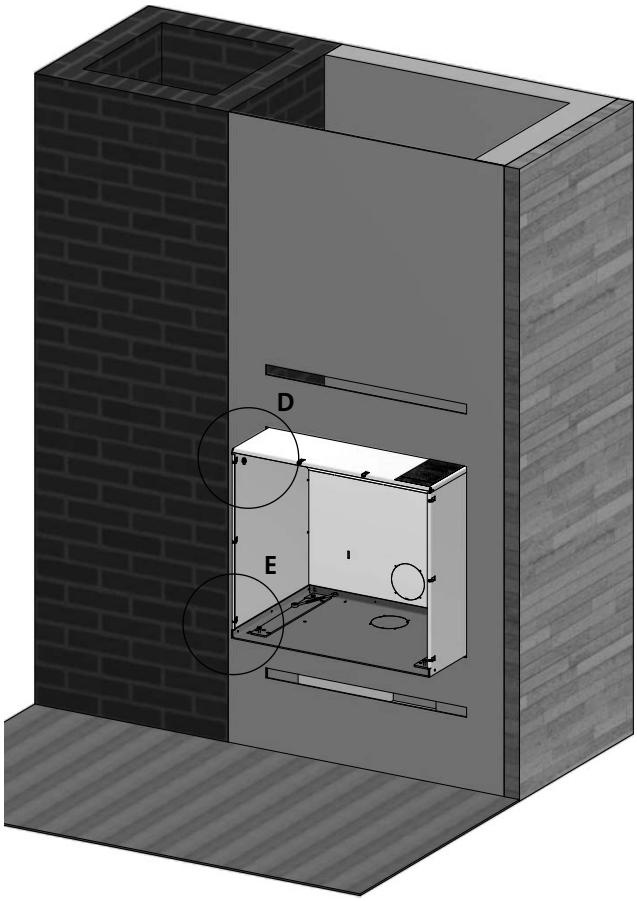

1I
1H
1D - 1E
1B
1C
1A
1F
1G
Flammable materials
Insulation material
Cavities are not to be filled out with insulation material!
Upper convection opening
Lower convection opening

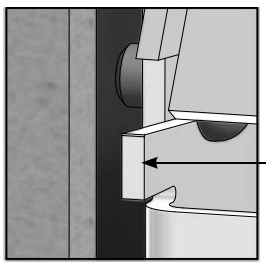
Fitting the cassette

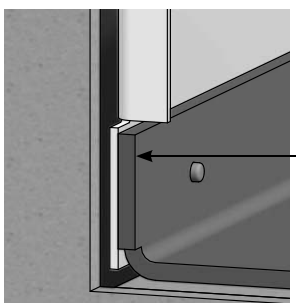
OBS! If you have bought convection adaptors for the insert, go to page 20 Then continue with the mounting as described below.

If the stove is to be connected with an external air supply, see page 18.

Place the cassette in the hole/surround.

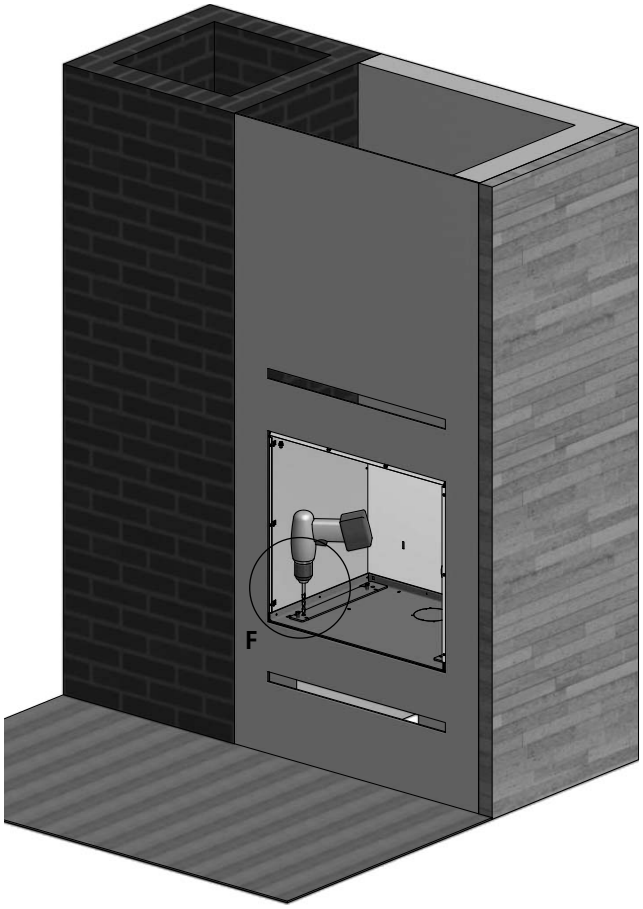






The adjustment points in the four corners of the cassette must be flush with the front of the surround.

To secure the cassette, pre-drill the 4 holes with a 10 mm drill bit.



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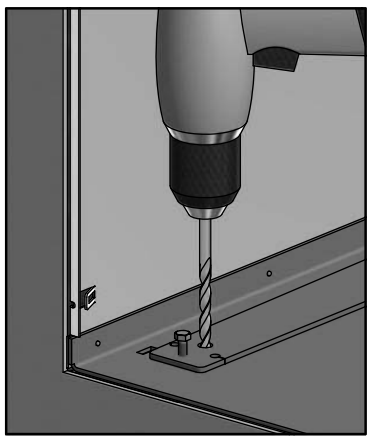
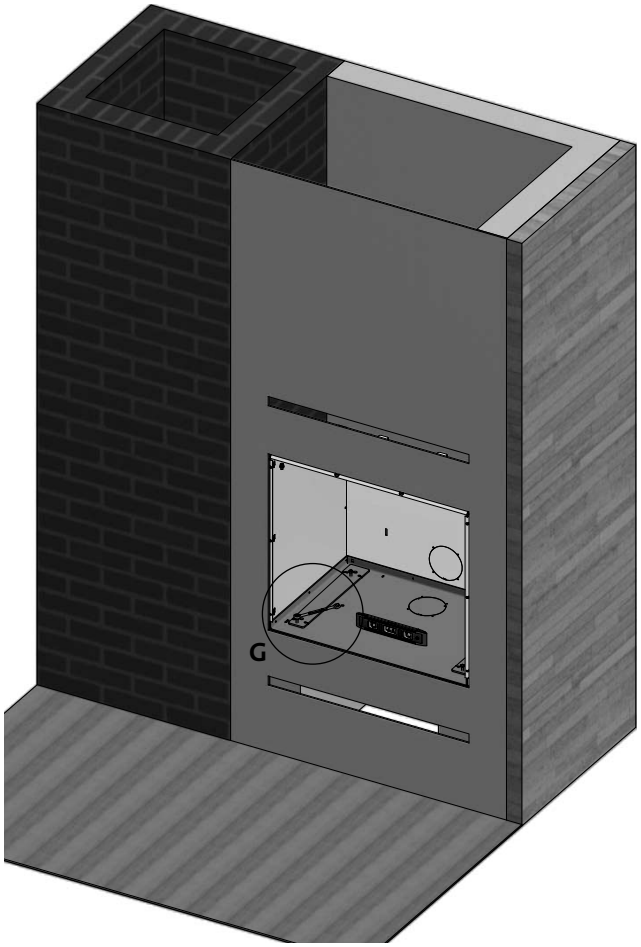
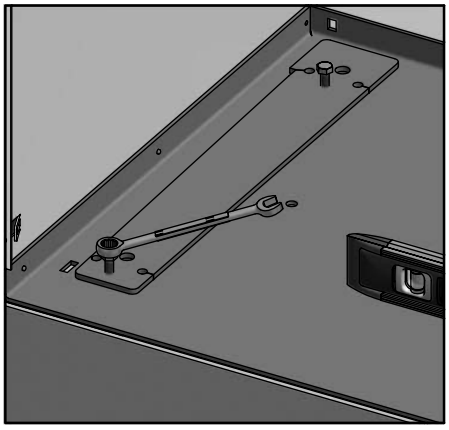


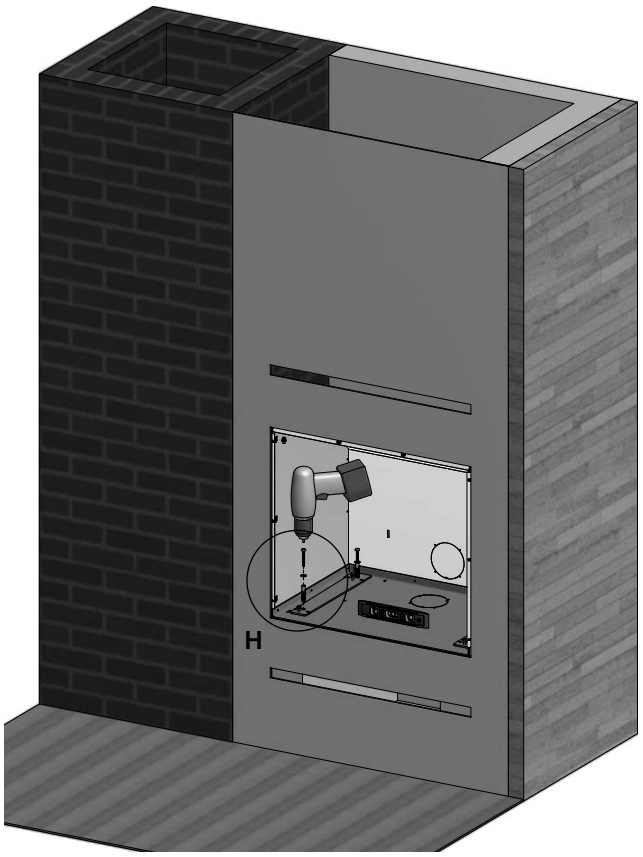
To ensure that the cassette is level, you can adjust the adjustment screws with an open-end spanner.



G



Mount the raw plugs, screws and discs. Make sure that the cassette is level before fastening it. In order to fasten the insert, you can use the delivered torx key that you will find in the bag in the combustion chamber.



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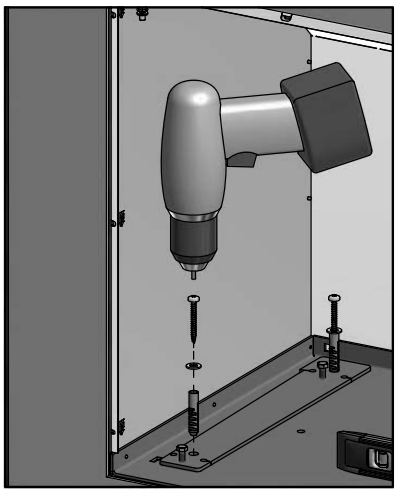
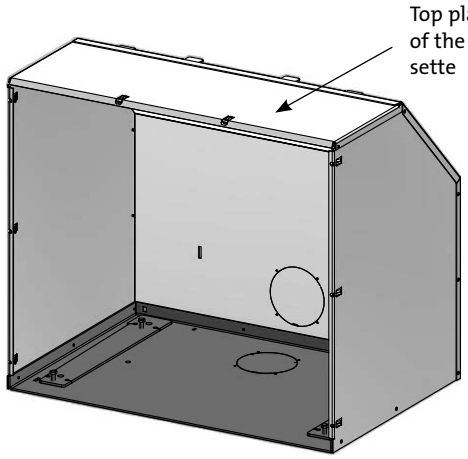


4 x Rawl plugs 10 x 50

4 x Torx screws 6 x 50

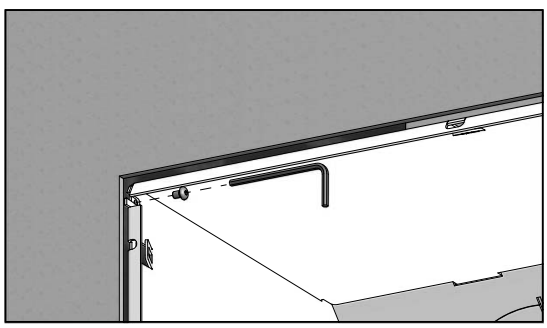
4 x Washers Ø 8 / Ø 16 x 1.1

The top plate of the cassette can be dismounted, after the cassette has been fastened. This can help facilitating the mounting of the insert.

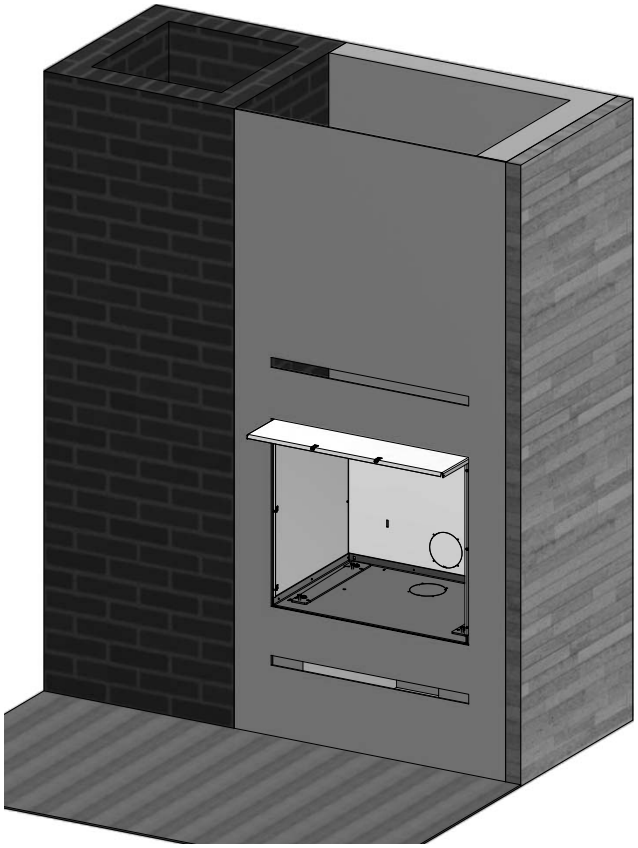


Dismount two screws in the cassette.

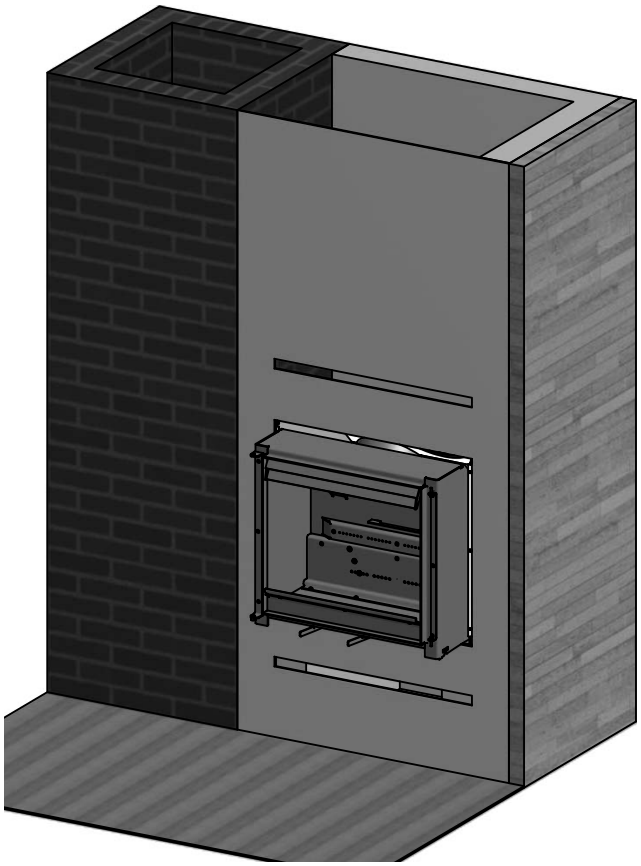
I



Remove the top plate of the cassette.

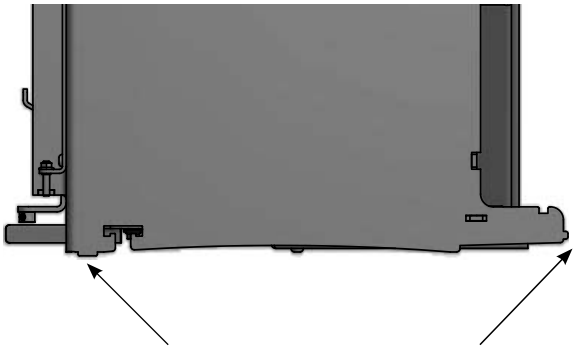


Mount the insert in the cassette.



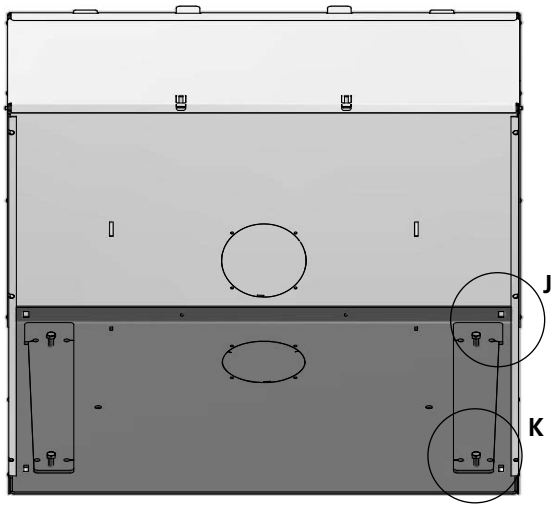
The stove's pivot pins must fit snugly in the holes in the cassette so that the stove is secured tightly.

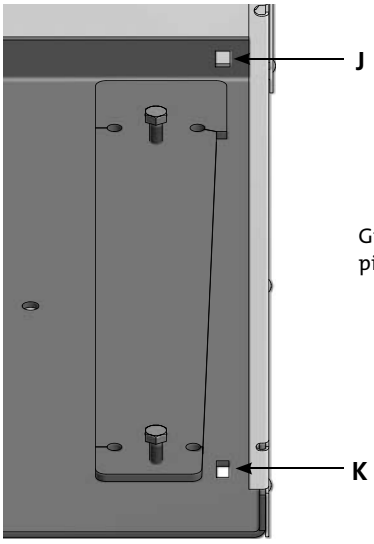
Insert seen from the side.



Pivot pins on the insert

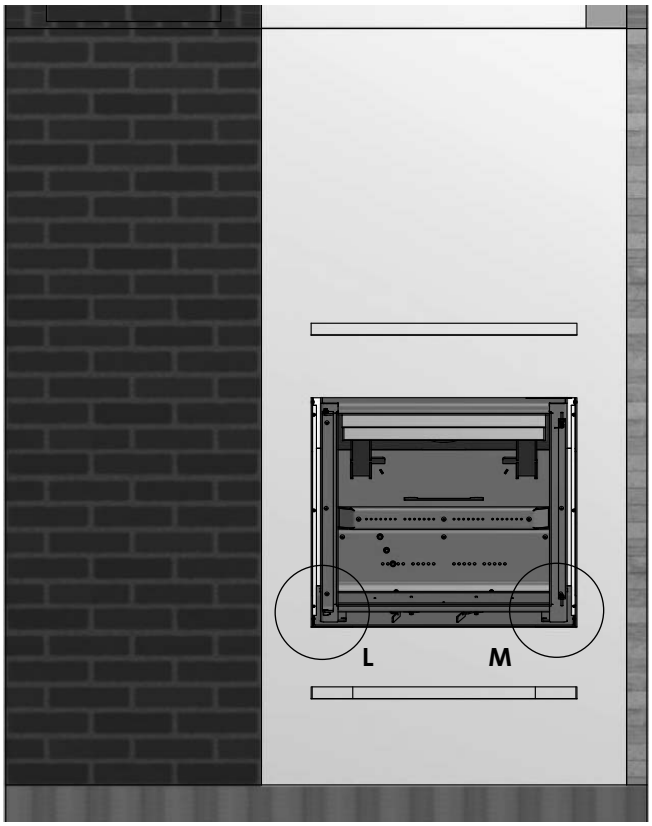
Bottom of the cassette.

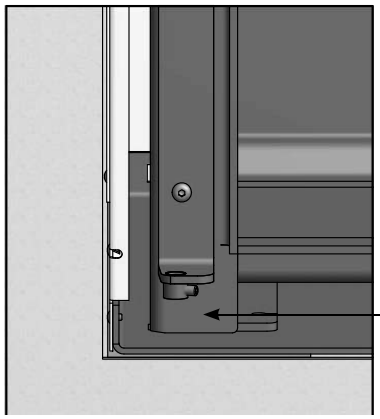


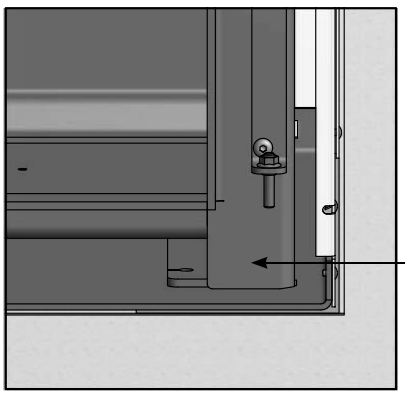


Grip holes for pivot pins.

In order for the insert to be mounted correctly, it must "fall down" into the grip holes of the cassette, so that the insert stands on the bottom of the cassette.



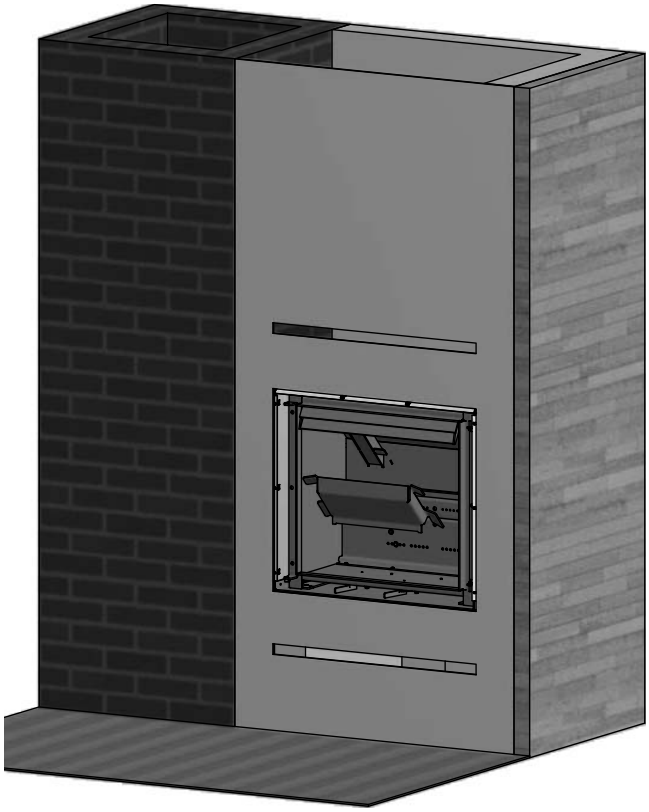


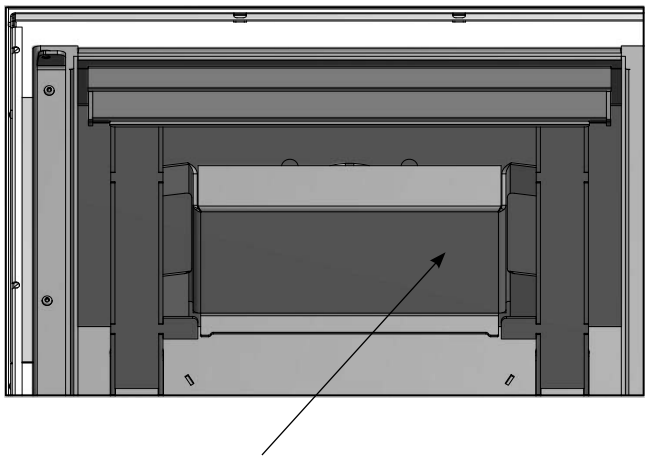


The bottom of the cassette supports the insert.

Combustion chamber

Place the upper baffle plate in the top of the stove. It is important that the plate is placed correctly, see below.





Upper baffle plate

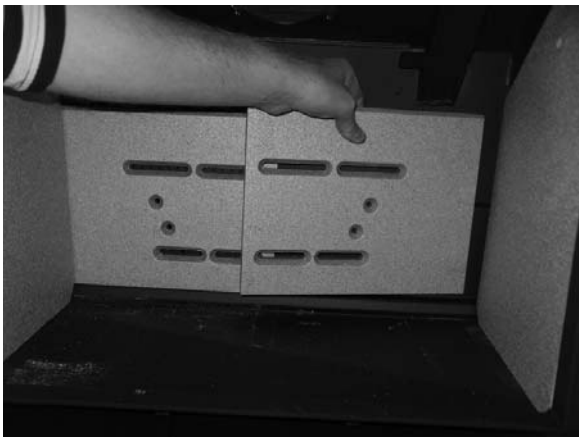
Note that the baffle plates are made of porous, ceramic material, and can break. Exercise care when working.

Mount the left burn chamber plate.

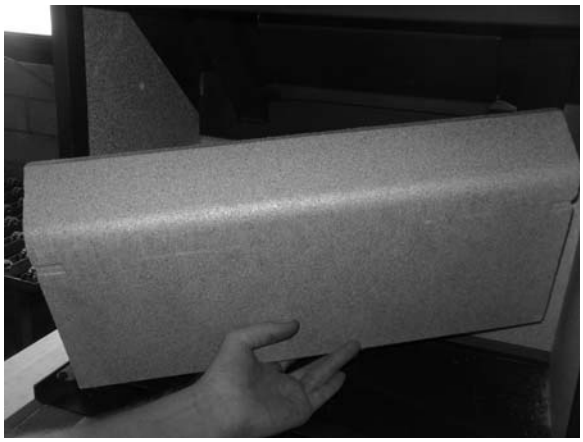
Mount the rear plates. The side plates keep the rear plates in place, so that these do not fall over.

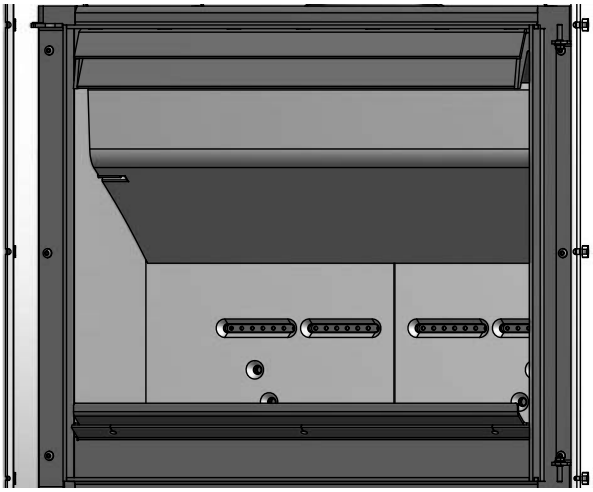
Mount the right burn chamber plate.

The rear burn chamber plates must be mounted so that the holes of the plates are placed precisely over the tertiary holes of the insert.



Mount the lower baffle plate. The baffle plate must be supported by the rear plates. Mount the pins and put the plate in place.





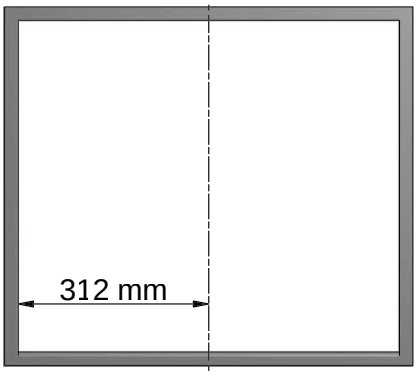
Place the log guard against the front of the insert.

Place the bottom stones with the inclined edge turning to the rear and downwards.

Indicator for regulation of air supply

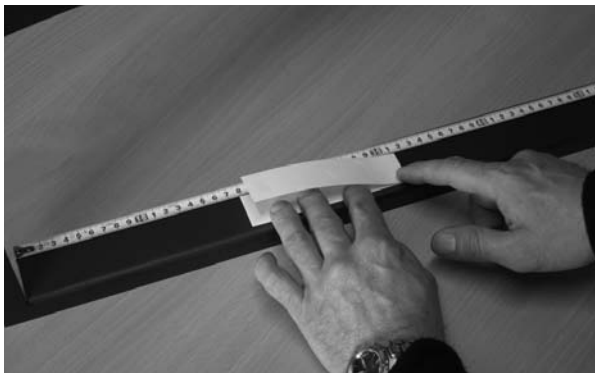
The indicator for regulation of air supply is delivered separately. The indicator can be mounted on the trim as shown below.

Place the centre of the indicator on the centre of the trim.

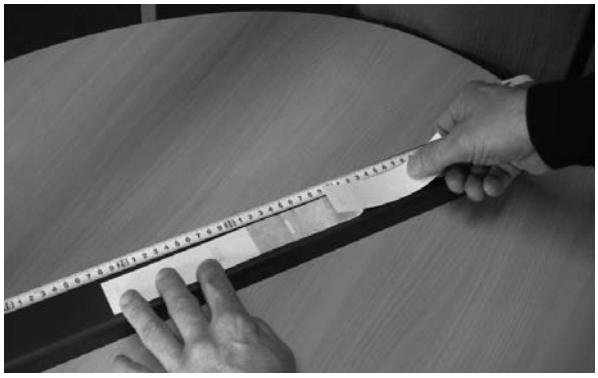


Fold the indicator on the middle and remove carefully the foil.

1



2



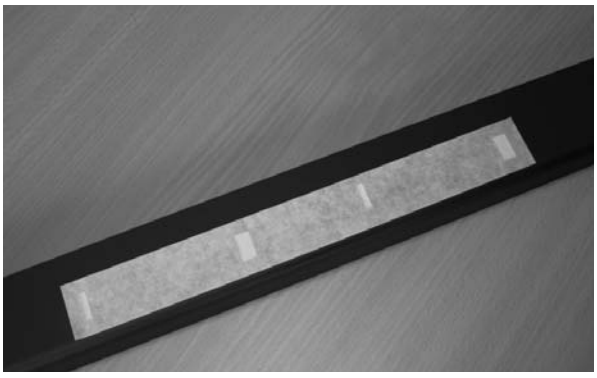
Repeat on the other side.

3

4

Stroke a finger over the stickers to ensure that they are fixed correctly.

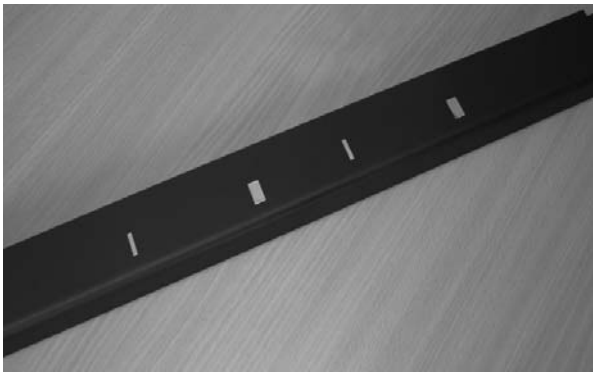
5



Remove carefully the tape.

6

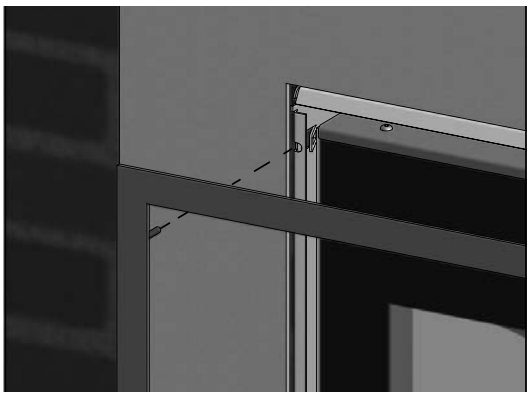
7

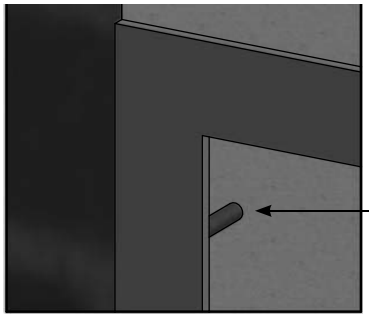


Mounting of the trim

We recommend that you do not mount the trim, until the insert has been approved by the chimney sweep, as he may demand to see the type plate which is situated on the top plate of the cassette (to dismount the top plate, see page 13).

Mount the guide pins of the trim into the locking devices of the cassette.





Fresh air intake

In a well-insulated house, the air used up by the burning process has to be replaced. This particularly applies to houses with mechanical ventilation. There are different ways of making sure that an air exchange takes place. The most important thing is to ensure that there is a supply of air to the room where the wood stove is located. The external wall vent must be located as close to the wood stove as possible, and you must be able to close it when you are not using the wood stove.

National and local building regulations must be followed with regard to the connection of fresh-air intake.

Closed combustion system

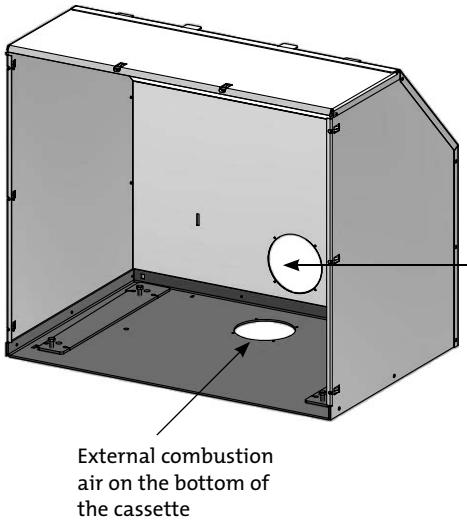
You should use the closed combustion system for the wood-burning stove if you live in a newly-built, airtight home. Outside air for combustion is connected through a ventilation pipe via the wall or floor.

It must not be possible to shut off the ventilation pipe with a valve

- Minimum Ø100 mm ventilation pipe, maximum length: 6 m with a maximum of 3 bends.

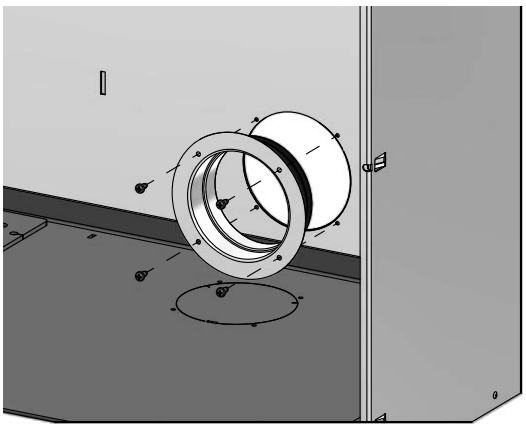
Mounting of external air supply

To dismount the cover plates for the Ø100 mm sleeve, use an ordinary screwdriver as shown below. Tilt the screwdriver and loosen the cover plates.



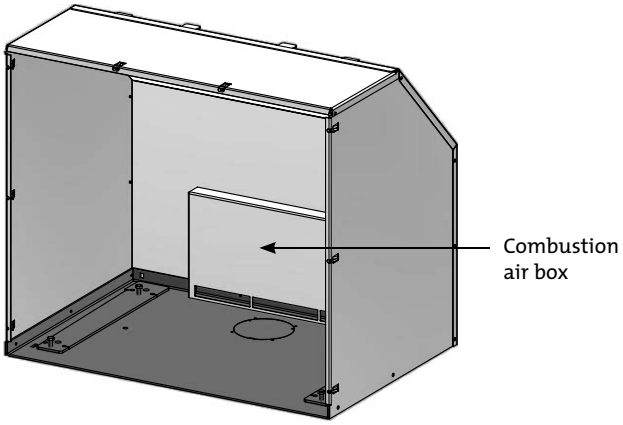
Mounting of external air supply on the rear of the cassette

Mount the Ø100 sleeve.



4 x self-tapping screws 4.2 x 6.5 mm

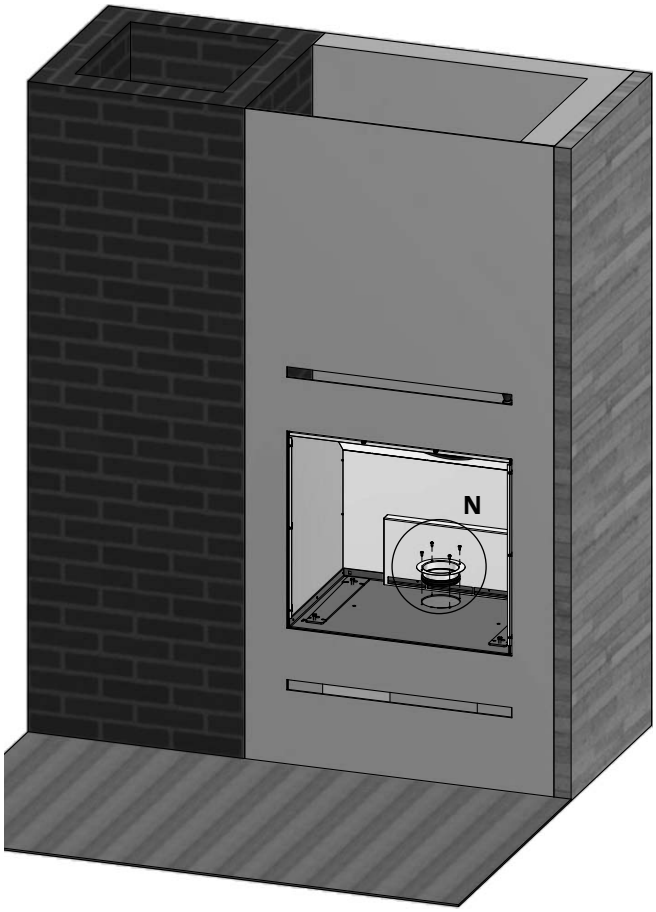
Hitch the combustion air box on the rear plate of the cassette. This box must always be mounted when connecting the insert with external air supply



Tilslutning af ekstern forbrændingsluft via bunden i kassetten

Hitch the combustion air box on the rear plate of the cassette. This box must always be mounted when connecting the insert with external air supply

Mount the Ø100 sleeve.



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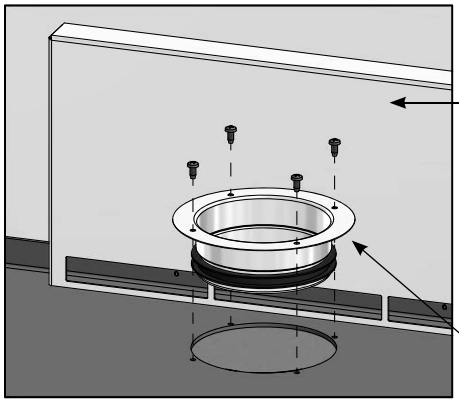
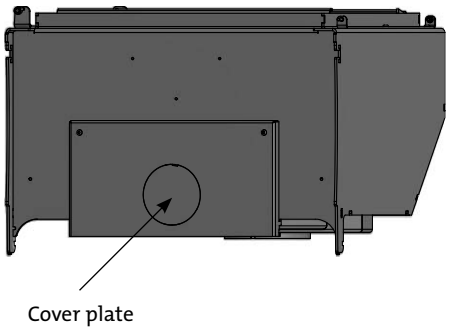


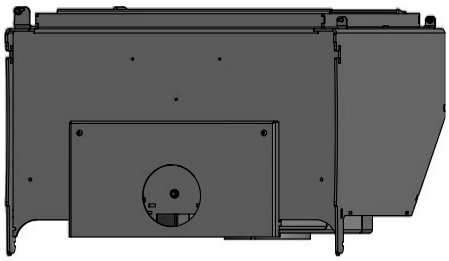
4 x self-tapping screws 4.2 x 6.5 mm

Mount 0.5 m gasket round the flange of the sleeve Ø 100 mm.

Turn the insert over and remove the cover plate at the bottom.

Mount the insert in the cassette (see page 13).

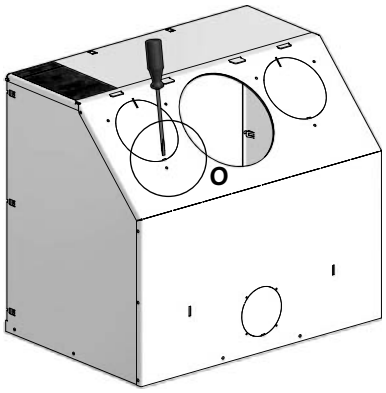




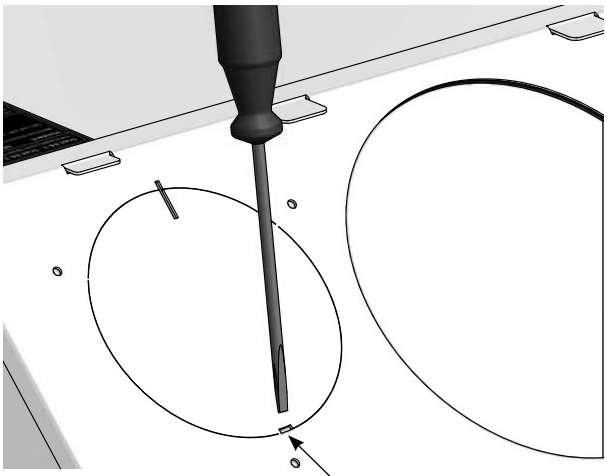
Fitting the convection connection pieces

Convection connection pieces Ø149 mm

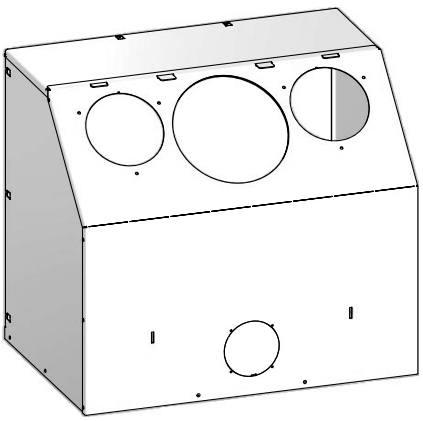
To dismount the cover plates for the convection adaptors, use an ordinary screwdriver as shown below. Tilt the screwdriver and loosen the cover plates.



O

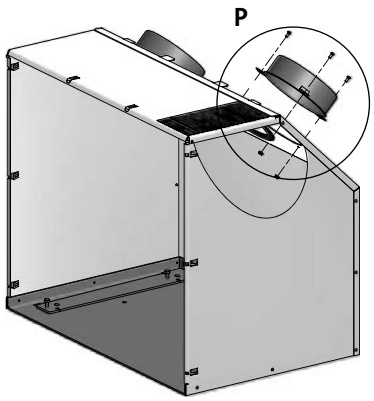


Cassette without cover plates

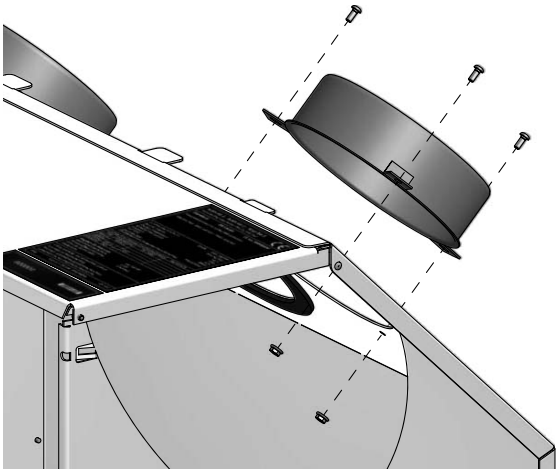


See page 11 for how to fit and tighten the cassette.

When the cassette has been tightened, fit the convection connection pieces. Fit these and tighten them through the hole for the flue connection piece.



P



6 x Allen screws M4x10

6 x Flange nuts M4

CB-technique (Clean Burning)

The wood-burning stove is equipped with CB technology. In order to ensure an optimal combustion of released gases under the incineration process, air will pass through a specially developed canal system. The heated air is led into the combustion chamber through the small holes at the rear of the burn chamber. This airflow is driven by the combustion rate and thus cannot be regulated.

Baffle plates

The baffle plates are located in the upper part of the combustion chamber. The plates hold back smoke, making sure it stays inside the combustion chamber for a longer time before escaping through the chimney. This reduces the smoke gas temperature as the gases have more time to dissipate heat to the wood-burning stove. The baffle plates must be removed for sweeping; see „Maintaining your wood-burning stove". Note that the baffle plates are made of porous, ceramic material, and can break. Exercise care when working. The baffle plates are subject to wear and tear, and are not covered by the warranty.

Primary air

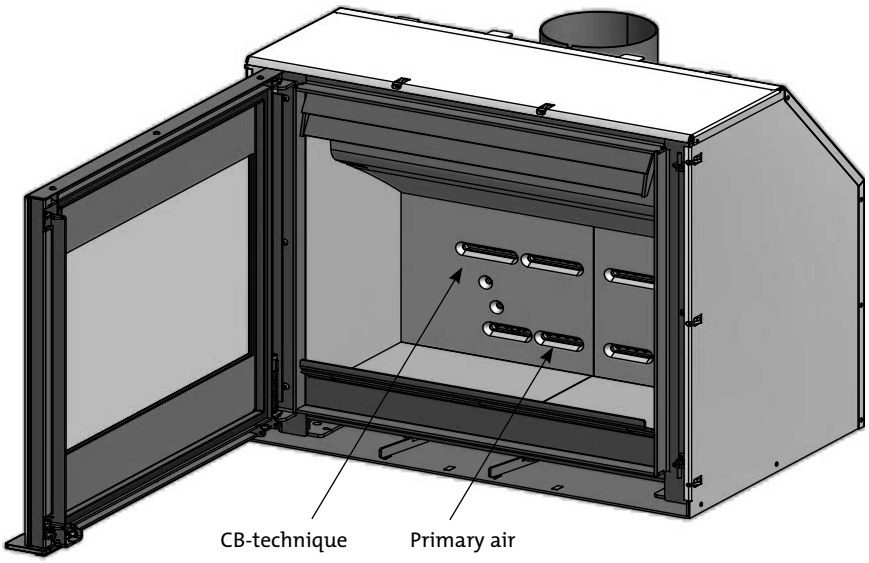
The primary air regulation mechanism is used for lighting the fire, or to boost the burning process when you put wood on. The primary air vent can be 0 - 50% open if you use hard wood fuel such as oak and beech. You can close the primary air vent if you use soft wood such as birch or pine for fuel.

Settings for normal load: 0 - 50%

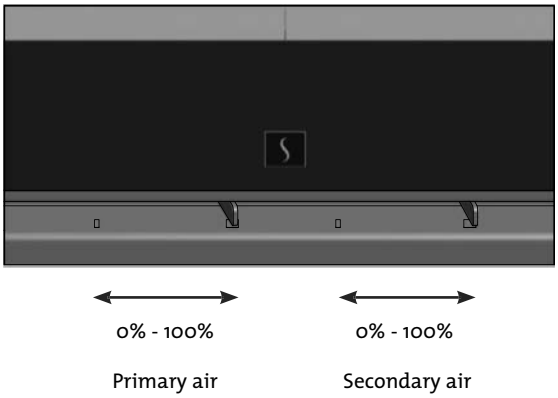
Secondary air

Secondary air is pre-heated and fed indirectly to the fire. At the same time, the secondary airflow cleans the glass pane to avoid soot build-up. If you over-restrict the secondary airflow, soot can build up on the glass pane. The secondary airflow determines the heat output from your wood stove.

Settings for normal load: 40 - 70%



Adjustment of air supply,
primary and secondary damper



Environmentally-Friendly Heating

Avoid restricting your wood-burning stove to an extent where no flames are visible during the degasifying period, as this leads to particularly inefficient heating. The gases released by the wood do not burn due to the low temperature in the combustion chamber. Part of the gas condenses in the wood-burning stove and flue system as soot, and this could lead to your chimney catching fire. The smoke that exits the chimney is bad for the environment and has an unpleasant smell.

Lighting

We recommend the use of fire starters, or similar products, which are available from your Scan dealer. Using fire starters helps to light the wood quicker, and keeps the burning process clean.
Never use liquid lighting fuels!e!

"Top down" optænding

4 pieces of wood approx. 25 cm long with a weight of approx. 0.6 – 0.8 kg per piece (images 1 – 2

20 - 30 thin sticks of about 20 cm with a total weight of approx. 1,0 - 1,2 kg (billede 3 - 4)

4 fire starters

Place logs, sticks and fire starters in the combustion chamber.

The primary and secondary air valves must be completely open during the entire lighting phase.

"Top down" lighting gives a more environmentally friendly start to your fire and helps to keep the glass area as clean as possible.

1.

2.

3.

4.

Place the fire starter between the upper sticks.

Continuous firing

It is important to reach as high a temperature as possible in the combustion chamber. This makes the most efficient use of the wood stove and fuel, and ensures a clean burning process. At the same time, this avoids soot build-up on the combustion chamber walls and glass. While the stove is lit, you should not see any smoke, but just air movement that indicates the burning process.

After completing the lighting phase, you should have a good layer of embers in the wood stove; you can then start stoking up the stove. Lay 2 pieces of wood, of about 1 kg weight with a length of about 25 - 40 cm onto the fire.

To achieve an optimal combustion, you should only fill in wood up to the upper holes in the rear plates.

Note! The wood must catch fire quickly; this is why we recommend setting the primary airflow to full power. Running the stove at too low a temperature and with too little primary air can lead to deflagration of the gases, and thus cause damage to the stove.

When stoking up with wood, always open the glass door carefully to avoid smoke escaping. Never stoke up with wood while the fire is still burning nicely.

Using your stove in the spring or autumn

In the transition period (spring/autumn), where there is less need for heating, we recommend to make a single „top down“ lighting, perhaps with one stoke up to ensure that the combustion chamber lining burns clean again.

Why you need a chimney

The chimney is the wood-burning stove's motor; it's performance decides how well your stove will work. The draft in the chimney creates a vacuum in the wood-burning stove. The vacuum draws the smoke out of the stove, and takes in air through the combustion air baffle to fuel the burning process. Combustion air is also used for the airwash system that keeps the window clear of soot.
The draft in the chimney is caused by the difference in temperatures inside and outside the chimney. The higher the temperature difference is, the better the draft in the chimney will be. It is thus important for the chimney to reach operating temperature before you adjust the damper to restrict combustion in the stove (a brickwork chimney will take longer to reach operating temperature than a steel chimney). It is very important to reach operating temperature as quickly as possible on days on which the draft in the chimney is poor due to unfavorable wind and weather conditions. Make sure the fuel ignites as quickly as possible (with visible flames). Chop the wood into particularly small pieces; use an extra fire lighter etc.
After longer periods of disuse, check the chimney flue for blockage.
You can connect several units to the same chimney. But make sure check with your chimney sweep to observe local regulations.
No matter how good your chimney is, it will not perform well if you do not use it correctly. On the other hand a poor chimney, may give you acceptable results if you use it correctly.

Using your stove in various weather conditions

Wind blowing on the chimney can have a great effect on how your stove reacts in various wind conditions; you may need to adjust the airflow to achieve good burning results. Fitting a damper in the flue pipe may also help as it will give you the ability to regulate the draught in changing wind conditions.
Fog can also have a great influence on how well a chimney draws; you may again need to adjust the airflow settings to achieve good burning results.

General Notes

Please note! Parts of the wood-burning stove, especially the outer surfaces, become hot during use. Please exercise due care.

Never empty ashes into a flammable container. Ashes can contain glowing embers long after you finish using your wood stove.

While the stove is not in use you can close the valves to avoid draught through the stove.

After longer breaks you should check the smoke outlet paths for blockages before lighting.

Chimney fires

In case of a chimney fire, keep the stove door, the ash container, and the valves on the stove closed. In case of emergency, call the fire service.

It is recommended that you get a chimney sweep to check the chimney before using the stove again.

Handling fuels

Selecting Wood/Fuel

You can use any type of wood as firewood, however, harder types, such as beech, ash, are generally better for heating as they burn more evenly and create less ash. Other wood types like maple, birch and spruce are excellent alternatives.

Handling

Firewood is best if you fell the tree, and saw and split the wood, before May 1st. Remember to cut the logs to match the size of your wood-burning stove's combustion chamber. We recommend a diameter of 6-10 cm. The length should be about 6 cm shorter than that of the combustion chamber to leave enough space for air to circulate. Firewood with a greater diameter needs splitting. Split wood dries faster.

Storing

You need to store the sawn and split firewood in a dry place for 1-2 years before burning. Wood dries faster if you stack it in an airy place. Before use, store the firewood for a few days at room temperature. Note that wood absorbs moisture during the autumn and winter seasons.

Moisture

To avoid environmental issues, and for optimum burning, wood has to be perfectly dry to be suitable for use as firewood. The max. residual moisture in the wood should not exceed 20%. A moisture content of 15-18% yields best results. As an easy way of checking if wood is dry, just knock two pieces of wood together. If the wood is moist, the sound will be dull.
If you use damp wood, most of the heat it produces will be used to evaporate the water. The temperature in the wood stove does not rise, and the room is not sufficiently heated. Of course, this is not economical, and it will cause soot build up on the glass pane, in the stove, and in the chimney. Burning moist wood also causes pollution.

Understanding units for measuring wood

Various units of measurement are used for wood. Before you buy wood, it makes sense to familiarise yourself with the terms. There are various brochures, in public libraries for example, that cover this topic.

Use of the following as fuel is illegal

Painted, pressure impregnated, or glued wood, driftwood from the sea. Never burn chipboard, plastics, or chemically treated paper. These materials are dangerous to humans, to the environment, your wood stove, and your chimney. To keep a long story short – make sure you burn only quality firewood.

Firewood fuel value

The fuel value is different for different types of wood. In other words, you need to use more wood of certain types to achieve the same heating performance. This Instruction Manual assumes that you will be using beech, which has a very high fuel value, and is also a wood that is easy to procure. If you use oak or beech wood fuel, note that these wood types have a greater fuel value than, say, birch. Make sure you use less fuel to avoid damage to the wood-burning stove.

Wood types	Kg Dry wood/m^3	Compared to beech
Hornbeam	640	110%
Beech/Oak	580	100%
Ash	570	98%
Maple	540	93%
Birch	510	88%
Pine	480	83%
Fir	390	67%
Poplar	380	65%

Maintaining your wood-burning stove

Apart from regular chimney sweeping, your wood-burning stove does not require any regular maintenance. However, we recommend servicing at least once every two years

Use only original replacement parts for maintenance and repairs of your stove.

Note! Make sure the wood-burning stove is cold before starting maintenance or repair work.

Coated surfaces

Clean your wood-burning stove by dusting with a dry, lint-free cloth. If the topcoat is damaged, you can purchase a repair spray from your authorised Scan dealer. As slight differences in colour are possible, spray a larger area to achieve a natural transition for best results. For best results, apply repair spray when the wood-burning stove is hand-hot.

Cleaning the glass

Our wood-burning stoves are designed to prevent serious soot build up on the glass. The best way to achieve this is to make sure you have a sufficient combustion air supply. It is also important to use dry wood, and have a correctly dimensioned chimney.

Even if you follow all of our instructions, a slight film of soot can build up on the glass. You can easily remove this build up by cleaning with a dry cloth and glass cleaner. Your authorised Scan dealer stocks a special glass cleaner for this purpose.

Combustion chamber lining

Slight cracks can appear in the combustion chamber lining due to moisture, or to the heating/cooling process. These cracks have no influence on the heating performance or lifetime of your stove. However, if the lining starts to crumble, you must replace it. The combustion chamber lining is not covered by the warranty.

Gaskets

All wood-burning stoves have gaskets made of ceramic material fitted to the stove, the doors, and/or the glass. These gaskets are subject to wear and tear, and must be replaced when necessary.

Chimney sweeping and cleaning your wood-burning stove

Follow national and local chimney sweeping regulations. We recommend having the wood-burning stove cleaned regularly by the chimney sweep.
Before starting to clean your wood-burning stove, and sweep the flue pipe, we recommend first removing the baffle plates.

Checking the stove

Scan A/S recommends that you check your stove thoroughly after sweeping/cleaning. Check all visible surfaces for cracks. Check that all joints are tight and that the seals sit correctly. Worn or deformed seals should be replaced.

Servicing

- We recommend that the stove should have a comprehensive servicing at least once every two years. Servicing should include the following:
- Adjust handles and door
- Lubricate hinges using copper grease
- Check gaskets. Replace any that are broken or weak.
- Check combustion chamber door and riddling grate
- Check combustion chamber lining and baffle plates.

  The stove must be serviced by a qualified fitter. Use only orignal spare parts.

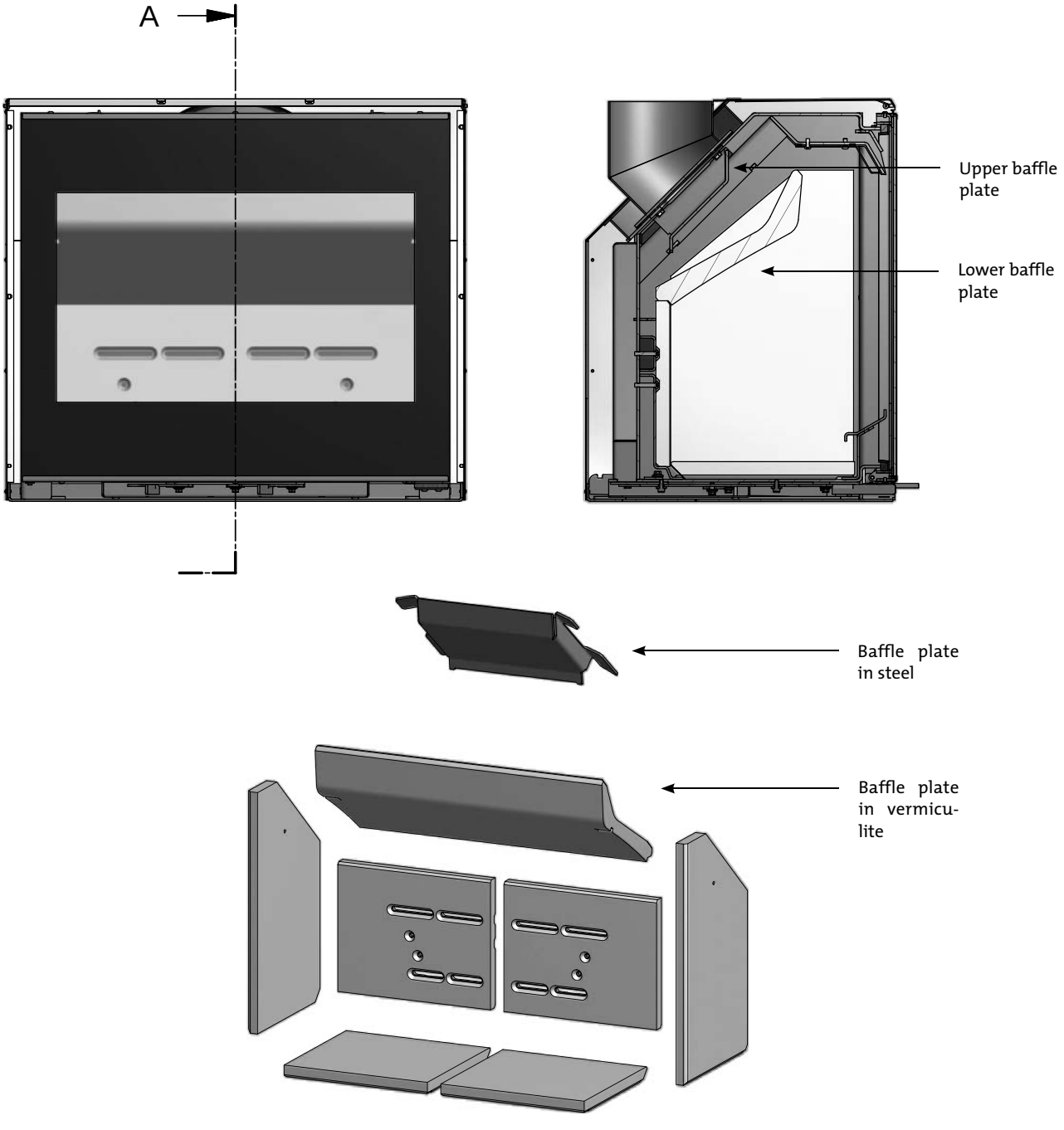
Service

Baffle plates and combustion chamber liningg

Be very careful when removing the baffle plates from the stove.

Lift the burn chamber side plates free from the bottom stones and take them out. Please note that the sides support the rear plates and that these may fall over, when the sides are taken out.

Take out the rear plates.



Smoke escaping

- Damp wood
- Chimney not drawing properly
- Chimney is not properly dimensioned for the stove
- Check if the smoke gas pipe/chimney are blocked
- Is the chimney the right height for its surroundings?
- At rear outlet, check that the flue pipe does not obstruct the chimney draught
- Vacuum in room
- The door is opened before the embers have burned down sufficiently

Wood burning too quickly

- The air valves are set incorrectly
- The baffle plates is incorrectly mounted or missing
- Inferior firewood (waste wood, pallets etc.)
- Chimney too large

Soot build-up on glass

- Incorrect secondary airflow setting
- Excessive primary air
- Damp wood
- Wood pieces too large on lighting
- Inferior firewood (waste wood, pallets etc.)
- Chimney not drawing sufficiently
- Vacuum in room

Excessive soot build-up in chimney

- Poor burning (more air required)
- Damp wood

The surface of the stove is turning grey

- Overheating (see instructions for heating)

Poor heating performance of stove

- Damp wood
- Not enough wood
- Inferior wood quality with low fuel value
- Baffle plates are not fitted correctly

Odour coming from stove

- The lacquer on the stove hardens when you use the stove for the first time; this can cause an odour. Open a window or a door for ventilation, and make sure the stove is heated up sufficiently to avoid odours later.
- When heating up and cooling down, the stove may make some clicking noises. These are due to the huge temperature differences to which the material is exposed and do not indicate any product defects.

Warranty

All wood-fired Scan products are made of high-quality materials and subject to strict quality controls before leaving the factory. We give a warranty of 5 years on manufacturing errors or defects.

You must quote your stove's product registration number when you contact us or your authorised Scan dealer with a warranty claim.

The warranty covers all parts which in the opinion of Scan A/S require repair or replacement due to manufacturing or construction error

The warranty applies to the original purchaser of the product only, and is not transferable (except on prior sale).

The warranty covers only damage caused by manufacturing or construction errors.

The following parts are not covered by the warranty

- Wear and tear parts, such as the combustion chamber liners, baffle plates, riddling grate, glass, tiles, and seals (except for defects which were present on delivery).
- Defects caused by external chemical and physical influences during transportation, storage and assembly, or at a later time.
- Soot build-up caused by poor chimney draught, damp wood, or improper use.
- Costs of additional heating in connection with a repair.
- Transport costs.
- Costs for setting up, removing the wood stove.

This warranty is void

- In case of incorrect installation (the installer is responsible for observing and complying with legal requirements and local bylaws, along with this Assembly- and Instructionsmanual for the wood-burning stove and accessories).
- In case of improper use, and/or use of prohibited fuels, non-original spares (see this Assembly- and instructions manual).
- If the product registration number of the stove has been removed or damaged.
- In case of repairs that do not comply with our instructions or instructions by an authorised Scan dealer.
- In case of any manipulation of the original state of this Scan product or its accessories.
- This warranty is only valid in the country to which this Scan product was originally supplied.

Always use original replacement parts, or parts recommended by the manufacturer.

Version::
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Scan A/S - DK-5492 Vissenbjerg