

# **Bodart & Gonay**

## **Infire Easy**

**Infire Easy 670**

**Infire Easy 740**

**Infire Easy 810**

**Infire Easy 950**

### **Technical documentation**

- Installation
- Use
- Maintenance

Compulsory – Stick the barcode here

The appliance may not be put into operation until the specified verifications have been carried out. The installer also has the obligation to explain the user the operation of the appliance as well as to give him this manual.

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Dear Customer,

We would like to congratulate you on the purchase of your Bodart & Gonay stove.

We are pleased to see that you have chosen a quality product entirely designed and produced by our company, using the techniques of most recent production.

In order to make the best use of your new appliance, we strongly advise you to read carefully and to keep this manual in a safe place.

Be sure to keep your proof of purchase as it will be used to determine the warranty period.

We wish you lots of pleasure and warmth around your Bodart & Gonay stove.

The Customer Service Department

*New Bodart & Gonay*

*Rue des Meuneries, 11 • 4650 HERVE*

[www.bgfires.com](http://www.bgfires.com)

#### Note

Your supplier is the specialist chosen by Bodart & Gonay to represent them in your area. For your safety and satisfaction, we advise you to entrust them with the realisation of your installation.

All local and national regulations as well as European standards have to be observed when installing and using the appliance.

However, if you wish to carry out this work yourself, in order to prevent you from any surprise, allow us to recommend you to:

- refer you to the terms of our warranty agreement,
- take advice from your supplier.

(!) Regarding the installation: as it is impossible to address all of the particularities that may be inherent in each case, we will focus on the most important points.

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## **1. Installation**

These appliances are manufactured in compliance with European standards.

For the installation of these stoves, the standards in force at the local and European levels also have to be complied with.

Public administrations or your retailer will be able to provide you with information about the rules to follow. Do not hesitate to contact them.

(!) Only use parts and components approved by Bodart & Gonay, otherwise the manufacturer's warranty on this stove will be lost! Any modification to the appliance is also prohibited without the prior consent of Bodart & Gonay.

The following prescriptions and recommendations are not exhaustive. Only a professional can ensure a reliable, safe and durable installation.

(!) In order to get the most out of your appliance, we recommend that you call in a professional for its installation and maintenance.

To work properly, this appliance needs air:

- For wood combustion (combustion air);
- To heat the home (convection air);
- To prevent overheating of the appliance and cladding (decompression air).

To allow air to circulate properly and perform its function, air inlets and outlets must be of sufficient size and placed in the right places.

### **1.1. Combustion air.**

In a wood-burning stove, combustion requires a certain amount of air. This unit is designed to draw combustion air from outside the building [airtight installation] or from inside.

Where possible, we recommend connection of the air intake to the outside of the home, in accordance with the instructions below.

#### **Outside air intake (tight)**

When the door is closed, the stove is airtight. When in operation, it does not consume air from the room, but from outside the home through a duct between the outside and one of the two air inlets of the appliance.

These two air inlets are plugged on delivery. Only one of them must be tightly connected to the outside air duct.

This connection is made using a 125-mm diameter flue collar supplied with the appliance, which must be fixed to the appliance using the 4 M6 screws (10mm socket) used to fix the plug.

The air supply duct, connected to the collar, must have the following characteristics:

- 125-mm diameter
- Maximum length of 10 m, counting 1m per bend at 90° (e.g. max. 6m and 4 bends).

It is recommended to use a smooth pipe inside, and to avoid the use of flexible spiral ducts.

The duct can be made of PVC or metal.

If a PVC duct is used, direct contact between PVC and heating element must be avoided.

It is preferable to insulate the outside air duct in all areas of the heated volume of the dwelling to avoid condensation on the outer surfaces of the duct.

On the outside, the duct ends in an air intake grate with the following characteristics:

- Grate preventing the duct from being squeezed and which can be cleaned;
- located at min 50cm from the ground (excluding snow);
- Net clear cross-section of min 120 cm<sup>2</sup>.

If the grate has 60% clear cross-section, the grate must therefore measure 200cm<sup>2</sup> (e.g. 10cm by 20cm).

[Caution] Avoid taking air in a low-pressure area!

### **Inside air intake**

In this case, the stove in operation consumes the air in the room.

For the appliance to take in air from the room, both plugs must be left on the rear air inlets, and the closing plate of the air box must be removed.

To remove this plate, first make sure that the motor of the air box is in its closed position. To do so, switch off the power supply for 20 seconds, and then switch on the power supply again. When starting, the engine is switched to the closed position (towards you).

Then open the ash pan, remove the two M5 fastening screws (8mm socket), and remove the plate by pivoting the lower part towards you.

This plate, once removed, allows the air from the room to enter the device.

Air box closed – Air box opening – Air box opened

This air, which will be consumed and evacuated through the chimney, must be able to enter the room where the appliance is installed. It is therefore necessary to ensure that there is sufficient air supply through a door, window, or an opening created on purpose.

The air inlet must have a minimum cross-section of 120cm<sup>2</sup> (corresponding to a diameter of 125mm). This air must be able to flow freely between the outside and the entrance of the appliance.

In the following cases:

- Construction with proper tightness (new construction),
- Presence of mechanical ventilation (type C or D),
- Presence of an exhaust hood,

a specific air inlet must be provided, or even preferably an external air intake connection (previous case)

## **1.2. Convection air.**

The convection air is the air drawn from the room and heated by the stove, through contact with the outside of the heating element.

### Convection air inlet

Through the filter at the bottom of the door. To ensure sufficient airflow, the filter must be cleaned regularly.

### Hot air outlet

- In front through the gap above the door;
- Through the hot air ducts if installed.

### Hot air ducts

The presence of hot air ducts is not essential, but it allows better distributing the heat to an adjacent room.

They must be connected to the warm air outlets using the flue collars included, and transfer the hot air outside the cladding. Hot air can reach over 200°C. Use suitable materials (e.g. aluminium, galvanised steel, stainless steel). Insulate combustible materials on the ceiling and on the walls around the hot air outlets.

Take care to limit the pressure drop of these warm air pipes by limiting the number of elbows and respecting the passage sections.

The hot air outlets must always be located above the level of the stove. The more difference in height between the stove and the outlet, the greater the flow rate.

In case of hot air outlets feeding into another room, provide passages for ductwork and air return. As illustrated beside, the convection air circuit cannot be broken under any circumstances.

The supply of these outputs is limited to a maximum of 1 kW per output.

Note: Hot air ducts cannot be connected directly to a double flow ventilation system. The temperature of the air is very high and could damage the exchanger.

### **1.3. Decompression air.**

Decompression air is the air that circulates between the appliance and the casing. When the appliance is installed in a casing designed to withstand high temperatures and made exclusively of fire-resistant materials, decompression is not necessary. In other cases, it is essential to cool the casing down through natural air circulation, i.e. decompression air.

In order to guarantee this air circulation, it is necessary to supply:

- An air inlet at the bottom of the cladding of 200 cm<sup>2</sup> effective;
- An outlet with an equivalent cross-section above, ideally located 20 to 30 cm below ceiling level;
- A 5 cm free space around the stove.

### **1.4. Chimney flue.**

Prescriptions

The chimney flue must be built following best practice. In addition, to ensure the appliance works properly, the following rules must be followed.

The minimum height is 4m (distance between connection and outlet).

The flue must not have more than 2 elbows (changes of direction). The offset angles (compared to vertical) must be a maximum of 45°.

The cross-section of the flue must be greater than or equal to the cross-section of the stove outlet.

In case of the Infire 740 Easy, a reduction of 20% of the nominal diameter is allowed for a vertical configuration of minimum 6 meters (while keeping the original section over the longest possible length).

The chimney flue must be protected from cold and humidity. It is recommended to insulate the flue (or choose an insulated flue) with a high temperature resistant material to prevent the fumes from cooling down too quickly and thus causing condensation.

The flue must make annual maintenance possible (soot removal).

The entire length of the flue pipe, from the stove to the outside, must:

- be tight,
- be clean and well-maintained (soot-removal),
- be stable and properly fixed
- be of a section compatible with the smoke outlet diameter of the stove.

- allow the drainage of condensates
- allow residues to drain into the firebox when sweeping.

Connect only one appliance per flue.

The chimney outlet (stump) must be located outside wind influence zones and outside the depression zone of the building. It must also be fitted with a cap to prevent rainwater from draining into the stove.

If these requirements cannot be guaranteed the flue must be lined, renovated or a new chimney must be installed.

(!) Failure to comply with these recommendations may lead to various consequences (difficult lighting, backflow, too little or too much draught, damage to the appliance or chimney flue, risk of fire, etc.). Do not hesitate to ask a professional for advice.

#### "Efficiency" ducts (Poujoulat triple skin)

The Infire Easy stoves are compatible with the "Efficiency" ducts from the Poujoulat manufacturer. The "Efficiency" duct must be a minimum of 4m, and a maximum of 8m high. Refer to the recommendation sheet from Poujoulat.

#### Connection to the chimney flue

The stove is equipped with an outlet flue collar to connect a 180mm duct.

The connection to the chimney flue must be tight.

For connection to a flexible duct, use the stainless steel flue collar supplied. Securely fix the flexible duct to the stainless steel flue collar, and fix the stainless steel flue collar to the heater with the two M5 screws (8mm socket) present on the heating element.

### **1.5. Electrical connection.**

As the stove is equipped with electronic ventilation and combustion control, an electrical source (220 VAC 50Hz) must be available nearby.

See chapter "Easy System".

### **1.6. Finishing frame.**

There are 3 types of standard frameworks available:

- 4mm frame (see picture on the left);
- 30mm 4-sided frame (see image on the right);
- 30mm 3-sided frame.

To fit or remove the frame, first remove the door and the side covers.

To remove the door, open it 90° and lift it 3cm.

The side covers are held in place by pressure on the heating element with 2 springs. To remove these, simply move them towards you.

The frame is fixed to the upper and lower body parts with 4 M6 fixing nuts (10mm spanner). Adjustment is possible (+-12mm) in order to be able to align the frame on the cladding.

### **1.7. Inner elements.**

All the inner parts are removable for replacement, and to give access to the technical elements located in the appliance (baffle, flap ...). These parts are made either of stainless steel or vermiculite (Skamolex). These different parts must be disassembled in a specific order, following the instructions below.

(!) Vermiculite parts are fragile (especially in the presence of moisture). To avoid any damage, handle them with care.

#### Baffles

This stove is equipped with baffles that promote heat exchange with the heating element and with the convection air, offering maximum efficiency.

The lower Skamolex baffle is simply fitted. To remove it, lift it 1cm and move it towards you. Once this baffle has been removed, this gives you access to two other baffles, called "guillotine baffles".

These allow you to change the cross-section of the flue gas passage so that you can adapt (adjust) the appliance to the chimney draught. These two baffles must be set identically on the left and right sides.

To modify the setting, unscrew the two M5 screws (8mm socket), position the baffle in one of the 6 lugs then retighten the screws. When the baffle plate is in the lower position, it reduces the flow cross-section and limits the smoke flow. These guillotine baffles will therefore be placed in low position in case of a high draft chimney (high chimney). And conversely, the guillotine baffles will be raised when the chimney draught is low.

#### **Floor**

In order to dismantle the removable parts of the combustion chamber, first remove the stove floor:

- remove the combustion grate (using the convection air key, for example);
- remove the two floor bricks;
- remove the insulation plates: beware, they are fragile.

Now you can access the fixing screws of the front and rear air distributors.

### **Blockholder set**

The blockholder set is composed of the front air distributor, the log guard, the door deflector and the vermiculite (with BG logo).

To take it apart, remove the 4 M5 fastening screws (8mm socket) located under the floor on the heating element. Then remove the blockholder set, taking care not to damage the vermiculite on the sides.

### **Sides**

To remove the vermiculite from the sides, after having removed the vermiculite baffle, the floor and the front fence, start removing the front vermiculite (towards you). Lift these vermiculites from below with your index finger and tilt them inwards.

Then remove the other 2 pieces of vermiculite by moving the top of the brick towards you and tilting it inwards.

### **Back**

The vermiculite bricks at the back are held in place by a clamping spring on the left. First remove this spring leaf. Then, to remove the bricks from the back, raise the bricks 5mm, tilt the bottom of the bricks towards you, and lower the bricks to release them.

Finally remove the metal wedge on the right.

### **Rear air distributor**

Once the back bricks have been removed, you can remove the rear air distributor by unscrewing the 4 M5 screws (8mm socket). Then lift the rear air distributor to remove it (use a screwdriver to lift it up if necessary).

### **Reassembling**

For reassembly, repeat the same operations in the reverse order.

## **1.8. Installation and connections.**

(!) At this stage, the paint has not been baked yet. It is therefore fragile. Consequently, the appliance must be handled with the utmost care.

Check the strength, stability and load-bearing capacity of the structure where the appliance is installed. Check the various minimum installation dimensions. Protect combustible materials near the stove with 50mm of fire resistant thermal insulation.

Once the installation has been prepared in accordance with the above regulations, proceed with the installation of the appliance.

1. On delivery, the appliance is secured on a pallet with 4 screws. Unscrew them and fold the legs against the stove body. Remove the door, the side covers and the finishing frame to facilitate the installation of the appliance and the cladding (see previous chapter).
2. Prepare the combustion air intake :

For an **outdoor air intake** installation, fix the flue collar:

- Either on the underside of the appliance: cut out the pre-cut part, remove the bolts and place the flue collar.

- Either at the rear of the appliance: unscrew and remove the body cap (M4 screw, 7mm socket), then remove the plug from the air intake (M6 screw, 10mm socket), and attach the flue collar with these 4 screws.

For **indoor air intake** use :

- Remove the cover plate from the air box. See chapter "Indoor air intake" above.

3. Prepare the hot air ducts. When the appliance is delivered, the hot air vents are closed. Unscrew the control flap(s) by removing the M4 screws (7mm socket), then fix the hot air collars. The opening and closing of the additional hot air outlets are made directly through the insert using the supplied wrench.
4. Prepare the connection of the appliance to the chimney flue.
5. Insert and position the stove in the niche at the right height and level (left/right and front/rear), taking into account that the front panel and the glass pane are in the same plane.
6. Connect the combustion air intake. If you do not use the outside air intake, please read the installation recommendations at the chapter "Combustion air".
7. Connect any hot air ducts to the hot air flue collars.
8. Make the connection between the stove and the chimney following best practice and in compliance with local regulations.
9. Connect the appliance to the electrical supply (see chapter "Easy System").

10. Reinstall the frame, the side covers and the door.

### **1.9. Cladding.**

The cladding is the structure used to support and cover the stove. Its design and its construction must comply with best practice.

Combustible materials shall not be used in the immediate vicinity of the stove, hot air outlets and chimney flue. It must be noted that, when opening the door, hot embers can be thrown out.

The safety distance to be provided for the stove cladding depends on the combustibility level of the material used (see standard NF DTU 24.1 and 24.2). If it is below the minimum safety distances, it shall be protected with insulating materials.

Use non-combustible materials and high-temperature insulation, such as certain types of rock wool. In any case, these materials must not come into contact with the convection air. Do not use glass wool.

#### **Cladding without decompression air**

If the unit is installed in a non-ventilated enclosure, make sure that all materials in the vicinity of the unit are non-combustible and fire-resistant.

Should this not be the case, the appliance shall be completely insulated (on all 5 sides) with 50mm of fire resistant insulation.

Note that in case of a non-ventilated cladding, the technical elements of the stove (electronics, motors ...) will be subjected to higher temperatures.

#### **Ventilated cladding (with decompression air)**

This type of cladding is preferable since it allows limiting the temperature of the technical elements, and thus increasing their lifespan.

To ensure a proper circulation of decompression air, it is advisable to leave a free space of minimum 5 cm around the stove (2 sides and bottom), and 15cm above the stove.

The bottom of the stove can either be placed on a 5cm thick fire-resistant insulating material, or on a partially ventilated, fire resistant structure. The structure supporting the stove must be flat, levelled, and upright with the sides of the heating element.

1. Cladding
2. Insulating material
3. Air gap
4. Stove

The free space above the stove must allow decompression air from the back and sides to flow freely to the decompression air outlets.

(!) Do not forget the minimum cross-sections of the decompression air flows.

Once the cladding has been completed, replace all the internal parts of the appliance, the frame, the side covers and the door.

### **1.10. Easy system.**

This stove is equipped with the "Easy" system, which ensures control of ventilation and combustion, with the aim of making the appliance easier to use, increasing its performance (efficiency) and reducing its emissions.

This system, patented by Bodart & Gonay, represents a major innovation in the field of wood heating appliances.

#### **Description of the elements**

The system is composed of the following elements:

- A control panel integrated into the removable wicket door;
- The main electronic board;
- Two fans;
- A motor unit to control the air flap;
- A mobile air distribution flap;
- A temperature sensor (thermocouple type);
- 3 cables;
- An external 24VDC power supply.

#### **Control panel**

The control panel enables the user to set up the appliance. It also allows the technician to carry out functional tests of the various components of the system.

It consists of two sets:

- On the left, the ventilation control;
- On the right, the fire regulation.

The various possible settings are explained in the chapter "Operation: Easy System".

At the back of the control panel, a block of 4 switches (DIP switch) allows configuring the Easy system according to the type of device. See below.

#### **Main electronic board**

This board, located on the right side of the fireplace, is equipped with two buttons and connectors:

- Door switch;

- Led-button for error display and reset;
- Air box motor connector;
- Fan connectors;
- 24VDC connector (external power supply);
- Control panel connector;
- Thermocouple connector (temperature sensor).

The main board collects the information given by the control panel, the door switch and the thermocouple, and controls the fans and the motor unit of the air box. The main board is also equipped with a PLC communication system that allows communicating information to optional extension boards via the 24VDC power supply cable.

### **Fans**

Two fans blow out air between the heating element and the case to improve heat recovery. This increases heat diffusion and distribution in the room.

The right-hand fan is connected directly to the main board. The left-hand fan is connected by means of a cable running through a metal groove underneath the appliance, between the left side and the main board.

The main electronic board allows the user to automatically vary the fan speed and to check their operating condition.

### **Engine unit**

It consists of a stepper motor, a motor nut, two compression springs and an electromagnet. It enables the air valve of the air box to move. This movement allows the air passages of different channels to be modified, carrying the combustion air to various places in the combustion chamber:

- Air under the grate;
- Primary air (front and rear distributors);
- Secondary air (post-combustion);
- Smoke extraction air (window cleaning).

A safety system, integrated to the Easy system, allows the complete closure of the primary air in case of power failure. When the system is no longer powered, the fans no longer operate and the appliance is no longer cooled efficiently. By shutting off the primary air inlets (grate and distributors), this safety system reduces the power of the appliance to limit the risk of overheating. In this case however, the user can continue to use the appliance (supplied exclusively with secondary air) at reduced power.

### **Mobile air distribution flap**

This unit consists of the two shafts and the air distribution flap, fixed together by means of two spring leaves. This assembly is operated either by the motor or by the safety system.

The flap has different openings which, depending on its position, may coincide or not with openings on the heating element, allowing air passages to be opened or closed in different ducts.

The flap is held on the heating element by spring leaves. The flap slides on the heating element. A special coating is applied to the flap. It allows preventing corrosion and limiting friction between these two parts.

(!) Never apply grease or other lubricants between the flap and the heating element! Mixed with dust and ashes, these lubricants will have a negative effect on the sliding of the flap.

### **Temperature sensor**

A thermocouple type temperature sensor is bolted above the right side of the heating element. It allows the main board to monitor the evolution of the temperature of the flue gases to manage the air distribution flap.

This sensor appears in the form of a washer. It is bolted with an M6 screw (10mm spanner).

This sensor has a very long life span. However, should it be replaced, proceed as follows:

- remove the door, side covers and frame;
- Unscrew the sensor with a 10mm open-end ratchet spanner;
- replace the probe, and reassemble the parts.

### **External 24VDC power supply**

The 24V power supply unit provides the main electronic board with the necessary voltage and current. Always place this power supply so that it remains accessible. The power supply can also be placed in a block, but must remain accessible for possible replacement.

(!) Never install the power supply unit in a place that is too hot, or against the appliance (max. 50°C).

Connect a 220VAC power supply to the Wago connections supplied with the unit.

This power supply must be permanent. The standby consumption of the system is 0.4W.

### **Access to the elements**

To access the elements, remove the wicket door (control panel) by pulling the lock to the right. Then move the door 1 cm to the left to take it off its axis. Next, disconnect the cable from the control panel.

To remove the fans:

- First unplug the connectors from the fan by pressing the clip;
- remove the 2 or 3 M5 screws using an 8mm socket; be careful not to drop the screws and not to damage the fan blades.

To take off the electronic board:

- remove the right side cover;
- remove the right fan;
- Unscrew the M5 screw (8mm socket) holding the board, located above the door switch.

Then pull the board 20cm towards you to access the connectors. The cables are attached to the card holder with cable ties.

### **Connections**

The various cables have to be connected to the main board.

From top to bottom:

- The cable of the air box motor unit;
- The left fan cable;
- The 24VDC power supply cable;
- The control panel cable;
- The temperature sensor (thermocouple).

In order to avoid damaging the connectors while handling the board, these cables are attached to the board support with cable ties.

The right fan is connected directly to the main board, under the led button.

The power supply can be moved to the left side or to the right side. The right fan is connected directly to the main board, under the led button.

The power supply can be moved to the left side or to the right side. To do this, loosen the power cable and bring it in through the left side of the appliance. Use the steel cable duct to route the cable to the left side or right side of the appliance.

When connecting the 24V power supply cable to the main board, please make sure to leave at least 20cm of free cable (slack) inside the appliance to be able to dismantle the card and remove it effortlessly.

It is advisable to attach the power cable to the body side using cable ties.

### **Adjustment**

The door switch integrated to the main board allows managing ventilation and fire. Its role is therefore essential for the correct operation of the appliance.

This door switch is operated by a metal bracket bolted to the side of the door. This bracket must be adjusted precisely. The push button must be switched when the door is closed, and not before.

(!) If the bracket is placed too far forward, it may damage the door switch and the electronic board.

### **Setting**

The electronic board of the control panel has a 4-switch box (DIP switch) which allows setting up the board for the device in which it is installed.

**For the Infire Easy range**, here are the possible configurations:

- Infire Easy 670 & 740: "0000", all switches in lower position;
- Infire Easy 810: "1000", switch 1 up, all others in lower position;
- Infire Easy 950: "0100", switch 2 up, all others in lower position;

The configuration is set up in-factory. However, should this configuration be modified:

- Modify the configuration;
- Check that the control panel is properly connected to the main board;
- Restart the main board.

There are two ways to restart the board:

- Turn off the power supply for 20 seconds and then turn it on again;
- Reset the board (see next chapter).

### **Reset of the main board**

A long 5-second press on the led-button will restart the electronic board.

### **Troubleshooting**

The main electronic board constantly monitors the status of the various components of the appliance. When a malfunction is detected, the led-button of the main board lights up red and, depending on the type of malfunction detected, red LEDs light up on the control panel.

### **Fan control**

If the fan(s) do(es) not work as expected, the ventilation LED will turn red. Here are the different faults detected:

- Clogging of a fan --> clean the blades;
- Mechanical problem: bearing, object stuck in the fan;
- Electrical power supply problem;
- Problem with the cables (or connectors) between the board and the fan(s).

### **Test mode**

The Easy system includes a test mode that allows verification of the ventilation and fire management system. To activate the test mode, pull the control panel slightly towards you, and press the red button on the right side of the control panel for 5 seconds.

Once the test mode is activated, the ventilation and light management LEDs will flash.

Pressing this red button again briefly will allow you to return to the normal operating mode.

### **Ventilation test**

In test mode, depending on the position of the cursor, the operation must be as follows:

- Cursor on the left, on minimum position: fans OFF when the door is open, fans on maximum speed when the door is closed;
  - Cursor on the right: fans ON and speed depending on the cursor position.
- (!) Never leave the board in test mode while the appliance is in operation.

### **Air box engine test**

The main board can also detect possible blocking of the air box mobile air flap. If more than one blocking is detected, the fire management display led will display red. Here are the different possible causes of a blocking of the mechanism:

- Motor and mobile air flap out of alignment;
- Object trapped between the flap and the heating element;
- Heavy soiling of the flap.

In test mode, depending on the position of the cursor, the mobile air flap swings between its minimum and maximum position. This test allows detecting a possible motor blocking.

(!) Never leave the board in test mode while the appliance is in operation.

If the motor blocks before reaching its closed position (cursor positioned on the left), it is most likely a misalignment problem between the motor shaft and the mobile air flap.

The motor and the flap can only be dismantled by technicians trained by Bodart & Gonay, as these interventions require a thorough knowledge of the system.

### **Other failures**

The following problems are also detected

- Communication problem with the control panel;
- Problem with the temperature sensor (thermocouple).

## **1.11. First fire.**

The first fire is important, and enables:

- The baking of the paint;
- The adjustment of the baffles (guillotine baffles);
- Checking that the appliance works properly.

(!) Ventilate the room to eliminate paint smells, and do not touch the stove.

Before lighting the first fire:

- Remove dust from visible painted surfaces;
- Pre-adjust the baffles according to the supposed chimney draught.

The adjustment of the "guillotine baffles" is essential. They allow modifying the cross-section of the combustion gas passage to be able to adapt (adjust) the appliance to the chimney draught. These two baffles must be set identically on the left and on the right.

To modify the adjustment, unscrew the two M5 screws (8mm socket), position the baffle plate in one of the 6 lugs and then tighten the screws. When the baffle is in the lower position, it reduces the passage cross section and limits the smoke flow. These guillotine baffles will therefore be set in the lower position in cases of high-draught chimneys (high chimneys). And conversely, the guillotine baffles will be lifted when the draught of the chimney is weak.

Opening the baffle (lifting up) leads to:

- (-) a loss of yield;
- (+) a reduced risk of backflow;
- (+) improved smoke extraction from the glass pane.

Closing the baffle (lowering) leads to:

- (+) an increased yield;
- (-) an increased risk of backflow;
- (-) reduced smoke extraction from the glass pane.

It is therefore a question of finding the right compromise.

Note the ideal position for your chimney so that it can be correctly positioned again after sweeping.

**During the first fire, the door seal is put in place.**

**It may therefore be needed to adjust the door tightness after this first fire.**

## **2. Use**

### **2.1. Description of the appliance**

1. The door structure is placed behind the glass pane, and the door jambs are angled inwards. This offers a clear view of the fire.
2. The two-position latch allows the door to be left ajar when lighting the fire to prevent condensation on the glass pane.
3. The combustion chamber is deep and stepped, allowing the fire bed to be concentrated in the centre of the fireplace. This allows greater operating flexibility. The tightness of the stove is guaranteed by a complete welding of the various components and the presence of metal core seals on the door.
4. The stainless steel primary air distributors can be easily removed.
- 5 The log guard protects the glass pane.
- 6 Secondary air and smoke extraction air are heated through the air ducts that surround the heating element.
- 7 The smoke extraction air is guided over the glass pane. The deflectors allow this air to be guided on the glass pane to ensure a clean window.
8. The baffles guide and slow down the combustion gases to improve the efficiency of the appliance. The lower baffle made of vermiculite allows a maximum amount of heat to be returned to the combustion bed. Then, two "guillotine baffles" allow modifying the cross-section of the gas passage to adapt the fireplace to the chimney draught.
9. The Easy system is an electronic combustion control system. Depending on the information given by the stove temperature sensor, the door switch, and the position of the cursor, the motor moves the air distribution flap to bring air to the right place at the right time.
10. The control panel of the Easy system is integrated in the door. Clear and easy to use, it allows adjustment of the ventilation and fire.
11. The wicket door is equipped with a large filter that retains dust to limit the clogging of the fan and heat exchangers. It is discreet and allows hiding all the technical components. It can be easily removed for a better access to these components.
12. The ash pan allows ashes to be collected. It is placed on a tray that can also be used as a lid.
13. Both fans are particularly quiet. The Easy system ensures automatic starting and dimming. The control panel allows the user to select the speed and operating mode. A door switch turns ventilation off when the door is open.
14. Aluminium heat exchangers allow maximum energy recovery on the heating element to maximise the efficiency of the appliance.
15. Warm air outlets allow connecting ducts to distribute generated heat into the home.
16. The inside of the appliance is protected by various removable vermiculite panels.

17. The flue collar, with a 180 mm diameter, allows connecting the appliance to the duct or flexible chimney hose.

## **2.2. Operation**

### **Air flow**

It is also important to understand how the different air flows are organised in and around the appliance.

A Cold convection air

B Hot convection air

C Primary air through distribution flap

D Secondary air

E Smoke extraction air (glass pane)

F Smoke

Convection air enters the appliance through the filter integrated into the wicket door. It is set in motion by the 2 tangential fans. The air is then heated up by the heating element and several heat exchangers.

Hot air exits above the door and through the hot air outlets if they are connected.

Hot air ducts are not necessary, but they do help better distribute the heat throughout the home. Two flaps allow the amount of air supplied to the hot air ducts to be adjusted. Use the supplied tool (bent round rod) to change the position of the dampers.

The primary air is managed by the Easy system and is used to stoke the fire. It is introduced in the lower part of the fireplace, in the bed of embers, to start and stimulate combustion.

The secondary air is warmed up by the heating element and blown in at a height of about 20 cm, just above the combustible material, to complete the combustion. It allows a complete and clean combustion of the wood.

The smoke extraction air is also preheated by the heating element and blown to the top of the glass pane. This air ensures that the glass pane is kept clean while the appliance is operated. It also acts as secondary air.

The fumes are evacuated at the top, through the baffles. They slow down the combustion gases, to allow heat transfer to the heating element and heat exchangers. The correct adjustment of the baffle is essential for the correct operation of the appliance.

### **Opening and closing of the door**

To open the door, insert the handle into the hole located at the centre of the right-hand side of the door. Raise the handle as high as possible and open the door.

To close the door, lift the handle, press the door fully against the heating element and then lower the handle until it locks.

If the stove is hot, the fan normally turns off when the door is opened and turns on again when the door is closed.

Avoid leaning against the door when it is open in order not to force on the hinges.

### **“Lighting” position**

The door closing mechanism features a special "lighting" position that allows the door to be left ajar to limit condensation and dirt on the glass pane.

This position can only be used when lighting the fire. To put the door in the "lighting" position, open it about 2cm and let the handle down. The shape of the latch allows the door to remain ajar in this position.

Do not force the handle in this position.

Never leave the appliance in this position without careful supervision. As soon as lighting is complete (glass pane sufficiently hot), close the door completely.

### **Easy System**

This stove is equipped with the "Easy" system, which ensures control of ventilation and combustion, in order to facilitate the use of the appliance, increase its performance (efficiency) and reduce its emissions.

This system, patented by Bodart & Gonay, is a major innovation in the field of wood heating appliances. The various components of this system are described in the chapter "Installation: Easy system".

### **Control panel**

The control panel integrated into the wicket door allows the user to set the ventilation and fire operating regime.

The left part of the panel is for ventilation adjustment. The right part allows adjusting the fire. These two control elements each include a control cursor and a light signal that shows up behind the fan and flame symbols.

The cursor allows fine adjustment of the system from minimum to maximum speed.

The light signals are illuminated green or red depending on the system status. They automatically switch off after a few seconds and switch on again as soon as a controller is used.

### **Ventilation adjustment**

Ventilation starts automatically when the appliance temperature rises. Conversely, it switches off automatically when the appliance cools down.

Ventilation stops when the user opens the door of the appliance, and restarts once the door has been closed. This is to avoid fumes to be sucked by the 2 fans.

So the ventilation only works:

- When the appliance temperature is sufficiently high;
- When the door is closed.

When both of the above conditions are met, the fans run at a speed defined by:

- The position of the cursor, between their minimum speed (cursor on the left) and their maximum speed (cursor on the right);
- The temperature of the appliance.

Thus, at a given cursor position, the fans will run faster as the temperature of the fireplace rises. This ensures sufficient cooling of the appliance and optimisation of its efficiency.

Similarly, by moving the cursor to the left or right, the fan speed will respectively decrease and increase.

The ventilation is therefore controlled automatically and according to the user's setting.

As soon as the fireplace starts to heat up, the fans automatically start at a minimum speed.

When the fireplace temperature rises, or when the cursor is moved to the right, the fan speed will increase.

Conversely, when the heater cools down or when the cursor is moved to the left, the fans will turn slower.

### **Fire adjustment**

The Easy system includes an air supply electronic management system. Depending on the information given by the fireplace temperature sensor, the door switch, and the cursor position, the motor moves the air distribution flap to blow air to the right place at the right time.

The Easy system will manage the distribution flap to try to stabilise the appliance temperature at a target value defined by the position of the cursor (target temperature). To do this, it will move the flap according to the evolution of the different measured parameters.

The system therefore automatically adapts the air supply to ensure optimum combustion and efficiency.

When the cursor is moved to the right, or when the temperature of the fireplace decreases, in order to raise temperature, the system will move the distribution flap to increase the primary air supply and decrease the secondary air supply to activate the embers and accelerate combustion. The flames will be brighter and the wood load will be consumed in less than an hour.

Conversely, when the cursor is moved to the left, or when the fireplace temperature increases, the system will close the flap to decrease the primary air supply and increase the secondary air flow to ensure complete combustion of the generated gases and stabilize (reduce) the temperature of the appliance. The wood load will burn slowly, generating slow flames.

The position of the cursor has therefore an impact on the thermal output of the appliance, and over the time between two successive reloads.

### **Safety**

In case of a power failure, the fans and the combustion management system can no longer regulate and limit the temperature of the appliance.

This can pose a risk for the appliance and the cladding. In such a case, the safety function of the Easy system automatically closes the air distribution flap. There is therefore no more primary air supply, and this limits the power of the appliance as well as the risk of overheating.

Note that the stove can still be used in that situation. It will be supplied exclusively with secondary air, and will therefore have a reduced output.

(!) In the case of powerless operation, limit the wood supply to the minimum load. See limits in the table below. Under no circumstances must wood be loaded above the level of the secondary air holes.

As a general rule, it is essential to observe the following operating instructions set out in this manual in order to:

- guarantee safety of the installation and the home;
- guarantee optimal combustion and limit emissions;
- guarantee cleanliness and longevity of the appliance.

During the operation of the stove:

- The temperature of the accessible parts of the appliance can cause burns, even in the absence of flames. Do not leave unsupervised children close to the stove.
- Avoid placing objects in the radiation zone (within a radius of one metre from the glass pane).
- Never obstruct the ventilation grates of the cladding.
- In the event of a chimney fire, immediately close the door and adjust the fire to a minimum.

### **Ash pan**

This appliance is equipped with an ash pan made of 2 parts. The lower part of the ash pan forms a bowl which collects all ashes that may fall next to the ash pan itself. It can also be used as a lid for the ash pan to prevent ashes from falling out during transport. Finally, it limits the temperature at the bottom of the appliance by creating an air gap between the ash pan and the heating element.

When the ash pan is put back in place, check that the door closes properly.

### 2.3. Combustible material

This appliance is designed to burn quality wood. The quality and drying of the wood is essential for optimal operation of the stove (efficiency and heating power, cleanliness of the glass pane).

By quality we mean:

- Wood with a core moisture lower than 20% (typically wood having dried up for at least 2 years under ventilated shelter);
- A hardwood species: hornbeam, oak, beech, ash;
- Wood that has not been treated (paint, varnish, etc.).

Softwoods (fir-tree) should be avoided. They burn quickly and produce a lot of soot.

(!) This appliance must not be used as a waste incinerator or to burn coal or wood pellets.

The wood shall be cut in logs of a suitable size for the fireplace.

Chip briquettes can be used, but we do not recommend the use of compressed sawdust logs.

Each model is designed to receive a quantity of wood adapted to its dimensions:

Model:	Easy 670	Easy 740	Easy 810	Easy 950
Length of logs:	40cm	50cm	50cm	2x33cm
Maximum load per hour:	3.0 kg	3.5 kg	3.8 kg	4.3 kg
Minimum load per hour:	1.6 kg	1.9 kg	2.0 kg	2.3 kg

(!) Excessive wood load leads to:

- A decrease in yield and an increase in wood consumption;
- Significant heat loss through the chimney,
- Premature ageing (or damage) of the fireplace and the chimney flue,
- Higher pollutant emissions.

Overloading the stove can lead to overheating and irreversible deformation of the heating element. The warranty does not cover damage caused by overheating of the appliance.

Insufficient wood load leads to:

- A reduced output,
- Insufficient draught,
- Clogging of the fireplace,
- Darkening of the glass pane,
- Low radiation,
- Higher pollutant emissions.

## **2.4. Fire control**

### **Preparation before lighting**

In order to guarantee the proper operation of the appliance it is necessary to remove the ashes from the floor (bottom) before each use. Indeed, an accumulation of ashes could block the primary air intakes and prevent good combustion and fire regulation.

First of all, make sure the ash pan is not full, and that it can collect ashes. Then, to remove the ashes present on the bottom of the appliance, use for example a 153mm wide piece of cardboard to bring the ashes back from the sides to the ash pan. Once all the fine ashes are in the ash pan, empty this if needed.

Before lighting the fire, make sure that the stove is properly power supplied and in working condition. In case of a use out of power, limit wood input to the minimum load.

Clean the glass pane, ideally dry with absorbent paper or steel wool ("00" or "000").

### **Lighting**

Lighting is an important step. The top lighting method (or reverse lighting) has many advantages. It allows limiting rejections and keeping a cleaner glass pane. This is how to proceed with the lighting:

1. Set the fire adjustment cursor to its minimum position. This will limit the soiling of the glass pane during the lighting phase.
2. First place 2 medium sized logs flat on the bottom of the fireplace. Next, place a fire starter on top of the logs, and then add enough dry wood over them. Air must be able to circulate between the small pieces of wood. The use of flammable liquids is prohibited.
3. Light the fire. The small pieces of wood will burn quite quickly, and then the fire will spread to the logs.
4. At the beginning of this lighting phase, the door can be placed in the "lighting " position to limit condensation and clogging of the glass pane. As soon as the glass pane is hot and there is sufficient draught, close the door properly.
5. When the logs have burnt, you can reload the fireplace. This lighting phase can last between 30 and 50 minutes.
6. When the stove is hot, the ventilation starts automatically.
7. Adjust the position of the fire control cursor to the desired level.

(!) During the lighting phase, when the door is opened, a slight backflow may occur. Avoid opening the door while the ignition phase is not finished.

The heating element of the stove is made of metal. When heating, expansion noises can be heard.

### **Ideal reload**

Wood should ideally be loaded when there is no flame left inside the stove, but when there are still enough embers left. Do not load too much or too little wood at once. See table in the "combustible materials" chapter above.

1. Spread the embers over the bottom of the stove.
2. Select logs of similar cross-sections according to the table above, and place them in the bottom of the stove, on the embers.
3. Adjust the fire setting to get the desired power.
4. Adjust the ventilation setting to your needs.

(!) Under no circumstances should wood be loaded above the level of the secondary air holes.

(!) It is very important to never heavily load an almost extinguished fireplace.

Failure to comply with these regulations can lead to an accumulation of unburnt gases which, when suddenly supplied with air, can result in an explosive lighting and cause damage.

### **Signs of good combustion**

When lighting the fire and during some late reloads, the inside of the fireplace may blacken. This black deposit should disappear when the temperatures in the appliance rise again. If the inside of the stove remains dirty, it is probably due to:

- An insufficient load,
- Wood that is too damp,
- A lack of primary air (adjustment too low).

### **Reduced rate operation**

Although reduced load operation allows decreasing the power of the fireplace and extending time between two loads, it implies several drawbacks:

- Bad combustion,
- Soiling of the appliance and ductwork,
- Reduced yield.

We therefore discourage the use of the appliance below a certain rate.

(!) Permanent use at reduced rate may cause soot to accumulate in the chimney, thereby posing a risk of chimney fire. It also increases soiling of the glass pane.

Avoid reduced rate of operation in adverse weather conditions (low pressure and high humidity) as there is a risk of backflow.

## **First fire**

To carry out the final adjustments of the appliance (baffle, smoke extraction, door, etc.), it is strongly recommended that the first fire be carried out by your installer.

This first fire bakes the paint, which releases smoke and odours.

(!) Ventilate the room! Do not touch the paint until the fireplace has cooled down as it will first soften and then harden permanently.

## **3. Maintenance**

### **3.1. Regular maintenance**

#### **Ceramic glass**

To clean the glass pane of your stove, we recommend one of the two following options following methods.

#### Dry, using absorbent paper and/or steel wool

If combustion is good (dry wood and efficient management of the fire), absorbent paper allows removing the largest part of the dirt on the glass pane. The cleaning process is completed with "00" or "000" steel wool.

Cut out a 30cm piece of steel wool and fold it three times on itself.

Rub the steel wool to remove deposits. Using your index finger, rub the steel wool all the way to the edges of the glass pane. Always use the steel wool dry. You can use this method on a cold or on a warm glass pane (wearing a glove).

#### With a liquid cleaning product

We do not recommend the use of a liquid cleaning product. If this product is poured on the lower black screen of the glass pane, it may leave marks that will unfortunately remain permanent. If excessive soiling still forces you to use a liquid cleaner, two precautions are essential:

- Use a product free of caustic soda. Prefer the biodegradable "BG Clean", available from your distributor.
- Spray the product on a cloth rather than on the glass pane in order to avoid dripping.

#### Frequency

The glass pane remains clean longer if cleaning is performed regularly and the fire is properly regulated. A poorly maintained glass pane is more likely to become heavily soiled.

### **Ash pan**

The ash pan must be emptied before it is full. The ash pan support plate can be used as a lid during the transport of ashes.

Before putting the ash pan back in place, check that there are no ashes accumulated behind. Remove these with the support plate if necessary.

When the ash pan is put back in place, check that the door closes properly.

### **Air distributors**

If necessary, unclog the air inlet holes of the stainless steel air distributors with a Hoover.

## **3.2. Annual maintenance**

### **Mechanical sweeping**

Soot removal has to be carried out at least once a year. It is a legal obligation. This operation is essential to ensure the safety of the installation.

Remove the vermiculite baffle plate to sweep from the bottom of the duct (through the appliance). To do so, lift it up 1cm and move it towards you.

Take advantage of the sweeping operation to check the condition of the chimney and that of the connection.

Once the sweeping has been completed, replace the baffle plate.

### **Greasing**

A small pack of high-temperature grease is supplied with the appliance.

In frequent use, it is recommended to grease the hinges carefully and without excess.

(!) Use high-temperature resistant silicone grease (available from your retailer), otherwise it will dry out and cause the moving parts to jam.

If necessary, clean the surfaces thoroughly before greasing.

### **Painting of metal parts**

Soiled areas can be cleaned with a conventional "non-greasy" product in small quantities applied with a soft cloth.

Damaged areas can be restored using Bodart & Gonay's high-temperature spray paint, available from your retailer.

Only by using this BG paint can you be sure of the same colour and chemical compatibility with the original paint.

### **Cleaning of dust and loose ashes**

Dust and ashes can accumulate in the air distributors, in the air supply ducts, and in the upper part of the appliance. Depending on the quality of the wood used and the way the stove is used, this cleaning can be performed annually, or at longer intervals. Most importantly, these dusts do not must not obstruct more than one third of the cross sections (air and smoke passages).

To clean the appliance properly, remove the internal components: vermiculite baffle plate, floor, blockholder set, sides, back, and rear distributor. See chapter "Installation: inner elements".

Once these elements have been cleaned, clean the bottom and top of the heating element by sucking up any dust.

Then reassemble all the components.

### **Refractory plates**

No maintenance is required.

A slotted plate can still play its protective role. However, a missing piece will require replacing the plate in order to keep the heating element effectively protected. The plates are wear parts that can be easily and individually replaced.

We recommend replacing a part if it is excessively damaged.

The colour of these plates can be altered by high temperatures reached inside the fireplace (+1000°C). This change in colour does not affect the protection and insulation qualities of the material.

### **Fan**

Disassemble the fans (M5 screws with 8 mm socket) and clean the impeller blades with a dry brush. Compressed air is prohibited. Then reassemble the whole unit.

### **Door adjustment**

Over time, the door seal may become slightly crushed. It may be necessary to readjust the locking system after one or a few years.

To make this adjustment, remove the right side cover. Using a 10mm spanner, slightly loosen the 2 nuts of the locking system, move the part back slightly, and then tighten the 2 nuts.

The door should close easily and be tight.

It may also be necessary to adjust the position of the bracket which presses the door switch, so that the door knob "clicks" just before the door is completely closed. Be careful, if this bracket is badly adjusted and goes too far, it may break the switch or the electronic board.

### **Air box**

Ashes may accumulate in the air box.

In the case of a stove with an indoor air intake, the air box is open. In the case of a of an external air intake, the air box is closed by a metal plate.

To remove the closing plate from the air box, you must first make sure that the air box engine is in its closed position. To do this, switch off the power supply for 20 seconds, and then turn the power back on. When starting, the motor moves to the closed position (towards you).

Next, using an 8mm socket, remove the two fixing screws and remove the plate by swivelling the lower part towards you.

Then suck any ashes out of the air box, making sure not to damage the components (flap, motor, etc.).

If it was mounted before maintenance, replace the cover plate.

Closed air box – Air box opening – Opened air box

#### **4. Guarantee**

##### **Duration of the guarantee**

- 6-year guarantee on the heating element;
- 2-year guarantee on removable parts;
- 2-year guarantee on fans and electronic parts;
- No guarantee on glass, gaskets, bricks and vermiculite.

##### **Limitation of the guarantee**

The guarantee does not cover damage or loss resulting from:

- Failure to comply with the requirements and recommendations of this manual;
- Failure to comply with the best practices;
- Failure to comply with the regulations in force;
- Overheating;
- Improper installation or connections;
- Insufficient or excessive draught;
- Improper use;
- Use of incompatible and/or damp combustible materials (treated wood, etc.);
- Insufficient maintenance;
- Use of components not supplied by Bodart & Gonay;
- Any modification or internal transformation of the stove;
- Any other disaster (water damage, fire, lightning);
- Inadequate transport.

Colour alteration of the interior elements of the fireplace is not covered by any guarantee. The guarantee is limited to the replacement or repair of defective parts. In case of replacement or repair, the guarantee period is limited to the original guarantee period.

Operations covered by the guarantee will be carried out exclusively by the installer, upon presentation of the purchase invoice.

Parts will only be delivered in exchange of the defect parts.

The following costs are not covered by the guarantee:

- Transport and packaging costs;
- Damage or interest resulting from non-use of the appliance.

(!) We advise you to comply with local and European safety standards, both for the installation and use of this stove.

The public authorities or your retailer will be able to inform you about the rules to be followed; do not hesitate to contact them.

#### **Effective date**

The guarantee takes effect as of the date of the original sales invoice from the seller to the user customer. This invoice is the only document that is legally binding for the guarantee.

#### **Reservations**

Bodart & Gonay reserves the right to modify its appliances, catalogues, user manuals, independently, at any time and without notice.

## 5. Malfunctions

Identify your problem in the column "observations" and follow the order of possible causes.

OBSERVATIONS	CAUSES	CORRECTIVE ACTIONS
BACKFLOW WHEN LIGHTING	1. IMPROPER LIGHTING METHOD	- PROCEED WITH REVERSE LIGHTING, WITH ENOUGH SMALL PIECES OF WOOD (SEE CHAPTER ON LIGHTING)
	2. COLD CHIMNEY	- PROCEED WITH REVERSE LIGHTING, WITH A LOT OF SMALL PIECES OF WOOD (SEE CHAPTER ON LIGHTING)
	3. ATMOSPHERIC CONDITIONS	- PROCEED WITH REVERSE LIGHTING, WITH A LOT OF SMALL PIECES OF WOOD (SEE CHAPTER ON LIGHTING) - WAIT FOR BETTER CONDITIONS
	4. DEPRESSED ROOM	- INCREASE THE AIR SUPPLY TO THE ROOM (OPEN DOOR, WINDOW AND/OR SWITCH OFF ANY SUCTION SYSTEM)
	5. BADLY ADJUSTED BAFFLES	- CHECK POSITION - MAKE A TEST WITH MAXIMUM OPENING
	6. DUCT OBSTRUCTION	- INFORM THE INSTALLER
FIRE DOES NOT START	CHECK CAUSES 2 – 3 – 4 – 5 - 6	- APPLY THE APPROPRIATE CORRECTIVE ACTION
	7. INSUFFICIENT IGNITION COMBUSTIBLE MATERIAL	- INCREASE THE QUANTITY OF COMBUSTIBLE MATERIAL
	8. EXCESSIVE MOISTURE OF THE IGNITION COMBUSTIBLE MATERIAL	- REPLACE IT WITH A DRIER COMBUSTIBLE MATERIAL
FIRE IS DORMANT	CHECK CAUSES 3 – 4 – 5	- APPLY THE APPROPRIATE CORRECTIVE ACTION
	9. EXCESSIVE COMBUSTIBLE MATERIAL MOISTURE	- ADD DRIER COMBUSTIBLE MATERIAL
	10. SMALL AMOUNT OF COMBUSTIBLE MATERIAL	- INCREASE AT LEAST TO NOMINAL LOAD
	11. POOR QUALITY OF COMBUSTIBLE MATERIAL	- USE SPLIT WOOD WITHOUT BARK OF ADEQUATE THICKNESS AND PROPERLY LAID OUT
	12. AIR BOX MALFUNCTION	- CONTROL THE MOVEMENT OF THE MOBILE AIR FLAP
	13. INSUFFICIENT AIR INTAKE	- CHECK FOR CLEANLINESS AND CORRECT DIMENSIONING OF THE AIR INTAKE
	CHECK CAUSES 3 - 5	- APPLY THE APPROPRIATE CORRECTIVE ACTION
	14. HIGH AMOUNT OF COMBUSTIBLE MATERIAL	- RESPECT THE NOMINAL LOAD
	15. POOR QUALITY OF COMBUSTIBLE MATERIAL	- USE SPLIT WOOD OF ADEQUATE CROSS-SECTION, WITHOUT BARK AND PROPERLY LAID OUT

FIRE IS TOO INTENSE	16. UNCONTROLLED AIR SUPPLY	- CHECK THE STOVE DOOR AND ASH PAN FOR TIGHTNESS
	17. WOOD USED IS OF A TOO SMALL CROSS-SECTION	- USE WOOD WITH A CROSS-SECTION OF ABOUT 12 TO 15 CM
	18. MALFUNCTION OF THE AIR BOX	- CONTROL THE MOVEMENT OF THE MOBILE AIR FLAP
THE GLASS PANEL BLACKENS	CHECK CAUSES 5 – 7 – 9 – 10 – 11 - 12	- APPLY THE APPROPRIATE CORRECTIVE ACTION
	19. CLEAN GLASS BEFORE LIGHTING	- CLEAN THE GLASS CAREFULLY
	20. UNCONTROLLED AIR SUPPLY	- CHECK THE DOOR FOR TIGHTNESS
IMPORTANT BACKFLOW WHEN OPENING THE DOOR	CHECK CAUSES 3 - 4	- APPLY THE APPROPRIATE CORRECTIVE ACTION
	21. DOOR OPENING IS TOO FAST	- OPEN THE DOOR MORE SLOWLY
	22. OPENING THE DOOR IMMEDIATELY AFTER RELOADING	- AVOID OPENING THE DOOR DURING THE RELOADING PHASE
	23. DOOR SWITCH MALFUNCTION	- CHECK THE POSITION OF THE SWITCH - CHECK THE ELECTRICAL CONNECTIONS (BY THE INSTALLER) - REPLACEMENT BY THE INSTALLER
THE CONTROL PANEL DOESN'T LIGHT UP	24. ELECTRICAL POWER SUPPLY	- CHECK THE POWER LINE (FUSE) - CHECK THE PRESENCE OF VOLTAGE ON THE BOARD BY PRESSING THE TEST BUTTON (THEN PRESS AGAIN TO EXIT TEST MODE). - REPLACE THE POWER SUPPLY
	25. IN TEST MODE, THE FANS DO NOT RUN	- REPLACEMENT OF THE CABLE OR FANS BY THE INSTALLER
THE RED LED LIGHT OF THE VENTILATION MODE IS ON	26. CLOGGED FILTER	- CLEAN THE FILTER
	27. MISSING FILTER	- PLACE A CLEAN FILTER
	28. BLOCKED OR CLOGGED FAN	- DISASSEMBLE AND CHECK THE FANS
	29. DEFECT FAN CABLE	- REPLACEMENT BY THE INSTALLER
	30. DEFECT FAN	- REPLACEMENT BY THE INSTALLER
THE RED LED LIGHT OF THE FIRE MODE IS ON	31. THE MOBILE AIR FLAP IS BLOCKED	- CHECK THAT THE FLAP IS MOBILE
THE LED BUTTON IS RED, CONTROL PANEL IS GREEN	32. OTHER ERROR ON MAINBOARD	- CHECK THE WIRING AND THERMOCOUPLE
VENTILATION DOES NOT WORK WITHOUT AN ERROR BEING REPORTED	33. THE THERMOCOUPLE SENSOR IS DEFECT	- CHECK THE SENSOR
	34. THE DOOR SWITCH IS BADLY ADJUSTED	- ADJUST THE DOOR SWITCH BRACKET

## **6. Technical data**

### **6.1. Compliance**

This appliance complies with the following standards:

- EN 13229 (Insert appliances including open fires fired by solid fuels)
- EN 60335-1 (Low Voltage Directive)
- EN 55014-1 and EN 55014-2 (EMC Directive)

Type tests according to EN13229 were carried out by SGS Nederland. b.v., NB0608, Leemansweg 51, 6827 BX Arnhem, The Netherlands.

The product data sheet is supplied with the u appliance, and includes:

- The energy efficiency label, drawn up in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2015/1186;
- The declaration of performance, drawn up in accordance with the (EU) "Construction Products" Regulation CPR 305/2011;
- The certificate of compliance, drawn up in accordance with the Belgian Royal Decree of 12/10/2010.

### **6.2. Model identification and reference**

This technical documentation applies to the following models: Infire Easy 670, 740, 810 and 950.

By measuring the external dimensions of the door, you can identify the appliance.

The table below shows the door dimensions and technical parameters for each model.

### **6.3. Technical parameters**

In accordance with EU Regulation 2015/1186

Indirect heating function: no

Direct thermal power: see table (nominal power)

Reference combustible material: logs of wood with a moisture content  $\leq 25\%$ .

Other eligible combustible materials: none

Seasonal energy efficiency for heating: see table (efficiency)

Energy Efficiency Index (EEI): see table

Rated thermal output: see table

Minimum heating capacity: n.a.

Useful efficiency:

at rated thermal output: see table (efficiency)

at the minimum thermal power: n.a.

Auxiliary power consumption:

at rated thermal power: 0.016 kW (=16W)

at minimum thermal power: 0.006 kW (=6W)

in stand-by mode: 0.000 kW (=0.4W)

Type of room temperature control: electronic room temperature control

For BG Fires,  
Matthieu LEGRAND  
R&D Manager

Model	Ref	Door height H (mm)	Door width L (mm)	Rated power (kW)	Efficiency (%)	Energy efficiency index (EEI)	Test report (SGS Nederlands NB 0608)
Infire Easy 670	47J67__	491	598	8.4	77.7	106	EZKA/2019- 01/000xx-x
Infire Easy 740	47J74__	524	668	9.8	75.3	103	EZKA/2019- 01/00008-1
Infire Easy 810*	47J81__	524	738	*	*	*	*
Infire Easy 950	47J95__	524	878	12.3	77.3	106	EZKA/2018- 05/00013-2

\* This model will be available in December 2019.

<b>BG</b>	<b>Warranty Card</b>
	To be faxed to BG or to be encoded on the BG extranet (Professionals)
<b>Supplier</b>	<b>Card to be kept</b>
Retailer – Installer - Importer	
Name Address - Country Zip code - City Tel.: - Fax:	
Please affix your stamp over your references.	
Supplier's signature  Invoice date	Barcode label to stick here
	Data to be encoded on the <a href="http://www.bgfires.com">www.bgfires.com</a> website, tab "Warranty card"
<b>Customer</b>	<b>Card to be kept</b>
Retailer – Installer - Importer	
Name Address - Country Zip code - City Tel.: - Fax:	
Please affix your stamp over your references.	
Purchaser	
Name Address - Country Zip code - City Tel.: - Fax:	
Supplier's signature  Invoice date	Barcode label to stick here
In capital letters, please	