

# hergom

Wood stove

## MANCHESTER



INSTALLATION, USE AND MAINTENANCE INSTRUCTIONS



## ***WELCOME to the HERGÓM family.***

*We would like to thank you for choosing our Stove, which represents, in technique and style, a significant improvement on typical wood stoves.*

*Your new Stove is, perhaps, the most advanced solid fuel heating system known today. Owning a HERGOM Stove displays an exceptional sense of quality.*

*Please read this manual in full. Its purpose is to familiarise users with the device by explaining extremely useful installation, operational and maintenance instructions. Keep this manual at hand for future reference whenever necessary.*

*If, after reading this manual, you should require any further clarification, please consult your regular dealer.*

INDUSTRIAS HERGÓM, S.L., may not be held liable for any damages caused by alterations in its products that have not been authorised in writing, or for defective installation work.

**Furthermore, it reserves the right to change its products without prior warning.**

Industrias Hergóm, S.L. domiciled in Soto de la Marina (Cantabria) - Spain, offers a **THREE YEARS** warranty on its products. Industrias Hergom, S.L. guarantees the existence of repair parts and adequate technical service for 10 years from the date on which this product ceases to be manufactured.

The geographical coverage of the said warranty only includes the countries in which Industrias Hergom, S.L., a subsidiary company or an official importer distribute its products and where Community Directive 2019/771/UE is in force.

The warranty comes into force on the purchase date of the product as indicated on the warranty document and only covers damage or breakages due to manufacturing defects.

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## **IMPORTANT NOTE**

If the device is not installed correctly, it will not provide the excellent service for which it has been designed. Please, read these instructions in full and trust the work to a specialist.

**The surface of your device is protected by a coat of special anti-heat paint that resists high temperatures. When lighting the fireplace for the first few times, the said paint may emit some fumes. This is normal and is due to the evaporation of certain components of the paint while it adapts to the heat. We, therefore, recommend ventilating the room until this phenomenon ceases to appear.**

## 1 - INTRODUCTION

Thank you for purchasing the Hergóm Manchester log stove. This stove will provide years of comfortable heat. The Manchester model combines modern technology with the unique beauty and qualities of cast iron. We trust that you will appreciate the quality of this hand-made product.

Your Manchester log stove burns fuel very efficiently and generates high quantities of heat. However, this does not mean that it should be used as the main source of heat in your home. The large glass pane enables you to enjoy the view of the fire from different areas of a room.

This manual should be read in full. Its purpose is to provide information on its safe installation, start-up, operation and maintenance. It includes extremely important information and should be kept at hand for future reference.

A qualified heating technician may have to consult the manual to install the stove in your home. Technicians will have to follow national, regional and local planning requirements to install the stove. These rules stipulate the size of the stove pipe as well as distances to walls, ceilings and other combustible household surfaces. The aim of the rules is to reduce the risk of fire. Failure to follow these instructions can result in fire, damage to property, personal injury or death.

Install the stove in a safe open area, away from transit areas, doors and hallways. If possible, try installing the stove near an existing chimney or chimney connector. It is extremely important to install this stove at the correct distance from combustible surfaces. You can buy a specific connector pipe and special coatings for walls, as specified in this manual, to protect combustible surfaces.

As a general rule furniture, curtains, wood, paper and other combustible materials should be kept at a minimum of 100 cm. from the stove. Never install in or near a place where you store gasoline, kerosene, charcoal lighter fluid or any other flammable liquids.

Install the stove in the centre of the living area to allow heat to radiate to the furthest rooms. Do not install the stove in a poorly insulated area. This would be inefficient and increase fuel consumption.

***IMPORTANT! All local regulations, including those that refer to national or European regulations, must be applied when installing this device.***

***AN INCORRECTLY INSTALLED STOVE MAY CAUSE A FIRE.***

***FOR YOUR SAFETY, FOLLOW THE INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS TO THE LETTER. CONTACT THE RELEVANT LOCAL AUTHORITIES TO OBTAIN INFORMATION ON INSTALLATION RESTRICTIONS AND INSPECTIONS IN YOUR AREA.***

The safe use of your stove depends on many factors, such as, distance to combustible materials, appropriate chimney and correct chimney maintenance. If you have any questions, please contact your dealer for additional information.

Contact your dealer for warranty-related issues. This stove is guaranteed by:

# hergom

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## 2 - SAFETY INFORMATION

When installing your Manchester log stove, you must comply with mandatory national, regional and local standards.

This Owner's Manual should be read and understood thoroughly before installing and using this stove.

This stove must be installed:

- According to the manufacturer's recommendations.
- According to all applicable regulations.
- Connected to a chimney of the correct size.

When using your stove, follow these safety precautions:

- Never modify the stove.
- Never burn kiln dried, painted or treated wood in this stove.
- Never burn garbage or waste, coloured or glossy paper, solvents, plywood, artificial logs, cardboard or driftwood in this stove.
- Never burn coal in this stove.
- Never use gasoline, kerosene, charcoal lighter fluid or other flammable liquids to start or stoke the fire. These fuels cause dangerous combustion situations in the stove. Keep all these materials away from the stove.
- Never use the stove if the ash pan is damaged or not in its place.
- Never use a wooden grate or other device to increase the fire.
- Never allow the logs in the combustion chamber to knock against the glass pane when closing the door.
- Never slam the door or use the door to push or force the wood into the stove.
- Never overheat your stove.
- Never put clothes on a hot stove.
- Never connect the stove to a chimney used by another device.

Other safety instructions:

- Keep all combustible items such as furniture, curtains, clothing and other objects at a minimum distance of 90 cm. from the stove (See

chapter 5).

- Install a smoke detector, preferably in an area away from the stove.
- Keep a fire extinguisher nearby. We recommend a "A B C" type extinguisher.
- Dispose of ashes properly.
- Keep children and pets away from the stove while it is being used. They could be seriously injured if they touch the hot stove.
- Clean the chimney once a year.

Exterior combustion air may be necessary if:

1. This solid fuel appliance is unable to extract smoke regularly, smoke exits when opening the door, the fuel burns poorly or if there is a downdraft, whether combustion is taking place or not.
2. Existing combustion equipment in the house, such as fireplaces or other heating appliances, smell or do not function properly.
3. If any of the above-mentioned symptoms are improved by opening a window slightly on a calm day (no wind).
4. The house has well-sealed and/or air-tight windows and/or electrical air extraction devices.
5. There is excessive condensation on windows in winter.
6. A ventilation system has been installed in the house.

If these or other situations suggest that the air required for the combustion process is insufficient, additional air must be provided from outside. The optional external air kit can be used to provide the stove with additional air.

### 3 - REGULAR CHECKLIST

Perform each of these tasks at the specified times.

#### At the end of each week:

- Remove ashes from the combustion chamber and empty the ash pan. Do this whenever the combustion chamber or the ash pan is full.

#### At the beginning of each month:

- Depending on how you use the stove, visually inspect the chimney and chimney connector for creosote.
- Check the airtightness of the ceramic joints of the doors using the “test ticket”. - When the stove is cold - place a ticket in a corner and start to close the door completely to trap the ticket. Once the door is closed, try to retrieve the ticket. If the ticket comes out without resistance, the stove door does not close **properly. Replace seal.**

#### At the end of each season:

- Remove the chimney connecting pipe and clean it thoroughly. Replace any parts showing signs of rust or damage.
- Inspect and, if necessary, clean the chimney.
- Thoroughly clean the inside of the stove.
- Inspect the ceramic door seal and replace if worn, frayed, cracked or extremely hard.

### 4 - EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

If the chimney or your stove catches fire, follow these instructions:

If the fire is too threatening, leave the area immediately and call the fire department. If not, apply the following three steps.

1. Close all the stove’s air intakes.
2. Close the chimney shot (if any).
3. Keep the stove’s doors closed.

**WARNING! NEVER TRY TO PUT OUT A FIRE BY THROWING WATER ON THE STOVE OR ON THE METAL PIPES BELONGING TO THE CHIMNEY. THESE FIRES ARE EXTREMELY HOT AND MAY PRODUCE VAPOUR INSTANTLY, CAUSING SERIOUS PERSONAL INJURIES.**

Once the fire has been extinguished, leave the main air control in the closed position and let the fire inside the stove go out completely. Inspect the stove, chimney pipes and chimney thoroughly for any signs of damage before lighting the stove again. You must repair any damage before reusing the device

5 - INSTALLATION

UNPACKING

Industrias Hergóm has packed that Manchester log stove with the utmost care for safe shipment. However, under certain circumstances it may be damaged during transportation and handling. When you receive your stove, unpack it and inspect it carefully, including all enclosed parts. If any parts are damaged or missing, please contact your Hergóm dealer immediately.

INSTALLING THE STOVE

Choose a location for your Manchester log stove. Check the location to ensure the stove and chimney pipes are at the appropriate distance from nearby combustibles materials. These can be the walls, floor, ceiling or the chimney flue or items installed on them. You should carefully consider the distances to these combustible objects before operating the stove.

If the ground on which the stove is to be placed is made of combustible material, place a non-combustible protective element between the floor and the stove. An example of a non-combustible protector for flooring is a base built with tiles, bricks, slate, glass or other non-combustible materials.

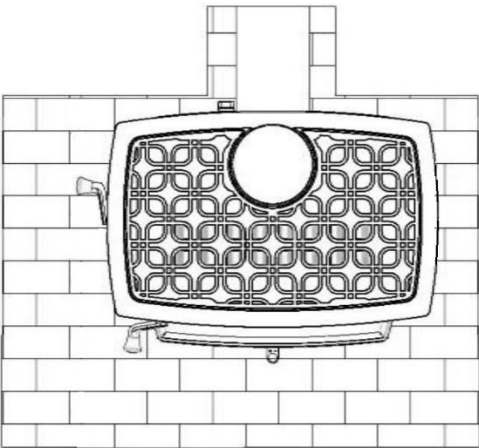
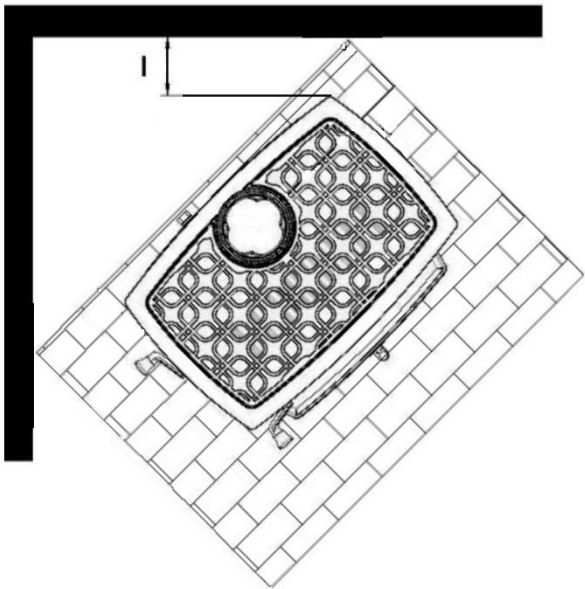
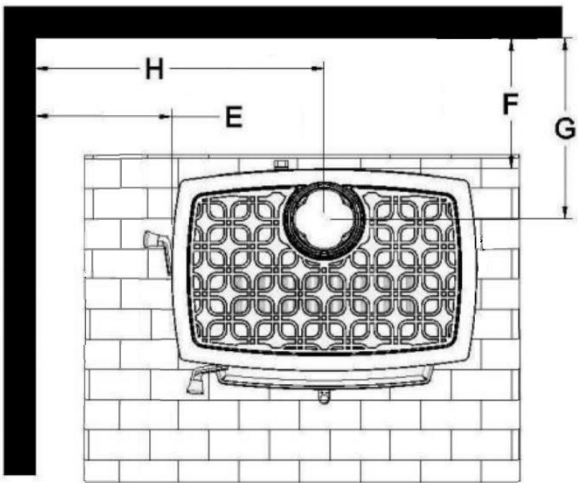


FIG. 1 - Recommended dimensions of the non-combustible floor protection.

DISTANCES TO COMBUSTIBLE SURFACES

It is very important to comply with the minimum safety distances to combustible objects, such as walls and ceilings when installing the stove near a combustible surface.



|                                | Parallel |     |     |     | Corner |
|--------------------------------|----------|-----|-----|-----|--------|
|                                | E        | F   | G   | H   | I      |
| Distance in mm.                | 500      | 300 | 443 | 884 | 500    |
| Distance from the front in mm. | 1000     |     |     |     |        |

FIG. 2 - Distance to combustible surfaces



## 6 - EXTERNAL AIR INTAKE

You can connect an external air source directly to this stove using an optional external air intake kit. The advantage of providing external air directly to the stove is that the air used by the stove for combustion purposes is taken from outside the house and not inside the room where the stove is located.

The external air intake kit for this range allows the direct connection of the air inlet to a conduit with a 76mm diameter (supplied by a third party) that connects the kit with the outside of the house. When considering the placement of the duct from outside the house to the stove, keep in mind the need to avoid structural elements of the house. The external air intake kit is attached to the rear of the stove. See the instructions provided with the installation kit.

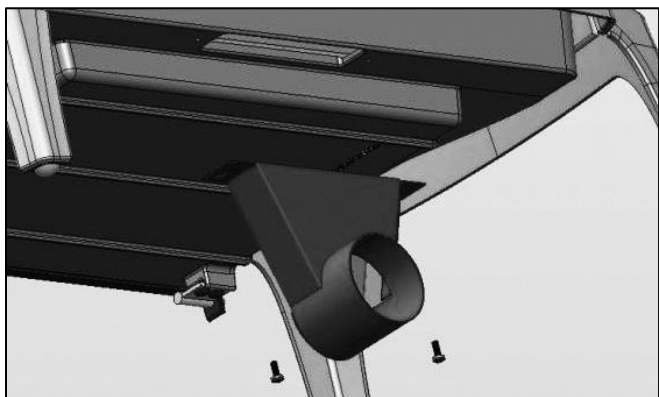


FIG. 3 - View of the external air intake kit

Hergom recommends installing the pipe outside the house at the same level or lower than stove's own air intake.

Place the end of the pipe on the outer wall of the house, so as to avoid the possibility of blockage by snow, leaves or other materials. Protect the end of the pipe using a 5 x 5 mm mesh to protect against rodents and cover it with a hood so that the wind and rain will not affect the stove's combustion properties.

## 7 - OPERATION

**After an expert has installed the Manchester stove (see Installer's Manual), you may light it up.** Each chimney installation, each type of wood and

each management technique are different. Learn to use the stove in the most efficient manner possible. We can provide some basic principles, but its maximum potential can only be achieved if handled safely.

**WARNING! THE STOVE IS VERY HOT WHEN BEING USED. KEEP CHILDREN, ELDERLY PEOPLE, PETS, CLOTHES OR FURNITURE AWAY FROM THE STOVE. DIRECT CONTACT WITH THE STOVE MAY CAUSE SEVERE BURNS TO SKIN.**

Read this chapter completely before lighting the stove for the first time. It explains the stove's controls and features, how to choose firewood and how to use the stove daily on a daily basis.

### CONTROLS AND FEATURES

Before lighting the stove, you should become familiar with the location and operation of its controls and with the stove's features. For your own safety, do not change any of these features in any way. We recommend using the safety glove when the stove is hot and being used.

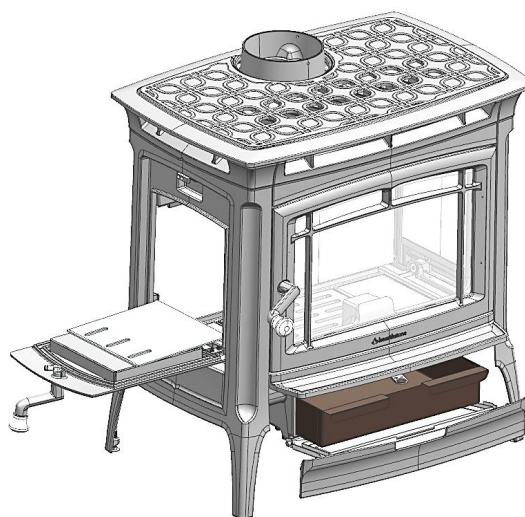


FIG. 4 - Controls and features



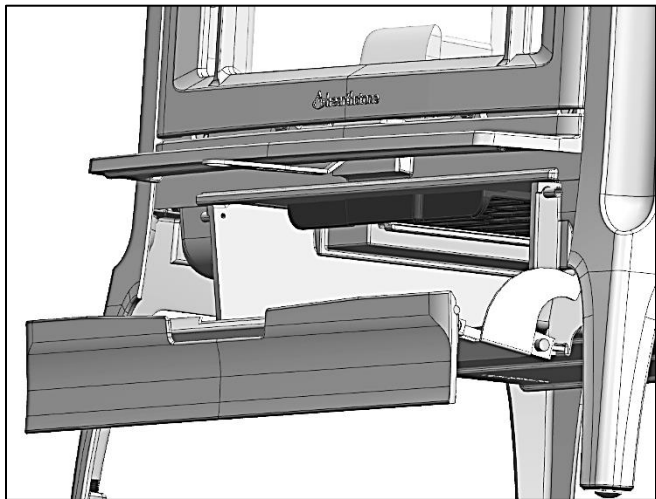
**FRONT DOOR HANDLE**

Firewood can be loaded into the stove through the door of the combustion chamber; the door has a wooden handle. To open the door, pull the handle up and open the door outwards. To close the door, push it firmly against the stove and press the handle towards the stove and down until it closes. Gently pull the door handle to make sure the door is securely closed.

**ASH PAN**

(This item gets hot when the stove is being used. Only remove the ash pan after the stove has cooled down). To access the ash pan, open the ash pan door. Hold the bottom of the ash pan door and pull; then let it drop open. When the ash pan door has opened fully, release it and let it hang loose. The ash pan handle and grate handle (see Figure 5) are now accessible. To remove the ash pan, hold the handle and pull. The ash pan collects the ash from the fire and once it is full it enables you to easily remove the ashes from the stove. Clean the ash from the combustion chamber on a regular basis. With the ash pan in place and no other fuel but ashes in the stove, hold the grate shaker handle and pull it towards you Push the ash through the grate at the bottom of the combustion chamber. The ash will fall into the ash pan. Alternately, repeatedly shake the grate using the handle to make the ash fall into the pan.

**Do not use the stove if the ASH PAN is not in place and the ash pan door is not sealed. Inadequate sealing due to the poor condition of the ceramic seal could cause overheating and damage the stove.**



**FIG. 5 - Grate handle**

**PRIMARY AIR LEVER**

The main air control lever is located below the ash pan (see Figure 6). The main air control allows you to regulate the amount of air entering the combustion chamber. Generally, the greater the air intake into the combustion chamber, the faster the combustion process and, conversely, less air leads to a slower combustion process. To achieve maximum air flow, move the lever to the left as far as possible; to minimize air flow, move it to the right as far as possible (do not close completely).



**FIG. 6 - Position the main air control lever**

8 - SELECTING FIREWOOD

Burn only natural wood in the Manchester stove, since it has not been designed to burn other types of fuel.

**CAUTION: DO NOT USE CHEMICALS OR LIQUIDS TO LIGHT THE FIRE. DO NOT USE COAL, PELLETS, CHARCOAL, OR OTHER MATERIALS AS FUEL; THEY ARE NOT SAFE. DO NOT BURN RUBBISH OR FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS.**

The quality of the wood directly affects heat output, the duration of the combustion process and the performance of the stove. Generally, softwoods burn hotter and faster, while harder types of wood take longer to burn and produce better embers. The density and moisture content are two critical factors to consider when buying wood for the stove.

Following is a list of some kinds of timber and their BTU (British Thermal Unit) values. The higher the BTU value, the longer the combustion. Generally, wood with a higher BTU is ideal for a log stove.

Moisture content also plays a key role in the performance of your stove. Freshly cut wood from a living tree (green wood) contains a lot of moisture. As you might imagine, green wood burns very poorly. Green wood must be dried before being used in the stove. To dry green wood correctly, split the wood and stack it. Let it dry in for one year. Green wood can yield less than 2,000

Btu per pound, while dry wood can yield up to 7,000 Btu per pound.

Stack firewood on a structure so that it is not touching the ground. Only cover the top of the stack. If you cover the sides of the stack with plastic or tarpaulin covers, the moisture will be trapped and the wood will not dry. On how to stack wood, an elderly inhabitant of the U.S. state of Vermont once said, “the spaces between the logs must be large enough for a mouse to pass between them, but not so large to allow a cat to catch it”.

**CAUTION: DO NOT STORE FIREWOOD IN THE GAPS SEPARATING THE STOVE FROM COMBUSTIBLE MATERIALS.**

| Calorific Value of wood<br>Weight-Lb/Power-Btu Ratio |       |       |
|--|-------|-------|
| Common Name  | Lb    | BTU   |
| HIGH   |       |       |
| Black birch  | 3,890 | 26800 |
| Apple tree   | 4,100 | 26500 |
| White oak  | 4,012 | 25700 |
| MEDIUM-HIGH  |       |       |
| European beech                                       | 3,757 | 24000 |
| Maple  | 3,757 | 24000 |
| Red Oak  | 3,757 | 24000 |
| White ash  | 3,689 | 23600 |
| Yellow birch   | 3,689 | 23600 |
| MEDIUM   |       |       |
| Gray birch   | 3,179 | 20300 |
| White birch (paper)                                  | 3,179 | 20300 |
| Black walnut   | 3,192 | 20200 |
| Cherry-tree  | 3,120 | 20000 |
| Green ash  | 2,880 | 19900 |
| Black cherry   | 2,880 | 19900 |
| American elm   | 3,052 | 19500 |
| White elm  | 3,052 | 19500 |
| Black ash  | 2,992 | 19100 |
| Red maple  | 2,924 | 18700 |
| Douglas Fir  | 2,900 | 18100 |
| MEDIUM-LOW   |       |       |
| Box elder  | 2,797 | 17900 |
| Red alder  | 2,710 | 17200 |
| Pine wood  | 2,669 | 17100 |
| Norway Pine  | 2,669 | 17100 |
| Heart pine   | 2,669 | 17100 |
| Catalpa  | 2,360 | 16400 |
| Black spruce   | 2,482 | 15900 |
| Ponderosa Pine                                       | 2,380 | 15200 |
| LOW  |       |       |
| Fir  | 2,100 | 14500 |
| Willow   | 2,100 | 14500 |
| Balsam Fir   | 2,236 | 14300 |
| White Pine   | 2,236 | 14300 |
| Spruce (White)                                       | 2,104 | 14100 |
| Linden   | 2,108 | 13800 |
| Poplar   | 2,108 | 13500 |
| White Cedar  | 1,913 | 12200 |

## 9 - LIGHTING THE FIRE

Once you are familiar with the stove's main controls and you have the appropriate firewood, you are ready to light the fire.

**WARNING! NEVER USE GASOLINE, CHARCOAL LIGHTER FLUID OR SIMILAR LIQUIDS USED TO LIGHT OR STOKED UP FIRES IN THIS STOVE. KEEP ALL SUCH LIQUIDS AWAY FROM THE STOVE WHILE IN USE.**

The first time you light a fire, the log stove will emit smoke and fumes. These are gases emitted by the paint and oil used in the manufacture of the stove and are normal. If you find it necessary, open a window to ventilate the room. Normally, the smoke and fumes will disappear after 10-20 minutes of operation. The smell and fumes will disappear once the thermal resistant paint used on the stove has "cured".

The first times you light fires at the beginning of the season, there may be a smell due to the impurities that have accumulated around the stove. Some potential impurities are cleaners, paint solvents, cigarette smoke and wax scented candles, pet hair, dust, adhesives, a new carpet and new textiles. These odours will dissipate over time. They can also be limited by opening a window or generated additional ventilation around the stove. If the odour persists, contact your dealer or an authorized service technician.

If you follow the procedures outlined in this manual, the steel, cast iron and refractory parts of the stove will provide many years of trouble free use. With use, the colour of the refractory panels will change and small fractures may appear on the surface. These changes do not affect the operation of the stove. If a panel breaks completely, it must be replaced.

Avoid the following conditions, which can cause the glass, refractory bricks and steel or cast iron parts to break:

- Do not throw wood into the stove.
- Do not use the door or the glass pane to force the wood inside the stove.

- Do not load ice-encrusted firewood in the stove during combustion as the thermal shock may damage the device.
- Do not use a pre-fabricated grate to elevate the firewood. Light the fire directly at the cast iron base of the combustion chamber.

### NORMAL OPERATION

Before loading the stove, make sure the ash grate and ash pan are in place.

#### Lighting the stove.

1. Place a newspaper page inside the stove between the front and the deflector. Push it inside the deflector to prevent it from falling out. Light the paper. Repeat this operation 2 or 3 times until you hear the sheet of burning paper fly up the chimney flue. Now the chimney will be able to draw.
2. Open the front door and place five or six double pages of tightly crumpled newspaper in the centre of the combustion chamber. Stack some chips of wood. Use about 10 pieces of firewood with an approximate diameter of 15 mm and between 250 to 400 mm long.
3. Fully open the primary air control by pushing it towards the left of the combustion chamber.
4. Light the paper under the firewood chips. Leave the front door slightly ajar for now, until the chips begin to burn and the draw stabilizes.
5. Close the door and let the chips burn.
6. When the chips are burning, open the front door and add logs: small ones first, to build the fire. The logs must be placed as far from the glass pane as possible to enable the glass pane cleaning system to work properly. Keep the main door and the ash pan door closed while using the stove.
7. After 20/30 minutes, when all logs are burning, use the primary air control to regulate combustion speed and obtain the desired level of combustion. Pull the handle to the left to open the primary air control and obtain a high burn rate, or push it to the right for a lower burn rate. Never close the passage of air completely.

**Note:** when you open the front door to reload or rearrange the logs, it is advisable to open small a gap, wait a few seconds and then open the door completely. This procedure avoids smoke escaping from the combustion chamber before opening the door fully. In addition, reloading on a bed of hot coals reduces smoke emission time and helps the new fuel to reach a high temperature quickly.

## 10 - COMBUSTION REGIME

**SLOW COMBUSTION:** move the air control lever fully to the right (see figure below). This regulates the air intake to its minimum range. Slow combustion is not recommended for extended periods of time, as this can cause the formation and accumulation of creosote in the chimney. Frequently inspect the chimney if you regularly use slow combustion rates.



**MEDIUM-SLOW COMBUSTION:** with the primary air control lever in the slow position, tap the lever to the left, a little less than 10 mm (see figure below). A medium-slow combustion rate is the typical configuration and is preferable if we do not pay much attention to the stove. With this combustion range, small amounts of wood burn for a long time.



**MEDIUM COMBUSTION:** with the primary air control lever in the slow position, move the air control lever to the left until it is in the centre (see figure below). This position, while burning 3,7 Kg of Birch with a humidity level below 20% for 60 minutes, was used by an independent laboratory to obtain the data on Power and Performance detailed in the specifications plate located on the back of the stove. (These data are the average obtained after conducting various tests).



**MEDIUM-FAST COMBUSTION:** with the primary air control in the middle position, move the air control lever to the left about 10 mm. (See figure below).



**FAST COMBUSTION:** load the combustion chamber completely with wood placed on a bed of hot embers or in a fire that is burning actively. Open the main air control fully by moving the lever to the left. (See figure below). A high combustion rate once or twice a day for 35 to 45 minutes heats up the chimney flue completely. This will help to minimize creosote build-up.



## HOW TO PREVENT OVERHEATING

**Overheating** means that the stove reaches a temperature that is higher than that usually achieved during the fast combustion rate described in the previous **COMBUSTION RATE** section.

Take care to avoid excessive overheating, as this will damage the stove. The symptoms of frequent overheating will be deformed components, short combustion times, “snoring” noise in the stove or chimney and discolouration of the chimney flue. A correctly installed stove that uses the recommended fuel and is operated as described in this manual should not overheat.

Excessive draw, inappropriate fuel and mistakes when using the stove may lead to excessive combustion rates. Correct an overheating situation as follows:

- **EXCESSIVE DRAFT:** Contact your local dealer to take a reading of the draw. Any draw that exceed 25 Pa shot requires a valve in the chimney flue. Some installations may require more than one valve.
- **INAPPROPRIATE FUEL:** Do not burn coal, kiln dried wood, wax logs or other wood that is not natural.
- **INCORRECT USE:** Check that all ceramic seals are in good condition. Replace worn or compressed seals. Do not use the stove with the front door or the ash pan door fully or partially open.

If you suspect that your stove is overheating, stop using it and contact your dealer immediately. **Damage caused by excessive overheating is not covered by the warranty.** The consequences of excessive overheating may include warped or burned internal parts, cracked refractory panels, discoloured or warped external parts, and damaged enamel finish.

**OVERHEATING SYMPTOMS WILL VOID THE WARRANTY!**



## 11 - MAINTENANCE

### REMOVAL AND DISPOSAL OF ASH

Remove the ash only when the stove is cold. If the ash is hot, use the protective gloves provided. Use extreme caution when handling, storing or disposing of ashes.

The ash pan is located behind the ash pan door in the lower front section of the stove. The ash pan collects the ash produced by the combustion process and allows us to remove the ash from the stove easily. Clean the ash from the combustion chamber and do not let it build up too much. If you prefer, you can leave a thin layer of ash in the combustion chamber. It is important to prevent the ash from accumulating around the opening of the front door as it may fall out or become compact in the seal channel, preventing the correct sealing of the door. To remove the ash, sift it through grate. The ash pan is very easy to remove to dispose of the ash comfortably. Pour the ash directly into a metal container with an airtight lid. Do not place any other item or waste in the metal container. Do not pour water into the container. Cover the container and let the ash cool. Never place the ash container on a combustible surface or vinyl flooring, as the container may be very hot.

Pending disposal, place the closed ash container on a non-combustible floor or on the ground outside, away from all combustible materials, flammable liquids or vehicles. Store ash in the closed container until all the embers are completely cool.

If the ash is to be disposed by burying in soil or otherwise locally dispersed, store in the closed container until all the ash has cooled completely.

- **NEVER** place ash in wooden or plastic containers, in rubbish buckets or in waste paper or plastic bags, **no matter how long the fire has been out**. The embers in a bed of ashes can maintain high temperatures for several days after being removed from the combustion chamber.

### CREOSOTE FORMATION AND REMOVAL

When wood is burning slowly, low temperatures occur that result in the production of tar and other organic fumes that, combined with the steam resulting from the combustion process, form creosote. These creosote fumes condense in the colder parts of the chimney pipe that do not reach high temperatures as the wood is burning slowly. When this creosote burns, it produces a fire that generates extreme temperatures, which may damage the chimney or even cause a fire in the house. Inspect the chimney, at least every two months during the winter season, to detect any creosote build-up.

If creosote builds up due to the characteristics of your chimney, inspect the chimney more often, at least once a month during the winter season. If the layer of creosote that accumulates is more than 6 mm thick, remove it to reduce the risk of fire inside the chimney.

#### Prevention

Use the stove with the primary air control fully open for 35 to 45 minutes daily to burn creosote build-ups within the stove and inside the chimney, therefore preventing them from accumulating.

After each load of wood, use the stove with the primary air control fully open for 15 to 20 minutes. This mode of operation ensures the early intervention of the secondary combustion system that minimizes the accumulation of creosote in the chimney.

If the glass is always dirty, the operating temperature is too low or the wood is moist and therefore, there is an increased risk of creosote build-up.

Inspect the chimney in at the point where it connects to the stove and the top of the chimney. Colder surfaces tend to accumulate creosote more rapidly. Therefore, it is important to check the top of the chimney (which is cooler) as well as the lower part near the stove.



## Cleaning

Use a chimney brush designed specifically for the type of chimney you have installed to remove accumulated creosote. We recommend that you contact a certified chimney sweep to perform this service. Contact your dealer for the names of certified chimney sweeps in your area (your dealer may be one).

We recommend getting a professional to check, clean and repair the entire system, if necessary, before each season.

## SEALS

Replace the ceramic door seal every two or three seasons or whenever damaged or loose, depending on the use given to the stove. If the door seal is not airtight, a new seal will ensure the stove's airtightness and improve its performance.

We recommend only using spare parts supplied by an official Hergom dealer whenever you need to change the doors seals. Contact your dealer for a replacement kit that includes instructions and the ceramic seals suitable for your stove

## GLASS PANE

The glass panes installed in our stoves are not made of regular glass but of a transparent ceramic material capable of withstanding temperatures exceeding 800 °C. Do not use the oven if the glass pane on the door is broken. Do not knock or slam the front door.

When necessary, clean the glass. We recommend using a damp paper towel soaked in the grey ash from the stove. Rub the inside of the glass in circular movements. After removing all soot particles, use a commercial glass cleaning product (available from your dealer) to clean the glass pane. Never attempt to clean the glass pane while wood is burning in the stove or while the glass is hot.

**Important:** scratching or etching the glass will weaken it. Do not use a razor blade, steel wool or other abrasive materials to clean the glass. Use a cleaner specifically made for log stoves.

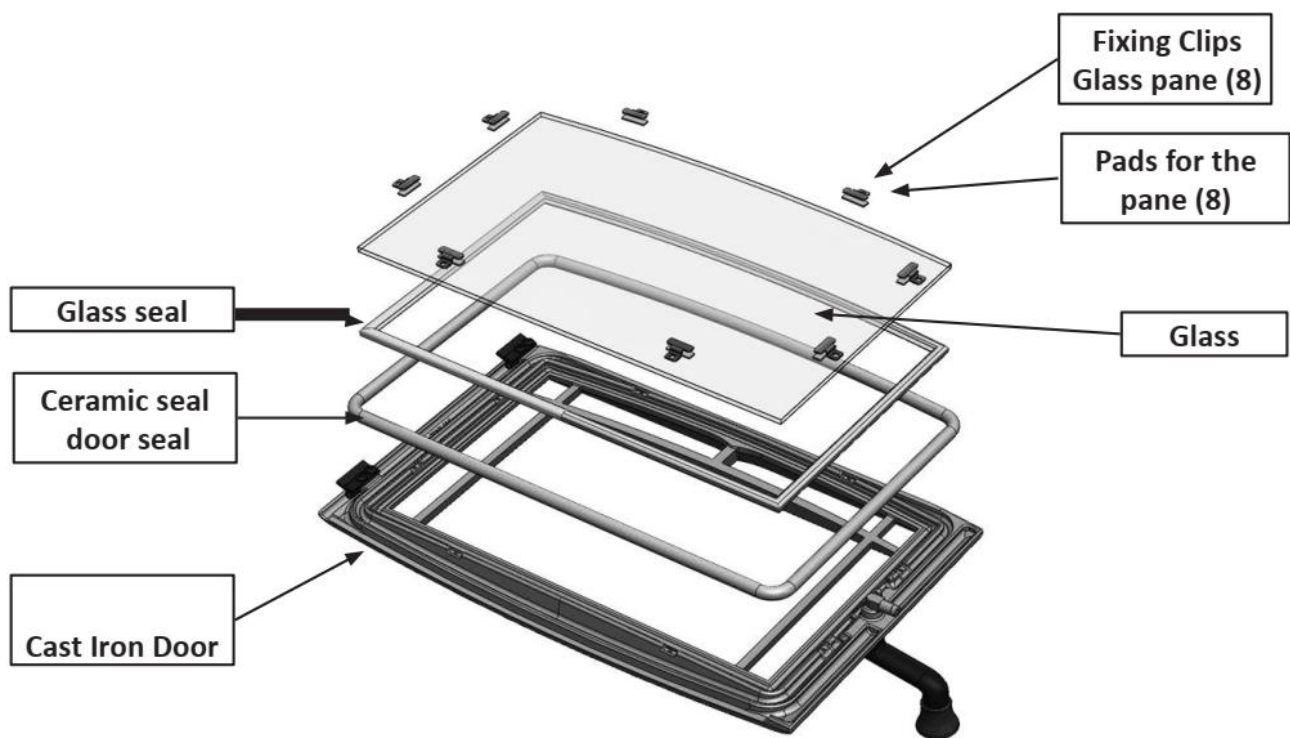
If you change the glass pane yourself, wear working gloves and safety glasses.

## CHANGING THE GLASS PANE

**WARNING! DO NOT USE THIS PRODUCT WITHOUT THE GLASS PANE OR WITH A BROKEN OR CRACKED PANE. DO NOT FORCE THE DOOR, FOR EXAMPLE, KNOCKING IT OR SLAMMING IT. THE GLASS PANE MUST ONLY BE CHANGED BY QUALIFIED SERVICE PERSONNEL.**

Follow the instructions included with the glass replacement kit.

1. Remove the door.
2. Remove the screws holding the glass fixing clips (use penetrating oil if necessary) - remove the glass fixing clips upward. Set them aside for the new installation.
3. Carefully lift the damaged glass, removing it from the door and discard.
4. Carefully remove the remains of any old glass and seal.
5. Clean the screw holes and put a small amount of lubricant in each.
6. Place the new glass and seal in the door.
7. Important! Center the glass and make sure the edges are parallel with the edges of the door.
8. Recheck the position of the glass (centred and parallel), then screw the fixing clips (diagonal cross system) to the door. Tighten the screws no more than 1/4 turn. If the glass is not positioned correctly, it will break.
9. Apply a thin film of lubricant on the hinges of the door, if necessary.
10. Install the door.
11. After lighting the stove 5 or 6 times, check the screws holding the glass fixing clips and readjust if necessary.



ASSEMBLING THE FRONT DOOR

## 12 – PRODUCT RECYCLING

Your appliance is delivered packed in plastic and a cardboard box on a wooden pallet. You can use cardboard and wood as fuel for the first lightings of the appliance, or take it to a local recycling point. The plastic that protects the device must be taken to a specific local recycling point or center, it must not be disposed of in conventional waste dumpster.

All local regulations, including those that refer to national or European regulations, must be applied when recycling this device at the end of its useful life. The product should never be disposed of in conventional waste dumpster. Its appliance is made up of components made of cast iron, steel, glass, insulating materials and electrical material, which are assembled using screws and rivets. You can disassemble it and take it to a specific local recycling point or center. Glass should not be disposed of in conventional waste dumpster.





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