TT44 Series

Installation- and user manual

UK **33**

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Congratulations on your new wood-burning stove

We thank you for choosing a TermaTech wood-burning stove and wish you many cozy and warm moments ahead. Your new wood-burning stove from TermaTech is a standard convection stove that can be covered with storage stones. Before installing and using the stove, you should read this assembly, installation, and user manual. This will ensure that you are familiar with applicable legal requirements, safety regulations, as well as instructions regarding usage and maintenance. Pay special attention to section 3 on safety. This will ensure that the product functions as intended and that you get maximum benefits from your investment for many years to come. You can always find the latest manuals and documentation with the newest updates at www.termatech.com.

1 Assembly and Installation Instructions

The Wood-burning stove is delivered "ready for installation" and must be connected to the chimney using a flue pipe. The connection between the stove and chimney should, if possible, be installed in a straight section (with as few bends as possible) and at a minimum horizontally, but preferably rising from the stove towards the chimney. Joints must be tight. Remember there should be a possibility to clean the pipe (possibly a cleaning door on the pipe).

National requirements and European standards

All currently applicable local regulations, including those referring to national and European standards, must be complied with when installing the wood-burning stove. Contact your local dealer for further advice and guidance regarding installation. Inform your chimney sweep before putting your wood-burning stove into use. Please read Supplementary Inst. Instructions for UK in section 12. If the stove has to be installed in an “Smoke Control Area” please read section 8. also for installation of Damper control unit.

Stove placement

Safety distances to walls and combustible materials must be adhered to. See sections 7 The wood-burning stove's technical specifications as well as information regarding approval and emissions can be found in section 10. The wood-burning stove's dimensions, weight, and drawings can be found in section 12. Adjustment of levelling feet, top plates, etc. can be found in section 8.

Requirements for the floor
The surface must be able to support the weight of the stove and, if applicable, the chimney combined. The area in front of and to the sides of the loading opening must be covered with a non-combustible base/Hearth. Different rules apply in European countries, please ask your dealer / installer or chimney sweep. If you use a pre-fitted floor plate, leveling feet must be used. See sections 8..

If the stove is to be installed with a rear exit, do the following
Remove (or break off) the cover plates on the back, right into the combustion chamber, to create a clear passage for the flue pipe. Then, remove the cover plate that is screwed onto the combustion chamber. Unscrew the universal connector mounted on the top of the stove and attach it to the back of the stove. The cover plate that was attached to the back should now be mounted on the top of the stove. The flue pipe is now ready to be installed.

Requirements for the chimney
The chimney must have a sufficient height to ensure proper draft and to prevent smoke from disturbing neighbors. Good draft in the chimney is crucial for the stove to function properly and burn as environmentally friendly as possible. All joints and connection points must be tight, and the chimney must be able to provide a draft of at least 1.2mm water column, equivalent to 12Pa. It is possible to connect the wood-burning stove to chimneys that are also used for other purposes. However, the specific circumstances must be evaluated by an installer and/or chimney sweep.

Regulation and flue damper installed on the chimney
If the chimney is equipped with a regulation/flue damper, it should only be able to close up to 80% of the cross-sectional area. Different rules apply in European countries, please ask your dealer / installer or chimney sweep.

Air supply requirements for the wood-burning stove
Adequate combustion air is essential for efficient and clean burning. Combustion air is usually drawn from the room in which the stove is installed. If the room/house in which the stove is installed is too airtight or experiences negative pressure due to ventilation/heat recovery systems or the use of exhaust hoods, it might be necessary to establish external combustion air intake and/or install a draft inducer. External combustion air is established by pulling combustion air from outside through a duct directly to the stove's external combustion air inlet. External combustion air kits are available for Termatech's wood-burning stoves. Consult your dealer for advice. Alternatively, additional air can be introduced into the room through an air vent in the external wall or windows.
Air vents supplying necessary combustion air must be kept unblocked. Insufficient air for combustion can lead to sooting of the glass and chimney, as well as environmental and neighbor-related issues. Ventilation/heat recovery systems and exhaust hoods can create negative pressure, causing flue gases to be drawn back through the stove and into the living space. This can be dangerous (carbon monoxide poisoning).

Chimney Sweep
After your new stove is installed, the installation must be reported to the local chimney sweep. The chimney sweep will inspect the installation before it is put into use and will continue to clean the chimney regularly thereafter.

2 Lighting / Firing Instructions

Intermittent Combustion
Your new wood stove is approved for intermittent combustion, not for continuous combustion. This means that it burns properly with a small amount of fuel and has a burn time of approximately 45 minutes between each firing. Never close the air supply completely. Instead, let the fire go out and ignite it again when you need it. There is a warning against completely closing the air supply. The wood stove can only burn efficiently and environmentally friendly if there is sufficient air for combustion.

First Lighting/Firing
The first time you fire up your new wood stove, the paint (Senotherm) that the stove is coated with will cure during heating. Avoid touching the paint when it is hot and soft. The curing process may emit smoke and odors. Therefore, it is recommended to have good ventilation the first few times you use the stove. After continuous combustion for 6 hours at high heat, the paint should be cured. Avoid opening the door quickly, as the gasket on the door may slightly stick to the curing paint. Do not pull the gasket out of the door if it gets stuck in the paint.

Maximum filling/Max Load:
Wood must not be added to the wood-burning stove above the tertiary holes of the rearmost vermiculite/insulation plates, corresponding to approximately 14,6 cm from the bottom plate of the combustion chamber. See section 10.

Grate at the Bottom of the Combustion Chamber
The grate located at the bottom of the combustion chamber ensures good and easy Lighting/ignition, as air can pass through it. Ash falls down through the grate and into the ash drawer. When the ash drawer needs to be emptied, you can remove the grate and push the remaining ash down into the drawer, then the ash drawer can be emptied.

Kindling Wood / Firewood Sticks

Kindling wood refers to finely split wooden sticks with a diameter of 2-3 cm. Wood types such as birch, beech, oak, ash, elm, coniferous trees, and fruit trees are all suitable for use as kindling wood.

Fuel / Prohibited Waste Products

Only dry and clean wood should be used for burning in the wood stove. Wood types like birch, beech, oak, ash, elm, coniferous trees, and fruit trees are suitable as firewood in the wood stove. The moisture content should be between 12 and 20%.
The maximum size of firewood pieces must not exceed the width of the combustion chamber minus 4 cm in length (see the width of the combustion chamber in section 10.), as this would bring the wood too close to the sides of the stove. This can result in poor gasification, sooting, and damage to the insulation plates. If the wood is too wet, it's difficult to get it to burn properly. Chimney draft may be insufficient, causing heavy smoke and sooting of the glass, and it leads to lower energy efficiency as the water in the wood needs to evaporate first. Additionally, it can cause damage to the stove and chimney in the form of glossy soot and tar deposits. In the worst case, this can lead to a chimney fire. If the wood is too dry, it will burn too quickly. The gases in the wood are released faster than they can burn, resulting in unburned gases going up the chimney. This also leads to lower efficiency and environmental damage.

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Burning with waste products such as plastic, pressure-treated wood, particle boards, colored brochures, glossy paper, or other treated materials is prohibited, as these materials are both environmentally harmful and emit harmful substances such as hydrochloric acid, dioxins, and heavy metals, which can cause significant harm to humans, animals, the stove, chimney, and the environment. Warranty and claims rights are void if the above-mentioned materials are burned in the stove.
Energy coal (coke) must not be used in the wood stove, as it contains high levels of sulfur, which can cause significant wear on the stove, chimney, and the environment. The lifespan of the stove and chimney will be significantly reduced when using this type of fuel, and the product's warranty will be void.
Note: The stove has not been approved/tested for use with wood briquettes/bio briquettes by the Danish Technological Institute.

Lighting/Ignition and Continuous Firing

The instructions described/used from steps 1 to 6 here are the same as those applied during the testing and approval of the stove by the Danish Technological Institute, Aarhus (TI). The fuel used for testing is birch wood. To protect the environment and ensure you get the best performance from your new Termatech stove, it's important to follow these instructions.

1. Push the air control handle all the way to the right. On some models, the air control handle might need a slight downward push to move it all the way to the right. The ignition/start-up air is now adjusted to maximum (See Figure 1.1).

Figure.1.1.

2. Arrange 12-15 kindling sticks at the bottom of the stove. The sticks or wood pieces should have a diameter of 2-8cm and a length of about 22cm, with a total weight of approximately 1.7kg. Start with the 2 largest pieces of wood at the bottom and finish with the sticks laid crisscross like a log cabin. Place 2 firelighters on top (See Figure 3.1). We recommend using Bio-firelighters that produce a strong flame and have a long burning time. This lighting/ignition method is referred to as the Top-Down method.

3. Ignite the two firelighters (See Figure 3.1) and leave the door slightly ajar using the small bracket in the upper right corner of the door (See Figure 3.2). Keep the door ajar for approximately 3 minutes before closing it completely. Once the door is closed, set the air control handle to 100% combustion air (full secondary air) (See Figure 3.3).

Figure.3.1.

Figure.3.2

Figure.3.3.

4. When the kindling fire has burned down and only embers remain, open the door gently to prevent ash from swirling out. Then, carefully spread the embers using a fire rake, so they are evenly distributed across the bottom of the stove (See Figure 4.1). Use a glove to protect against burns.

Figure.4.1.

5. Next, place 2 logs weighing approximately 590 grams each and measuring 22 cm in length inside the stove. Lay the logs parallel to the back of the stove, with one log positioned about 2 cm away from the back. Ensure that the logs are evenly spaced from the sides of the stove. The gap between the two logs should be approximately 1 cm (See Figure 5.1). Close the door completely. For the next 1 minute and 30 seconds, set the air control handle to 100% startup air (full primary + secondary air) (See Figure 5.2). After 1 minute and 30 seconds, adjust the air control handle to full combustion air (See Figure 5.3). Keep the air control handle in this position in 30 seconds. After 30 seconds, set the handle to 50% combustion air (secondary air) (See Figure 5.4).
6.

Figure.5.1.

Figure.5.2.

Figure.5.3.

Figure.5.4.

7. When the fire has burned down to embers, approximately after 47 minutes (See Figure 6.1), you can reload and start a new

fire. Begin again from step 4.

Figure.6.1.

3 Safety

The surface of the stove, as well as handles, knobs, glass window, chimney pipe, and similar parts, becomes very hot when the stove is in use. Touching these components without proper protection (such as gloves or other heat-resistant materials) can result in burns. Remember to inform children about this danger and ensure they are kept away from the wood stove when it's in operation.

Magnets in the Stove (TT44 Models) - WARNING

THE TT44 SERIES CONTAINS VERY STRONG MAGNETS.
NEGLIGENT HANDLING CAN RESULT IN ACCIDENTS AND DAMAGE.
READ THE FOLLOWING BEFORE UNPACKING:

- Avoid metal items containing iron near magnets (e.g. tools, electronics, watches, etc.)
- Maintain a good distance between magnetic systems to prevent them from attracting and snapping together.
- When separating and assembling magnets, try to slide them apart and together whenever possible. This avoids pinching and potential damage to the magnets' coating.
- Electronic components should be kept at a safe distance from magnets, as they can be affected or damaged by the magnetic field (pacemakers, hearing aids, PCs, watches, measuring instruments, data discs, floppy discs, credit cards, mobile phones, etc.).
- Magnets can generate sparks, so they should be kept away from explosive or flammable materials and gases.
- Magnets should not be processed in a dry state, as magnetic powder can ignite spontaneously. Magnetic powder should be stored in water-filled or airtight containers."

Chimney fire

In case of chimney fire, the stove's door, drawers, and dampers must be immediately closed completely to cut off the oxygen supply. Relevant authorities, etc., should be contacted if necessary. The stove and chimney should only be used again after inspection by a chimney sweep.

4 Tips, Malfunctions, and Troubleshooting

Lighting after a Prolonged Pause

If the stove has not been used for an extended period, the chimney should be inspected for any potential blockages (such as bird nests) before lighting. Additionally, it's a good idea to remove any dust from the wood stove, as it could cause odors during lighting.

Firewood Storage

Store firewood under cover with good ventilation, preferably in a carport or similar structure. Always stack the firewood on a pallet or something similar to keep it off the ground. Newly cut or split wood should be stored for about 1-2 years before using it as fuel. This is to achieve the correct moisture content, which should be around 12-20%.

Ash Disposal

Ash can be disposed of with regular household waste. To ensure the ash doesn't ignite anything in the trash bin, it should be allowed to cool for 2 days before disposal.

The stove is difficult to control and burns aggressively:

Troubleshooting:

- Set the air control handle to the middle position or move the air control handle from the center towards the left.
- If the stove is over 1 year old or has been used extensively, check the gaskets and replace them if necessary. Gaskets wear out over time, and heat can cause them to lose their ability to keep the stove door tightly sealed.
- If there is excessive draft in the chimney, it may be necessary to install a damper in the chimney to control the draft. Contact your dealer for assistance if needed.

The stove burns poorly / doesn't ignite / chimney draft is weak:

Troubleshooting:

- Is there a sufficient bed of embers to ignite the new wood you're placing on?
- Have you placed at least 2 smaller pieces of firewood?
- Is the firewood dry (maximum 20% moisture content)?
- Have you fully opened the air damper?
- Is there enough airflow into the room where the stove is located?
- Specific conditions around the chimney can lead to problems. Is the chimney's diameter and length suitable for the stove?
- Is there anything around the top of the chimney (roof ridge, trees, or similar) that might hinder optimal performance?
- Is the chimney obstructed?
- Are stovepipes and transitions properly sealed?
- Is any cleaning door tightly closed?
- Is there a damper on the pipe or chimney that is closed?
- Is there a liner in the chimney (if it's a masonry chimney)?
- Is the chimney cold and therefore not creating enough updraft/draft?
- Is it necessary to extend the chimney, install a stainless steel liner, or use a chimney fan to create the necessary draft? If the above doesn't resolve the issue, it may be necessary to contact your dealer or chimney sweep.

Smoke and Soot Odor:

Troubleshooting:

- Is there downdraft in the chimney? This can occur in certain wind directions.
- The chimney might be too short in relation to the roof ridge and/or surrounding trees/buildings, not providing sufficient draft.
- Ensure there are no open windows where smoke can enter.
- Keep the door closed while there are flames in the stove. (If the door is opened while flames are present, smoke can escape into the room.)
- Is the firewood dry (maximum 20% moisture content)?
- Is the air control handle closed too far?
- Is there a sufficient bed of embers to ignite the new wood you're placing on?

Glass Soots Up When Using the Stove:

Troubleshooting:

- Is the firewood too moist (maximum 20% moisture content)?
- Is the temperature in the combustion chamber too low? Open the air control handle further.
- Insufficient draft in the chimney.
- The air control handle is closed too much.
- The door is closed too early during lighting.
- The firewood is placed too close to the glass.
- There is insufficient airflow into the room.

Smoke comes out when the door is opened or slightly ajar:

Troubleshooting:

- When you open the door, the negative pressure in the stove disappears, making it easier for smoke gases to escape into the room rather than passing through the smoke baffle plates. Therefore, never open the door while there are flames. If there are flames, there are smoke gases!
- Some types of wood can release smoke gases even if there are no flames, especially if there hasn't been enough air or a bed of embers during combustion. The logs may continue to release smoke for a while after the fire has gone out – wait before opening the door.
- There is insufficient draft in the chimney.
- Turn off the kitchen hood extractor fan, even if it's active in another room. If turning off the extractor fan is not possible, ensure that the stove gets fresh air from outside (consider opening a window).

White Glass (if the glass appears slightly cloudy and white):

Troubleshooting:

- The glass has become too hot because the startup air intake was not closed in time. The glass has suffered alkali degradation due to the high heat and should be replaced.
- Incorrect fuel (burning waste wood, painted wood, treated wood, plastic laminate, plywood, etc.) These issue are caused by improper operation and falls outside of warranty coverage.

5 Maintenance and Cleaning

Cleaning and Inspection
Daily maintenance is kept to a minimum, but the stove should be thoroughly inspected and maintained once a year. The chimney and stovepipe should also be cleaned by a chimney sweep, who will determine the necessary cleaning/sweeping intervals. Cleaning the stove should only be done when the stove is cool.

Firebox
Should be cleaned of ashes and soot. It may be necessary to remove the insulation plates/vermiculite for cleaning, but be cautious as they are very porous and can break during removal/reinstallation. Refer to section 8.

Insulation Plates
Insulation plates in the firebox that are cracked or worn can be easily replaced as they are loosely mounted. The material used is called vermiculite, which is a porous but highly suitable insulation material. The stove's efficiency is not affected if the insulation cracks. However, they should be replaced when wear exceeds half of the original thickness, if the plates are falling apart, or at the chimney sweep's recommendation. For replacement instructions, refer to section 8.

Door Hinges and Moving Closure Mechanisms
The door hinges should be lubricated with copper grease or another heat-resistant lubricant. This also applies to the moving parts of the closure mechanism on models equipped with it.

Gaskets
Gaskets may appear to be in good condition initially, but they can deteriorate over time. With repeated exposure to heat, they lose their elasticity and ability to keep the stove airtight. Gaskets should be replaced as needed, but at least every two years. This ensures proper and environmentally friendly combustion and a clean glass window.

Stove Surface
The door, body, etc. of your wood stove are coated with Senotherm paint. The paint should be cleaned using a soft brush or possibly a vacuum cleaner with a brush attachment. Always remember: only when the stove is cool. Never use cleaning agents or water on the painted surfaces.

Scratches in the Paint/Touch-Up of Scratches
If a scratch appears in the paint, it's easy to fix using Senotherm spray paint. Senotherm spray can cover spots or scratches. Larger damages should be sanded down with fine steel wool, vacuumed, and then sprayed. Shake the can thoroughly and spray from a distance of 15-20 cm. Due to fire hazard, it's crucial that the stove is out of operation and completely cool before using the spray. To keep the stove's painted surfaces looking nice for many years to come, try to avoid touching the painted areas when the stove is hot. Ensure ample ventilation when using spray paint. The paint is not resistant to moisture, meaning if the stove is exposed to dampness or cleaned with water or chemicals, the paint may be damaged and the steel components can rust. Refer to the instructions on the Senotherm spray can.

Claddings of stone
Your stove may be clad with soapstone or sandstone. Typically, these require no maintenance and can be cleaned with a soft brush or possibly a vacuum cleaner with a brush attachment. If a scratch appears on the stone, it's easy to fix with a repair kit available from the dealer. Follow the instructions in the repair kit. The types of stones used for cladding wood stoves are natural materials, so differences in structure, color, and shades should be expected. Such differences are 100% natural and are part of such a natural product, falling outside of warranty. Any cracks or breakage in the stones will become apparent within the initial firings of the wood stove, and therefore, it's a condition of warranty that such issues are reported immediately.

Glass
Glass normally requires no maintenance other than cleaning. This is best done by using a suitable glass cleaner for wood stoves. If you replace the glass in your wood stove, do not dispose of it with regular glass waste, as it is ceramic glass.

Spare Parts
For the sake of fit and other considerations, we recommend using only original spare parts in your TermaTech wood stove.

Settings, Adjustments, etc.:
Refer to section 8.

6 Warranty and right of complaint

5-year warranty
TermaTech provides a 5-year warranty on wood stoves, subject to the following conditions: TermaTech offers a 5-year warranty on material and manufacturing defects in the structural components, excluding wear on parts in and around the combustion chamber, provided normal operation according to this manual.

Upon identification of material or manufacturing defects in the product, it's use must be discontinued immediately, and the retailer should be contacted.

Internal parts covered by the warranty:
Welds of the combustion chamber, including welded parts such as hinges, pins, and other welded metal parts

Internal parts not covered by the warranty:
Cast iron parts (base, door, grate), steel parts (baffle plate, glass cleaning edge, cover plate, air rail), and insulation materials (vermiculite parts or other insulation material), glass, gaskets, and springs.

External parts not covered by the warranty:
Painted plates/surfaces, stone cladding, tiles, concrete, and glass, closing mechanism/handle, hinge pins, and magnets. Note: Scratches or stains on stone cladding can be repaired with a repair kit (light sanding with fine sandpaper) available from the retailer.

The warranty does not cover faults caused by
- Failure to follow the user and installation manual, including incorrect use or handling of the product.
- The defect arises due to aggressive environmental influences (such as chemicals or cleaning agents).
- Intentional or negligent damage to the product by the end customer or a third party.
- Incorrect installation.
- Overheating or material degradation caused by using incorrect types of fuel such as wood, coal, waste, or excessive amounts of fuel.
- The product is connected to a chimney with poor draft, for example, one that is too short or leaky.
- The product is placed or has been placed and/or stored in unheated or damp environments.
- The product has been neglected and not maintained according to the instructions.
  Normal wear and tear on wearable parts and/or consumable parts, as well as on the paint, and similar circumstances not caused by material or manufacturing defects.

The following minor deviations, which cannot be the basis for warranty claims, may occur in the product:
Naturally occurring variations in color shades, structure, and veining in soapstone, sandstone, and other stone and concrete claddings.
Noises that occur during combustion are normal for wood stoves. These occur when metal expands and/or contracts.

If there is a material or manufacturing defect covered by this warranty present at the time of delivery to the customer, or if such defects occur during the warranty period, TermaTech A/S undertakes to provide a suitable replacement component free of charge to remedy the material or manufacturing defect. In other cases, the product will be collected from the customer's address for repair at a workshop selected by TermaTech A/S. The repair period may take up to 8 weeks from collection to delivery of the repaired product. There is no further obligation for TermaTech A/S to remedy the defect, such as through installation of the replacement component/product.

In addition to the right to replacement components or repair of the product, the buyer is not entitled to compensation for either direct or indirect costs and/or damages. Repairs of material or manufacturing defects, or replacement of parts/product repair, do not extend the warranty period of the product or the replaced component. Furthermore, a new warranty period is not initiated for either the product or the replaced component. In addition to the above warranty rules, the consumer also retains the rights provided by consumer protection legislation.

Claim Process
Any claims regarding material or manufacturing defects must be made to the retailer who sold the product. In such cases, the buyer must provide documentation proving the purchase from the retailer and the date of purchase, such as a receipt or invoice. The buyer must also provide the model designation and production number indicated on the product's nameplate. If the buyer wishes to invoke a material or manufacturing defect, the seller must be notified within 14 days of identifying the defect.

Warranty
Any unauthorized modification of the wood stove will be considered a structural alteration, and thereby voids the warranty.

7 Safety Distances and Placement of the Stove

Be particularly attentive to the different clearance requirements and distances to combustible materials for flue pipes, chimney components, and the wood-burning stove. Distances below only apply to the stove.

Clearances to Non-Combustible Materials:
To prevent discoloration, odor from paint and wallpaper that is heat-affected, as well as to enhance heat output from the stove and facilitate cleaning, it is recommended to maintain a minimum distance of at least 100mm.

Clearances to Combustible Materials:
The following minimum clearances are applicable for the stove to combustible materials and must be adhered to. Even with these minimum clearances, the walls may still become warm (up to 80°C).

7.1 TT44G: Safety distances when using UNINSULATED flue Pipes

Distance to Combustible Wall Behind the Stove:	180mm	Figure 1:
Distance to Combustible Side Wall:	400mm	Figure 1:
Distance at 45° Placement in Corner:	250mm	Figure 2:
Furniture Clearance:	1000mm	Figure 1 & 2:
The distance from the top of the stove to the ceiling, minimum:	750mm	

Figure 1

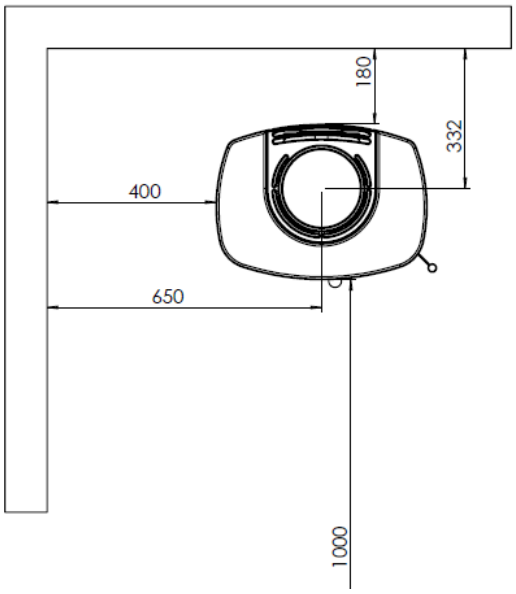
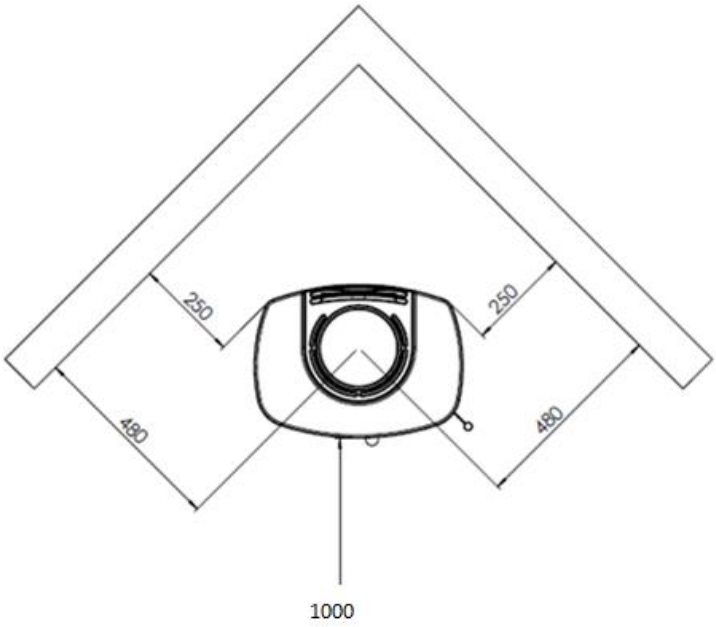


Figure 2



7.2 TT44G: Safety distances when using <u>INSULATED</u> flue Pipes

Distance to Combustible Wall Behind the Stove:	80mm	Figure 1:
Distance to Combustible Side Wall:	400mm	Figure 1:
Distance at 45° Placement in Corner:	200mm	Figure 2:
Furniture Clearance:	1000mm	Figure 1 & 2:
The distance from the top of the stove to the ceiling, minimum:	750mm	

Figure 1

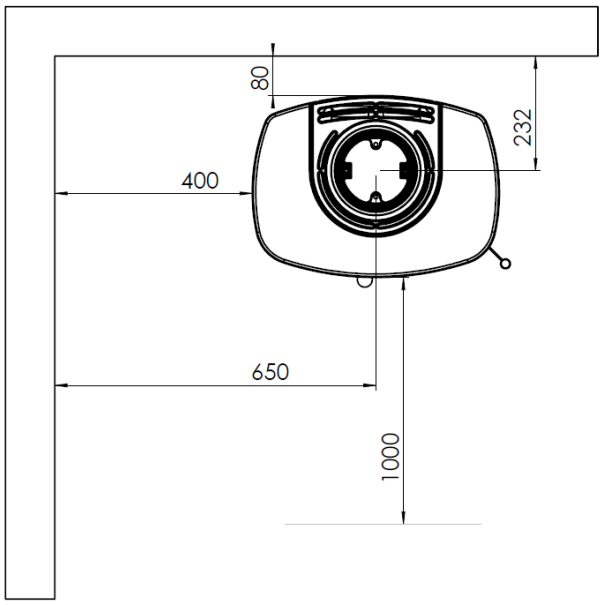
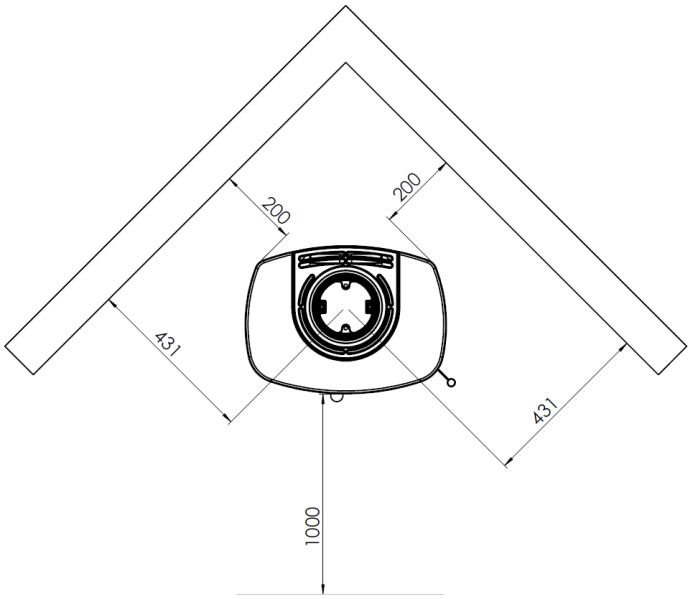


Figure 2



7.3 TT44, TT44S: Safety distances when using <u>UNINSULATED</u> flue Pipes

Distance to Combustible Wall Behind the Stove:	200mm	Figure 1:
Distance to Combustible Side Wall:	150/350mm	Figure 1:
Distance at 45° Placement in Corner:	100mm	Figure 2:
Furniture Clearance:	1000mm	Figure 1 & 2:
The distance from the top of the stove to the ceiling, minimum:	750mm	

Figure 1

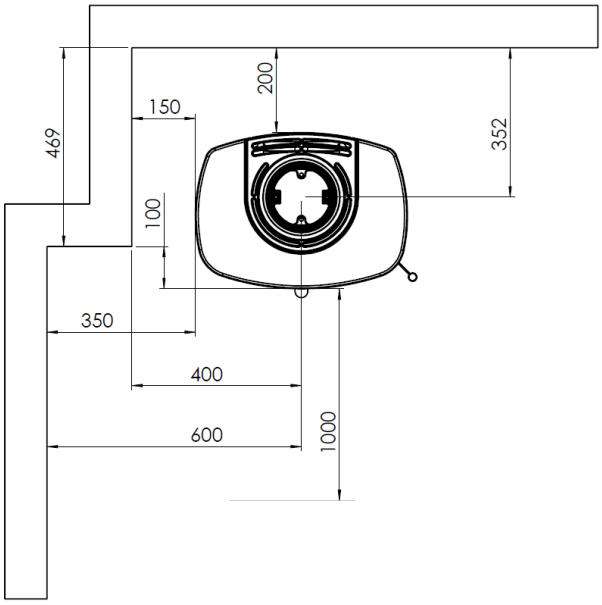
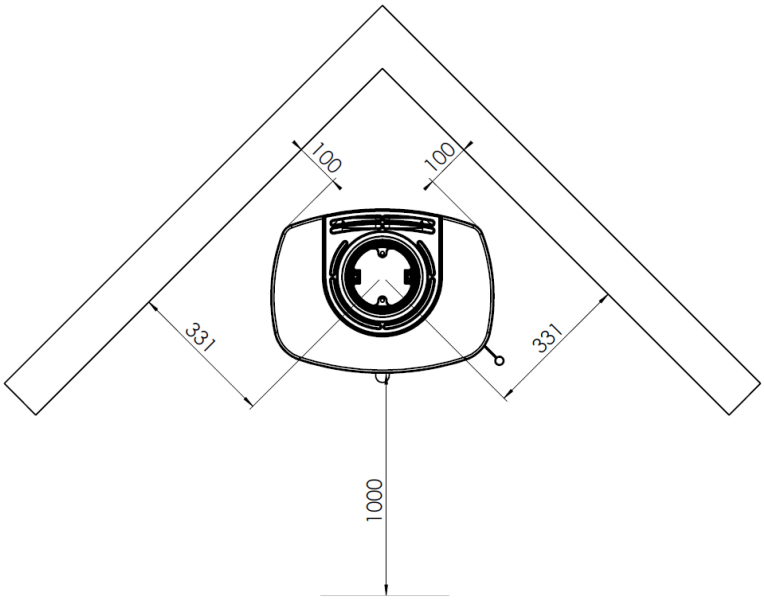


Figure 2



7.4 TT44, TT44S: Safety distances when using <u>INSULATED</u> flue Pipes

Distance to Combustible Wall Behind the Stove:	80mm	Figure 1:
Distance to Combustible Side Wall:	100/350mm	Figure 1:
Distance at 45° Placement in Corner:	50mm	Figure 2:
Furniture Clearance:	1000mm	Figure 1 & 2:
The distance from the top of the stove to the ceiling, minimum:	750mm	

Figure 1

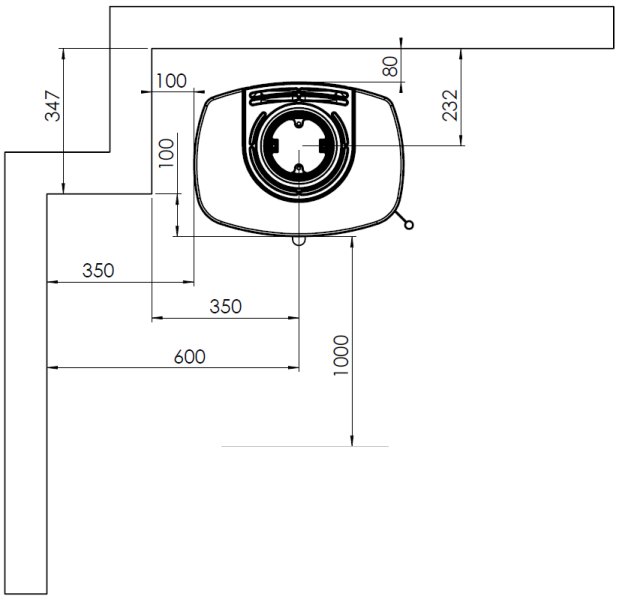
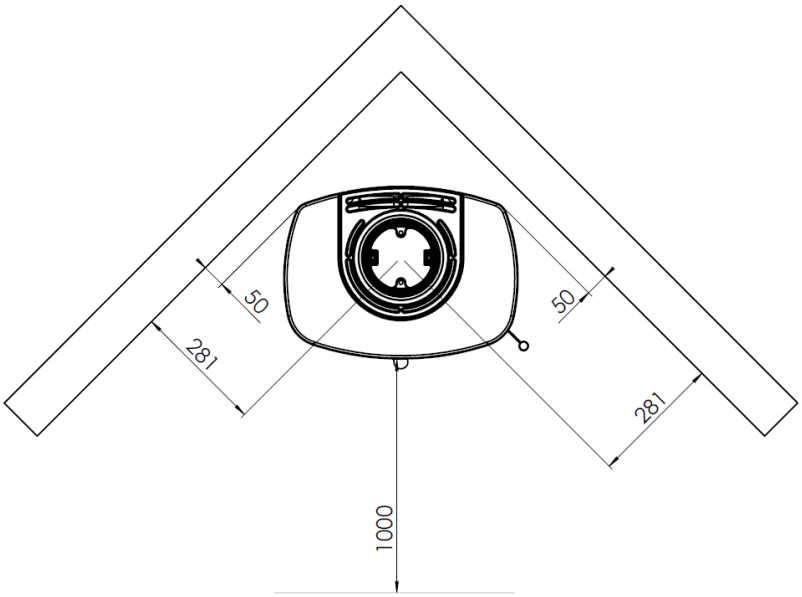
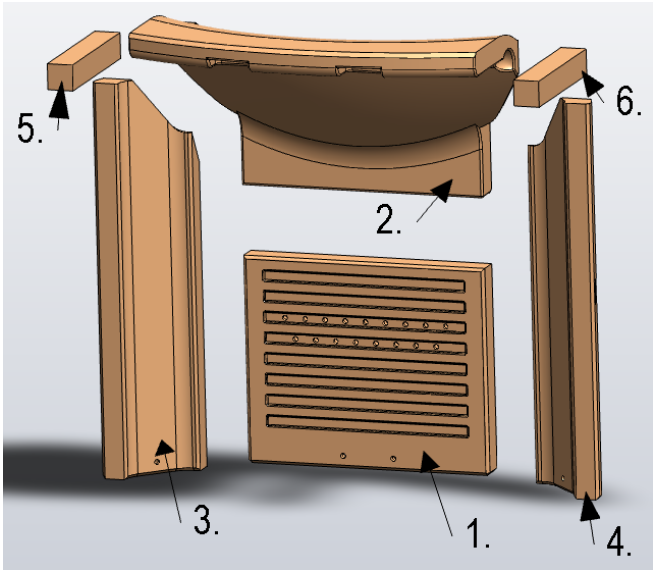


Figure 2



8 Drawings with explanatory captions

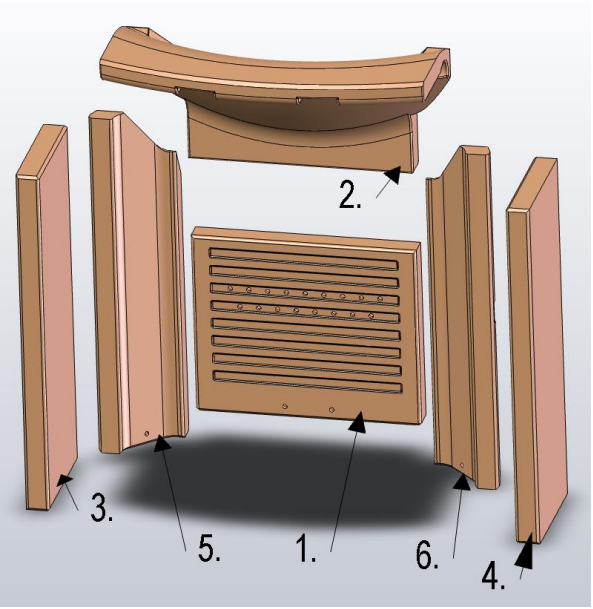
8.1 TT44G: Replacement of insulation panels



1. First, lift smoke plate No. 2 a little. After that remove the backplate No. 1.
2. After that remove the smokeplate No. 2.
3. Then remove the two plates in the corner plate No. 3 and No.4
4. And in the end remove the two bricks in the top in left and right side No. 5 and No. 6.

Installation of Vermiculite: This is done in the reverse order. Start with Nr.6, then Nr.5, and etc…

8.2 TT44, TT44S: Replacement of insulation panels



1. First, lift smoke plate No. 2 a little. After that remove the backplate No. 1.
2. After that remove the smoke plate No. 2.
3. Then remove the two plate in left and right side No. 3 and No.4
4. After that remove the two plates in the corner plate No. 5 and No.6.

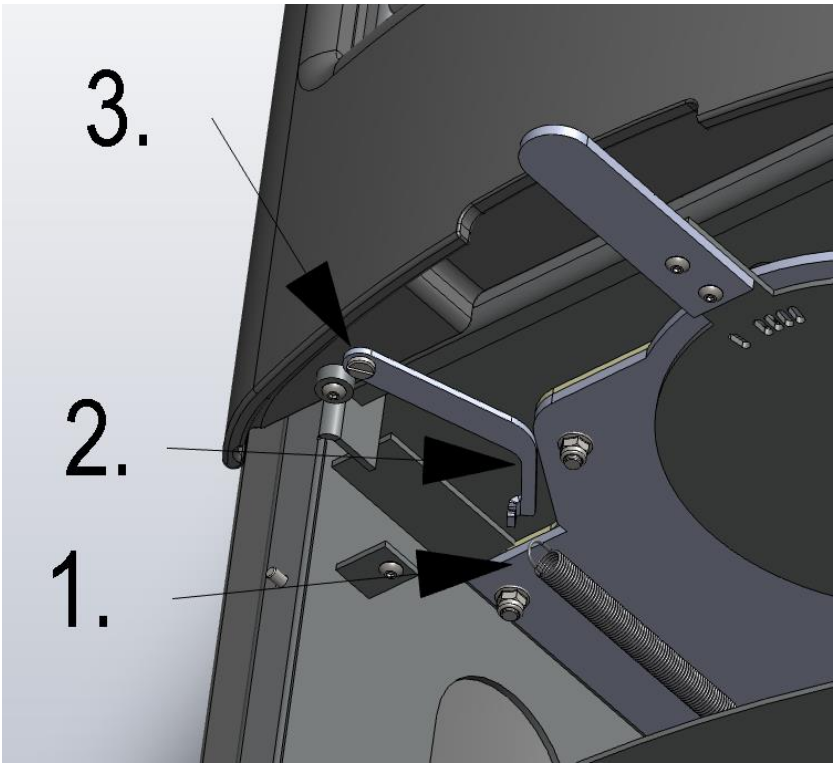
Installation of Vermiculite: This is done in the reverse order. Start with Nr.6, then Nr.5, and etc…

8.3 Adjusting the self-closing door mechanism (Bauart 1)

In the compartment room is a bracket and a spring. They are a part of the bau- art function They will close the door when you release the handle on the door.

De activate the Bauart /Auto closing function: Demount the spring No.1 from bracket No. 2. After that demount the pass-screw No. 3

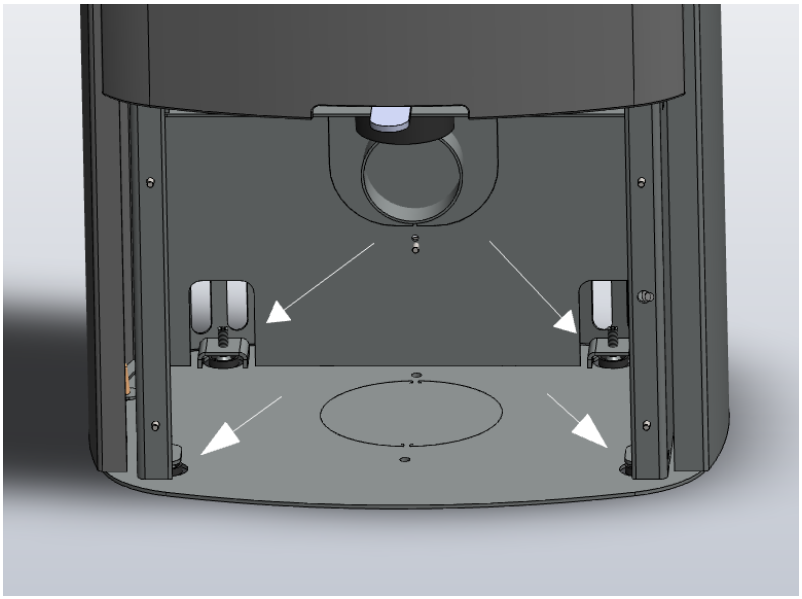
The Bauart /Auto closing function is not and requirements in Denmark, Sweden and Norway.



8.4 Adjustment of Levelling Feet

There are installed levelling feet under the stove. Levelling feet are used if the floor is uneven or if you want an optical "floating" stove, or if you want to use a custom-cut floor plate. Alternatively, you can let the stove stand on the base plate. If a custom-cut floor plate is used, the levelling feet should be installed/used/adjusted for this purpose. Otherwise, the custom-cut floor plate cannot be installed. Note that all specified measurements (on the stove) are without levelling feet. If you use levelling feet, the stove will be correspondingly higher.

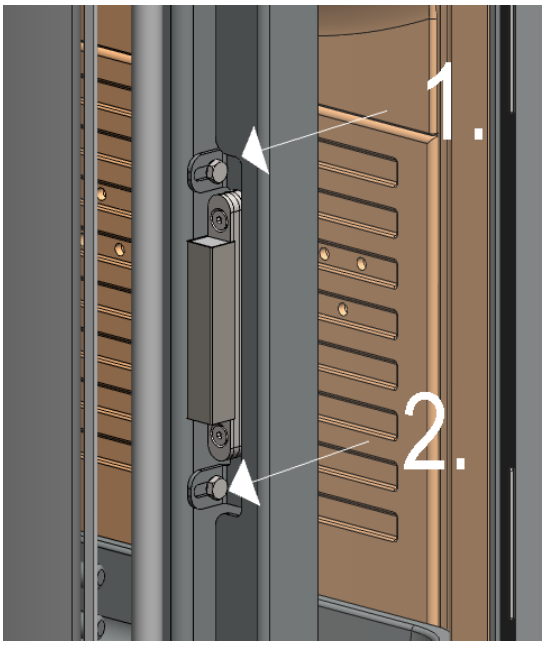
Note: All dimension on the stove is without the adjustable feet's. If there is used adjust able feet's is the stove similarly higher.



The four feet is easy to adjust from the compartment room with and unbrako key. Se the four white arrow.

The adjustable feet's have to be adjusted with a distance between the bottom plate and the floor at approx. 8mm depending of the floorplate.

8.5 Adjustment of the draft in the door

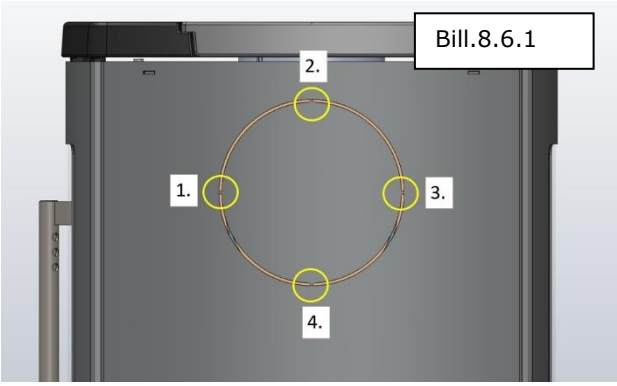


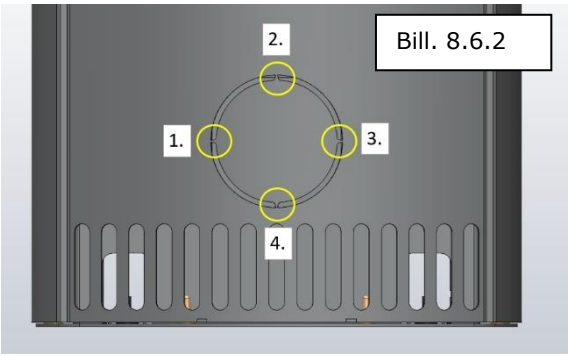
Weaker / less draft in the door:
Loosen the two screws the two screws No. 1 and No. 2. Push the bracket with the magnet backward and tighten screws again.

Stronger / more draft in the door:
Loosen the two screws No. 1 and No. 2. Pull the bracket against the door and tighten the screws again.

Note: We recommend a draft of 4 to 6 kg. The door may not hit the magnet. Distance between door and magnet should be a minimum of 1mm.

8.6 If the stove have to be installed with a rear exit, or has to be connected to external air supply, do following.





1. If the stove have to be use with rear exit. Remove the 4 break points. See the yellow rings at Photo 8.6.1.

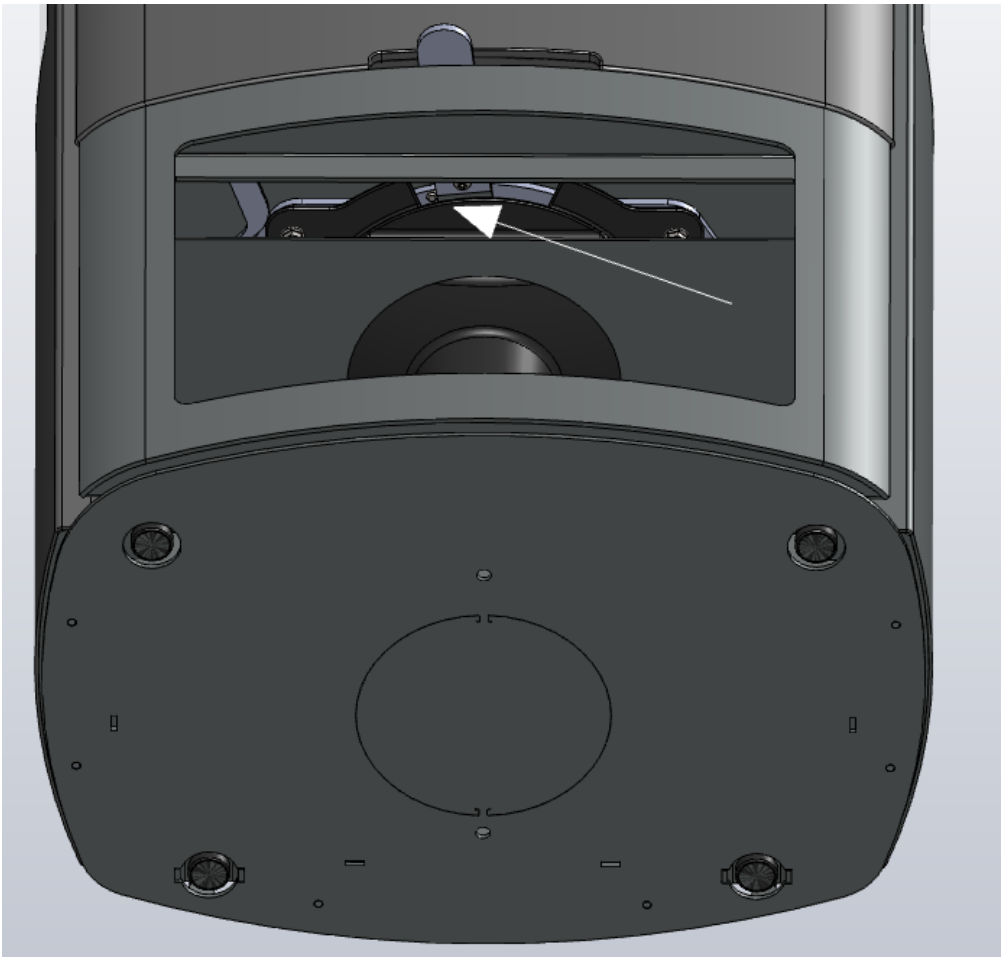
2. If the stove have to be use with external air-intake. Remove the 4 break points. See the yellow rings at Photo 8.6.2.

Tools: Use a loose saw blade or something similar.

Method:
Start by sawing through the breaking points point 1 and 3. After that the plate can be broken free by pushing the plate back and forth.

8.7 Smoke control area – Damper Control unit installation

Install a pinion screw here. See the white arrow. This means that air can´t be closed off completely.



9 Environment, Climate & Disposal

When disposing of your wood stove or the packaging from your wood stove, it's important to dispose of the parts separately. Below is how this should be done correctly and in the most environmentally friendly manner. All parts of the packaging and most parts of the wood stove itself can be recycled.

Cardboard:

The cardboard used for packaging is 100% recyclable paper and should be sorted and recycled through your local waste/recycling station or waste management partner according to their guidelines.

Plastic and Styrofoam:

The plastic and Styrofoam used for packaging should be sorted according to your local waste/recycling station or waste management partner's guidelines for proper disposal.

Wooden Pallet/Framing:

The wood and pallet used for packaging (meeting requirements/certification) should be sorted and recycled through your local waste/recycling station or waste management partner's guidelines.

Vermiculite/Insulation Panels/Gaskets:

Cannot be recycled and should be sorted through your local waste/recycling station or waste management partner's guidelines.

Glass:

If you replace or dispose of the glass from your wood stove, it should not be discarded with regular glass waste as it is ceramic glass.

Stone Cladding:

Cannot be immediately recycled and should be sorted through your local waste/recycling station or waste management partner's guidelines (dispose of it as natural stone).

The Stove:

All other parts of your stove are made of either steel or cast iron and should be sorted and recycled through your local waste/recycling station or waste management according to their guidelines.

10 Approval & Technical Specifications

TEKNOLOGISK INSTITUT, Energi og Klima
Vedvarende Energi og Transport
Kongsvang Allé 29
8000 Aarhus C
www.teknologisk.dk

The wood stove series has been tested and approved according to the standards:
CE - EN13240 (EU)
DIN+ (Tyskland)
Defra / AEA (UK)
Ecodesign 2015/1185

Dimensions of the combustion chamber are:

Height 146mm (to Max load)
Depth 231mm
Width 324mm
The flue outlet diameter is: 150mm
Stove Weight: TT44G 113 kg
Stove Weight: TT44 113 kg
Stove Weight: TT44S 147 kg

Mean values during testing:

Flue gas temperature: 331°C (Measured at the flue outlet at 20°C room temperature)
Flue gas mass flow: 4,2 g/s
Efficiency 81%
Annual Efficiency: 71%
Power: 4,8KW
CO: 0,098% or 1225 mg/nm3 v/13% O2
Chimney draft 12Pa

11 SUPPLEMENTARY INSTRUCKTIONS UK

READ THE INSTRUCTION BOOKLET AND THESE SUPPLEMENTARY INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY BEFORE INSTALLATION

These instructions together with those in the instruction booklet cover the basic principles to ensure the satisfactory installation of the stove, although detail may need slight modification to suit particular local site conditions. In all cases the installation must comply with current Building Regulations, Local Authority Byelaws and other specifications or regulations as they affect the installation of the stove. It should be noted that the Building Regulations requirements may be met by adopting the relevant recommendations given in British Standards BS 8303, BS EN 15287-1:2007 as an alternative means to achieve an equivalent level of performance to that obtained following the guidance given in Approved Document J. Please note that it is a legal requirement under England and Wales Building Regulations that the installation of the stove is either carried out under Local Authority Building Control approval or is installed by a Competent Person registered with a Government approved Competent Persons Scheme. HETAS Ltd operate such a Scheme and a listing of their Registered Competent Persons can be found on their website at www.hetas.co.uk.

CO Alarms: Building regulations require that whenever a new or replacement fixed solid fuel or wood/biomass appliance is installed in a dwelling a carbon monoxide alarm must be fitted in the same room as the appliance. Further guidance on the installation of the carbon monoxide alarm is available in BS EN 50292:2002 and from the alarm manufacturer's instructions. Provision of an alarm must not be considered a substitute for either installing the appliance correctly or ensuring regular servicing and maintenance of the appliance and chimney system.

The Clean Air Act 1993 and Smoke Control Areas

Under the Clean Air Act local authorities may declare the whole or part of the district of the authority to be a smoke control area. It is an offence to emit smoke from a chimney of a building, from a furnace or from any fixed boiler if located in a designated smoke control area. It is also an offence to acquire an "unauthorised fuel" for use within a smoke control area unless it is used in an "exempt" appliance ("exempted" from the controls which generally apply in the smoke control area). In England appliances are exempted by publication on a list by the Secretary of State in accordance with changes made to sections 20 and 21 of the Clean Air Act 1993 by section 15 of the Deregulation Act 2015. In Scotland appliances are exempted by publication on a list by Scottish Ministers under section 50 of the Regulatory Reform (Scotland) Act 2014. Similarly, In Northern Ireland appliances are exempted by publication on a list by the Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs under Section 16 of the Environmental Better regulation Act (Northern Ireland) 2016. In Wales appliances are exempted by regulations made by Welsh Ministers.
The TermaTech TT44 series have been recommended as suitable for use in smoke control areas when burning wood logs and when fitted with a smoke control kit (damper control unit) to prevent closure of the primary and secondary air controls beyond the 30% open position. Please read section 8 in the Installation and user manual. Further information on the requirements of the Clean Air Act can be found here: **https://www.gov.uk/smoke-control-area-rules**

HEALTH AND SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

Special care must be taken when installing the stove such that the requirements of the Health and Safety at Work Act are met.

Handling

Adequate facilities must be available for loading, unloading and site handling.

Fire Cement

Some types of fire cement are caustic and should not be allowed to come into contact with the skin. In case of contact wash immediately with plenty of water.

Asbestos

This stove contains no asbestos. If there is a possibility of disturbing any asbestos in the course of installation then please seek specialist guidance and use appropriate protective equipment.

Metal Parts

When installing or servicing this stove care should be taken to avoid the possibility of personal injury.

STOVE PERFORMANCE

Please refer to the table in the main instruction manual for details of the stoves' performances

PREPARATORY WORK AND SAFETY CHECKS

IMPORTANT WARNING

This stove must not be installed into a chimney that serves any other heating appliance. There must not be an extractor fan fitted in the same room as the stove as this can cause the stove to emit fumes into the room.

Chimney

In order for the stove to perform satisfactorily the chimney height must be sufficient to ensure an adequate draught of approximately 15 Pa so as to clear the products of combustion and prevent smoke problems into the room. NOTE: A chimney height of not less than 4.5 meters measured vertically from the outlet of the stove to the top of the chimney should be satisfactory. Alternatively the calculation procedure given in EN 13384-1 may be used as the basis for deciding whether a particular chimney design will provide sufficient draught. The outlet from the chimney should be above the roof of the building in accordance with the provisions of Building Regulations Approved Document J. If installation is into an existing chimney then it must be sound and have no cracks or other faults which might allow fumes into the house. Older properties, especially, may have chimney faults or
the cross section may be too large i.e. more than 230 mm x 230 mm. Remedial action should be taken, if required, seeking expert advice, if necessary. If it is found necessary to line the chimney then a flue liner suitable for solid fuel must be used in accordance with Building Regulations Approved Document J. Any existing chimney must be clear of obstruction and have been swept clean immediately before installation of the stove. If the stove is fitted in place of an open fire then the chimney should be swept one month after installation to clear any soot falls which may have occurred due to the difference in combustion between the stove and the open fire. If there is no existing chimney then any new system must be to the designation described above and in accordance with Building Regulations Approved Document J. A single wall metal fluepipe is suitable for connecting the stove to

the chimney but is not suitable for use as the complete chimney. The chimney and connecting fluepipe must have a minimum diameter of 150 mm and its dimension should be not less than the size of the outlet socket of the stove. Any bend in the chimney or connecting fluepipe should not exceed 45°. 90° bends should not be used. Combustible material should not be located where the heat dissipating through the walls of fireplaces or flues could ignite it. Therefore when installing the stove in the presence of combustible materials due account must be taken of the guidance on the separation of combustible material given in Building Regulations Approved Document J and also in these stove instructions. If it is found that there is excessive draught in the chimney then a draught stabilizer should be fitted. Fitting of a draught stabilizer will affect the requirement for the permanent air supply into
the room in which the stove is fitted in accordance with Approved Document J (see also combustion air supply). Adequate provision e.g. easily accessible soot door or doors must be provided for sweeping the chimney and connecting fluepipe where it is not intended for the chimney to be swept through the appliance.

Hearth
The hearth should be able to accommodate the weight of the stove and its chimney if the chimney is not independently supported. The weight of the stove is indicated in the brochure. The stove should preferably be installed on a non-combustible hearth of a size and construction that is in accordance with the provisions of the current Building Regulations Approved Document J.
The clearance distances to combustible material beneath, surrounding or upon the hearth and walls adjacent to the hearth should comply with the guidance on the separation of combustible material given in Building Regulations Approved Document J and also in these stove instructions. If the stove is to be installed on a combustible floor surface, it must be covered with a non-combustible
material at least 12mm thick, in accordance with Building Regulations Approved Document J, to a distance of 30 cm in front of the stove and 15 cm to each side measuring from the door of the combustion chamber.

Combustion air supply
In order for the stove to perform efficiently and safely there must be an adequate air supply into the room in which the stove is installed to provide combustion air. The provision of air supply to the stove must be in accordance with current Building Regulations Approved Document J. An opening window is not appropriate for this purpose.

Connection to chimney
Stoves may have a choice of either a rear or top flue gas connector that allows connection to either a masonry chimney or a prefabricated factory made insulated metal chimney in accordance with their instructions. In some cases it may be necessary to fit an adaptor to increase the diameter of the flue to the minimum required 150 mm section of the chimney or liner.

Commissioning and handover
Ensure all parts are fitted in accordance with the instructions. On completion of the installation allow a suitable period of time for any fire cement and mortar to dry out, before lighting the stove. Once the stove is under fire check all seals for soundness and check that the flue is functioning correctly and that all products of combustion are vented safely to atmosphere via the chimney terminal. On completion of the installation and commissioning ensure that the operating instructions for the
stove are left with the customer. Ensure to advise the customer on the correct use of the appliance and warn them to use only the recommended fuel for the stove. Advise the user what to do should smoke or fumes be emitted from the stove. The customer should be warned to use a fireguard to BS 8423:2002 (Replaces BS 6539) in the presence of children, aged and/or infirm persons.

READ THE INSTRUCTION BOOK AND THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY BEFORE USING THE STOVE WARNING NOTE
Properly installed, operated and maintained this stove will not emit fumes into the dwelling. Occasional fumes from de ashing and re fuelling may occur. However, persistent fume emission is potentially dangerous and must not be tolerated. If fume emission does persist, then the following immediate action should be taken:
(a) Open doors and windows to ventilate the room and then leave the premises.
(b) Let the fire go out.
(c) Check for flue or chimney blockage and clean if required
(d) **Do not attempt to relight the fire until the cause of the fume emission has been identified and corrected. If necessary seek expert advice.**
The most common cause of fume emission is flueway or chimney blockage. For your own safety these must be kept clean at all times.

IMPORTANT NOTES
General
Before lighting the stove check with the installer that the installation work and commissioning checks described above have been carried out correctly and that the chimney has been swept clean, is sound and free from any obstructions. As part of the stoves' commissioning and handover the installer should have shown you how to operate the stove correctly.

CO Alarm
Your installer should have fitted a CO alarm in the same room as the appliance. If the alarm sounds unexpectedly, follow the instructions given under "Warning Note" above.

Use of fireguard
When using the stove in situations where children, aged and/or infirm persons are present a fireguard must be used to prevent accidental contact with the stove. The fireguard should be manufactured in accordance with BS 8423:2002 (Replaces BS 6539).

Chimney cleaning
The chimney should be swept at least twice a year. It is important that the flue connection and chimney are swept prior to lighting up after a prolonged shutdown period. If the stove is fitted in place of an open fire then the chimney will require sweeping after a month of continuous operation. This is a precaution to ensure that any "softer" deposits left from the open fire usage have not been loosened by the higher flue temperatures generated by the closed stove. In situations where it is not possible to sweep

through the stove the installer will have provided alternative means, such as a soot door. After sweeping the chimney the stove flue outlet and the flue pipe connecting the stove to the chimney must be cleaned with a flue brush.

Periods of Prolonged Non-Use
If the stove is to be left unused for a prolonged period of time then it should be given a thorough clean to remove ash and unburned fuel residues. To enable a good flow of air through the appliance to reduce condensation and subsequent damage, leave the air controls fully open.

Extractor fan
There must not be an extractor fan fitted in the same room as the stove as this can cause the stove to emit smoke and fumes into the room.

Aerosol sprays
Do not use an aerosol spray on or near the stove when it is alight.

Use of operating tools
Always use the operating tools provided when handling parts likely to be hot when the stove is in use.

Refuelling on to a low fire bed
If there is insufficient burning material in the firebed to light a new fuel charge, excessive smoke emission can occur. Refuelling must be carried out onto a sufficient quantity of glowing embers and ash that the new fuel charge will ignite. If the fire bed is too low or cool, suitable kindling must be used to re-light fires

Fuel overloading
The maximum amount of fuel specified in this manual should not be exceeded, overloading can cause excess smoke.

Use with door left open
Operation with the door open can cause excess smoke. The appliance must not be operated with the appliance door left open except as directed in the instructions.

Dampers left open
Operation with the air controls or dampers open can cause excess smoke. The appliance must not be operated with air controls or dampers left open except as directed in the instructions.

Chimney Fires
If the chimney is thoroughly and regularly swept, chimney fires should not occur. However, if a chimney fire does occur turn off the stove immediately and isolate the mains electricity supply (if applicable), and tightly close the doors of the stove. This should cause the chimney fire to go out. If the chimney fire does not go out when the above action is taken then the fire brigade should be called immediately. Do not relight the stove until the chimney and flueways have been cleaned and examined by a professional.

Permanent air vent
The stove requires a permanent and adequate air supply in order for it to operate safely and efficiently. In accordance with current Building Regulations the installer may have fitted a permanent air supply vent into the room in which the stove is installed to provide combustion air. This air vent should not under any circumstances be shut off or sealed.

USER OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS
Please read the important notices given above before referring to the main instruction book for detailed operating instructions.

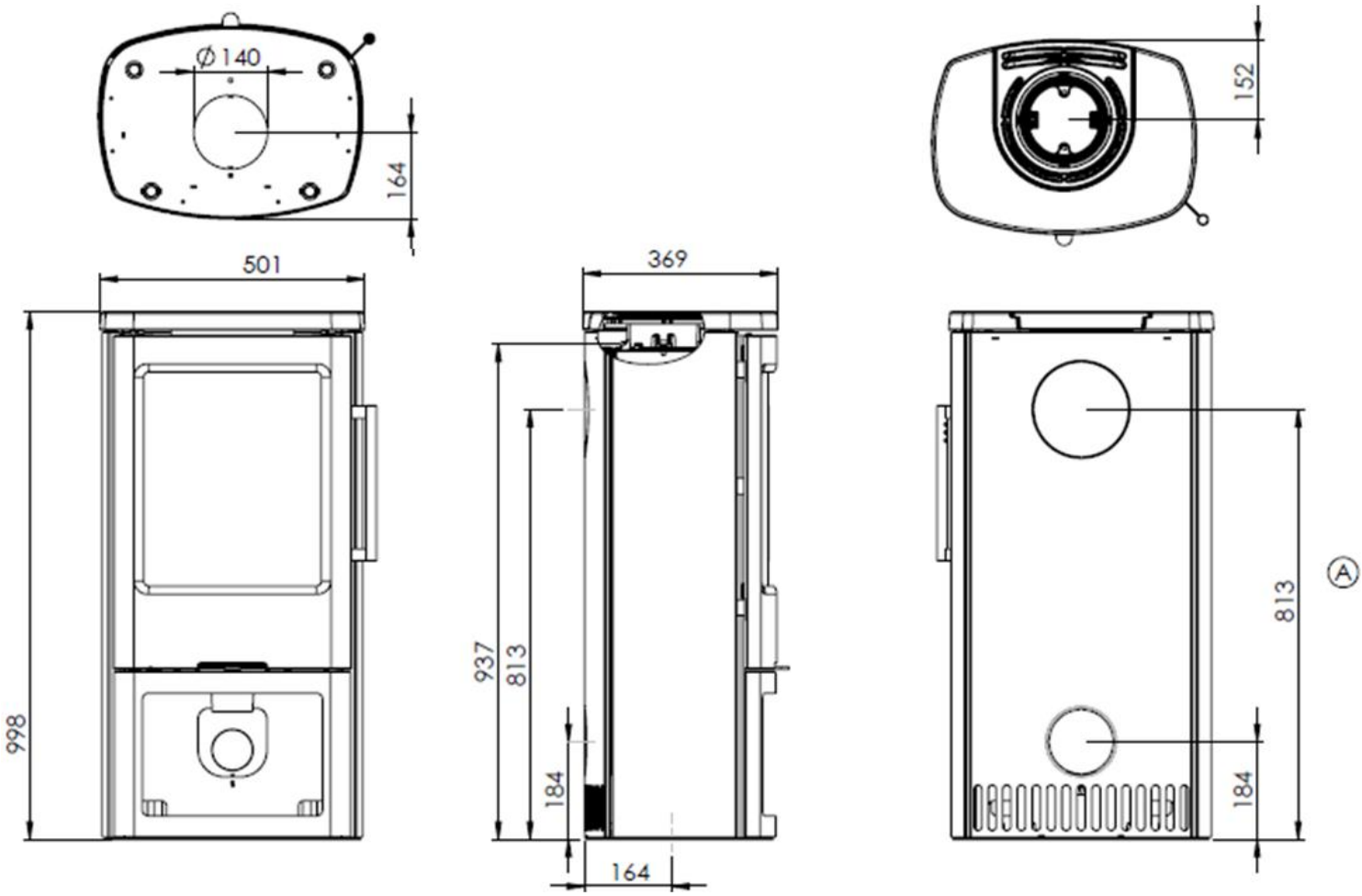
Recommended fuels
Stoves may be designed to burn dry seasoned wood logs and/or solid mineral fuel as indicated in the main stove manuals.

HETAS Ltd Approval
HETAS approval may be limited to specific fuel types as detailed in the main instruction manuals. Approval does not cover the use of other fuels either alone or mixed with the recommended fuel, nor does it cover instructions for the use of other fuels.

12 Dimensions - Drawings / Dimensions - Dessins / Abmessungen - Zeichnungen

All measurements are WITHOUT adjustable feet / Toutes les dimensions sont données SANS pieds réglables /Alle Maße sind OHNE Stellfüße.

Type	**TT44,**	**TT44G,**	**TT44S:**
Weight / Poids / Gewicht:	112,5kg.	112,5 kg.	139 kg.



Declaration of Conformity (DoC):

This manufacturer's declaration confirms the compliance with the requirements of Regulation (EU) 2015/1185 and the notification in the Official Journal 2017 / C 076/02 of the European Commission.

Manufacturer: TermaTech A/S
Gunnar Clausens Vej 36
DK-8260 Viby J
E-mail: info@termatech.com
Web: www.termatech.com
Tel.: +45 8742 0035

Product:

Product type: Room heater for solid fuel (wood logs only)

Model identifier: TT44 ,TT44G, TT44S

Dokumentation: www.termatech.com

EU Union legislation:

	Reference	Date	Title
Top level directives and regulations			
	DIR 2009/125/EC	21/10/2009	Energy Related Products Directive (ecodesign)
	REG (EU) 305/2011	9/3/2011	Construction Products Regulation (CPR)
	REG (EU) 2017/1369	4/7/2017	Energy Labelling Regulation
Implementation measures incl regulations and delegated acts			
	(EU) 2015/1186 (EL)	24/4/2015	Energy labelling delegated act on Room heaters
	(EU) 2015/1185 (ED)	24/4/2015	Ecodesign regulation on Room heaters
	2017/C 076/02	10/3/2017	COM Transitional methods OJ EU C76 Vol 60
Harmonized standards, other standards and technical specifications			
	EN 13240:2001	7/4/2001	Room heaters fired by solid fuel
	EN 13240/A2:2004	28/10/2004	Harmonization of EN13240 by Annex ZA
	prEN 16510-1 (2013 ed)	January 2013	Emission measurement methods prior to 2018
	CEN/TS 15883	8/9/2009	Emission measurement from 2009
	EN 16510-1:2018	31/7/2018	Emission measurement methods 2018 onwards

Limit values:

η_s [%] Annual efficiency	CO [mg/Nm^3] (13% O_2)	PM [mg/Nm^3] (13% O_2)	PM [g/kg] (13% O2)	NOx [mg/Nm^3] (13% O_2)	C_{OGC} [mg/Nm^3] (13% O_2)
71	1223	14	1,75	101	107

Viby J, 18.09.2023 – Signed by CEO, Søren Toft for TermaTech A/S.

Søren Toft_____