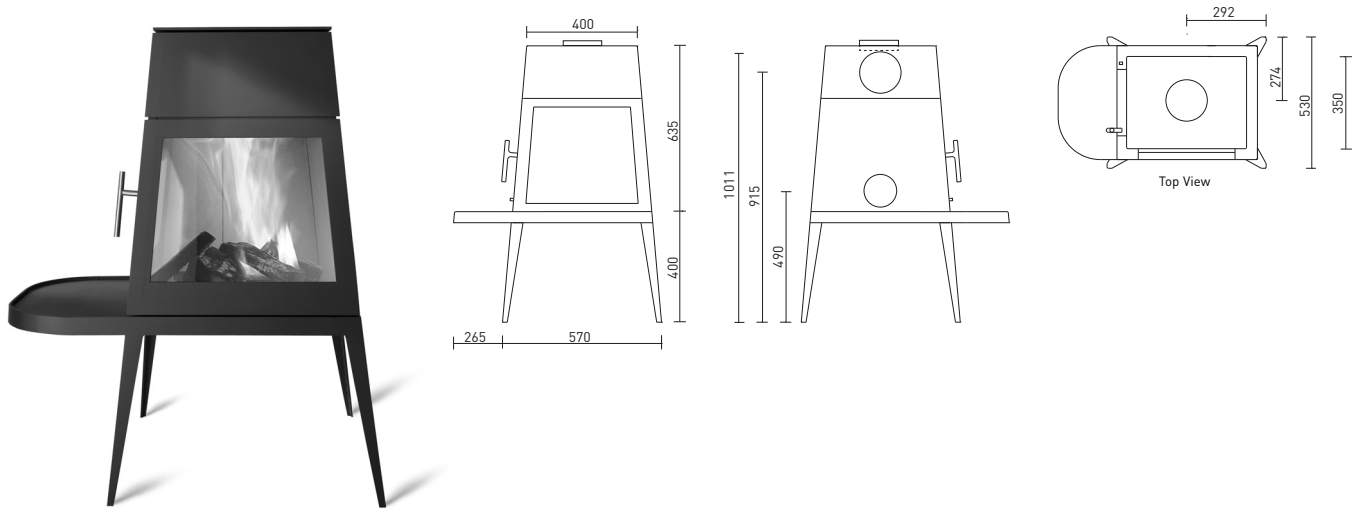


# model shaker

Chimney stove for solid fuels (split logs).

Shared chimney flues admissible. This stove is not a low burning stove.

European Standard EN 13240 / Test Report N°: RRF - 40 08 1772 | Test Centre ID: 1625



## technical data (last updated: September 15, 2011)

### Min. distance from inflammable component parts:

Sides:.....	30 cm
Rear:.....	20 cm
Front:.....	80 cm

### The following values were determined under test conditions:

CO emission in %:.....	0,10
Average feed pressure in Pa: .....	12
Nominal thermal output in kW:.....	7
Room heat output in kW:.....	3,1 - 7,1
Room heat output in m <sup>3</sup> :.....	111 - 254
Energy efficiency in %:.....	78,8
NOx in mg/Nm <sup>3</sup> :.....	108
Dust mg/Nm <sup>3</sup> :.....	13
Operation with closed fire box (construction type 1): .....	Yes
Waste gas mass flow rate in g/s: .....	9,3
Average CO <sub>2</sub> content in %: .....	8,30
Average CO content in mg/Nm <sup>3</sup> :.....	1250
Waste gas connection piece temperature in °C:.....	290

### Weight and dimensions:

Weight of fireplace in kg (steel *without bench / stone / tiles): .....	112* / - / -
Stove dimensions in mm (height / width / depth):.....	1035 / 835 / 530
Fire box dimensions in mm (height / width / depth): .....	348 / 395 / 305
Fire box dimensions in cm <sup>2</sup> : .....	1375
Pipe diameter (waste smoke) in mm: .....	150
Flue connection piece, top and rear (t / r):.....	t / r
Fresh air connection piece diameter in mm:.....	100
Combustion air connection, rear and bottom (r / b):.....	r / -



**\_Installation:** It is imperative that the chimney stove be installed in strict conformity with any prevailing national and European standards as well as any applicable local regulations. Please contact your local chimney sweep prior to installing your chimney stove.

**\_Installation of chimney stove:** Make sure that the floor's carrying capacity is sufficiently high. In case of inadequate carrying capacity, suitable adjusting measures (e.g. plate for load distribution) are to be taken.

**\_Cleaning:** Make sure to clean your chimney stove at regular intervals. Also make sure to clean the connection pieces and flues at least once a year and to apply a heat resistant copper paste on all moving parts such as hinges at least once a year, too. Use a damp cloth and clear water to clean window glasses. Contact your local chimney sweeper for professional cleaning of your chimney at regular intervals.

**\_Ventilation of room and chimney stove:** Please ensure sufficient ventilation of the room. Never close air supply openings or convection shafts of the stove.

**For detailed information please consult our General Installation & Operation Manual!**

## Declaration of Conformity

Description of stove | Chimney stove for solid fuels | DIN EN 13240:2001

\_7,0 KW nominal heat output

\_Connection for external combustion air supply available (rear only)

\_Available with short or long bench

\_Flue connection possible on top or at rear

\_Proper wood stove / not suited for coal briquettes

\_Unit does neither have shaking grate nor ash box and therefore no primary air, either

\_Steel version

**Solid Fuel Fireplaces | Directive Mandate 89.106.EEC**

Manufacturer: skantherm wagner gmbh & co. kg

Address: P.O.Box 3265 Zip Code: 59281 City: Oelde

Country: (Abbreviation) D (in full) Federal Republic of Germany

**If the Declaration of Conformity is issued by an authorized representative domiciled in the EEA (European Economic Area):**

Authorised Representative: Mr Benedikt Wagner

Address: Von-Büren-Allee 16 Zip Code: 59302 City: Oelde

Country: (Abbreviation) D (in full) Federal Republic of Germany

**If the involvement of a notified body is required:**

Name: Rhein-Ruhr-Feuerstättenprüfstelle GmbH ID N°: 1625

Address: Am Technologiepark 1 Zip Code: 45307 City: Essen

Country: (Abbreviation) D (in full) Federal Republic of Germany

**I declare on my own and sole responsibility that the herein described fireplace conforms to all applicable and basic requirements for which present EC test report has been issued.**

Name: Benedikt Wagner

(identification of person authorized to legally sign on behalf of manufacturer or his duly authorized representative)

Signature and Title:

(or equivalent signature)

*B. Wagner*  
Managing Director  
Date: (DD/MM/YY) 14/05/09

## > Additional Operating Instructions for shaker

(Replace chapters 3.1, 3.2 and 4.3 of the Operating Instructions)

### » To chapter 3.1 of the Operating Instructions

#### Air control of the chimney stove / Secondary air

**Secondary air:** For the operating of the shaker model, secondary air is needed only as the stove neither provides a grate nor an ash drawer. The secondary air flows from the top alongside the glass pane into the fire chamber. Owing to this „glass cleaning“ procedure, the glass pane is kept almost free from sooty particles during operation. Reducing the secondary air will result in a change of the combustion behaviour!

### » To chapter 3.2 of the Operating Instructions

#### Air control of the chimney stove / Adjustment of air supply / combustion air regulator

The skantherm shaker stove is equipped with an air slide system for easy control and adjustment of the air supply for your chimney stove. The combustion air control slides infinitely from the front to the rear of the stove.

There is a choice between two different settings:



**The combustion air control is pulled out of the stove as far as it will go.**

Max. opening of secondary air (heating up and operating phase). Max. available amount of combustion air is supplied from alongside the glass pane into the fire chamber. After the heating up phase, this position should be maintained in order to ensure both a low emission combustion as well as max. glass pane cleaning.

Positioning the combustion air control between this position and the position „system closed“ serves to reduce or throttle the supply of secondary air. The combustion speed will also be reduced, but this also applies to the glass pane cleaning process.



**„System closed“ - combustion air control is pushed into the stove as far as it will go.**

If the air control is located in this position, no combustion air can flow into the fire chamber. This position may not be selected before the fire has definitely expired in order to avoid any risk of deflagration.

### » To chapter 4.3 of the Operating Instructions

#### Operation of the chimney stove / Heating up and operational phase

##### Step 1

Put the logs into the fire chamber and place the firelighter module on top of the fuel-wood before lighting the firelighter module.

In order to ensure emission low combustion as well as soot free panes while the fire is burning, we recommend the wood to be burned from the top to the bottom during the heating-up phase.

For this purpose, a so-called firelighter module is needed. This module, for example, consists of 4-6 dry split fir tree logs with a diameter of approx. 3 x 3 cm and a length of 20 cm as well as a firelighter such as wax impregnated wood wool (Fig. 1). Make sure not to use oak for lighting your fire.

First put the split log into the fire chamber. Make sure to use the max. amount of fuelwood (chapter 2.3 of Operating Instructions). The split logs are to be arranged with their long side to the front. Sufficient space between the split logs is important. It should be about one centimetre. Then place the firelighter module on top of the split logs. The bottom split logs of the firelighter module are to be positioned diagonally to the top split logs (Fig. 2).

##### Step 2 (heating-up phase)

Pull the combustion air control out of the stove as far as it will go (Fig. 3) and then light the firelighter module. Leave the door of the burning chamber ajar for about 10 minutes.

Adjust the combustion air control to the secondary air position by pulling it out of the stove as far as it will go. Max. available amount of combustion air for the heating-up phase. Light the firelighter module now and leave the door of the burning chamber ajar for about 10 minutes. The fire will now slowly spread from the firelighter module to the split logs. Then, close the door again.

This method offers the advantage of smoke free combustion. And it will take some time before you will have to put another log on the fire.

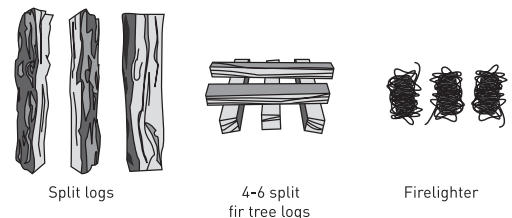


Fig. 1: Components of the firelighter module

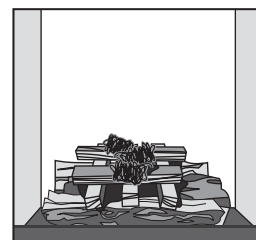


Fig. 2: Firelighter module in the burning chamber

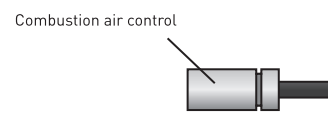


Fig. 3: Combustion air control position during heating-up phase

### Step 3 (operational phase)

Leave the combustion air control to secondary air position (Fig. 4). If necessary, put another log on the fire. Caution: Do not exceed max. amount of wood.

When the wood is almost burned down, further split logs can be put on. Make sure that the bark is pointing upward and that the ends do not point toward the glass pane. See chapter 2.3 of the Operating Instructions to determine the necessary amount of combustibles.

Repeat when fire is almost burned down again.



#### Out tip:

Before putting on another log, slowly open the fire chamber door in order to avoid swirling ash and smoke from escaping.

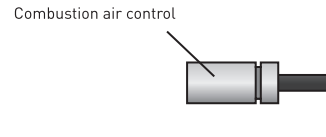


Fig. 4: Combustion air control position during operational phase

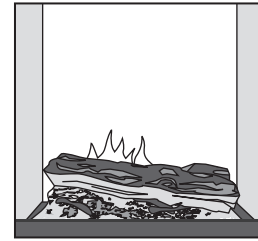


Fig. 5: Putting on another log

### Step 4

In order to let the fire burn down slowly, move the combustion air control toward the „combustion air supply closed“ position (Fig. 6)

In order to let the fire burn down slowly, further reduce the combustion resp. secondary air supply. Move the combustion air control towards the position „system closed“. The more the control is moved in this direction, the less secondary air is supplied to the fire chamber. This will result in reducing your wood consumption, but also in reducing the cleaning of the glass panes so that sooting may partially occur.



#### Warning:

Never completely close the air supply in order to avoid any risk of deflagration due to lack of oxygen.

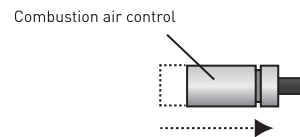


Fig. 6: Combustion air control position during low capacity operation

### Step 5 | „System closed“

The air supply should only be closed if the wood was completely burned. In order to stop operation, **open air supply and let wood completely burn down**. Do not close air supply until wood has burned down completely (combustion air control is pushed into the stove as far as it will go, Fig. 7)

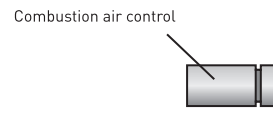


Fig. 7: Combustion air control position „system closed“