



FOGO MONTANHA
RECUPERADORES DE CALOR

INSTRUCTION MANUAL

INSERT TYPE WOOD BURNING STOVES

Models GreenAir 60, 70, 80, 90 and Tower

	ÍNDEX	Page
1.	Introduction	2
2.	Technical characteristics	2
3.	Wood	2
4.	Installation	3
5.	Combustion air	5
6.	Running in your stove	5
7.	Schematic drawing	5
8.	Opening and closing the door	6
9.	Combustion principle	6
10.	Controls	6
11.	Lighting	6
12.	Control settings	7
13.	Cleaning	7
14.	Maintenance	7
15.	Electrical scheme	10
16.	Troubleshooting	10
17.	Safety	11
18.	Guarantee	11

THE STOVE CAN REACH HIGH TEMPERATURES.

INFLAMABLE MATERIALS MUST BE PLACED AT LEAST 1 METRE AWAY FROM THE STOVE AT ALL TIMES

KEEP YOUNG CHILDREN AWAY FROM THE STOVE

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY BEFORE USE

DECLARATION OF CE CONFORMITY

We, the manufacturers of the appliance, hereby declare under our sole responsibility that the products described below conform to essential safety requirements. This declaration will be rendered invalid if any changes are made to the appliance without our written consent

Manufacturer	Solzaima, S.A. Rua dos Outarelos, 111 3750-362 Belazaima do Chão, Portugal Tel: +351 234650650 Fax: +351 234650651
Classification	Aparelho de combustível sólido; Insert
Applied Standards and Directives	EN13229 : 2001+ A1:2003 + A2:2003:2005
Test Institute	CEIS-Centro de Ensayos, Innovación y Servicios CR. Villaviciosa de Odón a Móstoles, km1,5 28935 Móstoles- Madrid, Spain



1. INTRODUCTION

Thank you for buying a FOGO MONTANHA stove. To get the best ecological performance and highest output from this appliance please follow these installation and operating instructions. **The guarantee will cease to apply if the stove is damaged as a result of a failure to follow the installation and operating instructions.** The appliance must not be modified without the manufacturer's written permission. Only original spare parts made by the manufacturer should be used to repair this appliance. Prevailing laws and local architectural and fire prevention regulations must be followed.

2. TECHNICAL CHARACTERISTICS:

Model		Green 60	Green 70	Green 80	Green 90	Tower
Nominal Heat Output	kW	8.6	9.1	8	9.8	8.6
Maximum Power Output	kW	10.4	10.9	9.6	11.8	10.4
Nominal efficiency	%	75	75	76	77	75
Gas outlet temperature at nominal Power	°C	257	255	250	252	257
Chimney draught	Pa	12	12	12	12	12
Average CO ₂ (13% O ₂ nominal heat output)	Vol. %	7.6	7.5	7.38	8.14	7.6
Average CO emissions (13% O ₂ nominal heat output)	Vol. %	0.1	0.1	0.08	0.1	0.1
Particulate Emission	mg/Nm ³	51	51	62	46	51
Safety distance from front of stove	cm	100	100	100	100	100
Weight	kg	105	117	129	141	215
Fuel		wood	wood	wood	wood	wood
Nominal wood consumption	Kg	2.1	2.15	2.2	2.7	2.1
Maximum wood consumption	Kg	2.5	2.6	2.6	3.24	2.5
Maximum humidity of wood	%	20	20	20	20	20
Maximum length of log	cm	40	50	60	70	40
Maximum heated volume	m ³	230	241	250	261	230
Maximum refuelling mass	Kg	2,1	2,1	2,2	2,7	2,1
Maximum refuelling time	h	0,78	0,78	0,89	0,90	0,78
Dimensions:						
Height	mm	668	668	668	668	1640
Width	mm	600	700	800	900	577
Depth	mm	493	493	493	493	469
Flue diameter	mm	150	180	180	200	150
Wall opening dimensions:						
Height	mm	674 - 774	674 - 774	674 - 774	674 - 774	-
Width	mm	570 - 620	670 - 720	770 - 820	870 - 920	-
Depth	mm	523	523	523	523	-

3. WOOD

The stove burns only wood. The best results are obtained using dry wood. Logs cut to size, stored and ventilated under-cover for at least one year and preferably two, are best as they:

- Produce considerably more heat than wet or green wood.
- Produce much less smoke and deposit less tar on the stove, chimney and glass panel than wet or green wood.
- Only dry wood prevents emissions of hazardous substances when burning.

A stove full of wood will generate more heat over a longer period of time. Logs should not be too large and, generally speaking, the harder the wood the better. Never use waste, chippings, wood shavings and sawdust, tree bark or waste from chipboard, laminated wood or surface-treated wood. Do not cut the firewood too small. Very thin pieces of wood burn very quickly and are only suitable for lighting the stove. Allow large pieces with the normal dimension of about 25cm to burn naturally. Large logs must be chopped small.

Note: The stove is not a waste incinerator. The environment legislation expressly forbids the burning of waste in household fires. Not only is it environmentally unfriendly to use a solid fuel stove incorrectly to burn household waste, chemically treated wood waste or waste paper, or to use it as a private waste incineration plant, but it is also in breach of the emission laws and liable to punishment. The appliance is not suitable for burning liquid fuels. Besides creating high and unchecked air pollution, harmful combustion products and combustion residues it also has a negative effect on the working and operating life of the stove and flue. This results in all kinds of defects and rapid wear, which may require expensive repair and even replacement of the stove. The burning of unsuitable fuels can lead to a house fire of a type not covered by your fire insurance.

4. INSTALLATION

Flue and chimney

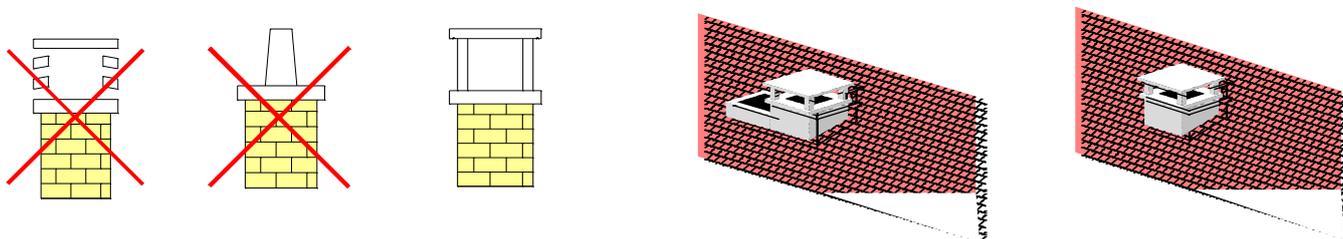
Your flue and chimney

For your stove to work properly the chimney must also work properly. Check out the following points whilst bearing in mind that this is for informational purposes only and is not binding for us in any manner whatsoever. It is an unfortunate fact that there are numerous factors that can play decisive roles in the correct functioning of a chimney.

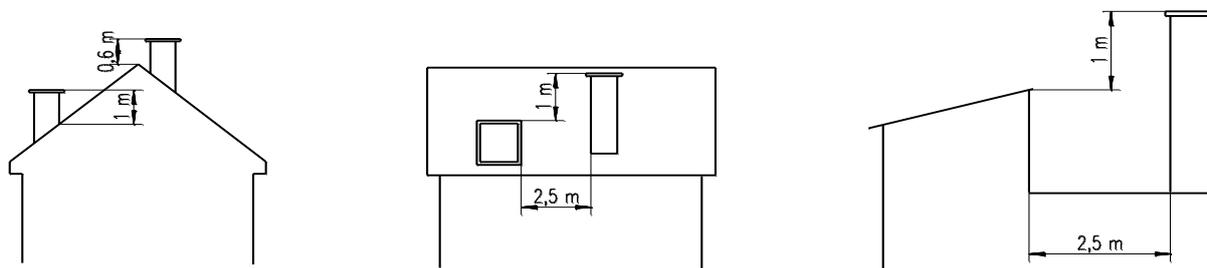
- Thoroughly clean your chimney prior to installation. If it has not been used for a long time, ask a specialist to inspect it.
- The chimney should be of sufficient height to guarantee a minimum draw of 8-20 Pascal. It is only possible to measure the chimney draught while the appliance is working. If the draw is insufficient raise the chimney and/or insulate it. If the flue draught is too great you will need to install a draught regulator.
- The flue should, ideally, be vertical and not change direction at any more than 45° from vertical.
- The flue should not join into another. It should be separate throughout its entire length and have its own, separate, chimney pot.



- The flue should be free of obstructions, of the same size throughout and preferably round. The size should be that specified for the stove to function correctly (see catalogue)



- If the top of the chimney is within 60cm of the ridge of the roof, or closer, it should project at least 60cm above the ridge. Elsewhere on the roof, not close to the ridge, the chimney should be at least 1 metre above the roof, measured from the upper side.



- The chimney should not be close to tall trees, walls or buildings as these could cause downdraughts.
- The chimney must be well insulated. The internal face of the flue must be free from cracks and fissures and lined with fire cement or other, suitable, refractory material. If not, then a suitable liner must be installed throughout its entire length.

Lining Your Chimney

European standards must be followed. Due to the technical nature of these standards they are mostly intended for professional installers. The following lists the relevant European standards.

EN 12446: 2003 - Chimneys - Components - Concrete outer wall elements

EN 1443: 2003 - Chimneys - General Requirements

EN1856-1: 2003 - Chimneys - Requirements for metal chimneys - Part 1: Products for system chimneys

EN1856-2: 2004 - Chimneys - Requirements for metal chimneys - Part 2: Metal liners and connecting flue pipes

EN13384-1: 2003 - Chimneys - Thermal and fluid dynamic calculation methods - Part 1:

En 2006 - Chimneys serving one appliance

EN1857: 2003 - Chimneys - Components - Flue liners

EN1457: 1999 and Clay/ceramic flue liners - Requirements and test methods

En 2002

EN 1806: 2006- Chimneys - Clay/ceramic flue blocks for single wall chimneys - Requirements and test methods

EN13069: 2005 - Chimneys - Clay/ceramic outer walls for system chimneys - Requirements and test methods

EN 13063: 2006 - System chimneys with clay/ceramic flue liners - Part 1: Requirements and test methods for soot resistance

The liner must be safely and securely connected to the outlet pipe of the stove. And your chimney or liner must be swept at least once each heating season and in accordance with local regulations.

Your fireplace

If cement mortar has been used on the inside or outside of the fireplace during construction or installation then a period of at least 7 days should be allowed before operation to prevent the cement cracking when drying out. The stove will smoke slightly when first lit. These are fumes from the high temperature paint curing and baking hard. The house should be well ventilated during the curing period, which will last approximately twenty minutes. During this period the paintwork of the stove should not be touched. Only an appliance fitted by an accredited installer guarantees compliance with architectural and fire prevention regulations. These rules must be followed to ensure the correct and safe operation of the stove. The flue is extremely important when fitting the stove. Be sure to consult authorised specialists about the connection to ensure compliance with local building regulations. Bear in mind the following:

- The appliance door must be closed when in use and also when not in use.
- There must be an adequate supply of fresh air when the appliance is in use.

Fire safety measures relating to combustible or temperature sensitive floor surfaces:

- A fire resistant, non-combustible covering must be fitted under and around the stove. This must be at least 15cm thick.
- No combustible materials should be stored underneath the appliance (e.g. firewood).
- The safety distances from combustible or temperature sensitive objects, given in the table of technical characteristics, must be adhered to.

External Air Connection

In case of option for external air connection, please follow these steps:

1. Remove the smoke deflector (as shown on section 14 – Chimney cleaning)
2. Remove the ash deflector (as shown on section 14 – Combustion air control);
2. Remove vermiculite set (as shown on section 14 - Combustion air control);
3. Remove false bottom (as shown on section 14 - Combustion air control);
4. Remove air controls (as shown on section 14 - Combustion air control);
4. Remove air inlet cover (E) – not applicable on the Tower model
5. Connect the external air entrance using the accessories shown on photo 1
6. Replace all componentes by inverse order;

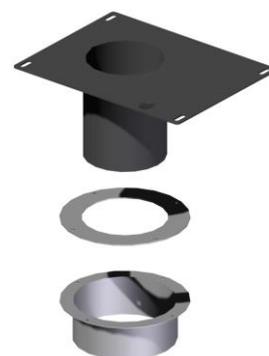


Photo 1

Installation of the support for the Tower model

Please follow this procedure to a proper installation of the Tower model:

Join the stove (photo 2) to the support (photo 3) using the supplied screws. The screws should be placed on the 4 positions "I" shown on photo 4 after the stove is placed in the right position on top of the support.



Photo 2

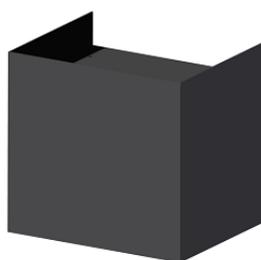


Photo 3

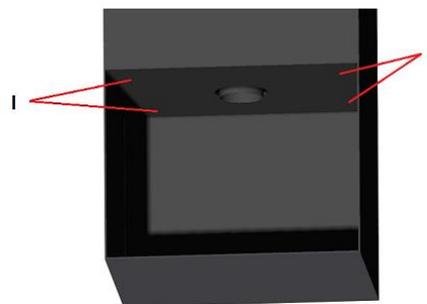


Foto 4

Instaling the fan (applicable only for the Tower model)

For the Tower model, the fan is na optional item, available for order as an independent kit. Please follow these steps for a proper installation:

1. Break G section using the marked limits (Tower stove's back)
2. Introduce the fan kit (H) on the G section;
2. Use the supplied screws to fix the kit;
3. Complete the electrical connection of the kit;

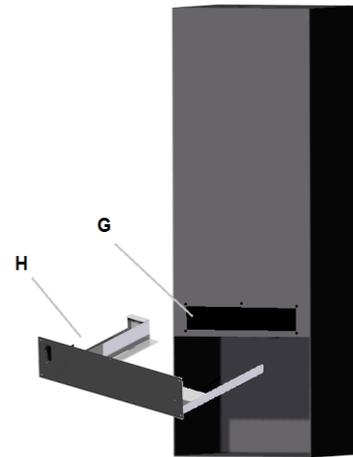


Photo 5

5. COMBUSTION AIR

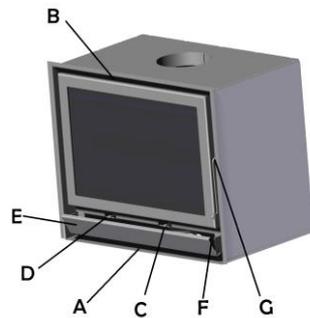
Contrary to a normal fireplace the stove uses very little combustion air. In most houses entry of fresh air through gaps in doors and windows is sufficient to provide this air. However, in houses that are well insulated this may not be sufficient. If so, a ventilation grille should be set into an outside wall near the stove to provide additional combustion air. The combustion air consumption of your particular stove can be found in the technical characteristics. Take account of other heating appliances or air outlet installations in the same area or on the same combustion air connection. If needs be the total combustion air consumption for the room(s) should be calculated. If 15 minutes after lighting the fire there is still a backdraught of flue gases due to weather conditions (e.g. fog, storm) stop lighting the fire until the weather improves. Tip: be sure to take account of extractors which might be connected in the vicinity of the stove. These create negative pressure, which can lead to disruptions in the supply of combustion air. Any escape of combustion gas is potentially lethal and can damage the health of the people living in your home.

6. RUNNING IN YOUR STOVE

Run your stove in slowly. Your first fires should be made with a small amount of wood and a gentle flame, allowing the stresses in the metal to dissipate and the entire installation to dry out. Even after running in your stove, never make intense, prolonged fires. Little extra heat output is achieved and you risk damaging your stove.

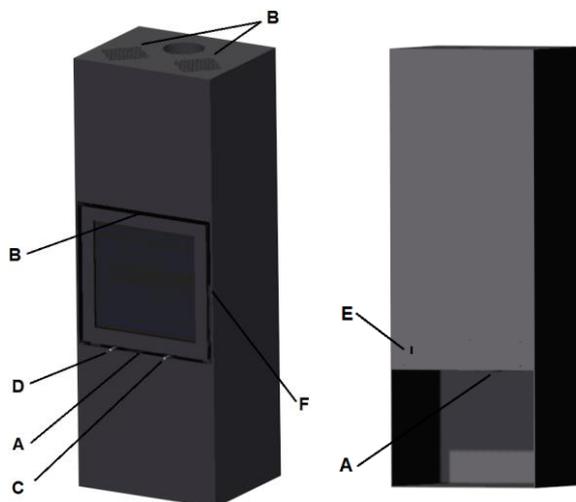
7. SCHEMATIC DRAWING

GreenAir Insert



- A - Cold air inlet
- B - Hot air outlet
- C - Primary Combustion air control
- D - Secondary Combustion air control
- E - Air inlet cover
- F - Fan control switch
- G - Door catch

GreenAir Tower



- A - Cold air inlet
- B - Hot air outlet
- C - Primary Combustion air control
- D - Secondary Combustion air control
- E - Fan control switch (optional)
- F - Door Catch

8. OPENING AND CLOSING THE DOOR

Place the handle supplied into the hole provided in the door catch (D). Pull handle towards you to open the door and push away from you to close the door. The stove surfaces can become very hot. Use temperature resistant gloves at all times.

9. COMBUSTION PRINCIPLE

The stove is designed so that full of wood, with a slow flame, it will burn at maximum efficiency for several hours. The stove can be made to burn overnight, very slowly, with little or no flame. This is not advisable because this incomplete combustion creates extra smoke, which, upon condensation, deposits tar on the stove, chimney and glass panel. An accumulation of such tar deposits is not only unsightly but also requires regular chimney cleaning to prevent chimney fires. If you are burning wet or green wood then the Combustion Air Control should be left open enough to ensure the creation of a slow, gentle flame.

• Radiant heat

This is given from the hot embers and stainless steel and vermiculite back panels. The radiant heat is transmitted through the glass panel into the room and heats the immediate area in front of the stove.

• Convection heat

Cool air enters via the cold air inlet, (A). It then passes along the base of the stove up the back and over the top before being expelled from the primary hot air outlet, (B). This convection air reaches the farthest corners of the room. Its flow is accelerated by means of a fan installed within the cold air inlet and at the back of the stove.

10. CONTROLS

Primary combustion air control (C)

This controls the amount of combustion air entering the stove thereby controlling the heat output. It's also used for the glass cleaning process: a process of high speed cleaning, using the pre heated air over the internal glass surface.

- To open – Slide to the left for a bigger heat output and wood consumption
- To close – Slide to the right for a smaller heat output and wood consumption

Secondary combustion air control (D)

It controls the quantity of combustion air entering the stove through the air channels located on the combustion chamber rear. The air enters the combustion chamber through the channel increasing the combustion efficiency and reducing the emissions.

- To open – Slide to the left
- To close - Slide to the right

Fan control switch (F)

The switch has three settings:

I ON – Thermostatically controlled (low fan speed). The fan is turned on/off automatically depending on the stove and fan temperature.

O OFF – Fan Off

II ON – Manual control – high speed fan

When firing up the stove,

When firing up the stove from cold switch the fan to **II "ON"** - high speed, to heat the room as quickly as possible and to force combustion air into the stove. Once the room has reached desired temperature switch to **I "ON"** - thermostat control. The fan will then connect and disconnect subject to the temperature of the fan and of the stove. If you want to switch the fan off completely, then switch to the OFF position « 0 ».

Note: The thermostat is a means of controlling the temperature of the fan and not a room temperature control.

11. LIGHTING

The highest output is achieved by means of "top-down" burning. To achieve this, do not fill the stove in the traditional way.

- Traditional way: what is meant here is laying down paper first, then kindling and finally large logs. With this method the load is limited when lighting the fire.
- "Top-down" burning: this is done by loading the large logs first, then the smaller pieces, and the paper on top. In this case combustion takes place from the top down and is known as "Top-down" burning.

From cold

1. Fully open combustion air control.
2. Open door.
3. Place the large logs carefully on the bottom.
4. Cover it with smaller logs, and on top of this lay firelighters or paper and finally kindling.
5. Light the fire, close the door and set the ventilator to position 1.
6. Leave the combustion air inlet fully open until the wood is burning and the ashes glow.
7. Choose a control setting.

Reloading

1. Fully open combustion air control.
2. Open door.
3. Using poker provided rake hot embers evenly around the vermiculite base.

4. Place fresh logs on top of embers.
5. Close the door and burn fiercely until flame has caught hold and embers are glowing.
6. Choose a Control Setting.

Note: Do not load wood higher than the vermiculite walls.

12. CONTROL SETTINGS

There are three basic settings to choose from:

A. Maximum Heat Output

Reduced efficiency, high wood consumption, perfect clean glass, minimum CO₂ & CO levels. Completely open both air controls until you get a good burning effect. This position should be used to fire the stove and to heat up the division as quickly as possible. As soon as this is achieved, positions B or C should be chosen.

B. Maximum Efficiency

Reduced heat output, small wood consumption, can generate dirty glass, higher CO₂ & CO levels. Close both air controls until you reach a very reduced flame. The stove can burn for long hours, but the glass cleaning system is not guaranteed. It's a sign of incomplete combustion.

C. High Efficiency and Heat Output

Low wood consumption, clean glass, reduced CO₂ & CO levels. Gradually close both air controls until you reach a slow and soft flame. In this position, a fully loaded stove will burn for long hours, with high efficiency by radiation and convection effect.

Note: as soon as the room is heated, we recommend the use of position C for optimized heat output and efficiency and low emissions.

13. CLEANING

Cleaning is best performed when the stove is cool.

Glass

The specially designed forced hot air wash system and vermiculite insulation helps keep the glass cleaner for longer. However, if your glass becomes dirty.

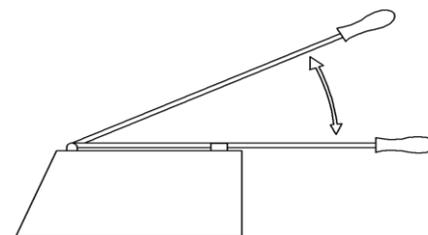
1. Open the door.
2. Apply spray or gel type glass cleaner onto a clean cloth or kitchen paper. Apply to the inside surface of the glass (Be careful as most glass cleaners are extremely caustic and can damage the painted surface).
3. Leave to soak.
4. Wipe off tar deposits using a slightly damp cloth. Polish with a dry cloth or paper.

DO NOT USE ABRASIVE CLEANERS

Ash cleaning

The stove has a fixed ashtray. Clean daily with the metal scoop provided. The scoop is hinged. With the handle in a horizontal position, and locked, the scoop acts as a shovel. With the handle unlocked, and hinged upwards, the scoop acts as a bucket.

1. Open the door.
2. Rake hot embers to one side of the firebox so that they can be used to re-start the fire.
3. Rake spent ash to other side of the firebox and to the rear of the stove.
4. With the scoop in the horizontal position, and locked, enter into the stove in a forwards to backwards direction and shovel up excess ash.
5. Unlock and hinge the handle of the scoop upwards and remove from the stove. Take to the ash deposit.
6. Re-rake hot embers evenly over the vermiculite base
7. Place fresh wood on embers.



Note: Leave 1-2cms of ash on the vermiculite base. The ash insulates the hot embers and protects the vermiculite. Place firelighters on top of the ash and not directly on top of the vermiculite.

Painted surface

Wipe off ash deposits on the paint by using a soft haired brush, cotton cloth, or the suction brush attachment of a vacuum cleaner. Do not wash the stove.

Cold air inlet

Periodically open the air inlet cover plate and wipe away ash deposits that may have accumulated underneath the stove with a dry cloth. Take care not to touch any electrical connections.

For the Tower model, open the door and use the ash cleaner to clean the air inlet.

14. MAINTENANCE

Paintwork

Repaint the stove using only heat resistant paint. Only repaint the stove when it is completely cold. Before spraying be sure to cover all parts of the stove that do not need to be sprayed (window and fireplace for example), and to de-grease any parts to be re-sprayed. Follow carefully the instructions written on the spray can.

Chimney cleaning

It is important to have your chimney cleaned once a year. To do this the smoke damper must be removed from the appliance. To remove the smoke damper, follow the instructions below with care.

1. Open door and remove the smoke deflector (photo 10). Place your hand on the smoke deflector fixing (photo 6) and push the rear part of the fixing device up (photo 7). This becomes loose and can now be removed (photos 8 and 9).
Note: while removing the fixing device (photo 6) keep the smoke deflector (photo 10) fixed with the hand, to avoid this falls and gets broken. The fixing device (photo 6) and the deflector (photo 10) both have a frontal part (A) and rear part (B). You will need to bear this in mind when re-assembling the smoke damper.
2. You can now remove the smoke deflector (photo 10) by raising the left hand side and lowering the right hand side, so that the right hand side can be turned to the front and the plate removed (photos 11 and 12)
3. Remove the smoke circuit (photo 13) by sliding it backwards and letting it drop down (photo 14, steps 1 and 2)
4. To re install the some circuit, please repeat the procedures in reverse order. Be sure when reassembling that you first mount the smoke damper operating shaft (F - photo 13) is placed in the corresponding whole (G - foto 16), keeping it visible, before placing the grooves of the smoke circuit (photo 8) onto the fixing strips. Now move the smoke damper forwards to prevent it from dropping.

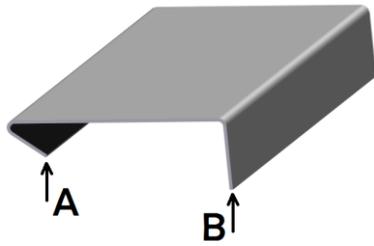


Photo 6



Photo 7



Photo 8



Photo 9



Photo 10



Photo 11



Photo 12

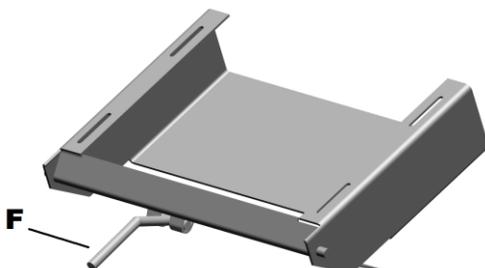


Photo 13

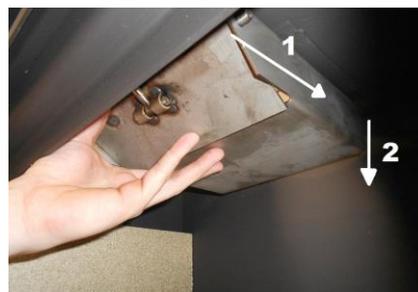


Photo 14



Photo 15

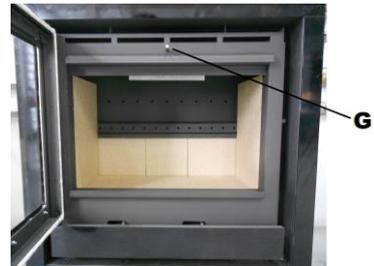


Photo 16

Broken glass

The glass panel is heat resistant and very tough. However, it can be broken through lack of care. By applying the following tips you will prevent any damage.

- Never leave wood sticking out in front of the stove. Otherwise, when closing the door the protruding wood could pierce the glass.
- When filling the stove with wood never do so in a dangerous manner i.e. that the wood can fall forward and break the glass.
- When cleaning the glass do not apply excessive pressure.

If your window does break, consult your installer.

Replacing broken glass

Order a glass replacement kit for your specific stove model and size from your nearest dealer. The model specification can be found on your guarantee card.

1. Remove broken glass from door.
2. Take the replacement glass and feed the top edge up into the top of the door. The bottom edge of the glass will then drop into place.
3. Push glass downwards to fit against the fibreglass rope in the bottom of the door.

It may be necessary to replace the fibreglass rope seal that surrounds the glass on the bottom and both sides of the frame of the door. The rope is available from your dealer. It prevents air leaking into the stove around the glass. It must therefore be tightly packed.

Air Combustion Controls

To clean the air controls and keep these lubricated, please follow these steps:

1. Remove the smoke deflector (as shown in the section chimney cleaning);
2. Remove the ash deflector (photos 17 to 19);



Photo 17



Photo 18



Photo 19

3. Remove the vermiculite set. The bottom plates should be the first removed, followed by the lateral plates and finally the rear ones (photos 20 to 22);



Photo 20



Photo 21



Photo 22

4. Remove the false bottom: by unscrewing the 5 fixation screws using an hexagonal screwdriver no. 4 (photo 23). Raise the frontal zone of the false bottom (foto 24) to allow raising one of the laterals (photo 25). With a rotation movement, spin the false bottom in order to allow it's extraction from the stove (photo 26);



Photo 23



Photo 24



Photo 25



Photo 26

5. Remove the air controls: Using a hexagonal screwdriver no. 5, remove the primary and secondary air controls (photos 27 e 28). Clean the operating space of the air controls using a dry lubricant to maximize the sliding effect.



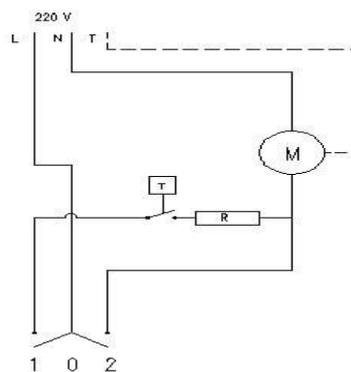
Photo 27



Photo 28

6. Replace the components in reverse order.

15. ELECTRICAL SCHEME



16. TROUBLESHOOTING

Apparent malfunctions are often caused by incorrect operation. If you think something has gone wrong with your stove, check out the points below. If the trouble is not remedied after checking these points then contact your installer.

Problem	Possible causes	Remedy
Stove smokes	1. Damp or green wood. 2. Chimney needs cleaning.	1. Use dry wood. 2. Clean chimney.
Takes a long time to get the stove hot.	1. Damp or green wood. 2. Chimney needs cleaning.	1. Use dry wood. 2. Clean chimney.

Fire does not stay in overnight.	1. Insufficient wood in stove. 2. Too soft wood e.g. pine. 3. Door seal needs replacing. 4. Wrong air inlet regulation.	1. Load more wood. 2. Use harder wood. 3. Replace door seal. 4. Close combustion air control.
Fire goes out.	1. Damp or green wood. 2. Stove not up to temperature.	1. Burn dry wood. 2. Get the stove hotter before closing combustion air control.
Glass gets dirty.	1. Lack of flame. 2. Damp or green wood.	1. Leave primary air control slightly open to ensure a slow flame at all times. 2. Use dry wood.

17. SAFETY

- In case of fire in the chimney immediately close the door of the machine and the log entry of combustion air;
- In case of power failure and the consequent stoppage of fans in full operation, shut off the combustion air supply and not the equipment with more fuel. Keep the door closed.
- The floor on which the equipment is installed should allow a permanent charge of 1kg/cm². If the capacity of the floor is not sufficient, a rigid plate can be used to distribute the load over a top surface to support the equipment;
- The air inlet louvers of the building shall not be obstructed;
- All national and local regulation and European standards shall be complied when installing the appliance;

18. GUARANTEE

Your FOGO MONTANHA stove has the following guarantees:

- 5 years - for the basic structure.
- 2 years - for internal removable parts and electrical components.
- Glass windows, seals, refractory bricks and vermiculite are not included in this guarantee.

The guarantee starts from date of purchase and is only effective where:

1. The product has been purchased from an appointed dealer of FOGO MONTANHA.
2. The complaint has first been investigated by the appointed dealer of FOGO MONTANHA.
3. The installation, operation and maintenance of the product is, in the opinion of the appointed dealer and FOGO MONTANHA, in accordance with the installation and operating instructions provided.
4. Only FOGO MONTANHA accessories have been used and wood fuels burned in accordance with FOGO MONTANHA operating instructions.
5. No modifications have been made to the product without prior written permission of FOGO MONTANHA.

The guarantee is strictly limited to the replacement or repair, by FOGO MONTANHA or their appointed dealer, of parts recognized by us to be defective and excludes all other indemnities. The affected part must be returned to our factory. The costs of removal and reinstallation are not covered by this guarantee.

Note: Due to the wide variations in design and construction of chimney flues we cannot guarantee that your chimney provides sufficient draught for your stove to be smoke free. However, if your chimney conforms to the criteria laid down in these instructions and to European Standards smoke problems should not occur.