

INSTRUCTION MANUAL

for installation and operation of solid fuel cookers

VICTORIA, VICTORIA LUX



VICTORIA
STATE OF THE ART

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1. Introduction.

Congratulations for your excellent choice! We wish you many pleasant moments with your new appliance! The solid fuel cooker is intended for cooking and heating. It is not suitable for - built-in kitchen furniture. The solid fuel cooker is made and tested in accordance with the requirements of the European standard BDS EN16510-2-3:2023 and it responds to the approved technical documentation. For convenience we will use the name **“cooker”** from now on.

You will have the opportunity to use your appliance for the purpose for which it was made for a long period of time and with the least possible service. That is why we have a request for you, which is only for your benefit:



Do not leave this instruction manual unread. The assembly and the exploitation of a wood-burning stove or a fireplace is connected with different legal obligations, which are explained in this instruction manual. According to the laws and regulations for safety, when using an appliance of such class, the end user is obliged, with the help of this instruction, to inform themselves for the assembling and the right operation of the appliance.

The correct installation, careful exploitation and care for the appliance is necessity for perfect functioning and longevity.

By keeping the instruction in good condition, you will always be able to inform yourself about the right maintenance of the cooker before using.

2. Technical specifications and description.

2.1. Technical specifications.

The technical specifications of the cooker are given in Table 1

QR code for access to product information at the producers free for visiting web page.

- Declaration of performance
- Declaration of conformity
- Energy efficiency label
- Product fiche
- Instruction manual



The solid fuel cooker is produced and tested in accordance with EU standard EN 16510-2-3:2023

Technical data sheet

for solid fuel cooker VICTORIA in accordance with table 22 (EN 16510-1:2023)

Parameters at 13% O ₂	Unit	Explanation	Value when fuel is wood
P _{SHnom}	kW	The nominal space heat output or a range of outputs (dependent on fuel types)	9.1
η _{nom}	%	The appliance efficiency at nominal heat output	≥ 75
η _s	%	The appliance seasonal space heating efficiency at nominal heat output	≥ 65
EEL	-	The energy efficiency index	112
CO _{nom}	mg/m ³	CO emission at 13 % oxygen content at nominal heat output	≤ 1500
NO _{xnom}	mg/m ³	NO _x emission at 13 % oxygen content at nominal heat output	≤ 200
OGC _{nom}	mg/m ³	Hydrocarbon emission at 13 % oxygen content at nominal heat output	≤ 120
PM _{nom}	mg/m ³	Particulate matter emission at 13 % oxygen content at nominal heat output.	≤ 40
p _{nom}	Pa	Minimum flue draught at nominal heat output	12
T _{snom}	°C	The flue gas outlet temperature at nominal heat output	177
T _{class}	-	Chimney designation according to the appropriate chimney standard	T400G
Φ _{fig nom}	g/s	Chimney designation according to the appropriate chimney standard	9.3
CON или INT	-	Whether the appliance is capable of continuous operation (CON) Whether the appliance is capable of intermittent operation (INT)	INT
d _{out}	mm	The diameter of the flue gas outlet	150
L, H, W	cm	The overall dimensions of the appliance (length, height, width)	90 / 91/ 65
l, h, w	cm	Oven dimensions (length, height, width)	35 / 28/ 43
m	kg	Mass of the appliance	142
m _{chim}	kg	The maximum load of a chimney the appliance may carry	20
d _R	mm	The minimum distances from the rear to combustible material	400
d _s	mm	The minimum distances from the sides to combustible material	500
d _c	mm	The minimum distances from the top to combustible material in the ceiling	900
d _p	mm	The minimum distances from the front to combustible material	800
d _F	mm	The minimum distances from the front to combustible material in bottom front radiation area	500
d _L	mm	The minimum distances from the front to combustible material inside front radiation area	800
d _B	mm	The minimum distances below the bottom (not regarding feet) to combustible material	0
d _{non}	mm	The minimum distances to non-combustible walls	150
	-	Read and follow the user manual!	

Table 1

Required safety distances during installation and operation of the wood burning stove for preventing fire hazard:

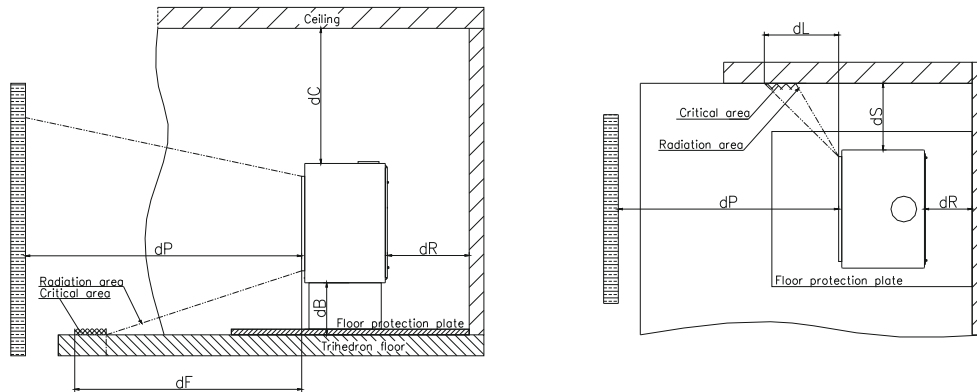


Figure 1

2.2. Description.

Main parts of the solid fuel cooker are:

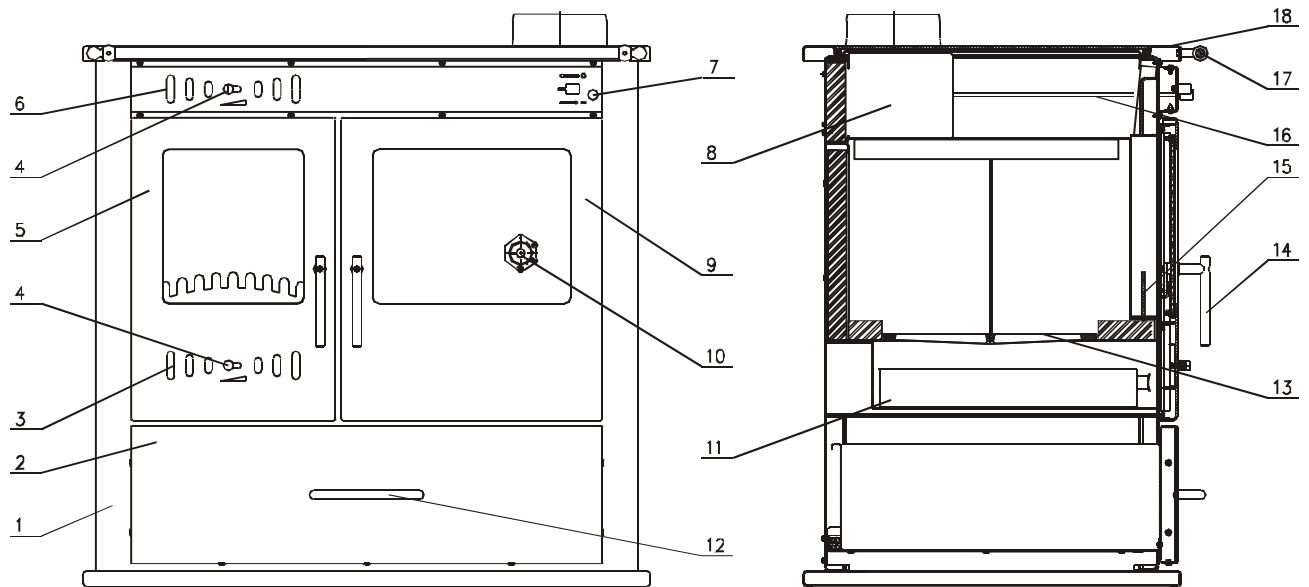


Figure 2

1.Body; 2.Drawer (Victoria Lux); 3.Primary air regulator; 4.Small handle (for regulator); 5.Fire door; 6.Secondary air regulator; 7.Handle for the flap; 8.Flap for ignition; 9.Oven door; 10.Thermometer; 11.Ashtray; 12.Drawer handle; 13.Grate; 14. Handle; 15.Safety bar; 16.Lever; 17.Towel rail; 18.Top plate.

In addition to the main parts the cooker also has:

Glass

The installed glass is ceramic, and it stands up to 850°C so it can not be damaged by the temperature, which is achieved when the appliance is operating. It could be damaged by a mechanical influence when installing or transporting the appliance, or by putting big wooden logs into the firebox.

The glass belongs to the spare parts which are quickly worn out and that is why it is not included in the warranty conditions.

Polluting the firebox glass with soot

The special construction of the appliance reduces the pollution of soot on the glass during usage. The soot is accumulated only when there is bad burning, which may be caused by the following reasons: the static pressure and the dimension of the chimney do not comply with the needed parameters for the cooker, the air flow necessary for the combustion is stopped too early, or the right fuel is not used.

We cannot influence those factors and that is the reason why we cannot guarantee that the glass will not be polluted with soot.

Refractory plates (Figure.13)

The combustion chamber is supplied with refractory plates. These plates keep the heat and give it back into the combustion chamber to increase the burning temperature. The higher is the burning temperature, the higher is the efficiency of the burning process. As a result of too high temperatures or mechanical influences the refractory plates might be damaged. Extremely high temperatures may be achieved when there is high flue draught of the chimney and the primary and secondary air controls are open, and this leads to uncontrollable burning. Under mechanical influence, it is considered throwing a wood log into the firebox or using bigger wood logs.

The refractory plates can be easily replaced. If there is only a crack then it is not necessary to change them. It is necessary only when the metal parts between them or under them are visible.

The refractory plates are quickly worn-out parts and that is why they are not included in the warranty.

Seal

The sealing of the appliance is made of special glass fiber and does not contain asbestos. This material is worn out during usage, and the seal must be periodically replaced. Parts are available at the dealers.

Sealings are quickly worn-out parts and that is why they are not included in the warranty.

Bottom grate

The lower part of the firebox is equipped with a cast-iron grate. Nails in the wooden material, small wooden parts, residue, etc. could block the openings in the grate. You are advised to clean regularly the grate to keep its functionality.

The grate could be damaged when using inappropriate fuel or reaching high temperatures due to incorrect service.

Bottom grate is quickly worn-out part and that is why it is not included in the warranty.

Paint

The appliance is coated with high temperature resistant paint. This paint is resistant to high temperatures, but it is not resistant to rust. When dust eventually accumulates then clean with a brush or dry towel, but not with wet towel or water.

When the appliance is set to work for the first time, it is necessary to leave the paint to be heated for a few hours. The heating process hardens the paint and then it reaches its ultimate stability. During that period do not put anything on the appliance and do not touch the outer surface, so that it can remain unaffected. The smell, which is produced, is caused by the final baking process of the paint and disappears after a few hours. That is why the room should be well ventilated.

Because of overheating or incorrect servicing, color changes into white/grey can appear. If stain of rust appears or a part of the surface is damaged, it can be repaired with spray paint. You may order a spray in the appropriate color to your dealer.

Paint is quickly worn-out and that is why it is not included in the warranty.

Handles and knobs

The handles and knobs of the appliance are made of steel. This is an advantage because they cannot be worn out. The handles and knobs are heated to the same degree as the front part of the appliance, that is why they must be serviced using a heat-resistant glove.

Oven

The internal temperature depends from the intensity of the burning and from the amount of used fuel. By regulating the primary air and the position of the flap the user can determine the intensity of the heating and regulate the temperature if necessary.

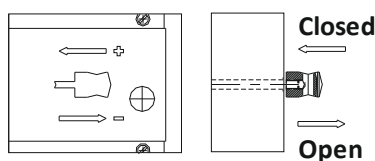


Figure 3

If you wish to heat up the oven, it is necessary to have good fire in the combustion chamber and the flap should be closed (Figure.3). On the oven door is installed temperature gauge (Figure.2, position 10), which helps to observe the right temperature.

If you wish to bake any dishes or pastry product it is recommended to use the supplied oven grate.



Warning! When the oven is used for cooking, add more fuel so the volume of the flue gasses can be increased and the heating of the oven as better.

If the oven is not used for cooking, it is recommended to leave the oven door open, so you can achieve better heating of the room.

3.Cooker assembling.

It is necessary to obey the following conditions to ensure safe and correct work of the cooker:

- The cooker should be installed in rooms with sufficient airflow, which is required for the combustion.

- The chimney should be high enough, compared with the roof and nearby buildings (Figure. 4). The flue draught should be higher than 10 Pa, and for stoves with integral water boiler up to 15 Pa. If the chimney is very high (the draught exceeding 35 Pa) then it is necessary to install a supplementary valve to reduce the draught.
- The chimney should be very well insulated and suitable for temperatures of the flue gasses of minimum 400 °C, with inside diameter of at least $\varnothing$ 150 mm or with a cross-section area of at least 200 cm². Chimney fire-safety class - T400G.



The cooker should not be connected to a chimney when there is already a connected solid fuel boiler, or the stove does not have spring for self-closing fire door (Figure. 5). Presence of a spring for self-closing fire door is indicated on the packing label.

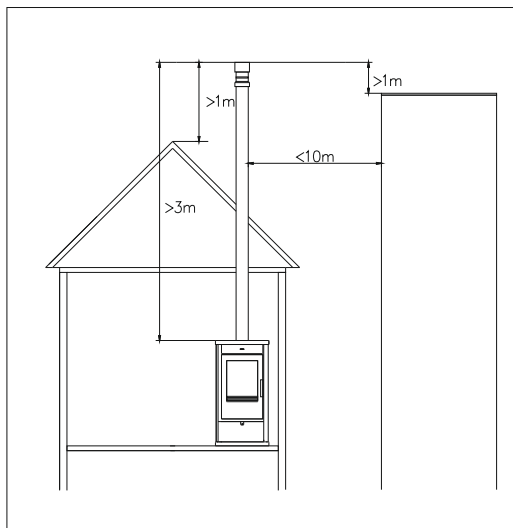


Figure 4

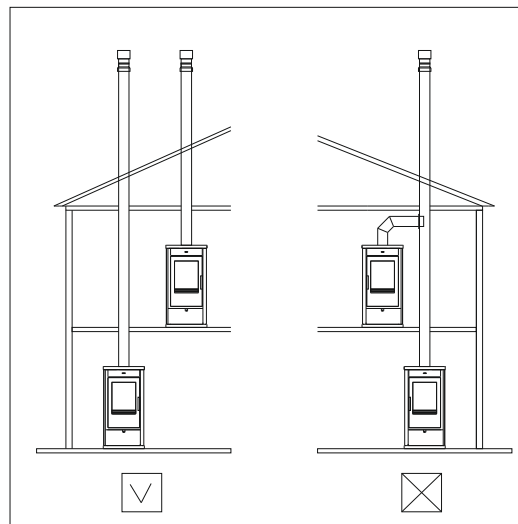


Figure 5

- The floor, where the wood-burning stove is placed, should be flat and horizontal, made of non-combustible materials (mosaic, marble, terracotta, etc.). If the floor is not heat resistant (carpets, linoleums or others of the same kind) a stable, non-combustible platform should be used, made of steel, glass or stone plates. The cooker should be installed only to non-combustible walls. In the presence of combustible materials and structures, the safety distances specified in (table 1, fig. 1) must be ensured:
- Minimum distance from the flue pipes 50 cm.
- Top part and top plates of the cooker minimum 80 cm.
- After the installation of the wood-burning stove, it must be connected to the chimney through flue pipes (150 mm. diameter). The connections between the flue pipes and the socket should be tight. The flue pipe should not enter into the chimney.

4. Appliance operation.

4.1. Fuels.



The most appropriate fuels are dry cleaved wood logs (Type I in according with table B.2 EN16510-1) with humidity level of 12% to 25%. The wood logs, stored in the open under sheds, reach a humidity level of 10%-15% after 2 years, when they are most suitable for combustion. We recommend burning wood, which has dried as much as possible. The maximum heat output is reached when burning wood logs dried

for at least 2 years of period.

Calorific value of the wood in accordance with the humidity level:

Dry time	Humidity level	Calorific value (LHV)
Fresh cut wood	60 %	1,7 kWh/kg
3 months	45 %	2,5 kWh/kg
6 months	35 %	3,1 kWh/kg
2 months	25 %	3,7 kWh/kg
18 months	20 %	4,0 kWh/kg
24 months	15 %	4,3 kWh/kg

Table 2

The newly cut wood has little calorific value, high humidity and burns poorly, they emit more flue gases and additionally contaminate the environment. This leads to reducing the longevity of the appliance and the chimney as well. The increased

condensate and tar content in the flue gases leads to blocking up the flue pipes and the chimney. Also increases the contamination of the glass. When using fresh cut wood, the heat output of the appliance falls to 50%, and the fuel consumption grows twice.

The type and the recommended quantity of fuel for the appliance is described in the technical data sheet.

It is not recommended to use the following fuels in the appliance: wet or tarred wood, shavings, fine coal, paper and cardboard (except for the ignition), polymeric materials.



Do not use liquid fuels.

Do not use the appliance as a furnace for burning waste materials.

If the appliance is used for the burning of not allowed fuels then the warranty is no longer valid.

4.2. Control devices.



Before the first ignition of the appliance, pay attention to the function of all control devices.

The primary air is required for the quick start of the fire. The primary air passes through the ash pan, the bottom grate and goes into the firebox. Adjusting the quantity of the primary air supply during the burning process is made with air regulator (figure 2, position 3).

Secondary air provides to the fire the required quantity of oxygen for combustion and assists for the better combustion of the fuel. The quantity of the secondary air is adjusted through the regulator (figure 2, position 6) placed at the front part of the cooker. While the appliance is working, the secondary air regulator ensures control over the combustion process both qualitatively and quantitatively.

The secondary air regulator should not be closed when the appliance is working. In many cases the secondary air regulator has been closed shortly after the ignition, despite our directions, to reduce the fuel consumption. This leads to limitation of the flow of oxygen and as a result to not efficient burning process and then the glass is covered with soot. In addition, there are harmful emissions which may cause higher amount of soot particles in the chimney.

When the cooker is not used, it is recommended the air regulators to be closed, so the cooker can remain warm for longer period.

As the heat output of your appliance depends also on the height of the chimney, the precise control of the necessary air for the combustion is done by trial.

Position of the primary and secondary air regulators.:

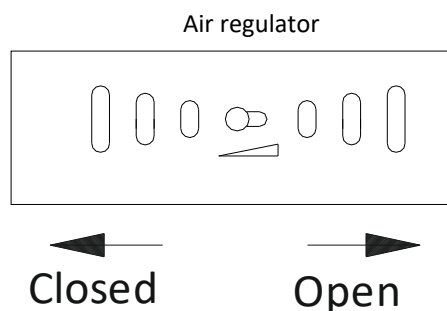


Figure 6

Flap for ignition (Figure.2, position.8).

The cooker is equipped with flap to make the ignition of the cold cooker easier (Figure 2, position 8). By pulling the handle (position 7) of the lever, the flap is opened (position 16). This ensures direct connection between the fire chamber and the chimney. When the fire in the combustion chamber is stabilized the flap should be closed. The cooker is designed to work at nominal heat output with closed flap.

Marking of the ignition flap (Figure 3):

“+” - closed ; “-” - open

4.3. Initial ignition of the appliance.

At the first ignition of the appliance, pay attention to the following:

- Take all the supplementary tools out of the ash pan.
- The regulators for primary and secondary air control and the flap must be opened (figure 3 and 6).
- The first ignition must be slow and still, with little quantity of sticks and paper (figure 7).
- **Only during the first ignition, it is necessary to leave the fire door slightly open, to prevent sticking of the sealing rope of the fire door onto the paint.**



Figure 7

4.4. Ignition during regular exploitation.

Your appliance is constructed and designed for intermittent burning.

At each ignition, you must do the following:

- The primary and secondary air regulators are opened.
- Put the basic combustion materials, ignite them and close the door. After the fire is stable, the primary air regulator and the oven flap should be closed. After the fire burns well, the preferred heat output is achieved by regulating the combustion air with the air regulator and the flap.
- When continuous heating is required, more fuel is periodically added in the combustion chamber. Appropriate time to add more fuel is when good embers is formed.
- **The ashtray is removed and cleaned only when the appliance is cold!**

4.5. Fuel quantity and reloading interval.

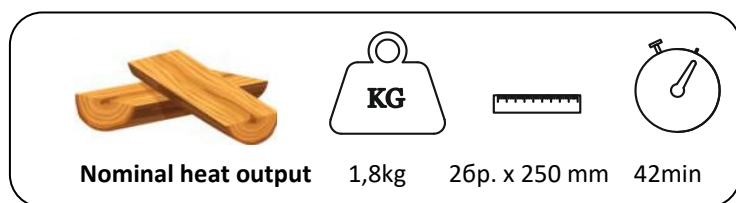


Figure 8



Figure 9



Maximum allowed height of the used fuel in the combustion chamber is 150 mm (Figure 9).

When more fuel than the maximum allowed is used, there is a danger of overheating, unexpected deformations and overall bad appearance of the appliance.

4.6. Ventilation requirements.

An important factor for the proper combustion of the appliance is the supply of additional quantity of air in the room, which must be minimum 4 m³/h per kW from the total heat output. If there are other working wood burning appliances in the same room, then it is necessary an additional minimum of 1.6 m³/h air at each hour and at each kW from the total heat output.

A fan for suction of the air from the room (desiccators, tumble driers, extraction fans, etc.) working at the same time with the appliance leads to change in the flue draught and consequently to bad burning conditions for the appliance. In this case, for the correct burning it is necessary to let additional air into the room or to install wood urnig stove with external air supply.



If the natural flue draught is insufficient, then the draught should be increased by an exhaust ventilator or an additional device.

4.7. Heating during transitional period.

For the good functioning of the appliance, it is necessary to have enough flue draught of the chimney. This depends both on its height and on the ambient temperature. At a temperature of the environment exceeding 14°C, disturbances in the combustion caused by insufficient draught might occur. In this case it is necessary to load the appliance with less fuel and the regulators to be left open so that the fuel can be burned faster (with flame) and thus reach a stable flue draught in the chimney. In this case, it is necessary to clean the ash pan more often.

5. Important directions for fire precautions and safety regulations.

- The door of the firebox should always be firmly closed even when the appliance is not working.
- The appliance should be installed only on a non-combustible floor.
- The appliance and the flue pipes should be the safety distances specified in (table 1, fig. 1) away from combustible objects or constructions.
- The top part of the cooker should be at least 80cm away from flammable materials and constructions.
- Using easily inflammable liquids is not allowed.
- Vertical connection of flue pipes with the chimney through floor structures is not allowed.

- The presence of easily inflammable and explosive substances in the heated room is not allowed.
- The ash disposal and the cleaning of the appliance should be done only at safe places and when the appliance has cooled down.
- The appliance is intended for local heating of rooms with normal fire hazard.
- It is prohibited to put combustible materials and objects on the appliance, in the niche or in immediate proximity of it.
- **The cooker is not suitable for built in kitchen furniture.**

Please pay attention during the operation of the appliance children to be kept away from it. The surface of the appliance is too hot. Incineration danger!

We recommend the following instructions in case of a chimney fire:

- Close the combustion air regulators!
- Call the fire brigade in your region!
- Do not try to extinguish the fire with water by yourself!
- Take away all easily inflammable materials from the chimney!
- When the appliance is set to work again, it is necessary the chimney to be checked by a competent person for eventual damages.



When the appliance has been overloaded over the limited heat output for a longer period or used with fuels other than the recommended by the manufacturer, then we cannot guarantee reliable work of the appliance.

Please do regularly with the help of a specialist a full check of the appliance regarding its functionality. If necessary, replace the defective parts only with the spare parts manufactured and supplied by the manufacturer.

Do not make any non-authorized changes into construction of the appliance!

6. Cleaning.

The proper maintenance and cleaning of the appliance guarantees its reliable work and keeping its good appearance. The flue pipes and the interior of the appliance should be cleaned at least once per year. Service opening with cover is designed for cleaning (figure 10). The top plates are movable and after removing them, there is easy access for cleaning around the oven.



Figure 10



Figure 11

All the tools and products for cleaning are widely available in the heating and DIY stores.

After usage, the oven should be cleaned when it is still warm.

The painted surfaces should be cleaned with a dry and soft brush, or with dry and soft towel.

The glass should be cleaned only after cooling down. Cleaning with a soap solution and should be dried afterwards with soft cloth.



While cleaning do not use sharp objects or abrasive materials !

7. Possible defects and their causes.

At ignition, the appliance is smoking (not enough flue draught pressure):

- The chimney and the flue pipes are not sealed.
- The chimney is with wrong size.
- An open door of another appliance connected to the same chimney.

The room cannot be heated:

- Bigger heat output is needed.
- Bad fuel.
- There is a lot of ash on the bottom grate.
- The air supply is not enough.

The appliance releases too much heat:

- The air supply is too much.
- The flue draught is really high.
- The fuel is too much, or the fuel is very calorific.

There are damages on the bottom grate:

- The appliance is overloaded many times.
- The used fuel is not from the recommended types.

- The primary air supply is too much.
- The chimney flue draft is too high.

When the appliance does not work well:

- Open the regulator for the primary air. The regulator for the secondary air needs to be completely open too.
- Put in less fuel.
- Clean the ashtray regularly.
- Check the chimney for blockage.
- Check if the flue pipe has been inserted inside the chimney.
- Check if the flue socket of the appliance was not cleaned and has particles clogging it.
- If the appliance is connected together with a second appliance in the chimney check the proper operation of the second appliance.
- Check is the draught of the chimney enough and corresponds with the requirements of the stove.

Overheating of the oven – the thermometer has reached 300°C:

- Close all air regulators and if necessary open the oven door.

The oven doesn't reach high enough temperature:

- Check is the oven door firmly closed.
- Check is the flap closed.
- Open the air regulators.
- Use quality fuel as described in point 4.1.

The manufacturer is keeping the right to make changes in the construction without violating the technical specifications and performance quality of the appliance.



The manufacturer can not be held responsible for any changes on the cooker made by the end user.

After you have carefully read the manual, you are able to safely use your cooker. We wish you many pleasant moments with your new cooker.

8. Equipment.

The cooker is equipped with:

- Heat resistant glove - 1 pc.
- Handling tool-1 pc.

9. Package.

Your cooker is packed in wooden crate. To unpack it, first the nails or screws which hold the crate to the pallet have to be removed. Cut the plastic straps and remove the plastic bag.



Figure 12

10. Actions after the end of the life cycle of the heating appliance.

At the end-of-life cycle of the wood burning stove, the disposal is made in an environmentally friendly way. The product should be disassembled, and the separate parts are handed over to the recycling authorities. Separate collection of materials must be observed.

11. Recycling and waste disposal.

Submit all packaging material for recycling according to the local regulations and requirements. At the end-of-life cycle of each product, all the components are due to be disposed of in conformity with regulatory prescriptions. The used materials must be handed over to licensed organization for recycling, which complies to all requirements for preserving the environment.

Obsolete equipment shall be collected separately from other recyclable waste containing materials with adverse effects on health and environment. Both metal and non-metal parts are handed over to licensed organizations for recyclable metal or

non-metal waste collection. In any case they should not be treated as household waste.

Ceramic glass recycling.

Ceramic glass cannot be recycled. Old glass, broken or otherwise unusable must be discarded as residual waste.

Ceramic glass has a higher melting temperature and therefore not be recycled together with regular glass. It is an important contribution to the environment to ensure that ceramic glass does not end up with the recycling of ordinary glass.

12. Spare parts

Scheme of the used bricks

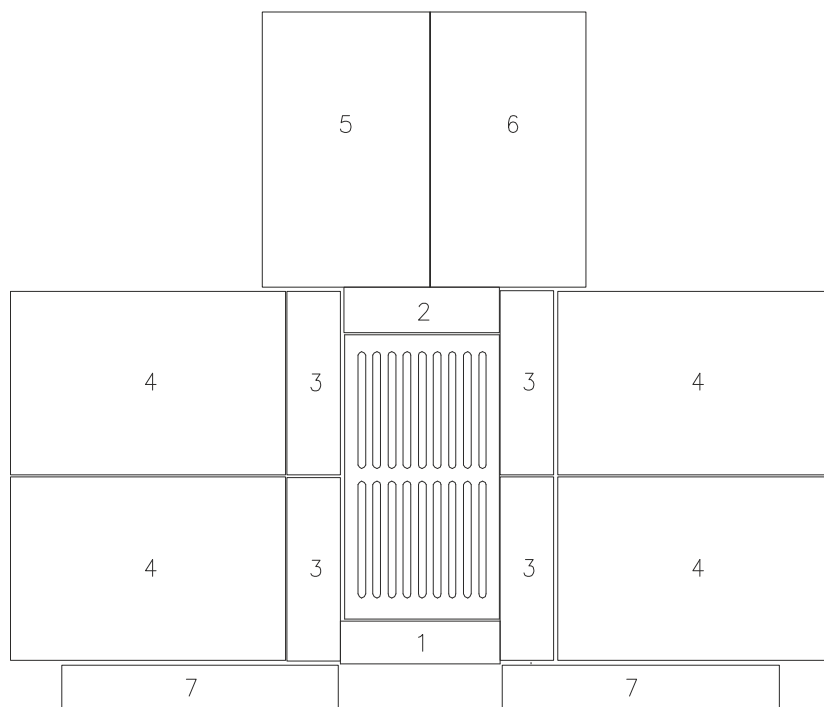


Figure 13

N	Designation	Dimensions / number	Material	Quantity
1	Brick	30 x 90 x 185	Schamotte	1
2	Brick	30 x 54 x 185	Schamotte	1
3	Brick	30 x 64x 220	Schamotte	4
4	Brick	30 x 220 x 300	Schamotte	4
5	Brick	30 x 200 x 300	Schamotte	1
6	Brick	30 x 175 x 300	Schamotte	1
7	Brick	30 x 55 x 300	Schamotte	2
8	Grate	402.00.00.09	Cast iron	1
9	Ceramic glass	4 x 245 x 265		1
10	Oven glass	540.00.00.80	Tempered glass	1
11	Door seal	Rope ϕ 12		1
12	Glass seal	Flat rope 10x2		1
13	Oven grate	825B.00.00.01.00		1
14	Oven thermometer			1
15	Handle set			2

Table 3

The manufacturer cannot be held responsible for any changes on the cooker made by the end user.

WARRANTY CARD

for solid fuel cooker

VICTORIA, VICTORIA LUX

The solid fuel cooker is produced and tested in accordance with the requirements of the European standard BDS EN 16510-2-3:2023 and respond to the approved technical documentation.

The producer guarantees the proper working of the solid fuel cooker for 24 months from the day of sale in the store, except for the parts which are consumable, in case all requirements for proper storing, transportation, installation and use are kept. When claiming the stove, you must present receipt and invoice for buying the stove and the original of the warranty card. If they are missing you must have a protocol issued by representative of the trade organization or company.

Failure to present the above-mentioned documents will cause warranty void and the repairs for the stove will be paid by the buyer.

The producer will accept all warranties except when one or more of the following situations occurs:

- There have been repairs or attempts for repairs done by the owner or by not authorized person.
- The requirements shown in the instruction manual for installation and use are not kept.
- Damages caused during transport.
- The claim is not accepted when there are defects, missing parts and others if by this reason the stove is with reevaluated price.

If the authorized specialist considers that the reason is production problem, free of charge repair will be performed or if needed replacing of the stove or money refund

The repair of the claimed stove and returning to the buyer should be done in 5 days term from accepting the stove in the service where there is available service base or in 12 days term if there is no service base.



WARNING! The warranty is valid only if the warranty card is correctly filled, stamped and signed.

RECEPTION PROTOCOL

Production date 202...год. Factory № Quality control (stamp)

The stove/fireplace is sold in good operating condition
(name of buyer)

Address Town

Trade company (purchased from) Town

Invoice № Date
(date of sale)

BUYER:
(signature)

SELLER:
(signature and stamp)

REGISTER of repairs during the warranty period

Service	Accepting date in the service	Order №	Type of the repair	Date	Inspection made by



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