

# INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

## ALCOHOL FIREPLACE

**Type: Helios L**

**Manufacturer: EU Biokamin Co.**

**Appliance Power: 3 kW**

**Burn time: 1-6 hours depending on the type and setting of the torch**

It is a product in which the fire is burning. For your safety please pay attention to the following:

When filling the fireplace never use a substance other than bio-ethanol (96%ethanol). When pouring, always use a funnel.

Bio-alcohol - pour up to a maximum height of 0.5 - 1 cm from the top margin of the burner. For the VENETO 28 (S) bio-alcohol burner, pour only from the middle margin; estimated max. 3.

Be careful not to spill the bio-ethanol fuel on the outside of the burner. In case this happens, make sure you have wiped it off and cleaned it thoroughly. If any bio-ethanol is spilled outside the burner DO NOT LIGHT. First, wipe the spilled bio-ethanol, dry it and only then can you ignite it. In the case that the burner is slightly smoky or it is a little bit dirty after the flame burns away, the burner needs to be cleaned after it cools down. In the event that the flame in the burner emits black smoke, it means it is dirty, so after it cools down then it is advisable to clean it.

In the case that the fuel is cooler and does not light immediately, don't worry, continue the ignition and it will light. After it catches fire, let it burn for about 15 minutes to warm up and stabilize the evaporation rate and thus the burning will bring the flame to its intended height and heat intensity.

Never fill the burner with fuel while it is burning.

The fire in the burner should be allowed to burn so that the flame is yellow, then it is possible to regulate the flame at the fireplace, where the control is enabled. If the burner is not sufficiently heated and the flame isn't yellow, but burns with a blue flame, it means there is an incomplete combustion of bio-ethanol. This has resulted from the release of an unburned portion of bio-ethanol into the atmosphere, which creates an odor of the alcohol burning in the fireplace. The same is true in the case when the burner has an insufficient quantity of bio-ethanol in the ignition. In this case it is necessary to fill up the bio-ethanol to a maximum of 1 cm below the edge of the burner as specified in the instructions.

Topping up the bio-ethanol inside the burner during the burning time is life threatening.

For some types of burners you may need to further regulate the extinguishing of the pilot light – during a slower closing of the burner, the situation may happen that the flame doesn't go out. In this case it is necessary to re-open the burner and with a slightly quick motion turn down the cover and hold it in a way so that the cover lifts a bit at its back side (like a rocking chair motion). This situation is caused by the cap of the burner which has reasonable dilatation or expansion; meaning the burning process preheats a lot so it works smoothly but doesn't always close properly after the expansion; but when the pilot light doesn't go out, follow this step to put out the flame.

If you want to re-ignite the fire immediately after the previous burning, you must first make sure that the fire burnt itself out and visually check that no impurities remain in the burner (it is necessary to clean the dirt off the burner when the fire goes out in order to avoid potential danger caused by burning debris because when pouring new bio-ethanol into the burner, foreign or internal debris can cause premature ignition of the new bio-ethanol, which in turn could cause injury or ignition of bio-ethanol filling before actually lighting it – like when you mix coals to restart a dead fire).

Light the fireplace with the fireplace lighter, not matches or an ordinary lighter, or any other objects that could burn outside of the burner and cause a fire. Do not lean over the face of the burner chamber. Be careful when igniting and never underestimate this effect.

For regulating the flame or for turning off the fireplace use the integrated extinguishing blanket provided. If you want to turn off the fireplace and then re-ignite it, and the burner still contains bio-ethanol, proceed with caution. You must ensure that the fire burnt itself out and the burner cooled below 100 degrees first. Then fill up the burner with more bio-ethanol supplement, max 1 cm below the rim. During re-ignition of the burner keep a safe distance because bio-ethanol will constantly evaporate.

Cotton wool padding or swabs can be used inside the burner for some types of burners, but is not a necessary piece of equipment. It serves to ensure that, in case you're moving the fireplace during the time of burning, the bio-ethanol doesn't spill out. But it also accelerates the combustion of bio-ethanol, which slightly increases its consumption. If you will not want to use the cotton wool, you can remove it and use the fireplace without cotton wool.

For suspended fireplaces, work with a blanket slowly and carefully. Quickly attaching or uncovering the flame can cause temporary precipitation or splashing of the vaporized bio-ethanol on the blanket, which if the fire is still burning, can drop and can cause a fire. Therefore, use a blanket, only for regulation and for extinguishing the fire. Any manipulation at the time of burning is of course dangerous.

When you use the logs do not post them directly into the fire, but behind or in front of the fire. When put into the fire, it is possible that they could break or smell. Do not use the fireplace in a breezy place, and don't blow inside the fireplace.

Reservoir, burner and surroundings heat up intensely at the time of use. Do not touch these parts even for up to 15 minutes after the flame has gone out. Risk of burns.

Burning bio-ethanol in the room also burns oxygen, increasing CO<sub>2</sub> and water content in the air. The moisture and quantity of CO<sub>2</sub> in the room can be compared to the quantity produced by 2 burners from a gas stove. Therefore it is necessary to observe all of the safety rules when using the gas stove. When the ignition of the fire can be smelled, or you sense that the bio-ethanol still does not burn at an optimal temperature, but evaporates, don't worry. This effect is lost after reaching the optimum temperature of the burner. Thus, the same feeling may occur also after extinguishing the flame, at least until the burner cools.

When the fireplace will burn continuously more than 4 hours, or you will use it before bedtime, you need to ventilate the room briefly but intensely.

In case of fire, use a powder or foam extinguisher. If you do not have a fire extinguisher, use a wet cloth to extinguish.

Bio-ethanol can remain in the burner and be covered by the cap but only temporarily.

For fireplaces that use torch buds or beakers as a burner (ex: type Gijon, Sladana, Paradise, etc.) it is necessary to check before use whether the cup is cracked or damaged. In the case of any damage the fireplace can't be used and the torch cup burners or beakers must be replaced as soon as possible.

Concerning the hanging fireplaces such as Max Kamin and those with similar dimensions and sizes, you must not use accessories such as decorative logs and stones.

**Failure to comply with the directions for use could cause a fire.**

The fireplace must not be used without the supervision of knowledgeable, instructed persons. In case you need to leave the room, turn off the fireplace and light it again when you return.

The fireplace can be operated only by persons over 18 years and who have read the manual. During use of the fireplace in the room there must not be children or other unauthorized persons without the supervision of the operator, to prevent accidental manipulation of the fireplace or accidental placement of other objects that could get near the heat of the fire.

Due to the large temperature fluctuations of use, from about 20 degrees to 600 degrees and then back again, be aware that it can lead to various stresses and subsequent stretching of the material. With such a large change in temperature it is a normal that various parts of the fireplace can warp and slightly defect the burner inserts and so on. Warping or bending is ok, but make sure it does not cause cracks. The only problem would be if a crack appeared at the mouth or in any part of the burner. At this point, immediately discontinue the use of the fireplace, turn off the fire with a blanket, or reduce the supply of oxygen another way because the fuel could spill and spread the fire rapidly.

To clean the stainless steel parts you can use common cleaning products, except for products that contain abrasive particles that could damage the surface of the fireplace. For cleaning the painted surfaces, use products for that purpose. The damage caused by inappropriate chemical cleaners or aggressive substances is not covered by warranty.

After any contact with bio-ethanol wash your hands thoroughly with soap and water, especially before eating.

It is only allowed to burn the bio-ethanol that is designated for it. Always keep the Bio-alcohol away from reach of children and in original packaging with the label on and out of sunlight and any other heat sources.

When handling the bio-ethanol you must not smoke or handle open fire or any heat appliances or exposed wires, do not eat or drink. If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately. Avoid contact with skin.

#### ATTENTION!

Bio-alcohol itself is a 1st class flammable, a volatile substance and dangerous poison. Therefore, when handling, it is necessary to be very careful and to follow the safety rules as if handling for example cleaners, gasoline, alcohol, acetone, toluene, kerosene, solvents, etc.

Keep flammable materials at a safe distance of at least 400 mm from the open fire. Do not place any objects within a distance of at least 400 mm from the open fire.

Never store any type of objects inside or on the fireplace (not in the burner chamber or even on the metal sheath).

Never attempt any customization or enhancements of the fireplace on your own.

The recommended minimum size of living rooms (or where you spend the most time with the fire) should be 66 m<sup>3</sup> and 33 m<sup>3</sup> for other rooms.

Do not use the fireplace in a dusty environment. Dust may cause incomplete combustion. It is forbidden to use the fireplace in the rooms that are poorly ventilated or are located below ground level. To avoid incomplete combustion of bio-ethanol do not use the fireplace in any room where there is a strong breeze. Do not let the fire burn when you sleep.

There must be ventilation holes on the total cross-section of 8300 mm<sup>2</sup>. It is forbidden to use the fireplace in the rooms that are poorly ventilated. After each burning-filling it is necessary to ensure adequate intense ventilation.

For installation and operation of fire please adhere to the principles of fire protection that applies to the individual States of the European Union, which must be followed. The appliance can be used in accordance with instructions from the manufacturer in a common environment. Changing this environment or even slightly altering the instructions, even temporarily, could risk fire or explosion (eg bonding linoleum, PVC, while working with paints, etc.) Never work with two or more things at once with this product and check your surroundings to prevent fire hazards before the time of decommissioning. When the fireplace is located in an area with flammable building materials, it is necessary to follow the safe distance of at least 400 mm from these materials. It has a building material flammability grade B, C1, C2, according to current standards. If the fireplace is used in the presence of combustible construction materials on the degree of flammability C3, it is necessary to double the distance from these materials.

#### Note:

An individual may have at home or in another room in his possession at most 10 liters of flammable liquids. In the basement rooms or warehouses you can store at most 50 liters of flammable liquids, but only in containers prescribed for each apartment and object in his possession or use. They must ensure that the flammable liquid never leaks into the sewer or anywhere. Flammable liquids that escape from the container due to any manipulation must be removed immediately. Otherwise, it will seep into the ground and contaminate.