

WELCOME

to the HERGÓM family. We would like to thank you for the distinction you have made by choosing our TRIBUTE wood burning heater. The quality of the materials used to construct this heater, guarantee a long service life.

We are sure that the new heater will provide you will a lot of satisfaction, which is the greatest incentive for our team.

Owning an Hergóm Heater is a sign of an exceptional sense of quality.

This instruction booklet has two basic parts:

PROFESSIONAL INSTALLER'S MANUAL in which the basic standards to build the chimney, its installation and maintenance are indicated. .

USER MANUAL in which how the heater works is explained, also its preservation, cleaning, safety standards, etc...

Please read all the manual. Its aim is to familiarise you with your heater, indicating standards for its installation, operating and maintenance that will be very useful to you. Please keep it and consult when necessary. If after reading this manual you require any further information, please do not hesitate to contact your current supplier or to call the factory directly.

IMPORTANT WARNING: If the heater is not suitably installed, the excellent services for which it has been designed will not be given. Please fully read these instructions and entrust the work to a specialist.

Some parts of your heater are protected with an Anti-caloric paint, specific for high temperatures. When lighting it the first times it is normal that slight smoke may be caused, as some of its components may evaporate, allowing the paint to take shape. Therefore we recommend to ventilate the room until this phenomenon disappears.

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PRESENTATION

The TRIBUTE wood burning heater has the following main characteristics:

- It is constructed in cast iron, and volcanic stone with assembled parts, sealed with ceramic cord and screwed together.
- Hearth that allows to burn wood logs of up to 40 cms. long.
- Primary air regulation valve.
- Indirected system of primary air supply, that descends down the inside plan of the glass (self cleaning) towards the bottom of the hearth. Provided, as well, with a primary air hole located in a nozzle in the space under the door to favour the lighting.
- Secondary air with self regulation, that increases the heater's performance and reduces the unburnt gas emission to the atmosphere.
- Glass self-cleaning.
- Hinged front door with glass.
- Vertical smoke exit. Ø150 mm. (6")
- It lets of its heat by radiation, directly heating the walls, roofs, etc. .
- It is supplied fully assembled from the factory, ready to be connected to the chimney.

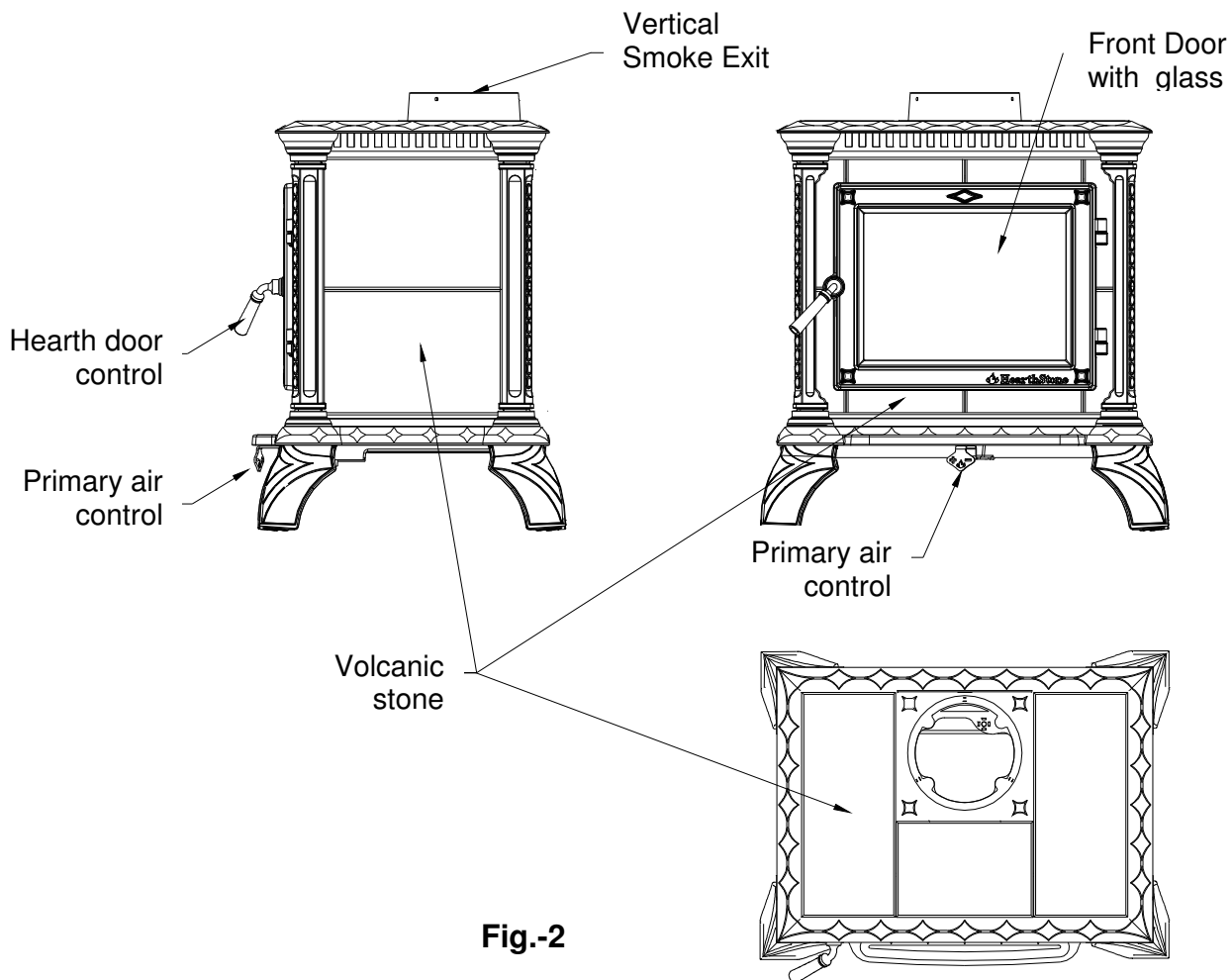


Fig.-2

PROFESSIONAL INSTALLER'S MANUAL

SPECIAL RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE CHIMNEY INSTALLATION AND MAINTENANCE FOR HEATING APPLIANCES THAT OPERATE WITH SOLID FUELS

1.1- INTRODUCTION

The way the appliance chimney duct is installed, whether a heater, fireplace or compacto for solid fuels, will definitely have an influence on the safety and its good functioning.

It is very important to carry out a correct chimney installation.

The general character standards in force and also the local ones must be known by the installer when installing the chimney for solid fuels.

The recommendations we offer you in this text, will help you take the right decisions.

Should you have any doubts call us directly to the factory. There is a Customer Service Department at your disposal.

1.2- CHIMNEY INSTALLATION FOR SOLID FUELS.

1.2.1-FLUE SYSTEM COMPONENTS.

An flue system has several components:

Connector to the appliance, cleaning register, cowls, draught cutting valve, insulating roof and wall protectors, insulating bushings, coverings, protecting chambers, etc.,.... and the chimney duct.

To install a heating appliance safely, it is absolutely necessary to install all these elements respecting the standards established by the manufacturer, specially regarding the distances to the combustible surfaces.

Chimney Connector

- The chimney connector is the run of tubes that joins the heater with the chimney. The chimney connector must have the manufacturer's specified diameter. The material will be special steel for flue tubes, whether with a anti-caloric paint protection, vitrified enamels, or, stainless steel with refractory characteristics. In general use the tubes manufactured for this function.
- Never use aluminium or galvanised sheet. These materials do not withstand the extreme fire temperatures.
- The chimney connector must be the shortest possible, avoiding, when possible, horizontal sectors and elbows at 90°. The use of horizontal tubes or too many elbows increase the loss in draught and the accumulation of creosote in the chimney.
- In the case of fitting horizontal sectors, it is recommendable to have a minimum ascending inclination of 5°
- Plan a cleaning register. Simplify the heater's tube connection using additional accessories such a telescopic tubes or cleaning Ts.
- The telescopic tubes allow to separate the chimney with no need of moving the appliance and to easily inspect and carry out the maintenance.
- The cleaning Ts simplify the chimney cleaning.
- Seal well all the chimney connector's joints with refractory filler. Should there be drilled holes in the connection adjusting ring of the appliance, secure the chimney connector to the heater's adjusting ring with appropriate screws. This secures the adjustment and avoids vibration that may provoke the joints separating.

Cowls

There is a large level of cowls for chimneys.

It is important that it be well secured and the distance from the chimney be at least the same as its diameter.

Draught cutting valve

- In general, it is not necessary to fit a draught cutting valve in a correct installation.
- Some installations nevertheless may be benefited by having a draught cutting valve, such as in tall chimneys that may create stronger draughts than normal.
- In any case the draught cutting valve may help to regulate the draught. A solid fuel appliance, requires a draught of between 1.5 and 2.5 mm c.a. (See manufacturer's characteristics) (See technical data Pag. 28).
- Should the chimney draught be higher than these values, it is recommendable to install a draught cutting valve.
- The draught valves should never totally close out the smoke passage. A minimum of a 20% of the passage must be kept always free.

Coverings, protectors, ...

- Respect the distances to the combustible areas of the heater and the chimney duct, recommended by the manufacturer.
- If possible, shield these materials with appropriate protectors.
- There are special protectors to fit on the combustible walls when the chimney connector passes near or through them. Your mission is to protect the wall from the fire.
- You must install a wall protector, when you install a chimney connector through a combustible wall, or near it, and that it may be susceptible to deterioration.
- The insulating bushings internally protect the combustion wall. You must use this part when connecting your chimney through walls or roofs.

Chimney Duct

The chimneys for solid fuel appliances, must be built with brickwork, or prefabricated with materials that withstand high temperatures.

Therefore if you are going to build a chimney for your heating appliance, you have two alternatives:

- Brickwork Chimneys.
- Metal Chimneys

There are no great differences regarding the performance and operating between a brickwork chimney and a metal one.

Whenever possible, place your chimney inside the house to obtain a better draught, and accumulate less creosote, leading to a longer working life.

Do not install an appliance unless you are absolutely sure the chimney is valid to be used.

Before installing the appliance, examine the chimney to detect any cracks, bad connections, oxidation, lost cement, or other deterioration and obstruction signs.

Ensure the chimney size is adequate for your appliance. Seek advice on the dimensions recommended by the manufacturer.

To use a smaller or excessively larger chimney, may make the heating appliance not operate adequately, contributing to the creosote formation.

BRICKWORK CHIMNEYS

The advantages of these chimneys are:

- The mass of bricks and/or tiles reduces the cooling of smoke in the chimney.
- The characteristic of the bricks in accumulating heat allows the house to remain warm for longer after the fire has been put out.
- It may be built to one own's taste.
- If it is well built, it may be more fire-resistant than metal chimneys.

Brickwork chimneys must be well lined to avoid smoke cooling. They must be built using materials that withstand high temperatures and corrosion.

Make sure the chimney is really clean and that it operates correctly, this will avoid draught losses, and the creosote formation.

Make sure the size of your chimney is appropriate and not too high.

Should it be excessively high, a draught cutting valve must be fitted.

Should the brickwork chimney be of a larger section than recommended by the appliance manufacturer, another metal chimney with appropriate size, should be installed inside it, to avoid operating problems and the creosote accumulations.

In this case it will be convenient to seal against the tube, one of the brickwork chimney ends to avoid the formation of draughts that may cool the chimney. (See Fig.-3)

It is recommendable that this sealing be carried out on the upper part, to take advantage of the heat that is produced in the whole chimney sector. In the same way, it is recommended to make a circulation, in the inside of this chamber between the tubes and the brickwork chimney to allow a certain relief and to avoid extreme heat that would damage the walls (cracks, etc...) For this all needed is to fit this chamber with a lower grille and an upper one (15X10 cm.) The air will circulate by natural convection, carrying the hot air from the lower area to the higher one, of the house.

METAL CHIMNEYS

The advantages of these chimneys are:

- Easy installation.
- Slight changes in chimney direction may be made, leading to greater flexibility in the choice of location for the heater.
- As there are curved elbow joints, the sharp edges that make the draught difficult are removed.

Ensure all the chimney tubes are well fitted in and their joints are completely air tight.

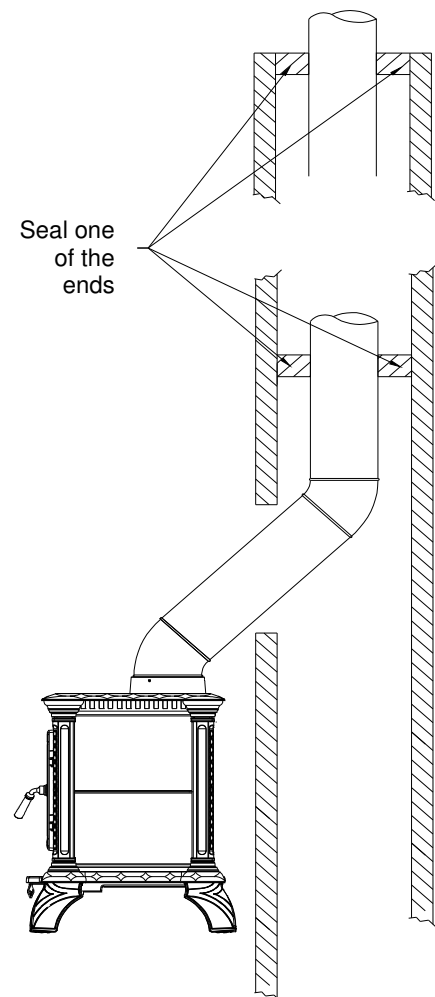


Fig.- 3

1.2.2- TYPES OF INSTALLATIONS

When you install the chimney and the accessories, specially make sure to respect all the manufacturer's recommendations for the appropriate distances of the chimney to the combustible materials, walls and roofs.

There are basically two ways of installing a metal prefabricated chimney:

Inside installation or outside installation

1.2.2.1- Inside installation

When the chimney passes through the inside of the house through the ceilings and roof.

When possible, choose the inside installation. An inside installation heats faster and keeps the heat. In this way it contributes to a better draught and reduces the creosote formation.

Appropriate Firebreak insulating bushings must be fitted when the chimney passes through the floors and/or ceilings. The insulation will be at least a thickness of 50 mm. From the chimney to the structure.

Protect the walls with wall protectors when the chimney is not at a safe distance and may cause damages. (See Fig.-4)

DETAIL OF PASSAGE OF THE CHIMNEY TUBES THROUGH COMBUSTIBLE WALLS AND FRAMEWORKS

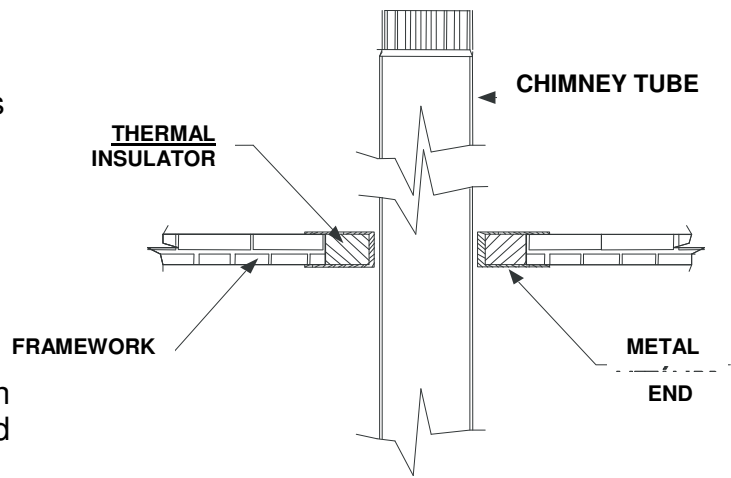


Fig. 4

1.2.2.2- Outside installation

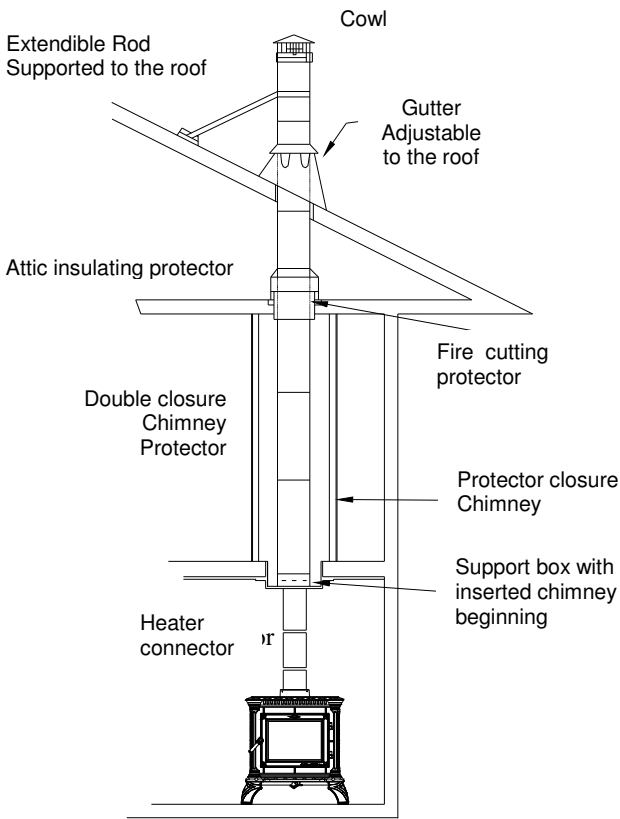
Outside installation when the chimney passes through the wall from the appliance and after goes up on the outside of the house.

An outside installation does not benefit by heating the outside of the building and normally lowers the smoke temperatures in relation to the inside installation.

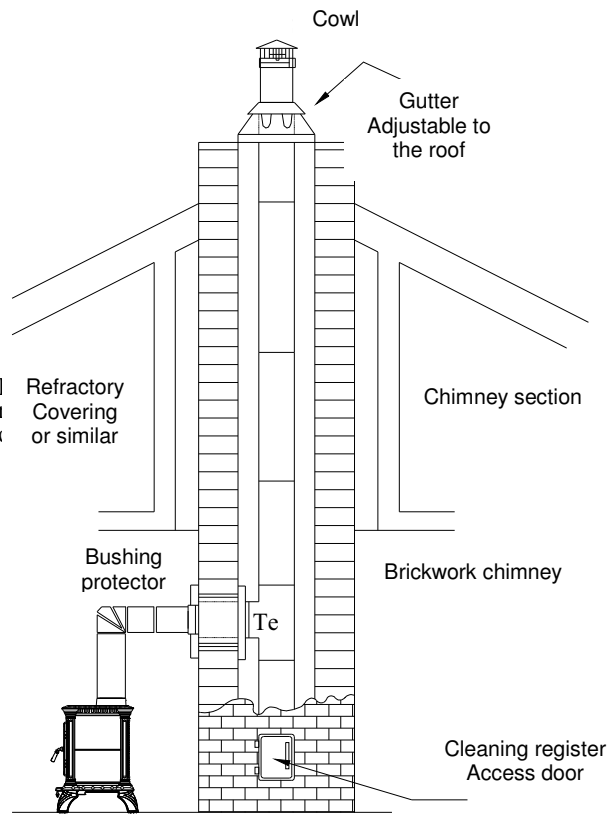
In an outside installation the draught is not good and through experience it is demonstrated that it increases the creosote accumulation.

If your installation is outdoors, use double tubes with insulating chamber.

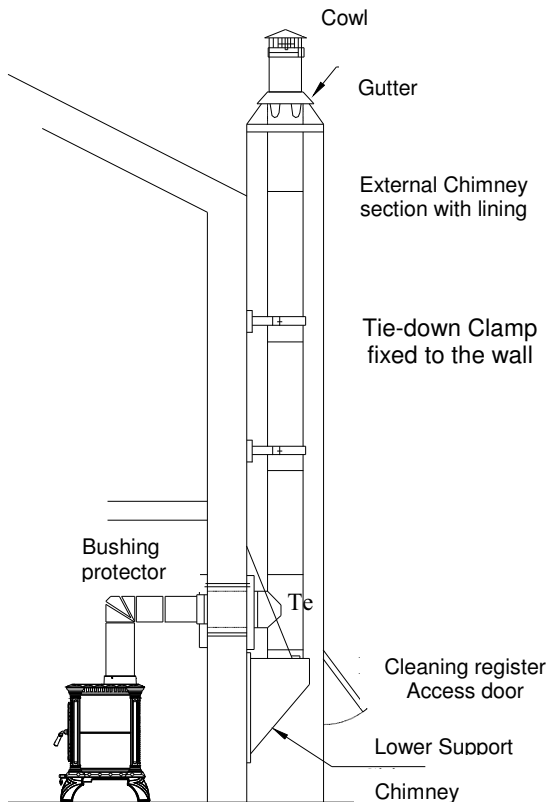
1.2.3- INSTALLATION EXAMPLES



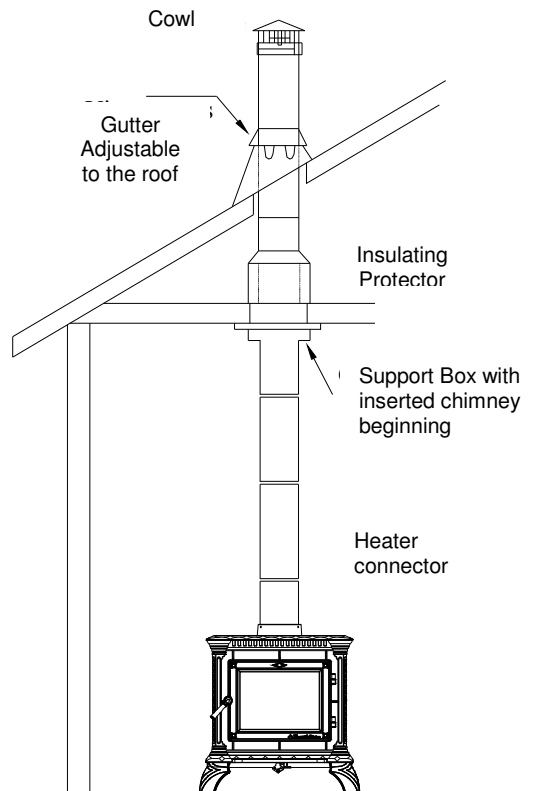
Installation in a two floor house with attic.



Metal Chimney through a brickwork chimney



External Chimney with clamp fixed to the wall
Lower Chimney Support.



Installation in a one floor house with attic.
Chimney supported in the upper part.

1.2.4- GENERAL PRECAUTIONS

- Only use special prefabricated metal chimneys for high temperatures.
- Do not connect a heating appliance to any air distribution duct or system.
- Do not connect to chimneys that have other services, as it will affect the appliance's operating and of the other applications.
- The premises where the heating appliance is going to be installed must have sufficient air entry to the premises to supply the air needs of the appliance. Excessively insulated houses may cause the chimney operating badly and in fact inverse draughts that may take the smoke into the inside of the room, when for example the kitchen air extractor is operated. In this case it is necessary to make a special air entry from outdoors into the room to supply to the appliance.

1.2.5- EXTERNAL FACTOR THAT INFLUENCE A CHIMNEYS OPERATION:

- Houses with good indoor insulation, without air draughts: as no air enters the heater, it causes a poor draught. This may be corrected by bringing air from outside to the heater.
- Trees and/or tall buildings close to the house.
- The wind speed. Generally, persistent strong winds increase the draught, although stormy winds may decrease the draught.
- The indoor/outdoor temperature difference The colder it is outdoors, the better the draught.
- Barometric pressure. On rainy, humid or stormy days, the draught is generally weak.
- Liveliness of the fire. The hotter the fire, the stronger the draught.
- Cracks in the chimney, badly sealed or dirty appliance door, air inlets through the tube joints, another appliance connected to the chimney, etc. may produce unsuitable draughts.

1.2.6- SUMMARY OF STANDARDS

Next we indicate a summary of general standards that must be respected when building a chimney:

- e) Use resistant and non-combustible materials. Do not fit in cement fibre tubes.
- f) Choose a run as vertical as possible. Do not connect various appliances to the same chimney.

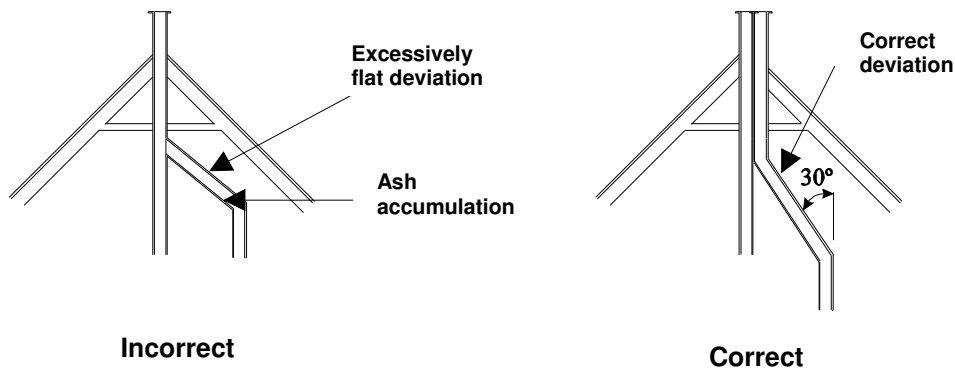
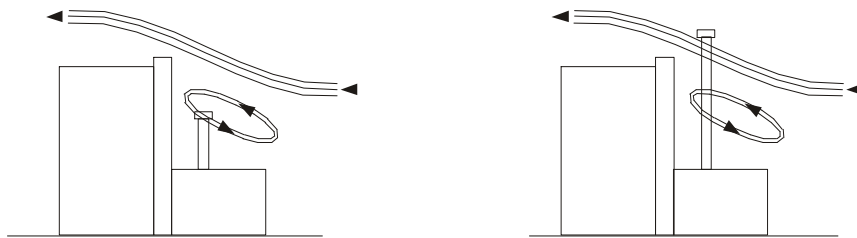


Fig.-6

- g) Prevent the flue from ending in areas near to constructions and it must exceed the closest peak in height, if there is an adjoining building.

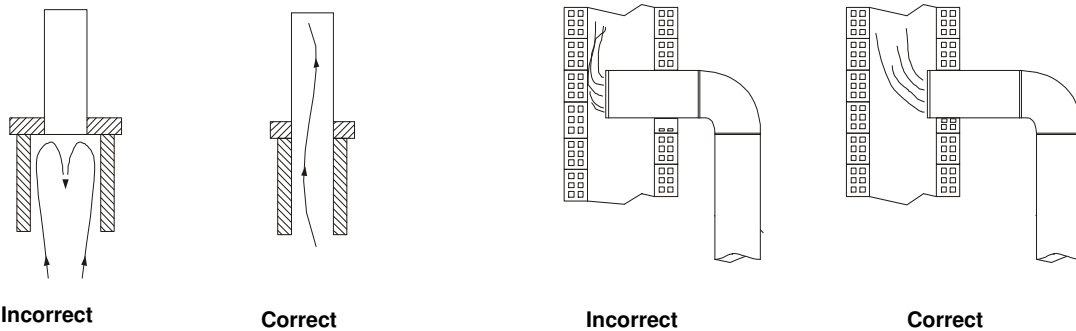


Incorrect

Correct

Fig.-7

h) The inside walls must be perfectly smooth and free of obstacles. At the joints of tubes with brick chimneys, avoid bottlenecks



Incorrect

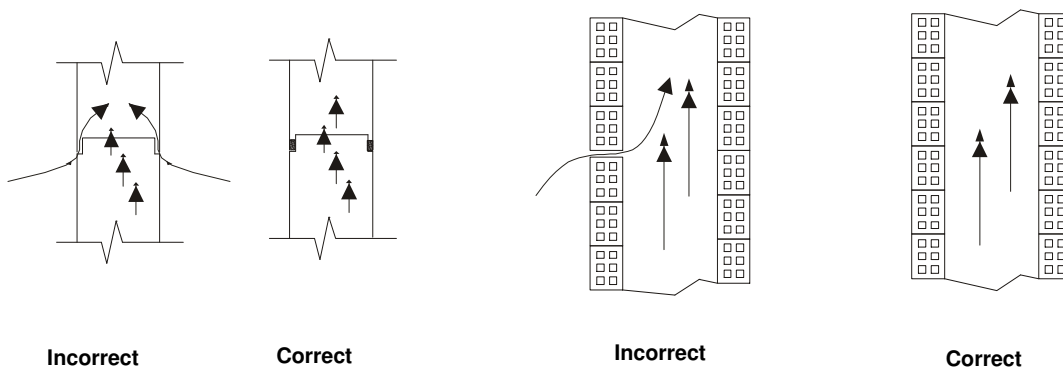
Correct

Incorrect

Correct

Fig.-8

e) It is very important for the tube joints to be well sealed to cover possible cracks that allow air to enter.



Incorrect

Correct

Incorrect

Correct

Fig.-9

f) To check the chimney's air tightness, it is recommended to block the hole on the roof and introduce papers with damp straw through the bottom part of the chimney.

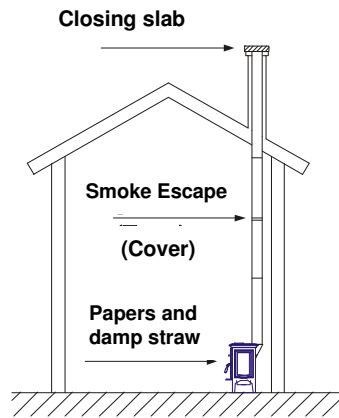


Fig.-10

g) It is very important for the chimney to stand out by more than one metre from the highest part of the house. If the draught is to be increased, increase the chimney's height.

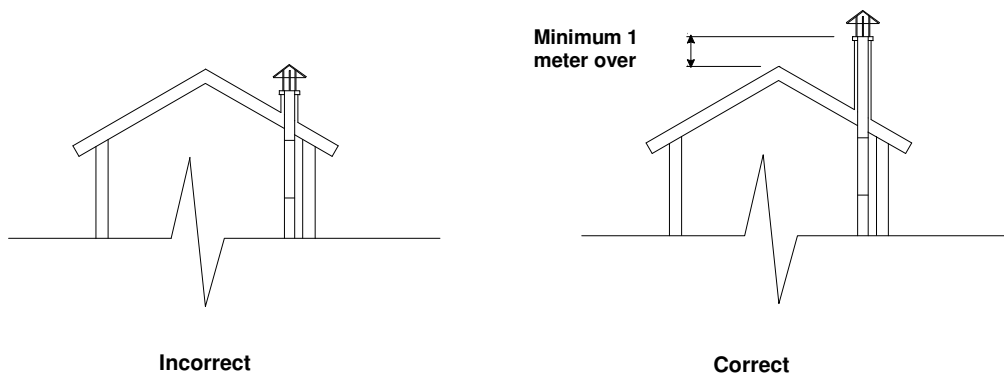


Fig.-11

h) The cowls must not hinder the draught.

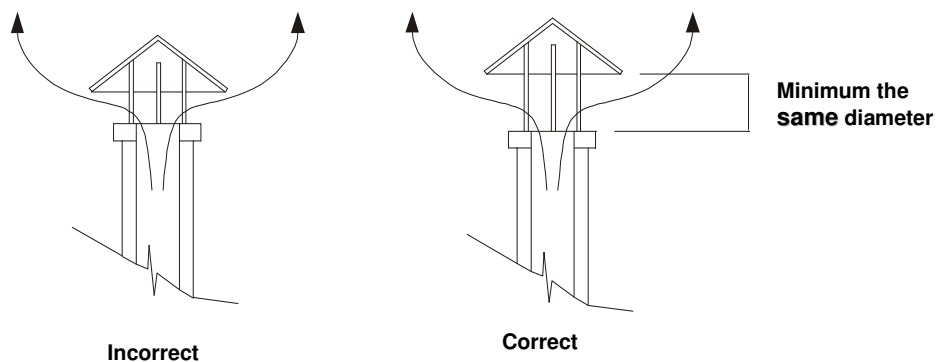


Fig.-12

j. Clean the chimney at least once a year.

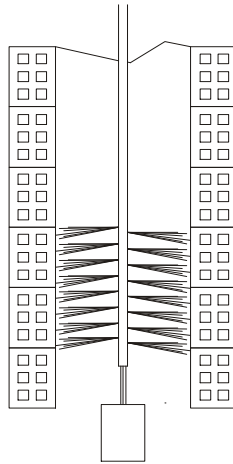


Fig.-13

j) The joining of the tubes forming the chimney, in the event of using simple metal tubes, must be sealed using refractory filler. Each tube must fit in with the next one, to avoid that the creosote that may form, goes outside.

k) The outside metal chimneys must be built with double heat-resistant tubes special for solid fuel.

1.2.7- GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE INSTALLATION OF THE HEATER:

- Install the heater on an insulated base.
- It is important to insulate the heater from the floor, to avoid it absorbs great part of the appliance's calories.
- Situate the heater in the most adequate place to obtain the best performance.

The best location tends to be the living-room, as it is a large room and generally situated in the centre of the house.

If the house has two floors, the best is place it on the bottom floor and near the staircase hollow.

1.3- CHIMNEY MAINTENANCE

Once the installation has been made, it should be preserved, therefore periodic controls should be performed so the chimney operates correctly and avoid its deterioration.

1.3.1- CHIMNEY INSPECTION

Certain runs of special and T formed tubes make the inspection and maintenance relatively easy

Detaching the lower cover of the T you may clean the whole set of tubes from the top by means of a chimney sweeper brush.

The residue that comes of from the inside of the tubes should be collected in a rubbish bag or bin located in the lower part of the chimney. A mirror fixed at an angle permits an easy chimney inspection.

Should your chimney be brickwork, instead of sheet tubes we recommend you install a trapdoor to clean and periodically inspect it. Normally, this trapdoor is situated at the lower part of the chimney (for example in a house basement).

If your brickwork chimney was not built with a trapdoor or cleaning door, then the inspections will have to take place from the connecting point between the heater and the chimney.

1.3.2- CHIMNEY CLEANING

The most effective way to clean the chimney is by means of appropriate chimney sweeper brushes. The brushes must be the best adjusted possible to the chimney section.

To delay the general cleaning, we advise to periodically use the HERGÓM Anti-soot product, you will find at any of our Distributors.

Periodical Inspections

Perform each one of these inspections in the specified terms.

Monthly:

- To perform a visual inspection of the creosote level of the chimney and its connector is recommended, depending on the use of the appliance.

At the end of and at all seasons:

- Detach the chimney connector and clean in depth.
- Replace the tubes that show signs of excessive wearing out or deterioration.
- Check, and if necessary clean and repair the chimney.

1.3.3- CREOSOTE

When wood is burnt slowly, tars and other organic vapours are produced that, when combined with atmospheric humidity, form creosote. The creosote vapours can be condensed if the chimney walls are cold. If the creosote catches light, extremely hot fires may be caused. Any accumulation of creosote must be removed immediately.

Due to the accumulation of creosote depending on many variables, it is very difficult to predict the moment at which the chimney must be cleaned. The visual inspection is the safest way to ensure whether your heater's chimney is clean.

We therefore recommend installations to which access is easy.

To protect against possible fire, the flue system must be installed correctly and perfectly ensured. When checking, immediately replace any oxidised, cracked or broken component.

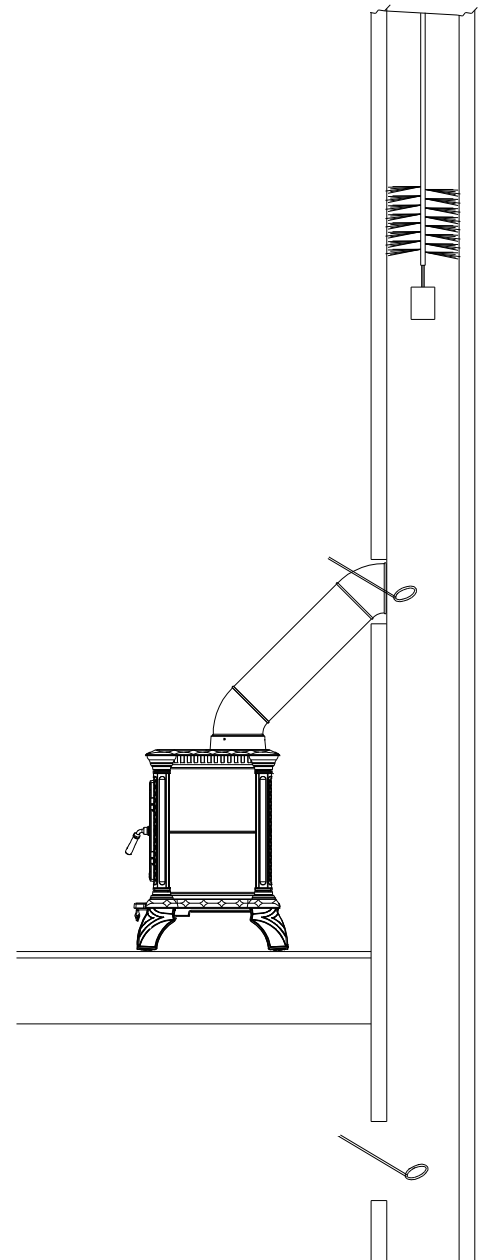


Fig.- 14

USE MANUAL

2.1- HEATER OPERATING

Once your TRIBUTE heater has been installed, and connected to the chimney, it is ready to have the fire lit.

Before lighting the heater for the first time, it is necessary that you get familiarised with your heater's different control systems and features, how to choose the wood logs, how to light it and use it on a daily basis.

Though the operating of your heater is easy, the combustion process of solid fuels is complicated, as several factors intervene, and time and experience are needed to understand how it is carried out.

ALWAYS TAKE INTO ACCOUNT that the heater produces heat and therefore you must keep children, clothes, furniture,....away from it as the contact with it may cause burns.

We will next give you some advise on how to to adequately get to know your heater and its operating, which we request you read carefully:

2.1.1- CONTROLS AND FEATURES

Before lighting any fire, get familiarised with the location and operating of the controls as well as the parts of your heater and learn how they are used. (See Fig. 2 Pag. 5)

For your own safety in no case should you modify any of these parts.

FRONT DOOR COMMAND: The front door permits to access the inside of the hearth to load the wood logs in your heater and to clean it, and it provides a view of the fire through the glass. To open the door, lift up the command up to the position (as on a clock) at 10 o'clock and pull from the door. Fig.15. To close the door, push the door against the frame lowering the command to the position (as on a clock) at 8 o'clock.

PRIMARY AIR CONTROL: The primary air control permits to regulate the amount of air that enters the hearth. Moving the command towards the left the primary air entrance increases. (See Fig.-18)

SECONDARY AIR SELF-REGULATION: The supply of secondary air is carried out through the deflector's tubes and it is distributed evenly in the combustion chamber. When the combustion is higher, there is more heating and in consequence better draught and better contribution of secondary air.

2.1.2- FUELS

Your TRIBUTE burning wood heater is designed to burn only hard wood logs of high calorific power.

As guidance some types of wood are named with a reference classification regarding its energetic power:

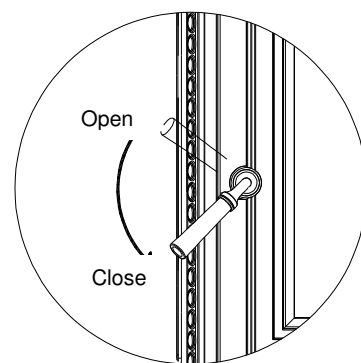


Fig.15

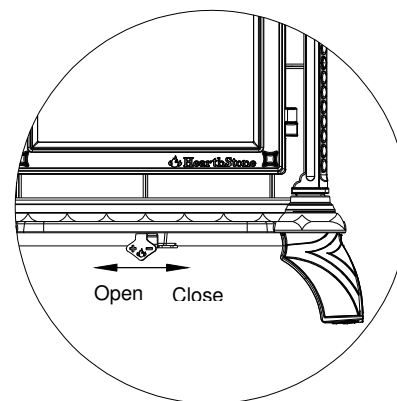


Fig.16

- HIGH : Apple Tree, Black Birch, Walnut, Jatoba, Oak, White Holm Oak, Black Beech
- MEDIUM HIGH: Ash-tree, Beech, Yellow Birch, Maple, Red Holm Oak
- MEDIUM LOW: Black ash-tree, White Birch, Elm, Norwegian Pine tree, Slash Pine, Cherry-tree, Tamarind tree
- LOW: Pine, Cedar, Fir-tree, White Poplar, Lime-tree,

The quality of your wood affects the heat contribution, the duration of the combustion, and the heater's operating.

The soft woods, low in calories, generate higher and quicker combustions, while the harder woods, high in calories, burn longer and produce more heat.

The dampness contained in the wood also plays an important role in the heater's operating. Green wood contains a higher level of dampness.

Therefore, the green logs light up with difficulty and must be stored during a year to be able to use them in your heater.

To prepare the green wood well, one must cut it and pile it in such a way that it may be in contact with dry air during one year.

Store the logs on planks or blocks to keep them away from the ground, and cover only the top part of the pile. Plastics or canvases that cover the sides of the wood pile only retain the dampness and avoid the wood to get dry.

Do not pile the logs near the heater. Do so away from the specified distances from combustible materials (See Pag. 25/26)

PRECAUTION

DO NOT USE CHEMICAL OR INFLAMMABLE LIQUIDS SUCH AS GASOLINE, NAPHTHALENE, KEROSENE, GAS-OILS, OILS, PELLETS, COAL, ARTIFICIAL WOOD, OR ANY OTHER MATERIAL TO LIGHT YOUR HEATER. DO NOT BURN RUBBISH.

Once you have understood your heaters controls and you have chosen the adequate wood you are ready to light the fire.

2.1.3- LIGHTING YOUR HEATER

It is essential that the first lighting is carried out in a slow way.

The cast iron must be warmed up: Excessive heat on a new heater may cause cracks in the iron or cause damages to other parts of the heater,

The volcanic stones of the hearth's walls must be warmed slowly to eliminate the dampness contained in them and in the joint cement.

When you light the fire for the first time your heater will let of some smoke and gases.

This is normal due to the evaporation of the paint components and the oils used to manufacture your heater.

If you consider it necessary, open a window to ventilate the room. The smoke and gases normally persist during the first 10 or 20 minutes of the lighting. The smells and smoke will disappear when the heater is "cured".

During the first lightings there may be other smells of materials that are in the nearby area to the heater. These smells will disappear in time. You may reduce these smells opening the windows or by other means, creating ventilation around the heater.

LIGHTING THE HEATER FOR THE FIRST TIME

- h) Open the door and place a couple of lighting tablets on the base. Put some crossed splinters on the tablets. The splinters should be approximately about 10 pieces of 10/15 mm of diameter and 25/40 cms. long.

- i) Fully open the primary air control moving the command towards the left.
- j) Light the tablets. Leave the front door half closed, without fully closing it, until the splinters start to burn and the draught begins to rise.
- k) Close the door and let the fire light. Keep the door closed while the heater is operating.
- l) AT ALL TIME KEEP YOUR EYES ON YOUR HEATER to keep a low fire. The first fire must heat the heater but it should not burn when you touch it. You should add some pieces of wood to the fire to reach an adequate temperature in the first lighting.
- m) Once the heater is hot, but does not burn to the touch, close the primary air moving the command to the limit towards the right, and let the fire completely go out.
- n) Let your heater cool down completely.

The first lighting and the first lighting of each season, must be carried out as has been previously described. Your patience will be compensated by years of a good operating of your heater.

NOTE: As the gas temperatures have been low during the first lighting, the creosote has formed quickly. The glass on the door has probably got dirty. A subsequent hot fire will clean it.

ORDINARY LIGHTING

Before carrying out a habitual lighting operation, if your heater has not been used frequently, for a certain period of time, it is recommendable to follow the first lighting procedure, at least, to minimize the tensions of a strong fire on a cold heater.

To carry out a normal lighting, proceed in the following way:

- g) Open the door and place a couple of tablets on the hearth's base. Put some crossed splinters on some newspapers. The splinters should be approximately about 10 pieces of 10/15 mm of diameter and 25/40 cms long.
- h) Fully open the primary air control moving the command towards the left.
- i) Light up the tablets. Leave the front door half closed, without fully closing it, until the splinters start to burn and the draught begins to rise.
- j) Close the door and let the fire light. Keep the door closed while the heater is operating.
- k) Once the splinters have caught fire, open the door and add logs, first small ones, to form the fire. Make sure the logs are far from the glass, so that the glass's cleaning system works correctly. On the other hand, keep the front door and the ash pan's closed while the heater is operating.
- l) Once the fire is well lit, use the primary air to regulate the level of operating desired. Moving the command towards the left, to obtain a high level of operating, and towards the right for a slow level of operating.

Note: When you open the door to load the wood or replace the logs in your heater, it is recommendable to first open only a little, wait a few seconds and after fully open it. This procedure will permit the hearth to be free of smoke when you fully open the heater door and so it does not enter the room. Likewise, to reload on a bed of hot and red embers reduces the smoke and will intensify the combustion rapidly.

COMBUSTION LEVELS

HIGH COMBUSTION: Fully load the hearth with wood on the hot and red ember bed or on the flames and fully open the primary air control. A high level is recommendable once or

twice a day to heat the chimney and the heater up well, helping to avoid the creation and accumulation of creosote.

MEDIUM COMBUSTION: Place the primary air control lever at the middle of the run, appropriate for the heat needs of the area to be warmed. This level is adequate when the heater is going to be unattended.

LOW COMBUSTION: Close the primary air control for a slow combustion. A low combustion level during excessively long periods is not convenient as it stimulates the creosote accumulation.

The flue system must be checked frequently if the low combustion level is kept continuously.

EXCESSIVE FIRE PRECAUTION

Excessive fire means that the heater is running at higher temperatures than those recommended previously in the section COMBUSTION LEVELS. Excessive fire must be carefully avoided as it may cause damages to your heater.

The symptoms of excessive fire, even during short periods of time, are roars in the heater and the connecting duct to the chimney, and decolouring of the chimney tube.

Excessive fire may be caused by an extreme draught in the chimney, inappropriate fuel or incorrect operating.

Correct an excessive fire situation in the following way:

- **EXCESSIVE DRAUGHT:** The draught depression must not be more than 2.5 mm c.a. A draught that exceeds this value requires a draught cutting valve in the chimney.
- **INAPPROPRIATE FUEL:** Do not burn coal, heaps of dried splinters, waxed logs or any other that is not the natural wood recommended.
- **OPERATING ERROR:** Make sure all the joints are in good state. Replace the frayed or crushed joints. Do not light the heater with the front, side or ash pan doors open.

To control the temperature is the best way to determine if the heater has excessive fire. If you suspect your heater has excessive fire contact your supplier immediately. The damages caused by excessive fire are not covered by the warrantee. The results of an excessive fire may include deformations or burning of internal parts, decolouration and deformation of external parts and damages on the enamel.

NOTE: ANY SYMPTOM OF EXCESSIVE FIRE, MAY ANNUL YOUR WARRANTEE!!

2.2- HEATER MAINTENANCE

You may control your heater's temperature with a special thermometer for heaters locating it in the centre of the top.

2.2.1- PREVENTIONS AGAINST THE CREOSOTE AND ITS CLEANING.

To avoid the creosote formation:

1. Keep the heater with the primary air control fully open during 30 minutes daily to burn the creosote deposited in the inside of the heater and of the flue system.

2. After reloading the wood, keep the combustion with the primary air control fully open during 20 or 30 minutes. This way of operating beforehand ensures the operating of the

secondary combustion, which, when functioning, minimises the creosote formation in the chimney.

The connector tube to the chimney must be inspected at least every month during the season of the heater use to determine if creosote has formed. If the creosote residue is of 6 mm in accumulated depth you must eliminate it to reduce the fire risk.

If the glass often gets dirty, the combustion temperature level is low, this indicates the risk of creosote formation.

The flue system must be checked in the heater connection and in the chimney's top end. Cold surfaces tend to create deposits rapidly, that's why it is important to check the chimney at the top end, as it is the coldest area, on the contrary to the heater connection.

The accumulated creosote must be eliminated with a specific cleaning brush designed for this use.

This is why it is recommended that before each season of use a professional inspection is carried out of all the system, clean it and repair it, if necessary.

2.2.2- JOINTS

The joints, normally must be changed every 2 or 3 used seasons, depending on the heater's use. If the sealing of the door is missing, a new joint ensures an adequate sealing and improves the heater's operating. Contact your supplier to provide you with a set of joints for your heater.

To replace the door joints proceed in the following way:

6. First take away the old one with a tool or knife tip.
7. Clean all the joint channels with a wire brush, to eliminate the cement and fibre residue.
8. Apply an adequate glue for joints in the groves.
9. Put the new joint in its place on the cement for joints without spreading out the material.
10. Close the door immediately to put pressure on the joint in its place and ensure a valid sealing.

The use of the following joints is required:

FRONT DOOR: 1.50 m long, 10 mm in diameter. Black cord of low density (Cod. J38)

GLASS: 1.20 m long 6.5 mm. In diameter, (Cod. J14)

2.2.3- GLASS

Do not use the heater with the door glass broken. Do not knock nor slam the front door when shutting.

If deemed necessary, you may clean the door glass with an Hergóm Window Cleaner, that is provided by your supplier.

Never try to clean the glass when the heater is operating or the glass is hot.

The majority of the particles deposited, may be cleaned following the cleaner's use instructions.

To clean the difficult particles, open the door pull it upwards and detach it from the heater, leaving the turning pins on the door. (Take care in putting away the pins and washers to later fit the door on again) .

Place the door on a table or working bench and apply the cleaner on the glass letting it work during a few minutes.

Leave the door in a horizontal position, to allow the cleaner to better penetrate the glass surface.

Dry the cleaner with a soft cloth.

Important: To knock or scratch the glass will deteriorate its integrity. Do not use blades nor metal sponges, or other abrasive materials as utensils, to clean the glass.

The door glass is ceramic, manufactured specially for the use of wood heaters.

Do not use any other glass that is not ceramic manufactured for the use of these wood heaters. Make the change of the glass through your supplier.

If the door glass breaks it must be replaced immediately.

Contact your supplier to request a glass and necessary parts for its repair.

Should you replace the glass yourself, use working gloves and safety glasses.

The procedure to change the glasses and glass joints is the following

1. Open the door and pull it upwards and detach it from the heater, leaving the turning pins on the front. (Take care in putting away the pins and washers to later fit the door on again).
2. Place the door front down horizontal on a flat surface.
3. Apply a penetrating oil on the glass clamp screws. Withdraw the screws and lift the cramps and the ceramic fibres that may be under them.
4. Carefully lift the door's damaged glass and throw it away in the rubbish.
5. If you deem necessary replace the ceramic fibre cord. Tear it out from its position and clean with care the leftovers of it. Apply the special cement for joints, and place the new ceramic fibre cord with the measurements before detailed.
6. Place the glass on the joint in its position on the door.
7. Screw in the new fastening cramps of the glass placing under them the corresponding ceramic fibres.
8. Fit the door in again in its position.

2.2.4- CLEARING AND ELIMINATING THE ASHES.

The ashes will be cleared when the heater is cold. Use a protecting glove.

Be very careful when you handle, store or throw away the ashes.

The heater may seem cold and still have lit embers in its inside.

To remove the ashes from the hearth proceed in the following way:

- Open the hearth door
- Use an appropriate commercial metal shovel, to remove the hearth ashes.
- The ashes must be thrown away from the hearth into a metal container with an appropriate hermetic top. Do not introduce any other object or rubbish inside the container. Cover the container with the top and let the ashes cool down. Do not place the container on combustible surfaces or vinyl floors, as the container may be **very hot**.
- While you get rid of the ashes, place the closed ash container on a non combustible floor or on the ground outdoors, far from all combustible materials.
- During the season in use, it is not necessary to eliminate the ashes in a thorough way. A bed of ashes is recommendable to favour the lighting.
- The ashes must be kept in the closed container until the embers are completely cold.

NEVER place the ashes in wooden or plastic containers, or in paper or plastic bags, regardless of the time elapsed since the fire has been put out. The embers inside the ash bed keep heat during a long time once they have been removed from the hearth.

2.2.5- CAST IRON

The external cast iron parts are vitrified with majolica enamel.

The enamels may be cleaned with a normal window cleaning product. Generally all needed is to clean it with a slightly damp cloth. (Do not wet the painted parts as oxidation will appear if it is not dried in time.)

The enamel with which your Tribute heater is treated, during operating, may greatly show in high combustion moments, changes in its texture and colour, causing fine cracks that go back to their natural state when the heater cools down.

This process occurs due to the different expansion coefficients of the materials used in the elaboration of this special enamel, of high quality.

2.2.6- VOLCANIC STONE

On the surface of the heater's stones, with time and use, small variations and veins may appear on the stone. This is a natural reaction of the stone that may not be controlled. It is possible that after a thorough inspection a very fine crack may appear on the surface, in no way does this affect the stone integrity.

To clean it and polish it is important to maintain the attractive external appearance.

As in the case of old antique wooden furniture, you may wish to shine your stones regularly, to give the heater its original polished look back and deepen its colour, for this we recommend an atomiser with silicone that may be applied to the heater when cold.

2.2.7- CONTROLS

Your heater is an appliance that is under extreme temperatures and under the corrosive effect of combustion residues. Its periodic maintenance is essential to obtain a longer duration and better use of it. For this, we recommend to frequently carry out the following controls:

DURING THE PERIOD IN USE

- a) Visually inspect the chimney. Clear the soot and tar should they have started to accumulate on the heater's inner walls.
- b) Check the doors close correctly, adjust it if necessary.

WHEN THE PERIOD OF USE ENDS

- a) Inspect and clean the chimney. (See Pag. 15/16)
- b) Clean the inside of the heater with the vacuum cleaner and inspect it. The soot and tar (creosote) that accumulates on your heater's walls reduces the performance
- c) Check the door hinges. They must be replaced when the closure is not perfect.

2.3- PRODUCTS FOR PRESERVATION

Industrias HERGÓM S.A. supplies a series of products for the preservation of your Heater and chimney:

Anti-caloric paint, refractory filler, anti-soot, lighting tablets, glass clearer, etc.



Fig. 17

2.4- SAFETY

2.4.1- GENERAL PROCEDURES

There are certain risks to be taken into account when operating your solid fuel heater, whatever the brand. These risks may be minimised if the instructions and recommendations provided in this manual, are followed.

Next you will find a series of standards and recommendations, although we especially advise you to use your common sense:

- 1.- Do not heat your heater excessively nor for a long time.
- 2.- Keep any combustible material (furniture, curtains, clothing, etc.) at a minimum safety distance of 0.90 m
- 3.- The ashes must be emptied into a metal container and immediately removed from the house
- 4.- Never use combustible liquids to light your heater. Keep any type of inflammable liquid (Gasoline, petrol, alcohol, etc). at a distance.
- 5.- Make periodic inspections of the chimney and clean it whenever necessary
- 6.- Do not situate the heater near combustible walls.

Warning

Gas, wood or pellet fireplaces heat up when lit. As a result it is necessary to be cautious and keep a certain distance away, especially children, old people, people with special needs and pets while the fire is on.

Make sure that children and anyone else not used to the workings of a fireplace, are supervised by an older person when near.

To avoid burns and also to protect vulnerable people it is advisable to use a fireguard or screen. The use of heat resistant gloves are recommended when in contact with the fireplace.

2.4.2- DISTANCES TO COMBUSTIBLE SURFACES

When installing a heater, take into account the necessary safety distances, not only for the heater but also the chimney, to the combustible surfaces (wooden or papered walls, wooden floor, etc).

If there is adequate protection on these surfaces, these distances may be reduced (Fig.- 21) These same distances must be respected when the walls or nearby area coverings are susceptible of deteriorating or deforming due to the temperature effect (varnishes, paints, P.V.C., etc.)

TRIBUTE

MINIMUM DISTANCES TO COMBUSTIBLE SURFACES

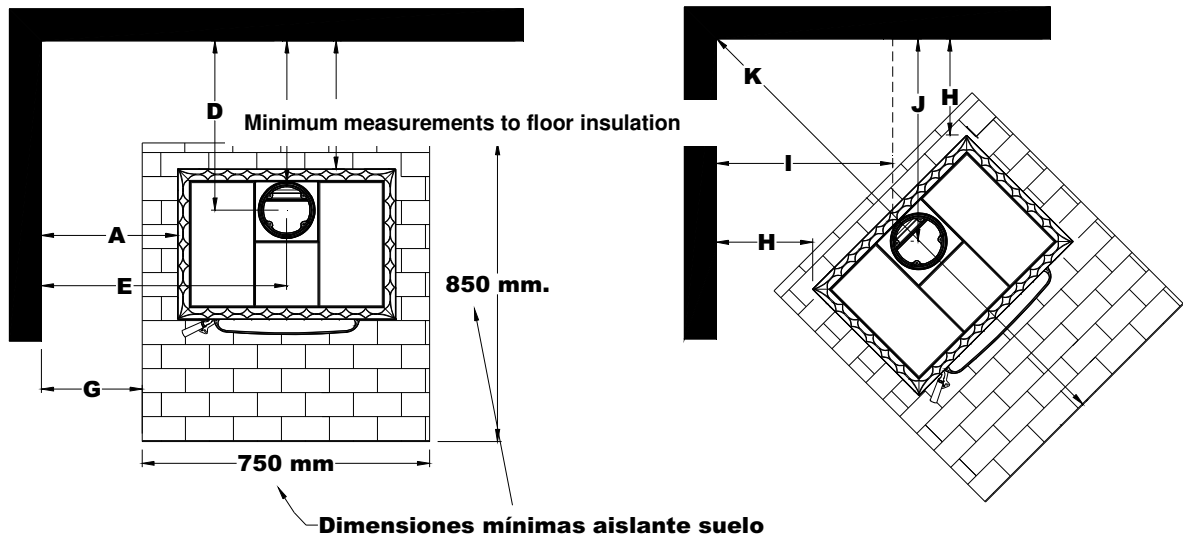


Fig. 18

DISTANCES TO SURFACES	PARALLEL WALLS						OBLIQUE WALLS			
	A	B	C	D	E	G	H	I	J	K
SIMPLE WALL CONNECTOR	420	480	530	600	700	330	450	650	720	1700
DOUBLE WALL CONNECTOR	420	480	530	600	700	330	350	500	570	1500

2.5- DRAUGHT PROBLEMS.

Next you will find a list of the problems that are common to any type of heater. All these problems are correctable and at times only require small adjustments for the heater to continue its normal operating

Do remember that the weather affects the heater operating.

Should your heater have smoke escapes to the inside of the house, most probably what is happening is the following:

-If your chimney is newly built:

- a) That the draught is not sufficient.
- b) That the section or height is not the adequate.
- c) That there may be a bottleneck in a part of the whole set.

-If it is an existing chimney:

- a) That the chimney is partially blocked up by soot.
- b) That there may be some internal or external breakage where it takes air in.
- c) That it may have less section or height than required by the new appliance.

Next you will find a guide, that will help you solve problems in your heater :

2.5.1- PROBLEM SOLVING GUIDE

PROBLEM	POSSIBLE CAUSE	SOLUTIONS
The heater lets of smoke	Inadequate heater handling	Fully open the primary air for a minute. Then open the door..
	Cold chimney	Pre-heat the chimney when you light the cold heater.
	Blocked up chimney	Inspect the chimney and connector to check if it is blocked up or it has an excessive accumulation of creosote
	Over-dimensioned chimney	Re-install the chimney with the appropriate diameter
	Narrow chimney	Install an induced draught, or replace the chimney .
	Too shorter chimney	Lengthen the chimney.
	Chimney with infiltrations	Seal the connections between the chimney sections and dirty door openings.
	More than one appliance connected to the chimney	Disconnect the rest of the appliances and seal the entrances
AIR BOUNCE BACKS OR GAS EXPLOSIONS.	Inadequate heater handling	Fully Open the heater's primary air control for a minute before opening the door and keep it completely open for some minutes after reloading the fuel.
	Extremely low combustion level	Use your heater with the appropriate combustion level.
	Excessive ash accumulation .	Clean the hearth more frequently.
UNCONTROLLED OR LOW COMBUSTION	Badly sealed or open door	Close the door well or change the sealing cords.
	Excessive draught	Check the installation. Obtain a low combustion level or install a draught cutting valve..
	Deteriorated sealing refractory filler	Reseal the heater with refractory cement.
	Excessively long chimney	Shorten your chimney or install a draught cutting valve .
	Over-dimensioned chimney	Re-install the chimney with the appropriate diameter .
	Strong winds	Install a cowl.
	Excessive draught	Draught with an excess of 2.5 mm. c.a. may be corrected by installing a draught cutting valve.
INSUFFICIENT HEAT	Poor quality or green wood.	Use only use wood dried in the air, preferably dried at least during a year.
	Low combustion level	Make your chimney work with a higher level.
	Air filtrations in the chimney	Change to an insulated system pre-fabricated chimney or a chimney with appropriate brickwork measurements.
	Cold chimney outer part.	Re-install or insulate your chimney.
	Chimney or connection tube ooze.	Check the installation.
	Too much heat lost in the house	Seal windows, seal house openings.
DAMAGE TO THE ENAMEL	Inadequate heater handling	Do not make excessive fire in your heater. Control your heater's temperature. Use only appropriate wood.
	Excessive draught	Check the draught. You may need a draught cutting valve. Make your heater work at a low combustion level.

2.6- TECHNICAL DATA

HERGÓM mod. TRIBUTE heater specifications

Maximum Power	WOOD (Type oak, beech...)	10,5 KW (*)
Admits logs of wood of length:		420 mm.
Front Door:	Height	310 mm.
	Width	390 mm.
Smoke Adjusting Ring		150 mm. ϕ Int.
Metal Chimney		150 mm. ϕ
Recommended Chimney height		5 a 6 metres (**)
Brickwork Chimney approximate minimum.....		175 x 175 mm.
Smoke exit		Vertical
Primary Air Control		Manual Regulation
Secondary Air Supply		Venturi System
Weight		120 Kg.

(*) Approximate value. This information may vary subject to the specific characteristics of each installation and the quality of the fuel used.

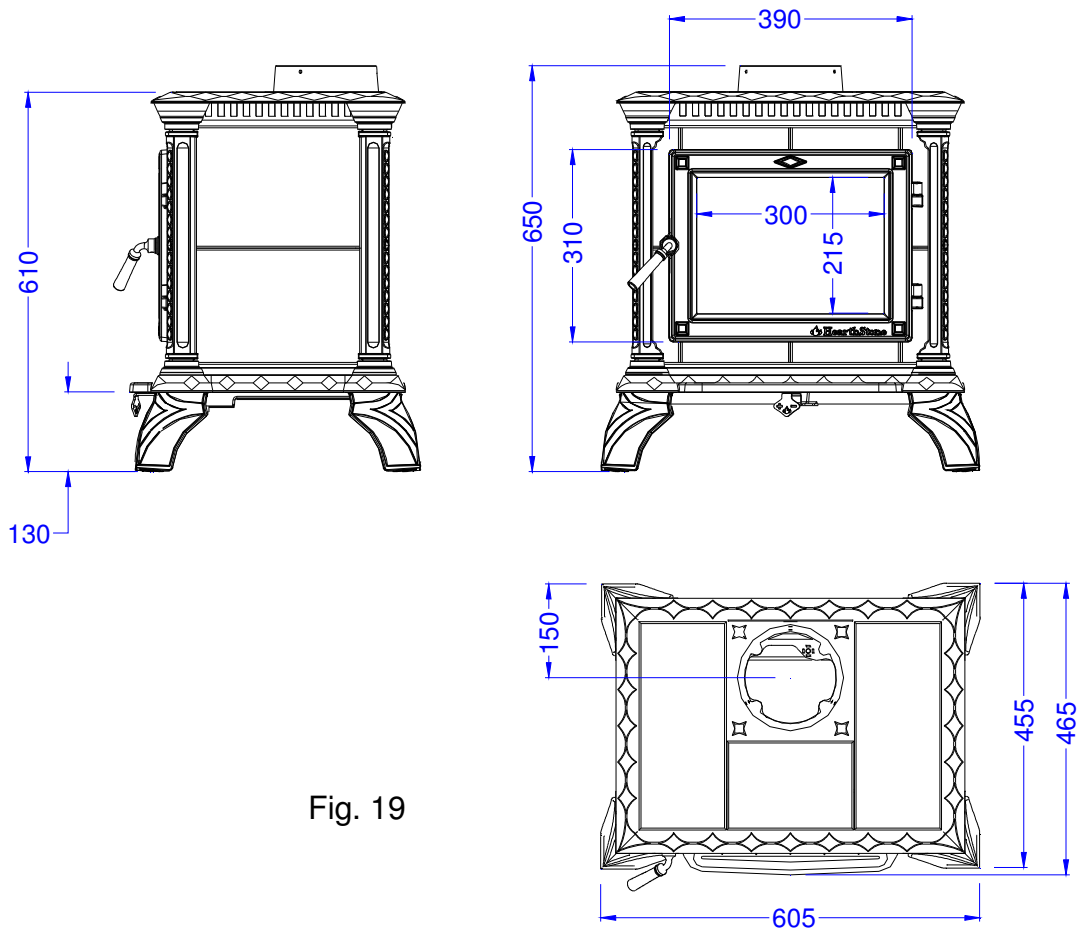


Fig. 19

(**)For other heights contact the Distributor or Manufacturer (Approximate values)

INDUSTRIAS HERGÓM, S.A., does not accept responsibility for damages occurred, originated by alternations in their products that were not authorised in writing, nor for defective installations. Likewise, it reserves the right to modify their manufactured goods with no prior notice. The responsibility due to manufacturing vice, will be submitted to the criteria and verification of its technicians, being in any case limited to the repair or replacement of its manufactured goods

2.7- HEATER COMPONENTS

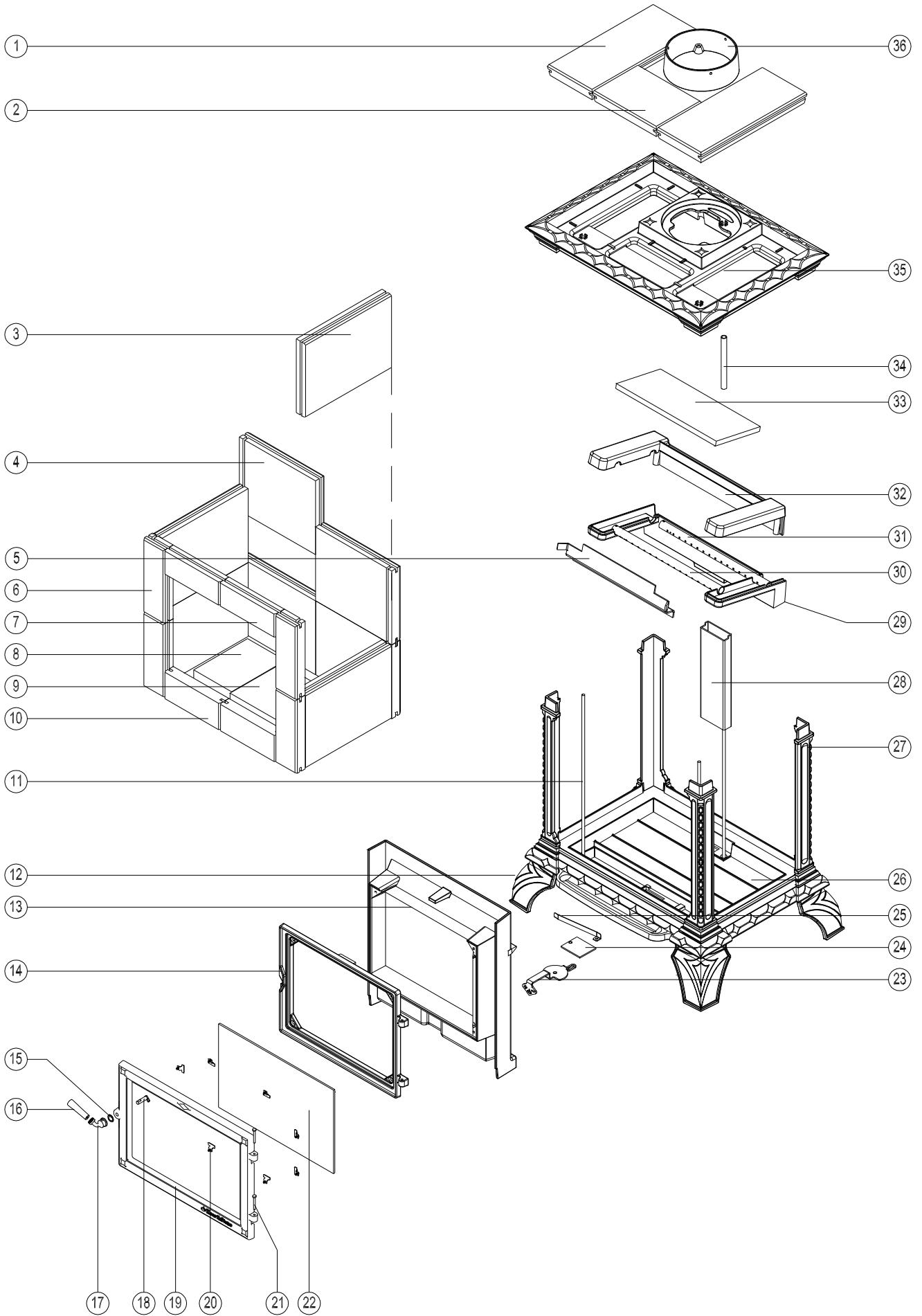


Fig. 20
52

ORDER	CODE	DENOMINATION	AMOUNT
1	Q00208	ROOF SIDE STONE 337X143X30	2
2	Q00209	ROOF CENTRE STONE 203X145X30	1
3	Q00204	SIDE STONE 273X203X30	4
4	Q00203	BACKSIDE STONE 242X203X30	4
5	CL00076	TRIBUTE-STAINLESS ST. DEFLECTOR SUPPORT	1
6	Q00206	FRONT SIDE STONE 203X67X30	4
7	Q00207	UPPER FRONT STONE 176X63,5X30	1
8	Q00201	BOTTOM LATERAL STONE 172X121X30	2
9	Q00202	BOTTOM HEARTH STONE 162X162X30	1
10	Q00205	LOWER FRONT STONE 176X72X30	2
11	T1/4512	ROD R,1/4 W, X 520 M/M	3
12	HF00267	NEW HERITAGE 1-LEG	4
13	HF00532	TRIBUTE-PRIMARY COLLECTOR	1
14	HF00533	TRIBUTE- FRONT DOOR FRAME	1
15	Q00272	SPRING HANDLE	1
16	Q00104	NHC WOOD HANDLE HANDLE-ROOD BLACK	1
17	Q00092	BENN-SHELB-HERITAGE NORMAL CLOSURE ELBOW	1
18	Q00200	TRIBUTE-DOOR CLOSURE AXIS	1
19	HF00534	TRIBUTE-FRONT DOOR	1
20	CL00427	NEW HERIT 1-GLASS STAINLESS ST. CRAMP	6
21	T51614	SHELBU-NEW HERIT 1-TURNING PIN 5/16"X1/4"	2
22	Q002100	PLATES NEOC,324X241,5X3,9 TRIBUTE SERIGR	1
23	CL00078	TRIBUTE-PRIMARY AIR VALVE COMMAND	1
24	CL00418	NEW HERIT 1-PRIMARY AIR VALVE	1
25	CL00417	NEW HERIT 1-PRIMARY AIR VALVE SUPPORT	1
26	HF00530	TRIBUTE-BOTTOM	1
27	HF00531	TRIBUTE-COLUMN	4
28	CL00073	TRIBUTE-SECONDARY AIR NOZZLE	1
29	HF00537	TRIBUTE-LOWER SECONDARY COLLECTOR	1
30	CL00074	TRIBUTE-SECONDARY AIR TUBE NR1	1
31	CL00075	TRIBUTE-SECONDARY AIR TUBE NR 2	1
32	HF00536	TRIBUTE-UPPER SECONDARY COLLECTOR	1
33	J0215	TRIBUTE-DEFLECTOR CERAMIC PLATE	1
34	CL00077	TRIBUTE-PROTECTOR SEPARATING TUBE	1
35	HF00538	TRIBUTE-ROOF	1
36	HF00286	NEW HERITAGE 1-CHIMNEY	1