OPERATING AND INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

SCAN-LINE 95-100 SERIES





www.heta.dk

ECODESIGN READY

HETA

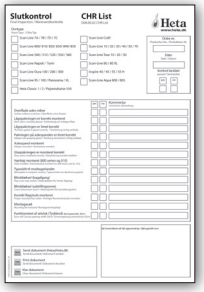
EN

DANISH DESIGN . DANISH QUALITY . DANISH PRODUCTION

Congratulations on your new wood stove insert, we are confident that you will be more than satisfied with your new Heta stove. Especially if you follow the following advice and instructions.

The Scan-Line 95 and 100 series are approved according to EN 13240, NS 3058 and NS 3059. These approvals, means that the wood stove insert meets a variety of specifications and requirements, ensuring it is made of quality materials, minimum environmental impact and that it has an optimum fuel economy.

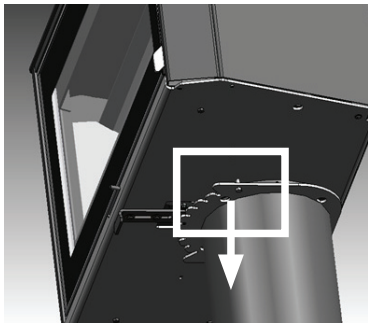
With your new wood stove you should find the following:

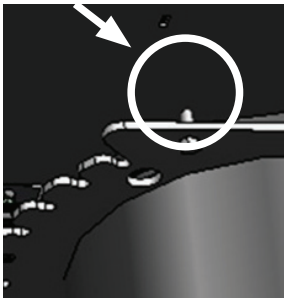
Operating / Instruction manual		Q.C. check	
Heta glove		Data plate	
		Graphite spray for lubrication	

Transportation safety devise.

Regarding Scan-Line 95 and 100 on a turnable pedestal

The screw must be removed before the stove is used/turned!





Required tools are not supplied.

Heta A/S
Jupitervej 22,
DK-7620 Lemvig
Phone: +45 9663 0600
E-mail: heta@heta.dk

Copyright © 2014
Heta is a registered trademark of Heta A/S

Printed in Denmark
Subject to printing errors and changes.

28.07.2021
0037-1366 Version 1,3

INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

Safety clearances

Stoves must always be installed in line with national and, if applicable, local regulations. It is important to abide by local regulations regarding setting up chimneys and connection to same. Therefore, always consult your local chimney sweep before installation, as you are personally responsible for ensuring that the applicable regulations have been met.

Distance regulations

A difference applies to installation next to flammable and non-flammable walls.
If the wall is made of non-flammable material the stove can, in principle, be placed flush against it. However, we recommend leaving a gap of at least 5 cm to facilitate cleaning behind the stove.

The minimum distances to flammable material are stated on the boiler plate and are listed in the table on page 6.

Warning

A stove gets hot. (In excess of 90 degrees) Take care to en sure that children cannot come into contact with it.

Combustible materials should not be stored in the compartment below the ashpan.

MPORTANT

1. Make sure there is adequate provision to sweep the chimney.
2. Make sure there is adequate ventilation to the room.
3. Please note that any extraction fans operating in the same room as the wood-burning stove can reduce the chimney draft – which may have an adverse effect on stove combustion properties. In addition, this may cause smoke to be emitted from the stove when the firing door is opened.
4. It must not be possible to cover any air vents.

The floor

It is essential to ensure that the floor surface can actually bear the weight of the stove and a top-mounted steel chimney, if applicable. The stove must stand on a nonflammable surface such as a steel floor plate or a brick or tile floor. The size of the nonflammable surface used to cover the floor area must match national and local regulations.

The chimney connection

The chimney opening must follow national and local regulations. However, the area of the opening should never be less than 175 cm^2, which corresponds to a diameter of 150 mm. If a damper is fitted in the flue gas pipe, there must always be at least 20 cm^2 of free passage, even when the damper is in its “closed” position.
Wood-burning stoves must never be connected to chimneys that are also linked to a gasfired heater.
An efficient stove makes high demand on chimney properties – so always have your local chimney sweep evaluate your chimney.

Connection to a brick chimney

Brick a thimble into the chimney and seat the flue gas pipe in this. The thimble and flue gas pipe must not penetrate the chimney opening itself, but must be flush with the inside of the chimney duct. Joins between brickwork, the thimble and flue gas pipe must be sealed with fireproof material and/or beading.

Connection to a steel chimney

When fitting a connection from a top-output stove directly to a steel chimney, we recommend fitting the chimney tube inside the flue gas spigot so that any soot and condensation drops into the stove itself rather than collecting on the exterior surface of the stove.
For connections to chimneys that are run through ceilings, all national and local regulations regarding distance to flammable material must be followed. It is important that the chimney is fitted with roof support so that the top panel of the stove is not required to bear the entire weight of the chimney (excessive weight may damage the stove).

Draft conditions

Poor draft may result in smoke being emitted from the stove when the door is opened. The minimum chimney draft to ensure satisfactory combustion in stoves of this kind is 13 PA. However, there will still be a risk of smoke emission if the firing door is opened during powerful firing. Flue gas temperature at nominal output for Scan-Line 95 273 and Scan-Line 100 266 is 20° C.
Flue gas mass flow rate for Scan-Line 95 is 6 g/sec and for Scan-Line 100 7.5 g/sec.

The chimney draft is generated by the difference between the high temperature of the chimney and the low temperature of the fresh air. The length and insulation of the chimney, wind and weather conditions also have an effect on the ability of the chimney to generate appropriate under-pressure.
If the stove has not been used in a while, check that the chimney and stove are not blocked with soot, bird nests, etc., before using it.

Reduced draft can occur when:

- The difference in temperature is too small – due to insufficient chimney insulation, for example.
- The outdoor temperature is too high – in summer, for example.
- No wind is blowing.
- The chimney is too low and sheltered.
- The chimney contains false air.
- The chimney and flue gas pipe are blocked.
- The house is too airtight (i.e. when there is an insufficient supply of fresh air).
- Poor smoke extraction (poor draft conditions) due to a cold chimney or bad weather conditions can be compensated for by increasing the airflow into the stove.

Good draft occurs when:

- The difference in temperature between the chimney and outdoor air is high.
- The weather is fine.
- The wind is blowing strongly.
- The chimney is of the correct height: at least 4.00 m above the stove and free of the roof ridge.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

First firing

The stove paint is fully cured from the factory, but a minor unpleasant odour could still arise.

Fuel

Your new stove is EN approved for firing with wood fuel. You must therefore only burn clean, dry wood in your stove. Never use your stove to burn driftwood, as this may contain a lot of salt which can damage both the stove and the chimney. Similarly, you must not fire your stove with refuse, painted wood, pressure-impregnated wood or chipboard, as these materials can emit poisonous fumes and smoke. Correct firing using well seasoned wood provides optimal heat output and maximum economy. At the same time, correct firing prevents environmental damage in the form of smoke and emmissions and also reduces the risk of chimney fires. If the wood is wet and inadequately seasoned, a large proportion of the energy in the fuel will be used to vaporise the water, and this will all disappear up the chimney. Thus it is important to use dry, well seasoned wood, i.e. wood with a moisture content of no more than 20%. This is achieved by storing the wood for 1–2 years before use. Pieces of firewood with a diameter of more than 10 cm should be split before storing. The pieces of firewood should be of an appropriate length so that they can lie flat on the bed of embers. If you store your wood outdoors, it is best to cover it.

Examples of recommended woods types

and their typical specific gravity per cubic meter stated as 100% wood with a moisture content of 18%

Wood	kg/m^3	Wood	kg/m^3
Beech	710	Willow	560
Oak	700	Alder	540
Ash	700	Scotch pine	520
Elm	690	Larch	520
Maple	660	Lime	510
Birch	620	Spruce	450
Mountain pine	600	Poplar	450

It is advised not to use very oil-containing woods like teak tree and mahogany, as this can cause damage to the glass.

Heating value in wood

You have to use about 2.4 kg normal wood to replace one litre of heating oil. All woods have almost the same heating value per kg, which is about 5.27 kW/hour for absolute dry wood. Wood with a moistness of 18% has a efficiency of about 4.18 kW/hour per kg, and one litre heating oil contains about 10 kW/hour.

CO_2 release

At combustion 1000 litres of heating oil forms 3.171 tons CO_2. As wood is a CO_2 neutral heat/

energy source, you save the environment about 1.3 kg CO_2 every time you have used 1 kg normal wood.

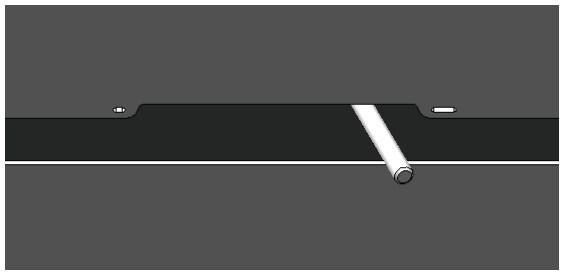
Chimney fires

In the event of a chimney fire – which often results from incorrect operation or protracted firing with moist wood – close the door and shut off the secondary/start-up air supply to smother the fire. Call the fire department.

Regulating the airflow

To adjust combustion airflow, use the handle at the front under the door. Combustion air flow is fully open when the handle is as far as possible to the right. To close gradually, slide the handle to the left. Fig. 1.

1

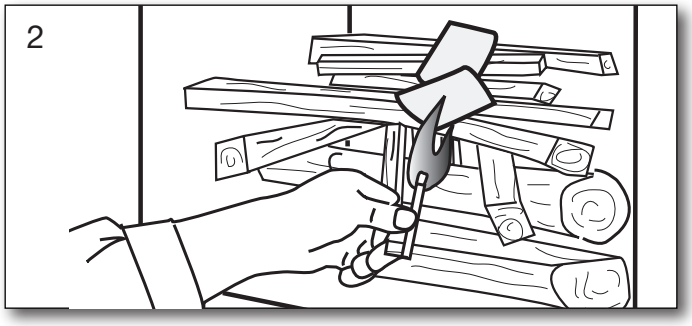


Closed Open

Lighting the stove

Place two pieces of wood on the bottom. Stack kindling on top in layers with air between. Setting fire starter (bag, brick, paraffin) on the top, now you are ready to light the fuel. The flames must work from the top down.

2



The use of lighter fluid, oils or any liquid fuels is strictly forbidden from use in a wood stove.

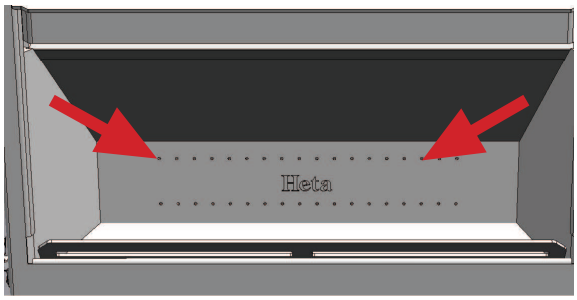
Fully open the combustion air and leave the door ajar (about 1 cm open).
Once the fire is established and the chimney is hot (after about 3-5 minutes) closed door and regulate the air into operating position. We recommend, all of the first fuel is burned with the combustion air fully open in the operating position. This ensures the stove and chimney are thoroughly heated.

Startup/Lighting
Scan the code and select a language.

Adding fuel

A fresh supply of fuel should normally be added while there is still a good layer of hot embers. Spread the embers over the base grate, most towards the front of the stove. Lay a single layer of wood fuel corresponding to about 1,9 kg. (Scan-Line 95) and 2,3 kg (Scan-Line 100) over the embers, at right angles to the stove door. Turn handle into top position (max. combustion-airflow). Keep door ajar if necessary. (The door should not be left open but fuel will ignite more quickly while the door is ajar.) The wood should ignite within a very short time (usually 1-3 minutes). If the door is ajar, close it as soon as the fuel is ignited. When the flames spread across the fuel stack, adjust the combustion airflow to the required level. Nominal output 6,5 kW for Scan-Line 95 and 9 kW, with the combustion air flow about 80 % open. When adding fuel, make sure that the fuel is not too tightly packed, as this will lead to poorer combustion and fuel inefficiency.
Fuel must be under the level of the top row of air holes and inside the outermost air hole to each side. See figure 3.

3



Reduced burning

The stove is well suited to intermittent use. If you wish to operate the stove with reduced output, simply insert smaller volumes of wood at each firing, and apply a lower airflow. However, remember that the secondary combustion air

supply must never be shut off completely during firing. It is important to keep a good bed of embers. Gentle heat is released when the fire settles - i.e. when the wood no longer generates flames and has been converted to glowing embers.

Optimal firing

To achieve optimal firing and the highest possible effect, it is important to make sure that the air supply is used correctly. As a general rule, the secondary air is to be used to control the fire to ignite the flue gases. This produces a high effect and keeps the glass panel completely clear of soot as the secondary air “washes” down over it. Please note that the stove will, naturally, produce soot if both the start-up mechanism* and secondary air intakes are closed completely. This will prevent oxygen from being drawn into the stove, and the viewing window and other parts will become covered with soot. If this situation is combined with firing with wet wood, the build-up of soot can become so thick and sticky that the sealing rope can, for example, become detached when the door is opened the next day.

Risk of explosion

After you add new fuel, it is very important that you do not leave the stove unattended until the wood is burning constantly.

This will normally occur within 30 to 60 seconds. A risk of explosion can possibly arise if too much wood is placed in the stove. This may result in the production of large volumes of gas, and this gas can explode if the intake of primary and secondary air is insufficient.
It is an advantage always to leave some ash lying in the bottom of the combstion chamber.

Be careful when emptying the ashes out. There can be hot embers left for a long time. Never empty ash into a combustible container.

Stove data table in accordance with en 13240 testing

Stove type Scan-Line Series	Nominal fluegas temperature, at 20°C room temperature	Smoke stub	Fuel volume	Draught min	Nominal output tested	Heat output	Distance to flammable materials mm		Distance to furnitures from the stove	Stove weight
							behind the stove	at the sides		
	C°	mm	kg	mbar	kW	%			mm	kg
Scan-Line 95	273	Ø150	1,9	0,13	6,5	80	150	350	1100	*
Scan-Line 100	266	Ø150	2,3	0,13	9	81	100	250	1200	*

The nominal output is the output to which the stove has been tested.
The test was carried out with the combustion air 80%.

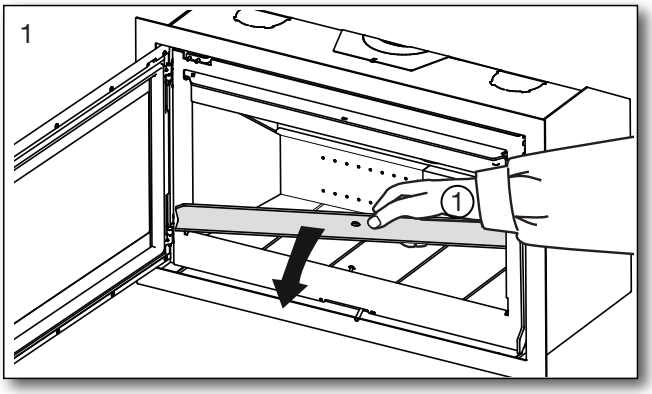
* Scan-Line 95 fast pedestal 142 kg
* Scan-Line 95 rotating pedestal 147 kg
* Scan-Line 95 without pedestal 121 kg
* Scan-Line 95R without pedestal 126 kg
* Scan-Line 95H 156 kg

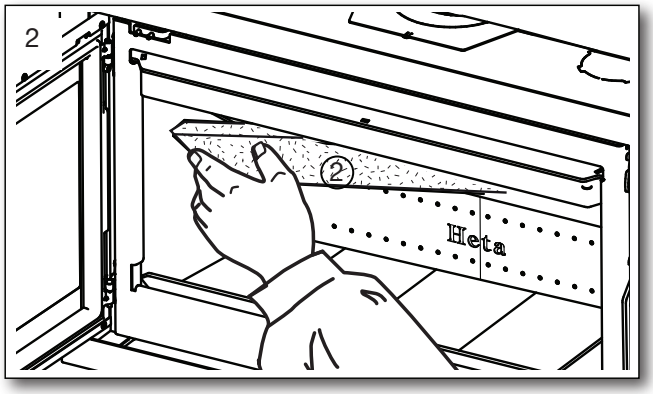
* Scan-Line 100 fast pedestal 172 kg
* Scan-Line 100 rotating pedestal 177 kg
* Scan-Line 100 without pedestal 153 kg
* Scan-Line 100R pedestal 177 kg
* Scan-Line 100R rotating pedestal 181 kg
* Scan-Line 100R without pedestal 157 kg

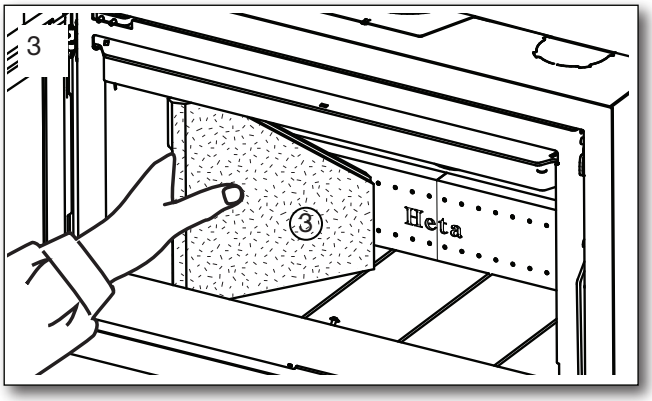
Cleaning after sweeping or before replacing vermiculite stones

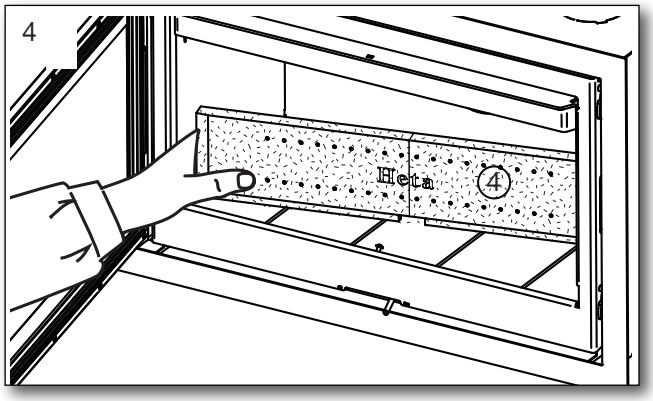
Note: it may be necessary to clean/vaccum the holes and air ducts behind the rear stone

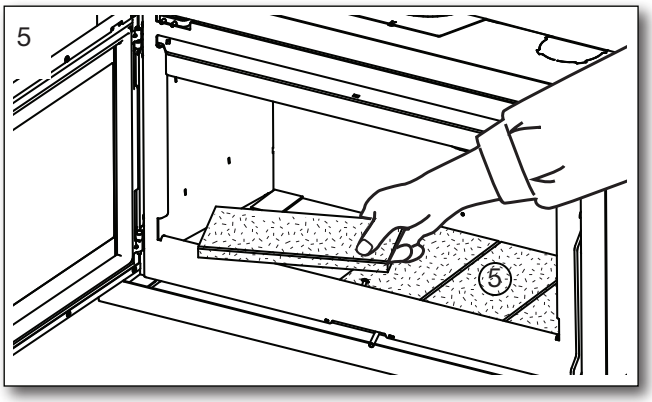
Removal sequence of stones.



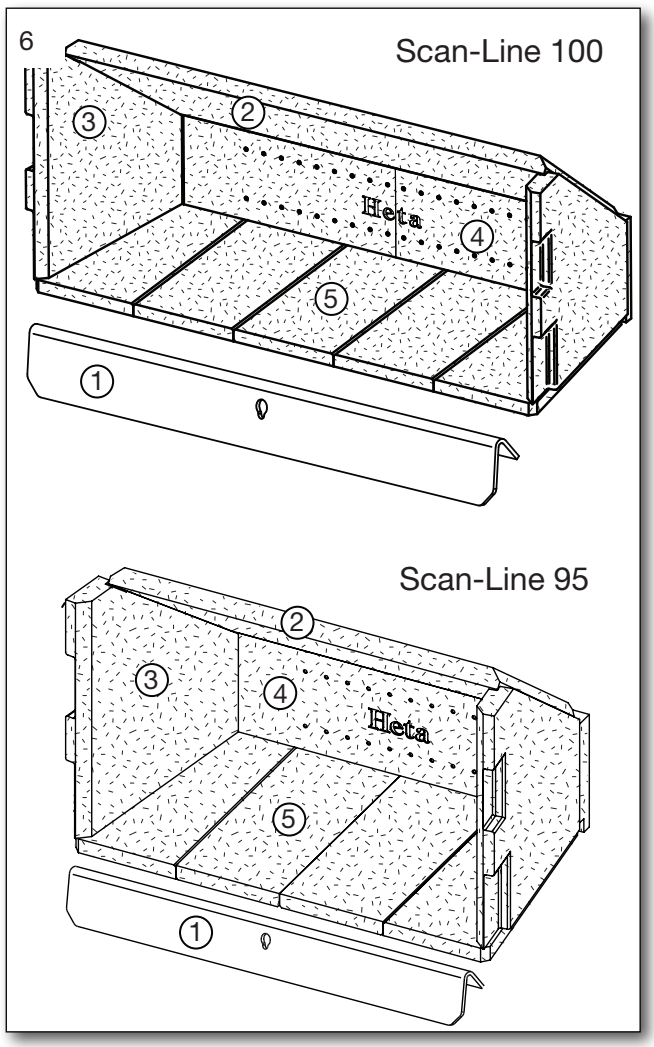






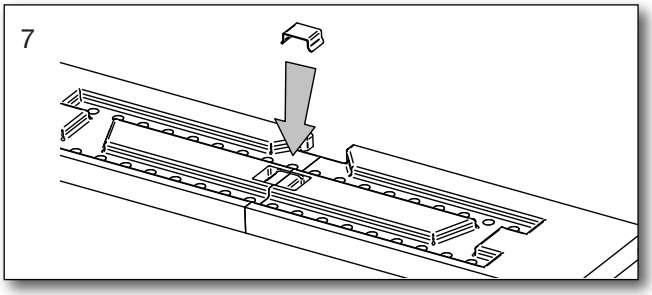


Replace in reverse order. Starting with Fig. 5.



Rear stone

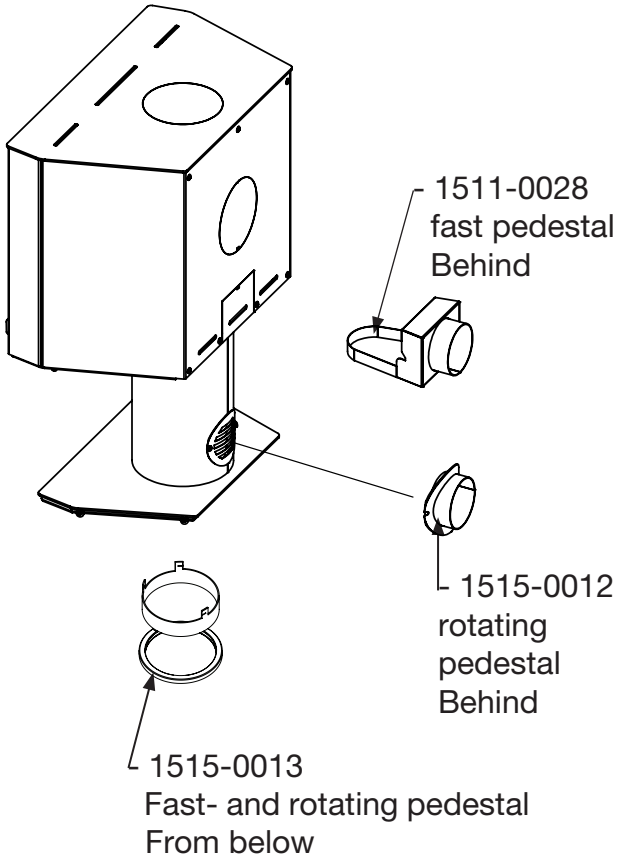
The rear stone on Scan-Line 100 is divided into two. They are held together by a bracket on the rear side which is pressed down into the recesses. Fig. 7.



External fresh air - Accessory

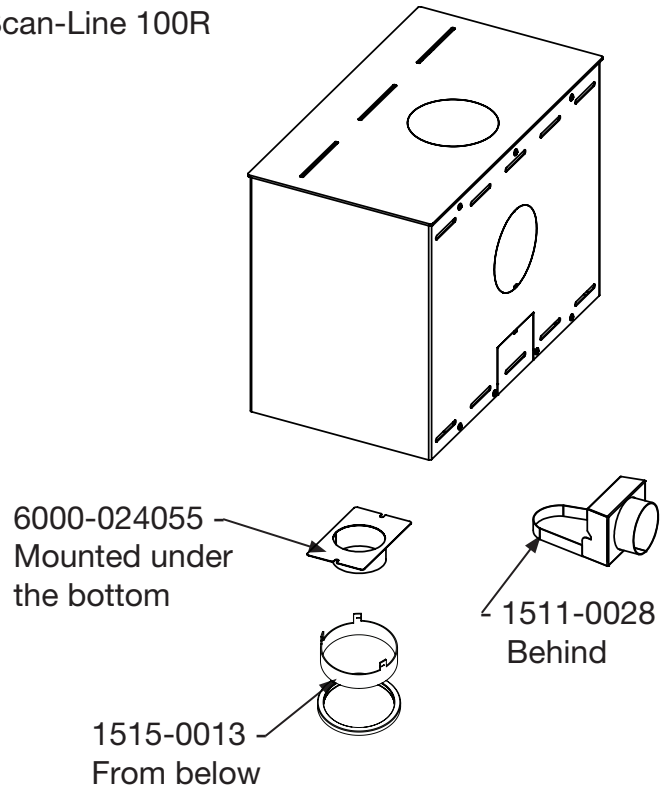
Pedestal Models

Scan-Line 95 fast pedestal
Scan-Line 95 rotating pedestal
Scan-Line 100 fast pedestal
Scan-Line 100 rotating pedestal
Scan-Line 100R fast pedestal
Scan-Line 100R rotating pedestal

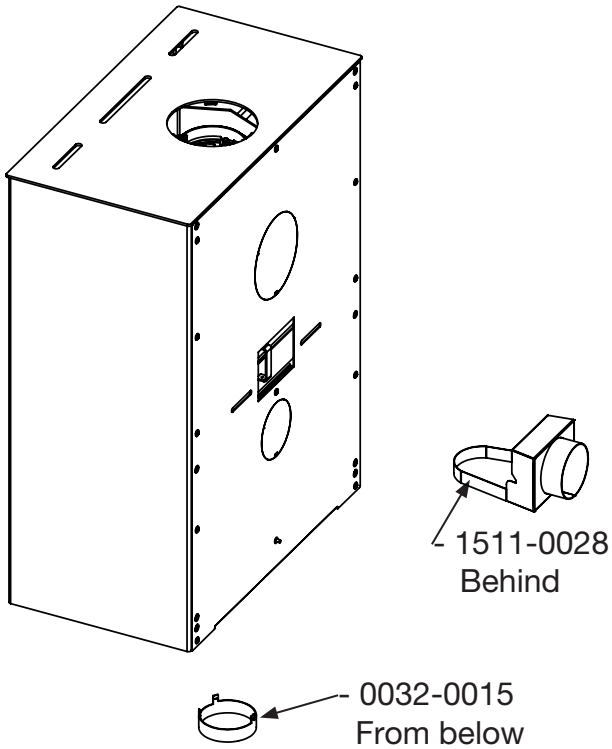


Models without pedestal

Scan-Line 95
Scan-Line 95R
Scan-Line 100
Scan-Line 100R



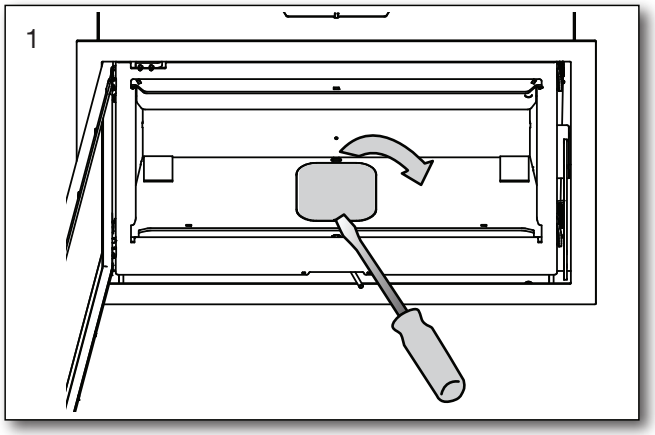
Scan-Line 95 H



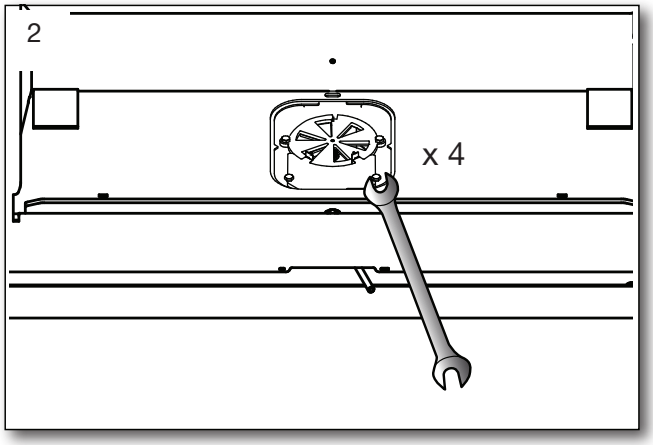
Connecting external fresh air supply from below

Remove the vermiculite in the combustion chamber. See on page 7.

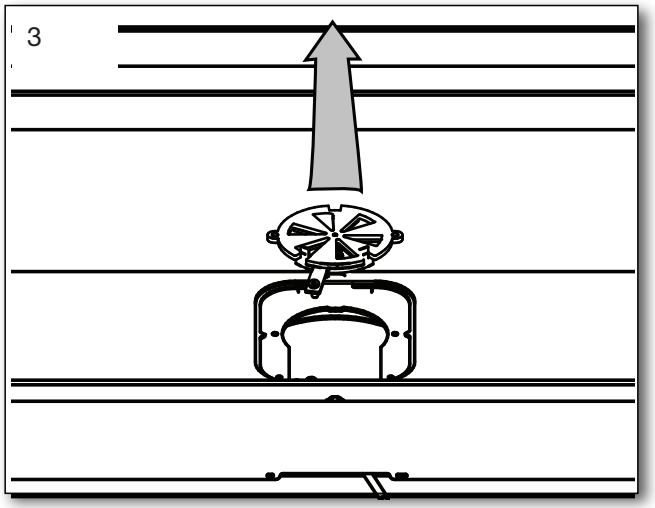
1



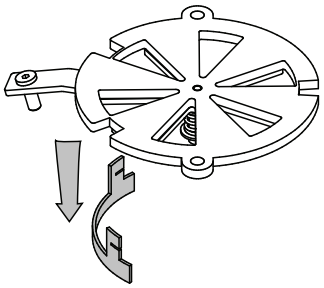
2



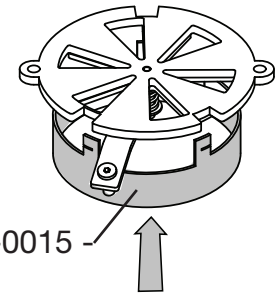
3



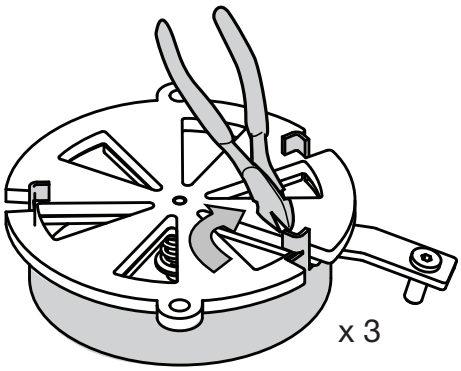
4



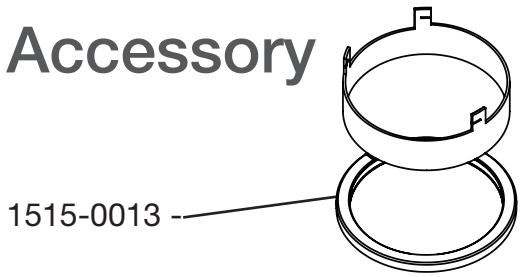
5



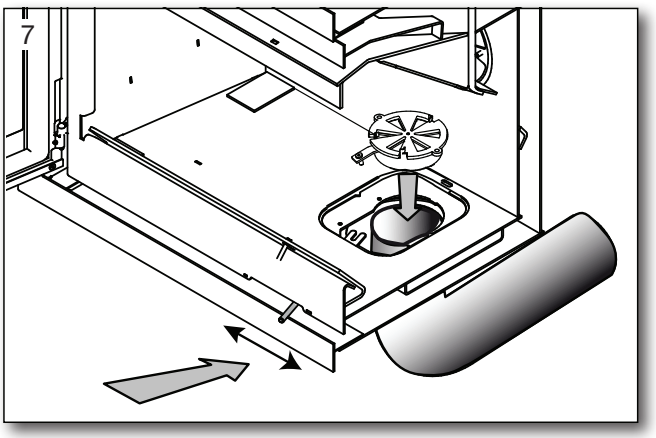
6



Accessory

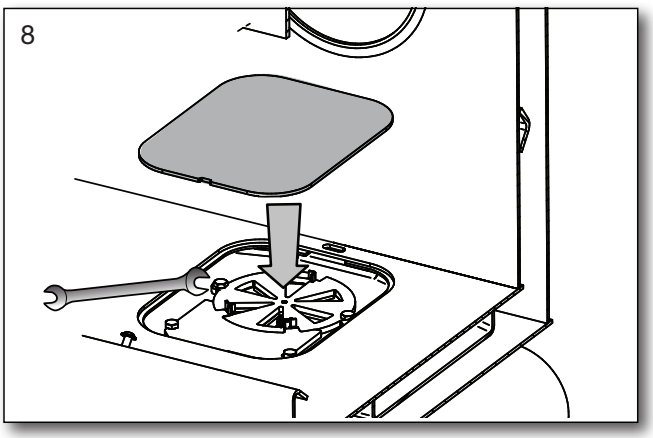


7



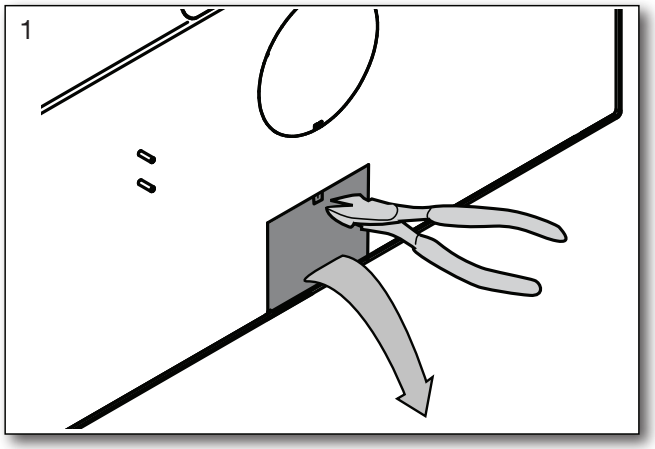
Check that the air controller moves freely.

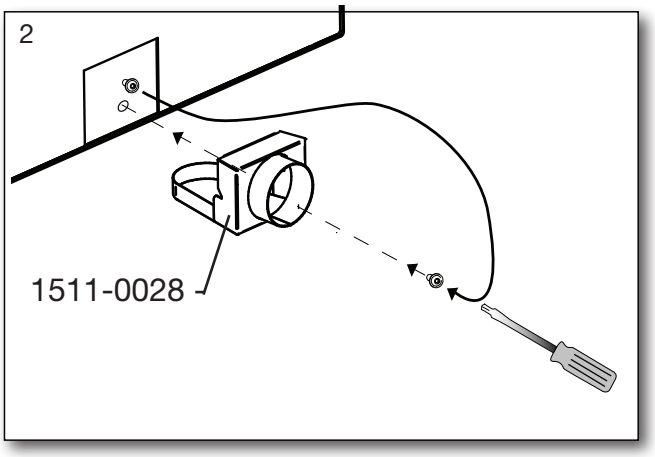
8

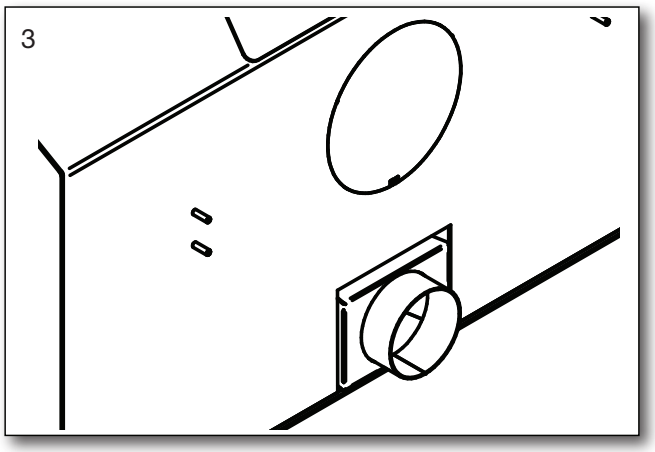


Replace the vermiculite. See page 7.

Connecting external air supply from behind







Possibly leakage around the coupling spigot can be sealed with heat resistant silicone or fire rope.

Operational problems

The chimney must be swept at least once a year, we recommend the use of a NACS (national association of chimney sweeps) registered chimney sweep. In the event of smoke or malodorous fumes being produced, you must first check to see whether the chimney is blocked. The chimney must, of course, always provide the minimum draught necessary to ensure that it is possible to regulate the fire. Please note, however, that chimney draft is dependent on the weather conditions. In high winds, the draft can become so powerful that it may be necessary to fit a damper in the flue gas pipe to regulate the draft. When cleaning the chimney, soot and other deposits may come to fall on the smoke turning plate. In cases where the wood burns too quickly, this may be due to excessive chimney draught. You should also check to make sure that the door seal is intact and correctly fitting.

If the stove it generating too little heat, this may be because you are firing with wet wood. In this case, much of the heating energy is used to dry the wood, resulting in poor heating economics and an increased risk of soot deposits in the chimney.

Check whether the air holes in the stones are blocked with for example ashes etc. Below the casted shaking grate is it possible to clean the air channel for the start-up airflow.

Maintenance

The surface of the stove has been trea-ted with heat-resistant paint.

The stove should be cleaned with a damp cloth. Any damage to the surface in the form of chips or scratches can be repaired using touch-up paint, which is available in spray cans.

Cleaning the glass

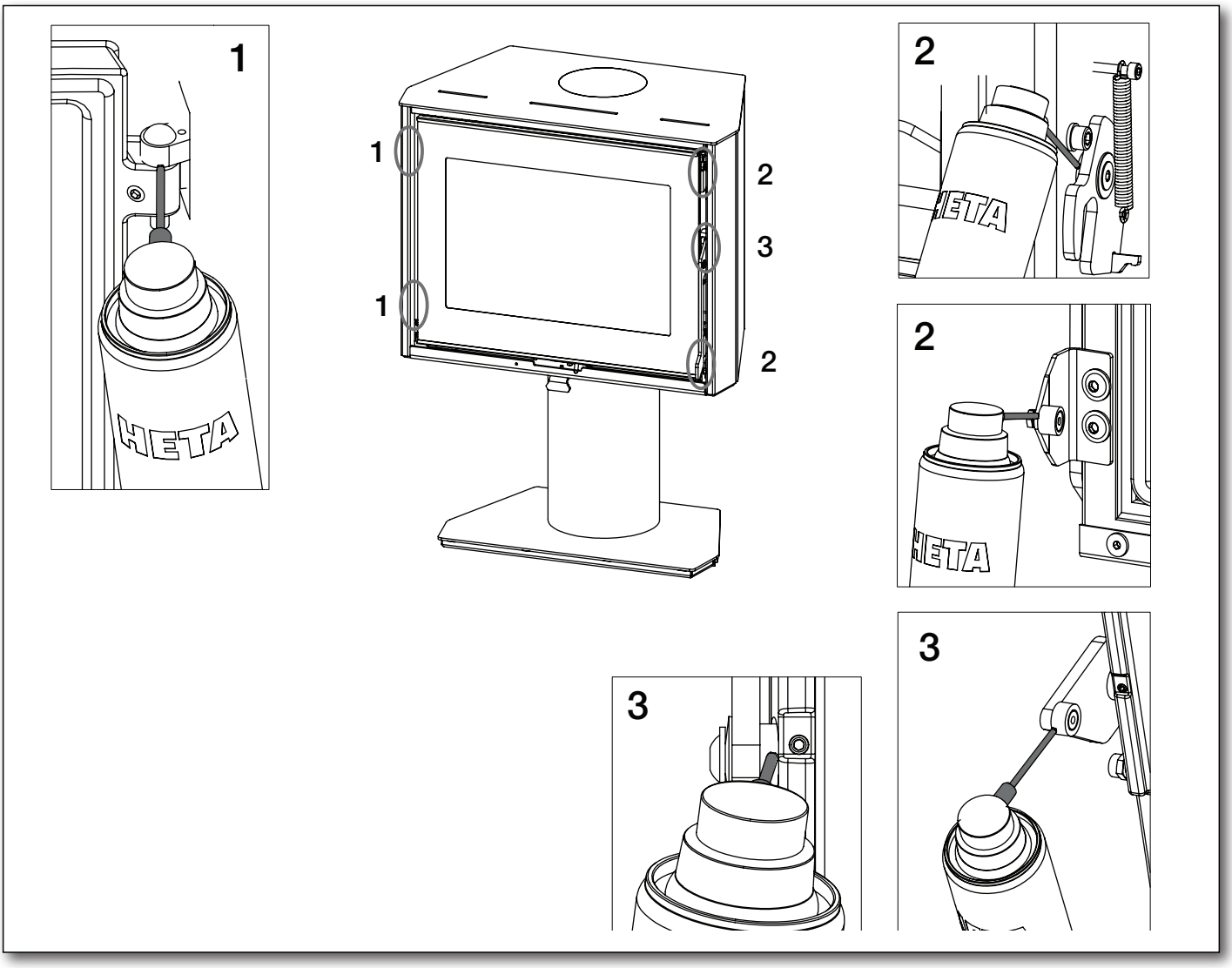
Incorrect firing, for example using wet wood, can result in the viewing window becoming covered in soot. This soot can be easily and effectively removed by using proprietary stove glass cleaner.

Lubricate the moving parts of the stove with graphite spray

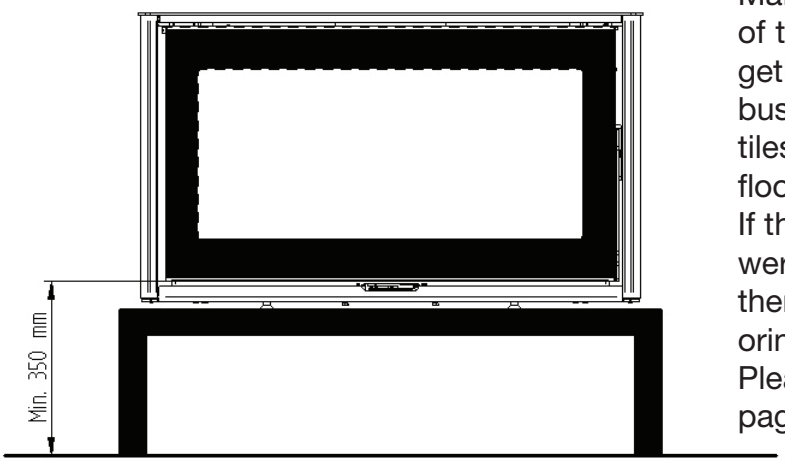
Before using graphite spray, you should cover the exposed surfaces so that lubricants are applied only to the moving parts.

Always test the graphite spray on a hidden surface to make sure the can is working as intended.

Graphite spray should only be used on a cold stove.



Special conditions regarding Scan-Line 95 and 100 without pedestal



Make sure that the distance from the lower edge of the door to the floor is minimum 350 mm together with min. 530 mm permanent non-combustible flooring in front of stove (e.g. quarry tiles, tiles, etc. laid on top of a concrete subflooring).
If the min. distance 350 mm (from flooring to lower edge of door) is increased to min. 460 mm, there are no special requirements regarding flooring material.
Please also read the part about the floor on page 3.

Guarantee

Heta wood stoves, are subjected to a strict quality control during production and before delivery to the dealer. Therefore, the duration of the warranty is **5 years** on this product, covering manufacturer's defects, **1 year** on paint adhesion defects from purchase date from Heta and a 3 months total warranty for seals, vermiculite and glass from the date of sale from the dealer.

Claims concerning stoves older than **3 months**, will be assessed by our quality team on a one-by-one basis. Report all claims to your dealer or local Heta representative, who in turn will contact Heta to solve the claim. To file a claim please provide date of installation, picture of the silver data sticker, model and a description of the issue and pictures.

The guarantee does not cover:
Wearing parts / fragile parts such as:

- Vermiculite elements in the combustion chamber.
- Glass • Seals • The cast bottom or shaking grate
- Surface or paint deteriorations due to excessive humidity, salinity or other aggressive environment
- Damage caused by improper use • Transportation costs for warranty repair
- Assembly / disassembly of warranty repair
- Any secondary damages of the stove or it's environments due to negligence of any initial damages whether this damage is covered or not by the manufacturers guarantee.

Warning

Inadequate installation, unauthorized alteration to the stove or the use of non-original parts will void the guarantee.

Ventilation

Adequate ventilation must be provided in accordance with building regulations (Doc J Oct 2010) especially when installing in newer build properties when the stove is not going to be installed to an outside air supply. Houses built after 2008 where the air leakage rate is less than 5m^3/ hour/m^2 then a ventilator equivalent to 550 mm^2 per kW output will be required (4.5 kW x 550 mm = 2475 mm^2) unless the stove is connected to an outside fresh air supply.

Appendix A

The Clean Air Act 1993 and Smoke Control Areas Under the Clean Air Act local authorities may declare the whole or part of the district of the authority to be a smoke control area. It is an offence to emit smoke from a chimney of a building, from a furnace or from any fixed boiler if located in a designated smoke control area. It is also an offence to acquire an "unauthorised fuel" for use within a smoke control area unless it is used in an "exempt" appliance ("exempted" from the controls which generally apply in the smoke control area).
The Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs has powers under the Act to authorise smokeless fuels or exempt appliances for use in smoke control areas in England. In Scotland and Wales this power rests with Ministers in the devolved administrations for those countries. Separate legislation, the Clean Air (Northern Ireland) Order 1981, applies in Northern Ireland. Therefore it is a requirement that fuels burnt or obtained for use in smoke control areas have been "authorised" in Regulations and that appliances used to burn solid fuel in those areas (other than "authorised" fuels) have been exempted by an Order made and signed by the Secretary of State or Minister in the devolved administrations.
The Scan-Line 95-100 have been recommended as suitable for use in smoke control areas when burning dry wood logs.
Further information on the requirements of the Clean Air Act can be found here: https://www.gov.uk/ smoke-control-area-rules
Your local authority is responsible for implementing the Clean Air Act 1993 including designation and supervision of smoke control areas and you can contact them for details of Clean Air Act requirements.

HETA

Ecodesign
EU Declaration of Conformity

DoC Scan-Line 95 1554-2014

Product fiche

CE

Manufacturer	Heta A/S
Adress	Jupitervej 22, DK 7620 Lemvig
E-mail	heta@heta.dk
Website	www.heta.dk
Telephone	+45 9663 0600

Model identifier	Scan-Line 95

The identified product described above is in conformity with:
The relevant EU harmonized regulations:
DIR 2009/125/EF
REG (EU) 2015/1185
REG (EU) 2015/1186
REG (EU) 2017/1369
REG (EU) 305/2011
The relevant harmonized standards
EN 13240:2001/A2:2004
CEN/TS 15883:2010

Characteristics when operating with the preferred fuel only		
Heat output		
Item	**Symbol**	**Value/Unit**
Nominal heat output	P_{nom}	6,5 kW
Minimum heat output	P_{min}	
Useful efficiency (NCV as received)		
Useful efficiency at nominal heat output	$\eta_{th,\,nom}$	80%
Useful efficiency at minimum heat output	$\eta_{th,\,min}$	
Auxiliary electricity consumption		
At nominal heat output	el_{max}	- kW
At minimum heat output	el_{min}	- kW
In standby mode	el_{SB}	- kW

Type of heat output/room temperature control	
single stage heat output, no room temperature control	Yes
two or more manual stages, no room temperature control	No
with electronic room temperature contro	No
with electronic room temperature control	No
with electronic room temperature control plus day timer	No
with electronic room temperature control plus week timer	No

Other control options	
room temperature control, with presence detection	No
room temperature control, with open window detection	No
with distance control option	No

Notified body relevant to the assessment and verification of constancy of performance
Danish Technological Institute, DK-8000 Aarhus No. 1235. Report no. 300-ELAB-1554-EN II

Fuel	**Preferred fuel**	**Other suitable fuel**
Wood logs with moisture content ≤ 25 %	Yes	No
Compressed wood with moisture content < 12 %	No	No
Other woody biomass	No	No
Non-woody biomass	No	No
Anthracite and dry steam coal	No	No
Hard coke	No	No
Low temperature coke	No	No
Bituminous coal	No	No
Lignite briquettes	No	No
Peat briquettes	No	No
Blended fossil fuel briquettes	No	No
Blended biomass and fossil fuel briquettes	No	No
Other blend of biomass and solid fuel	No	No

Emissions at nominal heat output	η_s %	mg/Nm³ (13 % O_2)			
		PM	**OGC**	**CO**	**NO_x**
	≥ 65	≤ 40	≤ 120	≤ 1500	≤ 200
	70	28	55	1120	106

Technical documentation	
Indirect heating functionality:	No
Direct heat output:	6,5 kW
Energy Efficiency Index (EEI):	EEI 106
Fluegas temperature at nominal heat output	**T 273°C**
Energy efficiency class	A

Safty	
Reaction to fire	A1
Test of fire safety in connection with the burning of wood	Approved
Distance to combustible materials Rear. Without insulation / with insulation Sides distance to combustible materials Furniture distance	Minimum distances in mm 150 350 1100

Signed on behalf the manufacturer of **07.02.2022**

Heta A/S
JUPITERVEJ 22 · DK-7620 LEMVIG
TLF. +45 9663 0600 · FAX +45 9663 0616
Martin Bach

The chimney sweep's signature Date_____

_____
Signature

HETA

Certifikat no. 1553 EN

Ecodesign
EU Declaration of Conformity

DoC Scan-Line 100 1553-2011

Product fiche

CE

Manufacturer	Heta A/S
Adress	Jupitervej 22, DK 7620 Lemvig
E-mail	heta@heta.dk
Website	www.heta.dk
Telephone	+45 9663 0600

Model identifier	Scan-Line 100

The identified product described above is in conformity with:
The relevant EU harmonized regulations:
DIR 2009/125/EF
REG (EU) 2015/1185
REG (EU) 2015/1186
REG (EU) 2017/1369
REG (EU) 305/2011
The relevant harmonized standards
EN 13240:2001/A2:2004
CEN/TS 15883:2010

Characteristics when operating with the preferred fuel only		
Heat output		
Item	**Symbol**	**Value/Unit**
Nominal heat output	P_{nom}	9 kW
Minimum heat output	P_{min}	
Useful efficiency (NCV as received)		
Useful efficiency at nominal heat output	$\eta_{th,\ nom}$	81%
Useful efficiency at minimum heat output	$\eta_{th,\ min}$	
Auxiliary electricity consumption		
At nominal heat output	el_{max}	- kW
At minimum heat output	el_{min}	- kW
In standby mode	el_{SB}	- kW

Type of heat output/room temperature control	
single stage heat output, no room temperature control	Yes
two or more manual stages, no room temperature control	No
with electronic room temperature contro	No
with electronic room temperature control	No
with electronic room temperature control plus day timer	No
with electronic room temperature control plus week timer	No

Other control options	
room temperature control, with presence detection	No
room temperature control, with open window detection	No
with distance control option	No

Notified body relevant to the assessment and verification of constancy of performance
Danish Technological Institute, DK-8000 Aarhus No. 1235. Report no. 300-ELAB-1553-EN II

Fuel	**Preferred fuel**	**Other suitable fuel**
Wood logs with moisture content ≤ 25 %	Yes	No
Compressed wood with moisture content < 12 %	No	No
Other woody biomass	No	No
Non-woody biomass	No	No
Anthracite and dry steam coal	No	No
Hard coke	No	No
Low temperature coke	No	No
Bituminous coal	No	No
Lignite briquettes	No	No
Peat briquettes	No	No
Blended fossil fuel briquettes	No	No
Blended biomass and fossil fuel briquettes	No	No
Other blend of biomass and solid fuel	No	No

Emissions at nominal heat output	η_s %	mg/Nm³ (13 % O_2)			
		PM	**OGC**	**CO**	**NO_x**
	≥ 65	≤ 40	≤ 120	≤ 1500	≤ 200
	71	15	104	1315	95

Technical documentation	
Indirect heating functionality:	No
Direct heat output:	9 kW
Energy Efficiency Index (EEI):	EEI 107
Fluegas temperature at nominal heat output	T 268°C
Energy efficiency class	A+

Safty	
Reaction to fire	A1
Test of fire safety in connection with the burning of wood	Approved
Distance to combustible materials Rear. Without insulation / with insulation Sides distance to combustible materials Furniture distance	Minimum distances in mm 100 250 1200

Signed on behalf the manufacturer of **07.02.2022**

Heta A/S
JUPITERVEJ 22 · DK-7620 LEMVIG
TLF. +45 9663 0600 · FAX +45 9663 0616
Martin Bach

The chimney sweep's signature Date_____

_____
Signature