

Camina 200/300

Instructions for assembly and use



Camina

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Camina 200/300

In order to the best possible performance, your Camina 200/300 must be:

- 1. Correctly assembled and fitted**
- 2. Correctly fuelled and lit**
- 3. Correctly maintained**

Preparations

Manufacturer's assurance

This product has been manufactured in accordance with the type approval documentation, of which the instructions for assembly, use and maintenance form an intrinsic part.

General

Before commencing a **new installation** of a stove and chimney in an area covered by town planning, you must apply for **planning permission**. The planning and building office in your local municipality will provide further information.

When installation has been completed, it must always be inspected by a chimney sweep before it is used, irrespective of whether it is connected to an existing chimney or a new chimney. **You should read through the assembly instructions carefully before commencing installation.**

Chimney

The diameter of the flue must be at least 150 mm, and we recommend a minimum flue height of 3.5 m above the stove connection point.

If a top connection is employed, the Camina 200/300 stove is designed for an NVI steel chimney incorporating a flue pipe in acid-resistant stainless steel. The initial section up to the ceiling aperture consists of a coated, semi-insulated pipe. Subsequent modules are then clicked into place to achieve the correct flue height. On the roof, the flue pipe is covered by a square, black, sheet-metal housing. Follow the chimney supplier's assembly instructions carefully.

If you intend to use a **brick/stone chimney**, you should ensure that it is inspected by a chimney sweep before the stove is used.

Camina AB has solutions for both 90° and 45° connections to brick/stone chimneys.

The hearth and the flue must be accessible for sweeping/cleaning and inspection. Normal chimney-sweeping equipment may be used to clean the combustion area, the ash collection space, connecting channels and flues.

Distance from combustible surfaces

The minimum distance from a combustible wall surface is 100 mm at the rear and 500 mm at the sides (Fig. 4 on page 5), and the minimum distance from furnishings should be 1000 mm.

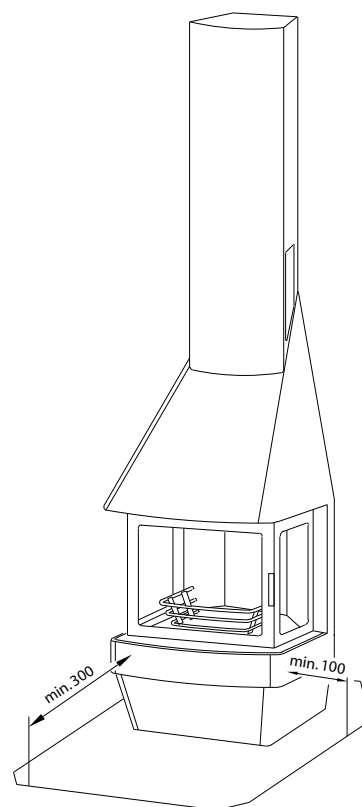


Fig. 1

Fireplace base

The stove must be placed on a fireplace base consisting of concrete, natural stone or brick with a thickness of at least 50 mm, or sheet metal with a thickness of 0.7 mm. The base must extend at least 100 mm beyond both sides of the stove, and 300 mm in front of the door (see Fig. 1). A sheet-metal base is available as an accessory.

Load-bearing structure

A wood-burning stove with a chimney can normally be placed in a private house on an ordinary floor supported by wooden rafters. If you are uncertain, contact a chimney sweep for further advice and instructions.

Combustion air supply

In new, well-sealed houses and, in particular, houses with a powered evacuation system, it is important to ensure that the combustion air is fed directly into the stove. In view of this requirement, the Camina 200/300 stove has an outdoor air connection point located under the combustion area. You can also admit air into the room via a vent in the external wall, placed as close to the stove as possible. It should be possible to close this vent when the stove is not in use. (See Fig 16 on page 9).

Stove components

See Fig. 17 on page 10 and Fig. 20 on page 11.

Study the user instructions carefully before using the stove and remember that the installation must be first approved by a chimney sweep.

Assembly

Reception of goods

The product may have been damaged in transport, even if this is not apparent from the external packaging. It is important that you inspect the stove carefully and report any damage to the transport company within 7 days of delivery. You should note visible damage directly on the delivery note in connection with receipt of the goods.

Unpacking and lifting

The stove and other visible sheet-metal components are coated to ensure a scratch-resistant and tough surface. But you should also exercise care when unpacking and assembling in order to avoid damage.

The external casing is attached to the combustion chamber in a special manner which minimizes heat transfer. As a result, it is important that the stove is lifted or moved in accordance with our instructions. Remove the glass side-panels and use a substantial joist to move the stove into position, placing the joist as far to the rear as possible. **Never lift the side plates or the frame under the side-panels, and never tip the stove backwards (risk of damaging the back plate).**

You can remove stone and cast-iron components to make the stove lighter. See the sectional diagrammes on pages 10-11.

Assembly procedure for top connection

Assembly should be carried out in the following order:

1. Preparations for combustion air intake, if required
2. Cut hole in ceiling
3. Assembly of chimney shaft
4. Place sheet-metal floor plate in position
5. Lift stove into position
6. Fit heat storage magazine (accessory for Camina 300)
7. Place rear part of upper section in position
8. Fit sealing plate and insulation
9. Fit chimney
10. Final assembly

The stove and the chimney must be arranged in a way that ensures that they cannot start a fire in adjoining fixtures or parts of the building. The flue must be installed in a manner which permits chimney-sweeping for the full flue length, and with ready access to cleaning doors.

Fitting a heat-storage unit

The heat storage magazine (accessory for Camina 300) is supplied separately in order to make it easier to lift the stove into position.

Start by removing the front plate by moving it upwards and outwards. Then locate the heat storage magazine in accordance with our instructions (Fig. 2). Replace the front plate and continue assembly in accordance with the instructions.

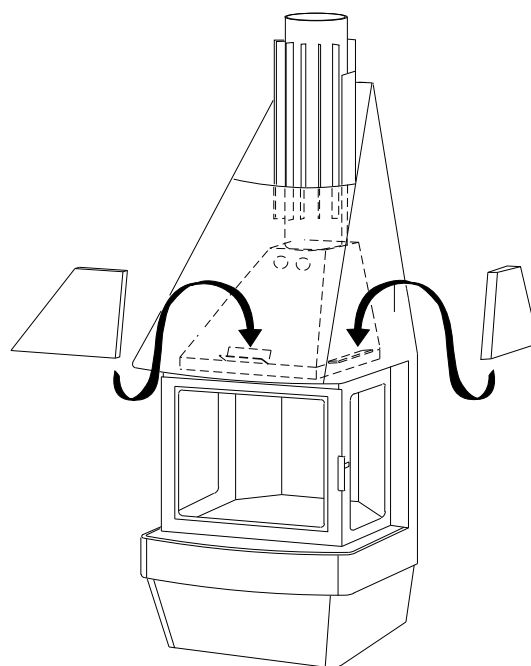


Fig. 2

Design data

Colour Camina 200:	colour coating black/grey
Colour Camina 300:	colour coating black/grey
Glass:	ceramic, withstands 700° C
Door:	cast iron
Grid:	cast iron
Hearth lining:	vermiculite

Approved for chimneys with ½ brick connection point (350° C). The stove is designed for a chimney draught of at least -12 pa, which is achieved by a chimney length of at least 3.5 m and a cross section of 150-200 cm² (diameter 150 mm).

Specifications

Output:	10 kW
Efficiency (DIN 4705):	88%
Weight Camina 200:	155 kg
Heat storage magazine Camina 200:	approx 40 kg
Weight Camina 300:	210 kg
Flue diameter:	150 mm
Type and environmental approval:	0298/99

Options/alternatives

Extension section to ceiling:	colour coating black/grey
Floor plate:	black/grey
Outdoor air connection	
Fan	
Additional side glass-panels	
Extra heat storage magazine (Camina 300):	approx. 40 kg

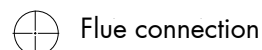
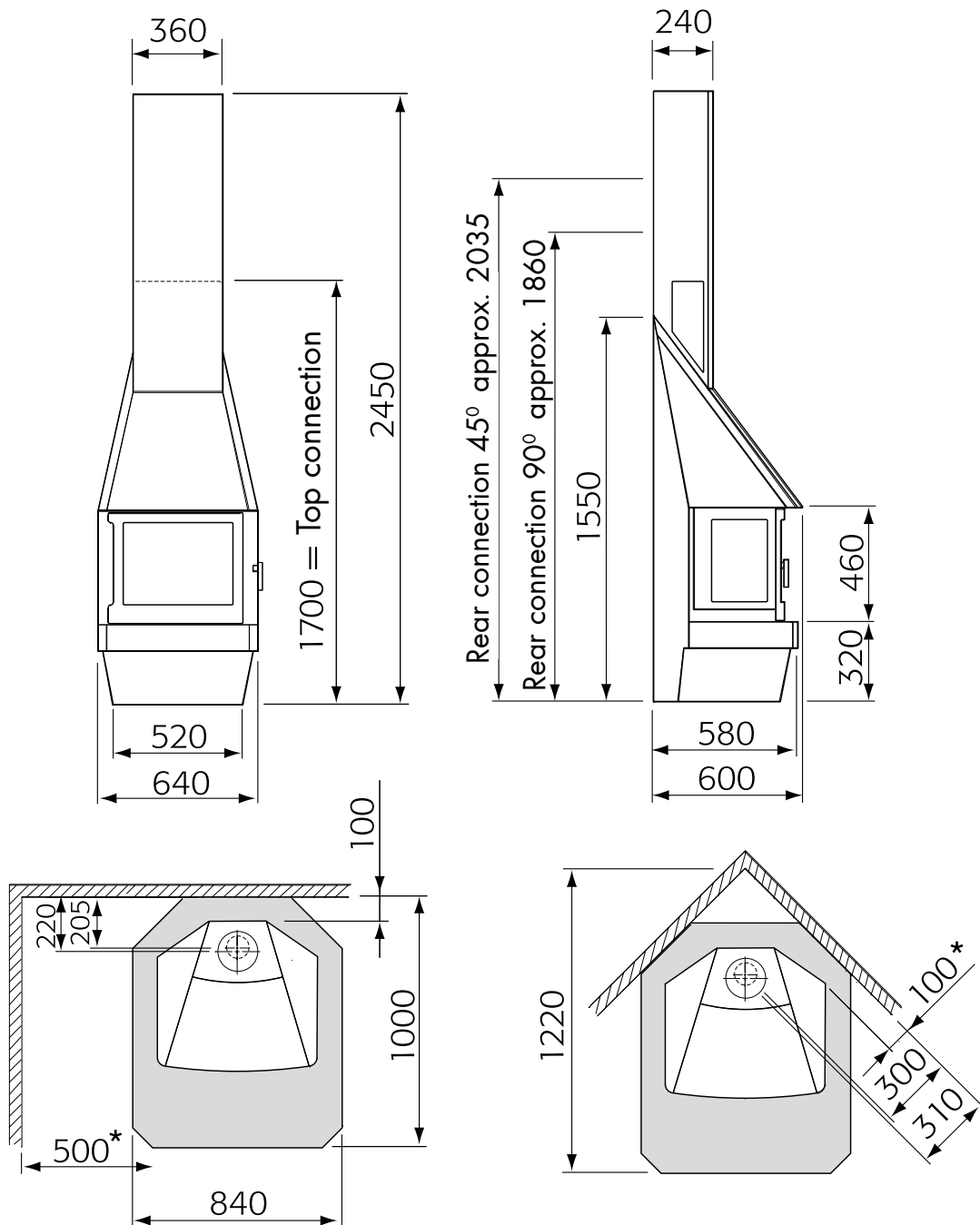
Location and measurements

The floor plate is placed with the rear edge facing the wall. Check the minimum measurement to the walls in accordance with our diagrammes. If you intend to install the stove against a fireproof wall, 50 mm spacing at the sides is sufficient.

Please note that the stove must be fitted with additional glass side-panels if the stove is to be placed in a corner/side location against a combustible wall surface.

In the case of a combustible ceiling surface, the minimum ceiling height is 2200 mm and the minimum distance between the front of the stove and combustible furnishings or building components is 1000 mm.

Fig. 4



Flue connection



Outdoor air connection

* Distance with additional side-glass panels

Chimney connection

Top connection

Camina stoves are designed for connection to the NVI chimney system. Study the chimney supplier's instructions carefully **before** you commence assembly. Prepare for assembly before you place the stove in position by constructing the chimney shaft.

The first step, prior to assembly of the chimney is to fit the rear U-shaped section of the painted upper element in place. The simplest way of doing this is to insert the upper section in the shaft and carefully rotate it around the stove connection point and then drop it into place. The upper section must protrude at least 2 cm into the shaft to ensure the proper functioning of the guide frame (Fig. 8).

The next stage is to fit the sealing plate which feeds hot air through the grill. It is **essential** that this component is fitted at this stage. Insulation material is inserted above the sealing plate. Make sure that the edges are properly sealed to prevent hot air escaping. Apply stove sealant to the joint before the first section of the chimney is placed in position (Fig. 5)

Continue assembly of the chimney in accordance with the supplier's instructions.

A chimney sweep must inspect your installation before final assembly!

Final assembly

Fit the front part of the top section by installing the lower part first (holes upwards) and then carefully push/knock the two units together. A wooden block may have to be inserted if additional force is required. **Be careful not to scratch the sheet metal surface.** Place the hot-air grill in position.

If the ceiling height exceeds 2400 mm, you should use an extension section (Fig. 7). Start by sliding the joint over the top section and then fit the extension section, using the same technique as for the top section.

The next stage is to fit the guide frame as shown in Fig. 8. A guide frame with a collar is supplied for a rear connection. In the case of sloping ceilings, guide frames are available for the most common angles (only applies for top connection). Sloping ceilings in a corner location call for special solutions on site, for example by using wallboard sheeting for adjustment purposes.

Fit the flue-gas shelf, introducing it diagonally in the stove housing. The rear edge should rest on the frame with the small horizontal holes and the two support brackets attached to the right and left hand sides of the frame (Fig. 9). Then fit the log retainer, which consists of three parts.

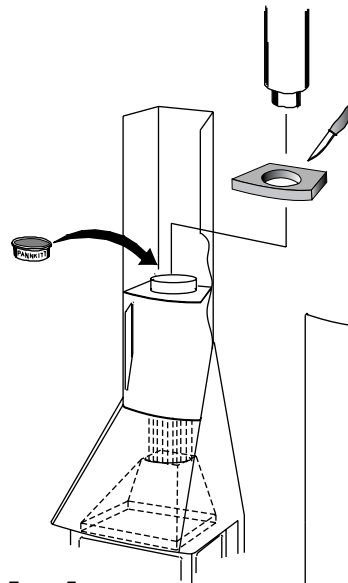


Fig. 5

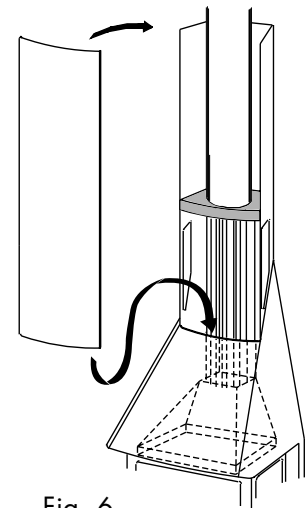


Fig. 6

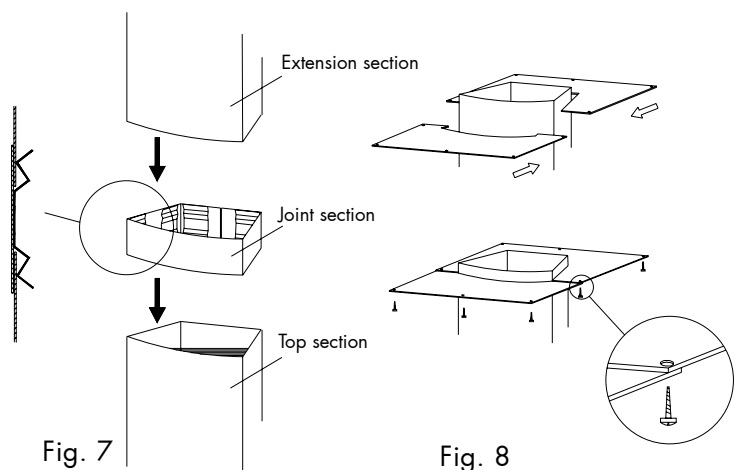


Fig. 7

Fig. 8

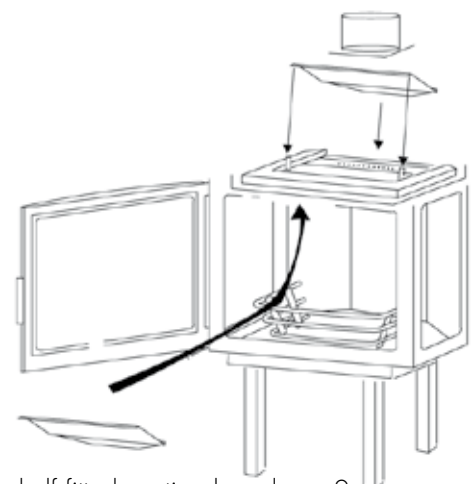


Fig. 9

Flue-gas shelf fitted, resting loosely on 2 brackets at the front edge and against the pierced air channel at the back.

Camina 200/300

Connection to a brick/stone chimney

Prepare for assembly by making a hole in the chimney with a diameter of at least 200 mm. The distance between the floor and the centre of the hole is indicated in Fig 15.

The wall insert should be cemented to the wall using refractory mortar (not supplied). Check that the height complies with the height of the connection point on the stove. Allow the mortar to dry. Place sheet-metal floor base (if used) in position and lift the stove into position in accordance with the instructions on page 4.

Fit the rear U-shaped part of the painted upper section in place before you connect the stove. Adjust the height to your ceiling height. If you fit a 45° connection, you must extend the rear opening by removing the **upper** perforated cover on the back of the top section.

The next stage is to fit the sealing plate which feeds hot air through the grills. It is **essential** that this component is fitted at this stage. You should insert insulation material above the sealing plate. Make sure that the edges are properly sealed to prevent hot air escaping.

Apply stove sealant to the stove joint before the first section of the chimney is placed in position (Fig. 12).

Start by inserting the flue pipe into the wall insert and attach the clamp loosely. Fit the angle connection to the stove and move it towards the flue. Use the clamp to fix the flue pipe and the angle connection. Stove sealant should be applied to the insert before the clamp is tightened. Insert packing fibre between the flue pipe and the wall joint.

You should now contact a chimney sweep and request an inspection!

Fit the white fibre insulation matting around the flue and cover it with the sheet-metal collar (Fig. 14). You should also fit insulation matting around the angle connection.

Now you can complete final assembly as described on page 4.

Fig. 10

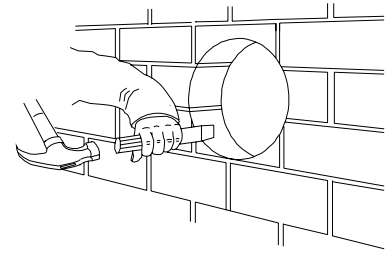


Fig. 11

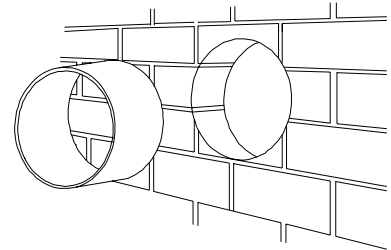


Fig. 14

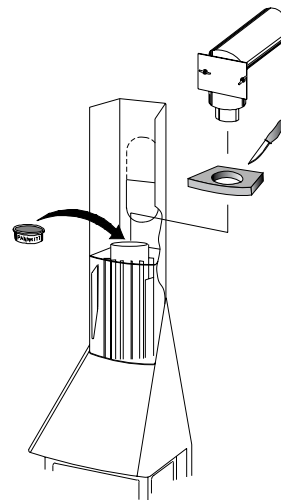
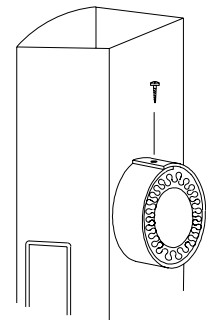


Fig. 12

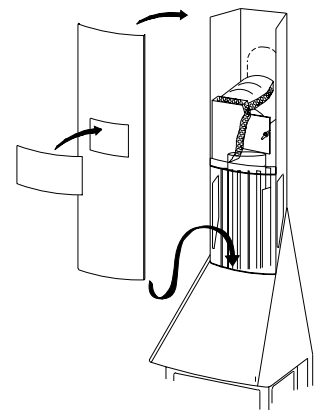
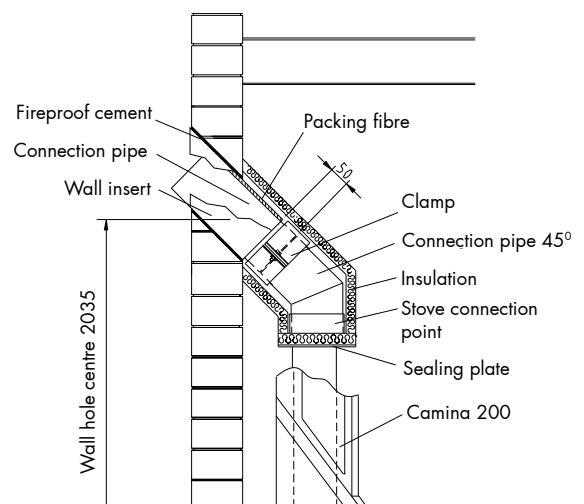
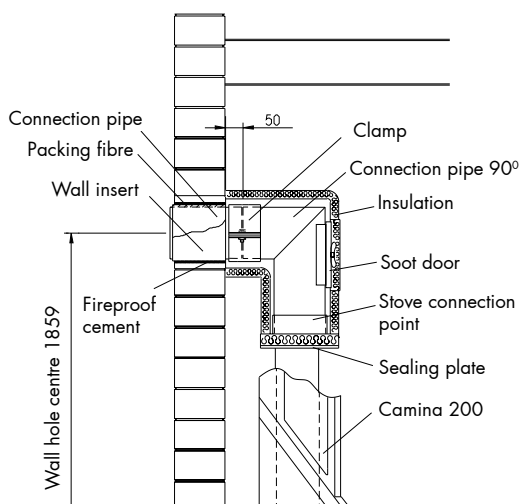


Fig. 13

Fig. 15



Instructions for use and advice for lighting the fire

The key factors for satisfactory operation of your Camina 200/300 stove are proper installation and following the user instructions. If you use the stove in the right manner it will last for many years.

Fuel

The best heating results are achieved if you use split birch logs (or most other types of deciduous wood), since they burn more steadily than coniferous logs. If you use oak, beech or other type of logs with a particularly high heat content, you should always mix them with other types of wood to avoid potential damage to the stove.

The logs should be dry (approx. 20% moisture content) and of the right size (about 300-350 mm long and with a diameter of 50-80 mm). In normal use, 2.5 kg of wood per hour is appropriate, and the maximum permissible quantity is 3 kg/hr. Tests conducted by the Swedish Testing and Research Institute indicate that the optimum heat rating is achieved at 2.5 kg of wood per 45 minutes. An output of 3-4 kW is normally achieved in the economy setting (Fig 18 on page 10) when 2.5 kg of wood is burnt in the form of 3 logs.

Please note that this stove is only intended for wood logs, and that it is not suitable for other fuels such as wood pellets.

It should also be noted that **it is forbidden** to burn timber containing preservatives, paint or adhesives, chipboard, plastics and coated paper such as colour brochures. During the combustion process, these materials release substances which are hazardous to health and may damage the stove. They can also attack the steel in the flue pipe and the mortar in a conventional chimney.

Lighting a fire

- Open the door and place the wood in a horizontal crosswise pattern. Start with really dry sticks and use firelighters or screwed-up newspaper to get the fire going. The grate should be closed (Fig. 18). Leave the door slightly open for 10-15 minutes until the fire is burning properly. This also ensures prewarming of the glass and helps to avoid soot formation.

- When the fire is burning well, close the door and open the air-feed valve fully. (See Fig. 18 on page 10).

- Put larger sticks on the fire until a bed of glowing material about 25-50 mm is established.

- Now you can use larger logs with a cross-section of 50-80 mm.

- After a while, when the fire has really got going, it may be necessary to reduce the heat. This is achieved by using the air-feed valve to control the combustion rate.

- The volume of combustion air and the heat output depend of the type of wood used, the moisture content, the type of chimney and the chimney-draught (chimney length in relation to the negative pressure in the room). It does not take long to learn how to use your Camina stove to achieve maximum benefit and optimum heating results.

Fuel replenishment

- When you put more logs on the fire, you should open the door slowly to avoid smoke gusts.

- Level out the embers before you put on fresh logs. This makes it easier for the new logs to catch fire.

- Put on 2-3 logs and do not reduce the air feed until they have caught fire. **Never put on fresh logs when the fire is already burning satisfactorily.**

Everyday use

- Light the fire as previously and regulate the air feed to achieve the heat level required.

Worth knowing

- When you light the stove for the first time, there may be a slightly disagreeable smell due to the presence of a protective oil coating or excess paint in the hearth. The smell will disappear after the fire has been used a few times.

- Check the door sealing gasket at regular intervals. If it is damaged, it should be replaced.

- Keep the hearth and the flue clean. If you use the stove frequently, you should sweep the chimney in the interval between regular visits by the chimney sweep.

- A soot coating on the glass surfaces is often due to failure to achieve the correct temperature in the combustion process. This may be due to excessive moisture in the wood used. In many cases, the glass can be cleaned by rubbing it with dry paper. If the soot has become encrusted on the glass, it may be removed with a cleaning agent or a special soot-removal product. The same product you use to clean your gas/electric kitchen stove is also suitable, but never use a cleaning agent containing abrasive substances, since this may damage the glass.

- When the ash tray is to be emptied, you should make sure it does not contain any glowing embers. The ash should be stored in a fireproof container for at least 24 hours, prior to disposal.

- If a chimney-fire occurs, or if there is a risk of a chimney-fire, close the air-feed valve and the door. If necessary, contact the fire brigade to have the fire extinguished. The chimney must **always** be inspected by a chimney sweep after a chimney-fire has occurred.

Combustion air-feed

Air used in the combustion process may either be fed into the stove directly via an outdoor air connection, or indirectly via a vent in the external wall. The stove's connection point for an outdoor air connection has a diameter of 100 mm.

If the air channel passes through a warm area it should be insulated to prevent condensation. The minimum insulation thickness is 30 mm, with plastic foil on the outside. Anti-condensation lagging may also be used.

Fig. 16b shows the way in which air used in the combustion process passes through the stove.

Fig. 16

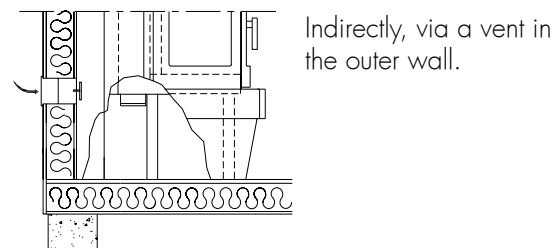
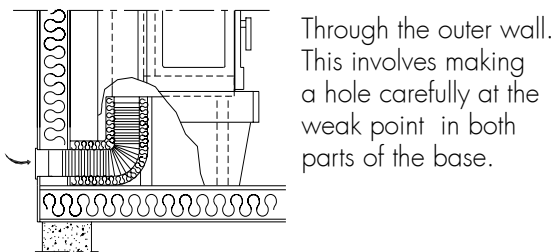
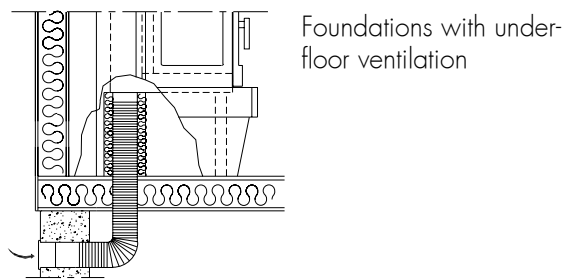
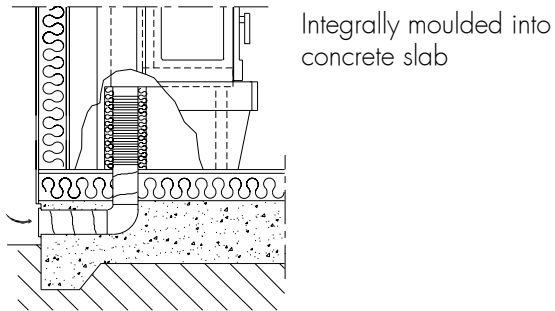
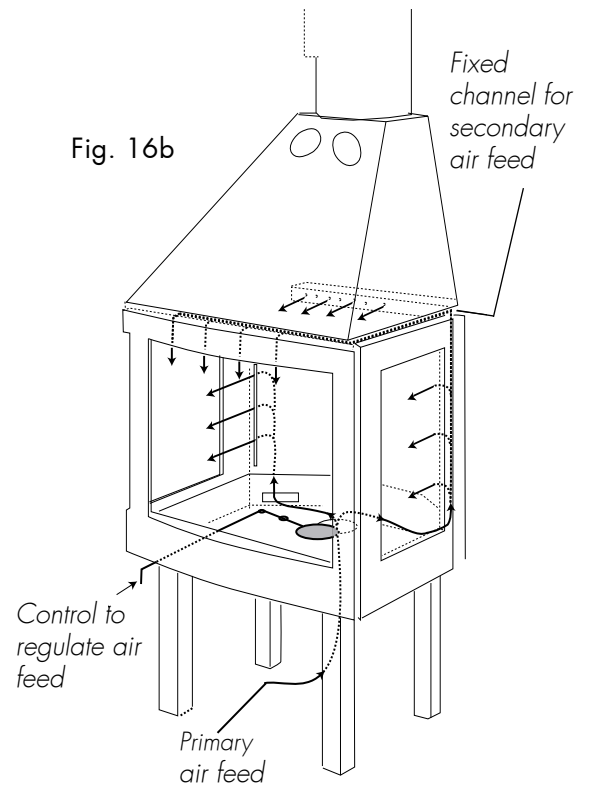


Fig. 16b



Camina 200/300

Fig. 17

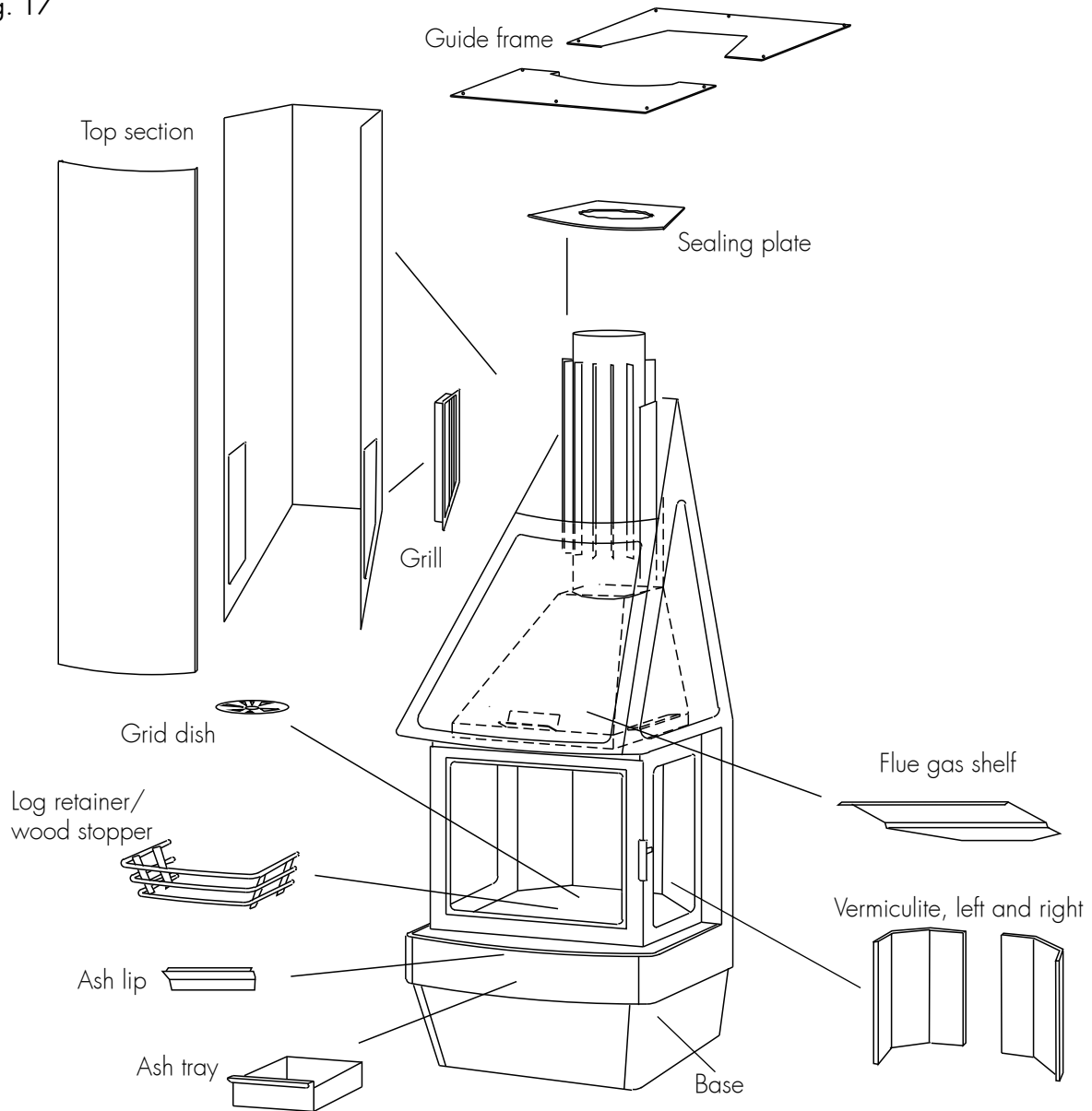


Fig. 18

Grid control:

Pulled out = open
Pushed in = closed

NB: The grid should be closed when lighting the fire.

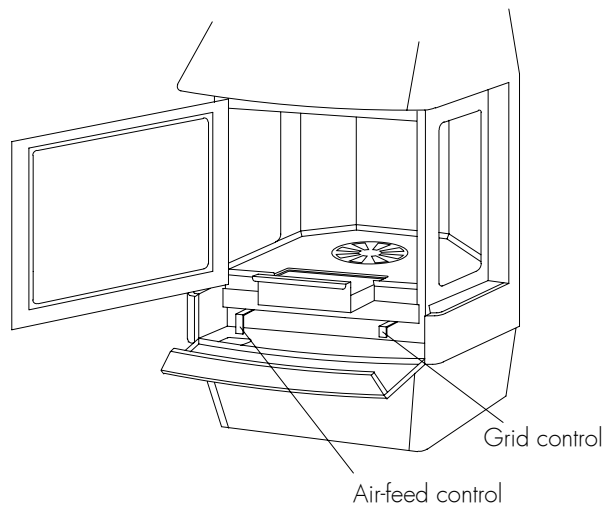
Combustion air-feed control:

Pulled out = closed
Pushed in = open

Heat output:

Economy setting: Pull out the air-feed control fully and then push it in about 15 mm. This will normally ensure an output of 3-4 kW.

High setting: Push the control in about 20 mm for a nominal output of about 7 kW under normal conditions (2.5 kg of wood in the form of 3 logs).



Camina 300

Fitting soapstone units

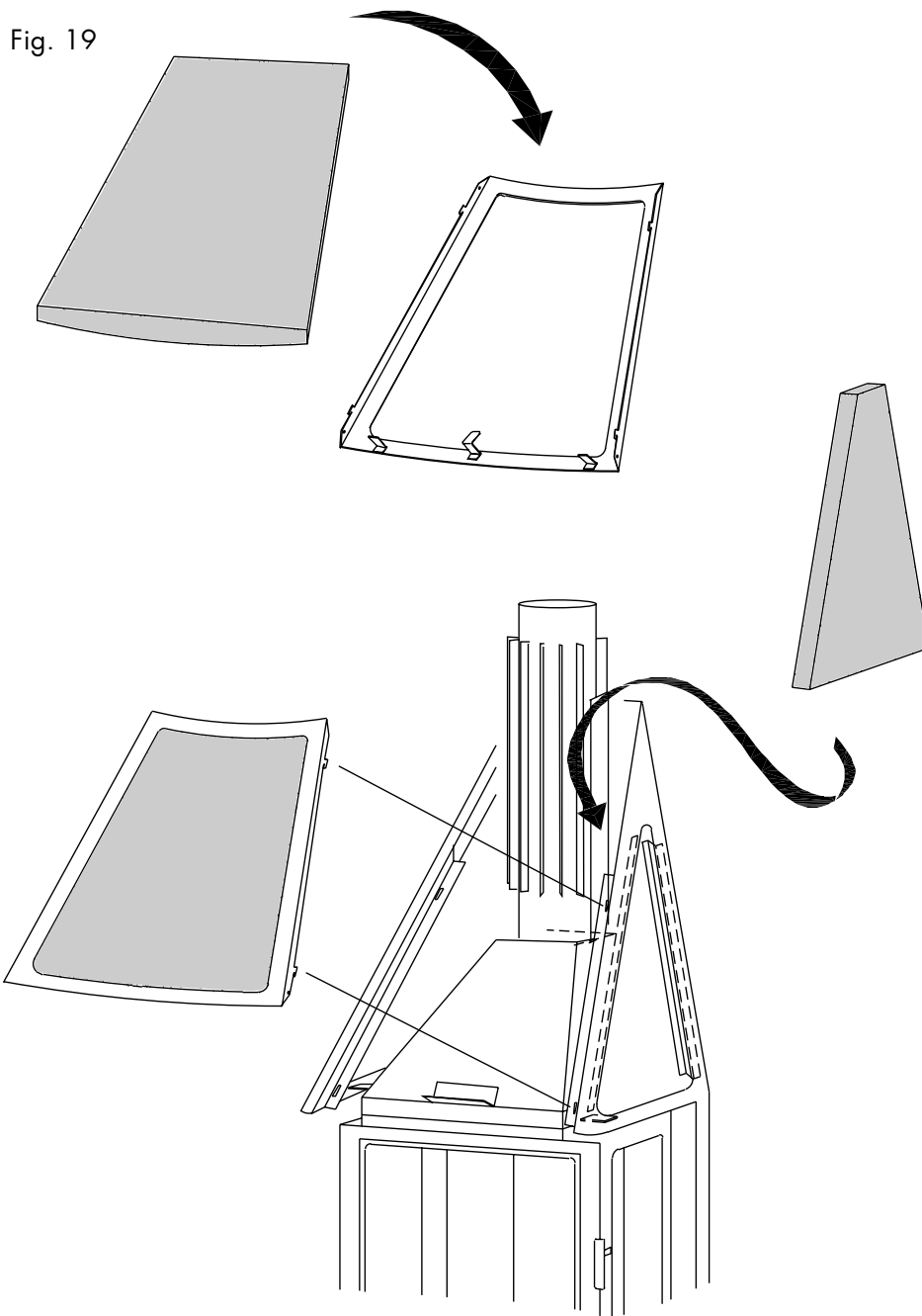
The upper section of the Camina 300 stove consists of soapstone panels on the front and sides. Soapstone is decorative, and its high heat retention properties are widely recognized.

You can remove the soapstone units during transportation or handling operations to make the stove lighter. Start by removing the front components by moving them upwards and outwards. Then remove the side panels.

The soapstone in the front unit weighs approx. 45 kg (Fig. 19). **Make sure you handle the soapstone carefully.**

The Camina 300 stove does not contain a heat-storage magazine as a standard feature, but you can subsequently fit an additional heat storage unit.

The other parts of the Camina 300 stove are illustrated in Fig. 17 on page 10.



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