ECONOFIRE OWNER MANUAL
Wood Burning Fireplaces

VIDA LH

ECONOFIRE
FIREPLACES

Read and follow the manufacturer‘s instructions!
Please store for reference.

Contents

1. WARRANTY CARD

For safety and efficiency, the fireplaces are manufactured in conformity with approved technical documentation and standards. All models are tested in an independent laboratory according to the standards: EN 13240:2001/A2:2004/AC:2007.

The warranty period of the product is 12 months from the date of the sales invoice, provided all requirements for correct transportation, installation, operation and maintenance are observed.
In the case of a warranty claim the fireplace must be presented to the dealer from whom it was purchased, together with the below completed warranty card.

Not covered by the warranty:

- Faults and failures as a result of force majeure
- Seals of the door and glass
- Glass
- Loose components in direct contact with the fire
- Downdraught of flue gases
- Defects & faults arising from transportation
- Defects & faults arising from overloading and overfiring of the product
- Defects & faults arising from the use of incorrect or unsuitable fuel
- Defects & faults arising from incorrect installation, use, cleaning, maintenance or servicing
- Paint discolouration
- Faults and issues arising from repairs not by Econofire including the result of fitting non-original parts
- Service fee call outs and labour charges to repair and/or replace any item under warranty
- Repairs to defects or damages of the fireplace or installation due to customer negligence or misuse of the product
- Damages due to accidents, alteration of the product, misuse, lack of maintenance, fire, floods or other natural disasters, improper installation or installations not in accordance with Local Authority By-Laws and National Building Regulations.

- Removing and Reinstalling part of the fireplace
- Shipping cost for warranty/non-warranty replacements parts

Warranty is not transferable from the original owner listed on the sales invoice

Unauthorised modifications and/or incorrect usage/installation will render this warranty null and void.

ATTENTION!
The warranty is only valid if this warranty card is fully completed, signed legibly in ink and stamped by the seller. Transportation costs are excluded from the warranty.

PARTS LIST
The fireplace has been checked by me and is complete and equipped with the following components and parts:

- body of the fireplace
- a complete door with fitted glass
- a drawer ash-tray
- cast iron grate
- a set of handles with a latch and an air regulator

Model:.....

Date of manufacture……..……

Serial number:……

QC passed: ..... Stamp

Purchaser Full Name:.....

Address.
.....

.....

Company name.....

City (Town).....……..

Invoice No. .....

Dated from (Date of the sale).....

I declare the condition of fireplace with all its components have been checked and approved by me. Further I declare I have read and understood the warranty conditions as listed in this manual:

PURCHASER ..... (Signature)

SELLER..... (Signature and stamp

2. PRODUCT INFORMATION

The fireplaces are designed for heating of domestic spaces only.
The specified technical characteristics of the models have been established after testing according to the European Standard EN 13240.

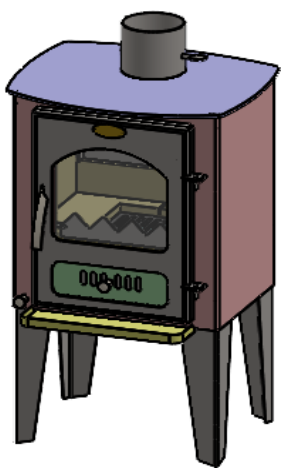
Achieving the desired kW power output is dependant on burning the correct fuel with the required calorific value and moisture content as well as the regulation of the primary, secondary and tertiary air controls.

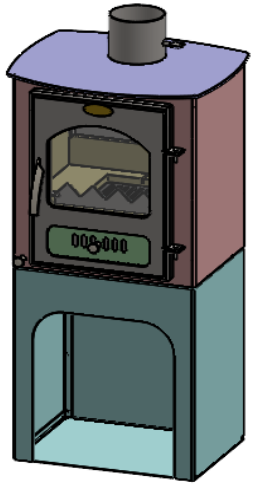
All bodies of the fireplaces are made of sheet metal with thicknesses of 2 to 4 mm, as well as cast iron (model dependant). They are equipped with a cast iron grill, hinged doors, ashtray, valve for regulating the draft of the chimney (model dependant), primary air, secondary air and tertiary air (model dependant).

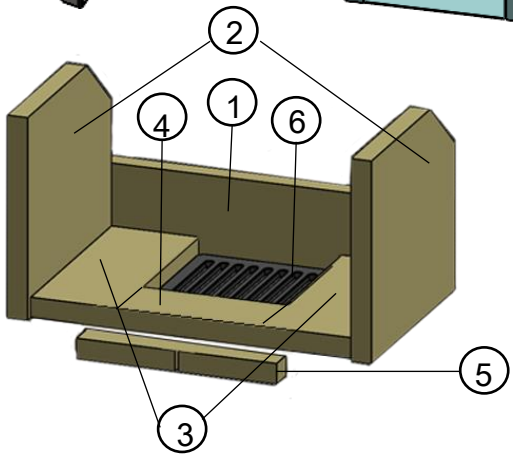
High temperature resistant ceramic glass is fitted to the doors of the fireplaces.

Stove Model	**Dimensions w x d x h mm**	**Outlet Diameter mm**	**Max kW**	**Consumption Kg/h**	**Mass**
Vida LH	520x421x1059	130	12.5	3.1 kg/h	48
Vida LL	520x457x877	130	12.5	3.1kg/h	50
Vania	520x467x926	150	12	2.9 kg/h	87
Vega	445x365x676	150	9	2.2kg/h	47
Emma	464x374x772	120	11	2.6kg/h	39
Enja	400x460x900	120 Rear	7	1.7kg/h	48
Eva	325x339x937	120	7	1.7 kg/h	31
Erica	493x437x929	120	9	2.0 kg/h	66

3. VIDA LL/LH

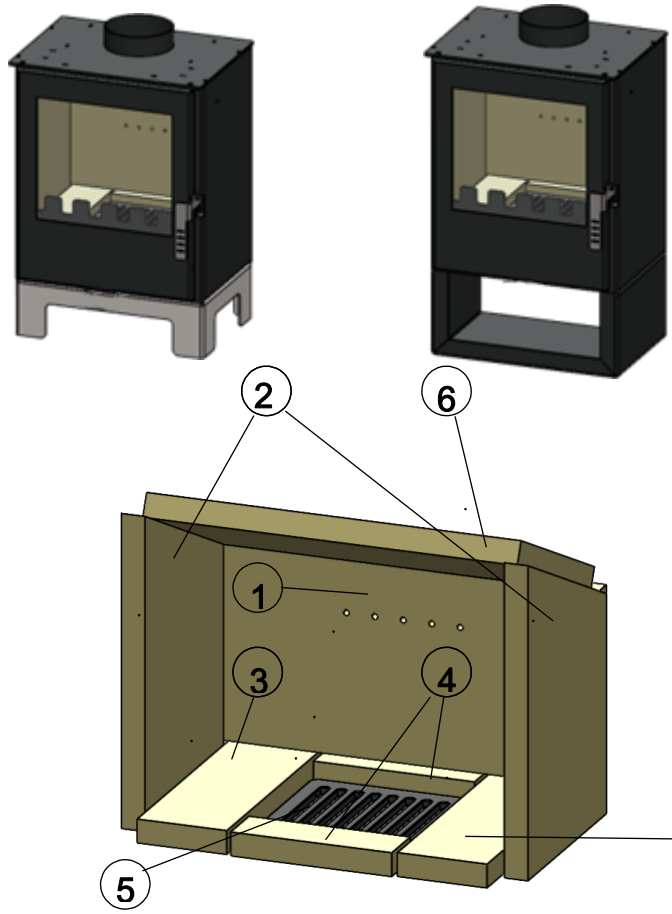






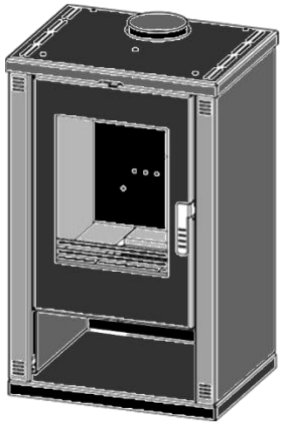
Item No.	Part Number	Qty	Dimensions mm
1	Back Panel	1	300x255
2	Side Panel L/R	2	425x190
3	Base Panel L/R	2	250x105
4	Bottom front	1	170x80
5	Front	1	290x35
6	Ash Grate CI	1	170x170

4. VEGA

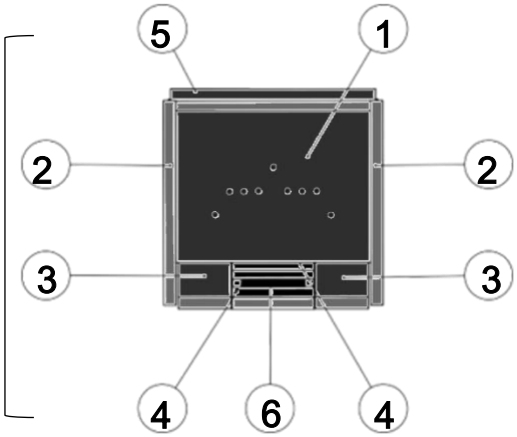


Item no.	Part	Qty.	Dimensions mm
1	Back Panel	1	409x180
2	Side Panel L/R	2	214x230
3	Base Plate L/R	2	270x95
4	Base Plate Fr/Bk	2	170x50
5	Ash Grate CI	1	170x170
6	Baffle Plate Steel	1	

5. VANIA

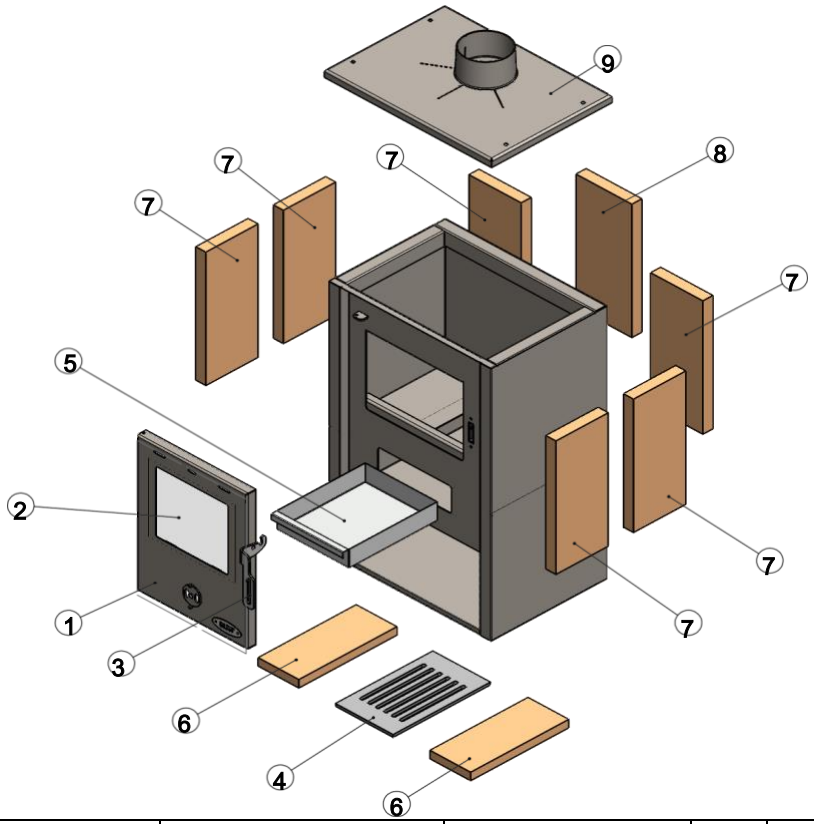


Front View



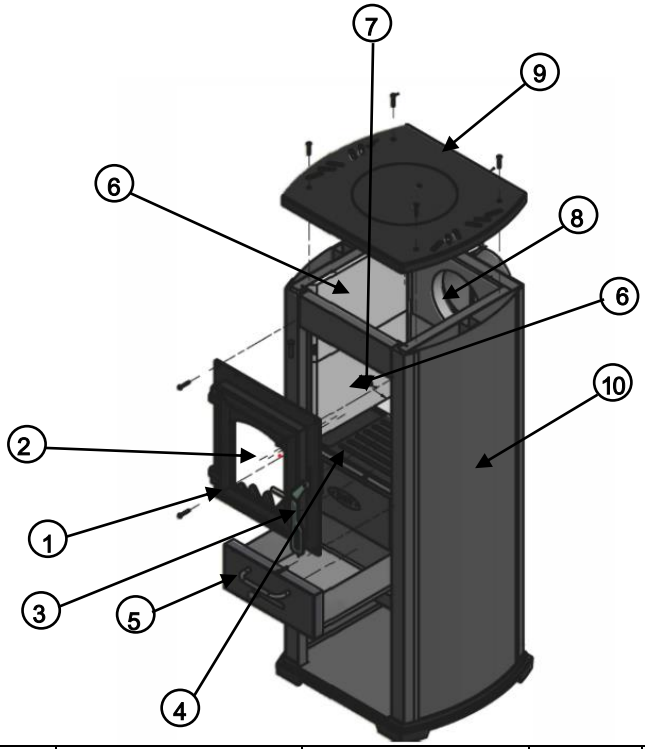
Item no.	Part	Qty.	Dimensions mm
1	Back Panel	1	435x340
2	Side panel L/R	2	432x325
3	Base Panel L/R	2	382x110
4	Base Panel Fr/Bk	2	170x110
5	Baffle Plate	1	425x315
6	Ash Grate CI	1	170x170

6. EMMA



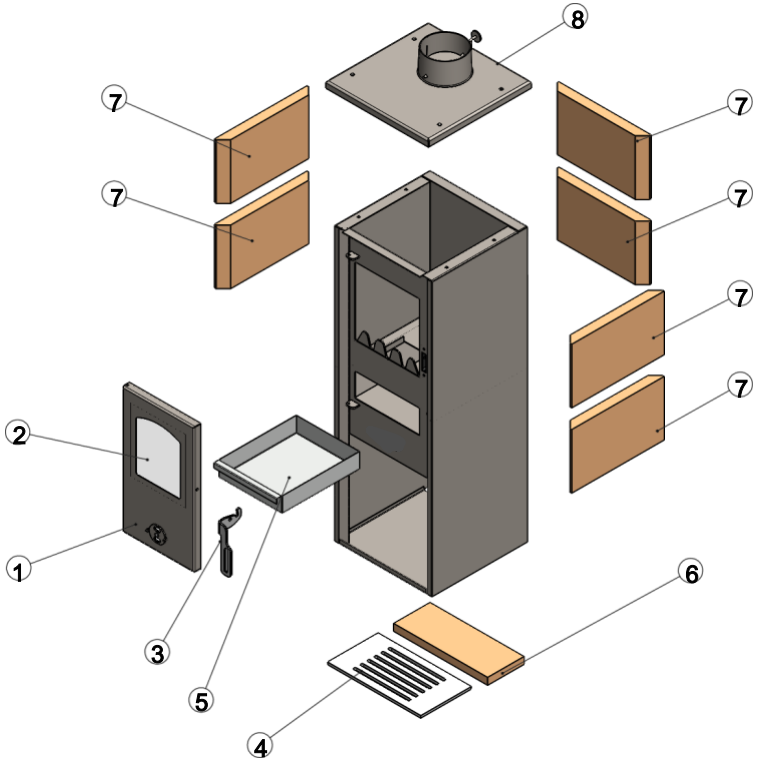
Item no.	Name	Dimension (mm)	Qty	Part COD
1	Door	310x400	1	
2	Ceramic glass	200x240	1	2966
3	Steel handle		1	1169
4	Ash Grate CI	160x290	1	4806
5	Ashtray	205x250	1	
6	Chamotte bricks E2/1	113x272	2	4447
7	Chamotte bricks B1	145x340	6	4491
8	Chamotte bricks B1N	155x340	1	4108
9	Top plate	465x335	1	

7. ENJA



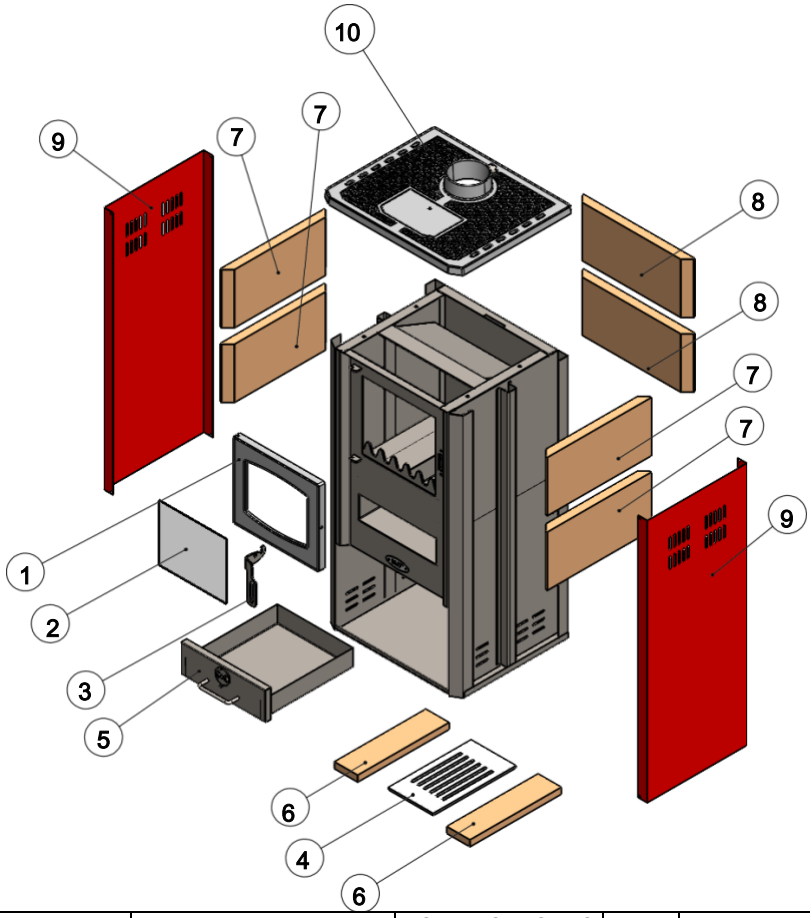
Item no.	Name	Dimension (mm)	Qty	Part COD
1	Door		1	4281
2	Ceramic glass	172x202	1	2965
3	Steel handle		1	1169
4	Ash Grate CI	160x290	1	4806
5	Ashtray		1	
6	Chamotte bricks E1	175x292	5	2852
7	Chamotte bricks E2	115x302	6	4493
8	Chamotte bricks E3	175x292	1	2853
9	Top plate	400x340	1	3321
10	Sides	305x850	2	

8. EVA



Item No.	Name	Dimension (mm)	Qty	PART COD
1	Door		1	4281
2	Ceramic glass	172x202	1	2965
3	Steel handle		1	1169
4	Ash Grate CI	160x290	1	4806
5	Ashtray		1	
6	Chamotte bricks E2	115x302	1	4493
7	Chamotte bricks E1	175x292	6	2852
8	Top plate	400x340	1	3321

9. ERICA



Item No.	Name	Dimension (mm)	Qty	PART COD
1	Door		1	5284
2	Ceramic glass	240x200	1	2966
3	Steel handle		1	1169
4	Ash Grate CI	160x270	1	1273
5	Ashtray		1	
6	Chamotte bricks OG3	83x325	2	5287
7	Chamotte bricks OG2	180x370	4	4478
8	Chamotte bricks OG1	180x398	2	4446
9	Sides		2	3973
10	Top Plate	493x395	1	5281

10. UNPACKING AND ASSEMBLY

Warning: Due to the weight of the stove it is recommended that two people perform the unpacking and lifting of the fireplace

Warning: Take care not to scratch or damage the uncured painted surfaces (see section 13 Paint Curing)

1) Remove all plastic wrap and wooden crating from around the fireplace – take care not to scratch the new paint.
2) Open the door and remove the ashpan and all packing materials
3) Carefully remove any stickers from the glass – take care not to scratch the special heat resistant glass with a blade or abrasive pad.
4) Water and standard glass cleaning products on a soft lint free cloth can be used for removal of glue residues on the glass.
5) Replace the ashpan and check the operation of the door closing mechanism.
6) Report any faults or issues to the dealer immediately and before installation.

11. FUELS

Do not use:

Very hard dry woods Kameeldoring, Sekelbos, Mopane, etc.
MDF or other factory manufactured wood composites.
Wood containing paint, varnish, or other treatments.
Petroleum based products.
Plastic or artificial wood

Recommended solid woods – moisture content 15-20%:

Red and Blue Gum
Black Wattle
Port Jackson
Myrtle
Oak

Recommended eco logs – moisture content 5-15%:
Compressed sawdust logs
Compressed grape seed logs

Why you should use only recommended fuels:

- The pollution of our environment is increased by excessive smoke and soot from other fuels!
- Irreversible damage from overfiring
- High levels of tar and creosote in the fireplace and unsightly black soot covered glass
- Loss of efficiency with lowered heat output
- Rust and corrosion from water condensation
- High risk of chimney fires due to collection of tar and creosote in the flue

12. INSTALLATION

All National Building Regulations (NBR), South African National Standards (SANS) and Local Authority Building Regulations must be observed during installation to ensure the safe and correct operation of the fireplace.

Please read these instructions carefully

For your safety it is very important that your stove is correctly installed.

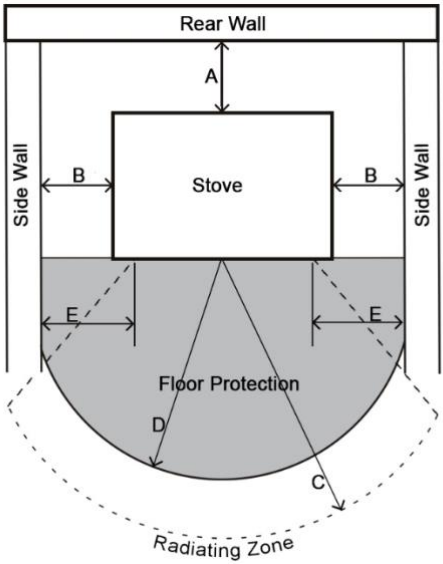
The manufacturer and seller cannot accept any responsibility for any fault or damages arising through or from incorrect installation or use.

Conditions for installation of the fireplace:

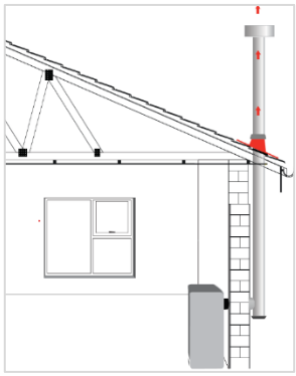
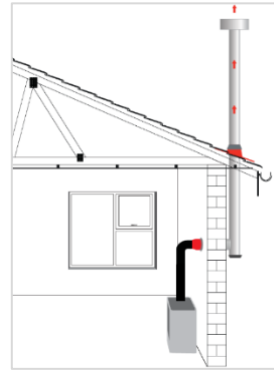
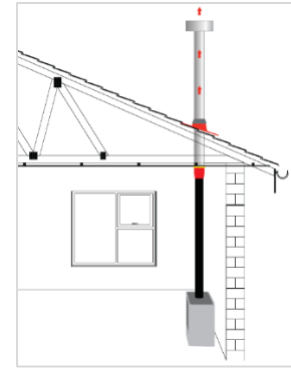
- The fireplace must be fitted on a stable, level and horizontal, non-combustible floor with the required load capacity. To protect a flammable floor, a non-combustible covering or plate can be used. This extends in front of the product by at least 500mm (D) and at least 300mm (E) on each side, measured from the door side openings.

Model	Outlet Flue Gas Temp.	Distance from surrounding combustible materials mm	Distance from surrounding non-combustible materials mm
ECONOFIRE	**[C°]**	**A/B/C/D/E**	**A/B/C**
Vida LH	335	600/750/800/500/300	250/500/800
Vida LL	335	600/750/800/500/300	250/500/800
Vega	270	500/650/800/500/300	250/325/800
Vania	325	600/750/800/500/300	250/500/800
Enja	287	550/750/800/500/300	275/350/800
Eva	250	400/400/800/500/300	200/200/800
Erica	227	400/400/800/500/300	200/200/800
Emma	310	500/650/800/500/300	250/325/800

Installation Layout Diagram



- To see Installation options refer to www.econofire.co.za for a detailed installation guide.

- The connecting elements of the chimney or flue pipes and position of the cowl termination, must ensure safe extraction of flue gases and solid particles without leaks.
- The internal size of the flue must never be less than the size of the fireplace outlet.
- Connecting a flue pipe to an existing unused chimney flue must not change or affect the fireplaces normal operation as per the product manual.

- Double skin insulated flue pipes must be fitted outside and when the single skin flue pipe is within 500mm of combustible materials.
- It is essential to provide a supply of combustion fresh air to the fireplace in a sealed space; by making for example a hole through the outside wall within 1m of the fireplace.
- **You do not want to compete with your fireplace for the oxygen in the room!**
- Fit the flue as straight as possible with the least possible deviations.
- All internal sections of the flue must be accessible for cleaning and removing of blockages (birds!).

13. LIGHTING AND OPERATING THE FIREPLACE

Always wear heat resistant gloves when operating the fireplace and loading fuel!

Combustion and Flame Control Using the Primary Air Mechanism

Situated on the bottom of the door and underneath the fireplace is the primary air control mechanism.
The primary control adjusts the volume of air which enters the combustion chamber through the ashtray compartment.
Ash build-up will negatively affect control efficiency - See daily cleaning of ashtray in maintenance, cleaning and storage.

Common Position For Use

OPEN

1) Maximum air volume with largest flame and highest burn rate
2) Only used at startup or after fresh fuel load placed on coals
3) Occasionally used when no more fuel will be loaded to burn down the fire to fine ash

HALF OPEN/CLOSE

1) 50% air volume with medium flame and medium burn rate
2) Most common position after reaching operating temperature
3) Usually on days without strong winds

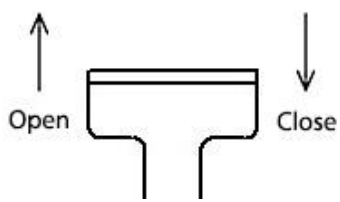
THREE QUARTER CLOSE

1) 25% air volume with small to medium flame and low burn rate
2) Sometimes used after reaching operating temperature
3) Only on very windy days to slow down the burn rate as the flue draught increases.

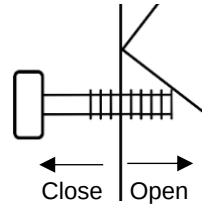
CLOSE

1) Minimum air volume with smallest flame size and lowest burn rate
2) Only used to lower very high operating temperature in the combustion chamber.
3) Always used if safety shutdown required to immediately drop operating temperature and flame size.

Primary Air Mechanism Diagram:



Vega & Vania



Vida

Combustion and Flame Control Using the Secondary and Tertiary Air Mechanisms

(Where fitted as an adjustable non-fixed door opening)

Situated on the top part of the door is the secondary air control mechanism.
The secondary control adjusts the volume of air entering the combustion chamber through the top of the door and is also called the AIRWASH opening.
Any volatiles in the flue gases will reburn when in contact with this secondary supply of combustion air and thereby keep the glass clear of soot.

Common Position For Use

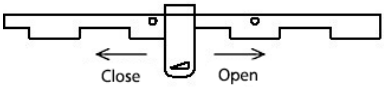
OPEN

1) Maximum air volume with largest flame and highest burn rate
2) Only used at startup or after fresh fuel load placed on coals.
3) Occasionally used when no more fuel will be loaded to burn down the fire to fine ash.

HALF OPEN/CLOSE
1) Minimal risk of soot collecting on glass
2) Most common position after reaching operating temperature.

CLOSE
1) Minimum air volume with smallest flame size and lowest burn rate.
2) Not commonly used as high risk of soot collecting on glass.
3) Always used if safety shutdown required to immediately drop operating temperature and flame size.

Secondary Air Mechanism Diagram



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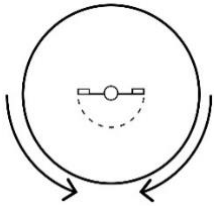
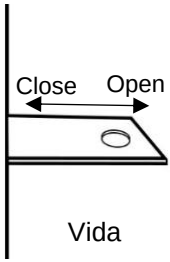
Tertiary Air Mechanism Diagram



Vega



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Combustion and Flame Control Using the Damper Valve

(Where fitted on stove outlet)

Fitted in the stove outlet is the damper valve with an external control handle.

The damper valve restricts and slows the upward movement of the flue gases out of the combustion chamber into the flue pipe.

Common Position For Use

OPEN
1) Standard position when combustion control is by primary and secondary air inlets.
2) No effect on flue gases.
3) Always leave open when closing primary and secondary air inlets for safety shutdown.

HALF CLOSE TO THREE QUARTER CLOSE

1) Restricts and slows down rising flue gases on windy to very windy days.
2) Used in conjunction with primary and secondary air inlets when the negative effects of strong draw are acting on the combustion chamber.

CLOSE

1) Standard position when fireplace not in use

Damper Valve Diagram:

Open   Close

Operating the Fireplace

WARNING:
When opening the door always open slowly for the first 2 to 3cm, then stop to allow the pressure to equalise and stop smoke from escaping.
Open only to load the required amount of fuel.
The fireplace door must never be left open when the fireplace is in use.

The amount of heat energy radiated and fuel consumed by the fire will vary over the burn cycle.
Each burn cycle will also vary in duration depending on the amount of fuel loaded and air supplied.
The burn cycle is the time from ignition of the solid fuel in the fireplace to a layer of hot coals and should be approximately 45 – 60 minutes per cycle.

Thinly chopped wood, placed crosswise, burns faster because the combustion air can reach all the pieces at once. This method is used when rapid heat gain is required on the first combustion cycle (see upside down fire).
After the first cycle, collect the hot embers on the ash grate and load on them larger coarse fuel. The dense, parallel arrangement of the fuel reduces the volume of air to surface area of the fuel, allowing a slower increase in flame size. Fully open the primary, secondary and tertiary air (unit dependant) when loading, until the outer edges of the fuel catches fire.
Reduce the primary, secondary and tertiary air flow (unit dependant) to achieve the desired rate of combustion.

Satisfactory heat output and fuel consumption will depend on your chosen settings while using the air controls and damper valve.

The maximum amount of fuel specified for the fireplace must not be exceeded as overloading can cause excess smoke when loading.

Paint Curing After Installation

The factory sprayed high temperature paint on the fireplaces requires a first fire of 2-4hrs at low to medium heat to cure.
When curing the paint on the first fire you will notice smoke fumes coming off the fireplace accompanied by an acrid smell.
Make sure to open windows and doors on this curing first fire to clear the smoke and fumes.

The “UPSIDE DOWN” Fire Lighting Method

STEP 1

Start by placing the largest logs side by side. Try to get them together as tight as possible. The objective is not to leave a space for the live coals to fall through to the bottom layer. The tighter the bottom logs are placed together the longer and more effective your fire will burn.

STEP 2
On the next layer(s) put the medium size logs that are a bit smaller and can burn easier. The easier it is to burn, the higher on the pile it goes.

STEP 3
Finally, the smallest pieces that is easiest to burn goes on the very top. Kindling & Tinder.

STEP 4
Starting the upside-down fire by placing your eco-firelighters with-in the first layer of kindling and light it. The layers will start to burn from the top down, creating live coals which will start to pile up on the next level, causing it to ignite. The secret to this method is to create a domino effect of ignition from one layer to the next. Please see below diagram for a visual illustration.

Upside Down Fire Diagram:

In the upside-down fire the bottom logs heat up and start to release volatiles. The heat and flames in the layers above, ignites and cleanly burns these volatiles.

14. MAINTENANCE, CLEANING AND STORAGE

Cleaning

The inside of the fireplace will require regular cleaning, particularly during periods of peak use. It is advisable to wear a dust mask, protective gloves, and safety glasses when cleaning.

Use a stiff brush and ash type vacuum cleaner to dislodge and remove as much material as possible, starting at the top of the fireplace and working down to the bottom.
Particular attention should be given to the primary air inlet controls which can become obstructed by flowing ash from the ash tray.

General Maintenance

When cleaning check for any damaged parts inside the fireplace. In the event of damage or broken components, replacements can be obtained from your local distributor. On no account should unauthorised spare parts be used. The stove and flue pipes must be inspected and maintained only when cold.

Fireplace Body

The fireplace high temperature paint can be cleaned with a soft dry brush or lint-free dry cloth. Wait until the stove has cooled down before doing this.
The painted finish can be touched up with spray paint from the authorised supplier.

Fire Rope

Inspect the fireproof door and glass seals to ensure there is an effective seal around the door. Re-fix if loose using high temperature silicon adhesive. If in poor condition they must be replaced.

Stove Glass

Clean the glass only when cool, avoid abrasive products which will scratch the glass. Use recommended glass cleaners with a soft lint free cloth.
Never replace any broken glass with glass not approved for use with fireplaces.

In the event of the glass being broken, It can be removed by unscrewing the retaining clips, taking care not to damage the fireproof seal. The replacement glass should be carefully placed against the seal and the retaining clips re-tensioned. Take care to tension these evenly or there is a risk of breaking the new glass pane.

Please contact your dealer for spare parts.

Chimney

It is important to have the chimney cleaned at least once a year.
Regular inspection and cleaning of the internal components of the fireplace will indicate if the chimney requires more frequent cleaning.

If the stove has been unused for an extended period (during the summer) the chimney should be checked for nests and blockages before use.

Special Note:

All parts that are in direct contact with the fire (grate, baffle plate, internal panels etc.) are considered normal wear parts.
Their lifespan will depend on how the stove is operated and how they are maintained and if on a regular basis.
If they become worn, damaged, or not positioned correctly, non-wear parts such as the stove body will be exposed to excessive heat and may be damaged.
Only use replacement parts recommended by the manufacturer.

15. TROUBLESHOOTING

PROBLEM	CAUSE	SOLUTION
Fire difficult to start. Fire starts then goes out	Insufficient draw/flue draught	Check for flue blockages or cowl obstructions
	Insufficient combustion air	Check primary and secondary air inlets
	Logs too large	Use upside down fire start method
	Damp or wet wood	Only use wood of <20% moisture
Smoke enters the room when opening the door.	Door opening too rapid or large flames still present	Open the door slightly with small flames only and after 10s open just enough to load wood
	Chimney flue partially blocked	Sweep the chimney
	No combustion fresh air or vent	Provide permanent combustion fresh air opening
Smoky flame and soot on glass	Damp or wet wood	Only use wood of <20% moisture
	Incorrect use of air inlets or blocked airwash openings	Consult manual for correct use of air controls and clean the airwash openings
Low heat output	Insufficient flue draught	Check cowl positioned correctly above reflux zone
Fire combusts rapidly consuming large volume of wood	Flue draught consistently over 14Pa	Consult chimney specialist
	Uncontrolled air entering the combustion chamber	Check fireplace seals and joints
	Poor quality wood with low calorific value	Use correct wood as per the manual
Flue pipe on outlet glows red	Incorrect fuel	Use correct fuel as per the manual
	Excessive flue draught	Consult chimney specialist to check flue pressure
	Non-functional air controls	Check working condition of air controls