OPERATING AND INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

SCAN-LINE 7 SERIES

is exemt for use in smoke control areas when burning dry wood.

Scan-Line 7B

Scan-Line 7C

Scan-Line 7D

Scan-Line 7L

Scan-Line 7B/7L
solid base

www.heta.dk

ECODESIGN READY

HETA

EN

DANISH DESIGN . DANISH QUALITY . DANISH PRODUCTION

Congratulations on your new stove. We confident that you will be more than satisfied with your new Heta stove, especially if you follow the advice and instructions we have put together in these operating instructions.

The Scan-Line 7 series series have been approved per the EN 13240, NS 3058/3059 and 15a B-VG and the Scan-Line 7 SCA series are modified so that they are also recommended as exempt for use within smoke control areas (SCA) throughout the UK (see clean air act Appendix A). of the air supply regulation so that it can't be closed completely.

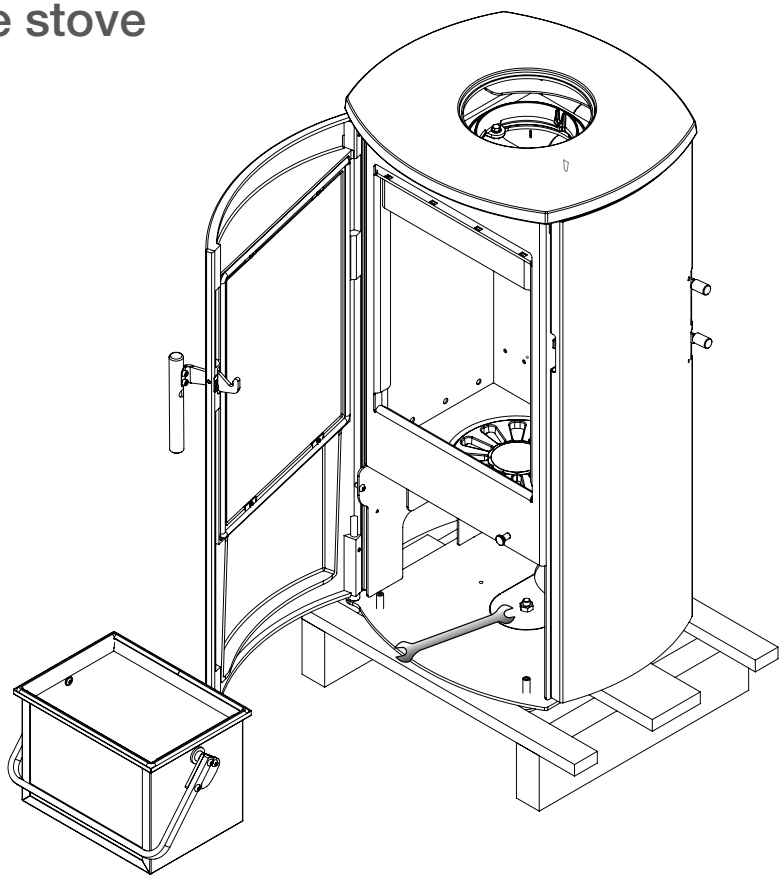
Approval means that consumers can be sure, that the stove meets a range of specifications and requirements intended to ensure that the materials used are of good quality, that the stove does not adversely affect the environment, and hat it is economical to use.

BEFORE INSTALLATION

Heta wood stoves are quality products, therefore, your first impression is very important! We have a good logistics network, which transports Heta products with great care for our dealers. Nevertheless, when in transport or handling, damage of the often-heavy stoves can occur. It is important that upon receipt check your Heta product completely and report any damage or defects to your dealer.

The packaging must be disposed of as follows:
Wood is untreated and able to burn in the stove.
Plastic and cardboard you can drop off at your local recycling center.

Unpacking the stove



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

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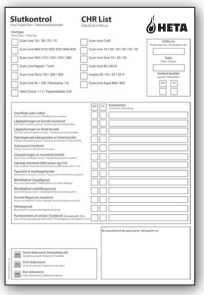
With your new wood stove you should find the following:

Operating / Instruction manual	
Heta glove	

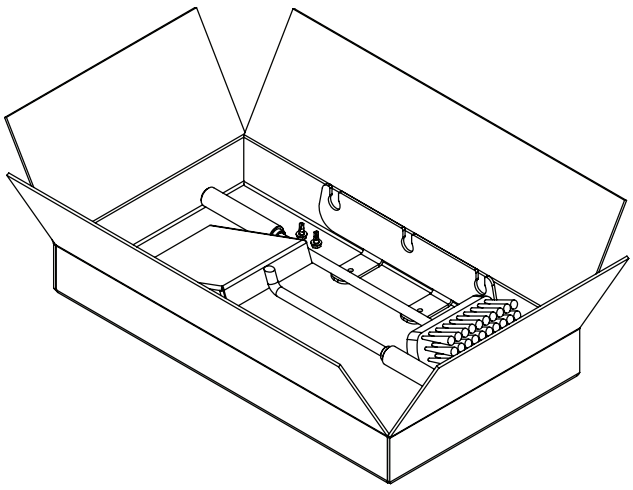
Q.C. check	
Data plate	
Graphite spray for lubrication	

Required tools are not supplied.

Accessory Tool set

Tool and tool holder for mounting on the back of the stove.

No. 6000-022625



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 8.

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.

IMPORTANT

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.
The Scan-Line 7 series can be installed with a horisontal straight back outlet. Maximum length of the pipe should be 500 mm with a 5” diameter.
The start draft (cold stove) of the chimney should be at least 6 pascal.

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. Changing smoke outlet from top-mounted to rear-mounted (see fig. 1-8 on page 20).
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 12 PA. However, there will still be a risk of smoke emission if the firing door is opened during powerful firing. The flue gas temperature at nominal output is 243°C when expelled to an exterior temperature of 20°C. The flue gas mass flow is 3.2 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 (approx. 18 cm) 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

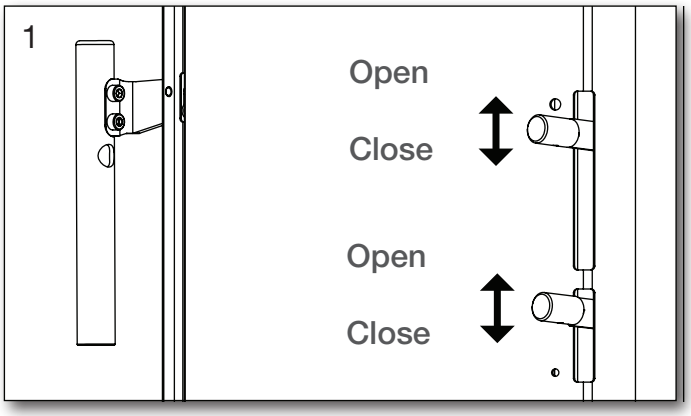
At combustion 1000 litres of heating oil forms 3.171 tons CO_2. As wood is a CO_2 neutral heat/energy source, you save the environment about 1.3 kg CO_2 every time you have used 1 kg normal wood.

Chimney fires

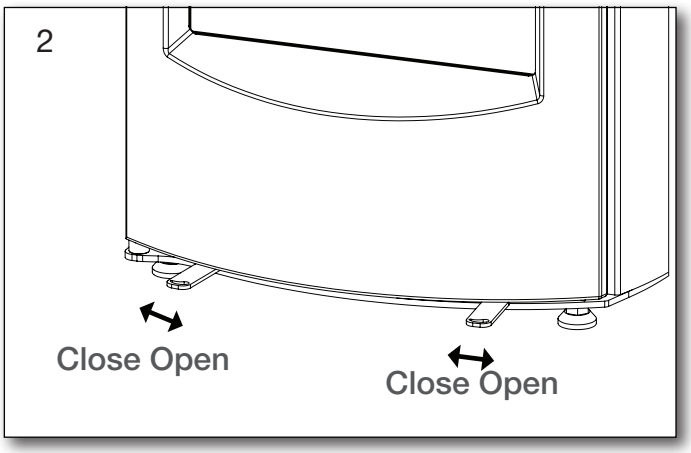
In the event of a chimney fire – which often results from incorrect operation or protracted firing with moist wood – close the door and shut off the secondary/start-up air supply to smother the fire. Call the fire department.

Airflow regulation

The stove is supplied air by means of the control handles placed at the back of the side panel of Scan-Line 7 B C D. See figure 1.
The secondary airflow handle is the upper handle and the one for the the start-up airflow is the one below. The secondary airflow is completely open in top position.
The secondary air is gradually closed during firing. The damper closes after start-up.



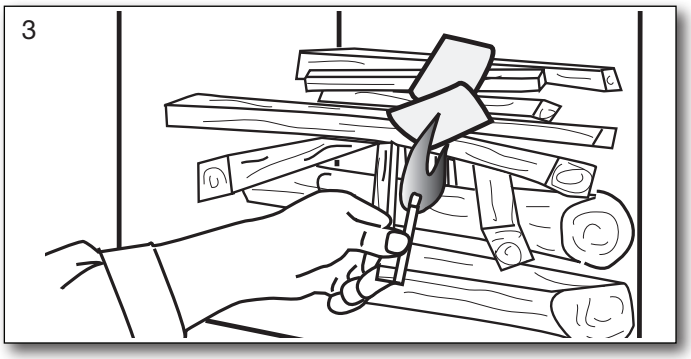
On the Scan-Line 7 L, the controls are located at the bottom of the front, secondary air to the left and start-up air to the right. See figure 2.
The secondary air is gradually closed during firing. The secondary air is completely open to the right.
Start-up air is completely open to the right.
The damper closes after start-up.



The Scan-Line 7 stoves are designed and tested to burn extremely cleanly with very little smoke discharge and are exempt for use in smoke control areas throughout the UK when burning dry wood logs. To comply, a permanent stop is fitted to ensure that the air control slider cannot be closed beyond 50% of its fully open position. A permanent amount of air will therefore enter the firebox to feed the fire producing negligible amounts of smoke and unburnt hydrocarbons. The appliances will only be considered as an exempt appliance if this stop is in place.

Lighting the stove

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



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 re-

commend, 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.

Refuelling

You should normally refire the stove while there is still a good layer of embers. Distribute the embers across the bottom grate, place pieces of fuel (max 0.7 kg) on the embers in a single layer perpendicular to the firing opening. Close the firing door and fully open the start-up mechanism. The wood will then ignite very quickly – i.e. in 30 seconds or 1 minute. When the wood is burning with a steady flame, close the start-up mechanism. Then adjust the secondary airflow to the level required. For nominal operation (4 kW), the secondary air supply should be 50% open. When firing, take care not to place the pieces of fuel too closely together, as this will result in poor combustion and insufficient exploitation of the fuel. Please note that the start-up mechanism must not remain open during normal operation of the stove, as this may lead to overheating. It must only be used until the fuel is burning with a steady flame.

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.

Take care when emptying the ash pan, as cinders can continue to burn in the ash for long periods of time.

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.

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.

Stove data table in accordance with en 13240 testing

Stove type Scan-Line series	Nominal fluegas temperature C°	Smoke stub mm	Fuel volume kg	Draught min mbar	Nominal output tested kW	Heat output %	Distance to flammable materials		Distance to furnitures from the stove mm	Stove weight kg
							behind the stove mm	at the sides mm		
7B	243	ø150	1	0,12	4	83	100	100	800	93
7C	243	ø150	1	0,12	4	83	-	100	800	90
7D	243	ø150	1	0,12	4	83	100	100	800	100
7D low*	243	ø150	1	0,12	4	83	100	100	800	100
7L*	243	ø150	1	0,12	4	83	100	100	800	118

The nominal output is the output to which the stove has been tested.
The test was carried out with the secondary air 50% open.

* SL 7L and 7D low: Must be place on a log store when installed on a floor made of combustible materials.
* SL 7L and 7D low: Can be place on a hearth without log store, when the hearth and substrate is non-combustible.

Stove data table in accordance to Norwegian fire wall

Oventype Stove Scan-Line serien	Distance to fire wall i mm	
	behind the stove	at the sides
7 B/C/D/L	50	50

Emptying the ash

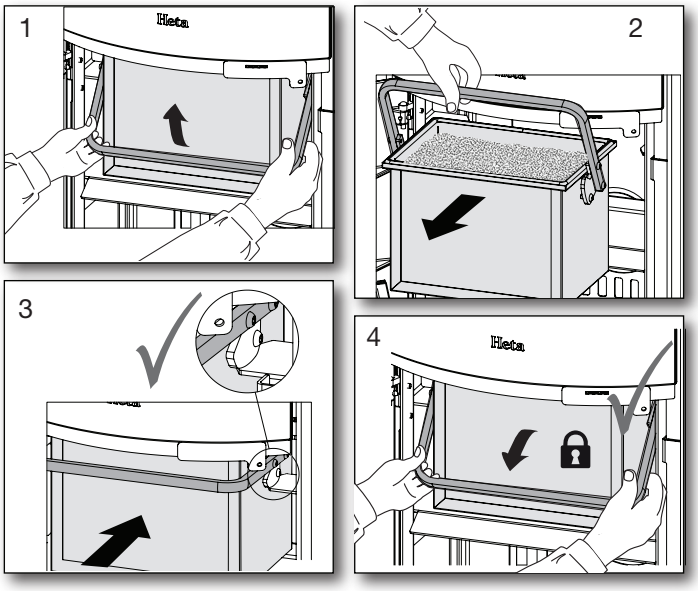
By using the shaker grate, it rotates back and forth so the ash falls through the holes and into the ashtray. It is advantageous to leave a layer of ash in the bottom of the combustion chamber on top of the grate as insulation.

Be careful when emptying the ashes out. There can be hot embers left for a long time.

Never empty ash into a combustible container.

The ash pan must be secure and must not be able to move after being locked.

Do not fire in the oven if the ash pan is not locked. The guarantee is void if it is not complied with.



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.

1

Door sealing

It is recommened at least once a year to check the sealing of the door to see if it is intact and correctly fitting. (See figure 1)

Diagram for the maintenance

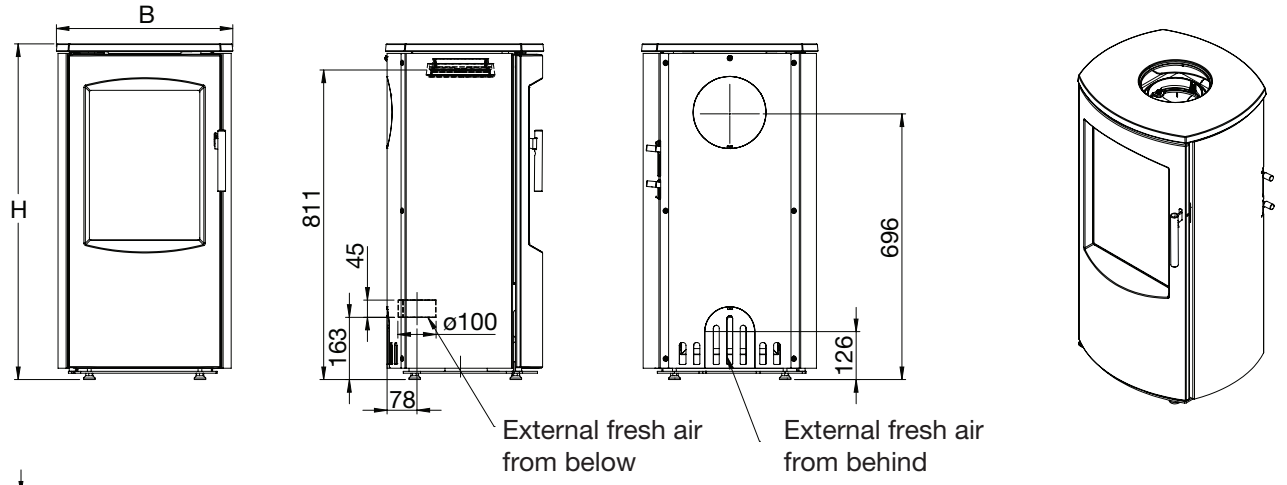
	Stove Owner					Qualified Technicia	
Maintenance / Period	Before Autum	Daily	1 week	30 days	60-90 days	1st Year	2st Year
Cleaning the chimney (see. Chimney)	C						
Cleaning the chimney and stove	C				C		
Cleaning the stoves firebox	C	VI			C		
Cleaning combustion air intake	C				C		
Cleaning ash bucket	C		VI	C			
Cleaning of the firebox	C		VI	C			
Checking / switch, gasket for door	C/S	VI					C/S
Checking / changing, gasket for glass	C/S	VI					C/S
Checking / switch, gasket for ashpan	C/S	VI					C/S
Checking / changing gasket for flue pipe	C/S	VI					C/S
Checking / changing vermiculite	C/S	VI					C/S
Lubricate hinges	L	VI			L		
Lubricate lock	L	VI			L		
Lubricate Ash pan	L				L		

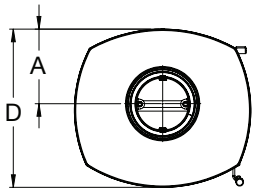
C = Cleaning
C/S = Checking /Switch
L = Lubricate
VI = Visual Inspection, pos. cleaning/replacing/adjusting

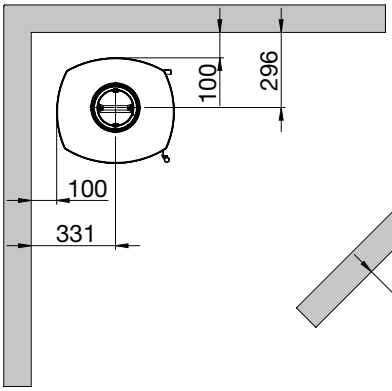
Troubleshooting table - applies to all stove types

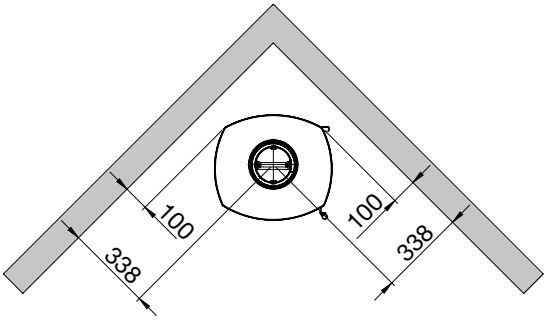
Fault	Cause	Troubleshooting	Solution
Lighting problems. When the stove is cold, smoke seeps into the room. Once the combustion chamber has heated up, the stove burns well.	Inadequate chimney draft. The chimney only has sufficient draft when it is hot.	You can test using a lighter whether flame is drawn into the combustion chamber.	Improve the chimney.
The stove burns poorly after the warm-up phase, and the glass slowly soots up.	Soot in the flue pipe.	Check the flue pipe regularly, as the problem arises slowly.	Clean regularly, and limit the use of horizontal flue pipes. Do not use firewood which generates large quantities of ash.
If the stove burns poorly after start-up, and the glass slowly soots up.	Inadequate chimney draft.	The fault usually already occurs during lighting. Measure the chimney draft.	Improve the chimney draft.
	Insufficient air supply.	Check the air supply.	Read the operating instructions and instruct all users.
	Damp wood.	Use clean, dry wood with a maximum moisture content of 20%.	Firewood should ideally be dried for at least one year after splitting.
	Firewood pieces too large.	Optimal size – see the section for firewood, max. diameter 10 cm.	Use smaller pieces of firewood.
	Insufficient air supply to the room. Range hoods, airtight windows, etc.	Ensure there is sufficient fresh air supply, open a window, check the outdoor air supply.	Depending on the cause, windows must be opened or the outdoor air connection cleaned.
	Insufficient air supply to the room. Range hoods, airtight windows, etc	Ensure there is sufficient fresh air supply, open a window, check the outdoor air supply.	Depending on the cause, windows must be opened or the outdoor air connection cleaned.
The vermiculite in the combustion chamber is becoming very worn.	Wood and flue gases wear down the vermiculite.	Investigate whether the wear is normal.	Normal wear and minor cracks are of no significance. It should be replaced when the steel of the combustion chamber is visible.
Too rapid combustion.	Too much chimney draft.	To test, you can open the cleaning hatch, but remember to close it again.	Measure the chimney draft and install a damper in the flue pipe if necessary.
	The door or ash pan/drawer seal is defective.	While cold, close a piece of paper in the door – the seal should hold the paper gently in place so it does not fall out by itself. Normal wear.	Replace the seal.
The vermiculite in the combustion chamber is cracked.	Shocks or impacts while adding firewood.	Normal wear	Cracks only have cosmetic significance. Replace when the steel of the combustion chamber is visible.
Steel surfaces in the combustion chamber have oxidised.	The temperature in the combustion chamber is too high.	Unsuitable fuel is being used (such as coal). Check the quantity of firewood being used, read the operating instructions.	If there are clear cracks or weaknesses in the stove body, it must be replaced.
The stove whistles	Too much chimney draft	To test, you can open the cleaning hatch, but remember to close it again.	Install a damper.
The stove 'clunks'	Usually due to tension in the metal plates.	Generally only occurs while heating up and cooling down.	Adjust the metal plates.
The stove ticks	Normal expansion and contraction due to temperature changes.	A normal sound.	Ensure that the temperature in the combustion chamber is as constant as possible.
The stove creaks.	The temperature in the combustion chamber is too high.	Use less firewood. Also check the seal in the ash pan/drawer.	See the operating instructions.
The stove smells. The surface is steaming.	The paint on the stove surface is not yet fully hardened.	See the operating instructions regarding the first firing.	Ensure there is sufficient ventilation.
Condensation in the combustionchamber.	Moisture in the vermiculite.	Check the condition of the vermiculite.	Evaporates by itself after the stove has been lit a few times.
	Damp wood.	Measure the moisture content.	Use dry firewood.
Condensation from the flue pipe.	The pipe is too long or the chimney is too cold.	Check the flue pipe's length and heat loss.	Improve the flue pipe, insulate the chimney.
	Damp wood	Measure the moisture content.	Use dry firewood.
Moving parts creak.	Needs lubercation.	What part.	Lubercate with graphite spray.

Stovedrawings / measurment Scan-Line 7B





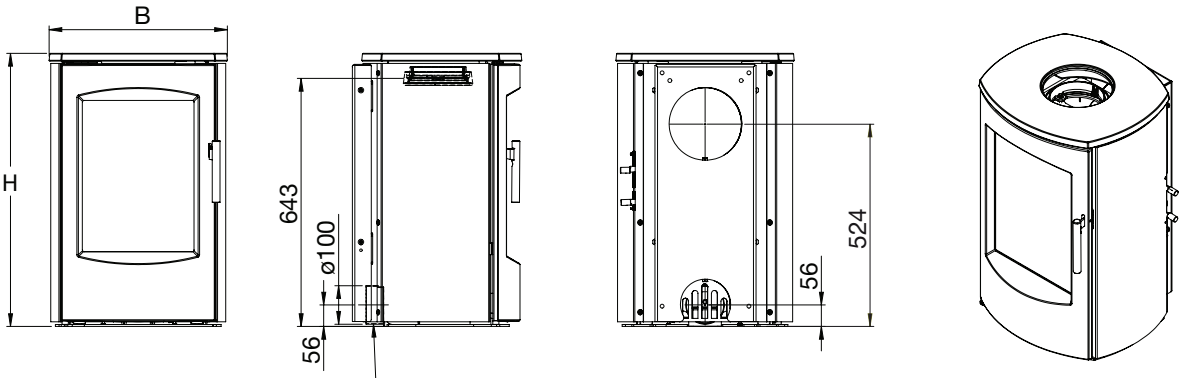


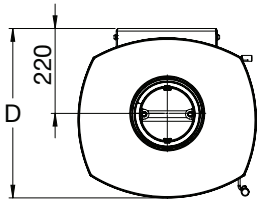


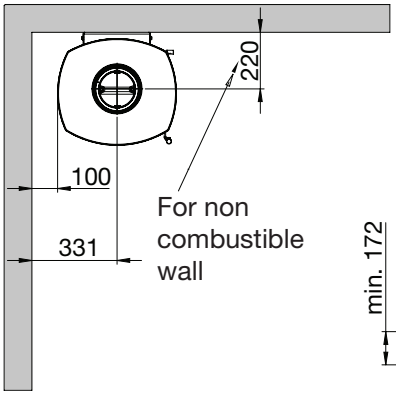
Scan-Line 7B	A	B	D	H
Steel	195	462	415	880
Stone top	196	470	416	909
Stone	196	470	416	910

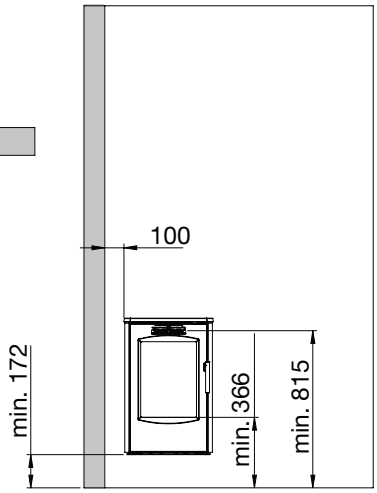
The dimensions are the minimum dimensions, unless otherwise stated.

Stovedrawings / measurment Scan-Line 7C



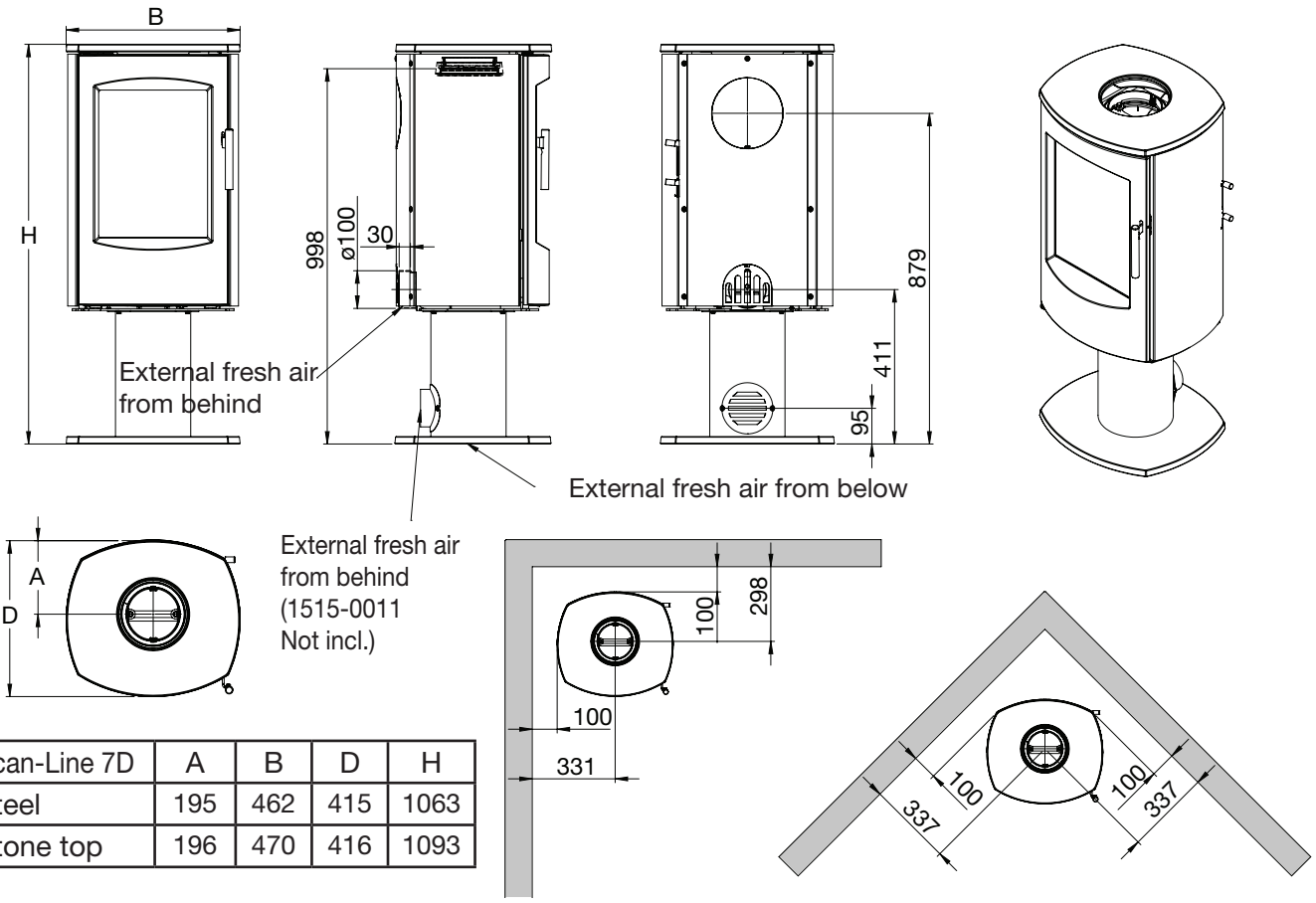






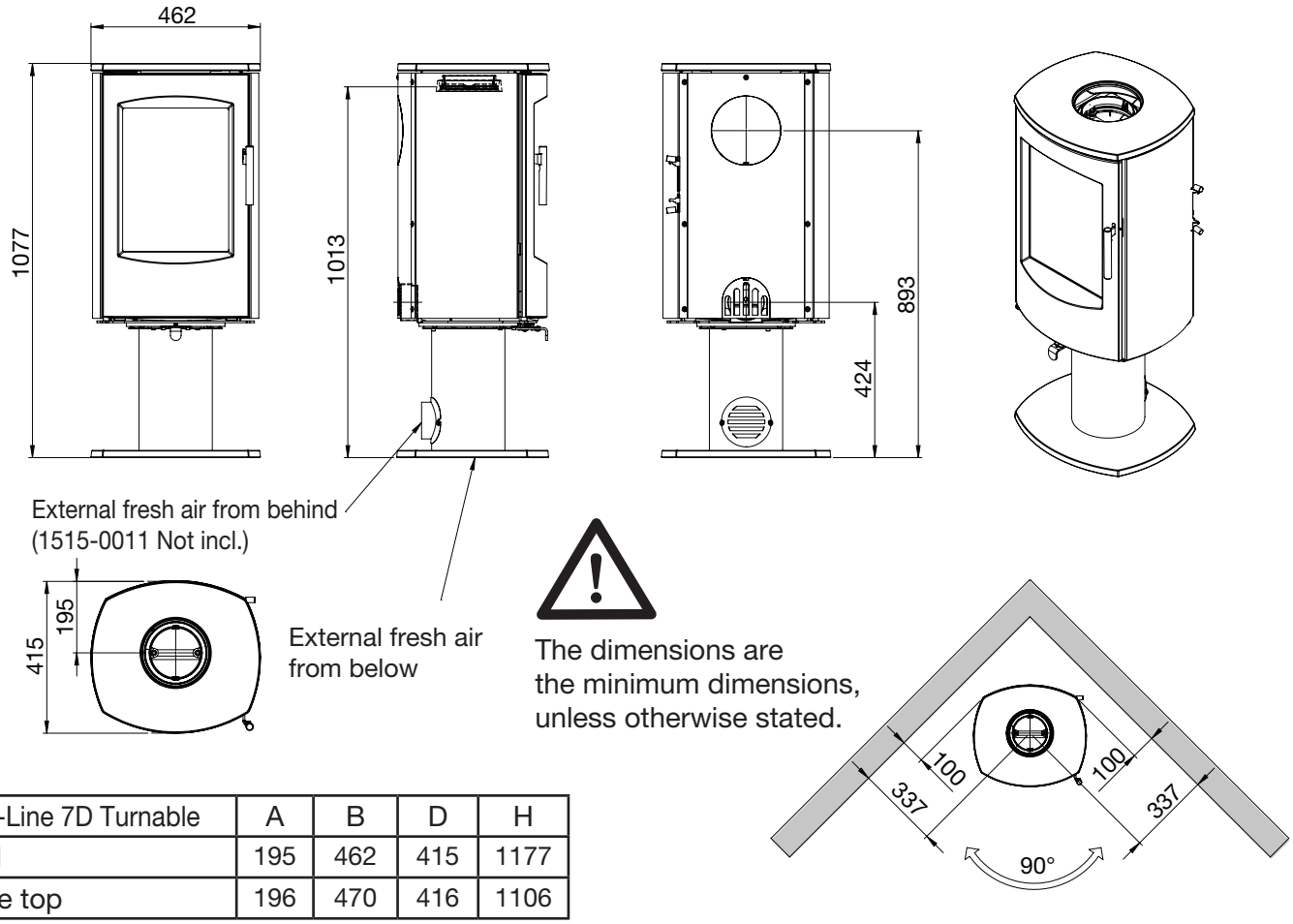
Scan-Line 7C	B	D	H
Steel	462	440	708
Stone top	470	443	738

Stovedrawings / measurment Scan-Line 7D



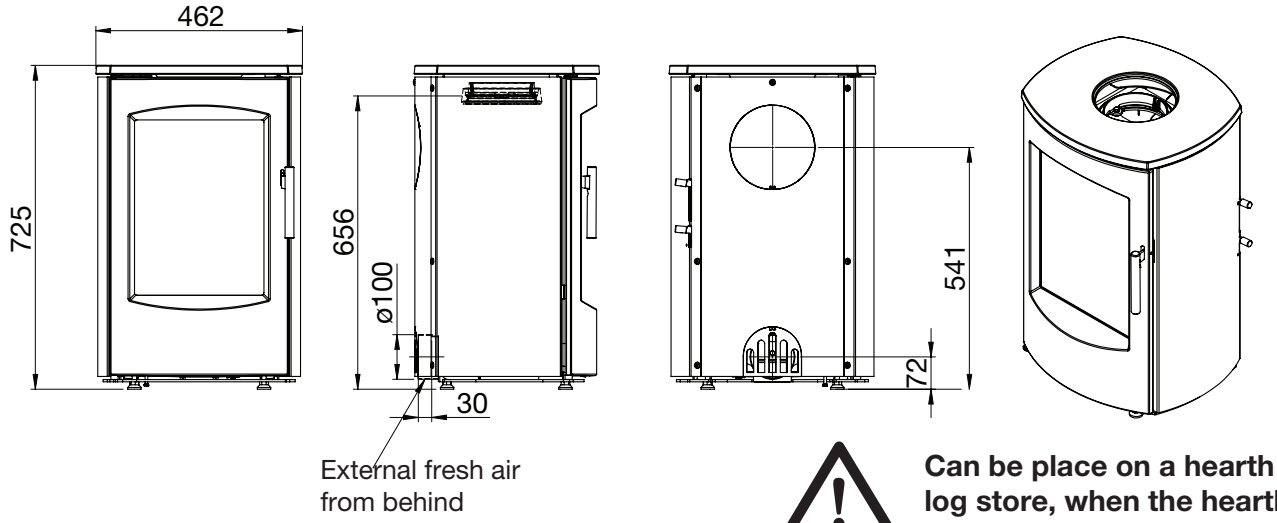
Scan-Line 7D	A	B	D	H
Steel	195	462	415	1063
Stone top	196	470	416	1093

Stovedrawings / measurment Scan-Line 7D Turnable

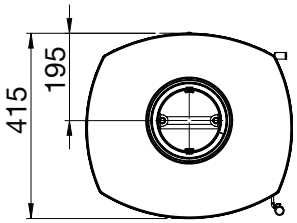


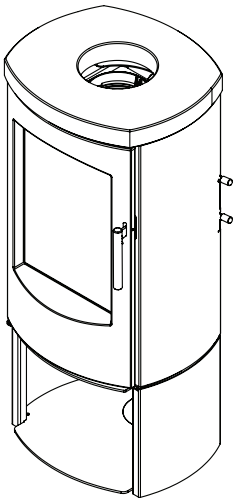
Scan-Line 7D Turnable	A	B	D	H
Steel	195	462	415	1177
Stone top	196	470	416	1106

Stovedrawings / measurment Scan-Line 7D Low model

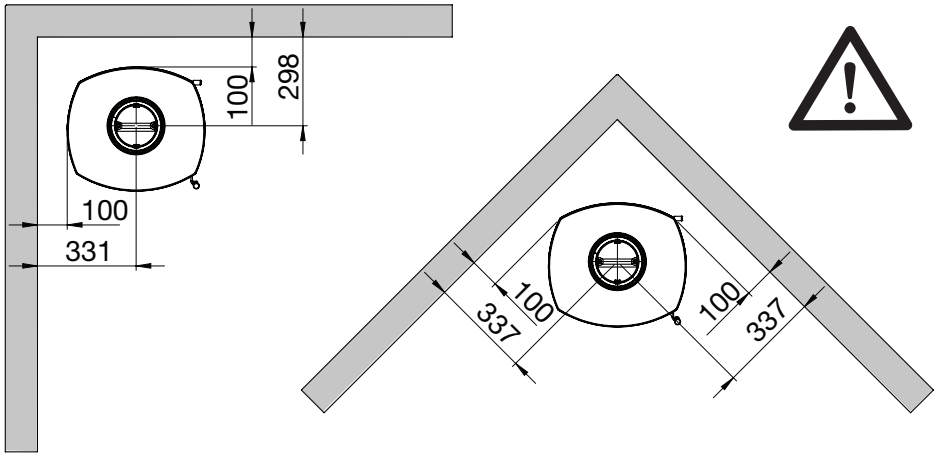


Can be place on a hearth without log store, when the hearth and substrate is non-combustible.





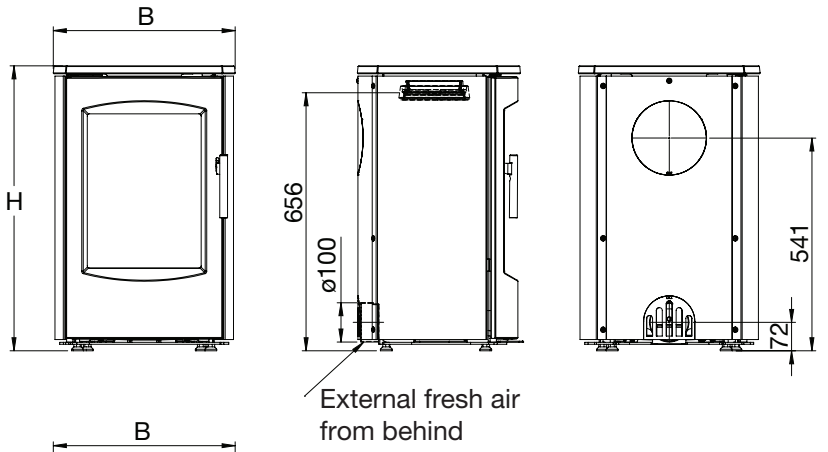
Scan-Line 7D Low model	A	B	D	H
Steel	195	462	415	725
Stone top	196	470	416	754

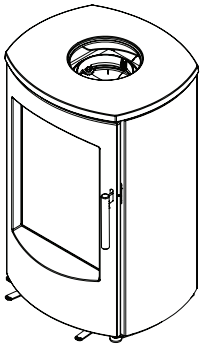


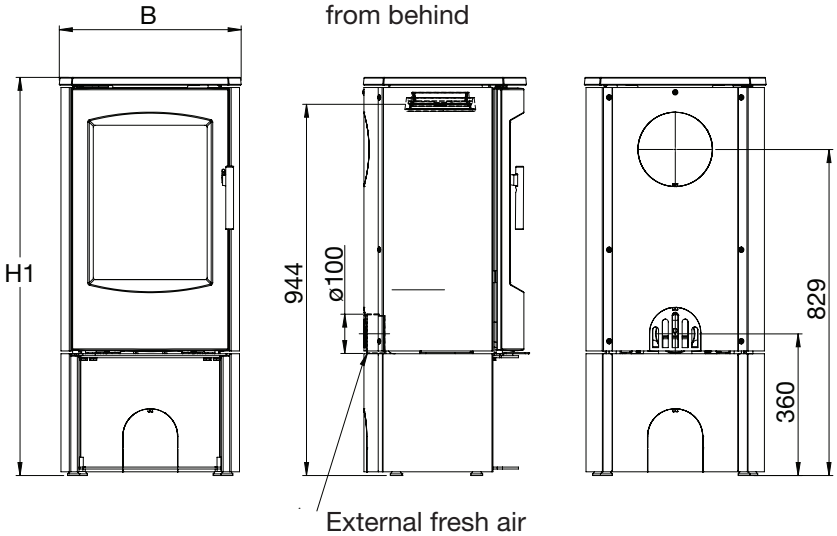
Must be place on a log store when installed on a floor made of combustible materials.

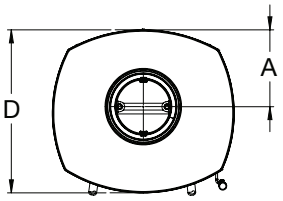
The dimensions are the minimum dimensions, unless otherwise stated.

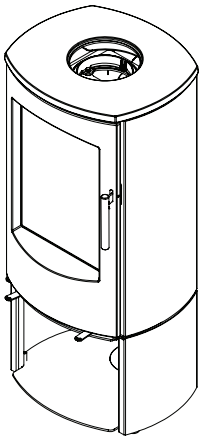
Stovedrawings / measurment Scan-Line 7L





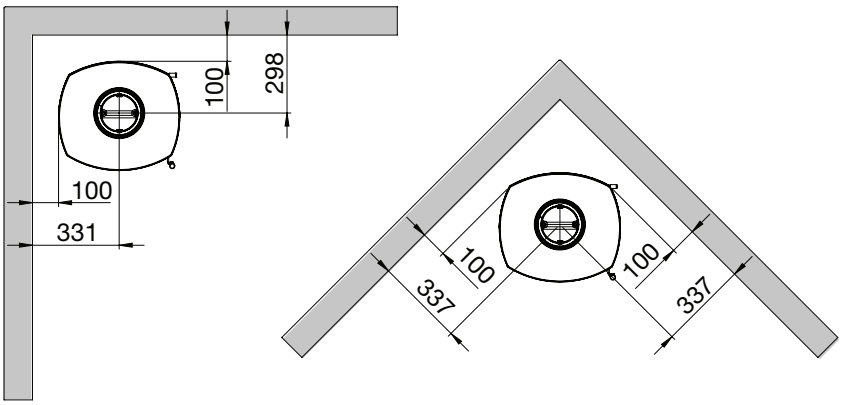






Can be place on a hearth without log store, when the hearth and substrate is non-combustible.

Must be place on a log store when installed on a floor made of combustible materials.



Scan-Line 7L	A	B	D	H/H1
Steel	195	462	415	725/1013
Stone top	196	470	416	754/1042

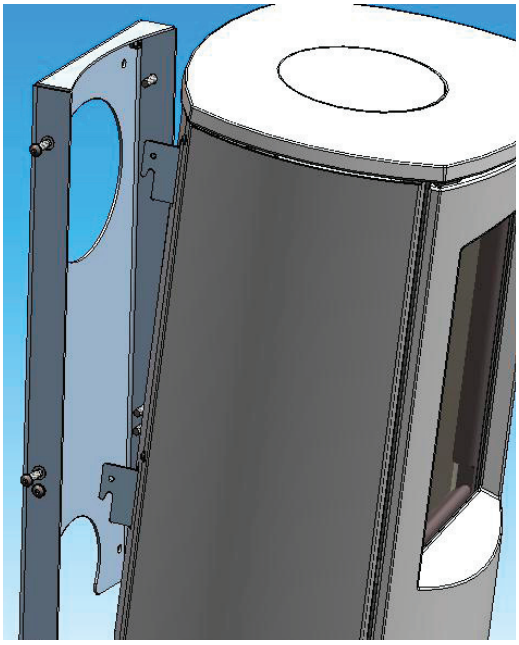
The dimensions are the minimum dimensions, unless otherwise stated.

Scan-Line 7C

Wall-mounting the stove

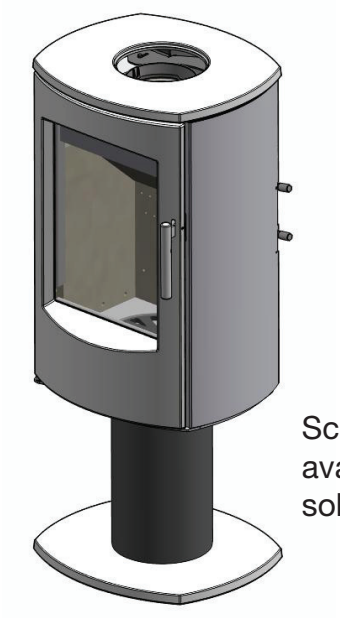
Attach the wall fitting (can be used as a drilling template) to a **non-combustible wall** with four bolts dimensioned to bear the weight of the stove (weight: see table page 9). Do not use plastic rawlplugs (due to heat from the stove).
If smoke is to escape from rear flue outlet at the back of the stove, fit the wall bushing before hanging the stove on the wall. To switch from top flue outlet to rear flue outlet, see page 20.
There are four wall brackets on the back of the stove. The lower wall brackets on the stove just rest on the lower side screws of the wall fitting. See figure 1. When the stove is resting on the lowest screws, tip the stove to meet the wall fitting and secure with the screws and shims supplied. Never store solid fuel or combustible material under the stove.

1



Scan-Line 7D

Scan-Line 7D is available on solid base and on rotary base. To operate the rotary base, turn the small handle in front of the stove.



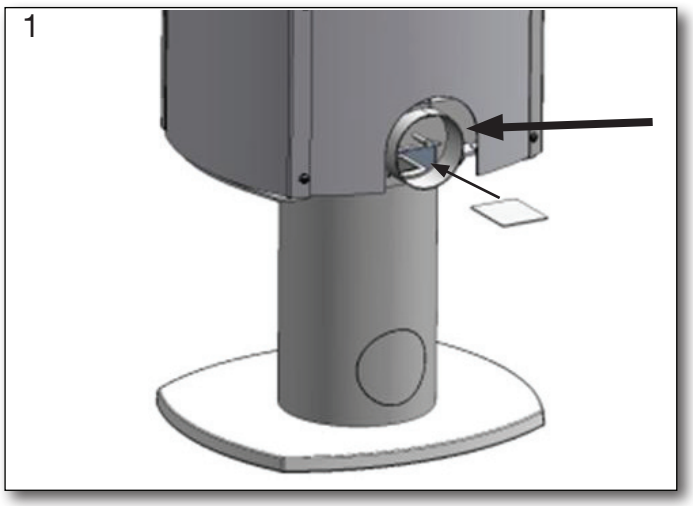
Scan-Line 7D is available on solid base

Scan-Line 7 D on rotary base.
(Rotates 45 degrees til each side)

Scan-Line 7 D Optional connection of external air flow (fresh air)

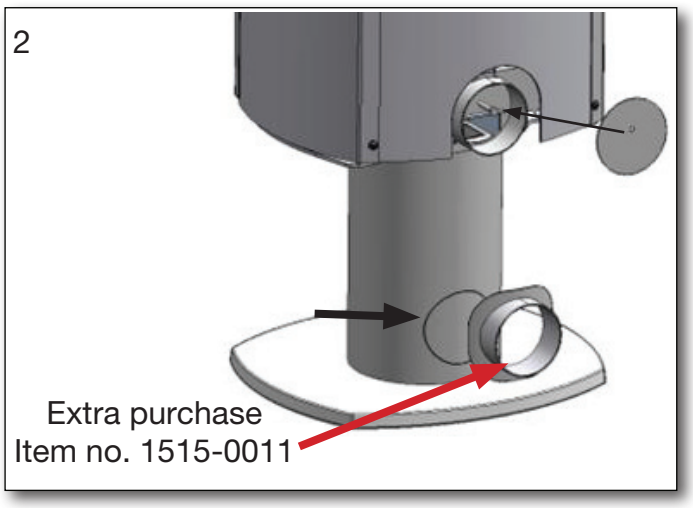
Rear connection

- Insert cover plate 66x83 mm (supplied) through the duct and loosely down into the bottom so that it covers the hole from below
- You can now connect the ø100 connector on the stove to external air flow hose. Fig.1



Rear connection through column

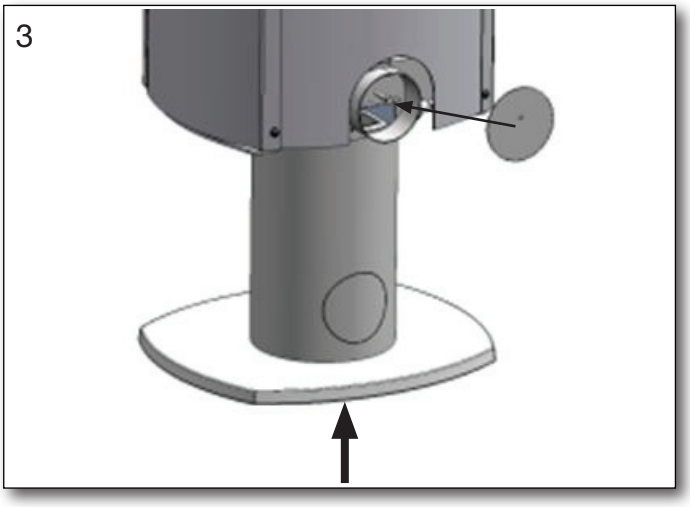
- Loosen screw in ø100 connector and attach cover plate ø105 mm (supplied)
- Remove the plate on the column and seal the hole with silicone before pressing the connector into place. Fig 2.



Connection through column from below

- Loosen screw in ø100 connector and attach cover ø105 mm (supplied)
- You can now connect external air flow up through the column. Fig. 3

3

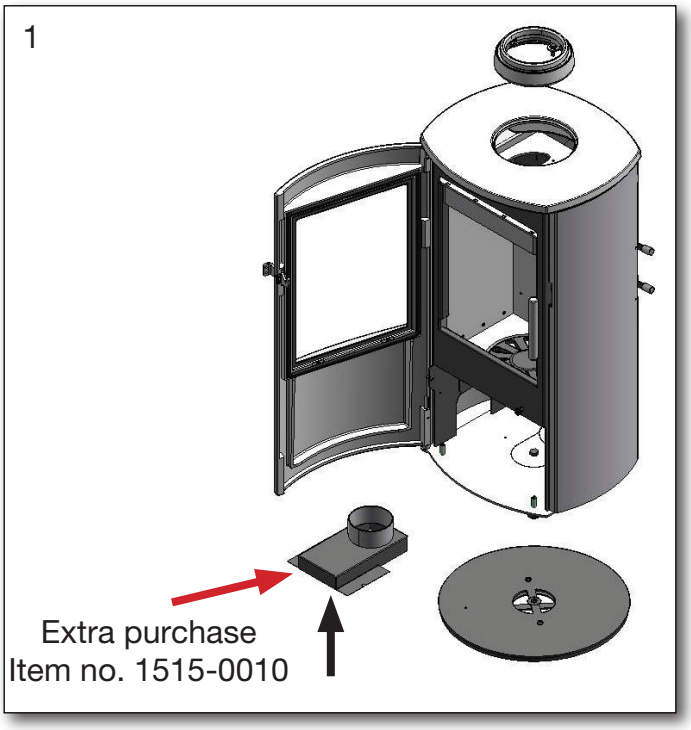


Scan-Line 7 B Connection of external air flow (fresh air) via rotating floor base

- Remove the ashtray from the stove.
- Tap or screw to remove and detach the four adjusting screws in the base plate.
- To mount the rotating base, follow instructions in ”Scan-Line Rotating Base Instructions for Use”, without tightening the central screw.
- Place the lose connection and tighten both screws right through to the 2 screw holes in the rotating floor base.
- Mount a suitable length of flexible ducting between the ø100 connector on the stove and the loose connector.

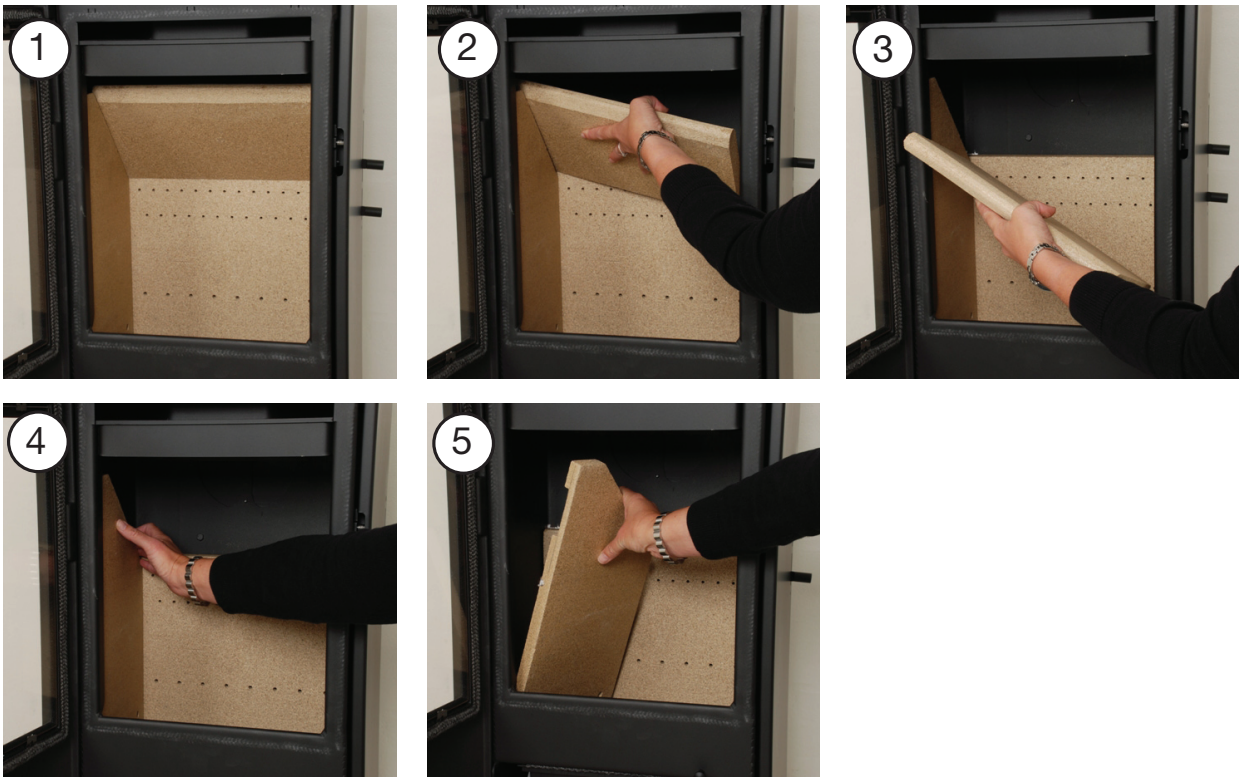
We recommend ø100 Aluflex ducting, which can withstand temperatures up to 200°.

1

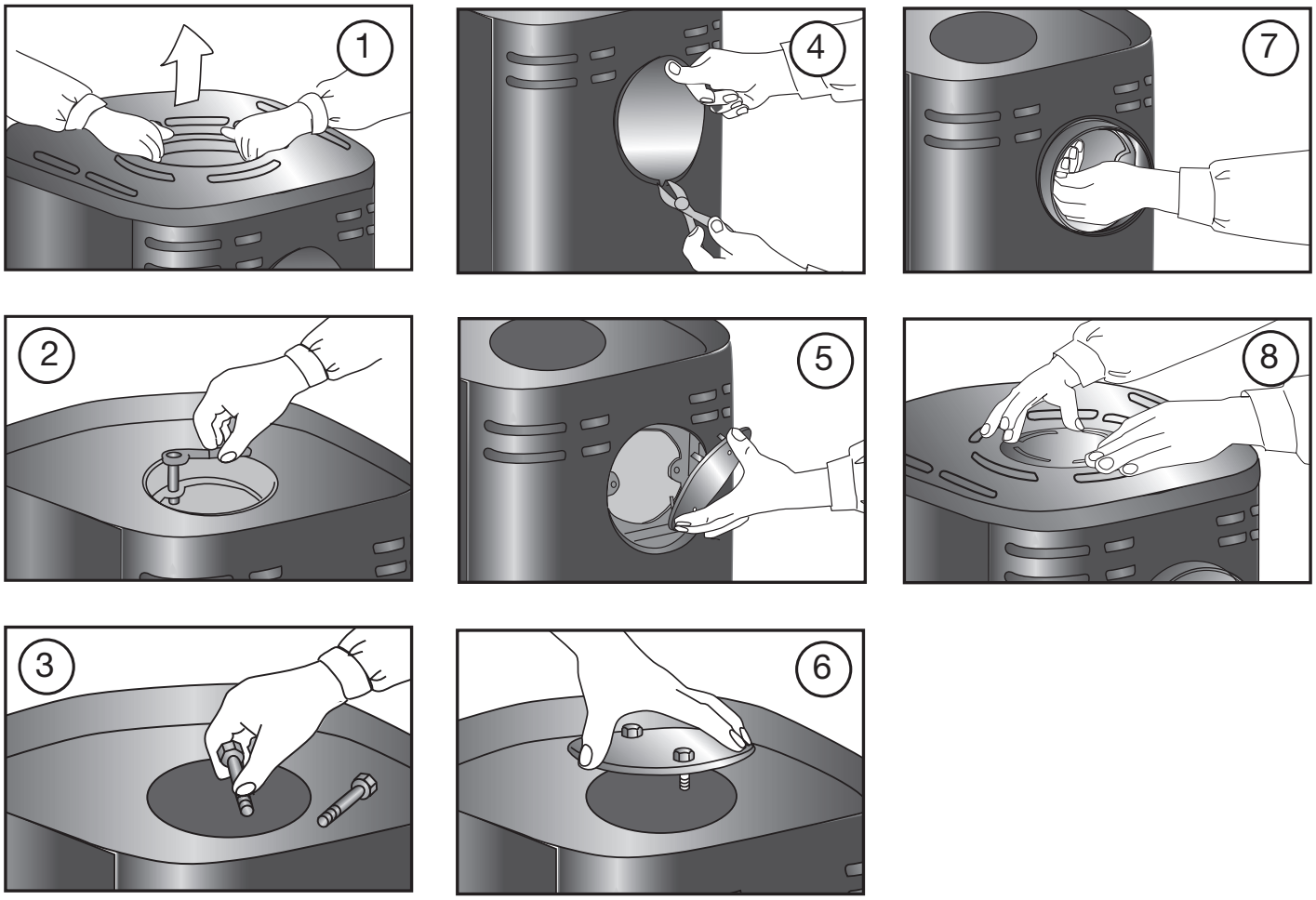


2

Cleaning after sweeping the chimney and replacing the stones. Fig. 1-5



Changing to back smoke outlet. Figur 1-8



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.

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" unauthorized 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).

In England appliances are exempted by publication on a list by the Secretary of State in accordance with changes made to sections 20 and 21 of the Clean Air Act 1993 by section 15 of the Deregulation Act 2015. Similarly, in Scotland appliances are exempted by publication on a list by Scottish Ministers under section 50 of the Regulatory Reform (Scotland) Act 2014. In Wales and Northern Ireland these are authorized by regulations made by Welsh Ministers and by the Department of the Environment respectively.

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

The Scan-Line 7 series have all been recommended as suitable for use in smoke control areas when burning dry wood logs.

HETA

Ecodesign
EU Declaration of Conformity

DoC Scan-Line 7 2534-2020

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 7B, 7C, 7D, 7L serie

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}	4 kW
Minimum heat output	P_{min}	
Useful efficiency (NCV as received)		
Useful efficiency at nominal heat output	$\eta_{th,\ nom}$	83%
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-2534-EN

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
	73	15	90	1009	78

Technical documentation	
Indirect heating functionality:	No
Direct heat output:	4 kW
Energy Efficiency Index (EEI):	EEI 110
Fluegas temperature at nominal heat output	T 243°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 100 100 800

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