

# ETNA 7T

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## Instruction Book



Lacunza congratulates you on your choice.  
Certified under ISO 9001, Lacunza guarantees the quality of its appliances and undertakes to meet the needs of its customers.

Confident of the know-how afforded by more than 50 years' experience, Lacunza uses advanced technologies in the design and manufacture of its entire range of appliances. This document will help you install and use your appliance in optimum conditions for your comfort and safety.

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## 1. PRESENTATION OF THE APPLIANCE

For optimum operation of the appliance, we advise you to read this manual carefully before switching on the appliance for the first time. In case of problems or concerns, we urge you to contact your dealer, who will cooperate with you.

In order to improve the product, the manufacturer reserves the right to make changes without notice by updating this document.

This appliance is designed to burn wood in absolutely safe conditions.

**WARNING:** Faulty installation may have serious consequences.

Installation and all necessary regular maintenance operations must be performed by an authorized installer in full accordance with the specifications set out in the legislation applicable in each country and this instruction book.

### 1.1. General characteristics

	Unit	ETNA 7T
Nominal Heat Output (N.H.O.) to atmosphere	kW	9
Efficiency at N.H.O.	%	77
CO emission at 13% O <sub>2</sub> at N.H.O.	%	0,10
Gas mass flow at N.H.O.	g/s	10,7
Gas temperature downstream of flue socket at N.H.O.	°C	285
Optimum flue draught	Pa	12
Wood consumption (beech) at N.H.O.	Kg/h	2.6
Dimensions of the firebox		
Width	mm	270
Depth	mm	520
Useful height	mm	275
Dimensions of the logs		
Volume heated (45w/m <sup>3</sup> ) at N.H.O.	m <sup>3</sup>	200
Log load frequency	h	1
Useful dimensions of the oven		
Width	mm	432
Depth	mm	380
Useful height	mm	390
Capacity of the ashpit	L	8
Weight	kg	250
Flue socket diameter	mm	150

**Note:** The values indicated in the above table are based on tests performed in accordance with UNE-EN 12815 with logs with no more than 18% humidity and pressure conditions as indicated in each case.

**Warning:** this appliance is designed and prepared to work with the types of fuel, degree of humidity of the fuel, fuel loads, fuel load frequencies, flue draught and system of installation indicated in this Instruction Book. Failure to respect these conditions may lead to problems with the appliance (deterioration, shorter useful life, etc.) which are not covered by the Lacunza warranty.

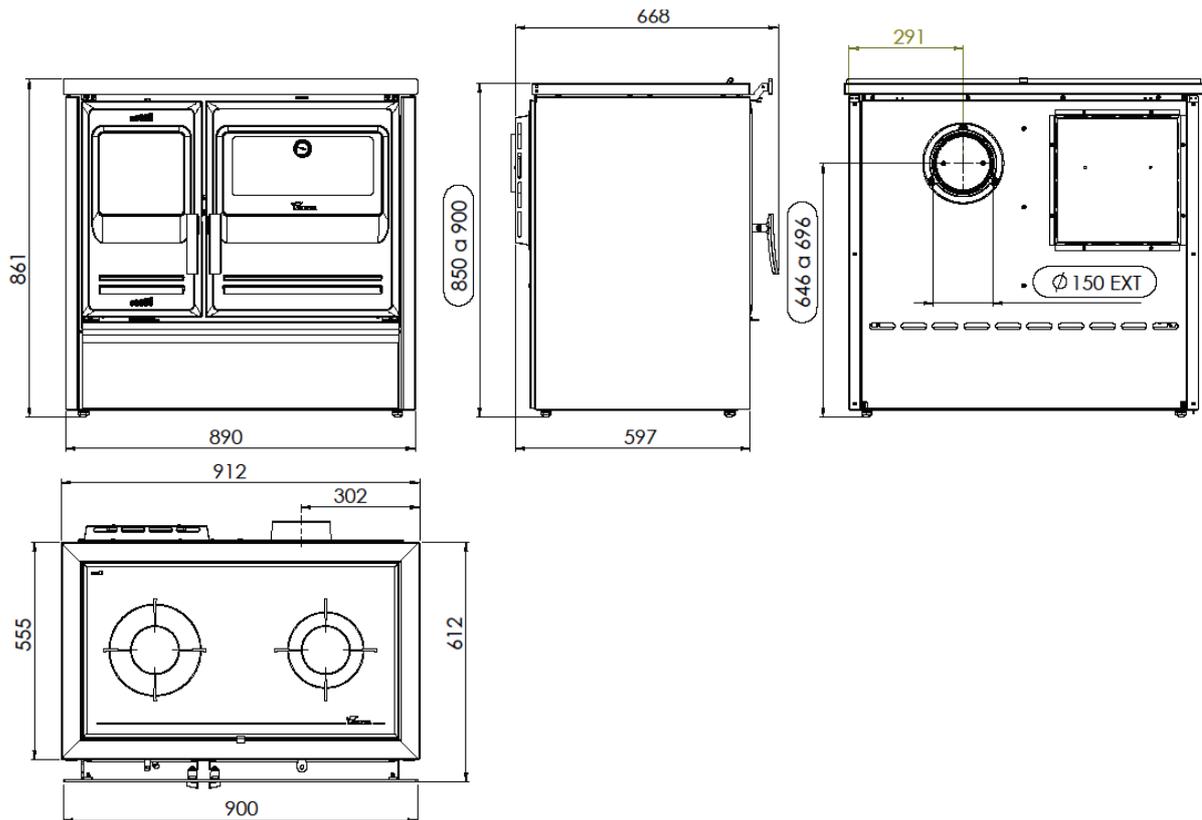


Figure No.1 - Dimensions of the ETNA 7T TOP rear flue socket appliance in mm

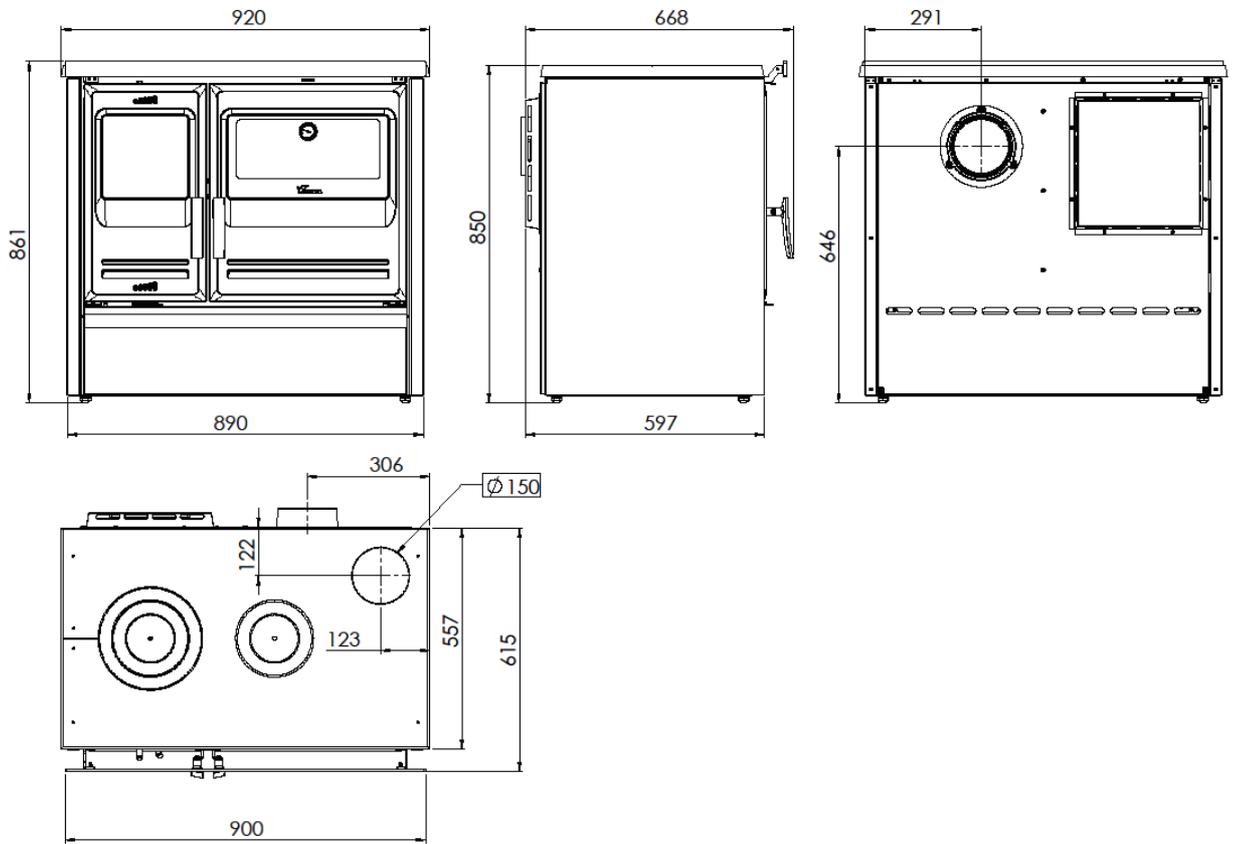


Figure No.2 - Dimensions of the ETNA 7T rear and top flue socket appliance in mm

## 2. INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE INSTALLER

### 2.1. Warning to installers

All local and national regulations, including all those referring to national and European standards, must be observed when installing the appliance.

Installation of the appliance must be performed by an authorised installer.

An incorrectly installed appliance may lead to serious incidents (fires, creation of harmful gases, deterioration of nearby fixtures, etc.).

Lacunza's liability is limited to the supply of the material and does not include installation of the appliance.

### 2.2. Room for installation

#### 2.2.1. Ventilation of the room

The appliance needs to consume oxygen (air) in order to work properly. Ensure a suitable air supply in the room in which the appliance is fitted. This quantity of oxygen is additional to the oxygen that we need in order to breathe (air renewal).

In order to ensure the high quality of the air you breathe and to avoid potential accidents resulting from high concentrations of the gases produced by combustion (mainly carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide), it is absolutely crucial to ensure the suitable renewal of the air in the room in which the appliance is fitted.

the room must always have at least two permanent grilles or openings to the exterior in order to renew the air (one for intake and the other for extraction).

For the installation of its appliances, Lacunza recommends an additional section for these openings. One of these two grilles must be situated high up in the room (at less than 30 cm from the ceiling)

and the other one low down (at less than 30 cm from the floor). Both grilles must open outdoors in order to renew the air in the room with fresh air.

The minimum section that each of these grilles must have depends on the nominal output of the appliance in accordance with the following table:

Output of the appliance (kW)	Minimum additional section of each of the grilles (cm <sup>2</sup> )
$P \leq 10\text{kW}$	70
$10 < P \leq 15$	90
$15 < P \leq 20$	120
$20 < P \leq 25$	150
$25 < P \leq 30$	180
$30 < P \leq 35$	210
$P > 35$	240

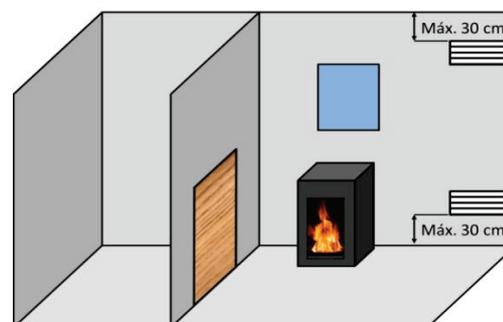


Figure No.3 - Guideline indications for ventilation grilles

The appliance must always be used with the door(s) closed.

In rooms equipped with Controlled Mechanical Ventilation, the system extracts and renews the ambient air; in such cases, the room is at slightly low pressure and it is necessary to install a non-closable outside-air inlet with a section of at least 90 cm<sup>2</sup>.

### 2.2.2. Location of the appliance in the room

Choose a location in the room which favours good hot-air distribution by convection and radiation.

## 2.3. Installation of the appliance

### 2.3.1. Floor

Make sure that the base can withstand the total constructed weight of the appliance and its casing.

When the floor surface (base) is combustible, fit suitable insulation.

### 2.3.2. Safety distances

Be sure to respect the appliance installation distances from **combustible materials**. Looking at the appliance head-on:

	Distance to combustible materials (mm)
From the right-hand side	400
From the left-hand side	400
From the rear	350
From the front	1200
From the top surface	550

Bear in mind that it may even be necessary to protect non-combustible material in order to prevent breakage, deformation, etc., as a result of overheating if the non-combustible material is not designed to withstand high temperatures.

### 2.3.3. Checks before lighting for the first time

- Make sure that the glasses are not broken or damaged.
- Make sure that the flueway is not obstructed with packing or loose parts.

- Make sure that the airtight joints on the flue circuit are in perfect condition.
- Make sure that the doors close properly.
- Make sure that all moving parts are fitted in place.

### 2.3.4. Height adjustment and levelling the appliance

The appliance must be perfectly level, horizontally and vertically; both at the front and on the sides (use a spirit level).

The appliance has adjustable legs with which to adjust its height.

The legs can be adjusted using a 19mm spanner.

The height should be adjusted before placing the stove in its final position.

Warning: Be careful when moving or dragging the stove over the floor. It may scratch the floor if not moved carefully.

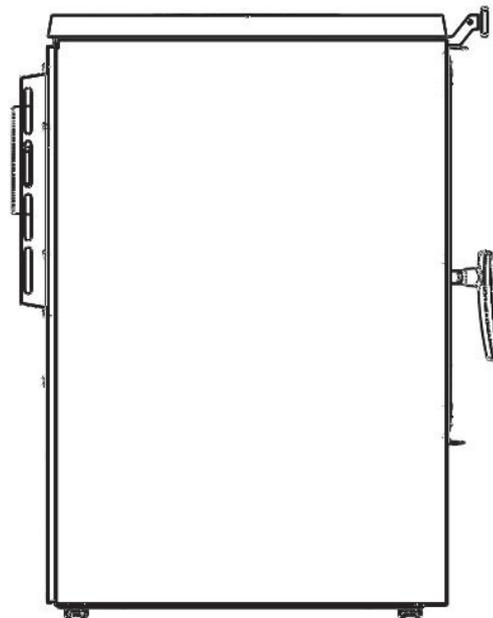


Figure No.4 - Legs with which to height-adjust the appliance

### 2.3.5. Casing

Make sure that the material around the appliance is not flammable or likely to deteriorate as a result of heat (wallpaper, carpet, plastic-based casing, Silestone, etc.).

If the top surface is surrounded by building material (marble, brick, etc.) as part of the kitchen stove installation process, leave a gap of at least 4mm to allow the top surface to dilate.

### 2.3.6. Connection to the flue

The appliance must be connected to the chimney flue using special piping designed to resist the products of combustion (e.g. stainless steel, enamelled steel, etc.).

To connect the flue to the socket flange, insert the piping inside the flange and seal the joint with fire sealant or fire cement to make it completely airtight.

The installer must ensure that the pipe connected to the appliance is well secured and there is no chance of it coming free from its housing (e.g. as a result of dilatation due to temperature, etc.).

If you have a cast-iron top surface with a flue socket on top, the flue can be fitted either on top or at the rear of the appliance.

In order to fit the flue socket at the rear of the appliance, remove parts A, and secure flue socket flange C with two nuts and bolts. Fit cast-iron cover B on the top surface.

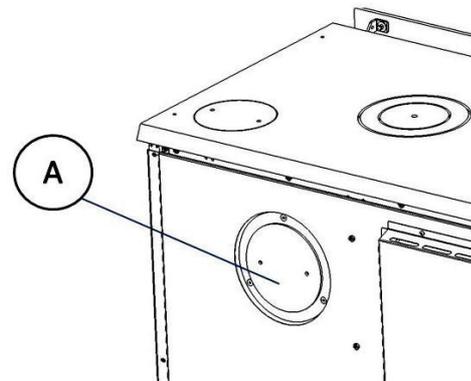


Figure No.5 - Remove part A

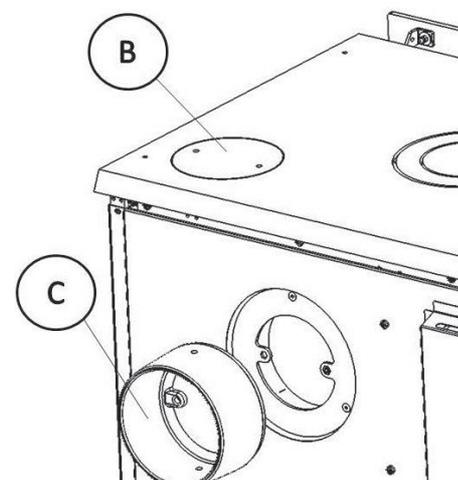


Figure No.6 - Diagram for rear flue socket

In order to fit the flue socket on top of the appliance, leave parts A where they are (factory position), and secure flue socket flange C on the top surface with two nuts and bolts.

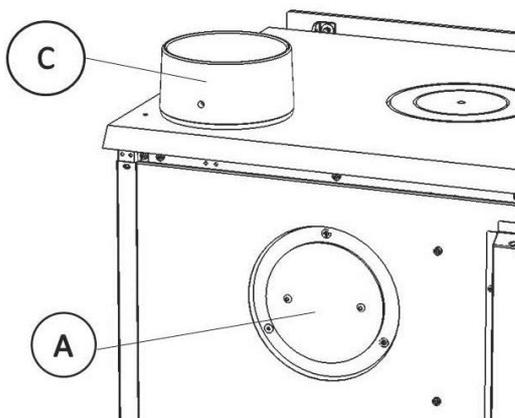


Figure No.7 - Diagram for top flue socket

## 2.4. Chimney flue

The chimney flue must comply with present standards on the installation of chimneys.

In rooms equipped with Controlled Mechanical Ventilation, the ventilation outlet must never be connected to the flue.

The appliance must always have its own chimney flue, never sharing a chimney flue with another appliance.

### 2.4.1. Type of flue

The flue must be made of special material designed to resist the products of combustion (e.g. stainless steel, enamelled steel, etc.).

Non-central-heating appliances (without back boiler) require an insulated, double-sleeve flue only on those sections that run outdoors or through cold areas. Single piping can be used inside the building, the heat of the gases serving to heat rooms, insulating only those sections where excess temperature may cause damage.

If the chimney is constructed, then it is necessary to pipe and insulate it to ensure correct updraught.

The diameter of the pipe must be the same as the diameter of the flue socket on

the appliance over its entire length in order to ensure correct operation.

The flue must prevent the entry of rainwater.

The flue must be clean and airtight over its entire length.

The flue must be at least 6m tall and the chimney cap must not hinder the free release of gases.

If the flue tends to suffer from downdraught, then it is necessary to fit an effective anti-downdraught cowl, a static cowl or a smoke extraction fan, or reshape the chimney.

Never make 90° bends, except the one on kitchen-stove outlets, due to the great loss of draught they cause, and reduce 45° bends down to an absolute minimum. Each 45° bend is equivalent to a 0.5m reduction in flue length. Horizontal flue sections should not be installed because they cut updraught a great deal.

If the flue draws at more than 20 Pa on 12Pa appliances, then an effective damper must be fitted on the flueway. This damper must be visible and accessible.

The chimney flue must not rest on the appliance.

Bear in mind that high temperatures may be reached in the flue, meaning that it is essential that insulation be enhanced in sections in which combustible material is present (wooden beams, furniture, etc.). It may even be necessary to protect non-combustible material in order to prevent breakage, deformation, etc., as a result of overheating if the material is not designed to withstand high temperatures.

It must be possible to clean the entire flue, no sections being left inaccessible for cleaning purposes.

### 2.4.2. Chimney crown

The upper end of the chimney must clear the roof, the roof ridge or any obstacle located on the roof by at least 1m.

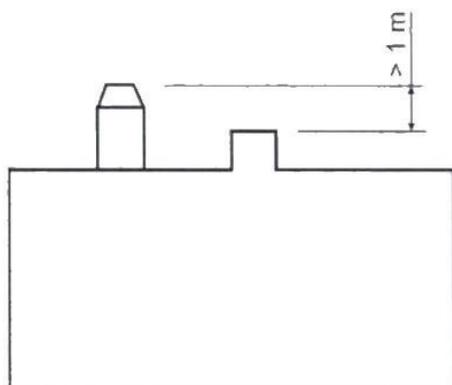
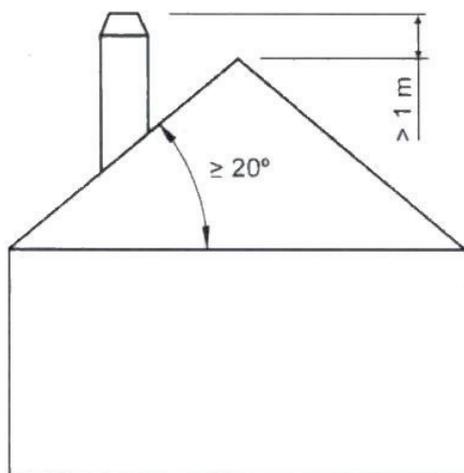
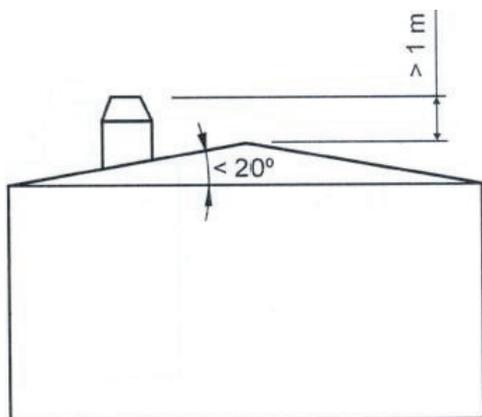


Figure No.8 - Distances between chimney crown and roof ridge

The chimney crown must clear the highest point of any neighbouring building or obstacle located within a 10m radius of the chimney outlet by more than 1m.

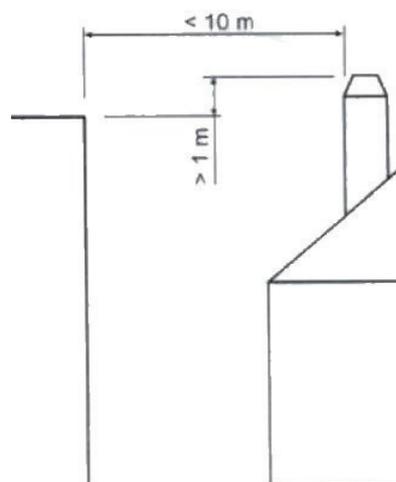


Figure No.9 - Distances between the chimney crown and objects within a 10m radius

The chimney crown must clear any neighbouring building or obstacle located within a radius of 10m to 20m from the chimney outlet.

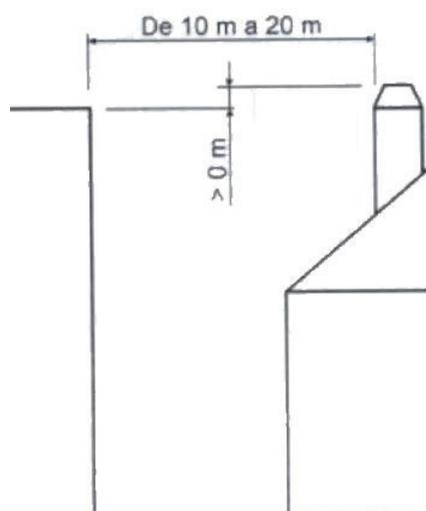


Figure No.10 - Distances between the chimney crown and objects within a radius of between 10 and 20m

### 3. INSTRUCTIONS OF USE

The manufacturer accepts no liability whatsoever for damage caused to parts as a result of the improper use of non-recommended fuels, modifications made to the appliance or how it is installed.  
**Only use original replacement parts.**

All local and national regulations, including those referring to national and European standards, must be observed when using the appliance.

Heat is diffused by radiation and convection via the front and exterior of the appliance.

#### 3.1. Fuel

This appliance must not be used as an incinerator. Do not use non-recommended fuels.

- Use dry logs (max. 16% humidity), cut at least 2 years ago, clean of resin and stored in a sheltered, ventilated place.
- Use hard woods with high calorie values and good ember production.
- Large logs should be cut to useable lengths before being stored. The logs should have a maximum diameter of 150mm.
- Finely-chopped wood produces greater heat output, but also burns more quickly.

**Optimum fuels:**

- Beech.

**Other fuels:**

- Oak, chestnut, ash, maple, birch, elm, etc.
- Pine and eucalyptus logs are low density and produce very long flames, and may cause the parts of the appliance to wear out more quickly than normal.

- Resinous wood may mean that the appliance and the flue need to be cleaned more often.

**Non-permitted fuels:**

- All types of coal and liquid fuel.
- “Green wood”. Green or damp wood reduces the performance of the appliance and leads to soot and tar build-up on the inner walls of the flue, obstructing it.
- “Recovered wood”. The burning of treated woods (railway sleepers, telegraph posts, plywood, fibreboard, pallets, etc.) quickly blocks the system (soot and tar build-up), harms the environment (pollution, smells) and may lead to deformation of the firebox due to overheating.
- All materials which are not wood (plastic, spray cans, etc.).

Green and reprocessed wood may cause chimney fires.

The graph below shows how the humidity of firewood affects its heat output:

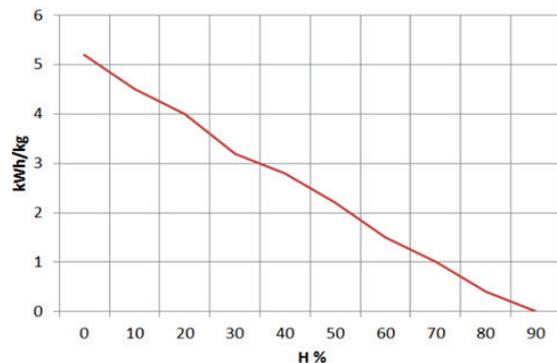
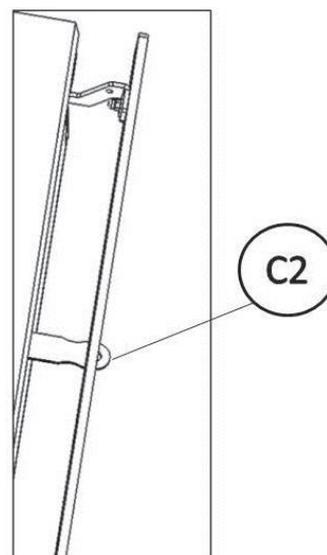
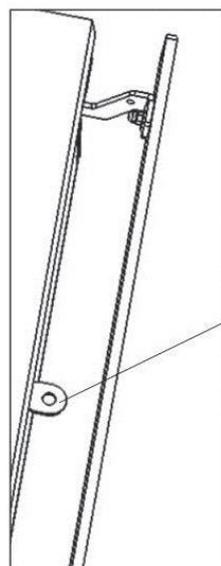
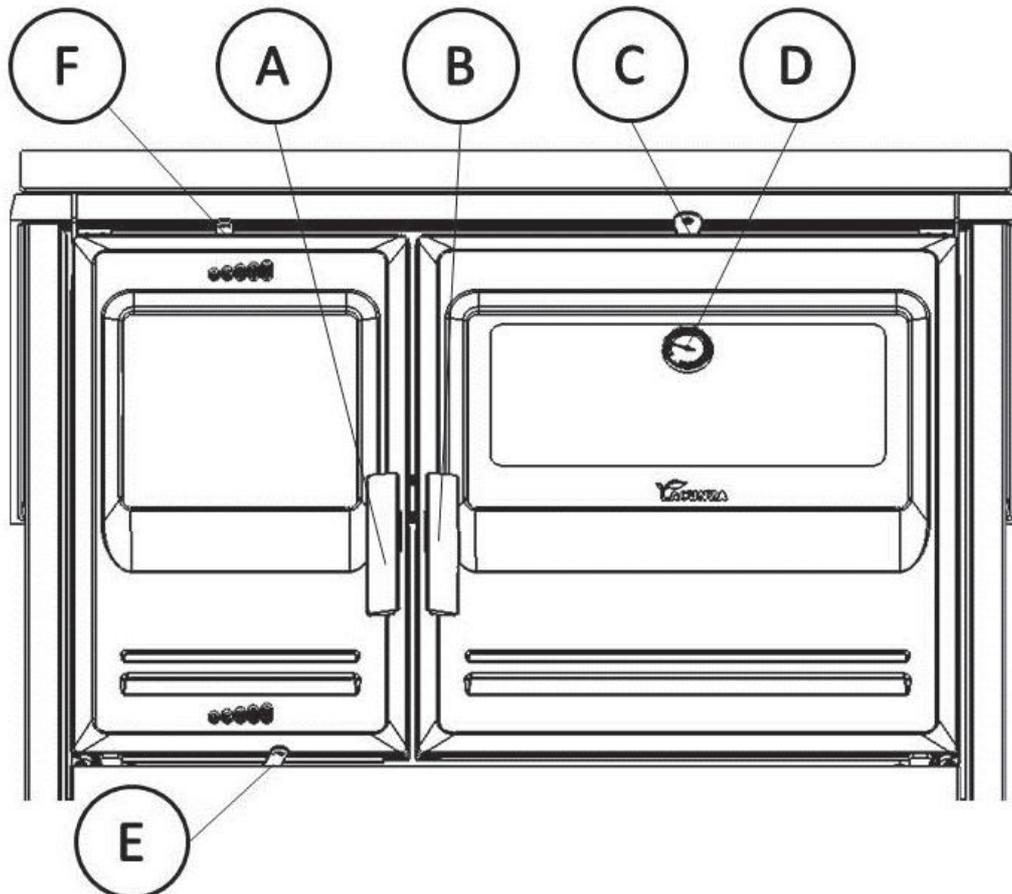


Figure No.11 - Relationship between firewood humidity and heat output.

### 3.2. Description of the parts of the appliance

#### 3.2.1. Operating components



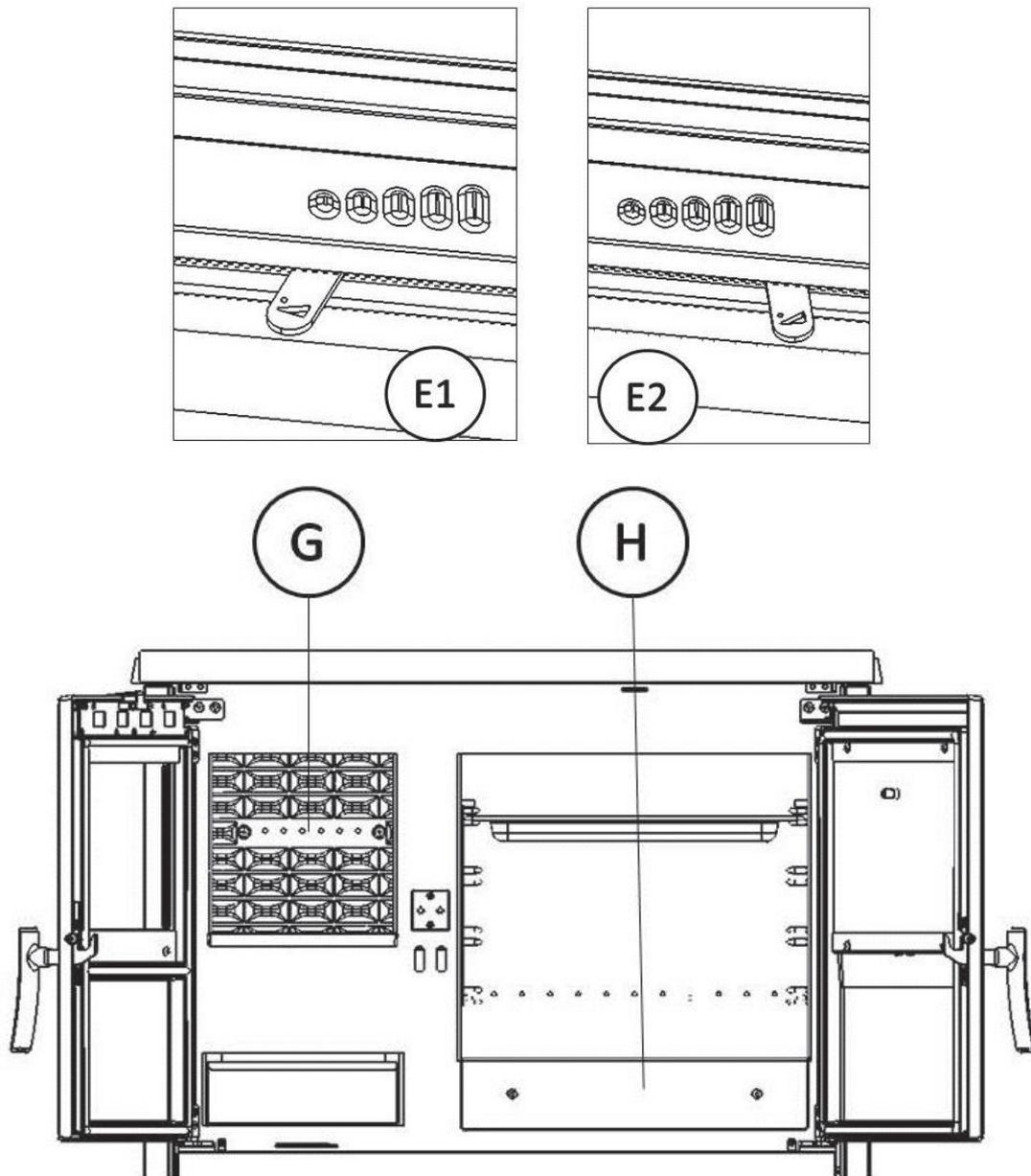


Figure No.12 - Operating components on the appliance

- A: Firebox door handle
- B: Oven door handle
- C: Direct draught rod
  - C1 closed
  - C2 open
- D: Oven thermometer
- E: Primary air intake
  - E1 closed (turn clockwise)
  - E2 open (turn anti-clockwise)

- F: Secondary air intake
  - F1 open (right)
  - F2 closed (left)
- G: Double-combustion air intake
- H: Cleaning hatch

### 3.2.2. Drawers

The kitchen stove may come with drawers at the bottom. **Never place combustible material in these drawers.**

### 3.3. Lighting

Use of the appliance in warm weather (warm days, early hours of the afternoon on sunny days) may lead to lighting and updraught problems.

Certain weather conditions, such as fog, ice, humidity entering the flue, etc., may hinder sufficient updraught in the flue and lead to suffocation.

Proceed as follows in order to light the appliance satisfactorily:

- Open the firebox door and open all the firebox air-intake inlets to the full.
- Open the direct draught rod for about 15 minutes until the chimney flue warms up.
- Place paper or a firelighter and some wood chips in the firebox.
- Light the paper or firelighter.
- Leave the door slightly ajar, the width of two or three fingers, for about 15 minutes until the glass warms up.
- The first time the appliance is lit, the fire should be gentle to allow the parts of the appliance to dilate and dry.

**Important:** The first time it is lit up, the appliance may give off smoke and strange smells. This is not a cause for concern. Open an outdoor window to

ventilate the room during the first few hours of operation.

If you notice water around the appliance, this is produced by the condensation of the moisture in the wood on lighting the fire. This condensation will no longer appear when the appliance has been lit three or four times and has adapted to its flue. If it does not disappear, then check the flue draught (length and diameter of the flue, flue insulation, airtightness) and the humidity of the wood used.

If the condensation comes into contact with the enamel, wipe it off and dry with a cloth straight away to prevent any possible loss of shine.

### 3.4. Safety

Do not store combustible materials beneath the appliance.

### 3.5. Loading fuel

In order to load firewood, open the firebox door gently, preventing the sudden entry of air to the firebox so that smoke does not enter the room that the appliance is installed in. Firewood can also be loaded through the ring holes on cast-iron top surfaces.

Perform this operation with the glove to prevent burns to the hands.

The minimum interval between loads for nominal heat output is 60 minutes.

Always load with the nominal amount (see table in section 1.1).

For minimum burning (e.g. at night), use thicker logs.

When the firebox is loaded, close the door.

### 3.6. Operation

The appliance should be operated with the doors closed and the direct draught rod closed.

For safety reasons, never close all the appliance's combustion-air intakes.

#### Primary-air intake

By opening this inlet, air enters the firebox via the firebox grille.

#### Secondary-air intake

By opening this inlet, air enters the firebox via the top of the firebox door.

**IMPORTANT:** Keeping the secondary-air intake open helps keep the door glass cleaner for longer.

#### Double-combustion air intake

This inlet air enters the combustion flame, making for more efficient and less polluting combustion because post-combustion takes place, burning the particles which were not burned in the first combustion. This increases the performance of the appliance and reduces emissions.

**IMPORTANT:** The appliance is exposed to extreme changes in temperature and may, as a result, make noises when in operation. These noises are a natural result of expansion/contraction of the parts which make up the appliance. Do not be alarmed by noises of this kind.

In order to obtain maximum output, open all the air intakes to the firebox and

in order to obtain minimum output, tend towards closing them. For normal use, we recommend you close the Primary Intake and leave the Secondary open.

### 3.7. Removing ash

Following sustained use of the appliance, it is necessary to remove the ash from the firebox. Remove the ashpit box when cold or using something to prevent yourself from getting burned (glove).

Never throw hot embers into the rubbish.

Access the ashpit by opening the door on the appliance.

**Warning!** It is very important to put the ashpit back in its housing at the bottom of the firebox after emptying it of ashes and before lighting the fire again! Do this by following the extraction process in reverse order.

### 3.8. Instructions for cooking

The appliance allows you to cook on the top surface and in the oven.

#### 3.8.1. Cooking in the oven

Follow the indications given in the following table:

	Min. Output	Max. Output
Direct draught	Closed	Closed
Primary intake	Closed	Open
Secondary intake	Closed	Open

The oven contains an oven tray and an oven rack.

The oven thermometer gives an approximate reading of the temperature inside the oven. While the appliance is

warming up, which may take two hours, the thermometer indicates a temperature lower than the real temperature inside the oven (due to the thermal inertia of the cast iron).

At the back of the stainless steel oven there is a hatch which can be opened to clean the soot which builds up in the flue socket area on the stove. The hatch provides easy access in order to clean this area (see Maintenance section).

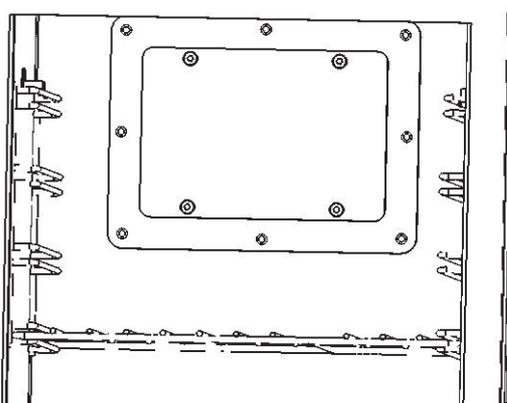


Figure No.13 - Hatch at the back of the oven

### 3.8.2. Cooking on the top surface

Follow the indications given in the following table:

	Min. Output	Max. Output
Direct draught	Closed	Closed
Primary intake	Closed	Open
Secondary intake	Closed	Open

The best area of the top surface for cooking is the over the stove firebox. The area of the top surface over the oven should be used to keep food warm.

#### 3.8.2.1. Glass-ceramic Top Surface

Never place aluminium receptacles on the glass-ceramic top surface when hot. Likewise, never place aluminium foil or

plastic, or pour sugar on the surface; they may become permanently incrustated in the glass.

Earthenware pots will scratch the glass.

If you lift the glass, you will discover enamelled cast-iron protective supports. You can cook on top of these, but bear in mind the indications given in the Maintenance section.

#### How to lift/lower the glass-ceramic top surface

In order to lift the glass-ceramic surface and cook on the cast-iron protective supports, insert the hook supplied with the stove in the cylindrical orifice and move gently as shown in the images.



Figure No.14 - Hook inserted in the cylindrical orifice



*Figure No.15 - Lifting with the hook*

When you reach the full-open position, remove the hook from the orifice and leave to one side.



*Figure No.16 - Glass-ceramic top surface resting at its full-open position*

In order to lower the glass-ceramic top surface back to its original position, repeat the process in reverse order. Move gently at all times.

When you have finished using the protective supports, Lacunza recommends that you always return the glass-ceramic top surface to its original position (horizontal).

The glass-ceramic top surface must always be lifted/lowered when cold.

## **4. MAINTENANCE AND IMPORTANT ADVICE**

### **4.1. Maintenance of the appliance**

The appliance, the flue connector piping and the flue must be cleaned regularly, particularly following long periods without use.

#### **4.1.1. Visible enamelled parts**

The parts on the front of the kitchen stove are made of enamelled cast iron. Use a slightly damp cloth (or cloth with neutral soap) to clean the enamel and dry immediately (always when cold). Do not use metal scouring pads, abrasive, corrosive, chlorine-based or acid-based products to clean the enamelled parts; they could damage the enamel.

If water condenses or accidentally splashes on the appliance, clean the parts affected before they dry; otherwise, the colour of the enamel may be affected.

Be particularly careful to avoid spilling acid or alkaline products (tomato sauce, lemon juice, vinegar, ceramic hob cleaner, etc.) on the enamelled surfaces of the kitchen stove; they may damage the enamel coating.

#### **4.1.2. Top surface**

##### **Glass-ceramic Top Surface**

Use a damp cloth soaked in soap or special stainless-steel cleaning products to clean the stainless-steel trim around the ceramic.

Do not use metal scouring pads or abrasive sponges to clean the glass ceramic; they may scratch the surface. Use a scraper and special glass-ceramic cleaning products available on the market.

##### **Enamelled protection**

Maintain according to the instructions given for Visible enamelled parts (front of

the kitchen stove). Due to their position and function, however, these parts are subject to a great deal of wear and it is practically impossible to keep them in a good state.

##### **Cast-iron top surface**

Use special sandpaper and specific products to clean and maintain.

#### **4.1.3. Firebox**

Clean the firebox area of ash, etc.

#### **4.1.4. Inside the appliance**

To access the inside of the stove, lift the glass-ceramic surface and remove the protective supports. With a cast-iron top surface, you can access the inside through the ring holes or unscrew the top surface. You can then clean the oven area and the gas passage between the oven and the right-hand side.

Clean the firebox area of ash.

#### **4.1.5. Flue socket**

The flue socket area must be kept clean at all times for the appliance to work properly.

It must be cleaned as often as required. How often it is cleaned depends on how much the appliance is used and the type of fuel employed.

On kitchen stoves with a top flue socket, the flue socket is accessed by lifting the first section of piping. On kitchen stoves with a rear flue socket, the socket elbow-flange is accessed via the gap behind the oven. In these cases, we highly recommend that an access cover be fitted on the first section of the flue in order to clean the flue socket.

If the oven has a hatch at the back, use this as an access to clean the flue socket.

In order to gain access for cleaning purposes, it is necessary to unscrew the four screws from the back of the oven and

remove the plate. When you finish cleaning, replace the cover by screwing the 4 screws tight.



*Figure No.17 - Access to the screws to remove the hatch cover*

This operation must always be performed when the appliance is cold.

When the flue socket has been cleaned, gather up the soot accumulated at the bottom of the oven and extract it via the hatch located beneath the oven.



*Figure No.18 - Accesses via which to clean the flue socket.*

#### **4.1.6. Chrome parts**

Use a damp cloth with neutral soap to clean the chrome parts and dry immediately. Do not use scouring pads, abrasive products, stripper or acid-based products; they could damage the chrome plating. Moisture can damage chrome.

#### **4.1.7. Painted sheet-steel-cast-iron parts.**

These parts should be cleaned with a brush or dry cloth. Do not dampen the parts: the steel could rust and the paint could blister and chip. Be particularly careful when cleaning the glass: the liquids used must not dampen the painted steel.

#### **4.1.8. Enamelled-steel parts**

Use a damp cloth with neutral soap to clean the enamelled-steel parts and dry immediately. Do not use abrasive, corrosive, chlorine-based or acid-based products to clean the enamelled-steel parts; they could damage the enamel.

#### 4.1.9. Firebox glass

Keep the secondary-air intake open to keep the door glass cleaner for longer. However, the glass may get dirty the longer the appliance is used. Special degreasing products designed for the purpose should be used to clean it.

Clean when the glass is cold and taking care not to apply the glass cleaner directly onto the glass as it could come into contact with the door-seal cord and damage it.

Also make sure that the cleaning liquid does not enter the moving part of the intake mechanism; it may block the mechanism.

#### 4.1.10. Oven

The oven interior is equipped with easily removable self-cleaning sides and an “Easy to Clean” glaze covered baking tray for effortless cleaning.

To remove the self-cleaning sides to clean the oven thoroughly:

1. Remove the baking trays from the oven.
2. Remove the chrome brackets and take out the self-cleaning sides



*Figure No.19 - Removal of the brackets and self-cleaning sides*

Use a slightly damp cloth (or cloth with neutral soap) to clean the oven and dry immediately. Stainless-steel ovens may turn yellowish as a result of heat. Do not use abrasive, corrosive, chlorine-based or acid-based products; they could damage the enamel.

Be particularly careful to avoid spilling acid or alkaline products (tomato sauce, lemon juice, vinegar, ceramic hob cleaner, etc.) on the enamelled surfaces of the kitchen stove; they may damage the enamel coating.

#### 4.1.11. Cleaning the coloured sides

To clean the coloured sides, use a damp cloth, neutral soap and dry immediately after. Do not use scouring pads or abrasive, stripping or acid-based products as they may damage the surface.

## **4.2. Maintenance of the chimney flue**

**VERY IMPORTANT:** In order to avoid incidents (chimney fires, etc.), it is necessary to perform maintenance and cleaning operations on a regular basis; if the appliance is used often, then the chimney and the flue connector piping must be swept several times a year.

In the event of fire in the chimney, close the flue draught, close doors and windows, remove embers from the firebox, block the connection hole with damp cloths and call the fire brigade.

## **4.3. Important advice**

Lacunza recommends that only Lacunza-authorized replacement parts be used.

Lacunza accepts no liability for any modification to the product which it has not authorized.

This appliance is a heat-producing appliance and contact may lead to burns.

<p>This appliance may remain HOT for a period of time after it has gone out. <b>MAKE SURE THAT SMALL CHILDREN DO NOT GO NEAR IT.</b></p>
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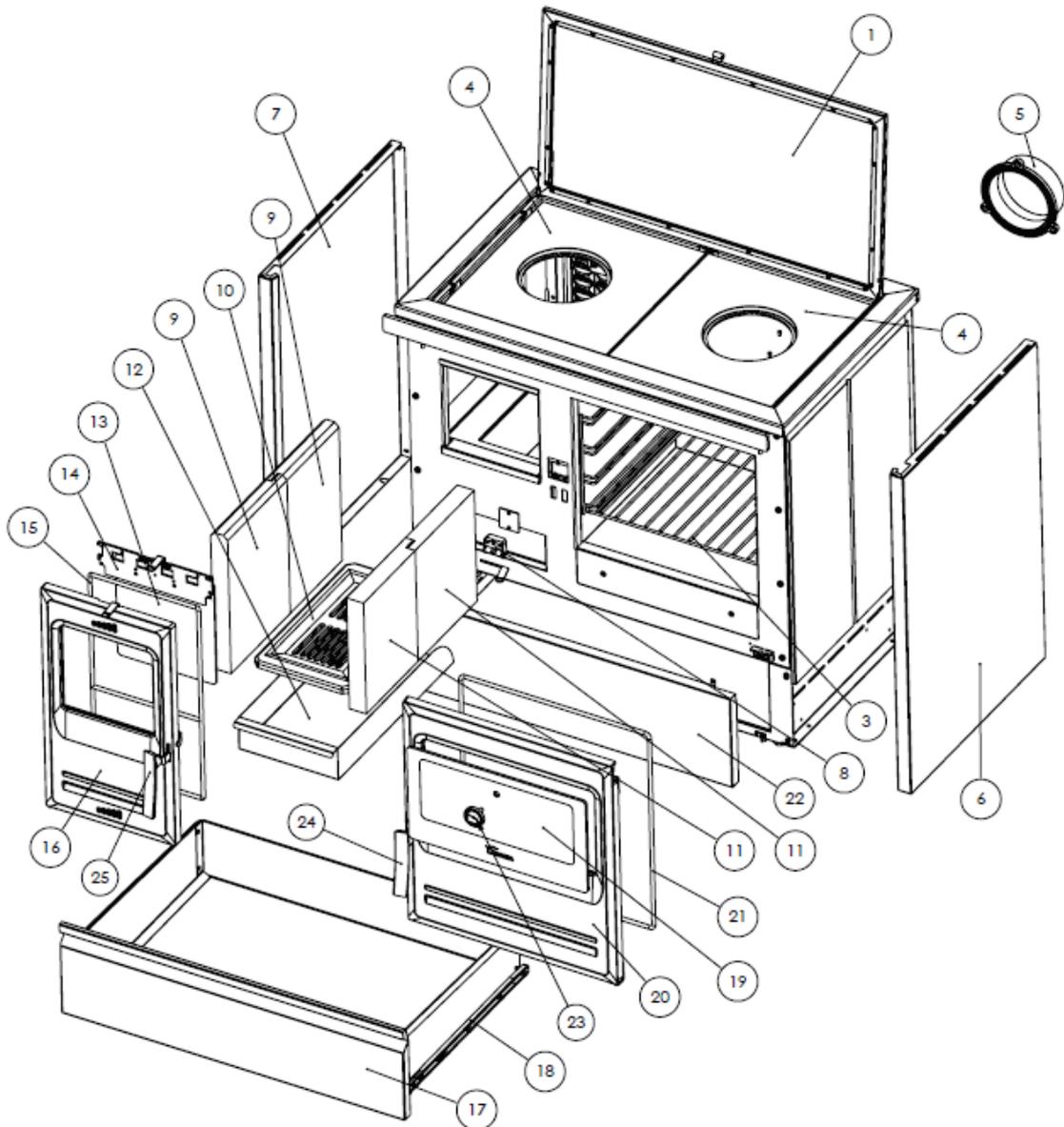
## 5. TROUBLESHOOTING



This symbol means that a qualified professional should be called to perform the operation.

Problem	Probable causes		Solution
<b>The fire does not light properly</b> <b>The fire does not stay alight</b>	Green or damp wood		Use hard woods, cut at least 2 years ago and stored in a sheltered, ventilated place
	The logs are too large		Use crumpled paper or firelighters and dry wood chips to light the fire. Use split logs to keep the fire going
	Poor-quality wood		Use hard woods which produce heat and embers (chestnut, ash, maple, birch, elm, beech, etc.)
	Insufficient primary air		Open the primary- and secondary-air intakes completely, or even open the door slightly. Open the outdoor-air inlet grille
	Insufficient updraught		Check that the draught is not blocked. De-soot if necessary. Check that the flue is in perfect condition (airtight, insulated, dry, etc.)
<b>The fire flames up too much</b>	Excessive primary air		Close the primary- and secondary-air intakes partially or totally
	Excessive updraught		Install a draught damper
<b>Smoke given off on lighting</b>	Poor-quality wood		Do not continually burn chips, carpentry scraps (plywood, pallets, etc.)
	Cold flue		Heat up the flue by burning a piece of paper in the firebox.
<b>Smoke during burning</b>	The room is at low pressure		In rooms with Controlled Mechanical Ventilation, leave an outdoor window ajar until the fire is fully alight.
	Too little wood loaded		Load as recommended. Loads notably smaller than those recommended lead to low smoke temperature and downdraught.
	Insufficient updraught		Check the condition of the flue and insulation. Check that the piping is not blocked. Clean mechanically if necessary
	Wind enters the flue		Install an anti-downdraught system (Cowl) at the top of the chimney
<b>Does not warm up enough</b>	The room is at low pressure		In rooms with Controlled Mechanical Ventilation, there must be an outdoor-air inlet
	Poor-quality wood		Only use the recommended fuel
<b>Water condenses (after the appliance has been lit more than 3 or 4 times)</b>	Too little wood loaded		Load as recommended. Loads notably smaller than those recommended lead to low smoke temperature and condensation.
	Green or damp wood		Use hard woods, cut at least 2 years ago and stored in a sheltered, ventilated place.
	Condition of the flue		Lengthen the flue (5-6 metres minimum). Insulate the flue properly. Check the airtightness of the flue/appliance.

6. BASIC BREAKDOWNS



Nº	CÓDIGO	DENOMINACION	CANTIDAD
1	501000000124	Cristal vitro nº7	1
2	501000000002	Bandeja de N°6-7-8-9	1
3	501000000004	Bandeja Varillas	1
4	501000000323	Protección vitrocerámica nº7-8	2
5	501000000591	Salida humos	1
6	501400000000	Etna Costado Dcho. Blanco	1
	501410000000	Etna Costado Dcho. Burdeos	1
	501390000003	Etna Costado Dcho. Negro	1
7	501400000001	Etna Costado Izdo. Blanco	1
	501410000001	Etna Costado Izdo. Burdeos	1
	501390000004	Etna Costado Izdo. Negro	1
8	501390000005	Etna Sistema Cierre Puertas	1
9	501210000003	Refractario izdo. Clásica	2
10	501000000904	Parrilla Clásica	1
11	501210000004	Refractario dcho. Clásica	2
12	501390000006	Etna Cajón Cenicero	1
13	501390000000	Etna Cristal Hogar C/Junta	1
14	501390000010	Etna Registro Secund. P/Leña	1
15	500900000010	Cordón diam. 8 puerta hogar fundición ETNA	1,8m
16	501390000007	Etna P/Leña fundición	1
17	501400000002	Etna Tapa Cajón Móvil Blanco	1
	501410000002	Etna Tapa Cajón Móvil Burdeos	1
	501390000011	Etna Tapa Cajón Móvil Negro	1
18	501390000009	Etna Guías Cajón Móvil	2
19	501390000001	Etna Cristal Horno C/Junta	1
20	501390000010	Etna P/Horno Fundición	1
21	500900000010	Cordón diam. 8 puerta HORNO ETNA	1,7m
22	501400000003	Etna Tapa Cajón Fijo Blanco	1
	501410000003	Etna Tapa Cajón Fijo Burdeos	1
	501390000012	Etna Tapa Cajón Fijo Negro	1
23	500000000072	Termómetro Horno Aro Cromado	1
24	501390000014	Etna Manilla P/Horno Completa	1
25	501390000013	Etna Manilla P/Leña Completa	1

## 7. DECLARATION OF PERFORMANCE



CO-S-011

**DECLARACIÓN DE PRESTACIONES** Conforme al R. E. Productos Construcción (UE) N° 305/2011**DÉCLARATION DE PERFORMANCE** Selon le Règlement (UE) N° 305/2011**DICHIARAZIONE DI PRESTAZIONE** In base al Regolamento (UE) N° 305/2011**DECLARATION OF PERFORMANCE** According to Regulation (UE) N° 305/2011**DECLARAÇÃO DE PRESTAÇÕES** Em base com o Regulamento (UE) N° 305/2011

- Nombre y/o código de identificación única del producto:  
Nom-code d'identification unique du produit  
Nome-codice identificativo unico del prodotto  
Unique identifier nome-code for product  
Nome-código de identificação único do produto
  - Marca, marque, marca, mark, marca: **Lacunza**
  - Tipo, type, tipo, type, tipo: **Cocina, Cuisinière, Cucina, Cooker, Cozinha**
  - Modelo, modèle, modello, model, modelo: **ETNA 7T**
- Uso o usos previstos del producto:** Cocina de carga manual, para quemar combustibles sólidos (indicado en instrucciones), cuya función es calentar el espacio en el que está instalada.  
**Utilisation prévue du produit:** Cuisinière qui se charge manuellement, conçu pour brûler des combustibles solides (indiqués dans le Manuel d'Instructions), dont la fonction est de chauffer l'espace où il est installé.  
**Usi previsti del prodotto:** Cucina a carico manuale, per bruciare combustibili solidi (indicati nelle istruzioni), la cui funzione è riscaldare lo spazio in cui è installato.  
**Entended uses of the product:** Kitchen stove to be loaded by hand and designed to burn solid fuels (indicated in instructions), whose function is to heat the space in which it is installed.  
**Utilização prevista do produto:** Cozinha de carga manual, para queimar combustíveis sólidos (indicado nas instruções), cuja função é aquecer o espaço no qual está instalado.
- Nombre y dirección del fabricante: **LACUNZA KALOR GROUP S.A.L.**  
Nom et adresse du fabricant: **Pol. Ind. Ibarrea s/n 31800 Alsasua (Navarra) (España)**  
Nome e indirizzo del fabbricante: **Télefono: (0034) 948563511**  
Name and adress of the manufacturer: **Fax: (0034) 948563505**  
Nome e endereço do fabricante: **Email: comercial@lacunza.net**
- Sistema de evaluación y verificación de la constancia de las prestaciones: **3**  
Système d'évaluation et contrôle de la constante de performance: **3**  
Sistema di valutazione e verifica della costanza della prestazione: **3**  
Assessment and verification system for constancy of performance: **3**  
Sistema de avaliação e verificação da regularidade do desempenho: **3**
- Organismo Notificado, Laboratoire notifié, Laboratorio notificato, Laboratory notified, Laboratório notificado:  
**RRF N° NB1625 Rhein-Ruhr Feuerstätten**  
**Prüfstelle GmbH**  
**Am Technologie Park 1 D-45307 ESSEN**  
Por el sistema, Selon le system, In base al system, Based on system, Em base ao system : **3.**  
Documento emitido (fecha), Numéro du rapport d'essai (date), Numero rapporto di prova (data), Test report number (date), Número relação de prova (data): **15164299**

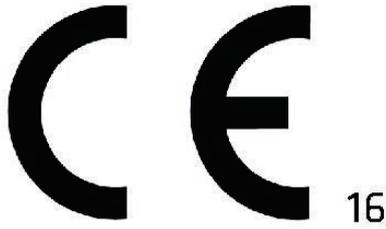
**6. Prestaciones declaradas, Performance déclarée, Prestazioni dichiarate, Services declare, Desempenhos declarados:**

Especificaciones técnicas armonizadas, Spécifications techniques armoniques, Specifica tecnica armonizzata, Harmonised technical specifications, Especifica técnica harmonizada EN12815:2001/A1:2004/AC:2006/AC:2007		
Características esenciales, Caractéristiques essentielles, Caratteristiche essenziali, Essential features, Características essenciais	Prestaciones, Performance, Prestazione, Services, Desempenho	
Reacción al fuego, Résistance au feu, Resistenza al fuoco, Resistance to fire, Resistência ao fogo	Cumple, Conforme, Conforme, Compliant, Em Conformidade	
Distancia mínima de seguridad a materiales combustibles, Distance minimum aux matériaux combustibles, Distanza minima da materiali combustibili, Minimum distance from combustible material, Distância mínimo de materiais combustíveis	Izquierda, gauche, sinistra, left, esquerda: Derecha, droite, diritto, right, direito: Trasera, arrière, retro, back, traseira: Delantera, avant, fronte, front, frente: Encimera, dessus, sopra, above, acima:	500 mm 400 mm 350 mm 1200 mm 550 mm
Temperatura humos a potencia térmica nominal, Température des fumées, Temperatura fumi, Fume temperatura, Temperatura dos gases de combustão	285 °C	
Emisión de productos de combustión, Émission des produits de combustion, Emisión prodotti combustione, Combustión productos emissions, Emissões de produtos de combustão	Cumple, Conforme, Conforme, Compliant, Em Conformidade	
Concentración media CO al 13% O2	0.10 %	
Desprendimiento de sustancias peligrosas	Cumple, Conforme, Conforme, Compliant, Em Conformidade	
Temperatura superficial, Température de surface, Temperatura superficiale, Surface temperatura, Temperatura superficial	Cumple, Conforme, Conforme, Compliant, Em Conformidade	
Seguridad eléctrica, Sécurité électrique, Sicurezza elettrica, Electrical safety, Segurança elétrica	-	
Presión máxima de servicio (paila), Pression maximale de service, Máxima pressione di esercizio, Maximum operating pressure, Máxima pressão de exercício	-	
Resistencia mecánica (para soportar una chimenea/un conducto de humos), Résistance mécanique (pour soutenir la cheminée), Resistenza mecánica (per supportare il camino), Mechanical strength (to support the fireplace), Resistência mecânica (para suportar a chaminé)	Cumple, Conforme, Conforme, Compliant, Em Conformidade	
Potencia térmica ambiente, Puissance rendue au milieu, Potenza resa all'ambiente, Power output to the environment, Potência libertada no ambiente	9 kW	
Potencia térmica agua, Puissance rendue à l'eau, Potenza ceduta all'acqua, Power transferred to wáter, Potência cedida à água		
Rendimiento energético, Rendement, Rendimento, Efficiency, Atuação	77 %	

Las prestaciones del producto identificado en el punto 1 son conformes con las prestaciones declaradas en el punto 6.  
 La performance du produit cité au point 1 est conforme à la performance declare au point 6.  
 La prestazione del prodotto di cui al punto 1 è conforme alla prestazione dichiarata di cui al punto 6.  
 The performance of the product referred to in point 1 is consistent with the declared performance in point 6.  
 As declarações do produto identificado no ponto 1, estão conformes com as prestações declaradas no ponto 6.

La presente declaración de prestaciones se emite bajo la única responsabilidad del fabricante, indicado en el punto 3.  
 Cette déclaration de performance est délivrée sous la responsabilité exclusive du fabricant cité au point 3.  
 Si rilascia la presente dichiarazione di prestazione sotto la responsabilità esclusiva del fabricante di cui al punto 3.  
 This declaration of performance is issued under the manufacturer's sole responsibility referred to in point 3.  
 É emitida a presente declaração de desempenho sob a responsabilidade exclusiva do fabricante referido no ponto 3.

## 8. CE MARK

	LACUNZA KALOR GROUP S.A.L. Pol. Ind. Ibarrea s/n 31800 Alsasua (Navarra) (Spain)	
	Número, Nombre, Numero, Number, Número : <b>CO-S-011</b>	
Marca, marque, marca, mark, marca: <b>Lacunza</b> Tipo, type, tipo, type, tipo: <b>Cocina, Cuisinière, Cucina, Cooker, Cozinha</b> Modelo, modèle, modello, model, modelo: <b>ETNA 7T</b>	Organismo notificado, Laboratoire notifié, Laboratorio notificato, Laboratory notified, Laboratorio notificado: <b>RRF N° NB1625</b>	
Cocina de carga manual, para quemar combustibles sólidos (indicado en instrucciones), cuya función es calentar el espacio en el que está instalada. Cuisinière qui se charge manuellement, conçu pour brûler des combustibles solides (indiqués dans le Manuel d'Instructions), dont la fonction est de chauffer l'espace où il est installé. Cucina a carico manuale, per bruciare combustibili solidi (indicati nelle istruzioni), la cui funzione è riscaldare lo spazio in cui è installato. Kitchen stove to be loaded by hand and designed to burn solid fuels (indicated in instructions), whose function is to heat the space in which it is installed. Cozinha de carga manual, para queimar combustíveis sólidos (indicado nas instruções), cuja função é aquecer o espaço no qual está instalado.		
<b>EN12815:2001/A1:2004/AC:2006/AC:2007</b>		
Características esenciales, Caractéristiques essentielles, Caratteristiche essenziali, Essential features, Características essenciais	Prestaciones, Performance, Prestazione, Services, Desempenho	
Reacción al fuego, Resistance au feu, Resistenza al fuoco, Resistance to fire, Resistência ao fogo	Cumple, Conforme, Conforme, Compliant, Em Conformidade	
Distancia mínima de seguridad a materiales combustibles, Distance minimum aux matériaux combustibles, Distanza minima da materiali combustibili, Minimum distance from combustible material, Distância mínimo de materiais combustíveis	Izquierda, gauche, sinistra, left, esquerda: 200mm Derecha, droite, diritto, right, direito: 200mm Trasera, arrière, retro, back, traseira: 200mm Delantera, avant, fronte, front, frente: 1000mm Encimera, dessus, sopra, above, acima: 750mm	
Temperatura humos a potencia térmica nominal, Température des fumées, Temperatura fumi, Fume temperatura, Temperatura dos gases de combustão	285 °C	
Emisión productos combustión, Emisión des produits de combustion, Emisión prodotti combustione, Combustión productos emisiones, Emissões de produtos de combustão	Cumple, Conforme, Conforme, Compliant, Em Conformidade	
Concentración media CO al 13% O2, Concentration moyenne CO al 13% O2, CO concentrazione media di O2%, Average concentration CO to O2%, CO concentração média de O2%	0.10 %	
Desprendimiento de sustancias peligrosas, Rejet de substances dangereuses, Rilascio di sostanze pericolose, Release of hazardous substances, Lançamento de substâncias perigosas	Cumple, Conforme, Conforme, Compliant, Em Conformidade	
Temperatura superficial, Température de surface, Temperatura superficiale, Surface temperatura, Temperatura superficial	Cumple, Conforme, Conforme, Compliant, Em Conformidade	
Seguridad eléctrica, Sécurité électrique, Sicurezza elettrica, Electrical safety, Segurança elétrica	-	
Presión máxima de servicio (paila), Pression maximale de service, Máxima pressione di esercizio, Maximum operating pressure, Máxima pressão de exercício	-	
Resistencia mecánica (para soportar una chimenea/un conducto de humos), Resistence mécanique (pour soutenir la cheminée), Resistenza mecánica (per supportare il camino), Mechanical strength (to support the fireplace), Resistência mecânica (para suportar a chaminé)	Cumple, Conforme, Conforme, Compliant, Em Conformidade	
Potencia térmica ambiente, Puissance rendue au milieu, Potenza resa all'ambiente, Power output to the environment, Potência libertada no ambiente	9 kW	
Potencia térmica agua, Puissance rendue à l'eau, Potenza ceduta all'acqua, Power transferred to water, Potência cedida à água	-	
Rendimiento energético, Rendement, Rendimento, Efficiency, Atuação	77 %	







LACUNZA KALOR GROUP S.A.L

Pol. Ind. Ibarrea s/n

31800 Alsasua (Navarra) Spain

Tel.: (00 34) 948 56 35 11

Fax.: (00 34) 948 56 35 05

e-mail: [comercial@lacunza.net](mailto:comercial@lacunza.net)

Website: [www.lacunza.net](http://www.lacunza.net)

EDITION: 0

