INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE USER

Preamble: Wood cooker allow you to cook on the stove and heat living spaces during certain periods or to supplement insufficient centralized heating. They are ideal for holiday or weekend apartments or as additional heating all year round. As fuel, they use wood logs. The cooker is made up of enamelled and zinc-plated sheet steel plates and enameled cast iron parts (doors, front panel and plate frame). The fireplace is equipped with a panoramic door with ceramic glass (resistant up to 700°C) which allows a pleasant view of the fire and which protects against the escape of smoke and sparks.

The fireplace is lined on the inside with individual cast iron plates and its interior includes a flat grid. Below the oven door is a food warming tray with its closing door: never place any flammable objects or materials there. Heating of the ambient environment is done by radiation; heat is radiated into the ambient environment through the hot external surfaces of the cooker.

The cooker is equipped with primary and secondary air regulators to regulate combustion.

- Before using the device, read the instructions and recommendations carefully.
- The device must be installed in compliance with the national regulations in force in the country where the installation is carried out.
- Installation by a professional is strongly recommended.
- Never obstruct the air inlets provided.
- The device must be connected to a chimney that does not serve other devices. It is unsuitable for operation on multiple conduits.
- Never make unauthorized modifications to the device.
- The device is not designed to operate with the door open.
- All surfaces of the device are active (hot) surfaces; it is imperative to take all precautions to avoid burns.
- Take all precautions to keep children and the elderly sufficiently away to avoid accidents.
- Ensure that the smoke damper is functioning correctly (direct draft or by circulation) by operating the control lever located on the front.

OPERATING THE DEVICE

- Always follow the instructions.
- When lighting for the first time, only carry out limited loading to check that everything is working properly. Gradually increase fuel loads over several days.
- Do not use the device as an incinerator.
- Use only recommended fuel.
- After a long period of shutdown, ensure that the duct is not obstructed, as well as the connection pipe and the smoke passages in the appliance.

LIGHTING

IMPORTANT: it is inevitable that an unpleasant odor will be produced at the first lighting (following the drying of the tights of the cabled cord of the seal and the protective varnishes). This disappears after a short period of use. It is therefore necessary to ensure good ventilation of the premises. When lighting for the first time, we advise you to load a reduced quantity of fuel and gradually increase the heat output of the appliance.

To carry out a correct first ignition of products treated with high temperature varnishes, you must know the following:

the materials used for the manufacture of the devices in question are not homogeneous, indeed coexist elements in cast iron, steel, refractory and earthenware;

the temperature to which the body of the device is subjected is not homogeneous: from sector to sector we record temperatures which vary from 300°C to 500°C.

throughout its lifespan, the device is subject to alternating cycles of switching on and off during the same day and to cycles of intense use or absolute rest during the seasons;

the new device, before it can be considered "broken in", must be subjected to various ignition cycles in order to allow all its materials and the paint to complete the various elastic stresses;

particularly at the very beginning, we may note the emission of odors typical of metals subjected to great thermal stress and of varnishes that are still fresh. This varnish, although it is cooked at 250°C for a few hours during its manufacture, will have to exceed the temperature of 350°C several times and for a certain period of time before it is perfectly incorporated into the metal surfaces.

It is therefore important to take these small precautions when lighting:

1- ensure that significant air renewal is guaranteed in the room where the device is installed.
2- During the first ignitions, do not overload the combustion chamber (approximately half the quantity indicated in the instruction manual) and keep the product lit for at least 6-10 hours in a row, with settings lower than what is indicated in the instruction manual.
3- repeat this operation at least 4-5 times or more, depending on your availability.
4- then load more and more (following in any case the indications provided in the instruction manual regarding the maximum load) and if possible, carry out long periods of ignition avoiding, at least at the beginning, cycles of short duration on-off.
5- during the first ignitions, no object should be pressed on the appliance and especially on the lacquered surfaces. Lacquered surfaces must not be touched during heating.
6- After completing the “break-in” period, you will be able to use your device like a car engine, avoiding sudden heating with excessive loads.

To light the fire, we recommend using kindling and newspaper or other commercially available lighting means, with the exception of all liquid substances such as alcohol, gasoline, petroleum and equivalents. The air settings (primary and secondary) must be opened at the same time, the smoke regulator must be adjusted for stove use, that is to say the lever must be pressed towards the rear of the stove.

When the wood starts to burn, you can load more fuel and adjust the air for combustion as described in the Standard Operation chapter. During this phase, never leave the stove unattended.

Never overload the cooker (compare the technical table – maximum quantity of fuel that can be loaded). Too much fuel and too much air for combustion can cause overheating and therefore damage the stove. The warranty does not cover.

STANDARD OPERATION

Appliances with doors without automatic closing must be connected to their own smoke exhaust duct. Operation with the door open is permitted only under supervision.

IMPORTANT: For safety reasons, the firebox door can only be opened while fuel is being loaded. The fireplace must remain closed during operation and during rest periods.

You must therefore always use the stove with the door closed (lowered) to avoid the forge effect.

Never overload the cooker. Too much fuel and too much air for combustion can cause overheating and therefore damage the cooker. Damage caused by overheating is not covered by warranty.

Thanks to the regulators located on the front of the cooker, the heat emission from the hearth is regulated. They must remain open according to heat demand (Figure 1). The best combustion (min. emissions) is obtained when, when loading the wood, most of the combustion air passes through the secondary air damper. The regulation of the dampers necessary to obtain the nominal heat output with a flue depression of 10-12 Pa is as follows:

	DIVOMES	**PROMES**
PRIMARY AIR	5 mm OPEN	2/3 OPEN
SECONDARY AIR	OPEN	20 mm OPEN
Hourly consumption	2 kg / h	1.9 kg / h

The intensity of combustion and, consequently, the heat output of your cooker are influenced not only by the combustion air setting but also by your chimney.

IMPORTANT: To ensure that your stove burns properly, check that the smoke coming out of the chimney is transparent. When it is white, it means that the stove is not properly adjusted or that the wood is too wet; if, on the contrary, the smoke is gray or black, this means that combustion is not complete.

USING THE OVEN

After cleaning the grate, load the fuel. The supply of air for combustion can significantly influence the temperature of the oven. Sufficient chimney draft and clean ducts allowing the flow of hot fumes around the oven are fundamental conditions for good cooking results.

The oven plate can be located at different levels. Thick cakes and large roasts should be placed in the lowest level, flat cakes and biscuits should be placed in the medium level. The upper level can be used for reheating or browning.

OPERATION DURING TRANSITION PERIODS

During the transition period, meaning when external temperatures are higher, in the event of an unexpected increase in temperature, certain difficulties may occur with the smoke evacuation duct which cause the combustion gases are not completely sucked out. The discharge gases no longer come out completely (strong smell of gas).

In this case, shake the grate more frequently and increase the air for combustion. Then load a reduced quantity of fuel so that it burns more quickly (with more flames) and the draft of the smoke evacuation duct stabilizes. Also check that all cleaning openings and connections to the chimney are airtight.

MAINTENANCE

WARNING

DURING THE FIRST LIGHTINGS IT IS NECESSARY TO OPERATE THE DEVICE AT MODERATE SPEED, IN ORDER TO ALLOW THE PARTS TO EXPAND NORMALLY.

HANDLES ARE HOT DURING OPERATION. USE GLOVE (if supplied).

GLOVE SHOULD ONLY BE USED TO OPERATE HANDLE. IT IS NOT SUITABLE FOR HANDLING OBJECTS IN IGNITION. IT IS NOT LIQUID TIGHT. DO NOT USE AGAINST CHEMICAL HAZARDS.

MAKE SURE TO DEPOSIT YOUR GLOVE AFTER EACH USE IN A PLACE DEVOID OF COMBUSTION RESIDUS (Ash) AND NOT HOT.

Have the chimney connection and ventilation checked by a competent person at least once a year. To clean enameled parts, use soap and water or non-abrasive or non-chemically aggressive detergents.

In the case of brass parts that have become bluish due to overheating, use a suitable cleaning product to eliminate this problem.

IMPORTANT: Only use spare parts expressly authorized by the GODIN company. If necessary, please contact your qualified dealer.

THE DEVICE MUST NOT BE MODIFIED!

CLEANING THE SMOKE EXHAUST DUCT

The correct lighting procedure, the use of the correct quantity and type of fuel, sufficient draft from the chimney and the presence of combustion air are the essential conditions for the optimal operation of the appliance. We recommend to carry out a complete cleaning at least twice a year or whenever necessary (malfunction problems with low efficiency).

This operation, which can only take place with the cooker cold, should be carried out by a chimney sweep who at the same time can control the appliance.

The smoke collection compartment can be cleaned through the small door under the oven (after unscrewing the screws that secure the small door to the front of the cooker (Figure 8), check that the position of the smoke deflector is as indicated (Figure 9), or from the top.

In this case, you must remove the hob circles and dismantle the pipe. Cleaning can be done with the help of a brush or a vacuum cleaner.

Take care that once cleaning is completed, the parts are reinstalled tightly.

CLEANING THE GLASS

Thanks to a specific secondary air inlet, the formation of dirt deposits on the door glass is effectively slowed down. However, it is impossible to completely avoid it with the use of solid fuels (e.g.wet wood), but this should not be considered as a defect of the appliance.

IMPORTANT: the panoramic window should only be cleaned when the cooker is cold to avoid explosion. However, do not use rags, abrasive or chemically aggressive products.

The correct lighting procedure, the use of appropriate quantities and fuels, the correct position of the secondary air damper, the good draft of the duct and the presence of combustion air are essential for the proper functioning of the appliance and guarantee cleaning the window.

BREAKAGE OF THE WINDOWS: the windows are made of glass-ceramic resistant to thermal surges of up to 750°C and are therefore not subject to thermal shock. They can only break by mechanical shock (blows or violent closing of the door, etc.).

CLEANING THE ASHTRAY

All cookers are equipped with a hearth grate and a drawer for collecting ashes. We advise you to periodically empty the ash drawer and avoid filling it completely so as not to overheat the grate. In addition, we recommend to always leave 3-4 cm of ashes in the fireplace.

WARNING: the ashes removed from the fireplace must be placed in a container made of fireproof material with a waterproof lid. The container should be placed on a fireproof floor, away from flammable materials until the ashes are extinguished and completely cooled.

EARTHENWARE

Earthenware is a highly artisanal product and as such, it may have very small lumps, cracks and chromatic imperfections. These characteristics are proof of their great value. Enamel and earthenware, for their different coefficient of expansion, produce microcracks (crackle) which demonstrate their authenticity. To clean earthenware, we recommend using a soft, dry cloth; a detergent or liquid product of any kind could penetrate inside the cracks and expose them.

OUT OF HEATING SEASON - CHIMNEY SCREENING

After cleaning the hearth, the chimney and the smoke evacuation pipe and having removed all ashes and other possible residues, you must close all the hearth doors and the corresponding regulators and disconnect the appliance from the chimney.

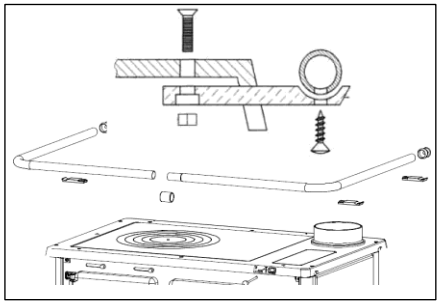
Have your chimney swept by a professional by mechanical means at least twice a year, including once during the heating season. A certificate must be given to you by the contractor. It is also possible to maintain the ducts with a suitable product. However, this in no way excludes obligatory mechanical chimney sweeping.

Check the good condition of the seals which, if they were no longer in perfect condition, would not guarantee the proper functioning of the device. It would therefore be necessary to replace them.

If the room where the appliance is located is damp, place absorbent salts inside the appliance hearth. Protect raw cast iron parts with neutral vaseline to maintain their aesthetic appearance intact over time.

MOUNTING THE SIDEBARS

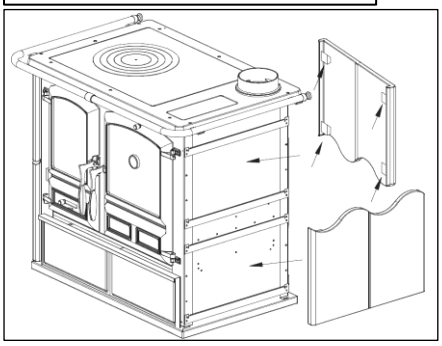
WARNING



The handles, the protection bar and the small water basins should be cleaned with a soft cloth and (cold) alcohol. Do not use abrasives or thinners.

The enameled plate must be cleaned cold with a cloth soaked in water or with non-abrasive detergent products. Do not use sandpaper or steel wool. The plate and circles should be periodically rubbed with 150 grit sandpaper.

ASSEMBLY OF EARTHENWARE

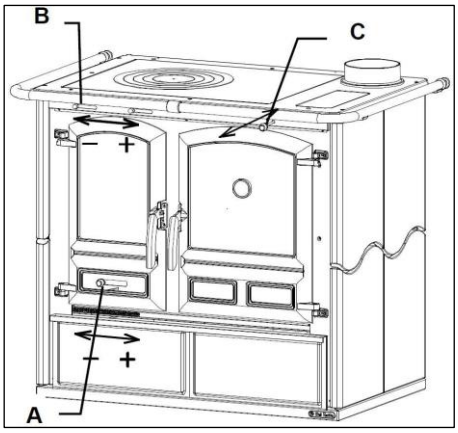


SETTINGS

PRIMARY AIR REGULATOR

The lower air damper (Figure 1 pos A) regulates the passage of primary air in the bottom of the range through the ash pan and the grate towards the fuel. Primary air is necessary for the combustion process. The ash pan must be emptied regularly so that the ashes cannot obstruct the flow of primary air for combustion. The fire is also kept alive through primary air.

The primary air damper should only be opened slightly during wood combustion, to prevent the wood from burning quickly, which could cause the cooker to overheat (Standard Operation Chapter).



SECONDARY AIR REGULATOR

The secondary air damper is located above the fireplace door. It must be open (and therefore moved to the right Figure 1 pos B) in particular for wood combustion (Standard Operation Chapter).

SMOKE REGULATOR

Conversion from cooker to cooker function - baking and heating). On the right of the front part of the cooker, between the stainless steel protection bar and the oven door, is the smoke regulator control lever (which looks like a stainless steel button – Figure 1 pos C). When the lever is pressed towards the rear of the cooker, the combustion gases pass above the oven, directly towards the exhaust duct (cooker function – HOB USE);

when, on the other hand, the lever is pulled outwards, the combustion gases rotate around the oven, thus increasing the internal temperature of the oven uniformly (cooker function – baking and heating – OVEN USE).

IMPORTANCE OF FUEL

The permitted fuels are firewood logs. Only dry wood logs must be used (maximum water content 20%). A maximum of 2-3 logs of wood can be loaded at a time. The wooden logs should have a length of approximately 30 cm and a circumference of 30-35 cm maximum.

Wood used as fuel must contain a humidity level of less than 20%; it is obtained after at least one year of drying (soft wood) or two years (hard wood) by placing this wood in a dry and ventilated place (for example under a roof). Wet wood makes lighting more difficult because to evaporate the water present in the wood requires an additional amount of energy. The moisture content is a disadvantage since when the temperature drops, water condenses first in the hearth and then in the chimney. Fresh wood contains approximately 60% water, therefore it is not suitable for burning.

The following products cannot be burned: leftover coal, trimmings; waste bark and panels, damp or varnished wood, plastic materials; in this case; the device warranty ends. Paper and cardboard should only be used during lighting. The burning of waste is prohibited since it can damage the stove as well as the chimney flue, cause damage to health and because of its odor can cause problems with the neighborhood.

Wood is not a long-lasting fuel and therefore does not provide continuous heating throughout the night.

CAUTION: continuous and prolonged use of wood particularly rich in flavored oils (such as Eucalyptus, Myrtle, etc.) causes sudden deterioration (crumbling) of the cast iron elements that make up the appliance.

FIRE SAFETY

When installing the cooker, the following safety measures must be observed:

a. to ensure sufficient thermal insulation, respect the minimum safety distance between the stove and construction elements and flammable and heat-sensitive objects (furniture, wooden coverings, fabrics, etc. (see Figure 2). All minimum distances Safety precautions are indicated on the product label and DO NOT fall below the values indicated.
b. in the radiation zone in front of the fireplace door, the distance between the door and any flammable and heat-sensitive object or material must be at least 100 cm. This distance can be increased to 40 cm, if back-ventilated and heat-resistant protection is installed between the fireplace and the flammable elements.
c. if the product is installed on a floor made of flammable material, provide a fireproof base. Floors made of flammable materials, such as carpet, parquet or cork, etc. must be replaced with a layer of flammable material, for example ceramic, stone, glass or steel, etc. (dimensions according to regional provisions). The bottom must extend frontally by at least 50 cm and laterally by at least 30 cm beyond the opening of the loading door (see Figure 2B).
d. Do not place flammable items above the product (e.g. hanging furniture).

The cooker must operate exclusively with the ash drawer inserted. Solid combustion residue (ashes) must be collected in an airtight, fire-resistant container. The cooker must never be turned on in the presence of gas or vapor emissions (e.g. linoleum glue, gasoline, etc.). Do not place flammable materials near the stove, doors, handles, controls, windows, flue and possibly the front part of the appliance. Avoid touching these elements without adequate protective clothing or without accessories (heat protection gloves, control devices).

Make children aware of these dangers and keep them away from the fireplace while it is in operation. The use of incorrect or too humid fuel could cause a fire in the smoke evacuation pipe due to deposits present in this pipe.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE

In the event of a fire on the connection or in the smoke evacuation pipe:

a. Close the loading door .

b. Close the combustion air regulators
c. Extinguish the fire using carbon dioxide (powdered CO2) extinguishers
d. Call the fire brigade immediately.

DO NOT USE WATER JETS TO EXTINGUISH THE FIRE. Once the drain pipe is turned off, have it checked by a specialist to locate any cracks or leaky points.