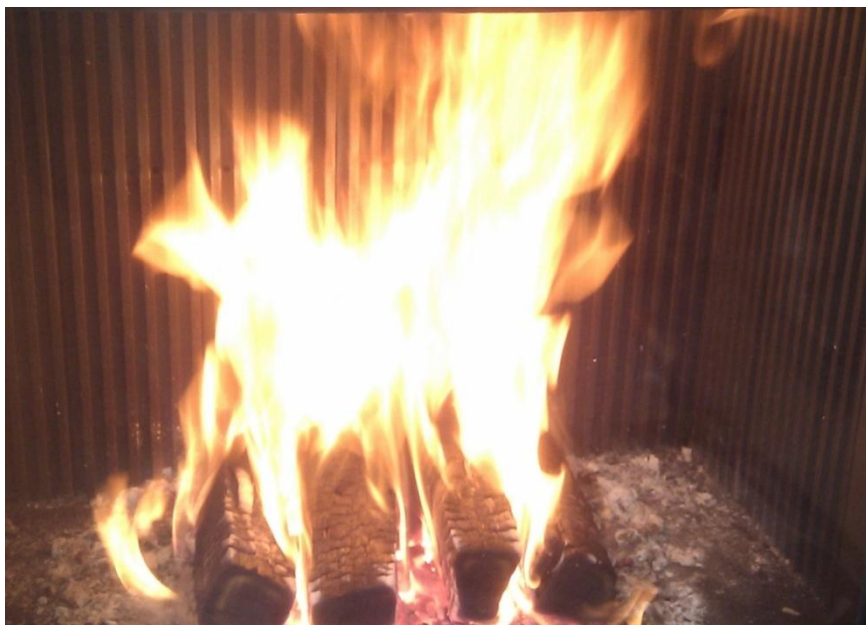


ULTIME C WHE 1S

Ultime C MF 600-75 WHE 1S
Ultime C MF 800-50 WHE 1S
Ultime C MF 800-75 WHE 1S
Ultime C MF 1050-50 WHE 1S
Ultime C MF 1050-75 WHE 1S
Ultime C MF 1300-50 WHE 1S



Installation and operation instructions

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2. Introduction

We thank you for your confidence in the Metalfire fireplace that you have purchased. Our products guarantee many years of heating comfort.

Read these installation and use instructions carefully before starting the installation.

Afterwards, you hand them to the customer.

We advise you to check the appliance upon delivery for any transport damage.

The Ultime C range consists of following models:

Ultime C MF 600-75 WHE 1S

Ultime C MF 800-50 WHE 1S

Ultime C MF 800-75 WHE 1S

Ultime C MF 1050-50 WHE 1S

Ultime C MF 1050-75 WHE 1S

Ultime C MF 1300-50 WHE 1S

These appliances are closed wood fires which must be connected to one individual flue pipe. Flue gases are discharged through this flue pipe. The supply of outdoor air for combustion can be connected directly to the appliance.

It is very important that these wood fireplaces are installed only by a qualified fitter, according to national and local regulations.

Metalfire NV
Noorwegenstraat 28
9940 Evergem

3. Safety

3.1 CE certification mark

This appliance has been tested according to EN 13229-2001 and EN 13229-A2:2004 standards.

3.2 Safety instructions during installation

The installation of this wood fireplace may only be carried out by a recognized installer according to applicable national and/or local standards and building regulations.

Take the necessary precautions using incombustible materials so that items in the immediate vicinity of the appliance (curtains, floor, walls and so on) are not overheated.

Check that the fireplace is functioning correctly before commencing with the surrounding fireplace finish. (5.2.2.1. Checking the fireplace)

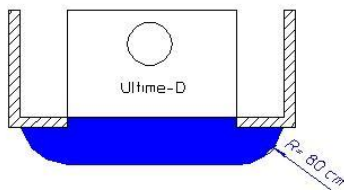
3.3 Safety instructions for user

These wood fires radiate significant levels of heat. The entire outside of the fireplace becomes extremely hot (the metalwork, glass in the door, surface and surround).

So, ensure that young children and older people always keep sufficient distance from the fireplace so that they cannot come into contact with it, and provide a fireplace guard around the fireplace if necessary.

Never let children operate the fireplace.

Make sure that flammable materials (wooden mantels, curtains, flammable liquids, furniture and so on) are always separated from the fireplace by **at least 0.8 m** both above and around it.



The heat radiation through the fireplace window can be considerable. Therefore, a distance of at least **80 cm** must be kept from flammable material.

Following installation, all visible parts of the fireplace should be considered as active heating surfaces and therefore should not be touched when the fireplace is in use.

Touching these parts constitutes a risk of burns.

Do not use the appliance if the glass in the door is cracked or broken.

If defective, the glass in the door must be replaced immediately by a competent Metalfire installer.

This fireplace is only intended for additional heating, i.e. not for continuous use.

3.4 Safety facilities

The installer must take all measures required to prevent overheating of adjacent materials. These measures must comply with national and/or local standards and regulations and the installation must meet all (national and European) standards. Take the necessary measures by using fireproof and insulating materials to prevent overheating of flammable materials in the vicinity of the fireplace. See Table 1 for the minimum insulation thicknesses.

4. Technical specifications

Standards EN 13229:2001 and EN 13229 A2:2004

Model	ULTIME C MF 600-75 WHE 1S	ULTIME C MF 800-75 WHE 1S
Fuel	Logs	Logs
Nominal heat output	19.4 kW	23.4 kW
Efficiency (%)	76.2	76.3
Optimum usage range	10 kW – 19.5 kW	10 kW – 23 kW
Wood consumption rate/hour (max. 15% humidity)	3.5 kg – 6 kg	3.5 kg – 7 kg
Max. wood consumption limit/hour	Max. 5 pieces measuring 30 cm in length and with a circumference of 30 cm \pm 3	Max. 6 pieces measuring 30 cm in length and with a circumference of 30 cm \pm 3
Flue gas flow (g/s)	17.7	20.3
Flue gas temperature (C°)	298	321
CO at 13% O ₂ (%)	0.11	0.09
Dust content at 13% O ₂ (mg/nm ³)	44	38
Min. chimney draught (Pa)	12	12
*Min. insulation thickness top (cm)	Only non-flammable material	Only non-flammable material
*Min. insulation thickness sides (cm)	12	12
*Min. insulation thickness rear (cm)	14	14
*Min. insulation thickness bottom (cm)	Only non-flammable material	Only non-flammable material
Chimney connection (mm)	Ø250	Ø250
Combustion air connector (mm)	1 x Ø150 (\pm 1 x 180cm ²)	1 x Ø150 (\pm 1 x 180cm ²)
Convection connector inlet (mm)	2 x Ø150 (\pm 2 x 180cm ²)	2 x Ø150 (\pm 2 x 180cm ²)
Convection connector outlet (mm)	4 x Ø150 (\pm 4 x 180cm ²)	4 x Ø150 (\pm 4 x 180cm ²)
Weight incl. cast iron reeded panels (kg)	366	416
Dimensions (LxWxH) (mm)	800x600x1930	1000x600x1930
* Standard insulation "Pumica K,550: 0.14 W/m.K.		

Model	ULTIME C MF 1050-75 WHE 1S	ULTIME C MF 800-50 WHE 1S
Fuel	Logs	Logs
Nominal heat output	27.5 kW	20.0 kW
Efficiency (%)	76.2	77.2
Optimum usage range	12 kW – 27.5 kW	10 kW – 20 kW
Wood consumption rate/hour (max. 15% humidity)	4 kg – 8 kg	3.5 kg – 6 kg
Max. wood consumption limit/hour	Max. 7 pieces measuring 30 cm in length and with a circumference of 30 cm \pm 3	Max. 5 pieces measuring 30 cm in length and with a circumference of 30 cm \pm 3
Flue gas flow (g/s)	22.9	17.6
Flue gas temperature (C°)	321	291
CO at 13% O ₂ (%)	0.08	0.11
Dust content at 13% O ₂ (mg/nm ³)	33	47
Min. chimney draught (Pa)	12	12
*Min. insulation thickness top (cm)	Only non-flammable material	Only non-flammable material
*Min. insulation thickness sides (cm)	11	9
*Min. insulation thickness rear (cm)	13	12
*Min. insulation thickness bottom (cm)	Only non-flammable material	Only non-flammable material
Chimney connection (mm)	Ø300	Ø250
Combustion air connector (mm)	1 x Ø150 (\pm 1 x 180cm ²)	1 x Ø150 (\pm 1 x 180cm ²)
Convection connector inlet (mm)	2 x Ø150 (\pm 2 x 180cm ²)	2 x Ø150 (\pm 2 x 180cm ²)
Convection connector outlet (mm)	4 x Ø150 (\pm 4 x 180cm ²)	4 x Ø150 (\pm 4 x 180cm ²)
Weight incl. cast iron reeded panels (kg)	484	327
Dimensions (LxWxH) (mm)	1250x600x1930	1000x600x1430
* Standard insulation "Pumica K,550: 0.14 W/m.K.		

Model	ULTIME C MF 1050-50 WHE 1S	ULTIME C MF 1300-50 WHE 1S
Fuel	Logs	Logs
Nominal heat output	21.6 kW	27.0 kW
Efficiency (%)	76.5	77.6
Optimum usage range	10 kW – 21.6 kW	12 kW – 27 kW
Wood consumption rate/hour (max. 15% humidity)	3.5 kg – 7 kg	4 kg – 8 kg
Max. wood consumption limit/hour	Max. 6 pieces measuring 30 cm in length and with a circumference of 30 cm \pm 3	Max. 7 pieces measuring 30 cm in length and with a circumference of 30 cm \pm 3
Flue gas flow (g/s)	16.9	19.9
Flue gas temperature (C°)	317	335
CO at 13% O ₂ (%)	0.09	0.10
Dust content at 13% O ₂ (mg/nm ³)	54	26
Min. chimney draught (Pa)	12	12
*Min. insulation thickness top (cm)	30	Only non-flammable material
*Min. insulation thickness sides (cm)	-	13
*Min. insulation thickness rear (cm)	-	10
*Min. insulation thickness bottom (cm)	38	Only non-flammable material
Chimney connection (mm)	Ø250	Ø250
Combustion air connector (mm)	1 x Ø150 (\pm 1 x 180cm ²)	1 x Ø150 (\pm 1 x 180cm ²)
Convection connector inlet (mm)	2 x Ø150 (\pm 2 x 180cm ²)	2 x Ø150 (\pm 2 x 180cm ²)
Convection connector outlet (mm)	4 x Ø150 (\pm 4 x 180cm ²)	4 x Ø150 (\pm 4 x 180cm ²)
Weight incl. cast iron reeded panels (kg)	398	433
Dimensions (LxWxH) (mm)	1250x600x1430	1500x600x1430
* Standard insulation "Pumica K,550: 0.14 W/m.K.		

5. General installation instructions

5.1 Standards and rules

- The national and European standard and construction rules of the country where the installation is carried out apply to the installation of the appliance.

5.2 Transport

- The appliance can only be transported in upright position.
 - Remove the packaging, and sort the waste keeping in mind the environment.
 - We put a set of transport handles at your disposal, which can be inserted at the side of the appliance in the openings provided for that purpose (figure 1).
 - Check the goods for damage before installing them ! (report damages within 48 hrs)
 - **DO NOT REMOVE** the bolt blocking the vertical sliding door **during transport!**
- There is a box in the fireplace containing all accessories like connection rings, handle and the manual.

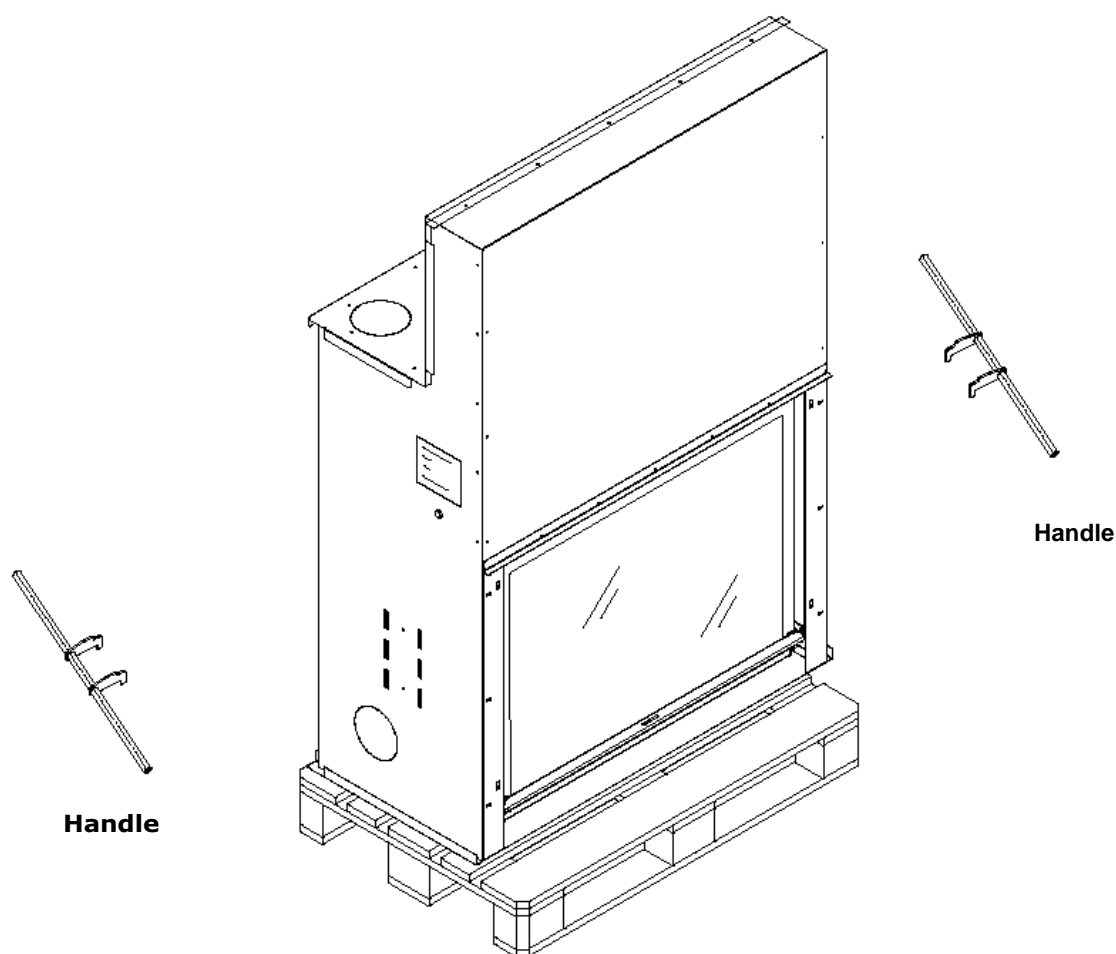


Figure 1: Transport

5.3 Remarks and tips with regard to the installation

- The appliance must always be placed on a surface having sufficient carrying capacity. In case the existing surface does not meet this requirement, appropriate measures should be taken to reinforce the surface.
- Remove the bolt blocking the vertical sliding door before building the appliance into the masonry (figure 2) (photograph 1-2).
Also remove the warning sticker.
- Check the functioning of the door and of the air valve!
- Make sure that the door can be tilted forward after the fireplace has been built-in.
- The appliance can be brought at the required height by means of the 4 telescopic legs.
- 4 adjustable legs are provided for fine levelling the appliance (photograph 3).

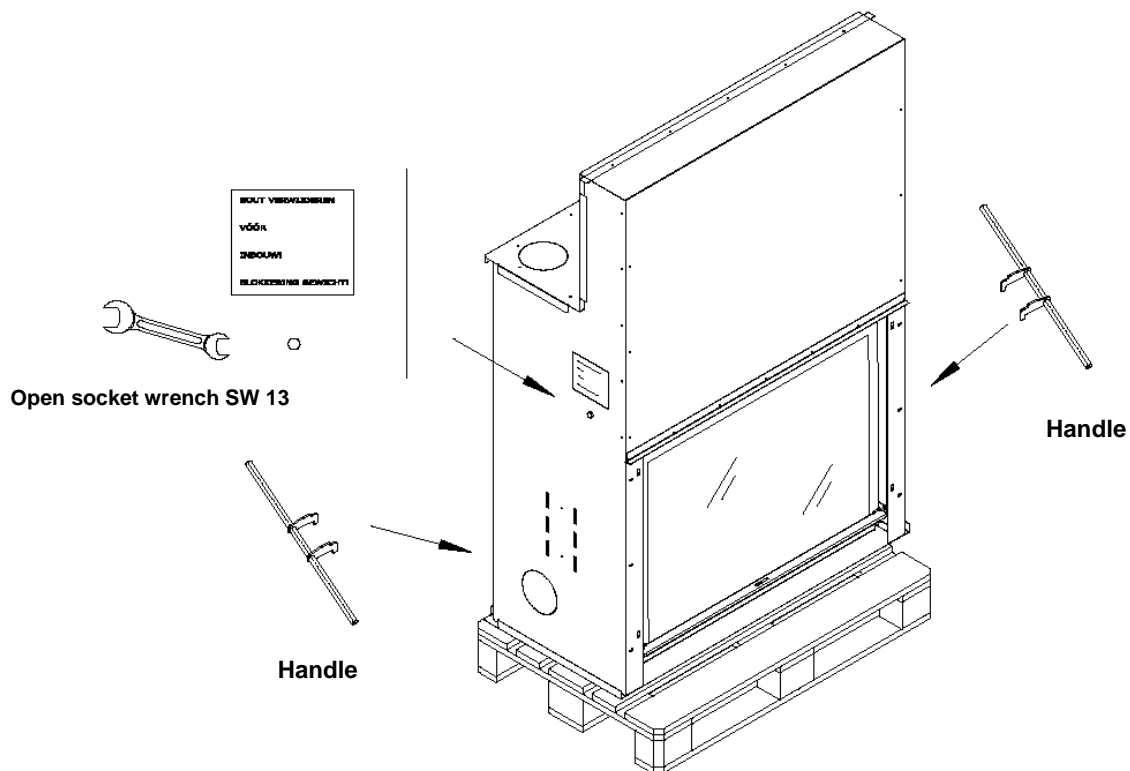
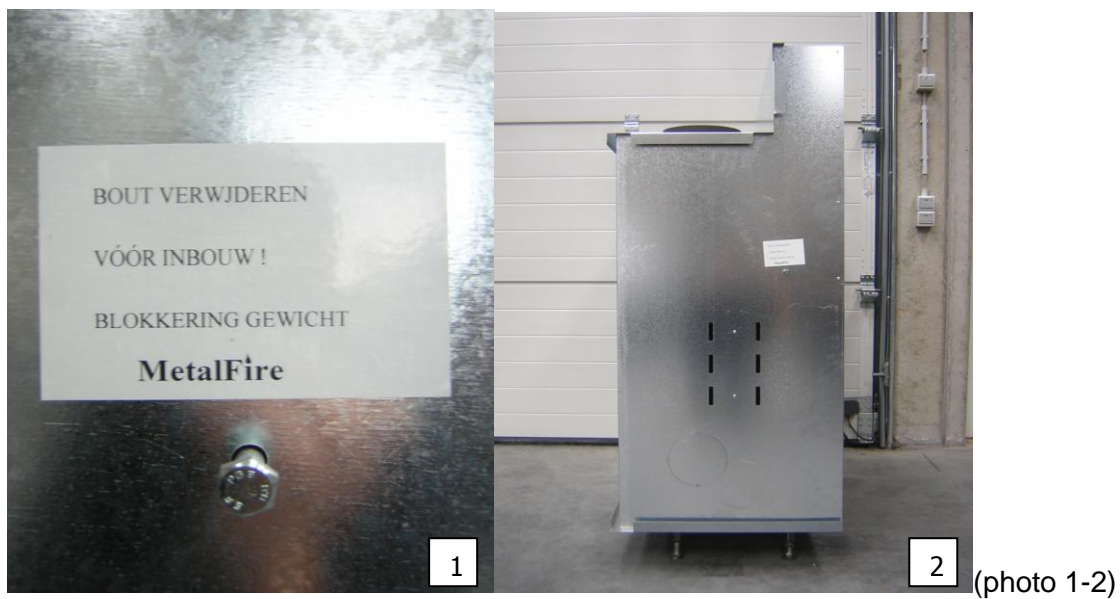


Figure 2: Remove bolt



REMOVE BOLT BEFORE INSTALLATION!
LOCKING OF WEIGHT

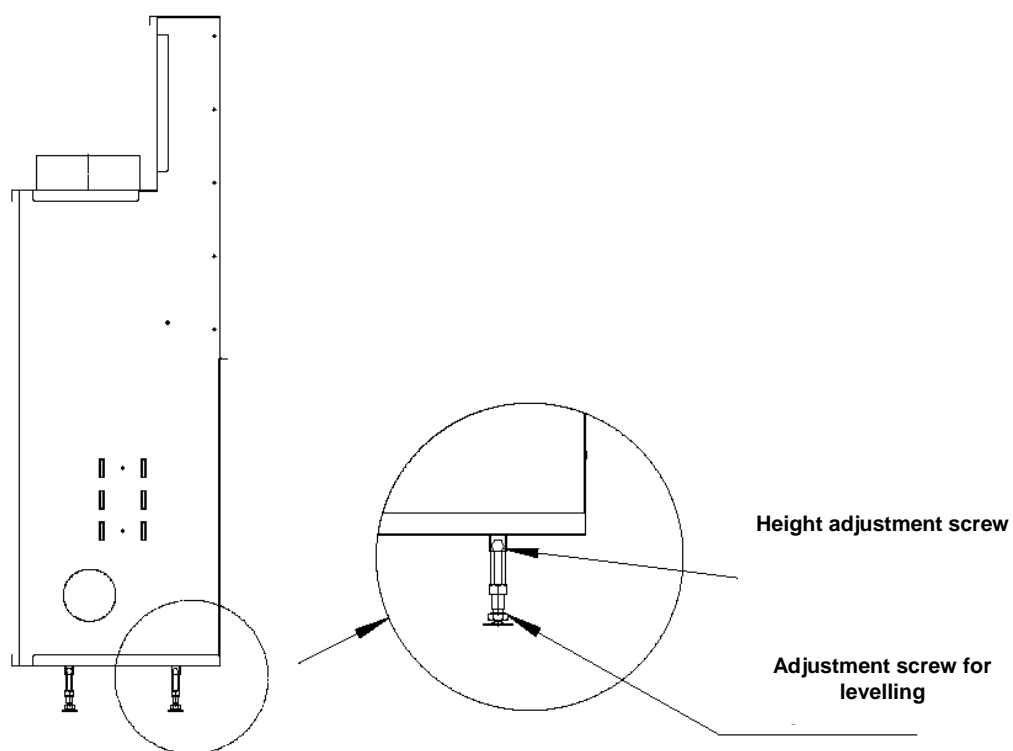


Figure 3: Adjustment legs

- The supplied covering plates are suspended on the hooks provided on the inside (photograph 4).

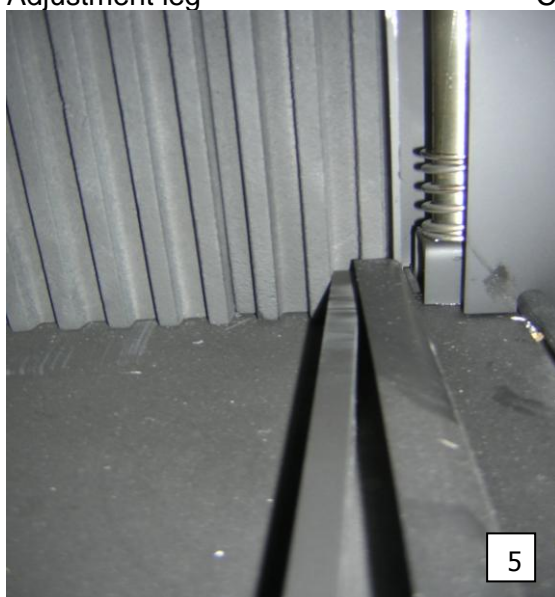
- The cast iron assembly comprises several corrugated parts. Start left and right, always with the smaller part (see 5.4 Installation of the cast iron).
- A batten approximately 1 cm thick and 2 cm high is also supplied. It acts as a spoiler behind the air section. Mount one side at a time, and slide the batten between the teeth. Next, slide the cast iron part against the front of the fireplace (photograph 5-6).



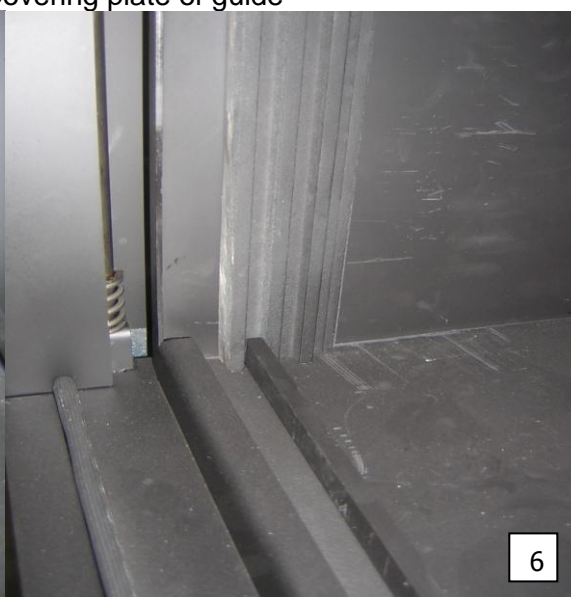
Adjustment leg



Covering plate of guide



Mounting spoiler right



Mounting spoiler left

5.4 Installation of the cast iron

- Step 1: Place the ribbed cast iron parts on the left side.
Start from the front side with 3 large parts (120mm/6 teeth) and end with 1 small part (54mm/3 teeth).
The tooth must be oriented to the rear side. See figure 4
- Step 2: Place one large part of the ribbed cast iron on the right side.
Place it a little bit from the front side.
The tooth must be oriented to the rear side. See figure 4
- Step 3: Place the spoiler in the first groove of the first left ribbed cast iron part and in the first groove of the right ribbed cast iron. See figure 4
- Step 4: Move the right ribbed cast iron part to the front side of the fireplace so the spoiler becomes parallel with the front of the fireplace. See figure 4

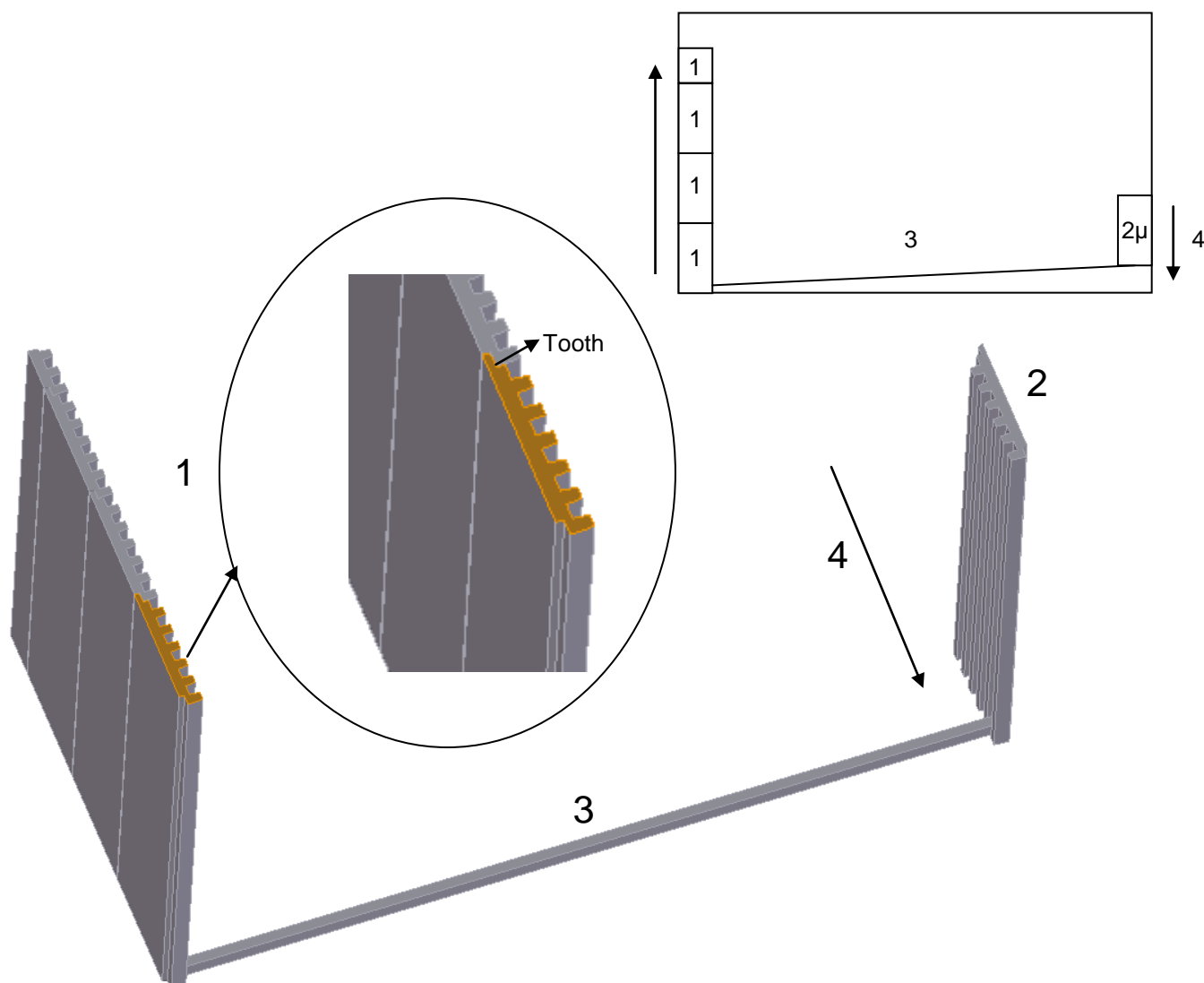


Figure 4: Cast iron

- Step 5:** Place the ribbed cast iron parts on the rear side of the fireplace. Starting from the left side to the right side. Start with a large cast iron part (120mm/6 teeth). The tooth must be oriented to the right side. See figure 5

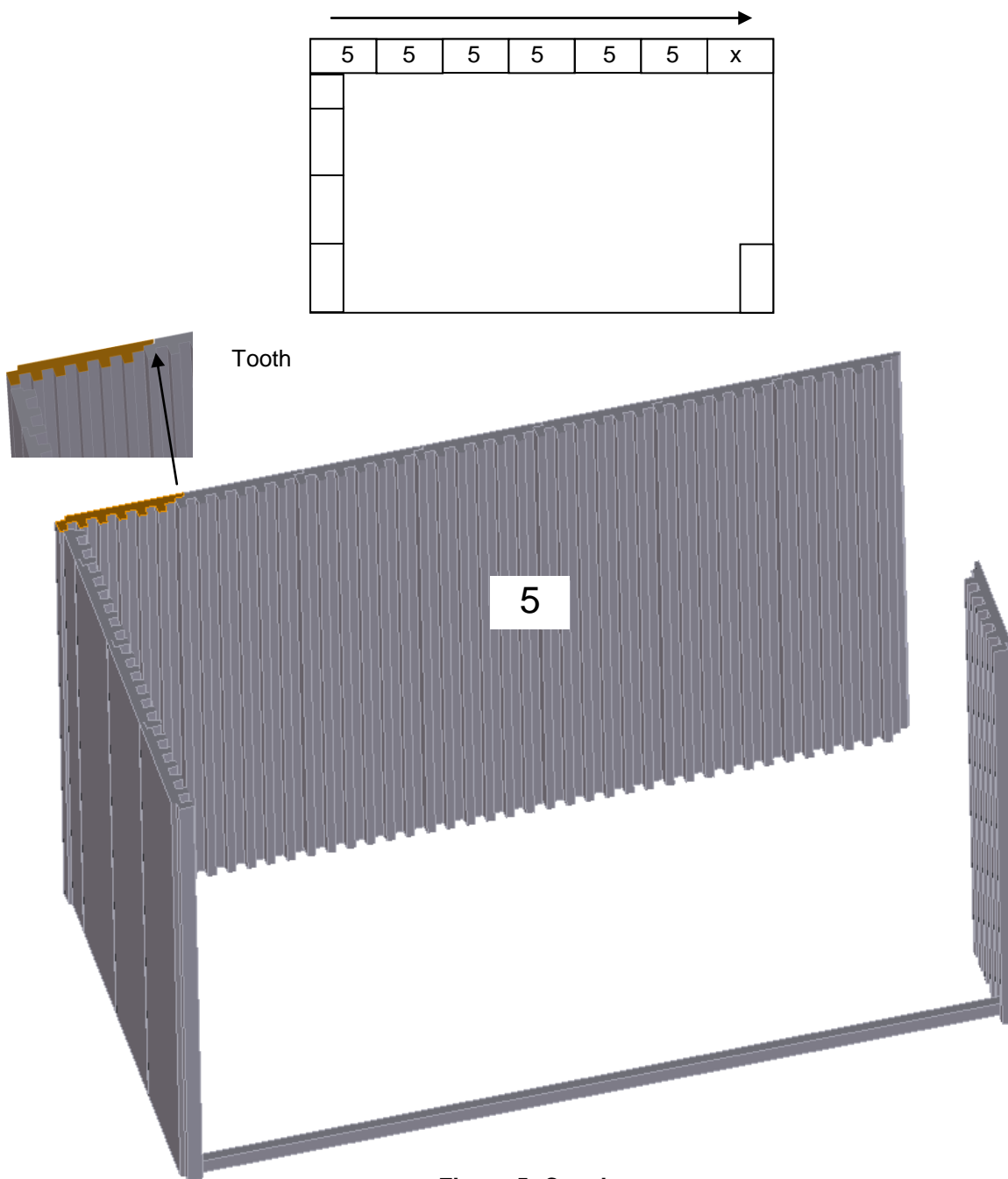
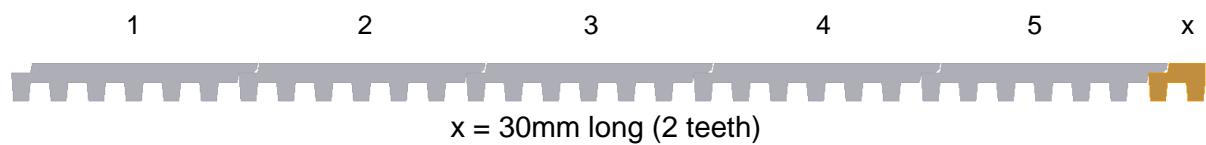


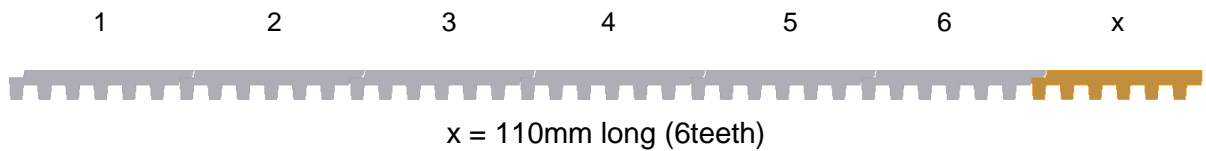
Figure 5: Cast iron

- Step 6:** The last cast iron part, marked as “x” is different depending on the type of fireplace. See the figures below to check which part to use to finish the rear side.

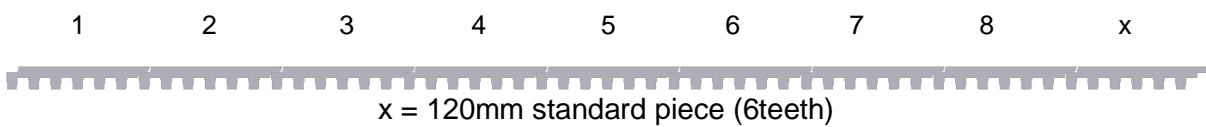
Ultime MF 600-75 WHE 1S:



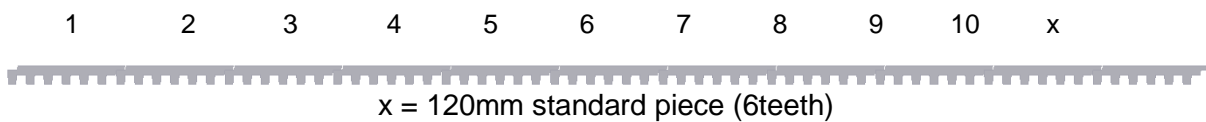
Ultime MF 800-50 WHE 1S / Ultime MF 800-75 WHE 1S:



Ultime MF 1050-50 WHE 1S / Ultime MF 1050-75 WHE 1S:



Ultime MF 1300-50 WHE 1S:



Step 7: Place the ribbed cast iron parts on the right side.
Start from the front after the first part with 2 large parts and end with 1 small part. The tooth must be oriented to the rear side. See figure 6.

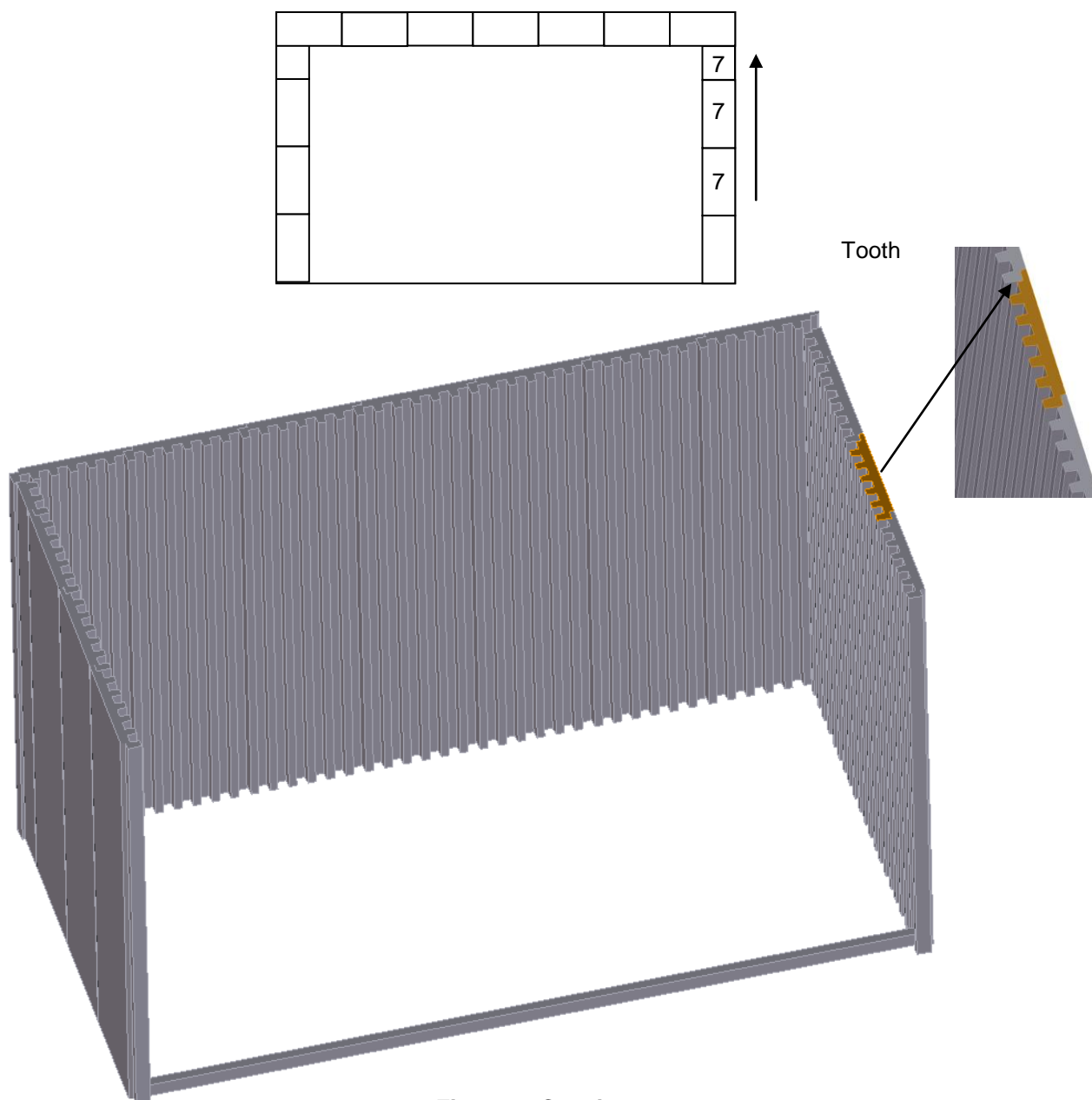


Figure 6: Cast iron

5.5 Insulation

- Fitting additional insulation around the convection case, appropriate for such applications (temperature range, fire safety, no dust emission) is **compulsory**.
- For insulating the fireplace, only Promafour 400 with 15 mm thickness can be used. This is a solid panel having no loose fibres. Hence, no loose fibres can enter the convection current.
- Custom-made Promafour panels are available as an option.
- The installer must take the necessary measures in order to prevent overheating of surrounding materials in accordance with the locally applicable standards.
- Profiled sections have been provided at the appliance where you can easily insert the Promafour panels (photograph 7).
- At the time of building in, the minimum insulation thicknesses must be observed (refer to 4. **Technical specifications**).

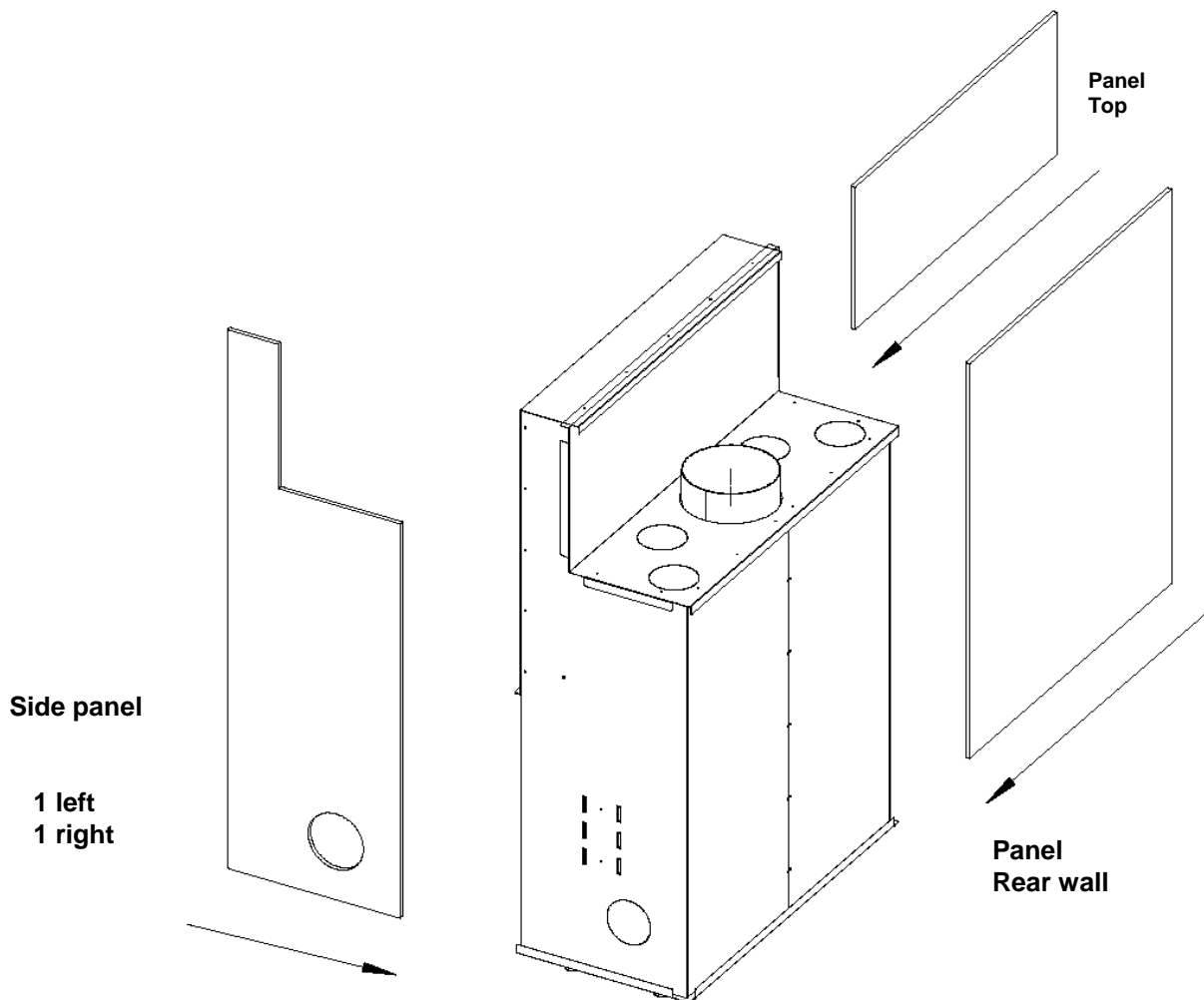


Figure 7: Fitting the Promafour panels



Profiled section for fixing of insulation

5.6 Flue gas duct

- The minimum height of the chimney for a comfortable fire is 5 m measured from the connection nozzle to the top of the chimney excluding the rain cap.
- The appliance has been designed for a natural draught of 12Pa.
- The duct must be insulated thermally in order to avoid condensation and to improve the draught.
- The connection must run 1m vertical before a change in direction can be made
- Changes in direction up to 45° are admissible with a maximum of 2 bends.
- Connecting under an angle of 90° is strictly forbidden.
- It is absolutely forbidden to connect 2 or more appliances to 1 flue gas duct.
- Close off flue gas ducts that are not used.
- It is recommended to install a rain cap because it is advantageous for the lifespan of the appliance and the flue gas duct.
- The outlet and position of the chimney in the roof surface and with respect to surrounding buildings is very important, and can only be carried out according to the rules that are locally applicable.
- An oversized flue gas duct can have a negative effect on the good operation, and has a direct influence on the efficiency.
- We recommend a rigid stainless steel pipe for connecting the appliance. The pipe is to be insulated with a ceramic wool blanket.
- An excessive draught can be decreased by means of a draught regulator. A poor draught can be improved using a flue gas fan.
- Please contact MF when you want to connect an appliance to a flue gas duct that has a smaller diameter than specified in 4. Technical specifications.
- We refer to the table below for the minimum configuration of the flue duct, a change in direction of 45° must be compensated by 1m additional in height.

Minimum height flue duct in function of flue diameter

Ultime C type	Ø300	Ø250	Ø230	Ø200	Air Ext
MF 600-75 WHE 1S		>=5	>=5	>=7	Ø150
MF 800-75 WHE 1S		>=5	>=6	>=10	Ø150
MF 1050-75 WHE 1S	>=5	>=7	-	-	Ø150
MF 800-50 WHE 1S		>=5	>=5	>=7	Ø150
MF 1050-50 WHE 1S		>=5	>=6	>=8	Ø150
MF 1300-50 WHE 1S		>=5	>=7	-	Ø150

5.7 Flue gas valve

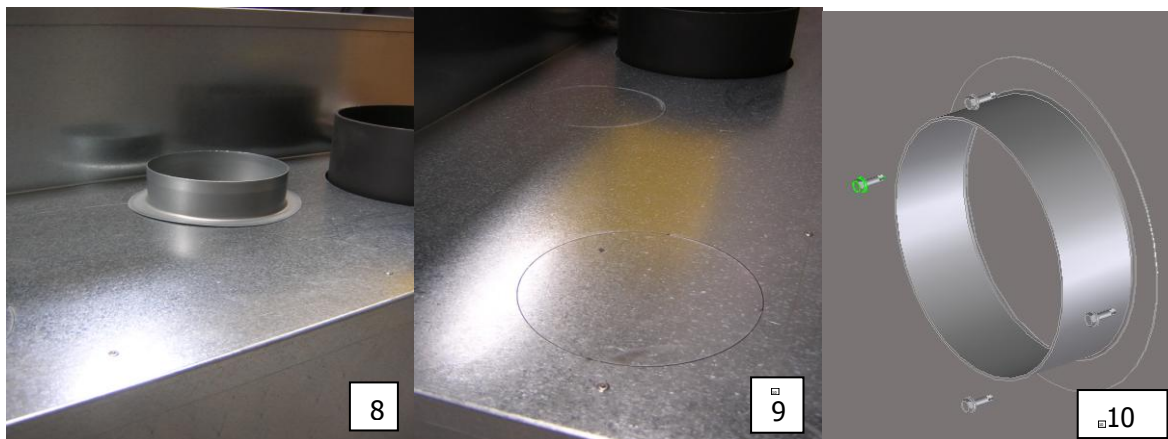
- Every appliance is provided with an automatic flue gas valve. When the vertical sliding door is opened, the valve opens automatically so that there will be no smoke emission when firing with the door open.
- The flue gas valve can be adjusted in function of the chimney draught. The initial adjustment can solely be carried out by Metalfire. Please contact your dealer.

5.8 Convection air

The appliance is fitted with a convection system ensuring heat recovery in the room. To that end, a number of rules must be observed. In most cases, the convection functions in a natural way. As an option, we offer an air fan for boosting the convection current.

- For connecting it, use non-combustible aluminium flexibles with 150 mm diameter.
- Make sure that the flexible duct has the same resistance (= length, diameter and number of bends).
- In the case where connecting pieces are closed off or when there is a variation in resistance, we cannot guarantee a uniform spread of the temperature.
- Keep in mind the nett cross-section of the grate when placing grates on the outlets. The surface area must correspond to the connected flexible duct.
- Use only grates that cannot be closed.
- Mounting of the grate at a minimum distance of 30 cm from the ceiling so as to avoid discolouration and deposits as much as possible.
- Always 2 connecting nozzles must be connected at the top of the appliance. The pre-cut openings for the connection can be easily removed (photograph 8 and 9)
- The appliance is provided with sufficient connecting nozzles for allowing connecting it. They are fixed to the convection jacket by means of a self-tapping screw (photograph 10).
- Use below table to determine the number of flexible inlet and outlet connections according the installed model.

Number of flexibles and convection outlets				
Ultime C type	Number of flexible inlets convection jacket	Net cross section inlets	Number of flexible outlets convection jacket	Net cross section outlets
MF WHE 600-75 1S	2 x Ø150 mm	350 cm ²	2 x Ø150 mm	350 cm ²
MF WHE 800-75 1S	2 x Ø150 mm	350 cm ²	2 x Ø150 mm	350 cm ²
MF WHE 1050-75 1S	2 x Ø150 mm	350 cm ²	4 x Ø150 mm	700 cm ²
MF WHE 800-50 1S	2 x Ø150 mm	350 cm ²	2 x Ø150 mm	350 cm ²
MF WHE 1050-50 1S	2 x Ø150 mm	350 cm ²	4 x Ø150 mm	700 cm ²
MF WHE 1300-50 1S	2 x Ø150 mm	350 cm ²	4 x Ø150 mm	700 cm ²



Connection nozzle

Cut-out opening

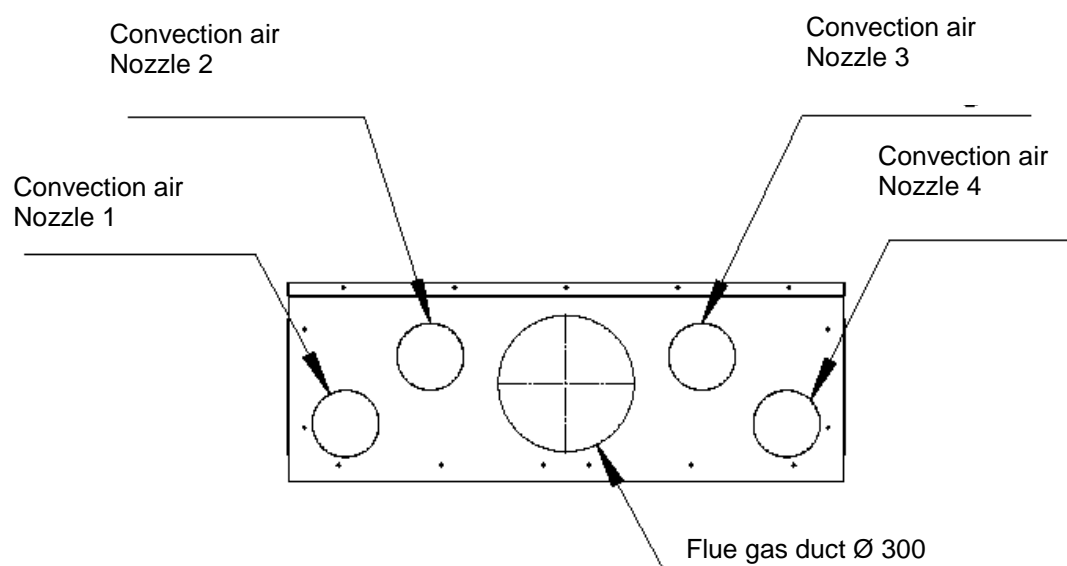


Figure 8: Connection nozzles

5.9 Supply of ambient air

- In order to keep the system balanced, the supply of ambient air is necessary.
- Every appliance has 2 connecting nozzles for ambient air at the bottom left and right of the appliance (see figure 9) (photograph 11).
- Connecting the ambient air directly to the appliance is not strictly necessary.
- We supply the necessary connecting nozzles allowing for its connection. They are fixed to the convection jacket by means of a self-tapping screw.
- Always 1 off ambient air nozzle will be connected.



Cut-out opening – connection of ambient air

5.10 Combustion air

- When combustion of a fuel occurs, oxygen is required. That is why it is indispensable to ensure an adequate supply of air from the outside.
- All appliance types must have an air supply with a nett cross-section of 180 cm². When installing a grate, keep in mind the nett cross-section of the grate.
- To avoid a flow of cold air when the appliance is not operating, we recommend to make it in such a way that the air supply duct can be closed.
- The connection of the air on the proper appliance is at the bottom. We supply a connection plate so as to guarantee a perfect connection.
- A cooker hood, fans and/or ventilation systems, if any, can affect the good functioning.

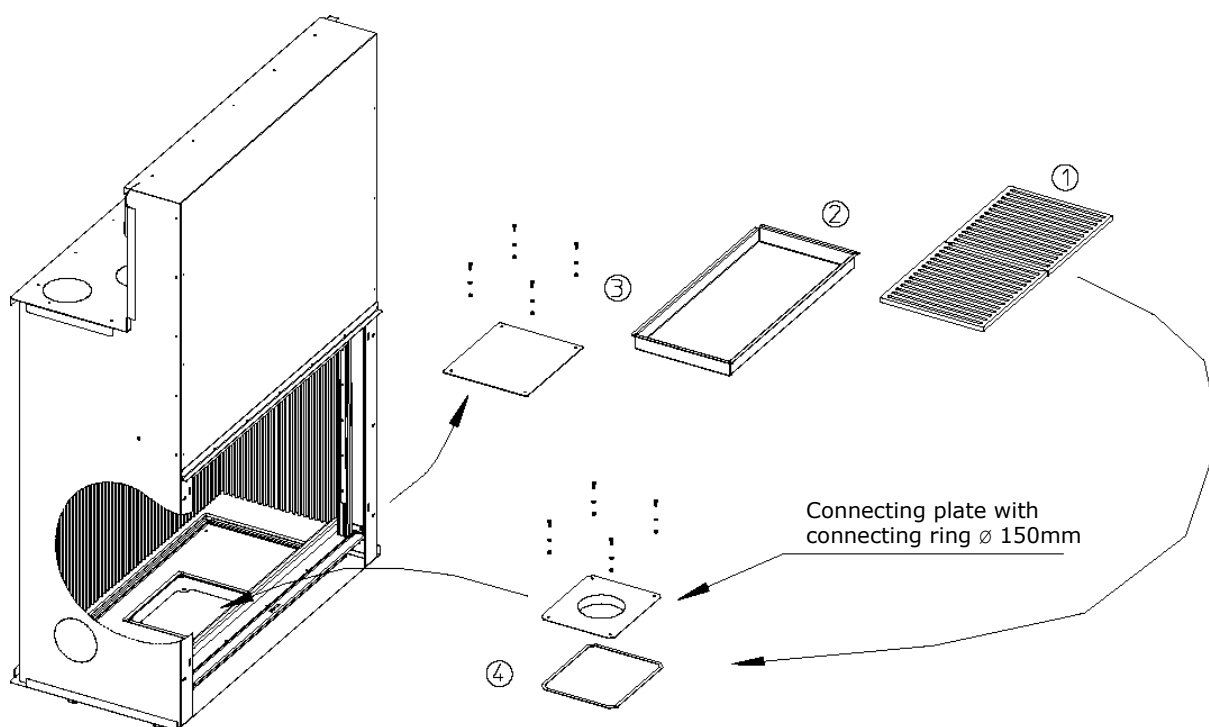


Figure 9: Combustion air

The connection of the external air supply can be connected at the bottom of the appliance. Via the convection jacket the air goes upward and is preheated when it enters the room. The appliance will consume air from the room for combustion. The intake of combustion air is regulated by the air regulator valve.

Combustion air regulation

The combustion air supply can be adjusted using the supplied lever. Maximum air supply for combustion is achieved when the movable lever is moved to the extreme right-hand side. If the lever is in the central position, the fireplace burns at the nominal heat output when the chimney is drawing at 12 Pascal.

Moving the lever further to the left reduces the air supply and which decreases the output of the fireplace.

Adjusting the fireplace in this way only influences the combustion process when the fireplace door is closed.



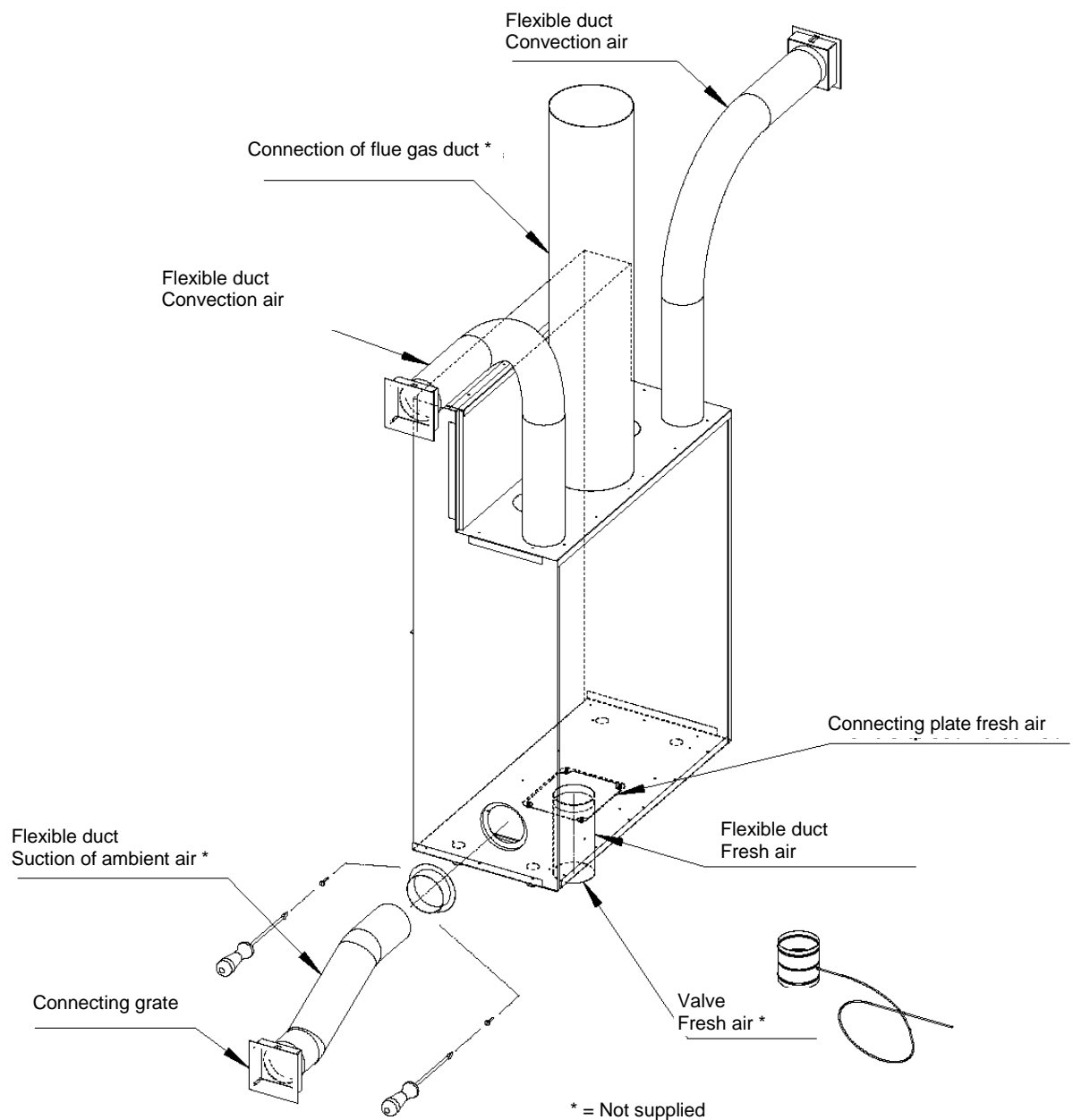


Figure 10: Convection air

5.11 Distances to keep from combustible items

- When in operation, the appliance will expand! In no case, it may make contact with the masonry, plastering or used materials surrounding the appliance.
- The distance between the fireplace and combustible items like furniture must be at least 80 cm (radiation heat).
- The casing or finish must be made of incombustible material.
- Leave a minimum clearance of 3 mm between an optional decoration frame and the finish (plaster and the like).
- The same 3 mm clearance also applies when you build in the appliance without frame.

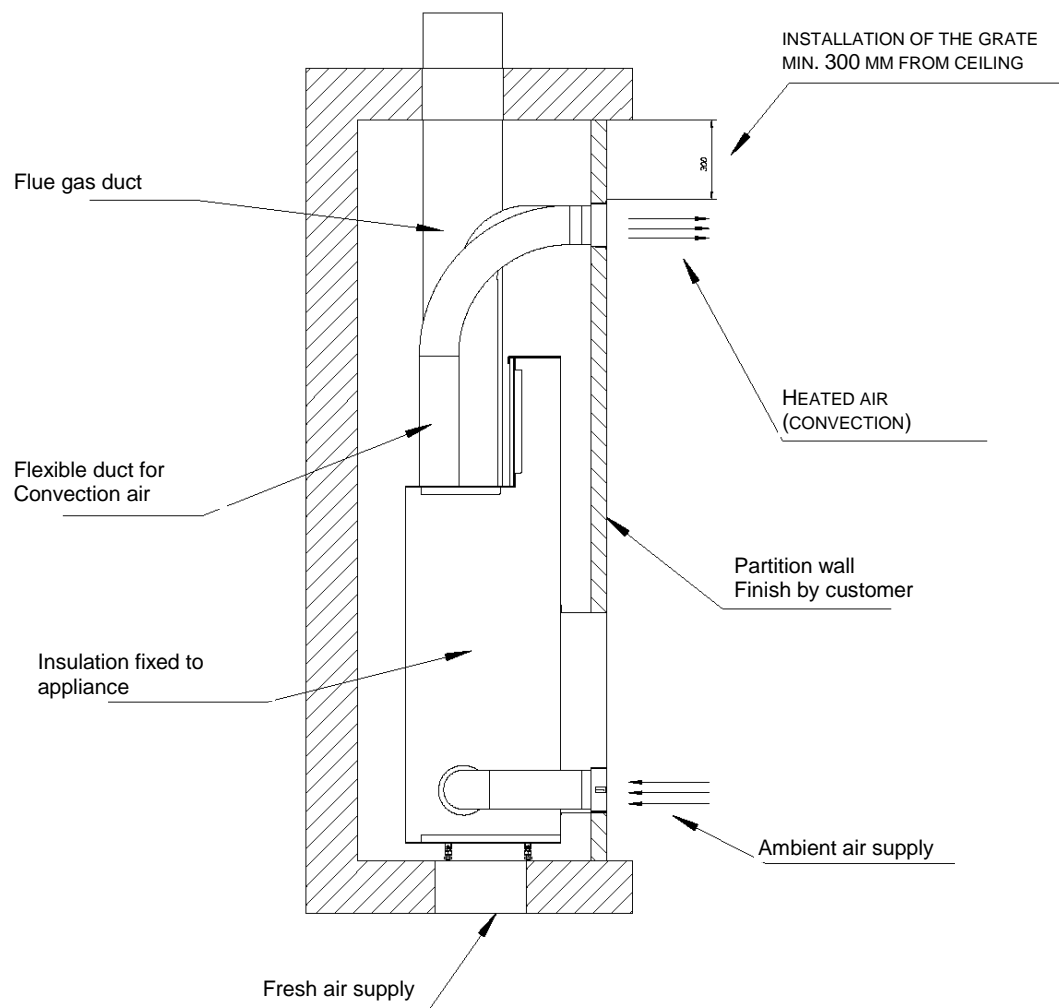


Figure 11: Convection air

5.12 Commissioning test

A basic test of the fireplace must be carried out before commencing with the fireplace surround. Clean the glass in the door on the inside and outside so that no grease marks from fingers or other dirt burns into the glass. Stains cannot be removed afterwards.

The first time the fireplace heats up, it releases paint fumes which are caused by the curing of the heat-resistant paint. This is accompanied by smoke and unpleasant odours. These fumes are harmless. Make sure that there is adequate ventilation to dissipate the smell as soon as possible. If brickwork or plastering has already been completed around the fireplace, ensure that it is completely dry before starting the fire, otherwise there is a risk of cracking or fissures.

Caution:

- Air extractors in the same room or area as the fireplace may lead to problems.
- Ensure that the fireplace is working correctly for seasonal use and for adverse chimney draught or unfavourable weather conditions.

5.12.1 Fuel

The Ultime C is suitable for burning wood. The humidity level of the wood should be no more than 15% for good combustion. If this not the case, the fireplace window will rapidly become dirty, the heat of the fire will be significantly lower and the chimney will become clogged more quickly, which increases the risk of chimney fire.

To reach this humidity level, the wood must be dried in a dry and ventilated place for at least 2 to 3 years. The most suitable wood types are oak, beech and birch.

The logs should ideally be 25 to 30 cm in length and have a maximum circumference of 30 cm. Using resinous wood types wood is strongly discouraged because they spark and have a short burning time. Using chipboard, laminated or treated wood or combustible waste is not permitted for environmental reasons and because of the damage it does to the fireplace.

Do not use spirits, petrol, oil or other fire accelerants.

5.12.2 Lighting the fire for the first time

- Move the lifting door upwards.
- Set the combustion air control to maximum (completely to the right).
- Put small pieces of kindling wood on top of the grate surface.
- Light the kindling wood using firelighters.
- Slide the lifting door downwards, but leave a gap of five cm. This will fuel the fire and prevent condensation from forming in the hearth and on the glass.
- When lighting the fire for the first time, the door must be slightly ajar to prevent the seal between the door frame and hearth frame from sticking together while the heat-resistant paint is curing.
- Once the kindling wood is burning well, small logs can be added to the fire.
- Only add larger logs once the fire is burning well.
- Allow the fire to go out after an hour so that the fireplace can cool down and the paint can finish curing.

5.12.3 Checks to be carried out

Check that the chimney is drawing properly during the first heating. If the draught is insufficient, flue gasses may be drawn back into the room. When stoking the fire with the door open, backdraught is more likely and must be adequately tested. If necessary, adjust the smoke deflection plates or change the chimney configuration.

Too strong a draught in the chimney can lead to a fire that burns too intensely and is difficult to control. To remedy this, adjust the smoke deflection plates (slightly close the openings).

Using air extractors in the area where the fireplace has been installed may cause problems.

6.Using the appliance

6.1 Safety

These wood fires radiate significant levels of heat. The entire outside of the fireplace becomes extremely hot (the metalwork, glass in the door, surface and surround).

So, ensure that young children and older people always keep sufficient distance from the fireplace so that they cannot come into contact with it, and provide a fireplace guard around the fireplace if necessary.

Never let children operate the fireplace.

Make sure that flammable materials (wooden mantels, curtains, flammable liquids, furniture and so on) are always separated from the fireplace by **at least 0.8 m** both above and around it.

Following installation, all visible parts of the fireplace should be considered as active heating surfaces and therefore should not be touched when the fireplace is in use.

Touching these parts constitutes a risk of burns.

Do not use the appliance if the glass in the door is cracked or broken.
If defective, the glass in the door must be replaced immediately by a competent Metalfire installer.
This fireplace is only intended for additional heating, i.e. not for continuous use.

Caution Chimney fire! Chimney fires can occur when accumulated soot in the chimney catches fire. This is accompanied by serious smoke development and a roaring sound in the flue pipe. We recommend to clean the flue pipes on yearly basis.

The main causes of chimney fire:

- Accumulation of soot in the flue pipes.
- Combustion of resinous wood which is too wet (like pine wood).
- Poor dimensioning of the flue pipe, insufficient insulation of the flue pipe (condens)
- Damaged flue pipe

In case a chimney fire occurs it is recommended to put out the fire in the fireplace using sand or salt. **Never use water to extinguish the fire**, the flue pipes can crack and/or light explosions can occur. Call the fire brigade immediately.
Once the fire is extinguished, ventilate the room in order to avoid formation of CO (carbon monoxide), you can do this by opening doors and windows.

6.2 Operating instructions

6.2.1 Opening the lifting door

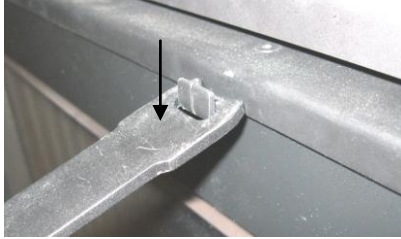
6.2.1.1 Moving the lifting door up and down

Place the door lever on the lifting door pin. This can be done on the left as well as on the right. Then move the lifting door upwards using the door lever.



6.2.1.2 Hinging the glass door open

Only open the glass door once the fireplace has cooled down.
The glass door can hinge open to facilitate cleaning.
Ensure that the lifting door is in the downward position (is closed).
The door can be unlatched using the lever which is in the upper right-hand corner (concealed behind the finish).
Swing the glass door open using the door levers to the left and right at the top.
Do the reverse to close the glass door once again.



Glass door in open position. The glass is now easy to access for cleaning purposes. Some detergents may damaged the fireplace seals, so prevent detergents from coming into contact with the seals. Only clean the glass once the fireplace has cooled down completely.

6.2.2 Emptying the ash pan

Only empty the ash pan once the fireplace has cooled down completely and there are no glowing or burning embers. Put the lifting door into the top position first.

Regularly empty the removable ash pan under the combustion grate. which must be emptied regularly. If the ash pan is too full, it may slow down the supply of primary combustion air.

The combustion grate must first be moved out of the way before the ash pan can be cleaned.

You can then remove the ash pan to empty it or access it directly with a vacuum cleaner to empty it.



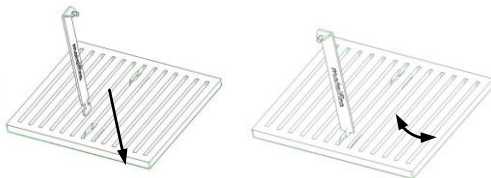
Place the lever in between the grooves to lift the ash pan



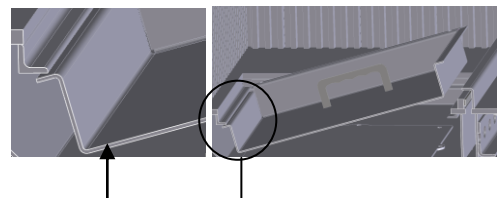
Place the grate against the rear wall so that the ash pan is released.



Now you can remove the ash pan by using the two grips. First tilt the ash pan upwards at the front, then slide it forward and carefully lift in the air in order to remove it for the fireplace.



To place the ash pan the lip at the back of the ash pan should be slided underneath the supporting profile at the back.

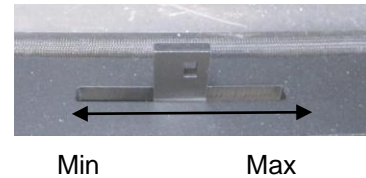
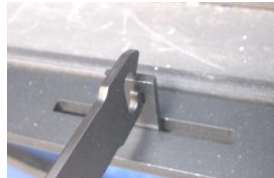


6.2.3 Regulating the combustion air

The combustion air supply can be adjusted using the supplied lever. Maximum air supply for combustion is achieved when the movable lever is moved to the extreme right-hand side. If the lever is in the central position, the fireplace burns at the nominal heat output when the chimney is drawing at 12 Pascal.

Moving the lever further to the left reduces the air supply and which decreases the output of the fireplace.

Adjusting the fireplace in this way only influences the combustion process when the fireplace door is closed.



6.3 Fuel

- The appliance is merely intended for wood logs combustion
- The quality of the wood is important to facilitate proper functioning of the fireplace. The quality of the fuel contributes to the efficiency rate, cleanliness of the glass
- The most suitable woods are oak, beech and birch
- Ideal length of the logs is ± 33 cm.
- The humidity level of the wood should be no more than 15% for good combustion. To reach this humidity level, the wood must be dried in a dry and ventilated place for at least 2 to 3 years.
- Using resinous woods is strongly discouraged because they spark and have a shorter burning time.
- The use of chipboard, laminated or treated wood is prohibited
- Do not burn waste or liquid fuels, these will damage the appliance and the environment
- Do not use fire accelerants
- Respect the loads specified in chapter 4

6.4 Lighting the fire

Move the combustion air adjustor to the extreme right-hand side.
Move the lifting door upwards.
Check whether the ash pan is empty.

Put split kindling wood on top of the grate surface. Light the wood using firelighters.
Leave the lifting door ajar with a gap of 5 cm to fuel the fire.

Larger logs can be added to the fire once the kindling wood is burning well. These logs may be 30 cm in length and have a maximum circumference of 15 cm. Place the logs on top of the kindling wood.

Make sure that no glowing ashes come into contact with the seal to avoid damage. The lifting door can be shifted downwards completely once the larger logs have ignited properly. A bed of glowing embers should now form. Spread the bed of glowing embers sufficiently using a poker and then add 3 new logs. These logs may be 30 cm in length and have a maximum circumference of 30 cm. The air regulator can now be moved to the central position. Three of these logs correspond to the nominal output of the fireplace.



6.5 Burning with closed or open lifting door

The Ultime C can function with a closed or open lifting door, provided the flue pipe configuration is adequate.

Optimum combustion is achieved with a closed lifting door. Using the fireplace with an open lifting door is best restricted to shorter periods.

Performance when the door is closed:

- Optimum combustion and maximum efficiency with lower wood consumption.
- More environmentally friendly heating.
- Safer from a fire prevention point of view.
- The intensity of the fire can be controlled via the combustion air supply arrangement.

Performance when the door is open:

- Lower efficiency levels (about 20%).
- Fire hazard from sparks and naked flames.
- The intensity of the fire cannot be controlled; air enters the fireplace unchecked.
- Consumption of air from the room is significant.
- Backdraught may occur in the room due to pressure fluctuations in the room through the use of an extractor hood, for instance.
- Higher wood consumption rate.
- Crackling embers and the smell of wood smoke give a more pleasant feeling of warmth. The feeling of a real fireplace.

Recommendations for open fire:

Only open the fireplace once it is fully heated so that the draw is optimum and a bed of glowing embers has formed. Always have the lifting door down when lighting the fire.
Never leave an open fire unsupervised.

7. Maintenance

7.1 Cleaning the glass

Consult the description in Section 5.1.2 on how to open and close the door.

Use a window cleaning product and use a cloth to wipe the dirt off the glass. Ensure that the sealing does not come into contact with this product to prevent damage.

Persistent dirt can be removed by dipping a damp cloth in the ash and using it to clean the glass.

Always wipe down the glass with a damp cloth after cleaning it to remove any vestiges of the cleaning agent.



7.2 General maintenance

Allow the fireplace to cool down completely and remove all ash remains before starting maintenance.

Varnished components can be cleaned using a damp, lint-free cloth.

Do not use harsh, abrasive detergents.

The paintwork on the fireplace can be touched up with heat-resistant spray paint which is available from Metalfire.

Regularly remove ash remains that have fallen into the area under the ash pan.

Damaged seals must be replaced. Have this carried out by a competent Metalfire installer.

The flue pipe should be cleaned and inspected at least once a year.

8. Guarantee

8.1 Offered guarantee

- 5 years guarantee on the general construction of the appliance
- 2 year guarantee on an installed fan, if any.
- 1 year guarantee on cast iron fins and grate as well as the flue gas valve.
- No guarantee on the glass.
- During the guarantee period, spare parts will be replaced free of charge.
- In the case of service at home **outside** the guarantee period, the following costs will be charged: material costs, labour costs and travel expenses.

8.2 Reservation

- Metalfire NV reserves the right to change brochures, installation instructions and manuals without prior notice.
- All rights to guarantee will be void when these installation instructions and manuals have not been observed.
- The guarantee procedure can only be started when submitting the purchase invoice.

8.3 Exclusion

Damages or external causes as a result of:

- Incorrect installation or incorrect connection.
- Incorrect use.
- Exceeding the maximum weight of wood
- Transport and installation
- Poor maintenance
- Wrong, wet, destructive or incorrect fuels
- Transport and packaging costs.
- Utilisation of electric or electronic components not originating from or not approved by Metalfire.
- Use of spare parts not originating from or not approved by Metalfire.
- Repairs not carried out by MetalFire.

9.Problem solver

What to do in case of minor troubles ?

9.1 The glass turns sooted rapidly:

- Fire the fireplace according to the described firing instructions.
- Check the humidity of the wood.
- Check the condition of the sealing cord.
- Clean the window.

9.2 The fire does not respond to the air valve.

- Remove the spoiler as shown on photographs 5 and 6.
- Clean the slot using a vacuum cleaner (first let the fireplace cool down!)

9.3 Flue gas returns.

- Make sure the flue gas duct is sufficiently heated before opening the vertical sliding door during firing.
- Check whether the flue gas duct is not blocked (bird nests).
- Did the flue gas duct have its annual cleaning ?
- Check the humidity of the wood. Only fire dry wood.
- Modification of the flue gas valve (only by MetalFire).
- Underpressure in the room (for instance due to cooking hood, mechanical ventilation,...).
- Fresh air insufficient or closed.
- Flue gas duct too small or too short (consult your dealer).
- Flue gas duct that has been installed in an unfavourable position compared to adjacent buildings and/or obstacles.

9.4 Glass of the vertical sliding door is broken.

- Do no longer use the appliance, and have the glass replaced immediately by an authorised MF dealer. Keep in mind the environment when removing the produced waste.