

INSTALLATION AND USER MANUAL



OPTIMA FIREPLACE INSERT

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Foreword

Congratulations on the purchase of your new RENY stove. Your choice proves that you care about quality and a functional design.

RENY was founded in 1975 and spent the first years specializing in the classic fireplaces. Since 1981 fireplace inserts and freestanding stoves have been manufactured. RENY is unique compared to other companies because of its innovative developments, which are always achieved using the latest technology. Everything is manufactured in our own factories, which guarantees that you, as a client, receive a product of the highest possible quality.

In this era of rapid developments and frenetic lifestyle, there is an increasing need for a central location in houses, used for people to relax. This is why the ancient custom of using a wood stove is experiencing a true revival. In addition, heating using wood is a very sound choice environmentally. Heating using wood is CO₂ neutral. When incinerated, the wood releases the same substances that the tree extracted from the air. A cycle in balance with nature. In addition to an atmospheric appearance, a stove also creates heat in every season, exactly where it's required. This also results in significant energy savings.

In order for your stove to provide you pleasure and heat for a long period of time, we recommend that you read this installation- and user manual carefully. It contains important directions and useful tips.

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1 Description

The RENY OPTIMA combines comfort and an efficient heat release. During development, very high quality materials were used. It's not for nothing that RENY offers no less than 5 years of warranty regarding her products. This is reflected in a solid and functional construction with sublime finishing. Simplicity, soundness and the appealing design are the foundation of the pure enjoyment of the extreme comfort associated with an ambient wood fire.

1.1 Construction

The extremely robust construction of the stove is composed out of boiler steel. The way RENY applies boiler steel is unique and far ahead of its time. This material, mainly used in heavy industrial applications, addresses all future demands with regard to wood stoves. In order to achieve an environmentally friendly incineration, extremely high temperatures are imperative. To achieve this high incineration temperature, the hearth has an incineration compartment with a revolutionary design. The V-shape bottom, primary aeration channel, tertiary aeration channel, double heat shield and vermiculite panels ensure a complete burning. All fuel will be maximally utilized and waste will be limited to a minimum. The flue system has a diameter of Ø150mm (OPTIMA 53 and 60) or Ø200mm (OPTIMA 70 and 80). The whole burning process is controlled by one single damper above the door. The door handle was designed in such a way that it hardly absorbs any heat from the stove. All this in combination with the separate control handle ensures optimal ease of use. The coating of the stove consists of a heat resistant coating (Anthracite, color code 930). The stove was manufactured completely in our own factory using the most modern techniques. A team of professionals has constructed, manufactured and verified the stove with the greatest possible care. This guarantees the high quality you've come to expect of RENY.

1.2 SGI-system

RENY was the first manufacturer to introduce the Schoon Glas Injectie (Clean Glass Injection) system. The stove has been designed in such a way that airflow is created just alongside the windowpane. This creates optimal burning at that location, which prevents windows from becoming charred and instead keeps them extremely clean. This allows you to keep enjoying the atmospheric flame interaction. However, soot can not always be prevented. Staining depends on a number of factors, such as:

- Operation
- Chimney draught
- Weather conditions
- Wood quality.

1.3 LVB-system

Houses are insulated increasingly well. Chinks in windows and doors are a thing of the past. This means that much less outside air enters the house than before. A conventional stove would not perform well in these energy efficient houses. The stove can not burn very well and the flue is drawn into the house. The required oxygen for incineration is unavailable which means that a vacuum may occur. This is why RENY has developed the Lucht Van Buiten (LVB) system (Outside Air system). This allows an external aeration supply so that a closed system is established. This closed system ensures that the entire primary, secondary and tertiary aeration can be supplied with fresh air from outside. This creates a perfect incineration, without air being extracted from your living area. The LVB-system extracts extra yield from the used energy, because no heated air from the room is used for the burning. This allows the stove to perform optimally in any situation.

1.4 Heat transfer

The transfer of heat by the stove consists of two elements: convection- and radiation heat.

1.4.1 Convection heat

The convection heat is caused by the heating of ambient air. this flows underneath the door into the double walled circuit between the outer sheath and the incineration compartment. The cold air is heated

on the way along the outside of the burning chamber. The heated air is released into the environment above the door. This air flow can pass in a natural way, but it can also be intensified using ventilators. These can be mounted in the stove as an optional extra. In addition the OPTIMA 80 can be equipped with a convection pack. This includes two extra convection connections, which blow hot air into the room from the top of the fireplace. Thus the yield of the stove is increased even more.

1.4.2 Radiation heat

The radiation heat is released perpendicularly from a hot surface. This radiation heat mainly gets into the environment through the large glass surface.

1.5 Attention to the environment

Heating with wood is a responsible choice. When properly and optimally burnt, wood doesn't affect the environment in a more negative way than if it would have died in a natural way. During the incineration of wood, the amount of CO₂ released is equal to the tree's air consumption. A cycle in balance with nature, that doesn't contribute to the greenhouse effect. The RENY incineration system aims for optimal incineration using primary, secondary and tertiary aeration. The specially designed burning chamber with the unique V-shaped bottom is equipped with two heat shields. This ensures that the flue makes an extra round in the incineration compartment. Therefore, not all flues disappear directly into the smoke channel, but an additional afterburning is created combined with the tertiary aeration. This creates a very high efficiency combined with extremely low emission values. Therefore the OPTIMA wood hearths are provided with the labels Energy class A and Emission class 1. RENY OPTIMA wood hearths guarantee well-considered green warmth.

2 Installation

When installing the hearth make sure that the national and local legislation and directives for installation and use of wood hearths is met. Safety starts with a correct installation and a well functioning chimney. Have your stove installed by a recognized installer only. He is able to assess your specific situation and provide you with an appropriate advice. Connecting more than one device to one chimney is not allowed.

2.1 Dimensions

The dimensions of the various types of OPTIMA hearths you will find in attachment 1

2.2 Chimney

One of the main components of the hearth is the chimney. Together with the chimney, the hearth is one unit. The hearth can only perform properly if the both have been correctly adapted to each other. Therefore you should have the chimney inspected by the installer in advance. Below points are important:

- A smoke channel of an existing open fireplace is not always fit for a closed hearth. The smoke gases of a closed hearth are much hotter. Check if your smoke channel is suited for this.
- If there are still shut-off valves present in the chimney, these must be removed.
- The chimney may never have a smaller inner diameter than the hearth's smoke channel.
- The smoke channel of the hearth must be connected to the chimney without any deviation.
- Occasional bends in the smoke channel may not be more acute than 45°.
- The chimney draw must be 12Pa at least.

In case of a chimney fire you need to immediately shut all air supply channels (primary and secondary). Then, you should immediately call the fire department. After the fire has been extinguished, the hearth and the chimney should be inspected again by your installer.

2.3 Installation

The hearth can be placed both in an existing and in a new built chimney piece. Make sure that the foundation on which the hearth will be installed is strong enough to bear the weight of the hearth and the chimney. In case of doubt always consult an expert! Have your stove installed by a recognized installer only. RENY offers no guarantee if the hearth was installed incorrectly or incompletely.

2.3.1 Installation in an existing chimney piece

- From the existing situation remove a possibly still present fire basket and shut-off valve.
- The opening in the chimney piece must be large enough to allow covering the hearth all around in approximately 3 cm of ceramic isolating wool.
- If the hearth is equipped with convection ventilators, provide an earthed power supply.
- If possible make a leak-proof connection from the smoke channel of the hearth to the chimney. That way there can never be an accumulation of soot on top of the hearth. Extend the existing smoke channel using a flexible double-walled stainless steel smoke channel. The diameter may not be smaller than that of the hearth's smoke channel. To ensure optimal functioning of the hearth a fully isolated smoke channel is necessary.
- If it's not possible to connect the hearth directly, make sure that the soot cover is mounted on top of the hearth (see attachment 3). This cover prevents soot entering the convection space of the hearth.
- **Preferrably the combustion air should also be supplied via the lower side of the hearth, if the situation allows it. This supply of oxygen may also be connected externally.**
- Slide the hearth into the opening.
- Fill the space around the hearth with ceramic isolation wool.
- Place the supplied frame. There's a choice between a 3-sided and a 4-sided frame (see paragraph 2.3.3).

2.3.2 Installation in a newly built chimney piece

- The OPTIMA 80 can optionally be equipped with a convection set. This extra convection set increases the convection air volume, which will increase the yield of the hearth.
- Ventilate the chimney piece by applying ventilation grids at the upper and lower side. This will cool the chimney piece, which will decrease the risk of cracking.

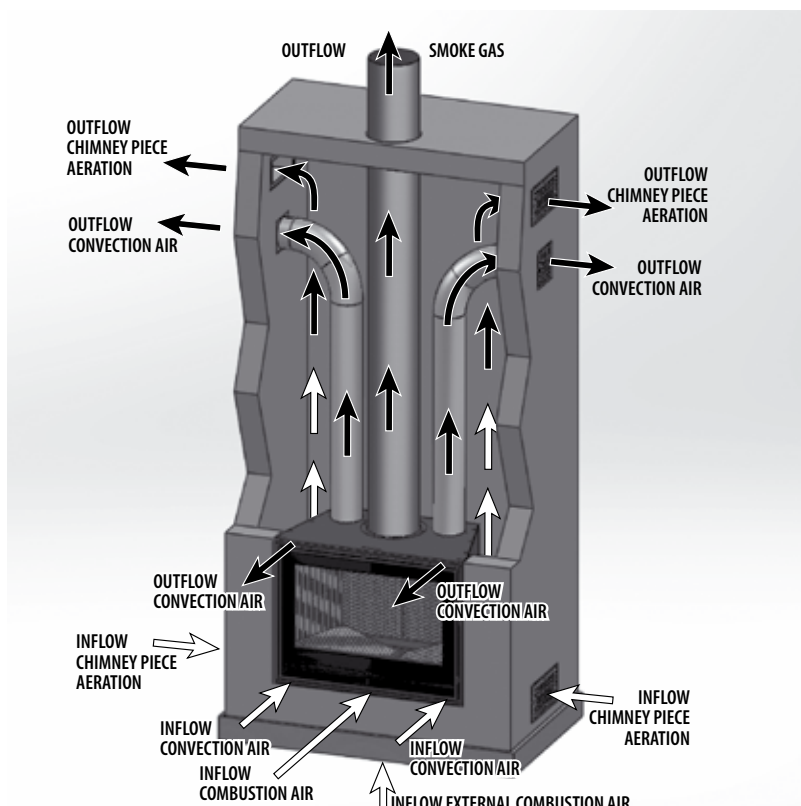


Figure 2.1: Optima 80 in a newly built chimney piece

- If the hearth is equipped with convection ventilators, provide an earthed power supply.
- Cover the hearth on the upper, back, left and right side with approximately 10cm thick ceramic isolation wool.
- Level the hearth.
- The front of the chimney piece must be kept a few centimeters free from the hearth.
- Connect the hearth directly, gas leak-proof to the chimney. The diameter of the smoke channel may by no means be smaller than that of the hearth's smoke channel.
- The front of the hearth can be finished with a 3-sided frame, a 4-sided frame (see paragraph 2.3.3) or frameless. The frameless finish is not preferable. Through expansion and shrinkage during the warming-up and cooling-down of the hearth, there is a chance that the of the chimney piece against the hearth will crack.
- If the hearth is placed against a supporting wall or an inflammable wall, an air cavity of at least 20mm must be maintained. In front of this cavity a brick or foamed concrete separation wall of at least 100mm must be placed.
- If the hearth is placed against a not supporting and non-inflammable wall, no supplementary air

- cavity is necessary. Placing an isolation of at least 100mm thick (class A1 DIN 4102) is enough.
- Be sure not to put the hearth into use too soon after the installation. Let all materials dry and harden well. Always consult your installer about this.

2.3.3 Mounting the frames

3-sided frame: insert the two long side pieces into the left and right side of the hearth. Hook up the frame behind the bottom plate and secure it at the upper side with two M6x8 set screws.

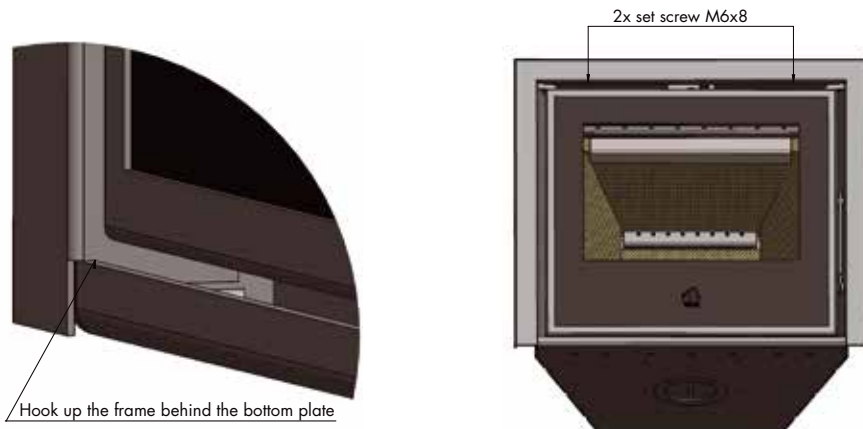
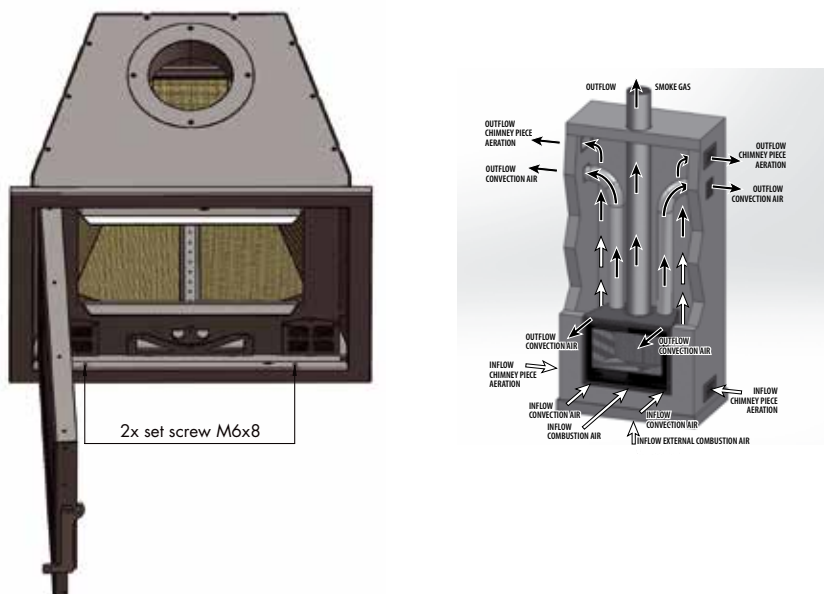


Figure 2.2: Mounting of the 3-sided frame

4-sided frame: insert the two long side pieces into the left and right side of the hearth. Then secure the frame on the upper and lower side with two M6x8 set screws on each side.



3 Use

3.1 Firewood

The incineration system was developed for burning deciduous wood in the form of split logs. It is important to burn only purely wind dry wood (moisture level 12 - 15 %). Never use waste, other flammable materials and / or flammable liquids. This will seriously damage your stove and chimney. Below you will find the various wood types with their average drying time.

Wood type	Drying time
Pine, Poplar	1 year
Lime, Willow, Spruce, Birch, Ash, Awl	1,5 years
Fruit tree, beech	2 year
Oak	2,5 years

3.2 Ventilation

Using the hearth we distinguish heating air and combustion air.

3.2.1 Heating air

enables the transport of heat from the hearth to the living space. Heating air can be divided into radiation and convection heat. No extra provisions are needed here. The heating air is circulated in the living space exclusively.

3.2.2 Combustion air

is necessary to maintain the combustion process. For each kg of wood you burn (with the door closed), 10 to 15m³ extra air is needed. This means about an additional 30-50 m³ per hour. Therefore ample aeration from the outside or through an other room or hallway is required. If necessary the hearth can be equipped with external aeration (see paragraph 1.3 and attachment 3).

3.3 First time stoking

A new woodstove needs to be put to use gradually. During the first two stokings, you need to limit operation to a tempered fire. This helps you prevent the following problems:

- Tearing of the vermiculite;
- Damaging the coating
- Deforming the material
- The rope seals getting stuck.

During the first stokings it is possible that you will notice some pungent odor and smoke. If this happens, make sure that you properly ventilate the area. During the next stokings, the stove can be used to its full capacity. The ex-works soft, scratch sensitive coating has now been completely hardened and burnt in completely. Be careful not to leave fingerprints on the glass. These will burn into the glass and cannot be removed.

3.4 Lighting

During the lighting and burning, the stove will be extremely hot and needs at least two hours to cool down after the fire has been extinguished. Therefore you should not touch the stove without protection when its burning and two hours after the fire is out. Always operate the stove using a glove. The lighting process is as follows:

1. Fully open the air supply.
 - a Primary aeration, open the aeration disc. Make the upper side of the primary aeration channel free of ashes. Push the ashes to both sides.
 - b Secondary aeration, push the bar at the upper side of the door all the way to the right.
 - c Tertiary aeration, This will automatically be fully opened.
2. Build an airy stack of wind dry, pure wood with a few clots of paper around it and some kindling.
3. Light everything.
4. Leave the door slightly open (±5 min).

5. When the wood is burning properly, the door can be closed. The fire should now be burning brightly and intensely.
6. Let the hearth warm up properly and then adjust the burning.

3.5 Stoking

As soon as the stove has warmed up (after about 15 minutes) the incineration can be controlled. The following points are important:

- The primary aeration must be closed now. This additional full air supply is only required at the beginning and the end of the stoking. Close the aeration disc. **Continuous stoking with the primary air supply fully open causes a fiercely white-hot fire that can damage the hearth. Prevent white glow and over-firing.**
 - The secondary aeration provides the hearth with the SGI system. This should never be fully closed during the incineration, in order to prevent soot on the windows. In addition this slide allows for the provision of less or more air to the burning.
 - The tertiary aeration controls the afterburning process. This aeration ensures that the unburnt gasses, emerging from the wood, are provided with additional oxygen. At higher temperatures, up from $\pm 550^{\circ}\text{C}$ these gasses are additionally afterburnt. This considerably improves the efficiency of the hearth and reduces the emission. This aeration is not adjustable and is always fully opened.
 - When controlling the incineration it is important that there will be no incomplete incineration. An incomplete incineration occurs if oxygen is supplied insufficiently, due to the fact that the primary and/or secondary air supply controllers have been closed too often or too soon. An incomplete incineration can be identified by:
 - An increase of smoke development in the incineration compartment;
 - The fire going out;
 - Soot on the window.
 - The flue from the chimney also tells something about the incineration: white or colorless smoke indicates a proper incineration. If the smoke is grey, grey blue or black, the incineration is incomplete. A larger air supply will improve incineration.
- Avoid overloading (white burning glow), caused by lengthy burning with primary air fully open or by burning too much wood in one go. The stove can then become overheated. This may damage the stove.**
- At the end of the stoking cycle the primary aeration can be fully opened. All remaining fuel will slowly sink to the middle of the stoke bottom. Here additional air can be supplied through the primary air channel. This way all fuel will be utilized maximally. Thus a large part of the residue on the stoke bottom will still be used.

3.6 Optimal stoking

Burning with wood is highly environmentally responsible and also most efficient if you have a hot but quietly burning fire. The ash should mildly glow red and orange, and should certainly not be glowing as bright as a blacksmith's fire. A solid fire burns fast and fiercely which allows no time for full incineration. You achieve maximum efficiency if:

- You don't burn during foggy and windless weather.
- You make sure that you use pure dry wood.
- You only burn with the door closed. This increases the temperature in the incineration compartment, which leads to better incineration.
- You take care of a regular incineration. To this end you stoke with a completely closed primary air regulation. Turn the aeration disc, so that it completely closes the air opening. Fully open the secondary aeration by pushing the bar above the door completely to the right. The tertiary aeration is not adjustable and it is always fully opened.
- You ensure there is a significant ash layer (2 to 3 centimeters) on the bottom grid. Not only does this form protection, it also leads to a significant decrease of the wood consumption and an easier ignition of the added wood.
- You take care of a homogenous wood bed. Place the blocks loosely, well distributed and horizontally on the ash bed, separated from each other and a few centimeters away from the walls. This way the incineration process is able to better obtain the required oxygen.
- In paragraph 3.7 you will find the nominal consumption per hour of your hearth.

- Refill only when the charcoal phase has been achieved. Keep the door open for a short period of time when you are doing this.

3.7 Firewood consumption

The table below indicates the heating value of the different wood types. This concerns pure wind dry wood with a moisture level between the 12% and 15%.

Wood type	Heating value/kg (kWh)
Birch	4,3
Beech	4,0
Oak	4,2
Ashen	4,2
Larch	4,4
Robine	4,1
Fir	4,5
Spar	4,5

The details above combined with the efficiency and power of the stove, allows for a calculation of the wood consumption. Below you will find a more extensive example based on the use of beech wood.

Calculation example OPTIMA 53:

Heating value 1 kg beech = 4,0 kWh.

Efficiency Dynamic = 83,3%.

Rated power = 6,3 kW.

Efficiently utilized heating value = $4,0 \times 0,833 = 3,33$ kWh.

Wood consumption per hour = $6,3 / 3,33 = 1,89$ kg.

Calculation example OPTIMA 60:

Heating value 1 kg beech = 4,0 kWh.

Efficiency Dynamic = 82,0%.

Rated power = 7,5 kW.

Efficiently utilized heating value = $4,0 \times 0,82 = 3,28$ kWh.

Wood consumption per hour = $7,5 / 3,28 = 2,29$ kg.

Calculation example OPTIMA 70:

Heating value 1 kg beech = 4,0 kWh.

Efficiency Dynamic = 81,0%.

Rated power = 9,0 kW.

Efficiently utilized heating value = $4,0 \times 0,81 = 3,24$ kWh.

Wood consumption per hour = $9,0 / 3,24 = 2,78$ kg.

Calculation example OPTIMA 80:

Heating value 1 kg beech = 4,0 kWh.

Efficiency Dynamic = 79,2%.

Rated power = 10,0 kW.

Efficiently utilized heating value = $4,0 \times 0,792 = 3,168$ kWh.

Wood consumption per hour = $10,0 / 3,168 = 3,16$ kg.

3.8 Safety

With a RENY wood stove, you have purchased a comfortable and safe heat source. The fire safety starts with a proper installation and a correctly working chimney. In addition the following points are important when it comes to safe heating:

- Do not place any inflammable objects within 80 cm in the radiation area of the device. Be careful with regard to decoration close to the stove.
- For safe operation, a distance of 20 cm between the side and wall and 15 cm between rear and

wall needs to be observed.

- When using your stove, the outside will get hot. When operating the stove you should use the glove included. Protect yourself and others (children!) from getting burnt. Don't leave children alone with a burning stove.
- Be careful regarding to clothing. Synthetic clothing in particular may easily catch fire and burn intensely.
- Prevent inflammable materials or liquids from being placed in the vicinity of the device. Working with solvents, glues etc in the area where the stove is burning, may be very dangerous.
- Know the condition of your smoke channel. Tears in the channel may cause critical moisture, pollution of the walls, penetration of smoke, but it can also impede the drainage of flue. Please request professional advice from your dealer or a specialized company.
- Prevent chimney fire. Have the smoke channel swept clean at least once a year, and more often if it is used intensely. Prevent excessive soot within the channel, therefore never burn freshly chopped wood, but always clean and dry split wood.
- Check hearth and chimney thoroughly for possible blockages, when they haven't been used for an extended period.
- Never cover the chimney piece with inflammable materials such as e.g. paper tapestry.
- Never use the stove as a barbecue. This causes (flammable) grease deposit in the channel and accelerates the process of the channel getting silted up. Prevent pollution of the channel (bird nests etc), by placing a proper hood on the chimney.
- Follow the directions of the local fire department. The stove can only be used if all national and local installation directives, directives of the local fire department and the necessary architectural provisions have been met.
- If reparation should be necessary, only have an acknowledged dealer perform this with original RENY parts.

4 Maintenance

4.1 Seals

The applied seals consist of ceramic fiberglass tape and cord. Aggressive detergents may corrode these materials. Depending on the frequency of use, these components will wear out. The fiber seals can burn away and / or come loose which may lead to the stove priming 'false air'. Take care of a timely replacement of these seals to allow the stove to remain functioning optimally.

4.2 Out of use

When the stove will not be used for a longer period of time, it needs to be preserved to prevent bad performance and corrosion of the stove. Ventilate the stove and, if necessary, place moisture absorbers in the fireplace.

4.3 Convection channels

The OPTIMA 80 can optionally be equipped with a supplementary convection pack. Clean these channels every year, so a proper air circulation is guaranteed.

4.4 Rotating parts

All rotating parts, such as the hinges and lock need to be mildly lubricated at least once a year. This can be done with graphite or copper grease.

4.5 Warranty

When purchasing the hearth, make sure that it has been equipped with a completely filled out warranty certificate. This certificate contains the explanations of the associated warranty provisions. (see attachment 3). When replacing the parts, only the use of original components is allowed. Warranty lapses when non-original components are used. The device cannot be modified. Also, the warranty lapses in case of modification of whatever nature.

4.6 Glass

Do not wait too long with regard to cleaning the glass when there is soot on it. This way you prevent the soot from burning in. The glass can be cleaned using a moist cloth, non-scratching detergent or special window detergent available at your retailer. To prevent cracking, the glass can only be cleaned when it has cooled down.

4.7 Primary aeration channel

Finely powdered ashes may end up in the primary aeration channel, in the middle of the stoke bottom. Depending on the intensity of use these must be cleaned out. Check this channel on a regular basis and clean it if necessary. This way an optimal supply of primary combustion air remains guaranteed.

4.8 Coating

Damage and/or discolorations to the stove and/or smoke channel can be remedied using special heat resistant coating. These spray cans are available at your dealer. Standard delivered ex-works in color anthracite color code 930.

4.9 Smoke channel

Have the smoke channel inspected and cleaned by a authorized chimneysweeper at least once a year.

4.10 Stoke bottom

Make sure the stoke bottom is covered by a layer of ashes ($\pm 3\text{cm}$). This protects the stoke bottom and helps it to reach the right temperature faster. When lighting the hearth, remove the ashes on the primary aeration channel. Push it to the left and the right side of the channel. This way the hearth can get extra oxygen that is needed for a fast ignition.

4.11 Ventilators

Clean the ventilators once every year. They can be reached through the front of the hearth.

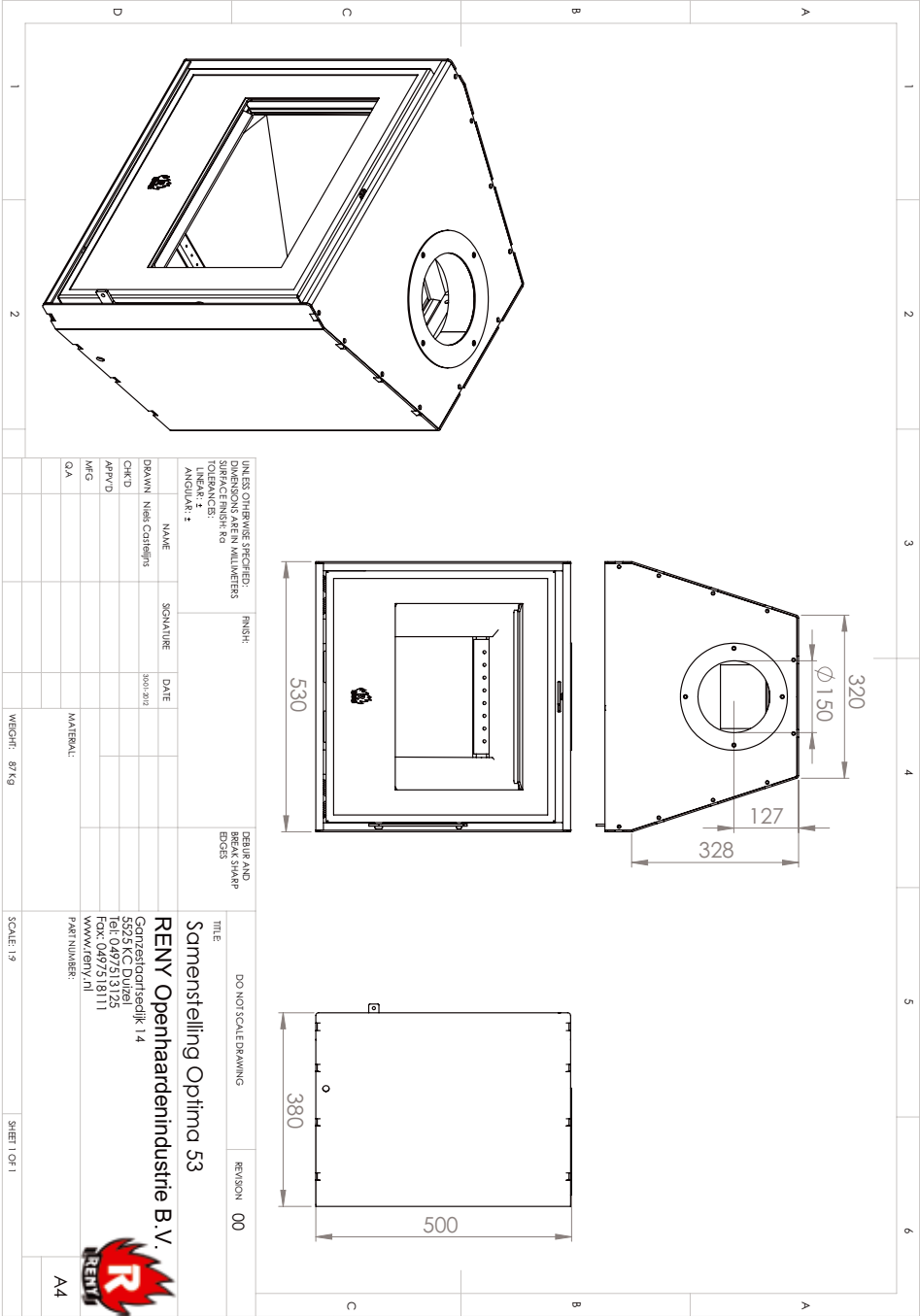
- Remove the frame, if there is one (see paragraph 2.3.3).
- Remove the door. This can be lifted upwards from the hinges.
- Remove the covers of the ventilators.
- Detach the ventilators.
- Clean the ventilators and the convection space.
- Assemble everything in the reversed order.

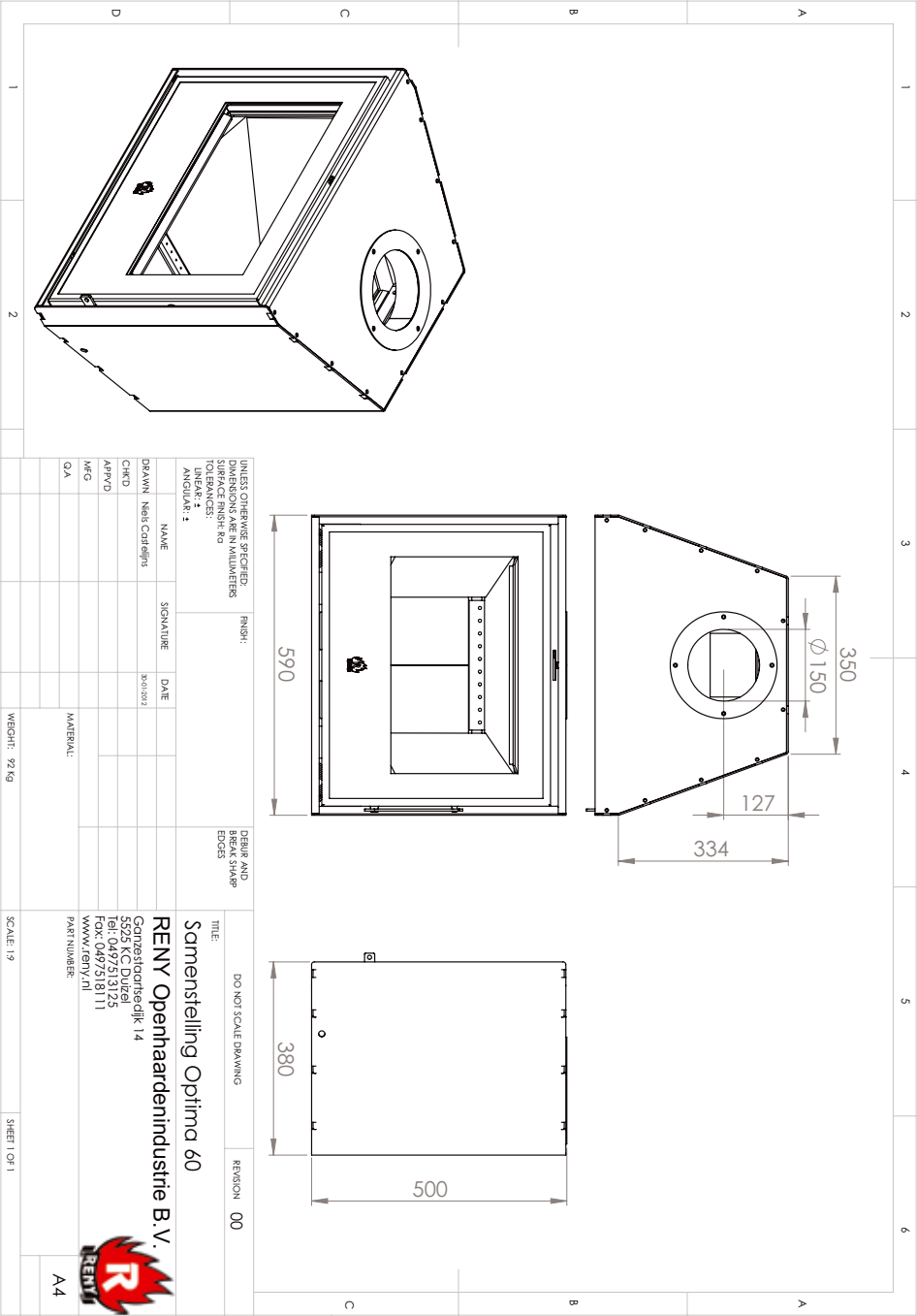
Always make sure that the ventilators are disconnected from the power supply.

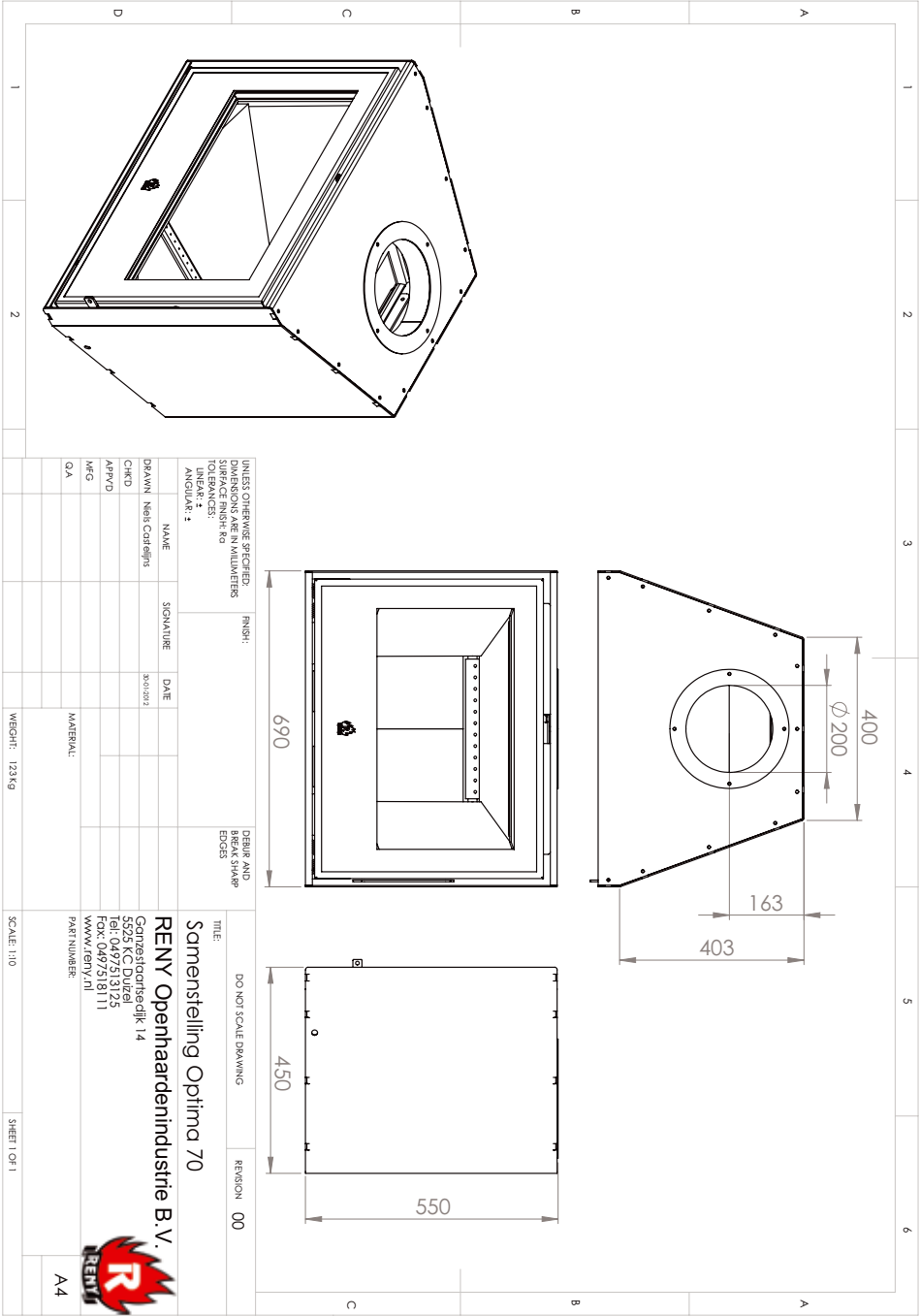
4.12 Vermiculite panels

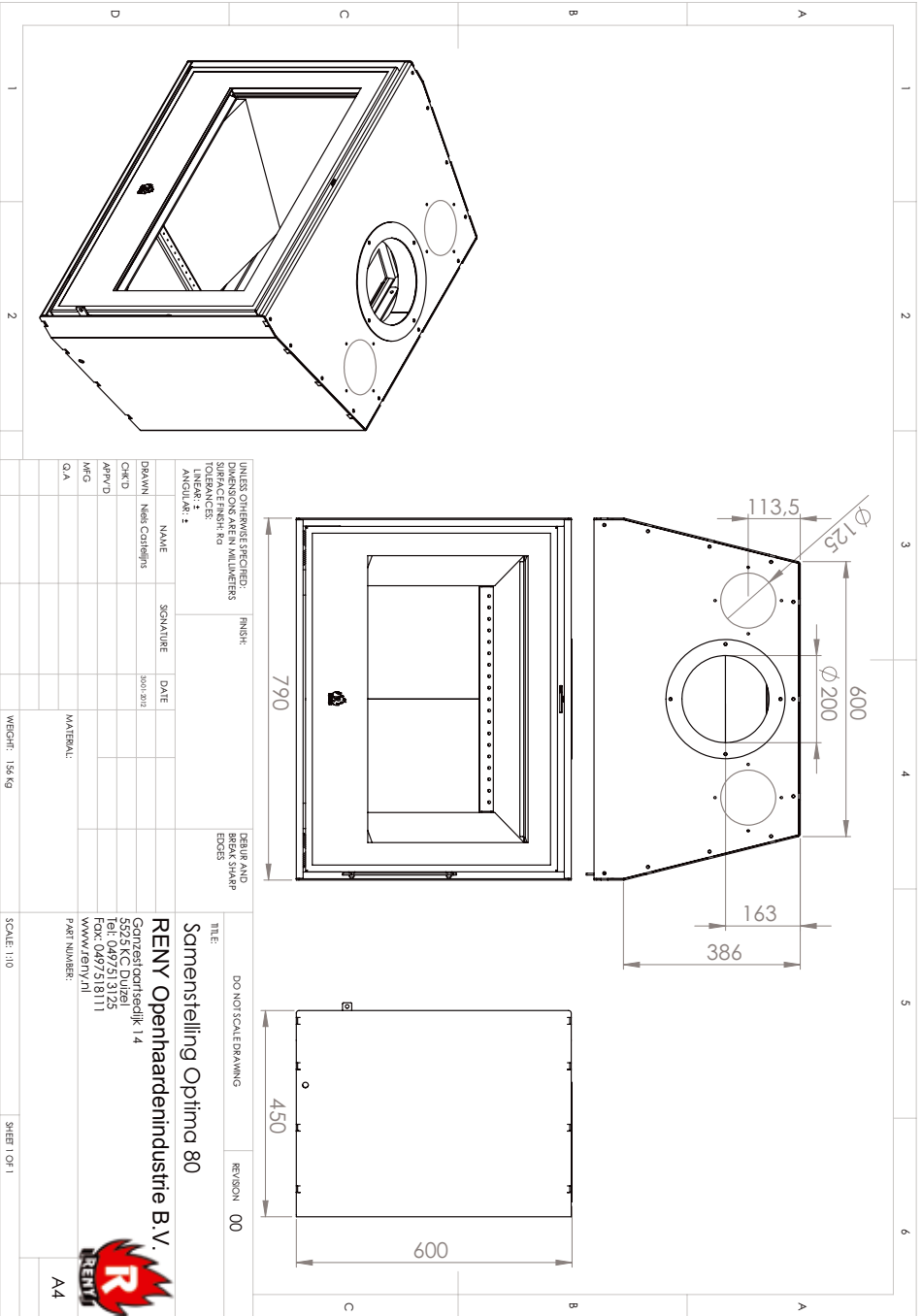
The vermiculite panels can be cleaned with a brush. Check the cover for possible damage. Cracks are no problem, as long as they fit together nicely. If pieces of a part of the cover are missing, this part must be replaced immediately. ***Make sure that the construction of the stoke compartment remains well protected!!***

Attachment 1: Hearth dimensions



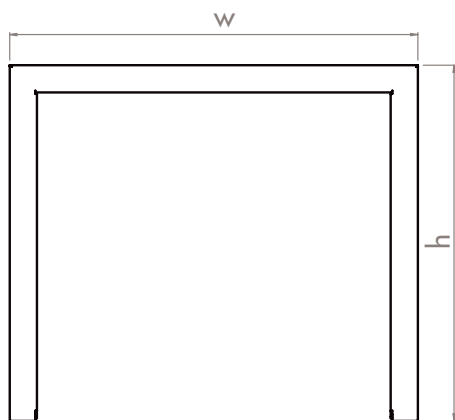




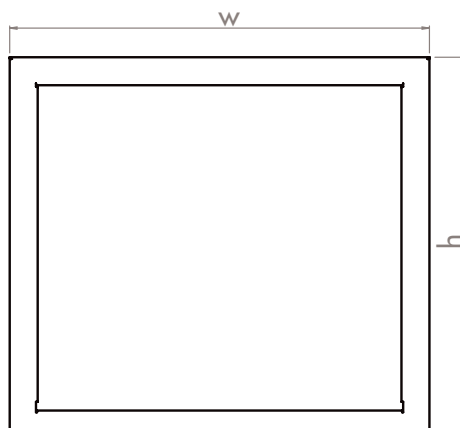


Attachment 2: Dimensions standard frames

Name	Dimensions w x h (mm)
Optima 53 3-sided frame	600x523
Optima 53 4-sided frame	600x545
Optima 60 3-sided frame	660x523
Optima 60 4-sided frame	660x545
Optima 70 3-sided frame	760x573
Optima 70 4-sided frame	760x595
Optima 80 3-sided frame	860x623
Optima 80 4-sided frame	860x645

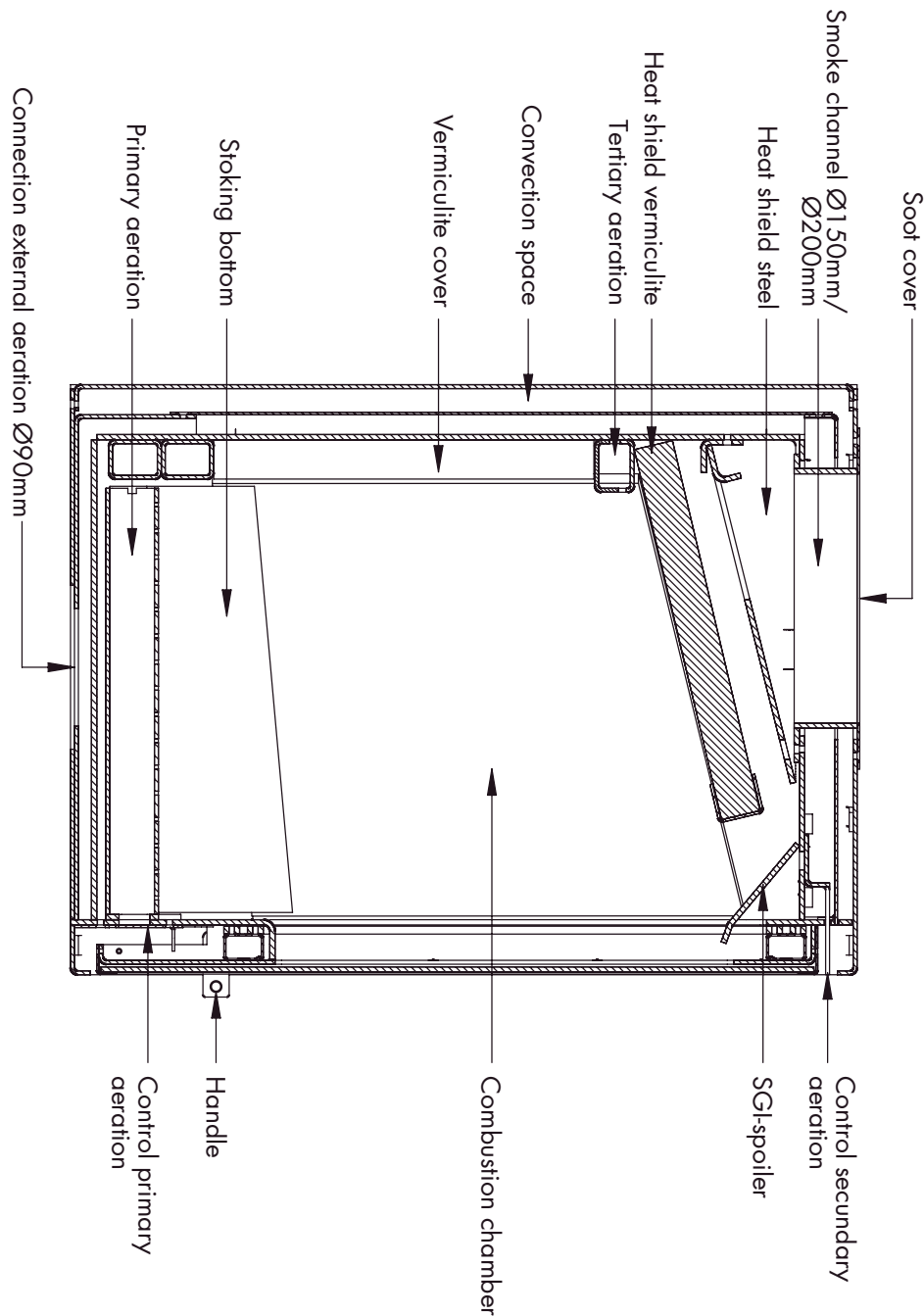


Frame 3-sided - diagram



Frame 4-sided - diagram

Attachment 3: Description



Bijlage 4: Technical details

	53	60	70	80
Thermal output	6,3 kW	7,5 kW	9,0 kW	10,0 kW
Flue system	Ø150 mm	Ø150 mm	Ø200 mm	Ø200 mm
Content incineration compartment	0,025 m ³	0,031 m ³	0,049 m ³	0,072 m ³
Surface bottom incineration compartment	0,11 m ²	0,12 m ²	0,17 m ²	0,22 m ²
Weight	87 kg	92 kg	123 kg	156 kg
Firewood (beech wood)				
Filling	1,31 kg	1,63 kg	1,95 kg	2,26 kg
Primary air	0%	0%	0%	0%
Secondary air	75%	75%	80%	80%
Tertiary air	100%	100%	100%	100%
Burning time firewood	45 min.	45 min.	45 min.	45 min.
Flue value				
Flue amount	7,0 g/s	8,1 g/s	9,2 g/s	10,3 g/s
Flue temperature	234 °C	243 °C	253 °C	262 °C
Vacuum	12,0 Pa	12,0 Pa	12,0 Pa	12,0 Pa
Efficiency	83,30%	82,0%	81,0%	79,20%
CO at 13% O ₂	0,04%	0,05%	0,06%	0,06%
Particular matter at 13% O ₂	39 mg/m ₀ ³	37 mg/m ₀ ³	36 mg/m ₀ ³	34 mg/m ₀ ³

Attachment 5: Warranty Certificate

Stove / hearth

Type:

Serial number:

Date of purchase:

Dealer

Name:

Street/No.:

ZIP code:

City:

Country:

Telephone:

Fax:

E-mail:

Signature:

User

Name:

Street/No.:

ZIP code:

City:

Country:

Telephone:

Fax:

E-mail:

Signature:

Warranty provisions

RENY Openhaardenindustrie b.v. guarantees a proper operation of the complete device for a period of 5 years. The device needs to be placed and installed by a recognized installer. The installation must be executed in compliance with the national directives or the installation and user manual attached.

Complaints can only be processed when they have been submitted through the dealer to RENY, together with the fully completed warranty certificate and the purchase receipt. We will handle your damage case with care and we will determine whether a warranty claim can be made. If, despite normal use in accordance with the installation and user manual a malfunction occurs during the set warranty period, which is the result of a material and or manufacturing error, the defective component is replaced with a new one through the dealer. For those materials that are covered by warranty, no wages and material costs are charged. Any transportation costs will not be compensated. Repairs will be executed at our factory.

The components listed below have a deviating warranty period:

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------|
| • Glass | no warranty; |
| • Coating | no warranty; |
| • Electrical components | 1 year; |
| • Vermiculite | 1 year; |
| • Ceramic fiber seals | 1 year; |

Warranty lapses if:

- The conditions listed above have not or only partly been met
- The installation was not performed in compliance with the national directives or the installation and user manual attached
- The device has been neglected or treated roughly
- The directions of the installation and user manual were not followed
- Wrong fuel was used
- The stove / hearth was not installed by a Reny selected dealer.

Attachment 6: ECO label

Output Capacity and CO-emission Manufacturer: Model:	Woodstove <div>Reny Optima</div>
Nominal capacity: Output classes High output <div> <div>≥75% A</div> <div>70 - 75% B</div> <div>65 - 70% C</div> <div>60 - 65% D</div> <div>50 - 60% E</div> <div><50% F</div> </div> Low output	<div>6,3 - 10,0 kW</div> <div>A</div>
CO-emission Low emission <div> <div>Class 1</div> <div>Class 2</div> <div>Class 3</div> <div>Class 4</div> </div> High emission	<div>Class 1</div>
Foundation capacity shield hearth and stove Ede - The Netherlands	



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