# DUBLIN
# BRISTOL
# BERA

## Instruction Book

LACUNZA®

Lacunza congratulates you on your choice.
Certified under ISO 9001, Lacunza guarantees the quality of its appliances and undertakes to meet the needs of its customers.
Confident of the know-how afforded by more than 50 years' experience, Lacunza uses advanced technologies in the design and manufacture of its entire range of appliances. This document will help you install and use your appliance in optimum conditions for your comfort and safety.

## CONTENTS

# 1. PRESENTATION OF THE APPLIANCE

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

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

This appliance is designed to burn wood in absolutely safe conditions.
**WARNING**: Faulty installation may have serious consequences.
Installation and all necessary regular maintenance operations must be performed by an authorized installer in full accordance with the specifications set out in the legislation applicable in each country and this instruction book.

## 1.1. General characteristics

| | | Unit | Dublin Bristol Bera |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Operating appliance | - | Intermittent |
| | Appliance classification | - | Type CM |
| | Preferred fuel | - | Wood logs (Humidity<25%) |
| | Indirect heating functionality | - | NO |
| | | | |
| Values at Nominal Output | Nominal output to atmosphere (Direct) ($P_{nom}$) | kW | 6,1 |
| | Efficiency at $P_{nom}$ ($\eta_{nom}$) | % | 78 |
| | CO emission at 13% $O_2$ at $P_{nom}$ ($CO_{nom}$) | mg/m³ | 1006 |
| | $NO_x$ emission at 13% $O_2$ at $P_{nom}$ ($NO_{Xnom}$) | mg/m³ | 139 |
| | OGC emission at 13% $O_2$ at $P_{nom}$ ($OGC_{nom}$) | mg/m³ | 16 |
| | PM emission at 13% $O_2$ at $P_{nom}$ ($PM_{nom}$) | mg/m³ | 29 |
| | Optimum flue draught at $P_{nom}$ ($p_{nom}$) | Pa | 12 |
| | Gas temperature of flue at $P_{nom}$ ($T_{nom}$) | ºC | 270 |
| | Gas temperature on the flue socket flange at $P_{nom}$ | ºC | 324 |
| | Log load frequency at $P_{nom}$ | min | 45 |
| | Gas mass flow at $P_{nom}$ | g/s | 6,2 |
| | Wood consumption (beech) at $P_{nom}$ | kg/h | 1,8 |
| | | | |
| | Chimney temperature class | - | T400 |
| | Dimensions of the firebox | | |
| | Width | mm | 540 |
| | Depth | mm | 210 |
| | Useful height | mm | 280 |
| | Maximum length of the logs | cm | 50 |
| | Volume heated (45W/m³) at $P_{nom}$ | m³ | 135 |
| | Capacity of the ashpit | L | 2.5 |
| | Weight | kg | 145 |
| | Flue socket diameter ($d_{out}$) | mm | 150 |
| | Type of heat output/room temperature control | Single stage heat output, no room temperature control | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Energy efficiency class | - | A |
| Energy efficiency index (EEI) | - | 103 |
| Seasonal Energy Efficiency of space heating ($\eta_s$) | % | 68 |

**Note:** The values indicated in the above table are based on tests performed in accordance with EN 16510-2-1 (2022) with logs with no more than 18% humidity and pressure conditions as indicated in each case.

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

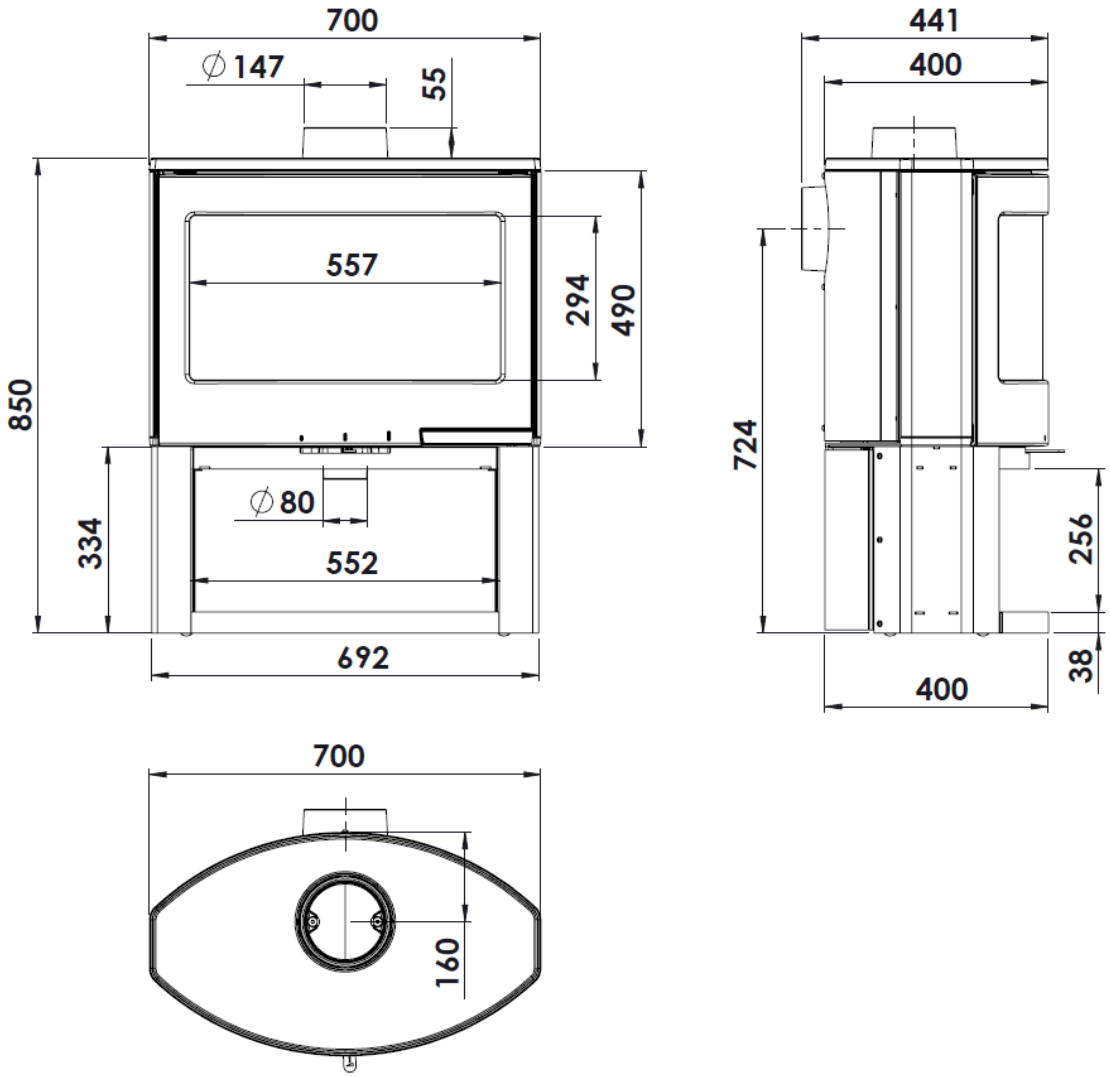



*Figure No.1 - Dimensions of the Dublin / Bristol appliance in mm*

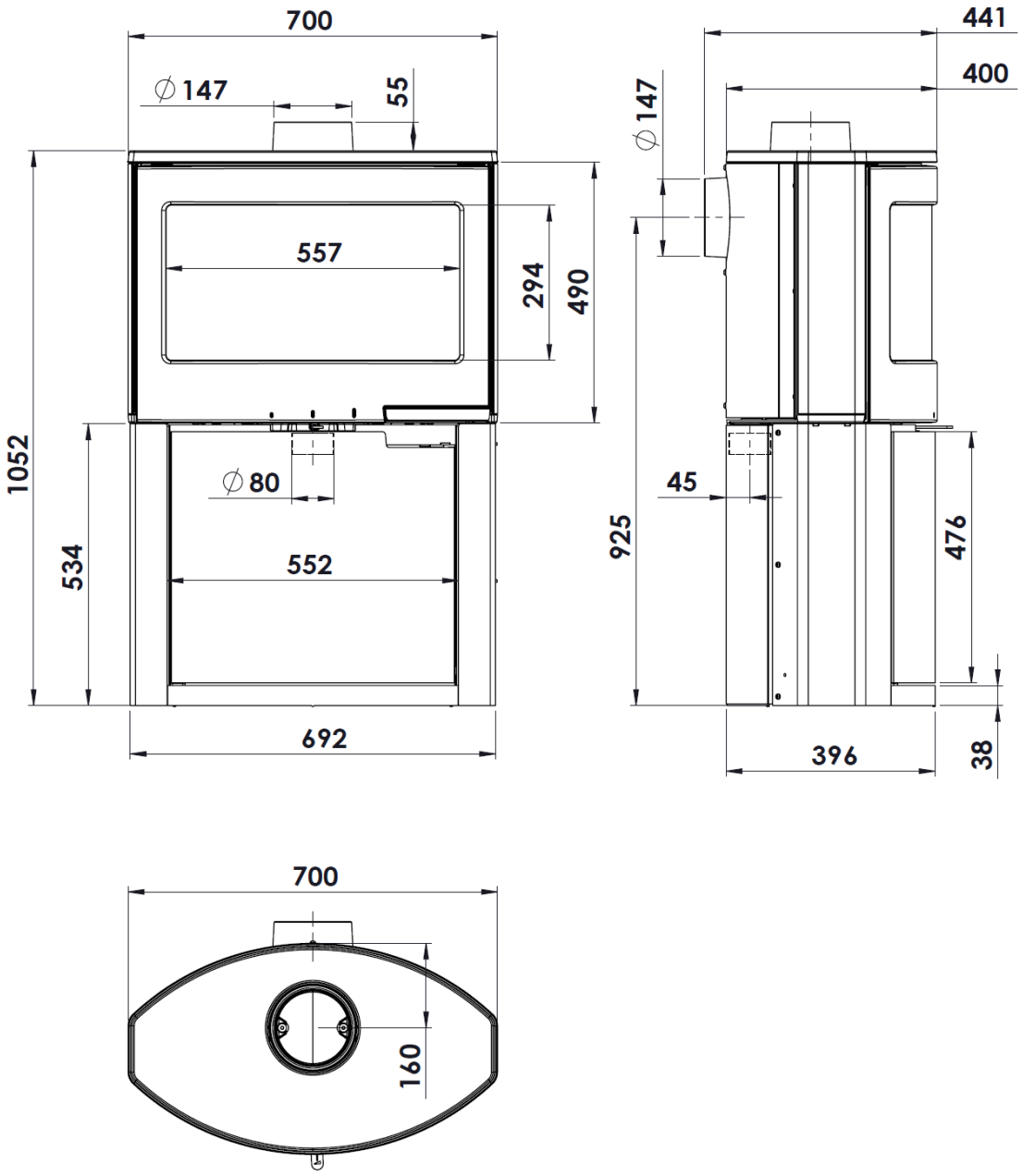



*Figure No.2 - Dimensions of the Bera appliance in mm*

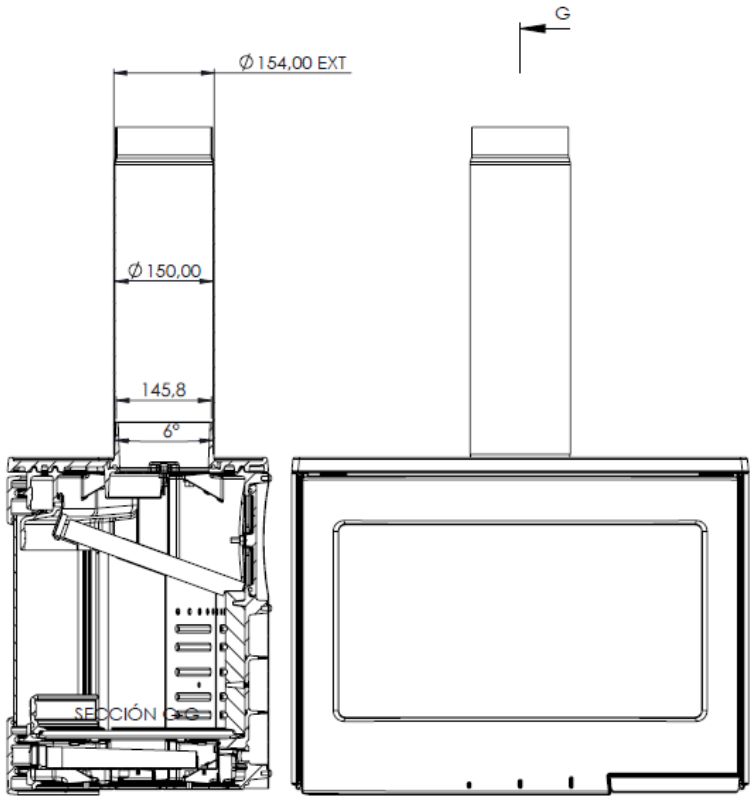



*Figure No.3 - Connection to the flue without supplied adaptor*

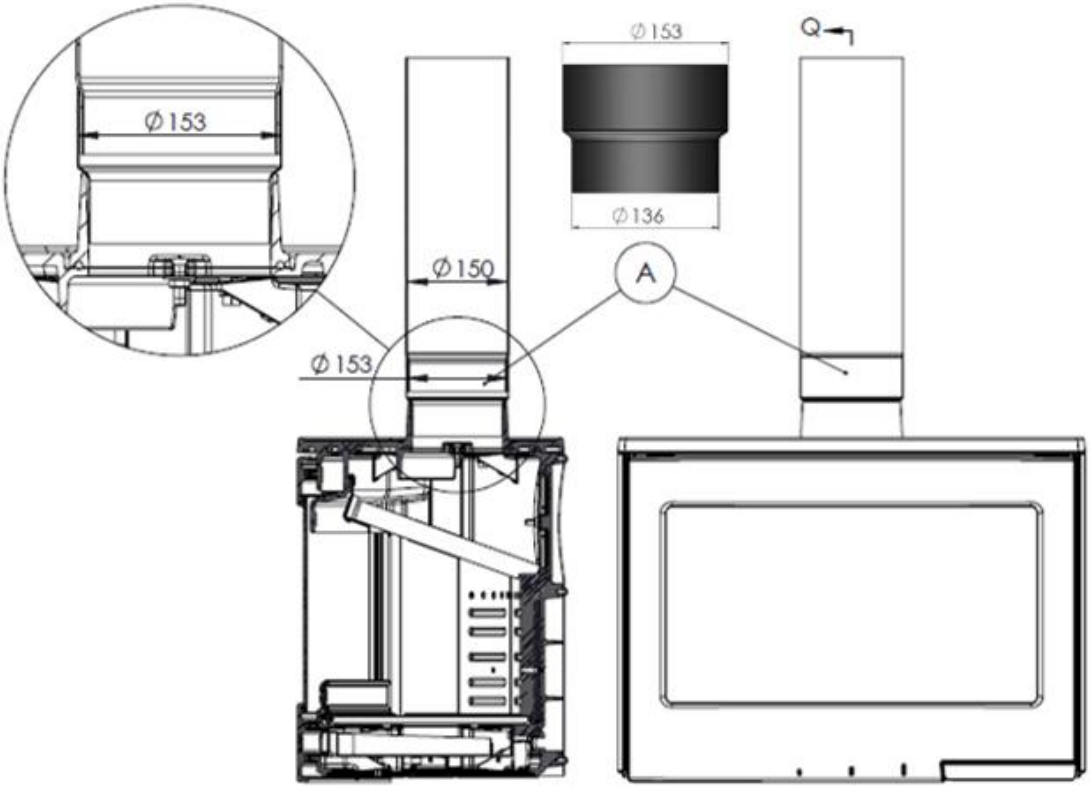



*Figure No.4 - Connection to the flue with the supplied adaptor (A)*

# 2. INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE INSTALLER

## 2.1. Warning to installers

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

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

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

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

## 2.2. Room for installation

### 2.2.1. Ventilation of the room

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

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

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

For the installation of its appliances, Lacunza recommends an additional section for these openings. One of these two grilles must be situated high up in the room (at less than 30 cm from the ceiling) and the other one low down (at less than 30 cm from the floor). Both grilles must open outdoors in order to renew the air in the room with fresh air.

The air inlet grilles must be positioned so that they cannot be blocked or closed accidentally.

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

| Output of the appliance (kW) | Minimum additional section of each of the grilles ($cm^2$) |
|---|---|
| P≤ 10kW | 70 |
| 10 < P≤ 15 | 90 |
| 15 < P≤ 20 | 120 |
| 20 < P≤ 25 | 150 |
| 25 < P≤ 30 | 180 |
| 30 < P≤ 35 | 210 |
| P> 35 | 240 |

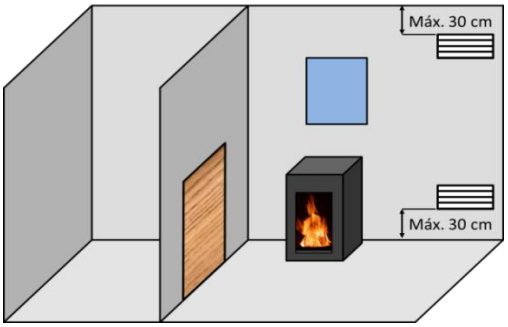



*Figure No.5 - Guideline indications for ventilation grilles*

In the case of appliances on which it is possible to pipe combustion air in from outdoors (appliances type BE, BF, CA, CM y CC), the specifications described in the Table above are not necessary.

The appliance must always be used with the door closed.

In rooms equipped with Controlled Mechanical Ventilation, the system extracts and renews the ambient air; in such cases, the room is at slightly low pressure and it is necessary to install a non-closable outside-air inlet with a section of at least 90 cm².

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

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

## 2.3. Installation of the appliance

#### 2.3.1. Floor

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

The apparatus should not be placed on combustible material.

#### 2.3.2. Safety distances

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

| | Distance to combustible materials (mm) |
|---|---|
| **From the right-hand side** | 200 |
| **From the left-hand side** | 200 |
| **From the rear** | 200 |
| **From the front** | 1200 |

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

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

- Make sure that the glass is not broken or damaged.
- Make sure that the flueway is not obstructed with packing or loose parts.
- Check the deflectors are correctly positioned.
- Make sure that the airtight joints on the flue circuit are in perfect condition.
- Make sure that the doors close properly.
- Make sure that all moving parts are fitted in place.

#### 2.3.4. Instructions for moving the stove

**1.** Unpack the stove by removing the protective packaging.

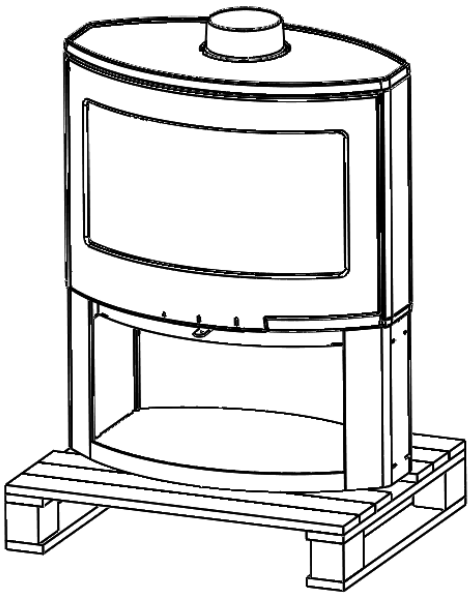


*Figure No.6 - Stove following removal of the protective packaging*

**2.** The "Bera" stove model has four adjustable legs to position the appliance on them. Remove them by unscrewing them until they reach the desired height.

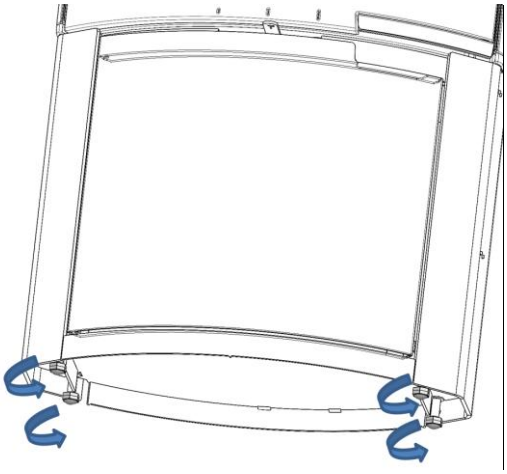


*Figure No.7 - Bera stove with adjustable legs*

**3.** Move the stove to the desired installation site. The back part of the stove should be positioned at least 15mm from the wall.

### 2.3.5. Height adjustment and levelling the appliance

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

### 2.3.6. Connection to the flue

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

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

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

On this appliance, the flue socket can be fitted either **on top** or **at the rear** of the appliance.

#### *2.3.6.1. Connecting to the top*

As standard, the appliance is delivered with the connection collar fitted for a connection at the top, see following figure.

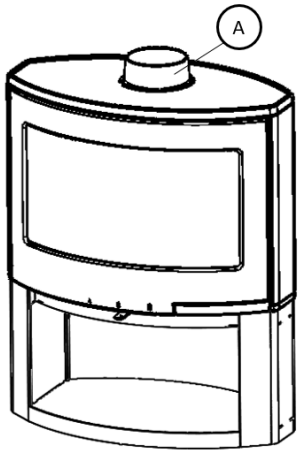



*Figure No.8 - Figure of the connection collar fitted for a connection at the top*

#### *2.3.6.2. Connecting to the back*

For a connection to the rear, the position of the connection collar needs to be changed. The connection collar is attached with 2 M6 nuts (key 11). Proceed as follows:

**Disassembly of the rear bottom cover and the top connection collar**:

1. First remove the vermiculite baffles plates of the combustion chamber (see section 3.8).
2. Cut and remove the central steel circle from the double back, which covers the smoke outlet.
3. Remove the cover (10) from the back wall by removing the nuts (6) and the clamping brackets (7).
4. Remove the cover (10) and the seal (9). Check that the sealing tape on the contact surface is not damaged. Replace the sealing tape if it is damaged.

5. Disasemble the connecting collar (2) by undoing the bolts (1).
6. Remove the connection collar (2), the seal (3) and the materials supplied (1,4,5). Check that the sealing tape on the contact surface is not damaged. Replace the sealing tape if it is damaged.

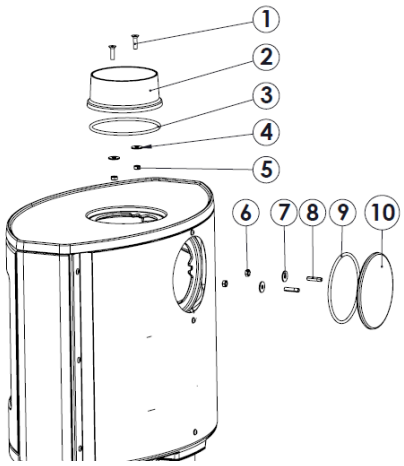



*Figure No.9 - Disassembly of the rear bottom cover and the top connection collar*

**Assembly of the cover at the top and the connection collar at the rear**.

1. Cut and remove the central steel circle from the double back, which covers the smoke outlet.
2. Assemble the cover (1) and the seal (2) with the materials supplied (3,4,5).
3. Fit the connecting collar (9), the seal (12) on the back wall with the attachment materials (6,7,8).
4. Replace the vermiculite baffle inside the combustion chamber.

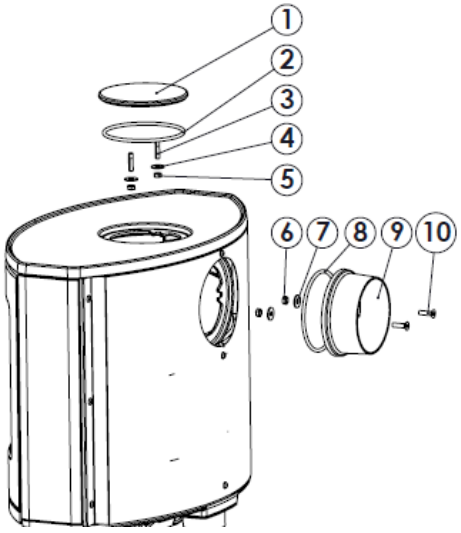



*Figure No.10 - Assembly of the cover at the top and the connection collar at the rear*

### 2.3.7. Preparing the outside air conection

On this model, it is possible to pipe air to the appliance for combustion straight from outdoors. We recommend that, if possible, air be drawn from outdoors for combustion via a non-closable pipe with a diameter of 80mm leading to the nozzle on the bottom-front of the appliance.

If the tube is straight, it can have a maximum of 12 meters in length. If you use accessories like elbows, you must subtract the total length (12 meters) 1 meter for each accessory used.

This is the best option because it means that draughts are not created in and oxygen is not consumed from the room in which the appliance is fitted. A further advantage is that there is no danger of downdraught which may hinder the correct updraught of the appliance when an extractor or mechanical ventilation appliance is used in the same room as the central-heating appliance or in another one alongside it.

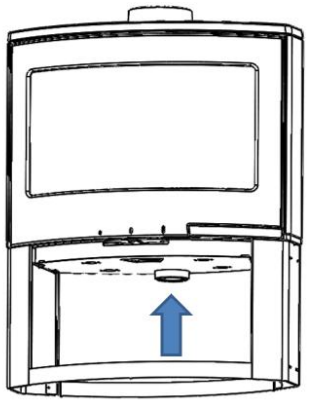
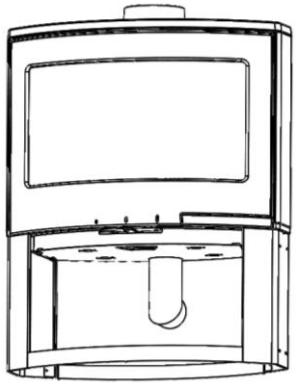


*Figure No.11 - Air intake for the combustion chamber*



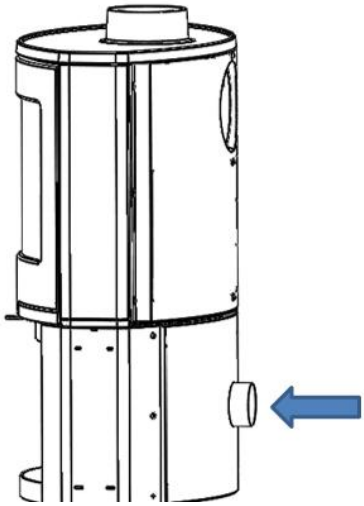


*Figure No.12 - OPTION 1, outside air connection*

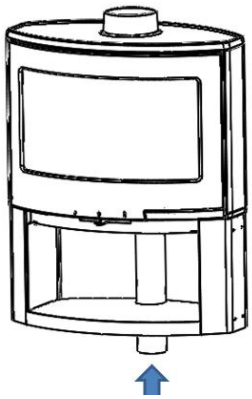


*Figure No.13 - OPTION 2, outside air connection*

If this is not possible, ensure that the appliance receives air for combustion.

**Outside air connection via the wall**

1. Make an opening in the wall (see the measurements of the appliance on the section 1.1 to see the exact position of the hole).
2. Close the air connection hermetically to the wall.

## 2.4. Chimney flue

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

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

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

### 2.4.1. Type of flue

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

Non-central-heating appliances (without back boiler) require an insulated, double-sleeve flue only on those sections

that run outdoors or through cold areas. Single piping can be used inside the building, the heat of the gases serving to heat rooms, insulating only those sections where excess temperature may cause damage.

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

The diameter of the pipe must be the same as the diameter of the flue socket on the appliance over its entire length in order to ensure correct operation.

The flue must prevent the entry of rainwater.

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

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

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

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

The appliance is designed to operate under controlled draught conditions. The appliance must operate at a chimney draught of between 12Pa and 15Pa. To ensure this draught, an automatic draught moderator must be installed in the flue. Uncontrolled draught operation can lead to quick damage of the appliance, which will not be covered by the warranty.

The flue must not rest its weight on the appliance, as this could damage the worktop.

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

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

**2.4.2. Chimney crown**

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

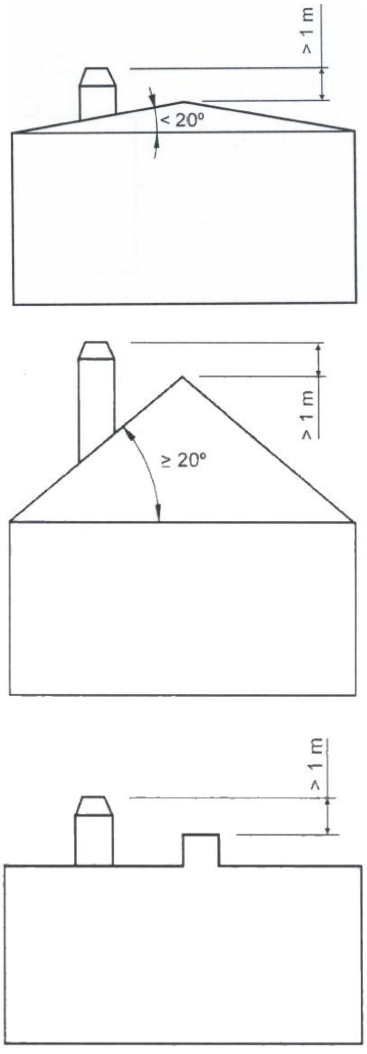


*Figure No.14 - Distances between chimney crown and roof ridge*

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

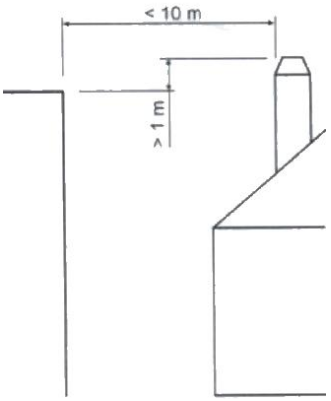



*Figure No.15 - Distances between the chimney crown and objects within a 10m radius*

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

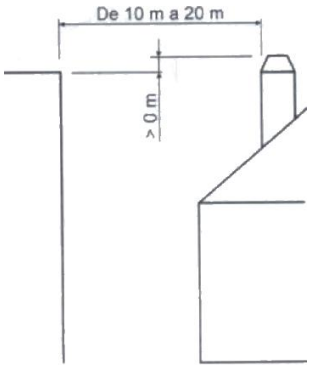



*Figure No.16 - Distances between the chimney crown and objects within a radius of between 10 and 20m*

# 3. INSTRUCTIONS OF USE

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

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

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

## 3.1. Fuel

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

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

**Optimum fuels**:

- Beech.

**Other fuels**:

- Oak, chestnut, ash, maple, birch, elm, etc.
- Pine and eucalyptus logs are low density and produce very long flames, and may cause the parts of the appliance to wear out more quickly than normal.
- Resinous wood may mean that the appliance and the flue need to be cleaned more often.

**Non-permitted fuels**:

- All types of coal and liquid fuel.
- “Green wood”. Green or damp wood reduces the performance of the appliance and leads to soot and tar build-up on the inner walls of the flue, obstructing it.
- “Recovered wood”. The burning of treated woods (railway sleepers, telegraph posts, plywood, fibreboard, pallets, etc.) quickly blocks the system (soot and tar build-up), harms the environment (pollution, smells) and may lead to deformation of the firebox due to overheating.
- All materials which are not wood (plastic, spray cans, etc.).
- Never use gasoline, gasoline-type lamp fuel, paraffin, charcoal lighter fluid, ethyl alcohol or similar liquids to ignite or rekindle a fire in the equipment. Keep all such liquids away from the equipment while it is in use.

Green and reprocessed wood may cause chimney fires.

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

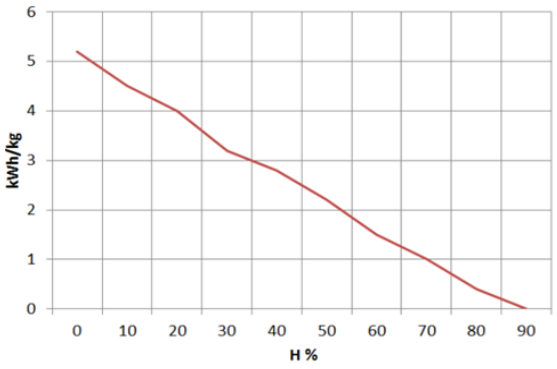



*Figure No.17 - Relationship between firewood humidity and heat output.*

## 3.2. Description of the parts of the appliance

### 3.2.1. Operating components

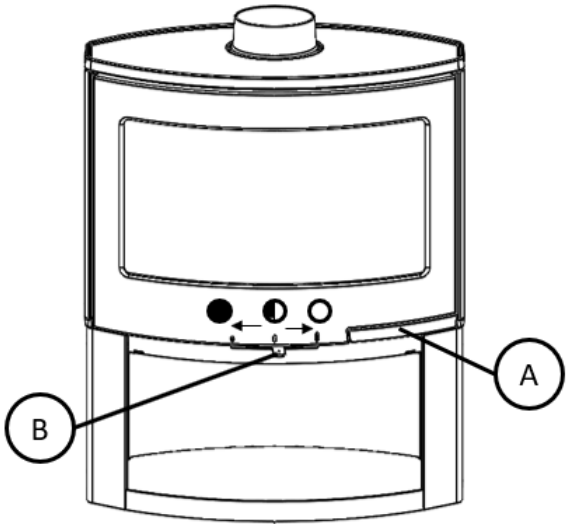
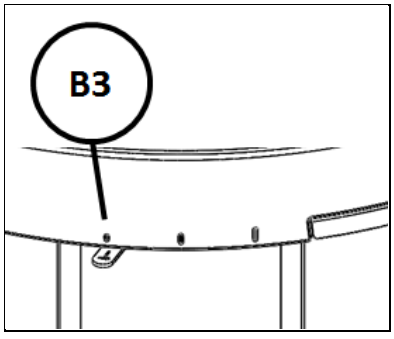
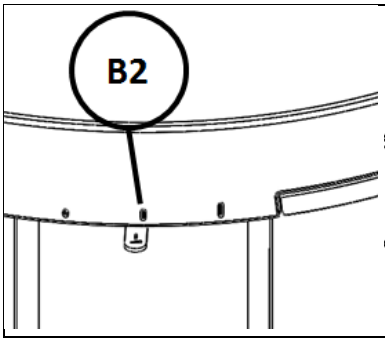
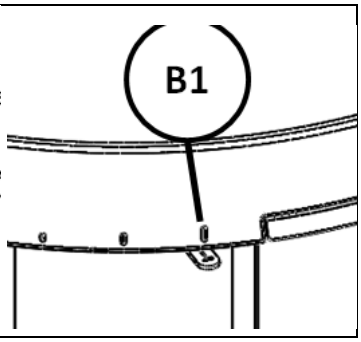



*Figure No.18 - Operating components on the appliance*

- **A**: Firebox door handle
- **B:** Combustion air intake regulation
    - **B1** open (move towards the right)
      - Primary air intake open (when lighting the stove)
      - Secondary air intake open (glass wash)
      - Post-combustion air intake open.
    - **B2**
      - Primary air intake close
      - Secondary air intake semi-open (glass wash)
      - Post-combustion air intake open.
    - **B2** close (move towards the left)
      - Primary air intake close
      - Secondary air intake close
      - Post-combustion air intake semi-open



## 3.3. Lighting

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

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

Proceed as follows in order to light the appliance satisfactorily:

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

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

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

## 3.4. Safety

It is allowed to store combustible materials beneath the appliance.

## 3.5. Loading fuel

In order to load firewood, open the firebox door gently, preventing the sudden entry of air to the firebox so that smoke does not enter the room that the appliance is installed in.

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

The maximum height of the load shall be approximately one third of the height of the firebox.

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

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

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

When the firebox is loaded, close the door.

Be careful when placing logs in the firebox on appliances with vermiculite interiors. Vermiculite is a fragile material and may crack if knocked. The use of wood with non-recommended humidity levels will quickly damage the vermiculite parts.

## 3.6. Operation

The appliance should be operated with the door.

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

**Primary-air intake**

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

**Secondary-air intake**

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

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

**Double-combustion air intake**

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

**Controlling combustion air**

The appliance has one air slide that regulates both the primary air and the secondary air inlet. If the air slide is in position **B1** (See previous images **section 3.2.1**), the primary and the secondary air inlets are open. As the air slide is further closed, the primary air inlet and then the secondary air inlet is closed. If the air slide is completely closed in position **B3**, a small air vent remains open to allow for post-combustion under the baffle plate.

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

In order to obtain maximum output, open all the air intakes to the firebox and in order to obtain minimum output, tend towards closing them. For normal use, we recommend you close the Primary Intake and leave the Secondary Intake 40% open.

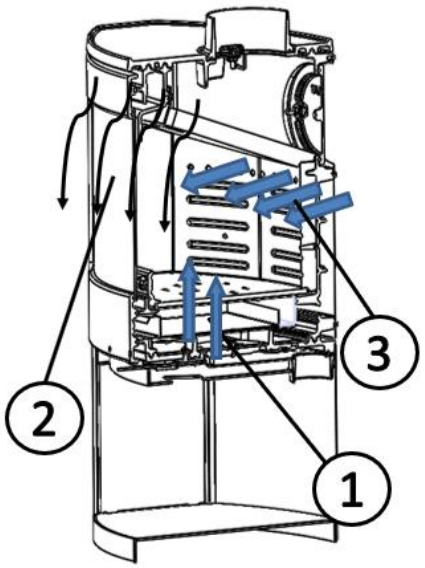



*Figure No.19 - Combustion air intakes*

1- The primary air inlet regulates the air under the grate
2- The secondary air inlet regulates the air for the glass (air wash)
3- The back wall has permanent vents below the baffle plate that allow for post-combustion.

## 3.7. Removing ash

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

Never throw hot embers into the rubbish.

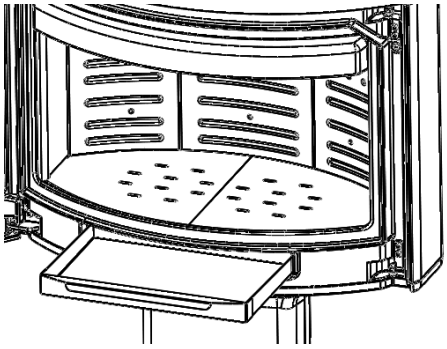
Access the ashpit by opening the door on the appliance.

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

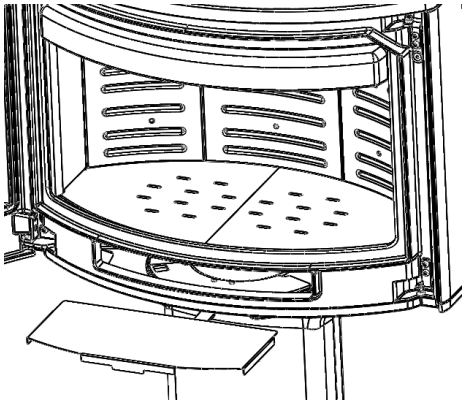
**Clean the ashes from the primary register area**

This area will require regular cleaning, to ensure an adequate air-flow and a correct movement of the primary register.

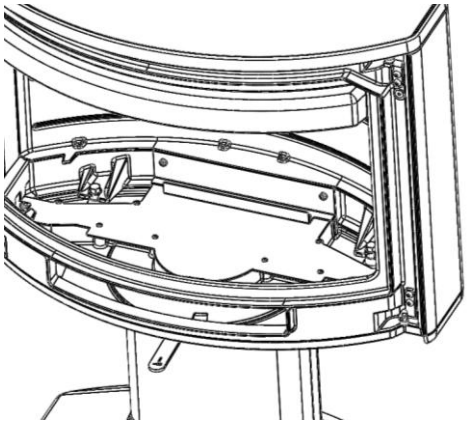
To access this area, follow the sequence below for removing pieces:



1 – Using the glove supplied, remove the ash pan and empty it.



2- Remove the ash pan support

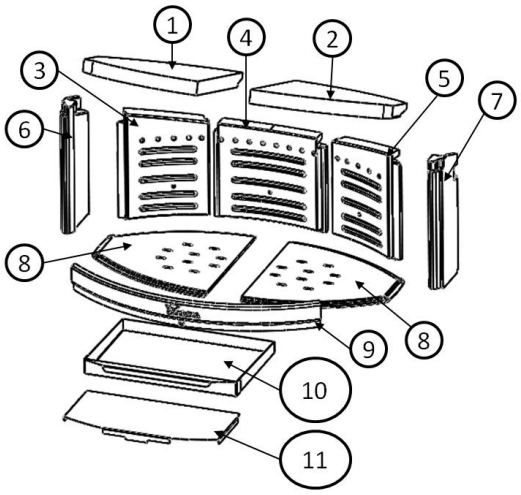


3- Disassembly the fire box (see section 3.8.2)

*Figure No.20 - Disassembly of pieces for cleaning access*

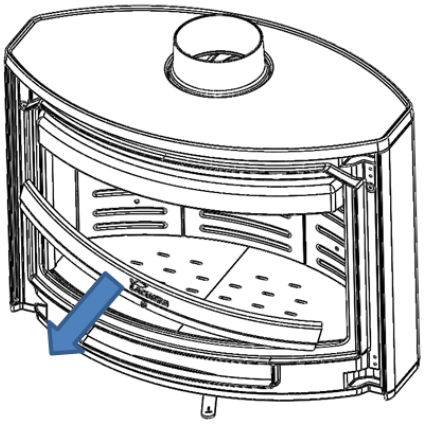
## 3.8. Removable internal parts. Baffle plate. Vermiculite plates.

### 3.8.1. Removable internal parts.

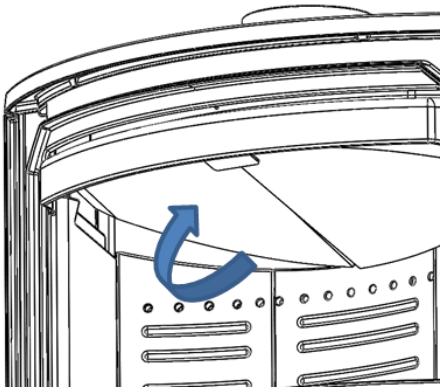



1- Baffle plate left
2- Baffle plate right
3- Left-hand rear inner plate
4- Centre rear inner plate
5- Right rear inner plate
6- Left-hand inner plate
7- Right-hand inner plate
8- Fire box grill left-right
9- Fire basket
10- Ash pan
11- Ash pan support

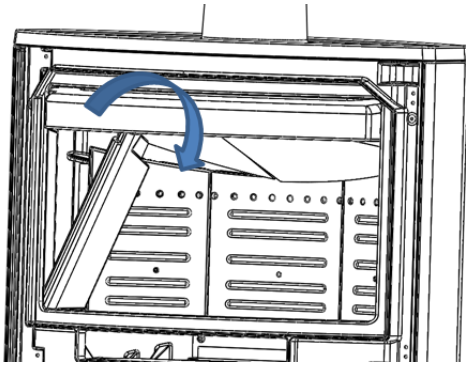
**3.8.2. Remove the inner vermiculite plates and the baffle plate in this order**



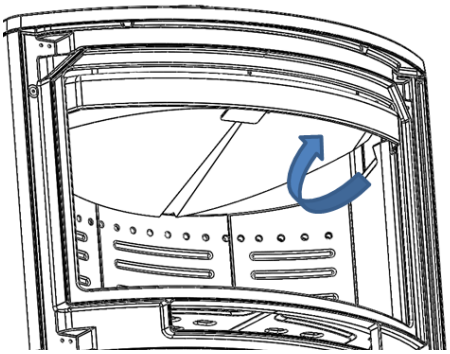
a- Remove the fire basket (9)



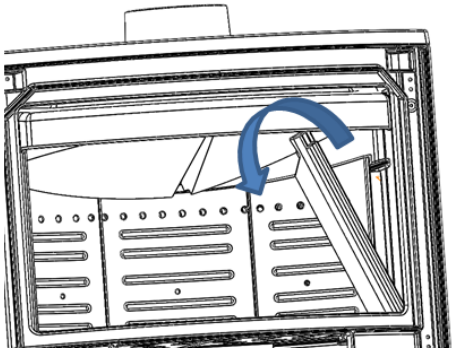
b- Lift slightly the left deflector (1) like in the figure.



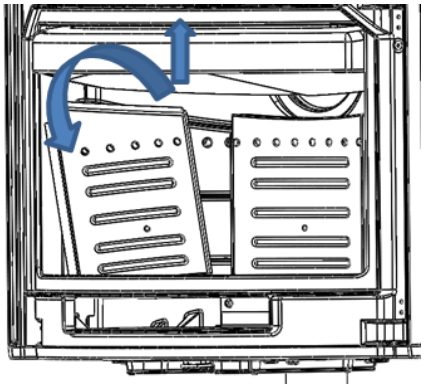
c- Remove the inner plate (6)

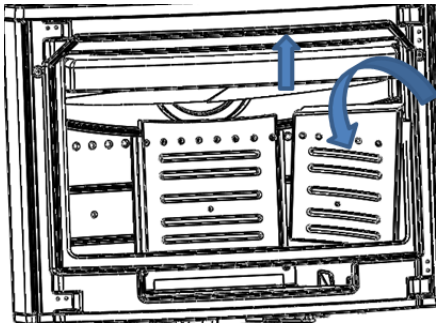


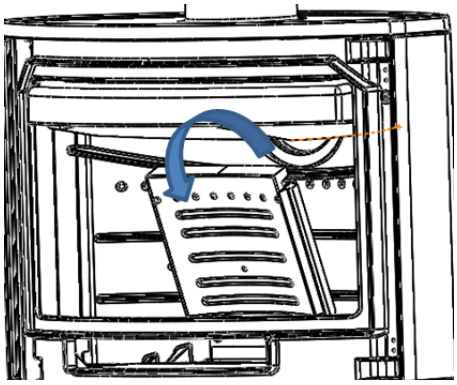
d- Lift the right deflector slightly like in the figure.

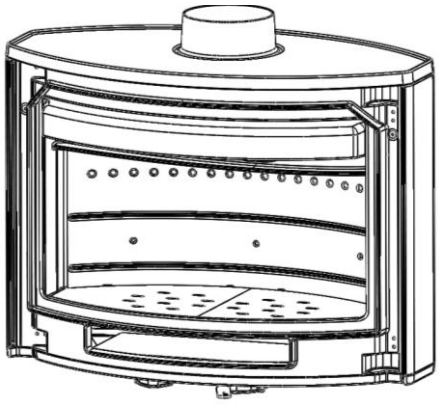


e- Remove the right-hand inner plate (7)

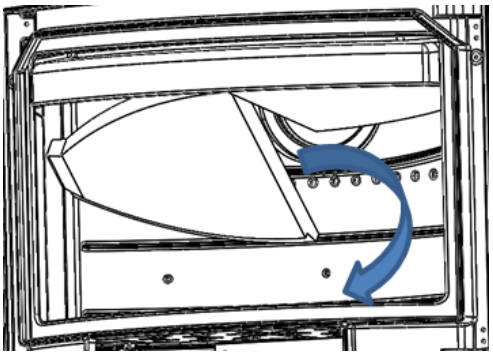


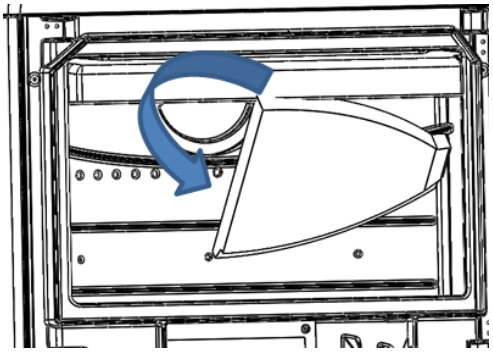






f- Remove the inner plates (3), (4) and (5) raising previously the deflectors on its back.





g- Remove the 2 deflectors (1) and (2)

# 4. MAINTENANCE AND IMPORTANT ADVICE

## 4.1. Maintenance of the appliance

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

### 4.1.1. Firebox

Clean the firebox area of ash, etc.

### 4.1.2. Inside the appliance

The inside of the firebox can also be accessed from the bottom by extracting-pushing up the cast-iron grille and removing the ashpit. Clean the area of ash through the hollow left after removal (use a vacuum cleaner if necessary). The cast-iron base can also be extracted if necessary.

Clean the firebox area of ash. Clean the deflectors, where soot may build up.

### 4.1.3. Flue socket

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

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

### 4.1.4. Painted sheet-steel-cast-iron parts.

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

### 4.1.5. Firebox glass

To keep the glass as clean as possible for as long as possible, the secondary air register should be kept open. However, over the hours of use, the glass may become dirty. To clean it, we will use specific degreasing products or dry cleaning products for this task.

The cleaning should be carried out with the glass cold and taking care not to apply the glass cleaner directly on the glass as, if it comes into contact with the door's closing cord, it may deteriorate. Put the cleaning product on the cloth.

**Note**: If we use the appliance in draught conditions higher than 15Pa or burn more wood (per hour) than those indicated in table 1.1, we will subject the appliance to working conditions higher than those designed for it. This can lead to aggressive fouling of the glass (white halo), which cannot be cleaned by the traditional method.

**Caution**, the vitro ceramic glass is prepared to support 700ºC. Never let burning woods or combustion flame beating against the glass for prolonged periods of time. In this case, the glass would be submit to temperatures above 750ºC, this could change the internal structure of the glass and make it opaque (irreversible phenomenon).

### 4.1.6. Air intake registers

In the air intake for combustion registers, remains of ash, sawdust, cleaning fluids, etc. may accumulate, which restrict or hinder its movement. In these cases, they should be released and cleaned.

## 4.2. Maintenance of the chimney flue

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

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

## 4.3. Important advice

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

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

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

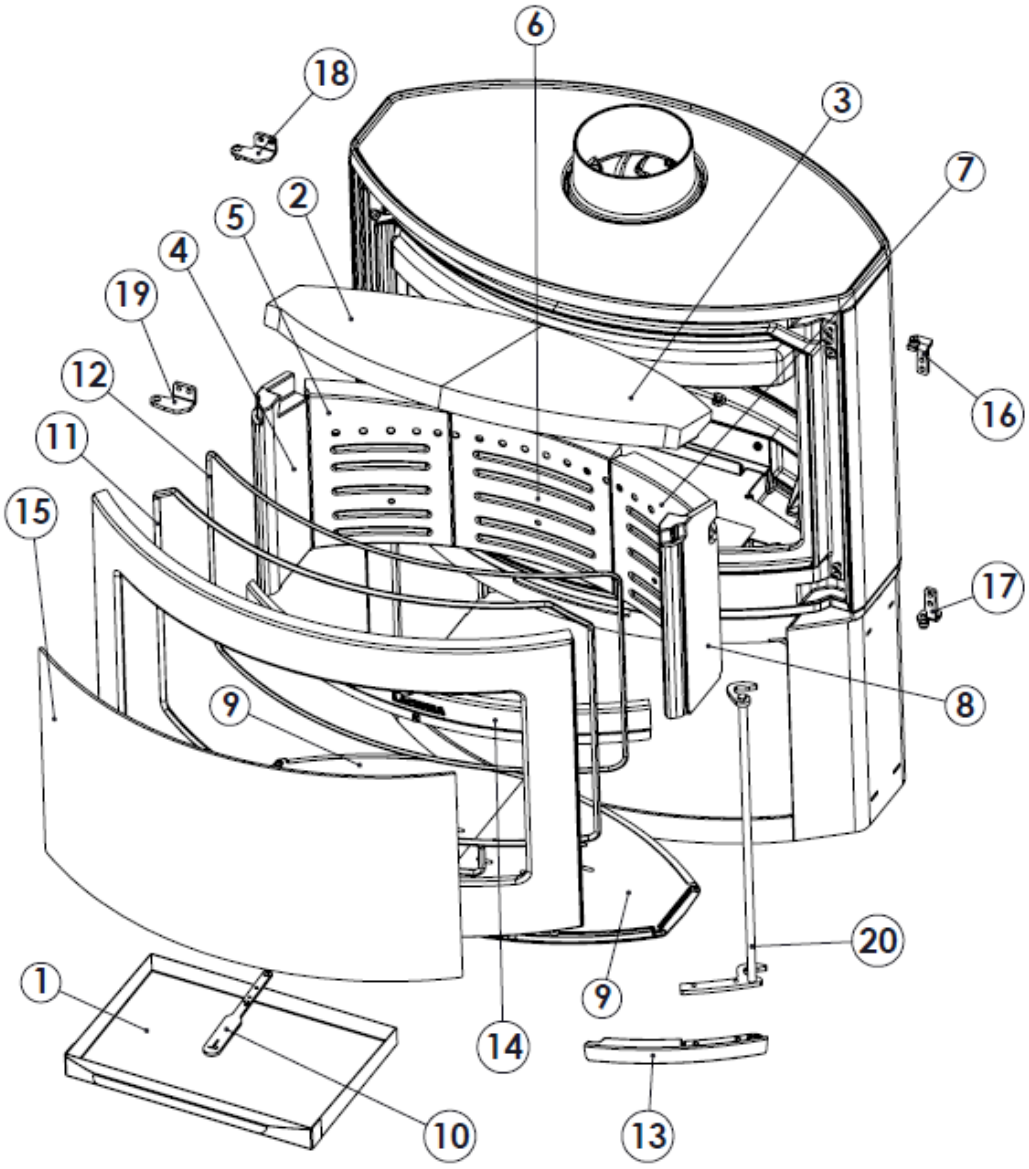
This appliance may remain HOT for a period of time after it has gone out. MAKE SURE THAT SMALL CHILDREN DO NOT GO NEAR IT.

# 5. TROUBLESHOOTING

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

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

## 6. BASIC BREAKDOWNS



| Nº | CÓDIGO | DENOMINACION | CANTIDAD |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 5028900001 | Cenicero Tarbes | 1 |
| 2 | 5028900002 | Deflector vermiculita IZQ Tarbes | 1 |
| 3 | 5028900003 | Deflector vermiculita DCHO Tarbes | 1 |
| 4 | 5028900004 | Lateral vermiculita IZQ Tarbes | 1 |
| 5 | 5028900005 | Trasera vermiculita IZQ Tarbes | 1 |
| 6 | 5028900006 | Trasera vermiculita CEN Tarbes | 1 |
| 7 | 5028900007 | Trasera vermiculita DCHA Tarbes | 1 |
| 8 | 5028900008 | Lateral vermiculita DCHO Tarbes | 1 |
| 9 | 5028900009 | Parrilla hogar Tarbes | 2 |
| 10 | 5028900010 | Mando registros aire combustión | 1 |
| 11 | 500900000010 | Cordon cierre puerta Ø8mm Tarbes | 2,5m |
| 12 | 500900000008 | Cordon cristal puerta Ø6mm Tarbes | 1,9m |
| 13 | 5028900011 | Manilla puerta hogar Tarbes | 1 |
| 14 | 5028900012 | Separador hogar Tarbes | 1 |
| 15 | 5028900013 | Cristal puerta hogar Tarbes | 1 |
| 16 | 5028900014 | Cjto. bisagra frente SUP DCHO Tarbes | 1 |
| 17 | 5028900015 | Cjto. bisagra frente INF DCHO Tarbes | 1 |
| 18 | 5028900016 | Bisagra frente SUP IZQ Tarbes | 1 |
| 19 | 5028900017 | Bisagra frente INF IZQ Tarbes | 1 |
| 20 | 5028900018 | Cjto. varilla eje soldado Tarbes | 1 |

# 7. PRODUCT RECYCLING

The recycling of the appliance is the exclusive responsibility of the owner, who must act in compliance with the laws in force in his country regarding safety, respect and protection of the environment. At the end of its useful life, the product must not be disposed of with urban waste.

It can be delivered to the specific selective collection centers set up by the municipalities, or to retailers who offer this service. The selective disposal of the product avoids possible negative consequences for the environment and for health and makes it possible to recover the materials of which it is composed, thus obtaining significant savings in terms of energy and resources.

It can be disassembled (the parts are assembled with screws or rivets) and the components can be deposited in their corresponding recycling channels. The components of the appliance are: steel, cast iron, glass, insulating materials, electrical material, etc.

# 8. DECLARATION OF PERFORMANCE

LACUNZA
Natural comfort

ES FR *EN* IT PT *DE*

N.º ES -S-035C

## DECLARACIÓN DE PRESTACIONES
Conforme al R. E. Productos Construcción (UE) Nº 305/2011

## DÉCLARATION DE PERFORMANCE
**Selon le Réglement (UE) Nº 305/2011**

## *DECLARATION OF PERFORMANCE*
*According to Regulation (UE) N° 305/2011*

## DICHIARAZIONE DI PRESTAZIONE
In base al Regolamento (UE) Nº 305/2011

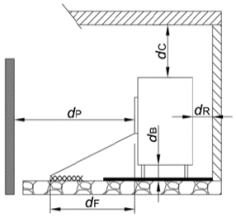
## DECLARAÇAO DE PRESTAÇÕES
**Em base com o Regulamento (UE) Nº 305/2011**

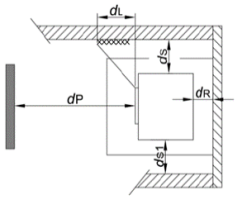
## *LEISTUNGSERKLÄRUNG*
*Gemäß R. E. Bauprodukte (EU) Nr. 305/2011*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | **Código de identificación única del producto tipo:**<br>Code d'identification unique du produit type:<br>*Unique identification code of the product-type:*<br>**Codice di identificazione unico del prodotto-tipo:**<br>Código de identificação único do produto-tipo:<br>*Eindeutiger Kenncode des Produkttyps:* | **TARBES, DUBLIN, BRISTOL, BERA** |
| 2 | **Usos previstos:** | **Estufa de calefacción residencial, alimentada con combustibles sólidos.** |
| | Usage(s) prévu(s): | **Poêles de chauffage domestiques à combustible solid.** |
| | *Intended* | **Residential solid fuel burning Roomheaters.** |
| | **Usi previsti:** | **Stufa di riscaldamento domestici a combustibile solido.** |
| | Utilização(ões) prevista(s): | **Fogão de aquecimento residencial, alimentado por combustíveis sólidos.** |
| | *Verwendungszweck(e):* | **Häusliche Raumheizer für feste Brennstoffe.** |
| 3 | **Fabricante:**<br>Fabricant:<br>*Manufacturer:* | **Fabbricante:**<br>Fabricant:<br>*Hersteller:* |
| | | LACUNZA KALOR GROUP S.A.L.<br>Pol. Ind. Ibarrea 5A 31800<br>Alsasua (Navarra) (Spain)<br>T. (0034) 948563511<br>comercial@lacunza.net<br>www.lacunza.net |
| 5 | **Sistemas de evaluación y verificación de la constancia de las prestaciones (EVCP):**<br>Système(s) d'évaluation et de vérification de la constance des performances:<br>*System/s of AVCP:* | **Sistemi di VVCP:**<br>Sistema(s) de avaliação e verificação da regularidade do desempenho (AVCP):<br>*System zur Bewertung und Überprüfung der Leistungsbeständigkeit:* |
| | | 3 |
| 6a | **Norma armonizada:**<br>Norme harmonisée:<br>*Harmonised standard:* | **Norma armonizzata:**<br>Norma harmonizada:<br>*Harmonisierte Norm:* |
| | | EN-16510-2-1 (2022) |
| 6a | **Organismos notificados:**<br>Organisme(s) notifié(s):<br>*Notified body/ies:* | **Organismi notificati:**<br>Organismo(s) notificado(s):<br>*Notifizierte Stelle(n):* |
| | | CEIS Nº 1722 Centro de ensayos, innovación y servicios<br>Cr. Villaviciosa de Odón a Mostoles (M-856)<br>Km 1.5 Móstoles 28935 |

**LACUNZA** KALOR GROUP

| 7 | **Características esenciales**<br>Caractéristiques essentielles<br>*Essential features* | **Caratteristiche essenziali**<br>Características essenciais<br>*Unerlässliche Eigenschaften* | **Prestaciones declaradas:**<br>Performance(s) déclarée(s):<br>*Declared performance/s:* | **Prestazioni dichiarate:**<br>Desempenho(s) declarado(s):<br>*Erklärte Leistung(en):* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Capacidad para soportar carga**<br>Capacité de chargement<br>*Load bearing capacity* | **Capacità di carico**<br>Capacidade de carga<br>*Tragfähigkeit* | **NPD** | |
| | **Protección de materiales combustibles**<br>Protection des matériaux combustibles<br>*Protection of combustible materials* | **Protezione dei materiali combustibili**<br>Proteção de materiais combustíveis<br>*Schutz brennbarer Materialien* | | |




| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| dS = | 200 mm | dL = | 0 mm |
| dS1 = | 200 mm | dC = | 500 mm |
| dR = | 200 mm | dF = | 0 mm |
| dP = | 1200 mm | dB = | 0 mm |

| | A | B |
|---|---|---|
| **Prestación Declarada a Potencia Calorífica:**<br>Performance déclarée à la puissance thermique:<br>*Declared Performance at Heating Power:*<br>**Prestazioni dichiarate alla potenza termica:**<br>Desempenho declarado na potência de aquecimento:<br>*Angegebene Leistung bei:* | **Nominal**<br>Nominale<br>*Nominal*<br>**Nominale**<br>Nominal<br>*Nennheizleistung* | **A carga parcial**<br>Á charge partielle<br>*At partial load*<br>**A carico parziale**<br>Com carga parcial<br>*Teillast-Heizleistung* |
| **Emisión.** Émission. *Emission.* **Emissione**. Emissão. *Emission*<br>**$CO_{nom}$** ($13\%O_2$) / **$CO_{part}$** ($13\%O_2$) | A **1006 mg/m³** | B **NPD** |
| **Emisión.** Émission. *Emission.* **Emissione**. Emissão. *Emission*<br>**$NOx_{nom}$** ($13\%O_2$) / **$NOx_{part}$** ($13\%O_2$) | A **139 mg/m³** | B **NPD** |
| **Emisión.** Émission. *Emission.* **Emissione**. Emissão. *Emission*<br>**$OGC_{nom}$** ($13\%O_2$) / **$OGC_{part}$** ($13\%O_2$) | A **16 mg/m³** | B **NPD** |
| **Emisión.** Émission. *Emission.* **Emissione**. Emissão. *Emission*<br>**$PM_{nom}$** ($13\%O_2$) / **$PM_{part}$** ($13\%O_2$) | A **29 mg/m³** | B **NPD** |
| **Temperatura de salida de gases de combustión (TSnom/TSpart)**<br>Température de sortie des gaz de combustión (TSnom/TSpart)<br>*Combustion gas outlet temperature* (TSnom/TSpart)<br>**Temperatura uscita gas di combustione (TSnom/TSpart)**<br>Temperatura de saída do gás de combustão (TSnom/TSpart)<br>*Verbrennungsgasaustrittstemperatur* (TSnom/TSpart) | A **270 °C** | B **NPD** |
| **Tiro mínimo (Pnom/Ppart)**<br>Tirage minimum (Pnom/Ppart)<br>*Minimum depression* (Pnom/Ppart)<br>**Depressione minima (Pnom/Ppart)**<br>Depressão mínima (Pnom/Ppart)<br>*Minimale depression* (Pnom/Ppart) | A **12 Pa** | B **NPD** |
| **Caudal másico de los gases de combustión ($Øf,g_{nom}$/$Øf,g_{part}$)**<br>Débit massique des gaz de combustion **($Øf,g_{nom}$/$Øf,g_{part}$)**<br>*Mass flow rate of combustion gases* **($Øf,g_{nom}$/$Øf,g_{part}$)**<br>**Portata massica dei gas di combustione ($Øf,g_{nom}$/$Øf,g_{part}$)**<br>Taxa de fluxo de massa de gases de combustão **($Øf,g_{nom}$/$Øf,g_{part}$)**<br>*Massenstrom der Verbrennungsgase* **($Øf,g_{nom}$/$Øf,g_{part}$)** | A **6,2 g/s** | B **NPD** |
| **Seguridad contra incendios de instalaciones en una chimenea ($T_{class}$)**<br>Sécurité incendie des installations dans une cheminée **($T_{class}$)**<br>*Fire safety of installations in a chimney* **($T_{class}$)**<br>**Sicurezza antincendio delle installazioni ($T_{class}$)**<br>Segurança contra incêndio de instalações em chaminé **($T_{class}$)**<br>*Brandschutz von Anlagen in einem Schornstein* **($T_{class}$)** | **T400** | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Potencia de calefacción** (Pnom/Ppart)<br>Puissance de chauffe (Pnom/Ppart)<br>*Heating power* (Pnom/Ppart) | **Potenza di riscaldamento** (Pnom/Ppart)<br>Potência de aquecimento (Pnom/Ppart)<br>*Heizleistung* (Pnom/Ppart) | A **6,1 kW** | B **NPD** |
| **Potencia de calentamiento de agua (PWnom/PWpart)**<br>Puissance de chauffage de l'eau (PWnom/PWpart)<br>*Water heating power* (PWnom/PWpart)<br>**Potenza di riscaldamento del l'acqua (PWnom/PWpart)**<br>Potência de aquecimento (PWnom/PWpart)<br>*Wasserheizleistung* (PWnom/PWpart) | | A **NPD** | B **NPD** |
| **Eficiencia** (ηnom/ηpart)<br>Efficacité (ηnom/ηpart)<br>*Efficiency* (ηnom/ηpart) | **Efficienza** (ηnom/ηpart)<br>Eficiência (ηnom/ηpart)<br>*Effizienz* (ηnom/ηpart) | A **78 %** | B **NPD** |
| **Eficiencia de calefacción estacional** (ηs)<br>Efficacité du chauffage saisonnier (ηs)<br>*Seasonal heating efficiency* (ηs) | **Efficienza térmica stagionale** (ηs)<br>Eficiência de aquecimento sazonal (ηs)<br>*Saisonale Heizeffizienz* (ηs) | **68** | |
| **Índice eficiencia energética (EEI)**<br>Indice d'efficacité énergétique (EEI)<br>*Energy efficiency index* (EEI) | **Indice di efficienza energetica (EEI)**<br>Índice de eficiência energética (EEI)<br>*Energieeffizienzindex* (EEI) | **103** | |
| **Clase**<br>Classe<br>*Class* | **Classe**<br>Classe<br>*Klasse* | **A** | |
| **Consumo de energía eléctrica** *(elmáx / elmín)*<br>Consommation d'énergie électrique *(elmáx / elmín)*<br>*Electrical energy consumption (elmáx / elmín)*<br>**Consumo di energia elettrica** *(elmáx / elmín)*<br>Consumo de energia elétrica *(elmáx / elmín)*<br>*Elektrischer Energieverbrauch (elmáx / elmín)* | | A **NPD** | B **NPD** |
| **Consumo de energía modo espera (elsb)**<br>Consommation d'énergie en veille (elsb)<br>*Standby power consumption* (elsb) | **Consumo energético in standby (elsb)**<br>Consumo de energia em espera (elsb)<br>*Standby-Stromverbrauch* (elsb) | **NPD** | |
| **Sostenibilidad medioambiental**<br>La durabilité environnementale<br>*Environmental sustainability* | **Sostenibilità ambientale**<br>Sustentabililidade ambiental<br>*Umweltverträglichkeit* | | |

**Las prestaciones del producto identificado anteriormente son conformes con el conjunto de las prestaciones declaradas.**
Les performances du produit identifié ci-dessus sont conformes à toutes les performances déclarées.
*The performances of the product identified above are in accordance with all the declared performances.*

**Le prestazioni del prodotto sopra identificato sono conformi a tutte le prestazioni dichiarate.**
Os desempenhos do produto acima identificados estão de acordo com todos os desempenhos declarados.
*Die oben genannten Leistungen des Produkts entsprechen allen erklärten Leistungen.*

**La presente declaración de prestaciones se emite, de conformidad con el Reglamento (UE) nº 305/2011, bajo la sola responsabilidad del fabricante arriba identificado.**
Cette déclaration des performances est établie, conformément au Règlement (UE) n° 305/2011, sous la seule responsabilité du fabricant identifié ci-dessus.
*This declaration of performance is issued, in accordance with Regulation (EU) No. 305/2011, under the sole responsibility of the manufacturer identified above.*

**La presente dichiarazione di prestazione viene rilasciata, in conformità al Regolamento (UE) n. 305/2011, sotto la responsabilità esclusiva del produttore sopra identificato.**
Esta declaração de desempenho é emitida, de acordo com o Regulamento (UE) n.° 305/2011, sob a exclusiva responsabilidade do fabricante acima identificado.
*Die Erstellung dieser Leistungserklärung erfolgt gemäß Verordnung (EU) Nr. 305/2011 in alleiniger Verantwortung des oben genannten Herstellers.*

LACUNZA
Natural comfort
LACUNZA KALOR GROUP S.A.L.
Pol. Ind. Ibarrea 5A 31800
Alsasua (Navarra) (Spain)
T. (0034) 948563511
comercial@lacunza.net
www. lacunza.net

**Firmado por y en nombre del fabricante por:**
Signé pour le fabricant et en son nom par:
*Signed for and on behalf of the manufacturer by:*
**Firmato a nome e per conto del fabbricante da:**
Assinado por e em nome do fabricante por:
*Unterzeichnet für den Hersteller und im Namen des Herstellers von :*

ALSASUA (Navarra, Spain) a 05/06/2025

Igor Ruiz de Alegría
Director Gerente de Negocio

# 9. CE MARK

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| CE 25 | LACUNZA KALOR GROUP S.A.L.<br>Pol. Ind. Ibarrea 5A 31800<br>Alsasua (Navarra) (Spain) www.lacunza.net | |
| | DoP: **ES-S-035C** | **EN 16510-2-1 (2022)** |

Marca, Marque, Mark, Marca, Marca, Markierung: **LACUNZA**

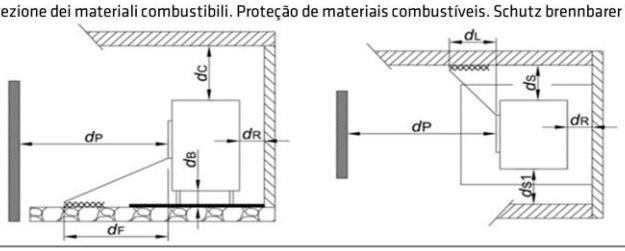
Tipo, Type, Type, Tipo, Tipo, Nett: **Estufa, Poêle, Stufa, Stove, Aquecedor, Holzofen**

Modelo, Modèle, Model, Modello, Modelo, Modell: **TARBES, DUBLIN, BRISTOL, BERA**

Organismo notificado: Organisme notifié: Notified body: Organismi notificati: Organismo notificado: Notifizierte Stelle: **CEIS Nº 1722**

Aparato Tipo, Type d'appareil, Apparatus Type, Tipo di apparecchio, Tipo de aparelho, Gerätetyp: **CM**

Estufa de calefacción residencial, alimentada con combustibles sólidos. Poêles de chauffage domestiques à combustible solid. Residential solid fuel burning Roomheaters. Stufa di riscaldamento domestici a combustibile solido. Fogão de aquecimento residencial, alimentado por combustíveis sólidos. Häusliche Raumheizer für feste Brennstoffe.

| **Características esenciales, Caractéristiques essentielles, Essential features, Caratteristiche essenziali, , Características essenciais, Unerlässliche Eigenschaften** | **Prestaciones, Performance, Prestazione, Services, Desempenho, Leistungen** |
|---|---|
| Capacidad para soportar carga, Capacité de chargement, Load bearing capacity, Capacità di carico, Capacidade de carga, Tragfähigkeit | **NPD** |
| Protección de materiales combustibles. Protection des matériaux combustibles. Protection of combustible materials. Protezione dei materiali combustibili. Proteção de materiais combustíveis. Schutz brennbarer Materialien   | **dS = 200mm**<br>**dS1 = 200mm**<br>**dR = 200mm**<br>**dP = 1200mm**<br>**dL = 0mm**<br>**dC = 500mm**<br>**dF = 0mm**<br>**dB = 0mm** |

| *Prestación Declarada a Potencia Calorífica: Performance déclarée à la puissance thermique: Declared Performance at Heating Power: Prestazioni dichiarate alla potenza termica: Desempenho declarado na potência de aquecimento: Angegebene Leistung bei:* | **Nominal** Nominale *Nominal* **Nominale** Nominal *Nennheizleistung* | **A carga parcial** Á charge partielle *At partial load* **A carico parziale** Com carga parcial *Teillast-Heizleistung* |
|---|---|---|
| Emisión. Émission. Emission. Emissione. Emissão. Emission **COnom (13%O2) / COpart (13%O2)** | **1006 mg/m³** | |
| Emisión. Émission. Emission. Emissione. Emissão. Emission **NOxnom (13%O2)/NOxpart (13%O2)** | **139 mg/m³** | |
| Emisión. Émission. Emission. Emissione. Emissão. Emission **OGCnom (13%O2)/OGCpart (13%O2)** | **16 mg/m³** | |
| Emisión. Émission. Emission. Emissione. Emissão. Emission **PMnom (13%O2) / PMpart (13%O2)** | **29 mg/m³** | |
| Temperatura de salida de gases de combustión. Température de sortie des gaz de combustión. Combustion gas outlet temperature. Temperatura uscita gas di combustione. Temperatura de saída do gás de combustão. Verbrennungsgasaustrittstemperatur. **(TSnom/TSpart)** | **270 °C** | |
| Tiro mínimo. Tirage minimum. Minimum depression. Depressione mínima. Depressão mínima. Minimale depression **(Pnom/Ppart)** | **12 Pa** | |
| Caudal másico de los gases de combustión. Débit massique des gaz de combustion. Mass flow rate of combustion gases. Portata massica dei gas di combustion. Taxa de fluxo de massa de gases de combustão. Massenstrom der Verbrennungsgase **(Øf,gnom/Øf,gpart)** | **6,2 g/s** | |
| Seguridad contra incendios de instalaciones en una chimenea. Sécurité incendie des installations dans une cheminée. Fire safety of installations in a chimney. Sicurezza antincendio delle installazioni. Segurança contra incêndio de instalações em chaminé.Brandschutz von Anlagen in einem Schornstein **(Tclass)** | **T400** | |
| Potencia de calefacción. Puissance de chauffe. Heating power. Potenza di riscaldamento. Potência de aquecimento. Heizleistung **(Pnom/Ppart)** | **6,1 kW** | |
| Potencia de calentamiento de agua. Pussance de chauffage de l'eau. Water heating power.Potenza di riscaldamento del l'acqua. Potência de aquecimento. Wasserheizleistung **(PWnom/PWpart)** | | |
| Eficiencia. Efficacité. Efficiency. Efficienza. Eficiência. Effizienz **(ηnom/ηpart)** | **78 %** | |
| Eficiencia de calefacción estacional. Efficacité du chauffage saisonnier. Seasonal heating efficiency. Efficienza térmica stagionale. Eficiência de aquecimento sazonal. Saisonale Heizeffizienz **(ηs)** | **68 %** | |
| Índice eficiencia energética. Indice d'efficacité énergétique. Energy efficiency index. Indice di efficienza energética. Índice de eficiência energética. Energieeffizienzindex **(EEI)** | **103** | |
| Clase. Classe. Class. Classe. Classe.Klasse | **A** | |
| Consumo de energía eléctrica. Consommation d'énergie électrique. Electrical energy consumption. Consumo di energia elettrica. Consumo de energia elétrica. Elektrischer Energieverbrauch **(elmáx / elmín)** | | |
| Consumo de energía modo espera. Consommation d'énergie en veille. Standby power consumption. Consumo energético in standby. Consumo de energia em espera. Standby-Stromverbrauch **(elsb)** | | |

LACUNZA KALOR GROUP S.A.L
Pol. Ind. Ibarrea 5A
31800 Alsasua (Navarra) Spain
Tel.: (00 34) 948 56 35 11
Fax.: (00 34) 948 56 35 05
e-mail: comercial@lacunza.net
Website: www.lacunza.net
EDITION: 5