

# Izaro 60-STAR CLI-CLD C/V

## Instruction Book



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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 .....	3
1.1. General characteristics.....	3
1.2. Safety distances .....	7
Be sure to respect the appliance installation distances from combustible materials.....	7
2. INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE INSTALLER .....	8
2.1. Warning to installers.....	8
2.2. Room for installation.....	8
2.2.1. Ventilation of the room.....	8
2.2.2. Location of the appliance in the room .....	9
2.3. Installation of the appliance.....	9
2.3.1. Floor.....	9
2.3.2. Checks before lighting for the first time .....	9
2.3.3. Height adjustment and levelling the appliance. ....	10
2.3.4. Casing.....	10
2.3.5. Connection to the flue.....	11
2.3.6. Preparation of the outside air intake .....	11
2.3.7. Piping air to other rooms .....	12
2.3.8. Combustion-air intake and hot-air output installation options .....	13
2.3.9. Exterior Frame. Removal and assembly .....	15
2.3.10. Fan and probe-air regulator connection (only for models C/V).....	16
2.4. Chimney flue .....	19
2.4.1. Type of flue .....	19
2.4.2. Chimney crown .....	20
3. INSTRUCTIONS OF USE.....	22
3.1. Fuel.....	22
3.2. Description of the parts of the appliance.....	23
3.2.1. IZARO 60 CLI Operating components .....	23
3.3. Lighting.....	26
3.4. Loading fuel.....	26
3.5. Operation .....	27
3.6. Removing ash.....	28
3.7. Removable interior components. Deflectors. Vermiculite firebox plates.....	29
3.7.1. Izaro 60 CLI removable interior components .....	29

3.7.2. Removing the Iزارo 60 CLI deflectors.....	29
3.7.3. Removing the Iزارo 60 CLI vermiculite back plates and bases.....	31
3.8. Opening the door.....	32
3.8.1. Opening using the guillotine system:.....	32
3.8.2. Horizontal door opening system to clean the glass.....	32
3.8.3. Door handle removal.....	34
3.9. Electrical system. Functioning.....	35
3.9.1. Forced convection. Turbine:.....	35
3.9.2. Automatic / manual air regulator operation:.....	35
<b>4. MAINTENANCE AND IMPORTANT ADVICE.....</b>	<b>37</b>
4.1. Maintenance of the appliance.....	37
4.1.1. Firebox.....	37
4.1.2. Inside the appliance.....	37
4.1.3. Flue socket.....	37
4.1.4. Firebox glass.....	37
4.1.5. Painted sheet-steel-cast-iron parts.....	37
4.1.6. Enameled sheet metal parts.....	37
4.1.7. Electrical system.....	38
4.1.8. Air intake registers.....	38
4.2. Maintenance of the chimney flue.....	38
4.3. Important advice.....	38
<b>5. TROUBLESHOOTING.....</b>	<b>39</b>
<b>6. BASIC BREAKDOWNS.....</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>7. RECYCLING DE PRODUCT.....</b>	<b>44</b>
<b>8. DECLARATION OF PERFORMANCE.....</b>	<b>45</b>
<b>9. CE MARK.....</b>	<b>51</b>

## 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	Izaro 60 CLI-CLD (C/V)	Izaro 60 STAR CLI-CLD (C/V)	
Operating appliance	-	Intermittent	Intermittent	
Appliance classification	-	Type BE	Type BE	
Preferred fuel	-	Wood logs (Humidity<25%)	Wood logs (Humidity<25%)	
Indirect heating functionality	-	NO	NO	
Values at Nominal Output	Nominal output to atmosphere (Direct) ( $P_{nom}$ )	kW	8,9	10,4
	Efficiency at $P_{nom}$ ( $\eta_{nom}$ )	%	80	85
	CO emission at 13% O <sub>2</sub> at $P_{nom}$ ( $CO_{nom}$ )	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	618	423
	NO <sub>x</sub> emission at 13% O <sub>2</sub> at $P_{nom}$ ( $NO_{xnom}$ )	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	114	97
	OGC emission at 13% O <sub>2</sub> at $P_{nom}$ ( $OGC_{nom}$ )	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	26	31
	PM emission at 13% O <sub>2</sub> at $P_{nom}$ ( $PM_{nom}$ )	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	10	8
	Optimum flue draught at $P_{nom}$ ( $p_{nom}$ )	Pa	12	12
	Gas temperature of flue at $P_{nom}$ ( $T_{nom}$ )	°C	249	199
	Gas temperature on the flue socket flange at $P_{nom}$	°C	299	239
	Log load frequency at $P_{nom}$	h	1	1
	Gas mass flow at $P_{nom}$	g/s	9,3	9,1
	Wood consumption (beech) at $P_{nom}$	kg/h	2,7	3
	Values at Partial Load Output	Partial load output to atmosphere (Direct) ( $P_{parc}$ )	kW	5,6
Efficiency at $P_{parc}$ ( $\eta_{parc}$ )		%	77,7	
CO emission at 13% O <sub>2</sub> at $P_{parc}$ ( $CO_{parc}$ )		mg/m <sup>3</sup>	3718	
NO <sub>x</sub> emission at 13% O <sub>2</sub> at $P_{parc}$ ( $NO_{xparc}$ )		mg/m <sup>3</sup>	86	
OGC emission at 13% O <sub>2</sub> at $P_{parc}$ ( $OGC_{parc}$ )		mg/m <sup>3</sup>	720	
PM emission at 13% O <sub>2</sub> at $P_{parc}$ ( $PM_{parc}$ )		mg/m <sup>3</sup>	21	
Optimum flue draught at $P_{parc}$ ( $p_{parc}$ )		Pa	7	
Gas temperature of flue at $P_{parc}$ ( $T_{parc}$ )		°C	154	
Log load frequency at $P_{parc}$	h	1,4		
Chimney temperature class	-	T400	T400	
Dimensions of the firebox				
Width	mm	360	360	
Depth	mm	305	305	
Useful height	mm	400	400	
Maximum length of the logs	cm	35	35	

Volume heated (45W/m <sup>3</sup> ) at P <sub>nom</sub>	m <sup>3</sup>	198	231
Capacity of the ashpit	L	2,7	2,7
Weight	kg	176	176
Flue socket diameter (d <sub>out</sub> )	mm	150	150
* Voltage (AC)	V	230	230
* Frequency	Hz	50	50
* Maximum electricity consumption (el <sub>max</sub> )	kW	0,275	0,275
* Minimum electricity consumption (el <sub>min</sub> )	kW	0	0
* Auxiliary electricity consumption in standby mode (el <sub>sb</sub> )	kW	0	0
Type of heat output/room temperature control	Single stage heat output, no room		
Energy efficiency class	-	A/A *	A+/A+ *
Energy efficiency index (EEI)	-	106/104*	113/ 112*
Seasonal Energy Efficiency of space heating (η <sub>s</sub> )	%	70/68*	75 / 74*
*Appliances with turbine (C/V)			

**Note:** The values indicated in the above table are based on tests performed in accordance with UNE-EN 16510, 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.

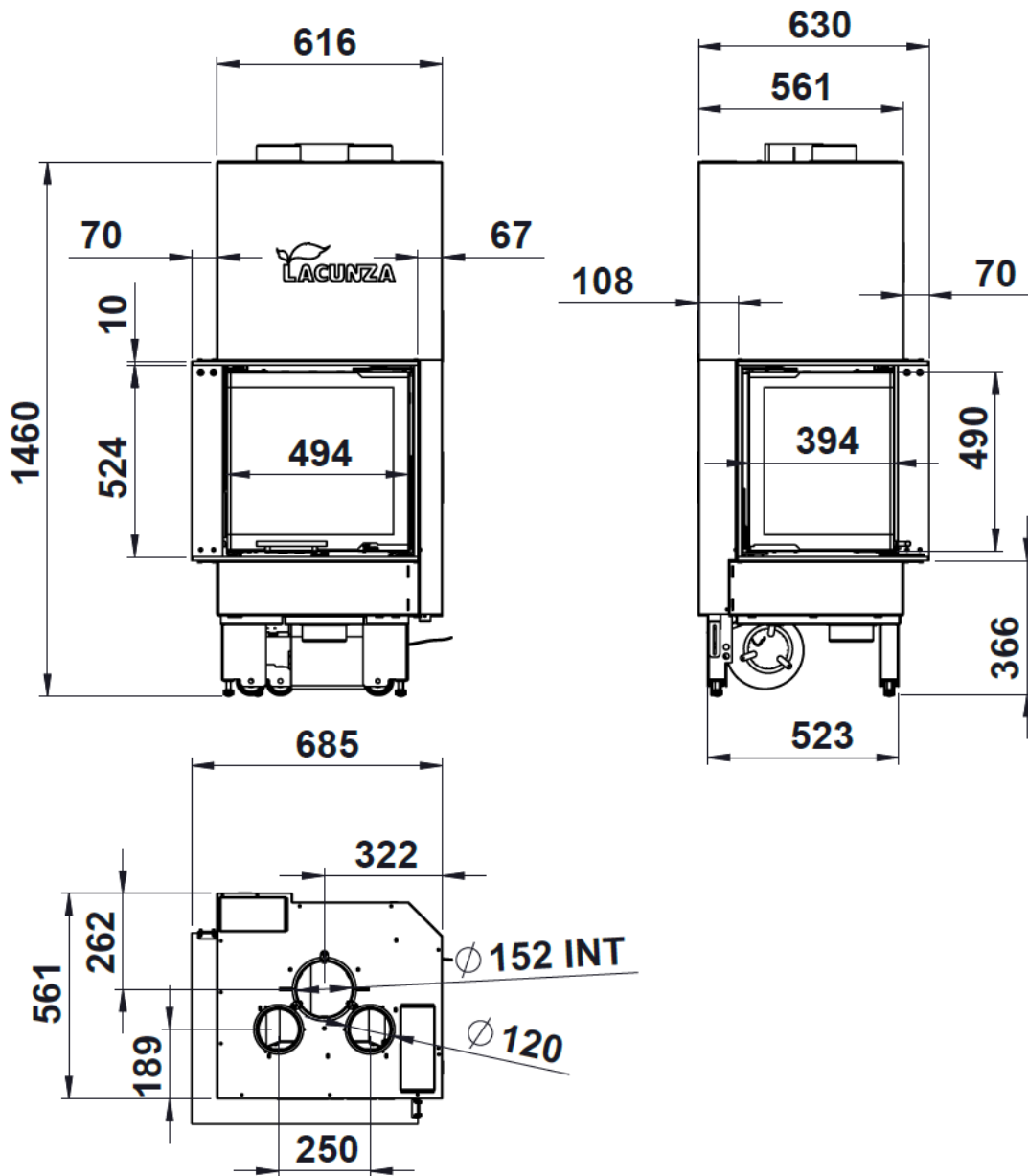


Figure No.1 - Dimensions of the Izaro 60/STAR CLI appliance in mm

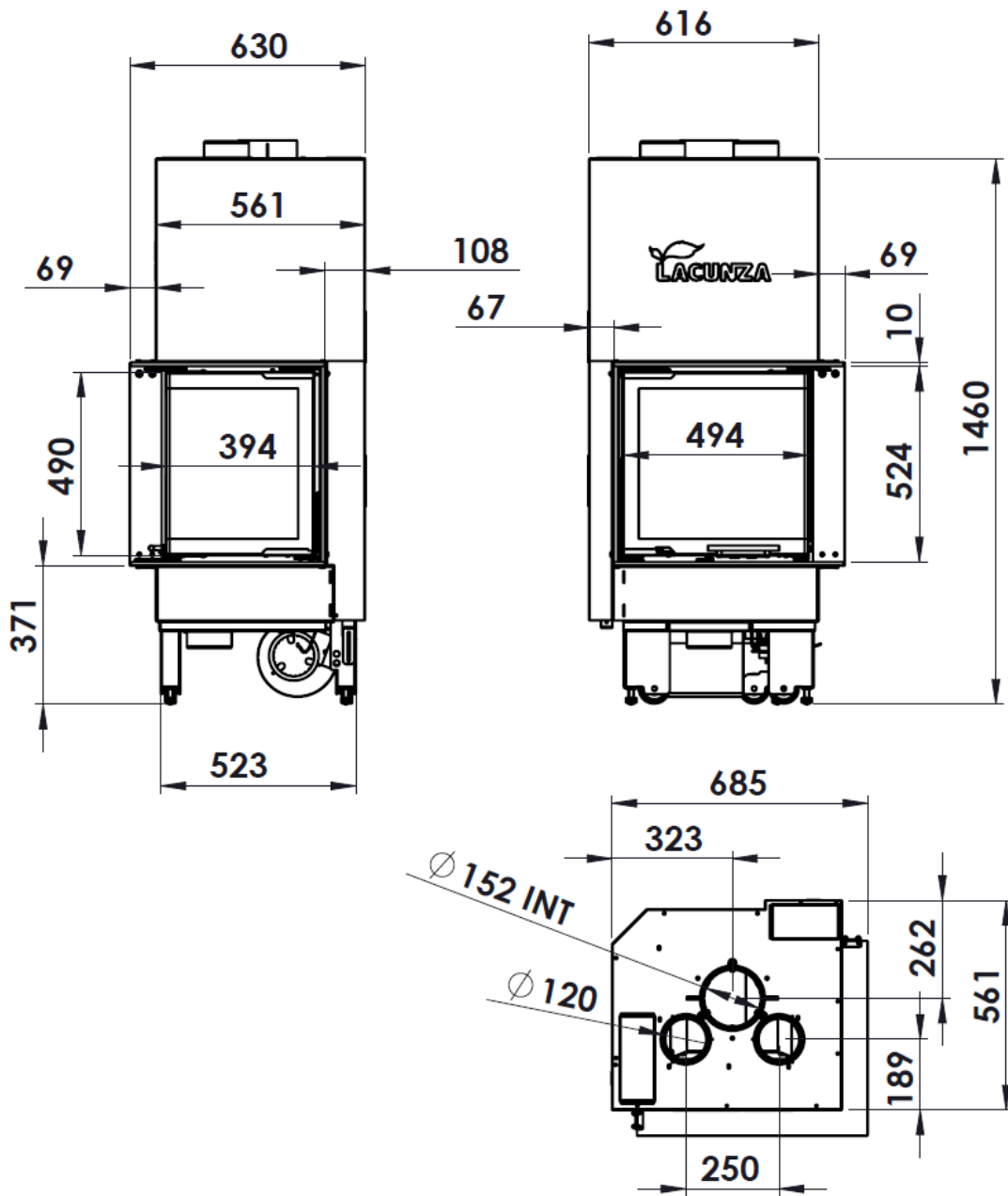


Figure No.2 - Dimensions of the Izaro 60/STAR CLD appliance in mm



### 1.2. Safety distances

Be sure to respect the appliance installation distances from **combustible materials**.

**NOTE:** Images with safety distances from Izaro 80-100 CLI. For the Izaro 80-100 CLD model (Side Glass on the Right side), the distances would be the same, but considering that the placement of the appliance would be on the opposite side to this one shown for the Izaro 80-100 CLI.

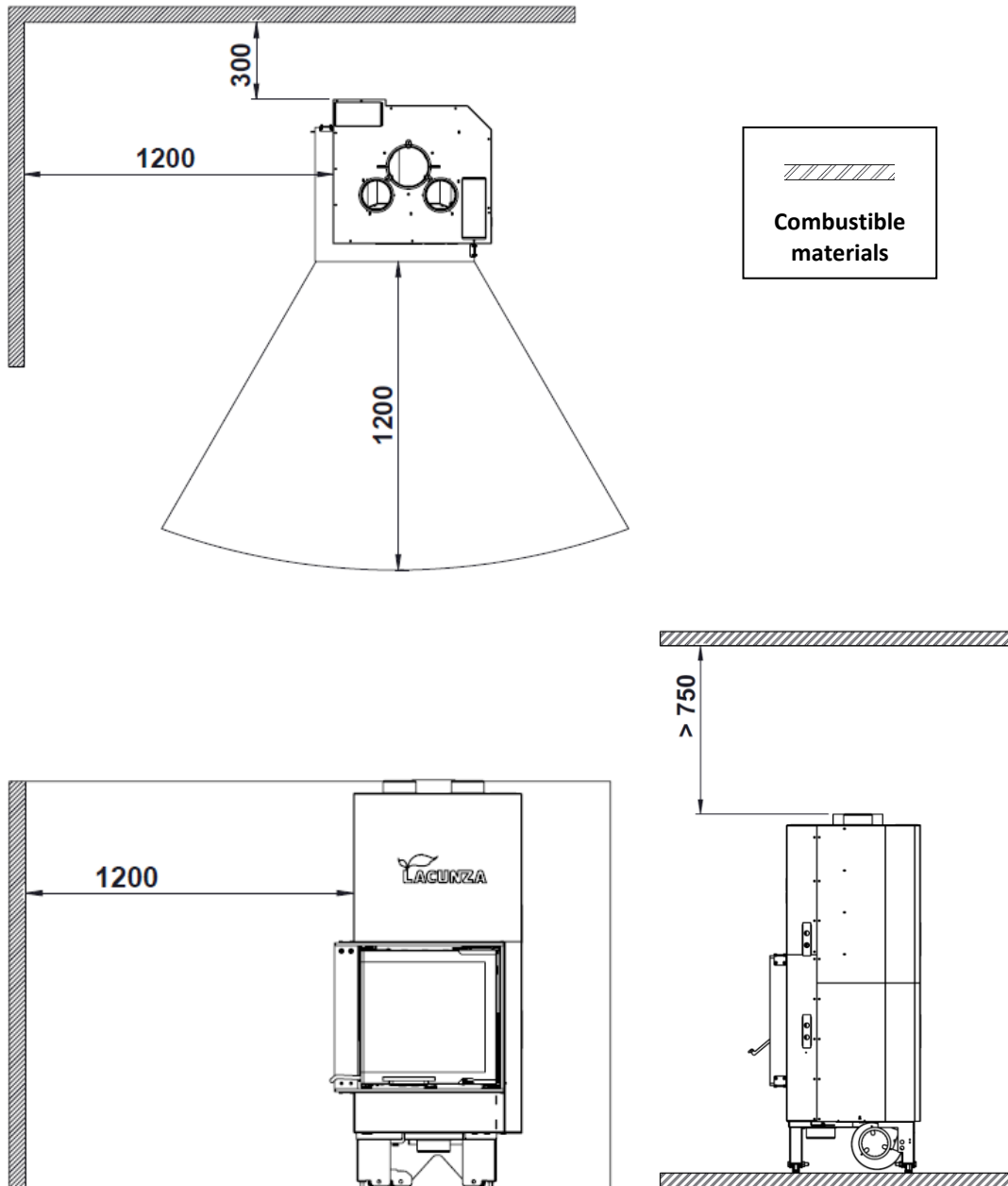


Figure No.3 - Safety distances Izaro 60/STAR CLI

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. A safety distance of 25 cm must be left to isolating materials of type M0.



## 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 authorized 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 for human consumption (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 <sup>2</sup> )
$P \leq 10$ kW	70
$10 < P \leq 15$	90
$15 < P \leq 20$	120
$20 < P \leq 25$	150
$25 < P \leq 30$	180
$30 < P \leq 35$	210
$P > 35$	240

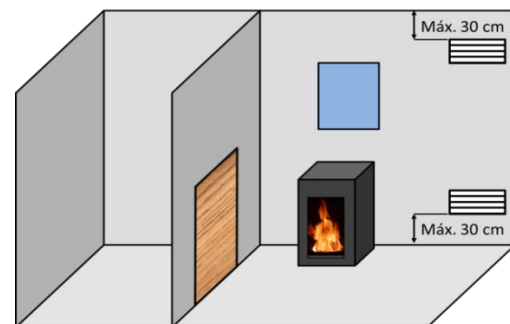


Figure No.4 - Guideline indications for ventilation grilles

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(s) closed.

In rooms equipped with Controlled Mechanical Ventilation, the system extracts and renews the ambient air; in such cases, the room is at slightly low pressure, and it is

necessary to install a non-closable outside-air inlet with a section of at least 90 cm<sup>2</sup>.

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

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

The appliance comes with wheels to help move it into position. In order to move it, it is necessary to make sure that the support legs are raised by turning them with the aid of a spanner. Once in position, lower the legs until the appliance is at the desired height.

## 2.3. Installation of the appliance

### 2.3.1. Floor

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

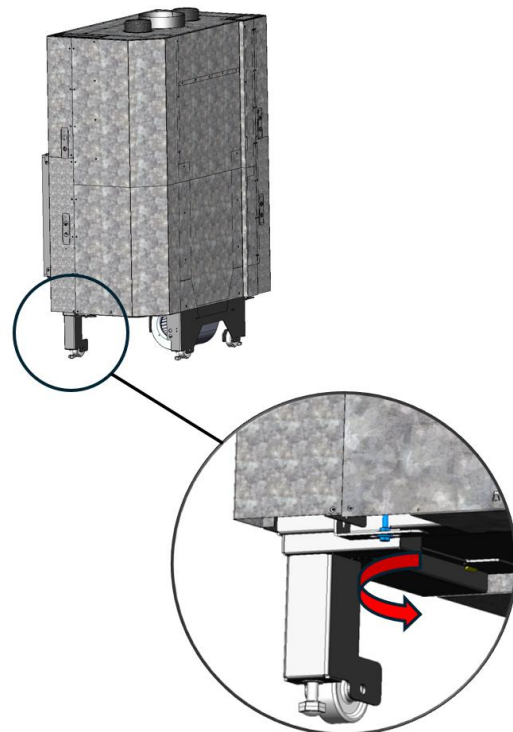
When the floor surface (base) is combustible, fit suitable insulation.

### 2.3.2. 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.
- Make sure that the airtight joints on the flue circuit are in perfect condition.
- Make sure that all moving parts are fitted in place.
- Check that the deflectors are fitted properly.
- **ATTENTION!** Remove the bolts securing the counterweights before trying to close the guillotine door: when you remove IZARO fireplace models from their packaging, you will see that the door is open at its highest position and cannot be lowered. This is because the counterweights are secured with M6 bolts at the bottom of the appliance, one

of them under the front leg and the other, on the opposite side diagonally under the hind leg (see image below), so that they do not swing and damage the appliance during transportation. Do not try to move the door before removing the bolts that secure the counterweights.

**IMPORTANT:** Remove the nut and bolt on each side of the appliance before lowering the guillotine door



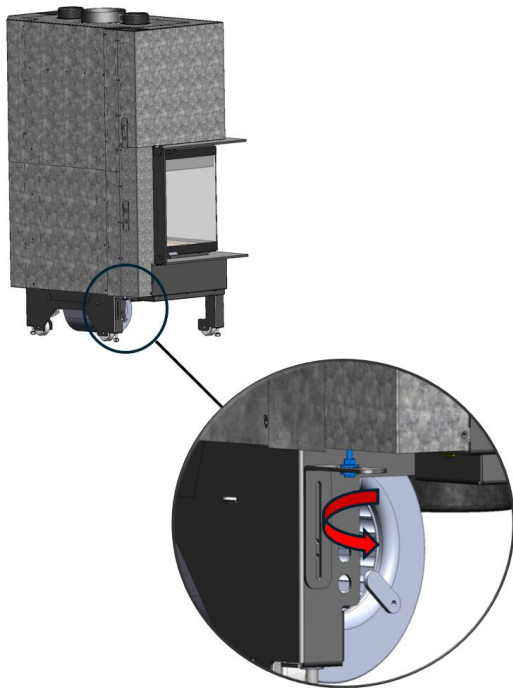


Figure No.5 - Access to remove the bolts securing the Izaro CLI counterweights.

- Make sure that the doors close properly (After removing the bolts securing the counterweights).

### 2.3.3. Height adjustment and levelling the appliance.

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

The appliance has adjustable legs with which to adjust its height (2-3cm).

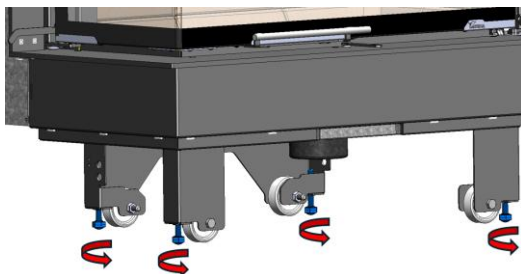


Figure No.6 - Image 4 adjustable legs.

**IMPORTANT!** When it is level and before encasing the appliance, check that the guillotine door works properly; the door rises and lowers smoothly and without any

friction or noise other than that of correct operation of the guillotine system.

### 2.3.4. Casing

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

The image below gives an example of how the appliance can be encased properly:

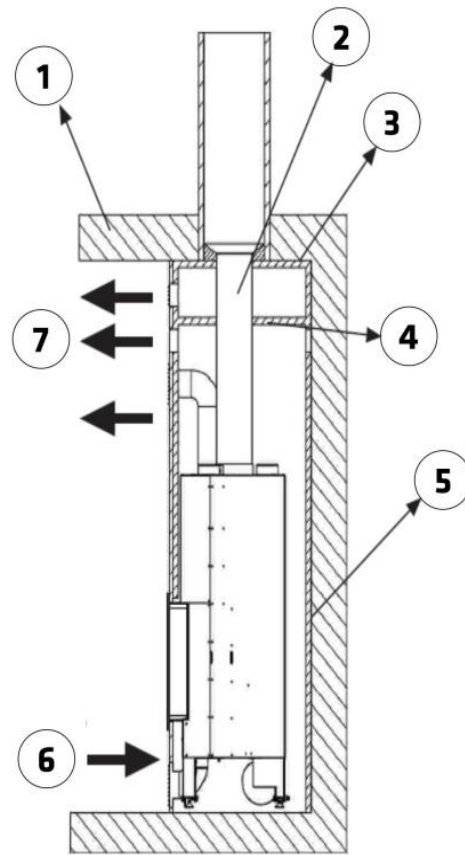


Figure No.7 - Interior diagram of the casing

#### Key to casing diagram:

- 1 Ceiling
- 2 Flue
- 3 Incombustible material (Inner hood insulation)
- 4 Insulating deflector made of incombustible material
- 5 Wall
- 6 Fresh-air inlet (1.000 cm<sup>2</sup>)
- 7 Hot-air outlet (1.000 cm<sup>2</sup>)

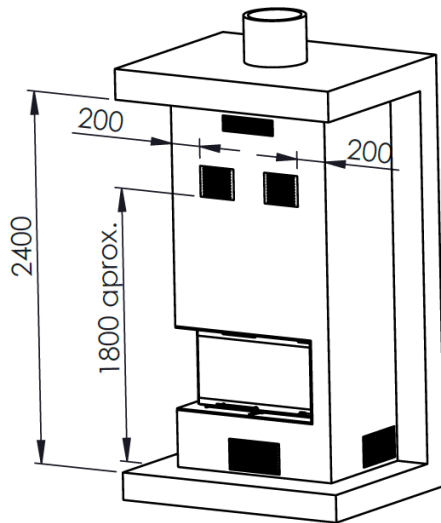


Figure No.8 - Exterior diagram of the casing

In order to enable suitable air circulation and correct operation, the casing must have a fresh-air inlet with a minimum section of 1,000cm<sup>2</sup> beneath the level of the actual appliance and a hot-air outlet measuring at least 1,000cm<sup>2</sup> above it (just before the insulating deflector inside the casing). These inlet and outlet sections must ensure air renewal in such a way as to avoid damage to parts inside the hood due to excess temperature.

This specification must be observed regardless of the type of installation chosen (with or without forced ventilation, combustion air from indoors or outdoors, directed hot-air outlets with or without pipes, etc.). A further hot-air ventilation grille is also recommended between the insulating deflector on the hood and the ceiling.

**Warning!** on appliances on which it is possible to pipe air to the firebox, the hood requires a further air inlet at the bottom, in addition to the 1,000cm<sup>2</sup> inlet, if the air supply comes from the room in which the appliance is fitted.

On non-central-heating appliances (without back boiler), Lacunza does not

recommend enveloping the outside of appliances with insulation.

**Attention!** The installer must fit the necessary inspection accesses (trap doors, hatches, etc.) so that everything inside the hood that may need maintenance work, cleaning or replacement can be accessed at any time, e.g. **counterweight system**, or **temperature probe and power module of the automatic/manual air regulator**, in the event that the appliance has a turbine (Go to section **2.3.10** to see positioning of the probe and regulator power module in the device).

### 2.3.5. 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, enameled 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.).

### 2.3.6. Preparation of the outside air intake

This model of appliance has the possibility of taking in the air for combustion directly from the outside. It is recommended that, if possible, the air intake for combustion be made from the outside through a  $\varnothing 120\text{mm}$  non-obstructable tube led to the nozzle located in the lower-front part of the appliance.

If the tube is straight, it may have a maximum of 12 meters in length. If accessories such as elbows are used, you must subtract 1 meter from the total length (12 meters) for each accessory used.

This would be the best option, since in this way there would be no drafts inside the cabin in which the device is installed or a

lack of oxygen. It also has the advantage that if a mechanical air extraction or ventilation device is being used in the same cabin or in some other communication to the appliance, there will be no danger of plastering that would hinder the correct draft of the appliance.

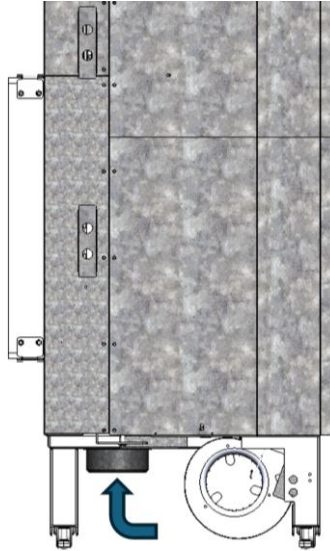


Figure No.9 - Air conduction for combustion chamber

If this is not possible, we must ensure this air inlet for combustion through its corresponding grille at the bottom of the hood (in addition to the hood ventilation grilles).

**Outside air supply through the wall**

1. Make a connection hole in the wall (see appliance dimensions in **section 1.1** to see the exact position of the hole).
2. Tightly connect the wall air supply duct.

**2.3.7. Piping air to other rooms**

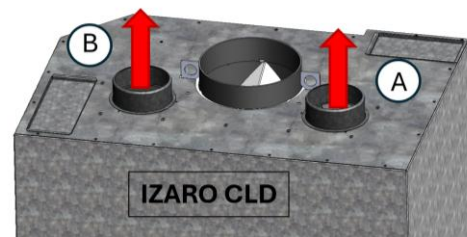
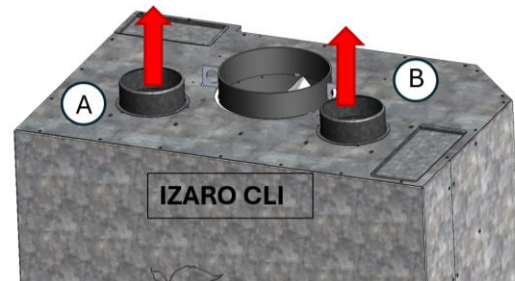
It is possible to pipe some of the heat generated with the appliance to other rooms in the house. This does not mean that the appliance works more efficiently, but it does mean that the heat it creates is distributed better. For this purpose, in the top surface of the appliance there are 2 potential hot-air outlets with diameters of

Ø120mm on the top shell of the appliance. Pipes can be fitted from these outlets to other rooms. If you intend to do this, bear the following points in mind.

- The air ducts must always be heat insulated and smooth inside (not corrugated).
- The pipes must always have an upward slant to facilitate movement by air density.
- On routes with a lot of load loss (a lot of retention), air movement can be forced along the ducts using a motor or fan, provided that it is designed to withstand such temperature conditions.

Bear in mind that air ducts mean that noise travels more easily from one room to another.

The following table shows the heat output of the air from the hot-air outlets with the appliance working at Nominal Heat Output:



	Heat output Izero 60 CLI-CLD (kW)
A	1,2
B	0,9

Figure No.10 - Table showing heat output of the air leaving the Izero 60 CLI-CLD appliance

**Note:** The values shown in the above table were measured at the appliance output point and based on tests performed at nominal heat output and maximum fan speed.

All hot-air ducts lose heat, meaning that the heat output obtained at the end of piping always depends on its design.

### 2.3.8. Combustion-air intake and hot-air output installation options

Different installation systems need to be borne in mind depending on the source of combustion air (air from outdoors or from inside the room in which the appliance is fitted) and the hot-air output system (air output by natural convection or by forced convection involving a fan) to ensure that IZARO appliances work properly. There now follows a description and image of each of these options:

#### Key to combustion-air intake and hot-air output installation option diagrams:

- 1 Hot-air output grille
- 2 Combustion-air intake grille
- 3 Flexible piping
- 4 Combustion-air intake nozzle
- 5 Combustion-air intake from outdoors

#### **OPTION A: Combustion-air intake from inside the room and hot-air output by natural convection (without fan).**

With this option, it is not necessary to lead the hot air along piping to the hot-air output grilles, as shown in the image, or from the combustion-air intake grille to the combustion-air nozzle that feeds combustion air to the firebox.

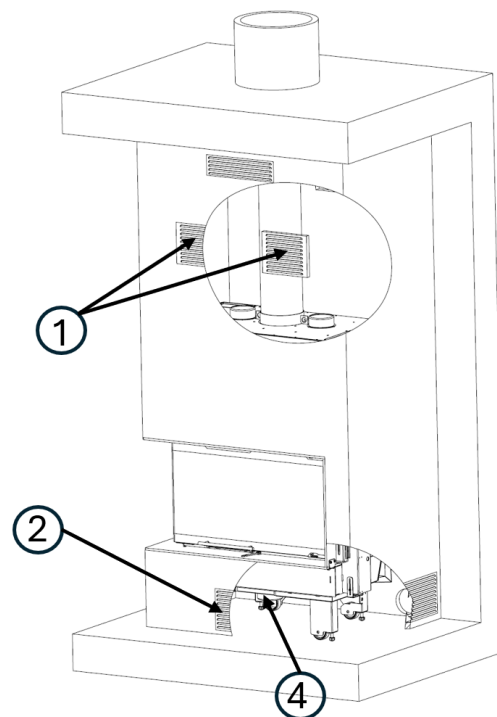


Figure No.11 - Image showing Option A

#### **OPTION B: Combustion-air intake from inside the room and hot-air output by forced convection (with fan).**

With this option, the hot air can be led along piping from the hot-air output nozzles on the appliance to the hot-air output grilles on the casing or to other rooms. The air flow required at any given time can also be regulated via the potentiometer on the fan. Up to 2 outputs can be fitted. In such cases, the combustion-air intake must be led via piping from the grille on the outside of the casing to the combustion-air intake nozzle so that it does not interfere with the air drawn in by the fan.

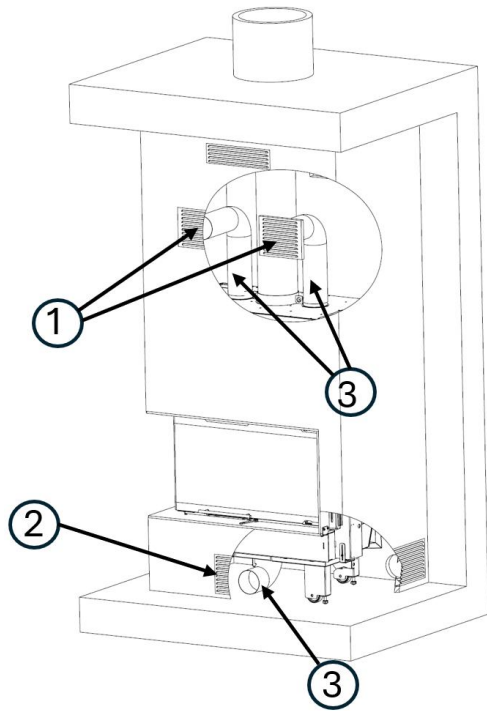


Figure No.12 - Image showing Option B

**OPTION C: Combustion-air intake from outside the room and hot-air output by natural convection (without fan).**

With this option, the combustion-air intake is led from outside the room in which the appliance is fitted (other room or outdoors) to the combustion-air intake nozzle via piping with a diameter of 120mm and it is not necessary to lead the hot air coming out of the nozzle on top of the appliance to the hot-air output grilles on the casing with piping.

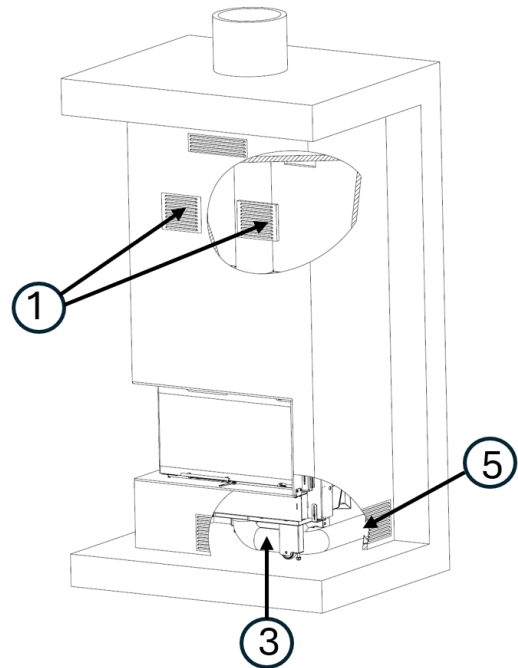


Figure No.13 - Image showing Option C

**OPTION D: Combustion-air intake from outside the room and hot-air output by forced convection (with fan).**

The installation system for this option is the same as that of the previous option, but also involves leading the hot-air output from the 2 nozzles on top to the hot-air output grilles or to other adjoining rooms via piping with a diameter of 120mm (1).

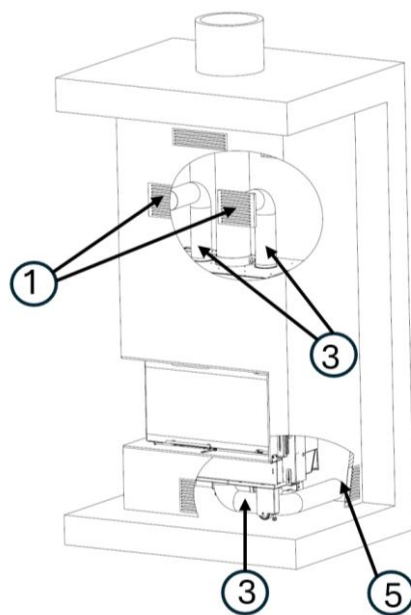


Figure No.14 - Image showing Option D

**WARNING!** When the appliance has a fan (C/V option), it is important that the casing is well ventilated through both the upper and lower grilles on the casing. Respect the minimum sections recommended for the grilles (larger grilles are no problem); otherwise, overheating problems may arise inside the shell and excess air temperatures may cause the fan to stop by triggering its overload safety system (in this case, due to excess temperature).

The combustion air intake (through the 120mm-diameter nozzle on the front-bottom of the appliance, which can be piped in from outdoors) **MUST** be fully independent from the fan air intake (through the grilles at the bottom of the sides of the casing, which draw air in from the room the appliance is fitted in) because they are separate air circuits.

**WARNING!** In all cases involving piping to lead hot air, the piping must be insulated and tend or slant upwards; never downwards. Bends, bottlenecks and horizontal sections more than 1m long should be avoided as much as possible. Bear in mind that the air circulating along the piping loses speed as it advances due to friction with the walls and the reduction in temperature. The ends of the piping used to lead air must be well sealed with fire sealant or fire cement. We recommend that the pipes used for forced convection do not exceed 4 metres in length.

### 2.3.9. Exterior Frame. Removal and assembly

If you need to remove the exterior frame from the appliance (casing, transportation, etc.), proceed as follows:

- Unscrew the 8 M6 screws that secure the outer frame, 4 at the bottom and another 4 at the top.

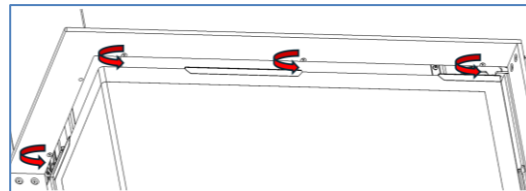
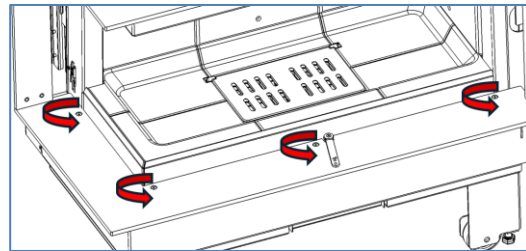


Figure No.15 - Unscrew the 8 screws, 4 lower and 4 upper that secure the exterior frame

- Remove the frame from its housing, being careful not to damage the enamel. Bring it forward by releasing the single-lever register.

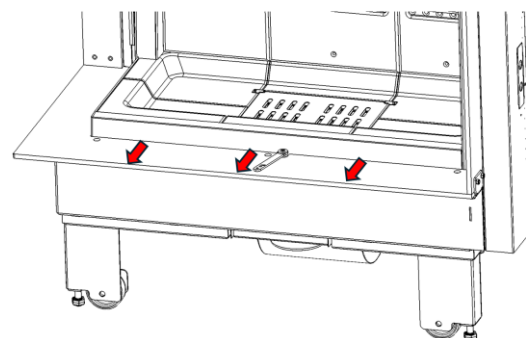


Figure No.16 - Removing the frame

- Perform the removal process in reverse order to refit the frame.



**2.3.10. Fan and probe-air regulator connection (only for models C/V)**

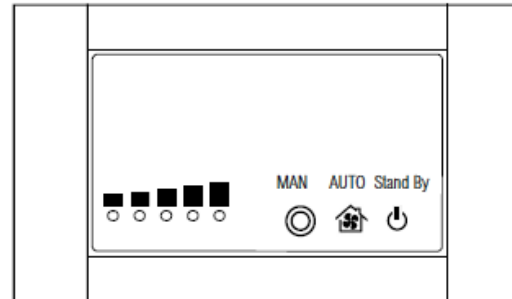
IZARO c/v models (the models with fans) are prepared for connection on the air regulator supplied. The probe and the turbine are already in place.

The appliance has 2 hoses protruding from it:

- PROBE hose (**SENSOR**), 2 wires.
- Fan hose (**M**), 3 wires.

The two hoses are connected to the air regulator according to the connection diagram in the ELX AIR POWER auto instruction manual. **The electrical connections will be made by qualified personnel (see instructions in the manual)**

**ATTENTION!** The 3-wire power hoses for the power supply 230V is not supplied and must be connected by a person qualified to install it.



*Figure No.17 - Controller of the air regulator  
ELX AIR POWER-TRA auto*

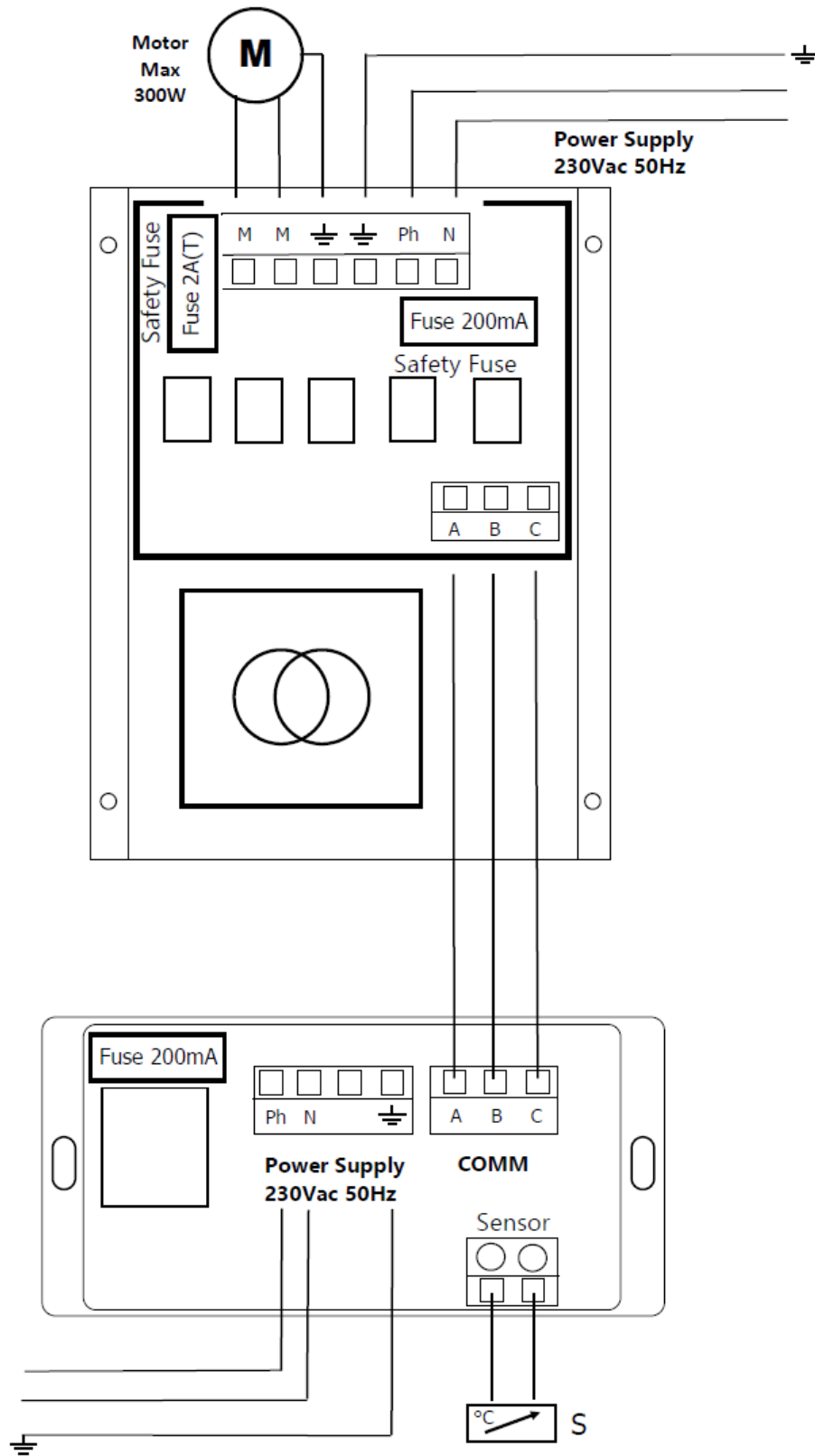


Figure No.18 - Connections to be made in the controller and the power module of the Izaro C/V

**ATTENTION!** The power module, housed in a metal container of dimensions 150x107x64 mm with fixing fins, must be housed in a cold place, where the temperature never exceeds 50 °C. If it is placed inside the cladding, it should always go as close as possible to the vents of the cladding itself to ensure that it is in the coldest place possible.



Figure No.19 - ELX AIR POWER BASE/TRA automatic air regulator power module.

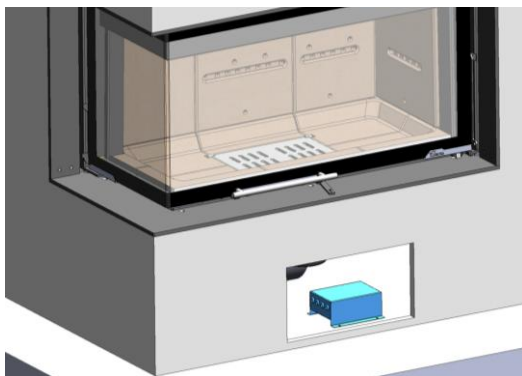


Figure No.20 - Positioning of the power module in front of the front ventilation grille

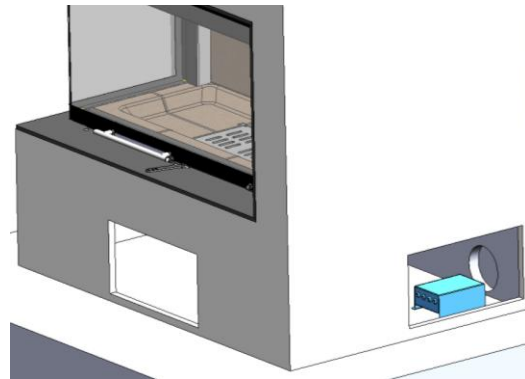


Figure No.21 - Positioning of the power module in front of the side ventilation grille

The temperature probe (SENSOR) is located at the rear of the appliance just at the outlet of the air driven by the turbine. There is access to it through the interior of the fireplace by removing the firebox base and the screwed lower cover.

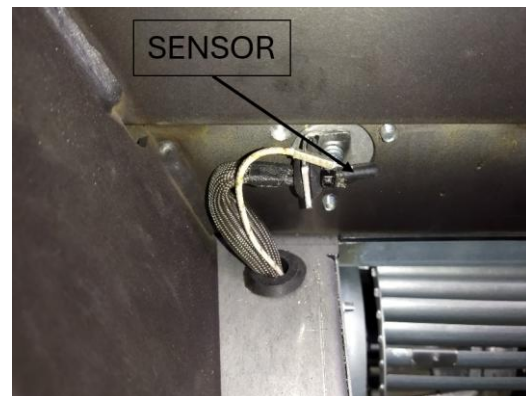
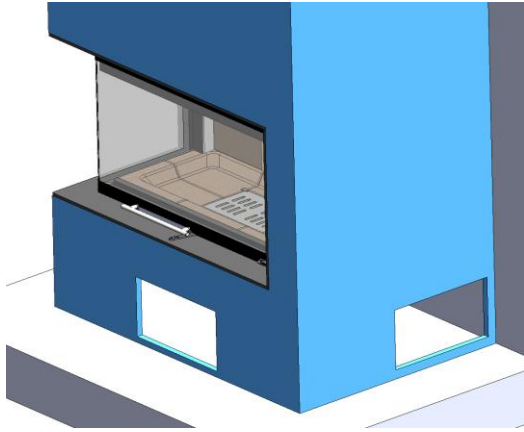


Figure No.22 - Position of the temperature probe (SENSOR) in the turbine air outlet

The air inlet section of the casing has an influence on the operation of the turbine in its automatic mode. The larger the air inlet section, the longer it will take for the turbine to start in automatic mode. On the contrary, the smaller the air inlet section, the less time it will take for the turbine to start up, but it will have a greater risk of reaching the temperature of 75°C, activating the security mode due to its lack of ventilation.

**An air inlet section of at least 450 cm<sup>2</sup>** is recommended, whether the grille is located on the front of the appliance, on the right side or on both sides.



**WARNING: the operating temperature of the potentiometer supplied by Lacunza on IZARO C/V models (with fan) is from 0 to 40°C. Be particularly careful when choosing the place to fit it so that it cannot be damaged by temperatures of over 40°C. Fully insulate the potentiometer in order not to encounter this problem.**

Read the potentiometer instruction manual.

## 2.4. Chimney flue

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

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

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

### 2.4.1. Type of flue

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

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

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

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

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

The flue must prevent the entry of rainwater.

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

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

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

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

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.

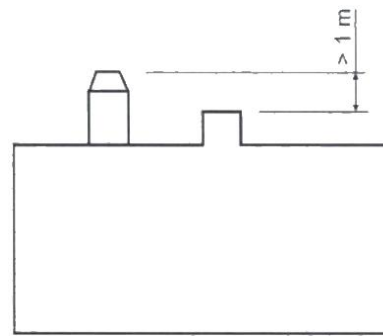
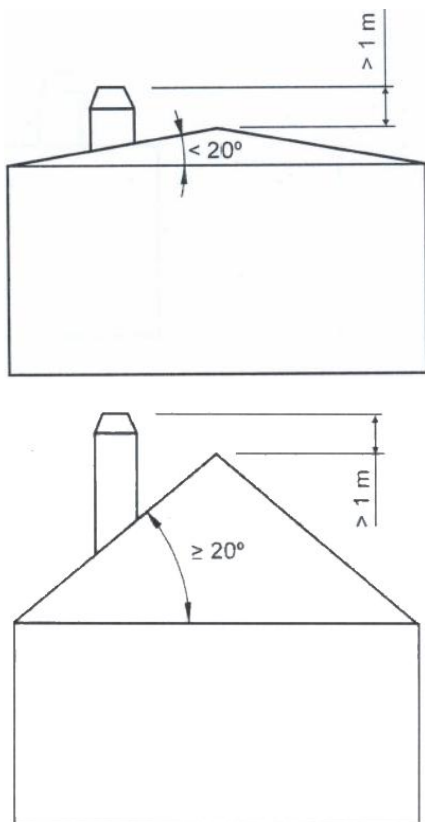


Figure No.23 - Distances between chimney crown and roof ridge

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.

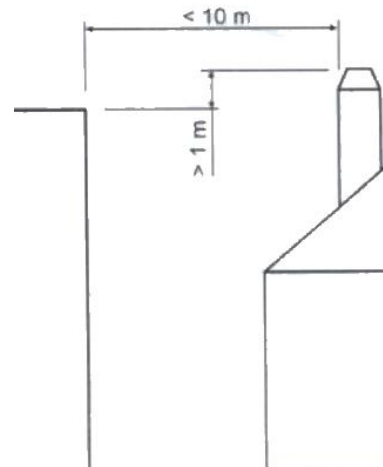
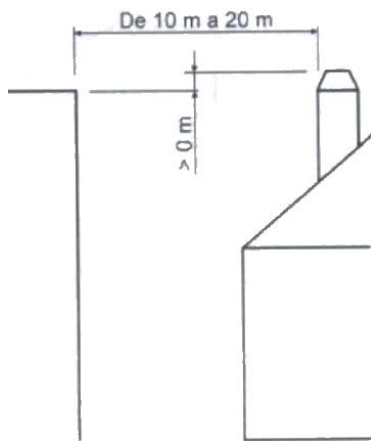


Figure No.24 - Distances between the chimney crown and objects within a 10m radius

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



*Figure No.25 - 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:

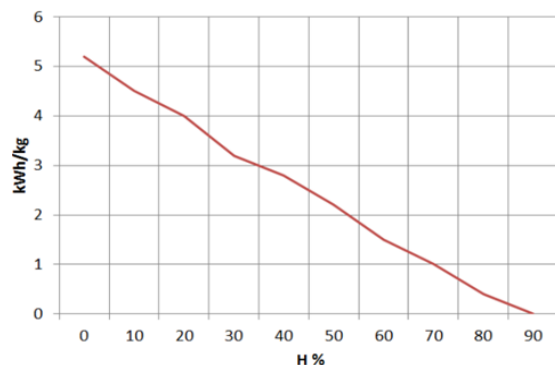
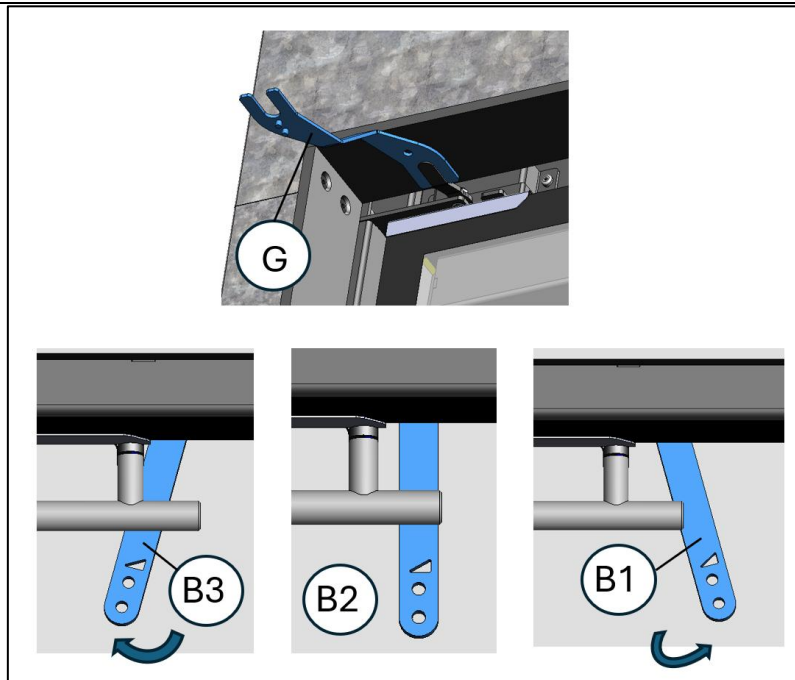
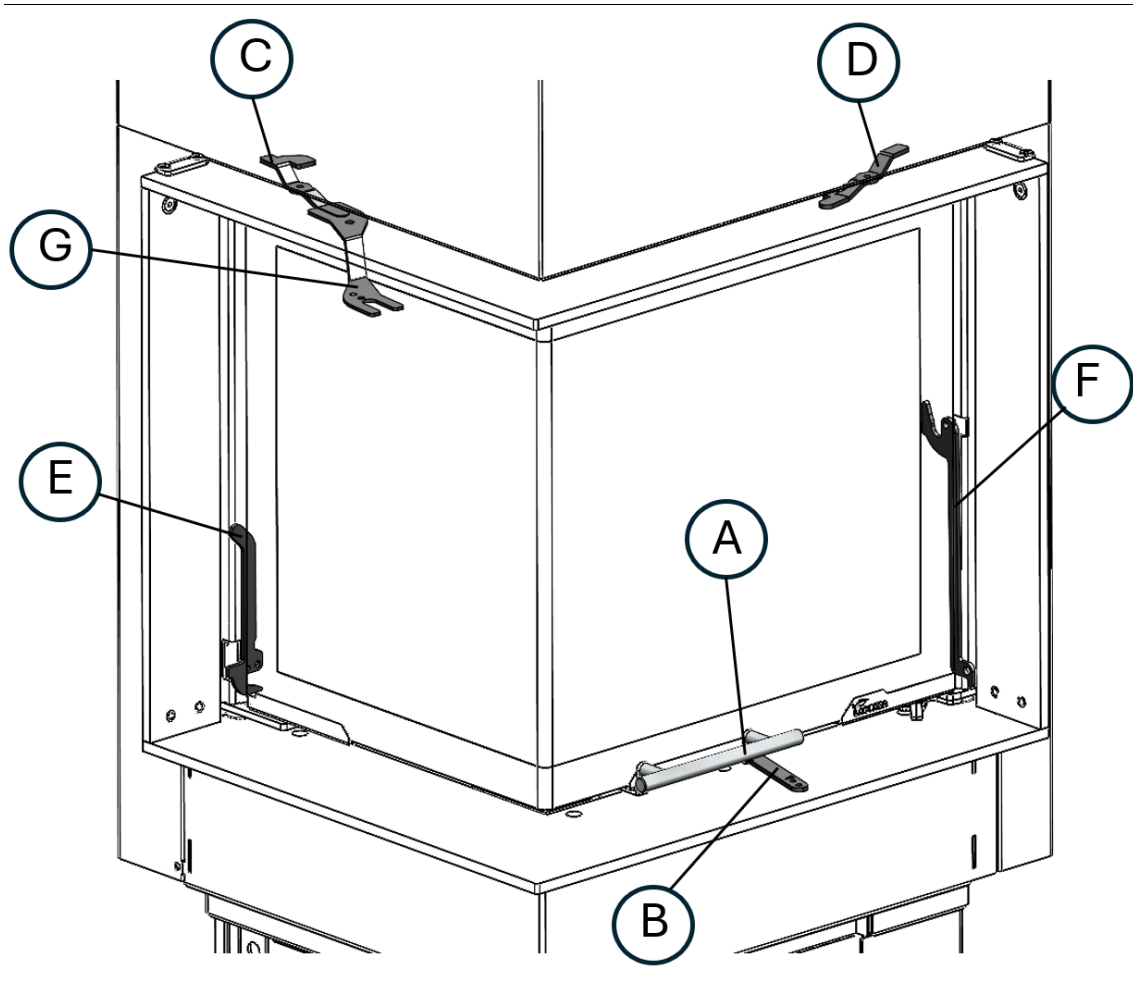


Figure No.26 - Relationship between firewood humidity and heat output.



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

#### 3.2.1. IZARO 60 CLI Operating components





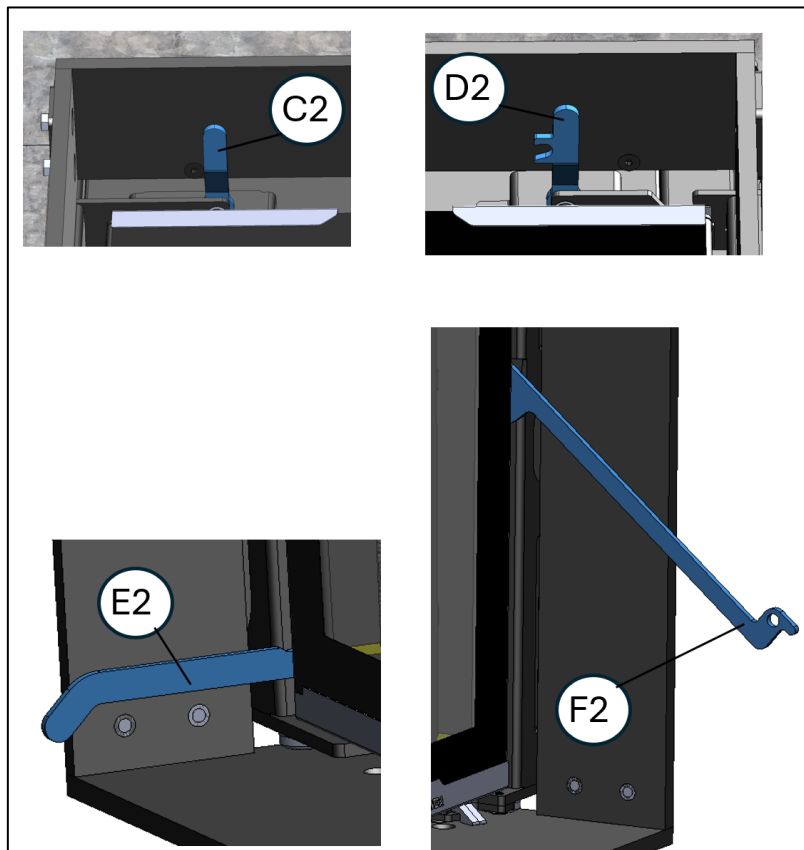
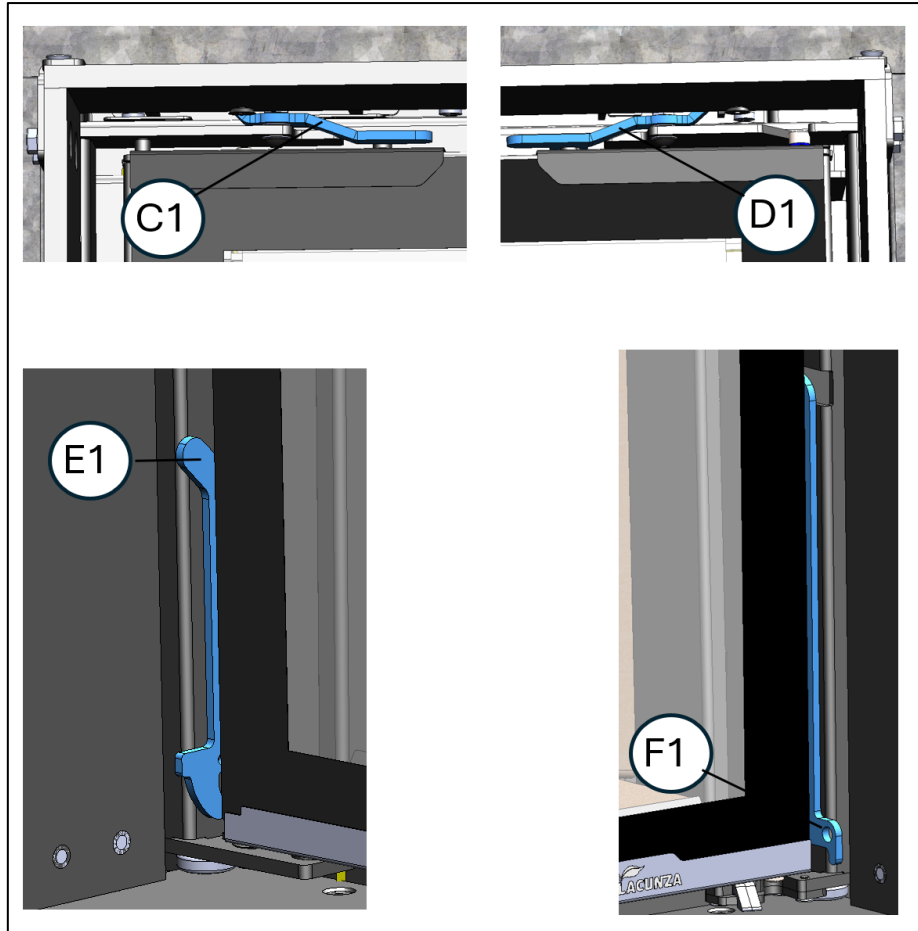


Figure No.27 - Operating components on the IZARO 60 CLI appliance



- **A:** Firebox door handle
- **B:** Single lever register, combustion air inlet control
  - **B1** open (turn counterclockwise)
    - Primary air inlet open (during ignition)
    - Secondary air inlet open (glass cleaning)
    - Double open combustion air inlet.
  - **B2** Operating position at nominal heating power
    - Primary air inlet closed.
    - Secondary air inlet semi open (glass cleaning)
    - Double combustion air inlet semi open.
  - **B3** Closed (turn clockwise).
    - Primary air inlet closed.
    - Secondary air inlet closed.
    - Double combustion air inlet semi open.
- **C:** Upper side lever, door opening system for glass cleaning
  - **C1** Position in guillotine door movement mode (vertical).
  - **C2** Position in horizontal opening door mode, for glass cleaning
- **D:** Upper front lever, door opening system for glass cleaning
  - **D1** Position in guillotine door movement mode (vertical)
  - **D2** Position in horizontal opening door mode, for glass cleaning
- **E:** Lower side lever, door opening system for glass cleaning
  - **E1** Position in guillotine door movement mode (vertical)
  - **E2** Position in horizontal opening door mode, for glass cleaning
- **F:** Horizontal door opening handle for glass cleaning
  - **F1** Position in guillotine door movement mode (vertical)
  - **F2** Position in horizontal opening door mode, for glass cleaning
- **G:** Tool to work the levers on the door opening system to clean the glass

**NOTE:** in the Iزارo **60 CLD model** (Side glass on the right side), the operating elements would be the same as those of the Iزارo 60 CLI model (Side glass on the left side), but the levers would be arranged symmetrically.

### 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.

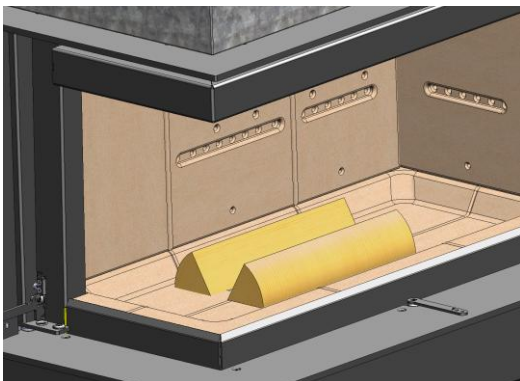
Certain weather conditions, such as fog, ice, humidity entering the flue, etc., may hinder sufficient updraught in the flue and lead to suffocation.

Check that the chimney has sufficient updraught by lighting a ball of newspaper on the smoke deflector.

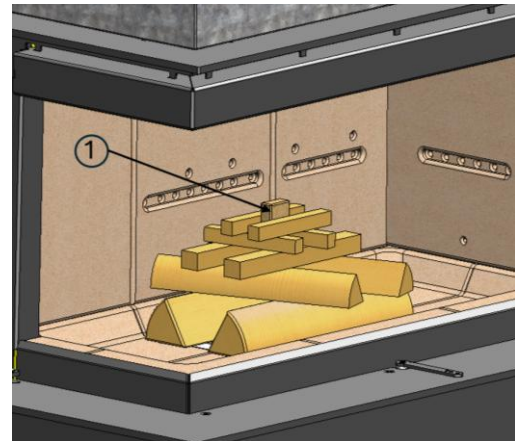
A cold fireplace will have insufficient updraught, which causes smoke to enter the room.

Proceed as follows in order to light the appliance satisfactorily:

- Open the firebox door and open all the firebox air-intake inlets to the full (see section 3.2.2, single lever position B1).
- Place 2 medium-sized logs, parallel to each other (almost together), and lengthwise to the firebox next to the bottom, on top of the grill.



- Place two or three layers of finer firewood (splinters) on the logs in a crisscross pattern. On top, place paper or firelighter (1) between the splinters or thin wood and light it following the instructions that come on the package.



- Once the firewood has been lit, close the door. Keep the single-lever fully open for a few minutes until the fire has gained strength. Then, leave the single-lever position at halfway.

Let the fire burn intensely until a layer of live embers remains. Insert the next load of firewood into the appliance. Consult section "3.4. fuel loading"

- 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. Loading fuel

Once the instructions for ignition have been followed, the fuel will be loaded as follows:

- Open the loading door slowly, 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

- Distribute the embers throughout the fire base evenly.
- Place 1 or 2 logs on the embers. By stacking the logs loosely, the firewood burns much faster, since oxygen can reach all parts of the wood. This way the fire burns faster. On the contrary, by stacking the logs compactly, the firewood burns more slowly.
  - Close the door.
  - Place the single lever register that controls the air inlet for combustion in its middle position (**position B2 indicated in section 3.2.1.**).

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

The minimum charging interval for a rated heat output is 60 minutes.

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

For minimal combustion (e.g. at night) use thicker logs.

Once the home is loaded, close the loading door.

In the event of smoke plastering due to insufficient draft in the installation, proceed as follows:

- 1- **Close the door** immediately after loading.
- 2- Increase the height of the chimney to increase draft.

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.

### 3.5. Operation

The appliance should be operated with **the door closed.**

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

#### Primary-air intake

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

#### Secondary-air intake

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

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

#### Double-combustion air intake

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.

#### Combustion air regulation

The appliance has a single air intake that regulates both primary and secondary air and double combustion. When the air intake is in position **"B1"** (See previous images **section 3.2.1**), the primary, secondary and double combustion air inlets are open. As the single-lever damper moves clockwise toward the closed position, the main or primary air inlet is first closed. In the intermediate position of the **"B2"** single lever, the primary register is completely closed and the secondary and double combustion inlets are partially closed. When the air intake is completely closed in position **"B3"**, there is a small air opening for double combustion under the flame deflector.

To obtain maximum power, we will open all the air intake registers to the home and to obtain minimum power we should tend to close them. For normal use, it is advisable to close **position B2** of the single-lever valve, that is, in the middle of its travel.



In class B or BE appliances (without combustion air ducting from the street), when the appliance is not in use, the appliance-flue duct assembly may represent a heat leakage route to the street. When the appliance is not in use, it is advisable to leave the air inlet registers to the combustion chamber closed to minimise these energy losses.

**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.

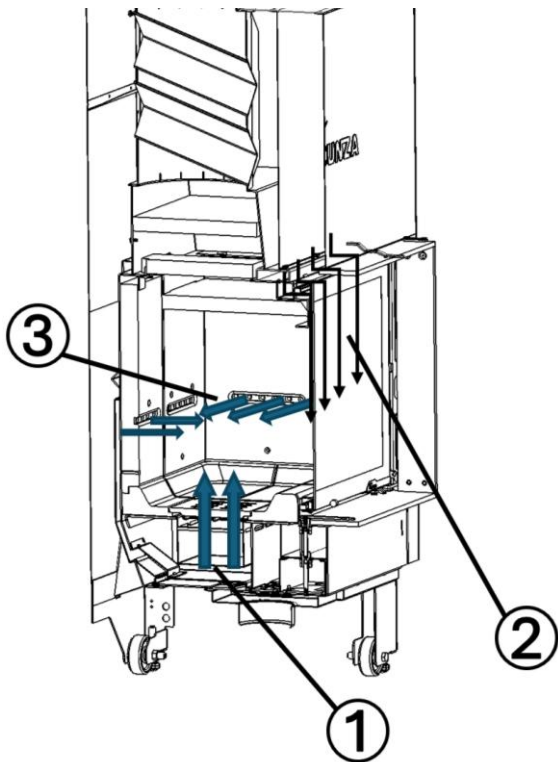


Figure No.28 - Combustion air inlets

- 1- Primary air inlet, regulates the air that passes under the grill.
- 2- Secondary air inlet, regulates the air in front of the glass (air-wash)
- 3- Double combustion air inlet; The wall has permanent air holes under the flame deflector that ensure post-combustion.

### 3.6. 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.

We access the ashpit by lifting the grill.

**Attention!** It is very important to return the ashtray drawer to its seat at the base of the fireplace after emptying the ashes, before starting to make the fire again! Follow the reverse process to the extraction process.

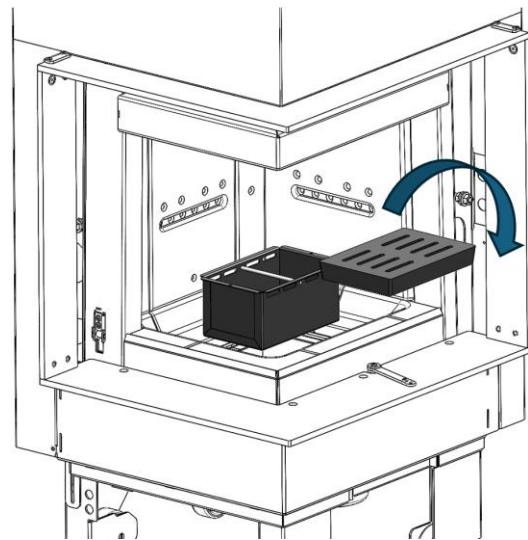


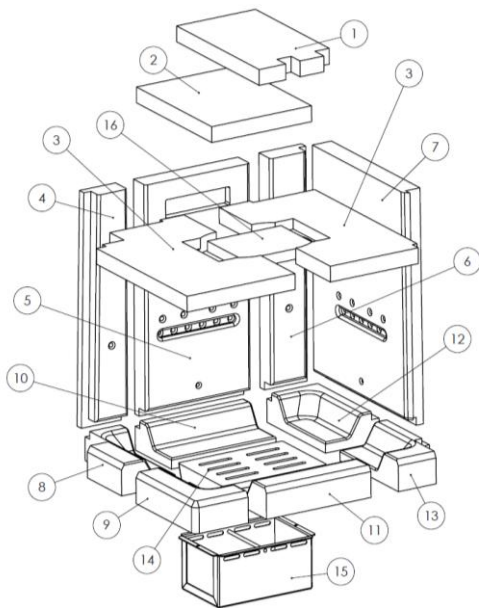
Figure No.29 - Removing the ashpit box



### 3.7. Removable interior components. Deflectors. Vermiculite firebox plates.

**NOTE:** The explanation of the disassembly of the interior components of the home will be carried out for the **IZARO 60 CLI** model (side door on the left side) although for the **IZARO 60 CLI** model it would be the same. Keep in mind that the way to disassemble these same parts in the **IZARO 60 CLD** model (side door on the right side) would be exactly the same as that explained for the **IZARO 60 CLI** model, but taking into account that the position of the parts **would be symmetrical** (on the other side).

#### 3.7.1. Iزارo 60 CLI removable interior components



- 1- Upper deflector
- 2- Middle deflector
- 3- Lower deflector (Left and Right).
- 4- Left rear plate
- 5- Central rear plate
- 6- Right rear plate
- 7- Side plate
- 8- Left rear base
- 9- Left front base
- 10- Central rear base
- 11- Central front base
- 12- Right rear base
- 13- Right front base
- 14- Grill
- 15- Ashpit box
- 16- Catalyst (only on Iزارo 60 STAR)

#### 3.7.2. Removing the Iزارo 60 CLI deflectors.

The appliance has 3 rows of removable vermiculite deflectors, which are placed in this way. In the case of the Iزارo STAR, it also has a catalyst located between the lower deflectors.

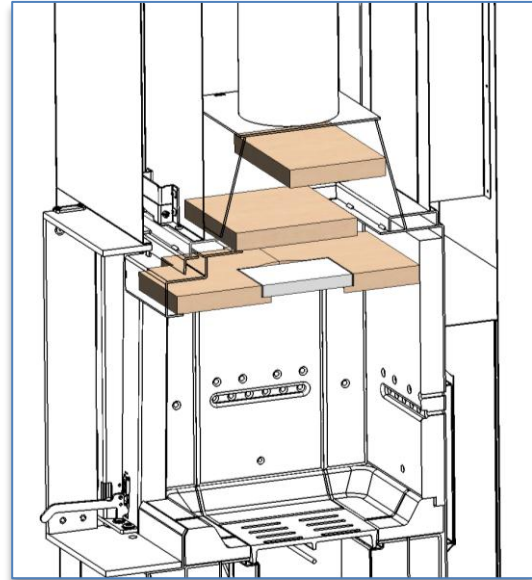


Figure No.30 - Section view with Iزارo 60 CLI 3 deflectors fitted.

First, the catalyst will be removed if it has one. To do this, turn one of its ends upwards and then let it fall through the gap between both deflectors.

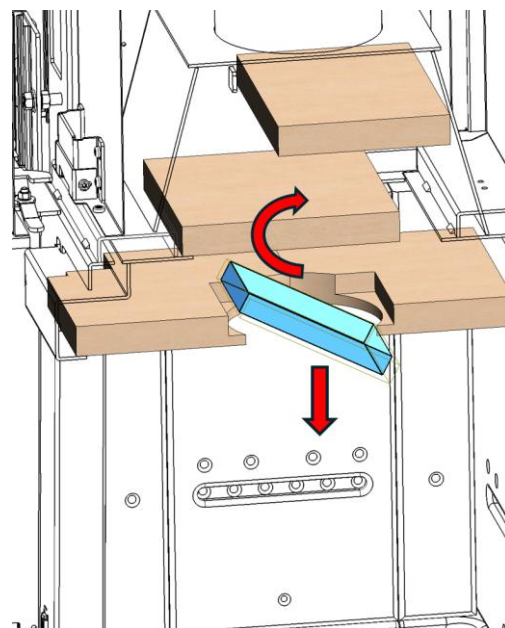


Figure No.31 - Removing the Iزارo 60 CLI catalyst



Next, remove the 2 lower deflectors. Start with the lower deflector, which is on the opposite side of the side window. Move it horizontally towards the front with a slight upward tilt until it is released from the rear fitting. Then, let it fall by turning it as shown in the image and pull it forward.

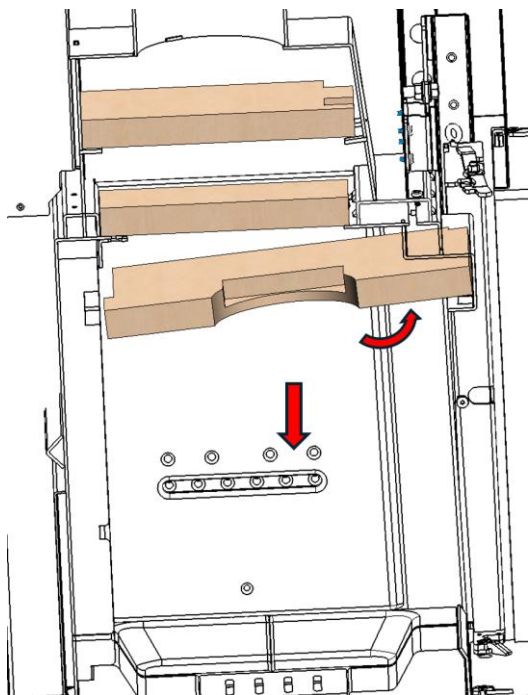


Figure No.32 - Removing the lower right deflector (side opposite the side glass)

The other lower deflector, the one on the side of the side glass, would be the same way, moving it forward slightly upwards and then letting it fall behind once released from the rear fitting.

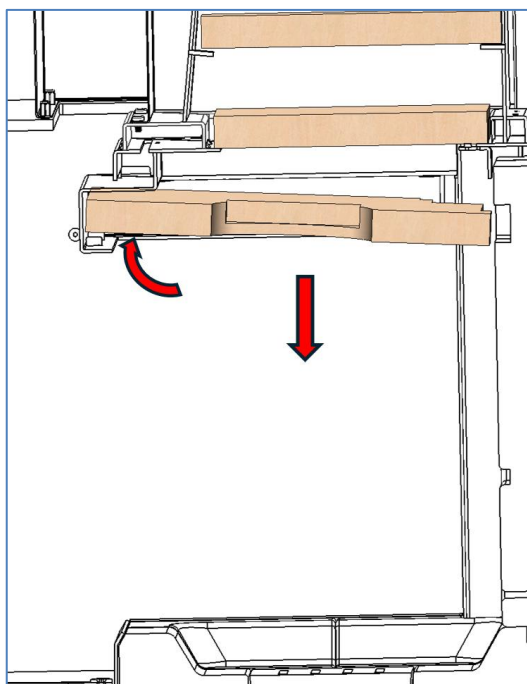


Figure No.33 - Removing the lower deflector Left (side glass side)

Now remove the middle deflector, turning it from its rear upwards, and then letting it fall from the front after having centered it positioned to the right in the hood opening.

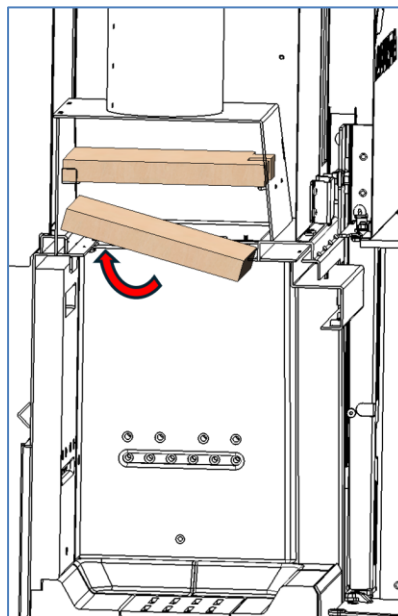


Figure No.34 - Removing the Izaro 60 CLI middle deflector

Now remove the upper deflector by rotating it upwards from the back and then letting it fall from the front as shown in the image.

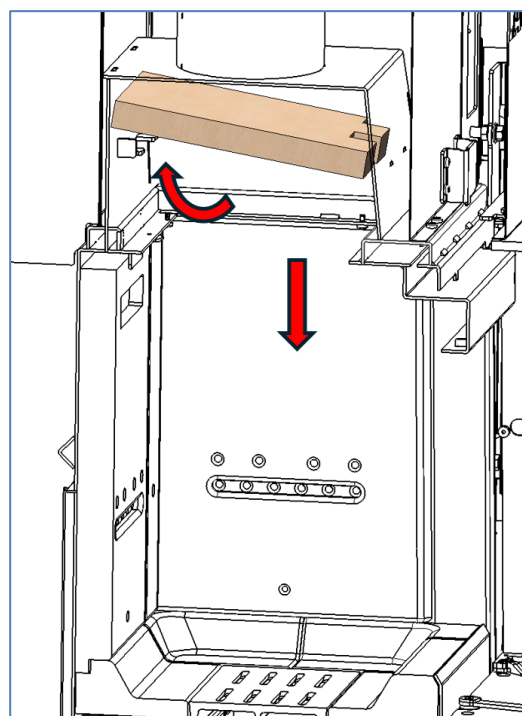




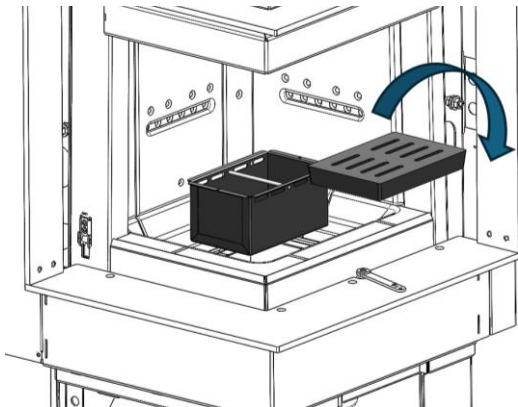
Figure No.35 - Removing the Izaro 60 CLI upper deflector

Soot can accumulate in the deflector, which falls from the flue.

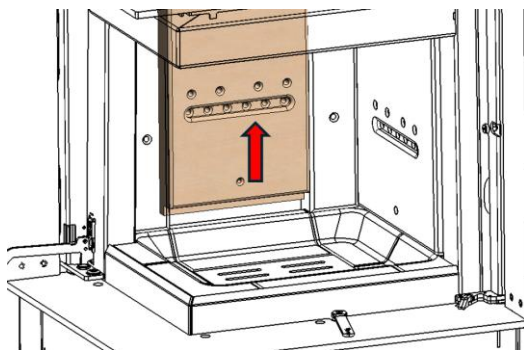
**NOTE:** *The disassembly of the deflectors in the CLD model (Right Side Glass) would be the same as in the CLI model that has been explained, but taking into account that the pieces are placed symmetrically.*

**3.7.3. Removing the Izaro 60 CLI vermiculite back plates and bases.**

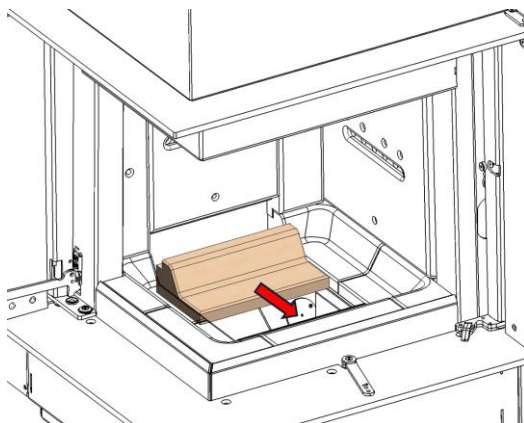
Note: The images show the example for the Izaro 60 CLI. The lower deflector must be removed.



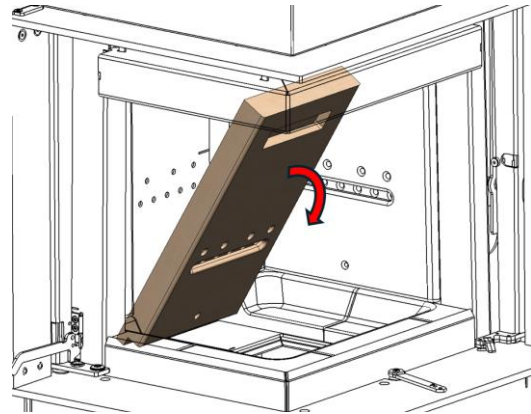
a- Remove the grill (14) and the ashtray box (15).



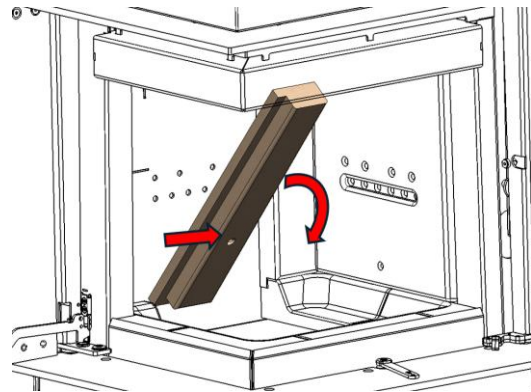
b- Raise the central rear plate (5)



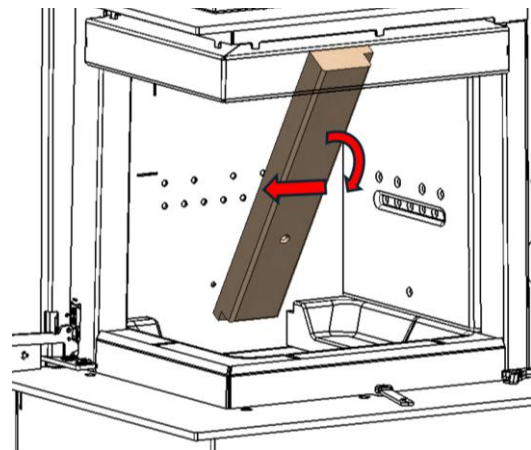
c- Remove the central rear base (10) by bringing it forward.



d- Remove the central rear plate (5) by letting it fall forward.

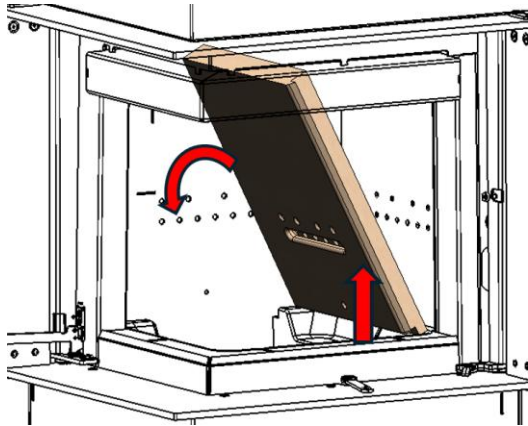


e- Remove the left rear plate (4) by moving it inwards and letting it fall forward.

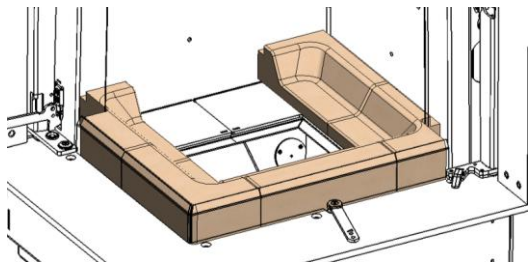


f- Remove the right rear plate (6) by moving it inwards and letting it fall forward





g- Remove the rear side plate by raising it and then letting it fall inwards.



h- Remove the rest of the vermiculite bases (8), (9), (11), (12), (13).

**NOTE:** The disassembly of the deflectors in the CLD model (Right Side Glass) would be the same as in the CLI model that has been explained, but taking into account that the pieces are placed symmetrically.

### 3.8. Opening the door

The door can be opened in 2 ways:

#### 3.8.1. Opening using the guillotine system:

This system, in which the door opens vertically, is the usual way to open and close the firebox in order to load and rearrange the firewood when the appliance is in normal use. Use the glove supplied in order to move the door using the handle in order to prevent possible burns to the hands. When you open the door, apply slight upward pressure to free the sealing cord from the front. When you have lifted the door a couple of centimetres, you should notice that it moves more freely than at first. To close the door, apply slight downward pressure when it is at its lowest position so that the cord completely seals the firebox from the outside.

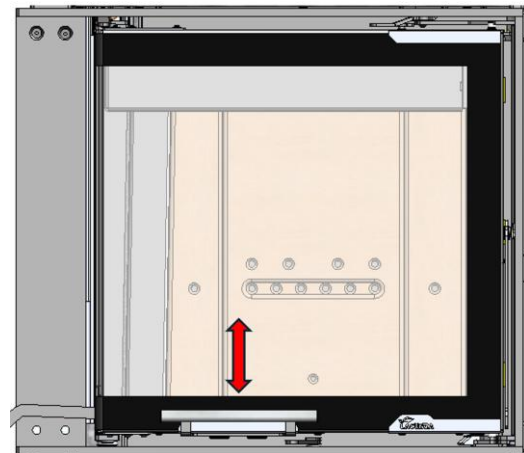


Figure No.36 - Opening using guillotine system

#### 3.8.2. Horizontal door opening system to clean the glass

**NOTE:** The explanation of the horizontal door opening for cleaning the glass will be made for the **IZARO 60 CLI** model (side door on the left side). Keep in mind that the way to do it in the **IZARO 60 CLD** model (side door on the right side) would be the same, but taking into account that the position of the levers **would be symmetrical** (on the other side).

This opening system will be used exclusively when the appliance is cold (when there is no fire in the firebox) in order to clean the inside of the door glass. To do this, first it will be necessary to block the



vertical movement system (guillotine) and then the door can be rotated on its 2 lateral axes up to 90°. Locking the guillotine door movement system will involve manipulating 3 rotating levers in the following order:

• **1st Lever Turn:** It is the designated lever “D” in section “3.2.1. Operating elements”. With the door closed (make sure the door is completely down), we will insert the levers manipulation tool supplied by Lacunza into the rotating lever located in the upper-right part of the door. Insert it completely until we notice that it stopsmit.

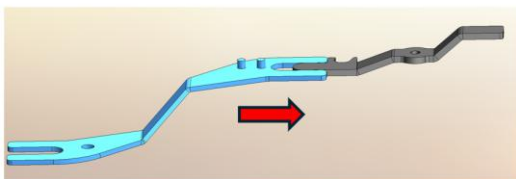
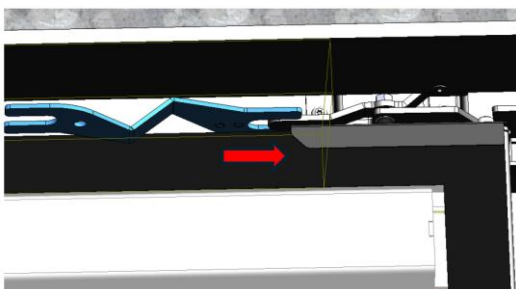


Figure No.37 - Insert the tool into the upper right rotating lever

Then we will turn the lever counterclockwise until it stops. The lever must be perpendicular to the door.

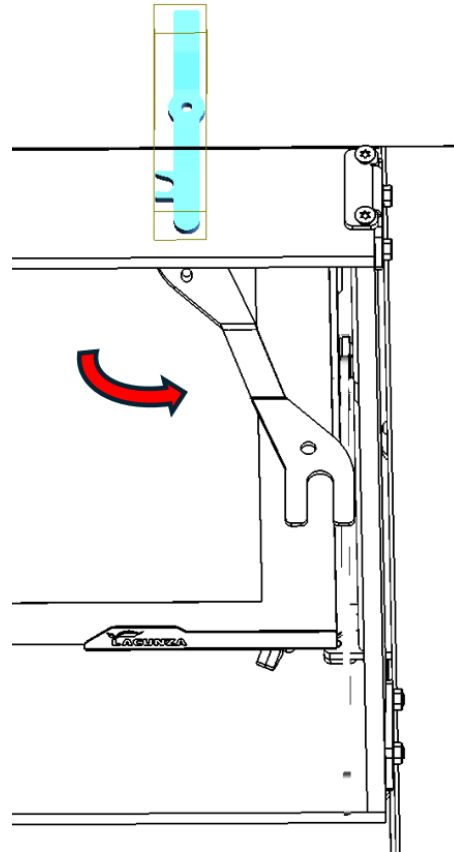
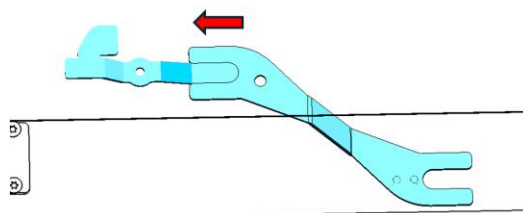
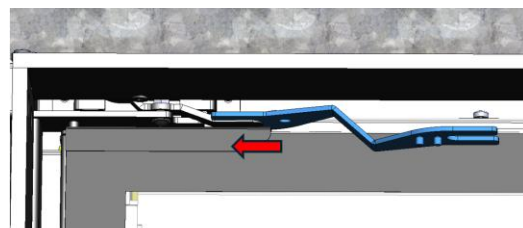


Figure No.38 - Turn the lever 90° counterclockwise.

• **2nd Lever Turn:** it is the designated lever “C” in section “3.2.1. Operating elements”. We will extract the tool from the upper-right lever and use it to perform the same operation with the lever located in the upper-left side of the door. We will introduce the manipulation tool as previously explained for the left pivot.



Afterwards, in this case we will turn clockwise as seen in the photo, until it stops (90°).

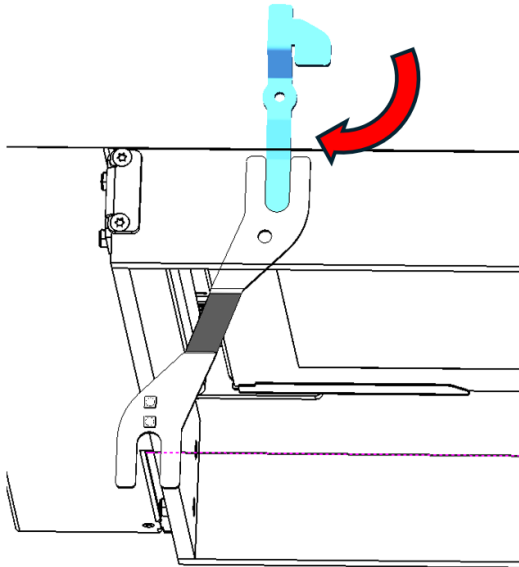
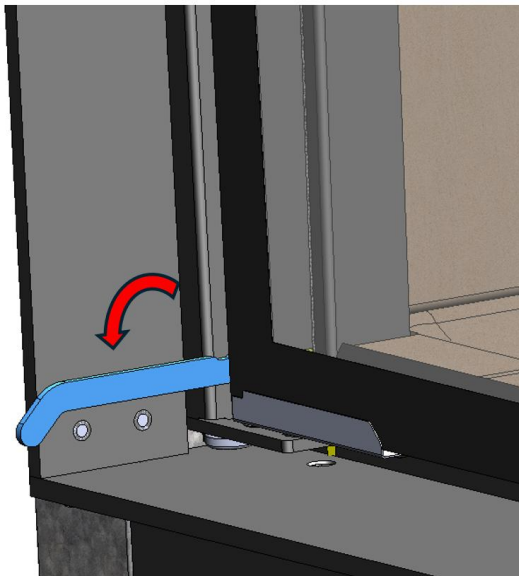


Figure No.39 - Turn the upper-left lever clockwise 90°

- **3rd Lever Turn:** it is the designated lever “E” in section “3.2.1. Operating elements”. We turn this third lever, located on the lower side of the device, counterclockwise. The lever must stop and be horizontal as in the image.



Once the three levers are turned, the door will be blocked for vertical movement (guillotine mode) and will be enabled to open horizontally by rotating on the axes located on the side of the door.  
To do this, we turn the handle “F” outwards and in this way the door would be free to be able to open it horizontally.

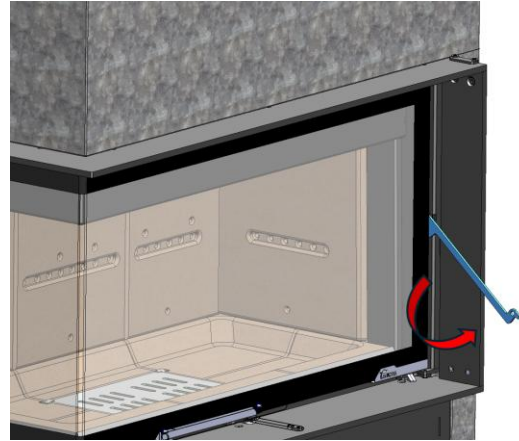


Figure No.40 - Open the door handle outwards

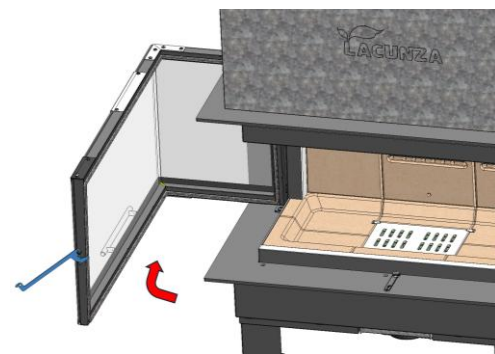
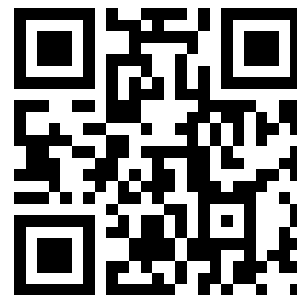


Figure No.41 - Door open horizontally

NOTE: When you have cleaned the door glass and want to return it to guillotine-opening mode, perform the same process in reverse order.

SEE VIDEO EXPLANATION OF HORIZONTAL DOOR OPENING FOR THE IZARO CLI MODEL IN THE FOLLOWING QR CODE:



### 3.8.3. Door handle removal

The Iزارo models have the possibility of using the door handle as a “cold hand”, that is, it can be removed from its housing after closing the door and reinserted to open it. To use the handle as a cold hand, you have to loosen the 4 screws that hold it to the door.

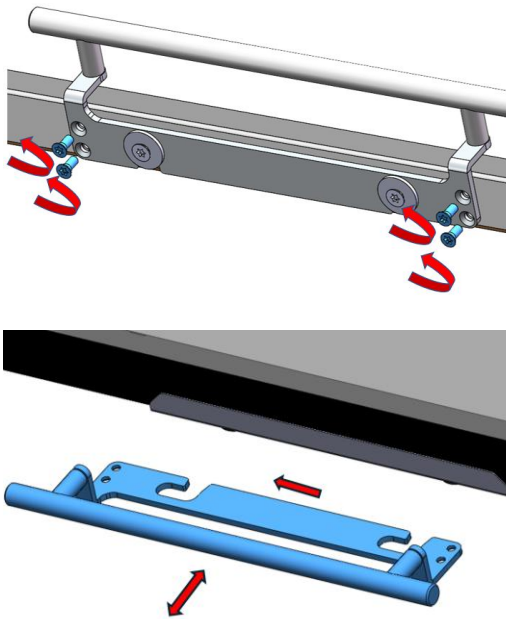


Figure No.42 - Screw removal and use as a cold handle handle

### 3.9. Electrical system. Functioning.

#### 3.9.1. Forced convection. Turbine:

Itaca eco C/V models have a turbine for the forced convection of the hot air generated around the appliance inside the shell. This air can be piped to other rooms.

**IMPORTANT:** This appliance is not covered by our warranty unless directly connected to the mains electricity supply in accordance with the conditions described in the relevant section in 1.1.







#### Description:

Itaca eco appliances with the C/V option (forced ventilation with turbine) come with the following parts:

#### Parts and characteristics:

- **Turbine:**
  - Maximum input power: 275/285 W, 230V, 50/60Hz.
  - Speed (r.p.m.): 1250
  - Air flow (m<sup>3</sup>/h):820/910
- **Probe:** probe supplied and an NTC10K with co-molded cable 2000mm.
- **Air regulator Automatic/manual ELX AIR POWER Auto:** see technical data in the manual supplied


#### 3.9.2. Automatic / manual air regulator operation:

- **Operation:** when powered, the device shows the Stand-by light  point on. The controller is equipped with an automatic function  and a manual function . It is activated by pressing the  key, thus switching to automatic mode. To switch  to manual mode, press .

- **Automatic function:**

In this function the motor speed is given and displayed in the Led ramp by the temperature present in the generator at the point where the probe (S) is positioned. Starting at minimum speed is determined by a temperature above 40°C, increasing proportionally in the five speeds until the maximum speed is reached (Generator temperature above 60°C). Engine shutdown occurs when the given generator temperature drops below 30°C.

- **Manual function**

In manual key , the engine can be started even when the generator is cold, by selecting the desired speed of the air in the room with the key.


- **Safety function**

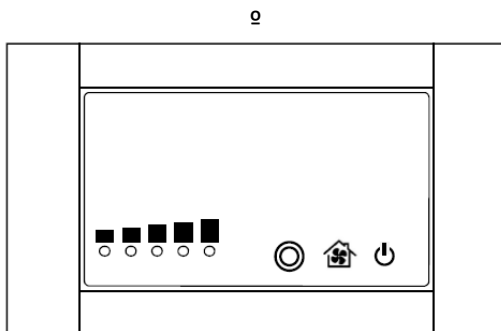
A safety start occurs at maximum power when a temperature above 75°C is present on the probe (S) even with the device off. The regulator is activated at the maximum dissipated speed, the excess temperature passes to automatic operation. Security is activated if the device is <sup>99</sup> turned off.

- **Remote control**

The remote control replicates the functions present on the regulator itself.

- **Probe malfunction**

In the event of a probe malfunction, the device allows the motor to operate in Manual mode, this anomaly is signaled by the flashing  LED; replace the probe with the device off and disconnected from the mains.



*Figure No.43 - Itaca air regulator  
automatic/manual display*

For more information, see the ELX AIR POWER air regulator instruction manual.

The remote control of some TV brands may interfere with the potentiometer sensor and change its operation. To avoid possible interference, it is recommended to place the potentiometer in a place away from the TV.

## 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.

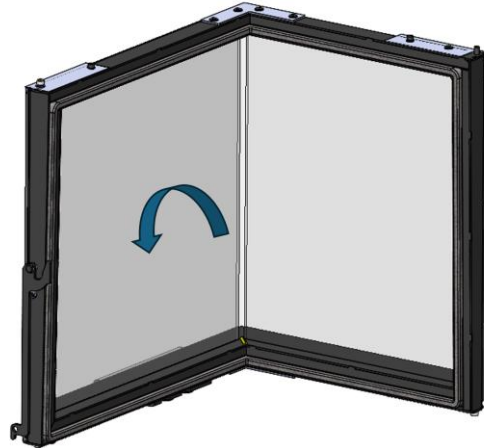
It must be cleaned as often as required. How often it is cleaned depends on how much the appliance is used and the type of fuel employed.

#### 4.1.4. 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.

**Attention**, never let the product drip into the lower part of the glass. The accumulation of the cleaning product, with soot or ash residues, can damage the screen printing on the glass.



**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 700°C. 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 750°C, this could change the internal structure of the glass and make it opaque (irreversible phenomenon).

#### 4.1.5. 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.

#### 4.1.6. Enameled sheet metal parts

To clean the enamelled sheet metal parts, use a damp cloth and neutral soap and dry them immediately afterwards. Do not use abrasive, corrosive, chlorine-based or acid-based products to clean enamelled parts, as they could damage the enamel

**4.1.7. Electrical system**

The electrical system should be cleaned-vacuumed regularly (depending on the installation and use), so as to avoid the accumulation of ash, lint and other remains that may generate strange noises and/or deteriorate the ventilators and electrical system. Disconnect the electrical network system to perform this task.

Access to the turbine will be through the interior of the fireplace, removing removing the vermiculite base and bottom pieces.

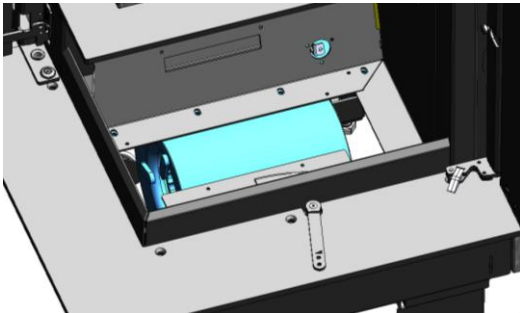


Figure No.44 - Access to the turbine through the interior of the fireplace

**4.1.8. 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. To access them, the outer frame would have to be previously removed.

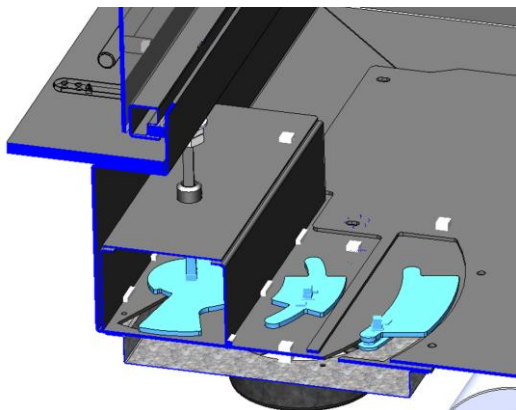


Figure No.45 - Access to registers

**4.2. Maintenance of the chimney flue**

**VERY IMPORTANT:** In order to avoid incidents (chimney fires, etc.), it is necessary to perform maintenance and cleaning operations on a regular basis; if the

appliance is used often, then the chimney and the flue connector piping must be swept several times a year.

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

**4.3. Important advice**

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

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

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

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.**



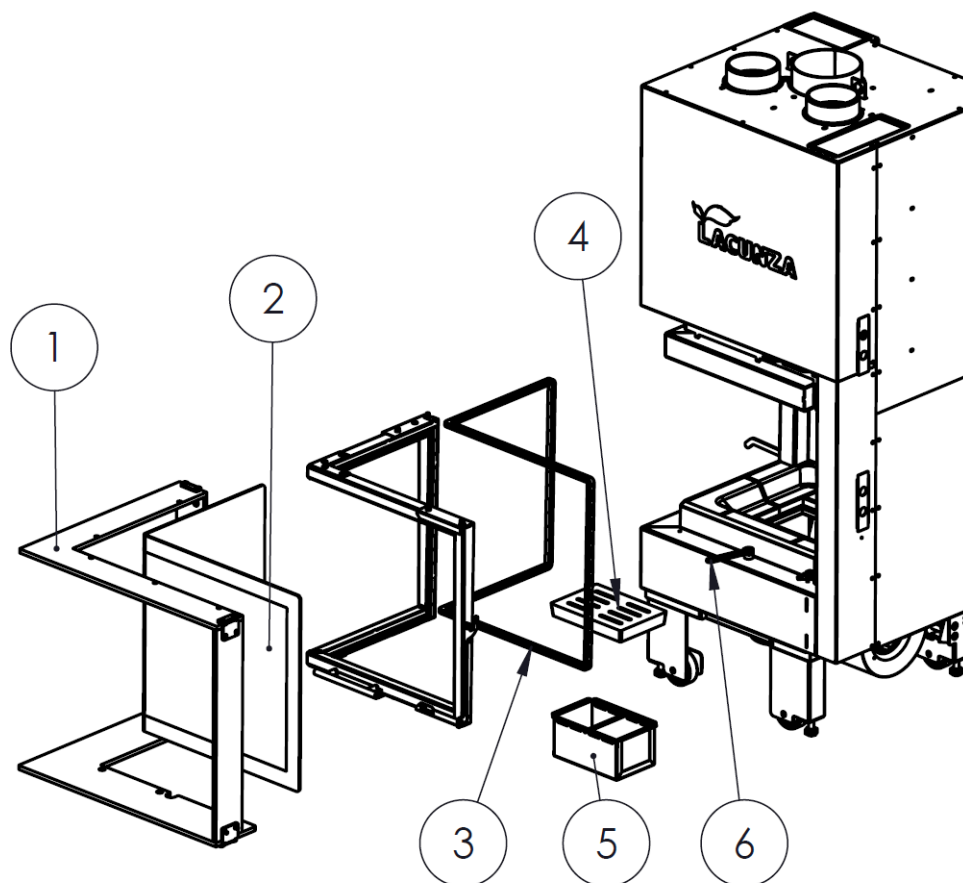
## 5. TROUBLESHOOTING



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

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



**6. BASIC BREAKDOWNS***Figure No.46 - Izaro 60 CLI breakdowns*

Nº	Código	Denominación	Cant.
1	5046900001	Izaro 60 CLI, Cjto. marco exterior MONTADO	1
2	5046900000	Cristal puerta Izaro 60 CLID 494x483X394	1
3	504000000068	Cordón cerámico 15x10mm puerta Izaro 60 CLID	1
4	5040000897	Nickel-Adour, Parrilla hogar	1
5	5046900047	Cenicero Izaro 60 CLID	1
6	5046800002	Izaro, Registro monomando	1

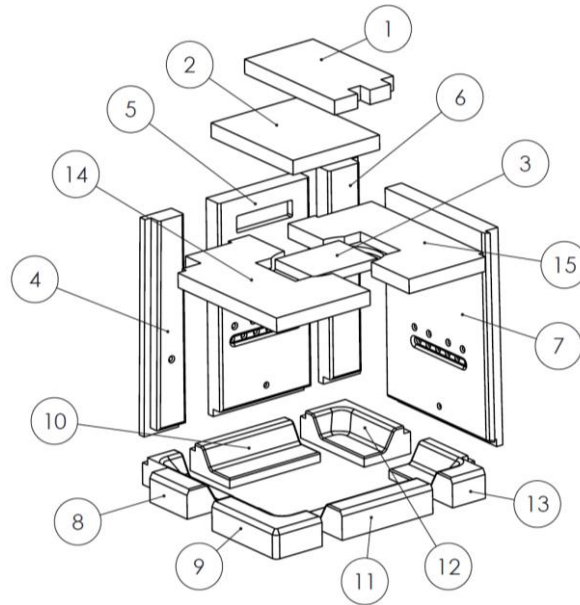


Figure No.47 - Izaro 60 CLI firebox vermiculites breakdowns

Nº	Código	Denominación	Cant.
1	5046900002	Izaro 60 CLID, Deflector SUP VERMICULITA	1
2	5046900003	Izaro 60 CLID, Deflector MEDIO VERMICULITA	1
3	5021200015	Catalizador Martina/Izaro	1
4	5046900004	Izaro 60 CLI, Trasera Frontal IZQ BLANCA	1
	5046900026	Izaro 60 CLI, Trasera Frontal IZQ <b>NEGRA</b>	1
5	5046900008	Izaro 60 CLID, Trasera Frontal CEN BLANCA	1
	5046900030	Izaro 60 CLID, Trasera Frontal CEN <b>NEGRA</b>	1
6	5046900005	Izaro 60 CLI, Trasera Frontal DCHA BLANCA	1
	5046900027	Izaro 60 CLI, Trasera Frontal DCHA <b>NEGRA</b>	1
7	5046900009	Izaro 60 CLI, Trasera Lateral DCHA BLANCA	1
	5046900031	Izaro 60 CLI, Trasera Lateral DCHA <b>NEGRA</b>	1
8	5046900010	Izaro 60 CLI, Base Trasera IZQ BLANCA	1
	5046900032	Izaro 60 CLI, Base Trasera IZQ <b>NEGRA</b>	1
9	5046900011	Izaro 60 CLI, Base Delantera IZQ BLANCA	1
	5046900033	Izaro 60 CLI, Base Delantera IZQ <b>NEGRA</b>	1
10	5046900015	Izaro 60 CLID, Base Trasera CEN BLANCA	1
	5046900037	Izaro 60 CLID, Base Trasera CEN <b>NEGRA</b>	1
11	5046900014	Izaro 60 CLID, Base Delantera CEN BLANCA	1
	5046900036	Izaro 60 CLID, Base Delantera CEN <b>NEGRA</b>	1
12	5046900012	Izaro 60 CLI, Base Trasera DCHA BLANCA	1
	5046900034	Izaro 60 CLI, Base Trasera DCHA <b>NEGRA</b>	1
13	5046900013	Izaro 60 CLI, Base Delantera DCHA BLANCA	1
	5046900035	Izaro 60 CLI, Base Delantera DCHA <b>NEGRA</b>	1
14	5046900007	Izaro 60 CLI, Deflector INFERIOR IZQ BLANCO	1
	5046900029	Izaro 60 CLI, Deflector INFERIOR IZQ <b>NEGRO</b>	1
15	5046900006	Izaro 60 CLI, Deflector INFERIOR DCHO BLANCO	1
	5046900028	Izaro 60 CLI, Deflector INFERIOR DCHO <b>NEGRO</b>	1
16	5046900048	Juego completo hogar vermiculita Izaro 60 CLI BLANCA	1
	5046900049	Juego completo hogar vermiculita Izaro 60 CLI <b>NEGRA</b>	1

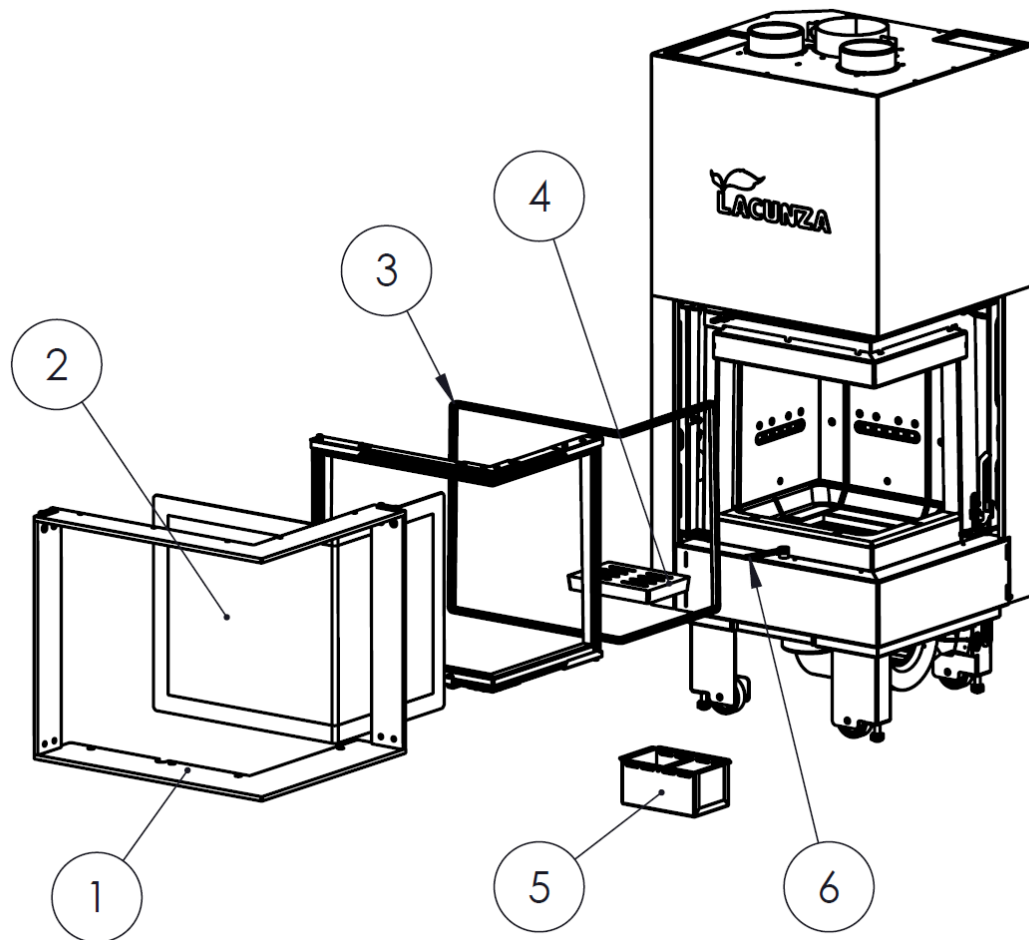


Figure No.48 - Iزارo 60 CLD breakdowns

Nº	Código	Denominación	Cant.
1	5046900016	Iزارo 60 CLD, Cjto. marco exterior MONTADO	1
2	5046900000	Cristal puerta Iزارo 60 CLID 494x483X394	1
3	504000000068	Cordón cerámico 15x10mm puerta Iزارo 60 CLID	1
4	5040000897	Nickel-Adour, Parrilla hogar	1
5	5046900047	Cenicero Iزارo 60 CLID	1
6	5046800002	Iزارo, Registro monomando	1

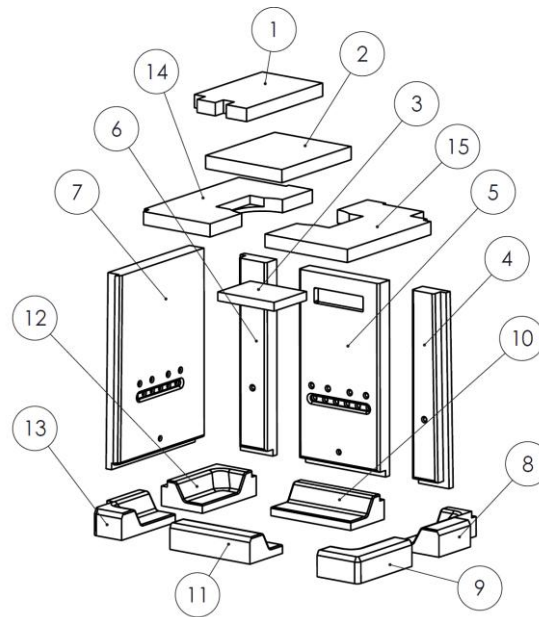


Figure No.49 - Izaro 60 CLD breakdowns

Nº	Código	Denominación	Cant.
1	5046900002	Izaro 60 CLID, Deflector SUP VERMICULITA	1
2	5046900003	Izaro 60 CLID, Deflector MEDIO VERMICULITA	1
3	5021200015	Catalizador Martina/Izaro	1
4	5046900023	Izaro 60 CLD, Trasera Frontal DCHA BLANCA	1
	5046900044	Izaro 60 CLD, Trasera Frontal DCHA <b>NEGRA</b>	1
5	5046900008	Izaro 60 CLID, Trasera Frontal CEN BLANCA	1
	5046900030	Izaro 60 CLID, Trasera Frontal CEN <b>NEGRA</b>	1
6	5046900024	Izaro 60 CLD, Trasera Frontal IZQ BLANCA	1
	5046900045	Izaro 60 CLD, Trasera Frontal IZQ <b>NEGRA</b>	1
7	5046900024	Izaro 60 CLD, Trasera Lateral IZQ BLANCA	1
	5046900046	Izaro 60 CLD, Trasera Lateral IZQ <b>NEGRA</b>	1
8	5046900017	Izaro 60 CLD, Base Trasera DCHA BLANCA	1
	5046900038	Izaro 60 CLD, Base Trasera DCHA <b>NEGRA</b>	1
9	5046900020	Izaro 60 CLD, Base Delantera DCHA BLANCA	1
	5046900041	Izaro 60 CLD, Base Delantera DCHA <b>NEGRA</b>	1
10	5046900015	Izaro 60 CLID, Base Trasera CEN BLANCA	1
	5046900037	Izaro 60 CLID, Base Trasera CEN <b>NEGRA</b>	1
11	5046900014	Izaro 60 CLID, Base Delantera CEN BLANCA	1
	5046900036	Izaro 60 CLID, Base Delantera CEN <b>NEGRA</b>	1
12	5046900021	Izaro 60 CLD, Base Trasera IZQ BLANCA	1
	5046900042	Izaro 60 CLD, Base Trasera IZQ <b>NEGRA</b>	1
13	5046900022	Izaro 60 CLD, Base Delantera IZQ BLANCA	1
	5046900043	Izaro 60 CLD, Base Delantera IZQ <b>NEGRO</b>	1
14	5046900019	Izaro 60 CLD, Deflector INFERIOR IZQ BLANCO	1
	5046900040	Izaro 60 CLD, Deflector INFERIOR IZQ <b>NEGRO</b>	1
15	5046900018	Izaro 60 CLD, Deflector INFERIOR DCHO BLANCO	1
	5046900039	Izaro 60 CLD, Deflector INFERIOR DCHO <b>NEGRO</b>	1
16	5046900050	Juego completo hogar vermiculita Izaro 60 CLD BLANCA	1
	5046900051	Juego completo hogar vermiculita Izaro 60 CLD <b>NEGRA</b>	1



## **7. RECYCLING DE PRODUCT**

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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**


ES FR EN IT PT DE

N.º CH-S-054

**DECLARACIÓN DE PRESTACIONES**

Conforme al R. E. Productos Construcción (UE) N° 305/2011

**DÉCLARATION DE PERFORMANCE**

Selon le Règlement (UE) N° 305/2011

**DECLARATION OF PERFORMANCE**

According to Regulation (UE) N° 305/2011

**DICHIARAZIONE DI PRESTAZIONE**

In base al Regolamento (UE) N° 305/2011

**DECLARAÇÃO DE PRESTAÇÕES**

Em base com o Regulamento (UE) N° 305/2011

**LEISTUNGSERKLÄRUNG**

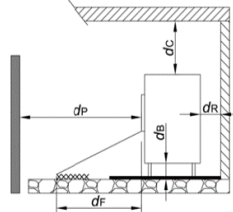
Gemäß R. E. Bauprodukte (EU) Nr. 305/2011

1	<b>Código de identificación única del producto tipo:</b> Code d'identification unique du produit type: Unique identification code of the product-type: <b>Codice di identificazione unico del prodotto-tipo:</b> Código de identificação único do produto-tipo: Eindeutiger Kenncode des Produkttyps:	<b>IZARO 60 CLD / IZARO 60 CLI</b>
2	<b>Usos previstos:</b>  Usage(s) prévu(s):  Intended use/es:  <b>Usi previsti:</b>  Utilização(ões) prevista(s):  Verwendungszweck(e):	<b>Aparatos encastrados, incluidos hogares abiertos, alimentados con combustible sólido, para calefacción de edificios residenciales</b>  <b>Foyers ouverts et inserts de chauffage domestiques à combustible solide</b>  <b>Inset appliances including open fires of residential solid fuel burning</b>  <b>Apparecchi da incasso, compresi focolari aperti, alimentati a combustibile solido, per il riscaldamento di edifici residenziali</b>  <b>Aparelhos encastrados, incluindo lareiras, alimentados a combustível sólido, para aquecimento de edifícios de habitação</b>  <b>Mit festen Brennstoffen betriebene Einbaugeräte, einschließlich offene Feuerstellen, zur Beheizung von Wohngebäuden</b>
3	<b>Fabricante:</b> Fabricant: Manufacturer:	<b>Fabbricante:</b> Fabricant: Hersteller:  LACUNZA KALOR GROUP S.A.L. Pol. Ind. Ibarrea 5A 31800 Alsasua (Navarra) (Spain) T. (0034) 948563511 comercial@lacunza.net www.lacunza.net
5	<b>Sistemas de evaluación y verificación de la constancia de las prestaciones (EVCP):</b> Système(s) d'évaluation et de vérification de la constance des performances: System/s of AVCP:	<b>Sistemi di VVCP:</b> Sistema(s) de avaliação e verificação da regularidade do desempenho (AVCP): System zur Bewertung und Überprüfung der Leistungsbeständigkeit:  3
6a	<b>Norma armonizada:</b> Norme harmonisée: Harmonised standard:	<b>Norma armonizzata:</b> Norma harmonizada: Harmonisierte Norm:  EN-16510-2-2 (2022)
6a	<b>Organismos notificados:</b> Organisme(s) notifié(s): Notified body/ies:	<b>Organismi notificati:</b> Organismo(s) notificado(s): Notifizierte Stelle(n):  STROJÍRENSKÝ ZKUŠEBNÍ ÚSTAV, S.P. Engineering Test Institute, Public Enterprise Hudcova 424/56b, 621 00 Brno, Czech Republic. Notified Body 1015

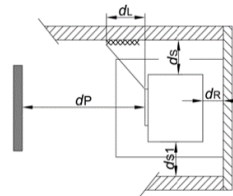
<b>7</b>	<b>Características esenciales</b> Caractéristiques essentielles <i>Essential features</i>	<b>Caratteristiche essenziali</b> Características essenciais <i>Unerlässliche Eigenschaften</i>	<b>Prestaciones declaradas:</b> Performance(s) déclarée(s): <i>Declared performance/s:</i>	<b>Prestazioni dichiarate:</b> Desempenho(s) declarado(s): <i>Erklärte Leistung(en):</i>
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**Protección de materiales combustibles**

Protection des matériaux combustibles  
*Protection of combustible materials*


**Protezione dei materiali combustibili**

Proteção de materiais combustíveis  
*Schutz brennbarer Materialien*



<b>d<sub>S</sub></b> =	<b>1200 mm</b>	<b>d<sub>L</sub></b> =	<b>0 mm</b>
<b>d<sub>S1</sub></b> =	<b>1200 mm</b>	<b>d<sub>C</sub></b> =	<b>750 mm</b>
<b>d<sub>R</sub></b> =	<b>300 mm</b>	<b>d<sub>F</sub></b> =	<b>0 mm</b>
<b>d<sub>P</sub></b> =	<b>1200 mm</b>	<b>d<sub>B</sub></b> =	<b>0 mm</b>

<b>Prestación Declarada a Potencia Calorífica:</b> Performance déclarée à la puissance thermique: <i>Declared Performance at Heating Power:</i> <b>Prestazioni dichiarate alla potenza termica:</b> Desempenho declarado na potência de aquecimento: <i>Angegebene Leistung bei:</i>	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>
<b>Nominal</b> Nominale <i>Nominal</i> <b>Nominale</b> Nominal <i>Nennheizleistung</i>		<b>A carga parcial</b> À charge partielle <i>At partial load</i> <b>A carico parziale</b> Com carga parcial <i>Teillast-Heizleistung</i>
<b>Emisión. Émission. Emission. Emissione. Emissão. Emission</b> <b>CO<sub>nom</sub> (13%O<sub>2</sub>) / CO<sub>part</sub> (13%O<sub>2</sub>)</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>
<b>618 mg/m<sup>3</sup></b>		<b>NPD</b>
<b>Emisión. Émission. Emission. Emissione. Emissão. Emission</b> <b>NO<sub>xnom</sub> (13%O<sub>2</sub>) / NO<sub>xpart</sub> (13%O<sub>2</sub>)</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>
<b>114 mg/m<sup>3</sup></b>		<b>NPD</b>
<b>Emisión. Émission. Emission. Emissione. Emissão. Emission</b> <b>OGC<sub>nom</sub> (13%O<sub>2</sub>) / OGC<sub>part</sub> (13%O<sub>2</sub>)</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>
<b>26 mg/m<sup>3</sup></b>		<b>NPD</b>
<b>Emisión. Émission. Emission. Emissione. Emissão. Emission</b> <b>PM<sub>nom</sub> (13%O<sub>2</sub>) / PM<sub>part</sub> (13%O<sub>2</sub>)</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>
<b>10 mg/m<sup>3</sup></b>		<b>NPD</b>
<b>Temperatura de salida de gases de combustión (TS<sub>nom</sub>/TS<sub>part</sub>)</b> Température de sortie des gaz de combustion (TS <sub>nom</sub> /TS <sub>part</sub> ) <i>Combustion gas outlet temperature (TS<sub>nom</sub>/TS<sub>part</sub>)</i> <b>Temperatura uscita gas di combustione (TS<sub>nom</sub>/TS<sub>part</sub>)</b> Temperatura de saída do gás de combustão (TS <sub>nom</sub> /TS <sub>part</sub> ) <i>Verbrennungsgasaustrittstemperatur (TS<sub>nom</sub>/TS<sub>part</sub>)</i>	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>
<b>249 °C</b>		<b>NPD</b>
<b>Tiro mínimo (P<sub>nom</sub>/P<sub>part</sub>)</b> Tirage minimum (P <sub>nom</sub> /P <sub>part</sub> ) <i>Minimum depression (P<sub>nom</sub>/P<sub>part</sub>)</i>	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>
<b>12 Pa</b>		<b>NPD</b>
<b>Depressione mínima (P<sub>nom</sub>/P<sub>part</sub>)</b> Depressão mínima (P <sub>nom</sub> /P <sub>part</sub> ) <i>Minimale depression (P<sub>nom</sub>/P<sub>part</sub>)</i>		
<b>Caudal máxico de los gases de combustión (Øf<sub>g, nom</sub>/Øf<sub>g, part</sub>)</b> Débit massique des gaz de combustion (Øf <sub>g, nom</sub> /Øf <sub>g, part</sub> ) <i>Mass flow rate of combustion gases (Øf<sub>g, nom</sub>/Øf<sub>g, part</sub>)</i> <b>Portata massica dei gas di combustione (Øf<sub>g, nom</sub>/Øf<sub>g, part</sub>)</b> Taxa de fluxo de massa de gases de combustão (Øf <sub>g, nom</sub> /Øf <sub>g, part</sub> ) <i>Massenstrom der Verbrennungsgase (Øf<sub>g, nom</sub>/Øf<sub>g, part</sub>)</i>	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>
<b>9,3 g/s</b>		<b>NPD</b>
<b>Seguridad contra incendios de instalaciones en una chimenea (T<sub>class</sub>)</b> Sécurité incendie des installations dans une cheminée (T <sub>class</sub> ) <i>Fire safety of installations in a chimney (T<sub>class</sub>)</i> <b>Sicurezza antincendio delle installazioni (T<sub>class</sub>)</b> Segurança contra incêndio de instalações em chaminé (T <sub>class</sub> ) <i>Brandschutz von Anlagen in einem Schornstein (T<sub>class</sub>)</i>	<b>T400</b>	

<b>Potencia de calefacción (P<sub>nom</sub>/P<sub>part</sub>)</b> Puissance de chauffe (P <sub>nom</sub> /P <sub>part</sub> ) <i>Heating power (P<sub>nom</sub>/P<sub>part</sub>)</i>	<b>Potenza di riscaldamento (P<sub>nom</sub>/P<sub>part</sub>)</b> Potência de aquecimento (P <sub>nom</sub> /P <sub>part</sub> ) <i>Heizleistung (P<sub>nom</sub>/P<sub>part</sub>)</i>	<b>A</b>	<b>8,9 kW</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>NPD</b>
<b>Potencia de calentamiento de agua (P<sub>Wnom</sub>/P<sub>Wpart</sub>)</b> Pissance de chauffage de l'eau (P <sub>Wnom</sub> /P <sub>Wpart</sub> ) <i>Water heating power (P<sub>Wnom</sub>/P<sub>Wpart</sub>)</i>		<b>A</b>	<b>NPD</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>NPD</b>
<b>Potenza di riscaldamento dell'acqua (P<sub>Wnom</sub>/P<sub>Wpart</sub>)</b> Potência de aquecimento (P <sub>Wnom</sub> /P <sub>Wpart</sub> ) <i>Wasserheizleistung (P<sub>Wnom</sub>/P<sub>Wpart</sub>)</i>					
<b>Efficiencia (η<sub>nom</sub>/η<sub>part</sub>)</b> Efficacité (η <sub>nom</sub> /η <sub>part</sub> ) <i>Efficiency (η<sub>nom</sub>/η<sub>part</sub>)</i>	<b>Efficiencia (η<sub>nom</sub>/η<sub>part</sub>)</b> Eficiência (η <sub>nom</sub> /η <sub>part</sub> ) <i>Effizienz (η<sub>nom</sub>/η<sub>part</sub>)</i>	<b>A</b>	<b>80 %</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>NPD</b>
<b>Efficiencia de calefacción estacional (η<sub>s</sub>)</b> Efficacité du chauffage saisonnier (η <sub>s</sub> ) <i>Seasonal heating efficiency (η<sub>s</sub>)</i>	<b>Efficiencia térmica stagionale (η<sub>s</sub>)</b> Eficiência de aquecimento sazonal (η <sub>s</sub> ) <i>Saisonale Heizeffizienz (η<sub>s</sub>)</i>		<b>70</b>		
<b>Índice eficiencia energética (EEI)</b> Indice d'efficacité énergétique (EEI) <i>Energy efficiency index (EEI)</i>	<b>Índice di efficienza energetica (EEI)</b> Índice de eficiência energética (EEI) <i>Energieeffizienzindex (EEI)</i>		<b>106</b>		
<b>Clase</b> Classe <i>Class</i>	<b>Clase</b> Classe <i>Klasse</i>		<b>A</b>		
<b>Consumo de energía eléctrica (elmáx / elmin)</b> Consommation d'énergie électrique (elmáx / elmin) <i>Electrical energy consumption (elmáx / elmin)</i>	<b>Consumo di energia elettrica (elmáx / elmin)</b> Consumo de energia elétrica (elmáx / elmin) <i>Elektrischer Energieverbrauch (elmáx / elmin)</i>	<b>A</b>	<b>Model CV 0,275 kW</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>0 kW</b>
<b>Consumo de energía modo espera (elsb)</b> Consommation d'énergie en veille (elsb) <i>Standby power consumption (elsb)</i>	<b>Consumo energético in standby (elsb)</b> Consumo de energia em espera (elsb) <i>Standby-Stromverbrauch (elsb)</i>		<b>0 kW</b>		
<b>Sostenibilidad medioambiental</b> La durabilité environnementale <i>Environmental sustainability</i>	<b>Sostenibilità ambientale</b> Sustentabilidade ambiental <i>Umweltverträglichkeit</i>				

**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.*

**La presente declaración de prestaciones se emite, de conformidad con el Reglamento (UE) n° 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.*

**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 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.º 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 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 28/10/2024



José Julián Garcandía  
 Director Gerente



**DECLARACIÓN DE PRESTACIONES**  
 Conforme al R. E. Productos Construcción (UE) N° 305/2011  
**DÉCLARATION DE PERFORMANCE**  
 Selon le Règlement (UE) N° 305/2011  
**DECLARATION OF PERFORMANCE**  
 According to Regulation (UE) N° 305/2011

**DICHIARAZIONE DI PRESTAZIONE**  
 In base al Regolamento (UE) N° 305/2011  
**DECLARAÇÃO DE PRESTAÇÕES**  
 Em base com o Regulamento (UE) N° 305/2011  
**LEISTUNGSERKLÄRUNG**  
 Gemäß R. E. Bauprodukte (EU) Nr. 305/2011

<b>1</b> <b>Código de identificación única del producto tipo:</b> Code d'identification unique du produit type: <i>Unique identification code of the product-type:</i> <b>Codice di identificazione unico del prodotto-tipo:</b> Código de identificação único do produto-tipo: <i>Eindeutiger Kenncode des Produkttyps:</i>	<b>IZARO 60 STAR CLD</b> <b>IZARO 60 STAR CLI</b>	
<b>2</b> <b>Usos previstos:</b>	<b>Aparatos encastrables, incluidos hogares abiertos, alimentados con combustible sólido, para calefacción de edificios residenciales</b>	
Usage(s) prévu(s):	<b>Foyers ouverts et inserts de chauffage domestiques à combustible solide</b>	
Intended use/es:	<b>Inset appliances including open fires of residential solid fuel burning</b>	
<b>Usi previsti:</b>	<b>Apparecchi da incasso, compresi focolari aperti, alimentati a combustibile solido, per il riscaldamento di edifici residenziali</b>	
Utilização(ões) prevista(s):	<b>Aparelhos encastrados, incluindo lareiras, alimentados a combustível sólido, para aquecimento de edifícios de habitação</b>	
Verwendungszweck(e):	<b>Mit festen Brennstoffen betriebene Einbaugeräte, einschließlich offene Feuerstellen, zur Beheizung von Wohngebäuden</b>	
<b>3</b> <b>Fabricante:</b> Fabricant: <i>Manufacturer:</i>	<b>Fabricante:</b> Fabricant: <i>Hersteller:</i>	LACUNZA KALOR GROUP S.A.L. Pol. Ind. Ibarrea 5A 31800 Alsasua (Navarra) (Spain) T. (0034) 948563511 comercial@lacunza.net www.lacunza.net
<b>5</b> <b>Sistemas de evaluación y verificación de la constancia de las prestaciones (EVCP):</b> Système(s) d'évaluation et de vérification de la constance des performances: System/s of AVCP:	<b>Sistemi di VVCP:</b> Sistema(s) de avaliação e verificação da regularidade do desempenho (AVCP): System zur Bewertung und Überprüfung der Leistungsbeständigkeit:	3
<b>6a</b> <b>Norma armonizada:</b> Norme harmonisée: Harmonised standard:	<b>Norma armonizzata:</b> Norma harmonizada: Harmonisierte Norm:	EN-16510-2-2 (2022)
<b>6a</b> <b>Organismos notificados:</b> Organisme(s) notifié(s): Notified body/ies:	<b>Organismi notificati:</b> Organismo(s) notificado(s): Notifizierte Stelle(n):	STROJÍRENSKÝ ZKUŠEBNÍ ÚSTAV, S.P. Engineering Test Institute, Public Enterprise Hudcova 424/56b, 621 00 Brno, Czech Republic. Notified Body 1015

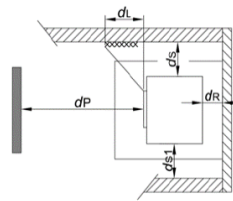
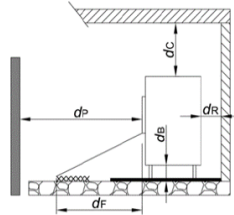
<b>7</b>	<b>Características esenciales</b> Caractéristiques essentielles <i>Essential features</i>	<b>Caratteristiche essenziali</b> Características essenciais Unerlässliche Eigenschaften	<b>Prestaciones declaradas:</b> Performance(s) déclarée(s): <i>Declared performance/s:</i>	<b>Prestazioni dichiarate:</b> Desempenho(s) declarado(s): <i>Erklärte Leistung(en):</i>
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**Protección de materiales combustibles**

Protection des matériaux combustibles  
 Protection of combustible materials

**Protezione dei materiali combustibili**

Proteção de materiais combustíveis  
 Schutz brennbarer Materialien



<b>ds =</b>	<b>1200 mm</b>	<b>dL =</b>	<b>0 mm</b>
<b>ds1 =</b>	<b>1200 mm</b>	<b>dc =</b>	<b>750 mm</b>
<b>dR =</b>	<b>300 mm</b>	<b>dF =</b>	<b>0 mm</b>
<b>dP =</b>	<b>1200 mm</b>	<b>dB =</b>	<b>0 mm</b>

	A	B
<b>Prestación Declarada a Potencia Calorífica:</b> Performance déclarée à la puissance thermique: <i>Declared Performance at Heating Power:</i> <b>Prestazioni dichiarate alla potenza termica:</b> Desempenho declarado na potência de aquecimento: <i>Angegebene Leistung bei:</i>	Nominal Nominale Nominal	A carga parcial À charge partielle At partial load
<b>Emissão. Émission. Emission. Emissione. Emissão. Emission</b> <b>CO<sub>nom</sub> (13%O<sub>2</sub>) / CO<sub>part</sub> (13%O<sub>2</sub>)</b>	A <b>423 mg/m<sup>3</sup></b>	B <b>NPD</b>
<b>Emissão. Émission. Emission. Emissione. Emissão. Emission</b> <b>NO<sub>xnom</sub> (13%O<sub>2</sub>) / NO<sub>xpart</sub> (13%O<sub>2</sub>)</b>	A <b>97 mg/m<sup>3</sup></b>	B <b>NPD</b>
<b>Emissão. Émission. Emission. Emissione. Emissão. Emission</b> <b>OGC<sub>nom</sub> (13%O<sub>2</sub>) / OGC<sub>part</sub> (13%O<sub>2</sub>)</b>	A <b>31 mg/m<sup>3</sup></b>	B <b>NPD</b>
<b>Emissão. Émission. Emission. Emissione. Emissão. Emission</b> <b>PM<sub>nom</sub> (13%O<sub>2</sub>) / PM<sub>part</sub> (13%O<sub>2</sub>)</b>	A <b>8 mg/m<sup>3</sup></b>	B <b>NPD</b>
<b>Temperatura de salida de gases de combustión (TS<sub>nom</sub>/TS<sub>part</sub>)</b> Température de sortie des gaz de combustion (TS <sub>nom</sub> /TS <sub>part</sub> ) <i>Combustion gas outlet temperature (TS<sub>nom</sub>/TS<sub>part</sub>)</i> <b>Temperatura uscita gas di combustione (TS<sub>nom</sub>/TS<sub>part</sub>)</b> Temperatura de saída do gás de combustão (TS <sub>nom</sub> /TS <sub>part</sub> ) <i>Verbrennungsgasaustrittstemperatur (TS<sub>nom</sub>/TS<sub>part</sub>)</i>	A <b>199 °C</b>	B <b>NPD</b>
<b>Tiro mínimo (P<sub>nom</sub>/P<sub>part</sub>)</b> Tirage minimum (P <sub>nom</sub> /P <sub>part</sub> ) <i>Minimum depression (P<sub>nom</sub>/P<sub>part</sub>)</i>	A <b>12 Pa</b>	B <b>NPD</b>
<b>Depressione minima (P<sub>nom</sub>/P<sub>part</sub>)</b> Depressão mínima (P <sub>nom</sub> /P <sub>part</sub> ) <i>Minimale depression (P<sub>nom</sub>/P<sub>part</sub>)</i>	A <b>12 Pa</b>	B <b>NPD</b>
<b>Caudal máxico de los gases de combustión (Øf, g<sub>nom</sub>/Øf, g<sub>part</sub>)</b> Débit massique des gaz de combustion (Øf, g <sub>nom</sub> /Øf, g <sub>part</sub> ) <i>Mass flow rate of combustion gases (Øf, g<sub>nom</sub>/Øf, g<sub>part</sub>)</i> <b>Portata massica dei gas di combustione (Øf, g<sub>nom</sub>/Øf, g<sub>part</sub>)</b> Taxa de fluxo de massa de gases de combustão (Øf, g <sub>nom</sub> /Øf, g <sub>part</sub> ) <i>Massenstrom der Verbrennungsgase (Øf, g<sub>nom</sub>/Øf, g<sub>part</sub>)</i>	A <b>9,1 g/s</b>	B <b>NPD</b>
<b>Seguridad contra incendios de instalaciones en una chimenea (T<sub>class</sub>)</b> Sécurité incendie des installations dans une cheminée (T <sub>class</sub> ) <i>Fire safety of installations in a chimney (T<sub>class</sub>)</i> <b>Sicurezza antincendio delle installazioni (T<sub>class</sub>)</b> Segurança contra incêndio de instalações em chaminé (T <sub>class</sub> ) <i>Brandschutz von Anlagen in einem Schornstein (T<sub>class</sub>)</i>	<b>T400</b>	

<b>Potencia de calefacción (P<sub>nom</sub>/P<sub>part</sub>)</b> Puissance de chauffe (P <sub>nom</sub> /P <sub>part</sub> ) Heating power (P <sub>nom</sub> /P <sub>part</sub> )	<b>Potenza di riscaldamento (P<sub>nom</sub>/P<sub>part</sub>)</b> Potência de aquecimento (P <sub>nom</sub> /P <sub>part</sub> ) Heizleistung (P <sub>nom</sub> /P <sub>part</sub> )	<b>A</b>	<b>10,4 kW</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>NPD</b>
<b>Potencia de calentamiento de agua (P<sub>Wnom</sub>/P<sub>Wpart</sub>)</b> Puissance de chauffage de l'eau (P <sub>Wnom</sub> /P <sub>Wpart</sub> ) Water heating power (P <sub>Wnom</sub> /P <sub>Wpart</sub> )	<b>Potenza di riscaldamento dell'acqua (P<sub>Wnom</sub>/P<sub>Wpart</sub>)</b> Potência de aquecimento (P <sub>Wnom</sub> /P <sub>Wpart</sub> ) Wasserheizleistung (P <sub>Wnom</sub> /P <sub>Wpart</sub> )	<b>A</b>	<b>NPD</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>NPD</b>
<b>Efficiencia (η<sub>nom</sub>/η<sub>part</sub>)</b> Efficacité (η <sub>nom</sub> /η <sub>part</sub> ) Efficiency (η <sub>nom</sub> /η <sub>part</sub> )	<b>Efficiencia (η<sub>nom</sub>/η<sub>part</sub>)</b> Eficiência (η <sub>nom</sub> /η <sub>part</sub> ) Effizienz (η <sub>nom</sub> /η <sub>part</sub> )	<b>A</b>	<b>85 %</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>NPD</b>
<b>Efficiencia de calefacción estacional (η<sub>s</sub>)</b> Efficacité du chauffage saisonnier (η <sub>s</sub> ) Seasonal heating efficiency (η <sub>s</sub> )	<b>Efficiencia térmica stagionale (η<sub>s</sub>)</b> Eficiência de aquecimento sazonal (η <sub>s</sub> ) Saisonale Heizeffizienz (η <sub>s</sub> )		<b>75</b>		
<b>Índice eficiencia energética (EEI)</b> Indice d'efficacité énergétique (EEI) Energy efficiency index (EEI)	<b>Índice di efficienza energetica (EEI)</b> Índice de eficiência energética (EEI) Energieeffizienzindex (EEI)		<b>114</b>		
<b>Clase</b> Classe Class	<b>Clase</b> Classe Klasse		<b>A+</b>		
<b>Consumo de energía eléctrica (elmáx / el mín)</b> Consommation d'énergie électrique (elmáx / el mín) Electrical energy consumption (elmáx / el mín)	<b>Consumo di energia elettrica (elmáx / el mín)</b> Consumo de energia elétrica (elmáx / el mín) Elektrischer Energieverbrauch (elmáx / el mín)	<b>A</b>	<b>Model CV 0,275 kW</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>0 kW</b>
<b>Consumo de energía modo espera (elsb)</b> Consommation d'énergie en veille (elsb) Standby power consumption (elsb)	<b>Consumo energético in standby (elsb)</b> Consumo de energia em espera (elsb) Standby-Stromverbrauch (elsb)		<b>0 kW</b>		
<b>Sostenibilidad medioambiental</b> La durabilité environnementale Environmental sustainability	<b>Sostenibilità ambientale</b> Sustentabilidade ambiental 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) n° 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.º 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 KALOR GROUP S.A.L.  
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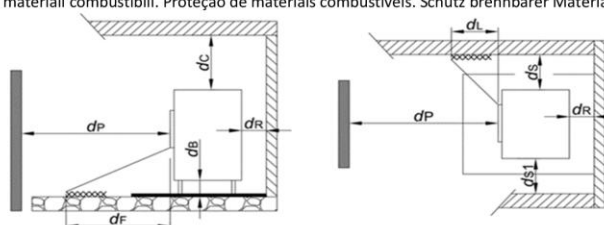
**Firmado por y en nombre del fabricante por:**  
Signé pour le fabricant et en son nom par:  
**Signed for and on behalf of the manufacturer by:**  
**Firmato a nome e per conto del fabbricante da:**  
Assinado por e em nome do fabricante por:  
Unterzeichnet für den Hersteller und im Namen des Herstellers von :

ALSASUA (Navarra, Spain) a 06/11/2024



José Julián Garciandía  
Director Gerente

## 9. CE MARK

 24	LACUNZA KALOR GROUP S.A.L. Pol. Ind. Ibarrea 5A 31800 Alsasua (Navarra) (Spain) www.lacunza.net	
	DoP: <b>CH-S-054</b>	<b>EN 16510-2-2 (2022)</b>
Marca, Marque, Mark, Marca, Marca, Markierung: <b>LACUNZA</b> Tipo, Type, Type, Tipo, Tipo, Nett: <b>Estufa, Poêle, Stufa, Stove, Aquecedor, Holzofen</b> Modelo, Modèle, Model, Modello, Modelo, Modell: <b>IZARO 60 CLD/CLI</b>		
Organismo notificado: Organisme notifié: Notified body: Organismi notificati: Organismo notificado: Notifizierte Stelle: <b>SZU Nº 1015</b>		
Aparato Tipo, Type d'appareil, Apparatus Type, Tipo di apparecchio, Tipo de aparelho, Gerätetyp: <b>BE</b>		
Estufa de calefacción residencial, alimentada con combustibles sólidos. Poêles de chauffage domestiques à combustible solide. 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.		
<b>Características esenciales, Caractéristiques essentielles, Essential features, Caratteristiche essenziali, , Características essenciais, Unerlässliche Eigenschaften</b>	<b>Prestaciones, Performance, Prestazione, Services, Desempenho, Leistungen</b>	
Capacidad para soportar carga, Capacité de chargement, Load bearing capacity, Capacità di carico, Capacidade de carga, Tragfähigkeit	<b>NPD</b>	
Protección de materiales combustibles. Protection des matériaux combustibles. Protection of combustible materials. Protezione dei materiali combustibili. Proteção de materiais combustíveis. Schutz brennbarer Materialien		
	<b>dS = 1200mm</b> <b>dS1 = 1200mm</b> <b>dR = 300mm</b> <b>dP = 1200mm</b> <b>dL = 0mm</b> <b>dC = 750mm</b> <b>dF = 0mm</b> <b>dB = 0mm</b>	
<i>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:</i>	Nominal Nominale Nominale Nominal Nennheizleistung	A carga parcial À charge partielle At partial load A carico parziale Com carga parcial Teillast-Heizleistung
Emisión. Émission. Emission. Emissione. Emissão. Emission <b>CO<sub>nom</sub> (13%O<sub>2</sub>) / CO<sub>part</sub> (13%O<sub>2</sub>)</b>	<b>618 mg/m<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>NPD</b>
Emisión. Émission. Emission. Emissione. Emissão. Emission <b>NO<sub>xnom</sub> (13%O<sub>2</sub>)/NO<sub>xpart</sub> (13%O<sub>2</sub>)</b>	<b>114 mg/m<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>NPD</b>
Emisión. Émission. Emission. Emissione. Emissão. Emission <b>OGC<sub>nom</sub> (13%O<sub>2</sub>)/OGC<sub>part</sub> (13%O<sub>2</sub>)</b>	<b>26 mg/m<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>NPD</b>
Emisión. Émission. Emission. Emissione. Emissão. Emission <b>PM<sub>nom</sub> (13%O<sub>2</sub>) / PM<sub>part</sub> (13%O<sub>2</sub>)</b>	<b>10 mg/m<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>NPD</b>
Temperatura de salida de gases de combustión. Température de sortie des gaz de combustion. Combustion gas outlet temperature. Temperatura uscita gas di combustione. Temperatura de saída do gás de combustão. Verbrennungsgasaustrittstemperatur. <b>(T<sub>Snom</sub>/T<sub>Spart</sub>)</b>	<b>249 °C</b>	<b>NPD</b>
Tiro mínimo. Tirage minimum. Minimum depression. Depressione minima. Depressão mínima. Minimale depression <b>(P<sub>nom</sub>/P<sub>part</sub>)</b>	<b>12 Pa</b>	<b>NPD</b>
Caudal mássico de los gases de combustión. Débit massique des gaz de combustion. Mass flow rate of combustion gases. Portata massica dei gas di combustione. Taxa de fluxo de massa de gases de combustão. Massenstrom der Verbrennungsgase <b>(Ø<sub>f</sub>,g<sub>nom</sub>/Ø<sub>f</sub>,g<sub>part</sub>)</b>	<b>9,3 g/s</b>	<b>NPD</b>
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 <b>(Tclass)</b>	<b>T400</b>	
Potencia de calefacción. Puissance de chauffe. Heating power. Potenza di riscaldamento. Potência de aquecimento. Heizleistung <b>(P<sub>nom</sub>/P<sub>part</sub>)</b>	<b>8,9 kW</b>	<b>2NPD</b>
Potencia de calentamiento de agua. Pussance de chauffage de l'eau. Water heating power. Potenza di riscaldamento dell'acqua. Potência de aquecimento. Wasserheizleistung <b>(P<sub>Wnom</sub>/P<sub>Wpart</sub>)</b>	<b>NPD</b>	<b>NPD</b>
Eficiencia. Efficacité. Efficiency. Efficienza. Eficiência. Effizienz <b>(η<sub>nom</sub>/η<sub>part</sub>)</b>	<b>80 %</b>	<b>NPD</b>
Eficiencia de calefacción estacional. Efficacité du chauffage saisonnier. Seasonal heating efficiency. Efficienza térmica stagionale. Eficiência de aquecimento sazonal. Saisonale Heizeffizienz <b>(η<sub>s</sub>)</b>	<b>70 %</b>	
Índice eficiencia energética. Indice d'efficacité énergétique. Energy efficiency index. Indice di efficienza energética. Índice de eficiência energética. Energieeffizienzindex <b>(EEI)</b>	<b>106</b>	
Clase. Classe. Class. Classe. Classe. Klasse	<b>A</b>	
Consumo de energía eléctrica. Consommation d'énergie électrique. Electrical energy consumption. Consumo di energia elettrica. Consumo de energia elétrica. Elektrischer Energieverbrauch <b>(el<sub>máx</sub> / el<sub>mín</sub>)</b>	<b>Model CV</b> <b>0,275kW</b>	<b>NPD</b>
Consumo de energía modo espera. Consommation d'énergie en veille. Standby power consumption. Consumo energético in standby. Consumo de energia em espera. Standby-Stromverbrauch <b>(elsb)</b>	<b>NPD</b>	

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	DoP: <b>CH-S-054B</b>	<b>EN 16510-2-2 (2022)</b>
Marca, Marque, Mark, Marca, Marca, Markierung: <b>LACUNZA</b> Tipo, Type, Type, Tipo, Tipo, Nett: <b>Estufa, Poêle, Stufa, Stove, Aquecedor, Holzofen</b> Modelo, Modèle, Model, Modello, Modelo, Modell: <b>IZARO 60 STAR CLD/CLI</b>		
Organismo notificado: Organisme notifié: Notified body: Organismi notificati: Organismo notificado: Notifizierte Stelle: <b>SZU Nº 1015</b>		
Aparato Tipo, Type d'appareil, Apparatus Type, Tipo di apparecchio, Tipo de aparelho, Gerätetyp: <b>BE</b>		
Estufa de calefacción residencial, alimentada con combustibles sólidos. Poêles de chauffage domestiques à combustible solide. 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.		
<b>Características esenciales, Caractéristiques essentielles, Essential features, Caratteristiche essenziali, Características essenciais, Unerlässliche Eigenschaften</b>		<b>Prestaciones, Performance, Prestazione, Services, Desempenho, Leistungen</b>
Capacidad para soportar carga, Capacité de chargement, Load bearing capacity, Capacità di carico, Capacidade de carga, Tragfähigkeit		<b>NPD</b>
Protección de materiales combustibles. Protection des matériaux combustibles. Protection of combustible materials. Protezione dei materiali combustibili. Proteção de materiais combustíveis. Schutz brennbarer Materialien		dS = 1200mm dS1 = 1200mm dR = 300mm dP = 1200mm dL = 0mm dC = 750mm dF = 0mm 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 Nominale Nominal Nennheizleistung
Emisión. Émission. Emission. Emissione. Emissão. Emission <b>CO<sub>nom</sub> (13%O<sub>2</sub>) / CO<sub>part</sub> (13%O<sub>2</sub>)</b>		A carga parcial À charge partielle At partial load A carico parziale Com carga parcial Teillast-Heizleistung
Emisión. Émission. Emission. Emissione. Emissão. Emission <b>NO<sub>xnom</sub> (13%O<sub>2</sub>)/NO<sub>xpart</sub> (13%O<sub>2</sub>)</b>		423 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Emisión. Émission. Emission. Emissione. Emissão. Emission <b>NO<sub>xnom</sub> (13%O<sub>2</sub>)/NO<sub>xpart</sub> (13%O<sub>2</sub>)</b>		97 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Emisión. Émission. Emission. Emissione. Emissão. Emission <b>OGC<sub>nom</sub> (13%O<sub>2</sub>)/OGC<sub>part</sub> (13%O<sub>2</sub>)</b>		31 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Emisión. Émission. Emission. Emissione. Emissão. Emission <b>PM<sub>nom</sub> (13%O<sub>2</sub>) / PM<sub>part</sub> (13%O<sub>2</sub>)</b>		8 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Temperatura de salida de gases de combustión. Température de sortie des gaz de combustion. Combustion gas outlet temperature. Temperatura uscita gas di combustione. Temperatura de saída do gás de combustão. Verbrennungsgasaustrittstemperatur. <b>(TS<sub>nom</sub>/TS<sub>part</sub>)</b>		199 °C
Tiro mínimo. Tirage minimum. Minimum depression. Depressione minima. Depressão mínima. Minimale depression <b>(P<sub>nom</sub>/P<sub>part</sub>)</b>		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 combustione. Taxa de fluxo de massa de gases de combustão. Massenstrom der Verbrennungsgase <b>(Ø<sub>f,gnom</sub>/Ø<sub>f,gpart</sub>)</b>		9,1 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 <b>(Tclass)</b>		T400
Potencia de calefacción. Puissance de chauffe. Heating power. Potenza di riscaldamento. Potência de aquecimento. Heizleistung <b>(P<sub>nom</sub>/P<sub>part</sub>)</b>		10,4 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 <b>(PW<sub>nom</sub>/PW<sub>part</sub>)</b>		2NPD
Eficiencia. Efficacité. Efficiency. Efficienza. Eficiência. Effizienz <b>(η<sub>nom</sub>/η<sub>part</sub>)</b>		NPD
Eficiencia de calefacción estacional. Efficacité du chauffage saisonnier. Seasonal heating efficiency. Efficienza térmica stagionale. Eficiência de aquecimento sazonal. Saisonale Heizeffizienz <b>(η<sub>s</sub>)</b>		85 %
Índice eficiencia energética. Indice d'efficacité énergétique. Energy efficiency index. Indice di efficienza energética. Índice de eficiência energética. Energieeffizienzindex <b>(EEI)</b>		75 %
Clase. Classe. Class. Classe. Klasse		114
Consumo de energía eléctrica. Consommation d'énergie électrique. Electrical energy consumption. Consumo di energia elettrica. Consumo de energia elétrica. Elektrischer Energieverbrauch <b>(el<sub>máx</sub> / el<sub>mín</sub>)</b>		A+
Consumo de energía modo espera. Consommation d'énergie en veille. Standby power consumption. Consumo energético in standby. Consumo de energia em espera. Standby-Stromverbrauch <b>(els<sub>b</sub>)</b>		Model CV 0,275kW
		NPD

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EDITION: 00

