

FOR INSTALLATION ENGINEERS



installation instructions [en]  
Stûv µM

0314 – SN 150256 > ...

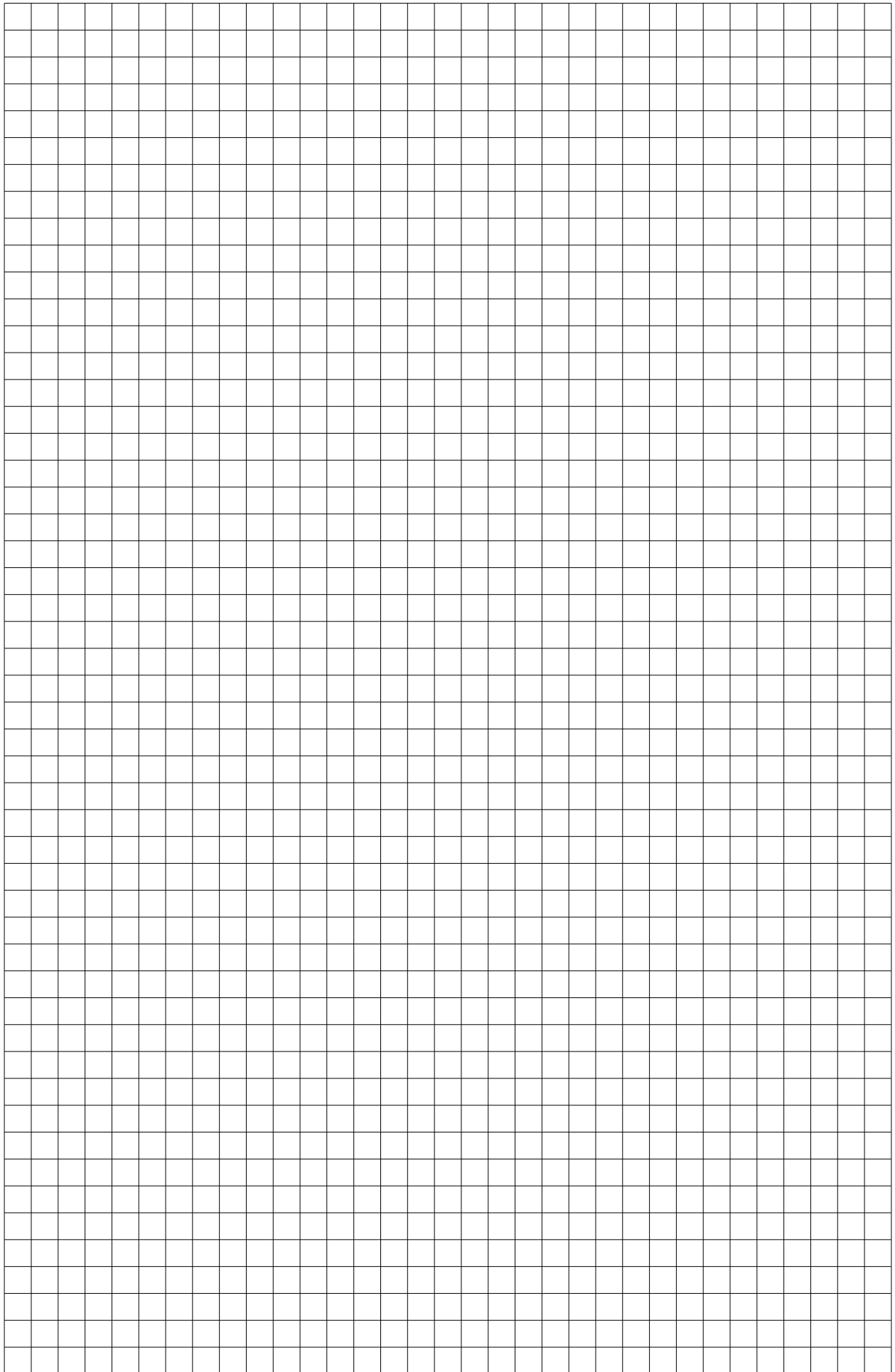
*This Stûv stove has been designed to offer you maximum comfort and safety. It has been manufactured with the greatest of care. If however you should find the slightest dissatisfaction with it, please contact your supplier.*

*We recommend that you read these instructions prior to installation.*

*Some configurations might have an impact on the sequence of operations to be performed.*

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## PRESENTATION OF THE PRODUCT

### Standards, certification and technical characteristics

The Stûv µM stoves (for intermittent operation) comply with the requirements of EN European Standards in terms of efficiency, gas emissions, safety etc....

Data provided in this notice are supplied by a certified laboratory.

**Test results according to  
EN 13229: 2001 and  
13229-A2: 2004 standards  
(built-in stoves)**



**Stûv sa**  
**B-5170 Bois-de-Villers (Belgium)**

12 QA 1213229  
EN 13229: 2001 / A2: 2004

Wood insert **Stûv µM**

Minimum insulation thickness with regard to potentially combustible materials (conductibility of the insulating material used at 400°C = 0.11 W/mK):

- behind: 3 cm
- on the sides: 3 cm
- below: 3 cm
- above: 5 cm

Recommended fuel: wood logs only

CO emissions: < 0.10%

Average smoke temperature  
at rated power: 273°C

Nominal heat power: 11 kW

Efficiency: 80%

Particle emissions: 34 mg/Nm<sup>3</sup>

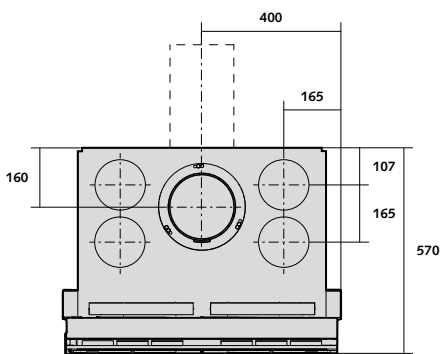
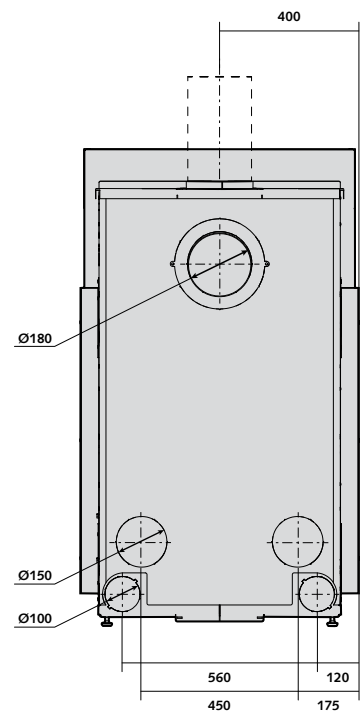
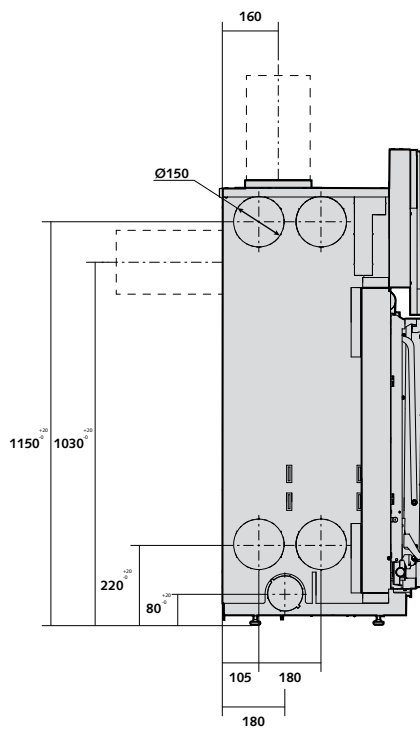
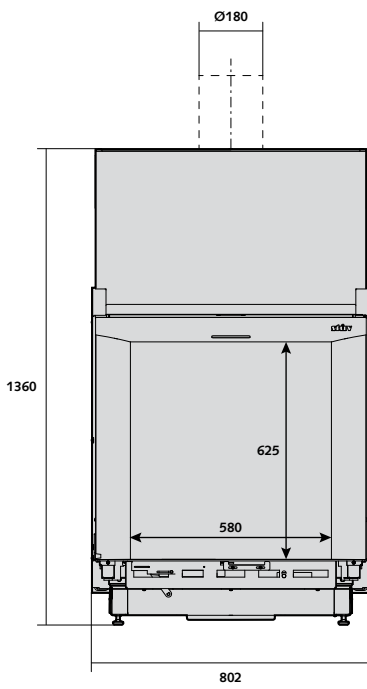
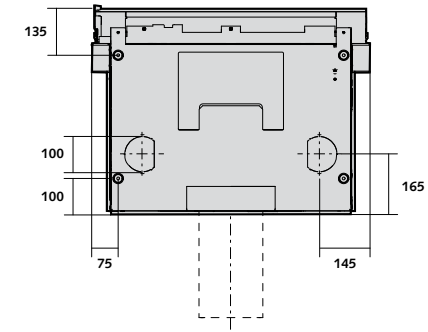
Please read the installation  
instructions and directions for use!

The Stûv µM is covered by patent  
No. EP1445541 and model  
design No. 0009811931

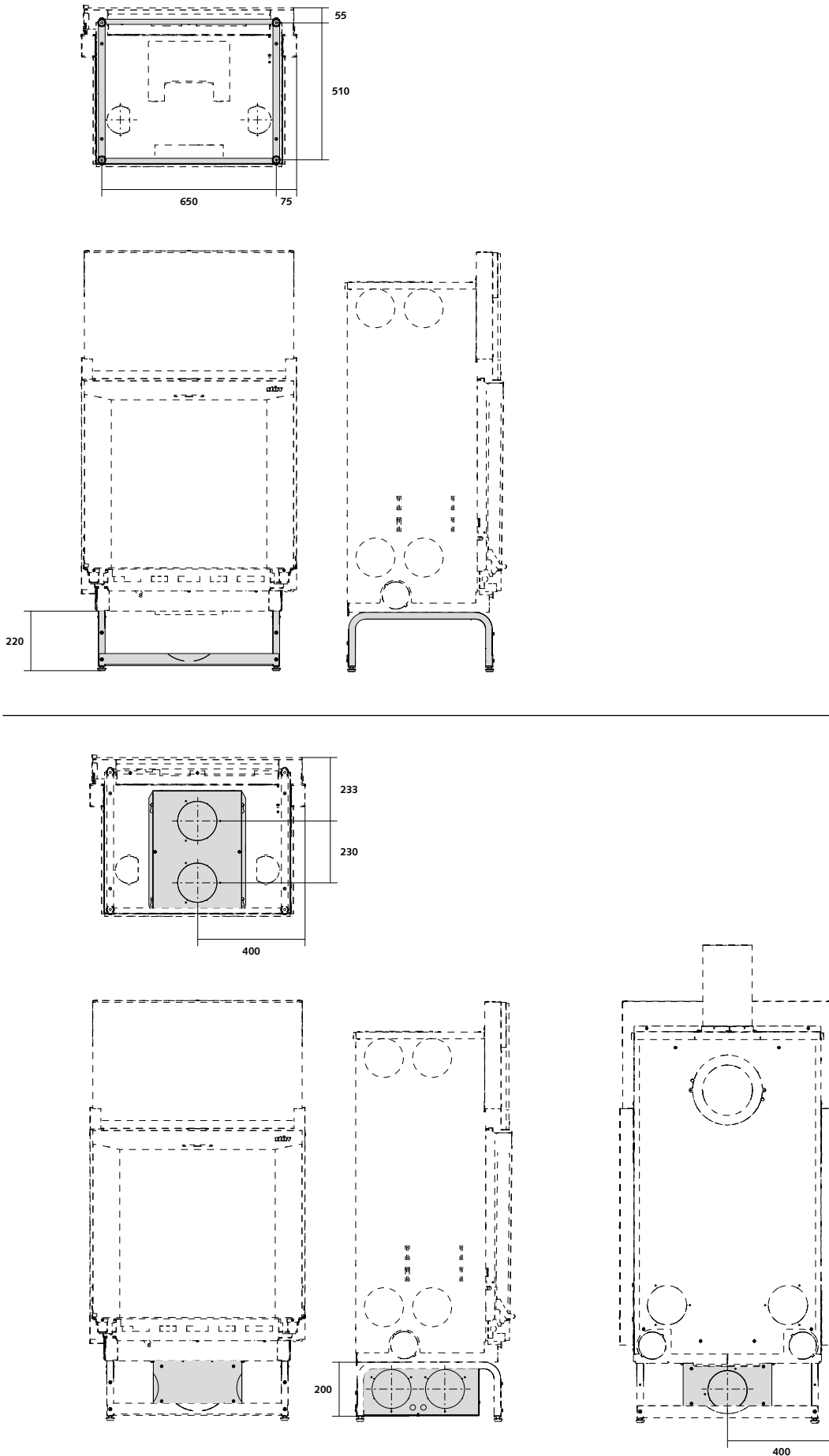
**Other technical characteristics**

Minimum draught needed to obtain the rated calorific output	12 Pa
Weight-flow ratio of smokes	9.6 g/s
Average smoke temperature at rated power	273°C
Minimum diameter of the duct for the intake of outside combustion air	100 cm <sup>2</sup>
Optimum output range for usage	5–12 kW
Rate of consumption of wood per hour recommended in glass door mode (12 % humidity)	1.4–3.5 kg
Maximum limit for consumption of wood per hour (to avoid overheating the system)	4.2 kg/h
Maximum length of logs in a diagonal position	50 cm
Rate of consumption of wood per hour recommended in openfire mode (12 % humidity)	2,7–4,9 kg
System mass	223 kg
Consumption of room air for combustion:	
- Nominal load (11kW):	27m <sup>3</sup> /h
- Partial load (5 kW):	15 m <sup>3</sup> /h
- Open fire (+/- 4 kg/h):	140 m <sup>3</sup> /h

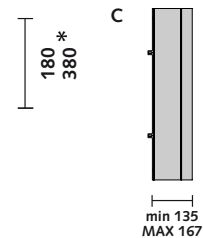
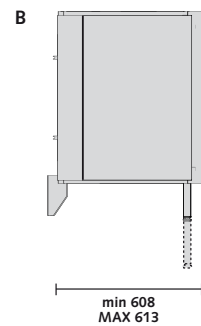
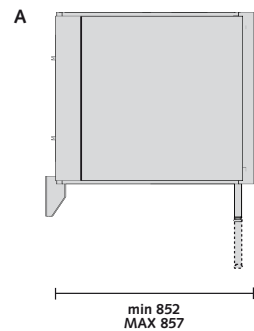
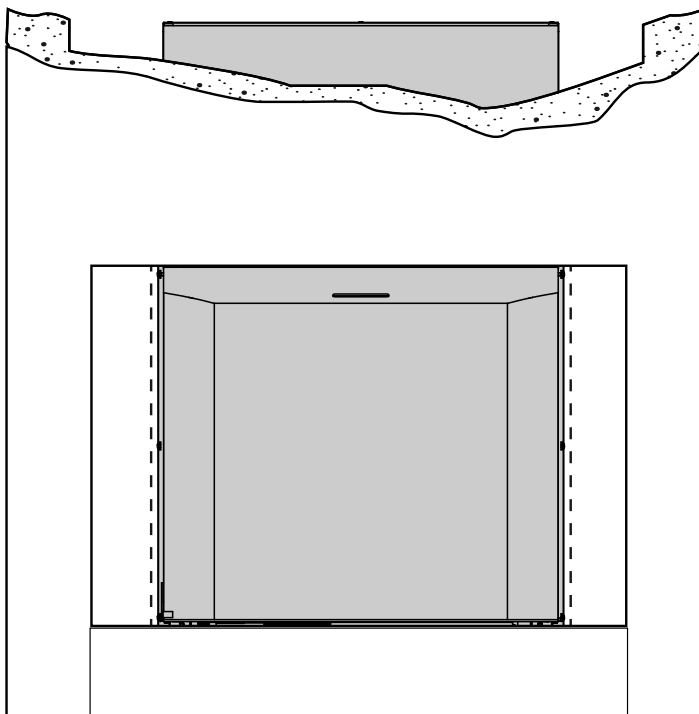
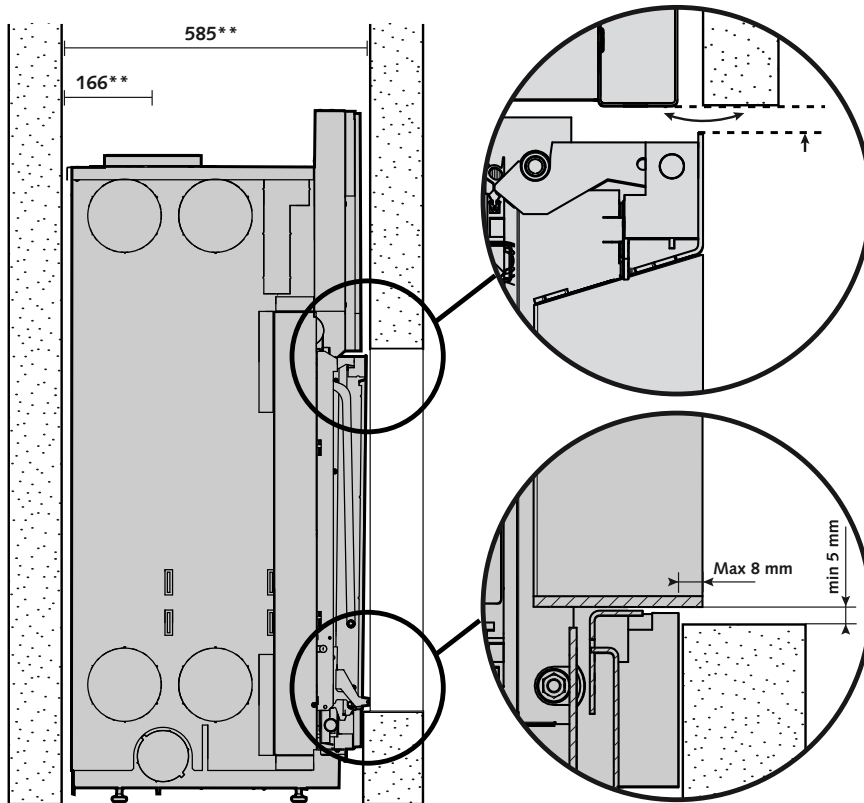
## Dimensions



# Dimensions



# Dimensions



Without extension Stöv

min 6 mm      780      min 6 mm

With extension Stöv

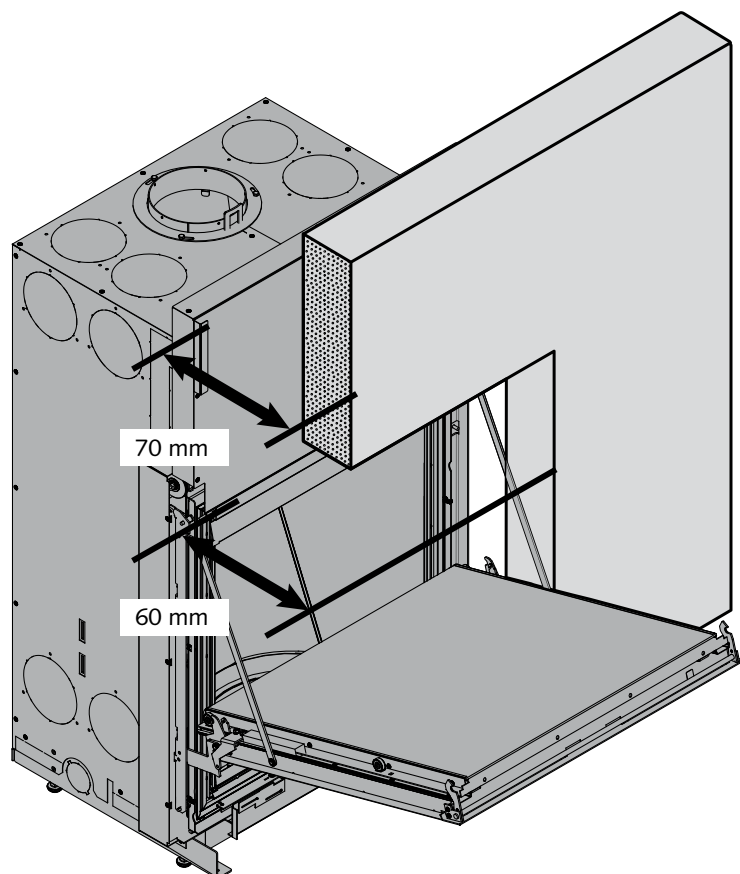
A/B/C      756      A/B/C

\*height of 180 mm when the fireplace is installed without support base and 380 mm when the fireplace is equipped with the base

\*\*Dimensions out of isolation



## Dimensions



## Recommandations

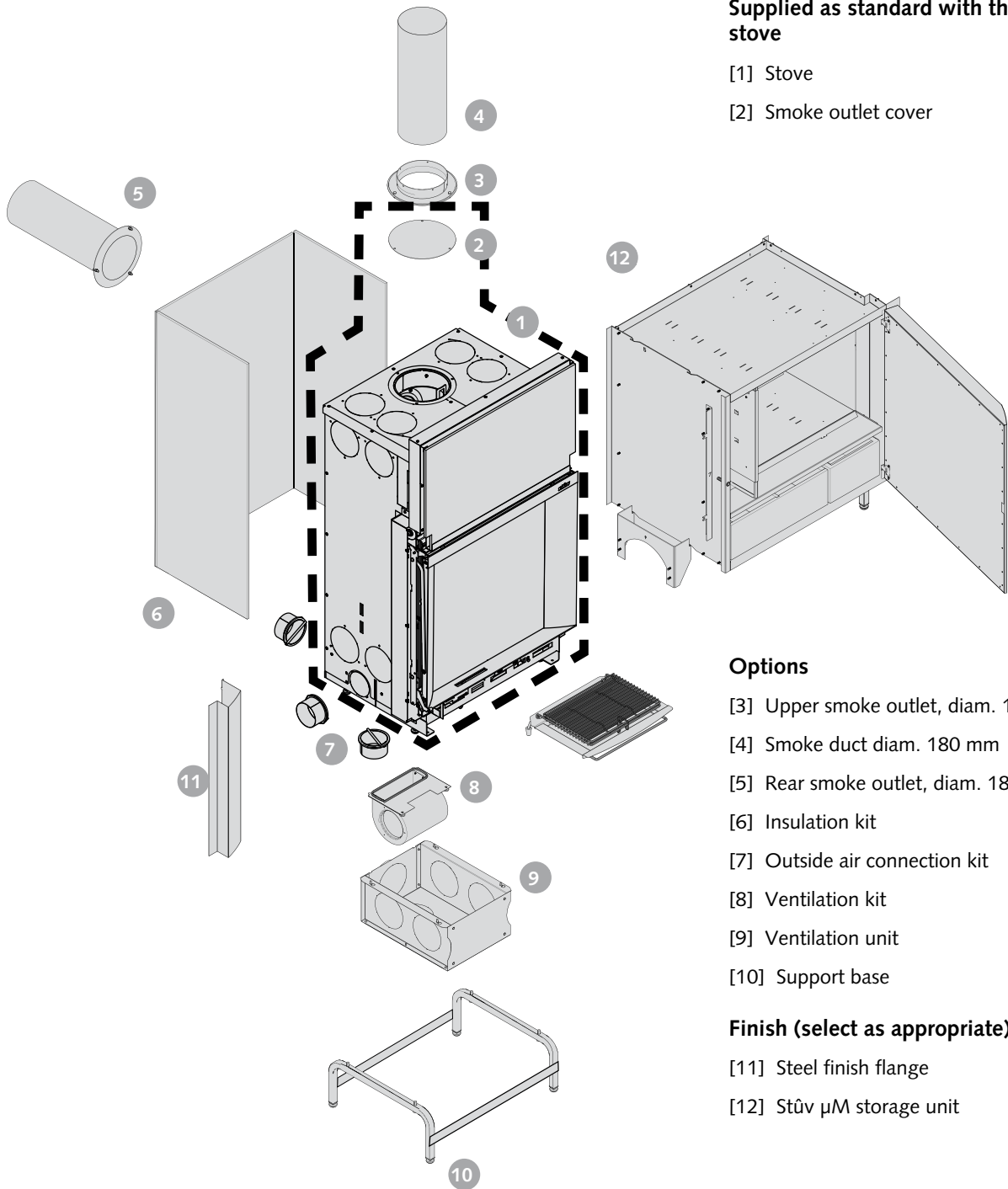
We strongly recommend you entrust the installation of this Stûv to a qualified professional who is able to ensure that the characteristics of the smoke flue correspond to the stove installed.

The installation of the stove, its accessories and surrounding materials must adhere to all regulations (local and national) and all standards (national and European).

Some national and local regulations require the installation of an access flap in the connection between the stove and the smoke flue.

The stove has to be installed in such a way as to facilitate access to sweep the stove, the connection duct and the smoke flue.

Any modification made to the system may be dangerous and will invalidate the guarantee.



**Supplied as standard with the stove**

- [1] Stove
- [2] Smoke outlet cover

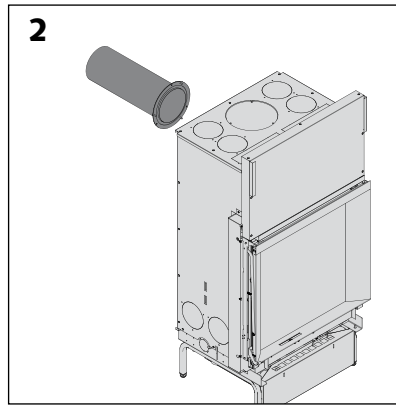
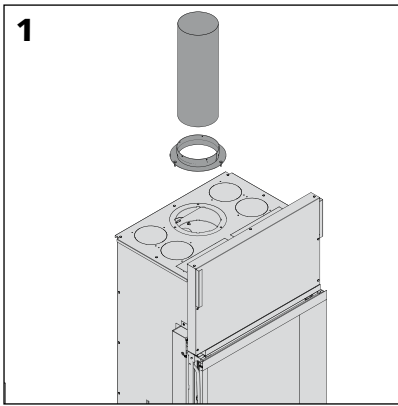
**Options**

- [3] Upper smoke outlet, diam. 180
- [4] Smoke duct diam. 180 mm
- [5] Rear smoke outlet, diam. 180
- [6] Insulation kit
- [7] Outside air connection kit
- [8] Ventilation kit
- [9] Ventilation unit
- [10] Support base

**Finish (select as appropriate)**

- [11] Steel finish flange
- [12] Stuv µM storage unit

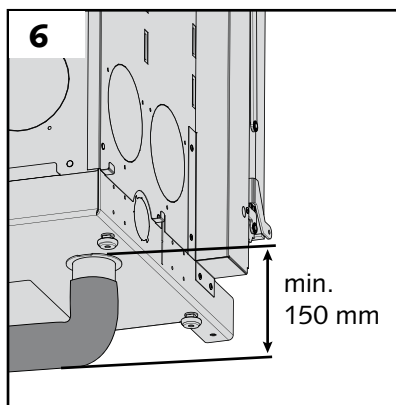
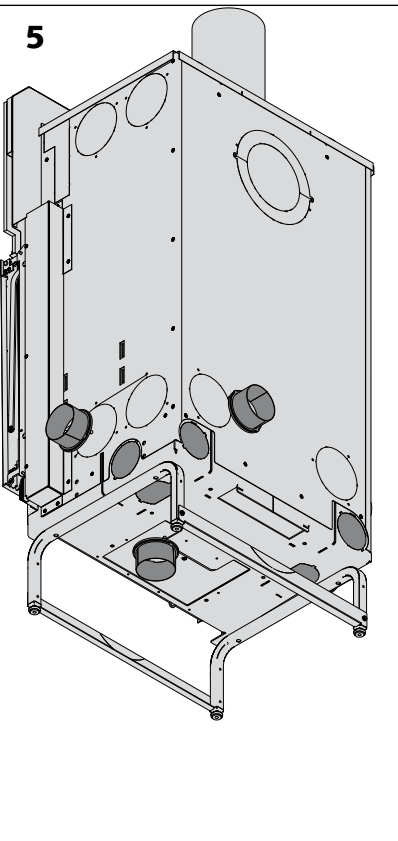
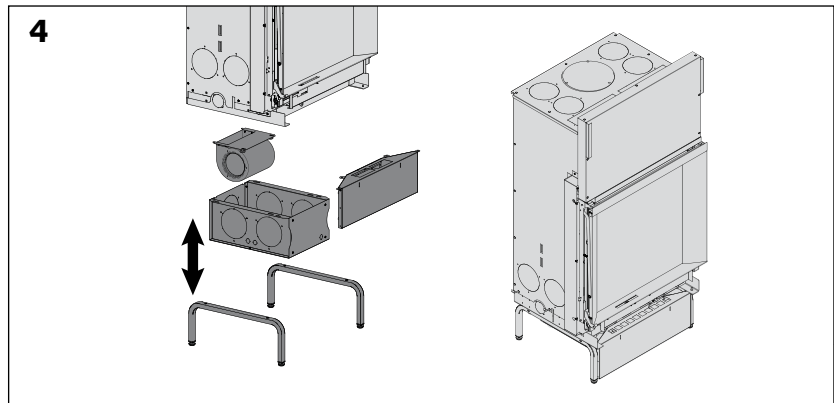
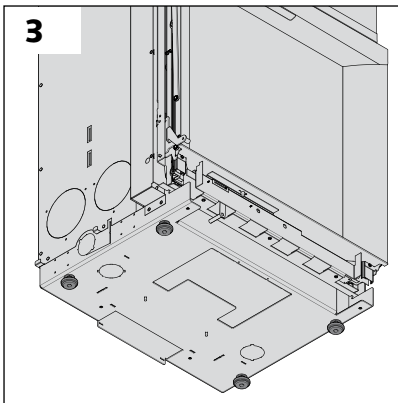
## The different configurations



### Smoke duct

The stove can either be connected to:

- The upper vertical smoke outlet using a baffle and a smoke duct [diagram 1].
- The horizontal rear smoke outlet using the stainless steel Stuv kit [diagram 2].



### Vertical position of the stove

The Stuv microMega can be installed directly on the stove's feet [diagram 3].

However, for an installation with forced convection the Stuv support base is necessary [diagram 4].

**Important! The fan can be fitted at a later time, but NOT the air unit. Make sure you have the required components accordingly.**

### Outside air inlet

There are 4 ways to connect a 100-mm diameter outside air inlet to the Stuv  $\mu$ M [diagram 5].

For inlets under the stove, the stove needs to be raised (Stuv support base, concrete block, etc.) [Diagram 6].

## PREPARATION OF THE AREA

### Combustion air inlet

The stove requires air for combustion.

#### Drawing of air from outside

The Stûv micromega is designed to be directly connected to an outside air inlet (independent of the air in the house). This configuration - which we recommend - guarantees good operation regardless of the degree of air-tightness in the building or the pressure variations in the house due to a kitchen hood or controlled mechanical ventilation, for example.

The air drawn into this inlet should preferably come from a ventilated crawl space, a ventilated room (cellar) or directly from the outside (compulsory in certain countries). In the latter case, take measures against the risk of condensation.

The duct carrying this air...

... will be protected on the outside by a grill [diagram 1] the free passage section of which is at least equivalent to the section of the air inlet:  $\varnothing$  100 mm. Please note that the infiltration of water and the effect of the wind can damage the system.

... will be as short as possible to prevent pressure loss and to prevent making the house cold.

With our flexible standard duct ( $\varnothing$  10 cm), we recommend a maximum length of 1,5 m and no more than 3 bends. If you exceed these guidelines, you must compensate with a greater diameter and/or a smoother duct.

Careful not to crush the flue.

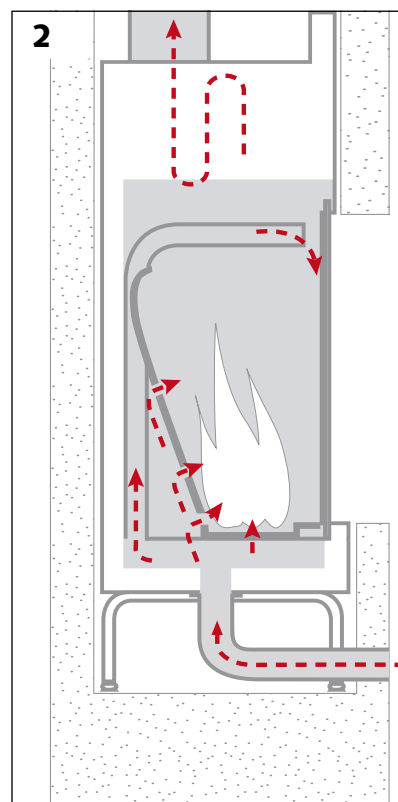
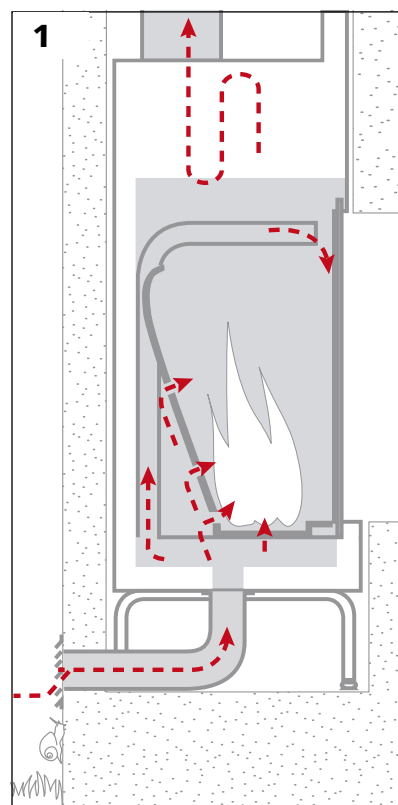
#### Drawing of air from the room

If the stove is not connected directly to an outside air inlet, a sufficient air inlet (approximately 100 cm<sup>2</sup>) should ideally be created close to the stove.

Air can be drawn from the room: via an air inlet from a space left under the stove [diagram 2]

Even though this configuration is not ideal, it is possible to draw both combustion and convection air from the base of the stove.

Ensure the configuration chosen fully meets local and national regulations.



Length of flue	max. permitted number of elbows
1 m	4 elbows
2 m	4 elbows
3 m	2 elbows
4 m	0 elbow

## Combustion air inlet

The stove needs air for combustion, especially when it is working in open fire mode. The Stûv micromega is designed to be connected directly to an outside air inlet (independent from the air inside the house). We recommend this configuration.

### The duct that brings in outside air... (whether it is connected to the stove or not)

... will be protected on the outside by a grill the free passage section of which is at least equivalent to the section of the air inlet. Please note that the infiltration of water and the effect of the wind can damage the system.

... will ideally be fitted with a closure valve (for example, the Stûv valve – see below) to prevent the room from becoming cold when the stove is not in use.

... will be as short as possible to prevent pressure loss and to prevent making the house cold.

If you use our standard flexible Ø 150 mm flue, we recommend a maximum length of 3 m and no more than 2 elbows. If you exceed these guidelines, you must compensate with a greater diameter and/or a smoother duct.

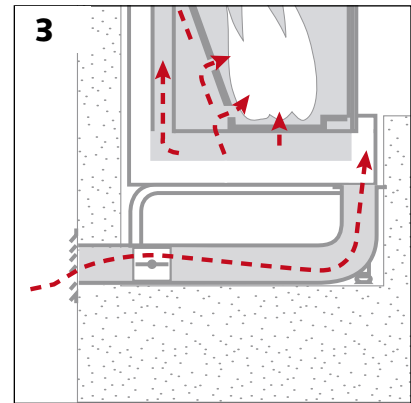
Careful not to crush the flue.

### If it is not possible to bring in outside air near the stove (most unfavourable case)...

...ensure there is sufficient replenishment of air in the room when the stove is in use.

#### Please note

Be careful with air extraction systems (kitchen hoods, air conditioning, mechanically-controlled ventilation, other stoves) in operation in the same space or in an adjacent room. They also use lots of air and can cause a depression in the room and prevent the stove from operating correctly (risk of draughtback). They can affect the operation of the stove even if it is connected to an outside air inlet.



Ensure the flue's dimensions, the gaps from combustible materials and glass etc. meet local regulations and the applicable installation standards in line with good practice.

### Basic information

For good draught, the stove must be suited to the flue (or vice versa).

An oversized flue is as detrimental to the smooth operation of the stove as an undersized flue.

At [www.stuv.com](http://www.stuv.com) > **Which fireplace fits your Stûv?** you will find a simplified method for roughly calculating the flue characteristics based on the type of stove. Consult a professional for a more accurate calculation.

The flue should be as straight as possible and insulated to encourage the draught and prevent condensation.

The ideal solution is a flue built inside the building and thermally insulated. An outside flue without any insulation must be avoided.

The stove can only be connected to a smoke flue serving several systems on 4 conditions:

- The stove is equipped with the "automatically closing door" option.
- all the systems connected to this flue use the same fuel,
- they have automatically closing doors like the Stûv 16-in,
- the flue has been checked for this type of usage; consult a professional if necessary.

### Take care to avoid heat loss!

If several flues are available: only use one of them. Block up the unused flues at the top and bottom and, generally speaking, ensure that the top of the recess where the stove is fitted is air-tight [diagram 1].

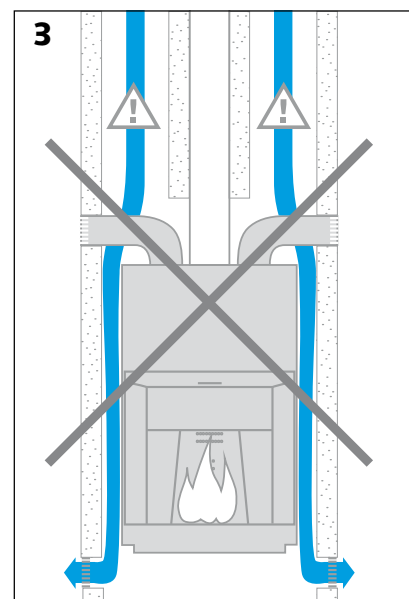
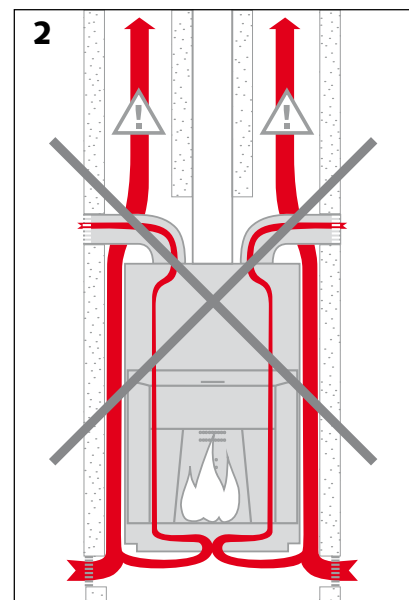
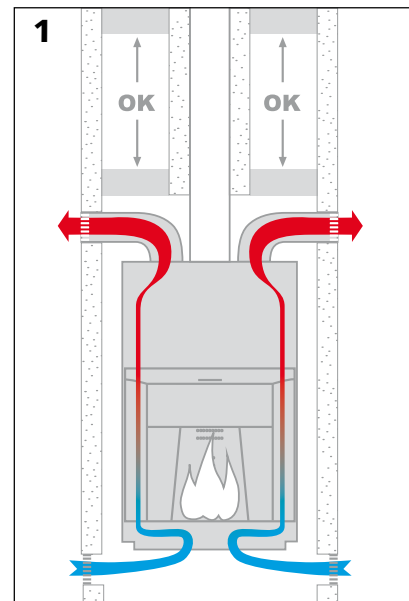
#### IMPORTANT!

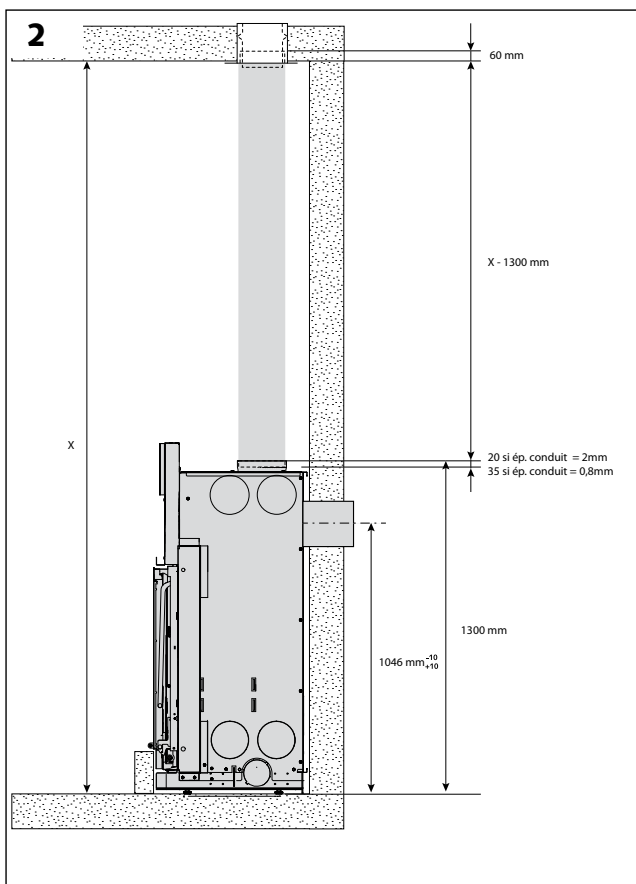
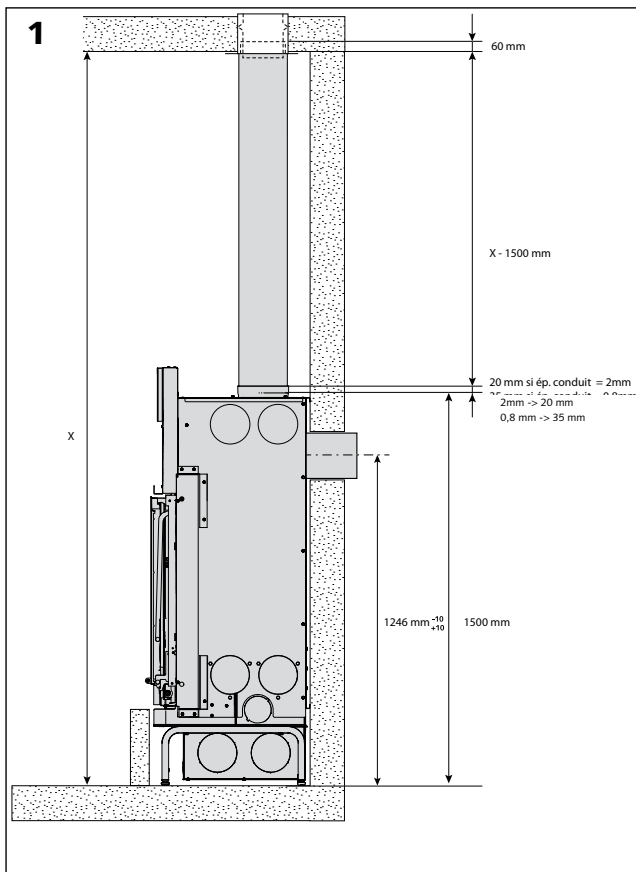
#### Beware of any heat loss

Unused flues or ventilated spaces between walls can generate undesirable counter-draughts (the hot air escapes) [diagram 2], or cause the entry of cold air from outside [diagram 3].

#### Standard diameter of the smoke outlet: 180 mm

Some flue configurations may require a different diameter than that provided as standard. Should this be the case, please consult your retailer.





Allow play of 2 mm/m for expansion of the flue.

### Calculation of the height of the duct

The height of the connection duct will be that of the distance from ground to ceiling minus:

- 1,300 mm for a stove without feet.
- 1,500 mm for a stove fitted with a Stûv support base.

Add around 60 mm to that for the fitted part of the duct in the ceiling.

For the sinking of the duct at stove level, add 25 mm for a duct 2 mm in thickness and 35 mm for a 0.8 mm duct.

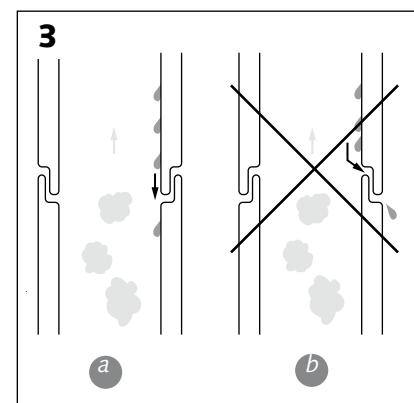
Example:

For the installation of a stove without a support base with a duct that is 2 mm thick in a room where the ceiling height is 2,500 mm

$$2,500 - 1,300 + 60 + 20 = 1,280 \text{ mm}$$

### Air-tightness

The various components which make up the connection between the stove and the smoke flue and those which make up the flue itself have to be fitted so that they are airtight for the condensation [diagram 3/a] rather than the smoke [diagram 3/b].



## Holding capacity of the structure

Ensure that the resistance of the floor is sufficiently strong to support the stove and the construction of the cladding. If in any doubt, please consult a specialist.

## The stove's surroundings and decoration

### The recess

Check the dimensions of the recess [diagram 1 & 2].

The stove must be able to expand freely. The brickwork or decorative materials must not enter into contact with the stove under any circumstances; leave a gap of at least 5 mm.

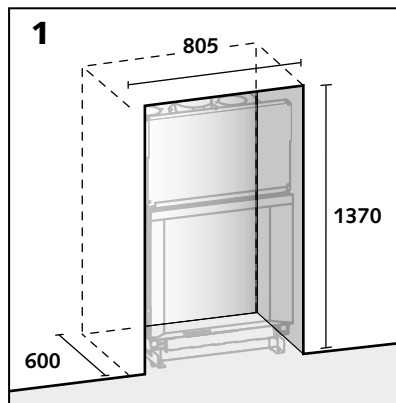
This recess and/or the space around the stove must be ventilated to prevent "heat traps". Any closed or contained space constitutes a heat trap which causes the walls to heat up. Circulation of air can be ensured by having an air inlet in the base of the cladding (hood or recess) and an outlet in the upper part [diagram 3].

If necessary, insert insulating material of the thickness required between the stove and inflammable materials [see pages 3].

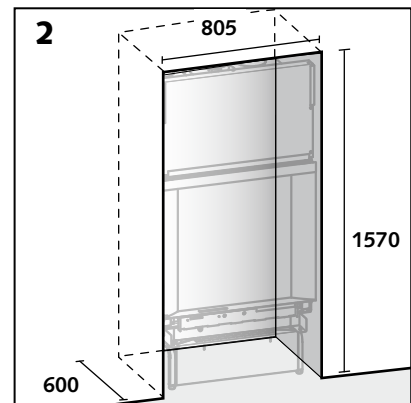
Leave sufficient space around the fan (if you have chosen this option).

### Radiated heat

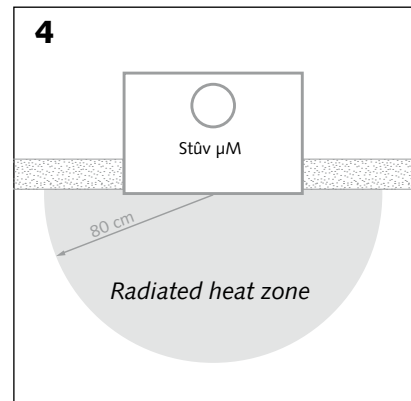
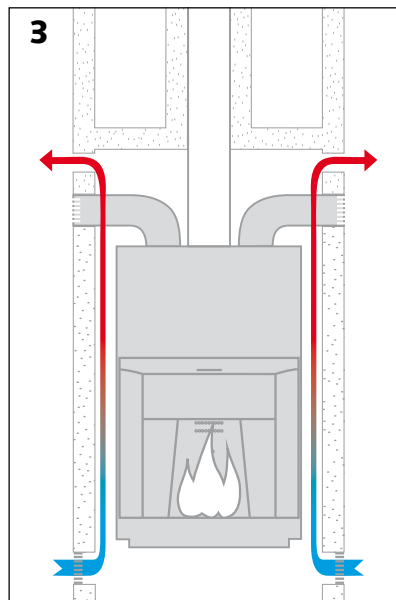
Significant heat may be radiated through the glass door. Ensure the materials exposed to this radiated heat are resistant to high temperatures.



Dimensions of the recess for a stove without Stûv support base.



Dimensions of the recess for a stove equipped with Stûv feet.





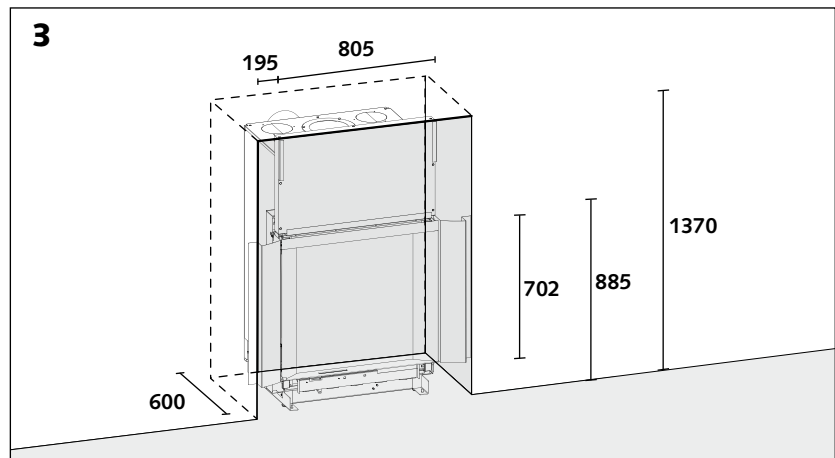
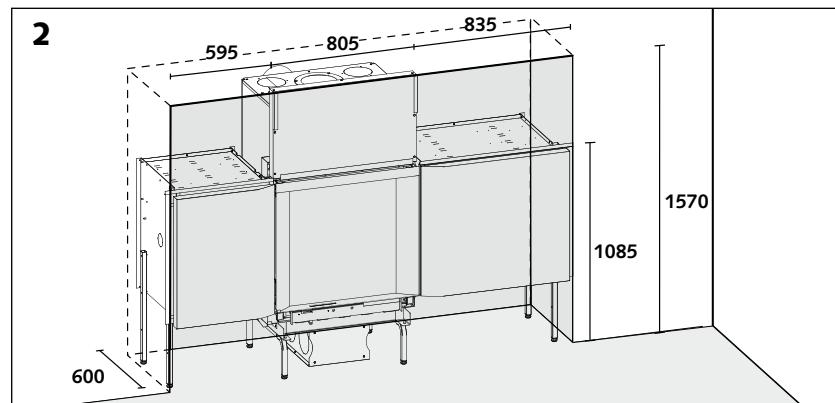
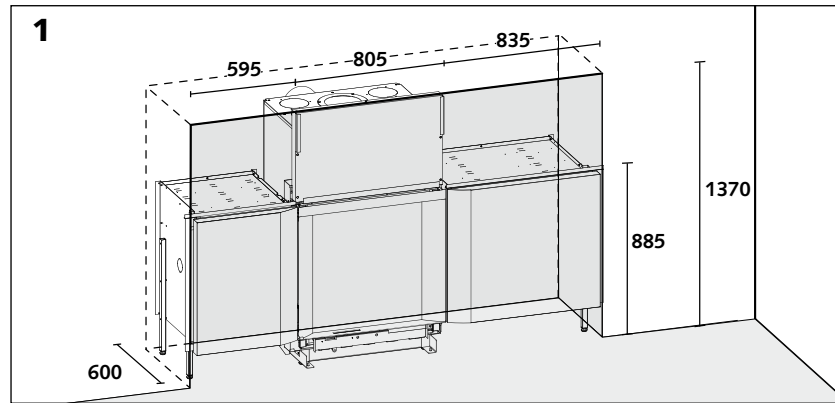
## The stove's surroundings and decoration

### The different set-ups

The Stûv micromega can be fitted into a masonry recess or inserted like a wood-burning stove if accompanied by Stûv ready-to-install cladding.

The stove can also be combined with a metal flange [diagram 3] or a wooden unit (in 2 different sizes) [diagrams 1 and 2].

For the installation process, please see the instructions for the Stûv micromega integrated cladding.



## Natural or forced convection ?

Natural convection is sufficient in most cases [diagram 1].

This configuration obviously allows easier (no electrical connection) and less expensive installation and ensures completely silent operation.

However, a fan unit:

- enables the amount of air to be increased and for it to be distributed further: this is vital if you set up an air circuit with long lengths of ducting,
- allows the temperature to be made constant more quickly in the space to be heated,
- enables the air temperature to be reduced in the outlet vents (therefore preventing combustion of the ash and the depositing of ash on the surrounding plasterwork),

## Air passage

Hot air is more voluminous than cool air. To facilitate the abstraction of hot air, more air outlets to the stove than inlets are required.

Therefore, if you open two air inlet holes in the base of the stove, you have to open three in the outlet.

In France : minimum of 400 cm<sup>2</sup> for the inlet and 500 cm<sup>2</sup> for the outlet.

Other regulations to be observed :

### air inlet section

$\geq 2/3$

### air outlet section

These air sections must correspond to the vents opened on the system.

Examples in the table below.

## Configuration of the ducts

If you do not install a fan, ducts are not mandatory. However, please note that a fibrous insulating material inserted in the recess can give off volatile particles. In this case, thanks to the ducts, any contact between the convection air and these materials can be avoided.

Whether you install a fan or not, the ducts must rise in a gradual gradient (min 2%) towards the outlet to prevent heat traps [diagram 2].

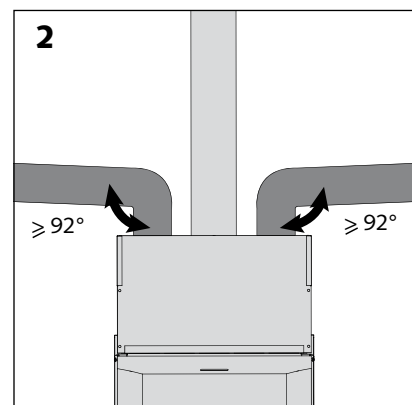
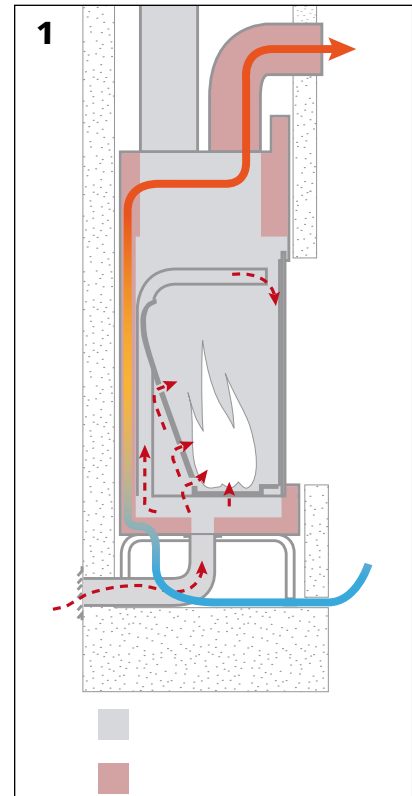
To ensure balanced air flow, the duct system has to be configured symmetrically (number of ducts, their height, the number of bends, their degree of insulation). This factor is even more important with natural convection than forced convection.

## In practice...

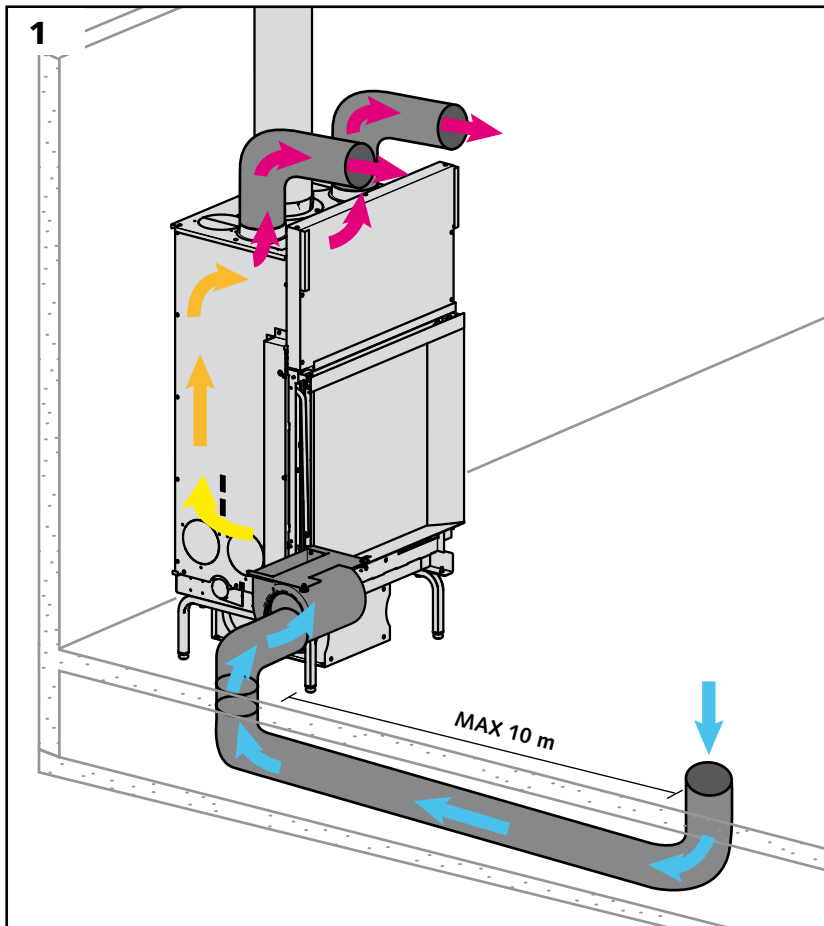
The ducts have a diameter of 150 cm.

The air inlets and outlets have to be set up so they cannot be obstructed.

If you install grills on the air inlets/ outlets, ensure that the passage of useful air in these grills (surface of the openings) is at least equivalent to the section of the air inlets/ outlets to prevent pressure loss.



air inlet section	air outlet section	air inlet section / air outlet section		number of vents to open on the fireplace
320 cm <sup>2</sup>	320 cm <sup>2</sup>	1 $\geq$ 2/3	OK	2 inlets / 2 outlets
320 cm <sup>2</sup>	640 cm <sup>2</sup>	<del>1/2 <math>\geq</math> 2/3</del>		
320 cm <sup>2</sup>	500 cm <sup>2</sup>	2/3 $\geq$ 2/3	OK	2 inlets / 4 outlets



**Please note!**

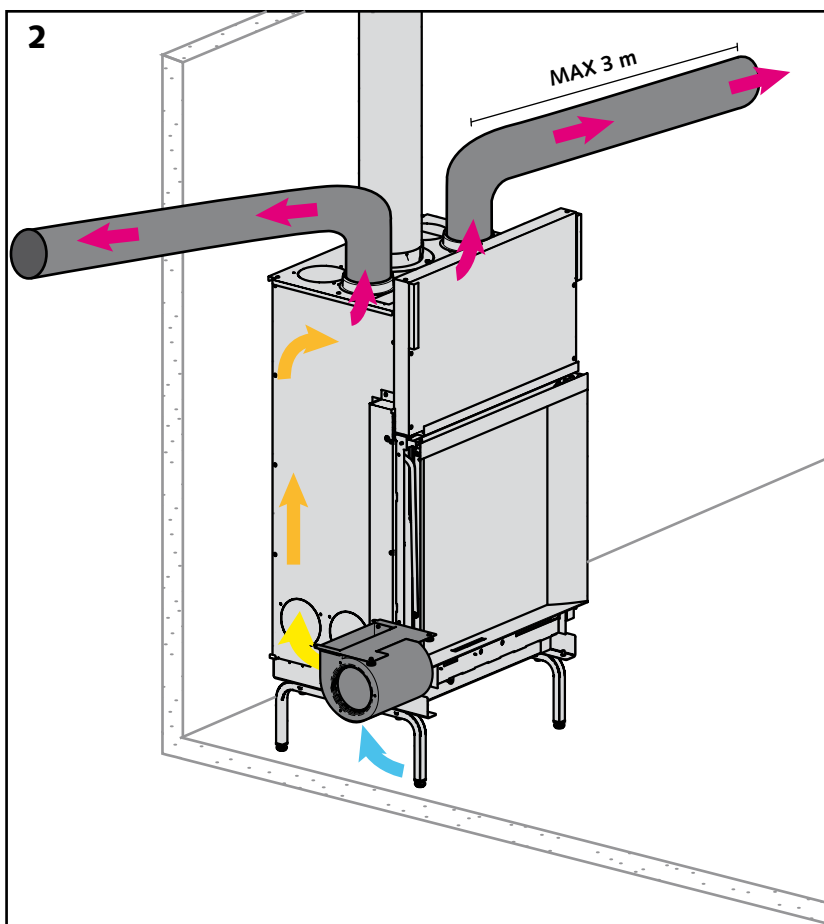
The fans supplied by Stûv are designed to direct room air and not to be installed in the hot air circuit at the stove's outlet.

**2 ways of creating an air circuit:**

- install ducts in the stove's inlet to draw in room air distant from the stove [diagram 1] or even from another room in the house. For this configuration, it is imperative to use a fan in a water-tight case
- install the ducts in the stove's outlet to carry hot air further (max. 3 m) even to an adjacent room [diagram 2].

In the both cases, a circulation of air is created: The air reheated by the stove moves towards the areas from where the room air was drawn (depression zone), ensuring a constant temperature.

Whatever the air circuit planned around the stove, please note the local and national regulations in force for this kind of installation.



**Air return**

If you plan to have a room air inlet or outlet in another room (distribution across several rooms), do not forget to create air passages of sufficient section (at least the same) for the return: The air which has been drawn from or directed to a room must be able to return there.

The abstraction of air must be offset by a return to prevent depressions in the room where the stove is situated as this involves the risk of draughtback.

**The advantages and disadvantages of these 2 types of installation**

Outlet ducts	Inlet ducts
- depression near the stove that risks affecting the drawing of air	+ excess pressure close to the system (encourages the drawing of air)
- geometry of the layout restricted : the ducts must always rise in a slight gradient without any obstructions in the route to prevent the hot air from stagnating.	+ bends can be used in the ducts, reverse gradient,... (no air stagnation)
- significant drop in the air temperature along its route (maximum 3 m).	+ no variation in room air temperature on its route which means it can be obtained from further away with better direction and greater temperature consistency in the room.
+ easier to implement if not planned for in the architecture or in the case of renovation	- difficult to implement if not planned in the architecture.

**In practice...**

In forced convection, the use of ducts is compulsory so that the air exits the stove and does not immediately enter into the fan (which would disrupt the air circuit within the cladding).

Setting up the power supply (2 conductors + ground) and the fan controls; the connection has to be protected by a bipolar fuse.

Please also see the notes in the previous section.

**Please note**

To prevent the fan from affecting combustion, do not put the combustion air inlet and the convection air inlet too close to one another.

**The advantage of installing an air unit.**

Installing an air unit makes it possible to channel the air.

The advantages of this are as follows:

1. It avoids agitating the dust in the recess.
2. It avoids creating negative pressure in the recess.

## Insulating the fireplace: pros & cons

### Safety

Take the necessary precautions to prevent excessive heating of the recess walls and construction materials close to the stove (e.g. wooden beams) and insulate these materials according to industry regulations and the applicable standards depending on their flammability.

### Improvement of performance

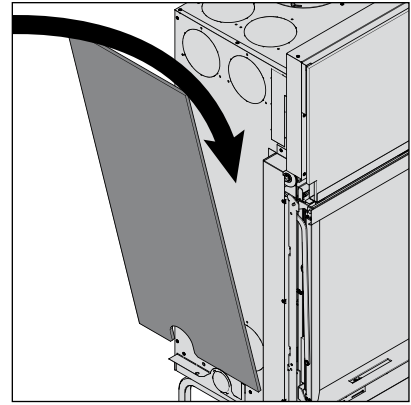
Thermal insulating materials can also be placed against the stove to improve its performance.

Stûv offers the option of rigid, prefabricated, 10 mm thick panels.

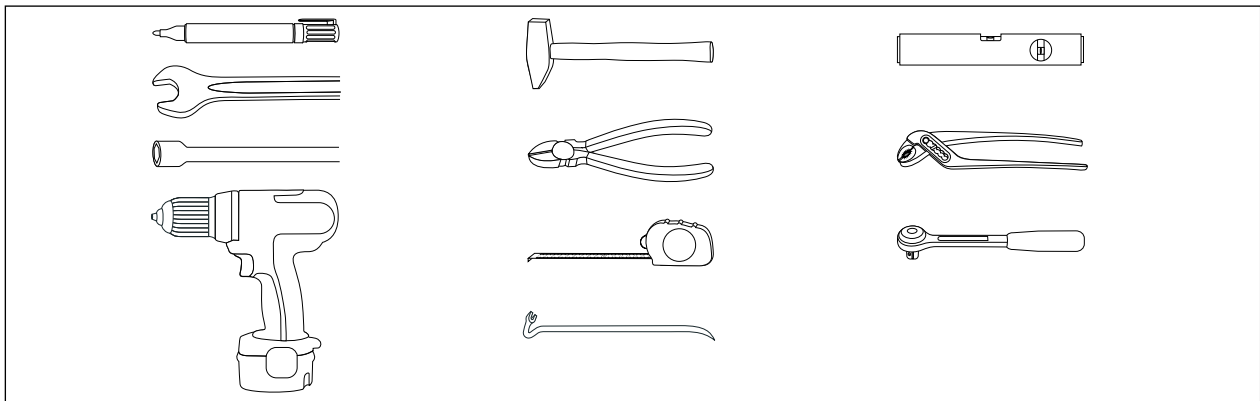
They are not designed to protect inflammable materials from excessive heating.

The advantage: reduction of heat loss: this applies in particular if the stove is against an external wall; if this is not the case, heat will not be lost: it will dissipate into the brickwork and then into adjacent rooms;

The disadvantage: If you do not use Stûv insulation but an insulating fibre, a watertight recess has to be built and ducts installed for the convection circuit to prevent insulation particles from being suspended in the convection air or in the room where the stove is installed.



## Tools



## INSTALLATION

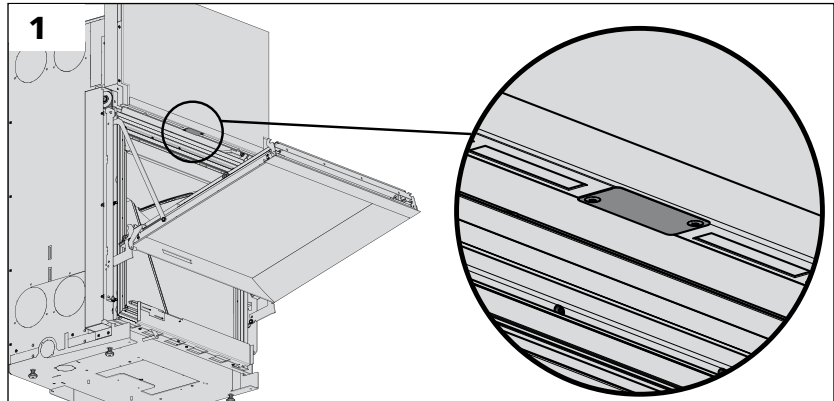
### On taking delivery of the equipment

#### IMPORTANT!

Signing the delivery forms signifies that you accept the product and acknowledge that the merchandise is compliant with the merchandise ordered. It is therefore very important to check the integrity of the merchandise on delivery.

#### Complaints

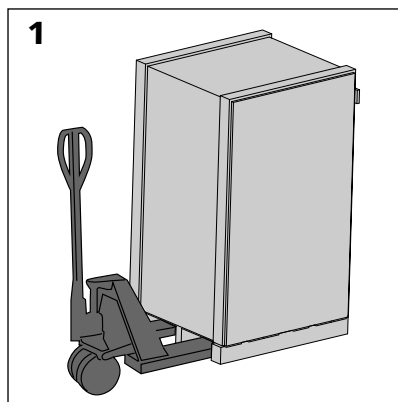
If you need to make a complaint, always indicate the serial number visible on the stove [diagrams 1 & 2].



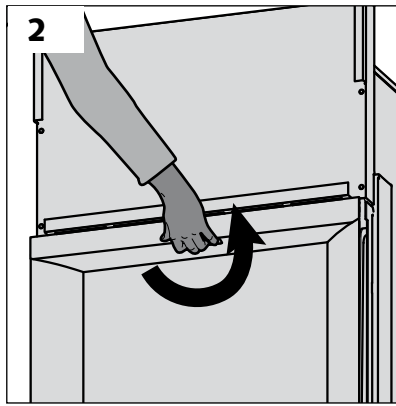
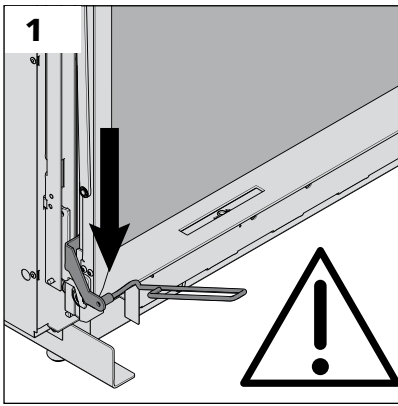
### Unpacking

#### Please note!

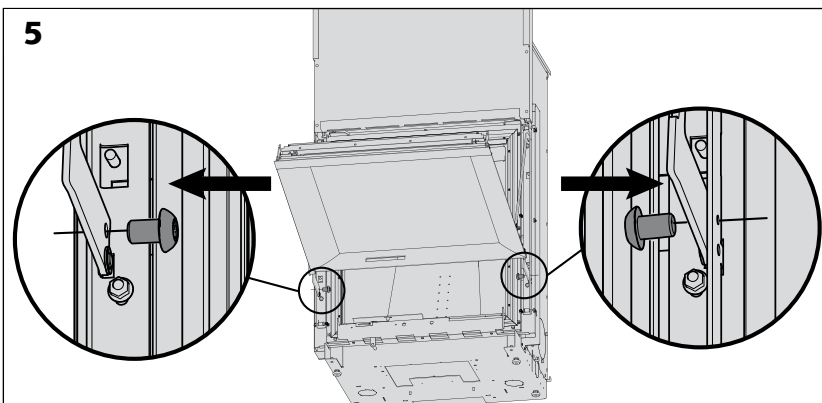
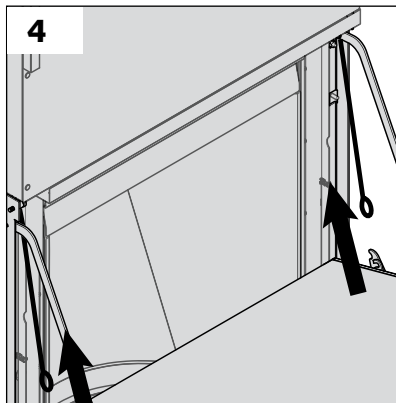
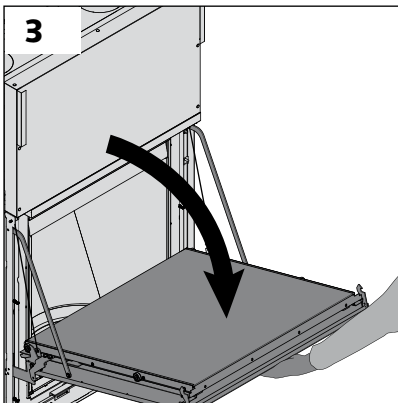
The paint is not oven baked and is therefore relatively fragile but will harden after being heated a few times. Handle the system with care when installing.



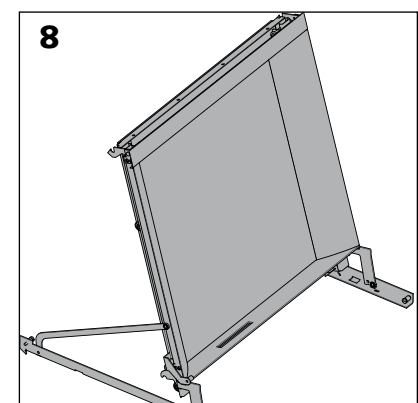
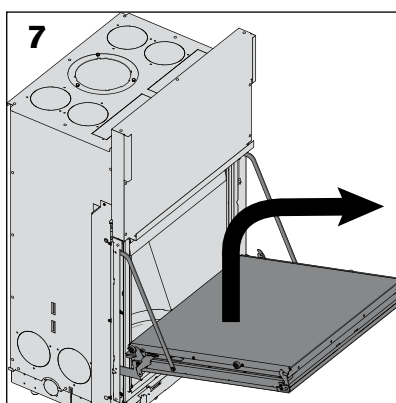
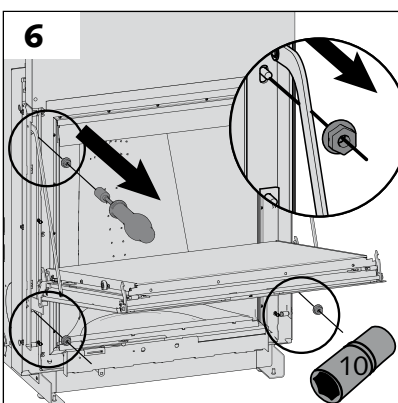
## Unpacking

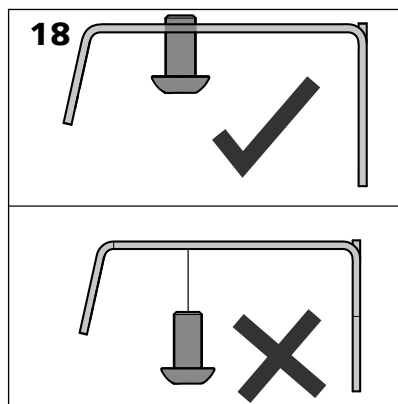
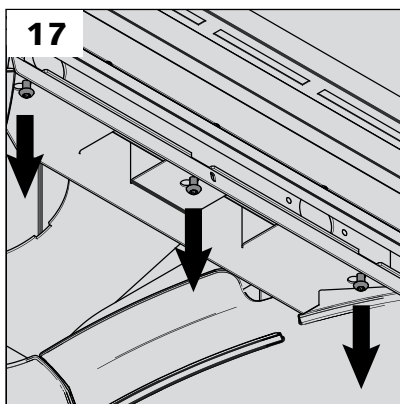
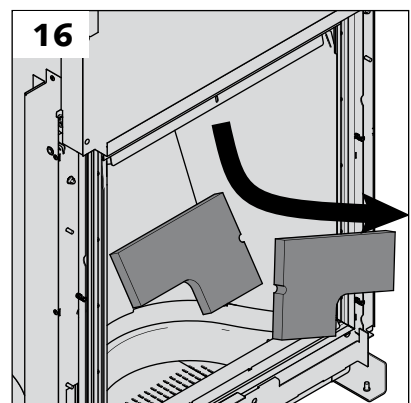
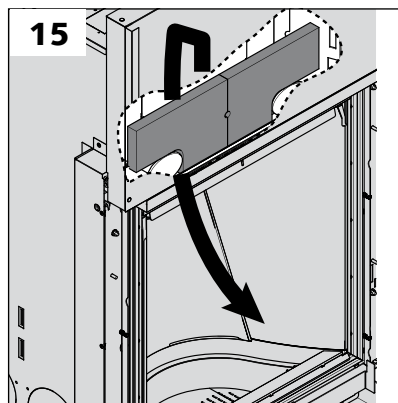
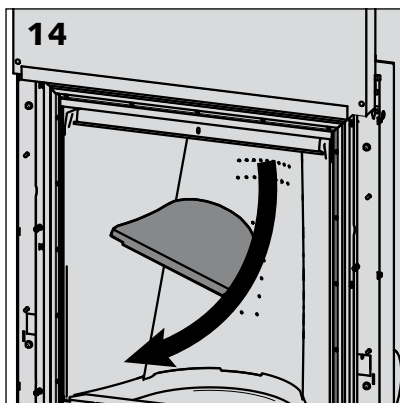
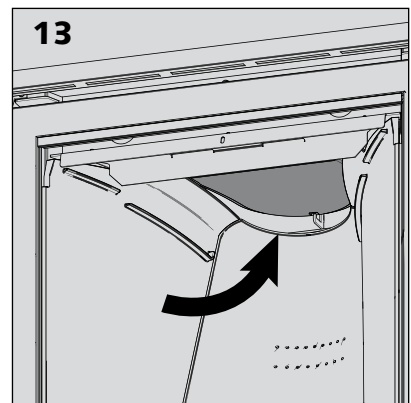
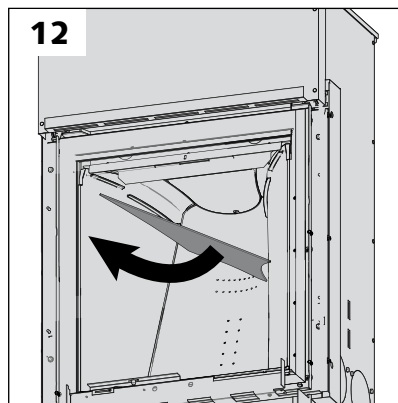
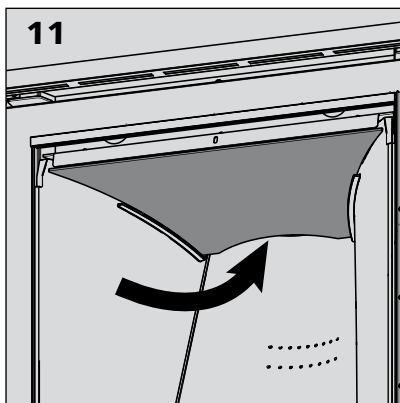
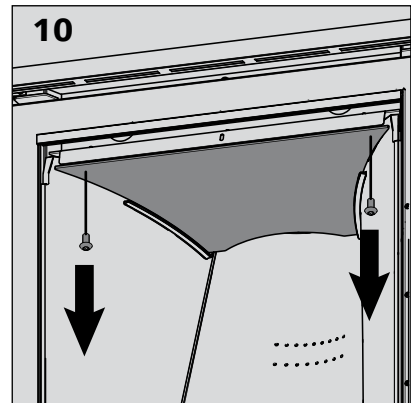
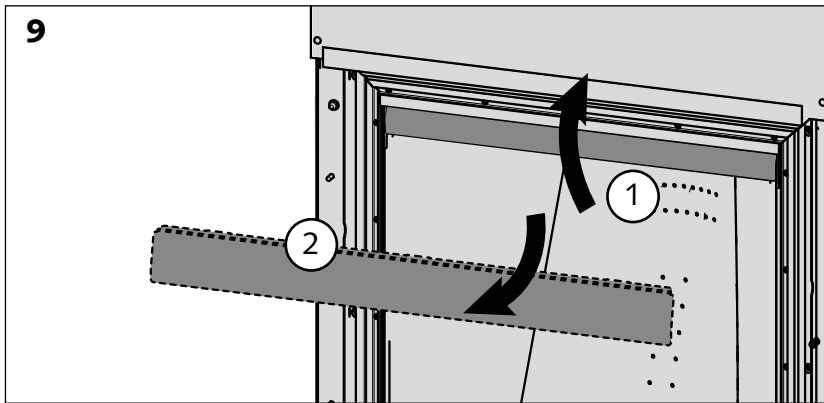


To make transport easier, it is possible to remove the door as well as the side castings of the combustion chamber. These steps are optional but they make the stove considerably lighter.



Once the door is open, it is recommended to block it in this position. To do this, screw 2 M6 screws to the base of the lower hinge part [diagram 5].

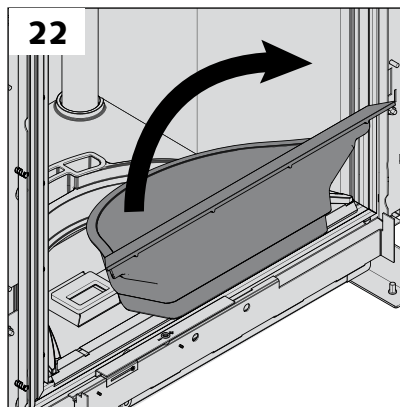
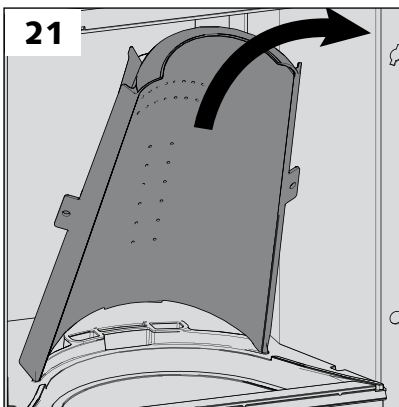
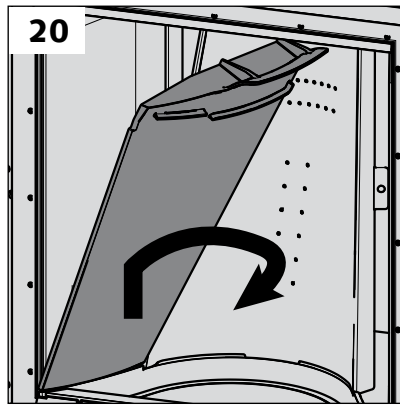
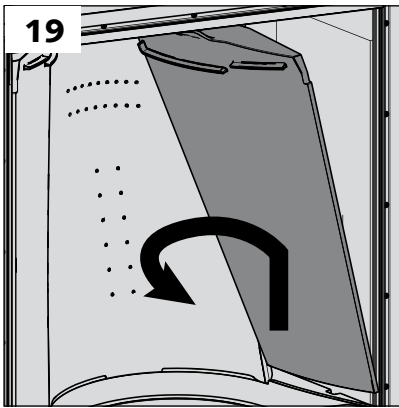




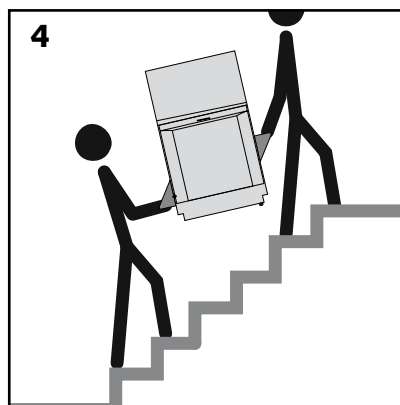
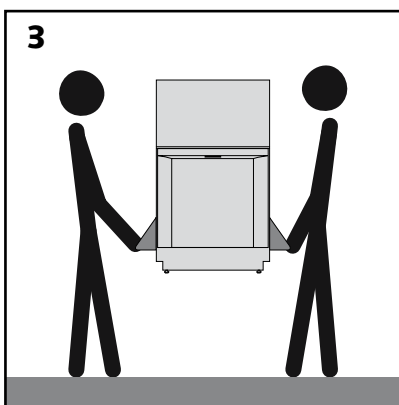
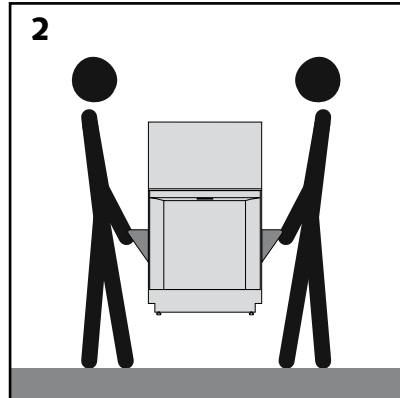
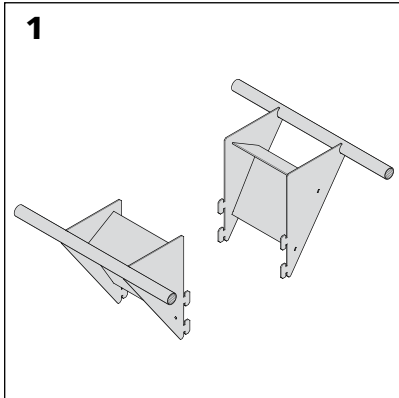
Unscrew but do not remove the screw that holds in place the diverter closure panel [diagrams 17 & 18].



## Unpacking



## Moving the stove



### Moving the stove

– with a pallet truck : leave it on its pallet,

– with purpose-built handles [diagram 1] ; they are reversible to allow handling in staircases for example [diagram 4].

### Intake of air for combustion

If you have selected this option, install the combustion air inlet duct.

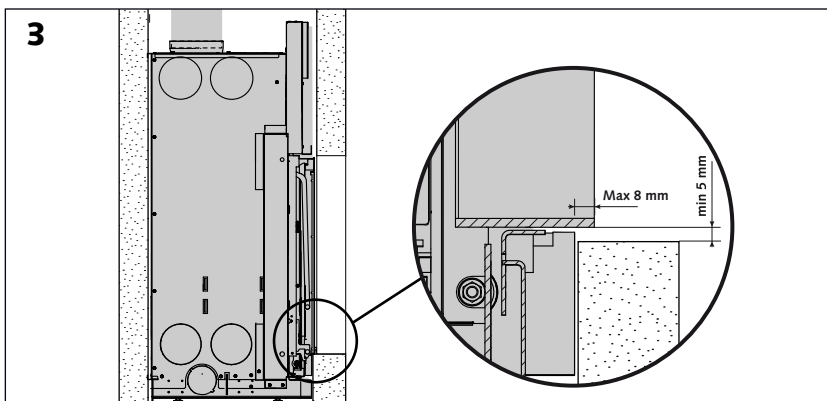
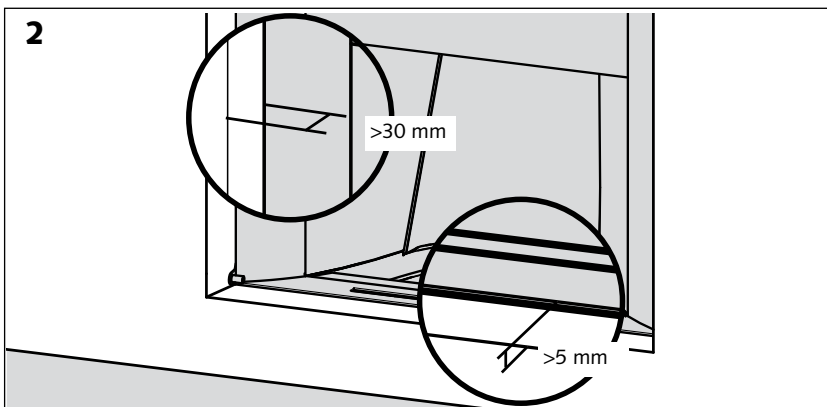
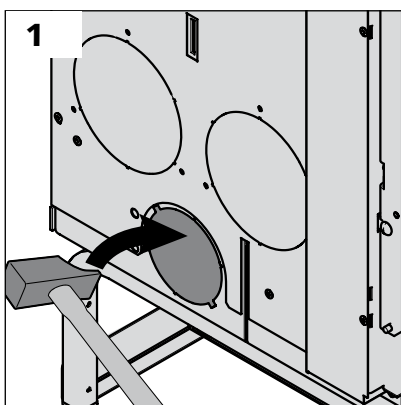
### Convection air

If necessary, prepare the ducts for the hot air outlet.

### Grills

The air inlet and outlet grills should be positioned in such a way that they cannot become blocked.

## Positioning of the stove



### Important!

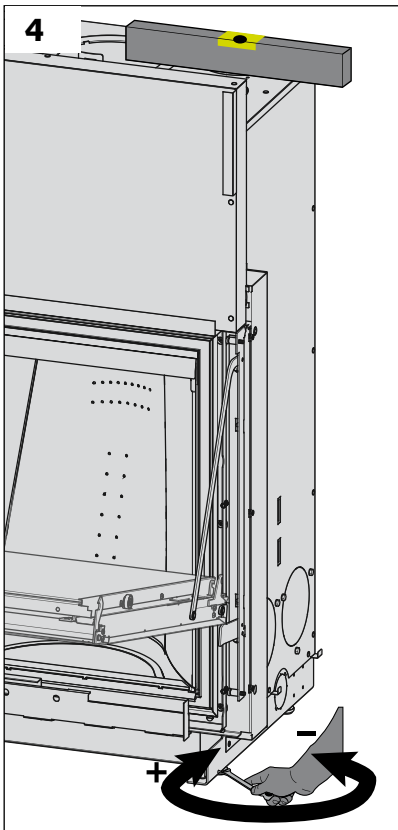
Before positioning the stove, whether or not you install an outside air inlet, make sure that you remove one of the 100-mm diameter 4 pre-cut parts [diagram 1].

For the positions of the 4 pre-cut parts, see diagram 5 on page 9.

To position the stove correctly, it should be set back a minimum of 30 mm in relation to the masonry façade.

The base of the stove must be placed at least 5 mm above the chosen finish (masonry, stone base, etc.).

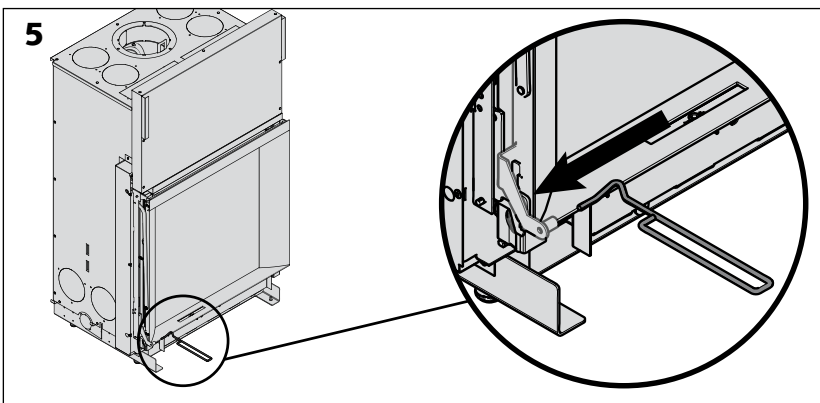
## Positioning of the stove



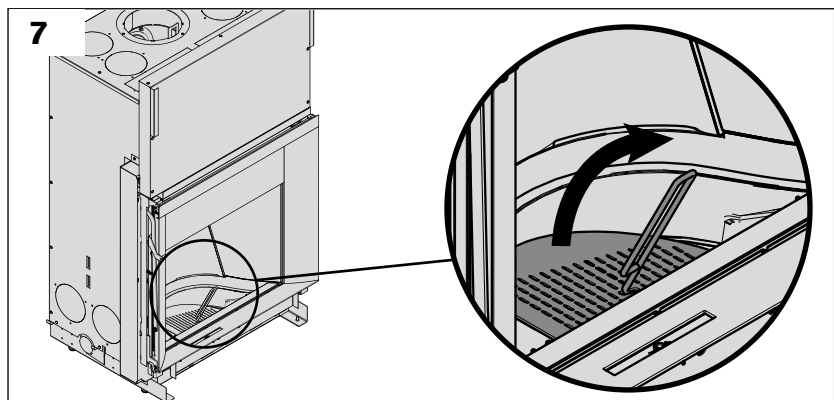
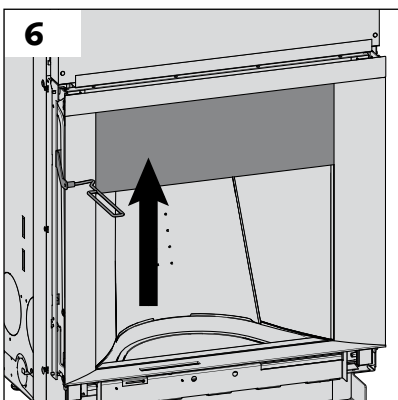
The stove should be installed:

> On the ground  
or on a masonry base:

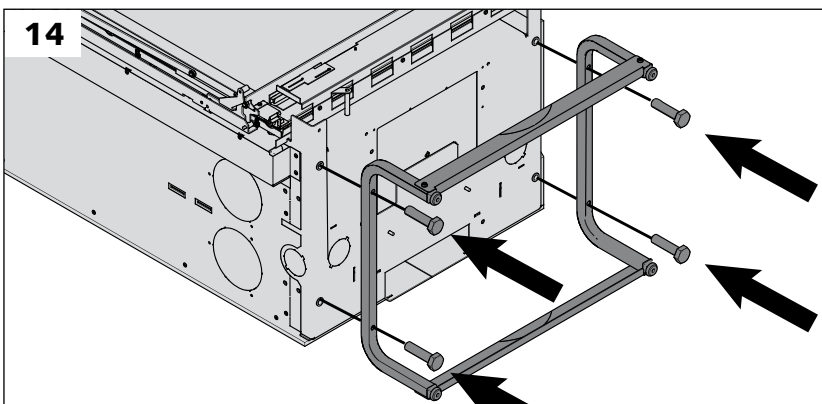
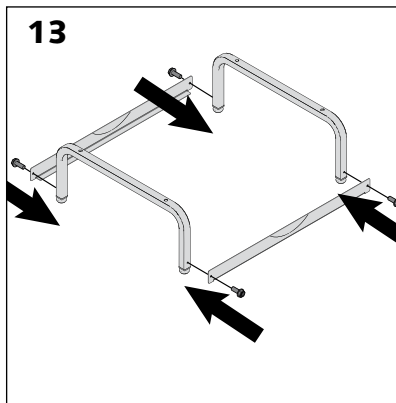
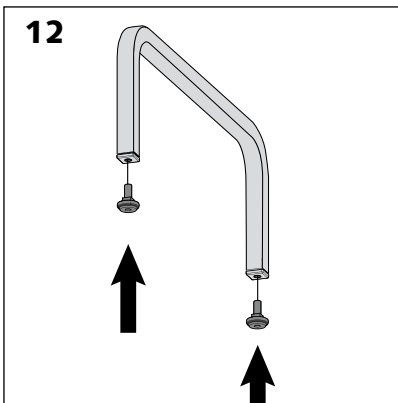
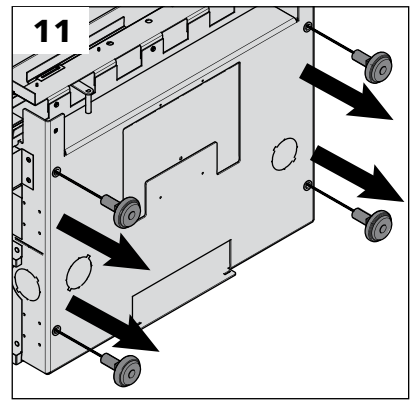
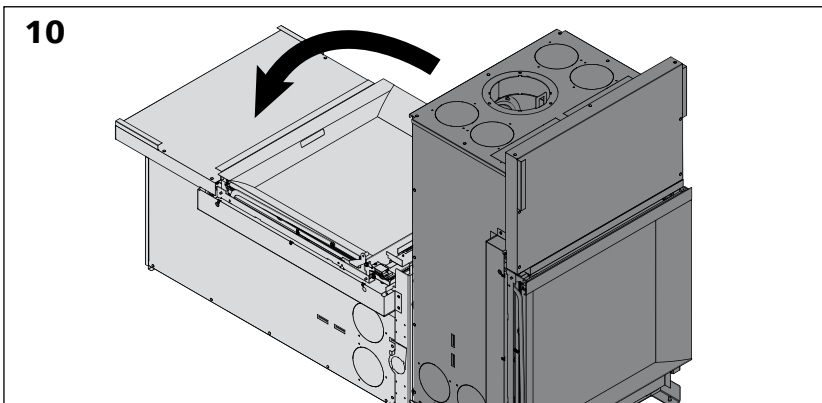
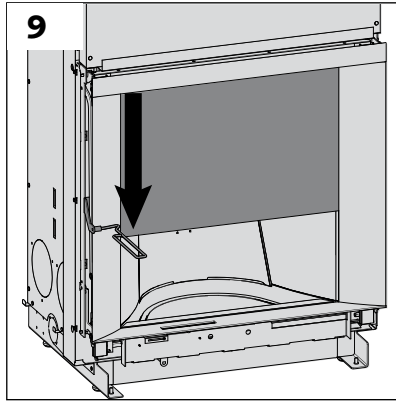
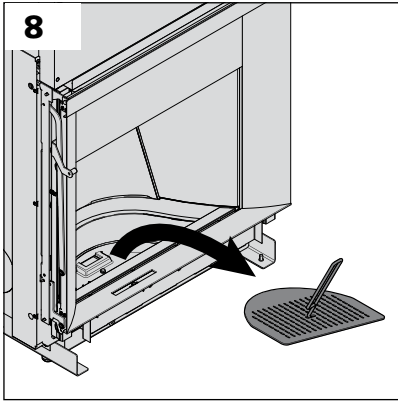
Level the stove using the 4 adjustable feet [Diagram 4].

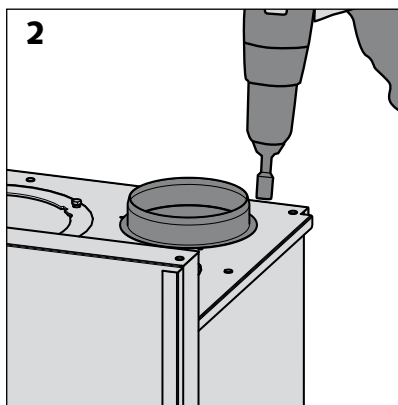
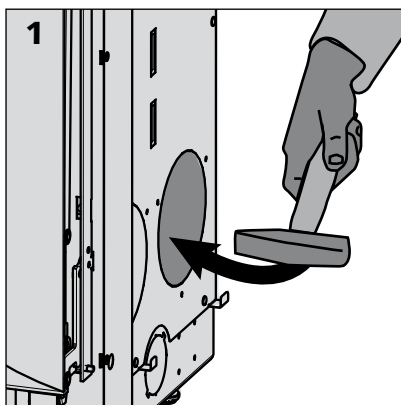


> On a Stûv support base  
(optional):



## Positioning of the stove





### In general

In order to get the best from your Stûv micromega, we recommend that you use the maximum number of air inlets and outlets to encourage natural convection between the outer casing of the stove and the combustion chamber.

### In practice

#### For natural convection:

Using a hammer, free at least 2 of the 6 pre-cut fresh air inlets in the bottom part of the stove

### IMPORTANT!

If the stove is placed without its support base, make sure you open 2 inlets on the lower section.

For an installation with forced convection, it is important to not open anything!

In all cases, it is recommended to open at least 2 of the hot air outlets (1 on the left and 1 on the right).

### Fitting ducts

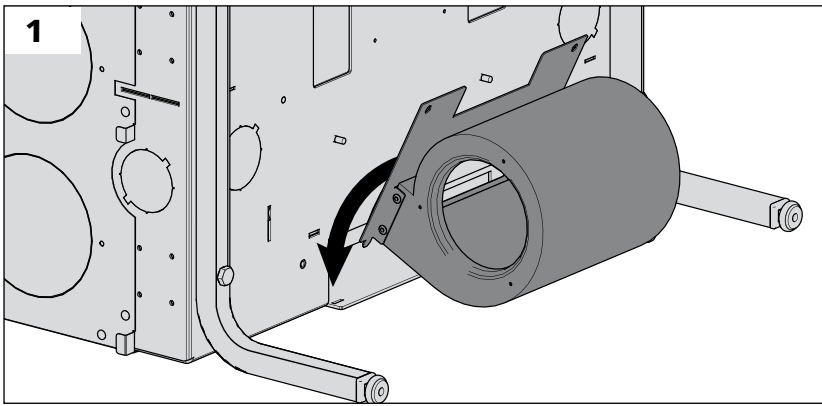
Use the 10 mm socket driver to fix the optional nozzles [photo 2].

They provide a fixing base for a  $\varnothing 150$  mm flexible tube connection. This tubing will direct hot air straight from the hearth to an adjacent room without carrying any dust that could be in suspension between the masonry and the hearth.

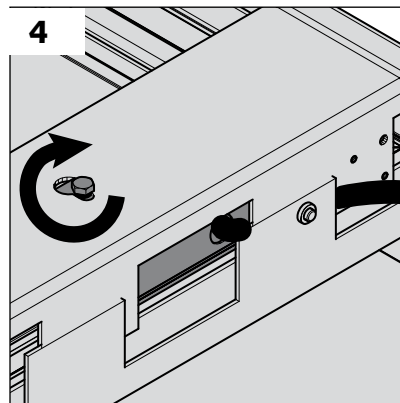
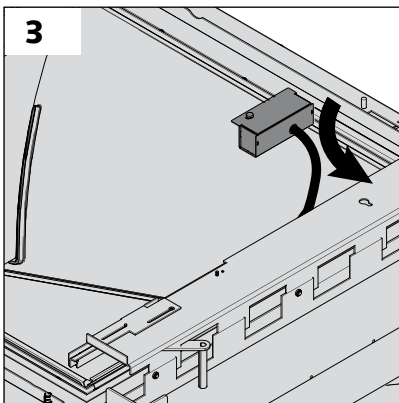
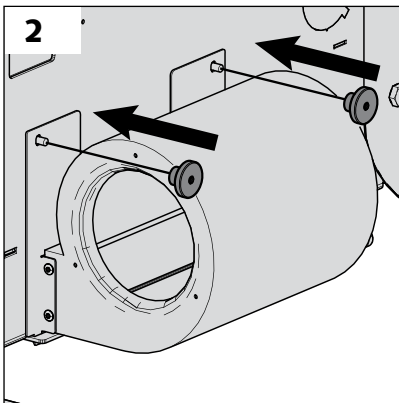
### Please note

The air inlet and outlet grills have to be positioned in such a way that they cannot be obstructed.

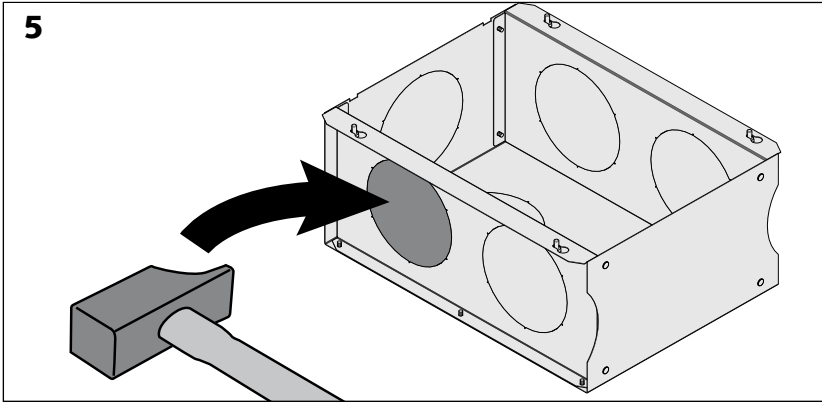
## Auxiliary ventilation



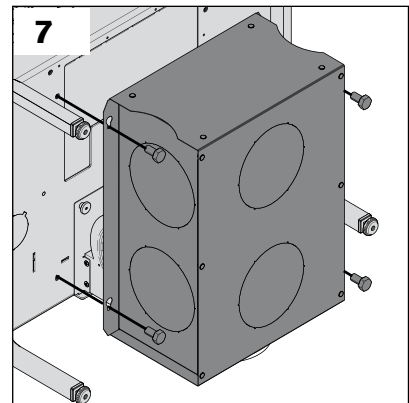
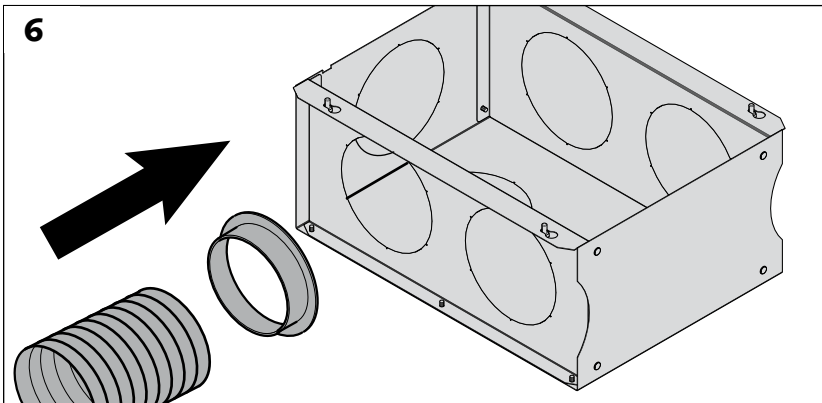
Installation of the ventilation kit  
(optional)



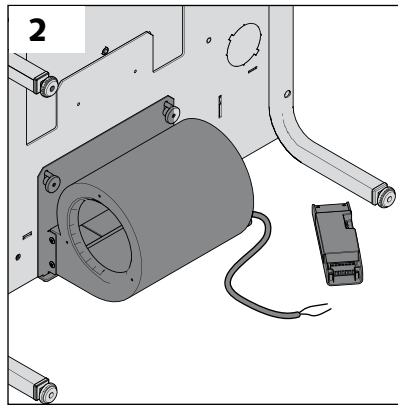
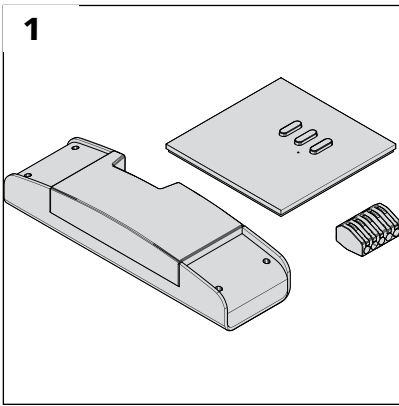
Installation of the thermal switch  
(optional)



Installation of the ventilation unit  
(optional)



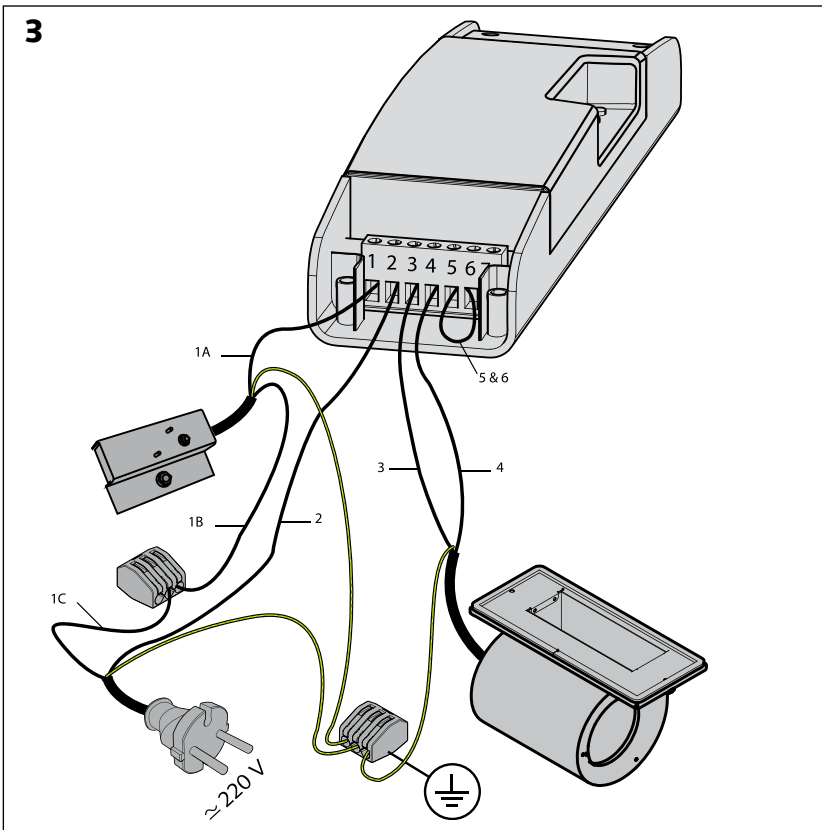
## Installation of the ventilation control system



Check fuses are disconnected before any operation.

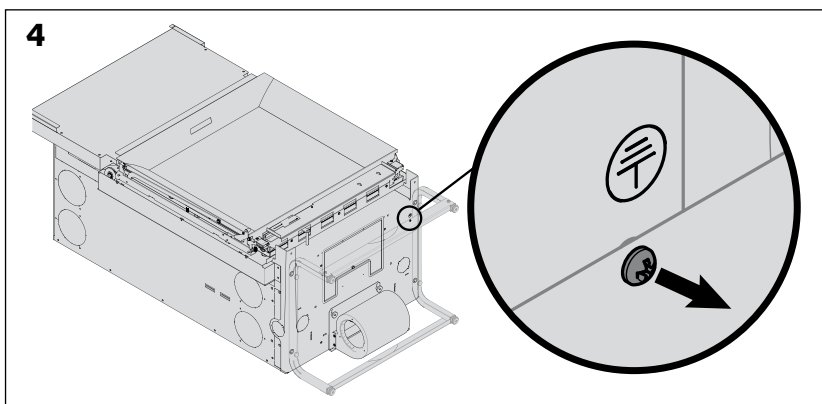
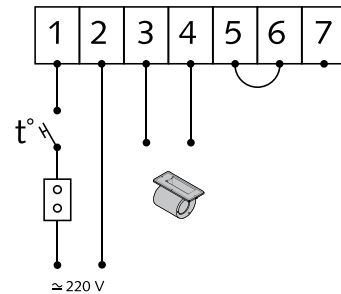
### IMPORTANT!

Make sure that you position the various parts in such a way that makes access possible once the stove is installed and the recess closed. They must be located under the access hatch of the combustion chamber (inside the air unit, if necessary).

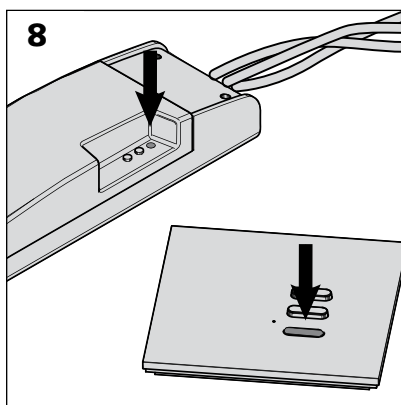
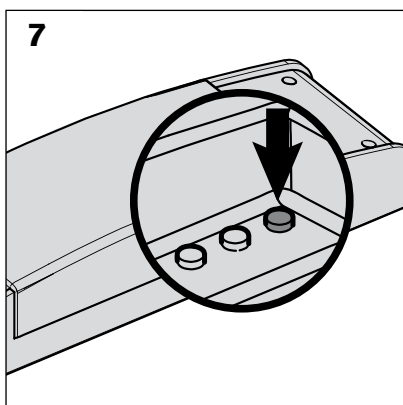
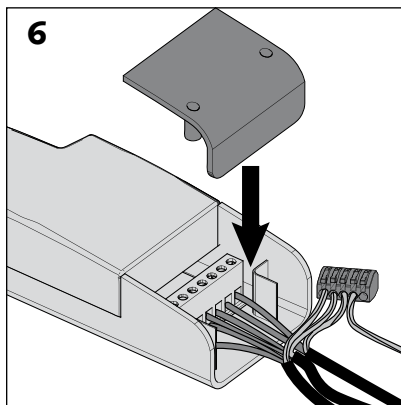
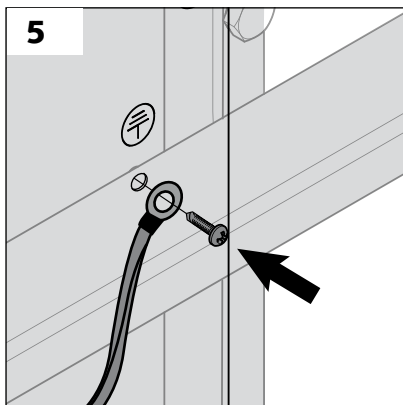


The power supply is connected to numbers 1 and 2 of the terminal block; numbers 3 and 4 are reserved for the fan. The terminals 5 and 6 have to be connected.

The thermal switch option is connected to number 1. In this case, connect the thermal switch to the power supply using a connector [see cables 1A, 1B and 1C in diagram 3].



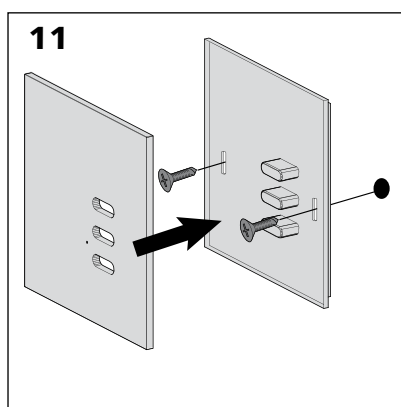
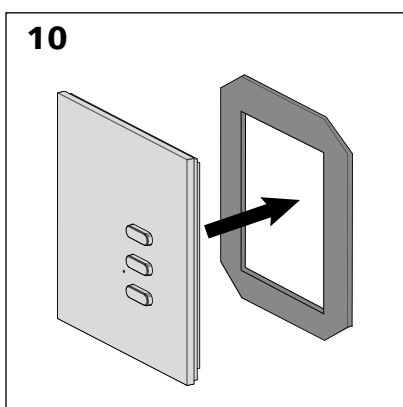
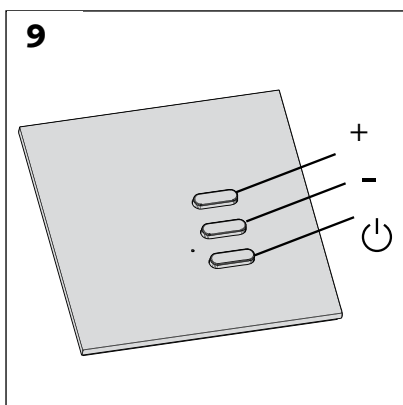




To synchronise the unit with the remote control, press the red button until a continuous noise is emitted [diagram 7].

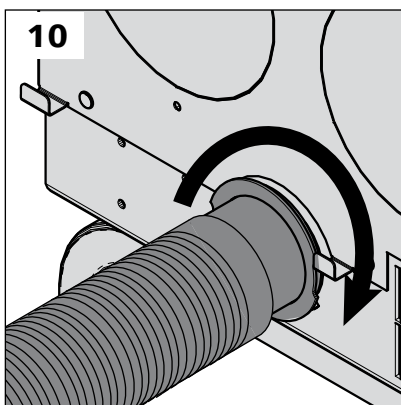
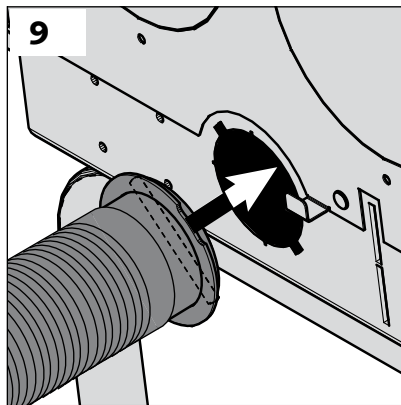
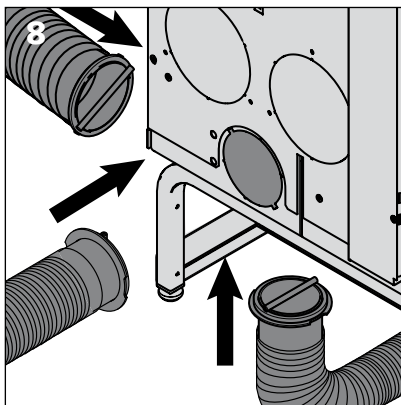
Next, press a button on the remote control. An intermittent sound is emitted [diagram 8].

From this point, the 2 devices are synchronised.



It is possible to attach the remote control either with the double-sided adhesive [diagram 10] or using the 2 small screws [diagram 11]. These parts come complete with the remote control box.

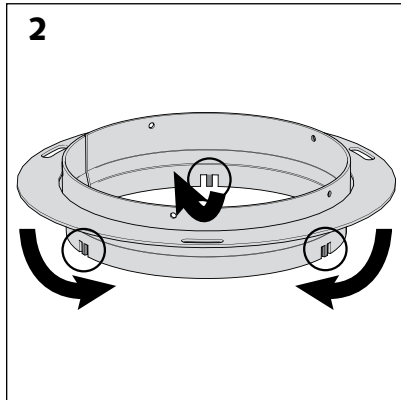
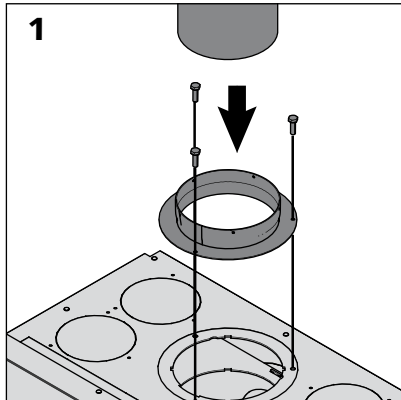
## Auxiliary ventilation



### Installing an outside air inlet

6 different inlets are possible: 2 under the stove, 2 on the side and 2 at the rear.

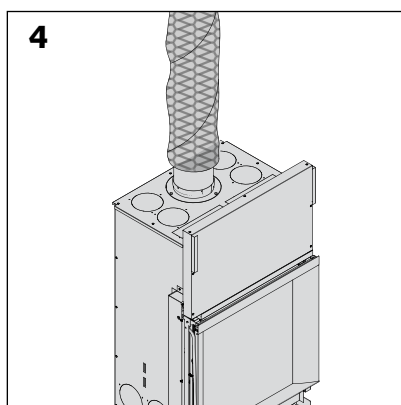
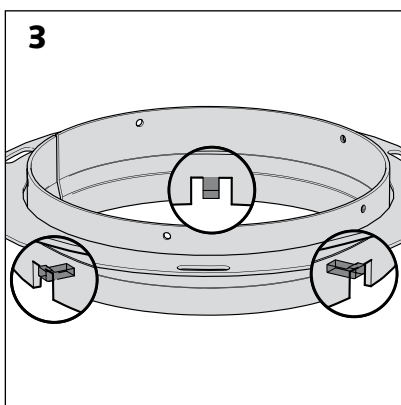
## Connection to the smoke flue



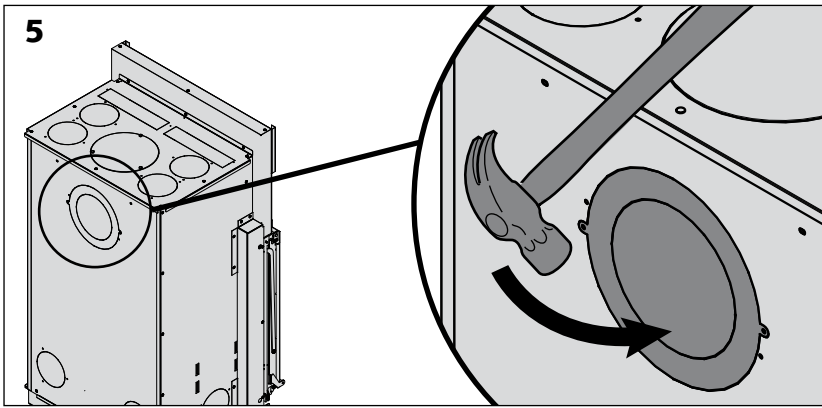
In the case of a connection duct for just one room, leave a gap of 2 mm/m lengthways to allow for expansion.

### Connection of the smoke flue to the top of the stove

To install a 0.8-mm thick smoke duct, fold the three pins back before screwing the connector onto the stove [diagram 2].



It is strongly advised to fully insulate the smoke duct [diagram 4].



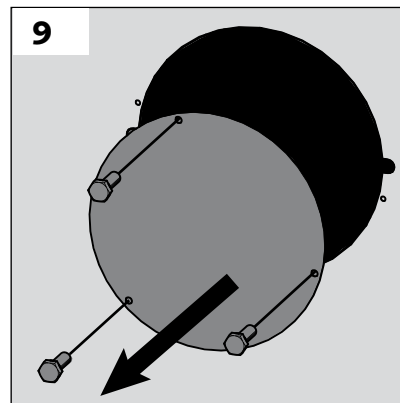
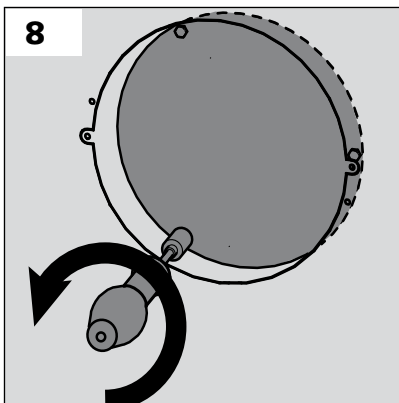
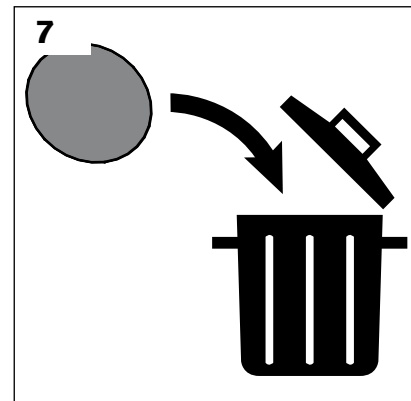
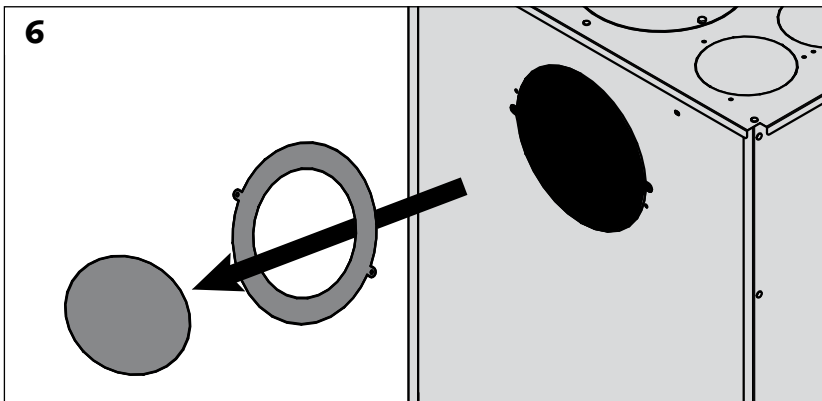
**Connection of the smoke flue to the rear of the stove**

Make sure you purchase the Stûv rear connection kit for this type of installation

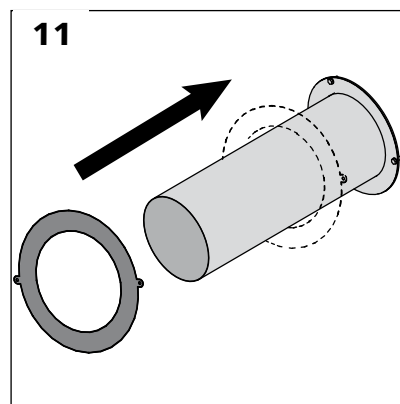
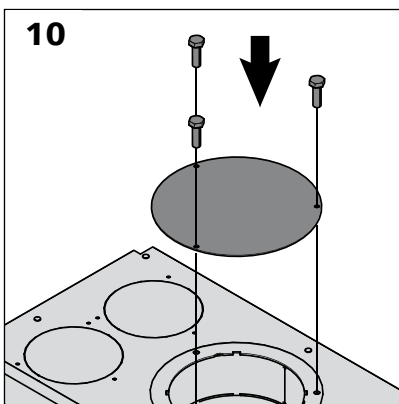
- Break the double ring found at the rear.

**IMPORTANT!**

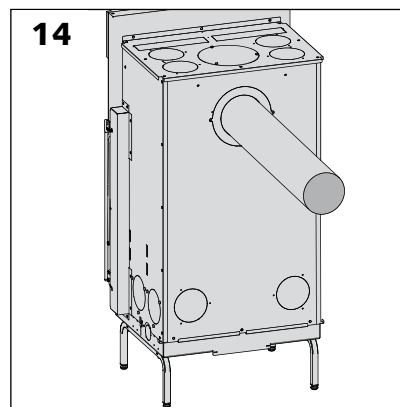
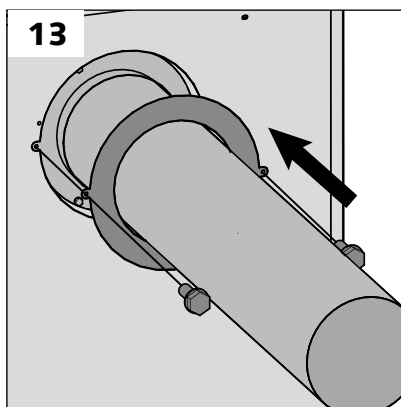
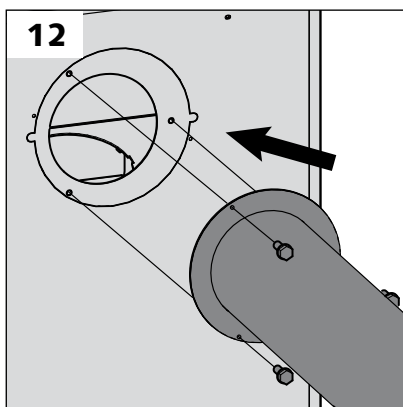
- The central part may be disposed of. However, the ring must be kept and placed around the smoke duct.



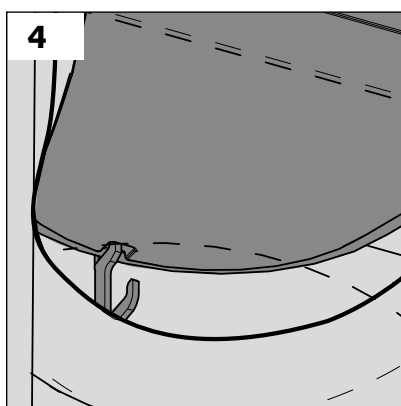
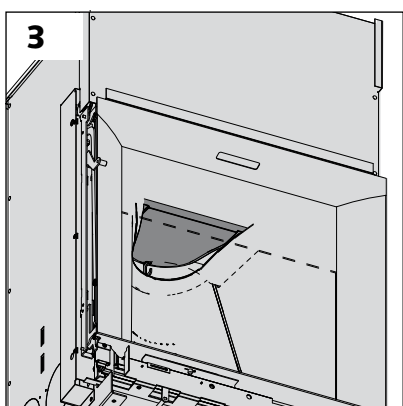
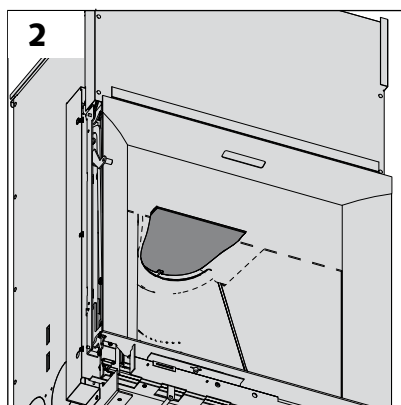
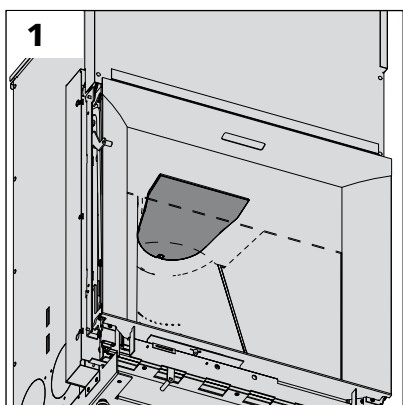
- Unscrew the outlet cover that is now visible [diagram 8] and screw this part onto the stove to block the top smoke outlet [diagram 10].



## Connection to the smoke flue



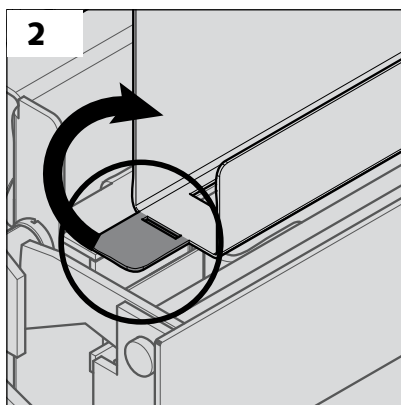
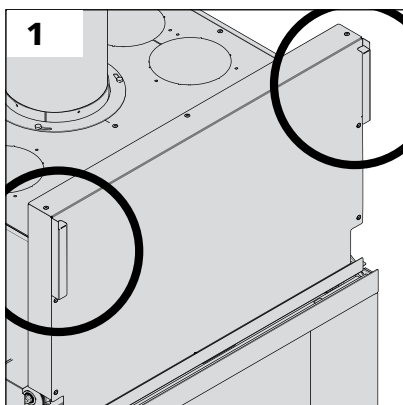
## Adjusting the diverter



It is possible to adjust the draw of the chimney through the positioning of the diverter. Lifting the rear of the diverter increases the draw of inefficient chimneys.

Make sure you move it step by step because lifting the diverter has a direct effect on the post-combustion of the stove

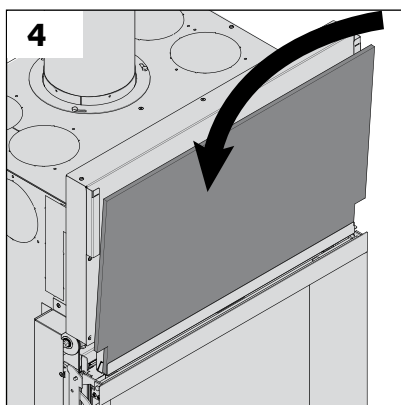
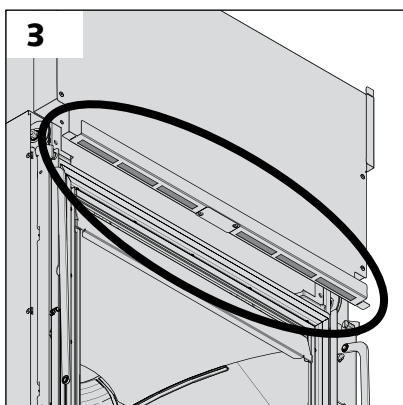
## Insulating the fireplace



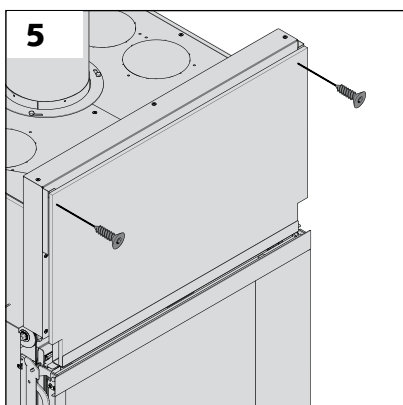
If you install insulating materials around the stove, ensure you do not obstruct the stove's convection air inlets on the sides or at the back.

**Important!**  
Do not insert anything between the folds illustrated on diagram 1. These folds serve to guarantee an insulating air space.

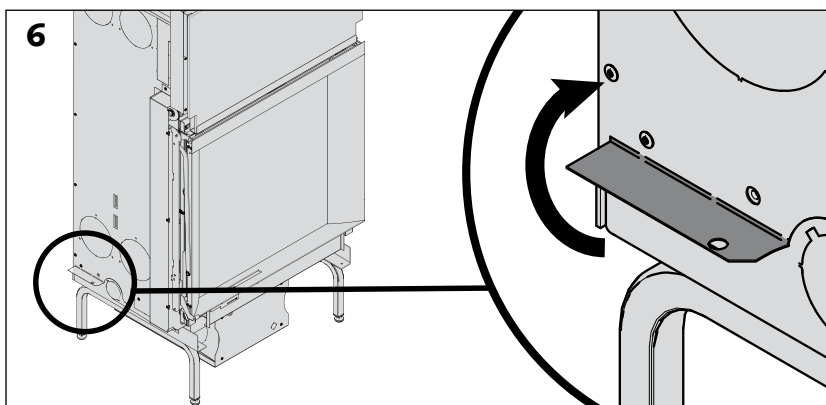
If you have a Stöv insulation kit at the front of your stove, fold back the clips on diagram 2 to avoid obstructing the grill [diagram 3].



Place the panel in the groove and fix it to the stove using thread-forming screws.

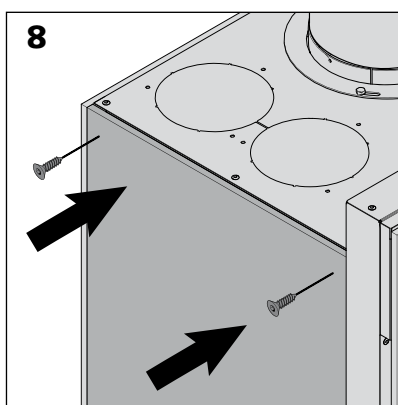
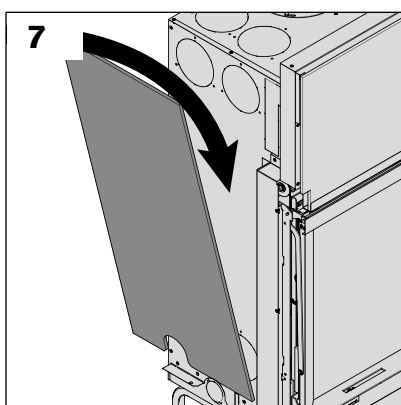


## Insulating the fireplace



To place insulation around the stove: fold back the flaps designed for this purpose [diagram 6].

Place the insulation on the flap [diagram 7] and fix it down by screwing into the galvanised steel using thread-forming screws [diagram 8].



## Construction of cladding

When installing the casing or the construction surrounding the stove, follow the basic rules explained in the chapter "preparation of the area".

### When the installation of the stove is complete...

... Carry out a test to ensure it is working correctly.

Before this test, ensure no items involved in installation have been left in the combustion chamber or in the bends (spray paint, tubes of grease, tools).

When the fire is first lit, some smoke or odours may be produced: Ventilate the room thoroughly.

See directions for use.

Once installation is complete, return the directions for use to the user. Fill in the guarantee certificate with him (at the back of the directions for use) and advise him to return it to the manufacturer or importer.

## ACCEPTANCE OF WORKS



PLEASE COMPLETE IN BLOCK CAPITALS.

### THE PURCHASER

SURNAME .....  
FIRST NAME .....  
ADDRESS WHERE WORKS WERE CARRIED OUT .....  
POST CODE .....  
TOWN/PLACE .....  
COUNTRY .....

### INSTALLATION ENGINEER

COMPANY .....

### YOUR STUV STOVE MICROMEGA

SERIAL N° .....  
DATE OF INSTALLATION .....

### FLUE CHARACTERISTICS

HEIGHT OF FLUE IN M .....  
DIAMETER OF FLUE IN MM .....  
TYPE OF FLUE .....

### CHECK OF SYSTEM'S SETTINGS

CHECK ON THE VACUITY OF THE FLUE .....  
VALIDATION OF DRAUGHT .....  
VERIFICATION OF AIR INLET SETTING  
(OPEN/CLOSED) .....

CHECK OF THE HUMIDITY OF THE WOOD ..... HUMIDITY %  NO WOOD

COMMENTS .....  
.....  
.....

### SAFETY GUIDELINES

The use of this system has to comply with the installer's recommendations and the manufacturer's instructions which are set out in the directions for use issued to the customer with the invoice and this confirmation of acceptance.

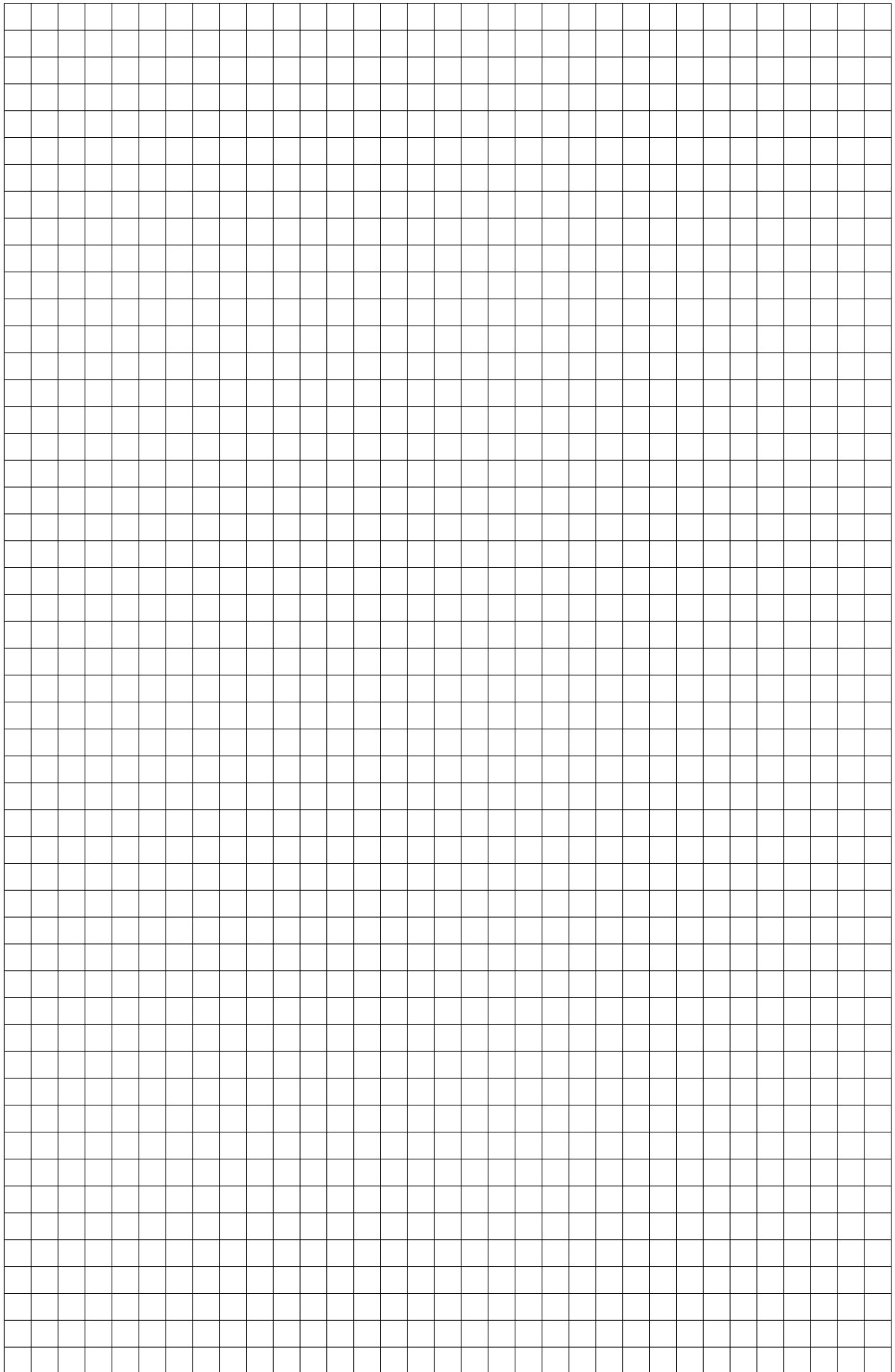
The efficiency and longevity of the system depend directly on the quality of wood used: it is essential that wood with humidity of less than 18% (\*) or reconstituted wood briquettes are used. Green wood with drying-out time of less than 24 months cannot be used (more information in the "fuels" section on pages 8 and 9 of the directions for use).

THE INSTALLATION ENGINEER (name written out in full and signature).....

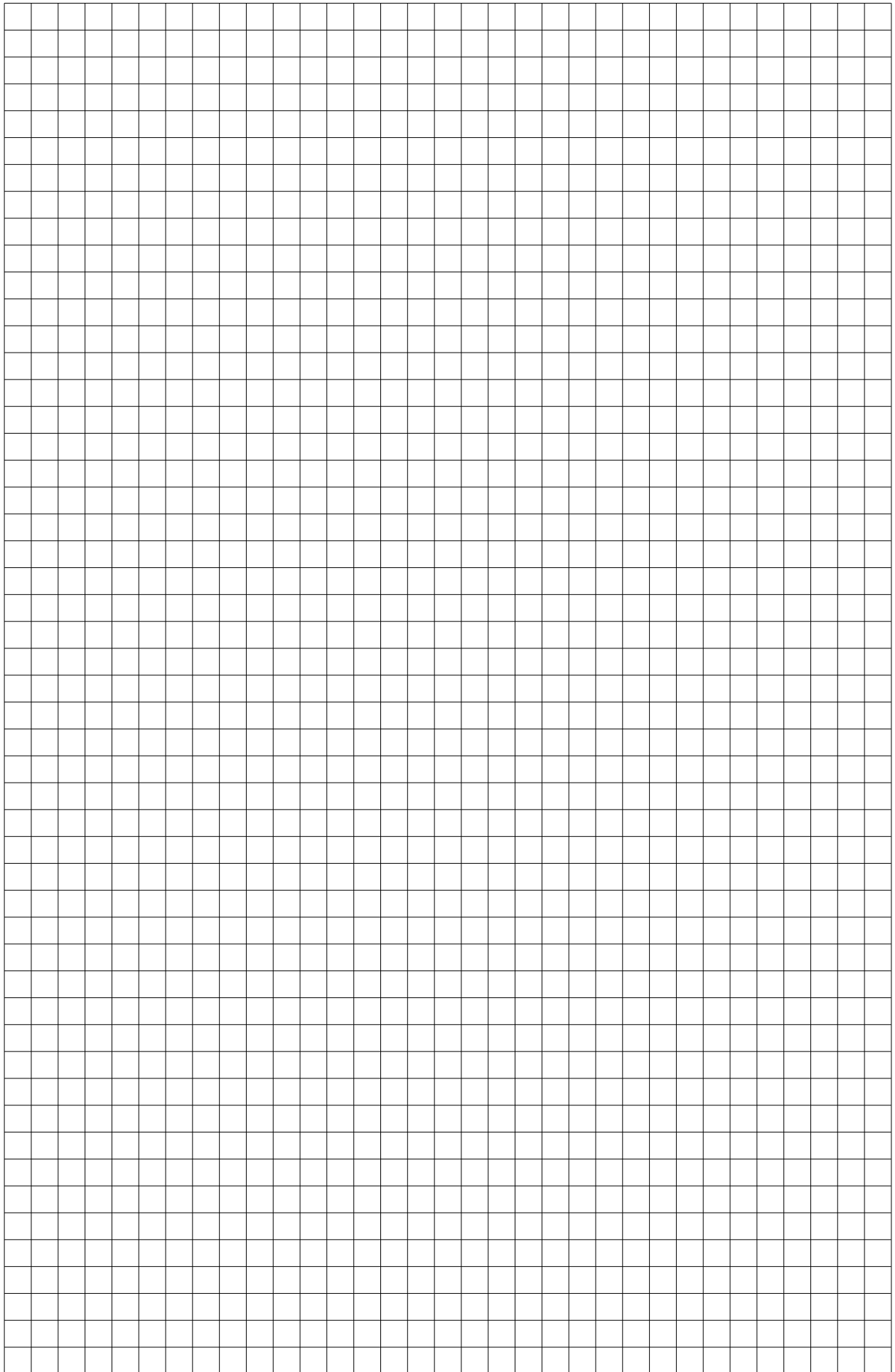
THE CUSTOMER (name written out in full and signature) .....

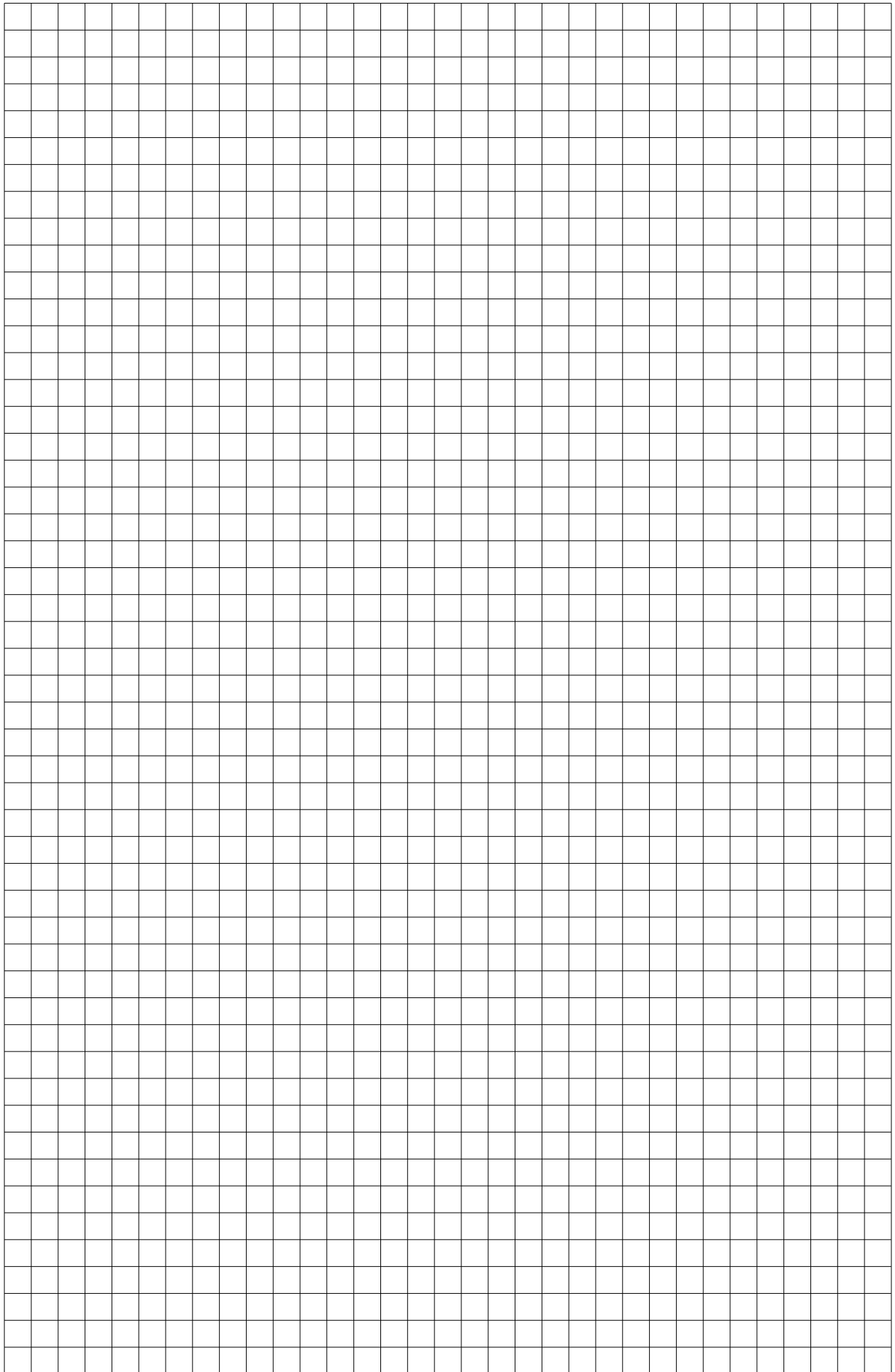
Directions for use of the system issued to customer /  Information sheet on lighting the stove issued to the customer

\* [www.nfboisdechauffage.org](http://www.nfboisdechauffage.org)









## CONTACTS

### **Stûv stoves are designed and manufactured in Belgium by:**

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B-5170 Bois-de-Villers (Belgium)  
info@stuv.com – www.stuv.com

### **Importer for the UK**

Jet Master Fires Ltd – Unit 2  
Peacock trading Estate, Goodwood Rd  
S050 4NT Eastleigh – Hampshire  
T 0870 727 0105  
jetmastersales@aol.com  
www.jetmaster.co.uk

### **Importer for Finland**

Ilkka Alatarvas OY  
Pikkujärventie 4B  
01680 Vantaa  
T 400 872 858  
www.takkamaailma.com

### **Importer for Sweden**

Eldoform Sverige AB  
Slipgatan 2 – 117 39 Stockholm  
T 0707 883 53 – www.eldoform.se

### **Importer for Denmark**

Stove APS  
Aldershvilevej 84 – 2880 Bagsvaerd  
T 51 33 10 93

### **Importer for Estonia**

Tulering Kaminasalong Oü  
Sopruse 145 – 13417 Tallinn  
T +372 56 249 004 - www.tulering.ee



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# installation instructions [en]

## Stûv µM

0314 – SN 150256 > ...

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Stûv reserves the right to make changes without prior notice.  
These instructions have been produced with the greatest of care. However, we do not accept responsibility for any errors that may have been made.  
Editor: Gérard Pitance – rue Jules Borbouse 4 – 5170 Bois-de-Villers – Belgium

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[nl] [de] [it] [es] [pt] [cz] [en] [fr] >  
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Contact your distributor or visit [www.stuv.com](http://www.stuv.com)