

hergom

Mod.

**MODELO MALLORCA - MODEL MALLORCA
MODÈLE MALLORCA - MODELLO MALLORCA
MODELO MALLORCA**



**INSTRUCCIONES PARA INSTALACIÓN, USO Y MANTENIMIENTO
INSTRUCTIONS FOR INSTALLATION, MAINTENANCE AND USE
INSTRUCTIONS D`INSTALLATION, DE SERVICE ET DE MAINTENANCE
ISTRUZIONI PER L'INSTALLAZIONE, L'USO E LA MANUTENZIONE
INSTRUCÇÕES PARA INSTALAÇÃO, UTILIZAÇÃO E MANUTENÇÃO**

WELCOME

To the HERGÓM family. Thank you for choosing our Mallorca fireplace.

The main parts are in wrought iron which means that they have great durability.

We are sure that your new stove will give you great satisfaction.

To possess a HERGOM FIRE PLACE shows exceptionally good taste.

So that you are familiar with your stove please read the entire manual, especially the regulations on its installation, operation and maintenance, which you will find very useful. Keep it in a safe place and refer to it whenever necessary. If, after reading this manual, you require any further clarification please do not hesitate to contact your supplier or to call the manufacturer directly.

IMPORTANT. If your stove is incorrectly installed it won't give you the excellent service that you expect from a HERGOM stove. Please read these instructions fully and give the work to a specialist.

The surface of your wrought iron fireplace is protected by heat resistant paint which is specially designed for high temperatures. When you light your stove for the first few times there will probably be some smoke, when some of the components evaporate which allows the paint to dry and take form. Due to this we recommend that you air the room until the smoke disappears.

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1.- PRESENTATION

The main characteristics of the Mallorca fireplace are:

- Fireplace with glass panes and steel veneer (depending on the model).
- Revolving base that gives access to the fire area (depending on the model).
- Large base.
- The base and the lower grate are easy to clean.
- The fire area is enclosed by glass panes (depending on the model).
- Decorative stones.
- Illuminated fire place (depending on the model).

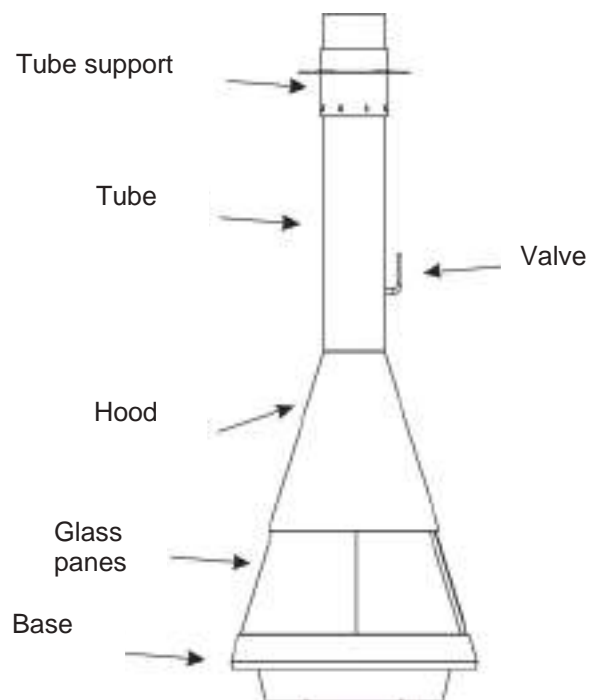


Fig.-1

No unauthorised changes may be made to the fireplace. This fireplace has been designed, tested and certified as supplied by the manufacturer. Industrias Hergóm may not be held liable if a fire place does not work, is broken or damaged due to the fact that changes have been to it by the user or the installer.

II.- INSTALLATION

IMPORTANT! All local regulations, including those referring to national or European law must be complied with when your fire place is installed.

The way in which the fire place is installed will influence its safety and the way it works.

It is very important that it is installed correctly.

In order to ensure that it is correctly installed it is advisable that this is done by a professional.

For your own safety you must follow these recommendations when the fire place is installed:

- The base of your fireplace must be flat and level. The support base must be made out of heat resistant materials. If the base of the fireplace can not bear such a heavy load then a weight distribution plate must be used.

- The base of the fireplace must be free from rubble and waste materials which could catch fire when a fire is lit.

- The fireplace must never be wrapped in heat proof material as this could damage it. When a fire is going to be lit at the same time as other heaters which need air for combustion it is recommended that extra air from outside is allowed to enter the room to help combustion.

If one or more heaters are working in the same room this could mean that there is less oxygen making combustion difficult and reducing the draft.

It is recommended to install your fireplace so that you have access to the interior so that it can be cleaned especially at the entrance of the hood.

The MALLORCA fireplace must not be installed when there is a shared chimney.

Special requirements for places where the fireplace is installed for open fires.

Open fires may only be positioned in places where the situation, construction conditions and the type of use will not be dangerous. If the fireplace depends on external air sufficient air must be provided for combustion.

It is not advisable to install open stoves in:

- Airtight premises,
- Shared halls,
- Garages,
- Places where inflammable or explosive products are prepared or stored in large enough quantities which could be dangerous if there is a fire.
- Rooms or dwellings which are ventilated or heated by air conditioning or air heating equipment (hot and cold) with the help of ventilators unless it is certain that the stove will function correctly.

A.- Assembly.

In order to assembly the Mallorca fireplace a chimney must be installed ("draft"), with metal pipes which are long enough to be at least 1 metre higher than the top of the roof.

If there is an existing chimney the assembly has to be carried out by joining it with the Mallorca fireplace.

It is vital that the joins of the sections of the chimney are correctly sealed. (See Fig.- 7, Page.8).

B.- Chimneys.

The operation of your Mallorca fireplace depends on:

- d) The chimney.
- e) The way in which it works in conjunction with the chimney.
- f) The quality of fuel used.

After some years you can change the type of fuel but once the chimney has been built it is not easy to change its position.

1. – How chimneys work

A basic understanding of how chimneys work will help you to get the best out of your Mallorca fireplace.

A chimney is:

- a) To safely take smoke and gases away from the house.
- b) To provide enough draft in the fireplace for the fire to stay alight.

What is draft?

The tendency of hot air to rise creates a draft.

When the stove is lit hot air goes up the chimney and out through the chimney top. The chimney flue heats up and maintains the draft. The draft will not work at full efficiency until the stove and the chimney are hot.

The situation, the size and the height of the chimney affect the draft.

The following points must be taken into consideration:

- Chimneys situated inside the house keep hot so the draft is greater.
- The size of the chimney advised by the manufacturer will maintain a good draft.
- The height of the chimney affects the draft:

The higher the chimney the better the draft.

The chimney must be at least one metre higher than the highest part of the roof.

Other factors which affect the draft are:

- In houses which are very well internally insulated, with no drafts, as no air enters the premises this impedes the draft. This is corrected by seeing that air from the outside gets to the stove.

- High trees and/or buildings close to the dwelling impede the draft.

- Wind speed. Generally continuous, high winds increase the draft, but stormy winds reduce the draft.

- The outside temperature. The colder it is outside the better the draft.

- Air pressure. On rainy, damp or foggy days the draft is generally poor.

- The temperature of the fire. The hotter the fire the stronger the draft.

- Cracks in the chimney, a poorly sealed or dirty door, if air is getting in through the joints in the pipes, or through another piece of equipment connected to the chimney etc. could mean that the draft is insufficient.

2. – Formation of soot and its cleaning.

When wood is burned slowly tar and other organic vapours are produced, which when combined with the damp in the environment form tar. Tar vapours can condense if the walls of the chimney are cold. If tar is set alight this could produce high temperature fires. Any accumulation of tar must be eliminated.

Due to the fact that the accumulation of tar depends on so many variables it is very difficult to foresee when the chimney has to be cleaned.

A visual inspection is the surest way to see if your stove is free from tar.

For this reason we recommend that the equipment is installed so that it can be easily accessed.

3. - Options

If a chimney is going to be built for the Mallorca fireplace you have two alternatives:

- a) Brick chimneys.
- b) Metal chimneys

Studies show that there is not a great deal of difference between the efficiency of the draft between brick and metal chimneys. The choice is up to you.

Whenever possible build your chimney inside the house where the draft will be better, there will be less tar and it will last longer.

The advantages of brick chimneys are:

- a) The mass of bricks and small slabs reduce the cooling of smoke in the chimney.
- b) The ability of the bricks to accumulate heat allows the house to stay hot longer after the fire has gone out.
- c) It can be built to your own specifications.
- d) If it is constructed correctly it could be more resistant to heat than a metal chimney.

Brick chimneys must be lined correctly to prevent smoke from cooling.

They must be constructed with materials which support high temperatures and corrosion.

They can be round, square etc. as what matters is the size of the chimneys.

For brick chimneys the Mallorca fireplace must comply with the measurements listed in the section on TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS.

The advantages of metal chimneys are:

- a) They are easy to install.
- b) They allow slight changes in the direction of the chimney, which gives greater flexibility in the choice of the place where the stove is installed.
- c) Due to the fact that there are curved bends actual angles which impede draft are eliminated.

4. – Regulations

Below please find some other regulations which must be complied with when a chimney is built.

a) Resistant and fire proof materials must be used. Fibre cement pipes must not be used.

b) Select the most vertical place possible. Do not connect several pieces of equipment to the same chimney.

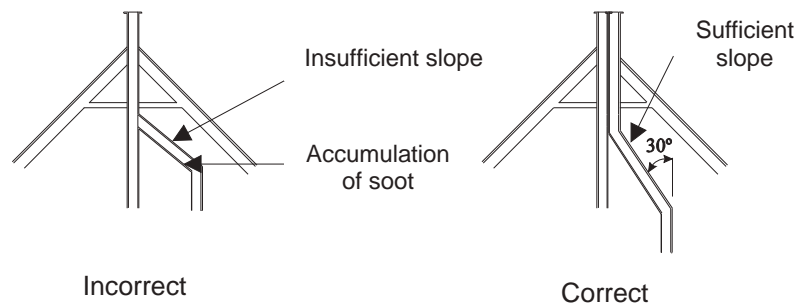


Fig.-4

c) Ensure that the outlet of the flue is not near constructions and that it is higher than the nearest roof top if there is an adjoining building.

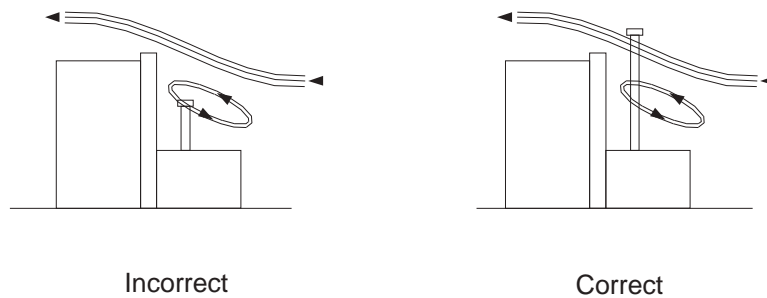


Fig.-5

d) For the flue select the place which is the least exposed to the cold. If possible put the chimney inside the house.

f) Internal walls must be smooth and free from obstacles. When tubes are joined in chimneys, which are in the process of being built, ensure that there is a free flow of air.

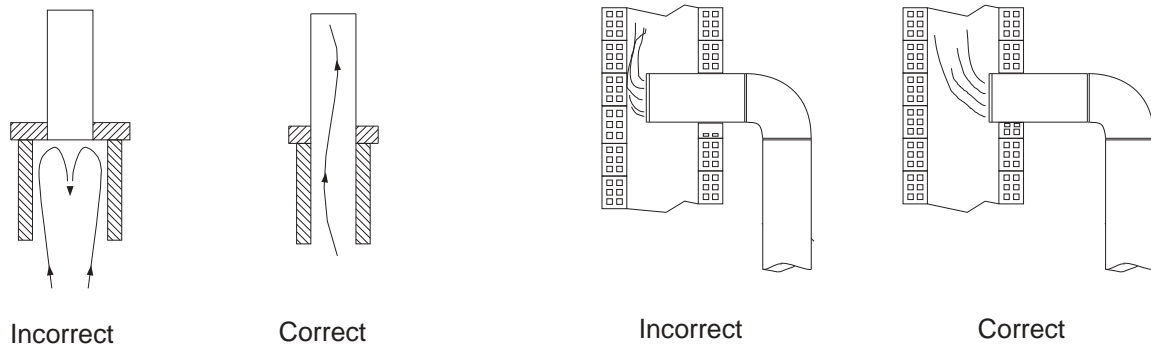


Fig.-6

f) **It is vital** that the joints in the pipes are correctly sealed so that any possible cracks, which could allow air to enter, are covered.

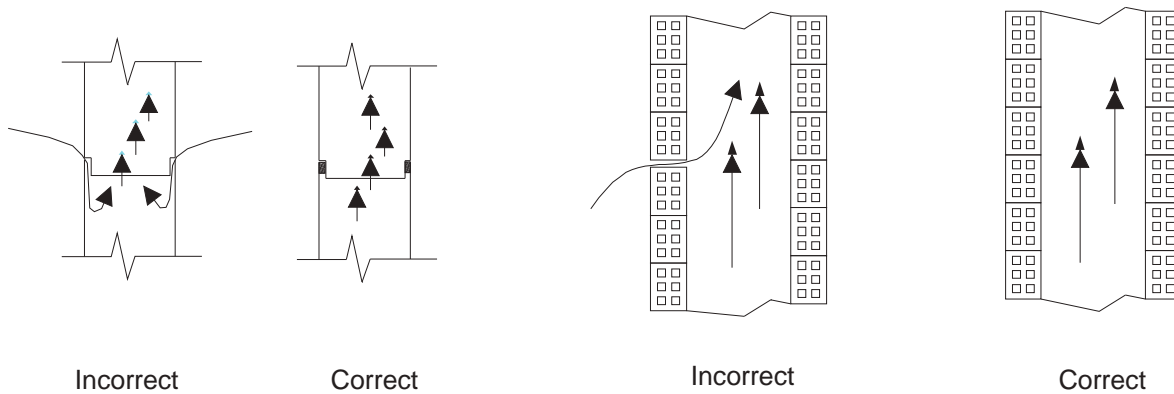


Fig.-7

To test the chimney to ensure that it is air and water tight proceed as follows:

- Cover the outlet in the roof.
- Put paper and damp straw in the lower part of the chimney and light them.
- Observe any possible cracks through which smoke is escaping and seal them.

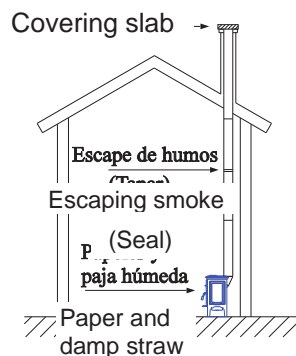


Fig.-8

g) It is vital that the chimney is at least one metre higher than the highest part of the house. If the draft needs to be increased the chimney must be higher.

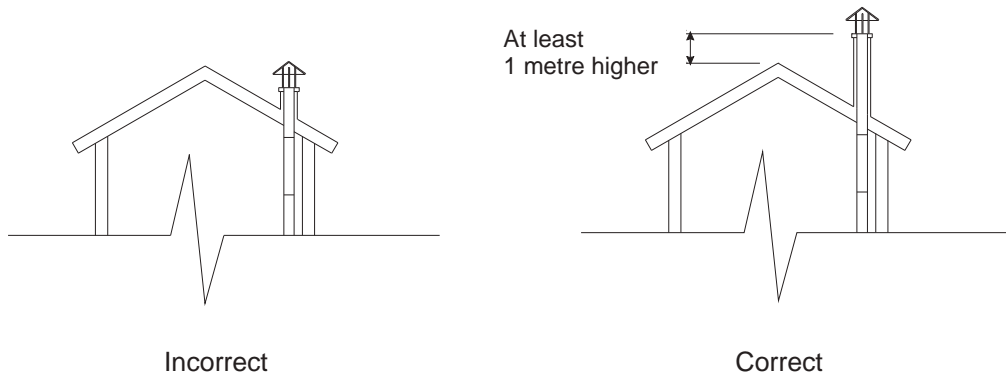


Fig.-9

h) The cowls must not impede the draft.

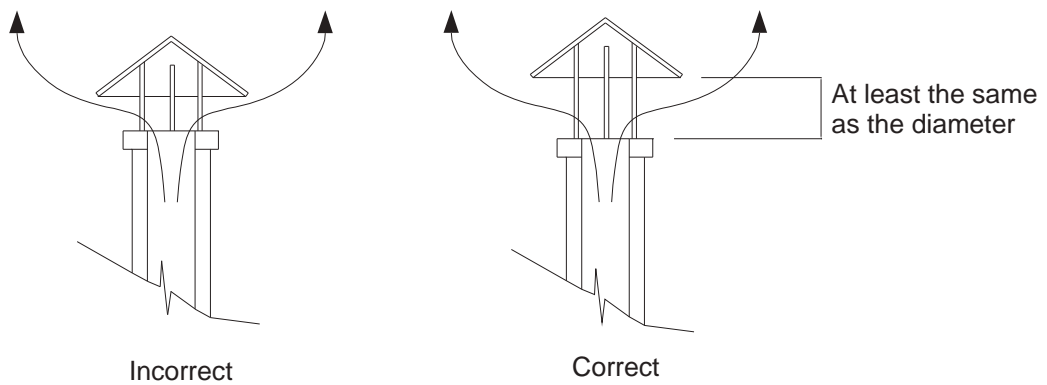


Fig.-10

i) Clean the chimney at least once a year.

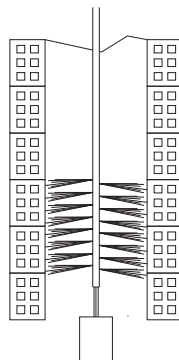


Fig.-11

j) If simple, metal pipes are used the joints must be sealed with heat resistant putty.

- l) Metal, exterior chimneys must be made out of double, heat resistant pipes, which have been specially constructed for solid fuel.

III.- LIGHTING UP AND POWER CONTROL

A.- The first time you light your fire.

Once your fireplace has been installed the seals of all the joints must be tested to prevent any air from entering from outside which could impede the draft.

Before decorating the fireplace with bricks or any other non flammable material you must test to see that it is working correctly.

The first time a fire is lit it should be allowed to burn slowly for three or four hours to make the different pieces airtight and to prevent any possible damage.

Industrias Hergóm S.A. recommends that the packaging (wood and cardboard) is used for fuel for the first few times that a fire is lit. This way **the earth's resources are reused** and **the least amount of solid residue is created**.

It is recommended that windows are kept open the first time that your fire is lit to get rid of the smoke and odours which could be produced by the combustion of the paint solvents or by any other materials.

The chimney should be heated on cold days in Winter particularly early in the morning after a frost. To heat the chimney put paper on the wrought iron deflector and set it alight. Repeat this operation as many times as necessary until the chimney is hot.

TAKE CARE! If you are going to handle the equipment when it is alight, either to regulate its combustion or to refuel it, you must protect your hands using heat proof gloves as all the parts of the chimney get very hot when it is in use.

IV.- CLEANING.

A.- Glass panes in the doors.

3. Cleaning

4. Foam based glass cleaners are quite effective.

Never attempt to clean the glass while the stove is lit. We recommend the use of HERGÓM glass cleaners when the glass is cold

2. Replacement

The glass of the stove is heat proof and has been especially manufactured for wood and/or coal burning stoves.

In the case of accidental damage the glass must be replaced by another pane of glass of the same specifications. Please contact our agent so that he may supply you with the correct pane of glass together with the instructions for its assembly and joins.

B.- Cleaning out the ashes.

The chimney comes with an ashtray situated under the grill of the base.

Pull out the ashtray and once it has been emptied replace it in its correct position. see Fig.-12

V.- SAFETY.

There are possible risks which have to be considered when you use solid fuel in your stove, regardless of the brand of fuel.

These risks can be kept to a minimum if the instructions and recommendations which we give in this manual are correctly followed.

Below is a list of regulations and advice but above all we ask you to use your common sense.

1. Keep any combustible material (furniture, curtains, clothes etc) well away from your fire at a minimum safety distance of 0.75 m.

2. Ashes must be emptied into a metal container and immediately taken outside the house.

3. Liquid fuel must never be used to light your fire.

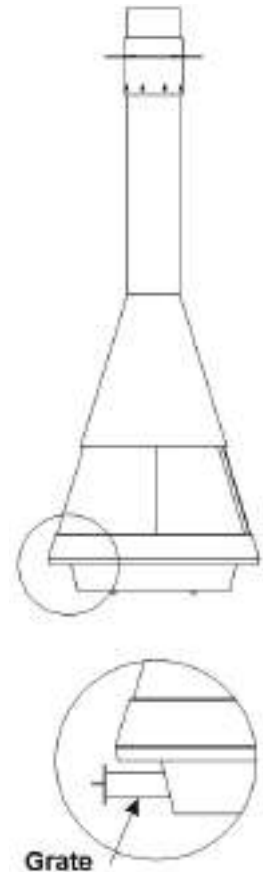
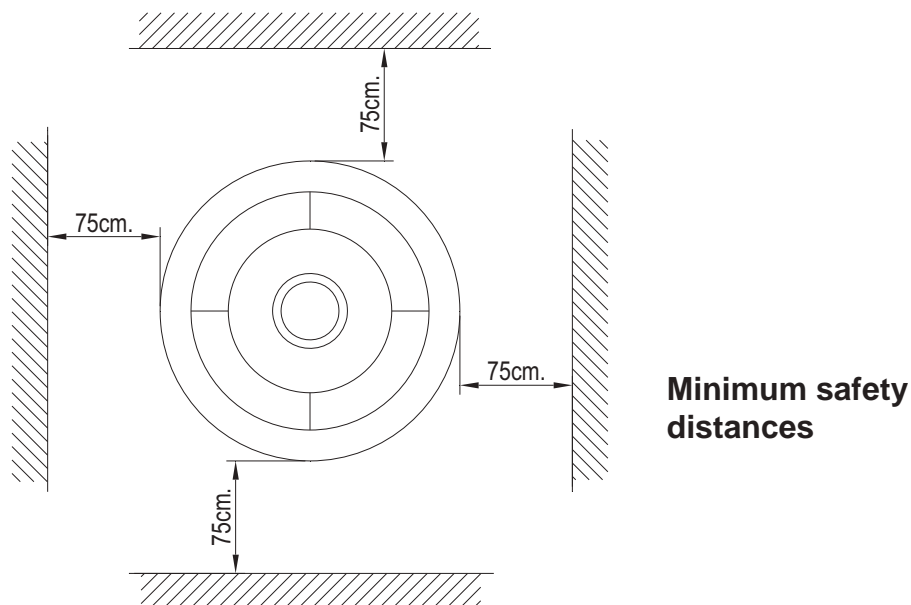


Fig.-12



Keep any inflammable liquids (petrol, alcohol etc.) well away from your fire.

4. Periodically inspect your chimney and clean it whenever necessary.

5. Do not install it near walls which could burn down or which are covered in any material which could be damaged by high temperatures (varnish, paint etc.)

6. Any changes to the Córcega Model must be carried out by a specialist.

INDUSTRIAS HERGÓM, S.A. may not be held liable for any incorrect installation or use and reserves the right to modify their products without prior warning.

Liability for any faults in the manufacture shall be subject to the criteria and verification of their technicians, which, in every case, shall be limited to repairs or replacement of parts and shall not include work and any damages which may be incurred due to these said repairs.

What should you do if your chimney catches fire.

If your chimney catches fire (this could happen if there is too much soot) close all the air inlets (primary and secondary), and close the air inlets to the room where it is installed. This will help the flames die down.

If this is not enough to extinguish the flames **call the emergency services.**

VI.- PRODUCTS TO HELP YOU KEEP YOUR FIREPLACE IN GOOD CONDITION.

INDUSTRIAS HERGÓM, S.A. can supply you with a range of products to help you keep your fireplace in good condition:

- **Heat resistant paint**, for wrought iron pieces and veneer.
- **Heat resistant putty**, to make your fire place airtight and to improve the seals.
- **Anti-soot**, a powerful catalyst which facilitates the elimination of unburned residues.
- **Fire lighters**, an indispensable product if you need to light your fire in a rapid and clean manner.
- **Glass cleaner**, the ideal product to eliminate burnt grease from the glass panes of stoves, chimneys, etc.

VII.- TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS.

Technical specifications

Standard stove according to regulations:

UNE-EN 13229:2001 "Insert including open solid fuel fires – Testing methods and requirements", modified by **UNE-EN 13229/AC**, **UNE-EN 13229/A1:2003** and **UNE-EN 13229:2002/A2:2005**.

The MALLORCA model chimney	
Useful power released into the environment	19 kW
Load mass / hour	8.4 kg
Average temperature of gas below the water level of the outlet valve	300 °C
Average concentration of CO at 13% O2	0.15
Performance	55%
Nº OF TEST CERTIFICATE	LEE-C-049-08
Nº OF ORGANISATION NOTIFIED	NB 1722 (CEIS)

Length of wooden logs admitted:	400 mm.
Metal chimney	300 mm. ϕ Int.
Reccommended height of chimney	5 to 6 metres
Approximate minimum dimensions of brick chimney	300 x 300 mm.
Smoke outlet	Vertical
Minimum reccommended draft	12 Pa
Control of primary air	Manually regulated
Weight	220 Kg.

WARNING! The stove must not be used as an incinerator and no other fuel (plastics, coal etc.) may be used. You must use the recommended fuel.

Recommended fuel:

Fuel	Dimensions L x \emptyset	Maximum load per hour
Beech	40cm x 7cm (approx.)	8.4 Kg.
Oak	40cm x 7cm (approx.)	8.4 Kg.
Pine	40cm x 7cm (approx.)	8.4 Kg.

Your MALLORCA chimney must not be used continuously

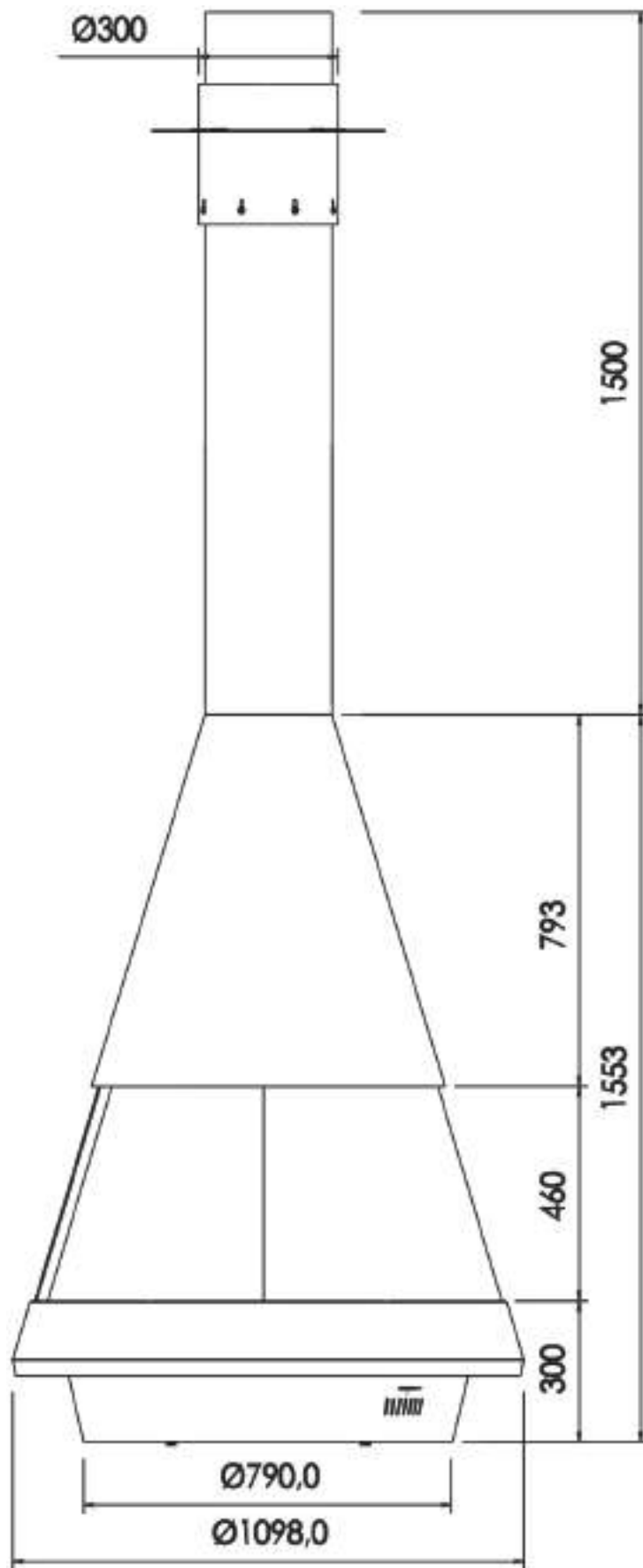


Fig.-13

VIII.- COMPONENTS OF THE STOVE AND ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS. STANDARD MALLORCA MODEL

It is recommended that original spare parts supplied by the manufacturer are used.

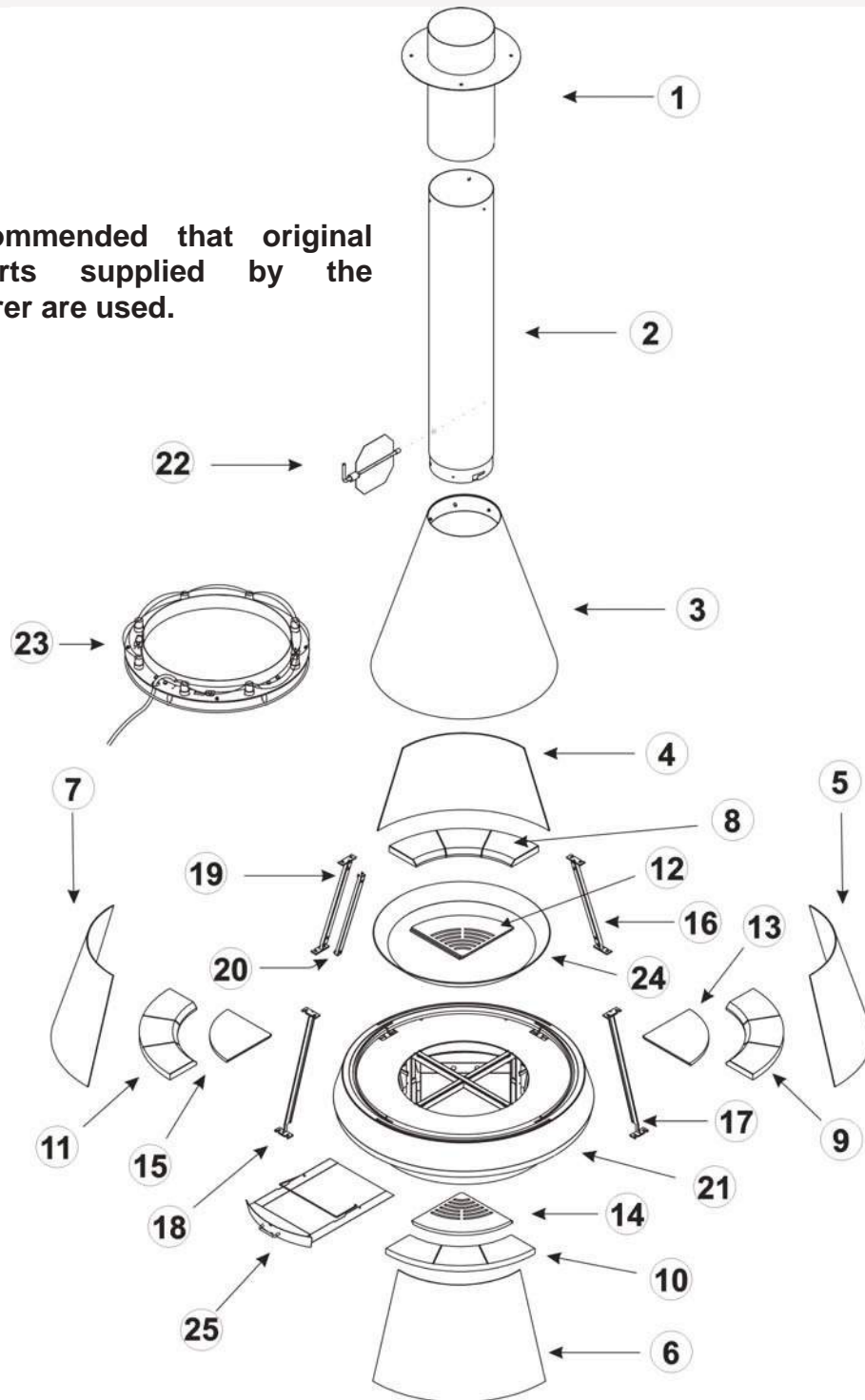
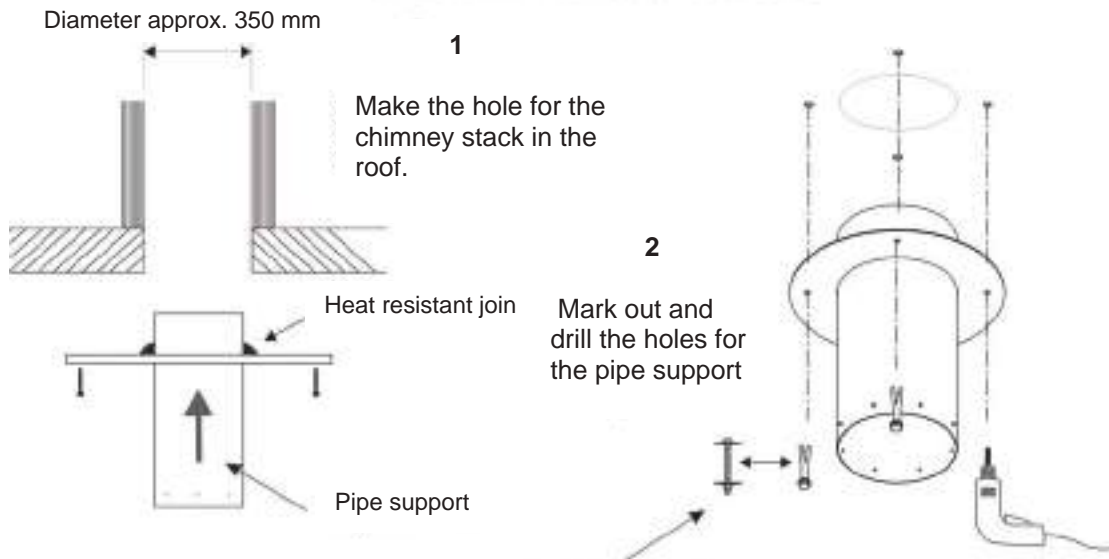


Fig.-14

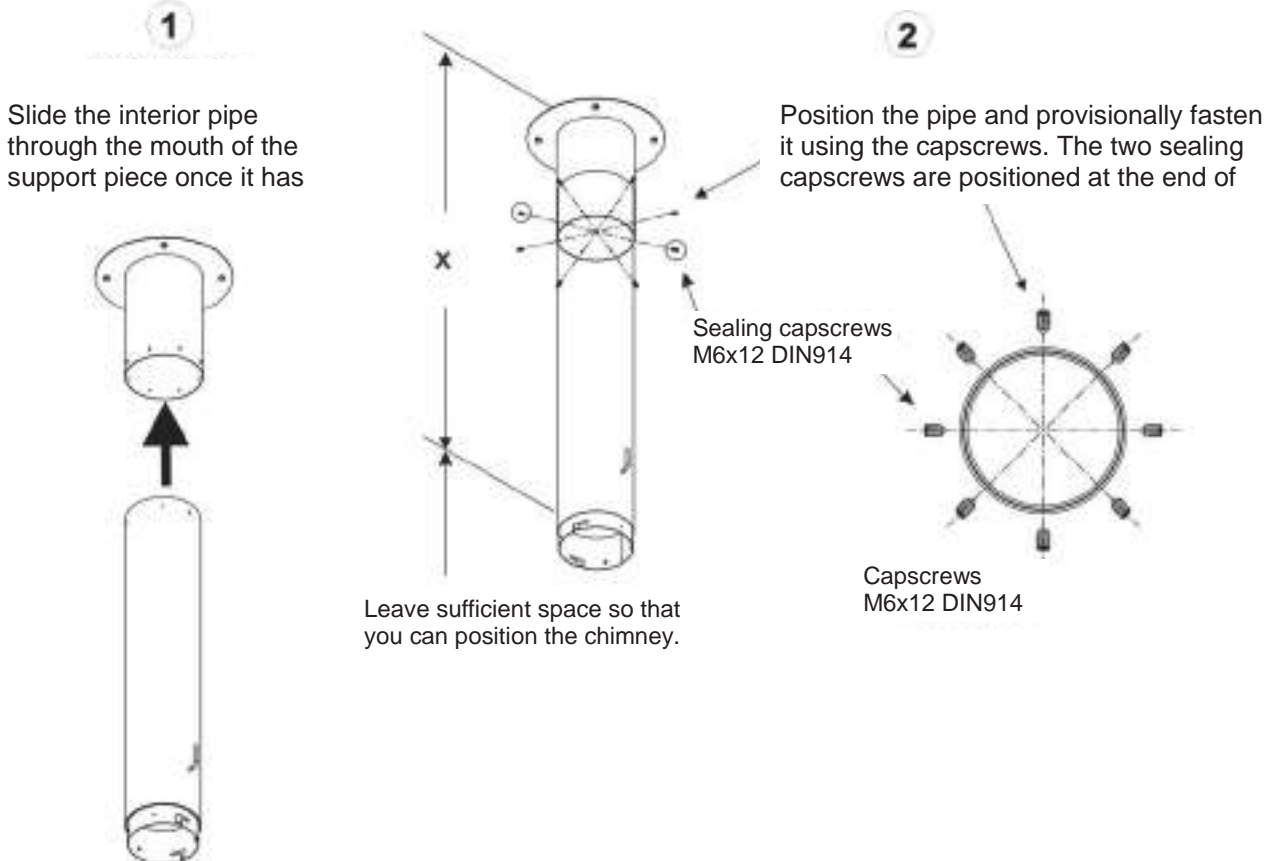
- | | | |
|------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| 1. Pipe support. | 10. Stone 3. | 19. Small iron plate support 4. |
| 2. Pipe | 11. Stone 4. | 20. Cross section of the cable protector. |
| 3. Hood. | 12. Grill 1. | 21. Base. |
| 4. Glass pane 1. | 13. Grill 2. | 22. Valve |
| 5. Glass pane 2. | 14. Grill 3. | 23. Set of lamps. |
| 6. Glass pane 3. | 15. Grill 4. | 24. Edge of the grill |
| 7. Glass pane 4. | 16. Small iron plate support 1. | 25. Grate |
| 8. Stone 1. | 17. Small iron plate support 2. | |
| 9. Stone 2 | 18. Small iron plate support 3. | |

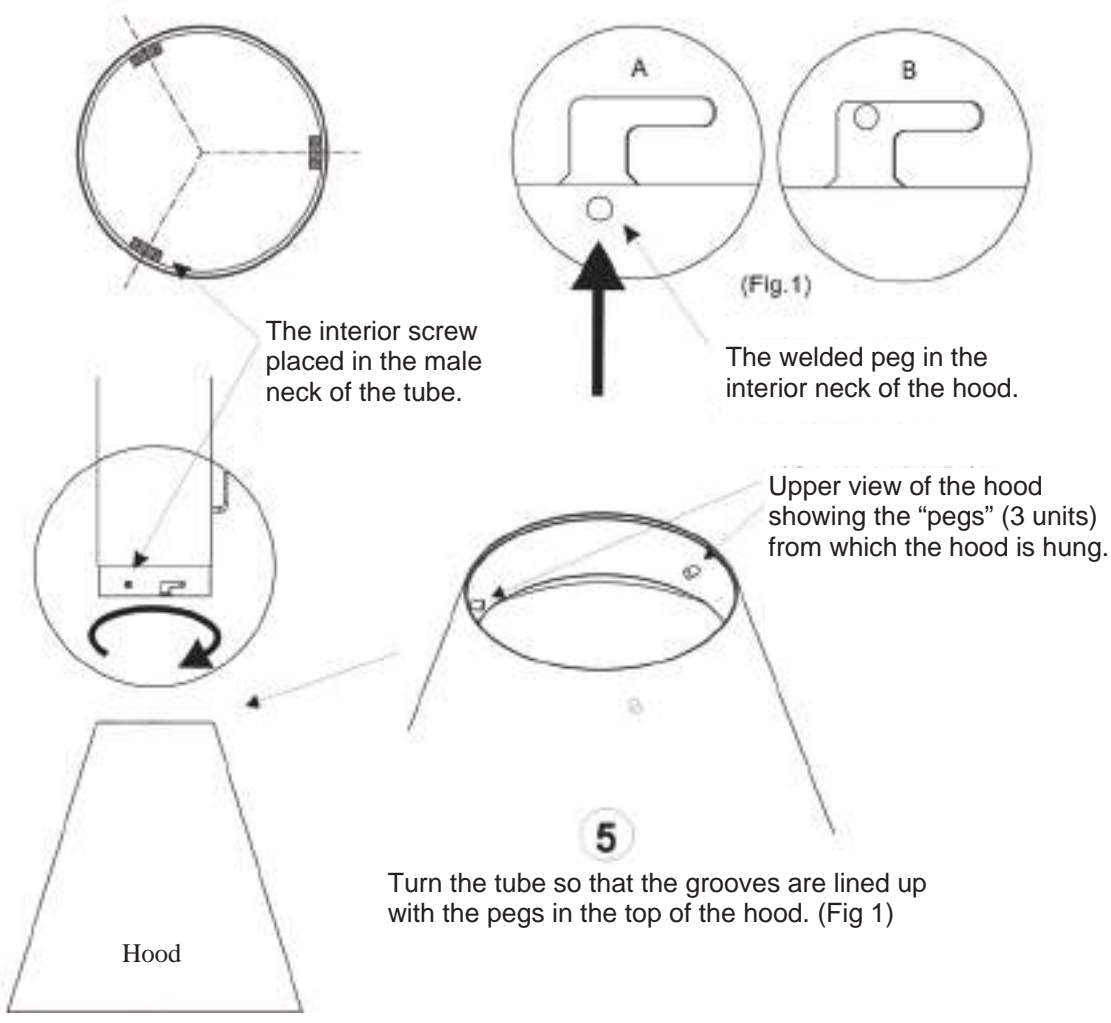
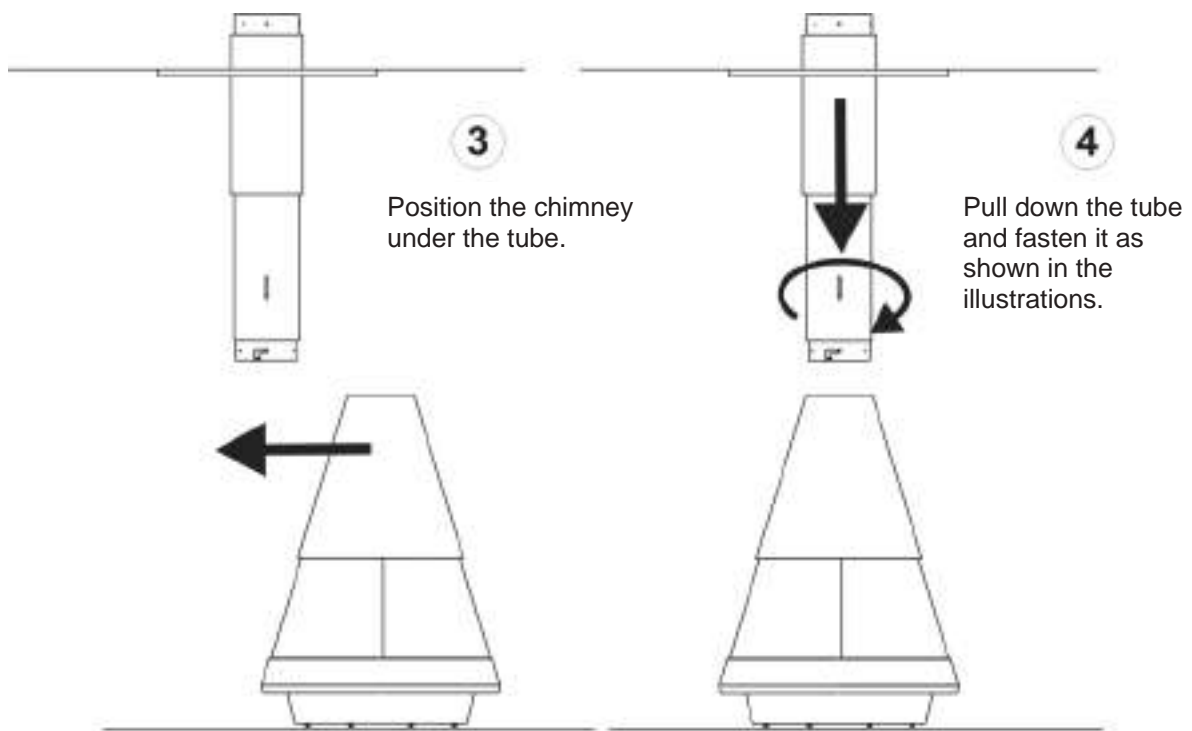
Assembly instructions
THE MALLORCA MODEL
 STANDARD SUPPORTED ASSEMBLY
 Average height of the premises 2.80 metres
ANCHORING THE PIPE SUPPORT PIECE



Select the type of anchorage.
 As a general rule of safety and for the suspended version (without glass panes) it is specially advised to use a screw which goes through to the wrought iron plate creating a "sandwich" effect.

STEPS FOR POSITIONING THE PIPE



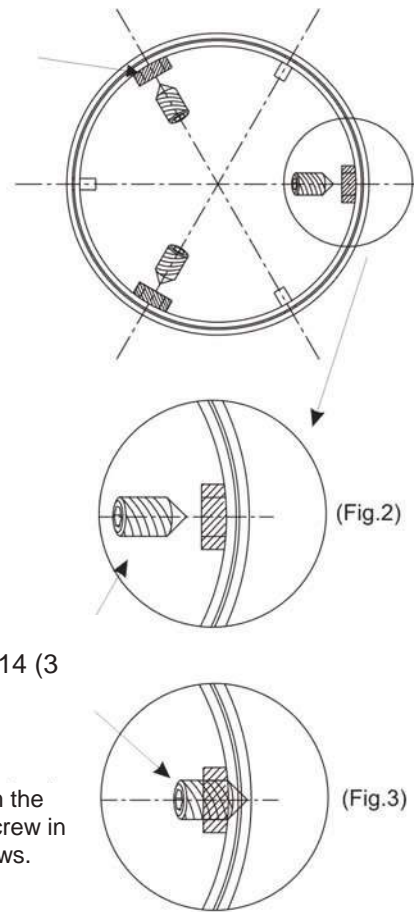
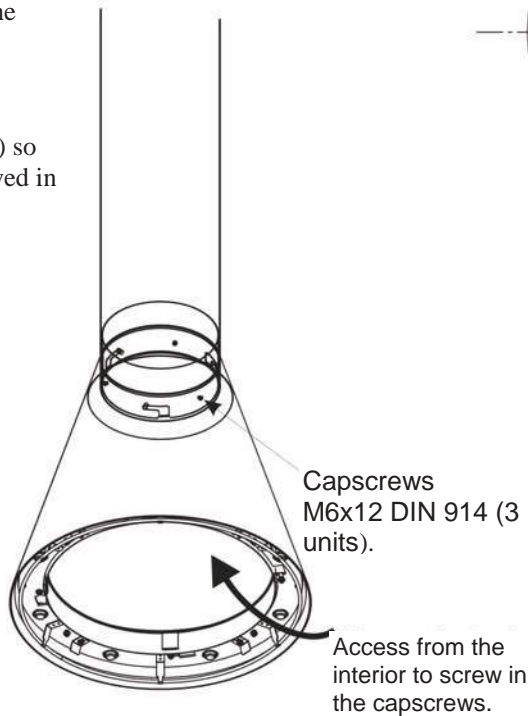


6

Once the hood is in position it is fastened using the capscrews in the interior of the hood as shown in Figs 2 and 3.

At the same time drill the holes going through the veneer of the support (roof) so that the sealing capscrews can be screwed in and the tube can be fastened.

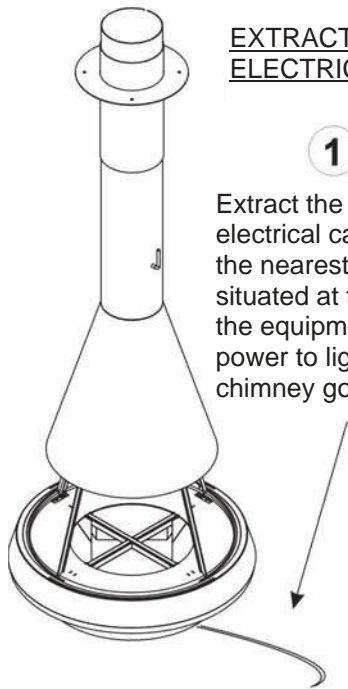
The interior screw is placed in the male neck of the tube.



EXTRACTION OF THE ELECTRICAL CABLE

1

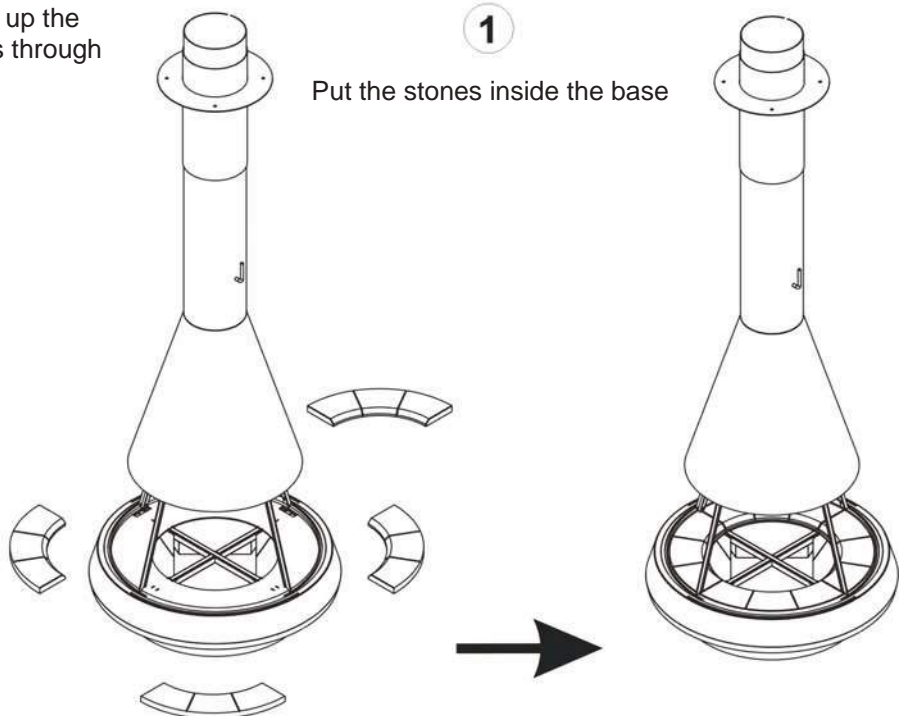
Extract the existing electrical cable through the nearest aperture situated at the bottom of the equipment. The power to light up the chimney goes through



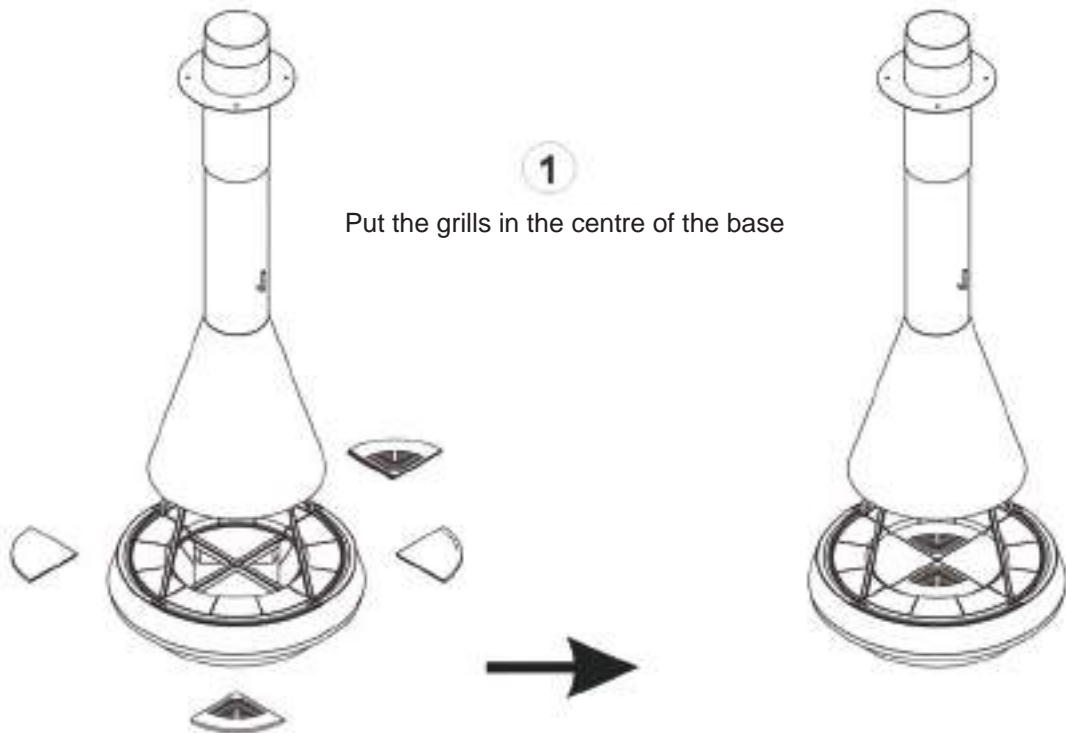
PUTTING THE STONES IN PLACE

1

Put the stones inside the base

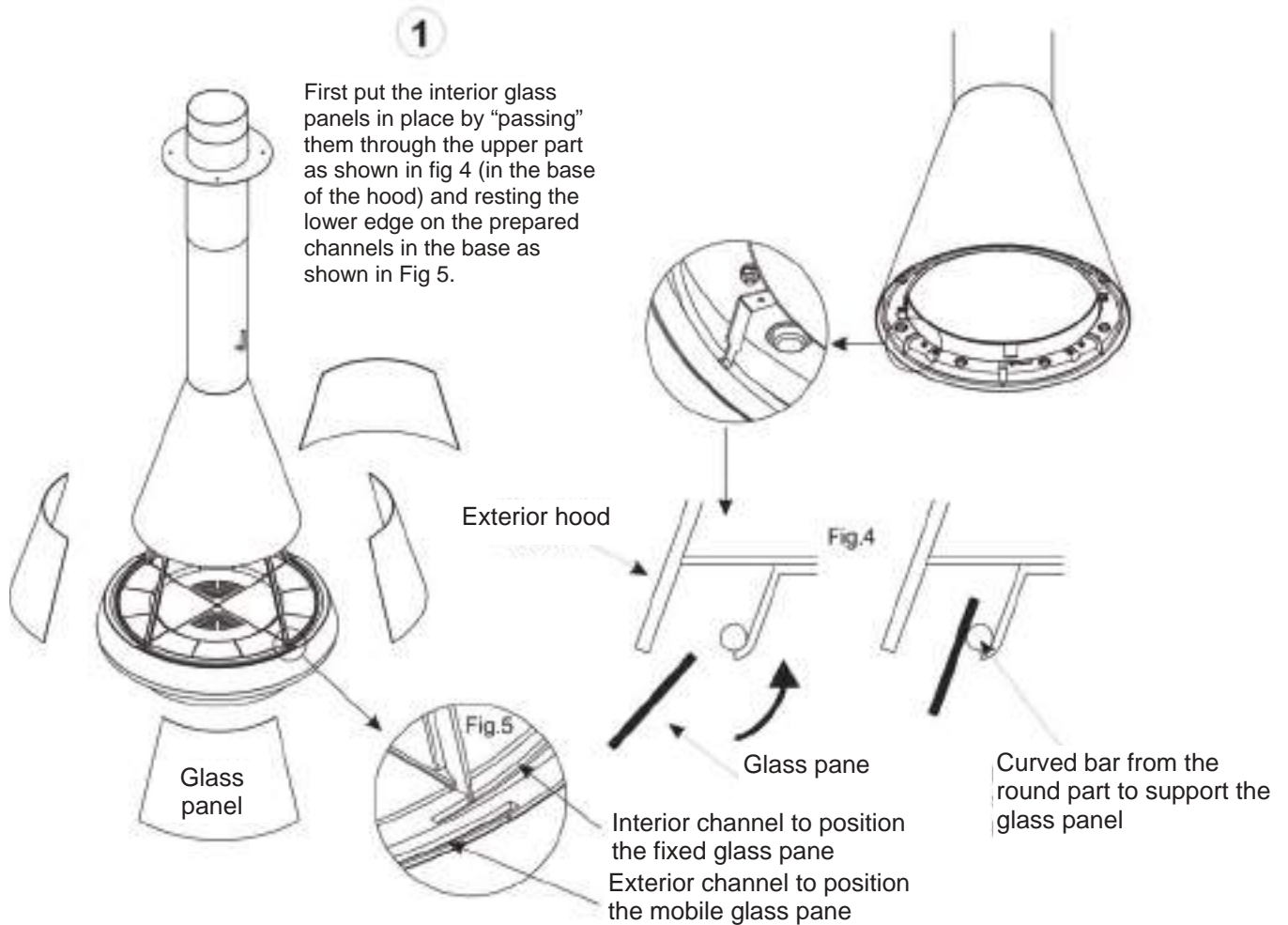


PUTTING THE GRILLS IN PLACE



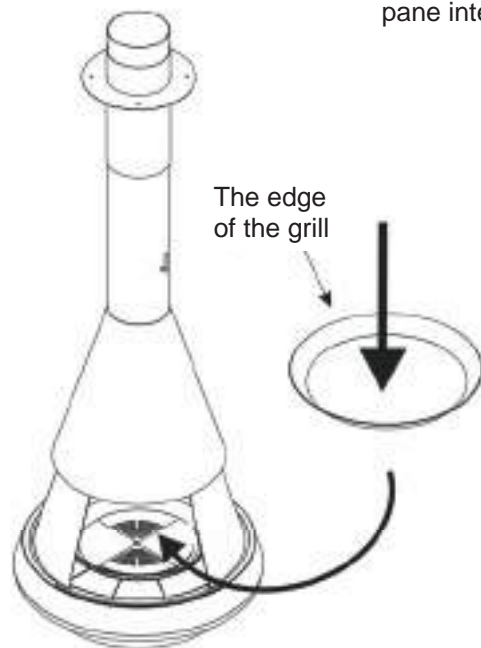
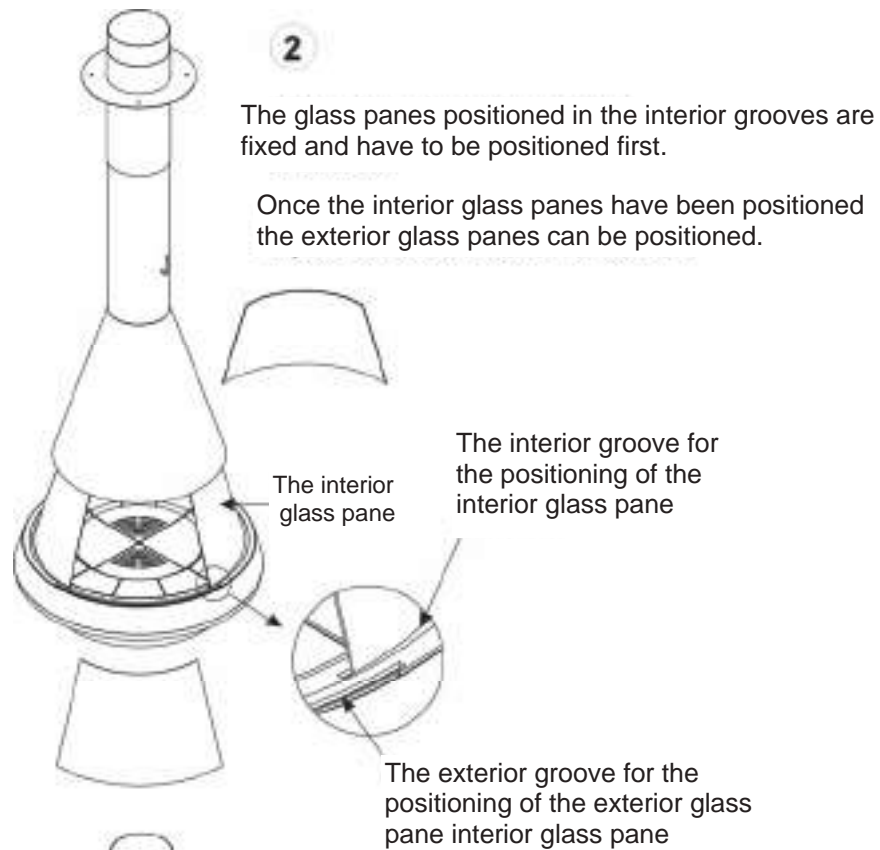
1
Put the grills in the centre of the base

PUTTING THE GLASS PANELS IN PLACE



1
First put the interior glass panels in place by "passing" them through the upper part as shown in fig 4 (in the base of the hood) and resting the lower edge on the prepared channels in the base as shown in Fig 5.

The channels where the glass panels are stored have one floor with a ceramic belt and and silicone ends



3 If the user wishes he can position the "edge of grill" accessory in the base of the fire inside the chimney.

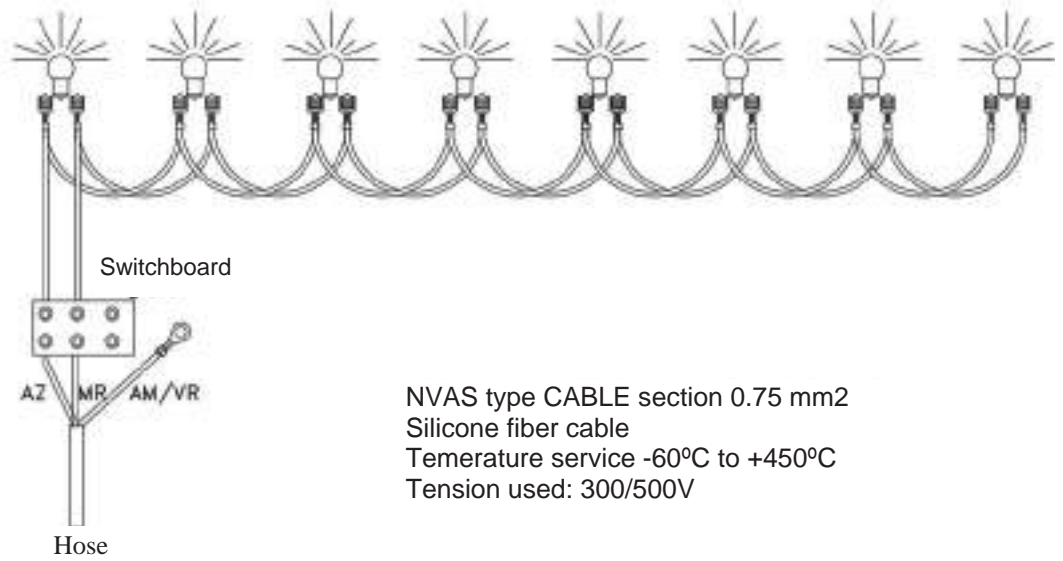
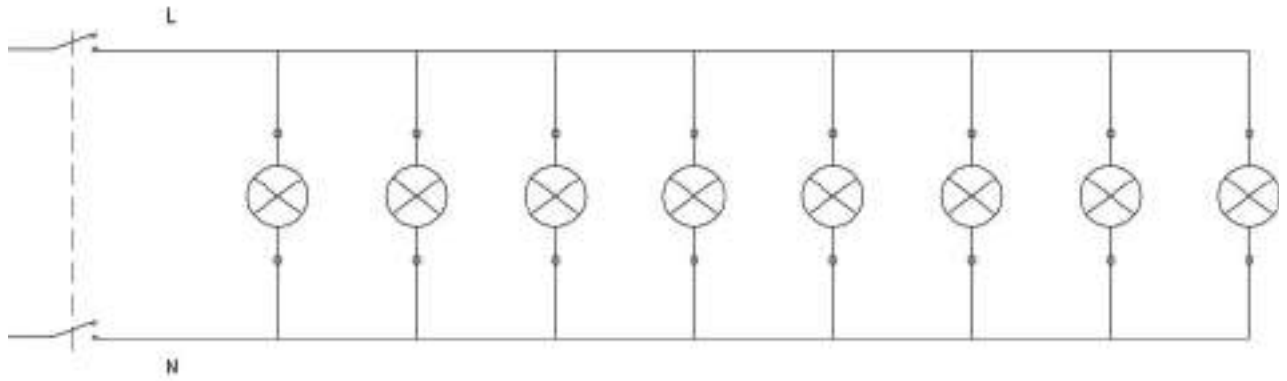
4

The fireplace is now ready for use

Before finishing the work of decorating the equipment or the chimney it is recommended that you test the equipment by lighting it so that you can test the installation in general and ensure that the equipment works correctly.

THE MALLORCA MODEL

ELECTRICAL PLAN



NVAS type CABLE section 0.75 mm²
Silicone fiber cable
Temperature service -60°C to +450°C
Tension used: 300/500V

HOSE type MA-VAS 3x0.75 mm²
Silicone fiber cable
Temperature service -60°C to +400°C
Tension used: 300/500V

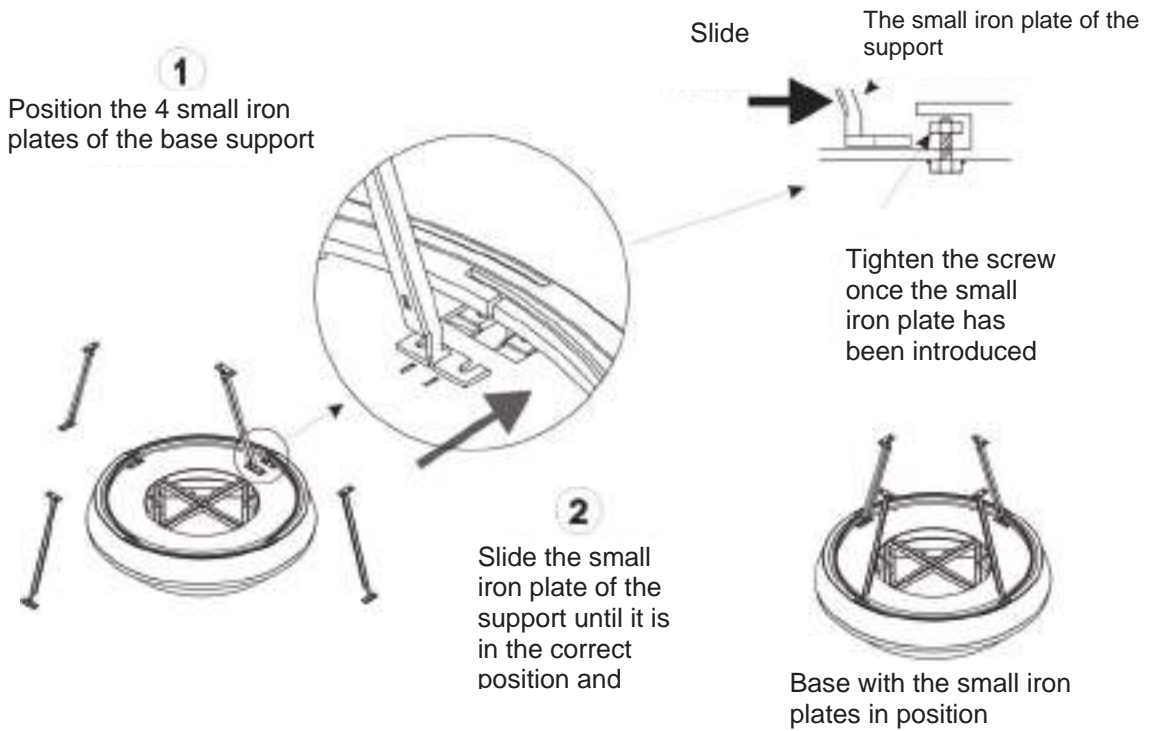
LIGHT BULB ST22 240V. 15W. E14 300°

IX.- ANNEX 1-ASSEMBLE THE HOOD ON THE BASE

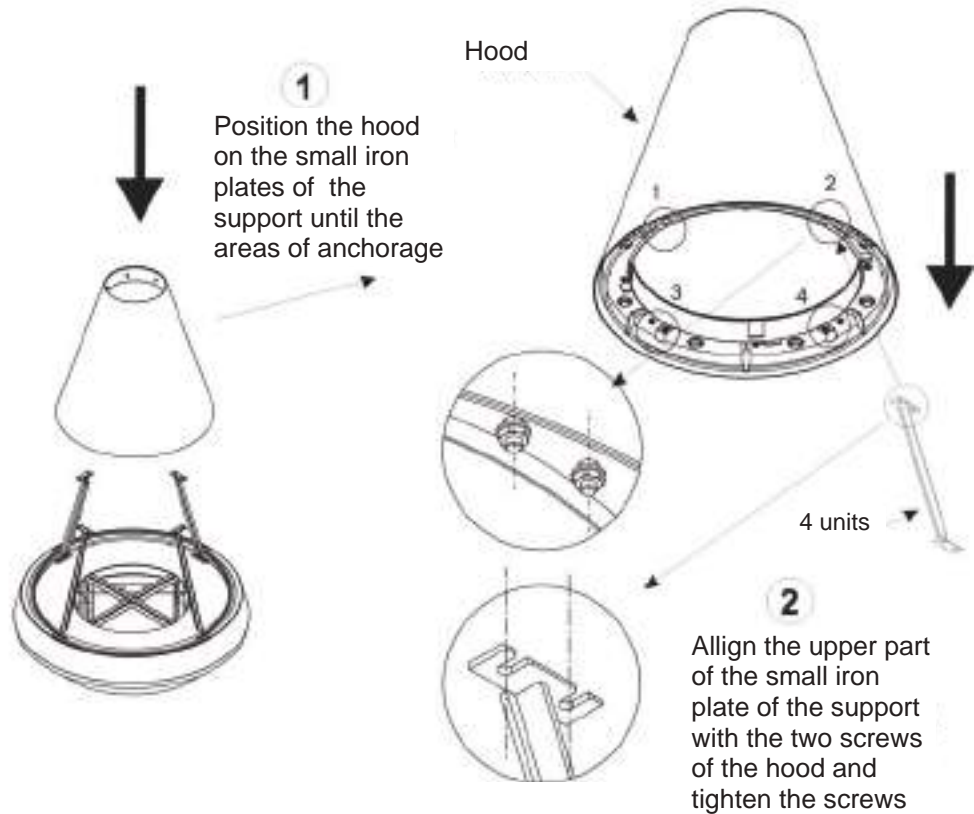
THE MALLORCA MODEL

ANNEX 1-ASSEMBLE THE HOOD ON THE BASE

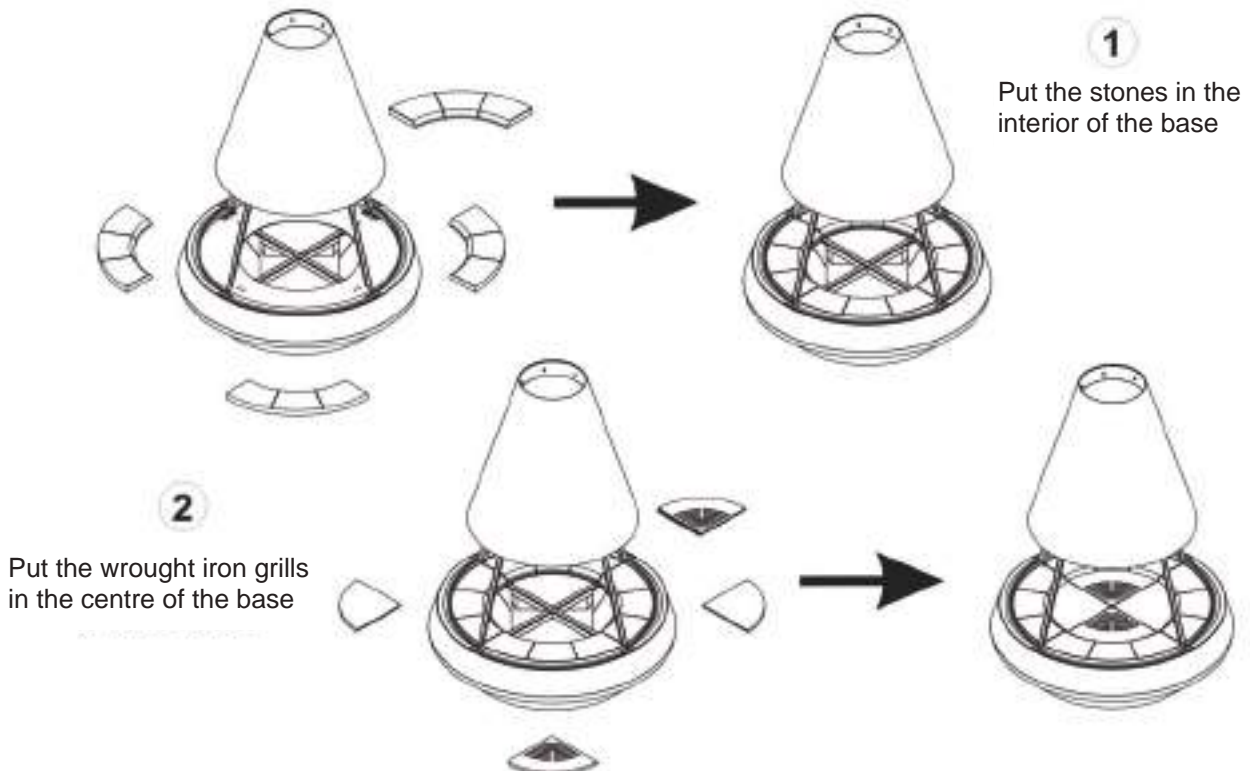
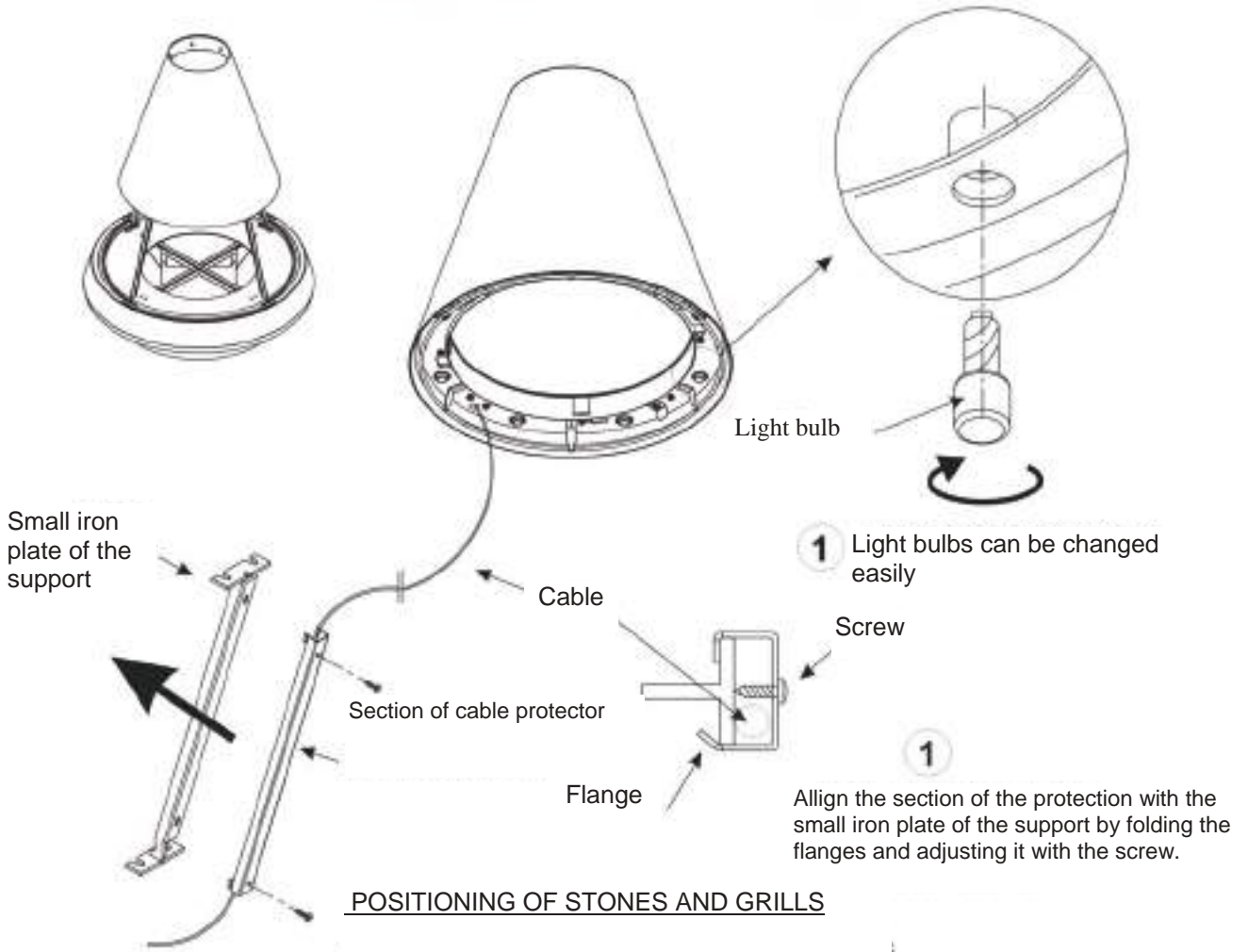
POSITIONING THE SMALL IRON PLATES OF THE SUPPORT



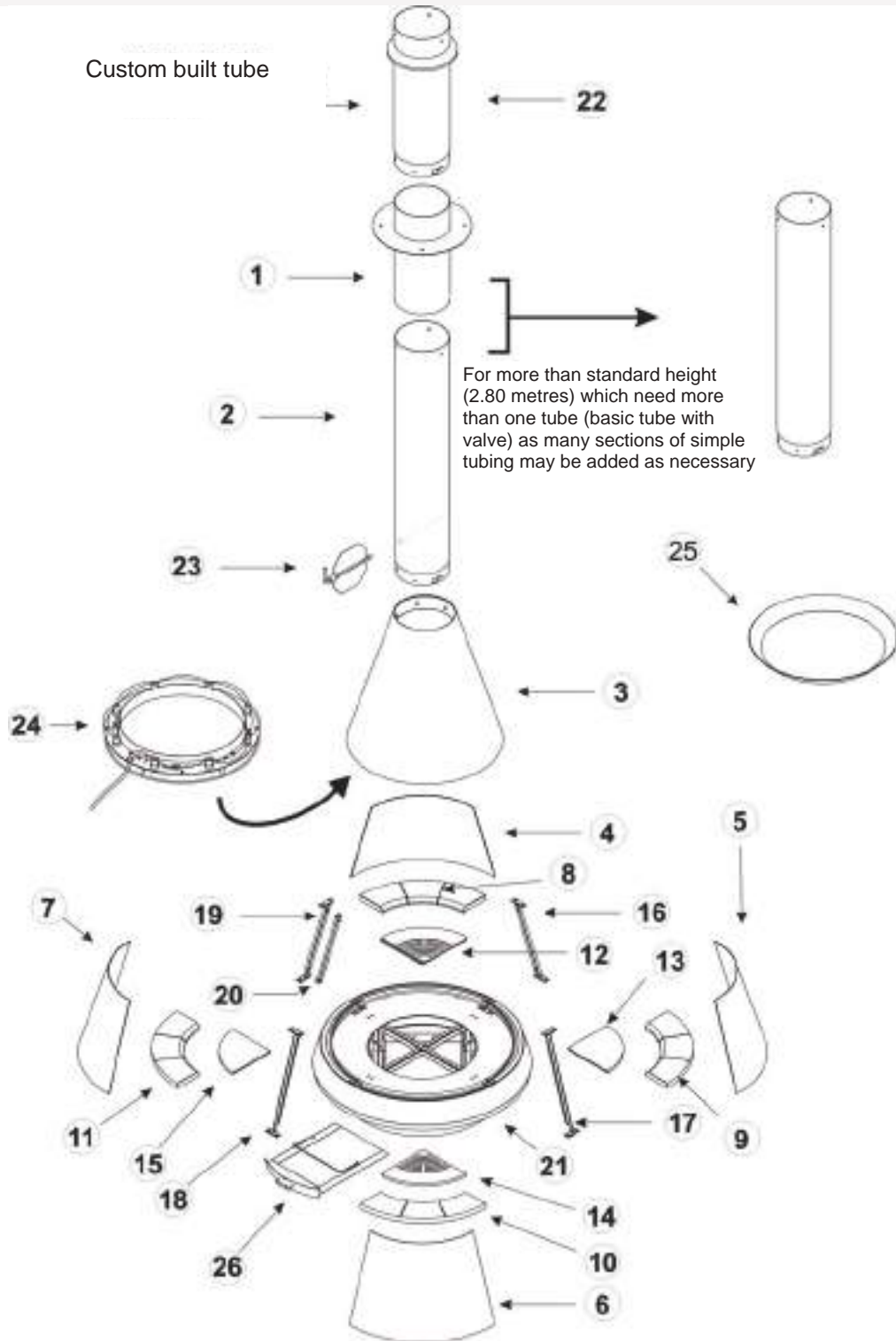
POSITIONING THE HOOD



CHANGING LIGHT BULBS AND FASTENING THE SECTION OF CABLE PROTECTOR



X.- ANNEX II- SPECIAL ASSEMBLY



- 1. Tube support.
- 2. Tube
- 3. Hood.
- 4. Glass pane 1.
- 5. Glass pane 2.
- 6. Glass pane 3.
- 7. Glass pane 4.
- 8. Stone 1.
- 9. Stone 2

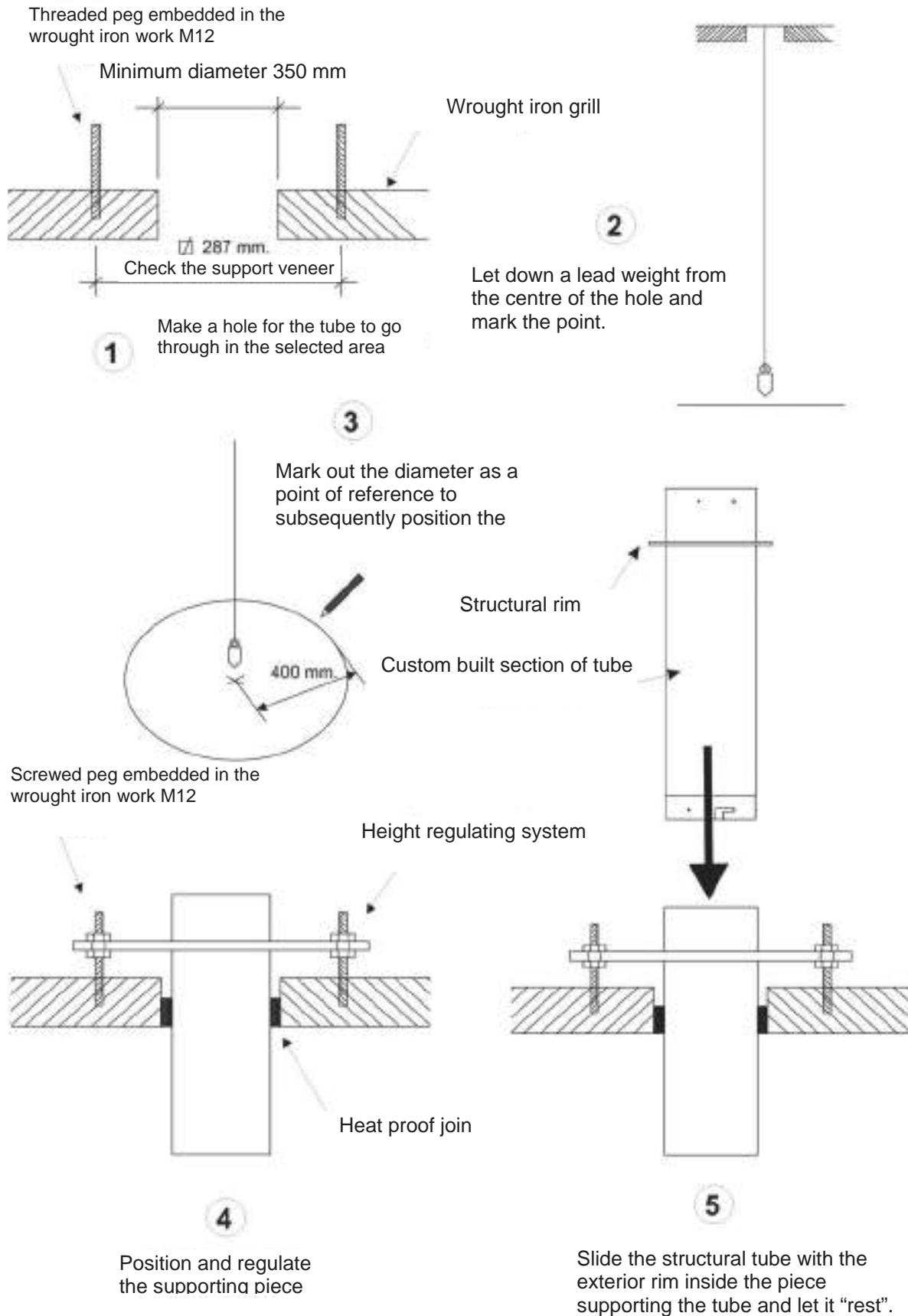
- 10. Stone 3
- 11. Stone 4.
- 12. Grill 1.
- 13. Grill 2.
- 14. Grill 3.
- 15. Grill 4.
- 16. Small iron plate for the support 1
- 17. Small iron plate for the support 2
- 18. Small iron plate for the support 3

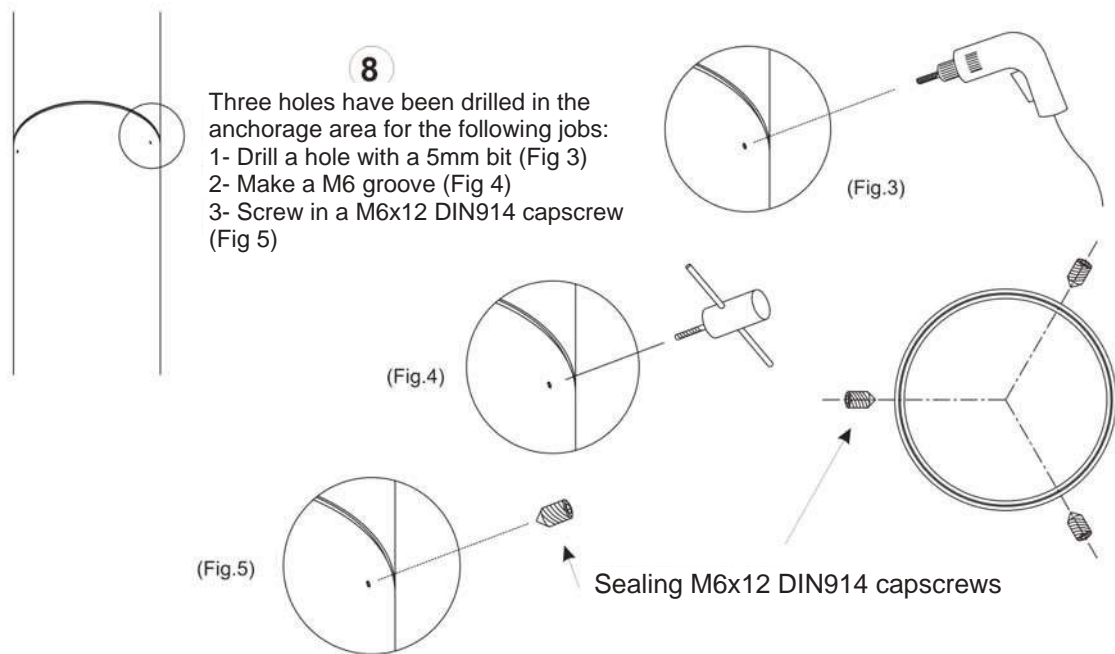
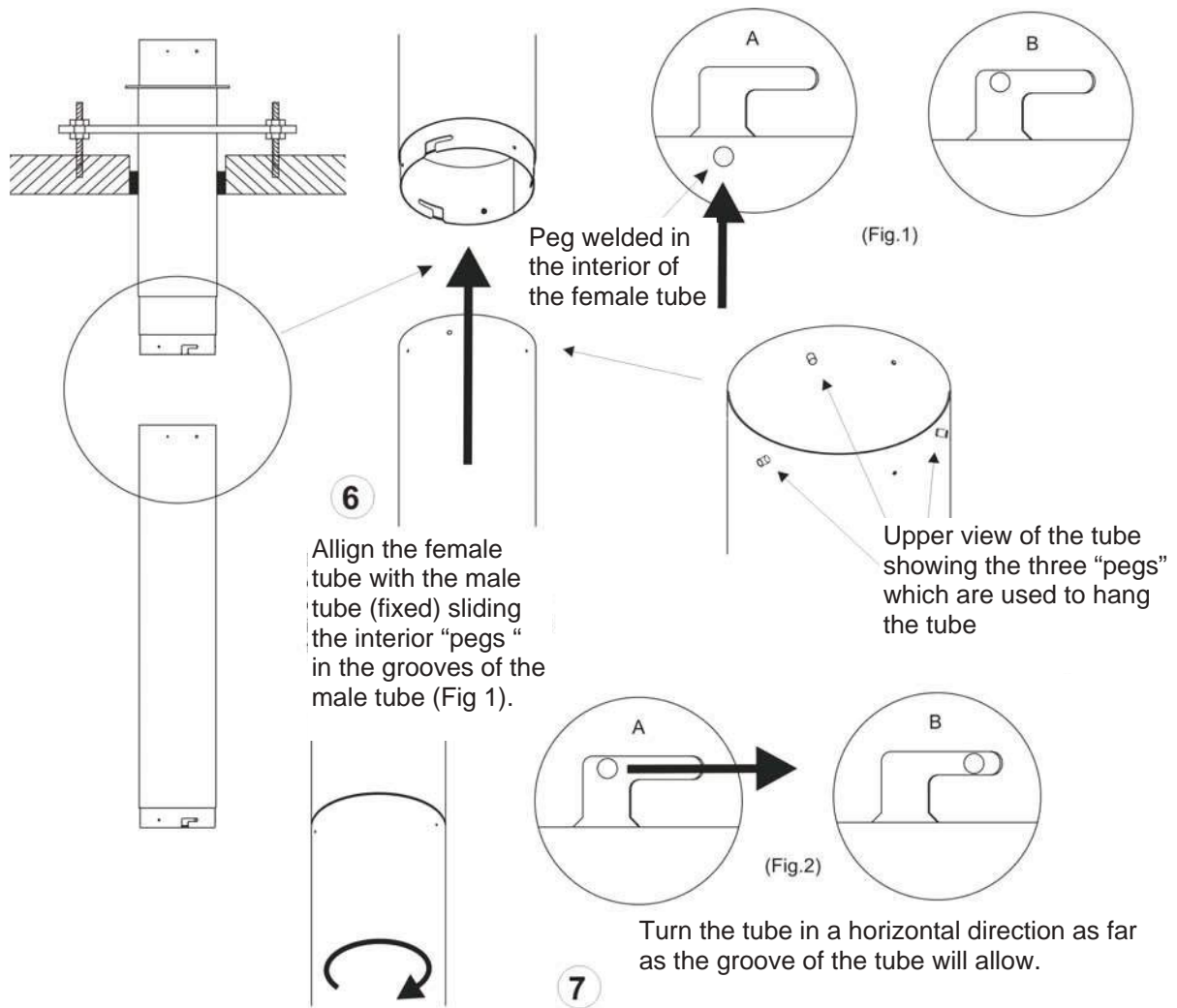
- 19. Small iron plate for the support 4
- 20. Section of cable protector.
- 21. Base.
- 22. Custom made tube.
- 23. Valve
- 24. Set of lights
- 25. Edge of the grill
- 26. Grate.

ANNEX II – THE MALLORCA MODEL

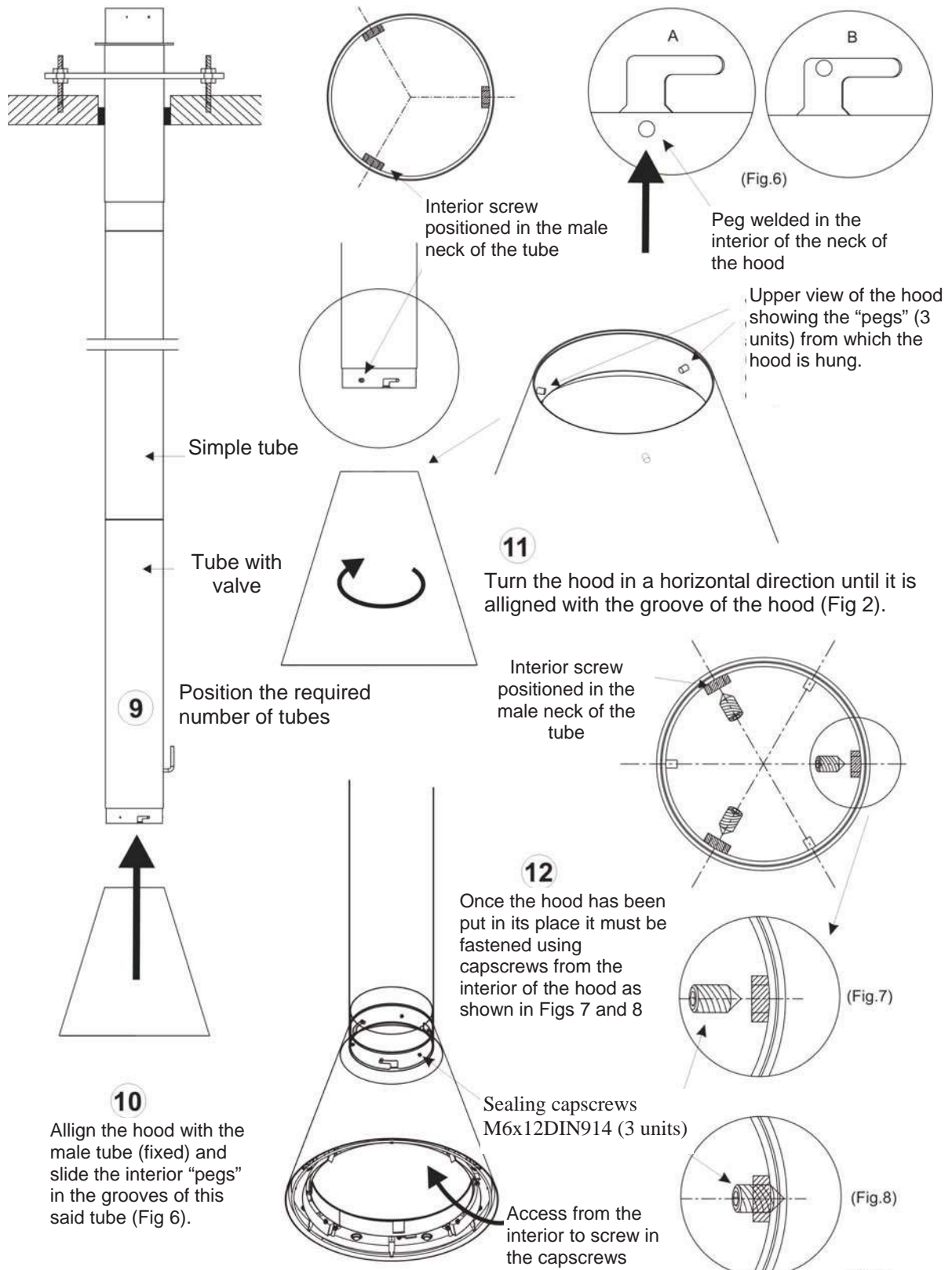
SPECIAL ASSEMBLY (For heights above 2.80 metres)

ANCHORAGE OF TUBES AND HOOD

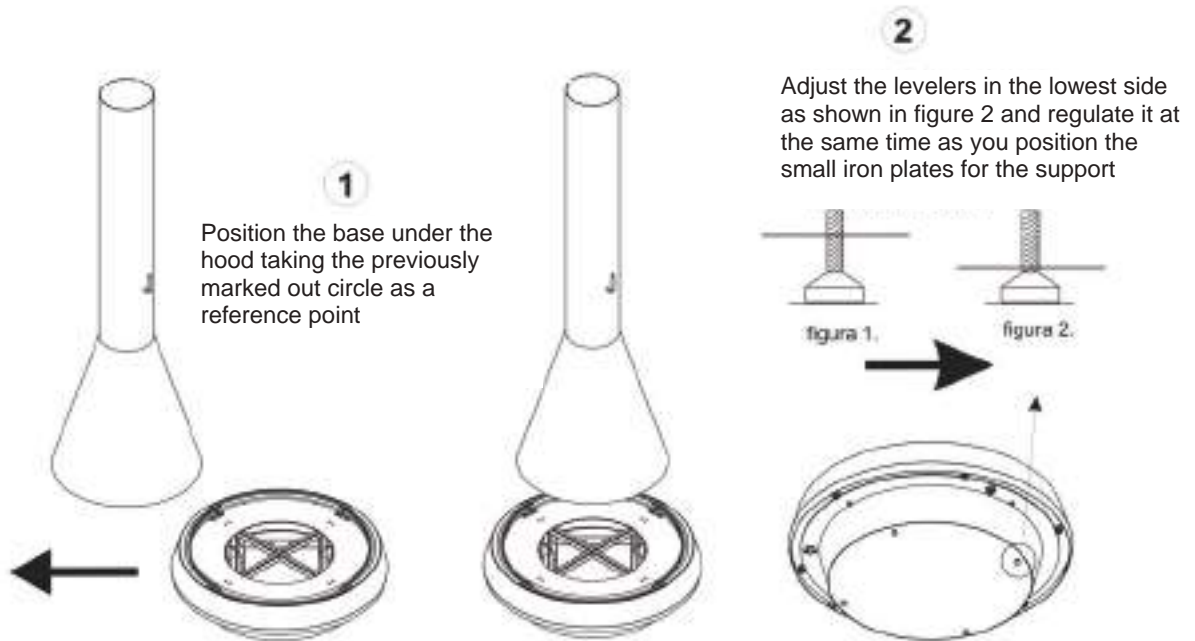




ANCHORING THE HOOD



POSITIONING THE BASE



NOTE: Considering that in special assemblies (more than 2.80 metres and great heights) the tubes are positioned from the roof with a section of special tubing ordered from the manufacturer, it is a good idea to measure the height of the premises so that the correct dimension for this section of tubing may be calculated.

For the version with **glass** the procedure for assembling the tubes and the hood is carried out as explained in the preceding paragraph (special assemblies) adapted to the height of the premises. To anchor the “tube support” veneer, if the roof is not higher than 2.80 metres, screws are used going through to the wrought iron plate creating a “sandwich” effect.

Subsequently place the base in the vertical part of the set as shown in the illustration “Positioning the base” on this page.

For the version without **glass** once the section of tubes and the hood have been suspended the base and the small iron plates for the support are put in position which join this to the hood.

For the assembly to be carried out correctly it is a good idea to use the base levellers and the height regulating system for the tubes positioned on the roof.

See annex 1 –Putting the hood onto the base prior to further action.