Installation and users manual

EN



HWAM
I40/55

15.05.2026 / 53-4010
www.hwam.com

AUTOPILOT

HWAM
Intelligent heat

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Installation manual

In general
Congratulations on your new HWAM insert. We are pleased that you have chosen a HWAM insert and confident that it will give you much pleasure.

To ensure optimum operation and safety, we recommend that the installation should be carried out by an authorised HWAM retailer or a fitter recommended by the retailer. An overview of HWAM retailers can be found at www.hwam.com under “Retailer locations”.

Before installation, it is important to read **the installation and User’s manual carefully and follow the instructions and guidances.** This installation and User’s manual apply to HWAM inserts in the I40/55 series with HWAM® Autopilot™, classified according to EN16510-1 type B and type CA room sealed insert). The type is indicated on the type plate on the insert.

The installation of your HWAM insert must always comply with all European, national and local building regulationsand subsequently registered with the local authorities. Upon installation, the chimney sweep must approve the installation before you can start using the insert. All HWAM insert packaging material must be handled in accordance with local waste management regulations.

Room requirements
Always ensure a supply of fresh combustion air to the room where the insert is to be installed. The insert uses 16.4 m^3 of air per hour. Extraction fans installed in the same room as the insert can cause problems. A window that can be opened or an adjustable air valve will be sufficient. It must not be possible to block the adjustable air valve/grate. In newly built/airtight dwellings, we recommend that a fresh air system should be installed for the direct supply of external air to the combustion. This fresh-air system may be bought separately.

Before installing the insert, you must ensure that the load-bearing capacity of the floor can withstand the weight of the insert and the chimney. The weight of the chimney should be calculated according to its dimensions and height.

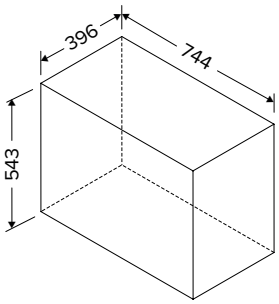
Ensure that no combustible objects (e.g. furniture) are placed closer to the insert than the distances specified in the tables on the following pages (fire hazard).

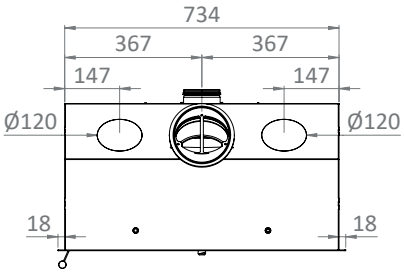
Room sealed appliances - only applies to type CA
The models in the HWAM I40/55 series supply the combustion process with controlled external air and are specially designed for use in homes with very tight construction. The combustion air must be supplied to the insert from outside via a sealed pipe or via a LAS chimney system. The design even allows the insert to operate at a negative pressure of up to 15 Pa in the room where it is installed.

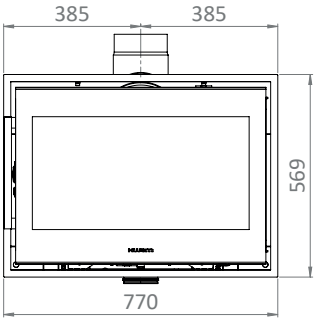
Room sealed inserts may only be installed in rooms where the air is extracted by means of fans, such as ventilation or hot air systems, cooker hoods or tumble dryers, provided that the supply is dimensioned to ensure that the operation of these systems does not create a negative pressure greater than 15 Pa in relation to the free air in the room.

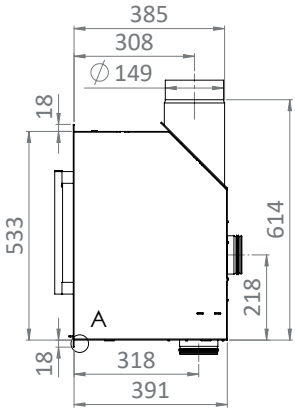
The room sealed insert requires a minimum room size of 35.2 m^3 where it is installed.

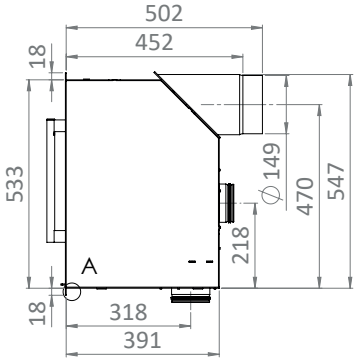
Technical measurements and Weight
HWAM I 40/55 weighs 97 kg (total weight).
The following illustrations show the different dimensions of the outer casing as well as the connecting dimensions for flue duct and fresh air system. The recommanded installation measurements (=cassette + 5mm)


396
744
543


734
367
367
147
147
Ø120
Ø120
18
18


385
385
569
770


385
308
∅ 149
18
533
614
218
A
18
318
391

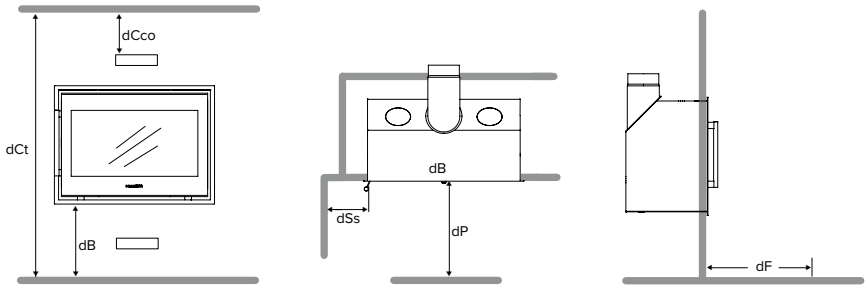

502
452
18
533
∅ 149
470
547
218
A
18
318
391

Technical specifications and data

Parameter	Explanation	Value
***P*nom**	Nominal heat output	6,4 kW
***P*SHnom**	Nominal heat output	6,4 kW
***η*nom**	Efficiency at nominal heat output	80 %
***η*s**	Seasonal space heating efficiency	70 %
EEI	Energy efficiency index	106
***CO*nom (13 % O2)**	CO emission at 13 % oxygen content at nominal heat output	795 mg/m³
***NO*xnom (13 % O2)**	NOx emission at 13 % oxygen content at nominal heat output	92 mg/m³
***OGC*nom (13 % O2)**	Hydrocarbon emission at 13 % oxygen content at nominal heat output	39 mg/m³
***.PM* nom (13 % O2)**	Particulate matter emission at 13 % oxygen content at nominal heat output	18 mg/m³
***p*nom**	Minimum flue draught at nominal heat output	11 Pa
s	Material type and thickness of protective insulation	25 mm
Tsnom	Flue gas outlet temperature at nominal heat output	328°C
T-Klasse	Chimney designation	T400
ϕf.g nom	Flue gas mass flow at nominal heat output	5.7 g/s
***V*h**	Standing air loss	Not tested
CON or INT	Capable of continuous operation (CON) or intermittent operation (INT)	INT
***d*out**	Diameter of the flue gas outlet	Ø150 mm
L, H, W	Overall dimensions of the appliance (length, height, width)	See table
m	Weight of the insert	See table
***m*chim**	Maximum load of a chimney	120 kg
	Read and follow the Installation and User Manual	

Floor plate

European, national and local regulations must be observed in terms of the size and thickness of a non-combustible floor covering the floor in front of the combustion chamber opening. Ask your HWAM retailer for assistance. The combustion chamber opening is 62.7 cm wide.



Min. distances - uninsulated flue gas pipe		HWAM I40/55
*d*S	To combustible wall, side	350 mm
*d*SS(1)	To combustible wall, side	270 mm
*d*Ct	To combustible ceiling	2200 mm
*d*P	To combustible materials in front of the insert	1200 mm
*d*F	To combustible floor in front of insert	0 mm
*d*Cco	From convection opening to combustible celling	300 mm
*d*B	To combustible floor under the insert	350 mm*

Min. distances - insulated flue gas pipe		HWAM I40/55
*d*SS(1)	To combustible wall, side	350 mm
*d*SS(1)	To combustible wall, side	270 mm
*d*Ct	To combustible ceiling	2200 mm
*d*P	To combustible materials in front of the insert	1200 mm
*d*F	To combustible floor in front of insert	0 mm
*d*Cco	From convection opening to combustible celling	300 mm
*d*B	To combustible floor under the insert	350 mm*

***IMPORTANT**

- **The insert must have an installation height of minimum 150 mm above a combustible floor.**
- **For an installation height of 150 - 210 mm above the floor, a non-combustible construction of at least 600 mm is required in front of the insert.**
- **For an installation height of 210 - 350 mm above the floor, a non-combustible construction of at least 500 mm is required in front of the insert.**
- **It is still considered a combustible floor even if an ember catching, non-combustible floor plate is placed on top of the combustible floor.**

Distance to combustible and non combustible materials

When installing an insert against a combustible wall, it is important to ensure that the applicable regulations regarding the distance between the flue pipe and the combustible wall are observed. It is advisable to check the safety distance requirements for the chosen flue pipe solution before finalising the position of the insert.

HWAM I 40/55 consists of a separate outer casing as well as a separate insert that is pushed into place and connected when the outer casing has been properly installed. We recommend installing a fresh air system that provides external air directly to the combustion (may be purchased separately as an accessory). A fan kit that will improve heat utilisation and heat distribution in the room can also be purchased as an accessory. The outer casing comes with 2 pre-cuts for the connection of tubes for the distribution of convection heat to other rooms.

Installation in rooms with non-combustible material

If the insert is installed in rooms where there is no combustible material, we recommend a distance between masonry and the outer casing of 5 mm as a minimum. This should prevent the brickwork from cracking when the outer casing expands during use. The masonry above the casing must therefore be load bearing.

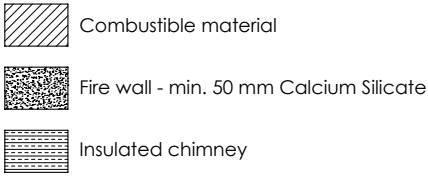
Installation in rooms with combustible material

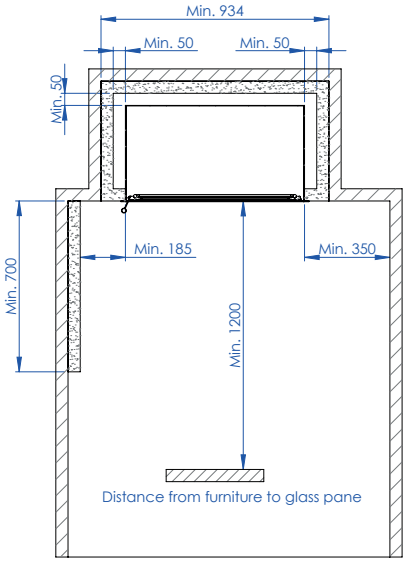
If the insert is installed adjacent to combustible walls, a ventilated installation of non-combustible material such as calcium silicate or other material with a thermal conductivity (EN 12667 @ 10 °C) of less than 0.068 W/m x K must be built. Requirements for this installation appear from the illustrations in this installation guide.

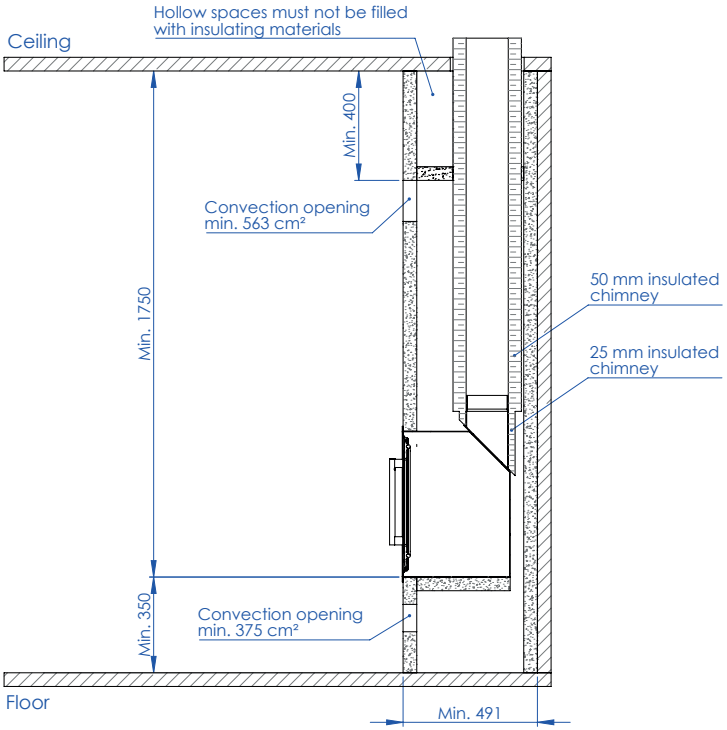
Vent holes

The illustrations show minimum areas for vent holes. The area can be distributed on several vent holes. If the area is distributed on more than 2 vent holes for lower and upper holes respectively, the total area must be increased to compensate for a higher pressure loss. If grates are mounted in the vent holes, the total vent hole area must be increased to compensate for the additional pressure loss caused by the grates.

Built-in example





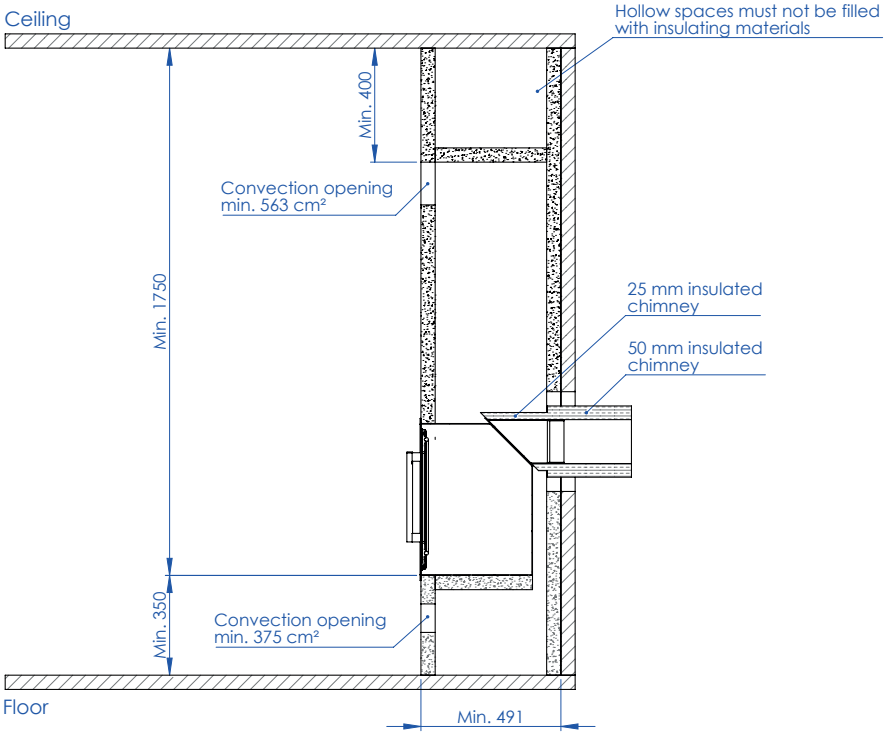


Built-in example

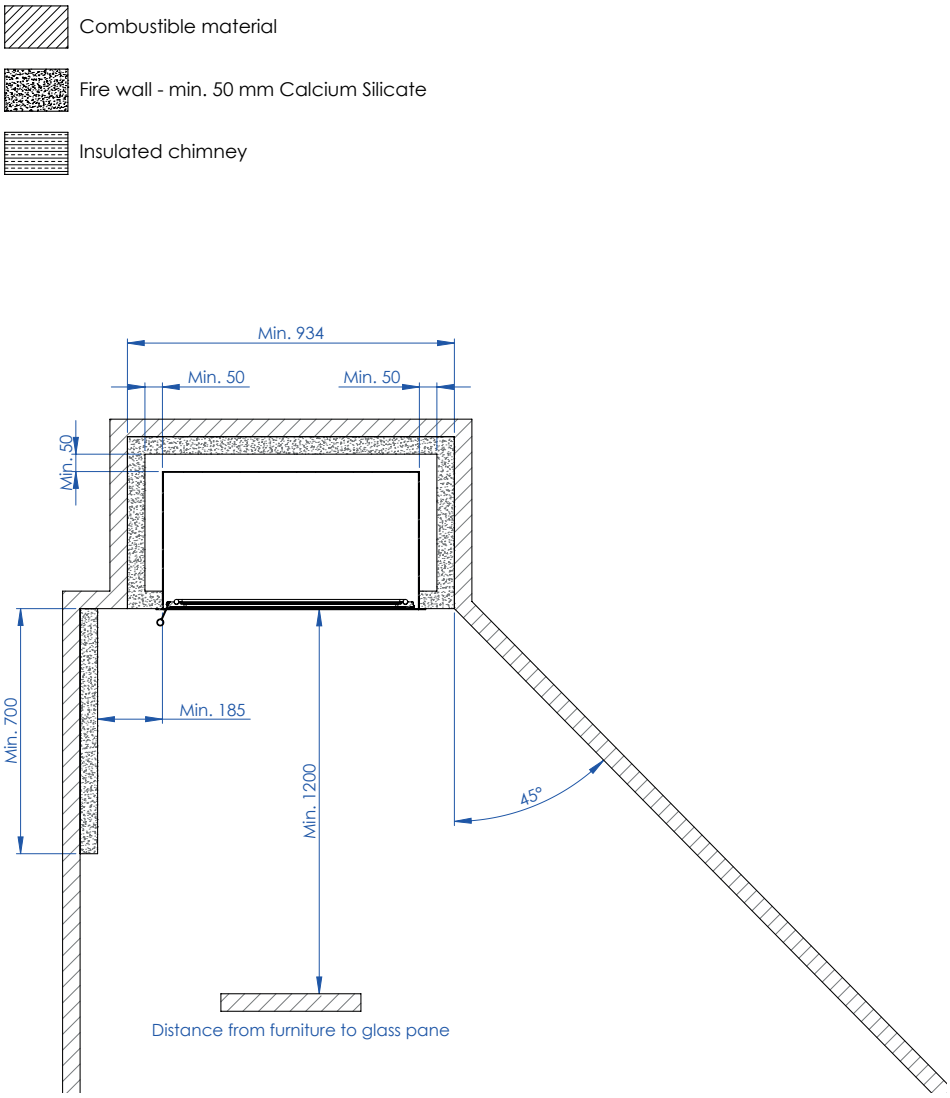
Combustible material

Fire wall - min. 50 mm Calcium Silicate

Insulated chimney



Built-in example



The data plate and the serial number
The insert comes with data plate and serial number on the inside of the outer casing:

Locate the unique serial number of your insert and make a note of it so that it is always easily accessible. The serial number must always be provided when contacting your HWAM retailer.

Mounting of combustion air - applies only to type CA
A Ø100 mm connector for the fresh air connection is fitted to the insert. Flexible pipes, insulation sleeves, cable ties and clamps are supplied with the insert. It is important to note that there must be sufficient chimney draught if the flexible pipe is bent when installing the fresh air system, as a bend creates resistance. If fresh air is supplied via a damper flap, ensure that this damper flap is open when the insert is in use.

If the combustion air system is to be connected at the rear, do the following:
Pull the insulation sleeve over the flexible pipe and place it on the connector on the rear plate. Continue the flexible pipe outwards or connect it to the LAS.

If the combustion air system is to be connected through the insert's base plate, do the following:
Open the insert's bottom door. Pull the insulation sleeve over the flexible pipe and insert it into the opening in the base plate. Attach the flexible pipe to the connector. Extend the flexible pipe further out or connect it to the LAS.

Requirements for chimney and flue duct
The height of the chimney must ensure sufficient draught and prevent any smoke nuisance. As a general rule, satisfactory draught conditions are achieved if the chimney is 4 m above the insert and at least 80 cm above the ridge.

It is important that the applicable standards for the chimney are complied with (EN 15287-1:2023 and EN 15287-2:2023). The function of the chimney must also, in accordance with EN 13384-2:2015+A1:2019, depend on the individual situation at the installation site.

If the chimney is placed on a side wall, the top of the chimney should always be higher than the ridge or the tallest point of the roof.

The insert requires a minimum draught of 11 Pa. If measured just above the smoke flue socket, the chimney draught must be 17-19 Pa.

The chimney must have a minimum diameter of 125 mm or 150 mm. The chimney may need to be provided with an easily accessible cleaning door, if the flue system requires one. The chimney and flue duct must be of flue class T400 and be CE marked. Furthermore, it must have obtained the classification of G in soot fire testing. The required distance to combustible material must be complied with in accordance with the data plate. Ask your HWAM retailer for further information.

Connection to chimney
All the inserts have both back and top smoke outlet that can be connected to an approved steel chimney on top or directly out at the rear to a chimney.

Make sure that the chimney is tight and that no false draught is caused around either the cover plate, in connection with a covered smoke outlet, or the cleanout door and pipe connections. Please note that bent and/or horizontal smoke pipes will reduce the effect of the chimney draught.

Chimney
The chimney is the "motor" of the insert and it is crucial for the functioning of the insert. The chimney draught provides a partial vacuum in the insert. This vacuum removes the smoke from the insert, draws air through the dampers for the so-called glass air wash rinse which keeps the glass free of soot, and sucks in air through both the primary and secondary dampers for the combustion.

The chimney draught is created by the differences in temperature inside and outside the chimney. The higher the temperature within the chimney, the greater the draught. It is crucial, therefore, that the chimney is warmed up properly before closing the damper and limiting the combustion in the insert (a brick chimney takes longer to warm up than a steel chimney). On days where the weather and wind conditions create insufficient

draught inside the chimney, it is even more important to warm up the chimney as quickly as possible. The trick is to quickly get some flames going. Split the wood into extra fine pieces, use an extra firelighter, etc. If the insert has not been used for a longer period, it is important to check that the flue system is not blocked.

Shared flue system
It is possible to connect several stoves to the same chimney. However, the applicable regulations must first be checked.

Chimney sweeping
To prevent the risk of chimney fires, the chimney must be cleaned every year. The flue duct and the smoke chamber above the baffle plate must be cleaned together with the chimney. If the chimney is too tall to be cleaned from above, it must be equipped with a soot door.

In case of a chimney fire, close all dampers and call the firefighters. Before any further use, have the insert and chimney checked by the chimney sweep and a qualified heating engineer.

Installation instructions

Install the outer casing and the insert as shown in the following illustrations.

Before mounting, any preliminary steps before the installation of fans and fresh air system must have been completed.

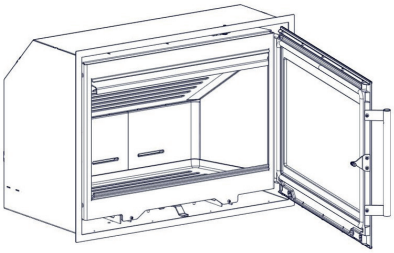
Polystyrene from packaging may be placed on the floor and serve as protection for the insert when it is lifted out of the casing. Note: It is VERY important to secure the outer casing to the support with screws. Otherwise it may fall out during servicing when the insert is turned out of the casing.

Important: The screws for illustration 11 and 14 are in the wood-burning chamber.

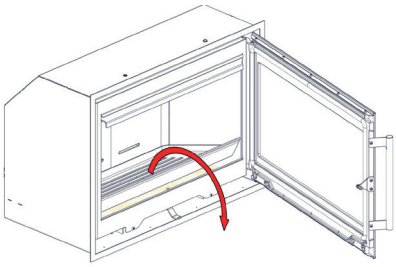
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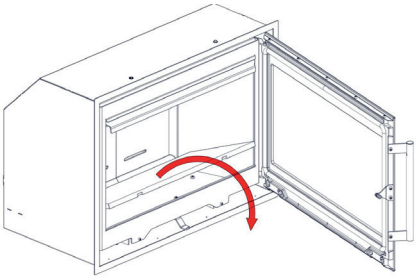
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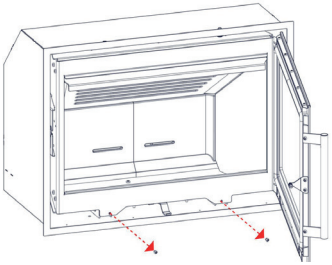
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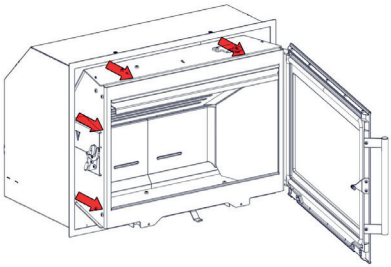
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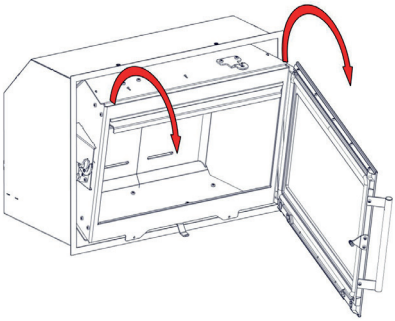
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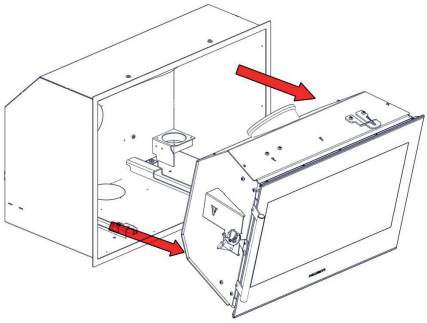
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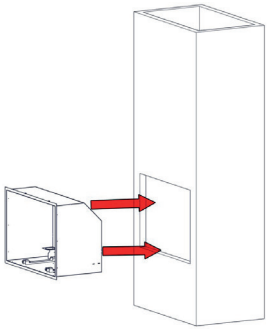
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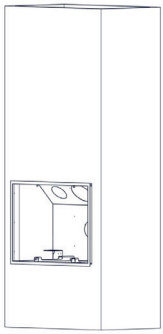
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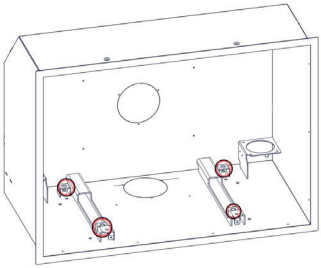
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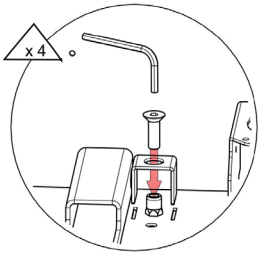


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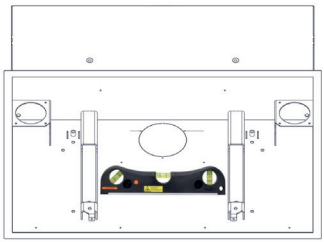


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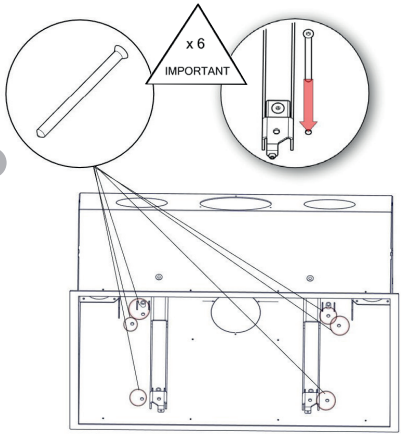




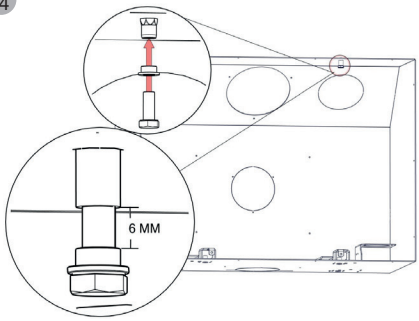
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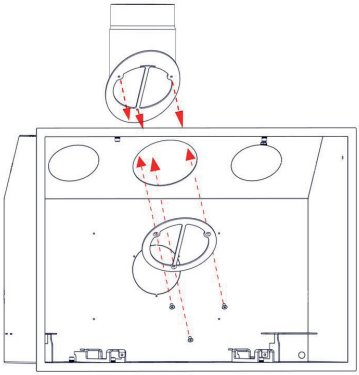
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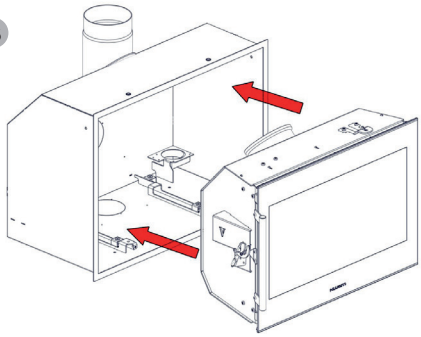
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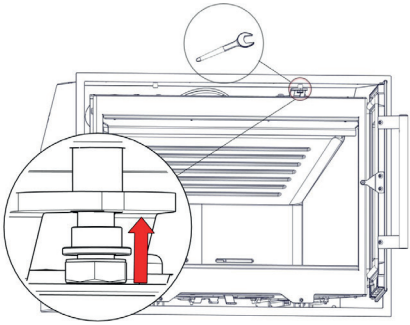
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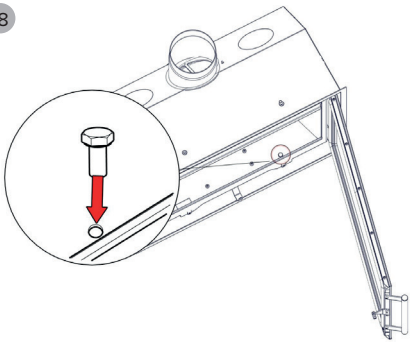
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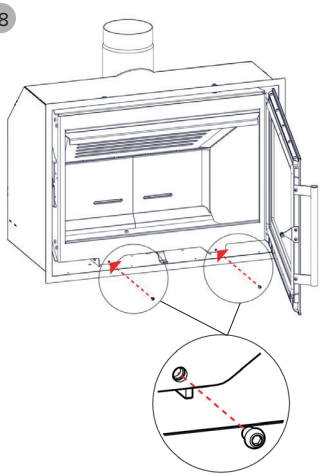
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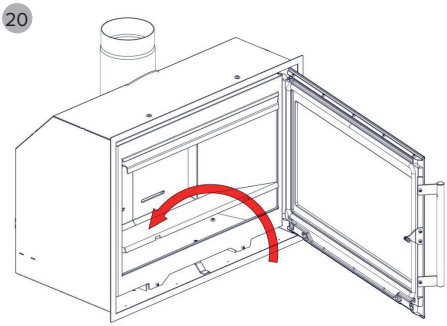
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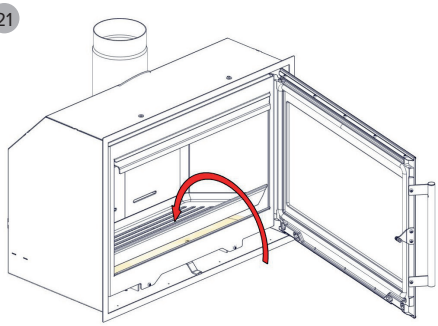
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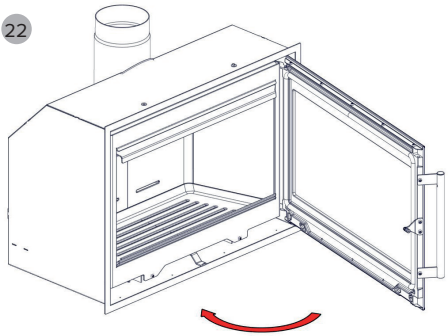
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Fuel

Approved fuel type
The insert is EU approved (EN-15610) for burning wood logs with a moisture content of 12-18% exclusively. Stoking a fire with wet wood results in soot, environmental problems, and a less efficient fuel economy.

It is recommended to purchase a wood moisture meter to continuously check that the firewood has the correct moisture content before using it for burning. Split the wood and measure the moisture content of the split surfaces.

Recommended dimensions
The dimensions of the fuel are important to good combustion. The dimensions should be as follows:

Fuel type	Length in cm	Diameter in cm
Wood for kindling a fire (finely chopped)	25-55	3-5
Chopped wood	25-55	7-11

Banned fuel types
It is not allowed to stoke a fire with the following:
- Printed matter
- Plywood
- Plastic
- Rubber
- Fluid fuels
- Waste such as milk cartons
- Lacquered wood or impregnated wood
- Fossil fuels

The reason that you should not use any of the above is that during combustion they develop substances that are health hazardous and harmful to the environment. These substances could also damage your insert and chimney, rendering the products warranty void.

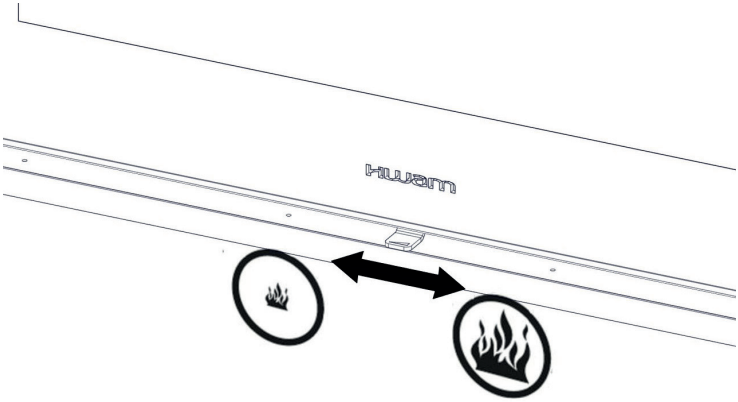
Liquid fuels
Never use petrol, petrol-like lamp oils, paraffin, lighter fluid, ethyl alcohol or similar liquids to light or relight the insert. All such liquids must be kept away from the insert when it is in use.

Operation

Your first heating session
When you light the insert for the first time, you must do it carefully as all materials must be heated up gradually. The lacquer will be fully hardened after the insert has been lit up for the first time. The door must be opened carefully; otherwise, there is a risk that the seals will stick to the lacquer. In addition, the lacquer may initially give off an unpleasant odour, so make sure that the room is well ventilated.

Warning: The accompanying glove may wear the surface paint off. Be careful not to touch the painted surfaces the first two to three times you light the fire. Even after the paint has hardened, repeated use of the glove may wear the surface paint off.

Regulating the insert
The integrated automatic air supply, HWAM® Autopilot™, automatically regulates the air supply to the combustion chamber. The output – that is the emission of heat - is regulated by means of the regulation lever. HWAM® Autopilot™ is set to maximum when the air control lever is in the rightmost position and to minimum when the air control lever is in the leftmost position.



When lighting the fire in a cold insert or adding new wood, the control lever must be pushed all the way to the right. This ensures a maximum air supply to the fire. Once the fire is well established, the air supply can be gradually reduced by moving the control lever to the left.

If the control lever is moved all the way to the left, the fire will go out. This setting should only be used in the event of overheating or a chimney fire, and when the insert is completely switched off, e.g. during cleaning.

Lighting the insert
A successful combustion process requires that the wood is lit in the right way. A cold insert and a cold chimney challenge the combustion process. Be careful to make a good lighting with suitably dry wood, using kindling and lighting the fire in the top layers of kindling. It is important to achieve a high flue gas temperature quickly.

Push the air cntrol lever all the way to the right to set the HWAM® Autopilot™ to maximum effect. Put split kindling, corresponding to two to three pieces of wood (about 2-2.5 kg), into the insert. When stacking the wood, never block the air slot that supplies tertiary air for the combustion. Put two fire lighters in between the upper layer of kindling. Light them and allow the flames to spread slowly.



Close the door. When all the kindling is burning well, set the air control lever to approximately 75% of max. If the fire goes out, this has been done too early. Push the regulating rod to the right again until the fire is burning properly. Allow the kindling to burn out until flames are no longer visible.

Important! The door should only be opened when lighting up, when restoking, and when cleaning the insert. Never leave a insert before there are lasting flames in the wood after firing!

Important! Room sealed appliances must not be used if the door seal is damaged.

Stoking
When there are no more visible yellow flames, and a right ember is there, you can fire again. The layer of embers is suitable when the pieces of wood begin to disintegrate and the bottom of the insert is covered by embers.

Slowly open the door and leave it a few centimetres ajar for a couple of seconds to even out the pressure in the combustion chamber before opening the door completely. Put two or three pieces of wood weighing up to 1 kg each into the insert. When stacking the wood, never block the air slot that supplies tertiary air for the combustion.



The HWAM® Autopilot™ manages the regulation of air supply. The temperature can, however, be set up or down by pushing the regulation bar either to the right or left, respectively. If the adjustment bar is set farther to the left, combustion is reduced and the burning time is prolonged. By pushing it to the right, combustion is increased and burning time is shortened. Do not add new firewood to the fire until the layer of embers is sufficiently low.

During combustion, the exterior surfaces of the insert will become hot, and necessary caution must be exercised. Use the glove provided if necessary.

When burning is complete
When the insert is not in use, turn the air control knob all the way to the left.
We recommend wiping the glass after a fire. This is best done using a paper towel.

Firing In General

Maximum amounts of fuel
The maximum allowed amount of fuel per hour is:
Wood: 1.97 kg

If these limits are exceeded, the insert will no longer be covered by the factory guarantee, and it may also become damaged due to excessive heat, the glass may turn white, for example. The insert has been approved for intermittent use.

Typical re-firing interval
Typical re-firing interval at nominal performance
Wood: 50 min (1.64 kg)

Insufficient firing
If the fireproof materials in the combustion chamber are blackened after a fire, then the insert is polluting, and the automatic air flow regulation system is malfunctioning. Therefore, more air must be supplied. It may also be necessary to burn more wood.

How to achieve the best combustion
- **Use clean and dry wood**
  Wet wood results in inefficient combustion, plenty of smoke, and soot. Furthermore, the heat will dry the wood, not heat up the room.
- **The fire should only be stoked with a little wood at a time**
  You achieve the best combustion by starting up a fire often and using only a little wood. If you use too much firewood, it will take some time before the temperature reaches a level where you achieve good combustion.
- **Make sure there is the right amount of air**
  You should also make sure that there is plenty of air – especially in the beginning - so the temperature in the insert climbs quickly. In this way the gases and particles released during the combustion will be consumed by the fire. Otherwise, they build up soot in the chimney (constituting a chimney fire risk) or will be released in a non-combusted state into the environment. The wrong amount of air supply creates inefficient combustion and a modest effect.
- **Don't slumber the fire during night time**
  We advise against adding firewood to your insert and reducing the air supply at night in an attempt to still have some embers left in the morning. If you do so, large amounts of hazardous smoke will be emitted, and your chimney will be exposed to unnecessarily large amounts of soot with the risk of a chimney fire.

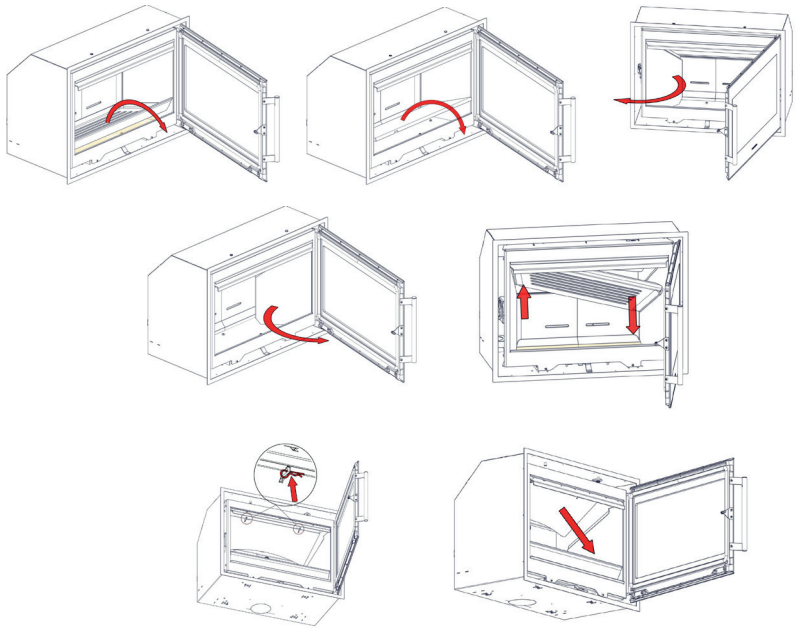
Cleaning & Maintenance

Cleaning

Any maintenance of the insert should only be carried out when it is cold. Daily maintenance is limited to vacuum cleaning the insert externally, using the soft brush attachment. You can also dust the insert using a dry, soft cloth or brush. But remember, only when the insert is cold. Do not use water, spirit or any other kind of cleaner, as this will damage the lacquer.

Once a year, the insert should be thoroughly serviced. The combustion chamber should be cleared of ashes and soot. The hinges and the closing hook must be greased with liquid copper grase spray (heat-resistant up to 1100°C). Lift the door approx. ½ cm and spray copper grase onto the hinge leaf.

Before chimney sweeping can be performed, the adjustment bar must be set all the way to the left to prevent soot and ash from entering the HWAM® Autopilot™. Remove the grate, the vermiculite bottom and the vermiculite sides. Remove the smoke shelf. Push the plate forward and lift it up a bit to the side. Tilt one side downward. The plate is now free and can be removed from the combustion chamber. Unless the safety fittings for transportation (2 split pins) have not already been removed, start by removing the split pins. Lift the steel smoke deflector plate off of the hooks so that it can be removed.



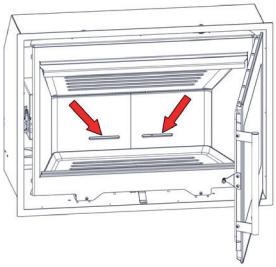
Maintenance

Your insert should be given a thorough, preventive inspection once every two years. This includes:

- A thorough cleaning of the insert.
- Check the spring in the HWAM® Autopilot™ unit and replace if necessary.
- Checking gaskets. Replace gaskets if they are not intact or are no longer soft.
- Inspection/possible replacement of vermiculite in the burning chamber.
- Lubricating the hinges and locking fastenings with copper grease.

The inspection must be performed by a qualified professional. Use only original spare parts.

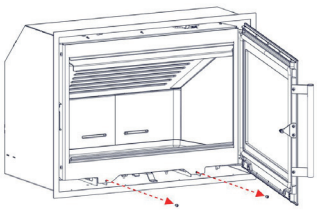
Ash
Ash should be removed regularly to ensure that it does not block the air vents in the vermiculite rear plate of the combustion chamber.

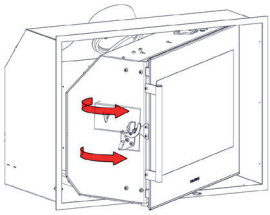


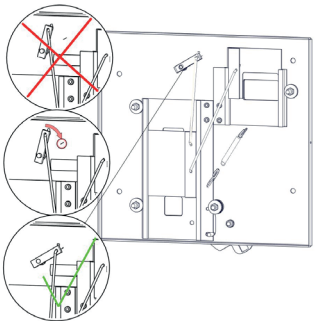
We recommend removing ash from the combustion chamber with an ash suction device.
Ash can be disposed of through daily refuse collection. Be aware that embers in the ash can remain hot up to 24 hours after the fire in the insert has gone out!

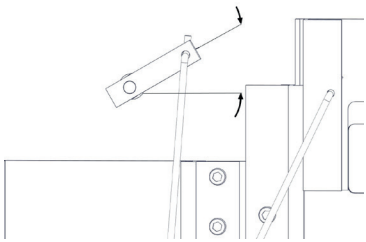
Vermiculite
The efficient, but porous insulation of the combustion chamber may, in time, be worn and damaged. Cracks in the insulation are irrelevant to the efficiency of the insert. A crack in the back plate can cause secondary air to become incorrectly distributed in the combustion chamber, and it should therefore be replaced. However, it should be replaced if there are actual holes due to parts of the lining falling off or when, due to wear and tear, it has been reduced to less than half its original thickness.

HWAM® Autopilot™
The spring in the HWAM® Autopilot™ should be checked at least once every second year. On a cold insert, the starting point of the feeler is controlled. The starting point on a cold insert is about 30° above horizontal. It should feel easy going and bouncy when you push it, no matter if the insert is cold or hot. By rising or falling temperatures it must not move at a bound. The damper plates must be dry and clean and slide together unhindered.









Door/glass
A sooty glass door can easily be cleaned with a piece of moist kitchen roll dipped in ash. Go about it in vertical movements (up and down). Follow up with a dry piece of kitchen roll. You should also ensure that air gaps in the door frame are free of ash and soot particles.

Seals
Check frequently to ensure that seals in the door and ash pan are intact and not brittle. Failing this, they should be replaced. Use original seals only.

Surface
treatment to the painted surfaces of the insert can be necessary, if the surfaces are touched frequently, e.g. the door handle and the lower door. Damage to the paintwork may occur if the insert is touched while it is hot. However, this can be repaired with spray paint, which can be purchased from the HWAM retailer where the insert was purchased.

Guarantee
The guarantee does not cover damage due to insufficient maintenance!

Market surveillance
During the nominal test, the insert was lit, pre-heated and subjected to five test firings. Birch wood was used. The insert was lit using 2395 g of wood with the air intake set to 60% of the maximum setting (the control lever was 27 mm from the closed position).

For the ignition, three pieces weighing 300 g each were placed at the bottom with the ends facing the glass, length 220 mm, placed at the bottom with the ends facing the glass, on top of which were three pieces weighing 370 g each, length 270 mm, placed crosswise. A very small amount was placed at the top.

For the pre-firing and the 5 test firings, 3 pieces totalling 1650 g were fired. Length 240 mm. The wood is placed alongside the vermiculite at the back, close together and with a small gap to the vermiculite at the back. The three pieces weigh 525 g (front piece), 500 g (middle piece) and 625 g (rear piece) respectively.

The door is closed immediately. The air control is set to maximum air during firing. After approx. 60 seconds, the air is reduced.

The air is reduced to 60% of the maximum setting (the control lever is in the 27 mm closed position) over a period of 60 to 90 seconds.

A test firing is completed based on weight. The base embers have a starting weight of 508 g.
The base embers are increased by 50 g for each firing. Average CO2 during firing is 5.8%.

Trouble shooting

Blackened glass
- The wood is too damp. Only use wood stored for at least 12 months under cover and with a moisture level not exceeding 12-18% RH.
- Faulty gasket in the door. The gaskets should be soft and flexible. If they are not, replace them. New gaskets can be purchased from your retailer.
- The temperature inside the insert is too low. Put more wood in the insert and open the air inlet.

The vermuculite-plates in the combustion chamber are blackened after firing
- You have got the insert hot enough, i.e., there is not enough air or firewood. Open the air inlet. Moreover, using a larger quantity of wood might be needed.

The insert is making ”clicking” sounds during heating up and cooling down
- Due to temperature differences to which materai is exposed to. This is normal and does not indicate any defects on the insert.

Smoke in the room when opening door
- The damper in the chimney is closed. Open the damper.
- Poor chimney draft. Ensure that the smoke pipe or chimney is not blocked. Ensure that the chimney height is correct in relation to its surroundings..
- The firewood is in flames. Never open the door if the firewood is in flames.

Uncontrollable combustion
- Faulty gasket in the door. The gaskets should be soft and flexible. If they are not, replace them. New gaskets can be purchased from your retailer.
- If there is an excessive chimney draft, it may be necessary to close the air inlet. Always close the air inlet when the insert is not in use.
- If the steel plates in the combustion chamber develop scales or become deformed, this is due to excessive heat. Stop using the insert and contact the retailer.

At interruptions that you cannot yourself rectify, you should contact the retailer.

Disposal

At the end of its service life, the insert must be sorted as follows:
Combustion chamber, door, combustion chamber base, smoke outlet, air control, and top plate - sorted as iron

Ceramic glass - must not be mixed with ordinary glass

Gaskets on glass, door and ash pan – sorted as landfill, as they contain fibreglass

Vermiculite – sorted as landfill

Floor plates – tempered glass – sorted as glass

Declaration of Performance, Conformity & EcoDesign

The DoP can be downloaded from our website via the following links:
www.hwam.com/dop/EN16510/4055

Scan the QR code to find the Declaration of Conformity (DoC).

Product information on solid fuel local space heaters according to Commission regulation (EU) 2015/1185

Model	HWAM I40/55
Direct heat output [kW]	6,4
Indirect heating functionality	No
Indirect heat output [kW]	-
Type of heat output/room temperature control	Two or more manual stages, no temperature control

Space heating performance at nominal heat output		
Fuel	**Preferred fuel**	**Seasonal space heating energy efficiency [%]**
Wood logs with moisture content 12-18 %	Yes	70
Emissions	**mg/m^3 (13% O_2)**	
Particulate matter (PM)	18	
Organic gaseous compounds (OGC)	39	
Carbon monoxide (CO)	795	
Nitrogen oxides (NO_x)	92	

Characteristics when operating with the preferred fuel only	
Nominal heat output [kW]	6,4
Electric power consumption nominal heat output [kW]	-
Electric power consumption minimum heat output [kW]	-
Electric power consumption standby mode [kW]	-
Useful efficiency at nominal heat output [%]	80
Energy efficiency index	106
Energy efficiency class	A

Specific Precautions during Assembling, Installing & Maintenance:
See installation instructions for more information

Product End-of-Life/Recycling:
To dispose of the stove after the product life has expired, please observe the following information

- Dispose of the items correctly i.e. separate the parts to be disposed of in material groups
- Always dispose of items in a way that is as sustainable as possible and that is in line with the current environmental protection, reprocessing/recycling and disposal technology