Installation and users manual

EN



HWAM 5610

HWAM 5630

HWAM 5650

HWAM 5670

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www.hwam.com

AUTOPILOT

hwam
Intelligent heat

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Installation manual

In general

Congratulations on your new HWAM woodburning stove. We are pleased that you have chosen a HWAM woodburning stove 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 wood-burning stoves in the 5600 series with HWAM® Autopilot™, classified according to EN16510-1 type B and type CA (room sealed stove). The type is indicated on the type plate on the wood-burning stove.

The installation of your HWAM woodburning stove 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 woodburning stove. All HWAM woodburning stove 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 stove is to be installed. The woodburning stove uses approx. 18.3 m^3 of air per hour. Extraction fans installed in the same room as the wood-burning stove 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 wood-burning stove, you must ensure that the load-bearing capacity of the floor can withstand the weight of the stove 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 wood-burning stove 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 5600 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 stove from outside via a sealed pipe or via a LAS chimney system. The design even allows the stove to operate at a negative pressure of up to 15 Pa in the room where it is installed.

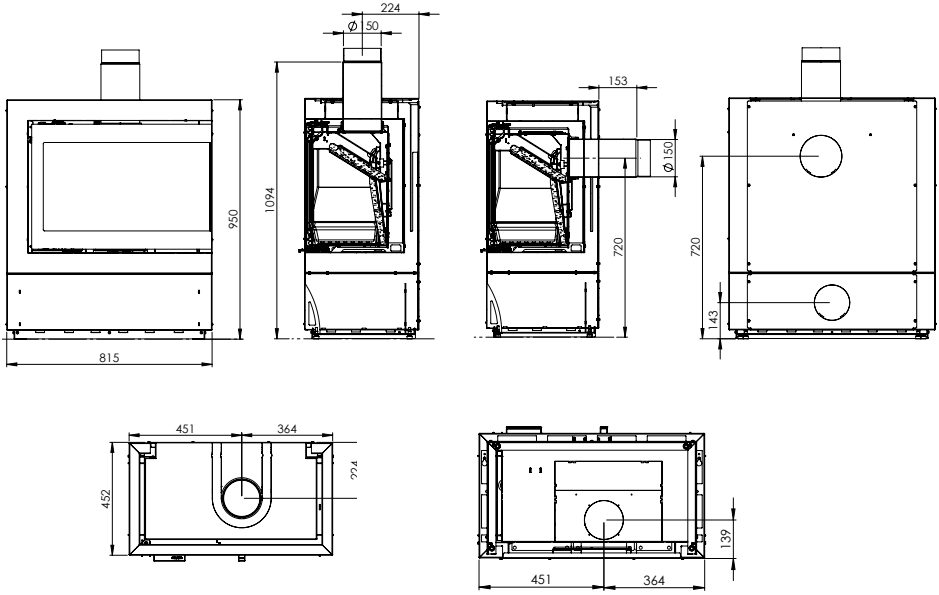
Room sealed wood-burning stoves may only be installed in rooms where the air is extracted by means of fans, such as ventilation or hot air systems, cooker hoods or tumble dryers, provided that the supply is dimensioned to ensure that the operation of these systems does not create a negative pressure greater than 15 Pa in relation to the free air in the room. The room sealed wood-burning stove requires a minimum room size of 39.2 m^3 where it is installed.

Weights

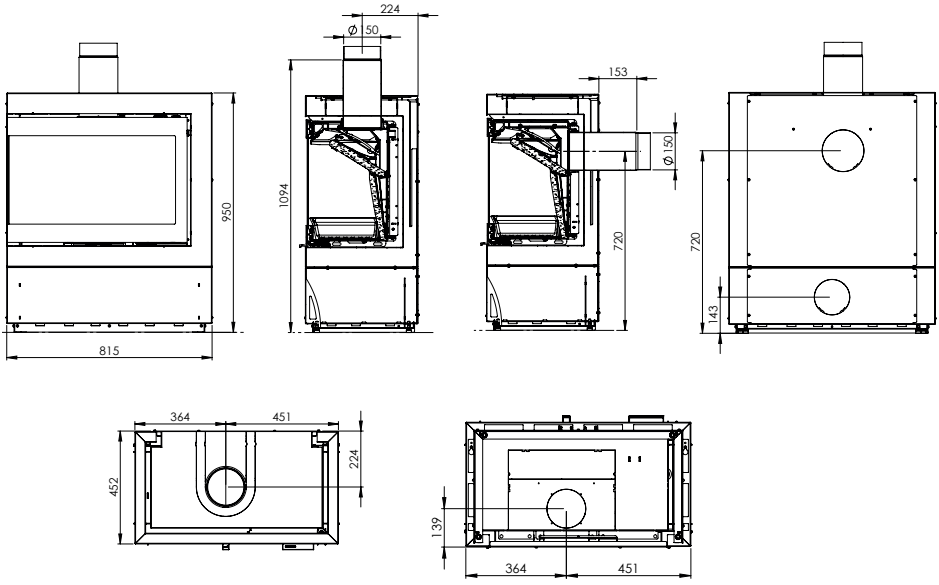
Model	Weight
HWAM 5610c	153 kg
HWAM 5610m	150 kg
HWAM 5630c	164 kg
HWAM 5630m	161 kg
HWAM 5650c	176 kg
HWAM 5650m	173 kg
HWAM 5670c	187 kg
HWAM 5670m	184 kg

Tall module	56 kg
Narrow module without drawer	25 kg
Narrow module with drawer	37 kg
Wide module without drawer	45 kg
Wide module with drawer	55 kg
Heat storage stones HWAM 5650	67 kg
Heat storage stones HWAM 5670	134 kg
Extra module for HWAM 5670	12 kg
Reinforcing floor plate	5 kg

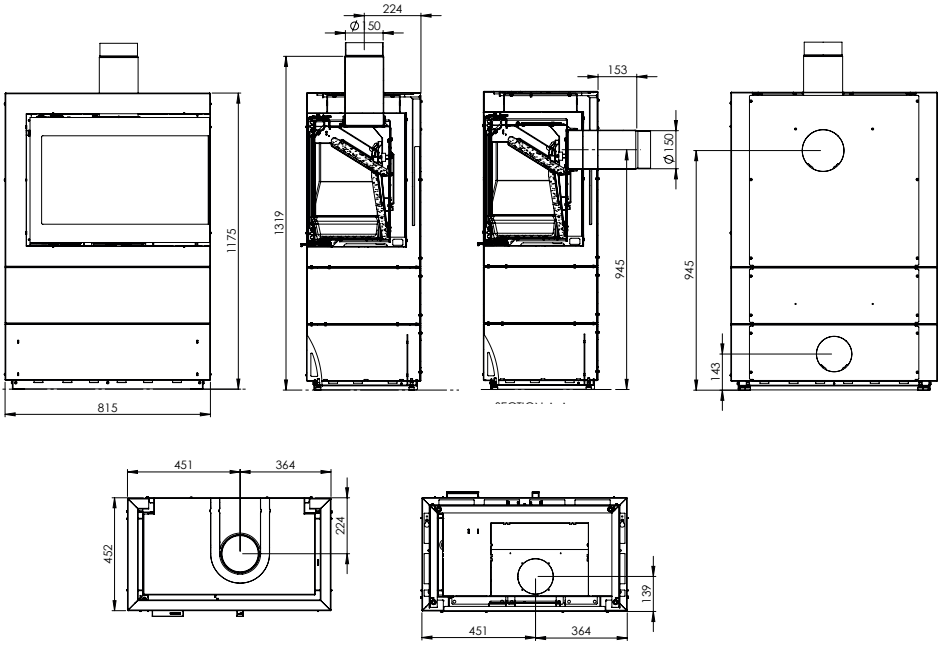
Technical measures and data - HWAM 5610 right hinged door and top or back outlet



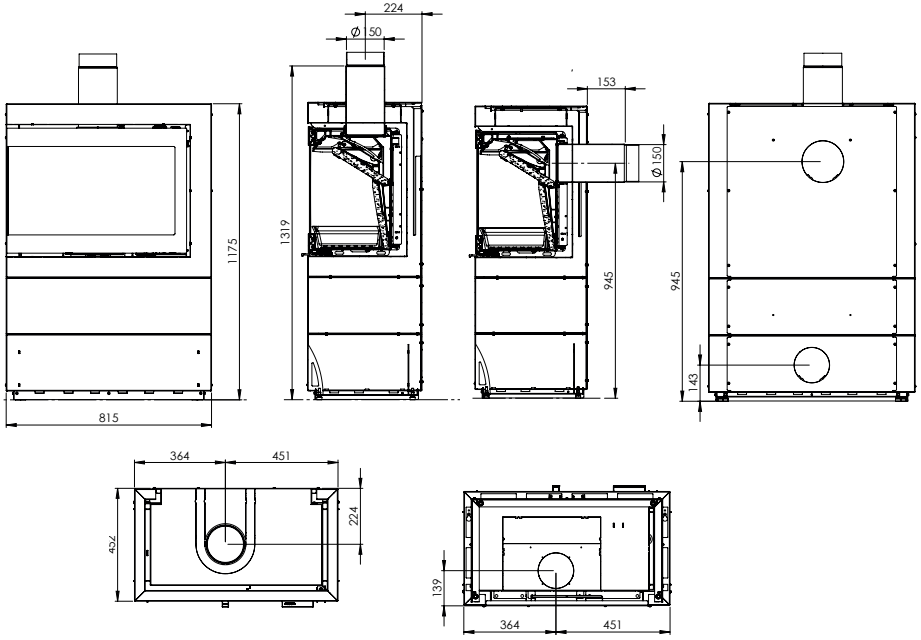
Technical measures and data - HWAM 5610 left hinged door and top or back flue outlet



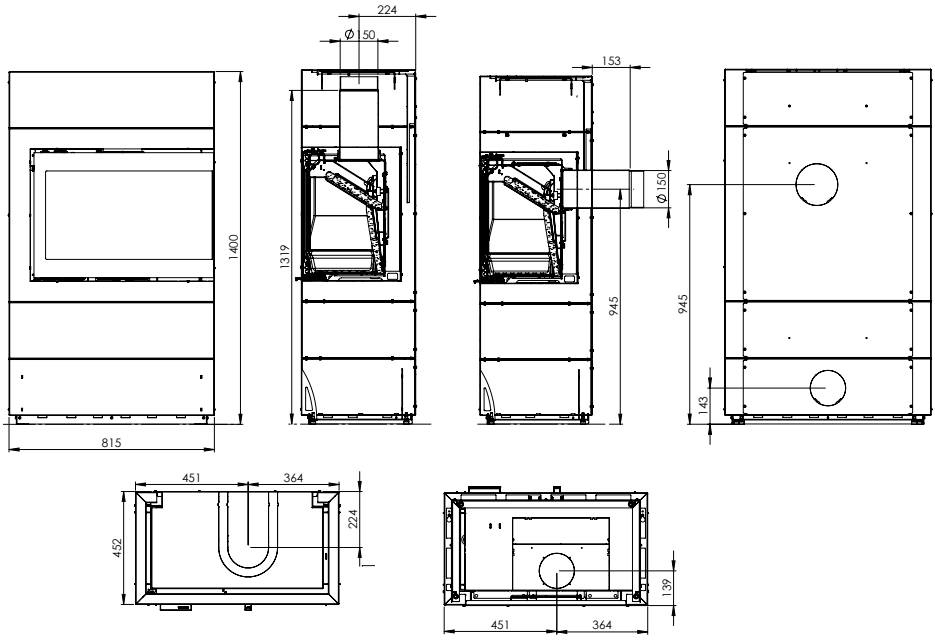
Technical measures and data - HWAM 5630 right hinged door and top or back outlet



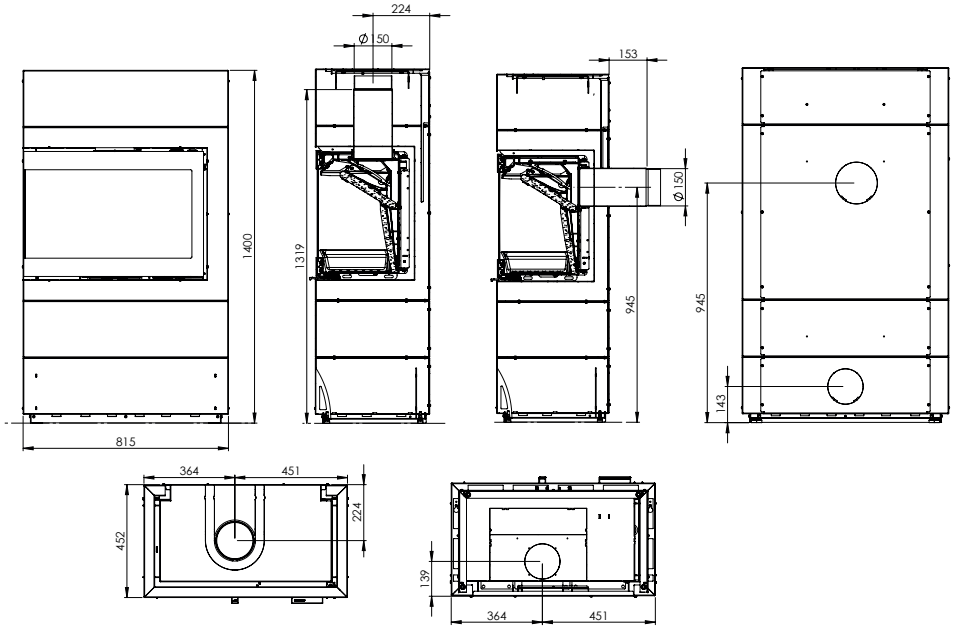
Technical measures and data - HWAM 5630 left hinged door and top or back flue outlet



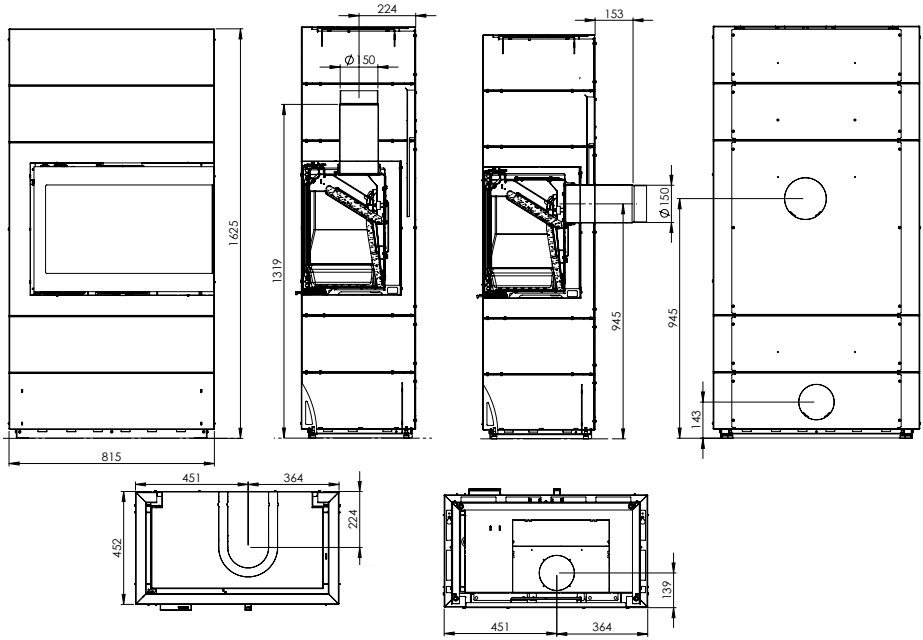
Technical measures and data - HWAM 5650 right hinged door and top or back outlet



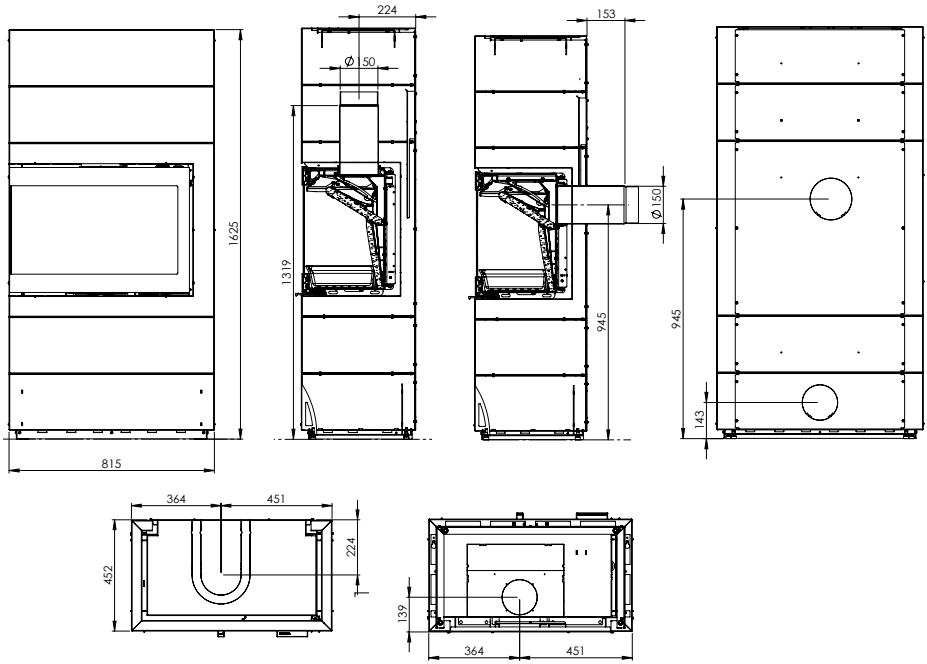
Technical measures and data - HWAM 5650 left hinged door and top or back flue outlet



Technical measures and data - HWAM 5670 right hinged door and top or back outlet



Technical measures and data - HWAM 5670 left hinged door and top or back flue outlet



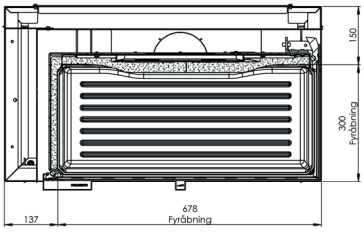
Technical specifications and data

Parameter	Explanation	Value
***P*nom**	Nominal heat output	7,1 kW
***P*SHnom**	Nominal heat output	7,1 kW
***η*nom**	Efficiency at nominal heat output	79 %
***η*s**	Seasonal space heating efficiency	69 %
EEI	Energy efficiency index	99
***CO*nom (13 % O2)**	CO emission at 13 % oxygen content at nominal heat output	1089 mg/m^3
***NO*xnom (13 % O2)**	NOx emission at 13 % oxygen content at nominal heat output	95 mg/m^3
***OGC*nom (13 % O2)**	Hydrocarbon emission at 13 % oxygen content at nominal heat output	74 mg/m^3
***.PM* nom (13 % O2)**	Particulate matter emission at 13 % oxygen content at nominal heat output	18 mg/m^3
***p*nom**	Minimum flue draught at nominal heat output	12 Pa
s	Material type and thickness of protective insulation	25 mm
Tsnom	Flue gas outlet temperature at nominal heat output	281°C
T-Klasse	Chimney designation	T400
ɸf.g nom	Flue gas mass flow at nominal heat output	6,5 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 woodburning stove	See table
***m*chim**	Maximum load of a chimney	120 kg
	Read and follow the Installation and User Manual	

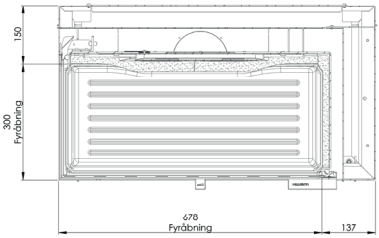
Floor plate

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. Dimensions of the combustion chamber opening can be seen in the illustrations below.

Right hinged door

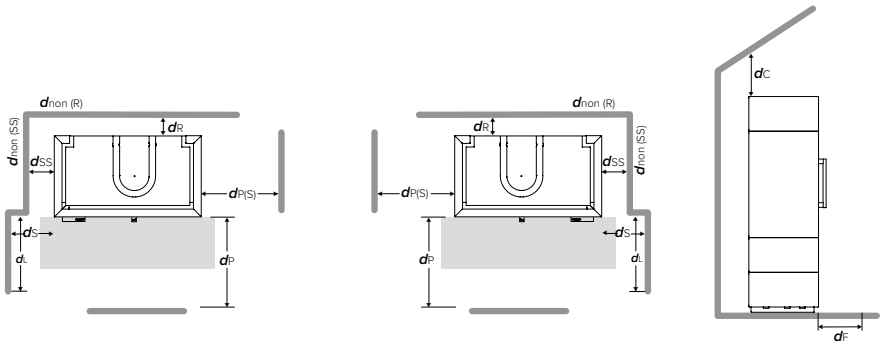


Left hinged door



Distance to combustible and non combustible materials

When installing the wood-burning stove against a combustible wall, the current distance requirement from the combustible wall to the flue duct must be observed. We recommend looking into the safety distance demands for the chosen flue duct solution before deciding on the final placement of the wood-burning stove.



Min. distances - insulated flue gas pipe:		HWAM 5610 + 5630	HWAM 5650 + 5670
*d*R	To combustible wall, rear	50 mm	50 mm
*d*S	To combustible side, in front of the stove	270 mm	270 mm
*d*SS	To combustible wall, side	270 mm	270 mm
*d*C	To combustible ceiling	750 mm*	750 mm*
*d*P	To combustible materials in front of the stove	1300 mm	1300 mm
*d*P(S)	To combustible materials beside the stove	800 mm	800 mm
*d*F	To combustible floor in front of stove	0 mm	0 mm
*d*L	To combustible sidewall in the radiation area	0 mm	0 mm
*d*B	To combustible floor under the stove	0 mm	0 mm
*d*non(R)	To non-combustible wall, rear, recommended	0 mm	0 mm
*d*non(SS)	To non-combustible wall, side, recommended	100 mm	100 mm

* When installing an extra module, the distance is increased by 225 mm

Min. distances - uninsulated flue gas pipe:		HWAM 5610 + 5630	HWAM 5650 + 5670
*d*R	To combustible wall, rear	0 mm	0 mm
*d*S	To combustible side, in front of the stove	270 mm	270 mm
*d*SS	To combustible wall, side	270 mm	270 mm
*d*C	To combustible ceiling	750 mm*	750 mm*
*d*P	To combustible materials in front of the stove	1300 mm	1300 mm
*d*P(S)	To combustible materials beside the stove	800 mm	800 mm
*d*F	To combustible floor in front of stove	0 mm	0 mm
*d*L	To combustible sidewall in the radiation area	0 mm	0 mm
*d*B	To combustible floor under the stove	0 mm	0 mm
*d*non(R)	To non-combustible wall, rear, recommended	0 mm	0 mm
*d*non(SS)	To non-combustible wall, side, recommended	100 mm	100 mm

* When installing an extra module, the distance is increased by 225 mm

Type plate and serial number
The type plate and serial number of the wood-burning stove are glued to a pull-out plate betwteen the wood-burning chamber and the side plate. Locate the unique serial number of your stove 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.

The adjustable feet
HWAM 5600 is delivered with four adjustable feet that can be fitted, as needed. The adjustable feet are mounted as showm on illustration 7 -13 in the next pages.

Mounting of combustion air - applies only to type CA
A Ø100 mm connector for the fresh air connection is fitted to the wood-burning stove. Flexible pipes, insulation sleeves, cable ties and clamps are supplied with the wood-burning stove. 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 stove 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 stove's base plate, do the following:
Open the stove'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 stove 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 woodburning stove requires a minimum draught of 12 Pa. If measured just above the smoke flue socket, the chimney draught must be 18-20 Pa.

The chimney must have a minimum diameter of 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 stoves 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 stove and it is crucial for the functioning of the woodburning stove. The chimney draught provides a partial vacuum in the stove. This vacuum removes the smoke from the stove, 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 stove (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 stove 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.

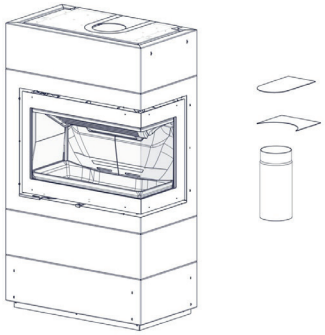
In case of a chimney fire, close all dampers and call the firefighters. Before any further use, have the wood-burning stove and chimney checked by the chimney sweep and a qualified heating engineer.

Installation instructions - top outlet

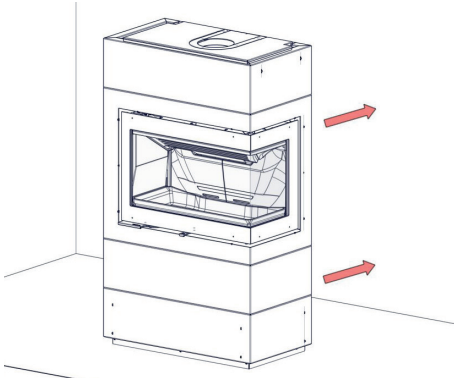
Install the wood-burning stove as shown in the following illustrations. Before starting the installation, any preparations for the installation of a fresh-air system as well as any reinforcement of the floor must be carried out.

Important: Wear cotton gloves when handling the steel parts of the cladding parts to avoid leaving fingerprints.

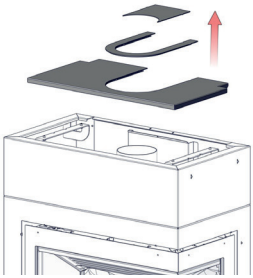
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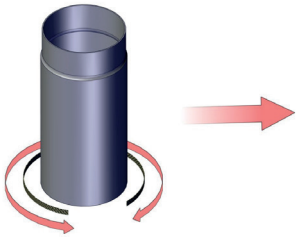
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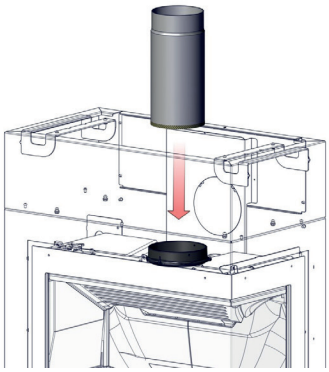
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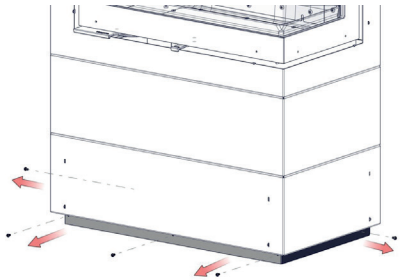
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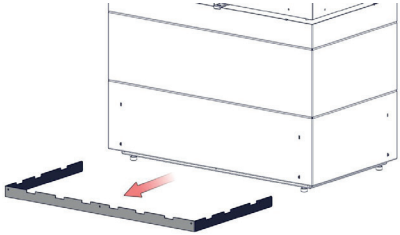
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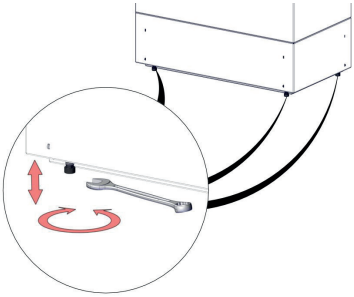
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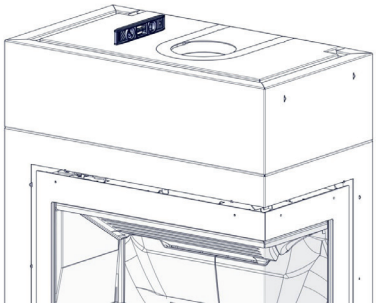
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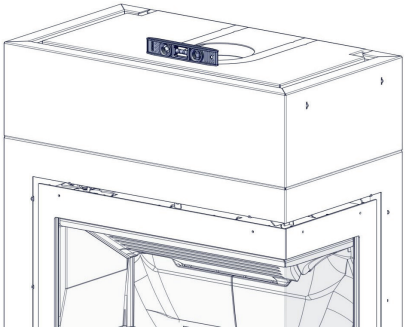
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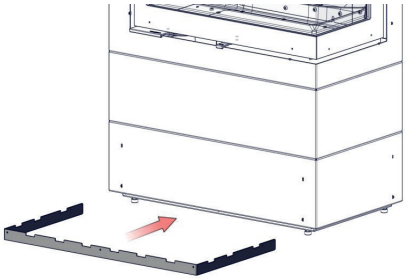
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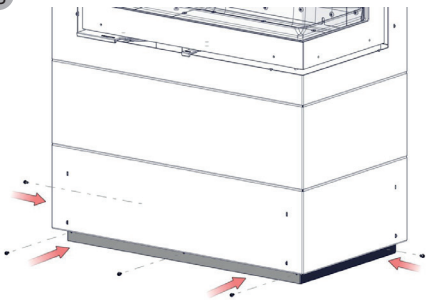
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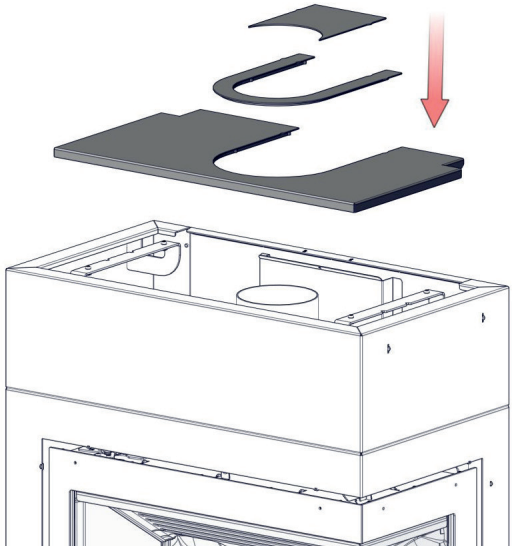
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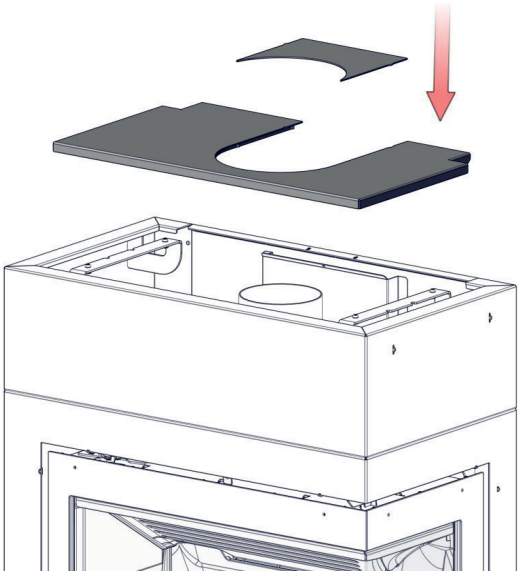
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14 For installation of uninsulated flue gas pipe:



15 For installation of insulated flue gas pipe:

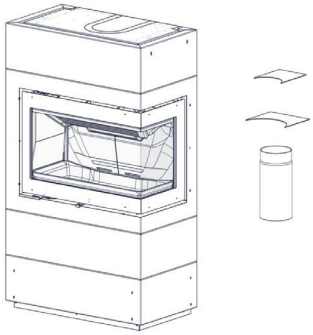


Installation instructions - rear outlet

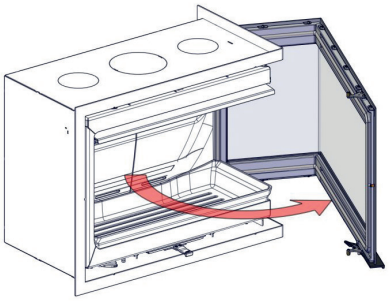
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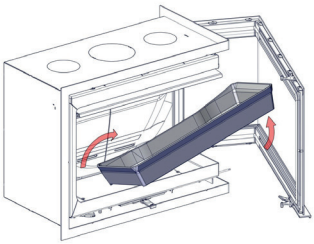
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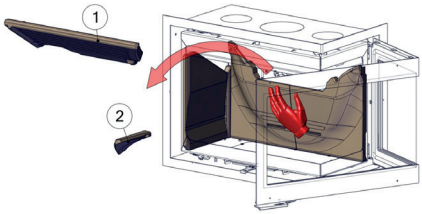
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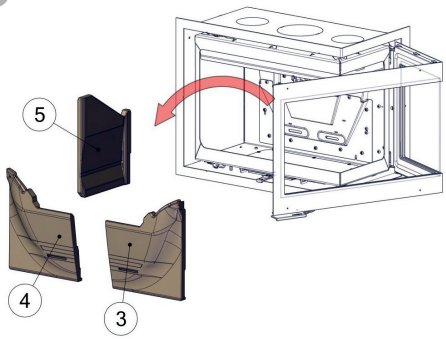
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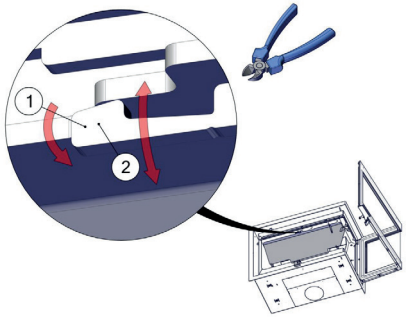
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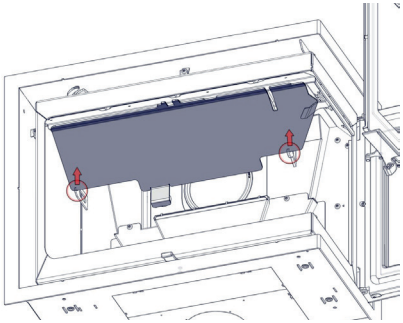
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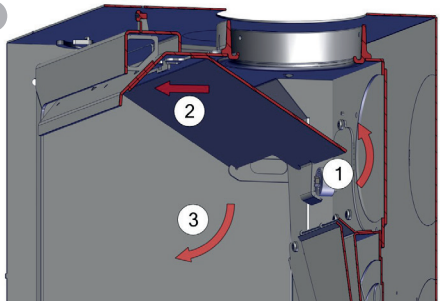
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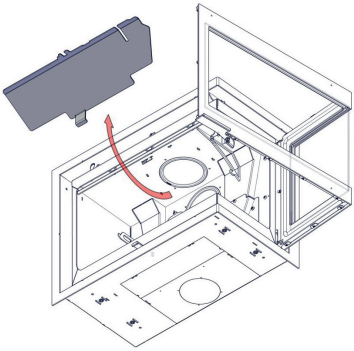
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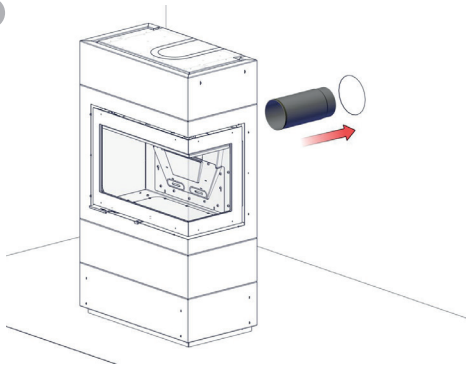
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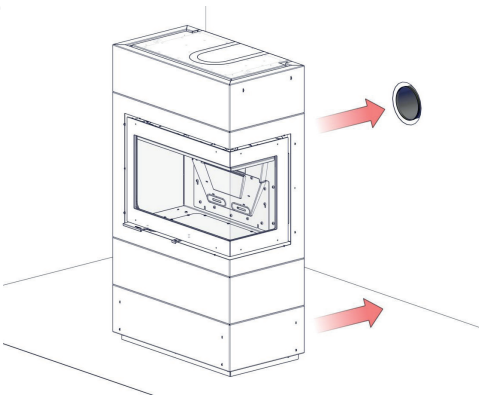
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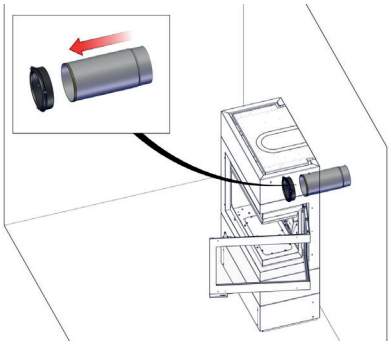
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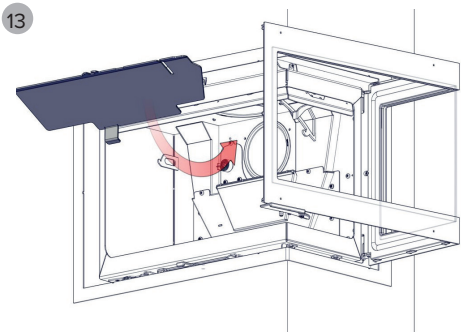
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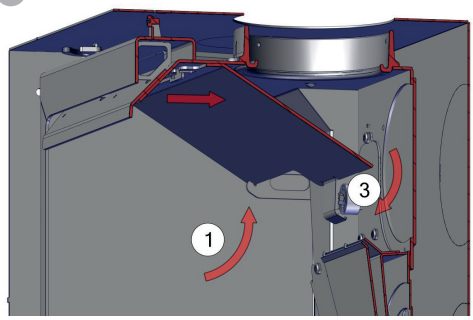
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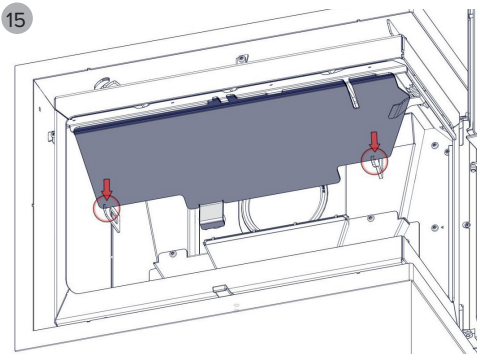
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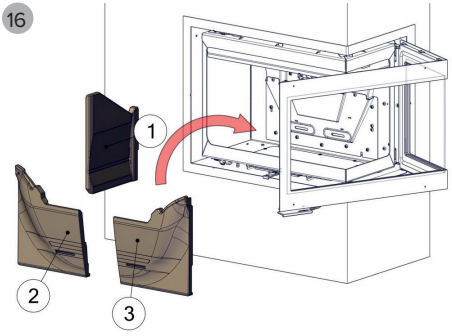
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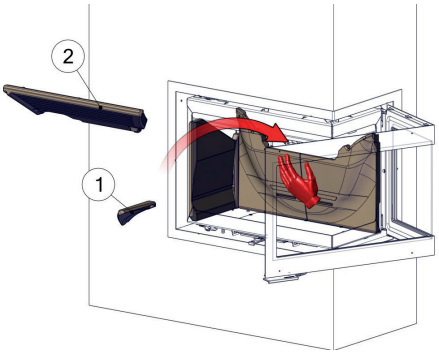
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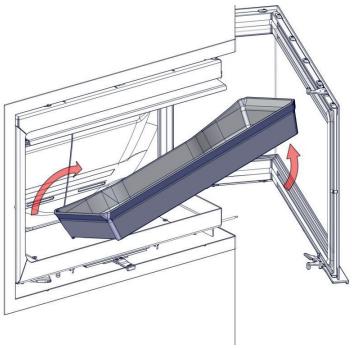
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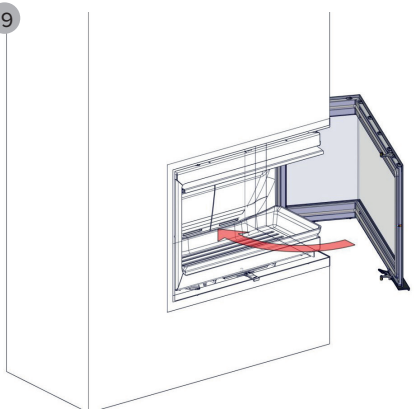
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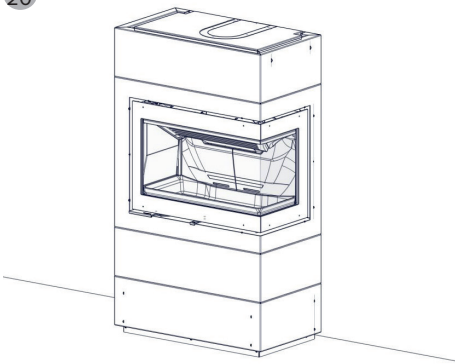
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Fuel

Approved fuel type
The wood-burning stove 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	2-5
Chopped wood	25-55	7-9

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 wood burning stove and chimney, rendering the products warranty void.

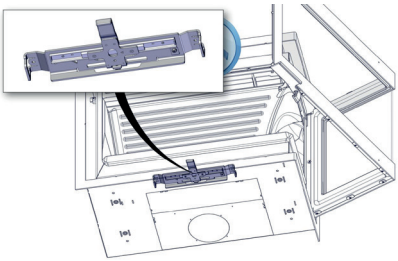
Liquid fuels
Never use petrol, petrol-like lamp oils, paraffin, lighter fluid, ethyl alcohol or similar liquids to light or relight the stove. All such liquids must be kept away from the stove when it is in use.

Operation

Your first heating session
When you light the wood-burning stove 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 wood-burning stove 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.

Air control
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.



When lighting the fire in a cold stove and when 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 alight, the air supply can be gradually reduced by moving the control lever to the left.

If the air 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 wood-burning stove is completely switched off, e.g. during cleaning.

Lighting the stove
A successful combustion process requires that the wood is lit in the right way. A cold stove 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 adjustment bar 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.

When all the kindling is burning well, set the air control lever to approximately 60 % 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 stove. Otherwise the HWAM® Autopilot™ does not function. Never leave a stove 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 wood-burning stove will become hot, and necessary caution must be exercised. Use the glove provided if necessary.

When burning is complete
When the stove is not in use, push the air control lever 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: 2.09 kg

If these limits are exceeded, the stove 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 stove has been approved for intermittent use.

Typical re-firing interval
Typical re-firing interval at nominal performance
Wood: 47 min (1.64 kg)

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

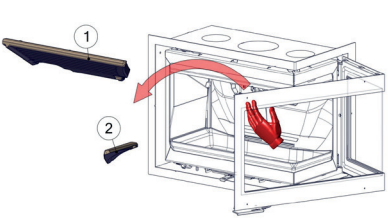
How to achieve the best combustion

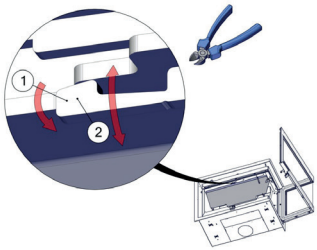
- **Use clean and dry wood**
  Wet wood results in inefficient combustion, plenty of smoke, and soot. Furthermore, the heat will dry the wood, not heat up the room.
- **The fire should only be stoked with a little wood at a time**
  You achieve the best combustion by starting up a fire often and using 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 wood burning stove 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 stove 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.

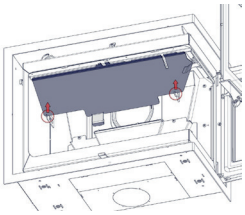
Cleaning & Maintenance

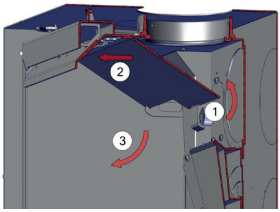
Cleaning
Any maintenance of the stove should only be carried out when it is cold. Daily maintenance is limited to vacuum cleaning the stove externally, using the soft brush attachment. You can also dust the stove using a dry, soft cloth or brush. But remember, only when the stove is cold. Do not use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

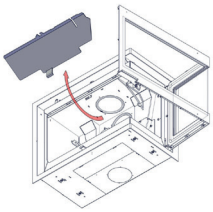
Once a year, the stove should be thoroughly serviced. The combustion chamber should be cleared of ashes and soot. The hinges and the closing hook must be greased with liquid copper grase spray (heat-resistant up to 1100°C). Lift the door approx. ½ cm and spray copper grase onto the hinge leaf.











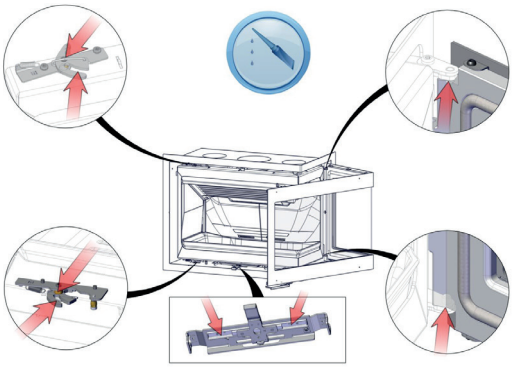
Before chimney sweeping can be performed, the adjustment bar must be set all the way to the left to prevent soot and ash from entering the HWAM® Autopilot™. Remove the grate, the skamolex bottom and the skamolex sides. Remove the baffle brick and the steel baffle as shown below. . If the safety fittings for the transportation has not already been removed when installing the stove, remove it by bending the hook for the baffle plate downwards.

Maintenance

At least once every other year, the insert should receive a thorough, preventative service inspection. Among other things, the service inspection covers:

- 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 heat insulation material.
- Lubricating the hinges and locking fastenings with copper grease.

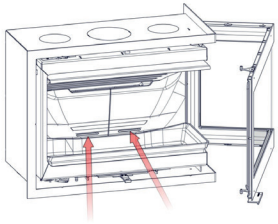
The inspection must be performed by a qualified professional. Use only original spare parts.



Lubricating the hinges and locking fastenings with copper grease:

Ash

Ash should be removed regularly to ensure that it does not block the air vents in the rear insulation plate of the combust. We recommend removing ash from the combustion chamber with an ash suction device.



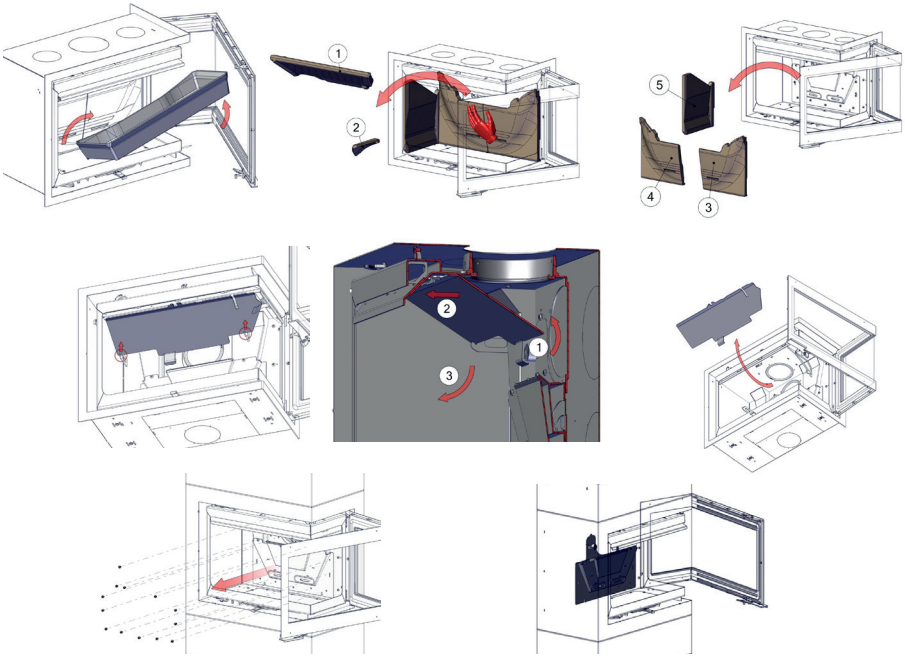
Ash can be disposed of through daily refuse collection. Be aware that embers in the ash can remain hot up to 24 hours after the fire in the insert has gone out!

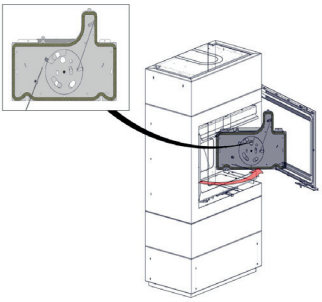
Vermiculite

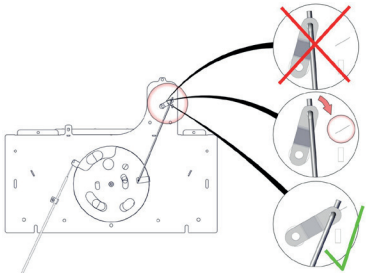
The efficient, but porous insulation of the combustion chamber may, in time, be worn and damaged. Cracks in the insulation are irrelevant to the efficiency of the stove. A crack in the back plate can cause secondary air to become incorrectly distributed in the combustion chamber, and it should therefore 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 stove, the starting point of the feeler is controlled. The starting point on a cold stove is about 30° above horizontal. It should feel easy going and bouncy when you push it, no matter if the stove 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 wood-burning stove 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 stove is touched while it is hot. However, this can be repaired with spray paint, which can be purchased from the HWAM retailer where the stove was purchased.

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

Market surveliance
During the nominal test, the stove was lit, pre-fired and subjected to 8 test firings. Birch wood was used. The stove was lit using 2,323 g of firewood with the air control set to a position where the control lever was moved 30 mm from the minimum setting.

For the pre-firing and the eight test firings, two pieces of firewood totalling 1,640 g and measuring 30 cm in length were added. The wood was placed along the vermiculite backplate, close together and with a small gap between the pieces and the vermiculite backplate.

The rear log weighs 180 g more than the front log.

The door is closed immediately. The air control is set to a position 15 mm from the minimum setting throughout the test.

A test firing is terminated once CO_2 levels are reached. At the start of the firing, the CO_2 level is 5.6 per cent. The base embers have an initial weight of 239 g. The average increase in the weight of the base embers from one firing to the next is 4 g.

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 stove is too low. Put more wood in the stove and open the air inlet.

The vermuculite-plates in the combustion chamber are blackened after firing

- You have got the stove 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 stove 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 wood-burning stove.

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 stove 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 stove 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 wood-burning stove 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

Heat storage stones – made of concrete – are sorted as concrete

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/EN16510/5610
www.hwam.com/dop/EN16510/5630
www.hwam.com/dop/EN16510/5650
www.hwam.com/dop/EN16510/5670

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 5610, HWAM 5630, HWAM 5650, HWAM 5670
Direct heat output [kW]	7,1
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	69
Emissions	**mg/m^3 (13% O_2)**	
Particulate matter (PM)	18	
Organic gaseous compounds (OGC)	74	
Carbon monoxide (CO)	1089	
Nitrogen oxides (NO_x)	95	

Characteristics when operating with the preferred fuel only	
Nominal heat output [kW]	7,1
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 [%]	79
Energy efficiency index	105
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