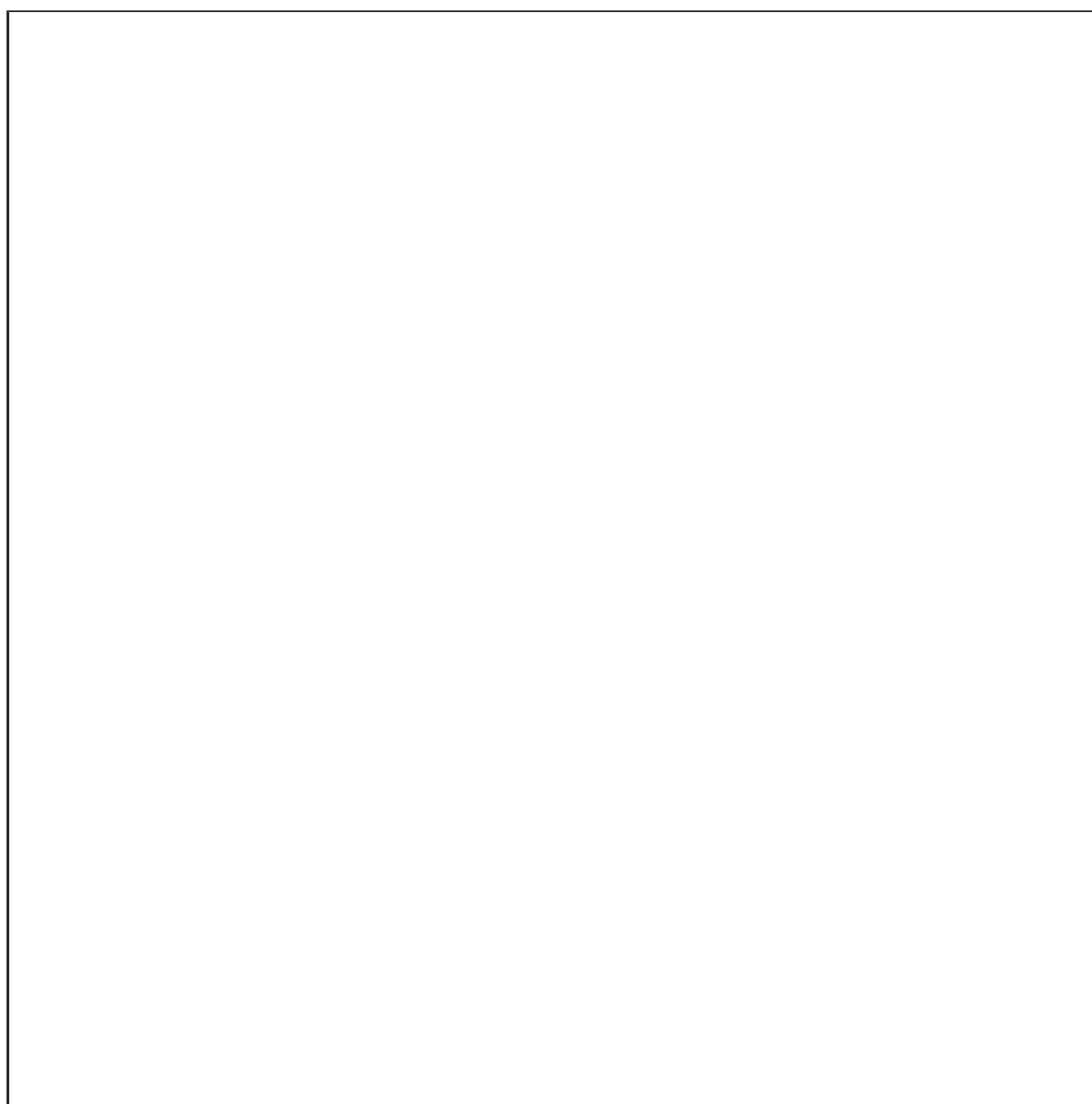


FIREPLACES MANUAL

INSTALLATION - USE - 01/03/2016

JC BORDELET
c r é a t e u r d ' h a r m o n i e



CHARACTERISTICS OF THE FIREPLACE

Manufactured by SAS BORDELET INDUSTRIE, this fireplace is intended to be fitted into all types of houses.
This is an appliance designed only for operating with WOOD as logs.

FIREPLACES

JC BORDELET

c r é a t e u r d ' h a r m o n i e

Congratulations!

Thank you for having chosen BORDELET INDUSTRIE
Your fireplace is the result of careful design and has been the subject of efficiency and safety tests. If it is properly installed, used and maintained, you may be sure that you will have an efficient fireplace for years, with nothing concealing its flames.

We advise you to read through this guide in order to become acquainted with the installation methods specific to your fireplace.

You will find in this guide answers to most of your questions, but you may also contact your reseller for more detailed information.

Before igniting your fireplace for the 1st time, please carefully read through this manual.

Compliance with the installation rules explained hereafter and with the requirements of the DTU «travaux fumisterie» (stove-building work) clauses 24-1 - P51-201 as of 02/06.

The Clean Air Act 1993 and Smoke Control Areas

Under the Clean Air Act local authorities may declare the whole or part of the district of the authority to be a smoke control area. It is an offence to emit smoke from a chimney of a building, from a furnace or from any fixed boiler if located in a designated smoke control area. It is also an offence to acquire an «unauthorised fuel» for use within a smoke control area unless it is used in an «exempt» appliance («exempted» from the controls which generally apply in the smoke control area).

The Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs has powers under the Act to authorise smokeless fuels or exempt appliances for use in smoke control areas in England. In Scotland and Wales this power rests with Ministers in the devolved administrations for those countries. Separate legislation, the Clean Air (Northern Ireland) Order 1981, applies in Northern Ireland. Therefore it is a requirement that fuels burnt or obtained for use in smoke control areas have been «authorised» in Regulations and that appliances used to burn solid fuel in those areas (other than «authorised» fuels) have been exempted by an Order made and signed by the Secretary of State or Minister in the devolved administrations.

The EVA 992 has been recommended as suitable for use in smoke control areas when burning wood.

Further information on the requirements of the Clean Air Act can be found here : <http://smokecontrol.defra.gov.uk/>

Your local authority is responsible for implementing the Clean Air Act 1993 including designation and supervision of smoke control areas and you can contact them for details of Clean Air Act requirements

CAUTION

For the installation and the use of the fireplace, the fitter and the user should strictly observe local and national regulations as well as European standards. They should also mandatorily comply with the instructions and recommendations detailed in this manual. Safety (risk of fire) and operation of the fireplace are directly dependent thereon. The liability of the manufacturer can neither be retained nor assured following failure of installation or bad use or an installation which does not comply with the prescriptions and recommendations specified here after.

POTENTIAL MISUSE OF THE APPLIANCE:

Refuelling on to a low fire bed : If there is insufficient burning material in the firebed to light a new fuel charge, excessive smoke emission can occur. Refuelling must be carried out onto a sufficient quantity of glowing embers and ash that the new fuel charge will ignite in a reasonable period. If there are too few embers in the fire bed, add suitable kindling to prevent excessive smoke

Fuel overloading : The maximum amount of fuel specified in this manual should not be exceeded, overloading can cause excess smoke.

Operation with door left open : Operation with the door open can cause excess smoke. The appliance must not be operated with the appliance door left open except as directed in the instructions.

Dampers left open : Operation with the air controls or dampers open can cause excess smoke. The appliance must not be operated with air controls or dampers door left open except as directed in the instructions

As each installation is a particular case, the **PROFESSIONAL or PRIVATE** fitter should take all the required preliminary precautions depending on the technical elements inherent to each job. As a result of a faulty assembly or an irrational use, the following risks may be incurred:

- Total or partial burning of the dwelling place
- Premature wear or destruction of the fireplace
- Faulty operation – No proper draft or no heating
- Outgoing fumes
- Blackening of ceilings
- Excessive blackening of the glass
- Excessive wood consumption

... non-exhaustive list...

Professionals and tradesmen practicing sales to individuals should provide this handbook to their customer while informing them and giving them details if necessary on all the particular points of the installation and procedures of use.

It is even highly recommended to individuals who wish to carry out their own assembly to have their installation checked by a skilled professional before any initial operation.

In any case, a check of the installation should be organized prior to starting the fitting work and bringing it into operation, in order to check the compatibility of the fireplace with all the elements which determine its safety and its reliability during use.

BORDELET INDUSTRIE as a manufacturer can neither substitute for fitters and users nor intervene on their behalf.

The fireplace however remains a secure and performing heating means.

Its operation is ecological and its fuel, wood, is continuously renewable.

Each model having been manufactured in hundreds of units has been tested over time. Strongly built with refractory and solid materials – CAST IRON – SPECIAL STEELS – REFRACTORY FIRE BRICKS – it will be of long-lasting use and will provide you with the pleasure of viewing fire of which one never grows weary.

THE GUARANTEE IS AT THE END OF THIS MANUAL

ASSEMBLING THE FIREPLACE

For reasons of important sizes, all our fireplaces are delivered in separated elements.

Assembly should be carried out according to the manual which should be observed to the letter.

Inobservance of the assembly instructions entails the liability of the person who carries it out.

The fireplace should be laid and suspended on adequate elements supporting its weight.

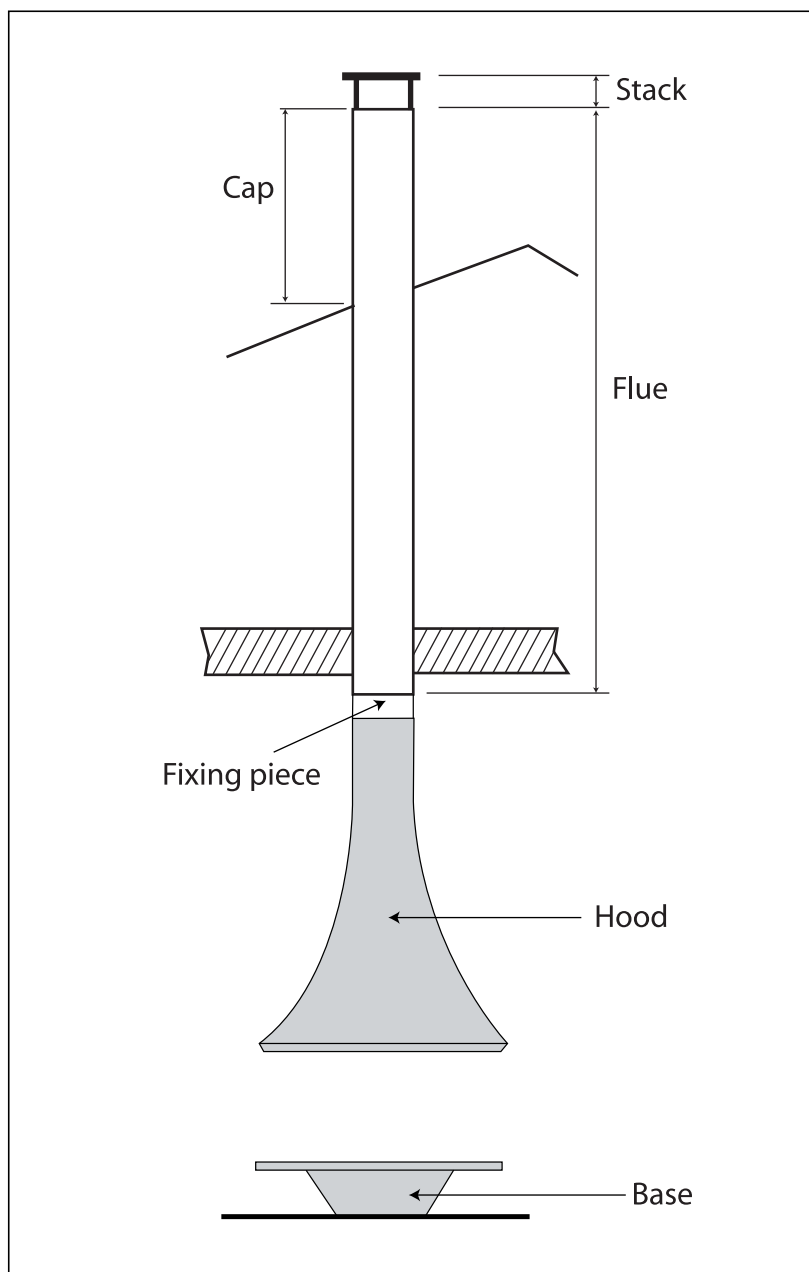
VERY IMPORTANT :

The fireplace has to remain protected during its installation, do not touch the paint without protection on your hands, use the gloves supplied by us in order to avoid dirty marks. The paint will polymerize after several fires, before it remains fragile. Do not scrub or clean the fireplace after its assembly, wait for several fires before touching it.

In case of marks or of accidental scratches, make several fires until completed polymerization of the paint. Then, you can clean with a wet and very hot sponge, very delicately. If necessary, a small retouch of paint can be considered.

Do not scratch or rub the paint when the fireplace is lit.

In any cases, consult us.



CONDITIONS FOR INSTALLING YOUR FIREPLACE

IT IS RECOMMENDED TO HAVE THIS INSTALLATION CARRIED OUT BY A SKILLED PROFESSIONAL

The installation of a fireplace should be performed in accordance with the D.T.U. 24.2. This is applicable to fireplaces only using wood as fuel, except for more restrictive prescriptions of this manual.

FLUE TO WHICH THE FIREPLACE IS CONNECTED

I - NEW DUCTS (built as the same time as the chimney)

The chimney blocks used should be compliant with European standards

- a) Concrete blocks: compliant with the NF EN 1858 standard
- b) Terracotta blocks: compliant with the NF EN 1806 standard
- c) Metal ducts: composite ducts should be compliant with the NF EN 1856-1 standards
- d) Refractory fire brick ducts compliant with the NF EN P51-302 standard

II - EXISTING DUCTS

Checking whether the flue is in a proper operating condition

Before any connection, it is mandatory to check the compatibility of the duct with its use (paragraph "conception des ouvrages" (structure design) of the NF DTU 24-1 standard).

CARRY OUT A DIAGNOSTIC (see the conditions defined in Annex C of the NF DTU 24.1 standard):

Identification, Empty space, Seal and Rehabilitation.

In the case of an incompatible duct, it is required to proceed:

- Either with installing a tube for the duct by means of a procedure provided with a technical evaluation favorable to this use
- Or with installation of a lining carried out by a company having the required professional qualifications
- Or with implementing another suitable duct.

A fireplace can only be connected to a single duct unit.

The use of the branched flue system with individual connections at storey height, a so-called "shunt" or of the "Alsace" type duct is forbidden.

- The flues should allow recovery of soot and be able to be cleaned.
- The ducts in the whole of their outer section should open into the premises where the fireplace is located, to which they should be connected over a height of at least 50 mm
- The ducts built on the outside of peripheral walls of a building are made with compliance with the prescriptions of the D.T.U. 24.1 P51- 201 "travaux fumisterie" (stove-building work)
- No hot air duct should transit in a flue for discharging smoke.

Comment : In the case of a flue stopping at right angles of the ceiling (work performed prior to the application of the present DTU), attention is attracted on the requirement of producing:

- Either a junction of the connecting duct and of the flue guaranteeing the seal and the heat resistance of the structure;
- Or suitable tubing from the smoke vent to the block, while observing fire insulation rules.

Inner masonry ducts – Stability and installation

The masonry ducts are either independent or placed adjacent to bearing elements.

a) Independent ducts

The independent ducts are necessarily vertical and freely expansible over their height.

They are self-bearing over the whole of their height and rest on a bed at their lower portion.

Their transverse stability is provided by sheaths or collars with interposition of flexible and non-combustible materials (MO classification) allowing their free expansion.

Comment : These sheaths or collars are mainly placed in crossings of floors.

They are detached from their possible covering in the intermediate sections. This detachment may be achieved by an air gap of at least 30 mm around the relevant faces of the duct.

Comment : This detachment has the purpose of allowing them to expand freely.

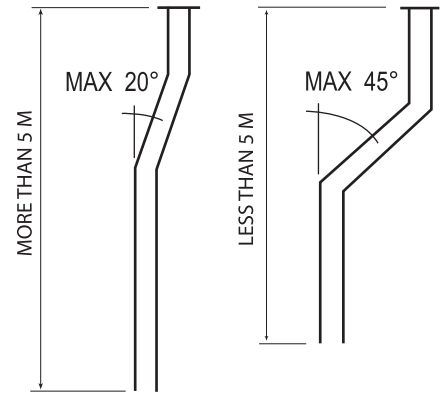
b) Ducts placed side-by-side

The ducts placed side-by-side are firmly attached to each other over their whole height against a bearing member (wall, post). This attachment which limits the expansion of the duct may be achieved with metal collars encircling the duct at regular intervals over the whole of its height and sealed in the bearing member.

These ducts have to be vertical.

However, they may, exceptionally for the blocks, be offset under the following conditions:

- The duct should not include more than two offsets (i.e. more than one non-vertical portion).
- The angle of these offsets with the vertical of the duct should not exceed 45° for a duct height limited to 5 m; for a duct with a height larger than 5 m, the offset angle will be limited to 20°
- In the offset portion, each block has to be firmly attached to the bearing member by a collar.



c) Joints

For a same stack, fitting is achieved with the male portion downwards (see the diagram opposite)

The joints may be made with one of the following products:

- High alumina cement mortar dosed in volume with one part of cement for three parts of sand.
- Lime-and-cement mortar dosed with 400 kg of binder per cubic meter of dry sand (200 kg per m³ of CEM I or CEM II A or B cement of class 32.5 N, 32.5 R, 42.5 N, or 42.5 Ret, 200 kg per m³ of natural hydraulic lime NHL or NHL-Z).
- Masonry cement mortar MC or NHL Z5 per m³ dosed with 400 kg of dry sand.
- Current cement mortar CEM I or CEM II A or B of class 32.5 N, 32.5 R, 42.5 N, 42.5 R dosed with 350 kg per m³ of dry sand.
- Molten high alumina cement mortar dosed with 600 kg per m³ of dry sand.
- Product provided with a favorable technical evaluation delivered for this application.

The dosages for making mortars should be carried out according to Annex E of the DTU 24-1 P1.

The use of plaster, pure mortar or refractory grout is forbidden.

The joints have a thickness of about 5-8 mm.

The excess mortar of the joints is removed and each joint inside is gradually smoothed during the assembly.

On the outside, the joints are pushed back with an iron on all the accessible faces.



Covering of the ducts

a) In inhabitable parts

In these premises, the smoke ducts should be provided with covering having sufficient thermal insulation.

Comments: Certain blocks have sufficient incorporated insulation and do not require covering. They may then be the subject of the technical evaluation procedure.

The heat resistance of the duct and the complementary thermal insulation of the possible covering should be sufficient so that heat transmission through the wall limits the surface temperature on the visible covering to 50°C.

Comments: The thermal resistance R_u of the blocks bearing the NF EN mark is given by the certificate.

This maximum temperature of 50°C may be obtained by doubling the duct with a 50 mm thick built partition, detached from the duct by a ventilated air space with a width of at least 30 mm. This ventilation is obtained by top and bottom orifices, at each storey.

Except for any particular justification, the temperature to be taken into account inside the duct for determining the complementary thermal insulation is 500°C for the ducts when they are directly connected to the appliance and 350°C for the ducts opening at the ceiling.

The doubling of the duct is achieved with a material at least classified as M1.

b) In the non-inhabitable or inaccessible parts

The temperature of the outer wall of the smoke duct should not exceed 80°C

In the opposite case, the duct should be insulated and the temperature of the outer face of the insulator should then not be above 80°C.

Stack

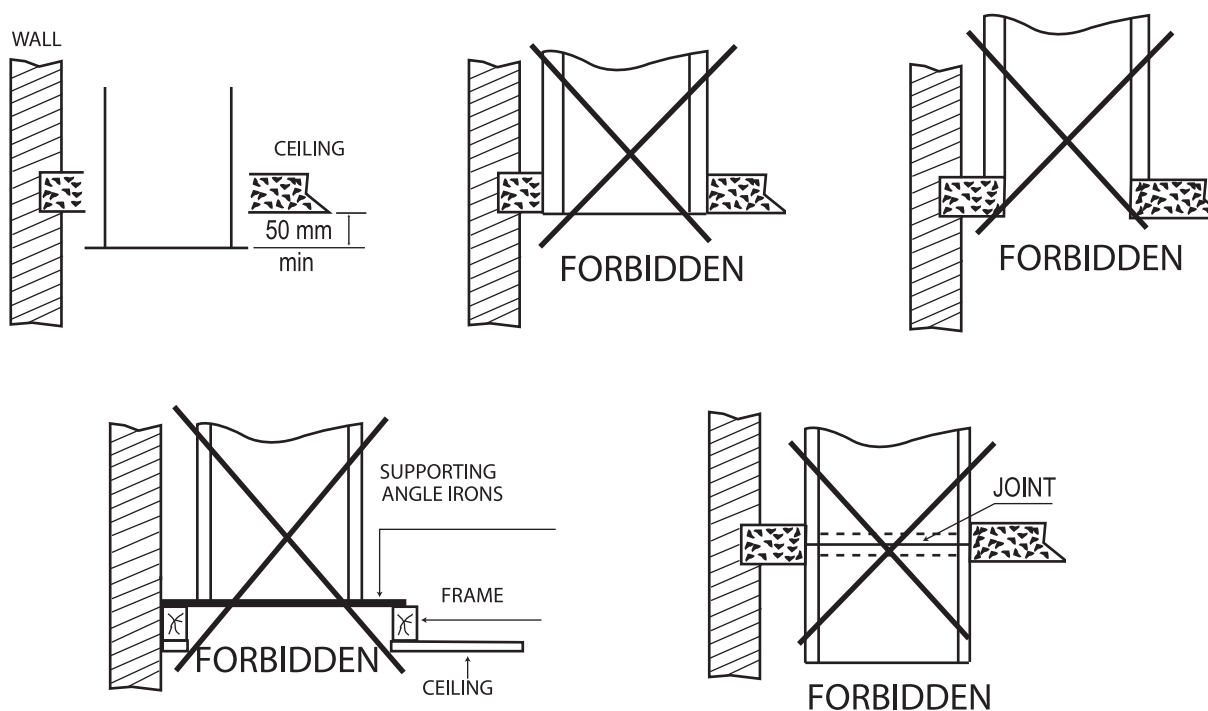
The ducts, in their portion outside the building, should be protected with a coating or with a rain-proof cladding.

The heat resistance of the walls of the stack should be at least equal to 0.43 m² kW.

The members of the stack should not be roughcast with plaster.

Floor or ceiling crossings – Crossing concrete floors

The continuity of the duct should be ensured at right angles to each crossed floor without any reduction in thickness.



Comment: Wooden floors can only be used as a base on a particular justification and subject to the fire clearance gap.

Two cases should be foreseen according to whether the floor is used as a base or as a guide for the duct.

a) When the floor is used as a base for the duct

An opening should be kept when concreting the floor, leaving around the duct a space with a thickness of at least 2 cm which will be packed with lime-and-cement mortar or mortar based on high alumina cement when fitting in the first stack.

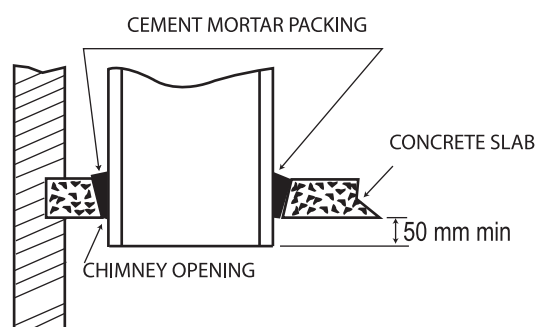
b) When the floor is only used a guide for the duct

Except for the crossing of the ceiling of the hood, an opening should be reserved when concreting the floor leaving around the duct sufficient space for placing a sheath allowing the duct to expand freely and made in non-combustible material (classified as MO).

a) When the floor is used as a base for the duct

The crossings of lightweight ceilings should be subject to precautions relating:

- to the sensitivity of the duct
- to the fire clearance gaps of the wooden parts
- to thermal shocks of the false ceiling
- to free expansion of the duct



Composite insulated metal ducts

Composite insulated metal ducts should be implemented by using accessories provided for this purpose.

Covering the ducts

a) In the inhabitable parts

In the inhabitable parts, the duct should be protected against impacts by a covering.

The heat resistance of the duct and the complementary heat insulation of the possible covering should be sufficient so that heat transmission through the wall limits the surface temperature of the visible covering to 50°C in inhabitable parts and 80°C in non-inhabitable or non-occupied parts.

Comment : The limiting surface temperature of 50°C may be obtained by a covering of minimum class M1, meeting the requirements for vertical walls inside lodgings, detached from the duct with an at least 50 mm thick air space, ventilated by means of top and bottom orifices, at each storey.

In three- and four-family buildings, this prescription should be subject to a particular investigation in observance with fire regulations (decree as of January 31st 1986 relating to the protection of residential buildings against fire).

b) In non-inhabitable or inaccessible parts

The temperature of the outer wall of the smoke flue should not exceed 80°C.

In the opposite case, the duct should be insulated and the temperature of the outer face of the insulator should then not be above 80°C.

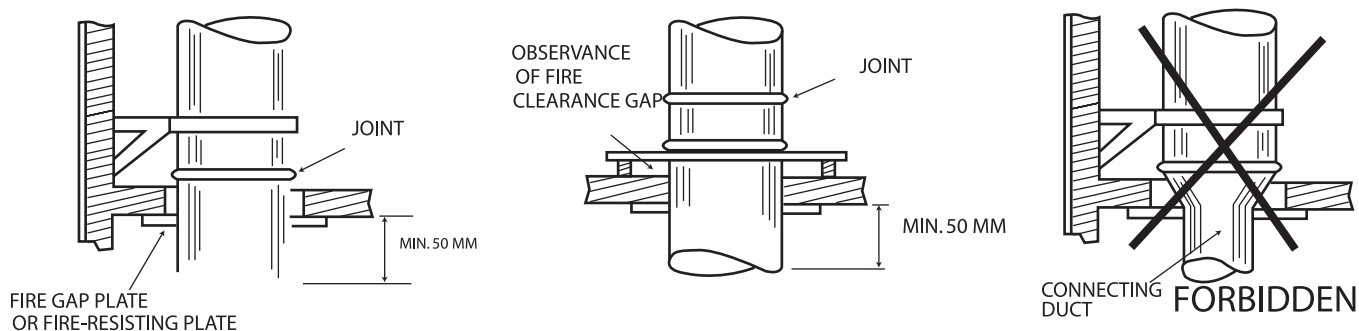
Crossing floors and ceilings

No joint between flue components should be located in the thickness of the floor or in that of the frames.

Crossing concrete floors

An opening should be kept during concreting for any floor crossing, leaving around the duct sufficient space for placing open-worked fire gap plates or fire-resisting plates.

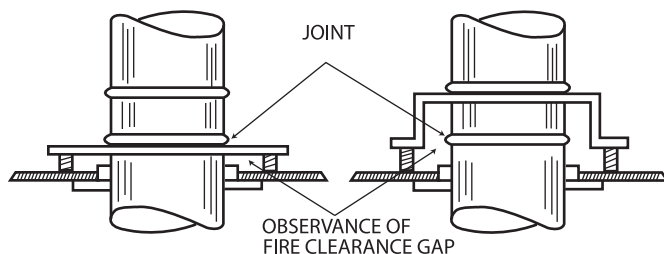
The crossing of the ceiling of the hood mandatorily includes a fire-resisting plate.



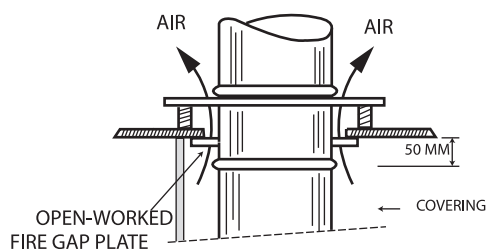
Crossing lightweight or false ceilings

Crossing lightweight ceilings should be subject to precautions relating:

- to the stability of the duct
- to the fire clearance gaps of the wooden parts
- to the thermal shock of the false ceiling
- to the free expansion of the duct



VENTILATED DUCT UPON CROSSING A STOREY



The parts provided by the manufacturer of the duct will be used for this purpose.

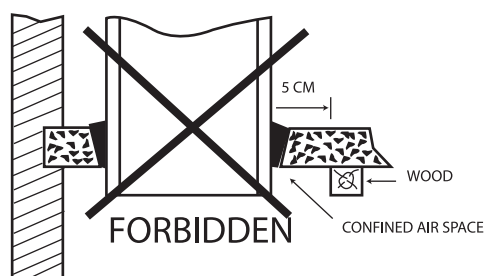
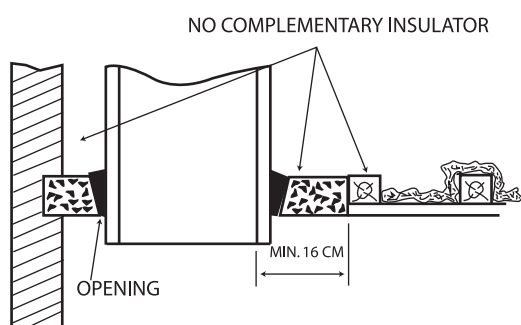
In the case of rigid ducts, any shaping on the site is forbidden.

Safety distances relative to the combustible materials for smoke ducts in terracotta blocks (indoors)

This 16 cm distance may vary depending on the heat strength of the duct (Ru).

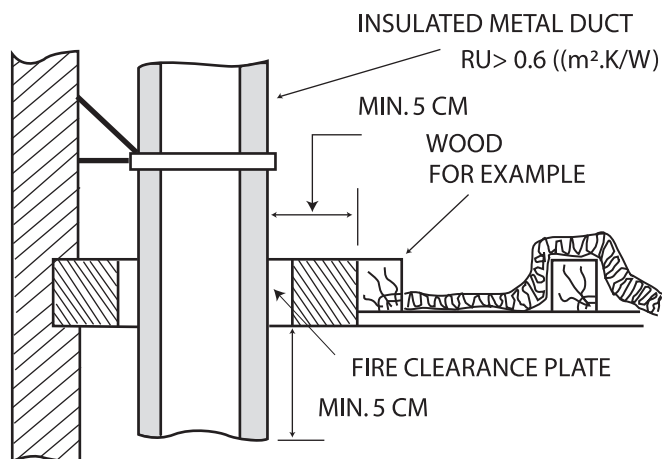
Observe the technical data from the manufacturer of the duct.

Make sure that they are no heat traps (confined air).



Safety distances relative to the combustible materials for rigid metal composite smoke ducts located inside.

This distance may vary depending on the heat resistance of the duct (Ru).
Observe the technical data from the manufacturer of the duct.
Make sure that there are no heat traps (confined air).

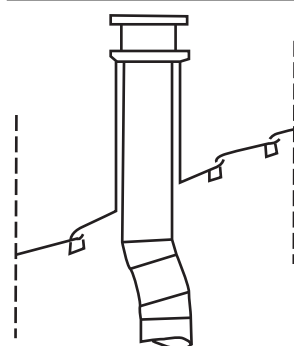


Stack

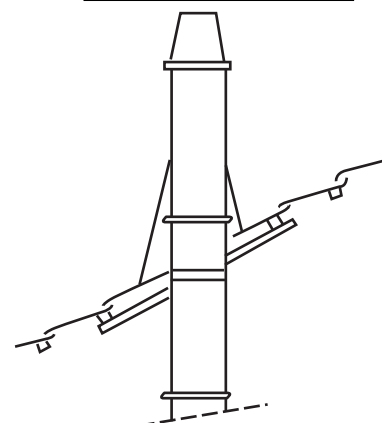
The stack or the flue in its portion outside the building should be rainproof.

Modular stack components provided with a technical evaluation
These products are applied with compliance to the provisions of their technical evaluation which should have been favorably delivered for this use.

WEATHER FILLET TYPE STACK



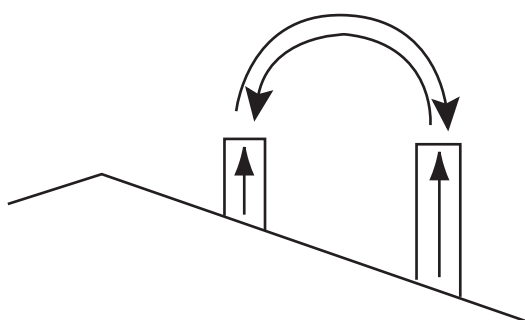
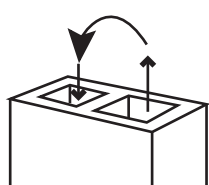
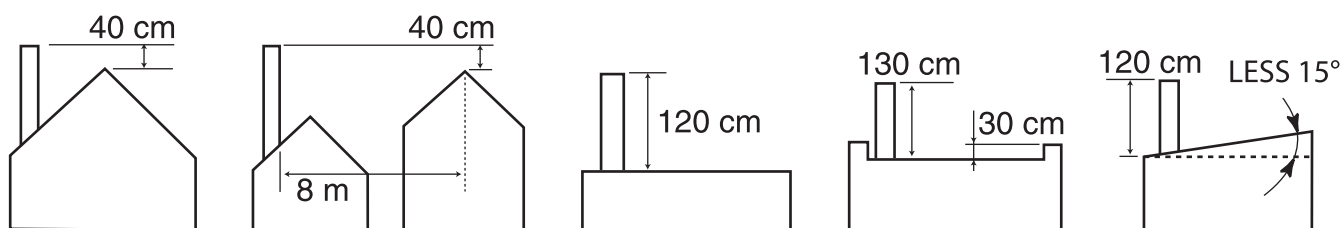
SELF-SUPPORTING STACK



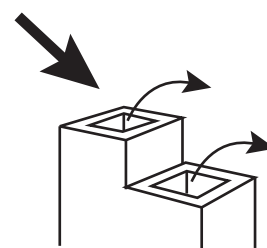
Elevation above the ridge line

- In every case, at least 0.40 m relative to the ridge of the roof and to any building part at a distance of less than 8 m
- Additionally, in all the cases of terrace-roofs or roofs with a tilt less than 5° without fascia or acroterium, at least 1.20 m relatively to the outlet point of the stack on the roofing and 1.00 m at least above the acroterium, when the latter is at more than 0.20 m.

Stack outlet: the outlet section of the stack should be equal to the section of the duct. In order to avoid any siphon phenomenon when the stack consists of not very distant ducts, the duct should be heightened, facing the prevailing winds.



WIND



Stack cap: Protects the duct from rain and falling winds, but should never reduce the initial section of the duct.

DIMENSIONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE FLUES

Refer to our TABLE A which specifies the minimum dimensions of the smoke ducts required for each type of fireplace.

MINIMUM DRAFT CONDITIONS

For proper operation, the duct connected to the fireplace should have a minimum depression of 20 Pa.

The announced yield of our fireplaces is obtained with a depression of $12 \text{ Pa} \pm 2$.

The measurement should be carried out on the connecting pipe 50 cm above the fireplace flue connector and this during operation.

This depression is measured by means of an instrument called a "VACUUM TESTER" which any professional should have. The measurement is expressed in mm of water column depression.

In the case of excessive depression, the installation of "draft moderator" is recommended.

CONNECTING DUCT

Nature and quality

The connecting duct is made:

- either with concrete blocks in compliance with descriptions of the NF EN 1858 standard or with terracotta blocks in compliance with the prescriptions of the NF EN 1806 standard, except what relates to the thermal shock test, the test temperature being raised to 700°C.
- or with blocks or components provided with a favorable technical evaluation for this use.

Note: the blocks should have the NF EN mark.

The use of products having quality certification provides a guarantee of compliance above what may be expected from isolated tests upon receipt.

- or with composite metal ducts compatible with this use and compliant with the NF EN 1856?1 standards
- or with products meeting the following specifications:

The ducts of this type may be made in stainless steel metal sheet with 17% chromium or 18% chromium and 10% nickel, stabilized with titanium, of minimum quality 316.

The minimum thickness of the metal sheet is 0.8 mm.

The smoke ducts in stainless steel sheet are not suitable for halogenated environments or for fuels containing chlorine.

Note : the use for closed fireplaces is featured on the marking of the products.

ARE FORBIDDEN Aluminum, aluminum-coated steel and galvanized steel

- or with rigid or flexible poly-combustible tubings.

The use of this type of tubing may be justified by a favorable technical evaluation for this use.

Seal

In the case of a hood under depression by mechanical extraction, the seal of the connecting duct, including its junction, should be such that there cannot be any suction of fumes in the extractor.

Maintenance

In the case of a fireplace, the connecting duct, when it exists, should be visible on the whole of its path, either directly or through a hatch or grid laid out in the hood.

It may be cleared and should allow recovery of soot.

If this is required by cleaning, the connecting duct should be accessible and be able to be disassembled.

Note : When using wood as a fuel, carry out cleaning by mechanical action twice a year.

Identification plate of the duct

The fitter of the smoke duct should affix an identification plate on the duct.

This plate gives information on the characteristics of the duct, its installation date, on maintenance of the duct.

It should be placed so as to be visible.

Draft moderator

CAUTION: Forbidden for open fireplaces

Generally, the draft moderator is connected to the connecting duct.

It should close by itself when the draft is reduced.

It should always be installed in the premises where the fireplace is found and outside the hood, or inside the hood if it is easily visible and accessible: its monitoring should be easy.

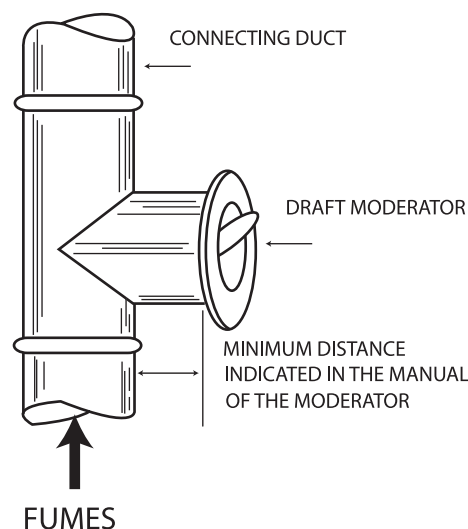
The use of this type of equipment exclusively relates to installations with closed fireplaces.

Expansion :

Expansion of the connection, notably at the junctions, should be ensured without being detrimental to its good mechanical strength, nor to its smoke duct properties (seal, mechanical strength, etc...)

Bypass damper :

The installation of a bypass damper or any other device for totally or partly closing the connecting duct is strictly forbidden.
(Except for the devices originally integrated by the manufacturer)



JUNCTION OF THE CONNECTING DUCT AND OF THE AWAITING FLUE AT THE CEILING

Junction of blocks on blocks

After building the connecting duct with blocks, the linking with the smoke flue in blocks is achieved by means of refractory fire bricks of 5 cm, compliant with the NF P51-302 standard, or of a block shaped with a chain saw.

Any other shaping method on site which may alter the properties of the block is forbidden.

The joints should be made with

- High alumina cement mortar dosed in volume with one part of cement for three parts of sand.
- Lime-and-cement mortar dosed with 400 kg of binder per m³ of dry sand (200 kg par m³ of CEM 1 or CEM II A or B cement of class 32.5 N, 32.5 R, 42.5 N, or 42.5 Ret, with 200 kg per m³ of natural hydraulic lime NHL or NHL-Z).
- Masonry cement mortar MC or NHL Z5 per m³ dosed with 400 kg of dry sand.
- Current cement mortar CEM 1 or CEM II A or B of class 32.5 N, 32.5 R, 42.5 N, 42.5 R dosed with 350 kg per m³ of dry sand.
- Molten alumina cement mortar dosed with 600 kg per m³ of dry sand.
- A product having a favorable technical evaluation delivered for this application

The dosages for making the mortars should be made according to Annex E of DTU 24-1 P1.

The use of plaster, of pure mortar or refractory grout is forbidden.

The joints should not form any bumps inside the duct and should therefore be smoothed.

JUNCTION OF A METAL CONNECTING DUCT

The metal connecting ducts are connected:

- either by a specially designed component,
- or by a collar built on location

A – Special component

This type of connection should be preferred to the built link which will only be used if it is impossible to resort to such a special connection.

This component should correspond to the dimensions of the awaiting block and to the connecting duct.

This attachment to the awaiting block is achieved by means of anchorings in the block. The corresponding face should be designed so as to provide a perfect seal between the block and itself.

The seal of the link between the special component and the connecting duct is provided by a collar or a seal gasket or else the special component is itself provided with a sealing point. All things considered, both of these components are fitted into each other by at least 40 mm.

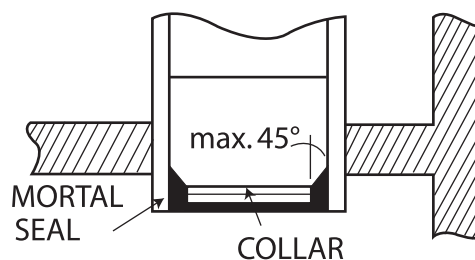
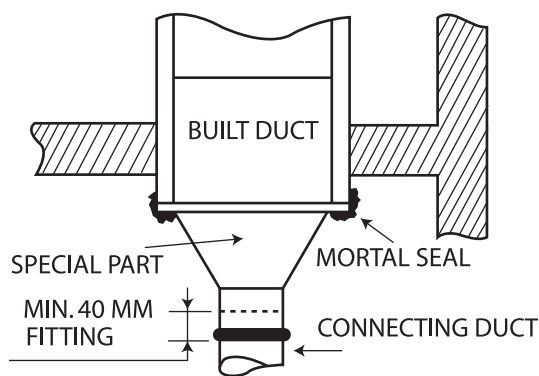
The fitting direction is determined according to the prescriptions of the manufacturer of the special component.

B – Built collar

A collar corresponding to the diameter of the connecting duct which should fit inside the latter should be installed.

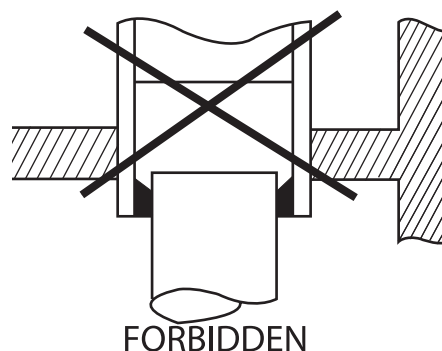
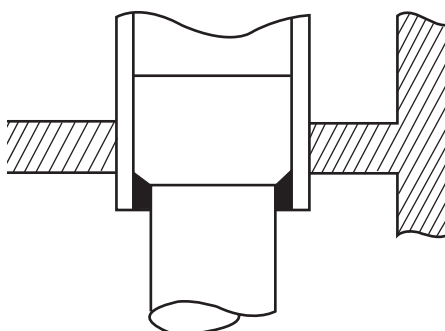
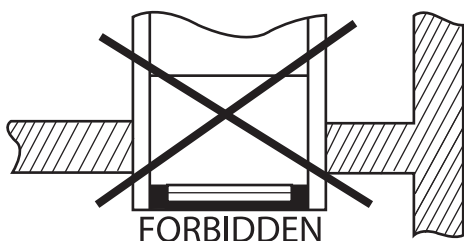
Sealing of this collar should be carried out by means of mortar (see paragraph "JOINTS", with the specification that the upper edges of this seal should be made with a funnel shape in order to prevent accumulation of soot.

For the same reason, the connecting duct should not go beyond the lower base of the funnel inside the flue.



DUCT CONNECTION NOT GOING BEYOND THE COLLAR FITTING BY MORE THAN 40 mm

CONNECTION TO THE DUCT GOING BEYOND THE COLLAR



BLOCK JUNCTION ON A METAL DUCT

In this case, it is necessary to resort to a special fitting part designed and made by pipe manufacturers.

BLOCK JUNCTION ON A METAL DUCT

With this assumption, there are two possibilities, i.e.:

A Junction of a double wall on a double wall

This means directly serving the appliance, and the smoke duct should be extended by observing the prescriptions of the paragraph relating to the mounting of composite metal pipes and by using the accessories provided for this purpose.

B Junction of a single-walled connecting duct to a double-walled (insulated) metal smoke duct.

This junction may be made by using a connecting part especially designed by the manufacturer of the double-walled duct.

Connection to a built duct starting from the ground

In the case of a built connecting duct, the junction with the smoke duct should be made according to the prescriptions of the paragraph "JOINTS". In the case of a single walled metal connecting duct, the latter is connected:

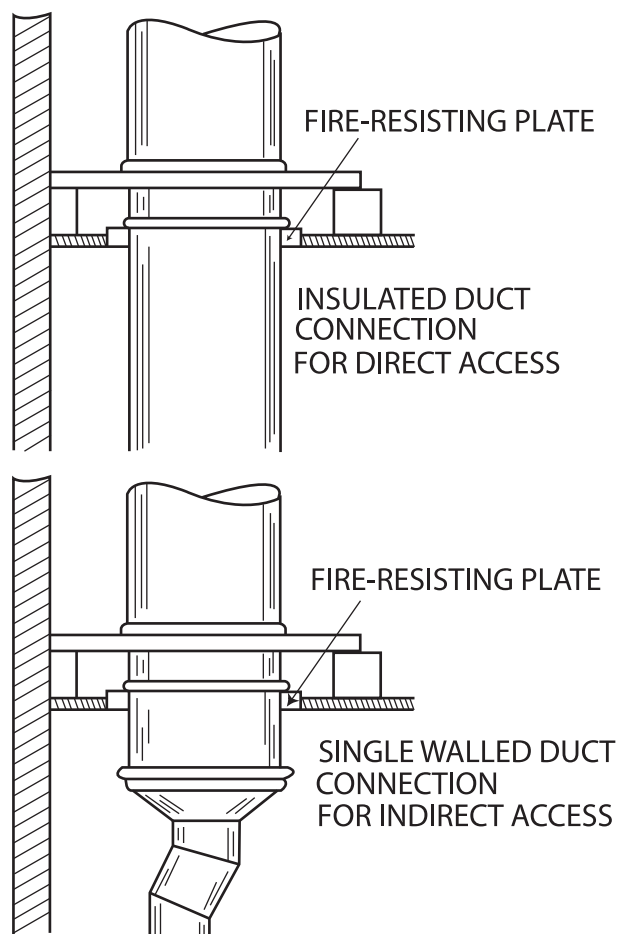
- either through a specially designed component
- or through a collar built on location

The special component or the collar may be implemented according to the prescriptions of the paragraph "JOINTS".

The portion of smoke duct found below the link may be:

- either left empty by providing a soot hatch at the bottom of said duct. In this case, the connecting duct should not jut out inside the smoke duct.

- or left empty or filled with sand or any other suitable materials with the making of a "box" in lime-and-cement mortar or mortar based on high alumina cement. This "box" should be shaped so as to prevent accumulation of soot.



Intermediate section

Fitting and nature of the joints

a) Connection duct in blocks

The fitting of the blocks (direction and nature of the joints) is performed according to the prescriptions in "JOINTS".

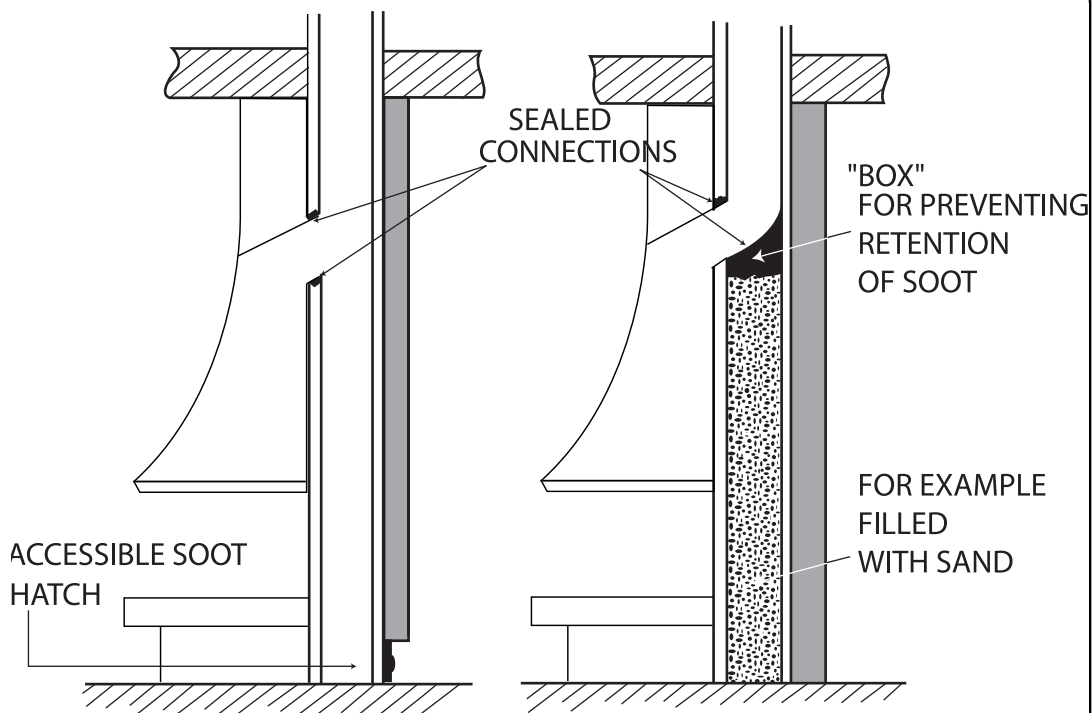
b) Composite metal connecting duct

The composite insulated metal ducts may be implemented by using accessories provided for this purpose.

c) Single walled metal connecting duct

The fitting between both components should be by at least 40 mm.

The fitting direction is given by the manual of the manufacturer for the connected appliance.



OFFSET OF CONNECTING DUCTS

The connecting duct should not include more than two offsets (i.e. more than one non-vertical portion), the angle of these offsets should not exceed 45° with the vertical.

DIMENSIONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CONNECTING DUCTS

Refer to our TABLE A which specifies all the dimensions of the connecting ducts required for each type of fireplace.

FRESH AIR INLET

This function is essential for proper operation of our fireplace.
The air inlet is mandatory for all our appliances.

FRESH AIR INTAKE DUCT

Under the covered area of the chimney, it is made in non-combustible materials (classified as MO).
Outside the covered area of the chimney, it is made in materials with a fire classification at least equal to M2.

When the controlled mechanical ventilation includes an electric extractor, it is absolutely necessary to stop operation of the latter.
The electric extractors of the kitchen, the bathroom, or the toilets, should also be switched off when operating the fireplace.

AIR INTAKE

It should be located either directly outdoors or in a room ventilated from outdoors. It should be in an area exposed to non-depressurizing prevailing winds.

In any case, it should be protected by a grid. Pay attention to pressure losses (reduction in the inlet surface) e.g.: plastic grid = 30%-50% of the surface is blocked.

AIR INTAKE OUTLET

It should be located either directly in the chimney, or as close as possible to the appliance. The air intake should be sealable when it directly opens into the room.

DIMENSIONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE FRESH AIR INTAKES

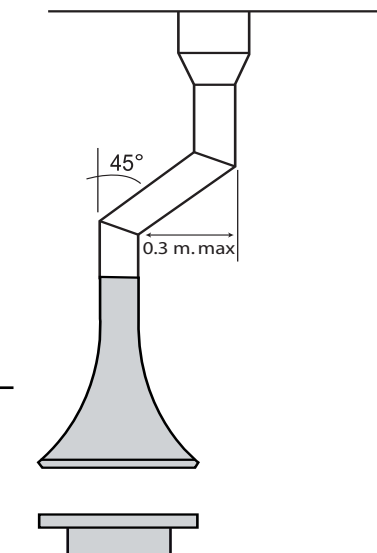
The minimum section required for the incoming fresh air is directly determined by the following criteria:

- 1) The impermeability of the dwelling, the type of heating, ventilation and exposure of the latter
- 2) The section, height, exposure of the duct and its draft
- 3) The exposure of the air intake: should not be depressurized
- 4) Electrical appliances and turbofans generating a depression inside dwelling rooms (we remind you that the latter should be switched off while operating the fireplace)

Criteria determined by the technical environment of the site. Possible problems to be solved by the fitter.

The minimum air intake sections are indicated in TABLE A enclosed with the manuale. These are minimum sections compatible with normal operations according to the criteria 1.2.3.4. which are under perfect control by the manufacturer.

These dimensions may prove to be insufficient depending on the criteria 5.6.7.8. of which the manufacturer is not informed and which are only known to the fitter (either a professional or private person). The latter should in any case and knowingly assume the responsibility of errors, bad workmanship, omissions which he/she would have committed.



ANY DEPRESSION IN THE ROOM WHERE THE FIREPLACE IS LOCATED CAUSES EMANATION OF FUMES

ASSEMBLIES OF ACCESSORIES OR APPLIANCES NOT PROVIDED BY US DO NOT INVOLVE NEITHER OUR RESPONSIBILITY NOR OUR GUARANTEE.

IMPLEMENTATION OF FIREPLACES

IT IS RECOMMENDED TO HAVE THIS INSTALLATION CARRIED OUT BY A SKILLED PROFESSIONAL

PROTECTION OF WALLS OF PREMISES BUILT AGAINST THE CHIMNEY

One should proceed with removal of all the combustible or degradable materials under the action of the temperature on the walls or inside the latter (floors, walls and ceilings) at the location of the chimney if the latter is in contact with the walls.

The surface temperature of these walls should not exceed 50°C in the accessible portions.

NATURE AND QUALITY OF THE MATERIALS

Standardized materials and equipment

When materials or equipment entering the design of a chimney equipped with a closed fireplace or with an insert are the subject of French standards covering this type of application, they should normally comply with the latter.

Non-standardized materials and equipment

When materials, equipment, products or methods entering the design of a chimney are not subject to French standards, they should be:

- either compliant with prescriptions regarding them as indicated in the present document
- or the subject of a technical evaluation.

ASSEMBLY

When the components are mechanically linked, they may be laid under dry conditions.

When the link is by jointing, refer to the prescriptions of the paragraph relating to the base.

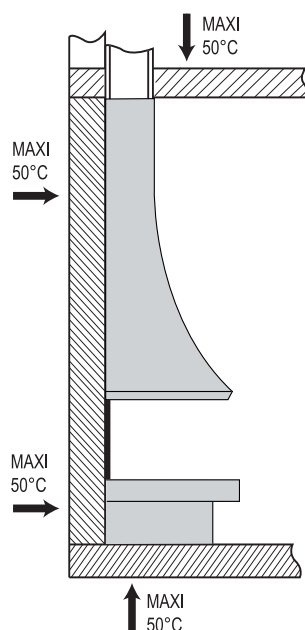
All the heating walls of the fireplace (back, sides, hood) should be located at a minimum of 2 cm from any partition, wall or parts of the covering even if the latter are in refractory materials or classified as M0. Direct installation of an insulator even classified as M0 is forbidden on these heating portions (risk of deteriorating the heating appliance).

Be careful with electric lines fitted near the fireplace, the insulator of which may melt and cause a short-circuit.

BASE

When the base is intended to distribute the loads of the chimney on the floor, it should be designed and made accordingly and should have adequate bearing capacity. If an existing construction does not allow this installation, suitable methods may be applied, for example a plate for distributing the loads.

If the base does not have any particular mechanical function, it is treated like the covering. It may be made in traditional masonry, generally in materials of the same nature as those of the chimney, either with wide hydraulic binder mortar joints, or with thin adhesive cement or plaster joints. Dry laying is forbidden.



DIMENSIONAL CHARACTERISTICS

Combustion air supply and evacuation of the fumes

**JC BORDELET
FIREPLACES
TABLE A**

It is highly recommended to refer the-
reto and to comply therewith before
any realization project.

The indicated dimensions are MINI-
MUM dimensions.

In Table A below, the whole set of
dimensional characteristics required
for proper operation of our appliances
is shown.

Some of these characteristics more
restrictive than those provided in
D.T.U. 24 - 2 are absolutely necessary
for preventing any malfunction. We
again emphasize the importance of
the installation work for proper use of
the appliance and the full responsibili-
ty of the fitter whether he/she is an
individual or a professional.

FIREPLACE TYPE	MINIMUM FRESH AIRINTAKE SECTION*		Ø OF SMOKE (INTERNAL)	MINIMUM FLUE SECTION
	STANDARD FIREPLACES	FIREPLACES EQUIPPED WITH EXTERNAL CONNECTION		
Léa - 998 central / mural with glasses	200 cm ²	Ø 100 (mural)	Ø 213 mm	314 cm ²
Tatiana - 997 central/mural	300 cm ²	•	Ø 236 mm	415 cm ²
✓ Eolia - central with glasses	200 cm ²	Ø 100	280 x 280 mm	615 cm ²
Elsa - 999 central	300 cm ²	•	Ø 236 mm	615 cm ²
Zélia - 908 central / mural with glasses	200 cm ²	Ø 100 (mural)	Ø 236 mm	415 cm ²
Eva - 992 central	300 cm ²	•	Ø 265 mm	615 cm ²
Eva - 992 central color	300 cm ²	Ø 100	Ø 240 mm	490 cm ²
Eva - 992 mural	300 cm ²	•	Ø 265 mm	615 cm ²
Eva - 992 corner	300 cm ²	•	Ø 265 mm	615 cm ²
✓ Eva - 992 central with glasses	200 cm ²	Ø 100	Ø 265 mm	615 cm ²
✓ Eva - 992 central color with glasses	200 cm ²	Ø 100	Ø 265 mm	490 cm ²
✓ Eva - 992 mural with glasses	200 cm ²	Ø 100	Ø 265 mm	615 cm ²
✓ Eva - 992 corner with glasses	200 cm ²	Ø 100	Ø 236 mm	615 cm ²
✓ Marina - 993 central with glasses	200 cm ²	Ø 100	Ø 236 mm	415 cm ²
✓ Marina - 993 mural with glasses	200 cm ²	Ø 100	Ø 236 mm	415 cm ²
✓ Alexia - 995 central with glasses	200 cm ²	Ø 100	Ø 236 mm	415 cm ²
✓ Alexia - 995 mural with glasses	200 cm ²	Ø 100	Ø 236 mm	415 cm ²
Cynthia - 990 mural	300 cm ²	•	220 x 220 mm	490 cm ²
Amilia - 996 central	300 cm ²	•	250 x 250 mm	490 cm ²
Julietta - 985 central	300 cm ²	•	280 x 280 mm	615 cm ²
Julietta - 985 mural	300 cm ²	•	280 x 280 mm	615 cm ²
Julietta - 985 corner	300 cm ²	•	280 x 280 mm	615 cm ²
Julietta - 985 central 100 x 100	300 cm ²	•	250 x 250 mm	490 cm ²
✓ Julietta - 985 central with glasses	200 cm ²	Ø 100	280 x 280 mm	615 cm ²
✓ Julietta - 985 mural with glasses	200 cm ²	Ø 100	280 x 280 mm	615 cm ²
✓ Julietta - 985 corner with glasses	200 cm ²	Ø 100	280 x 280 mm	615 cm ²
✓ Julietta - 985 central 100x100 with glasses	200 cm ²	Ø 100	250 x 250 mm	490 cm ²
✓ Julietta - 985 central Black Line	200 cm ²	Ø 100	250 x 250 mm	490 cm ²
Camilia - 984 corner	300 cm ²	•	265 x 265 mm	490 cm ²
Elisa - 981 mural	300 cm ²	•	300 x 300 mm	615 cm ²
Laetitia - 983 central	300 cm ²	•	300 x 300 mm	615 cm ²
Laura - 982 central/mural	300 cm ²	•	Ø 280 mm	615 cm ²
✓ Iréna - central with glasses	200 cm ²	Ø 100	Ø 265 mm	615 cm ²
✓ Océa - central with glasses	200 cm ²	Ø 100	Ø 236 mm	615 cm ²
Linea - central with glasses	200 cm ²	Ø 100	Ø 236 mm	615 cm ²

✓ For models with glasses, the Ø of the connecting tube and the integral sheath of the conduct can be reduced to the lower diameter if the length of the sheath is superior to 6 meters and not offset.

Note 1 : Caution, certain grids have a 30-50% pressure loss. (As a reminder, a round hole with Ø 100 mm = only 79 cm²)

Note 2 : In the case of a rectangular duct, the ratio between the length and the width of the duct should be maximum 2 (for example 20x40)

Note 3 : Minimum draft conditions: for proper operation, the duct to which the fireplace is connected should have a minimum depression of 20 Pa.

The measurement of the depression should be carried out on the connecting pipe as defined in the EN 13240 standard.

Generally, make sure that there is no device which may perturb the operation of the area depressurizing appliances. (controlled mechanical ventilation – extractor hoods – other various appliances, non-exhaustive list).

* Remark : when combustion appliances or controlled mechanical ventilation installation coexist with the fireplace, it might be necessary to increase this fresh air intake section.

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN FOR PROPER USE OF YOUR FIREPLACE

PRECAUTIONS FOR THE FIRST IGNITION

Before any operation, the fireplace needs to be left to dry. Depending on the relative humidity level, 1-2 weeks are sometimes required. The first fire should be light, moderate, and not very loaded with wood. A strong burning and smoke smell may be given off during the first fires, it is therefore recommended to ventilate the premises and to begin with a quick hot start of the fire for a few hours in order to burn out the paint, the assembly products and the grease of the connecting cladding. These phenomena disappear after several uses.

IGNITION INSTRUCTIONS

Before any ignition, if the fireplace includes a flue collar valve, the latter should be **OPEN**.

Always slowly and gradually light the fire (split wood – recommended fire-lighting cubes or gel) never use any volatile products, methylated spirit, gasoline, solvents or the like: **RISK OF EXPLOSION OR THERMAL SHOCKS** by a sudden rise in temperature.

After an extended time of non-use, it should be checked whether there is no obstruction in the smoke duct, and no blocking of the maneuvering members (valve) before ignition.

ATMOSPHERIC CONDITIONS

Misty or foggy weather may possibly favor backflow of the fumes, and the smell of which may be a nuisance.

In this case, only use the fireplace if this is really necessary.

RECOMMENDED FUELS

This fireplace is designed for only heating with wood. **Max. weight of wood which is not be exceeded: 11kg**

AS A GENERAL RULE, IT IS RECOMMENDED:

To use dry wood with 15% moisture in order to avoid tarring.

A higher moisture level cancels the thermal yield (steam).

Dry wood = 3,200 kcal/kg – Green wood = 1,750 kcal/kg.

All hard woods give good embers and ensure proper slow burning:

HORNBEAN – OAK – ASH – BIRCH – ELM - BEECH

White and soft woods with looser fibers give more flames but less embers and heat:

FIR – PINE – POPLAR – LIME

HEATING VALUE OF WOOD

One ton of anhydrous dry wood has the same heating value as 0.4 tons of fuel oil.

This heating value essentially depends on the moisture percentage in the wood (an example in the Table opposite).

HEATING VALUE VARIATIONS DEPENDING ON MOISTURE

During combustion, the water which the wood contains, to form steam

has to use 600 kcal for 1 kg of water. This explains why the heating value of wood varies conversely with its moisture.

AS A RESULT FIRST SAVINGS CONSIST OF LETTING THE WOOD DRY NATURALLY

REPLACEMENT FUELS

ANY REPLACEMENT FUEL OTHER THAN WOOD IS STRICTLY FORBIDDEN

AVERAGE WOOD MOISTURE % VERSUS ITS DRYING TIME					
	C	L		C	L
DIRECTLY CUT	75%	78%	1 YEAR	33%	35%
3 MONTHS	48%	62%	1 1/2 YEARS	18%	27%
6 MONTHS	37%	46%	2 YEARS	16%	24%
9 MONTHS	36%	38%	2 1/2 YEARS	15%	24%

C = Chunks - L = Logs

FORBIDDEN FUELS

Among existing and forbidden fuels, the following should be noted:

- Solid mineral fuels "all coals or derivatives"

This appliance is not designed for burning them whence the risk of propagating carbon monoxide which may cause severe disorders (even death) to the occupants of the premises if the latter is not ventilated.

- Liquid mineral fuels: GASOLINE – FUEL OIL – SOLVENTS – DRAINAGE OILS ETC...

- Methylated spirit

- Creosote-treated woods

- Green or too moist woods

- Paper or cardboard

- Wood workshop residues – shavings – saw dusts (even compacted)

CAUTION: THE FIREPLACE SHOULD NOT BE USED BY ANY MEANS AS AN INCINERATOR

MANEUVERING MEMBERS

VALVE: The hood of your fireplace is equipped with a manual valve, to be controlled either with a chain inside the hood, or with a handle on the conduct.

The valve partly seals the smoke vent (fireplace outlet).

Opened fireplace :

The valve must be continuously opened during the use of the fireplace, and until the embers are totally extinguished.

Closed fireplace :

For each lighting and wood loading, put the valve in the open position. During the functioning, put the valve in the close position

AIR INTAKE FOR FIREPLACES WITH GLASSES:

- Max. flow: air intake 100% open

- Average flow: air intake 50% open

- Min. flow: air intake 100% closed

The adjustment of the air intake is performed by operating the air intake regulator located on the door of the ash pan, or on the lower part of the front of the fireplace.

With the flue collar valve + air intake valve combination, the heating rate may be adjusted.

For fast ignition, the door of the ash pan may be opened (flue collar valve entirely open). This adjustment should be reduced as soon as possible and the ash pan door closed in order to avoid any possible overheating.

ASH PAN: the latter should be emptied regularly in order to avoid any overflow and blocking of the de-ashing grid. A 2-3 cm bed of fine ashes on the sole of the fireplace is perfectly compatible with operation of the latter.

Only empty the ashes when the embers are totally extinguished (wait for 24 hours after stopping the fire if necessary).

IMPORTANT WARNING

Storing any flammable materials (paper, linen, furniture, solvents, flammable liquids, spray containers, gas bottle, etc.) close to the fireplace or even on the other side of the backing wall, in the attic in proximity to the header should absolutely be avoided. Even a very short exposure of flammable or fire- or heat-sensitive products close to the window of the fireplace is forbidden.

All these products should obviously not be stored even for a short while in wood storages or recesses laid out under or near the chimney as well as in the hood.

CAUTION: The window of the fireplace may attain a high temperature (above 100°). Uninitiated persons and particularly babies and toddlers should be kept away and informed on the risk of burns which may be caused by touching these parts.

It is strongly inadvisable to intervene inside the hood when operating the fireplace, the smoke evacuation duct may reach temperatures of 800°C and cause irreversible burns.

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It is strongly inadvisable to intervene inside the hood when operating the fireplace, the smoke evacuation duct may reach temperatures of 800°C and cause irreversible burns.

REDUCED RATE OPERATION

During spells of mild weather as well as at the beginning and at the end of winter when weather becomes milder, the user is tempted to operate his/her fireplace at a slower rate. This method has the drawback of blocking the smoke vent and duct because of unburnt material which accumulates.

This situation may in the long term cause a violent chimney fire. Therefore our recommendation is therefore:

- avoid slower fire rates
- only use very, very dry wood (this avoid tars) with a maximum moisture of 15%
- heat at maximum rate at least once a day for 10 minutes

CAUTION an exaggerated continuous and intensive operation may cause early deterioration of the equipment, as well as a chimney fire if the duct has not been regularly cleaned.

MAINTENANCE

The window of the fireplace requires regular cleaning with specific products intended for this use. The use of moist wood with a moisture level above 15% causes excessive tarring of the window. Once again we recommend only burning very dry wood.

Periodically or when this proves to be necessary, remove the combustion residues attached to walls of the fireplace as well as to the smoke chamber.

Never repaint a fireplace with unsuitable paint, only use the products supplied by the manufacturer.

IMPORTANT: The user should clean all the fresh air inlets, and hot air outlet grids at least twice a year. During cleaning operations, for chimneys equipped with an adjustment system and/or a baffle, a cleaning of these members of the draft flap of the flue collar and of the baffle should be carried out.

As with all heating appliances, salted air of a coastal region, or a highly humid environment may contribute to some oxidation of the cast iron inside the chimney, notably in the case of episodic use (for example: second homes). Further this may have the effect in the long term of partly damaging your appliance. This guarantee is therefore not valid for damages originating from these causes.

Do not clean the fireplace when it is hot, always remove the dust when it is cold, a feather duster with electrostatic fibers is recommended.

CHIMNEY SWEEPING

Prior to using and setting into operation the chimney, the flue should mandatorily be cleared.

Flues should be swept twice a year, including at least once during the period of use and more if required.

Mechanical sweeping consists of passing a metal or nylon brush (for metal ducts) several times over the whole height of the duct and then of removing the fallen soot and deposits. The stacks and accessories of the flues should be easily cleanable and repaired if required.

The chimney sweep should hand over a chimney sweep certificate to the user. He/she should make sure that after his/her intervention, no pipe has been disconnected, nor detached from the chimney-duct assembly. He/she should check the seal both at the chimney and at the duct and inform you of any abnormality which might have been seen.

After an extended period of non-use, check the emptiness of the duct and make sure that it was not accidentally blocked (bird nest for example).

CAUTION

Any modification of the appliance and of its installation is strictly forbidden by the reseller or the fitter as this may perturb the operation and safety of the appliance.

The mounting of accessories or additional devices not provided by us may have the same consequences.

- Pyroceramic windows
- Rubber wedges for windows
- Locknuts
- Dampers
- Baffles

The same applies if certain components required for operation and safety have been disassembled or suppressed.

In all these cases, the manufacturer accepts no responsibility as well as refuses any guarantee.

Let us not forget that **BORDELET INDUSTRIE** is only an equipment manufacturer, and consequently the following does not belong to their prerogatives.

- The design of heating installations
- Thermal studies
- Producing heat distribution duct networks

As their equipment is sold and delivered as a kit, they are consequently not aware of its outcome, and of the result of the installations produced with their equipment; with the assumption that the work is carried out by skilled technicians whose responsibility is to estimate whether the installed powers are in agreement with the needs required for heating the premises. It is not the role of **BORDELET INDUSTRIE** of providing distribution duct diagrams with or without any fan.

Any prior study should be carried out by a qualified heat engineer.

INSTRUCTIONS IN THE CASE OF A CHIMNEY FIRE

The chimney fire is often a not very significant disaster, but it should be controlled very rapidly. By extinguishing it too late, propagation of the fire may extend to the floor, to the roofing or even to the whole building.

CAUSES :

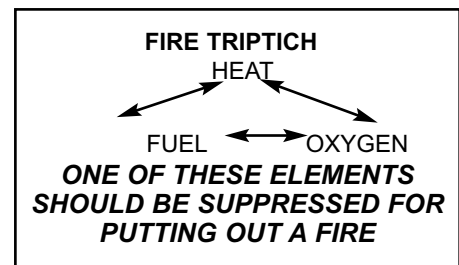
- Bad use of the fireplace
- Lack of periodic cleanings

VISIBLES SIGNS:

- Abundant fumes
- Strong smell of soot
- Roaring in the duct
- Significant increase in the temperature of the hood
- Cinders flying out of the top of the flue

REACT PROPERLY:

- Keep calm
- Call the fire brigade (dial 18 in France)
- Remove the embers and take them outside by means of a metal container and extinguish them with water
- Block the whole of the flue with a wet cloth
- Close the valve and the door of the fireplace
- Block the outdoor air intakes
- Do not use a water jet, sudden cooling may cause the duct to burst



GUARANTEE OF FIREPLACES

1 • BENEFICIARY OF THE GUARANTEE

The guarantee concerns every purchaser of a fireplace. It becomes effective at the date of purchase. The distributor should hand over to the purchaser, at the latest, at the time of delivery, the manual " FIREPLACE MANUAL – INSTALLATION – USE" and correctly fill in the guarantee slip which, after having been signed, should be sent back within a fortnight to BORDELET INDUSTRIE.

This is an absolutely necessary condition in order to benefit from the manufacturer's guarantee.

2 • OBJECT OF THE GUARANTEE

THE GUARANTEE exclusively CONCERNS defects in material and workmanship occurring on the material subsequently to its leaving the warehouse of the reseller.

Are covered by the guarantee:

FOR 3 YEARS - All the components incorporated into the fireplace.

FOR 1 YEAR- Ash pan grid / Baffle / Hot air outlet grids / Decorative frames / Air ducts and accessories / Inside of fireplaces in refractory fire bricks.

Door seal gaskets are not guaranteed.

3 • EXCLUSIONS

The glass-ceramic window designed to withstand up to 750°C while the heat of the fireplace cannot exceed 400°C, is not guaranteed.

Consequently, any glass breakage can only result from poor assembly, from an impact or from an inappropriate use of the appliance (for example: using a fuel other than wood).

All defects or faults resulting from poor maintenance, from poor installation or from unsuitable repairs which have been poorly carried out, are excluded from the guarantee of the manufacturer.

Any device or accessory not provided by **BORDELET INDUSTRIE**

having been added or adapted to their manufactured parts are also excluded from the guarantee.

The guarantee does neither cover damages resulting from impacts, nor those arising from poor assembling, installation faults or inappropriate use of the appliance.

As for all cast iron heating appliances, salted air from a coastal region or an environment with high moisture may cause certain oxidation of the cast iron inside the fireplace, notably in the case of occasional use (for example: second homes). Further, this may eventually have the effect of partly damaging your appliance. This guarantee is therefore not valid for damages from these causes. **BORDELET INDUSTRIE** is by no means responsible for any indirect damage or originating from a handling accident.

4 • OPERATION AND SAFETY

Before any work, the fitter should make sure that the chimney flue, the supporting members and the environment of the fireplace are compliant, as prescribed in our instruction manual. He/she alone would be held responsible in the event of malfunction and disaster consecutive to an installation which does not comply with this manual and with these prescriptions.

He/she should perform the work according to best industry practice, to the provisions of the unitary technical documents (D.T.U. in the following) D.T.U 24.1 P 51 201 and 24.2 P 51 202 and to the technical evaluations in effect; he/she should further comply with the prescriptions and dimensional cha-

racteristics of our instructions, even if they are more restrictive than the DTUs - see TABLE A

5 • PERFORMANCES OF THE FIREPLACES

The performances of our fireplaces are given as an indication and comparison after testing under optimum conditions both from the point of the view of the installation, of the isolation, and of the fuel used. These values reported under standard conditions may be subject to variations if the installation and conditions of use are not equivalent to our testing conditions. In any case, the fireplace remains an extra heater and cannot replace a main heating system.

6 • IMPLEMENTATION OF THE GUARANTEE

In the case of a faulty part, the user should immediately inform the distributor of **CHEMINEES BORDELET INDUSTRIE** who was his/her supplier by giving the references of his/her guarantee slip (Ref ... date ...). The distributor, after having been informed on the origin of the defect so as to determine whether it actually enters the scope of the guarantee, should inform **BORDELET INDUSTRIE** about this by giving them the exact references of the part and of the range, and this within 48 hours from the declaration, failing to do this, it would be inadmissible. For the cases when the guarantee should apply, **BORDELET INDUSTRIE** will dispatch carriage forward the replacement part to the Reseller/ Fitter so that the defect may be put right. The costs for disassembly, of reassembly, are not borne by the manufacturer and should be handled between the user and the fitter.

7 - If the fireplace has to be returned to the factory within the scope of the guarantee, the manufacturer will not bear the costs for disassembling and reassembling the latter in the chimney as well as the labor costs consecutive to after-sales service.

8 • FORMALITIES

The guarantee is exclusively valid upon PRODUCTION OF AN INVOICE delivered at the time of purchase by a reseller approved by the manufacturer **BORDELET INDUSTRIE**.

The customer and the fitter should date and sign the three copies of the guarantee slip, write down their address. **The 1st copy should be sent back to BORDELET INDUSTRIE SAS. - Z. I. de Lhérat- 63310 RANDAN- the 2nd copy is intended for the reseller /fitter. The 3rd is kept by the customer as a counterfoil with the MANUAL. Failing to do this, the guarantee would not apply.**

The fitter and the user declare that they have perused and complied with the prescriptions of the enclosed instructions " FIREPLACE MANUAL – INSTALLATION – USE"

Manufacturing date: :

Reference of the fireplace:

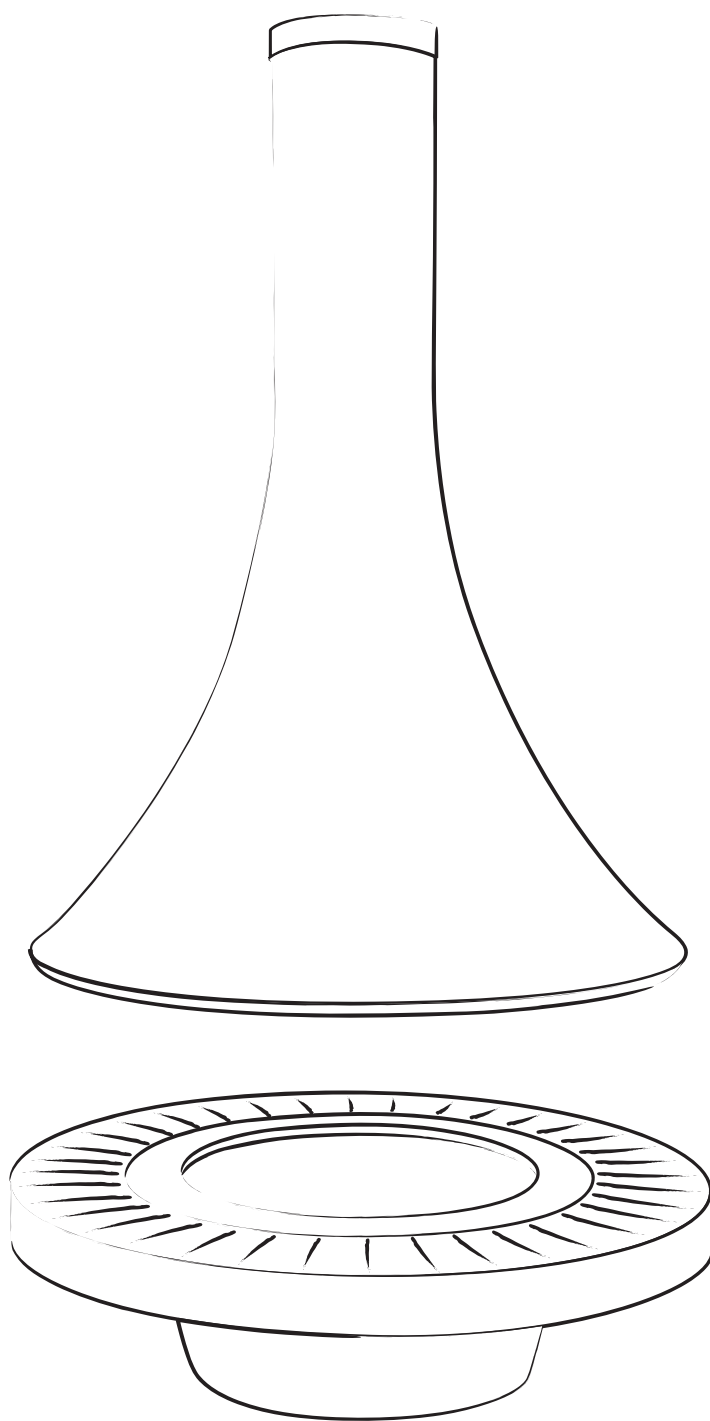
Name and address of the customer:

Signature :

Signature and stamp of the reseller:

Delivery date:

COPY FOR THE CUSTOMER (remains as a counterfoil with the instructions)



JC BORDELET
c r é a t e u r d ' h a r m o n i e

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