160 mm

160 mm

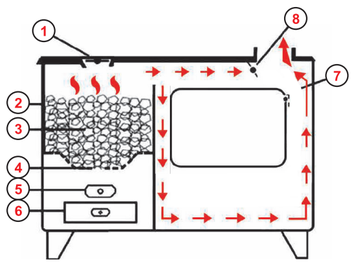
160 mm

210 mm

Çalışkan

214

GOURMET COOKSTOVE
FIREPLACE



1. Upper air intake throttle
2. Brick
3. Fuel
4. Grid
5. Bottom air intake adjustment slider
6. Ashtray
7. Oven ventilation slide
8. Smoke chimney outlet bolt

1. USE OF THE STOVE

- In the assembly of the stove, do it in accordance with the points specified in item 2.

- Open the sliders 1, 5 and 8.

- Before each ignition process, the ashtray and grill of the stove must be cleaned.

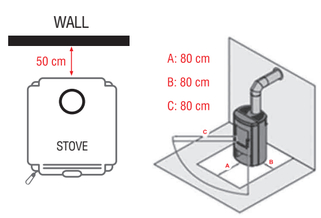
- Ignite large woods with the pieces of wood you will put on them.
- For safety reasons, the use of fuels such as gasoline, kerosene and spirit should be avoided to ignite the stove.
- You can adjust your stove to burn more or less by opening or closing the air holes 1 and 5.
-After 15 or 20 minutes after the stove starts to burn, turn off number 8 chimney outlet throttle. As seen in the diagram, the flame and gases indicated by the red arrow will pass under the oven, saving 30% of fuel and cooking the bottom, top and sides of the food you put in the oven evenly. If the top is not cooked and the bottom is burning, you can adjust it to the desired extent with the handle number 8.
- Coal or wood should not be put too much (clogged) inside the fuel tank. It should be left blank.
- Except for the pot or teapot, you put on the casting equipment on the stove, materials such as a large water can or cauldron may cause the casting to collapse over time. We recommend not placing them on top of them.

1.2 SAVING USE

Turn on the stove's 8th chimney outlet throttle (flap) only when igniting coals or woods. After the coal or woods start to burn, push the slider to the closed position. By circulating the flames and heat on the side of your stove, you will get more heat and save 30%.

2. ASSEMBLY OF THE STOVE

- The stove should be placed in a room of sufficient volume that matches the capacity of the appliance.
- The stove should be placed on a non-combustible plate that is not affected by heat, preferably on a 120°C heat-resistant material on a marble.
- In order to benefit from the heat of the stove, the stove should not be too close to the wall. The gap between the stove and the wall should be at least 50 cm.
- Do not place items at a distance of at least 80cm around the stove. (See picture below)
- It should never be used without a chimney connection.
- The stove should be placed as close to the chimney hole as possible.
- Stove pipes should be as short as possible and vertically, horizontal pipes should be laid with a slight slope to the chimney. The use of long horizontal pipes should be avoided.
- The use of too many elbows should be avoided, care should be taken not to use more than one elbow except for mandatory situations.
- Care should be taken to connect the stove pipes with each other, and air and flue gas tightness should be ensured.
- The chimney to which the stove will be connected must be made in accordance with the rules and good traction must be provided.



3. CLEANING AND CARE

- Never wash your stove.
-Ashes formed as a result of combustion will accumulate in the bucket.
- Pipes must be cleaned at certain times in order to have proper air intake.
- Cleaning your stove frequently will increase its efficiency.
-In addition, if there are slags sticking to the inner walls of your stove, they should be cleaned from time to time.
- Never wipe the enameled outer surface of the stove while the stove is hot.
- When the stove is dismantled after the season, clean the cast parts with any oil.
- Protect your stove from liquid and moisture by keeping it in its own package in summer.

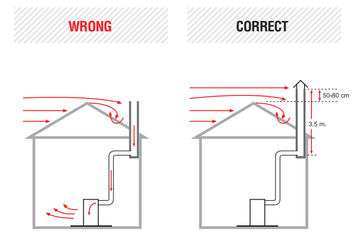
4. MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED

- Protect your stove from hard objects.
- Do not put very heavy material on the top cover. Do not let water come into contact with the enameled surface when your stove is shockingly hot.
- Efficient combustion of your stove can be ensured by appropriate chimney and chimney draft.
- Excessively long pipes or short elbows should be avoided.
- Make sure that the stove pipe does not enter the chimney more than 5-6 cm.
- Due to the materials used for sealing, there may be partial odor and smoke output only in the first burns.
- Place your stove on a non-combustible floor.
- Do not bring your stove closer to the wall more than 50 cm. Check frequently that your chimney is clean and clogged.
- Ventilate the environment as soon as you feel that your chimney is not pulling. Use your stove in a place with outside ventilation. Do not use high calorie (Industrial type etc.) fuels.
- Do not let the stove glass come into contact with water when it is hot.
- Do not fry your stove in order to use the enamel paint of your product for a long time without cracking. These cracks can form when the stove goes out after frying.

5. POISONING AND PRECAUTIONS

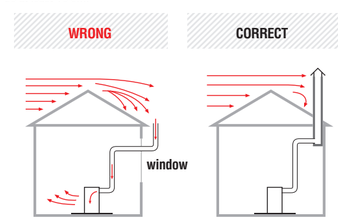
5.1 THE IMPORTANCE OF THE CHIMNEYPOT

Chimneypots should be used to prevent rainwater, birds and insects from entering the chimneys and to reduce the effect of wind on the chimneys. If there is no cap in the chimney, rain water will penetrate into the chimney and wet the chimney. Since there is little or no air circulation in the chimney and the sun's rays cannot penetrate into the chimney, chimneys without a cap stay humid and cold for a long time. Soot or fly ash accumulated in the chimney dissolves in a humid environment, causing a very bad smell and stains on the walls. Birds and insects can make nests in uncapped chimneys and cause clogged chimneys.
In chimneys without a cap, flue gas rebound occurs on windy days. If the wind speed is greater than the flue gas speed, the wind prevents the gas from exiting the chimney. In houses with stoves without a cap, stove poisoning occurs frequently as a result of flue gas rebound.
In order to eliminate all the problems listed above, a cap is used in the heater chimney.

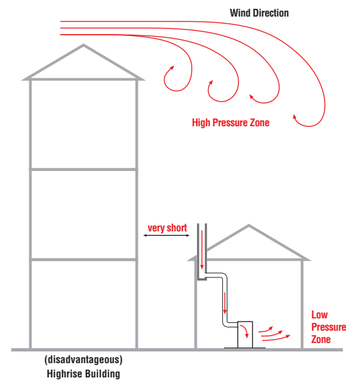


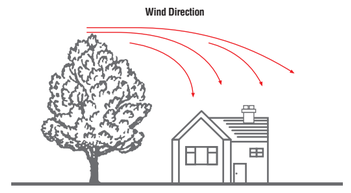
5.2 CHIMNEYS MADE BY DRILLING WINDOWS OR WALLS

If a chimney is created from a stove pipe by drilling a window or wall, the gases rising in such chimneys are affected by meteorological changes. One of the most important parameters affecting the rising of the gases in the chimney and throwing them into the air is the difference between the flue gas temperature. When the air gets cold and the combustion slows down in the stove, they increase their density by rapidly cooling with hot gas in the chimneys without insulation or in direct contact with the air. Since the density of cold flue gases is higher than the air at the same temperature, the gas pressure in the chimney decreases and it becomes difficult for the smoke to rise in the chimney. The gases in the chimney, which is difficult to rise, cause carbon monoxide poisoning in the base gas as a result of leaking into the room from defects such as cracked holes around the stove and pipe. In houses where chimneys are created from stove pipes by puncturing windows or walls, poisonings occur frequently. Therefore, in order to prevent rapid cooling of the flue gas, the chimneys should be insulated or the chimney wall net thickness should be at least 10 cm.



5.3 THE EFFECT OF HIGH OBSTACLES ON THE CHIMNEYS





6. CHIMNEY CLEANING PRINCIPLES

Standard chimney cleaning: In standard chimney cleaning, the inner surface of the chimney is cleaned using a brush. With the powerful, well-filtered vacuum device, substances such as soot and creosote that are likely to enter the house are sucked out. This type of cleaning is effective for soot cleaning. Creosote deposits are normal for cleaning. It is not possible to clean the glaze (varnish) residues in the chimney with this method.

Mechanical Cleaning: Wire brushes or special chains that rotate rapidly with an electric motor are used in mechanical cleaning. Mechanical cleaning is often used to remove hard creosote or glaze (lacquer) deposits. Mechanical cleaning is done by professional chimney cleaning teams. Improper use of mechanical tools can harm workers and chimneys.

Chemical Cleaning: Chimney cleaners can perform chemical cleaning instead of mechanical cleaning or together with mechanical cleaning. With specific chemicals, creosote and glaze (lacquer) are loosened into the dense deposit and become soluble. Chemical cleaning is used by trained professional cleaners.

7. FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

-I hear sudden poking noise on my stove or cooker!
The insulation of the product you bought is excellent. Therefore, your stove performs the sleeping process very well, depending on the type of coal. Since the insulation is good, the latches numbered 1 and 4 of your stove bring the combustion unit together with oxygen in sudden openings or closings, causing sudden puffing. If you gradually open and close the opening and closing of the sliders, this flatulence will not occur.
- Cracks in the enamel coating on my stove or cooker!
The enamel paint used in the product you have purchased is the products of the world's best enamel manufacturers. In order to use the enamel paint of your product for a long time without cracking, never fry your stove. These cracks can form when the stove goes out after frying.

8. USE OF THE BARBECUE GRILL INSIDE THE COMBUSTION ROOM

When your wood in the combustion chamber becomes embers, you can place the wire barbecue grill provided next to your fireplace cooker from above (top cast plate).

You can cook any meat or vegetables you want on it.

www.caliskanisi.com.tr

ECO DESIGN
2022

CE
EN 12815 - 2006

Çalışkan

214

GOURMET COOKSTOVE FIREPLACE
USER MANUAL

Heating Power: 6 kW
Efficiency: 78%
Co Emission: 0.20%

www.caliskanisi.com.tr