

1. Heating options

Radiating Stoves

Construction

Radiating stoves are single-walled. Usually cast-iron or steel construction.

How does it work?

The heat is radiated into its immediate surrounds leaving the further corners or spaces cold. The floor remains cold and the ceiling accumulates the warmest air.

Use

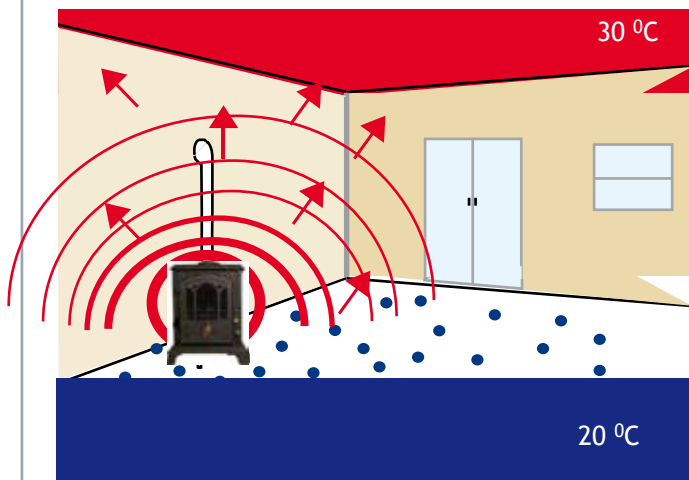
The stove can be used to heat one room and as a secondary heat source.

Advantages

Quicker heating output. Ideal for fireplaces and brick walls.

Disadvantages

Heating is not homogenous, the surface temperature can exceed 300 degrees causing skin injuries. Must be placed at least 40cm from combustibles.



Convection Stoves

Construction

Convection stoves are double-walled. Natural air-circulation is created by the principle of warm air rises above cold air. Cast-iron or steel construction with outer ceramic or steel panels.

How does it work?

The stove takes cold air in at the floor level, heats it in the gap between the walls and releases it through the top.

Use

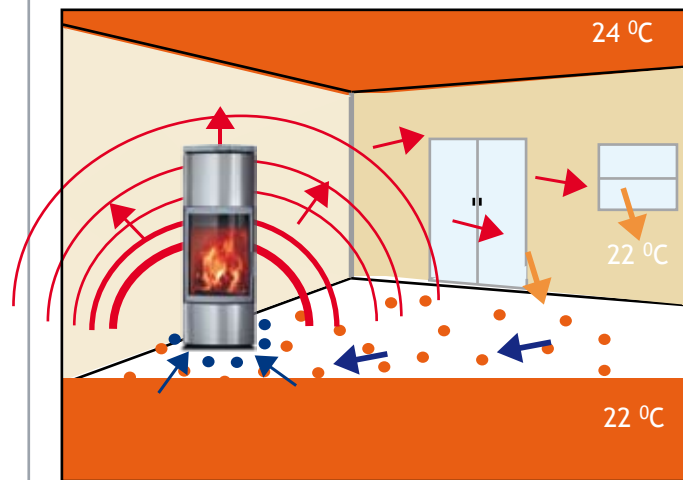
The stove can be used as a primary, secondary heat source. Can be also used to heat more than one room.

Advantages

Constant and homogenous heat. Low surface temperature therefore ideal for families with children. Suitable for conservatories, low-energy houses, timber-framed constructions and walls. Can be placed only 20cm away from combustibles.

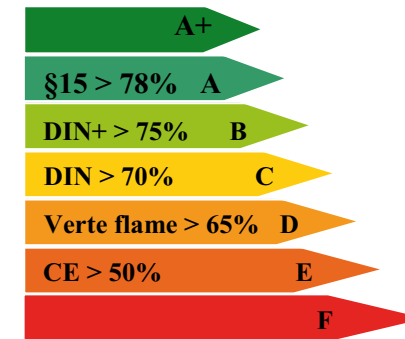
Disadvantages

Heat is radiated through the glass door.



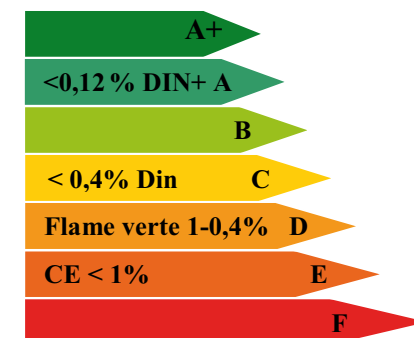
2. Certifications and Standards

Efficiency



The strictest certification and standard norm currently in Europe is the Austrian Paragraph 15 with the minimum efficiency requirement of 78%. All solid fuel stoves sold across the EC countries are required to pass CE norm EN 13240/A2:2004, which requires at least 50% efficiency.

CO emissions



The strictest certification and standard norm currently in Europe is the German DinPlus with the maximum CO levels 0.12% . All solid fuel stoves sold across the EC countries are required to pass CE norm EN 13240/A2:2004, which requires less than 1% of CO per 13% of oxygen.

Glossary

- 🔥 **Primary air** - usually on the bottom of the appliance as it helps to fire up.
- 🔥 **Secondary air** - usually above the glass door, it helps to keep the fire alive once flames established.
- 🔥 **Airwash** - is the secondary air as it also run from the top of glass to the bottom to protect the glass from flames and residue.
- 🔥 **Tertiary air** - only in certain models. It is a preheated hot air which is automatically drawn into the firebox. It mixes with the gases above the flames, burning them and achieving very low emissions. Stoves with this feature are highly ecological and economical.
- 🔥 **Riddling grate** - for models which use both coals and wood as fuel
- 🔥 **Firebox lining**
Cast-iron - it is very difficult to distinguish between good/bad quality. The best guide is to look for stoves that have firebox lined with cast-iron plates. They expand with high temperatures preventing bending and damaging. Other benefit is that they are removable and therefore very easy to replace.

Vermicute / Scamolex - it is natural mineral refractory material, which expands with heat. Usually the firebox is lined with vermicute panels, which are able to store and reflect the heat from the flames. This improves the quality of combustion and cut the “dead periods” between one fuel load and the next. Most high quality models have vermicute lined firebox.



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Solid fuel stoves

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