

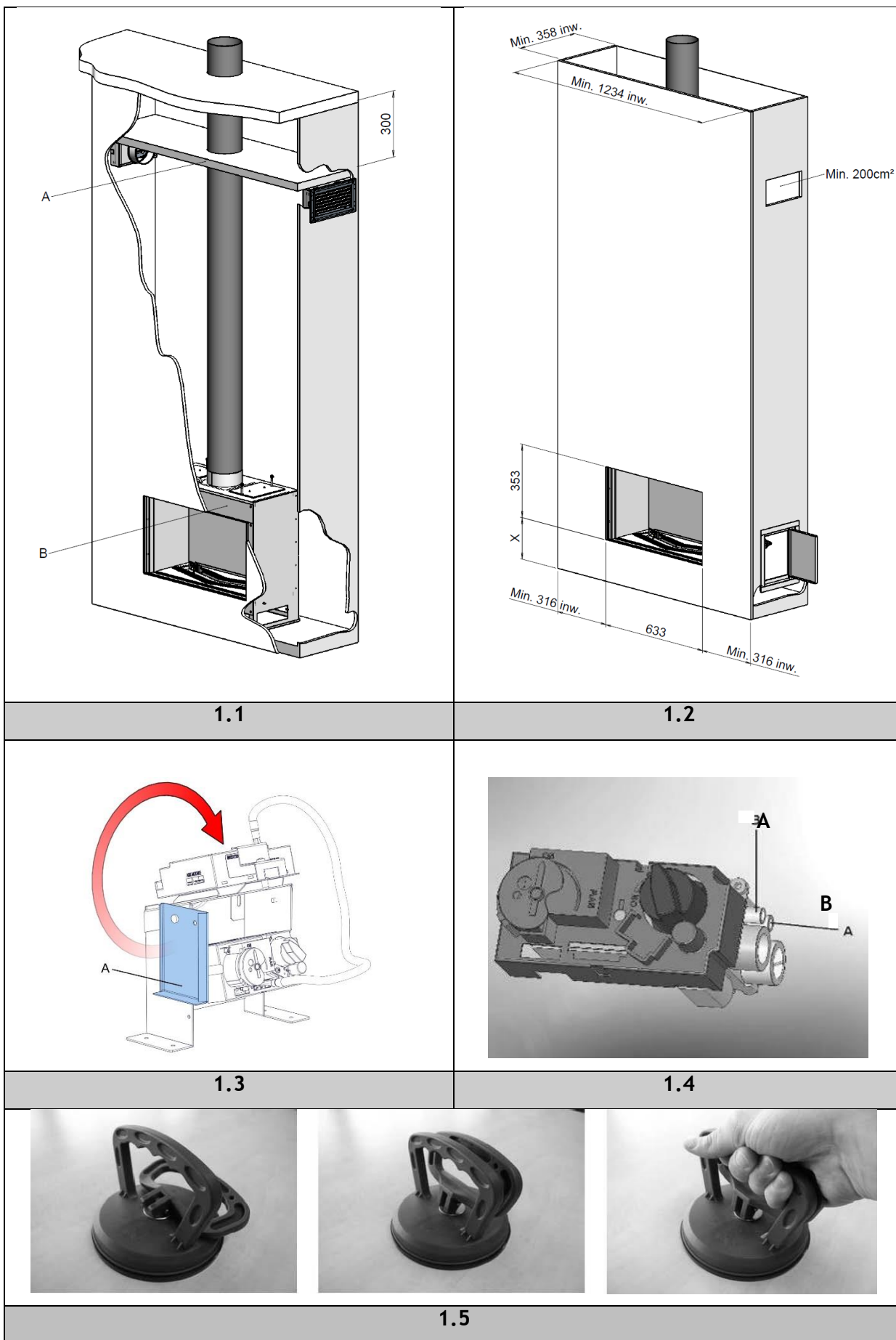
Installation manual

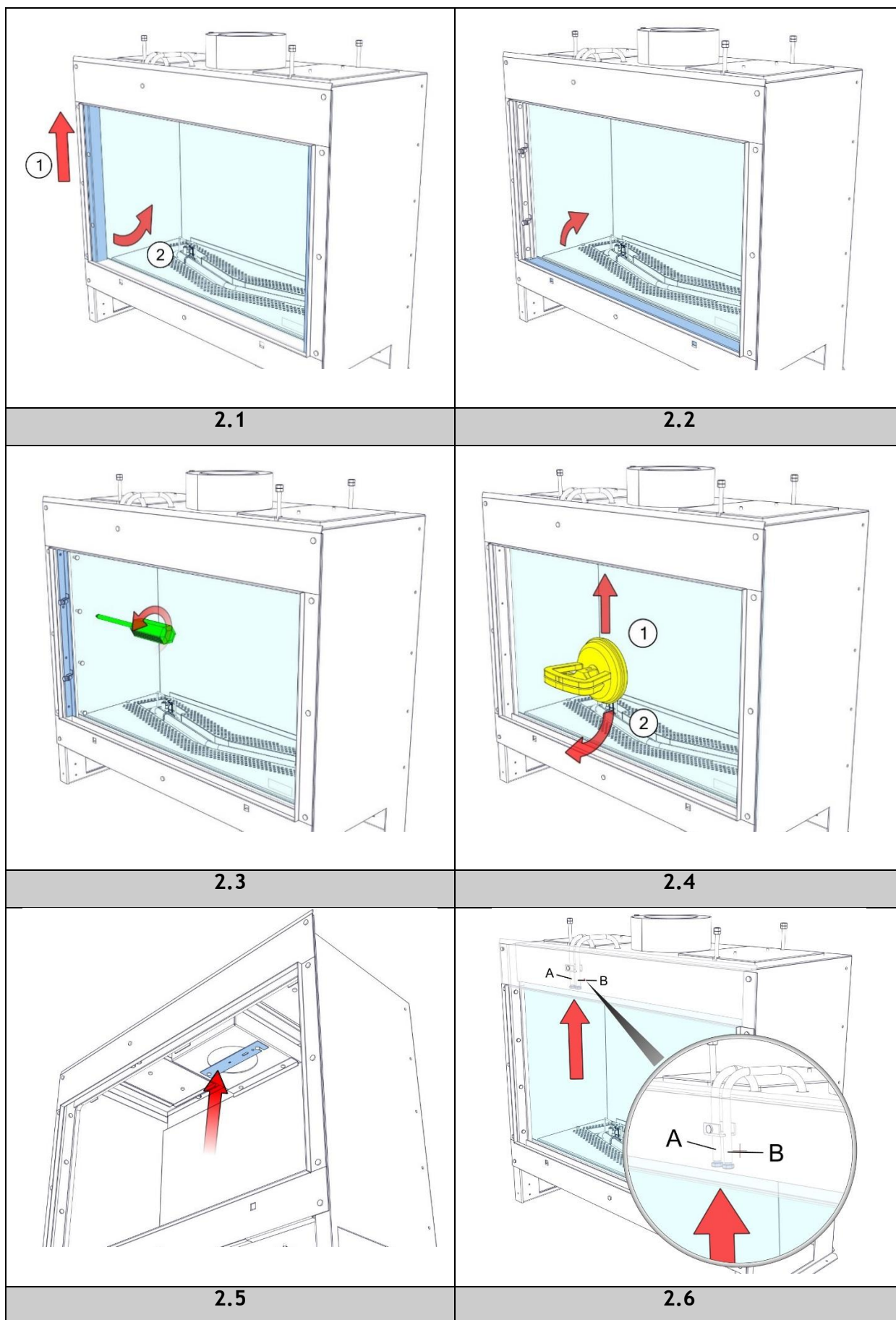
Fyn 600

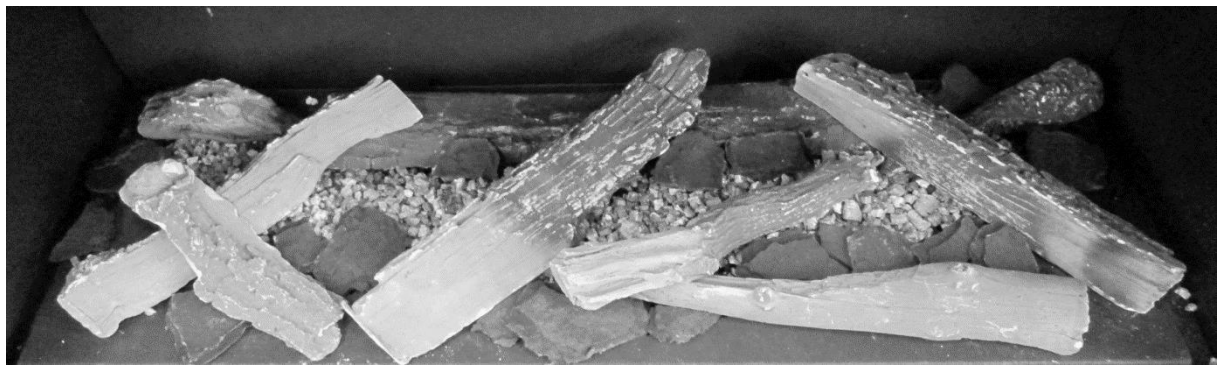


40011131-1840 Fyn 600 ENG





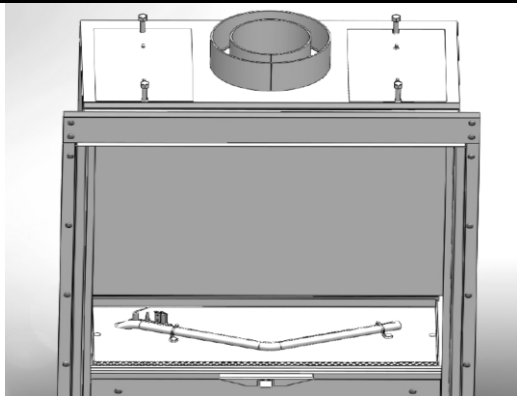




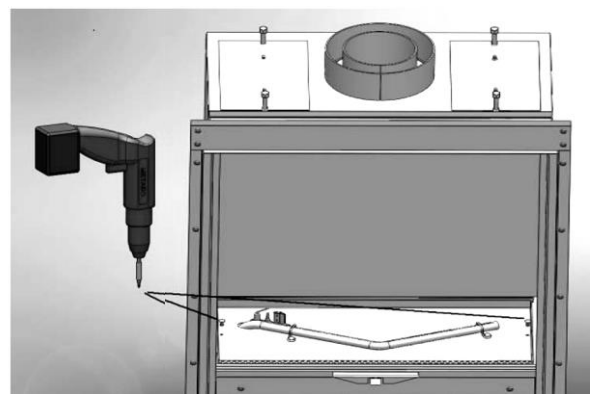
3.1



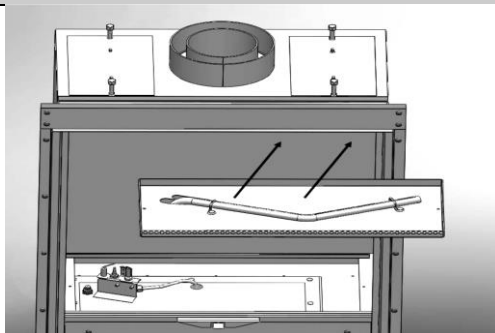
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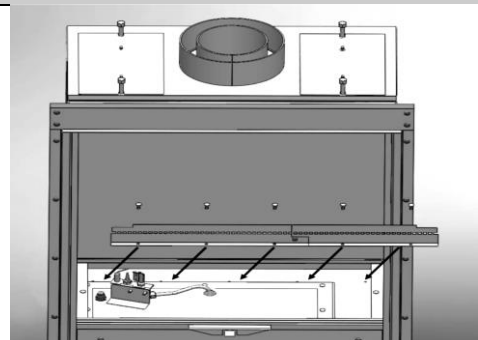
4.1



4.2



4.3



4.4

1 Dear user

Congratulations on purchasing your Faber product, a quality product that will provide you with the warmth and atmosphere for many years. Please read the user manual before using the fire. Should a malfunction occur despite the careful final checks, then you can always contact your Faber dealer.

In order to claim the guarantee, it is important that you register the fire. For this we have created a special site. You will find all information regarding the warranty during registration.

➤ Please note:

The data of your fire is available in the user manual.

You can register your fire at:

www.faber-fires.eu

1.1 Introduction

Installation and maintenance of the fire must be carried out by a professional expert who has proven knowledge and demonstrable competence. A professional craftsman takes into account all technical aspects such as heat delivery, gas connection as well as flue gas discharge requirements.

Where the installation instructions are not clear, you must follow national / local regulations.

1.2 Please check

Check the fire for transport damage and report any damage immediately to your dealer.

1.3 CE Declaration

Glen Dimplex Benelux certifies that this Faber fire complies with the essential requirements of the gas appliances directive.

Product: gas room heater

Model: Fyn 600

This appliance complies with the Gas Appliance Regulation (EU) 2016/426.

Harmonized standards applied:
EN 613 2000/A1 2003.

This declaration is invalid, if without the written permission of Glen Dimplex Benelux:

- Changes are made to the appliance.
- The fire is connected to other exhaust materials than specified.

2 Safety instructions

Please note:

It is advisable to always install a screen for the fireplace if children, elderly or disabled people are present in the same room as the fireplace. **If regularly vulnerable persons can be present in the room without supervision, sufficient protection must always be placed around the fireplace.**

- The appliance is designed for atmospheric and heating purposes, meaning that all visible surfaces, including the glass, can become hotter than 100°C.
- Do not use the remote control and / or app outside the room where the fire is located. So that you are always aware of the situation around the fireplace when it is being operated.
- The appliance should be placed, connected and annually checked in accordance with these installation instructions and valid national and local Gas Safety (Installation and Use) Regulations.
- Check whether the data on the registration plate are in agreement with the local type of domestic gas and pressure.
- The fitter is not permitted to change these adjustments or the construction of the appliance!
- Do not place any additional imitation logs or glowing coals on the burner or in the combustion chamber.
- Do not place any inflammable materials within a of 0,5m. of the radiation of the appliance and ventilation grills.
- Due to natural air circulation of the appliance, moisture and volatile components from paint, building materials, floor coverings etc. that haven't yet set, can be drawn through the convection system and can be deposited on cold surfaces as soot. That is why you should not use the appliance shortly after a renovation.
- The first time the appliance is switched on, Let the fire run on maximum setting for several hours so that the lacquer coating will have an opportunity to set and possible vapours released can be safely removed by ventilation. We advise you to be outside the room as much as possible during this process!

➤ **Please note:**

1. All transport packaging should be removed.
2. Children or pets should not be present in the room.

3 Installation requirements

3.1 The fire

- This appliance must be installed in a chlorine-free environment.
- The appliance must be built into an existing or a newly to be constructed false chimney breast.

3.2 False Chimney breast

- The false chimney breast must be constructed of a non-combustible material.
- Always ventilate the space above the appliance by means of the grills or a comparable alternative with a minimum air supply of 200cm².
- Keep a free distance of min. 50mm on the back side of the fire.
- The false chimney breast and its construction may not rest on the appliance
- For the finish, use special stucco (min. 100°C resistant) or glass fibre wallpaper to prevent discoloration or cracks etc. Recommended drying time: for plaster is a minimum of 24 hours per mm of coat applied.

3.3 Requirements flue system and outlets

- You should always make use of the materials prescribed by Faber. Only by using these materials can Faber guarantee a proper functioning.
- The outside of the concentric flue material can reach a temperature of Approx 150°C. Make sure of proper insulation and protection in case of transit through combustible wall or ceiling constructions. And observe sufficient distance.
- Make sure that the concentric flue materials are bracketed every 2m. When they have an extended length, so that the weight of the flue material is not resting on the appliance itself.
- You may never start with a cut-down concentric pipe directly on to the appliance.

3.4 terminals

The flue outlet can end on an external wall or a roof. Check whether the outlet desired by you complies with local requirements concerning good function and ventilation systems .

➤ **Please note:**

For a proper functioning the terminal should be at least 0,5m. away from:

- Corners of the building.
- Roof overhangs and balconies.
- Eaves (with the exception of the roof ridge, see chapter 15).

3.5 Existing chimney

You can also connect the appliance to an existing chimney. The existing chimney will function as an air supply and a flexible stainless steel pipe drawn up through the chimney will remove the combustion gas. The flexible stainless steel pipe of Ø100mm should have a CE mark for temperatures up to 600° Celsius.

The chimney should comply with the following requirements:

- The diameter of the flue system must be at least 150x150mm.
- There should be no more than 1 appliance connected to a flue pipe.
- The chimney must be in good condition
 - No leakage and
 - It should be properly swept.

For more information about connections to existing flue systems, see the manual “connections”.

4 Preparation and Installation instructions

4.1 Gas connection

The gas connection must comply with locally valid standards.

We advise pipe work from the meter to the appliance must be of adequate size, with near the appliance a shut-off valve that should always be accessible. Place the gas connection in such a way that this is easily accessible, and that before service, the burner unit can be disconnected at all times.

4.2 Electric connection

If an adapter is used for the power supply, then a wall socket 230VAC - 50Hz must be mounted in the close neighbourhood of the hearth.

4.3 Preparation of the appliance

- Remove the packaging of the appliance. Make sure the gas pipes underneath the appliance are not damaged.
- Clear a safe space to store the cover lists and the glass.
- Remove the cover lists and the glass and take the separately wrapped parts out of the appliance
- Prepare the gas connection to the gas control valve.

4.4 Placing the appliance

Take the installation requirements into account (see chapter 3).

- Place the appliance into the proper position.
- There is no possibility to adjust the height of the fire.

4.5 Mounting the smoke emission outlet materials

- In case of a wall or roof terminal, the hole must be at least 5mm bigger than the diameter of the flue material.
- Horizontal parts must be installed at a (3 degree) slope up away the appliance.
- Build up the system from the appliance. If this is not possible, you should make use of an adjustable pipe.
- For fitting the system an 0,5m. cut-down pipe should be used. Make sure the inner pipe is always 2cm longer than the outer pipe. Wall and roof terminal are also shortened. These parts must be secured with a self-tapping screw.
- Do not insulate but ventilate build-in flue material (approx.100cm²).

4.6 Building a false chimney breast

Before constructing the chimney breast we advise you to perform a function test with the appliance as described in chapter 7 "Checking the installation".

- Construct the false chimney breast from non-combustible material in combination with metal profiles or of brickwork / aerated concrete bricks.
- Take the grills into account. (see fig. 1.1 and 1.2). Place a protective shield made of non-inflammable material above the grills. (see fig. 1.1A).

- Always use a lintel if the chimney breast is constructed of brickwork. These should not be placed directly onto the appliance.
- Construct the chimney breast against the build-in frame (see fig. 1.1B). Keep a minimum margin of 3 mm between chimney breast and the appliance in connection with the expansion of the appliance
- The depth of the recess into the chimney breast has no influence on the removal of the glass.

5 Removing the glass

- Remove the cover strips left and right. (See fig. 2.1).
- Remove cover strip on the bottom. (See fig. 2.2).
- Remove the cord list on both sides. (See fig. 2.3).
- Place the suction discs onto the glass. (See fig. 1.5).
- Remove the sealing cord from the groove.
- Slide the glass upwards so that it is released from the groove. Now gradually move the glass outwards and downwards. (See fig. 2.4).

To replace the glass repeat the process in reverse order.

Remove all fingerprints from the glass, these will be burned into it once the hearth is used.

6 Placing the decorative material

It is not allowed to add different or more materials to the combustion chamber.

Always keep the pilot burner free from decorative material!

Do not toss all the decorative material onto the burner all at once, as the very fine dust may block the holes in the burner.

6.1 Imitation logs

- Preferably distribute the vermiculite granules by hand over the tube burner. The surface of the granules may protrude above the burner plate but must be flat over the entire length.
- Place the imitation logs according to instructions. (see fig. 3.1. or the log set instruction card).
- Place the supplied chips. Prevent chips from covering the burner, this has a negative effect on the fire image.

Start the fireplace as described in the user manual. Move chips until a good flame distribution occurs. Place the front glass and check the fire image again.

6.2 Pebbles

- Place the pebbles over the burner and the bottom. Spread the pebbles evenly to a double layer. The surface of the pebbles may be very slightly higher than the burner tube (see fig. 3.2).
- Place the glass and check the flame picture into the appliance.

Start the pilot and main burner according to the instructions in the user's manual. Assess whether the flame distribution is correct. Place the glass and check the flame picture again.

7 Checking the installation

7.1 Checking the ignition of the pilot burner, main burner

Start the pilot and main burner according to the instructions in the user's manual.

- Check whether the pilot light is properly positioned above the main burner and is not covered by chips, an imitation log or pebbles.
- Check the ignition of the main burner at full mark or low mark. (the ignition should take place quickly and easily).

7.2 Checking for gas leakage

Check all connections and joins for possible gas leaks by means of a gas leak detector or spray.

7.3 Checking the burner pressure and the pre-pressure

Check that the burner pressure and the inlet pressure correspond to the data stated in this manual, chapter 14 "Technical data".

Measuring the inlet-pressure:

- Turn off the gas control tap.
- Open the pressure gauge nipple A (see figure 1.4) a few turns and connect a pressure gauge hose to the gas control valve.
- Carry out this measurement when the appliance is on at full gas mark and when it is on the pilot light.
- If the inlet pressure is too high you are not permitted to connect the appliance.

Measuring the burner pressure:

Only perform this measurement if the inlet-pressure is correct.

- Open the pressure gauge nipple B (see fig. 1.4) a few turns and connect a pressure gauge hose to the gas control valve.
- The pressure must correspond with the value indicated in the technical info of this manual (Chapter 13). In case of deviations, get in touch with the manufacturer.

➤ Please note:

Close the pressure gauge nipples and check these for gas leaks.

7.4 Checking the flame picture

Allow the appliance to burn for at least 20 minutes at full and then check the flame picture for:

1. Distribution of the flames.
2. Colour of the flames.

If either one or both points are unacceptable, then check:

- The positioning of the imitation logs and/or the quantity of pebbles or chips on the burner.
- The connections of the Flue materials for leakage (in case of blue flames)
- Whether the correct flue restrictor has been mounted.
- The outlet:
 - Wall terminal is installed correctly
 - Roof terminal is fitted and sited correctly
 - The flue system is correctly calculated.

7.5 Flue gas analyser

With CO/CO₂ measure equipment you have the possibility to measure the quality of the flue gases and fresh air.

There are two measure points between the glass and build-in frame.

One for measuring the air intake B (fig. 2.6) and one for the flue gases A. (fig. 2.6).

The ratio of CO₂ and CO level may not exceed 1:100.

Example:

If CO₂ is 4,1 % max CO 410ppm

If the ratio exceeds 1:100 or flue gases are measured in the fresh air you should also check the above points.

8 Instructing the client

- Recommend that the appliance be serviced annually by a competent person in order to guarantee a safe use and a long lifespan.
- Advise and instruct the client about maintenance and cleaning of the glass. Emphasize the risk of burning in fingerprints.
- Instruct the client about the operation of the appliance and the remote control unit, including the replacement of the batteries and adjusting the receiver for initial use.
- Hand over to the client:
 - Installation manual
 - User's manual
 - Imitation logs instruction card
 - Suction lifters

9 Annual maintenance

9.1 Service and cleaning:

- Check and clean if necessary after checking:
 - The pilot light
 - The burner
 - The combustion chamber
 - The glass
 - The logs for possible fractures
 - The outlet
- Replace if necessary:
 - chips/embers.

9.2 Cleaning the glass

Most of the deposits can be removed with a dry cloth. Clean the glass with Faber glass polish.

➤ Note:

prevent fingerprints on the glass. these will be burned into it once the appliance is used and cannot be removed anymore!

Carry-out the check-up according to the instructions in chapter 7 "checking the installation".

10 Conversion to a different type of gas (e.g. propane)

This can only be done by installing the proper burner unit. for this purpose get in touch with your supplier.

Always mention the type and serial number of the appliance when ordering.

11 Calculation of flue system

A simple way to calculate whether the exhaust configuration is possible in combination with your fire, use the free “Faber Flue App” and download it from:

INTERNET:

BlackBerry, Android, PC (Windows Store)

APP store:

iPhone, iPad and Mac.

Google Play:

Android smartphones and Android tablets.

Alternatively use the exhaust calculation table (see chapter 13).

The alternatives of outlet lengths and any restrictors are set out in the restrictor table, see 11.1. In the table we work with start length (STL), total vertical height (TVH) and total horizontal length (THL).

- Start length (STL):

This is the first part that is placed on the fire and represents a certain value (fig. 12.1, 12.2 and 12.3 A, N and F). This value is in the top row of the table (see restrictor table 11.1 and 11.2).

- Total vertical height (TVH):

TVH is the difference in height measured from the top of the unit to the outlet; it can be measured or determined from the building plan. For clarification see the TVH indication in the drawings (fig. 12.1, 12.2 and 12.3).

- Total horizontal length (THL):

THL is the total horizontal length and consists of elbows and pipes which are entirely in the horizontal plane. Elbows I, K and Q and the elements H, J, L, M, P and R (fig. 12.1 and 12.2).

- Length horizontal plane:

The horizontal length consists of the elements H, J, L, M, P and R (fig. 12.1 and 12.2).

- Elbows 90° in the horizontal plane:

Horizontal bends are bends which are entirely in the horizontal plane (fig. 12.1, 12.2 and 12.3 I, K and Q).

- Bends 45° or 30° in the horizontal plane:

Horizontal bends are bends which are entirely in the horizontal plane.

- Elbows 90° vertical to horizontal plane:

These are 90° elbows, which proceed from horizontal to vertical (fig. 12.2 and 12.3 G, O and S).

- Bends 45° or 30° vertical to horizontal plane:

These are 30° or 45° bends with a vertical offset of less than 45° (fig. 12.1 B and D).

- Pipes under a tilt angle:

These are pipes which are vertically ascending at an angle of 30° or 45° (fig. 12.1 C). Fill in only in combination with at least 2x 30 or 45° bends in the vertical part.

- Restrictor table (see 11.1):

See the restrictor table at the right vertical (TVH) and horizontal length (THL).

For “x” and if the values are outside the table, then the combination is not allowed. Only then adjust the TVH or THL.

If a value is indicated, check that the calculated STL value is not lower than indicated in the table. In this case STL must be adjusted.

The found value indicates the width of the restrictor (“0” means no restrictor). Generally a 30mm restrictor is pre-installed (fig. 2.5).

➤ **Note:**

When only a vertical flue length is used, then you must install the additional air restrictor under in the appliance (see fig. 4.1 up to 4.4).

11.1 Restrictor table Fyn 600

STL	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,5	1	1	1					
TVH	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	THL
0	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
0,5	30	30	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
1	30,1	30	30	0	0	0	0	x	x	x	x	
1,5	30,1	30	30	30	0	0	0	x	x	x	x	
2	30,1	40	30	30	30	0	0	x	x	x	x	
3	40,1	50	40	30	30	30	0	x	x	x	x	
4	50,1	50	50	40	30	30	30	x	x	x	x	
5	50,1	60	50	50	40	30	30	x	x	x	x	
6	60,1	60	60	50	50	40	30	x	x	x	x	
7	60,1	60	60	60	50	50	30	x	x	x	x	
8	60,1	65	60	60	60	50	30	x	x	x	x	
9	65,1	65	65	60	60	50	40	x	x	x	x	
10	65,1	65	65	60	60	50	40	x	x	x	x	
11	65,1	65	65	60	60	50	40	x	x	x	x	
12	65,1	65	65	60	60	50	40	x	x	x	x	
13	65,1	65	65	60	60	50	40	x	x	x	x	
14	65,1	65	65	60	60	50	40	x	x	x	x	
15	65,1	65	65	60	60	50	40	x	x	x	x	
16	65,1	65	65	60	60	50	40	x	x	x	x	
17	65,1	65	65	60	60	50	40	x	x	x	x	
18	65,1	65	65	60	60	50	40	x	x	x	x	
19	65,1	65	65	60	60	50	40	x	x	x	x	
20	65,1	65	65	60	60	50	40	x	x	x	x	
21	65,1	65	65	60	60	50	40	x	x	x	x	
22	65,1	65	65	60	60	50	40	x	x	x	x	
23	65,1	65	65	60	60	50	40	x	x	x	x	
24	65,1	65	65	60	60	50	40	x	x	x	x	
25	65,1	65	65	60	60	50	x	x	x	x	x	
26	65,1	65	65	60	60	x	x	x	x	x	x	
27	65,1	65	65	60	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
28	65,1	65	65	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
29	65,1	65	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
30	65,1	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	

12 Examples flue materials

fig. 12.1

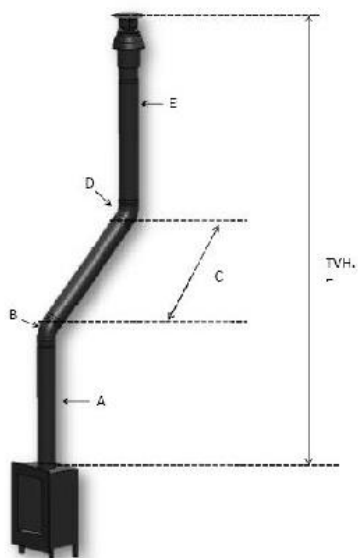


fig.12.2

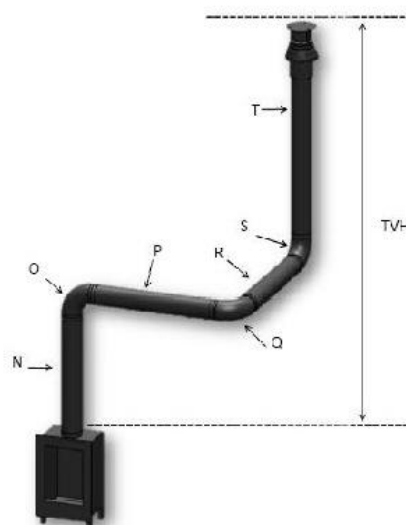
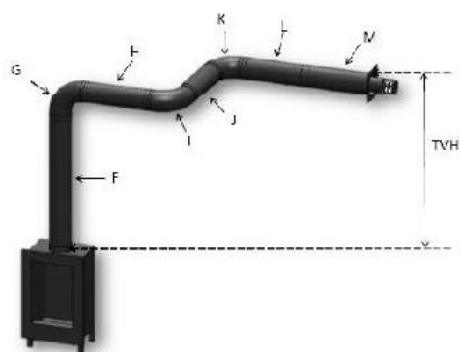


fig. 12.3



13 Calculation sheet

Starter length (STL)				
First part on top of the appliance			Value	Value
Flue length from 0,1m till 0,45m			0,2	
Flue length from 0,5m till 0,90m			0,5	
Flue length from 1m till 1,4m			1	
Flue length from 1,5m till 2m			1,5	
Flue length 2m or more			2	
Bend 90°			0,1	
Bend 45°, 30° or 15°			0,2	
Roof terminal			1	
Wall terminal			0	
			
Total Vertical Height (TVH)				
measured height				rounded value
..... meter				..... meter
Total Horizontal Length (THL)				
Calculation				
Part	number	x	value	result
Total Length in meters	x	1	.....
90° Bend, vertical to horizontal	x	0,4	.....
45° Bend, vertical to horizontal	x	0,2	.....
90° Bend in horizontal direction	x	1,5	.....
45° Bend in horizontal direction	x	1	.....
flue pipes at an angle in meters	x	0,7	.....
				rounded value
Total				.....+ ..... meter

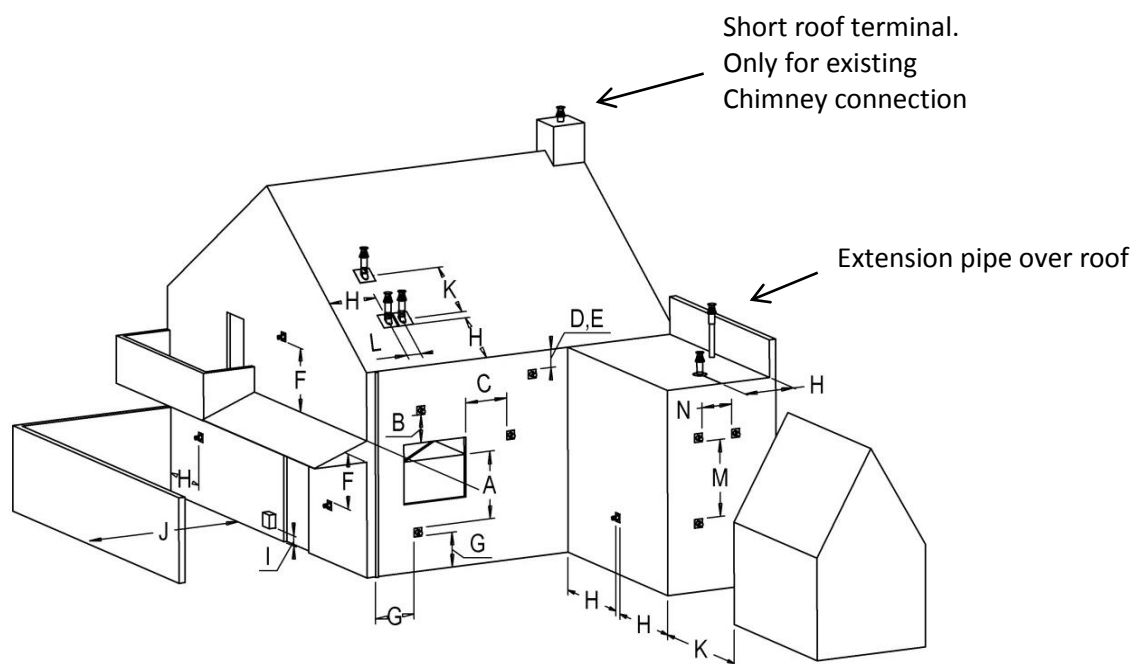


		found value
Search in the table at TVH and THL and enter the value that is found.		.....
If the detected value is a number, check whether the completed STL is higher or equal to the value in the table.		
Is the STL value lower as specified in the table then the installation is not possible. Solution: Start length to low, see for the minimum length in the top row of the table.		
Is the found value X, then the installation is not possible. Solution: Change the TVH or THL.		
Results		
Restrictor size = Value for the comma		..... mm
Extra information = Value behind the comma		mark
Install the air restrictor plate, see installation manual	0,1	<input type="checkbox"/>
Install adapter 100/150 direct on top of the fire	0,2	<input type="checkbox"/>
In case of wall terminal, install adapter 100/150 before the last bend, incase of roof terminal just before the terminal.	0,3	<input type="checkbox"/>
In case of roof terminal (always size 100/150) install the 100/150 adapter just before the terminal. Wall terminal 130/200	0,4	<input type="checkbox"/>
From the fire first an adjuster to 130/200 and 1 meter 130/200, after that reduce to 100/150 and everything 100/150.	0,5	<input type="checkbox"/>

14 Technical data

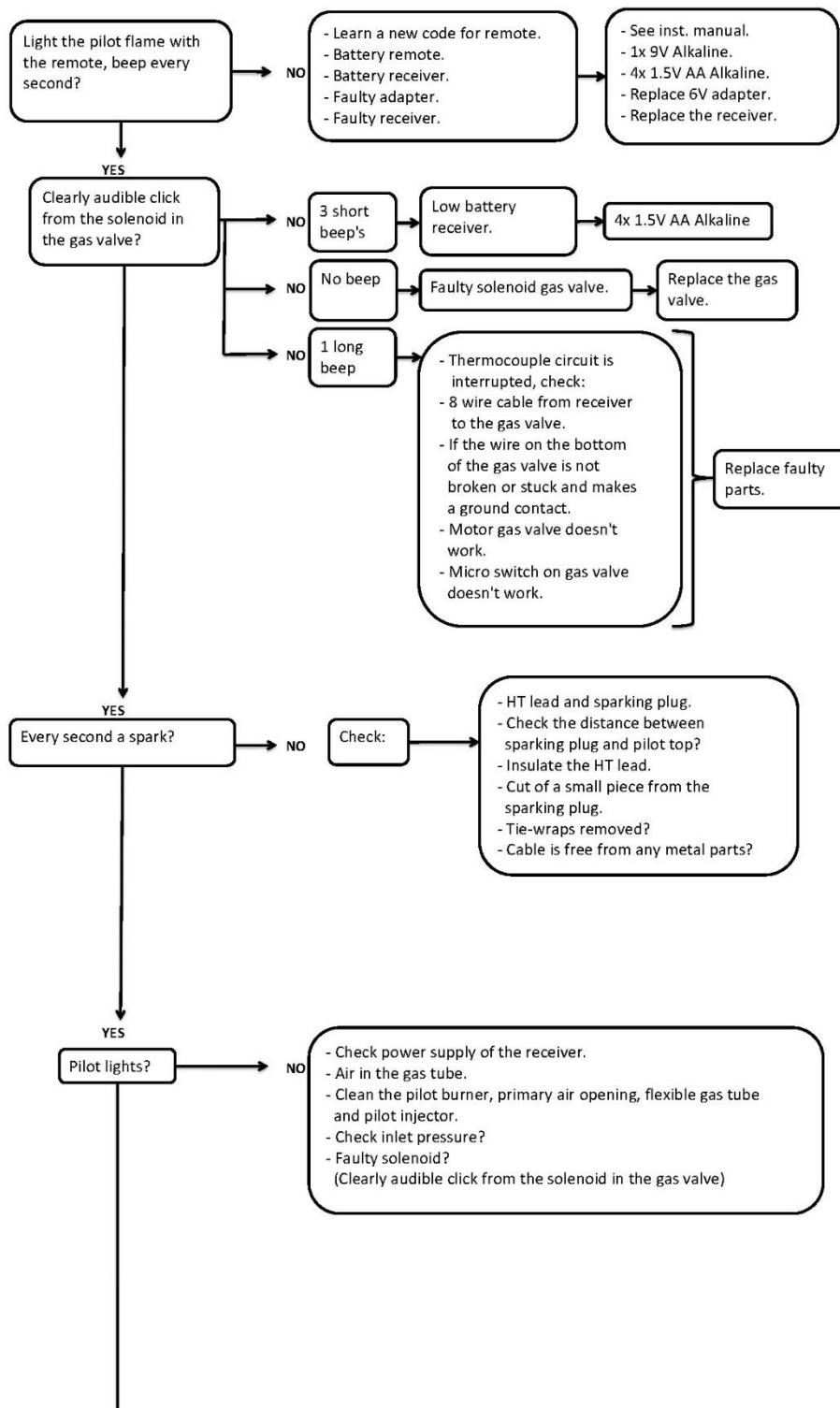
Technical data						
Type indication(s)		Fyn 600				
Type appliance		C11/C31/C91				
Diameter outlet/inlet		100/150				
Gas connection		3/8"				
Indirect heating functionality		no				
Category		II2H3+				
	Symbol					Unit
Reference gas/inlet pressure			G20-20	G30-30	G31-37	mbar
Emissions in space heating	NOx		110	120	115	mg/kWh _{input} (GVC)
Direct heating output						
Nominal heat output	P _{nom}		4,5	4,5	4,5	kW
Minimum heat output (indicative)	P _{min}		1,9	1,9	1,9	kW
Useful efficiency (NCV)						
At nominal heat output	η _{th, nom}		91,0	91,0	91,0	%
At minimum heat output (indicative)	η _{th, min}		87,0	87,0	87,0	%
Appliance input data						
Input	Hi		5	5	5	kW
Gas rate at full mark			0,549	0,148	0,19	m³/h
				0,37	0,36	kg/h
Burner pressure at full mark			9	21	25,8	mbar
Power requirement for permanent pilot light						
Power requirement for permanent pilot light (if applicable)	P _{pilot}		0,11	0,11	0,11	kW
Additional electricity consumption						
At nominal heat output	el _{max}		0	0	0	kW
At minimum heat output	el _{min}		0	0	0	kW
In standby mode	el _{SB}		0	0	0	kW
Energy-efficiency						
Energy-efficiency class			B	B	B	
Energy-efficiency index	EEI		87	87	87	
Type heating output/control room temperature			Other control options			
One step heat output, no control of room temperature		no	Control of room temperature, with presence detection			no
Two or more manually adjustable stages, no control of room temperature		no				
With mechanical control of the room temperature by thermostat		no	Control of room temperature, with open window detection			no
With electronic control of the room temperature		no				
With electronic control of the room temperature plus day-time switch		yes	With optional remote control			yes
With electronic control of the room temperature plus week-time switch		no				
Glen Dimplex Benelux Saturnus 8 Heerenveen The Netherlands						

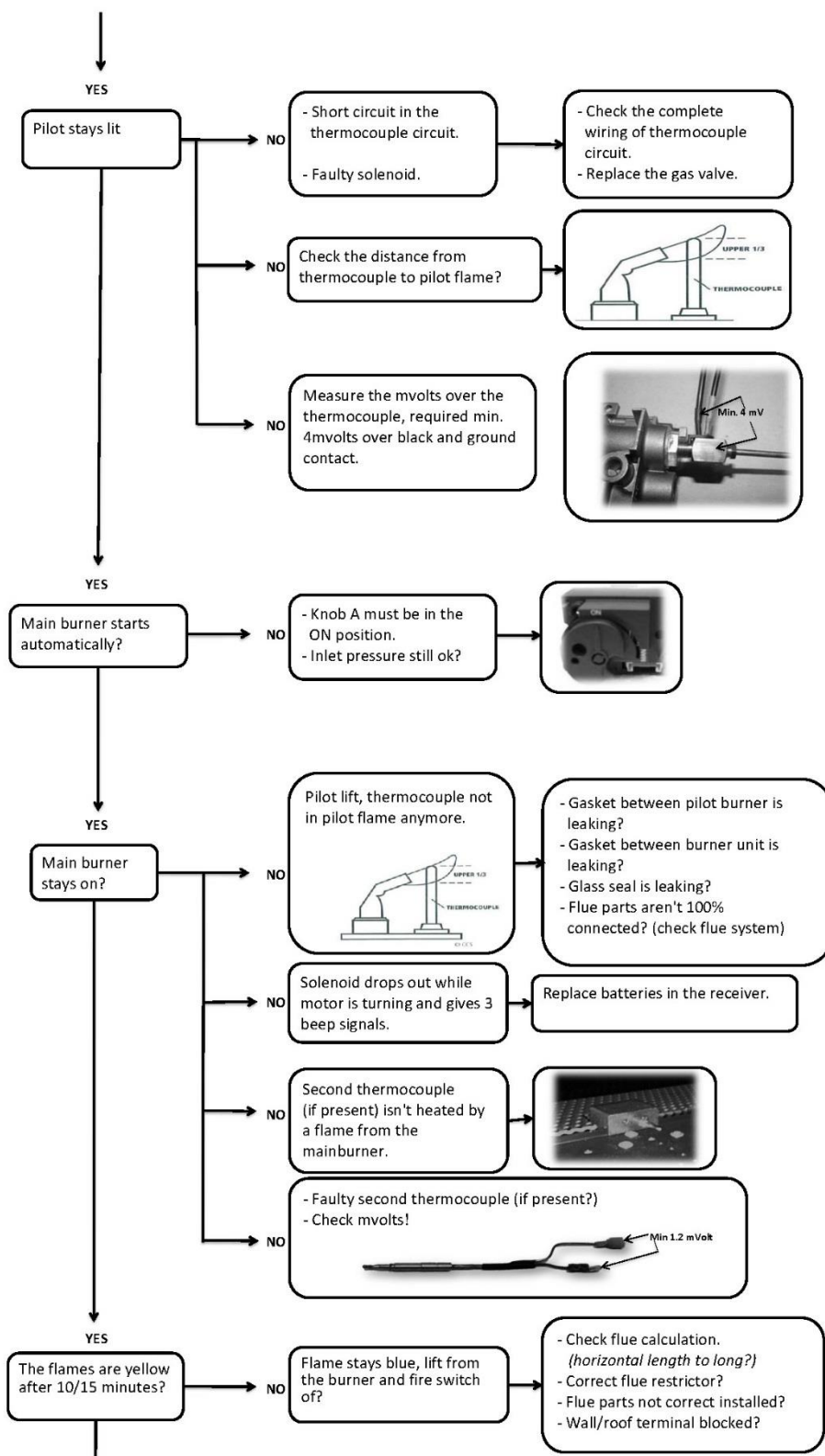
15 Terminal position

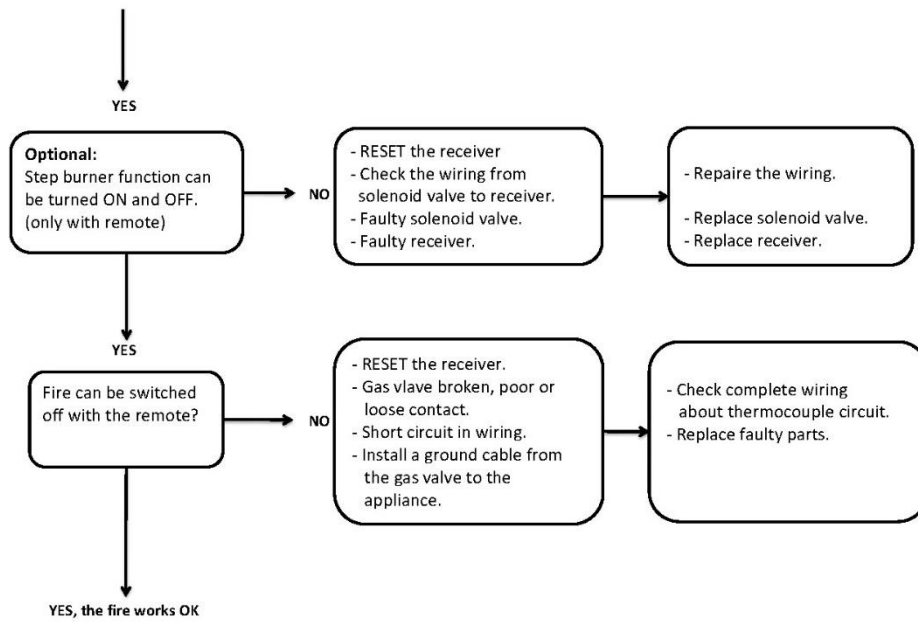


Location	Position outlet	Distance mm
D	Under a gutter	500
E	Under a roof edge	500
F	Under a carport or balcony	500
G	Vertical downpipe	300
H	Inside and outside corners	500
J	From wall surface to a wall outlet	1000
K	Two gable outlets against over each other	1000
L	Distance between two roof outlets	450
M	Two roof outlets above each other on a pitched roof	1000
N	Two gable outlets next to each other	1000

16 Troubleshooting guide



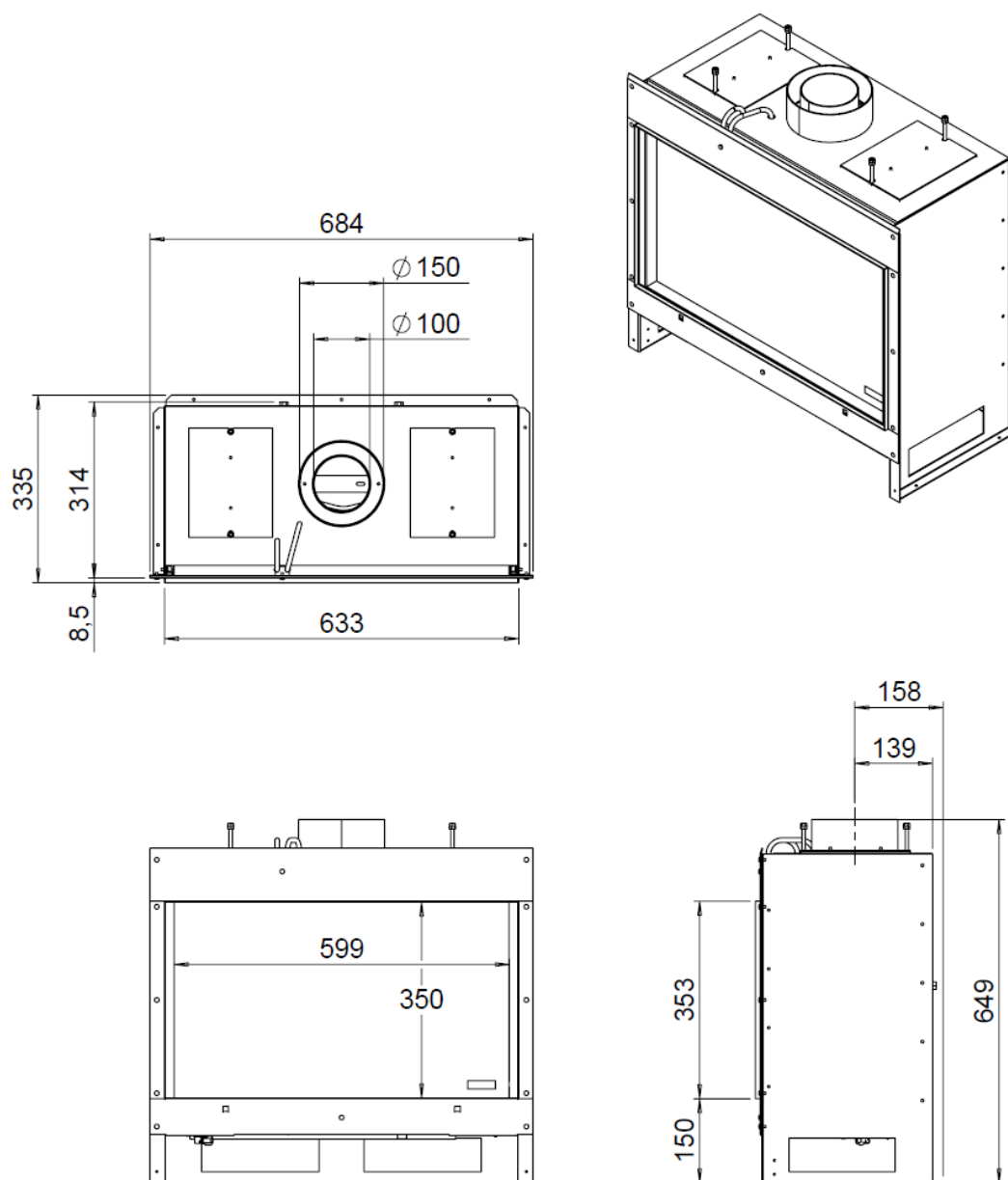




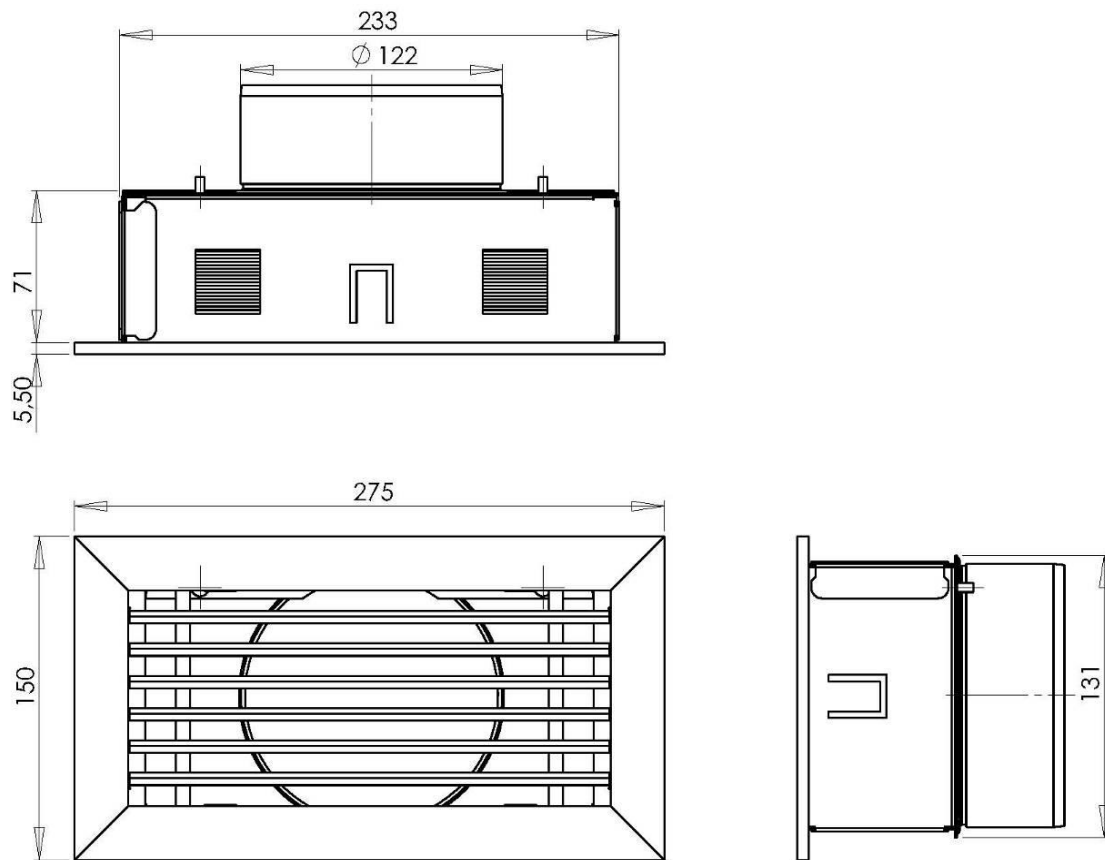


17 Dimensional drawings

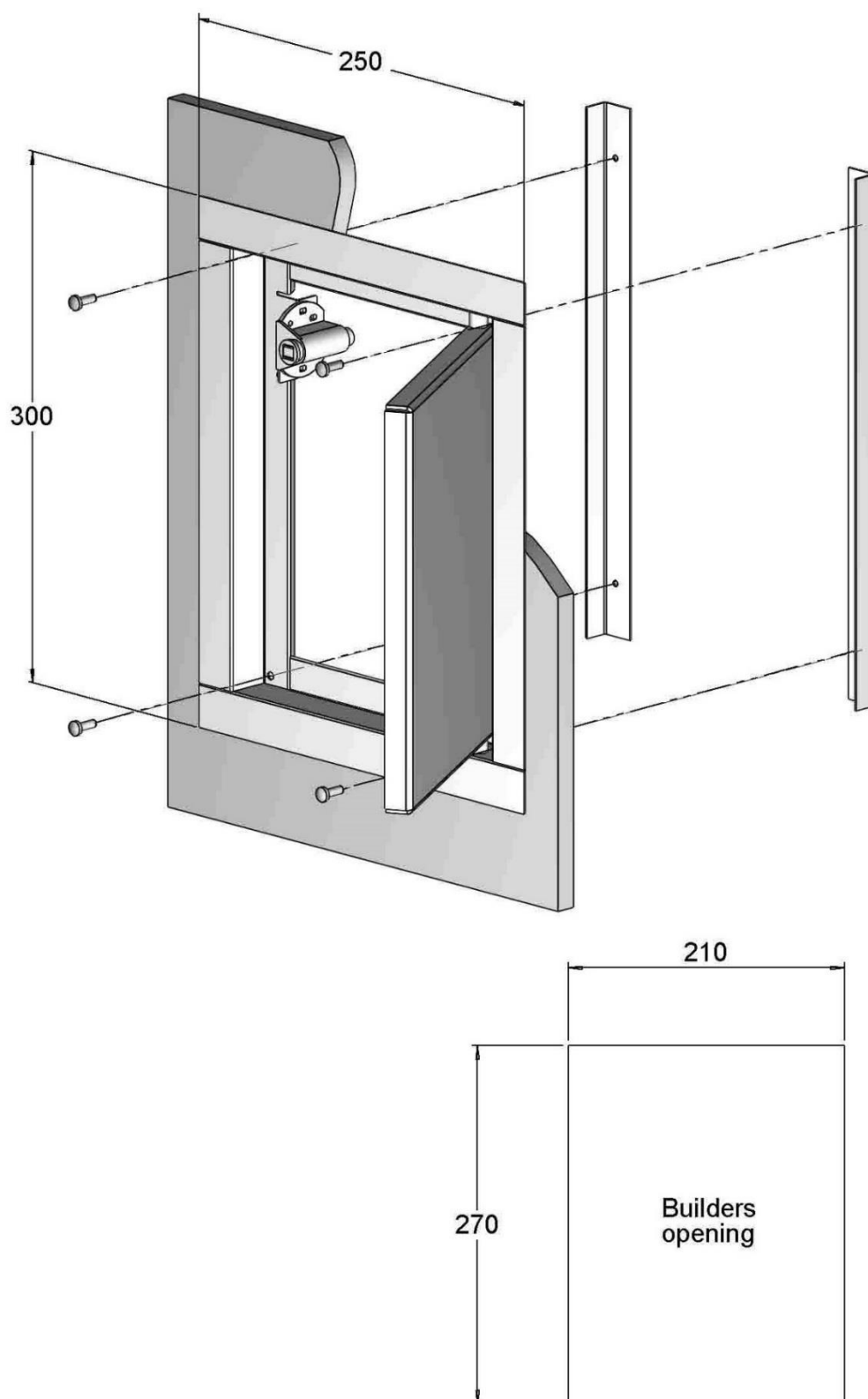
17.1 Fyn 600



17.2 Ventilation grid



17.3 Remote access door







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