

# HARVIA CAULDRON

## Instructions for Installation and Use

The flue connections of cauldrons must be made with great care. The connecting pipe must fit tightly against the pipe lining. The diameter of the flue outlet should be ca. 10–15 mm bigger than that of the connecting pipe. The space between the pipe and the flue outlet must be tightly sealed, for example, with mineral wool.

The inner cauldron is made of high-quality stainless steel. Note! Foreign substances in water or transferred in the cauldron by e.g. a grinding machine, such as iron, may cause rust spots. These can easily be removed using a fine (400) water sandpaper or emery paper on the surface. Do not use steel wool for cleaning.

When the inner cauldron is filled with cold water, some of the water may condense on the cauldron's outer surface, which may arouse suspicion of a possible leak in the cauldron. This is, however, a natural phenomenon and will disappear as the water warms up.

Rather than fill the cauldron to the brim, leave it a few centimetres short of full to avoid overboiling. The cauldron must never be heated when empty.

The inner cauldron can be removed for cleaning and chimney sweeping. If the outer surface of the inner cauldron is covered with a thick layer of soot, water will heat up more slowly and the consumption of firewood will increase.

Use only good quality wood (no resinous wood) in the furnace. Burning should take place slowly. The fire can be made very small by changing the position of the ash box.

Cauldrons do not draw air as well as wood-burning stoves due to the narrow and initially cold smoke duct between inner cauldron and lining. Close the damper (sold as an accessory) when the fire has finished burning to keep the water warm longer.

The safety distance of inflammable materials is 150 mm sideways and backwards, 500 mm to front and 1200 mm up towards the ceiling. If the cauldron is placed on a wooden base, a concrete slab at least 60 mm thick must be cast between the base and the cauldron, or a corresponding sheath must be put in place. The slab must extend at least 100 mm sideways past the cauldron walls and 400 mm forward from the chamber door.

If a wood-burning stove is placed closer than 250 mm from the cauldron, the stove and cauldron must be separated by a non-flammable protective sheath that prevents the stove's heat from damaging the surface of the cauldron. The purpose of the sheath is to protect the cauldron from direct heat radiation from the stove. When equipped with a sheath, the stove and cauldron can be located as close as 60 mm from each other.

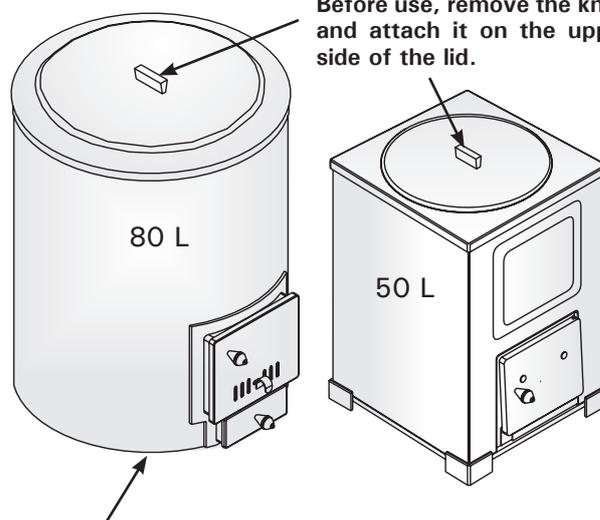
**NOTE! Impurities and chemicals in the water may damage the metal parts of the cauldron.**

The water used in the cauldron should meet the requirements of clean household water. The following factors have an essential influence on water quality:

- humus concentration (colour, taste, precipitation); recommended concentration is less than 12 mg/litre.
- iron concentration (colour, odour, taste, precipitation); recommended concentration is less than 0.2 mg/litre.
- hardness; the most important substances are manganese (Mn) and calcium (Ca); recommended content of manganese is less than 0.05 mg/litre, and calcium less than 100 mg/litre.

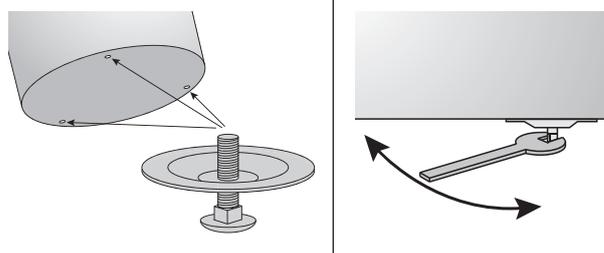
**NOTE! Do not allow water to freeze in the cauldron as expanding ice may break the inner cauldron.**

**Note! The knob of the lid is placed on the underside of the lid for transportation. Before use, remove the knob and attach it on the upper side of the lid.**



### Installation of the adjustable legs

Tilt the cauldron and slide the legs into the holes one corner at a time. The weight of the cauldron keeps the legs in place. Finally, balance the cauldron by adjusting the legs' height with a wrench.



### Cauldron and wood-burning stove side-by-side

