Installation manual

Kompakt-Kessel B9

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INHALT

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1 GENERAL INFORMATION

1.1 BASIC INFORMATIONS



All instructions delivered with products must be observed. We do not accept any warranty claim or liability for damage resulting from failure to observe these installation instructions!
Improper installation can cause injury and material damage!

The installation may only be carried out by a registered specialist.

Fireplaces equipped with a water boiler must be pressure-tested after hydraulic connection to the heating system. Masonry work may follow only after this pressure test. Ulrich Brunner GmbH does not cover any costs incurred by necessary dismantling of masonry for rework at water boiler installation or replacement of the boiler.

The floor space of the room must have a suitable structure and sufficient dimensions to ensure proper functioning of the fireplace.

Please note that other installation and assembly instructions are included in other packaging units!

Dimensioning of downstream heat accumulator must be according to valid stove-setting rules.

During installation of the fireplace, all dimensions and minimal clearances of the fireplace casing must be held as specified by the manufacturer.

All binding national or EU standards and local regulations for the installation of fireplaces must be observed.

All valid stove fitting rules and regulations of local construction law must be observed and followed.

Please follow the relevant regulations of your country.

When these instructions are followed and all works are done properly, this will ensure a safe, energy-saving and environmentally friendly operation of the stove. Pictures shown are not to be considered as complete representations of any kind.

Subject to technical and assortment changes.

Please notify your supplier of any damage which might have occurred during transport.

Please keep these instructions.

1.2 PRODUCT DESCRIPTION & INTENDED USE

The compact boiler B9 is a time-burning fireplace with the intended use of space heating in residential buildings (type of fireplace according to EN 16510-1: type B).

The product consists of a combination of a combustion chamber of a tiled stove and a water-bearing boiler construction.

The combustion air is supplied through a connection piece. The combustion air is adjusted by the operator via a combustion air control element.

The size of the heat-emitting cladding surfaces must be matched to the heat generator. The required insulation thicknesses specified in the technical data to protect the building surfaces adjacent to the fireplace are determined for operation with open air grilles in continuous operation and must be supplemented by suitable measures (e.g. rear ventilation) if necessary.

When installing electrical or electronic components (controls, sensors, cables, etc.) or water-bearing components, the maximum permissible ambient temperatures of these components must be observed.

All boiler designs are suitable and approved as heat generators for hot water heating systems with permissible flow temperatures of up to 100°C. The appliances can be operated as stand-alone heaters and in conjunction with other heat generators. This can be done both in open systems in accordance with DIN 4751 Part 1 and in closed, thermostatically secured systems in accordance with DIN 4751 Part 2.

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1.3 APPROVED INSULATION MATERIALS

Thermal insulation materials used must fulfil the following requirements according to AGI-Q 132 standard:

Material:	Group 12, 13	Rock wool or slag wool
Delivered as:	Group 06, 07, 08	slabs, stitched mats or shells
Thermal conductivity:	Group 01 - 21	
Upper temperature limit:	Group 70 - 76	equivalent to 700 °C - 760 °C
Nominal density kg/m³:	Group 08 - 18	equivalent to 80 kg/m³ - 180 kg/m³

Thermal insulation materials used must be at least equivalent to class A1 building materials according to DIN 4102, Part 1. The temperature limit for use must exceed 700°C and the density must be greater than 80 kg/m³ for these materials. The insulation material rating (heat index) must be known. In addition, insulation materials inside convection space must be abrasion-resistant and covered with non-reflecting material. Instead of brick lining and insulation materials according to AGI-Q 132, any other insulation materials approved for the given purpose by DIBt (Deutsches Institut für Bautechnik) might be used. For necessary insulation thicknesses please refer to the manufacturer's specifications.

Insulation material rating for mineral wool according to AGI Worksheet Q 132:

Insulation materials		**Delivered as**		**Thermal conductivity**		**Upper temperature limit**		**Nominal density**	
Gr.	Type	Gr.	Form	Gr.	Delivered as	Gr.	°C	Gr.	kg/m³
11	Glass wool	04	Felts	01	Mats, stitched, Limit 1	10	100	02	20
12	Rock wool	05	Lamella mats	02	Mats, stitched, Limit 2	12	120	03	30
13	Slag wool	06	Mats, stitched	10	Shells, Limit 1	14	140	04	40
		07	Slabs	11	Shells, Limit 2	16	160	05	50
		08	Shells	20	Slabs, Limit 1	.	.	06	60
		09	Segments	21	Slabs, Limit 2	.	.	.	.
		10	Braids	99	*)	72	720	.	.
		11	Panels			74	740	18	180
						76	760	99	**)

*) 99 is valid only for delivery forms in column 2, which have no declared limits.

**) 99 is valid only for shells.

1.4 COMBUSTION AIR

Sufficient combustion air supply

A fireplace may be installed only in rooms, where sufficient combustion air supply is guaranteed. Normal operation requires sufficient air supply using a separate **combustion air connection** for the fireplace.

Sufficient combustion air supply is present, when by natural means or using technical equipment a combustion air volume of 12,5 m^3 per 1 kg fuel throughput can stream into a room with wood-burning fireplace over a period of 1 hour at calculated negative pressure below 0,04 mbar (4 Pa) against outside air pressure. This is equivalent to a speculative heating power (PLF) of 8 kW per 1 kg fuel throughput.

When other fireplaces are in operation in the same room or different rooms included in one room combination, these fireplaces require at least 1.6 m^3 of combustion air per hour for each kW of their total rated heating power. When a room combination contains only a small volume of air and the building is relatively airtight, a separate combustion air supply from outdoors is required.

Combustion air supply is ensured in rooms with at least one window or one door which can be opened to outside of the building, or when these rooms are directly connected or interconnected with other rooms of such type. Rooms considered as directly connected or interconnected, can be only parts of one apartment or one facility of other kind. Particular attention to combustion air supply is to be paid, when exhaust fans and other heat generators in the same room combination are operated, or when multiple heating devices are connected to one single chimney.

Ventilation systems in this room combination cannot create negative pressure, which could affect the functioning of the fireplace. Exhaust ventilation systems operating in the same room or room combination together with fireplaces, can cause many problems.

Combustion air ducts

Stoves and fireplaces with BRUNNER heating inserts are classified by law as indoor air-dependent fireplaces.

The combustion air can be supplied from outside via a sufficiently dimensioned pipework. This for BRUNNER heating inserts are fitted with a combustion air connection piece. To avoid draughts in the room, the outside air connection should be routed to this combustion air connection piece. The outside air connection can also be established via a suitable chimney with integrated combustion air duct. Corresponding products have a separate combustion air shaft or an air duct between the casing brick and flue gas pipe

The combustion air duct must have sufficient cross-section. It must be laid using the shortest way and without unnecessary bends, to reduce flow resistance. Combustion air duct dimensioning must be according to EN13884; flow resistance has to be estimated by calculation and must be taken into account!

Components of combustion air duct must be made of non-flammable, dimensionally stable and abrasion resistant materials (DIN 4102 A1 or Class A1(B2) according to DIN EN 13501-1); they must ensure tightness und be accessible for inspection and cleaning.

Thermal insulation is necessary from the fire-protection point of view, if air temperatures >85°C are possible.

Temperatures below dew point can cause water condensation, therefore appropriate insulation must be used.

For buildings with more than two storeys and when crossing fire protection walls, the construction of these ducts must prevent fire and smoke from penetrating other fire protection zones (their components must have a fire resistance rating of >90 minutes (F90)). See also national building law.

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If the external air supply duct has a separate flap for closing, the position of this flap must be recognizable. It must be ensured, that the external air supply flap is open until the fire is burning. Air suction grilles or flaps cannot narrow the free cross section.

Remember about noise protection!

1.5 DIRECTIVES

The following standards and directives must be respected when setting up or using a heating system:

TROL	Stove fitting rules and regulations for warm air heating systems
FeuVo	“Feuerungsverordnung” (Fireplace Act; relevant for German Federal Lands)
EnEV	Energy Saving Regulation
LBO	Regional building codes
VDE	electronic installation instructions
	List of technical building regulations
DIN EN 12831	Calculation of the standard heating load
DIN EN 12828	Heating systems in buildings
DIN EN 14597	Temperature control devices and limiters for heat generating systems
TRD 721 oder DIN EN ISO 4126	Safety devices against excessive pressure - safety valves Safety devices against impermissible overpressure - safety valves
DIN V 18160-1	Exhaust systems
DIN EN13384	Exhaust systems: Thermal and fluidic calculation methods - Part 1: exhaust systems with a fireplace - Part 2: exhaust systems with several fireplaces
DVGW-Worksheet W551	Technical rules for drinking water installations
In addition, it is necessary to observe the local building law and regulations for heating systems valid in your country.	

The listing does not claim to be complete!

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2 SAFETY

2.1 SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

Fireplaces may be set up only in rooms or areas with no risk of danger due to their location, structure or intended use.

Working on the stove	Installation, commissioning, servicing and maintenance works on the product may be carried out only by an authorized stove-fitter. Safety and efficiency of the system depend on this!
Working with electronics	Switch off the emergency switch or circuit breaker, and secure them against switching on again.



Fireplaces with external air supply are not independent from room air supply and must be considered and designed as roomsealed fireplaces. In connection with a ventilation or extraction system, we recommend the use of a negative pressure safety device USA.



If additional parts are installed on the fireplace which are not approved for this appliance by Ulrich Brunner GmbH (for example, an external control unit), it is a customized product that meets customer requirements. The resulting fireplace insert is not type-tested; the declaration of performance of this fireplace insert will be no longer valid.

The responsibility for installation (according to TROL) and operation lies exclusively with the specialist craftsman!

Installation must be carried out by an authorized stove-fitter, because safety and efficiency of the system depend mostly on proper installation of the product. All valid stove fitting rules and regulations of building law must be observed and followed. Make sure to instruct the owner or user about the functions and controls of the system and possibly installed safety devices.

Fireplaces must be built to ensure safe operation and fire safety in order to eliminate possible risks and unacceptable loads. They have to be ready for use over an adequate period of time.

Make sure to instruct the owner or user about the functions and controls of the system and possibly installed safety devices.

Remember to use only genuine replacement parts.

Stoves with water boilers are ready for use only with a fully functional boiler section.

2.2 REQUIREMENTS FOR LOCATION

Possible locations for a wood-burning stove or fireplace are only such rooms, where no danger can occur, if only the instructions for use are being followed and the system is properly used. The state, structure and intended use of the room must be considered, when choosing the location.

Please consider the massive weight of the system. If the floor is not strong enough to bear such load, it has to be distributed by suitable means.

A heating device **may not be located** in the following rooms:

1. Where sufficient volume of combustion air is not guaranteed.
2. Where flammable materials or explosives are stored, manufactured or processed.
3. Which are commonly accessible. Stairways in residential buildings with access from only two flats are not considered as commonly accessible rooms.
4. Where exhaust fans of ventilation or air heating systems are running, unless safe operation of the fireplace is ensured. This is ensured, when:
   - The systems are causing only circulation of air within the room.
   - The systems are equipped with safety devices, which automatically and securely prevent negative pressure in this room.
   - If simultaneous operation of fireplace and ventilation systems is prevented by safety devices.
   - If the total negative pressure level caused by the stream of combustion air of the fireplace and the airflow volume of the ventilation systems in this room and other rooms included in one ventilation system does not exceed 0.04 mbar. This must be ensured even if easily accessible controls of the ventilation system are being manipulated or removed.
   - If exhaust gas flow is being monitored by special safety devices.
   - If the construction type or dimensioning of the systems are excluding the possibility of dangerous negative pressure.

Please consult the location of your fireplace, chimney connection and combustion air supply with your local chimney sweep.

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2.3 SAFETY DEVICES ACCORDING TO DIN EN12828

Necessary safety devices, if not included in delivery contents, must be provided on-site.

The necessary safety equipment must be installed conscientiously and checked for proper operation at least once a year by a qualified person. Due to high ambient temperatures in the furnace area, you may only install components that are suitable for the ambient temperatures occurring at the respective installation site.

Thermal discharge safety device (TAS)

As a safety device against overheating according to EN 12828, a safety heat exchanger is installed, to which a thermal discharge safety device, product tested in accordance with DIN EN 14597 and provided with a CE mark, is connected

The thermal discharge safety device must be installed outside the tiled stove shell. The max. allowed ambient temperature for this component is limited to 70°C (158°F). Cold water supply for thermal discharge safety device must be always open. Supply pressure must be at least 2 bar (29 psi) and cannot exceed 10 bar (145 psi).

The integrated safety cooling device with thermal discharge functionality cannot be used for domestic water heating. It is designed for safety purposes only.

The discharge pipe outlet of the thermal discharge safety device must be clear and available for inspection.

Observe the installation instructions enclosed with the TAS!

Safety valve

For protection against high pressure, stoves with water boilers must have a safety valve according to TRD 721or DIN EN ISO 4126 provided with a CE mark.

The thermal discharge safety device must be installed outside the tiled stove shell at the highest point of the system in the immediate vicinity of the heat generator, in a freely accessible and unobstructed manner on the flow line. The supply line to the safety valve must have a nominal diameter of at least DN 15 and must not exceed a length of one meter. In the supply line to the safety valve you may install max. one pipe elbow.

It is essential to observe the maximum permissible ambient temperature of the safety valve (usually 60 ° C)

Note that the maximum permissible overpressure of the safety valve is 3 bar!

Check the function of the safety valve during commissioning and later annually by a specialized company

For the discharge pipe outlet applies:

nominal width	max. length	max. pipe elbows
DN 20	2 m	2
DN 25	4 m	4

The discharge pipe outlet of the safety valve must be clear and available for inspection.

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Expansion tank

If the hot water circuit of the boiler is not connected to a heating circuit equipped with an expansion tank, or if the boiler can be disconnected from the heating system, then a separate, type-approved provided wiht the CE mark expansion tank must be installed according to DIN EN 13831. Dimensioning of this expansion tank must comply with DIN EN 12828:2003-06. Expansion tanks must be installed only in frost-protected rooms. For max. operating temperature, refer to manufacturer's specifications.

Temperature controller

According to DIN EN 12828, heating systems must be equipped with a temperature controller and / or a similar device in order to be able to adapt the heat generation to the heat demand. The highest setting value of the temperature controller must not exceed the maximum operating temperature of the heat generation system.

2.4 CHIMNEY AND SMOKE PIPE CONNECTION

The single-room fireplace must be connected to the chimney via a suitable connecting piece (flue pipe). All of the following requirements must be observed in order to ensure safe and legally compliant operation:

Installation by qualified personnel

- Installation and connection may only be carried out by a qualified specialist in accordance with the applicable regulations. All applicable national and European standards, local building regulations and fire regulations must be complied with (examples: DIN EN 15287-1 for planning and installation of the flue gas system, DIN EN 1856-2 for tested flue pipes, DIN EN 13384 for chimney calculation, DIN 18610 for chimneys, etc.).
- Inform the authorized district chimney sweep before connection and have the system approved by him.

Requirements for the chimney

- The chimney must be in perfect condition and designed for solid fuels. In particular, it must be ensured that it is suitable for the flue gas temperatures that occur (temperature class T400 in accordance with EN 1443).
- Where nationally prescribed, the flue gas system must be soot fire resistant and sufficiently thermally insulated. The chimney cross-section and the height of the flue gas system must be suitable for the fireplace in order to ensure sufficient conveying pressure (chimney draught).
- A multiple occupancy of the chimney is only permitted if the chimney dimensioning allows this.

Connecting piece (flue pipe)

- Only use suitable flue pipes and fittings that are approved in accordance with DIN EN 1856-2 and are suitable for operation with this fireplace.
- Keep the connecting piece as short and straight as possible and connect it directly to the chimney.
- All connections and pipe connections must be sealed gas-tight to prevent flue gas from escaping.
- A cleaning facility must be provided in the connection piece to the chimney.

Operation and control

- Ensure that sufficient combustion air can flow to the fireplace at all times.
- Have the chimney and connecting piece checked and cleaned by a chimney sweep at regular intervals to remove deposits and ensure safe operation.

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2.5 BUILDING PROTECTION

All building areas and (adjacent) walls which are in contact with the heating chamber must be protected against overheating. Fire protection and static considerations must be taken into account. From a static point of view, the admissible temperatures must be lower than specified by fire protection requirements.

Adjacent walls cannot be exposed to temperatures above 85°C (fire protection requirement). The same is valid for built-in furniture. Required insulation measures depend on the type and design of the surface. The load bearing capacity of the mounting surface must be checked; appropriate means for load distribution must be taken if necessary.

Heat insulation

Heat insulation layers (32/44/46/54) must be laid smoothly and overlapping. The surface must be clean and resistant to abrasion. Their planned position must be permanently stable and durable. Insulation layers from abrasive materials must have an appropriate covering (for example, using steel panels). Only approved insulation materials must be used (see “Approved insulation materials”). The insulation thicknesses specified in Technical Data for flammable materials or other materials including flammable components are valid only for components with a heat transfer coefficient (U value) ≥ 0,4W/m²K. For U value < 0,4W/m²K, additional measures for thermal insulation must be taken (see DIN 18896:2013-12).

Protection of building walls

There are two types of building walls: “protected walls” and (other) “adjacent walls”. For protected walls, a thermal insulation layer (32) and a brick lining (33) must be used. The brick lining must reach up to the insulation of ceiling or to the height of external casing, and must extend at least **20 cm (7.87 in)** above the smoke pipe connecting piece (39).

- walls to be protected are walls from flammable materials or containing flammable materials, and all walls with flammable objects behind them (e.g. built-in furniture, wooden panels).

- other walls (35), these are: walls from mineral building materials, such as aerated concrete, bricks, sand-lime bricks, with thickness of more than **10 cm (3.94 in)**. For these walls, the insulation layer (32) is enough; a brick lining (33) is not necessary.

Protection of ceiling above the fireplace

If the stove casing reaches up to the ceiling (43), it must be protected by a sufficient insulation layer (44), if only the ceiling is made from flammable materials or includes supporting elements of the building structure.

Floor protection

Floors without sufficient load distribution must be provided with a reinforced concrete slab (45) of at least 6 cm (2.36 in) thickness. The mounting surface must be protected against excessive temperatures by sufficient insulation layer (46).

Firewood storage

The surface temperature of the walls surrounding a recessed firewood storage must not exceed **85 °C**. This must be ensured by appropriate construction or insulation of walls.

Warm air vents/gratings

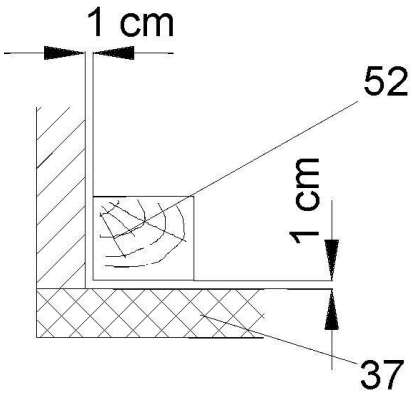
Warm air vents (41) must be situated at least 50 cm (19.69 in) below ceiling level and 30 cm (11.81 in) away from lateral built-in furniture, flammable materials or supporting concrete walls. Air gratings or vents must be located possibly high, to prevent heat accumulation within the external fireplace casing. Air gratings or vents must allow for easy cleaning. The required unobstructed area of air gratings depends on the type of reheating device. The air gratings or air vents must be arranged to avoid clogging up.

Active air cooling

Active air cooling is a permanently open, non-closing shaft, gap or empty space, where part of the heat projected by the fireplace is dissipated by convection to protect the building or flammable components in adjacent walls or mounting surface.

Decorative beam over fireplace door

Decorative beams (52) are allowed with **1 cm** clearance between the beam and the wall of the fireplace casing (37), only outside the heat radiation range. The clearance must not allow for heat accumulation between the beam and the fireplace wall. Decorative beams cannot be parts of the building structure.



Floor in front of the combustion chamber opening

Floors made of combustible materials must be protected by a sufficiently thick covering (47) of non-combustible material or replaced by non-combustible building materials. Minimum protection in front of the combustion chamber opening for floors made of combustible materials:

Minimum protection in front of the combustion chamber opening	Closed mode of operation	Open mode of operation
to the front	at least 50 cm	30 cm + height of fire stand (at least 50 cm)
to the side	at least 30 cm	20 cm + height of fire stand (at least 30 cm)

In the radiation area of the firebox opening

Components made of combustible building materials or with combustible components (48) and built-in furniture (49) must have a sufficient distance from the firebox opening to the front, top and sides; as a rule, this is 80 cm (TROL). If flammable parts are shielded by a radiation shield ventilated on both sides, a minimum distance of 40 cm is sufficient.

Note: Different specifications or alternatives are available for the BKH series, WF/WF$_R$ series and selected products in the HKD series. Please refer to the information in the data sheet!

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Outside the heat radiation range

Structures from flammable materials (48) or with flammable components, as well as built-in furniture (49) must have at least **5 cm** air clearance to the outside walls of the fireplace. In this clearance, the room air must be able to circulate without any obstacles. Heat accumulation must be avoided. Structures covering only small areas of the fireplace casing walls, like flooring, adjoining wall coverings and insulation layers on ceiling and building walls, can be led right up to the fireplace casing.

Electric lines

Mounting surface must be free from typical electrical wiring, unless it is protected by special measures against permanent influence of temperatures >30°C (86°F). Special wiring with higher heat resistance is permitted (see TROL).

2.6 EQUIPOTENTIAL BONDING AND LIGHTNING PROTECTION



ATTENTION - lightning protection, earthing, equipotential bonding.

When connecting fireplaces with / without power connection to metallic exhaust systems (stainless steel exhaust systems, metal chimneys, refurbished chimneys, ...), the national regulations and existing association guidelines must be observed. The requirements and the design of lightning protection systems, surge protection as well as earthing and equipotential bonding for exhaust systems are regulated.

Equipotential bonding and surge protection (“internal lightning protection”) have been mandatory in new buildings since 2016. Equipotential bonding is therefore required by law for metallic exhaust systems. Metallic chimneys must always be integrated into the building's earthing system. If there is also a lightning protection system (“external lightning protection”), the exhaust system must be integrated into the lightning protection system.

The measures provided in individual cases must be carried out by qualified electricians and / or lightning protection specialists.

Overvoltage protection measures for electrical and information technology systems are not dealt with in the standards mentioned and must be created individually on site via the fine protection / terminal device protection.



The legally provided equipotential bonding is not covered by the connection of the fireplace with / without a power connection to the protective conductor!



In case of damage to current-carrying components caused by non-professional measures for lightning protection, earthing and equipotential bonding, there is no entitlement to guarantee and warranty.

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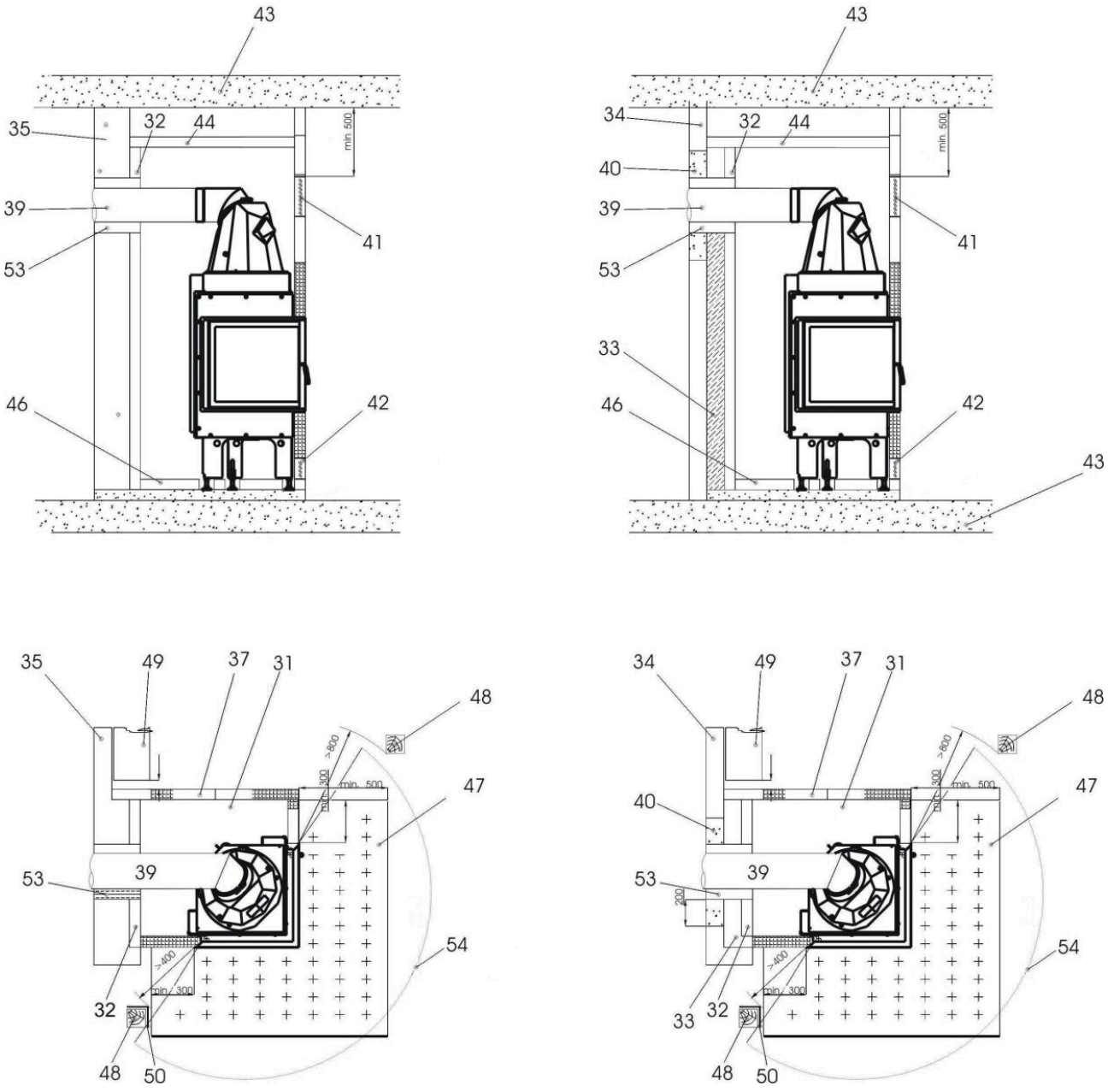
2.7 OVERVIEW OF FIRE SAFETY AND PROTECTION OF OTHER STRUCTURES AGAINST HEAT

Fireplace without convection casing

(shown on the example of an Eck-Kamin fireplace)

Installation in front of or next to an adjacent wall (U value ≥0.4W/m²K):

Installation in front of or next to a flammable wall (U value ≤0.4W/m²K):



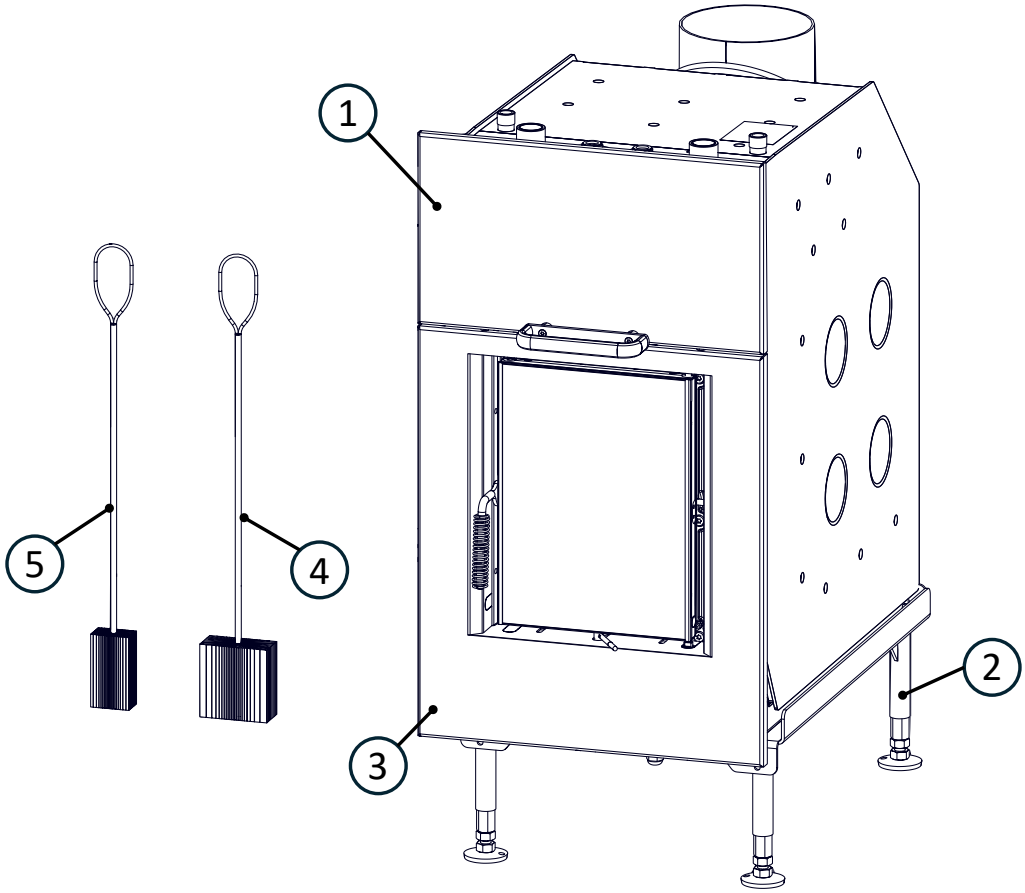
Im. 1: Basic principles of fire safety and heat insulation

Number reference:

21	Heating gas pipe
31	Convection space, distance between fireplace surface and external cladding / thermal insulation
32	Thermal insulation; see “Approved insulation materials”
33	Brick lining, at least 10 cm, mineral building materials, such as bricks according to DIN 105 or sand-lime bricks according to DIN 106
34	Protected wall: these are walls from flammable materials or containing flammable materials, main walls from reinforced concrete, as well as all walls with built-in furniture or wooden panels behind them (heat accumulation).
35	Adjacent walls: walls from mineral building materials, such as aerated concrete, bricks, sand-lime bricks, without flammable objects behind them.
36	Convection space, distance between reheating surface and thermal insulation
37	Active (heat-transferring) trim made of non-flammable materials (A1 class according to DIN EN 13501-1), such as ceramic stove tiles, fireclay bricks or plates.
39	Smoke pipe connecting piece
40	Fire protection on smoke pipe entrance
41	Warm air grating/opening
42	Circulating air grating/opening
43	Room ceiling
44	Thermal insulation for protection of room ceiling
46	Thermal insulation for protection of floor
47	Non-flammable floor covering
48	Structure made of flammable materials
49	Furniture or flammable objects on adjacent wall
50	Air cooled heat protection
51	Distance between floor insulation and air intake
52	Decorative beam over fireplace door
53	Thermal insulation of the smoke pipe connecting piece
54	Heat radiation range

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3 SCOPE OF DELIVERY



Pos.	Designation	Item no.	piece
1	Compact boiler B9	W052002	1
2	Support bearing	10181	1
3	Front with door		1
4	Cleaning brush large	W052144	2
5	Cleaning brush small	W052145	1

4 INSTALLATION

Place the boiler body vertically on a level, load-bearing floor with a floor clearance of > 15 cm. Observe the maximum permissible weight load of the floor!

If the compact boiler is placed on a commercially available support bearing, it is essential to ensure that the supply air to the combustion air connection is not blocked.

The professional rules of the tiled stove and air heating trade must be observed during planning and installation.

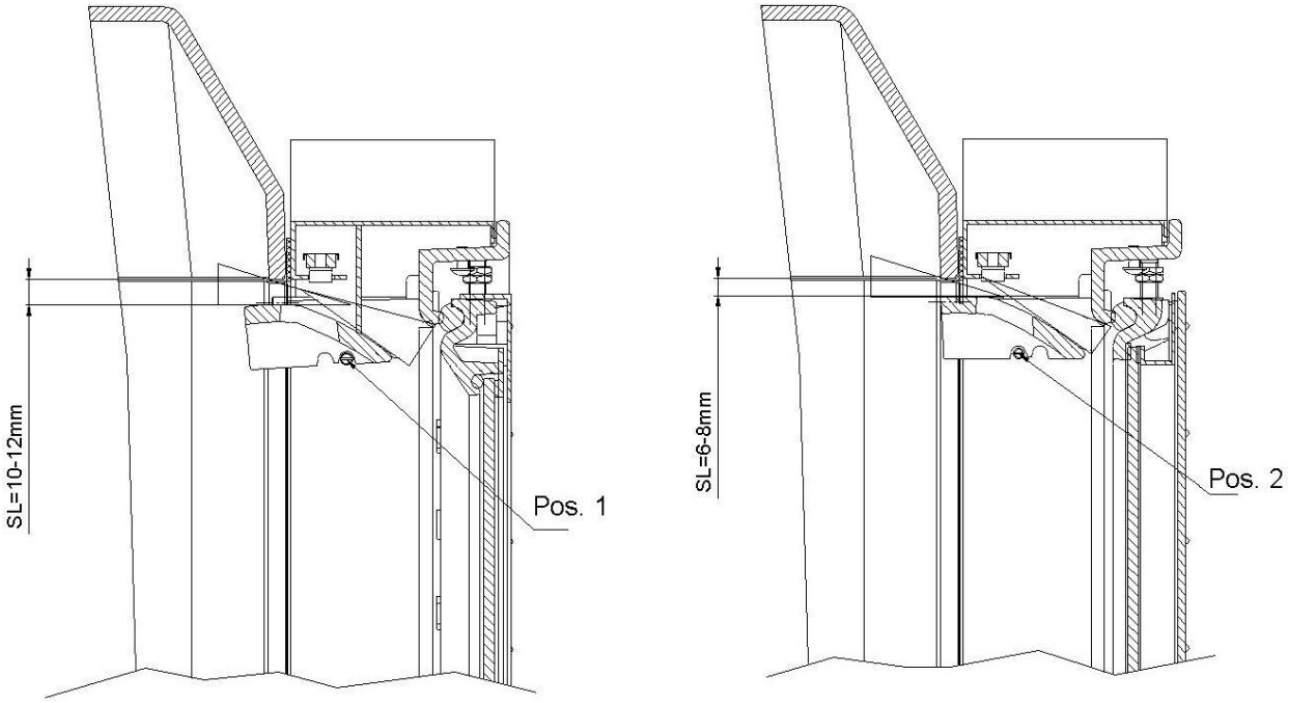
If the heat exchanger pipes are cleaned too infrequently, there is a risk that the springs of the cleaning aid in the heat exchanger pipe can no longer be moved.

It is essential that the system operator is made aware of the need for frequent and regular cleaning of the heat exchanger pipes!

To avoid heating problems, the installation of a heating flap is recommended!

Setting the primary and secondary air

The combustion air is set at the factory. However, if a new setting is necessary, please observe the following information:



Im. 2: Air setting B5 / B6 / B7 / B8 / B9: left-hand picture EOR (setting pos. 1) - right-hand picture EOS and manual mode (setting pos. 2)

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Please note

The combustion air flows into the air duct via the combustion air connection. The air inlet opening of the combustion air spigot must not be blocked by the stove casing. Provide sufficient free space!

The combustion air supply required to operate the fireplace must be ensured. This is particularly important with very tight windows or ventilation systems. If necessary, provide a combustion air duct that is independent of the room air (outside air supply to the combustion air connection).

When using the variant with electronic stove control (EOS), ensure that there is sufficient space for the door contact cable underneath the combustion door in the stove casing.

If the chimney draught is very high (negative pressure 20 Pa and more), the water output may be significantly reduced. In this case, a throttle valve must be installed.

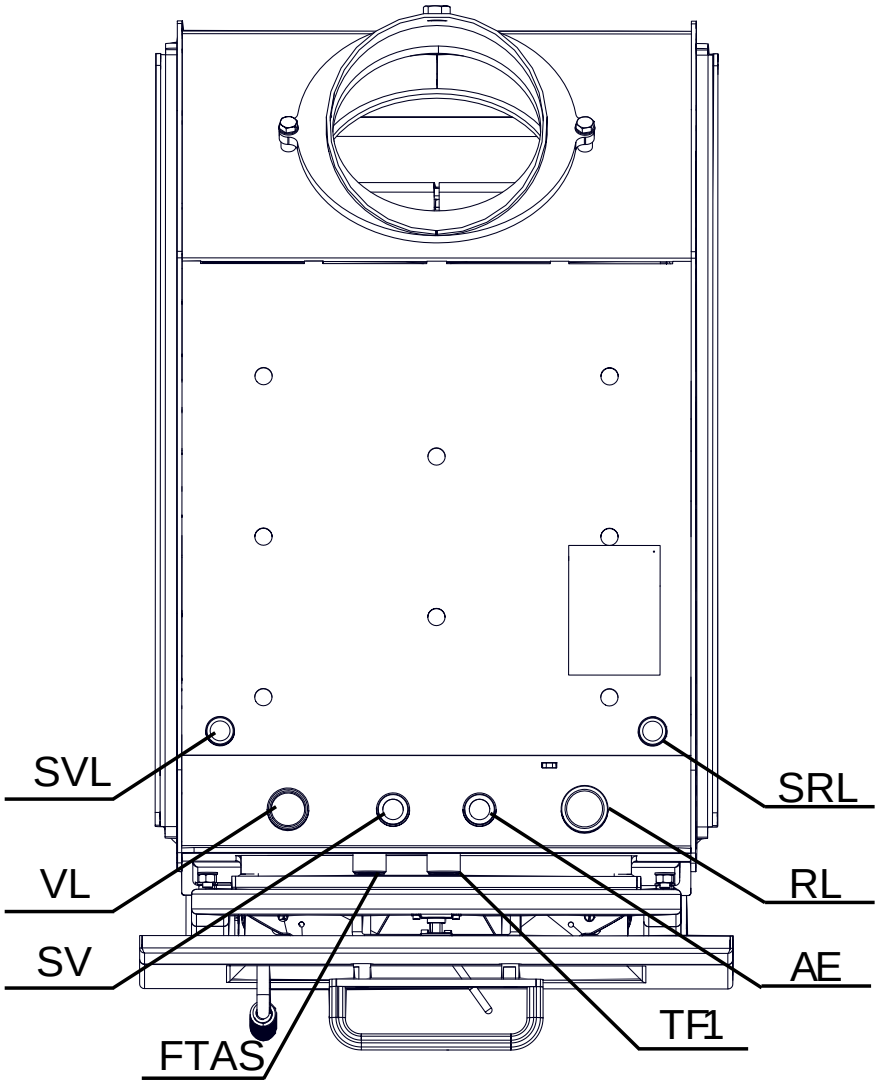
Before initial start-up

The combustion chamber must be aligned horizontally to ensure that the self-closing door is fully functional. Check functionality!

Before putting the compact boiler into operation for the first time, it is essential to check whether the attached edge protection of the front panel has been removed. Remove if necessary.

It is essential to follow the additional instructions in the installation and operating instructions!

4.1 CONNECTIONS

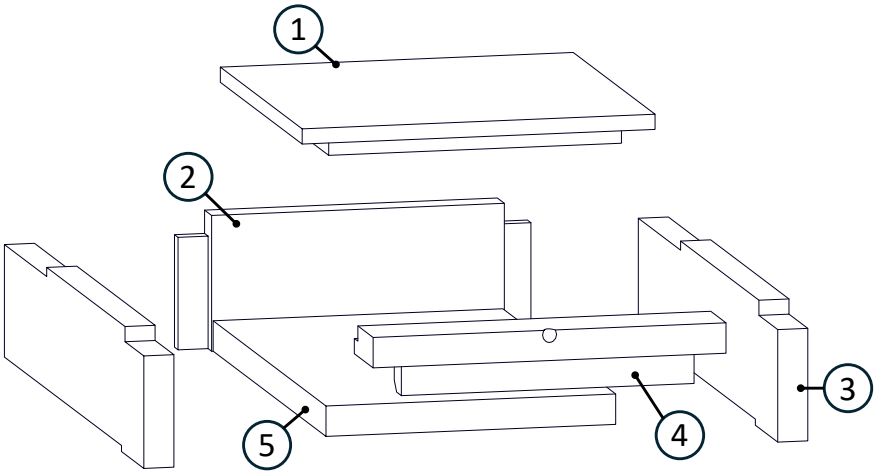


SVL	Safety flow TAS	SRL	Safety return flow TAS
VL	Forward flow	RL	Return flow
SV	Safety valve	AE	Automatic air vent
FTAS	Sleeve for TAS sensor	TF1	Sleeve for temperature sensor

Attention: Unused connections must be sealed with plugs! Protective caps or plastic plugs are supplied to protect the threads in sockets and spigots. Do not remove these until immediately before connection. These caps are by no means watertight and must not remain on the boiler.

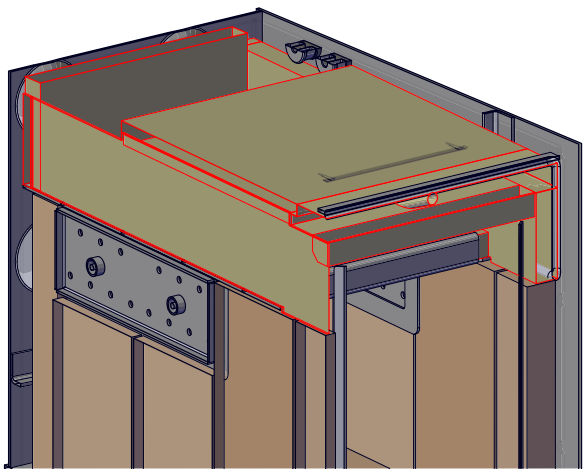
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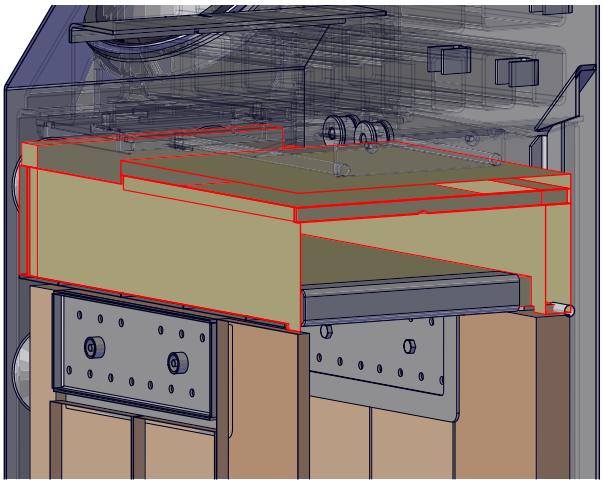
4.2 LINING & DEFLECTION COMPONENTS



Pos.	Designation	Item no.	piece
1	Top heat protection	W052215	1
2	Rear deflector plate	W052212	1
3	Side heat protection	W052214	2
4	Heat protection front	W052213	2
5	Deflector plate	W052211	1

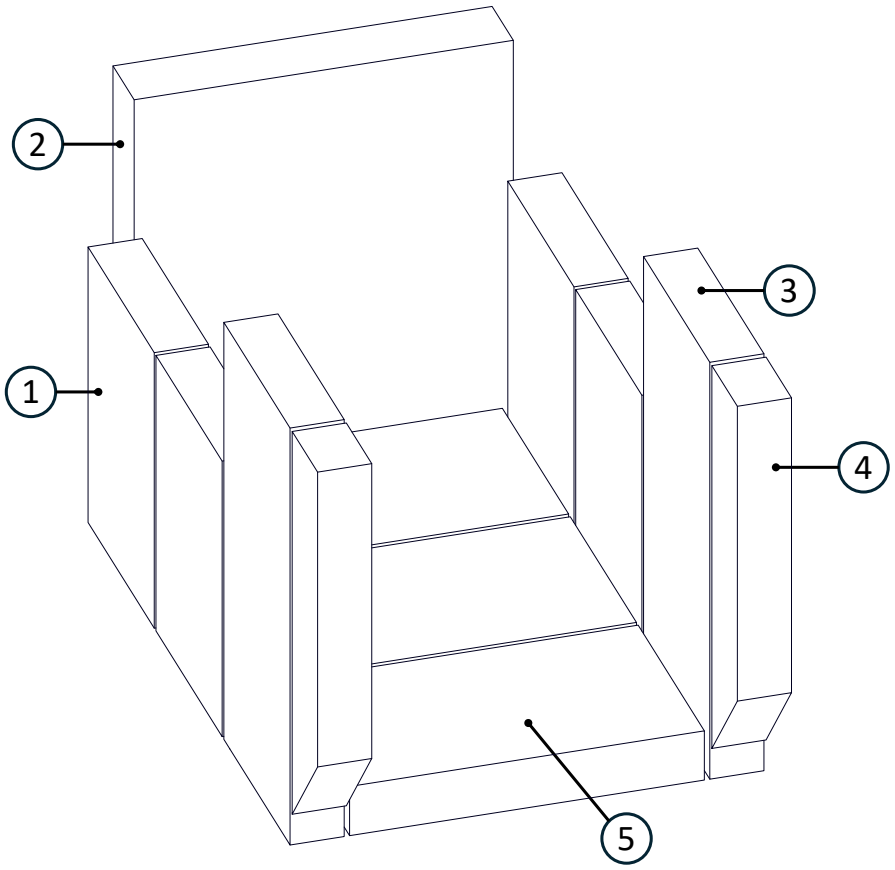
Lining & deflector position





4.3 CHAMOTTE SET COMPONENTS

Fireclay set (W052216)



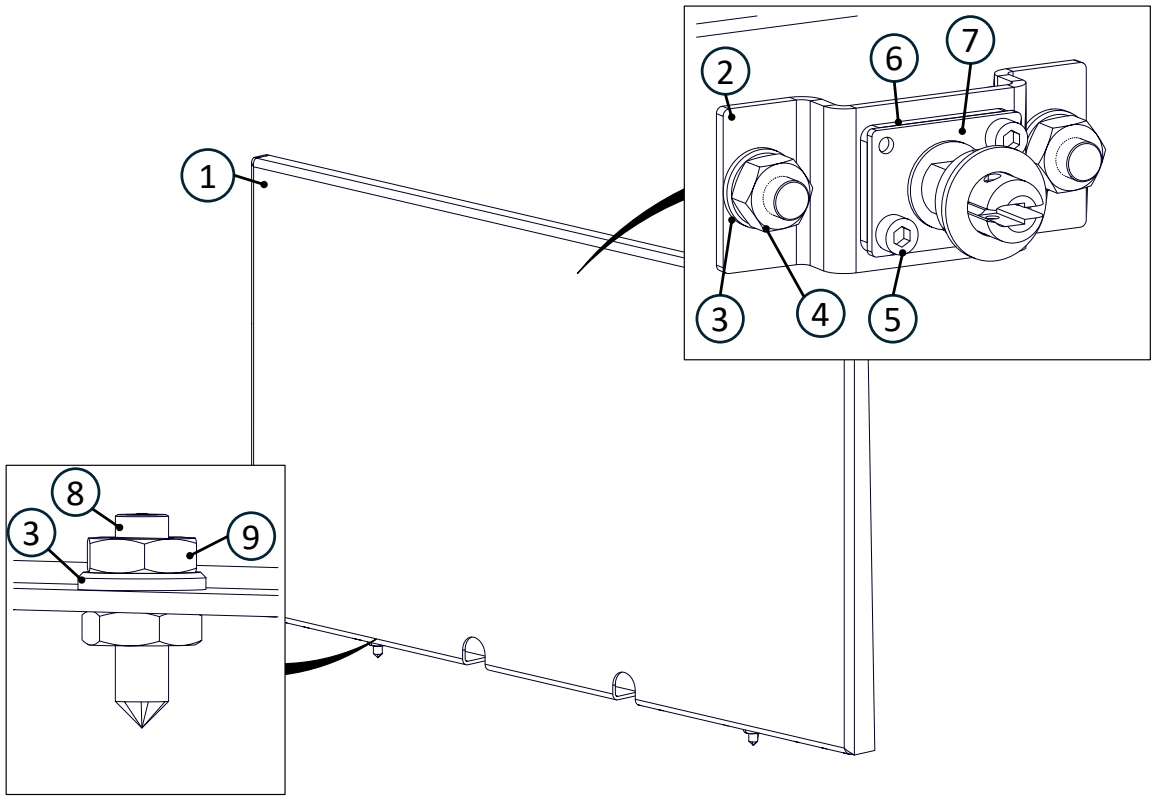
Pos.	Description	Item no.	piece
1	Chamotte left + right rear	W052208	4
2	Chamotte rear	W052205	1
3	Chamotte middle	W052207	2
4	Chamotte front	W052206	2
5	Chamottebottom	W052204	3

Installation sequence: 2, 1, 3, 5, 4

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4.4 FRONT PANEL UPPER

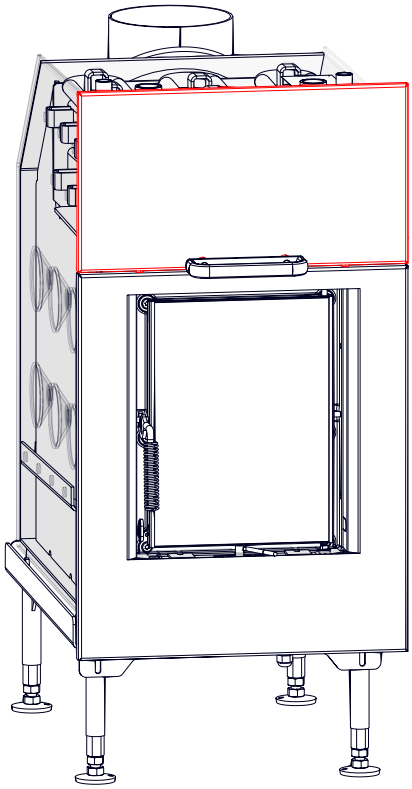
Front panel upper

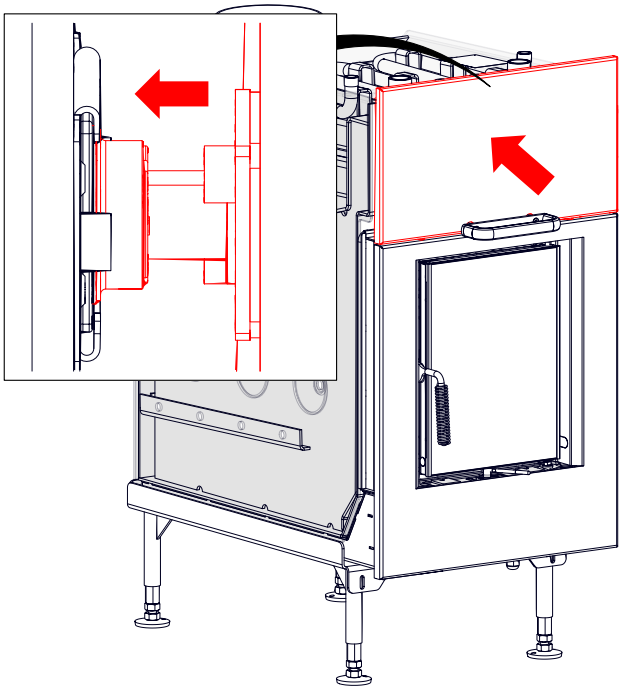


Pos.	Designation	Art.-Nr.	Pcs.
1	Front panel		1
2	Shutter holder		1
3	Washer	00628	4
4	hexagon nut M6	00608	2
5	Cylinder head screw M3x12	800482	2
6	Spacer plate	U011202	1
7	Snap lock plunger	900031	1
8	Grub screw M6x20		2
9	hexagon nut M6		4

Um das obere Frontblech zu entfernen, muss es in Richtung Korpus gedrückt werden.

Damit wird der Schnappverschluss entriegelt und das Blech kann entfernt werden





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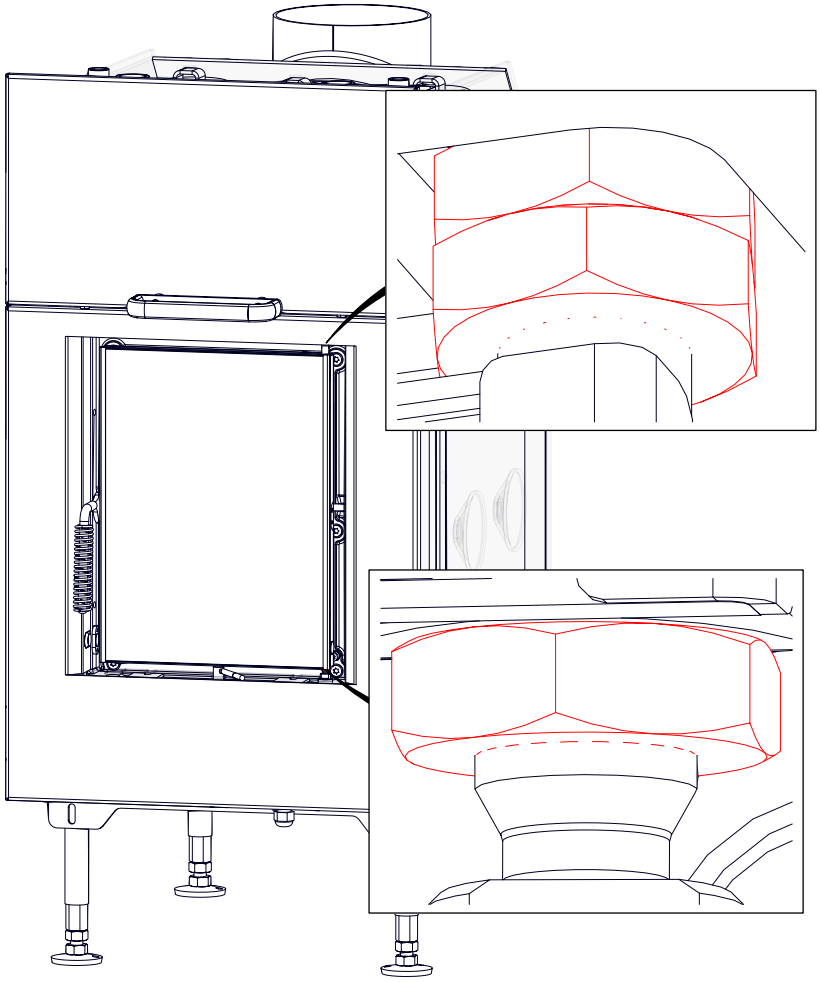
4.5 DOOR ADJUSTMENT

The door is basically adjusted at the factory.

The door can be adjusted at a later date by adjusting the width across flats (lower pivot point on the hinge side) and the lower and two upper lock nuts (hexagon M8).

When adjusting the upper lock nuts, ensure that the door cannot be levered out.

After adjustment, check that the door is securely held in the open position.

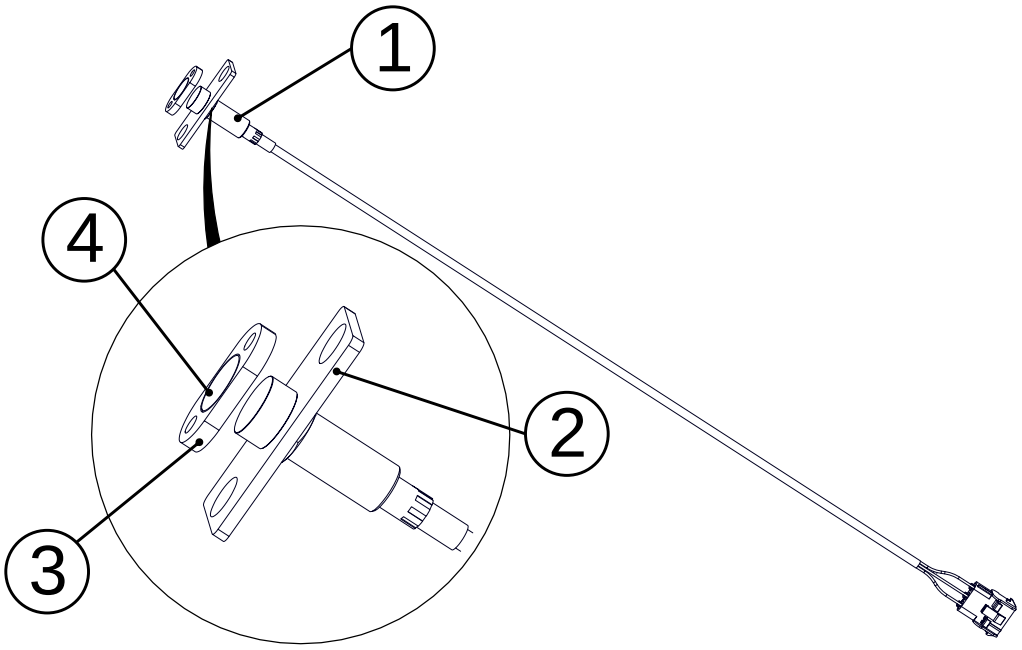


5 VARIANT: EOS

5.1 DOOR CONTACT SWITCH

5.1.1 COMPONENTS DOOR CONTACT SWITCH

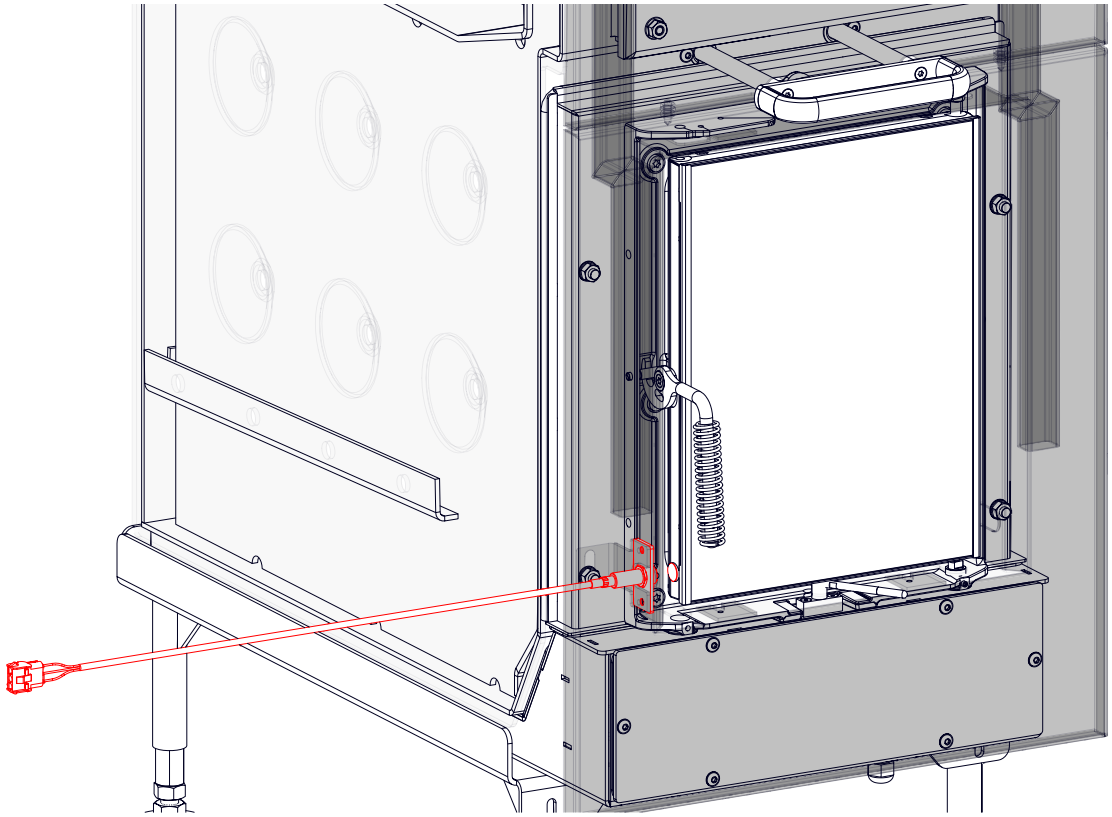
Door contact switch with Magnet (E011002)



Position	Designation	Art.-Nr.	Pcs.
1	Door contact switch	E011003	1
2	Inlay Door contact switch	E011008	1
3	Retaining plate Magnet	E011011	1
4	Magnet	903324	1

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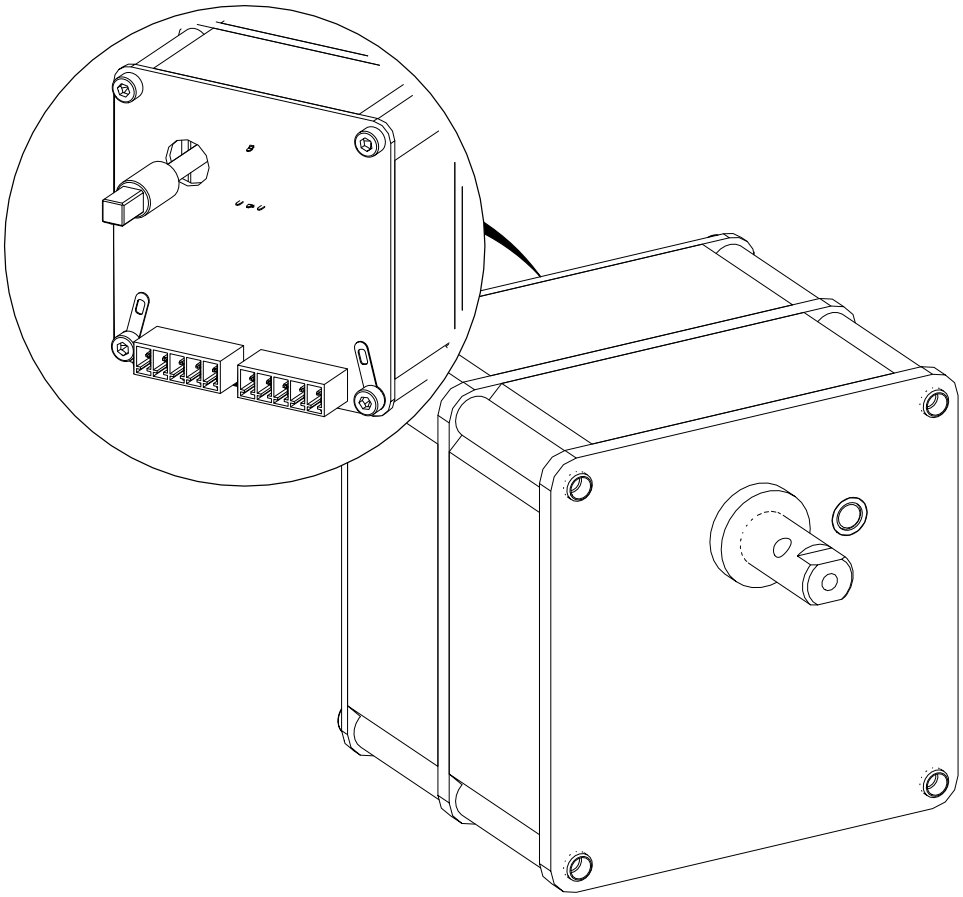
5.1.2 POSITION DOOR CONTACT SWITCH



5.2 SERVOMOTOR

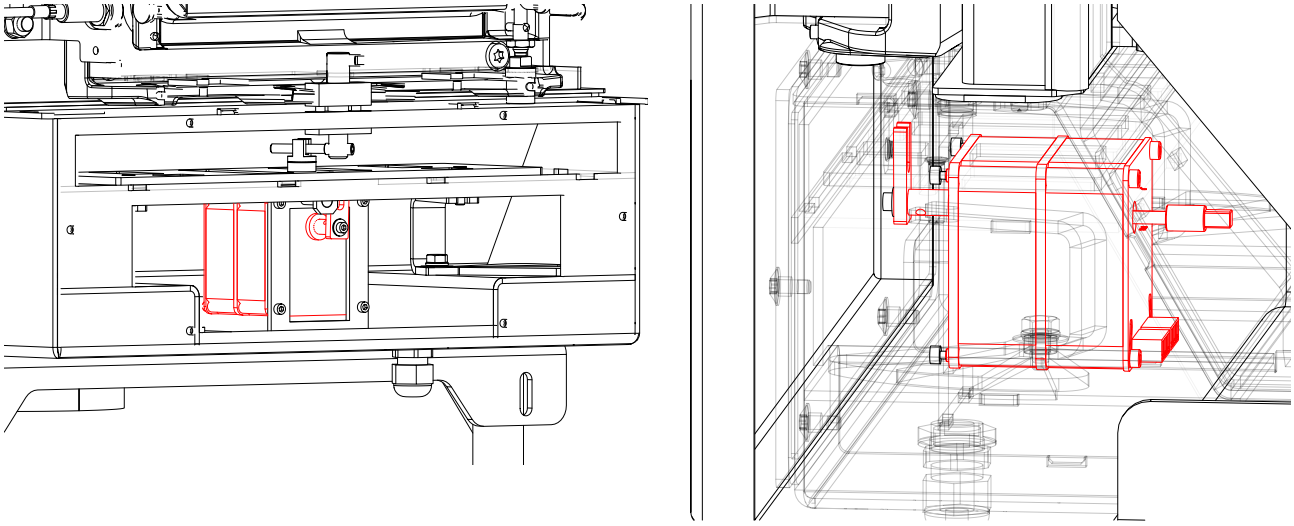
5.2.1 COMPONENTS SERVOMOTOR

Servomotor EOS (E010007)



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5.2.2 POSITION SERVOMOTOR



6 INITIAL OPERATION

Detailed instructions for use can be found in the specific User Guide delivered with your stove. For water boiler use, please pay attention to the following requirements:

Check before first fire:

1 The flue gas system and water piping must be properly designed and dimensioned.

2 The heating circuit must be filled with water and the remaining air must be evacuated. The tiled stove circulation pump must be connected to electricity and in working order.

3 Unused wet connections (for example, sensor connections or drain pipe couplings) must be closed with plugs. Plastic caps provided on those connections at delivery are not water-tight and cannot remain on the boiler connections.

4 The cold water supply pressure for the existing thermal discharge safety device must be at least 2 bar (29 psi).

5 Thermal discharge safety device and safety valve must be connected and in working order.

6 Combustion chamber linings must be set completely using fire resistant mortar - do not put them loose inside the stove!

The stove cannot be used, as long the requirements 1 - 6 are not met! The stove cannot be used under any circumstances, when the water boiler is not functional - even if the chosen operation mode will exclude hot water applications!

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6.1 OPERATION

During operation please remember about the following:

- The user and operator of the heating system must read and understand the following instructions for use. The instructions for use must be always at hand for user reference.
- The operating water temperature must be between 60°C (140°F) to 90°C (194°F). Operating temperatures below 60°C (140°F) will cause fast soot build-up on the heat exchanger faces and significant loss of efficiency. Above 95°C (203°F) the thermal discharge safety device will respond, leading the excessive heat safely away.
- The thermal safety device function must be checked at initial operation and then at least once a year on a regular basis. Faulty operation requires immediate action and repairs. Repairs and checks must be carried out by a specialized technician only.
- If the necessary cold water supply pressure for the existing thermal discharge safety device is not available (< 2 bar/29 psi), for instance, due to local or your own water supply failure, the water boiler system must be shut down immediately. Protection against overheating is not present in this case.
- After lighting fire (for 10 minutes) the stove must be used only for warm air applications or with the optional start-up duct (does not apply to Kompaktkessel and Kamin-Kessel fireplaces). When reaching temperatures at 450-600 °C (depending on stove type) you can switch the smoke valve (Moritz's flap) to let the flue gas stream into the water boiler.

7 TROUBLESHOOTING

Problem: Excessive soot build-up inside the boiler

- This can be caused by stoking not enough or unsuitable wood (humidity above 20%). Use only dried, seasoned firewood (stored in a dry place for at least 2 years) with humidity below 20%. Another cause can be a faulty or missing return flow increasing valve. Without a working return flow increasing valve, the heat exchanger elements may get stained due to increased condensation.

Problem: Thermal discharge safety device activates, pump not working

- The most often cause for thermal discharge safety device activation is insufficient evacuation of air from pipelines. Please check, if it is possible to evacuate the pipelines (boiler flow/return line) using a breather located in the highest point of the installation. Those breathers can be operated manually (radiator breather valves made from metallic materials only) or optional automatic breathers.
- Water pressure inside the heating system is too low (recommended value 1.5-2 bar).
- Check the pressure load inside the expansion tank.

Problem: Thermal discharge safety device activates

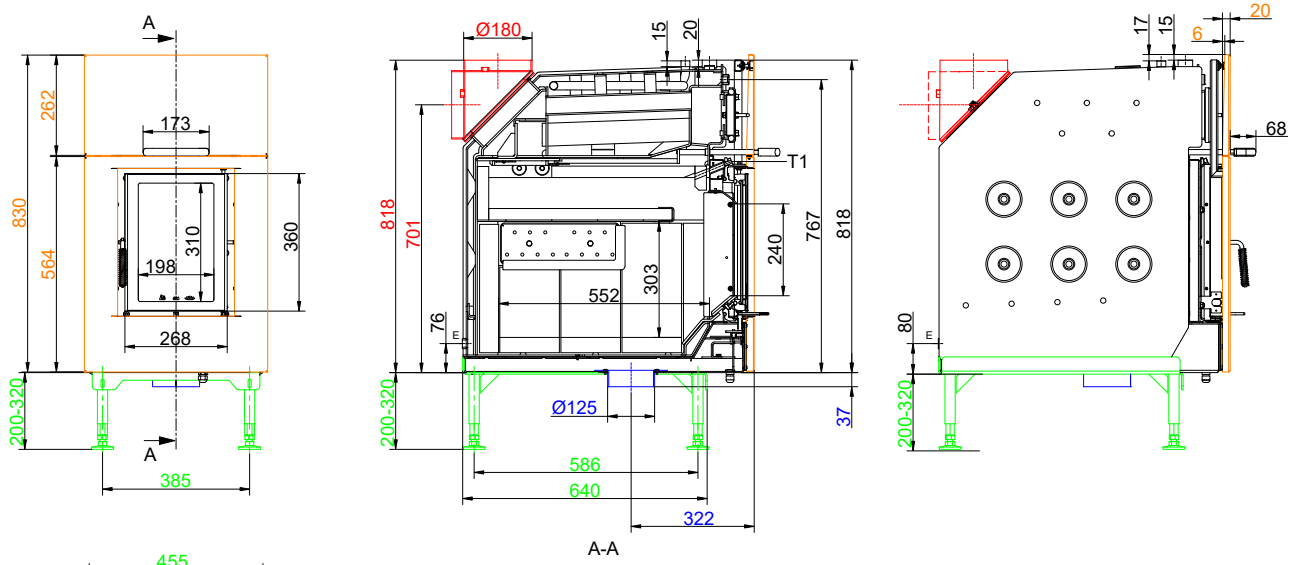
- Differential temperature control is probably faulty. Please check, if the circulation pumps is activated after water temperature inside boiler exceeds 60°C.
- Another cause can be a completely opened choke valve installed before the return flow increasing valve. If the pressure drop between pump unit and buffer tank is much higher than inside the “short circuit” between the pump unit and boiler, the pump will supply the most of its output volume through the return flow increasing valve. The problem can be solved by closing the choke valve in a few steps.
- The buffer tank cannot collect more heat.

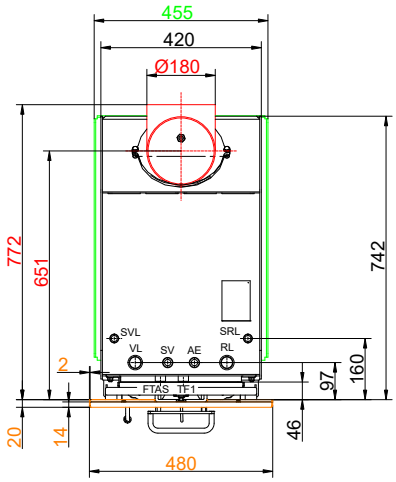
Problem: Pump not working

- Please check, if the pump has connection with power supply. After longer breaks (in summer, when the heating system is not used) it is possible, that the pump won't start even if power supply voltage is present. Remove the breather screw on front side of the pump and turn the pump shaft with a screw-driver. If this won't help, the pump must be replaced.
- In some cases it is possible, that the pump shaft turns, but the pump is not pumping anyway. In those cases it is possible, that the paddle wheel of the pump is loose or damaged. The pump must be re-placed.
- Another cause for reduced output volume could be, that system pressure is too low. Please check the atmospheric pressure load inside the expansion tank or water pressure of the heating system, espe-cially when the system has not been used for a long time; fill system with water, if necessary.

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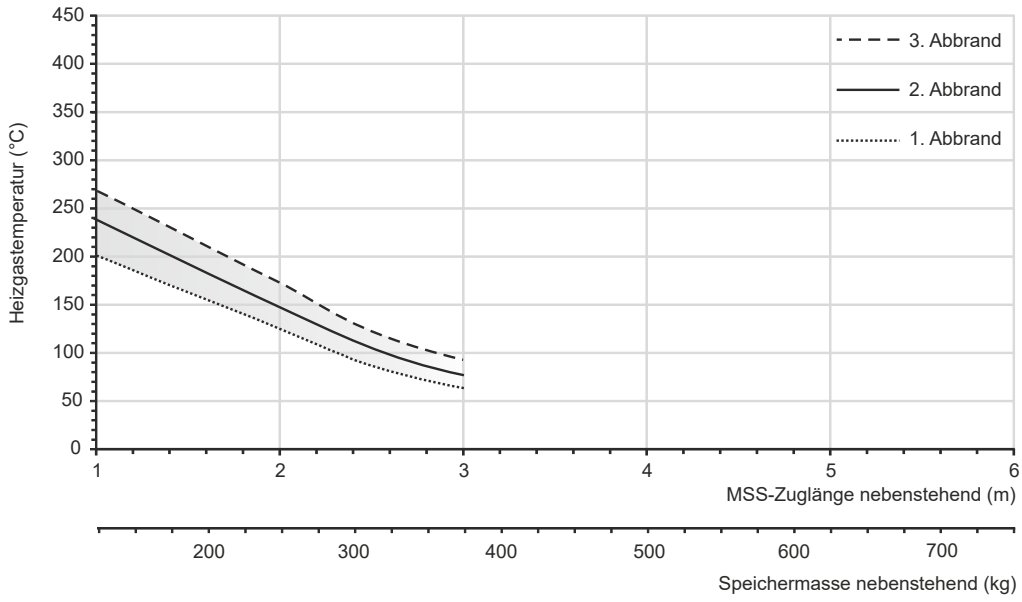
Dimension sheets - Kompakt-Kessel B9





VL	supply 1"ext. th.
RL	return boiler 1"ext.th.
E	drain 1/2"int. th.
AE	automatic air vent 1/2" IG
SVL	supply cooling pipe outlet ext.th.
SRL	return cooling pipe outlet 1/2"ext.th.
FTAS	socket for thermal safety sensor int.th.
TF1	socket 1/2" for sensor int.th.
TF2	socket 1/2" for sensor int.th.

… with steel front plate two-piece



Design characteristics for adjacent storage mass

Stand: 2025-10-06

Dimension sheets - Kompakt-Kessel B9

We suggest for CAD planning Palette CAD. Permanent updated drawings: www.brunner.de
Frames/ flue gas outlet connection/ combustion air supply connection/ front variants/ support bearing are marked in color.

Planning and installation - Kompakt-Kessel B9

Tested according to		EN 16510	EN 16510
Values measured at		Rated power [1]	Practical avg.
Data for functional demonstration			
Rated heat power	kW	8	-
Fire wood volume	kg/h	2.2	4.1
Combustion performance	kW	14.0	24.0
Flue gas mass flow	g/s	10.5	14.4
Outlet temperature (WW-Tauscher aus)	°C	450	520
Outlet temperature (WW-Tauscher ein)	°C	240	320
Flue gas temperature after:			
1 x adjoining cast iron radiator (GNF 8)	°C	170	200
2,5 m ceramic accumulator [2]	°C	-	180
1,7 m accumulation stones (MSS) [2]	°C	-	180
Necessary supply pressure	Pa	13	13
Combustion air consumption	m^3/h	23	40
Combustion air connection Ø	mm	125	125
Heat distribution			
Insert / reheating surface	%	12 / 18 - 48	12 / 23 - 48
Glass pane (single / double)	%	- / 10	- / 10
Boiler	%	30 - 60	30 - 55
Cross-section of gratings			
exhaust warm air	cm^2	500	500
Recirculation air	cm^2	500	500
Minimal distances of the fireplace			
to cladding, insulation layer	cm	6	6
to mounting floor	cm	25	25
Fire protection with active rear ventilation, intermediate space			
Minimum insulation thickness for construction : insulation material I 5 cm rear active ventilation I wall [3]			
for mounting wall (combustible/non-combustible)	cm	5	5
Minimum insulation thickness for construction: insulation material I 30 cm closed gap I ceiling [4]			
for ceiling (combustible)	cm	10	10
Fire protection with adequate insulation material			
Minimum insulation thickness for construction: insulation material I mounting wall, ceiling, floor [4]			
Mounting wall (non-combustible)	cm	8	8
Mounting wall (combustible)	cm	18	18
Ceiling (non-combustible)	cm	8	8
Ceiling (combustible)	cm	20	20
Floor (non-combustible)	cm	0	0
Water boiler data			
Max. operating pressure	bar	3	3
Max. flow temperature	°C	100	100
Water volume	liter	40	40
Connections flow / return	inches	1	1
Minimum distances in the radiation area, glass ceramic / glass ceramic coated (GKB)			
in the radiation area ($_{dP}$)	cm	100	100
in the floor area ($_{dF}$)	cm	55	55
in the side wall area ($_{dL}$)	cm	45	45
Weight			
Fireplace / combustion chamber	kg	187 / 42	
Meets requirement/limit values for:			

Planning and installation - Kompakt-Kessel B9

EU / Germany	Ökodesign / 1. BImSchV (Stufe 2)

1) Indications to “Rated power” determined with cast iron reheater GNF 8.
2) Approximate value. Determination according to design characteristics for adjacent storage mass or proof of function provided by calculation
3) Fire safety: Values determined with air cross-sections recorded for testing purposes; active rear ventilation, stove shell is heat emitting.
   Insulation thickness 5 cm calcium silicate board (brands: Promasil, Silka, Skamol) and 5 cm active rear ventilation with diagonally positioned air circulation and supply air openings of 75 cm^2 (5x15 cm) each. For detailed design, see assembly instructions.
4) Fire safety: values determined in safety test with air cross-sections recorded for testing purposes; stove shell is heat emitting.
   Information on replacement insulation material with calcium silicate boards (brands: Promasil, Silka, Skamol).
   The specifications for non-combustible walls/ceilings and the structure with a closed gap (30 cm) correspond to the specifications of TROL (Germany), see assembly instructions.

Product data sheet according to (EU) 2015/1186:

Supplier's name or trademark	Ulrich Brunner GmbH
Model identifier:	
Energy efficiency class:	
Direct heat output:	kW
Indirect heat output:	N.A. kW
Energy efficiency index:	
Fuel energy efficiency (at nominal heat output):	%
Fuel energy efficiency (at minimum load):	N.A. %
Special precautions: see supplied product documentation	

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