WIKING

WIKING PALA 4

WIKING PALA 6

EN Installation and users manual

AUTOPILOT

15.10.2025 / 53-1020

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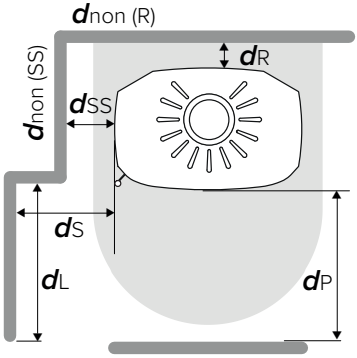

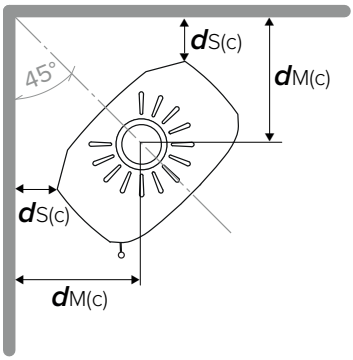

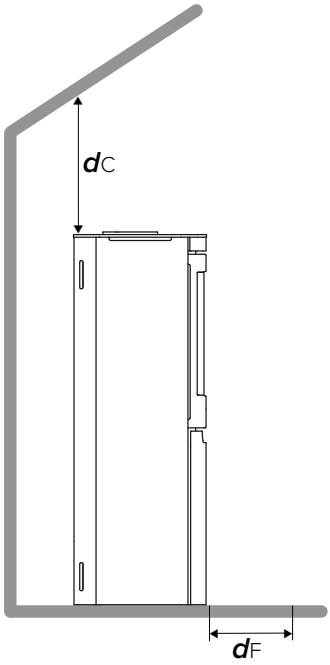

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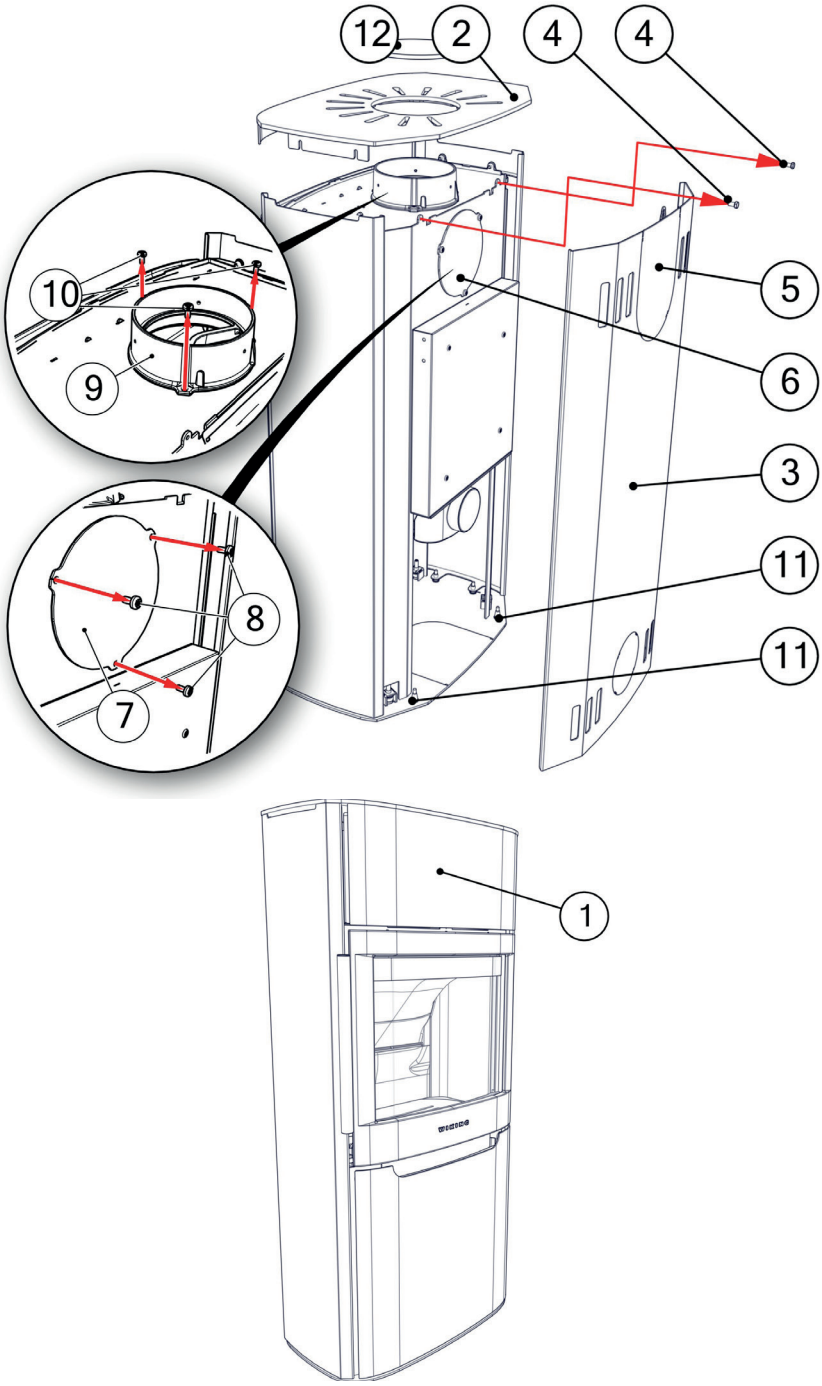

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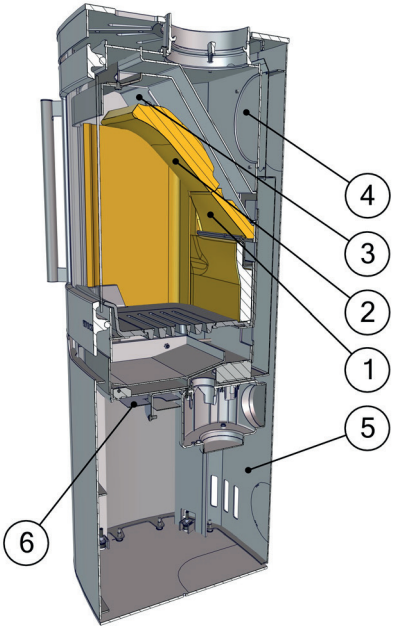

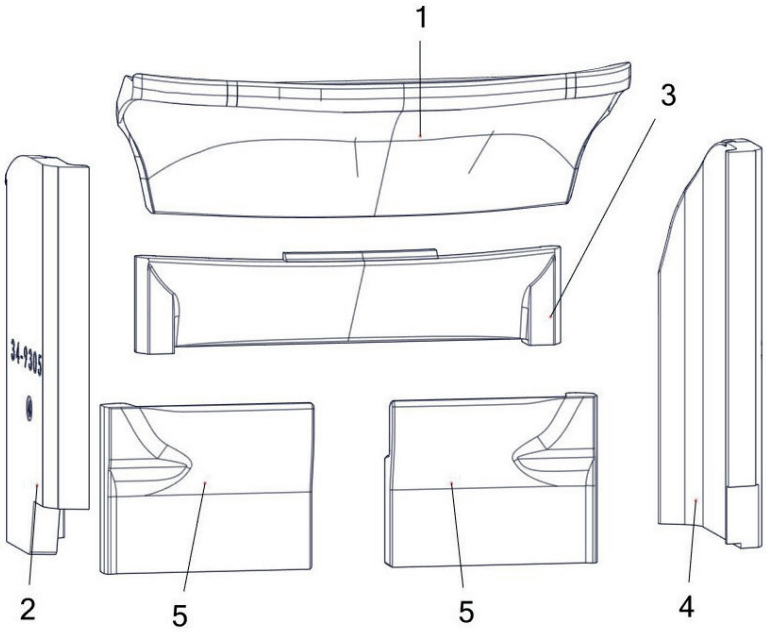

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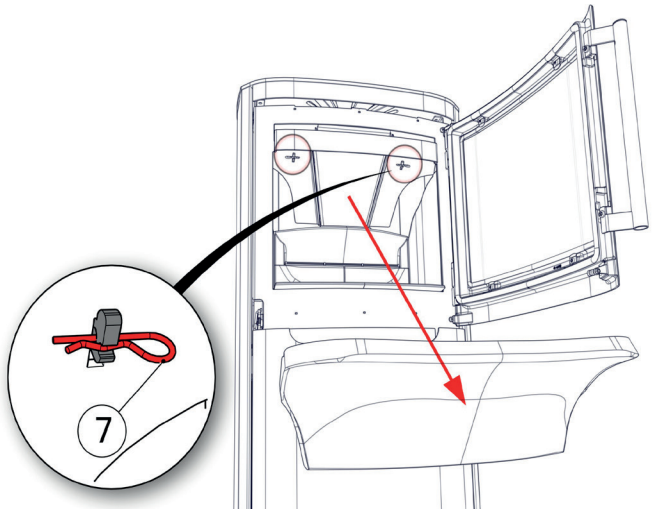

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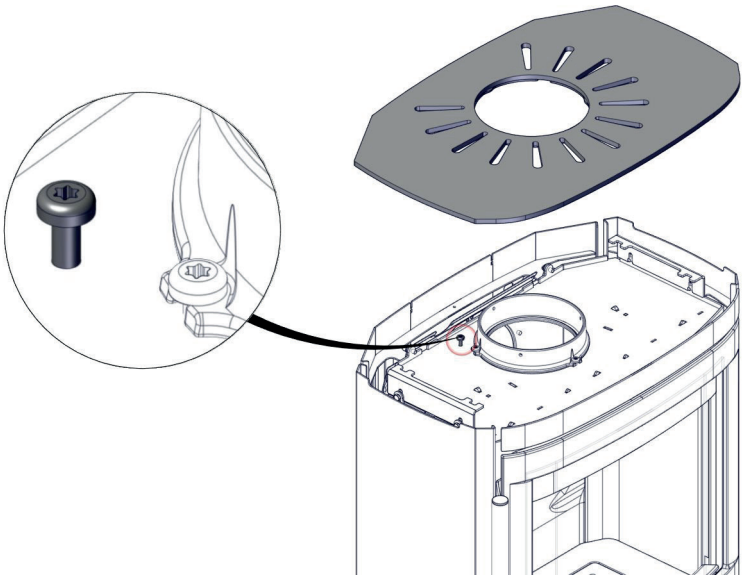

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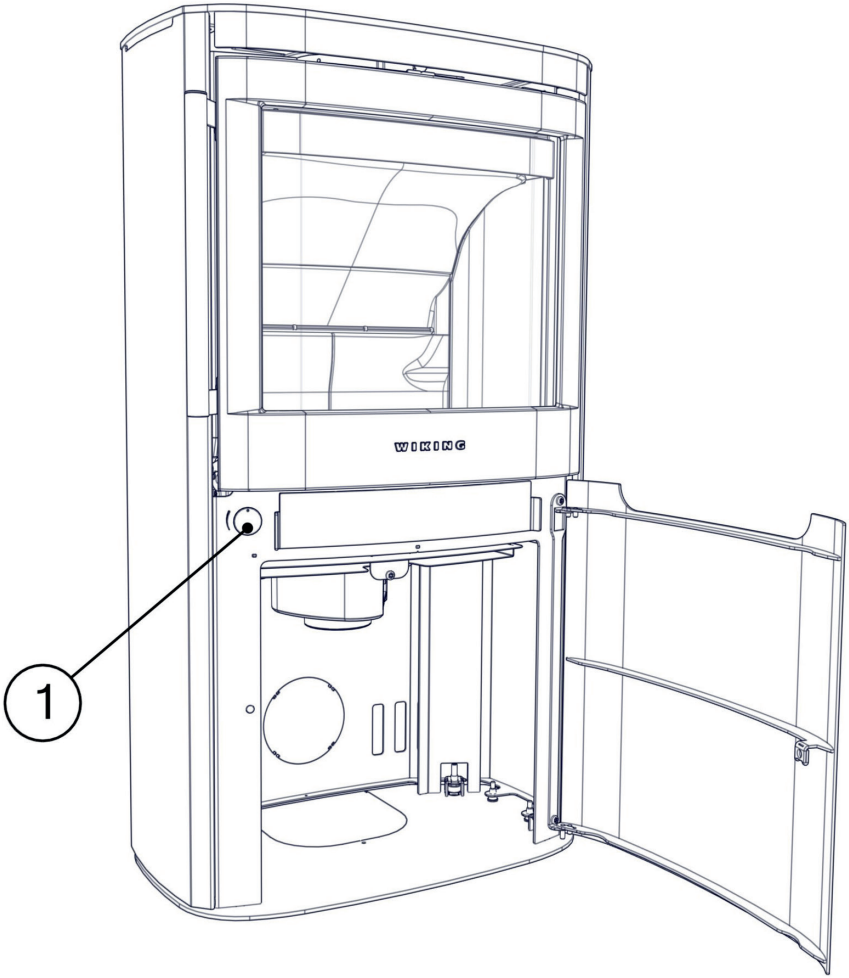

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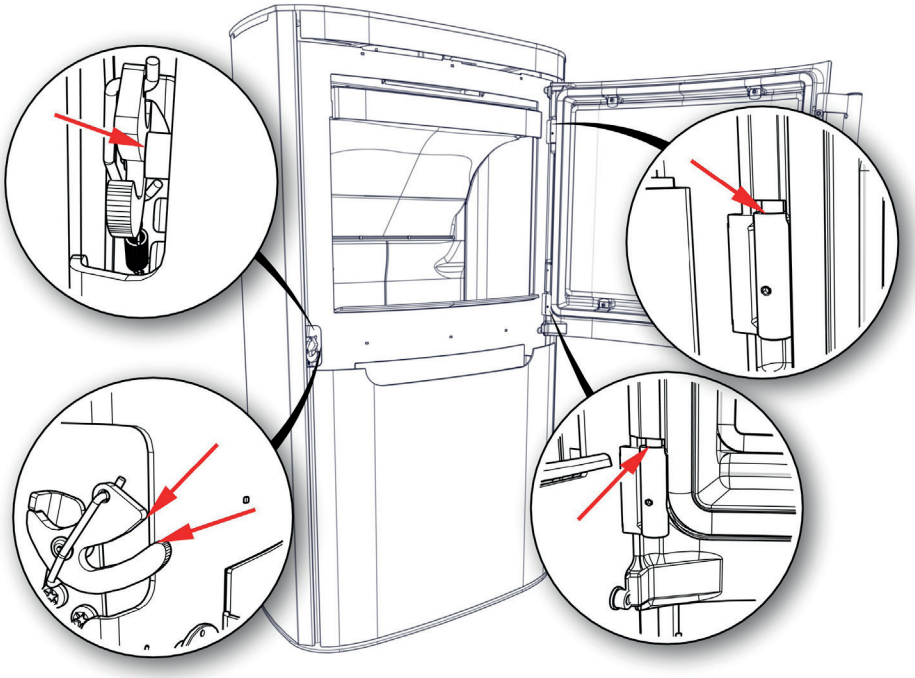

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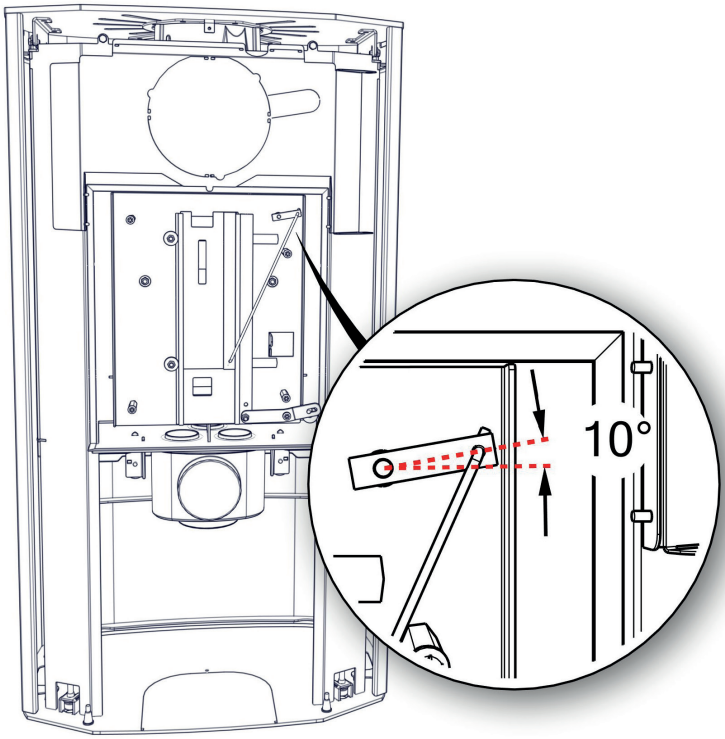

Installation manual

In general
Congratulations on your new WIKING wood-burning stove. We are pleased that you have chosen a WIKING woodburning stove and confident that it will give you much pleasure.

To ensure optimum operation and safety, we recommend that the installation should be carried out by an authorised WIKING retailer or a fitter recommended by the retailer. An overview of WIKING retailers can be found at www.hwam.com under “Retailer locations”.

Before installation, it is important to read **the installation and users manual carefully and follow the instructions and guidances.** This installation and User's manual apply to WIKING wood-burning stoves in the Pala series with WIKING® Autopilot™, classified according to EN16510-1 type B and type CA room sealed stove). The type is indicated on the type plate on the wood-burning stove.

The installation of your WIKING woodburning stove must always comply with all European, national and local building regulationsand subsequently registered with the local authorities. Upon installation, the chimney sweep must approve the installation before you can start using the woodburning stove. All WIKING woodburning stove packaging material must be handled in accordance with local waste management regulations.

Room requirements
Always ensure a supply of fresh combustion air to the room where the stove is to be installed. The woodburning stove uses approx. 18.6 m^3 of air per hour. Extraction fans installed in the same room as the wood-burning stove can cause problems. A window that can be opened or an adjustable air valve will be sufficient. It must not be possible to block the adjustable air valve/grate. In newly built/airtight dwellings, we recommend that a fresh air system should be installed for the direct supply of external air to the combustion. This fresh-air system may be bought separately.

Before installing the wood-burning stove, you must ensure that the load-bearing capacity of the floor can withstand the weight of the stove and the chimney. The weight of the chimney should be calculated according to its dimensions and height.

Ensure that no combustible objects (e.g. furniture) are placed closer to the wood-burning stove than the distances specified in the tables on the following pages (fire hazard).

Room sealed appliances - only applies to type CA
The models in the Pala series supply the combustion process with controlled external air and are specially designed for use in homes with very tight construction. The combustion air must be supplied to the stove from outside via a sealed pipe or via a LAS chimney system. The design even allows the stove to operate at a negative pressure of up to 15 Pa in the room where it is installed.

Room sealed wood-burning stoves may only be installed in rooms where the air is extracted by means of fans, such as ventilation or hot air systems, cooker hoods or tumble dryers, provided that the supply is dimensioned to ensure that the operation of these systems does not create a negative pressure greater than 15 Pa in relation to the free air in the room.

The room sealed wood-burning stove requires a minimum room size of 25.8 m^3 where it is installed.

Floor plate

European, national and local regulations must be observed in terms of the size and thickness of a non-combustible floor covering the floor in front of the combustion chamber opening. Ask your WIKING retailer for assistance. The combustion chamber opening is 45 cm wide.

Technical specifications and data

Parameter	Explanation	Value
P_{nom}	Nominal heat output	7.0 kW
P_{SHnom}	Nominal heat output	7.0 kW
η_{nom}	Efficiency at nominal heat output	80 %
η_s	Seasonal space heating efficiency	70 %
EEI	Energy efficiency index	106
CO_{nom} (13 % O_2)	CO emission at 13 % oxygen content at nominal heat output	≤ 1500 mg/m³
NO_{xnom} (13 % O_2)	NOx emission at 13 % oxygen content at nominal heat output	≤ 200 mg/m³
OGC_{nom} (13 % O_2)	Hydrocarbon emission at 13 % oxygen content at nominal heat output	≤ 120 mg/m³
.PM $_{nom}$ (13 % O_2)	Particulate matter emission at 13 % oxygen content at nominal heat output	≤ 40 mg/m³
p_{nom}	Minimum flue draught at nominal heat output	12 Pa
s	Material type and thickness of protective insulation	35 mm
T_{snom}	Flue gas outlet temperature at nominal heat output	267°C
T-Klasse	Chimney designation	T600
$\phi_{f.g\ nom}$	Flue gas mass flow at nominal heat output	5.9 g/s
V_h	Standing air loss	Not tested
CON or INT	Capable of continuous operation (CON) or intermittent operation (INT)	INT
d_{out}	Diameter of the flue gas outlet	Ø150 mm
L, H, W	Overall dimensions of the appliance (length, height, width)	See table
m	Weight of the woodburning stove	See table
m_{chim}	Maximum load of a chimney	120 kg
	Read and follow the Installation and users manual	

Measurement and Weight

Model	Weight	Height	Width	Dept
WIKING Pala 4	135 kg	1143 mm	630 mm	406 mm
WIKING Pala 6	156 kg	1346 mm	630 mm	406 mm
WIKING Pala 6 with natural stone top grey	173 kg	1388 mm	630 mm	406 mm
WIKING Pala 6 with natural stone top white	169 kg	1388 mm	630 mm	406 mm
WIKING Pala 6 with natural stone cladding grey	214 kg	1388 mm	630 mm	406 mm
WIKING Pala 6 natural stone cladding white	209 kg	1388 mm	630 mm	406 mm
Heat storage stones WIKING Pala 6	45 kg	-	-	-

Distance to combustible and non combustible materials

Min. distances - uninsulated flue gas pipe (illustration A)		WIKING Pala with steel cladding	WIKING Pala with stone cladding or stone top
d_R	To combustible wall, rear	200 mm	200 mm
d_S	To combustible side, in front of the stove	350 mm	450 mm
d_{SS}	To combustible wall, side	350 mm	450 mm
d_C	To combustible ceiling	750 mm	750 mm
d_P	To combustible materials in front of the stove	1300 mm	1400 mm
d_F	To combustible floor in front of stove	700 mm	700 mm
d_L	To combustible sidewall in the radiation area	-	-
d_B	To combustible floor under the stove	258 mm*/553 mm	553 mm
$d_{non(R)}$	To non-combustible wall, rear, recommended	100 mm	100 mm
$d_{non(SS)}$	To non-combustible wall, side, recommended	100 mm	100 mm
$d_{S(C)}$	Corner installation, 45°,from wall to stove	120 mm	150 mm
$d_{M(C)}$	Corner installation, 45°, from wall to center flue outlet	-	-

Min. distances - insulated flue gas pipe (illustration A)		WIKING Pala with steel cladding	WIKING Pala with stone cladding or stone top
d_R	To combustible wall, rear	70 mm*	70 mm*
d_S	To combustible side, in front of the stove	400 mm	450 mm
d_{SS}	To combustible wall, side	400 mm	450 mm
d_C	To combustible ceiling	750 mm	750 mm
d_P	To combustible materials in front of the stove	1300 mm	1400 mm
d_F	To combustible floor in front of stove	700 mm	700 mm
d_L	To combustible sidewall in the radiation area	-	-
d_B	To combustible floor under the stove	258 mm**/553 mm	553 mm
$d_{non(R)}$	To non-combustible wall, rear, recommended	100 mm	100 mm
$d_{non(SS)}$	To non-combustible wall, side, recommended	100 mm	100 mm
$d_{S(C)}$	Corner installation, 45°,from wall to stove	120 mm	150 mm
$d_{M(C)}$	Corner installation, 45°, from wall to center flue outlet	-	-

Remember to pay attention to the applicable regulations concerning the required distance between the wall and smoke pipe.

IMPORTANT:

- **WIKING Pala may not be placed on combustible floors. It is still considered a combustible floor even if an ember catching, non-combustible floor plate is placed on top of the combustible floor.**
- **A non-combustible structure under WIKING Pala must extend at least 700 mm in front of the stove.**

Please be aware that not all glass parts are heat-resistant. For this reason, a glass wall should sometimes be treated as a flammable wall, in which case we ask you to contact your local chimney sweep or glass producer to hear at what distance the stove should be kept from glass.

Changing the smoke outlet

If changing the smoke outlet from top outlet to back outlet, proceed as follow (illustration B):
Points 2 and 10 only apply to WIKING Pala 6.

1. Remove the top plate (2) from the stove.
2. Remove the heat storage area front (1) by lifting the front and pulling away from the stove.
3. Remove the rear plate (3) by loosening the two screws (4). The rear plate has a cut-out for the flue pipe. Cut out the plate (5) within this cut-out.
4. The heat shield has a cut-out for the flue pipe. Cut out the plate (6) within this cut-out.
5. Remove the cover plate (7) on the rear of the stove (behind the cut-out plate in the heat shield) by removing the three screws (8).
6. Remove the smoke ring (9) above the combustion chamber by removing the three screws (10).
7. Place the smoke ring (9) in front of the flue outlet hole on the rear of the stove and affix using the three screws (10).
8. Place the cover plate (7) so that it closes the flue outlet on top of the combustion chamber (where the smoke ring was just removed) and affix using the three screws (8).
9. Place the rear plate (3) on the guide taps (11) on the rear side of the stove's base plate and affix the rear plate using the two top screws (4).
10. Re-attach the front (1) to the heat storage area.
10. Lie the top plate (2) on the stove.
11. Re-attach the front (1) to the heat storage area.

An accessory top flue blanking plate is available to cover the hole in the stove top plate if the smoke outlet is connected at the rear of the stove.

The adjustable feet

WIKING Pala is delivered with four adjustable feet that can be fitted, as needed. Scan the QR code and follow the instratuction on how the fit them.

Mounting of combustion air - applies only to type CA
A Ø100 mm connector for the fresh air connection is fitted to the wood-burning stove. Flexible pipes, insulation sleeves, cable ties and clamps are supplied with the wood-burning stove. It is important to note that there must be sufficient chimney draught if the flexible pipe is bent when installing the fresh air system, as a bend creates resistance. If fresh air is supplied via a damper flap, ensure that this damper flap is open when the stove is in use.

If the fresh air system is to be connected at the rear, proceed as follows (illustration I):
1. Lift the top plate. Unscrew the two screws in the centre of the rear wall of the stove. Lift the rear wall and pull it away from the stove so that it can be lifted out of the guide pins on the base plate of the stove.
.2 Place the flexible hose on the connector and tighten it with the clamp. Remember to pull the insulating sleeve over the flexible hose.
3. Feed the flexible hose through the opening in the rear panel of the stove.
4. Insert the rear panel into the guide pins on the rear of the base plate of the stove and then press it against the stove. Lift the rear panel and press it inwards slightly so that it clicks into place. Tighten the 2 screws in the centre of the rear panel of the stove. Replace the top plate.
5. Either extend the flexible pipe to the outside or connect it to the LAS.

If the combustion air system is to be connected through the floor, proceed as follows (illustration J):
1. Unscrew the two screws in the centre of the rear panel of the stove. Lift the rear panel and pull it away from the stove so that it can be lifted out of the guide pins on the base plate of the stove.
2. Place the flexible hose on the connector and tighten it with the clamp. Remember to pull the insulating sleeve over the flexible hose.
3. Place the stove over the fresh air opening in the floor. Continue to guide the flexible hose to the outside or connect it to the LAS.
4. Insert the rear panel into the guide pins on the back of the stove's base plate and then press it onto the stove. Lift the rear panel and press it slightly inwards so that it clicks into place. Tighten the 2 screws in the middle of the rear panel of the stove. Replace the top plate.

Fitting the loose parts
Before the stove is installed, you must ensure that all loose parts are fitted correctly.

Please note: The combustion chamber is covered with plates made of vermiculite, which is a heat-insulating material. These plates ensure that the optimal combustion temperature is quickly reached, and they must therefore remain inside in the wood-burning stove.

Vertical cross-section of the stoves (illustration C):
1. Bottom smoke shelf. Must rest on the steel rail at the back of the combustion chamber.
2. Top smoke shelf. Must rest on the bottom smoke shelf.
3. The steel smoke guide plate is in two parts. Each half hangs on a hook under the top plate and is equipped with two pins (7) that serve as protection during transportation. Remember to remove the two pins before you start using the stove.
4. Back flue outlet. Closed at the factory using a plate affixed with screws. The flue outlet is thus concealed behind the rear plate.
5. Removable rear plate which conceals the WIKING® Autopilot™. Must always be installed if the stove is next to a flammable wall.
6. Loose heat shield under the ash pan. This can be used as a lid when the ash pan is removed for emptying. This must always be mounted when the stove is burning

Draught measurement
When installing the stove or when troubleshooting, it may be necessary to check the draught of the stove to ensure that the stove works together with the chimney and that the correct amount of air is being added. Behind the chimney outlet of the stove there is a hole with a diameter of 7.5 mm (illustration E) through which the draught can be measured. During normal operation, an M8 bolt is screwed into the hole and this should always be present.

The data plate and the serial number
On WIKING Pala the data plate and the serial number are placed on the inside of the lower door.
Locate the unique serial number of your wood-burning stove and make a note of it below so that it is always easily accessible. The serial number must always be provided when contacting your WIKING retailer.

Requirements for chimney and flue duct
The height of the chimney must ensure sufficient draught and prevent any smoke nuisance. As a general rule, satisfactory draught conditions are achieved if the chimney is 4 m above the stove and at least 80 cm above the ridge.
It is important that the applicable standards for the chimney are complied with (EN 15287-1:2023 and EN 15287-2:2023). The function of the chimney must also, in accordance with EN 13384-2:2015+A1:2019, depend on the individual situation at the installation site.

If the chimney is placed on a side wall, the top of the chimney should always be higher than the ridge or the tallest point of the roof.

The woodburning stove requires a minimum draught of 12 Pa. If measured just above the smoke flue socket, the chimney draught must be 18-20 Pa.

The chimney must have a minimum diameter of 150 mm. The chimney may need to be provided with an easily accessible cleaning door, if the flue system requires one. The chimney and flue duct must be of flue class T400 and be CE marked. Furthermore, it must have obtained the classification of G in soot fire testing. The required distance to combustible material must be complied with in accordance with the data plate. Ask your WIKING retailer for further information.

Connection to chimney
All the stoves have both back and top smoke outlet that can be connected to an approved steel chimney on top or directly out at the rear to a chimney.

Make sure that the chimney is tight and that no false draught is caused around either the cover plate, in connection with a covered smoke outlet, or the cleanout door and pipe connections. Please note that bent and/or horizontal smoke pipes will reduce the effect of the chimney draught.

Chimney
The chimney is the “motor” of the stove and it is crucial for the functioning of the woodburning stove. The chimney draught provides a partial vacuum in the stove. This vacuum removes the smoke from the stove, draws air through the dampers for the so-called glass air wash rinse which keeps the glass free of soot, and sucks in air through both the primary and secondary dampers for the combustion.

The chimney draught is created by the differences in temperature inside and outside the chimney. The higher the temperature within the chimney, the greater the draught. It is crucial, therefore, that the chimney is warmed up properly before closing the damper and limiting the combustion in the stove (a brick chimney takes longer to warm up than a steel chimney). On days where the weather and wind conditions create insufficient draught inside the chimney, it is even more important to warm up the chimney as quickly as possible. The trick is to quickly get some flames going. Split the wood into extra fine pieces, use an extra firelighter, etc.

If the stove has not been used for a longer period, it is important to check that the flue system is not blocked.

Shared flue system
It is possible to connect several stoves to the same chimney. However, the applicable regulations must first be checked.

Chimney sweeping
To prevent the risk of chimney fires, the chimney must be cleaned every year. The flue duct and the smoke chamber above the baffle plate must be cleaned together with the chimney. If the chimney is too tall to be cleaned from above, it must be equipped with a soot door.

In case of a chimney fire, close all dampers and call the firefighters. Before any further use, have the wood-burning stove and chimney checked by the chimney sweep and a qualified heating engineer.

Fuel

Approved fuel type
The wood-burning stove is EU approved (EN-15610) for burning wood logs with a moisture content of 12-18% exclusively. Stoking a fire with wet wood results in soot, environmental problems, and a less efficient fuel economy.

It is recommended to purchase a wood moisture meter to continuously check that the firewood has the correct moisture content before using it for burning. Split the wood and measure the moisture content of the split surfaces.

Recommended dimensions
The dimensions of the fuel are important to good combustion. The dimensions should be as follows:

Fuel type	Length in cm	Diameter in cm
Wood for kindling a fire (finely chopped)	30-45	2-5
Chopped wood	30-45	7-9

Banned fuel types
It is not allowed to stoke a fire with the following:
- Printed matter
- Plywood
- Plastic
- Rubber
- Fluid fuels
- Waste such as milk cartons
- Lacquered wood or impregnated wood
- Fossil fuels

The reason that you should not use any of the above is that during combustion they develop substances that are health hazardous and harmful to the environment. These substances could also damage your wood burning stove and chimney, rendering the products warranty void.

Liquid fuels
Never use petrol, petrol-like lamp oils, paraffin, lighter fluid, ethyl alcohol or similar liquids to light or relight the stove. All such liquids must be kept away from the stove when it is in use.

Operation

Your first heating session

When you light the wood-burning stove for the first time, you must do it carefully as all materials must be heated up gradually. The lacquer will be fully hardened after the wood-burning stove has been lit up for the first time. The door must be opened carefully; otherwise, there is a risk that the seals will stick to the lacquer. In addition, the lacquer may initially give off an unpleasant odour, so make sure that the room is well ventilated.

Warning: The accompanying glove may wear the surface paint off. Be careful not to touch the painted surfaces the first two to three times you light the fire. Even after the paint has hardened, repeated use of the glove may wear the surface paint off.

Using the air control knob

To achieve good combustion, which results in better heating efficiency, it is important to add the right amount of air to the fire. Air is regulated with a user-friendly, one-lever system that is located under the stove door; see drawing H.

When lighting a cold stove and stoking with new wood, the air control knob must be pushed to the extreme right to give the fire maximum air supply. When the fire is burning well, the air supply can be gradually reduced by moving the regulating air control knob to the left.

The air supply can be reduced further by moving the air control knob to the extreme left. This setting should only be used in the case of overheating, if there is a fire in the chimney or when the fire in the stove has been allowed to go out completely in connection with cleaning, for instance.

Lighting the stove

A successful combustion process requires that the wood is lit in the right way. A cold stove and a cold chimney challenge the combustion process. Be careful to make a good lighting with suitably dry wood, using kindling and lighting the fire in the top layers of kindling. It is important to achieve a high flue gas temperature quickly.

Turn the air control knob (1) clockwise to maximum. Place two pieces of wood (5-8 cm in diameter) horizontally in the bottom of the combustion compartment (corresponding to 1-1.5 kg). Place 6-10 pieces of kindling randomly on top. Place four firelighters between the top layer of kindling. Light up the fire-lighters and close the stove door. If condensation forms on the glass, keep the door ajar for a little while and close again.

When the kindling is burning well, turn the air control knob (1) to middle position. If the fire goes out when the air control knob is turned, return it to maximum position again until the fuel catches fire and then turn it to middle position again. Allow the kindling to burn up completely until there are no longer any visible flames. The stove can then be stoked again.

Important! The ash pit must not be opened when lighting up. It must always be closed when the stove is in use. Otherwise the WIKING® Autopilot™ does not function. The door should only be opened when lighting up, when restoking, and when cleaning the stove. Never leave a stove before there are lasting flames in the wood after firing!

Important! Room sealed appliances must not be used if the door seal is damaged.

Stoking
When there are no more visible yellow flames, and a right ember is there, you can fire again. The layer of embers is suitable when the pieces of wood begin to disintegrate and the bottom of the stove is covered by embers. Carefully open the door to prevent smoke and embers from escaping. Put at least two pieces of wood into the stove, weighing up to 1.2 kg each. Never pile wood above the air slot in the vermiculite rear plate.

Do not regulate the stove again as the WIKING® Autopilot™ will do this, but the temperature can be adjusted with the air control knob (1). Turning it to minimum (counter-clockwise) will reduce the rate of combustion and make the stove burn slower. Turning to maximum (clockwise) will increase the rate of combustion and make the stove burn faster. Wait until the layer of embers is suitably low before stoking again.

During combustion, the exterior surfaces of the wood-burning stove will become hot, and necessary caution must be exercised. Use the glove provided if necessary.

When burning is complete
When the stove is not in use, turn the air control knob all the way to the left. We recommend wiping the glass after a fire. This is best done using a paper towel.

Firing In General

Maximum amounts of fuel:
The maximum allowed amount of fuel per hour is:
Wood: 3.0 kg

If these limits are exceeded, the stove will no longer be covered by the factory guarantee, and it may also become damaged due to excessive heat, the glass may turn white, for example. The stove has been approved for intermittent use.

Typical re-firing interval
Typical re-firing interval at nominal performance
Wood: 45 min (1.8 kg)

Insufficient firing
If the fireproof materials in the combustion chamber are blackened after a fire, then the stove is polluting, and the automatic air flow regulation system is malfunctioning. Therefore, more air must be supplied by turning the air control knob clockwise (to the right). It may also be necessary to burn more wood.

How to achieve the best combustion

- **Use clean and dry wood**
  Wet wood results in inefficient combustion, plenty of smoke, and soot. Furthermore, the heat will dry the wood, not heat up the room.
- **The fire should only be stoked with a little wood at a time**
  You achieve the best combustion by starting up a fire often and using only a little wood. If you use too much firewood, it will take some time before the temperature reaches a level where you achieve good combustion.
- **Make sure there is the right amount of air**
  You should also make sure that there is plenty of air – especially in the beginning - so the temperature in the wood burning stove climbs quickly. In this way the gases and particles released during the combustion will be consumed by the fire. Otherwise, they build up soot in the chimney (constituting a chimney fire risk) or will be released in a non-combusted state into the environment. The wrong amount of air supply creates inefficient combustion and a modest effect.
- **Don't slumber the fire during night time**
  We advise against adding firewood to your stove and reducing the air supply at night in an attempt to still have some embers left in the morning. If you do so, large amounts of hazardous smoke will be emitted, and your chimney will be exposed to unnecessarily large amounts of soot with the risk of a chimney fire.

Cleaning & Maintenance

Cleaning
Any maintenance of the stove should only be carried out when it is cold. Daily maintenance is limited to vacuum cleaning the stove externally, using the soft brush attachment. You can also dust the stove using a dry, soft cloth or brush. But remember, only when the stove is cold. Do not use water, spirit or any other kind of cleaner, as this will damage the lacquer.

Once a year, the stove should be thoroughly serviced. The combustion chamber should be cleared of ashes and soot. The hinges and the closing hook must be greased with liquid copper grase spray (heat-resistant up to 1100°C). Lift the door approx. ½ cm and spray copper grase onto the hinge leaf (illustration G).

Before chimney sweeping can be performed, the air control knob must be set to its minimum position to prevent soot and ash from entering the WIKING® Autopilot™. Unless the safety fittings for transportation have not already been removed (illustration D).

The smoke shelf and baffle plate is to be removed from the stove before cleaning (illustration C)
- Lift the smoke shelf (1) out of the combustion chamber.
- Unhook each half of the smoke guide plate (2) from the hook (3) under the top plate.

After sweeping, reinstall the parts in the stove in reverse order.

Maintenance
Your stove should be given a thorough, preventive inspection once every two years. This includes:
- Thorough cleaning of the stove.
- Check the spring in the WIKING® Autopilot™ unit and replace if necessary.
- Checking gaskets. Replace gaskets if they are not intact or have softened.
- Checking of heat insulating material and possibly replacement.
- Checking of the bottom/shaking grate.
- Lubricating the hinges and the locking hook with cobber grease (illustration G).

Emptying the ash pan
It is easiest to empty the ash pan by pulling a plastic bag over it, turning it upside down and then carefully removing it from the bag. Ashes are disposed of via the domestic waste collection.
Please note that there may be embers in the ashes for up to 24 hours after the fire has gone out!

Vermiculite
The efficient, but porous insulation of the combustion chamber may, in time, be worn and damaged. Cracks in the insulation are irrelevant to the efficiency of the stove. A crack in the back plate can cause secondary air to become incorrectly distributed in the combustion chamber, and it should therefore be replaced. However, it should be replaced if there are actual holes due to parts of the lining falling off or when, due to wear and tear, it has been reduced to less than half its original thickness.

WIKING® Autopilot™
The spring in the WIKING® Autopilot™ should be checked at least once every second year. This is done as follows (illustration H):
Lift the top plate off the stove. Remove the rear plate by loosening the two screws. On a cold stove, the starting point of the feeler is controlled. The starting point for a cold stove is approx. 10° above horizontal (at laser cut mark). It should feel easy going and bouncy when you push it, no matter if the stove is cold or hot. By rising or falling temperatures it must not move at a bound. The damper plates must be dry and clean and slide together unhindered.

Door/glass
A sooty glass door can easily be cleaned with a piece of moist kitchen roll dipped in ash. Go about it in vertical movements (up and down). Follow up with a dry piece of kitchen roll. You should also ensure that air gaps in the door frame are free of ash and soot particles.

Seals
Check frequently to ensure that seals in the door and ash pan are intact and not brittle. Failing this, they should be replaced. Use original seals only.

Surface
treatment to the painted surfaces of the wood-burning stove can be necessary, if the surfaces are touched frequently, e.g. the door handle and the lower door. Damage to the paintwork may occur if the stove is touched while it is hot. However, this can be repaired with spray paint, which can be purchased from the WIKING retailer where the stove was purchased.

Guarantee
The guarantee does not cover damage due to insufficient maintenance!

Trouble Shooting

Blackened glass
- The wood is too damp. Only use wood stored for at least 12 months under cover and with a moisture level not exceeding 12-18% RH.
- Faulty seal in door. Fit new seal.

Smoke in the room when opening door
- The grate in the chimney may be closed. Open the grate.
- Insufficient chimney draft. See section on chimney or contact chimney sweep.
- Soot door leaking or dislodged. Replace or refit.
- Never open the door when there are still flames on the wood.

Uncontrollable combustion
- Faulty seal in door or ash pan. Fit new seal.
- If there is an excessive chimney draft, it may be necessary to close the air control knob. Close the air control knob when the stove is not in use.
- If the steel plates in the combustion chamber develop scales or become deformed, this is due to excessive heat. Stop using the stove and contact the retailer.

At interruptions that you cannot yourself rectify, you should contact the retailer.

Disposal

At the end of its service life, the wood-burning stove must be sorted as follows:
Combustion chamber, door, combustion chamber base, smoke outlet, air control, and top plate - sorted as iron

Ceramic glass - must not be mixed with ordinary glass

Gaskets on glass, door and ash pan – sorted as landfill, as they contain fibreglass

Vermiculite – sorted as landfill

Heat storage stones – made of concrete – are sorted as concrete

Natural stone cladding– sorted as stone and gravel

Floor plates – tempered glass – sorted as glass

Declaration of Performance, Conformity & EcoDesign

The DoP can be downloaded from our website via the following links:
www.hwam.com/dop/EN16510/Pala

Scan the QR code to find the Declaration of Conformity (DoC).

Product information on solid fuel local space heaters according to Commission regulation (EU) 2015/1185

Model	WIKING Pala 4, WIKING Pala 6
Direct heat output [kW]	7,0
Indirect heating functionality	No
Indirect heat output [kW]	-
Type of heat output/room temperature control	Two or more manual stages, no temperature control

Space heating performance at nominal heat output		
Fuel	**Preferred fuel**	**Seasonal space heating energy efficiency [%]**
Wood logs with moisture content 12-18 %	Yes	70
Emissions	**mg/m^3 (13% O_2)**	
Particulate matter (PM)	≤ 40	
Organic gaseous compounds (OGC)	≤ 120	
Carbon monoxide (CO)	≤ 1500	
Nitrogen oxides (NO_x)	≤ 200	

Characteristics when operating with the preferred fuel only	
Nominal heat output [kW]	7,0
Electric power consumption nominal heat output [kW]	-
Electric power consumption minimum heat output [kW]	-
Electric power consumption standby mode [kW]	-
Useful efficiency at nominal heat output [%]	80
Energy efficiency index	106
Energy efficiency class	A

Specific Precautions during Assembling, Installing & Maintenance:
See installation instructions for more information

Product End-of-Life/Recycling:
To dispose of the stove after the product life has expired, please observe the following information

- Dispose of the items correctly i.e. separate the parts to be disposed of in material groups
- Always dispose of items in a way that is as sustainable as possible and that is in line with the current environmental

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