MTM®

MTM 30-52 ECO WARM

NAGRZEWNICA POWIETRZA

PL Str. 2

AIR HEATER

EN P. 29

Instrukcja obsługi
User manual

CE 1312-24

Ver. 1.1

Contents

1. Purpose of use and technical data

The model 30-52 Eco Warm air heater is for heating industrial rooms and areas not heated by central heating systems (workshops, auto shops, industrial halls, warehouses, animal husbandry structures, cellars, garages, etc.).

The warm air heater may run on general fuels available from local fuel suppliers, e.g. fuel oil, biodiesel, plant-based oils, HVO100, B100 as well as certain pyrolysates.
Please acquaint yourself with the relevant local provisions.

Maximum heating capacity*	kW	52
Minimum heating capacity*	kW	30
Maximum oil consumption	l/h	5,2
Minimum oil consumption	l/h	3
Heated air flow	m3/h	5050
Power supply	V/Hz	230/50
Max power consumption	W	300
Combustion gas outflow diameter	mm	150
Machine width	cm	60
Machine height	cm	130
Machine depth	cm	120
Machine weight	kg	140

* Heating capacity for fuel with the following characteristics:
– Calorific value = 42.6 MJ/kg
– Density at 15°C up to 860 kg/m³.

IN CASE OF BETTER FUEL CHARACTERISTIC, THE HEATING CAPACITY MAY RISE UP TO 55 kW.

OPTIONS TO CHOOSE (R/ F/ L)

R-F Front version

Standard version

R-R Right version

R-L Left version

2. Environmental conditions for storage

The type 30-52 Eco Warm air heater should be stored in the following conditions:

- ambient temperature: -20 to +85°C
- relative air humidity: 5-85%
- air pressure: 800-1200 hPa
- no dust formation
- environment free from chemical contaminations

3. Environmental conditions for operation

The type 30-52 Eco Warm air heater should be operated in the following conditions:

- ambient temperature: 0 to +30°C
- relative air humidity: 5-85%
- air pressure: 800-1200 hPa
- environmental protection class: IP54
- good ventilation of the heated room

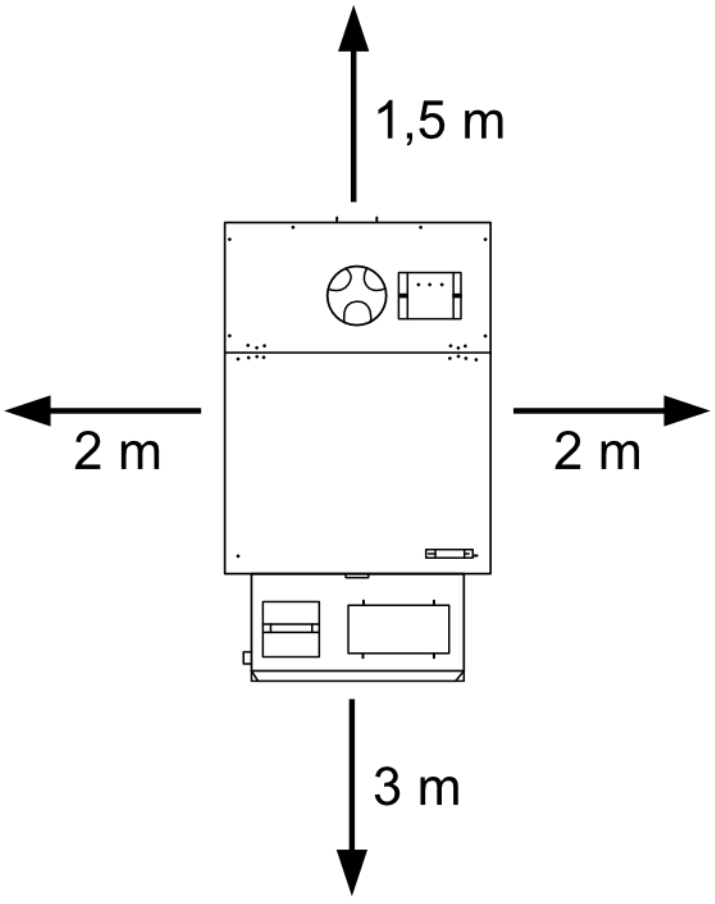
The present unit must not be operated by children. Children should not be allowed to play with the machine; they may furthermore not undertake any cleaning or maintenance measures, even if supervised. The machine is only meant to be used by adults who are appropriately experienced and have the necessaryknowledge, or who were trained in the safe operation of the unit. The unit may be operated by persons with reduced physical capacity.

4. Safety issues

- It is forbidden to use other fuels than those named under page 31 of the Manual. It is, in particular, forbidden to use such fuels as thinners or petrol!
- All activities related to the operation should be performed in protective gloves, by a person trained in the area of operation of the unit.
- It is forbidden to introduce hands into the protective grids of the warm air heater or around the working ventilator.
- Efficient ventilation of the heated room must be ensured so as to avoid carbon monoxide poisoning.
- When cleaning the unit or during any other maintenance measures, the machine must be disconnected from the power grid by pulling the plug from the wall outlet.
- When connecting the unit to the grid, make sure that the grid is in technically good conditions and that it has a RCD unit as well as proper earthing.
- The air heater is powered by 230 V / 50 Hz AC from the grid.
- The machine is equipped with two bimetallic sensors to guarantee safe and economical operation of the unit.
- The bimetallic sensor in the warm air heater chamber reacts by connecting the contacts if the air heater temperature exceeds the value of 40°C, and severs the connection when the temperature drops below 35°C.
- In emergency situations (overheating, oil overflow) the processor will check the bimetallic sensor signal and will maintain operation of the ventilator until the warm air heater cools down to a temperature below 35°C.
- The second bimetallic sensor is found by the supply ventilation, and its threshold temperature is 100°C. The separation of its contacts when the threshold temperature is exceeded causes the immediate move of the air heater to overheat mode (see item 8d in this Manual).
- The warm air heater is also equipped with a weight sensor, found below the combustion chamber (as overflow protection). If the container of the indicated safety circuit is filled, this will cause the air heater to immediately go to overheat mode (see item 8d in this Manual).
- The warm air heater is equipped with a pump emergency off switch. The off switch is found on the right side of the unit, on the control unit housing. It is equipped with a yellow sticker with the stop sign. It is used for automatic switching off of the pump in emergency situations. Its main function is to guarantee user safety as well as to protect the air heater from damage (see item 8f – Pump emergency off switch).

5. Unit installation

- Place the warm air heater on an even concrete surface, at a location that provides much space around the machine, as shown in the figure below.
- Level the machine.
- In order to guarantee proper air draught a smooth, heat-resistant, vertical exhaust pipe with a length of at least 5 m should be installed (it may not be made of aluminium) see item 6. Chimney connection.
- In order to ensure proper chimney draught install the draught regulator found in the set as the first portion of the chimney line.
- Check the tightness of all chimney connections. If necessary use a dedicated insulation tape.
- Make sure that the components of the combustion chamber are correctly placed in the combustion chamber (see item 7a Components of the combustion chamber).
- Check the grid voltage (230 V / 50 Hz) and connect the air heater to the power supply neither the fan nor the pump should operate at this point, as the air heater is not switched on yet and is not generating any heat.



6. Chimney connection

In order to ensure proper combustion, a properly erected chimney system is necessary.

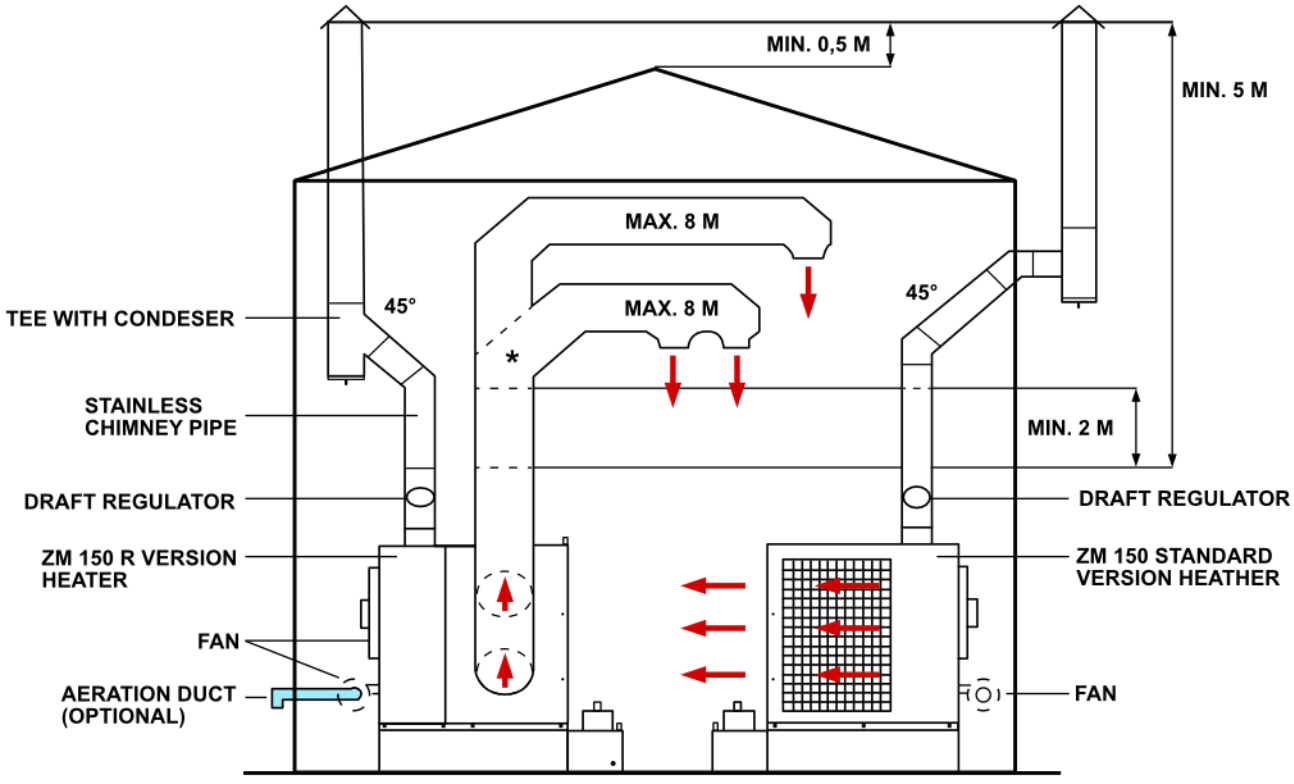
When developing the chimney, remember the following recommendations:

- The first portion of the chimney should be the straight draught controller that came with the air heater set.
- The exhaust outflow diameter from the draught controller, being the first section of the chimney line, is 150 mm / approx. 5 15/16 in.
- The recommended chimney pipe diameter is 150 mm (5 15/16 in) or more.
- The minimum chimney height, for a diameter of 150 mm, is 5 m (approx. 16 ft 5 in).
- Check tightness of connections between the chimney components.
- The wind must be able to freely blow around the entire circumference of the chimney outflow from all sides.
- The end of the chimney line should be found approx. 1 m / 3 ft 4 in above the apex of the roof surface.
- If possible, allow all chimney components to run vertically – avoid horizontal parts or elbows. If elbows cannot be avoided (e.g. two elbows if the pipe would need to penetrate a wall or window), then the maximum angle should not exceed 45°, and the minimum chimney height must be increased to 6 m / approx. 19 ft 8 in.
- Chimney components outside of the building should be insulated (double-walled).
- The chimney line should be protected with a rooftop outlet cowl.
- The chimney line must be developed according to relevant local construction law provisions.
- It is recommended to have the chimney line checked by a local certified inspection body.
- We recommend seasonal checks by a chimney expert.
- It is necessary to install a tee with a condenser to prevent condensate from entering the combustion chamber exchanger.

REMARKS

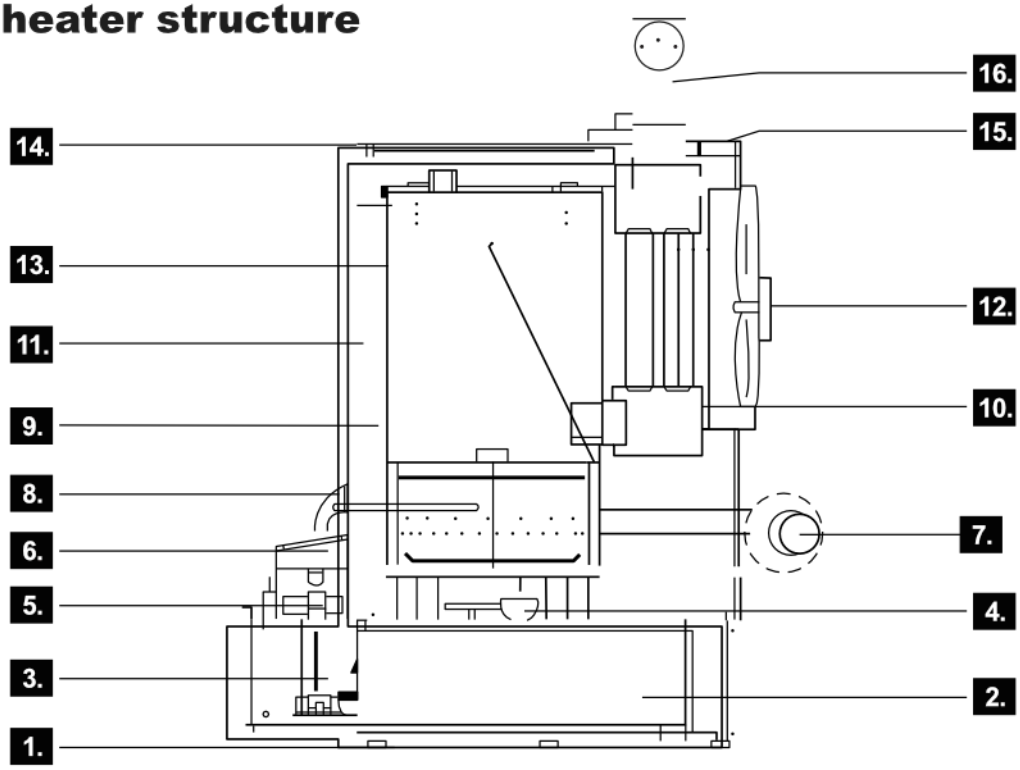
When installing the exhaust ventilation system, it is recommended to avoid horizontal stretches of the chimney line. In order to guarantee free removal of the exhaust gases, the maximum pipe bend angle should not exceed 45°. The outflow of the chimney must be higher than the roof top, ideally approximately 1 m.

At points where the line must penetrate a ceiling, the walls, or the roof, insulation must be installed to prevent any fire risk. It is recommended to use double-walled, insulated chimney lines wherever there is any risk of touch contact wherever there is any risk of touch contact as well as of the building, in order to guarantee good, steady draught and to avoid condensation. Do not store any materials close to the air heater, even if they are not flammable or combustible. Permanent air access must be guaranteed as it is necessary for the combustion process.



- FOR MODELS ZM 150 RF, RR, RL the maximum length of ONE duct for warm air distribution is 8 m.

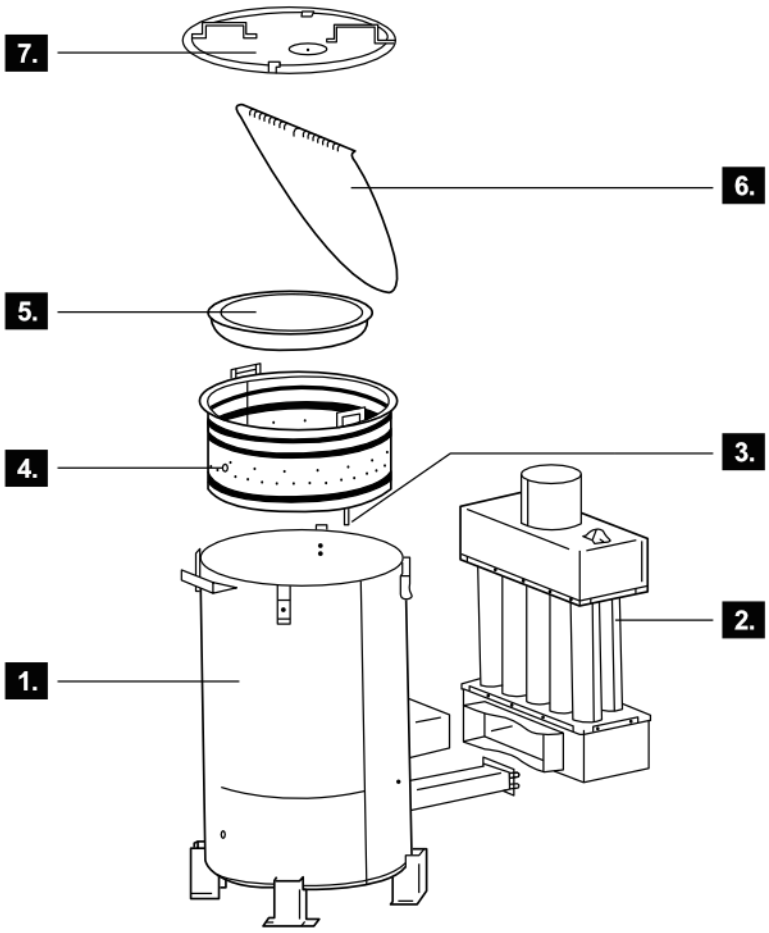
7. Air heater structure



Air heater components:

1. Unit base.
2. Fuel tank, capacity 90 l.
3. Pump set (see item 7c – Pump system structure).
4. Overflow weight sensor – an overflow bowl, a safety component in case of an overflow (see item 8d) – if overflow container would fill with unburned fuel, then the weight sensor sends the signal to stop the pump.
5. Pump emergency switch off (see item 8f - pump emergency switch off).
6. Control unit – control panel with power adjustment knob, two switches allowing the user to control the mode of operation of the air heater, fuse plug, work condition indicators coupled with an audio signal in case of a breakdown (see item 7b – Structure of the control unit Electric connection diagram).
7. Combustion chamber aeration fan.
8. Fuel supply line.
9. Control thermostat – responsible for starting up the pump and the ventilator when the combustion chamber temperature reaches 40°C (see item 8b), as well as for shutting down the ventilator when the combustion chamber temperature falls below 35°C (see item 8e).
10. Tubular heat exchanger.
11. Central housing part.
12. Main fan.
13. Combustion chamber – see item 7a – Housing and components of the combustion chamber.
14. Upper cover.
15. STB thermostat – safety thermostat for overheat situations. If the temperature near the thermostat would reach 100°C, the contact between the thermostat terminals is severed, causing the fuel pump to stop (see item 8d Problems/ errors– Overheating).
16. Exhaust outflow – chimney draught controller – the first component of the chimney stack, the part responsible for maintaining proper pressure in the chimney line.

7a. Components of the combustion chamber



1. Chamber jacket.
2. Tubular heat exchanger.
3. Overflow pipe – a connector at the bottom of the aeration cardridge, responsible of diverting excess fuel to the overflow safety container (see item 8d – Problems / errors - Overflow).
4. Combustion chamber aeration cardridge - element responsible of even aeration of cumbustion chamber.
5. Combustion bowl – a combustion bowl of cast iron, where fuel evaporation takes place – it is of paramount importance to operate and maintain the bowl properly (see item 9 - Maintenance).
6. Plate deflector– responsible for drawing away exhaust in the right direction and complete combustion.
7. Combustion chamber lid.

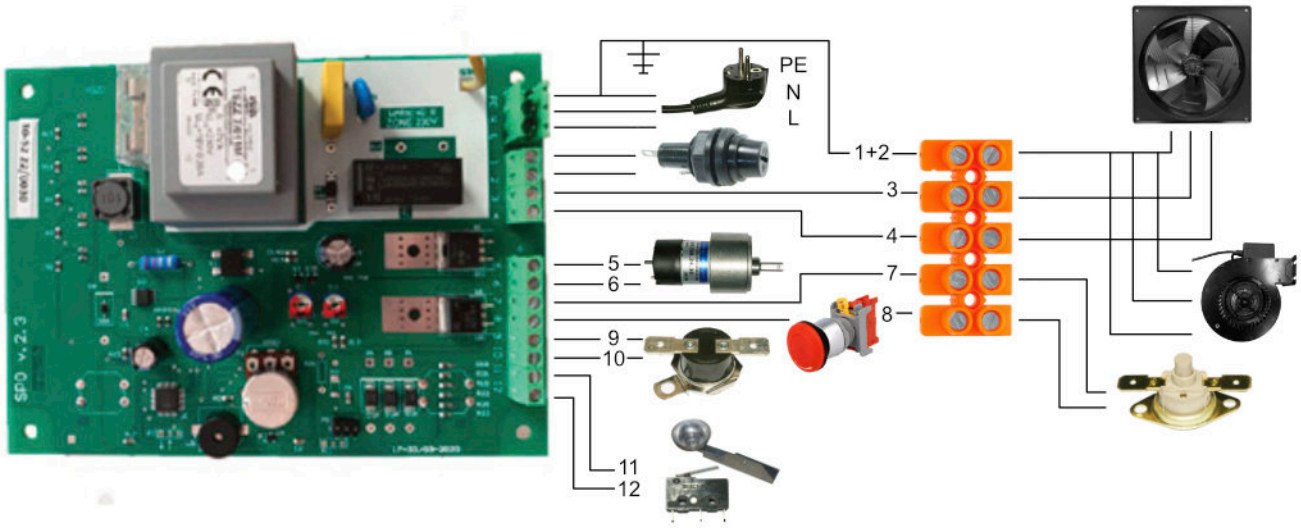
7b. Structure of the control unit/connection diagram

The connection of the warm air heater control panel with the other system components (sensors, pump, fan) takes place at the factory.

During normal operation it strictly forbidden, for reasons of operational safety, to manipulate the covered part of the warm air heater control unit and to jeopardise the integrity of the cabling. All such measures, if carried out by unauthorised persons, could cause an electric shock (230 V, 50 Hz) as well as void the warranty.

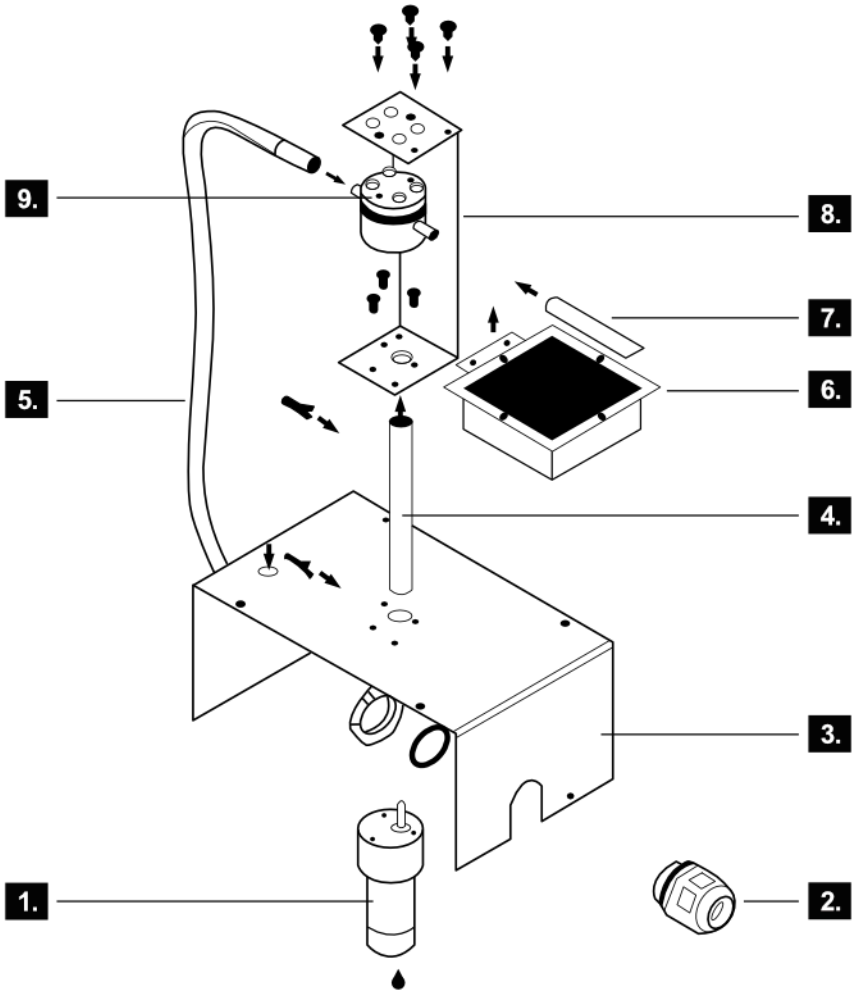
CONTROL PANEL

The control panel is equipped with a capacity adjustment knob, two buttons allowing the user to control the operation of the heater, a fuse plug and diodes indicating the working condition of the unit, with an audio signal in case of an error.



PE	POWER	Module power supply	P
N	POWER	Module power supply	N
L	POWER	Module power supply	L
1	BZ1	External fuse	5 A
2	BZ1	External fuse	
3	FAN	Fan out	230V AC
4	FAN	Fan out	230V AC
5	PUMP	Fuel pump	+DC (13-23,8V)
6	PUMP	Fuel pump	-DC (13-23,8V)
7	T100	STB thermostat	DC
8	T100	Emergency pump shutdown / STB thermostat	DC
9	T40	Control thermostat	DC
10	T40	Control thermostat	DC
11	OVL	Overflow safety	DC (C)
12	OVL	Overflow safety	DC (NC)

7c. Pump system structure



Pump system:

1. Pump system motor (PR00005).
2. Cable sleeves PG11 + 4 x PG9 (PR00033 + 4 x PR00345).
3. Pump set base (PR00006).
4. Driving shaft (PR00008).
5. Rubber hose between pump filter and pump.
6. Pump system filter (PR00037).
7. Rubber hose between pump filter.
8. Pump set support (PR00007).
9. Pump (PR00004).

8. Operation of the unit

8a. Working modes

1. **Standby** – after connecting the warm air heater to the power supply, the mains diode on the unit should be continuously lit. The fan and the pump should not running yet. 

2. **Ignition** – with the user having manually started the flame and pressed ‘Start’, the heater will go to ignition mode. The work diode will blink  until the control thermostat detects the temperature of approx. 40°C around the combustion chamber and gives the signal for the pump and ventilator to start. Then the warm air heater will move to operation mode.

3. **Operation** – the moment the pump and fan start to operate, the ‘Work’ diode will start to be lit continuously  and the pump diode will start to blink. 

   Over the first fifteen minutes of work, irrespective of the power knob settings, the warm air heater will work at minimum capacity to get the heather to warm up and prepare the combustion chamber for higher temperatures.

   After fifteen minutes, the pump diode heater will stop flashing and be permanently lit and the heater will operate at the power capacity set by the knob.

   From this moment, it will be possible do adjust the heating power.

4. **Shutdown** – after the ‘Stop’ button is pressed, the heater will go to shutdown mode. The ‘Pump’  diode should be off, and the ‘Work’ diode should start blinking. 

   The pump will cease operation, and the fans will operate until the combustion chamber cools to below 35°C.When this happens, the fans will shut off and the warm air heater will return to standby mode. The work diode will turn off. 

5. **Service mode** – is used to verify the operation of the pump system. It may never be used for normal operation of the air heater.

   By holding the ‘Start’ button for five seconds, one shifts the warm air heater into service mode. The pump will turn on, it will also be possible to adjust the power. The fans will not work, and the warm air heater will not react to any sensors.

USAGE OF THE SERVICE MODE WITH A FLAME INITIATED IN THE COMBUSTION CHAMBER IS FORBIDDEN. THIS MAY LEAD TO DAMAGE TO THE WARM AIR HEATER, AND TO A FIRE.

8b. Start-up

1. Fill the fuel tank. Just below the level of the filler filter mesh.
2. Introduce the power supply cable plug into a proper outlet (230V / 50Hz).
3. Open the upper part of the warm air heater housing and take off the combustion chamber cover. Next, remove plate deflector. Clean the combustion chamber cast iron bowl and aeration cardridge,where the bowl is instaled.
4. Check whether the cast iron combustion chamber bottom is cold and clean; then, introduce approx. 400 ml fuel oil or diesel oil into the cast iron bowl.

It is forbidden to use explosive substanceslike petrol, thinners, etc. to initiate combustion.

Never introduce any oil into the combustion chamber and never light it if the chamber or its bottom are still hot!!!

Always wait until the cast iron bowl is cold. Failure to abide by this instruction could cause the risk of an uncontrolled ignition of the fuel fumes as well as burns!!!

5. Fix the plate deflector.
6. Light the fuel in the bowl by throwing a lit paper ball to the combustion chamber bottom.
7. Fix the combustion chamber cover, close the upper part of the warm air heater housing.
8. Press the button marked ‘Start’.The ‘Work’ diode will start to blink. 

Do not hold the ‘Start’ button for longer than 2 seconds, as this will switch the air heater to service mode (see item 8a Working Modes).

9. After approx. 10-15 minutes, depending on the ambient temperature, the fuel pump and fan will start. The ‘Work’ light will be lit continuously  and the ‘Pump’ light will start to blink. 

   Over the first fifteen minutes, irrespective of the settings of the power adjustment knob, the warm air heater will work at minimum power to heat up the hearth. After fifteen minutes the warm air heater will start to work at the level set on the knob; it is only then that the user will be able to adjust the heating power of the unit. The ‘Pump’ diode will also be lit continuously. 

Remain cautious when starting up the heater so as not to introduce your hand under the unit cover.

8c. Operation details

The warm air heater will only heat the air in the room in which it is installed. The exception are the versions marked with the letter “R” - they have the ability to transport hot air to other rooms via ducts (see page 36).

The fuel is delivered to the combustion bowl by means of a pump system found in the fuel tank. On the warmed surface of the bowl, the fuel evaporates and together with the air entering through the aeration fan causes a flame to rise in the combustion chamber, thus heating it.

The supply fan picks up the cool air from the room and runs it around the tubular heat exchanger and warmed combustion chamber. The result is heated air.

The exhaust that is produced during fuel combustion is moved via the deflector to the exhaust opening, and then removed by the attached chimney.

The unit may be operated continuously at maximum power for up to 8-12 hours. After this time, the warm air heater must be switched off, allowed to cool down, and afterwards the combustion chamber as well as its components must be cleaned. Afterwards, the warm air heater can be restarted again.

8d. Problems/errors

1. **Overheating** – if the temperature around the safety thermostat at the top of the air heater reaches 100°C,the thermostat will send an overheat signal to the control unit. The ‘Overheat’ diode will start to blink;  the control unit will emit an audio signal indicating a failure. The pump will shut down, however, the fans will remain active to cool down the air heater. It will shut off if the temperature drops below 35°C around the combustion chamber.

In order to start up the warm air heater again, first identify the cause of the failure manually reset the STB thermostat using the button found on it, and press ‘Stop’ on the control unit. The warm air heater will move to standby mode.

2. **Overflow** – if unburned fuel shows up in the overflow container on the right side of the unit, under the combustion chamber, then the weight sensor shall sensor will send an overflow signal to the control unit. The ‘Overflow’ diode will start to blink. 
   The pump will shut down automatically.

   The fans will continue to operate so as to cool down the warm air heater. When a temperature lower than 35°C is reached under the combustion chamber, then the unit will shut down automatically. In order to be able to restart the air heater, find the cause of the overflow, then empty the overflow container and press ‘Stop’ on the control unit. The warm air heater will go to standby mode.

8e. Shutdown

Shutdown - in order to shut down the warm air heater, press the ‘Stop’ button. The pump will switch off, the pump operation indicator will go out. 
The ‘Work’ diode will start to blink.  The fans will continue to operate until the temperature around the combustion chamber drops (below 35°C). When the fans shuts down, the ‘Work’ diode will also go out. 

The shut-down process depends on the ambient temperature and the temperature of the combustion chamber itself, and may take up to 20-40 minutes.

The fans may restart after shutting off earlier. This situation is normal, and is caused by any sort of temperature increase at the combustion chamber bottom. After sufficient cooling, the fans will turn off and permanently stop.

So long as the fans remains in operation, the warm air heater should not be disconnected from the power supply. The air heater may only be disconnected from the power supply when the combustion chamber coolsdown sufficiently and if the fans shuts down automatically.

8F. Pump emergency switch off

The pump emergency off switch on the warm air heater allows immediate shutdown of the pump in any extreme situation (e.g. leak, overheating, hazard to health or life). The switch is found on the right side of the control unit housing, it is designated by a yellow ‘Stop’ sticker, itself being red.

When this button is pressed, the pump will stop, with the fans continuing to work so as to cooldown the machine. The warm air heater will go to overheat mode.

After the cause of the error is removed, please make sure that the operating conditions are safe. The pump emergency off switch can be reset by pressing the 'Stop' button on the control panel. Then, the warm air heater will then move to standby mode.

9. Maintenance

The warm air heater requires some maintenance. Adherence to manufacturer recommendations in this regard guarantees error-free and safe work with the unit:

Before ignition, always clean the combustion chamber bowl as well as the other components of the combustion chamber (aeration cardridge and deflector). The air supply openings of the combustion chamber aeration cardridge must not be clogged.

The combustion chamber bowl should be cleaned with a wire brush, however, impacts and sudden temperature changes (e.g. placing the bowl on the floor) could damage and crack the bowl.

- The overflow line must not be clogged (line in the lower part of the combustion chamber directly above the overflow container); if necessary, it must be cleaned.
- The combustion chamber chamber base must be cleaned at least once a week (the part under the combustion chamber bottom, below the fuel bowl).
- The fuel supply line should be cleaned at least once per week.
- The allowable operation without cleaning of the combustion chamber bottom is approx. 8-12 hours (depending on the used fuel type).
- At least once per season clean the fuel tank and the oil pump filter.
- If the warm air heater would be left unused for an extended period, then empty and clean the fuel tank and the combustion chamber, and make sure to provide corrosion protection.
- Parts made of cast iron are wearing parts that will wear out. The combustion chamber bowl should be replaced every 2-3 seasons.The cast iron parts are not covered by the warranty.

We recommend having the unit checked once per season by an authorised servicing body.

10. Troubleshooting

The most frequent reason for the warm air heater going to 'Error' mode is overflow or overheating. In both situations the fuel pump will refuse to start. In order to return to normal operation, see page 21 – Problems/ errors.

If an error occurs on the unit, use the list below to find the cause. In most cases, the solution to the problem is straightforward. Possible problems are listed below. The numbers indicate the causes.The order of the numbers denotes the probability of the errors.

NOTE

Before starting any work, pull the plug from the outlet.

HOW CAN THE PROBLEMS BE SOLVED

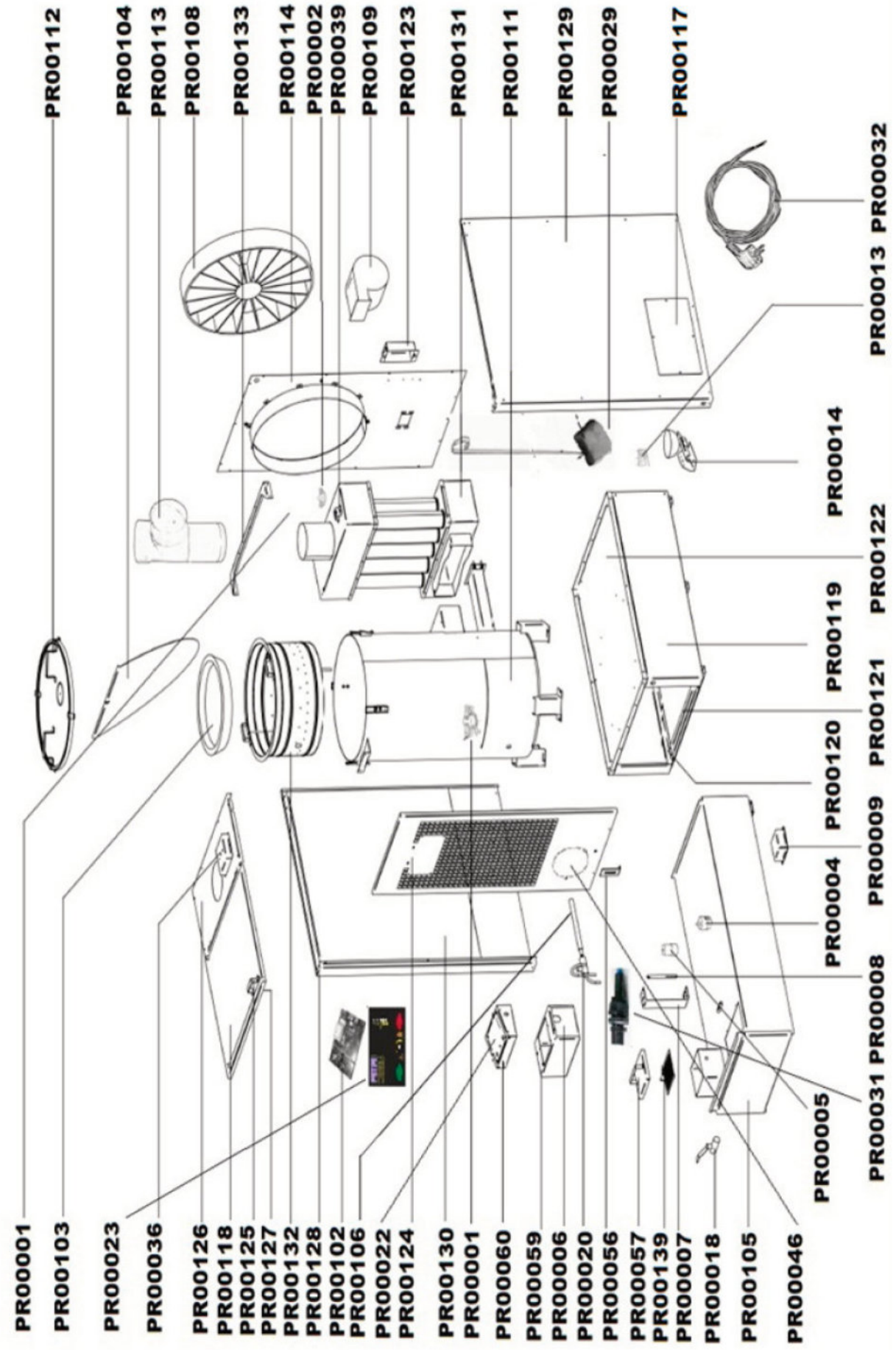
The pump does not start.	see items 6-3-7 on page 49.
The flame goes out, the pump continues to operate.	see items 2-5-9-10-12 on page 49.
The combustion chamber is roaring.	see items 10-11-12 on page 49.
Soot shows up on the combustion chamber and the chimney.	see items 8-9-10-11-12 on page 49.
Unburned oil remains on the combustion chamber bottom.	see items 8-9-11-12 on page 49 or too much diesel oil when starting up the air heater

1	No power supply	- Check whether the plug is placed in the socket. Check the fuses.
2	Water or other deposits in the tank	- Clean the tank and the filter
3	Pump motor does not want to start	- Check the STBand the overflow safety
4	Neither the motor nor the pump want to start	- The fuel is either too thick or too cold. Dilute it with diesel oil. - Check the pump motor thermostat, if necessary – replace it. - Checkthe motor; try to check if the pump is not dirty on the inside.
5	Fuel line clogged. Oil runs back to the tank via the return line	- Clean the fuel line, if necessary clean the fuel supply line.
6	The pump operation thermostat does not reach the relevant temperature	- Wait until the air heater cools down, then restart it. - Replacethe thermostat.
7	The overflow safety system is full	- Clean
8	The safety thermostat is not working properly or at all	- Reset the thermostat. - Replace
9	Insufficient combustion air supply	- Clean the combustion chamber openings - Check if the air heater functions correctly.
10	Wrong air draught	- Check if the chimney line is constructed according to the recommendations under item 6. - Check chimney system tightness. - If necessary, clean.
11	The chimney draught is either too strong or too variable	- Check all connections.
12	The chimney draught is too weak	- Reduce the number of bends and elbows. - Extend the chimney. - Insulate the chimney line outside of the building. - Read all information on the chimney line found in the manual.

11. Information requirements on air heaters

Information requirements concerning air heaters							
Model (s):Information allowing the identification of the model, to which the provided data applies: MTM 30-52 ECO WARM							
Fuel type: Liquid / B23 type air heaters							
Parameter	Symbol	Value	Unit	Parameter	Symbol	Value	
							Unit
Performance				Usable efficiency			
Nominal heating capacity	Pated, h	52	kW	Usable efficiency at nominal heating capacity	η_{nom}	86.2	%
Minimum heating capacity	Pmin	30	kW	Usable efficiency at minimum heating capacity	η_{nom}	89.3	%
Electric power consumption				Other parameters			
At nominal heating capacity	elmax	0.300	kW	Loss factor through external partitions	Fenv	0	%
At minimum heating capacity	elmin	0.300	kW	Power consumption by pilot ignition	Pign	0	kW
In standby mode	elsb	0.000	kW	Nitrogen oxide emissions	NOx	156	mg/ kWh energy taken up (GCV)
				Emission efficiency	$\eta_{s,flow}$	92.9	%
				Seasonal roomheating energy efficiency	$\eta_{s,h}$	86.7	%
additional Information provided by:	MTM Dariusz Seferyński, addres: Księcia Józefa Poniatowskiego 11, 05-230 Kobyłka, Poland						

10. Part list


PR00112
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PR00022
PR00106
PR00102
PR00128
PR00132
PR00127
PR00125
PR00118
PR00126
PR00036
PR00023
PR00103
PR00001

PR00001 – CONTROL THERMOSTAT (T40)
PR00002 – STB THERMOSTAT (T100)
PR00004 – FUEL PUMP
PR00005 – PUMP SYSTEM MOTOR
PR00006 – PUMP SET BASE
PR00007 – FUEL POMP SUPPORT
PR00008 – FUEL PUMP DRIVE SHAFT
PR00009 – FUEL PUMP FILTER
PR00013 – MICROSWITCH
PR00014 – COMPLETE OVERFLOW PROTECTION MECHANISM
PR00018 – FUEL TANK DRAIN VALVE
PR00020 – SUPPLY SPLITTER (SUPPLY LINE + RETURN LINE + SPLITTER)
PR00022 – CONTROL PANEL
PR00023 – CONTROL PANEL STICKER
PR00029 – COMBUSTION CHAMBER CLEANING SHOVEL
PR00031 – FUSE SOCKET
PR00032 – POWER CABLE WITH PLUG
PR00036 – STB THERMOSTAT COVER
PR00038 – CONTROL THERMOSTAT HOUSING
PR00039 - STB THERMOSTAT HOUSING
PR00040 – RUBBER FUEL HOSE
PR00046 – CONTROL THERMOSTAT COVER
PR00056 – FUEL TANK LIMITER
PR00057 – FUEL TANK COVER
PR00059 – ENGINE HOUSING
PR00060 – CONTROL PANEL COVER WITH FUSE SOCKET HOUSING
PR00102 – CONTROL PANEL PRINTED BOARD
PR00103 – CAST IRON BOWL (38 CM DIAMETER)
PR00104 – COMBUSTION CHAMBER PLATE DEFLECTOR
PR00105 – FUEL TANK
PR00106 – SUPPLY LINE WITH SCREW CONNECTION
PR00108 – MAIN FAN (450B)
PR00109 – AERATION FAN
PR00111 – COMBUSTION CHAMBER
PR00112 – COMBUSTION CHAMBER COVER
PR00113 – STRAIGHT DRAFT REGULATOR
PR00114 – COMBUSTION CHAMBER BACK COVER
PR00117 – OVERFLOW PROTECTION COVER
PR00118 – UPPER COVER
PR00119 – FUEL TANK HOUSING
PR00120 – FUEL TANK GUIDES
PR00121 – UNIT BASE (OMEGAPROFILES)
PR00122 – FUEL TANK COVER
PR00123 – BACK WALL CONNECTIONS CAN
PR00124 – FRONT GRILL
PR00125 – FLAP HANDLE
PR00126 – HEAT EXCHANGER COVER
PR00127 – UPPER COVER SCREEN
PR00128 – LEFT SIDE FULL COVER
PR00129 – RIGHT SIDE FULL COVER
PR00130 – SIDE COVER SCREEN
PR00131 – TUBULAT HEAT EXCHANGER
PR00132 – COMBUSTION CHAMBER AERATION CARDRIDGE
PR00133 – MAIN COVER CONNECTOR

CE CONFORMITY CERTIFICATE

CE CONFORMITY CERTIFICATE - DICHIARAZIONE DI CONFORMITA CE - EG-KONFORMITÄTSERKLÄRUNG-DECLARACIÓN DE CONFORMIDAD CE - DECLARATION DE CONFORMITE CE - EG-CONFORMITEITVERKLARING- DECLARAÇÃO DE CONFORMIDADE CE - EU-OVERENSSTEMMELSESERKLÆRING-EY-VAATIMUSTENMUKAISUUSVAKUUTUS - CE-SAMSVARSERKLÆRING - EG-FÖRSÄKRAN OM ÖVERENSSTÄMMELSE - DEKLARACJAZGODNOŚCI WE - ДЕКЛАРАЦИЯ О СООТВЕТСТВИИ CE - PROHLÁŠENÍ O SHODĚ CE - EK MEGFELELŐSÉGINYILATKOZAT - IZJAVA O SKLADNOSTI IN OZNAKA CE - CE UYGUNLUK BEYANI - IZJAVA CE O SUKLADNOSTI - ES ATITIKTIES DEKLARACIJA - EK ATBILSTĪBAS - DEKLARĀCIJA- EÜ VASTAVUSDEKLARATSIOON - DECLARAŢIE DE CONFORMITATE CE - PREHLÁSENIE O ZHODE CE - ДЕКЛАРАЦИЯ ЗА СЪВМЕСТИМОСТ CE - ДЕКЛАРАЦІЯ ВІДПОВІДНОСТІ CE - IZJAVA CE O PRIKLADNOSTIΔΗΛΩΣΗ ΣΥΜΜΟΡΦΩΣΗΣCE-CE符合性声明

MTM Dariusz Seferyński,
ul. Księcia JózefaPoniatowskiego 11,
05-230 Kobyłka, Poland

Product: - Prodotto: - Produkt: - Producto: - Produit: - Product: - Produto: - Produkt: - Tuote: - Produkt: - Produkt: - Produkt: - Изделие: - Výrobek: - Termék: - Izdelek: - Ürün: - Proizvod: - Gaminys: - Ierīce: - Toode: - Produsul: - Výrobok: - Продукт: - Виріб: - Proizvod: - Προϊόν: - 产品:

MTM 30-52 (R-F ; R-R ; R-L)

We declare that it is compliant with: - Si dichiara che è conforme a: - Eswird als konform mit den folgenden Normen erklärt: - Sedeclara que está en conformidad con: - Nous déclarons sa conformité à: - Hierbij wordt verklaard dat het product conform is met: - Declara-se que está em conformidade com: - Vi erklærer at produktet er i overensstemmelse med: - Vakuutetaan olevan yhdenmukainen: - Man erklærer at apparatet er i overens-stemmelse med: - Härmed intygas det att produkten är förenlig med följande: - Oświadczasię, żejest zgodnyz: - Заявляемо соответствии требованиям: - Prohlašuje se, žeje v souladu s: - Kijelentjük, hogya termék megfe-lel az alábbiaknak: - Izpolnjuje zahteve: - Aşağıdakistandartlara uygunolduğunu beyan ederiz: - Izjavljuje se da je u skladu s: - Pareiškiame, kad atitinka: - Tiek deklarēts, ka atbilst: - Käesolevagadeklareeritakse, et toode vastab: - Declarăm că este conform următoarelor: - Prehlasuje sa, žeje v súlade s: - Декларира се че отговаря на: - Відповідає вимогам: - Izjavljujese da je u skladus: - Δηλώνουμεότιείναι σύμφωνομε: - 兹证明符合:

2014/30/EU ; 2014/35/EU ; 2006/42/EC

EN 60335-1:2012/A13:2017 ;
PN-EN IEC 55014-1:2021, PN-EN IEC 55014-2:2021, PN-EN 61000-3-2:2019+A1:2021, PN-EN 61000-3-2:2019+A1:2021+A2:2024, PN-EN 61000-3-3:2013+A1:2019+A2:2022, PN-EN IEC 61000-6-3:2021, PN-EN IEC 61000-6-1:2019, EN60204-1:2018-12

Dariusz Seferyński

Kobyłka, 02.06.2025

(Owner of the company MTM)