

## 1. CONSTRUCTION

- Barbecue parts are made of light concrete,
- Parts exposed on fire are made of fire-clay, cast-iron or stainless-steel.
- Parts that carry large weights are reinforced by steel.

## 2. PREPARING A PLACE

- The chosen place should be leveled, and covered by approx. 4 cm layer of tiny gravel, dry mixed with concrete or tile cement (5:1),
- If the terrain is inclined or endangered for large quantity of rain-water the solid base should be built,
- The hardened terrain, e.g. cobblestone, does not require additional base.

## 3. ASSEMBLY

As we are the only firm manufacturing these kind of barbecues, we partially assembled their parts and made decorative plaster on them, to spare customer's time and money. Buyer should only carefully assembly the barbecue, according exactly to this instruction.

The assembly should be performed by two persons, which need proper silicone building sealant and approx. 2 kg of tile cement (frost-proof). The needed tools are the following: mason's level, linear measure, putty knife and pointing tool.

Place and level individual parts of the barbecue, put simultaneously mortar between them and control their proper (symmetric) placement relatively to each other.

**Pay special attention to put the table plate (B) on the thicker mortar layer in order to allow it to lie softly.**

Too thin mortar layer at this place (1) can cause cracking of the table (B). When assembling the "housing + fire-clay plates" type hearth (C) stick only housing to the table plate (B) and insert firmly fire-clay plates without any mortar. More attention should be paid to the heart type (D). First of all in order to stick all three parts (2 sides plates and back one) together use high-temperature resistant binder. For that purpose the best is fire-clay mortar or fire-proof silicone. Before smearing the plates with joiner it is worth to locate their proper placement (parallel to the base A). Subsequently, smear the contacting surfaces with the binder, insert barbecue grid and tie all these assembled items with string or adhesive tape to protect them against drawing aside, which should be removed after setting is finished.

The last stage is mounting of chimney hood (E) by sticking it to upper side of the hearth. If there is a possibility of strong winds, stick the roof (F) to the chimney hood, using the same binder.

## 4. FINISHING

In order to achieve better aesthetics and to secure the grill from the frost effects, the places of binding should be accurately fulfilled with a binder by means of joiner-tool. You may use for this the join which had left. **The most important action after finishing is protection of the decorative plaster which will be exposed to many unfavorable weather factors (rain, frost, etc). For this purpose you need about 1-2 liters of facade emulsion paint of any color. Before painting you should ground the decorative plaster with ground emulsion very precisely at least twice and paint the decorative plaster very carefully. The painting additionally protects the barbecue from absorbing large amounts of water, which unfavorably effects on exploitation of the barbecue (chimney hood cracking).**

After finishing of the activities related to mounting and painting the barbecue should be left for 24 hour period (without using) in order to drying up and setting of mortar which join individual elements.

## 5. EXPLOITATION

You should use only and exclusively charcoal or sawdust briquette charcoal. The usage of wood causes barbecue damage (strong dirtiness, soot and tar layers inside chimney hood and its breaking). You should remember that the barbecue, as several other products needs time for "grinding in". So you should lit possible smallest fire at the beginning of usage to allow the barbecue heart harden. Too quick barbecue litting or bad weather conditions (litting of barbecue after recent rain or low temperature) can cause micro-cracking and scratches in its heart part. The arisen micro-cracking and scratches does not affect barbecue usage and can not be considered as damage of the product and reason for claiming.

**There is a possibility of colour changes and calcareous efflorescence on concrete products which technically can not be avoided. There is a possibility of rust runs on barbecues finished with natural phyllite or sericite slatestones, the producer does not effect forming of these runs but they can be easily removed by means of rice or wire brush.**

Do not use the barbecue in closed rooms.

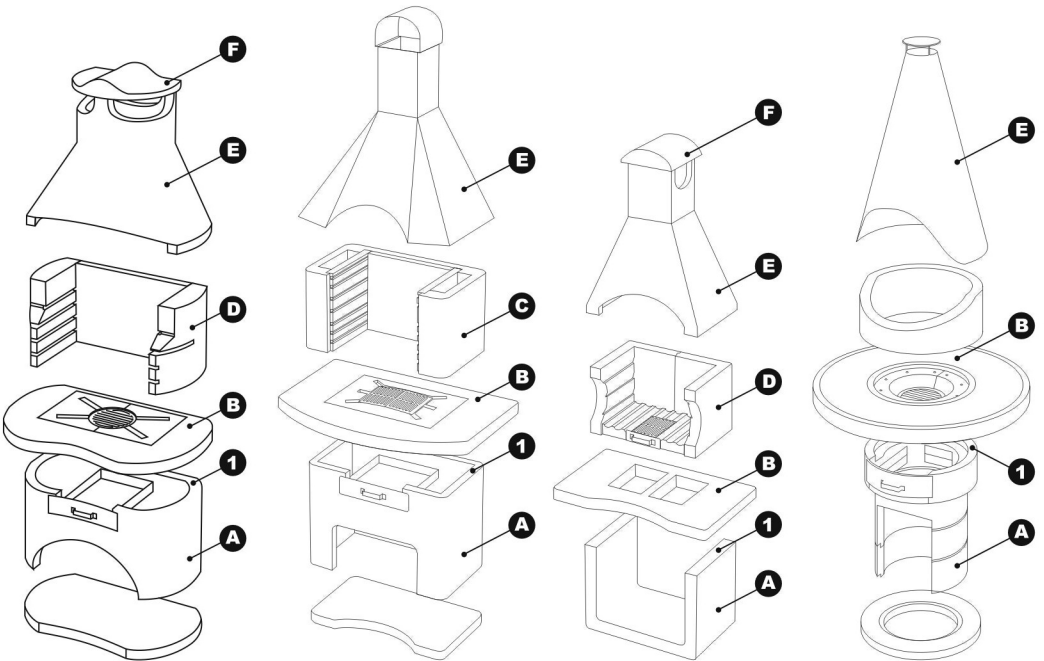
Do not mount the barbecue on non-hardened unsteady ground.

Do not use for litting up alcohol, gasoline and similar liquids and synthetic materials with poisonous chemicals (eg. plastics, rubber).

## 6. NOTES

During transportation and carrying of the barbecue parts they should be placed at the same position as during assembling.

**Barbecue producer is not responsible for wrong montage, finishing and non-complying to manual usage.**



A - base, B - table plate, C, D - hearth, E - chimney hood, F - roof