

General Burning

- › Clean glass during a normal burning cycle is a sign that your fireplace is operating correctly.
- › Avoid opening the door while flames are still visibly burning.
- › Never close the air regulator fully while flames are still present in the firebox.
- › When starting a fire, the door can be left slightly ajar to increase airflow.
- › Only reload onto coals, not whilst there is a flame burning
- › Never leave the primary air fully open except during the start up phase.
- › Sweep dust into the ash tray and empty regularly to avoid blocking airflow through the firebox grate.
- › Ensure any gaps under external doors are covered. Allowing airflow from outside your house will disrupt the convection process.

Fuel

- › Only use correct sized logs. The ideal log size is 12cm in diameter, and no longer than 33cm long.
- › Larger logs need more air to combust, and will therefore be less efficient.
- › Do not overfill the firebox with more than one or two small-medium logs during normal operation.
- › Use firelighters to ignite kindling. Using paper or cardboard can prevent airflow.
- › Never burn anything other than clean, dry and untreated wood

Signs of Incorrect Use

- › Continuously black glass during normal operation.
- › A buildup of soot inside the door frame.
- › Signs of backdraw and thermal tracking (see Operation Manual)



Please refer to your Operation Manual for more information

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THANK YOU FOR CHOOSING EURO FIREPLACES

Please read this booklet carefully to ensure you get the most out of your new fireplace.

PHASE 1

- › Switch off any exhaust fans in your house when starting a fire.
- › Switch the air regulator to the **Start** position. Never force the slider.
- › Stack softwood kindling on top of one or two pieces of hardwood. Make sure air can move freely from the grate around the stack.
- › Place a fire lighter near the top of the stack and light it.



PHASE 2

- › Keep the air regulator knob in the **Start** position.
- › As long as your hardwood and kindling is well seasoned you will have a bright, warm fire within 10 minutes.
- › Wet or 'green' wood can cause damage to a flue and firebox. It also is important that only good quality hardwood is being burned.



PHASE 3

- › The start-up cycle is complete when there are no longer any visible flames (roughly 40min).
- › Move the air regulator knob to the **high** position. This will help the heater to achieve a good bed of coals.
- › Open the door slowly and spread the remaining coals.



PHASE 4

- › Place one or two logs on to the bed of hot coals.
- › Depending on your log size, adjust your air regulator between **low** and **high** (lower for small logs, higher for large logs).
- › The logs will ignite in 60 seconds and burn for around 2 hours.
- › Repeat steps 3 and 4 continuously during normal burning.



Preparation

10 Minutes

20 Minutes

30 Minutes

40 Minutes

50 Minutes

Cont.



Start up position



Normal Operating Window (low to high)

High
↑
↓
Low

Air Regulator

- › Your fireplace is controlled with one simple knob.
- › During ignition, the knob should be in the **Start** position.
- › During normal operation, the knob should be located between **Low** and **High**, depending on the required heat output.

Prolonged Burning

- › Complete several full burn cycles using the above steps.
- › On a good bed of embers, reload the heater with two to three pieces of dry hardwood.
- › Allow the logs to ignite and begin burning (10-20min), then move the air regulator knob **just above 0**.
- › The glass should not blacken
- › At 90% closed, the regulator will allow just enough airflow for the firewood to slowly burn for approximately six hours.
- › Heatbank will aid this process, and slowly release heat for longer periods of time.