

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 50cm.
- › Larger logs need more air to combust, and will therefore be less efficient.
- › Do not overfill the firebox with more than two or three 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

Buller Line Firebox



GET IN TOUCH

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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.
- › Fully open the air regulator, located under the door.
- › 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.



Preparation

PHASE 2

- › Keep the air regulator fully open.
- › 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 is also important that only good quality hardwood is being burned.



10 Minutes

20 Minutes

PHASE 3

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



30 Minutes

40 Minutes

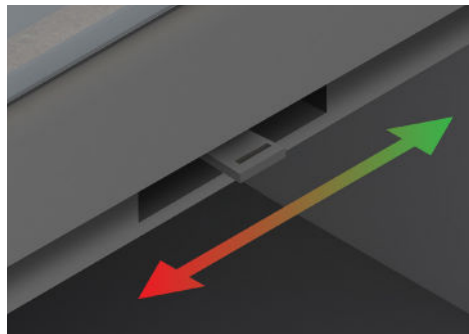
PHASE 4

- › Place two or three logs on to the bed of hot coals.
- › Keep the air regulator half open. This is the optimal position for a normal burn.
- › The logs will ignite in 60 seconds and burn for around 2 hours.
- › Repeat steps 3 and 4 continuously during normal burning hours.



50 Minutes

Cont.



Air Regulator

- › Your fireplace is controlled with one simple control.
- › Moving the control right will increase the airflow, whilst moving it to the left will reduce the available air.
- › Never fully close the air regulator. This will result in heavy soot build up and extinguish the fire.

Prolonged Burning

- › Complete several full burn cycles using the above steps.
- › On a good bed of embers, reload the heater with two to three (can be larger) pieces of dry hardwood.
- › Allow the logs to ignite and begin burning (10-20min), then shut the air control regulator by 80-90%.
- › The glass should not blacken.
- › At 80-90% 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.