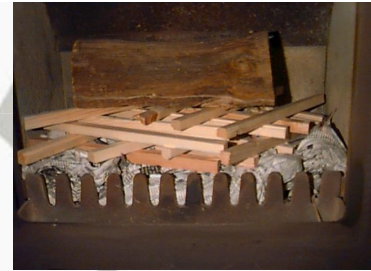


Lighting Procedure for Clearview Pioneer, Vision and Solution Stoves



Stage One

Lay the fire by filling the base of the fire with rolled up or scrunched up newspaper then cover newspaper with a thin layer of small kindling sticks. Finish with one piece of wood.

Do not overload the fire at this point.

Note: filling the firebox with fuel reduces the space required for the oxygen required for correct combustion.



Stage Two

Open both air vents on the appliance and then light the fire in several places along the front of the firebox. Push the door to, but leave it slightly ajar.

Don't fasten door catch until the fire takes hold.

Stay with your stove throughout this part of lighting, as the stove is not safe with the door open.

Stage Three

Once the fire has taken hold close and lock the fire door

You can start to close the primary air control. It is best to leave it approximately half a turn open.



Stage Four

As the stove starts to reach 300f you can slow the combustion down by adjusting the secondary air slide inwards. You will see the flames react to this immediately. The normal position is approx 30mm from the fully in position

Keep a flame burning at all times. Do not close this control fully as it will stop the air wash from working and discolour the glass.

Remember - using a natural real fire is more an art than a science!

THIS HELP SHEET HAS BEEN PRODUCED FOR ROBEYS CUSTOMERS AND FOR GUIDANCE ONLY - PLEASE REFER TO MANUFACTURERS INSTRUCTIONS

GENERAL ADVICE TO PREVENT TAR AND CONDENSATION PROBLEMS WITH WOODBURNING STOVES.

Only burn dry seasoned wood. This means wood that has been stored in the open with only a cover on the top and open at the sides for at least one year. It should be greyish in colour and feel very light. Keep the size of the firewood to between 75mm and 100mm or 3" to 4" in diameter.

Unseasoned wood can contain tars and water which will make up at least one third of its total volume.

Always use a stove thermometer and never run the appliance under 300°f as this may cause the stove glass to soot up. Use the secondary air control (not the primary control) to regulate the output of fire. Try to only burn one log at a time and let the fire die down before refuelling. Place the fresh fuel towards the back of the firebox. Do not fill all the firebox with fuel / wood. Leave room for oxygen which is vital for correct combustion.

Before shutting down the appliance for overnight use

- Refill the stove
- Fire the appliance at a high temperature for at least 20 minutes
- Only shut the primary air control and keep the secondary air control partially open do not let the flame disappear completely.

The use of unseasoned wood will lead to problems with tar and condensation damaging your chimney. It will also produce very strong odours throughout the home which are very hard to eradicate.

If you only use the appliance at weekends or occasionally please preheat the flue by lighting a piece of newspaper in the stove. Leave the door slightly open and let it burn out and then light the stove in the normal way.

In very cold weather, bring the wood into the house a day before you want to use it. This will bring the wood up to room temperature making it easier to burn.

We recommend that you should only burn wood with chimneys lined with pumice or stainless steel and backfilled with insulation.

THIS INFORMATION IS FOR GUIDANCE ONLY.

PLEASE REFER TO MANUFACTURERS INSTRUCTIONS AND BUILDING REGULATIONS.

WE RECOMMEND YOUR CHIMNEY IS LINED.

ROBEYS CANNOT BE HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR DAMAGE TO ANY APPLIANCE, CHIMNEY, LINING OR PROPERTY BY THE USE OF UNSEASONED WOOD OR WASTE PRODUCTS IE. RAILWAY SLEEPERS, MDF, CHIPBOARD, WOOD SHAVINGS ETC.