



Olbia Line Firebox



THANK YOU FOR CHOOSING EURO FIREPLACES

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

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



GET IN TOUCH

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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.



Preparation

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.



10 Minutes

20 Minutes



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.

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.



30 Minutes

40 Minutes

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.



50 Minutes

Cont.

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.