

CORRECT BURNING FOR UPPSALA

PREPARATION



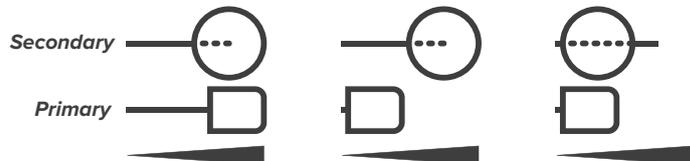
Switch off any exhaust fans in the house when starting the fire.

Pull out the air regulator on the right under the door (primary air) and move the one above the door (secondary air) to the right.

Stack softwood kindling on top of two pieces of hardwood.

Make sure air can move freely from the grate around the stack.

Place a fighter lighter (circled) near the top of the stack and light it.



100% to start up

50% optimal burn

10% prolonged burn

START UP



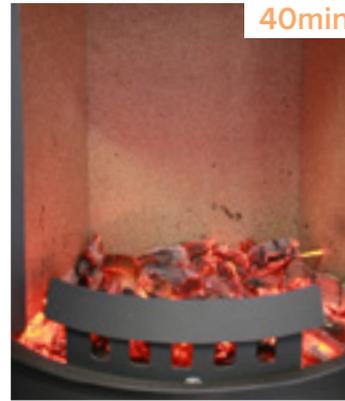
Wet or 'green' wood can cause damage to a flue and firebox. It is important that only good quality hardwood is being burned.

Please note the control on the left under the door is a grate rattle.

As long as your hardwood and softwood kindling is well seasoned you will have a bright fire going within 10 minutes.

10min

40min



The start-up cycle is complete when there are no longer any visible flames (roughly 40min).

Close the air control on the right by half, leaving the top control open.

This will stop the primary air from the bottom grate pushing heat straight out of the flue. Now secondary air will enter from the top of the firebox, allowing the heater to build a good bed of coals.

The majority of heat is generated by the coals, not the flames.

Open the door slowly and spread the remaining coals.

COMBUSTION



Place two similarly sized logs (approx. 30cm long, 12cm thick) on to the bed of hot coals.

Depending on your wood load and heat needed push the regulator towards the middle. This will allow a slower burn

Using properly dried firewood, and following the above steps, the logs will ignite within 60 seconds.

The logs will burn for roughly 2+ hours. Once they have burned down, reload and repeat the process continuously during normal burning hours. This is how you get the best heat and efficiency.

50min

IMPORTANT

- **Use only the correct size wood:** Larger logs require more primary air for combustion, resulting in inefficient burning, by pushing heat straight out the flue.

SMALLER LOGS BURN HOTTER CLEANER AND LONGER

- **Avoid opening the door while flames are still visible:**
Reloading should only be necessary once the firewood has burned down to coal.
- **Do not use paper or cardboard to start your fireplace:**
We recommend using environmentally friendly firelighters.
- **Do not use more than the recommended wood load:**
More wood needs more air for combustion resulting in inefficient burning.
- **Do not overload:** Overloading may result in over burning which may void the warranty.
- **Never shut the air vent fully unless only coals remain.**
- **Empty the ash tray every few days:** Brush excess fine ash build up inside the firebox in to the ash pan.

DO NOT BURN ANYTHING OTHER THAN CLEAN, DRY, UNTREATED HARDWOOD.

As a confirmation of a correct operation, your glass and the internal lining of your fireplace should remain clean and soot free all times. Similarly there should be no visible smoke coming out of your chimney during normal operation. Check these signs, as black glass and smokey chimney indicate incorrect operation, installation and/or bad quality fuel.

PROLONGED BURNING

- On a good bed of embers, reload the heater with two to three pieces of dry hardwood (select your long burn wood and put aside for that purpose).
- Close the right bottom air regulator fully and the top regulator by approximately 90%. Depending on the logs, harder wood may need more air than smaller, lighter pieces. Now you have just enough airflow for the firewood to slowly burn for approximately 7+ hours.
- Even after the fire has gone out the soap stone finish will retain heat for many hours, making actual prolonged burning in many cases not necessary.

Please ensure to have your flue cleaned professionally at the end of every season to maintain clean and efficient burning.



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BURN BRIGHT, BURN CLEAN