

Taking Care of Your Liner

User Guide

Fuels:

All stoves are used to burn different fuels; make sure you're only burning the fuels recommended by the stove manufacturer/HETAS. Wood-burning produces traces of tarry matter and soot up the inside of the chimney, this can all be reduced by burning well air-dried wood which has been drying for 12-24 months and ensuring an active bright fire is maintained. To be certain that the wood is dry enough to burn, use a moisture meter which will give you the exact reading of moisture, (anything above 20% should not be burnt). Burning 'green' or 'wet' wood is one of the biggest causes of chimney fires, to both brick stacks and metal lined stacks. Never burn household refuse.

Warning:

Carbon Monoxide has no smell therefore it's considered a silent killer. Carbon Monoxide is usually emitted from a faulty appliance, blocked chimney or burning incorrect fuels. The chimney should be inspected at least once a year to confirm all components and construction materials are in good condition.

Maintenance:

Employ a qualified chimney sweep who will provide a certificate of sweeping instead of using chemical cleaning products. Solid fuel appliances should be swept twice a year. Ideally this process should occur during the middle of the heating season and the end of the season. Inspect the chimney before the start of the heating season for blockages, such as birds nests. Chemical cleaners should not be used, apart from the Chimney Cleaning Log, which is approved on flexible liners.

Ventilation:

Ventilation is required into the room containing the appliance to ensure the combustion is good and to enable correct and efficient working of the appliance and chimney.

Appliance Operation:

Do not allow the appliance to slumber overnight, it is recommended to run the appliance at a controlled high fire temperature within each firing for at least 30mins as recommended by the manufacturer. Using a thermometer will allow you to monitor flue gas temperatures. It's been proven that slumbering of the

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appliance is a contributing factor to liner failure. Correct flue gas temperatures will increase efficiency and avoid the build up of tar & soot deposits.

Life expectancy and warranties:

Considering the flue has been correctly installed, it should last the life time of the appliance; which is usually 10 to 12 years. The conditions of the warranty are taking into consideration the liner has been installed by a competent person, correctly sized and that the flue is properly maintained by only burning the correct approved fuels. Keep all sweep certificates, HETAS installation certificate or building control approval, fuel supply invoices and liner proof of purchase for any possible claims.