

## Flue Gas Analysers – Installation & Servicing Fact Sheet

- Please read this sheet even if you have fitted our fires before.
- Please leave this sheet with the customer as reference for future servicing of the appliance.
- Please explain to the customer how the fire works and the details and facts listed on this sheet, particularly what the catalyst does and doesn't do.
- If you have any doubts about the test procedure please visit our website or call our technical help line

### **Testing – Points to note...**

- Before testing ensure that the room size is correct for the heat output of the fire. 30cu<sup>3</sup> for 2.5kw output, 40cu<sup>3</sup> for 3.5kw and 50cu<sup>3</sup> for 4.5kw.
- In all installations regardless of room size there must be an air vent positioned at least one metre from the fire at either high or low level through an outside wall providing 100cm<sup>2</sup> of free air. (For the Republic of Ireland 2 vents of not less than 60cm<sup>2</sup> must be provided at high and low level, with minimum vertical separation of 1.6m).
- The analyser used must be manufactured to BS7967 and the test must be carried out in accordance with BS5871 Pt 4
- The catalytic convertor needs heat to work, therefore before you start testing; the fire must have been lit and burning on full for at least 15 mins.

There are two tests to carry out. A Co / CO<sup>2</sup> ratio test and a room centre CO test.

1. The first test is the CO / CO<sup>2</sup> ratio test and should be carried out at the fire exhaust vent, do not stick the probe of the analyser in through the grill but move the probe back and forth 1 inch in front of the outlet grill. (We use a piece of perforated 8mm pipe attached to the analyser with flexible rubber tube). You should record a ratio of no more than 0.002 % (20ppm CO to 1% Co<sup>2</sup>). It is advisable to have a high sample of CO as this will improve the test
2. The second test is the room centre CO test. You should stand in the room centre with the probe at waist height and read the level of CO; this should be no more than 9ppm over ambient peak. Please record these readings on the customers guarantee card.

Our Flueless fires also contain the following safety devices (an ODS (Oxygen Depletion Sensor) and FSD (Flame Supervision Device). Point out to the customer that unfortunately these are not found on all gas hobs; which are also Flueless devices)

## Points to Note!

- If the customer smokes tobacco products, lives on a busy road or is cooking with a gas oven/hob at the time of testing you must ensure that an ambient CO reading is taken before lighting the fire and attempting a reading.
- *Does the catalytic convertor need replacing?* The catalytic convertor does not need replacing unless it has become physically broken or the combustion test show deterioration in performance. To constantly test the performance of the catalytic converter, our laboratory has been running appliances eight hours per day, five days per week, for up to seven years. Periodically we send catalytic converters back to the manufacturer for testing. After the equivalent of 30 years of use, the catalytic converter is as efficient as it was when brand new. Burley manages to achieve this by designing the fire to ensure that the catalytic converter is in exactly the right position for long life and maximum efficiency. (For other makes of fire please consult the relevant manufacturer). Only use replacement catalyst supplied by Burley.
- If you or the customer detects any odours from the fire please remember that the catalytic convertor is not an air filter and does not remove smells. The ceramics in the fire can absorb household smells and in turn these smells get emitted when the fire is lit, especially if the fire is used in an enclosed space for a period of time. If this is the case we recommend that the fire is run on maximum for at least 5 hours with the doors and windows open. This should be done at least twice a year, preferably in the spring and autumn or at any time they notice a smell.
- We do not advise the burning of wax candles within 1 metre of the fire. Wax particles can become airborne and deposit and solidify in the fire causing potential combustion problems.
- The catalyst can also be affected by airborne paint smells and vapors from some plug in air fresheners. The fire must be removed or sealed if you plan to decorate anywhere in the house. If you can detect smells from the fire carry out the burning off procedure as above.

**Further information regarding the catalytic convertor and flueless fires in general can be found on our website**

**[www.burley.co.uk/pdf/fixed\\_flueless\\_gas\\_fires\\_lowres.pdf](http://www.burley.co.uk/pdf/fixed_flueless_gas_fires_lowres.pdf)**