

## How to light your Burley Wood Burning Stove

Below is a guide on how to light and refuel your stove. This guide is general as each stove will operate in a different manner due to the species of wood, moisture content and of course the flue height and diameter.

### Lighting

Place 1 or 2 fire lighters in the bottom, then add some kindling wood crisscrossed diagonally, and finally 2 small logs on top. Light the firelighters open the air vent to maximum (to the right) and close the door to the first latch so there is an air gap around it.

Leave it like this for at least 20 minutes and then add a further 1 logs. After a further 10 minutes or so, the fire should be well alight, and the door can now be closed to become airtight. Leave the air control lever near the maximum (to the right) for a further 10 to 20 minutes to get the stove completely up to running temperature. If the stove does go out when the door is closed then the flue is too cold and will not pull, in this case, you may need to leave the door open with kindling burning for at least 35 mins. The flue's pull will change dependant on temperature and atmospheric conditions.

There are 2 reasons why chimneys draw, 1 is if there is wind blowing across it creating a venturi effect, similar to when you blow across a drinking straw and the liquid comes up, the other is because the chimney is hot and the rising hot air pulls the air at the bottom up. If there is not enough heat in the flue the smoke will try and exit through the great big hole in the front of the stove rather than the little hole in the top.

Please don't use newspaper, this is extremely smoky and gives out very little heat so the kindling takes a long time to catch. You need to get the heat into the flue as quickly as possible so always light the firelighter and build kindling up in a lattice (a few pieces across and then a few the other way) right up to perhaps halfway up the backboard, then put a small dry split log on the top. Then partially close the door with the lever across to the right.

The best running position to achieve maximum efficiency will depend on the chimney draw, but will normally be near the centre. Every chimney is different, and you will

eventually find your stove's optimum position. This is when the flames are swirling in a lazy manner around the stove, not roaring. If the lever is pushed too far to the left, you starve the fire of oxygen, causing the glass to darken. Move the lever a small amount to the right until the glass just stays clean. Once your stove is up to temperature, and you have found your optimum running position, it is best not to move it.

The best way to run any wood stove is 'little and often'. If you are with the fire, it is best to keep adding a small log (approximately 1kg) every 45 minutes rather than adding 4 large ones every 2 hours. The instructions will state what the hourly load is dependent on the model number.

These are the weights of dry wood per hour that the stoves use to achieve the peak burn.

**The weight of dry wood per hour is 1.0kg for the 9X03, 1.3kg for the 9X04, 1.6kg for the 9X05, 2.8kg for the 9X08 and 4.4kg for the 9X12.**

If the stove is fed with this weight of wood hourly and the air turned down the peak burn is achieved and the optimal Kw output is achieved.

### **Refuelling**

When refuelling and before opening the door, slide the lower lever fully across to the right. This increases the air flow which draws any smoke to the back of the stove and prevents spillage into the room. If you DO NOT move the lever to the right the stove does not have enough air to maintain combustion as the chamber temperature drops with the additional fuel load.

We hope that this is of assistance and again this guide is general and each stove will operate in a different manner due to the species of wood, moisture content and of course the flue height and diameter.

Regards,

Burley