

MAINTENANCE

Stove Cleaning

The steel body of your Navajo Steel Hybrid stove is painted with high temperature stove paint. Under normal operating conditions, this paint will not peel or blister. We suggest cleaning by dusting with a soft brush or cloth, or vacuuming with a brush attachment when the stove is cold. If the steel is exposed to moisture for a long period of time it may develop surface rust. If this happens, brush the affected area until clean with either a short wire brush or medium steel wool and then touch-up with high temperature stove paint, which is available from Woodstock Soapstone Company.

The firebrick that lines the firebox interior is rugged and well suited to the harsh environment of the firebox. It should last for years under normal use. Should you need a replacement firebrick part, contact Woodstock Soapstone Company directly.

Glass Cleaning

We use ceramic glass in our stoves because it is resistant to both impact and thermal shock. The ceramic glass installed in the loading door is fully gasketed around the perimeter so there is no contact between the glass and the steel frame.

The glass may soot up the *first* time you use the stove (from condensation already inside the stove). *Don't be alarmed!* Usually, as soon as you build up adequate temperature with a hot fire, the glass will clean itself. The residue will burn off, and it will stay clean. Soot accumulation on the inside of the glass is more likely in the spring and fall, when temperatures are very mild and you are less likely to maintain a hot fire.

To clean the inside of the glass or wipe off fly ash, we recommend that you use a brush with soft bristles (like a paintbrush). A white vinegar and water solution works well to remove most ash or soot accumulation. You may clean heavy soot from the glass with very fine steel wool (0000 grade), but first, be sure the fire is out; and second, be sure that the glass has cooled to room temperature before you clean it. **DO NOT ATTEMPT TO CLEAN HOT GLASS.**

Gasket Replacement

There are 3 places on your stove where you should check the gasket routinely: (1) on the loading door, (2) under the steel lid/cooktop, (3) the ashpan door (models purchased with the ashpan). These gaskets are most important for maintaining high efficiency and clean burning. Close a slip of paper in these gasketed areas. There should be resistance as you pull the paper out. If there is any evidence of deterioration and/or leaking in any of these areas or if any of the gasket material in the stove becomes worn or frayed, it should be replaced. Please contact Woodstock Soapstone Company for replacement gasket and instructions. The sizes of all the gaskets on your Navajo Steel Hybrid woodstove are included in the parts list at the end of this manual.

Routine Checks And End of Season Maintenance

Every few weeks of operation we recommend checking the chimney connector (stovepipe) and combustor (see combustor section) and cleaning, if necessary. The connector pipe and chimney should be inspected every two months at a minimum and cleaned if necessary.

When the weather warms up and the burning season is over, it is a good idea to do a thorough spring cleaning and inspection of your stove and chimney system. We recommend an annual inspection and cleaning by a certified chimney sweep who has the tools and knowledge to inspect the whole system, from top to bottom. Chimney safety is an important part of responsible wood burning. The best way to gain confidence in the safety of your Navajo Steel Hybrid woodstove is to have it serviced and inspected once a year by a professional chimney sweep. The Chimney Safety Institute of America maintains a database of certified sweeps nationwide. Visit their website www.csa.org to find a professional in your area.

If you live in a climate with warm, humid summer weather, your stove may collect moisture from warm, moist, chimney downdrafts during the summer. If this happens, you may get smoky smells in your home. One way to reduce the likelihood of this happening is to block the flue exit in the stove with fiberglass insulation at the end of the heating season. This will help prevent downdrafts and humidity from entering the stove. (You'll have to be careful to remember to remove the insulation before

you light the stove again in the fall!). Some prefer to place a tray of kitty litter or baking soda in the firebox to reduce moisture and odors.

Creosote Formation and Need for Removal

When wood is burned too slowly, it produces tar and other organic vapors, which combine with expelled moisture to form creosote. The creosote vapors condense in the relatively cool chimney flue of a slow burning fire. As a result, creosote residue accumulates on the flue lining. When ignited, this creosote makes an extremely hot and dangerous fire.

The chimney connector and chimney should be inspected at least once every two months during the heating season to determine if creosote buildup has occurred. If creosote has accumulated it should be removed to reduce the risk of a chimney fire. Cleaning the combustor regularly will also greatly reduce creosote buildup. Under certain conditions, creosote can form rapidly.

The most likely conditions for creosote to occur are: (1) when filling the firebox with a hot bed of coals and the damper is then completely closed; (2) extremely long, smoldering fires, and; (3) burning wet or green wood.

Lack of combustion air and smoldering fires usually result in dense smoke and low stack temperatures in the chimney connector and the chimney. Wet or green wood can also produce dense smoke and excessive water vapor, which can quickly lead to creosote buildup.

Creosote will accumulate faster in exterior chimneys than interior chimneys because of colder outside temperatures.

There are three stages of creosote build-up. The first is a flaky, crystal like accumulation which can be removed with a brush. The second is a tar like coating. The third is a hard, glossy enamel like coating that is difficult to penetrate. If your chimney is heavily coated with tar or enamel like creosote, we recommend that you consult with an experienced chimney sweep about removal and prevention.

CREOSOTE PREVENTION: Without question, the best way to treat creosote is to prevent its accumulation. In order to reduce the danger of accumulation, we recommend the following:

1. Only burn properly dried firewood. Dry wood

burns hotter, cleaner, and expels less moisture to condense.

2. Use the catalytic combustor properly. It can reduce possible creosote accumulation by as much as 90% and improve stove efficiency at the same time. Be sure to read the section on catalytic combustors on pages 15-18.
3. Never operate your stove for extended periods of time with the draft control completely closed. Both the wood fire and the catalytic combustor need oxygen to burn efficiently.
4. Re-establish a hot fire, and reignite the combustor after every reloading by opening the primary air control for about 10 minutes.
5. Check the catalytic combustor output. Use the thermometer provided with the stove to be sure that the catalytic combustor is igniting properly when you kindle a fire or reload the stove. The temperatures on the stove top should rise noticeably when the catalytic combustor is engaged.
6. Avoid long, smoldering fires. Again, the catalytic combustor is critical here. Hot firebox temperatures (with the stove top thermometer in the 400-600°F range) will produce more complete combustion and maintain proper catalytic activity.

Coal Soot Removal

Soot - Formation and Need for Removal

When coal is burned, the products of combustion combine with moisture to form a soot residue which accumulates on the flue lining. When ignited, this soot makes an extremely hot fire.

The chimney connector and chimney should be inspected at least once every two months during the heating season to determine if a soot buildup has occurred.

If soot has collected, it should be removed to reduce the risk of a chimney fire.