

## Ash Removal

If your Fireview Stove is in continuous operation, ashes will have to be removed about once a week. You do not have to let the fire die out completely to remove the ashes, but it should burn down to coals. Then make sure the combustor is in by-pass position. This will increase the draft and allow any airborne ash to go up the chimney.

Open the side door and move the larger coals to one side of the firebox and scoop out the ash that is underneath them. Reverse this procedure to remove ash from the other side of the firebox. Leave hot coals to rekindle the fire.

Ashes should be placed in a metal container with a tight-fitting lid. The closed container of ashes should be placed on a noncombustible floor or on the ground, well away from all combustible materials, pending final disposal. If the ashes are disposed of by burial in soil or otherwise locally dispersed, they should be retained in the closed container until all cinders have thoroughly cooled. Live cinders can take up to 36 hours to cool.

**Never shovel ashes into a combustible container like a cardboard box or a plastic bucket. Do not use a vacuum cleaner to remove ashes unless it is specifically designed for wood stove ash removal.**

We recommend using one of our “Ashaway” ash holders for use with a Fireview. The size is just right to line up nicely with the loading door of the Fireview. The piano-hinged lid opens easily and then closes tightly. Four sturdy legs keep it off the floor, and the wooden handle will protect your hands.

## Stove Cleaning

The ornamental cast iron frame of the Woodstock Soapstone Stove is painted with two coats of high temperature stove paint. Under normal operating conditions, this paint will not peel, blister or discolor. We suggest cleaning by dusting with a soft brush or vacuuming with a brush attachment. If the iron castings are exposed to moisture for a long period of time they may rust. If this happens, brush the affected area until clean with either a short wire brush or .00 steel wool and then touch-up with high temperature stove paint which is available from Woodstock Soapstone.

Soapstone is a very soft mineral and the polished exterior surfaces can be scratched. Scratches can be removed by sanding lightly with .00 steel wool or 120 grit sandpaper. The surface can then be smoothed with 400 grit sandpaper or .0000 steel wool. Remove dust created by sanding with a vacuum cleaner; a damp cloth will simply spread it around. Be sure the stove is cold before you clean it.

## Glass Cleaning

We use ceramic glass in our stoves because it has great impact and thermal shock resistance. Glass installed in the stove fronts have full gaskets around the perimeter so there is no contact between the glass and the cast iron frame.

There are two panes of glass in each fireplace front, with an air-space between the two panes. This thermal-pane arrangement helps keep the temperature on the inside of the glass higher, and prevents condensation and soot from accumulating. The Fireview has a



*Never leave ashes or an ash container on a wood floor or porch!*

# 18.

large glass area with an “air-wash” design, in which the primary air supply washes over the front glass to assist in keeping the glass free of ash and soot.

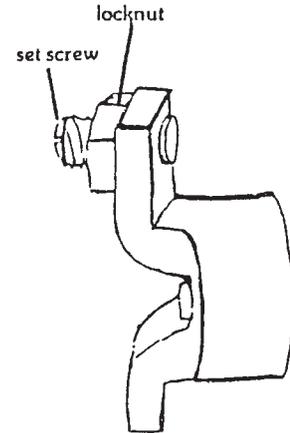
The glass may soot up the first time you use the stove (from condensation already inside the stove). Don't be alarmed! As soon as you build up adequate temperatures with a hot fire, the glass will clean itself, the residue will burn off and it will stay clean. Soot accumulation on the inside of the glass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

To wipe fly ash off the inside of the glass, we recommend that you use a brush with soft bristles (like a paintbrush). You can clean heavy soot from the glass with very fine steel wool (.0000 grade), but 1) be sure that the fire is out; and 2) be sure that the glass has cooled to room temperature before you clean it. **DO NOT ATTEMPT TO CLEAN HOT GLASS.**

## Door Latch Adjustment

All Woodstock Soapstone Stoves have similar latches that can be easily adjusted as required. If the gasketing on the side door becomes compressed, the latch has a set screw that can be adjusted to take up the slack, maintaining the airtight seal around the door. One good way to test whether the door seal is tight enough is the “dollar bill” test. Hold a dollar bill in the door opening above the knob, close the door on it, and tighten the latch. If you can pull the dollar bill back out easily, the latch is too loose and needs to be adjusted..

To adjust the latch, loosen the lock nut on the back of the latch. Tighten the set screw a turn or two, until the door closes tightly. Then tighten the lock nut so the set screw will not move.



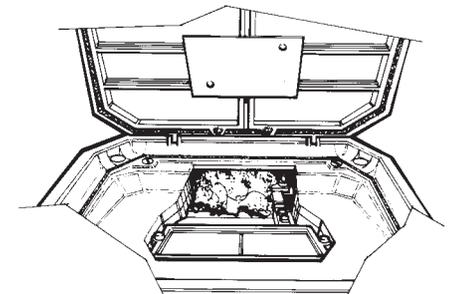
*To adjust the door latch, shown here, loosen the lock nut, turn the set screw in, and then tighten the lock nut again. The point of the set screw bears against the door frame, and each turn of the set screw will pull the door in tighter.*

## Routine Checks & End of Season Maintenance

Every few months of operation we recommend checking the chimney connector (stovepipe) and combustor (see combustor section) and cleaning if necessary. If any of the gasket material in the stove becomes worn or frayed, it should be replaced. Also inspect the cast iron baffle parts to make sure that over-firing hasn't occurred.

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 combustor. We recommend a yearly service visit from a certified chimney sweep who will look at the whole system, from top to bottom. Chimney safety is important for you and your family so you can fully enjoy your stove without worrying. The best way to gain confidence in the safety of your Fireview is to have it serviced and inspected once a year by a professional chimney sweep.

If you live in a climate with warm, humid summer weather, your stove may experience moisture build-up in the off season. After cleaning the chimney and stove pipe block the flue pipe with fiberglass insulation which will wick up the excess moisture and prevent discoloration of the stone.



*During the off season, you may wish to block the flue pipe with fiberglass insulation.*

## Creosote

When wood is burned slowly, it produces acetic and pyroligneous acids, which combine with expelled moisture to form creosote. The creosote vapors condense in the

relatively cool chimney of a slow-burning fire. As a result, creosote residue accumulates on the flue lining.

If ignited, creosote will make an extremely hot chimney fire. The more creosote the greater chance of a fire. Regular inspection and cleaning of your stove, chimney connector, and chimney will greatly reduce the chance of a chimney fire. Cleaning the combustor regularly will also greatly reduce creosote buildup. We recommend that you check the chimney connector and chimney twice monthly, and clean if necessary. This will help prevent chimney fires. Under certain conditions, creosote can form rapidly.

The most likely conditions for creosote to occur are: (1) when a large number of small pieces of wood are added to a hot bed of coals and the damper is then completely closed; (2) extremely long, smouldering fires, and; (3) burning wet or green wood. Lack of combustion air and smouldering 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 basically 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.

**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:

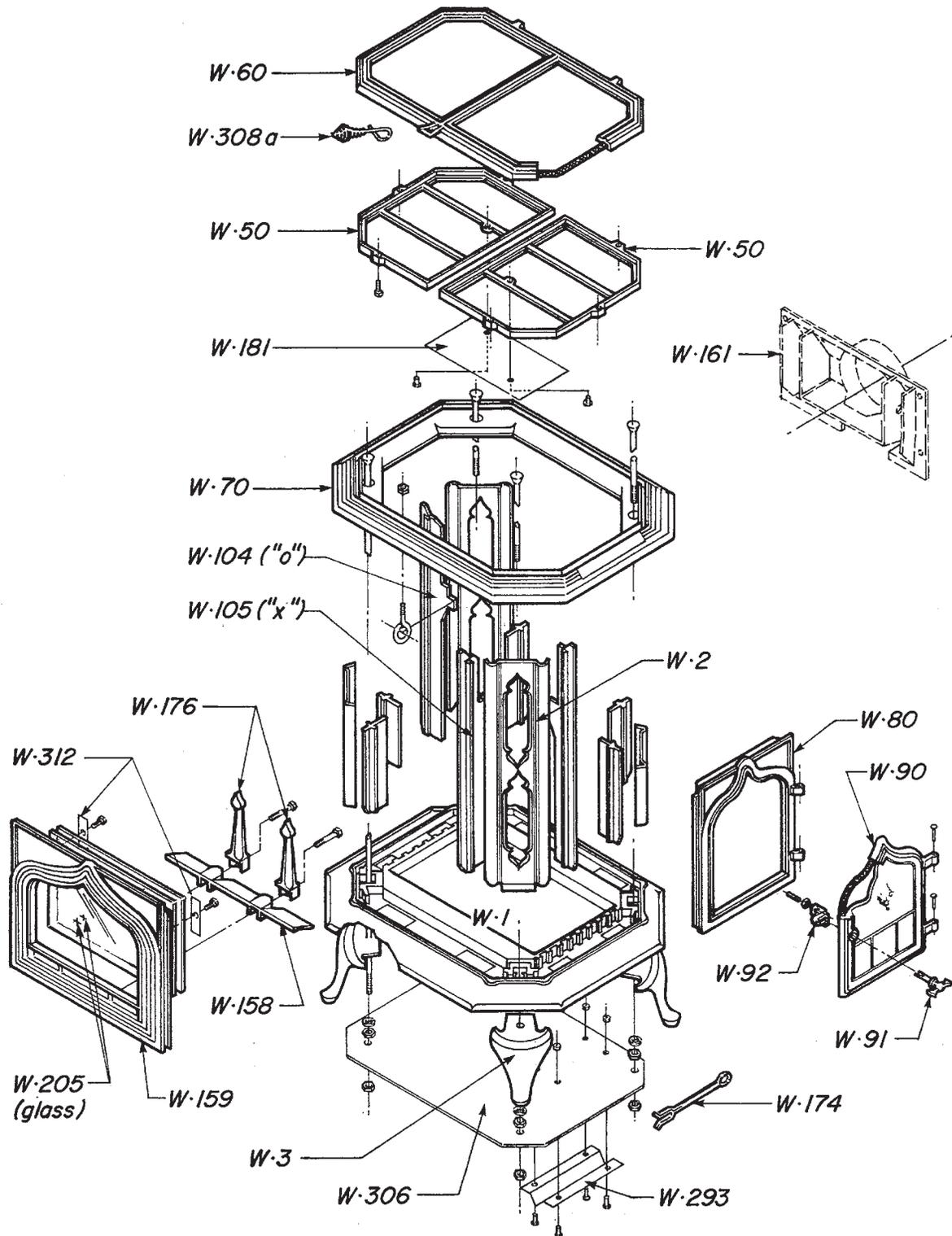
1. Burn only seasoned hardwood. Dry wood burns hotter, and expels less moisture to condense.
2. Avoid long, smouldering fires. In general, it is better to burn your stove a little hot rather than a little too cool. **Hot firebox temperatures will produce more complete combustion and maintain proper catalytic activity.**
3. Never operate your stove for extended periods of time with the draft control closed. Both the wood fire and the catalytic combustor need oxygen to burn efficiently.
4. Try to re-establish a hot fire and re-ignite the combustor after every reloading by opening the primary air control for about 10 minutes.
5. 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 next section on catalytic combustors.
6. 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. Check the combustor periodically to be sure that no physical deterioration has occurred.

Chemicals, such as sodium chloride or table salt, are sometimes used as chimney cleaners that you simply add to the fire. The chemical combines with water vapor to form an acid solvent for creosote and we do not recommend using it without taking the catalytic combustor out of your stove. There is some debate as to how effective many of these chemicals are. To clean your chimney properly we recommend a thorough brushing with a wire chimney brush.

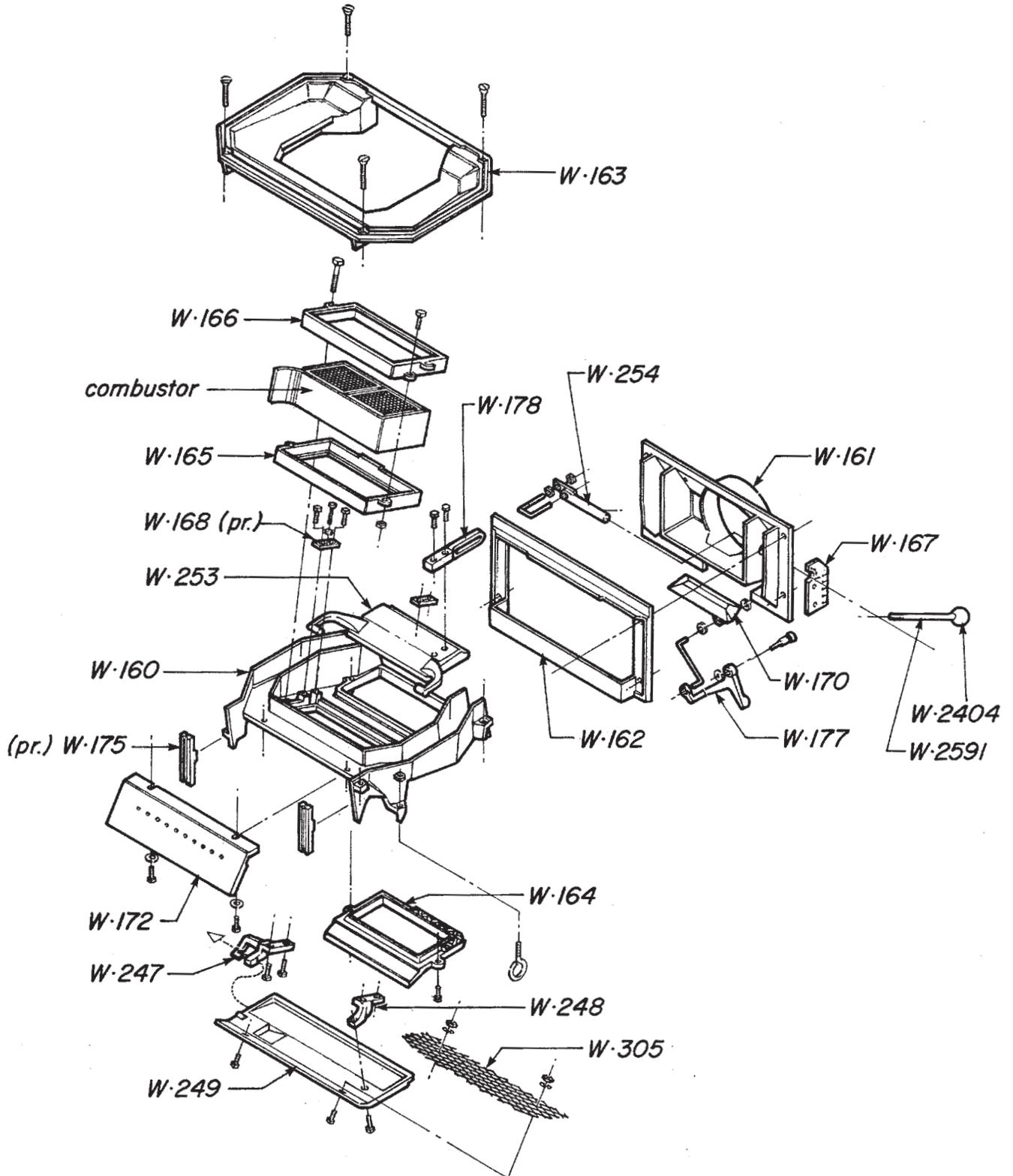


20.

# Fireview 205: Cast Iron Frame and External Parts



## Fireview 205: Internal Parts



22.

# Fireview 205: Soapstone Parts and Firebrick

