

Congratulations on the purchase of your new GranView fireplace. The GranView is a new generation single burn rate, high efficiency heating fireplace. By following this operation guide your enjoyment of the fire experience will be greatly enhanced.

Read and understand this entire guide prior to starting your first fire. Educate yourself and all other operators of this fireplace prior to initial use.

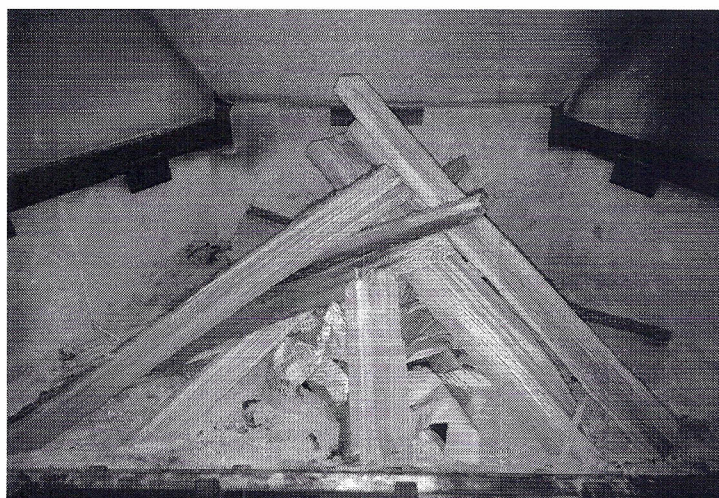
If you have any questions after reading this information contact your dealer for additional information.

Starting the First Several Fires

The first two to three fires should be small, short in duration (less than one hour) and not contain rapidly combustible material such as building scrap or siding. The first fire should be especially short as this will remove most of the moisture in the refractory liner and heat cure the gasket cement. The first several times of use will produce an odor and/or smoke as the painted surfaces are curing and any oils on the outer metal surfaces are being burnt off. For this reason the room should be well ventilated during the initial fires. People who are allergic to smoke or asthmatic should not be present during this curing process. During this process, the glass may develop creosote stains over the entire glass panel as the fire is not hot enough for it to "self-clean".

Starting the Fire

To start a fire, open the combustion air supply by lifting up slightly on the handle on the lower left of the fireplace front. An internal spring will open the supply. Place 8-10 sheets of newspaper crumpled into balls in the center of the firebox. Lay two, small diameter, split logs on each side of the paper with the cut end facing you. Place dry kindling on top of the paper and logs in a crisscross fashion, leaving room for air to flow between them. Additionally a fire starter may be added to assist in lighting the fire.



Light the paper and leave the door ajar. This will induce a draft in the chimney and start the wood burning.

Once the fire has burned for 8-10 minutes with the doors cracked open, place several additional pieces of kindling on top of the burning matter and close the doors.

When this fuel load is about half consumed, add 5-6 pieces of larger wood up to 4" in diameter and close the door.

After the fire has burned for approximately 30 minutes and the fireplace is preheated, larger cord wood can be added.

For the cleanest burn and most active fire, and cleanest glass it is recommended that the wood be placed in a crisscross fashion to allow air to enter

under the fire.

Large pieces of wood and un-split or tightly stacked wood will result in slower fires and more smoke on the glass panels.

Build the fire directly on the base of the unit. **Do not use a grate or andirons to elevate the fire.**

Smoke accumulation on the glass

Some smoke accumulation is normal and occurs with any wood burning appliance. The outer edges of the glass will cloud over after a series of fires and not burn clean during normal operation. Normally this should be a band approximately 2" wide on each outer edge. If the glass smokes over in a low fire or at the end of a fire simply start a large fire and allow the radiant heat to burn the deposit away. Excessive accumulation of smoke on the glass means that the fireplace is not operating at a hot enough temperature to prevent accumulation or self-clean any deposit that has occurred. Low operating temperatures are caused by excessive moisture content of your wood, too small of a fire or closing your door too soon after lighting the fire.

WARNINGS

To ensure a safe, efficient fire, always check the fireplace prior to use for creosote build-up, excessive ash and soot. Clean the fireplace and chimney regularly.

Use solid wood or processed solid fuel fire logs only. Do not use gas starters, flame colorants or gas logs. Do not use coal or charcoal in this fireplace unit.

Never use gasoline, gasoline type lantern fuel, kerosene, lighter fluid or any liquid to “freshen” the fire. Keep all such highly combustible liquids well away from the fire.

Never leave children unattended when there is a fire burning in the fireplace. It is recommended that each user of this appliance familiarize themselves with its operation prior to initial use.

Allow the fireplace to cool before performing any service to it. Always shut off any electrical supply prior to working on the system. This will eliminate the chance of electrical shock.

Wilkening Fireplace Co. is not responsible for any smoking issues due to inadequate draft or poor burning which results from lack of combustion air or chimney draw.

Wilkening Fireplace Co. does not warrant “smoke free” operation or are we responsible for inadequate draft caused by mechanical systems, construction conditions, inadequate chimney height, negative pressure or environmental conditions beyond our control.

Do not use any fireplace insert or other product in conjunction with this fireplace that is not specified by Wilkening Fireplace Co. for use with this fireplace.

Painted and Plated Surfaces

This appliance is painted with a 1200 degree high heat paint. This paint is an open cell material that allows for heating and cooling without cracking or chipping. **During the first several fires this paint will cure, giving off an odor with some visible smoke.** Due to the open cell nature of this paint, moisture can impregnate the surface causing rust to form. If this occurs, lightly sand the surface and repaint with Stove Bright Satin Black paint (#1990) available from your dealer.

Plated surfaces require no polishing to retain their luster. If a plated surface is polished it may remove the plating, exposing the base materials below. To maintain plated surfaces simply wipe them with a damp, soft, cotton cloth.

Remove all plated finish items and store them in a safe location during installation to ensure that they do not become damaged. Sheet rock compound will discolor any plated surfaces.

Refractory Liner

The GranView utilizes a super reflective inner lining of Skamol. These panels protect the metal surfaces and increase the operating temperature of the burning chamber. Care must be taken when handling these pieces as not to damage them. **Do not operate this unit without all the baffles and inner liner in place as overheating of the chimney connector and fireplace components may occur.**

Once in place, the liner is supported by brackets. If a hair line crack occurs in the liner and it remains in place, it does not have to be replaced. Replacement of a refractory is necessary if it becomes damaged to the point of falling loose or has gaps between pieces. Refer to your installation manual for baffle placement.

Creosote Formation and the Need for Removal

When you burn wood, it produces organic vapors and tar which combine with moisture that is expelled from the wood and forms a black deposit called creosote. The creosote forming vapors condense in the relatively cool flue liner of a slow burning fire. As a result, creosote residue accumulates on the flue lining. When ignited, creosote burns extremely hot. Excessive accumulation of creosote, if ignited, can cause over heating of the chimney, chase and fireplace structure. Overheating is a fire hazard. **Creosote accumulation can be minimized by burning hot fires using only well-seasoned, air dried fuel.** Any wood that sizzles in the fire will produce excessive creosote formation in the flue and should not be used.

Regular chimney maintenance combined with the proper burning techniques will prevent chimney fires. Keep the chimney area, cap and flue lining free of build-up. Do not allow more than 1/8 inch to accumulate between cleanings to avoid a chimney fire. Cleaning intervals will depend on individual use practices and your fuel. **Do not use wood with more than 20% moisture content.** Moisture meters are available through your dealer.

We recommend monthly inspection of the chimney system and cleaning if needed. At a minimum the chimney should be inspected at least twice during the heating season to determine if a buildup has occurred. This will allow you to learn how your burning style affects the formation of creosote in the flue. Have your chimney professionally cleaned. If you choose to maintain it yourself, remove the cap on top of the chimney and use a stiff plastic/poly brush. Metal brushes will damage the stainless steel chimney due to scratching of the inner surfaces. Prior to cleaning the chimney, remove the steel and refractory baffles located in the throat of the fireplace and the angled refractory above the fire chamber so any creosote that falls into the system during cleaning falls down to the base of the fireplace. **Remove the creosote from the firebox prior to starting the next fire.** Creosote left inside the fireplace will burn at an extremely high temperature and may damage the fireplace or chimney system.

If You Have a Chimney Fire

If a chimney fire occurs, close the combustion air control by pushing it into the locked position. Verify that the doors are fully closed, summon the fire department, alert your family of the possible danger and evacuate the premises. A chimney fire is a serious condition that may result in loss of property and life.

Do not use the fireplace if you suspect that you have had a chimney fire until the entire system has been inspected by a certified sweep or others qualified in the area of chimney/fireplace safety.

Ashes

Removal of ashes should be done when the fire is out and the ash is cold. A special ash bucket is available from your dealer to ease the ash removal process. Always empty ash into a metal container with a lid. Close the lid tight and set it on a non-combustible surface well away from any combustible material. **Do not store ash in your home. Never use a cardboard box for ash removal.**

Disposal of ashes: The closed container of ashes should be placed on a noncombustible surface or the ground, well away from combustible materials, pending final disposal. If 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. Hot coal in the ash can remain potentially dangerous several days after removal.

Heat Output

The GranView fireplace generates the greatest BTU output when smaller, split fuel is used. The unit is operating at peak performance when the flames burn clean and clear.

This is a single burn rate appliance. **Never close the combustion air supply when the fire is burning.** The fire requires air for combustion and closing the air supply will exhaust the fire and create a buildup of gasses in the combustion chamber. **Closing the air supply when a fire is burning in the fireplace will cause heavy smoke accumulation on the glass panels.**

Front Clearance

Keep any combustible materials at least **3 feet** away from the front of this fireplace. This includes furniture.

Refueling

When adding fuel to the fire it is important to crack open the doors for 15 seconds to clear any smoke. With a large active fire you may want to open the right hand door only for refueling to minimize the radiant heat that you will be exposed to. For optimum performance always maintain a hot firebox temperature. This is achieved by maintaining a hot coal bed and not stacking or overloading the unit with fuel. Failure to do so can create a smoldering, smoky fire. **Maintaining a hot fire will minimize smoke on the glass and creosote in the chimney.**

Back Smoking

If you open both doors when refueling, **crack both of them open at the same time** and leave ajar for 10 seconds before completely opening to refuel.

Excessive amounts of fuel or wet fuel will also create the potential for back smoking when the door is open due to over capacity of burning fuel or low draft due to low firebox temperature.

Chimney blockage due to foreign objects (leaves, nest, etc.) or excessive creosote in the flue will minimize draft of the chimney and can be a cause of poor draw.

Lack of chimney height will also contribute to poor draw. The chimney must extend at least 2' taller than any roof or structure that is within 10' of it. When this unit is installed with offsets, it may also be necessary to compensate for the decrease in draw with additional chimney height. **Consult your dealer.**

Open both doors at the same time, slowly. This will minimize the vortex action created by the air flowing into the fireplace and will reduce the possibility of back smoking once the doors have been opened fully.

If the fireplace has been operating properly and all of a sudden starts to smoke, check that the chimney cap has not become plugged or that loose creosote has not fallen down the chimney and is obstructing the holes in the upper most baffle.

Annual Inspections

Every fireplace should have an annual inspection before the first fire of the year to verify that all components are working properly and that the chimney is ready for use. We recommend contacting a Certified Chimney Sweep or your dealer for this yearly inspection even if you clean your own chimney during the year. This will assure you that there has not been any breakdown in components or blockages that could result in a fire. As trained professionals, they can fully assess your system.