



LOGAIRE
FLAMING HOT!

OPERATION MANUAL



LIGHTING YOUR FIRE

QUICK GUIDE TO GETTING STARTED

- 1.** Place some dry kindling on top of crumpled newspaper on the base of the firebox.
- 2.** Ensure the airslide control is on high then light the paper.
- 3.** Once the kindling is well alight add a few heavier pieces of wood and close the door.
- 4.** Gradually build up the fire by adding 2 or 3 small logs at a time whilst ensuring the air control is still in the high position for at least 30 minutes.
- 5.** Once the fire is well established, regulate the heat output to the desired level by adjusting the airslide control.
- 6.** When refuelling your fire make sure the air control is fully opened prior to opening the door. This will reduce the possibility of smoke spillage into the room. Open the door slowly and reload the fire. Leave the airslide control on high for a few minutes before adjusting the air control to suit the heat level required.



IMPORTANT MESSAGE TO THE OWNER

PLEASE ENSURE YOU FULLY READ PAGES 1 AND 2 AND UNDERSTAND THE INFORMATION, EVEN IF YOU DON'T READ THE ENTIRE MANUAL!!

We at Glen Dimplex Australasia thank you for choosing a Logaire fire and are confident if installed and operated correctly will bring you many years of pleasure. Our fires are designed to give you many years of warmth and service, subject to the following three critical factors.

1. A competent and suitably qualified installer must install your Logaire fire correctly. Your Logaire dealer will be able to arrange professional installation for you.
2. You must burn properly seasoned dry wood.
3. You must know how to correctly operate your Logaire fire, particularly on overnight burn cycles.

PLEASE NOTE THE FOLLOWING IMPORTANT POINTS:

- ❖ When lighting the fire for the first time, ensure that the stove, glass, trim and flue are all dusted to avoid particles sticking or discoloring the fire. Once fired, some smoke and vapor will be released as the VHT painted surfaces enter the final curing process. Do not be alarmed, open all windows and doors in that room and close any internally opening doors. This curing process will last for up to 3 hours as you run your fire on high and will only happen this one time. People with respiratory, heart or other relevant medical conditions should avoid inhaling vapors during the curing process.

In Christchurch and Canterbury the Hestia Clean Air, Atlanta Clean Air and Pyros Clean Air Models **cannot** be installed with the No Match system.



- ❖ Properly seasoned (dry) timber is necessary for the Logaire to operate efficiently. Firewood that contains a high moisture content will result in flue blockages, blackened glass and reduce the heat output of the Logaire substantially. Please note:

- Softwood usually takes 6—12 months to season
- Hardwood can take up to 24 months to season
- Wood must be stored in a location that enables free air circulation. Wet wood stored in a closed woodshed without air circulation will still be wet 12 months later.

REMEMBER - when two pieces of seasoned wood are hit together you should hear a high-pitched ring, not a low-pitched thud.

DO NOT BURN COASTAL DRIFTWOOD OR TREATED TIMBERS.

- ❖ For optimum performance fuel should be loaded so the log lay “front to rear” in preference to lying across the width of the firebox. Spaces should be left between the logs to enable oxygen to get to as much of the surface of the fuel as possible.
- ❖ Your Logaire is covered by a full twelve-month warranty on parts, and a ten-year warranty on the firebox.
- ❖ **REMEMBER** - In New Zealand local by law requires that your fire have a permit whether it is a new purchase or an upgrade. Your Logaire dealer can explain all this and supply relevant paperwork.

HERE ARE SOME THINGS YOU SHOULD NEVER DO WITH YOUR LOGAIRE:

1. Never burn treated or unseasoned (wet) wood.
2. Never empty ash into a plastic bucket or paper bag as ash can stay hot for days.
3. Never dry clothes on your Logaire.
4. Never operate your Logaire with the door ajar except on initial start up.
5. Never use petrol or other volatile liquid fuels.



LIGHTING AND OPERATING YOUR MULTIFUEL

- 1.** Place some dry kindling on top of crumpled newspaper on the base of the firebox.
- 2.** Ensure both the airslide controls are on high, then light the paper.
- 3.** Once the kindling is well alight add a few heavier pieces of wood or coal and close the door.
- 4.** Once the fire is going well, shut the top air slide control to halfway and control the heat out put with the bottom air slide control.
- 5.** When refuelling your fire ensure that the airslide control is on high prior to opening the door. This will reduce the possibility of smoke spillage into the room. Open the door slowly and reload the fire. Leave the airslide control on high for a few minutes before adjusting the airslide control to suit the heat level required.
- 6.** You will need to clean the ash pan out on a regular basis when using coal.



WHERE TO POSITION YOUR LOGAIRE FIRE IN YOUR HOME

It is important to position the wood stove in an area that will favor the most efficient heat distribution possible throughout the house. The stove should therefore be installed in the room where the most time is spent, and in the most spacious room possible. The correctly sized unit for the home is also important. Too large a stove and it will be constantly run on low, causing poor combustion and creosote problems restricting the flue updraft. Too small and it will fail to generate sufficient heat to warm the area. Logaire recommend a site check of the home by a certified fire installer before installation. Bear in mind that while the heater may generate sufficient heat, it then has to be circulated throughout the home. If the house doesn't allow natural dispersal of heat (e.g., high ceilings, long hallways, etc) circulation can be improved with a ceiling fan or (Logaire) heat transfer kit.

Important:

A wood stove must never be installed in a hallway or near a staircase, as it may block the way in case of a house fire or fail to respect the required clearances.

OPTIONAL WATERBOOSTERS

Water boosters can offer substantial power savings, dependent on the area and climate in which you live. If you live in a cold climate you are likely to use your Logaire for many months of the year, in which case a Logaire water booster will reduce your water heating costs over these months.

The optional water booster for your Logaire fire must be positioned within the firebox chamber of the heater. To ensure efficient water booster operation, the heater should be installed as close as possible (less than 3 metres) to the hot water cylinder. The diameter of the pipe work running to and from the water booster should be at least 25mm. Sharp bends and other restrictions must be avoided. The internal return flow pipe from the water booster to the cylinder should pass through the bottom of the cylinder to terminate at least two thirds the height of the cylinder. The outlet pipe from the cylinder to the water booster should begin 100mm above the bottom of the cylinder to avoid contamination by the sediment within the cylinder. A gradient of 1 in 12 inches should be maintained on all pipe work running between the water booster and the hot water cylinder. All exposed water pipes should be lagged to prevent heat loss and to ensure safety when the pipes pass through combustible walls, etc.

If a mains pressure hot water system is in use the installation of a water booster is more difficult and expert advice should be sought.



OPERATING YOUR LOGAIRE FIRE

OPENING THE DOOR

1. Ensure that the airslide control knob is fully adjusted to high.
2. Turn the door handle in an anticlockwise direction and slowly pull door open.
On the Hestia and Atlanta Bay, firmly hold the door handle and lift upwards approximately 90 degrees whilst pulling the door open.

ADJUSTING THE AIRSLIDE CONTROL

1. The air slide control is positioned on the top left hand side of the fire.
2. This control moves from left to right, left being low and right being high. This gives you total control of the burn rate at all times.
3. On the Pegasus and Hestia Multifuel a second air slide control is positioned above the ash pan on the left. When using a mixture of wood and coal or coal only, close the top air slide control halfway and adjust the burn rate using the bottom air slide control.

STARTING AND MAINTAINING A FIRE

To start and maintain a good fire you need the following items:

1. A small quantity of newspaper (do not use coloured or coated paper)
 2. A packet of firelighters (optional)
 3. A quantity of finely split dry soft wood kindling in a variety of sizes.
 4. Seasoned firewood split into a range of piece sizes
- The first step is to crumple half a dozen sheets of newspaper and put them just inside the firebox. The amount of newspaper you need will depend on the firebox size and the dryness and fineness of the kindling you are using. The drier and finer the kindling the less newspaper you need. Be generous with the newspaper and you will have more success. Placing some firelighter halves under the newspaper will also help to sustain the firebox temperature until the wood is burning.
 - On top of the paper place 10 to 15 pieces of finely split dry kindling. Softwoods such as cedar or pine make good kindling. Ideally the kindling should be placed on and behind the newspaper so that the combustion air reaches the newspaper fast where you ignite it. It is also a good idea to add two or three very small pieces of firewood to the kindling load before lighting.
 - Set the airslide control to high, light the firelighters or the newspaper and close but do not latch the door. After about 5 – 10 minutes when the wood is flaming brightly, latch the door. As leaving the door open slightly can cause dangerously high temperatures, NEVER leave the woodstove unattended while starting the fire.



OPERATING YOUR LOGAIRE FIRE

Note for “Clean Air” models—(eg Hestia Clean Air)

Seasoned firewood has to be placed within the firebox as shown in the picture below. The wood must be placed in a back to front and diagonal configuration. This will give you the overall emission and room heating efficiency that the fire was designed and tested to achieve, plus meet local council requirements. Do not load firewood across the firebox from side to side. This will impede the performance of the fire.





- When the flames from the kindling load just begin to subside add several small pieces of firewood. Try to avoid smothering the fire with the new pieces. Placing the pieces on and behind the burning kindling can help prevent smothering. As your Logaire woodstove is a convection fire it requires approximately 45-60 minutes to preheat the steel firebox before it can effectively convect heat into the room. A well maintained hot fire will reduce the preheat cycle.

FIRE IN CYCLES

Don't expect perfectly steady heat output from your Logaire woodstove. Woodstoves burn best in cycles. A cycle is the time between the ignition of a load from charcoal and the consumption of the load back to a hot ember bed. Each cycle should provide between four and eight hours of heating depending on how much wood was used and how much heat is needed. Plan the firing cycles around your household routine. If someone is home to operate the fire build a small hot fire. If you must be away from the house during the day build a long burning fire.

THE SMALL HOT FIRE

A small hot fire is when a small amount of wood is burnt quickly. This is best used when you just want to take the chill off the house usually in spring and autumn. To build a small hot fire:

1. Rake the embers towards the front of the fire and place several small pieces of wood onto it. The bottom layer should be positioned to ensure that combustion air can flow over the embers and along the length of the pieces of wood.
2. The next layer should be stacked loosely in a crisscross arrangement.
3. Open the airslide control to high to produce a hot bright fire.
4. After approximately 15 to 20 minutes the air supply can be reduced slightly as the fire progresses, but never enough to extinguish the flames.
5. When only charcoal remains the air supply can be reduced further to prevent cooling the ember bed.

EXTENDED OR OVERNIGHT BURNING

The Logaire fire range will burn overnight provided the customer is correctly loading and burning dry hardwood, e.g., Manuka, Blue Gum, Black Wattle, with a moisture content of less than 25%. For best results load a well established ember bed with larger dry hardwood logs and run on high for at least 45 min before turning the airslide control down in three 15 minute stages (med, low and off).

The most important rule is NEVER LET THE FIRE SMOULDER. As long as there is solid wood in the firebox there must be flames present or the unburned gases will escape both reducing efficiency and increasing air pollution.



MAINTENANCE OF YOUR LOGAIRE FIRE

To keep your woodstove burning clean and efficient it is important that you carry out regular maintenance:

- 1.** It is wise to perform a visual inspection of the fire approximately once a month, in order to ensure that no parts have been damaged, in which case repairs must be performed without delay.
- 2.** In the unlikely event of the door glass breaking, a replacement can be purchased from your Logaire dealer.
NOTE: Do not operate your heater with broken glass and under no circumstances should a non-ceramic type glass be used.
- 3.** Never wash the glass or fire with a product that may scratch it. Logaire fires have a vitreous enamel surface, which just needs wiping clean.
- 4.** Ash removal – due to the high efficiency of your Logaire woodstove ash removal should only be necessary every few weeks. Ashes can be removed easily through the fire door when the fire is at its lowest, such as first thing in the morning or when it is completely out. Logaire wood fires work best when a small amount of ash (approximately 20mm deep) is left in the firebox after cleaning. This insulates the bottom and prevents the base of the stove overheating and burning out. In fact, building up the ash bed helps extend the long burn cycle while reducing the ash bed encourages greater heat output.
- 5.** Firebox – check the firebricks, top baffle and interior surfaces. These parts are subjected to considerably high temperatures and stress and some parts will eventually need replacing.
- 6.** Doors – Check all gaskets used for wear and replace if necessary. Adjust door fitting if required.
- 7.** Lubricating – All moving parts should be lubricated with graphite grease every couple of months.

CHIMNEY CLEANING AND MAINTENANCE OF FLUES

For all wood heaters, flue cleaning must be done regularly to avoid serious flue fires. Frequently used heaters should be cleaned at least once a year (some sooner). The cleaning rate however depends on the burning habits of the individual operating the wood heater. For example, it is possible to clog a flue in just a few weeks if smouldering fires are burnt and the flue is run cold. It is recommended that flue sweeping be done by a professional chimney sweep. Chimney sweeping is a specialist task and competent professional sweeps are available throughout the country.

Flues should be checked at least once or twice a heating season. Flues may require checking more often if the fuel or operation of the appliance is incorrect. When a flue becomes excessively blocked or requires frequent cleaning, advice should be sought to investigate the installation and the operation of the heater. Flues can deteriorate very quickly with incorrect firing.



LOGAIRE WARRANTY

Glen Dimplex Australasia Ltd warrants all of the below components, excluding glass, if proved to be defective in material or workmanship under normal domestic use for a period of one year:

- Door Glass and Seal
- Firebricks and brick retainers
- Secondary Air Tube
- Removable baffle
- Water boosters
- Flue Systems

Glen Dimplex Australasia Ltd warrants the steel firebox against defective materials and workmanship that would render it unfit for normal domestic use within a period of ten years after date of original purchase.

WARRANTY CONDITIONS

- The wood fire must be installed, operated and maintained in accordance with the building code and the manufacturers installation and operation manual.
- This warranty covers the replacement or repair at the manufacturers discretion but excludes freight or travel costs
- The manufacturer or their agent are not liable for any loss or expense direct or indirect arising from the failure of any part of operation of the heater.

This warranty does not cover damage caused by: -

- Work done by others i.e. chimney sweeps, plumbers and installers
- The burning of improper fuel, chemically treated wood, bituminous coal, coastal driftwood and unseasoned wood.
- Flue kits and accessories.
- Water boosters.

CLAIMS

Any claim under this warranty should be submitted first to the dealer from whom the unit was purchased. If for any reason the Dealer cannot be located or you feel it necessary to speak to us direct, please do so on (09) 274 8265 or forward your claim in writing stating the model and serial number, date of installation and outlet purchased from, to Glen Dimplex Australasia Ltd.

In order for the warranty to be valid, the Warranty Card must be completed in its entirety and mailed within 30 days of the date of installation to:

GLEN DIMPLEX AUSTRALASIA LTD
P O BOX 58 473, GREENMOUNT., MANUKAU 2141
AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND.

PROBLEM SOLVING

PROBLEM	REASON FOR PROBLEM	SOLUTION
Dark, dirty film On door glass	Burning wet or green firewood or extended burn time on low setting or leaking door seal.	Ensure only dry seasoned wood is used. Burn heater on high to burn off worst of dirty film. Adjust door tightness and check door and glass seals. Your Logaire Dealer can help with this. TO REMOVE DIRTY FILM – BURN ON HIGH FOR 30 MINUTES – DO NOT TRY AND SCRUB OR WASH OFF.
Creosote Build-up	Creosote is a tar-like substance that builds up when the organic compounds in smoke condense onto cooler surfaces. Creosote can build up over time and restrict the airflow of the flue and impair the performance of the woodstove.	The most effective way to control the creosote formation is to burn the woodstove on high regularly and never allow a fire to smoulder.
Occasional puffs of Smoke Entering the room	There could be insufficient flue height in relation to your roofline, trees or other high obstacles near your home, which could be causing a down draft. If the wood fire is refuelled and left on a low setting allowing it to smoulder, the firebox will fill with smoke and combustible gasses. The fuel will eventually ignite and when it does so, the build up of gasses will cause a pressurisation forcing smoke into the room.	This is usually a problem when the wind is coming from one particular direction and requires an experienced installer to remedy, by either extending your flue height or fitting a directional “H” cowl. Ensure your fuel is seasoned and the airstream control is Set on high when refuelling the wood fire.

PROBLEM	REASON FOR PROBLEM	SOLUTION
Smell of smoke in The room the Morning After an Overnight burn	The smell is creosote that will be seeping through the flue joints or out of the flue spigot onto an external surface, thus creating the smell in the room. This will be due to either unseasoned fuel or incorrect operation on overnight burn cycles.	Refer to the “overnight burn” section on pages ** for correct burning methods. Make sure wood is properly seasoned.
Extreme negative Pressure in the house	<p>This is when the air circulates down from the chimney towards the interior of the house. Negative pressure is often what causes smoking problems. Energy efficiency practices and new building code rules are making our houses more and more airtight. This makes the house’s energy efficient but also makes them more sensitive to negative pressure when air is exhausted from the house. Large fan forced exhaust ventilators, like downdraft type kitchen stove exhausts can cause extreme negative pressure in the house when they are operating. Because new houses are tightly sealed there are few holes to allow replacement air to enter and the house pressure becomes negative. This negative pressure works against flue system draft. In severe cases the negative pressure in the house overcomes the flue system draft and the appliance begins to spill smoke, especially when a fire is started or when it dies down to coals.</p>	To prevent this extreme negative pressure open a window approximately 6mm to allow combustion air into the room.



WARRANTY CARD

PLEASE COMPLETE AND RETURN TO:-

**GLEN DIMPLEX AUSTRALASIA LTD,
P O BOX 58 473, GREENMOUNT, MANUAKU 2141
AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND**

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____

PHONE NUMBER: _____

MODEL: _____

DATE PURCHASED: _____

SERIAL NUMBER: _____

DEALER PURCHASED FROM: _____

INSTALLED BY: _____

DATE INSTALLED: _____

**TO BE FILLED IN AND RETURNED WITHIN THIRTY DAYS OF
INSTALLATION TO THE ABOVE ADDRESS.**

**Glen Dimplex Australasia Ltd reserves the right to change specifications or design of
its product without prior notice.**