

5.1.3 Replacing the Door Gasket

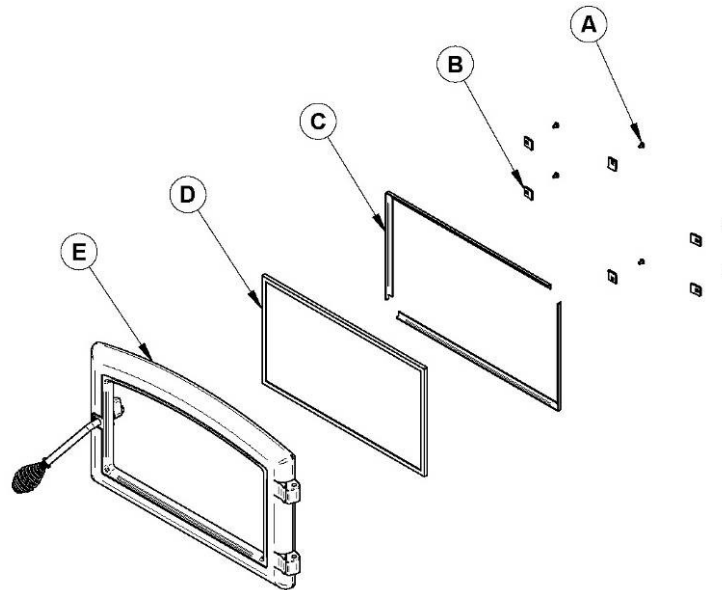
It is important to maintain the gasket in good condition. After a year or more of use, the door gasket will compress and become hard, which may allow air to leak past it. You can test the condition of the door gasket by closing and latching the door on a strip of paper. Test all around the door. If the paper slips out easily anywhere, it is time to replace the gasket.

Use the correct replacement gasket that you can purchase from your retailer. The diameter and density of the gasket is important to getting a good seal.

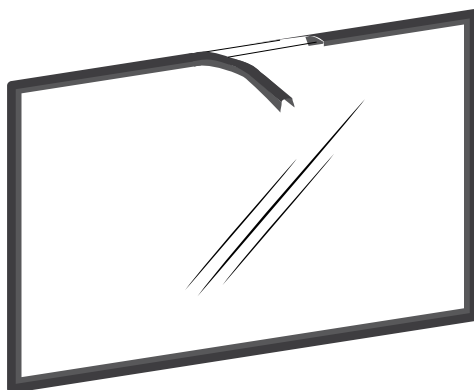
Place the door face-down on something soft like a cushion of rags or piece of carpet. Remove the old gasket from the door by pulling and prying it out with an old screw driver. Then use the screwdriver to scrape the old gasket adhesive from the door. Now run a 1/4" (6 mm) bead of high temperature silicone in the door gasket groove. Starting from the middle of the hinge side, press the gasket into the groove. Do not stretch the gasket as you place it. Leave the gasket about 1/2" long when you cut it and press the end into the groove. Tuck any loose fibres under the gasket and into the silicone. Close the door and do not use the stove for 24 hours.

5.1.4 Replacing the Glass Gasket and/or the Glass

It is a good idea to replace the glass gasket when the door gasket is replaced. The gasket is flat, adhesive-backed, woven fibreglass. Remove the glass retaining screws (A) and clips (B) then both metal frames (C) that holds the glass to the door frame (E). Lift out the glass (D) and pull off the old gasket. This is a good time to clean the glass thoroughly.



The gasket must be centred on the edge of the glass. To do this easily, peel back a section of the paper covering the adhesive and place the gasket on a table with the adhesive side up. Stick the end of the gasket to the middle of one edge, then press the edge of the glass down onto the gasket, taking care that it is perfectly centred on the gasket. Peel off more of the backing and rotate the glass and press the next section onto the gasket. Do not stretch the gasket as you place it. Continue until you get to the start and trim the gasket to length. Now pinch the gasket to the glass in a U shape, all around the glass. Reinstall the glass, being careful to centre the glass carefully in the door. Do not over-tighten the screws. Note that the two main causes of broken door glass are uneven placement in the door and over-tightening of retaining screws.



Do not abuse the glass door by striking or slamming shut. Do not use the stove if the glass is broken. To change the glass, perform the same operation described above.

5.1.5 Cleaning and Painting the Stove

Do not attempt to clean or paint the stove when the unit is hot. Painted surfaces can be wiped down with a damp cloth. Plated surfaces may be scratched by abrasive cleaners. To maintain the finish at its original brilliance, use only a damp soft cloth to clean plated surfaces.

If the paint becomes scratched or damaged, you can give your wood stove a brand new look by repainting it with heat-resistant paint. Before painting, roughen the surface with fine sand paper, wipe it down to remove dust, and apply two thin coats of paint. For best results, use the same paint that was originally used on the stove, which is available in spray cans. See your dealer for details.

5.2 Chimney and Chimney Connector Maintenance

5.2.1 Why Chimney Cleaning is Necessary

Wood smoke can condense inside the chimney connector and chimney, forming a combustible deposit called creosote. If creosote is allowed to build up in the venting system it can ignite when a hot fire is burned in the stove and a very hot fire can progress to the top of the chimney. Severe chimney fires can damage even the best chimneys. Smouldering, smoky fires can quickly cause a thick layer of creosote to form. When you avoid smouldering so the exhaust from the chimney is mostly clear, creosote builds up more slowly. Your new stove has the right characteristics to help you to burn clean fires with little or no smoke, resulting in less creosote in the chimney.

5.2.2 How Often Should You Clean the Chimney?

It is not possible to predict how much or how quickly creosote will form in your chimney. It is important, therefore, to check the build-up in your chimney monthly when getting used to the new stove until you determine the rate of creosote formation. Even if creosote forms slowly in your system, the chimney should be cleaned and inspected at least once each year.

Contact your local municipal or provincial fire authority for information on how to handle a chimney fire. Have a clearly understood plan to handle a chimney fire.