

Installation Instructions for a **WAGENER *Flair* CA (Clean Air Woodburner)**

Nelson Authorisation Number = N0050 (Emissions 1.2g/kg & Efficiency 67%) (Please keep these Instructions for future Reference)

Important Message to the Installer

The Wagener Flair CA freestanding Woodfire has been tested in New Zealand to and complies with AS/NZS 2918:2001-Domestic Solid Fuel Burning Appliances and complies with AS/NZS 4012:2014+A1 at 66.5% overall efficiency and AS/NZS 4013:2014 at 1.16 g/kg emission factor and must be installed in accordance with these installation instructions to comply.

Installer's Responsibilities

Any variation or compromising methods from these installation instructions must be checked against requirements of the AS/NZS 2918-2001 as variations could result in an increased risk of a house fire. The installation must be carried out by a suitably qualified installer.
(We recommend using an NZHHA Accredited Technician).

WARNING: THE APPLIANCE AND FLUE SYSTEM SHALL BE INSTALLED IN ACCORDANCE WITH AS/NZS 2918: 2001 AND THE APPROPRIATE REQUIREMENTS OF THE RELEVANT BUILDING CODE OR CODES. THE APPLIANCE AND FLUE SYSTEM SHOULD NOT BE MODIFIED IN ANY WAY WITHOUT THE WRITTEN APPROVAL OF THE MANUFACTURER.

CAUTION: MIXING OF APPLIANCE OR FLUE SYSTEM COMPONENTS FROM DIFFERENT SOURCES OR MODIFYING THE DIMENSIONAL SPECIFICATION OF COMPONENTS MAY RESULT IN HAZARDOUS CONDITIONS. WHERE SUCH ACTION IS CONSIDERED, THE MANUFACTURER SHOULD BE CONSULTED IN THE FIRST INSTANCE.
CAUTION: CRACKED AND BROKEN COMPONENTS, e.g. GLASS PANELS OR FIRE BRICKS, MAY RENDER THE INSTALLATION UNSAFE.

Flue System

Must be manufactured in accordance with AS/NZ 2918-2001 and tested to Appendix F.

See installation instruction section for further details.

**PLEASE LEAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS WITH THE OWNER
WHEN THE INSTALLATION IS COMPLETED**

Preliminary Installation Procedures for **WAGENER *Flair* CA – Woodfire**

To get the full benefit from your Wagener Flair it is important that it is installed correctly, both for efficiency and safety sake. The following points should be noted:-

1. The characteristics of the Wagener Flair will determine its position within the home. As a general rule an interior wall installation suits flue requirements better than against an exterior wall.
2. Check for flue obstructions above the ceiling. (E.g. header tanks, electrical mains or load bearing roof supports).
3. The recommended vertical flue height for satisfactory operation is 4.2metres above the top of Flair Flue Flange (For further details and variations see details later in this document).
The performance of Flair depends more on the flue than on any other single component. It is the draw on the flue that drives the stoves combustion.
4. Remember a permit is required from your Local Authority.

Floor Protector/Hearth Requirements & Positioning

Flair can sit directly on to a raw concrete floor which may be overlaid with tiles etc if desired. On wooden floors or combustible floor materials a minimum upper surface of plate steel Treadle or Flat, Aluminium, Tiles, Slate or the like is required including grouting of durable and non-combustible material if the upper surface is not one continuous piece. All joints in the surface must be sealed to protect and prevent ash or spilled embers reaching the floor.

Floor protection must extend under the stove and forward 300mm and 200mm to each side of the Fuel Chamber opening unless it abuts with a wall or heat shield at a lesser distance.

For concrete floors trim any floor coverings to the same minimum hearth requirement or more.

FLAIR WAS TESTED WITHOUT A FLOOR PROTECTOR AND TESTED RESULTS SHOWED THE UNIT DID NOT EXCEED THE HEAT LIMITATIONS MEANING ANY SUITABLE NON-COMBUSTABLE MATERIAL AND NON-DEGRADABLE CAN BE USED AS ABOVE

Note: Hearth sizes shown in the Installation Clearances are minimums to unprotected walls and include the hearth extending behind Flair which exceeds the requirement of the standard.

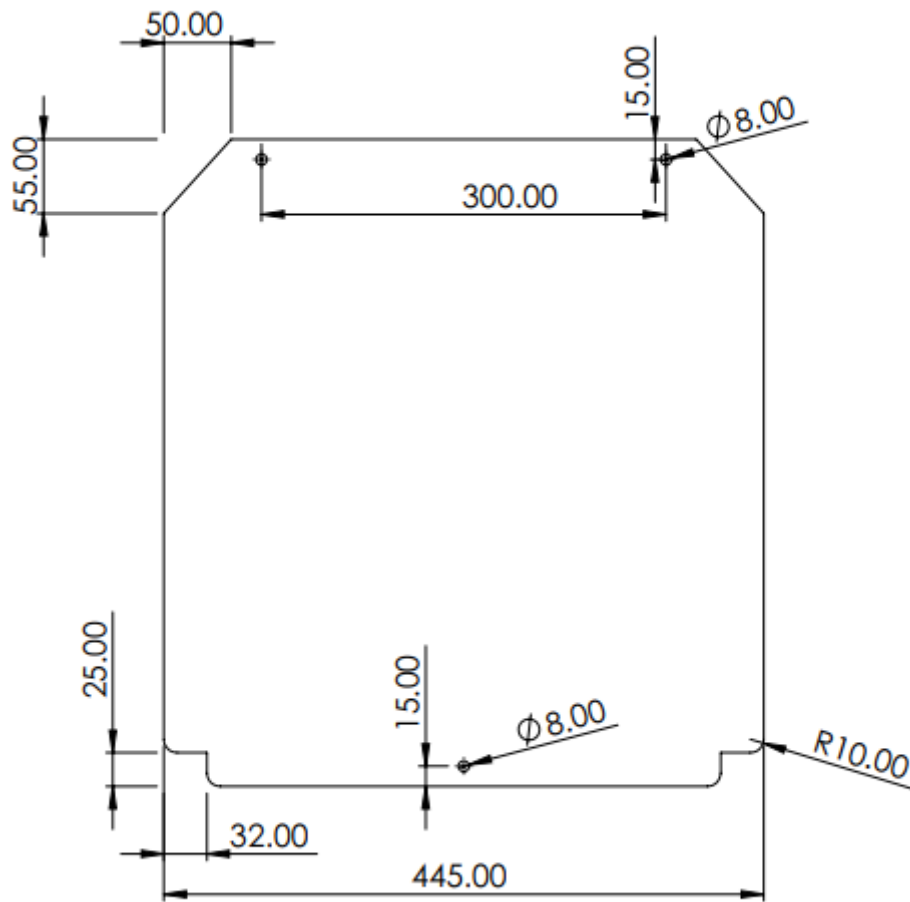
Wagener *Flair* Seismic Restraints

FLAIR MUST BE AFFIXED THROUGH THE ASH HEARTH AND INTO THE FLOORING FOR SEISMIC RESTRAINT.

To Secure the Flair to the floor there are two rear points and one front point to secure through are as below pre-drilled in the base plate.

- **At the rear** of the Flair you will find two holes for suitable fastening to the flooring type
- **At the front** of Flair you will find one hole for suitable fastenings to the flooring type (Note: IF Flair is supplied with a front Log Base Cover please remove by unscrewing the two bolts found up under the ash lip for access, seismic restraint and then return the front cover if desired by the customer)

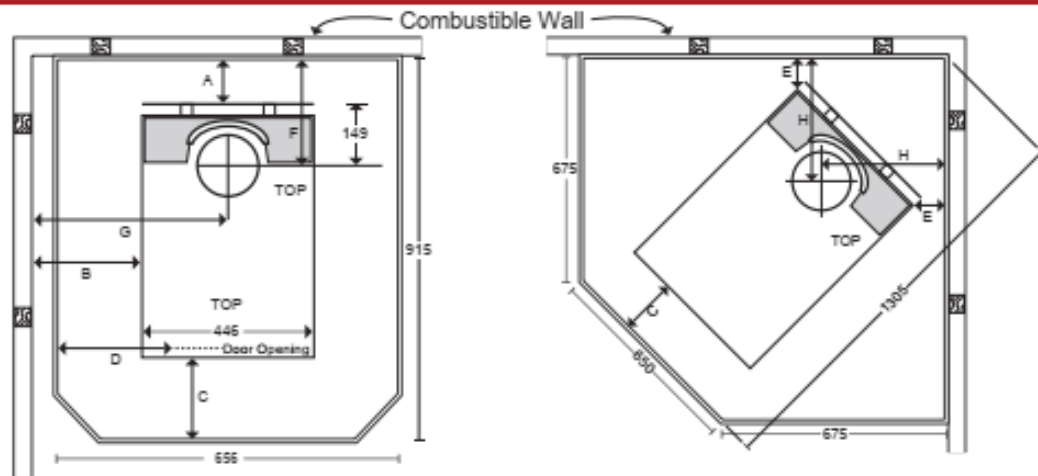
As the flooring type is unknown to Wagener. It is the installer's responsibility to use a suitable fastener to firmly secure Flair through the base and the floor protector and into the flooring.



WAGENER *Flair* CA - Installation Clearances

Installation Clearances

AS/NZ Standard 2918:2001



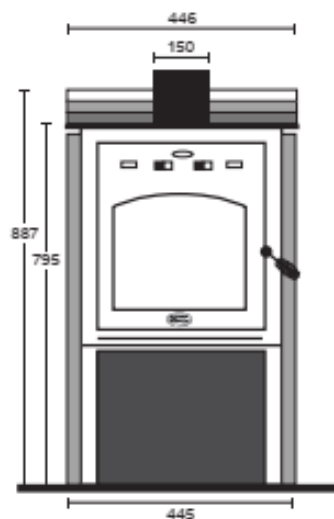
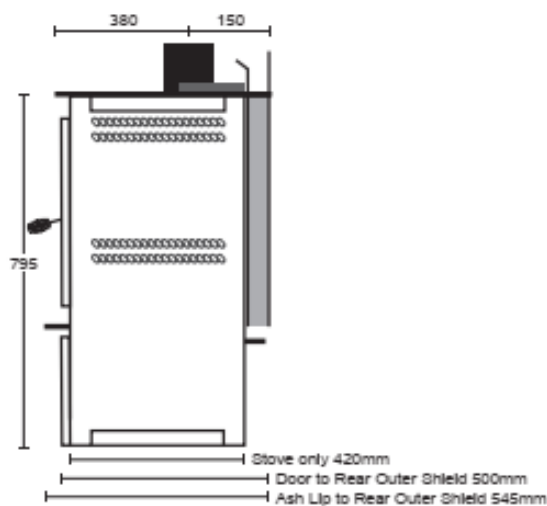
Note: Clearances are for Flair CA (Clean Air) & Flair RU (Rural Model)

Minimum clearance to Combustible Surfaces (mm)	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
With stainless steel flue shield to unprotected wall	160	340	300	200	220	310	563	485
As above with JH Villaboard 9mm or 12mm Promina/Supalux spaced 25mm off the wall	48	102	Hearth / Floor Protector must extend under the fireplace and forward 300mm from the Fuel Chamber opening and 200mm to each side from Fuel Chamber Opening (not the door)		66	197	325	330
As above with sheet metal any type 0.5mm or thicker spaced 25mm off the wall	48	102			66	197	325	330
Sheet metal as above 2 sheets spaced 12mmx12mm	32	68			44	181	291	308

Other screening materials are available and clearance factors can be calculated to the AS/NZS 2918:2001.

Please ask your retailer or contact Wagener Stoves if you need further advice.

Ash Hearth sizes shown in the illustration above are minimums to unprotected walls and includes the ash hearth extending behind the fireplace which exceeds the requirement of the standard AS/NZS 2918:2001.

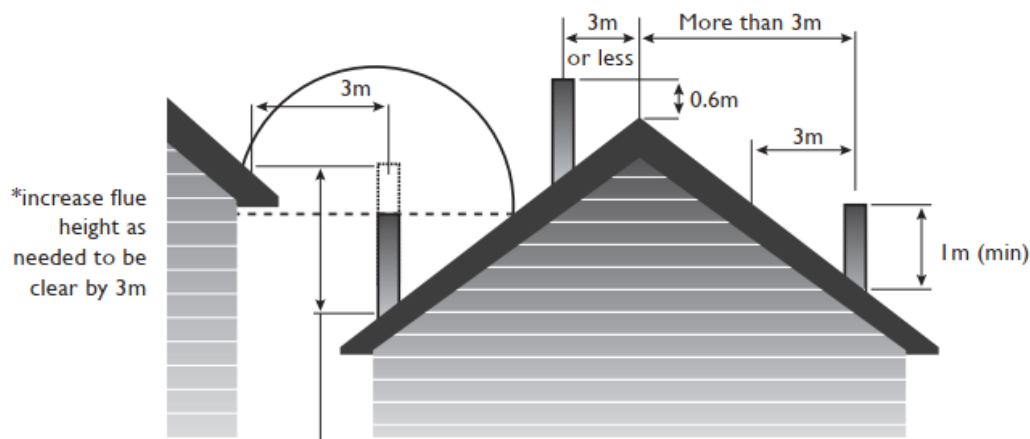


Flue Installation

The performance of Wagener Flair CA depends more on the flue than on any other single component as it is the draw on the flue that drives the Flair. We recommend 4.2 metres of flue (*Refer to Diagram B in the Flue Installation Instructions*).

The Wagener Flair uses a 150mm diameter flue and must not use anything bigger or smaller. It is imperative that the connection between the flue and the flue spigot is sealed using a flue sealant (Vitcas Fire Cement recommended). If an offset bend is required it should be as steep as possible to enable ease of cleaning (As permitted by AS/NZS 2918:2001 4.1) & extra flue height may be required to compensate for any lack of draw through the bend. All Flue joins must be sealed with flue sealant and 3 Monel rivets spaced equally around the joins to ensure a good seal is achieved for a good draw and performance. Failing to do so may cause smoke issues. For very cold environments we recommend extending the inner liner all the way up to the top finishing just under the Cowl & Cone to keep the primary flue warmer. *Refer to Flue Kit Installation Instructions for more information.*

Diagram C



The top of the flue system should be at least 1000mm above the roof or at least 600mm higher than any obstacle or ridge within 3 metres of the flue.

The flue pipe shall extend **not less than 4.6M ABOVE the top of the floor protector. 4.6m is including the Flair CA stove height Refer to Diagram B in the Flue Installation Instructions.**

However a total minimum vertical height above the Wagener Flair of 4.2 metres is recommended for adequate draft. Joints between sections of the flue pipes are push fitted so that the upper section enters the bottom section and must be SEALED using a flue sealant.

Note: We strongly recommend the purposely designed & tested single flue shield with a total height of 1000mm. **Do NOT use any flue shield taller than 1meter.**

Only flue systems which comply with the AS/NZS 2918-2001 should be used. Please follow flue manufacturer's instructions "150mm Free Standing Woodfire Flue Kit Installation" Instructions.

NB. Stainless Steel Bird netting is available from Wagener Stoves

150mm / 250mm Free Standing Woodfire Flue Kit

Installation Instructions (see illustration below)

WARNING: THIS FLUE KIT HAS BEEN MANUFACTURED IN ACCORDANCE WITH AS/NZS 2918:2001 AND TESTED TO APPENDIX F. TO ENSURE SAFETY THIS FLUE KIT MUST BE INSTALLED AS OUTLINED IN THESE INSTRUCTIONS AND THE APPROPRIATE REQUIREMENTS OF THE RELEVANT BUILDING CODE OR CODES. WOOD FIRE AND FLUE CLEARANCES FROM COMBUSTIBLE WALLS MUST BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH WOOD FIRE MANUFACTURER'S SPECIFICATIONS AND AS/NZS 2918:2001. THESE INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS ARE FOR TESTED APPLIANCES ONLY.

CAUTION: MIXING FLUE SYSTEM COMPONENTS FROM DIFFERENT SOURCES OR MODIFYING THE DIMENSIONAL SPECIFICATIONS OF COMPONENTS MAY RESULT IN HAZARDOUS CONDITIONS. WHERE SUCH ACTION IS CONSIDERED, THE MANUFACTURER SHOULD BE CONSULTED IN THE FIRST INSTANCE.

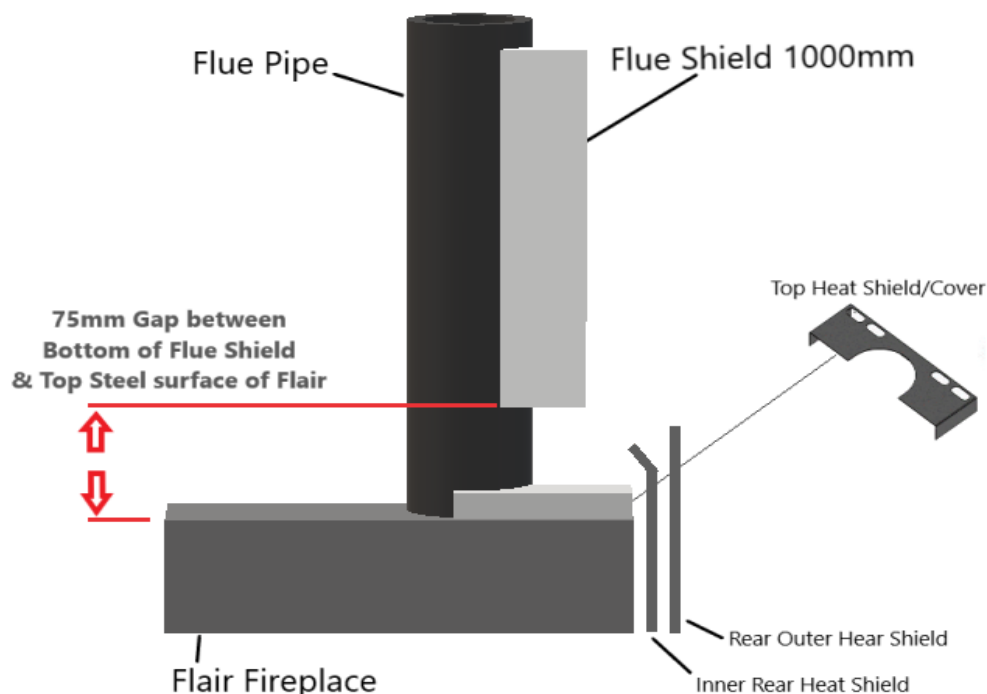
CAUTION: IT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE INSTALLER TO ENSURE THAT THE INSTALLATION OF THIS FLUE KIT COMPLIES WITH AS/NZS 2918:2001, THE APPLIANCE MANUFACTURER'S SPECIFICATIONS FOR FLUE PIPE SHIELD AND CEILING PLATE AND THAT THE RELEVANT BUILDING CODES ARE ADHERED TO. BENDS AND EXTENSIONS TO THE LENGTH OF A FLUE SYSTEM ARE PERMITTED (AS/NZS 2918:2001 4.1)

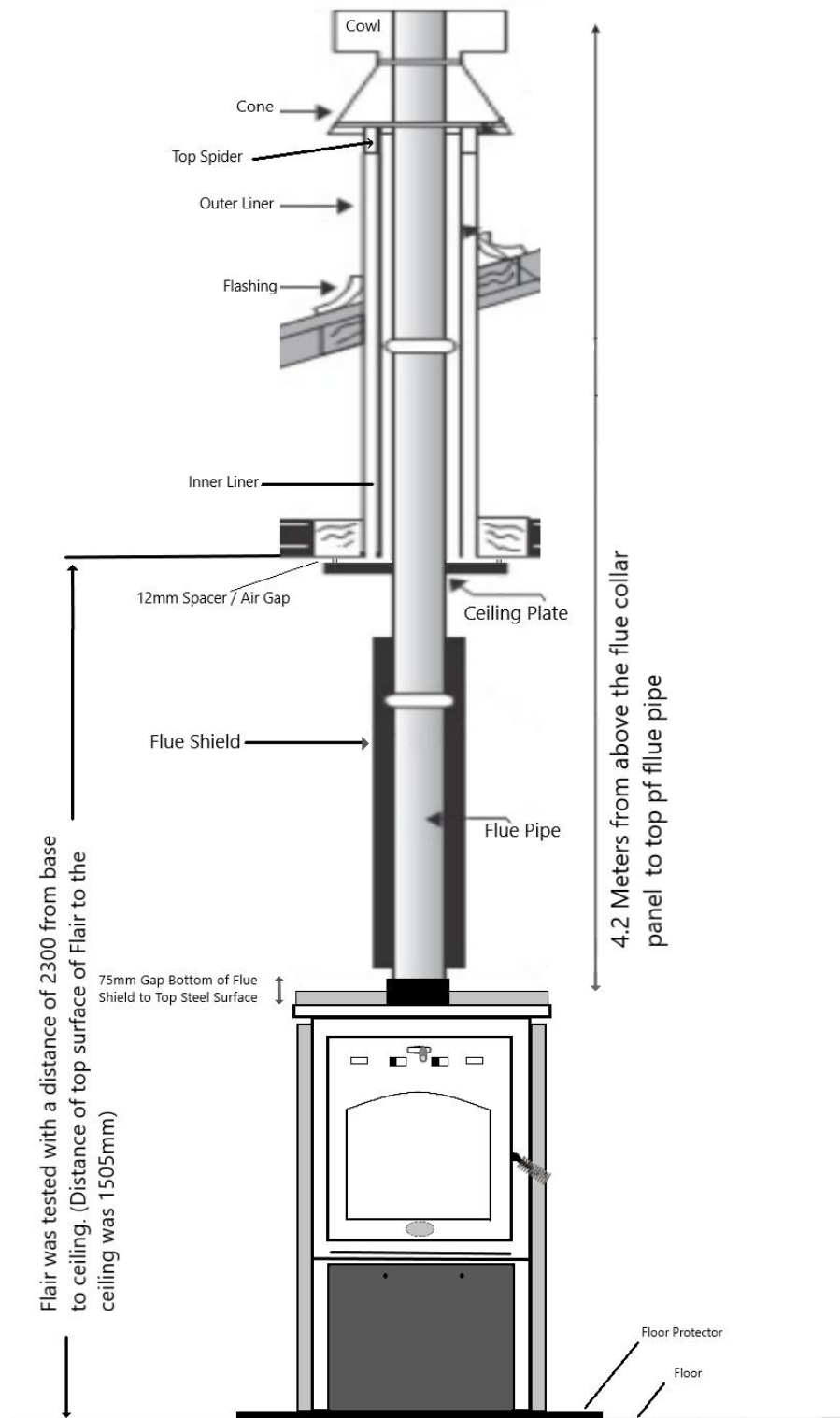
1. Position heater on floor protector ensuring all heater clearances are correct as per Manufacturer's instructions.
2. Once the location is confirmed, the appliance and floor protector shall be mechanically fixed to the floor itself (refer to manufacturer's instructions).
3. Extend a plumb line from the center of the fire flue pipe spigot to the ceiling. Mark position on ceiling and roof.
4. Cut a 250mm square penetration for the passage of the flue pipe and casings through the ceiling. Trim hole and nog as required to fix the outer casing on all four sides.
5. Cut and frame (when required) an opening in the roof and position that outer casing through the roof until it is flush with the ceiling, for sloping ceiling penetrations drop the liners into the room. Not less than 150mm at the shortest side of the 250 liner. Fix with 4 screws or clouts to the framing of the square opening in the ceiling at the points where 250mm outer casing and timber meet.
6. Fix appropriate flashing around outer casing to the roof to ensure a weatherproof seal.
7. Assemble flue pipe sections ensuring all seams are in line, the assembly is straight and crimped, and ends are pointing downwards. Fix each joint with three Monel rivets or stainless steel screws and seal.
8. Place ceiling plate and drop box cap, if applicable, with folded edges upwards over heater spigot.
9. Position the flue pipe into the heater spigot. The flue pipe can either be lowered from the top as a single unit or fed up from the room a length at a time, ensuring that all joints are fixed properly.
10. Slide the inner casing into place, between the outer casing and the flue pipe.
11. The flue pipe must extend 200mm above the outer casing. Note: Extra lengths of flue pipe, inner and outer casing may be required to achieve the minimum clearance from the roof.

12. Slide top spreader/spider over flue pipe down into outer and inner casing and tighten.
13. Slide cowl over flue pipe until it rests on spreader/spider. Secure with Rivets or self-tapping screws.
14. Fit rain hat/cowl. Do not fasten as it must be removable for flue pipe cleaning.
15. Fix ceiling plate to ceiling maintaining an even gap all around flue pipe.
Note: Ensure ceiling plate is spaced 12mm off from the ceiling with non-combustible spacers.
16. Secure the drop box cap into place if a drop box system is being used.
17. Using Hi-temp Stovebright paint (not supplied in the flue kit) carefully paint the exposed liner & drop box cap again if one is being used and is unpainted.
18. Fit the 1000mm single flue shield to the flue pipe as per fitting instructions supplied with the flue shield kit creating a 75mm gap between the bottom of the flue shield and the top of the fireplace steel surface NOT from the Top Heat Shield/Cover.
(Refer to diagram below for the Wagener Flair)

Wagener Flair Flue Shield 1000mm Tall Single Layer

75mm Gap Bottom Flue Shield to Top Surface





Total Flue Length no less than 4.6Meter from above the floor protector

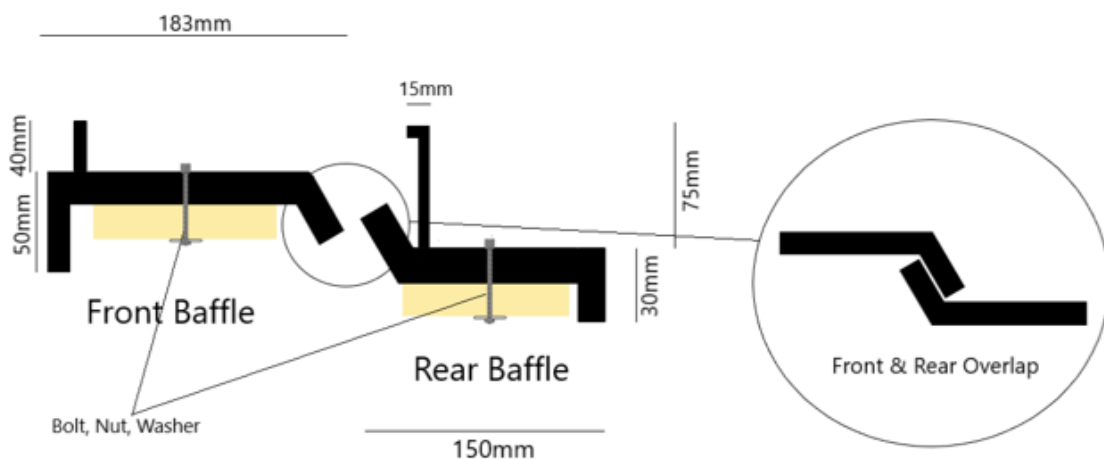
Special Note: The Wagener Flair was tested with a 2.3Meter Stud height ceiling so the distance between the top stoves steel surface to the ceiling can be as little as 1505mm (or more) without any additional ceiling protection (other than the ceiling plate)

Installers Final Check List

After installing the Wagener Flair please double check the following before leaving the job ready for the council's final inspection to be completed.

- Clearances to combustibles are adhered to ○
- The Flair Firebox is secured and seismically restrained ○
- Flue Shield is attached and at the correct position/height ○
- Floor protector / Hearth extends from the chamber opening forward 300mm and 200mm to the left and right ○
(Note: This is NOT measured from the Door itself but from the fuel opening cut into the chassis of the firebox located directly behind the closed door)
- The two Baffles are in the correct position as these are often jiggled out of position during transport/installation ○

Side picture of baffles 2 piece system below



We recommend taking a few photos of the finished job for your own future reference.

Thank you

Operation & Maintenance for a WAGENER *Flair* CA or RU - Woodfire

OWNER/OPERATOR INFORMATION

PLEASE READ FULLY BEFORE LIGHTING YOUR FIRST FIRE

We thank you for purchasing our New Zealand designed & made Wagener Flair Woodfire. With care and maintenance your Flair will give you many years of trouble free service. We recommend an annual safety check of flues, bricks, door seals, door catches, air controls and the like before winter arrives.

Parts and accessories are available from your local retail store or via our website.

We advise you to notify your insurance company of your new installation and check your policy details for any service requirements.

WARNINGS AND CAUTIONS

1. **WARNING: ANY MODIFICATION OF THE APPLIANCE THAT HAS NOT BEEN APPROVED IN WRITING BY THE TESTING AUTHORITY IS CONSIDERED AS BREACHING AS/NZS 4013.**
2. **WARNING: DO NOT USE FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS OR AEROSOLS TO START OR REKINDLE THE FIRE.**
3. **WARNING: DO NOT USE FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS OR AEROSOLS IN THE VICINITY OF THIS APPLIANCE WHEN IT IS OPERATING.**
4. **WARNING: DO NOT STORE FUEL, CLOTHING, FURNISHINGS AND ANY OTHER COMBUSTIBLES WITHIN HEATER INSTALLATION CLEARANCES OR ONE METER IN FRONT.**
5. **WARNING: DO NOT OPERATE THIS APPLIANCE AS AN OPEN FIRE. IT IS NOT TESTED TO BE USED IN THIS WAY AND WILL BE CONSIDERED AS BREACHING AS/NZS 2918:2001.**
6. **WARNING: OPEN BOTH AIR CONTROLS TO FULL AIR SUPPLY BEFORE OPENING THE FIRE DOOR AND WAIT 10-20 SECONDS BEFORE OPENING THE DOOR.**
7. **WARNING: DO NOT LEAVE THE FIREPLACE UNATTENDED WITH THE DOOR OPEN. IF YOU MUST LEAVE ALWAYS LATCH THE DOOR CLOSED**
8. **CAUTION: THIS APPLIANCE SHOULD NOT BE OPERATED WITH A CRACKED OR BROKEN DOOR GLASS MAKING IT UNSAFE TO BE USED.**
9. **CAUTION: THIS APPLIANCE SHOULD BE MAINTAINED AND OPERATED AT ALL TIMES IN ACCORDANCE WITH THESE INSTRUCTIONS.**
10. **CAUTION: THE USE OF SOME TYPES OF PRESERVATIVE TREATED WOOD AS A FUEL CAN BE HAZARDOUS TO THE ENVIRONMENT AND DETRIMENTAL TO YOUR APPLIANCE. DO NOT BURN TREATED WOOD, GARBAGE, DRIFTWOOD**
11. **DO NOT LEAVE CHILDREN UNATTENDED NEAR THE ALIGHTED FIRE AND KEEP THEM AWAY FROM IT WHEN IN USE. SUPERVISE YOUNG CHILDREN TO ENSURE THEY DO NOT TOUCH OR PLAY WITH OR NEAR THE APPLIANCE**
12. **DO NOT TOUCH ANY PART OF THE FIRE OTHER THAN THE DOOR SPRING HANDLES WHEN IN USE AS ALL OTHER PARTS CAN BE EXTREMELY HOT AND BURN**

Automatic or Interconnected Smoke Detectors/Alarms are mandatory in all new homes and when solid fuel heating appliances are installed. Permits will not be signed off if alarms are not fitted. See standard NZS4514:2021

First Burn on a New Appliance or Repainted Appliance

- Before lighting ensure no dangerous or damaging contents have been placed inside or on the fireplace and that the burner is correctly installed and signed off by your local council.
- On INITIAL LIGHTING, the high temperature paint used on Flair will give off smoke and odour for a short period as it cures. This is a temporary condition. Please refer to and READ the “High Temp Paint Instructions” supplied on the last page of this document. **It is very important to have a couple of small fires in the very beginning of a New Installed fireplace to cure the paint.**

Start Up

1. Slide open the top air control above the door glass to the fully open position (*Slide wire air control above door to the left so that rectangle holes are fully open*). Before lighting always check that no dangerous or damaging items have been placed inside, on or near the fireplace and that baffles are in correct position.

2. Open the firebox door and place crumpled newspaper (if using firelighters place under newspaper or kindling). Stack 8-10 bits of kindling (*approximately 2-3cm cubed x 20cm long*) around like a Teepee or in a crisscross form then ignite the newspaper (or firelighters) and then almost close the firebox door leaving a small gap 3-5mm. Once the kindling is well alight carefully add slightly larger pieces of wood until you have a good healthy fire established*. NEVER leave the fireplace unattended with the door unlatched/open.

**Only when the flue is sufficiently warmed will a draft occur to maintain the fire and the door can be closed*

3. Refuel once the fire is established and adjust the air controls to the desired setting when the fire is burning well. **Never block off the top Air Controls.**

It do not recommend to fill the firebox to a maximum capacity. Smaller loads of wood burned on a low air supply setting will produce more heat per kg of wood. Quality of wood, flue length and outside wind conditions may alter/affect the performance of the fire. Over Firing will damage your stove & flue system and will void your warranty. Please refer to “Signs of over Firing, Causes and Remedies”.

Further Cautions & Over Firing

- Never run Flair with the door ajar or open other than for start-up and reloading as this will cause over firing and damage to your stove & flue which will NOT be covered by warranty as well as being potentially dangerous.
- **SIGNS OF OVER FIRING:** Flue turns red hot, stove “roars”, cooktop surface becomes red hot.

POSSIBLE CAUSE OF OVER FIRING & REMEDY

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Excess flue lengths | Move Air Control to reduce or close air supply |
| 2. Appliance run with door ajar | Close the door |
| 3. Worn door seals/ropes | Replace with new seals/ropes |
| 4. Full load of very dry wood | Don't load excess quantities of fuel |
| 5A. Dirty flue catches fire | Close Air Supply. Call fire brigade if necessary |
| 5B. Professional to inspect when cold as it may need replacing if split/damaged. | |
| 6. Baffles out of place | Check Baffles are in their correct positions |

CREOSOTE OR SOOT FIRE:

In the event of a soot or creosote fire occurring see Remedy 5 above. To help avoid make sure you have your flue swept annually or sooner if required.

Fuels – Wood only

1. Wood

- Dry, seasoned soft woods with less than 25% moisture content should be used *(We recommend the moisture content to be between 12-18% for best performance).*
- Smaller loads of wood burned on a lower air supply will produce more heat per kg. Slowing the flow rate with the air control allows heat to transfer into the firebox however a good balance is required.
- Cut/Buy wood well in advance and store it out of the rain and in a way so that air can circulate through the pile to assist drying.
- **DO NOT burn** driftwood, chemically treated with preservatives or impregnated with chemicals or glue timbers, painted or stained wood, chipboard, particle or laminated board, garbage or large quantities of paper or cardboard as they will damage your Flair and flue and void your warranty.
- Know where your wood comes from! Forests/trees very close to the Coast line could have years of salt water spray imbedded into the wood increasing the formation of rust inside the firebox.
- Wet or unseasoned wood - considered as having a moisture content above 25%. Depending on the type of wood and its drying conditions even after many years of storage it could still have above 25% moisture.
- We recommend using a Moisture Meter Reader to give you an accurate reading for determining if the wood is good for this season or if it is best left for next season.
- Wet wood when burnt is not good for heat output and can cause excessive amounts of creosote in your firebox and flue as it releases the water and it may produce additional smoke causing problems especially on the start-up process. Additionally it is possible to block your flue in as little as a week by using wet wood.
- Fuel must be loaded front to back in Flair.

Handy Hint: Putting larger single pieces of wood into your Flair will give a lesser surface area for combustion to occur so if you must please ensure you have a good bed of hot embers before doing. Open up the top air control to get the wood burning before slowing down in increments. We would recommend 3 smaller pieces with similar volume of wood rather than one large piece and try to place them cross stacked giving an air gap between the pieces

Wood Storage

Flair has a wood storage area located directly below the firebox, this may not be visible to you if the cover is in place. To remove the cover you will find two bolts under the Ash lip that can be unbolted and then the cover removed.

Important – The wood storage area is designed for temporary ready-to-use wood reloading only. It must be rotated often to stop the firewood from becoming tinder dry and a potential fire hazard. Take extreme care when reloading that no embers fall out of the firebox into this area. We do not recommend leaving any combustibles including firewood in this temporary storage area unattended when in use.

Slower Burning with Air Control

Ensure that your Air Control is fully open and that you have a good base of hot embers. Add a fuller load of larger pieces of wood but not to the ceiling front to back. If using a mixture of soft and hard woods place the hard wood on the top of any softer woods. Allow to burn for 10-20 minutes before moving the Air Control to in increments to a low setting. Flair is a Clear Air woodburner the Air Control/Slide at the top is purposely designed not to close completely off to allow enough air to enter the firebox to keep good clean combustion. A smouldering fire will not produce any heat so you're best to always maintain a flickering flame in the fire box, check by looking through the door glass.

Note: Air Control Adjustments - The top Air control spring has a nut directly behind that can be tightened or loosened. Adjustments should only be made when the fire is cool to avoid possible burns.

At the end of a slow burn

Open up the air controls and rake the embers and re-establish the fire by adding a few small split logs and allow the firebox temperature to build up before adding the balance of the fuel. The addition of large quantities of cold fuel to a low fire will reduce the firebox temperature dramatically and this may result in 'losing' the fire. Proceed with fire as before.

Stove Top Cooking

Establish a good fire and allow Flair to heat up. Never cook food directly on the top of the stove (*Flair is not a BBQ*). Always use pots, pans and appropriate cooking implements. You can purchase a Wagener Stove top Trivet if you desire a slower cooking style. Please take care as Pots, Pans, handles and the likes will get hot when in use on the top of Flair. If placing a kettle ensure the steam is not facing your flue pipe.

Note: If the top surface becomes worn or scratched from use please remember to maintain it. Touch up Paint Kits are available via our Website.

Maintenance & Cleaning

Ensure that Flair is cold and that there are no hot embers in the fire box.

The outside of Flair may be cleaned with a soft dry rag. Flair is coated with “high temperature black paint” and can be recoated using a spray can of Stove Bright high temperature paint available from Wagener Stoves or any Wagener Dealer. When you’re not using your Flair please ensure that the Air control is in the closed position so excessive air is not being dragged through the firebox. You can spray a small amount of CRC 5.56 inside the firebox and door air openings at the end of the season to help prevent rusting.

Handy Tip: *Don’t leave wood inside the firebox for a prolonged time.*

Rust

Wagener fireplaces are made from high quality New Zealand Steel and are completely externally painted with only the best high temperature paint available. Steel fireboxes “*no matter the make or model of fireplace*” will naturally form rust over time from oxidation / atmospheric corrosion and this is not uncommon nor unrealistic due to the extreme operating temperatures, inconsistent fuels and humidity. We recommend you attend to any surface rust promptly to protect the look and prolong the life of your Wagener fireplace.

Handy Tip: *The Dryer the wood there is less water is being released into your firebox/flue during use.*

Ash Removal

Over a period of time ash will build up in Flair requiring removal. Ash build-up will depend upon the quality and quantity of your fuel. Dispose of the excess ash in a non-combustible container with a tightly fitting lid. Place the container outdoors immediately to a location clear of any combustible materials until they are completely extinguished and cold. Always leave a small bed of ash in the bottom of Flair for the next use 3-5cm. Never fully clean out all the ashes.

(Brush & Shovels are available from Wagener’s Website)

Door Glass

Under normal operating conditions, using seasoned fuel, the door glass in Flair should remain relatively clear. If the glass becomes dirty we recommend using Vitcas Glass Cleaner to clean the dirty glass. If in the unlikely event your door glass breaks it must be replaced with a genuine Wagener Glass.

Note: *Do not operate Flair with broken door glass and under no circumstance should a non-ceramic/Robax type glass be used as it may explode due to the intense heat inside the fire box.*

The Door Seals & Handles

The door seal should be checked to provide a perfect seal at all times. Excess air entering the fire box past a faulty seal/door seal rope will make it impossible to achieve a slower burn, and may result in over firing Flair and cause damage to the firebox.

The Door handle should be reasonably tight when you first receive your Flair and after a few uses the seals will settle in. If you find it a little hard to close still you can make a minor adjustment by using an adjustable spanner to bend the door latch. This latch should be lubricated periodically with a suitable high temperature grease (*Example: CRC Nickle Anti-Seize*)

Air Tubes

Flair is fitted with two Stainless steel Air tubes in the upper chamber of the fire box. One in the front and one in the back. These are important to the performance of Flair and the front one and the rear one are different. These may need replacing over time and are considered a consumable. They are removable held in place using a Stainless Steel R-Clip, you may require a torch and pliers to remove.

Front Air Tube – Identified by having two rows of small holes of 13 & 14

Rear Air Tube – Identified by having two rows of small holes of 5 & 6

Fire Box Bricks

Fire Bricks serve two main purposes. Firstly, to protect the steel chassis and secondly to maintain high temperatures in the fire box to assist with combustion of the fuel which requires high temperatures particularly important in the start-up process.

Broken bricks should be replaced. Remember to place your fuel in the firebox rather than throwing it in. This will extend the life of your bricks. Bricks are not covered by warranty and are considered a consumable.

***Note:** The Flair Bricks are refractory bricks specifically designed & shaped for a performance reasons, **always replace with genuine Wagener Bricks.** Substitutes may void your warranty.*

Baffles In & Out

Ensure Flair is cold.

To remove the baffles it is easiest to remove the air bars/tubes and side bricks until you have become familiar with the process and then you will not need to remove the air bars or side bricks at all.

Removing the front baffle - reach up to the front baffle push it slightly up and forward towards the front door disengaging the two baffles overlap then roll it clockwise down and into the firebox, twist to get it out the front door.

Removing the rear baffle – reach in and lift the very rear section of the baffle and slide forward to allow the baffle to disengage the rear support lugs then pull forward and again roll it down into the firebox twist and remove.

Putting the Baffles back in after a chimney sweep / clean.

Start with the rear baffle first – place into the firebox long ways with the Promina brick facing up push the end deepest in up and above the rear bricks to allow it to fit in then twist sideways then push up and roll up into position making sure it is hard at the back and sitting on its support lugs left and right front and back so it's not resting on the air bar but on the intended support lugs.

Then the Front baffle – Promina face downwards, place in keeping it low and twist while pushing/sliding the back following the side brick line twist having the longer lip facing upwards and the Promina facing outwards towards the door, push up and roll anti clockwise up and over the front air bar then when level push back to overlap the rear baffle. It is important to have the overlap for ensure the fire works well.

Keeping in mind this process is far easier to do with the bricks and air bars out of the firebox.

IMPORTANT NOTE: *It is important that if the Baffle Promate Bricks bolted onto the underside of the steel baffles wear away that these are replaced. They are important for reflecting heat back downwards into your firebox and also help reduce heat upwards. Failing to replace worn Baffles will cause excess wear and heat that may reduce the life expectancy of your fireplace. If these baffles are not maintained it may void your warranty.*

Brick Removal

To remove the side bricks lift out the front air deflector (picture of it side view) this is located directly in the front of the fire box as you open the door, simply lift upwards and remove.



Once this is out then the two side bricks can be moved/pulled forward past the back bricks thickness then removed.

To remove the back bricks after the side bricks have been removed slide the left brick to the left so it is no longer under the brick retainer lug in the middle of the back wall (may be hard to see being black) and remove, same process to the right. When placing back in you will see the back bricks have a rebate at one end to allow it to slide in behind the rear brick retainer lug.

Flue Cleaning

Flue cleaning and maintenance is probably best done by a professional who can also advise you on the condition of your flue and other parts like bricks and seals. **This should be done at least annually** or more often for frequent slow burns or due to poor fuel quality.

If you are cleaning the flue yourself first allow the fire to go out and Flair to cool down completely. **Always remove the baffles** and place on the floor next the Flair then close the door. Remove the cowl and rod the flue downwards from the roof. Alternatively remove the baffle and rod the flue upwards, from inside, through the open firebox door. Remember to clean out the soot from the firebox after and replace baffles correctly.

Tips – Put a drop sheet around the fireplace to protect your flooring and keep the fireplace door closed when the sweep is being performed from the top.

Most blocked flues occur at the very top around the cowl and cone section so it is recommended to inspect and clean from the top/roof downwards.

A sign that your flue is may be dirty or becoming blocked is smoke puffing into the room when you open the door to refuel. Remember to crack the door slightly open (5-10mm) for 10 seconds before fully opening for reloading.

Note: Roofing stays are available for additional strength for the above the roof line outer liners/casings in windy locations.

Please remember to fill in your warranty form and get it back to us - either the paper version provided with your Flair or you can fill one in online via our Website



High Temperature Paint - First Burn – Paint Curing Process

Your stove has been painted in our Viking Industrial spray booth, with high quality Stove Bright paint used in the heating appliance industry, and then it has been air dried in our factory so it is important you follow the curing process below for a first burn on a New Wagener Fireplace.

WARNING - Building a hot fire immediately will “shock” the paint and cause it to release from the surface

Important Start with a small kindling fire for 10-15 minutes. Add fuel to bring your stove to a medium burn (approx. 230°C) for about an hour and then increase burn temperature to achieve a hot fire (300+ °C) for an additional 60 minutes or so to cure the paint. During this initial firing the paint will become slightly soft and tacky so please do not touch or place anything on the paint surface at this time. See Dry Time below. *Take care to build slowly to a medium temperature fire.*

Open the doors and windows to give adequate ventilation and vacate the room.

In the initial heating process there will be some fumes and smoke but there is no cause for alarm. This may be uncomfortable for babies, children, pregnant woman, elderly, pets or anyone with breathing difficulties so as a precaution we recommend vacating the room. This is a temporary condition until the paint is cured.

Instructions for Touch Up/Repaint Using Stove Bright High Temperature Paint

Surfaces must be clean, dry and free of oil, grease, old loose paint and other contaminants. Possible cleaning methods include sanding with wet & dry sand paper (must be used dry) and finish with fine steel wool, solvent scrub, wire brushing and sandblasting. Rust treat if necessary following the product instructions. Best solvents to use for wipe down (with clean white rags) include lacquer thinner or acetone. Follow solvent manufacturer's instructions for safe application. DO NOT use paint thinner's. Once surface preparation is complete ensure surrounding areas within half a meter are protected from overspray of paint. Paint Kits are available from our Website.

Aerosol Can Application Guidelines

Use appropriate breathing mask, eye protection, gloves and clothing and ventilate the room. Ensure the can is at a reasonable room temperature and the room between 18-26°C. (ie not too cold) Shake the can vigorously for 90 seconds after the mixing ball begins to rattle. Hold no closer than 250-300mm away from the surface to be sprayed and apply with steady even strokes. Apply two or three light coats allowing at least 15-20 minutes for air drying time between each coat. For best results spray left to right then top to bottom. This will give a better finish than one heavy coat. Follow first burn instructions above for curing again. Clean the spray head immediately after use by turning the can upside down and spraying until no more paint appears. If clogging occurs, remove the spray head and clean with a fine wire. Then replace carefully always pointing the spray head opening away from you.

Dry time

Paint should be fully air dry in 2-4 hours and be hard in 8-12 hours. Heat curing as above will provide the optimum finish. Avoid touching or placing anything on the painted surface until cured.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

NZ National Poisons Centre 24 hour Freephone 0800-764-766