

Element Fire Pit Safety Guide

Relight your fire with Element - A striking, architectural-inspired fire pit constructed of three interlocking blades of cantilevered mild steel. With a blackened, matte finish and a sculptural profile, Element is a new icon set to enhance any outdoor space, even when not in use. As exposed to direct fire, Element will continually mature and its coating weather to give a unique rusted finish. Carefully considered, Element can be easily disassembled and compactly stored.

ENJOYING YOUR FIRE PIT SAFELY

- Keep an eye on children whenever a fire pit is being used. Don't allow them to get close to the fire pit surface or the blaze.
- Do not leave a lit fire pit unattended.
- Keep a bucket of sand, water or garden hose close-by to deal with wayward sparks, burning embers or flare-ups.
- If a spark or burning ember lands on a timber deck or ground surface, extinguish it immediately as they can damage surfaces.

FIRE PIT PLACEMENT

- Keep fires located at least 3 - 6 meters away from structures and objects. Never operate the fire pit a fully or partially enclosed space, beneath a building overhang or overhanging tree's. Check with the local council and observe the correct distance required by law.
- For multi-residential dwellings please adhere to fire regulations provided by your body corporate.
- Clear away any debris buildup from the surrounding area. In fire-prone areas, surround the fire pit with non-combustible materials, like crushed stone or brick.
- Ensure the ground is level.
- Only install a fire pit on a fire-resistant, protective surface. We recommend pavers, bricks, sand or a fire pit pad designed to protect surfaces from temperatures as high as 760 C° (1400 F°). The protective heat pad should extend at least 60cm's beyond the fire pit in all directions. Please note, burning embers can shoot beyond the protective surface and burn the deck or exterior ground surface.
- If installing on an elevated structure (i.e. deck), ensure the weight of the fire pit and protective surface can be supported.

STARTING THE FIRE

- Ensure you have prepared timber. Cut timber pieces so their length is less than three-quarters the diameter of the pit.
- To get a fire started, put a crumpled piece of paper or a store-bought fire starter in the pit. Cover one or both with small sticks of kindling.
- As the fire begins to burn, carefully add more sticks. Once the fire has taken, add a log or two. It is advisable to not add more than two logs at a time. When starting a fire in the fire pit it is most important to keep the fire small.

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Remember:

- Before lighting an outdoor fire in the fire pit, check the weather forecast and ensure that weather conditions are suitable. Avoid lighting a fire in windy conditions which can blow embers.
- DO NOT light a fire pit on a Total Fire Ban Day, it is illegal. Ensure that you check conditions and regulations in your area.
- Only burn wood that has been seasoned for at least six months. Softwoods, like pine, tend to produce more crackles and sparks than seasoned hardwoods.
- Avoid burning construction materials, such as plywood or composite woods, which can release toxic fumes when burned.
- NEVER start a fire with lighter fluid, petrol or accelerants.

EXTINGUISHING THE FIRE

- Spread coals over the larger surface area of the fire pit to let them cool down.
- DO NOT throw water on the embers or use a high-pressure hose. Set the hose nozzle to "spray." A shower-type spray douses a flare-up, a more direct stream of water can spread sparks. Embers may spit, burn or spread sparks.
- Ensure the fire is completely extinguished before leaving the area.