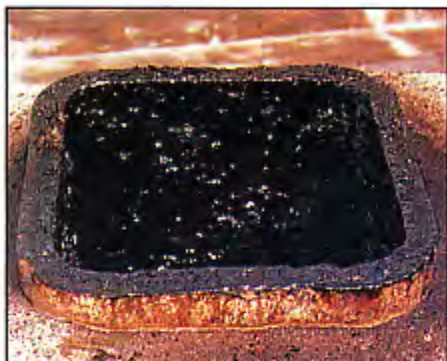


ANTI-CREO-SOOT™ (ACS)

ANTI-CREO-SOOT AT WORK (Actual cases)

1. A severe glazed creosote condition with a clay flue liner.



2. A clay liner during treatment with ACS. Creosote in conversion stage.



3. A clay liner after treatment; residue easily removed by chimney sweeping.



 **NorthlineExpress**
The fireplace & chimney experts

ATTACKS
GLAZED CREOSOTE AND SOOT,
CARBON ON GAS LOGS, PELLET ASH.

PROFESSIONAL STRENGTH

REMOVES CARBON
& SOOT DEPOSITS
FROM GAS LOGS

ACS

REDUCES EXCESS
ASH AND CLOGGING
IN PELLET STOVES

ANTI-CREO-SOOT™

EASY TO USE
SAFE, NON-TOXIC
ADVANCED CATALYTIC
MANGANESE FORMULA

NON-FLAMMABLE
NON-CORROSIVE
LESS EMISSIONS
CONTROLS ODORS

FOR WOOD & COAL STOVES,
FIREPLACES, FURNACES & BOILERS,
PELLET STOVES, GAS LOGS.

- HELPS PREVENT CHIMNEY FIRES.
- CLEANER BURN, MORE COMPLETE COMBUSTION WITH WOOD, PELLETS & COAL.
- MORE HEAT FROM LESS WOOD.
- REDUCES CORROSION IN METAL & MASONRY CHIMNEYS.
- KEEPS GLASS FRONTS CLEANER.
- REMOVES CARBON AND SOOT FROM GAS LOGS.
- CONTROLS EXCESS ASH & CLOGGING IN PELLET STOVES.
- SAFE, NON-FLAMMABLE, NON-TOXIC, NON-CORROSIVE.
- NO HARMFUL VAPORS.
- NON-AEROSOL.



Available in 1 qt.
with trigger sprayer.
Also gallon refills.
(ACS Gas Log Carbon & Soot Remover available in pints.)

Manufactured by: Combustion Improvers Co., Inc.
PO Box 355, Newport, N.H. 03773 USA

ANTI-CREO-SOOT™ (ACS)

CREOSOTE HAZARD

Creosote is a dangerously flammable residue from burning wood as a fuel. Third-degree glaze is the worst. It has caused countless chimney fires, often resulting in destruction, injury and death.

It can partially block a chimney flue, and produces odors, especially during the non-burning season.

Creosote is hard to remove by normal methods, which include scraping, mechanical devices or by a very harsh and hazardous sodium hydroxide chemical method.

WHAT ACS DOES

Anti-Creo-Soot™ (ACS) is the answer. It is a **SAFE**, non-flammable, non-corrosive, non-toxic, liquid catalyst. Highly effective and easy to apply, it converts creosote to an inert char or powder, disperses soot and reduces odors, all with a simple daily application during the heating season.

There are more than 12 benefits from the use of **Anti-Creo-Soot™ (ACS)** which are listed below:

MORE THAN TWELVE BENEFITS:

- Attacks dangerous glazed creosote & soot.
- Helps prevent chimney fires.
- More heat from less wood, pellets or coal.
- Converts glazed creosote to a harmless char, easily removed.
- Safe with catalytic combustors.
- Helps keep glass fronts cleaner.
- Environmentally beneficial; reduces emissions. Less smoke, less ash residue.
- Slows "off-season" corrosion in metal & masonry chimneys. Reduces creosote odors.
- Improves performance of wood & coal boilers & furnaces. Helps keep heat-exchangers clean.
- Reduces excess ash from wood-based pellets; helps prevent clogging of feed mechanism & blower areas. Enhances BTU output.
- Effective with coal. Coal soot contains creosote in a non-resinous form & is a significant pollutant.
- Removes carbon & soot deposits from gas logs instantly. (Apply mist while log is burning hot.)
- Works better, lasts longer than inferior imitations.
- Helps chimney sweeps do a more complete cleaning.

ACS WORKS WITH WOOD, WOOD-BASED PELLETS, & COAL. REMOVES CARBON & SOOT FROM GAS LOGS.

ANTI-CREO-SOOT™ (ACS)

DIRECTIONS FOR USE, WOOD:

- Spray interior surfaces of fire-chamber, & on wood, under low fire (for safety) or before lighting fire; also flue outlet/damper area.
- Use will enhance safety & reduce pollution.
- Start early in heating season to "condition" stoves, furnaces etc. for efficient operation.
- Liberal use at end of heating season, before shutting down stove/furnace etc. reduces "off-season" odors, corrosion & obstruction.

APPLICATION

- Liberal first-time use recommended. At least 4-oz. (1/8th of qt.) for average stove.
- Apply daily, or at least every 48hrs. 6 - 12 squirts can be effective.
- No harm in liberal use. In severe cases use up to 1-qt. first week (followed by **small** brisk fires). (*Caution: Have severe conditions inspected & corrected by a sweep* before using ACS.*)
- After application, get a **small** brisk fire going for at least 45 min. **ACS** catalyst becomes active at about 300°F (surface stack temperature).
- Use a small charge of wood to avoid over-heating during early stages of creosote control.
- Remove dried creosote & soot from stovepipes & elbows. Empty cleanout often.

COAL:

- Similar procedure as for wood, except; Do not spray ACS directly on to hot coals.

WOOD-BASED PELLETS:

- Apply daily in the fire chamber, & a light mist in the hopper, while in operation.

GAS LOGS:

- Apply a light mist spray onto carbon & soot as needed, **while the log is burning hot**.
- Unvented logs must be serviced & adjusted before treatment with **ACS**.
- Not recommended for white or birch logs, because of possible Mn. stains from overuse. (*However, minor stains will fade and could be preferable to unsightly carbon & soot.*)

STAINS ON HARD SURFACES

- If allowed to dry, Mn. can leave a brown stain. It is easy to remove with hydrogen-peroxide plus a few shakes of white vinegar. Simply apply to stain, and blot up with paper towels.

PROFESSIONAL HELP

- A chimney should be inspected regularly by a qualified* chimney sweep.
- At least once a year a chimney should be cleaned. Natl. & state guilds can recommend a qualified sweep. **Do not** hire an unqualified sweep. (*Preferably CSIA certified.)