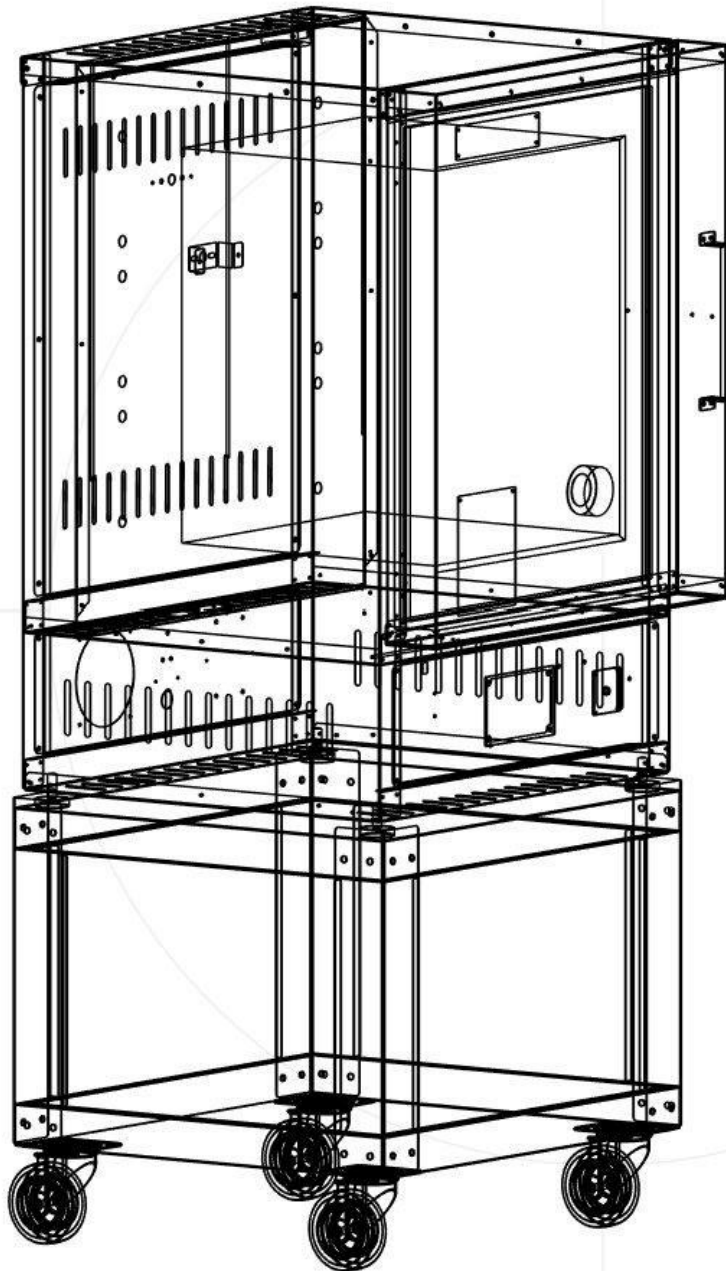




Maintenance Manual

EASY KILNS ECO SERIES, ECO30, ECO50, ECO70, ECO120

Document: EK-MM-V3 **Effective:** 18 May 2026 **Supersedes:** V2 **Applies to:** All ECO Series models (ECO30, ECO50, ECO70, ECO120)



PRACTICAL GUIDANCE FOR OWNERS AND TECHNICIANS

As an owner, you can safely do everything in Part A: cleaning, vacuuming, visual inspection, kiln-wash and shelf care, and physical (non-electrical) checks with the kiln isolated. You can also do a cold cosmetic re-seating of an element with a plastic or timber tool, kiln unplugged, no wiring touched, see Owner’s Manual section 15.4.

If you need Part B work performed (element replacement, thermocouple replacement, interlock or SSR work, supply-cord replacement, or anything that requires opening the control box), engage a licensed electrician of your choice, or contact us for a referral. Use only Easy Kilns supplied parts, aftermarket components may not match the kiln’s specifications and may affect voluntary warranty cover to the extent any issue was caused or contributed to by that use, your ACL rights are not limited. Retain the Certificate of Electrical Safety or equivalent service/test record where applicable issued by the electrician for your records.

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PART A, OWNER MAINTENANCE

A1. Safety Rules for Maintenance

BEFORE ANY MAINTENANCE

- 1. Switch off the kiln at its main isolator.
- 2. Switch off the circuit breaker at the switchboard.
- 3. Unplug the kiln at the wall.
- 4. Wait at least 30 minutes for the chamber to cool below 80 °C.
- 5. Wear a P2 respirator, leather gloves and safety glasses.

A2. Routine Schedule

INTERVAL	TASK
After every firing	Visual inspection (A4); wipe exterior cool surfaces with a dry cloth; check door seal.
Every 10–20 firings	HEPA-vacuum the chamber and element grooves; check thermocouple tip.
Quarterly	Inspect the supply cord, plug and strain relief for heat damage or looseness.
Annually (or every 100 firings)	Book a technician service (Part B).
After extended storage / damp	Repeat the first-firing dry-out schedule (Owner’s Manual section 7).

A2.1 Expected Consumable Life

Heating elements, thermocouples and solid-state relays are consumables. The ranges below are typical for a well-cared-for kiln fired within its rating; faster or hotter firing schedules, atmosphere contamination and frequent thermal cycling all shorten life.

COMPONENT	TYPICAL SERVICE LIFE	NOTES
Heating elements	80–250 firings	Mostly determined by peak temperature. Cone 6 firings see roughly 3× the element life of cone 10 firings.
Type S thermocouple	150–400 firings	Stable provided the tip is not contaminated by glaze fume. Replace if accuracy drift exceeds 10 °C against witness cones.
Solid-state relays	5–10 years	Two SSRs are fitted per kiln. They have no moving parts but degrade thermally; expect 1–2

		replacements over the working life of the kiln.
Bartlett controller	8–15 years	Surge protection from a household RCD plus unplugging during electrical storms is the most important thing you can do to extend its life.
Kiln shelves	50–200 firings	Cordierite shelves develop hairline cracks and warp over time. Rotate and flip between firings to balance stress.

A3. Cleaning the Chamber

- Tools: HEPA-filtered vacuum with soft brush nozzle, soft paint brush, damp microfibre cloth, P2 respirator.
- Never use a household vacuum without a HEPA filter, it will disperse respirable silica and alumina into the room.
- Brush dust into the vacuum nozzle; avoid sucking debris directly against the elements.
- For stubborn glaze drips on the floor, chip out with a blunt tool and re-coat the area with kiln wash.
- Wipe non-element surfaces lightly with a damp cloth; allow to air-dry before firing.
- Never clean the kiln while it is hot or still plugged in.

A4. Visual Inspection Checklist

Perform this quick inspection after every firing. Stop firing and contact service if you see any of the defects marked STOP.

AREA	LOOKING FOR	STOP INDICATOR
Exterior casing	Loose screws; significant mechanical damage	Major distortion; significant heat damage. Surface discolouration and minor panel expansion during firing is normal.
Supply cord & plug	Heat damage, cracked insulation, loose pins	Cord feels hot; plug is discoloured or loose
Elements	Breaks, bulges, glaze contamination, bright spots	A broken element, a bulge that cannot be cold-seated, or elements fused to ware
Thermocouple	Damage, glaze drips or cracking	Kiln firing inaccurately or temperature reading incorrect.
Interlock pin	Pin bent or not engaging when door closes	Kiln does not heat when door is closed

A5. Shelf and Furniture Care

- Prevent warping: rotate and flip shelves between firings to balance thermal stress.
- Limit time at maximum temperature, extended dwells at 1260 °C+ bend shelves over time.
- Replace cracked shelves immediately. Cracked shelves can break mid-firing and destroy the load.
- Keep shelves dry. Moisture absorbed during storage can flash to steam and shatter the shelf.
- Re-coat shelves with kiln wash whenever the coating chips, flakes or cracks.
- Use three posts per shelf, evenly spaced, aligned vertically between layers.

A5.1 Thermal Shock, Ramp Limits

TEMPERATURE RANGE	MAXIMUM RAMP (THIN SHELVES)	WHY
20–250 °C	≤ 300 °C/hour	Drives off absorbed moisture without cracking the shelf
500–600 °C (quartz inversion)	≤ 200 °C/hour	Quartz in the shelf changes volume; avoid rapid change
Peak dwell	Limit dwell time	Creep and warping accumulate at peak temperature

A6. When to Call Us or a Technician

- A circuit breaker or safety switch trips during firing.
- A broken, melted or missing element, or a bulge that will not sit back in the groove cold.
- Controller fault codes that persist after a power cycle.
- Thermocouple damage, bent or snapped tip.
- Door interlock not engaging or kiln not heating with door closed.
- Any smell of burning insulation or visible scorching on the control box or wiring.
- Plug or cord hot during operation.

A7. Storage and Transport

- If the kiln will not be used for an extended period, cover it with a breathable cloth to keep dust out. Do not seal in plastic, trapped moisture can damage the insulation.
- If stored in a damp environment, run the first-firing dry-out schedule (Owner's Manual section 7) before returning to service.
- Transport in the upright position only, with the door latched and the chamber empty. Use packing to brace the load.
- Empty kiln weights are: ECO30 ≈60 kg, ECO50 ≈70 kg, ECO70 ≈90 kg, ECO120 ≈110 kg. Use a safe team lift (two people minimum, four for the ECO120) or a mechanical aid to move the kiln. Do not lift by the door, controller, or supply cord.
- If the kiln is moved to a new location, use the same lifting and positioning guidance as for the original installation (Owner's Manual section 3). The kiln is plug-in and designed to be relocated.

PART B, TECHNICIAN SERVICE

FOR LICENSED PERSONS

As this is electrical work, the procedures in Part B must be performed by a licensed electrician. All work must comply with AS/NZS 3000 (Wiring Rules) and AS/NZS 3760 (in-service inspection and testing) where applicable. A Certificate of Electrical Safety or equivalent service/test record where applicable must be issued for any work affecting the fixed wiring installation.

B1. Competency and Regulatory Requirements

- Licensed electrical worker (State/Territory), current unrestricted licence.
- Working knowledge of AS/NZS 3000:2018 (Wiring Rules).
- Familiarity with AS/NZS 3760 (in-service inspection and testing of electrical equipment) for periodic testing of the kiln as a whole.

B1.1 Reference Standards

STANDARD	RELEVANCE
AS/NZS 3000:2018	Electrical installations (Wiring Rules), applies to the fixed sub-circuit
AS/NZS 3760	In-service inspection & testing of electrical equipment

B2. Isolation, Lock-Out and Tag-Out

MANDATORY SEQUENCE

1. Turn off the kiln at its main isolator.
2. Turn off the circuit breaker at the switchboard.
3. Remove the plug from the outlet and retain it in your possession, or lock the socket cover. ECO Series kilns are plug-in only.
4. Verify isolation with a test instrument at the kiln terminals before proceeding.
5. Wait for the chamber to cool below 50 °C before opening the control box.

B3. Element Inspection and Replacement

B3.1 Inspection

- Measure element resistance across the terminals (kiln cold, isolated) and compare to the factory value on the element label or the specification sheet.
- A resistance reading more than 10% above the factory value indicates a worn element due for replacement.
- Check for cracked or broken grooves, elements cannot be properly supported in damaged grooves and will sag.
- Check for glaze contamination, elements with fused glaze cannot be restored and must be replaced.

B3.2 Re-seating a Bulging Element (hot technique)

Once fired, FeCrAl alloy elements are brittle when cold and will break if bent. A bulging element must be resealed hot.

- Isolate the kiln and verify dead at the element tails.

- Using a propane torch, heat the bulging section until it glows red. Release the torch trigger between reheats. Have a dry-powder or CO₂ fire extinguisher immediately to hand when using an open flame near the kiln and its insulation.
- With long-nose pliers, gently compress the bulged coils so they return to the original pitch. Do not bring adjacent turns into contact.
- As the element softens and shrinks, walk it back into the groove with a blunt knife. Work quickly, stop if stiffness returns and reheat.
- Finish with a cone 4–5 empty firing to fully re-soften and set the element.

PPE FOR HOT RESEATING

Leather gauntlets, safety glasses with side shields, cotton or leather apron, closed-toe leather footwear. Work in a well-ventilated area with a fire extinguisher to hand.

B3.3 Element Replacement Procedure

The following procedure reflects standard Australian practice for element replacement in brick-chamber electric kilns.

1. Isolate and lock out the kiln per B2. Verify dead at the element tails with a known-good meter before proceeding.
2. Remove the main rear panel to expose the element terminals. Photograph the wiring before disconnecting anything, a reference photo makes reassembly quicker and error-free.
3. Undo the stainless bolts at the terminal and withdraw them from the loops on the element tails. Release the old element from its termination position.
4. Cut through the old element at the point where it emerges from the ceramic insulating tube (the tube that protects the element tail where it passes through the brick wall).
5. Slide the ceramic insulating collar outwards, away from the outside of the stainless firewall. Keep the collars, they are reused with the new element unless cracked.
6. From inside the chamber, carefully lift the element from its groove. Work gently, fired elements are brittle and the brickwork is soft.
7. If an element has blown out and molten element metal has embedded itself into the surrounding brickwork, dig the metal out completely using a small flat-blade screwdriver or similar. Residual metal will short-circuit the replacement and cause immediate failure.
8. HEPA-vacuum the groove thoroughly. Element channels must be spotlessly clean before installation. Inspect the groove for cracks or crumbling, repair per B8 before installing the new element.
9. Install the new element in the groove by hand, working from one end. Do not stretch the element. Feed the tails through the holes in the brick wall into the termination areas of the control box.
10. Slide the ceramic collars back onto the element tails.
11. Form the connection loop. Bend each new element tail into a closed loop (an eye) tight against the ceramic insulator collar at the rear of the case. The loop must be pre-loaded against the insulator so it cannot pull outward, then a stainless bolt is passed through the eye to make the connection with the washes and lug.
12. **New versus old elements.** Old elements are removed by cutting the tail clean of the existing loop, do not attempt to re-use the old loop. New elements arrive with straight tails and are re-formed into a fresh connection loop for each terminal as described above.
13. Cut off any excess length of element tail (refer to the installation photo). Tighten the stainless bolts firmly to clamp the element loop against the insulator. Do not overtorque, stainless threads will gall and the FeCrAl loop can deform. Aim for a firm, secure connection with the loop visibly pressed against the insulator bush.
14. Refit all main rear panel before any test firing.
15. Perform post-service testing per B9.
16. Run the pre-oxidation (first firing) cycle in section B3.5 before returning the kiln to normal service.
17. Record work in the service record (B10).

B3.3a Element Wiring by Model

The connection loop and bolt described above is the same at every terminal. What differs between models is how many elements are fitted and how the terminals are linked together. Use the diagram for your model to confirm you have reconnected every link wire and bridge correctly before refitting the main rear panel.

Resistance Table and explanation:

Some explanation on element resistance to make things a bit simpler.

The ECO30 and ECO50 use all identical element units so they should all measure the same resistance.

ECO30 elements between terminals = 12OHM

ECO50 elements between terminals = 4OHM

Now the ECO70 and ECO120 have 3 element sets wired in parallel so 6 elements total.

The ECO70 and ECO120 have two different kinds of elements so power is delivered less in the middle of the kiln and more at the top and bottom for more even heating. What this means is that the two elements on either side of the kiln's middle have **higher** resistance than the top and bottom ones.

So for the ECO70 the top and bottom elements are 15OHMS each, the middle elements are 20 OHMS each. For the ECO120 the top and bottom elements are 10.5OHMS and the middle elements are 14 OHMS.

MODEL	A	B	C	D	E	F
ECO30	12	12				
ECO50	4	4	4	4		
ECO70	15	20	15	15	20	15
ECO120	10.5	14	10.5	10.5	14	10.5

ECO30 ELEMENT CONNECTION

Single element per side: 2 elements in series

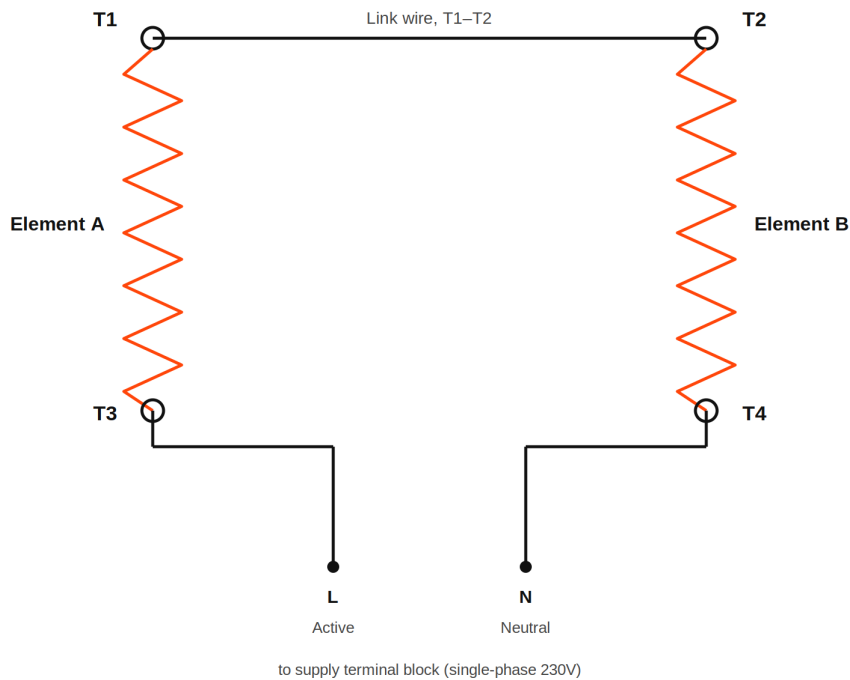


Figure B3.3a-1: ECO30 element wiring.

ECO50 ELEMENT CONNECTION

Two elements per side, stacked: 4 elements in series

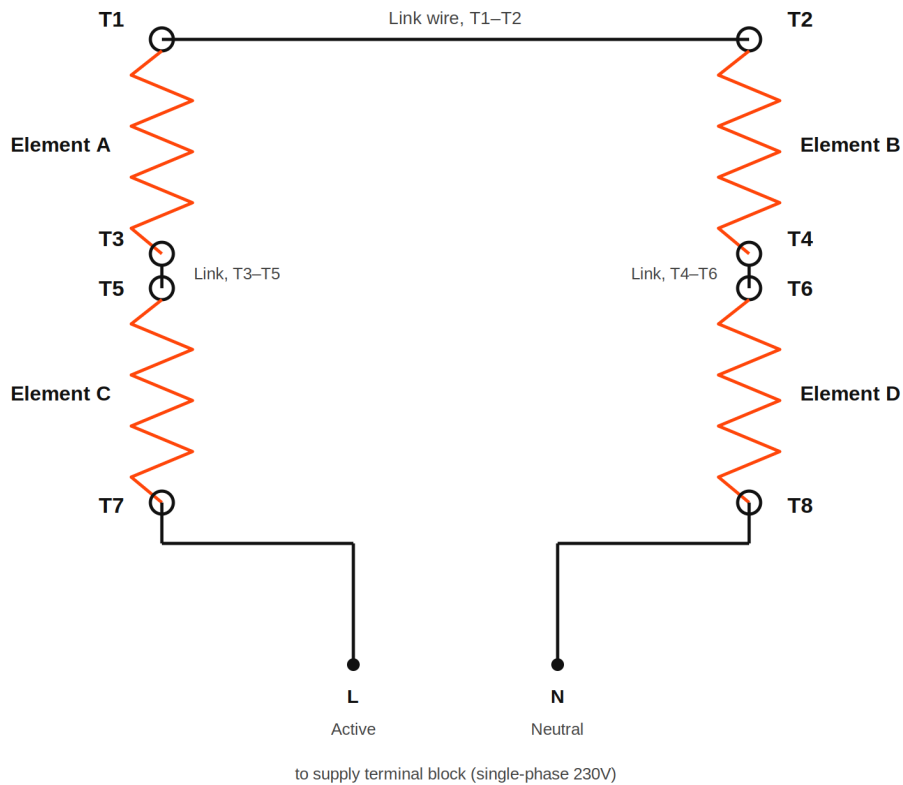


Figure B3.3a-2: ECO50 element wiring.

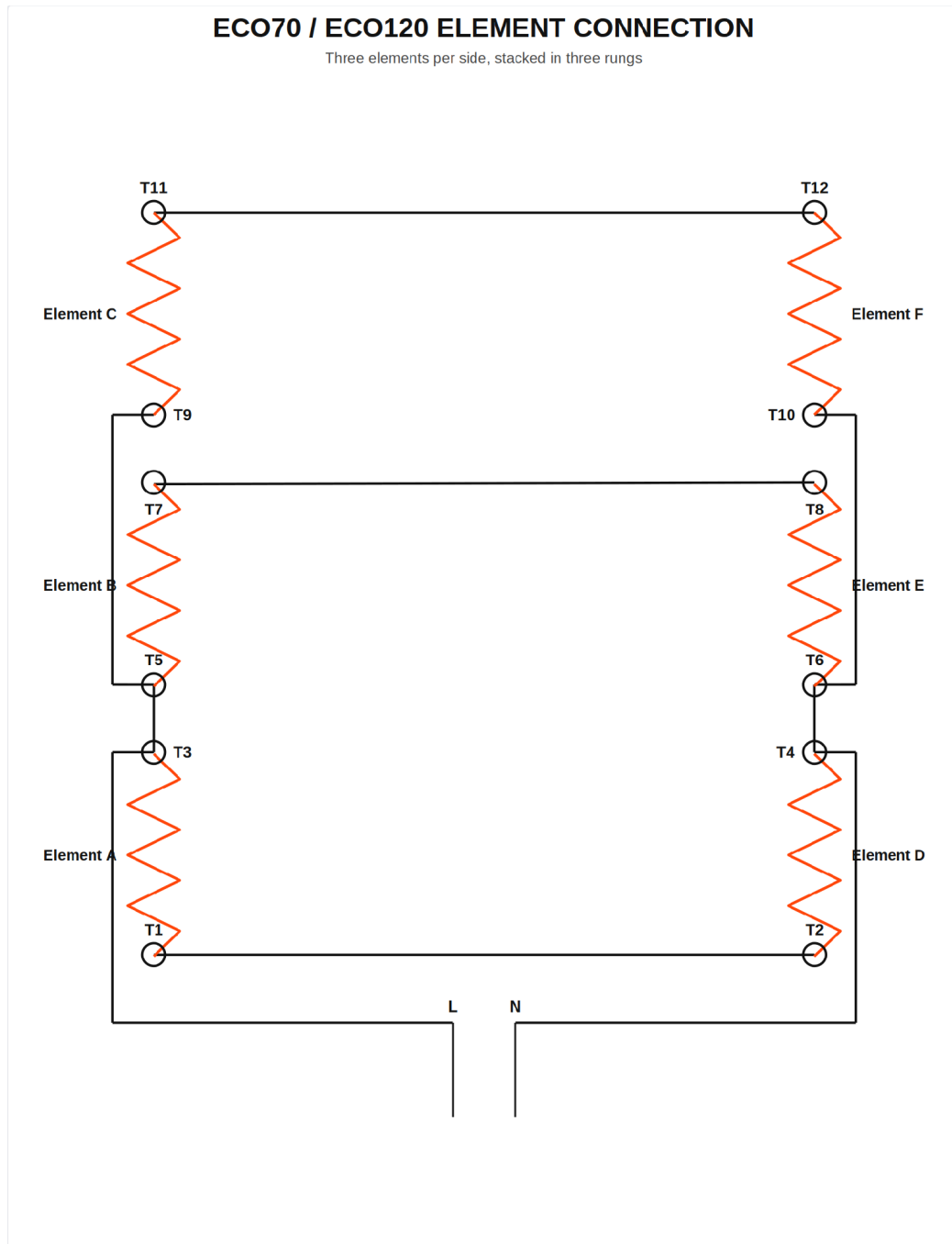


Figure B3.3a-3: ECO70 / ECO120 element wiring.

Note: terminal references (T1, T2, T3 etc.) in these diagrams are for describing the wiring in this manual only. They are not printed or stamped on the kiln itself. Always confirm physical wire routing against the original layout before disconnecting a link, and photograph the existing connections before starting work if you are at all unsure.



Element terminations at the rear of the case: element tails pass through ceramic feed-throughs and are secured at the terminal posts. Note the routing of the connecting wires and the thermocouple block in the centre.



Detail of a single terminal: the element tail is formed into a closed loop pre-loaded against the ceramic insulator. A stainless bolt passes through the loop to make the connection. Tighten firmly but do not overtighten, and keep the cut-off tail clear of the casing and cover.



Element tails formed into a tight triangular bend at the case feed-through. The triangular bend gives a stable, secure terminal connection and is the current method used on all Easy Kilns. When replacing elements, form the bend to match this example.

B3.4 Fitting Element Pins

Element pins are short staples bent from FeCrAl wire, the same alloy as the elements themselves. They hold the element in its groove. Easy Kilns use side elements only; the pins are pushed into the soft insulating brick across the element, blocking outward movement and keeping each element seated in its groove during normal thermal cycling. Easy Kilns supplies genuine FeCrAl pins, do not substitute other wire.

DO NOT USE SUBSTITUTE WIRE

Pins must be FeCrAl, the same alloy family as the elements. Never make pins from household wire, stainless steel, or general-purpose electrical wire, none of these are rated for kiln temperatures, they will melt or fail, and can damage the kiln and the element. Use only genuine Easy Kilns pins or off-cuts of FeCrAl element wire of the correct gauge.

Pin installation procedure:

1. Isolate and lock out the kiln.
2. Form the pin if you are making your own: bend a short length of FeCrAl wire into a narrow staple (a long, narrow U) using long-nose pliers. Genuine Easy Kilns pins come pre-formed.
3. Identify the pinning points along the element run, typically at the corners and at intervals along each straight section, wherever the element tends to bow out of its groove.
4. Make sure the element is seated at the bottom of its groove at the pinning point before fitting the pin.
5. Position the staple so its two legs straddle the element coil, with the bridge of the staple sitting over the element and the legs pointing into the brick on either side of the groove.

6. Using long-nose pliers, push the staple firmly straight into the soft insulating brick until the bridge holds the element down in its groove. The brick is soft enough that no drilling is required, the pin goes straight in. Push squarely so the pin does not bend over.
7. Seat the pin so the bridge is just snug against the element, do not crush the element coil. The pin should hold the element captive without distorting it. A little protrusion of the legs is fine; firmness is what matters, not a flush finish.
8. Repeat along the element until the element is held in its groove along its full length. Do not remove pins once fitted, they stay in place to keep the element seated for the remainder of its life.



Pushing a FeCrAl staple pin straight into the soft brick with long-nose pliers, so the bridge holds the element down in its groove. No drilling is required.

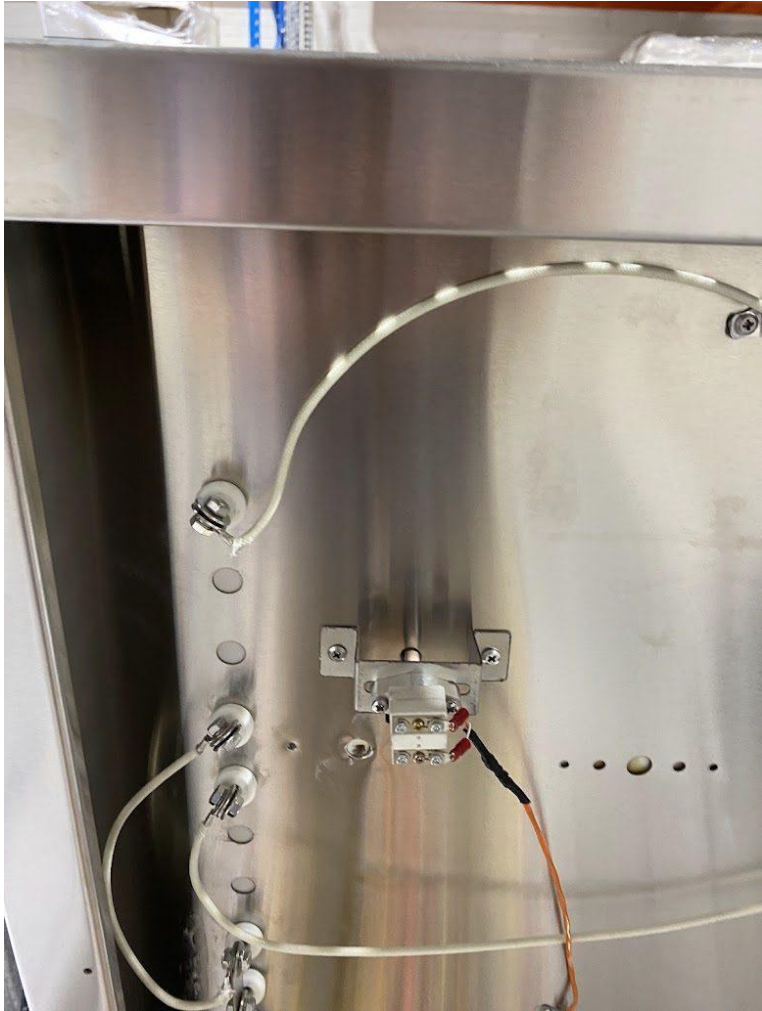
B4. Thermocouple Replacement

- Easy Kilns are fitted with a Type S thermocouple as standard, platinum / platinum-rhodium, orange extension lead. The Type S thermocouple is stable, accurate, and rated comfortably above the kiln's peak temperature.
- Use only a replacement of the same type, length, diameter and sheath material as specified for the kiln model. Fitting a different type without re-configuring the controller will produce incorrect readings.
- Isolate and lock out (B2).
- Unscrew the thermocouple and bracket from the kiln wall, accessible behind the kiln's rear cover.
- Fit the replacement thermocouple + bracket into the original position.
- The thermocouple should extend 20-30mm into the firing chamber.
- Reinstall all covers, turn the kiln on and check the controller reading, it should be room temperature (10-40°C), run a test firing with witness cones, then fine-tune in 5 °C steps as described in the Owner's Manual section 10.4.3. Record the verified offset on the service log.

B4.1 Polarity

On Type S compensating cables: orange is POSITIVE (+), white is NEGATIVE (-).

TYPE	SHEATH COLOUR	POSITIVE (+)	NEGATIVE (-)
S (as fitted to Easy Kilns)	Orange	Green / orange	White



Always verify polarity with the controller powered after re-termination: if the displayed temperature drops below ambient as the chamber heats, the leads are reversed. The Bartlett genesis controller will detect if leads are the wrong way around or a connection brake exists and through an error which can be reviewed in the included Bartlett Controller Manual.

B5. Door Interlock Alignment and Testing

The door interlock is a single pole switch that disconnects the positive control to the SSR's. It is a critical safety device and must not be bypassed under any circumstances.

B5.1 Alignment

- Close the door slowly and observe that the probe pin enters the switch body cleanly and clicks into place.
- If the pin bolt is bent, replace it rather than attempt to straighten.
- If the pin enters off-centre, loosen the mounting screws of the switch, align, and re-tighten.

B5.2 Testing

- Confirm open-circuit on both poles in the open position.

- With the kiln energised (low-temperature start), confirm the elements de-energise the instant the door is opened.
- Replace the interlock switch assembly if it fails during testing.



B6. Control wiring check

- Look for heat discolouration on terminals, conductors and SSR mounting surfaces, signs of a developing loose connection or thermal stress.
- Check all terminals are tightly screwed down.
- Check the cooling fan for free rotation.
- Measure insulation resistance between line conductors and earth, minimum 1 MΩ at 500 V d.c. (refer to AS/NZS 3760).

B6.1 Bartlett Genesis Controller Configuration

Verify these settings after any controller replacement, firmware update, or thermocouple replacement before returning the kiln to service:

Adjustments menu

- **Thermocouple offset: 15 °C.** All Easy Kilns are factory-set to a 15 °C offset. This compensates for the Type S thermocouple reading bias at the chamber position used in the ECO Series and intentionally errs the kiln slightly cool, since under-firing is recoverable and over-firing is not. Restore this value after any controller or thermocouple replacement. Studio fine-tuning is permitted (see Owner's Manual 10.4.3).

Configuration menu

- **Temperature units: Celsius (°C).** All Easy Kilns documentation, sample firing schedules, cone tables and warranty references are in degrees Celsius. The controller must be set to °C. Setting the controller to °F creates a mismatch between displayed values and the documented schedules and is not supported.

B8. Insulation Repair

- Hairline cracks in firebrick and fibreboard are normal and do not require repair.
- Chips or spalls in element grooves must be repaired to support the element. Use only manufacturer-approved refractory cement or fibre patch products.
- Mix refractory cement to manufacturer instructions. Apply with a spatula, compact into the void, and smooth.
- Allow to air-dry, then fire slowly per the first-firing schedule before returning to service.
- Do not use domestic fillers, plaster, or mortar, these will fail and contaminate elements.

RESPIRATORY HAZARD

Firebrick and refractory dust contain respirable crystalline silica. Wear P2 respiratory protection during any cutting, sanding or patching, and contain dust with a HEPA vacuum. The Safe Work Australia exposure standard for RCS is 0.05 mg/m³ over 8 hours.



Correct PPE when cutting or grinding refractory brick: P2 or higher mask (in this case PAPR unit) leather apron and dust-resistant gloves. Equivalent protection is required for any task that creates respirable refractory dust.

B9. Post-Service Testing

After any service work, verify the kiln is safe before returning to the customer. Perform the tests below and record results in the service record.

TEST	CRITERION
Earth continuity (chassis to earth pin)	$\leq 0.5 \Omega$

TEST	CRITERION
Insulation resistance (L-N to earth) at 500 V d.c.	$\geq 1 \text{ M}\Omega$
Element resistance	Within $\pm 10\%$ of factory value
Interlock test (door open / closed)	Elements de-energise on door open; energise on door close
Controller function	Reaches set-point and dwells within $\pm 5 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$
Thermocouple reference check	Agrees with reference thermocouple within $\pm 5 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$
Visual final	No loose wiring, strain reliefs correct, cover refitted

B10. Supply Cord Replacement

Where the supply cord is damaged, kinked, heat-marked, has cracked insulation, a loose or discoloured plug pin, or shows any sign of overheating at the strain relief, it must be replaced before the kiln returns to service.

B10.1 Parts and Specifications

- Use only an Easy Kilns supplied cord assembly matched to the kiln model. Cord set ratings: ECO30: 10 A / 250 V (3-core 1.5 mm² flexible cord, fitted plug to AS/NZS 3112); ECO50: 15 A / 250 V (1.5 mm²); ECO70: 20 A / 250 V (4 mm²); ECO120: 32 A / 250 V (4.0 mm²).

B10.2 Procedure

- Isolate and lock out per B2. Verify the kiln is dead at the supply terminals with a known-good meter before removing any of the 3 kiln access panels.
- Remove the rear input panel (compliance plate and fan shroud containing). Photograph the existing cord termination and earth-bond arrangement before disconnecting, this becomes the reference for the new termination.
- Note conductor location and identification (Active = brown, Neutral = blue, Earth = green/yellow per AS/NZS 3000). Inspect the existing terminations for signs of overheating, discolouration of copper or insulation char; record these on the service log.
- Disconnect the old cord from the supply terminal block. Unscrew the cord gland and withdraw the cord.
- Feed the new cord through the gland. Screw the cable gland tight. The Earth conductor must be cut longer than Active and Neutral so it is the last conductor to take strain if the cord is pulled.
- Terminate Active, Neutral and Earth to the supply terminal block to match the original termination. Screw tight. Confirm no stray strands and no copper visible beyond the terminal.
- Tug-test the cord at the gland: with the strain relief tightened, a moderate pull on the cord must not move the conductors at the terminal block.
- Refit the main rear panel. Restore power and perform the post-service tests in B9: earth continuity, insulation resistance, polarity, and a functional firing to a low set-point with the supply cord and plug touched periodically (cord should feel cool to mildly warm; never hot).

B10.3 Inspect the Wall Outlet

A supply cord that has failed from heat damage is often a symptom of a poor outlet, not a defective cord. Before returning the kiln to service, inspect the wall outlet for: loose or discoloured pins, scorched plastic, undersized cabling on the supply circuit, shared loads on the same circuit

(especially for ECO50/70/120, which require a dedicated circuit), and an RCD that does not trip on test.

B11. Service Record

Record every service event. The owner should retain this record with the Warranty and Owner's Manual, it is required evidence for warranty claims.

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CONTACT

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Related documents:

- Easy Kilns Owner's Manual (EK-OM-V3).
- Easy Kilns Warranty (EK-WR-V3).
- Easy Kilns Terms & Conditions (EK-TC-V3).
- Bartlett controller manual (supplied with your kiln).

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