

Gas stoves are a must-have kitchen stove for people's daily household. However, because natural gas is accompanied by danger, it is an issue that we cannot ignore whether the daily use of gas stoves is correct. Here's how to introduce the daily use of gas stoves.

Certainly, a decade ago, a gas stove was not exactly the most recommended solution by retailers, also because we often heard of domestic accidents, gas leaks, death in sleep. In short, the image of the gas stove was not exactly that of the best heating system for one's home, but was often seen as a weapon of massacre.

The gas stove was chosen only by those who had no other option to purchase another system or appliance for heating the house and themselves, as it was particularly economical both in the initial cost and in the fuel.

Today, however, the choice of a gas stove as an alternative heating system - not the main heating, as it is not sufficient - has been further extended, encouraged by the progress in the technology of the innovative gas stoves on the market, but accidents are always verifiable, for which it is necessary to know the operation of your stove and the behavior to be adopted to reduce and eliminate the risk of accidents and gas leaks.

Gas Stove Safety Tips and Guide

The gas stove is powered by a completely odorless fuel, which is why it is difficult to notice its presence in a room until the moment you are not sick. In any case, it is not said that the presence of Carbon Oxide (CO) is always fatal, but it depends on:

by its quantity in the air;

insufficient ventilation of the room in which the stove is installed.

When you notice the presence of gas in the room, the first thing to do is ventilate the room and check the status of the gas inhalation.

The most frequent symptoms of carbon monoxide poisoning are:

1. Headache
2. Nausea and vomit
3. Dizziness
4. Sleepiness and difficulty keeping your eyes open

5. Dryness in the jaws
6. Diarrhea

Maintenance of gas stoves

It is not uncommon to hear news of carbon monoxide poisoning on the news or read in newspapers due to malfunctions of gas stoves. In these cases, the alarm bell goes off immediately: but will my gas stove not be dangerous? Do I have to worry about doing maintenance?

Gas stoves in reality it would be desirable that these questions are not induced by external events, but that attention for the maintenance and overhaul of gas stoves will become part of our experience. In fact, gas stoves have become very popular for their characteristics (rapidity in heating, easy installation, low consumption) and for being much more affordable in terms of cost than traditional heating systems. This is one of the reasons why in many old houses (from my experience in Turin, but the discussion can be easily extended to all of Italy) there are still gas stoves visible at the entrance or in the corridors, not to mention the mountain houses or countryside, where they are widespread. Although today most of the gas stoves are made with technologies that guarantee high safety standards, it is enough, however, really nothing for a gas stove, if malfunctioning, to become a very dangerous machine, causing the leakage of carbon monoxide, an infamous and dangerous gas, being tasteless and odorless.

Fire Safety Tips

1. Check for gas and battery

In daily use, if you do n't pay attention to checking and forgetting to buy gas, it 's a common thing. When you encounter a gas stove that is not on fire, you must first check the sparks when the gas stove is on, whether the sound is low and weak, and the discharge frequency is significantly higher than before. Slow down and replace the battery if it is out of power.

2. Check the air intake of the damper

Insufficient air intake or improper damper adjustment may cause yellow and red fire conditions. Check the damper under the gas stove and adjust the damper appropriately to see if there is something blocking it.

3. Check if the ignition needle is contaminated

The gas stove is left for too long, and the ignition needle is easily soiled by oil. Clean the oil on the ignition needle with a dry soft towel while the gas stove is cool, and then try to light it.

4. Check if the nozzle is oily

If it does not catch fire, there may be a problem with the pressure reducing valve nozzle of the gas stove or the gas stove nozzle. The contamination of the oil may cause the gas to flow out and the flame may not be strong. You can use a thin wire to make a pass.

5. Check if the cooker has exceeded its useful life

According to the "Safety Regulations for Household Gas Appliances", the normal service life of cooking appliances is 8 years from the date of sale, and gas stoves that have been in service for an extended period of time are a huge safety hazard. For safety, please contact the gas company professional to replace them in time.

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