

UNITED STATES STOVE CO

EST^d 1869

MODEL: US1269E Log Wood

DO NOT USE THIS HEATER IN A MOBILE HOME. SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS THIS MANUAL WILL HELP YOU TO OBTAIN EFFICIENT, DEPENDABLE SERVICE FROM THE HEATER, AND ENABLE YOU TO ORDER REPAIR PARTS CORRECTLY. KEEP IN A SAFE PLACE FOR FUTURE REFERENCE.

CAUTION!

Please read this entire manual before you install or use your new room heater. Failure to follow instructions may result in property damage, bodily injury, or even death. Improper Installation Could Void Your Warranty!

SAFETY NOTICE:

If this heater is not properly installed, a house fire may result. For your safety, follow the installation instructions. Never use make-shift compromises during the installation of this heater. Contact local building or fire officials about permits, restrictions and installation requirements in your area.

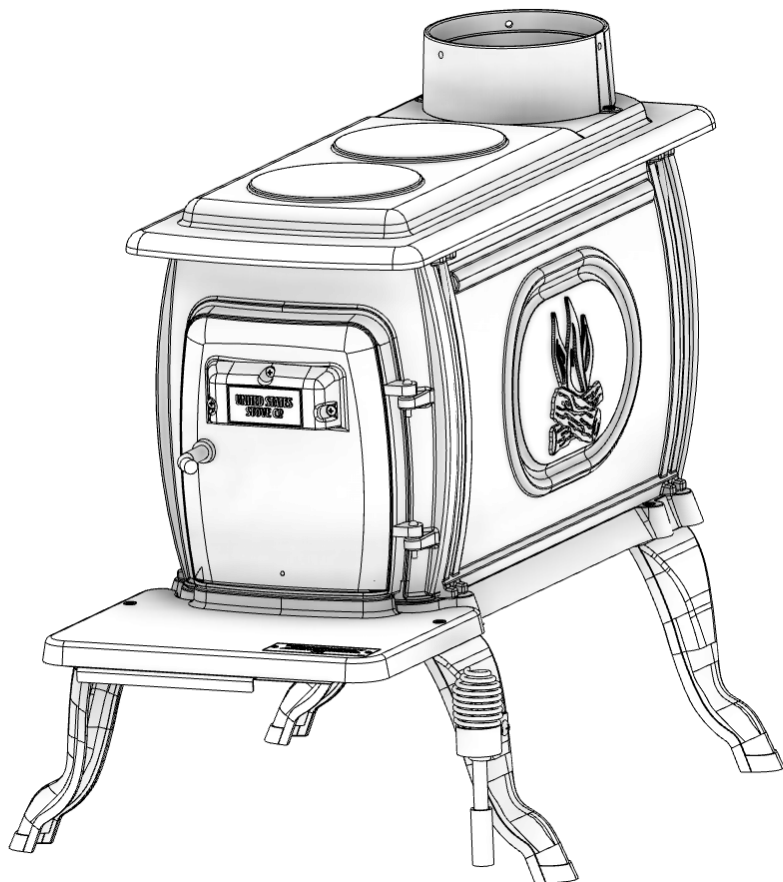


CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65 WARNING:

This product can expose you to chemicals including carbon monoxide, which is known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects and/or other reproductive harm. For more information, go to www.P65warnings.ca.gov

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Certified to comply with 2020 particulate emission standards for single burn rate heaters. This single burn rate wood heater is not approved for use with a flue damper.



Report Number: F19-526
Certified to UL 1482-2011 (R2015)
and ULC-S627-00 (R2016)

United States Stove Company
227 Industrial Park Road
South Pittsburg, TN 37380

853614---3505i

The instructions pertaining to the installation of your wood stove comply with UL & ULC standards. This manual describes the installation and operation of the United States Stove Company Model US1269E woodheater. This heater meets the 2020 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's crib wood emission limits for woodheaters sold after May 15, 2020. Under specific EPA test conditions burning Douglas Fir dimensional lumber this heater has been shown to deliver heat at a rate of 29,234 to 26,300 Btu/hr. This heater achieved a particulate emissions rate of 1.8 g/hr when tested to method ASTM E2780-10 single Burn Rate Appendix (*and an efficiency of 67%.)

Combustible:	Wood
Colors:	Flat Black
Flue Pipe Diameter:	6" (15.3 cm)
Flue Pipe Type: (Standard Single Wall):	Black or Blued Steel 2100°F (650°C)
Minimum Chimney Height:	12' (3.7 m)
Maximum Log Length:	19" (483 mm)
Electrical:	None
Dimensions	
Overall (Depth x Width x Height):	33" x 18.5" x 23" (838 mm X 470 mm X 854 mm)
Combustion Chamber: Width x Depth:	9" x 19" (229 mm X 482 mm)
Volume: Cubic Feet:	1.2 cubic feet
Door Opening:	7.5" x 10.2" (191 mm X 259 mm)
Weight (lbs):	140 lbs

Note: Register your product on line at www.usstove.com. Save your receipt with your records for any claims.

NOTICE: This wood heater needs periodic inspection and repair for proper operation. It is against federal regulations to operate this wood heater in a manner inconsistent with operating instructions in this manual. The operation of this wood heater in a manner inconsistent with the owner's manual will void you warranty.

Safety Rules

SAFETY NOTICE: If this heater is not properly installed, a house fire may result. For your safety, follow the installation directions. Contact local building or fire officials about restrictions and installation inspection requirements in your area.

READ THESE RULES AND THE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY

1. Check with local codes. The installation must comply with their rulings. Observe closely the clearances to combustibles.
2. Do not install this heater in a mobile home or trailer.
3. Always connect this heater to a chimney and vent to the outside. Never vent to another room or inside a building. **DO NOT CONNECT THIS UNIT TO A CHIMNEY FLUE SERVING ANOTHER APPLIANCE.**
4. Do not connect a wood burning heater to a Type B gas vent. This is not safe and is prohibited by the National Fire Protection Association Code. This heater requires approved masonry or UL, ULC Listed Residential Type and Building Heating Appliance Chimney. Use a 6" diameter chimney, or larger, that is high enough to give a good draft.
5. Be sure that your chimney is safely constructed and in good repair. Have the chimney inspected by the Fire Department or a qualified inspector. Your insurance company may be able to recommend a qualified inspector.
6. Inspect chimney connector and chimney twice monthly during the heating season for any deposit of creosote or soot which must be removed (see the "Woodstove Utilization" section of this manual).
7. Provide air for combustion from outside the house into the room where the heater is located. If the intake is not in the same room, air must have free access into the room.
8. To prevent injury, do not allow anyone to use this heater who is unfamiliar with the correct operation of the heater.
9. For further information on using your heater safely, obtain a copy of the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) publication "Using Coal and Wood Stoves Safely" NFPA No. HS-10-1978. The address of the NFPA is Batterymarch Park, MA 02269.
 - For more information on a Canadian Installation, obtain a copy of CAN/CSA-B365-M91 Installation Code for Solid-Fuel-Burning Appliances and Equipment.
10. **CAUTION** - The special paints used on your heater may give off some smoke while they are curing during the first few fires. Build small fires at first. Children and people/animals with lung problems should take caution during the curing process.
11. **CARING FOR PAINTED PARTS** - This heater has a painted jacket which is durable but it will not stand rough handling or abuse. When installing your heater, use care in handling. Clean with soap and warm water when heater is not hot. **DO NOT** use any acids or scouring soap, as these wear and dull the finish. **PAINT DISCOLORATION WILL OCCUR IF THE HEATER IS OVERFIRED. FOLLOW OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY.**
12. All persons, especially children, should be alerted to hazards from high surface temperatures and kept away while in operation. Small children should not be left unsupervised when in the room with the heater.
13. Keep the area adjacent to the heater free from all combustible materials, gasoline, and other flammable vapors.
14. This heater should not be used as a primary source of heat.
15. **CAUTION DO NOT CONNECT TO OR USE IN CONJUNCTION WITH ANY AIR DISTRIBUTION DUCTWORK**

CAUTION! Do not touch the heater until it has cooled.

NOTE: FOR YOUR SAFETY, WE RECOMMEND INSTALLING SMOKE DETECTORS IN YOUR HOME IF NOT ALREADY INSTALLED.

Assembly Instructions

Remove the following items located inside the firebox of this stove:

	Description	Qty
	Hearth	1
	Bottom Channel	1
	Flue Collar	1
	Legs	4
	Handle Assembly	1
	Door Assembly	1

REQUIRED TOOLS AND MATERIALS

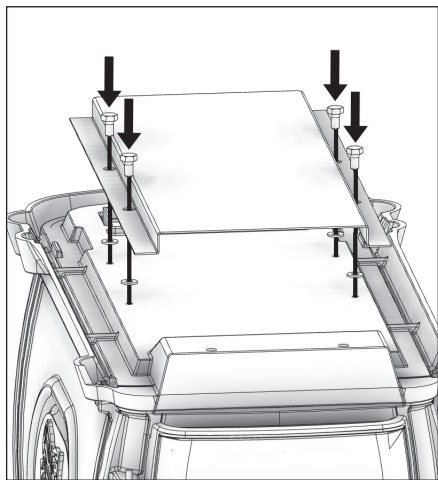
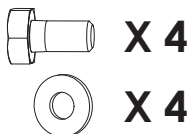
Note: the following items are not included with your stove

- Safety Glasses
- 1/8" dia. Drill Bit
- 1/2" Sheet Metal Screws
- Hearth Gloves
- Adjustable Wrench
- Chimney
- Pencil
- #2 philips screw driver
- Furnace Cement
- 6' Folding Ruler or Tape Measure
- Chimney Connector
- Flooring protector as specified
- Tin Snips
- Drill

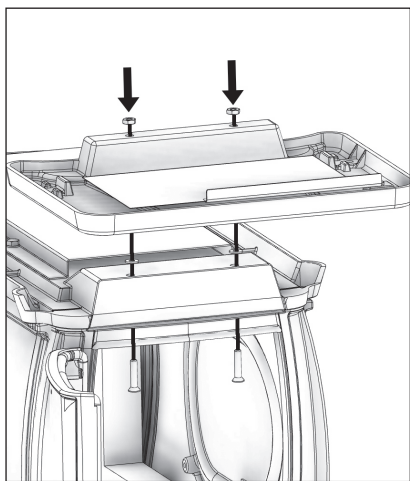
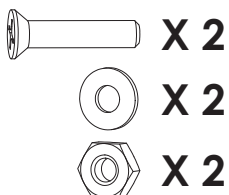
NOTICE: United States Stove Company grants no warranty, stated or implied, for the installation or maintenance of your wood stove and assumes no responsibility of any incidental or consequential damages.

CAUTION: Stove is heavy. Make sure you have adequate help and use proper lifting techniques whenever moving stove.

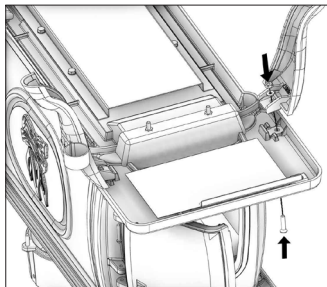
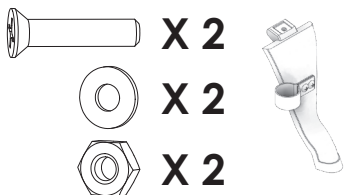
1. Uncrate the stove and remove packing materials and protective poly bag (save cardboard box for further assembly).
2. Remove parts from inside of the stove.
3. Place flattened carton on the floor and carefully turn stove over onto carton.
4. Attach the bottom air channel with four (4) 1/4-20 X 3/8" screw, and four (4) washers.



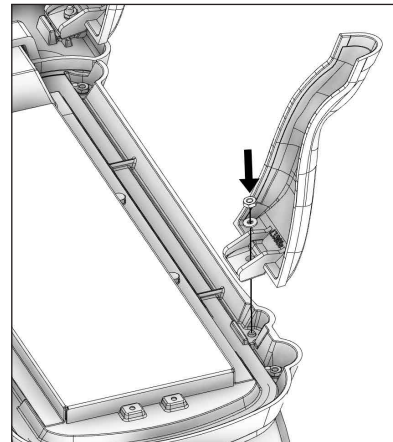
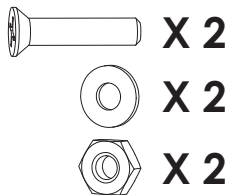
5. Attach the hearth to the bottom of stove using two (2) 1/4-20 x 1-3/16 screws, two (2) washers, and two (2) 1/4-20 jam nuts.



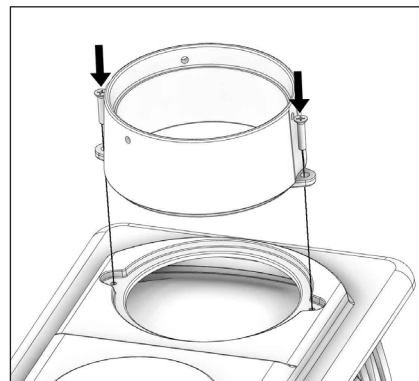
6. Attach the front legs to the hearth with two (2) 1/4-20 x 1-3/4 screws, two (2) washers, and two (2) 1/4-20 jam nuts. NOTE: Only one leg is equipped with a handle bracket. This bracketed leg is designed to be installed at the front right side of the unit.



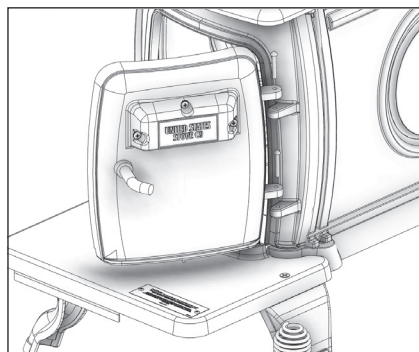
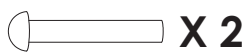
7. Attach the rear legs to the base of the stove with two (2) 1/4-20 x 1-3/4 screws, two (2) washers, and two (2) 1/4-20 jam nuts.



8. Carefully lift the stove upright and place in the desired location. Align the holes on the flue collar to the holes on the stove and attach using (2) two 1/4-20 X 1-3/4 screws.



9. Lower the feed door into position while aligning hinge pins.

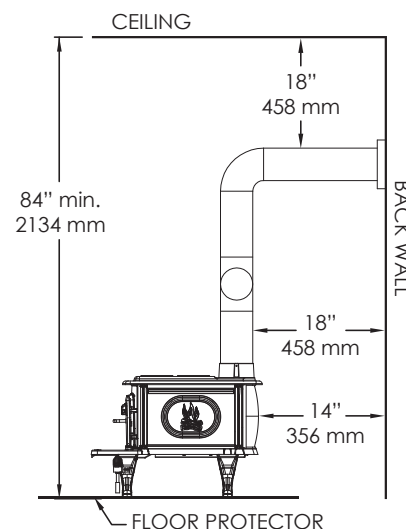
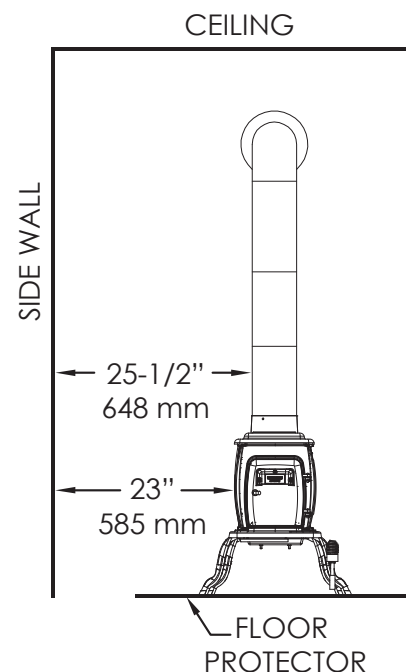


Installation

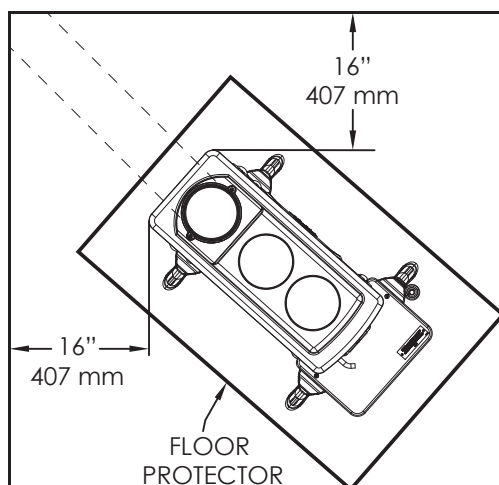
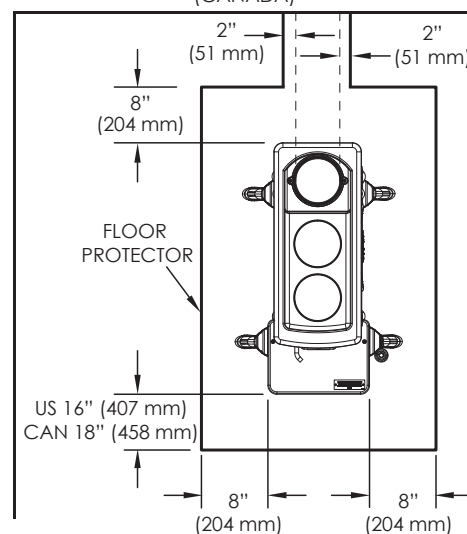
MINIMUM CLEARANCE TO COMBUSTIBLE WALLS US, CANADA

Take into account the chimney's location to insure it is not too close to neighbors or in a valley which may cause unhealthy or nuisance conditions. Heater/Floor Protector Location (Dimensions are required for non-protected surfaces, see the chart for dimensions for protected surfaces). Place the heater on solid masonry or solid concrete. When the heater is used on a combustible floor, use an Underwriters Listed floor protector. The floor protector must comply with UL Standards (USA) and CAN/ULC (Canada) and have an R-value of 2.06. The floor protector needs to extend at least 16" (Canada requires 18") beyond the door side of the heater and 8" to each side. It should also extend 8" beyond the rear for Canada. The floor protector needs to extend 2" beyond each side of the flue pipe if it is elbowed towards a wall as well as 2" on each side of the flue for horizontal runs.

1. After consulting the installation instructions for minimum clearances to combustibles, locate the floor protector accordingly and carefully place the stove in the selected location. Install stovepipe, elbows, and thimble as necessary, utilizing either a recently cleaned and inspected masonry chimney (properly lined) or a UL, ULC Listed chimney. Ensure that the fixed flue baffle that is provided is installed in the flue collar. This baffle is intended to be in a fixed location for optimal combustion. Do not remove or alter the location of this baffle. It is against federal regulations and will void the warranty.
2. Again, check the following illustrations and be sure to have the clearances shown from the heater and the connector pipe to combustible surfaces. If there is a solid brick or stone wall behind the heater, please consult the local building code for specific regulations that may apply in the area. However, if the wall is only faced with brick or stone, consider it a combustible wall. To reduce flue clearances from combustible materials, contact the local safety department.
3. If the chimney drafts excessively, purchase and use a Barometric Draft Regulator (DR6 available from factory).
4. The chimney connection should be as short as possible, and the heater must have its own flue. **DO NOT CONNECT THIS UNIT TO A CHIMNEY FLUE SERVING OTHER APPLIANCES.**
5. Use three sheet metal screws in each stove pipe and or elbow joint to firmly hold the pipe together. Seal around the screws
6. Do not install this heater in a mobile home or trailer.
7. Check local building and insurance codes. The installation must comply with their rulings.



Non-combustible construction in accordance with NFPA 211 (USA) or CAN/CSA B365-M91 (CANADA)



CAUTION! Keep furnishings and other combustible materials away from the heater.

Chimney Connection

MASONRY CHIMNEY

The masonry chimney must be code approved and have a flue liner. The masonry chimney must comply with UL, ULC codes. Before using an existing masonry chimney, clean the chimney and inspect the flue liner to be sure it is safe to use. Make repairs before attaching the heater. The connector pipe and fittings you will need to connect directly to a masonry chimney are shown. If the connector pipe must go through a combustible wall before entering the masonry chimney, consult a qualified mason or chimney dealer. The installation must conform to local fire codes, and NFPA 211(USA) or CAN/CSA-B365-M91 (Canada). Do not connect this heater into the same chimney flue as the fireplace or flue from another heater. The chimney used for a heater must not be used to ventilate the cellar or basement. If there is a cleanout opening at the base of the chimney, close it tightly.

UL/ULC LISTED CHIMNEY

Carefully follow the chimney manufacturer's instructions. Use only listed type HT per UL 103, ULC, 6-in diameter black or blued chimney connector, minimum 24 gauge steel. If your chimney starts at the ceiling, you will need enough 6" pipe to reach the ceiling. The top of the chimney must be at least 3 feet above the roof and be at least 2 feet higher than any point of the roof within 10 feet. Use double or triple wall pipe for the exterior portion of the chimney.

RULES FOR CONNECTOR PIPE INSTALLATION

1. The crimped end of the pipe must be installed toward the heater. The pipe should slide into the flue collar. The pipe should be firmly attached to the flue collar with 3 screws and sealed with furnace cement.
2. Slope any horizontal pipe upward toward the chimney at least 1/4" for each foot of horizontal run. The horizontal section must be a minimum of 24" from the stove.
3. You must have at least 18" inches clearance between any horizontal piping and the ceiling.
4. The pipe cannot extend into the chimney flue.
5. Seal each connector pipe joint with furnace cement. Also, seal the pipe at the chimney. Seal the inside with high-temperature silicone and the outside with high-temperature tape.
6. Use 3 sheet metal screws at each joint to make the piping rigid.
7. It is recommended that no more than two (2) 90-degree bends be used in the stove pipe installation as more than two (2) may decrease the amount of draw and possibly cause smoke spillage.

NOTE: The chimney connector shall not pass through an attic, roof space, floor, ceiling, or similar concealed space. Where passage through a wall or partition of combustible construction is desired, the installation must conform with CAN/CSA - B365.

IMPORTANCE OF PROPER DRAFT

Draft is the force which moves air from the appliance up through the chimney. The amount of draft in your chimney depends on the length of the chimney, local geography, nearby obstructions and other factors. Too much draft may cause excessive temperatures in the appliance and may damage the catalytic combustor (if equipped). Inadequate draft may cause backpuffing into the room and 'plugging' of the chimney or the catalyst (if equipped). Inadequate draft will cause the appliance to leak smoke into the room through appliance and chimney connector joints. An uncontrollable burn or excessive temperature indicates excessive draft.

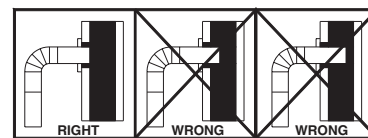
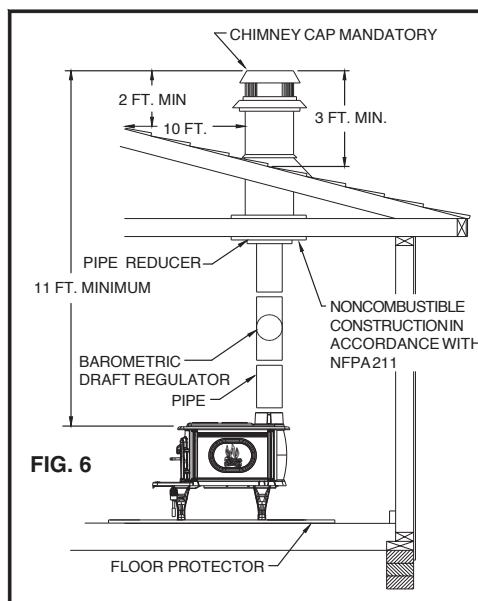
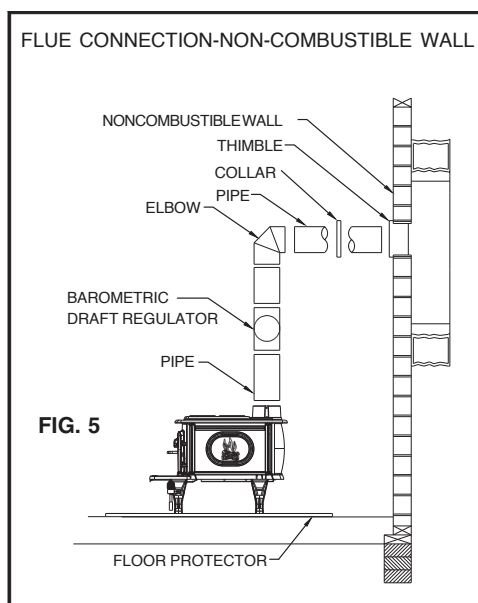
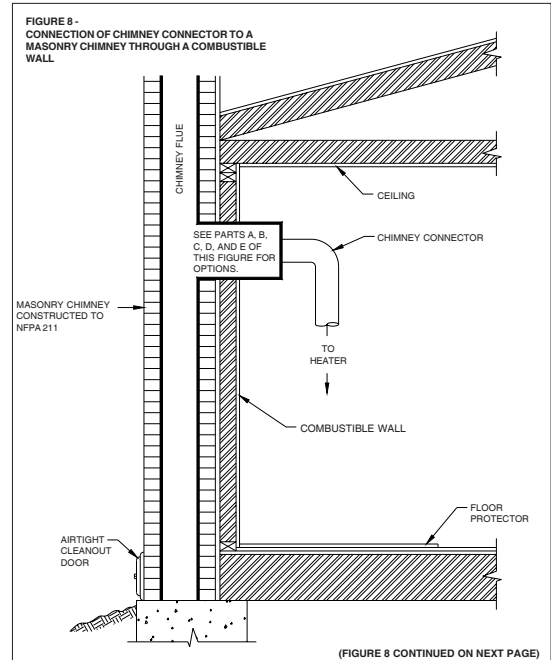


FIG. 7

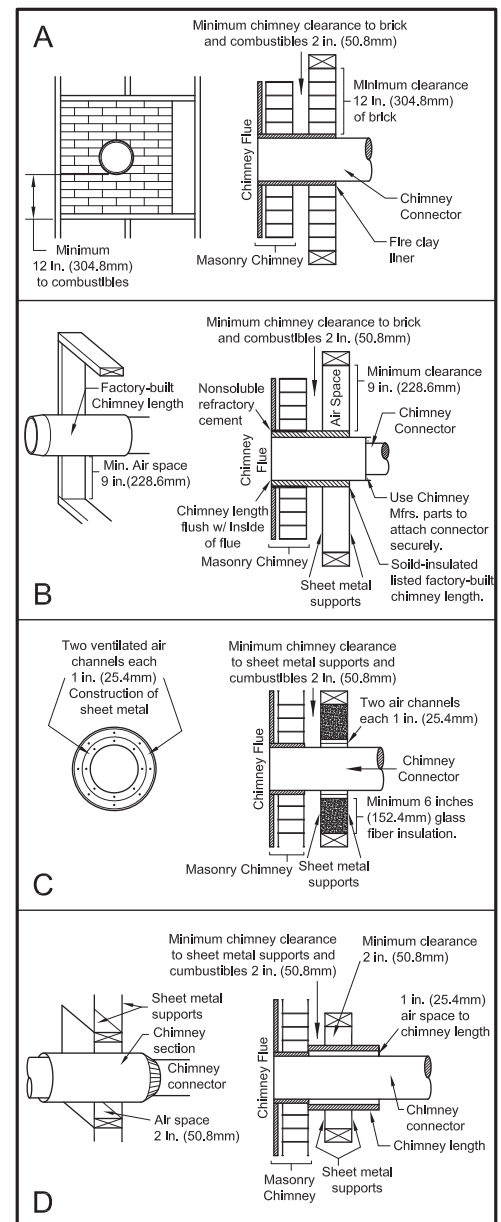
CONNECTION OF CHIMNEY CONNECTOR TO A MASONRY CHIMNEY THROUGH A COMBUSTIBLE WALL

Figure 8 shows how to connect the chimney connector of a heater to a masonry chimney through a combustible wall. There are five allowable ways that a chimney connector can be connected to a masonry chimney by passing through a combustible wall. NFPA Standard 211 allows the following wall pass-through systems.

1. Use a minimum 3-1/2" thick brick masonry wall framed into the combustible wall. A fireclay liner (ASTM C315 or equivalent) having a 5/8" minimum wall thickness must be used and it must be at least 12" away from any material that could catch fire. The inside diameter of the fireclay liner shall be sized for the proper snug fit of a 6" diameter chimney connector pipe. The fireclay liner shall run from the outer surface of the brick wall to, but not beyond, the inner surface of the chimney flue and shall be firmly cemented in place (see Part A).
2. Use a solid insulated listed factory-built chimney length having an inside diameter of 6" and 1" or more of solid insulation. There must be at least a 9" air space between the outer wall of the chimney length and any combustible materials. The inner end of the chimney length shall be flush with the inside of the masonry chimney, the flue shall be sealed to the flue and to the brick masonry penetration with non-water-soluble refractory cement. Sheet steel supports which are at least 24 gauge (0.024") in thickness shall be securely fastened to wall surfaces on all sides. Fasteners between supports and the chimney length shall not penetrate the chimney liner (see Part B).
3. Use a 10" diameter ventilated thimble made of at least 24 gauge (0.024") steel having two 1" air channels. The ventilated thimble must be separated from combustible materials by a minimum of 6" glass fiber insulation. The opening in the combustible wall shall be covered and the thimble supported with sheet steel supports which are at least 24 gauge (0.024") in thickness. The sheet steel supports shall be securely fastened to wall surfaces on all sides and shall be sized to fit and hold the chimney section. Fasteners used to secure chimney sections shall not penetrate chimney flue liner (see Part C).
4. Use an 8" inside diameter solid insulated listed factory-built chimney length which has 1" or more of solid insulation. The minimum length of this chimney section shall be 12" and will serve as a pass-through for the 6" diameter chimney connector. There must be at least a 12" air space between the outer wall of the chimney section and any combustible materials. The chimney section shall be concentric with and spaced 1" away from the chimney connector by means of sheet steel support plates on both ends of the chimney section. The opening in the combustible wall shall be covered and the chimney section supported on both sides with sheet steel supports which are at least 24 gauge (0.024") in thickness. The sheet steel supports shall be securely fastened to wall surfaces on all sides and shall be sized to fit and hold the chimney section. Fasteners used to secure chimney sections shall not penetrate chimney flue liner (see Part C).
5. A listed factory-built wall pass-through system may be purchased and installed according to the instructions pack aged with it to provide a safe method of passing the chimney connector through a combustible wall for connection to a masonry chimney.



(FIGURE 8 CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE)



ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS PERTAINING TO FIGURE 8 AND THE ABOVE WALL PASS-THROUGH SYSTEMS

1. Insulation material used as part of wall pass-through system shall be of noncombustible material and shall have a thermal conductivity of $1.0 \text{ Btu} \cdot \text{in.}/\text{ft.}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F}$ ($4.88 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{cal}/\text{hr} \cdot \text{m}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{C}$) or less
2. All clearances and thicknesses are minimums: larger clearances and thickness are acceptable.
3. A chimney thimble, as shown for 3" and 4" above (Parts C and D respectively of Figure 8) shall be for types "3" and 4" connections to facilitate removal of the chimney connector for cleaning. The chimney thimble shall be of ASTM C315 fireclay with 5/8" minimum wall thickness, or material of equivalent durability. The inside diameter of the thimble shall be sized for the proper snug fit of a 6" diameter chimney connector pipe. The thimble shall be installed without damage to the chimney flue. The thimble shall extend through the chimney wall to, but not beyond, the inner surface of the chimney flue and shall be permanently cemented in place with high temperature cement.
4. A chimney connector to a masonry chimney, except for 2" above (Part B of Figure 8), shall extend through the wall pass-through system to the inner face of the chimney flue, but not beyond. It does not have to be fastened in place so long as it cannot accidentally be pulled out of the chimney or shoved into the chimney flue. If fasteners are used to secure the chimney connector to a masonry chimney, the fasteners shall not penetrate the chimney flue liner.
5. Any material used to close up any opening for the connector shall be noncombustible.

PART E

In addition to the methods shown by A, B, C, and D of Figure 8, a listed factory-built wall pass-through system may be purchased and installed according to the instructions packaged with it to provide a safe method of passing chimney connector through a combustible wall for a connection to a masonry chimney.

CONNECTION OF CHIMNEY CONNECTOR TO A MASONRY CHIMNEY WHEN CHIMNEY CONNECTOR DOES NOT PASS THROUGH A COMBUSTIBLE WALL

If the chimney connector does not have to pass through a combustible wall to get to a masonry chimney, simply connect the chimney connector directly to the masonry chimney's chimney thimble as described and shown by parts C and D. Remember, the chimney connector should extend into the chimney thimble to the inner face of the chimney flue but not beyond; if the chimney connector is extended through the chimney thimble into the chimney flue, resistance to the flow of smoke and gases up the chimney will occur; that flow resistance will have an adverse affect on the operation and performance of the heater and venting system.

CAUTION! USE WOOD OR WOOD-LIKE MATERIALS ONLY. DO NOT USE COAL OR CHARCOAL. COAL OR CHARCOAL WILL DESTROY THE FIREBOX. DO NOT USE DRIED LUMBER OR TREATED WOOD.

WARNING! NEVER STORE FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS, ESPECIALLY GASOLINE, IN THE VICINITY OF THE HEATER.

CAUTION! OVERFIRING THE APPLIANCE MAY CAUSE A HOUSE FIRE. IF A UNIT OR CHIMNEY CONNECTOR GLOWS, YOU ARE OVERFIRING.

WARNING! DO NOT OBSTRUCT THE SPACE BENEATH THE HEATER

CAUTION! NEVER USE GASOLINE, GASOLINE-TYPE LANTERN FUEL, KEROSENE, CHARCOAL LIGHTER FLUID, OR SIMILAR LIQUIDS TO START OR "FRESHEN UP" A FIRE IN THE HEATER. KEEP ALL SUCH LIQUIDS WELL AWAY FROM THE HEATER WHILE IT IS IN USE.

WARNING! NEVER OPERATE THIS HEATER WITH THE FUEL DOOR OPEN.

NOTE: DO NOT ELEVATE FIRE OR USE WITH A GRATE, BUILD FIRE DIRECTLY ON THE HEARTH.

WARNING! USE ONLY THE LEGS PROVIDED WITH THIS HEATER. REFER TO THE "INSTALLATION" SECTION OF THIS MANUAL.

CAUTION HOT WHILE IN OPERATION. KEEP CHILDREN, CLOTHING AND FURNITURE AWAY. CONTACT MAY CAUSE SKIN BURNS

CAUTION DO NOT BURN GARBAGE OR FLAMMABLE FLUIDS SUCH AS GASOLINE, NAPHTHA OR ENGINE OIL

SERVICE HINTS

Do not expect a heater to draw. It is the chimney that creates the draft. Smoke spillage into the house or excessive buildup of water or creosote in the chimney are warnings that the chimney is not functioning properly. Correct problem before using heater. Possible causes are:

1. The connector pipe may push into the chimney too far, stopping the draft.
2. Do not connect two heaters into the same chimney flue.
3. The chimney used for a heater must not be used to ventilate the cellar or basement. If there is a cleanout opening at the base of the chimney, it must be closed tightly.
4. If the chimney is operating too cool, water will condense in the chimney and run back into the stove. Creosote formation will be rapid and may block the chimney. Operate the heater at a high enough fire to keep the chimney warm preventing this condensation.
5. If the fire burns well but sometimes smokes or burns slowly, it may be caused by the chimney top being lower than another part of the house or a nearby tree. The wind blowing over a house or tree, falls on top of the chimney like water over a dam, beating down the smoke. The top of the chimney should be at least 3 feet above the roof and be at least 2 feet higher than any point of the roof within 10 feet.

CAUTION: A chimney fire may cause ignition of wall studs or rafters which you thought were a safe distance from the chimney. If you have a chimney fire, have your chimney inspected by a qualified person before using again.

Woodstove Utilization

Your heating unit was designed to burn wood only; no other materials should be burned. Waste and other flammable materials should not be burned in your stove. Higher efficiencies and lower emissions generally result when burning air dried seasoned hardwoods, as compared to softwoods or to green or freshly cut hardwoods. Burning the following materials may result in release of toxic fumes or render the heater ineffective and cause smoke.

DO NOT BURN:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Residential or commercial garbage; | wax, and similar substances for the purpose of starting a fire in the unaffected wood heater. |
| 2. Lawn clippings or yard waste; | 9. Railroad ties or pressure-treated wood; |
| 3. Materials containing rubber, including tires; | 10. Manure or animal remains; |
| 4. Materials containing plastic; | 11. Saltwater driftwood or other previously salt water-saturated materials; |
| 5. Waste petroleum products, paints or paint thinners, or asphalt products; | 12. Unseasoned wood; |
| 6. Materials containing asbestos; | 13. Any materials that are not included in the warranty and owner's manual for the subject wood heater; or |
| 7. Construction or demolition debris; | 14. Any materials that were not included in the certification tests for the subject wood heater. |
| 8. Paper products, cardboard, plywood, or particleboard. The prohibition against burning these materials does not prohibit the use of fire starters made from paper, cardboard, sawdust, | |

Do not burn manufactured logs made of wax impregnated sawdust or logs with any chemical additives. Manufactured logs made of 100% compressed sawdust can be burned, but be careful burning too much of these logs at the same time. Start with one manufactured log and see how the stove reacts. You can increase the number of logs burned at a time making sure the temperature never rises higher than 475 °F (246 °C) on a magnetic thermometer for installation on single wall stove pipes or 900 °F (482 °C). The thermometer should be placed about 18" (457 mm) above the stove. Higher temperatures can lead to overheat and damage your stove. Dead wood lying on the forest floor should be considered wet and requires full seasoning time. Standing deadwood can usually be considered to be about 2/3 seasoned. Splitting and stacking wood before it is stored accelerates the drying time. Storing wood on an elevated surface from the ground and under a cover or covered area from rain or snow also accelerates drying time. A good indicator if the wood is ready to burn is to check the piece ends. If cracks are radiating in all directions from the center then the wood should be dry enough to burn. If your wood sizzles in the fire, even though the surface is dry, it may not be fully cured and should be seasoned longer.



Any type of wood may be used in your stove, but specific varieties have better energy yields than others. Please consult the following table in order to make the best possible choice.

TYPE	WEIGHT (LBS. CU. FT., DRY)	PER CORD	EFFICIENCY RANKING	SPLITS	MILLIONS BTU's/CORD
Hickory	63	4500	1.0	Well	31.5
White Oak	48	4100	.9	Fair	28.6
Red Oak	46	3900	.8	Fair	27.4
Beech	45	3800	.7	Hard	26.8
Sugar Maple	44	3700	.6	Fair	26.2
Black Oak	43	3700	.6	Fair	25.6
Ash	42	3600	.5	Well	25.0
Yellow Birch	40	3400	.4	Hard	23.8
Red Maple	38	3200	.3	Fair	22.6
Paper Birch	37	3100	.3	Easy	22.1
Elm/Sycamore	34	2900	.2	Very Difficult	20.1
Red Spruce	29	1800	.1	Easy	16.1

It is EXTREMELY IMPORTANT that you use DRY WOOD only in your wood stove. The wood should have dried for 9 to 15 months, such that the humidity content (in weight) is reduced below 20% of the weight of the log. It is very important to keep in mind that even if the wood has been cut for one, two or even more years, it is not necessarily dry if it has been stored in poor conditions. Under extreme conditions, it may rot, instead of drying. This point cannot be overstressed; the vast majority of the problems related to the operation of a wood stove is caused by the fact that the wood used was too damp or has dried in poor conditions. These problems can be:

- ignition problems
- creosote build-up causing chimney fires
- low energy yield
- blackened windows
- incomplete log combustion

Smaller pieces of wood will dry faster. All logs exceeding 6" in diameter should be split. The wood should not be stored directly on the ground. Air should circulate through the cord. A 24" to 48" air space should be left between each row of logs, which should be placed in the sunniest location possible. The upper layer of wood should be protected from the elements but not the sides.

TESTING THE WOOD

- When the stove is thoroughly warmed, place one piece of split wood (about five inches in diameter) parallel to the door on the bed of red embers.
- Keep the air control fully open by pulling on it and close the door. If the ignition of the piece is accomplished within 90 seconds from the time it was placed inside the stove, the wood is correctly dried. If ignition takes longer, the wood is damp.
- If the wood hisses and water or vapor escapes at the ends of the piece, the wood is soaked or freshly cut. Do not use this wood in the stove. Large amounts of creosote could be deposited in the chimney, creating potential conditions for a chimney fire.

TAMPER WARNING

This wood heater has a manufacturer-set minimum low burn rate that must not be altered. It is against federal regulations to alter this setting or otherwise operate this wood heater in a manner inconsistent with operating instructions in this manual.

THE FIRST FIRES

The fresh paint on this stove needs to be cured to preserve its quality. Once the fuel charge is properly ignited, only burn small fires in the stove for the first four hours of operation. Make sure that there's enough air circulation while curing the stove. The odors could be smelled during the 3 or 4 first fires. Never start your stove outside. A person will not be able to see if the unit is overheating.

CAUTION: Never alter the damper slide or the adjustment range to increase firing for any reason. Doing so could result in heater damage and will void your warranty.

VISIBLE SMOKE

Visible smoke is basically unburned fuel and moisture leaving your stove. The amount of visible smoke being produced can be an effective method of determining how efficiently the combustion process is taking place at the given settings. Learn to adjust the air settings of your specific unit to produce the smallest amount of visible smoke. Remember that wood that has not been seasoned properly and has a high wood moisture content will produce excess visible smoke and burn poorly.

OPERATION OF THE HEATER

1. Burn wood or wood products only. The wood should be well seasons prior to use for maximum efficiency.
2. Provide air into the room for combustion.
3. Do Not touch the heater after firing until it has cooled.

Do Not use a grate or elevate fire, build fire directly on the hearth. The fuel feed door must remain closed during operation.

EFFICIENCY

Efficiencies can be based on either the lower heating value (LHV) or the higher heating value (HHV) of the fuel. The lower heating value is when water leaves the combustion process as a vapor, in the case of woodstoves the moisture in the wood being burned leaves the stove as a vapor. The higher heating value is when water leaves the combustion process completely condensed. In the case of woodstoves this would assume the exhaust gases are room temperature when leaving the system, and therefore calculations using this heating value consider the heat going up the chimney as lost energy. Therefore, efficiency calculated using the lower heating value of wood will be higher than efficiency calculated using the higher heating value. In the United States all woodstove efficiencies should be calculated using the higher heating value.

As an operator of a wood heater the best way to achieve optimum efficiencies is to learn the burn characteristic of the appliance and burn well-seasoned wood. A good rule of thumb is that if the heater is not producing, or producing very little visible smoke it is burning efficiently. Also remember that higher burn rates are not always the best heating burn rates; after a good fire is established a lower burn rate may be a better option for efficient heating. A lower burn rate slows the flow of usable heat out of the home through the chimney, and it also consumes less wood.

BUILDING A FIRE

The top down method of fire building is recommended for this appliance. Place the largest pieces of wood on the bottom, laid in parallel and close together. Smaller pieces are placed in a second layer, crossways to the first. A third layer of still smaller pieces is laid crossways to the second, this time with some spaces between. Then a fourth layer of loose, small kindling and twisted newspaper sheets tops off the pile.

OPERATIONAL TIPS FOR GOOD, EFFICIENT, AND CLEAN COMBUSTION

- Use smaller pieces of wood during start-up and a high burn rate to increase the stove temperature
- Be considerate of the environment and only burn dry wood
- Burn small, intense fires instead of large, slow burning fires when possible
- Learn your appliance's operating characteristics to obtain optimum performance
- Burning unseasoned wet wood only hurts your stoves efficiency and leads to accelerated creosote buildup in your chimney

WARNINGS:

- NEVER OVERFIRE YOUR STOVE. IF ANY PART OF THE STOVE STARTS TO GLOW RED, OVER FIRING IS HAPPENING.
- THE INSTALLATION OF A LOG CRADLE OR GRATES IS NOT RECOMMENDED IN YOUR WOOD STOVE BUILD FIRE DIRECTLY ON HEARTH.
- ATTEMPTS TO ACHIEVE HEAT OUTPUT RATES THAT EXCEED HEATER DESIGN SPECIFICATIONS CAN RESULT IN PERMANENT DAMAGE TO THE HEATER AND TO THE CATALYTIC COMBUSTOR IF SO EQUIPPED.

RELOADING

Once a good bed of embers has been obtained, the unit should be reloaded. Open the door very slowly; open it one or two inches for 5 to 10 seconds, before opening it completely to increase the draft and thus eliminate the smoke which is stagnant in a state of slow combustion in the stove. Then bring the red embers to the front of the stove and reload the unit. It is important to note that wood combustion consumes ambient oxygen in the room. In the case of negative pressure, it is a good idea to allow fresh air in the room, either by opening a window slightly or by installing a fresh air intake system on an outside wall.

CREOSOTE - FORMATION AND NEED FOR REMOVAL

When wood is burned slowly, it produces tar and other organic vapors, which combine with expelled moisture to form creosote. The creosote vapors condense in the relatively cool chimney flue of a slow-burning fire. As a result, creosote residue accumulates on the flue lining. When ignited, this creosote makes an extremely hot fire. The chimney connector and chimney should be inspected at least once every two months during the heating season to determine if a creosote build-up has occurred. If creosote has accumulated (3mm or more), it should be removed to reduce the risk of a chimney fire. We strongly recommend that a magnetic thermometer be installed on the smoke exhaust pipe, approximately 18" above the stove. This thermometer will indicate the temperature of the gas exhaust fumes within the smoke exhaust system. The ideal temperature for these gases is somewhere between 275°F and 500°F. Below these temperatures, the build-up of creosote is promoted. Above 500°, heat is wasted since a too large quantity is lost into the atmosphere. Failure to remove creosote may cause a house fire. Creosote may be removed by using a chimney brush or other commonly available materials. Chimney fires burn very hot. If the chimney connector should glow red, immediately call the fire department, then reduce the fire by blocking/closing the inlet air. Since this is a single burn rate heater a non-combustible material should be used to block inlet air openings. If the fire is burning vigorously, spray a multipurpose dry chemical extinguisher onto the fire in the stove if it can be done safely. Avoid introducing water into the chimney if possible as water could damage the heated flue liner.

ASH REMOVAL AND DISPOSAL

Whenever ashes get 3 to 4 inches deep in the firebox or ash pan, and when the fire has burned down and cooled, remove excess ashes. Leave an ash bed approximately 1 inch deep on the firebox bottom to help maintain a hot charcoal bed. Ashes should be placed in a metal container with a tight-fitting lid. The closed container of ashes should be placed on a noncombustible floor or on the ground, away from all combustible materials, pending final disposal. The ashes should be retained in the closed container until all cinders have thoroughly cooled.

CAUTIONS: ASHES COULD CONTAIN HOT EMBERS EVEN AFTER TWO DAYS WITHOUT OPERATING THE STOVE.

SMOKE AND CO MONITORS

Burning wood naturally produces smoke and carbon monoxide(CO) emissions. CO is a poisonous gas when exposed to elevated concentrations for extended periods of time. While the modern combustion systems in heaters drastically reduce the amount of CO emitted out the chimney, exposure to the gases in closed or confined areas can be dangerous. Also make sure you stove gaskets and chimney joints are in good working order and sealing properly to ensure unintended exposure. It is recommended that you use both smoke and CO monitors in areas expected to or having the potential to generate CO.

TO PREVENT CREOSOTE BUILD UP

- Always burn dry wood. This allows clean burns and higher chimney temperatures, therefore, less creosote deposit.
- The secondary combustion can only take place if the firebox is hot enough.
- Always check for creosote deposit once every two months and have your chimney cleaned at least once a year.

If a chimney or creosote fire occurs, close all dampers (if applicable) immediately. Wait for the fire to go out and the heater to cool, then inspect the chimney for damage. If no damage results, perform a chimney cleaning to ensure there is no more creosote deposits remaining in the chimney.

Maintenance

Your wood stove is a high efficiency stove and, therefore requires little maintenance. It is important to perform a visual inspection of the stove every time it is emptied, in order to ensure that no parts have been damaged, in which case repairs must be performed immediately. Inspect and clean the chimney and connector pipe periodically for creosote buildup or obstructions.

GASKETING

This door uses a 3/8" rope gasket. It is recommended that you change the door gasket (which makes your stove door air tight) once a year, in order to ensure good control over the combustion, maximum efficiency, and security. To change the door gasket, simply remove the damaged one. Carefully clean the available gasket groove, apply a high temperature silicone sold for this purpose and install the new gasket. You may light up your stove again approximately 24 hours after having completed this operation.

WARNING:

NEVER OPERATE THE STOVE WITHOUT A GASKET OR WITH A BROKEN ONE. DAMAGE TO THE STOVE OR EVEN HOUSE FIRE MAY RESULT.

AIR TUBES

The air tubes assembled in this unit are designed to provide an accurate mix of secondary air to ensure the highest efficiency. Any damage or deterioration of these tubes may reduce the efficiency of combustion. The air tubes are held in position by either screws or snap pins. Locate these to either side of the tube and remove to allow the tube to be removed and replaced.

SECONDARY AIR TUBES

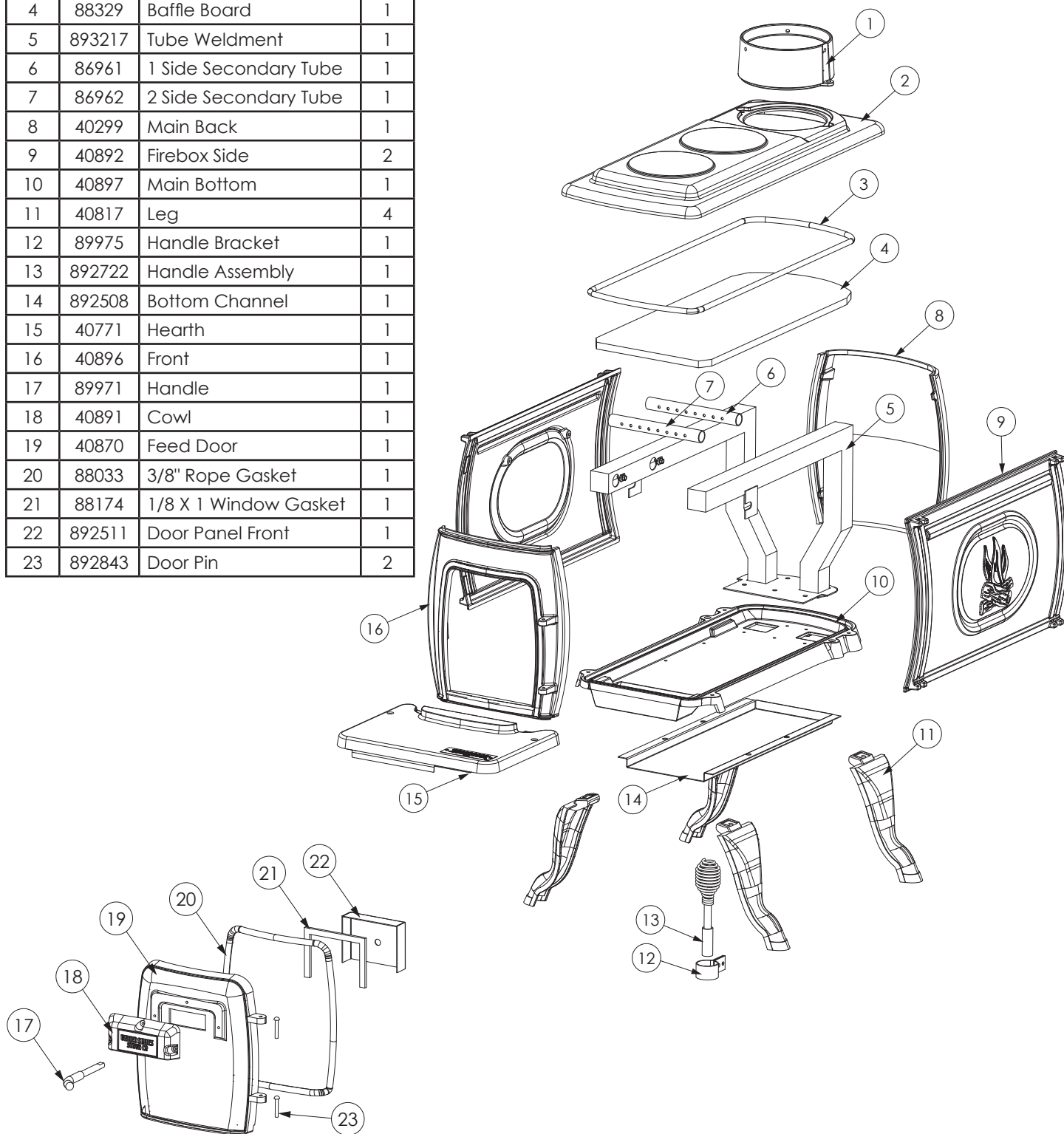
The secondary air tubes must be cleaned with a wire brush. If debris remains in holes lightly tap with a wooden stick to remove.

PAINT

Only clean your stove with a dry soft cloth that will not harm the paint finish. If the paint becomes scratched or damaged, it is possible to give your wood stove a brand new look, by repainting it with a 1200° F heat resistant paint. For this purpose, simply scrub the surface to be repainted with fine sand paper, clean it properly, and apply thin coats (2) of paint successively.

Parts List

Key	Part #	Description	Qty
1	40809	Flue Collar	1
2	40774	Main Top	1
3	88033	3/8" Rope Joint Top	1
4	88329	Baffle Board	1
5	893217	Tube Weldment	1
6	86961	1 Side Secondary Tube	1
7	86962	2 Side Secondary Tube	1
8	40299	Main Back	1
9	40892	Firebox Side	2
10	40897	Main Bottom	1
11	40817	Leg	4
12	89975	Handle Bracket	1
13	892722	Handle Assembly	1
14	892508	Bottom Channel	1
15	40771	Hearth	1
16	40896	Front	1
17	89971	Handle	1
18	40891	Cowl	1
19	40870	Feed Door	1
20	88033	3/8" Rope Gasket	1
21	88174	1/8 X 1 Window Gasket	1
22	892511	Door Panel Front	1
23	892843	Door Pin	2



In order to maintain warranty, components must be replaced using original manufacturers parts purchased through your dealer or directly from the appliance manufacturer. Use of third party components will void the warranty.

Notes

Service Record

It is recommended that your heating system is serviced regularly and that the appropriate Service Interval Record is completed.

SERVICE PROVIDER

Before completing the appropriate Service Record below, please ensure you have carried out the service as described in the manufacturer's instructions. Always use the manufacturer's specified spare part when replacement is necessary.

Service 01	Date:_____
Engineer Name: _____	
License No.: _____	
Company: _____	
Telephone No.: _____	
Stove Inspected: <input type="checkbox"/> Chimney Swept: <input type="checkbox"/>	
Items Replaced: _____	

Service 02	Date:_____
Engineer Name: _____	
License No.: _____	
Company: _____	
Telephone No.: _____	
Stove Inspected: <input type="checkbox"/> Chimney Swept: <input type="checkbox"/>	
Items Replaced: _____	

Service 03	Date:_____
Engineer Name: _____	
License No.: _____	
Company: _____	
Telephone No.: _____	
Stove Inspected: <input type="checkbox"/> Chimney Swept: <input type="checkbox"/>	
Items Replaced: _____	

Service 04	Date:_____
Engineer Name: _____	
License No.: _____	
Company: _____	
Telephone No.: _____	
Stove Inspected: <input type="checkbox"/> Chimney Swept: <input type="checkbox"/>	
Items Replaced: _____	

Service 05	Date:_____
Engineer Name: _____	
License No.: _____	
Company: _____	
Telephone No.: _____	
Stove Inspected: <input type="checkbox"/> Chimney Swept: <input type="checkbox"/>	
Items Replaced: _____	

Service 06	Date:_____
Engineer Name: _____	
License No.: _____	
Company: _____	
Telephone No.: _____	
Stove Inspected: <input type="checkbox"/> Chimney Swept: <input type="checkbox"/>	
Items Replaced: _____	

Service 07	Date:_____
Engineer Name: _____	
License No.: _____	
Company: _____	
Telephone No.: _____	
Stove Inspected: <input type="checkbox"/> Chimney Swept: <input type="checkbox"/>	
Items Replaced: _____	

Service 08	Date:_____
Engineer Name: _____	
License No.: _____	
Company: _____	
Telephone No.: _____	
Stove Inspected: <input type="checkbox"/> Chimney Swept: <input type="checkbox"/>	
Items Replaced: _____	

HOW TO ORDER REPAIR PARTS

THIS MANUAL WILL HELP TO OBTAIN EFFICIENT, DEPENDABLE SERVICE FROM THE HEATER, AND WILL ENABLE THE CORRECT REPAIR PARTS TO BE ORDERED.

KEEP IN A SAFE PLACE FOR FUTURE REFERENCE.

WHEN WRITING, ALWAYS GIVE THE FULL MODEL NUMBER WHICH IS ON THE NAMEPLATE ATTACHED TO THE BACK OF THE HEATER.

WHEN ORDERING REPAIR PARTS, ALWAYS GIVE THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION AS SHOWN IN THIS LIST /

CE GUIDE VOUS AIDERA À OBTENIR UN SERVICE EFFICACE ET FIABLE DE L'APPAREIL DE CHAUFFAGE ET VOUS PERMETTRA DE COMMANDER CORRECTEMENT DES PIÈCES DE RECHANGE.

VEUILLEZ CONSERVER CE GUIDE DANS UN ENDROIT SÛR À DES FINS DE RÉFÉRENCE.

LORSQUE VOUS NOUS ÉCRIVEZ, VEUILLEZ INDIQUER LE NUMÉRO COMPLET DU MODÈLE QUI FIGURE SUR LA PLAQUE SIGNALÉTIQUE DE L'APPAREIL DE CHAUFFAGE.

LORSQUE VOUS COMMANDEZ DES PIÈCES DE RECHANGE, VEUILLEZ TOUJOURS FOURNIR LES RENSEIGNEMENTS SUIVANTS, TELS QUE MONTRÉS DANS CETTE NOMENCLATURE:

1. The PART NUMBER / LE NUMÉRO DE PIÈCE _____
2. The PART DESCRIPTION / UNE DESCRIPTION DE LA PIÈCE _____
3. The MODEL NUMBER / LE NUMÉRO DE MODÈLE _____
4. The SERIAL NUMBER / LE NUMÉRO DE SÉRIE _____

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