

Operation Manual for The Darby Coal and Wood Burning Stove


Established in 1709, the Coalbrookdale Company has developed and manufactured many solid fuel stoves in its long illustrious history.

The Darby is Coalbrookdale's most magnificent looking, most efficient performing stove to date. It can average up to 55,000 BTU's of heat output per hour, warm an area up to 12,500 cubic feet in size, and hold wood and coal fires of up to 14 hours and 24 hours respectively! It can do all this with a magnificent styling that is reminiscent of a Chippendale antique.

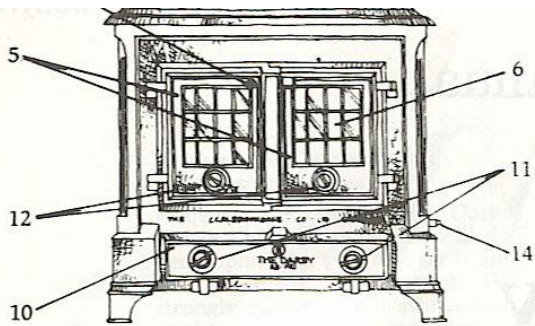
The Darby is the perfect solid fuel stove for those who want maximum performance, beautiful styling, and coal or wood burning flexibility.

Safety Notice: If your stove is not properly installed, a house fire may result. For your safety, follow the installation instructions. Consult your local fire or building officials and your insurance agent prior to installation.

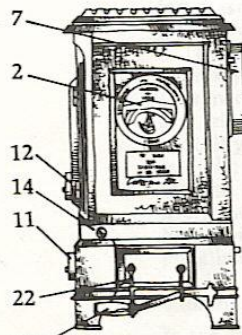


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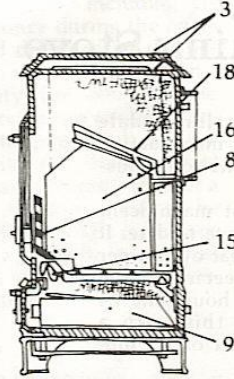
Features of the Darby



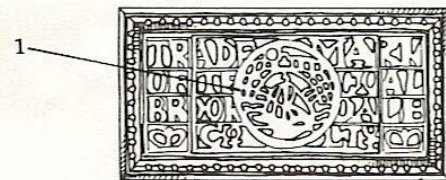
Front view



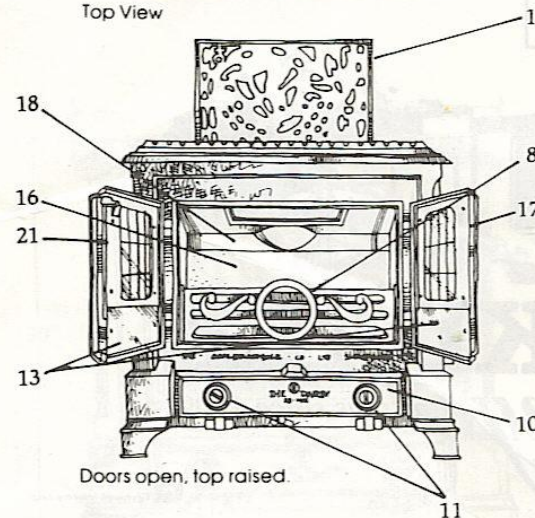
Side Elevation



Cutaway, from the side



Top View



Doors open, top raised.

FIG. 1: The Darby

1. **TOP GRATE**
is beautifully sculpted with the Coalbrookdale Company logo at the center. The central portion of the grate lifts up to allow you to boil water, or cook on the inner cast iron surface.
2. **IRON BRIDGE IMPRESSIONS**
decoratively adorn both sides of the Darby. They commemorate Coalbrookdale's building of the world's first iron bridge in 1779.
3. **DOUBLE-SKIN CONSTRUCTION**
produces both radiant and convected heat. It also provides an extra measure of comfort and safety since the outer cast iron layer remains cooler than the inner one.
4. **ALL CAST IRON**
for a long lifetime of performance.
5. **TWO FRONT LOADING DOORS**
for easy refueling.
6. **GLASS PANELS**
allow the charm of the fire to fill a whole room during the airtight mode of operation.
7. **REAR FLUE EXIT**
for free standing installation, as well as installation into almost any existing fireplace.
8. **FRONT BAR**
enhances the beauty of the Darby while preventing fuel or cinders from spilling out of the firebox.
9. **ASH PAN**
easily lifts out for quick disposal of wood and coal ash.
10. **ASH PAN DOOR**
holds the primary draft controls and opens effortlessly for ash removal.
11. **PRIMARY DRAFT CONTROLS**
are manually operated to control the intensity of the fire.
12. **SECONDARY DRAFT CONTROLS**
provide air for the secondary burn of volatiles and combustibles and are permanently fixed in place.
13. **AIR DEFLECTORS**
keep the glass panels free of soot and tars by moving pre-heated air along the surface of the glass.
14. **SHAKER GRATE AXLE HUB**
makes it safe and easy to periodically shake down the ashes with the tool provided.
15. **SHAKER GRATE SYSTEM**
is so advanced it requires no internal set-up changes or expensive retro-fit kits to switch from wood to coal burning. In fact, you can switch from burning one fuel to the other instantaneously!
16. **FIRE BRICK LINER**
ensures maximum stove life and performance.
17. **DOOR GASKETS**
provide an airtight seal.
18. **BAFFLE PLATE**
directs the air flow for the most efficient fuel combustion.
19. **DRAFT CONTROL TOOL**
opens and closes the primary draft controls, shakes down the ashes, opens the loading doors, and is used to lift out the ash pan.
20. **DOOR BUTTON**
is easily turned to open and close the doors of the Darby.
21. **WINDOW GASKETS**
hold the glass panels snugly in the doors of the Darby and maintain an airtight seal.
22. **WIRE CRADLE**
for holding draft control tool.

what kind of heat distribution it will provide.

Once a site has been chosen for the Darby, you must strictly adhere to the following safety clearance guidelines.

The floor protector to be used under the Darby should be approximately 50" long x 50" wide. The Darby should be placed on top of this protective material in such a manner that leaves a minimum clearance of 12" in back, 8" on both sides and 18" in front. These are the minimum distances this floor protector must protrude out from underneath the stove.

The floor protection material required is a non-combustible inorganic material equal to two layers of 3/8" thick millboard having a thermal conductivity of $k=0.84$ BTU In/Ft.² Hr. F (Example: Johns-Manville Ceraform Type 126). The floor protection shall be covered with 26 gauge sheet metal and may be covered with a decorative non-combustible material like stone, brick or non-combustible tile. A UL listed floor protector may also be

exposed portions of the floor. In this instance the floor protector must be wide enough to give a minimum 2" clearance on either side of the chimney connector.

ALL FURNITURE AND COMBUSTIBLES MUST BE KEPT AT LEAST 36" FROM THE CLOSEST SURFACE OF THE DARBY.

Whether the Darby is vented through a wall or ceiling, the stove must be kept at least 36" from the back wall and 28" from the side wall, unless the walls are protected with a UL Listed wall shield that has been installed exactly according to the instructions that would come with such a unit. These instructions would give the minimum recommended distances for the stove and chimney connector, which would depend of course, on the amount of protection the shield provided.

All chimney connector stovepipe must be kept a minimum of 24" away from unprotected walls and 18" from ceilings. Here again, the wall distances may be closer if UL Listed wall shields are used.

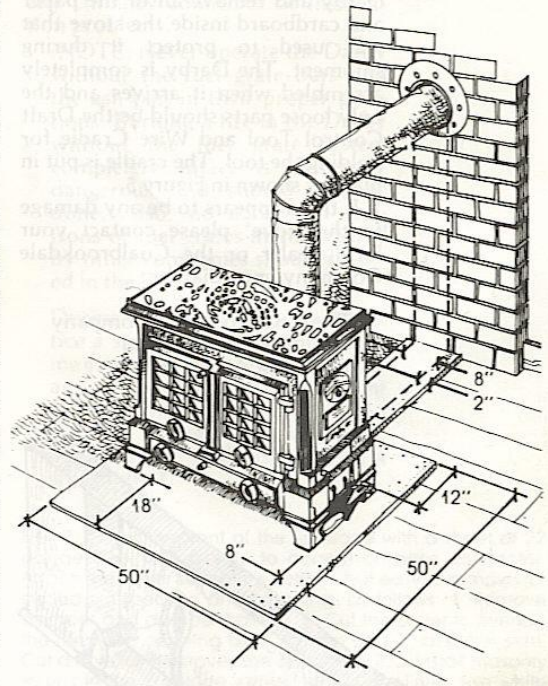


FIG. 2: Dimensions of the floor protector underneath the Darby and its chimney connector.

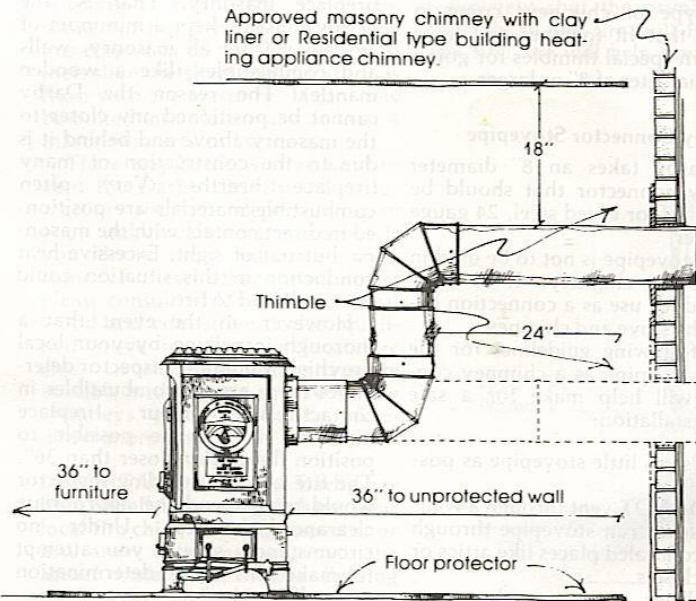


FIG. 3: Venting to a chimney with a ventilated thimble.

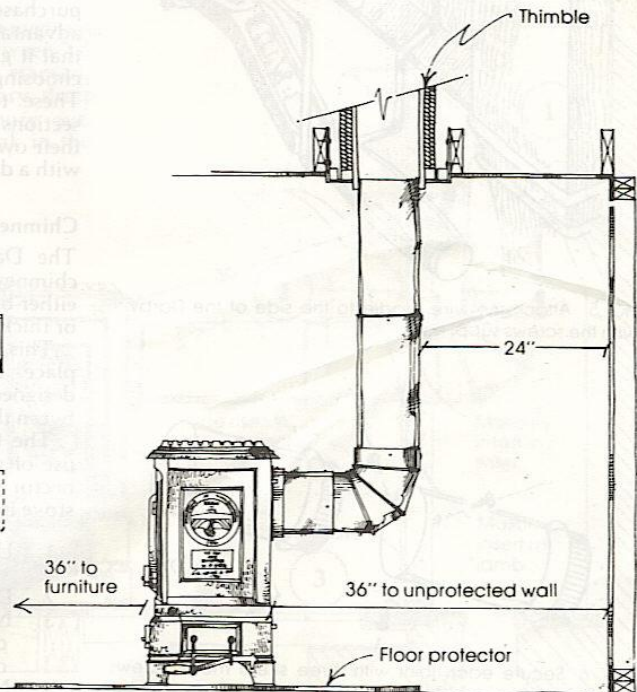


FIG. 4: Venting through a ceiling with an insulated thimble.

INSTALLATION

The Darby is extremely heavy (544 lbs.) and will require several strong people to help move it and set it in place.

Before starting the installation however, you must first uncrate the Darby and remove all of the paper and cardboard inside the stove that was used to protect it during shipment. The Darby is completely assembled when it arrives and the only loose parts should be the Draft Control Tool and Wire Cradle for holding the tool. The cradle is put in place as shown in Figure 5.

If there appears to be any damage to the stove, please contact your local dealer or the Coalbrookdale Company immediately.

The Coalbrookdale Company
Mountain Road
Stowe, Vermont 05672

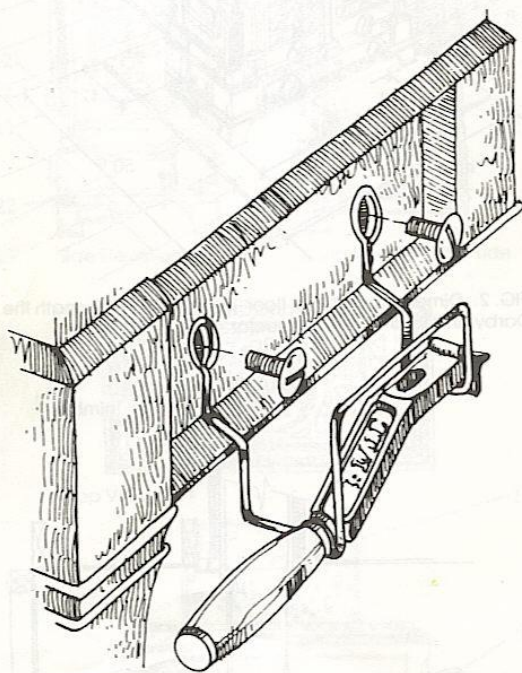


FIG 5: Attach the wire cradle to the side of the Darby with the screws supplied.

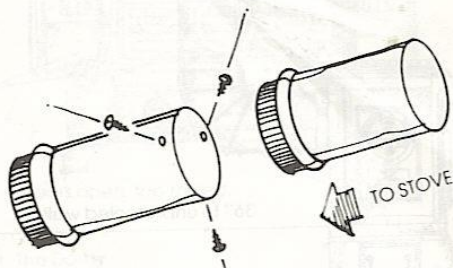


FIG 6: Secure each joint with three sheet metal screws. Head joints away from the stove, so any condensing tars will drip back into the stove.

(802) 253-9727
Mon.-Fri., 9 A.M.-5 P.M.

IMPORTANT: Prior to actual installation of the Darby, have your local Fire Chief, Building Inspector or Insurance Company approve the site and venting plan. Even if you don't use your insurance company to approve your installation you should still notify them of your plans. If the Darby is to be vented into an existing masonry chimney have a fire department official or chimney sweep do a complete inspection and approve its use or not.

Choice of Chimney

If an existing masonry chimney is going to be used, it absolutely must have a tile liner on the inside. Under no circumstances should the Darby be vented into a masonry chimney that does not have such a tile liner. The diameter of the chimney flue must be at least 8", the same size as the chimney connector, and preferably a little larger.

The connection with the masonry and chimney connector must be made with a masonry thimble. This thimble should be cemented into place and should not extend into the chimney flue.

If a masonry chimney is not going to be used, a pre-manufactured residential-type building and heating appliance chimney should then be used. Make sure the one you purchase is UL Listed. The main advantage of this type of chimney is that it gives greater flexibility when choosing where to site the Darby. These type of chimneys come in sections that fit together and have their own special thimbles for going with a diameter of 8" or larger.

Chimney Connector Stovepipe

The Darby takes an 8" diameter chimney connector that should be either black or blued steel, 24 gauge or thicker.

This stovepipe is not to be used in place of a chimney. It is only designed for use as a connection between the stove and chimney.

The following guidelines for the use of stovepipe as a chimney connector will help make for a safe stove installation:

1. Use as little stovepipe as possible.
2. Do NOT vent through a wall.
3. Never run stovepipe through concealed places like attics or closets.
4. Never use more than two elbow turns.

5. Keep the horizontal length at 75% or less than the vertical length. Have the horizontal portion rise $\frac{1}{4}$ " for every 1' of horizontal length.
6. Secure each joint—including the connection with the flue collar—with three sheet metal screws.
7. Make all overlapping joints of stovepipe head away from the stove. This will allow tars and creosote to drip back into the stove and be consumed.
8. Do NOT connect the Darby to a chimney flue that is already serving another appliance.

You may wish to install a barometric draft control or stovepipe damper, as it may improve the performance of the stove. See your dealer for details.

Venting Into a Masonry Fireplace

It is possible, and may very well be desirable, to vent the Darby directly into your masonry fireplace.

The most common and preferred method for doing this is to seal off the entire fireplace opening with a 22 gauge piece of sheet metal. The chimney connector is then vented through this piece of metal into the closed off fireplace hearth and should have an elbow pointing the flue gases up toward the chimney flue.

If you choose this particular installation and venting plan, the same clearance guidelines outlined earlier for floors and unprotected walls will in this case apply to the fireplace masonry. That is, the Darby must be kept a minimum of 36" away from all masonry, walls and combustibles (like a wooden mantle). The reason the Darby cannot be positioned any closer to the masonry above and behind it is due to the construction of many fireplace hearths. Very often combustible materials are positioned in direct contact with the masonry, but out of sight. Excessive heat conduction in this situation could very well lead to fire.

However, in the event that a thorough inspection by your local fire chief or building inspector determines there are no combustibles in contact with your fireplace masonry, it may be possible to position the Darby closer than 36". The fire chief or building inspector would recommend the appropriate clearance distances. Under no circumstances should you attempt to make this same determination yourself.

As for the proper floor protection, the same guidelines outlined earlier still apply. There must be non-combustible inorganic material equal to two sheets of 3/8" thick millboard having a thermal conductivity of $k=0.84 \text{ BTU In/Ft.}^2 \text{ Hr. F.}$ covered by a 26 gauge piece of sheet metal...in addition to any masonry below the stove.

Once the Darby has been put into position, you can prepare the hearth for completion of the installation. First, remove the damper and damper handle. The object is to have as little obstruction as possible in the path of the flue gases to be vented. At the same time, the chimney connector should reach up as close as possible to the damper opening. The further the chimney connector reaches up to the chimney flue, the better the Darby will perform and the less creosote will be produced.

Next, the 22 gauge sheet metal that will seal the opening of the fireplace should be cut to overlap the hearth opening by 3" on the sides and top. An 8" diameter hole should be cut into the sheet metal for the chimney connector to pass through. This hole should be cut 1/4" higher than the elevation of the rear flue exit for every 1' of horizontal length of stovepipe.

In order to create an airtight seal with the masonry when this sheet metal is bolted into it, 2" strips of fiberglass should be glued along the three sides of the metal that will come in contact with the masonry. Along the bottom another strip of fiberglass can be positioned underneath the sheet metal when it is bolted into place.

Before bolting the sheet metal however, slip the chimney connector through the hole. Attach this connector to the flue collar and then slide the sheet metal until it is flush with the masonry. It can now be bolted into place using at least 4 masonry inserts and screws.

There may be alternative ways to vent the Darby directly into your masonry fireplace, depending upon your individual circumstances. If you desire more information on some of these other possibilities, please consult with either your local wood and coal stove dealer, qualified stove installer, or local fire chief. Usually these alternatives are possible with only a relatively few chimneys, and the installation requires more work.

IMPORTANT: Once the Darby has been installed, once again have your local fire chief, building inspector or insurance company approve the actual installation before lighting the first fire. To build the first fire in disregard of these, and all of the

other instructions in this manual, may cause permanent damage to your stove and home, and void the warranty.

First Wood Fire and Operating Tips

The Darby burns both wood and coal, and when changing from one of these fuels to the other, requires no internal set-up changes.

When burning wood, it is preferable to burn seasoned dry hardwood...like ash, elm, hickory, maple or oak. Avoid green wood, and softwoods, like cedar, fir, pine and spruce. These types of woods create much greater amounts of creosote than hardwoods.

The wood should be no more than 22" in length for easy fitting into the Darby firebox.

First Wood Fire

To start the first wood fire, place some kindling and paper on the shaker grate and light with the ash pan door closed. The primary draft controls should be fully opened while the secondary draft controls are permanently fixed in place. When the paper catches on fire close the loading doors.

Once the kindling is burning well, place one or two logs on the fire, leaving primary and secondary draft controls untouched. This permits the greatest amount of air to reach the fire chamber and after 15 minutes the primary draft controls should be closed approximately halfway.

Your first fire should be a medium one in intensity and last between 2-3 hours. After this time has elapsed, completely shut the primary draft controls so the fire will burn out. The first fire will help break in the

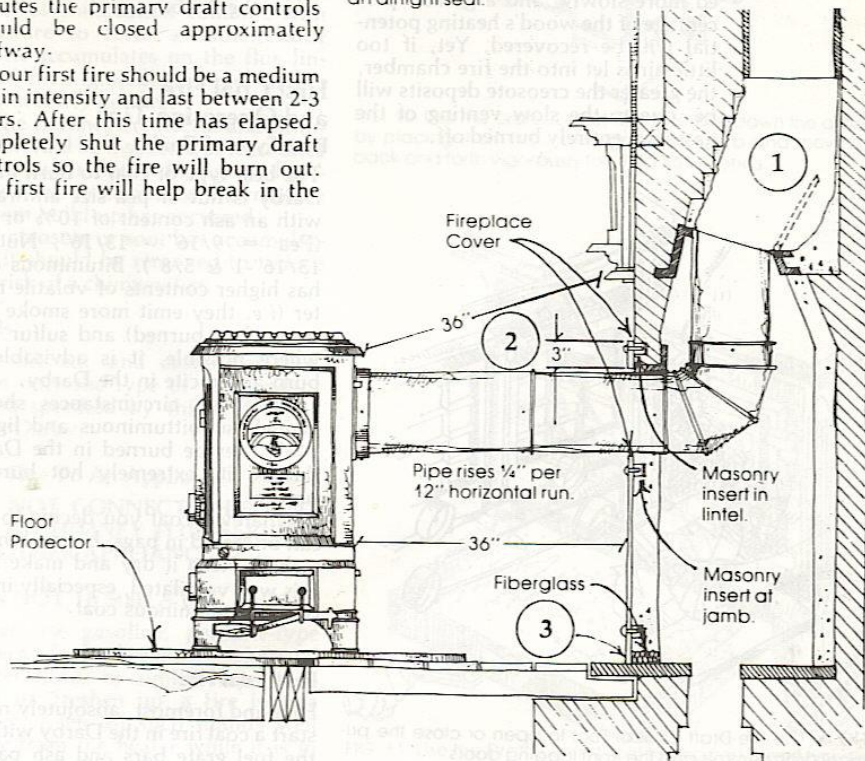
INSTALLATION (con't) BURNING WOOD

Darby by completely drying out the cement joints as well as giving you the opportunity to troubleshoot for any chimney connector or installation problems.

(NOTE: Never operate the Darby without the fuel grate bars and the ash pan in their proper positions. Burning a fire in the Darby without the fuel grate system completely intact is extremely dangerous and should not be done. Also, no additional and-irons or fuel grates manufactured by other companies should be used in the Darby.

During the first fire you may notice a small amount of smoke rising from the surface of the stove, and an odor as the stove paint "cures". Should this occur raise a window to ventilate the room. This "curing" will disappear in a short time.)

FIG. 7: Cover the front of the fireplace with a sheet of 22 gauge steel with a hole to accept chimney connector. Attach the cover so that it's airtight, but easy to remove for periodic inspection and cleaning, as follows: 1. Remove damper and damper handle. 2. Cut the cover to overlap the fireplace opening by 3" on top and 3" at either side. Cut a hole for the stovepipe and install it. 3. Install masonry inserts in the fireplace jambs and in the lintel. Use white glue to attach fiberglass to the cover, and screw the cover into the masonry inserts so the fiberglass compresses for an airtight seal.



BURNING WOOD (con't) BURNING COAL

Wood Burning Operating Tips

Each time a fire is lit, or wood is added to an existing fire, make sure to open the primary draft controls to let the maximum amount of air enter the fire chamber. Do this for 10-15 minutes before shutting the primary draft control back down to the desired level. The purpose of this is to burn off any moisture in the wood and to swiftly vent away any non-combustibles. This procedure will also greatly reduce the possibility of large amounts of creosote from accumulating in the stove or stovepipe.

When opening or closing the primary draft controls and front loading doors make sure to use the Draft Control Tool as shown in Figure 8. The cast iron parts of the stove generally become too hot to touch with the bare hand.

After the moisture and non-combustibles have been burned off the primary draft controls can be spun down for a longer, slower burn. Each Darby owner must experiment with his own stove to determine the right amount of air to let in for the best burn performance.

However, do keep the following in mind. The less air that enters the fire chamber, the longer the wood will burn, resulting in less fuel consumption. The fire will be lower in intensity, the flue gases will be vented more slowly, and a greater percentage of the wood's heating potential will be recovered. Yet, if too little air is let into the fire chamber, the greater the creosote deposits will be, due to the slow venting of the gases not entirely burned off.

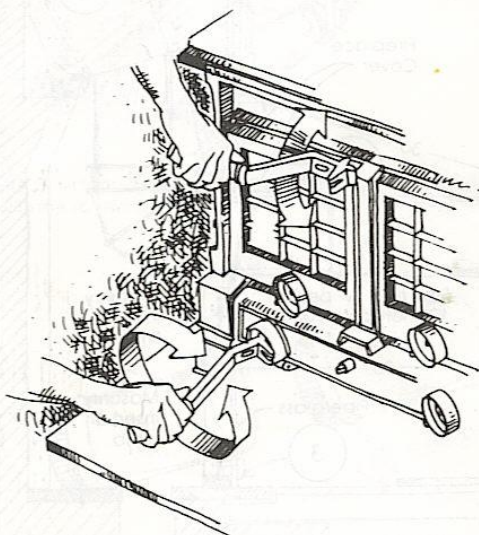


FIG. 8: Use the Draft Control Tool to open or close the primary draft controls and the front loading doors.

Letting more air in on the other hand, creates a hotter fire and gases are vented up the flue more quickly. This means less chance of creosote accumulation. This may also mean the wood is burned faster, more heat potential is lost up the flue, and one runs the risk of overfiring the stove.

As stated previously, each individual stove owner must experiment to find the most efficient burn for his or her particular set of circumstances and installation.

CAUTION: Do not leave any of the Darby doors open while a fire is going. There are no spark guards available for this unit and one also runs the risk of overfiring the stove. Operation in this mode is therefore very dangerous and should not be done.

It should be noted that reduced heat output can also occur when the level of ash in the ash pan becomes too high. Therefore, the ash should be removed daily, or whenever the ash pan is nearly filled.

Finally, a truly efficient wood burning fire is indicated by the following three signs:

1. Very little smoke is being emitted from the chimney.
2. There is no hissing noise from the burning wood.
3. Only a fine ash is left when the fire burns out.

First Coal Fire and Operating Tips

Best Type of Coal

The best type of coal to burn in the Darby is nut or pea size anthracite with an ash content of 10% or less (Pea = 9/16" - 13/16", Nut = 13/16" - 1 & 5/8"). Bituminous coal has higher contents of volatile matter (i.e. they emit more smoke and soot when burned) and sulfur. So, where possible, it is advisable to burn anthracite in the Darby.

Under no circumstances should cannel, subbituminous and lignite coals ever be burned in the Darby due to its extremely hot burning nature.

Whatever coal you decide to use can be stored in bags, boxes, bins or a shed. Keep it dry and make sure it is well ventilated, especially in the case of bituminous coal.

First Coal Fire

First and foremost, absolutely never start a coal fire in the Darby without the fuel grate bars and ash pan in

their proper positions. To disregard this warning is extremely dangerous and could cause much potential damage to your stove and home.

The Darby should be broken in with coal in the beginning, in the same manner as if the first fire were with wood. That is, burn a medium fire for only 2-3 hours the first few days you use the stove to dry out the cement joints, and trouble-shoot for any installation problems you may have. This period will also give you the opportunity to get acquainted with the operation of your stove.

To start the first fire, and all subsequent fresh coal fires, place some wood kindling and newspaper on the fuel grate. Light the paper and close both doors of the stove. The primary draft controls should be fully open, the maximum setting. As mentioned earlier, the secondary draft controls are preadjusted and permanently fixed in place. When the kindling is burning well, add a few small logs to the fire and keep both doors closed with the primary draft controls in the same position.

Once a good hot fire has been established, add three or four shovelfuls of coal to the fire (10-15 lbs.), making sure not to exceed the height of the front bar.

After about 30 minutes when the coal has caught on fire with a glowing red bed of coals, more coal can be added for a longer burning fire. At this point, the primary draft controls can be spun down to the desired setting of heat output you want. This level may take some experimentation to find. Keep in mind, coal fires do not respond instantaneously to changes in the setting of the primary draft controls like wood fires. Therefore, you may have a tendency to overshoot the mark at first.

(NOTE: During the first fire you may notice a small amount of smoke rising from the surface of the stove, and an odor as the paint on the stove "cures." This "curing" of the paint should disappear in a short time.)

Coal Burning Operating Tips

Never leave the doors of the Darby open while a coal fire is burning. This can cause overfiring of the stove which is extremely dangerous and should be strictly avoided.

Before adding new coal to a fire, shake the fuel grate with the tool provided, to shake down the loose coal ashes. Place it on the shaker grate axle hub as shown in Figure 10, and move it vigorously back and forth for 10-15 seconds.

Then, before adding the new coal, open the primary draft controls to the maximum settings before open-

ing the front loading doors. Open the front doors slowly and these two measures combined will help prevent large amounts of coal gases from escaping into the room.

Never load the Darby with so much coal that it is spilling over the front bar, and always bank the coal toward the rear of the stove.

If you are burning anthracite, the primary draft controls can be immediately spun back down to the desired positions after closing the front loading doors. If you are burning bituminous coal leave the primary draft controls all the way open for at least 15 minutes to burn off the initial release of high amounts of volatiles in this type of coal.

In summary, these are the steps to take when adding new coal to a fire:

1. Shake down the ashes.
2. Open the primary draft controls to the maximum setting.
3. Open the front loading doors slowly.
4. Add the coal.
5. Close the doors.
6. Reset the primary draft controls.

Generally the ash pan should be emptied once daily. To avoid having hot coals in the ash pan when doing so, do not shake down the coals before removing the ash pan. So, if you are going to remove the ash and add coal at the same time just make sure to remove the ash first, replace the ash pan back into the stove, shake down the coals and then add your new charge of coal.

Use the draft control tool as in Figure 11 to remove the ash pan. Dispose of the ashes in the manner prescribed later in the manual under Ash Disposal.

If hotter fires are being burned the ash may have to be removed more than once daily. Just don't let the ash exceed the top of the ash pan, and certainly don't let it reach up to the level of the fuel grate. This latter situation may cause the fire to go out, or even worse, cut off the vital flow of cooling air to the fuel grate.

Finally, your chimney may or may not be a source of either too much draft or too little. If your chimney is too tall it may cause excessive draft and very hot fires. If it is too short it may not have enough pull to keep the fire burning properly. A draft stabilizer can solve the first problem, and building a higher chimney or attaching a chimney cap can sometimes solve the latter problem. If you are having draft problems on a continuous basis, discontinue using the Darby and consult with your dealer or local fire department.

Accessories You Should Own

Heat or Fire Resistant Gloves for adding wood or coal and removing the ash pan.

Coal Shovel.

Stovepipe thermometer for helping to detect chimney fires and when the stove is being over-fired.

Poker for moving wood.

Chimney Fire Extinguisher.

Safety Tips

Disposal of Ashes

Ashes should be placed in a metal container with a tight fitting lid. The closed container of ashes should be placed on a non-combustible floor, or on the ground, well away from all combustible materials, pending final disposal. If the ashes are disposed of by burial in the soil or otherwise locally dispersed, they should be retained in the closed container until all cinders have thoroughly cooled.

Creosote and Soot 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.

When coal is burned, the products of combustion combine with moisture to form a soot residue which accumulates on the flue lining. When ignited, this soot 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 or soot build-up has occurred.

If creosote or soot has accumulated, it should be removed to reduce the risk of a chimney fire.

Fuels

For efficient and safe operation, burn only the type of coal and/or wood specified by this manual in your Darby.

One Flue To An Appliance

DO NOT CONNECT THIS UNIT TO A CHIMNEY FLUE SERVING ANOTHER APPLIANCE.

How NOT To Start A Fire

Never use gasoline, gasoline-type lantern fuel, kerosene, charcoal lighter fluid, or similar liquids to start or 'freshen up' a fire in this heater. Keep all such liquids well away from the heater while it is in use.

BURNING COAL (con't) USEFUL ACCESSORIES SAFETY

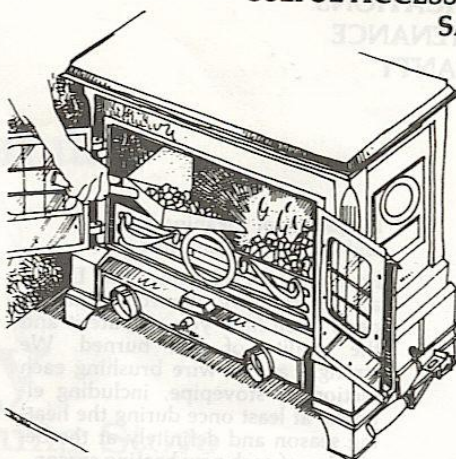


FIG. 9: When adding coal to the fire, do not exceed the height of the front bar.

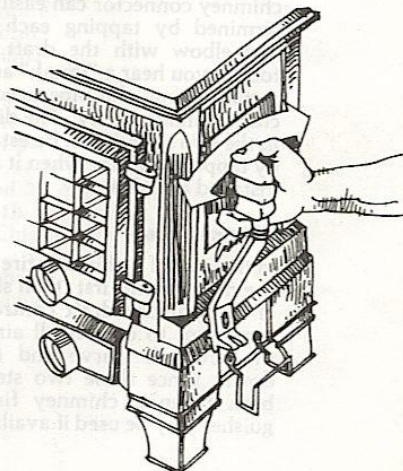


FIG. 10: Use the Draft Control Tool to shake down the ashes, by placing it on the shaker grate axle hub and moving it back and forth vigorously for 10 to 15 seconds.

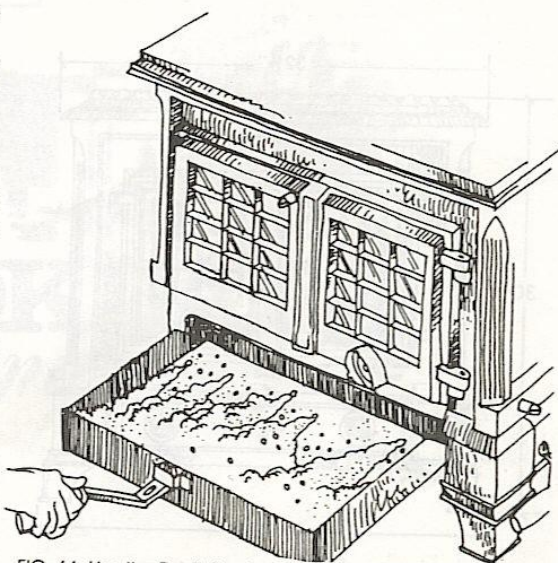


FIG. 11: Use the Draft Control Tool to engage the lift handle holder when removing the ash pan.

SAFETY (con't) SPECIFICATIONS MAINTENANCE WARRANTY

Frequency of Cleaning Stove and Chimney Connector

Frequency of cleaning the Darby and its chimney connector will depend upon how you operate it and the quality of fuel burned. We strongly advise wire brushing each section of stovepipe, including elbows, at least once during the heating season and definitely at the beginning of each new heating season.

The necessity for cleaning the chimney connector can easily be determined by tapping each section and elbow with the draft control tool. If you hear a "thunk" and not a metallic ping, the pipe needs to be cleaned immediately. The difference in the two sounds can be established by tapping the pipe when it is newly installed and clean.

Chimney Fires

In the case of a chimney fire, call the fire department first, then shut both of the primary draft controls. It is important to cut off all air so that the fire will starve and then die down. Once these two steps have been taken a chimney fire extinguisher may be used if available.

Overfiring The Darby

In the case of overfiring the Darby, a situation that occurs when a full charge of wood or coal is burned too long with the draft controls wide open, immediately close both of the primary draft controls to starve the fire and make it die down.

For further information on how to operate the Darby safely, obtain a copy of the National Fire Protection Association publication "Using Coal and Wood Stoves Safely," NFPA No. HS-10-1978. The address is Battery March Park, Quincy, MA 02269.

Specifications

Heat Output:	55,000 BTU's/Hour
Length of Fire:	Up to 24 Hours Coal, 15 Hours Wood
Area Heated:	12,500 Cubic Feet
Fuel:	Coal and Wood
Log Length:	21"
Flue Size:	8"
Flue Exit:	Rear
Weight:	560 lbs.
Height:	30"
Width:	32 3/4"
Depth:	16 5/8"
Flue Height (Top):	25 3/4"
Width of Top:	32 3/4"
Depth of Top:	17 1/4"
Weight of Load:	80 lbs. Coal, 55 lbs. Wood



MH# 11916

Maintenance

To clean the outside of the stove use a liquid soap with a damp natural sponge. Never use cloth for this procedure since tiny parts of it will adhere to the stove and burn when it gets hot. The glass panels can be cleaned with a non-abrasive fire-place glass door cleaner available at your local wood stove dealer or hardware store.

The window and door gaskets should be checked once a year to see if they need replacing. This will be the case if air is leaking into the fire-box, making it difficult to control the level of combustion.

All replacement parts can be obtained from your local dealer, or the Coalbrookdale Company directly. Instructions for replacing any part will be included with your order.

Limited Warranties

The Coalbrookdale Company warrants that the cast iron parts of The Darby coal and wood burning stove will be free from defects in material and workmanship three years after the date of purchase by the original owner, with the exception of the shaker system (bottom bars and carriers) which will be warranted for one year. All other parts are warranted for twelve months after date of purchase.

The Limited Warranty extends only to the original purchaser, is non-transferable, and does not cover normal wear and tear or damage caused by abuse, overfiring, improper use or installation contrary to the instructions set forth in the operation manual.

If The Darby fails to meet this Limited Warranty, the Coalbrookdale Company will repair or replace, free of charge, the defective part(s). To obtain warranty performance, you must deliver The Darby, transportation or freight prepaid, to an authorized Coalbrookdale service facility. For the name of the nearest authorized Coalbrookdale service facility in your area call us COLLECT at 802-253-9727.

REPAIR OR REPLACEMENT UNDER THIS LIMITED WARRANTY IS YOUR EXCLUSIVE REMEDY. THE COALBROOKDALE COMPANY SHALL NOT BE LIABLE FOR ANY INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES ARISING FROM A BREACH OF ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, EXCEPT WHERE PROHIBITED BY APPLICABLE LAW, ANY IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE IS LIMITED IN DURATION TO THE DURATION OF THIS LIMITED WARRANTY.

Some states do not allow the exclusion or limitation of incidental or consequential damages, or allow limitations on how long an implied warranty lasts, so the above exclusion or limitations may not apply to you.

This warranty gives you specific legal rights and you may also have other rights which vary from state to state.

TO BE ELIGIBLE FOR WARRANTY COVERAGE, YOU MUST FILL OUT AND RETURN TO THE COALBROOKDALE COMPANY THE WARRANTY REGISTRATION CARD WITHIN 30 DAYS OF THE DATE OF ORIGINAL PURCHASE.

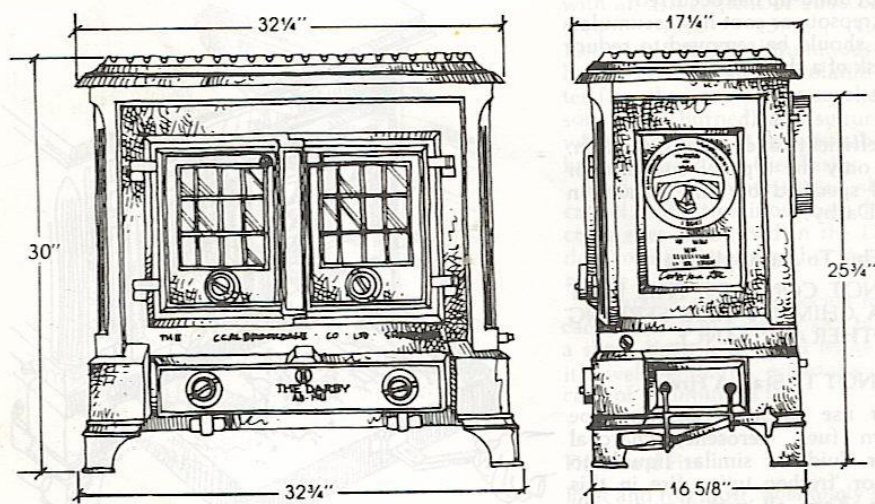


FIG. 12: Dimensions of the Darby.

