Bullard®

MANUFACTURING CO., INC.

This General Stove Manual Covers the Following Units:

Model Name	Model No.
Eagle	EFA-103
Hawk	HFA-103
Falcon	FFA-103
Compact Insert	FAC-103
Custom Insert	BCA-106
Falcon Mini	FSA-104
Roque	RF-107
Empire	EMA-106

Safety Notice: If this stove 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.

Fuel: Wood

Bullard

MANUFACTURING CO., INC.

Stove Warranty

BULLARD MANUFACTURING CO., INC., 726 Hiawatha Boulevard West, Syracuse, New York 13204, warrants Bullard stove to the original purchaser of the stove in the following ways:

1) that for the lifetime of the original purchaser — Bullard will replace or repair, at its option, only the **steel plate body,** if defective.
2) that for a period of 3 years, from date of original purchase — Bullard will replace, at its option, all cast iron parts, if defective.

We will do the above, immediately upon receipt of the **defective part.** The cost of labor for removal and reinstallation of the part and transportation to and from Bullard for repair or replacement, shall be borne by the purchaser. To use this warranty, return the **defective part,** freight prepaid, to Bullard. Use the stove or component parts for commercial purposes, any damage caused by accident, abuse, misuse, failure to properly install or maintain, unauthorized alteration or repair, and vandalism, will void this warranty immediately.

BULLARD EXPRESSLY EXCLUDES ANY AND ALL CONSEQUENTIAL AND INCIDENTAL DAMAGES FROM THIS WARRANTY. SOME STATES DO NOT ALLOW EXCLUSION OR LIMITATION OF INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES, SO THE ABOVE LIMITATION OR EXCLUSION 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.

CAUTION - The following pages contain very important operating, installation, and safety instructions, plus definitions and diagrams. They should be followed carefully, in cooperation with your installing Dealer. Thank you for your cooperation! We hope you will enjoy using your Bullard Stove -- safely and warmly -- for many heating seasons to come.

In order for the above warranty to be in force, this warranty registration form must be returned to Bullard Manufacturing Co., Inc., 726 Hiawatha Boulevard West, Syracuse, New York 13204, within 10 days from date of purchase.

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Bullard Stove Terms & Definitions

1. Flue - The area inside the chimney, where smoke is exhausted.

2. Draft - the difference in air pressure inside and outside of a chimney or stove. Draft is also used to mean air flow. It should register .04 or higher on a draft meter that is inserted into the chimney connector below the damper. To insure satisfactory stove operation, an inexpensive meter may be purchased at your local heating supplier, if desired.

3. Air-tight stoves - A stove which is sufficiently air-tight, in that its performance would be virtually identical to a stove of the same overall design which was totally air-tight. In a totally air-tight stove, all the air enters through the air inlets or draft controllers. Generally, non air-tight stoves (which we don't recommend) are old-fashioned and less energy-efficient. And, their heat output is less controllable than with air-tight stoves.

4. Baffle plate - A separate large metal partition inside a stove which controls the direction of flow of combustion air, flames, and flue gasses.

5. Damper - A moveable rotatable plate, for controlling the flow of gasses and/or draft in stoves, chimney connector and chimney.

6. Flue Collar - The part of a stove to which the chimney connector is attached.

7. Flue gasses - Gaseous combustion products from fuel-burning appliances.

8. Thimble - A device installed in combustible walls, through which a chimney connector passes. It is intended to help protect walls from igniting, due to chimney connector heat. Thimbles can be made of fireclay, double walled air ventilated or insulated metal cylinders.

Uses of Your Bullard Stove

1. As a highly efficient home-heating unit.

2. For old fashioned stove-top cooking, and water heating too.

3. As a humidifier: Set a large pot of water on the stove to put moisture back in the air. Be sure to keep track of water level so that the pot does not "go dry" and melt!

Installation Instructions

Safety Notice: If this stove 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.

CAUTION: Not for use in Mobile homes

Many localities require an installation permit which must be obtained before you start your installation! Some of the things that must be correct are as follows...

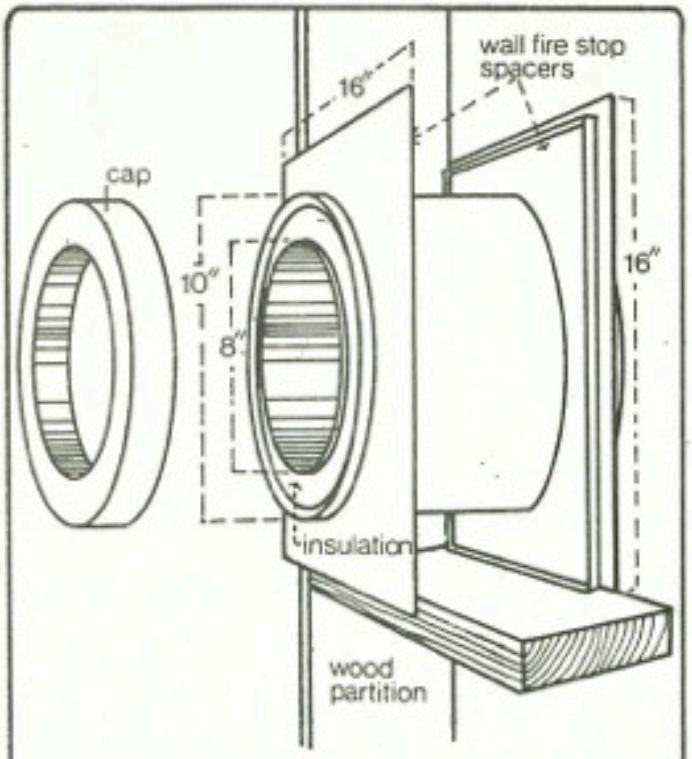
1. **Installing a metal chimney** -- Use only an Approved Residential type. An eight-inch, all fuel, factory-built, double-wall, insulated metal chimney is excellent and recommended.

2. **Correct chimney flue size.** An 8 x 8 inch tile-lined masonry flue is actually 7 3/4 x 7 3/4 inches on the inside. It should not be used when one has an eight-inch diameter flue collar on the stove, because this might create smoke problems. (An 8 x 12 inch masonry flue is nine inches plus on the inside and is preferred.)

3. **The thimble (metal or fireclay) through an exterior wall,** must be connected into the flue surface in the chimney, but not into the flue space, as this would hamper the draft. It must have the proper clearance with all combustible surfaces and be enclosed in masonry work of the proper thickness (brick or stone) or use non-combustible insulating material for closing the opening. The connection should be made physically secure through the use of high-temperature cement. (See figures A,B,C, D, & E which follow.) Refer to the chimney and chimney connector manufacturers' instructions and local building codes for installation through combustible walls or ceilings.

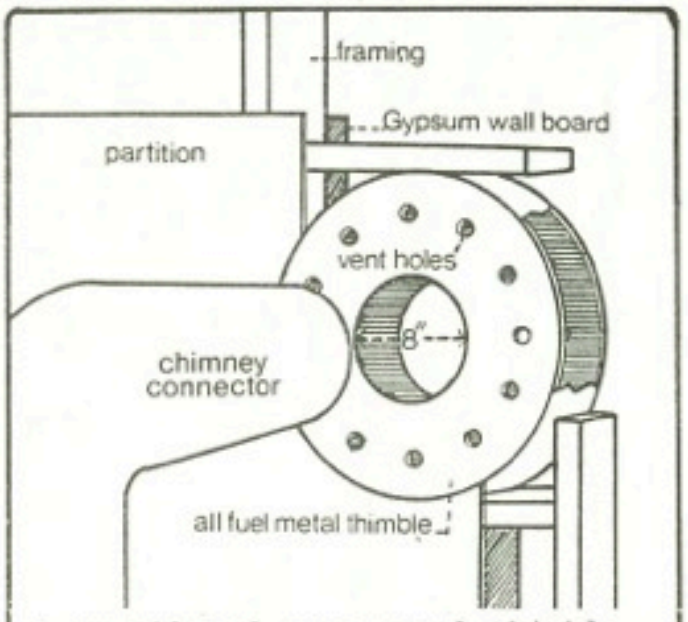
Important Note: If you don't use the methods shown in Figs. A,B,C,D, or E, all combustible materials must be cut out of the wall to provide at least 18 inches of clearance, on all sides of the 6 inch pipe. Use non-combustible and insulating material such as masonry, asbestos millboard, or sheet metal for closing the opening.

FIG. A (Insulated thimble)



The galvanized wall spacer is used to maintain clearance. whenever insulated chimney passes through a vertical combustible wall.

FIG. B (Ventilated thimble)



A ventilated type metal thimble must be at least 18 inches larger in diameter than the chimney connector you're using to pass safely through a combustible wall.

FIG. C Penetrating combustible exterior wall with insulated thimble.

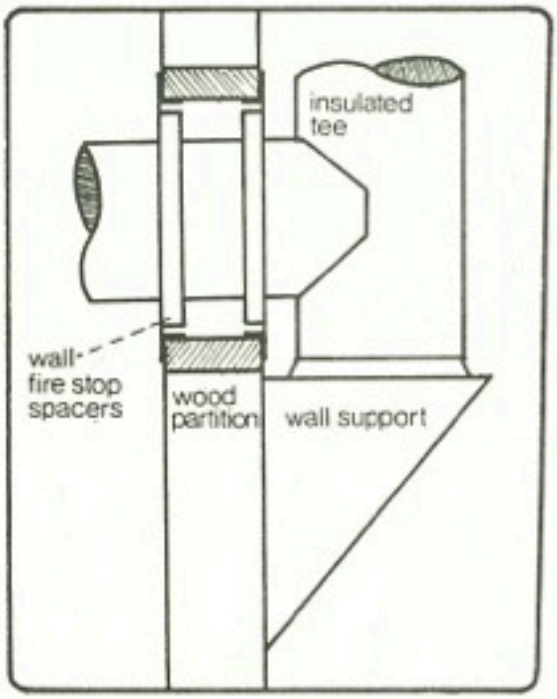
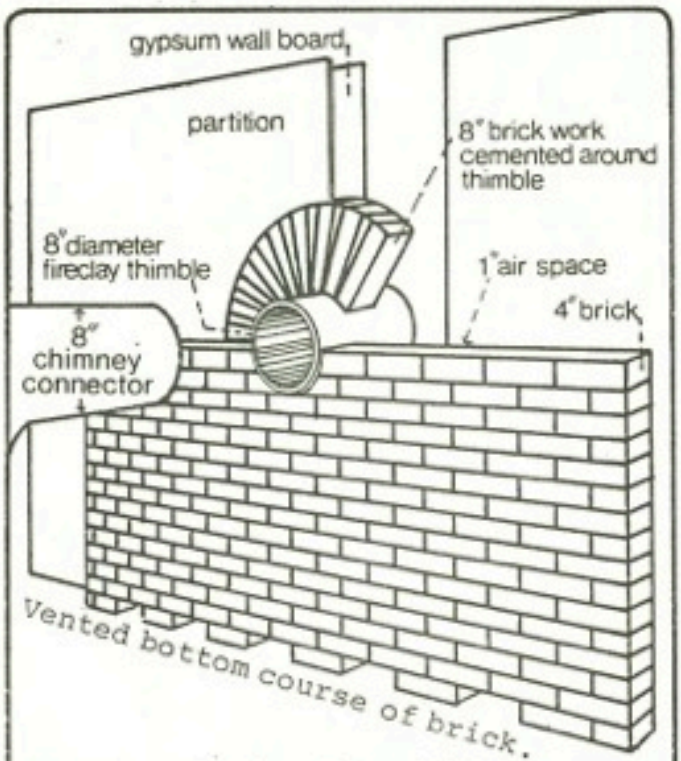


FIG. D Fireclay thimble installation



A burned fireclay thimble must be surrounded by not less than eight inches of brick work or equivalent fireproof material.

FIG. E Chimney connection with fireclay thimble.

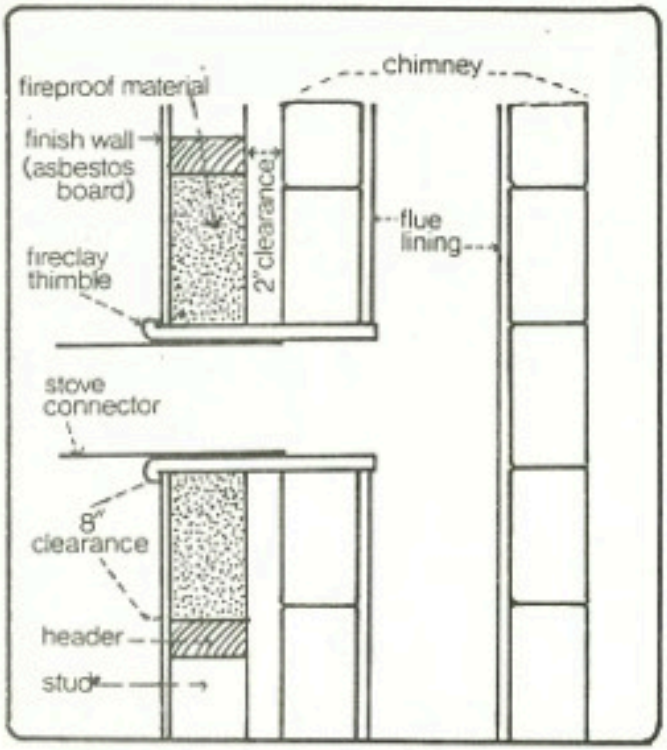
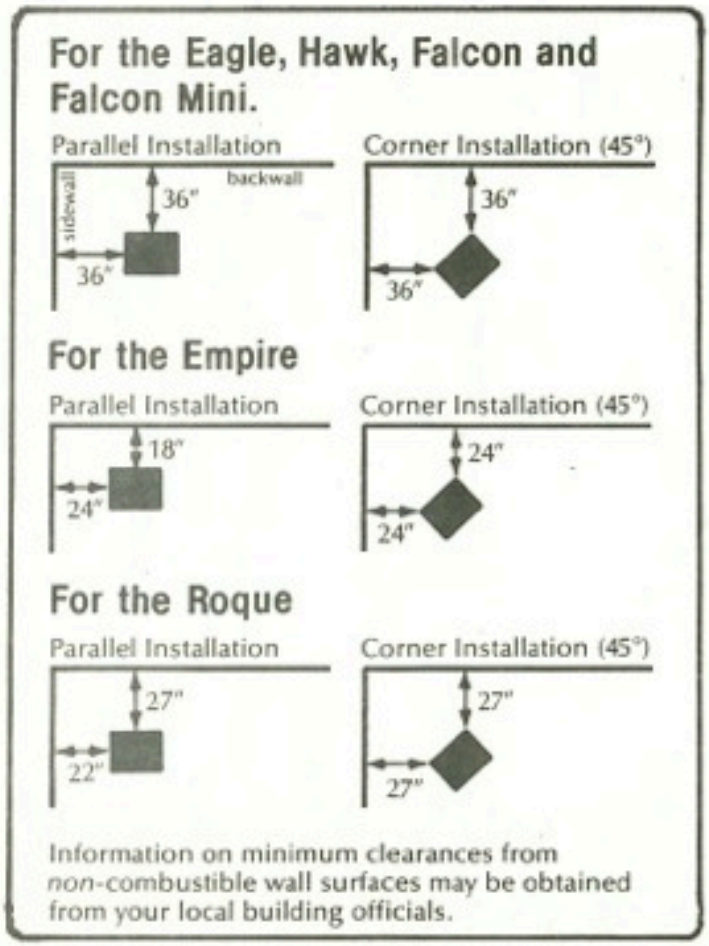


FIG. F. Minimum clearances from combustible wall surfaces.



4. Regarding the stove area: FIRST CHECK LOCAL FIRE CODES! CALL YOUR FIRE MARSHAL IF IN DOUBT! If the wall behind the stove needs to be fireproofed, the materials used are usually sheet metal and asbestos millboard. Also, for a decorative touch you may apply your favorite imitation fireplace brick or stone over the previously mentioned materials. (Asbestos millboard is NOT the same as asbestos cement board, which should not be used.)

This material must be held away from the wall surface at least one inch, so air can circulate from side to side and up and down. (applying asbestos millboard by itself directly on the wall will not provide any protection.)

The stove must be a safe distance from all unprotected wall surfaces. (see Fig. F for minimum clearances). Maintain proper distance from ceiling. (see local code).

Note: All specifications mentioned in this section regarding surface clearances are minimums!

The chimney connector must be at least 18 inches from any combustible surface including ceiling.

The floor under the stove must be protected. Use of brick, stone and other masonry materials are recommended. This area should extend in front of the stove one and one half feet, to give a protected area--in case of coals dropping from the stove during loading. Stoves may be installed on combustible floors, providing that the floor protection extends at least six inches to the side and rear of the stove and 18 inches to the front. The type of floor protection must be at least a 24 gauge layer of sheet metal over two ¼ inch layers of asbestos millboard or four inches of hollow masonry laid to provide air circulation through the masonry layer. The masonry must be covered by a sheet of 24 gauge sheet metal.

5. The chimney connector (we recommend a minimum of 24 gauge blue steel) should be the same size as the collar on the stove. A 8-inch chimney connector should be used with an 8-inch collar and a 6-inch chimney connector should be used with a 6-inch collar. (Note that our stoves have crimped end pipe inverted into the collar for extra safety. This way, any creosote will run back into the stove to be reburned, instead of dripping down on the outside of the collar, causing a fire hazard. The chimney connector must be fastened to the stove with at least three screws, and each section of the chimney connector fastened together with three screws. Using screws will make it possible to dismantle the chimney connector when it's time for cleaning and inspection, which must be done frequently, at least on a regular two week basis. The chimney connector must be held in place in a masonry thimble (½ inch wall thickness) or a metal thimble (all fuel 24 gauge type) so that it cannot fall out accidentally from vibration or violent force. Use high temperature cement at each joint in the chimney connector and around the chimney connector at the thimble. This makes all fittings air-tight and increases draft. See figs. G,H,I and J for more details. Remember! Failure to install this stove properly may result in personal injury or property damage caused by fire.

FIG. G. A typical installation of a Bullard top vent stove utilizing a clean-out smoke pipe tee.

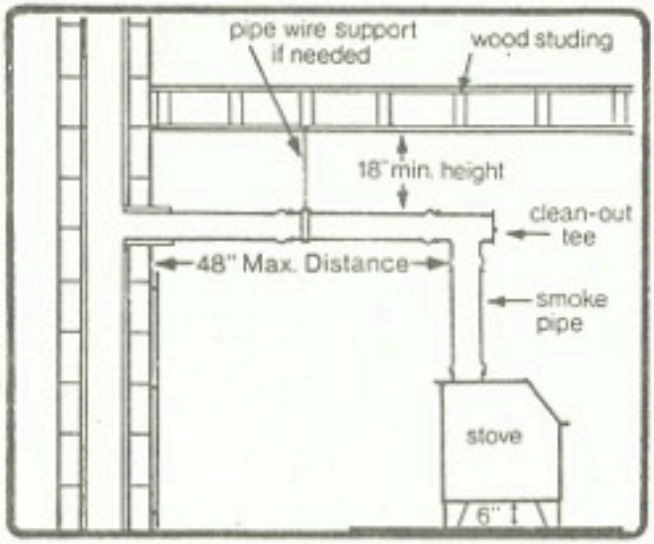


FIG. H

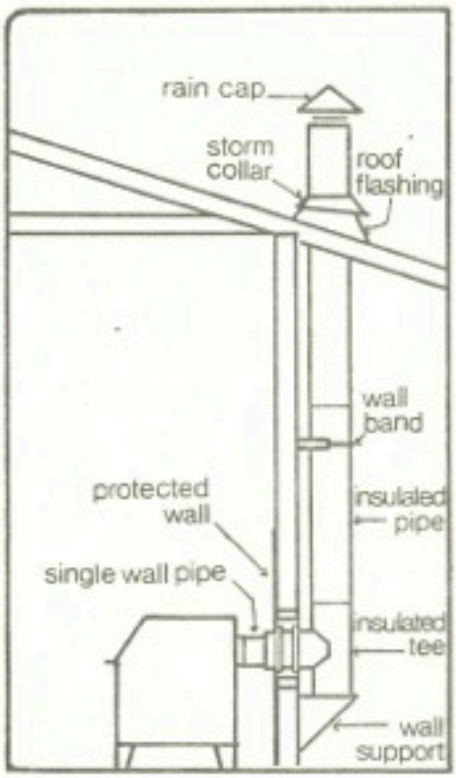


FIG. I

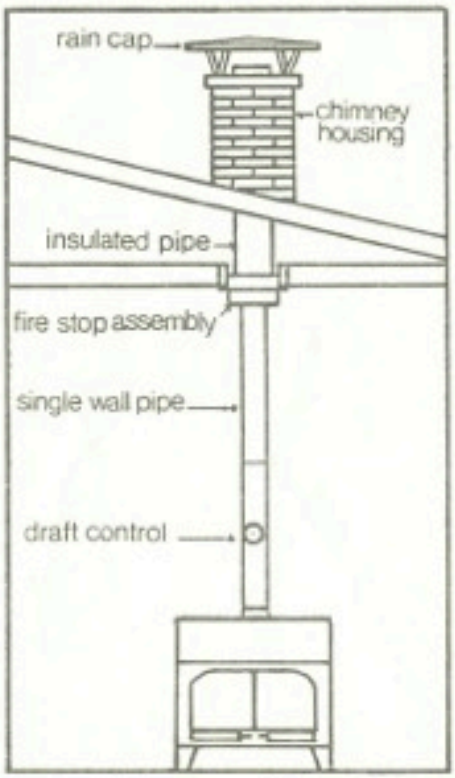
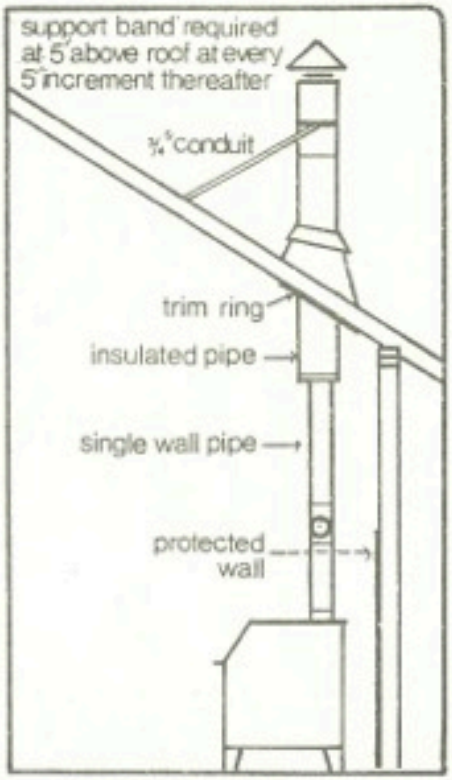


FIG. J



IMPORTANT: Pictured are three chimney installations using U.L. listed, all-fuel, approved residential, double-wall metal, insulated stainless steel pipe. Be sure to comply with all local building installation codes for your safety.

Starting the Fire

Use only wood as fuel in this stove. Seasoned hardwood works best.

When you are starting the fire, there are some factors that may work against you. You must remember the chimney is cold and the stove is cold. This means that the draft is usually very poor and so the stove will leak smoke. Therefore DO NOT start a large fire in the fire box. If you do, the poor draft will cause it to come into the room or the stove will pulsate in a chugging manner, because of the large quantity of smoke and the small quantity of oxygen. NEVER USE FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS TO START A FIRE! Usually newspapers are the best materials for starting fires. These can be wadded up and a few small kindling wood pieces placed on top. Light the newspapers. Close the door, making sure the draft control(s) on the door(s) is/are open all the way, and that the damper in the pipe between the stove and the chimney is open. Add more dry seasoned wood as needed.

Do not try to get a hot fire going the first day because the paint on the stove should be allowed to "set". There will be smoke coming from the paint while this process is taking place but do not be alarmed, this is normal and will only last for a few hours. The paint odor is usually gone in one day.

As the stove heats up, the metal will expand, causing some "snapping" sounds. Do not be alarmed. This is normal when metal expands and contracts with heat and cold.

After you have burned a slow fire for 24 hours, you can increase the heat output. Remember, do not over-fire your stove. We find surface temperatures from 300 degrees - 600 degrees F. is the range most people use effectively. Surface temperatures of 800 degrees - 1000 degrees F. over half an hour at a time should be avoided. This could shorten the life of the steel, burn off the paint and could cause warping and distortion of the metal parts. (Also, it will void your stove's WARRANTY due to misuse and abuse!) Buy an inexpensive magnetic thermostat (from your dealer) and place it on your stove for safe operation.

You are over-firing the stove if the stove or chimney glows. Keep all furnishings and other combustible materials far away from the appliance. Failure to use this appliance properly may result in personal injury or property damage caused by fire.

Burning Wood for 24 Hours

When tending the fire it is advisable to wear safety gloves to protect against accidental skin contact with the stove, which could cause skin burns.

Now that the fire is well-started, add larger pieces of wood. There is a tendency at first to want to "stuff" the stove full of wood. This should be avoided. Only when you expect to be away for long periods of time (8-14 hours, etc.) should this be done. Even then, care should be used.

Now, here will be a period of experimentation on your part. You must learn to operate your Bullard Stove just as if you had to learn to drive your car or bake a cake, etc. The draft control settings will be different

for your condition, even from your neighbors across the street. The amounts of fuel used will vary with the room temperature desired, corresponding with the temperature outside and the type of (species of) wood and its relative dryness.

A pound of any wood gives off the same BTU output but the species of wood does determine the weight of a given amount. For instance, Red Oak weighs more for the same cubic feet than Basswood. Using the heavier woods means you can get more pounds of wood in the given cubic feet capacity of the stove which will give a longer burn.

Getting 8-10 hours between fillings should be done easily with a little practice. But to get longer burns takes practice, experience and patience. Some customers have reported to us they have gotten 24 hours on one filling, keeping the house at 68 degrees - 70 degrees F. (using four to six, 6-inch logs to do this).

Some authorities do not recommend burning a wood stove for a 24 hour period because they do not want to leave a wood fire unattended!. We have found our stove to be safe, when properly installed, to burn for 24 hours. However, the final judgment is yours as a customer. You must decide which way you want to burn wood in your stove. Many owners operate their Bullard stoves round the clock in complete safety.

Care of Stove

The Bullard Stove is made of quarter-inch steel. All joints are welded, resulting in a virtually air-tight box. The doors are gasketed to prevent excessive air intake. The stove is painted with high temperature paint (1200 degrees F.) maximum.

To keep your stove looking like new from year to year, it will be necessary to touch up the surface with a spray can of high temperature paint. This is easily obtained from your Bullard Dealer.

The brass ornaments may tarnish in time, and you will want to polish them. New handles and brass ornaments may be purchased from your Bullard dealer if needed.

When the stove is shut down for the season, the following must be done: 1) clean out ashes, 2) clean the area inside and above the baffle, 3) dissassemble and clean chimney connector, 4) clean chimney, 5) lubricate all moving parts with high temperature graphite oil.

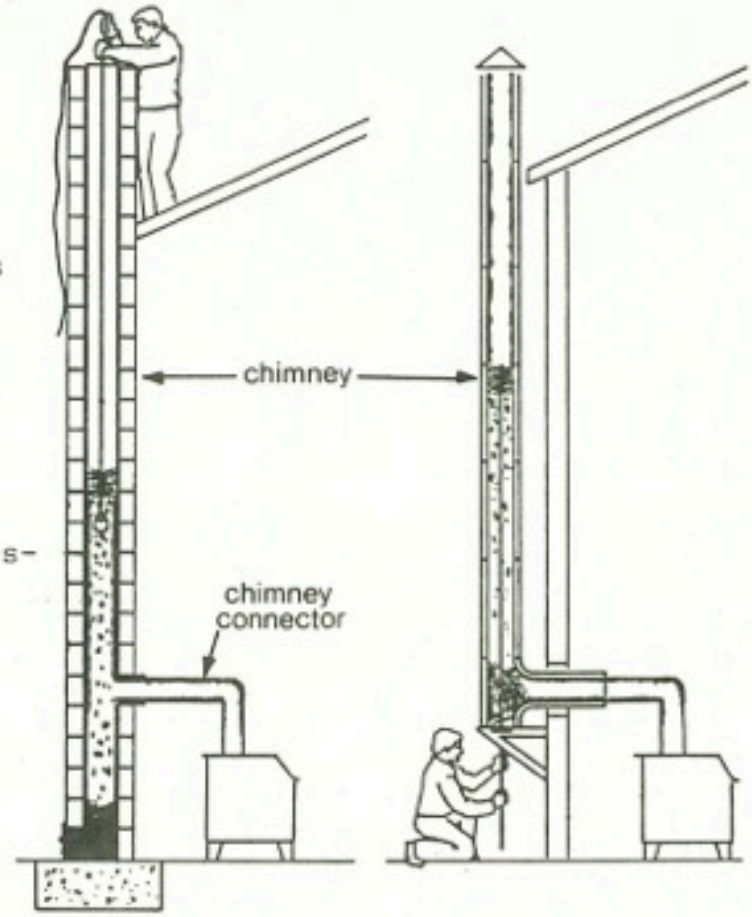
Please remember that the warranty does not apply to the paint, firebrick or ornaments. If your paint has turned white during burning, this is a clear indication that you are burning your stove too hot. (You may well have voided your warranty and may also need a larger stove to heat your home! See your Dealer.)

Cleaning Chimney and Chimney Connector

Inspect the inside of the chimney and chimney connector frequently for creosote build-up. They should be cleaned when creosote has accumulated enough to leave a heavy coating. It may be necessary to clean them every two weeks or even more frequently if the stove produces heavy amounts of creosote. Creosote is usually a black, flaky, shiny, tar like substance. When cleaning is necessary, allow fire to go out, then take apart chimney connector and clean with a wire brush and reinstall. Next, clean chimney with a wire brush (see illustration. If necessary, have a professional cleaner do it. Failure to maintain chimney and chimney connector may result in personal injury or property damage caused by a chimney fire.

Creosote build-up cannot be avoided but you can lessen the amount of build-up by

1) Burning seasoned hardwood
2) Running your stove very hot (400-600 on your stack thermometer) for a maximum of 30 minutes in the morning and night.



*Chemical cleaners often help reduce carbon build-up.

Disposal of Ashes

Ashes should be placed in a metal container (20-30 gal. garbage can) with a tight-fitting lid. The closed container 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 soil, or otherwise locally dispersed, they should be retained in the closed container until all cinders have cooled thoroughly.

Remedies for Smoking Stoves

Smoke is vapor made up of small particles of matter in the air, resulting from the incomplete combustion of materials such as wood or coal. It is heavier than air and must rely on the heat in a flue to drive it, or draw it, out of the flue.

Many times, for a number of reasons, a flue does not work efficiently enough to eject all of the smoke from the stove. The following is a list of things that may help to overcome the problem of a smoking stove. We suggest you go through the list making the

changes that you feel will correct the smoking problem with the least amount of effort and expense. Many times it will be necessary to make more than one change to solve your problem.

An occasional smoke puff caused by a gust of wind should not be a cause of concern to the home owner!

1. Ten foot rule - A chimney should be three feet above the roof where it emerges and it should be two feet highter than anything within 10 feet of it. (Additional height often adds to the efficiency of the unit.)

a. A single wall uninsulated pipe should not be used as a flue or as an extension to a flue.

2. An exceptionally tight house may cause stove smoking. Additional air should be brought into the house.

a. Open nearby window or door.
b. Leave door to basement open.
c. Install a register to cellar in front of stove.

3. Shut off all ventilating fans in kitchens, bathrooms, attics, etc.

4. Heat up flue with newspaper before lighting fire by burning just newspaper in your stove with the air controls open and doors closed.

5. Make sure damper is completely open and not restricted, due to mechanical problems or debris in chimney.

6. Clean the chimney.

a. Debris on smoke shelf can spoil the desired effect of a smoke shelf.
b. Check for fallen bricks, broken mortar, cracks; repair before using chimney.
c. Check for birds' nests.
d. Debris may be plugging up spark guard at top of chimney.

7. Push coal towards back of stove.

8. Protect top of flue from outside down drafts.

a. Use flat rain cap to protect flue from down draft.
b. Use rain cap that is also enclosed on 50% of the side area. Install with closed area of rain cap towards roof side. If it doesn't work, move it 90 degrees and continue to do so until it prevents smoking most efficiently.
c. Use a cap that creates a partial vacuum and draws smoke out as the wind blows over it.
d. Use a weather vane cap that will rotate with the wind, keeping the opening protected from the wind. Sometimes this type of cap will be noisy.

e. Use a spinner cap that will spin in the wind forcing the smoke from the stove. Sometimes this type of cap will be noisy. For masonry chimneys, have the flue liner stick up above the chimney 4 inches. Slope mortar from chimney to top of flue liner so that when wind blows over chimney it will create a partial vacuum as wind rides up over chimney.

f. If two working flues are in the same chimney, one should be higher than the other so they won't work against each other, sometimes bringing smoke from one flue down the other one.

9. Free standing units.

a. Single wall pipes should not be inserted through the thimble into the chimney so as to obstruct the flue.

b. Long horizontal spans of single wall pipe should be avoided. These should slope about ½ inch per foot towards the unit. Cool rooms can cool the pipe, causing draft problems.

10. Chimney mounted TV, CB or other antennas may make a chimney smoke.

11. A neighbor's house, trees, or hills nearby may cause smoking, and you may have to make your chimney extremely efficient to overcome these problems. Removing branches from nearby trees may help.

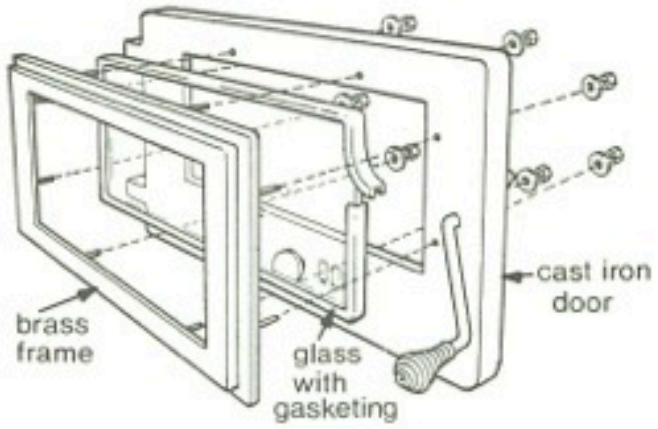
12. The inside of a flue should be clean and smooth for proper draw.

13. Cross drafts through a stove may cause it to smoke. Close doors or windows and prevent draft leakage.

Maintenance & Replacement of Parts

For the single door

Door Assembly



If door is not yet mounted to stove:

1) Lay cast iron door face up on blocks, high enough to get your hands under the door.

2) Lay glass (wtih gasketing attached) onto face of cast iron door over opening.

3) Put brass frame over glass onto face of cast iron door so that studs on frame enter holes in door. Make sure glass is aligned properly. Then push studs all the way in, until frame is tight against face of door.

4) Reach under door and install washers and nuts, hand-tight.

5) Move cast iron door off blocks and set door upright on door's bottom edge.

6) Tighten nuts with a wrench firmly and evently, but do not overtighten.

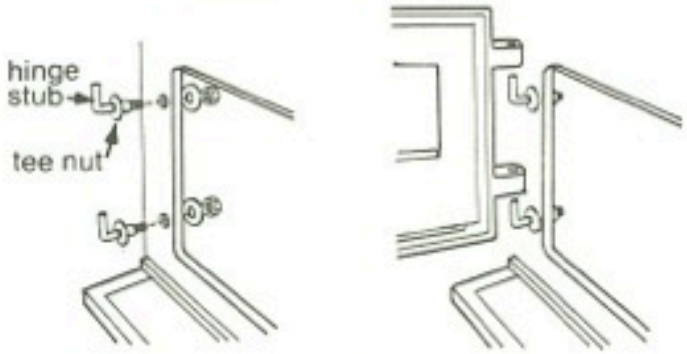
If door is already mounted to stove:

1) Lay glass (with gasketing attached) into brass frame.

2) Pick up brass frame while holding glass securely into frame. Carefully start to press frame onto face of cast iron door by starting studs through holes on bottom of door. Then reach through back of door opening with other hand to hold glass into frame while inserting remaining studs through holes in door. Push all the way in until frame is tight against face of door.

3) Install washers and nuts to studs behind door. Tighten firmly and evenly, but do not over tighten.

Mounting Door

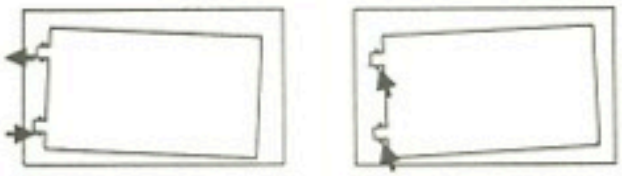


1) Put tee nuts on hinge stubs as seen above.

2) Insert hinge stubs and tee nuts through holes in stove. Then place washers and nuts on end of hinge stubs and tighten nuts.

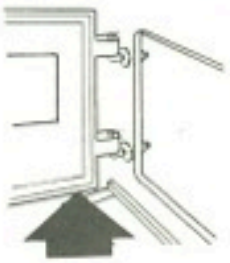
3) Set door on hinge stubs. If alignment is necessary, loosen nuts on hinge stubs and adjust door. When door is aligned, retighten nuts on hinge stubs.

Alignment of Door



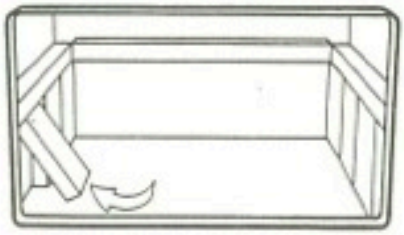
To correct any door misalignment move door hinges in the appropriate direction to correct problem. Loosen nut or hinge stub if necessary. Hinges may be removed if necessary.

Removal of Door

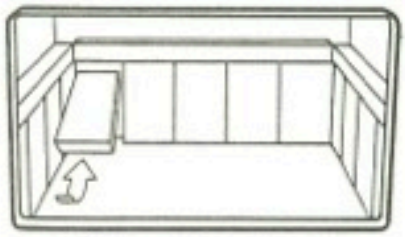


Lift door from hinge stub or, if necessary, tap lightly on door up from bottom.

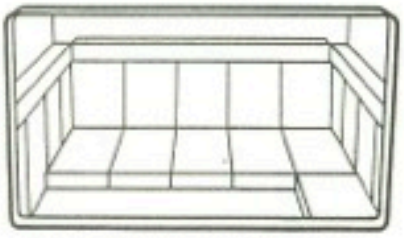
Brick Installation



1) Install bricks on sides.



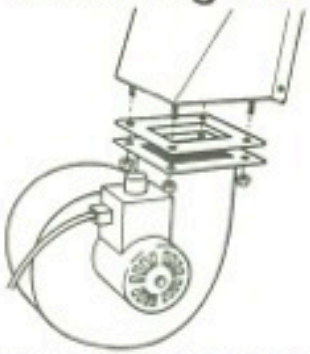
2) Then along back.



3) Finally, over the floor.

To remove: reverse procedure

Installing Fan



This type of fan is installed by inserting fan onto studs on bottom of air intake chute and putting on the four nuts.

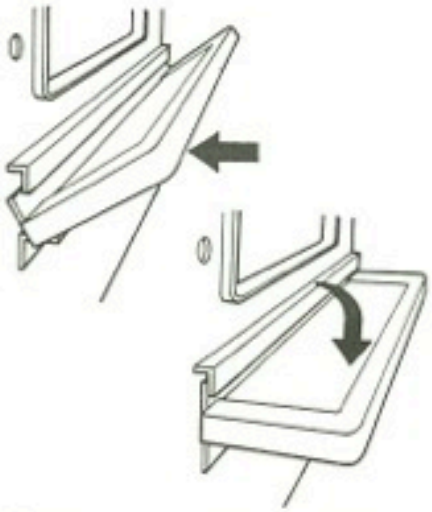
Leveling Stove

Turn leg-leveling bolt clockwise to raise and counter clockwise to lower.

Installing Spring Handle

Push spring handle firmly onto rod as you turn counter clockwise.

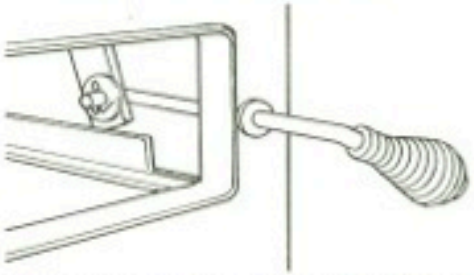
Installing Ash Apron



1) Slide back edge of ash apron under holding angle on stove.

2) Push down on front edge of ash apron.

Removal of Shaker Rod and Handle



1) Remove cotter pin and washer.

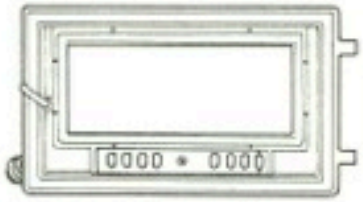
2) Slide rod out of hole.

3) Remove clip on brass grommett.

4) Remove rod and handle.

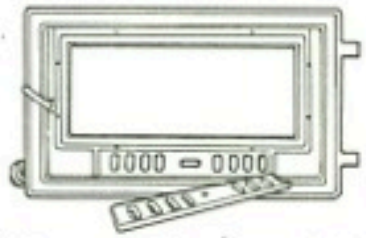
To replace: reverse procedure.

Removal of Air-intake Slider



1) Unscrew jam nut in back of door.

2) Unscrew spring handle in front of door.



3) Remove slider from slot in back of door.

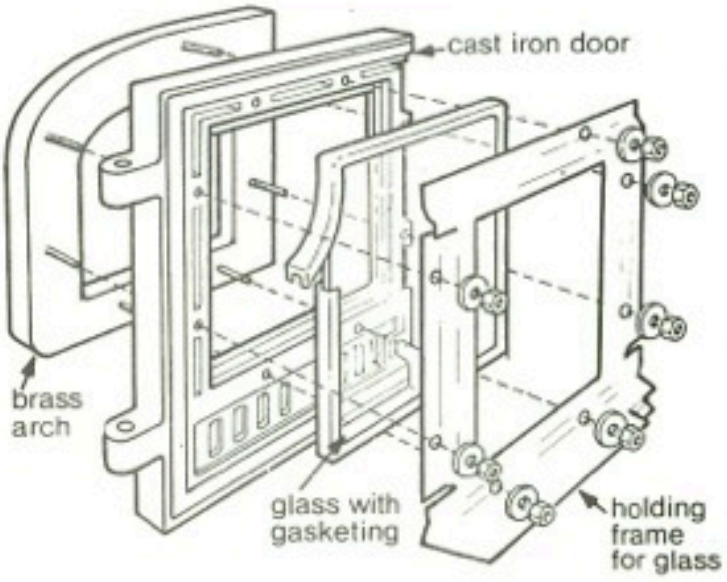
To replace properly, be sure the three holes on slider are on the right as you face back of door. Also, be sure slider is positioned so that its beveled edges fit beveled area in back of door made for slider

Installing Louver

Push louver into opening on side of stove. Insert louver so that airflow through slots will be directed towards front of stove.

Maintenance & Replacement of Parts
For the double door

Door Assembly



1) Lay brass arch face down with studs facing up.

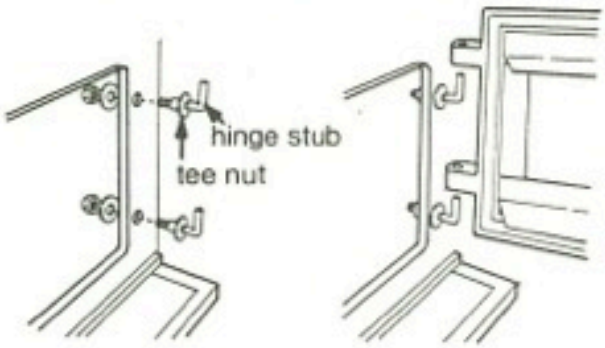
2) Lay cast iron door on brass arch so that studs on the brass arch come through holes in cast iron door.

3) Carefully lay glass into grooved area in door. Make sure the gasketing is properly covering the edges of the glass. Then insert glass into door opening, being careful not to "pull" or "distort" gasketing.

4) Lay holding frame over glass so that studs come through holes on holding frame. Then put washers and nuts on studs. CAUTION: The nuts must be tightened firmly and evenly. Overtightening may distort frame and put uneven pressure on glass, causing breakage.

NOTE: If door is already mounted to stove, glass may be installed without removing door.

Mounting Doors

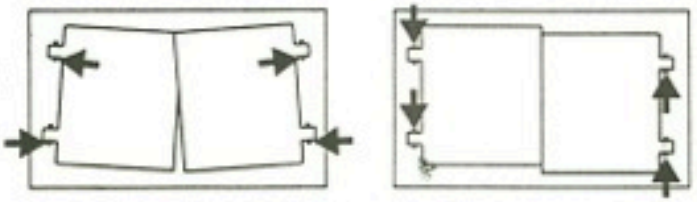


1) Put tee nuts on hinge stubs as seen above.

2) Insert hinge stubs and tee nuts through holes in stove. Then place washers and nuts on end of hinge stubs and tighten nuts.

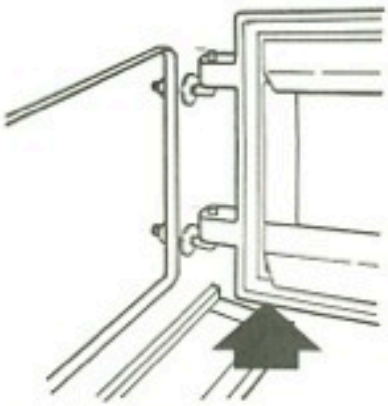
3) Set door on hinge stubs. If alignment is necessary, loosen nuts on hinge stubs and adjust door. When door is aligned, retighten nuts on hinge stubs.

Alignment of Doors



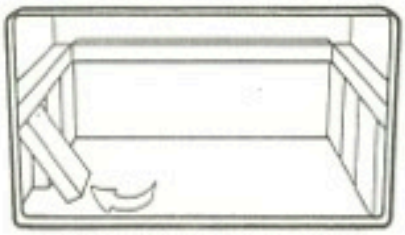
To correct any door misalignment, move door hinges in the appropriate direction to correct problem. Loosen nut or hinge stub if necessary. Hinges may be removed if necessary.

Removal of Doors

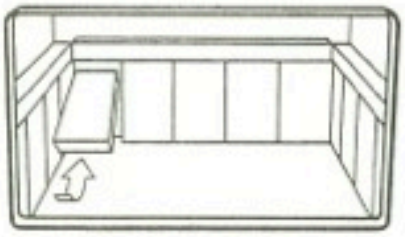


Lift door from hinge stub or, if necessary, tap lightly on door up from bottom

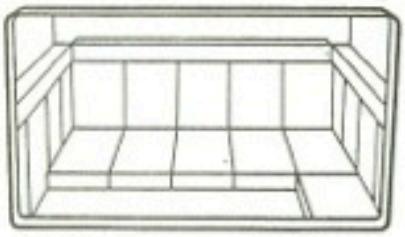
Brick Installation



1) Install bricks on sides.



2) Then along back



3) Finally, over the floor

To remove: reverse procedure

Installing Louver

Push louver into opening on side of stove. Insert louver so that airflow through slots will be directed towards front of stove

Installing Fan

This type of fan is installed by inserting fan onto studs on bottom of air intake shute and putting on four nuts.

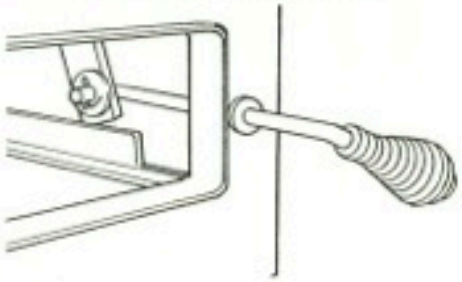
Installing Spring Handle

Push spring handle firmly onto rod as you turn counter clockwise.

Leveling Stove

Turn leg-leveling bolt clockwise to raise and counter clockwise to lower.

Removal of Shaker Rod and Handle



1) Remove cotter pin and washer.

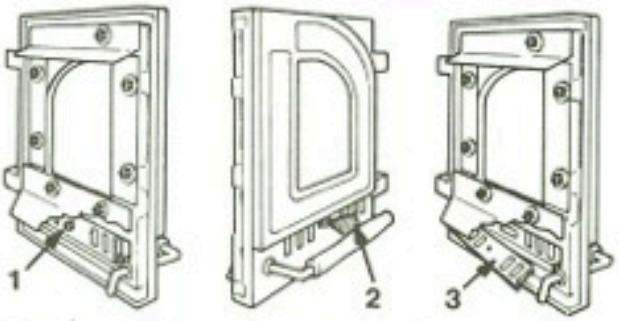
2) Slide rod out of hole.

3) Remove clip on brass grommett.

4) Remove rod and handle.

To replace: reverse procedure.

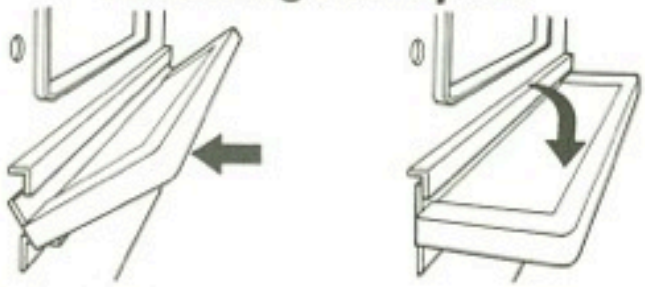
Removal of Air-intake Slider



1) Remove lock nut from back of door.
2) Unscrew handle from slider on front of door.
3) Remove slider from back of door.

To replace properly, be sure the two holes in slider match the three holes in door. Also, be sure the slider is positioned to that its beveled edges fit beveled area in back of door made for slider.

Installing Ash Apron



1) Slide back of ash apron under holding angle on stove.
2) Push down on front edge of ash apron.

A HELPFUL REMINDER:

For additional information, of interest to Bullard WOOD Stove owners, write for this publication: "Using Coal & Wood Stoves Safely"; NFPA No. HS-10-1978. Order from National Fire Protection Assn., 470 Atlantic Avenue, Boston, Mass. 02210

WE AT BULLARD WOULD LIKE TO THANK...

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COPIES OF THIS SET OF INSTRUCTIONS, WARRANTY ETC.

...are available to Bullard Stove owners from your local Bullard Stove Dealer, for a fee of $1.00 each.

ONE LAST REMINDER

If you have any questions about installing your Bullard Wood Stove, check with your DEALER. If you have any questions about LOCAL APPLICABLE FIRE CODES AND/OR REGULATIONS, contact your FIRE MARSHAL before you install your stove!

IN CONCLUSION, PLEASE FOLLOW THIS RULE:

"A SMART WOOD STOVE USER A L W A Y S PLAYS IT SAFE!"