



HOME HEATING APPLIANCE

INSTALLATION AND OPERATING

• INSTRUCTIONS

FOR

MODEL CC1000

SIGNATURE SERIES

LOCATION OF STOVE

NOTE: Warning - Do not install in a sleeping room.

1. The stove should be located away from doors and hallways and out of the line of traffic as much as possible.
2. A central location is most desirable, however, having the minimum required run of pipe to the chimney should be the deciding factor.
3. When installed on a floor of combustible material, such as wood, tile, carpet, etc., the stove must be placed on a fire-proof floor protector. Floor protector material; non-combustible inorganic material of 3/8 in. thick millboard having a thermal conductivity of $K = 0.84 \text{ BTU IN/FT}^2 \text{ HR}^\circ \text{ F}$. (See Figures 3 & 4). The floor protector must extend at least 16 inches beyond the loading door and extend 8 inches beyond each side of the loading door on the CC1000 series stove. (See Figure 2).
4. In a residential (See Figures 5 & 6) or mobile home (See Figure 7) installation the required minimum clearances are controlled by the chimney connector used. (See Table of Clearances).

CONNECTOR PIPE INSTALLATION -

NOTE: Do not connect this unit to a chimney flue serving another appliance.

RESIDENTIAL INSTALLATION

1. The connector pipe connects the stove to the chimney.
2. The connector pipe should be 18 inches or more from combustible material except as noted. (See Figure 6) Clearances may be reduced by utilizing additional protection.
3. This pipe should be at least 6 inches in diameter, 24 gauge or heavier and made of corrosion-resistant steel.
4. It is recommended that connector pipes be installed with the crimped ends toward the stove so that creosote will run down the pipe and into the stove and not out the junctions.
5. It is important that all pipe joints and the connection to the heater collar be secured with at least two metal screws.
6. A small amount of stove putty or cement should be used to seal each joint. After the pipe is installed, wipe excess putty or cement and finger marks from pipe and stove cabinet.
7. Horizontal connectors are required by NFPA (National Fire Protection Assoc.) to have at least 1/4 inch rise to the linear foot (the end toward the stove being the lowest point).

MOBILE HOME INSTALLATION

1. Mobile home units must be installed with a chimney system listed for use with this heater. Choose one of the

following systems: Dura-vent Model 6DCR, Metalbestos Model 6SSII or 6DS-VK, Security Chimney Model ASHT6 or 6DL42A, or Jackes-Evans (GWS) Model JSC6.

2. All connector components in the installation are to be from one manufacturer.
3. When using Dura-vent, Metalbestos, Security Chimney, or Jackes-Evans (GWS), a flue adapter must be used. (See Figure 8).
4. Refer to chimney and chimney connector manufacturer's instructions and local building codes for installation through combustible ceilings.

CHIMNEY TYPES

NOTE: Chimneys used with this stove must have a minimum flue area equivalent to 6 inches dia. flue pipe.

FACTORY BUILT CHIMNEYS: Must be listed residential type and building heating appliance chimney. NFPA No. 211 requires factory built chimneys to be Listed and installed in accordance with the conditions of the Listing and the manufacturer's instructions. (See Figure 1). NFPA No. 211 also requires the chimney to extend at least 3 feet above the highest point where it passes through the roof, and at least 2 feet higher than any portion of a building within 10 feet of the pipe. (See Figure 5).

BRICK CHIMNEY WITH THIMBLE: When an existing chimney is used, be sure that it is in good repair and has a suitable chimney flue liner. Many local fire departments will inspect your chimney free of charge. According to NFPA No. 211, a connector to a masonry chimney shall extend through the wall to the inner face or liner but not beyond and shall be firmly cemented to masonry. A thimble may be used to facilitate removal of the chimney connector for cleaning, in which case the thimble shall be permanently cemented in place with high temperature cement. (See Figure 6)

MOBILE HOME CHIMNEY: The chimney must comply with the standard for chimneys, factory built, residential type and building heating appliance, UL103. The chimney should extend at least 3 feet above the part of the roof that it passes through. Top of chimney should be 2 ft. above highest part of roof within 10 ft. of chimney. The chimney should be removable at or below an elevation of 13 1/2 feet above ground level. A spark arrester should be attached to the top of the chimney. (See Figure 7).

MOBILE HOME COMBUSTION AIR INLET: Combustion air must be drawn from the outside through the floor and up into the pedestal. Attach Air Cover Plate to air inlet under stove front. (See figures 9 & 10)

TABLE OF CLEARANCES

Dimensions (Inches)	A	B	C	D	E
Residential W/Single Wall Chimney Connector	6	10	9	16	4
Residential or Mobile Home W/Metalbestos, Dura-Vent or Security Brand Air Insulated Connector Pipe	6	9	9	13	2
Residential or Mobile Home W/Metalbestos, Jackes-Evans (GWS) or Security Brand Solid Packed Connector Pipe	4	8	6	13	2

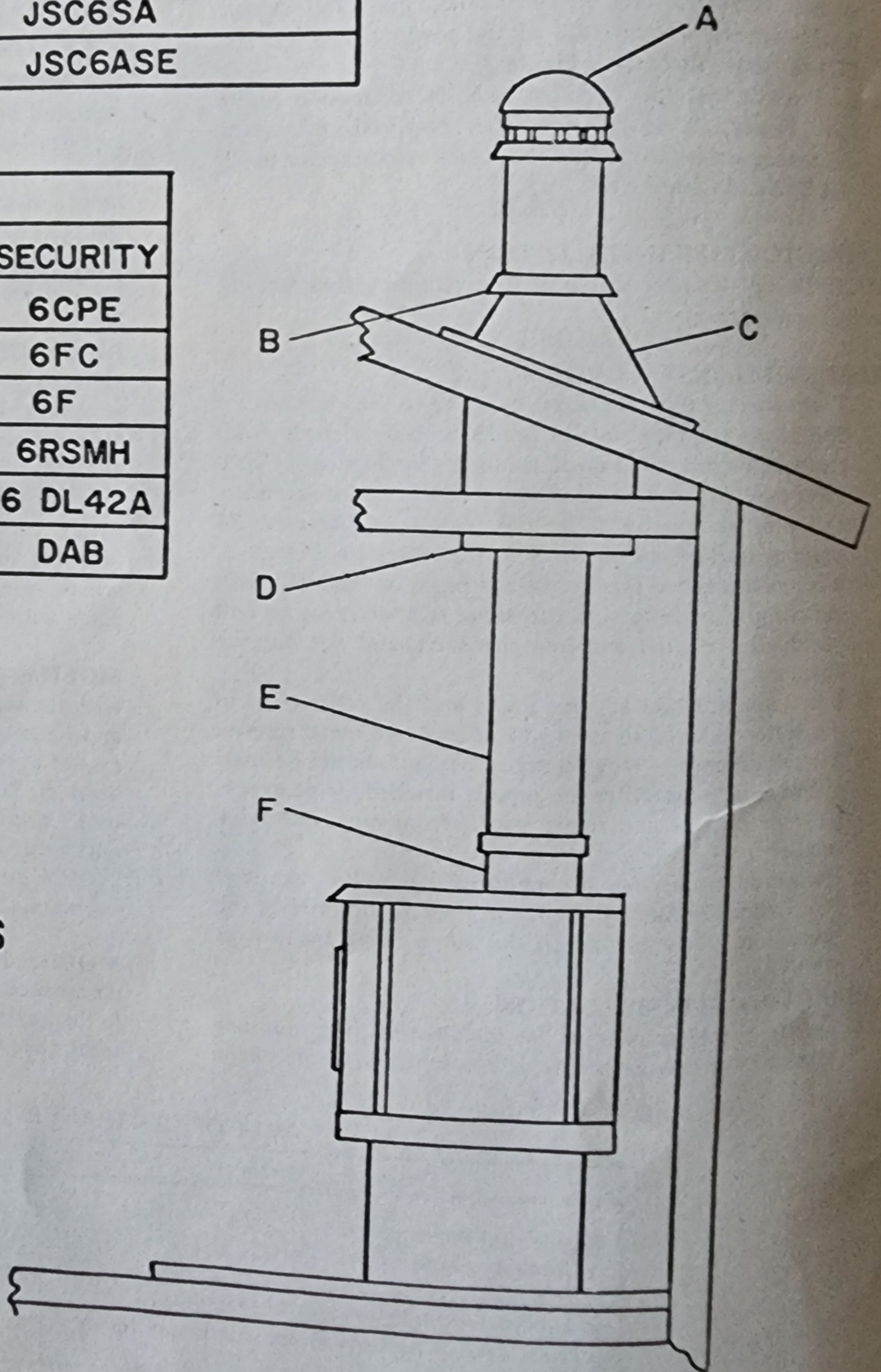
SOLID PACK INSULATED			
	METALBESTOS	SECURITY	JACKES EVANS(GSW)
A	6T-CT	6CPE	JSC6RC-MH
B	6T-SC	6FC	JSC6ASC-GA
C	6T-TF	6F	JSC6AAF-GA
D	6T-MH	6RSMH	JSC6CCSB
E	2-6T-30	6L2	JSC6SA
F	6T-DSAC	6P	JSC6ASE

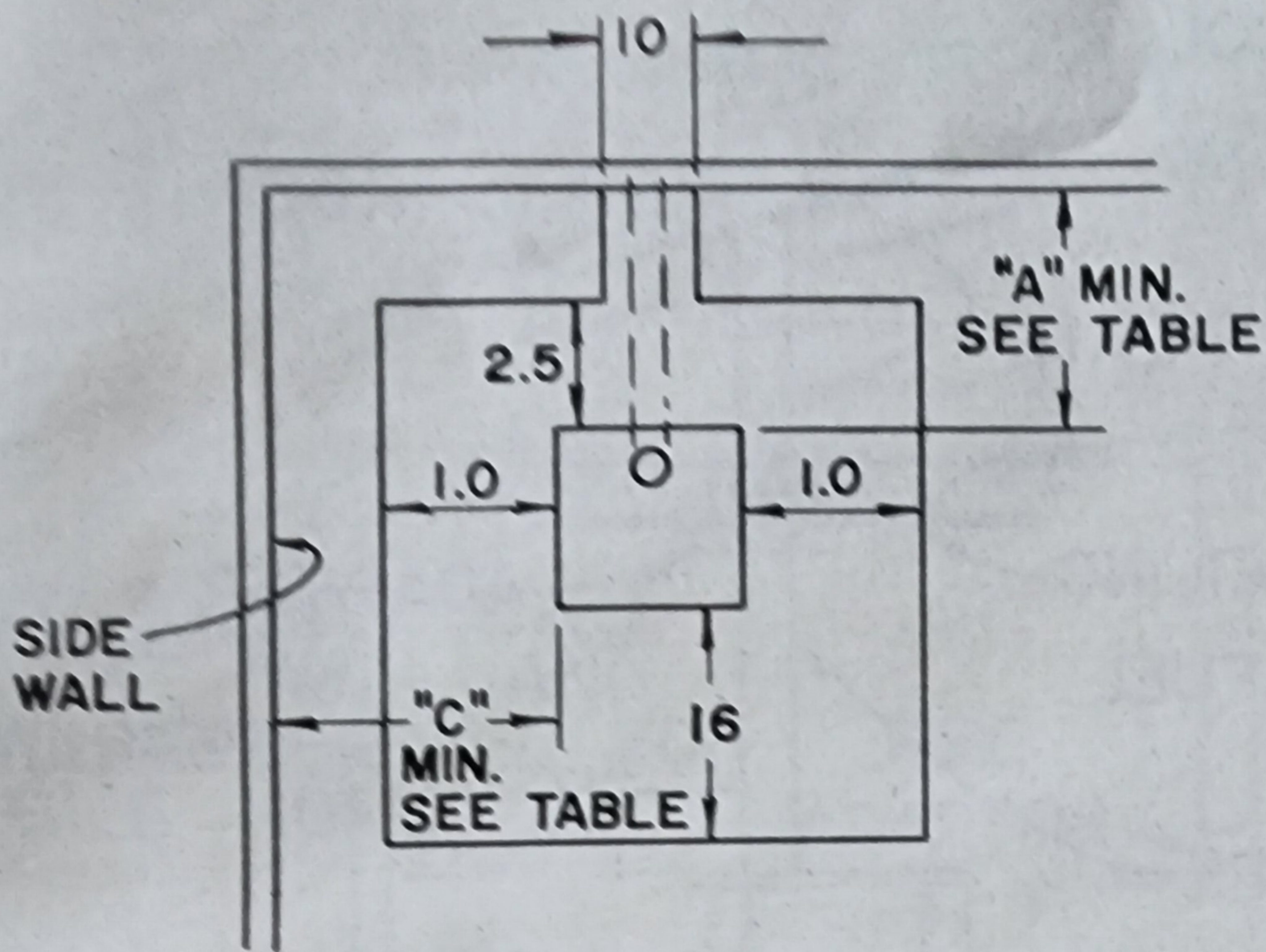
AIR INSULATED			
	DURAVENT	METALBESTOS	SECURITY
A	DCR-C	6T-CT	6CPE
B	DCR-SC	6T-SC	6FC
C	DCR-F	6T-TF	6F
D	DCR-FRS	6T-MH	6RSMH
E	L-3 *	6DS-VK	6 DL42A
F	8678	6DS-AA	DAB

* LISTED TYPE

LISTED CHIMNEYS

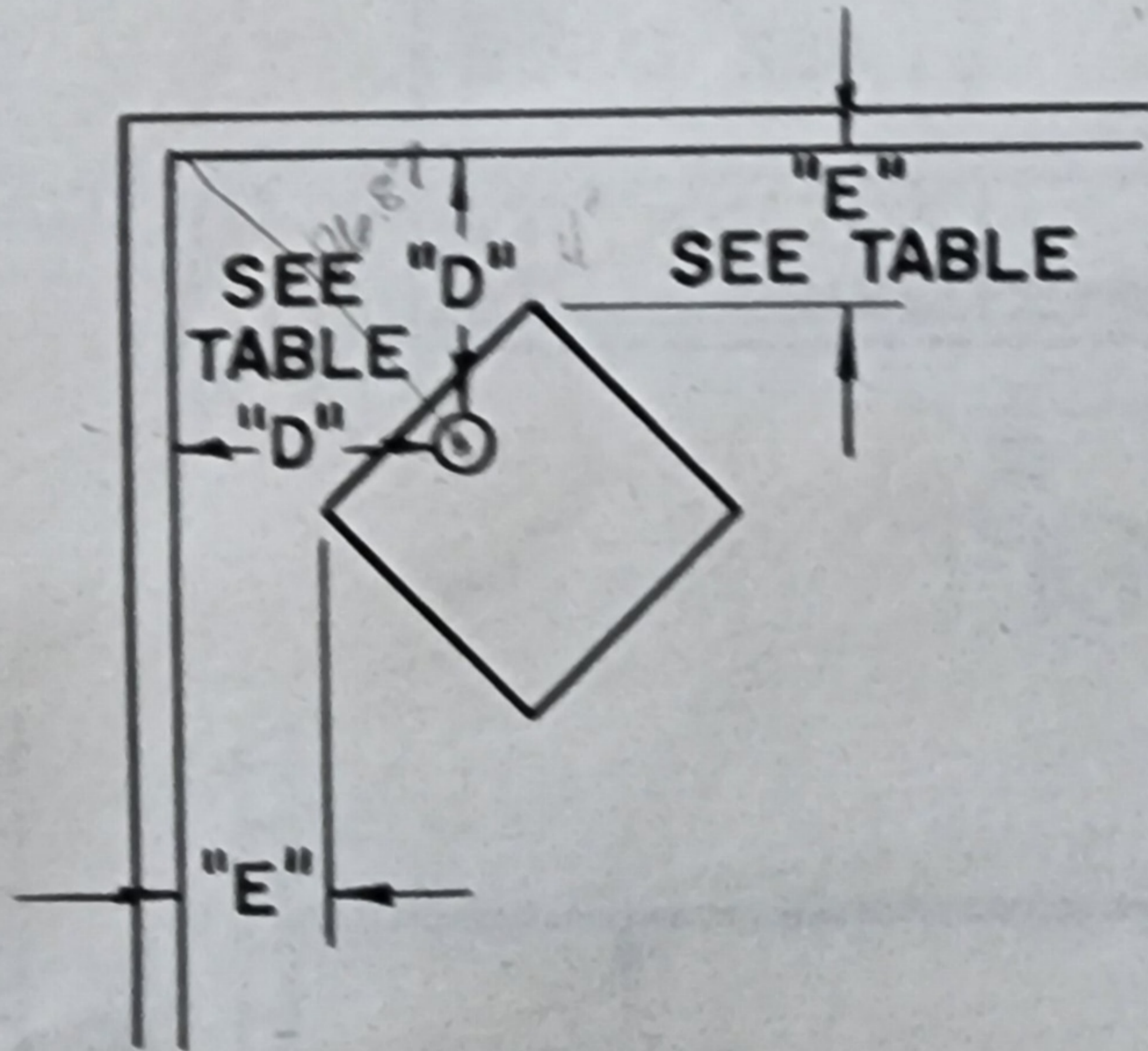
FIGURE 1





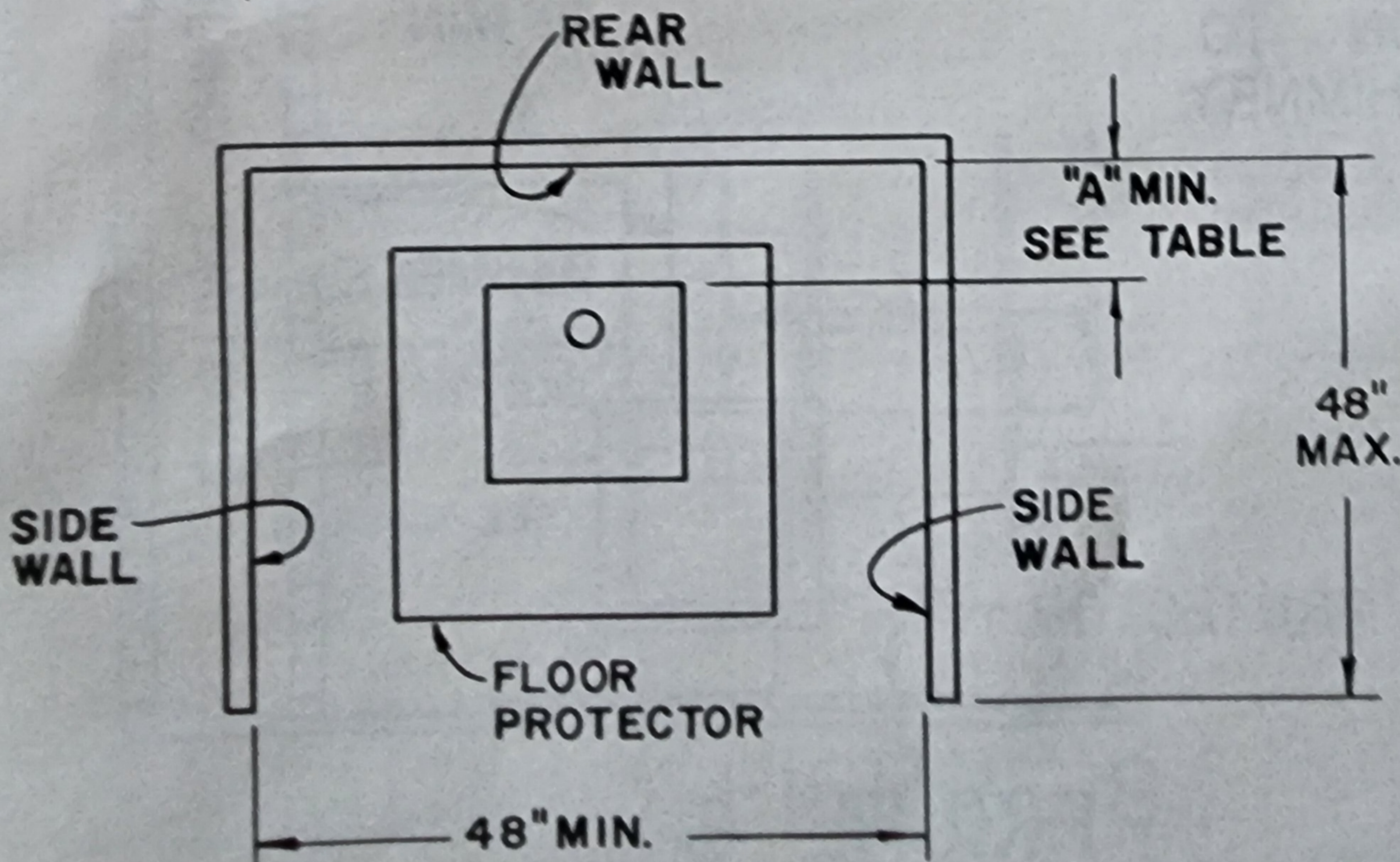
FLOOR PROTECTOR SIZE

FIGURE 2



MINIMUM CLEARANCE TO COMBUSTIBLE MATERIALS (INCHES)

FIGURE 3



ALCOVE INSTALLATION (84" MIN. HIGH)

FIGURE 4

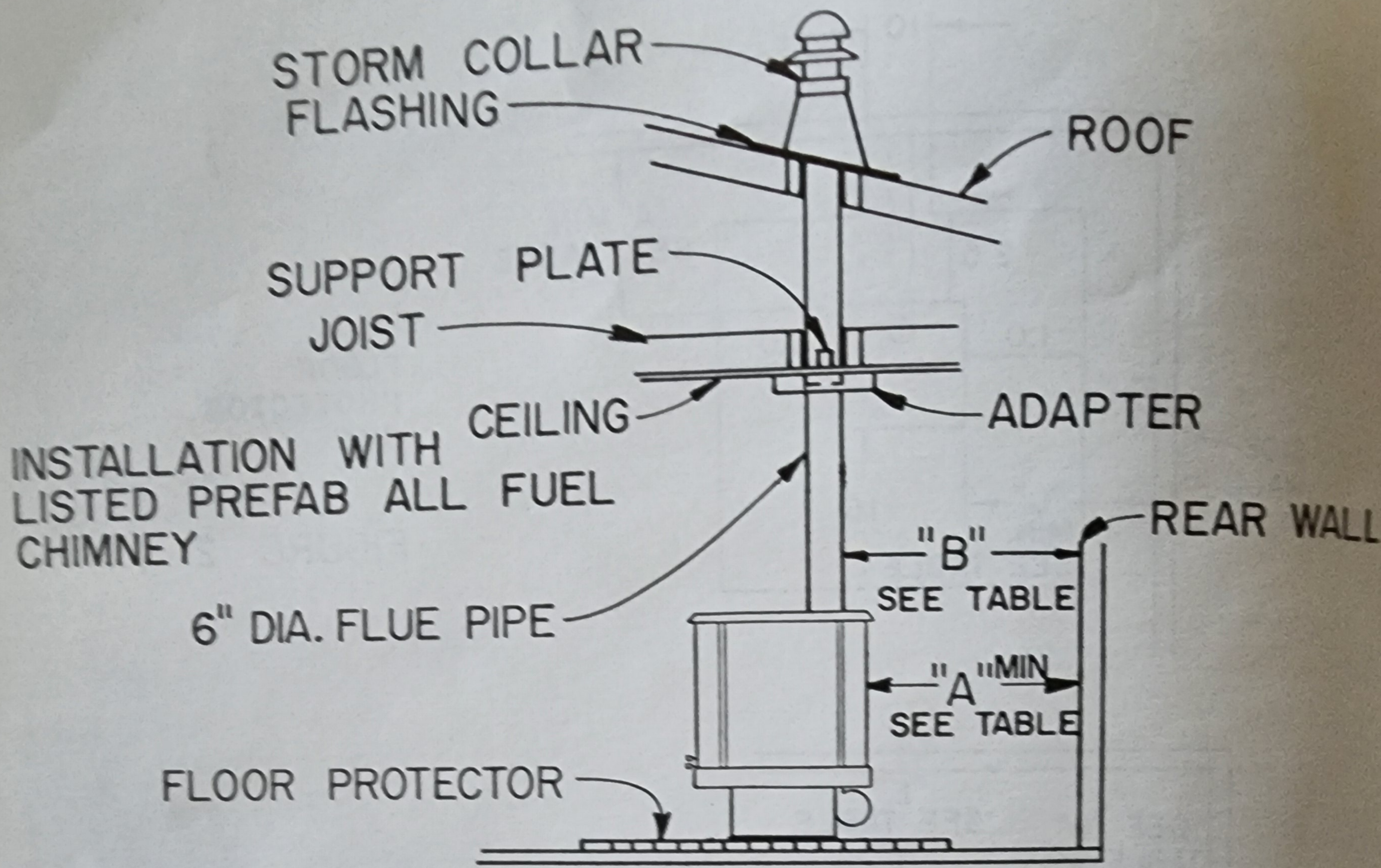


FIGURE 5

INSTALLATION TO EXISTING CHIMNEY

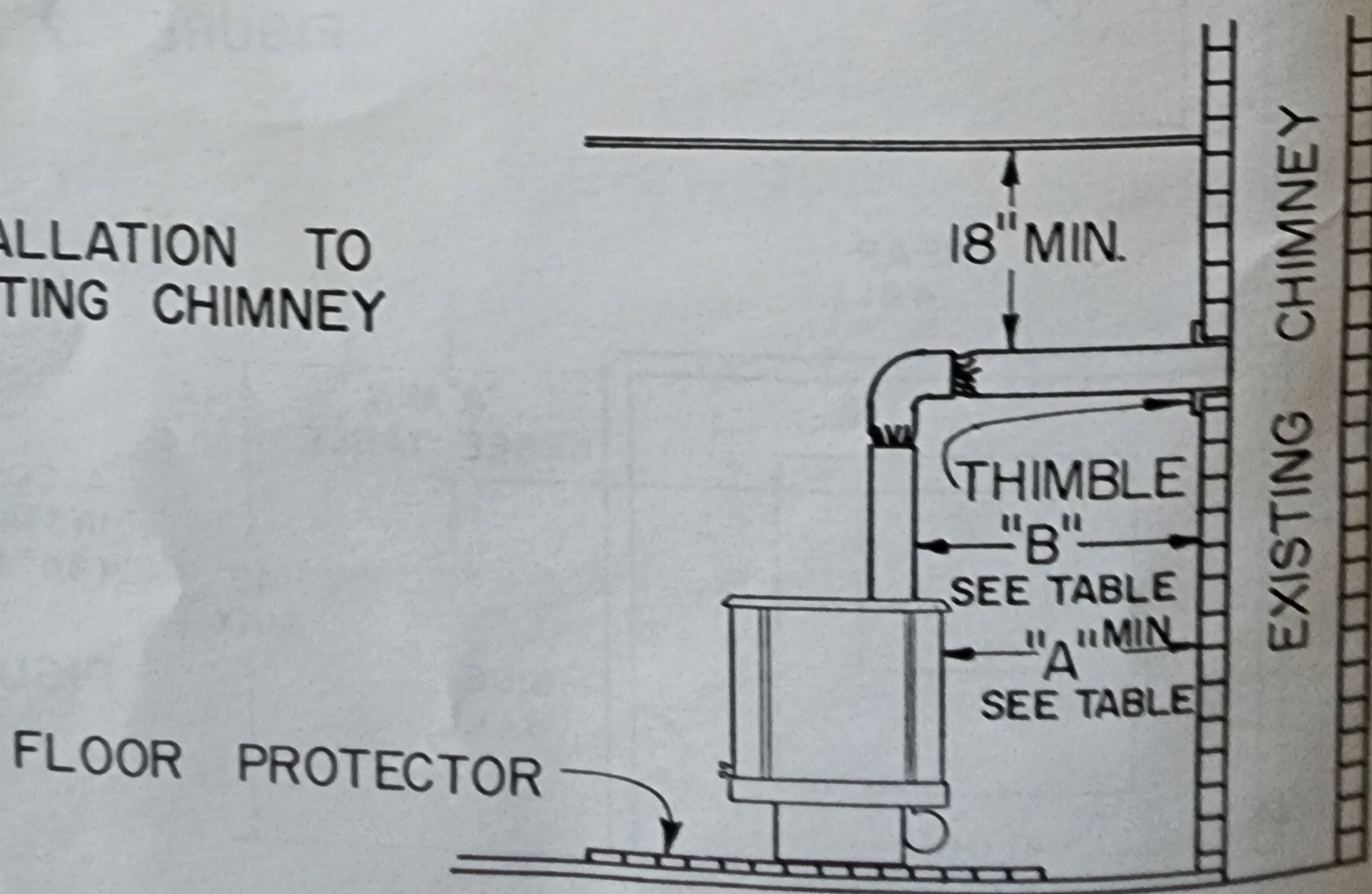
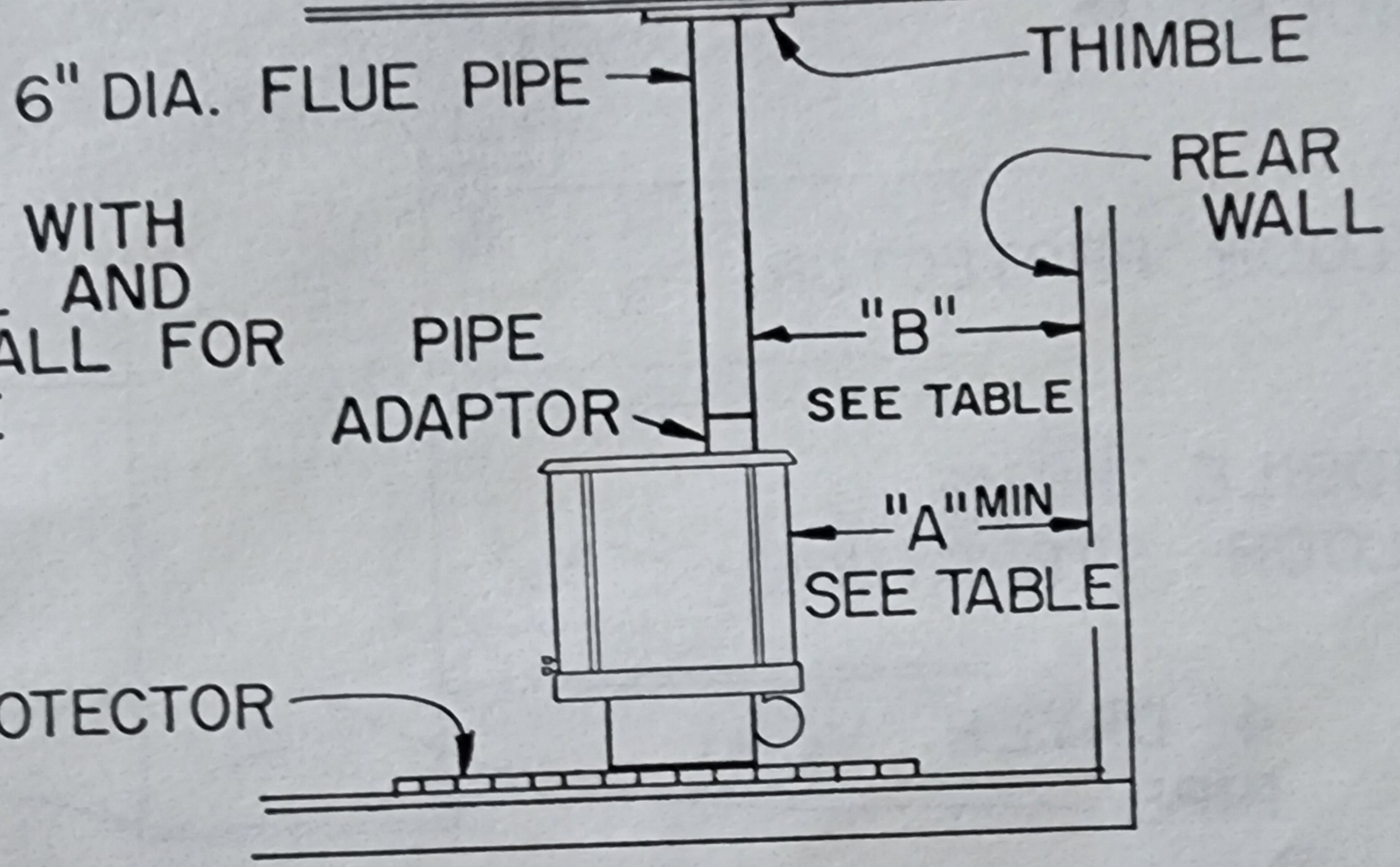
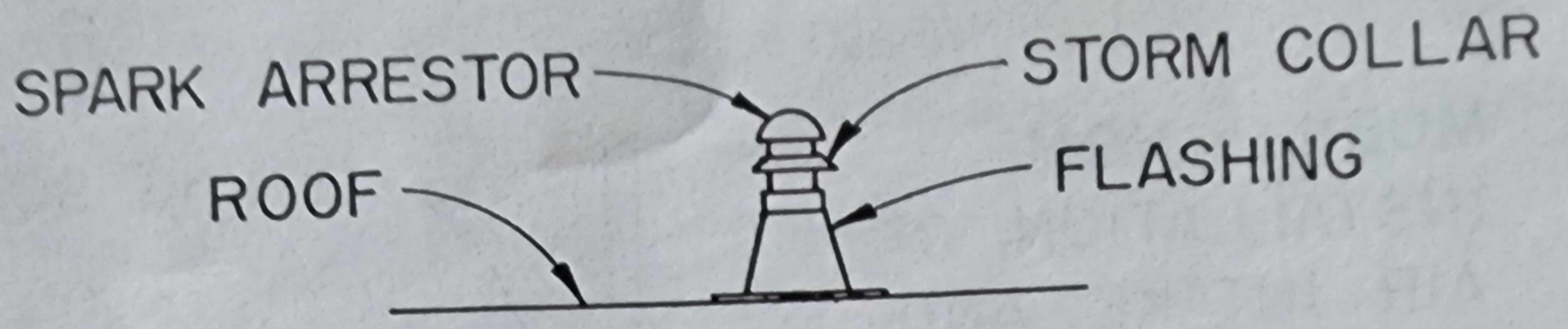


FIGURE 6



INSTALLATION WITH
DOUBLE WALL AND
INSULATED WALL FOR
MOBILE HOME

FIGURE 7

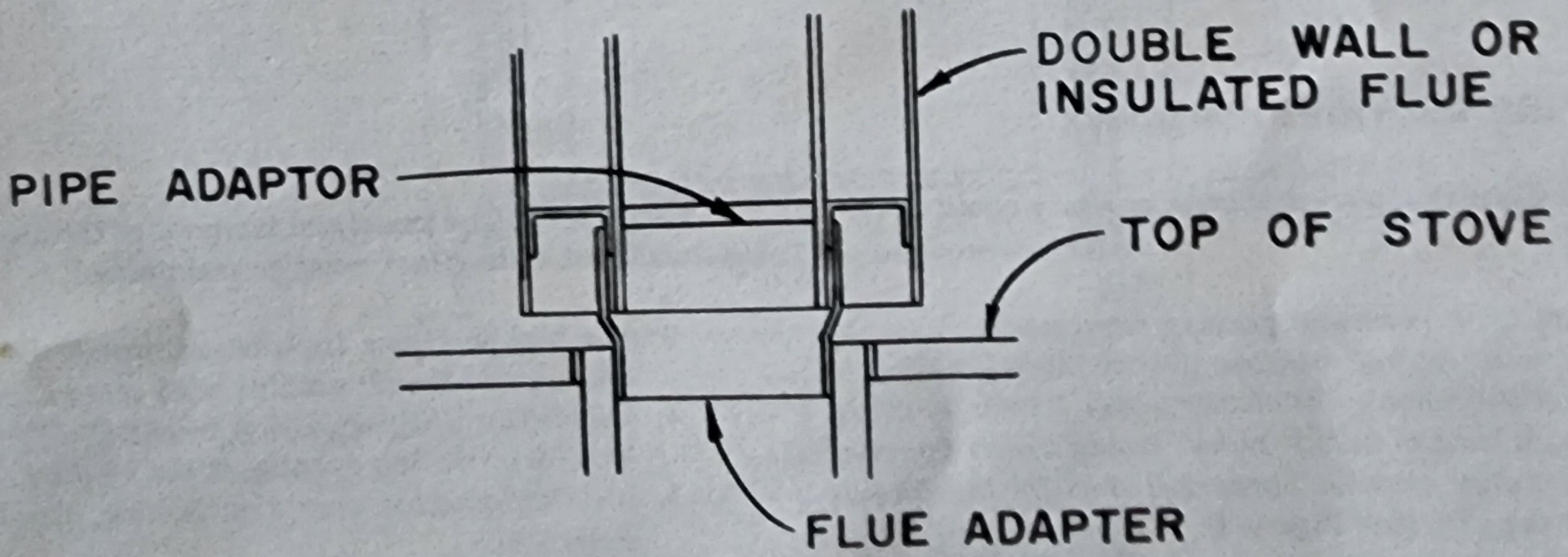


FIGURE 8

MOBILE HOME INSTALLATION OF AIR INTAKE AND MOUNTING

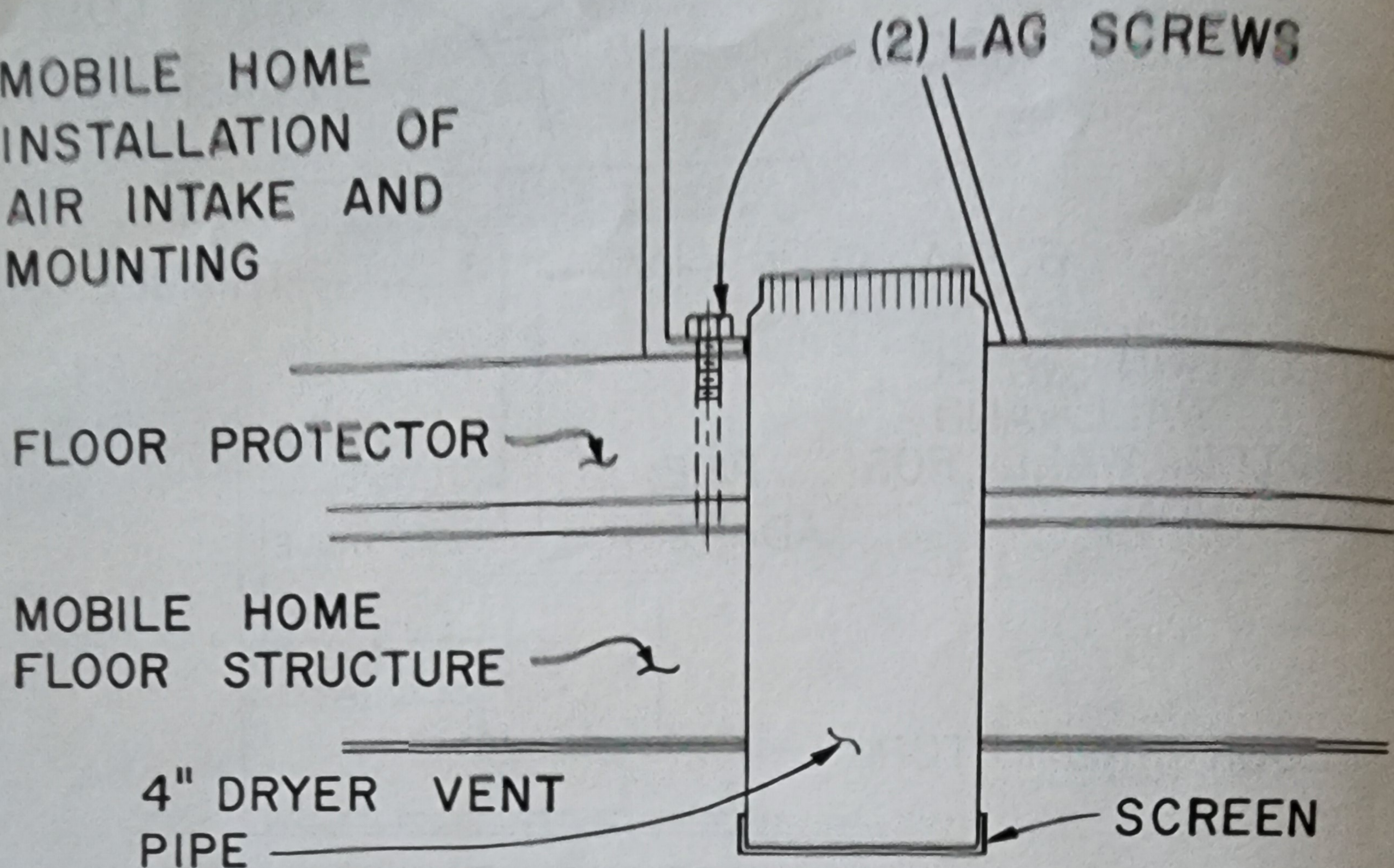


FIGURE 9

ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS FOR STOVE

CAUTION: Failure to install appliance properly could cause a house fire.

1. Remove all loose parts and packing from stove.
2. Locate stove in desired position (See Section: Location of Stove). If mobile home installation, drill 4 inch diameter hole through floor of mobile home. Install 4 inch diameter dryer vent pipe (mobile home kit) and (2) lag screws (customer supply). (See Figure 9).

CAUTION: The structural integrity of the mobile home floor, wall and ceiling/roof must be maintained.

3. For Mobile Home Installation, install the air cover plate and tighten the (2) phillips head screws. (See Figure 10)
4. Install flue adapter on top of stove with the two screws located in the top opening of the Firebox. (See Figure 8)
5. Install connector pipe (See Section: Connector Pipe Installation).

CC1000 STOVE ASSEMBLY

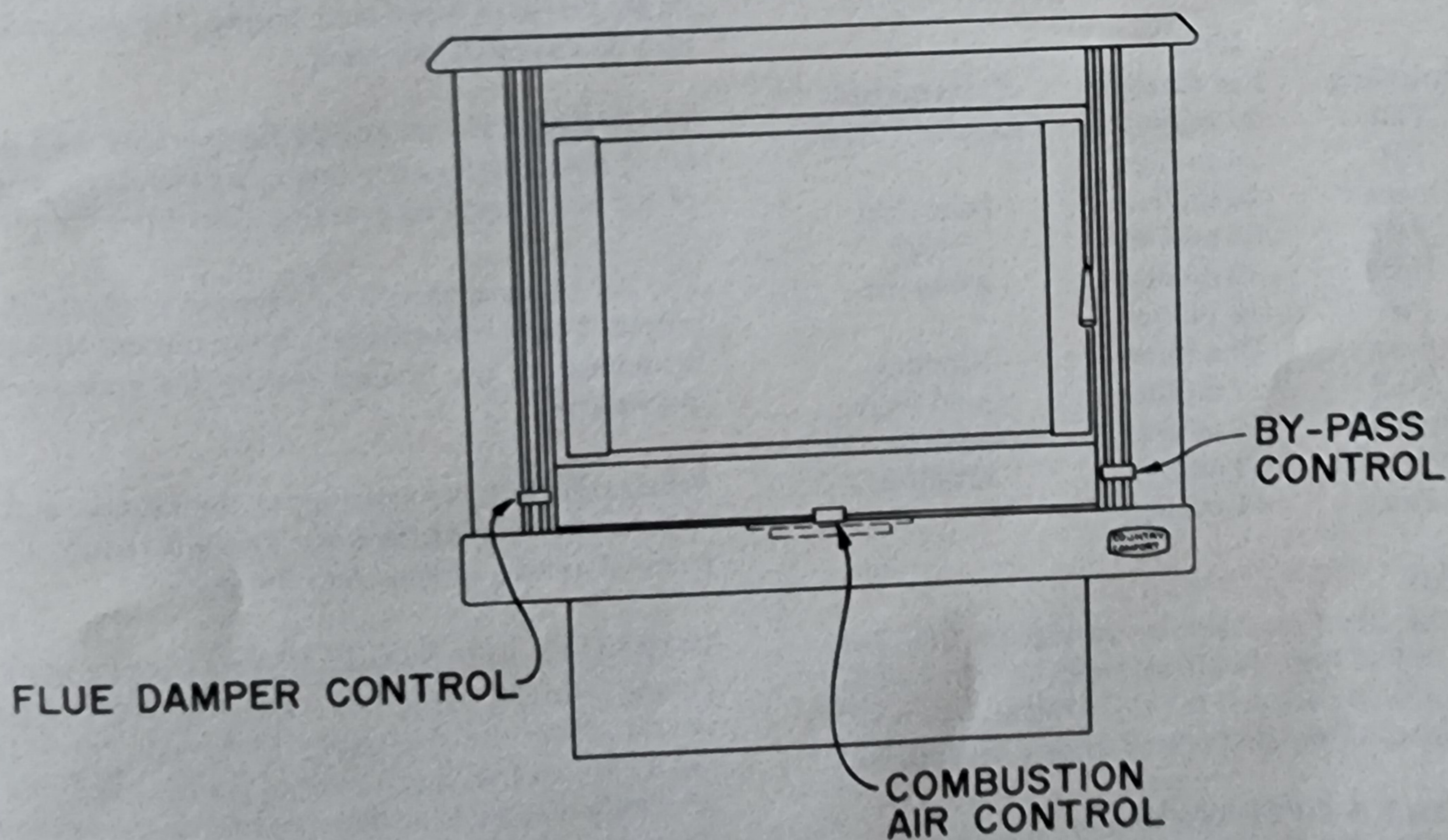
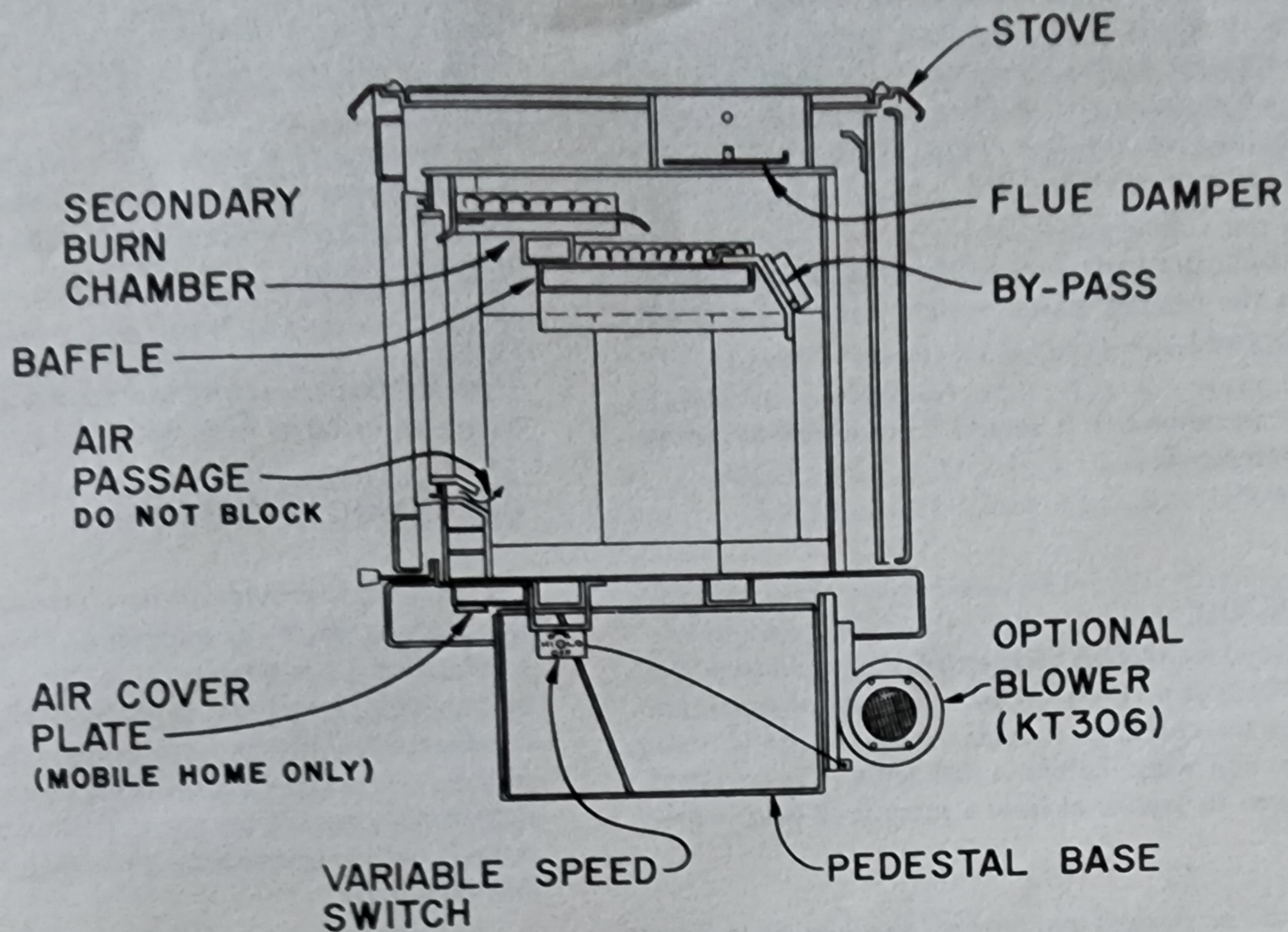


FIGURE 10

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 frequently during the heating season to determine if a creosote buildup has occurred.

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

SEASONED WOOD

Green or wet wood should not be used in your appliance. Wet or green wood creates a very slow fire and a lot of gases that form creosote in the chimney. It takes a very hot fire to draw moisture out of the wood before it can ignite. Green wood should be allowed to dry for at least 6 months (1 year is preferred).

Split wood should be stacked and covered to allow air to flow over wood and dry properly. Wood cannot be left to sit in any kind of wet or damp area or it will never become completely seasoned. Dry seasoned wood will burn completely and produce the proper BTU's to create a hot fire. In the following table the BTU rating is assuming 20% moisture content.

COMMON FIREWOOD

Type of Wood	Splitting	BTU's Per Cord	Comments
Oak	Fair	27 million	Excellent Fuel
Walnut	Fair	24 million	
Elm	Doesn't	23 million	Poor Fuel
Maple	Fair	22 million	
Birch	Hard	19 million	Aromatic
Cherry	Fair	19 million	
Fir	Easy	18 million	Kindling
Ash	Well	17 million	
Cedar	Very Well	15 million	Good Fuel
Pine	Very Well	13 million	
Redwood	Fair	11 million	Noise & Sparks Kindling

BREAK-IN PERIOD

It is possible that the stove may smoke during the first few fires. The first four or five fires should be small and slow fires, this allows the cast iron to cure and the stove metal to temper. Adequate room ventilation should be used in case of smoking.

BLOWER CONTROLS & OPERATION

The blower is operated with variable speed switch located on the lower right hand side of the stove. Plug power supply cord into nearby outlet and route cord away from stove. To operate blower, turn knob clockwise to desired air flow. To shut blower off, turn knob counterclockwise to off position. (See Figure 10)

CAUTION!

The cabinet, cast iron doors, and other parts of the stove and flue pipe get very hot when the stove is in use. Fireproof gloves should be worn at all times when tending the fire, removing ashes or any other time direct contact with hot parts is possible.

If at anytime your stove or connector pipe begins to glow, you are overfiring. Immediately turn the air control knob to low. Do not add fuel or open drafts until the glowing stops and the unit has cooled.

FUEL

The CC1000 Series stove is designed to burn wood only. Do not burn coal or other fuels with this model.

OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

The CC1000 is provided with a manual Air Control located on the lower front of the appliance. This controls the amount of combustion air available to the fire and should be set on high before starting the fire. Your CC1000 is also provided with a flue Damper Control knob located in the lower left hand corner of the stove and a By-pass Control knob located in the lower right hand corner of the stove. Both of these controls should be pulled "out" to open up the air passages before starting the fire. (See Figure 10)

To start the fire, place crumpled newspaper on the firebox bottom (Do not use Grate or elevate fire) and cover with kindling wood. Light the paper in several places. Close the door enough to prevent smoke from spilling into the home. After the kindling is burning well, larger pieces of wood can be added gradually. The use of well seasoned wood is recommended. Close the By-pass Control by pushing the knob "in" once the larger pieces of wood are burning. The door and damper should also be closed at this time.

WARNING: Stoves should be operated with doors fully closed. If door is left partly open, gas and flame may be drawn out of the stove opening creating risks from both fire and smoke.

The Air Control should be adjusted to obtain the desired heat output. It will be necessary to experiment with the Air Control to determine the proper setting for your home heating requirements.

When refueling the stove, open the Damper and By-pass Controls before opening the door. This will reduce the chance of accidental smoke spillage into the home.

WARNING: The By-pass Control should never be opened during normal operation. Opening of the By-pass Control would allow the flue gases to by-pass the secondary burn chamber causing the amount of pollution that the stove would normally discharge to increase and decrease the efficiency of the stove. Only open the By-pass when refueling the stove to help prevent smoke spillage into the home.

When burning the stove with a low fire, smoke on the door glass may occur. It will usually burn off if a hot fire is built.

PREPARING THE STOVE TO HOLD FIRE OVERNIGHT

Fill the stove about one-half to two thirds full of good properly seasoned wood. Adjust the air control to low. It might be necessary to vary the air control setting slightly to maintain proper air supply to keep fire burning. As you gain experience with your stove, you will discover the setting which produces the amount of heat and provides the length of burn time best suited for your heating needs.

ASHES

On the CC1000 Series, the ashes should be removed regularly to avoid excessive buildup in the fire chamber and to avoid primary air passage blockage. The ashes should be removed after the fire has died out.

CAUTION: Stove will not burn properly if air passage is blocked. (See Figure 10)

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 soil or otherwise locally dispersed, they should be retained in the closed container until all cinders have thoroughly cooled.

MAINTENANCE INSTRUCTIONS

1. At the beginning of each heating season - the stove, connector pipe and chimney should be inspected to see that it is in good working condition. The connector pipe and chimney should be cleaned of creosote and other residues.
2. The firebrick lining of your stove should be checked at least once a year. All broken firebricks should be replaced. New firebrick can be obtained from your COUNTRY COMFORT dealer.
3. Failure to maintain or properly use the appliance may cause a house fire.

The address of the NFPA is Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02269. Some additional publications of interest from the NFPA are as follows:

Heat Producing Appliance Clearances (NFPA #89M)
Chimneys, Fireplaces and vents (NFPA #211)

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