



KODIAK WOOD STOVES

SAFETY RULES AND INSTALLATION GUIDE

75¢

Alaska Limited Warranty:

One of the Best In the Business



LIMITED WARRANTY *

This warranty allows the original purchaser to return the Alaska Kodiak Unit (FOB the factory) within 45 days of purchase, if warranted operation isn't satisfactory, unless damaged due to accident, improper handling, or operation, shipping damage, abuse, misuse, unauthorized repair, made or attempted.

After 45 days the following **limited warranty** is in effect for the lifetime of the original purchaser while the stove is in the original purchaser's possession, ownership and control.

The Alaska Kodiak Unit you have purchased is warranted by the manufacturer against defects as follows:

Workmanship is warranted for the lifetime of the original purchaser. Material is warranted for 10 years of the original purchaser. The fiberglass seal and the firebrick contained therein is warranted for 1 year from date of purchase.

The Warranty does not apply if damage occurs (because of accident, improper handling or operation, shipping damage, abuse, misuse, unauthorized repair made or attempted).

This warranty means that this stove will be replaced or repaired at our option. Only Stoves that prove to be defective will be repaired or replaced. If any unit becomes defective during the warranty period send the stove freight prepaid to the factory.

***** All liability for any consequential damages for breach of any written or implied warranties is disclaimed and excluded herefrom. Some states do not allow the exclusion or limitations 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.

This warranty is void if you do not return the attached card 30 days after the date of purchase.

*A Term required by Federal Law

SAFETY RULES INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

WELCOME TO THE WORLD OF WOODBURNING from the Alaska Co. Inc.—maker of the Kodiak Line of woodburners:

Without a doubt you have purchased one of the finest baffled woodburners made in America with American steel, so please read the following material very carefully for proper care and use of your Kodiak Woodburner from Alaska Co.

We have made a product with exceptional radiant qualities because we use superior construction, all domestic steel, dense firebrick, controlled drafts, and an exceptional baffel system. Because of these above qualities in our product, you will produce more heat than any other comparable stove on the market; therefore follow our instructions, *not someone else's.*

Ownership carries a responsibility which must be exercised by the owner. Many persons are qualified to operate a residential central heating system, since it can be controlled by a simple thermostat. In contrast, wood burning stoves are to be operated *only by qualified operators.* As the owner of a wood burning stove, it is your responsibility to have qualified operators tending the stove.

The owner must first be certain that the installation complies with state and local laws. Secondly, the owner must be informed with respect to safe operating and maintenance principles. Thirdly, the owners must be responsible for instructing and authorizing others to become operators of the stove.

It is important that all who operate this stove are familiar with the safety, operation, and maintenance sections of this manual. Other books which will be helpful in operation of your Alaska Kodiak Woodburner are:

The Woodburners Encyclopedia, Vermont Crossroads Press, Waitsfield, Vt., 1976

Wood Heat, Rodale Press, Emmaus, Pa., 1976

A Final Note:

Without a doubt the best place for your Kodiak Woodburner is in the lowest part of your home; usually it's the basement. If it is a basement installation and your radiant stove is exposed to a concrete floor and masonry walls, the only thing you need to worry about is your pipe clearance

from your ceiling which should be no less than 20 inches as illustrated on page 3.

Think safety—masonry does not burn!!!! We want to sell you safety, not unnecessary extras.

PLAN CLEARANCES FOR SAFETY

Clearances protect nearby combustibles from the hot stove. The clearances listed in Tables 1 and 2 permit cooling air to flow around the stove and move the heat around the room. The required clearances are based on each stove's type, size, temperature and distance from the closest wall. Figures 1 and 2 show typical installations with clearances.

There is a simple test that will tell if you've provided enough clearance. **Place your hand on the closest surface. If you can keep your hand there comfortably while the stove is operating, the location passes the test. If not, you need added protection. This should be done after step 3 page 9. (Stop and Read)**

Table 1. Clearances for Wood Burners With No Added Protection.¹

	Radiant ²	Circulating ³	Supplemental ⁴	Cook-stove or Range	Pipe
Ceiling	36"	36"	36"	30"	18"
Front	48	48	48	—	18
Side	24-36	18	36	24	18
Rear	36	18	36	24	18

¹ Information adapted from NFPA bulletin No. 89M, 1976 edition.

² A radiant stove is one with a single layer of metal enclosing the fire, such as a Franklin stove.

³ A circulating stove is one with a second metal jacket enclosing a space for heating and circulating air.

⁴ A supplemental heating device is one such as the Add-A-Furnace.

Table 2: Clearances for Wood Burners Adding Protective Coverings

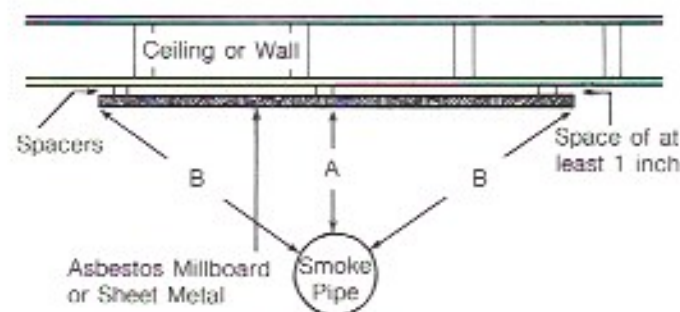
Type of Protection	Radiant Stove				Circulating Stove				Cook Stove or Range				Supplemental Heating Device			
	ceiling	sides	rear	stove pipe	ceiling	sides	rear	stove pipe	ceiling	sides	rear	stove pipe	ceiling	sides	rear	stove pipe
1/4" of asbestos millboard spaced out 1"	30"	18"	18"	12"	30"	9"	9"	12"	25"	18"	18"	12"	30"	18"	18"	12"
28 gauge sheet metal on 1/4" asbestos millboard (no space)	24	18	18	12	24	9	9	12	20	18	18	12	24	18	18	12
28 gauge sheet metal spaced out 1"	18	12	12	9	18	6	6	9	15	12	12	9	18	12	12	9
28 gauge sheet metal on 1/4" asbestos millboard space out 1"	18	12	12	9	18	6	6	9	15	12	12	9	18	12	12	9

¹ Information adapted from NFPA bulletin 89M, Heat Producing Appliance Clearances, National Fire Protection Association, 470 Atlantic Ave., Boston, MA
² Front clearances are not listed because the space needed in front for loading and cleaning is usually more than enough to fulfill the safety standards.
³ See text for cases where stovepipes pass through walls.

In installing protection, use only asbestos millboard or sheet metal, as it withstands much higher temperatures and provides better insulation than asbestos cementboard, which cannot be used.

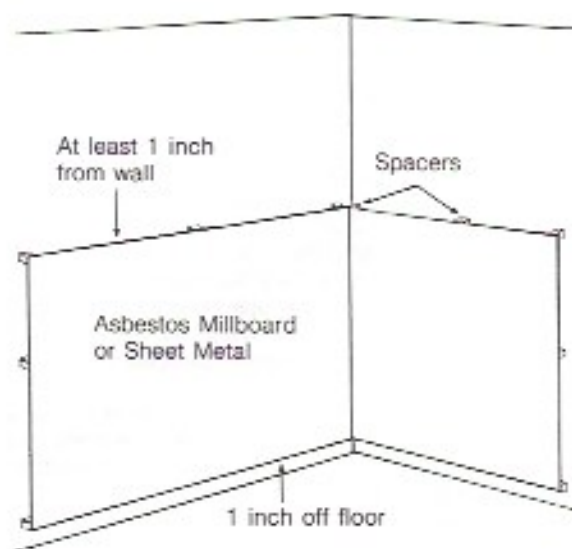
However, you can't get protection by nailing a sheet of asbestos millboard directly to the wall or ceiling. You must use non-flammable spacers such as those made of channel iron or porcelain. Or you can use long nails driven in part way, so the millboard is held away from the wall or ceiling. See Figures 1 and 2.

Figure 1: Smoke Pipe Clearance and Protection



A — See Table 2 for this clearance
 B — Minimum distance here is three times diameter of smoke pipe

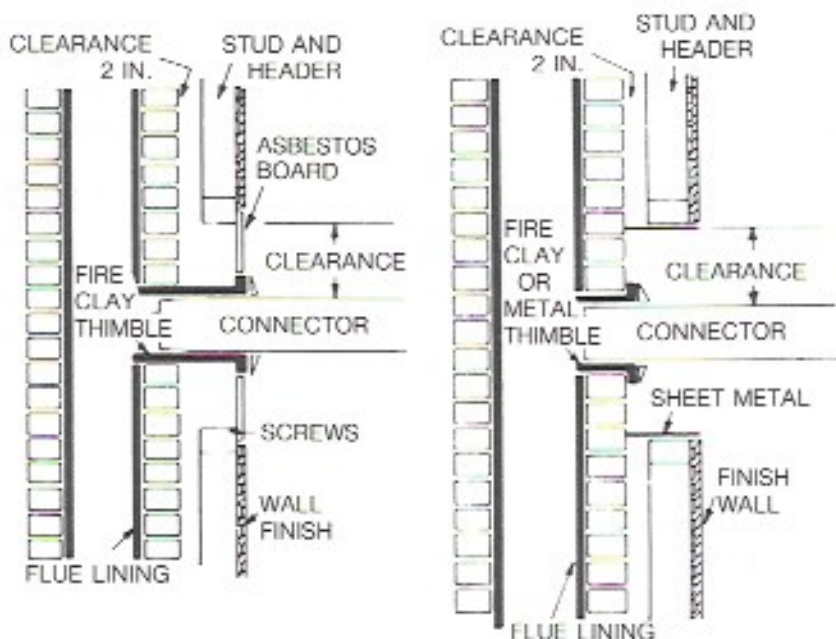
Figure 2: Wall Clearance and Protection



Solid masonry walls can't burn, so are excluded from clearance requirements. But masonry conducts heat, so keep combustibles out of contact with masonry walls. Protective coverings must extend over all areas of wall and ceiling to the minimum clearance allowed for an unprotected wall (36" for stove, 18" for stovepipe, Table 1).

Figure 3: Connecting Smokepipe (Connector) to Chimney Through Wall

Two methods of connecting a chimney connector to a chimney flue where the connector must pass through a combustible partition wall. Instead of the asbestos board shown, sheet metal may be used, or a metal lath and plaster finish may be applied at that area. Use 24 gauge or heavier metal. Clearance needed is three times the diameter of stovepipe.



INSTALL SMOKEPIPES (CONNECTORS) CAREFULLY

The smokepipe, or chimney connector, runs from the stove to the chimney. Unsafe smokepipes cause many fires. A safe installation uses proper material and construction, clearances, and provides the proper draft. Figure 4 shows correct installation.

- 24 gauge metal is recommended. It will provide better protection in the event of a chimney fire and will also resist chemical corrosion longer.
- Keep the connector pipe as short as possible. It can be no longer than 75% of the vertical chimney height above the flue inlet (where the connector pipe enters the chimney).
- The smokepipe should be straight as well as short. Use no more than two right-angle bends in a connector pipe. Additional bends could cause soot and creosote to collect in the smokepipe or chimney, blocking flue gas flow and increasing danger of fire.
- The connector pipe diameter should be as large as the flue collar (where the connector pipe joins the stove).
- The pipe's horizontal section must rise $\frac{1}{4}$ " for each foot of pipe, with the highest point being at the chimney inlet.
- When joining sections of pipe, overlap the joints at least two inches, with the crimped (male) end pointing down to prevent creosote drip or leak. Secure each joint with three sheet metal screws. A fireproof sealant may be used in addition.
- The fit must be snug, especially at the flue inlet. Use the proper ventilating thimble. The pipe must not stick into the flue itself, as it would hamper the draft (see Figure 3).
- Connector pipe clearances must be 3 times the pipe diameter (18" for 6" pipe – the most common household size). Consult Tables 1 and 2 for clearance information.
- Avoid passing a smokepipe through an interior wall. If this must be done, use a ventilating thimble (See Figure 4). The thimble diameter must be at least 12" larger than that of the smokepipe, thus giving at least 6" of metal-

lined, ventilated clearance. If you don't use a thimble, follow the 18" clearance rule. A 6" pipe would need a 42 inch square hole cut through a combustible wall.

- Connector pipe cannot pass through an exterior wall.
- Smokepipe cannot pass through ceilings or closets. Holes in the ceiling (including hot air registers) permit fires started near the stove to spread out of control through upper floors. A closet fire could smolder and spread undiscovered.

Figure 4: Thimble for Passing Smokepipe (Connector) Thru Walls

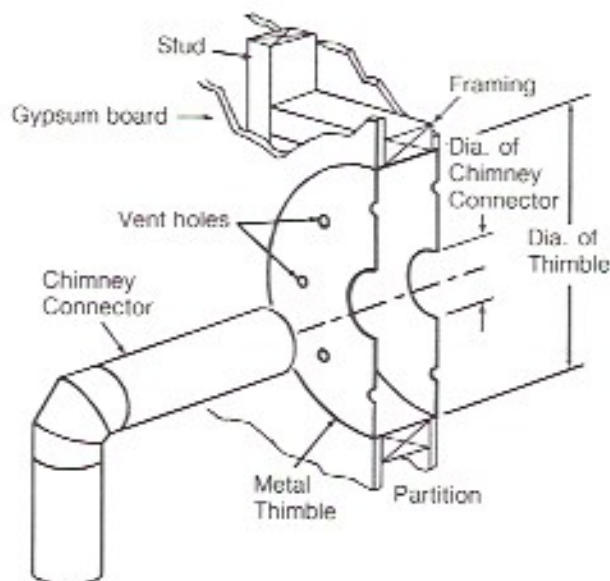


Figure 5: Through a Ceiling & Normal Pitch Roof

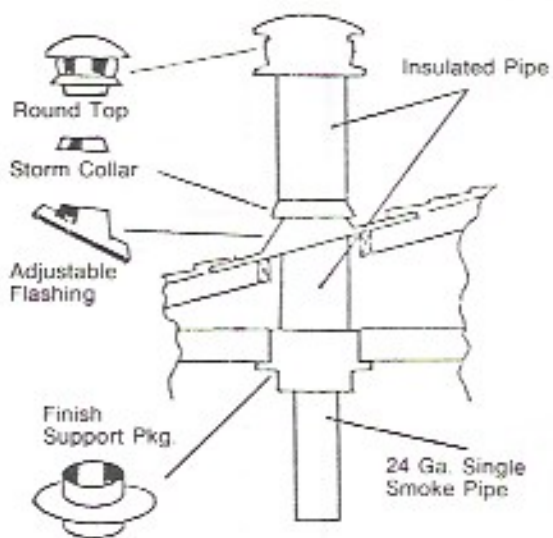
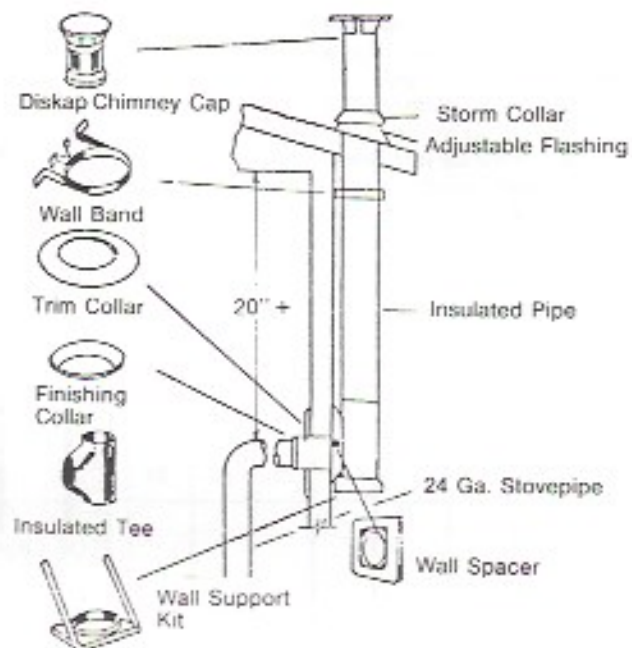
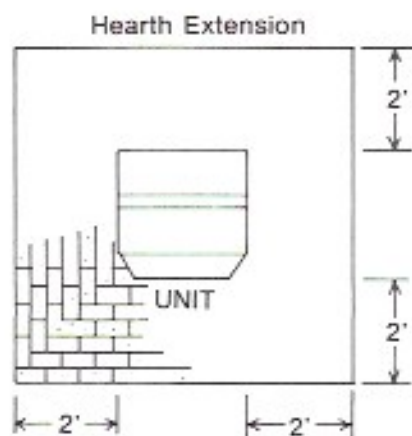


Figure 6: Through an Exterior Wall

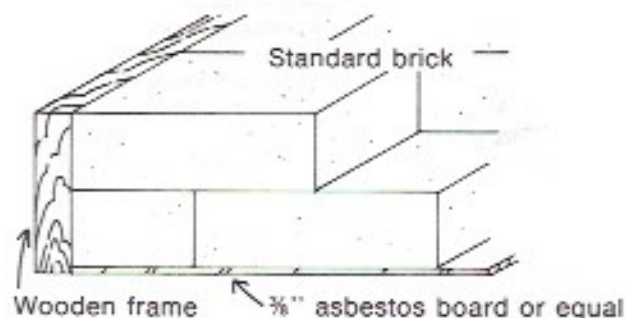


HOW TO MAKE A HEARTH

Figure 7: Kodiak Unit Installed to Combustibles



Hearth extension to consist of $\frac{3}{4}$ " asbestos mill board or equal and two layers of standard building brick placed on top in a wooden frame. No filler needed.



FIRE BRICK CUTTING SIZE AND INSTALLATION METHOD

Install the back brick first by tipping the top of the brick up under the angles and moving the bottom back into place.

Side bricks are installed next in the same manner as above.

Set the bottom brick in place, starting from the back and working to the front one row at a time.

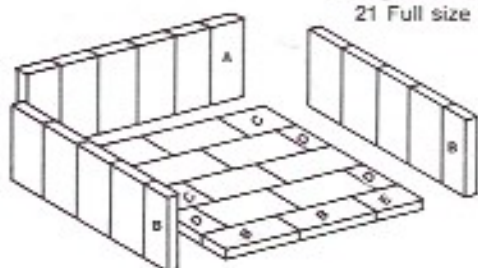
Dimensions shown for cut brick are nominal and may vary due to the construction of the stove. Bricks not dimensioned in the sketches are full size. (4 1/2" x 9" x 1 1/2")

Stove Type	Sketch
Large Fireplace	8a
Large Fireplace Insert	8a
Small Fireplace	8b
Small Fireplace Insert	8c
Klondike IKE	8d
Large Stove	8e
Medium Stove	8f

Figure 8: Brick Installation

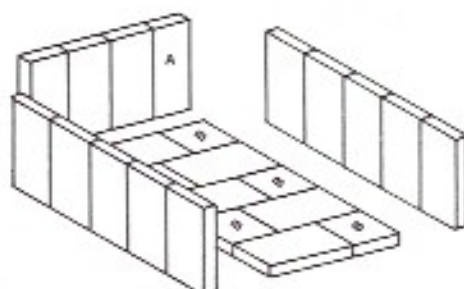
8a.

- A 1 @ 4" x 9"
- B 4 @ 2 1/4" x 9"
- C 2 @ 4 1/2" x 5 1/2"
- D 4 @ 4 1/2" x 2 1/4"
- E 1 @ 2 1/4" x 5 1/2"
- 21 Full size brick



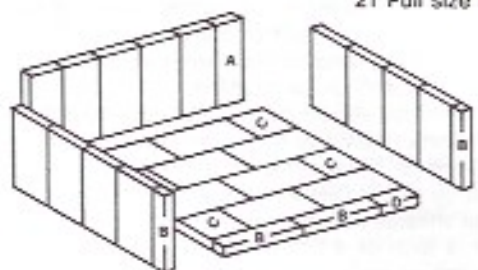
8d.

- A 1 @ 3 1/4" x 9"
- B 5 @ 4 1/2" x 5"
- 18 Full size brick



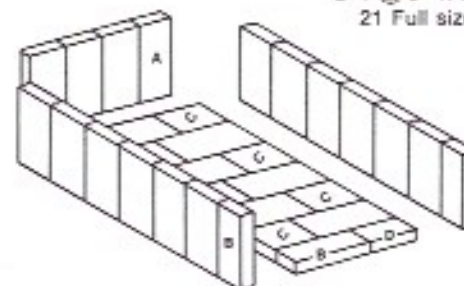
8b.

- A 1 @ 2 1/4" x 9"
- B 4 @ 1 1/2" x 9"
- C 4 @ 4 1/2" x 4 1/2"
- D 1 @ 1 1/2" x 4 1/2"
- 21 Full size brick



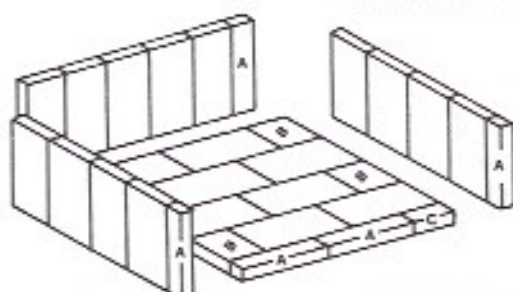
8e.

- A 1 @ 3 1/4" x 9"
- B 3 @ 3" x 9"
- C 6 @ 4 1/2" x 5 1/2"
- D 1 @ 3" x 5 1/2"
- 21 Full size brick



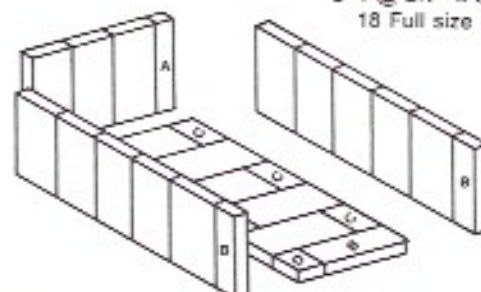
8c.

- A 5 @ 1 1/2" x 9"
- B 4 @ 4 1/2" x 3 1/2"
- C 1 @ 1 1/2" x 3 1/2"
- 21 Full size brick



8f.

- A 1 @ 1 1/2" x 9"
- B 3 @ 2 1/2" x 9"
- C 5 @ 4 1/2" x 3 1/2"
- D 1 @ 2 1/2" x 3 1/2"
- 18 Full size brick

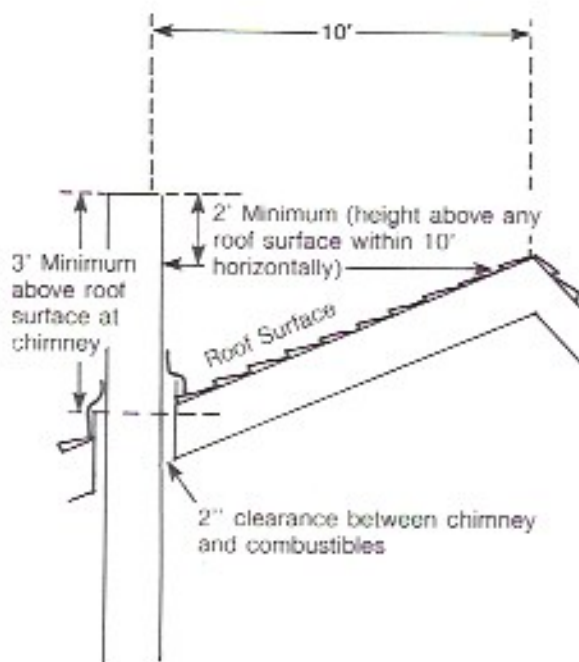


MAKE SURE YOUR CHIMNEY CAN TAKE THE HEAT

Chimney fires are common in wood burning systems. Poor construction, careless installation, infrequent maintenance, and creosote and soot buildup can all cause fires. These design features and safety precautions apply to all chimneys:

- A 2" clearance should separate the chimney from the combustible materials.
- Each chimney flue must have only one heating device attached and only that single flue inlet open. Seal any other inlets.
- The chimney should be as accessible as possible to ease inspection, cleaning, and repair.
- The chimney flue area must be as large as the area of the flue collar.
- A chimney must extend at least 3' above the highest point where it passes through the roof, and at least 2' higher than any part of the building within 10' of it. (See Figure 9).
- Only two types of chimneys are safe for wood burning use: a lined masonry chimney, or a 'Class A', all-fuel chimney. A Class A chimney is manufactured for use with solid fuel and is approved by the Underwriters Laboratories, Inc. To meet this standard, Class A chimneys must be able to withstand 1000° on a continuous basis, 1400° for one hour, and 1700°F for 10 minutes. (Even higher temperatures - 2000 to 3000° - can occur during a chimney fire.)
- Smokepipe **cannot** be used for chimneys.
- Do not insert water heating coils in a chimney. If you must add a chimney, you might consider a manufactured metal chimney. The packed type has two metal walls separate by insulation. The triple wall type has three walls with two air circulation spaces. Both (if they are UL-Class A chimneys) are safe for wood heating, but the packed type is preferred because it maintains higher stack temperatures. Follow manufacturer's instructions carefully.

Figure 9: Required Chimney Height Above Roof



AVOID DOUBLE VENTING A CHIMNEY

If you plan on using an existing chimney, avoid venting more than one heating device into one flue. Double venting is not recommended by most wood heating experts. Although installation is quicker and costs less, the dangers and disadvantages of double venting are great.

Few chimneys are large enough to handle double venting. You need to increase the flue area by 50% for each additional device attached to the flue. Few chimneys have this capacity for double venting.

If two devices are vented to one chimney, the chimney must be rated for the more hazardous of the two. Some chimneys, especially those designed for natural gas furnaces, can't withstand high temperatures and may melt if a solid fuel is burned. Most of today's chimneys won't stand up to the beating they would take from burning wood. Also, double venting increases creosote problems by preventing the high stack temperatures needed to keep creosote from condensing.

With double venting, either or both of the heaters could vent improperly. Flue gases could then back up into the second device and explode, or the poisonous fumes could seep into the house. A venting problem is particularly dangerous when dealing with a natural draft device such as a gas furnace. A backdraft could blow sparks out of the furnace and around the room.

A fire in a double vented system would burn out of control. The flue opening to an oil or gas furnace cannot be closed, and this air supply would make it impossible to locate the blaze.

INSPECT MASONRY CHIMNEYS

An unused masonry chimney in a home must be thoroughly inspected before use. A settled foundation, shifting, cracked mortar or liner, blockage, chemical deterioration, or poor construction are all reasons why a masonry chimney can fail a safety inspection. If you find any damage, repair it immediately.

A masonry chimney should be free-standing, not braced by, or supporting, any part of the building's frame. It must be built on a level, solid footing. An exterior chimney's foundation must extend below frostline.

The chimney should have a cleanout door at the base. Also, a fireproof clay flue liner is mandatory in Class A masonry chimneys. The liner makes the flue airtight and protects the masonry from moisture damage.

Older masonry chimneys usually face three problems. The first is lack of a fireproof clay liner. If your masonry chimney had no liner installed, you must install one for wood burning. It will reduce chance of a chimney fire, protect the masonry from water damage, and add years of life to the chimney.

The second problem is the means of support. Many old chimneys were supported by the building's frame, or were hung from the frame and supported by wooden planks at the base. Such braced chimneys should not be trusted, as any settling or shifting of the building will crack the masonry.

Finally, if there are any other flue inlets besides the one in use, they must be completely sealed shut. Insert a piece of clay liner into the hole and fill the inlet with masonry material equal to the chimney thickness. Do not use snap-on metal covers ('pie plates') as they could be blown off during a chimney fire, letting too much air feed the flames and possibly letting fire into the house. Check behind panelling and wallpaper for possible unsealed inlet holes. If a fireplace flue is to be used, the fireplace opening must be sealed shut.

Inspecting a masonry chimney before use is a must. Unless you are familiar with chimney construction, you would be better off to hire a mason skilled in chimney work to make the safety check and do repairs. Anyone can make a few checks, however.

Climb on the roof and inspect the cap and masonry on the top of the chimney. A cracked cap or loose masonry joints can be fixed by carefully repairing the mortar (tuck pointing). If the cap is missing and the joints are rotten, you'll have to replace the top few feet of the chimney. This moisture damage may well extend below the roof line if the chimney has been neglected for a long time. Poke a screwdriver into the masonry joints. Crumbling brick and mortar mean trouble and require repair work. Black streaks on the outside of the masonry show smoke leaks or moisture damage requiring repair.

From the roof, use a flashlight to look down into the flue. Check for missing masonry or blockage. Use a mirror to check from the bottom up. Better yet, lower a light slowly down the flue. The chimney liner may be coated with soot and creosote, blocking any defects from view. Tie fire chains to a long rope and run the chains up and down the flue until the deposits are worked loose.

If you don't find any damage, light a very small, smoky fire. When the fire is burning, block the flue at the top and search for any escaping smoke, especially in the attic and near the roof line.

If you have only a little damage, you may want to do your own masonry repair. Remove crumbling mortar with a cold chisel until there is a hole or groove about an inch deep, then fill with chimney mortar. You can buy this mortar already mixed, or make your own from one part Portland Cement, one part hydrated lime, and three parts sand. This mix holds up best to the wide range of temperatures in a chimney.

Adding a liner to a chimney is difficult, and a mason should be consulted. Adding a liner may be impossible in some old, odd-shaped or crooked chimneys. Masonry must be sound before adding a liner. A galvanized pipe liner, though easiest to install, will last only about three years, but this is safer than having no liner.

Here's how to add a galvanized pipe liner. Enlarge the chimney inlet to allow an elbow section to pass from the chimney into the stove room. The elbow can be straightened to make it easier. Next, from the roof, lower the elbow section attached to a straight section of pipe down the flue (use sheet metal screws to fasten the sections lightly). Keeping about a foot of pipe above the chimney, add straight sections until the elbow section can be brought inside the stove room opening. The upper end of the pipe should extend above the roofline.

BE PREPARED FOR A FIRE

No wood burning system is 100% safe and fireproof. A safe installation and extra care help prevent fire, but accept the idea that there could be a fire, and be prepared to handle it.

Make certain everyone in the house is familiar with the warning signs of a chimney fire—sucking sounds, a loud roar, and shaking pipes. Instruct everyone on what to do in case of fire. Practice fire drills and instruct all adults on how and when to use a fire extinguisher. Put the fire department phone number in an obvious place near the phone.

If you think you have a chimney fire:

- call the fire department immediately—before doing anything else

- cut off the fire's air supply by closing any air intake vents to the firebox.
- close the stove damper
- get everyone out of the house, and put them to work watching for sparks or signs of fire on the roof nearby. One adult should stay in the house to check the attic and upper floors for signs of fire.
- Keep a class ABC dry chemical fire extinguisher handy. Discharge it into the stove if there is a danger of the house or surroundings catching on fire.

Chimney fires must be put out from the bottom. The system must be airtight to cut off the air supply that feeds the flames. If the system isn't airtight, or is double vented, it will be impossible to suffocate the fire, and there will be nothing left to do but wait and hope the fire burns itself out without taking the house with it.

It's risky to use water to put out a chimney fire. The extra hot pipes could buckle or shake themselves apart when the water hits them. Salt was once used to stop fires, but it can chemically react with creosote and other products to form a product much like lye, which corrodes pipes quickly.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Table 3: Amount of Other Fuels Equivalent to a Cord of Air-Dry Wood

A Cord of Air-Dry Wood equals	Tons of Coal	Gallons of Fuel Oil	Therms of Natural Gas	Kilowatt Hours of Electricity
Hickory, Hop Hornbeam (Ironwood), Black Locust, White Oak, Apple	0.9	146	174	3800
Beech, Sugar Maple, Red Oak, Yellow birch, White Ash	0.8	133	160	3500
Gray and Paper Birch, Black Walnut, Black Cherry, Red Maple, Tamarack (Larch), Pitch Pine	0.7	114	136	3000
American Elm, Black and Green Ash, Sweet Gum, Silver and Bigleaf Maple, Red Cedar, Red Pine	0.6	103	123	2700
Poplar, Cottonwood, Black Willow, Aspen, Butternut, Hemlock, Spruce	0.5	86	102	2200
Basswood, White Pine, Balsam Fir, White Cedar	0.4	73	87	1900

Assumptions . . .

Wood: 1 cord = 128 cubic feet of wood and air or 80 cubic feet of solid wood at 20% moisture content. Net or low heating value of one pound of dry wood is 7,950 Btu. Based on minimum 50% efficiency.

Coal: Heating value is 12,500 Btu per pound. Efficiency of the burning unit is 60%.

Fuel Oil: Heating value is 138,000 Btu per gallon burned at an efficiency of 65%.

Natural Gas: One therm = 100,000 Btu = 100 cu. ft. Efficiency of burning is 75%.

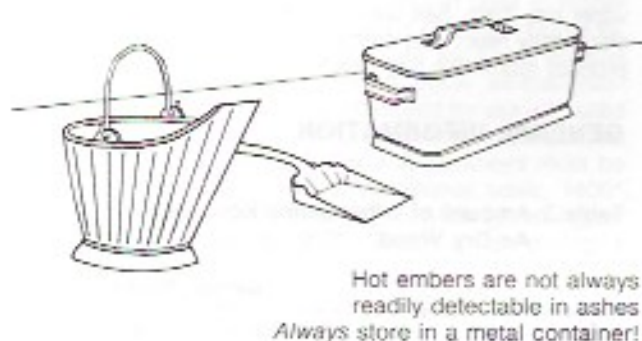
Electricity: One KWH = 3,412 Btu. Efficiency is 100%.

ASH DISPOSAL

The disposal of combustion residues is not a major problem as the volume of ash is small—about a bushel of ashes per standard cord of firewood. Ash residue is extremely beneficial as a fertilizer and should be utilized as such whenever possible. Ashes are used in gardens, flower beds, flower boxes, lawns or icy sidewalks.

Several house fires have started when ashes were placed in a paper or plastic container. Hot embers ignited the container and the house or garage where they were stored. **Store ashes in a non-combustible container.**

Figure 10: Removal of Ashes



CREOSOTE

When wood burns, the combustion process is never absolutely complete. The smoke usually contains a substance called creosote which is dark brown or black and has an unpleasant odor. Its chemical composition is not well known because it is a very complex mixture of compounds.

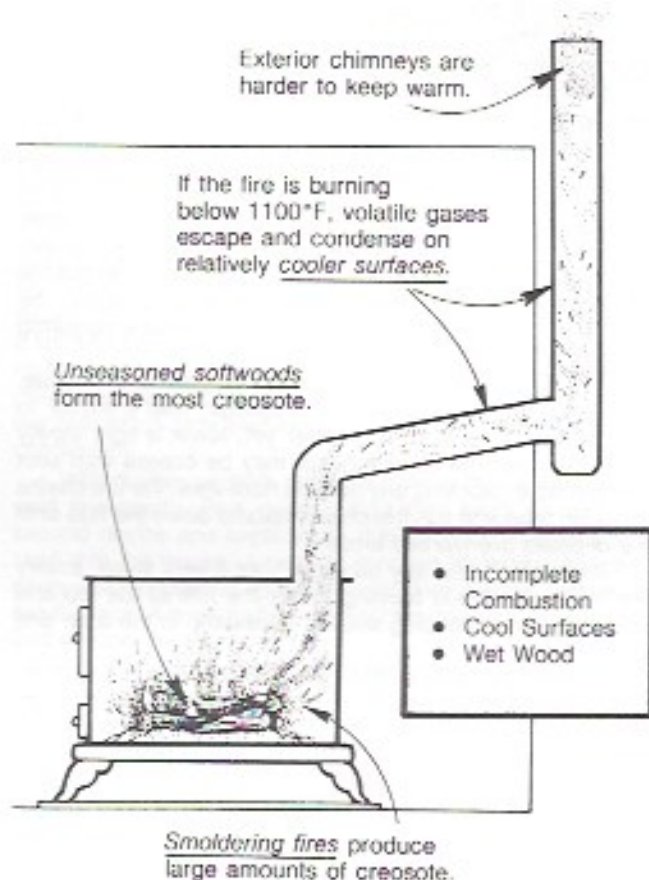
When the stove pipe or chimney flue temperature drops below 250°F, creosote will condense on the surfaces. At very low temperatures, below 150°F, the creosote deposit is quite fluid. As these deposits are warmed they coagulate and form a sticky tar like substance which, when very hot, will ignite causing a chimney fire and the danger of a home fire.

The amount of creosote condensing on the surfaces of the system varies according to the density of the smoke, the temperature of the surface and the type and dryness of wood being burned. Dense smoke from a smoldering fire carries the most unburned creosote.

Unfortunately, creosote problems are most effectively reduced by reducing the efficiency of the heating system. Air circulating in the stove causes more complete combustion and more heat escaping up the chimney—which heats the chimney to prevent creosote buildup.

The more efficient stoves deliver larger amounts of heat to the room therefore reducing temperatures in the stove pipe and chimney. This reduced temperature also increases the chances of creosote deposits. Therefore creosote problems are more severe in the newer, more efficient stoves than in open stoves or conventional fireplaces.

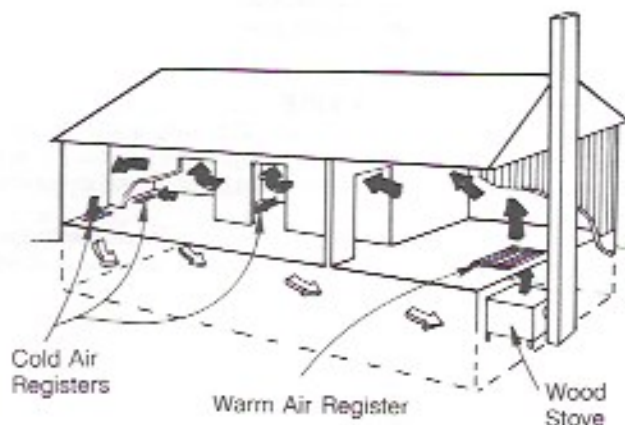
Figure 11: Causes of Creosote Formation



NATURAL CONVECTION SYSTEM

Warm air will rise to a room above if a path is provided for the cool air to return to the stove. The return path could be registers close to the outside walls, or an open stairway.

Figure 12: Natural Convection System



STOP AND READ— FREE MONEY

After proper inspection of installation of stove and pipe connections you are now ready to begin burning your stove or fireplace/stove unit.

Initial start up procedure—place damper to full open position and turn open your draft control knobs to full open position. Open the door(s) and place 2 or 3 sheets of crumpled newspaper on firebrick at rear of unit. (note: do not use a grate in any unit to hold firewood, the units are designed to burn without a grate) Ignite paper and close the door(s), allow paper to burn to warm the chimney to start 'draw' or draught. Allow a few minutes for paper to burn. Now open door(s)—prepare a kindling fire by placing some more crumpled paper and build a small teepee of wood over this paper. Light paper and close the door(s). Once kindling is burning add a few bigger pieces of wood (approx. 8 to 10 inches in length and 1 to 3 inches in diameter. Allow this wood to get "caught" then reduce your draft control to about ¼ inch opening or enough to allow a small slow fire burn. Continue this slow burn for about two hours. This will cure the paint (Note: an odor and smoke may occur during this start up—this is heat cure paint).

Now you are ready to begin a normal burning cycle. *Cycle* is the most important word and follow these directions for your burning cycle!

STEP 1 Open damper to full open position and turn draft caps to full open position. WAIT one minute. This will allow the smoke to empty from the stove before you open the door(s). Follow this procedure every time you open the doors.

STEP 2 Open door(s). Rake wood coals up to front of unit. Spread the wood coals into a small bed of wood coals. Place some dry wood (an amount that will burn for 20 minutes to one-half hour) on these wood coals—close door(s) and allow the stove to burn 'hot' for 20 minutes or one-half hour. This burning 'hot' will clean the stove and pipes of overnight or overday creosote buildup. During this period of 'hot burn' do not touch damper or draft knobs.

STEP 3 After this hot burn open stove door(s) and again spread out the wood coals to make a bed to receive your load of wood for your long burn. Place wood on these coals and

close the door(s). Do not touch damper or draft caps. Let wood get 'caught' for 2 to 5 minutes.

STEP 4 NOW READ CAREFULLY. After wood is caught, slowly you turn the draft caps down to the desired opening to allow a low slow fire to burn—NOT SMOLDER—in your unit. A good way to do this is to turn each draft cap down 2 or 3 turns at a time and allow to remain in that position for a minute. This will prevent you from immediately starving the fire of oxygen causing it to smolder. Now after your fire is burning at a low flame you may adjust the damper to a desired position—but keep that low fire burning. (Note: Complete closing of front draft caps will starve fire and cause smoldering and eventual extinguishing of fire.)

STEP 5 Make sure stove area is clear of any debris or combustibles. Good bye—go to work, watch T.V., read a book, or go to bed.

Go thru this cycle every day—the very least three times a week. NEVER NEVER use gasoline or any fuel to get a fire started.

Fall and Spring burning tip: If the only heat you need from your unit is done by smoldering a fire—you don't need to heat with your wood stove—you, not the stove, are creating creosote.

If after reading these instructions—you feel that you can burn your stove another way and avoid this cycle—please return our unit to your dealer and get your money back. We will all be a lot happier and safer!

PLEASE ASK QUESTIONS. THE ONLY STUPID QUESTION IS THE ONE THAT IS NOT ASKED!

Case history—to date there is not a stove out on the market that can read these instructions—people cause fires, not wood stoves!

Thank you,
The Alaska Company, Inc.

Oh! the free money! Send a picture in color of your installation to the Alaska Company. You could win the annual \$250.00 award for the best installation.



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