

care and operation (continued)

TO START FIRE

Special Note: The first few fires should be small to properly season cast iron grate and door. Too large a fire may cause the casting to crack.

Crumple a liberal amount of paper on grate. Cover paper with a good supply of kindling. Fill heater with driest wood available and light the paper. Open damper wide. Combustion air is required above fuel bed.

When you have a good fire, close the damper to your liking.

When refilling heater, open damper completely to avoid smoke entering house when door is opened.

A little smoke may come into the room as you open the door to add more wood. You can reduce this by opening the door slightly for a moment before you open it completely. **IF THE HEATER BEGINS TO SMOKE MORE AS YOU OPEN THE DOOR YOU MAY HAVE A BLOCKED CHIMNEY.** (See Maintenance Suggestions)

When temperature is reached the blower will turn on automatically and distribute the heat.

CAUTION

Do not elevate fuel on any grate other than the grate provided with the unit.

CREOSOTE AND SOOT

The most critical nature of wood burning is the control of creosote and soot. This is especially important when there is a low demand for heat, such as in the fall or spring. A good understanding about the causes and cures for excess creosote and soot formation is essential to the operation of your heater.

Your heater, and for that matter, all types and makes of woodburning equipment will give trouble with creosote deposits under certain conditions. You should be aware of these conditions and avoid them.

When wood is burned slowly, it produces acids which combine with moisture to form creosote. It may build to a considerable thickness on the interior surface of the chimney and the chimney draft. Creosote is highly combustible in its solid and semi-liquid states. **A SERIOUS FIRE MAY START IF A SUFFICIENT CREOSOTE BUILD-UP IS PERMITTED.**

NOTE: Accumulations of creosote can be dissolved with a mixture of household ammonia and water, using a scrub brush or sponge.

Creosote condenses more quickly when the temperature of the flue gases is low. The amount of creosote deposited depends on:

- 1) the amount of moisture in the flue gases
- 2) the temperature of the stack
- 3) the rate at which the wood is burned
- 4) the amount of draft in the stack
- 5) how completely the combustible elements in the flue gases have been burned in the combustion chamber

Most problems with creosote are due to unseasoned wood, chimneys with low draft and cold walls, and/or a low rate of burning when little heat is required during the spring and fall months.

Moisture in the flue gases may be controlled by:

- Using properly seasoned firewood
- Mixing small pieces (preferably slab wood) with every full load
- Never using only large (usually less dry) wood during mild weather when combustion is relatively slow.

The temperature in the stack may be controlled by:

- Using as short a length of stovepipe as possible between the heater and the chimney.
- Using an insulated flue pipe to connect the heater to the chimney

The amount of draft in the stack may be controlled by:

- Having as few bends as possible
- Insuring adequate chimney height and preventing air leaks in it
- Eliminating external obstructions in the chimney outlet
- Having only one appliance per flue

CAUTION

Do not let ash pan overflow. This can cause early burn out of grate and effect operation of the heater.

CHIMNEY FIRE

In the event you should experience an uncontrolled fire in the heater, smoke pipe or chimney, do the following immediately:

- 1) Close all doors, dampers, air shutters, etc. on the heater. This will starve the fire from air and cause it to die down.
- 2) Close down slowly the manual damper in the flue pipe.
- 3) Close off all sources of air through the barometric damper.
- 4.) Call your local fire department as soon as possible.
- 5) Carefully inspect the stove, flue pipe, and chimney before putting back into operation.

CHIMNEY INSPECTION

The interior of the chimney should be inspected periodically throughout the heating season for soot and creosote build up. This can be done from the roof or with the use of a mirror at the chimney cleanout.

If the chimney needs cleaning, it is suggested that you try to get professional assistance.

POWER OUTAGE

The heater can be used during a power outage; but you must reduce the firing rate. Open the air damper only one full turn. Load the wood supply no higher than 1/3 the way up the door.