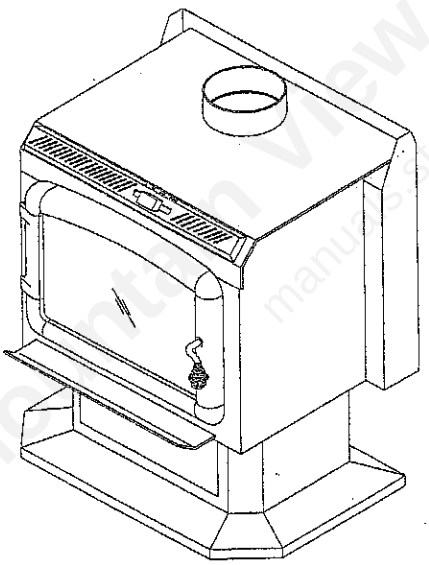
UNITED STATES STOVE COMPANY USSC

ASHLEY

Distributed by United States Stove Company

INSTRUCTIONS & OPERATION MANUAL

ASHLEY 2010 APS-1200 APS-1600 APS-2000



US ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY PHASE II CERTIFIED WOODSTOVES

Verified and tested following ULC S627 et UL 1482 Standards by:

Intertek Testing Services

INTERTEK C Warnock Hersey US

READ AND KEEP THIS MANUAL FOR REFERENCE

FOR PARTS AND SERVICE CALL U.S.S.C. (423) 837-2100

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INTRODUCTION

United States Stove Company, one of the most important wood stove and fireplace manufacturers in USA, congratulates you on your purchase and wishes to help you get maximum satisfaction from your wood stove. In the pages that follow, we will give you advice on wood heating and controlled combustion as well as technical specifications regarding installation, operation and maintenance of the model you have chosen.

The instructions pertaining to the installation of your wood stove comply with ULC-S627 and UL-1482 standards.

Read this entire manual before you install and use your new stove. If this stove is not properly installed, a house fire may result. To reduce the risk of fire, follow the installation instructions. Failure to follow instructions may result in property damage, bodily injury, or even death.

Consult your municipal building department or fire officials about restrictions and installations requirements in your area and the need to obtain a permit.

Keep this instructions manual for future references.

CAUTIONS:

- HOT WHILE IN OPERATION. KEEP CHILDREN, CLOTHING AND FURNITURE AWAY. CONTACT MAY CAUSE SKIN BURNS.
- DO NOT USE CHEMICALS OR FLUIDS TO IGNITE THE FIRE.
- DO NOT LEAVE THE STOVE UNATTENDED WHEN THE DOOR IS SLIGHTLY OPENED.
- DO NOT BURN WASTE, FLAMMABLE FLUID SUCH AS GASOLINE, NAPHTHA OR MOTOR OIL.
- DO NOT CONNECT TO ANY AIR DISTRIBUTION DUCT OR SYSTEM.
- ALWAYS CLOSE THE DOOR AFTER IGNITION.

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

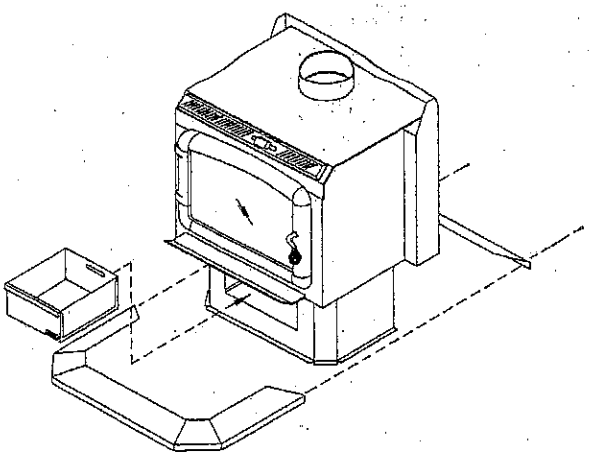
	APS-1200	APS-1600	APS-2000	ASHLEY 2010
Fuel type:	Wood	Wood	Wood	Wood
Recommended Surface	600 to 1 200 ft^2	900 to 1 600 ft^2	1 000 to 2 000 ft^2	600 to 1 200 ft^2
	(56 to 112 m^2)	(84 to 149 m^2)	(93 to 186 m^2)	(56 à 112 m^2)
Heating Capacity :	36 000 BTU/h (10,5kW)	40 000 BTU/h (11,7 kW)	60 200 BTU/h (17,6 kW)	36 000 BTU/h (10,5kW)
Auburn Method :	45 000 BTU/h (13,2 kW)	70 000 BTU/h (20,5 kW)	95 000 BTU/h (27,8 kW)	45 000 BTU/h (13,2 kW)
Efficiency :	73%	71,3%	72,2%	75%
Average Emissions:	6,5 g/h	3,3 g/h	3,8 g/h	7.4 g./h
Colour:	Metallic Black	Metallic Black	Metallic Black	Metallic black
Flue Pipe Diameter :	6" (152 mm)	6" (152 mm)	6" (152 mm)	6" (152 mm)
Chimney type :	2 100°F (650 °C)	2 100°F (650 °C)	2 100°F (650 °C)	2 100°F (650 °C)
Minimum Chimney Height :	12' (3,66 m)	12' (3,66 m)	12' (3,66 m)	12' (3,66 m)
Maximum Log Length :	16" (406 mm)	18" (457 mm)	19" (483 mm)	19" (483 mm)
Dimensions : Overall:	W x D x H 22 ¾ x 22 ½ x 29 ¾" (578 x 572 x 756mm)	W x D x H 25 1/8 x 26 ½ x 32 5/8" (638 x 673 x 828mm)	W x D x H 26 3/8 x 27 x 32 5/8" (671 x 686 x 828mm)	W x D x H 25 x 24 x 26" (635 x 533 x 660mm)
Combustion Chamber : Width x Depth :	18 x 14" (457 x 356 mm)	18 ¼ x 15 ¼" (464 x 387 mm)	22 ½ x 18" (572 x 457 mm)	20¼ x 11¼ " (514 x 286 mm)
Volume :	1,5 pi^3 (0,04 m^3)	2,5 pi^3 (0,07 m^3)	3,4 pi^3 (0,09 m^3)	1,5 pi^3 (0,04 m^3)
Door Opening : Width x Height :	15 ¼" x 7 ½" (387 x 191 mm)	16 ¾ x 8 ¾" (425 x 222 mm)	20 3/8 x 7 ¼" (518 x 184 mm)	7 5/8 X 18 ¼ " (200 x 464 mm)
Pyroceram Glass Door : Width x Height :	15 ½" x 8 ½" (394 x 216 mm)	17 x 10 ½" (432 x 267 mm)	20 ½ x 8 ¾" (521 x 222 mm)	16 ½ x 8 ¾" (425 x 222 mm)
Weight:	263 lbs (119 Kg)	380 lbs (172 Kg)	510 lbs (231 Kg)	255 lbs (116 Kg)

OPTIONS				
B36 Blower - 75 CFM (2,83 m^3/min) with variable speed control:	Available	Available	Available	Available

ASSEMBLY

PEDESTAL BASE AND ASH PAN INSTALLATION

Applicable to models APS 1200, APS 1600, and APS 2000 only.



1. Slide the front part of the pedestal base around the pedestal and fix the rear part with the two screws supplied

2. Slide the ash pan in position.

DOOR ADJUSTMENT

In order for your stove to operate properly, the door should be adjusted periodically to provide an air tight fit. To adjust:

- Remove the lock pin (spring pin) by pulling and turning it using pliers ("wise grip")
- Turn the handle counter clock wise one turn to increase pressure
- Re-install the lock pin (spring pin) with a small hammer

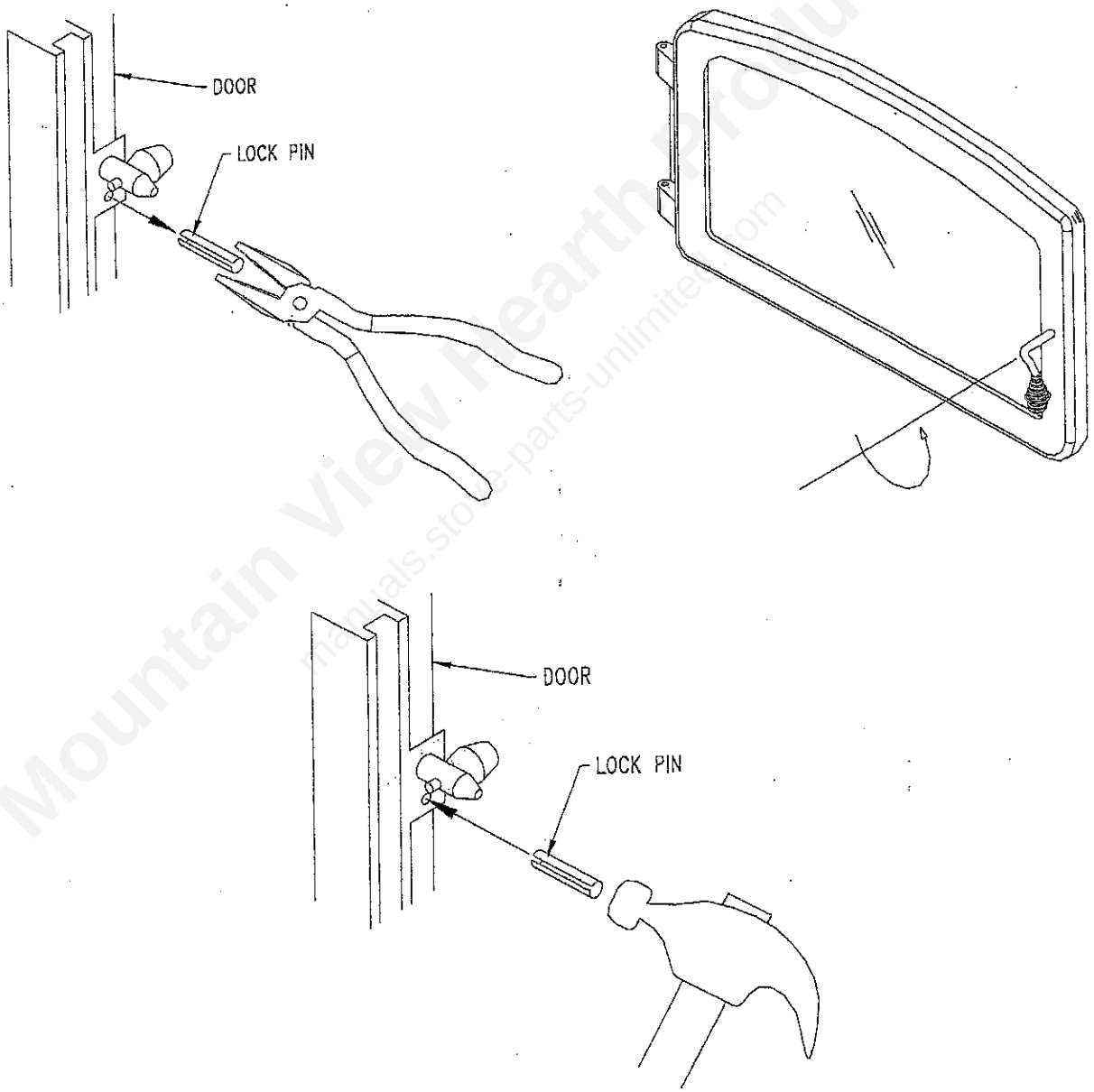
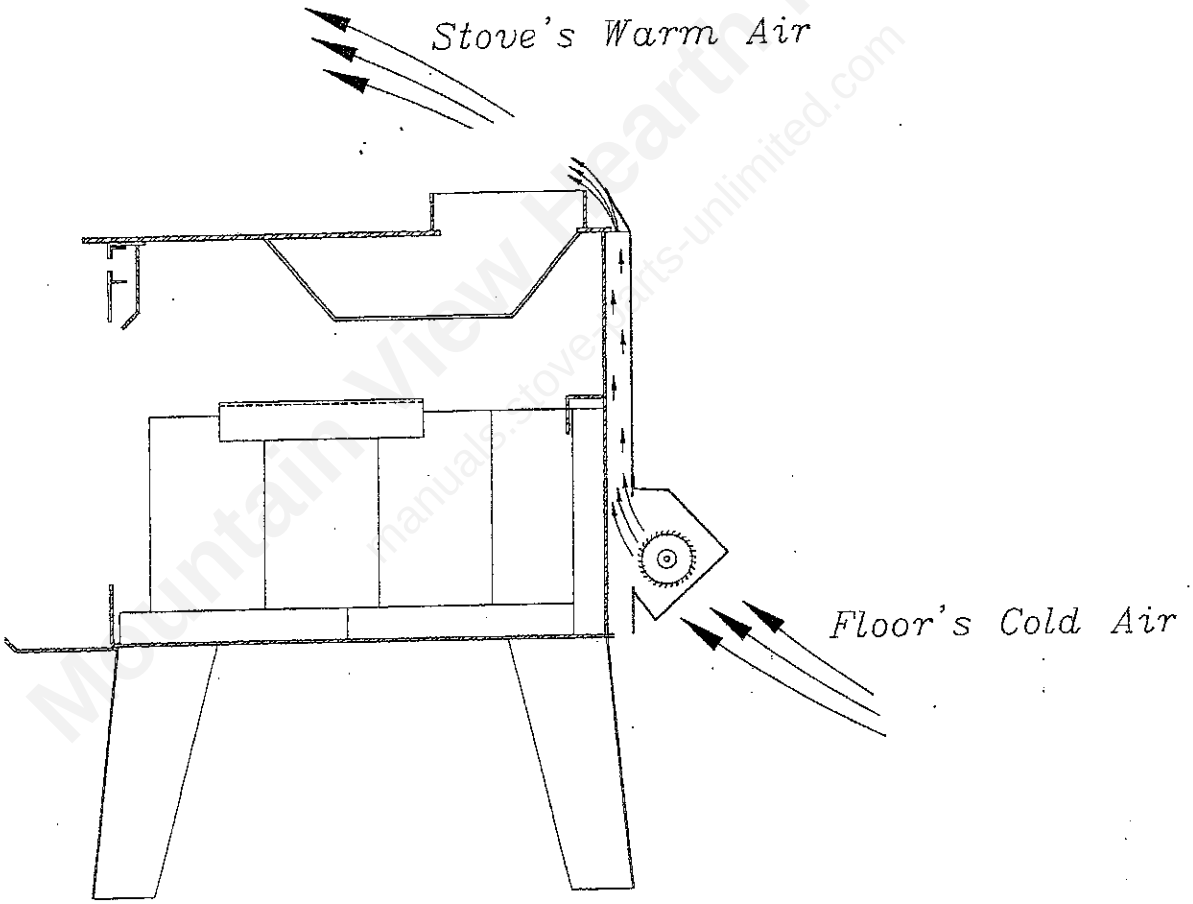


Figure 1: Door Adjustment

THE BENEFITS OF INSTALLING A BLOWER

A blower can be installed at the back of your ASHLEY stove. This option is necessary if you wish to redistribute into a room the heat trapped at the back of your stove. By forcing hot air toward the front, the blower enables you to extend the radiation power of your stove. You can purchase this option through your USSC dealer (part # B36). You can also install a thermodisc to enable the blower to start or stop automatically when the stove is hot or too cold. Installation instructions are supplied with the blower and the thermodisc.



INSTALLATION

SAFETY NOTICE

- IF THIS STOVE IS NOT PROPERLY INSTALLED, A HOUSE FIRE MAY RESULT. TO REDUCE THE RISK OF FIRE, FOLLOW THE INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS. FAILURE TO FOLLOW INSTRUCTIONS MAY RESULT IN PROPERTY DAMAGE, BODILY INJURY, OR EVEN DEATH.
- CONSULT YOUR MUNICIPAL BUILDING DEPARTMENT OR FIRE OFFICIALS ABOUT RESTRICTIONS AND INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS IN YOUR AREA.
- USE SMOKE DETECTORS IN THE ROOM WHERE YOUR STOVE IS INSTALLED.
- KEEP FURNITURE AND DRAPES WELL AWAY FROM THE STOVE.
- NEVER USE GASOLINE, GASOLINE-TYPE LANTERN FUEL, KEROSENE, CHARCOAL LIGHTER FLUID, OR SIMILAR LIQUIDS TO START OR "FRESHEN UP" A FIRE. KEEP ALL SUCH LIQUIDS WELL AWAY FROM THE STOVE.
- IN THE EVENT OF A CHIMNEY FIRE, PUSH THE AIR CONTROL FULL CLOSED TO DEPRIVE THE FIRE OF OXYGEN. CALL THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.
- DO NOT CONNECT TO ANY AIR DISTRIBUTION DUCT OR SYSTEM.
- A SOURCE OF FRESH AIR INTO THE ROOM OR SPACE HEATED SHALL BE PROVIDED WHEN REQUIRED.

POSITIONING THE STOVE

It is very important to position the wood stove as close as possible to the chimney, and in an area that will favour the most efficient heat distribution possible throughout the house. The stove must therefore be installed in the room where the most time is spent, and in the most spacious room possible. Recall that wood stoves produce radiating heat, the heat we feel when we are close to a wood stove. A wood stove also functions by convection, that is through the displacement of hot air accelerated upwards and its replacement with cooler air. If necessary, the hot air distribution from the stove may be facilitated by the installation of a blower.

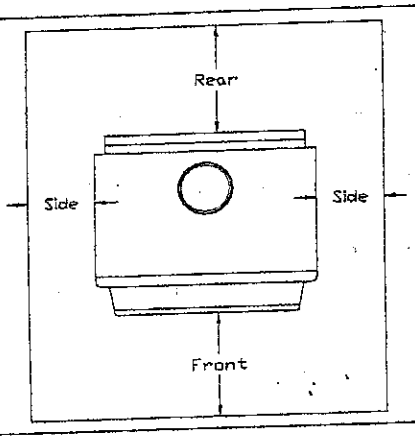
The wood stove must not be hooked up to a hot air distribution system since an excessive accumulation of heat may occur.

A wood stove must never be installed in a hallway or near a staircase, since it may block the way in case of fire or fail to respect required clearances.

FLOOR PROTECTOR

Your wood stove should be placed on a non-combustible surface. The floor protector should be under the stove, eighteen inches beyond the front and eight inches beyond each side of the fuel loading and ash removal opening. If there is a horizontal section of chimney connector, the floor protector should go under it and two inches beyond each side.

The floor protector should exceed the stove as follows:



FRONT	SIDES	BACK
18" (460 mm)	8" (200 mm)	8" (200 mm)

CLEARANCES

It is very important that the clearances to combustible material be scrupulously respected upon installation of the stove you have selected. Those clearances appear on the stove's certification label. **For model Ashley 2010, please refer to code name "Eldorado" on the stove's label**. Refer to the tables below:

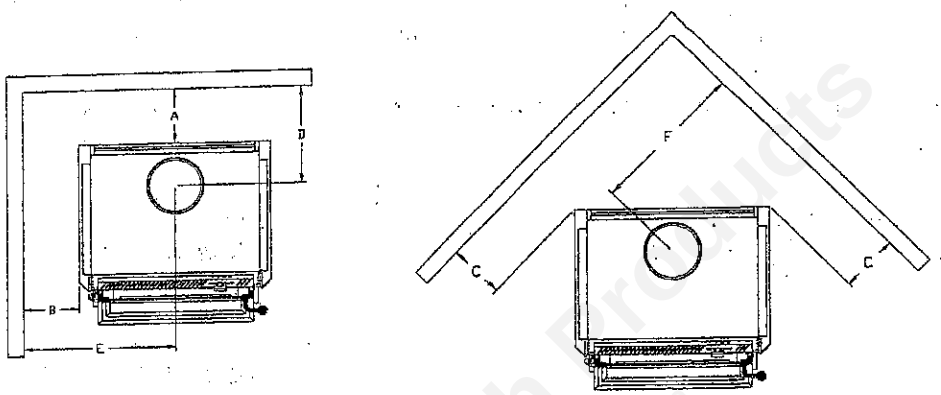


Figure 2: Clearances to combustibles

	Single wall stove pipe / Double wall stove pipe					
Model	A	B	C	D	E	F
APS-1200	17/17	16/16	10/10	22.3/22.3	27.3/27.3	21.8/21.8
APS-1600	15/12	16/16	12/10	20.8/17.8	28.7/28.7	25.2/23.2
APS-2000	19/10	19/14	11/8	25.4/16.4	33.1/28.1	25.5/22.5
Ashley 2010	15/6	18/18	12/12	21.5/12.5	30.5/30.5	24/24

All measures are expressed in inches.

- Floor to ceiling height must be at least 7' (84") in all cases.
- The clearance between the stove pipe and a wall are valid only for vertical walls and for vertical flue pipe.
- The stove pipe must not go through roof trussing, an attic, a wardrobe or similar spaces; neither a floor or combustible partition.
- A stove pipe crossing a combustible wall must have a minimum clearance of 18".
- To reduce stove pipe clearances from combustible materials, contact your local safety department.

REDUCED CLEARANCES

You may reduce the clearances by installing heat radiation shields between the walls or the ceiling and the stove. These heat radiation shields must be installed permanently, and can include sheet metal, a rigid non-combustible sheet or a masonry wall.

Clearances of not less than 1" (25 mm) and not more than 3" (76 mm) between the bottom of the shield and the floor and not less than 3" (76 mm) between the top of the shield and the ceiling must be respected to allow vertical air circulation behind the shield.

The shield must extend 20" (500 mm) above the stove top and 18" (450mm) to each side of the stove.

Following the installation of such a heat radiation shield, the clearances mentioned on the stove certification label may be reduced as stated in the following table.

TYPE OF PROTECTION	Reducing Clearances With Shielding	
	Sides and Rear	Top
Sheet metal, with a minimum thickness of 0,013" (0,33 mm) spaced out at least 7/8" (21 mm) by non-combustible spacers.	67%	50%
Ceramic tiles, or an equivalent non-combustible material on fire-proof supports spaced out at least 7/8" (21 mm) by non-combustible spacers.	50%	33%
Ceramic tiles, or an equivalent non-combustible material on fire-proof supports with sheet metal backing with minimum thickness of 0,013" (0,33 mm) spaced out at least 7/8" (21 mm) by non-combustible spacers.	67%	50%
Brick spaced out at least 7/8" (21 mm) by non-combustible spacers.	50%	N/A
Brick with sheet metal backing with minimum thickness of 0,013" (0,33 mm) spaced out at least 7/8" (21 mm) by non-combustible spacers.	67%	N/A

Source: CSA Standard B365-1991, Table 4, Page 27

CHIMNEY

Your wood stove may be hooked up with a factory built or masonry chimney. If you are using a factory built chimney, it must comply with UL 103 or ULC S629 standards; therefore it must be a Type HT (2100°F). It is extremely important that it be installed according to the manufacturer's specifications.

If you are using a masonry chimney, it is important that it be built in compliance with the specifications of the National Building Code. It must be lined with fire clay bricks, metal or clay tiles sealed together with fire cement. (Round flues are the most efficient).

The interior diameter of the chimney flues must be identical to the stove's smoke exhaust. A flue which is too small may cause draught problems, while a large flue favours rapid cooling of the gas, and hence the build-up of creosote and the risk of chimney fires. Note that it is the chimney and not the stove which creates the draught effect; your stove's performance is directly dependent on an adequate draught from your chimney.

The following recommendations may be useful for the installation of your chimney:

1. **Do not connect your stove to a chimney flue serving another appliance.**
2. **The chimney must rise above the roof at least 3' (0.9 mm) from the uppermost point of contact.**
3. **The chimney must exceed any part of the building or other obstruction within a 10' (3.04 m) distance by a height of at least 2' (0.6 m).**
4. **Installation of an interior chimney is always preferable to an exterior chimney. Indeed, the interior chimney will, by definition, be hotter than an exterior chimney, being heated up by the ambient air in the house. Therefore the gas which circulates will cool more slowly, thus reducing the build-up of creosote and the risk of chimney fires.**
5. **The draught caused by the tendency for hot air to rise will be increased with an interior chimney.**
6. **Using a fire screen at the extremity of the chimney requires regular inspection in order to insure that it is not obstructed thus blocking the draught, and it should be cleaned when necessary.**

CHIMNEY CONNECTOR (STOVE PIPE)

Your chimney connector and chimney must have the same diameter as the stove outlet. If this is not the case, we recommend you contact your dealer in order to insure there will be no problem with the draught.

The stove pipe must be made of aluminized or cold roll steel with a minimum thickness of 0.021" or 0.53 mm. It is strictly forbidden to use galvanized steel.

Your smoke pipe should be assembled in such a way that the male section of the pipe faces down. Attach each of the sections to one another with three equidistant metal screws.

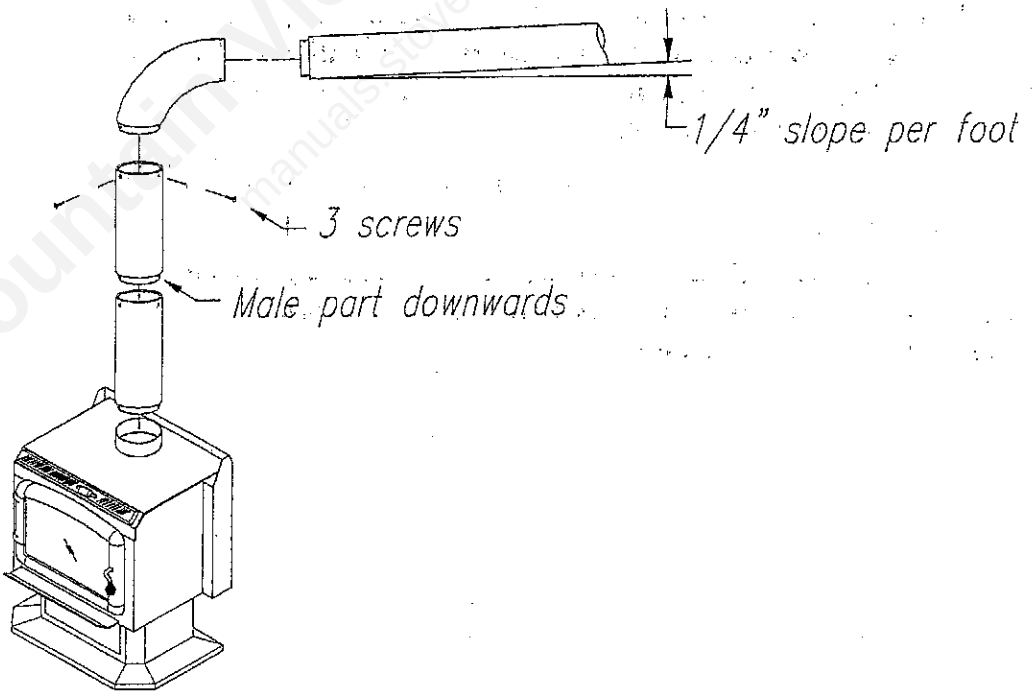
The pipe must be short and straight. All sections installed horizontally must slope at least 1/4 inch per foot, with the upper end of the section toward the chimney.

To insure a good draught, the total length of the coupling pipe should never exceed 8' to 10' (24 to 3.04 m). (Except for cases of vertical installation, cathedral-roof style where the smoke exhaust system can be much longer and connected without problem to the chimney at the ceiling of the room).

There should never be more than two 90 degrees elbows in the smoke exhaust system.

Installation of a "barometric draught stabiliser" (fireplace register) on a smoke exhaust system is prohibited.

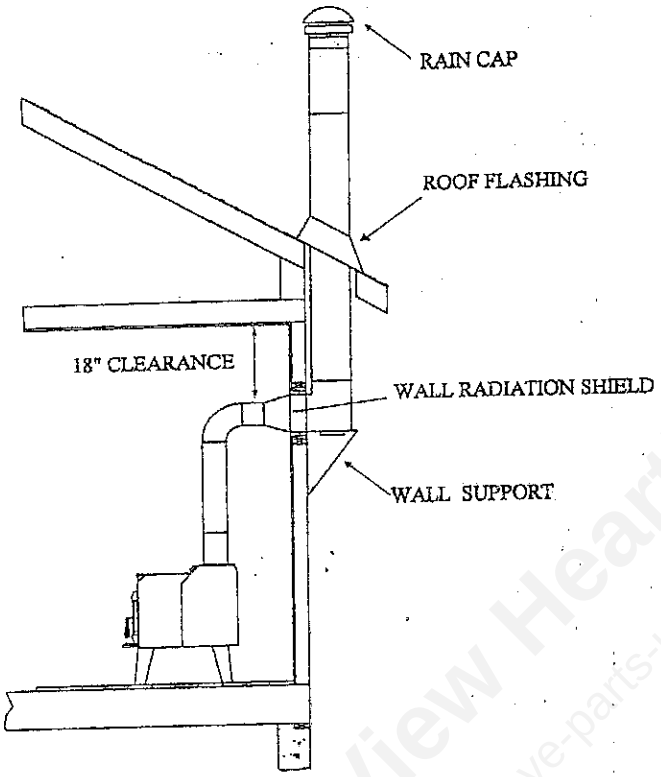
Furthermore, installation of a draught damper is not recommended. Indeed, with a controlled combustion wood stove, the draught is regulated upon intake of the combustion air in the stove and not at the exhaust.



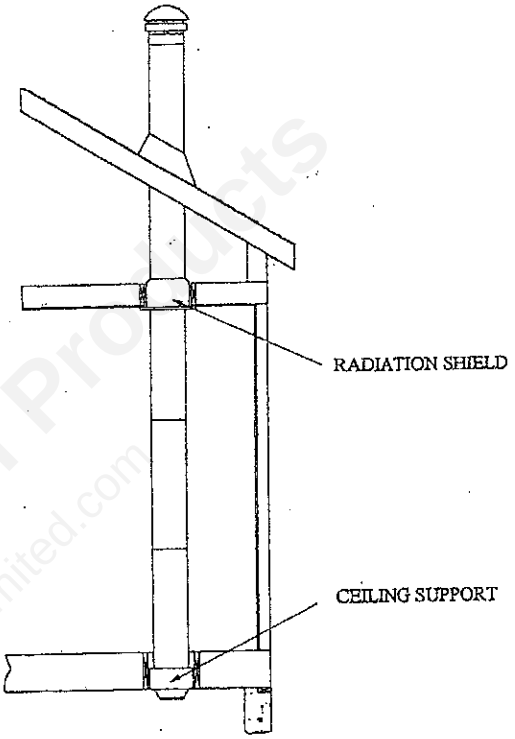
Stove Pipe

TYPICAL INSTALLATIONS

FACTORY BUILT CHIMNEY:

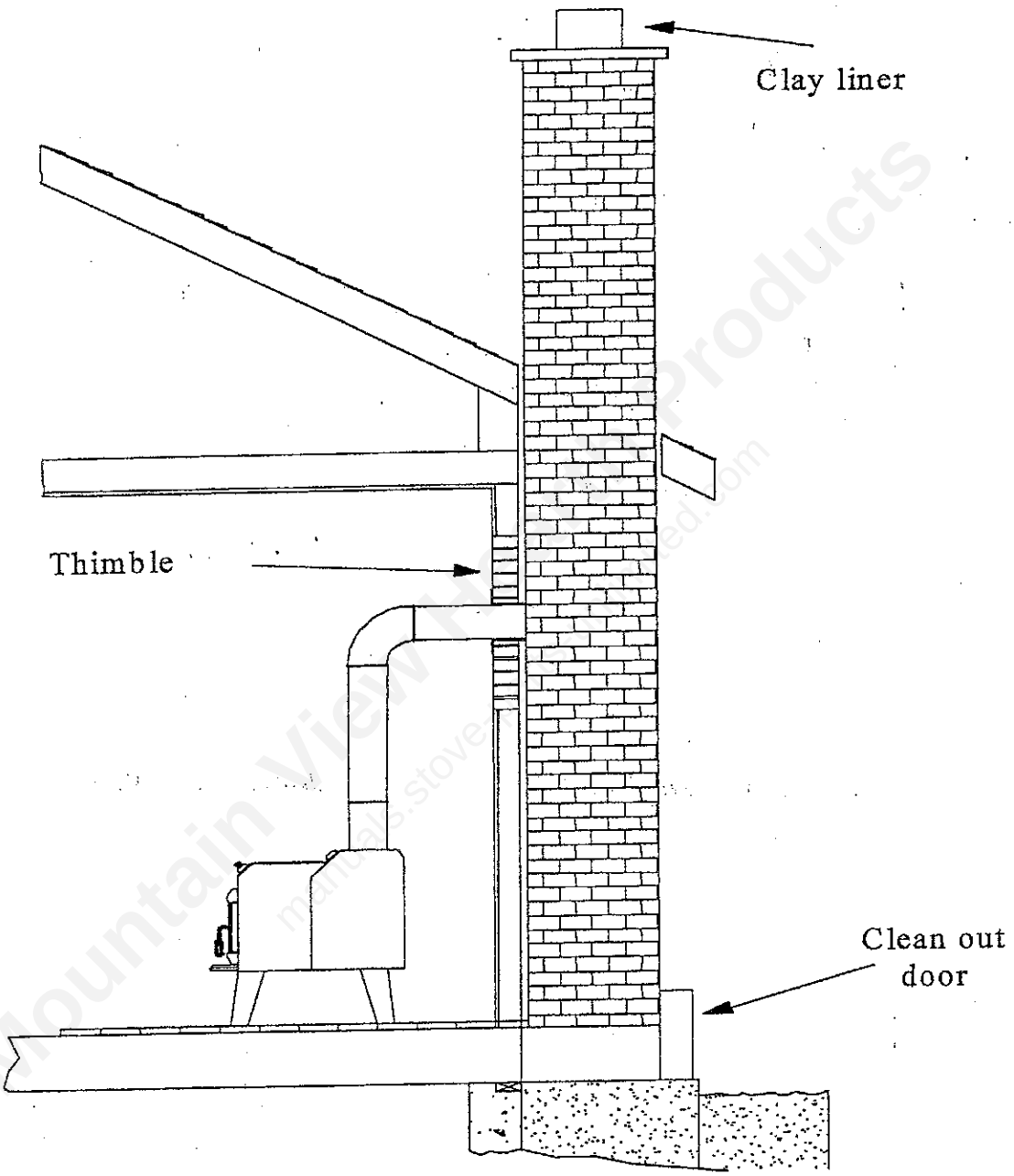


Wall installation

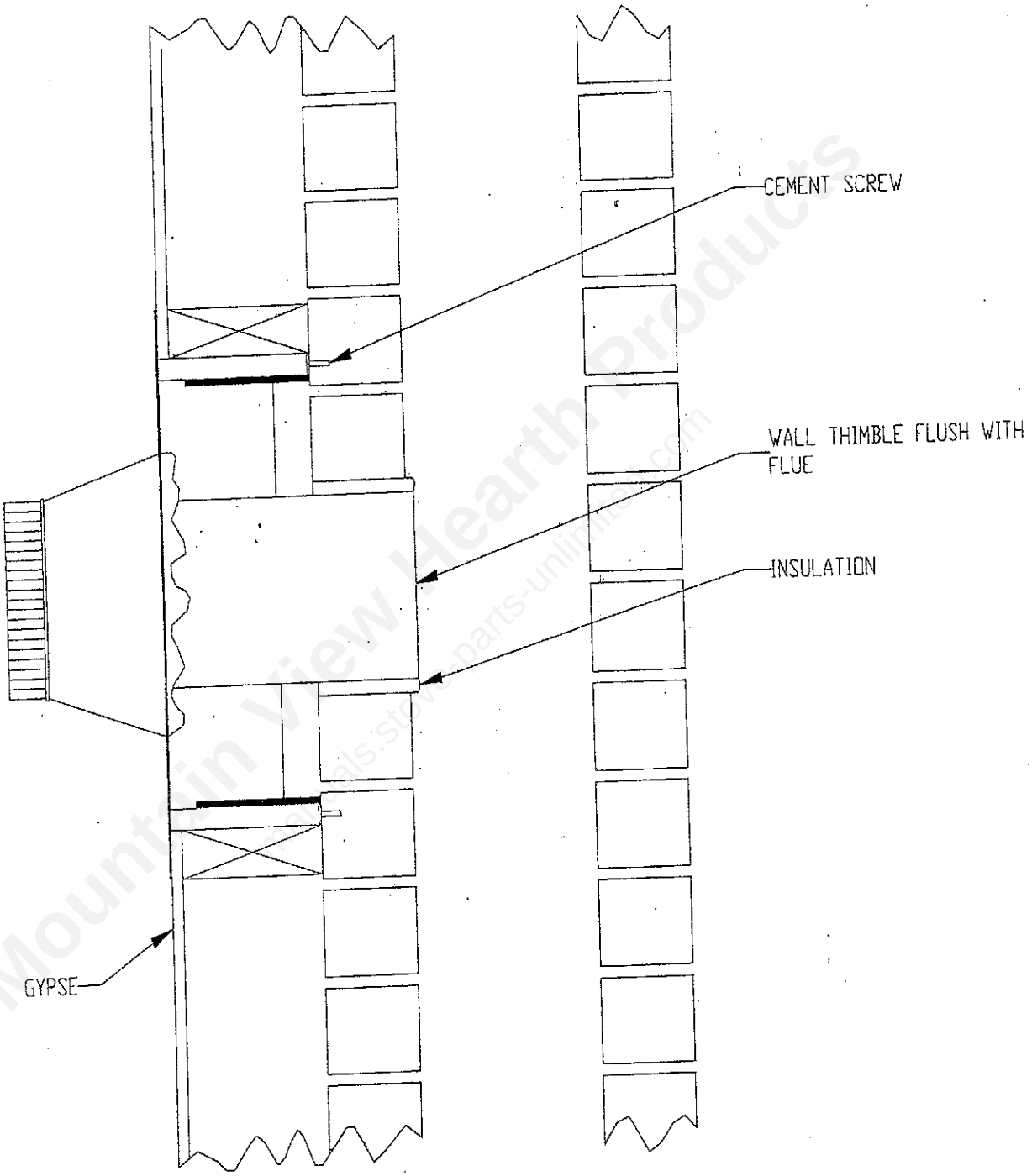


Vertical installation

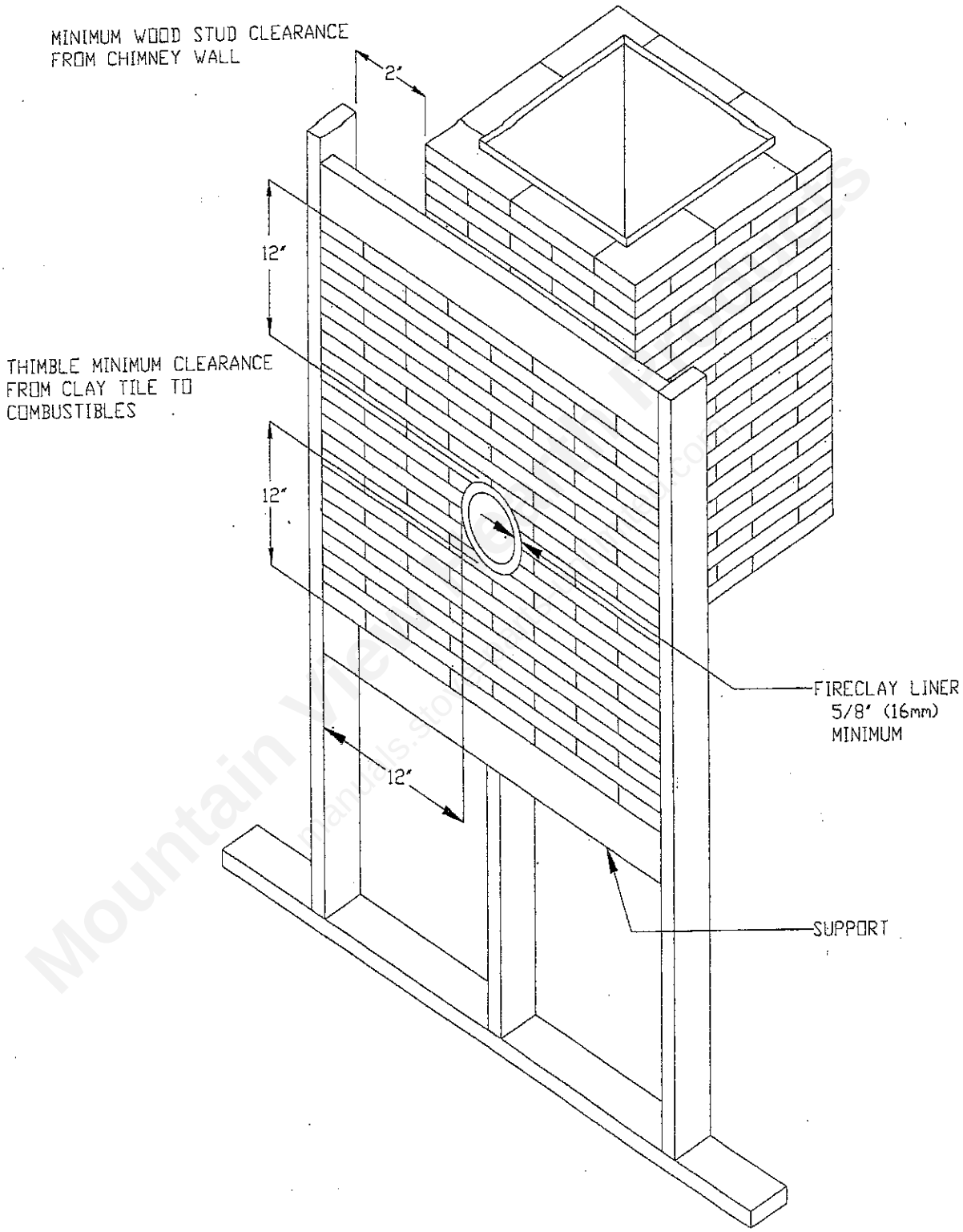
MASONRY CHIMNEY:



FACTORY BUILT THIMBLE:



BRICK THIMBLE:

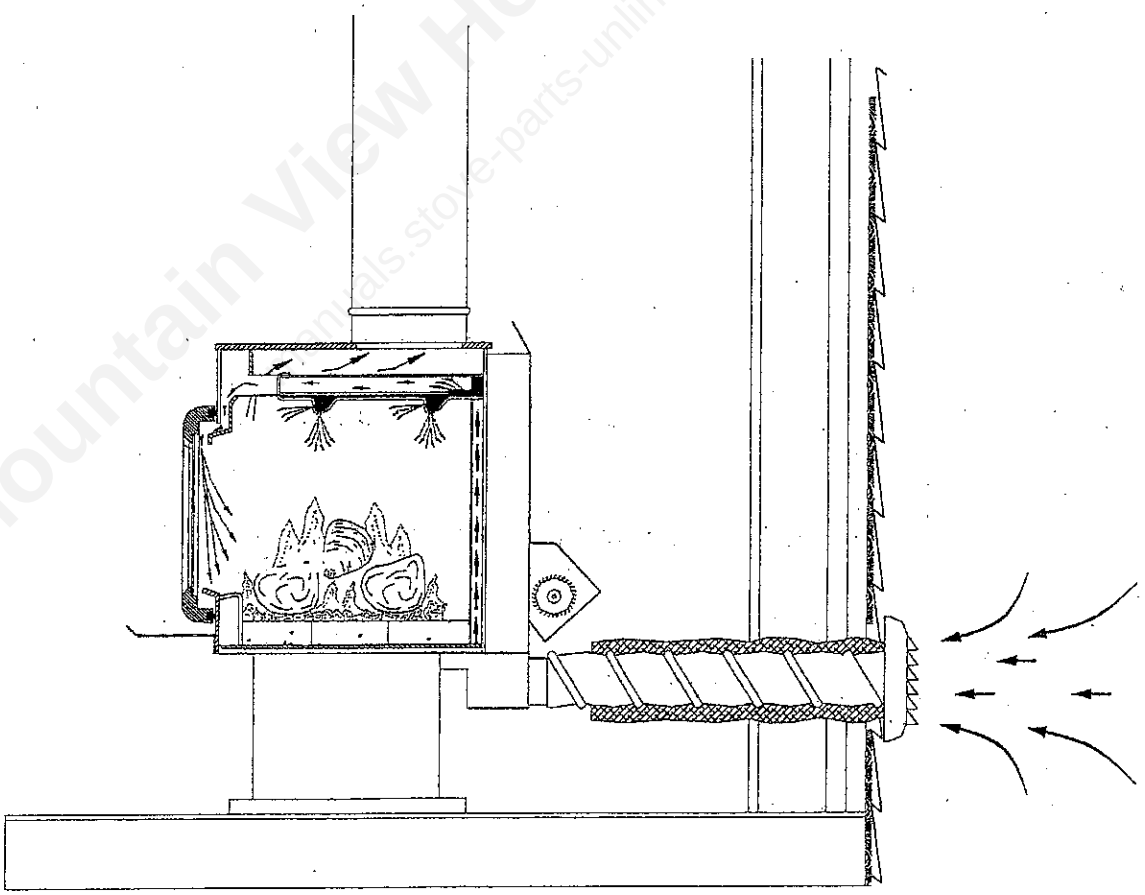


INSTALLATION IN A MANUFACTURED HOME (MOBILE HOME)

Stoves installed in manufactured homes, or also called mobile homes, must be specifically approved for such application. Model ***Ashley 2010*** has been specifically designed and approved for an quick and easy installation into a manufactured home. Because manufactured homes are usually small and very air tight, it is essential to install a fresh air intake that will enable your stove to draw its combustion air from outside the house. This will favour a good chimney draught by preventing the lack of combustion air inside the house, and will also prevent the build up of high carbon monoxide levels caused by the depletion of oxygen levels inside the house.

A fresh air kit has been specifically designed for your ***Ashley 2010***. It connects to the back of the stove and seals the stove's air intake. The kit comes with an outside termination cap, as well as pipe clamps. This kit can be ordered through your USSC dealer.

You will also need to purchase an insulated **flexible** connector with a 5" diameter. This type of connector is sold in most hardware stores. Your USSC dealer can also order one for you. Make sure you use a connector with a **high temperature** insulation blanket to prevent condensation.



WOODSTOVE UTILIZATION

Your stove was designed to burn wood only; no other material should be burnt. Waste and other flammable material should not be burnt in your wood stove. Any type of wood may be used in your stove, but specific varieties have better energy yields than others. Please consult the following table in order to make the best possible choice.

Average Energy Yield Of One Air Dried Cord Of Cut Wood

	Wood species	Energy yield (millions of BTU/cord)
High energy yield	Oak	29
	Sugar Maple	28
	Beech	26
	Yellow birch	25
	Ash	24
	Elm	23
Medium energy yield	Larch (Tamarack)	23
	Red Maple	23
	Douglas red fir	23
	Silver birch	22
	Alder	18
	Poplar	17
	Hemlock	17
Low energy yield	Spruce	17
	Pine	17
	Bass	16
	Fir	13

Data provided by Energy, Mines and Resources - Canada

IT IS EXTREMELY IMPORTANT THAT YOU USE DRY WOOD ONLY IN YOUR WOOD STOVE. The wood must have dried for 9 to 15 months, such that the humidity content (in weight) is reduced below 20% of the weight of the log. It is very important to keep in mind that even if the wood has been cut since one, two or even more years, it is not necessarily dry, if it has been stored in poor conditions; under extreme conditions, it may even rot instead of drying. The vast majority of the problems related to the operation of a wood stove are caused by the fact that the wood used was too damp or had dried in poor conditions. These problems can be:

- ignition problems
- creosote build-up causing chimney fires
- low energy yield
- blackened windows
- incomplete log combustion

Smaller pieces of wood will dry faster. All logs exceeding 6" in diameter should be split. The wood should not be stored directly on the ground. Air should circulate through the cord. A 24" to 48" air space should be left between each row of logs, which should be placed in the sunniest location possible. The upper layer of wood should be protected from the element but not the sides.

TESTING YOUR WOOD

When the stove is thoroughly warmed, place one piece of split wood (about five inches in diameter) parallel to the door on the bed of red embers.

Keep the air control full open by pulling on it and close the door. If ignition of the piece is accomplished within 90 seconds from the time if was placed in the stove, your wood is correctly dried. If ignition takes longer, your wood is damp.

If your wood hisses and water or vapour escapes at the ends of the piece, your wood is soaked or freshly cut. Do not use this wood in your stove. Large amounts of creosote could be deposited in your chimney, creating potential conditions for a chimney fire.

THE FIRST FIRES

The fresh paint on your stove needs to be cured to preserve it's quality. Once the fuel charge is properly ignited, only burn small fires in your stove for the first four hours of operation. Never open the air control more than necessary to achieve a medium burn rate.

Make sure that there's enough air circulation while curing the stove. The odours could be smelled during the 3 or 4 first fires. Never start your stove outside. You will not be able to see if you are over heating.

IGNITION

After making sure that the stove air intake controls are fully open, place several rumpled sheets of paper in the centre of the combustion chamber. Place 8 to 10 pieces of small dry kindling wood over the paper in the form of a tent. You may also place a few pieces of heating wood, but choose the smaller ones. No chemical product should be used to light the fire.

Before igniting the paper and kindling wood, it is recommended that you warm up the chimney. This is done in order to avoid back draft problems often due to negative pressure in the house. If such is the case, open a window slightly near the stove and twist together a few sheets of newspaper into a torch. Light up this paper torch and hold it as close as possible to the mouth of the pipe inside the combustion chamber to warm up the chimney. Once the updraft movement is initiated, you are ready to ignite the stove by lighting the paper and kindling wood inside the combustion chamber.

We therefore advise you to leave the door slightly opened (1/4") for a 10 to 30 minutes period, **under supervision**, in order to allow for good combustion. After this time, you must close the door and progressively adjust the air control to obtain the desired temperature.

HEATING

Controlled combustion is the most efficient technique for wood heating because it enables you to select the type of combustion you want for each given situation. The wood will burn slowly if the wood stove air intake control is adjusted to reduce the oxygen supply in the combustion chamber to a minimum. On the other hand, wood will burn quickly if the air control is adjusted to admit a larger quantity of oxygen in the combustion chamber. The air intake control on your stove is very simple. If you pull on it out completely towards you, it is fully open. If you push on it until it stops the combustion air is reduced to a minimum.

RELOADING

Once you have obtained a good bed of embers, you should reload the unit. In order to do so, open the air controls to maximum a few seconds prior to opening the stove's door. Then proceed by opening the door very slowly; open it one or two inches for 5 to 10 seconds, before opening it completely to increase the draught and thus eliminate the smoke which is stagnant in a state of slow combustion in the stove. Then bring the red embers to the front of the stove and reload the unit.

For optimal operation of your wood stove, we recommend you operate it with a wood load approximately equivalent to the height of fire bricks.

It is important to note that wood combustion consumes ambient oxygen in the room .In the case of negative pressure, it is a good idea to allow fresh air in the room, either by opening a window slightly or by installing a fresh air intake system on an outside wall.

WARNINGS

- NEVER OVERFIRE YOUR STOVE. IF ANY PART OF THE STOVE STARTS TO GLOW RED, OVER FIRING IS HAPPENING. READJUST THE AIR INTAKE CONTROL AT A LOWER SETTING.
- THE INSTALLATION OF A LOG CRADLE IS NOT RECOMMENDED IN YOUR WOOD STOVE.
- NEVER PUT WOOD ABOVE THE FIREBRICK LINING OF THE FIREBOX.

CREOSOTE FORMATION AND NEED FOR REMOVAL

When wood is burned slowly, it produces tar and other organic vapours, which combine with expelled moisture to form creosote. The creosote vapours 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 burning wood, the chimney connector and chimney should be inspected at least once every two months during the heating season to determine if a creosote build-up has occurred. We strongly recommend that you install a thermometer on your smoke exhaust pipe, approximately 18" above the stove. This thermometer will indicate the temperature of your gas exhaust fumes. The ideal temperature for those gases is somewhere between 275° F and 900° F, depending on the type of thermometer you are using. Probe thermometers will usually give a higher reading. The optimal flue temperature should be indicated on the thermometer itself, or its packaging. When the flue temperature is not within the optimal operating range, the build-up of creosote is promoted.

TO PREVENT CREOSOTE BUILD UP

- Always burn dry wood. This allows clean burns and higher chimney temperatures, therefore less creosote deposit.
- Leave the air control full open for about 10 min. every time you reload the stove to bring it back to proper operating temperatures. The secondary combustion can only take place if the firebox is hot enough.
- Always check for creosote deposit once every two months and have your chimney cleaned at least once a year.

ASH DISPOSAL

Ashes should be removed from the stove every few days or when ashes get to 2 to 3 inches deep. Always empty the stove when it is cold, such as in the morning.

Always dispose of ashes in a metal container with a tight fitting lid. Place this container on a non combustible floor or on the ground, well away from all combustible material, pending final disposal. If the ashes are disposed of by burial in soil or otherwise locally dispersed, they should be retained in the close container until all cinders have thoroughly cooled.

CAUTIONS:

- ASHES COULD CONTAIN HOT EMBERS EVEN AFTER TWO DAYS WITHOUT OPERATING THE STOVE.
- THE ASH PAN CAN BECOME VERY HOT. WEAR GLOVES TO PREVENT INJURY.
- NEVER BURN THE STOVE WITH THE ASH TRAP OPEN. THIS WOULD RESULT IN OVER FIRING THE STOVE. DAMAGE TO THE STOVE AND EVEN HOUSE FIRE MAY RESULT.

MAINTENANCE

Your stove is a high efficiency stove and therefore requires little maintenance. It is important to perform a visual inspection of the stove every time it is emptied, in order to insure that no parts have been damaged, in which case repairs must be performed immediately.

GLASS

- Inspect the glass regularly in order to detect any cracks. If you spot one, turn the stove off immediately. Do not abuse the glass door by striking or slamming shut. Do not use the stove if the glass is broken.
- If the glass on your stove breaks, replace only with glazing supplied from your USSC dealer.
- To replace the glass, remove the screws retaining the glass mouldings inside the door. Remove the mouldings and replace the damaged piece with a new one. Perform the procedure backwards after replacing. When replacing the glass, you should change the glass gasket to make sure you keep it sealed.
- Never wash the glass with a product that may scratch. Use a specialized product, available in the stores where wood stoves are sold.
- The glass should be washed only when cold.

GASKETING

It is recommended that you change the door gasket (which makes your stove door air tight) once a year, in order to insure good control over the combustion, maximum efficiency and security. To change the door gasket, simply remove the damaged one. Carefully clean the available gasket groove, apply a high temperature silicone sold for this purpose, and install the new gasket. You may light up your stove again approximately 24 hours after having completed this operation.

WARNING:

- NEVERS OPERATE THE STOVE WITHOUT A GASKET OR WITH A BROKEN ONE. DAMAGE TO THE STOVE OR EVEN HOUSE FIRE MAY RESULT

PAINT

Only clean your stove with a dry soft clothe that will not harm the paint finish. If the paint becomes scratched or damaged, it is possible to give your wood stove a brand new look, by repainting it with a 1200° F heat resistant paint. For this purpose, simply scrub the surface to be repainted with fine sand paper, clean it properly, and apply thin coats (2) of paint successively.