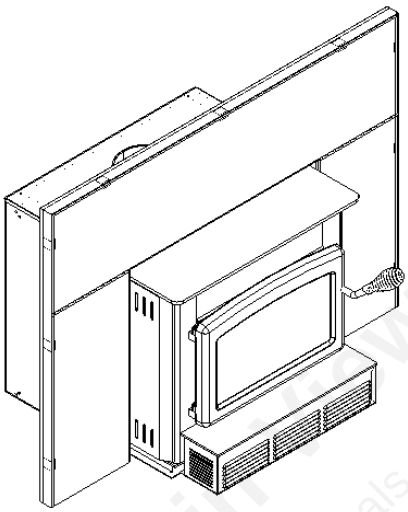
OWNER`S MANUAL

ASHLEY 4600



US ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
AGENCY PHASE II CERTIFIED
WOODSTOVES

OREGON DEPARTEMENT
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Verified and tested following
UL 1482, ULC-S628, UL-907 Standards
by:

"Keeping America Warm Since 1869"

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READ AND KEEP THIS MANUAL FOR REFERENCE

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INTRODUCTION

United States Stove Company, one of the most important wood stove and fireplace manufacturers in North America, congratulates you on your purchase and wishes to help you get maximum satisfaction from your insert. 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 insert comply with UL-1482, UL-907, ULC-S628 standards.

Read this entire manual before you install and use your new insert. If this insert 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 INSERT UNATTENDED WHEN THE DOOR IS SLIGHTLY OPENED.
- DO NOT BURN WASTES, FLAMMABLE FLUID SUCH AS GASOLINE, NAPHTHA OR MOTOR OIL.
- DO NOT CONNECT TO ANY AIR DISTRIBUTION DUCT OR SYSTEM.
- ALWAYS CLOSE THE DOOR AFTER THE IGNITION.

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Combustible:		Wood
Heating Capacity :	E.P.A :	42400 BTU/h 63% default efficiency
Emissions EPA:		4.4 g/h
Color :		Metallic Black
Flue Pipe Diameter :		6'' (152 mm)
Chimney type :		2 100°F (650 °C)
Minimum Vertical Flue Height :		12' (3,66 m)
Maximum Log Length :		17 1/2'' (445 mm)
Dimensions		
Overall:		W x D x H 24 1/8 x 22 x 21 1/2" (613 x 559 x 546 mm)
Combustion Chamber :		W x D
	Width x Depth :	17 3/4 x 10 '' (451 x 254 mm)
	Volume :	1.85 pi^3 (0,052 m^3)
Door Opening :		W x H 8 3/8 x 15 3/4'' (213 x 400 mm)
Weight:		400 lbs (182 Kg)

ASSEMBLY

CAUTION: Operation of your ASHLEY insert without the baffle may cause unsafe and hazardous temperature conditions and will void the warranty.

NOTE: Before installing the firebrick, check to ensure that none are broken or damaged in any way. If so, have the damaged ones replaced. Check the firebrick for damage at least annually and replace any broken or damaged ones with new ones. Inspection and cleaning of the chimney is facilitated by the removable baffle.

Install the two thin bricks into either side at the front. The 2.5" x 9" (64x229mm) piece should be placed at the bottom, placed so that the angled piece of the brick aligns with the bottom duct. Place the 4.5" x 2.5" (114x64mm) above it and under the brick retainer.

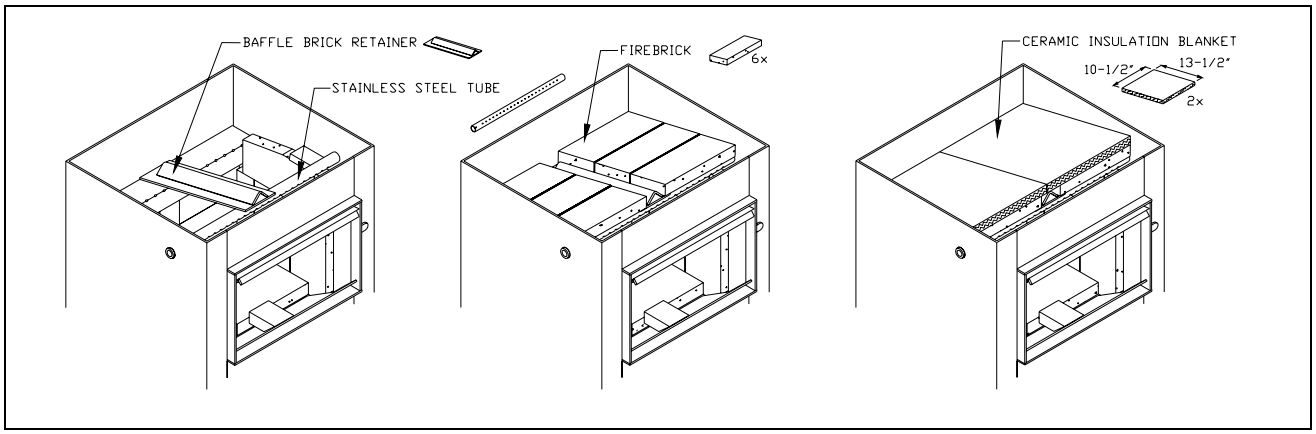


FIGURE 2

To install the baffle, follow these instructions (to remove, follow the reverse of these instructions):

1- The ceramic insulation should be installed in place before the baffle bricks. Place the first piece of ceramic insulation up inside the top of the firebox and place one side over the baffle brick retainer so that the 13.5" (343mm) length goes from front to back and the 10.5" (267mm) length goes from side to side as shown in Figure 2. The ceramic blanket should lie over the stainless steel tube, over one side of the brick retainer and rest on the firebrick sides. The second piece of insulation should be laid on the opposite side of the baffle brick retainer, over the stainless steel tube and over the firebrick, directly beside the first piece of ceramic insulation without overlapping as shown in Figure 2.

Caution: As with all fibrous materials, avoid inhaling any airborne fibers.

2- Place the two bricks with the corners cut out of them under the right and left side brick retainers and over the side bricks. They should fit so that the angled part slopes down toward the back.

3- Place the two small 2" x 4 3/8" (51 x 111mm) bricks up into the top front side spaces below the stainless steel tube.

4- Place the baffle brick retainer up over the back duct and over the stainless steel tube so that the angled rib is on the top. Move it to the middle under the ceramic insulation.

5- Angle each of the two rear baffle bricks up to the top right or left and place them so that they sit crosswise under the ceramic insulation, over the back duct, over the side bricks, and over the baffle brick retainer. Push them toward the back and make sure that the insulation over them is flat.

6- In the same way angle each of the two front baffle bricks up to the top front right or left so that they sit crosswise under the ceramic insulation, over the stainless steel tube, over the baffle brick retainer, and over the side bricks. Push them toward the front.

7- Similarly, place the two middle baffle bricks crosswise between the front and rear baffle bricks. Make sure that the insulation is flat over them. Push them toward the back so there are no gaps between the bricks.

8- Reach up inside and lift the insulation up slightly while pushing the right, and then the left, front baffle bricks toward the back.

9- Once all the bricks are in, make sure that the ceramic insulation is flat over and flush with the front edge of the bricks, and sealed against the firebox wall along the back and sides. Push all the baffle bricks toward the back and centre - do not allow the bricks to sit on the angled rib of the baffle brick retainer.

10- Place the included steel insulation weight at the top back centre of the ceramic insulation. This weight will prevent the insulation from being drawn toward the flue hole, causing a possible blockage under extreme draft conditions. The metal plate will be located inside the firebox when the appliance is packaged.

DOOR ADJUSTMENT

In order for your insert 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

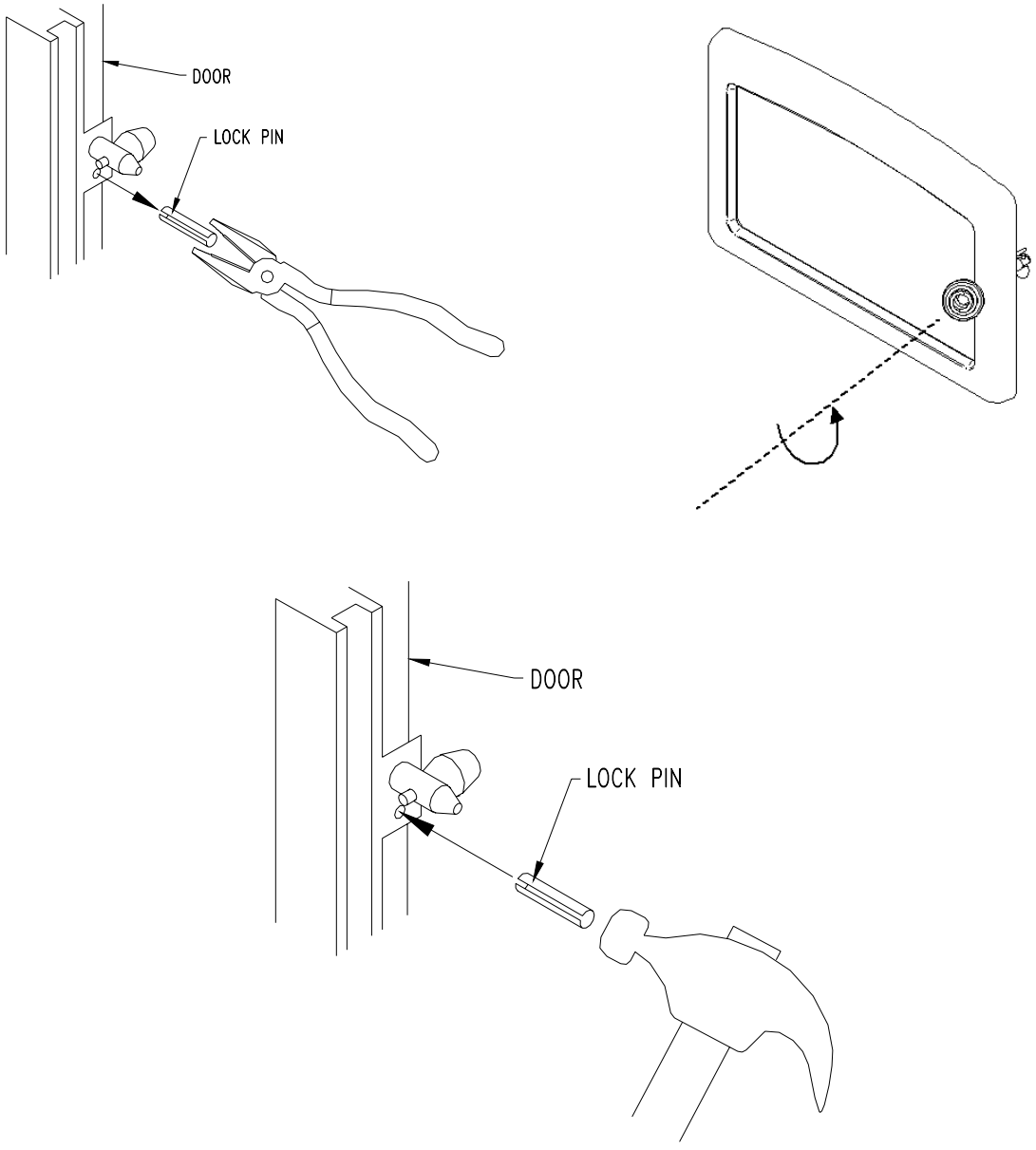


Figure 1: Door Adjustment

INSTALLATION

SAFETY NOTICE

- IF THIS INSERT 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.
- USE SMOKE DETECTORS IN THE ROOM WHERE YOUR INSERT IS INSTALLED.
- KEEP FURNITURE AND DRAPES WELL AWAY FROM THE INSERT.
- 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 INSERT.
- 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.
- AN INSERT MUST NEVER BE INSTALLED IN A HALLWAY OR NEAR A STAIRCASE, SINCE IT MAY BLOCK THE WAY IN CASE OF FIRE OR FALL TO RESPECT REQUIRED CLEARANCES.
- DO NOT INSTALL IN A SLEEPING ROOM.

PRE-INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS

MASONRY & ZERO CLEARANCE REQUIREMENTS

The masonry fireplace must meet the minimum code requirements, or NFPA 21,1 or the equivalent for a safe installation. Contact your local Building Inspector for requirements in your area. An inspection of the fireplace should include the following:

1. CONDITION OF THE FIREPLACE AND CHIMNEY: Examine the masonry fireplace and chimney prior to installation, to determine that they are free from cracks, loose mortar, creosote deposits, blockage, or other signs of deterioration. If evidence of deterioration is noted, the fireplace or chimney should be upgraded prior to installation.

2. ZERO CLEARANCE OR METAL HEATFORM FIREPLACE: These fireplaces and chimneys must meet the conditions above, and the factory built zero clearance fireplace must be listed. They must be suitable for use with solid fuel. The chimney must be of at least 1" (25 mm) larger in diameter to accommodate a required continuous stainless steel liner running from the flue collar to the top of the chimney termination.

   Only readily detachable parts that are easily replaced, such as damper parts, screens, doors, and side and back refractory panels, are to be removed from the fireplace. These parts must be stored nearby and available for retrofit if the insert is

ever removed. Removal of any parts which render the fireplace unfit for use with solid fuel requires the fireplace to be permanently labelled by the installer as being no longer suitable for solid fuel until the removed parts are replaced and the fireplace is restored to its original certified condition.

3. HEARTH EXTENSION: Verify that there is a non-combustible hearth extending at least 16" (406mm) in front of the fireplace and at least 8" (203mm) to the side of the fireplace for a fireplace having an opening less than $6ft^2$ ($0.55m^2$); or a non-combustible hearth extending at least 20" (508mm) in front and at least 12" (305mm) to the sides for a fireplace having an opening of $6ft^2$ ($0.55\ m^2$) or larger. Fireplaces without this hearth extension will not meet the minimum requirements, and will require additional protection.

4. CHIMNEY CAPS: Mesh type chimney caps must have provision for regular cleaning, or the mesh should be removed to eliminate the potential of plugging.

5. LINER: The chimney must have an acceptable masonry liner suitable for solid fuel, otherwise a continuous stainless steel liner must be installed.

6. ADJACENT COMBUSTIBLES: The fireplace should be inspected to make sure that there is adequate clearance to combustibles, both exposed combustibles to the top, side, and front as well as concealed combustibles, in the chimney and mantle area. Your local inspector should have information on whether older fireplaces are of adequate construction.

7. OPENING SIZE: Refer to “Suitable Fireplace Dimensions” for suitable size fireplace openings.

CLEARANCES FROM COMBUSTIBLES

Sidewall (A)	16” (405mm)	From Insert Body
Sidefacing (B)	10” (255 mm)	
Top Facing Height (C)	35.5” (902 mm)	From Hearth Expansion
Mantle (D)	42” (1070 mm)	

- Install only on a non-combustible hearth raised 3" (75mm) above the floor, unless the floor is protected by a UL listed “Hearth Shield” floor protector, in which case the hearth can be level with the floor. In all cases, any combustible flooring within 18" (457mm) to the front of the body of the unit must be protected by non-combustible material.

- The flue pipe must not go through roof trussing, an attic, a wardrobe, a floor, a combustible partition, or similar spaces.

- A flue pipe crossing a combustible wall must have a minimum clearance of 18".

- To reduce flue pipe clearances from combustible materials, contact your local safety department.

SUITABLE FIREPLACE DIMENSIONS

MEASUREMENT FOR	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM STANDARD FACEPLATE
Opening Height (F)	21.75" (553mm)	29" (737mm)
Opening Width (G)	26" (660mm)	44" (1118mm)
Opening Depth (H)	14.5" (368mm)	21" (533mm)

NOTE: Sizes given are exact sizes of faceplate with brass.

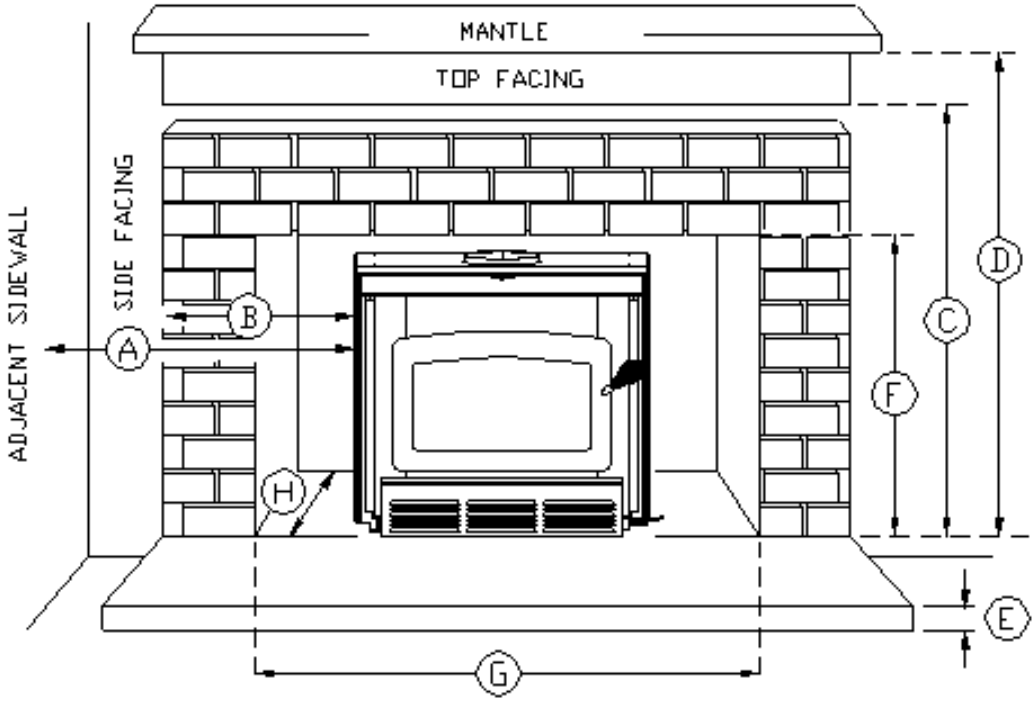


Figure 1

CHIMNEY

Your insert 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 ; 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 flue must be identical to the insert 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 insert which creates the draught effect; your insert'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 this unit to a chimney flue serving another appliance.**
2. **It 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 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.**

INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

1. Inspect the fireplace according to the safety information and fireplace requirements and have it cleaned and/or upgraded as necessary.

2. If the installation of the unit renders the existing damper control inaccessible, it will be necessary to either secure the damper wide open or remove it entirely. An inaccessible damper which may fall shut later could cause smoke to enter the room. This would be a nuisance as well as a potential health hazard.

3. POSITIVE CONNECTOR INSTALLATION:

NOTE: A positive flue connector may provide acceptable performance, however, we recommend the use of a chimney liner to ensure satisfactory performance. Slip connectors for continuous liners should be installed similarly.

A. Referring to the table and Figure 3, pick a location for the positive connector plate. It will be easiest to install the plate so that the hole for the flue is somewhere in between the extreme positions, and to use the adjustability of the faceplate to take up any inaccuracies in the fit. Alternatively, the plate itself can be moved up and back by using a 6" (152mm) extension directly on the flue.

B. If you are securing the connector with a screw, the hole in the flue collar and the connector pipe should be drilled prior to final installation.

C. Cut the plate to size and/or bend the edges over so that it will fit the cavity. The plate can then be secured to the throat of the fireplace using steel or masonry fasteners depending on the material. Locate the plate and drill through it into the backing material. Install the fasteners.

D. Install the flat self-adhesive gasket around the inside of the 6" diameter (152mm) hole in the plate. Put the handle through the two holes in the throat connector (see Figure 2). Install the female end of the throat connector up through the hole in the plate so that it is held in position by friction, ready to be pulled down later.

E. Positively seal any leaks between the plate and the brickwork. Any leaks will draw air into the fire, which will affect performance.

4. POSITIONING THE UNIT: The more extended the insert, the greater the heat transfer to the room. When installed as an extended insert, the front edge of the air jacket will be installed flush with the fireplace facing. Otherwise the unit can be moved back as much as 3.5" (89mm) or any position in between. The position chosen will depend on your own preference for most installations (where the lintel is less than 6" (152mm) and the depth is greater than 12.5" (318mm)). See the table and Figure 3.

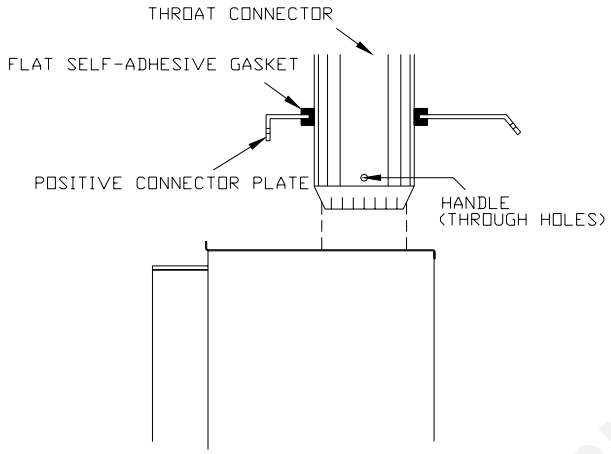


Figure 2

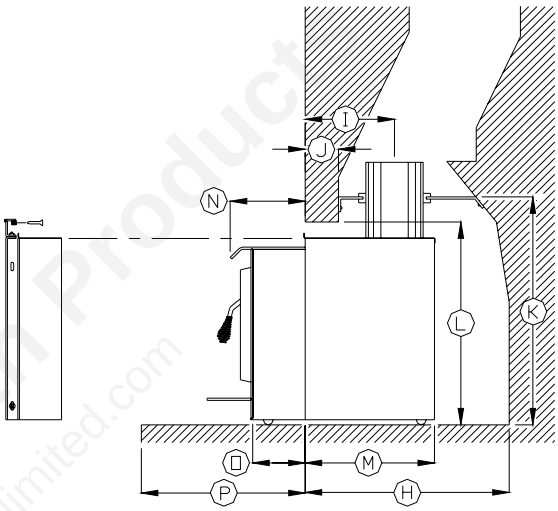


Figure 3

MAXIMUM EXTENDED	I	J	L	M	N	O	P	AIR JACKET
INCHES	8 1/2	6 1/2	23 - 28	14 1/2	8	6	24	Flush with facing
MILLIMETERS	216	165	584-711	368	203	152	610	
MINIMUM EXTENDED	I	J	L	M	N	O	P	AIR JACKET
INCHES	12	10	23 - 28	18	4 1/2	2 1/2	20 1/2	Back from facing 3 1/2"
MILLIMETERS	305	254	584-711	457	114	64	521	

5. If lag-bolts and anchors are to be used to secure the insert, the hole locations should be marked with the unit in place. Remove the unit and locate the anchors.

6. Remove the faceplate panels from their box and assemble according to these faceplate instructions :

A. Remove the slide from within the air jacket.

B. Place the faceplate face down on a flat, nonabrasive surface (see Figure 4) so that the sides are a bit towards the middle.

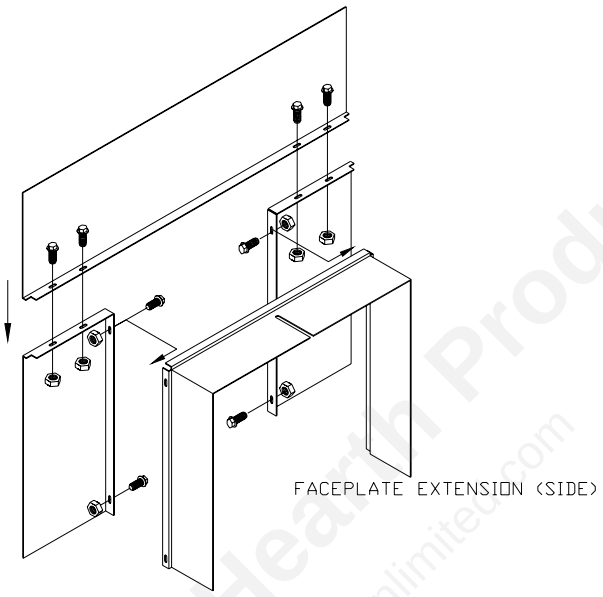


Figure 4

C. Place the slide onto the faceplate so that the bends of the faceplate pieces go inside of the slide.

D. Line up the holes by pushing the sides out and install (smooth heads inside) all the bolts loosely. Line up the edge of the faceplate top and side, tighten the two bolts joining them, and then tighten the side bolts. Tighten the bolts on the other side in the same manner (see Figure 5).

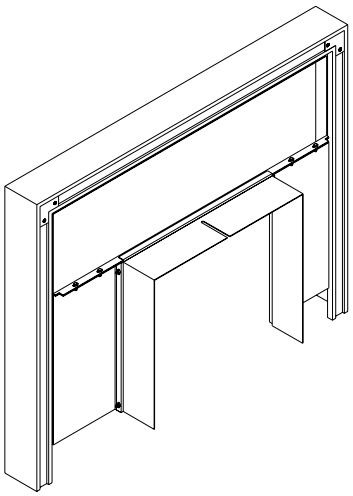


Figure 5

7. BRASS INSTALLATION ON FACEPLATE: Attach the mitred corners of the brass trim together using the corner brackets. Slide the assembled brass trim over the edge of the faceplate. See Figures 6 and 7.

   Attach the left and right side brass to the top with corner brackets supplied. Slip the brass trim over the faceplate and snap the eight faceplate trim clips in place (see Figure 6).

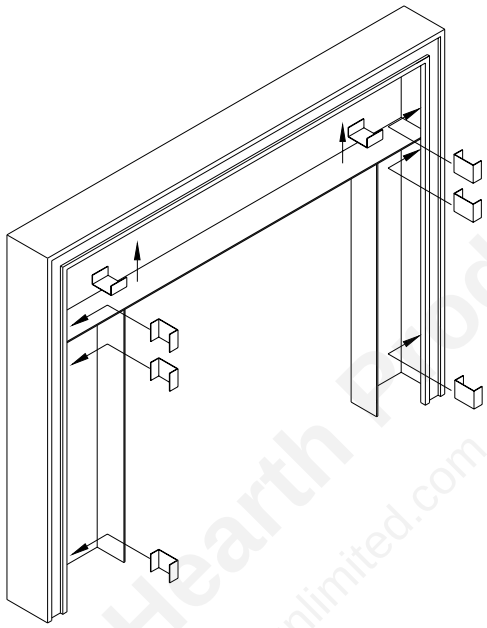


Figure 6

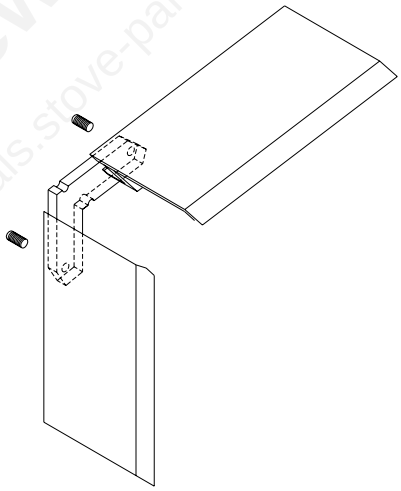


Figure 7

8. Lift the insert into the fireplace. Square the insert to the face of the fireplace by adjusting the leveling legs on the sides at the rear of the insert. Check that the throat connector is in line.

9. If there is space to push the connector down from above, do so. Reach in through the insert and pull the throat connector down into place. If you are securing the connector to the flue collar with the screw, do that now.

10. Push the air control (1) in, all the way. Slide the adjustable faceplate sleeve back into its original location until the faceplate fits tightly against the fireplace facing. See Figure 11. One 7/16" (11mm) open end wrench should be used to turn the nut (2), located above the cooktop in the center, up so that it securely fastens the adjustable faceplate sleeve to the top air jacket. Take the air control slider spring handle (3) from the firebox and turn it onto the 1/4" diameter (6mm) air control rod (1).

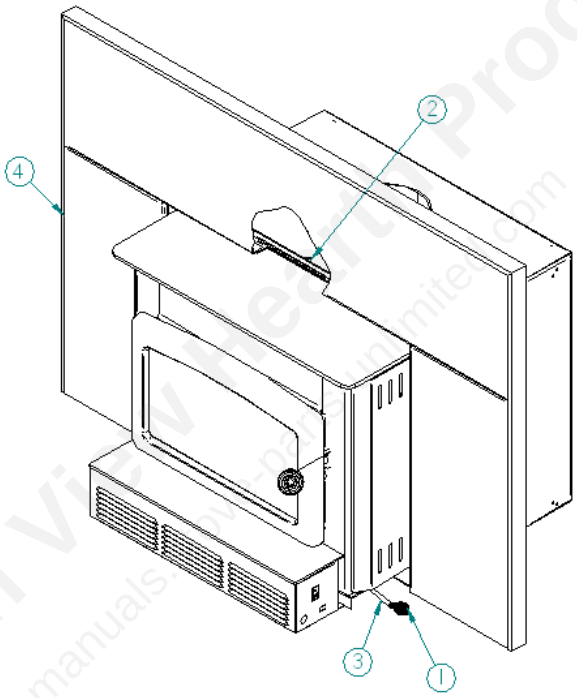
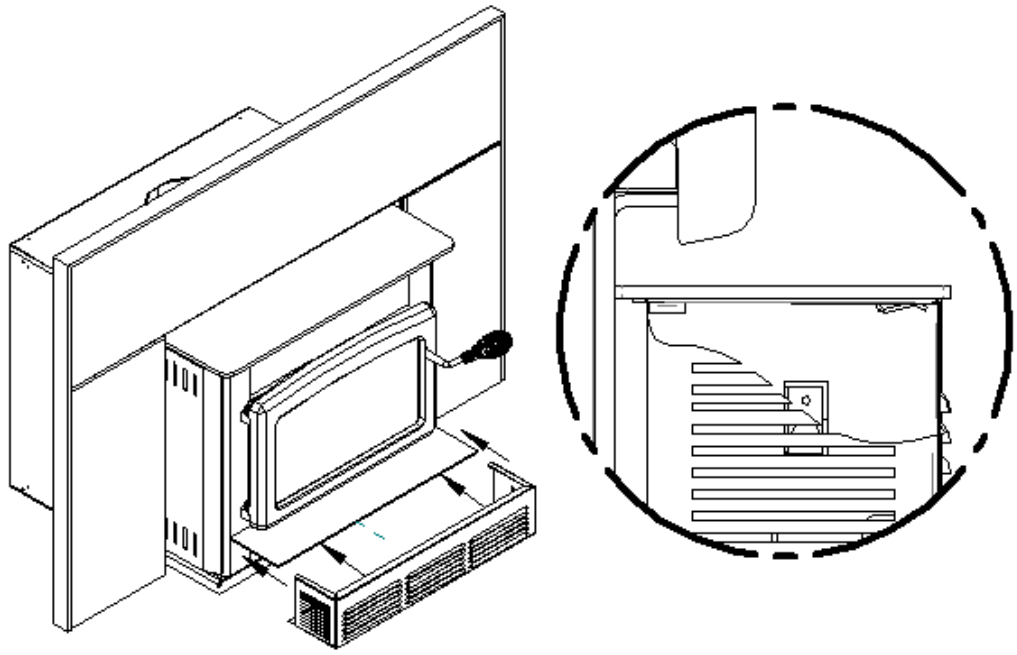


Figure 11

FAN INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS



Push the top flange of the fan housing into the four brackets located on the underside of the ash shelf until the assembly touches against the firebox.

INSERT UTILISATION

Your heating unit was designed to burn wood only; no other materials should be burnt. Wastes and other flammable materials should not be burnt in your insert. Any type of wood may be used in your insert, 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 INSERT. 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 an insert 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 insert 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 insert, 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 insert. 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 insert needs to be cured to preserve its quality. Once the fuel charge is properly ignited, only burn small fires in your insert 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 insert. The odours could be smelled during the 3 or 4 first fires. Never start your insert outside. You will not be able to see if you are over heating.

IGNITION

After making sure that the insert air intake controls are fully open (completely pull-out towards you), 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 insert 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 insert 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 insert 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 insert is very simple. If you move it completely to the right, it is fully open. If you move it completely to the left, it is fully close.

Your ASHLEY insert burnt between .979 kg\h and 3.517 kg\h. of wood during EPA testing. Real operating conditions may give very different results than those obtained in the lab according to the species of wood used, its moisture content, the size and density of the pieces, the length of the chimney, altitude and outside temperature.

WARNINGS

- NEVER OVERFIRE YOUR INSERT. IF ANY PART OF THE INSERT 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 ASHLEY INSERT.
- NEVER PUT WOOD ABOVE THE FIREBRICK LINING OF THE FIREBOX.

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 insert'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 insert. Then bring the red embers to the front of the insert and reload the unit.

For optimal operation of your insert, we recommend you to 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. Refer to page 16 of the present manual.

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.

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 insert 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 insert every few days or when ashes get to 2 to 3 inches deep. Always empty the insert 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 materials, 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 INSERT.
- THE ASH PAN CAN BECOME VERY HOT. WEAR GLOVES TO PREVENT INJURY.
- NEVER BURN THE INSERT WITH THE ASH TRAP OPEN. THIS WOULD RESULT IN OVER FIRING THE INSERT. DAMAGE TO THE INSERT AND EVEN HOUSE FIRE MAY RESULT.

MAINTENANCE

Your ASHLEY insert is a high efficiency unit and therefore require little maintenance. It is important to perform a visual inspection of the insert 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 insert off immediately. Do not abuse the glass door by striking or slamming shut. Do not use the insert if the glass is broken.
- If the glass on your insert breaks, replace only with glazing supplied from the ASHLEY dealer.
- To replace the glass, remove the screws retaining the gasket frame inside the door and lift. 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 inserts are sold.
- The glass should be washed only when cold.

GASKETING

It is recommended that you change the door gasket (which makes your insert 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 insert again approximately 24 hours after having completed this operation.

WARNING:

- NEVER OPERATE THE INSERT WITHOUT A GASKET OR WITH A BROKEN ONE. DAMAGE TO THE INSERT OR EVEN HOUSE FIRE MAY RESULT

PAINT

Only clean your insert with a dry soft cloth that will not harm the paint finish.

If the paint becomes scratched or damaged, it is possible to give your insert a brand new look, by repainting it with a 1200^{o} 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.