OWNER'S MANUAL

NONCATALYTIC WOODBURNING FIREPLACE INSERT APPLIANCE

MODEL K26C

FOR USE ONLY IN MASONRY FIREPLACES

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SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

PLEASE READ THIS ENTIRE MANUAL BEFORE YOU INSTALL AND USE YOUR NEW HEATING APPLIANCE. FAILURE TO FOLLOW INSTRUCTIONS MAY RESULT IN PROPERTY DAMAGE, BODILY INJURY, OR EVEN DEATH.

IF THIS HEATING APPLIANCE IS NOT PROPERLY INSTALLED, A HOUSE FIRE MAY RESULT. TO REDUCE THE RISK OF FIRE, FOLLOW THE INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS. CONTACT LOCAL BUILDING OR FIRE OFFICIALS ABOUT RESTRICTIONS AND INSTALLATION INSPECTION REQUIREMENTS IN YOUR AREA.

INSTALL A SMOKE DETECTOR ON EACH FLOOR OF YOUR HOME. EACH DETECTOR SHOULD BE INSPECTED REGULARLY AND KEPT IN GOOD WORKING CONDITION.

SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS. THESE INSTRUCTIONS SHOULD BE REVIEWED BY ALL FUTURE USERS OF THIS HEATING APPLIANCE TO ENCOURAGE ITS PROPER OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE.

SAFETY STANDARDS AND BUILDING CODES

This appliance has been safety tested by Warnock Hersey International, Incorporated, in accordance with UL safety standard 1482. The Warnock Hersey listing mark on this appliance indicates that the design and manufacturing of this appliance comply with Warnock Hersey's safety standards. There may be additional requirements to be met in order to comply with local building codes or regulations. Before installing this appliance, check with local building or fire officials to assure compliance with local regulations and codes.

FIREPLACE AND CHIMNEY REQUIREMENTS

DO NOT INSTALL THIS FIREPLACE INSERT IN A METAL ("PREFABRICATED," "ZERO-CLEARANCE," "MANUFACTURED," OR "FACTORY-BUILT") FIREPLACE. Those type fireplaces may be faced with brick, but their insides are not made of brick; and, their chimneys are not normally suitable for the high exhaust temperatures associated with wood-burning appliances such as this fireplace insert. Metal fireplaces are designed to be kept cool by air flowing through their firebox. A fireplace insert could interrupt that flow of cooling air and the metal fireplace or its chimney could overheat and cause a house fire.

THIS FIREPLACE INSERT IS NOT DESIGNED FOR USE IN MOBILE HOMES.

THIS FIREPLACE INSERT HAS BEEN DESIGNED FOR, TESTED FOR, AND SHOULD ONLY BE INSTALLED IN, A MASONRY FIREPLACE AND CHIMNEY SYSTEM BUILT TO NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION STANDARD 211. The fireplace and chimney system must be free from cracks, loose mortar, creosote deposits, or other blockage, or other signs of deterioration. DO NOT INSTALL THIS INSERT IN A FIREPLACE WITH AN UNLINED CHIMNEY. As specified by NFPA 211, the chimney must be lined with fire clay flue lining at least 5/8-inch thick or an equivalent listed chimney liner system installed in accordance with its listing. The chimney must be constructed of solid masonry not less than 4 inches thick or rubble stone masonry not less than 12 inches thick.

be sure the masonry fireplace and chimney system meets the NFPA 211 standard and is free from cracks, loose mortar, creosote deposits or other blockage, or other signs of deterioration, the entire system should be examined (before installation of the insert)

someone familiar with NFPA 211 and local codes, and knowledgeable about problems that may develop in a fireplace and chimney system and how those problems may be corrected. If needed, a copy of NFPA 211 standard Chimneys, Fireplaces, Vents, and Solid Fuel Burning Appliances may be purchased from National Fire Protection Association, Inc., Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02269. If evidence of deterioration is noted during the examination, make the necessary repairs before installing the insert.

The fireplace in which this insert is to be installed must be adequately sized to receive this insert and a surround kit. See figure 1 for minimum and maximum dimensions of the fireplace in which this insert may be installed; also see figure 1 for the available surround kits, one of which will be needed to seal the fireplace opening after the insert is put into the fireplace. Determine which surround kit will be needed for your fireplace and purchase the kit from your appliance dealer before beginning the installation of the insert.

The internal shape of the fireplace must not cause the fireplace lintel or smoke shelf to extend over the smoke outlet of the insert. Excessive obstruction of the insert's smoke outlet by portions of the fireplace will cause restrictions of the smoke flowing from the insert and can have detrimental effects on the insert's performance. See figure 2.

NFPA 211 requires fireplace inserts to be installed with a connector extending from the insert's smoke outlet to the first flue liner of the chimney. The purpose of the connector is to deliver the insert's smoke directly to the chimney flue liner to help alleviate creosote buildup in the firebox, smoke shelf, and smoke chamber of the fireplace. Where local codes require, or a connector is desired, the Model DC1 Direct Connect [illegible] or its equivalent may be purchased from your insert dealer and installed to create the connection. See figure 2.

The size of the chimney flue liner's cross-sectional area is important to the proper operation of this insert. If the cross-sectional area of the chimney flue liner is less than 37.2 square inches, it may be too restrictive to the flow of smoke from the insert. On the other hand, flue liners larger than 112 square inches may be too large for this insert and result in excess capacity, which means less draft and more creosote. See figure 2. To determine the cross-sectional area of a flue liner, use one of the two appropriate formulas shown below.

Square or Rectangular Flue Liner:

Width in inches (x) length in inches = Cross-Sectional Area

Cylindrical (Round) Flue Liner:

$$\frac{\text{Diameter (distance across)}}{2} \text{ (x) } \frac{\text{Diameter (distance across)}}{2} \text{ (x) } 3.1416 = \text{Cross-Sectional Area}$$

If a chimney flue liner is too large, it may be possible to install a smaller flue liner. NOTE: Round flue liners draw better than square or rectangular ones.

The top of the chimney must be at least 3 feet above the point where it comes through the roof of your house, and at least 2 feet higher than any part of the roof or house within a 10-foot radius as shown by figure 3. These chimney height requirements (known as the 3-foot, 2-foot, 10-foot rule) are required by codes for safety purposes to allow

arks exiting the chimney time to cool before they land on the roof. Additional height l generally increase draft, improve appliance operating characteristics and reduce back-drafting and puffing problems due to wind. If a chimney cap and/or bird screen are installed on top of the chimney, keep them cleared of leaves, creosote, or other matter which could impede the flow of smoke exiting the chimney. See figure 3.

CAUTION: DO NOT INSTALL THIS FIREPLACE INSERT IN A FIREPLACE IF THE FIREPLACE'S CHIMNEY FLUE IS SERVING ANOTHER APPLIANCE. TO DO SO COULD CAUSE OPERATING OR DRAFTING PROBLEMS.

HEARTH REQUIREMENTS AND MINIMUM CLEARANCES BETWEEN APPLIANCE AND COMBUSTIBLES

To protect combustible floors from sparks and hot coals which could cause a house fire, masonry fireplaces have hearths of bricks, concrete, stone, tile, or other approved noncombustible material properly supported and with no combustible material against the underside of the hearth.

The hearth for the fireplace in which this appliance is installed should extend at least 16 inches beyond the front and 8 inches beyond each side of the appliance's fuel loading door as shown by figure 4. If the existing fireplace hearth does not provide this minimum protection, a listed floor protector or a floor protector made of noncombustible inorganic material equal to 3/8-inch thick millboard having a thermal conductivity "K" factor number equal to or less than .084 BTU-INCH/(HR)(°F)(FT^2) may be used to complete the hearth requirements shown by figure 4.

/ o to help prevent a house fire, minimum clearances between the appliance (the insert) a combustible walls, combustible mantels, and combustible trim as shown by figure 4 must be maintained UNLESS PRECAUTIONS ARE TAKEN AS DESCRIBED BELOW. Drapes, curtains, and other combustible items must be kept much farther away from the appliance to avoid a fire.

If the clearance between the appliance and a combustible wall, combustible mantel, or combustible trim which extends out into the room more than 1/2 inch beyond the fireplace face is less than specified by figure 4, there are some ways to remedy the problem: one way is to move or remove the wall, mantel or trim; another solution is to install a clearance reduction system to protect the combustible wall, mantel, or trim which is too close to the appliance.

A variety of prefabricated clearance reduction systems which have been safety tested are available through appliance dealers. Always look for a safety listing label on the product when selecting a clearance reduction system through an appliance dealer and make sure it is designed for use with solid fuel appliances. The manufacturers of these tested systems provide specific installation instructions that must be followed exactly for a safe installation.

If you choose to make your own clearance reduction system, contact local building or fire officials for specific requirements regarding home-constructed clearance reduction systems in your area. If they are not properly installed, a house fire could occur.

Examples of home-constructed clearance reduction systems are:

1 o protect walls, one commonly used home-constructed clearance reduction system is made of 24-gauge sheet metal with noncombustible spacers used to create a 1-inch air

space between the sheet metal and the combustible surface. The 1-inch air space provides free air circulation, and it is essential that there be openings at the top and bottom of these clearance reducers so cool air can enter at the bottom and hot air can exit at the top. It is this "chimney effect" that makes the wall clearance reduction system effective. This type of clearance reduction system will allow the wall clearance to be reduced to no less than 12 inches. The system may be painted.

2. To protect a mantel, a commonly used home-constructed clearance reduction system consisting of a piece of 24-gauge sheet metal sized and shaped to protect the mantel and secured 1 inch below the mantel will allow the mantel clearance to be reduced to no less than 16 inches. The system may be painted.

3. To protect fireplace trim which extends out into the room more than 1/2 inch beyond the fireplace face, a commonly used home-constructed clearance reduction system consisting of a piece of 24-gauge sheet metal sized and shaped to protect the fireplace trim and secured 1 inch away from the trim toward the fireplace insert appliance will allow the trim clearance to be reduced to no less than 12 inches. The system may be painted.

Again, contact local building or fire officials for specific requirements regarding home-constructed clearance reduction systems in your area. If they are not properly installed, a house fire could occur.

FUEL

This heating appliance is not designed to burn artificial logs, processed fuels, coal, charcoal, plywood, trash, garbage, wrapping paper, preformed wood, or treated wood. These prohibited fuels may cause the appliance and chimney to dangerously overheat or release poisonous gases into the dwelling.

This heating appliance is designed to burn only natural wood.

Freshly cut natural wood contains a lot of water, as much as 50 percent water by weight; therefore, freshly cut wood is likely to produce a smoldering, smoky fire and chimney temperatures that are cool enough to cause a more rapid accumulation of a substance known as creosote. (NOTE: The hazards of creosote are described elsewhere in this manual.) To prepare freshly cut natural wood for the most economical and troublefree burning, it should be cut, split, and stacked out of the rain with its ends exposed for at least 6 months before it is burned. Wood that has been seasoned or air-dried in this fashion will normally dry naturally until it is approximately 20 percent water by weight.

There are two types of natural wood: (1) Hardwoods, which generally come from deciduous, broad-leaved trees, are dense and slow to catch fire but will burn evenly for a long time once they do start burning. (2) Softwoods, which generally come from evergreen trees, are less dense than hardwoods and are easier to ignite because they are resinous. Softwoods burn fast, so a fire built entirely of softwood will burn out quicker than one built entirely of hardwood.

By mixing softwoods and hardwoods, an easily ignited and long-lasting fire can be achieved.

To get an idea of how wood is described and sold, you should first know that the most common measure is the cord. A cord is a tightly stacked pile of logs 8 feet long, 4 feet

gh, and 4 feet deep. The logs are usually cut 2 feet long, but you can have them cut into shorter lengths. A partial cord, called a face cord or a rick, is the same length and height as a cord, but its depth can be anywhere from 1 to 3 feet.

Wood is also sold by the ton. A ton of air-dried, dense hardwood (oak, hickory, maple, etc.) is equal to approximately one-half cord.

If you buy wood by weight, look for seasoned (air-dried) wood. Don't pay for extra water. NOTE: Seasoned wood will look withered and have cracked ends. The wood should be generally sound, but don't be concerned about small pockets of rot you may find.

The following chart shows the heat values (per cord) of some various species of natural woods after they have been seasoned:

Order of Most Heat Per Cord	Species	Type	Average Weight Per Cord	Btu Heat Value of Seasoned Cord
1st	Hickory	Hardwood	3,595 lbs	30,600,000
2nd	Maple	Hardwood	3,075 lbs	29,000,000
3rd	Beech	Hardwood	3,240 lbs	27,800,000
4th	Oak (White)	Hardwood	3,750 lbs	27,700,000
5th	Oak (Red)	Hardwood	3,240 lbs	26,300,000
6th	Birch (Yellow)	Hardwood	3,000 lbs	26,200,000
7th	Elm	Hardwood	2,750 lbs	24,500,000
8th	Tamarach	Softwood	2,500 lbs	24,010,000
h	Cherry	Hardwood	2,550 lbs	23,500,000
..h	Ash	Hardwood	2,950 lbs	22,600,000
11th	Spruce	Softwood	2,100 lbs	18,100,000
12th	Hemlock	Softwood	2,100 lbs	17,910,000
13th	Pine (White)	Softwood	1,800 lbs	17,900,000
14th	Aspen	Hardwood	1,900 lbs	17,700,000
15th	Basswood	Hardwood	1,900 lbs	17,001,000

PRINCIPLES OF OPERATION

The chimney draft draws air from the house into the appliance as shown by figure 5. The air flows through the bed of fuel causing any fire in the appliance to continue burning until the fuel supply is depleted.

The rate at which the fire burns can be increased or decreased by manipulating the appliance's damper as shown by figure 5.

Heat from the fire is transferred to your home by radiation and by the appliance's convection blower system located below the appliance's ash lip as shown by figure 5.

The blower system includes two blowers which are turned on and off by a manually operated OFF/ON variable speed control. The variable speed control also allows the speed of the blowers to be manually adjusted to provide the airflow desired. Figure 5 shows the location of the knob which operates the variable speed control. Figure 6 shows the wiring c ram of the blower system. The blower system's power cord is equipped with a three-prong grounding plug. DO NOT REMOVE THE GROUNDING PRONG FROM THE PLUG. The power cord should be plugged into a 120-volt, 60-Hz, 15-amp, properly fused and grounded receptacle. ALWAYS ROUTE THE POWER CORD AWAY FROM THE FIREPLACE to avoid damage to the cord from

at or dropped objects. The cord may be disconnected from the right side of the appliance and attached to the left side if this will allow better routing of the cord. The procedure for relocating the cord is described in the APPLIANCE INSTALLATION section of this manual.

APPLIANCE INSPECTION

Before beginning the appliance installation, inspect it; if any parts are found to be damaged or if any parts appear to be missing, report the discrepancy to your appliance dealer for corrective action. Using a heating appliance with damaged or missing parts can be hazardous.

APPLIANCE INSTALLATION

Tools Needed:
- Adjustable Wrench
- Screwdriver (Straight blade, medium size)
- Screwdriver (Phillips, medium size)
- Rule or Measuring Tape
- Scissors or Knife (To cut fiberglass insulation)

TO SAFELY AND PROPERLY INSTALL THIS APPLIANCE:

1. Clean the fireplace and chimney of soot and creosote.
2. Inspect the fireplace and chimney for proper construction and condition. Make any necessary repairs before installing the fireplace insert.
3. Remove the fireplace damper plate OR lock it in the open position to prevent it from being accidentally closed.
4. Check the height of the fireplace bed and hearth. If the bed and hearth are not level, build the lower surface up as shown by figure 7.
5. If the fireplace is equipped with an ash dump, seal it closed with furnace cement to prevent air leakage.
6. If this appliance is to be installed with a DC1 Direct Connect Kit or its equivalent, refer to the instructions packaged with the direct connect kit.
7. Carefully set the appliance on the fireplace hearth.
8. Remove the factory-installed screws and washers from the left side of the appliance. Use the screws and washers to fasten your purchased surround kit's left surround panel to the left side of the appliance as shown by figure 8. See figure 1 for available kits if you have not already purchased one.
9. Remove the factory-installed screws and washers from the right side of the appliance. Use the screws and washers to fasten your surround kit's right surround panel to the right side of the appliance as shown by figure 8.
10. Carefully maneuver the appliance into the fireplace so that the left and right surround panels fastened to the appliance will fit snugly against the face of the fireplace.
11. Use the screws provided in the screw packet of the surround kit to attach the top surround panel to the left and right surround panels as shown by figure 8.
12. Ensure that the hearth requirements and minimum clearances between the appliance and combustibles are adequate as specified earlier. If not, take appropriate action to remedy as described earlier.
13. Route the appliance's power cord away from the appliance and plug it into a properly grounded and fused receptacle as described earlier. NOTE: If more appropriate routing of the power cord could be achieved if the power cord was attached to the left side

of the appliance, attach the power cord to the left side of the appliance as follows:

(13.1). Make sure the power cord is not plugged into a receptacle.

(13.2). Remove the two screws and the power cord cover plate from the right side of the appliance's right blower shroud (see figure 5), and then disconnect the power cord from the right connector cap inside the right blower shroud. The disconnection is made by pressing the catch releases on top and bottom of the power cord connector plug as you pull the power cord connector plug from the right connector cap. See figure 6.

(13.3). Remove the two screws and the cover plate from the left side of the appliance's left blower shroud. See figure 5.

(13.4). Connect the power cord to the left connector cap inside the appliance's left blower shroud by pressing the catch releases on top and bottom of the power cord connector plug as you push the power cord connector plug into the left connector cap (see figure 6). Then attach the power cord cover plate to the left blower shroud by using two of the screws previously removed.

(13.5). Attach the remaining cover plate to the right side of the right blower shroud by using the remaining two screws.

(13.6). Route the power cord away from the appliance and plug it into a properly grounded and fused receptacle as described earlier.

14. Locate the bag containing the spring handles. Install the larger spring handle on the fuel feed door handle shaft by placing the open end of the spring over the handle shaft and twisting the spring counterclockwise until it overlaps the shaft approximately 5/8 inch. Install the smaller spring handle on the damper handle shaft located just above the fuel feed door. The smaller spring handle installs just like the larger one.

15. Build a fire in the appliance. After the fire is burning and the chimney draft is established, pass a lighted match or candle along the joints between the appliance and the face of the fireplace and fireplace hearth. If the flame is drawn into any of the joints, room air is being drawn through the joints. If a significant amount of room air is being drawn through the joints, pieces of fiberglass insulation can be pushed into the leaking joints with a screwdriver or similar tool to stop the leaking as much as possible. A roll of fiberglass insulation has been furnished with this appliance expressly for the purpose of cutting pieces of insulation from it to push into the leaking joints. Proper installation of the appliance is complete when an airtight seal between the entire appliance perimeter (including its surround panels) and fireplace face is achieved. See figure 2. The airtight seal is very important because it helps ensure that all the draft developed by the chimney is drawn only through the appliance. Since oxygen is necessary for any fire to burn, this solitary draft route through the appliance will help ensure that the fire in the appliance has access to all the oxygen in the air drawn up the chimney.

OPTIONAL ACCESSORIES

To further enhance the appearance of the appliance, a decorative brass trim kit may be purchased from your appliance dealer and installed around the perimeter of the surround kit as shown by figure 9.

OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

SAFETY REMINDER

A correctly installed appliance can still pose a fire hazard if it is not operated

properly. Follow the instructions contained in this manual. The surface of this appliance ts very hot while the appliance is operating. Keep children, clothing, furniture, and other combustible items a safe distance from the appliance. Use insulated fireproof gloves when tending the appliance.

FIRING THE APPLIANCE

WARNING: THE PAINT ON THE EXTERIOR OF THE APPLIANCE WILL GO THROUGH A CURING PROCESS DURING THE FIRST FIRING OF THE APPLIANCE AND WILL EMIT SOME SMOKE AND ODOR. BE PREPARED FOR THIS BY RAISING A WINDOW OR OPENING A HOUSE DOOR TO PROVIDE VENTILATION. THIS SMOKING IS NOT DANGEROUS AND USUALLY LASTS NO LONGER THAN ONE HOUR.

THE FIRST TIME THE APPLIANCE IS FIRED, THE FIRE SHOULD BE ONE OF MODERATE INTENSITY TO ALLOW THE PAINT TO CURE SLOWLY AND ALSO TO ALLOW OTHER APPLIANCE COMPONENTS TO ADJUST TO THEIR EXPANDED SIZE.

1. Open the appliance's fuel feed door and place several grapefruit-size wads of crushed newspaper in the appliance's firebox. Be sure the appliance's ash removal door is securely closed. (CAUTION: DO NOT OPERATE APPLIANCE WITH ITS GRATE REMOVED. THE GRATE HOLDS THE FUEL IN THE PROPER POSITION FOR BEST BURNING.)
2. Lay small dry sticks of kindling on top of the newspaper wads. Place the sticks close enough to one another to allow flames to move easily from one stick to the other when ignited. If the sticks are packed too tightly, the flames will suffocate and die out. (NOTE: Softwoods make better kindling than hardwoods because softwoods ignite easier than hardwoods.)
3. Fully open the appliance's damper. See figure 5.
4. Make sure that no matches or other combustibles are in the immediate area of the appliance. Be sure the room is adequately ventilated and the flue unobstructed.
5. Light the wads of newspaper. The appliance's fuel feed door may be left ajar (approximately 1 to 2 inches) to allow plenty of oxygen to reach the fire, but DO NOT LEAVE THE APPLIANCE UNATTENDED.
   WARNING: NEVER USE GASOLINE, GASOLINE-TYPE LANTERN FUEL, KEROSENE, CHARCOAL LIGHTER FLUID, OR SIMILAR LIQUIDS TO START OR "FRESHEN UP" A FIRE IN THIS APPLIANCE. KEEP ALL SUCH LIQUIDS WELL AWAY FROM THE APPLIANCE WHILE IT IS IN USE.
6. Once the kindling is burning briskly, add at least three full-length split logs of up to three to four inches across. Be careful not to smother the fire. Stack the pieces of wood carefully, near enough to keep each other hot, but far enough away to allow adequate airflow between them. CAUTION: NEVER LEAVE THE APPLIANCE UNATTENDED WHILE ANY OF ITS DOORS ARE NOT SECURELY CLOSED. OPERATING THE APPLIANCE WITH ITS FUEL FEED DOOR OR ASH REMOVAL DOOR OPEN CAN CREATE AN ABNORMAL FIRING CONDITION WHICH CAN OVERHEAT THE APPLIANCE, CHIMNEY, AND ADJACENT COMBUSTIBLE MATERIALS.
7. Allow the logs to start burning briskly so as to establish a good fire base. Probably the least understood requirement in maintaining a good fire is that of establishing a good fire base. A good fire base will maintain a more even temperature as well as get a new load of wood burning easily.
8. Once a good fire base has been established, begin adding small quantities of wood until the desired fuel load is achieved. Be careful not to add the wood too fast; to do so could smother the fire. Securely close the appliance's fuel feed door after loading.
9. Once the load of wood begins to burn well, adjust the appliance's damper to establish the heat output and burn rate desired. See figure 5. The more closed the damper is, the lower and slower the fire will burn; the more open the damper is, the hotter and faster the fire will burn. NOTE: It is best to familiarize yourself with the operating characteristics of your particular installation by building small fires initially and experimenting with the various damper settings.

10. The appliance's variable speed convection blower may be operated at any time to help achieve a desired comfort level. See the "PRINCIPLES OF OPERATION" section of this manual for convection blower operation information.

FIRE TENDING

Fire tending is the occasional poking or stirring of the burning fuel bed to ensure airflow through the fire, the adding of new fuel as needed, and the adjusting of the appliance's damper to establish the heat output and rate of burn. With experience, you will determine the frequency and degree of fire tending required for this appliance. The frequency and degree of fire tending depend upon such factors as the appliance installation, the condition of the fireplace and chimney, the condition and amount of fuel being burned, the setting of the appliance's damper, and your home's heating requirements. To ensure safe and satisfactory performance of this appliance, the following fire tending rules should be observed:

1. Keep the ash removal door and fuel feed door closed except when tending the fire or removing ashes. Operating the appliance with either of these doors open could cause the appliance to overfire and also increase the possibility of smoke, fire, ash, or sparks escaping the appliance to damage your home or its contents.
2. The following sequence should always be followed when opening an operating appliance's fuel feed door or ash removal door to help prevent smoke or even possibly flames from spilling out of the appliance:
   a. Fully open the appliance's damper.
   b. Wait about one minute, then slowly open the appliance door.
3. When refueling, do not add a lot of wood at one time. Adding large amounts of wood all at once will cause a rapid cooling of the chimney and the release of excessive amounts of water vapor up the chimney. This can cause excessive creosote accumulation in the chimney.
4. After refueling, leave the appliance's damper fully open until the new load of wood is burning well; then adjust the damper to establish the heat output and burn rate desired.
5. After refueling, do not leave the appliance unattended for long periods of time until the new load of wood is burning well and the appliance's damper has been adjusted to establish the heat output and burn rate desired.
6. Do not add paper and kindling or trash to an established fire. This could result in dangerous overfiring.

OVERFIRING

Do not overfire. Using flammable liquids or too much wood, or burning trash in the appliance, may result in overfiring. If any part of the appliance glows red or, even worse, white, the appliance is overfired. This condition may ignite creosote in the chimney, possibly causing a house fire.

If the appliance overfires, immediately close the appliance's damper and any appliance door which might be open. These actions will reduce the air supply to the fire which will diminish the fire's intensity and allow the appliance to cool down.

CHIMNEY FIRE

A chimney fire is usually indicated by a roaring noise within the chimney. Well developed chimney fires will emit ash and sparks from the top of the chimney.

If a chimney fire occurs, immediately close the appliance's damper and any appliance door which might be open, get everyone out of the house, and call the fire department. As an added precaution, the roof of your home may be protected by wetting it with a garden hose.

A chimney fire may cause structural damage to the chimney. Do not use the appliance again until the entire chimney system has been inspected and any damaged parts have been repaired or replaced. A chimney sweep can perform the inspection.

ASHES - REMOVAL AND DISPOSAL

Ashes should not be allowed to accumulate to the point that they obstruct the airflow through the burning wood. If ashes obstruct the airflow, poor burning of the wood is likely and the appliance's grate will be damaged from overheating.

When removing ashes from the appliance, wear insulated fireproof gloves to protect your hands from glowing embers and hot surfaces. ASHES SHOULD BE PLACED IN A METAL CONTAINER WITH A TIGHT-FITTING LID. THE CLOSED CONTAINER OF ASHES SHOULD BE PLACED ON A NONCOMBUSTIBLE FLOOR OR ON THE GROUND, WELL AWAY FROM ALL COMBUSTIBLE MATERIALS, PENDING FINAL DISPOSAL. IF THE ASHES ARE DISPOSED OF BY BURIAL IN SOIL, OR OTHERWISE LOCALLY DISPERSED, THEY SHOULD BE RETAINED IN THE CLOSED CONTAINER UNTIL ALL CINDERS HAVE THOROUGHLY COOLED.

MAINTENANCE

CREOSOTE - FORMATION AND NEED FOR REMOVAL

When wood is burned slowly, it produces tar and other organic vapors which combine with expelled moisture to form creosote. The creosote vapors condense in the relatively cool chimney flue of a slow burning fire. As a result, creosote residue accumulates on the flue lining. When ignited, this creosote makes an extremely hot fire. Failure to remove creosote buildup can result in chimney fires described earlier.

The chimney and the direct connect system should be inspected at least once every two months during the heating season to determine if a creosote buildup has occurred. If creosote has accumulated, it should be removed to reduce the risk of a chimney fire. The inspection should also include a check for cracked chimney liners or any other signs of deterioration.

There are special brushes available for cleaning chimneys and direct connect systems. Many areas have professional chimney cleaning services. Most fire departments will make chimney inspections and can provide help in locating chimney and direct connect system services.

The appliance should be pulled forward from the fireplace sufficiently to allow thorough cleaning of the fireplace, direct connect system and the chimney. We recommend that the fireplace, direct connect system and the chimney be inspected and cleaned before each heating season by an experienced professional who works with chimneys and fireplace insert direct connect systems on a regular basis.

For further information pertaining to direct connect systems, see the installation and maintenance instructions which came with the direct connect kit when it was purchased.

APPLIANCE MAINTENANCE

The painted surfaces of the appliance and its surround panels may be wiped free of dust with a soft cloth. The use of any other cleaning method may damage or remove the paint. A high-temperature paint is available which may be used to touch up the painted surfaces of the appliance and its surround panels.

Check the fuel feed door and ash removal door-latching mechanism and all gaskets regularly and make adjustments or replacements as required to maintain the tightness of the doors.

The fuel feed door of this appliance is equipped with a high-temperature resistant glass panel. The glass may be cleaned with a household glass cleaner when the glass is not hot. Take care to avoid chipping or scratching the glass. Chipped or scratched glass can break suddenly when heated. Do not use the appliance with a broken glass panel.

The appliance's power cord should be inspected frequently and replaced if evidence of wear or damage is observed. Replace the cord only with the power cord specified by the appliance's repair parts pamphlet.

The electrical power to the appliance's blower system should be disconnected and then the appliance's blowers and blower shroud louvers should be vacuumed or blown free of lint, dust and ashes frequently to prevent excessive buildups of lint, dust and ashes.

At the end of each heating season, the appliance should be thoroughly cleaned of all ashes. Ashes remaining in the appliance in combination with moisture in the air can cause severe corrosion of the appliance. All rust spots on the appliance should be wire brushed and covered with a coat of high-temperature paint. If the appliance is to be stored until the next heating season, be sure the storage area is dry.

The appliance should never be used with damaged or missing parts. Replace all damaged or worn parts before using the appliance.

TROUBLESHOOTING

Problems can arise during the operation of any heating appliance. However, correct installation and good operating practices, including routine appliance and venting system maintenance, along with a good sound chimney, will eliminate most of the problems mentioned by this section of the manual. Heating appliance operators should make themselves aware of the nature, cause and solution to possible problems so as to help themselves obtain the best possible service from their heating appliance.

SMOKE SPILLAGE AND POOR DRAFT

If your home is sealed tightly, there may not be enough natural leakage into it to provide adequate air for the appliance. This air shortage will weaken the draft and create the potential for problems such as smoking and poor performance. If the appliance spills smoke or burns poorly, open a nearby window slightly to see if the conditions improve. If opening the window improves the performance of the appliance or stops the smoke spillage, the problem is being caused by a vacuum in the room created by the tightness of the home. Either leave the window ajar or provide other means for sufficient air to enter the room. The vacuum problem will be greater if air is also being drawn from a tight home operating an exhaust fan or other type of vented appliance.

If the appliance only spills smoke when a fire is first started, the smoking is due to a slow-starting draft caused by the heavy, cool air in the chimney pushing down. An upward draft may be induced by holding a lighted newspaper as near as possible to the damper opening inside the appliance's firebox. Occasionally, this must be done two or three times to establish a draft. It may also help to open a house door or window slightly. Once the draft is established, a fire may be started in the appliance without spilling smoke into the room.

If the appliance smokes only during windy weather, install a chimney cap if one is not

already installed. If one is already installed, consider increasing the height of the chimney. Remove all obstructing tree limbs within 10 feet of the top of the chimney.

If smoke spillage or poor draft is a chronic problem, occurring even in calm weather, do the following:

1. Check the entire chimney system for obstructions and clean as necessary. Bird nests, animals, and creosote are possible causes of blockage.
2. Overhanging trees may also cause downdraft; remove limbs within 10 feet of the top of the chimney.
3. Check that all openings into the chimney, such as cleanout doors, are tightly sealed.
4. Weatherstrip and seal upper floor windows and attic doors.
5. Consider increasing the height of the chimney. Additional height will generally increase draft, improve appliance's operating characteristics and reduce smoking problems.
6. Consider relining the chimney to reduce the size of the flue opening. Overly large flues in chimneys do cause smoking and poor operation of fireplace inserts.

BACKPUFFING

Backpuffing (a sudden combustion surge of volatile gases) can occur at any time in an operating wood-burning appliance, but especially when the appliance's fuel feed door or ash removal door is being opened; that is, if a fuel-rich, air-lean condition exists in the appliance when the appliance's fuel feed door or ash removal door is being opened, the accumulated volatile gases may react with the increased air supply, suddenly ignite (backpuff) and cause smoke or even possibly flames to spill out of any available opening in the appliance. Therefore, it should be standard practice to fully open the damper of an operating appliance about a minute prior to opening the appliance's fuel feed door or ash removal door; it should also be standard practice to open the door slowly, and to keep your face well back until the door has been fully open for a few seconds.
NOTE: Don't forget to readjust the appliance damper after closing the door.

BLOWER OPERATION

If the appliance's blower system fails to operate or if it operates poorly, refer to figure 6 of this manual and check for the following:

1. Power cord unplugged.
2. Blown fuse or open circuit breaker.
3. Defective power cord.
4. Excessive buildup of lint, dust, or ashes on blower or blower shroud louvers.
5. Defective motor.
6. Defective speed control.
7. Short in wiring.

If you experience other service or operational problems, contact your appliance dealer for assistance.

WARRANTIES AND REPAIR PARTS

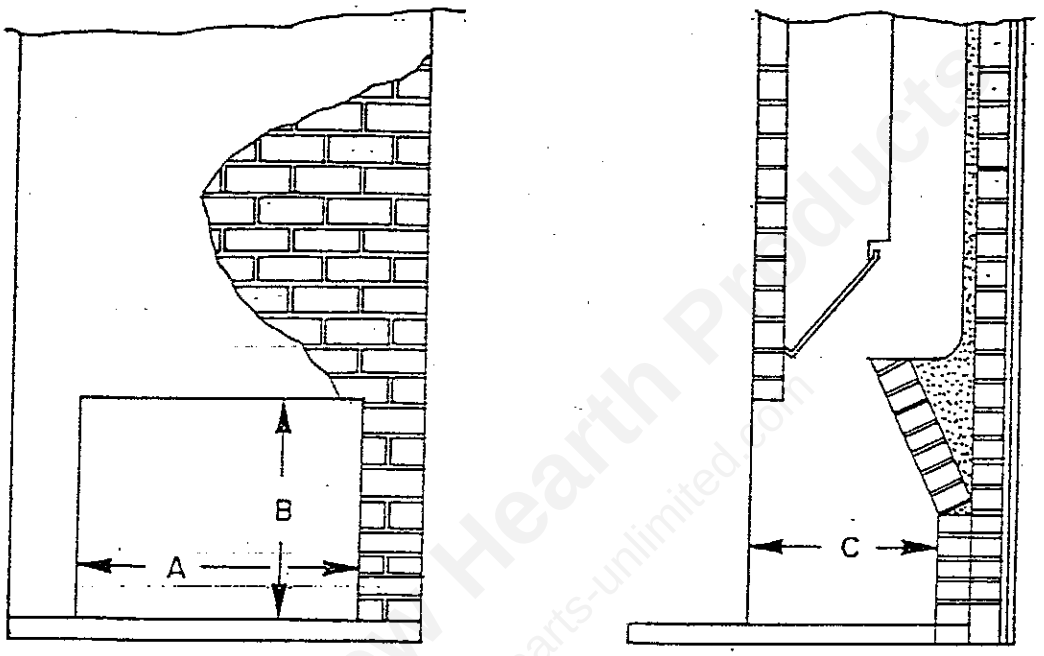
An appliance warranty is packed with this manual. For warranty claims, follow the instructions provided by the warranty.

A repair parts pamphlet is packed with this manual. If repair parts are ever needed for this appliance, refer to the repair parts pamphlet for ordering information.

FIGURES

The following figures are referenced throughout this manual. Study these figures carefully before beginning the installation of this appliance.

FIGURE 1-
MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM FIREPLACE DIMENSIONS, AND AVAILABLE SURROUND KITS



FRONT VIEW SIDE VIEW

DIMENSION	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM
A	29"	46"*
B	25"	32"*
C	17"	—

* Installation of a properly sized surround kit is required to prevent leakage of air or smoke between the fireplace insert and the face of the fireplace. Two different sizes of surround kits are available for use with the K26C fireplace insert. The surround kits are described below and may be obtained from your appliance dealer.

An S1A surround kit will adapt the K26C insert to a fireplace which has an opening width of up to 43 inches and an opening height of up to 29 inches. An S2A surround kit will adapt the K26C insert to a fireplace which has an opening width of up to 46 inches and an opening height of up to 32 inches.

See figure 8 of this manual for typical surround kit components and installation.

FIGURE 2
GOOD INSTALLATION

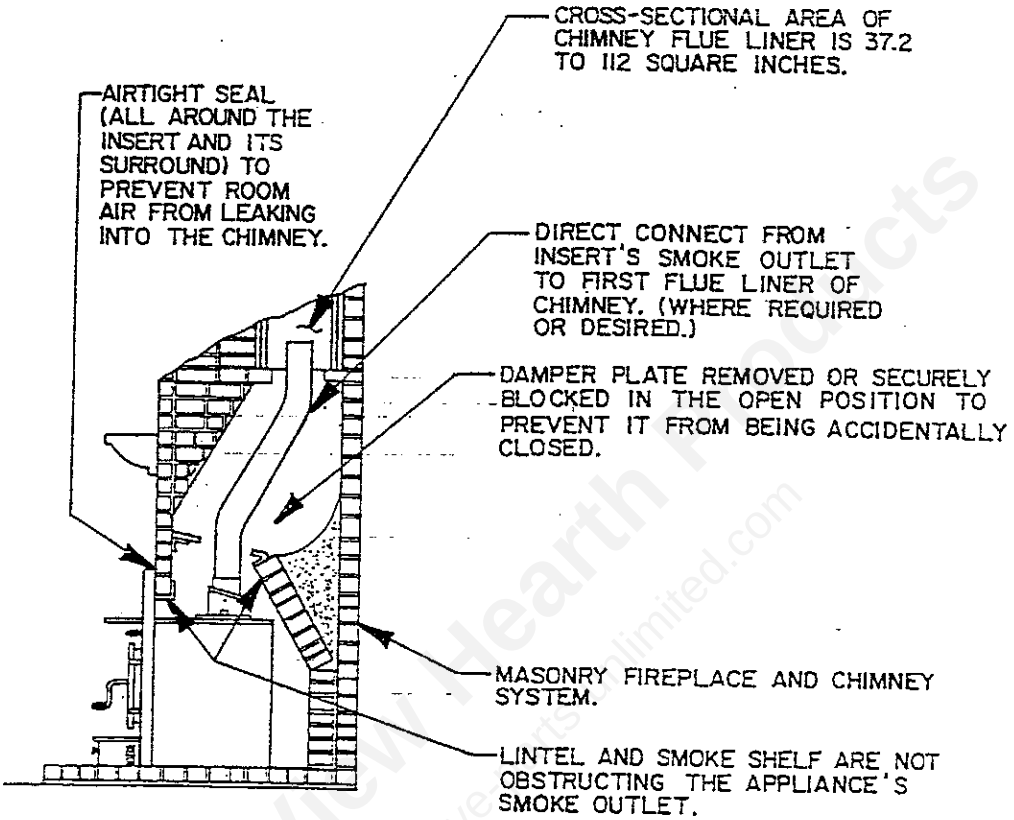
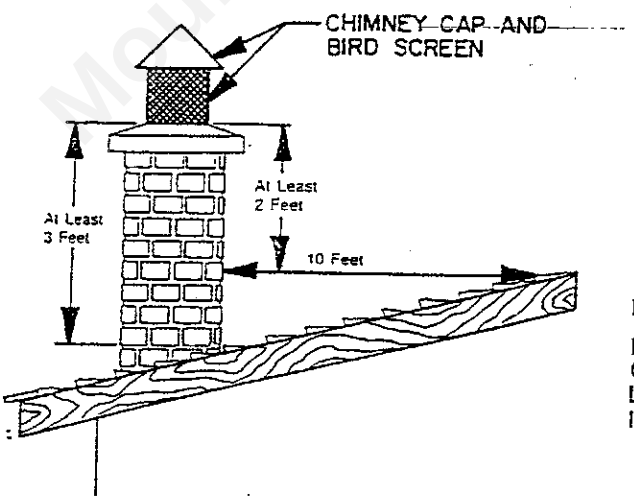


FIGURE 3
CHIMNEY HEIGHT REQUIREMENTS



A CHIMNEY MUST BE AT LEAST 3 FEET HIGHER THAN THE HIGHEST POINT WHERE IT PASSES THROUGH THE ROOF AND AT LEAST 2 FEET HIGHER THAN THE HIGHEST PART OF THE ROOF OR STRUCTURE THAT IS WITHIN 10 FEET OF THE CHIMNEY, MEASURED HORIZONTALLY.

IF A CHIMNEY CAP AND BIRD SCREEN ARE INSTALLED ON TOP OF THE CHIMNEY, KEEP THEM CLEARED OF LEAVES, CRESOTE, OR OTHER MATTER WHICH COULD IMPEDE THE FLOW OF SMOKE EXITING THE CHIMNEY.

FIGURE 4
HEARTH REQUIREMENTS AND MINUMUM CLEARANCES TO COMBUSTIBLES

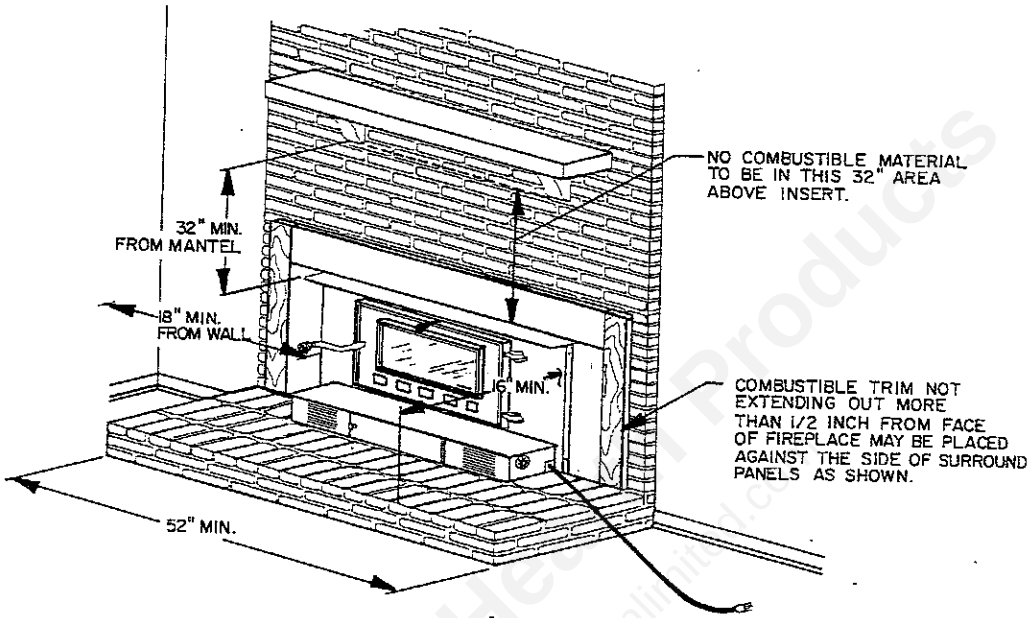


FIGURE 5
APPLIANCE FEATURES

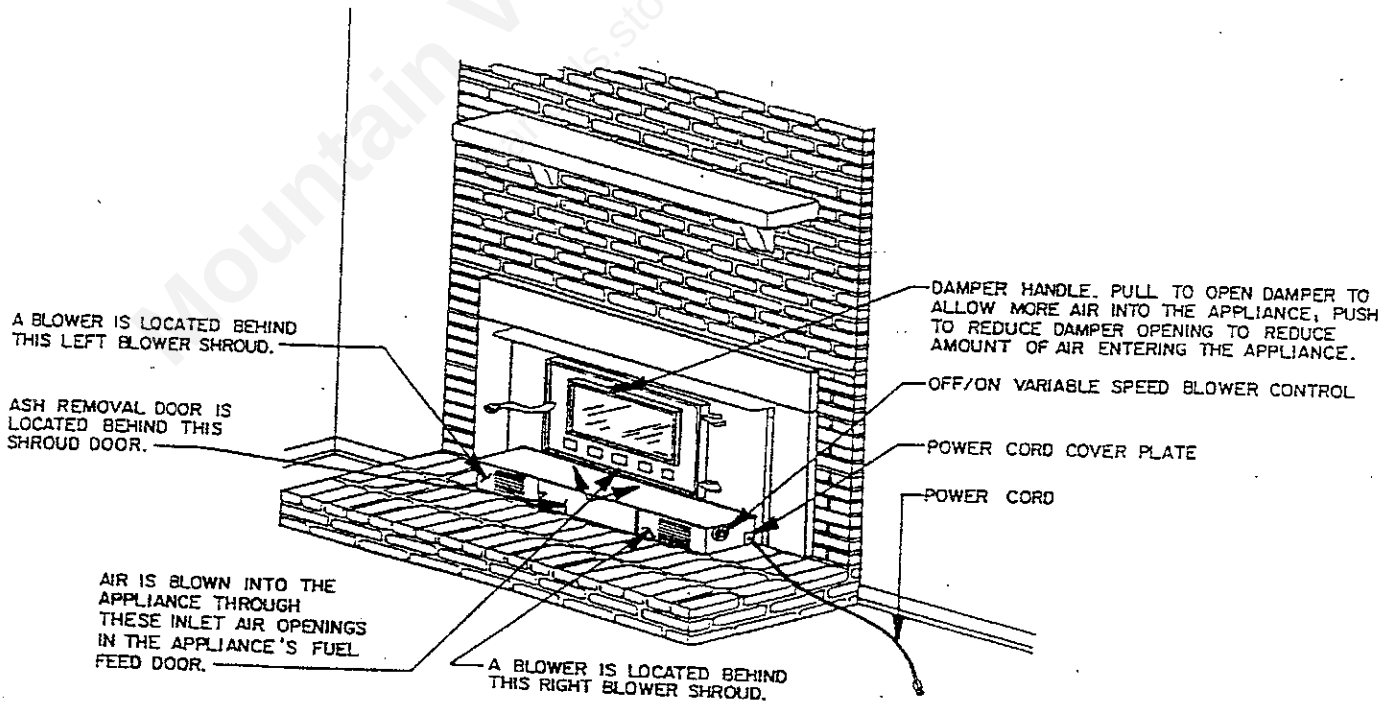


FIGURE 6
WIRING DIAGRAM OF BLOWER SYSTEM

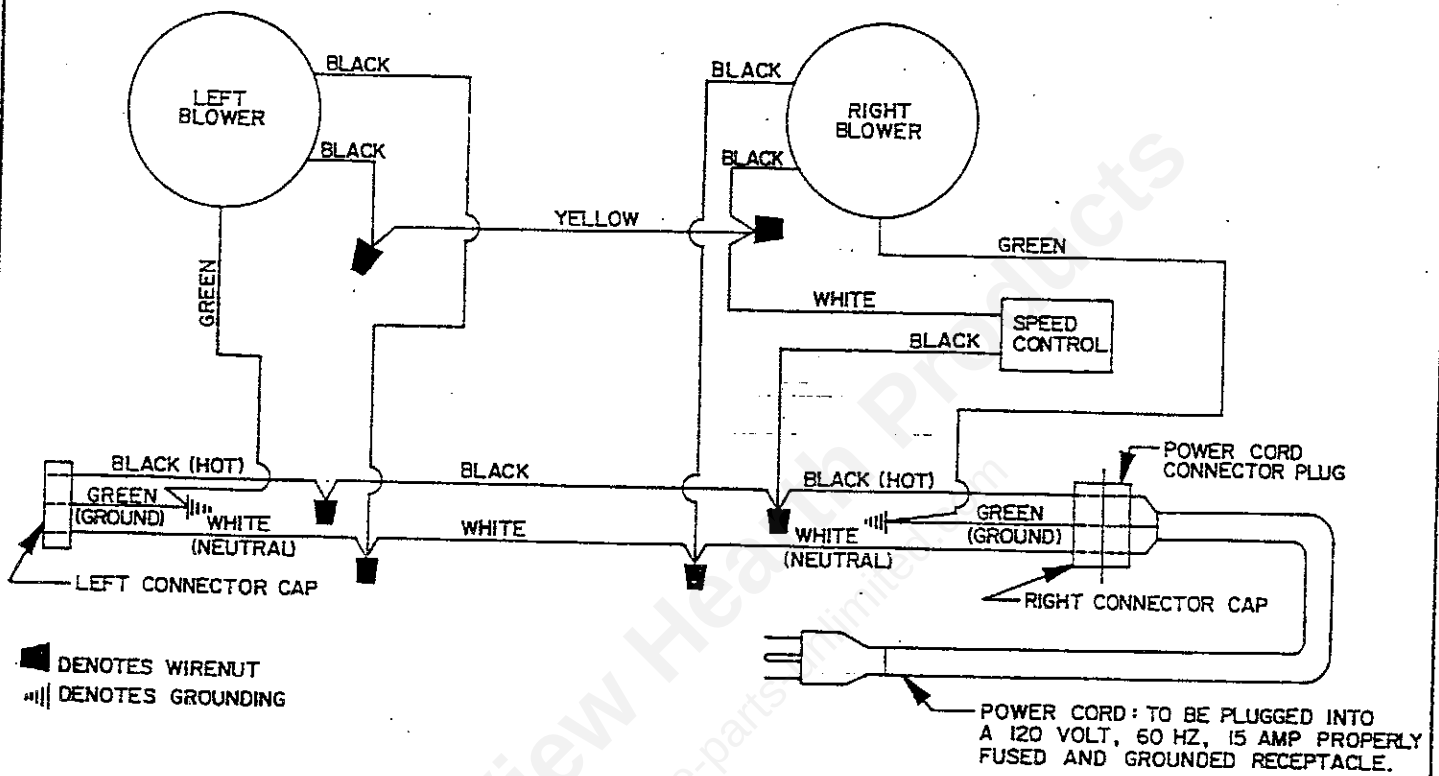


FIGURE 7
LEVELING FIREPLACE BED AND HEARTH

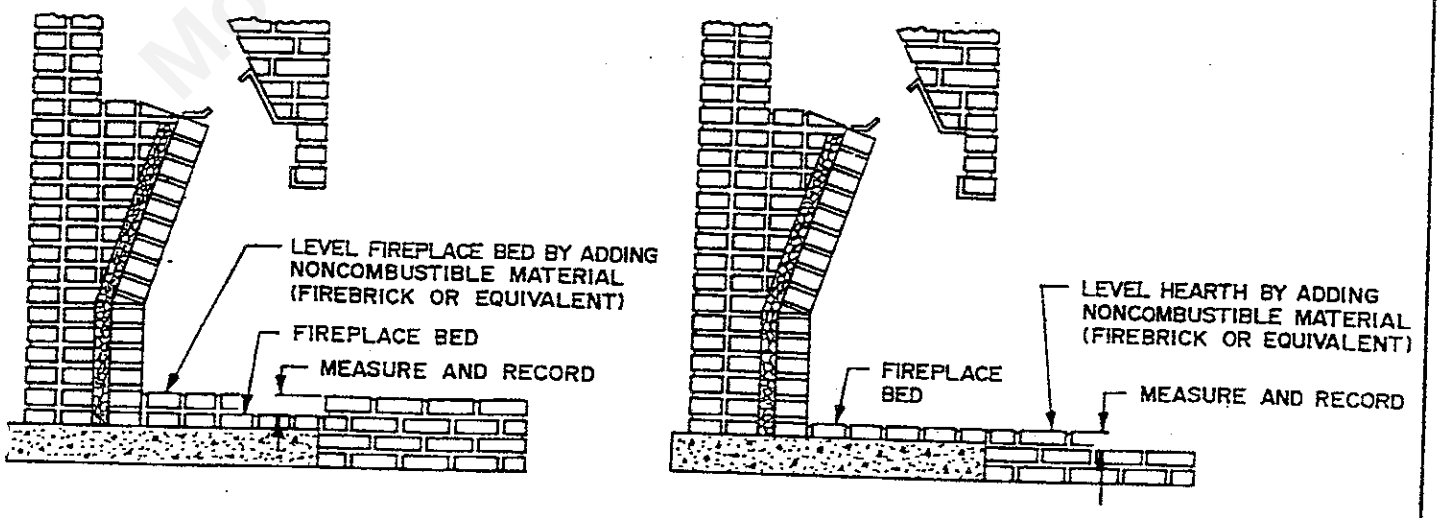
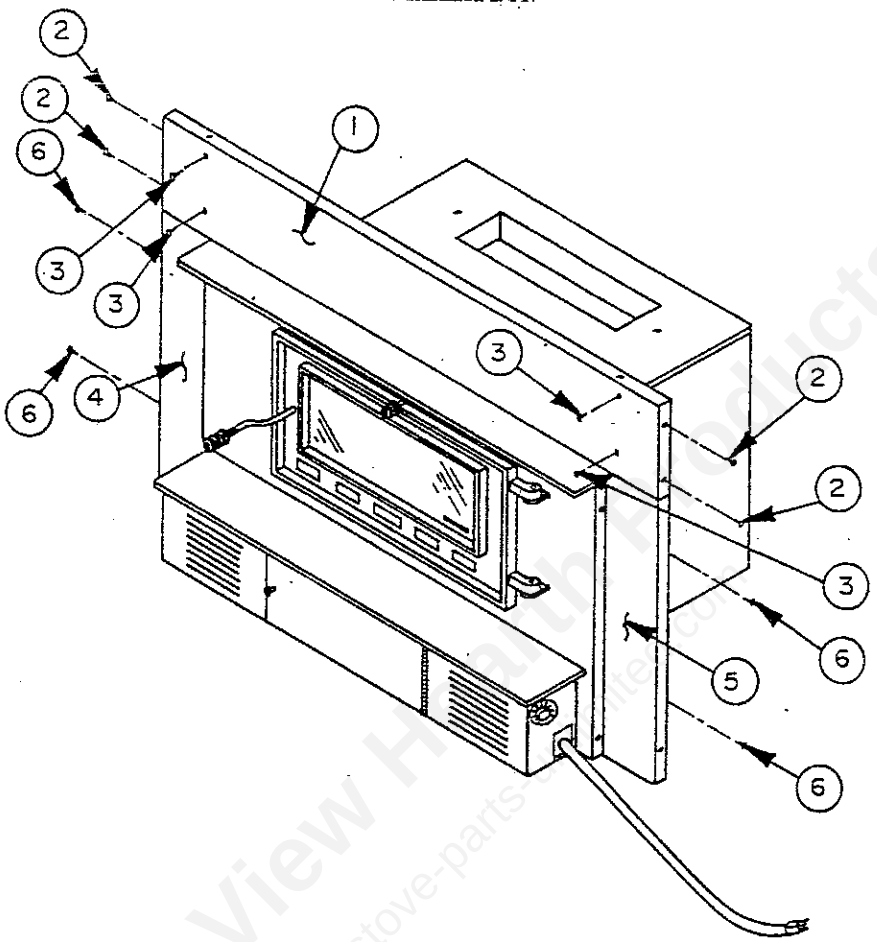


FIGURE 8
TYPICAL SURROUND KIT COMPONENTS AND INSTALLATION



See figure 1 of this manual to determine which of the following available surround kits is best for your particular installation. See the APPLIANCE INSTALLATION section of this manual for detailed surround kit installation procedures.

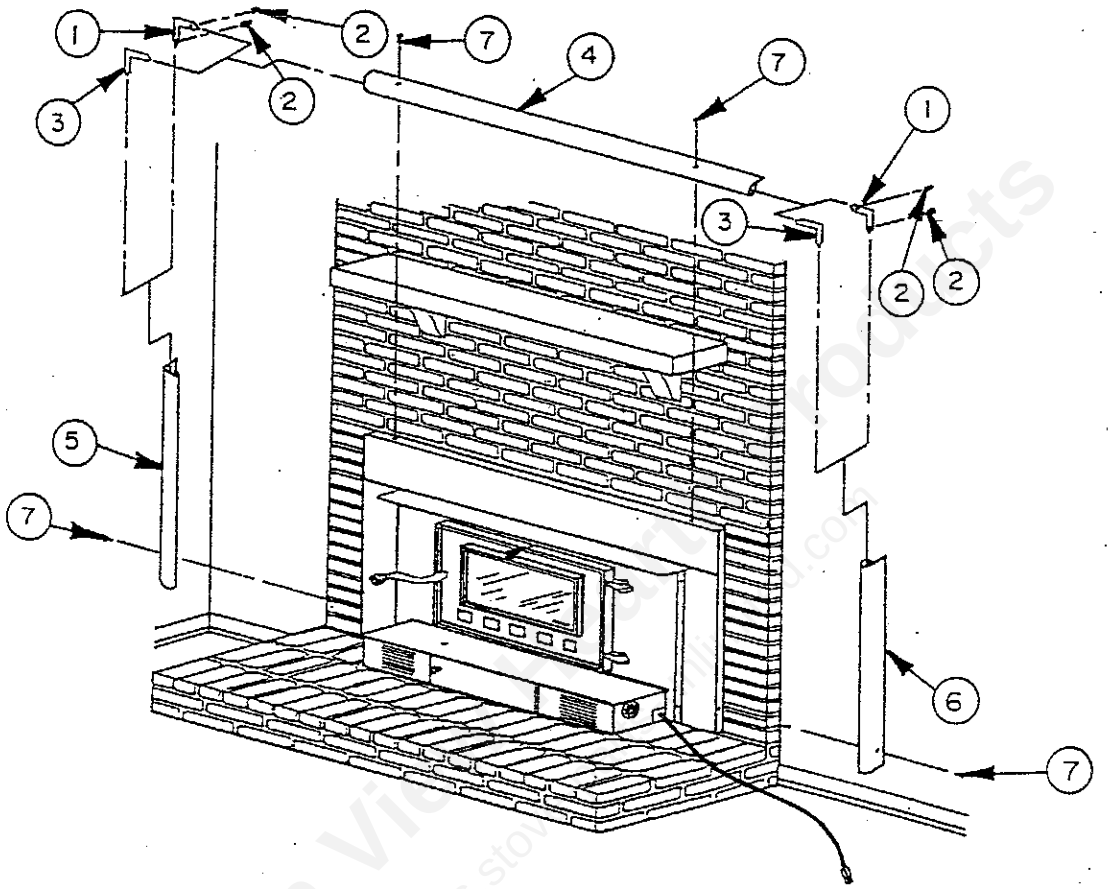
KEY NO.	PART NAME	QTY PER KIT	AVAILABLE SURROUND KITS S1B PART NO.	S2B PART NO.
1	Top Surround Panel	1	047842	047850
2	Screw (#8 x 1/2 Type AB)	4	*	*
3	Screw (#8 x 3/8 Type A)	4	*	*
4	Left Surround Panel	1	047846	047854
5	Right Surround Panel	1	047844	047852
6	Screw 1/4-20 x 1/2 Lg. Mach.	4	*	*

Repair parts for any of the available surround kits may be ordered from your appliance dealer by supplying the following information:

1. MODEL NUMBER OF SURROUND KIT; 2. PART NAME; 3. PART NUMBER; 4. QUANTITY OF PARTS NEEDED.

* Denotes that part may be purchased locally.

FIGURE 9
INSTALLATION OF OPTIONAL BRASS TRIM KIT



To further enhance the appearance of your new appliance, optional decorative accessories are available from your appliance dealer as described below.

The BK7A Brass Trim Kit is an optional decorative accessory sized to fit around the perimeter of the S1B Surround Kit as shown by this figure.

The BK8A Brass Trim Kit is an optional decorative accessory sized to fit around the perimeter of the S2B Surround Kit as shown by this figure.

The BK7A and BK8A Brass Trim consist of the following parts:

KEY NO.	PART NAME	QTY PER KIT
1	Corner Key (W/2 Holes)	2
2	Setscrew (#10-32 x .160)	4
3	Corner Key (Holeless)	2
4	Trim, Top	1
5	Trim, Left Side	1
6	Trim, Right Side	1
7	Screw (#10 x 1/2 Type A)	4

A FINAL WORD

ıch effort has gone into making this manual as complete and informative as possible. However, if you have questions not answered by this manual, you may contact your appliance dealer or your local building or fire officials for assistance.

SAVE THIS MANUAL FOR FUTURE REFERENCE.

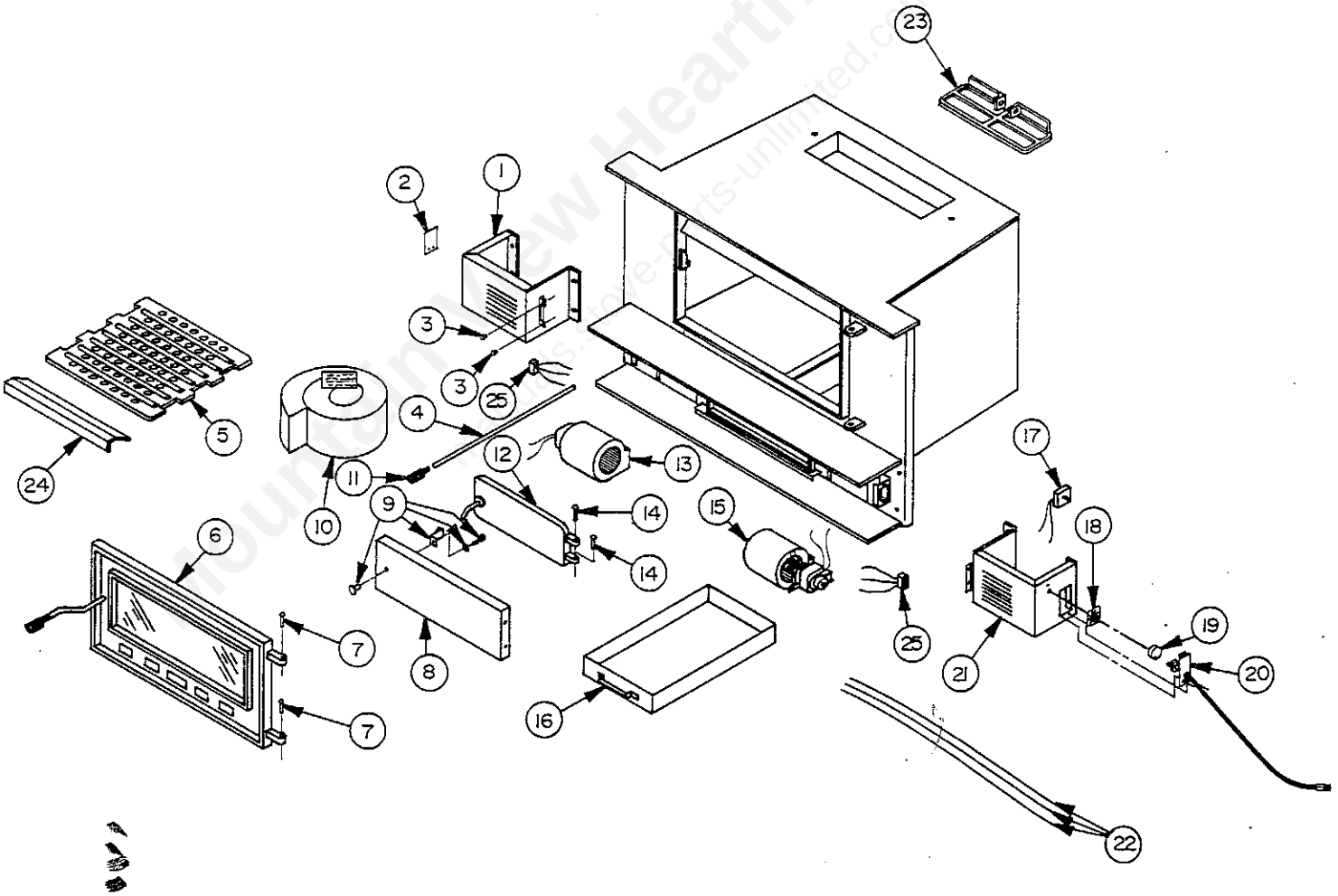
MANUFACTURED BY: KING PRODUCTS
A DIVISION OF MARTIN INDUSTRIES, INC.
P.O. BOX 128
FLORENCE, ALABAMA 35631
PHONE NO. 205/767-0330

REPAIR PARTS
FOR
MODEL K26
WOODBURNING FIREPLACE
INSERT APPLIANCE

Order all repair parts from your appliance dealer. Use the figures below for reference when ordering repair parts.
To help assure prompt and accurate filling of repair part orders, please supply the following information when placing a repair part order:

1. MODEL NUMBER OF APPLIANCE 2. PART NAME 3. PART NUMBER 4. QUANTITY OF PARTS NEEDED.

FIGURE 1
EXPLODED VIEW OF APPLIANCE



(SEE PAGE 2 FOR REPAIR PARTS LIST)

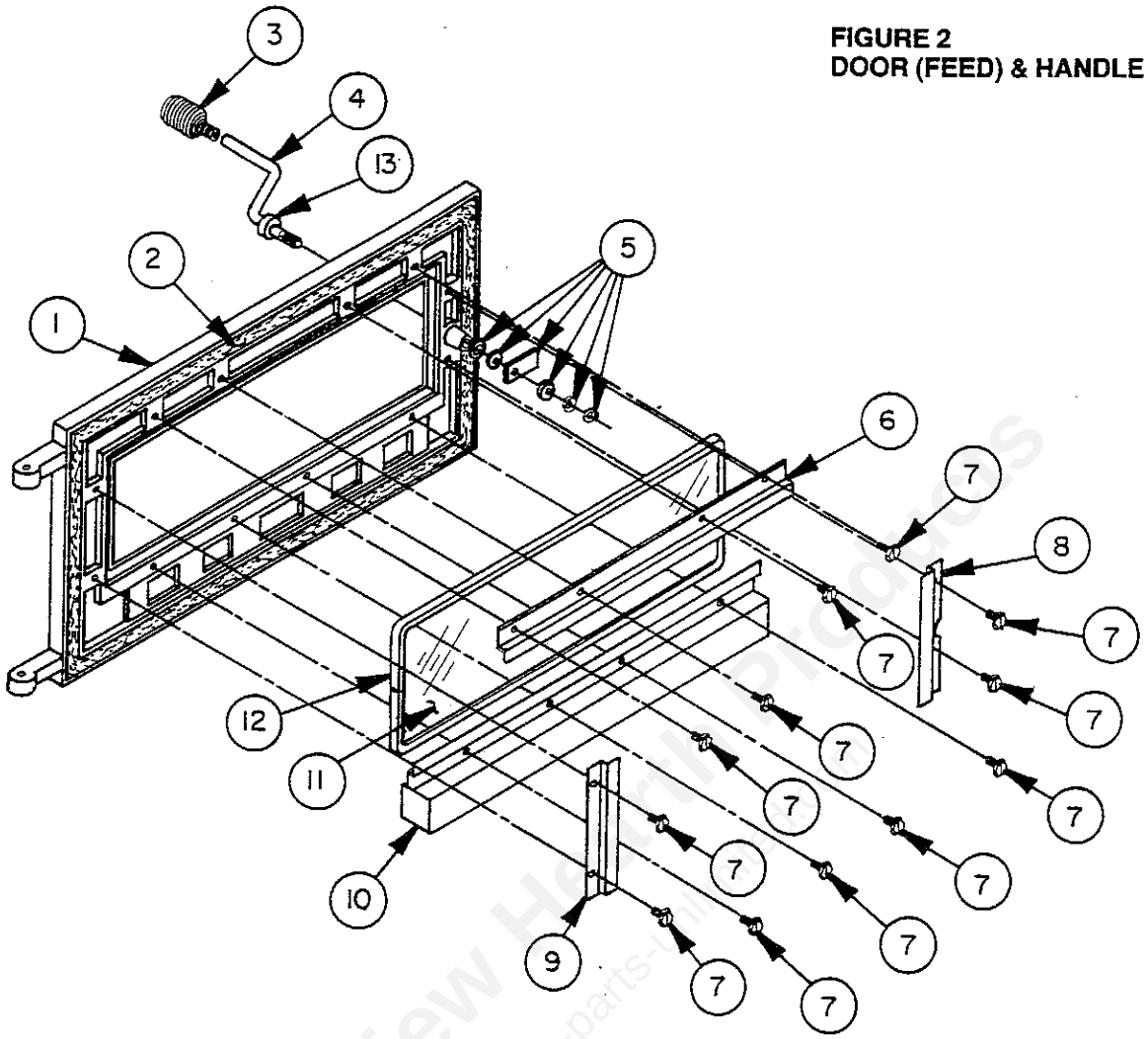
REPAIR PARTS LIST FOR FIGURE 1

KEY NO.	PART NAME	QTY.	K26 PART NO.
1	Corner Lt. Shroud Assy. Ptd.	1	047831
2	Cover Plate Painted	1	027625
3	Bumper Plug	2	P6108
4	Rod Damper	1	047798
5	Grate	1	031658
6	Door (Feed) & Handle Assy. (See Figure 2 For Components)	1	048779
7	Rivet Steel 1/4 x 1-1/4	2	026345
8	Door Shroud Ptd.	1	047832
9	Knob & Latch Kit	1	035403
10	Insulation Bagged Assy.	1	034690
11	Handle Spring	1	022186
12	Door (Ash) & Handle Assy. (See Figure 3 For Components)	1	047983
13	Blower Left Assy.	1	047820
14	Rivet	2	P626
15	Blower Right Assy.	1	047819
16	Ash Pan	1	031181
17	Speed Control Adjusted	1	047836
18	Speed Control Label	1	011655
19	Knob	1	011656
20	Cordset/Cover Plate Assy.	1	027828
21	Corner Rt. Shroud Assy. Ptd.	1	047838
22	Wiring Kit	1	047989
23	Plate Damper	1	047781
24	Retainer Ash	1	032206
25	Power Source Wiring Assy.	2	028107

NOTE:

For clarity, some screws, washers and nuts are not shown by figure 1. However, they are available from your dealer if ever needed.

FIGURE 2
DOOR (FEED) & HANDLE ASSEMBLY



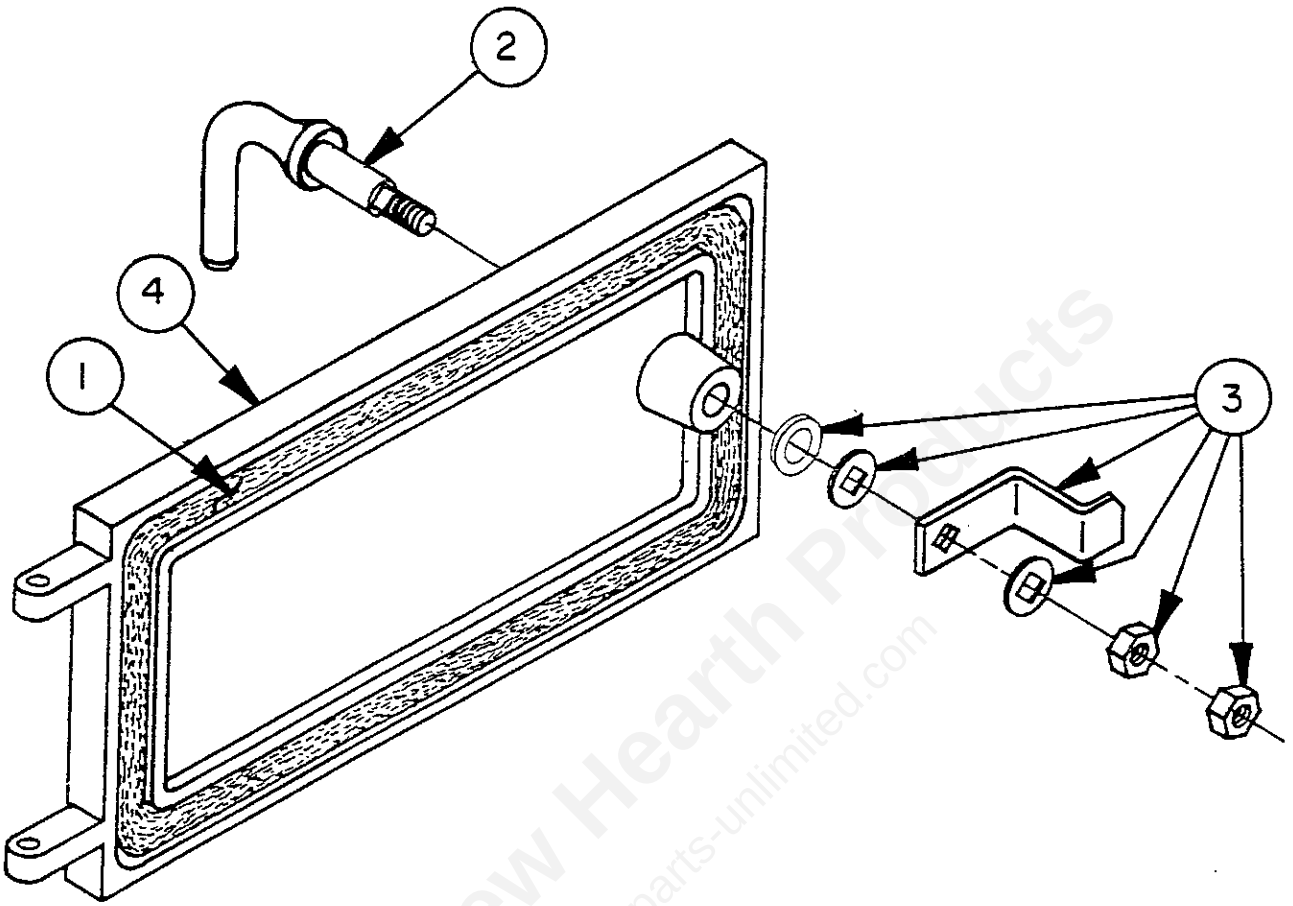
KEY NO.	PART NAME	QTY.	K26 PART NO.
1	Door Feed & Rope Assy.	1	047859
2	Rope Fiberglass	1	022433
3	Handle Spring	1	022186
4	Shaft Handle & Bushing	1	022253
5	Latch & Latch Fasteners	1	026029
6	Retainer Top	1	018175
7	Screw 1/4 x 1/2 Long Mach.	12	*
8	Retainer Glass (Left)	1	018176
9	Retainer Glass (Right)	1	018177
10	Support Inlet Air Glass	1	047799
11	Glass King	1	029212
12	Gasket	1	047817
13	Bushing Retainer	1	018655

NOTE:

The Complete Feed Door assembly for the K26 may be ordered by using part number 048779 or individual components may be ordered as described above.

* Purchase Locally

FIGURE 3
DOOR (ASH) & HANDLE ASSEMBLY



KEY NO.	PART NAME	QTY.	K26 PART NO.
1	Rope Fiberglass	1	012053-01
2	Shaft Handle	1	031646
3	Latch & Latch Fasteners	1	035395
4	Door Ash & Rope Assy. Ptd.	1	047981

NOTE:

The complete ash door assembly for the K26 may be ordered by using part number 047982 or individual components may be ordered as described above.