

ER - Comp. 9/16

Model 2927
owners manual
Wonder Coal

**THERMOSTAT CONTROLLED
COAL BURNING CIRCULATOR**

**Assembly
Installation
Operation
Repair Parts**

SAFETY NOTICE:

If this heater is not properly installed, a house fire may result. For your safety, follow the installation directions. Contact local building or fire officials about restrictions and installation inspection requirements in your area.

CAUTION:

Read ALL instructions Carefully Before Starting The Installation or Operating The Heater.
Improper Installation Could Void Your Warranty!

SAVE THIS MANUAL FOR FUTURE REFERENCE

DO NOT USE THIS HEATER IN A MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER



UNITED STATES STOVE COMPANY

3500 N. Hawthorne Street
Chattanooga, TN 37406



85761 6/90

Safety Rules

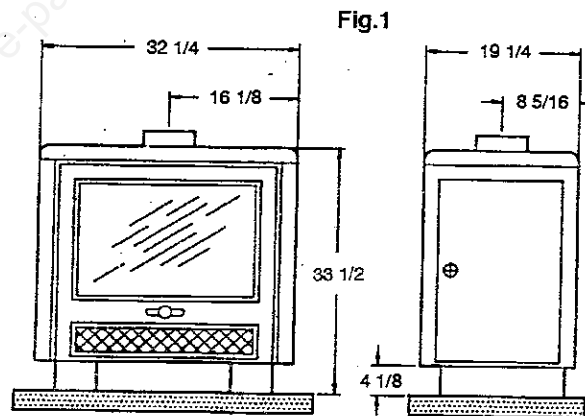
SAFETY NOTICE: If this heater is not properly installed, a house fire may result. For your safety, follow the installation directions. Contact local building or fire officials about restrictions and installation inspection requirements in your area.

Read these rules and the instructions carefully.

1. Check your local codes. The installation must comply with their rulings.
2. Do not install this heater in a mobile home or trailer.
3. Always connect this heater to a chimney and vent to the outside. Never vent to another room or inside a building. Make sure the chimney is high enough to give a good draft.
4. Do not connect a coal burning heater to an aluminum Type B gas vent. This is not safe and is prohibited by the National Fire Protection Association Code. This heater requires a masonry or a UL Listed Residential Type and Building Heating Appliance Chimney.
5. Inspect chimney connector and chimney twice monthly during the heating season for any deposit of creosote or soot which must be removed (see CHIMNEY MAINTENANCE, page 12).
6. Provide air for combustion from outside the house into the room where the heater is located. If the intake is not in the same room, air must have free access to the room.
7. CAUTION - The special paints used on your heater may give off some smoke and/or odors while they are curing during first few fires. Build small fires at first. The metal used in construction of the heater has a light coating of oil. This also could give off some smoke and/or odors when the heater is used for the first few times. This should disappear after a short period of time. Once the burn-off has occurred, it should not reoccur. Build small fires at first.
8. **CAST IRON PARTS MUST BE "SEASONED" TO AVOID CRACKING. BUILD ONLY SMALL FIRES ON FIRST USE.**
9. To prevent injury, do not allow anyone who is unfamiliar with the operation to use the heater.
10. For further information on using your heater safely, obtain a copy of the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) publication "Using Coal and Wood Stoves Safely" NFPA No. HS-10-1978. The address of the (NFPA) is Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02269.
11. **DISPOSAL OF ASHES:** 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.
12. **CARING FOR PAINTED PARTS** -This heater has a painted outside jacket. Paint baked onto the steel or iron is very durable but it will not stand rough handling or abuse. When installing your heater, use care in handling. Clean with soap and warm water when heater is not hot. DO NOT use any acids or scouring soap, as these wear and dull the finish. **PAINT DISCOLORATION WILL OCCUR IF THE HEATER IS OVERFIRED. FOLLOW OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY.**
13. Keep the ashpit section free of excess ashes.

CAUTION: Do not touch the heater until it has cooled.

Circulator Dimensions



Locating the heater

AS A LOCATION IS SELECTED, KEEP THE FOLLOWING IN MIND:

1. The chimney connection should be as short as possible. The heater must have its own chimney. Do not connect any other appliance to the same flue.
If there is no chimney near where you wish to place the heater, you can use a UL Listed Residential Type and Building Heating Appliance Chimney (Fig. 6).
2. Place the heater on solid masonry or solid concrete. When the heater is used on a combustible floor, use a non-combustible floor protector 3/8" thick millboard having a thermal

conductivity of $K=0.84$ BTU in./ft.² hr. deg. F. with 28-gauge sheet metal or a U.L. listed floor protector. Have the floor protector extend 16" beyond the door side of the heater and under the connector pipe in the back. (Fig. 4).

3. Check Figures 2, 3 and 4. Be sure you have the clearances shown from the heater and the connector pipe to combustible surfaces. If you have a solid brick or stone wall behind your heater, you can place the heater as close as you wish to the wall. If the wall is only faced with brick or stone, treat it as a combustible wall.

MINIMUM CLEARANCE TO COMBUSTIBLE WALLS

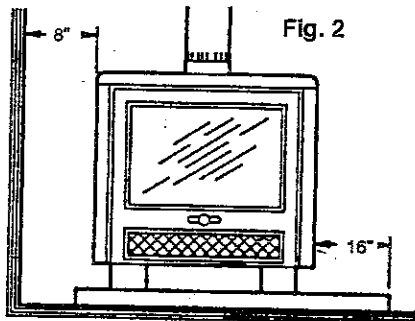


Fig. 2

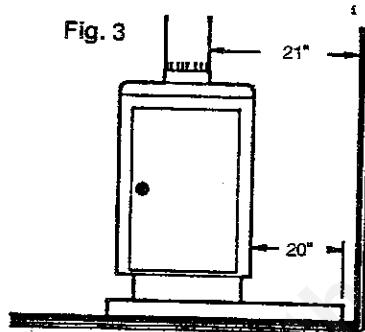


Fig. 3

CAUTION

Keep furnishings and other combustible materials away from the appliance.

NOTE: BEFORE FIRING HEATER

1. Remove plastic knob from inside of cabinet door and install on outside. (See Page 15).
2. Slide firebricks toward the rear so no gaps remain between them.

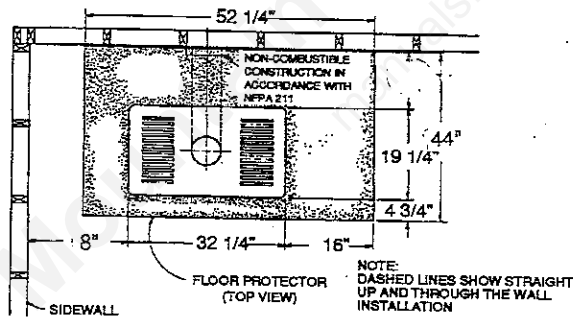


Fig. 4

HOW TO DETERMINE IF ALTERNATE FLOOR PROTECTION MATERIALS ARE ACCEPTABLE

1. First and foremost, floor protection materials must be non-combustible. In general metals, brick, stone, mineral fiber boards, etc. are non-combustible. Any organic materials (i.e. plastics, wood, paper products, etc.) are combustible and must not be used.
2. The floor protector specified may include some form of thermal resistance such as R-value or K-factor or C-factor. These terms are often confusing and may make it difficult to readily determine if an alternate floor protection system meets the specification.

Definitions:

K-value or K-factor: This is a measure of the rate of heat transfer through a 1 foot by 1 foot area of material one inch thick.

C-value or Thermal Conductance: This is the rate of heat transfer through a 1 foot by 1 foot area of material at whatever thickness the material is.

R-value: This is the thermal resistance and is equal to $1 / C$ and is given for the material thickness.

R / inch: This is the inverse of the K-value and is the thermal resistance of a 1 inch thickness of material.

(Other values used commonly include U, Ru, Hm, Hc, Rh, and Rc: These generally are values for built-up sections such as walls or roofs and airfilm properties. These values are not used for floor protector analysis.)

The easiest means of determining if a proposed alternate floor protector meets requirements listed in the appliance manual is to follow this procedure:

- (a) Convert specification to R-value:
 - R-value given - no conversion needed.
 - K-value is given with a required thickness (T) in inches: $R = 1/K \cdot T$
 - C-value is given: $R = 1/C$ (2)
 - R / inch is given with a required thickness (T) in inches: $R = R / \text{inch} \cdot T$ (3)
- (b) Determine the R-value of the proposed alternate floor protector.
 - Use the formula in step (a) to convert values not expressed as "R".
 - For multiple layers, add R-values of each layer to determine overall R-value.
- (c) If the overall R-value of the system is greater than the R-value of the specified floor protector, the alternate is acceptable.

EXAMPLE 1:

The specified floor protector should be 3/4 inch thick material with a K-value of .84. The proposed alternate is 4" brick with a C-value of 1.25 over 1/8" mineral board with a K-value of .29.

Step (a): Use formula (1) to convert specification to R-value.

$$R = 1 / K \cdot T = 1 / .84 \times 3 / 4 = 1 / .84 \times .75 = .893$$

Step (b): Calculate R of proposed system. 4" brick of C = 1.25

$$R_{\text{brick}} = 1 / C = 1 / 1.25 = .80$$

1/8" mineral board of K = .29

$$R_{\text{mineral}} = 1 / .29 \times 1 / 8 = 1 / .29 \times .125 = .431$$

$$\text{Total } R = R_{\text{brick}} + R_{\text{mineral board}} = .8 + .431 = 1.232$$

Step (c): Compare proposed system R of 1.231 to specified R of .893. Since proposed system R is greater than required, the system is acceptable.

EXAMPLE 2:

The specified floor protector must have a R-value of 3 or more. The proposed floor protector is a metal box filled with vermiculite (K=.47) 1 - 1/4" deep.



(Note: R values for sheet metal are negligible and therefore not counted)

$$R \text{ vermiculite} = 1 / K \times 1 - 1 / 4 = 1 / .47 \times 1.25 = 2.66$$

Since 2.66 is less than the R-3 required, the proposed floor protector is not adequate. The minimum thickness of vermiculite necessary can be calculated as follows:

$$R = 3 = 1 / .47 \times T$$

$$T = 3 \times .47 = 1.41 \text{ inches}$$

Therefore the proposed construction would be acceptable if the thickness is increased to at least 1.41 inches of vermiculite.

Thermal values for most materials can usually be provided by the supplier or manufacturer. For common building materials and more complete description of thermal properties, see *ASHRAE Handbook Fundamentals* published by the American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers, Inc., 1791 Tullie Circle N.E., Atlanta, GA 30329.

tools and materials needed

TOOLS

Pencil
6 Foot Folding Rule or Tape
Tin Snips
Drill, Hand or Electric
Drill Bit (For Sheet Metal Screws)-1/8" dia.
Screw Driver (Blade-Type)
Gloves
5/16" Nut Driver or
5/16" Socket w/Ratchet

MATERIALS

Chimney Connector - 6" dia. Black or Blue Steel
(24 Ga. minimum): straight or elbow (as required)
1/2" Sheet metal screws
6" Inside diameter Underwriters Laboratories (UL)
Listed Residential Type and Building
Heating Appliance Chimney
or existing masonry chimney.
Floor Protector Material 3'-0" x 4'-6"
as specified on Page 3.
Furnace Cement (Manufacturer recommends:
Rutland Black-Code 78 or equivalent).

Chimney Connection

MASONRY CHIMNEY

Before using an existing masonry chimney, clean the chimney and inspect the flue liner to be sure it is safe to use. Make repairs before attaching the heater. See Pg.2 item 5.

Look at Fig 5. The connector pipe and fittings you will need to connect directly to a masonry chimney are shown.

If the connector pipe must go through a combustible wall before entering the masonry chimney, consult a qualified mason or chimney dealer. The installation must conform to local fire codes, and N.F.P.A. 211.

Do not connect this heater into the same chimney flue as the fireplace or flue from another heater.

The chimney used for a heater must not be used to ventilate the cellar or basement. If there is a cleanout opening at the base of the chimney, close it tightly.

UL LISTED CHIMNEY

Carefully follow chimney manufacturer's instructions. Use only a UL Listed Residential Type and Building Heating Appliance Chimney. If your chimney starts at the ceiling (Fig 6), you will need enough 6" pipe to reach the ceiling.

The top of the chimney must be at least 3 feet above the roof and be at least 2 feet higher than any point of the roof within 10 feet (Fig. 6)

BAROMETRIC DRAFT REGULATOR (Optional)

In some installations, it may be desirable to install a barometric draft regulator in the chimney connector. A barometric draft regulator should be located in the same room (Pressure zone) as the heater. When installing a barometric draft regulator, follow the manufacturer's instructions.

Fig. 5

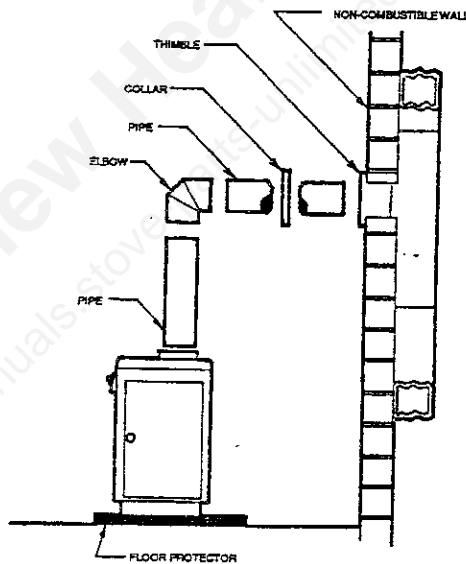
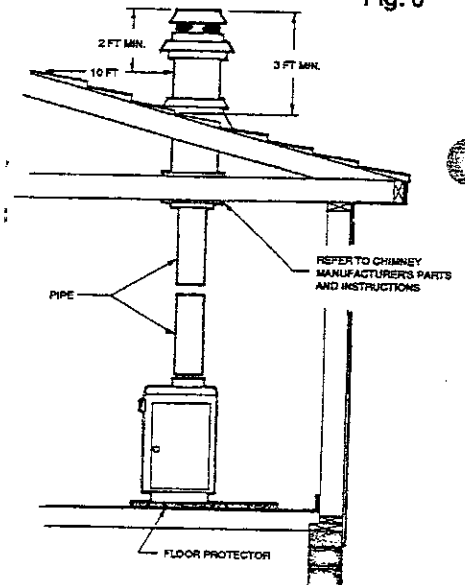


Fig. 6



venting into a fireplace

Many people may wish to convert an existing fireplace to coal heater use. Usually, safe connection of stovepipe to a masonry chimney requires more effort than connection to a prefabricated chimney. The fireplace must be tightly closed and sealed at the damper in the flue. Good sealants are high-temperature caulking, ceramic wool, and furnace cement. Always remember to inspect the masonry chimney and fireplace. If necessary, clean the flue and smoke shelf before beginning your installation. Install the heater into the fireplace so that the system can be dismantled for cleaning and inspection.

Before deciding to convert your fireplace, keep in mind that some fireplaces and existing chimneys are unsafe. They must be structurally sound, and the flue liner must be in good condition. Clearances to combustibles are explained in the previous section on masonry chimneys. If you have any question regarding the condition of the chimney, consult a qualified engineer, competent mason, or knowledgeable inspector.

CAUTION

NOT ALL FIREPLACES ARE SUITABLE FOR INSTALLATION OF A COAL BURNING HEATER.

Many prefabricated fireplaces fall into the "zero-clearance fireplace" category. This is a factory-built metal fireplace with multilayered construction. It is designed to provide enough insulation and/or air cooling so that the base, back, and sides can be safely placed in direct contact with combustible floors and walls. Although many prefabricated fireplaces have been tested by nationally recognized organizations for use as fireplaces, they have not been tested to accept airtight heaters. In fact, their use as such may void the manufacturer's warranty.

Steel-lined fireplaces, on the other hand, can be used with airtight heaters. These units use a 1/4-inch firebox liner and an air chamber in connection with 8 inches of masonry to meet code. They contain all the essential parts of a fireplace: firebox, damper, throat, smoke shelf, and smoke chamber. Many of them look exactly like a masonry fireplace and must be checked closely for above requirements before installing a heater into them.

Another method frequently used by some people is to vent the heater directly into the fireplace. This does not meet code since the heater is being vented into another appliance — the fireplace. This method should not be attempted because combustion products will deposit and build up in the firebox or fireplace. Be certain not to install a hazard in your house.

Fireplace Installation

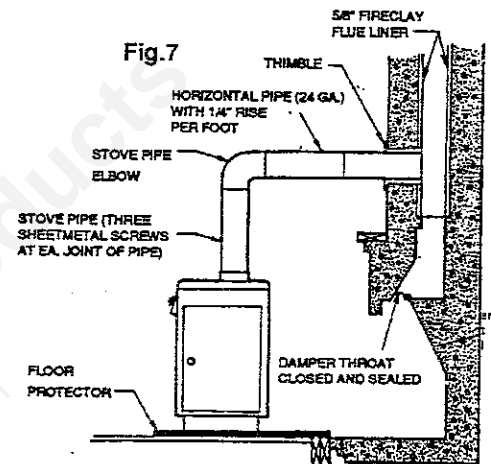
Connection of the stovepipe directly into the existing masonry chimney over the fireplace opening is the most desirable method. This installation performs better, yielding more heat and better draft; it is also easy to clean and inspect for creosote. Before beginning this type of installation plan carefully; a high degree of skill is required to insure safety.

An entry port for the stovepipe must be cut through the chimney with minimum damage to the fireclay liner. Some involved measurements may be required to locate the flue liner exactly. Before cutting, take time to mark the size and position of the entry port. Position the entry port so that at least 8 inches of the flue liner remain below the port.

Keep in mind that wood mantels and combustible trim around the fireplace must have adequate clearances from the heater and stovepipe or must be protected in an approved manner. Also, be sure to leave at least an 18-inch clearance between the top of the stovepipe and the combustible ceiling or other combustibles. Placing the center of the entry port 2 feet below the ceiling will insure proper clearance for 6-inch, 8-inch, and 10-inch stovepipes.

Next, install a fireclay (at least 5/8 inch thick) or metal thimble, being sure that the thimble is flush with the inner flue lining; secure the thimble in place with refractory mortar. The thimble should be surrounded on all sides with 8 inches of brickwork (solid masonry units) or 24 inches of stone.

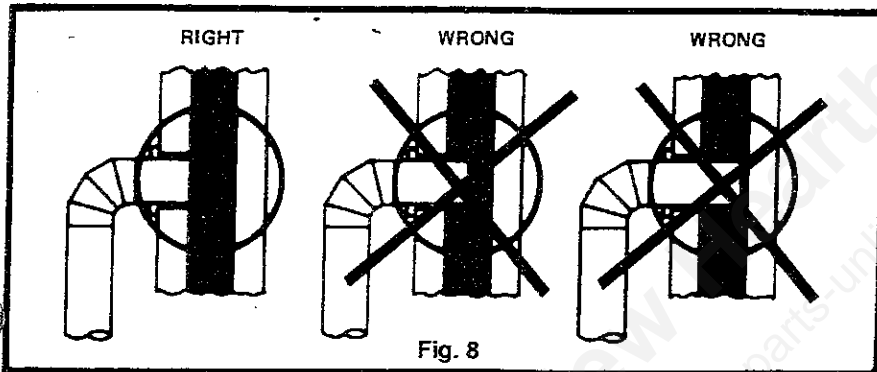
Install the stovepipe as far as possible into the thimble, but not past the inside of the flue lining. There should be a small airspace (approximately 1/2 inch) between the stovepipe and thimble, allowing for expansion of the stovepipe. Seal this airspace with high-temperature caulking or ceramic wool. Finally, be sure to wire the damper closed and apply the same sealant you used at the stovepipe and thimble junction.



**TYPE A
FIREPLACE
CONVERSION**

Rules For Connector Pipe Installation

1. The crimped end of the stovepipe fits inside the heater flue collar. Install additional pipe and elbow with the **CRIMPED END TOWARD THE HEATER**. This will allow any condensation in the flue to run back into the heater.
2. Slope any horizontal pipe upward toward the chimney at least $\frac{1}{4}$ inch for each foot of horizontal run.
3. You must have at least 18 inches of clearance between any horizontal piping and the ceiling.
4. The pipe cannot extend into the chimney flue (Fig. 8).
5. Seal each connector pipe joint with furnace cement. Also seal the pipe at the chimney.
6. Use 3 sheet metal screws at each joint to make the piping rigid.
7. Do not put a damper in a connector pipe.
8. It is recommended that no more than two 90° bends be used in the stovepipe installation as more than two may decrease the amount of draw and possibly cause smoke spillage.



operating instructions

FUEL

Egg size Bituminous coal for residential furnaces, or any of the specially packaged fireplace coals can be used. Coal with a low ash content (2% to 6%) is recommended.

NOTE: Store coal in a dry, well-ventilated area.

LIGHTING

1. Set the thermostat on "HIGH" for maximum draft.
2. Open the feed door and place paper and kindling on the grate for starting the fire.
3. Light fire and close feed door.
4. Add about 15 lbs. of coal depending on model after fire is burning briskly. Use care not to smother the kindling fire.
5. Set thermostat for desired temperature. "MEDIUM" setting is normally satisfactory. Set higher or lower for your comfort.

ADDING FUEL

When starting a fire, add small amounts of fuel each hour or so instead of large amounts every 8 to 10 hours. This will give more complete combustion and less build-up of tars and soot in the chimney.

1. Set thermostat to HIGH before opening feed door.
2. Coal Fire — Never smother the fire when adding coal (see CAUTION below). Gas accumulation and a mild smoky explosion will occur.
 - a. Add fresh kindling if the bed of coals has cooled.
 - b. Add up to 20 lbs. of coal. Never add coal above top of the fire brick.
 - c. Stir the coal and watch the fire. Be sure the new coal is burning briskly before you close the doors and turn the thermostat down.
 - d. Adjust air shutter on feed door damper from closed to open position for better burning. See Fig. 10.
3. Shake grates vigorously fore and aft 1/2" to dump ashes into ash pan. Do this at least once every 12 hours of operation.
4. Empty ash pan regularly. Do not allow ashes to build up to grate as grate will warp and burn out, and you might spill the ashes when removing the pan. Dispose of hot ashes properly (see Note 11 on page 2).

CAUTION

BUILD A FIRE ON INTEGRAL GRATE THAT IS PROVIDED WITH THE HEATER.

MINIMUM FIRE

The burning rate at the low setting can be further adjusted by opening or closing the minimum fire air shutter (Fig. 9) on the draft control door.

1. Partially close the shutter to make the fuel burn longer.
2. Open the shutter, exposing a large opening, to reduce the formation of creosote or soot (see notes on Chimney Maintenance.)
3. Do not operate the heater with the minimum fire air shutter completely closed.

CAUTION

OVERFIRING THE HEATER MAY CAUSE A HOUSE FIRE. IF A UNIT OR CHIMNEY CONNECTOR GLOWS, YOU ARE OVERFIRING.

CAUTION

DO NOT OPERATE THIS HEATER WITH FEED OR ASH DOOR OPEN. THIS HEATER IS DESIGNED FOR THERMOSTATIC OPERATION. OPERATION WITH EITHER DOOR OPEN WILL OVERHEAT AND DAMAGE THE HEATER.

CAUTION

GASES THAT ARE DRIVEN FROM FRESH COAL MUST BE BURNED OR THEY WILL ACCUMULATE AND EXPLODE. NEVER SMOTHER A FIRE WHEN ADDING FRESH COAL.

WARNING

NEVER USE GASOLINE, GASOLINE-TYPE LANTERN FUEL, KEROSENE, CHARCOAL LIGHTER FLUID, OR SIMILAR LIQUIDS TO START OR "FRESHEN UP" A FIRE IN THE HEATER.

WARNING

NEVER STORE FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS, ESPECIALLY GASOLINE, IN THE VICINITY OF THE HEATER.

WARNING

NEVER USE THE MANUFACTURED COAL BRICKS THAT ARE MADE FROM COAL DUST AND A WAX-TYPE BINDER.

adjusting the thermostat

The thermostat control was calibrated at the factory. The operation of the heater may require a change in calibration. Calibration adjustments should be made at room temperature.

If the room temperature is not satisfactory, the thermostat operating range may be changed as follows:

- A. To increase the amount of heat at a "HIGH" setting, adjust the wire linkage to increase the draft damper opening (Fig. 9).
 1. Unhook linkage wire at Point "A".
 2. Take Point "A" in left hand and "B" in right hand, then turn "B" clockwise about 3 turns.
 3. Then hook linkage wire back to draft control damper door at Point "C".
- B. To decrease the amount of heat at "LOW" setting:
 1. Check feed and ash doors to be sure that they are closed tightly.
 2. Check the connector pipe to see that it is sealed in the flue collar and at all joints.
 3. If no air leaks are found, adjust linkage as above except turn "B" counterclockwise about 3 turns.
- C. Adjusting the Minimum Air Shutter:

The minimum air shutter has an infinite number of settings. Several adjustments may be necessary for the unit to work most effectively for your particular installation.

 1. The minimum air shutter may be adjusted to the closed position in installations where the draft is "above normal". Generally, .06 w.c. or above would be considered "above normal".
 2. In installations where the draft is "below normal", the minimum air shutter would be adjusted toward the open position.

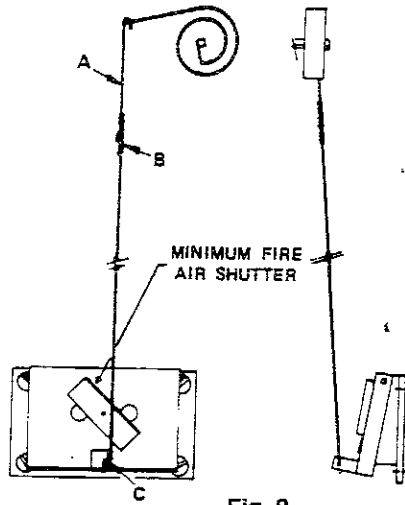


Fig. 9

NOTE: More than one recalibration may be necessary. At room temperature (72° F) and "LOW" setting, the draft damper door should be closed.

service hints

Do not expect a heater to draw. It is the chimney that creates the draft. Smoke spillage into the house or excessive build-up of water or creosote in the chimney are warnings that the chimney is not functioning properly. Correct the problem before using heater. Possible causes are:

1. The connector pipe may be pushed into the chimney too far, stopping the draft (Fig. 8).
2. Do not connect two heaters into the same chimney flue.
3. The chimney used for a heater must not be used to ventilate the cellar or basement. If there is a cleanout opening at the base of the chimney, it must be closed tightly.
4. If the chimney is too cool, water will condense in the chimney and run back into the stove. Creosote formation will be rapid and may block the chimney. Operate the heater at a high enough fire to keep the chimney warm preventing this condensation.
5. If the fire burns well but sometimes smokes or burns slowly, it may be caused by the chimney top being lower than another part of the house or a nearby tree. The wind blowing over a house or a tree falls on top of the chimney like water over a dam, beating down the smoke. The top of the chimney should be at least 3 feet above the roof and be at least 2 feet higher than any point of the roof within 10 feet (Fig. 6).

NOTE

A draft reading of .05 to .06 w.c. is suggested for proper burning of this unit when using bituminous coal as fuel. When using anthracite coal, this draft reading is a minimum reading.

chimney maintenance

CREOSOTE AND SOOT - FORMATION AND NEED FOR REMOVAL

When coal is burned, the products of combustion combine with moisture to form a soot residue which accumulates on the flue lining. When ignited, this soot makes an extremely hot fire.

The chimney should be inspected at least twice monthly during the heating season to determine if a creosote or soot buildup has occurred.

If creosote or soot has accumulated, it should be removed. Failure to remove creosote or soot may cause a house fire. Creosote may be removed by using a chimney brush or other commonly available materials.

Chimney fires burn very hot. If the chimney catches fire, immediately call the fire department, then reduce the fire by closing the inlet air control. Pour a large quantity of coarse salt, baking soda or cool ashes on top of the fire in the firebox.

CAUTION:

A chimney fire may cause ignition of wall studs or rafters which you thought were a safe distance from the chimney. If you have a chimney fire, have your chimney inspected by a qualified person before using again.

SUGGESTIONS FOR BURNING ANTHRACITE COAL

1. Anthracite coal may be burned in the Model 2927 Wonder Coal. Always follow instructions that are shown in the Owners Manual.
2. With coal, as with wood, it is important to maintain a clean chimney. The chimney connector and chimney should be inspected at least twice monthly during heating season.
3. Keep the grate clear of ash and cinders. Use the shaker grate to keep the ashes from building up in the firebox.
4. Do not operate the unit with the ash door, feed door, or cabinet door open.
5. Anthracite coal burns with a short, blue flame with the coals having a glowing, red color. Before adding coal, when starting the fire, have a good hot log fire burning.
6. After having a log fire burning, add small amounts of coal until a bed of coal is built up.
7. A draft reading of $-.05$ to $-.06$ in w.c. is required for anthracite to burn.

The draft wheel located on the feed door should be opened when burning coal. The draft wheel provides a source of secondary air that is needed when burning coal. Secondary air is needed because when coal burns it gives off large quantities of volatile gases that need additional air before complete combustion can occur. This draft wheel may be adjusted to give the best performance depending on the particular needs of the user.

NOTE

Adjust air shutter on feed door damper from closed to open position for better burning. This air shutter should be in the open position only when burning coal.

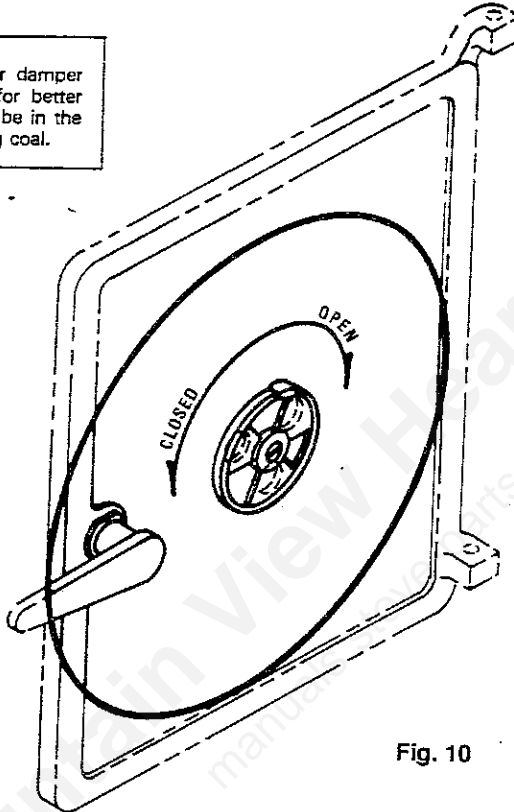


Fig. 10

Instructions for Two-Step Latch Operation

1. Follow these instructions to operate your unit safely when operating the feed door.
2. Turn handle clockwise to the 12 o'clock position, pull the door open until you engage the second step. (Fig. 11).
3. Hold the door in that position for approximately 10 seconds.
4. Then to open door, turn the handle counter clockwise to the 9 o'clock position and then continue to pull the door open. (Fig. 12).
5. To close and latch the door, reverse steps 4 thru 2.

NOTE
THIS NEW LATCHING MECHANISM MEETS CODES AND REGULATIONS AND PROVIDES MORE SAFETY FOR THE USER OF THIS STOVE.

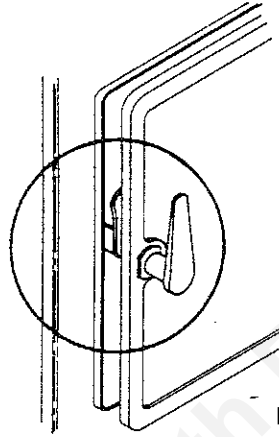


Fig. 11

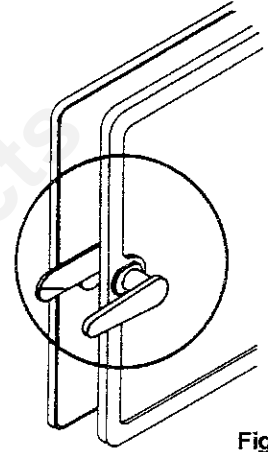


Fig. 12

NOTE
During opening and closing of the feed and ash doors of this heater, it may seem that the fit of the doors are "too tight". As the heater is fired, the gasketing "settles" or "seats" itself in the doors. The tight fit at the factory and before the heater's initial firing is to insure a good seal after the gasketing "settles".

FEED/ASH DOOR HANDLE ASSEMBLY

Read and Complete Before Firing Unit

1. Remove wooden handle from inside of the ash pan.
2. Place the metal hook of the wooden handle through the hole in the end of the cast iron door handle. (Fig. 13).
3. Using pliers close the metal hook so the wooden handle cannot be removed.

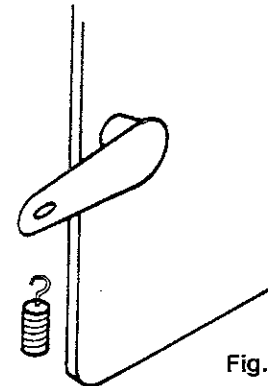


Fig. 13

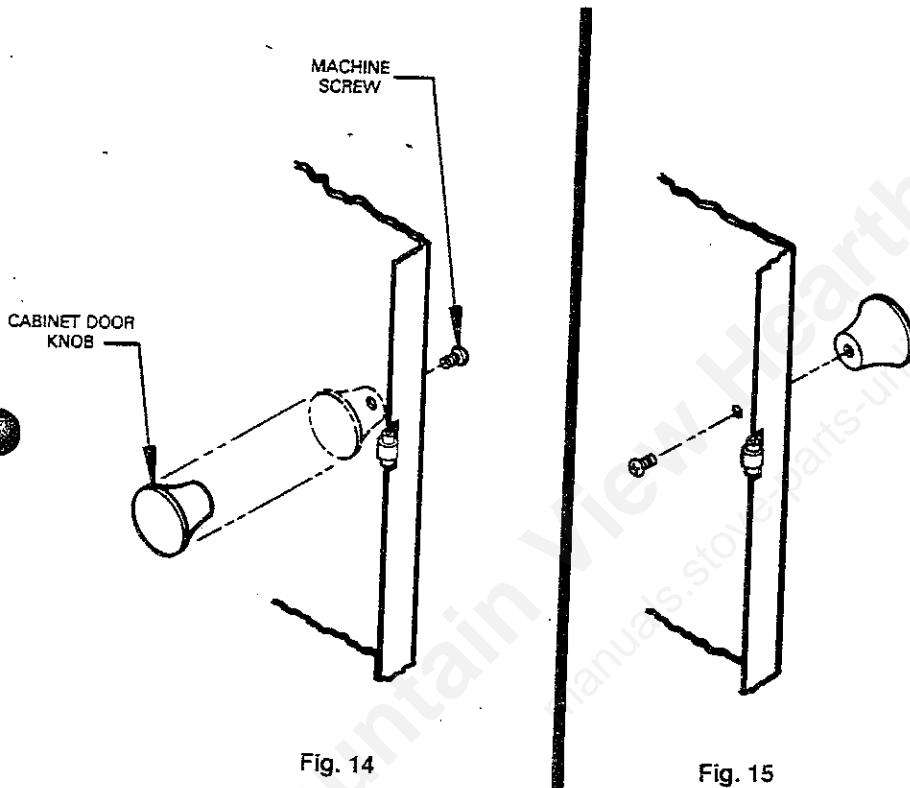
Cabinet Door Catch Assembly

The door knob is mounted inside of the cabinet door to facilitate shipping and must be reversed for proper usage.

To get cabinet door open, place hand under cabinet frame (Right hand side — cabinet door side) and push door out.

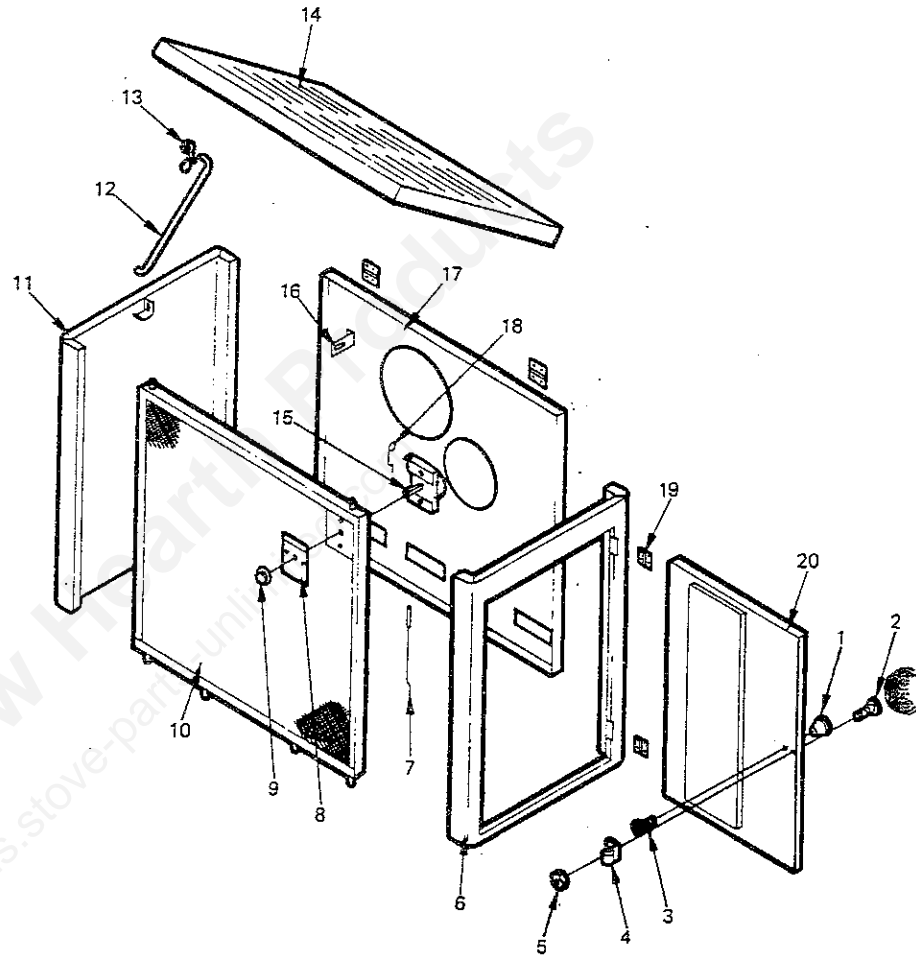
INSTALL THE CABINET DOOR KNOB USING THE STEPS BELOW:

1. Remove the machine screw and door knob (Fig. 14).
2. Place door knob on outside of cabinet door. Then place machine screw through hole and into door knob and tighten (Fig. 15).



repair parts

THERMOSTAT CONTROLLED COAL
BURNING CIRCULATOR, MODEL 2927

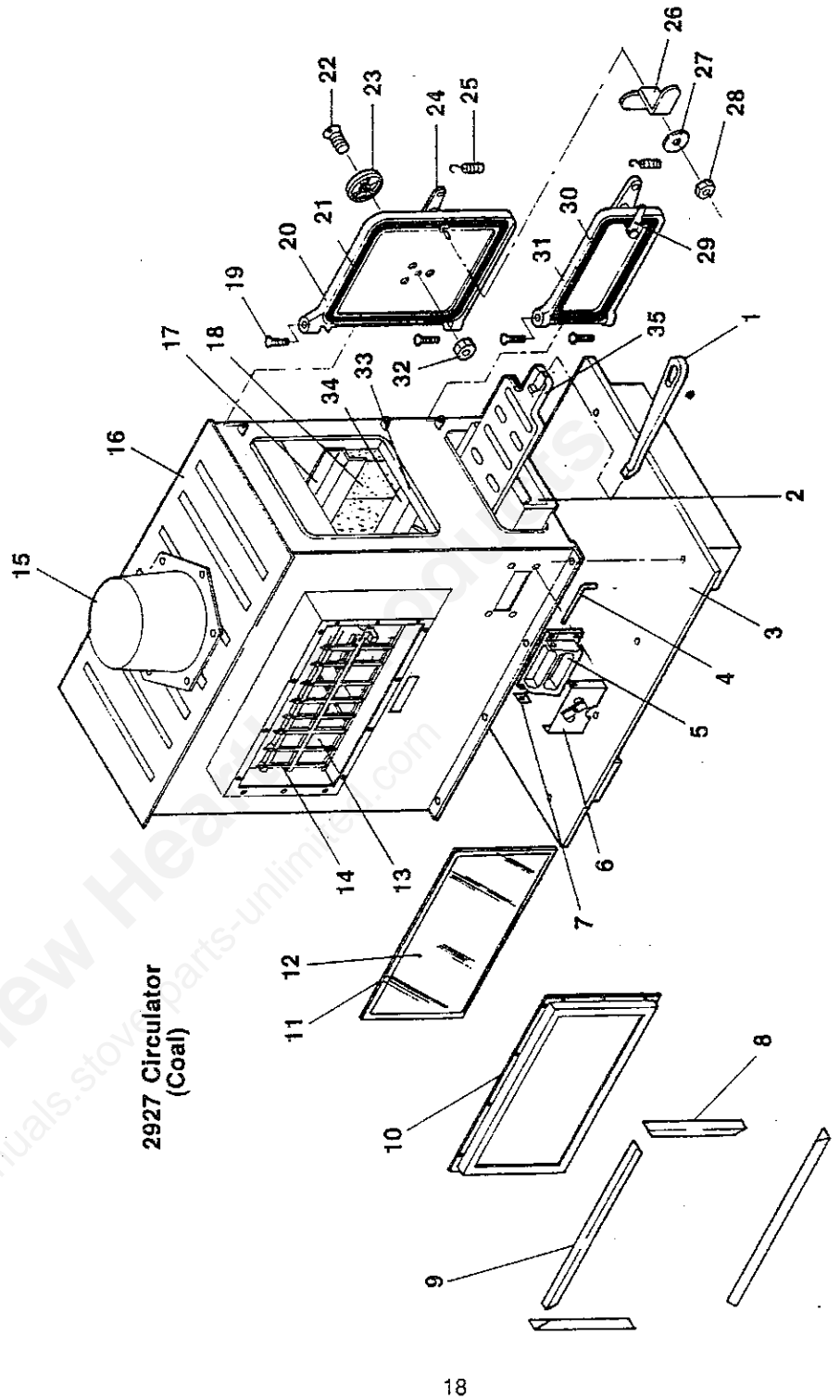


repair parts

THERMOSTAT CONTROLLED COAL
BURNING CIRCULATOR, MODEL 2927

Key No.	Part No.	Description	Qty.
1	89062	Door Knob	1
2	83033	Machine Screw (8-32 x 1/4")	1
3	83005	Machine Screw (10-24 x 1/2")	1
4	83093	Spring Latch	1
5	83244	Nut (KEPS, 10-24 Plain)	1
6	67988	Cabinet Door Frame	1
7	86191	Thermostat Linkage Adjuster	1
8	85390	Control Panel Plate	1
9	89142	Thermostat Knob	1
10	67902	Cabinet Front	1
11	67967	Cabinet Left Side	1
12	21593	Hinge Support	1
13	83833	Hinge Clip	1
14	67966	Cabinet Top	1
15	67743	Thermostat	1
16	21063	Back Brace	2
17	67514	Cabinet Back	1
18	86192	Thermostat Linkage	1
19	89065	Door Hinge	4
20	67969	Cabinet Door	1

2927 Circulator
(Coal)



repair parts 2927

Key	Description	Qty.	Part No.
1	Shaker	1	40045
2	Ash Pan	1	68574
3	Base	1	67895
4	Draft Damper Hinge Pin	1	17200
5	Draft Damper Frame	1	40075
6	Draft Control Plate	1	67132
7	Clip	2	83818
8	Right/Left Glass Trim	2	89382
9	Top/Bottom Glass Trim	2	89381
10	Glass Frame	1	68452
11	Glass Gasket	66"	88047
12	Glass 20 1/2"x12 1/2"	1	89409
13	Rear Liner	1	23321
14	Front Grate	1	40283
15	Flue Collar	1	40287
16	Fire Box Weldment	1	68575
17	Firebrick Retainer	1	40132
18	Firebrick	5	89066
19	Door Hinge Pin	4	83114
20	Feed Door	1	40199
21	Feed Door Rope Gasket 3	44"	88033
22	Machine Screw 1/4-20 x 1 1/2"	1	83105
23	Draft Wheel	1	40056
24	Door Handle	2	40091
25	Wood Handle	2	67567
26	Two Step Latch	1	22434
27	Flat Washer	1	83045
28	Lock Nut - 1/4-20	2	83261
29	Latch	1	22108
30	Ash Door Rope Gasket	29"	88033
31	Ash Door	1	40187
32	Hex Nut - 1/4-20	1	83109
33	Front Liner	1	40285
34	Coal Grate Frame	1	40102
35	Coal Grate	1	40101

HOW TO ORDER REPAIR PARTS

THIS MANUAL WILL HELP YOU TO OBTAIN EFFICIENT, DEPENDABLE SERVICE FROM THE HEATER, AND ENABLE YOU TO ORDER REPAIR PARTS CORRECTLY.

KEEP IN A SAFE PLACE FOR FUTURE REFERENCE.

WHEN WRITING, ALWAYS GIVE THE FULL MODEL NUMBER WHICH IS ON THE NAMEPLATE ATTACHED TO THE INSIDE OF THE CABINET DOOR OF THE HEATER.

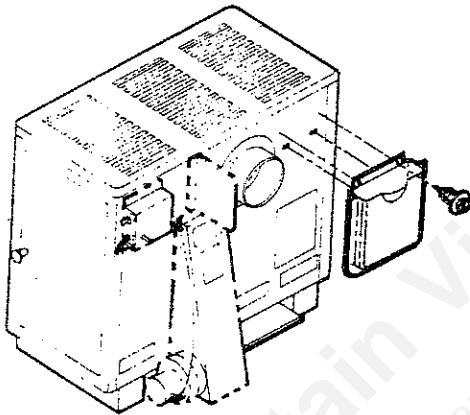
WHEN ORDERING REPAIR PARTS, ALWAYS GIVE THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION AS SHOWN IN THIS LIST:

1. The PART NUMBER
2. The PART DESCRIPTION
3. The MODEL NUMBER. 2927
4. The SERIAL NUMBER: _____

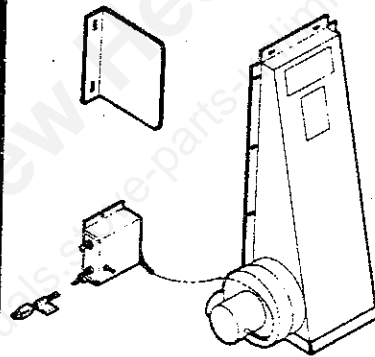
BEFORE INSTALLING YOUR CIRCULATOR, FILL IN THE SERIAL NUMBER OF YOUR CIRCULATOR IN THE SPACE PROVIDED ABOVE.

Options for Model 2927 Wondercoal

HU26 Humidifier



F36 Blower



UNITED STATES STOVE COMPANY
3500 N. Hawthorne Street
Chattanooga, Tennessee 37406 — (615) 698-3435