

# ASHLEY

## AUTOMATIC HEATER MODEL 7150-C

### Combination Coal & Wood Heater Installation & Operation Instructions

Look for the Underwriter's Laboratories, Inc. Listing Mark on Your Heater.

#### GENERAL

The desired functions of a solid fuel heater are (1) to enclose the fuel, (2) to direct and control air flow to the fire for maximum efficiency, and (3) to transfer most of the fire's heat to the surrounding room.

Your Ashley Heater has been designed to give long and efficient performance of all these functions. Install and operate your circulator as detailed in these instructions.

An optional U.L. listed blower kit model BD-6A is available at your dealer. If the blower is to be used, follow installation instructions provided with the blower.

Ensure that your heater installation and venting system conform to all applicable local and national building codes.

#### VENTING

One thing a solid fuel heater cannot do is provide draft. Draft is caused by hot air rising in an airtight and properly sized system. **FOR YOUR SAFETY AND COMFORT, BE SURE THAT YOUR CHIMNEY IS SAFELY CONSTRUCTED AND IN GOOD REPAIR. IF THERE IS ANY DOUBT HAVE THE CHIMNEY INSPECTED BY THE FIRE DEPARTMENT OR A QUALIFIED INSPECTOR.** Your insurance company may be able to recommend a qualified inspector.

**DO NOT USE** single wall metal chimney or "Type B" gas appliance vent for venting.

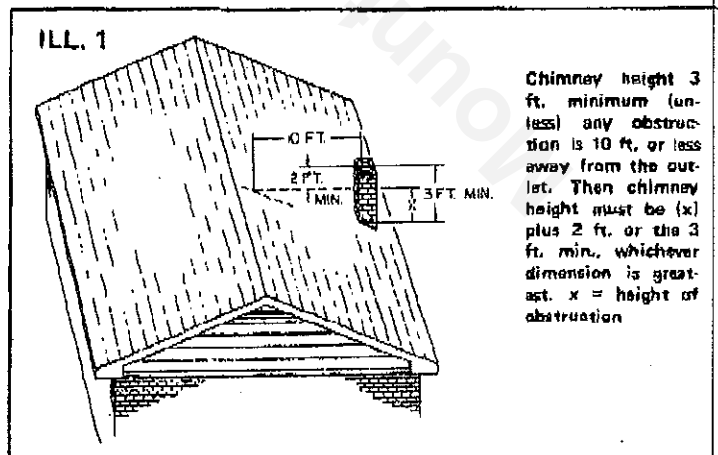
For best results, a factory-built listed residential type building heating appliance chimney should be used. The flue size should be 8" in diameter or as noted below.

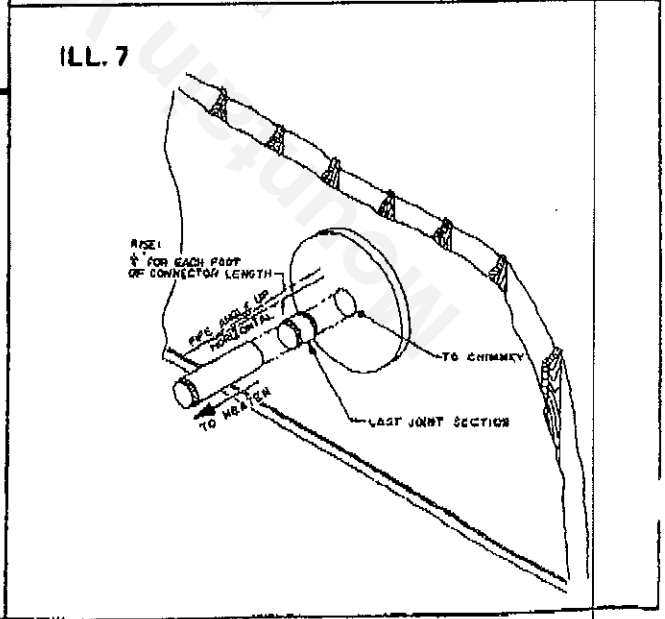
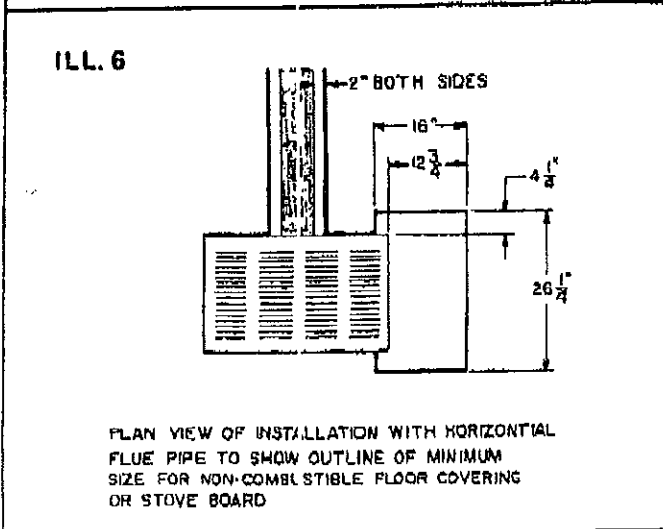
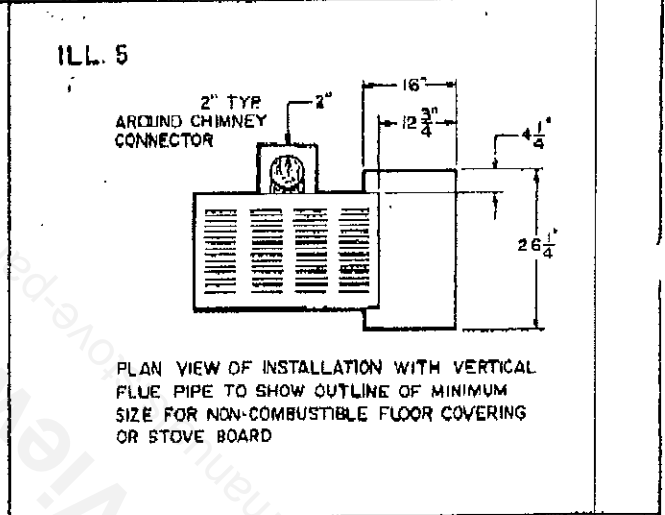
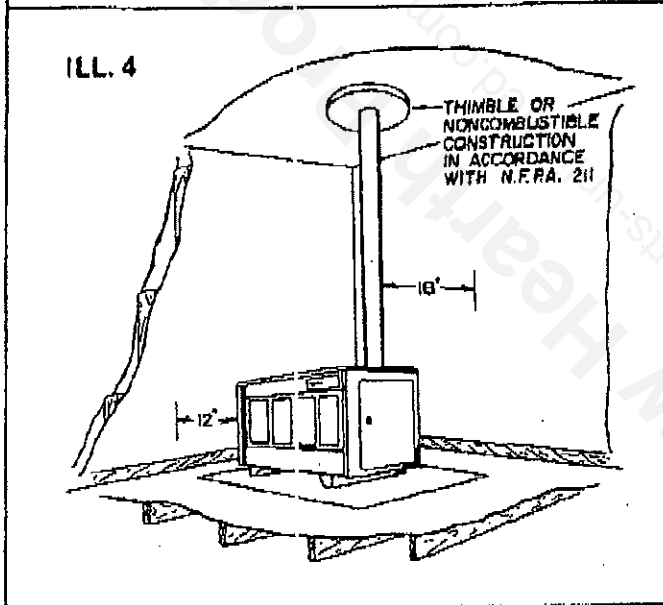
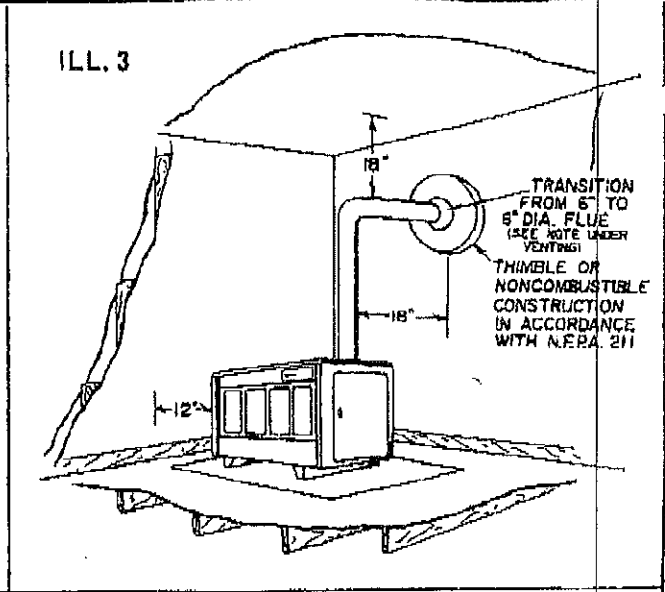
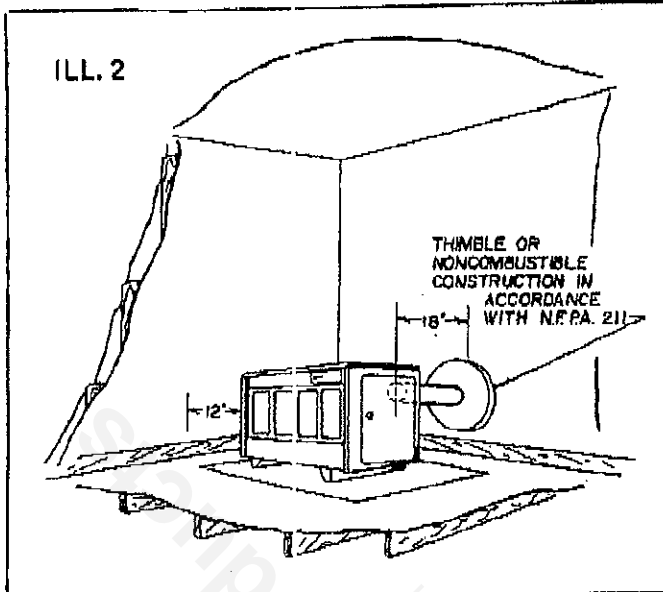
A masonry chimney may be used if it and the connecting thimble conform to building requirements for a residential type heating appliance chimney. For best results, a masonry chimney should have minimum inside flue dimensions of 8" square, 7" in diameter or as noted below and must be in good repair (airtight and free of obstructions between the inlet and outlet openings). A chimney top cover similar to the one shown in Illustration 12 opened on four sides is advisable for most installations.

Illustration 1 shows the minimum height for a masonry chimney installation. For factory-built listed chimneys refer to the chimney manufacturer's instructions for minimum and maximum height requirements and minimum clearance to combustible construction. For either type of chimney installation the top of the chimney outlet must be at least 15 feet above the floor on which the heater is installed.

This heater should be the only appliance vented through the chimney to which it is connected.

**NOTE:** Installations which require the use of more than one 90 degree elbow in the chimney connector must be vented into a flue at least 8" in diameter or 8" square.





## LOCATION

The heater should be located as close to the chimney as minimum clearances to combustibles will permit (See Illustrations 2, 3, or 4).

The heater should be installed on a **noncombustible** floor protector or stoveboard as shown in Illustrations 5 or 6 as applicable. According to the National Fire Protection Association, noncombustible materials are defined as, "materials which will not ignite and burn, such materials consisting entirely of steel, iron, brick, tile, concrete, slate, asbestos, glass or plasters, or combinations thereof."

Another consideration in choice of location is the use of elbows in the chimney connector. Use as few elbows as possible. See NOTE under VENTING.

## INSTALLATION

1. Determine the most appropriate location and position the heater on the floor protector. (See Illustrations 2, 3, and 4 for minimum clearances to combustibles.)
2. Adjust the leveling screws on the base legs as required to ensure a level, no-rock installation.
3. Select 6" diameter chimney connector pipe and elbow sections as required to reach the chimney and assemble to check the fit. All chimney connector parts must be of 24 gauge or heavier steel construction.

**NOTE:** The crimped ends of all sections should be toward the heater. A 6" long last joint section has been provided to mate with the thimble or ceiling collar. See Illustration 7.

4. Provide 1/4" per foot rise for horizontal chimney connector pipe as shown in Illustration 7.
5. After all necessary chimney connector sections have been selected and assembled to check the fit, disassemble them.
6. Secure the first section to the flue collar. This is best accomplished by first drilling two holes (1/4" diameter) in the pipe section to match the holes in the flue collar. Then apply furnace cement to form a seal and secure the joint with two each 10-24 x 1/2" screws, 3/16" lock washers, and 10-24 hex or square nuts.
7. Assemble the remaining sections applying furnace cement to the joints and securing each joint with at least three (3) sheet metal screws.
8. Wipe off any excess furnace cement and fingerprints prior to firing the heater.

## FUEL

**THIS APPLIANCE IS DESIGNED TO BURN WOOD OR COAL ONLY.** It must not be used to burn garbage or any type of volatile liquid. Also, it must not be used with any automatic stoking device.

### COAL

Coal that is available for residential use is classified broadly as Semi-Bituminous, Bituminous, or Sub-Bituminous.

The type of coal that is available in a particular area is generally determined by the type of coal which is mined nearby. In order to decide what type of coal is best for you, the following characteristics can be judged:

1. **Heating Value** — Available with 9,000 to 14,000 BTU/LB. The higher the heating value, the more heat is in each ton.
2. **Handling Properties** — The softer the coal, the more it tends to break into smaller pieces during handling and firing.
3. **Ash Content** — Available with 3 to 10 percent ash by weight. The higher the coal's ash content, the more ash removal required by the user.
4. **Sizing** — Available in lump, egg or nut sizes. Larger pieces tend to burn slower and longer, and smaller pieces tend to burn faster or for short duration.

**CAUTION:** Lignite should not be used in your heater. When fired, Lignite tends to break apart into fine pieces which can fall through the grate and build up a live fire-bed in the ash pan. This condition can greatly shorten grate and ashpan life.