

BRICK  
1 7/8" X 1 5/16" THICK X 10 7/16"



# KING WOOD CIRCULATOR

## Model 8800-B-1

### GENERAL INFORMATION

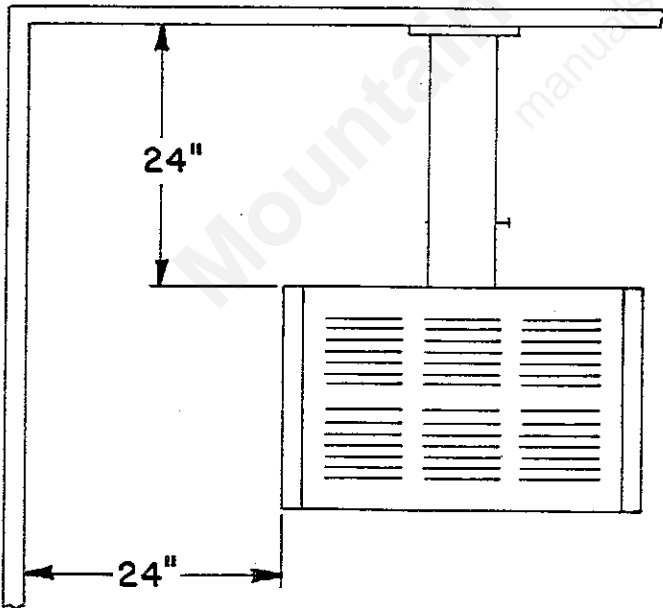
Your King Circulator has been designed to give you exceptional styling and efficiency of operation. Installation of this heater and venting system should be in accordance with all local and national codes and ordinances.

### LOCATION

When the heater is installed adjacent to walls of combustible materials, the proper minimum clearances must be maintained between the fireplace and these combustible materials. These clearances are specified in Figures 1 and 2. If the heater is installed adjacent to walls constructed entirely of non-combustible materials such as brick or stone, the heater may be installed as close as 1 inch to these walls.

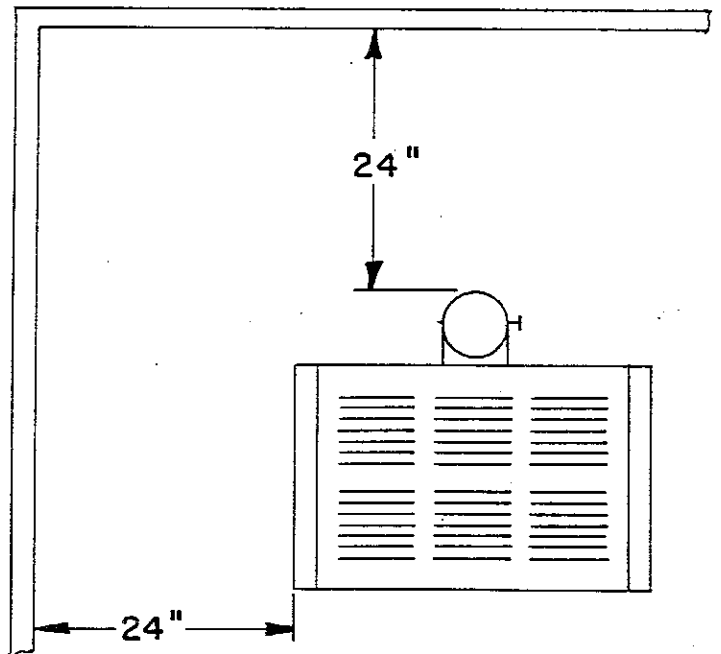
If the fireplace is to be vented into an existing chimney, it should be installed as close to the chimney as the minimum clearances will permit.

When a prefabricated chimney is used, the location of the ceiling joists and rafters should be determined and avoided if possible to reduce cost and installation difficulty.



PLAN VIEW OF INSTALLATION WITH HORIZONTAL FLUE PIPE

FIG. 1



PLAN VIEW OF INSTALLATION WITH VERTICAL FLUE PIPE

FIG. 2

## VENTING

Venting is one of the most important phases of installation. Do not be satisfied with an inferior venting system. The venting system must comply with all local and national codes.

If an existing masonry chimney is to be used, it must be a Class "A" type, at least 6" x 6" square or 7" diameter and have a minimum draft of .03 inches water column. Class "A" chimneys are those built or lined with brick, cement, tile or approved and listed steel linings. (CAUTION: Aluminum or transite lined flues are NOT approved for solid fuel appliance venting.)

If a factory-built chimney is to be used for venting the unit, it must be one listed for use with all fuels. For best results, choose a chimney with a 6" diameter flue and a construction which uses insulation or "dead air" space for heat retention. Chimneys using moving air for cooling often maintain a lower flue liner temperature which can cause excessive formation of creosote.

Trees and buildings, which are close to and taller than a chimney can create down drafts under certain wind conditions. Ensure that your chimney is tall enough or has an appropriate cap to minimize a down draft condition.

The flue pipe extending from the back of the unit to the chimney should be 6 inches diameter and should run vertically if possible. Where a horizontal section is required, it should be as short as possible and inclined a minimum of 1/4" per foot.

## INSTALLATION

1. Determine the most appropriate location and position the heater. (See Figures 1 and 2 for minimum clearances to combustibles.)
2. Using stove pipe sections and elbows as required, assemble the flue pipe. A standard stove pipe damper should be included as near the heater as practical.

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

3. After all necessary pipe sections have been selected and assembled to check the fit, disassemble them.
4. Secure the first joint of pipe 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 bolts (10-24 x 1/2" screws, 3/16" lock washers, and 10-24 hex or square nuts.)
5. Assemble the remaining pipe sections applying furnace cement to the joints and securing each joint with at least three (3) sheet metal screws.
6. Wipe off any excess furnace cement and fingerprints prior to firing the heater.

## THERMOSTAT ADJUSTMENT

With a temperature of 70°, no fire in the chamber and the thermostat knob at the "LO" position, the damper chain should have approximately 1/2" slack in it. Also, by turning the knob clockwise, the damper should be at the maximum open position before reaching the "HI" position.

This adjustment may be easily checked prior to starting the first fire.

If the thermostat needs adjustment, loosen the retaining nuts and reposition the adjustment screw up or down as required. Retighten the retaining nuts. (See Figure 3.)

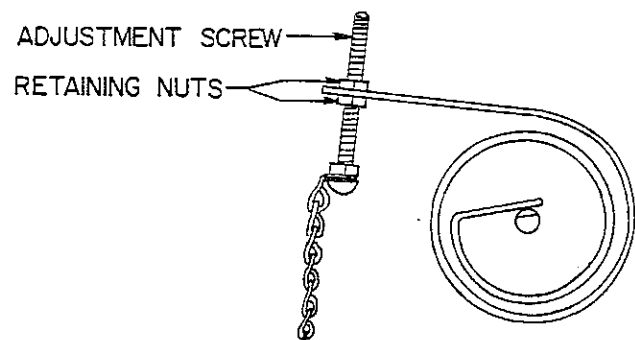


FIG. 3

## FIRE BUILDING

1. Set the thermostat to the "HI" position.
2. Open the feed door and lay paper and/or kindling in sufficient quantities to ensure continued ignition. Lay the remainder of the fire or the wood pieces as required. For best results, the wood should be hard wood, not longer than 24" and not larger than 6" across the end.
3. Light the fire.

**NOTE:** Opening the ash door may give a more rapid start to the fire, BUT the ash door must not remain opened longer than 5 minutes.

**CAUTION:** Prolonged firing with the ash door opened creates an abnormal firing condition which will drastically shorten the heater life and WILL VOID THE FACTORY WARRANTY.

4. Set the thermostat to the desired position.

## MINIMUM FIRE ADJUSTMENT

Wood distillates, which are burned under normal firing, can accumulate in the flue pipe and chimney liner during extended periods of low firing. Commonly called "creosote", this accumulation can be reduced by proper setting of the air shutter on the draft plate.

Rotating the shutter so that a larger hole aligns with the 1/2" diameter hole in the draft plate will increase the rate of the minimum fire and reduce the creosote formation. Experience in a particular heating situation will give guidance in choosing the "best" setting.

## HEATER MAINTENANCE CHECKS

1. If fire rate does not increase with damper opened, check for:
  - a. Insufficient chimney draft.
  - b. Flue pipe inserted too far into a masonry chimney thimble opening.
  - c. Flue pipe obstructed with creosote.
2. If fire rate is too high with thermostat at "LO" position, check for:
  - a. Feed door or ash door not securely closed.
  - b. Incomplete seal in the joint at the flue collar or between pipe sections.
  - c. Damper plate not securely closed (adjust thermostat if necessary).
  - d. Air shutter on draft plate at too large setting.

## CHIMNEY MAINTENANCE

Even in the best venting situations, regular chimney maintenance and cleaning is necessary. National Fire Protection Association Bulletin HS-8, 1974, recommends chimney maintenance at least once each year before the heater is put into service. Each yearly check should include a thorough cleaning of the entire flue system to remove soot or creosote formations and then a complete inspection to determine any need for repairs.

## CLEANING

Remove the ashes from the firepan at least daily.

The outside of the circulator cabinet may be wiped clean with a damp cloth when the unit is cool.