



*Comp file
Martin*

COAL BURNING CIRCULATOR HEATER MODEL KCC205

Installation, Operation and Maintenance Instructions

TABLE OF CONTENTS

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION	1
BUILDING CODES AND SAFETY STANDARDS	2
HOW THIS HEATER OPERATES	2
SELECTING A LOCATION FOR THE HEATER	2
FLOOR PROTECTION	4
CHIMNEY CONNECTOR AND CHIMNEYS	4
HEATER INSPECTION	8
TOOLS AND SUPPLIES NEEDED FOR INSTALLATION	8
HEATER INSTALLATION	8
MINIMUM CLEARANCES TO COMBUSTIBLE WALLS AND CEILINGS	8
TO SAFELY AND PROPERLY INSTALL THIS HEATER	9
HEATER OPERATION	10
TO BUILD A FIRE	10
FIRETENDING	11
MINIMUM FIRE ADJUSTMENT	12
COAL FACTS	12
HOW TO TAKE CARE OF THE HEATER AND VENTING SYSTEM (ROUTINE MAINTENANCE)	12
HEATER MAINTENANCE	12
DISPOSAL OF ASHES	12
VENTING SYSTEM (CHIMNEY CONNECTOR AND CHIMNEY)	13
CHIMNEY CONNECTOR PIPE-CORROSION INSPECTION	13
TROUBLESHOOTING	13
THE VENTING SYSTEM-KEY TO GOOD HEATER PERFORMANCE	13
WHAT TO DO IF THE HEATER SMOKES OR BURNS POORLY OR EXCESSIVE SOOT ACCUMULATES IN THE CHIMNEY	14
WHAT TO DO IF THE HEATER BURNS TOO RAPIDLY OR OVERHEATS	14
QUICK REFERENCE TO THE MOST COMMON SOLUTIONS FOR THE MOST COMMON HEATER OPERATIONAL PROBLEMS	15
FINAL CHECKLIST OF DO'S AND DON'TS	15
WARRANTY CLAIM INFORMATION AND REPAIR PARTS	16

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

SAFETY NOTICE: IF THIS HEATER IS NOT PROPERLY INSTALLED, A HOUSE FIRE MAY RESULT. FOR YOUR SAFETY, FOLLOW THE INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS. CONTACT LOCAL BUILDING OR FIRE OFFICIALS ABOUT RESTRICTIONS AND INSTALLATION INSPECTION REQUIREMENTS IN YOUR AREA.

To assure that satisfactory and safe service is received from this heater:

1. Read these instructions entirely before beginning any part of the installation.
2. Use these instructions as a guide during the installation of the heater.
3. Be sure these instructions become the property of and are reviewed by all future users of this heater to encourage proper operation and maintenance of this appliance.

THIS HEATER IS ONLY FOR BURNING COAL. USE OF ANY OTHER SOLID FUEL EXCEPT FOR COAL IGNITION PURPOSES IS A VIOLATION OF FEDERAL LAW.

This heater is designed to burn stove size bituminous or anthracite coal and provide heat to one or more rooms. Because of its heat radiating characteristics, this heater must be installed as an unenclosed, freestanding unit with clearances to combustibles as specified by these instructions. This heater must be connected to a Listed High Temperature Type HT Factory-Built Residential Type and Building Heating Appliance Chimney or a properly constructed and maintained masonry chimney.

DO NOT CONNECT THIS UNIT TO A CHIMNEY FLUE SERVING ANOTHER APPLIANCE.

This heater is not designed to burn lignite coal, liquid fuels, gaseous fuels or household refuse. Any attempt to burn these type fuels, to enclose the heater, attach the heater to an air circulation system or a stoking device can be very hazardous. THIS HEATER IS NOT DESIGNED TO BE USED IN A MOBILE HOME.

Improper installation or use of this heater can cause:

1. Damage to the heater from overheating.
2. Hazardous temperatures to develop on combustible materials adjacent to the heater, chimney connector or chimney.
3. Possible hazardous accumulation of coal gases within the heater.
4. Release of hazardous gas into the dwelling.

BUILDING CODES AND SAFETY STANDARDS

These instructions comply with the applicable National Fire Protection Association and Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc. Standards for the installation and operation of this type heater. Before beginning the installation, you should check with local building officials to assure compliance with local regulations and codes.

This heater is safety listed by Warnock Hersey International, Inc. as specified by the listing label attached to the heater.

HOW THIS HEATER OPERATES

The chimney draft draws in combustion air through an adjustable air inlet thermostat located inside the cabinet. Air flows through and across the bed of fuel, causing the fire to progress through the fuel bed. Heat is transferred to the air that flows between the cabinet and the firebox. Any attempt to alter this flow of air by connecting this heater to a duct system or air movement fans other than the optional KB902 listed blower, available from your heater dealer, can lead to improper and possibly hazardous operation of this heater.

SELECTING A LOCATION FOR THE HEATER

When selecting a location for the heater, be sure attention is given to the following considerations:

1. If the heater is to be vented into a Listed High Temperature Type HT Factory-Built Residential Type And Building Heating Appliance Chimney, review the installation instructions for the chimney to comply with requirements for proper chimney location, height, space requirements, etc.
2. If the heater is to be vented into a masonry chimney, the heater should be located as near the chimney as possible without failing to comply with the requirements for minimum spacing between the chimney connector, heater and combustibles. (Be sure chimney is constructed according to NFPA standards.)
3. The location of the heater must provide at least the minimum clearances between the heater, chimney connector and combustible materials as specified by figures 1, 2, 3, and 4.
4. If the heater is to be located on a combustible floor, there must be suitable floor space to install a floor protector beneath and extending beyond the heater as shown by figure 5 and as described by the Floor Protection section of this manual.
5. The heater should be located centrally within the area where heat is desired but out of traffic areas to minimize the likelihood of persons accidentally contacting the hot surface of the heater.
6. The heater should be located away from doorways and central heat outlets and inlets to reduce the chances of drafts blowing smoke, ashes or sparks out of the heater during refueling or ash removal.
7. The heater should be located where a small supply of coal may be kept conveniently close but not within 36 inches of the heater.
8. Locate the heater so that drapes, curtains, furniture and other combustible materials will not be closer than the clearances shown by figures 1, 2, 3, and 4 OR install a clearance reduction system. See MINIMUM CLEARANCES TO COMBUSTIBLE WALLS AND CEILINGS section of this manual for details.

FIGURE 1-MINIMUM CLEARANCES TO COMBUSTIBLES

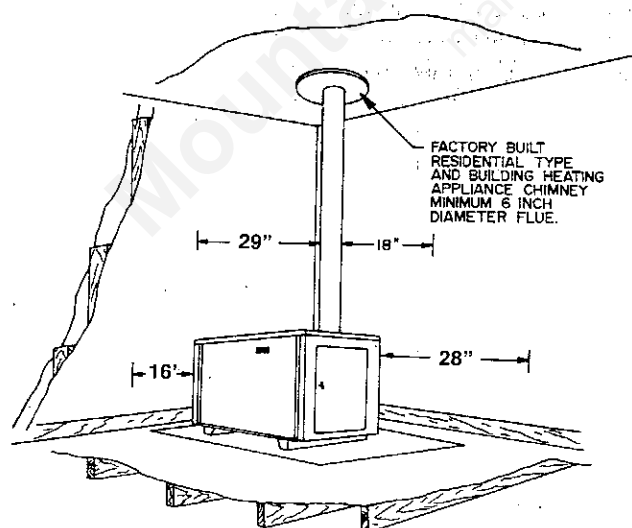


FIGURE 2-MINIMUM CLEARANCES TO COMBUSTIBLES

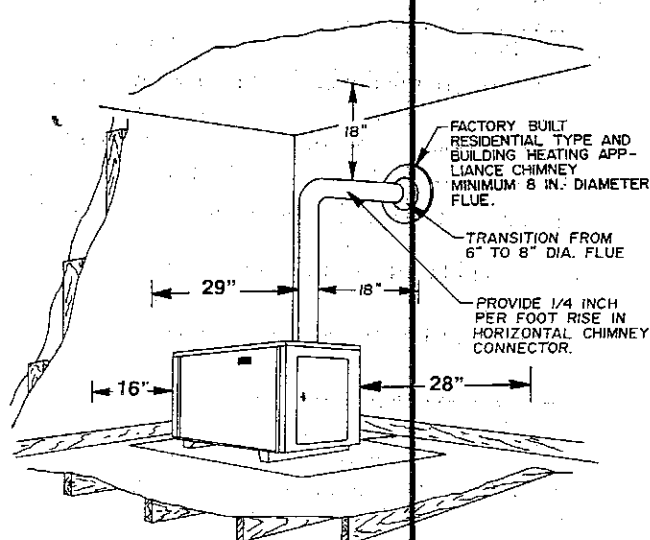


FIGURE 3-MINIMUM CLEARANCES TO COMBUSTIBLES

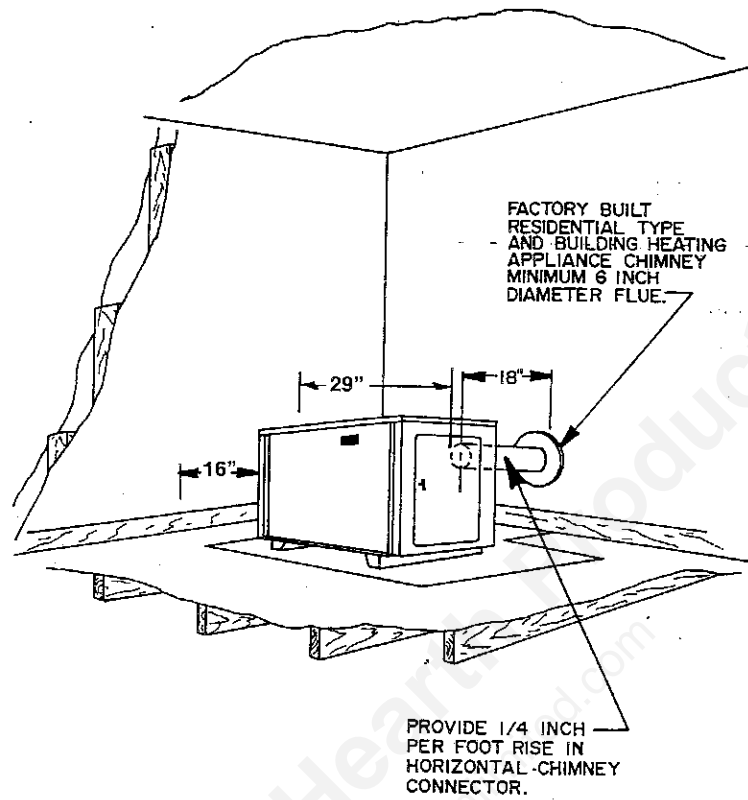
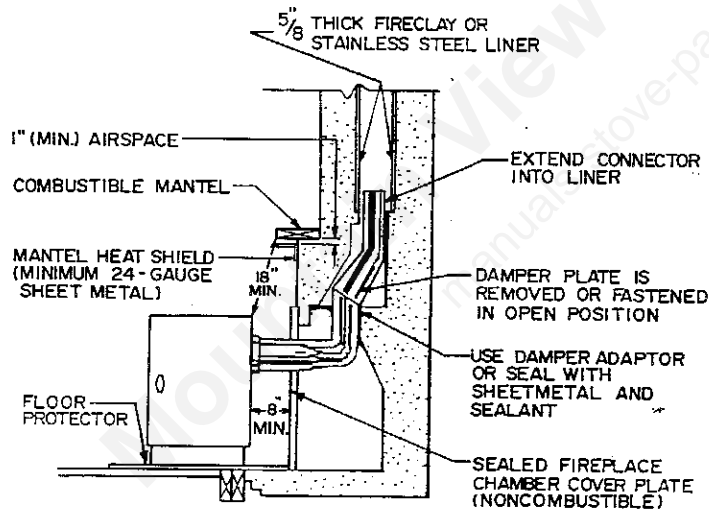
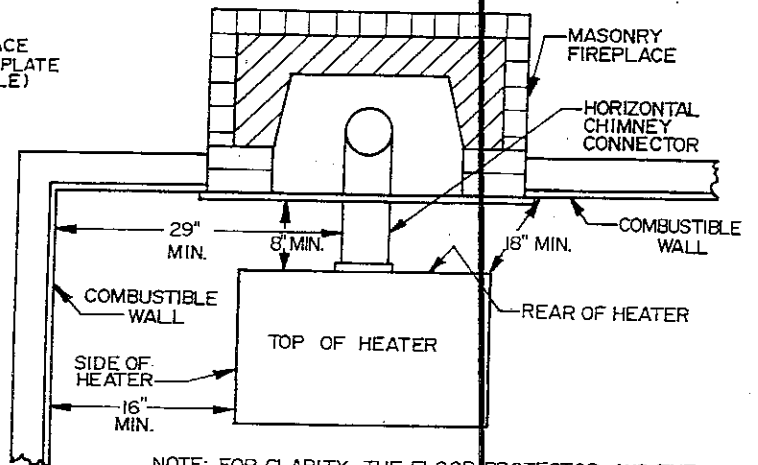


FIGURE 4-CONNECTION TO MASONRY CHIMNEY



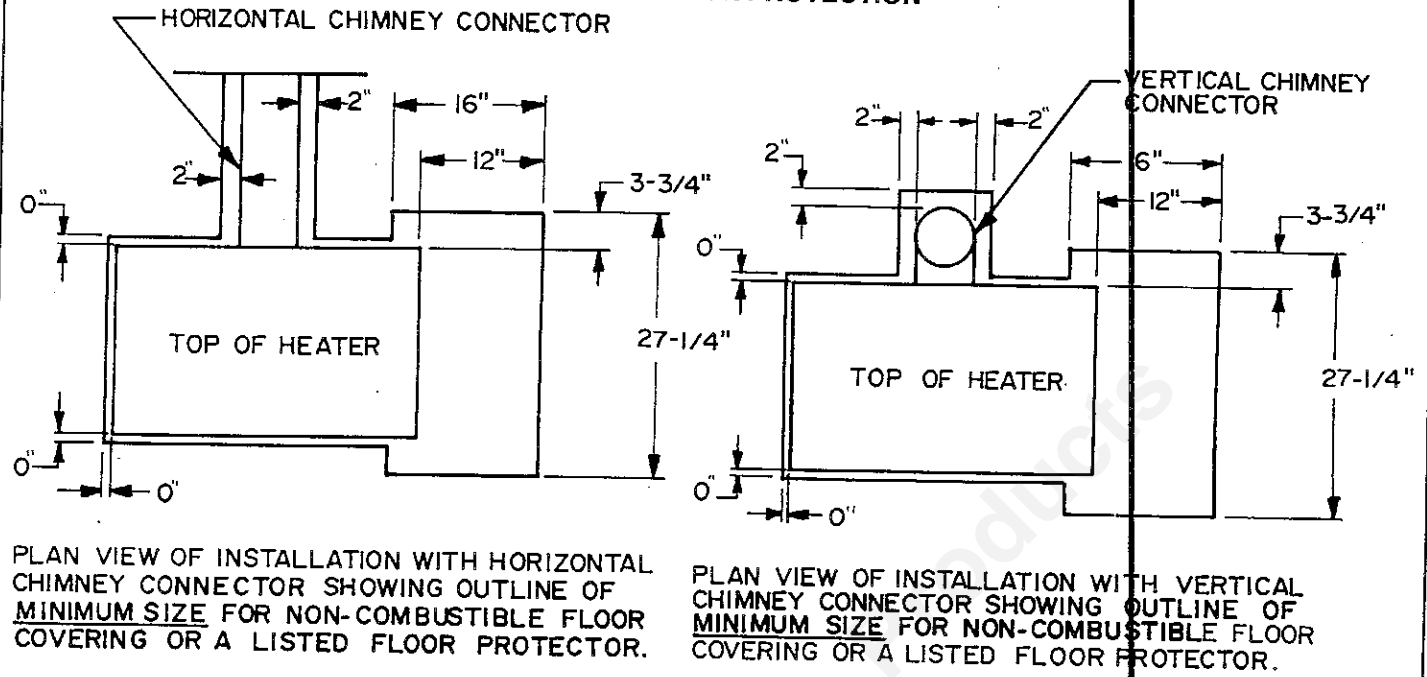
SIDE SECTION VIEW



PLAN SECTION VIEW

NOTE: FOR CLARITY, THE FLOOR PROTECTOR AND THE MANTEL HEAT SHIELD ARE NOT SHOWN BY THIS PLAN VIEW.

FIGURE 5-FLOOR PROTECTION



FLOOR PROTECTION

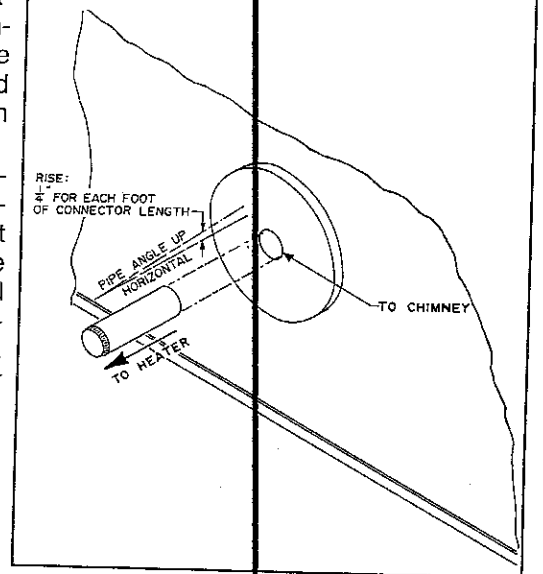
This heater has been designed to prevent excessive temperatures on the floor beneath the heater. It is important, however, that a combustible floor be protected by a 3/8 inch minimum thick noncombustible inorganic millboard having a thermal conductivity of $K = 0.43 \text{ BTU/ft.}^2/\text{in.}/\text{hr.}/^\circ\text{F}$ or a listed floor protector beneath the heater and extending beyond the heater as shown by figure 5. The floor covering is required to prevent damage or possible ignition from sparks or glowing embers that might escape the heater during refueling or ash removal or could drop from the joints of the chimney connector.

CHIMNEY CONNECTOR AND CHIMNEYS

It is very important to assure safe and satisfactory performance from your heater that it be properly connected to a correctly constructed and maintained chimney. If a Listed High Temperature Type HT Factory-Built Residential and Building Heating Appliance Chimney is used, follow the chimney manufacturer's installation instructions carefully. If a masonry chimney is to be used, be sure it is constructed to the National Fire Protection Association (N.F.P.A) and local code standards. A copy of the N.F.P.A. 211 Chimney, Fireplaces, Vents and Solid Fuel Burning Appliances may be obtained from N.F.P.A., Inc. Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02269.

The chimney connector (pipe from heater to chimney) must be 6 inches in diameter and made from 24 gauge or heavier steel. The length of the chimney connector and number of elbows used should be kept to a minimum. Moisture that might collect in the chimney should be directed to the heater by providing a slope of 1/4 inch per foot in a horizontal run of the chimney connector and installing all pipes with the male end toward the heater, (See figure 6). The chimney connector should extend at least two inches into the flue of a factory-built chimney. When making a horizontal connection to a masonry chimney, the connector should extend to the inside face of the vertical flue liner, (see figures 7 and 8). When connecting the heater to a masonry fireplace, the chimney connector should extend into the chimney's liner as shown by the side section view of figure 4. All chimney connector joints should be sealed with furnace cement and secured with No. 8 sheet metal screws as described by the TO SAFELY AND PROPERLY INSTALL THIS HEATER section of this manual.

FIGURE 6-RISE OF HORIZONTAL CHIMNEY CONNECTOR PIPE



DO NOT USE MORE THAN TWO 90 DEGREE ELBOWS IN THE CHIMNEY CONNECTOR. Installations which require two 90 degree elbows must be vented into a flue at least 8" in diameter or 8" square to prevent chimney draft restrictions, (see figure 2).

DO NOT PASS A CHIMNEY CONNECTOR THROUGH A FLOOR OR CEILING OF ANY KIND. Only Listed Factory-Built Residential Type and Building Heating Appliance Chimneys or masonry chimneys constructed to N.F.P.A. standards should pass through a floor or ceiling.

THERE ARE FIVE ALLOWABLE WAYS THAT A CHIMNEY CONNECTOR CAN BE CONNECTED TO A MASONRY CHIMNEY BY PASSING THROUGH A COMBUSTIBLE WALL, (SEE FIGURE 7). N.F.P.A. STANDARD 211 ALLOWS THE FOLLOWING WALL PASS-THROUGH SYSTEMS:

1. Use a minimum 3 1/2" thick brick masonry wall framed into the combustible wall. A fireclay liner (ASTM C315 or equivalent) having a 5/8" minimum wall thickness must be used and it must be at least 12" away from any material that could catch fire. The inside diameter of the fireclay liner shall be sized for the proper snug fit of a 6" diameter chimney connector pipe. The fireclay liner shall run from the outer surface of the brick wall to, but not beyond, the inner surface of the chimney flue and shall be firmly cemented in place. See Part A of Figure 7.
2. Use a solid insulated listed factory-built chimney length having an inside diameter of 6" and having 1" or more of solid insulation. There must be at least a 9" air space between the outer wall of the chimney length and any combustible materials. The inner end of the chimney length shall be flush with the inside of the masonry chimney flue and shall be sealed to the flue and to the brick masonry penetration with nonwater-soluble refractory cement. Sheet steel supports which are at least 24 gauge (0.024") in thickness shall be securely fastened to wall surfaces on all sides. Fasteners between supports and the chimney length shall not penetrate the chimney liner. See Part B of Figure 7.
3. Use a 10" diameter ventilated thimble made of at least 24 gauge (0.024") steel having two 1" air channels. The ventilated thimble must be separated from combustible materials by a minimum of 6" glass fiber insulation. The opening in the combustible wall shall be covered and the thimble supported with sheet steel supports which are at least 24 gauge (0.024") in thickness. The sheet steel supports shall be securely fastened to wall surfaces on all sides and shall be sized to fit and hold the chimney section. Fasteners used to secure chimney sections shall not penetrate chimney flue liner. See Part C of Figure 7.
4. Use an 8" inside diameter solid insulated listed factory-built chimney length which has 1" or more of solid insulation. The minimum length of this chimney section shall be 12" and will serve as a pass-through for the 6" diameter chimney connector. There must be at least a 2" air space between the outer wall of the chimney section and any combustible materials. The chimney section shall be concentric with and spaced 1" away from the chimney connector by means of sheet steel support plates on both ends of the chimney section. The opening in the combustible wall shall be covered and the chimney section supported on both sides with sheet steel supports which are at least 24 gauge (0.024") in thickness. The sheet steel supports shall be securely fastened to wall surfaces on all sides and shall be sized to fit and hold the chimney section. Fasteners used to secure chimney sections shall not penetrate chimney flue liner. See Part D of Figure 7.
5. A listed factory-built wall pass-through system may be purchased and installed according to the instructions packaged with it to provide a safe method of passing the chimney connector through a combustible wall for connection to a masonry chimney.

Additional requirements pertaining to Figure 7 and the above wall pass-through systems:

1. Insulation material used as part of wall pass-through system shall be of noncombustible material and shall have a thermal conductivity of 1.0 Btu•in./ft²•°F (4.88 Kcal/hr•m²•°C) or less.
2. All clearances and thicknesses are minimums: larger clearances and thickness are acceptable.
3. A chimney thimble, as shown for "3" and "4" above (Parts C and D respectively of Figure 7) shall be used for types "3" and "4" connections to facilitate removal of the chimney connector for cleaning. The chimney thimble shall be of ASTM C315 fireclay with 5/8" minimum wall thickness, or material of equivalent durability. The inside diameter of the thimble shall be sized for the proper snug fit of a 6" diameter chimney connector pipe. The thimble shall be installed without damage to the chimney flue. The thimble shall extend through the chimney wall to, but not beyond, the inner surface of the chimney flue and shall be permanently cemented in place with high-temperature cement.
4. A chimney connector to a masonry chimney, except for "2" above (Part B of Figure 7), shall extend through the wall pass-through system to the inner face of the chimney flue, but not beyond. It does not have to be fastened in place so long as it cannot accidentally be pulled out of the chimney or shoved into the chimney flue. If fasteners are used to secure the chimney connector to a masonry chimney, the fasteners shall not penetrate the chimney flue liner.
5. Any material used to close up an opening for the connector shall be of noncombustible material.

If the chimney connector does not have to pass through a combustible wall to get to a masonry chimney, connect the chimney connector to the masonry chimney as shown by figure 8. The fireclay liner shown by figure 8 should be sized for the proper snug fit of a 6" diameter chimney connector pipe. The fireclay liner should be firmly cemented in place as shown.

As stated previously, any metal prefabricated chimney this heater is connected to must be a Listed High Temperature Type HT Factory-Built Residential Type and Building Heating Appliance Chimney.

When a metal prefabricated chimney is used, the manufacturer's installation instructions must be followed precisely. You must also purchase (from the same manufacturer) and install the ceiling support package or wall pass through and "T" section package, firestops (when needed), insulation shield, roof flashing, chimney cap, etc. Maintain the proper clearance to the structure as recommended by the manufacturer. This clearance is usually a minimum of 2 inches, although it may vary by manufacturer or for certain components.

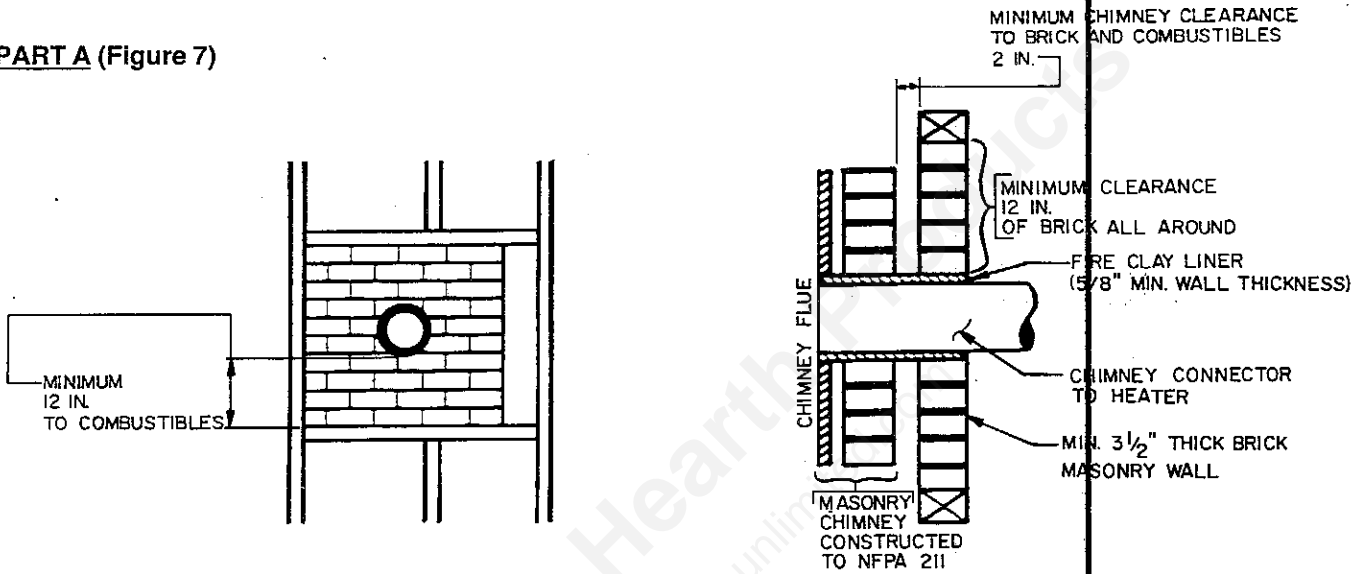
A Listed chimney cap should be installed to prevent entrance of rain and help eliminate down drafts. An unapproved chimney cap, protector or spark arrestor can become clogged with leaves or other matter. This blocks the chimney and causes smoke, and the dangerous carbon monoxide in smoke, to spill back into your home where it can kill you.

There are basically two methods of metal prefabricated chimney installation. One method is to install the chimney inside the residence through the ceiling and the roof. The other method is to install an exterior chimney that runs up the outside of the residence. The key point to remember about a metal prefabricated chimney is to follow the chimney manufacturer's installation instructions.

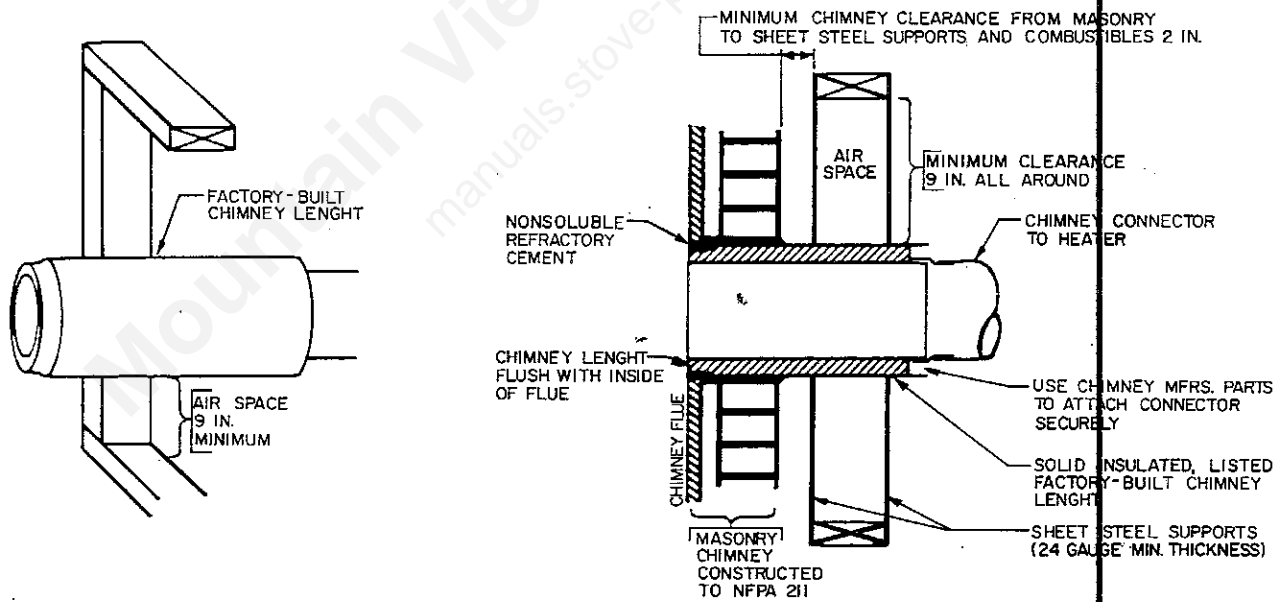
Additional chimney information is presented throughout this manual. READ IT THOROUGHLY TO BE MORE THOROUGHLY INFORMED.

**FIGURE 7
CONNECTING THE HEATER'S CHIMNEY CONNECTOR TO MASONRY CHIMNEY BY PASSING CHIMNEY CONNECTOR THROUGH A COMBUSTIBLE WALL**

PART A (Figure 7)



PART B (Figure 7)



(FIGURE 7 CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE)

INSTRUCTION MANUAL ADDENDUM

This addendum is a supplement to the Installation, Operation, and Maintenance Instruction Manual for this appliance. Do not neglect to read all instructions thoroughly.

ATTENTION: Installers of Fireplaces, Fireplace Stoves, Room Heaters, and Fireplace Inserts.

SUBJECT: Determining Equivalent Materials for Use as Hearth Extensions and Floor Protectors Over Combustible Floors

1. If you are not a qualified installer of the product, we suggest that you consult with a qualified installer or other knowledgeable person for proper installation of the product. Your local building code official should also be consulted.
2. Refer to the section in the installation instructions on hearth extensions or floor protectors. Use the material specified in the instructions.
3. If a Listed floor protector is specified as an alternate material, consult a local dealer that sells floor protectors which are listed by a recognized listing agency. If the solid fuel burning appliance requires one or two layers of 3/8 inch thick millboard, a Listed floor protector may be purchased that is intended for use in place of the required number of layers of millboard as specified in the instructions.
4. If an equivalent material for use as a hearth extension or floor protector is permitted in the installation instructions and a K, C, or R factor is specified, be sure (a) that the equivalent material is Listed by a recognized listing agency, (b) that the K or C factor is equal to or less than the number specified and (c) the thickness of the material is at least equal to the specified thickness in the installation instructions. The K factor for millboard is equal to 0.84 BTU-inch/(hr.) (°F) (ft²), which can be used to determine equivalency under Item 3 if necessary.
5. For reference, K, C, and R factors are given for building and insulating materials in engineering handbooks such as the ASHRAE Handbook of Fundamentals and the Standard Handbook for Mechanical Engineers by Baumeister and Marks.
6. K, C, and R factors are explained as follows:
 - A. The "K" factor represents the thermal conductivity of a material and is the time rate of heat flow through a homogeneous material under steady-state conditions, through unit area, per unit temperature gradient in the direction perpendicular to a surface.

$$\frac{\text{Btu}}{(\text{hr}) (\text{ft}^2) (^\circ\text{F}/\text{in.})} \quad \text{OR} \quad \frac{(\text{Btu}) (\text{in.})}{(\text{hr}) (\text{ft}^2) (^\circ\text{F})}$$
 - B. The "C" factor represents the thermal conductance of a material at a specific thickness and is applied to a specific homogeneous material used at the stated thicknesses. (Note: The "C" factor is equal to the "K" factor divided by the thickness of material.)
 - C. The "R" factor represents the thermal resistance of a material and is defined as the reciprocal of either the "K" or "C" factor, expressed as "R per inch" (K factor reciprocal) or "R" with reference to a specific material thickness related to a specific application (C factor reciprocal).

REFERENCES:

1. ASHRAE Handbook, 1981 Fundamentals, published by American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers, 1981; Chapter 23.
2. Eshbach, O.W., Handbook of Engineering Fundamentals, published by Wiley & Sons, 1936, 1952; Table 2, pp. 13 - 39 to 13 - 43.

Note: Use of the K and C constants needs to be carefully considered since the exact number depends on the system of units involved. The value of the constant is different under different systems of units. K is identified in some tables as "per inch"; however, from a unit consideration, the "inch" (i.e., thickness) is actually in the numerator, not the denominator, and to determine the K factor for a specific thickness (i.e., the C factor), it is necessary to divide by the thickness of the material. Other handbooks or manufacturers' data cancel the inch of thickness in the numerator with the square feet of area in the denominator of the K factor, resulting in a variance of 12 in the table of values or in the manufacturers' data. An example calculation is as follows: If the floor protector or hearth extension material is specified as one layer of 3/8 inch (0.375 inch) thick millboard with a K factor of 0.84, the following calculations apply:

$$C = \frac{K}{(\text{thickness})} = \frac{0.84}{0.375} = 2.24 \text{ for } 3/8 \text{ inch thick millboard,}$$

$$R = \frac{1}{K} = \frac{1}{0.84} = 1.19 \text{ per inch, or}$$

$$R = \frac{1}{C} = \frac{1}{2.24} = 0.45 \text{ for } 3/8 \text{ inch thick millboard.}$$

An alternate common brick with a K of 5.0 would require a thickness as follows:

$$\text{Required thickness} = \frac{K \text{ of Brick}}{K \text{ of Millboard}} \times \text{thickness of millboard}$$

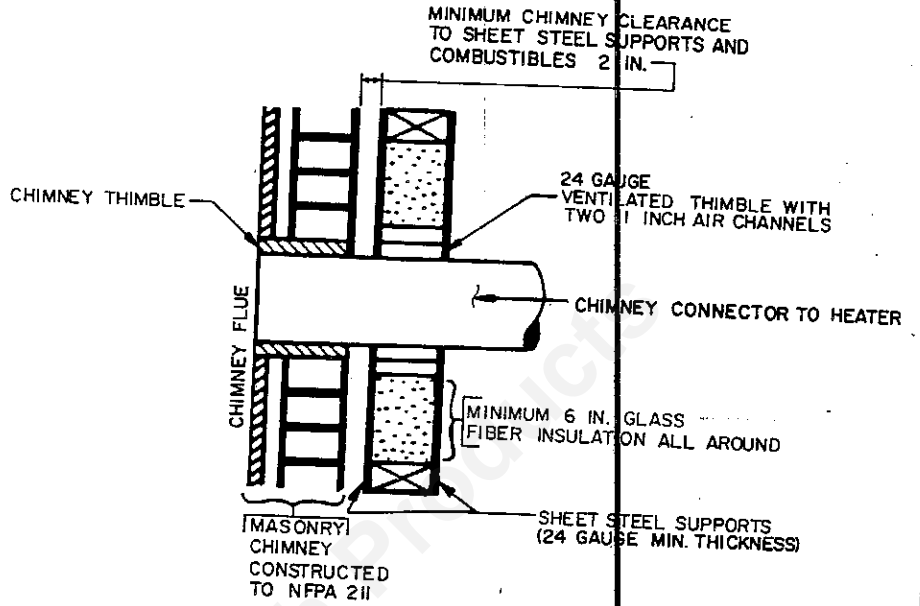
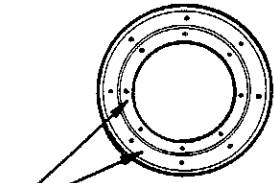
$$\text{Required thickness} = \frac{5}{0.84} \times \frac{.3}{8} \text{ inch} = 2.23 \text{ inches of brick}$$

THESE ADDENDUM INSTRUCTIONS SHOULD BE KEPT ALONG WITH THE APPLIANCE'S INSTALLATION, OPERATION, AND MAINTENANCE INSTRUCTION MANUAL FOR FUTURE REFERENCE.

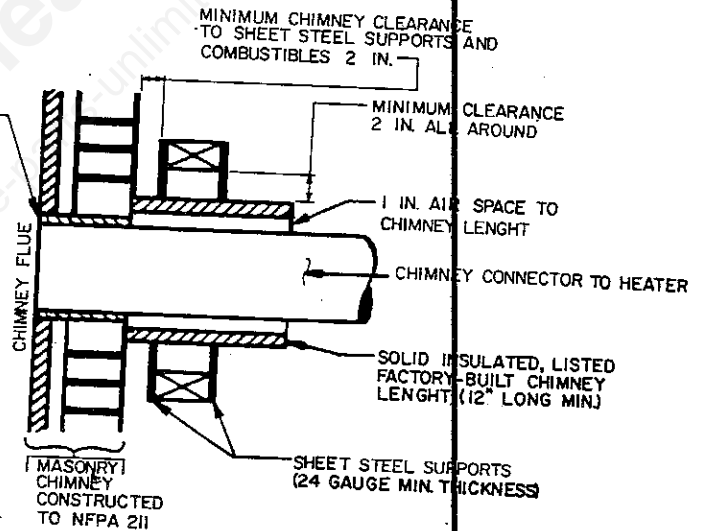
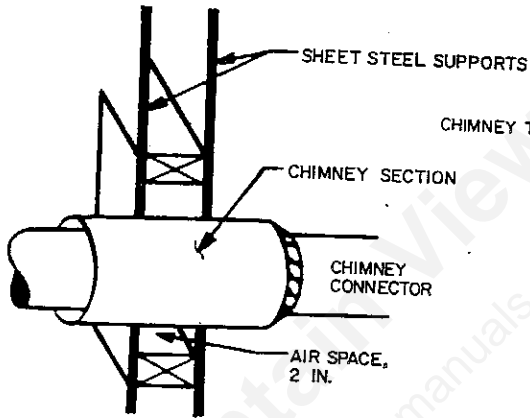
FORM NO. 037060-0-188

(FIGURE 7 CONTINUED)

PART C (Figure 7)

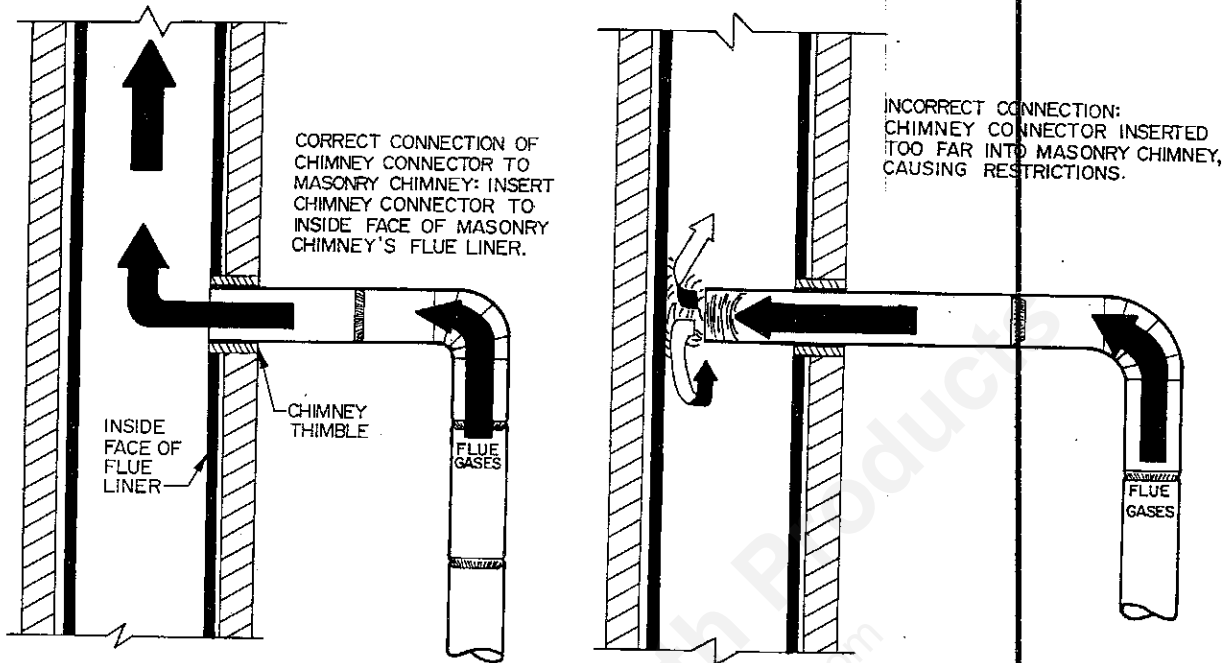


PART D (Figure 7)



NOTE: In addition to the methods shown by A,B, C and D of Figure 7, a listed factory-built wall pass-through system may be purchased and installed according to the instructions packaged with it to provide a safe method of passing the chimney connector through a combustible wall for connection to a masonry chimney.

FIGURE 8
CONNECTING HEATER'S CHIMNEY CONNECTOR TO MASONRY CHIMNEY WHEN CHIMNEY CONNECTOR DOES NOT HAVE TO PASS THROUGH A COMBUSTIBLE WALL.



HEATER INSPECTION

Before installing the heater, inspect the heater for external damage and missing parts. Check the gaskets around the doors to assure that they are still in place. Also check inside the heater. Report any deficiencies found to your heater dealer and make sure all problems are resolved before installing the heater. See figure 12 for illustration of heater parts.

TOOLS AND SUPPLIES NEEDED FOR INSTALLATION

Electric drill 1/4 or 3/8 inch drive	Can or tube of furnace cement
1/8 inch drill bit	Floor protector
Screwdriver (blade type and size to fit screws listed below)	Rag or several paper towels
No. 8 sheet metal screws (for chimney connector joints)	Chimney connector pipes (and elbows, if required)
Ruler or tape measure	Pencil

HEATER INSTALLATION

- CAUTION:** IF THIS HEATER IS NOT PROPERLY INSTALLED, A HOUSEFIRE 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:** DO NOT CONNECT THIS HEATER TO A CHIMNEY FLUE SERVING ANOTHER APPLIANCE. THERE IS A SERIOUS SAFETY RISK IF TWO APPLIANCES OR HEATERS ARE CONNECTED TO THE SAME FLUE.
- CAUTION:** THE HEATER MUST BE PLACED ON A LISTED FLOOR PROTECTOR AS NOTED IN THIS MANUAL IF THE FLOOR IS WOOD OR OTHER COMBUSTIBLE FLOORING. IF CARPET IS PRESENT, IT MUST BE REMOVED. THE FLOOR PROTECTOR MUST NOT BE PLACED ON CARPET. SEE FIGURE 5.
- CAUTION:** MOST WALLS AND CEILINGS CONTAIN WOOD EVEN THOUGH THEY ARE MADE OF SHEETROCK OR PLASTER ON THE OUTSIDE. THESE WALLS AND CEILINGS CAN CATCH FIRE FROM THE HOT HEATER OR CHIMNEY CONNECTOR IF THE HEATER AND CHIMNEY CONNECTOR ARE NOT PROPERLY INSTALLED.

MINIMUM CLEARANCE TO COMBUSTIBLE WALLS AND CEILINGS

Minimum clearances to unprotected combustible walls and ceilings as noted by Figures 1 through 4 must be maintained. Drapes, curtains, furniture and other combustible materials should be kept much further away from the heater to avoid a fire. If you choose to, you may install the heater and chimney connector closer to combustible surfaces than indicated by Figures 1 through 4 if a clearance reduction system is also installed to protect combustible ceiling and walls near the heater and chimney connector. However, there are limits as to how close the heater and chimney connector can be installed to combustible surfaces protected by a clearance reductions system.

A correctly installed clearance reduction system protects the combustible surfaces well beyond the sides and above the top of the heater and beyond the sides and top of the chimney connector pipe.

Two common types of clearance reduction systems use sheet metal with a minimum thickness of 28 gauge (galvanized steel, aluminum, copper) or a 3-1/2 inch (4 inch nominal) thick masonry wall. Either of these materials must be spaced out 1 inch from the combustible surfaces. With sheet metal, non-combustible spacers are used to maintain the 1 inch air space. With a masonry wall, metal wall ties and furring strips, if needed are used to anchor the brick to the wall. To avoid excessive heat transmission, the spacers or wall ties should not be placed directly behind the heater or chimney connector. The 1 inch air space provides free air circulation. 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 warm air exit at the top. It is the "chimney effect" whereby when the air in the space is heated, it rises exiting from the top and being replaced by cooler air at the bottom, that makes these shields effective.

Masonry, or other non-combustible products, attached directly to a combustible surface without an air space offer very little protection and cannot be considered a clearance reduction system unless specific materials have been tested and listed for direct attachment to a combustible surface. The same applies to thin veneer brick and stone coverings. These materials provide adequate protection only when mounted on sheet metal with a 1 inch minimum spacing to the wall.

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

Should you choose to make your own clearance reduction system, contact your local fire department, fire marshal or building code inspector for specific requirements regarding home-constructed clearance reduction systems and safe installation clearances to protected combustible surfaces.

TO SAFELY AND PROPERLY INSTALL THIS HEATER:

1. Install a Listed High Temperature Type HT Factory-Built Residential Type and Building Heating Appliance Chimney, build a masonry chimney or adapt an existing masonry chimney to vent the heater. (See the CHIMNEY CONNECTOR AND CHIMNEYS section of this manual for important information.)
2. Purchase the 6-inch diameter chimney connector pipes that are required. The pipe should be black or blued steel, 24 gauge minimum. If elbows are needed, use only seamless elbows because seamed elbows can leak smoke. Do not use more than two elbows or the chimney draft will be restricted, (See the CHIMNEY CONNECTOR AND CHIMNEYS section of this manual for details). Number 8 sheet metal screws and furnace cement will also be needed to assemble the chimney connector pipes. If the heater is to be installed to a masonry fireplace as shown by figure 4, you should also obtain the fireplace items called for by figure 4.
3. If the heater is to be installed on a combustible floor, purchase a listed noncombustible floor protector as described in this manual and install it in the proper location. The floor protector **MUST** protect the floor beneath and around the heater and chimney connector as shown by figure 5.
4. Assemble the chimney connector pipe sections to determine if the chimney connector pipe will correctly extend from the heater flue collar to the chimney. Any horizontal section of chimney connector pipe must slope upward at least 1/4" rise to the horizontal foot to maintain adequate draft, (see figure 6). Always install the chimney connector pipe with the crimped end toward the heater to prevent creosote from leaking out of the joints, (see figure 6). Always use the least number of chimney connector pipe sections possible. Minimum clearance to combustible walls and ceilings as noted by figures 1 through 4 **MUST** always be maintained if a clearance reduction system is not installed.
5. After it is determined that the assembled chimney connector will properly connect the heater to the chimney, disassemble all sections of the chimney connector in preparation for the final assembly procedures.
6. Place the crimped end of the first chimney connector pipe or elbow into the heater's flue collar and mark it through each of the holes in the heater's flue collar.
7. Remove the pipe or elbow from the flue collar and drill 1/8-inch diameter holes at the points marked by step 6.
8. Apply furnace cement to the inside surface of the heater's flue collar, reinstall the first pipe or elbow and fasten in place with No. 8 sheet metal screws. Apply additional furnace cement to the outside of the chimney connector flue collar joint if an airtight seal was not achieved when the pipe or elbow was installed.
9. Assemble the remaining chimney connector pipes by applying furnace cement to the joints, drilling 1/8-inch diameter holes for and attaching each joint with three No. 8 sheet metal screws. Wipe all excess furnace cement from the pipe joints with a rag or paper towel. Allow the applied cement to dry before building the first fire in the heater.
10. Depending on your particular type of installation, connect the heater's chimney connector to a masonry chimney as shown by figures 7 or 8, or connect the chimney connector to a metal prefabricated chimney as specified by the instructions furnished with the metal prefabricated chimney or connect the chimney connector to a masonry fireplace as shown by figure 4.

DANGER: IF ANY CLEARANCE TO UNPROTECTED COMBUSTIBLE WALL OR CEILING IS LESS THAN THOSE SPECIFIED BY FIGURES 1 THROUGH 4 AFTER HEATER INSTALLATION IS COMPLETED, A CLEARANCE REDUCTION SYSTEM MUST BE INSTALLED BEFORE THE FIRST FIRE IS BUILT IN THE HEATER; OTHERWISE, THE UNPROTECTED WALL OR CEILING COULD CATCH FIRE. REMEMBER, THERE ARE ALSO LIMITS AS TO HOW CLOSE THE HEATER CAN BE INSTALLED TO A COMBUSTIBLE SURFACE PROTECTED BY A CLEARANCE REDUCTION SYSTEM. REREAD "MINIMUM CLEARANCES TO COMBUSTIBLE WALLS AND CEILINGS" PRESENTED EARLIER IN THIS MANUAL.

CAUTION: FOR YOUR SAFETY, CONTACT YOUR LOCAL FIRE DEPARTMENT, FIRE MARSHAL, OR BUILDING CODE INSPECTOR FOR INSPECTION PRIOR TO AND FOLLOWING CLEARANCE REDUCTION SYSTEM AND/OR HEATER INSTALLATION.

HEATER OPERATION

IMPORTANT: DO NOT USE THE HEATER UNTIL A PROFESSIONAL INSPECTION HAS BEEN MADE OF THE ENTIRE INSTALLATION BY YOUR LOCAL FIRE DEPARTMENT, FIRE MARSHAL OR BUILDING CODE INSPECTOR. INSTALL A SMOKE DETECTOR ON EACH FLOOR OF YOUR HOME, IN CASE OF ACCIDENTAL FIRE FROM ANY CAUSE IT CAN PROVIDE TIME FOR ESCAPE.

This heater must be operated as outlined in this manual or a serious fire may occur.

THE PAINT ON THE EXTERIOR OF THE FIREBOX WILL GO THROUGH A CURING PROCESS DURING THE FIRST FIRING OF THE HEATER AND WILL EMIT SOME SMOKE AND ODOR. BE PREPARED FOR THIS BY RAISING A WINDOW, OR OPENING A DOOR TO PROVIDE VENTILATION.

The first three times the heater is fired, the fire should be regulated so as to increase in intensity gradually to allow the painted components to cure slowly and to allow the other components to adjust to their expanded size.

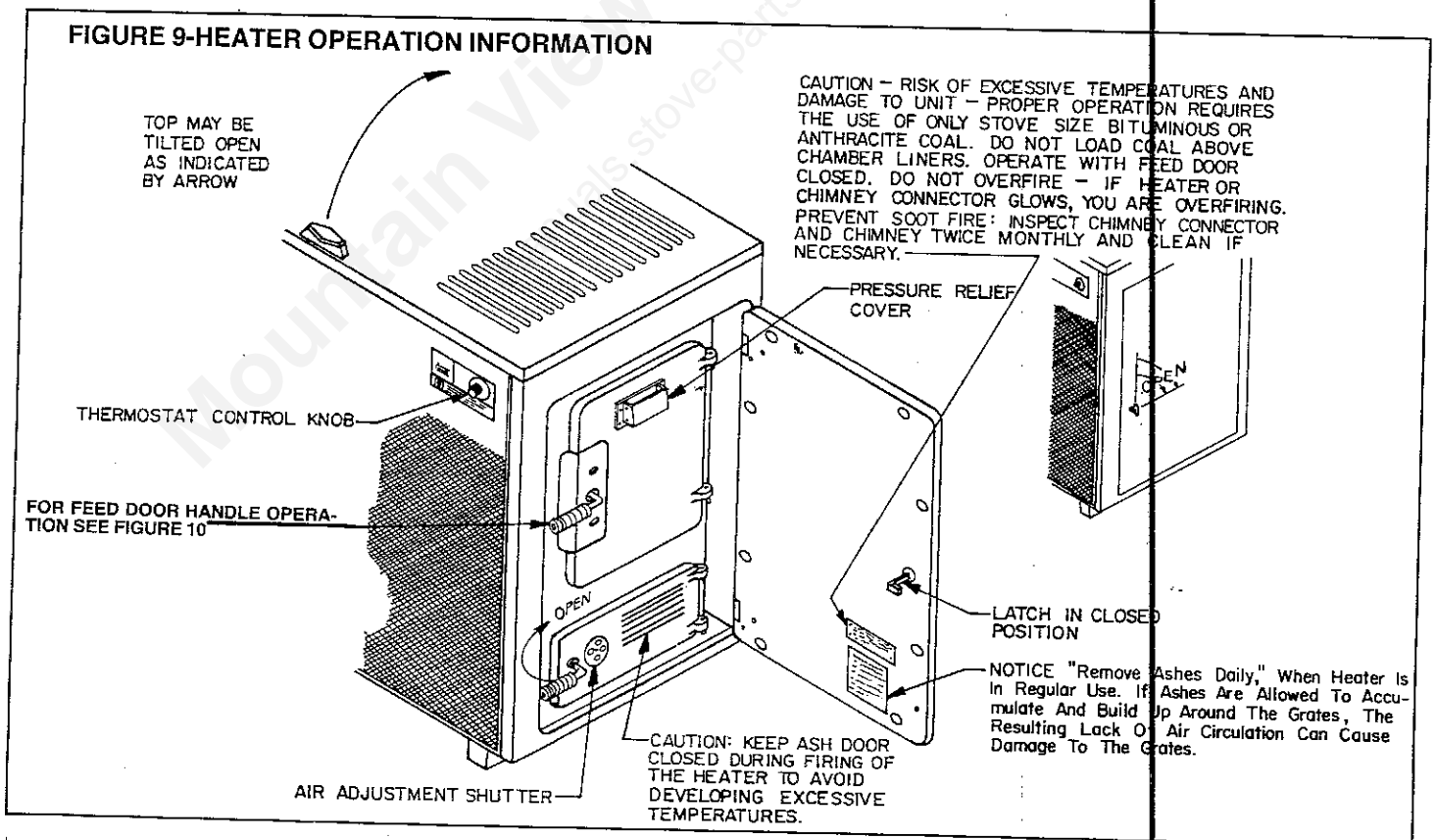
Be sure the room is adequately ventilated and the flue unobstructed before beginning a fire in the heater.

TO BUILD A FIRE

1. Set the heater's thermostat control knob to the "HI" position. See figure 9.
2. Open the heater's fuel feed door (see figure 10) and place several wadded grapefruit-size newspaper balls on the heater's grate. Be sure the heater's ash removal door is securely closed.
3. Cover the newspaper balls with dry kindling sticks. Place the kindling sticks close enough to one another so the flames can move easily from one stick to the other. If the kindling is packed too tightly, the fire will suffocate, smoke and then die out. (NOTE: Softwoods make better kindling than hardwoods because the softwoods burn faster than the hardwoods.)
NOTE: If the heater tends to smoke when first lit, a draft may be induced by holding a torch of rolled-up newspaper at the opening of the flue collar. Occasionally, this must be done two or three times to establish an updraft before proceeding to the following step 4. It may also help to open a house door or window slightly.

4. Light the wadded balls of paper in the heater. Leave the fuel feed door slightly ajar (approximately 1 to 2 inches) to allow plenty of oxygen to reach the fire, but DO NOT LEAVE THE HEATER UNATTENDED WHILE ITS FUEL FEED DOOR IS OPEN.

WARNING: NEVER USE GASOLINE, GASOLINE-TYPE LANTERN FUEL, KEROSENE, CHARCOAL LIGHTER FLUID, OR SIMILAR LIQUIDS TO START OR "FRESHEN UP" A FIRE IN THIS HEATER. KEEP ALL SUCH LIQUIDS WELL AWAY FROM THE HEATER WHILE IT IS IN USE.

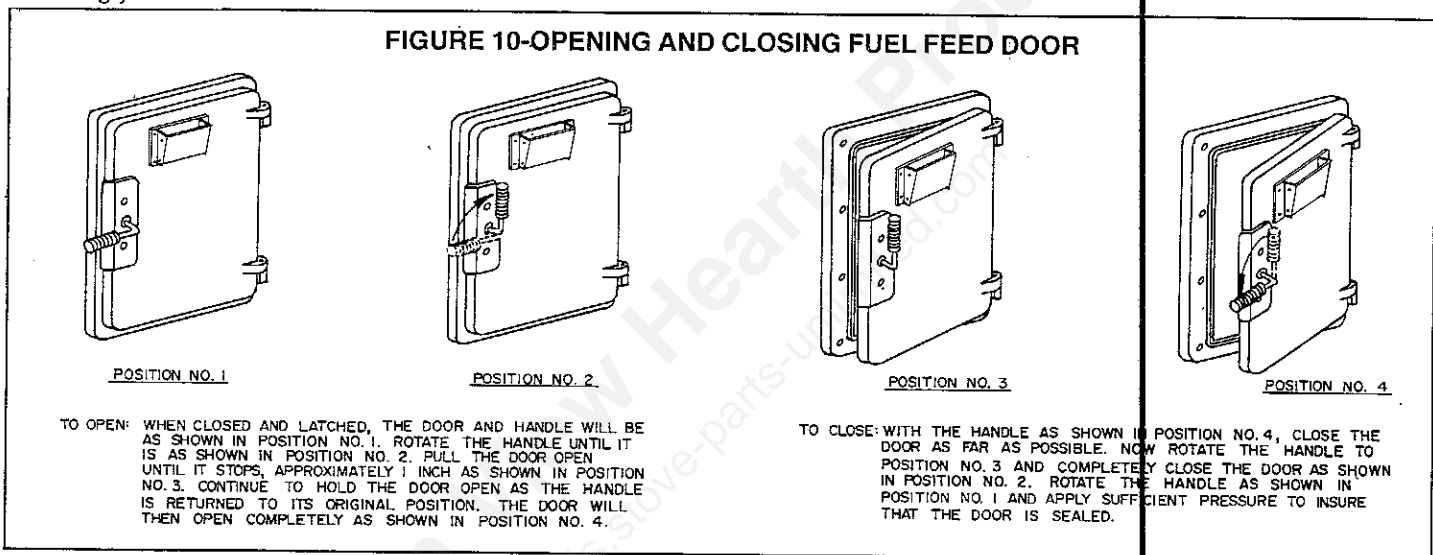


5. When the wood kindling is burning briskly, add additional kindling as required to establish a good kindling fire.
6. When the kindling fire has been established and is burning briskly, cover it with a thin layer of coal. If you add too much coal you will smother the fire, requiring you to start the whole process over again. Be patient.
7. Securely close the heater's fuel feed door as the coal begins burning. See figure 10. **CAUTION: OPERATING THE HEATER WITH ITS FUEL FEED DOOR OR ASH REMOVAL DOOR OPENED CREATES AN ABNORMAL FIRING CONDITION WHICH CAN OVERHEAT THE HEATER, CHIMNEY AND ADJACENT COMBUSTIBLE MATERIALS. THIS CAN DRASTICALLY SHORTEN THE HEATER'S LIFE AND VOID THE FACTORY WARRANTY.**
8. Wait about ten minutes, or until the coal is burning well, then start adding small quantities of coal at ten minute intervals until a good coal fire is established.

CAUTIONS:

- Never add more coal than is already burning and NEVER add more than ten pounds of fresh coal at one time.
 - When fresh coal is added, ALWAYS leave some of the glowing coals uncovered.
 - NEVER fill the heater so that burning coal is above the top of the heater's chamber liners. This will cause the heater to overheat and will shorten its life.
9. MAKE SURE THAT THE HEATER'S FUEL FEED DOOR, ASH REMOVAL DOOR, AND CABINET DOOR ARE SECURELY CLOSED.
 10. Set the heater's thermostat control knob to a point midway between "HI" and "LO". If the house or heating situation requires a higher or lower setting to obtain the desired amount of heat, adjust the heater's thermostat control knob accordingly.

FIGURE 10-OPENING AND CLOSING FUEL FEED DOOR



FIRETENDING

Firetending is the occasional poking or stirring of the burning coal bed to ensure airflow through the coal bed and adding fresh coal as needed. With experience, you should determine how often firetending is required to maintain the desired heat output of the heater. To ensure safe and satisfactory performance of the heater, the following rules should be observed:

1. KEEP THE FUEL FEED DOOR AND ASH REMOVAL DOOR CLOSED EXCEPT WHEN TENDING THE FIRE OR REMOVING ASHES. Operating the heater with either of these doors open can cause the heater to dangerously overheat and increase the possibility of smoke, ash or sparks escaping the heater and damaging the dwelling or its contents.
2. NEVER FILL THE HEATER ABOVE THE TOP OF THE CHAMBER LINERS. Overfilling the heater can cause it to overheat, create a fire hazard, and damage the heater.
3. NEVER OPEN THE FUEL FEED DOOR WITHOUT FIRST TURNING THE THERMOSTAT CONTROL KNOB TO "HI" FOR AT LEAST 30 SECONDS.
4. NEVER ADD MORE THAN TEN POUNDS OF FRESH COAL TO THE HEATER AT EACH REFUELING. Adding large amounts of fresh coal can cause an accumulation of gases above the fire that can cause backpuffing. Backpuffing can occur whenever concentrated gases accumulate over the fire bed and then catch fire quickly. This may cause smoke and flame to be expelled from the heater during firetending. Under rare conditions, backpuffing can be severe enough to break apart poorly connected chimney connector pipes. If backpuffing is experienced, see TROUBLESHOOTING section of this manual. Backpuffing is an abnormal condition and a potential hazard. Determine and correct the cause.
5. TURN THERMOSTAT TO "HI" FOR 15 MINUTES AFTER ADDING FRESH COAL TO A FIRE. This allows the gases to be driven off and shortens the length of time the dense smoke is likely to deposit soot on the chimney walls.
6. DO NOT TAMPER WITH THE INTERNAL THERMOSTAT MECHANISM. The thermostat has been designed and calibrated to provide continuous control of the fire for safety and efficiency. Thermostat adjustments are made with the thermostat control knob only. See figure 9.
7. PREPARE THE HEATER TO HOLD FIRE ALL NIGHT BY LOADING IT WITH COAL AT LEAST AN HOUR BEFORE BEDTIME. Burn the heater at the normal rate for this hour, then turn it back to a slower burn just before going to bed. This procedure will help drive excess moisture and gases out of the coal and minimize soot buildup during the night. This procedure also minimizes the likelihood of backpuffing.

8. **DO NOT OVERFIRE THE HEATER.** If any part of the heater or chimney connector becomes red hot, the heater is being overfired. Immediately turn the heater's thermostat to "LO" and keep the fuel feed door and ash removal door closed until the heater cools.

MINIMUM FIRE ADJUSTMENT

Soot is more likely to accumulate in the chimney connector and chimney liner during extended periods of low firing. This accumulation can be reduced by proper setting of the air shutter on the ash door, see figure 9.

Rotating the air shutter to allow more air into the fire chamber will increase the rate of the minimum fire and reduce the accumulation. Experience in a particular heating situation will give guidance in choosing the best setting. Setting changes are made with common pliers. Set the shutter to the largest opening and use a smaller opening only if the heat output cannot be adequately controlled by the thermostat.

COAL FACTS

Anthracite coal (known as hard coal) is the only coal with a uniform sizing scale. Before leaving the coal mine, it is graded into one of the following categories:

Nut - from 13/16" to 1-5/8" in diameter.

Stove - from 1-5/8" to 2-7/16" in diameter.

Egg - from 2-7/16" to 3-1/4" in diameter.

Broken - more than 3-1/4" in diameter.

Anthracite coal is hard to ignite; but once it is burning, it burns freely and cleanly and very hot. It does not fuse, but leaves substantial ash residue. When anthracite burns with a blue flame, it is burning properly and the volatile gases being released from the coal are being consumed by the fire.

Bituminous coal is easier to ignite than anthracite coal. Most people think anthracite has a higher heat content than bituminous, but in actuality, some bituminous is as good as anthracite. Bituminous breaks up more in storage and burns with more smoke than does anthracite. One other characteristic of bituminous which differentiates it from anthracite is that, as the coal burns, it tends to form clinkers whereas anthracite is reduced mainly to ash. Clinkers are the mishappen, rough, gray lumps that form when particles in the coal are heated, melt and fuse together. When bituminous burns with a yellow flame, it is burning properly and the volatile gases being released from the coal are being consumed by the fire.

Of these two coals, anthracite is the more expensive.

Store coal in a dry, ventilated space. Coal that is improperly stored can catch fire from heat generated by chemical changes occurring within the coal bed (spontaneous combustion). To avoid the development of these conditions, coal quantities that will be stored more than three days should be kept clean of all combustible materials, such as leaves, hay, wood, rags, etc. and stored where the temperature of the air and objects the coal contacts are 75 degrees F. or less. Alternate wetting and drying of coal should be avoided. Wet and dry coal should never be stored where each will be in contact with the other.

If the emission of heat or unusual odors from a coal storage area is observed, the process leading up to spontaneous combustion may be occurring and the fire department should be called immediately.

Small quantities of coal required for firetending must be kept at least 36 inches from the heater.

HOW TO TAKE CARE OF THE HEATER AND VENTING SYSTEM (ROUTINE MAINTENANCE)

HEATER MAINTENANCE

The heater's outer cabinet may be wiped free of dust with a soft cloth. The use of any other cleaning method may damage the cabinet's finish.

Check the following items regularly during the heating season to ensure proper heater operation:

1. Condition of feed door and ash door gaskets--replace if excessive wear is observed.
2. Condition of feed door, ash door and cabinet latching pawls and handles--ensures that operation will securely close the door. Adjust as necessary.

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

The heater should never be used with damaged or missing parts.

DISPOSAL OF ASHES

The ashes should be removed from the heater anytime they accumulate to within 2 inches of the grate and at least once each day. Chunks of ash material called clinkers may accumulate above the grate. These can be removed by shaking the grate with the shaker. To minimize the loss of burning coal into the ash pan, do not shake the grate when a large fire is in progress.

When removing the ash pan from the heater, wear 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.**

Ashes should never be placed in wooden or plastic containers, or in paper or plastic bags, no matter how long the fire has been out. Coals have been known to stay hot for several days when embedded in ashes.

VENTING SYSTEM (CHIMNEY CONNECTOR AND CHIMNEY)

The venting system consists of the heater's chimney connector (the pipe which connects the heater to the chimney) and the chimney itself.

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 connector and chimney should be inspected twice a month during the heating season to determine if a soot build-up has occurred.

If soot has accumulated, it should be removed to reduce the risk of a chimney fire.

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

If a chimney fire occurs, turn the thermostat to "LO", keep the feed, ash and cabinet doors closed, call the fire department and protect the roof by wetting it with a garden hose or buckets of water. After the chimney fire is over, thoroughly inspect all combustible materials around the chimney and chimney connector for fires that might have been ignited by the intense heat. The chimney and chimney connector should then be inspected for any damage and repairs made if necessary.

Although a properly constructed chimney should not be damaged by a chimney fire, it is best to prevent chimney fires by properly cleaning the chimney. There are special chimney cleaning services available in most cities. Most fire departments make free chimney inspections and can provide assistance in locating chimney cleaning or repair services.

CHIMNEY CONNECTOR PIPE-CORROSION INSPECTION

Chimney connector pipes do not last forever. Corrosion is particularly a problem if the inside of the pipe tends to get damp from condensation of flue gases or from rain or snow getting into the chimney. Just being on an ocean coast can also accelerate chimney connector pipe corrosion.

Chimney connector pipe replacement may be necessary more than once a season, but once every few years is more typical. Every time the chimney and chimney connector are checked for soot buildup, the strength and integrity of the chimney connector pipes should also be checked. Tap each chimney connector pipe with a small hammer or poke with a screwdriver to reveal where the metal is getting thin due to corrosion on the inside. Elbows usually give out first. Replace as necessary.

YOU SHOULD ALWAYS INSPECT AND CLEAN THE HEATER'S VENTING SYSTEM BEFORE EACH HEATING SEASON.

TROUBLESHOOTING

Problems can arise during the operation of any coal heater. These problems can usually be traced to such things as the venting system, draft, aged or failed heater parts, fuel, and operator error.

The troubleshooting suggestions contained in this section of the manual apply to the operation of all coal heaters.

Experience has shown that correct installation and good operating practices-including routine heater and venting system maintenance, along with a good sound chimney, will eliminate most of the problems mentioned by this section of the manual.

Nonetheless, coal heater 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 this heater.

THE VENTING SYSTEM-KEY TO GOOD HEATER PERFORMANCE

A majority of performance problems with coal burning heaters can be traced to some factor in the venting system that is adversely affecting the heater. Air will flow into the heater and smoke will flow up the chimney only if there is sufficient difference between the air pressure in the room where the heater is located and the air pressure inside the chimney. As hot gases and smoke flow up a chimney, the pressure in the chimney is lowered, creating a difference in pressure inside and outside the chimney. When this pressure difference, often referred to as "draft pressure" or simply as "draft", is sufficient, air will be drawn into the heater through its thermostatically controlled inlet air damper and its air shutter opening located in the ash removal door as shown by figure 10. This air supplies the oxygen necessary for the coal to burn. If the draft is not sufficient, insufficient oxygen will reach the burning coal and it will burn poorly. This condition can also cause smoke and dangerous gases to spill or backpuff from the heater into the room. Backpuffing occurs when the air flow through the heater is insufficient to burn all the gases being released by the coal causing them to build up until they ignite as a minor explosion. This causes smoke to puff out of every opening in the heater and venting system.

Too much draft may cause excessive temperatures in the heater. An uncontrollable burn or a glowing red heater part or chimney connector is an indication of excessive draft. The amount of draft in the chimney depends on the length of the chimney, local geography, nearby obstructions (even a tree that has grown tall can affect the draft of a chimney that was previously trouble-free), and other factors.

The common unit used to measure draft is "INCHES OF WATER". To determine the draft of your chimney, a draft pressure reading should be taken with a DRAFT METER or a WATER MANOMETER. This requires someone with the proper equipment and knowledge of how to use it. Your heater dealer should be able to perform this task for you or recommend someone who can.

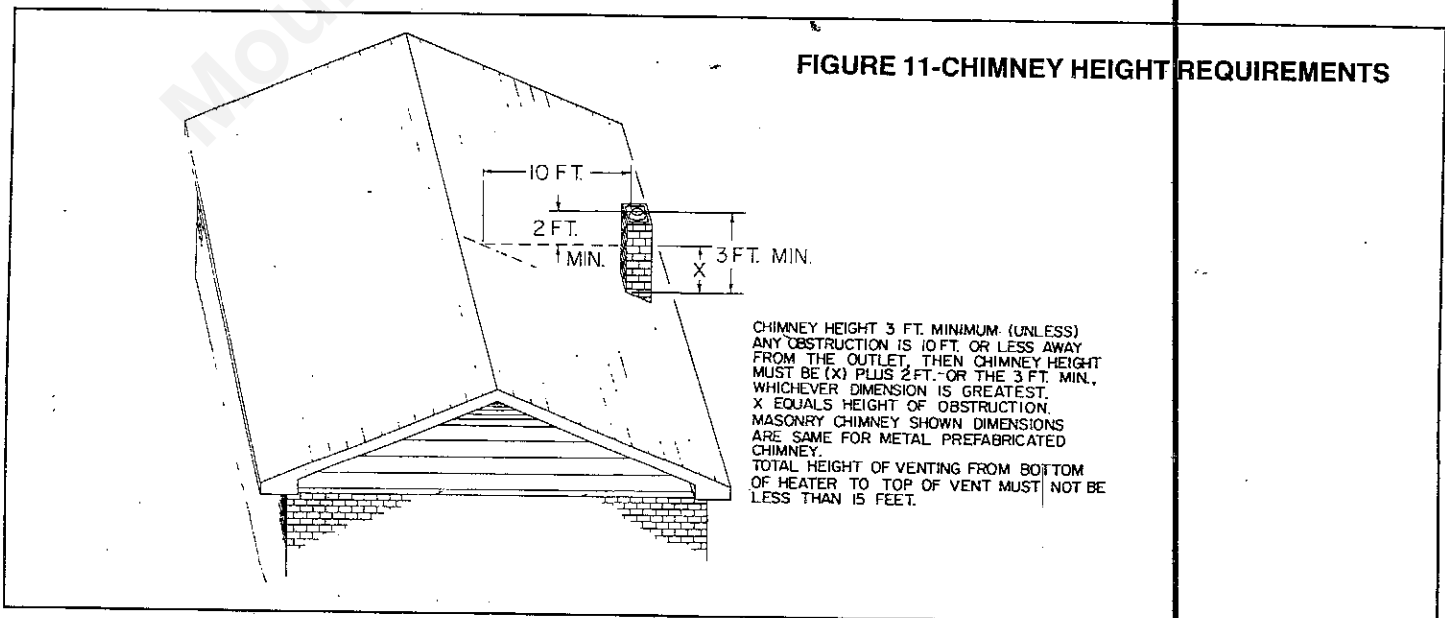
For this heater, installations with a draft of .02 inches of water or less are considered marginal and will not burn reliably as noted above. For this heater, it is not recommended that the draft exceed .06 inches of water or overfiring can occur as noted above. The recommended operating range for this heater is .03 to .06 inches of water.

WHAT TO DO IF THE HEATER SMOKES OR BURNS POORLY OR EXCESSIVE SOOT ACCUMULATES IN THE CHIMNEY

1. Open a window slightly to see if the conditions improve. If opening a window improved the performance of the heater or stops the spillage of smoke into the room, the problem is caused by a slight vacuum in the room. The vacuum can be the result of the room being so tightly constructed that the air removed from the room by the heater is not replaced by normal infiltration of air from outside the room.
The vacuum can also be caused by the loss of air from the room through kitchen or bathroom ventilating fans, other chimneys or vents, etc. The only solution to this type problem is to reduce the air lost from the room or provide a source for air to enter the room.
2. Check the pipes connecting the heater to the chimney for loose or unsealed joints that may allow air to leak into the chimney system.
3. Examine your method of building and tending the fire in the heater. If you add too much fresh coal at each refueling, or attempt to operate the heater at too low a combustion rate for the amount of coal present in the firebox, your failure to follow proper practices may be causing the problem. Also check for ash buildup in the ash pan. Ashes can restrict air flow through the burning coal.
4. Check the height of the chimney. A chimney that is too short will not develop sufficient draft or will allow wind to interfere with the draft. See figure 11 for correct chimney height.
5. Check the chimney for cracks or holes that might allow air to leak into the chimney. If the chimney is equipped with an ash clean out, be sure the door is closed and fits tightly. The door may have to be temporarily sealed with tape or furnace cement to be as air tight as required. An excellent way to check an exterior chimney for leaks is to perform a smoke test by building a small coal fire in the heater, adding a small amount of coal to the fire to make it smoke heavily, momentarily blocking the top of the chimney, and watching for smoke to leak out of any opening or cracks.
6. Check the entire venting system for obstructions that could be causing resistance to the flow of smoke and gases up the chimney.
7. Check the size of the chimney flue liner. If the chimney flue liner's inside dimension is smaller than 6 inches round or 8 inches square, it will be too restrictive to the flow of smoke and gases. A chimney flue liner which has an inside cross-sectional area of more than 85 square inches is too large, which will result in excess capacity, which means less draft and more soot. If the chimney flue liner is too large, it may be improved by restricting the top opening of the flue to a 6 inch round opening, or in more extreme cases, the chimney may have to be relined with a smaller lining and a metal prefabricated chimney may have to be replaced.

WHAT TO DO IF THE HEATER BURNS TOO RAPIDLY OR OVERHEATS

1. If the room in which the heater is located becomes uncomfortably warm on moderately cool days, it may be because you are placing too much coal in the heater for the amount of heat required to heat your home. Although the thermostatically controlled inlet air damper on the heater is intended to control the burning rate of the coal, a certain amount of air must enter the heater at all times to assure the fire does not go out and the coal burns as cleanly as possible. Thus you should adjust the amount of coal you put in the heater to the outdoor temperature. Placing excessive coal in the heater will cause excessive soot formation in the chimney, waste coal, and make the room uncomfortably warm.
2. If the heater burns too rapidly or overheats, it may be because air is leaking around a loose door gasket or a fuel feed door or ash door latching pawl and handle may need adjusting. Check thoroughly for leaks where air may be entering the heater's firebox.
3. If the heater burns too rapidly or overheats due to excessive draft as described earlier, you may wish to consider purchasing a barometric damper to be installed in the heater's chimney connector. The barometric damper should be set to regulate a .06 draft through the heater. Check with your heater dealer.



QUICK REFERENCE TO THE MOST COMMON SOLUTIONS FOR THE MOST COMMON HEATER OPERATIONAL PROBLEMS

1. Symptom: Fire rate does not increase with thermostat open, smoke spilling from feed door when tending fire or backpuffing.
Check for:
 - a. Chimney connector pushed too far into a masonry chimney thimble restricting draft.
 - b. Chimney or chimney connector restricted with soot.
 - c. Chimney draft reduced by air entering through:
 - Unsealed chimney clean-out access.
 - Loose mortar or cracked chimney wall.
 - Holes in rusted chimney connector.
 - Incompletely sealed chimney connector joint or thimble.
 - d. Downdraft in too large chimney or chimney with no top cover.
 - e. Combustion air inlet blocked with ashes.
 - f. Chimney too short.
2. Symptom: Fire rate too high when thermostat closed:
Check for:
 - a. Feed door or ash door not securely closed.
 - b. Feed door or ash door gasket worn excessively.
 - c. Minimum fire shutter setting too large. (See Minimum Fire Adjustment.)
3. Symptom: Smoke smell in living space:
Check for:
 - a. Items a through f of No. 1 above.

FINAL CHECKLIST OF DO'S AND DON'TS

DO'S:

1. Do read and follow the installation, operation and maintenance manual carefully.
2. Do install a smoke detector in an area that will give warning in the unlikely event that a fire develops in the area of the heater or the heater malfunctions.
3. Do be sure that there is a fire extinguisher of the proper type and in good working order accessible in the unlikely event that a fire develops near the heater or the heater malfunctions.
4. Do check with local building officials to be sure the installation of the heater complied with all building codes and requirements and obtain required building permits.
5. Do plan your installation with safety as your primary consideration.
6. Do keep all flammable liquids, gases and pressurized containers away from the heater.
7. Do complete the installation before attempting to use the heater.
8. Do use only the prescribed materials and parts for the installation of the heater.
9. Do install the heater in an area that will minimize the hazards of persons coming in contact with the hot surfaces of the heater.
10. Do instruct all responsible persons in the proper and safe operation of the heater.
11. Do instruct all persons, especially children and elderly persons, of the hazards involved with the heater and improper and unauthorized tampering with the heater.
12. Do check the heater for proper adjustment and operation before leaving it unattended for long periods of time.
13. Do start a fire only with paper, kindling or solid composition fire starters specifically designed for starting a fire. The use of liquid fire starters can cause an explosion within the heater.
14. Do use only a Listed High Temperature Type HT Factory-Built Residential Type and Building Heating Appliance Chimney or a properly constructed and maintained masonry chimney to vent this heater.
15. Do use 6-inch diameter chimney connector pipes made from a minimum of 24 gauge cold rolled steel.
16. Do place all ashes in a metal container with a tight fitting lid and place them on a noncombustible surface well away from other combustible materials until they have completely cooled.
17. Do check the door latching mechanisms and gaskets regularly and replace parts or make adjustments as needed to maintain the intended tightness of the fire chamber.
18. Do use a noncombustible floor covering beneath the heater as required.
19. Do observe all instructions regarding clearance between the appliance, chimney connector and combustibles.
20. Do store your coal supply at least 36 inches from the heater.
21. Do build fires of moderate intensity in the appliance for the first three fires to allow the materials to adjust and cure before being subjected to the intense heat of a large fire.
22. Do burn only coal in the heater.
23. Do be sure the heater is located in an area where combustible vapors are not present.
24. Do use a chimney for this heater that is not used by another appliance.

25. Do assemble the chimney connector so that moisture that accumulates within the chimney will flow back toward the heater.
26. Do remove the ashes from the heater regularly.
27. Do set the thermostat on "HI" and allow the heater to burn for approximately 15 minutes after fresh coal is added before reducing the thermostat setting.
28. Do store coal in such a manner that wet and dry coal will not mix.
29. Do protect your hands with noncombustible gloves when loading the heater, removing ashes, etc.
30. Do keep the heater doors closed except when refueling the heater or removing ashes.

DON'TS

1. Don't dry clothing or other articles on or near the heater.
2. Don't store or place flammable liquids, gases or pressurized containers near the heater.
3. Don't use gasoline, gasoline-type lantern fuel, kerosene, charcoal lighter fluid, or similar liquids to start or intensify a fire. Using these and other similar materials can cause an explosion within the heater.
4. Don't use an unlisted, type B, or poorly constructed or maintained chimney to vent this heater.
5. Don't use galvanized pipe, steel pipe less than 24 gauge, or pipe of a diameter smaller than 6 inches as a chimney connector.
6. Don't store ashes in combustible containers, nor store them near combustible materials nor dispose of them until they have completely cooled.
7. Don't use power blowers or air circulation systems with this heater that are not specifically recommended in this manual.
8. Don't neglect to inspect regularly and maintain door gaskets and latching mechanisms to assure the intended tightness of the fire chamber.
9. Don't install the heater or chimney connector at clearances to combustibles less than those recommended in this manual.
10. Don't install the heater where flammable or explosive liquids or vapors are likely to be present.
11. Don't install this heater in a chimney flue that is used by another appliance.
12. Don't neglect to clean and inspect your chimney regularly.
13. Don't operate the heater with its doors open.
14. Don't use the heater with damaged or missing parts.

WARRANTY CLAIM INFORMATION AND REPAIR PARTS

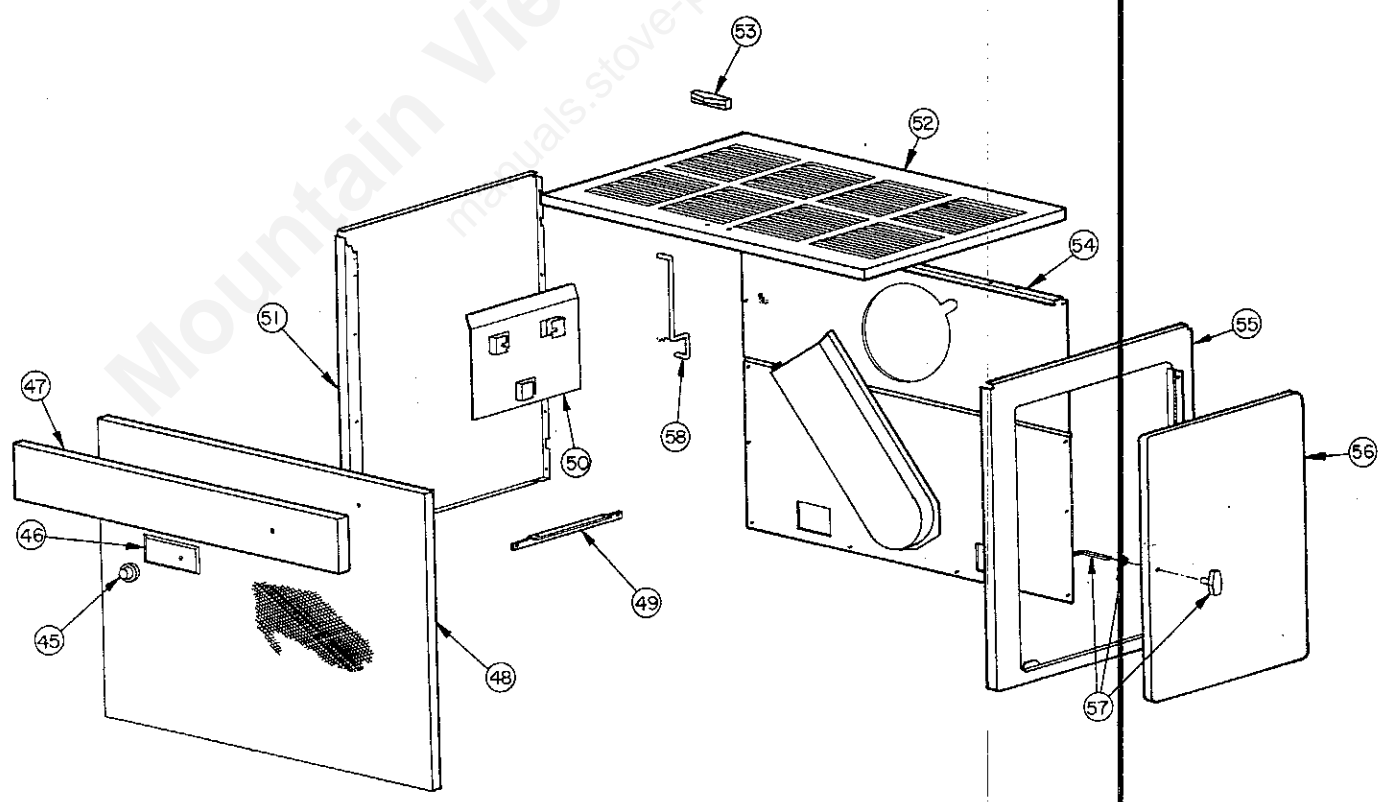
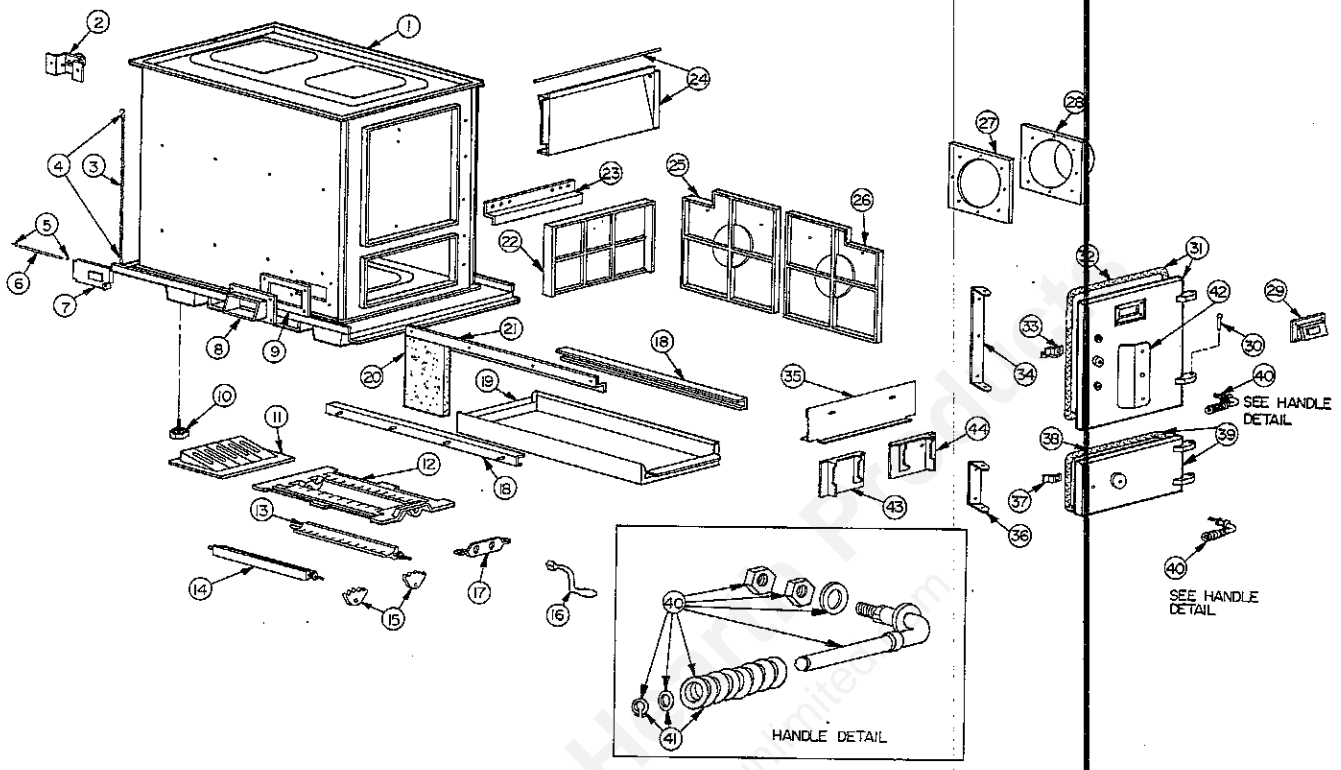
A heater warranty is included with this owner's manual. For warranty claims, follow the instructions provided by the warranty.

ORDER ALL REPAIR PARTS FROM YOUR HEATER DEALER BY SUPPLYING THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION:

1. Part Name 2. Part Number (Not Key No.) 3. Model Number

SEE FIGURE 12 FOR REPAIR PARTS

FIGURE 12
ILLUSTRATION OF REPAIR PARTS. SEE LEDGER ON NEXT PAGE FOR PART NAMES AND PART NUMBERS.



SEE FIGURE 12 FOR ILLUSTRATION OF PARTS

KEY NO.	PART NAME	QTY. Per Heater	KCC205 PART NO.
1	Inner Unit Assy. Ptd.	1	039471
2	Thermostat Assy.	1	009006
3	Chain	2.5 Ft.	P5072
4	"S" Hook	2	011641
5	Nut Acorn	2	009028
6	Pin Inlet Cover	1	009027
7	Plate Draft Assy. Ptd.	1	010327
8	Manifold Assy. Ptd.	1	006401
9	Gasket Manifold	1	006145
10	Leveler	4	009041
11	Extension Grate	1	006251
12	Frame Grate	1	007591
13	Grate Right	1	007716
14	Grate Left	1	007717
15	Cog Grate	2	007714
16	Shaker Handle	1	005256
17	Retainer Cog	1	007715
18	Angle Grate Support Assy.	2	000851
19	Pan Ash Welded	1	006562
20	Brick	5	004911
21	Side Brick Retainer	1	006076
22	Liner Rear	1	009669
23	Retainer Rear	1	006075
24	Curtain Smoke Kit	1	029207
25	Liner Kit	1	039587
26	Liner Kit	1	039588
27	Gasket	1	035177
28	Collar Flue	1	010822
29	Manifold Relief Assy.	1	018467
30	Door Pin	4	P626
31	Door Feed & Rope Assy.	1	029346
32	Rope Gasket For Feed Door	1	009535-03
33	Latch	1	014713
34	Hinge Kit For Feed Door	1	024907
35	Support Front Liner	1	039824
36	Hinge Kit For Ash Door	1	024962
37	Latch Kit For Ash Door	1	024821
38	Rope Gasket	1	009535-04
39	Door Ash & Rope Assy.	1	016069
40	Handle Kit	2	024823
41	Handle Knob Kit	2	024822
42	Shield Handle Radiation	1	008804
43	Liner Left Front Kit	1	039581
44	Liner Right Front Kit	1	039582
45	Knob	1	004798
46	Plate Control	1	015712
47	Panel Top Front	1	029145
48	Trim & Screw Ptd. Assy.	1	028769
49	Brace Lt. & Rt. Top Ptd.	2	012159
50	Shield Radiation Kit	1	024964
51	Side Left Cab. Ptd. Assy.	1	028765
52	Top Cabinet Assy. Ptd.	1	028754
53	Handle Cabinet Top Kit	1	024805
54	Back Panel Assy. Ptd.	1	039424
55	Side Right Cab. Assy. Ptd.	1	028762
56	Door Cabinet Assy.	1	024655
57	Handle & Latch Kit	1	024818
58	Rod & Key Kit	1	040072

CUSTOMER NOTE: IN ADDITION TO THE REPAIR PART, KITS INCLUDE ANY REPLACEMENT FASTENERS WHICH WILL MOST LIKELY BE NEEDED TO INSTALL THE REPAIR PART.

SAVE THIS MANUAL FOR FUTURE REFERENCE.

Mountain View Hearth Products
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FORM NO. 039742-0-489

KCC205

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