

IMPORTANT

IT IS VERY IMPORTANT, WHEN BURNING COAL IN ANY COAL BURNING FURNACE, COOKSTOVE OR RANGE, THAT THE ASHES BE REMOVED ON A DAILY BASIS.

THIS IS NECESSARY TO KEEP AN AIR FLOW BETWEEN THE GRATES AND THE ASHES. IF THE ASHES ARE PERMITTED TO BUILD UP AROUND THE GRATES, EXTREME TEMPERATURES WILL BE GENERATED, CAUSING PREMATURE DETERIORATION OR WARPING OF THE FIREBOX CASTINGS.

THE QUALITY OF OUR ENTERPRISE FAWCETT CASTINGS ARE THE BEST AVAILABLE AND YOU SHOULD EXPECT SEVERAL YEARS OF TROUBLE FREE OPERATION IF THE ABOVE IS FOLLOWED.

ENTERPRISE FAWCETT

OWNERS OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

SETTING UP:

To ensure perfect operation see that your chimney is free from soot and all obstructions. NO COOKSTOVE HAS WHAT IS CALLED A DRAFT; THE CHIMNEY CAUSES THE DRAFT. Other points which should be closely followed are:

- (a) The top of the chimney should be a least two feet higher than any part of the house or immediate surroundings.
- (b) Trees should never overhang a chimney.
- (c) In case your chimney is not high enough, add a sheet of iron smoke stack not less than eight inches in diameter.
- (d) All openings in the chimney flue except where the pipe enters must be closed. Be sure that the pipe fits closely on the stove and in the chimney. In this connection it is imperative, if a good draft is to be obtained, that the pipe does not extend into the chimney further than the inside chimney wall.
- (e) ALWAYS USE THE SIZE OF PIPE THAT CORRESPONDS WITH THE SIZE OF PIPE COLLAR; AND SEE THAT THE PIPE IS THE SAME DIAMETER ITS ENTIRE LENGTH. AVOID HAVING THE PIPE TELESCOPE AT THE ELBOWS.

Before starting a fire, examine the dampers and see that they open and close tightly and do not get out of place. Be sure that you know how they operate so that they may not be open when you think that they are closed. The direct damper can be seen by removing the centre rear cover or lid. This damper should be open when starting the fire and closed when baking.

When connecting ranges to hot water boilers make certain that the boiler is perfectly clear. The pipe connecting the boiler to the waterfront should have an incline down all the way to the waterfront while the return connection should have an incline up from the waterfront to boiler. It will be worth your while to place a tap at the bottom of the boiler and every month draw off the amount of water necessary to make it run clear. This is to remove any sediment, etc., which is liable to accumulate on the boiler bottom and cause water to become cloudy or dirty in time.

OPERATING:

Always have a thin layer of ashes in the fire bottom of wood burning stoves before starting a fire.

When starting a fire, open the damper located in the rear of the stove (oven damper) which gives the fire a direct draft into the pipe excluding the oven. Adjust the fire to the desired intensity by means of the front damper located on the side of the cookstove. If by any chance a good fire cannot be obtained the fault is not in the stove but is above it.

When a good fire has been obtained as described above, close the oven damper in order to heat the oven. If the oven should be found to be not baking well, examine the flues and damper to ascertain whether the flues in the stove are open and clear so that the smoke can freely pass through. In cleaning flues, many do not clean all the

flues and frequently push soot and ashes into the back corner and in that manner clog them up. The flue at the back and bottom of the oven should be cleaned out occasionally to keep them free from soot and light ashes that accumulate in them, thereby obstructing draft and impairing the operation of the oven. This may be accomplished with the scraper that is furnished with each stove and may be required as often as once a week. When replacing the flue door, check to see that the door fits snugly.

If, when using the oven, it is found that the food is burning on the bottom, the cause is too much draft and may be rectified by placing a damper in the pipe to cut down the draft to the required amount. If the contrary is found (burning top or/and not baking on bottom) it signifies that you have insufficient draft and your chimney is at fault in some manner. In this case, check your chimney against the points laid forth previously. If your chimney apparently conforms with these points we recommend that you contact your dealer.

DO NOT MAKE A HEAVY FIRE THE FIRST FEW DAYS. A heavy fire in the first two or three days may permanently damage your cookstove. Make as light a fire as you can until the parts complete their preliminary expansion and the polished top begins to be seasoned. Gradually increase the intensity of the fire until by the end of the first week you can make as large a fire as is desired.

In order to avoid unnecessary accumulation of soot and ashes in the flues do not put the heat on in your oven unless it is required for baking. Time should be given to get the oven hot before trying to bake.

Do not pile fuel in the firebox higher than its top.

Be careful when turning the duplex grates, in order to remove the dead fire on the bottom, that too much agitation is not used otherwise you will find your live fire also resting in the ashpit where it can do no good. The amount of agitation necessary to clear dead fire to enable a better combustion in the firepot will depend entirely on the type of fuel and can only be found by trial.

Do not attempt to burn coal in a cookstove constructed for wood only.

Do not dry wet wood in the oven, as it destroys ovens.

CARE OF POLISHED TOP:

Your polished top will turn a uniform dark blue by the action of the heat. This colour will come to it gradually spreading out to the edges. Once the dark colour has appeared, the top will not spot easily.

Once a day the top should be cleaned thoroughly to remove anything that has been spilled on it, and approximately once every week or so it should be rubbed softly with a heavy flannel rag which has been used for waxing. This will gradually fill the pores of the metal thereby decreasing the tendency to spot and will build up a finish to the top to a very dark blue colour which will be found to be very attractive. Should the top become spotted or stained it should be cleaned with Sapolio, Bon Ami or Dutch Cleanser and then treated as described above. Should the top become rusty or spotted with rust, polish with a very fine steel wool (triple zero recommended) or emery cloth and a light oil, following which it should be treated as described in paragraph two.

NEVER PUT BLACK LEAD ON A POLISHED TOP.

THE MANUFACTURER IS NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR ENAMEL FINISH ON RANGES AFTER THEY HAVE BEEN DELIVERED IN GOOD ORDER.

FLOOR PROTECTION:

When installing this cookstove on a combustible floor, a floor protector, consisting of a layer of non-combustible material at least $\frac{3}{8}$ inch thick or $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick covered with sheet metal is required to cover the area under the cookstove, and extending to at least 18 inches at the front and 8 inches to the sides and rear.

WALL CLEARANCES:

Consult your Municipal Building Codes, Fire Department before installation to determine the need for a permit.

INSTALLATION:

The stove must be connected to a 650 ° C Underwriters' Laboratories labelled factory built chimney, installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions or a Tile Lined Masonry Chimney, constructed in accordance with the National Building Code. An existing masonry chimney should be inspected, and if necessary repaired by a competent mason. The chimney serving the stove should not serve any other appliances. If you intend to use a fireplace chimney, the fireplace opening must be sealed. The overall height of the chimney; measured from the floor on which the stove is installed, must be at least 15 feet. **DO NOT USE MORE THAN TWO ELBOWS.**

Single wall stove pipe, used to connect the stove to the chimney must be installed with the crimped end toward the stove. This will ensure that condensing moisture from the burning wood will flow back into the fire chamber. Each joint in the stove pipe must be secured with at least 3 sheet metal screws. Horizontal pipe should have the seam up.

NOTE: SINGLE WALL STOVE PIPE MUST NOT PENETRATE COMBUSTIBLE WALLS OR CEILINGS.

- Use at least a 6" stove pipe and locate flue damper 18 to 20 inches from smoke pipe connectors.
- The longer the horizontal pipe length and/or the larger the number of elbows, the greater the chance of dangerous creosote and ash build-up. In the past, installers strove for long runs to ensure maximum heat dispersal. This, however, should now be unnecessary and is a hazardous situation.
- Heavy gauge stove pipe, at least 18 gauge, should be used. Lighter gauge stove pipe is more susceptible to rusting and corrosion from smoke condensates.
- The top of the chimney should be at least three feet higher than the roof at the point of exit. With pitched roofs, the top of the chimney must be at least two feet higher than any point of the roof within ten feet of the chimney. Check with your local building inspector for local building code compliances.
- Use only wood fuel in this stove. Do not burn coal, charcoal, synthetic logs, saltwater driftwood or other fuels.
- When burning wood the stove hearth should be covered with 1 to 2 inches of wood, ashes or salt free sand.
- Do not install in a mobile home.
- Do not connect to any air distribution duct system.

- While in operation keep children, clothing and furniture away. Contact may cause skin burns.
- Do not store fuel within space cookstove's clearance space.
- Keep fire door closed and maintain all seals in good condition.
- Do not operate the stove to such an extent as to allow any portion to become 'red hot'.
- Your "Woodsman" cookstove is made of cast iron and could be damaged if given a hard blow with a heavy solid object.

WARNING: Our handcrafted cookstoves require seasoning during initial use. Build only small fires to avoid cracking of cast iron parts for the first several fires. One inch of salt free sand MUST be spread evenly over the base of the firebox.

DISPOSAL OF ASHES:

Ashes should be removed and placed in a metal container with a tight fitting lid. The closed container of ashes should be removed outdoors immediately. Other waste will not be placed in this container.

USE OF LIQUID FUELS:

Never use gasoline, gasoline-type lantern fuel, kerosene, charcoal lighter fluid or similar liquids to start or "freshen-up" a fire in this cookstove. Keep all such liquids well away from the cookstove while it is in use.

CREOSOTE FORMATION AND NEED FOR REMOVAL:

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

The chimney connector and chimney should be inspected at least twice monthly during the heating season to determine if a creosote build-up has occurred.

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

CHIMNEY INSPECTION:

Any of the following indicates the need for repair or rebuilding of the chimney:

- ▶ There is general structural deficiency or decay.
- ▶ There is evidence of settling or cracking.
- ▶ A masonry chimney is wholly or partly supported by wooden floors, beams, or support brackets or is hung by metal stirrups from wooden construction.

Note: Joists or beams may be supported on masonry walls that enclose chimney flues, provided that the combustible members are separated from the flue by a minimum of 290 mm (12 in) of solid masonry.

- ▶ A chimney increases in size, has projecting masonry, or is set back within 150 mm (6 in) above or below rafters or roof joists.
- ▶ The masonry on the chimney is less than 100 mm (4 in) thick.
- ▶ The masonry is unbonded or improperly bonded or sections are not properly anchored or reinforced.
- ▶ The mortar is weak or decayed.
- ▶ Linings are cracked or broken.
- ▶ Flue linings are not complete from 200 mm (8 in) below connector openings to the top of the chimney.
- ▶ Metal thimbles are not provided or are not effectively sealed so as to be fire and smoke safe.
- ▶ All abandoned or unused openings are not effectively sealed so as to be fire and smoke safe.
- ▶ Flue pipes show leakage in the smoke test.
- ▶ There is excessive reduction in the cross sectional area of a flue at any point.
- ▶ The flue is at an angle greater than 30 from vertical.
- ▶ The chimney is not of an adequate height above the roof.
- ▶ The woodwork, particularly beams and joists, is closer to the outside surface or wall of the chimney than allowed by the National Building Code.
- ▶ Combustible material or construction is near ashpit or cleanout doors or where access to such doors is blocked.

Note: A single wall metal flue pipe is not acceptable as a chimney and gas vents or oil vents are not acceptable as chimneys unless the appliance is specifically approved for their use.

VENTING PRODUCTS FOR COMBUSTION:

General:

When a solid fuel burning appliance is located within a building, provision will be made to vent the products of combustion safely to outside the building.

CHIMNEYS:

Except where certified for use with a specific chimney, a solid fuel burning appliance will be connected to:

A masonry chimney conforming to provincial regulations or, in the absence of such regulations, to the requirements of the National Building Code.

A factory built chimney conforming to the requirements of U.C. Standard S629

Where certified with a specific chimney, the appliance will only be used with that chimney.

The chimney will be examined and inspected to ensure that the material, construction, size, and condition are suitable for the appliance.

The chimney, for an appliance operating on a natural draft, will be capable of handling the products of combustion and of producing a draft not less than that recommended by the manufacturer of the appliance connected thereto.

A solid fuel burning appliance will not be connected to a chimney flue that serves an active fireplace or incinerator.