

Quick Reference Guide: Operating Instructions



NEVER OPEN THE LOADING DOOR WITHOUT OPENING THE BYPASS DOOR.



BYPASS

The bypass door is located inside the firebox at the top of the stove. The bypass is a hinged door. The bypass is a hinged door inside the stove that allows smoke to exit the firebox easily when opened. The bypass door handle is located on the right side of the stove.

When the handle is pointing at you, the bypass is open. When it is pointing away from you, it is closed.

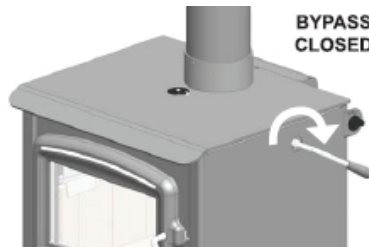


Figure 1.a

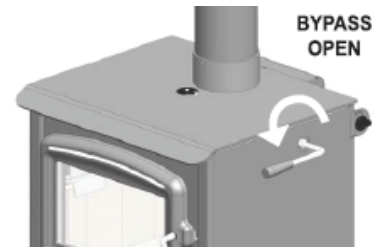


Figure 1.b

THERMOSTAT

The thermostat knob is located on the top right rear corner of the stove. It controls the burn rate of the stove.

Any thermostat position between LOW(thin line) and HIGH(wide line) will produce desired heating characteristics. However, since each installation is different, you may find it necessary to operate the thermostat to suit your situation. A HIGH(wide line) thermostat setting will produce maximum heat. All adjustments to the thermostat should be done gradually. A LOW(thin line) thermostat setting will produce low heat. As each install is unique, this position may not be at the thinnest part of the line. A low setting may be in a wider part of the line for your install.

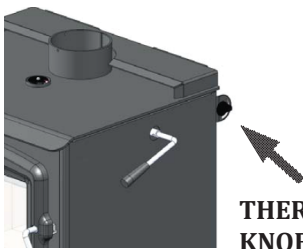


Figure 2



LOW(thin line)

Figure 3.a



MED(middle of line)

Figure 3.b



HIGH(wide line)

Figure 3.c

THERMOMETER

The thermometer is located on the top of the stove. It's purpose is to show you if the combustor is active or inactive. When the combustor is active, it generates heat.

Always operate the stove in the **"active" zone**. When the combustor is inactive the stove will not be efficient.

If your stove is not staying in the active zone, turn the thermostat to a higher setting (wider line).

The position of the red indicator needle on the thermometer will vary during the burn process.

Changes to the wood burning within the firebox will have an affect on the position of the needle as the combustor reacts to the available energy.

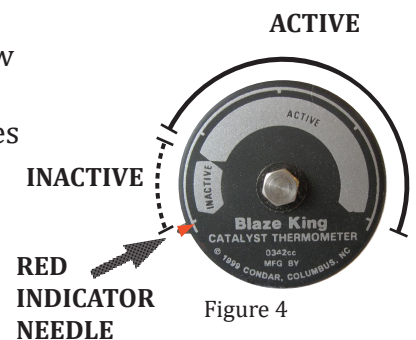


Figure 4

THERMOMETER

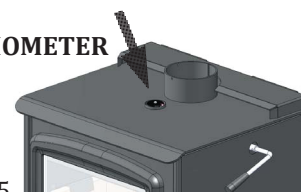


Figure 5

LIGHTING YOUR FIRST FIRE

NOTE: As you heat up the stove for the first time, the paint will go through a curing process and will give off an odor. To minimize the inconvenience, burn the stove at a low temperature setting for several hours. It is advisable to open a door or window until the odor dissipates. You may also notice a change in color as the paint cures, this is normal and will appear uniform after subsequent firings.

1 DO NOT USE A GRATE. BUILD THE FIRE DIRECTLY ON THE BRICK IN THE BOTTOM OF THE STOVE.

2 Set the thermostat to HIGH(wide line) position. See Figure 3.c.

3 Open both the front loading door and the bypass door (rotate the bypass handle forward). See Figure 1.b.

4 Place 10 balls of non-glossy paper towards the front of the bottom of the firebox. Then stack 20 pieces of kindling on top of the paper in a crisscross fashion (leaving air gaps in between sticks). Figure 6.

5 Light the fire and allow it to get a good start while leaving the loading door cracked open (approximately 3 to 5 minutes). See Figure 7. DO NOT LEAVE THE STOVE UNATTENDED.

6 Once the kindling is fully on fire, place two or three medium size logs onto the fire. Keeping the loading door unlatched, allow the logs to catch fire (approximately 5 minutes). DO NOT LEAVE THE STOVE UNATTENDED.

7 Once the logs are burning, latch the loading door shut BUT keep the bypass door open.
Leaving the loading door open after the fire is started, for long periods of time may cause premature failure of the catalytic combustor.

8 When nearly all of the wood in the firebox is fully burning, finish loading the stove. Lay the wood as far back in the stove as possible. Latch the loading door shut and observe the thermometer. Once the needle is in the **ACTIVE ZONE**, (Figure 4) close the bypass door. See Figure 1.a.

9 Let the fire burn, with the thermostat in a HIGH(wide line) setting, for 20-30 minutes, or until the fire is well established.

At that point, turn the thermostat down to the desired setting.

It is good burning practice to burn the stove on HIGH(wide line) for 20 to 30 minutes after every refuelling.

If the fire is allowed to die down immediately (thermostat set to a LOW(thin line) too soon), it may go out or the combustor may become inactive, indicated by the thermometer needle being in the inactive zone.



Figure 6



Figure 7