

*This manual contains instructions for Installation, Operation & Maintenance.
Please read this entire manual before you install and use your new room heater. Failure to follow
instructions may result in property damage, bodily injury, or even death.*



BeF 520 H Soapstone Surrounded **Non-Catalytic, Front Load, Wood Heater**



All our soapstone wood stove models, use the same type cast iron insert.

IMPORTANT SAFETY NOTES:

1. When installing your stove, particular attention should be paid to fire protection. If this room heater is not properly installed, a house fire may result. To reduce the risk of fire, follow the installation instructions. Contact local building or fire officials or authority having jurisdiction about restrictions, installation inspection and permit requirements in your area.
2. **CAUTION:** Never use gasoline or 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 heater while it is in use.
3. During operation, if any part of the stove starts to glow, the stove is in an overfired condition. Close the air controls completely until the glowing has stopped. **OVERFIRING VOIDS YOUR WARRANTY!**
4. Ashes should be disposed of carefully, using a metal container.
5. Do not burn wet or green wood. Store wood in a dry location.
6. **DO NOT BURN GARBAGE OR FLAMMABLE FLUIDS SUCH AS GASOLINE, NAPHTHA OR ENGINE OIL.** Do not burn treated wood, or wood with salt (driftwood, etc.). Burning materials other than wood (including charcoal) under adverse conditions may generate carbon monoxide in the home, resulting in illness or possible death.
7. Do not permit creosote or soot to accumulate excessively in the chimney or inside the firebox.
8. Check your chimney system thoroughly when installing into an existing metal or masonry chimney. Seek professional advice if in doubt about its condition.
9. Do not connect this unit to a chimney flue already serving another appliance.
10. Comply with all minimum clearances to combustibles as shown in this manual for this appliance.
11. Build fire on brick firebox floor. Do not use grates, andirons or other methods to support fuel.
12. **HOT WHILE IN OPERATION!** Keep children, pets, clothing and furniture away. Contact can cause skin burns.
13. Do not connect to any air distribution duct or system.
14. **RISK OF FIRE!** Do not operate with stove door open or with the ash removal system door open.
15. For further information refer to NFPA 211 (USA) or CAN/CSA-B365 (Canada).
16. Do not operate without fully assembling all components.
17. Do not operate with broken glass.

PRIOR TO FIRST FIRE: Remove all labels from glass. Clean plated surfaces with a glass cleaner and soft cloth to prevent staining from fingerprint oils.

SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS

Congratulations on the purchase of your new M.Teixeira Soapstone BeF 520 H Soapstone surrounded appliance!

Your choice shows the recognition you have for high quality products.

This is why we deem it important to provide you with this manual: to allow you to use your equipment under the best possible conditions and in the most optimal manner, and furthermore to increase its operating life. **We strongly advise you to read it carefully.**

And, of course, to store it in a place where you are sure to find it again without any problem.

Please record in the space below the date of purchase, reference and the name and address of your supplier, so that this information is always kept safely.

Also keep carefully the invoice or proof of purchase (necessary for the warranty). We advise you to clip them together with this manual.

We wish you and your family many years of enjoyment in the warmth and comfort of your hearth appliance. Thank you for choosing M.Teixeira Soapstone's BeF 520 H.

Type of appliance: _____

Reference: _____

Date of purchase: _____

Dealer: _____

Name: _____

Street: _____

City: _____

Phone: _____

PRE-USE CHECK LIST

1. Place the unit in a location near the final installation area and follow the procedures below.
2. Open the stove and remove all the parts and articles packed inside. Inspect all the parts and cast iron body for shipping damage. Contact your dealer if any irregularities are noticed.
3. All safety warning have been read and followed.
4. This Owner's Manual has been read.
5. Floor protection requirements have been met.
6. Chimney connector is properly installed.
7. The proper clearances from the stove and chimney to combustibles materials have been met.
8. The masonry chimney is inspected by a professional and is clean, or the factory-built metal chimney is installed according to the manufacturer's instructions and clearances.
9. The chimney meets the required minimum height.
10. All labels have been removed from the glass doors.
11. Plated surfaces have been wiped clean.

IMPORTANT: Our B&F 520H appliance was safety tested by OMNI -Test Laboratories, Inc. surrounded with our different models of soapstone veneers.

You cannot operate the insert if it is not fully assembled with the soapstone surrounding, it will not be safe.

All clearances and other safety information contained in this manual are for the appliance and soapstone **TOGETHER.**

LISTINGS and SAFETY NOTICES

These installation instructions describe the installation and operation of the **BeF 520 H** fireplace insert. This insert meets the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's 1990 particulate emission standards. **The BeF 520 H is listed by OMNI-Test Laboratories, Inc. to UL Safety Standard 1482, and ULC S627, and (UM) 84-HUD, OMNI Report Number 356-S-02-2.**

Check with your local building code agency before you begin your installation to ensure compliance with local codes, including the need for permits and follow-up inspections. Be sure local building codes do not supersede UL specifications and always obtain a building permit so that insurance protection benefits cannot be unexpectedly cancelled. If any assistance is required during installation, please contact your local dealer.

Inspect and clean vent system frequently in accordance with the instructions contained in this manual. Do not connect this unit to a chimney serving another appliance.

Do not elevate fire. Build wood fire directly on firebrick.

Do not overfire - if heater or chimney connector glows, you are overfiring.

Operate only with the door closed. Open only to add fuel to the fire. Operating with the door open can cause hot embers or sparks to fall out and a fire may result.

DO NOT INSTALL IN A MOBILE HOME.

INSTALLATION MATERIALS NEEDED FOR YOUR SAFETY

CHIMNEY CONNECTOR (also known as flue pipe or stove pipe): The chimney connector joins the stove to the chimney. It must be 6" (152mm) minimum diameter.

THIMBLE: A manufactured or site-constructed device installed in combustible walls through which the chimney connector passes to the chimney. It is intended to keep the walls from igniting.

CHIMNEY SYSTEMS:

PREFABRICATED 6" (152mm) listed high temperature chimney. Components required by manufacturers for installation such as the chimney support base, firestop (as appropriate), attic insulation shield, insulated tee, etc., are necessary to assure a safe chimney installation. Use only components manufactured for the chimney. Chimney installation should meet NFPA 211 standards.

FIRE SAFETY: To provide reasonable fire safety, the following should be given serious consideration:

1. Install at least one smoke detector on each floor of your home to ensure your safety. They should be located away from the heating appliance and close to the sleeping areas. Follow the smoke detector manufacturer's placement and installation instructions, and be sure to maintain regularly.
2. A conveniently located Class A fire extinguisher to contend with small fires resulting from burning embers.
3. A practiced evacuation plan, consisting of at least two escape routes.
4. A plan to deal with a chimney fire as follows: In the event of a chimney fire:
 - A. Notify fire department.
 - B. Prepare occupants for immediate evacuation.
 - C. Close all openings into the stove.
 - D. While awaiting fire department, watch for ignition of adjacent combustibles from overheated stove pipe, hot embers or sparks from the chimney.

VENTING SYSTEM

The venting system consists of a chimney connector and a chimney. These get extremely hot during use. Temperatures inside the chimney may exceed 2000°F (1100°C) in the event of a creosote fire. To protect against the possibility of a house fire, the chimney connector and chimney must be properly installed and maintained. An approved thimble must be used when a connection is made through a combustible wall to a chimney. A chimney support package must be used when a connection is made through the ceiling to a prefabricated chimney. These accessories are absolutely necessary to provide safe clearances to combustible wall and ceiling material. Follow venting manufacturer's clearances when installing venting system.

This fireplace insert may be connected to a lined masonry chimney or a listed high temperature prefabricated approved metal chimney. Do not connect it to a chimney serving another appliance. To do so will affect the safe operation of both appliances.

WARNING! NEVER DRAW OUTSIDE COMBUSTION AIR FROM A WALL, FLOOR OR CEILING CAVITY OR FROM ANY ENCLOSED SPACE SUCH AS AN ATTIC OR GARAGE.

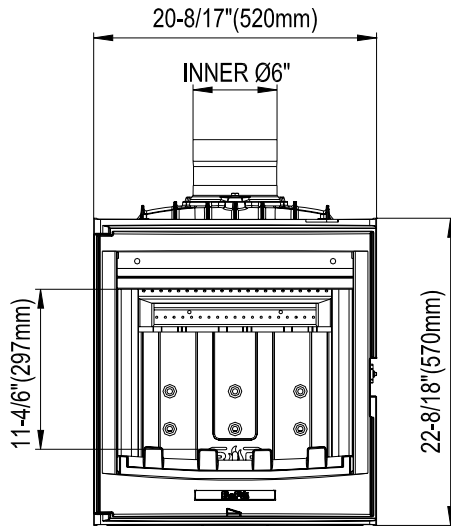
WARNING! DO NOT ATTEMPT TO OPERATE THIS FIREPLACE INSERT WITHOUT READING AND UNDERSTANDING THESE OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS THOROUGHLY. FAILURE TO OPERATE THIS APPLIANCE PROPERLY MAY CAUSE A HOUSE FIRE.

WARNING! THIS APPLIANCE IS HOT WHILE IN OPERATION AND MAY REMAIN SO UP TO 40 MINUTES OR LONGER AFTER THERE IS NO FUEL IN THE FIREBOX. IF THIS APPLIANCE IS IN A HIGH TRAFFIC AREA OR CHILDREN MAY BE NEAR IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT YOU PURCHASE A DECORATIVE BARRIER TO GO IN FRONT OF THE APPLIANCE. ALWAYS KEEP CHILDREN AWAY WHILE IT IS OPERATING AND DO NOT LET ANYONE OPERATE THIS APPLIANCE UNLESS THEY ARE FAMILIAR WITH THESE OPERATION INSTRUCTIONS.

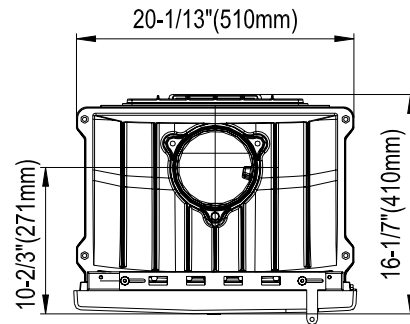
B&F 520H INSERT DIMENSIONS

SERIAL NUMBER IS LOCATED ON THE BACK OF THE FIREPLACE INSERT

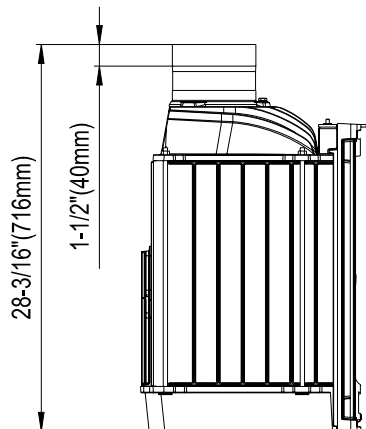
FRONT VIEW



SIDE VIEW



TOP VIEW



LOCATING YOUR STOVE

WHEN LOCATING YOUR STOVE consider safety, convenience, traffic flow, and the fact that the stove will need a chimney and chimney connector. It is a good idea to plan your installation on paper, using exact measurements for clearances and floor protection, before actually beginning the installation. If you're not using an existing chimney, place the stove where there will be a clear passage for a factory-built listed chimney through the ceiling and roof.

AVOID FIRE: Maintain the designated clearances to combustibles. Insulation must not touch the chimney. You must maintain the designated air space clearance around the chimney. This space around a chimney is necessary to allow natural heat removal from the area. Insulation in this space will cause a heat buildup, which may ignite wood framing. **NOTE: Clearances may only be reduced by means approved by the regulatory authority having jurisdiction.**

WE RECOMMEND that you have a qualified building inspector and your insurance company representative review your plans before and after installation.

CHIMNEY CONNECTION

The chimney connector pipe must be six inch (6") (152mm) diameter, minimum 24 MSG black or blued steel connector pipe. Aluminum and galvanized steel pipe is not acceptable. These materials cannot withstand the extreme temperatures of a wood fire and can give off toxic fumes when heated.

Do not use the connector pipe as a chimney.

Each chimney connector or stove pipe section must be installed to the stove flue collar and to each other with the male (crimped) end toward the stove. See fig 5.

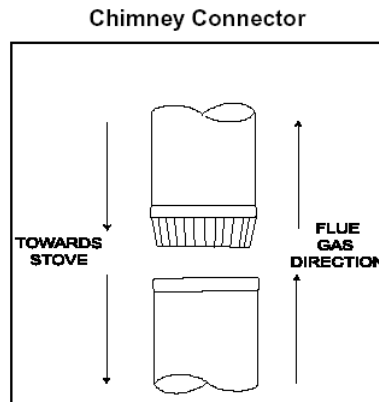


Fig. 5

This prevents any amount of condensed or liquid creosote from running down the outside of the pipe or the stove top. All joints, including the flue collar connection must be secured with three sheet metal screws to ensure that the sections do not separate.

For the best performance the chimney connector should be as short and direct as possible, with no more than two 90° elbows. The maximum horizontal run is 36" and a recommended total length of stove pipe should not exceed 10 feet. Always slope horizontal runs upward 1/4" per foot toward the chimney.

No part of the chimney connector may pass through an attic or roof space, closet or other concealed space, or through a floor ceiling. All sections of the chimney connectors must be accessible for cleaning. Where passage through a wall or partition of combustible construction is desired, the installation must conform with NFPA 211 or CAN/CSA-B365, and is also addressed in this manual.

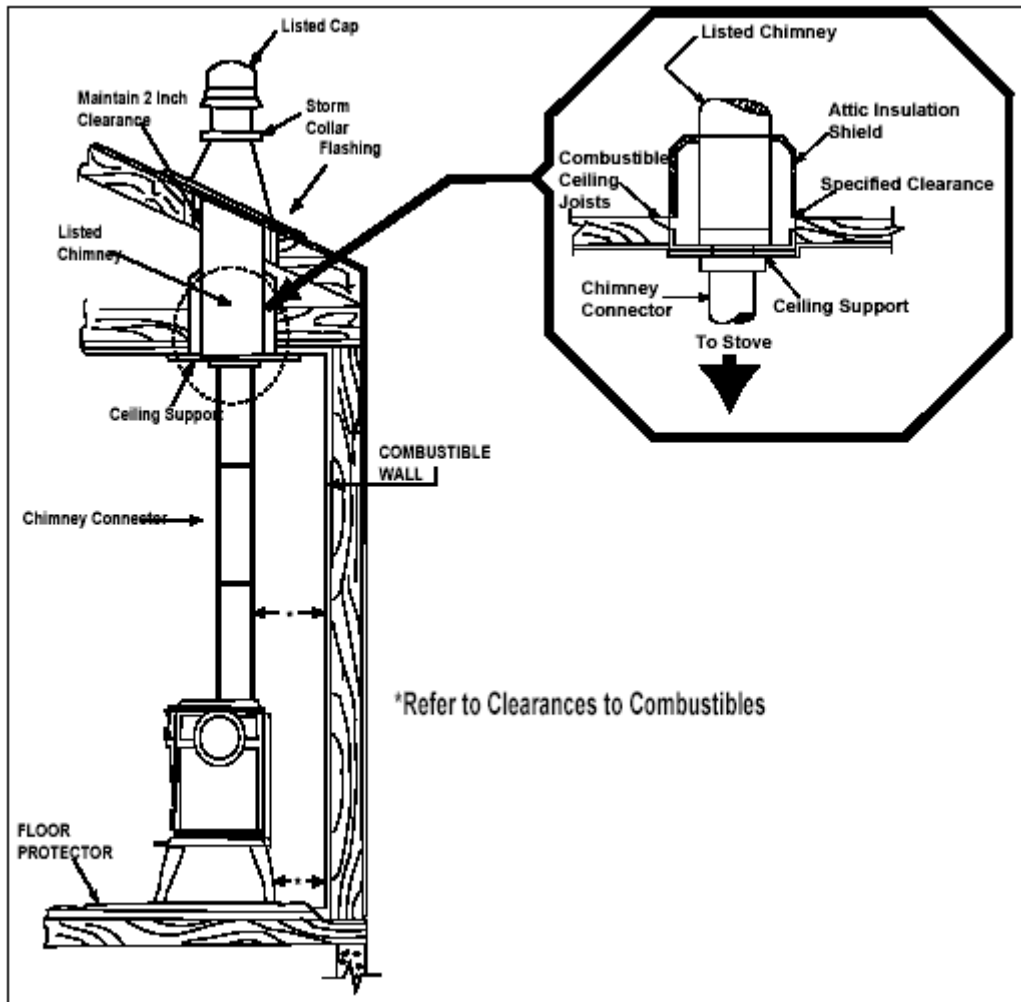
CHIMNEY

DO NOT CONNECT THIS UNIT TO A CHIMNEY FLUE SERVING ANOTHER APPLIANCE. DO NOT CONNECT TO ANY AIR DISTRIBUTION DUCT OR SYSTEM.

This room heater must be connected to a factory built UL 103 HT chimney (ULC S629, in Canada) or a code-approved masonry chimney with a flue liner.

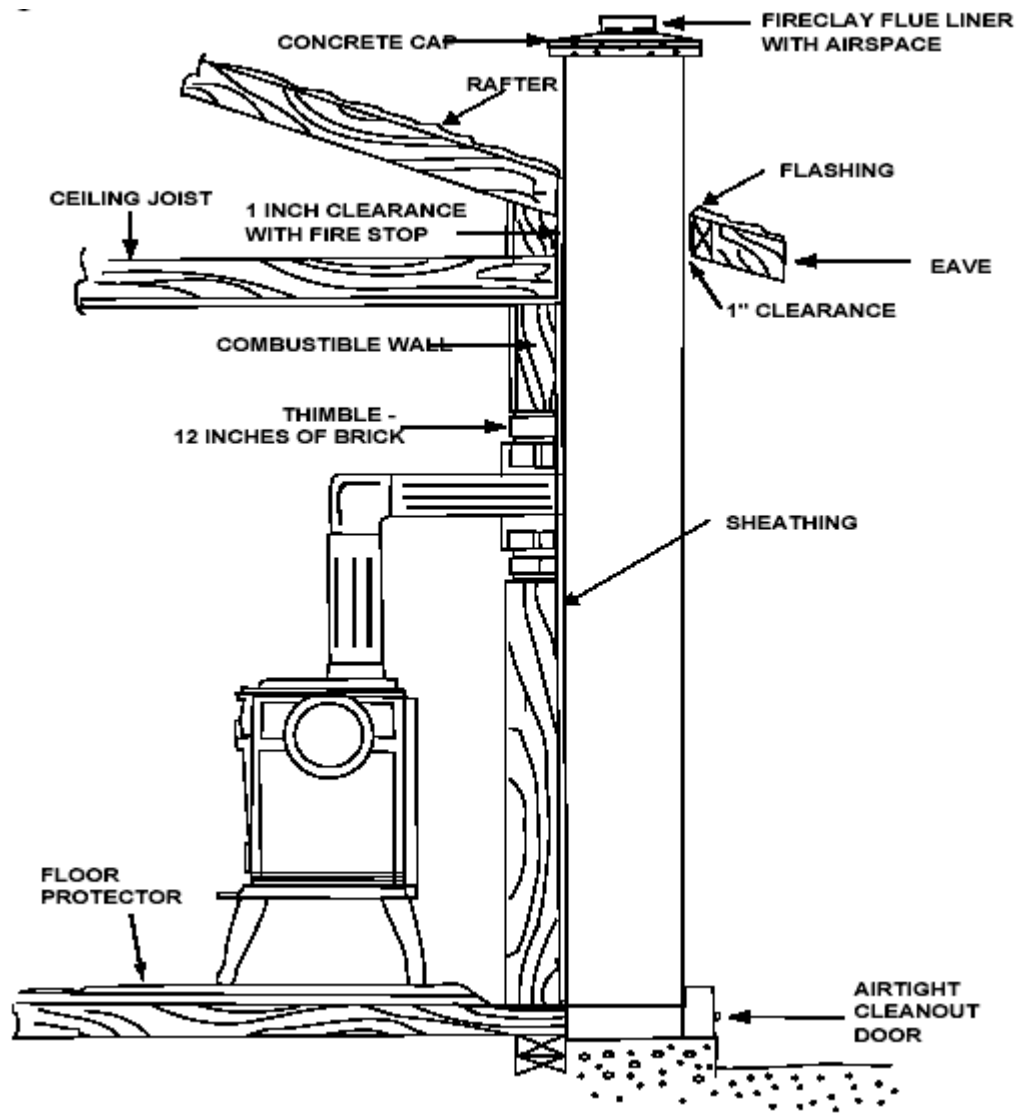
Factory Built Chimney

When a metal prefabricated chimney is used, the manufacturer's installation instructions must be followed. You must also purchase (from the same manufacturer) and install the ceiling support package or wall pass-through and "T" section package, firestops (where needed), insulation shield, roof flashing, chimney cap, etc. Maintain proper clearance to the structure as recommended by the manufacturer. The chimney must be the required height above the roof or other obstructions for safety and proper draft operation.



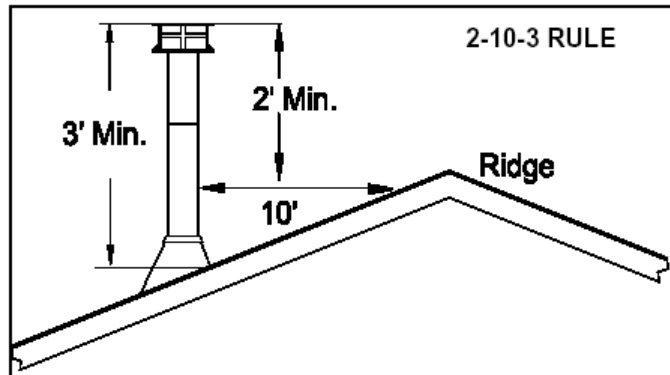
Masonry Chimney

Ensure that a masonry chimney meets the minimum standards of the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) by having it inspected by a professional. Make sure there are no cracks, loose mortar or other signs of deterioration and blockage. Have the chimney cleaned before the stove is installed and operated. When connecting the stove through a combustible wall to a masonry chimney, special methods are needed.

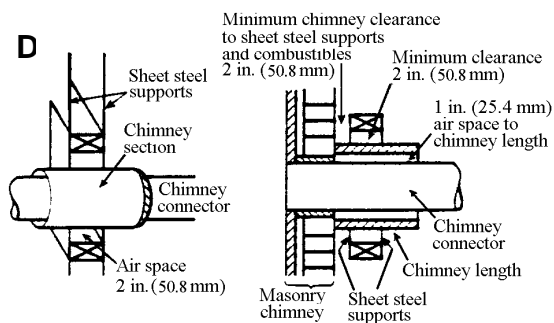
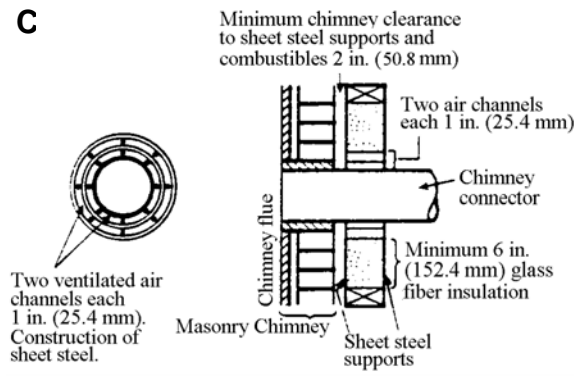
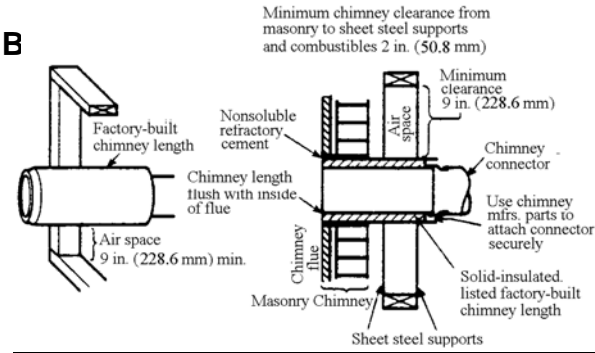
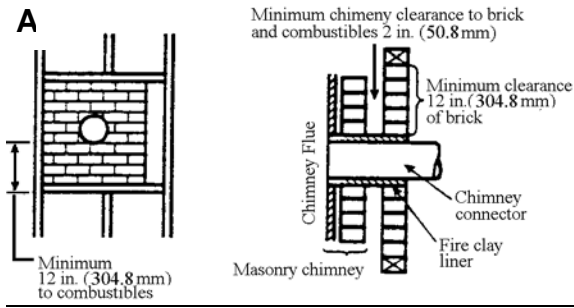


Chimney Height

A masonry chimney or a listed factory-built chimney must be the required height above the roof and any other nearby obstructions. The chimney must be at least 3' (90 cm) higher than the highest point where it passes through the roof and at least 2' (60 cm) higher than the highest part of the roof or structure that is within 10' (305 cm) of the chimney, measured horizontally.



Combustible Wall Chimney Connector Pass-Throughs



NOTES:

1. Connectors to a masonry chimney, excepting method B, shall extend in one continuous section through the wall pass-through system and the chimney wall, to but not past the inner flue liner face.
2. A chimney connector shall not pass through an attic or roof space, closet or similar concealed space, or a floor, or ceiling.

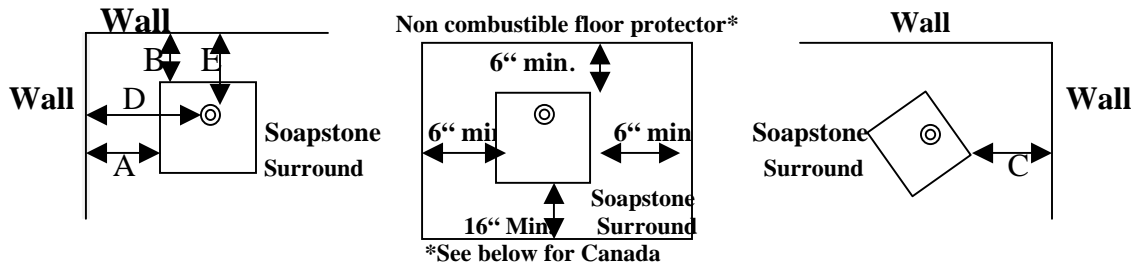
Method A. 12" (304.8 mm) Clearance to Combustible Wall Member: Using a minimum thickness 3.5" (89 mm) brick and a 5/8" (15.9 mm) minimum wall thickness clay liner, construct a wall pass-through. The clay liner must conform to ASTM C315 (Standard Specification for Clay Fire Linings) or its equivalent. Keep a minimum of 12" (304.8 mm) of brick masonry between the clay liner and wall combustibles. The clay liner shall run from the brick masonry outer surface to the inner surface of the chimney flue liner but not past the inner surface. Firmly grout or cement the clay liner in place to the chimney flue liner.

Method B. 9" (228.6 mm) Clearance to Combustible Wall Member: Using a 6" (152.4 mm) inside diameter, listed, factory-built Solid-Pak chimney section with insulation of 1" (25.4 mm) or more, build a wall pass-through with a minimum 9" (228.6 mm) air space between the outer wall of the chimney length and wall combustibles. Use sheet metal supports fastened securely to wall surfaces on all sides, to maintain the 9" (228.6 mm) air space. When fastening supports to chimney length, do not penetrate the chimney liner (the inside wall of the Solid-Pak chimney). The inner end of the Solid-Pak chimney section shall be flush with the inside of the masonry chimney flue, and sealed with a non-water soluble refractory cement. Use this cement to also seal to the brick masonry penetration.

Method C. 6" (152.4 mm) Clearance to Combustible Wall Member: Starting with a minimum 24 gage (.024" [.61 mm]) 6" (152.4 mm) metal chimney connector, and a minimum 24 gage ventilated wall thimble which has two air channels of 1" (25.4 mm) each, construct a wall pass-through. There shall be a minimum 6" (152.4 mm) separation area containing fiberglass insulation, from the outer surface of the wall thimble to wall combustibles. Support the wall thimble, and cover its opening with a 24-gage minimum sheet metal support. Maintain the 6" (152.4 mm) space. There should also be a support sized to fit and hold the metal chimney connector. See that the supports are fastened securely to wall surfaces on all sides. Make sure fasteners used to secure the metal chimney connector do not penetrate chimney flue liner.

Method D. 2" (50.8 mm) Clearance to Combustible Wall Member: Start with a solid-pak listed factory built chimney section at least 12" (304 mm) long, with insulation of 1" (25.4 mm) or more, and an inside diameter of 8" (2 inches [51 mm]) larger than the 6" [152.4 mm] chimney connector. Use this as a pass-through for a minimum 24-gage single wall steel chimney connector. Keep solid-pak section concentric with and spaced 1" (25.4 mm) off the chimney connector by way of sheet metal support plates at both ends of chimney section. Cover opening with and support chimney section on both sides with 24 gage minimum sheet metal supports. See that the supports are fastened securely to wall surfaces on all sides. Make sure fasteners used to secure chimney flue liner.

MINIMUM CLEARANCES TO COMBUSTIBLES (UL and ULC)



MINIMUM CLEARANCES TO COMBUSTIBLE MATERIALS: In Inches & (Millimeters)

- A. Sidewall To Unit 2" (51mm)
- B. Backwall To Unit 2" (51mm)
- C. Cornerwall To Unit 3" (78mm)
- D. Sidewall To Connector 18 1/2" (470mm)
- E. Backwall To Connector 8" (203mm)

Note: These clearances are for the unit surrounded and fully assembled with soapstone, NOT FOR THE INSERT undressed.

FLOOR PROTECTION

The floor must be non-combustible material, extending beneath heater and to the front/sides/rear as indicated. The floor must be a minimum of 1/2" thickness ("k" value = 0.84) non-combustible or otherwise adequately protected from radiant heat given off by the unit and from sparks and falling embers. A layer of thin brick or ceramic tile over a combustible floor is not sufficient. See Alternate Floor Protection.

In USA installations, it is necessary to install a non-combustible floor protector at least 16" in front and 8" to both sides of the fuel loading doors. See exception below*.

In Canada, similar floor protection must be provided 18" (450mm) in front and 8" (200mm) from the sides and rear of the stove. See exception below*.

***EXCEPTION:** Non-combustible floor protections must extend beneath the flue pipe when installed with horizontal venting and extend 2" (51mm) beyond each side.

NOTE: Drawings are for illustration purposes only and are not to scale.

Calculating Alternate Floor Protection Material

Thermal Conductivity: k value

The k value indicates the amount of heat (in BTU's) that will flow in 1 hour through 1 square foot of a uniform material 1 inch thick for each degree (F) of temperature difference from one side of the material to the other. The LOWER the k factor means less heat is being conducted through the non-combustible material to the combustible material beneath it. The k value of a material must be equal or smaller than the required k value to be acceptable.

$$\frac{(\text{BTU}) (\text{inch})}{(\text{foot}^2 (\text{hour}) (^\circ\text{F}))}$$

Thermal Resistance: R value

The R value is a measure of a material's resistance to heat transfer. R value is convenient when more than one material is used since you can add the R values together, whereas you cannot do this for k value. The HIGHER the R factor means less heat is being conducted through the non-combustible material to

the combustible material beneath it. The R value of a material must be equal or larger than the required R value to be acceptable.

Converting k to R:

Divide 1 by k and multiply the results times the thickness in inches of the material.

$$R = 1/k \times \text{inches of thickness}$$

Converting R to k:

Divide the inches of thickness by R.

$$k = \text{inches of thickness}/R$$

Calculations:

Example: Floor protection requires k value of 0.84 and 3/4 inch thick.

Alternative material has a k value of 0.6 and is 3/4 inch thick.

Divide 0.6 by .75 = k value of 0.80. This k value is smaller than 0.84 and therefore is acceptable.



OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

IMPORTANT - PLEASE READ BEFORE USING STOVE

BURNING PROCESS

In recent years there has been an increasing concern about air quality. Much of the blame for poor air quality has been placed on the burning of wood for home heating. In order to improve the situation, we have developed cleaner-burning wood stoves that surpass the requirements for emissions established by our governing agencies. These wood stoves, like any other appliances, must be properly operated in order to ensure that they perform the way they are designed to perform. Improper operation can turn most any wood stove into a smoldering environmental hazard.

KINDLING or 1st STAGE

It helps to know a little about the actual process of burning in order to understand what goes on inside a stove. The first stage of burning is called the kindling stage. In this stage, the wood is heated to a temperature high enough to evaporate the moisture which is present in all wood. The wood will reach the boiling point of water (212°F / 100C) and will not get any hotter until the water is evaporated. This process takes heat from the coals and tends to cool the stove.

Fire requires three things to burn: fuel, air, and heat. So, if heat is robbed from the stove during the drying stage, the new load of wood has reduced the chances for a good clean burn. For this reason, it is always best to burn dry, seasoned firewood. When the wood isn't dry, you must open the air controls and burn the stove at a high burn setting for a longer time to start it burning. The heat generated from the fire should be warming your home and establishing the flue draft, not evaporating the moisture out of wet, unseasoned wood, resulting in wasted heat.

The air control to the right top of the stove is called the Burn-Air Control; it is used during the kindling stage of burning. It must be open (slide right) after the

first 5 to 15 minutes. Then the Burn-Air Control must be closed (slide left).

2nd STAGE

The next stage of burning, the secondary stage, is the period when the wood gives off flammable gases which burn above the fuel with bright flames. During this stage of burning it is very important that the flames be maintained and not allowed to go out. This will ensure the cleanest possible fire. If you are adjusting your stove for a low burn rate, you should close down the air to the point where you can still maintain some flame. If the flames tend to go out, the stove is set too low for your burning conditions. The Burn-Air Control must be ¼ - ½ open.

FINAL STAGE

The final stage of burning is the charcoal stage. This occurs when the flammable gases have been mostly burned and only charcoal remains. This is a naturally clean portion of the burn. The coals burn with hot blue flames.

It is very important to reload your stove while enough lively hot coals remain in order to provide the amount of heat needed to dry and rekindle the next load of wood. It is best to open the Burn-Air Control for a short while *before reloading*. This livens up the coal bed. Open door slowly so that ash or smoke does not exit stove through opening. You should also break up any large chunks and distribute the coals so that the new wood is laid on hot coals. After loading let the Burn-Air Control open for 3-5 minutes.

Air quality is important to all of us, and if we choose to use wood to heat our homes we should do so responsibly. To do this we need to learn to burn our stoves in the cleanest way possible. Doing this will allow us to continue using our wood stoves for many years to come.

AIR CONTROLS

START-UP AIR SYSTEM

The combustion air enters at the rear of the firebox through the rear air tube. This air is fixed from the manufacturer.

BURN AIR SYSTEM

The air enters into the stove from the top part and is directed to the upper front of the firebox, near the top of the glass door and to the lower front of firebox. This preheated air supplies the necessary fresh oxygen to mix with the unburned gases, helping to create secondary, tertiary and quaternary combustions. This air is regulated by the Burn-Air Control. For more primary air slide control RIGHT, for less air slide control LEFT.



Burn Air Control
OPEN - SLIDE RIGHT
CLOSE - SLIDE LEFT

HEAT OUTPUT SETTINGS

For maximum operating efficiency with the lowest emissions, follow these operating procedures:

1. Regardless of desired heat output, when loading stove, burn your stove with both air controls wide open for 5 to 15 minutes.
2. Regulate burn rate (heat output) by using the Primary Air Slide Control (center under ash catcher). The Start-Up Air Control (on the right) is used for initial start-up and reloading.
3. Heat output settings: Following 5 to 15 minutes of burning with controls wide open.
4. Only burn dry, well-seasoned wood.

BTU / Hr

Below 10,000
10,000 - 15,000
15,000 - 30,000
Maximum Heat

*Primary Control

Slide LEFT to Stop
1/8" to 1/4" open
1/4" - 1.0" open
Fully open-slide RIGHT

NOTE: These are approximate settings, and will vary with type of wood or chimney draft. Due to altitude and other environmental circumstances, this operation information is a guideline only. Similar burn rates may be obtained using other settings unique to your situation.

BUILDING A FIRE

CAUTION: Before lighting your first fire in the stove: 1) Make certain that the baffle is correctly positioned. It should be resting against the rear support; 2) Follow instructions for cleaning plated surfaces, and; 3) Remove all labels from glass front.

CAUTION: 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.

There are many ways to build a fire. The basic principle is to light easily-ignitable tinder or paper, which ignites the fast burning kindling, which in turn ignites the slow-burning firewood. Here is one method that works well:

1. Place several wads of crushed paper on the firebox floor. *Heating the flue with slightly crumpled newspaper before adding kindling keeps smoke to a minimum.*
2. Lay small dry sticks of kindling on top of the paper.
3. Open Burn- Air Control fully.
4. Make sure that no matches or other combustibles are in the immediate area of the stove. Be sure the room is adequately ventilated and the flue unobstructed.
5. Light the paper in the stove. NEVER light or rekindle stove with kerosene, gasoline, or charcoal lighter fluid; the results can be fatal.
6. Once the kindling is burning quickly, add several full-length logs 3" (76mm) or 4" (102mm) in diameter. Be careful not to smother the fire. Stack the pieces of wood carefully: near enough to keep each other hot, but far enough away from each other to allow adequate air flow between them.
7. When ready to reload the stove, add more logs. Large logs burn slowly, holding a fire longer. Small logs burn fast and hot, giving quick heat.
8. Adjust the Burn-Air Control; the more you close down (slide left) the Burn- Air Control, the lower and slower the fire will burn. The more you open (slide right) the Burn- Air Control; the more heat will be produced.

As long as there are hot coals, repeating steps 7 and 8 will maintain a continuous fire throughout the season.

NOTE: The special high temperature paint that your stove is finished with will cure as your stove heats. You will notice an odor and perhaps see some vapor rise from the stove surface; this is normal. We recommend that you open a window until the odor dissipates and paint is cured.

NOTE: Stove should be run full open for 15 minutes a day to keep air passages clean.

WARNING! ALWAYS OPERATE THIS APPLIANCE WITH THE DOOR CLOSED AND LATCHED EXCEPT DURING START-UP AND RE-FUELING

WARNING! DO NOT LEAVE THE FIRE UNATTENDED WHEN THE DOOR IS UNLATCHED. UNSTABLE FIREWOOD COULD FALL OUT OF THE FIREBOX CREATING A FIRE HAZARD TO YOUR HOME.

WOOD SELECTION AND STORAGE

CAUTION: DO NOT STORE WOOD CLOSER THAN THE REQUIRED CLEARANCE TO COMBUSTIBLES OF THE STOVE WITHIN THE SPACE REQUIRED FOR FUELING AND ASH REMOVAL

Burn only dry seasoned wood! This will not only minimize creosote formation, but also provide the most efficient heat output. Even dry wood contains at least 15% moisture by weight and should be burned hot enough to keep the chimney hot for as long as it takes to maintain particulate (smoke) burning. It is a waste of energy to burn unseasoned wood of any variety.

Dead wood lying on the forest floor should be considered wet, and requires full seasoning time. Standing dead wood can be considered to be about two-thirds seasoned. To tell if wood is dry enough to burn, check the ends of the logs. If there are cracks radiating in all directions from the center, it is dry. If your wood sizzles in the fire, even though the surface is dry, it may not be fully cured. Splitting wood before it is stored reduces drying time. Wood should be stacked so that both ends of each piece are exposed to air, since more drying occurs through the cut ends than the sides. This is true even with wood that has been split. Store wood under cover, such as in a shed, or covered with a tarp, plastic, tar paper, sheets of scrap plywood, etc., as uncovered wood can absorb water from rain or snow, delaying the seasoning process.

OPACITY

This is the measure of how cleanly your stove is burning. Opacity is measured in percent; 100% opacity is when an object is totally obscured by the smoke column from a chimney, and 0% opacity means that no smoke column can be seen. As you become familiar with your stove, you should periodically check the opacity. This will allow you to know how to burn your stove as nearly smoke-free as possible (goal of 0% opacity).

BURN RATES

- **STARTING FIRE:** Start fire with Burn-Air Control fully open. Close it after approximately 5 to 15 minutes.
- **HIGH:** Leave the Burn- Air Control fully open. It is important to do this when reloading the stove. Failure to do this could result in excessive emissions (opacity).

After a wood load has been burning for 5 to 15 minutes on High set the control to achieve the following burn rates:

- **MEDIUM HIGH:** Close the Burn-Air Control to open. (Slide right to open, left to close).
- **MEDIUM LOW:** Close the Burn-Air Control to 1/8" to 1/4"(3mm to 6mm) open.
- **LOW:** Gradually close down the Burn-Air Control, making sure to maintain flames in the stove. . It is very important to maintain flames in your stove during the first few hours of a low burn to avoid excessive air pollution.

MAINTENANCE

ASH REMOVAL

This stove is not equipped with an ash removal system. We recommend emptying the hearth at least once a week when the stove is in constant operation. The amount of ash is dependent on the type of wood being burned.

TO EMPTY THE HEARTH AND DISPOSE OF ASHES:

CAUTION! Ash coals can remain extremely hot for several days. Protect your hands with gloves.

1. Allow the stove to cool completely.
2. Open the door from the right hand side.
3. 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.
4. Close the door.

CREOSOTE – Formation and need for removal.

When wood is burned slowly, it produces tar and other organic vapors, which combine with expelled moisture to form creosote. The creosote vapors 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 every two months during the heating season to determine if creosote buildup has occurred. If creosote has accumulated it should be removed to reduce the risk of a chimney fire.

GLASS CARE

REMOVE ALL LABELS FROM GLASS PRIOR TO LIGHTING THE FIRST FIRE.

The stove is equipped with ceramic, heat-resistant glass, which can only be broken by impact or misuse. Do not slam the stove door or impact the glass. When closing the door, make sure that logs do not protrude against the glass.

Inspect the glass regularly for cracks or breaks. If you detect a crack or break, extinguish the fire immediately and contact your dealer for replacement.

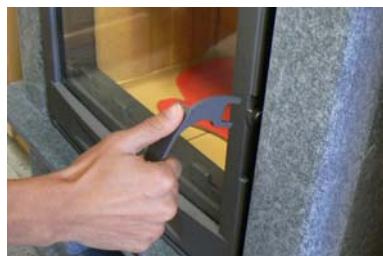
A portion of the combustion air entering the firebox is deflected down over the inside of the door glass. This air flow “washes” the glass, helping to keep smoke from adhering to its surface. When operated at a low burn rate, less air will be flowing over the glass and the smoky, relatively cool condition of a low fire will cause the glass to become coated. Operating the stove with the Primary Air Slide Control all the way open for 15-20 minutes should remove the built up coating. If the deposits on the glass are not very heavy, normal glass cleaners work well. Heavier deposits may be removed by using a damp cloth dipped in wood ashes or by using a commercially available oven cleaner. After using an oven cleaner, it is advisable to remove any residue with a glass cleaner or soap and water. Oven cleaner left on during the next firing can permanently stain the glass and damage the finish on plated metal surfaces. Do not clean the glass with abrasive materials that may scratch or otherwise damage the glass. Scratches on the glass can develop into cracks or breaks. Never attempt to clean the glass while a fire is in the unit. The best method for maintaining clean glass is to operate the stove efficiently by using dry, well-seasoned wood and burning moderate to hot fires.

WARNING! DO NOT OPERATE THE WOODSTOVE IF THE DOOR GLASS IS BROKEN OR MISSING. DANGEROUS OVERFIRING CAN OCCUR WHICH CAN DAMAGE THE APPLIANCE OR IGNITE CREOSOTE IN THE CHIMNEY, POSSIBLY CAUSING A HOUSE FIRE.

Door Operation

This insert comes equipped with a detachable door handle as required by law.

The handle will come wrapped in plastic, please find it inside the insert or packed together with the flue collar extension.



Handle should only be used to open and close the door. It should be stored in a safe location where it will not be in contact with heat.

DO NOT LEAVE THE HANDLE ON THE DOOR WHILE IN OPERATION AS IT MAY OVERHEAT AND CAUSE SERIOUS INJURY.

Spare parts list:

Spare parts are available from your local dealer or M. Teixeira Soapstone.

M. Teixeira Soapstone locations:

85 Myer St.
Hackensack, New Jersey 07601

Or

725 18th Street
San Francisco, CA 94107