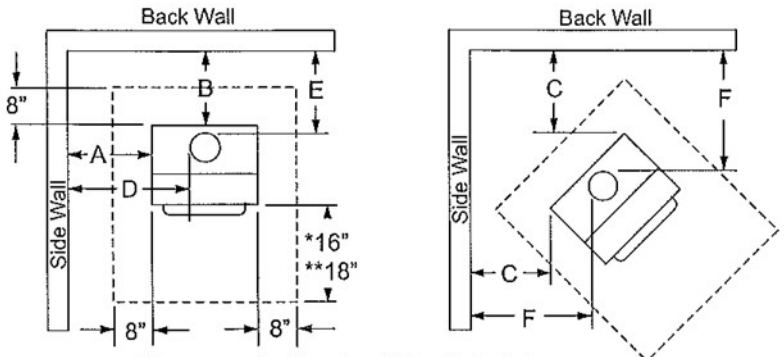
INSTALLATION

Contact your local building inspector prior to installation. A permit may be required in your area.

1. Remove all parts from inside the stove body.
2. Select the proper location for the stove. These appliances must not be installed any closer than the minimum clearance to combustible materials shown in Brick pattern (Figure 1). The stove must be installed on a non combustible surface as shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1

Clearance from Combustible Materials



Clearance to Combustible Materials

A minimum clearance of 18" (457 mm) to the chimney connector may be required by the authority having jurisdiction.

From Heater		**From Chimney Connector**	
A. Sidewall	23" (584mm)	D. Sidewall	33" (838mm)
B. Back Wall	16" (406 mm)	E. Back Wall	19" (483mm)
C. Corner	14" (356mm)	F. Corner	24.5" (622mm)
Minimum height to ceiling		53.375" (1356mm)	
*16" (406 mm) US		**18" (457 mm) Canada	

We recommend Placing the Stove on a noncombustible floor protection equivalent to 1" millboard. Floor protector must have min. R value of 2". Consult your local building authorities for further information.

3. If noncombustible materials have been installed on the walls, obtain the minimum clearances from either the manufacturer of these materials or the local building inspectors office.
4. Install the stovepipe INSIDE the flue collar on the top of the stove between the stove and chimney.
5. DO NOT use a grate to elevate the fire.

Figure 2
Door Handle

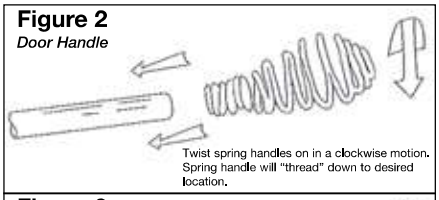


Figure 3
Primary Air Slide Handle

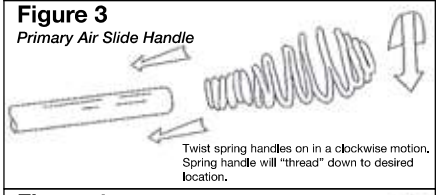
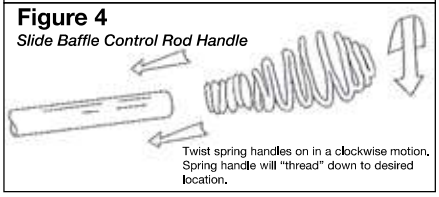


Figure 4
Slide Baffle Control Rod Handle



STOVE PIPE

1. A clearance of 18 inches (457mm) between the stovepipe and combustible materials may be required. Check with authorities having jurisdiction in your area.
2. All pipe sections must be connected with the male end (crimped end) toward the stove.
3. Fasten the stove pipe to the flue collar by the use of three sheet metal screws. Do the same at each additional joint to make the entire installation rigid.
4. Maintain the required diameter flue for the entire installation.
5. If you are connecting the stove to an old masonry flue, be sure to have it inspected for cracks and general condition. Resizing with a stainless steel liner may be required.
6. It is recommended that no more than two (2) 90° bends be used in the stove pipe installation. More than two (2) 90° bends may decrease the amount of draw and possibly cause smoke spillage.
7. A damper is not required in this installation. Remove damper plate in the chimney or secure in OPEN position.
8. Single wall flue pipe assemblies must not exceed 10 feet (3 m) in overall length.

CAUTION: DO NOT open fire-door to a point where it would be in contact with the combustible sidewall.

CAUTION: Brick for ash drawer must be installed before operation of wood heater.

CAUTION: DO NOT alter the primary air damper range

Optional Fan - An optional heat exchange blower is available for this wood burning appliance. To order please see the local dealer where you purchsed the appliance.

FLOOR PROTECTION

INSTALLATION ON A CONCRETE FLOOR

An appliance installed on a concrete floor does not require floor protection. If carpeting or any other combustible floor covering is installed, a clearance around the stove must be maintained equivalent to the size of the floor protector described in the following section.

INSTALLATION ON A COMBUSTIBLE FLOOR

If the appliance is to be installed on a combustible floor or floor covering, a **floor protector** must be inserted under the stove and project beyond the front of the stove a minimum of 16" (406mm) in the US or 18" (457mm) in Canada and 8"(203mm) on all other sides. In the US the **floor protector** must also be positioned under any horizontal chimney run and project beyond the pipe a minimum of 2" (51mm) on both sides. The **floor protector** must be a durable noncombustible material with a minimum thickness of 1.0" and an R value of "2".

To determine a material's suitability use the following formulas;

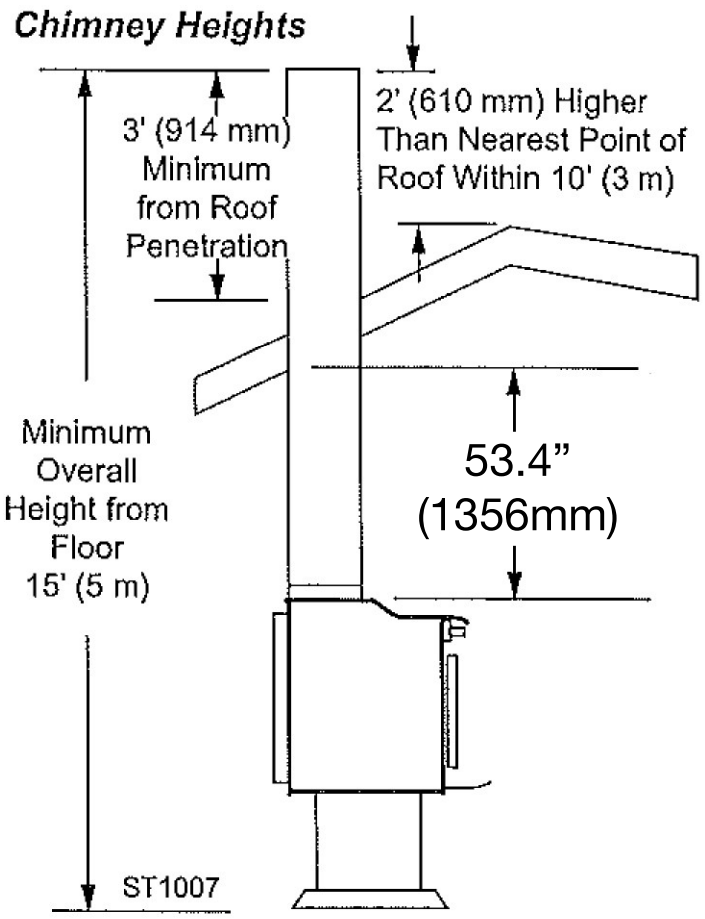
1. If the material has an R (Thermal resistance) rating use the designated thickness and no conversion is needed. R values can be added for multi-layered materials.
2. If the material has a k (Thermal conductivity) rating convert this to an R rating using the formula R = 1/k x t (t = thickness in inches)
3. If the material has a C (Thermal conductance) rating convert this to an R rating using the formula R = 1/C.

CHIMNEY

CONTACT YOUR LOCAL BUILDING AUTHORITY FOR APPROVED METHODS OF INSTALLATION

1. This appliance requires a masonry or pre-manufactured chimney listed to CAN/ULC-S629 (Canada) and UL103HT (USA) sized correctly.
2. If a masonry chimney is used it is advisable to have your chimney inspected for cracks and check the general condition before you install your unit. Relining may be required to reduce flue diameter to the appropriate functional size.
3. To help ensure a good draft, the top of the chimney should be at least 3 feet (914mm) above the point of penetration through the roof, and be at least 2 (610mm) feet higher than any point of the roof within 10 feet (3M).
4. The chimney connector shall not pass through an attic, roof space, closet, concealed space, floor, ceiling, wall, or any partition of combustible construction.
5. The minimum overall height of your chimney should be 15 feet (5 m) from the floor (Figure 3).
6. Do not use makeshift compromises during installation.

Figure 3



REFER TO CHIMNEY MANUFACTURER'S INSTRUCTIONS FLUE DRAFT CONSIDERATIONS

Location of the appliance and chimney will affect performance. The chimney should:

• Penetrate the highest part of the roof. This minimizes the affects of wind turbulence and down drafts.

• Consider the appliance location in order to avoid floor and ceiling attic joists and rafters. Exterior conditions such as roof line, surrounding trees, prevailing winds and nearby hills can influence stove performance. Your local dealer is the expert in your geographic area and can usually make suggestions or discover solutions that will easily correct your flue problem.

NOTE: These are guidelines only, and may vary somewhat for individual installations.

IMPORTANT: It is highly recommended that the wood stove and chimney be installed by a qualified installer. (A qualified installer is a person or entity who regularly installs wood heating products and chimneys, in the ordinary course of their regular business.)

VENTING SYSTEMS

The venting system consists of a chimney connector (also known as stove pipe) 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.

TOOLS AND SUPPLIES NEEDED

Before beginning the installation be sure that the following tools and building supplies are available.

Reciprocating saw	Framing Material
Pliers	Hi-Temp Caulking Material
Hammer	Gloves
Phillips Head Screwdriver	Framing Square
Flat Blade Screwdriver	Electric Drill & Bits (1/4")
Plumb Line	Safety Glasses
Level	1/2 in. - /4 in. length, #6 or #8 self drilling screws (need per pipe section connection)
Tape Measure	

⚠ WARNING

Asphyxiation Risk.

• Do NOT connect this unit to a chimney flue servicing another appliance.

• Do NOT connect to any air distributon duct or system.

May allow flue gases to enter the house.

INSPECT APPLIANCE & COMPONENTS AND PRE-USE CHECK LIST

1.		Place the appliance in a location near the final installation area and follow the procedures below:
2.		Open the appliance and remove all the parts and articles packed inside the Component Pack. Inspect all the parts and glass for shipping damage. Contact your dealer if any irregularities are noticed.
3.		All safety warnings have been read and followed.
4.		This Owner's Manual has been read.
5.		Floor protection requirements have been met.
6.		Venting is properly installed.
7.		The proper clearances from the appliance and chimney to combustible 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 manufacturer's instructions and clearances.
9.		The chimney meets the required minimum height.
10.		All labels have been removed from the glass door.
11.		A power outlet is available nearby if installing optional blower assembly.

⚠ WARNING

Fire Risk.

Inspect appliance and components for damage. Damaged parts may impair safe operation.

• Do NOT install damaged components.

• Do NOT install incomplete components.

• Do NOT install substitute components.

Report damaged parts to dealer.

Typical Stove Systems

Stove system with masonry chimney consists of:

- Stove
- Chimney Connector (stove pipe)
- Thimble
- Masonry Chimney
- Hearth Pad Floor Protection

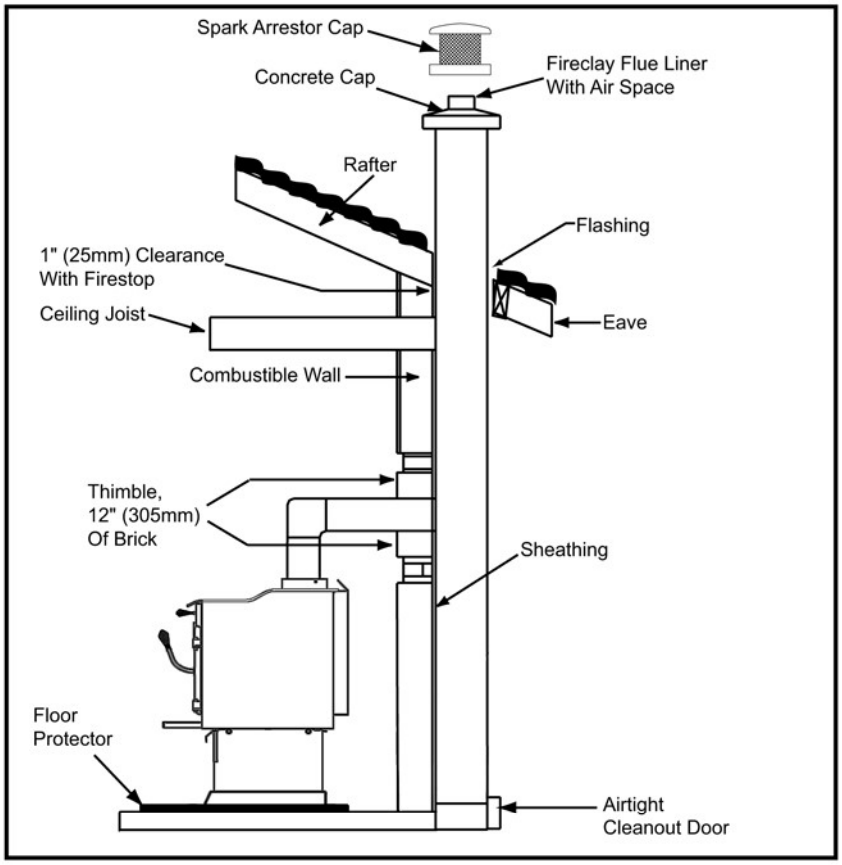


Figure 4.1 Masonry Chimney

Stove system with prefabricated metal chimney consists of:

- Stove
- Chimney Connector (stove pipe)
- Thimble (for exterior chimney)
- Firestops
- Insulations Shields
- Storm Collar and Flashing
- Termination Cap
- Hearth Pad Floor Protection

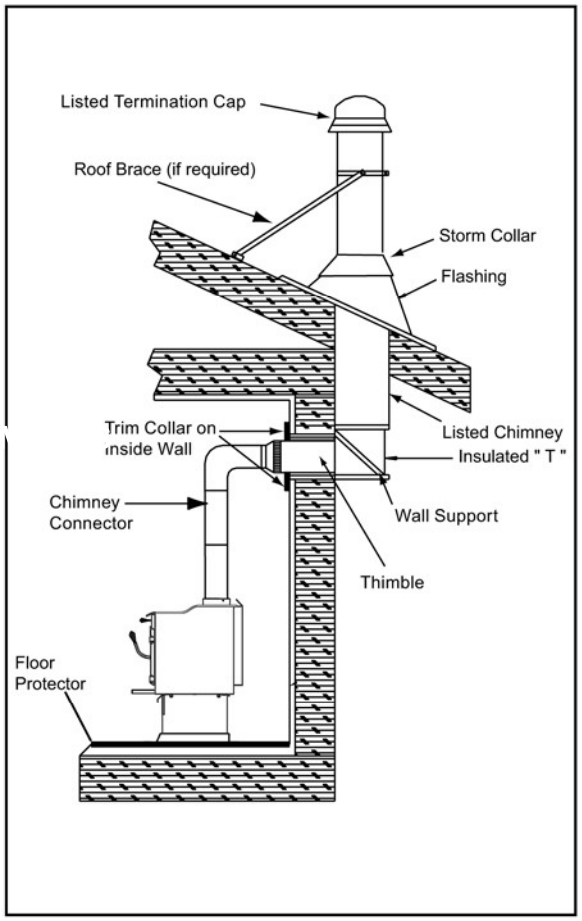


Figure 4.2 Exterior Prefabricated Chimney

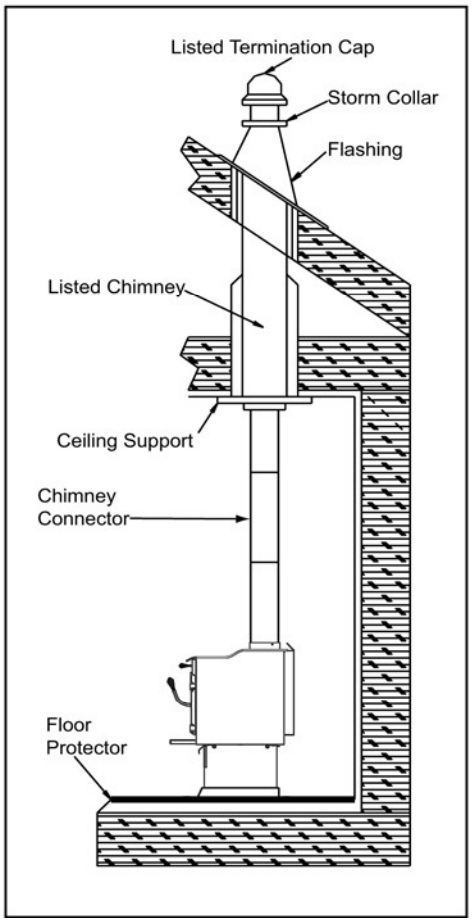


Figure 4.3 Interior Prefab. Chimney

CHIMNEY REQUIREMENTS

VENTING COMPONENTS

Chimney Connector:

It is also known as flue pipe or stove pipe. The chimney connector joins the stove to the chimney. It must be a 6 inch (152mm) minimum diameter 24 gauge mild steel black steel, or an approved air-insulated double wall venting pipe.

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. Site constructed thimbles must meet NFPA 211 Standards. Prefabricated must be suitable for use with selected chimney and meet UL103 Type HT Standards. Follow instructions provided by the manufacturer for manufactured thimbles for masonry chimney and prefabricated chimneys.

Chimney:

The chimney can be new or existing, masonry or prefabricated and must meet the following minimum requirements specified in Section 5B.B.

CHIMNEY SYSTEMS

Prefabricated Metal Chimney

- Must be a 6 inch (152mm) diameter (ID) high temperature chimney listed to UL 103HT (2100°F) or ULC S627.
- Must use components required by the manufacturer for installation.
- Must maintain clearances required by the manufacturer for installation.
- Refer to manufacturers instructions for installation.

NOTE: In Canada when using a factory-built chimney it must be safety listed, **Type UL103 HT (2100°F) CLASS "A"** or conforming to **CAN/ULC-S629, STANDARD FOR 650°C FACTORY-BUILT CHIMNEYS.**

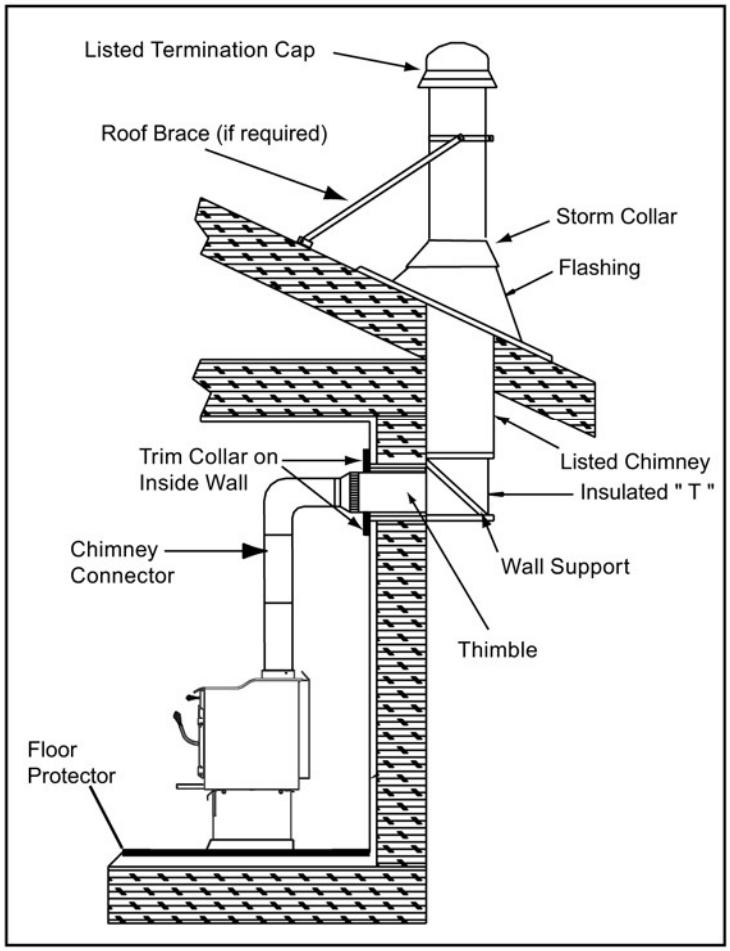


Figure 5.1 Prefabricated Exterior Chimney

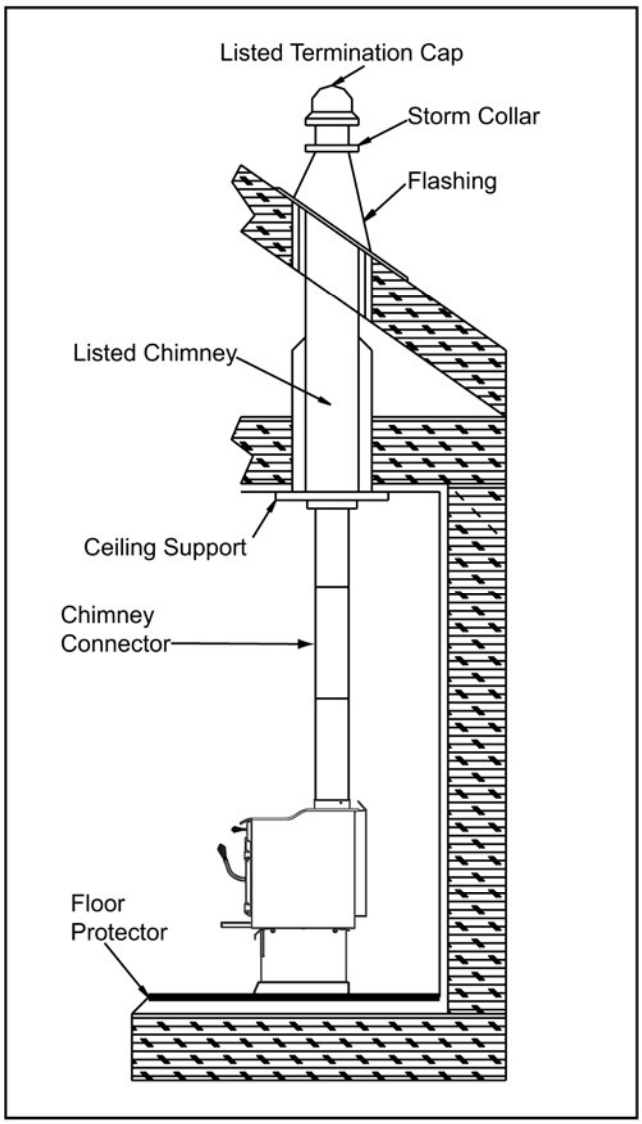


Figure 5.2 Prefabricated Interior Chimney

Thimble

Site constructed for masonry chimney installation:

Components

• A minimum length of 12 inches [05mm] (longer for thicker walls) of solid insulated factory-built chimney length constructed to UL 103 Type HT 6 inch (152mm) inside diameter. Chimney needs to extend a minimum of 2 inches (51mm) from the interior wall and a minimum of 1 inch (25mm) from the exterior wall.

• Wall spacer, trim collar and wall band to fit solid pack chimney selected.

• Minimum 8 inch (20mm) diameter clay liner section (if not already present in chimney) and refractory mortar.

Air Clearances

• Masonry chimney clearance must meet NFPA 211 minimum requirement of 2 inches (51mm) to sheet metal supports and combustibles.

• Minimum of 1 inch (25mm) clearance around the chimney connector.

• Top of wall opening is a minimum of 1-1/2 inches (4mm) from ceiling or 4-1/2 inches (114mm) below minimum clearance specified by chimney connector manufacturer. NFPA 211 minimum vertical clearance of 18 inches (457mm) from chimney connector and ceiling or minimum recommended by chimney connector manufacturer. **Figure 6.1.**

Instructions:

1. Open inside wall at proper height for the chimney connector to entry the masonry chimney. **Figure 6.1.**
2. Entry hole to masonry chimney must be lined with an 8 inch (20mm) minimum diameter clay liner, or equiva-lent, secured with refractory mortar.
3. Construct a 17 inch x 17 inch (42mm x 42mm) outside dimension frame from 2 x 2 framing lumber to fit into wall opening. Inside opening of frame should be no less than 14 inch x 14 inch (56mm x 56mm). **Figure 6.1.**
4. Attach the wall spacer to the chimney side of the frame.
5. Nail the frame into the wall opening. The spacer should be on the chimney side.
6. Insert the section of the solid insulated chimney into the outer wall of the masonry chimney.
7. Tightly secure the length of the solid insulated chimney with the wall band to the masonry chimney.
8. Insert a section of chimney connector into the chimney. Make sure it does not protrude past the edge of the clay chimney liner inside the chimney.
9. Seal the end of the chimney connector to the clay liner with refractory mortar.
10. Install trim collar around the sold pack chimney section.

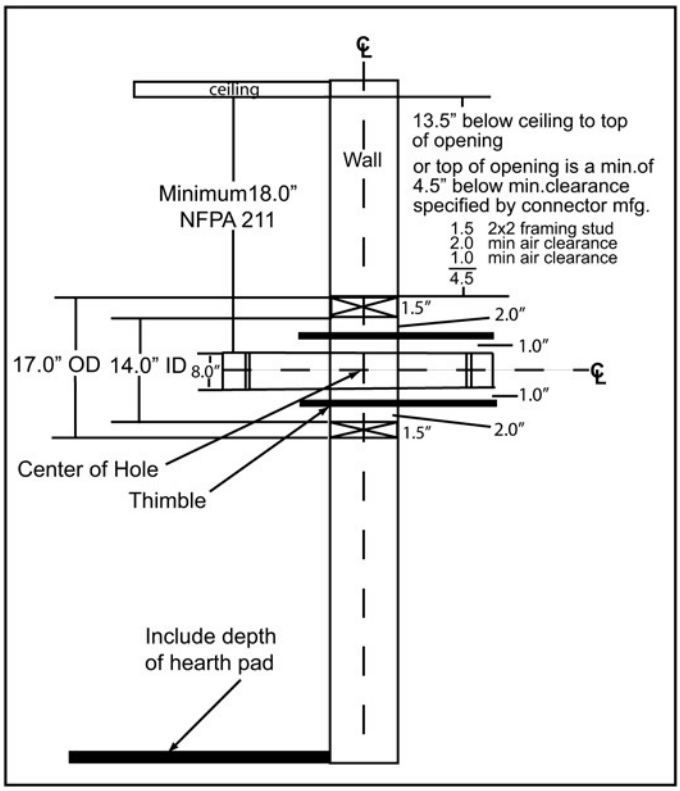


Figure 6.1

Solid Pack Chimney with Metal Supports as a Thimble

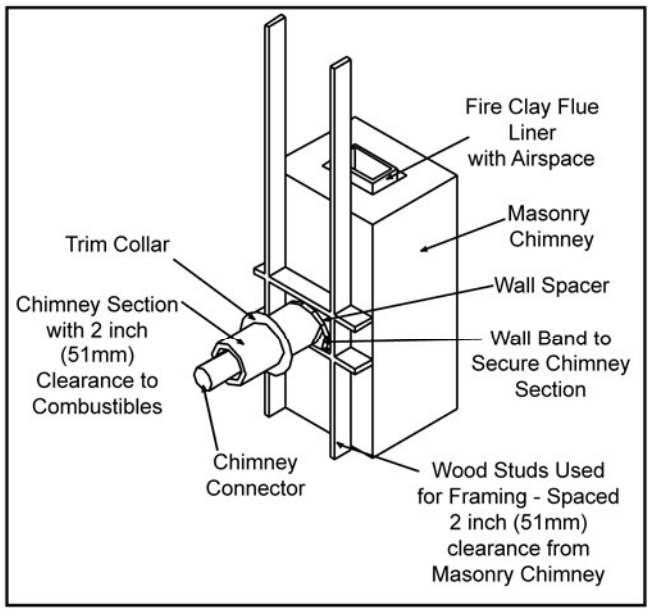


Figure 7.1

WARNING

Fire Risk.

Do NOT pack insulation or other combustibles between spacers.

• ALWAYS maintain specified clearances around venting and spacers.

• Install spacers as specified.

Failure to keep insulation or other material away from vent pipe may cause fire.

Solid Pack Chimney with Metal Supports as a Thimble (Cont'd)

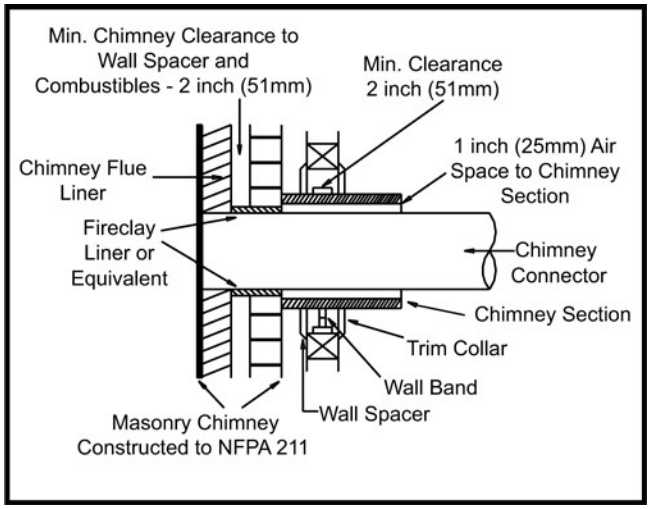


Figure 7.2

Chimney Height / Rise and Run

This product was designed for and tested on a 6 inch (152mm) chimney, 14 to 16 feet (420-480cm) high, (includes stove height) measured from the base of the appliance. The further your stack height or diameter varies from this configuration, the possibility of performance problems exists. Chimney height may need to be increased by 2% per each 1000 feet above sea level. It is not recommended to use offsets or elbows at altitudes above 4000 feet above sea level or when there are other factors that affect flue draft.

WARNING

Fire Risk.

Inspection of Chimney:
- Chimney must be in good condition.
- Meets minimum standard of NFPA 211
- Factory-built chimney must be 6 inch (152mm) UL103HT.

WARNING

Asphyxiation Risk.

- Do NOT connect this unit to a chimney flue servicing another appliance.
- Do NOT connect to any air distributon duct or system.

May allow flue gases to enter the house.

INSTALLING CHIMNEY COMPONENTS

Chimney Connector

Single wall connector or stove pipe.

This must be at least 24 gauge mild steel. The sections must be attached to the appliance and to each other with the crimped (male) end pointing toward the stove. All joints, including the connection at the flue collar, should be secured with sheet metal screws. Make sure to follow the minimum clearances to combustibles. Where passage through the wall, or partition of combustible construction is desired in Canada, the installation shall conform to CAN/CSA-B365.

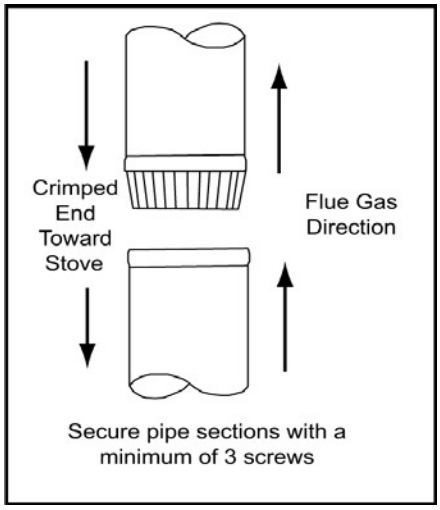


Figure 8

WARNING

Fire Risk.

Follow Chimney Connector Manufacturer's Instructions for Proper Installation.

ONLY use connector:
- Within the room, between appliance and ceiling or wall.

Connector shall NOT pass through:
- Attic or roof space
- Closet or similar concealed space
- Floor or ceiling

Maintain minimum clearances to combustibles

WARNING

Improper installation, adjustment, alteration, service or maintenance can cause injury or property damage. Refer to the owner's information manual provided with this appli-ance. For assistance or additional information consult a qualified installer, service agency or your dealer.

Chimney Termination Requirements

Follow manufacturer's instructions for clearance, securing flashing and terminating the chimney.

• Must have an approved and listed cap

• Must not be located where it will become plugged by snow or other material

• Must terminate at least feet (91cm) above the roof and at least 2 feet (61cm) above any portion of the roof within 10 feet (05cm).

• Must be located away from trees or other structures

NOTE:

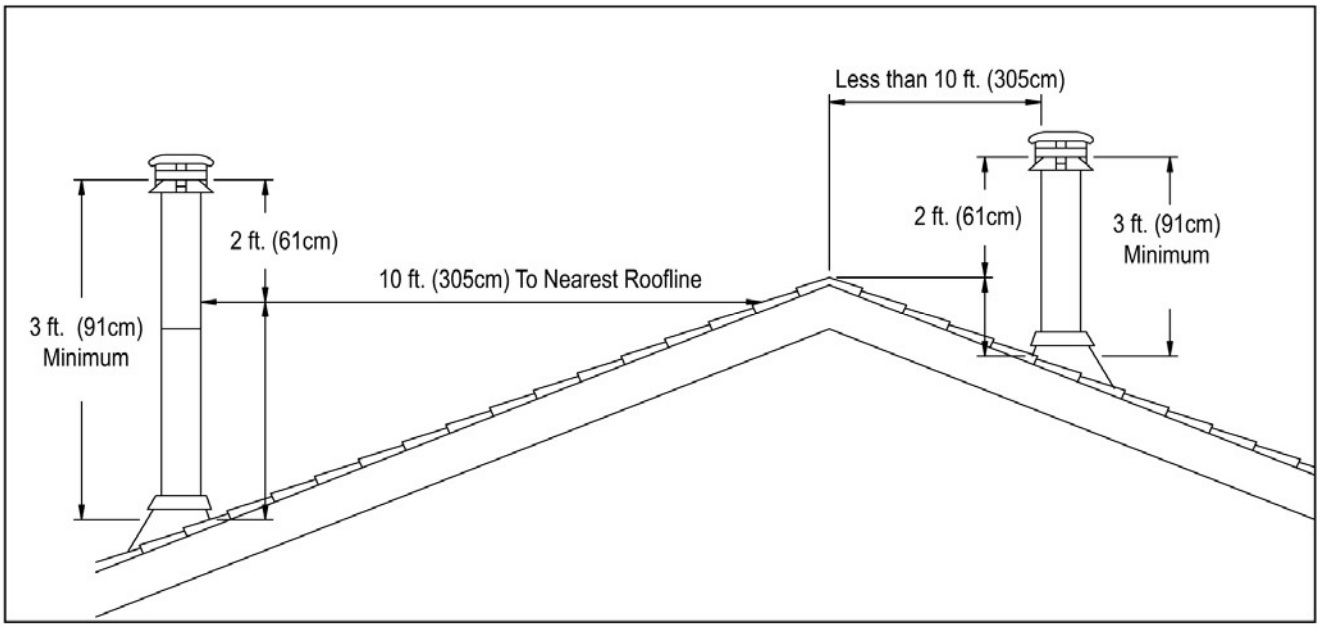
• Chimney performance may vary.

• Trees, buildings, roof lines and wind conditions affect performance.

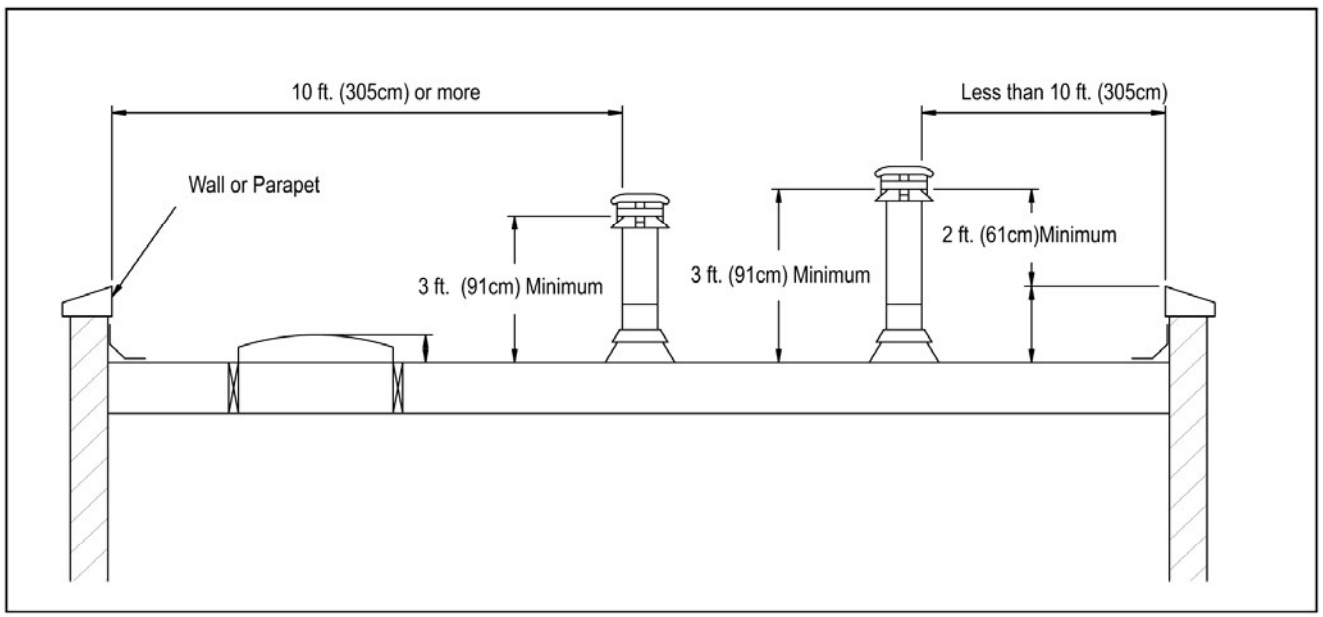
• Chimney height may need adjustment if smoking or overdraft occurs.

2-10-3 Rule

These are safety requirements and are not meant to assure proper flue draft.



Pitched Roof

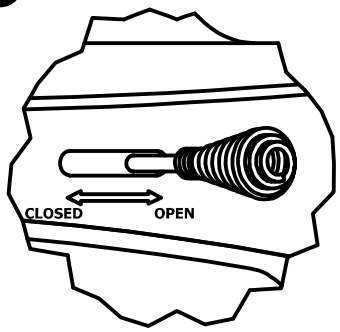


Flat Roof

WOOD STOVE QUICK START GUIDE

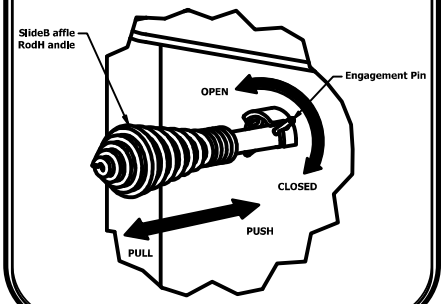
ITEMS NEEDED FOR START-UP FIRE:
- 10 Pieces of Large Dry Kindling
- 10 Pieces of Small Seasoned Split Wood
- 1/2 lb of Small Dry Kindling

1 OPEN AIR CONTROL



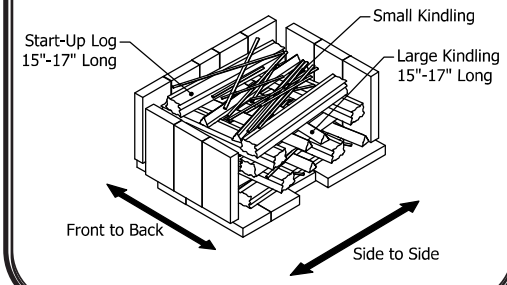
Slide damper control all the way to the right to completely open the damper.

2 Slide Baffle Rod shown in "OPEN" postition.



Pull Rod Handle out to rotate between "CLOSED" and "OPEN" position. "PUSH" Rod Handle in to lock in position.

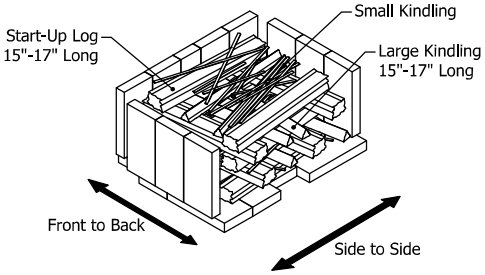
3 START-UP FUEL CONFIGURATION



Configure the Start-Up Fuel in Six Layers as Follows;

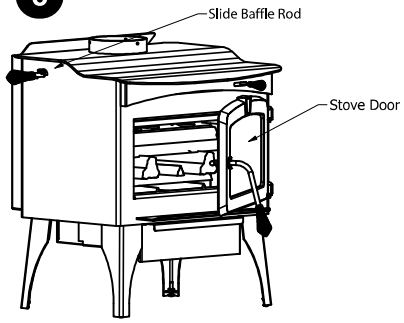
1. 2 Large Kindling Pieces and 2 Start-Up Pieces positioned
2. A Random Pile of Small Kindling on Top 3 to 5 Layers

4 START-UP FUEL CONFIGURATION



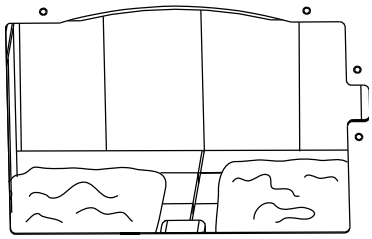
Light the kindling sticks with a match

5



1. Leave the door open 12 in. and allow the start-up fuel to burn until the kindling and starter pieces are burning
2. Close the door and slide baffle rod and allow the fire to burn until there is a layer of coals over the bottom of the stove

6 RAKE EMBERS



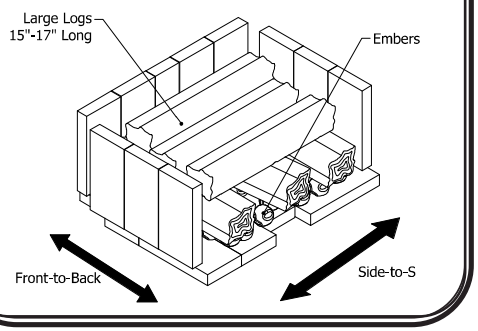
1. Open the Slide Baffle Rod per Step 2
2. Open the Door
3. Rake Embers to create a level bed on the bottom of stove.

Questions, problems, missing parts? Before returning to your retailer, call our customer service department at 877-447-4768 8:30 a.m. – 4:30 pm CST, Monday – Friday.
or email us at customerservice@ghpgroupinc.com

WOOD STOVE QUICK START GUIDE

ITEMS NEEDED FOR FIRST FIRE:
• 6 Pieces of Seasoned Split Wood 15-17 in. Long

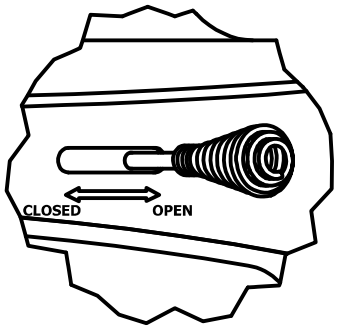
7 FUEL LOADING CONFIGURATION



Configure the Fuel as Follows;

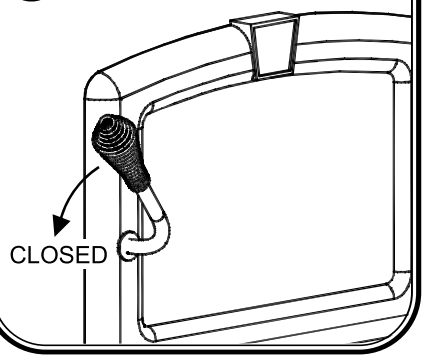
1. Position 3 Large Logs Front-to-Back on Top of the Ember Bed.
2. Position 3 Large Logs Side-to-Side on Top of the First Layer

8 REDUCE AIR CONTROL



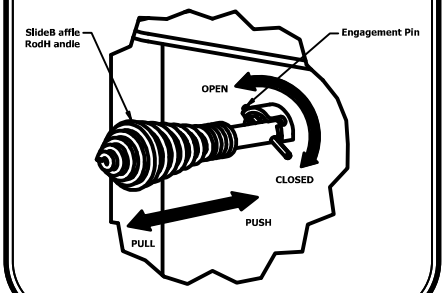
Position Damper Slide to Fully Open Setting for 7 Minutes, then set to Desired Setting. Leave Door open approximately 12 inches for approximately 4 Minutes.

9 LATCH STOVE DOOR



Once fire is fully burning, fully close and latch stove door.

10 Slide Baffle Rod shown in "CLOSED" postition.



⚠ WARNING! Risk of Fire

Always OPEN the Slide Baffle before opening the door to refuel the stove! This will prevent:

- Spillage of smoke, flame and carbon monoxide
- Spillage of sparks, coals and logs
- Over-firing

Insure the slide baffle is in the CLOSED position after the Door is closed to activate the Efficiency and Fuel Saving design of this stove.

DO NOT leave the stove unattended with the door open.

Starting a fire may not require an open door to draft. The air control should supply adequate draft.

Pull Rod Handle out to rotate between "CLOSED" and "OPEN" position. "PUSH" Rod Handle in to lock in position. **Congratulations! Your wood stove is ready for operation.**

This wood heater has a manufacturer-set minimum low burn rate that must not be altered. It is against federal regulations to alter this setting or otherwise operate this wood heater in a manner inconsistent with operating instructions in this manual.

Efficiency, Heat Output, and Particulate Emissions:

The Weighted Average HHV Efficiency = 75.3

The Sum of Weighted Particulate Emission = 1.48 grams/hour

Heat Output Range = 16,394 - 70,045 BTU/hour

Questions, problems, missing parts? Before returning to your retailer, call our customer service department at 877-447-4768 8:30 a.m. – 4:30 pm CST, Monday – Friday.
or email us at customerservice@ghpgroupinc.com

OPERATION

Do not use a grate or elevate fire. Build wood fire directly on hearth. When the stove is used for the first time the solvents in the paint will smoke off.

WOOD

This heater is designed to burn natural wood only. Higher efficiency and lower emissions generally result when burning air dried seasoned hardwood, as compared to softwood or to green or freshly cut hardwood. Only use dry seasoned wood. Green wood, besides burning at only 60 percent of the fuel value of dry wood, deposits creosote on the inside of your stove and along the chimney. This can cause an extreme danger of chimney fire. To be called seasoned, wood must be dried for a year. Regardless of whether the wood is green or seasoned, it should be stored in a well-sheltered, ventilated area to allow proper drying during the year to come. Wood should be stored beyond recommended clearance from combustibles.

DO NOT BURN:

• Treated Wood • Solvents • Trash • Coal
• Garbage • Cardboard • Coloured Papers

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FIRST BURN - CURING THE STOVE PAINT

Your stove has been painted with the highest quality stove paint and has special break-in procedures. The heat generated by the normal operation of the stove, will serve to harden the paint.Ventilate the house during the first three times the stove is used. The paint on the stove will give off smoke, carbon dioxide and an odor. Without adequate ventilation, concentrations of smoke could irritate you or cause damage to person and/or property. Open doors and windows and use a fan if necessary. After the initial burns, the paint will be cured and there should be no more smoke.

Each of the initial burns should be conducted as follows:

1. The first and second burns should be at approximately 250 deg F (120 deg C) for approximately 20 minutes.
2. The third burn should be between 500 deg F (260 to 370 deg C) for at least 45 minutes. The important fact is the paint should be cured slowly. Avoid hot fires during the curing process. During the curing process the paint will be gummy. Once cured the paint will remain hard. It is normal to see flat spots on painted surfaces of the stove. The flat spots on the paint surface indicate the hotter surfaces of the stove, and is caused by the heat radiating through the paint. It is also expected that shiny spots caused by friction from the packaging materials, will disappear during the curing of the stove.

SO:

1. Remember to Ventilate well.
2. Allow the stove to cure before burning for long periods at high temperatures.
3. Flat spots on the painted surfaces are normal.
4. Shiny spots on the paint surface before burning is normal.
5. Call your dealer if you have any questions.

BUILDING A FIRE

1. Open inlet air control fully.
2. Place a small amount of crumpled paper in the stove.
3. Cover the paper with a generous amount of kindling in a teepee fashion and a few small pieces of wood.
4. Ignite the paper and close door. If fire dies down substantially, open door slightly.
5. Using the lincoln log method, add larger pieces of wood as the fire progresses being careful not to overload. Do not fill firebox beyond firebrick area. An ideal coal bed of 1” to 2” should be established to achieve optimum performance.
6. This unit is designed to function most effectively when air is allowed to circulate to all areas of the firebox. An ideal means of achieving this is to rake a slight (1” to 2” wide) trough in the centre of the coal bed from front to back prior to loading the fuel.
7. Once fuel has been loaded, close door and open air inlet control fully until fire is well established (approx. 10 minutes) being careful not to overfire.
8. Readjust air inlet control to desired burn rate. If excessive smoke fills firebox, open air inlet control slightly until flames resume and wood is sufficiently ignited. A basic rule of thumb is “closed-low”, 1”/2 way-medium” and “fully open-high”.
9. When refuelling, adjust air control to the fully open position. When fire brightens, slowly and carefully open the door. This procedure will prevent gases from igniting causing smoke and flame spillage.
10. Add fuel being careful not to overload.
11. Do not build fire close to glass. May result in glass breakage.

CAUTION: There are hazards with some fuels (eg charcoal), as well as the possibility of generating carbon monoxide, which there are hazards associated with also.

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.

GLASS CARE

The following use and safety tips should be observed:

1. Inspect the glass regularly for cracks and breaks. If you detect a crack or break, extinguish the fire immediately, and contact your dealer for replacement.
2. Do not slam door or otherwise impact the glass. When closing doors, make sure that logs or other objects to not protrude and impact the glass.
3. Do not clean the glass with materials which may scratch (or otherwise damage) the glass. Scratches on the glass can develop into cracks or breaks.
4. Never attempt to clean the glass while unit is hot. If the deposit is not very heavy, normal glass cleaners are adequate with a plain, non-abrasive scouring pad. Heavier deposits may be removed with the use of a readily available oven cleaner.
5. Never put substances which can ignite explosively in the unit since even small explosions in confined areas can blow out the glass.
6. This unit has an airwash system, designed to reduce deposits on glass.
7. Deposits may build on the glass during normal operation and use. Normal glass cleaners work well to remove these deposits. Heavier deposits may be removed by using a damp cloth dipped in wood ashes or by using a commercially available oven cleaner.

REPLACE GLASS ONLY WITH GHP GROUP 5MM CERAMIC GLASS (SEE REPLACEMENT PARTS PAGE 18).

GLASS REPLACEMENT

CAUTION: Make sure fire is out and stove is completely cool to the touch.

1. Find an area that will ensure safe removal and no damage to surface of door frame or decorative home furnishing.
2. Wearing a pair of protective gloves, remove the push nuts that retain the door pins from being pulled out and then lift the door off of the hinges.
3. Lay the door face down on a protective surface located in Step 2.
4. Remove the screws from all glass retainers and remove the broken glass, ensuring that the door frame is free from any slivers. (If even small slivers are left, the new glass will not seal correctly causing the stove to burn improperly.)
5. Attach glass gasket (from GHP Group replacement parts page 18) to new glass and install in door frame.
6. Replace glass retainers with screws making sure not to cross thread or overtighten.
7. Place door on hinges and replace new push nuts, purchased from GHP Group, on door pins to ensure door does not move after reinstall.

GASKET REPLACEMENT

After extensive use, the sealing material which provides glass and door seal may need to be replaced if it fails to sustain its resilience. Inspect glass and door seal periodically to ensure for proper seal. If gaskets become frayed or worn, replace immediately.

Contact your dealer or GHP Group Customer Service for approved replacement parts. The following steps should be followed for glass gasket replacement:

1. Ensure appliance is not in operation and is thoroughly cooled.
2. Remove screw and glass clip.
3. Lift glass out from glass clip.
4. Remove old gasket and clean glass.
5. Replace new gasket starting at the bottom of glass working along edges, being sure to centre gasket channel on glass.
6. Trim to length and butt ends together.
7. Replace glass in door, being sure not to over-tighten screw and clip.

The following steps should be followed for door gasket replacement:

1. Ensure appliance is not in operation and is thoroughly cooled.
2. Remove old door gasket and clean channel.
3. Using an approved high temperature gasket cement, apply a thin coat in bottom of channel.
4. Starting at hinge side of door, work into channel around door unit, end butt and trim to length.
5. Close door and allow three to four hours for cement to set before restarting appliance.

CREOSOTE

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 once every two months during the heating season to determine if a creosote buildup has occurred.

If creosote has accumulated (3 mm or more) it should be removed to reduce the risk of a chimney fire.

WAYS TO PREVENT AND KEEP UNIT FREE OF CREOSOTE

1. Burn with air control open for several minutes at numerous intervals throughout the day during the heating season, being careful not to over-fire unit. This removes the slight film of creosote accumulated during low burn periods.
2. Burn stove with draft control wide open for several minutes every time you apply fresh wood. This allows wood to achieve the charcoal stage faster and burns wood vapours which might otherwise be deposited within the system.
3. BURN ONLY SEASONED WOOD. Avoid burning wet or green wood. Seasoned wood has been dried for at least one year.
4. A small hot fire is preferable to a large smouldering one that can deposit creosote within the system.
5. Establish a routine for the fuel, wood burner and firing technique. Check daily for creosote build-up until experience shows how often you need to clean to be safe. Be aware that the hotter the fire, the less cresote is deposited and weekly cleanings may be necesary in mild weather even though monthly cleanings may be enough in the coldest months. Contact your local municipal authority for information on how to handle a chimney fire. Have a clearly understood plan to handle a chimney fire.

WARNING: Things to remember in case of chimney fire:
1. CLOSE DRAFT CONTROL.
2. CALL THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

ASH DISPOSAL

This unit features a convenient ash lip for easy removal of ash. During constant use, ashes should be removed every few days, or whenever ashes get to three to four inches deep in the firebox. Remove ashes only when the fire has died down and the ashes have cooled. Even then, expect to find a few hot embers.

Disposal of Ashes:

Ashes should be placed in a steel container with a tight-fitting lid. The container of ashes should be moved out-doors immediately and placed on a noncombustible floor or on the ground, well away from 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. Other waste shall not be placed in this container.

USING THE ASH DRAWER

NOTE: Coals may still be hot even though stove feels cool to the touch.

1. Make sure stove is completely cool.
2. Open glass door and lift up the firebrick for ash drawer using a fireplace poker through the metal hook raised from the top of the brick and set aside in firebox.
3. Using a small hand broom, sweep the ashes into the opening, allowing the ashes to fall into the ash pan.
4. Make sure all debris is clear of the opening. This is important to ensure the firebrick (when replaced) seals to the metal stove bottom. If the fire brick is not properly sealed, the stove will not operate correctly.
5. Using gloves, pull out the ash drawer while holding the bottom of the ash pan so it doesn't fall out onto the floor.
6. Dispose of the ashes in a metal container with a tight-fitting lid.
7. Replace ash pan drawer and firebrick to their original positions.

IMPORTANT

1. What is the correct way to start a fire?

a) You will need small pieces of dry wood (kindling) and paper. Use only newspaper or paper that has not been coated or had unknown materials glued or applied to it. Never use coated (typically advertising flyers) or coloured paper.

b) Open the door of the wood stove.

c) Crumple several pieces of paper and place them in the center of the firebox and directly on to the fire bricks of the wood stove. Never use a grate to elevate the fire.

d) Place small pieces of dry wood (kindling) over the paper in a Teepee manner. This allows for good air circulation, which is critical for good combustion.

e) Light the crumpled paper in 2 or 3 locations.
Note: It is important to heat the air in the stovepipe for draft to start.

f) Fully open the air control of the wood stove and close the door until it is slightly open, allowing for much needed air to be introduced into the fire box. Never leave the door fully open as sparks from the kindling may occur causing injury or property damage. As the fire begins to burn the kindling, some additional kindling may be needed to sustain the fire. DO NOT add more paper after the fire has started.