Elmira Heating Stoves are listed to ULC Standard S-627 & UL 1482 by Warnock Hersey Professional Services Ltd.

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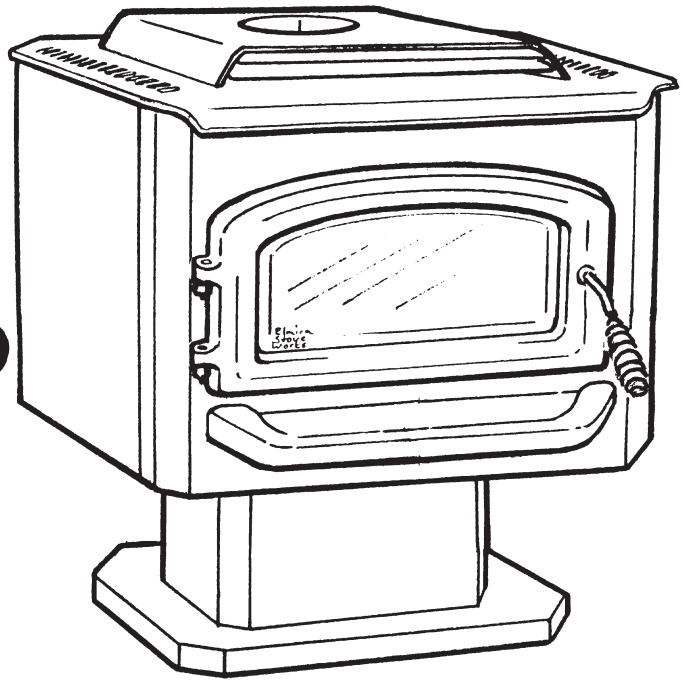
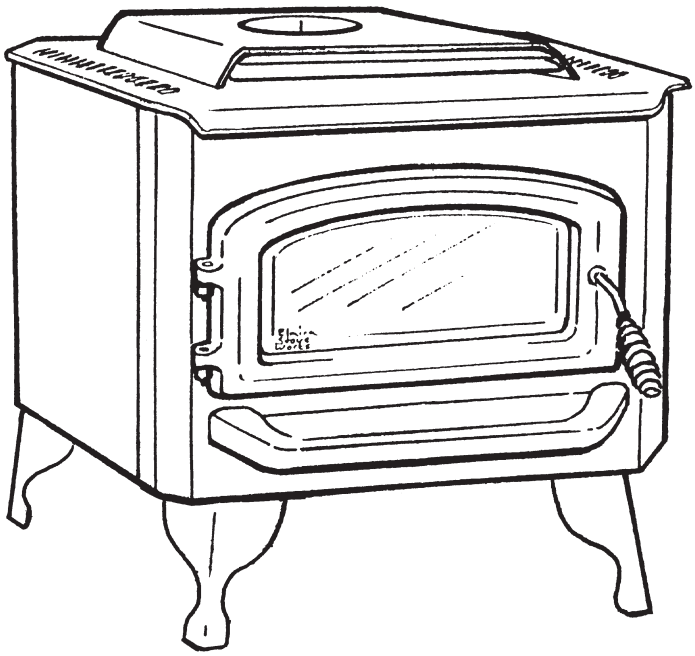
Elmira Stove Works

INSTALLATION AND OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE FIREVIEW MODEL 2800 HI-TECH





Safety Instruction

NOTICE: If this stove is not properly installed, a house fire may result. For your safety read this manual thoroughly prior to installation. Follow instructions and directions carefully. Contact local building and/or fire officials regarding restrictions and inspection requirements in your area.

CAUTION: Overfiring this unit will void your warranty. Prior to installation/operating read the "Overfiring - Caution" section on page 8 of this manual thoroughly.

SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS FOR FUTURE REFERENCE

INTRODUCTION

Welcome to the growing family of owners of **Elmira Stove Works** products.

Please carefully read the installation and operating instructions as laid out in this manual to ensure that you receive the maximum benefit and safety from your appliance.

Before installing this stove we suggest you contact your local building inspection department or fire marshall's office regarding building code requirements in your area.

When properly installed and operated, your **Elmira** stove will provide many years of trouble-free enjoyment. Improper installation or use may result in poor service or fire hazard, and may void your product warranty.

EMISSIONS

This stove is certified by the United States *Environmental Protection Agency* (E.P.A.) to comply with July, 1990 particulate emission standards. When properly operated, it is an extremely efficient and clean-burning appliance.

Do not alter the firebox in any way, as such alteration may affect emission characteristics.

STOVE SAFETY

This stove is hot while in operation. Do not touch surfaces — skin contact may cause burns. Keep children, pets, clothing and furniture away from stove while in operation.

Install and use only in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.

STOVE INSTALLATION

As much as possible, locate this stove away from doors, hallways, staircases and general traffic areas.

For optimum heating performance, an open central location with good air circulation is preferred.

Avoid long lengths of stove connector pipe.

Floor Protection

When installing the **Model #2800** on a combustible floor, a continuous non-porous, non-combustible floor protector of insulating millboard pad or equivalent is required to cover the area under the stove and extending at least 18" (450 mm) to the front, 8" (200 mm) to the sides, and 8" (200 mm) to the rear of the stove. Ensure that no floor or ceiling supports will be cut due to chimney installation.

Installation Clearances

Install the stove allowing the minimum clearances shown to combustible materials (Figure 1).

Chimney Requirements (Residential)

The **Model #2800** must be connected to a masonry or listed residential chimney. Check restrictions in your area.

The top of the chimney must extend at least 3' (1.0 m) above the roof, and at least 2' (600 mm) above any adjacent roof or building within 10' (3.0 m) horizontally.

Factory-built chimney, if used, must be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

Single-wall connector, double-wall connector, or listed type L vent of 6" (150 mm) minimum diameter must be used to connect this stove to the chimney. Single-wall smoke pipe shall be at least 24 gauge mild steel. Install with the crimped ends down. Keep smoke pipe runs to no more than 10' (3.0 m) and elbows to a maximum of two.

Secure the chimney connector pipe to the stove flue using two sheet metal screws, and secure the sections of chimney connector together using three sheet metal screws.

Do not pass single-wall smoke pipe through an attic, roof space, closet, floor, ceiling, wall, or any part of combustible construction. Do not connect this heater to a chimney flue servicing another appliance. Do not connect to an air distribution duct.

Control of Fire (Important) (A Test for Excessive Chimney Draft)

This stove will perform best at -.05 draft.

If the combustion air control has little effect on the burn rate, or your wood is burning up too quickly, excessive chimney draft may be the problem.

In such cases, a draft test should be conducted on an average high-pressure day at 50°F (10°C) or colder to establish optimum chimney draft:

1) Place a steel sheet over 2/3 of the chimney opening.

2) Fire the stove and burn for one hour on high.

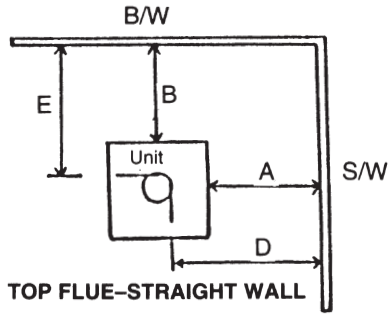
3) Open door slowly. Smoke should be drawn around the baffle slowly enough that it almost spills into the room.

4) Increase or reduce the chimney opening to accomplish the #3 condition.

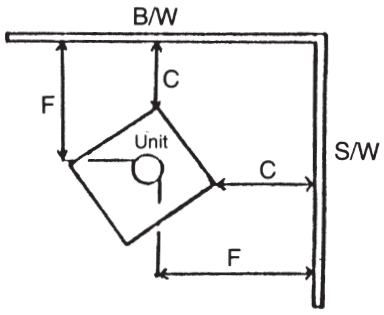
5) Consult your dealer for a permanent draft solution.

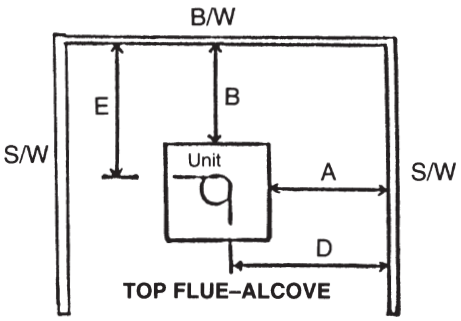
A stove with correct chimney draft will provide you with years of trouble-free service.

Figure 1: Minimum Clearance to Combustible Materials In Inches (Millimeters)



TOP FLUE–STRAIGHT WALL





TOP FLUE–ALCOVE

			Single Wall Pipe		Double Wall Pipe		Double Wall Pipe (Alcove)	
			1*	2*	1*	2*	1*	2*
Side Wall	A	Measured from Heater	14 1/2 (368)	11(279)	3(76)	3(76)	12(305)	12(305)
Back Wall	B	Measured from Heater	13 1/2 (343)	9 1/2(241)	6(152)	6(152)	8(203)	8(203)
Corner	C	Measured from Heater	5(127)	5(127)	5(127)	5(127)		
Side Wall	D	Measured from Chimney Connector	23 1/2 (597)	20(508)	11 1/2(292)	11 1/2(292)	20 1/2(521)	20 1/2(521)
Back Wall	E	Measured from Chimney Connector	16 1/2(419)	12 1/2(318)	8 1/2(216)	8 1/2(216)	10 1/2(267)	10 1/2(267)
Corner	F	Measured from Chimney Connector	14(356)	14(356)	13 1/2(343)	13 1/2(343)		
Ceiling	G	Measured from Chimney Connector	18(458)	18(458)	18(458)	18(458)	18(458)	18(458)

* 1 Without Top Deflector 2 With Top Deflector

The clearances shown above are to combustible walls and may be reduced substantially by using ULC or UL listed wall protectors.

Prevent House Fires

Install and use only in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and local building codes.

Floor Protection: Unit must be placed on a 3/8 in. (9.5mm) mil board or equivalent extending 18 in. (457 mm) in front and 8 in. (203 mm) to the sides and back of the unit.

Residential Chimney Connector: (as applicable) 6 in. (152 mm) diameter minimum 24 gauge minimum distance from connector pipe to ceiling: 18 in. (457 mm).

Residential Chimney: (as applicable) 6 in. (152 mm) diameter approved residential type. Do not obstruct space under heater.

Special methods are required when passing through a wall or ceiling. See instructions and building codes.

Do not connect this unit to a chimney flue serving another appliance.

Glass: Replace only with ceramic glass.

Do not overfire: If heater or chimney connector glows, you are overfiring. Inspect and clean chimney frequently. Under certain conditions of use creosote build-up may occur rapidly.

Fuel: For use with wood only. Do not elevate fire. Build fire directly on hearth or grate.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency certified under 40 CFR 60.533 (H) to comply with July, 1990 particulate emissions standards

Excessive chimney draft will:

- burn wood too rapidly
- decrease heat output of your appliance.
- reduce control of the burn.
- increase chances of overfiring, creating a fire hazard and voiding the warranty.

Inadequate chimney draft will:

- create a smoking situation, particularly on warm or low-pressure days.
- increase chances of "back-puffing" when the appliance door is opened.
- decrease heat output of your unit.

The conditions listed above are most often the fault of chimney draft, not the appliance itself. Contact your installer for a permanent solution.

Helpful Chimney Tips

Remember ... a stove itself has no draft. Draft must be supplied by the chimney. If your stove continually smokes when lit, the chimney should be checked. If necessary, it may have to be repaired, extended or replaced.

Check masonry chimneys for interior obstructions. Seal the cleanout door located near the bottom of the chimney.

Insert the connector pipe into a masonry chimney no further than the interior wall of the flue tile.

Keep smoke pipe runs to a minimum, and elbows to a maximum of two.

Some older masonry chimneys have very large flue areas (8" x 12", 12" x 12", and even 16" x 16"), and are probably unlined. Such chimneys take excessive time to warm up (or may not warm up at all) and are likely to smoke frequently. This situation can be resolved by relining or replacing the chimney to reduce the flue area.

Trees, overhangs, houses or other obstructions near your chimney can cause a downdraft, resulting in a smoke-filled room. Is there any obstruction in the path of the wind past your chimney? If a downdraft persists, consult your dealer for a solution.

STOVE OPERATION

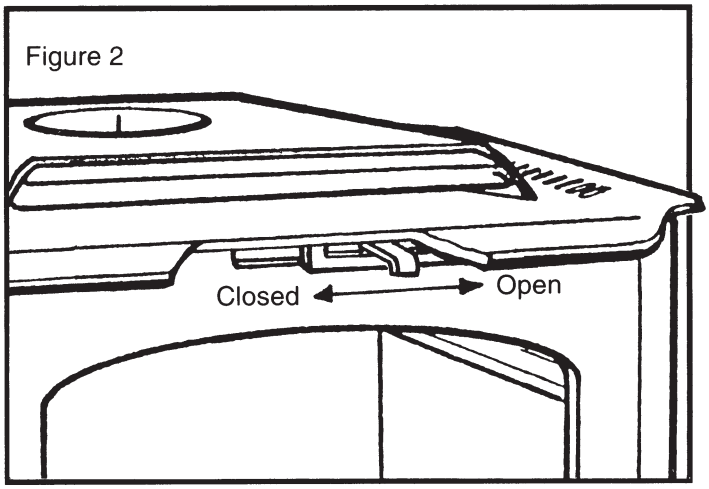
To "season" your new stove and cure the paint, build and maintain a low fire of newspaper and kindling for about two hours. An unpleasant odor may be noticed initially but will disappear quickly.

Air Intake Control and Glasswash

Open the air intake control by sliding the control lever (located above the door handle - Figure 2) fully to the right. This allows the maximum amount of combustion air into the firebox. As the air intake control is moved to the left, less air is allowed into the firebox and the fire will burn more slowly.

When the air intake control is fully opened, air sweeps down across the glass, creating a wash of clean air over the glass and preventing smoke from clouding it. As the intake is closed, less clean air washes the glass and some smoking may occur. Experience will help you determine the proper settings for minimal smoking of the glass and optimum heating performance.

Figure 2



Firing Your Stove

Build the fire directly on the base. Do not elevate the fire.

1) Open the primary air control by sliding the air intake control fully to the right (Figure 2). Open the damper in the smoke pipe if you have installed one. (Note: Chimneys in excess of 15' should be equipped with a pipe damper.)
2) Crumple several sheets of newspaper and lay them on the base. Cover with dry kindling and light. The fire will burn brightly. It may be necessary to leave the fire door cracked open slightly (10 to 20 minutes) to establish the fire. (Do not leave the stove unattended with the door cracked open.)
3) As the kindling burns, add larger pieces of wood until the fire and coal bed are established well enough to add logs.

Close the fire door. Adjust the primary air intake control for the desired rate of burn.

Operating Tips

When loading fuel, open the fire door slowly - backpuffing may result if the door is opened too quickly.

If the fire smokes when first lit, it may be because of downdrafting or cold air in the chimney. Before firing the stove, light a torch of rolled newspaper and hold it in the stove to heat the chimney and help establish draft. See sections on "Control of Fire" and "Helpful Chimney Tips" if the downdraft continues.

Weather conditions and the wood being used will greatly affect the performance of your appliance. On warm, low-pressure days it may be necessary to leave the door and/or air controls open longer to establish the fire and eliminate smoking. Always burn dry, well-seasoned hardwood for best results.

Important Precautions

DO NOT store combustibles within 48" (120 cm) of the stove.

Once the fire is established, **DO NOT** operate the stove with the fire door open.

Your stove is designed to burn wood only - do not burn coal, trash, or painted/treated woods. **DO NOT** burn saltwater driftwood as it will corrode the appliance and void the warranty.

NEVER use gasoline, kerosene, oil, barbecue lighter or similar combustibles to start or "freshen up" a fire. Keep all such liquids well away from the heater when in use.

During operation if any part of the heater or pipe begins to glow, the stove is in an OVERFIRED condition. Do not add fuel. Close the door, air intake control and smoke pipe damper (if installed) immediately and completely until the glowing is eliminated. If the overfiring condition persists on subsequent uses, consult your dealer for a solution.

For your protection, install a smoke alarm near the heater.

GENERAL MAINTENANCE

Chimney Cleaning

A dirty chimney will result in sluggish performance, smoking from the stove and possibly a chimney fire.

Check your chimney for creosote regularly and clean as necessary.

It is good practice to consult a reputable chimney sweep and establish a regular inspection/maintenance schedule.

Disposal of Ashes

Shovel ashes into a metal container and cover with a lid. Always store the metal container on a non-combustible surface away from combustible materials pending final disposal.

Glass Maintenance

This stove is equipped with pyroceramic 5 mm. glass which can only be broken by impact or misuse.

Do not slam the stove door, force it shut, or impact the glass. When closing the door, ensure that logs do not protrude against the glass and do not allow logs to burn in direct contact with the glass.

Never attempt to clean the glass while it is hot. Use a non-abrasive cleaner available from your dealer (abrasives may scratch and cause the glass to crack).

Inspect the glass regularly for cracks or breaks. If a break does occur, extinguish the fire and obtain a replacement pyroceramic glass from your dealer before further use.

Substitution of glass is dangerous and may result in shattering - use only **Elmira** pyroceramic replacement glass.

Painted Surfaces

To renew the finish on your stove, we recommend the use of **Elmira** aerosol paint, available from your dealer ("Thermolux" or "Forest" hi-heat paints may be substituted). Before painting, rough the surface with steel wool or fine sandpaper. Follow the manufacturer's directions. Do not paint the stove while it is hot.

PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE

Gaskets

Check the door and window gaskets periodically for proper seal. Worn gaskets can cause air leakage into the firebox, resulting in lost efficiency, reduced control of the fire, and smoking of the glass.

Window gasketing or 1/2" door gasket can be purchased from your local dealer.

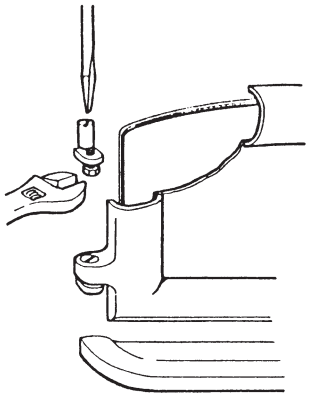
Door Adjustment

The door of your stove should fit snugly at, and between, all four corners. (A piece of paper, inserted between the door gasket and the face of the stove should be held snugly in place when the door is closed.)

Upon installation, or as the gasket becomes worn, door adjustment may become necessary.

Loosen the nuts on the bottom of the hinge pins (Figure 3). While holding the door firmly shut (do not push on glass), turn the hinge pins to the desired fit. Re-tighten the nuts.

Figure 3



Gold-Plated Door

The optional 24K gold-plated door, under normal use, will not tarnish. If any discoloration (blue-ing) of the door is noticed, inspect immediately for the source of excessive heat - overfiring of the unit or a leaking gasket.

Clean the door with liquid glass cleaner (non-abrasive) and a soft cloth.

Choosing Your Wood

Wet, unseasoned wood will give you more headaches than warmth. The moisture content of unseasoned wood is too high for satisfactory use. As much as 40% of the potential heat of such wood will be used just to drive the water out of the wet wood in the form of steam.

Use of proper wood is your best safeguard against accumulation of creosote in your smoke pipes and chimney. Select clean hardwood that has been seasoned for at least six months - preferably longer. Dry and well-seasoned wood will minimize creosote deposits and provide a hot efficient fire. (Even dry wood contains at least 20% moisture and should be burned hot enough to keep the chimney hot for as long as it takes to dry out - about one hour.)

It is a waste of energy to burn unseasoned wood of any kind.

Dead wood lying on the forest floor should be considered wet, and requires full seasoning time. Standing wood can be considered to be about 2/3 seasoned.

To tell if wood is dry enough to burn, check the ends of the logs. If there are cracks radiating in all directions, the wood is dry. Bark separation is also a good indication. Dry wood will sound loud and clear (like a baseball bat) when rapped together - a dull "thud" indicates wet wood.

Sizzling of wood in the fire indicates that additional seasoning time is required.

Stack wood off of the ground to allow air circulation under the stack and prevent rot. Wood should be stacked so that both ends of the logs are exposed to circulating air, since more drying occurs through the ends than the sides. This is true even of wood which has been split.

Cover your wood pile with a tarp, tar-paper, sheets of plywood, etc. to keep moisture out of the pile. Do not extend any covering down the sides of the woodpile, as this will trap moisture.

Splitting of wood prior to storage reduces drying time.

CREOSOTE AND CHIMNEY MAINTENANCE

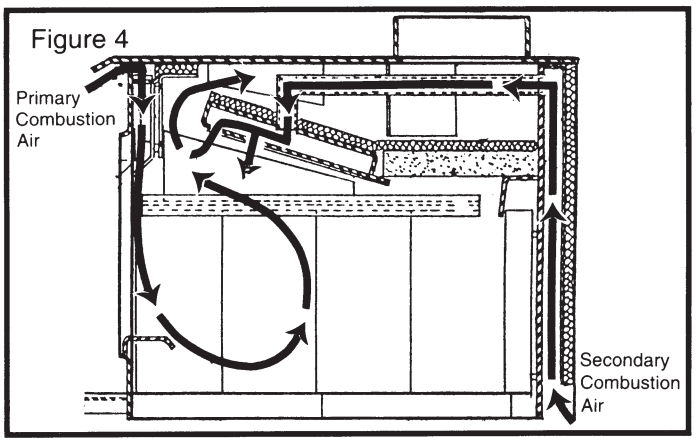
Your new **Model #2800** stove is an exceptionally clean-burning appliance. Secondary combustion technology (Figure 4) incorporated into the design of this stove minimizes particulate emissions and the accumulation of creosote in your chimney.

Nevertheless, regular chimney inspection is advised to minimize creosote deposits and potential fire hazard.

When wood is burned slowly, it produces tar and organic vapors which combine with expelled moisture to form creosote. Creosote vapors will condense in the relatively cool chimney flue of a low-burning fire, creating a residue accumulation on the flue lining. When ignited, this residue produces an extremely hot fire.

Establish a routine for your fuel, wood-burning and firing technique. We recommend that you burn your stove on "high" (air control wide open) for at least 1/2 hour each

Figure 4



burning day. A commercially-available stove thermometer is an excellent investment since it will indicate the optimum burning range for your stove.

Check regularly for creosote buildup in the pipe and chimney until experience indicates how often cleaning is required. Be aware that hot fires fuelled by dry wood minimize creosote accumulation; low fires with wet wood will result in rapid accumulation. Keep a fire extinguisher handy at all times and have a clear understanding of how to extinguish a chimney fire.

For more information on safe heater use, and more on reduced installation clearances, contact:

IN CANADA, Canada Mortgage and Housing Corp. "Heating with Wood Safely" is available through any C.M.H.C. office.

IN THE UNITED STATES, write to the National Fire Protection Association, Battery March Park, Quincy, MA 02269 for a copy of "Using Coal and Wood Safely" N.F.P.A. No. HS-10-1978.

IN GREAT BRITAIN, contact the British Standards Institution, 2 Park Street, London, W1A 2BS.

OVERFIRING

CAUTION!

NOTE: Appliances manufactured in accordance with modern safety standards are extremely safe and do not pose an overfiring hazard unless improperly installed or operated.

Overfiring of your heater can warp the stove, break welds, permanently discolor the gold door and cause premature burnout of the firebox. Repeated overfirings will void the warranty.

To prevent overfiring:

1) If the air intake control has little effect on dampening the fire, excessive chimney draft is the probable cause (especially in chimneys in excess of 20'). Read the section "Control of Fire" and "Helpful Chimney Tips" in this manual or consult your dealer for a solution.
2) Install a magnetic thermometer on the top of your stove, or a probe-type thermometer in the smoke pipe. **DO NOT** operate the appliance in the "danger" section of the thermometer. **EXCEPTION:** To prevent creosote buildup in the pipes, we recommend burning the stove between 800°F and 900°F for 30 to 45 minutes each burning day.
3) Except for the initial period (10-20 minutes) after lighting, **DO NOT** operate your stove with the fire door open.
4) Inspect and clean your chimney regularly to remove creosote buildup. A chimney fire is a serious hazard and will overfire your stove.
5) During operation if any parts of the stove or pipe begin to glow, the stove is overfired. This is **NOT** normal. **DO NOT** add fuel. Close all doors, dampers and air controls completely and immediately until the glowing is eliminated and safe temperatures are restored. If overfiring conditions persist on subsequent burnings, consult your dealer immediately for remedial action.

WARRANTY

MODEL #2800 **Serial No. _____**

Your new **Elmira** stove is warranted by the manufacturer against defects in material and workmanship for a prorated period of five years from the date of purchase.

The warranty does not cover glass, paint, firebrick, gaskets or plated surfaces; nor does it cover abuse, misuse, overfiring, neglect, improper installation or shipping damages.

Overfiring of the unit or the burning of saltwater driftwood will void this warranty.

If your stove or any part thereof should become defective during the period of this warranty, please contact your dealer for service.

The decision to repair or replace the part will be at the sole discretion of **Elmira Stove Works**. **Elmira Stove Works** may also require, at their discretion, return of the stove or part to the manufacturer for inspection prior to providing warranty coverage.

IN ALL CASES, A COPY OF THE ORIGINAL DATED BILL OF SALE MUST BE PROVIDED TO QUALIFY FOR WARRANTY COVERAGE.