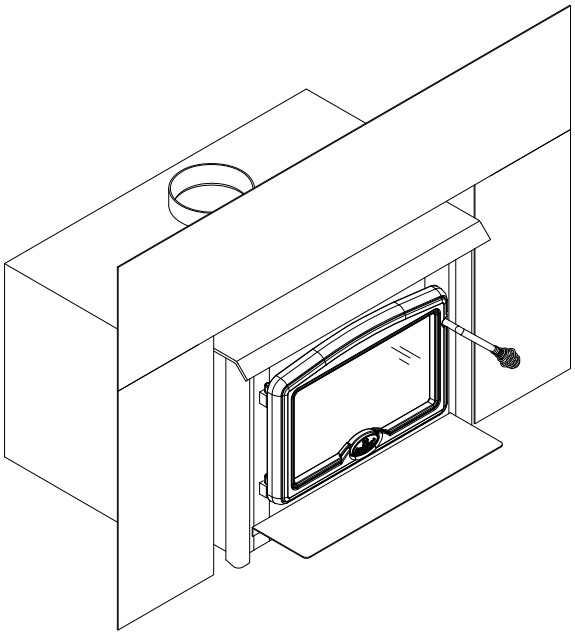
OSBURN

Beyond fire...

OWNER'S MANUAL

1600 MODEL INBUILT



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READ AND KEEP THIS MANUAL FOR REFERENCE

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REGISTER YOU WARRANTY ONLINE

To receive full warranty coverage, you will need to show evidence of the date you purchased your inbuilt. Keep your sales invoice. We also recommend that you register your warranty online at **www.osburn-mfg.com**

Registering your warranty online will help us track rapidly the information we need on your inbuilt.

INTRODUCTION

My Fireplace Australia congratulates you on your purchase and wishes to help you get maximum satisfaction from your wood inbuilt. In the pages that follow, we will give you advice on wood heating and controlled combustion as well as technical specifications regarding installation, operation and maintenance of the model you have chosen.

The instructions pertaining to the installation of your wood inbuilt comply with AS/NZS4013 and AS/NZS2918 standards.

Read this entire manual before you install and use your new inbuilt. If this inbuilt is not properly installed, a house fire may result. To reduce the risk of fire, follow the installation instructions.

Consult your local city, borough or shire council about restrictions and installations requirements in your area and the need to obtain a permit.

Keep this instruction manual for future reference.

CAUTIONS:

- HOT WHILE IN OPERATION. KEEP CHILDREN, CLOTHING AND FURNITURE AWAY. CONTACT MAY CAUSE SKIN BURNS.
- DO NOT USE CHEMICALS OR FLUIDS TO IGNITE THE FIRE.
- DO NOT LEAVE THE INBUILT UNATTENDED WHEN THE DOOR IS SLIGHTLY OPENED.
- DO NOT BURN WASTES, FLAMMABLE FLUID SUCH AS GASOLINE, NAPHTHA OR MOTOR OIL.
- DO NOT CONNECT TO ANY AIR DISTRIBUTION DUCT OR SYSTEM.

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Combustible:		Wood
Maximum heat output – hardwood (Australia):		9.0 kW
Efficiency – hardwood (Australia):		69 %
Emissions – hardwood (Australia):		2.4 g/kg
Color :		Metallic black
Flue Spigot Diameter :		152 mm
Flue system :		Standard
Minimum Flue Height:		4.6 meters
Maximum Log Length :		445 mm
Overall dimensions		W x D x H (613 x 559 x 546mm)
Combustion Chamber :		W x D
	Width x Depth :	(451 x 254 mm)
	Volume :	0,052 m^3
Door Opening Dimensions:		W x H 213 x 400 mm
Weight:		164 Kg

INSTALLATION

IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT THE INSTALLATION OF YOUR OSBURN WOOD INBUILT BE CARRIED OUT BY A QUALIFIED SPECIALIST INSTALLER.

IF ANY ELECTRICAL WORK IS REQUIRED, IT MUST BE CARRIED OUT BY A LICENSED ELECTRICIAN.

WARNING: The instructions pertaining to the installation of your wood inbuilt comply with the AS/NZS 2918 standard. **THE APPLIANCE AND FLUE SYSTEM MUST THEREFORE BE INSTALLED IN ACCORDANCE WITH AS/NZS 2918 AND THE APPROPRIATE REQUIREMENTS OF THE RELEVANT BUILDING CODE OR CODES.**

WARNING: APPLIANCES INSTALLED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THIS STANDARD SHALL COMPLY WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF AS/NZS 4013 WHERE REQUIRED BY THE REGULATORY AUTHORITY, I.E. THE APPLIANCE SHALL BE IDENTIFIABLE BY A COMPLIANCE PLATE WITH THE MARKING "TESTED TO AS/NZS 4013".

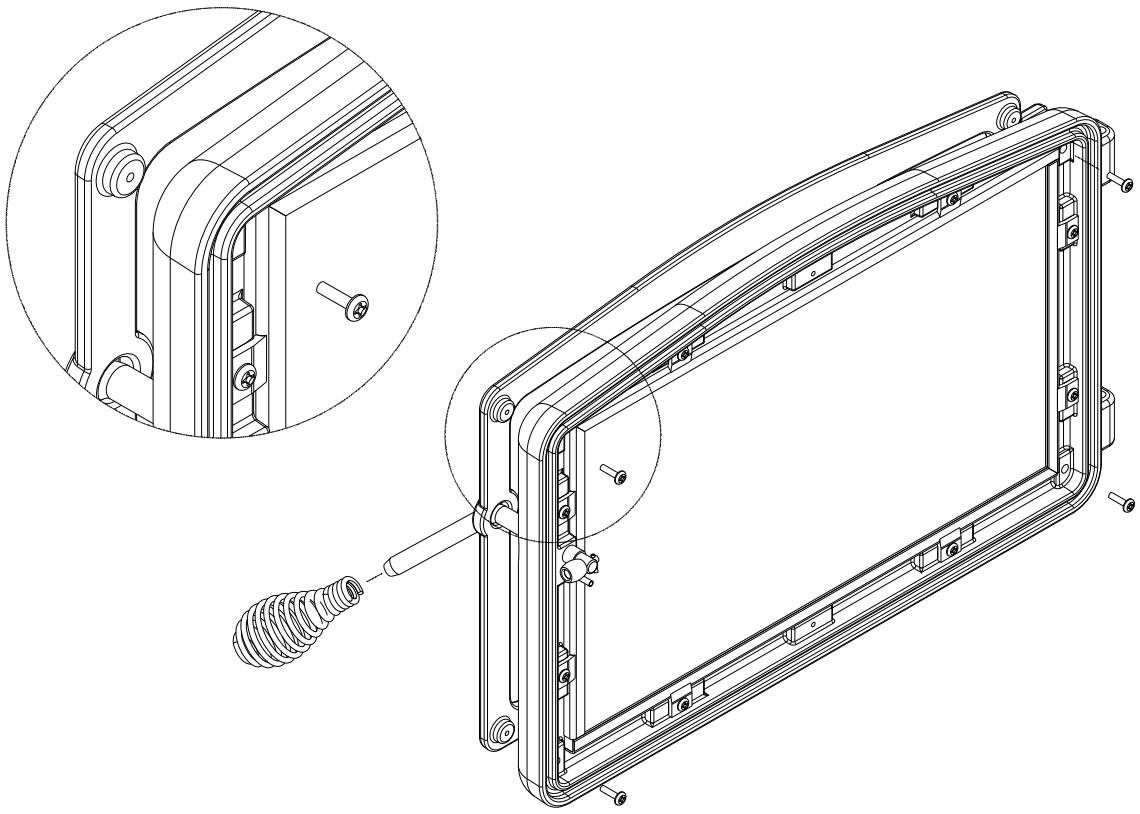
ANY MODIFICATION OF THE APPLIANCE THAT HAS NOT BEEN APPROVED IN WRITING BY THE TESTING AUTHORITY IS CONSIDERED TO BE IN BREACH OF THE APPROVAL GRANTED FOR COMPLIANCE WITH AS/NZS 4013.

CAUTION:

- MIXING OF APPLIANCE OR FLUE SYSTEM COMPONENTS FROM DIFFERENT SOURCES OR MODIFYING THE DIMENSIONAL SPECIFICATION OF COMPONENTS MAY RESULT IN HAZARDOUS CONDITIONS. WHERE SUCH ACTION IS CONSIDERED, THE MANUFACTURER SHOULD BE CONSULTED IN THE FIRST INSTANCE.
- CRACKED AND BROKEN COMPONENTS, e.g. GLASS PANELS OR CERAMIC TILES, MAY RENDER THIS INSTALLATION UNSAFE.
- USE SMOKE DETECTORS IN THE ROOM WHERE YOUR INBUILT IS INSTALLED.
- A SOURCE OF FRESH AIR INTO THE ROOM OR SPACE HEATED SHALL BE PROVIDED WHEN REQUIRED.
- IF THIS INBUILT IS NOT PROPERLY INSTALLED, A HOUSE FIRE MAY RESULT. TO REDUCE THE RISK OF FIRE, FOLLOW THE INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS.
- CONSULT YOUR CITY, BOROUGH OR SHIRE COUNCIL ABOUT RESTRICTIONS AND INSTALLATIONS REQUIREMENTS IN YOUR AREA.
- KEEP FURNITURE AND DRAPES WELL AWAY FROM THE INBUILT.
- NEVER USE GASOLINE, GASOLINE-TYPE LANTERN FUEL, KEROSENE, CHARCOAL LIGHTER FLUID, OR SIMILAR LIQUIDS TO START OR "FRESHEN UP" A FIRE. KEEP ALL SUCH LIQUIDS WELL AWAY FROM THE INBUILT.
- IN THE EVENT OF A CHIMNEY FIRE, PUSH THE AIR CONTROL FULL CLOSED TO DEPRIVE THE FIRE OF OXYGEN. CALL THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.
- DO NOT CONNECT TO ANY AIR DISTRIBUTION DUCT OR SYSTEM.

DOOR OVERLAY INSTALLATION

In order to complete the assembly of your Osburn 1600 wood inbuilt, you need to install the door overlay. See figure 1 below for installation instructions :



1- Position the overlay on the door frame and fix it in place from behind using the 4 screws.

Note: It is not necessary to remove the glass or any other component to install the overlay.

Figure 1 : Door overlay installation

DOOR ADJUSTMENT

In order for your inbuilt to operate properly, the door should be adjusted periodically to provide an air tight fit. To adjust:

- Remove the lock pin (spring pin) by pulling and turning it using pliers ("wise grip")
- Turn the handle counter clock wise one turn to increase pressure
- Re-install the lock pin (spring pin) with a small hammer

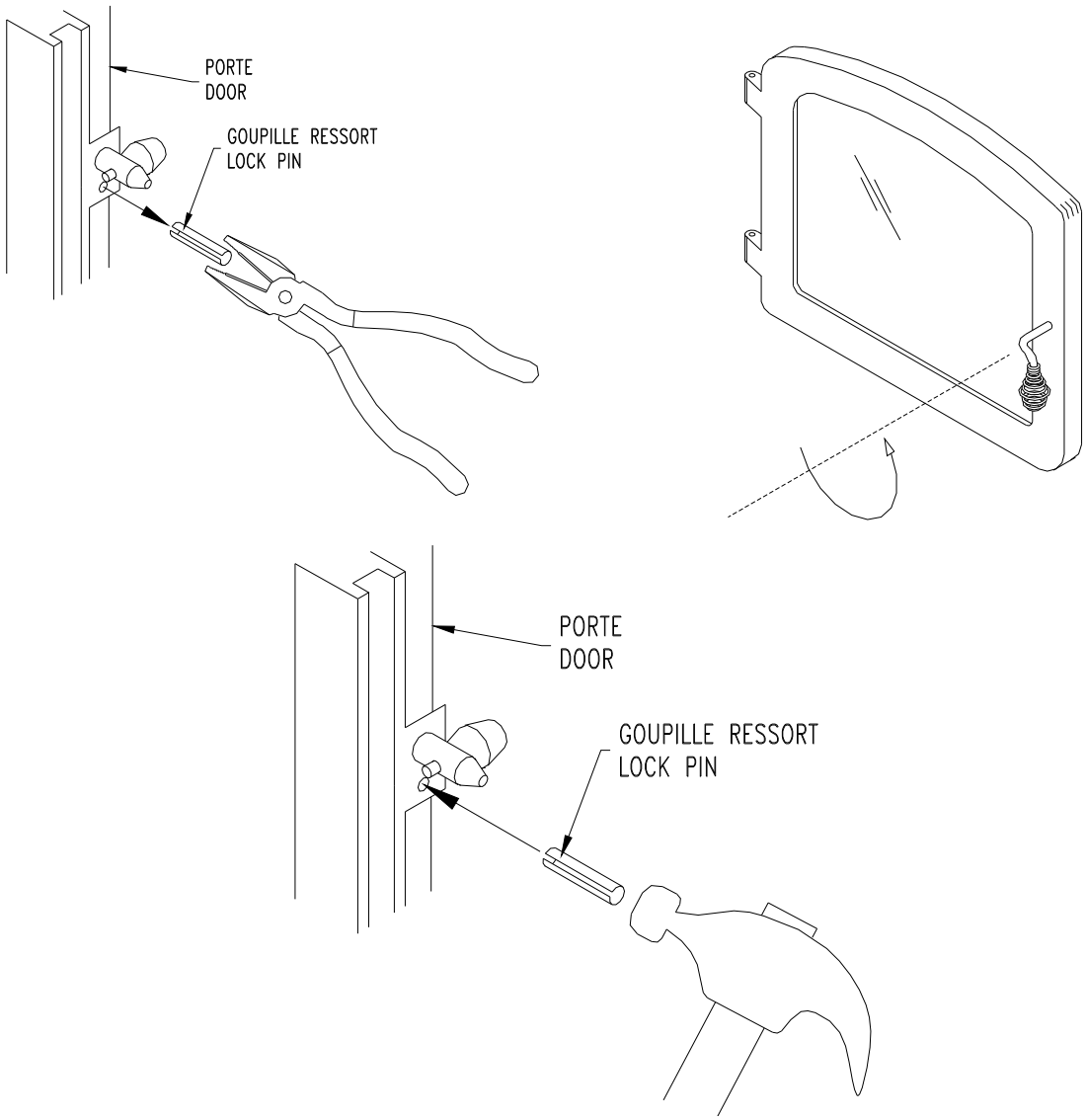


Figure 2: Door Adjustment

PRE-INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS

1. CONDITION OF THE FIREPLACE AND CHIMNEY: Examine the masonry fireplace and chimney prior to installation, to determine that they are free from cracks, loose mortar, creosote deposits, blockage, or other signs of deterioration. If evidence of deterioration is noted, the fireplace or chimney should be upgraded prior to installation.

2. ZERO CLEARANCE OR METAL HEATFORM FIREPLACE: These fireplaces and chimneys must meet the conditions above, and the factory built zero clearance fireplace must be listed. They must be suitable for use with solid fuel and nothing in their owner's manual must specifically prohibit the installation of a fireplace inbuilt. When in doubt, check with the fireplace manufacturer. The chimney must be of at least 1" (25 mm) larger in diameter to accommodate a required continuous stainless steel liner running from the flue collar to the top of the chimney termination.

   Never remove any part that serve to insulate the firebox from combustible materials. Only readily detachable parts that are easily replaced, such as damper parts, screens, and doors are to be removed from the fireplace. These parts must be stored nearby and available for retrofit if the inbuilt is ever removed. Removal of any parts which render the fireplace unfit for use with solid fuel requires the fireplace to be permanently labelled by the installer as being no longer suitable for solid fuel until the removed parts are replaced and the fireplace is restored to its original certified condition.

3. HEARTH EXTENSION: Verify that there is a non-combustible hearth extending at least 455mm in front of the fireplace and at least 200mm to the side of the fireplace. Fireplaces without this hearth extension will not meet the minimum requirements and will require additional protection.

4. CHIMNEY CAPS: Mesh type chimney caps must have provision for regular cleaning, or the mesh should be removed to eliminate the potential of plugging.

5. LINER: The chimney must have an acceptable masonry liner suitable for solid fuel, otherwise a continuous stainless steel liner must be installed.

6. ADJACENT COMBUSTIBLES: The fireplace should be inspected to make sure that there is adequate clearance to combustibles, both exposed combustibles to the top, side, and front as well as concealed combustibles, in the chimney and mantle area. Your local inspector should have information on whether older fireplaces are of adequate construction.

CLEARANCES FROM COMBUSTIBLES

Adjacent Wall (A)	405 mm	From Inbuilt's Door Opening
Mantle (B)	560 mm	
Top Facing Height (C)	395 mm	
Side Facing (D)	255 mm	
Side Floor Protection (E)	200 mm	From Inbuilt's Body
Front Floor Protection (F)	455 mm	

Install only on a non-combustible hearth raised 75 mm above the floor, unless the floor is protected by a listed "Hearth Shield" floor protector, in which case the hearth can be level with the floor. In all cases, any combustible flooring within 455 mm to the front of the body of the unit must be protected by non-combustible material.

Where the flue passes through walls, ceilings or roofs, ventilated double flue-pipe casings must be used around the flue pipe, along with ceiling plates as specified in AS/NZS2918:2001.

SUITABLE FIREPLACE DIMENSIONS

MEASUREMENT FOR	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM STANDARD FACEPLATE	MAXIMUM LARGE FACEPLATE
Opening Height (F)	553mm	737mm	813mm
Opening Width (G)	660mm	1118mm	1270mm
Opening Depth (H)	368mm	533mm	

NOTE: Sizes given are exact sizes of faceplate with trim.

FLUE REQUIREMENTS

Your wood inbuilt may be hooked to a stainless steel liner or a masonry chimney. It is extremely important that it be installed according to the manufacturer's specifications.

If you are using a masonry chimney, it must be lined with fire clay bricks, metal or clay tiles sealed together with fire cement. (Round flues are the most efficient).

The interior diameter of the chimney flue must be identical to the inbuilt smoke exhaust. A flue which is too small may cause draught problems, while a large flue favours rapid cooling of the gas, and hence the build-up of creosote and the risk of chimney fires. Note that it is the flue and not the inbuilt which creates the draught effect; your inbuilt's performance is directly dependent on an adequate draught from your chimney.

The following recommendations may be useful for the installation of your flue:

1. **Do not connect this unit to a flue serving another appliance.**
2. **The wood inbuilt must not be hooked up to a hot air distribution system since an excessive accumulation of heat may occur.**
3. **If a stainless steel liner is used, it must run along the full length of the existing masonry chimney.**
4. **Using a fire screen at the extremity of the chimney requires regular inspection in order to insure that it is not obstructed thus blocking the draught, and it should be cleaned when necessary.**

INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

1. Inspect the masonry fireplace according to the safety information and fireplace requirements and have it cleaned and/or upgraded as necessary.

2. If the installation of the unit renders the existing damper control inaccessible, it will be necessary to either secure the damper wide open or remove it entirely. An inaccessible damper which may fall shut later could cause smoke to enter the room. This would be a nuisance as well as a potential health hazard.

3. POSITIVE CONNECTOR INSTALLATION:

NOTE: A positive flue connector may provide acceptable performance, however, we recommend the use of a chimney liner to ensure satisfactory performance. Slip connectors for continuous liners should be installed similarly.

A. Referring to the table and Figure 5, pick a location for the positive connector plate. It will be easiest to install the plate so that the hole for the flue is somewhere in between the extreme positions, and to use the adjustability of the faceplate to take up any inaccuracies in the fit. Alternatively, the plate itself can be moved up and back by using a 152mm extension directly on the flue.

B. If you are securing the connector with a screw, the hole in the flue collar and the connector pipe should be drilled prior to final installation.

C. Cut the plate to size and/or bend the edges over so that it will fit the cavity. The plate can then be secured to the throat of the fireplace using steel or masonry fasteners depending on the material. Locate the plate and drill through it into the backing material. Install the fasteners.

D. Install the flat self-adhesive gasket around the inside of the 152 mm diameter hole in the plate. Put the handle through the two holes in the throat connector (see Figure 4). Install the female end of the throat connector up through the hole in the plate so that it is held in position by friction, ready to be pulled down later.

E. Positively seal any leaks between the plate and the brickwork. Any leaks will draw air into the fire, which will affect performance.

4. POSITIONING THE UNIT: The more extended the inbuilt, the greater the heat transfer to the room. When installed as an extended inbuilt, the front edge of the air jacket will be installed flush with the fireplace facing. Otherwise the unit can be moved back as much as 89 mm or any position in between. The position chosen will depend on your own preference for most installations (where the lintel is less than 152mm and the depth is greater than 318mm). See the table and Figure 5.

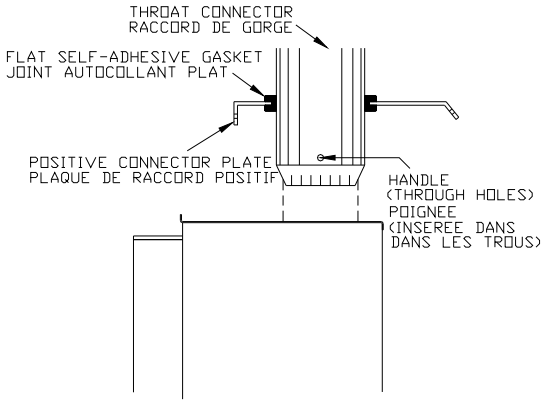


Figure 4

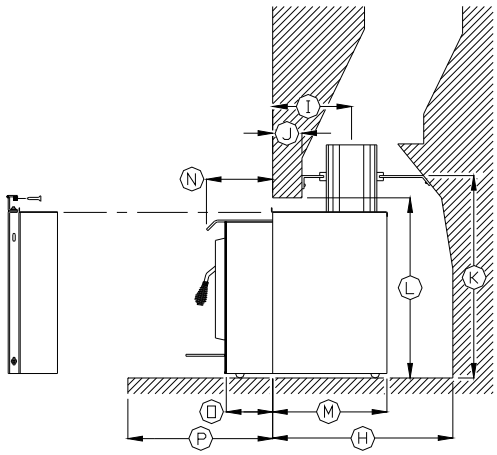


Figure 5

MAXIMUM EXTENDED	I	J	L	M	N	O	P	AIR JACKET
INCHES	8 1/2	6 1/2	23 - 28	14 1/2	8	6	24	Flush with facing
MILLIMETERS	216	165	584-711	368	203	152	610	
MINIMUM EXTENDED	I	J	L	M	N	O	P	AIR JACKET
INCHES	12	10	23 - 28	18	4 1/2	2 1/2	20 1/2	Back from facing 3 1/2"
MILLIMETERS	305	254	584-711	457	114	64	521	

5. If lag-bolts and anchors are to be used to secure the inbuilt, the hole locations should be marked with the unit in place. Remove the unit and locate the anchors.

6. Remove the faceplate panels from their box and assemble according to these faceplate instructions:

A. Remove the slide from within the air jacket.

B. Place the faceplate face down on a flat, nonabrasive surface (see Figure 6) so that the sides are a bit towards the middle.

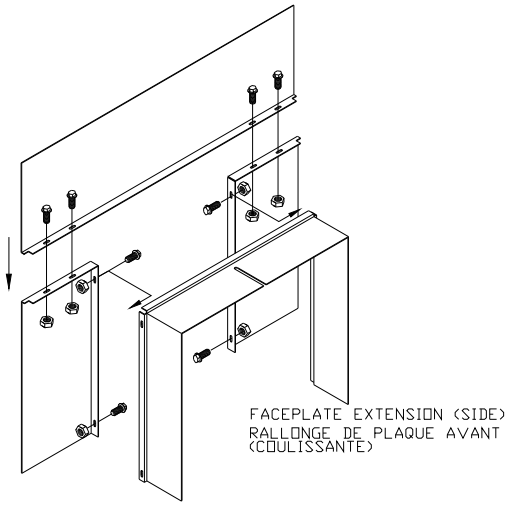


Figure 6

C. Place the slide onto the faceplate so that the bends of the faceplate pieces go inside of the slide.

D. Line up the holes by pushing the sides out and install (smooth heads inside) all the bolts loosely. Line up the edge of the faceplate top and side, tighten the two bolts joining them, and then tighten the side bolts. Tighten the bolts on the other side in the same manner (see Figure 7).

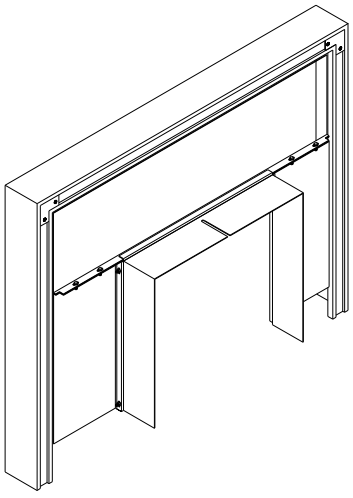


Figure 7

7. INSTALLATION ON FACEPLATE: Attach the mitred corners of trim together using the corner brackets. Slide the assembled trim over the edge of the faceplate. See Figures 8 and 9.

Attach the left and right sides to the top with corner brackets supplied. Slip the trim over the faceplate and snap the eight faceplate trim clips in place (see Figure 8).

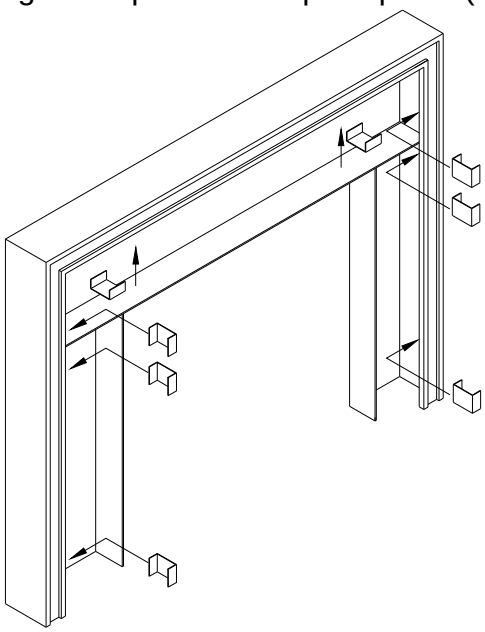


Figure 8

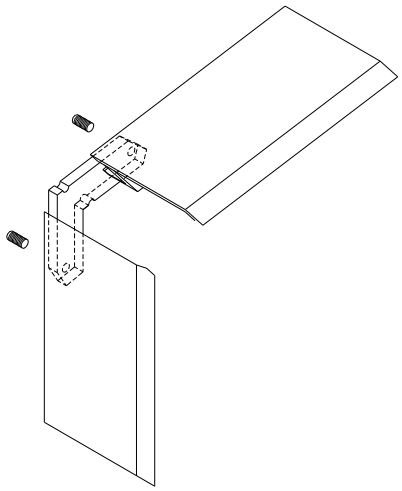


Figure 9

8. Lift the inbuilt into the fireplace. Square the inbuilt to the face of the fireplace by adjusting the leveling legs on the sides at the rear of the inbuilt. Check that the throat connector is in line.

9. If there is space to push the connector down from above, do so. Reach in through the inbuilt and pull the throat connector down into place. If you are securing the connector to the flue collar with the screw, do that now.

10. Push the air control (A) in, all the way. Slide the adjustable faceplate sleeve back into its original location until the faceplate fits tightly against the fireplace facing. See Figure 10. One 11mm open end wrench should be used to turn the nut (B), located above the cooktop in the center, up so that it securely fastens the adjustable faceplate sleeve to the top air jacket. Take the air control slider spring handle (C) from the firebox and turn it onto the 6mm air control rod (A).

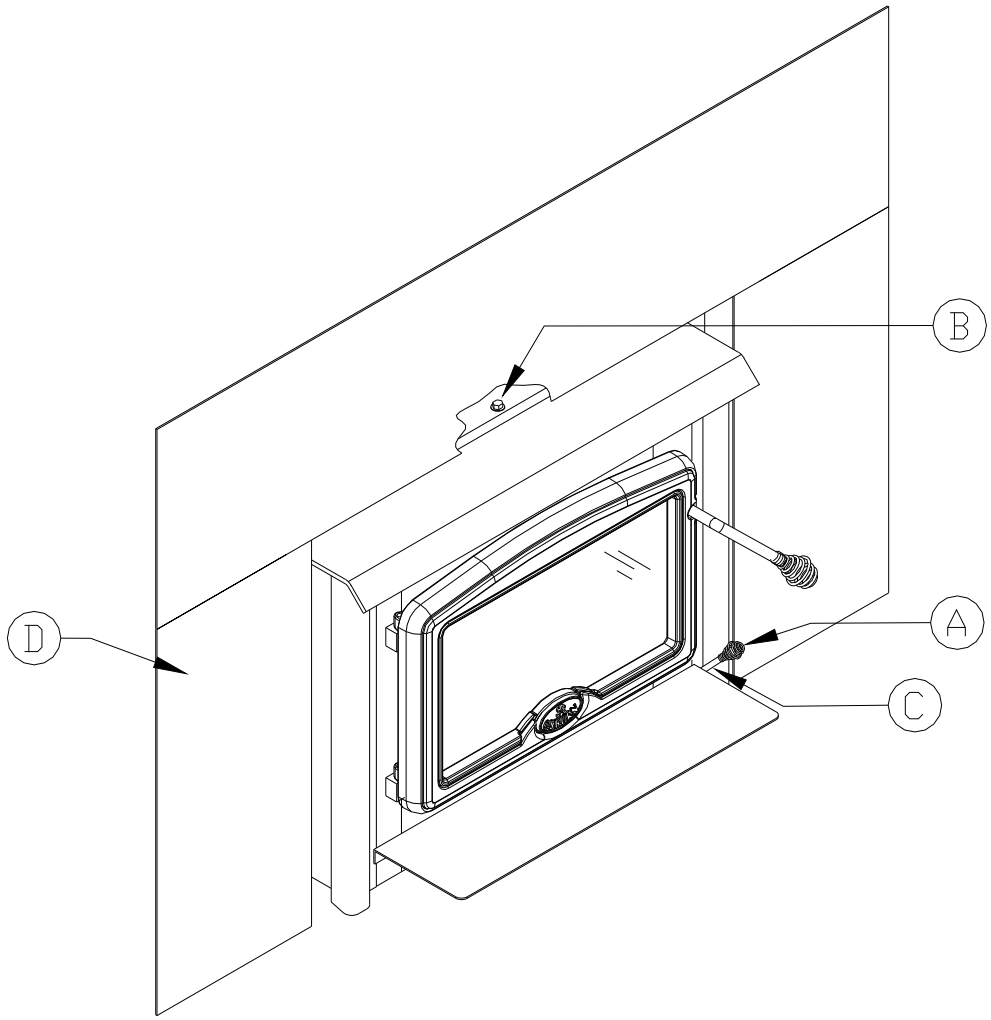


Figure 10

OPERATING AND MAINTENANCE INSTRUCTIONS

Keep these instructions for future reference.

WARNING:

- ANY MODIFICATION OF THE APPLIANCE THAT HAS NOT BEEN APPROVED IN WRITING BY THE TESTING AUTHORITY IS CONSIDERED AS BREACHING AS/NZS 4013.
- DO NOT USE FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS OR AEROSOLS TO START OR REKINDLE THE FIRE.
- DO NOT USE FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS OR AEROSOLS IN THE VICINITY OF THIS APPLIANCE WHEN IT IS OPERATING.
- DO NOT STORE FUEL WITHIN HEATER INSTALLATION CLEARANCES.
- OPEN AIR CONTROL (AND DAMPER WHEN FITTED) BEFORE OPENING FIRING DOOR.
- THIS INBUILT IS NOT DESIGNED TO BE USED WITH THE DOOR OPEN. THE DOOR MAY BE OPEN ONLY DURING LIGHTING PROCEDURES. NEVER LEAVE THE INBUILT UNATTENDED WHEN THE DOOR IS OPEN.
- HOT WHILE IN OPERATION, KEEP CHILDREN, CLOTHING AND FURNITURE AWAY. CONTACT MAY CAUSE SKIN BURNS. **WEAR GLOVES TO OPERATE YOUR INBUILT.**

CAUTION

- THIS APPLIANCE SHOULD BE MAINTAINED AND OPERATED AT ALL TIMES IN ACCORDANCE WITH THESE INSTRUCTIONS.
- THE USE OF SOME TYPES OF PRESERVATIVE-TREATED WOOD AS A FUEL CAN BE HAZARDOUS.

Your inbuilt was designed to burn wood only; no other material should be burnt. Waste and other flammable materials should not be burnt in your wood inbuilt.

IT IS EXTREMELY IMPORTANT THAT YOU USE DRY WOOD ONLY IN YOUR WOOD INBUILT. The wood must have dried for 9 to 15 months, such that the moisture content below 20%. It is very important to keep in mind that even if the wood has been cut one, two or even more years, it is not necessarily dry.

Many problems related to the operation of a wood inbuilt are caused by the fact that the wood used is too damp or has dried in poor conditions. These problems can be:

- problems lighting the fire
- creosote build-up causing flue fires
- low energy yield
- blackened windows
- incomplete log combustion

Smaller pieces of wood will dry faster. All logs exceeding 150 mm in diameter should be split. The wood should not be stored directly on the ground. Air should circulate through the cord. A half to one metre air gap should be left between each row of logs, which should be placed in the sunniest location possible. The upper layer of wood should be protected from the element but not the sides.

TESTING YOUR WOOD

When the inbuilt is thoroughly warmed, place one piece of split wood (about 130 mm in diameter) parallel to the door on the bed of red embers.

Keep the air control full open. If ignition of the piece is accomplished within 90 seconds from the time if was placed in the inbuilt, your wood is correctly dried. If ignition takes longer, your wood is damp.

If your wood hisses and water or vapour escapes at the ends of the piece, your wood is soaked or freshly cut. Do not use this wood in your inbuilt. Large amounts of creosote could be deposited in your flue system, creating potential conditions for a flue fire.

THE FIRST FIRES

The fresh paint on your inbuilt needs to be cured to preserve its quality. Once the fuel charge is properly ignited, only burn small fires in your inbuilt for the first four hours of operation. Never open the air control more than necessary to achieve a medium burn rate.

Make sure that there is enough air circulation while curing the inbuilt. The odours could be smelled during the 3 or 4 first fires. Never start your inbuilt outside. You will not be able to see if you are over heating. **The smoke resulting from the paint curing process is not toxic.**

LITHING THE FIRE

After making sure that the inbuilt air intake controls are fully open, place several rumpled sheets of paper in the center of the combustion chamber. Place 8 to 10 pieces of small dry kindling wood over the paper in the form of a tent. You may also place a few pieces of heating wood, but choose the smaller ones. No chemical product should be used to light the fire.

Before igniting the paper and kindling wood, it is recommended that you warm up the flue. This is done in order to avoid back draught problems often due to negative pressure in the house. If such is the case, open a window slightly near the inbuilt and twist together a few sheets of newspaper into a torch. Light up this paper torch and hold it as close as possible to the mouth of the pipe inside the combustion chamber to warm up the flue. Once the updraught movement is initiated, you are ready to ignite the inbuilt by lighting the paper and kindling wood inside the combustion chamber.

We therefore suggest that you to leave the door slightly opened (20 mm) for a few minutes, **under supervision**, in order to allow for good combustion. After this time, you must close the door and progressively adjust the air control to obtain the desired temperature.

Closing the draught control down too soon will lower combustion efficiency, and may result in creosote build-up in the flue system (which could lead to a future chimney fire).

HEATING

Controlled combustion is the most efficient technique for wood heating because it enables you to select the type of combustion you want for each given situation. The wood will burn slowly if the wood inbuilt air intake control is adjusted to reduce the oxygen supply in the combustion chamber to a minimum. On the other hand, wood will burn quickly if the air control is adjusted to admit a larger quantity of oxygen in the combustion chamber. The air intake control on your inbuilt is very simple. If you push it completely to the righ, it is fully open. If you push it fully to the left, the combustion air is reduced to a minimum.

Your OSBURN inbuilt may burn differently according to the species of wood used, its moisture content, the size and density of the pieces, the length of the flue, the altitude, and outside temperature.

WARNINGS

- NEVER OVERFIRE YOUR INBUILT. IF ANY PART OF THE INBUILT STARTS TO GLOW RED, OVER FIRING IS HAPPENING. READJUST THE AIR INTAKE CONTROL AT A LOWER SETTING.
- NEVER LOAD YOUR INBUILT UP TO THE BAFFLE. ALWAYS LEAVE 5 TO 10 CENTIMETERS TO ALLOW PROPER COMBUSTION THROUGH SECONDARY AIR OPENINGS (NEVER PUT WOOD ABOVE THE FIREBRICK LINING ON THE FIREBOX). THIS WILL ALSO PREVENT OVERFIRING OF YOUR INBUILT.
- THE INSTALLATION OF A LOG CRADLE IS NOT RECOMMENDED IN YOUR OSBURN WOOD INBUILT.
- SHOULD THERE BE A SOOT OR CREOSOTE FIRE IN YOUR FLUE SYSTEM, CLOSE THE AIR CONTROL COMPLETELY. IMMEDIATELY CALL THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

RELOADING

Once you have obtained a good bed of embers, you should reload the unit. In order to do so, open the air control to its maximum for approximately 15 seconds prior to opening the inbuilt door. Then, proceed by opening the door very slowly; open it by 20 to 40 mm for 10 to 15 seconds before opening it completely. This procedure will increase the draught and thus eliminate the smoke which is stagnant in a state of slow combustion in the inbuilt. Then bring the red embers to the front of the inbuilt and reload the unit. **Depending on the type of wood you burn and the strength of the draught in your flue, you may have to leave the air control open to its maximum for more than 15 seconds to avoid smoke spillage before you reload the inbuilt.**

It is important to note that wood combustion consumes ambient oxygen in the room .In the case of negative pressure, it is a good idea to allow fresh air in the room by opening a window slightly.

CREOSOTE FORMATION AND NEED FOR REMOVAL

When wood is burnt slowly, it produces tar and other organic vapours, which combine with expelled moisture to form creosote. The creosote vapours condense in the relatively cool flue of a slow-burning fire. As a result, creosote residue accumulates on the flue system. When ignited, this creosote makes an extremely hot fire. When burning wood, the flue system should be inspected at least once every two months during the heating season to determine if a creosote build-up has occurred.

PREVENTING CREOSOTE BUILD UP

- Always burn dry wood. This allows clean burns and higher flue temperatures, therefore less creosote deposit.
- Leave the air control full open for about 10 minutes after reloading the inbuilt to bring it back to proper operating temperatures. The secondary combustion can only take place if the firebox is hot enough.
- Always check for creosote deposit once every two months and have your flue system cleaned at least once a year.

ASH DISPOSAL

Ashes should be removed from the inbuilt every few days or when ashes get to 50 to 75mm deep. Always empty the inbuilt when it is cold, such as in the morning.

Always dispose of ashes in a metal container with a tight fitting lid. Place this container on a non combustible floor or on the ground, well away from all heat-sensitive materials, pending final disposal. If the ashes are disposed of by burial in soil or otherwise locally dispersed, they should be retained in the close container until all cinders have thoroughly cooled.

CAUTIONS:

- ASHES COULD CONTAIN HOT EMBERS EVEN AFTER TWO DAYS WITHOUT OPERATING THE INBUILT.
- THE ASH PAN CAN BECOME VERY HOT. WEAR GLOVES TO PREVENT INJURY.
- NEVER BURN THE INBUILT WITH THE ASH DUMP CAP REMOVED. THIS WOULD RESULT IN OVER FIRING THE INBUILT. DAMAGE TO THE INBUILT AND EVEN HOUSE FIRE MAY RESULT.

PAINT

Only clean your inbuilt with a dry soft cloth that will not harm the paint finish.

If the paint becomes scratched or damaged, it is possible to give your wood inbuilt a brand new look, by repainting it with a 650^{o}C heat resistant paint. For this purpose, simply scrub the surface to be repainted with fine sand paper, clean it properly, and apply thin coats (2) of paint successively.

BAFFLE INSTALLATION

All firebrick and ceramic wool baffles must be properly in place for correct burning operation. Have any damaged firebricks replaced. Check the firebricks annually for damage and replace if they are broken or damaged. See figure 12 for the firebrick layout.

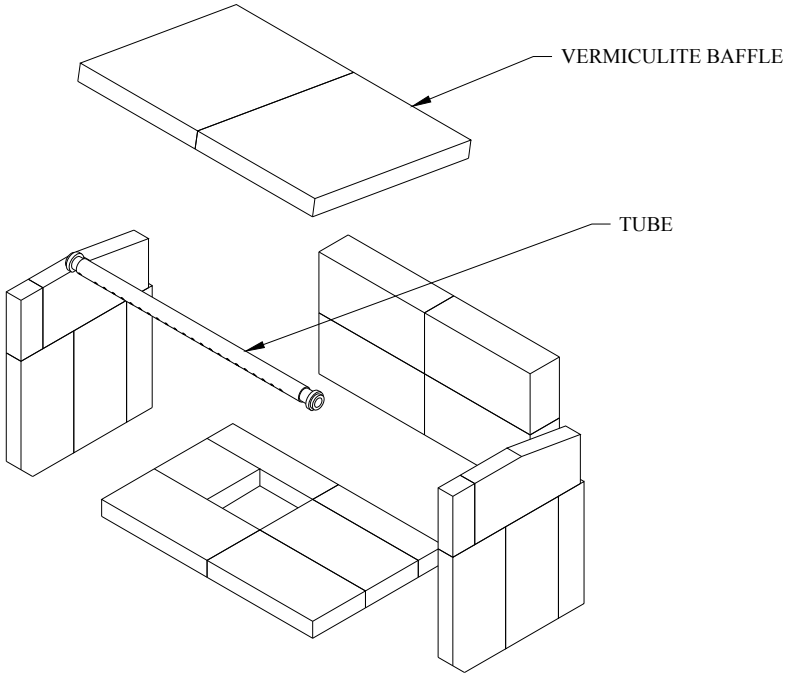


Figure 11 - Baffle installation

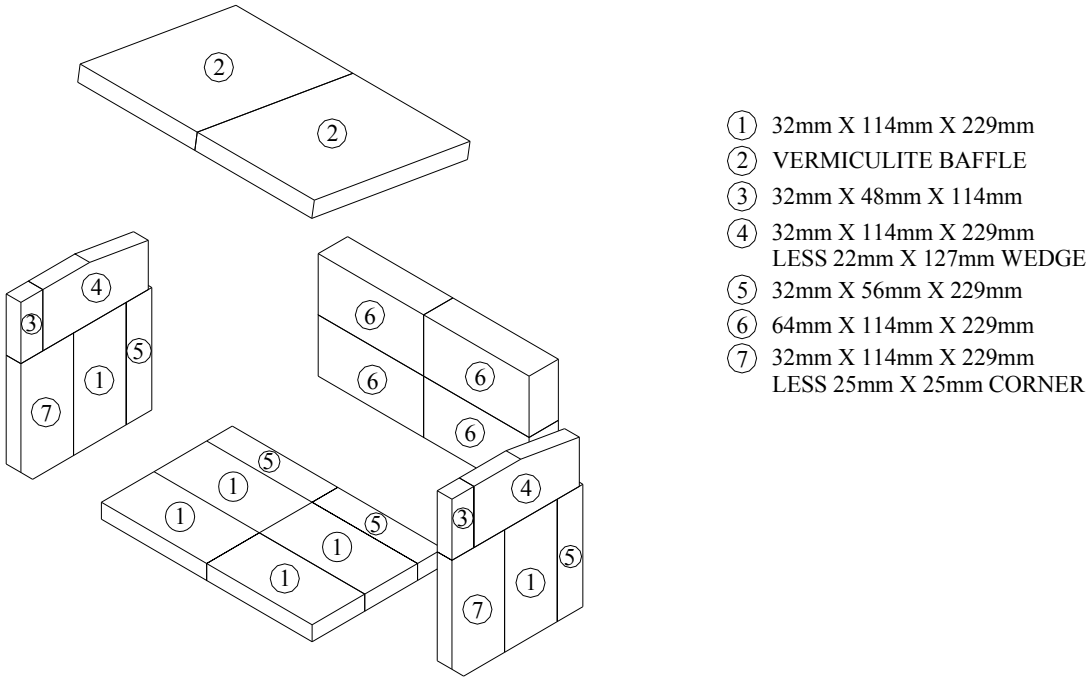
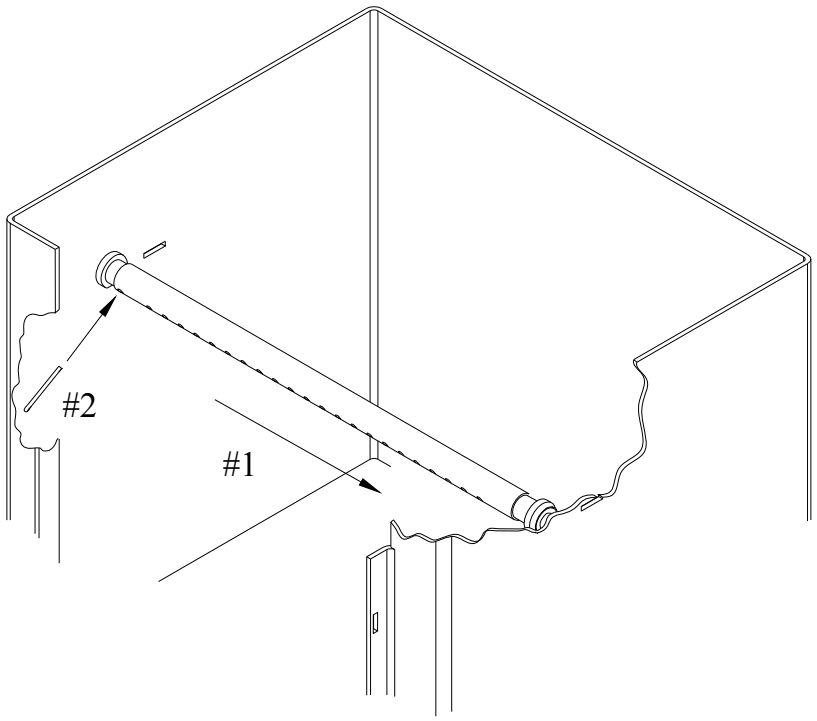


Figure 12 - Firebrick layout

SECONDARY AIR TUBE REPLACEMENT

1. Remove cotter pin at left end of tube.
2. Slide tube to right and lower tube end below left plenum.
3. Slide tube to left to remove.
4. Reassemble in reverse order using a new cotter pin. The cotter pin is a hammerlock style and locks into place by hitting the head sharply with a hammer.
5. Note that any tube can be replaced without disturbing the baffle.



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