

### **Please Note:**

The following instructions apply to England's Stove Works wood stoves that are equipped with a catalytic combustor. They are intended as a guideline only. Please refer to your specific stoves owners manual for particular instructions for your stove.

### **Building a Fire**

Your stove is equipped with a catalytic combustor that requires the following procedure in burning the unit from a cold start. Inspect your unit to ensure the combustor is well seated in the housing and the flame impingement baffle plate is in place before starting this procedure.

### **CAUTION:**

**Never light or restart a fire with kerosene, gasoline, diesel fuel or charcoal lighter fluid. Always open the by-pass damper before opening the stove door.**

**Notice:** Your new unit and the connector pipe may smoke for a few minutes. This is called "cooking out" and is no cause for alarm, but it is a good idea to open all doors and windows during the first two (2) hours of operating a new stove. "Cooking out" is a one-time occurrence.

1. Place several wads of crushed paper evenly over the entire bottom of the firebox.
2. Lay small dry sticks of kindling on top of the paper.
3. Pull out the draft handle below the ash lip and open the by-pass damper located on the right side of the unit (by pulling it out completely).
4. Be sure there are no matches or other combustibles in the immediate area of the stove. Always be sure the room is adequately ventilated and the flue is unobstructed.
5. Ignite the paper and leave the door cracked about one-half inch (1/2"). Allow the paper and kindling to burn freely for 15 to 20 minutes.
6. Once the kindling is burning freely, open the door slowly and add several pieces of split dry wood. Close the door again leaving a one-half inch (1/2") crack. Allow the stove to burn in this manner for another 15 to 20 minutes.
7. Once the split wood has started to turn to charcoal, slowly open the door and fill the firebox with seasoned wood. Close the door again, leaving a one-half inch (1/2") crack, and allow the stove to burn for another 15 to 20 minutes.
8. Close the door completely, leaving the draft control in the open position, and allow the unit to burn in this mode for 5 to 10 minutes. **NOTE:** If you have glass in the door you will notice the flame die or go away. This does not mean the fire has gone out; it is only burning more efficiently. Your stove is designed to burn wood slowly, and slow burning wood does not generate much flame.
9. Close the by-pass damper on the side of the unit, and watch underneath the rear of the unit for smoke. If you see smoke in this area, the catalytic combustor has not

ignited properly; open the by-pass damper and allow the stove to burn another 10 minutes. This should give the combustor ample time to reach the operating temperature.

10. Once you are sure the combustor is working properly, close the draft control for about 5 minutes, then re-open the control or controls slightly (see "Draft Control").

**NOTE:** It is very important that you follow the above procedure to ensure the catalytic combustor ignites. The combustor will ignite at 400 to 500 degrees Fahrenheit. The manufacturer recommends the combustor be operated at 1000 to 1200 degrees Fahrenheit or 540 to 650 degrees Centigrade. Operating at a high temperature above 1800 degrees Fahrenheit or 1000 degrees Centigrade could damage the combustor. There is a ¼" diameter hole located on the left side near the rear of the unit which is covered with a ¼" plug; the plug can be removed and a catalytic probe thermometer (Part #AC-13) inserted through this hole, which will monitor the operating temperature of the combustor. We recommend the use of the Condor probe thermometer that can be purchased from your local dealer or ordered from our factory at (800) 245-6489.

## **B. Draft Control**

These units have a draft control under the ash lip, which is used to control the amount of combustion air entering the firebox; this controls the heat output and the burn rate of the stove. The more you pull out (open) this draft control, the more combustion air enters the firebox and allows the stove to generate more heat. The desired setting for a long burn is to push the handle in completely, which closes the draft completely, then pull the control out one half to one inch (1/2" to 1"). No two flue systems operate the same, therefore, you will have to experiment with your unit to find the best setting for your stove and flue system.

## **C. Do Not Over-fire Your Unit**

Burning flammable liquids, too much wood, or trash in the stove may result in over-firing. If the chimney connector pipe or stove glows red, the stove is over-fired. This condition may ignite creosote in the chimney, possibly causing a house or chimney fire. If this does occur, immediately shut down the unit by pushing in on the damper control below the ash lip, as well as the by-pass damper. Get out of the house and call the fire department. Since a chimney fire could cause structural damage to the chimney, do not use the stove until the chimney and chimney connector pipe have been inspected and any damaged parts have been repaired or replaced. A chimney sweep can perform the inspection of your flue system.