

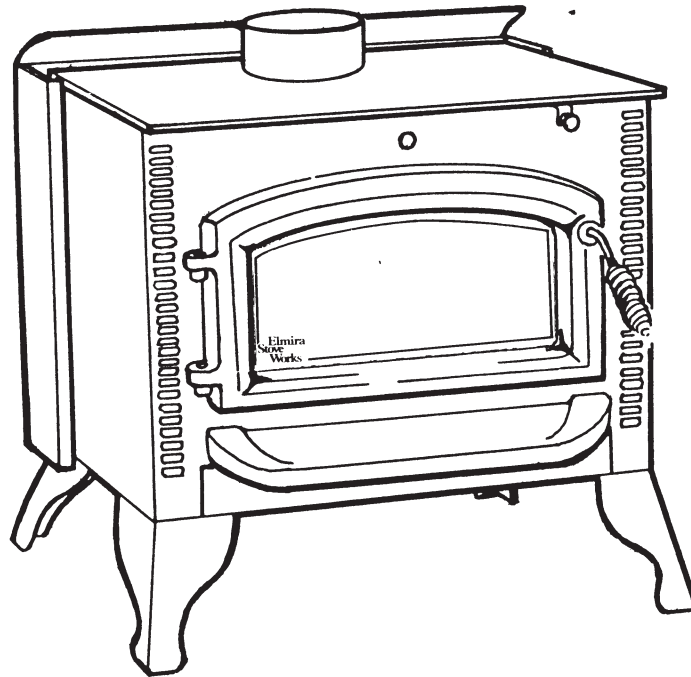
The Elmira Heating Stoves are listed to ULC Standard S - 627 & UL 1482 by Warnock Hersey Professional Services Ltd.



Note: Warnock Hersey N.R.B. Number is 219.

Elmira Stove & Fireplace

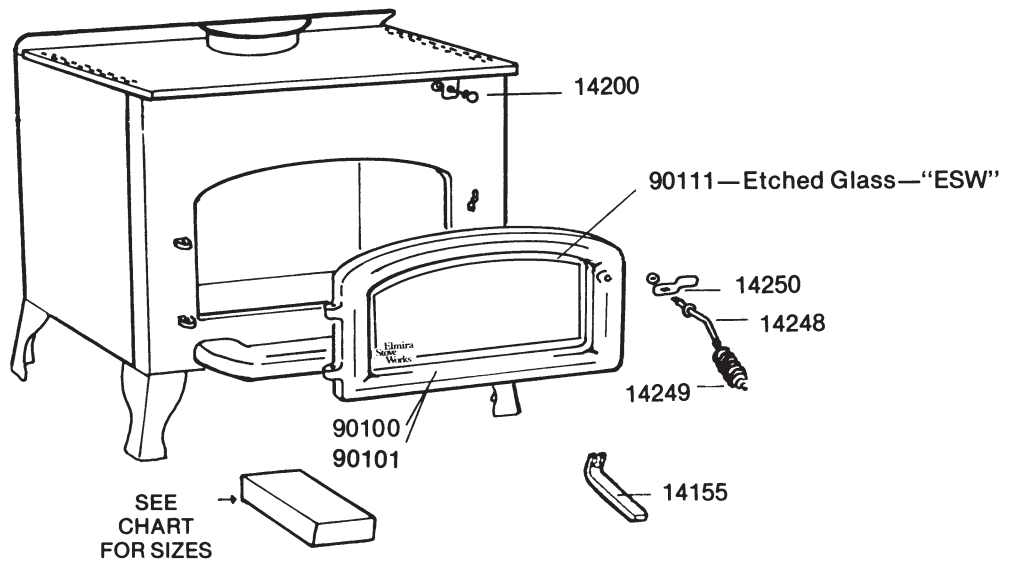
Installation and Operating Instructions for the 900 Fireview Jr., 900 P Fireview Jr. on Pedestal, 1100 and 1200 Series Fireview Models



GENERAL INFORMATION

“SAFETY NOTICE: If this stove is not properly installed, a house fire may result. For your safety, follow the installation directions. Contact local building or fire officials about restrictions and installation inspection requirements in your area.”

**SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS
FOR FUTURE REFERENCE.**

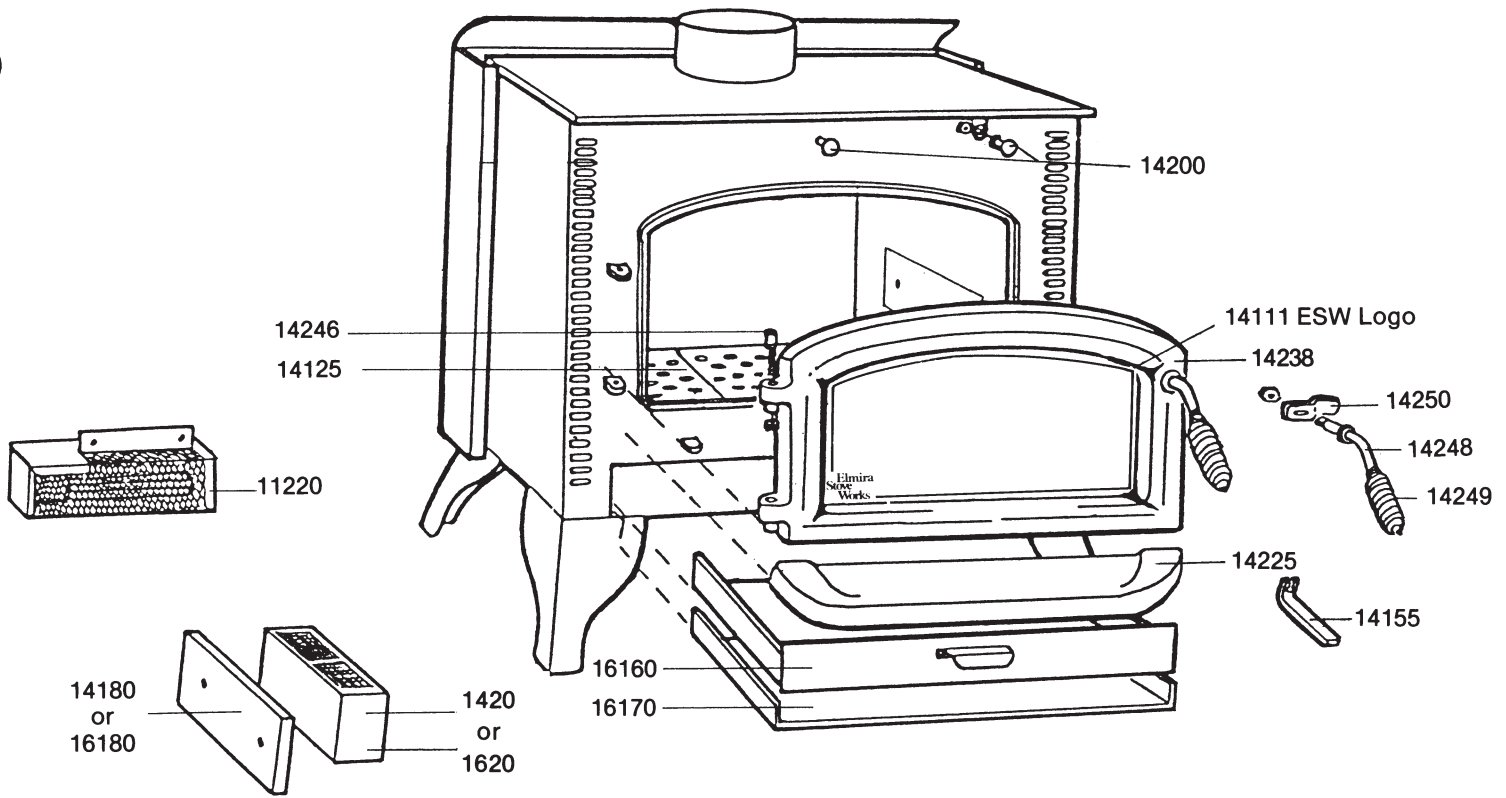


FIREVIEW JR. MODEL 900

Part #	Description	Number Required
90087	1 7/8" x 4 1/2" Brick	
90098	1 7/8" x 9"	1
10087	Firebrick 4 1/2" x 9"	20
90090	1 1/4" x 4 1/4" x 7	5
90091	1 1/4" x 4 1/2" x 4 1/2"	2
14200	Damper Knob	1
90111	Pyroceram Glass — "ESW"	1
14248	Handle c/w Nut	1
14249	Spring Handle	1
14250	Door Latch	1
14246	Hinge Pin c/w Nut & Washer	2
11220	Blower (Accessory)	1
90100	Door Frame — Black	1
90101	Door Frame — Gold	1

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FIREVIEW 1100 - 1200 SERIES

Part #	Description	Number Required
1420	1100 Series Combustor Package	1 Set
1620	1200 Series Combustor Package	1 Set
14125	Cast Grate	2
14155	Control Tool	1
14160	Ash Pan Ass'y	1
14170	Ash Pan Cover	1
14180	Combustor Cover Plate (1100 Series)	2
16180	Combustor Plate (1200 Series)	2
14200	Damper Knob	2
11220	Blower (Accessory)	1
14225	Ash Catch	1
14237	Outer Door Frame — Black	1
14238	Outer Door Frame — Gold	1
14111	5 MM Etched Glass "ESW"	1
14246	Hinge Pin c/w Washer and Nut	2
14248	Steel Handle c/w Nut	1
14249	Spring Handle	1
14250	Door Latch	1
14251	Glass Retainer	5

1100 - 6" FLUE

1200 8" FLUE.

SAFETY

Caution — hot while in operation. Do not touch, keep children, clothing and furniture away. Contact may cause burns.

— Install and use only in accordance with manufacturers installation and operating instructions.

— Contact your local Building or Fire Officials about restrictions and installation in your area.

FLOOR PROTECTION

When installing the Models 900, 1100 and 1200 on a combustible floor, a non combustible floor protector of asbestos millboard pad or equivalent is required to cover the area under the stove and extend at least 18" to the front, 8" to the sides and 8" to the rear of the stove. Make sure no floor or ceiling supports will be cut due to chimney installation.

Hearth extensions may be fabricated from noncombustible materials as long as the materials are at least 1/2" thick and have a thermal conductivity factor "K" of 0.43 or lower.

Units of K = Btu / ft² / h / °F / in.

Example of determining the thickness of equivalent hearth extension materials:

$$\frac{(\text{"K" of equivalent material})}{0.43} \times 0.5 = \text{thickness required}$$

The thermal conductivity or "K" of equivalent materials can usually be obtained from the manufacturer.

Example calculation for brick:

$$\frac{5}{0.43} \times 0.5 = 5.81 \text{ in. of brick}$$

The thermal insulating layer must be covered by noncombustible material such as metal, tile, slate, marble, stone, etc. Asbestos material shall not be used.

INSTALLATION CLEARANCES OF STOVE MODELS

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

INSTALLATION OF THE OPTIONAL CORNING CATALYTIC COMBUSTOR

(available for models 1100 & 1200 only)

The optional Corning catalytic combustor will increase heat output by up to 50% at high burn rates or will reduce wood consumption up to 1/3.

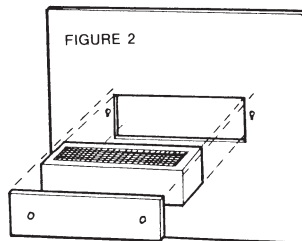
Because catalytic combustors generate extra heat by

burning 90% of the creosote and pollutants, that means less chimney cleanings.

The above information on Catalytic combustors is published in the Corning brochure #CCB - 84 - 1 available from your dealer.

To install, remove the cover plates on the side firebox walls. Place a catalytic combustor unit in each side making sure the stainless steel screen is facing down and is sitting level in the holder. (See Figure 2)

Replace the combustor covers making sure cover bolts fit securely into the keyhole slots.



HOW A CATALYTIC COMBUSTOR WORKS

Secondary combustion in a regular wood stove occurs very rarely because it only happens at approximately 1100° F if there is secondary air and not at all without it.

The catalytic combustor will start a secondary burn at 600° F and very quickly, temperatures at the combustor will accelerate to 1100 - 1200° F creating extra heat from what normally escapes up the chimney in unburned gasses and creosote.

For full details see the manual with combustor package.

NOTE: Stove operation with or without combustors will be the same.

NOTE: To monitor temperatures over the combustors, you may purchase 2 - 3½" Elmira Catalytic Probe thermometers from your dealer or Elmira Stove Works.

To install thermometers, drill a 1/4" hole in the cooking surface directly over the combustors. Push stainless steel grommet over probe and insert probe into hole. (See Figure 3)

To purchase a catalytic combustor package order #1120 - 1420 package to fit 1100 Series Stove and #1220 - 1620 to fit 1200 Series.

TOP FLUE — STRAIGHT WALL

ALL MEASUREMENTS BELOW ARE LISTED WITH SINGLE WALL PIPE

MODELS		900	1100	1200
Side Wall	A Measured from Heater	14"	16"	25"
Back Wall	B Measured from Heater	12"	13"	17"
Corner	C Measured from Heater	12"	10"	16"
Side Wall	D Measured from Chimney Connector	23"	27½"	36"
Back Wall	E Measured from Chimney Connector	15"	18"	21"
Corner	F Measured from Chimney Connector	21"	22"	30"
Ceiling	G Measured from Chimney Connector	18"	18"	18"

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

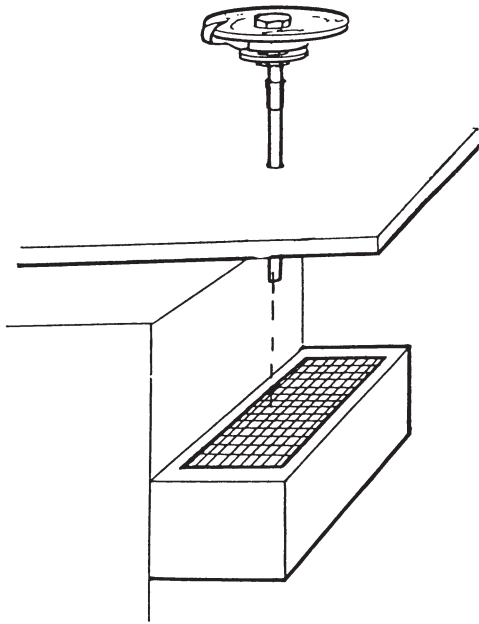


FIGURE 3

CHIMNEY REQUIREMENTS (Residential)

The 900 and 1100 models must be connected to a masonry, Class A or M (US equivalent) chimney using Class C or L chimney connector or equivalent of at least 6" (150 mm) in diameter and 8" (200 mm) in diameter for the model 1200.

The top of the chimney should extend at least 3' above the roof and at least 2' above any adjacent roof or building within 10' horizontally.

Install a factory built chimney in accordance with the chimney manufacturer's instructions.

- Single wall smoke pipe must be at least 24 gauge mild gauge steel or 26 gauge blue steel and installed with the crimped end down.

- Secure the chimney connector pipe to the stove flue using two sheet metal screws and secure the sections of the chimney connector together using three 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 serving another appliance. This heater is not to be connected to an air distribution duct.

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 obstructions. Seal the cleanout door located near the bottom of the chimney.

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

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

- Some older masonry chimneys have flue areas of 8" x 12", 12" x 12" or as large as 16" x 16" and are probably unlined. These chimneys would take more than two hours to warm up and would probably smoke frequently. The solution would be to reduce the flue area by relining it or replace the chimney.

Regulations specify the chimney must extend 3' above the roof and 2' above anything within a 10' radius of the top of the chimney.

Trees, hills, overhangs or other houses near your chimney can cause a downdraft resulting in a smoke filled room. Wind direction will usually have a bearing on a down draft. Is there an obstruction in the path of the wind and your chimney? If a downdraft continues, see your dealer for a chimney top remedy.

IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS

Do not store combustible materials within 48" of stove. This stove is designed to operate with the fire and ash door closed only.

CAUTION: This stove is designed to burn wood only. DO NOT burn coal. On models 1100 and 1200 always open damper above door first before refueling. Open doors slowly to allow wood gasses to escape up the chimney. DO NOT burn garbage. NEVER use gasoline, lantern fuel, kerosene, engine oil, charcoal lighter fluid or similar fluids to start or freshen up a fire. Keep all such liquids well away from the heater while in use.

- DO NOT burn salt water drift wood as it will corrode the heater.

- During operation if any parts of the heater or pipe starts to glow, the stove is in an overfired condition. Stop adding fuel immediately. Close the door and draft controls completely until glowing is eliminated.

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

To season your new stove and cure the paint, build a low fire with newspaper and kindling lasting about two hours. An unpleasant odour may be noticed during the curing process but will disappear quickly. Your stove is now ready for normal use.

STOVE OPERATION

NOTE: Build small fires at first to allow the paint and brick to cure. An odour may be noticed during this curing process but will disappear quickly.

AIR INTAKE CONTROL AND GLASSWASH

NOTE: Use the control tool (part #14155) to open and close the damper controls.

Open the air intake control by sliding the control lever located above the door handle — fully to the right. This allows the maximum amount of air into the combustion chamber. As the air intake control knob is pushed to the left, less air is allowed into the firebox and the fire will burn slower.

Proper use of the damper controls only comes with experience. Weather conditions and the wood being used will affect the stove operation dramatically.

NOTE: When the air intake control is fully opened, air sweeps down across the glass creating a wash of air in front of the glass and blocks smoke from clouding it. As the air intake is closed, less air washes the glass and the glass will become smokey. (See figure 4)

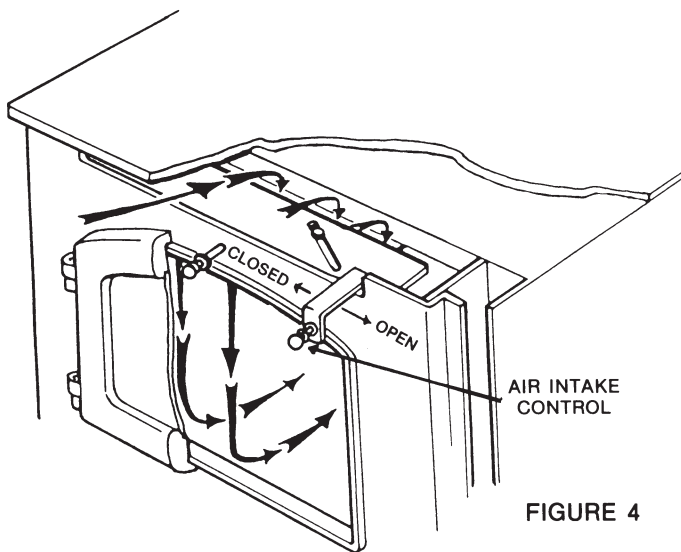


FIGURE 4

(Illustration may not be identical for each model)

OPERATING TIPS

When loading fuel, open the door slowly. Backpuffing will result if door is opened too quickly.

NOTE: If the fire smokes when first lit it may be because of a downdraft or cold air in the chimney. It is necessary to force the heavy cold air back up the chimney. Light a torch of rolled newspaper and hold it in the stove flue. This should eliminate the downdraft.

See section on chimney tips if the downdraft continues.

COMBUSTION AIR CONTROLABILITY

If the combustion air control has little effect on dampering the fire, probably the reason for it is that the chimney is higher than 20 feet or that it has excess draft. (Normal chimney draft should be $-.05$).

Install a smoke pipe damper in the pipe about 5' from the floor. **NOTE:** Open pipe damper before opening door.

CAUTION: Stove warpage can only be caused by excessive chimney draft. Follow above directions in high chimney draft conditions.

FIRING YOUR STOVE

MODEL 900 FIREVIEW JR.

Build the fire directly on the firebrick base. Do not elevate the fire on grates or andirons.

1. Open the primary air intake control by sliding the knob fully to the right. (See figure 4). Open the damper in the smokepipe if you have installed one.
2. Crumple about six sheets of newspaper on the brick base cover with kindling and light. The fire will burn brightly. You will notice the fire dies down if the primary air-intake control knob is closed (to the left).
3. As the kindling burns add larger pieces of wood until the fire is established well enough to add logs. If the fire does not burn brightly open the door a crack to allow more air into the firebox.
4. Adjust the primary air intake control for the desired rate of burn.

MODEL 1100 and 1200 FIREVIEW

Build the fire on the cast iron grates.

1. Pull open the bypass damper located directly over the middle of the door. On 1100 and 1200 models open the air intake control, as previously outlined, by sliding knob fully to the right (see figure 4). Open the smoke pipe damper if you have installed one.
2. Crumple about six sheets of newspaper on the brick base cover with kindling and light. The fire will burn brightly. You will notice the fire dies down if the bypass damper is pushed in or the air intake is closed (pushed to the left). Try closing these two controls to observe how the fire dies down but be sure to open them to maintain the start up fire.
3. As the kindling burns, add larger pieces of wood until the fire is established well enough to add logs. If the fire does not burn brightly, open the door a crack to allow more air into the firebox.
4. As a good fire becomes established, close the bypass damper by pushing it in. This forces the smoke and gasses through the catalytic combustor chambers on each side of the firebox. For information on catalytic combustors see page 3.

CAUTION: OPEN BYPASS BEFORE OPENING DOOR. CLOSE BYPASS DAMPER AFTER FIRING. OPEN ONLY WHEN REFUELLING.

When the bypass damper is closed you may notice the fire burns slower or sluggishly, this is normal as the smoke and gasses are slowed down when they travel through the combustor chambers to provide more useable heat. (See figure 5A)

If however, the fire dies right down, the bypass damper should be open (pull) to induce draft. (See figure 5B)

A good fire takes about 45 minutes to establish before closing the bypass damper. If the fire needs more air during the start up process open the ashpan and/or the loading door.

5. After establishing a good fire, adjust the primary air-intake control for the desired rate of burn.

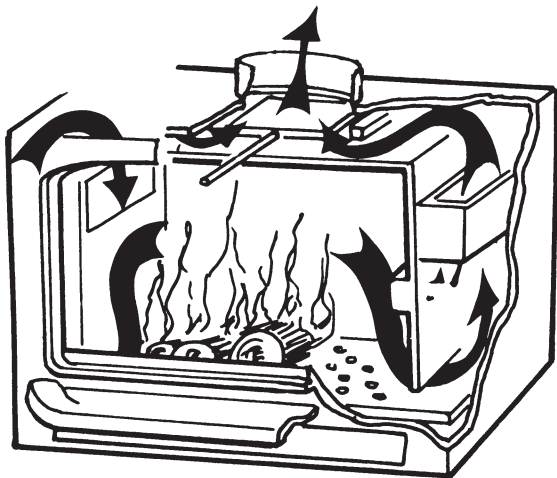


FIGURE 5A

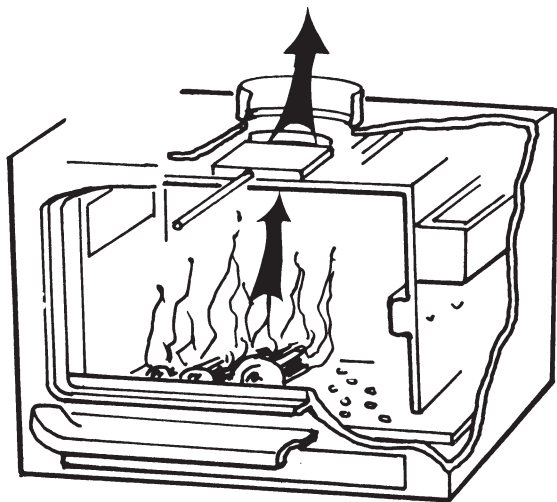


FIGURE 5B

CHIMNEY CLEANING

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

Check your chimney regularly for creosote formation and clean as necessary.

It is sound practice to consult a reputable chimney sweep and establish a regular maintenance schedule.

DISPOSAL OF ASHES

Dispose of ashes by removing them with a shovel (Series 900) or the ashpan (Series 1100 and 1200) from the stove and set on a non combustible surface. Place metal ashpan cover on top of ashpan. Dispose of ashes into a metal container and cover with a lid. Always store metal ash container on a non combustible surface away from combustible materials pending final disposal.

GLASS MAINTENANCE

This stove is equipped with Corning Pyro Ceram 5 M.M. glass which can only be broken by impact or misuse.

Do not slam stove door or impact the glass. When closing door make sure that logs or other objects do not protrude against the glass.

Never attempt to clean the glass while hot. Clean the glass with a non abrasive glass cleaner available from your dealer. Abrasive cleaners may scratch and cause glass to crack.

Inspect the glass regularly. If you detect a crack or break, extinguish the fire immediately and return door to your dealer for a glass replacement before further use.

Do not use substitute materials for glass replacement. Keep fires away from the glass.

OPTIONAL BLOWER

An optional blower is available for your stove — order part #

900 Fireview Jr.	11220 Fan
1100 Fireview	11220 Fan
1200 Fireview	11220 Fan

PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE

STOVE MAINTENANCE

Check the door gaskets periodically for proper seal. Worn gaskets can cause air leakage into the stove resulting in lost efficiency or wasted fuel. One-half inch door seal material or window gasketing can be purchased from your local wood stove dealer or Elmira Stove Works.

To renew the finish on your stove, we recommend the use of Elmira, Thermolux or Forest Hi heat aerosol paint available from your dealer. Before painting, rough up the paint with either fine steel wool or sandpaper. Follow painting directions on the side of the paint can. DO NOT paint stove when hot.

DOOR ADJUSTMENT

In case the door may require adjustment, you may loosen the nuts on the hinge pins and adjust to the desired fit with a slot screwdriver. Retighten nuts. (See Figure 6).

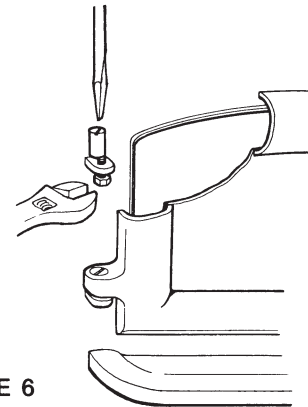


FIGURE 6

CARE OF THE GOLD PLATED DOOR

The optional Gold Plated door, under normal use will not tarnish. Clean door with windex type liquid glass cleaner and a soft cloth. Do not use polish or cleaners that contain abrasive agents to clean gold doors as they will mar or scratch the finish.

YOUR WOOD

Wet unseasoned wood will give you more headaches than warmth. Green wood has too high of a moisture content for satisfactory use. For instance, you can waste as much as

40 per cent of the potential heat just to drive the water out of wet wood in the form of steam. Use of the proper wood is your best safeguard against accumulation of creosote. Select hardwood that has been seasoned at least 6 months, preferably longer. Dry and well seasoned wood will not only minimize the chance of creosote formation but will give you the most efficient fire. Even dry wood contains at least 20 percent moisture by weight, and should be burned hot enough to keep the chimney hot for as long as it takes to dry it 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 from the center, it's dry. Also bark separation is a good indication. In addition, pick several small to medium sized pieces and rap them together. If they are dry, they will sound loud and clear — like a baseball bat. A dull thud means they are still wet. If your wood sizzles in the fire, even though the surface is dry, it may not be fully cured. Splitting of wood before it is stored reduces drying time. Wood should be stacked so that both ends of each piece are exposed to air if space is available, since more drying occurs through the cut ends than through the sides. This is true even with wood that has been split. Cover your wood pile with a tarp, plastic, tarpaper, sheets of scrap plywood, etc.

Do not extend any cover down the sides or it will trap in moisture. Use smaller limbs or old shipping pallets to

stack your wood on. This allows air to circulate under the stack and prevent your wood from contacting the ground.

CREOSOTE

When wood is burned slowly, it produces acids, which combines with available 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. As time passes the thickness of the creosote increases and the opening through the flue decreases through the chimney and eventually could lead to a chimney fire. A slow burning or smouldering fire should not be maintained for any extended period of time. It is far better to prevent accumulation of creosote by periodically maintaining a briskly burning fire. This can be done with each new load of wood or on a once-a-day basis. The use of a good chemical chimney cleaner can also help reduce the accumulation of creosote. It is usually the continuous burning of a smoldering fire that leads to the accumulation of creosote, resulting in a chimney fire. Creosote usually ignites by exploding. The quick, hot fire, causes a strong draft up the chimney and burns violently. A roaring sound may be produced and sparks will fly from the chimney. A chimney fire can be dangerous because sparks could land on the house roof and start a fire or heat can penetrate through the chimney to surrounding combustibles. It is a sound policy to have your chimney inspected and/or cleaned on a regular basis by a reputable chimney sweep.

For further information on using your heater safely and more on reduced clearances:

In Canada, Canada Mortgage and Housing Corp., "Heating with Wood Safely" is available through any C.M.H.C. Office.

In United States, write National Fire Protection Association, "Using Coal and Wood Safely" N.F.P.A. No. HS-10-1978. The address is 470 Atlantic Ave., Boston, MA 02210.

WARRANTY

MODEL

SERIAL

YOUR NEW ELMIRA STOVE is warranted by the manufacturer against defects in materials and workmanship for

a prorated period of five years. The warranty does not cover glass, paint, gaskets, firebrick, or plated surfaces.

The catalytic combustor is covered under separate warranty included with that package.

The blower system is warranted for one year. Accident, abuse, misuse or shipping damages are excluded from this warranty. If any part of the stove becomes defective during the period of this warranty send part or stove, freight prepaid, to the address on cover for repair or replacement.

TO VALIDATE WARRANTY

Please mail warranty card within ten days of purchase.

Your registration allows us to provide you with up-to-date stove information as available.

The serial number is located on a metal plate on the back of the stove.