

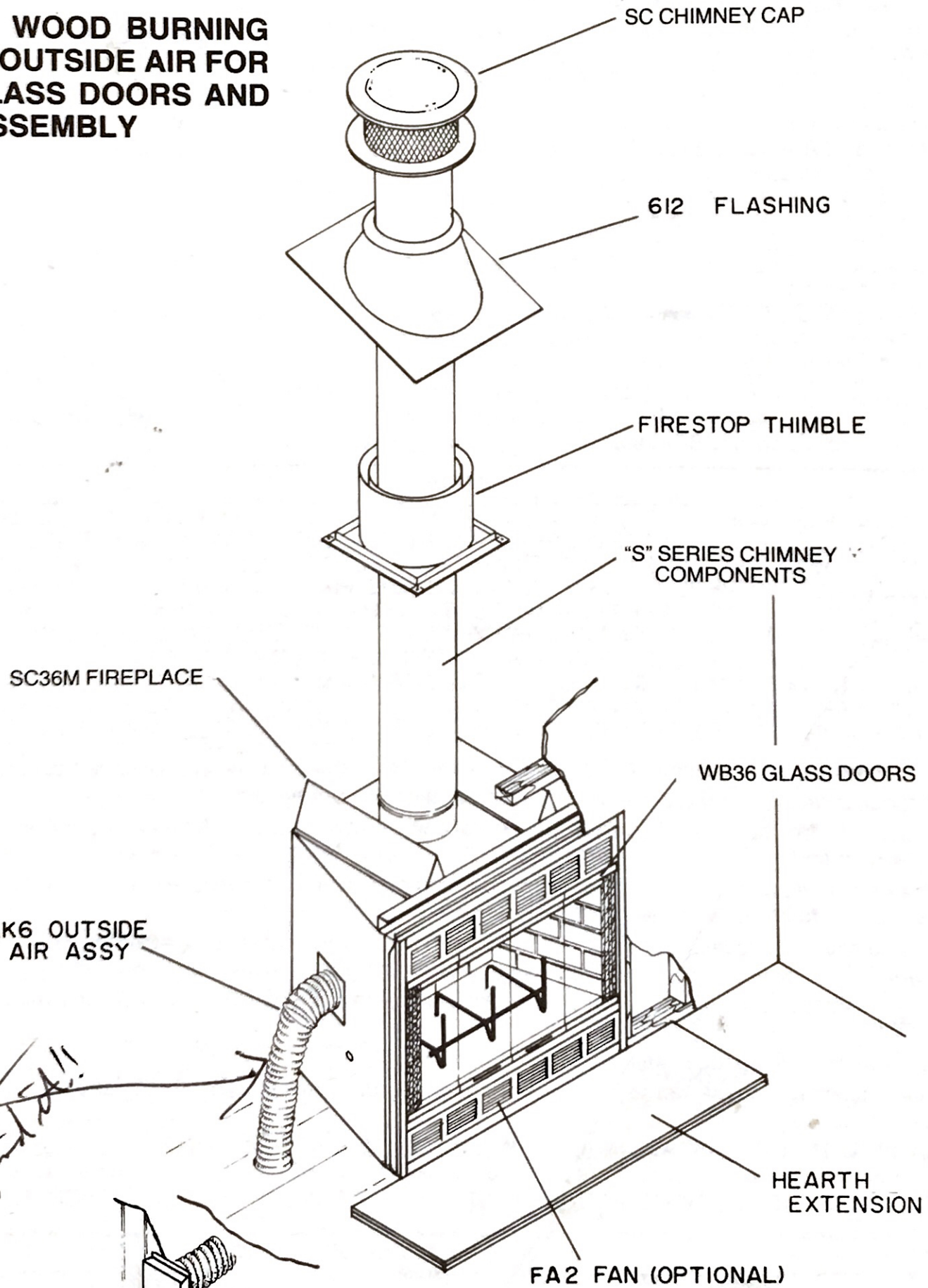


**MODEL SC36M/SC36MB**  
**MOBILE HOME FIREPLACE**  
 SC36MB IS THE SAME AS THE SC36M  
 WITH FACTORY INSTALLED BLOWER

**INSTALLATION, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE MANUAL**

**MR. INSTALLER: PLEASE BE SURE HOMEOWNER RECEIVES THIS MANUAL**

**36 INCH BUILT-IN WOOD BURNING  
 FIREPLACE WITH OUTSIDE AIR FOR  
 COMBUSTION, GLASS DOORS AND  
 OPTIONAL FAN ASSEMBLY**



*John - do we  
 have this??  
 I can't find it!!*

**FOR MOBILE HOME  
 INSTALLATION**

**UL File No. MH7603**

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## IMPORTANT NOTICES

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THE DESIGN OF THIS FIREPLACE AND THESE INSTRUCTIONS COMPLIED WITH APPLICABLE SAFETY STANDARDS FOR A FACTORY BUILT FIREPLACE IN EFFECT AT THE TIME THE FIREPLACE WAS MANUFACTURED. YOU SHOULD BE AWARE, HOWEVER, THAT FAILURE TO INSTALL, OPERATE, AND MAINTAIN THIS OR ANY OTHER FACTORY BUILT FIREPLACE PROPERLY CAN RESULT IN A HOUSE FIRE OR OTHER OCCURRENCES THAT COULD CAUSE DEATHS, INJURIES, AND PROPERTY DAMAGES. IT IS VERY IMPORTANT THAT THE PERSONS INSTALLING AND/OR SUPERVISING THE INSTALLATION OF THIS FIREPLACE HAVE APPROPRIATE SKILLS IN USING THE TOOLS AND TECHNIQUES REQUIRED; AND READING AND COMPREHENSION SKILLS SUFFICIENT TO READ AND FOLLOW THESE INSTRUCTIONS. THESE INSTRUCTIONS CONTAIN WARNINGS, CAUTIONS, AND NOTES TO EMPHASIZE IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION. TO ASSURE THAT SAFE AND SATISFACTORY SERVICE IS RECEIVED FROM THIS FIREPLACE, PLEASE READ THE FOLLOWING SPECIAL NOTICES AND ALL THE CONTENTS OF THIS MANUAL.

1. Read these instructions entirely before beginning any part of the installation. Save these instructions for any future repairs.
2. Use these instructions as a guide during the installation of the fireplace.
3. Be sure these instructions become the property of and are reviewed by all future users of this fireplace to encourage proper operation and maintenance.
4. All the parts used with this fireplace system must be installed in accordance with these installation instructions. Failure to do so may be hazardous and will void the warranty.
5. This fireplace and accessories should not be altered in any way that is not specifically recommended in this manual.
6. Refer to your local building code for local requirements pertaining to the installation of factory-built fireplaces. Martin fireplaces are intended for installation and use according to standard NFPA No. 211 of the National Fire Protection Association.
7. This fireplace must not be installed with a masonry flue.
8. When installed in a mobile home, this fireplace must be equipped with glass doors and accessories for supplying outside air for combustion.
9. **WARNING: DO NOT INSTALL IN SLEEPING ROOM OF A MOBILE HOME.**
10. This fireplace and chimney should not be used for venting a wood or coal burning heater or fireplace insert.
11. **WARNING: DO NOT PACK REQUIRED AIR SPACES WITH INSULATION OR OTHER MATERIALS.**

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## INTENDED PRODUCT USAGE

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The fireplace is designed to sit directly on a combustible floor. Only parts manufactured by Martin Industries and labeled for use with the Model SC36M fireplace should be used in the installation of this fireplace except for special roof flashings that may be fabricated locally. The use of improper parts in the installation can be hazardous and voids the warranty offered by Martin Industries.

"FIREPLACE, ALSO FOR USE IN MOBILE HOMES WITH SOLID WOOD FUEL ONLY."

"DO NOT USE A FIREPLACE INSERT OR OTHER PRODUCT NOT SPECIFIED FOR USE WITH THIS FIREPLACE."

**WARNING: This fireplace and chimney must not be used for venting a solid fuel heater or fireplace insert unless written authorization is given by Martin Industries. Failure to heed this warning may cause a fire hazard and will void the Martin Warranty.**

**This fireplace is intended for supplemental heating only and is not intended for use as a primary heating system.**

The provision for a gas line is only intended for connection to a decorative gas appliance which has an automatic shutoff device and complies with the Standard for Decorative Gas Appliances for Installation in Vented Fireplaces, ANSI Z21.60.

If a decorative gas appliance is installed, it should be installed in accordance with the National Fuel Gas Code, ANSI Z223.1.

**CAUTION: "WHEN USING THE DECORATIVE GAS APPLIANCE, THE FIREPLACE DAMPER SHOULD BE SET IN THE FULLY OPEN POSITION."**

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### IMPROPER INSTALLATION

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Improper installation or use of this fireplace will void the warranty and can cause:

1. Damage to the fireplace from overheating.
2. Hazardous temperatures to develop on combustible materials adjacent to the fireplace or chimney.
3. The emission of smoke, sparks or hazardous gases into the dwelling.
4. Leakage of rain water into the dwelling.

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### HOW THIS FIREPLACE OPERATES

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As wood is burned in the fireplace, room air enters the lower louvered panel and circulates around the firebox. This air circulation around the firebox serves to cool the fireplace and must not be blocked in any manner. Blocking of the inlet or outlet will cause the firebox to reach hazardous temperatures.

When an AK-6 combustion air assembly and a combustion air duct are attached to the connecting point on the left of the fireplace, combustion air may enter the firebox through a dampered opening behind the left side panel. This feature is designed for your benefit to reduce the room air used for combustion and to prevent excessive loss of heat from the room. When the fireplace is in use, this damper should be open. When the fireplace is not in use, the damper should be closed to prevent cold air from entering the firebox. The combustion air damper is open when the lever, located on the left side of the firebox is up and closed when the lever is down. (See Figure 14A) The fireplace must be equipped with the AK-6 outside air for combustion assembly when the fireplace is installed in a mobile home.

To receive the maximum benefit from your fireplace the glass doors should be used as follows. For large fires, the maximum heating benefit from the fireplace will be obtained with the doors open due to the high amount of radiant heat being emitted out of the front opening of the fireplace. With a small fire, it is best to operate the fireplace with the doors closed to prevent excessive room air from being drawn up the chimney. The doors should be closed before retiring in the evenings to prevent excessive room air from escaping up the chimney.

**WARNING: FIREPLACE EQUIPPED WITH DOORS SHOULD BE OPERATED ONLY WITH DOORS FULLY OPEN OR DOORS FULLY CLOSED. IF DOORS ARE LEFT PARTLY OPEN, GAS AND FLAME MAY BE DRAWN OUT THE FIREPLACE OPENING, CREATING RISKS OF BOTH FIRE AND SMOKE. SEE FIGURE 20.**

The design of the fireplace allows the routing of the combustion air duct downward or horizontally to obtain the outside combustion air. This permits flexibility in planning your installation. See figure 12 for a typical installation method. Be sure to review the precautions and recommendations in the section of this manual pertaining to outside combustion air installation.

The SC36M fireplace is also equipped with a flue damper which must be open when the fireplace is in use. The flue damper rod is located behind the upper panel and may be locked closed by turning the damper rod and latching it over the clip provided. When the fireplace is not in use, the damper should be closed to prevent cold air from entering the chimney or warm air in the room from escaping up the chimney.

**NOTE:** It is normal for a small amount of smoke to be released from the top louvers the first few times you use your new Martin fireplace. This results from an oil residue on the metal. Open a door or window to allow the smoke to escape.

All fireplace chimneys are in direct contact with cold air on the exterior of the structure. Consequently, when the fireplace is not in use, cold air can fall down the chimney of the fireplace. Cold air infiltration is a possibility with any fireplace or device that freely communicates with the air or the outside of the structure. Today's homes are more energy efficient and, therefore, better insulated and tightly constructed. Unfortunately, when air is removed from the house, by a bathroom fan, or consumed by a furnace, etc. additional air is needed to replace the air consumed. Unless the additional air is supplied, this can cause a negative pressure in the home. When this happens, the house will draw in outside air from the cracks in the windows, down the fireplace flue or other locations of air leakage in the home. Because cold air infiltration may be unavoidable in some structures, Martin Industries is not responsible for heat loss or air infiltration through or around the fireplace.

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### BUILDING CODES AND SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

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The instructions contained in this manual provide the information necessary to install this fireplace in accordance with U.L. requirements and in compliance with the National Fire Protection Association Standard No. 211. Some codes may require the fireplace and chimney be electrically grounded. Before beginning the installation, you should check with the authorities having jurisdiction to obtain required permits and assure compliance with all regulations and codes. If you encounter problems with code requirements contact your Martin dealer for assistance.

## SELECTING A LOCATION

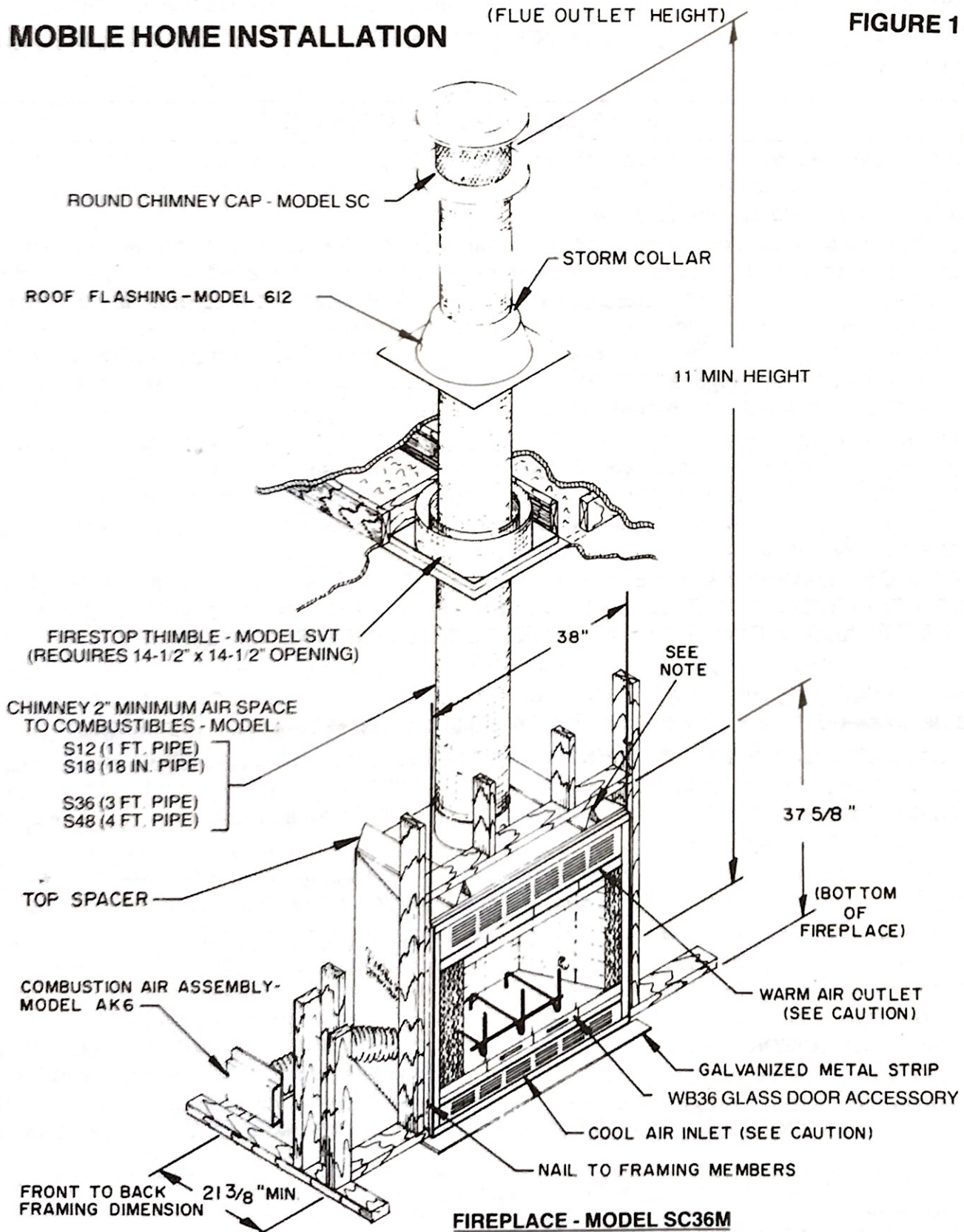
**Caution:** Do not install fireplace over carpeting.

This fireplace does not require any special foundation. If the fireplace is to be trimmed with large stone or brick facing, an adequate foundation is required to support these materials. Use figures 2 & 3 as a guide for selecting a location, and determining the space required, for the fireplace.

The location for the fireplace should be adjacent to a load-bearing wall and away from objects that will create drafts that could disturb the normal flow of air into the fire. Such objects are frequently opened doors and central heat air outlets and returns. See figure 3 which illustrates various types of locations and installations and figure 1 for additional information concerning installation heights, construction details, and methods of installation.

The SVT firestop thimble illustrated by Figures 1 and 4, and described in the Chimney Installation section of this manual will allow the chimney to be passed between joist and rafters or trusses placed at 16 inches on center. By selecting a location for the fireplace that will place the chimney appropriately, the cutting of these framing members can be avoided.

SVTE Thimble extensions are not required if the chimney passes through a vented attic space and the total chimney height from floor to flue outlet is 13' 6" minimum.



**CAUTION: DO NOT BLOCK AIR INLETS OR OUTLETS.**

**NOTE:** COMBUSTIBLE MATERIALS SHOULD NOT BE INSTALLED BELOW TOP SPACER. NON-COMBUSTIBLE MATERIALS SUCH AS BRICK OR TILE MAY BE USED TO TRIM FACE OF THE FIREPLACE BUT SHOULD NOT COVER ANY PORTION OF THE LOUVERED PANEL OR COOL AIR INLET. COMBUSTIBLES MUST NOT OVERLAP THE BLACK PAINTED FACE OF FIREPLACE.

FIGURE 2

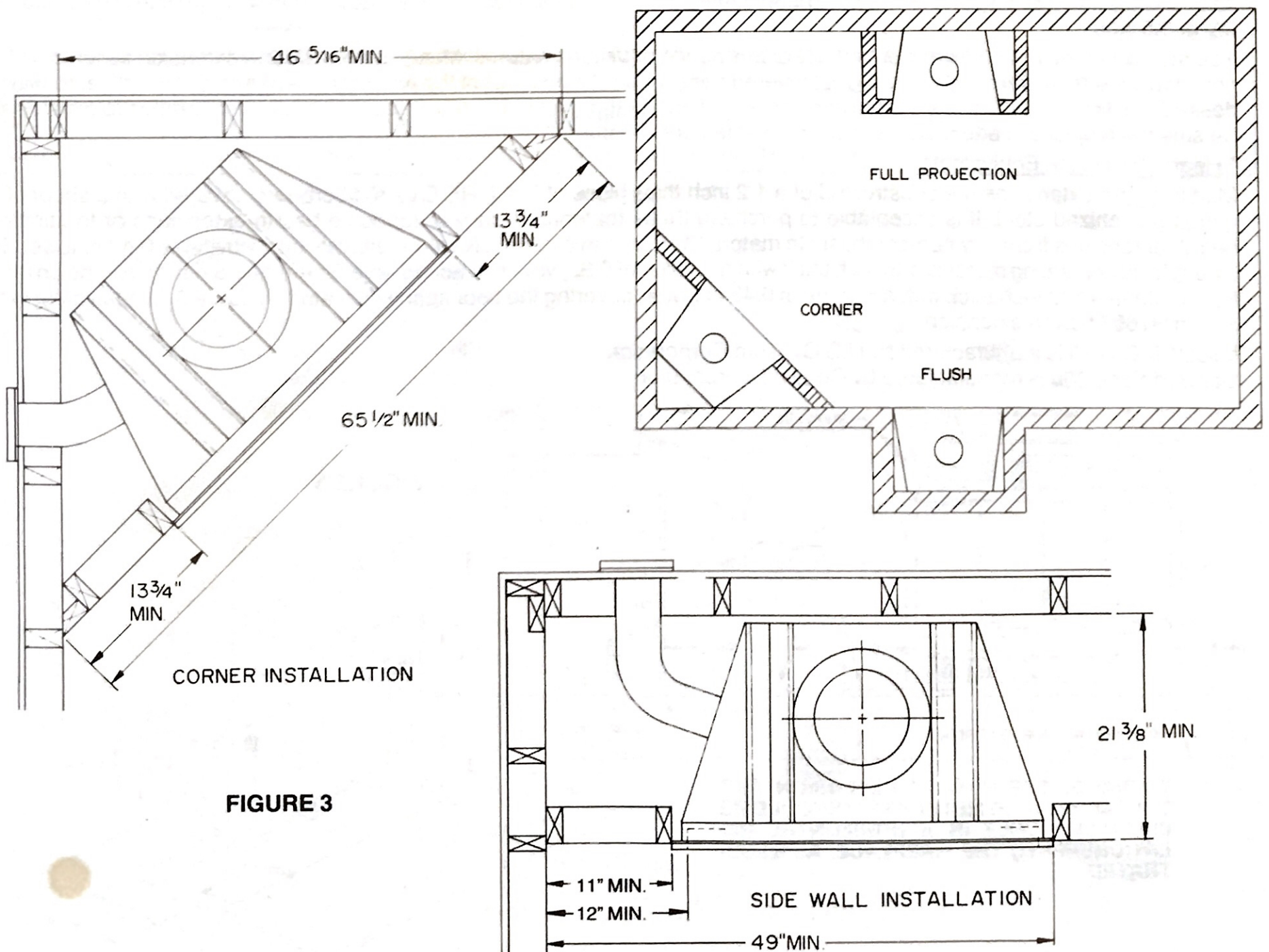
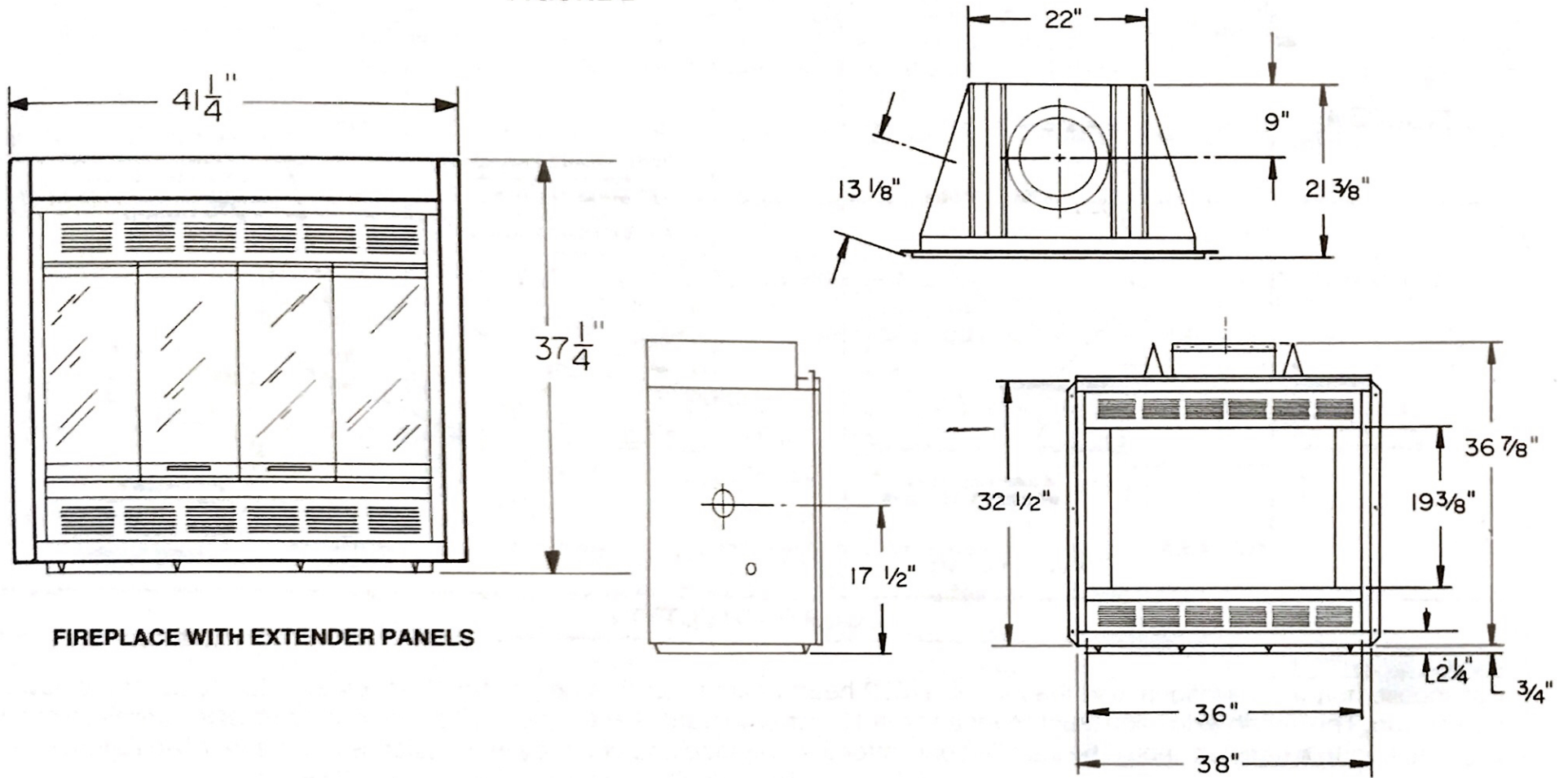
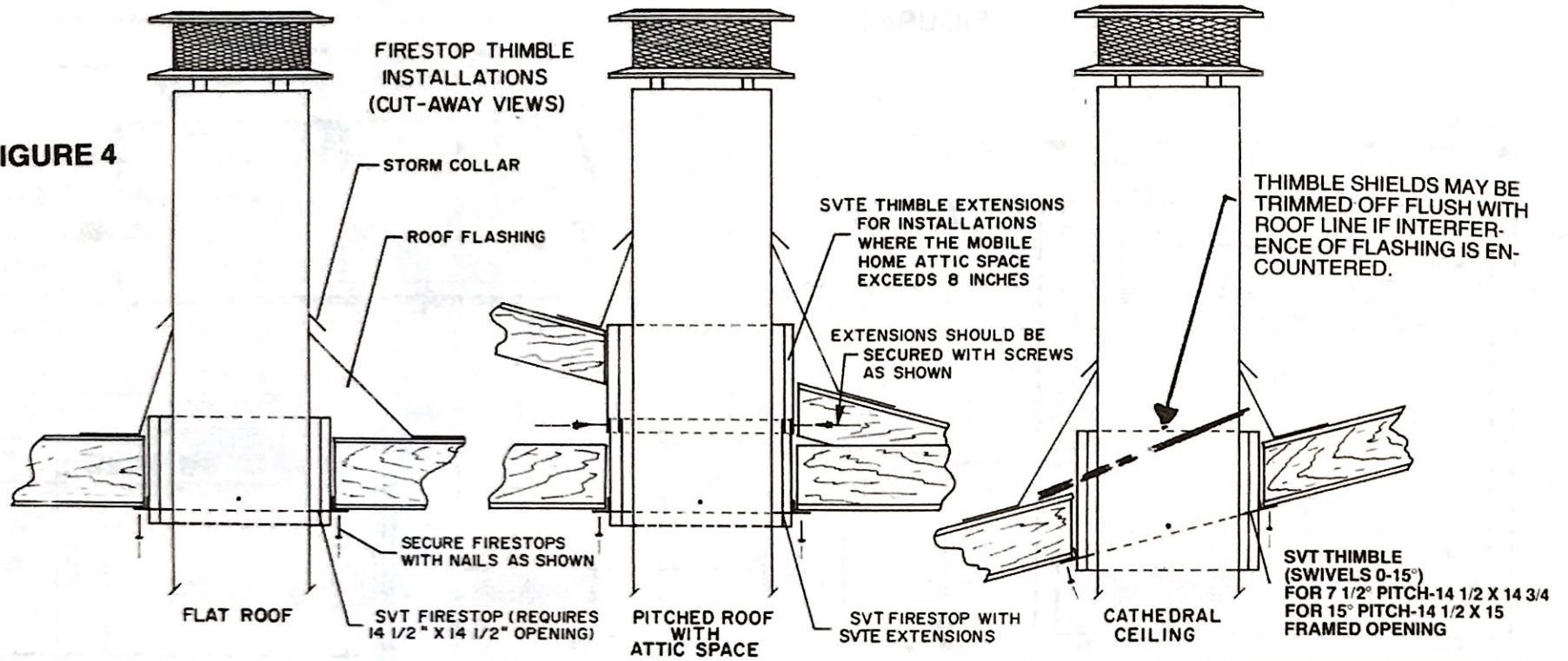


FIGURE 3

**FIGURE 4**



**FLOOR PROTECTION**

**Hearth Extension**

For mobile home installations, use the model H1652 hearth extension or an equivalent\* acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction. The hearth extension must cover an area 16 inches in front of and 8 inches beyond each side of the fireplace opening. The hearth extension should be installed only after the fireplace and chimney installation is complete. (See Figure 5)

**Safety Strip Installation**

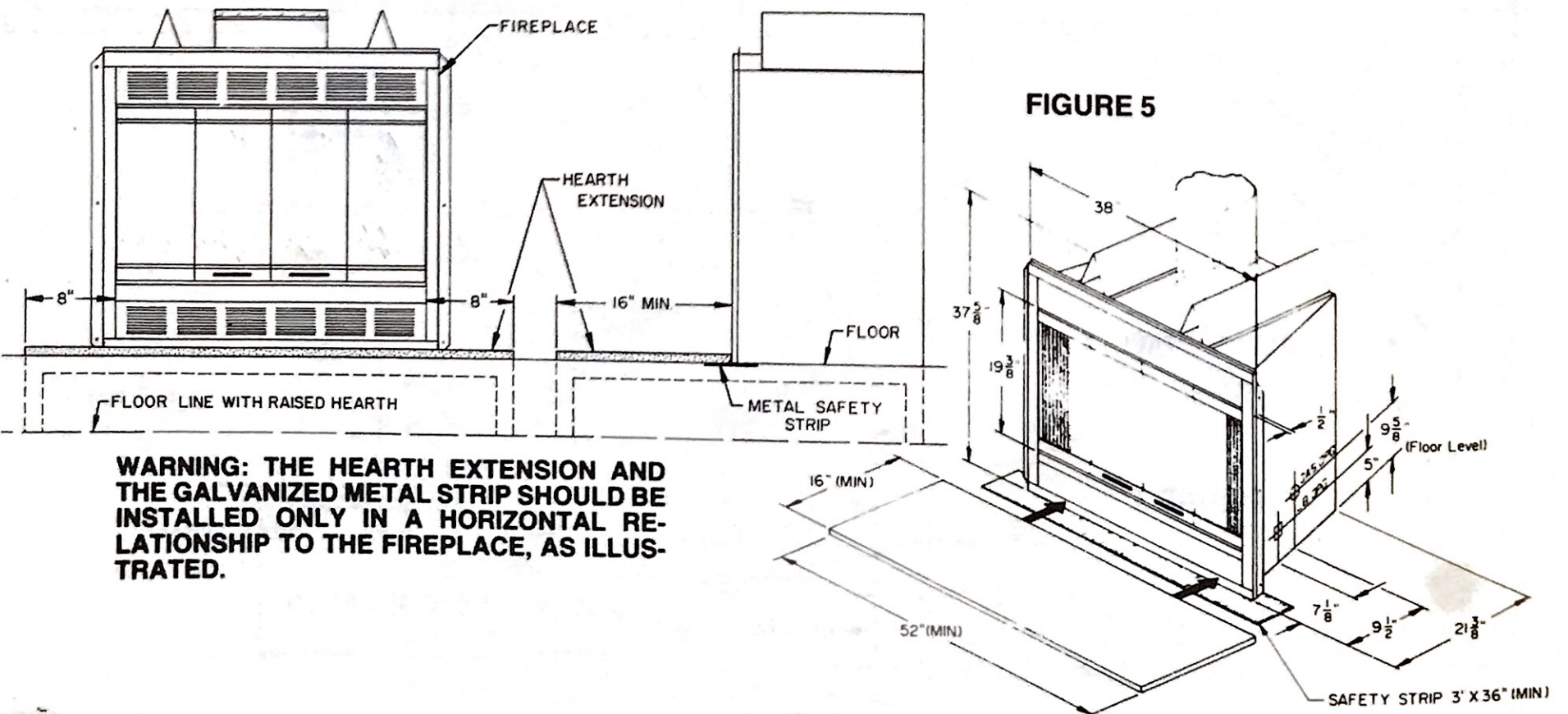
Before installing the hearth extension, place the galvanized sheet metal safety strip packed with your fireplace below the front as shown by figure 5. Slide the metal strip approximately 1-1 2 inches under the fireplace and install the hearth extension on top of the strip.

You may cover the hearth extension with tile or any noncombustible material. Make sure the hearth extension assembly does not interfere with the removal of the lower louvered panel or blocks any part of the air inlet grille. If a raised hearth extension is desired, the fireplace shall be elevated and positioned on a platform constructed of combustible or noncombustible materials. Be sure the fireplace is adequately supported and fastened in place.

**\* Hearth Extension Equivalents**

Martin hearth extensions are constructed of a 1/2 inch thick piece of MICORE CV230 fiberboard covered with a sheet of 26 gauge galvanized steel. It is acceptable to purchase these materials locally to fabricate hearth extensions or to construct hearth extensions from any non-combustible material 1/2" inch thick with a K value (thermoconductivity) of 0.43 or lower. For example, an insulating material 1/2" inch thick with a K value of 0.35 would be acceptable. Therefore, a hearth extension made from materials 1/2" inch thick with a K value of 0.43 or lower, covering the floor space indicated by figure 5, is equivalent to the Martin H1652 hearth extension.

MICORE CV230 is manufactured by U.S Gypsum Corporation.  
Conwed Spec 300 is manufactured by Conwed Corporation.



**WARNING: THE HEARTH EXTENSION AND THE GALVANIZED METAL STRIP SHOULD BE INSTALLED ONLY IN A HORIZONTAL RELATIONSHIP TO THE FIREPLACE, AS ILLUSTRATED.**

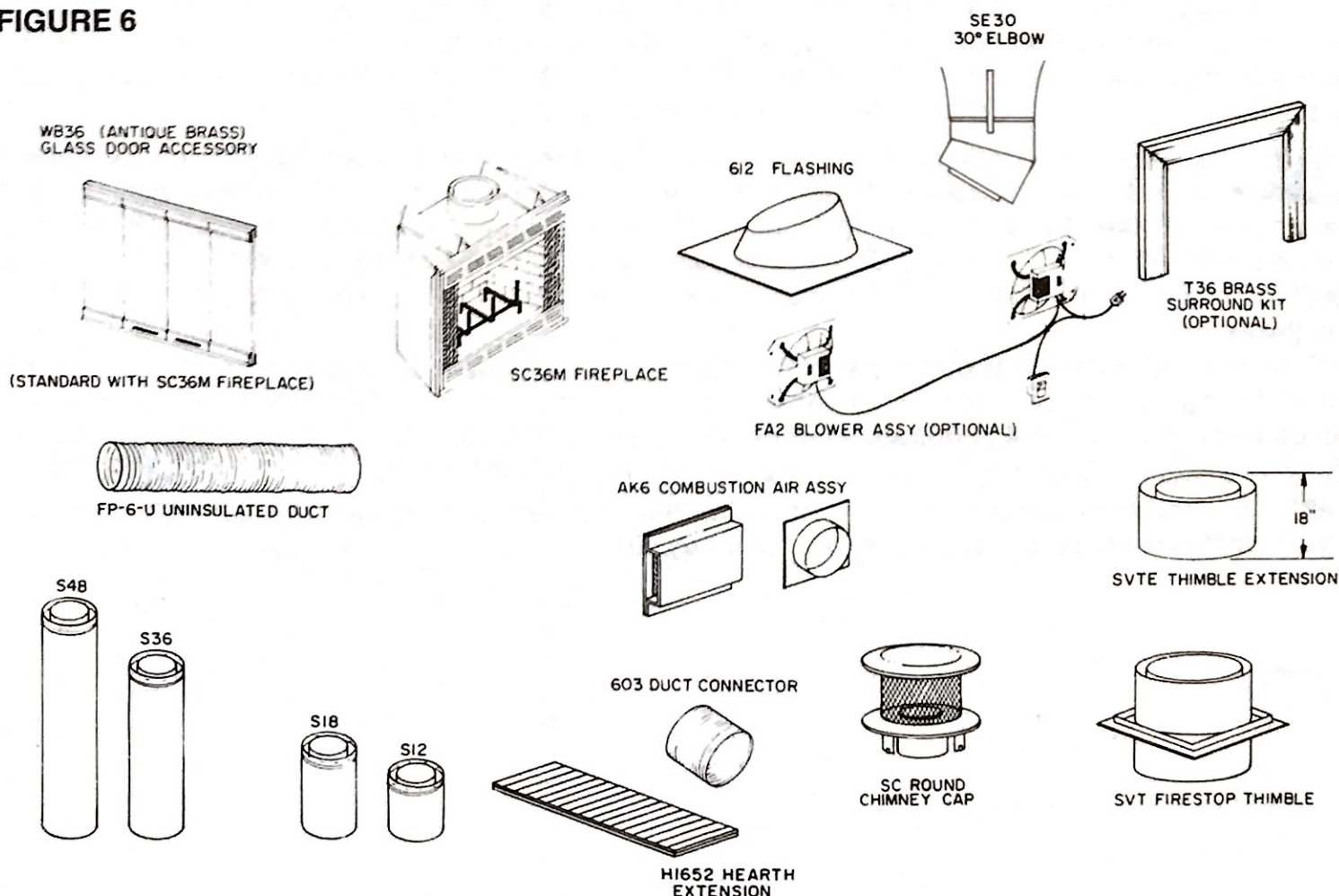
## INSPECTION OF FIREPLACE COMPONENTS

Unpack and check the fireplace and chimney for damage. If any items have been damaged, report this to your Martin dealer. Before beginning the installation, be sure you have the proper parts in sufficient quantity. Refer to figure 6 for proper identification of parts.

**DO NOT SUBSTITUTE PARTS. USE ONLY PARTS LISTED FOR USE WITH THE MARTIN MODEL SC36M FIREPLACE.**

MODEL NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
SC36M	36-inch front opening, heat circulating fireplace. Includes glass doors, wire firescreen, sealing flue damper and outside combustion air capability. (Outside combustion air must be connected for installation in mobile homes.) Outside combustion air can be connected to left side. See installation instructions for details.
S48	4 foot chimney section (8 inch diameter flue).
S36	3 foot chimney section (8 inch diameter flue).
S18	18-inch chimney section (8 inch diameter flue).
S12	1 foot chimney section (8 inch diameter flue).
T830	30 degree elbows (package contains two 8 inch diameter elbows).
SC	Round chimney cap for contemporary installation, includes storm collar.
612	0-6/12 pitch flashing for contemporary installation. One required with SC round chimney cap on 0-6/12 pitch roof.
SVT	Thimble to pass chimney through 14-1/2"X14-1/2" ceiling opening. (Swivels 0°-15°)(Chimney thimble required for installaion in mobile home.)
SVTE	Thimble extension for use with SVT thimble. (SVTE extension for use when unvented attic space exceeds 8 inches.)
FP-6-U	6-inch uninsulated combustion air duct--8 foot lengths.
603	6-inch duct connector (for splicing FP-6 ducts, includes one connector and two clamps.)
AK6	6-inch outside combustion air assembly (package contains one combustion air assembly, and one starting collar.)
WB36	36-inch brass trim glass door (required for mobile home installations).
FA2	Optional fan assembly--includes switch. Installs under fireplace by removing lower grille panel of fireplace.
H1652	Hearth extension--protects floor against sparks and radiant heat (mobile home installation).
JB-1	Junction box (needs to be installed with fireplace to use FA2 fan accessory).

**FIGURE 6**



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## FIREPLACE INSTALLATION

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1. Refer to figure 1 for an example of a typical installation of the fireplace components.
2. Be sure the location of the fireplace will provide the required clearances indicated by figure 3 and the minimum chimney air space clearance to combustibles of 2 inches. (Note: SVT Firestop Thimble requires 1-3/4" reduced clearance).
3. Set the fireplace in the desired location and be sure it is securely supported and leveled. Check the face of the fireplace with a carpenter's level and if it is not plumb, correct it by placing shims under the edges of the fireplace.
4. Block in the fireplace to prevent any shifting of the firebox. Secure the fireplace with nails or screws through the brackets located on each side of the fireplace base. Do not enclose the fireplace until the combustion air duct and chimney pipes are installed.

NOTE: Some local codes may require electrically grounding the fireplace and chimney.

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## CHIMNEY INSTALLATION

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In order to assure safe and satisfactory performance of the fireplace, it is very important to properly install the chimney. This is an important part of the installation and the sections of this manual pertaining to chimney installation should be reviewed very thoroughly.

For your safety, some of the important things to remember in regard to chimneys are listed below:

1. Use only parts and accessories labeled for use with this fireplace.
2. Use only undamaged parts and accessories.
3. Enclose the chimney where it passes through living spaces to prevent contact with and possible damage to the chimney.
4. Install firestop thimble at the ceiling level.
5. Install the proper chimney cap to prevent the entry of rain and debris into the chimney and to assure proper venting of the smoke.

NOTE: To select the proper chimney height, refer to figure 1. The flue outlet must be a minimum of three feet above the highest point where the chimney penetrates the roof and a minimum of two feet above all portions of the mobile home or other structures within ten feet.

All fireplaces that comply with the U.L. standard for installation in mobile homes are required to include a firestop thimble. Firestop thimbles are required to pass thru the ceiling and extend up to the roof line. When extensions are needed, use the SVTE extensions with the SVT thimble. (See Figure 4). Thimble extensions are not required in vented attic spaces if the total chimney height from floor to flue outlet is at least 13' 6".

1. Lay out, cut and frame a square opening through the ceiling and roof structure at the point where the chimney will pass through. The SVT ceiling thimble requires a 14-1/2" x 14-1/2" opening. If the chimney is to penetrate a pitched roof, the hole in the roof must be rectangular instead of square. A 7-1/2° pitch requires 14-1/2" x 14-3/4" framing and 15° pitch requires a 14-1/2" x 15" framed opening.
2. Install the chimney thimble as shown by Figure 4 and nail it securely to the framing members. The chimney thimble should extend completely through the roof structure to shield combustible construction materials. The thimble extension should overlap the thimble 1 inch minimum. (See Figure 4). For unventilated cathedral-type ceilings on double-wide mobile homes, the thimble should extend through both the ceiling and roof structures.
3. Install the first chimney section by inserting the male end of the flue or smallest diameter pipe into the collar of the fireplace and pressing down until the snap locks engage. Place the female end of the 11 inch diameter pipe on top of the fireplace and press down until the snap locks engage. Continue this process until the chimney is at least 8 to 16 inches above the roof opening for the Model SC Chimney Cap. At this point, the chimney must not exceed 13-1/2 feet road clearance. This will allow the top section of chimney and the chimney cap or chimney housing to be removed for moving the mobile home on the highway.

NOTE: If additional strength of the outer pipe joints is desired, you may use two or three sheet metal screws placed through the area where the outer pipes overlap one another. To install these screws, drill a 1/8 inch diameter hole through the chimney sections, taking care to not penetrate the inner flue pipe. **WARNING: BE VERY CAREFUL WHEN DRILLING THE HOLES INTO THE OUTER PIPE. THE DRILL MUST NOT PENETRATE THE INNER STAINLESS STEEL PIPE.**

4. Check all joints of the chimney for tightness and the clearance between the chimney and combustible materials before proceeding with installation of the roof flashing and chimney cap.

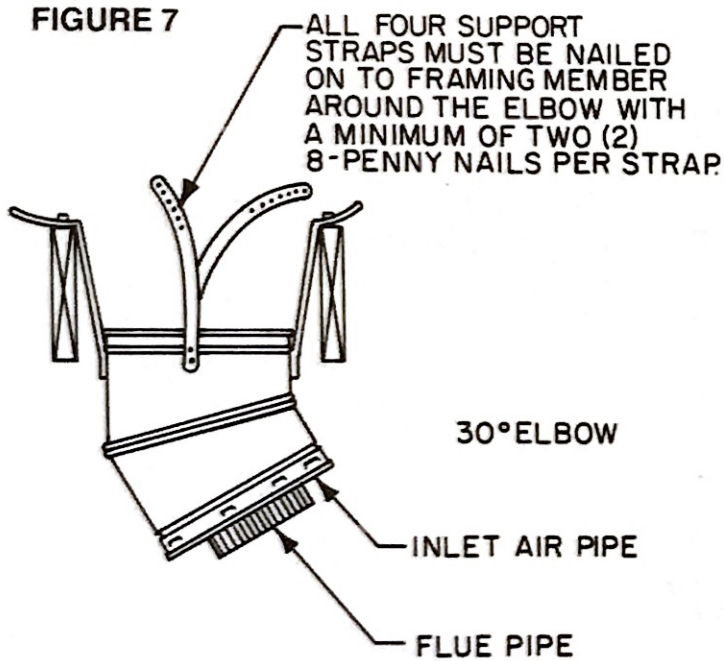


## CHIMNEY OFFSET INSTALLATION

### Elbow Installation:

The following are important points that should be observed when installing elbows on the fireplace:

1. The support straps of all elbows not installed directly on top of the fireplace should be nailed securely to the surrounding structure. This allows the support straps to carry the weight of the chimney above the elbow and prevents this weight from breaking the elbow or chimney sections apart. (See figure 7.)
2. Elbows should not be used in any combination that will incline the chimney more than 30 degrees from vertical.



<b>TABLE 1</b>						
<b>SELECT DESIRED OFFSET AND READ ACROSS TABLE TO OBTAIN RISE, QUANTITY OF CHIMNEY SECTIONS &amp; ELBOWS</b>						
<b>30° ELBOW</b>						
Offset	Rise	1 Ft. Sections	1-1/2 Ft. Sections	3 Ft. Sections	4 Ft. Sections	Elbows Req'd.
4-1/2	17					1 PR.
9-3/8	25-5/16	1				1 PR.
12-3/8	30-1/2		1			1 PR.
17-3/4	39-13/16	1	1			1 PR.
20-3/4	45		2			1 PR.
23-1/8	49-1/8	2	1			1 PR.
26-3/4	55-3/8	1		1		1 PR.
32-3/4	65-13/16	1			1	1 PR.
35-3/4	71		1		1	1 PR.
38-3/4	76-3/16			2		1 PR.
41-1/8	80-5/16	1	1		1	1 PR.
44-3/4	86-9/16			1	1	1 PR.
47-1/8	90-11/16		1	2		1 PR.
50-3/4	97				2	1 PR.
56-1/8	106			3		1 PR.
59-1/8	111-1/2		1		2	1 PR.
68-1/8	127			1	2	1 PR.

\* **RISE** is the number of inches in vertical height reached by the combinations shown.

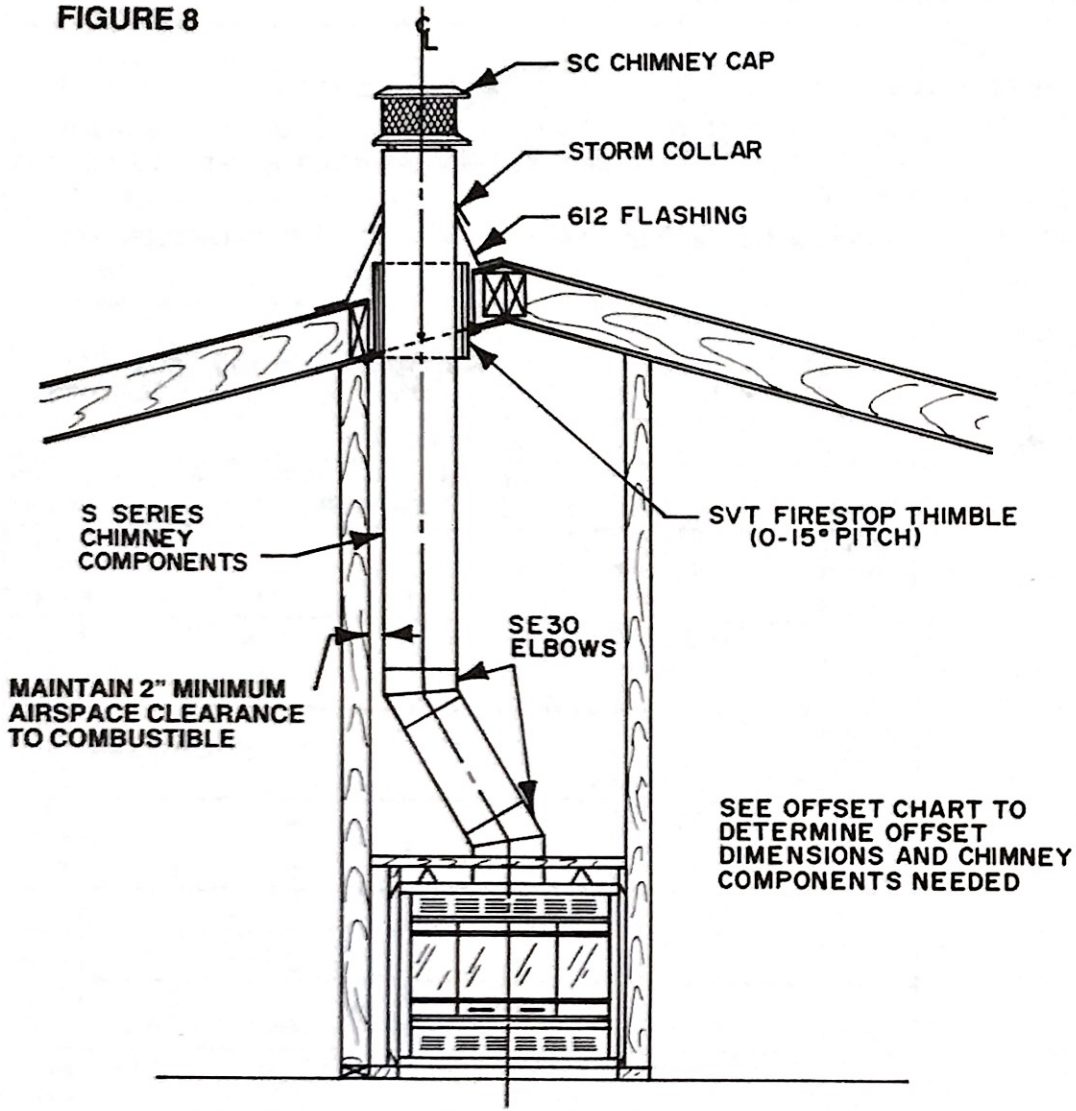
\*\* **OFFSET** is the number of inches which the centerline of the chimney is moved horizontally by the combinations shown.

3. The minimum height of the fireplace and chimney system when using 1 pair of elbows is 14'.
4. The inclined portions of chimneys that pass through living spaces likely to be used for storage should be enclosed to avoid contact with and possible damage to the chimney. The minimum air space of two inches between the chimney and enclosing materials must be maintained. See figure 8 for typical installation of 1 pair of elbows.
5. The length of the inclined portion of chimney between elbows must not exceed 6 feet when unsupported or 20 feet if the chimney is supported at six foot intervals with some means of support such as metal support straps.
6. When enclosing the elbows and inclined portions of the chimney, enclosing materials must be installed vertically so as to maintain the required two inch minimum air space clearance to the chimney at the extremities of the offset. It is recommended that enclosing materials not follow the inclined portions of the chimney.

### Offset Installation Sequence:

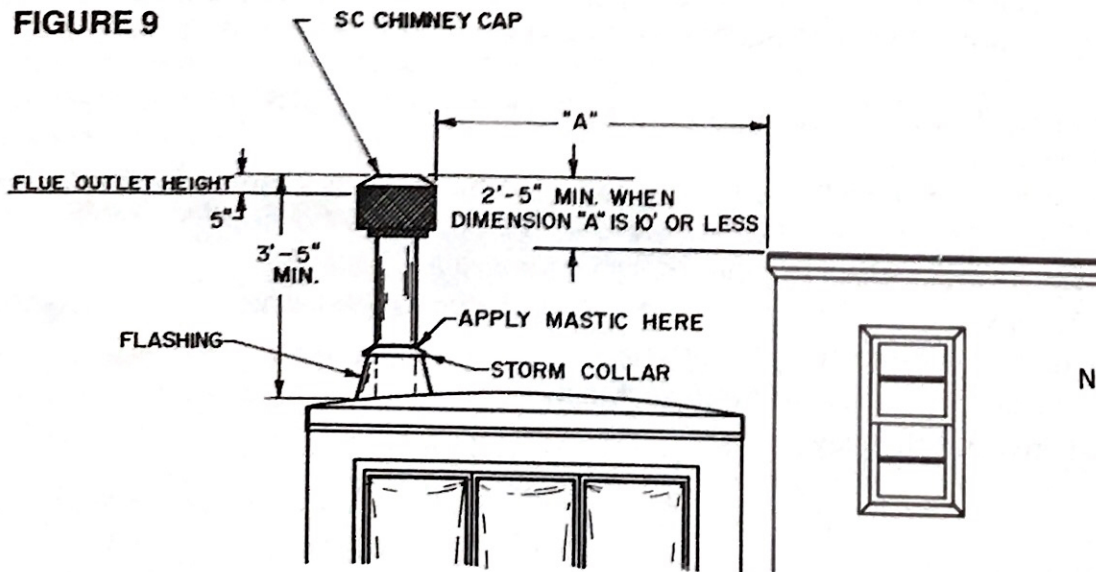
1. Determine the location and amount of offset required, then select the combinations of chimney sections and elbows required from the OFFSET CHART, Table 1.
2. Install the first SE30 elbow by placing the crimped end into the mating part of the fireplace or chimney section. Push down until the outside or inlet air duct of the elbow overlaps and the snaps lock the elbow into the fireplace or chimney section.
3. Nail the support straps to the framing member with a minimum of two 8-penny nails per strap.
4. Install the sections of pipe between the elbows until the proper number of chimney sections have been installed.
5. Install the second elbow to return the run of the chimney to vertical.
6. Nail the support straps of the second elbow to a building frame member.
7. Continue installing the vertical portion of the chimney.

**FIGURE 8**



**TYPICAL CHIMNEY OFFSET INSTALLATION**

**FIGURE 9**



**NOTE**

FLUE OUTLET SHOULD BE TWO FEET ABOVE ALL PORTIONS OF THE BUILDING WITHIN TEN FEET AS SHOWN BY THIS ILLUSTRATION. THE CHIMNEY MUST NOT EXTEND MORE THAN 90 INCHES ABOVE THE ROOF WITHOUT ADDITIONAL SUPPORT.

FIGURE 10

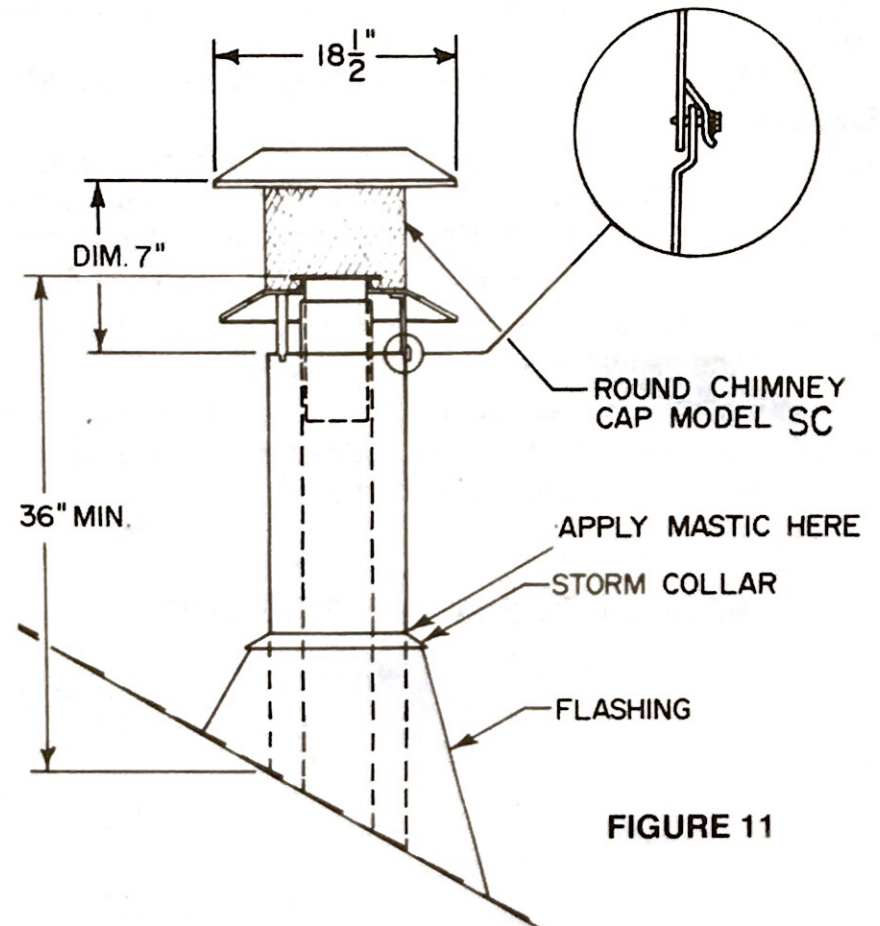
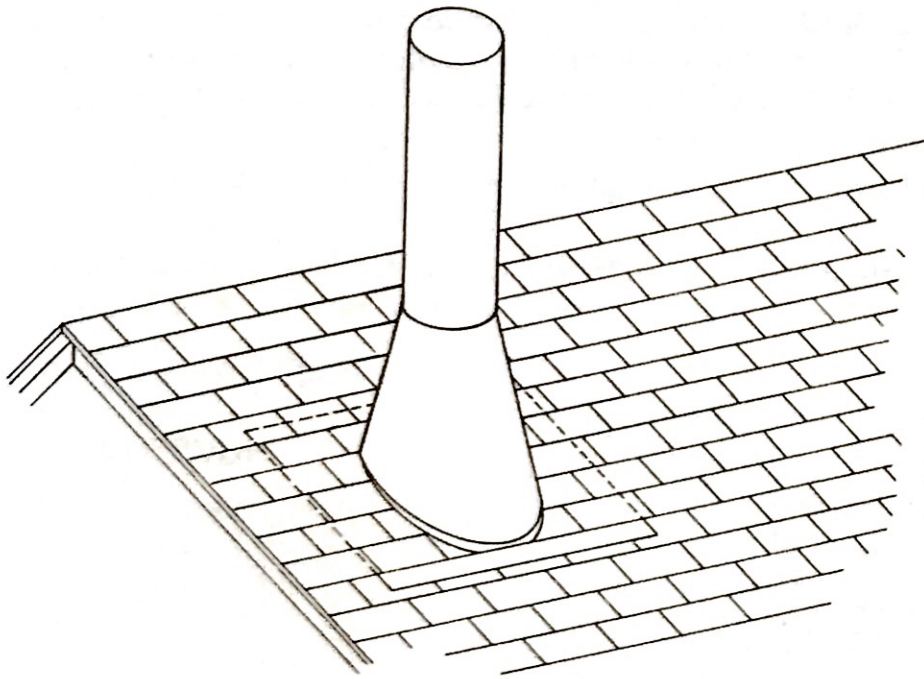


FIGURE 11

## CHIMNEY CAP INSTALLATION

### Model SC Chimney Cap:

**SPECIAL NOTE:** The proper chimney height as previously explained is important to assure proper chimney draft and safety. The chimney cap extends the flue outlet above the top of the last section of chimney. This should be kept in mind when determining the proper height for the chimney. The chimney should not be extended more than 90 inches above the supporting roof structure without additional support. The flue outlet must be a minimum of three feet above the point where it penetrates the roof or two feet above any point within ten feet. (See Figure 9).

**CAUTION:** Be careful around electrical shock hazard of contacting the wires with the metal chimney components.

1. Extend the regular chimney sections until the top of the chimney is four inches below the total flue height desired.
2. Install the 612 roof flashing over the chimney sections and position the flashing so the chimney is centered and plumb through the firestop thimble and roof openings.
3. Proper sealing of the flashing may be accomplished in different ways depending upon what type of roofing material is employed. For most mobile home installations, the flashing should be installed on top of the roof covering and nailed down with at least eight nails. Then seal the flashing with a mastic sealer. If the home has standard roofing shingles remove the necessary shingles and install the flashing using conventional methods as shown by figure 10.
4. Seal the crack between the top of the flashing and the chimney with mastic. Leave some excess mastic at this area to be used in step six.  
**NOTE:** Use pliers and wear gloves when performing step five to minimize the danger of cutting your hands on the edge of the storm collar.
5. Place the storm collar around the chimney and put the collar together like a belt in belt loops. Slide the end of the collar under the two loops on the other end with the loops facing up. Overlap the ends of the collar until it is tight against the chimney. Bend the free end of the collar back over the loops to hold the storm collar securely together. The excess end of the storm collar may be trimmed off.
6. Slide the storm collar down snugly against the flashing until the excess mastic left in step four is forced up into the crack between the storm collar and the chimney. This should make the joint between the flashing and the chimney watertight.
7. Install the chimney cap by placing the cap into the last chimney section as shown by figure 11. Push down until the three brackets on the bottom of the chimney cap sit on the chimney pipe. Then punch or drill 1/8 inch diameter holes in the 11" round chimney pipe using the holes in the chimney cap brackets as guides and fasten it to the pipe with the no. 8 screws provided.
8. Check all the parts of the fireplace, chimney and chimney cap to assure that no parts have been damaged or bent during installation and that all parts have been installed properly.

**NOTE:** The metal used for the chimney and chimney cap has a rust protective coating but the cut edges of the parts are not protected. To prevent rusting and rust staining of nearby structures, exposed parts of the chimney and chimney cap should be detergent washed and painted with a galvanize primer paint.

## OUTSIDE COMBUSTION AIR PRECAUTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

**NOTE:** The fireplace must be equipped with outside combustion air when installed in a mobile home. It is only necessary to supply outside combustion air to one side of the fireplace. Use the model AK6 combustion air assembly for mobile home installation.

**CAUTION: THE STRUCTURAL INTEGRITY OF THE MOBILE HOME FLOOR, WALL, AND CEILING/ROOF MUST BE MAINTAINED.**

1. Extremely long runs and numerous turns in the duct leading from the fireplace to the combustion air assembly should be avoided. These conditions will increase the resistance to the free flow of air through the duct, thus lowering the efficiency of the fireplace. Refer to figure 12 for the typical method of installing the outside air for combustion assembly.
2. The combustion air assembly should be located where it is not likely to be accidentally blocked.
3. The combustion air inlet assembly should never be mounted in a garage or storage area where combustible fumes such as gasoline might be drawn into the fireplace.
4. Do not take combustion air from attic space or garage space or any area where combustible liquids or gases are stored.

When cutting holes for the installation of the combustion air assembly in a mobile home, care must be taken to maintain the structural integrity of the mobile home.

INSTALLATION ABOVE BASEMENT  
OR CRAWL SPACE

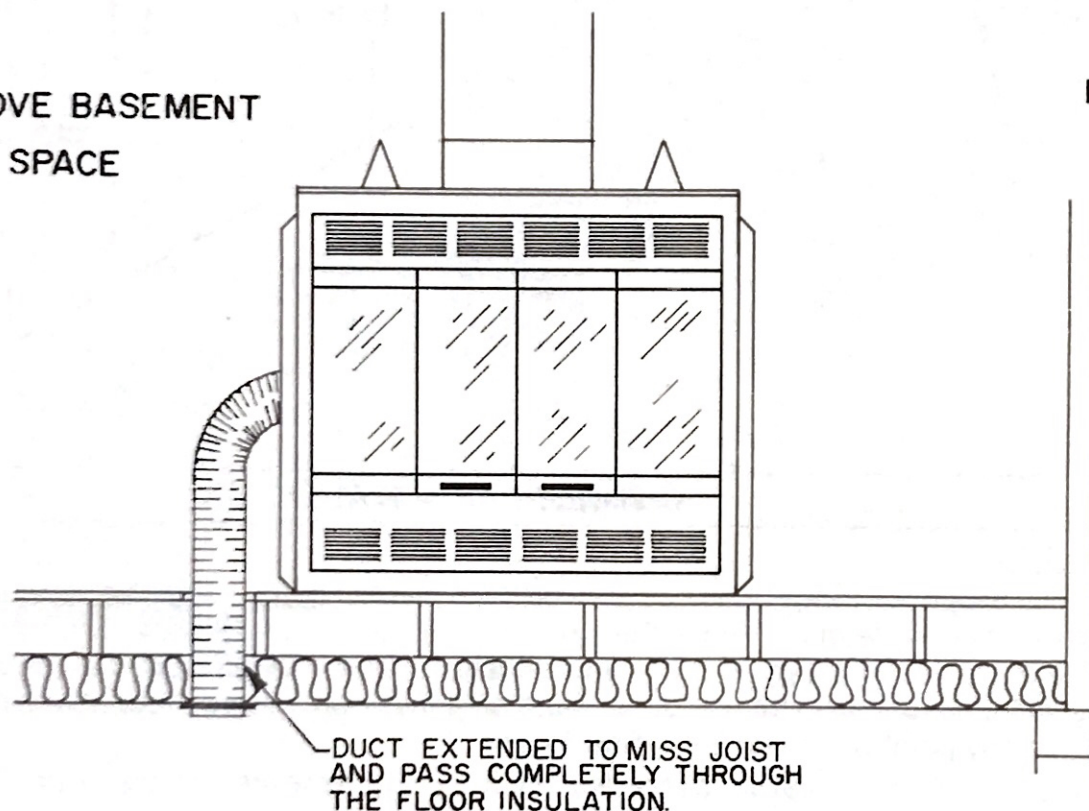


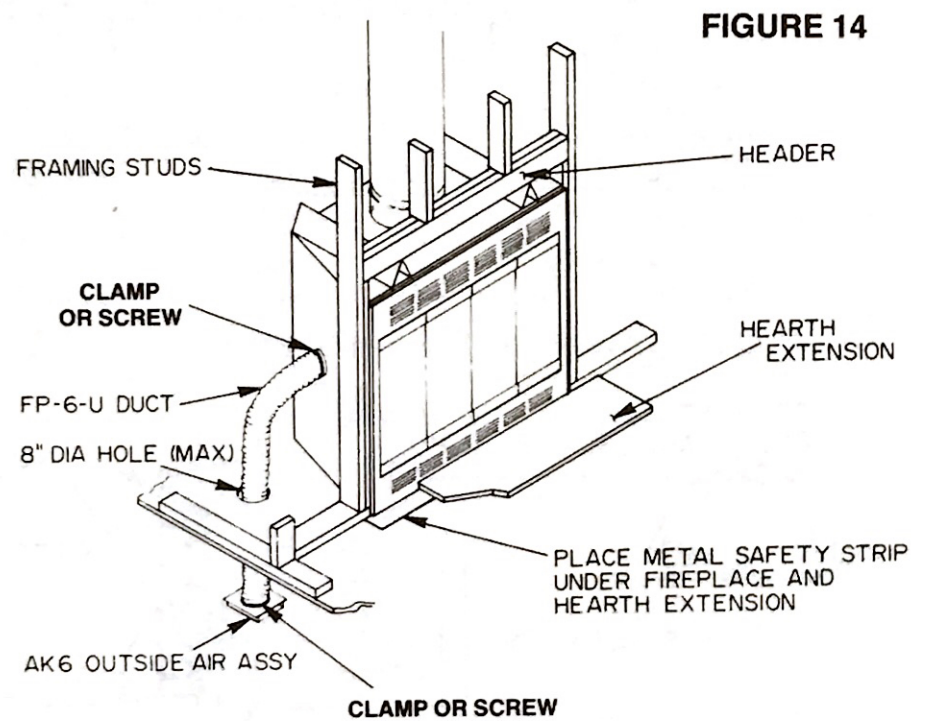
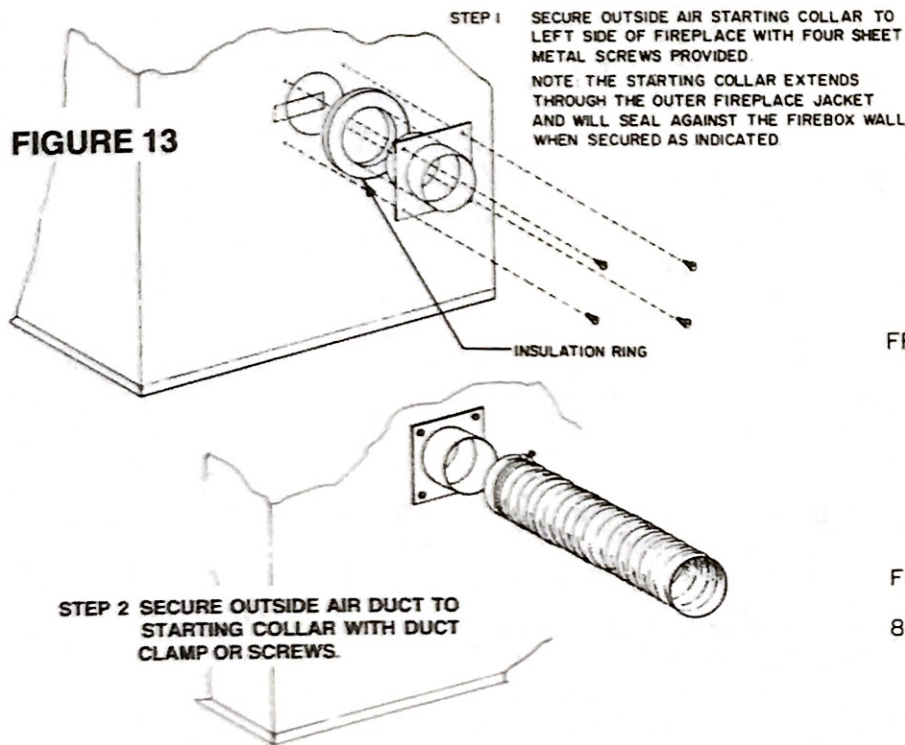
FIGURE 12

## MODEL AK6 COMBUSTION AIR ASSEMBLY INSTALLATION PROCEDURE

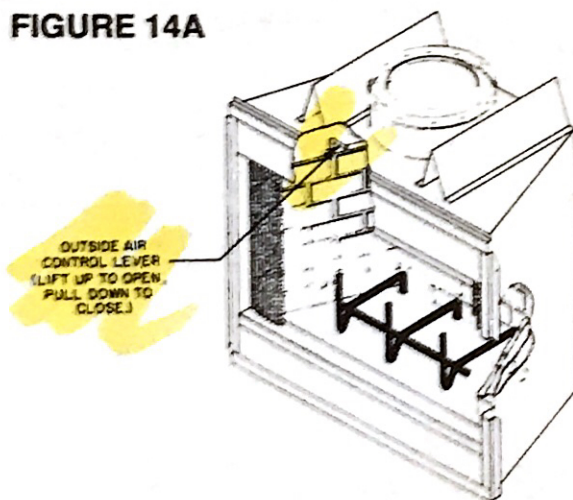
1. Remove the cover cap from the combustion air inlet opening on the left side of the fireplace.
2. Place the insulation ring between the AK6 starting collar and fireplace wall and place the starting collar (6 inch) into the hole on the left side of the fireplace. Fasten it in place with the four sheet metal screws provided (See figure 13).
3. Lay out and cut an 8 inch diameter hole through the floor of the mobile home as shown by figure 14.
4. Select and cut a piece of duct of sufficient length to attach to the fireplace and protrude at least three inches below all flooring material. The duct may be cut with a standard pocket knife. (Use Martin FP-6-U duct.) Do not use a combustible duct. The duct material must be U.L listed as Class 0 or Class 1 duct material.
5. Insert the duct through the hole in the floor.
6. Slip the upper end of the duct over the starting collar on the fireplace.
7. Fasten the duct to the starting collar by installing a duct clamp or screws.
8. Fasten the lower end of the duct to the combustion air inlet assembly with a duct clamp or screws in the same manner that the duct was attached to the fireplace.
9. Nail or screw the combustion air inlet assembly to the bottom of the mobile home.

**NOTE:** If it is necessary to spliced the duct, a model 603 duct connector should be installed as described by figure 15.

## SECURING OUTSIDE AIR STARTING COLLAR TO FIREPLACE

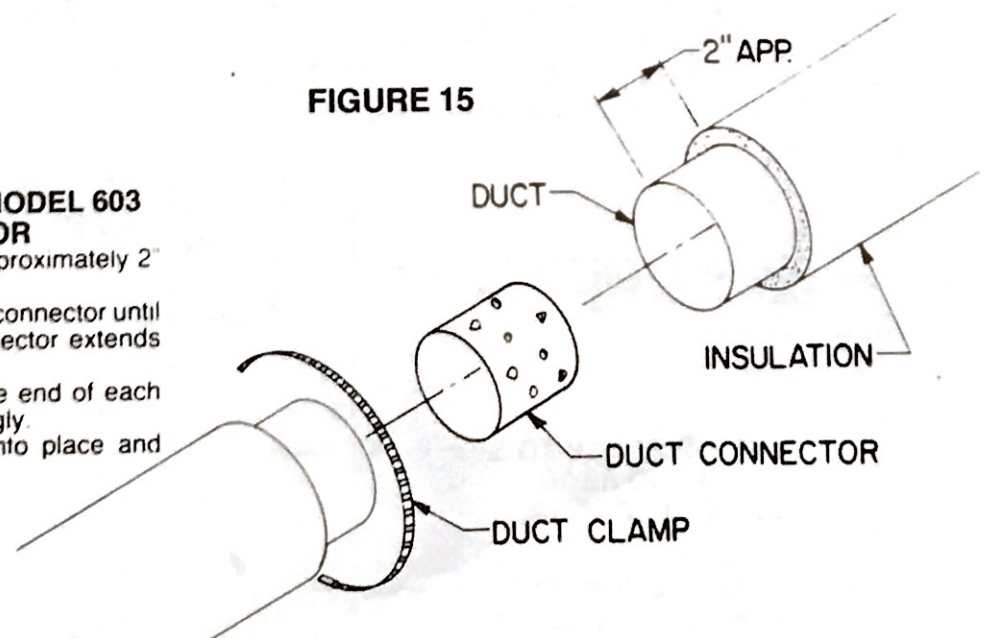


**FIGURE 14A**



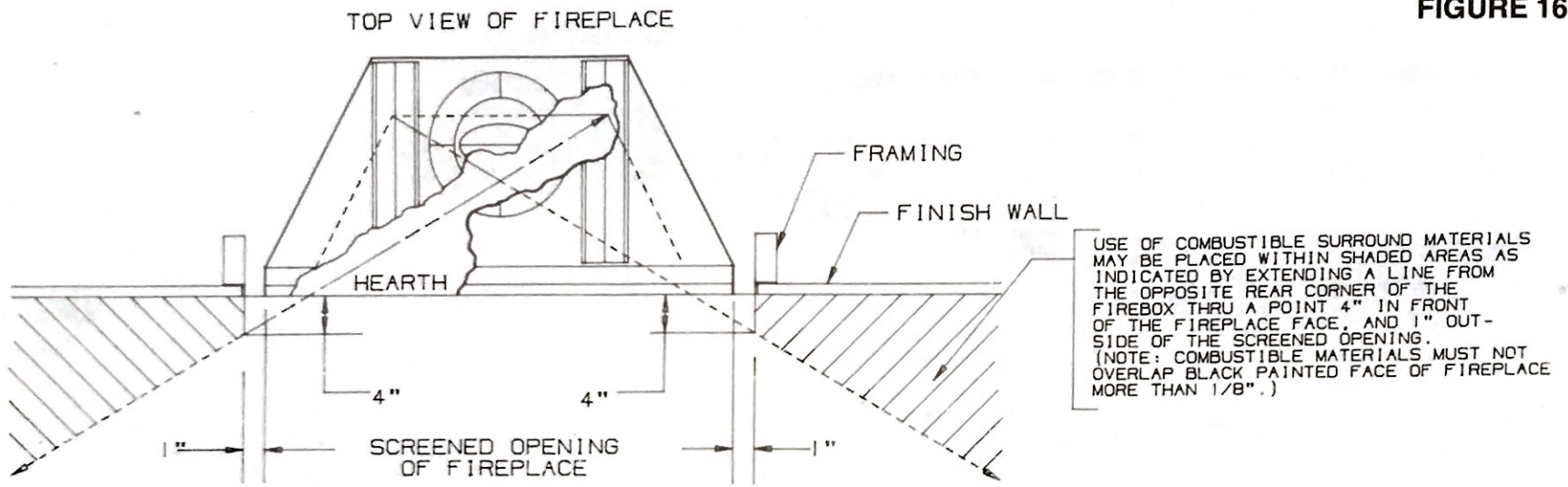
## INSTALLATION OF THE MODEL 603 DUCT CONNECTOR

1. Push the insulation back approximately 2" from the end of each duct.
2. Slip each duct over the duct connector until an equal length of the connector extends into each duct.
3. Place a duct clamp over the end of each duct and tighten it down snugly.
4. Push the insulation back into place and over the duct clamp.



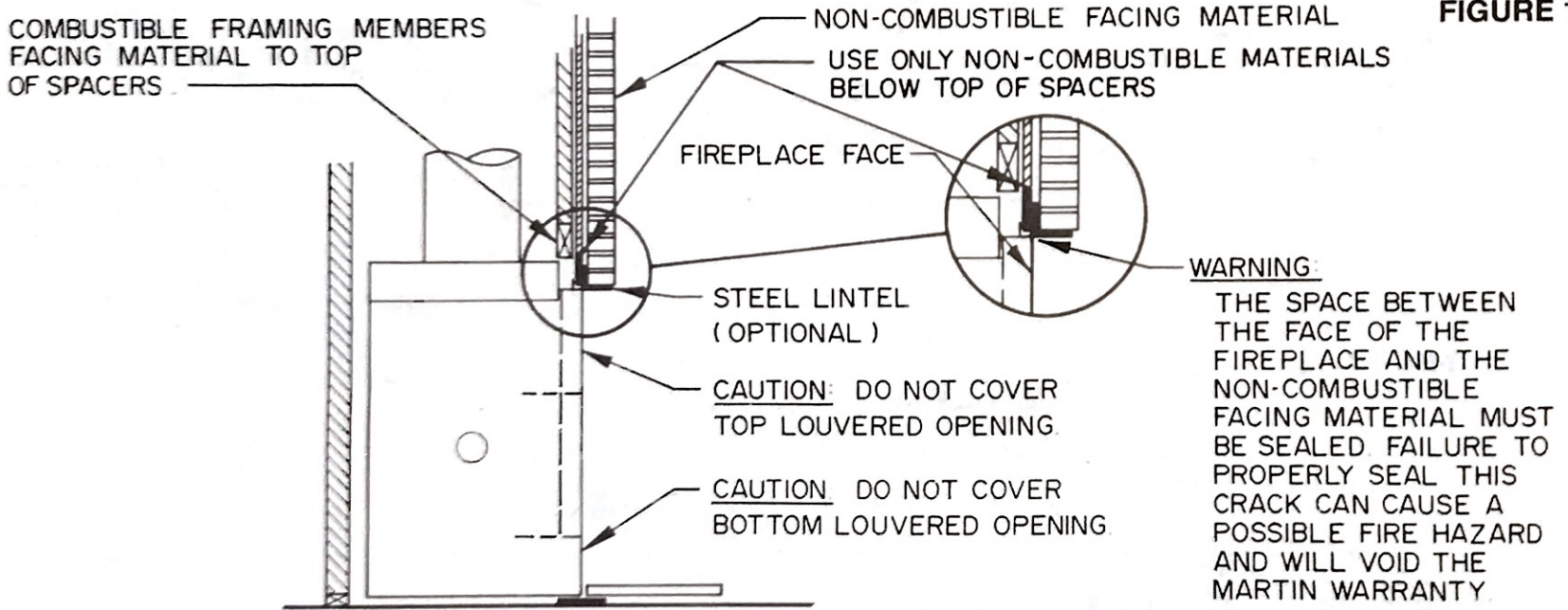
## APPLYING DECORATIVE TRIM TO THE FIREPLACE

DO NOT ALLOW THE TRIM MATERIALS TO EXTEND CLOSER THAN 3/8 INCH TO THE VERTICAL EDGES OF THE FIREBOX OPENING TO AVOID INTERFERENCE WITH THE GLASS DOORS  
The face of the fireplace may be left exposed or trimmed with any noncombustible material such as brick, stone or marble. If a



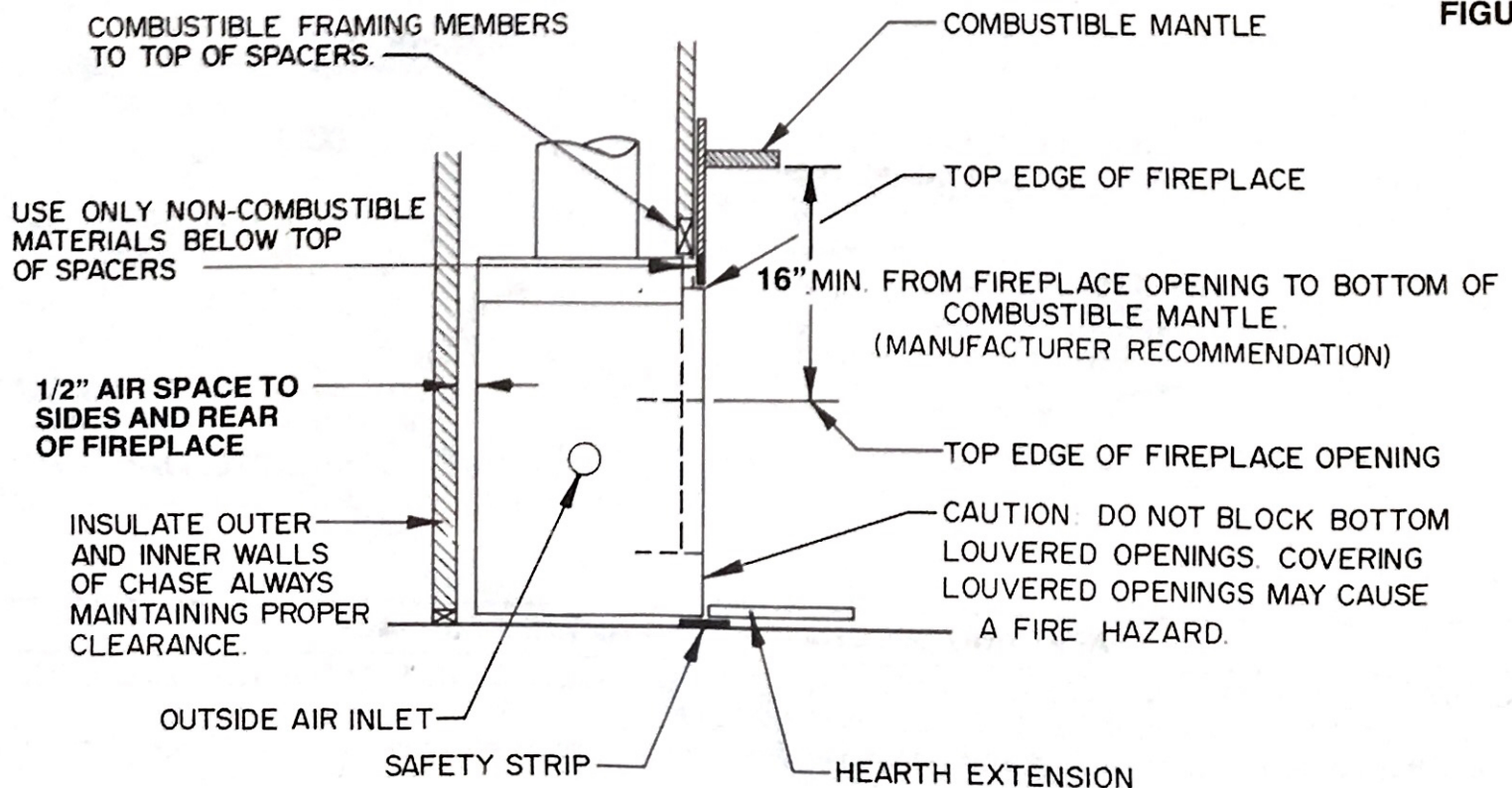
INSTALLATION OF NON-COMBUSTIBLE FACING MATERIALS TO THE FRONT FACE OF THE FIREPLACE

FIGURE 17



INSTALLATION OF COMBUSTIBLE DECORATIVE TRIM AND THE FIREPLACE SURROUND

FIGURE 18



trim is installed be sure it is fastened snugly to the face of the fireplace. A crack between the trim material and the face of the fireplace could pose a fire hazard and impair the proper operation of the fireplace. (See figure 17) Blocking the fireplace with framing and attaching the base to the supporting floor will further reduce the possibility of such a crack developing.

Wall ties should be fastened to the face of the fireplace with sheet metal screws and placed in the mortar joints of masonry trim. Combustible materials must not be installed below the top spacers of the fireplace or overlap the sides of the fireplace face. Seal the face of the fireplace to the surrounding wall with non-combustible caulk or trim materials to prevent cold air leakage around the fireplace.

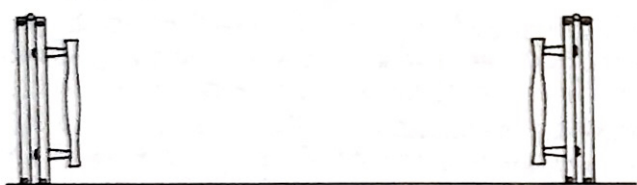
The trim should not block or restrict in any way the flow of air into the air inlet or warm air outlet louvers in the face of the fireplace. (See figure 18)

Be sure to provide the required floor protection as described in a preceding section of this manual

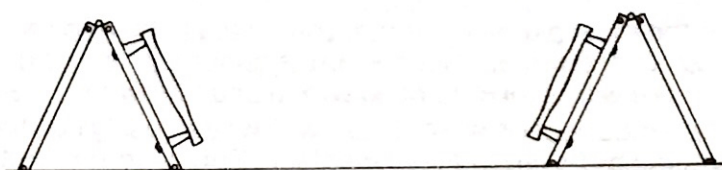
## FAN ACCESSORY

The model SC36M fireplace may be equipped with a Martin accessory fan Model FA2. If the fireplace is to be equipped with this accessory at anytime, the JB1 junction box assembly must be installed on the fireplace as shown by Figures 20 and 21 during the installation of the fireplace. Unless the JB1 junction box is installed at this time, wall finishing materials must be removed to gain access to the side of the fireplace to install the JB1 junction box at a later date.

Complete Installation Operation Instructions for the FA2 Fan are included in the package with this accessory.



CORRECT POSITION FOR DOORS WHEN OPEN



PARTIALLY OPEN DOORS  
WARNING: OPERATING DOORS IN THIS POSITION IS INCORRECT

FIGURE 19

FA 2 WIRING DIAGRAM

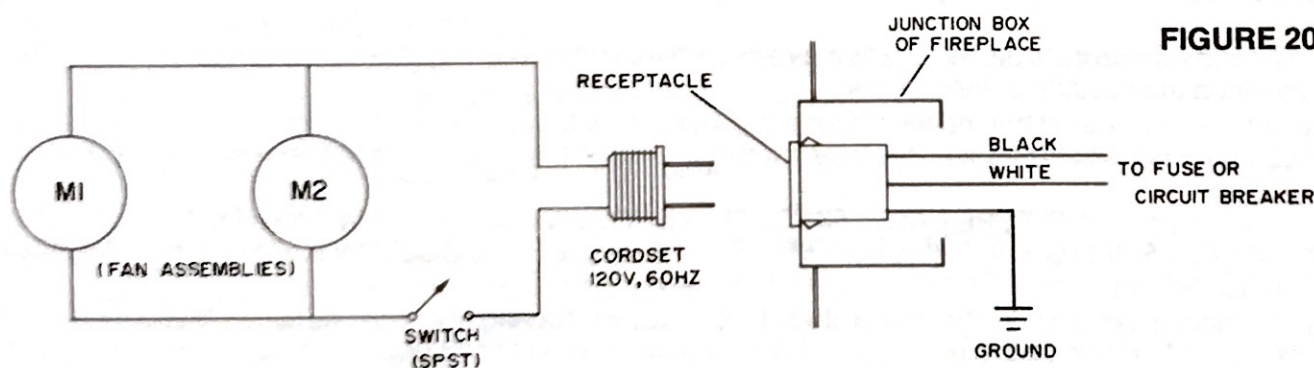


FIGURE 20

**NOTE:** IF THE FA2 FAN ASSEMBLY IS TO BE USED, THE JB1 JUNCTION BOX SHOULD BE INSTALLED AND THE RECEPTACLE WIRED TO THE ELECTRICAL SYSTEM OF THE STRUCTURE AT THE TIME OF INSTALLATION OF THE FIREPLACE.

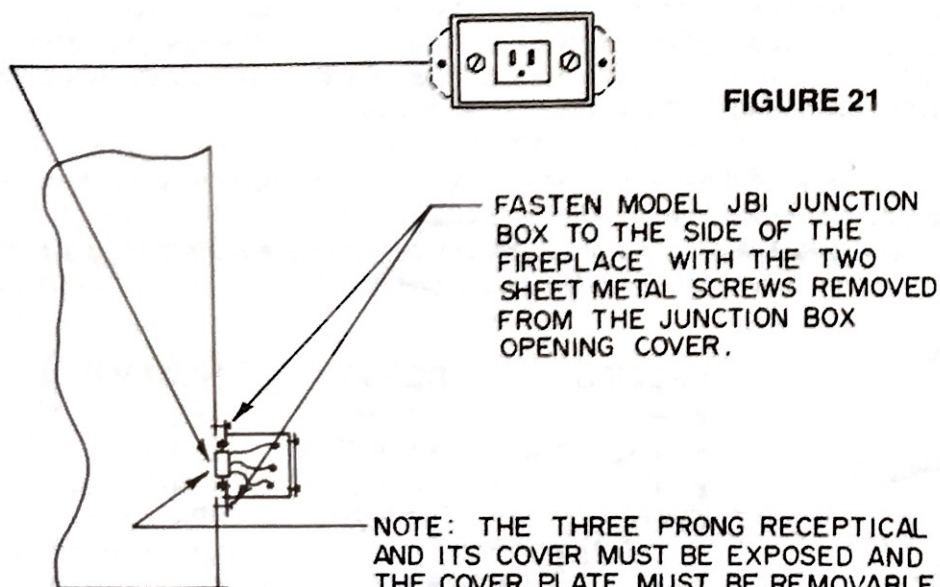
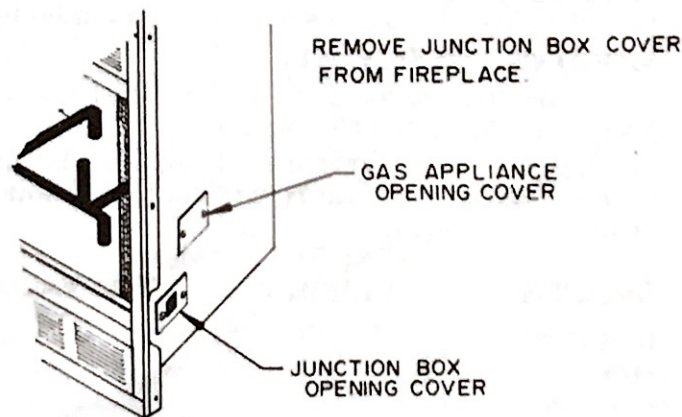


FIGURE 21

FASTEN MODEL JB1 JUNCTION BOX TO THE SIDE OF THE FIREPLACE WITH THE TWO SHEET METAL SCREWS REMOVED FROM THE JUNCTION BOX OPENING COVER.

**NOTE:** THE THREE PRONG RECEPTACLE AND ITS COVER MUST BE EXPOSED AND THE COVER PLATE MUST BE REMOVABLE FOR INSPECTION OF WIRING CONNECTION ONCE THE FIREPLACE IS INSTALLED.

MODEL JB1 JUNCTION BOX INSTALLATION



REMOVE JUNCTION BOX COVER FROM FIREPLACE.

GAS APPLIANCE OPENING COVER

JUNCTION BOX OPENING COVER

## OPERATION OF THE FIREPLACE

(See additional operation information in section titled "How the Fireplace Operates".)

### ADVANTAGES OF A WOOD BURNING FIREPLACE

In times of emergency, when power lines are down or deliveries of fossil fuels disrupted, your fireplace can be used for cooking. Wood has a low ash content. And the little ash that remains after burning is useful in home gardening as a fertilizer and soil conditioner.

These are the practical, ecological advantages of wood as a fuel. Also to be considered is the aesthetic appeal. Most of us consider a wood fire with nostalgia. We enjoy the aroma, and find the flickering light of a cozy hearth conducive to a happy remembrance of things past.

### WHICH WOODS ARE BEST?

Each wood species offers something different in aroma or heat value, and you should consider your needs and desires before building your fire.

Softwoods, like pine, spruce, and fir are easy to ignite because they are resinous. However, a fire built entirely of softwoods burns out quickly and requires frequent replenishment. While a softwood fire is not too desirable for a long evening, it's fine in the morning when you want quick warmth, or for late evening when you want a fire that will burn out before you go to bed.

On occasion when a longer fire is desired, it's best to combine softwoods with the heavier hardwoods such as ash, beech, birch, maple, oak, and hickory. These hardwood species burn less rapidly, with shorter flames, and produce steady, glowing coals.

For the most pleasing aroma, you'll want to burn the woods of fruit trees such as apple and cherry, or nut trees such as beech, hickory, and pecan. Such wood is generally more expensive, but a little combined with other woods, goes a long way. Start your fire with a mixture of softwood and hardwood; then add some fruit or nut woods for nostalgic wood aroma.

Since most woods will not burn well when freshly cut, the wood you purchase should be reasonably dry. The sizes you buy are dictated by the size of your fireplace. Purchase logs that will fit when laid across your grate, and ask that the larger, heavier logs be split. Kindling should be short, easily-split lengths of softwood, lumber yard or mill scraps, or twigs and branches gathered from your yard.

### HOW TO BUILD A BETTER FIRE

The first three fires should be of moderate size to allow the fireplace to adjust and the bricks to cure before being subjected to larger fires.

First, make sure your room is well ventilated, your damper open, and the flue is unobstructed. Then make sure your wood is dry and seasoned. Unseasoned wood burns poorly and coupled with poor ventilation or an obstructed chimney, leads to smoking problems.

If your fireplace is equipped with an outside combustion air assembly open the combustion air inlet by pushing up the lever located above the firebrick on the left side of the firebox.

The flue damper control lever is located behind the upper panel of the fireplace, and can be opened by moving the lever to the right. The damper is counterweighted to maintain the fully open position, and must be located in that position when the fireplace is in use.

**NEVER USE GASOLINE, GASOLINE-TYPE LANTERN FUEL, KEROSENE, CHARCOAL LIGHTER FLUID, OR SIMILAR LIQUIDS TO START OR "FRESHEN UP" A FIRE IN THIS FIREPLACE. KEEP ALL SUCH LIQUIDS WELL AWAY FROM THE FIREPLACE WHILE IT IS IN USE.**

Begin laying your fire by placing two logs on the iron grate or firebasket, and laying the tinder between them. Tinder may be dry scrap paper, twigs, or dry bark. Place above this a small handful of twigs or split softwood kindling. Then place more dry logs over this base. Keep logs close together, since narrow air spaces between them promote better drafts, and heat reflected between adjacent surfaces aids in raising and maintaining combustion temperatures.

You'll need a minimum of three logs, and preferably four, to make a good fire. Add kindling and new logs as needed to rekindle a dying fire. New logs should be added at the rear grate after raking the coals toward the front. **DO NOT OVERFIRE THE FIREPLACE.** Overfire conditions may be created by large amounts of kindling, building scraps, or other improper fuels.

Ashes, important because they form a bed for glowing coals, should only be left to accumulate within an inch or two of the bottom of the grate. Excess ashes can be used to check a flaming fire; or to "bank" your fire, cover the logs with ashes. A "banked" fire will hold glowing coals for 8-10 hours, thereby saving a morning fire for evening use, or vice versa.

### WOOD VS. FOSSIL FUELS

Compared to fossil fuels, a full cord of dry hickory weighs about two tons and is approximately equal in heating value to a ton of hard coal. On a pound for pound basis, heavy hardwoods have about half the heating value of coal.

The following tabulation shows the relative densities and heat values of a variety of dry woods. Those toward the top of the list burn longer. Those toward the bottom ignite and burn quicker; therefore, the best fire is a combination of both light and heavy woods.

SPECIES	DENSITY	HEAT VALUE	SPECIES	DENSITY	HEAT VALUE
Dogwood	.70-.79	100-107	Ash	.57-.61	81-82
Hickory	.70-.74	100	Southern Pine	.51-.60	73-81
Oak	.60-.73	86-99	Elm	.50-.59	71-80
Black Locust	.69-.70	95-98	Cherry	.50-.52	70
Beech	.64-.66	89-91	Douglas Fir	.45-.51	64-69
Hard Maple	.58-.65	83-88	Spruce	.41-.44	59
Birch	.55-.64	79-86	Redwood	.33-.40	47-54
Apple	.58-.62	83-84	White Pine	.35-.37	50



## **A FEW WORDS OF CAUTION**

Beware of burning certain materials in your fireplace. Among these are plastics, poison ivy twigs and stems, and chemically treated woods such as discarded poles and railroad ties. These not only create air pollution, but can induce extreme irritation for some individuals.

Use hemlock, spruce, juniper, and other resinous woods with caution. They contain moisture pockets which, upon heating, "pop" with considerable vigor.

Always use a firescreen. And always "bank" a fire, or, at least, push all unburned fuel to the rear of the grate before leaving a fire unattended. Do not use this fireplace as an incinerator.

Because the termination of the chimney above the roof is exposed to wind and cold and the pressure changes these and other environmental conditions may cause, a sufficient chimney draft may be hard to establish at times. At other times the draft may be sufficiently disrupted to cause smoke to spill from the fireplace opening. If problems with chimney draft occur, help start a chimney draft before you build a fire by holding a piece of burning paper near the flue opening at the top of the firebox to preheat the chimney. If smoke spills from the fireplace opening after the fire is burning, open a window on the up wind side of the house that is far enough away from the fireplace that the wind will not blow across the fireplace opening, push the burning wood as near the back of the fireplace as possible, and if the fireplace is equipped with glass doors, close them.

**DO NOT LEAVE CHILDREN OR PHYSICALLY OR MENTALLY HANDICAPPED, OR SENILE PERSONS ALONE WITH A BURNING FIREPLACE.**

## **FUEL STORAGE**

Wood can be dried sufficiently for burning within a few weeks if protected from rain in a low humidity area. It is far better to cut wood and allow it to dry for a year. In all cases, the wood should be stacked so that both ends of the sticks are exposed to the air and protected from rain. The drier the wood, the more usable heat produced by the fire and the less likely rapid accumulation of soot and creosote within the chimney is to occur. See the section of this manual concerning chimney maintenance for information concerning the hazards of soot and creosote accumulation. Small quantities of wood required for fire tending must be kept at least 30 inches from the fireplace.

## **DISPOSAL OF ASHES**

Ashes should be placed in a metal container with a tight fitting lid. The closed container of ashes should be placed on a non-combustible floor or on the ground well away from all 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. Ashes should never be placed in a container with combustible materials.

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## **FIREPLACE AND CHIMNEY MAINTENANCE**

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### **CHIMNEY MAINTENANCE:**

#### **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 should be inspected at least twice a year during the heating season to determine if a creosote buildup has occurred.

If creosote has accumulated it should be removed to reduce the risk of a chimney fire.

The chimney cap can be removed for inspection, maintenance and cleaning by removing three screws from the support legs and lifting upward.

When the fireplace is first placed in use, inspect the chimney frequently and clean the chimney any time an accumulation is observed on the flue walls. The frequency of these inspections can be increased or reduced appropriately after a pattern of accumulation has been established. Please note, however, that changes in the outside environmental conditions such as temperature and humidity or changes in the operation of the fireplace can lead to rapid buildup of soot and/or creosote.

To clean the chimney, obtain the services of a qualified and reputable chimney sweep, or remove the accumulation with brushes on wooden or fiberglass poles. Do not use metal pipes, chains, wires, etc., to clean the chimney because such items can scratch the surface of the stainless steel flue which can shorten the life of the flue and provide a rough surface for soot particles to attach to.

Be sure to cover nearby furnishings and arrange some method of catching soot and creosote particles that may fall during the chimney cleaning process. If glass doors are installed on the fireplace, they should be closed. Extra caution must be used to avoid damage to the flue damper during the cleaning process.

In addition to checking and cleaning the chimney on a regular basis, be sure to inspect the chimney before starting a fire at the beginning of each heating season. Make sure the chimney is clear from any accumulation of soot, creosote or any other debris, and that all joints are intact.

Martin Industries does not recommend chemical cleaners because some may contain elements that corrode the metal parts of the chimney or fireplace.

### **FIREPLACE MAINTENANCE:**

At the end of each heating season or when the fireplace will not be in use for an extended time, the ashes should be removed and the hearth area should be swept as clean as is practical. The slow absorption of moisture into the ashes over a long period of time could cause a condition which would be corrosive to the metal fireplace parts.

At the beginning of each heating season, always operate the flue damper and make sure it has not become stuck from soot, creosote, etc., during the period of inactivity.

Keep the lower and upper grille panels clean and free from dirt and lint accumulation at all times to get the maximum efficiency from your fireplace.

As you use the fireplace, expansion and contraction will cause minor cracking of the hearth, back, and side refractory materials. This is normal and unavoidable. If the cracks become large enough or parts dislodge and the metal behind the refractory is exposed, the refractory panels should be replaced with new panels that can be obtained from your Martin fireplace dealer.

### EXPLANATION OF DOORS AND HEAT OUTPUT

The efficiency (heat added to the room per pound of wood burned) of your fireplace depends on several factors such as chimney height, tightness of home, size of fire in the fireplace and whether or not the doors are open or closed. Unless there are unusual circumstances, the fireplace is most efficient with the front doors open for moderate and large fires and closed for small fires. Experiment to find the most efficient way to operate your fireplace. Glass doors should always be closed when leaving the house or before going to bed.

NOTE: Always have the mesh firescreens closed when the glass doors are open.

### GLASS DOOR MAINTENANCE

Your Martin glass doors are built to require very little maintenance. It is suggested, however, that the following procedure be performed as required to maintain the attractive appearance of the glass enclosure.

The surface of the brass is coated with a clear baked-on enamel to prevent tarnishing of the brass. This finish is treated to withstand temperatures up to 600 degrees F., which is above the temperature during normal fireplace operation.

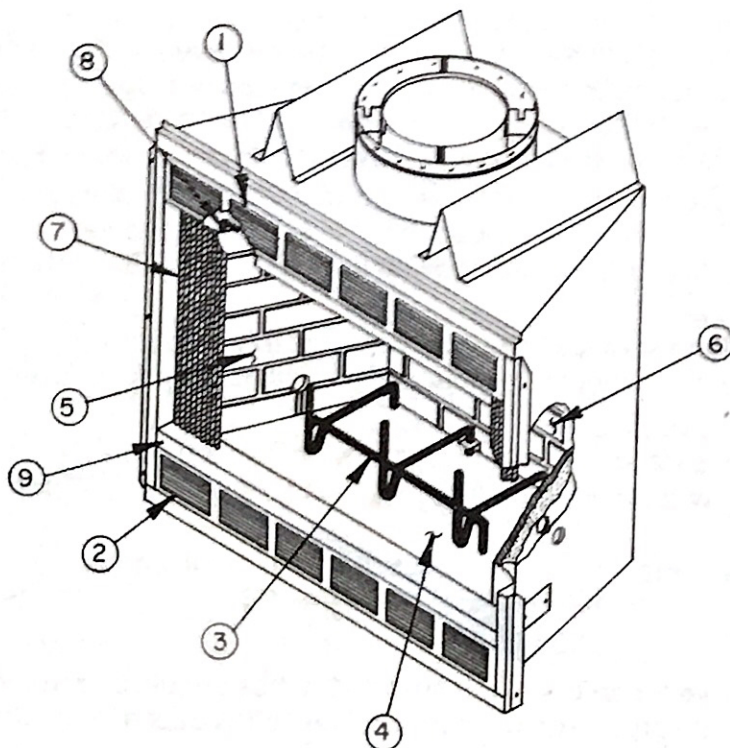
DO NOT POLISH THE BRASS FINISH ON THE DOOR ASSEMBLY. When cleaning is required, use Ivory soapsuds and a soft cloth. Painted surfaces of the glass doors should be cleaned only with a soft, damp cloth.

The glass in the doors will withstand a temperature of 550 degrees F., which is higher than the temperature developed by a normal fireplace fire. This glass is eight times stronger than conventional plate glass, but it is possible to break the glass through abuse or by overheating it. The glass can be cleaned when completely cool with most household glass cleaners.

Should a glass panel break, you can order replacement glass panels through your Martin dealer.

To remove the right or left door assembly, open the bifold door to be removed and depress the top spring clip until the upper pivot pin disengages the spring clip. Then swing the top of the door towards the center and lift it out of the bottom channel.

For information concerning replacement of glass panels and/or other glass door information, refer to glass door installation manual supplied with the accessory.



### ORDERING PARTS:

Replacement parts for your fireplace can be obtained from your Martin dealer. Should you need additional information beyond what your dealer can furnish, contact Martin Industries, Inc., P. O. Box 128, Florence, AL 35631

When ordering parts, specify:

1. Fireplace model number;
2. Component model number (if known);
3. Part number and key number.
4. Part name; and
5. Quantity

Figure 22 should be used for reference in ordering parts.

KEY NO.	PART NAME	PART NUMBER	QTY. Per Ill.
1	Upper Grille Panel Ptd.	032076	1
2	Lower Grille Panel Ptd.	020362	1
3	Weldment Grate Assy.	031899	1
4	Hearth Refractory Assy.	031873	1
5	Firebrick Side Assy.	031872	2
6	Firebrick Back Assy.	031871	1
7	Firescreen Panels	033942	2
8	Weldment Air Door Rod	031867	1
9	Ledge Hearth Ptd. Assy.	032075	1

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## CHECKLIST OF DO'S AND DON'TS

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### DO'S

1. Do check with local building officials to be sure the installation of the fireplace complies with all building codes and requirements and obtain required building permits.
2. Do plan your installation with safety as your primary consideration.
3. Do use only the prescribed materials and parts for the installation of the fireplace.
4. Do insulate the exterior walls surrounding the fireplace to prevent excessive heat loss from the fireplace.
5. Do trim the face of the fireplace only with noncombustible materials.
6. Do attach the noncombustible face trim materials firmly to the face of the fireplace.
7. Do block in or fasten the fireplace to prevent the possibility of the fireplace shifting out of position.
8. Do connect the air circulation blower to a properly grounded and fused electrical circuit.
9. Do enclose the chimney where it passes through living spaces or spaces accessible for storage purposes to prevent contact with the possible damage to the chimney.
10. Do install the proper chimney cap on the chimney to prevent rain and debris from entering the chimney.
11. Do keep all flammable liquids, gases and pressurized containers away from the fireplace.
12. Do check the fireplace for proper adjustment and operation before leaving it unattended for long periods of time.
13. Do inspect and clean the fireplace chimney regularly.
14. Do keep the firescreens closed when the fireplace is left unattended to minimize the danger of sparks popping out of the fireplace.
15. Do use the grate basket or andirons to minimize the danger of logs rolling out of the fireplace.
16. Do start a fire only with paper, kindling or solid composition fire starters specifically designed for starting a fire. The use of liquid fire starters can cause an explosion within the fireplace.
17. Do place all ashes in a metal container with a tight fitting lid and place them on a noncombustible surface well away from other combustible materials until they have completely cooled.
18. Do store your wood supply at a distance equal to or greater than the spacing recommended for combustible materials from the fireplace.
19. Do build fires of moderate intensity in the fireplace for the first three fires to allow the materials to adjust and cure before being subjected to the intense heat of a large fire.

### DON'TS

1. Don't allow other installations or operation considerations to take priority over safety considerations.
2. Don't attempt to use the fireplace until the installation is complete.
3. Don't use unlisted parts and accessories with the fireplace except for special flashings that may be fabricated locally.
4. Don't use damaged parts or accessories with this fireplace.
5. Don't install the fireplace in an exposed or uninsulated area.
6. Don't install fireplace over carpeting.
7. Don't install the fireplace on a poorly constructed base or fail to fasten down or attach the fireplace to prevent it from shifting out of position.
8. Don't create or allow a crack to develop between the metal face of the fireplace and noncombustible trim.
9. Don't use power blowers or air circulation systems with this fireplace that are not specifically recommended by Martin Industries.
10. Don't connect accessory air circulation blowers to improperly fused or ungrounded electrical circuits.
11. Don't install the fireplace where flammable or explosive liquids or vapors are likely to be present.
12. Don't neglect all the considerations mentioned in this manual concerning clearances to combustibles, spacing from obstructions and proper chimney height when selecting the location and installing the chimney.
13. Don't allow insulating materials to contact the chimney.
14. Don't neglect to install the chimney thimble as required.
15. Don't neglect to apply caulking or mastic to the required joints of the flashing and between the flashing and roof.
16. Don't dry clothing or other articles near the fireplace.
17. Don't store or place flammable liquids, gases or pressurized containers near the fireplace.
18. Don't neglect to instruct all responsible persons in the proper and safe operation of the fireplace.
19. Don't fail to instruct all persons, especially children and elderly persons, concerning the hazards of improper operation and unauthorized tampering with the fireplace.
20. Don't use this fireplace to burn paper, cardboard, or other debris.
21. Don't neglect to inspect and clean the chimney regularly.
22. Don't operate the fireplace with the glass firescreen doors partially open. The doors should always be fully open or fully closed.
23. Don't use gasoline, kerosene, engine oil, charcoal lighter, or other flammable liquids to start or intensify a fire. Using these and similar materials can cause an explosion within the fireplace.
24. Don't store your fuel supply closer to the fireplace than the minimum spacing required for combustible materials.
25. Don't subject the fireplace to the intense heat of a large fire the first three times the fireplace is used, but build moderate fires to allow the materials to cure and adjust.
26. Don't clean the chimney with metallic devices or chemical cleaners.
27. Don't use the fireplace or chimney for venting wood or coal burning heaters or inserts.
28. Don't put combustibles within 24 inches of the fireplace opening.

