

EFEL KAMINA WOOD 079.66

EFEL KAMINA T 080.66

11. Secure the wall storage bracket to the wall in a convenient location for storing the accessory tool.
12. Read Operating and Maintenance Instructions.
13. Your unit is now ready for operation.

REDUCED CLEARANCE INSTALLATION

The 079.66 and 080.66 may be installed at reduced clearances to combustible construction by using Metalbestos^R brand chimney in lieu of chimney connector.

1. Attach Metalbestos^R Insulated Tee (Part No. S-IT) with plug to flue outlet collar on back of unit. Position Tee so that the plug will be pointed toward the floor.
2. Position the unit to comply with the minimum clearances to combustible materials. Minimum clearances are shown from the chimney. Check that a minimum number of overhead cross members in the ceiling will be cut. If any overhead cross members are cut, they must be properly framed in. Reposition heater if necessary being careful not to move closer than the minimum allowed clearances.

The minimum clearances to combustible materials are as follows:

- a. 8-5/8 inches to the back wall as measured from the back of the Metalbestos^R chimney.
- b. 24 inches to the back wall as measured from the back of the unit.
- c. 37 inches to the left side wall as measured from the side of the Metalbestos^R chimney.
- d. 36 inches to the right side wall as measured from the side feed door.
- e. 48 inches to the nearest furniture or drapery as measured from any portion of the unit or chimney.

See Illustration No. 6.

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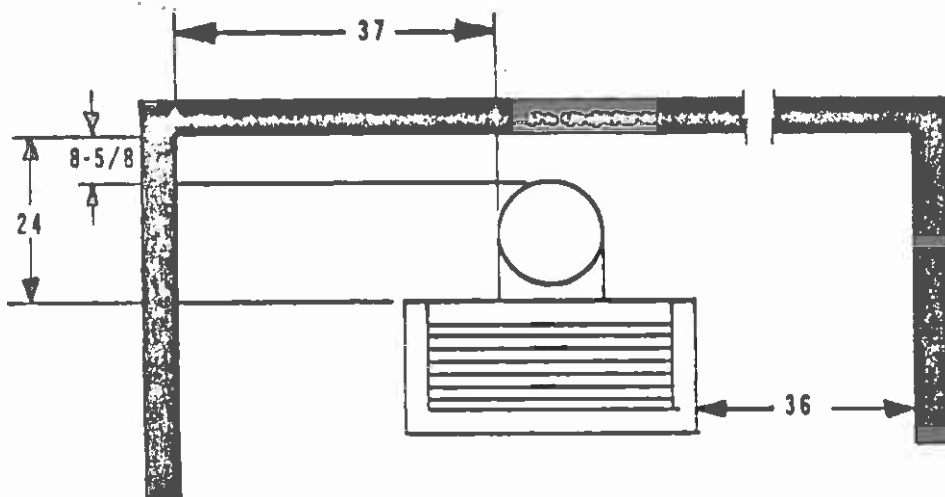


ILLUSTRATION NO. 6

3. Using a "plumb-bob" mark the centerline of the chimney on ceiling. It must be centered over insulated tee. Frame opening through ceiling and roof.
4. A non-combustible floor protector (hearth extension) must be installed under the unit. The floor protector must be a minimum single layer of 2-½ inch thick common solid brick, over 26 gauge sheet metal, or equivalent. Brick must be mortared or otherwise suitably fastened in place. Check with local building authorities as to what other materials are acceptable. The floor protector must extend a minimum of 16 inches beyond the front opening, 16 inches beyond the side feed opening, 8 inches beyond the back of the chimney connector and 8 inches beyond the left side of the unit. Mark the position of the required floor protector on the floor. See Illustration No. 5.
5. Remove unit and install the floor protector.
6. Position unit on the floor protector at the proper clearances with the tee under the opening in the ceiling.
7. Install 8 inch diameter Metalbestos^R chimney (Part No. 8s-length) and accessories per manufacturers instructions, starting at the unit and extending upwards through the roof to the height above the dwelling required by the building codes.

See Typical Installation Illustration No. 7.

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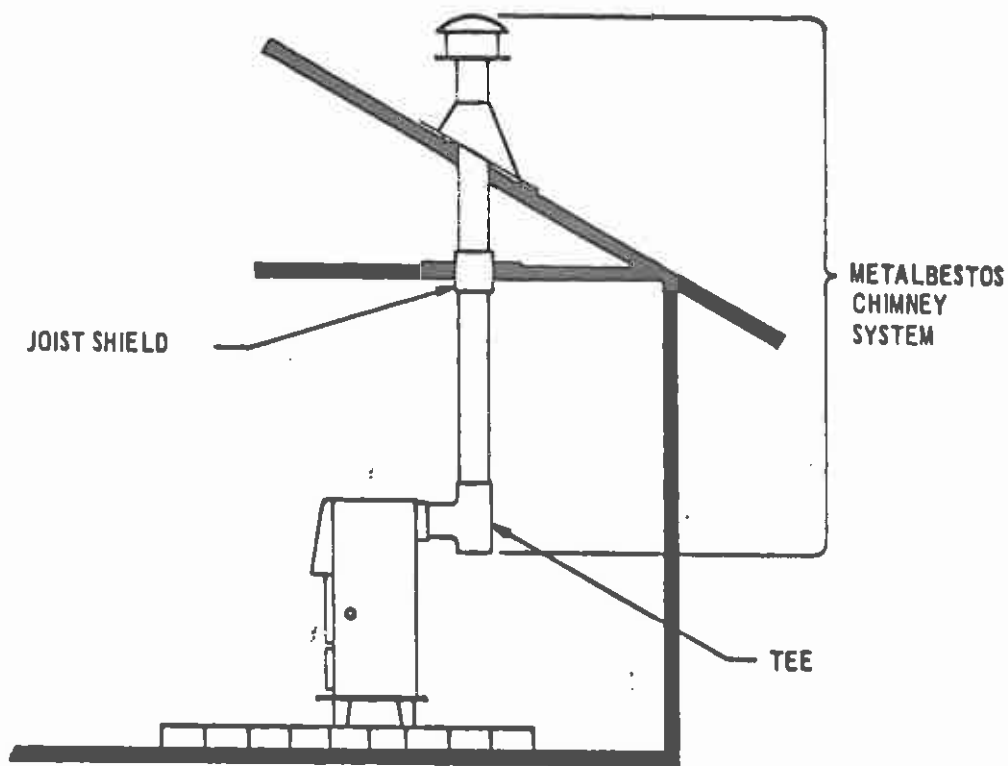


ILLUSTRATION NO. 7

8. Secure the wall storage bracket to the wall in a convenient location for storing the accessory tool.
9. Read Operating and Maintenance Instructions.
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OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

WARNING:

THIS ROOM HEATER IS A HEAT PRODUCING APPLIANCE AND MAY CAUSE SEVERE BURNS IF TOUCHED. KEEP CHILDREN AWAY.

DO NOT OVERFIRE; IF ANY PORTION OF UNIT OR CHIMNEY CONNECTOR STARTS TO GLOW, YOU ARE OVERFIRING.

THIS UNIT IS DESIGNED AS A RADIANT ROOM HEATER AND SHOULD BE USED FOR NO OTHER PURPOSE.

1. First six fires should be small in order to properly cure the cast iron parts and paint.

2. **WARNING:**

SIDE FEED DOOR MUST BE CLOSED DURING FIRING EXCEPT WHEN ADDING FUEL

FRONT FIREBOX DOOR MUST BE CLOSED DURING FIRING OF THE HEATER.

KEEP ASH DRAWER CLOSED DURING FIRING OF THE HEATER TO AVOID DEVELOPING EXCESSIVE TEMPERATURES.

3. The Kamina Wood is designed for operation with solid wood fuel only. The Kamina T is designed for use with wood fuel or with coal fuel when the optional Coal Conversion Kit is installed.

DO NOT USE OTHER FUELS

DO NOT BURN TRASH OR GARBAGE.

4. Be sure to provide combustion air into the dwelling when using a burning appliance. A partially open window or outside air register in the vicinity of the unit would be acceptable.
5. **CAUTION:** Heating the air in a closed building decreases the relative humidity of air, which will dry wood and other combustible materials. This drying lowers the ignition temperature of these materials thus increasing fire hazards. To reduce the risk of a fire, some provision should be made for replenishing moisture to the air whenever a structure is being heated for extended periods.

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6. The size of the fire can be controlled by adjusting the combustion air inlet ("draft") controls. By closing down the draft you will have a smaller fire that will last a longer time.

Model 079.66:

The 079.66 has two sliding draft plates on the front of the unit, behind the lower outer cover. Open the outer cover by pulling down and away from the unit. Use the accessory tool to adjust the draft plates, as they can become very hot.

Model 080.66:

The 080.66 has a thermostatically controlled draft located on the left side of the unit. To adjust, rotate the plastic knobbed lever at the upper rear portion of the left side cover to the desired setting. Once set, the thermostatic control will adjust the air shutter to maintain the fire intensity selected. Adjust the control and then allow sufficient time for the fire to stabilize before again adjusting.

7. CAUTION: UNATTENDED FIRES

Many structure fires have resulted when a slow burning fire has been left unattended for any extended period of time (such as when "banking" a fire for a long over-night burn). These fires normally occur because combustible materials close to an appliance become heated to the ignition point by an overfired appliance which the operator thought was safely "throttled down".

Fire intensity is a function of several factors. One of these factors is DRAFT. Normally, increasing the draft increases fire intensity. Conversely, increasing the fire intensity will increase draft. Draft can also be affected by external factors such as wind strength and direction, outside temperature, airflow in or out of the structure, and so forth. If one of these factors changes, the draft of a low-burning appliance may increase. This increased draft may cause dangerously high temperatures to develop, possibly causing failure of the unit or flue, or ignition of nearby combustibles. Closing down the combustion air flow ("draft") controls (even on a thermostatically controlled unit) may not guarantee that this will not happen.

Exercise extreme caution if a fire must be left unattended.

8. Always build wood fires directly on the integral grate. Do not use andirons or elevate fire.

Never build a coal fire in the Kamina T unless the Coal Conversion Kit is installed.
9. **CAUTION:** Always check for high flames when opening feed door by partially opening door for a few seconds before opening fully.

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10. OPERATING WITH WOOD:

- a. Before starting, open flue damper fully by rotating control lever on flue collar to a horizontal position.

DAMPER MUST ALWAYS BE IN THE OPEN POSITION WHEN FIRING. CLOSE DAMPER ONLY AFTER FIRE HAS COMPLETELY DIED.

- b. Open draft control. Place a small amount of wadded paper and kindling on the grate. Light with a match and close door. Always tend the fire through the side feed door.
- c. **CAUTION: NEVER USE GASOLINE, GASOLINE TYPE LANTERN FUEL, KEROSENE, CHARCOAL LIGHTER FLUID, OR SIMILAR LIQUIDS TO START OR "FRESHEN UP" A FIRE IN THIS HEATER. KEEP ALL SUCH LIQUIDS WELL AWAY FROM THE HEATER WHILE IT IS IN USE.**
- d. When kindling is burning well, add larger pieces of wood and close and latch the door.

USE ONLY DRIED OR SEASONED WOOD.

- e. Adjust the thermostatic draft control to obtain the desired fire intensity.
- f. The fire should be periodically poked and stirred with a proper fireplace poker to clear the fuel and grate of accumulated ash. If the grate should become blocked, it can be cleared by "slicing" the grate. Insert the flat bar portion of the supplied slicing tool through the two slicing ports on the front of the unit; the two cover plates on the inside of the ports will swing back to admit the tool. Move the tool back and forth across the grate in a slicing motion until grate is clear. Remove tool from the slicing port, then check to make certain that the cover plates have dropped back into a closed position. The slicing port covers must be kept closed during firing of the unit except when slicing the grate.
- g. After the fire has died and the unit has cooled, the flue damper may be closed to keep heated room air from escaping up the chimney.

11. OPERATING WITH COAL: (Kamina T Only)

- a. **Install coal conversion kit. Do not build coal fire directly on hearth. Use EFEL coal conversion kit (Part Number 080.66c). Refer to assembly instructions.**
- b. Before starting, open flue damper fully by rotating control lever on flue collar to a horizontal position.

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- c. **To Start**, fully open draft control. Place a small amount of wadded paper and kindling on the coal grate. Light with a match and close the door. Always tend the fire through the side feed door.
- d. **CAUTION: NEVER USE GASOLINE, GASOLINE TYPE LANTERN FUEL, KEROSENE, CHARCOAL LIGHTER FLUID, OR SIMILAR LIQUIDS TO START OR "FRESHEN UP" A FIRE IN THIS HEATER. KEEP ALL SUCH LIQUIDS WELL AWAY FROM THE HEATER WHILE IT IS IN USE.**
- e. Continue to fire with kindling, adding a handful of coal each time kindling is added until coal is burning well.
Go slow - coal takes time to start and must develop a good bed of live coals to burn properly. This is especially true of the harder types of coal. Once the coal is burning well, stop adding wood.

Use 2-7/8 inch grind maximum size anthracite or bituminous coal only. Do not use high volatile coals.

USE OF TYPES OR SIZES OF COALS OTHER THAN THOSE SPECIFIED MAY RESULT IN EXCESSIVE TEMPERATURES AND DAMAGE TO THE UNIT.

- f. Adjust the thermostatic draft control to obtain the desired fire intensity.
- g. The fire should be periodically poked and stirred with a proper fireplace poker to clear the fuel and grate of accumulated ash. If the grate should become blocked, it can be cleared by "slicing" the grate. Insert the flat bar portion of the supplied slicing tool through the two slicing ports on the front of the unit; the two cover plates on the inside of the ports will swing back to admit the tool. Move the tool back and forth across the grate in a slicing motion until grate is clear. Remove tool from the slicing port, then check to make certain that the cover plates have dropped back into a closed position. The slicing port covers must be kept closed during firing of the unit except when slicing the grate.
- h. After the fire has died and the unit has cooled, the flue damper may be closed to keep heated room air from escaping up the chimney.
- i. **Control and Measurement of Chimney Draft.**

Coal burning heaters are designed such that the fuel sits on a grate which separates the firebox from an ash compartment.

Combustion air enters the ash compartment below the fuel load and the natural draft created by the chimney pulls the combustion air up through the grate and the fuel load. Due to the low amount of volatile materials in coal, this arrangement is necessary to get the coal to burn properly.

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As the draft increases in such a coal unit, more air moves through the fuel load, which fans the fire and makes it burn hotter. Conversely, as the fire becomes hotter, the air moving through the firebox is heated more, which increases the draft intensity. These two conditions can feed off each other to cause dangerously excessive temperatures to develop. Therefore, it is important to supply some means for controlling the draft intensity in any unit intended for burning coal as the only fuel or as the primary fuel. The thermostatic draft control on your unit is designed to control flue draft by controlling the intensity of the fire which generates the draft.

For proper operation, the flue collar draft in your unit must not exceed a maximum 0.06 inches water column. If you want to check the draft, you can do so by obtaining and using an appropriate flue draft gauge following the gauge manufacturer's instructions.

j. Carbon Monoxide

Carbon monoxide is a colorless, odorless gas which is very deadly. While carbon monoxide cannot be smelled, there are other gases also being produced, known as aldehydes. Aldehydes have a distinctive odor described as "sour". Thus, a sour odor coming from your unit indicates that carbon monoxide is being produced and is somehow entering the space around the heater. The first physical symptoms of carbon monoxide poisoning will be a severe headache, dizziness and possibly an upset stomach. If sour odors or the above symptoms are noticed then take the following actions:

1. Immediately open the doors and windows of your house and let some fresh air in.
2. Shut down the heater by closing the draft control.
3. Investigate further to determine if the heater or the chimney connector is leaking combustion products.
4. Check the chimney thoroughly as it may have become partially blocked.
5. If the source of the problem cannot be determined, call in a reputable installer or qualified person.
6. Correct before again burning.

12. Read Maintenance Instructions.

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MAINTENANCE INSTRUCTIONS

1. Always keep the area around the unit clean and clear of furniture and other objects.

Keep all furniture and drapery a minimum 48 inches away from the heater.

2. Ashes should be removed from ash pan when cold. 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 retainer until all cinders have thoroughly cooled.
3. Clean the heater surface with a dry or slightly damp cloth. In case of condensation, clean the affected areas before they dry.

Clean the door glass with glass cleaner or all-purpose cleaning solution.

DO NOT CLEAN UNIT WHILE HOT

4. 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 connector and chimney should be inspected frequently 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. Experienced chimney servicing personnel should be consulted.

5. When coal is burned slowly it produces a by-product called "fly-ash". Part of this fly ash is carried up the flue by the natural draft created by the fire. Fly ash may accumulate in the flue, particularly in any horizontal portions such as the elbow of a rear vented appliance, and cause a restriction of the flue. The unit, chimney connector and chimney should be inspected frequently during the heating season to determine if fly ash has accumulated. If fly ash has accumulated, it should be removed.

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6. Inspect the entire unit frequently for proper operation, fit and soundness of parts. If any malfunctioning, cracked, broken, or loose parts or other problems are noted, contact your dealer or qualified serviceman to inspect and repair the unit. **DO NOT OPERATE THE UNIT IF INSTALLED OR FUNCTIONING IMPROPERLY.**
7. Check the fit and seal of the doors and ash drawer frequently. For proper operation an airtight seal must be maintained around these openings. If the seal is not tight, inspect the gasketing. If the gasketing needs replacement, contact your dealer. If the gasketing is in good condition, check the closure latch screws; if these are loose, tighten with a screwdriver and retest the seal.

If you are unable to get an airtight seal following these instructions, contact your dealer for repair.

8. Store coal in a cool, dry place, well away from any source of flame or heat. If stored outside, keep the coal covered to protect from rain or snow. Keep paper, wood, rags, and other easily ignited materials away from the coal. If coal should become wet, separate it and allow it to dry naturally; do not mix wet and dry coal or pile wet coal on top of dry coal.
9. Any maintenance other than the items specifically covered in these instructions must be performed by a qualified manufacturer's representative. Consult your dealer.
10. For further information on using your heater safely, obtain a copy of the National Fire Protection Association Publication "Using Coal and Wood Stoves Safely" NFPA HS-10-1978. The address of the NFPA is Batterymarch Park, Quincy, Massachusetts 02269.
11. Save instructions for future reference.