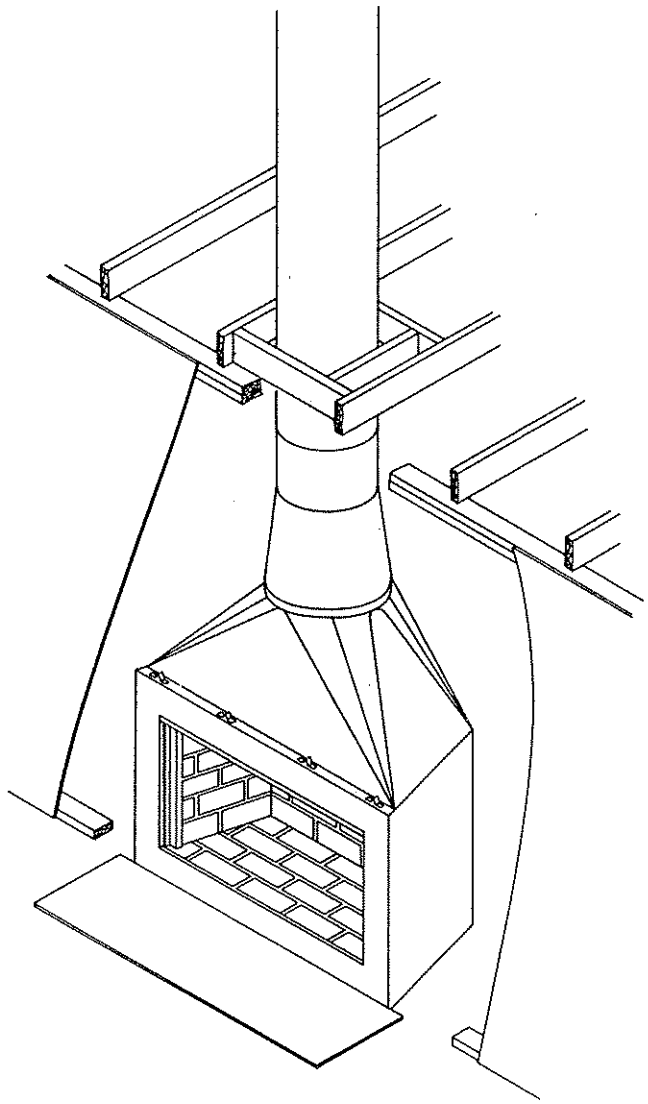
TEMCO

INSTALLATION-OPERATION AND PARTS LIST MANUAL

BUILT-IN WOOD BURNING FIREPLACE WITH PREFABRICATED CHIMNEY



ZERO CLEARANCE

MODELS

TBF 28 - 1

TBF 36 - 1

TBF 42 - 1

Temtex PRODUCTS

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7A61854D

"UNDERWRITERS' LABORATORIES LISTED"

FOREWORD

You have just purchased a Zero clearance Fireplace from Temco's line of heating equipment. Each part of your fireplace is of high quality material and superior workmanship. This fireplace has been tested and design certified by Underwriters' Laboratories and it has been laboratory and field tested by Temco Engineers. This has been done to bring you the utmost in product quality.

For you to realize all the advantages and years of reliable service that have been engineered into your fireplace, you must follow through by observing all the instructions contained in this book regarding installation and operation. Your installation must further conform with all local codes and safety regulations pertaining to fireplace installation.

Keep this book in a safe place for ready reference. It will serve as a guide for operation after installation and will aid in obtaining maximum heating comfort from your fireplace. You may also need the parts list when ordering replacements.

READ THIS ENTIRE BOOK

SHORTAGES AND DAMAGES

It is important that you check for damage or shortages as soon as your fireplace is delivered. The shipping list will list all parts contained in the cartons.

To identify model number and serial number when ordering parts see nameplate located in the upper front corner of the fireplace firebox.

NOTE: To identify individual parts, refer to parts illustrations located on pages 9 and 10.

While we will gladly make up any shortages, we hope you wll carefully and thoroughly search for each part before reporting it missing. Some parts are small and can be concealed by the packing. Do not throw the packing material away until you are sure that all items are accounted for and are not in the packing.

LOCAL CODES

Local building codes must be followed in all cases as to the particular requirements concerning the installation of factory built fireplaces.

CLEARANCES:

Any of these models may be placed directly on a combustible floor, against a combustible wall or raised on a wooden platform without clearance from combustible construction. However, the fireplac must be secured in place so that it can't shift. Fram ing members may be placed directly against the side and back clearance angles of the fireplace. Combustible floors must be protected at the front and to the sides of the fireplace opening as shown in Fig. 1. If the unit is to be installed on a raised platform it must rest on a continuous level surface.

Framing may be completed before delivery, if dimensions for enclosure are followed closely, particularly those in reference to framing around opening. In Fig. 1, Dimension "A" indicates position of finished wall surface with respect to surround face of fireplace. The surround is the black portion of the fireplace front.

As a general rule, when moulding or trim is to be installed around surround, finished surround is best installed FLUSH with finished wall so a simpler trim piece may be used to cover joint. See Fig. 1 for clearances from combustibles. Non-combustible facing material such as glass, marble, brick, tile, stone, etc. may be applied directly to the surface of the surround. No combustible material within 12″ of the fireplace opening shall project more than ⅛″ for each 1″ clearance from the opening, in accordance with Uniform Building Code. The position of header and framework around opening must be adjusted to accommodate the thickness of finished surround when fireplace sits tight against wall at rear. ' choice of finished surround is made AFTER INSTAL LATION, it is suggested that framing be installed so finished surround will OVERLAP finished wall ("A" = Zero). Enclosure around fireplace is constructed of 2 x 4's, or heavier, in conventional manner.

Studs may be placed flat to conserve space. No clearances are required between framing and fireplace. Header across opening should be a 1 x 6. This will allow ½″ space from header to fireplace face for drywall.

Chimney sections require a minimum clearance of two inches to combustible material. Firestop spacers must be installed at every ceiling level which will automatically provide the necessary clearance.

The firepace must not be installed closer than "Z" to any unprotected combustible wall, perpendicular to the fireplace openings (See Fig. 1). This does not apply to corner installation.

Floor which supports fireplace does not have to be reinforced unless the material used for facing is very heavy: (i.e. Fieldstone—large areas of brick, etc.)

WARNING

Only TEMCO components designed for your model fireplace may be installed. Other parts or any modification to your TEMCO components may cause a FIRE HAZARD and will void the TEMCO warranty. In addition, such action may void the coverage provided by your homeowner's policy.

RISK OF ASPHYXIATION . . . DO NOT CONNECT THIS APPLIANCE TO A CHIMNEY FLUE SERVING A GAS-FIRED APPLIANCE.

NO BLOWER OR THERMAL GRATE MAY BE USED IN A TEMCO TBF FIREPLACE. THEY WILL DAMAGE THE DOOR AND CAUSE A FIRE HAZARD.

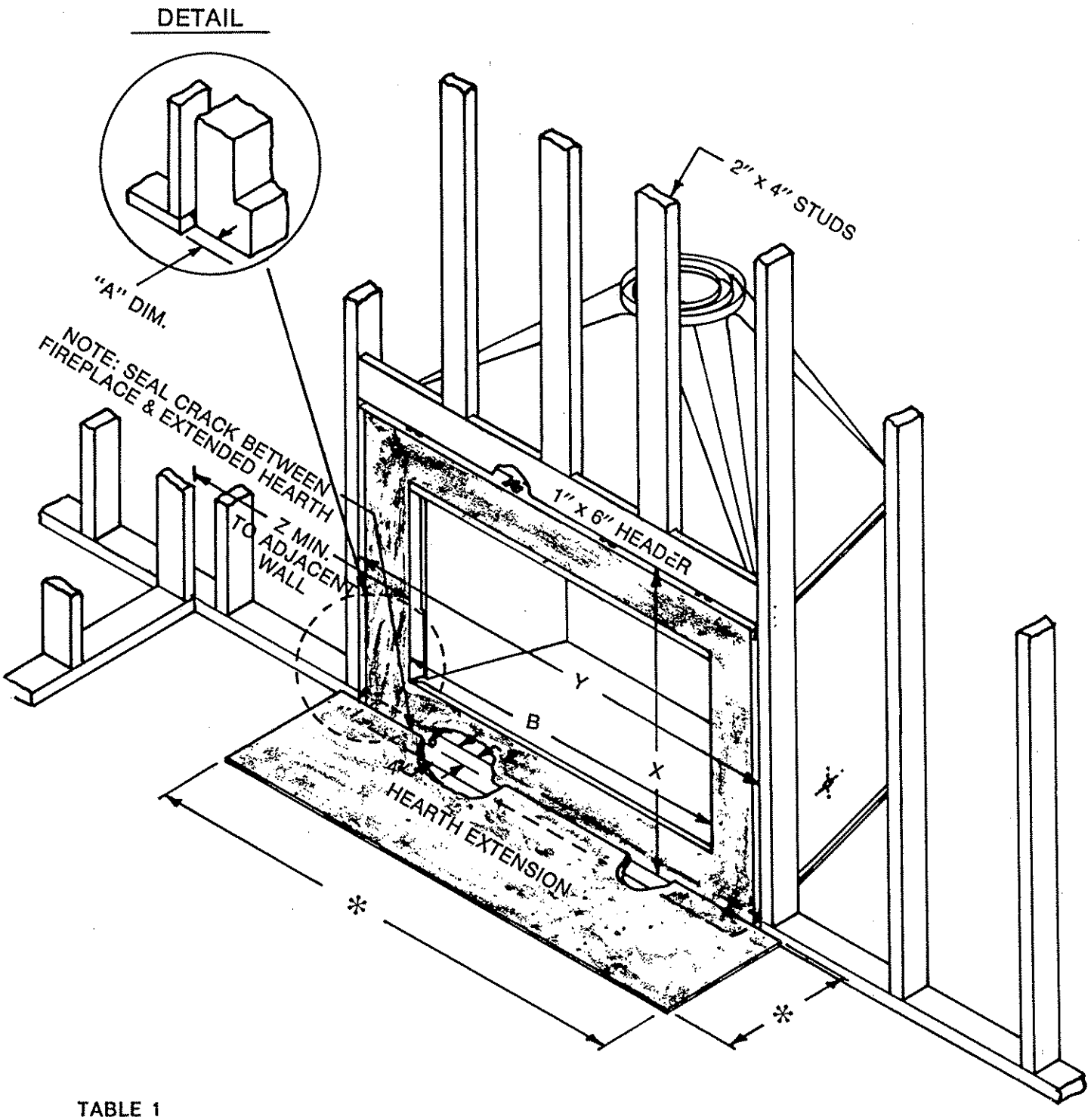


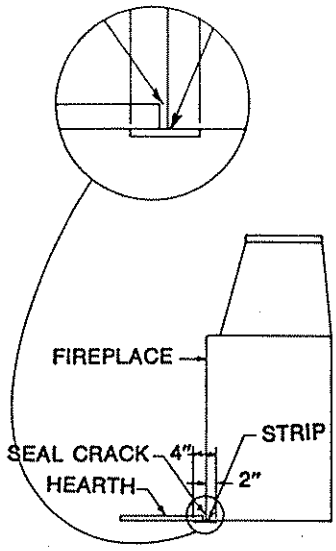
TABLE 1

MODEL	*Hearth Extension	X	Y	Z
TBF - 28	16"x44"	35¾"	39"	24"
TBF - 36	16"x52"	36¼"	47"	30"
TBF - 42	20"x58"	36¼"	53"	30"

FIGURE 1

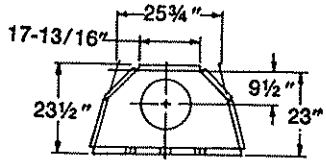
CAUTION

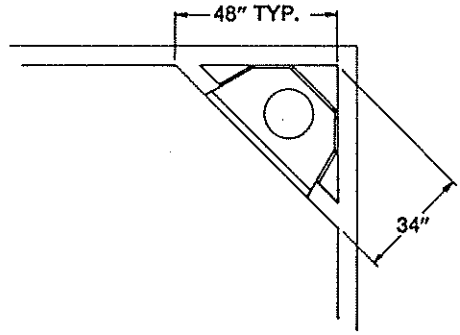
COMBUSTIBLE MATERIAL MUST NOT BE INSTALLED OVER DARKENED AREAS.

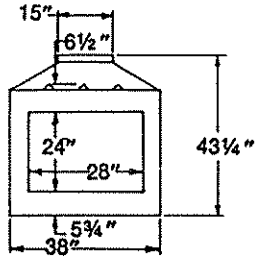


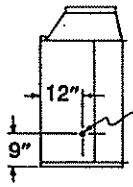
The Hearth Safety Strip furnished with each unit, P.N. 2B60161 for model TBF-28, P.N. 2B60162 for TBF-36 and P.N. 2B60163 for TBF-42, must be installed under the fireplace. This strip must be positioned on the floor to extend 2″ under the fireplace and 6″ either side of the fireplace opening at the point where the extended hearth meets the fireplace. (See Fig. 1)

DIMENSIONS AND CLEARANCES

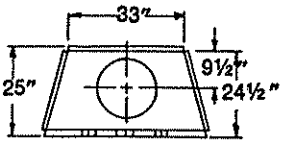


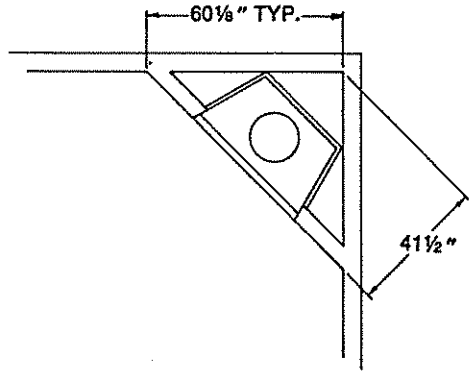


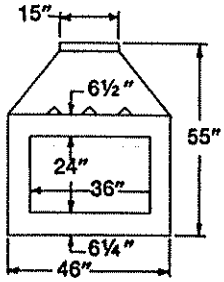


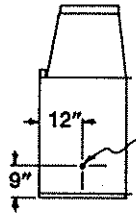


TBF-28

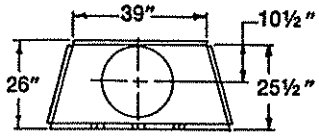


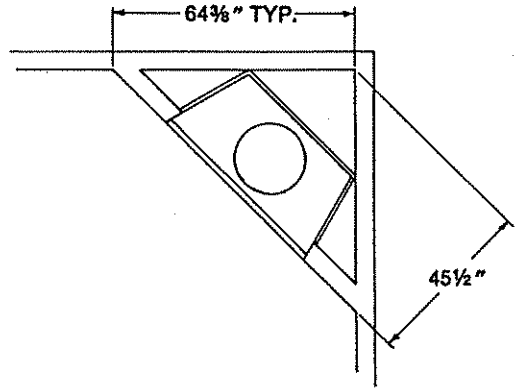


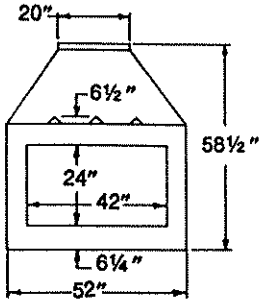


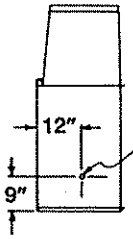


TBF-36









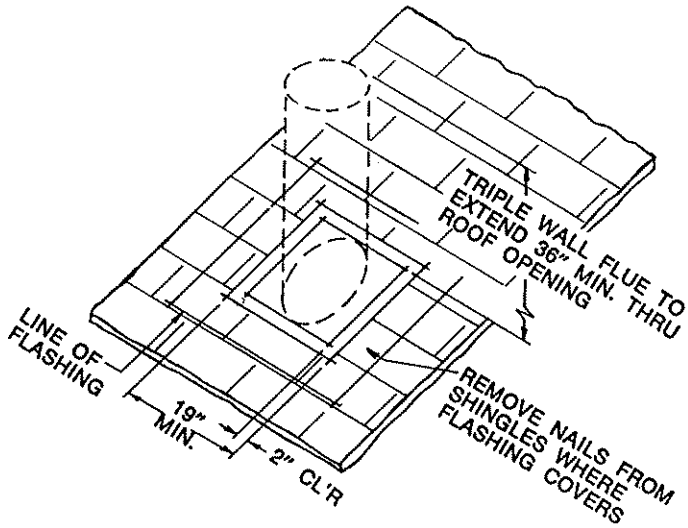
TBF-42

Framing Ceiling and Roof Openings:

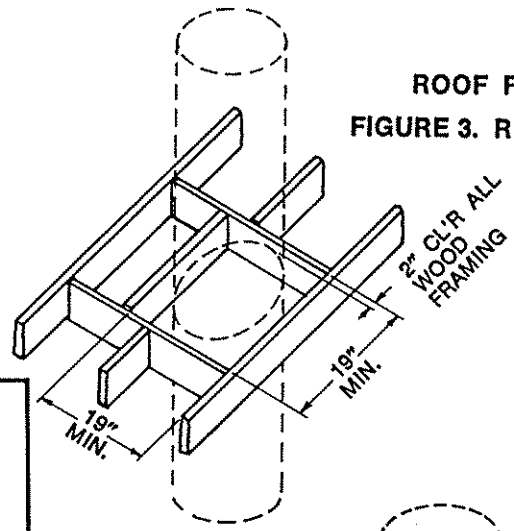
Frame ceiling and roof opening directly above one another, as flue should go straight up to chimney termination. Firestops must be used at each ceiling, but none is required at roof line. Roof framing must be 2 x 6's or 2 x 4's and securely nailed, as chimney termination and flashing are anchored to this construction and must withstand heavy loads. NOTE: Opening dimensions are measured horizontally.

Cut and frame openings through ceilings and roof levels (see opening sizes, Figs. 2 & 3). These sizes allow proper clearance between chimney and combustible construction. When using a simulated brick chimney different openings are required.

At each ceiling level, install a firestop, with angle extending into joist space, and nail it to joist and headers around celing opening. No firestop is to be used at roof levels. Install a firestop (Model 930F, 30° Penetration) or (Model 904F, 90° Penetration) at each point where the chimney passes through a ceiling. Use a 30° Penetration where a chimney penetrates a ceiling at a 30° angle. The firestop should be installed from the underside of the ceiling except at the attic level where it should be installed on top of the framing members. A minimum of 2" clearance must be maintained from flue pipe to all combustibles. If any portion of chimney extends through any living or storage area, this portion must be enclosed to eliminate personal contact or damage to the chimney.



ROOF FRAMING



ROOF FRAMING

FIGURE 3. Roof Openings.

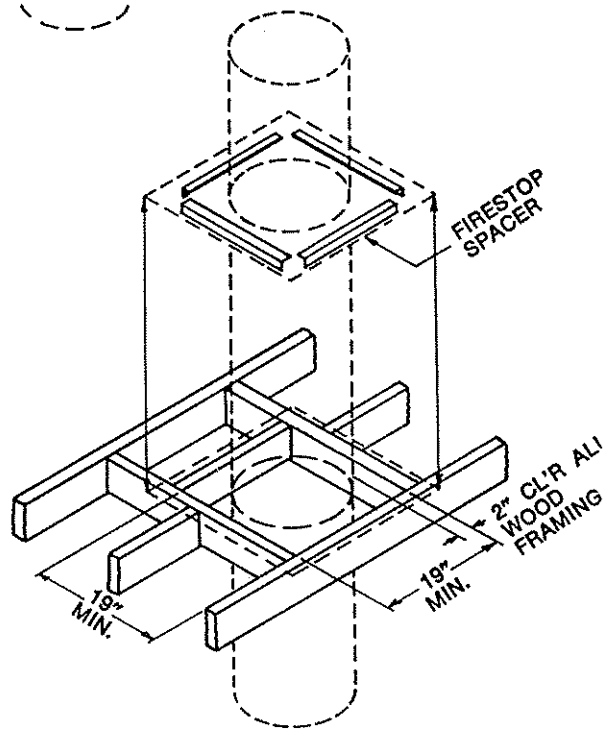


FIGURE 2. Ceiling Opening (16" centers)

WARNING

FIREPLACE MODEL TBF 28-1

FOR USE ONLY WITH TEMTEX LABELED FIREPLACE PARTS. LABELED CHIMNEY SUPPORT, CHIMNEY SECTION, FIRESTOP SPACER, ELBOW, ROOF ASS'Y AND HEARTH EXTENSION REQ. TO COMPLETE FIREPLACE. MODEL CAK-1 COMBUSTION AIR KIT MAY BE USED.

FIREPLACE MODEL TBF 36-1

FOR USE ONLY WITH TEMTEX LABELED FIREPLACE PARTS. LABELED CHIMNEY SUPPORT, CHIMNEY SECTION, FIRESTOP SPACER, ELBOW, ROOF ASS'Y AND HEARTH EXTENSION REQ. TO COMPLETE FIREPLACE. MODEL SG36-1 GLASS DOORS AND MODEL CAK-1 COMBUSTION AIR KIT MAY BE USED.

FIREPLACE MODEL TBF 42-1

FOR USE ONLY WITH TEMTEX LABELED FIREPLACE PARTS. LABELED CHIMNEY SUPPORT, CHIMNEY SECTION, FIRESTOP SPACER, ELBOW, ROOF ASS'Y AND HEARTH EXTENSION REQ. TO COMPLETE FIREPLACE. MODEL SG42-1 GLASS DOORS AND MODEL CAK-1 COMBUSTION AIR KIT MAY BE USED.

To Install Chimney Sections

The three sections of flue pipe are, inner, intermediate, and outer. Insert the inner (9″) into the top of the fireplace with the snap end down. Push until the snap locks engage. Slip the intermediate (12″) over the inner. Push it down until it bottoms and the snap locks engage. Slip the outer (15″) over the intermediate and push it down until it bottoms and the snap locks engage. Continue this process adding the flue sections on top of each other until the flue penetrates the roof opening above the roof flashing at least 3″ or more to allow adequate room for the storm collar. The minimum completed heights measured from the base of the fireplace are as follows: TBF-28—12′; TBF-36—12′; and TBF-42—15′6″. The maximum height is 90′.

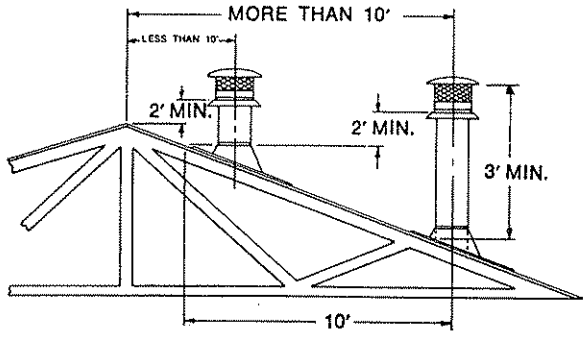


FIGURE 4

If chimney pipe is within 10′ of the roof peak, the top should extend 24″ above the peak. When farther than 10′ from the roof peak, the top of the chimney pipe should be at least 24″ above a point on the roof that is 10′ from the centerline of the chimney, measured in a horizontal plane. (See Fig. 4) In either case, the top of the last section of chimney pipe must be at least 36″ above the highest point of the roof cutout. (See Figs. 3 and 9)

Chimney sections must be supported with either guy wires or ¾″ conduit flatten on the ends, when chimney extends 6 feet or more above the roof. Chimney may be extended to a maximum height of 12 feet above the roof.

A flue support Model No. 904S must be installed at both 45 and 75 foot levels to adequately support flue pipe on vertical runs 45 feet or higher measuring from fireplace base.

To Install Elbows

Maintain 2 inches minimum clearance to combustibles, except when passing through firestop spacers.

1. Place elbow on the top of the fireplace, pointed in the direction offset is required.
2. To achieve minimum offset (see table 2), attach return elbow (with 18″ straps) to first elbow. To achieve further offset, you may install various lengths of triple wall pipe (12″, 18″, 24″, 36″ and/or 48″) between the elbows to a maximum length of 72 inches. At this point a flue support must b provided if additional sections are to be added.

TYPICAL OFFSET INSTALLATION

NOTES: 1 FLUE SUPPORT MUST BE USED AT 30 FOOT INTERVALS.

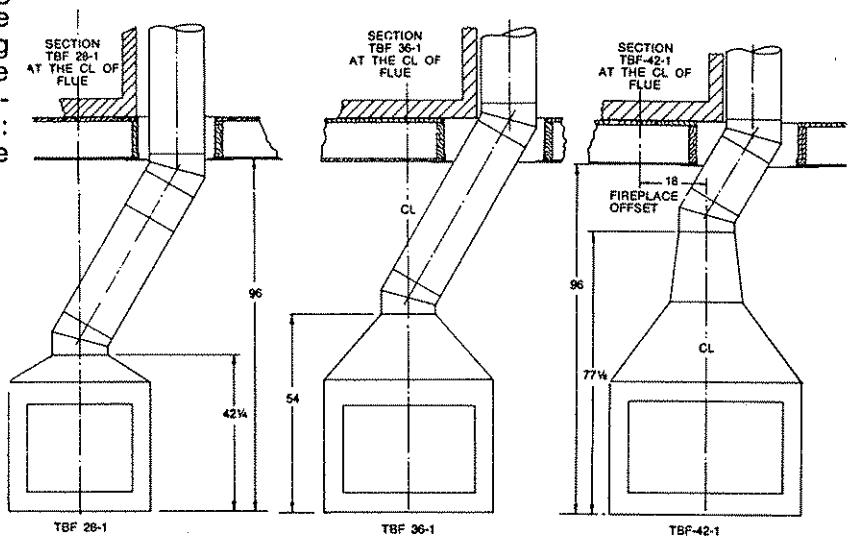


FIGURE 5

TABLE 2

Lineal Gain of Offset with Two Elbows	Offset Dim. "T" (Inches) (2)	Rise Dim. "S" (Inches) Model TBF-28	Model TBF-36	Model TBF-42
Elbows Only—No intermediate sections	4⅛	57⅞	69⅝	92¾
One 12″ Section	9½	67⅛	78⅞	102
One 18″ Section	12½	72¼	84	107⅛
Two 12″ Sections	14⅞	76⅜	88⅛	111¼
One 24″ Section	15½	77½	89¼	112⅜
One 12″ Section and One 18″ Section	17⅞	81½	93¼	116⅜
One 12″ Section and One 24″ Section, or Two 18″ Sections	20⅞	86¾	98½	121⅝
One 36″ Section	21½	87⅞	99⅝	122¾
One 18″ Section and One 24″ Section	23⅞	91⅞	103⅝	126¾
One 12″ Section and One 36″ Section, or Two 24″ Sections	26⅞	97⅛	108⅞	132
One 48″ Section	27½	98¼	110	133⅛
One 18″ Section and One 36″ Section	29⅞	102¼	114	137⅛
One 12″ Section and One 48″ Section, or One 24″ Section and One 36″ Section	32⅞	107½	119¼	142⅜
One 18″ Section and One 48″ Section	35⅞	112⅝	124⅜	147½
One 24″ Section and One 48″ Section, or Two 36″ Sections	38⅞	117⅝	129⅝	152¾
One 36″ Section and One 48″ Section and One Flue Support (904S) (1)	46⅜	130⅞	142⅝	165¾

Note

If the required offset distance is not shown in the above table but is less than the maximum allowed (125″), additional chimney sections can be added to any of the above combinations, adding to the "T" and "S" (Fig. 5) dimensions as follows:

For each additional:	Add to "T"	Add to "S"
12″ Section	5⅜″	9¼″
18″ Section	8⅜″	14⅜″
24″ Section	11⅜″	19⅝″
36″ Section	17⅜″	30″
48″ Section	23⅜″	40⅜″
Flue Support (904S)	1½″	2⅝″

Rules Governing Offset Installations

A. 90′ maximum height.
   Four 30° elbows maximum per system.
C. Chimney is to be a maximum of 30° from vertical.
D. Maximum of 20 ft. length of angled run of chimney.
E. Additional support to be provided every 6 ft. of angled run of chimney.

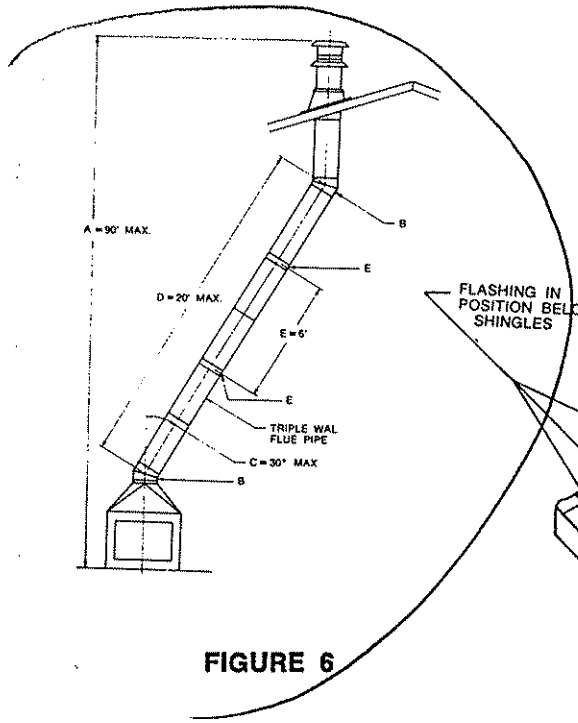


FIGURE 6

Extending and Finishing Chimney

The intermediate termination adaptor, and chimney termination are then attached to the triple wall pipe. (See Fig. 8) To attach the termination, slide the termination brackets over the outside wall pipe and mark the hole location on the pipe and drill holes for metal screws. Next install the termination adaptor into the intermediate pipe (end with locks goes into pipe), then slide the chimney termination over this and line the brackets up with the holes already drilled and attach with the 3 screws provided.

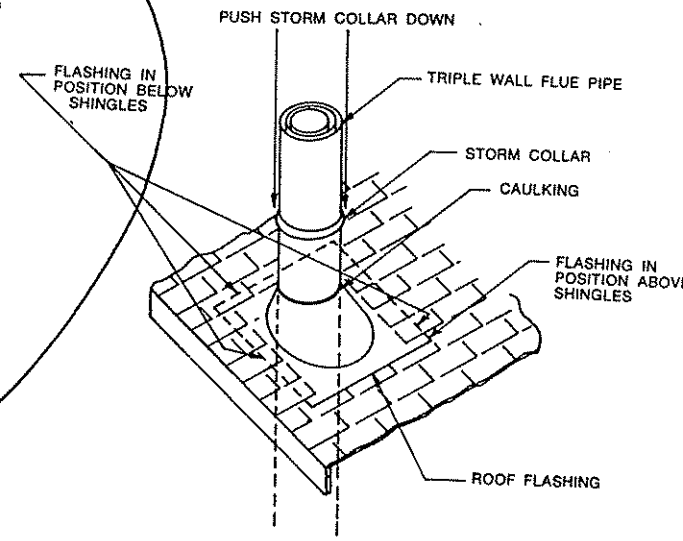


FIGURE 7

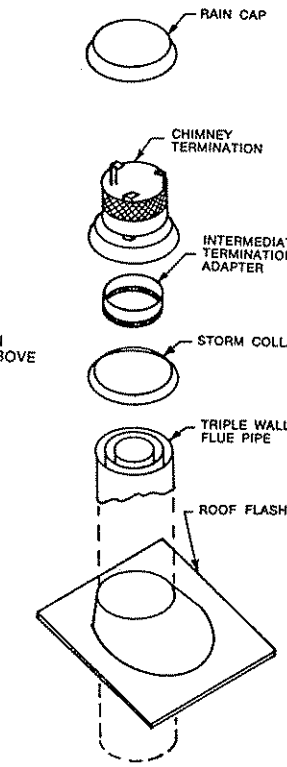


FIGURE 8

Installing Flashing

Place flashing over outer pipe and mark the outline on roof. Remove nails from shingles in this outline to bottom edge of roof cutout. Coat the roof area under shingles with roofing cement. Slide the flashing under shingles into position and renail top and side shingles. Do not nail through lower portion of flashing. If necessary, cover side and top of flashing with salvaged shingles.

Installing Storm Collar

Install storm collar and raise upward. Apply waterproof caulking around flashing where collar fits at top of flashing. Push storm collar down securely on sealer and flashing. (See Fig. 7)

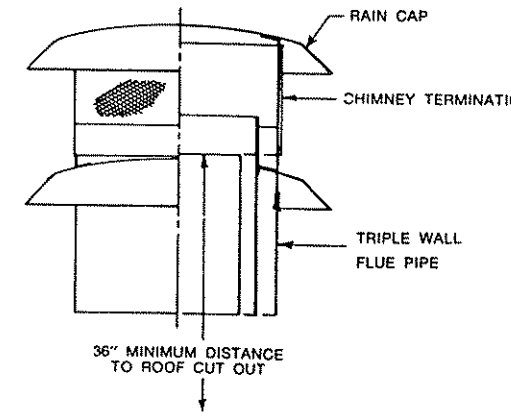


FIGURE 9

Installing Gas Line

IMPORTANT: install the gas line before framing fireplace.

If desired, a gas log lighter (or gas log set) may be installed. Use only black iron pipe, ½" size, and appropriate iron fittings.

When installing a gas line, a valve designed for installation outside the fireplace is recommended.

The gas line can enter the fireplace from either side. Refer to page 3 for the entrance hole. Remove the refractory side where the gas line is to enter the TBF-36 or TBF-42. There are three knock outs on either side of the fireplace. One each in the outer, intermediate, and firebox shield. Remove all three knock outs. Replace the refractory side and mark where the gas line will enter. Remove the refractory and drill the hole with either a masonry or spade bit. Replace the refractory aligning the drilled hole with the knock outs.

Run the gas line to just outside entrance hole of fireplace. Install a 7" (minimum) nipple to reach inside the fireplace.

Finish the installation by either capping the gas line inside the fireplace or attaching the gas log or lighter.

Test for Gas Leaks

All gas piping and connections must be tested for leaks after the installation is completed.

Be sure the unit is turned off.

Apply a soapy solution to all connections and joints and if bubbles appear, leaks can be detected and corrected.

DO NOT USE A MATCH OR OPEN FLAME OF ANY KIND TO TEST FOR LEAKS.

Never operate any appliance with leaky connections. NOTE: If gas logs are to be used, damper MUST be locked open.

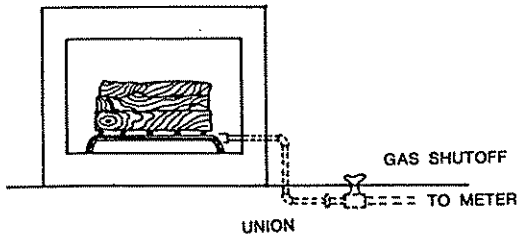


FIGURE 10

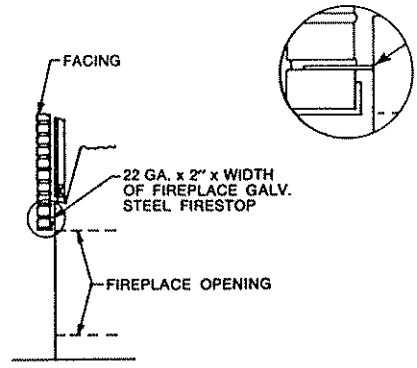


FIGURE 11

Construction Note: Installer to provide a firestop as shown in Fig. 11. Firestop to butt against fireplace face the entire length of the facing and to be imbedded in the mortar joint.

IMPORTANT

Charcoal Fires

A charcoal fire may be built in a grate or fire basket, with the damper in the full open position to allow smoke and fumes to escape. Build fire by using paper, kindling or other conventional charcoal lighting means. CHARCOAL REQUIRES A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF FRESH AIR. Leave an outside door or window into the room partially open. BE SURE ALL ASHES ARE COLD BY FEELING THEM BEFORE CLOSING DAMPER OR WINDOW

CAUTION: Use of an exhaust fan may cause the fireplace to smoke or vent poorly. Always provide a source of fresh air for combustion into the room where the fireplace is installed.

CARE AND OPERATION

To Build a Fire

1. Open screens by grasping handles, push each back to sides.
2. Open damper by pulling handle down until it locks in open position. You will feel the damper snap into the locked position.
3. Be sure grate is placed far back in fireplace and place several crumpled pieces of paper on grate.
4. Light another piece of crumpled paper and hold high inside the fireplace. This will warm the flue and start the chimney "drawing."

5. Light the paper in the grate and as the kindling catches, add more or heavier wood until fire is well established, being careful not to "smother" fire.
6. If charcoal or coal is to be used, it now may be added slowly.
7. Close right firescreen first and then left firescreen being sure they overlap. Keep closed at all times except when adding fuel.

The fireplace firescreen should be in place while a fire is burning. Never leave the fire unattended without this protection.

WARNING: Never use flammable liquids indoors to light your fire.

WOOD FIRES

Different types of wood have different heat values. The heat that a fire place log produces depends on the concentration of woody material, resin, water and ash. When wood is compared to fossil fuels, a full cord of dry hickory wood weighs about two tons and is approximately equal in heating value to a ton of hard coal or 200 gallons of fuel oil. On a gallons for pound basis, heavy hardwoods have about half the heating value of coal and a third of the heating value of oil.

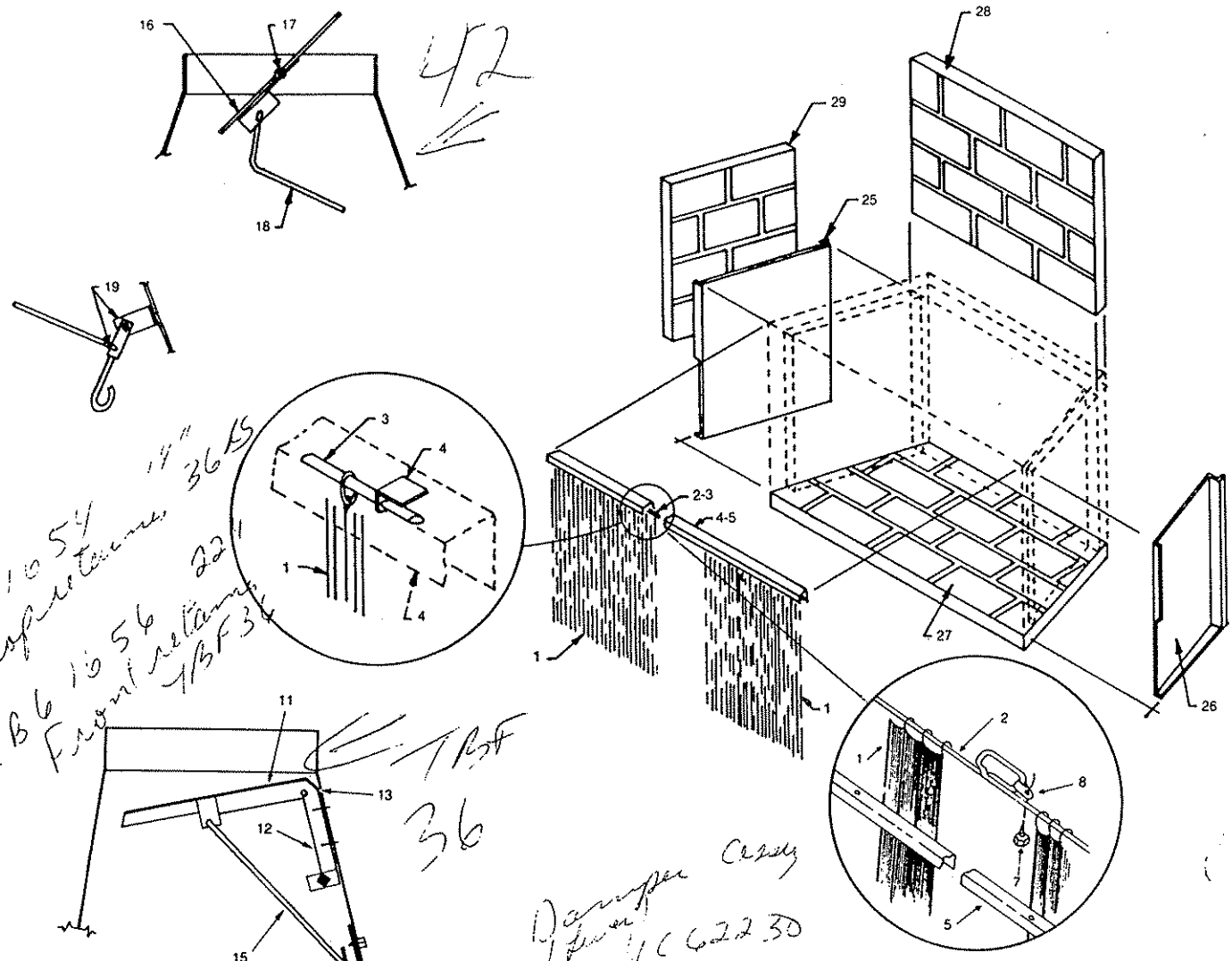
Since woods differ in composition, the relative ranking of a number of common woods should prove helpful to the firewood buyer and fire builder. The following tabulation shows the relative densities and heat values of a variety of dry woods. The range of actual densities (as compared to water) and the heat values are simplified to rank the woods (with hickory's value set at 100). Those toward the top of the list burn longer. Those toward the bottom ignite and burn quicker; therefore, it is beneficial to mix light and heavy wood to achieve the ideal fire.

Species	Density	Heat Value
Osage orange	0.78-.83	112
Dogwood	.70-.79	100-107
Hophornbeam	.70-.75	100-101
Hickory	.70-.74	100
Oak	.60-.73	86- 99
Black locust	.69-.70	95- 98
Blue beech	.65-.71	93- 96
Beech	.64-.66	89- 91
Hard maple	.58-.65	83- 88
Birch	.55-.64	79- 86
Mulberry	.59-.63	84- 85
Apple	.58-.62	83- 84
Ash	.57-.61	81- 82
Southern pine	.51-.60	73- 81
Elm	.50-.59	71- 80
Walnut	.52-.55	74
Soft maple	.47-.54	67- 73
Tamarack	.49-.53	70- 72
Cherry	.50-.52	70- 71
Sycamore	.49-.52	70
Gum	.48-.52	69- 70
Douglas fir	.45-.51	64- 69
Sassafras	.44-.46	62- 63
Chestnut	.42-.44	59- 60
Spruce	.41-.44	59
Tulip or yellow-poplar	.40-.42	57
Hemlock	.40-.42	57
Cottonwood	.38-.41	54- 55
Balsam fir	.36-.40	51- 54
Redwood	.33-.40	47- 54
Aspen	.37-.39	53
Basswood	.37-.39	53
White pine	.35-.37	50

Hints for Best Results

1. Make sure chimney is high enough to give sufficient draft.
   Chimney should extend 3 feet above highest point where it passes through roof and should be at least 2 feet higher than any portion of any building horizontally within 10 feet.
2. Keep chimney and flue pipe clean to avoid any flue blockage or smoking.
3. Always open damper completely before lighting fire or warming flue.
4. Keep base of fireplace clear of excess ash accumulation. This will prevent grate "burnout."
5. Provide combustion air from the outside into the room where the fireplace is located. Inlet for combustion air should be at least 75 square inches of area.

   Ventilating fans, exhaust hoods, or central heating systems often cause fireplaces to smoke by stealing the fireplace combustion air. If the volume is enough, it can even cause a reverse flow of air down the fireplace chimney causing smoking.
6. If starting a fire in a cold room be sure and warm the flue first, see instruction 4, "To Build a Fire." (It may take two or three pieces of paper before the flue is warm.) Otherwise fireplace will smoke until flue is warm.
7. A grate promotes a quick and even fire. Be sure grate is placed far back in fireplace to allow air to enter the fire from all directions. Be sure ashes do not accumulate under grate.
8. When the fire has gone completely out, close damper to prevent excess heat loss up the chimney. This will also prevent condensation in the chimney and resulting water on the hearth.
9. To close damper, push lever to up position until it locks.



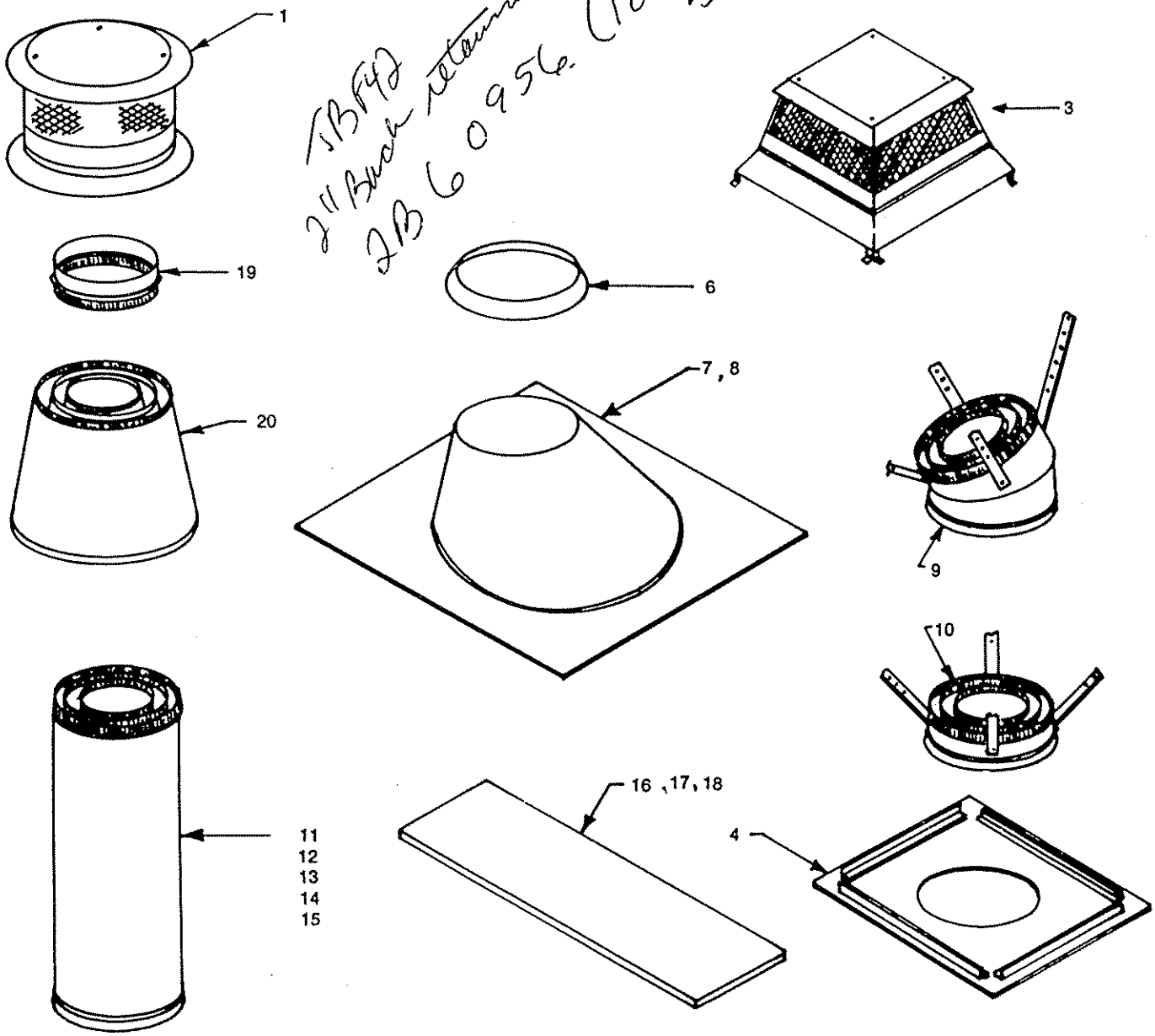
FIREPLACE ASSEMBLY

REPLACEMENT PARTS LIST

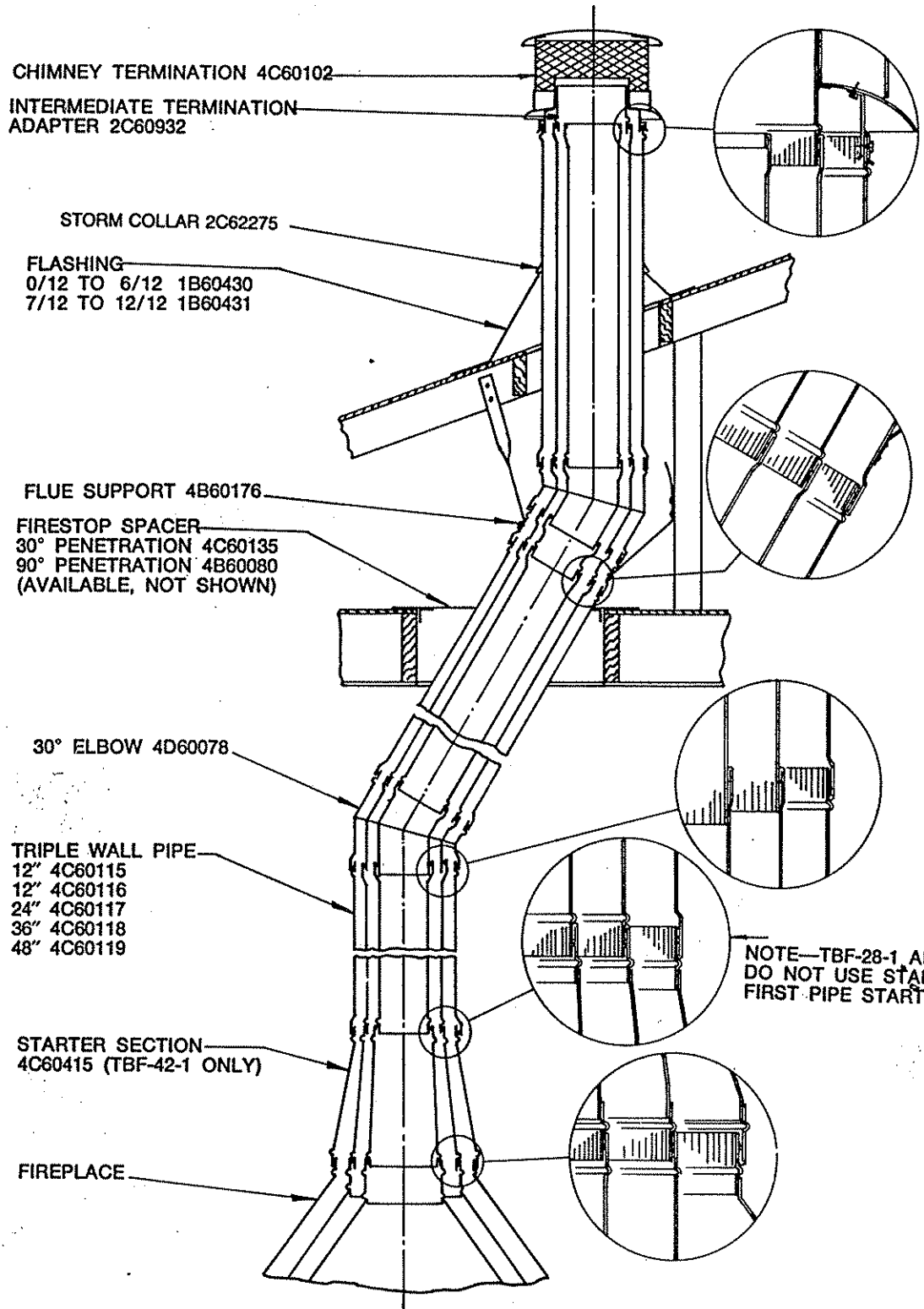
Item No.	Description	Qty per Unit	TBF-28 Part No.	TBF-36 Part No.	TBF-42 Part No.
1	Firescreen Assy Consists of 2 Panels Screen, 2 Tassels, Hog Rings	(1)	1B62199	1B62198	1B62197
2	Firescreen Rod	(1)	_____	1B62302	_____
3	Curtain Rod	(2)	2B60404	_____	2B60332
4	Screen Frame Assy Consists of Screen Frame, and 4 Brackets	(1)	4B60407	_____	4B60433
5	Upper Door Track	(1)	_____	2C62206	_____
6	Screw Truss Head 10A x ½ For Upper Door Track (Not Shown)	(3)	_____	1A49007	_____
7	Screw 10A x ½	(1)	_____	1A62044	_____
8	Tube Clamp	(1)	_____	1A62360	_____
9	Washer (Not Shown)	(2)	1A52552	_____	1A52552
10	Screen Retainer (Not Shown)	(4)	1A60464	1A60464	1A60464
—	Damper Assy	(1)	_____	_____	_____
11	Damper Plate	(1)	2C61741	2C61741	_____
12	Hinge Bracket	(2)	2C61742	2C61742	_____
13	Damper Pin	(1)	1A61743	1A61743	_____
14	Screws 10 x ½ Sheet Metal (Not Shown)	(2)	1A62044	1A62044	_____
15	Damper Control Rod	(1)	2B62566	3C62228	_____
—	Damper Assy	(1)	_____	_____	_____
16	Damper Plate	(1)	_____	_____	2B60303
17	Pivot Rod	(1)	_____	_____	1B60305
18	Damper Control Rod	(1)	_____	_____	2C60490
19	Lever Assy	(1)	_____	_____	4B60061
20	Damper Control Bracket Assy	(1)	4C62231	4C62231	_____
21	Screw 10 x ½ Sheet Metal	(2)	1A62044	1A60244	_____
22	Damper Lever	(1)	2C61745	2C61745	_____
23	Bolt ½-20 x ½	(1)	1A61807	1A61807	_____
24	Washer	(1)	1A61820	1A61820	_____
25	Side Panel-Left Hand	(1)	4C61720	4B61664	Not Req'd
26	Side Panel-Right Hand	(1)	4C61721	4B61665	Not Req'd
27	Refractory-Bottom	(1)	1B62256	1B62251	1B62252
28	Refractory-Back	(1)	1B62253	1B62254	1B62255
29	Right & Left Side Refractory	(2)	_____	~~1C62257~~	~~1C62257~~
30	(Right Side Not Shown)				
31	Refractory Retainer-Back (Not Shown)	(1)	2B61657	2B61656	2B61[illegible]
32	Sheet Metal Screw (Not Shown)	(3)	1A62044	1A62044	1A62[illegible]
33	Refractory Retainer-Side (Not Shown)	(2)	_____	2B61657	2B6165[illegible]
34	Sheet Metal Screw (Not Shown)	(6)	_____	1A62044	1A62044
35	Refractory Retainer (Not Shown)	(2)	_____	2B61656	2B61652
36	Sheet Metal Screw (Not Shown)	(6)	_____	1A62044	1A62044
37	Hearth Safety Strip	(1)	2A60161	2A60162	2A60163

ACCESSORY PARTS LIST

ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION	PART NO.
1	Chimney Termination	4C60102
3	Architect Termination	4C61638
4	Firestop Spacer-90° Penetration	4B60080
5	Firestop Spacer-30° Penetration (Not Shown)	4C60135
6	Storm Collar	2C62275
7	Flashing 0/12 to 6/12	1B60430
8	Flashing 7/12 to 12/12	1B60431
9	30° Elbow	4D60078
10	Flue Support	4B60176
11	12" Triple Wall Pipe	4C60115
12	18" Triple Wall Pipe	4C60116
13	24" Triple Wall Pipe	4C60117
14	36" Triple Wall Pipe	4C60118
15	48" Triple Wall Pipe	4C60119
16	Hearth Extension TBF-28	4B60140
17	Hearth Extension TBF-36	4B60090
18	Hearth Extension TBF-42	4B60144
19	Intermediate Termination Adapter	2C60932
20	Starter Section TBF-42	4C60415
21	Combustion Air Kit (Not Shown)	CAK
22	Glass Door Package (Not Shown) TO BE INSTALLED ON FIREPLACE MODEL TBF36-1 ONLY	SG36-1



CHIMNEY SECTION INSTALLATION



NOTE—FLUE PIPE DESIGNED TO LOCK TOGETHER WHEN ASSEMBLED, BE SURE PIPE IS READY FOR FINAL ASSEMBLY BEFORE ENGAGING; ONCE ENGAGED PIPE IS VERY DIFFICULT TO DISASSEMBLE.

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