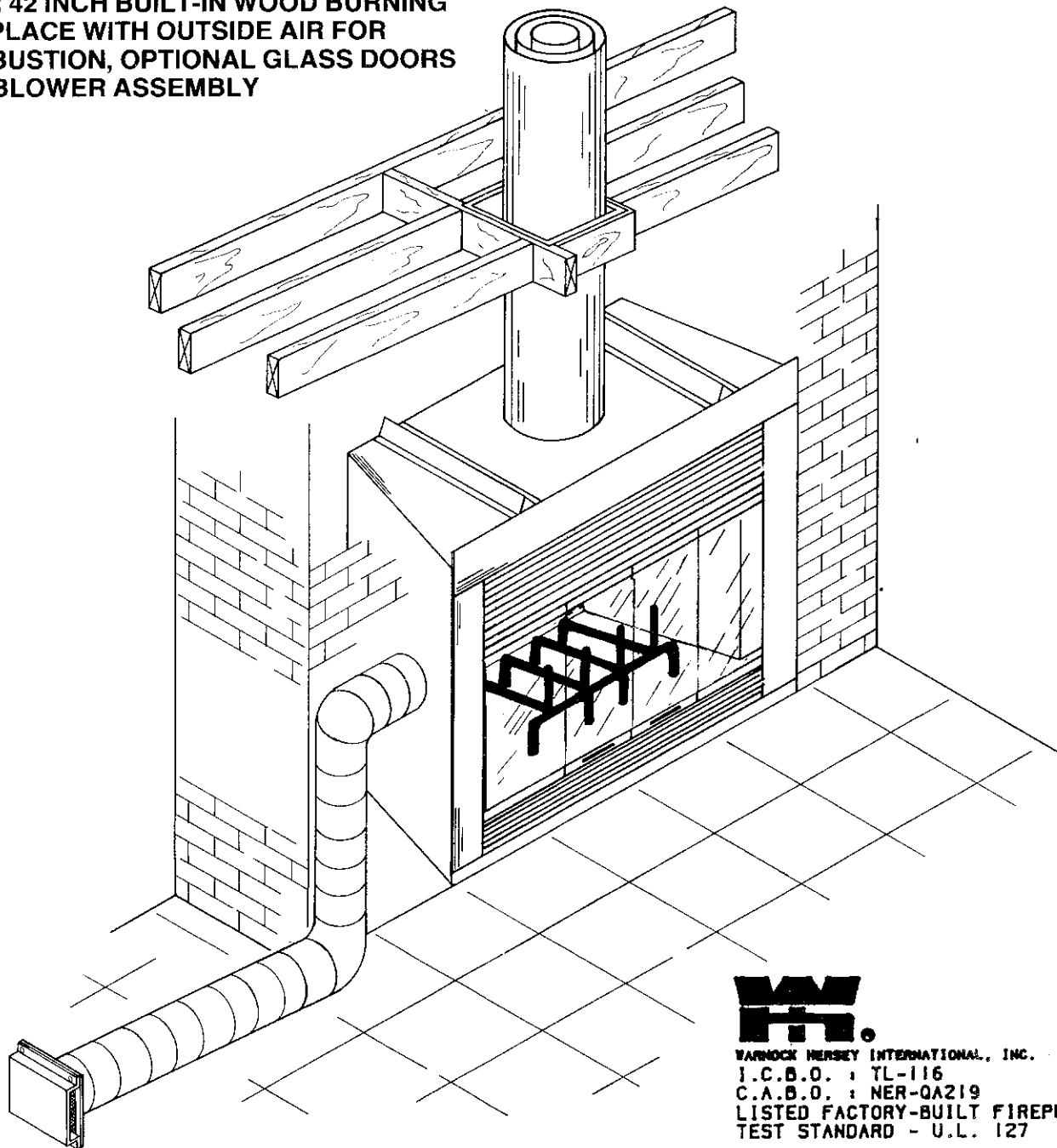




LF36E OR LF42E ULTRA THERM FIREPLACE

INSTALLATION, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE MANUAL

36 OR 42 INCH BUILT-IN WOOD BURNING
FIREPLACE WITH OUTSIDE AIR FOR
COMBUSTION, OPTIONAL GLASS DOORS
AND BLOWER ASSEMBLY



VARNOCK HERSEY INTERNATIONAL, INC.
I.C.B.O. : TL-116
C.A.B.O. : NER-QA219
LISTED FACTORY-BUILT FIREPLACE
TEST STANDARD - U.L. 127

FOR RESIDENTIAL AND MOBILE
HOME INSTALLATION

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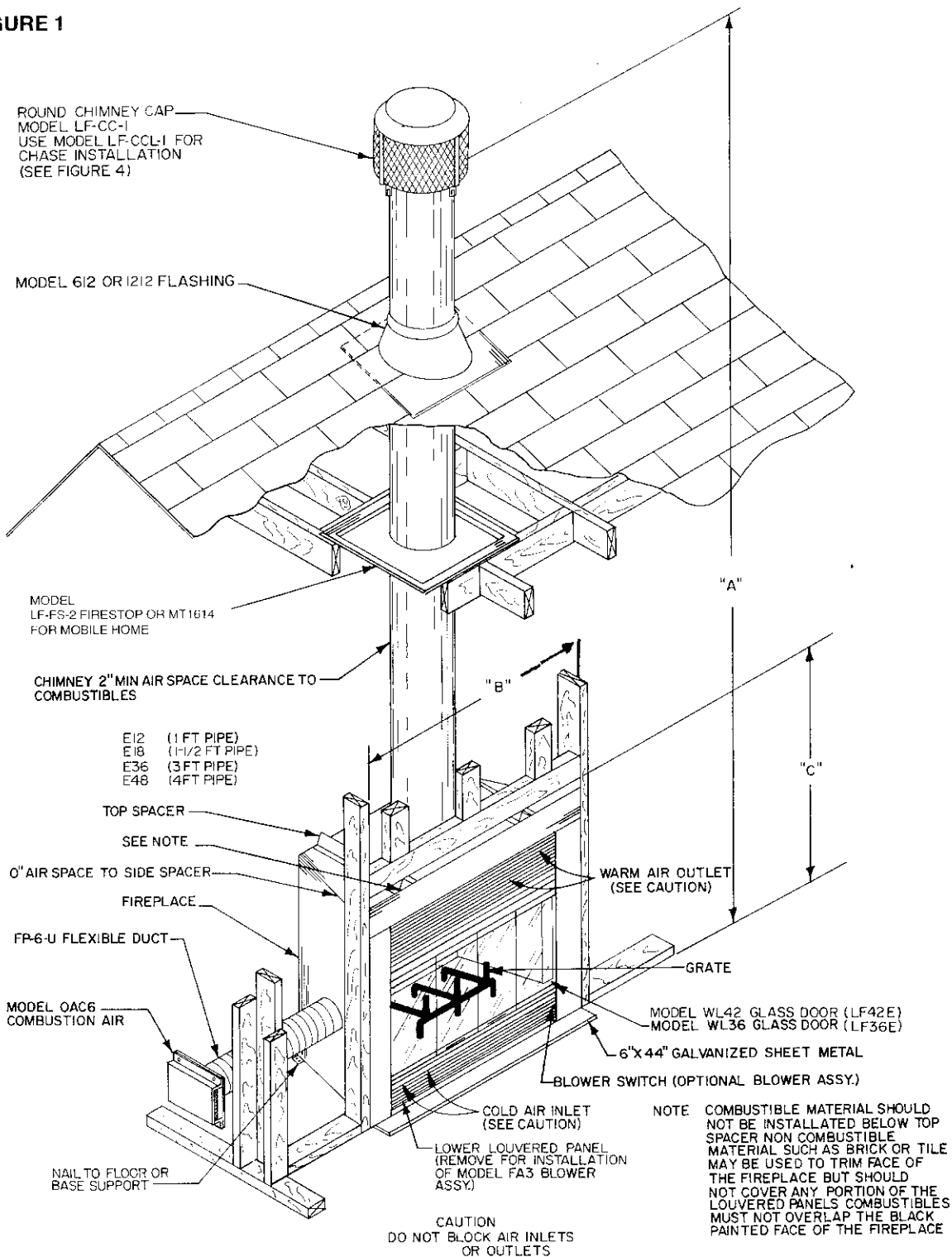
IMPORTANT NOTICES

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. Some sections of this manual apply to both mobile home and residential installations and others are applicable to only one type installation. The heading of each section indicates the type installation to which it applies. Be sure to read all sections applicable to the type installation you are planning.
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. Where local codes permit, this fireplace may be installed in a mobile home when all applicable portions of this manual are followed.
9. When installed in a mobile home, this fireplace must be equipped with glass doors and accessories for supplying outside air for combustion.
10. **WARNING: DO NOT INSTALL IN SLEEPING ROOM OF A MOBILE HOME.**
11. This fireplace and chimney should not be used for venting a wood or coal burning heater or fireplace insert.
12. **WARNING: DO NOT PACK REQUIRED AIR SPACES WITH INSULATION OR OTHER MATERIALS.**

MODEL	DIM. "A"			DIM. "B"	DIM. "C"
	MIN. HEIGHT	MAX. HEIGHT	CHIMNEY SUPPORT		
LF36E	10' - 6"	90'	AT 20'	44-1/4"	43-1/4"
LF42E	14' - 6"	90'	AT 20'	50-1/4"	45-3/4"

FIGURE 1



INTENDED PRODUCT USAGE

This fireplace is designed to burn wood and provide heat to one or more rooms. The fireplace is designed to sit directly on a combustible floor. The fireplace can also be installed with zero clearance to combustible building materials at the spacers on the sides, back and top. Only parts manufactured by Martin Industries and labeled for use with the 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.

This fireplace is not designed to burn coal, liquid fuels, gaseous fuels or household refuse. Any attempt to burn these fuels in the fireplace can be hazardous.

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 system.

"USE SOLID WOOD, PLUMBED PROPANE (LP) OR NATURAL GAS FUEL ONLY."

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

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

IMPROPER INSTALLATION

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 spillage of smoke or hazardous gases into the dwelling.
 4. Leakage of rain water into the dwelling.
-

HOW THIS FIREPLACE OPERATES

The Martin fireplace represents a unique concept in fireplace design. As wood is burned in the fireplace, room air enters and lower louvered panel and circulates around the firebox. The warmed air exits from the upper louvered panel. This air circulation around the hot firebox provides more heat than is obtained from a noncirculating fireplace. Additional heat distribution can be obtained by the installation of the optional blower.

Combustion air enters the firebox behind the inner side panel and should be open when the fireplace is in use. The combustion air damper is open when the closure rod handle is down and is locked closed when the closure rod handle is up. The fireplace is equipped with only one combustion air inlet which can be installed on either side of the fireplace. This feature is designed for your benefit to reduce the room air used for combustion and to prevent the loss of valuable heat from the room. When the fireplace is not in use, the combustion air damper should be locked closed to prevent cold air from entering the fireplace. To close the damper push upward on the damper closure lever. To open the damper, pull downward on the lever. See figure 29.

The fireplace is equipped with one six-inch outlet for the connection of outside combustion air. When installed in a mobile home, the fireplace must be supplied with outside air for combustion. The use of outside air for combustion is optional for other types of installations unless required by federal, state and local building codes.

The connector for the outside air for combustion assembly is factory installed on the left side of the fireplace.

To receive the maximum benefit from your outside combustion air, it is recommended that glass doors be installed. 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 heated room air from being drawn up the chimney. Before retiring in the evenings when a fire is burning, the doors should be closed to prevent heated room air from escaping up the chimney.

The outside combustion air assembly is equipped with a barometric damper which allows the routing of the combustion air duct downward, horizontally or upward to obtain the outside combustion air. This permits maximum flexibility in planning your installation. See figure 26 for typical installation methods. Be sure to review the precautions and recommendations discussed under outside combustion air installation.

The fireplace is also equipped with a flue damper which must be open when the fireplace is in use. The flue damper control lever is located inside the fireplace. The counterweighted damper is operated by simply pushing up to open or pulling down to close the damper. When the fireplace is not in use, the damper should be closed to prevent cold air from entering the chimney as well as preventing warm air in the room from escaping up the chimney.

The grate included with this fireplace helps to appropriately locate and contain the burning wood. Failure to use this grate may cause overheating of parts of the fireplace and allow large pieces of burning wood to roll forward out of the firebox. If the grate becomes warped or damaged. Replace LF36E grate with Martin No. 036071 and LF42E grate with No. 036072 only.

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

WARNING: FIREPLACES 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 OF THE FIREPLACE OPENING, CREATING RISKS OF BOTH FIRE AND SMOKE.

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 and cool off the fireplace chase. Therefore, the fireplace chase must be insulated to minimize the risk of cold air infiltration into the home. Even if the fireplace chase is adequately insulated, this cannot completely insure that cold air infiltration into the structure will be eliminated. Cold air infiltration is a possibility with any fireplace or device that freely communicates with the air on 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, as by a bathroom fan, or consumed by a furnace, 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.

BUILDING CODES AND SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

The instructions contained in this manual provide the information necessary to install this fireplace in accordance with the Council of American Building Officials (CABO) 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 local building officials to obtain required permits and assure compliance with local regulations and codes. If you encounter problems with code requirements, contact your Martin dealer for assistance.

SELECTING A LOCATION

Residential or Mobile Home Installation

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 figure 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 figures 1 and 4 for additional information concerning installation heights, construction details, and methods of installation.

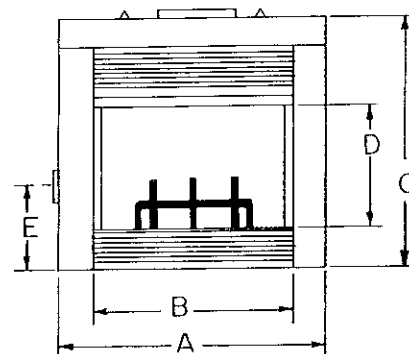
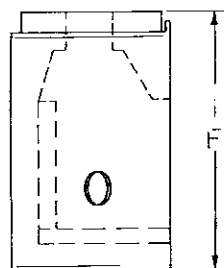
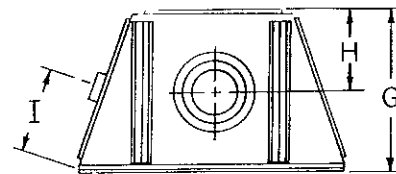
A location that requires cutting the least number of joists and rafters for the chimney installation will simplify and reduce installation cost. Passage of the chimney through the roof, ceilings and floors must be 17 inches square as indicated by figures 5 and 6. The 17-inch square opening provides for the installation of the model LF-FS-2 firestop spacer in a residential installation or the model MT1614 ceiling thimble for mobile home installations. The MT1614 thimble allows reduced framing of 14 1/2" x 14 1/2".

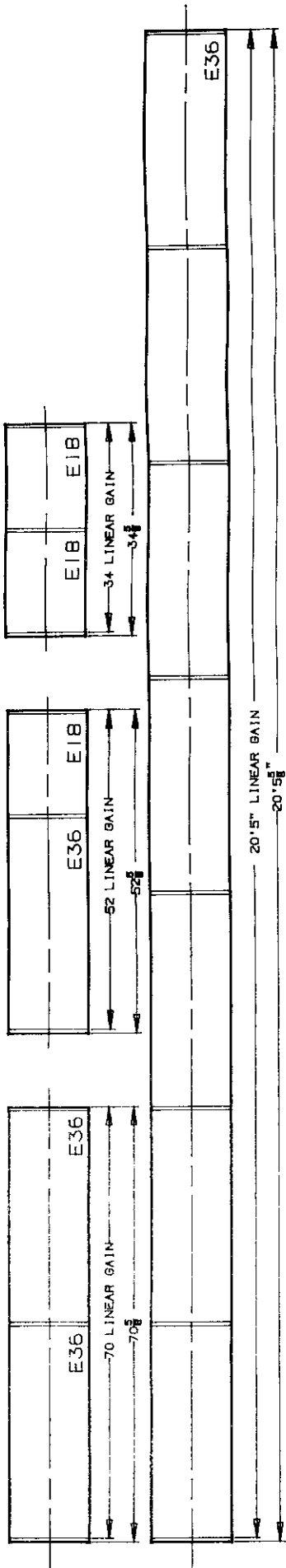
Regardless of joist opening size, a minimum spacing of 2 inches must be maintained between the chimney and combustible materials between floor levels and the ceiling and roof line.

Since the pitch of the roof influences the opening size required at the roof level, table 1 should be used as a guide for sizing the roof opening.

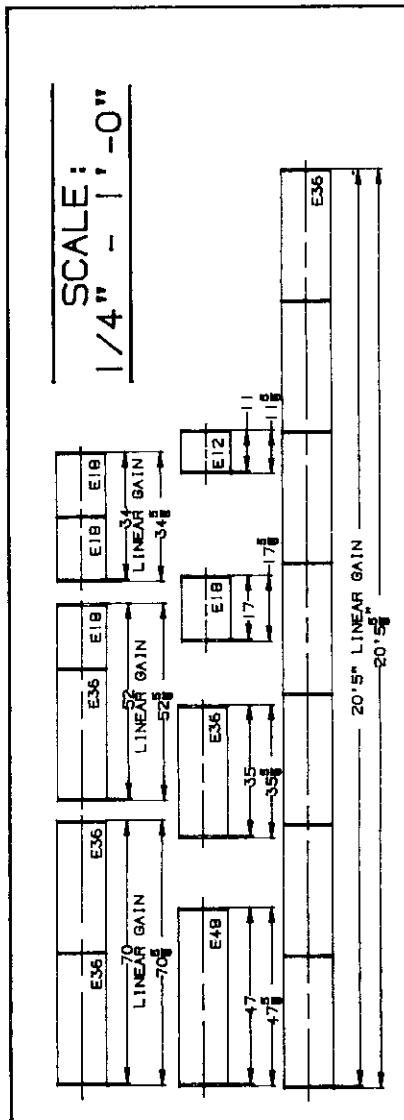
FIGURE 2

MODEL	DIM. "A"	DIM. "B"	DIM. "C"	DIM. "D"	DIM. "E"	DIM. "F"	DIM. "G"	DIM. "H"	DIM. "I"
LF36E	44-1/4"	36"	41-1/4"	21-3/32"	17"	43-1/4"	25-1/4"	10-1/2"	14"
LF42E	50-1/4"	42"	43-3/4"	23-3/8"	17"	45-3/4"	25-1/4"	10-1/2"	14"





SCALE: 1/2" = 1' - 0"



SCALE: 1/4" = 1' - 0"

Fire places by Martin

"E" SERIES CHIMNEY SECTIONS

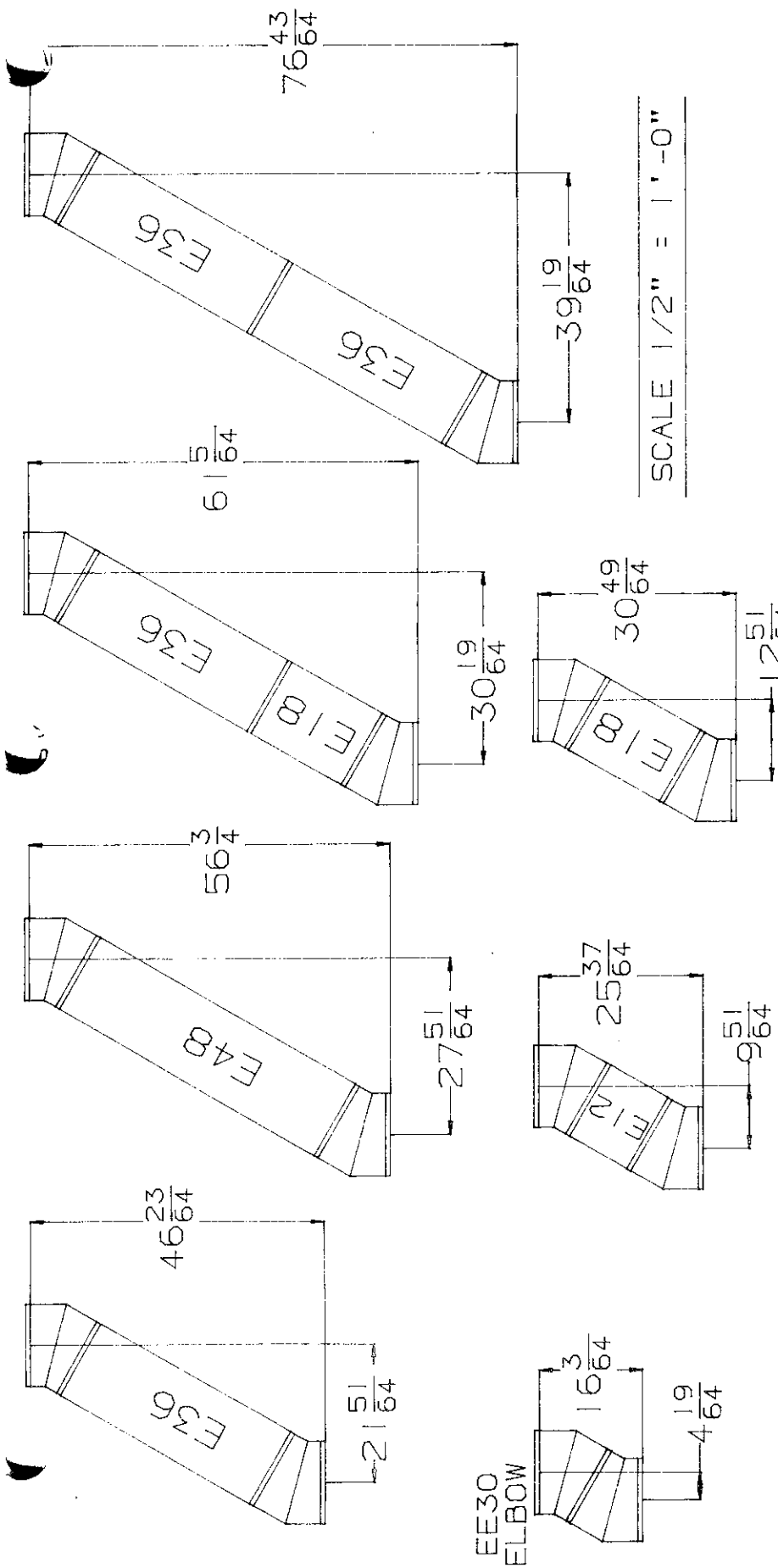
3 WALL CHIMNEY SYSTEM

8" DIA. STAINLESS STEEL FLUE

1" DIA. ALUMINIZED MIDDLE PIPE

13" DIA. GALVANIZED STEEL OUTER PIPE

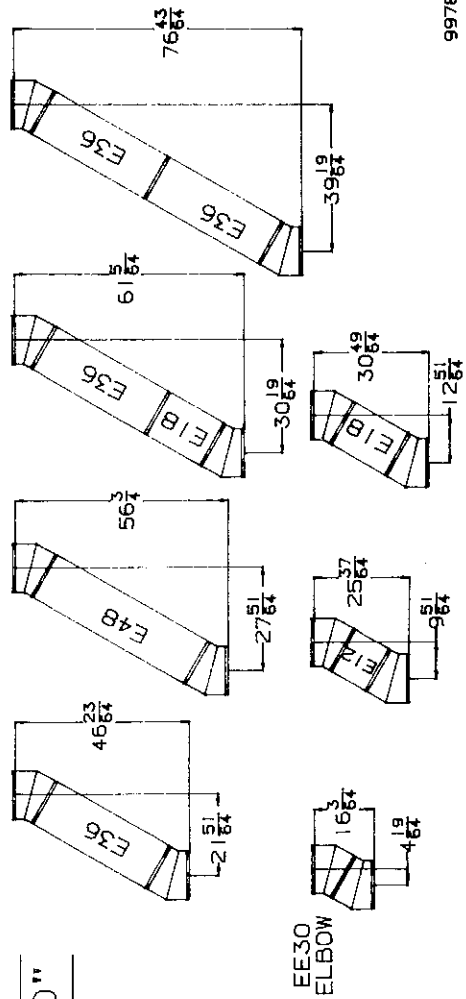
MAINTAIN 2" MINIMUM CLEARANCE BETWEEN CHIMNEY AND COMBUSTIBLES.



SCALE 1/2" = 1' - 0"

NOTE: DIMENSIONS MAY VARY SLIGHTLY DUE TO MANUFACTURING TOLERANCES.

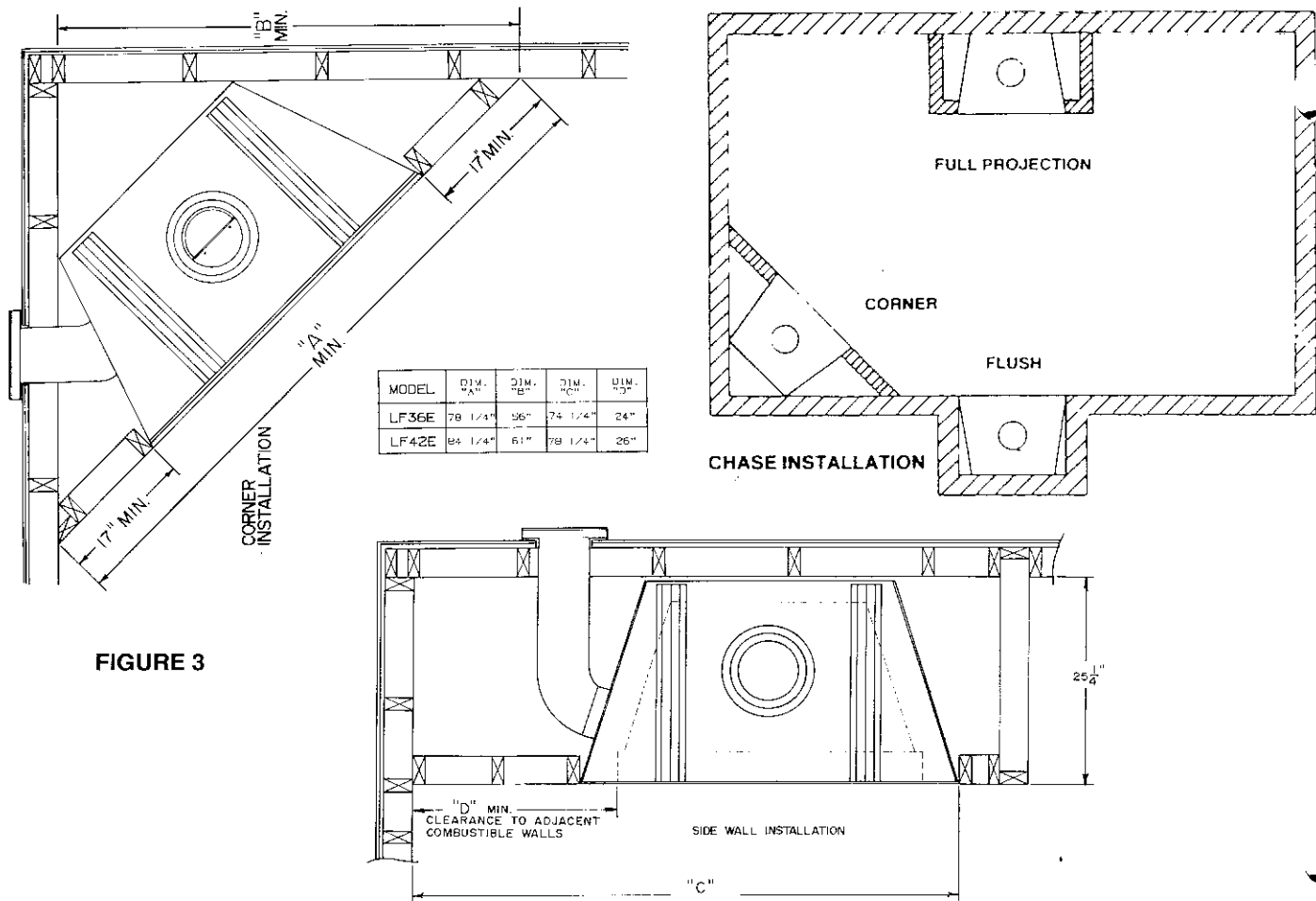
SCALE 1/4" = 1' - 0"



EE30
ELBOW

*Fire
places
by Martin*

"E" SERIES CHIMNEY SYSTEM OFFSETS
USING
EE30 (30°) ELBOWS
MAINTAIN 2" MINIMUM CLEARANCE
BETWEEN CHIMNEY AND COMBUSTIBLES



MODEL	DIM. "A"	DIM. "B"	DIM. "C"	DIM. "D"
LF36E	78 1/4"	96"	74 1/4"	24"
LF42E	84 1/4"	61"	78 1/4"	26"

FIGURE 3

- NOTES:
1. LOCAL CODES MAY NOT REQUIRE FIRESTOPPING AT THE CEILING LEVEL FOR CHASE INSTALLATIONS BUT IT IS RECOMMENDED FOR SAFETY AND REDUCING HEAT LOSS.
 2. DO NOT INSULATE THE CHASE WITH BLOWN OR FILL TYPE INSULATION.

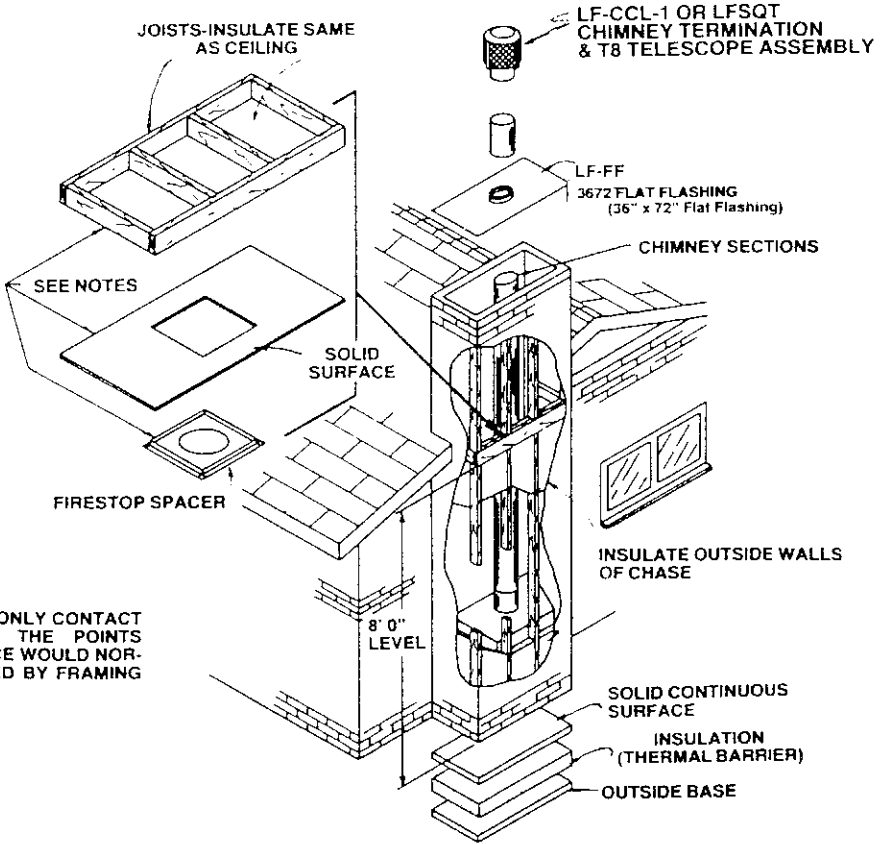


FIGURE 4

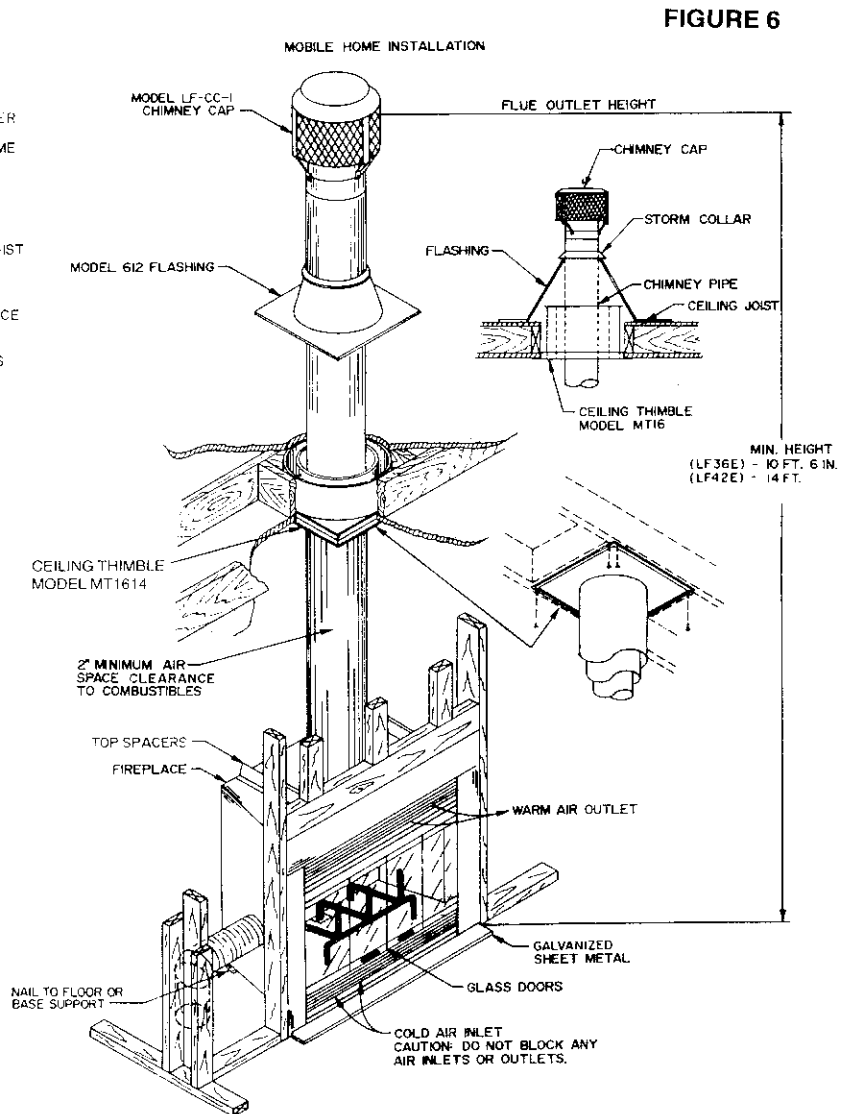
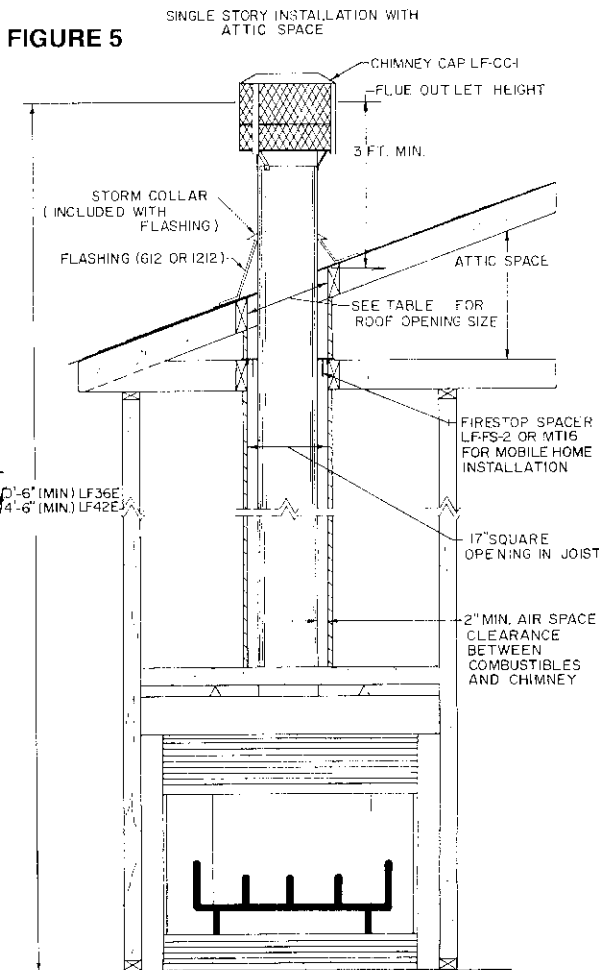
INSULATION SHOULD ONLY CONTACT THE FIREPLACE AT THE POINTS WHERE THE FIREPLACE WOULD NORMALLY BE CONTACTED BY FRAMING MATERIALS

Proper selection of a chimney outlet location is also of importance. Objects such as overhanging or nearby trees, adjacent building or embankments or unusual roof designs can all create air turbulence and interfere with chimney performance and cause the fireplace to spill smoke into the room.

A factory-built fireplace, properly installed in a single story wing of a multi-story building as shown by figure 8, may be affected by environmental factors that will cause poor chimney draft and occasional spillage of smoke from the fireplace opening. Although this occurs infrequently, location of the fireplace in the preferred location as indicated by figure 8 is recommended.

If the chimney is to pass through living areas or spaces used for storage, be sure that it will be possible to enclose the chimney to prevent contact with and possible damage to the chimney. Elbows may be used to avoid obstructions with electrical wires, water or sewer pipes, attic fans, heating ducts, etc. Refer to the section of this manual concerning chimney offsets for proper elbow installation and use.

If the fireplace is to be installed in an outside wall the surrounding walls (chase) should be constructed and insulated as shown by Figure 4. Failure to properly enclose the fireplace will cause a heat loss and diminish the fireplace efficiency due to transfer of heat through the fireplace to the outside.



MULTIPLE STORY INSTALLATION

FIGURE 7

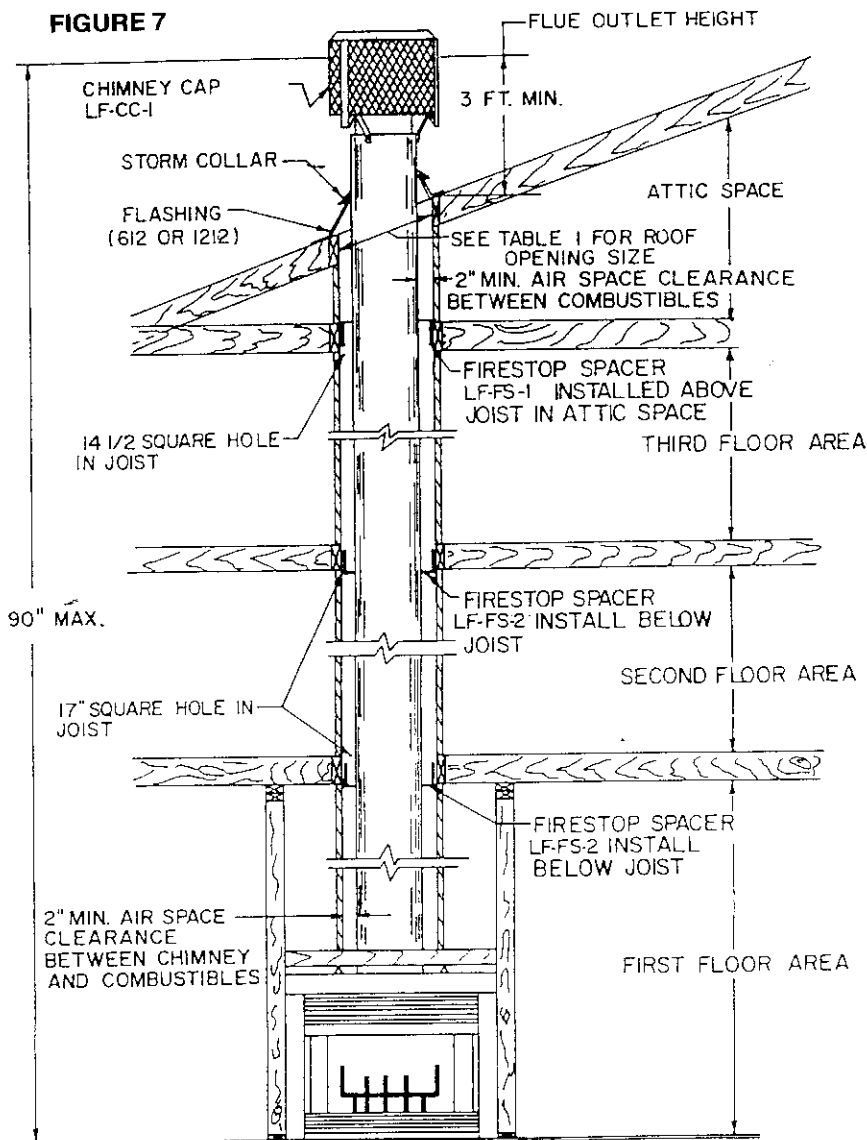
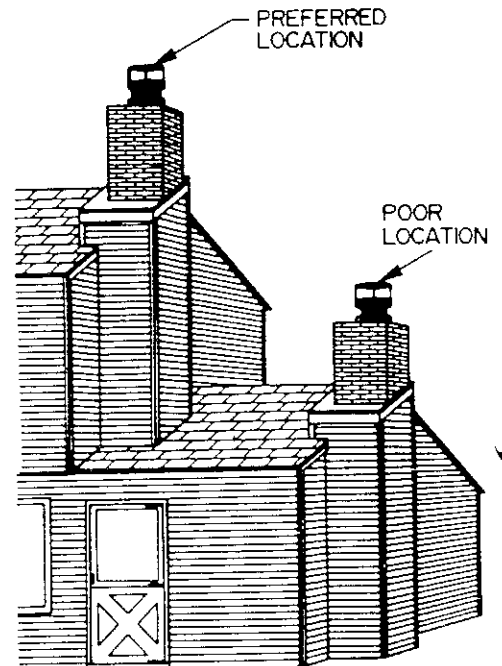


FIGURE 8



FLOOR PROTECTION

Residential or Mobile Home

If this fireplace is installed on a combustible floor, the area in front of and at either side of the fireplace opening must be protected by an insulating non-combustible hearth extension. This hearth extension may be either minimum 6 inch thick stone or brick as shown by figure 9, a Martin Hearth Extension Kit, or a locally constructed equivalent.

The Martin Hearth Extension Kit consists of sufficient insulation board to cover the floor area with 1/2" layer of insulation. A piece of galvanized steel is included in the kit to cover the insulation before a finishing layer of noncombustible material of stone, brick, tile, etc. is applied to finish the hearth extension.

The insulation used in the Martin hearth extension has a thermal conductivity (K Factor) of .43. If you do construct an equivalent hearth extension, be sure the insulation you use has enough compressive strength to support the weight of the covering materials and persons standing on it, and insulation qualities equal too or better than the 1/2" covering provided by the Martin Hearth Extension.

The ability of insulation material to retard the transfer of heat may be expressed as either Thermal Conductance (C), Thermal Conductivity (K), or Thermal Resistance (R). The mathematical relationship of these values and the formulas for converting one value to another is as follows:

C = K divided by the material thickness.
 (Example C = .43 divided by 1/2 (.50)
 C = .86)

R = The material thickness divided by K
 (Example R = .50 divided by .43
 R = 1.16)

K = C multiplied by the material thickness.
 (Example K = .86 multiplied by 1/2 (.50)
 K = .43)

With either type hearth extension minor shifting of the supporting floor or expansion and contraction may eventually cause a crack to develop between the hearth extension and the face of the fireplace. To help prevent the crack from developing, the hearth extension materials must be firmly fastened in place. Wall ties should be screwed to the face of the fireplace and imbedded in the mortar joints of brick, stone, or other non-combustible materials. **The metal safety strip packed with the fireplace must be placed beneath the fireplace and extend under the hearth extension or into a mortar joint of the hearth extension as shown by figure 9.** In the event a crack does eventually develop, the metal safety strip will serve as a barrier to prevent sparks or embers from falling from the fireplace onto combustible flooring materials.

The hearth extension **must not** block the air inlet louvers on the lower front of the fireplace. These openings must be unobstructed to assure an adequate flow of cooling air around the firebox. If the fireplace is equipped with a blower, or may be equipped with one at a later date, the hearth extension must not prevent the removal of the lower louver panel for servicing the blower. Plan adequately by determining the finished height of the hearth extension to be used and elevate the fireplace on a platform, if necessary, to prevent obstructing the air openings or lower louvered panel.

MODEL	DIM. "A"	DIM. "B"	DIM. "C"
LF36E	6" MIN.	16" MIN.	8" MIN.
LF42E	6" MIN.	20" MIN.	12" MIN.

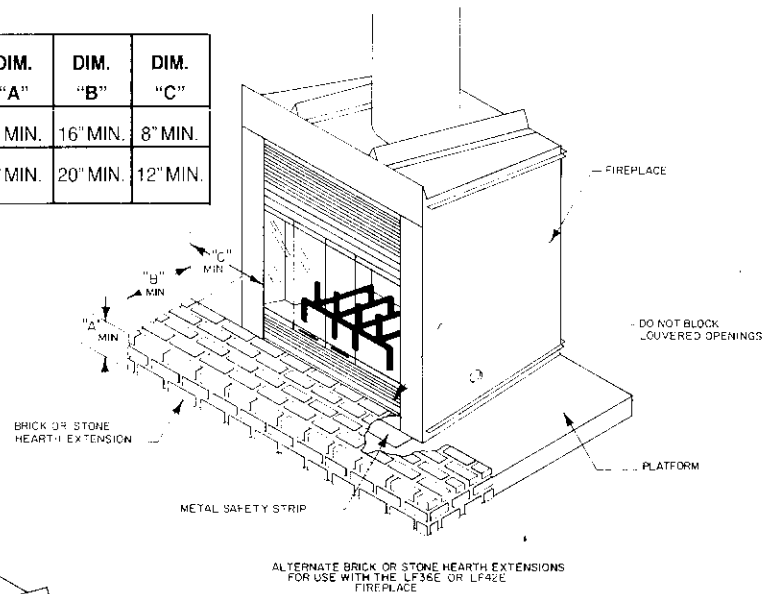
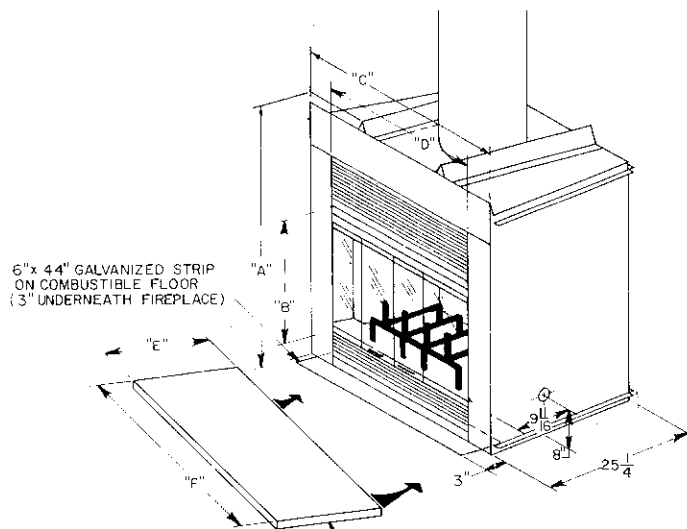


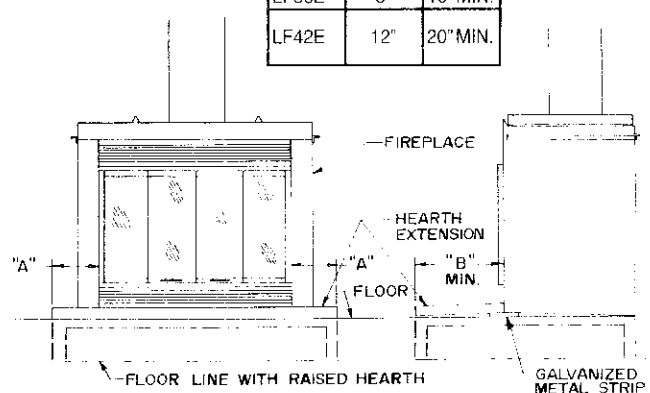
FIGURE 9



MODEL	DIM. "A"	DIM. "B"	DIM. "C"	DIM. "D"	DIM. "E"	DIM. "F"
LF36E	43-1/4"	21-3/4"	44-1/4"	36"	16"	52"
LF42E	45-3/4"	24-1/4"	50-1/4"	42"	20"	66"

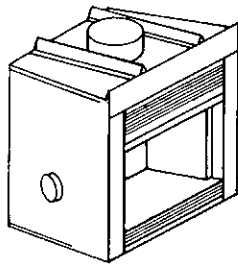
HEARTH EXTENSION
MODEL H1652 (LF36E)
MODEL H2066 (LF42E)

MODEL	DIM. "A"	DIM. "B"
LF36E	8"	16" MIN.
LF42E	12"	20" MIN.

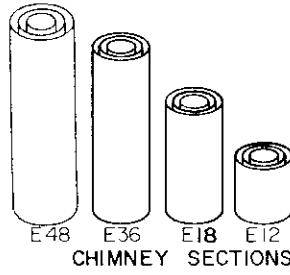


WARNING: The hearth extension and the galvanized metal strip should be installed only in vertical relationship to the fireplace, as illustrated.

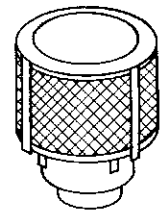
FIGURE 10



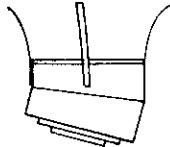
LF36E FIREPLACE
LF42E FIREPLACE



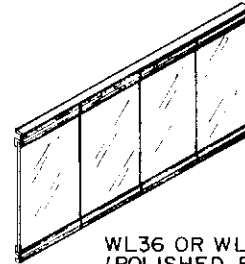
E48 E36 E18 E12
CHIMNEY SECTIONS



LF-CC-1 LF-CCL-1
ROUND TERMINATION
CAP



EE 30
30° ELBOWS



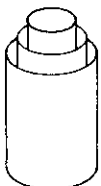
WL36 OR WL42
(POLISHED BRASS)
GLASS DOORS



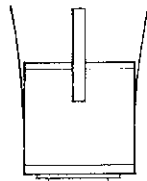
612-1212 FLASHING



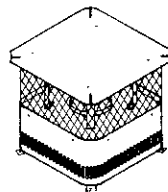
LF-FS-2 FIRESTOP SPACER
LF-FS-30 FIRESTOP SPACER



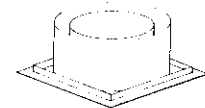
T8 TELESCOPE
ASSY. FOR LFSQT
SQUARE TERMINATION



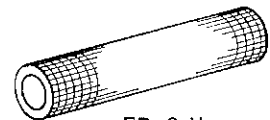
ECS
CHIMNEY
SUPPORT



CF8
TERRA COTTA STYLE
CHASE CAP
(TE14 TELESCOPE
NOT INCLUDED)



MT1614
CHIMNEY THIMBLE
(MOBILE HOME)

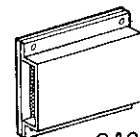
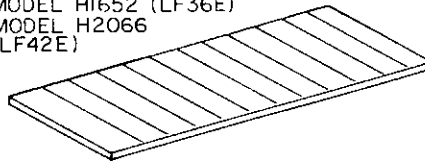


FP-6-U
UNINSULATED DUCT

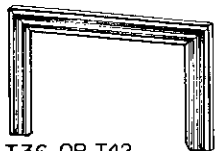


603
DUCT CONNECTOR

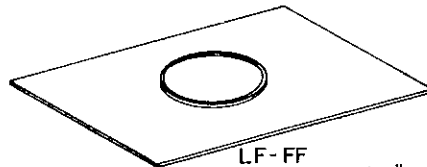
HEARTH EXTENSION
MODEL H1652 (LF36E)
MODEL H2066
(LF42E)



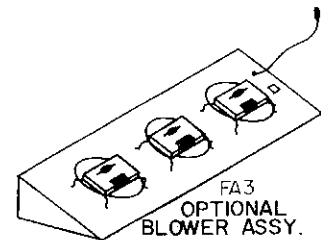
OAC6
COMBUSTION AIR ASSY



T36 OR T42
OPTIONAL
BRASS TRIM
SURROUND KIT



LF-FF
FLAT FLASHING (36" x 72")
FOR CHASE



FA3
OPTIONAL
BLOWER ASSY.

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 10 for proper identification of parts.

DO NOT SUBSTITUTE PARTS. USE ONLY PARTS LISTED FOR USE WITH THE MARTIN MODEL "LF SERIES" FIREPLACE.

MODEL NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
LF36E	36-inch front opening, heat circulating fireplace. Includes wire firescreen, sealing flue damper and outside combustion air connector. (Outside combustion air must be connected for installation in mobile homes.
LF42E	42-inch front opening, heat circulating fireplace. Includes wire firescreen, sealing flue damper and outside combustion air connector.
T36 / T42	Optional brass louver kit. T36 for use on LF36E. T42 for use on LF42E.
E48	4 foot chimney section (8 inch diameter).
E36	3 foot chimney section (8 inch diameter).
E18	1-1/2 foot chimney section (8 inch diameter).
E12	1 foot chimney section (8 inch diameter)
EE30	30 degree elbows (package contains two 8 inch diameter elbows). One pair is required for each offset. Maximum--two pairs (4 elbows per chimney).
ECS	Chimney support (required when chimney height exceeds 20 feet).
LFCC-1	Round termination cap for contemporary installation, includes storm collar.
LFCCCL-1	Round termination cap for chase installation (includes inlet air telescope).
612	0-6/12 pitch flashing for contemporary installation. One required with LFCC-1 round termination cap on 0-6/12 pitch roof.
1212	6/12-12/12 pitch flashing for contemporary installation. One required with LFCC-1 round termination cap on 6/12-12/12 pitch roof.
LF-FS-2	17 inch, firestop spacer--one required at each ceiling or floor level.
LF-FS-30	Firestop spacer--for 30 degree chimney incline through ceiling or floor.
CF8	Terra Cotta cap for chase installation. (A TE14 inlet air telescope is required with CF8 Cap.)
TE14	Telescope assembly for use with CF8 Terra Cotta Chimney cap assembly.
FP-6-U	Uninsulated combustion air duct--box of 6 pieces, 8 foot lengths.
603	Duct connector (for splicing FP-6 ducts, includes one connector and two clamps).
OAC6	Outside combustion air assembly (package contains one combustion air assembly and two clamps).
WL36	Optional 36 inch polished brass glass door kit (required for mobile home installations.) Use on LF36E.
FA3	Optional blower assembly--includes switch. Installs under fireplace by removing lower grille panel of fireplace.
H1652	Hearth Extension--protects floor against sparks and radiant heat. (Residential or mobile home installation.) (16" x 52") LF36E.
LF-FF	Flat flashing for chase installation (36 inch by 72 inch).
MT1614	Thimble to pass chimney through 14-1/2" X 14-1/2" ceiling opening. (Chimney thimble required for installation in mobile home.)
WL42	Optional 42 inch polished brass glass door kit (Required for mobile home installations.) For use with LF42E.
H2066	Hearth Extension--Protects floor against sparks and radiant heat. Use with LF42E. (20" x 66").

INSTALLATION

FIREPLACE INSTALLATION: (Residential or Mobile Home)

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 figures 3, 5, 6, and 7 and the minimum chimney air space clearance to combustibles of two inches (3/4 inch at the joist area above 20 feet for residential installations).
 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 build final framing around the fireplace until the combustion air duct and chimney pipes are installed. See figure 1.
- NOTE: Some local codes may require electrically grounding the fireplace and chimney.

CHIMNEY INSTALLATION: (Residential Only)

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 or spaces accessible for storage purposes to prevent contact with and possible damage to the chimney.
4. Install firestop spacers at each ceiling level.
5. Install the proper chimney cap or chimney housing on the chimney to prevent the entry of rain and debris into the chimney and to assure proper venting of the smoke.

FIGURE 11

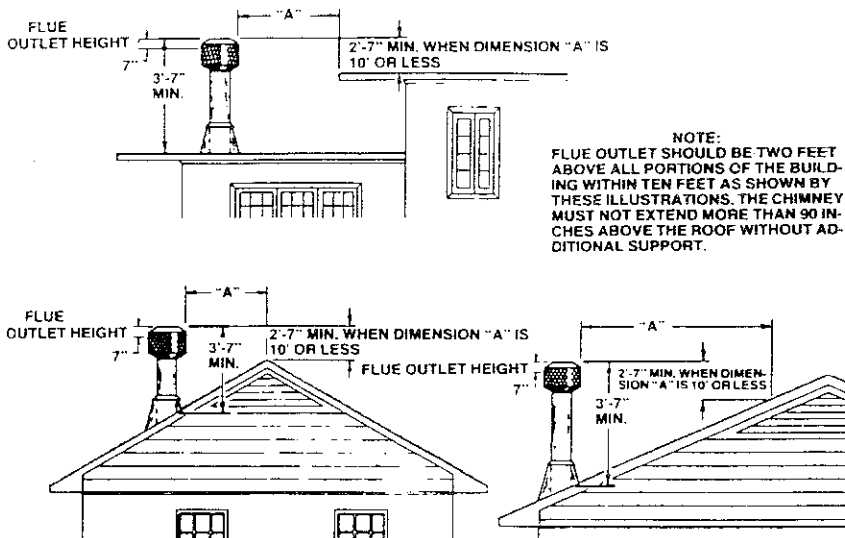


FIGURE 12

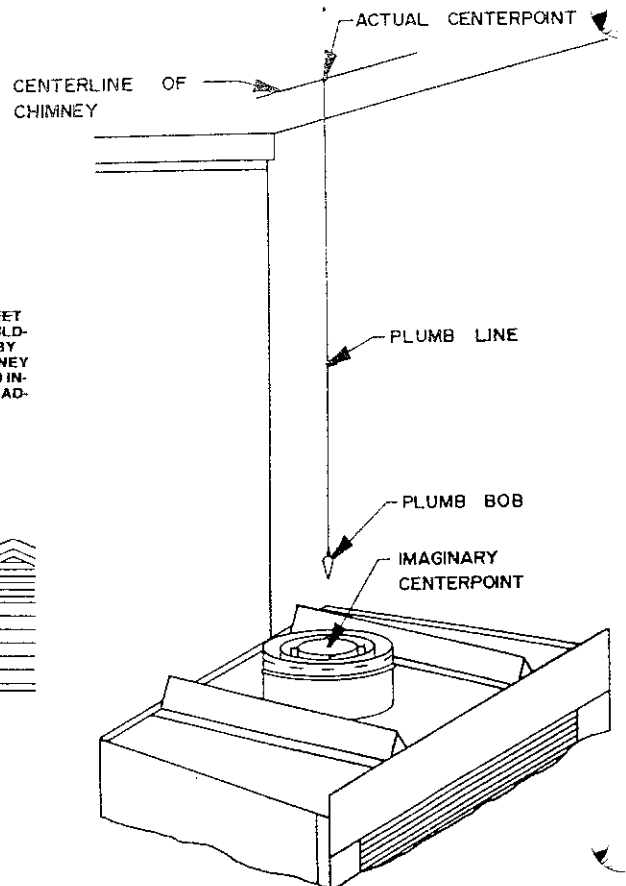
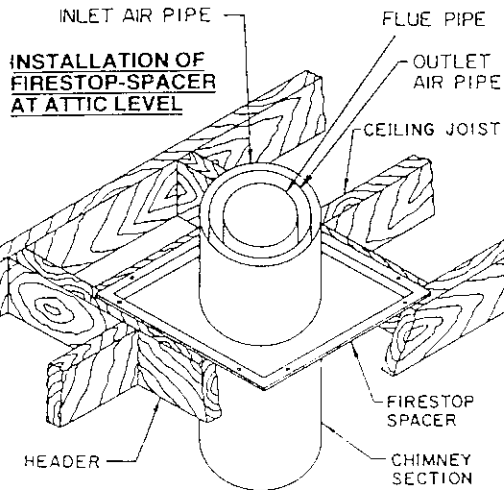
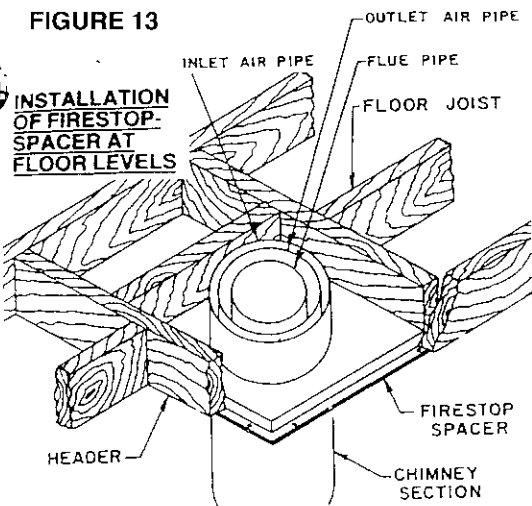


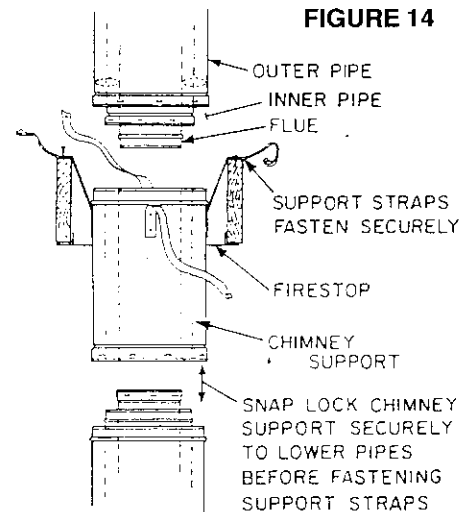
FIGURE 13



**Table 1
MINIMUM REQUIRED ROOF OPENING**

Roof Pitch	For Fireplace & Chimney Install. Heights Greater Than 20 Ft.	For Fireplace & Chimney Install. Heights of 20 Feet or Less
0/12	14-1/2x14-1/2	17x17
1/12	14-1/2x14-5/8	17x17-1/8
2/12	14-1/2x14-3/4	17x17-1/4
3/12	14-1/2x15	17x17-1/2
4/12	14-1/2x15-1/4	17x17-3/4
5/12	14-1/2x15-3/4	17x18-1/4
6/12	14-1/2x16-1/4	17x18-3/4
7/12	14-1/2x16-7/8	17x19-3/8
8/12	14-1/2x17-1/2	17x20
9/12	14-1/2x18-1/8	17x20-5/8
10/12	14-1/2x18-7/8	17x21-3/8
11/12	14-1/2x19-3/4	17x22-1/4
12/12	14-1/2x20-1/2	17x23

FIGURE 14



6. Do not use more than four elbows in the chimney.

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 building within ten feet. (See figure 11.) If the chimney is to include elbows to offset the chimney, refer to the next section of this manual. Combustible materials must be at least two inches away from all sections of the chimney between floors.

1. Lay out, cut and frame openings through all ceilings and the roof at the point where the chimney will pass through. Unless the chimney is to be offset, the point where the center line of the chimney will pass through the ceiling and roof can be determined with a plumb line as shown by figure 12. The fireplace should be located in the planned installation position. After the center line is established and a nail is driven to mark the point, the opening can be cut if you are satisfied with the chimney location relative to ceiling and roof joists and/or any other obstructions. The roof opening center line should be marked by driving a nail through the roof from underneath that will penetrate the roof and can be located from the rooftop. The opening(s) must be 17 inches square. If the chimney is to penetrate a pitched roof, the hole in the roof must be rectangular instead of square and should be sized according to table 1.
2. Install the "E" series chimney section by inserting the male end of the flue or least diameter pipe on the top of the flue starter and pressing down until the snap locks engage. Next, place the outlet air duct or intermediate diameter pipe directly on top of the starter section clips and press down until the clips engage. Then, place the female end of the inlet air duct, or the largest diameter pipe, on top of the inlet air duct, or the largest diameter pipe, on top of the inlet air starter and press down until the snap locks engage. Continue this process until the chimney is at least six inches above the roof opening on all sides. As the chimney sections are installed, check each joint to make sure it is properly locked to the previous section. 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. **WARNING:** When installing these screws do not penetrate the stainless steel flue pipe with either a drill or screw.

NOTE: If you intend to have a total fireplace installation of more than 20 feet, you must use chimney support model ECS at or below 20 feet to support the weight of additional chimney pipe. If it is impossible to nail the chimney support to the load bearing framing of the building at the 20 foot level, the chimney support may be installed at a lower level where the load bearing framing is available, if the height of the chimney above the support does not exceed 20 feet. Effective height of the chimney support is nine inches.

To install the chimney support, place the crimped end of the flue and outlet air duct portions into the last section of the chimney pipe (see figure 14). Push down until the outside or inlet air duct of the chimney support overlaps and snap locks the chimney support into the chimney section.

Nail the support straps tightly to a building frame member or ceiling joist as shown in figure 14. You must use at least two 8-penny nails per strap.

CHIMNEY INSTALLATION: (Mobile Home Only)

NOTE: To select the proper chimney height, refer to figure 6. 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 (see figure 11). The exposed parts of the chimney in living or storage areas should be enclosed to avoid personal contact with and possible damage to the chimney.

1. Lay out, cut and frame a 14 1/2" inch square opening through the ceiling and roof structure at the point where the chimney will pass through.
2. Install the chimney thimble model MT1614 as shown by figure 6 and nail it securely to the framing members. The chimney thimble should extend completely through the roof structure so as to shield combustible construction materials. If the roof structure is more than 14 inches thick, longer telescope extensions may be constructed locally from the same gauge material. The telescope extension should overlap the thimble 1 inch.

When the fireplace is installed below a ventilated attic space in a mobile home, the thimble need only extend through the ceiling of the mobile home. For unventilated cathedral-type ceilings 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 of the fireplace and pressing down until the snap locks engage. Follow the same procedure for the 11 inch diameter pipe. Place the female end of the 13 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. At this point, the chimney must not exceed 13-1/2 feet road clearance. This will allow the top section of the chimney and/or the round termination cap to be removed for moving the mobile home on the highway.
4. Check all joints of the chimney for tightness and the clearance between the chimney and combustible materials before proceeding with installation of the round termination cap.

CHIMNEY OFFSET INSTALLATION: (Residential Installation Only)

Elbow Installation Sequence:

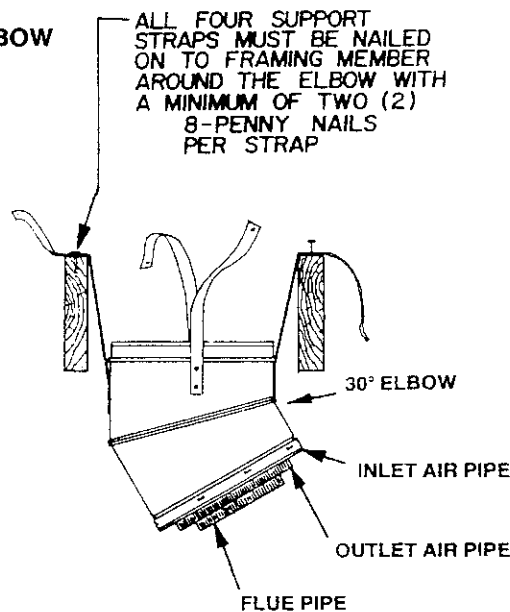
NOTE: If a triple wall elbow is to be placed directly to the top of the fireplace, it will be necessary to bend a tab over located on each of the four inlet air collar brackets. Bend these tabs over only when using a triplewall elbow to start a chimney run. The tabs may be easily bent with your fingers or pliers. See figure 15A.

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 15 for method of installation.)

MODEL EE30 FOR 30° ELBOW

FIGURE 15



CHIMNEY HEIGHT AND OFFSET CHARTS

STRAIGHT RUN CHIMNEY SECTIONS

HEIGHT (INCHES)	INTERMEDIATE SECTIONS			
	1'	1 1/2'	3'	4'
35	0	0	1	0
39	2	1	0	0
47	0	0	0	1
52	0	1	1	0
58	1	0	0	1
64	0	1	0	1
70	0	0	2	0
75	1	1	0	1
82	0	0	1	1
87	0	1	2	0
94	0	0	0	2
99	0	1	1	1
105	0	0	3	0
111	0	1	0	2
117	0	0	2	1
122	0	1	3	0
129	0	0	1	2
134	0	1	2	1
141	0	0	0	3
146	0	1	1	2
152	0	0	3	1
158	0	1	0	3
164	0	0	2	2
169	0	1	3	1
176	0	0	1	3
181	0	1	2	2
188	0	0	0	4
193	0	1	1	3
199	0	0	3	2
205	0	1	0	4
211	0	0	2	3
216	0	1	3	2
223	0	0	1	4
228	0	1	2	3
235	0	0	0	5
240	0	1	1	4
* 246	0	0	3	3
252	0	1	0	5
258	0	0	2	4
263	0	1	3	3
270	0	0	1	5
275	0	1	2	4
282	0	0	0	6
287	0	1	1	5
293	0	0	3	4
293	1	0	0	6
305	0	0	2	5
310	0	1	3	4
317	0	0	1	6
322	0	1	2	5
329	0	0	0	7
334	0	1	1	6
340	0	0	3	5
346	0	1	0	7
352	0	0	2	6
357	0	1	3	5
364	0	0	1	7
369	0	1	2	6
376	0	0	0	8

CHIMNEY SECTIONS WITH ELBOW OFFSETS

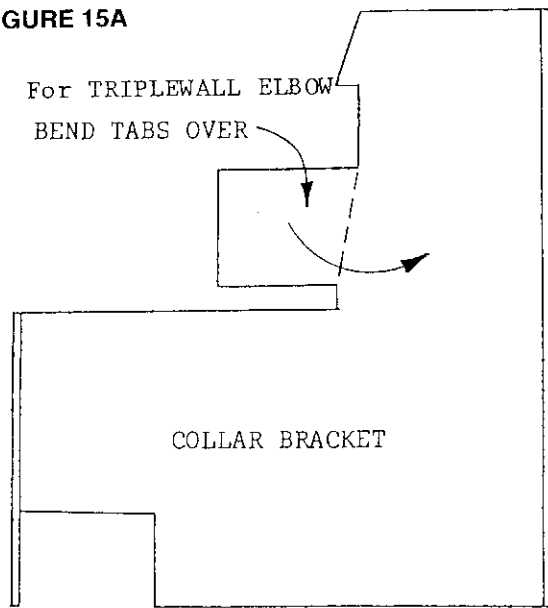
ELBOW SET	CHIMNEY SECTIONS				TOTAL IN. OFFSET	TOTAL IN. RISE
	1'	1 1/2'	3'	4'		
1	0	0	0	0	4 1/2	17
1	1	0	0	0	10	26 1/2
1	0	1	0	0	13	31 3/4
1	2	0	0	0	15 1/2	36
1	1	1	0	0	18 1/2	41 1/4
1	0	0	1	0	22	47 1/4
1	2	1	0	0	24	50 3/4
1	0	0	0	1	28	57 3/4
1	0	1	1	0	30 1/2	62
1	1	0	0	1	33 1/2	67 1/4
1	0	1	0	1	36 1/2	72 1/2
1	0	0	2	0	39 1/2	77 1/2
1	1	1	0	1	42	82
1	0	0	1	1	45 1/2	88
1	0	1	2	0	48	92 1/4
1	0	0	0	2	51 1/2	98 1/2
1	0	1	1	1	54	102 3/4
1	0	0	3	0	57	107 3/4
1	0	1	0	2	60	113 1/4
1	0	0	2	1	63	118 1/4
1	0	1	3	0	65 1/2	122 1/2
1	0	0	1	2	69	128 3/4
1	0	1	2	1	71 1/2	133
1	0	0	0	3	75	139 1/4
1	0	1	1	2	77 1/2	143 1/2
1	0	0	3	1	80 1/2	148 1/2
1	0	1	0	3	83 1/2	154
1	0	0	2	2	86 1/2	159
1	0	1	3	1	89	163 1/4
1	0	0	1	3	92 1/2	169 1/2
1	0	1	2	2	95	173 3/4
1	0	0	0	4	98 1/2	180
1	0	1	1	3	101	184 1/4
1	0	0	3	2	104	189 1/4
1	0	1	0	4	107	194 3/4
1	0	0	2	3	110	199 3/4
1	0	1	3	2	112 1/2	204
1	0	0	1	4	116	210 1/4
1	0	1	2	3	118 1/2	214 1/2
1	0	0	0	5	122	220 3/4

CHIMNEY SUPPORT AT 30° ANGLE R=8" O=4 5/8"

* NOTE:
THE LENGTH OF THE INCLINED PORTION OF THE
CHIMNEY BETWEEN ELBOWS MUST NOT EXCEED
6 FEET WHEN UNSUPPORTED, OR 20 FEET IF THE
CHIMNEY IS SUPPORTED AT 6 FOOT INTERVALS
USING EITHER METAL SUPPORT STRAPS OR
CHIMNEY SUPPORTS.

* NOTE: CHIMNEY SUPPORT GAIN = 9 1/4"

FIGURE 15A



FIRESTOP SPACER FOR LF AND UNITIZED SERIES CHIMNEYS

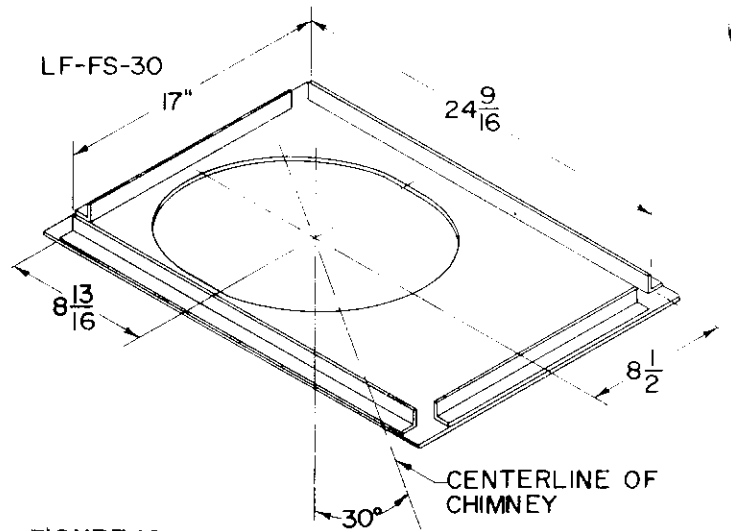


FIGURE 18

FIGURE 16

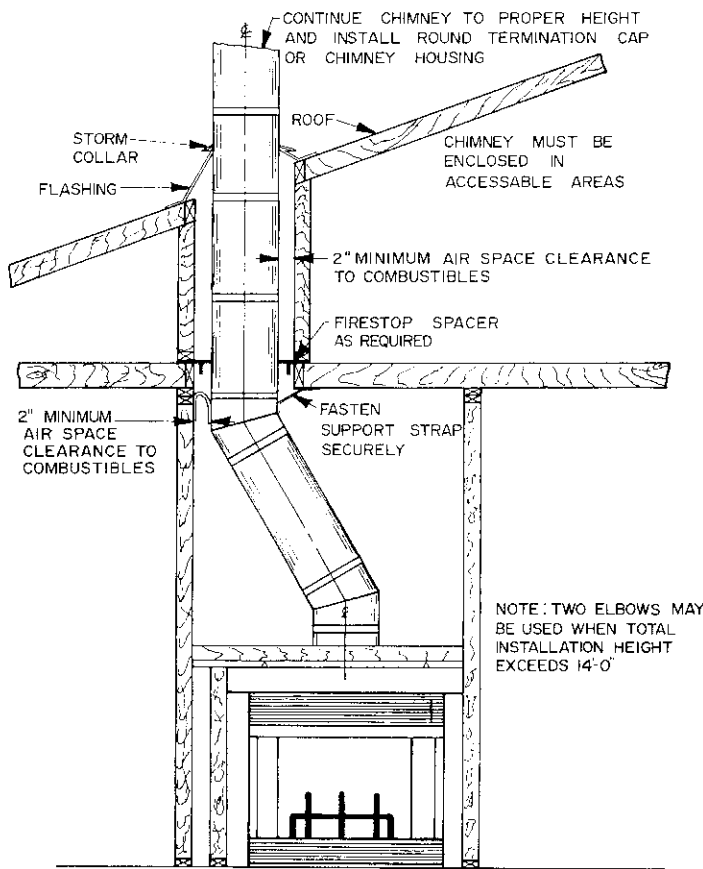
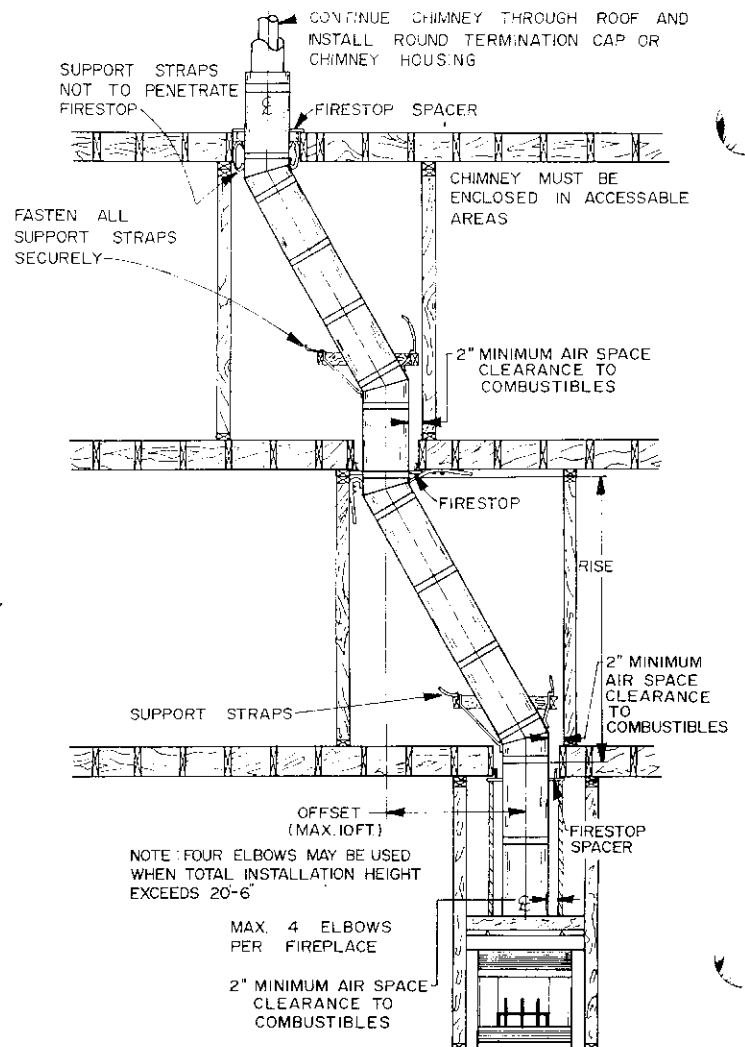


FIGURE 17



2. Elbows should not be used in any combination that will incline the chimney more than 30 degrees from vertical.
3. The limitations on the quantity of elbows per chimney are as follows:
If the total height of the fireplace and chimney is--
14'-6" or more--two elbows may be used in the chimney.
20'-6" or more--four elbows may be used in the chimney.
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 spacing of two inches between the chimney and enclosing materials must be maintained. Figures 16 and 17 illustrate some ways elbows may be used.
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 clearance to the chimney at the extremities of the offset. Enclosing materials must not follow the inclined portions of the chimney. (Refer to figures 16 and 17).

Offset Installation Sequence (Residential Installation Only)

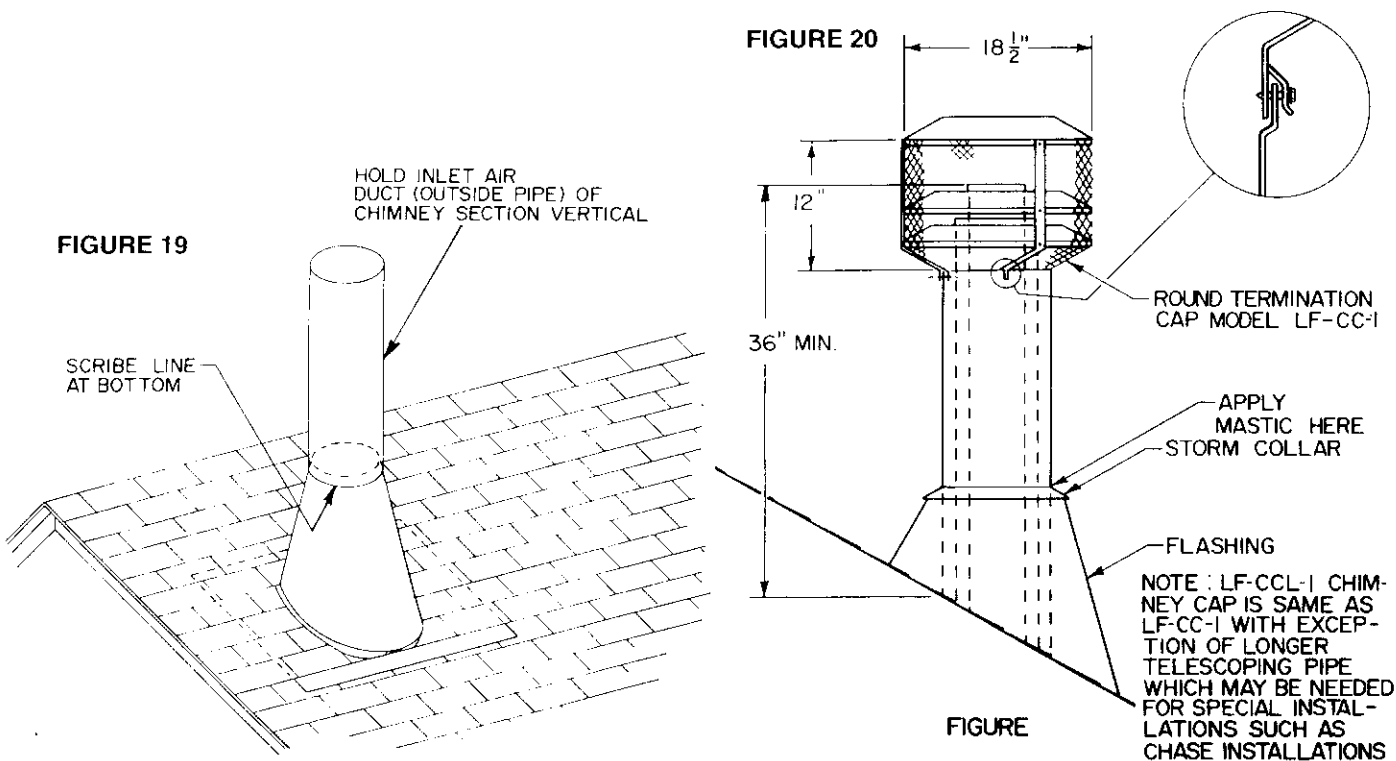
1. Determine the location and amount of offset required, then select the combinations of chimney sections and elbows required from the OFFSET CHART, Table 2.
2. Install the first EE30 elbow by placing the crimped ends into the mating part of the fireplace or chimney section. Push down until the outside 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 that are required to be 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.

NOTE: If the inclined portion of the chimney passes through a floor or ceiling a model LF-FS-30 firestop spacer should be installed to provide the firestop and support required. The illustration below provides the dimensions of these accessories. Be sure proper spacing is maintained between the chimney and combustibles.

CHIMNEY CAP INSTALLATION: (Residential or Mobile Home)

Models LF-CC-1 Chimney Cap:

SPECIAL NOTE: The proper chimney heights as previously explained are important to assure proper draft and safety. The chimney cap extends the flue outlet eight inches 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. In the case of an "A" frame type construction or other steep pitch roofs that require more than 90 inches of chimney above the roof, a support should be attached to the chimney at the 90 inch level that is strong enough to support a wind load of 3-1/8 pounds for each inch the chimney extends above 90 inches. The flue outlet must be a minimum of three feet above the point where it penetrates the roof as shown in figure 11.

CAUTION: Be careful around electrical wires to avoid the 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 eight inches below the total flue height desired. Do not snap the last section of inlet air duct or largest diameter pipe in place until step three is completed.
2. Remove the shingles from around the chimney so that the flashing may be installed as shown in figure 19 with the upper part of the flashing under the shingles. For mobile home installation, the flashing should be installed on top of the roof covering nailed down as specified in step four and sealed to the roof with mastic.
3. Set the flashing on the roof and scribe a line around the flashing as described on figure 19, then cut the top off the flashing by cutting 1/4 inch below the scribed line. This should increase the diameter of the flashing outlet sufficiently to allow the flashing to be placed over the chimney.
4. Snap the last section of inlet air duct in place and slide the flashing over the chimney. Adjust the chimney to assure that the proper minimum clearances are maintained.
5. Nail the flashing securely in place. (See figure 20 for identification of the parts required for the installation.)
6. 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 eight.

NOTE: Use pliers and wear gloves when performing step six to minimize the danger of cutting your hands on the edge of the storm collar.

7. 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.
8. Slide the storm collar down snugly against the flashing until the excess mastic left in step six 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.
9. Install the LF-CC-1 chimney cap by placing the cap into matching parts of the last chimney section as shown in figure 20. Push down until the brackets on the bottom of the chimney cap sits on the chimney pipe. Then punch or drill 1/8 inch diameter holes in the inlet air duct (chimney pipe) and fasten it down with No. 8 screws provided.
10. Check all the parts of the fireplace, chimney and chimney termination 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.

TERRA COTTA CHIMNEY CAP FOR CHASE INSTALLATION

The proper installation of the CF8 Terra Cotta Chimney Cap requires the use of a TE14 telescope assembly and the LF-FF chase cover (flashing) or a locally fabricated chase cover. The chimney should extend to within 10 inches of the chase top. The last section of chimney should be either a two or three foot section to allow for proper installation of the telescope assembly. The LF-FF chase cover is 36 inches wide and 72 inches long. This will cover a chase up to 32 inches x 68 inches. Extensions can be soldered to the chase cover or a chase cover fabricated locally for larger chases.

CAUTION: A non-combustible covering must protect all horizontal surfaces of the chase from sparks or embers that may exit the chimney.

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

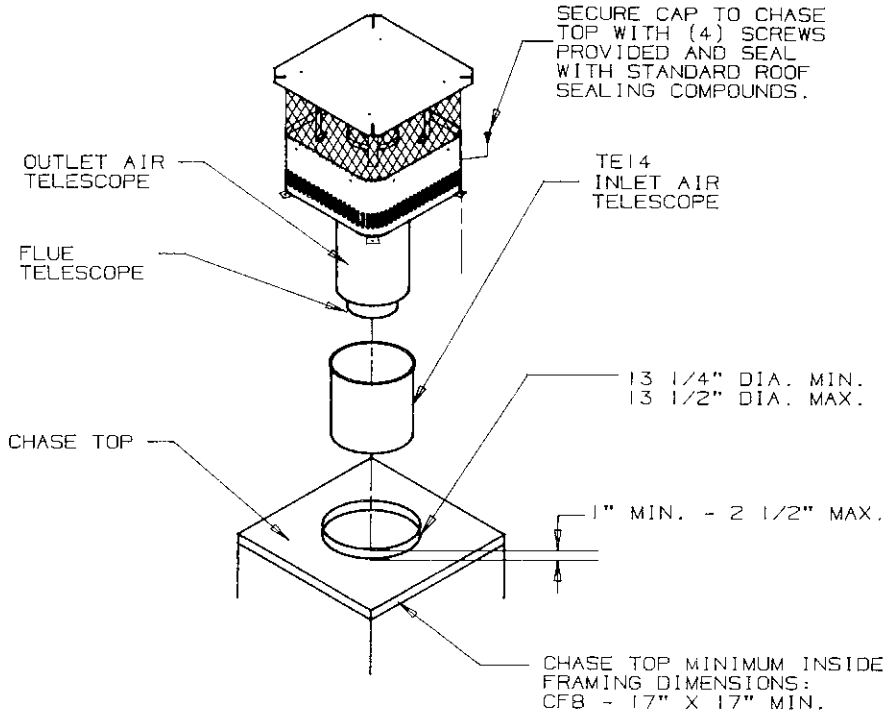
NOTE: When two fireplace chimneys are terminated above the same chase, the centers of the chimney caps should be at least 24 inches apart to help prevent smoke from a fireplace in use from being drawn down the chimney of a fireplace that is not in use. Additional spacing between caps or staggering the height of the caps will further lessen the likelihood of this occurring.

INSTALLATION PROCEDURE:

1. Unpack the CF8 cap and TE14 Telescope and check for damaged or missing parts. See figure 21 for an illustration of the component parts).
2. Place the chase cover over the chase so that the opening in the cover is centered over the fireplace chimney.
3. Mark the chase cover around the perimeter of the chase to indicate where it needs to be folded to fit the chase.
4. Cut and fold the chase cover to overlap the sides of the chase approximately 2" and fasten it to the chase securely.
5. Insert the inlet air telescope through the chase cover and into the mating chimney pipe.
NOTE: All telescopes must extend a minimum of three inches into the mating chimney pipe to assure adequate allowance for contraction or settling of the fireplace and chimney.
6. Insert the flue and outlet air telescopes into the chimney flue and outlet air pipes. (Refer to figure 22 for a description of a completed assembly.)
7. Slide the cap downward until the base of the cap rests on top of the flat chase top flashing.

8. Check the position of and make any adjustments necessary to assure that all telescopes are properly installed, all portions of the chimney are properly spaced from combustible materials, and the mounting brackets are over the supports beneath the chase cover.
9. Drill 3/32 inch holes through the chase cover supports to match each of the holes in the termination mounting brackets:
10. Fasten the terminations in place with the screws provided.
11. Seal around the termination support brackets and over the mounting screw heads with caulk or mastic. Caulk all joints in the corners of the chase to prevent leakage of rain into the chase.

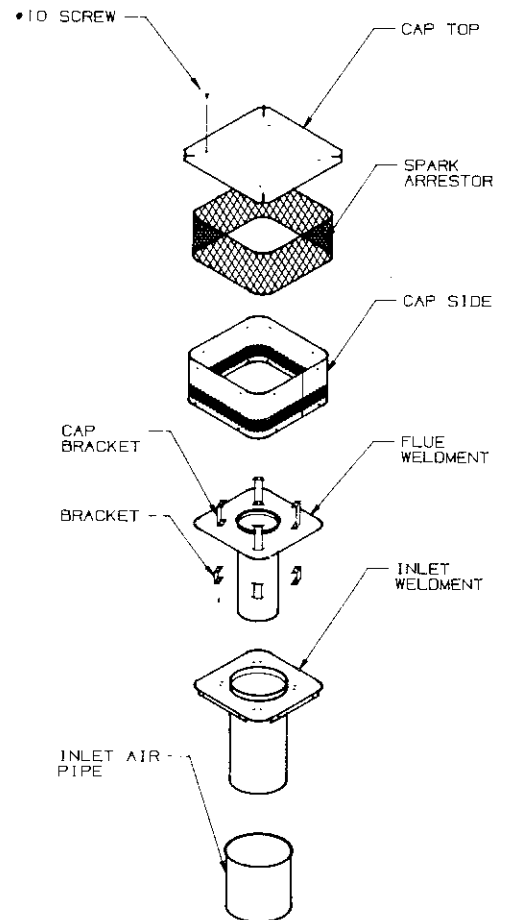
FIGURE 21



NOTES:

- 1) THE INLET AIR TELESCOPE MUST TELESCOPE INTO THE LAST CHIMNEY SECTION A MINIMUM OF 3" INCHES.
- 2) VENTING OF THE CHASE TOP FLASHING IS NOT REQUIRED.

FIGURE 22



MODEL LF-CCL-1 CHIMNEY CAP FOR CHASE INSTALLATION

The preinstalled chimney sections should be no more than ten inches below the top of the chase. If the LF-CCL-1 cap is to be installed on unitized chimney sections the top spacer ring must be removed from the last chimney section, as previously described. See figure 23. The installation should be planned so that either a two-foot or three-foot chimney section will be used for the top section. This is necessary to insure complete engagement of the inlet air telescope and chimney cap into the top section.

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

NOTE: When two fireplace chimneys are terminated above the same chase, the centers of the chimney caps should be at least 24 inches apart to help prevent smoke from a fireplace in use from being drawn down the chimney of a fireplace that is not in use. Additional spacing between caps or staggering the height of the caps will further lessen the likelihood of this occurring.

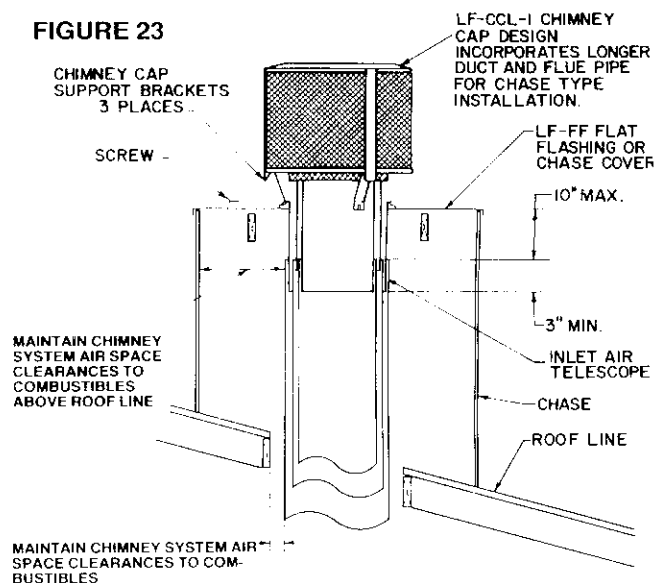
1. Extend the chimney sections until the top of the chimney is not more than ten inches below the top of the chase. If unitized chimney sections are being used, remove the top spacer ring from the last section.
2. Center the hole in the chase cover over the chimney. The chase cover overhang should be lanced, formed over the chase and secured with nails. This prevents water from seeping under the chase cover. If two or more chase covers are to be used on the same chase, they should be soldered together to form two watertight seams.
3. Place the inlet air telescope inside the hole in the chase cover and lower it down into the mating pipe of the chimney until the flange on the telescope section rests on the flange of the chase cover.

NOTE: All telescope sections should extend a minimum of three inches inside the mating chimney pipes.

4. Install the LF-CCL-1 chimney cap by placing the cap into the matching duct telescope and flue telescope of the last chimney section as shown in figure 23. Lower the cap until the brackets on the bottom of the chimney cap rests on the raised flange of the LF-FF flat flashing, punch or drill 1/8 inch diameter holes in the raised flange of the flat flashing, and fasten the cap to the flashing with the no. 8 screws provided.
5. Check all parts of the 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.

FIGURE 23



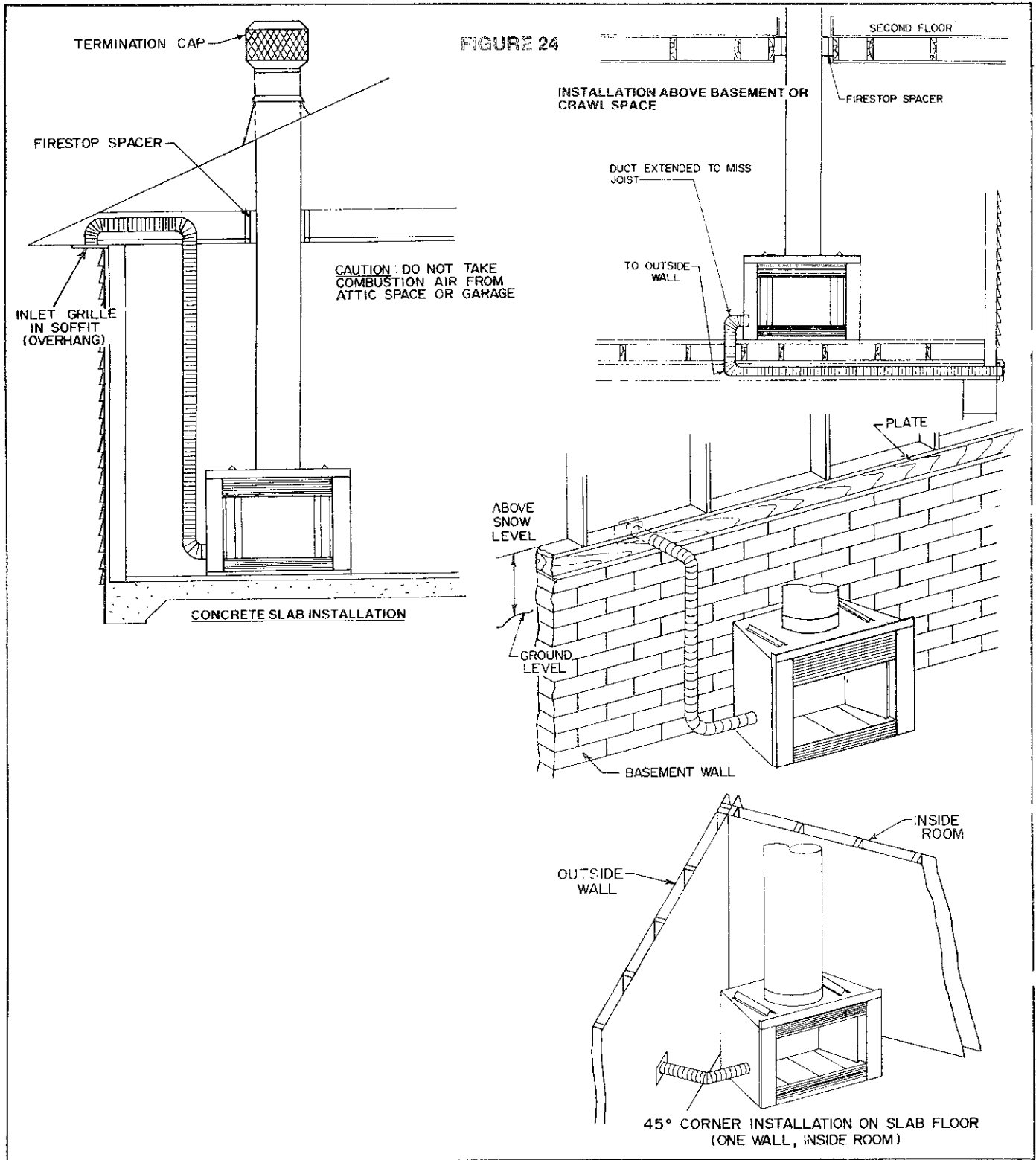
OUTSIDE COMBUSTION AIR PRECAUTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS: (Residential or Mobile Home)

NOTE: The fireplace must be equipped with outside combustion air when installed in a mobile home. For all other installations the use of outside air for combustion is optional unless required by building codes. It is only necessary to supply outside combustion air to one side of the fireplace. Use model OAC6 combustion air assembly.

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 24 for typical methods of installing the outside air for combustion assemblies.
2. The combustion air assembly should be located at an exterior location which is not likely to be accidentally blocked in any manner. The assembly should be located above the snow line to prevent blockage by snow accumulation.
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. Combustion air can be drawn from the crawl space under a house or mobile home when an adequate supply of air is provided by open ventilation.
5. Do not take combustion air from attic space or garage space.

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.



COMBUSTION AIR ASSEMBLY-INSTALLATION PROCEDURE: (Residential or Mobile Home)

Model OAC6 Combustion Air Assembly

1. Remove the cover cap from the 6 inch outlet opening location on the left outside of the fireplace. Do not remove the cover if the outside air will not be connected.
2. The fireplace is shipped from the factory with the outside combustion air connector installed on the left side.

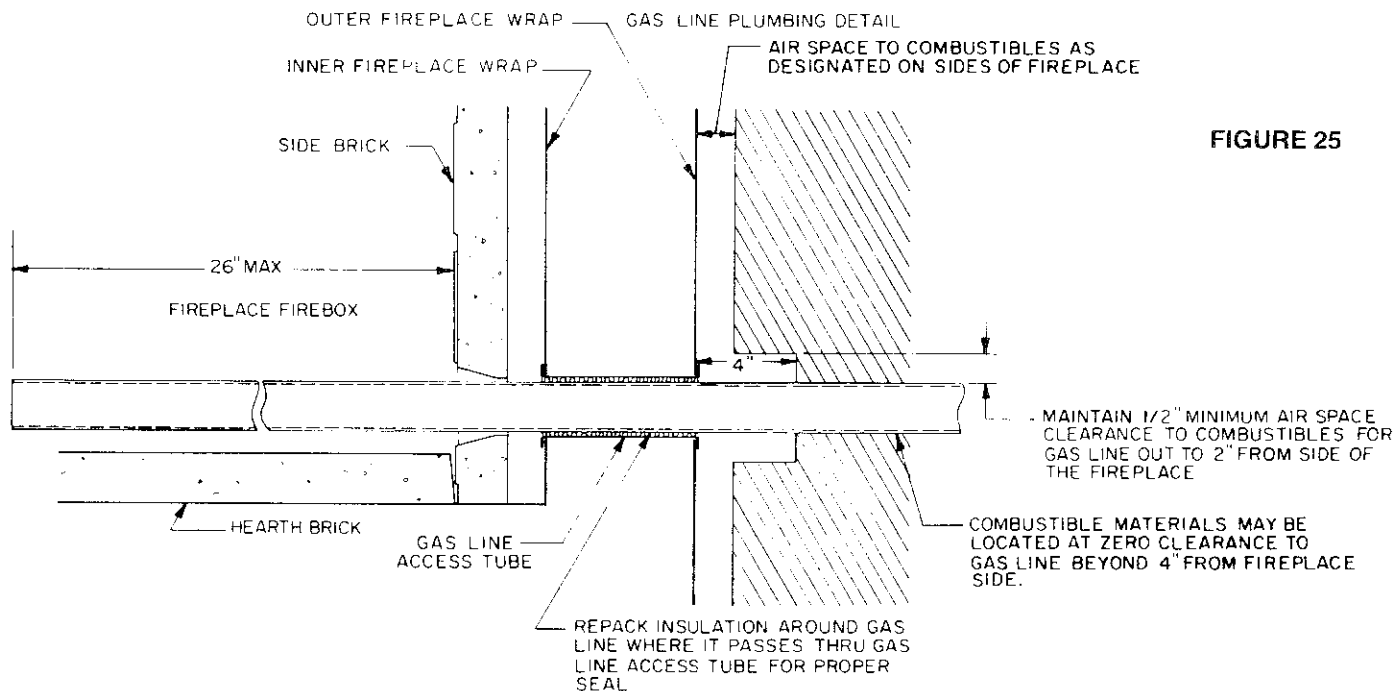


FIGURE 25

3. Cut an 8 inch diameter opening in the outside wall covering where the model OAC6 inlet air box assembly is to be located. (See figure 26.)
4. Select and cut a piece of duct of sufficient length to attach to the fireplace and protrude at least three inches beyond the face of the wall to which the OAC6 inlet air box assembly is to be attached. The duct may be cut with a standard pocket knife.
5. Push the insulation back from one end of the duct approximately two inches. (See figure 27.)
6. Slip the exposed end of the duct over the flange tube of the fireplace and secure with screws provided or;
7. Place the duct clamp around the exposed end of the aluminum duct.
8. Slip the band through the housing, then pull the band tight around the duct.
9. Snap the band locking screw down and tighten it with a screwdriver or nutdriver. (See figure 27.)
10. Nail or screw the combustion air assembly to the surface of the wall.

NOTE: If the wall covering is brick or stone, use appropriate masonry fasteners. Mount the combustion air assembly with "TOP" upward to prevent rain from entering the assembly. Be sure the 8 inch diameter opening around the air duct is sealed with insulation material to prevent cold air from entering through the wall. If it is necessary to splice the duct, a model 603 duct connector should be installed as described below.

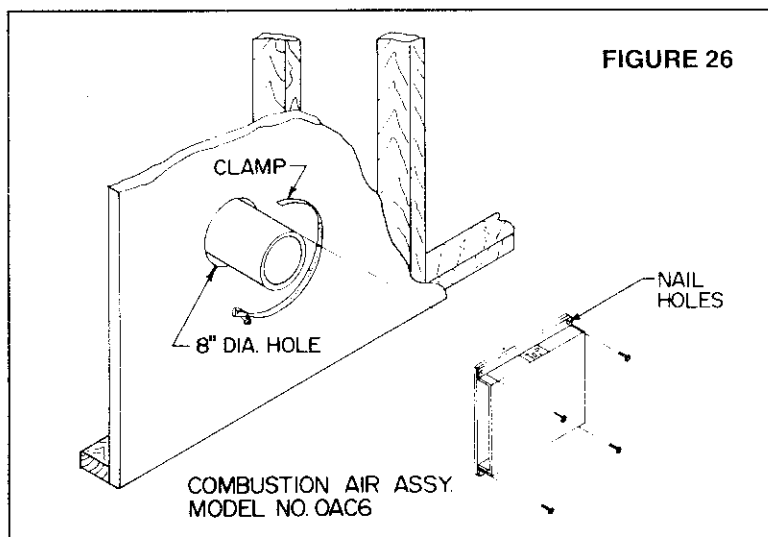


FIGURE 26

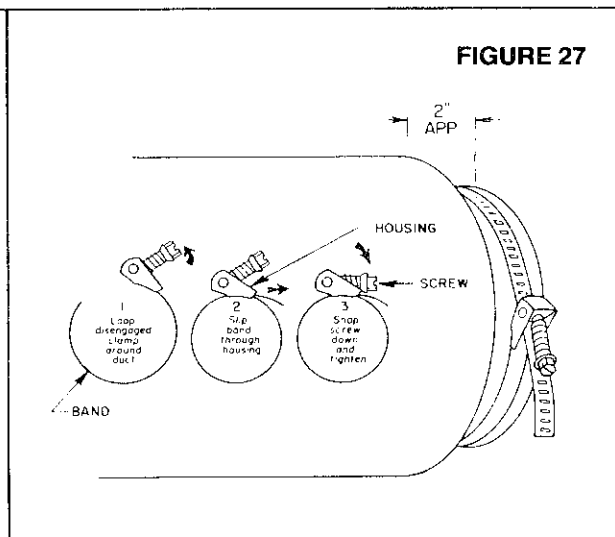
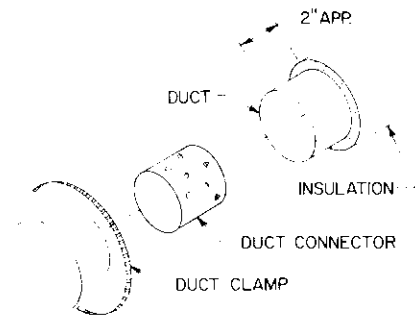


FIGURE 27

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



INSTALLATION OF GAS LOGS OR LOG LIGHTER IN THE FIREPLACE

WARNING: Improper installation or operation of a gas appliance in this fireplace can allow unburned gas to leak out which will cause a fire or explosion hazard, or the release of poisonous carbon monoxide into the dwelling which can cause serious injury or death to its inhabitants. To reduce these risks to a minimum, the following important notices and instructions should be read and followed carefully:

IMPORTANT NOTICES

1. 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."

THE INSTALLATION OF AN UNVENTED GAS APPLIANCE (BLUE FLAME) MAY BE INSTALLED WHICH INCORPORATES AN AUTOMATIC SHUTOFF DEVICE, AND COMPLIES WITH THE NATIONAL FUEL GAS CODE Z223.1, LATEST EDITION. **CAUTION: IF AN UNVENTED GAS APPLIANCE IS INSTALLED IN THIS FIREPLACE, THE GAS APPLIANCE MUST ONLY BE OPERATED WITH THE FIREPLACE GLASS DOORS FULLY OPEN (IF INCLUDED).**

THE INSTALLER OF THE FIREPLACE AND GAS APPLIANCE MUST DESCRIBE THE OPERATION OF THE FIREPLACE AND APPLIANCE TO THE PEOPLE WHO WILL BE OPERATING THEM AND LEAVE ALL INSTRUCTION MANUALS WITH THE OPERATOR OF THE APPLIANCES.

2. An approved gas shut off valve must be located outside the fireplace in an area accessible to the users of the fireplace.
3. All gas piping and fittings must be either steel or malleable iron.
4. Some code authorities prohibit or place restrictions on the use of gas appliances in fireplaces. Check with local code authorities before proceeding with the installation.
5. The gas appliance and all connecting gas piping should only be installed by a licensed gas appliance installer. See figure 9 for the gas line opening dimensions on the fireplace.
6. The installer should advise the persons who will use the appliance to set the fireplace damper in the full open position when the appliance is in use.

The following instructions only apply to passing the gas line through the fireplace wall. Follow the instructions provided by the appliance manufacturer for attaching the appliance to the gas line, testing, and adjusting it.

1. Remove the firebox right side liner from the fireplace by removing the front retainer brackets and top bracket. (Refer to figure 25.)
2. Tap out a round hole in the brick liner with a hammer by tapping lightly on the brick pattern surface of the brick at the point opposite the round depressed area visible on the back of the brick.
3. Remove the two screws that hold the cover plate on the jacket wrap and discard the cover plate.
4. Use a screwdriver or similar tool to push the loose insulation out of the tube between the firebox and the outer jacket of the fireplace.
5. Install the gas pipe through the tube between the firebox and jacket.
6. Attach the gas appliance to the gas pipe according to the appliance makers instructions.
7. Pack the insulation removed in step 4 around the pipe to prevent air flowing through the tube either into or out of the firebox.
8. Be sure the gas is turned off at the appliance, then turn the gas on at the cut off valve and test the gas line connections for leaks with a soapy water solution or a liquid leak detector. **DO NOT USE A MATCH OR OTHER FLAME SOURCE TO CHECK FOR GAS LEAKS.** If a gas leak is detected, turn the gas off immediately and fix the leak.
9. Proceed with testing the appliance for leaks and adjusting it as required by the appliance manufacturers instructions.

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 IF YOU PLAN TO EQUIP THE FIREPLACE WITH GLASS DOORS.

The face of your fireplace may be left exposed or trimmed with any noncombustible material such as brick, stone or marble. If a 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. 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 cold air inlet or warm air outlet louvers in the face of the fireplace.

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

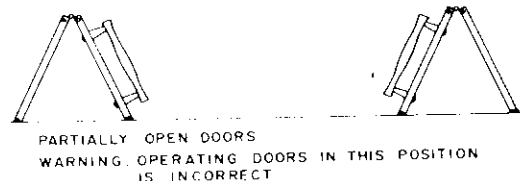
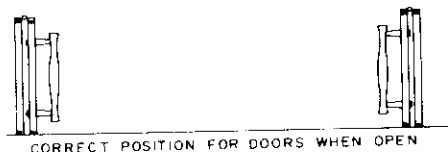
GLASS DOOR INSTALLATION

This fireplace has been tested and listed for use with Martin model WL36/WL42 glass doors. These glass doors are sold as optional equipment.

Glass doors should be installed only on fireplaces equipped with outside air for combustion to obtain the best performance of the fireplace.

Decorative noncombustible trim attached to the face of the fireplace should not extend closer than 3/8 inch to the sides of the firebox opening so as not to interfere with the installation of the glass doors. Be sure to read the section of these installation instructions pertaining to trimming the fireplace very carefully.

See the installation instructions supplied with the doors for more detailed instructions as to the installation, operation and maintenance.



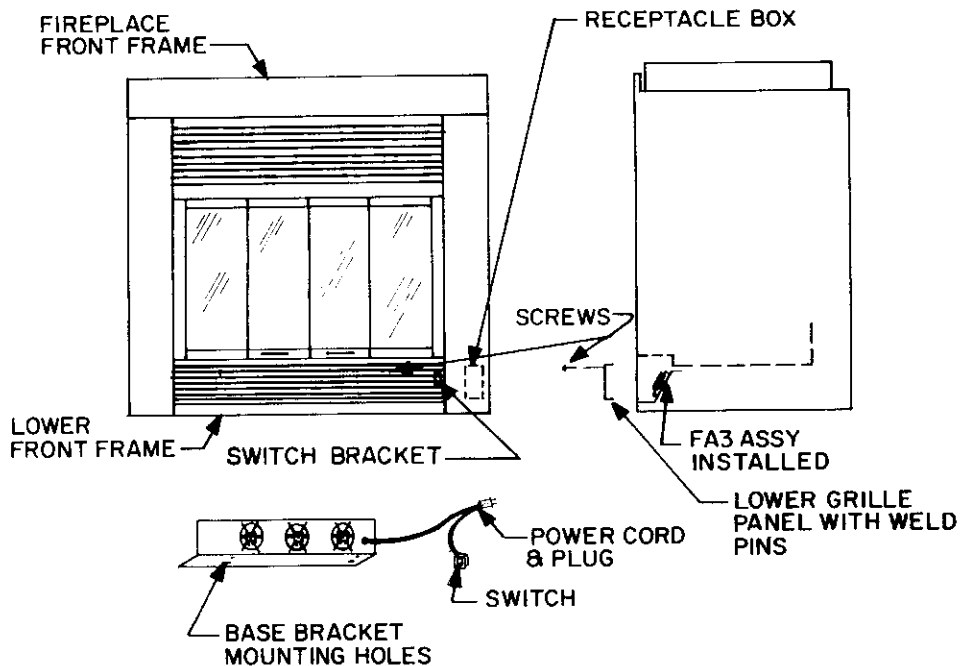
BLOWER INSTALLATION (Residential or Mobile Home)

CAUTION: The blower assembly is equipped with a 120-volt AC, three-prong, grounded power supply cord. For safe operation, the power cord must be connected to a properly fused 15-amp, 120-volt, grounded receptacle.

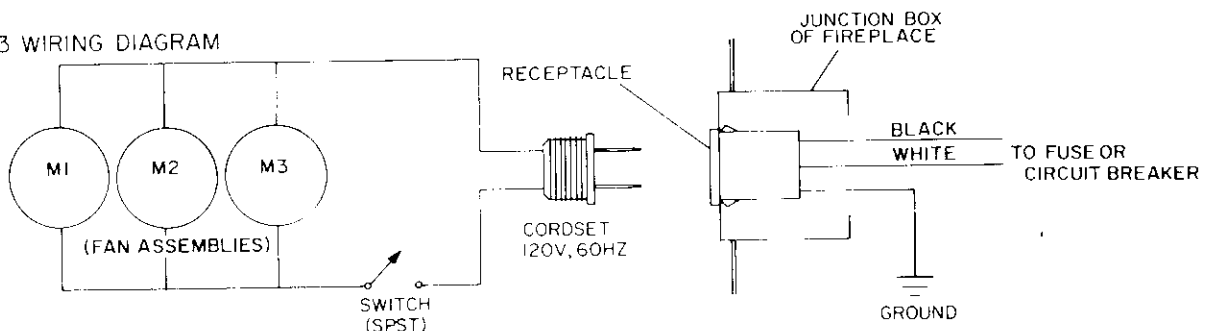
An electric junction box (with grounded receptacle) is located at the lower right, behind the bottom grille (see figure 28). This is for use with the optional blower only (see figure 10). The receptacle should be wired into an electrical circuit during the framing of the fireplace. The junction box has a hole for connection of a conduit bushing. See figure 28 for the wiring schematic diagram. Installation of the wiring must comply with the National Electrical Code and all local codes. The wiring should be installed by a qualified person.

1. Use figure 28 as an aid in installing the blower.
2. Check the blower assembly and make sure the housing has not been damaged in shipment and the fan turns freely. The assembly consists of one blower assembly complete with three-prong power plug and one switch with lead and snap connector.
3. Remove the two screws from the lower grille panel, tilt the top of the panel outward and lift it from the fireplace.
4. Slide the blower assembly under the fireplace hearth and locate and remove the two screws along the front edge of the base pan that will align with the holes in the blower base bracket.
5. Fasten the blower in place by inserting the screws removed in step 4 through the blower base bracket and reinstall them in the original holes.
6. Insert the rocker switch into the switch bracket located to the right side of the lower grille area.
7. There are two wire leads with quik connect terminal tabs attached coming from the fan motors. Press one connector over the center tab of the rocker switch, and the other connector over the top tab of the switch.
8. Check to see if all wiring is clear of fans and that each fan turns freely.
9. Position the lower grille panel on top of the lower front frame until the weld pins are ready to insert in the holes of the lower front frame.
10. Plug the power cord into the fireplace junction box receptacle.
11. Push the lower grille panel toward the fireplace until it is flush with the sides of the front frame of the fireplace.
12. Replace the two screws removed from the lower grille panel to complete the installation.
13. Turn the power on and check the switch and blower motor for proper operation.

FIGURE 28



FA3 WIRING DIAGRAM



NOTE: THE JUNCTION BOX SHOULD BE INSTALLED AND THE RECEPTACLE WIRED TO THE ELECTRICAL SYSTEM OF THE STRUCTURE AT THE TIME OF INSTALLATION OF THE FIREPLACE IF THE FA3 FAN ASSEMBLY IS TO BE USED.

FIREPLACE AND CHIMNEY MAINTENANCE

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 LF-CC-1 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 1/8 inch thick or more 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 at the beginning of each heating season before starting a fire. 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.

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 any temperature up to 600 degrees F., which is more than will be developed with 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.

BLOWER ASSEMBLY MAINTENANCE

Check the lower grille panel regularly and keep it free from lint and dust.

Before each heating season and each time an accumulation of lint or dust is observed, the blower and grille should be thoroughly cleaned. Interrupt the electrical power to the blower before cleaning or removal of the blower. If desirable, the blower can be removed for cleaning. For access to the blower, first remove the lower grille panel by removing the two screws, tilting the top of the panel outward, disconnecting the switch connector and lifting the panel. (See figure 28.) For complete blower removal, unplug the power cord, remove the screws from the two mounting brackets and lift the blower through the opening.

NOTE: The blower motors are permanently lubricated and do not require oiling.

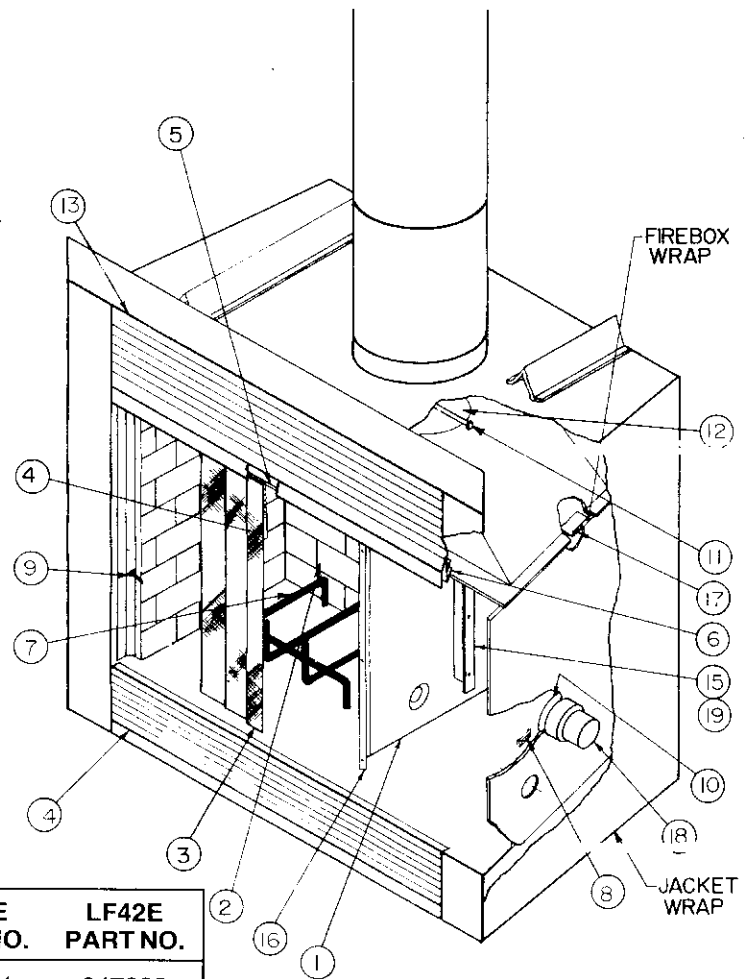
ORDERING PARTS

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 35630

FIGURE 29

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.



KEY NO.	PART NAME	QTY.	LF36E PART NO.	LF42E PART NO.
1	Firebrick Side Assy.	2	047354	047228
2	Firebrick Back Assy.	1	014048	014536
3	Panel Firescreen w/Pull	2	026403	026401
4	Rod Curtain	2	024508	034839
5	Handle Damper	1	035047	035047
6	Smoke Shield Ptd.	1	047443	047237
7	Grate Weld Assy. Ptd.	1	036071	036072
8*	Lock Rod Retainer	1	012467	012467
9	Damper Closure Rod Left	1	012476	047230
10*	Housing Damper Assy.	1	014558	014558
11	Rod Damper	1	049646	049646
12	Damper Weight Weldment	1	049647	049647
13	Upper Grille Ptd. Assy.	1	047450	047244
14	Lower Grille Ptd. Assy.	1	047444	047239
15	Spacer, Side (Rear)	2	014005	014005
16	Front Brick Retainer Ptd.	2	047446	047249
17	Top Brick Retainer	2	047232	047232
18*	Collar Reducer Weldment	1	012480	012480
19	Front Brick Spacer	2	047248	047248

* NOTE: Available on Left Side Only

OPERATION OF THE FIREPLACE

WARNING: IF A DECORATIVE GAS APPLIANCE IS USED IN THE FIREPLACE THE FIREPLACE DAMPER MUST BE SET IN THE FULLY OPEN POSITION.

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

ADVANTAGES OF A WOOD BURNING FIREPLACE

A point to consider, especially in these times, is that wood is renewable fuel resource. Coal, oil, and gas, once used, cannot be replaced. But new trees can always be planted to maintain a consistent supply.

A further advantage of wood is that it 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.

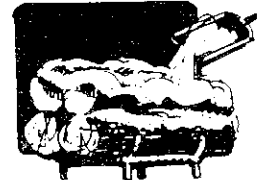
If your fireplace is equipped with outside combustion air inlets, open them.

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.

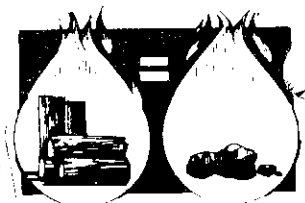
Ashes, important because they form a bed for glowing coals, should only be left to accumulate within an inch or two of the bottom of the grate. Excess ashes can be used to check a flaming fire; or to "bank" your fire, cover the logs with ashes. A "banked" fire will hold glowing coals for 8-10 hours, 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
Dogwood	.70-.79	100-107
Hickory	.70-.74	100
Oak	.60-.73	86-99
Black Locust	.69-.70	95-98
Beech	.64-.66	89-91
Hard Maple	.58-.65	83-88
Birch	.55-.64	79-86
Apple	.58-.62	83-84

SPECIES	DENSITY	HEAT VALUE
Ash	.57-.61	81-82
Southern Pine	.51-.60	73-81
Elm	.50-.59	71-80
Cherry	.50-.52	70
Douglas Fir	.45-.51	64-69
Spruce	.41-.44	59
Redwood	.33-.40	47-54
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.



CHECKLIST OF DO'S AND DON'TS

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 firestop spacers at each ceiling level when the chimney is installed in a multistory building.
11. Do install the proper chimney cap or chimney housing on the chimney to prevent rain and debris from entering the chimney.
12. Do keep all flammable liquids, gases and pressurized containers away from the fireplace.
13. Do check the fireplace for proper adjustment and operation before leaving it unattended for long periods of time.
14. Do inspect and clean the fireplace chimney regularly.
15. Do keep the firescreens closed when the fireplace is left unattended to minimize the danger of sparks popping out of the fireplace.
16. Do use a grate basket or andirons to minimize the danger of logs rolling out of the fireplace.
17. 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.

18. 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.
19. Do store your fuel supply at a distance equal to or greater than the spacing recommended for combustible materials from the fireplace.
20. 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 neglect to fasten all elbow and chimney support straps firmly to a load-bearing part of the building.
10. Don't use power blowers or air circulation systems with this fireplace that are not specifically recommended by Martin Industries.
11. Don't connect accessory air circulation blowers to improperly fused or ungrounded electrical circuits.
12. Don't install the fireplace where flammable or explosive liquids or vapors are likely to be present.
13. Don't neglect all the considerations mentioned in this manual concerning clearances to combustibles, spacing from obstructions, proper chimney height when selecting the location and installing the chimney.
14. Don't allow insulating materials to contact the chimney.
15. Don't neglect to install firestop spacers as required.
16. Don't use more than four elbows in the chimney.
17. Don't use elbows in combination so as to incline the chimney more than 30 degrees from vertical.
18. Don't extend the inclined portion of an offset chimney more than six feet unsupported or 15 feet when supported at six foot intervals.
19. Don't neglect to apply caulking or mastic to the required joints of the flashing and between the flashing and roof.
20. Don't dry clothing or other articles near the fireplace.
21. Don't store or place flammable liquids, gases or pressurized containers near the fireplace.
22. Don't neglect to instruct all responsible persons in the proper and safe operation of the fireplace.
23. Don't fail to instruct all persons, especially children and elderly persons, concerning the hazards of improper operation and unauthorized tampering with the fireplace.
24. Don't use this fireplace to burn paper, cardboard, or other debris.
25. Don't neglect to inspect and clean the chimney regularly.
26. Don't operate the fireplace with the glass firescreen doors partially open. The doors should always be fully open or fully closed.
27. 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.
28. Don't store your fuel supply closer to the fireplace than the minimum spacing required for combustible materials.
29. 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.
30. Don't clean the chimney with metallic devices or chemical cleaners.
31. Don't use the fireplace or chimney for venting wood or coal burning heaters or inserts.

LIMITED WARRANTY

FACTORY-BUILT FIREPLACE AND COMPONENTS (except blowers)

Manufactured by: Martin Industries, Post Office Box 128, Florence, Alabama 35631

WHAT IS COVERED AND FOR HOW LONG

FIVE-YEAR COVERAGE:

For five years from the date this fireplace and components are first purchased for use, Martin Industries, Inc. will, at its option, repair or replace any defective part of this fireplace or components, or refund to you a sum not to exceed the factory published retail price in effect at the time of purchase.

TEN-YEAR COVERAGE:

From the sixth through the tenth year following the date this fireplace or accessory is first purchased for use, Martin Industries, Inc. will make available to you, at our factory, a free replacement for any defective part in this fireplace or accessory.

TWENTY-FIVE-YEAR AVAILABILITY OF REPLACEMENT PARTS:

From the eleventh through the twenty-fifth year following the date this fireplace or accessory is first purchased for use, Martin Industries, Inc. will make available at our factory replacement parts for this fireplace or accessory, which you may purchase for the list price current at the time your purchase order is received.

WHAT IS NOT COVERED

This limited warranty does not cover

- Transportation or shipping cost
- The cost of a service call to diagnose trouble
- Painted surfaces
- Damage or defect caused by improper installation, accident, misuse, abuse, or alteration.
- Poor ventilation of smoke or gases caused by air-conditioning and heating systems, exhaust fans, or pressure differentials produced by wind
- Broken glass components
- Cracks in ceramic and castable parts that do not affect safe operation
- We do not warrant this fireplace to be in compliance with your local building code. Building codes vary greatly throughout the country, and you should determine whether your local building code contains restriction on the use of this fireplace before you purchase it.
- Blowers or fans, which are warranted separately
- Heat loss due to the passage of heat or air through or around the fireplace

Also, under our five year coverage, we do not pay the cost of removal and replacement of any portion of the structure in which the fireplace is situated, made necessary by the repair, removal or re-installation of the fireplace.

And under our twenty-five-year warranty of availability of replacement parts, we only promise to maintain a supply of replacement parts at our factory for you to purchase.

LIMITATIONS AND EXCLUSIONS

1. No one has authority to add to or vary this limited warranty, or to create for Martin Industries, Inc. any other obligation or liability in connection with this fireplace and accessory.
2. MARTIN INDUSTRIES, INC. SHALL NOT BE LIABLE FOR INCIDENTAL, CONSEQUENTIAL, SPECIAL, OR CONTINGENT DAMAGES YOU MIGHT SUFFER AS A RESULT OF ITS BREACH OF THIS WRITTEN WARRANTY OR ANY IMPLIED WARRANTY. Some states do not allow the exclusion or limitation of incidental or consequential damages, so the above limitation or exclusion may not apply to you.
3. This warranty applies only to the original purchaser of the fireplace or to the original owner of the dwelling when the fireplace is installed in a new dwelling and may not be transferred.
4. This warranty applies only to a fireplace sold and used in the United States.

YOUR DUTIES

- This fireplace must be installed by a qualified installer according to your local building codes and installation instructions and operated according to the owner's instructions.
- You should keep a cancelled check or payment record to verify the purchase date.

IF YOU HAVE A PROBLEM WITH YOUR FIREPLACE OR COMPONENT

1. Contact the nearest Martin Industries, Inc. dealer. If you cannot locate your Martin Industries, Inc. dealer, call or write Martin Industries, Inc., Customer Service Department, as indicated below.
2. If you do not receive satisfactory service from the dealer within a reasonable time, write Martin Industries, Inc., Customer Service Department and include the date you purchased your fireplace or component, its serial number, and details of the problem you are having.

Customer Service Department, Martin Industries, Inc., Post Office Box 128, Florence, Alabama 35631, Telephone: 205-767-0330.

This warranty gives you specific legal rights, and you may also have other rights which vary from state to state.



FORM NO. 049739-2-1294

LF36E-LF42E

MARTIN FIREPLACES
A Division of Martin Industries, Inc.
P.O. Box 128, Florence, AL 35631
(205) 767-0330