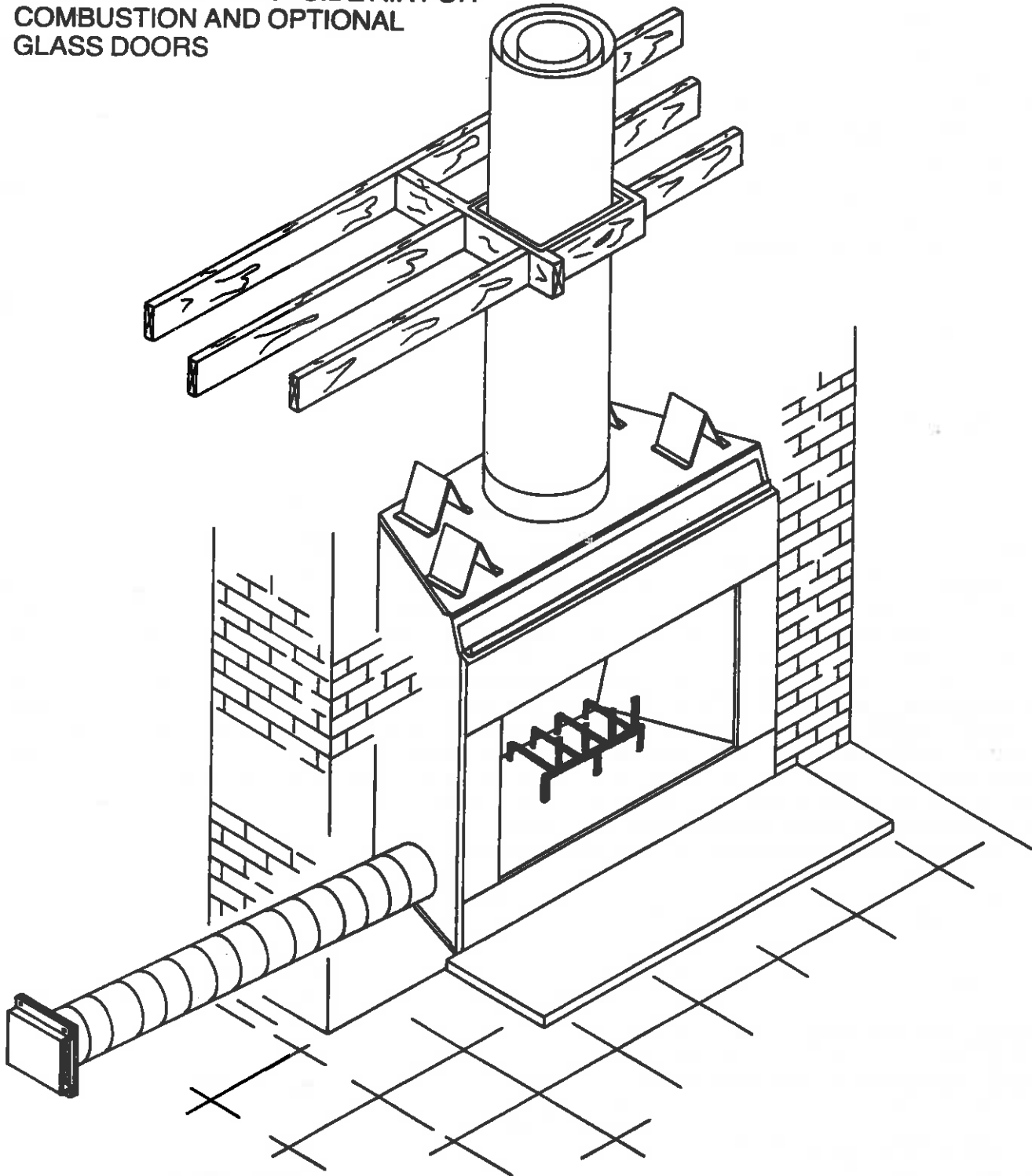


**INSTALLATION, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE MANUAL**

42 INCH BUILT-IN WOOD BURNING  
FIREPLACE WITH OUTSIDE AIR FOR  
COMBUSTION AND OPTIONAL  
GLASS DOORS



**I.C.B.O. NO. 4344  
UL File No. MH7603**

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

This fireplace is not designed for installation in a mobile home.

**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."**

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### IMPROPER INSTALLATION

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

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

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### HOW THIS FIREPLACE OPERATES

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When an OAC4 combustion air assembly and a combustion air duct are attached to the connecting point on the left side of the fireplace, combustion air may enter the firebox through a dampered opening behind the left side panel. This feature is designed for your benefit to reduce the room air used for combustion and to reduce the loss of heat from the room. When the fireplace is in use, this damper should be open. When the fireplace is not in use, the damper should be closed to prevent cold air from entering the firebox. The combustion air damper is open when the lever located on the left side of the fireplace opening is up and closed when the lever is down.

Outside air for combustion is optional unless required by federal, state or local building codes. See the section of this manual providing the instructions for installation of the combustion air assembly for additional information.

To receive the maximum benefit from your outside combustion air, glass doors should 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 escaping up the chimney.

The fireplace is also equipped with a flue damper which must be open when the fireplace is in use. The flue damper control handle is located at the top front center and just inside the firebox. The flue damper can be locked closed by pushing back and upward on the damper handle. 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.

The grate may be removed from the fireplace for ash removal if desired. To do this, lift the rear brick panel up approximately 1/2 inch and slide the grate forward. After completing your ash removal, lift the rear brick panel up approximately 1/2 inch and slide the grate into place and lower the rear brick panel into place.

If the grate becomes warped or damaged, it must be replaced with Martin grate number 023565.

**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 or the outside of the structure. Today's homes are more energy efficient and, therefore, better insulated and tightly constructed. Unfortunately, when air is removed from the house, 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.

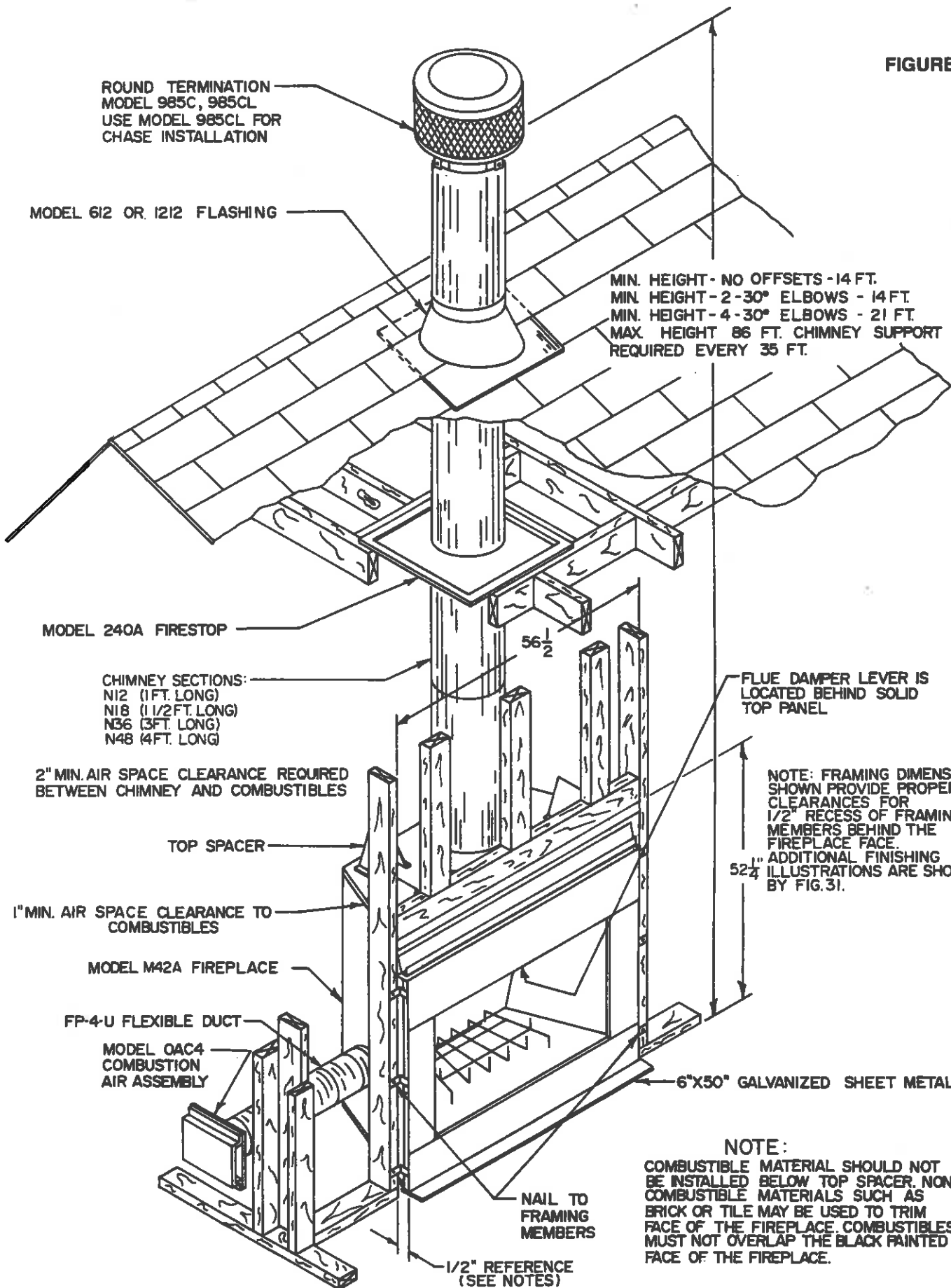
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### BUILDING CODES AND SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

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The instructions contained in this manual provide the information necessary to install this fireplace in accordance with Underwriters Laboratories 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

**FIGURE 1**



ROUND TERMINATION  
MODEL 985C, 985CL  
USE MODEL 985CL FOR  
CHASE INSTALLATION

MODEL 612 OR .1212 FLASHING

MIN. HEIGHT - NO OFFSETS - 14 FT.  
MIN. HEIGHT - 2 - 30° ELBOWS - 14 FT.  
MIN. HEIGHT - 4 - 30° ELBOWS - 21 FT.  
MAX. HEIGHT 86 FT. CHIMNEY SUPPORT  
REQUIRED EVERY 35 FT.

MODEL 240A FIRESTOP

CHIMNEY SECTIONS:  
N12 (1 FT. LONG)  
N18 (1 1/2 FT. LONG)  
N36 (3 FT. LONG)  
N48 (4 FT. LONG)

FLUE DAMPER LEVER IS  
LOCATED BEHIND SOLID  
TOP PANEL

2" MIN. AIR SPACE CLEARANCE REQUIRED  
BETWEEN CHIMNEY AND COMBUSTIBLES

NOTE: FRAMING DIMENSIONS  
SHOWN PROVIDE PROPER  
CLEARANCES FOR  
1/2" RECESS OF FRAMING  
MEMBERS BEHIND THE  
FIREPLACE FACE.  
52 1/4" ADDITIONAL FINISHING  
ILLUSTRATIONS ARE SHOWN  
BY FIG. 31.

TOP SPACER

1" MIN. AIR SPACE CLEARANCE TO  
COMBUSTIBLES

MODEL M42A FIREPLACE

6"X50" GALVANIZED SHEET METAL

FP-4-U FLEXIBLE DUCT

MODEL OAC4  
COMBUSTION  
AIR ASSEMBLY

NAIL TO  
FRAMING  
MEMBERS

NOTE:  
COMBUSTIBLE MATERIAL SHOULD NOT  
BE INSTALLED BELOW TOP SPACER. NON-  
COMBUSTIBLE MATERIALS SUCH AS  
BRICK OR TILE MAY BE USED TO TRIM  
FACE OF THE FIREPLACE. COMBUSTIBLES  
MUST NOT OVERLAP THE BLACK PAINTED  
FACE OF THE FIREPLACE.

1/2" REFERENCE  
(SEE NOTES)

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

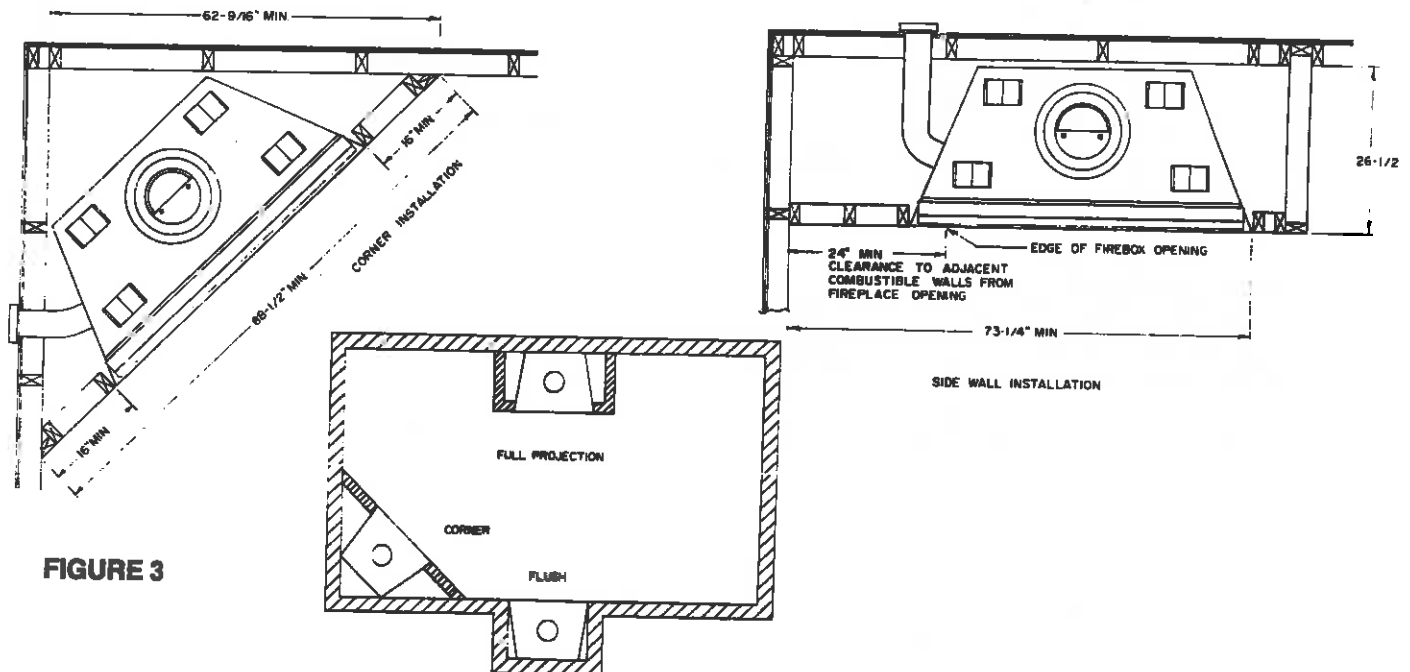
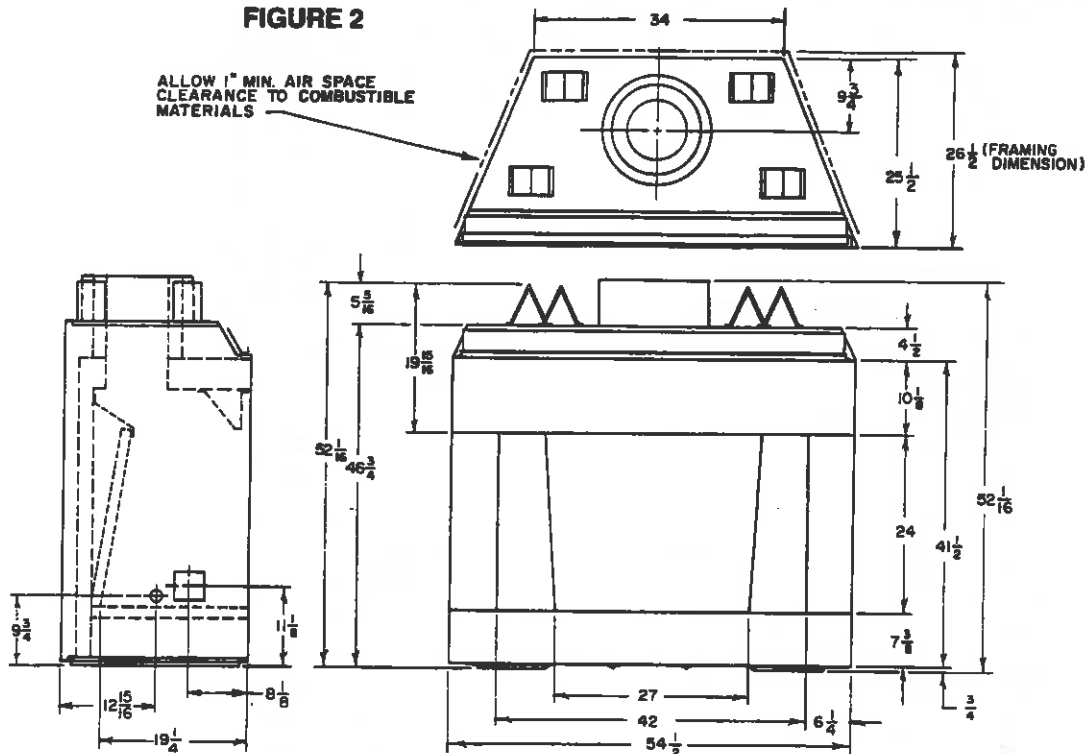
**Caution:** Do not install fireplace over carpeting.

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. The opening required for passage of the chimney through the roof, ceilings and floors must be 19 inches square as indicated by figures 5 and 6. The 19-inch square opening provides for the installation of the model 240A firestop spacer.

**FIGURE 2**



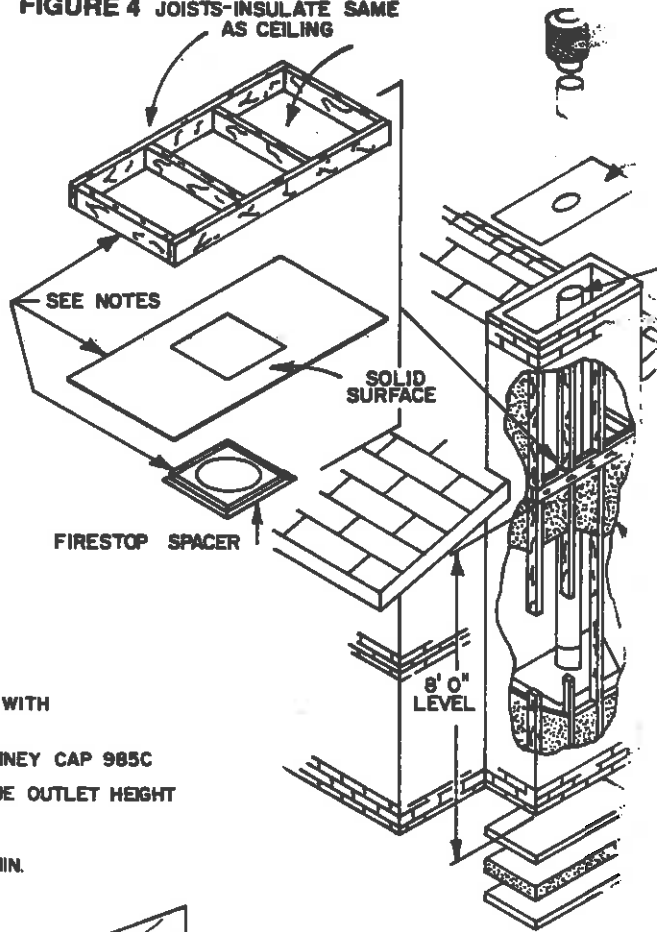
**FIGURE 3**

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.

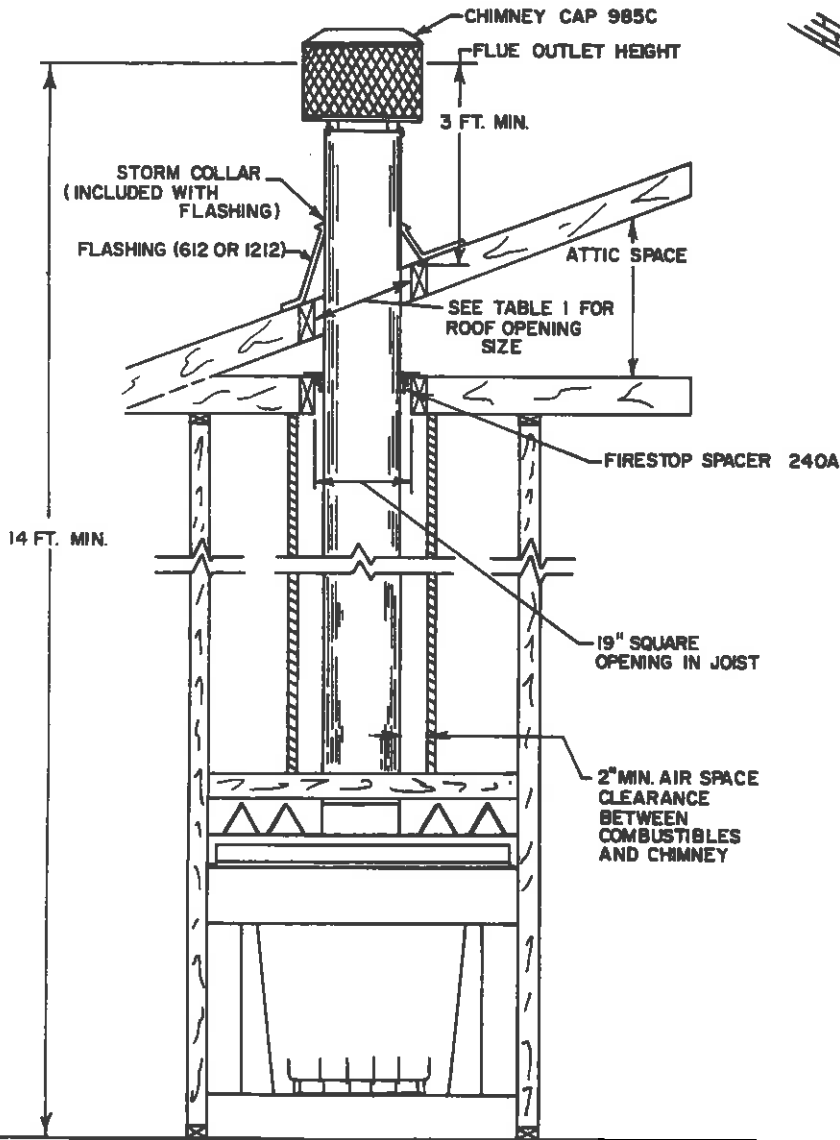
Proper selection of a chimney outlet location is also important. Objects such as overhanging or nearby trees, adjacent building or embankments or unusual roof designs can all create air turbulence and interfere with chimney performance and cause the fireplace to spill smoke into the room.

A factory-built fireplace, properly installed in a single story wing of a multi-story building as shown by figure 7, 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 7 is recommended

**FIGURE 4 JOISTS-INSULATE SAME AS CEILING**



**FIGURE 5 SINGLE STORY INSTALLATION WITH ATTIC SPACE**



If the chimney is to be used for spaces used for storage, it is possible to enclose it with and possibly use elbows. Elbows may be used as electrical wires, fans, heating ducts, etc. this manual concrete elbow installation. If the fireplace is to be constructed and insulated, care must be taken to properly enclose the heat loss and minimize the transfer of heat outside.

FIGURE 6

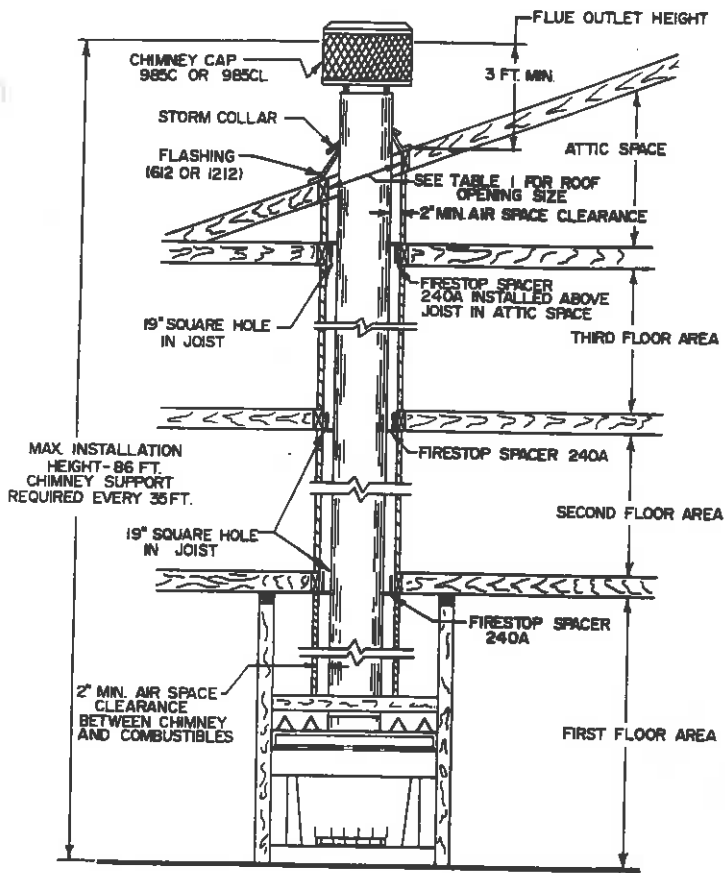
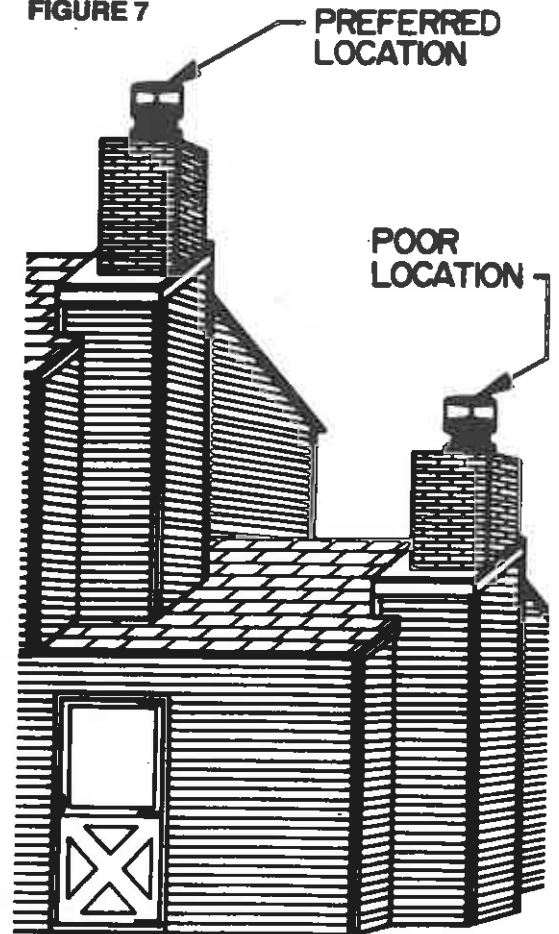


FIGURE 7



**FLOOR PROTECTION**

If this fireplace is installed on a combustible floor, the floor area 20 inches in front of and 12 inches 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 8, a Martin H2066 Hearth Extension Kit or a locally constructed equivalent to the H2066.

The H2066 hearth Extension Kit consist of sufficient insulation board to cover the 20" x 66" floor area with 1/2" layer of insulation. A 20" x 66" 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 H2066 hearth extension has a thermal conductivity (K Factor) of .43. If you do construct a hearth extension equivalent to the H2066, be sure the insulation you use has enough compressive strength to support the weight of the covering materials and persons standing on it, and insulating qualities equal too or better than the 1/2" covering provided by the H2066.

The ability of insulating 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:

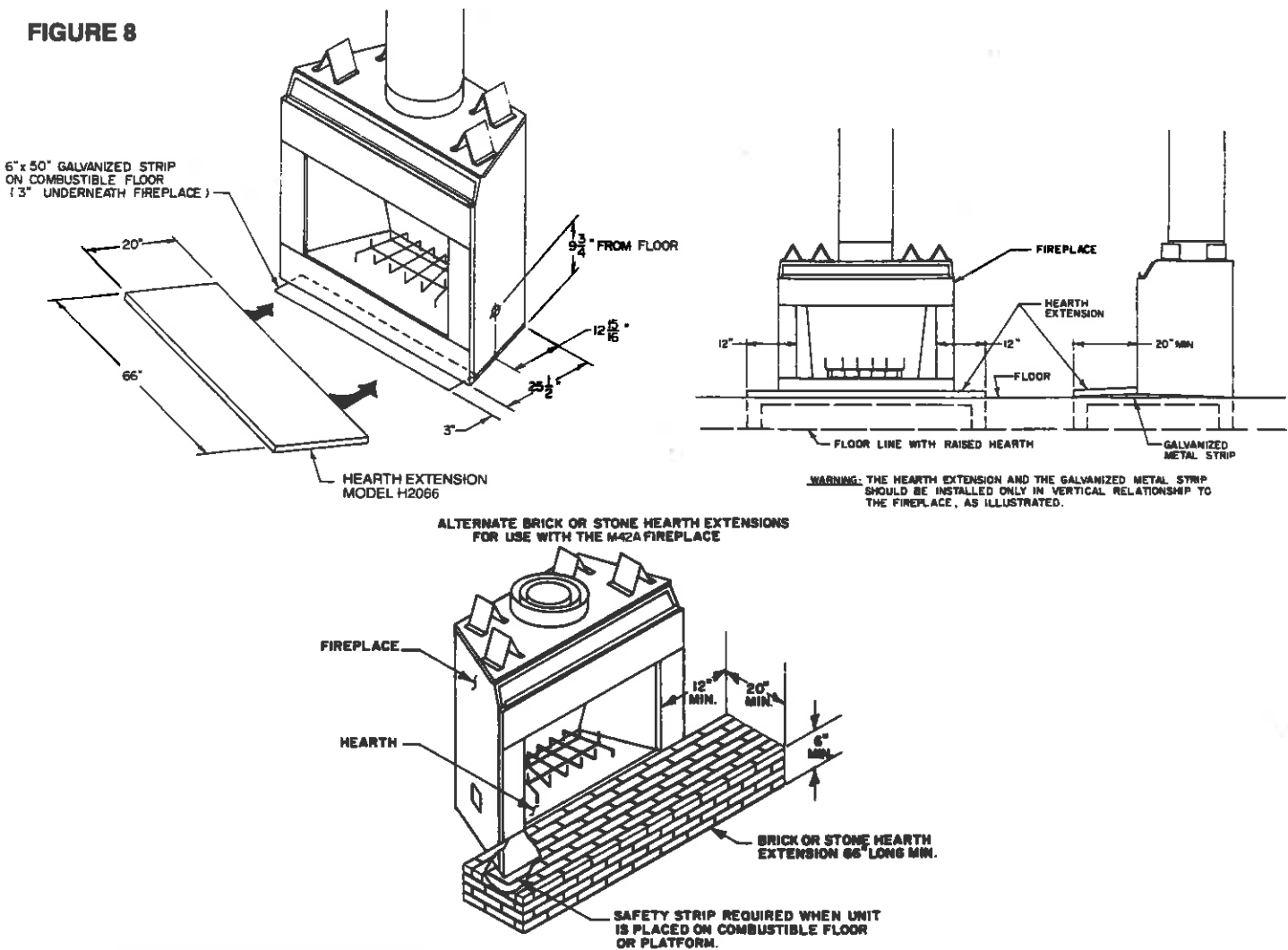
C = K divided by the material thickness.  
 (Example C = .43 divided by 1/2(.50)  
 C = .86)

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

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

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 figures 8.** 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.

**FIGURE 8**



**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 9 for proper identification of parts.

**DO NOT SUBSTITUTE PARTS. USE ONLY PARTS LABELED FOR USE WITH THE MARTIN MODEL M42A.**

**FIREPLACE INSTALLATION**

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, and 6 and the minimum chimney air space clearance to combustibles of two inches.
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. Do not enclose 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**

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

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

1. Use only parts and accessories labeled for use with this fireplace.
2. Use only undamaged parts and accessories.
3. Enclose the chimney where it passes through living spaces to prevent contact with and possible damage to the chimney.
4. Install firestop 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.
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 10.) If the chimney is to include elbows to offset the chimney, refer to the next section of this manual. There must be at least two inches air space clearance between the chimney and combustible materials.

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 11. 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. 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 firestop spacer as required from beneath the ceiling unless the space above is attic space. In an attic, the firestop spacer should be installed at the floor level of the attic (see figure 12). You must have joist or headers on all four sides of the spacer and use a minimum of four 8 penny nails to secure the spacer.
3. Install the "N" series chimney sections by inserting the male end of the flue or smallest diameter pipe on top of the flue starter and pressing down until the snap locks engage. Next, place the outlet air duct or intermediate diameter pipe directly into the starter section clips and press down until the clips engage. Then, place the female end of the inlet air duct or 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 35 feet, you must use chimney support model NCS at or below 35 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 35 foot level, the chimney support may be installed at a lower level if the height of the chimney above the support does not exceed 35 feet. Effective height of the chimney support is 9 inches. Chimney supports must be installed at 35 foot intervals.

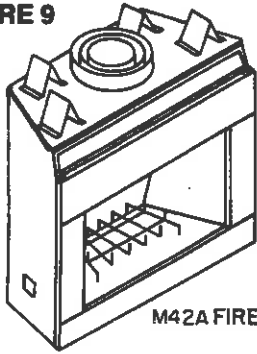
To install the chimney support, place the crimped end of the flue and outlet air duct portions into the last section of chimney pipe (see figure 13). Push down until the outside or inlet air duct of the chimney support overlaps and snap locks the chimney support into the chimney section.

Nail the support straps tightly to a building frame member or ceiling joist as shown by figure 13. You must use at least two 8 penny nails per strap.

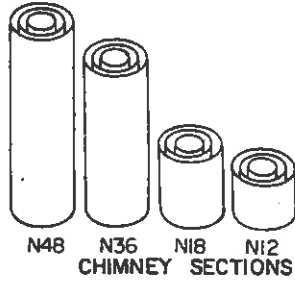
MODEL NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
M42A	42-inch front opening, includes wire firescreen, sealing flue damper and outside combustion air connector. When installed, outside combustion air can be connected to the left side. See installation instructions for details.
N48	4 foot chimney section (9" dia. Flue, 12" dia. Inner Pipe, 15" dia. Outer Pipe)
N36	3 foot chimney section (9" dia. Flue, 12" dia. Inner Pipe, 15" dia. Outer Pipe).
N18	1-1/2 foot chimney section (9" dia. Flue, 12" dia. Inner Pipe, 15" dia. Outer Pipe).
N12	1 foot chimney section (9" dia. Flue, 12" dia. Inner Pipe, 15" dia. Outer Pipe).
NE30	30 degree elbows (package contains two 9 inch diameter elbows). One pair is required for each offset. Maximum—two pairs (4 elbows per chimney).
NCS	Chimney support (required when chimney height exceeds 35 feet).
985C	Round termination cap for contemporary installation, includes storm collar.
985CL	Round termination cap for chase installation, (includes inlet air telescope).
612	0-6/12 pitch flashing for contemporary installation. One required with 985C round termination cap on 0-6/12 pitch roof.
1212	6/12-12/12 pitch flashing for contemporary installation. One required with 985C round termination cap on 6/12-12/12 pitch roof.
240A	19 inch 90° firestop spacer—one required at each ceiling or floor level.
241A	30° firestop spacer—for 30° chimney incline through ceiling or floor.
LFSQT	Square termination for chase installation. Model T9 telescope assembly required but not included.
T9	Telescope assembly for use with LFSQT square termination.
FP-4-U	Uninsulated combustion air duct—box of 6 pieces, 8 foot lengths.
403	Duct connector (for splicing FP-4 ducts, includes one connector and two clamps).
OAC4	Outside combustion air assembly (package contains one combustion air assembly and two clamps).
WH42	Optional 42 inch brass glass door kit.
H2066	Hearth Extension—protects floor against sparks and radiant heat. (20" x 66")
3672A	Flat flashing for chase installation (36 inch by 72 inch).



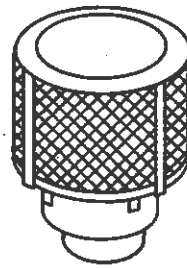
**FIGURE 9**



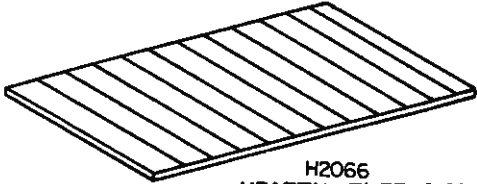
**M42A FIREPLACE**



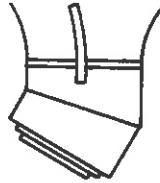
**N48 N36 N18 N12  
CHIMNEY SECTIONS**



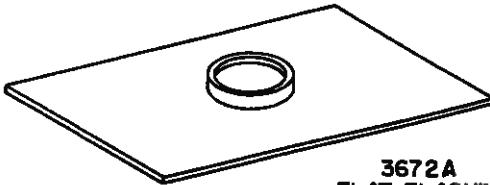
**985C OR 985CL  
ROUND TERMINATION  
CAP**



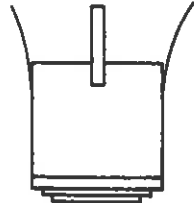
**H2066  
HEARTH EXTENSION**



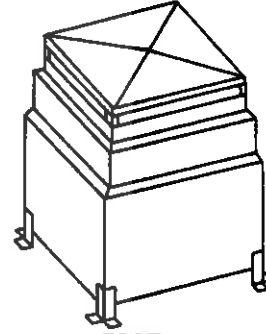
**NE30  
30° ELBOW**



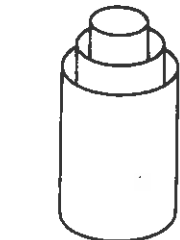
**3672A  
FLAT FLASHING  
(36" x 72") FOR CHASE**



**NCS  
CHIMNEY  
SUPPORT**



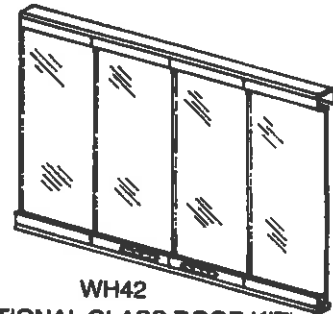
**LFSQT  
SQUARE TERMINATION  
FOR CHASE PAINTED BLACK**



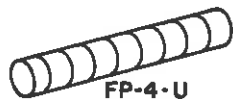
**T9 TELESCOPE  
ASSY. FOR LFSQT  
SQUARE TERMINATION**



**240A, 241A  
FIRESTOP SPACER**



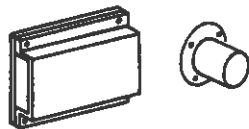
**WH42  
(OPTIONAL GLASS DOOR KIT)**



**FP-4-U  
UN-INSULATED DUCT**



**612-1212 FLASHING**

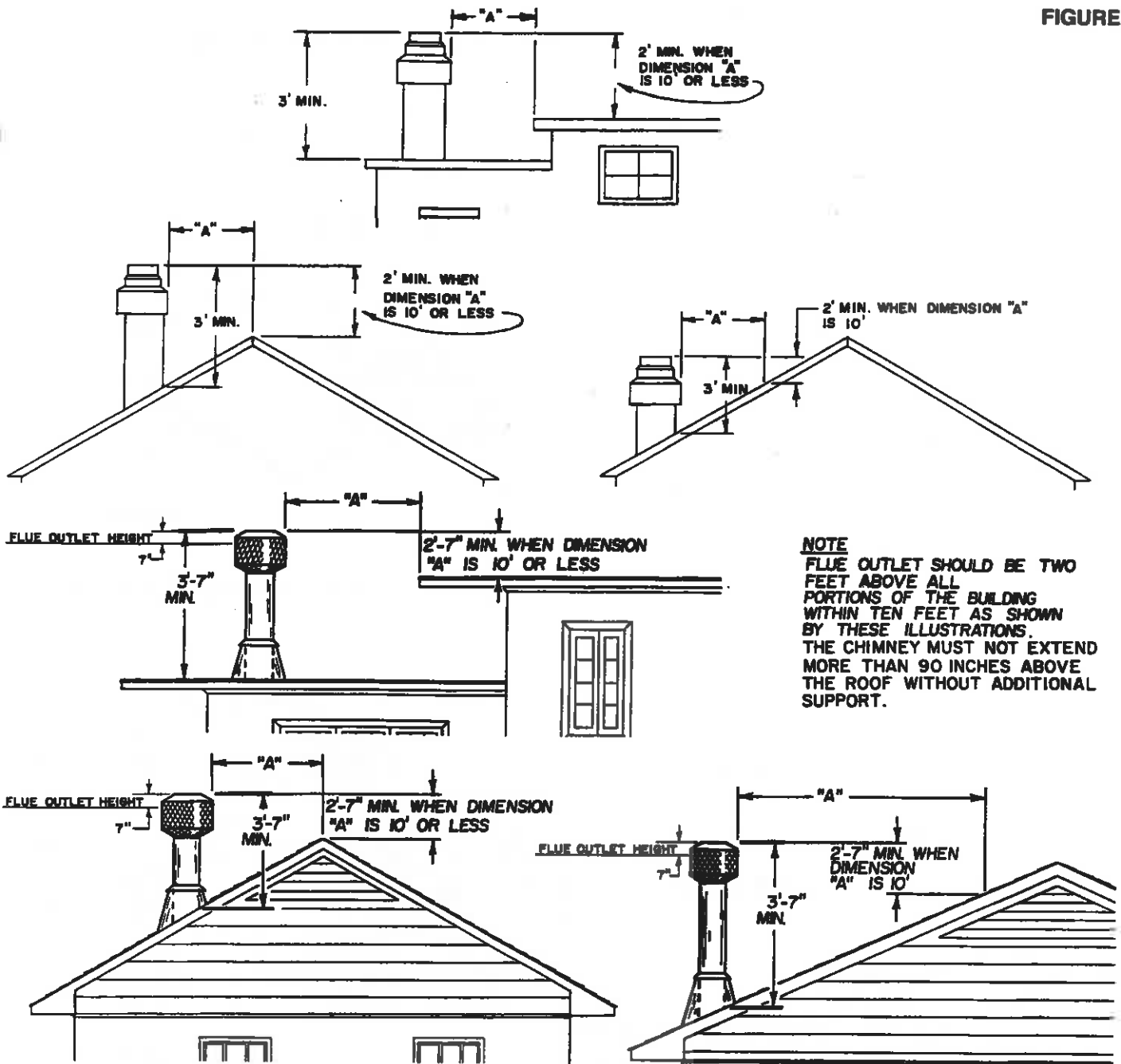


**OAC4 COMBUSTION  
AIR ASSEMBLY**



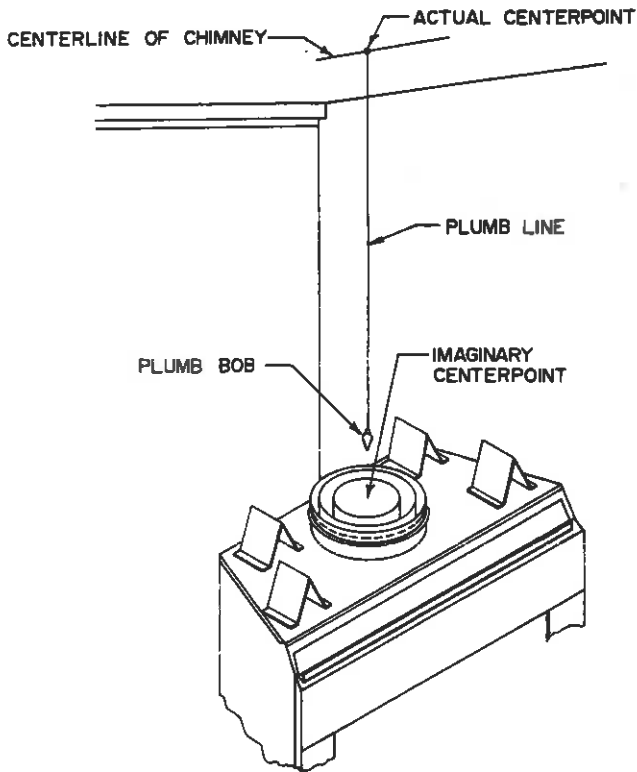
**403 DUCT  
CONNECTOR**

FIGURE 10

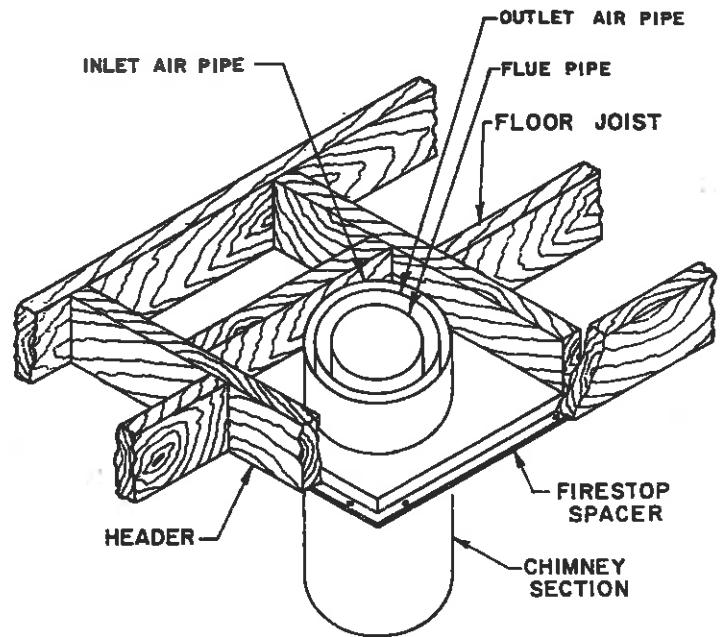


**NOTE**  
 FLUE OUTLET SHOULD BE TWO FEET ABOVE ALL PORTIONS OF THE BUILDING WITHIN TEN FEET AS SHOWN BY THESE ILLUSTRATIONS. THE CHIMNEY MUST NOT EXTEND MORE THAN 90 INCHES ABOVE THE ROOF WITHOUT ADDITIONAL SUPPORT.

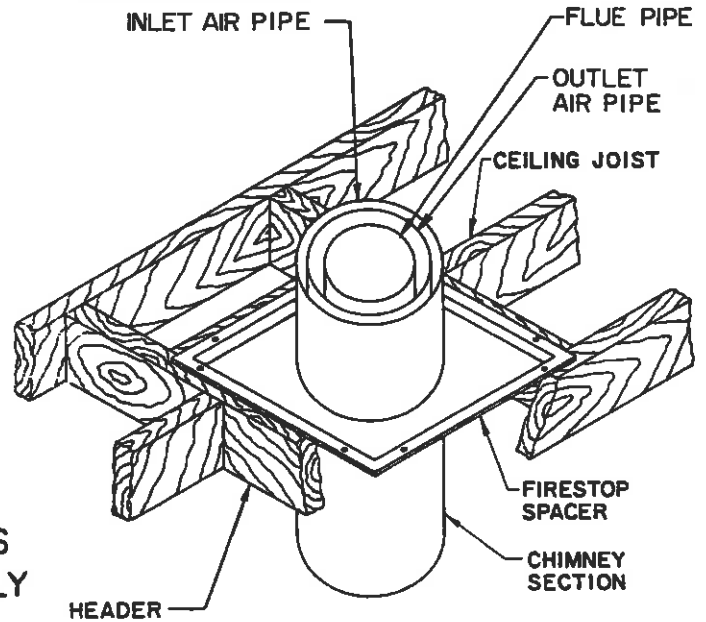
**FIGURE 11**



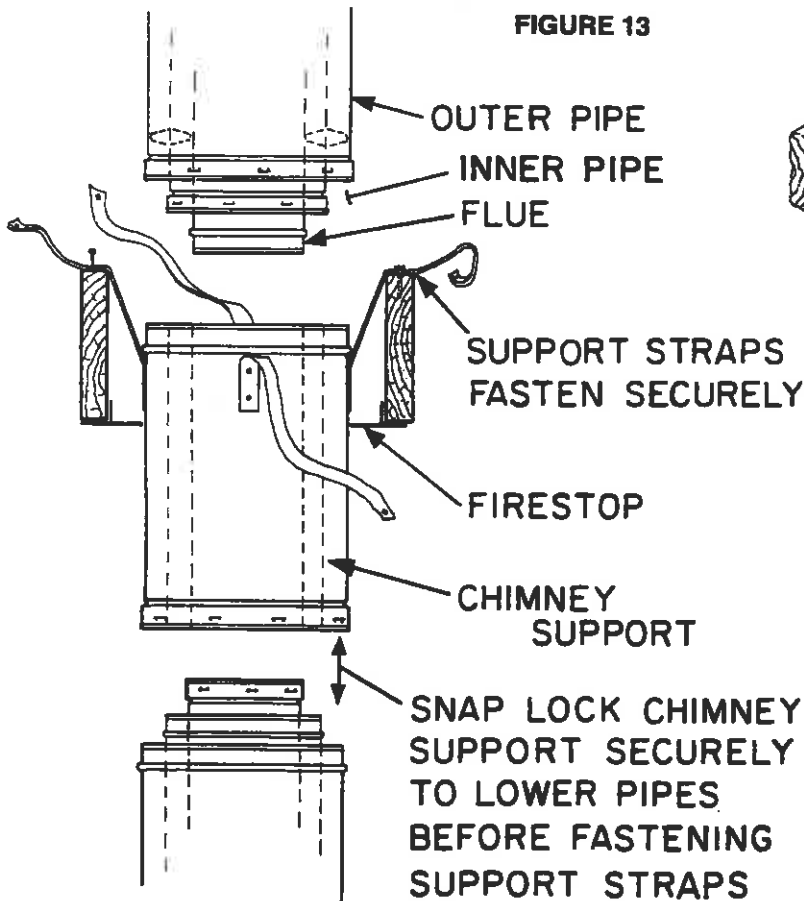
**FIGURE 12**  
**INSTALLATION OF FIRESTOP-SPACER AT FLOOR LEVELS**



**INSTALLATION OF FIRESTOP-SPACER AT ATTIC LEVEL**



**FIGURE 13**



**Table 1**  
**MINIMUM REQUIRED ROOF OPENING**

ROOF PITCH	MINIMUM OPENINGS "N" SERIES CHIMNEY
0/12	19 x 19
1/12	19 x 19-1/4
2/12	19 x 19-1/2
3/12	19 x 20
4/12	19 x 20-1/2
5/12	19 x 21
6/12	19 x 21-1/2
7/12	19 x 22-1/4
8/12	19 x 23
9/12	19 x 24
10/12	19 x 25
11/12	19 x 26-1/4
12/12	19 x 27

## CHIMNEY OFFSET INSTALLATION

### Elbow Installation Requirements

The following are important points that should be observed when installing elbows on the M42A 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 14.)
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' or more--two elbows may be used in the chimney.  
21'-0" 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 air space of two inches between the chimney and enclosing materials must be maintained. Figures 15 and 16 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 15 feet if the chimney is supported at six foot intervals with some means of support such as metal support straps.
6. When enclosing the elbows and inclined portions of the chimney, enclosing materials must be installed vertically so as to maintain the required two inch minimum air space clearance to the chimney at the extremities of the offset. It is recommended that enclosing materials not follow the inclined portions of the chimney. (Refer to figures 15 and 16).

### Elbow Installation Sequence

1. Determine the location and amount of offset required, then select the combinations of chimney sections and elbows required from Table 2.
2. Install the first NE30 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 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.

FIGURE 14

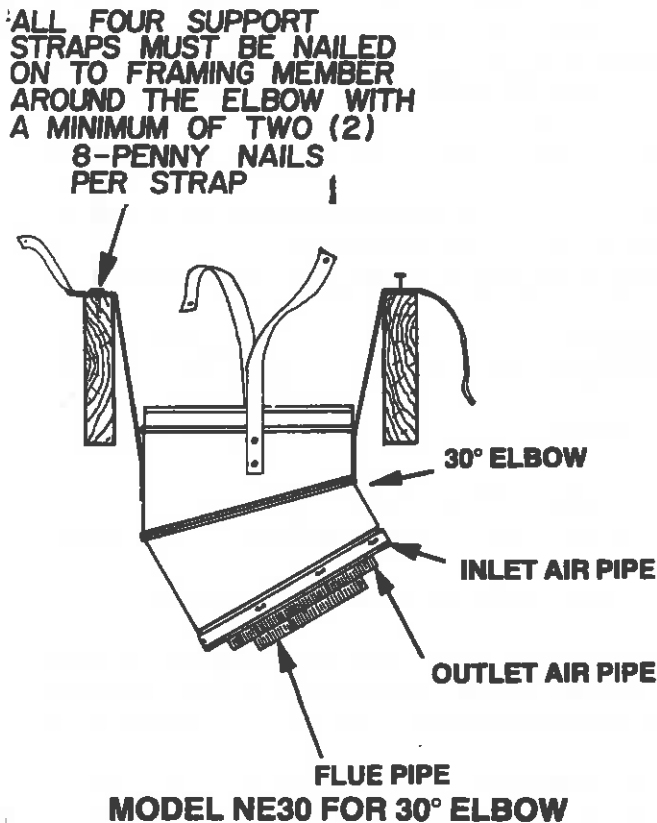
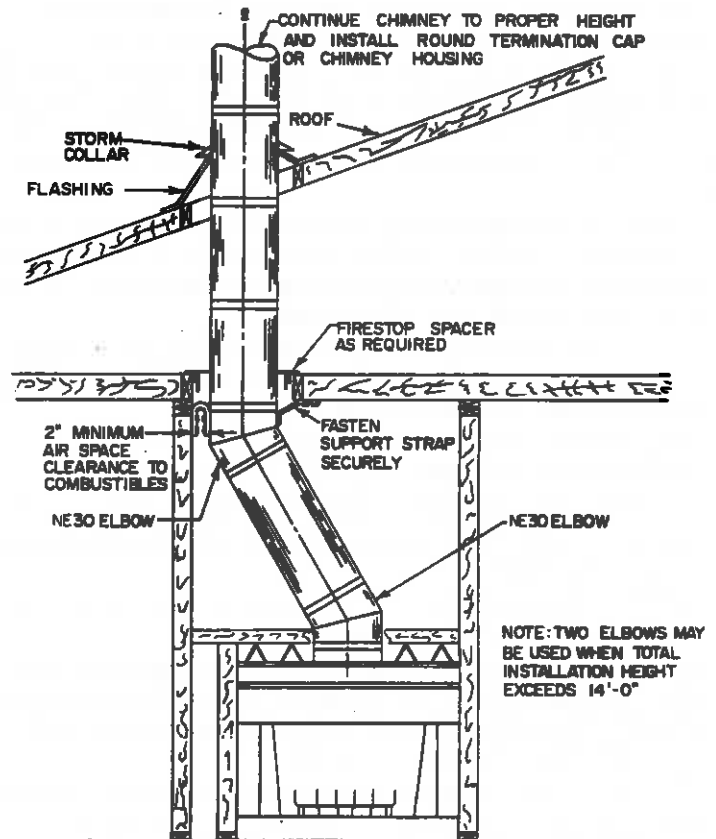


FIGURE 15



OFFSET CHART		TABLE 2				Elbows Req'd.
SELECT DESIRED OFFSET AND READ ACROSS TABLE TO OBTAIN RISE, QUANTITY OF CHIMNEY SECTIONS & ELBOWS						
30° ELBOW						
B Offset	R Rise	N12 1 Ft. Sections	N24 1-1/2 Ft. Sections	N36 3 Ft. Sections	N48 4 Ft. Sections	
9-3/8	25-5/16	1				1 PR.
12-3/8	30-1/2		1			1 PR.
17-3/4	39-13/16	1	1			1 PR.
20-3/4	45		2			1 PR.
23-1/8	49-1/8	2	1			1 PR.
26-3/4	55-3/8	1		1		1 PR.
32-3/4	65-13/16	1			1	1 PR.
35-3/4	71		1		1	1 PR.
38-3/4	76-3/16			2		1 PR.
41-1/8	80-5/16	1	1		1	1 PR.
44-3/4	86-9/16			1	1	1 PR.
47-1/8	90-11/16		1	2		1 PR.
50-3/4	97				2	1 PR.
56-1/8	106			3		1 PR.
59-1/8	111-1/2		1		2	1 PR.
68-1/8	127			1	2	1 PR.

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

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

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 241A firestop spacer should be installed to provide the firestop and support required. Figure 17 provides the dimensions of these accessories. Be sure proper spacing is maintained between the chimney and combustibles.

## CHIMNEY CAP INSTALLATION

### Model 985C Chimney Cap:

**SPECIAL NOTE:** The proper chimney height as previously explained is important to assure proper draft and safety. The chimney cap extends the flue outlet four 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 by figure 10.

\*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 four 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 by figure 18 with the upper part of the flashing under the shingles.
3. Set the flashing on the roof and scribe a line around the flashing as described by figure 18, 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 19 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 seven to minimize the danger of cutting your hands on the edge of the storm collar.

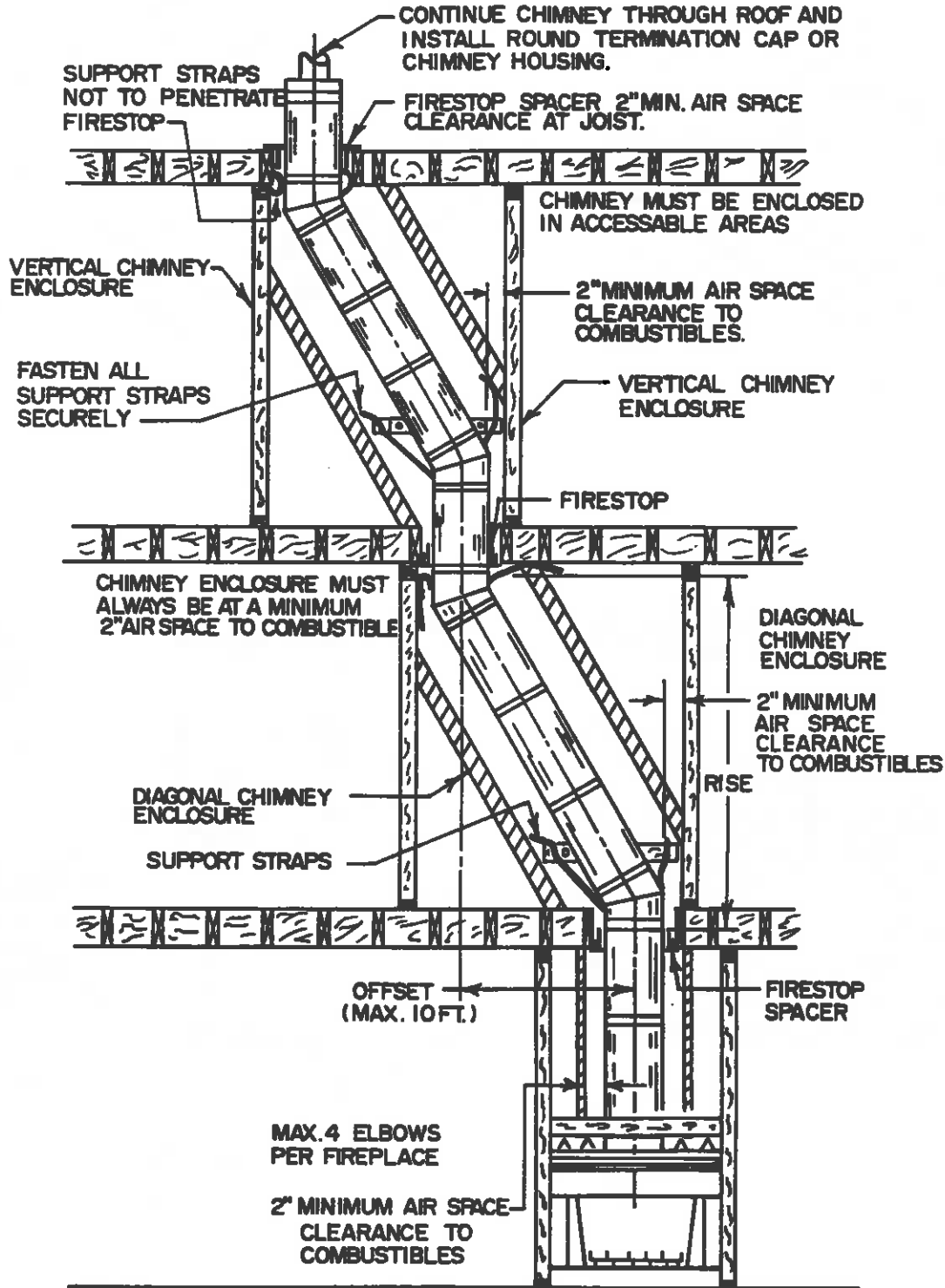
7. Place the storm collar around the chimney and put the collar together like a belt in belt loops. Slide the end of the collar under the two loops on the other end with the loops facing up. Overlap the ends of the collar until it is tight against the chimney. Bend the free end of the collar back over 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 chimney cap by placing the cap into matching parts of the last chimney section as shown by figure 19. 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) where specified on the brackets and fasten it down with the 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.

**VERTICAL CHIMNEY ENCLOSURE  
RECOMMENDED**

**FIGURE 16**

**DIAGONAL CHIMNEY ENCLOSURE  
ACCEPTABLE**



FIRESTOP SPACER FOR 900 SERIES CHIMNEY

FIGURE 17

MODEL	DIM. A	DIM. B	DIM. C	ANGLE D	DIM. E
240A	19"	19"	9 1/2	90°	9 1/2
241A	19"	29 5/16	9 1/2	30°	12 11/32

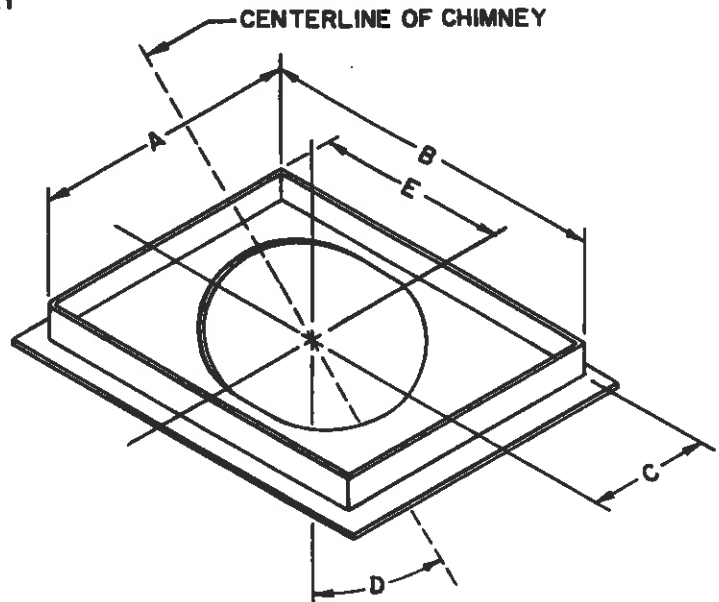
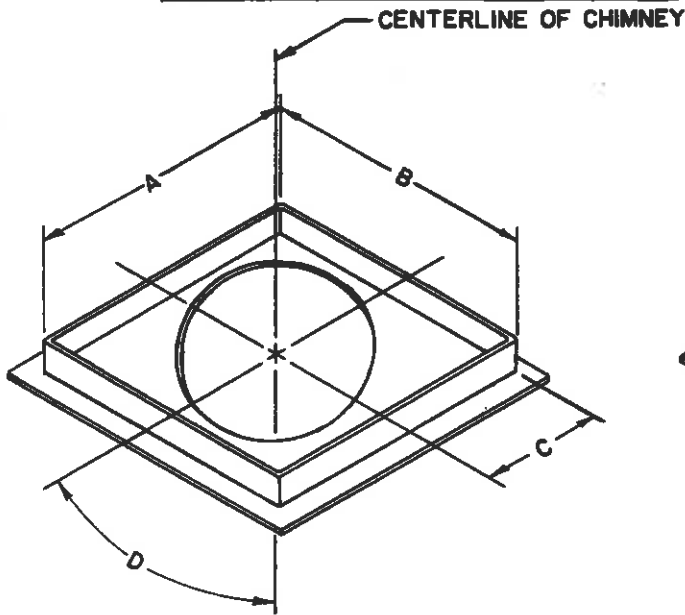


FIGURE 18

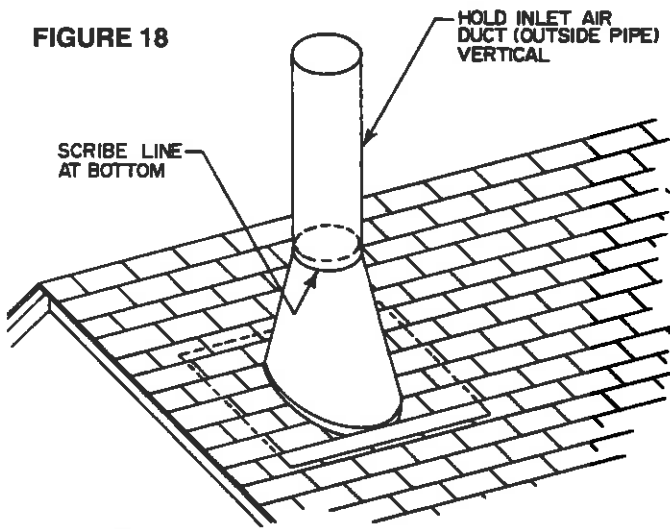
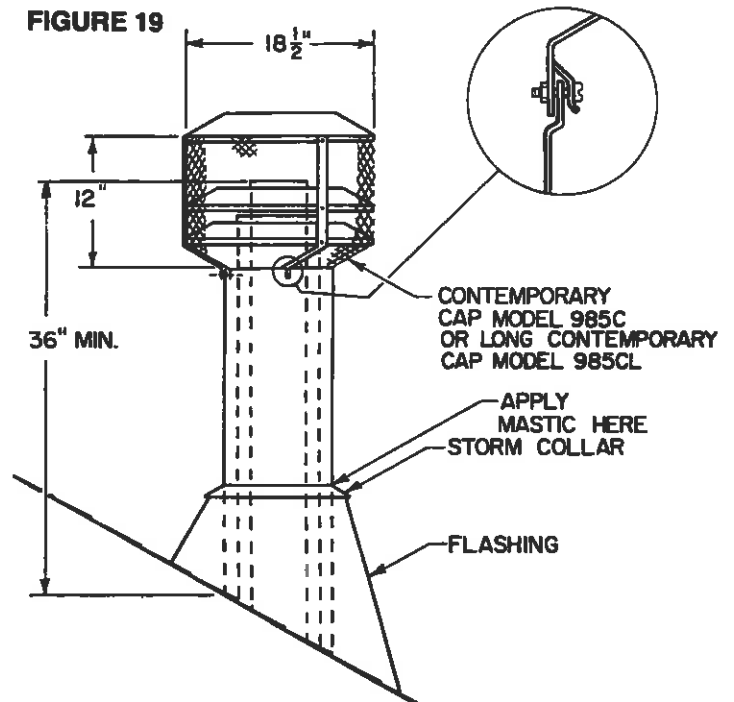


FIGURE 19



## LFSQT SQUARE TERMINATION FOR CHASE INSTALLATION

The proper installation of the LFSQT square termination cap requires the use of the T9 telescope assembly and the 3672A 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 3672A 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 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.

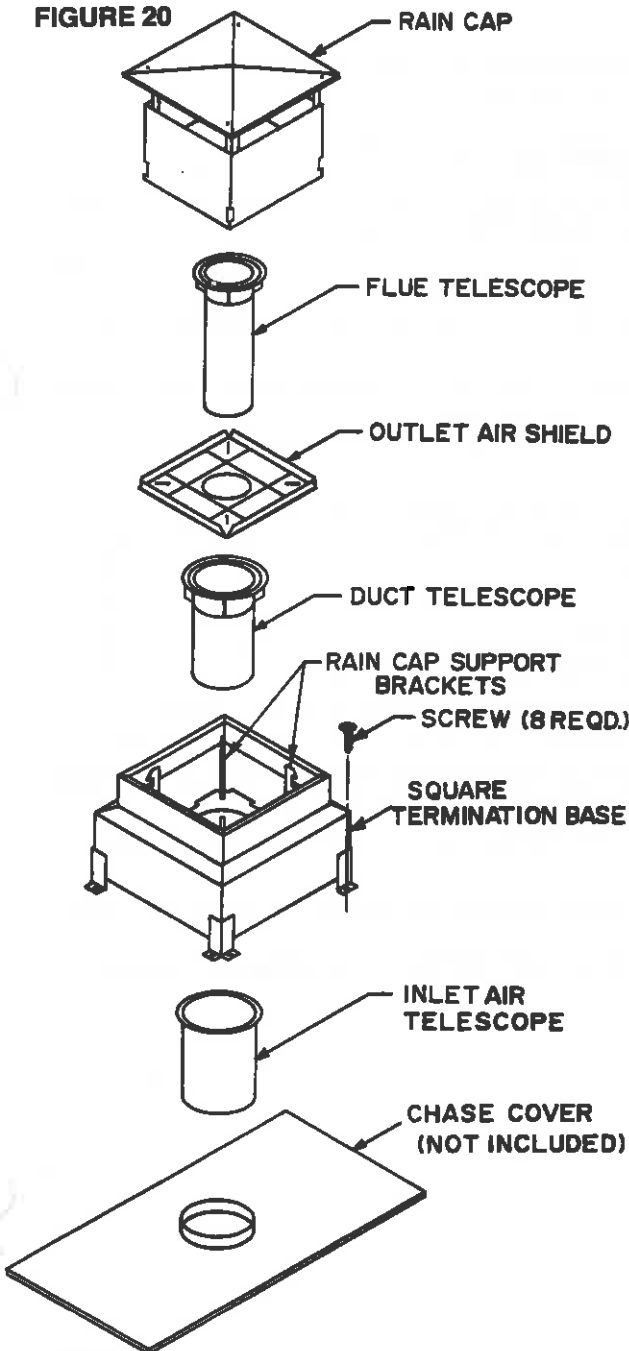
**CAUTION:** Be careful around electrical wires to avoid the electrical shock hazard of contacting the wires with the metal chimney components.

**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.

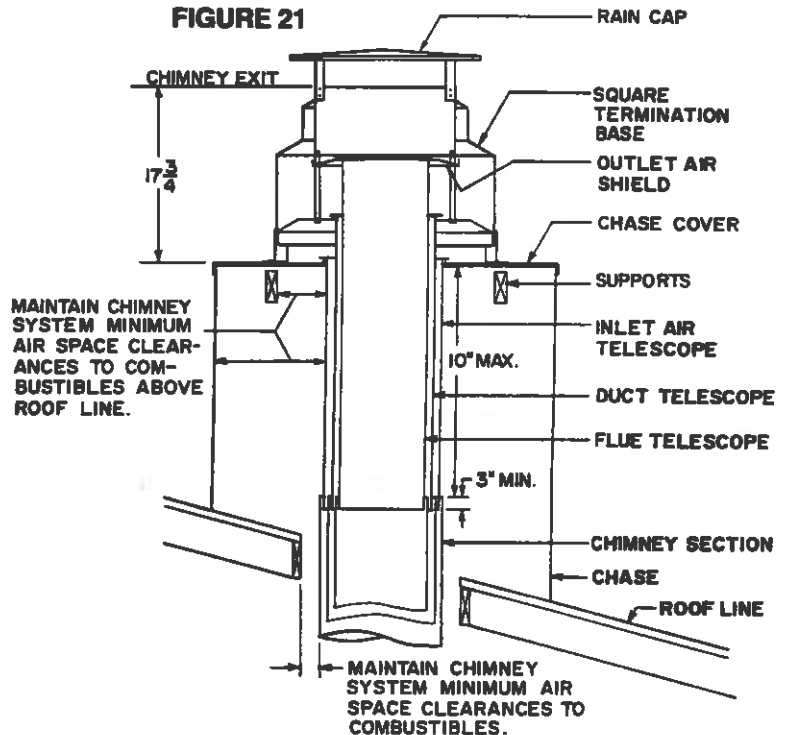
### LFSQT Installation Procedure:

1. Unpack the LFSQT termination and the appropriate telescope assembly and check for damaged or missing parts. (See figure 20 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.

**FIGURE 20**



**FIGURE 21**





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. Set the square termination base over the opening in the chase cover. (Refer to figure 21 for a description of a completed assembly.)
7. Insert the duct telescope down through the hole in the square termination base and into the corresponding duct of the chimney section. Push down on the duct telescope until the flanged end of the telescope rests around the hole in the square termination base.
8. Place the outlet air shield (with outside flanges up) over the four brackets inside the termination base.
9. Slide the flue telescope into the hole in the outlet air shield and into the last section of the chimney flue. Push down on the flue telescope until it enters the flue three inches or more and the flanged end of the telescope rests on the outlet air shield.
10. Place the rain cap over the brackets that protrude through the outlet air shield and push down until the brackets catch in the slots in each corner of the rain cap.
11. 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 square termination mounting brackets are over the supports beneath the chase cover.
12. Drill 3/32 inch holes through the chase cover and into the chase cover supports to match each of the holes in the termination mounting brackets.
13. Fasten the terminations in place with the screws provided.
14. Seal around the termination support brackets and over the mounting screw heads with caulk or mastic.
15. Caulk all joints in the corners of the chase to prevent leakage of rain into the chase.

---

#### MODEL 985CL CHIMNEY CAP FOR CHASE INSTALLATION

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The proper installation of the 985CL chimney cap requires the use of the 3672A chase cover (flashing) that may be purchased from your Martin dealer, or a locally fabricated chase cover. The 3672A cover is 36 inches wide and 72 inches long. This will cover a chase with exterior dimensions up to 32 inches by 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.

The chimney should extend within 10 inches of the chase top. The last section of the chimney should be either a two or three foot section to allow for proper installation of the telescopes included with the chimney cap.

**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.

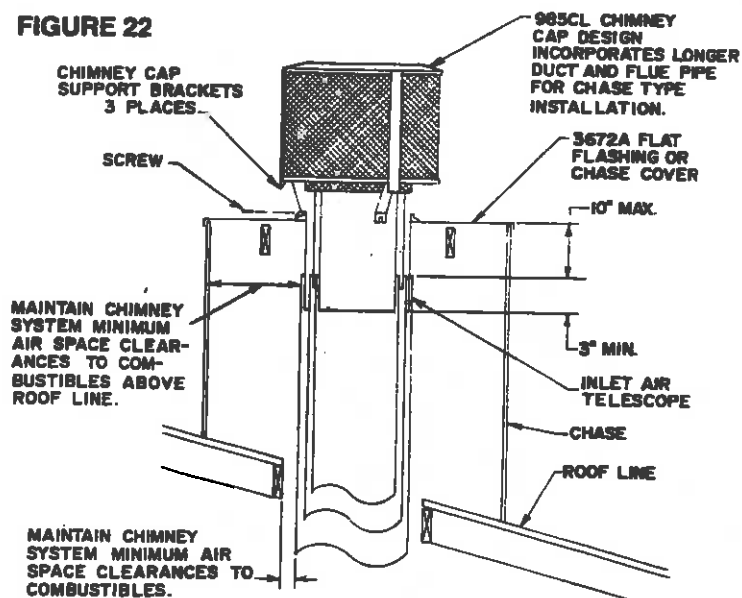
#### 985CL Installation Procedures:

1. Unpack the 985CL chimney cap and inspect it for damage or missing parts.
2. Place the chase cover over the chase and center the hole in the chase cover over the 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 on the chase securely.
5. Insert the inlet air telescope through the chase cover and into the outer pipe of the chimney as shown by figure 22. Push the telescope down until the brackets extending outward from the telescope rest on the chase cover.  
CAUTION: 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. Lower the chimney cap into the inlet air telescope and insert the telescopes into the mating pipes of the chimney. (See figure 22.)
7. Slip the chimney cap support brackets over the vertical flange of the chase cover and drill 1/8 inch diameter holes in the chase cover to match the holes in the support brackets.

8. Fasten the rain cap in place with the #8 screws provided.
9. Caulk and seal the joints in the corner of the chase cover required for fitting the cover to the chase to prevent entry of rain into the chase.
10. When the installation is complete, check and make any required adjustments to assure the required minimum spacing between the chimney and combustible materials is maintained.

**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 22**



### OUTSIDE COMBUSTION AIR PRECAUTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

**NOTE:** 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 the model OAC4 combustion air kit.

The combustion air damper is open when the lever located on the left side of the fireplace opening is up and closed when the lever is down.

1. Extremely long runs (25ft. or more) 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 23 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 when an adequate supply of air is provided by open ventilation.
5. Do not take combustion air from attic space or garage space.

### COMBUSTION AIR ASSEMBLY INSTALLATION PROCEDURE

#### Model OAC4 Combustion Air Assembly

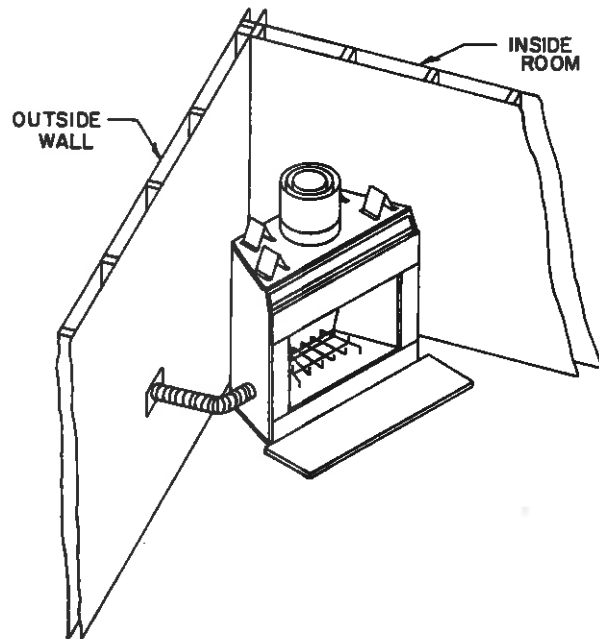
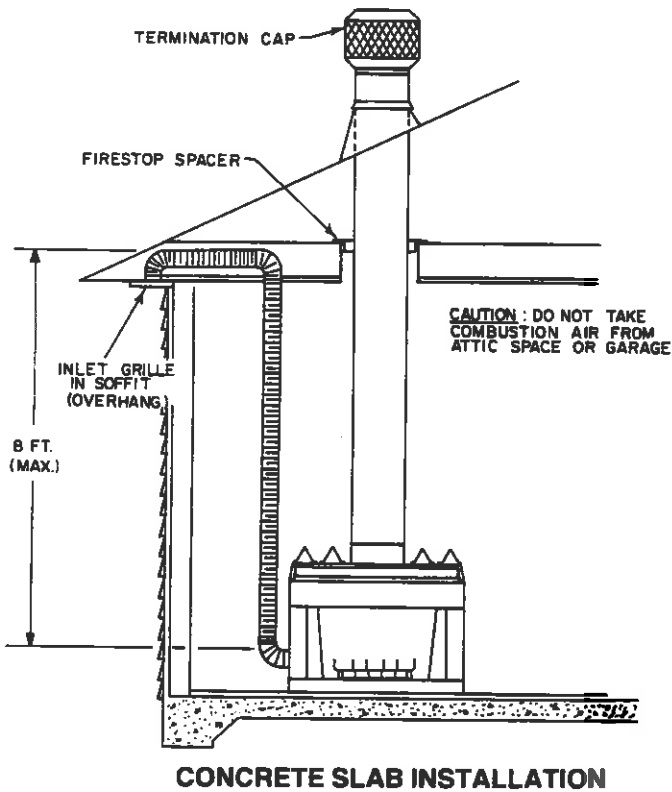
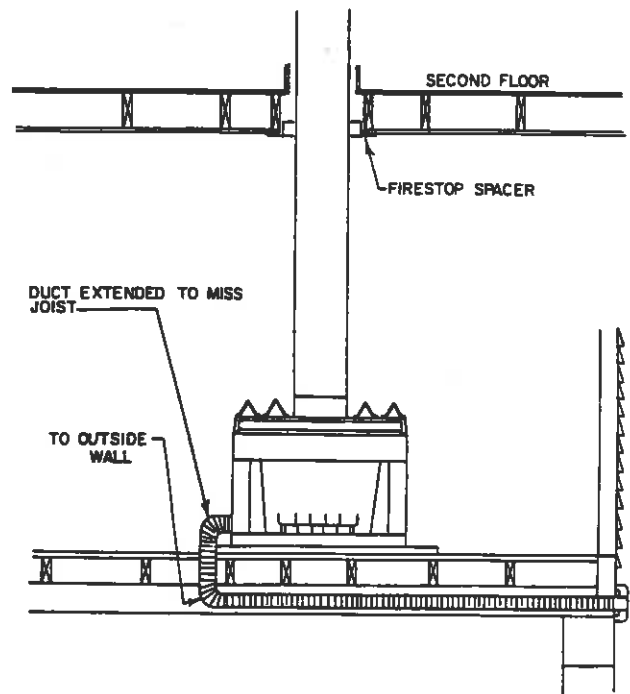
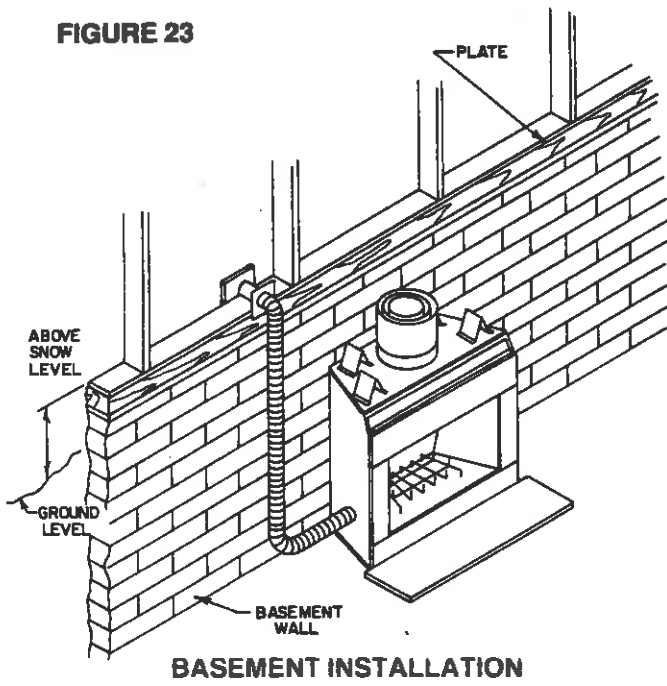
1. Remove the cover cap from the 4 inch outlet opening location on the left outside of the fireplace. Do Not remove the cover if the outside air will not be connected.
2. Fasten the starting collar over the hole on the left side of the fireplace with the four sheet metal screws provided. (See figure 24.)
3. Cut a 6 inch diameter opening in the outside wall covering where the OAC4 outside grille is to be located. (See figure 25.)
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 OAC4 inlet air box assembly will be attached. The duct may be cut with a standard pocket knife. (Use Martin FP-4-U duct for maximum efficiency and safety.) Do not use a combustible duct. Always use UL Listed Class 0 or 1 duct material.
5. If the duct is the insulated type, push the insulation back from one end of the duct approximately two inches. (See figure 26.)
6. Slip the exposed end of the duct over the starting collar of the fireplace.
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 26.)
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 6 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 403 duct connector should be installed as described by figure 27.

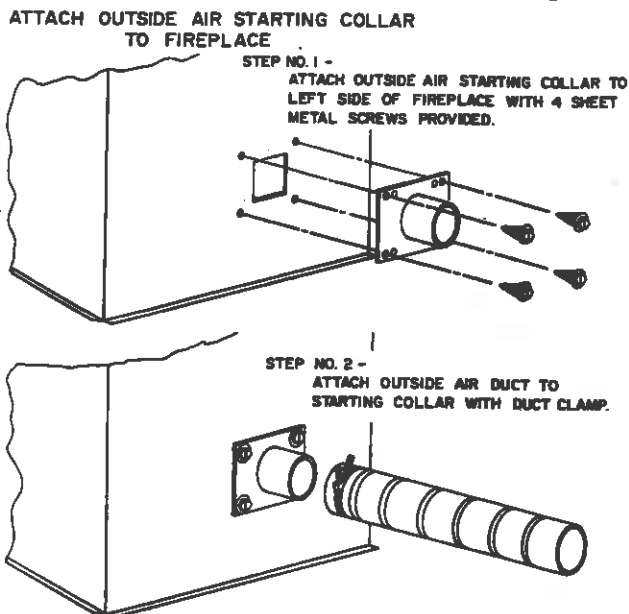
### INSTALLATION OF GAS LOGS OR LOG LIGHTER IN THE FIREPLACE

**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

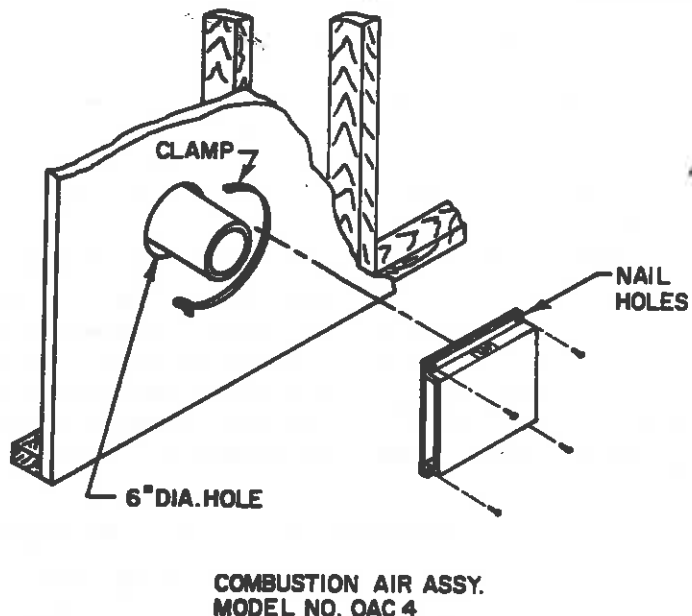
**FIGURE 23**



**FIGURE 24**

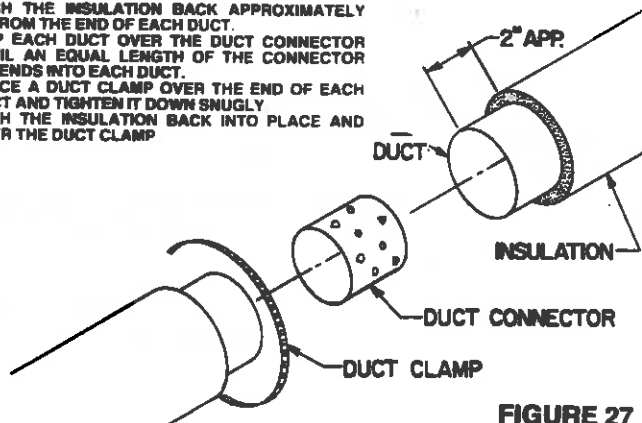


**FIGURE 25**



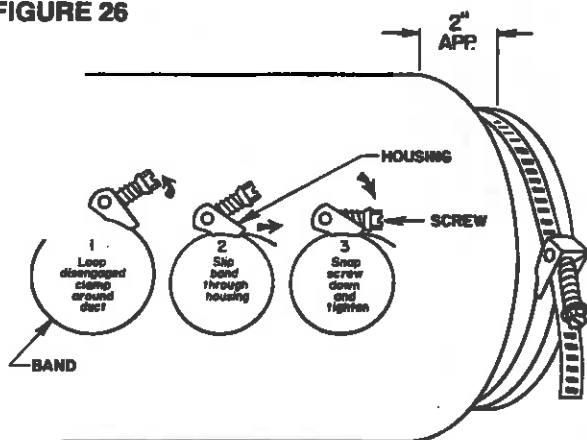
**INSTALLATION OF THE MODEL 403 DUCT CONNECTOR**

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.



**FIGURE 27**

**FIGURE 26**



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."**

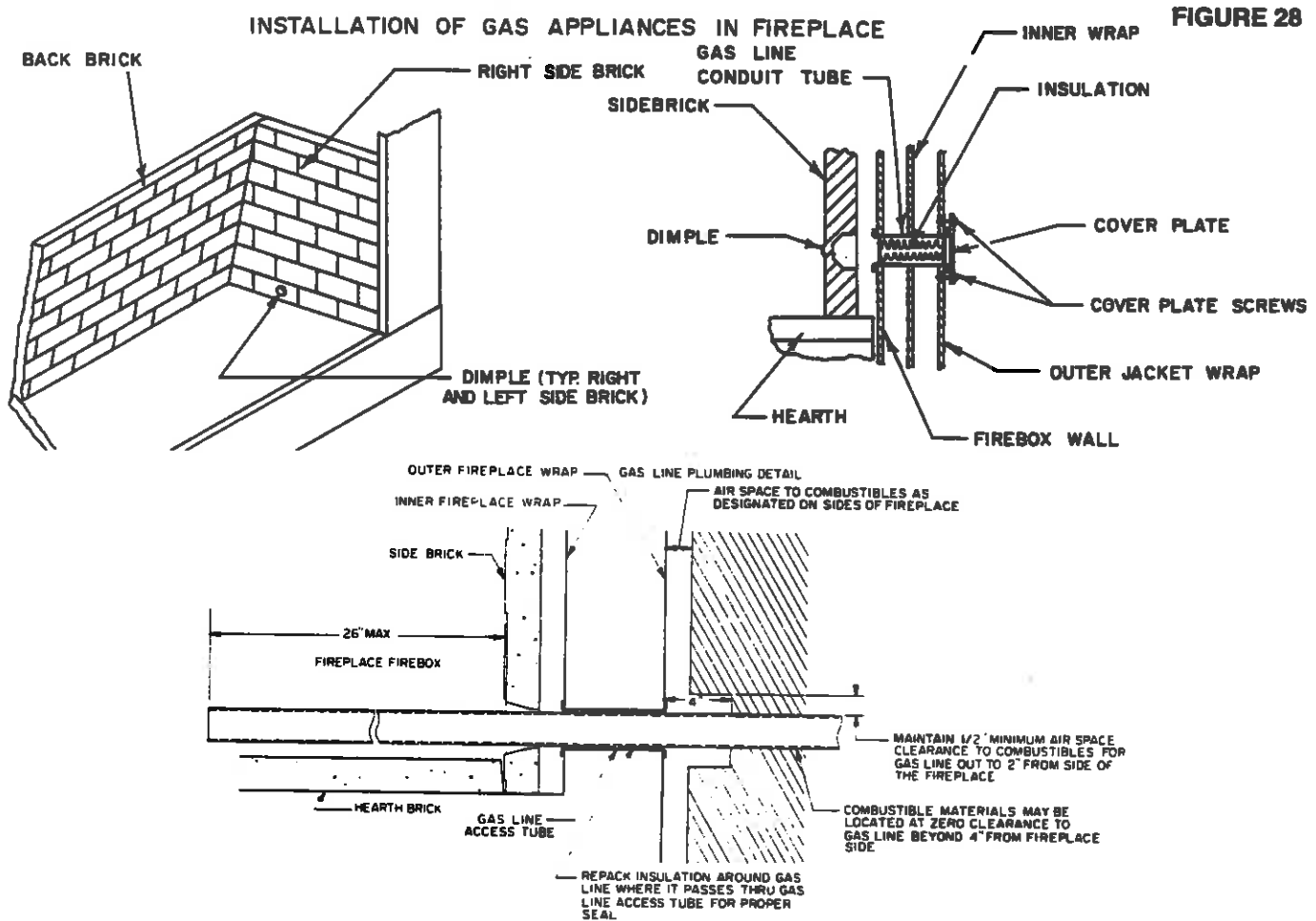
**THE INSTALLATION OF AN UNVENTED GAS APPLIANCE (BLUE FLAME) MAY BE INSTALLED WHICH INCORPORATES AN AUTOMATIC SHUTOFF DEVICE, AND COMPLIES WITH THE NATIONAL FUEL GAS CODE Z223.1, LATEST EDITION. CAUTION: IF AN UNVENTED GAS APPLIANCE IS INSTALLED IN THIS FIREPLACE, THE GAS APPLIANCE MUST ONLY BE OPERATED 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 8 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. Locate the dimple (protrusion) on the right or left refractory panel. This is the location of the conduit for the gas line to the fireplace. (Refer to figure 28.)
2. Tap out a round hole in the brick liner with a hammer by tapping lightly on the protrusion on the surface of the brick 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

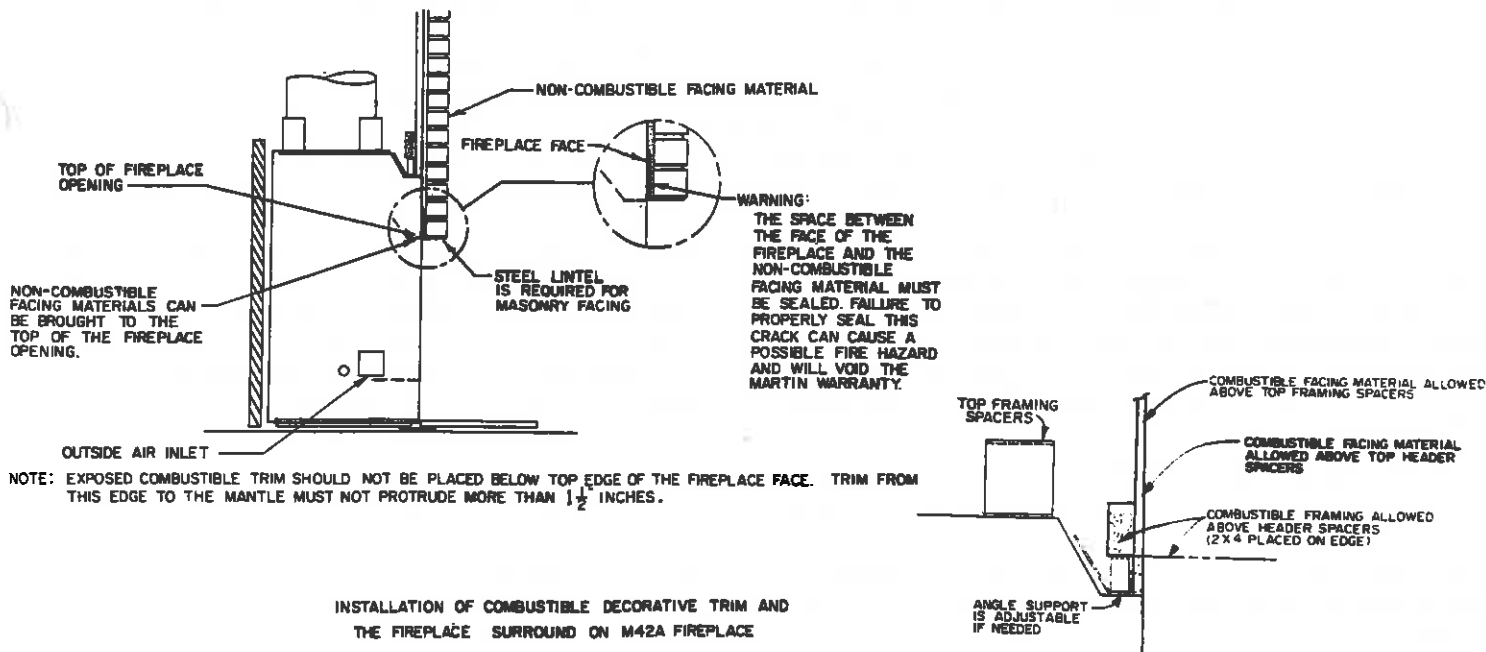
If the fireplace is to be equipped with glass doors the trim materials must not extend beyond the edges of the firebox opening. The face of your fireplace may be left exposed or trimmed with any noncombustible material such as brick, stone or marble. If a trim is installed, be sure it is fastened snugly 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. (See figure 29.) 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.

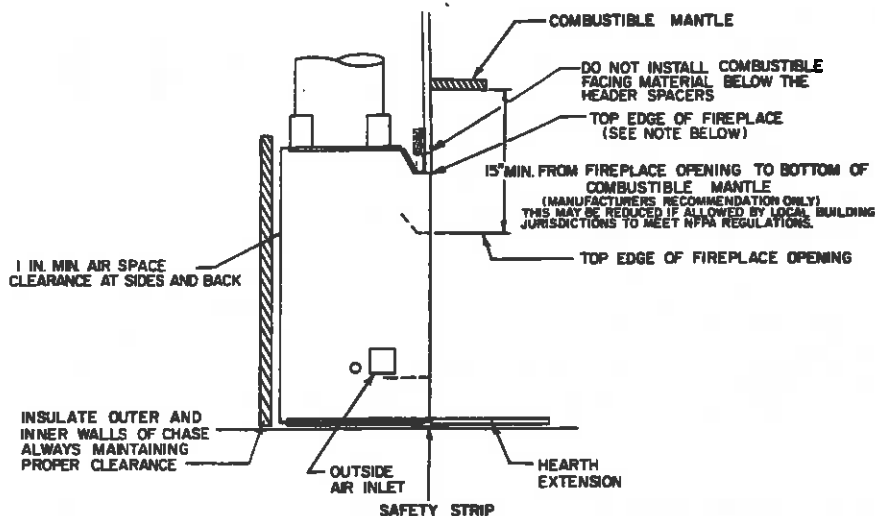
Be sure to provide the required floor protection as described in a preceding section of this manual. (See figure 8.)

INSTALLATION OF NON-COMBUSTIBLE FACING MATERIALS TO THE FRONT FACE OF THE FIREPLACE FOR M42A

FIGURE 29



INSTALLATION OF COMBUSTIBLE DECORATIVE TRIM AND THE FIREPLACE SURROUND ON M42A FIREPLACE



### GLASS DOOR INSTALLATION

This fireplace has been tested and listed for use with Martin model WH42 glass doors. These glass doors are sold as optional equipment. Refer to the installation and operating instructions provided with the glass door accessory kit for more information concerning glass doors.

**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.**

### 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.**

#### 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 an outside combustion air inlet, open it.

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

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

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

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

## WOOD VS. FOSSIL FUELS

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

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

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

## A FEW WORDS OF CAUTION

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

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

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

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

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

### **FUEL STORAGE**

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

### **DISPOSAL OF ASHES**

Ashes should be placed in a metal container with a tight fitting lid. The closed container of ashes should be placed on a non-combustible floor or on the ground well away from all combustible materials pending final disposal. If the ashes are disposed of by burial in soil or otherwise locally dispersed, they should be retained in the closed container until all cinders have thoroughly cooled. Ashes should never be placed in a container with combustible materials.

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## **FIREPLACE AND CHIMNEY MAINTENANCE**

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### **CHIMNEY MAINTENANCE:**

#### **CREOSOTE-Formation and Need for Removal**

When wood is burned slowly, it produces tar and other organic vapors, which combine with expelled moisture to form creosote. The creosote vapors condense in the relatively cool chimney flue of a slow-burning fire. As a result, creosote residue accumulates on the flue lining. When ignited this creosote makes an extremely hot fire.

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

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

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

When the fireplace is first placed in use, inspect the chimney frequently and clean the chimney any time an accumulation 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 before starting a fire at the beginning of each heating season. Make sure the chimney is clear from any accumulation of soot, creosote or any other debris, and that all joints are intact.

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

### **FIREPLACE MAINTENANCE:**

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

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

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.



### ORDERING PARTS:

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

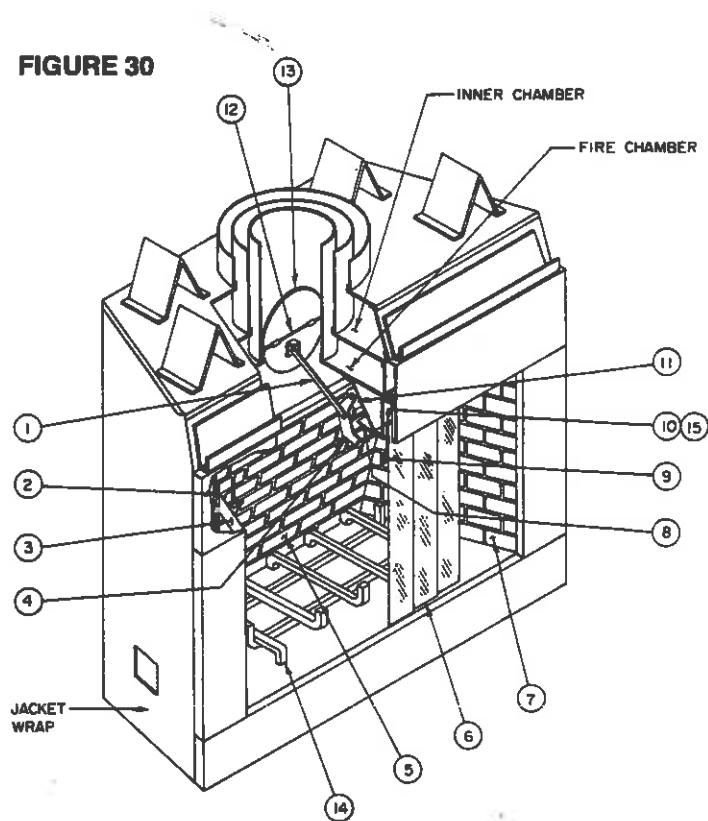
When ordering parts, specify:

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

Figure 30 should be used for reference in ordering parts.

KEY NO.	PART NAME	QTY. Per Ill.	PART NUMBER
1	Pivot Arm	1	028388
2	Air Door Rod Weldment	1	029388
3	Firebrick Side Assy. Left	1	028100
4	Handle Damper Ptd. Assy.	1	024092
5	Firebrick Back Assy.	1	014536
6	Panel Screen	2	021560
7	Firebrick Side Assy. Right	1	028373
8	Shield Smoke	1	028376
9	Pull Screen	2	026391
10	Rod Screen	2	034839A
11	Pivot Handle Mt. Weld Assy.	1	028387
12	Rod Damper	1	024488
13	Blade Damper Weldment	1	024826
14	Grate	1	023565
15	Bracket, Screen Rod	1	046341

FIGURE 30



### 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 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.
9. Do install firestop spacers at each ceiling level when the chimney is installed in a multistory building.
10. Do install the proper chimney cap on the chimney to prevent rain and debris from entering the chimney.
11. Do keep all flammable liquids, gases and pressurized containers away from the fireplace.
12. Do check the fireplace for proper adjustment and operation before leaving it unattended for long periods of time.
13. Do inspect and clean the fireplace chimney regularly.
14. Do keep the firescreens closed when the fireplace is left unattended to minimize the danger of sparks popping out of the fireplace.
15. Do use the grate furnished with and for this fireplace.
16. Do start a fire only with paper, kindling or solid composition fire starters specifically designed for starting a fire. The use of liquid fire starters can cause an explosion within the fireplace.
17. Do place all ashes in a metal container with a tight fitting lid and place them on a noncombustible surface well away from other combustible materials until they have completely cooled.
18. Do store your fuel supply at a distance equal to or greater than the spacing recommended for combustible materials from the fireplace.
19. Do build fires of moderate intensity in the fireplace for the first three fires to allow the materials to adjust and cure before being subjected to the intense heat of a large fire.

## **DON'TS**

1. Don't allow other installations or operation considerations to take priority over safety considerations.
2. Don't attempt to use the fireplace until the installation is complete.
3. Don't use unlisted parts and accessories with the fireplace except for special flashings that may be fabricated locally.
4. Don't use damaged parts or accessories with this fireplace.
5. Don't install the fireplace in an exposed or uninsulated area.
6. Don't install fireplace over carpeting.
7. Don't install the fireplace on a poorly constructed base or fail to fasten down or attach the fireplace to prevent it from shifting out of position.
8. Don't create or allow a crack to develop between the metal face of the fireplace and noncombustible trim.
9. Don't 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 install the fireplace where flammable or explosive liquids or vapors are likely to be present.
12. Don't neglect all the considerations mentioned in this manual concerning clearances to combustibles, spacing from obstructions and proper chimney height when selecting the location and installing the chimney.
13. Don't allow insulating materials to contact the chimney.
14. Don't neglect to install firestop spacers as required.
15. Don't use more than four elbows in the chimney.
16. Don't use elbows in combination so as to incline the chimney more than 30 degrees from vertical.
17. Don't extend the inclined portion of an offset chimney more than six feet unsupported or 15 feet when supported at six foot intervals.
18. Don't neglect to apply caulking or mastic to the required joints of the flashing and between the flashing and roof.
19. Don't dry clothing or other articles near the fireplace.
20. Don't store or place flammable liquids, gases or pressurized containers near the fireplace.
21. Don't neglect to instruct all responsible persons in the proper and safe operation of the fireplace.
22. Don't fail to instruct all persons, especially children and elderly persons, concerning the hazards of improper operation and unauthorized tampering with the fireplace.
23. Don't use this fireplace to burn paper, cardboard, or other debris.
24. Don't neglect to inspect and clean the chimney regularly.
25. Don't operate the fireplace with the glass firescreen doors partially open. The doors should always be fully open or fully closed.
26. 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.
27. Don't store your fuel supply closer to the fireplace than the minimum spacing required for combustible materials.
28. 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.
29. Don't clean the chimney with metallic devices or chemical cleaners.
30. Don't use the fireplace or chimney for venting wood or coal burning heaters or inserts.
31. Don't put combustibles within 24 inches of the fireplace opening.
32. Don't use the fireplace without the specified grate in place.

# 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. 039651-3-1294

M42A

MARTIN INDUSTRIES, INC.  
P.O. Box 128. Florence, AL 35631