

## CHIMNEY TYPES

**Note:** Chimneys used with this stove must have a minimum flue area equivalent to 8 inches dia. flue pipe. (CC400T Series stoves must have area equivalent to 6 inches diameter flue pipe.)

**Factory Built Chimneys:** Must be listed residential type and building heating appliance chimney. NFPA No. 211 requires factory built chimneys to be listed and installed in accordance with the conditions of the listing and the manufacturer's instructions. NFPA No. 211 also requires the chimney to extend at least 3 feet above the highest point where it passes through the roof, and at least 2 feet higher than any portion of a building within 10 feet of the pipe. (See Figure 1).

**Brick Chimney With Thimble:** When an existing chimney is used, be sure that it is in good repair and has a suitable chimney flue liner. Many local fire departments will inspect your chimney free of charge. According to NFPA No. 211, a connector to a masonry chimney shall extend through the wall to the inner face or liner but not beyond and shall be firmly cemented to masonry. A thimble may be used to facilitate removal of the chimney connector for cleaning, in which case the thimble shall be permanently cemented in place with high temperature cement. (See Figure 2).

**Brick Chimney With Fireplace:** The stove can be vented into the fireplace by sealing the opening with noncombustible material and extending the connector pipe into the chimney damper. (See Figure 3.)

**NOTE:** Do not connect this unit to a chimney flue serving another appliance.

### CREOSOTE — FORMATION AND NEED FOR REMOVAL

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

The chimney connector and chimney should be inspected at least twice monthly 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.

### SOOT — FORMATION AND NEED FOR REMOVAL

When coal is burned, the products of combustion combine with moisture to form a soot residue which accumulates on the flue lining. When ignited, this soot makes an extremely hot fire.

The chimney connector and chimney should be inspected at least once every two months during the heating season to determine if a soot buildup has occurred.

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

## INSTALLATION EXAMPLES

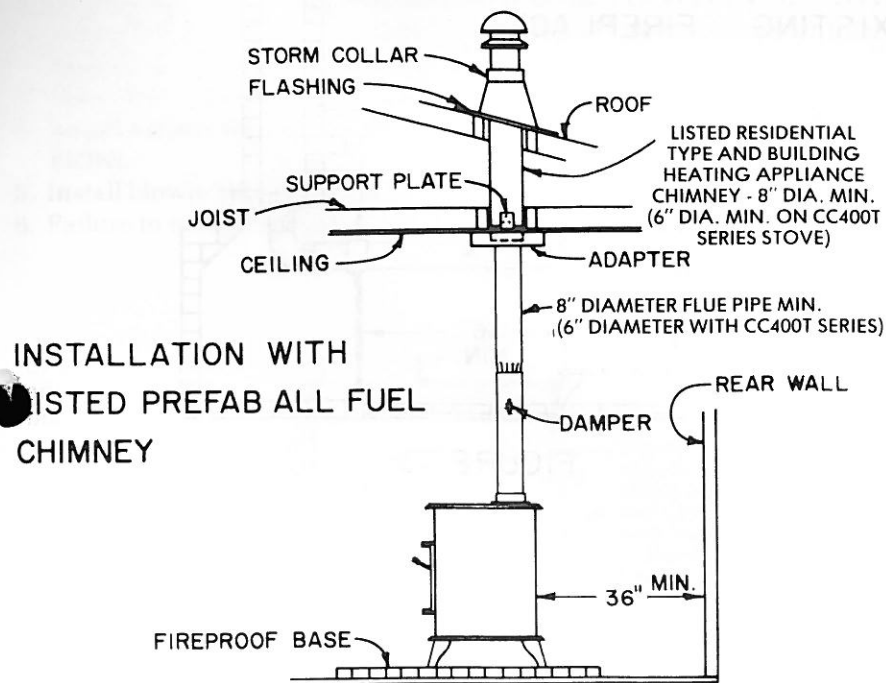


FIGURE 1

### INSTALLATION TO EXISTING CHIMNEY

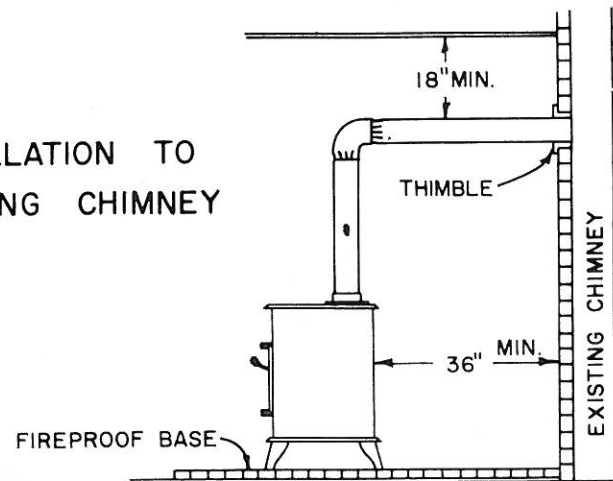


FIGURE 2