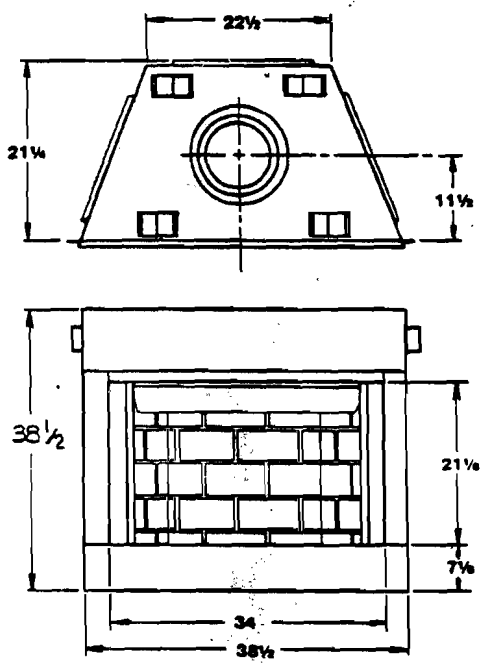
RAMPART GENERAL

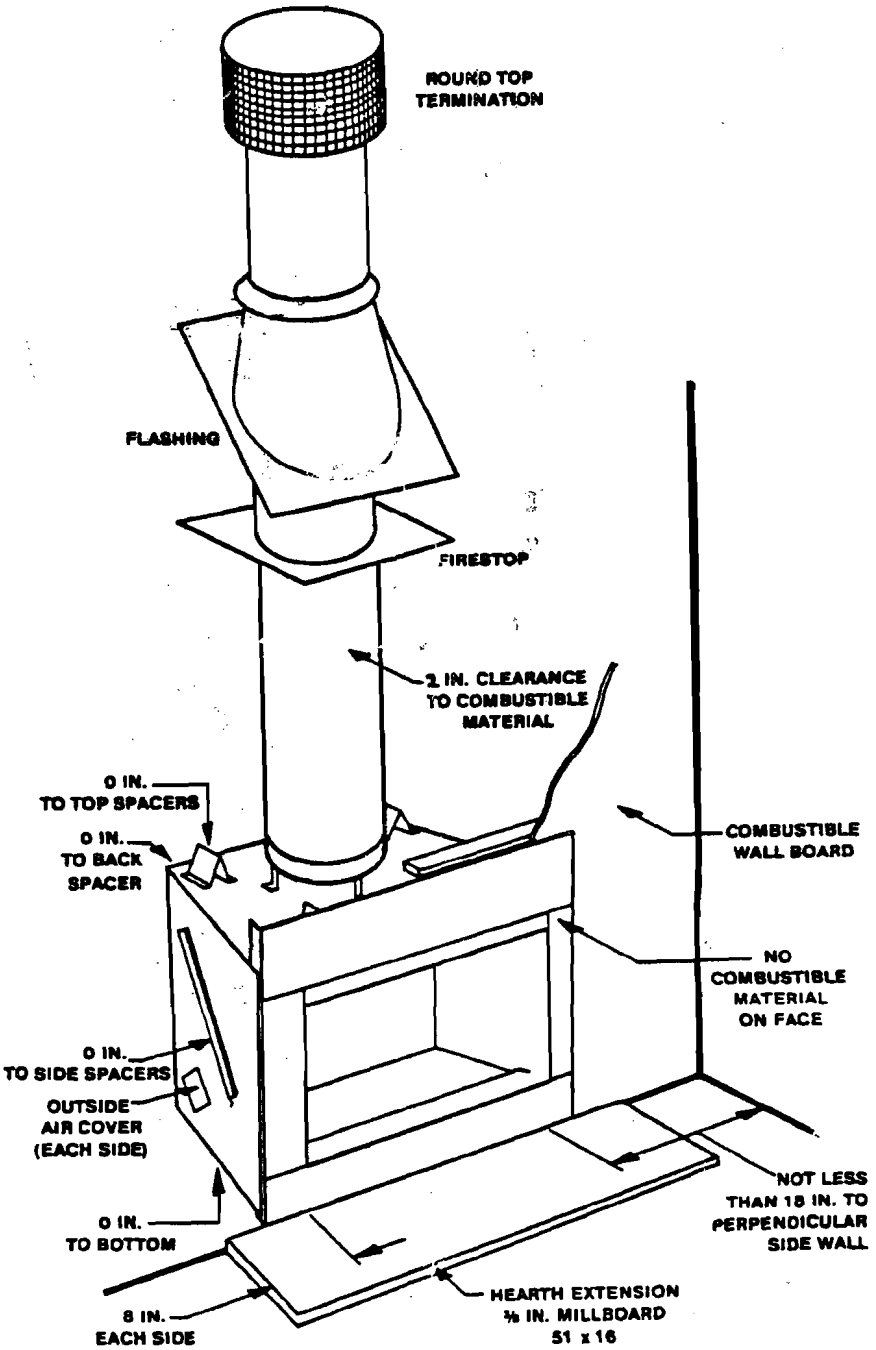
FIREPLACE SYSTEMS

*"Design-Engineered to Meet America's Needs"*

# Baja MODEL 34A

# INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS & PARTS LIST

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San Francisco Approval NO. 500R32.1
Los Angeles Research Report NO. 24245
ICBO Research Report Number 3507

MANUFACTURED BY FIREPLACE MANUFACTURERS INC., A SUBSIDIARY OF RAMPART GENERAL INC.
2701 SO. HARBOR BLVD., SANTA ANA, CA 92704

Description: The model 34A BAJA fireplace is a compact, fuel efficient, heat circulating fireplace with a full refractory firebox.

Heights: The minimum height of the chimney measured from the base of the fireplace to the flue gas outlet is 12 feet. The maximum height is 42 feet.

Minimum clearances to combustibles: Framing and enclosures may safely make direct contact with the spacers on the sides, back, and top of the fireplace. The fireplace may sit directly on combustible flooring.

The fireplace opening must not be less than 18 inches from a combustible, perpendicular side wall.

A 2 inch air space clearance between combustible materials and the chimney must be absolutely maintained. A 17½ inch inside chase dimension is recommended.

WARNING: DO NOT PACK REQUIRED AIR SPACES WITH INSULATION OR OTHER MATERIALS.

WARNING: THIS FIREPLACE HAS NOT BEEN TESTED FOR USE WITH DOORS. TO REDUCE THE RISK OF FIRE OR INJURY, DO NOT INSTALL DOORS.

Offsets: Offsets are used to avoid obstacles in the path of a vertical flue such as another fireplace, a wall, or to move the flue into a chaseway (see Fig. 12). The maximum allowable offset is 30 degrees from vertical and the maximum distance between offsets is 6 feet. Two sets of elbows must not be combined to increase an offset beyond 30 degrees. No more than 2 elbow sets can be used in one flue system.

Step 1 : First mark the 17½ inch square hole in the ceiling at the position necessary.

Step 2: Refer to Fig. 6 and determine the offset dimension "A". Determine the corresponding rise to assure that the offset will fit within the floor. Note that the maximum offset for the first floor within an 8 foot ceiling is 30 inches, and 39 inches on other floors. The chimney may penetrate a floor at an angle if the hole in the floor is at least 17½ inches wide and 28 inches long to fit the 30 degree firestop(30FS-8D).

Step 3: Using the offset chart and dimensions A and B, determine the pipe sections necessary to complete the offset.

Step 4: Secure the first elbow (the one without straps) to the starter or pipe end. Secure each section of pipe selected with the last elbow in place with the straps extending upward.

Step 5: Draw the straps up and wrap over secure joists, through the firestop if necessary, and secure all four with nails (Fig. 7).

port
ections: At least every 30 feet the chimney must be supported by a 12-8DS support section. This piece is a 1-foot section of pipe with 4 straps that secure the pipe like the elbow in step 5 above.

Penetrating the Roof

To maintain a inch clearance to the pipe on a roof with a pitch, a rectangular opening must be cut.

Step 1: Determine the center point through which the pipe will penetrate the roof.

Step 2: Determine the pitch of the roof. Pitch is the distance the roof drops over a given span, usually 12 inches. A 6/12 pitch means that the roof drops 6 inches for each 12 inches one measures horizontally down the roof.

Step 3: From the center point determined in Step 1, measure an opening 18 inches wide (9 inches to each side of the center point). For a roof pitch between 0/12 (flat) and 6/12, measure an opening 22½ inches long (11¼ inches above and below the center point).
6/12 to 12/12 - 28 or 14 inches to each side
6/12 to 18/12 - 34½ or 17⅛ inches to each side
18/12 to 24/12 - 42 or 21 inches to each side

Step 4: Remove the shingles around the opening measured and cut out this section.

p 5: Add the next sections of pipe until the end penetrates the roof line. Check to see that proper clearances are maintained.

## Installing The Fireplace

Step 1: Frame the opening for the fireplace using the dimensions shown in Fig. 1 or Fig. 2.

Step 2: Set the fireplace directly in front of this opening and slide the unit back until the flanges touch the side framing.

Step 3: Check the level of the fireplace and shim with sheetmetal if necessary.

Step 4: When the fireplace is installed upon a combustible floor, a non-combustible sealing strip must be installed between the fireplace and hearth extension as illustrated in Fig. 3.

Step 5: Secure the fireplace to the framing through the flanges located on the sides of the fireplace with nails.

## Pipe Installation

This fireplace utilizes a 2-wall snaplock flue system which consists of an 8 inch stainless steel inner section and a 13 1/8 inch galvanized steel outer section.

Step 1: Determine the position through which the pipe will penetrate the ceiling. The center should be on the center line of the fireplace 9 ¾ inches from the wall the fireplace rests against.

Step 2: Mark a hole 17½ inches square and cut this opening through the ceiling. Be sure not to damage the integrity of any floor or roof members.

Step 3: After the hole is cleared, place the firestop spacer over this opening. Refer to Fig. 12 , if a living space exists above the floor penetrated, the firestop secures to the ceiling from below. In an attic space the firestop secures to the attic floor. If the flanges of the firestop do not fit into the opening - enlarge the opening. Secure the firestop with four 1½ inch nails (See Fig 4).

Step 4: Install the first section of 8 inch pipe onto the starter section with the knurled end down. Press down until the snaps lock securely in place and the pipe cannot be lifted off (Refer to Fig 5).

Step 5: Place the large galvanized pipe over the smaller stainless pipe, through the firestop if necessary, with the knurled end up. Press this pipe over the knurled starter until firmly locked.

Repeat these steps until the pipe has penetrated all floors.

Round(RT-8D) Termination: The round termination is limited to a maximum height of 42 feet. (See Fig. 12).

Step 1: Determine the highest point at which the pipe penetrates the roof level (Fig. 8). Add pipe sections until the pipe extends at least 30 inches beyond that point. Note that the termination adds 6 inches to th

Step 2: Select a roof flashing compatible with the pitch of the roof. Slide it over the pipe until it sits flush on the roof (no firestop is needed at the roof level). Tack the flashing down with roofing nails at the top two corners Lay the tiles back over the flashing along the sides and across the top. Secure them to the roof through the flashing with roofing nails. Lay tiles under the lower edge and secure these to the roof. Mastic all nail heads.

Step 3: Wrap the storm collar around the pipe above the flashing and secure tightly with the tab through one of the slots. Calk around the pipe above the top of the flashing and below the storm collar. Press the collar over the caulking and against the top of the flashing.

Step 4: Place the top on to the end of the pipe and secure with the 3 SCREWS PROVIDED.

Note: The 8 inch flue opening must be at least 3 feet above the point at which the flue penetrates the highest point of the roof and at least 2 feet above any structure within 10 feet (See Fig. 10).

Chase Top Ternination: Chase style terminations are limited to a chimney height of 42 feet (See Fig. 12).

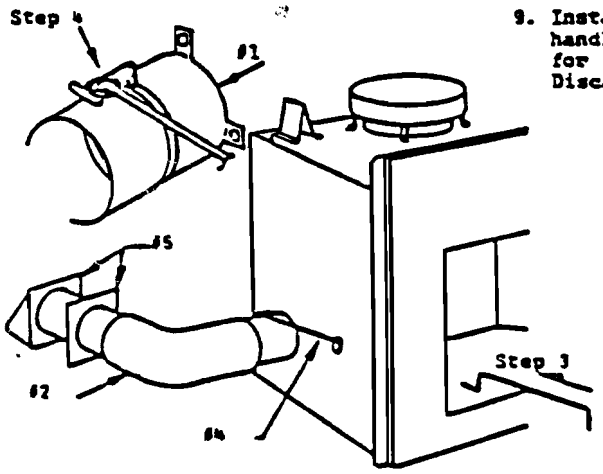
Step 1: Construct a chaseway with a flat top which has a minimal inside dimension of 17½ inches and whose shortest side is at least 30 inches.

Step 2: Add pipe sections until the top of the last section of pipe is no more than 16 inches from the top of the chaseway yet no closer than 1 inch

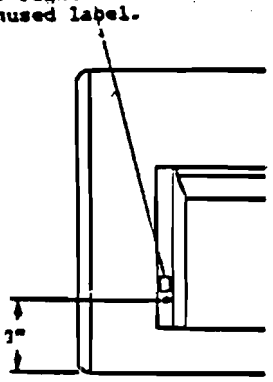
Step 3: Fabricate a flashing with a 17½ inch hole having a 2-inch high collar centered over the PIPE END Nail to the chase top.

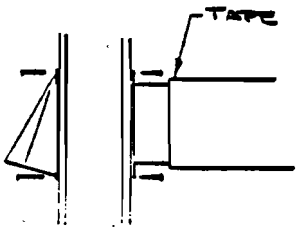
Step 4: Slide the telescoping top (either TTT-8D or RTT-8D) through the hole in the flashing so that it slides OVER THE PIPE END and rests onto the flange protruding from the galvanized section. If the profile termination (PT-10) is use, place the PT-10 cap over the TTT-8D and secure the 4 legs with nails. Note that a 28 inch square base is needed to accomodate the PT-10.

1. Install wall vent if possible within 3 feet of hole in side of fireplace. Vent must obtain air from outside building, not in garage, attic or basement. Duct may be run thru ceiling, floor or wall as allowed by local codes and must be metal duct. Additional flex duct is available from your dealer.
2. Remove covers on side of fireplace for access to large hole and small hole. May be attached to left or right side.
3. Insert connecting rod thru hole or screen in face and out small hole in side of fireplace, as shown in sketch below.
4. Hold flange and damper loose and insert connecting rod into loop in damper rod. Locate flange in position on side of fireplace, line up screw holes and install screws.
5. Connecting rod should operate smoothly without binding. Some adjustment may be required. Avoid binding on any gas pipe installation.
6. Flex duct is shipped in compressed form. Duct may be stretched and bent to connect between fireplace and wall vent up to 3 ft. away. Install flex duct on flanges at both ends and secure with a sheet metal screw if needed. Some local building codes may require the joints to be secured with duct tape.
7. If the wall vent cannot be installed within 3 ft., additional duct is available from your dealer, or any standard metal duct may be used.
8. DO NOT SUBSTITUTE A STANDARD DRYER VENT KIT UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES. THE FLAPPER WORKS EXACTLY OPPOSITE AND WILL PREVENT NEEDED AIR SUPPLY TO THE FIREPLACE.




9. Install label above control handle. Labels are supplied for left & right installations. Discard unused label.



Finishing the Fireplace: Combustible wall materials may make direct contact with the top and sides of the fireplace face. It is important that combustible materi. do not overlap the face itself. Brick, tile, or other non-combustible materials may be applied to the face provided that any gap between the and the material around the fireplace opening be calked to prevent seepage of combustion products.

Hearth Extension: It is recommended that an area 50 inches wide extending 16 inches in front of the fireplace be free of combustible products such as carpets.

If the fireplace is installed on a combustible floor, or if an elevated hearth extension is desired (See Fig. 3), this area must be covered with at least 3/4 of an inch of non-combustible millboard or the equivalent (See Diagram Page 1).

Gas Appliances: This fireplace is equipped for the installation of decorative gas appliances only, in accordance with the National Fuel Gas Code ANSI Z223.1-1980. To install, remove the small round cover plate at the side, insert a ½ inch diameter black iron pipe parallel to the face through to the back of the refractory and tap lightly. After installation seal around the pipe at the refractory.

| CAUTION: | WHEN USING THE DECORATIVE APPLIANCE, THE FIREPLACE DAMPER MUST BE SET IN THE FULLY OPEN POSITION. |
|---|---|

# INSTRUCTIONS ON THE SAFE USE OF YOUR RAMPART FIREPLACE SYSTEM

## BUILDING A FIRE

1) To obtain best results we recommend a grate or anditions to hold the fuel. If the fireplace is equipped with a grate, do not remove or modify in any way.
2) Open the damper fully.
   The damper handle is located inside the opening at the top center.
3) Criss-cross smaller pieces of dry wood on your grate and place crumpled paper under it.
4) Place 3 logs to the rear and light the newspaper.
5) Close the fireplace screen to prevent the escape of sparks and embers.
6) Avoid using damp wood or wood with a high pitch content until a hot bed of coals has formed. Add pieces gradually, one at a time to avoid large roaring, inefficient fires.
   DO NOT OVERFIRE. SERIOUS DAMAGE OR INJURY MAY RESULT.

## AVOIDING SPILLAGE

Spillage of smoke into the living area usually occurs at the start of the fire. The following questions should help.

1) Is the damper open?
2) Are you using the grate?
3) Is the wood wet?
4) Is the outside air open? (If outside air is not connected to your fireplace try opening a window an inch until the fire has established itself.)

## MAINTENANCE AND SAFETY

Your fireplace produces a great deal of heat. Always keep the area around the fireplace clear of furniture and other combustible materials.

A) "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."

B) "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 noncombustible 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.

C) "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."

Chimney Cap Removal

In order to clear creosote from the flue, the chimney cap must be removed.

If the termination is a round top characterized by 3 ft. of exposed pipe and a round cap, simply remove the 3 sheet metal screws that secure the termination to the last section of pipe and lift the cap off.

For chase style terminations with a pyramid cap, remove the nails or screws that secure the cap at the four corners. Place the cap aside. The flue is now clear for cleaning.

For chase style terminations with the round top, simply slip the termination up from the chase top to expose the flue.

Be certain to clean all loose debris from spark arrestors before replacing terminations.

WARNING: THIS FIREPLACE HAS NOT BEEN TESTED WITH DOORS. TO REDUCE THE RISK OF FIRE OR INJURY, DO NOT INSTALL DOORS.

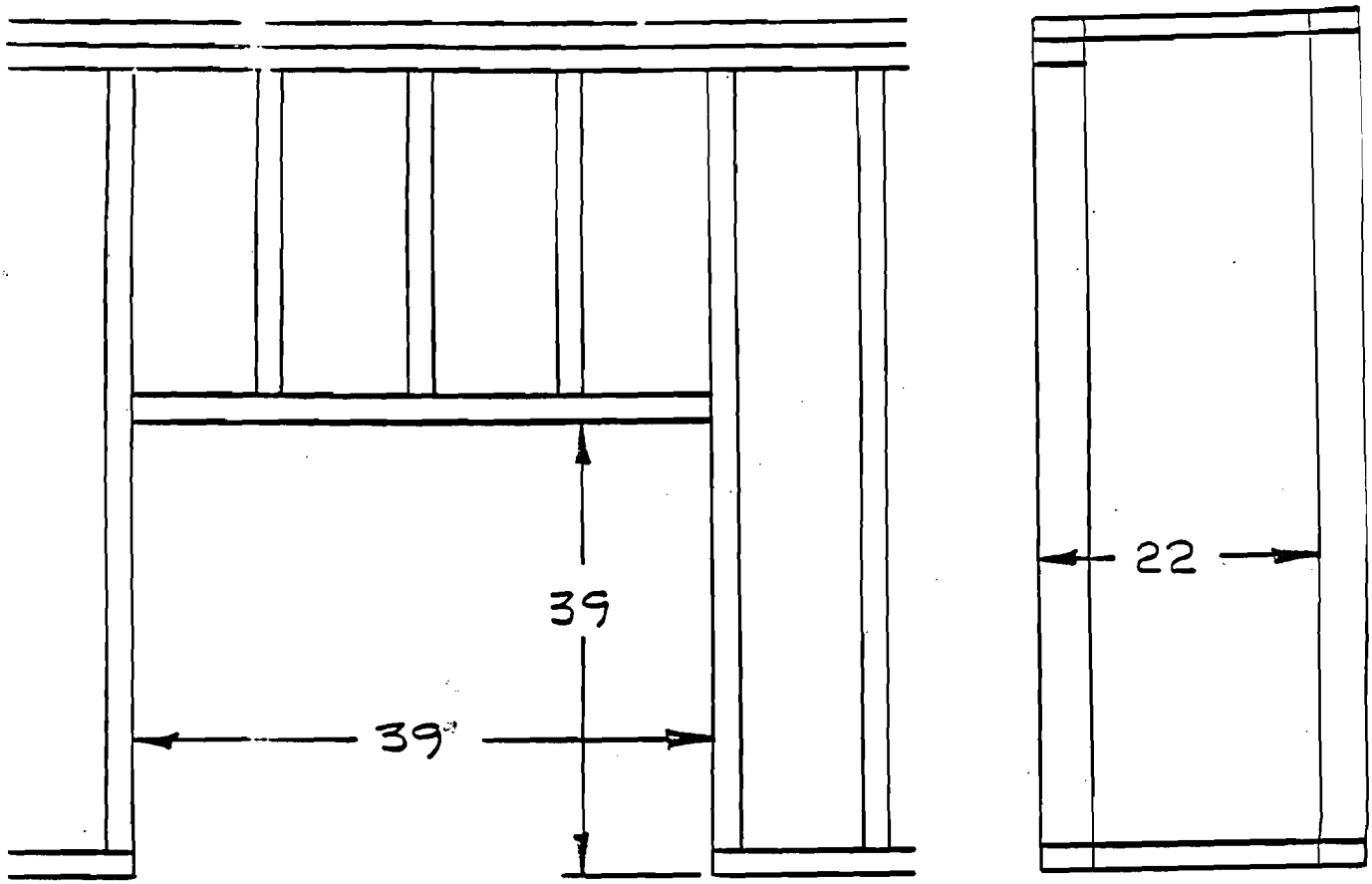



FIG. 1 FRAMING

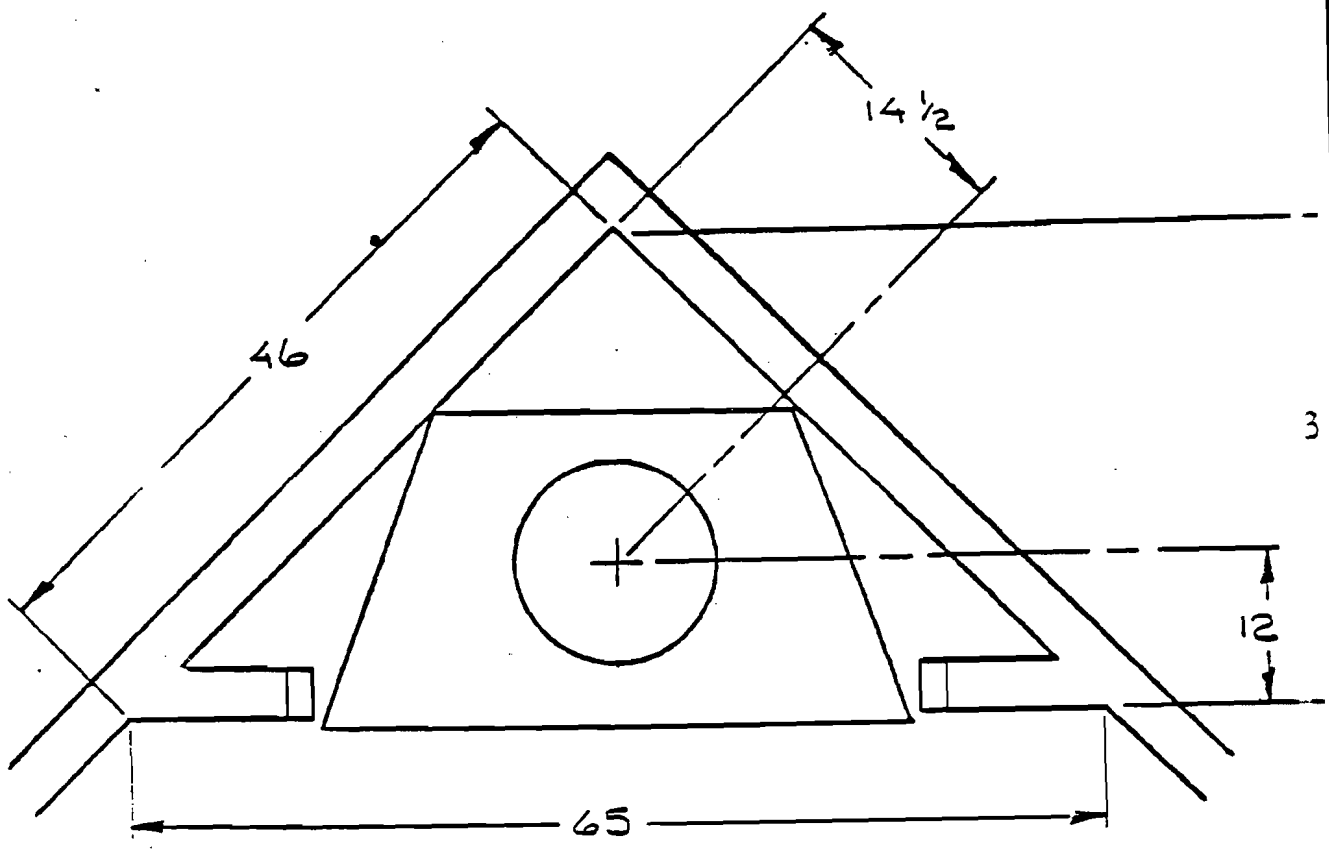



FIG 2 CORNER FRAMING

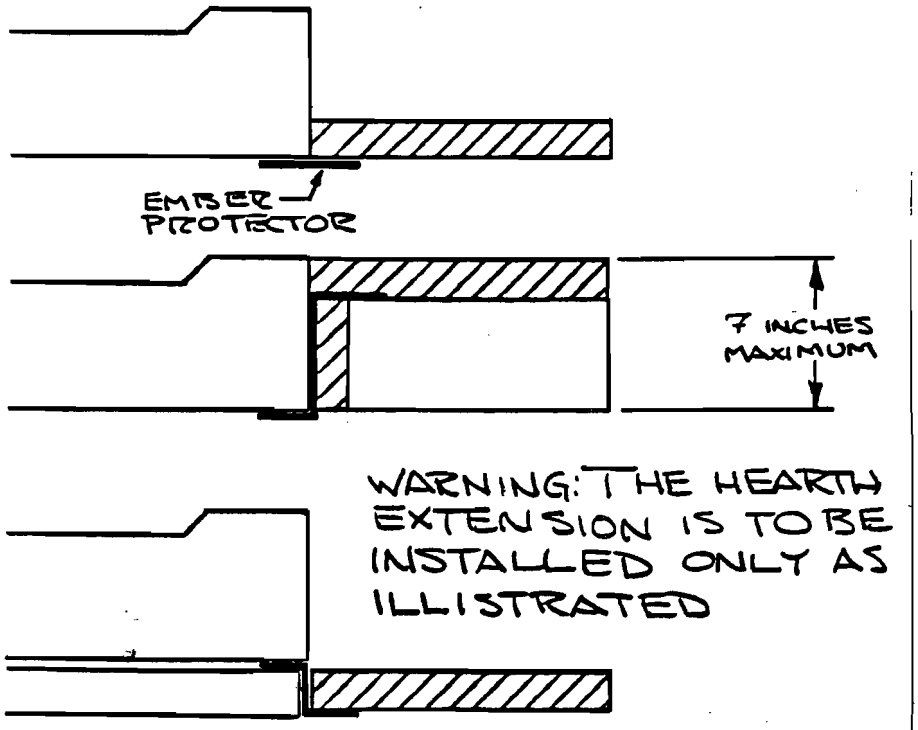



FIG.3 HEARTH EXTENSION

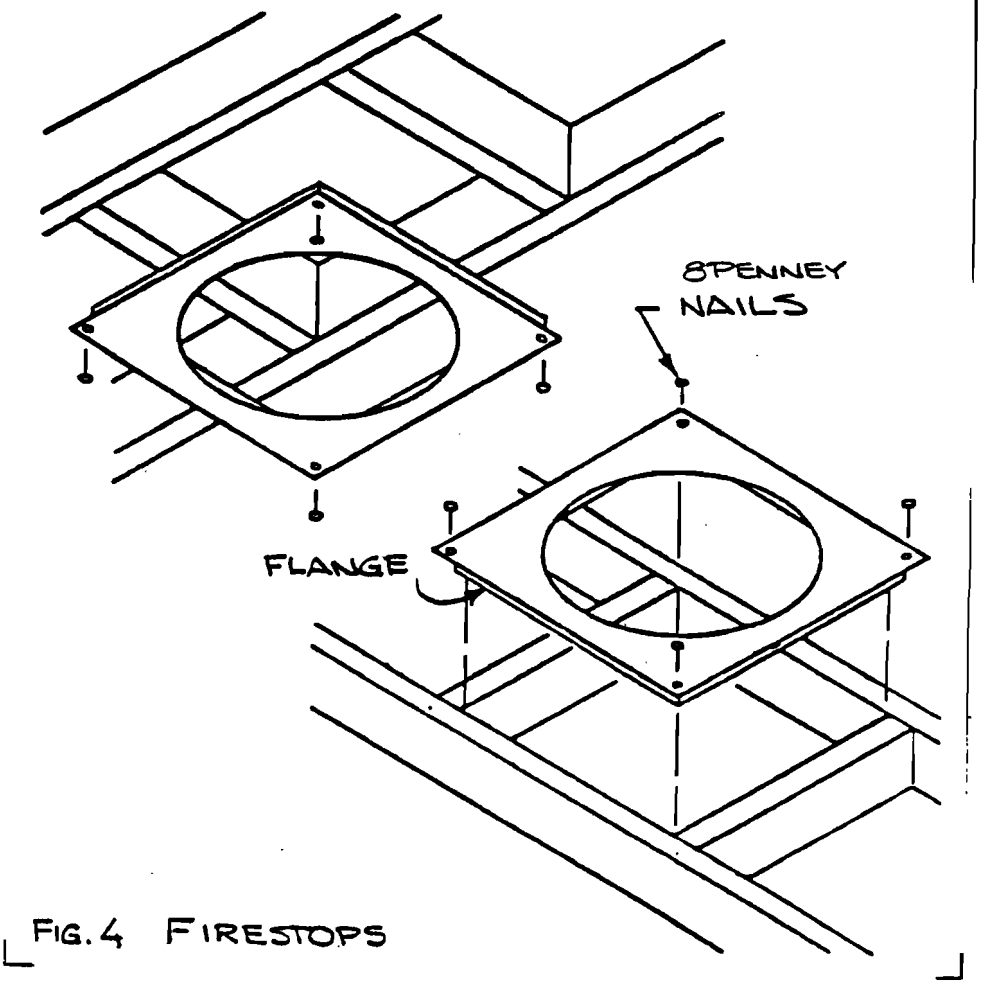



FIG.4 FIRESTOPS

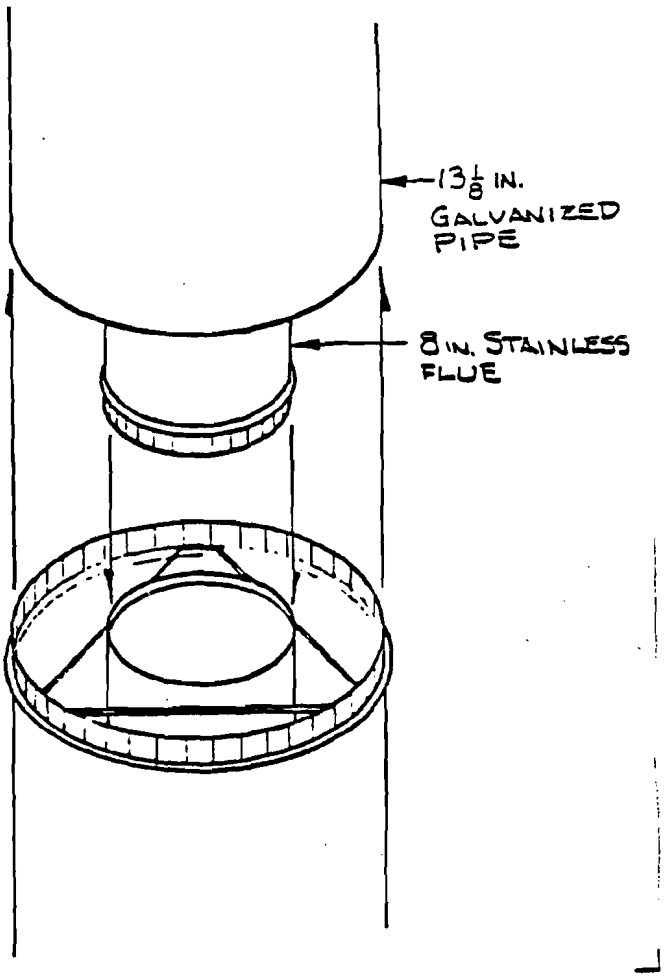
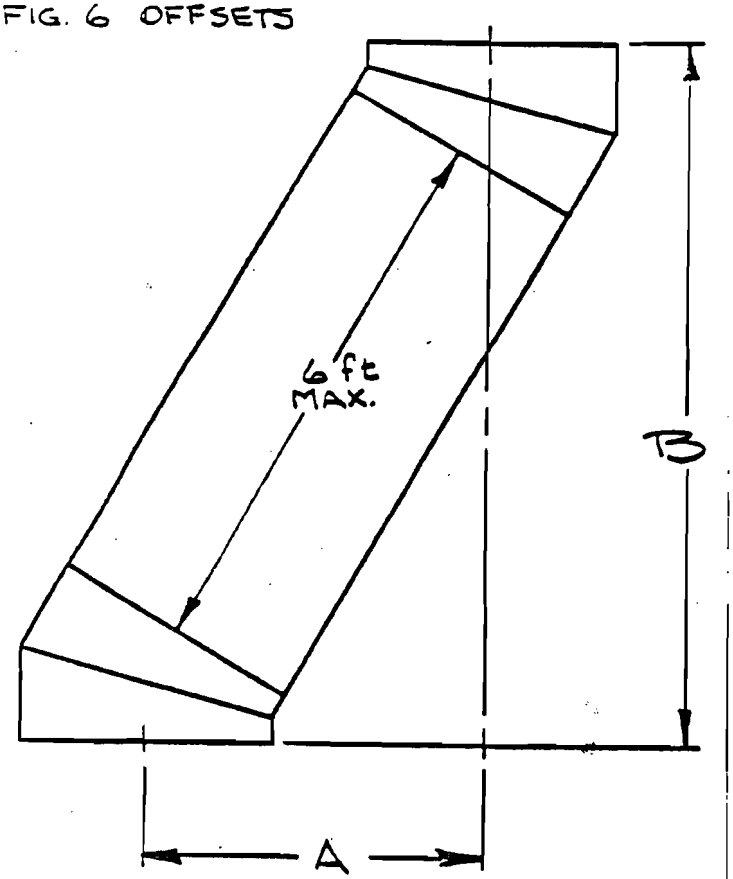



FIG. 5

| RISE AND OFFSETS | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | B | 36 | 18 | 12 |
| 4 3/8 | 16 3/8 | | | |
| 9 5/8 | 25 1/2 | | | 1 |
| 12 5/8 | 30 5/8 | | 1 | |
| 14 7/8 | 34 1/2 | | | 2 |
| 17 7/8 | 39 3/4 | | 1 | 1 |
| 21 5/8 | 46 1/4 | 1 | | |
| 23 1/8 | 48 3/4 | | 1 | 2 |
| 26 7/8 | 55 1/4 | 1 | | 1 |
| 29 7/8 | 60 1/2 | 1 | 1 | |
| 32 1/8 | 64 3/8 | 1 | | 2 |
| 35 1/8 | 69 1/2 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 38 7/8 | 76 1/8 | 2 | | |

| LINEAL GAIN | | |
|---|---|---|
| PART NO. | DESCRIPTION | GAIN (IN.) |
| 34A | FIREPLACE | 36 |
| 36-8D | FLUE PIPE | 34 3/8 |
| 18-8D | FLUE PIPE | 16 3/8 |
| 12-8D | FLUE PIPE | 10 3/8 |
| RT-8D | TERMINATION | 6 |
| RTT-8D<br>TTT-8D | CHASE STYLE TERMINATIONS | 6 TO 22 |

FIG. 6 OFFSETS



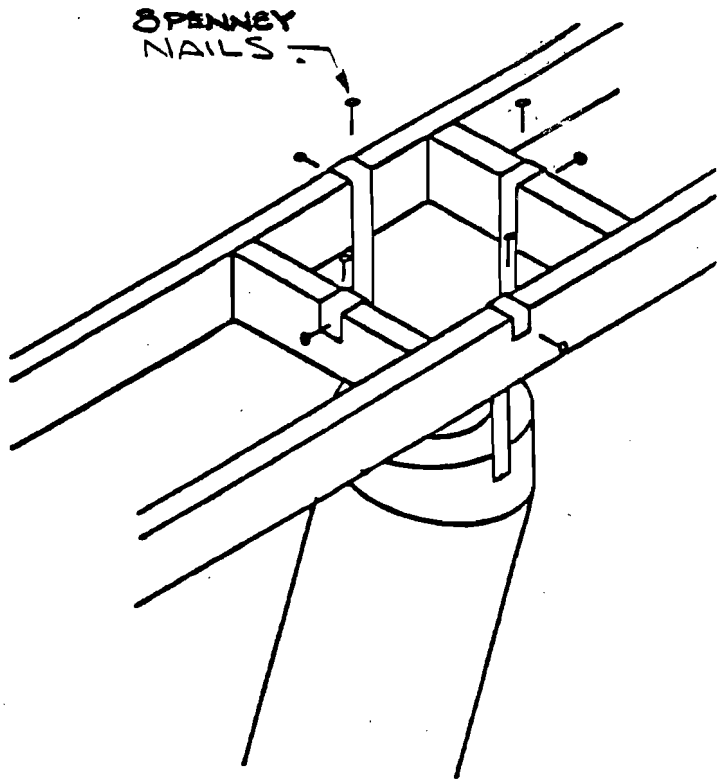




FIG. 7 SUPPORT STRAPS

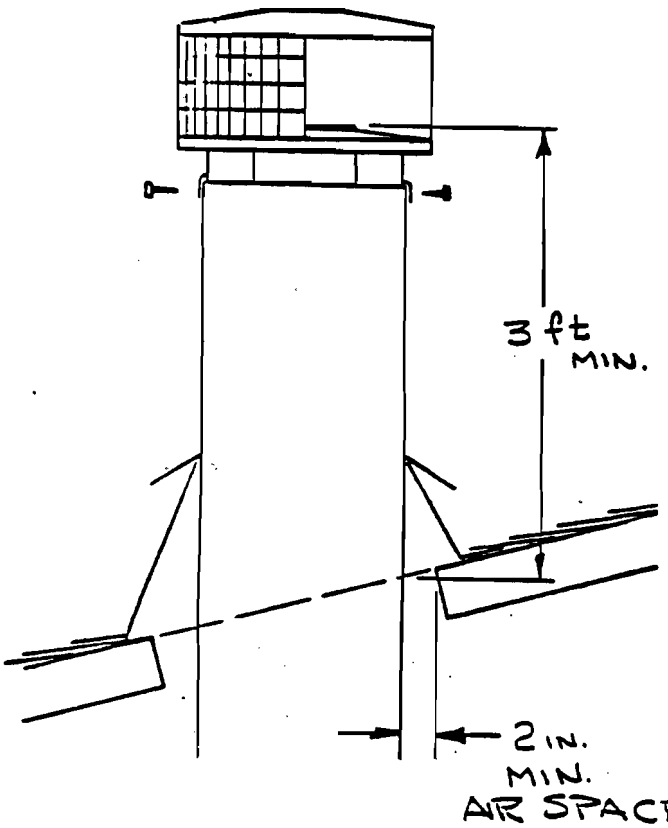



FIG 8 ROUND TOP

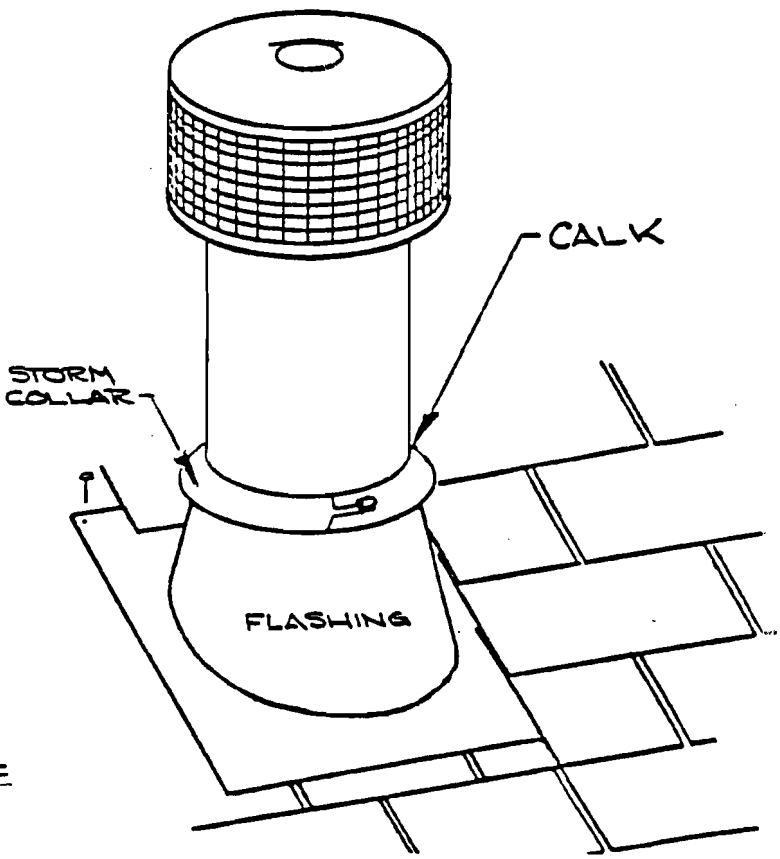
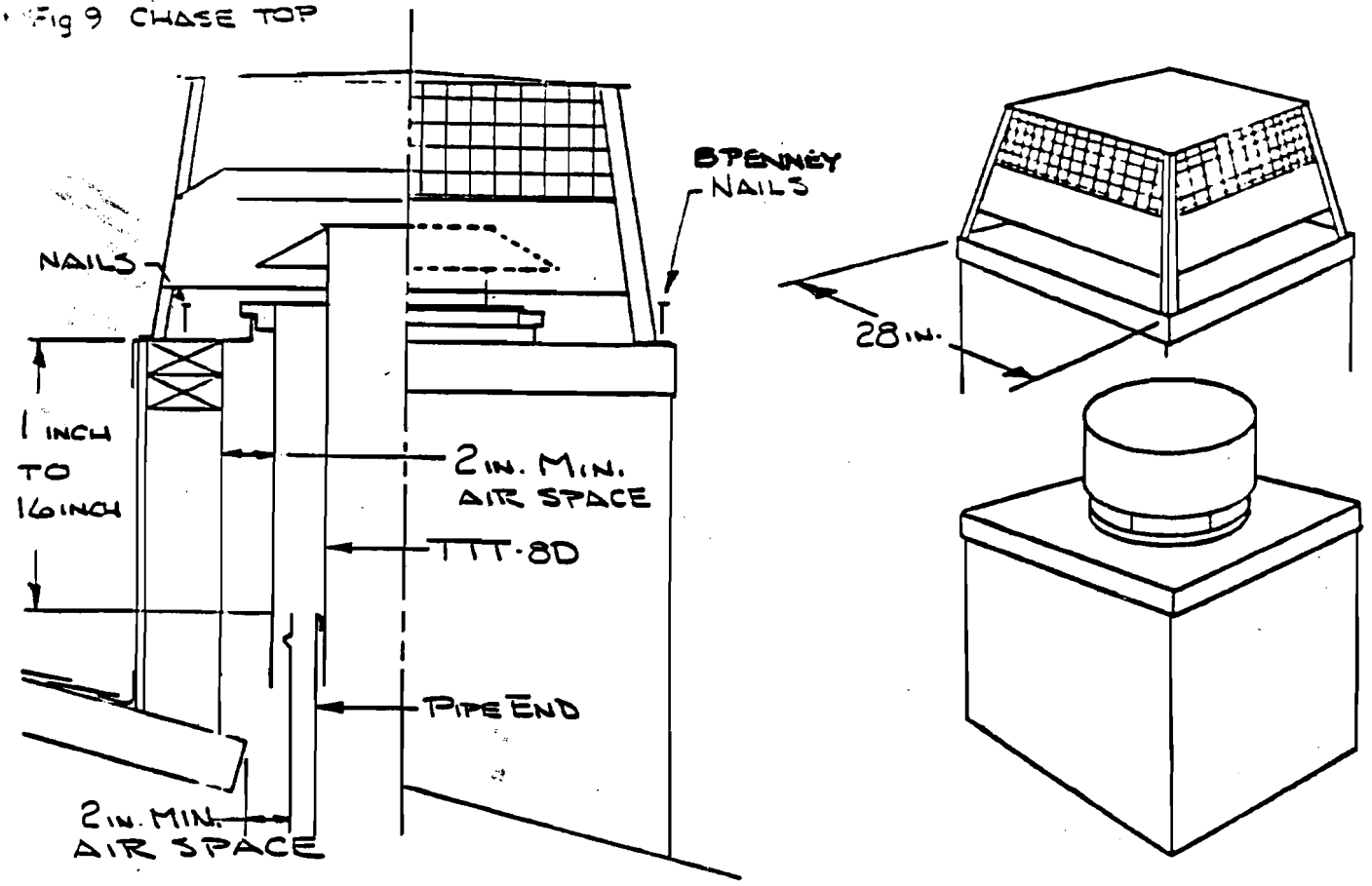


Fig 9 CHASE TOP



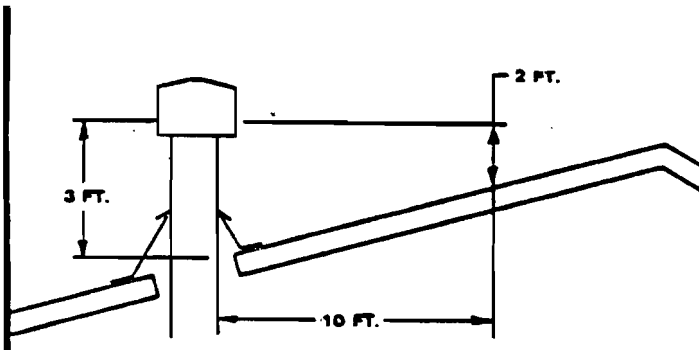
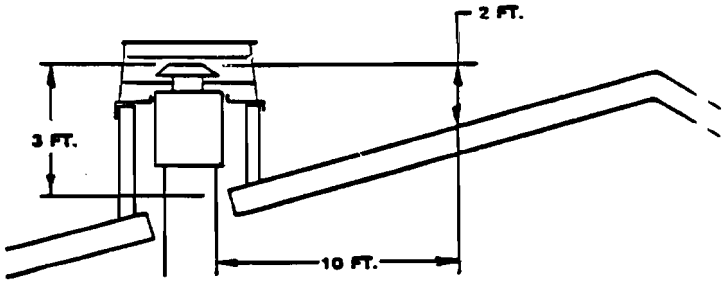




FIG 11 MINIMUM HEIGHTS ROUND TOP




MINIMUM HEIGHT CHASE TERMINATION

## COMPONENT PARTS

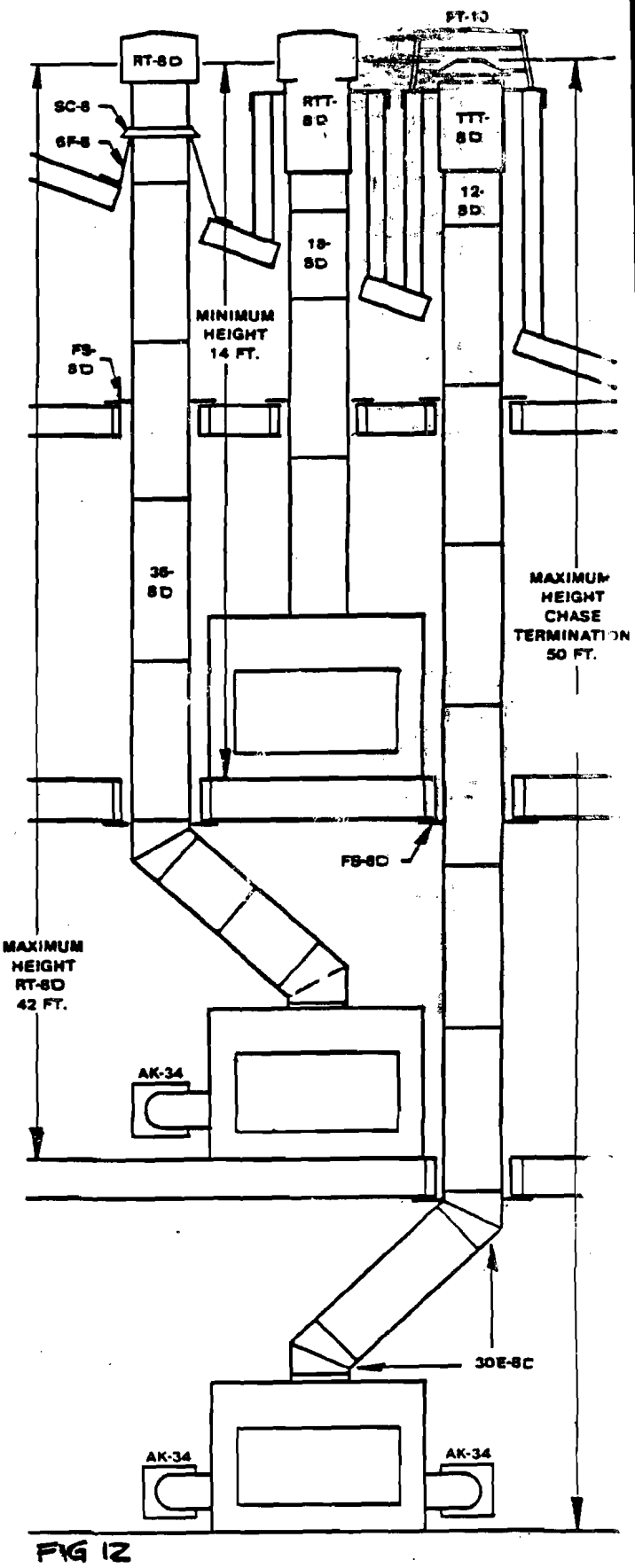



FIG 12