

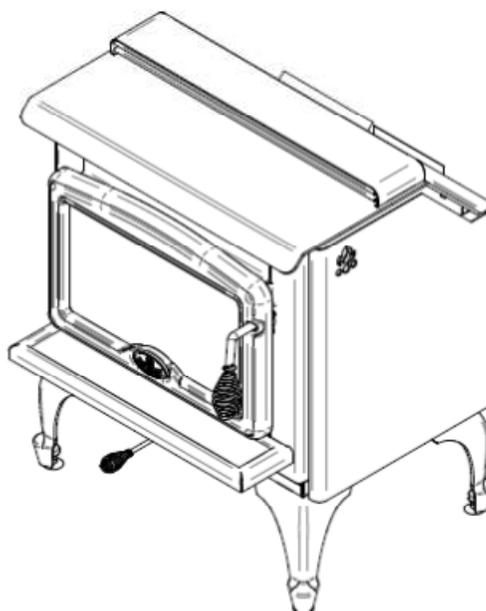
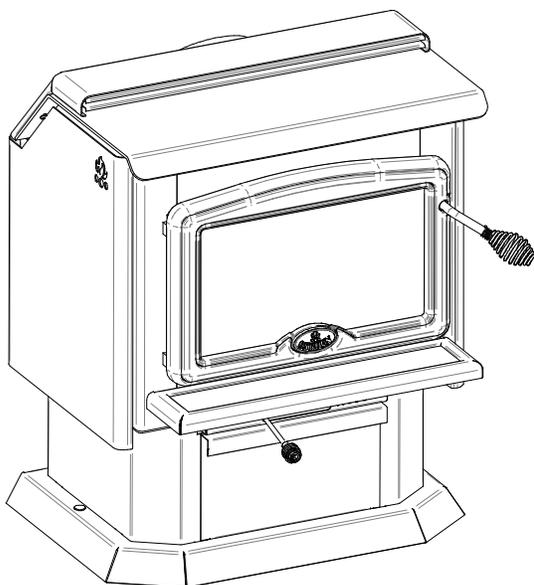


BEYOND
fire

OWNER`S MANUAL 1100 (OB01111 model)



US ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY PHASE II CERTIFIED WOODSTOVE



STOVE BUILDER INTERNATIONAL INC.
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Verified and tested following
ULC S627 and UL 1482 Standards by
an accredited laboratory

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READ AND KEEP THIS MANUAL FOR REFERENCE

INTRODUCTION

SBI INC., one of the most important wood stove and fireplace manufacturers in Canada, congratulates you on your purchase and wishes to help you get maximum satisfaction from your wood stove. In the pages that follow, we will give you advice on wood heating and controlled combustion as well as technical specifications regarding installation, operation and maintenance of the model you have chosen.

The instructions pertaining to the installation of your wood stove comply with ULC-S627 and UL-1482 standards.

We recommend that our wood burning hearth products be installed and serviced by professionals who are certified in the United States by NFI (National Fireplace Institute®) or in Canada by WETT (Wood Energy Technical Training) or in Quebec by APC (Association des Professionnels du Chauffage).

Read this entire manual before you install and use your new stove. If this stove is not properly installed, a house fire may result. To reduce the risk of fire, follow the installation instructions. Failure to follow instructions may result in property damage, bodily injury, or even death.

Consult your municipal building department or fire officials about restrictions and installations requirements in your area and the need to obtain a permit.

Keep this instructions manual for future references.

CAUTIONS:

- THE INFORMATION GIVEN ON THE CERTIFICATION LABEL AFFIXED TO THE APPLIANCE ALWAYS OVERRIDES THE INFORMATION PUBLISHED, IN ANY OTHER MEDIA (OWNER'S MANUAL, CATALOGUES, FLYERS, MAGAZINES AND/OR WEB SITES).
- HOT WHILE IN OPERATION. KEEP CHILDREN, CLOTHING AND FURNITURE AWAY. CONTACT MAY CAUSE SKIN BURNS.
- DO NOT USE CHEMICALS OR FLUIDS TO IGNITE THE FIRE.
- DO NOT LEAVE THE STOVE UNATTENDED WHEN THE DOOR IS SLIGHTLY OPENED.
- DO NOT BURN WASTES, FLAMMABLE FLUID SUCH AS GASOLINE, NAPHTHA OR MOTOR OIL.
- DO NOT CONNECT TO ANY AIR DISTRIBUTION DUCT OR SYSTEM.
- ALWAYS CLOSE THE DOOR AFTER THE IGNITION.

REGISTER YOUR WARRANTY ONLINE

To receive full warranty coverage, you will need to show evidence of the date you purchased your stove. Keep your sales invoice. We also recommend that you register your warranty online at <http://www.osburn-mfg.com/en/service-support/warranty-registration> Registering your warranty online will help us track rapidly the information we need on your stove.

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OVERALL STOVE DIMENSIONS

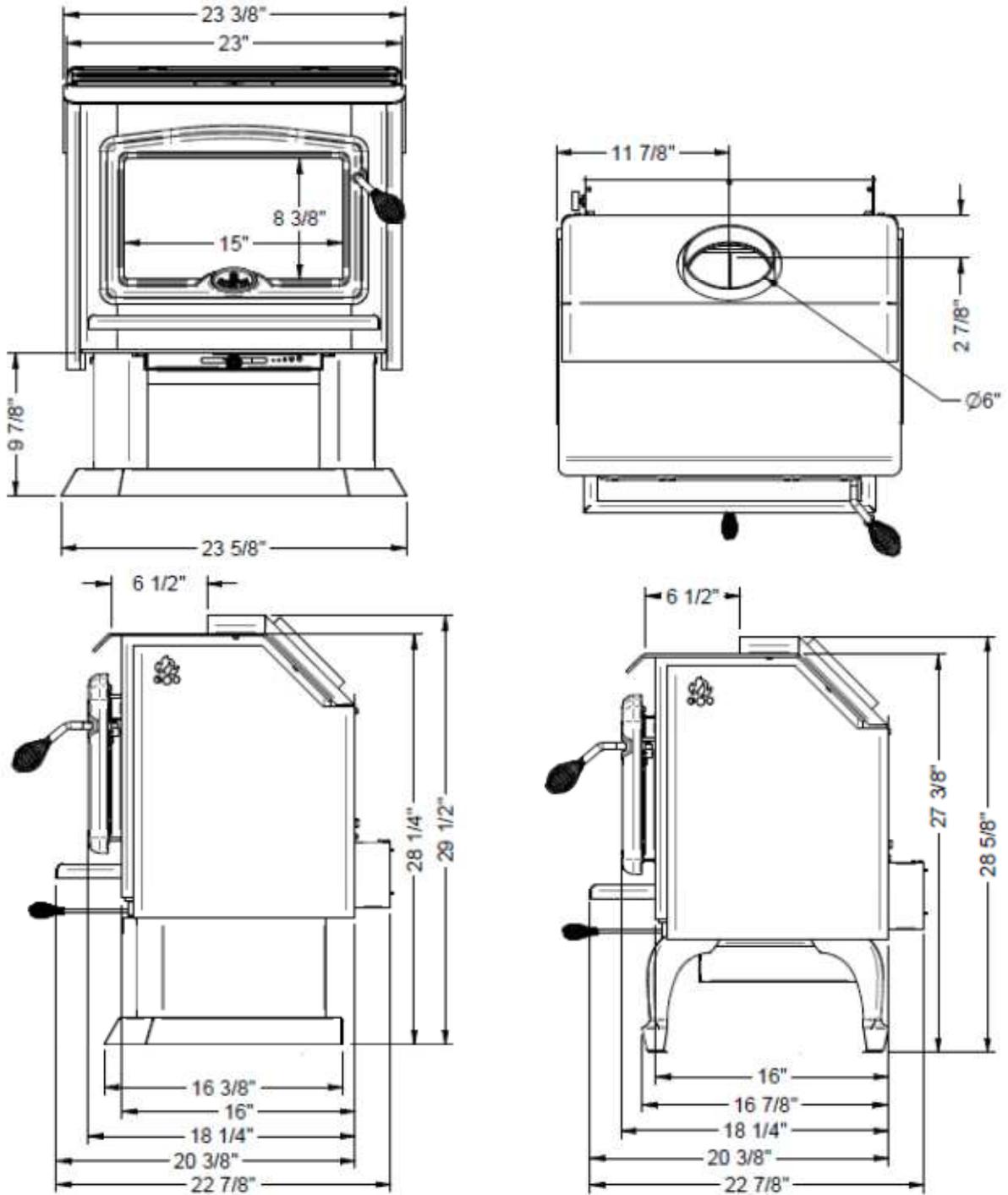


Figure 1

INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS

In Canada the CSA B365 Installation Code for Solid Fuel Burning Appliances and Equipment and the CSA C22.1 Canadian National Electrical Code are to be followed in the absence of local code requirements. In the USA the ANSI NFPA 70 National Electrical Code and NFPA 211 Standard for Chimneys, Fireplaces, Vents and Solid Fuel-Burning Appliances are to be followed in the absence of local code requirements.

In addition to the national installation codes, local building and/or fire officials (or other authorities having jurisdiction) should be contacted to determine what restrictions and installation requirements might locally apply.

When installed and operated as described in these instructions, the 1100 is intended to be used as the following:

- as a residential freestanding stove with vertical or horizontal connector.
- in a mobile home*.
- in an alcove.
- as a Hearth mount stove for masonry or zero clearance fireplaces.

The 1100 is not intended for installation in a sleeping room.

* The 1100 wood stove is 'mobile home approved' only with the pedestal option and with optional OA10500 and AC02090.

RESIDENTIAL INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

Choose a location for the unit which meets the minimum clearances to combustibles (see Figure 1.3). For other than masonry chimneys determine if the factory built chimney will pass between the ceiling joists; if not, choose a new location so that it will, while still maintaining the minimum clearances.

Mark the location for the floor protection (if required) as noted in Figure 1.3.

Note: If outside air for combustion is to be used it should be provided for at this time. This requires that the Osburn *Fresh air intake kit Wood (#OA10500)* be installed (refer to the installation instructions which are provided in the fresh air intake kit). Install the unit.

MANUFACTURED (MOBILE) HOME INSTALLATIONS – ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

1. The stove must be bolted to the floor (secure the unit by prying out the two plastic plugs in the pedestal, and installing the two 3/8" x 3-1/2" (9.8mm x 88.9mm) lag bolts through the holes provided).
2. The unit ***must*** be provided with outside combustion air.
3. Clearance from the top of stove to an unprotected ceiling should be a minimum of 52" (1321mm).
4. The stove must be used connected to the chimney with listed double wall connector of 6" (152 mm) diameter.
5. The chimney system must be a minimum of 12' (3658 mm) in height from the hearth pad to the top of the chimney assembly.

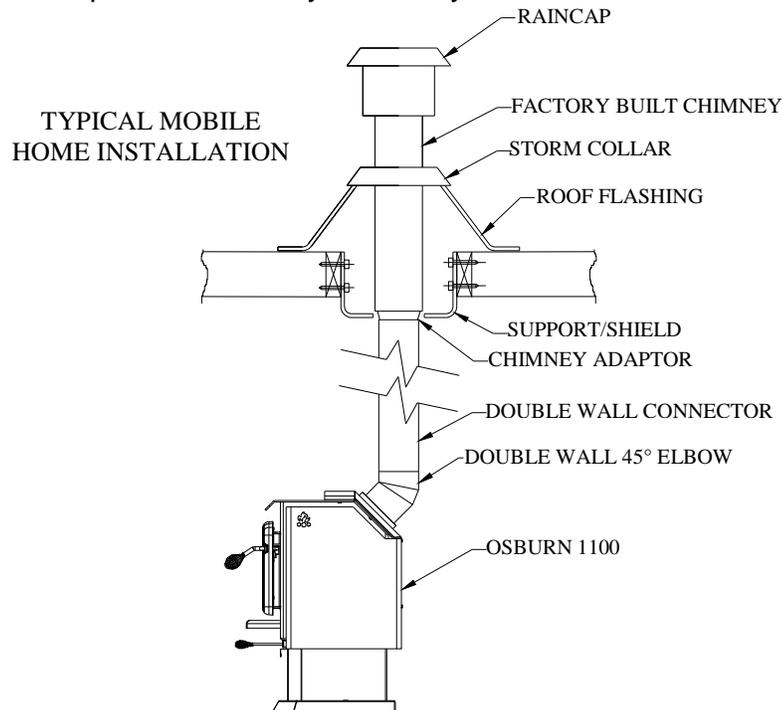


Figure1.1 Necessary installation components.

Note: For manufactured home installations in the USA, the stove must be grounded to the frame of the home using a # 8 ground wire with approved terminations and star lock washers.

CAUTION: THE STRUCTURAL INTEGRITY OF THE MANUFACTURED HOME FLOOR, WALL, CEILING / ROOF MUST BE MAINTAINED.

CAUTION: DO NOT INSTALL IN A SLEEPING ROOM.

INSTALLATION

When installed and operated as described in these instructions, the Osburn 1100 wood stove is suitable for use as a freestanding wood stove in residential installations. The E.P.A certified Osburn wood stove is not intended for installation in a bedroom.

In Canada, the CSA B365 Installation Code for Solid Fuel Burning Appliances and Equipment and the CSA C22.1 Canadian National Electrical Code are to be followed in the absence of local code requirements. In the USA, the ANSI NFPA 70 National Electrical Code and NFPA 211 Standard for Chimneys, Fireplaces, Vents and Solid Fuel-Burning Appliances are to be followed in the absence of local code requirements.

In addition to the national installation and/or local building codes, fire officials (or other authorities having jurisdiction) should be contacted to determine what restrictions and installation requirements might apply locally.

GENERAL INSTALLATION

CAUTION:

- MIXING OF APPLIANCE OR FLUE SYSTEM COMPONENTS FROM DIFFERENT SOURCES OR MODIFYING THE DIMENSIONAL SPECIFICATION OF COMPONENTS MAY RESULT IN HAZARDOUS CONDITIONS. WHERE SUCH ACTION IS CONSIDERED, THE MANUFACTURER SHOULD BE CONSULTED IN THE FIRST INSTANCE.
- DO NOT CONNECT THIS UNIT TO ANY AIR DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM.
- CRACKED AND BROKEN COMPONENTS, e.g. GLASS PANELS OR CERAMIC TILES, MAY RENDER THIS INSTALLATION UNSAFE.
- A SOURCE OF FRESH AIR INTO THE ROOM OR SPACE HEATED SHALL BE PROVIDED WHEN REQUIRED.
- INSTALL A SMOKE DETECTOR IN THE ROOM WHERE THE STOVE IS LOCATED
- CONNECT THE STOVE ONLY TO A LINED MASONRY CHIMNEY CONFORMING TO NATIONAL AND LOCAL BUILDING CODES FOR USE WITH SOLID FUEL, OR TO A LISTED FACTORY BUILT CHIMNEY SUITABLE FOR USE WITH SOLID FUEL.

This heating unit must serve as a supplementary heat source. An alternative heat source should be available in the home if needed. The manufacturer cannot be responsible for additional heating costs associated with the use of an alternative heat source.

It is highly recommended that the user buys this product from a retailer who can provide installation and maintenance advices.

DOOR OVERLAY INSTALLATION

In order to complete the assembly of your freestanding Osburn 1100 wood stove, you need to install the door overlay. See Figure 1.2 below for installation instructions :

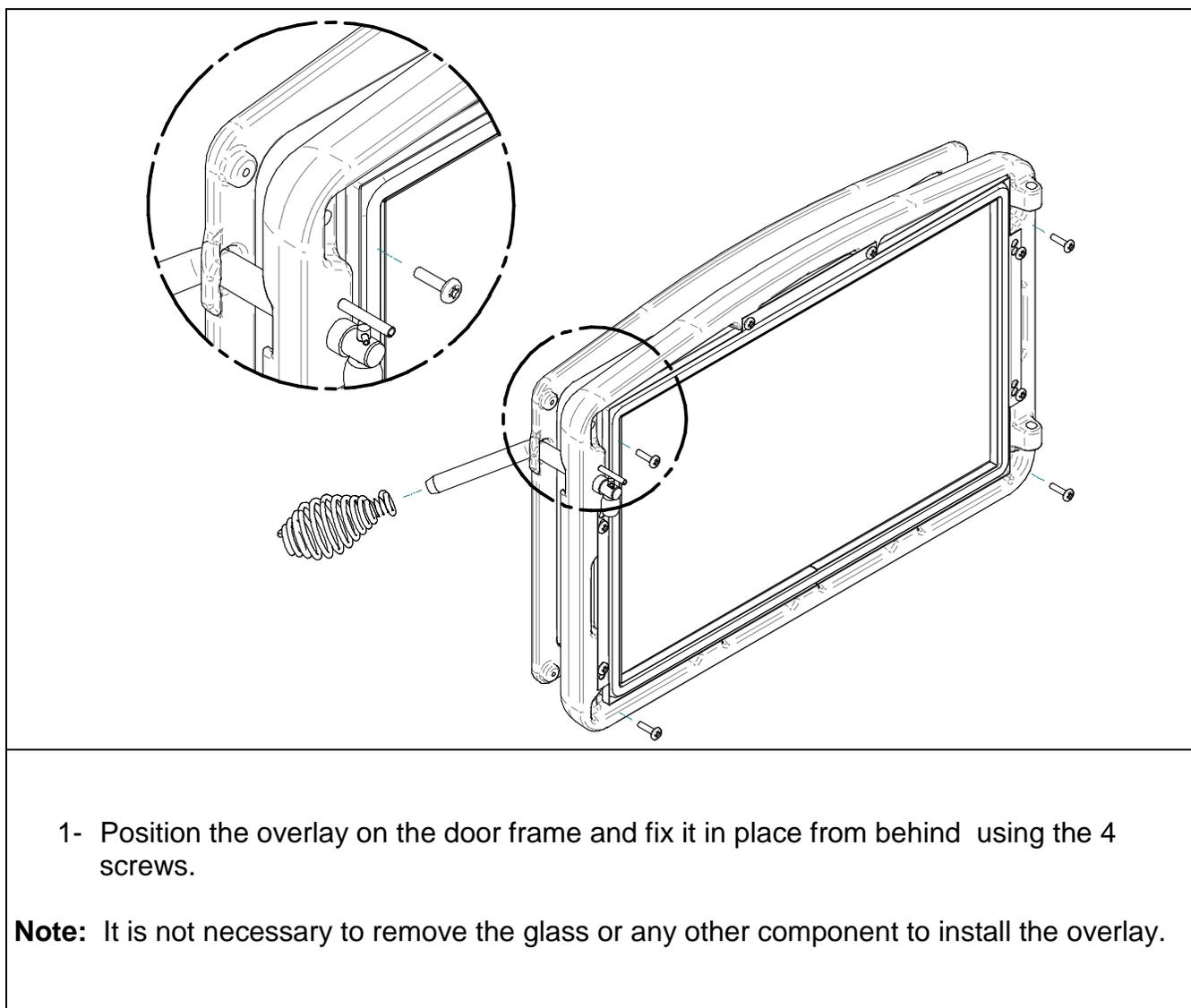


Figure 1.2 Door **overlay** installation

CLEARANCES TO COMBUSTIBLES AND FLOOR PROTECTOR

To install your appliance correctly, it is extremely important to respect all clearances to any combustibles as indicated on your stove's certification label.

Clearances to combustible materials

(see figure 1.3 to match each letter to a clearance)

| | CLEARANCES (SINGLE WALL PIPE) | |
|----------|--------------------------------------|---------------|
| | CANADA | USA |
| A | 20" (508 mm) | 20" (508 mm) |
| B | 16" (406 mm) | 16" (406 mm) |
| C | 14" (356 mm) | 14" (356 mm) |
| D | 21" (533 mm) | 21" (533 mm) |
| E | 25" (635 mm) | 25" (635 mm) |
| F | 19" (482 mm) | 19" (482 mm) |
| K | 48" (1220 mm) | 48" (1220 mm) |
| L | 84" (213 cm) | 84" (213 cm) |

| | CLEARANCES (DOUBLE WALL PIPE) | | | |
|----------|--------------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | CANADA | USA | ALCOVE CANADA / USA | MOBILE HOME CANADA / USA |
| A | 12" (305 mm) | 12" (305 mm) | 13" (330 mm) | 12" (305 mm) |
| B | 17" (432 mm) | 17" (432 mm) | 13" (330 mm) | 17" (432 mm) |
| C | 6" (152 mm) | 6" (152 mm) | - | 6" (152 mm) |
| D | 13" (330 mm) | 13" (330 mm) | 14" (356 mm) | 13" (330 mm) |
| E | 26" (660 mm) | 26" (660 mm) | 22" (559 mm) | 26" (660 mm) |
| F | 11" (279 mm) | 11" (279 mm) | - | 11" (279 mm) |
| K | 48" (1220 mm) | 48" (1220 mm) | 48" (1220 mm) | 48" (1220 mm) |
| L | 84" (213 cm) | 84" (213 cm) | 84" (213 cm) | 84" (213 cm) |

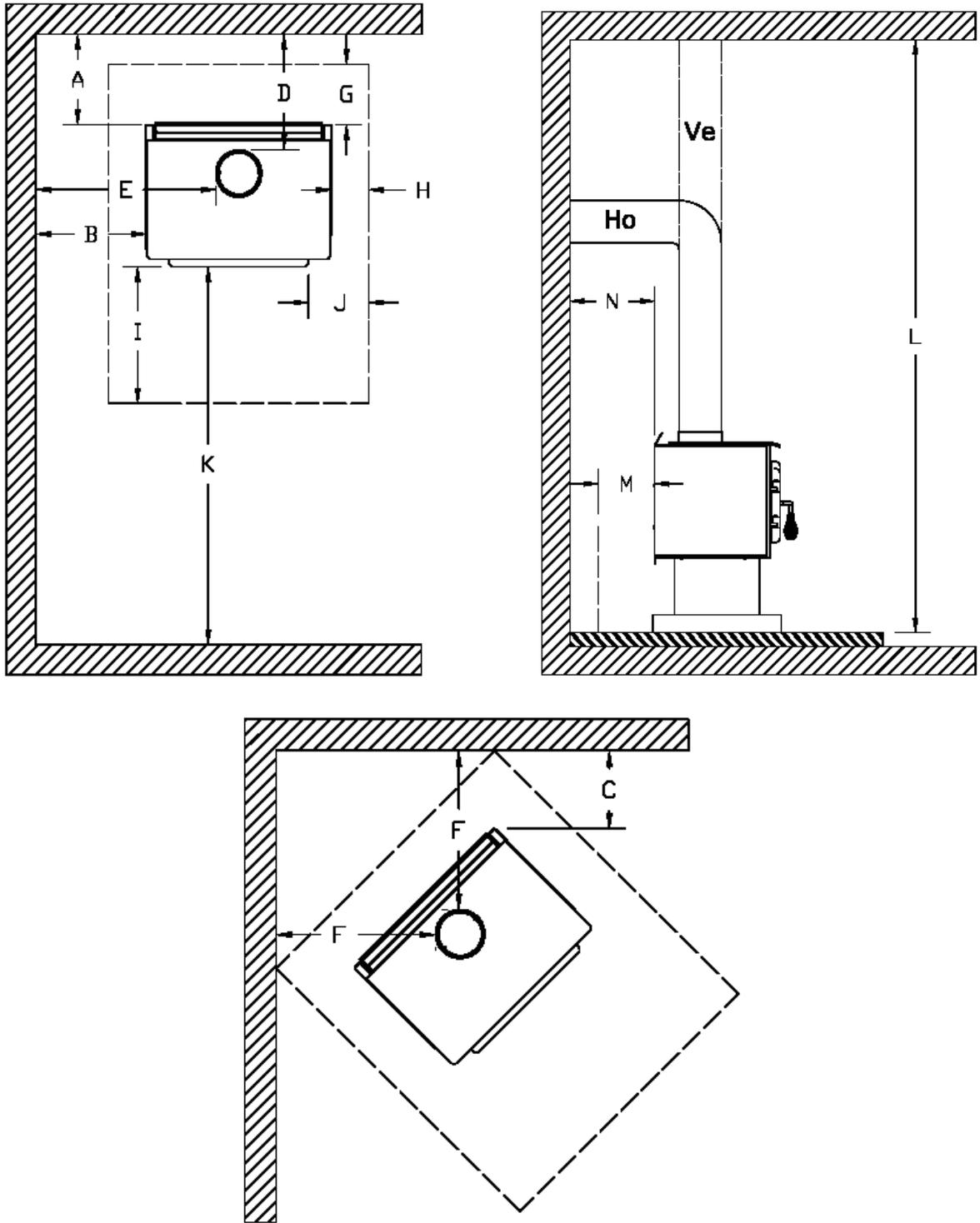


FIGURE 1.3 Clearances to combustible materials and floor protection

Floor protector

If the stove is to be installed on top of a combustible floor, it must be guarded by a non combustible material as shown on figure 1.3 (see the dotted line area).

| | FLOOR PROTECTOR* | |
|----------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | CANADA | USA |
| G | 8" (203 mm) – Note 1 | N/A (Canada only) |
| H | 8" (203 mm) | N/A (Canada only) |
| I | 18" (457 mm) From door opening | 16" (406 mm) From door opening |
| J | N/A (USA only) | 8" (203 mm) |
| M | 8" (203 mm) | N/A (Canada only) |
| N | N/A (USA only) | Note 2 |

**Steel with a minimum thickness of 0.015" (0.38 mm) or ceramic tiles sealed together with grout. No protection is required if the unit is installed on a non-combustible floor (ex: concrete).*

Note 1 : The floor protection at the back of the stove is limited to the stove's required clearance if such clearance is smaller than 8 inches (203 mm).

Note 2 : Only required under the horizontal section of the connector. Must exceed each side of the connector by at least 2 inches (51 mm).

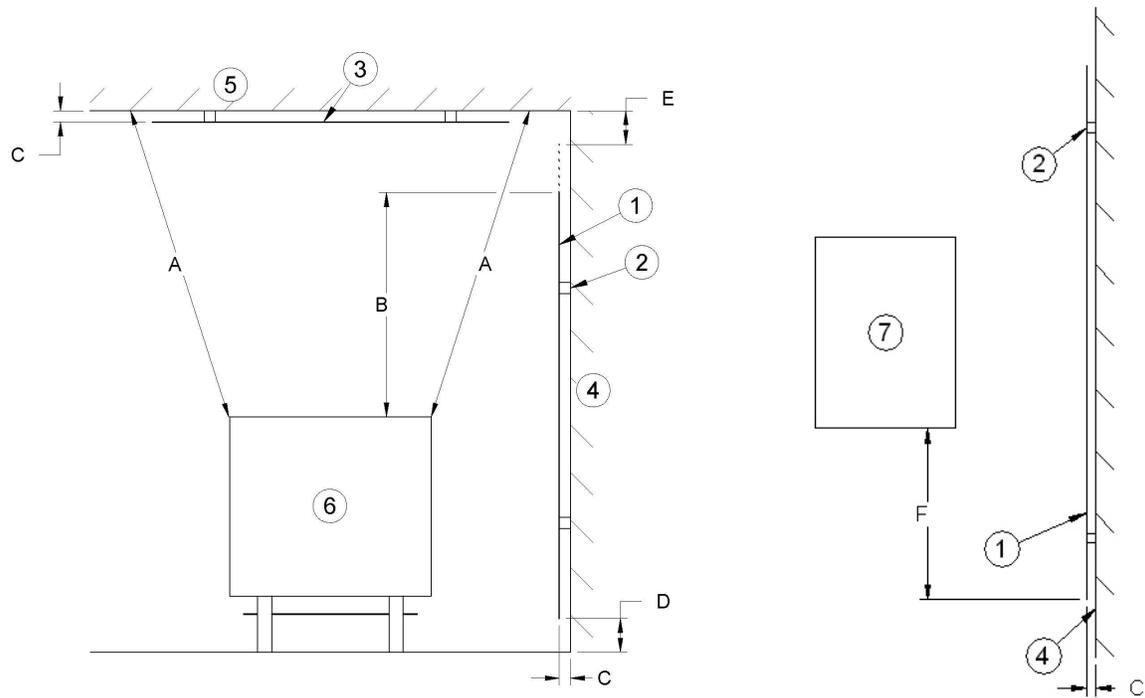
Reduced clearances using shielding

You may decrease the clearances by installing heat radiation shields between the walls or the ceiling and the stove. These heat radiation shields must be installed permanently, and can include sheet metal, a rigid non-combustible sheet or a masonry wall.

Clearances of not less than 1" (25 mm) and not more than 3" (76 mm) between the bottom of the shield and the floor and not less than 3" (76 mm) between the top of the shield and the ceiling must be respected to allow vertical air circulation behind the shield. The shield must extend 20" (500 mm) above the stove top and 18" (450mm) to each side of the stove (**see graphic 1**).

Following the installation of such a heat radiation shield, the clearances mentioned on the stove certification plate may be reduced as stated in the following table.

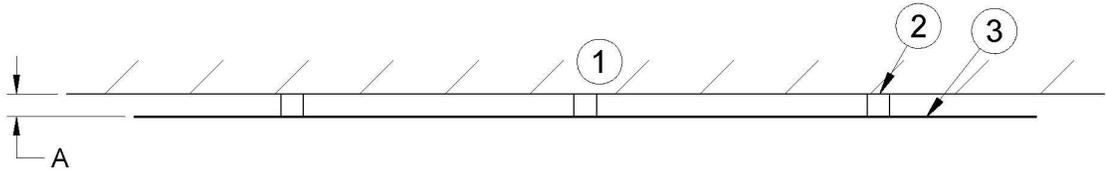
| TYPE OF PROTECTION | Reducing Clearances With Shielding | |
|---|------------------------------------|-----|
| | Sides and Rear/Back | Top |
| Sheet metal, a minimum of 0,024" (0,61mm) spaced out at least 1" (25mm) by non-combustible spacers (see graphic 2). | 67% | 50% |
| Ceramic tiles, or an equivalent non-combustible material on fire-proof supports spaced out at least 1" (25 mm) by non-combustible spacers (see graphic 3). | 50% | 33% |
| Ceramic tiles, or an equivalent non-combustible material on fire-proof supports with a minimum of 0,024" (0,61 mm) sheet metal backing spaced out at least 1" (25 mm) by non-combustible spacers (see graphic 4) | 67% | 50% |
| Brick spaced out at least 1" (25 mm) by non-combustible spacers (see graphic 5) | 50% | N/A |
| Brick with a minimum of 0,024" (0,61 mm) sheet metal backing spaced out at least 1" (25 mm) by non-combustible spacers (see graphic 6). | 67% | N/A |



Graphic 1

- A- Minimum clearance required between the appliance and an unshielded combustible ceiling.
- B- 20 in. (500 mm) minimum;
- C- 1 in. (25 mm) minimum;
- D- Between 1 in. and 3 in. (25 mm and 75 mm);
- E- 3 in.(75 mm) minimum;
- F- 18 in. (457 mm) minimum.

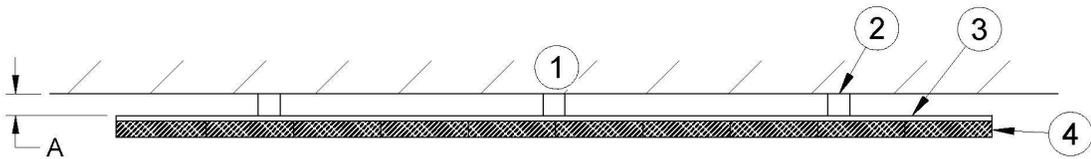
- 1- Shielding;
- 2- Non-combustible spacers;
- 3- Ceiling protector;
- 4- Combustible wall;
- 5- Ceiling;
- 6- Appliance (side view);
- 7- Appliance (top view).



Graphic 2

A- 1 in.(25 mm) minimum;

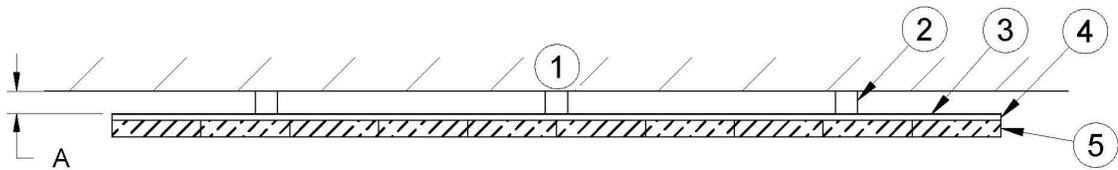
- 1- Combustible wall;
- 2- Non-combustible spacers;
- 3- 0.024” (0.61mm) sheet metal.



Graphic 3

A- 1 in. (25 mm) minimum;

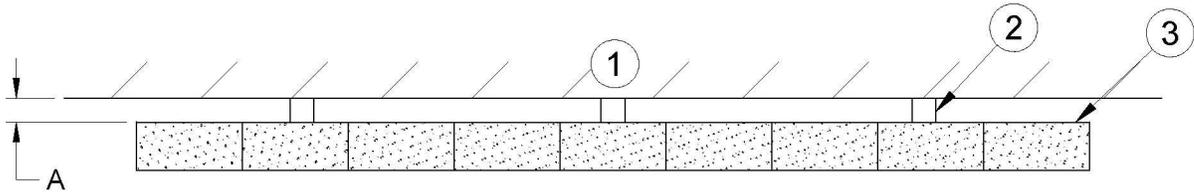
- 1- Combustible wall;
- 2- Non-combustible spacers;
- 3- Non-combustible support;
- 4- Ceramic tile or non-combustible material.



Graphic 4

A- 1 in. (25 mm) minimum;

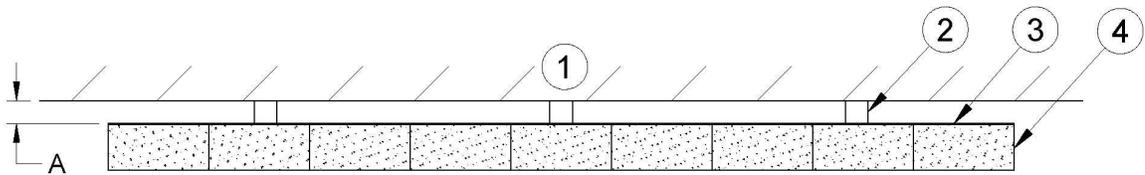
- 1- Combustible wall;
- 2- Non-combustible spacer;
- 3- 0.024” (0.61 mm) thick sheet metal;
- 4- Non-combustible support;
- 5- Ceramic tile or non-combustible material.



Graphic 5

A- 1 in. (25 mm) minimum;

- 1- Combustible wall;
- 2- Non-combustible spacers;
- 3- Brick.



Graphic 6

A- 1 in. (25 mm) minimum;

- 1- Combustible wall;
- 2- Non-combustible spacers;
- 3- 0.024" (0.61 mm) thick sheet metal;
- 4- Brick.

CHIMNEY SYSTEM

DEFINITIONS

For clarity, the following definitions should be used with respect to these instructions:

A **chimney system** consists of the **connector** off the top of the stove, and a **chimney**, which joins to the connector and terminates outside the building envelope.

A **chimney** can be a **masonry chimney** (of masonry construction with an inside liner), or a **factory built chimney**.

A **factory built chimney** can be a **double walled chimney** (two concentric pipes with insulation sometimes referred to as an insulated **solid pack**, or an **air cooled chimney** (three concentric pipes, with insulation between the first and second pipes, and air between the second and third pipes).

A **single walled** connector is a single pipe.

A **double walled** connector has two concentric pipes, no insulation, and is an **air cooled** connector.

COMPONENTS

NOTE: All connector and manufactured chimney components must be **LISTED COMPONENTS**. Masonry Chimneys must be **Code Complying**, and have a **listed** solid fuel burning liner (of stainless steel or clay refractory construction).

FACTORY BUILT CHIMNEY SYSTEM

The following are the generic components required for a factory built chimney system for residential installations:

Chimney – in the USA use a 6” diameter (152 mm) listed UL 103 HT chimney system and components

Chimney – in Canada use 6” diameter (152 mm) listed ULC S629 chimney system and components

MANUFACTURED (MOBILE) HOME CHIMNEY SYSTEM

In addition to the requirements of section 1.6.2 the following components are required for manufactured (mobile) home installations:

A spark arrestor must be employed with the rain cap

Double walled connectors must be used instead of single walled connectors

For manufactured (mobile) home installations in the **USA only** and where the chimney system has employed a **solid pack chimney**, a **vented roof flashing** must also be used.

RESIDENTIAL CLOSE CLEARANCES CHIMNEY SYSTEM

In addition to the requirements of section 1.6.2.1 the following components are required for residential close clearances installations:

Double walled connectors must be used instead of single walled connectors

GENERAL INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS

CAUTION: DO NOT FILL ANY FRAMED SPACE AROUND THE FACTORY-BUILT CHIMNEY WITH INSULATION OR ANY OTHER MATERIAL. INSULATION PLACED IN THIS AREA COULD CAUSE ADJACENT COMBUSTIBLES TO OVERHEAT.

DO NOT USE MAKESHIFT COMPROMISES DURING INSTALLATION AS THEY MAY BE SAFETY HAZARDS, AND A FIRE COULD RESULT.

DO NOT CONNECT THIS UNIT TO A CHIMNEY SYSTEM SERVING ANOTHER APPLIANCE.

DO NOT CUT RAFTERS OR CEILING JOISTS WITHOUT FIRST CONSULTING A BUILDING OFFICIAL TO ENSURE STRUCTURAL INTEGRITY IS NOT COMPROMISED.

CHIMNEY CONNECTOR

Your chimney connector (commonly called stove pipe) and chimney must have the same diameter as the stove's exhaust outlet. The stove pipe must be made of aluminized or cold roll steel with a minimum 24-gauge thickness (0.021" or 0.53 mm). It is strictly forbidden to use galvanized steel.

The following recommendations may be useful for the installation of your chimney connector:

- Your chimney connector should be assembled in such a way that the male end (crimped) faces down to prevent creosote dripping outside the joints. Attach each of the sections to one another with three equidistant metal screws. Also use three equidistant metal screws to attach the connector to the stove's exhaust collar. See Figure 2.3 (A) and Figure 2.3 (B).
- The pipe must be short and straight. All sections installed horizontally must slope at least ¼ inch per foot, with the upper end of the section toward the chimney. See Figure 2.3 Detail B.
- To insure a good draft, the total horizontal length of the connector should never exceed 8' to 10' (2.4 to 3.04 m). In the case of vertical installation, the total length of the connector can be much longer and connected without problem to the chimney at the ceiling level.
- There should never be more than two 90 degrees elbows in the whole connector and chimney system. Never start with a 90° elbow. Always go up vertically for at least 2 feet from the flue spigot before using a 90° elbow.

- The connector must not pass through any combustible material, nor may it pass through a concealed space (such as an attic, roof space, or closet). If passing through a wall, ceiling, or into a masonry chimney, use either chimney components listed for that specific use, or means acceptable to local authorities having jurisdiction over the installation.
- Installation of a "barometric draft stabiliser" (fireplace register) on a connector is not recommended.

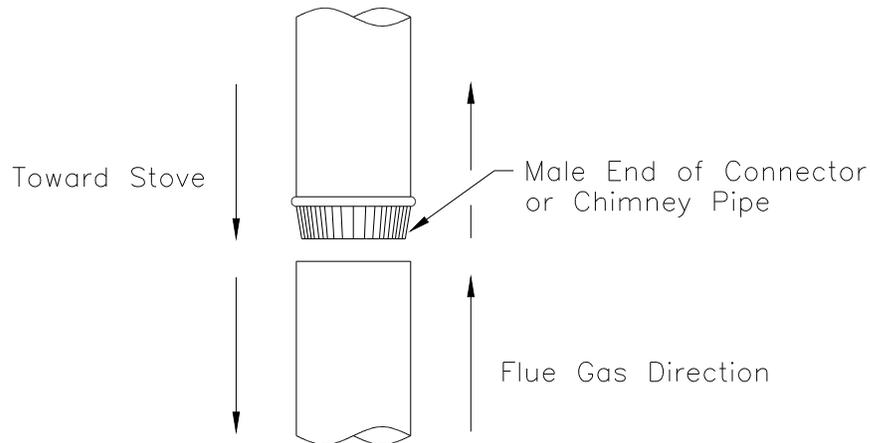


FIGURE 2.3 (A) Connecting Sections

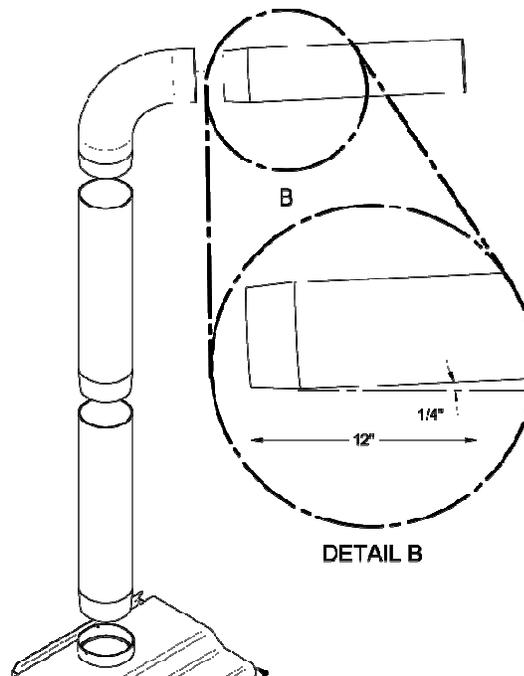


FIGURE 2.3 (B) Minimum Slope

- The assembly should be as short and direct as possible between the stove and chimney (See figure 2.4 (A)). The use of two 45 degree elbows (See figure 2.4 (C)) is often preferable to a single 90 degree elbow (See figure 2.4 (B)) because less turbulence is created in the exhaust flow and they result in less horizontal run.

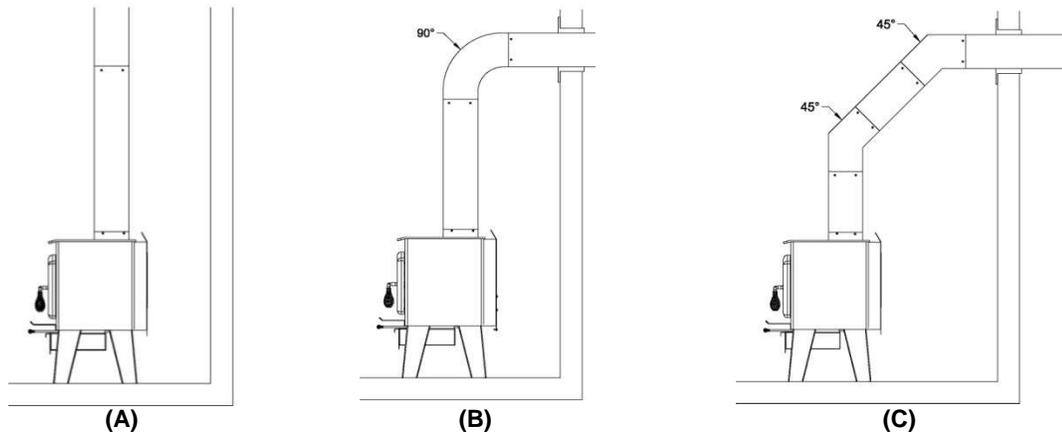


FIGURE 2.4 The use of elbows

CHIMNEY SYSTEMS

The minimum chimney size is 6" (152 mm) in diameter. The minimum overall height of the chimney system, measured from the base of the appliance is 12' (3.66m). Existing masonry and metal chimneys should be inspected to check for deterioration and to determine if they meet the minimum installation requirements; they should be upgraded if necessary. In Canada, masonry chimneys must have or use a ULC S635 listed Class III liner in chimney systems that are not ULC S629 listed. Similarly in the USA a UL 1777 listed refractory or metallic liner must be used. At the point of penetration through the roof to the outside of the building envelope, the chimney must extend at least 3' (914 mm) above the roof and at least 2' (610 mm) above the highest point within an area of 10' (3 m) of the chimney (see Figure 1.6).

Follow [CSA Standard B365-M91](#) for methods and precautions to be employed when connecting the stove to a masonry chimney, and for installing thimbles (wall penetration assemblies) when the connection from the stove to the masonry chimney is made through a combustible wall.

When connecting to a factory built chimney, ensure that it is installed according to the manufacturer's listed instructions. If using an existing chimney, inspect and clean the chimney if required (this should be done by a licensed chimney sweep or a qualified professional).

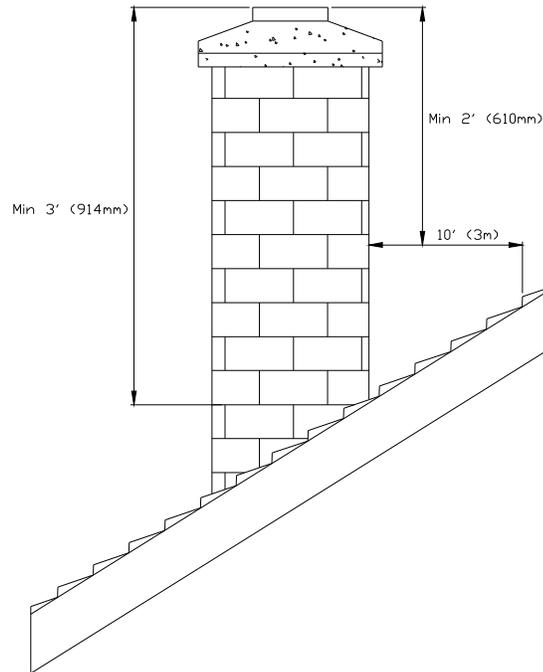


Figure 1.6 – Chimney height

EXTERIOR CHIMNEY

Chimneys constructed outside of the home on an exterior wall should be avoided if possible, especially in colder climates. Exterior chimneys may not draft well and in fact may down draft (reverse flow) due to the difficulty in heating them up to operating temperature while trying to evacuate the stack gases. All else being equal, cooler chimneys will have less draft than hotter ones; this may lead to creosoting and poor performance. If an exterior chimney is used to remove the stack gases the best results will be obtained by using a connector vertically off the unit to the highest possible point before elbowing off horizontally to the chimney. For efficiency and safety reasons the stove **must not** be installed with an insulated chimney connected directly to the appliance.

DRAFT

Your E.P.A certified Osburn stove's performance will be optimised if it is installed with a chimney (flue) system that provides an adequate draft. The draft is the force that moves air from the appliance up through the chimney and is predominantly affected by the height and diameter of the chimney, as well as the stack temperatures of the stove. If you test the draft using a pressure gauge, the reading should be between .05 - .07 inches of water column (w.c.) at a medium-high fire. A draft measure of less than .03" w.c. will cause operational difficulties while too much draft (greater than .10" w.c.) will result in over-firing of the stove. This can result in excessive operating temperatures. In this case, the installation of elbows totaling no more than 180° (ex.: 2 x 30° elbows, 2 x 45° elbows or 2 x 90° elbows) can be installed to help reduce excessive draft. If the addition of elbows is not sufficient, a manual damper can be installed in the vertical flue pipe.

TYPICAL TYPES OF CHIMNEY SYSTEMS

There are basically two types of chimney systems; one employs an existing masonry chimney, while the other employs a manufactured or factory built chimney. In either system the chimney may be of an interior or an exterior type. The following illustrations are provided to demonstrate the basic components required for a proper and safe installation. The components identified may not appear exactly as those purchased – the manufacturers' installation instructions and specified clearance distances should always be followed in accordance with local and national installation codes. In Canada the CSA B365 and the CSA C22.1 installation codes are to be followed. In the USA the ANSI NFPA 70 and ANSI NFPA 211 installation codes are to be followed.

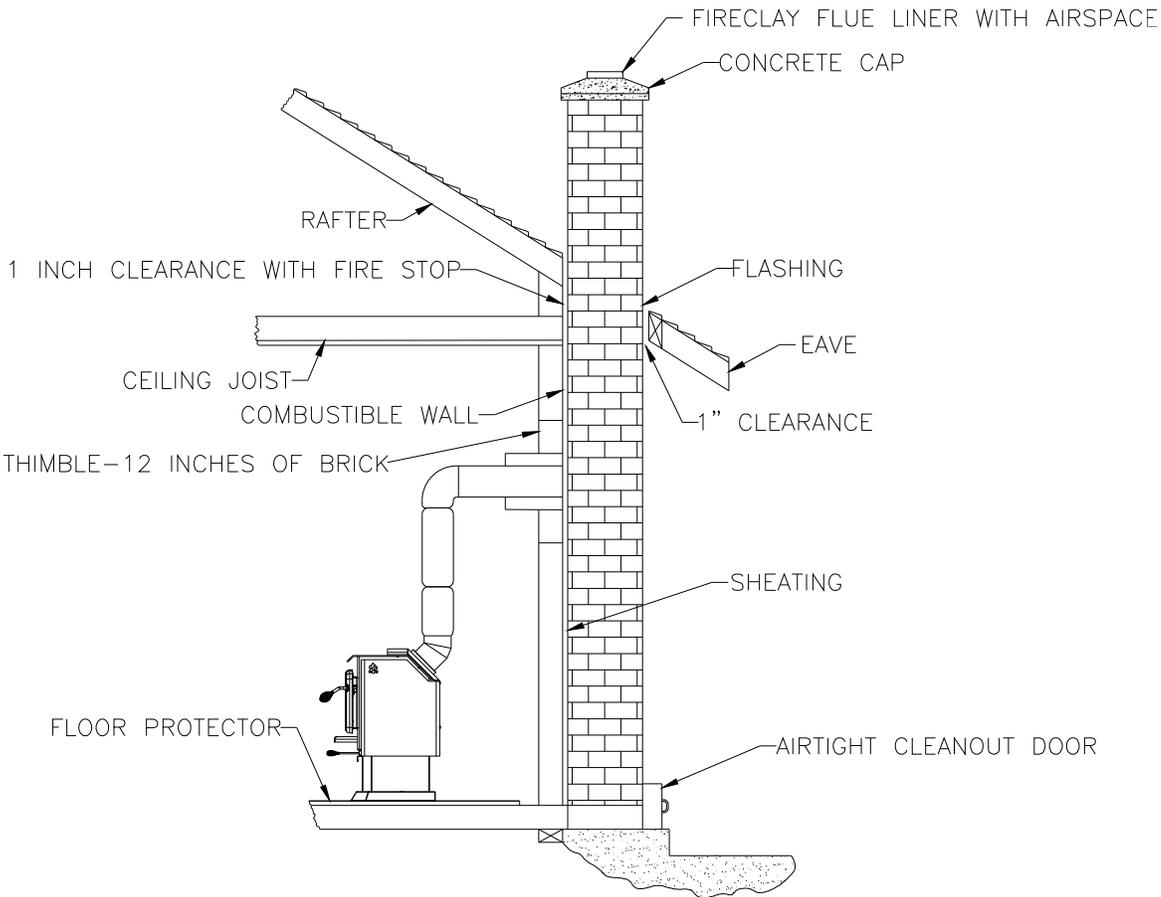


Figure 1.7 Connection to a Masonry Chimney (Exterior Shown)

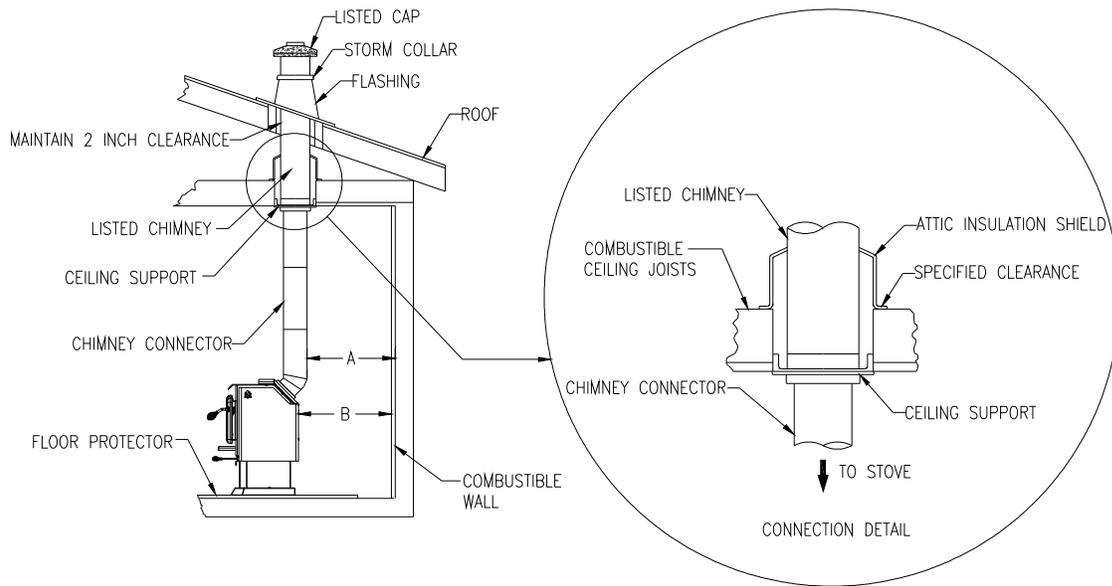


Figure 1.8 Connections to a Factory Built Chimney (Interior Shown)

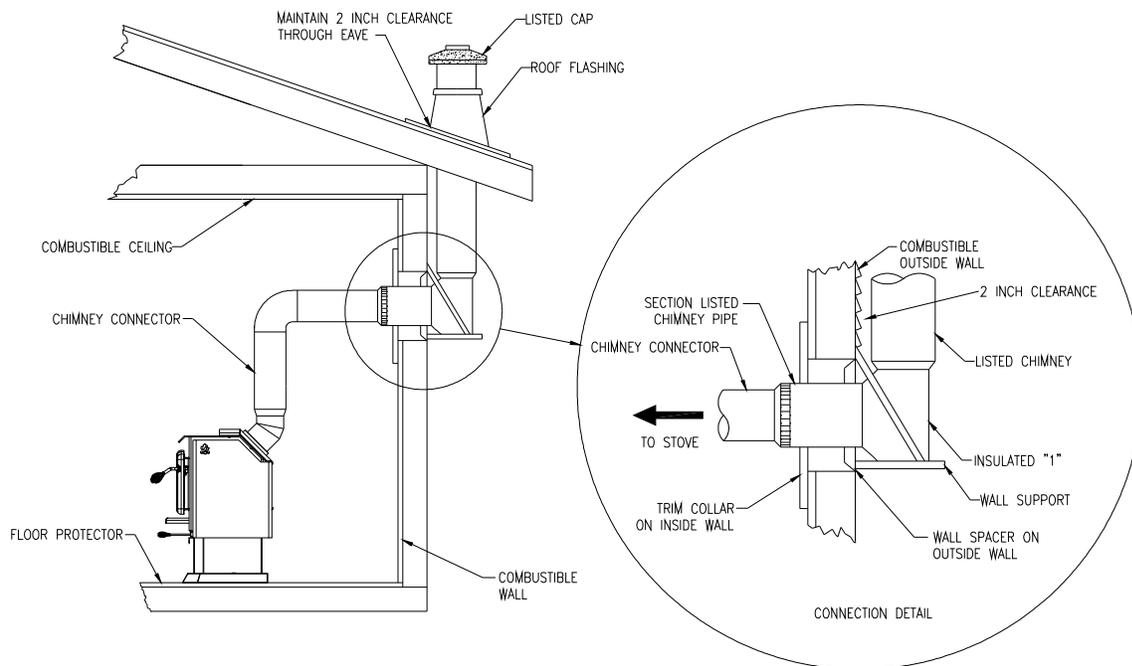


Figure 1.9 Connection to a Factory Built Chimney (Exterior Shown)

OPERATION

SAFETY INFORMATION

1. This stove is designed for safe operation **WHEN BURNING CORDWOOD ONLY**. Altering or modifying the unit or installation without proper authorisation will void the certification, warranty, and safety listing, and may result in a safety hazard.
2. For safety reasons, never leave the unit unattended with the door open or ajar. An open door, and especially a door partially open or cracked, if left for longer than required for good ignition can potentially result in unsafe chimney temperatures, and if left unattended in hot embers or ignited fuel falling out of the unit. Prolonged door open operation is not necessary provided the unit has been properly installed and dry kindling is used to start the fire.
3. Do not abuse the unit, either by over firing or by using wood or combustibles with salt content, or harmful chemicals. Misuse is not covered by warranty.
4. Even though your Osburn has been specifically designed and tested to prevent smoke spillage, always open the door slowly as this will minimise the likelihood of smoke spillage or a back draft of flame or smoke into the room.
5. Never use gasoline type lantern fuel, kerosene, solvents, charcoal lighter fluid, or inflammable liquids to start or "freshen" a fire in the stove. Keep all such liquids well away from the stove while it is in use.
6. All stove surfaces become very hot during operation. Care is needed, especially with children, to avoid contacting these surfaces.
7. Do not elevate the fire by means of grates.
8. **CAUTION: DO NOT OVER FIRE THIS HEATER.** Do not burn fuel in the stove at a rate higher than that which will cause the ember bed level to exceed half the door opening height. If burning hot fires regularly, purchase a stovetop thermometer, and do not exceed 840° F (450° C) as measured on the Cook top. If the door handle of the stove becomes excessively hot to the touch, consider this to be an indication of over firing. Over firing can result in a safety hazard and can permanently damage the stove and chimney. This damage is not covered by the warranty.
9. Although the ceramic glass is extremely durable under any normal use, a few precautions are required. Do not attempt to push logs further into the fire by using the door, as the glass may break if any solid object heavily contacts it.

- Never operate the stove with the door open, or cracked slightly open, except briefly during the lighting operation, and during refuelling. Leaving the door open continuously could seriously overheat the chimney and adjacent combustibles. Do not operate the stove if there is an abnormal air leakage into the stove, such as through deteriorated gaskets or cracked or broken glass. Do not operate the stove without a door gasket. Leakage can result in overheating, or in very airtight homes, could possibly cause smoking into the room. Smoke may contain carbon monoxide, which is poisonous, and in sufficient quantities is a health hazard.

FUEL

- Fuel for the stove must not be stored closer than the required clearances to combustibles and not in the space required for charging and ash removal.
- Your Osburn stove is designed to burn **CORDWOOD FUEL ONLY**. Do not burn coal, charcoal, or trash in the unit. Highly flammable items such as trash may ignite creosote in the chimney, resulting in a chimney fire. Never burn salt wood, beach wood, chemically treated wood, or wood removed from salt water, since the deposits left will deteriorate the firebox. Damage caused by chemicals or salt is not covered under warranty.
- Seasoned dense wood is recommended. Wood should be air dried in a covered ventilated area for six months to a year or more. This reduces the moisture content of the wood, resulting in better stove performance. Wood species with moisture content of 20% or less are ideal. Dry seasoned wood can be distinguished from green wood by the checks or cracks in the ends.
- Wet or green wood will tend to cause the fire to smoulder, producing large amounts of creosote. Creosote buildup could result in a chimney fire. This wood will also prove difficult to keep burning properly, and fires will tend to go out. Green wood produces very little heat, and sometimes causes customers to think that the stove does not work. If you must burn wet wood, use only small amounts mixed with dry wood.
- Decayed wood or low-density wood has very little energy content or heating value, and will not burn satisfactorily for long periods of time.

An example of the energy values of some common wood fuels is given in Table 2.1 For recommended wood sizes, refer to the specifications.

Table 2.1 Common Heating Values of Cordwood

| Hardwoods | Million Btu/Cord | Softwoods | Million Btu/Cord |
|-----------|------------------|-------------|------------------|
| Birch | 23.6 | Douglas Fir | 20.6 |
| White Oak | 28.3 | Hemlock | 17.1 |
| Alder | 17.6 | Jack Pine | 18.4 |

SIMPLE WOOD MOISTURE TEST

Add one large piece of wood to the top of an established fire. If it starts to burn on three sides.

Within one minute, it is dry and seasoned and right for burning. If it turns black and starts to burn.

In three minutes, it is damp. If it turns black and does not start burning until after five minutes, it

is green and wet. If it hisses at any time the wood is soaked and will not burn until excess

moisture is boiled away.

NOTES ABOUT FIRST FIRING

Before firing ensure that the room is well ventilated. Curing the paint is recommended to preserve the best quality finish. Heating the stove up too intensely on the first fire will dull and lighten the colour on overheated areas, and cause smoke and odour to be emitted into the room. To cure the paint, the first two fires should be burned for only about twenty minutes each.

Allow the stove to get warm only but not hot, i.e. 250° F (120° C) as measured by a stovetop thermometer, and allow the stove to cool down. Light a third fire and burn it for about forty minutes to 450° F (230° C) or less. Once again cool the stove to room temperature, then operate it according to the following instructions. This extra care will result in a more durable, and uniform finish.

LIGHTING A FIRE

1. Place enough crumpled balls of newspaper or other paper into the stove to cover the bottom of the firebox.
2. Place small dry kindling on the crumpled paper.
3. Place larger dry kindling on top of the small kindling.
4. Open the draft control fully to the right (located on the front of the stove, Figure 2.1)
5. Light a fire at the bottom of the crumpled paper and close the door. If the fire tends to go out, momentarily hold the door slightly ajar to blow the fire. As soon as the fire catches hold, close the door.
6. Ideally the large kindling should be burned until a thick bed of red embers is obtained. At that point, add cordwood fuel and continue to operate the draft control wide open until the fire is well established. Once the firebox is hot, the draft control can be partially closed by moving the handle to the left to adjust the intensity of the fire.

Open the draft control (located on the front of the stove) fully by moving it from the left to the right, as shown in Figure 2.1 and as indicated on the ash shelf trim.

Use the following table to adjust the draft control to the desired burn rate:

| BURN RATE | DRAFT SETTING |
|---------------------|---|
| Low & Medium Low | Move Control against the L.H. side. |
| Medium | Move Control towards the right by 2" (51mm) from closed position. |
| Medium High | Move Control towards the right by 5.25" (133 mm) from closed position |
| High | Move Control against the R.H. side |

Table 2.2

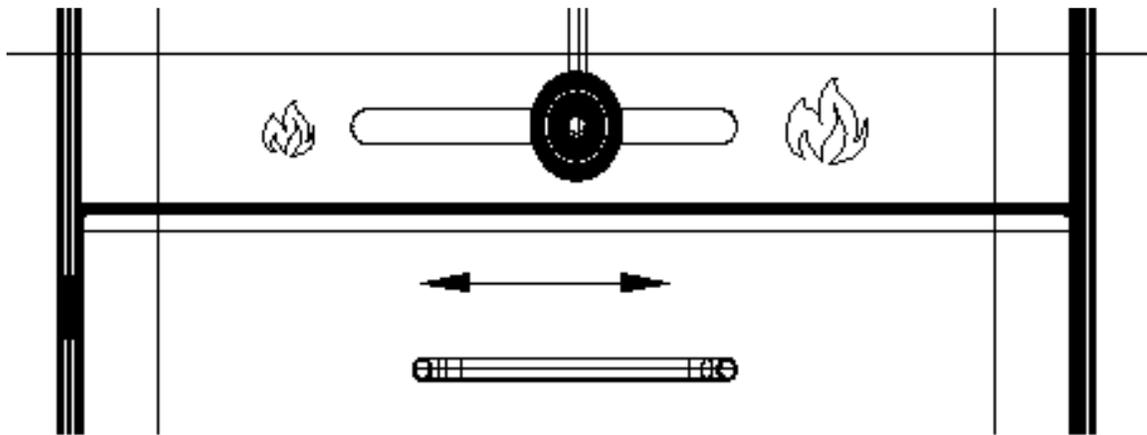


Figure 2.1

Moving the control handle to the right will increase the amount of air flowing down the front across the glass door and into the lower front of the firebox.

Closing the draft control down too soon will hurt combustion efficiency, and result in creosote build-up in the chimney (which could lead to a future chimney fire). Figure 2.1 Draft control

MAINTAINING THE FIRE

Your Osburn stove will work best if a thick bed of hot embers is maintained in the bottom of the firebox, and a minimum of two large pieces of seasoned fuel are added. Combustion efficiency is largely related to establishing a hot ember bed, and hot firebox temperatures. The quicker the stove and fuel get up to operating temperature, the better. A small intense fire is preferred to a large smouldering fire, both to improve combustion efficiency and to reduce the amount of creosote emitted. The best performance will be obtained by adding relatively small amounts of fuel to a well established ember bed, and then operating with the air inlet control open long enough to achieve a hot fire. Cordwood should be placed with air in between individual pieces. Use a poker to make an air channel in the embers below the wood, this will allow air to flow under the wood for a more efficient burn.

Extended burn times can be accomplished by first operating the stove on a full load with the air inlet controls wide open. Once the fire is well established, and the moisture has been driven out of the wood, reduce the air control to a low setting. The unit should then burn cleanly without smoldering. If the fire smolders without flame, re-establish a hotter fire before moving the air control to the low setting. A yellow flame burning in the top of the firebox is a good indication of a clean efficiently burning fire.

Refuelling technique is important for good performance. The best efficiency and performance from your stove can be achieved by adding partial loads of fuel and allowing them to get up to operating temperature before adding additional fuel. Adding a large amount of fuel at one time will increase the time required to get the fuel up to its ignition temperature, and an extended time to reach optimal performance. When refueling, open the air control or hold the door partially open 1" (25 mm) or less long enough (less than 5 minutes) so that the fire has well established flames. When refuelling, care is required to ensure that fuel or embers do not fall out of the door opening. The unit will burn at about 2.0 to 2.5 lb/hr (.9 to 1.1kg/hr) at its minimum setting; approximately 20 to 25 lbs (9 to 11.3kg) of wood are required for an extended burn.

In order to achieve an optimum efficiency from your unit, we suggest that you operate it with the air control completely closed. Make sure that you have a good fire going and an adequate ember bed before you completely close the air control. Use a chimney thermometer if necessary. Closing the air control too soon will lower combustion efficiency and may cause the fire to die out. The addition of a blower (if not already included) is highly recommended to maximize your unit's efficiency.

(OPTIONAL) BLOWER INSTALLATION AND OPERATION

1. Allow the stove to reach operating temperature (approximately one hour), before turning on the blower, since increased airflow from the blower will remove heat and affect the start-up combustion efficiency.

NOTE: ENSURE THE BLOWER CORD IS NOT IN CONTACT WITH ANY SURFACE OF THE STOVE TO PREVENT ELECTRICAL SHOCK OR FIRE DAMAGE. DO NOT RUN CORD BENEATH THE STOVE.

2. Turn the blower on or off with the two speed switch located on the blower housing. The switch settings are High, Off, and Low.
3. Follow the installation instructions that are with the blower kit #OA10505.

MAINTENANCE

CARE AND CLEANING

Clean the stove frequently so that soot, ash and creosote do not accumulate. Do not attempt to clean the stove, glass or door when the unit is hot. Special care must be taken with Gold surfaces in order to maintain the finish at its original brilliance. Do not use an abrasive glass cleaner which will scratch the glass or gold finish. Use only a soft clean damp cloth on the door, since some cleaners may remove the plating or paint.

GLASS CLEANING

Under normal operation the glass is designed to stay clean. Glass cleaning may be required when burning damp wood and/or when burning slow fires. In general if the glass is not staying clean then the unit is being under fired. Dirty glass may be self cleaned by burning a hot fire (i.e. dry wood and opened draft controls) for a couple of hours. Good burning techniques will result in clean glass.

Hand clean the glass only when the fire is out and the stove is cold. A light film can usually be cleaned with paper towel and water. If heavy cleaning is required, a ceramic glass cleaner or polish is recommended, and should be rinsed off with water for best results.

ASH REMOVAL USING ASH DRAWER

CAUTION: ASHES CAN START FIRES, EVEN AFTER SEVERAL DAYS OF INACTIVITY. NEVER DISPOSE OF ASHES IN A COMBUSTIBLE CONTAINER. REMOVE ASHES ONLY. WHEN STOVE AND ASHES ARE COLD

Whenever the ashes get 3 – 4” (76 – 102 mm) deep in the firebox, they should be emptied into the Ash Drawer, using the following instructions:

1. Make sure the fire is out, and the stove is cold.
2. Lift the ash dump plug at the left rear of the firebox by hooking the poker through the loop on the cover and lifting up.
3. Push the ashes through the hole and leave some ashes to cover the ash dump plug once it is replaced. Leave an ash bed of approximately 1” deep on the firebox bottom to help maintain a hot ember bed.

4. Clear the ashes from the area where the plug normally sits so that it will properly seat against the opening edges; tap it down with your poker to ensure proper seating.

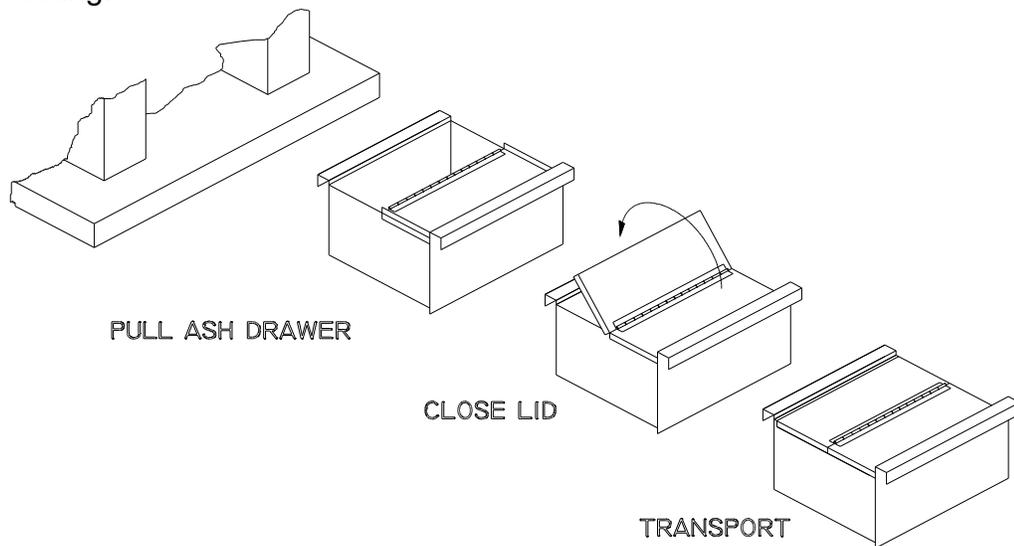


Figure 3.1 Ash removal

5. Cover the plug with the remaining ashes and continue operation of your stove as usual. The Ash Drawer is shown in Figure 3.1 and can be removed by pulling it out toward you. Lift the Ash Drawer slightly or the pedestal base may get scratched. Close the rear half of the Ash Drawer lid to prevent spillage. Ashes should be placed in a metal container with a tightly fitting lid. This closed container should be placed on a non-combustible floor or on the ground, well away from all combustible materials, pending final disposal. Ensure the rear half of the lid is open before replacing the Ash Drawer.

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. Do not place other waste materials in the metal ash container. If bright embers are glowing above the ash dump port during a low or medium low fire, air may be leaking past the ash plug. If this is happening, a possible over fire hazard exists. The stove should be shut down and allowed to cool. Properly seal the ash dump plug to the stove.

CHIMNEY CLEANING

Regular chimney maintenance, as well as good burning practices, are required to prevent chimney fires. The chimney and the chimney connector pipe must be maintained in good condition and be kept clean in order to be safe. This means that the chimney should be checked regularly for creosote build-up. Inspection and cleaning of the chimney is facilitated by a removable baffle.

CAUTION: OPERATION OF YOUR OSBURN 1800 WITHOUT THE BAFFLE MAY CAUSE UNSAFE AND HAZARDOUS TEMPERATURE CONDITIONS AND WILL VOID THE WARRANTY.

Contact your local, municipal, state, or provincial fire authority for information on how to handle a chimney fire before there is any chance that it may happen.

When wood (especially green wood) is burned without adequate heat or air supply, it produces tar and other organic vapours (*smoke*), which combine with expelled moisture to form creosote.

The creosote vapours 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 which could be hazardous. Check frequently for creosote build-up. In the event of a stove or chimney component failure, replace only with equipment that is equivalent to the original, available from your Osburn dealer.

Your Osburn stove has been designed to reduce the amount of creosote produced. Even so, the chimney connector pipe and chimney should be inspected at least once every two months during the heating season to determine if a creosote build-up has occurred. If creosote has accumulated, it should be removed to reduce the risk of chimney fire. Call a professional chimney sweep, or go to your local Osburn dealer, purchase a chimney brush, and have the chimney cleaned.

BAFFLE INSTALLATION AND BRICK NOTES

Follow these instructions to remove the baffle:

1. Lift the front bricks over the front of baffle support and out
2. Raise the front baffle support up to right and move the left end down and out the door.
3. Remove the rear secondary air tube, see section 4.6.
4. Pull the rear baffle support forward off the rear bricks, lift the right end up and to the right, move the left end down and out the door. Remove the rear baffle bricks.
5. When replacing the baffle, reverse these directions. Ensure that the rear bricks are located on the back duct and on the side baffle supports. All baffle bricks must be centred with the middle gap closed for proper operation.

Have any damaged firebricks replaced. Check the firebrick for damage annually and replace the broken or damaged ones. A baffle layout diagram is shown in Figure 3.2.

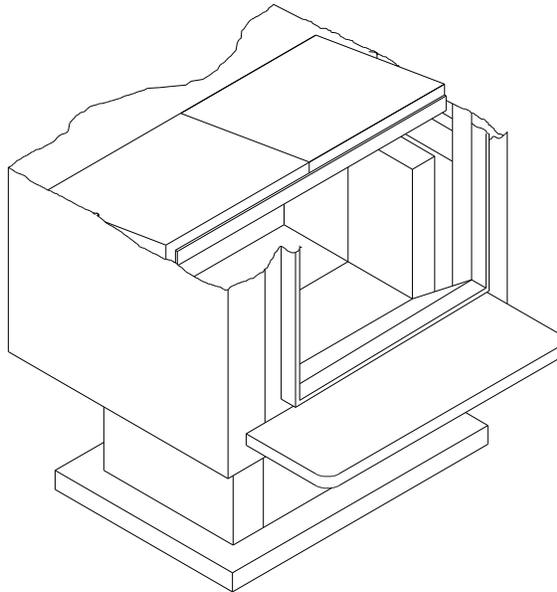


Figure 3.2

BRICK LAYOUT

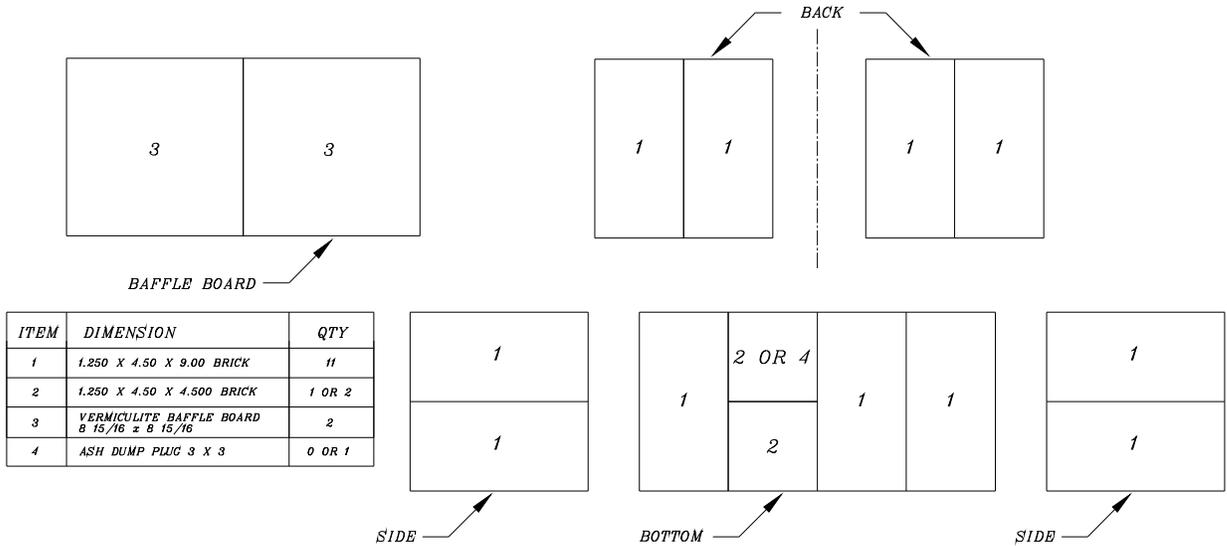


Figure 3.3

SECONDARY AIR TUBE REPLACEMENT

(See Figure 3.4)

1. Remove cotter pin at LH end of tube.
2. Slide tube to right and lower tube end below LH plenum.
3. Slide tube to left to remove.
4. Reassemble in reverse order using a new cotter pin. The cotter pin is a hammerlock style and locks into place by hitting the head sharply with a hammer.
5. Note that any tube can be replaced without disturbing the baffle.

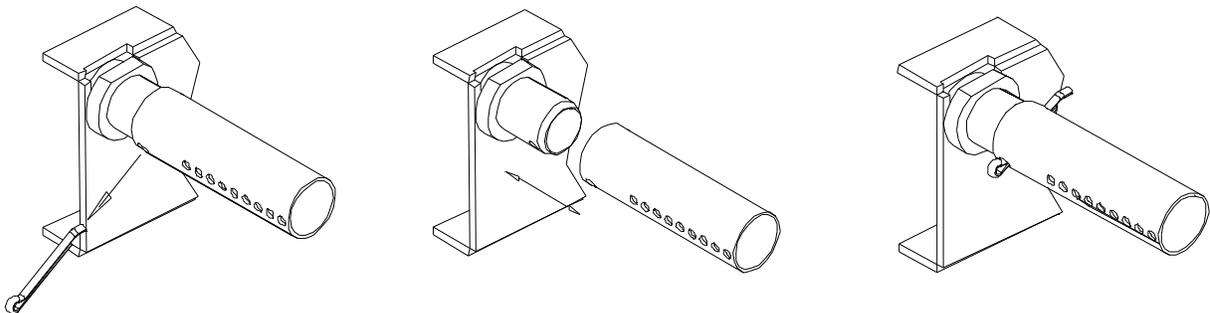


Figure 3.4 – Secondary Air Tube replacement

TROUBLESHOOTING

| Symptom | Possible Cause | Corrective Action |
|--|--|--|
| I Smoke in room | <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Down draft2. Chimney blocked3. Chimney damper shut4. Baffle out of position5. New paint is curing | <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Upgrade chimney2. Clean chimney3. Open or remove damper4. Correctly position baffle5. Refer to instructions |
| II Wood burns poorly or is slow to start or no heat | <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Low draw2. Wet or decayed wood3. Blocked intake air | <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Upgrade chimney2. Use proper fuel3. Check intake air supply by removing ash drawer from pedestal and opening a window |
| III Dirty glass | <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Stove is being under fired | <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Refer to instructions |
| IV Wood burns too fast | <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Too much draft in chimney | <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Consult a qualified technician |

SPECIFICATIONS

| | |
|----------------|--|
| FUEL TYPE | Dry cordwood |
| TEST STANDARDS | 1. ULC S627 (CSA B366.2) & UL 1482 residential and mobile home. 2. ULC S628 & UL 907 fireplace inserts. 3. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Passed July 1990 emissions standards. EPA Emissions rate: 2.9 g/hr average |

Recommended surface : 250 to 1400 sq. ft.

Heating capacity* – BTU/hr., EPA test wood: 35,000 BTU/h.

Heating capacity* – BTU/hr., seasoned cordwood : 50,000 BTU/h.

Optimum efficiency: 75%

***Why is the BTU indicated on the EPA label smaller than the one advertised?**

You will notice a difference between the BTU output as indicated on the unit's white EPA label affixed to the glass and the BTU as advertised on our web site and/or product literature. The maximum BTU output we advertise for this unit is what will be obtained with a full load of seasoned cordwood inserted inside the firebox. The EPA output, on the other hand, is what has been obtained during emissions testing. The EPA test procedure requires that a special type of wood be used and positioned inside the firebox in a manner that does not represent the way the firebox volume would normally be utilized using seasoned cordwood. The EPA test load is typically much smaller. Hence, the BTU as per the EPA label is reduced. The BTU output that should be considered by a normal user is the one we advertise for seasoned cordwood.

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| SHIPPING WEIGHT | 252 lbs (114 Kg) |
| FIREBOX VOLUME | 1.5 cu.ft. (0.0425 cu. m.) |
| FIREBOX FLOOR AREA | 18 1/8" wide x 12 5/8" deep x 11 1/2" Height |
| DOOR OPENING SIZE | 15 5/8" wide x 8 3/8" high |
| MAXIMUM LOG SIZE | 16" (406 mm) if loaded over width 18" (457 mm) if put sideways |
| FLUE OUTLET | 6"(152 mm) diameter (vertical or horizontal) |
| Optional Components | - Blower Kit OA10505 - Fresh Air Intake Kit OA10500 - Benja Mark II flue kit (Australia) with double skinned flue shield. |

OSBURN LIMITED LIFETIME WARRANTY

The warranty of the manufacturer extends only to the original retail purchaser and is not transferable. This warranty covers brand new products only, which have not been altered, modified nor repaired since shipment from factory. Proof of purchase (dated bill of sale), model name and serial number must be supplied when making any warranty claim to your OSBURN dealer.

This warranty applies to normal residential use only. Damages caused by misuse, abuse, improper installation, lack of maintenance, over firing, negligence or accident during transportation, power failures, downdrafts, venting problems or under-estimated heating area are not covered by this warranty. The recommended heated area for a given appliance is defined by the manufacturer as its capacity to maintain a minimum acceptable temperature in the designated area in case of a power failure.

This warranty does not cover any scratch, corrosion, distortion, or discoloration. Any defect or damage caused by the use of unauthorized or other than original parts voids this warranty. An authorized qualified technician must perform the installation in accordance with the instructions supplied with this product and all local and national building codes. Any service call related to an improper installation is not covered by this warranty.

The manufacturer may require that defective products be returned or that digital pictures be provided to support the claim. Returned products are to be shipped prepaid to the manufacturer for investigation. Transportation fees to ship the product back to the purchaser will be paid by the manufacturer. Repair work covered by the warranty, executed at the purchaser's domicile by an authorized qualified technician requires the prior approval of the manufacturer. All parts and labour costs covered by this warranty are limited according to the table below.

The manufacturer, at its discretion, may decide to repair or replace any part or unit after inspection and investigation of the defect. The manufacturer may, at its discretion, fully discharge all obligations with respect to this warranty by refunding the wholesale price of any warranted but defective parts. The manufacturer shall, in no event, be responsible for any uncommon, indirect, consequential damages of any nature, which are in excess of the original purchase price of the product. A one-time replacement limit applies to all parts benefiting from lifetime coverage. This warranty applies to products purchased after June 1st, 2015.

| DESCRIPTION | WARRANTY APPLICATION* | |
|--|-----------------------|---------|
| | PARTS | LABOUR |
| Combustion chamber (welds only) and cast iron door frame. | Lifetime | 5 years |
| Ceramic glass (thermal breakage only**), secondary air tubes**, plating (manufacturing defect**), and convector air-mate. | Lifetime | N/A |
| Surrounds, heat shields, ash drawer, steel legs, pedestal, trims (aluminum extrusions), C-Cast baffle**, vermiculite baffle**, removable stainless steel combustion chamber deflectors and supports. | 7 years | N/A |
| Handle assembly, glass retainers and air control mechanism. | 5 years | 3 years |
| Removable carbon steel combustion chamber components. | 5 years | N/A |
| Standard and optional blower, heat sensors, switches, rheostat, wiring, and other controls. | 2 years | 1 year |
| Paint (peeling**), gaskets, insulation, ceramic fiber blankets, firebricks, and other options. | 1 year | N/A |
| All parts replaced under the warranty. | 90 days | N/A |

***Subject to limitations above. **Picture required.**

Labour cost and repair work to the account of the manufacturer are based on a predetermined rate schedule and must not exceed the wholesale price of the replacement part.

Shall your unit or a components be defective, contact immediately your OSBURN dealer. To accelerate processing of your warranty claim, make sure to have on hand the following information when calling:

- Your name, address and telephone number;
- Bill of sale and dealer's name;
- Installation configuration;
- Serial number and model name as indicated on the nameplate fixed to the back of your unit;
- Nature of the defect and any relevant information.

Before shipping your unit or defective component to our plant, you must obtain an Authorization Number from your OSBURN dealer. Any merchandise shipped to our plant without authorization will be refused automatically and returned to sender.