

STOVE OPERATION

Operate using a thermometer at all times. Good operating temperature is 400°-600° F, if possible. It is OK to go into the “Red Zone” of the magnetic thermometer as long as you do not exceed 600° F.

A series of three break-in fires are required. The first is to raise the surface temperature of the stove to 200 degrees. Another is to raise the surface temperature to 300 degrees. A third is to raise the surface temperature to 400 degrees. A stovetop thermometer is required for this procedure and the stove should be allowed to cool to room temperature between fires. Note: Use less wood. You can always add more. All current Regency, Hampton and Mørso wood-burning appliances are EPA certified and non-catalytic. EPA certified woodburning appliances are not "airtight." Therefore, exact temperatures may not be able to be maintained. These temperatures are ideal and should be used as a guide for proper appliance break-in.

- 1) Open draft control fully.
- 2) Open firebox door and build a small fire using crumpled newspaper, firestarter (fatwood or fire blocks) and kindling (smaller pieces of wood) on the firebrick hearth. Wait a few minutes for a good updraft in the flue to establish the fire. Leaving the door slightly open will help your fire start more rapidly. *It is critical to create a bed of embers using smaller pieces of wood before adding larger logs to the fire.*

CAUTION: Never leave unit unattended if door is left open. This procedure is for fire start-up only, as unit may over-heat if door is left open for too long.

- 3) Once an ember bed has been established, and with the draft still in the fully open position, add two or three seasoned logs to your fire. Form a trench in the ash bed to allow air to reach the rear of the firebox prior to closing the door.
- 4) After about 15 to 30 minutes, when your wood has begun to burn strongly, adjust your draft control down to keep the fire at a moderate level. Once a bed of glowing coals has been established, you may adjust the draft control to a lower setting to operate the unit in its most efficient mode.

WARNING: Never build a roaring fire in a cold stove. Always warm your stove up slowly!

- 5) During the first couple of hours, keep the combustion rate at a moderate level and avoid a large fire until the paint is cured. Only then can you operate the stove at its maximum setting and only after the metal has been warmed.
- 6) For the first few hours, the stove will give off an odor from the paint. This is to be expected as the high temperature paint becomes seasoned. Windows and/or doors should be left open to provide adequate ventilation while this temporary condition exists. Burning the stove at a very high temperature the first few times may damage the paint. Burn fires at a moderate level the first few days.
- 7) Do not place anything on the stove top during the curing process. This may result in damage to your paint finish.
- 8) During the first few hours it may be more difficult to start the fire. As you dry out your fire brick and your masonry flue (if applicable), your draft will increase.
- 9) For those units installed at higher elevations or into sub-standard masonry fireplaces, drafting problems may occur. Consult an experienced dealer or mason on methods of increasing your draft.
- 10) Some cracking and popping noises may be experienced during the heating up process. These noises will be minimal when your unit reaches temperature.
- 11) Before opening your door to reload, open draft fully for approximately 10 to 15 seconds until fire has been re-established. This will minimize any smoking.
- 12) All fuel burning appliances consume oxygen during operation. It is important that you supply a source of fresh air to your unit while burning. A slightly opened window is sufficient for this purpose.

CAUTION: If the body of your unit starts to glow you are overfiring. Stop loading fuel immediately and close the draft control until the glow has completely subsided.

- 13) Green or wet wood is not recommended for your unit. If you must add wet or green fuel, open the draft control fully until all moisture has been dispersed by the intense fire. Once all moisture has been removed, the draft control may be adjusted to maintain the fire.
- 14) If you have been burning your stove on a low draft, use caution when opening the door. After opening the damper, open the door a crack, and allow the fire to adjust before fully opening the door.
- 15) The controls of your unit should not be altered to increase firing for any reason.

SOME SAFETY GUIDELINES

- 1) Never use gasoline, gasoline type lantern fuels, kerosene, charcoal lighter fuel, or similar liquids to start or freshen up a fire in your stove. Keep all such liquids well away from the stove while it is in use.
- 2) Keep the door closed during operation and maintain all seals in good condition.
- 3) Do not burn large quantities of paper in your stove.
- 4) If you have smoke detectors, prevent smoke spillage as this may set off a false alarm.
- 5) Do not overfire your stove. If the stove begins to glow, you are overfiring. Stop adding fuel and close the draft control. Overfiring can cause extensive damage to your stove, including warpage and premature steel corrosion. *Overfiring will void your warranty.*
- 6) Do not permit creosote or soot buildup in the chimney system. Check and clean chimney at regular intervals.
- 7) Your stove can be very hot. You may be seriously burned if you touch the stove while it is operating. Warn children of the burn hazard.
- 8) The stove consumes air while operating, provide adequate ventilation.
- 9) Do not use grates, irons or other methods for supporting fuel. Burn directly on the bricks.
- 10) Open the draft control fully for 10 to 15 seconds prior to slowly opening the door when refueling.
- 11) Do not connect your stove to any air distribution duct.
- 12) Your stove should burn seasoned, split dry hardwood only. The use of "mill ends" is discouraged as this fuel can easily overheat your stove. Evidence of excessive overheating will void your warranty. As well, a large portion of sawmill waste is chemically treated lumber, which is illegal to burn in many areas. Chemically treated fire logs also must not be burned in your stove.
- 13) **WARNING: Stoves equipped with doors should be operated only with doors fully closed. If doors are left partly open, gas and flame may be drawn out of the stove opening, creating risks from both fire and smoke. When operated with doors open the manufacturer supplied screen must be used.**
- 14) Do not store any fuel closer than 2 feet from your stove.
- 15) Do not burn salt driftwood as it will corrode your stove and void the warranty.
- 16) Do not operate the stove if the glass is broken or missing. Do not operate the stove if the gasketing is worn out and not sealing the door or the glass. It is very important to carefully maintain your stove, including burning seasoned wood and maintaining a clean stove and chimney system. Have the chimney cleaned before the burning season and as necessary during the season, as creosote deposits may build up rapidly. Moving parts of your stove require no lubrication.

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