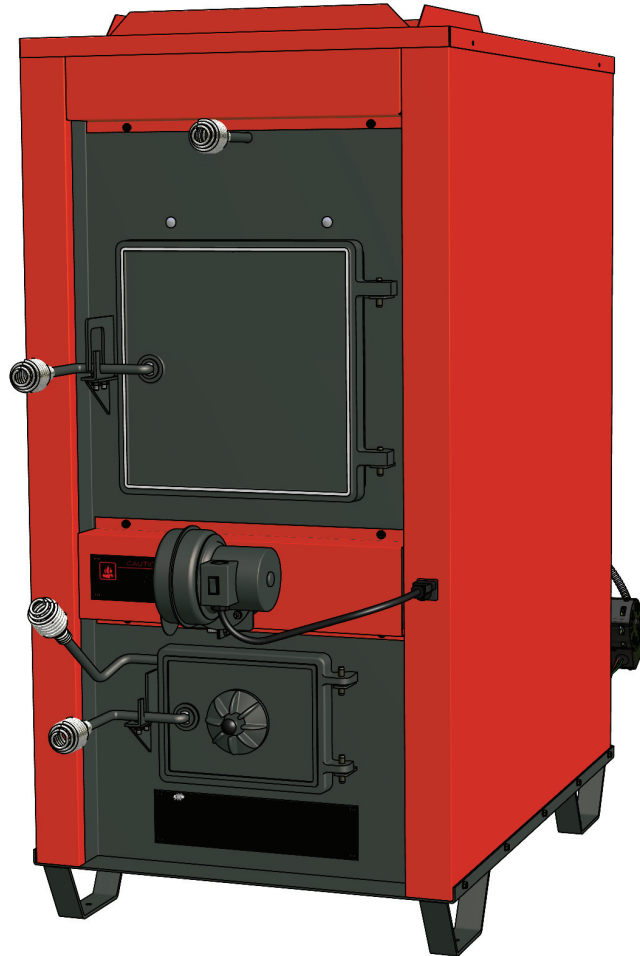


Installation/Operator's Manual

SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS



Certified for installations in the USA and Canada.
Safety Tested to UL 391-2010 and CAN/CSA B366.1-M91

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Certified to comply with 2015 particulate emissions standards.

Model: 1602R

Wood or Coal Gravity Style (Up-Flow) Central or Supplemental Furnace (USA)
Stand-Alone Central Furnace for Canadian installations

SAFETY NOTICE:

If this furnace is not properly installed, a house fire may result! For your safety, follow these installation instructions. Contact local building or fire officials about restrictions and installation requirements in your area. This furnace must be installed by a qualified technician. Keep these instructions for future reference.

INTRODUCTION

Thank You for your purchase of a U.S. Stove Wood/Coal Burning Gravity Style (Up-Flow) Furnace. Your decision to buy our furnace was undoubtedly reached after much careful thought and consideration. We are very proud you chose this furnace and trust you will receive the comfort and economy that others realize when heating with a U.S. Stove product.

Your dealer is important in your experience with the furnace not only with the purchase, but for recommendations for professional installation in your home. The qualified professional installer has been expertly trained in solid-fuel furnace installation to assure the safety and comfort for your family while saving you money. Trust your experienced installer. He is a specialist in this field.

DISCLAIMER NOTICE

The BTU ranges and heating capacity specifications are provided as a guide and in no way guarantee the output or capacity of this unit. The actual BTU output depends on the type of fuel being burned and its conditions, the thermostat setting, the draft adjustment and the chimney to which the unit is attached. The actual area that this unit will heat depends on factors such as the conditions of the building, heat loss, type of construction, amount of insulation, type of air movement, the location of the unit and more importantly the duct work and return air facility.

Warning: Do not alter this appliance in any way other than specified in these instructions. Doing so may void your warranty.

GENERAL NOTES

- Equip your home with fire extinguishers and smoke detectors appropriately located.
- The furnace is designed to burn air dried wood and coal at a predetermined firing rate.
- Do not burn garbage, gasoline, naphtha, engine oil or other inappropriate materials. Plastics, when burned, form hydrofluoric and hydrochloric acids which will damage and destroy your furnace pipe and chimney. The burning of trash or oil can result in an extremely hot fire and is sometimes a cause of chimney fires. NEVER BURN GREEN WOOD OR TIRES.
- Solid-fuel burning appliances need to be cleaned frequently because soot, creosote, and ash may accumulate. Establish a routine for storage of fuel, firing techniques, and care for the appliance.
- Keep Ash and Fuel loading doors closed during operation. Check the fit on the load door as it must fit tightly. If it does not, check for deterioration or wear of the ceramic rope seal. Maintain all seals in good condition.
- Do not store fuel or other combustible material within marked installation clearances or within the space required for re-fueling and routine maintenance.
- Wood should be placed directly onto the cast iron shaker grate of the furnace. Do not use additional grates and/or irons.
- Slow fires: It is not recommended burning the furnace any more than necessary early in the fall and late spring, as you cannot keep the firebox hot enough (without overheating your home) to burn gases. Slow fires can cause excessive creosote build-up in smoke pipe, chimney and firebox. It is better to keep a small, intense fire as oppose to a large smoldering fire. Be aware that the hotter the fire, the less creosote is deposited. Weekly cleanings may be necessary in mild weather, even though monthly cleaning may be enough during the coldest months.
- Inspect and clean your chimney and stove pipe regularly. Check daily for creosote build-up until experience shows how often cleaning is necessary.
- Do not over draft the furnace! It is designed to operate at .06 inches of water column and must be set with a draft gauge to maintain a steady draft. (Barometric Damper recommended.) If allowed to operate at a higher rate, it could cause a solid fuel fire to burn out of control.
- Never over fire your furnace. Over firing could result in damage to the heat exchanger and cause dangerous operation. Over firing occurs when the ash door is left open during operation or a highly volatile fuel, i.e. large amounts of small kindling, is used. If any portion of the connector pipe glows orange or red, you are in an over-firing situation. Have a clearly understood plan for such a situation.
- In event of a chimney fire, completely shut all draft controls and call your fire department immediately. Alert everyone in the house. If the fire is still burning vigorously, throw baking soda into firebox or discharge a fire extinguisher into the firebox. After chimney fire is over, completely inspect system for damage before further use.
- NEVER throw water on the fire or at the furnace, as rapidly expanding steam could result in a severe scalding.
- Do not allow ashes to build up higher than 2" above grates. Never allow the ashes in the ash pan touch the grate section. REMOVE ASHES FREQUENTLY!
- Be extremely careful when removing the furnace ash pan; it can get very hot.
- CAUTION: Ashes should be placed in a steel/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 coals have thoroughly cooled. Do not place other waste inside this container.
- With new steel, there is a small amount of oil or dirt on the metal. You may smell an odor. This is normal during the first operation. You may want to assemble the furnace out of doors and build a small fire in it to "burn off" this dirt and oil before installing the unit.
- When tending the firebox always pull the baffle slide rod out prior to opening load door. Open load door slowly to avoid a "flash back". After closing load door, push the baffle slide rod to the rear.
- Inspect air filters regularly. The air filter in the filter box should be changed at least every 30 days.
- Oil motor on forced air draft every 90 days with a few drops of 30 wt. oil.

- The distribution blower motors may be one of two types. If the motor has sealed bearings, no oiling is required.
- If the motor is equipped with fill holes, the motor should be oiled every 90 days with several drops of 30 wt. oil.
- If exhaust or attic fans (or similar) are used, they MUST NOT create a negative pressure inside the area or room where the furnace is installed. This will starve the furnace of combustion air and will not function properly.

CAUTION: CLEANOUT OF THE HEAT EXCHANGER, FLUE PIPE, CHIMNEY, AND DRAFT INDUCER IF USED, IS ESPECIALLY IMPORTANT AT THE END OF THE HEATING SEASON TO MINIMIZE CORROSION DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS, CAUSED BY ACCUMULATIVE ASH.

NOTE: For further information on using your furnace safely, obtain a copy of the National Fire Protection Association publication "Using Coal and Wood Stoves Safely." NFPA NO. NW-8-1974. The address of the NFPA is 470 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Massachusetts 02210.

IMPORTANT

Before installing and using your furnace, please read the following pages thoroughly and carefully. If you follow the instructions, your furnace will give you safe and more dependable service for years to come.

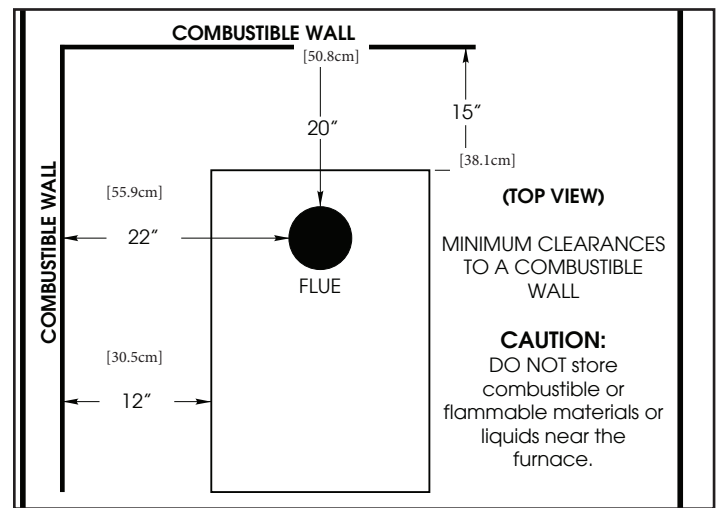
- First step: Check your local codes. This installation must comply with their rulings.
- Determine if the installation will be as a Central or Supplemental Furnace.
- Do Not install this furnace in a mobile home or trailer
- Always have a smoke or ionization detector and a CO detector installed in your home.
- To prevent injury or damage, do not allow anyone who is unfamiliar with the furnace to operate it.
- This furnace must be installed ONLY in the prescribed manner shown in illustrations 1, 2, or 3 under the Installation Examples in this manual. It is NEVER to be installed as a counter-flow or down-draft furnace, or in any manner wherein the heated air is directed in a downward flow into the home or toward to an existing central furnace.
- NEVER INSTALL outside the home.
- Spend adequate time with your furnace to become well acquainted with the different settings and how each will affect its burning patterns. It is impossible to state just how each setting will affect your furnace because of the variations in each installation.

LOCATING YOUR FURNACE

The furnace is to be installed maintaining the clearances specified in the following illustrations.

Do not place the furnace directly on a combustible floor. If you are placing it on a combustible floor, an approved fire retardant material, equivalent to 3/8" UL Listed millboard, should be placed under the unit. The material must extend at least 16 inches beyond the front of the unit and 8 inches on either side of the fuel loading door opening. It must also extend underneath the chimney connector and to each side of the connector by at least 2 inches.

CLEARANCES



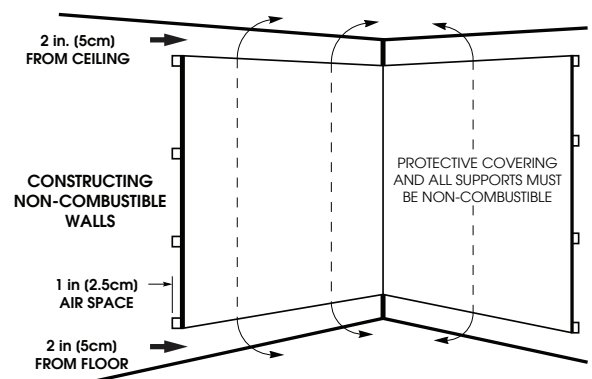
REDUCED CLEARANCES

NFPA guidelines and most codes permit reduced clearances to combustible walls and ceilings if adequate protection is added. A common mistake is to assume that sheet metal, masonry, or millboard placed directly against a wall protects it. Materials installed in this manner actually provides very little protection. These materials are good heat conductors, so they will be almost as hot on their back side as they are on the exposed side. Therefore, the combustible wall behind is still a fire hazard.

A wall can be kept cool using these items but only if they are mounted and spaced out from the wall by an inch or two to allow free air circulation behind the protective panel. The protective panel should also have a gap between the floor and ceiling.

Three rules to follow when constructing wall protectors:

1. Non-combustibility of all materials including mounting and supporting.
2. A well ventilated air space between protector and wall.
3. Sufficient strength and rigidity so that the protector and air space will be durable.

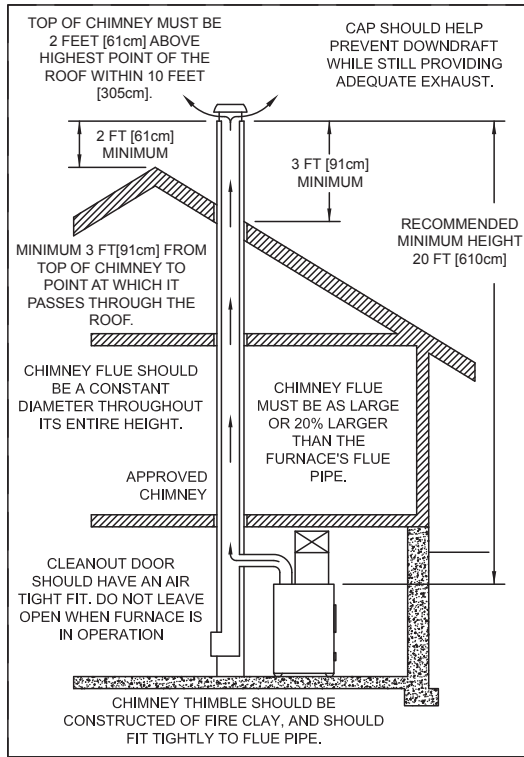


CHIMNEY REQUIREMENTS

A fireclay lined masonry or Class A 103HT All-Fuel Metal Insulated Chimney must be used in all airtight wood furnace installations. The minimum recommended flue size for this furnace is 6 inches, inside diameter. When making new chimney installations, always follow the chimney manufacturer's instructions. Keep chimney clean and in good condition.

If at all possible, use the factory built, class A 103HT chimney

mentioned above. They are safer and perform better than traditional masonry chimneys. If a masonry chimney is a must, be certain it has a fire clay liner and that it is intact, clean and recently inspected. And remember, masonry chimneys are far more prone to the formation of hazardous creosote.



1. The furnace should be the only heating using the chimney flue . One furnace per flue outlet.
2. A masonry chimney should have a tile or stainless steel liner.
3. The masonry chimney should not have any missing mortar or loose bricks.
4. There should be no mortar or parts of the chimney blocking the chimney flue.
5. There should be a two inch clearance between any chimney (masonry or metal) and combustibles. (such as the house)
6. The chimney should extend at least 2 foot above the highest point of the house, or 2 foot above the point at which the chimney is 10 foot from the roof.
7. The chimney should be relatively straight and vertical.
8. The portion of an all-fuel metal chimney that extends above the roof should be well secured.
9. A masonry chimney should be built on footings and not attached to the house.
10. A rain cap, complete with an animal or bird screen, should be installed on top of the chimney.

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 ac-

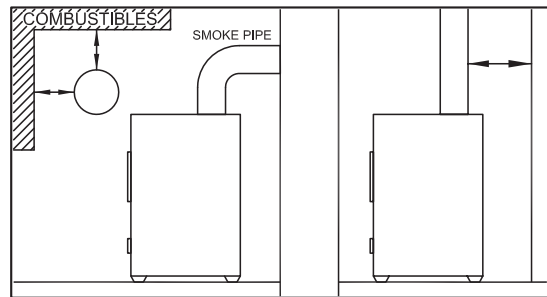
cumulates on the flue lining. When ignited, this creosote makes an extremely hot fire.

The chimney connector and chimney should be inspected at least twice monthly during the heating season to determine if a creosote build-up has occurred. If creosote has accumulated, it should be removed to reduce the risk of a chimney fire.

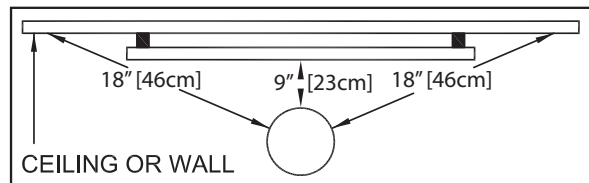
SMOKE PIPE INSTALLATION

Clearances to combustible materials (i.e. paneling, ceiling tile, sheet rock, plaster, draperies, casements or wood trim, etc.) will vary with the type of flue connection used. Be sure to maintain the specified clearances for your type of installation.

TYPE OF FLUE CONNECTION	REQUIRED CLEARANCE
24 Gauge or Heavier.....	18" [45.7cm]
Single Wall Stainless Steel or Black Pipe	
Double Wall, Stainless Steel or.....	6" [15.2cm]
Double Wall, Black Pipe w/ Stainless Steel Inner wall	
Class A 103HT All-Fuel or Equivalent.....	2" [5.1cm]



According to NFPA standards, single wall stove pipes can be within 9" of combustibles provided an approved fire retardant material covered with 28 gauge sheet metal, spaced out 1" on non-combustible spacers, is utilized. See illustration.



When using a Class A or double wall flue pipe connection, follow the manufacturer's instructions.

When constructing a single wall smoke pipe, the following guidelines must be observed.

1. The connector pipe should be 24 gauge or heavier stainless steel or black pipe.
2. Secure all joints with three #8 screws.
3. If the connector pipe must pass through a wall, an approved insulated or ventilated thimble, at least three times the diameter of the smoke pipe must be used. (i.e. a 6" diameter smoke pipe needs an 18" thimble).
4. The connector pipe should never be used as a chimney.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION FOR ALL CONNECTOR PIPES

The connector pipe must be constructed and installed so that it maintains clearances, keeps condensation and creosote within the pipe, and is capable of withstanding a 2100°F degree chimney fire.

1. At no time should the connector pipe turn downward toward the chimney or run perfectly horizontal. The connector pipe should slope down toward the furnace a minimum of 1/4" [0.6cm] per 12" [30.5cm].
2. There should be no more than two 90 degree elbows.
3. The connector pipe should never be longer than six feet. If it is absolutely necessary to make a run of more than six feet (not recommended) use extra support brackets every 3 feet [91cm].
4. The connector pipe should never be reduced to a smaller size than flue opening on the furnace.
5. The connector pipe should not block the flue of the chimney or extend into it in any way.
6. A good airtight thimble should be used to hold the connector pipe in the chimney. It should be constructed so the connector pipe can be removed for cleaning.
7. The connector pipe should not leave the heated portion of the building to reach the chimney.
8. The connector pipe should not pass from one story to the next before entering the chimney, nor should it pass through any closed or enclosed space.
9. The connector pipe and any elbows must be of 24 gauge or greater.
10. The connector pipe should not be located near or in a walk way or well traveled area.
11. All male ends of connector pipe should run or point towards the furnace.
12. Install a cast iron adjustable damper in the first joint of the connector pipe, nearest to the flue collar.

DAMPERS ON STOVE PIPES

When burning coal, we recommend a Barometric Draft Damper be installed at a safe convenient place between chimney and your furnace preferably less than 3 feet [91cm] from the flue collar.

When you have installed the connector pipe between your furnace and the chimney, tap the pipe hard with your fingernail. Remember the sound it makes - it will be a "ting" echoing inside the stove pipe. If later you tap and hear a muffled thud, you are building up soot in the pipe and should clean it. This pipe should be cleaned at least once or twice during the heating season.

DO NOT CONNECT TWO HEATERS TO THE SAME CHIMNEY FLUE. The National Fire Prevention Association recommends that wood burning appliances vent into a separate flue from gas or oil furnaces. If such an installation is contemplated, first check with a local building inspector to find out if a separate flue for a wood burner is required.

Use of a Barometric Draft Control (when burning wood) is recommended ONLY in the event your chimney creates excessive draft leading to an over-firing condition.

HEATED AIR DISCHARGE

This furnace is designed for use as a supplemental heating source. When used as a supplementary furnace, it is connected in conjunction with an oil, gas, or electric furnace to the existing duct work which distributes the heated air into several rooms and/or areas.

Though United States Stove Company expressly Does Not recommend the use of its furnaces to be installed and/or used as a free-standing heater, it is possible to achieve a reasonably safe and functional installation IF certain standard procedures are followed. The following are guidelines only and are intended to enable the furnace user to obtain reasonable efficiency from his furnace, and with due respect to safety when installing as a "free-standing heater". If installed correctly, and in accordance with the instructions found in this manual, your warm air furnace may be installed as a "space heater" within living quarters, cabins, garage, or workshop. Please adhere to the following:

1. The use of a cold air return and/or filter box is mandatory. This will not only increase your blower life and provide filtered air, it will also help prevent the blower or blowers from "capturing" heated air exiting from the top of the furnace heat outlets.
2. If installed as purchased, without directing the heat away from the furnace itself, it will simply sit and cycle, turning the blowers off and on. The thermostat may not function properly.
3. All larger furnaces (or those with multi-speed blowers) absolutely require BACK PRESSURE to prevent premature motor winding failure. If allowed to operate at high RPM (As in "FREE AIR" mode - no duct work or flow restrictions) the windings overheat, insulation melts and the motor simply burns up - not covered under warranty.

IMPORTANCE OF PROPER DRAFT

Draft is the force which moves air from the appliance up through the chimney. The amount of draft in your chimney depends on the length of the chimney, local geography, nearby obstructions and other factors. Too much draft may cause excessive temperatures in the appliance. Inadequate draft may cause backpuffing into the room and 'plugging' of the chimney.

"Inadequate draft will cause the appliance to leak smoke into the room through appliance and chimney connector joints."

"An uncontrollable burn or excessive temperature indicates excessive draft."

Take into account the chimney's location to insure it is not too close to neighbors or in a valley which may cause unhealthy or nuisance conditions.

CONNECTING HOT AIR DUCT TO FURNACE

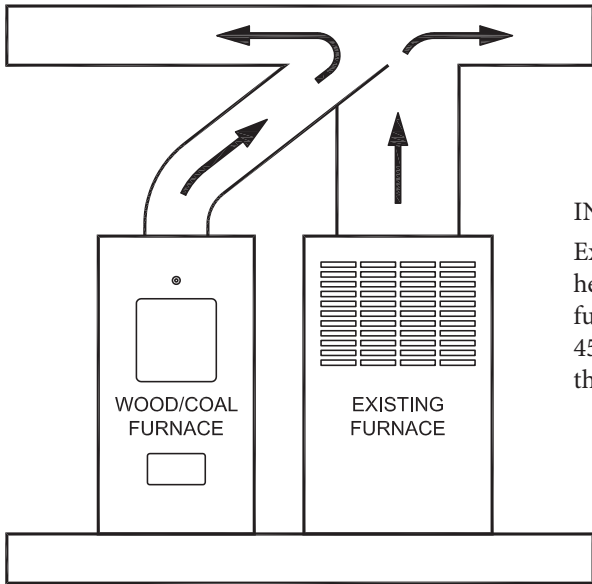
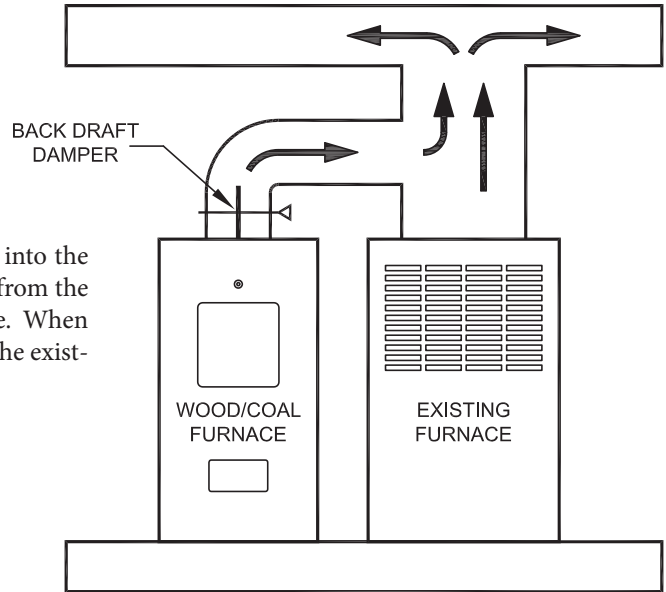
We strongly recommend that the hot air duct work be installed by a home heating specialist. If doing the installation yourself, before you decide which installation will best suit your needs, consult a qualified heating technician and follow his recommendations as to the safest and most efficient method of installation.

The following illustrations are the ONLY acceptable configurations when installed with existing oil or gas furnaces.

INSTALLATION EXAMPLES

Installation #1

With this installation, a back draft damper (optional) is inserted into the heat run before the plenum of the existing furnace to prevent air from the existing furnace to blow back into the furnace when it is not in use. When a back-draft damper is employed, it should be located as close to the existing furnace plenum as practical.

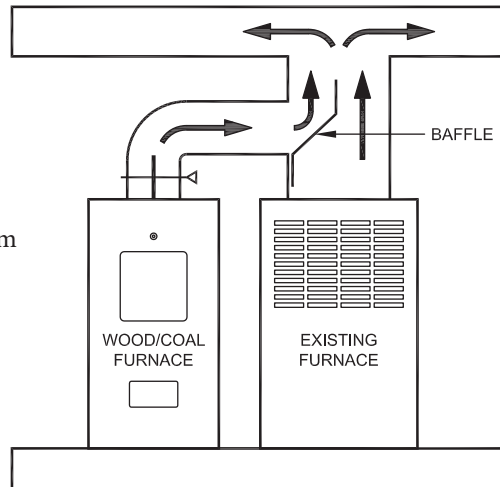


INSTALLATION #2

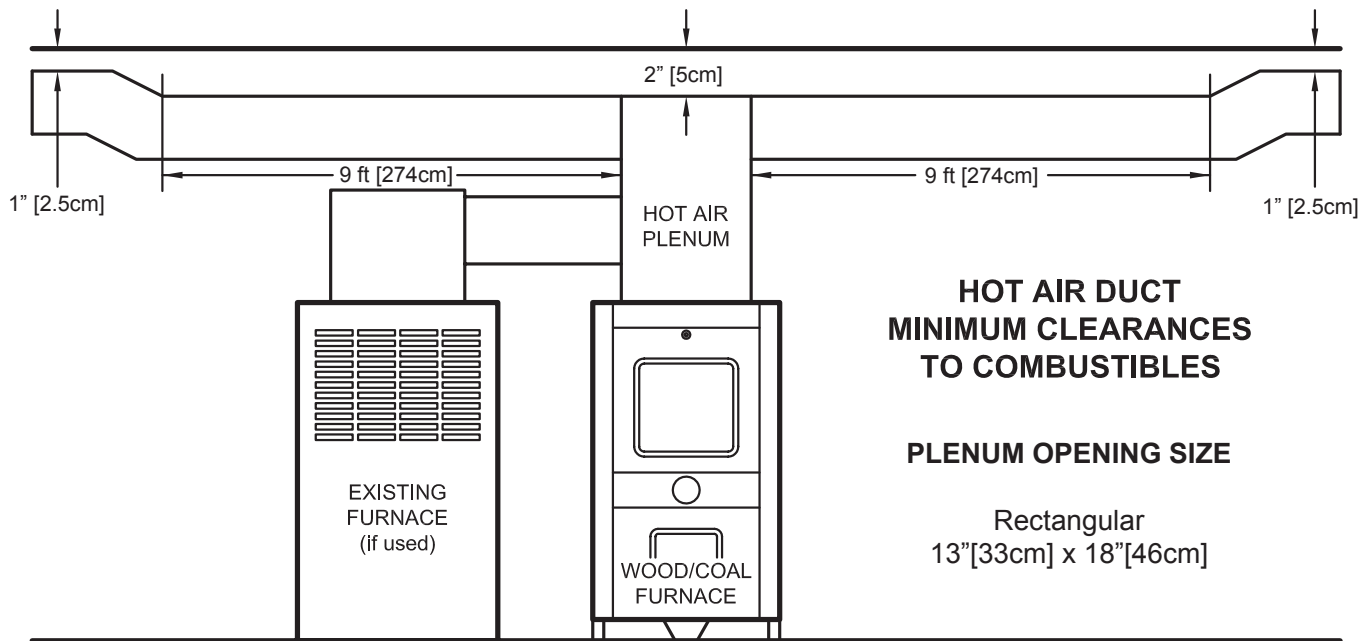
Extending the hot air duct from the furnace into the existing plenum will help direct the flow of air from the furnace as well as the flow in the existing furnace. Ducting entering the existing plenum at an angle (approximately 45 degrees) will facilitate air flow from the furnace while diverting air from the existing furnace.

INSTALLATION #3

The baffle on this system should be made the full width of the furnace plenum in order to properly direct the air into the distribution ducts.



INSPECT FLUE PIPES, FLUE PIPE JOINTS AND FLUE PIPE SEALS REGULARLY TO ENSURE THAT SMOKE AND FLUE GASES ARE NOT DRAWN INTO, AND CIRCULATED BY, THE AIR CIRCULATION SYSTEM.



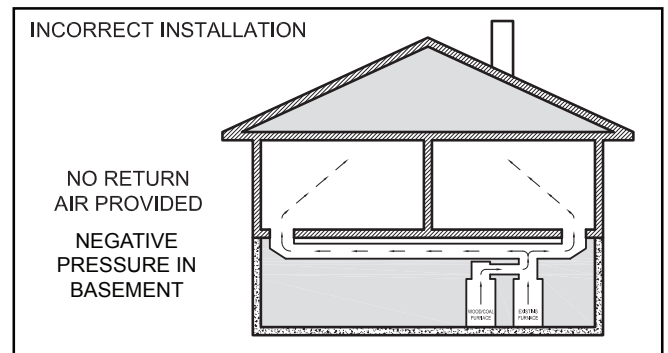
RETURN AIR IS VERY IMPORTANT

When installing this furnace, return air **MUST BE** incorporated into the system. Return air can be provided by installing a separate duct system or by tying into the cold air return of an existing gas or oil furnace. The cold air return duct can be connected to the furnace with either a factory manufactured U. S. Stove filter box, model UFB908 or an equivalent fabricated from sheet metal.

When installing a cold air return, the minimum size shall be a 16" x 20" or equivalent (320 sq. in.) in order to insure proper furnace performance. Failure to provide return air ducts of the specified size will void your warranty.

A filter should be installed in the cold air return. Furnace filters should be checked and cleaned/replaced regularly.

If return air is not provided, the warm air distributed into your home will be restricted and the efficiency of the furnace is decreased. Without a return air system, warm air will be drawn into your basement, unnecessarily heating unused areas of the home. In extreme cases, if your basement or utility room is fairly airtight, the blowers on the furnace could depressurize the room and pull toxic flue gases from the furnace, a gas water heater, or gas furnace. The fumes could then be distributed throughout the house.



COMBUSTION AIR

All fires need air (specifically oxygen) to burn. Furnaces, fireplaces, and wood burning furnaces need enough oxygen for complete combustion of their fuels. The incomplete combustion that takes place when a furnace is "air starved" causes carbon monoxide (CO) to be formed in quantities that can be dangerous inside a well sealed house. Having a source of combustion air from outside the home into the room where the furnace is installed will prevent "air starvation" of the furnace. A simple positive air supply can be constructed using dryer vent and a modified termination.

FURNACE ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS

Unpack your Furnace and insure that there is no shipping damage. If damage exist, please contact your dealer immediately.

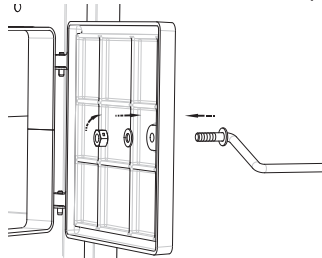
Your furnace will require some assembly before operation. All needed hardware and components for the following assemblies are included within the parts boxes inside the furnace and in the ash pan. Read and follow these instructions for proper furnace assembly.

DOOR HANDLES

Insert door handle into door. From rear side of door, place a 1/2" washer over the threaded part of the handle, then attach the lock nut. Tighten the nut, then back off 1/4 turn to allow free operation of the handle.

Follow these same directions for the ash door handle assembly.

- (2) Door Handle
- (2) 1/2" Washer
- (2) 1/2" Lock Nut

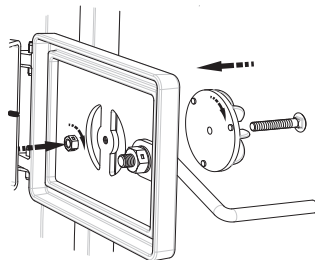


ASH DOOR SPIN DRAFT

Screw the spin draft onto the 3/8" x 2-1/2" carriage bolt. Then screw the spin draft and bolt into the ash door allowing approximately 1/2" of the bolt to stick through the back side of the ash door. Secure the bolt in place with the 3/8"-16 lock nut.

For Canadian Installations, this spin draft is replaced by a block-off plate and must not be tampered with or removed to increase the firing rate of the furnace.

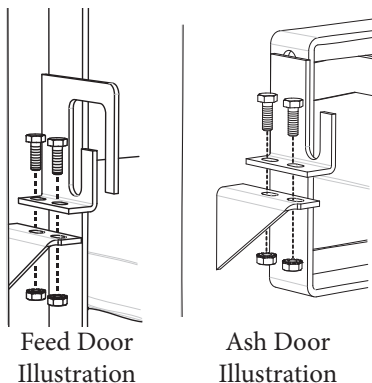
- (1) Spin Draft
- (1) 3/8-16 Carriage Bolt
- (1) 3/8-16 Lock Nut



FUEL & ASH DOOR LATCH

With two 1/4-20 x 3/4 hex bolts each, attach the door latches to the door latch mounting brackets on the left side of the door frames as illustrated. The slots in the brackets and latches are for door seal adjustment. Make the proper adjustments, then tighten the nuts. The door's gasket should be snug against the door frame on the furnace.

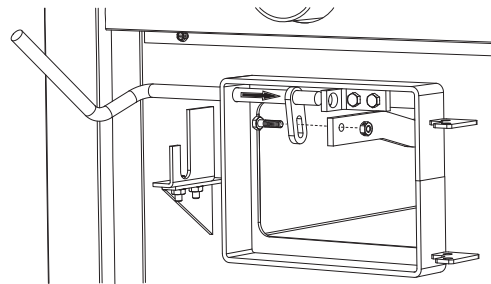
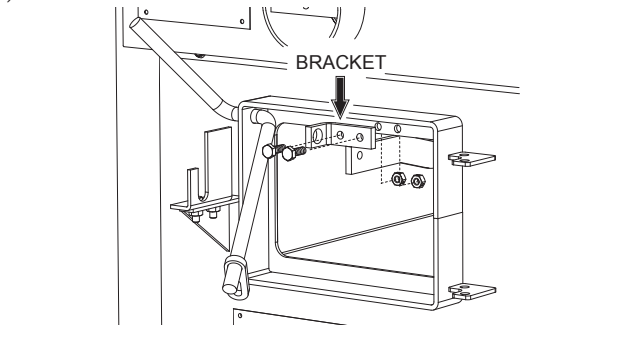
- (1) Feed Door Latch
- (1) Ash Door Latch
- (4) 1/4-20 x 3/4 Hex Bolt
- (4) 1/4-20 Kep Nut



SHAKER GRATE HANDLE

Insert the Shaker Rod into the hole on the ash door frame as shown. Then attach the Shaker Bracket to the front of the furnace using two 1/4-20 x 3/4" Hex Bolts and two 1/4-20 Lock Nuts. Next, insert the shaker Rod into the bracket and attach to the shaker grate bar using the 1/4-20 x 1" Hex Bolt and a 1/4-20 Lock Nut. The bolt and nut retaining the shaker bar and rod should be left loose to allow free movement of the grates.

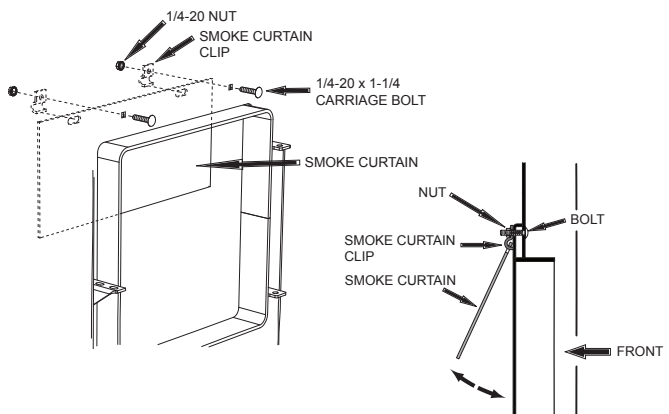
- (1) Shaker Rod
- (1) Shaker Bracket
- (1) 1/4-20 x 1" Hex Bolt
- (2) 1/4-20 x 3/4" Hex Bolt
- (3) 1/4-20 Lock Nut



SMOKE CURTAIN

Using two 1/4-20 x 1-1/4" Carriage bolts, the smoke curtain clips and two nuts, attach the smoke curtain in place above the Fuel Feed Door as shown below. After installation, the smoke curtain should swing freely back into the furnace.

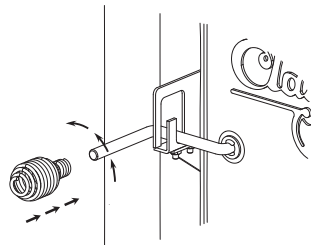
- (1) Smoke Curtain
- (2) Smoke Curtain Clips
- (2) 1/4-20 x 1-1/4 Carriage Bolt
- (2) 1/4-20 Kep Nut



SPRING HANDLES

Attach the four(4) spring handles to the Feed/Ash Doors, Baffle Rod, and Shaker Rod by twisting the springs counter-clockwise while applying pressure until you have screwed them approximately 3/4"-1" onto the rods.

(4) Spring Handles

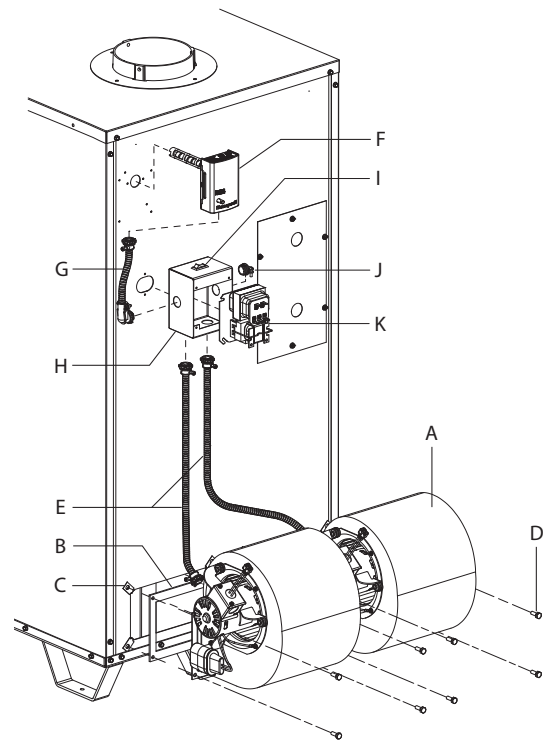
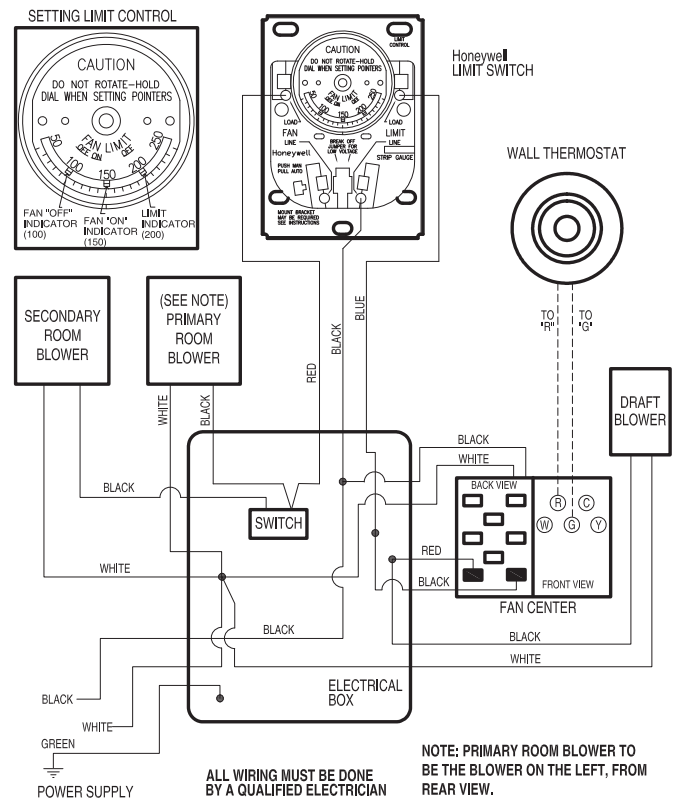


DISTRIBUTION BLOWER & ACC.

1. Remove all contents and insure that all components are present for assembly. See the part list below
2. Begin by attaching the blowers to the unit. Insert a clip into each mounting hole in the furnace's cabinet back. Be sure to install the gasket between the blower and cabinet back. Insert the eight bolts provided and tighten.
3. Mount the Honeywell limit control to the cabinet back. The conduit assembly should already be attached to the limit control, otherwise, do so then make the correct wiring connections to the limit control. See wiring diagram.
4. Next, mount the junction box and insulation using two of the #10 x 1/2 screws provided. Make a small slice in the 5 x 5 insulation to allow the wires from the draft blower to protrude, then install it between the cabinet back and junction box, with the foil side to the cabinet back. Attach the conduit assembly from the limit control to the junction box as shown.
5. If not already installed, snap the rocker switch into the top of the junction box. Provide a 110 volt power supply and connect to the junction box with the cable clamp to the right side.
6. Attach the two longer conduit assemblies to the junction box and to each blower.
7. Before mounting the Fan Center, make all the wire connections per the wiring diagram, then attach the fan center to the junction box.

All electrical connections should be done by a qualified electrician. NOTE: The extra brown wire on the fan center has no use. It should be capped off or removed. The conduit may be cut shorter to provide a cleaner installation.

WIRING DIAGRAM



Item	Description	Qty.
A	800 CFM Blower	(2)
B	Gasket, Blower	(2)
C	Tinnerman Clip, 1/4-20	(8)
D	1/4-20 x 3/4 Bolt	(8)
E	Conduit Assembly (5ft)	(2)
F	Honeywell Limit Control	(1)
G	Conduit Assembly (1ft)	(1)
H	Junction Box	(1)

I	Rocker Switch	(1)
J	Romex Cable Clamp	(1)
K	Fan Center Control	(1)
-	73B Wire Nut	(3)
-	74B Wire Nut	(1)
-	Female Term. (blue)	(1)
-	Female Term. (red)	(1)
-	#10 x 1/2 Screw	(8)

FORCED DRAFT BLOWER - 69189

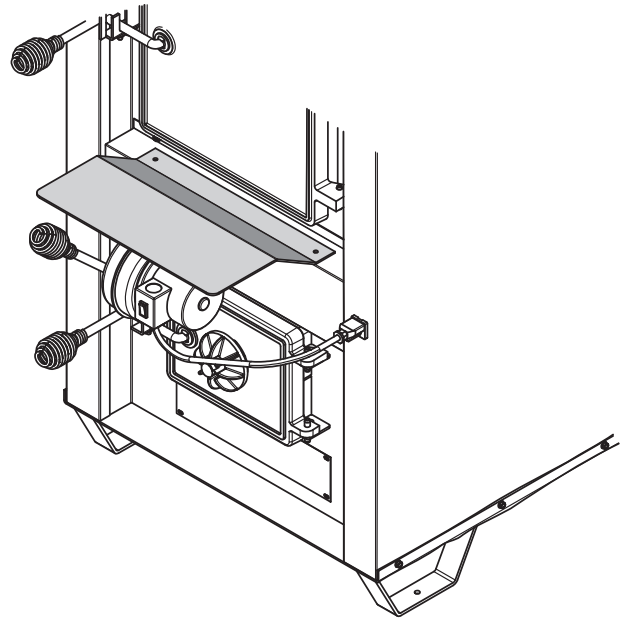
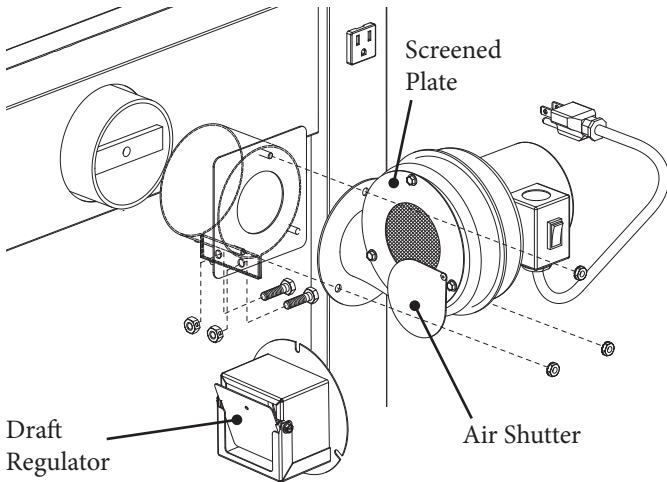
Using two 1/4-20 x 1" bolts and nuts, attach the draft blower adapter to the draft tube on the front of the furnace. Then mount and secure the draft blower to the adapter with the three 10-24 Kep nuts. Plug the blower into the outlet on the front of the furnace.

For Canadian installations, you must install the Draft Regulator. Do so by drilling out the rivet and removing the air shutter from the blower. Then mount the regulator over the screened plate using the same three screws.

- (1) Draft Blower (2) 1/4-20 x 1 Hex Bolt
- (1) Draft Blower Adapter (2) 1/4-20 Lock Nut
- (1) Draft Regulator (Canada Only) (3) 10-24 Kep Nut

For Canadian installations, you must install the cover plate once you have completed the draft blower installation.

Using the two self drilling screws provided, attach the cover plate to the draft cover located just below the Feed Door.



FIREBRICK AND BAFFLE REPLACEMENT

FIREBOX BRICK REPLACEMENT

This furnace comes from the factory with the firebrick installed. However, if brick replacement is necessary, follow these instructions. Before furnace operation, remove the brick retaining strip. This piece is used during shipping to reduce brick damage.

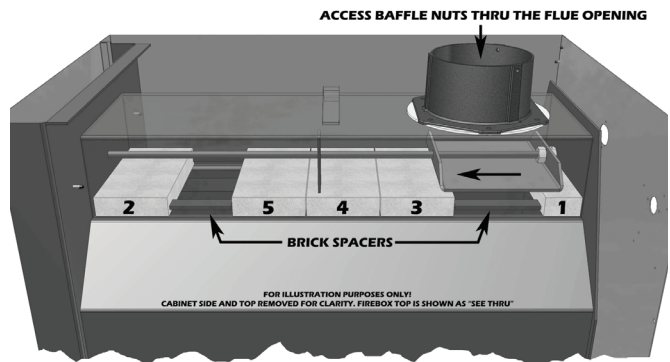
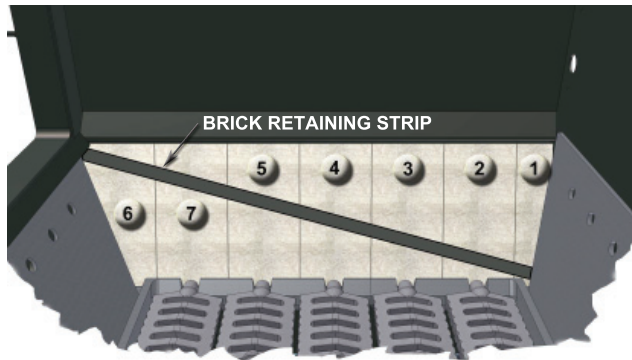
There are 6 full brick and 1 half brick per side. Install the half brick first by putting the bottom of the brick in first and let it rest against the firebox side and fire grates. Then slide it to the rear. After that, install the #2, #3, #4, #5 & #6 brick, sliding the 6th brick forward to allow for the 7th brick. Repeat for opposite side.

NOTE: Prior to operation, be sure to remove the brick retaining strips.

BAFFLE/BRICK REPLACEMENT

If baffle replacement is necessary, slide the baffle out until you can access the nuts thru the flue outlet. Once the nuts have been removed, slide the baffle off the rod and thru the opening in the firebrick. You may have to remove one of the firebrick to make baffle removal easier.

There are 4 full brick and 1 half brick in the top of the furnace. Install the brick by inserting one end of the brick angled upward and then allowing the opposite end to rest on the firebox lip. Lay the brick between the spacer and firebox back. Slide the baffle to the rear and let it rest on that half brick. After installing brick #2 in the front, install #3 and slide it under the baffle. Finally install bricks #4 and #5.



FUEL RECOMMENDATIONS

The top down method of fire building is recommended for this appliance. After making sure that the stove air intake controls are fully open (completely pull-out towards you), Place the largest pieces of wood on the bottom, laid in parallel and close together. Smaller pieces are placed in a second layer, crossways to the first. A third layer of still smaller pieces is laid crossways to the second, this time with some spaces between. Then a fourth layer of loose, small kindling and twisted newspaper sheets tops off the pile. Higher efficiencies and lower emissions generally result when burning air dried seasoned hardwoods, as compared to softwoods or to green or freshly cut hardwoods

DO NOT BURN:

1. Garbage;
2. Lawn clippings or yard waste;
3. Materials containing rubber, including tires;
4. Materials containing plastic;
5. Waste petroleum products, paints or paint thinners, or asphalt products;
6. Materials containing asbestos;
7. Construction or demolition debris;
8. Railroad ties or pressure-treated wood;
9. Manure or animal remains;
10. Salt water driftwood or other previously salt water saturated materials;
11. Unseasoned wood; or

12. Paper products, cardboard, plywood, or particleboard. The prohibition against burning these materials does not prohibit the use of fire starters made from paper, cardboard, saw dust, wax and similar substances for the purpose of starting a fire in an affected wood heater.

Burning these materials may result in release of toxic fumes or render the heater ineffective and cause smoke.

Dead wood lying on the forest floor should be considered wet, and requires full seasoning time. Standing dead wood can usually be considered to be about 2/3 seasoned. Splitting and stacking wood before it is stored accelerates drying time. Storing wood on an elevated surface from the ground and under a cover or covered area from rain or snow also accelerates drying time. A good indicator if wood is ready to burn is to check the piece ends. If there are cracks radiating in all directions from the center then the wood should be dry enough to burn. If your wood sizzles in the fire, even though the surface is dry, it may not be fully cured, and should be seasoned longer

There are ONLY two types of coal allowed for use in this furnace: Bituminous Coal (soft coal) and Anthracite Coal (hard coal). NEVER USE Cannel (or Channel) coal or Brown (Lignite) Coal.

See our Bulletin RC454 on the following pages for the best information available on burning coal.

Any type of wood may be used in your stove, but specific varieties have better energy yields than others. Please consult the following table in order to make the best possible choice.

TYPE	WEIGHT (LBS. CU. FT., DRY)	PER CORD	EFFICIENCY RANKING	SPLITS	MILLIONS BTU's/CORD
Hickory	63	4500	1.0	Well	31.5
White Oak	48	4100	.9	Fair	28.6
Red Oak	46	3900	.8	Fair	27.4
Beech	45	3800	.7	Hard	26.8
Sugar Maple	44	3700	.6	Fair	26.2
Black Oak	43	3700	.6	Fair	25.6
Ash	42	3600	.5	Well	25.0
Yellow Birch	40	3400	.4	Hard	23.8
Red Maple	38	3200	.3	Fair	22.6
Paper Birch	37	3100	.3	Easy	22.1
Elm/Sycamore	34	2900	.2	Very Difficult	20.1
Red Spruce	29	1800	.1	Easy	16.1

WOOD FUEL UTILIZATION

It is EXTREMELY IMPORTANT that you use DRY WOOD only in your wood stove. The wood should have dried for 9 to 15 months, such that the humidity content (in weight) is reduced below 20% of the weight of the log. It is very important to keep in mind that even if the wood has been cut for one, two or even more years, it is not necessarily dry, if it has been stored in poor conditions. Under extreme conditions it may rot instead of drying. This point cannot be over stressed; the vast majority of the problems related to the operation of a wood stove is caused by the fact that the wood used was too damp or had dried in poor conditions. These problems can be:

- ignition problems
- creosote build-up causing chimney fires
- low energy yield
- blackened windows
- incomplete log combustion

Smaller pieces of wood will dry faster. All logs exceeding 6" in diameter

should be split. The wood should not be stored directly on the ground. Air should circulate through the cord. A 24" to 48" air space should be left between each row of logs, which should be placed in the sunniest location possible. The upper layer of wood should be protected from the elements but not the sides.

When the stove is thoroughly warmed, place one piece of split wood (about five inches in diameter) parallel to the door on the bed of red embers.

TESTING YOUR WOOD

Keep the air control full open and close the door. If ignition of the piece is accomplished within 90 seconds from the time it was placed in the stove, your wood is correctly dried. If ignition takes longer, your wood is damp.

If your wood hisses and water or vapor escapes at the ends of the piece, your wood is soaked or freshly cut. Do not use this wood in your stove. Large amounts of creosote could be deposited in your chimney, creating potential conditions for a chimney fire.

BULLETIN RC454

A GUIDE TO BURNING COAL IN YOUR FURNACE

Furnaces that are capable of burning coal usually will burn both Bituminous and Anthracite coal. Anthracite is perhaps the best coal fuel because of its long even burn time, high heat output, and cleanliness which make it a good choice for the home. However, keep in mind it is a much more difficult fuel to use, requires more care and patience, is not so widely available, and is usually much more expensive than Bituminous.

SIZE OF COAL

Most sizes of Bituminous Coal will work in a coal furnace; for best results we recommend large “nut” coal to small “egg” coal (1-3/4” diameter to 4” diameter). When burning Anthracite, use “egg” or “broken” with sizes between 2-5/16” thru 4-3/8”. Note that it is important to the long life of your stove to buy coal which has been sized and cleaned. Cleaning insures removal of rocks and other minerals. Never use coal smaller than 1” or larger than 5” in diameter. Small sized coal will smother the fire. Too large a size of coal will not burn well.

STOVE OPERATION

All coal fires should be started with wood which will allow the fire to get hot enough to ignite the coal. The best ignition fires utilize dry pine or other resinous soft woods as kindling, with hard wood (oak, hickory, ash) added to increase the heat prior to addition of the coal.

Before starting the fire, open the stove pipe damper (if equipped), turn the thermostat to high, open the ash pit door and feed door, place newspaper and finely split kindling on the grate, light the paper, add larger hard wood after the kindling is burning brightly. Caution: Never use gasoline, lantern fuel, kerosene, charcoal lighter fluid, or other flammable liquids to start or freshen up a fire in any heater. Place the larger pieces of wood on the fire so that they are slightly separated and form a level for the addition of coal. It will take 10 to 20 minutes before this wood is thoroughly ignited. Adding coal too soon will cut the air supply and smother the fire.

BURNING BITUMINOUS

Once your kindling and wood fire has produced a bed of well established coals, start adding coal in layers allowing each to ignite before adding more. Bituminous has a high volatile content and, as a result, should be fired with the “conical method” - with the highest portion of your fire bed in the center of the firebox. The first flames will be long and generally orange or yellow and produce quite a bit of smoke. As the gases burn off the flames become shorter, change color and produce less smoke.

Once the fire is WELL ESTABLISHED add coal to the center of the firebox forming the cone. Burning in this fashion allows heat to drive off the volatile gases, and turbulence created increases the burn efficiency. There will have to be some experimenting with the individual setup as no two chimney’s or installations are going to be the same. Just remember to allow enough air to enter the firebox and keep the stove pipe damper open so that volatiles are properly burned. Before refueling, take the time to break up the cone a little with a poker, especially if it has caked over or formed a crust. But, be careful not to mix the coal as this increases the chances of forming clinkers. When shaking the grate(s)

be gentle. Just a few short movements - a couple of “cranks” - is better than a lot of agitation. The objective is to remove a small amount of the ashes without disturbing the fire. Stop when you see a glow in the ashes or the first red coals fall into the ash pan. Excessive shaking wastes fuel and can expose the grate(s) to very high temperatures which can cause warpage or burnout.

For overnight operation (long duration burn time) shake the fire and add coal, retaining the center cone. Once the volatiles are burned off, close the feed door and adjust the stove pipe damper, if equipped. Then adjust the thermostat to the desired heat level.

More MAINTENANCE will be needed with bituminous coal than with anthracite coal as more soot will collect on heating surfaces and in pipes, requiring more frequent cleaning.

ANTHRACITE

Add a thin layer of coal (preferably smaller chunks) to the wood fire, being careful not to disturb it too much or cut off the draft. Then, add a second heavier layer after the coal is ignited and burning well. If necessary, add a third layer to bring the coal up to the top of the front liner (not above!). Be sure to close the ash door.

Before adding further fuel, be sure to leave a red spot of glowing coals in the center of the firebox to insure that the fire has not been smothered and to help ignite the gases given off by the new charge. A deep charge will give a more even heat and a longer fire, but it may take one to two hours before the whole bed is fully ignited.

When the fire is well established and the room is becoming warm, partially close the dampers. Some experimenting will have to take place with each particular setting of all dampers and controls as the chimney provides the draft necessary to not only exhaust the smoke, but to pull combustion air into the heater as well - and no two chimney’s perform the same. Under ideal draft conditions, one should be able to turn the secondary air supply below the feed door (some models) to a near closed position - but leave the ash pit damper at least partially open to prevent the fire from going out. Adjust the stove pipe damper to reduce the draft on the fire. With anthracite there will be short blue flames above the coal, except when the fire is started or a new charge is added. If, however, there is no flame then the fire needs more air from the bottom (unless it is near the end of its burn cycle and needs to be recharged).

Only when the coal is burned down to half its original depth it is time to add fresh coal. When doing so, open the stove pipe damper and turn the thermostat damper to high, which will allow the fire to burn off any accumulated gases. Open the feed door, and with a small rake, hoe, or hooked poker pull the glowing coals to the front of the firebox. Try not to disturb the fire too much. Next, add a fresh charge to the back being careful not to seal off the top. Close the feed door, but leave the spin damper (or thermostat) open for a few minutes until the volatile gases have burned off. It is not necessary to shake down the ashes each time you refuel the furnace. Experience will be your best teacher.

BANKING THE FIRE

For extended operation, such as overnight, the fire will need to be banked. To do so heap coal up along the sides and back of the firebox so that the fire gradually burns it over a longer period of time. The intensity of the fire will also be reduced without letting it go out. Follow the same procedure as for refueling. If possible, avoid shaking, as a heavier layer of ash will help reduce the intensity of the fire during this time. After loading, let the fire establish itself for about 30 minutes. Then close your damper and automatic control to the point where the house does not become too cold. It is important that you begin banking early enough before retiring or leaving that you can make necessary adjustments after

the fire is well established. To revive a coal fire that is almost out, (1) open the ash door and stove pipe damper and close the spin damper under the door to get a good draft through the grate. (2) place a thin layer of dry coal over the entire top of the fire. DO NOT POKE OR SHAKE THE FIRE AT THIS TIME! (3) after the fresh coal has become well ignited shake the grate (just a little), refuel. DO NOT burn coke, charcoal, high volatile bituminous coal, sub bituminous, lignite or cannel coal (sometimes called channel coal or candle coal). NEVER burn wax or chemically impregnated sawdust logs - their intended use is for fireplaces only. NEVER fill the stove or furnace above the firebrick or cast iron liner.

TESTING AND OPERATING PROCEDURES

GENERAL FURNACE OPERATION

After installation of the furnace is complete, it is ready for operation. The Honeywell Limit Control, in conjunction with a wall thermostat, operates the distribution blowers and the draft blower on the front of the furnace. The limit control can be adjusted to your desired blower On/Off times. The factory settings are 100/150/200 (USA) and 100/150/175 for Canadian Installations. The wall thermostat setting operates the ON time of the draft blower. If the temperature is below the setting on the wall thermostat, the draft blower will come on. (Recommended setting at 5 to 10 degrees higher than other heating thermostats.)

The first two set points on the limit control operates the distribution blower(s). When the furnace plenum reaches the second set point on the limit control, the distribution blower(s) will come on. If the temperature falls to the first set point, the distribution blower(s) will shut-off. The rocker switch on the top of the junction box gives you the option to run one blower or two. If the switch is ON, both blowers will come on when the plenum reaches the set temperature.

When the furnace reaches the third set point on the limit control, the draft blower will shut-off. The draft blower will come back on if the temperature falls below the setting on the wall thermostat.

TESTING

Check the draft blower by turning the room thermostat up high enough so that the draft blower turns on. Then lower the thermostat setting until you hear it shut off.

Use a sheet of newspaper to test your draft by placing it inside the furnace and lighting it.

STARTING A WOOD FIRE

Using Forced Air Draft

With completion of the tests above, you are ready to light the furnace. Follow the operating steps.

CAUTION: DO NOT USE CHEMICALS OR FLUIDS TO START THE FIRE. Never use gasoline, gasoline-type lantern fuel, kerosene, charcoal lighter fluid, or similar liquids to start or "freshen up" a fire in the furnace. Keep all such liquids well away from the furnace while it is in use.

Do not over fire your furnace! You should burn small loads of wood in your furnace until you have become familiar with its operation while burning the type and quality of wood that you've

chosen.

Open spin draft cap on ash door.

Pull the slide baffle rod to the front position.

Open the fuel load door and light fire using kindling and several sheets of newspaper, then close the furnace door. The furnace door should remain closed for 5 to 10 minutes in order to establish the fire. If the fire has established, you are ready to load the furnace.

CAUTION: To prevent flame and smoke spillage, the slide baffle must be pulled out and the fuel door must be cracked for ten seconds before being fully opened.

Load the furnace, close the load door and push the slide Baffle rod to rear.

Close the spin draft cap on ash door, leaving it cracked about the diameter of a dime.

The forced air draft cycles on demand from the wall thermostat. Setting the U.S. Stove thermostat four degrees higher than your existing thermostat is recommended. In operation, the power draft blower will run until the U.S. Stove thermostat temperature setting is reached. The draft regulator on the forced air draft is preset at the factory and should require no adjustment.

TAMPER WARNING

This wood heater has a manufacturer-set minimum low burn rate that must not be altered. It is against federal regulations to alter this setting or otherwise operate this wood heater in a manner inconsistent with operating instructions in this manual.

STARTING A COAL FIRE

If you burn coal, a forced air draft is required

Shut off FAD when fuel door is open

Open smoke pipe damper all the way. Open all draft controls on your 1602. Pull the slide baffle forward.

Place about 10-15 lb. of coal in on the shaker grates. It should come up to about half of the first firebrick level.

Place crumpled paper over the coal and crisscross a couple handfuls of dry kindling wood 3/4" in thickness on top of paper.

Ignite the paper and close loading door. Wait about 30 minutes until coal fire is established before adding more coal. **NOTE:** NEVER load coal over the level of firebrick.

Close by-pass damper and set all draft controls to your own needs. It may take 3 to 4 coal fires to determine how your local

coal and the furnace reacts together. Adjusts drafts accordingly. Loading with a good bed of coals in the morning - Open by-pass damper.

In normal shaking, only rock the grates a small amount to sift ash through. Do not agitate the fire bed too often. This practice will waste coal. If glowing coal is visible in the ash pan, you have shaken to much.

Remove all ashes every day from ash pit.

CAUTION: Ashes should be placed in a steel/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 coals have thoroughly cooled. Do not place other waste inside this container.

With your poker, push hot burning embers to the rear of the unit and add green coal in front. NEVER load over height of firebrick. This can result in damage to your furnace and home.

Close by-pass damper.

Too much draft air will cause clinkering of coal and will waste heat up the chimney. Shut draft down to as low a point as you can and still heat your home.

NOTE: Never stand in front of loading door when opening it. Stand to the side.

NEVER completely cover the live fire with fresh coal. Always leave a generous area of glowing coal at the top of the fire and at the rear.

Always keep the ash pit clean.

If the fire goes out or does not hold overnight, look for:

Poor draft.

Incorrect damper settings.

Improper firing methods for coal being used.

More combustion air needed.

Coal not sized to the furnace. We recommend 1" to 3" diameter pieces of coal.

Ashes, if allowed to accumulate in the ash pit, will not allow the passage of required air for combustion. Keep ash pit clean.

This furnace is not to be used with an automatic stoker unless so certified.

POWER OUTAGE OPERATION

U. S. Stove strongly suggest using a back-up generator to operate your furnace during a power outage situation. However, your furnace may be operated without power for a short period of time assuming your installation allows such operation. Please review and follow these instructions.

Remove any and all air filters throughout the air ducting system to increase the movement of air.

Reduce the combustion air intake to a minimum in order to slow the burn rate of the appliance.

If the Draft Blower is installed, close it's damper so that no more than 1/4 of the total inlet area is open.

If you installation incorporates a bypass damper in the duct

work, the damper must be opened to allow heat to escape the firebox so as not to damage any electrical components.

If the bypass damper is one that is designed to fall closed when the blowers are not running and there is no way to open the passage, you will need to shut-off all combustion air to the appliance.

Observe the furnace operation closely and often until power is restored.

CAUTION: To avoid excessive temperatures, do not operate with fuel door or ash pan open.

VISIBLE SMOKE

The amount of visible smoke being produced can be an effective method of determining how efficiently the combustion process is taking place at the given settings. Visible smoke consist of un-burned fuel and moisture leaving your stove. Learn to adjust the air settings of your specific unit to produce the smallest amount of visible smoke. Wood that has not been seasoned properly and has a high wood moisture content will produce excess visible smoke and burn poorly.

EFFICIENCY

Efficiencies can be based on either the lower heating value (LHV) or the higher heating value (HHV) of the fuel. The lower heating value is when water leaves the combustion process as a vapor, in the case of woodstoves the moisture in the wood being burned leaves the stove as a vapor. The higher heating value is when water leaves the combustion process completely condensed. In the case of woodstoves this would assume the exhaust gases are room temperature when leaving the system, and therefore calculations using this heating value consider the heat going up the chimney as lost energy. Therefore, efficiency calculated using the lower heating value of wood will be higher than efficiency calculated using the higher heating value. In the United States all wood-stove efficiencies should be calculated using the higher heating value. The best way to achieve optimum efficiencies is to learn the burn characteristic of you appliance and burn well-seasoned wood. Higher burn rates are not always the best heating burn rates; after a good fire is established a lower burn rate may be a better option for efficient heating. A lower burn rate slows the flow of usable heat out of the home through the chimney, and it also consumes less wood.

OPERATIONAL TIPS

Operational Tips for Good, Efficient, and Clean Combustion

Get the appliance hot and establish a good coal bed before adjusting to a low burn rate (this may take 30 minutes or more depending on your wood)

Use smaller pieces of wood during start-up and a high burn rate to increase the stove temperature

Be considerate of the environment and only burn dry wood

Burn small, intense fires instead of large, slow burning fires when possible

Learn your appliance's operating characteristics to obtain optimum performance

Burning unseasoned wet wood only hurts your stoves efficiency and leads to accelerated creosote buildup in your chimney

OVER FIRING

Attempts to achieve heat output rates that exceed heater design specifications can result in permanent damage to the heater.

ASH REMOVAL AND DISPOSAL

Whenever ashes get 3 to 4 inches deep in your firebox or ash pan, and when the fire has burned down and cooled, remove excess ashes. Leave an ash bed approximately 1 inch deep on the firebox bottom to help maintain a hot charcoal bed. 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, away from all combustible materials, pending final disposal. The ashes should be retained in the closed container until all cinders have thoroughly cooled.

SMOKE AND CO MONITORS

Burning wood naturally produces smoke and carbon monoxide (CO) emissions. CO is a poisonous gas when exposed

to elevated concentrations for extended periods of time. While the modern combustion systems in heaters drastically reduce the amount of CO emitted out the chimney, exposure to the gases in closed or confined areas can be dangerous. Make sure your stove gaskets and chimney joints are in good working order and sealing properly to ensure unintended exposure. It is recommended that you use both smoke and CO monitors in areas having the potential to generate CO.

GASKETS

It is recommended that you change the door gasket (which makes your stove door air tight) once a year, in order to insure good control over the combustion, maximum efficiency and security. To change the door gasket, simply remove the damaged one. Carefully clean the available gasket groove, apply a high temperature silicone sold for this purpose, and install the new gasket. You may light up your stove again approximately 24 hours after having completed this operation. This unit's feed door uses a 1/2" diameter rope gasket. This unit's ash door uses a 3/8" diameter rope gasket.

THIS IS A WOOD AND COAL BURNING FURNACE AND SHOULD NOT BE ALTERED IN ANY WAY! DOING SO WILL VOID YOUR WARRANTY!

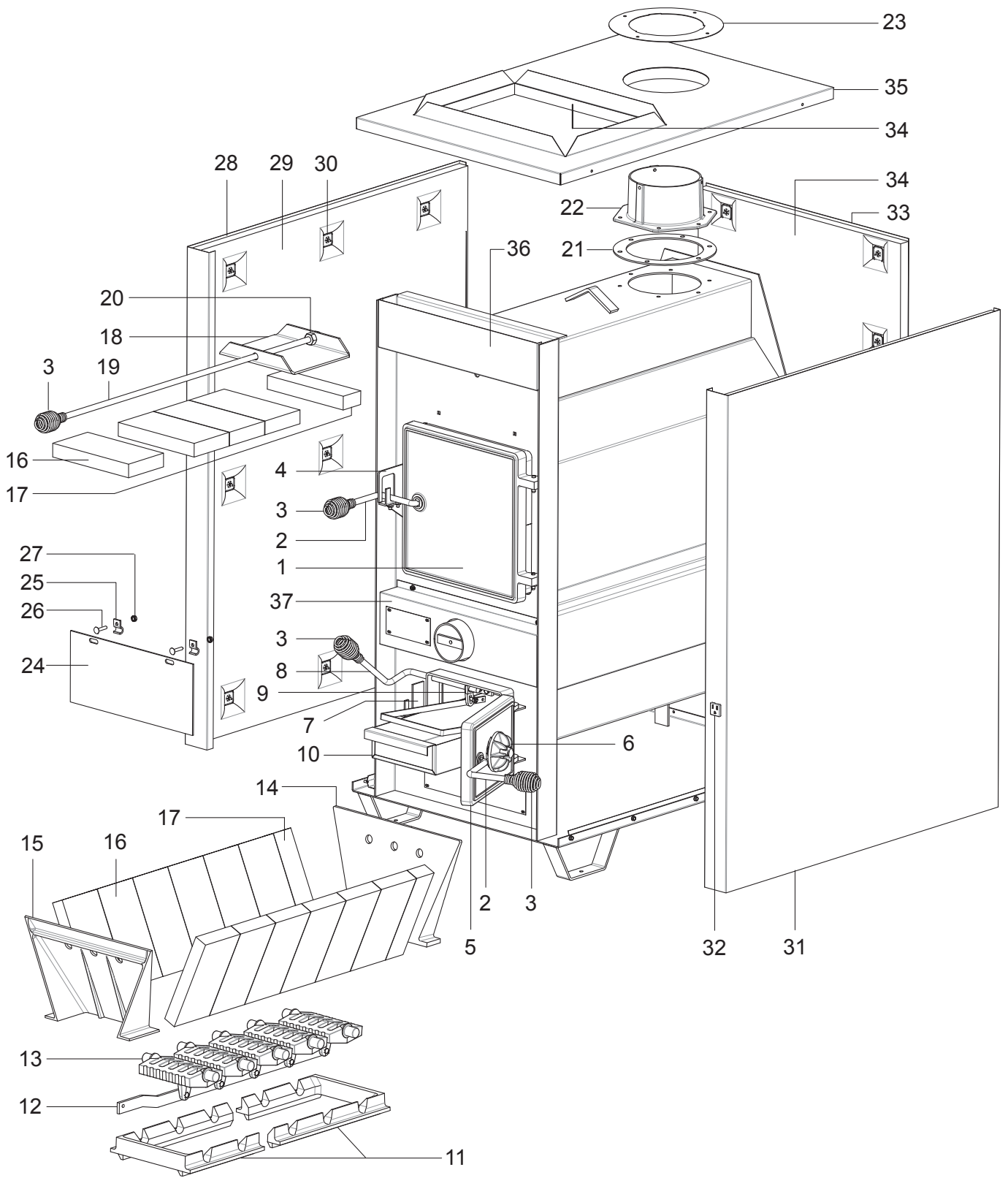
ATTENTION:

This wood heater needs periodic inspection and repair for proper operation. It is against federal regulations to operate this wood heater in a manner inconsistent with operating instructions in this manual.

TROUBLE SHOOTING AND PROBLEM SOLVING

1. Problem:
Smoke puffs from furnace
Solution:
 - A. Check chimney draft. Check for blocked chimney or flue pipe. Use mirror to check chimney clearance.
 - B. Check ash pit — if it is too full, empty.
 - C. Make sure furnace room is not too airtight.
 - D. Make sure all of chimney mortar connections are airtight.
 - E. Check ash drawer. Make sure it's airtight.
 - F. Check chimney for possible down-draft caused by taller surrounding trees or objects. Correct with proper chimney vent cap.
 - G. Check the possibility of a cold chimney forcing cool gases backward. Remedied by properly insulating chimney with non-combustible liner — non-combustible insulation.
 - H. Fuel may be too green.
 - I. Make sure no other fuel burning devices are connected to the chimney impairing the draft.
 - J. Check chimney draft, it should be .06 inches of water column. This service is provided by a certified chimney sweep.
2. Problem:
Inadequate heat being delivered to your home
Solution:
 - A. Check home insulation — is it adequate?
 - B. Check hook-up to furnace — is it installed correctly?
 - C. Cool air inlet may be inadequate or furnace room too airtight.
 - D. Your wood fuel may be too low grade. Hardwoods are recommended.
 - E. Make sure your hot air duct (and other duct work) is airtight.
 - F. If furnace room is warm but your home isn't, check back draft dampers.
 - G. Is air to the blower available?
3. Problem:
Excess smoke or flames coming out door when refueling
Solution:
 - A. Wait 15 seconds and open door SLOWLY — then refuel.
 - B. Check length of flue pipe to chimney. Your unit should be within six (6) feet of your chimney.
 - C. Make sure chimney cap is not too close to the top of the chimney.
 - D. Check chimney draft — make sure chimney flue pipe is clean and chimney is of adequate height.
 - E. Make sure you're not suffocating the fire with excessive amounts of unburned wood.
 - F. Slide baffle should be pulled out prior to load door opening.
4. Problem:
Distribution blower vibrating
Solution:
 - A. Tighten blower wheel to motor shaft.
 - B. Check for bad fan bearings.
5. Problem:
Distribution blower continues to run or will not run
Solution:
 - A. Check fan limit or heat sensor and cable.
 - B. Check to see that blower is properly wired. (See Wiring and Assembly Instructions).
 - C. Check fuse box or power source.
 - D. Check power supply.
6. Problem:
Draft blower continues to run or will not run
Solution:
 - A. Check wiring.
 - B. Check thermostat or thermostat wire for short.
 - C. Make sure temperature is calling for heat.
7. Problem:
Odor from first fire
Solution:
 - A. The odor from new steel should disappear in a few hours.
 - B. If the odor remains, call you dealer immediately. A bad weld can cause a fume leak.
8. Problem:
Excessive Creosote
Solution:
 - A. Check the grade of wood you are burning.
 - B. Make sure your unit is serviced by its own proper chimney.
 - C. Check length of flue pipe and its connections.
 - D. Make sure you are burning the smallest, hottest fire to adequately heat your home.
 - E. Also see Solutions to Problem one.
9. Problem:
If the fire goes out or does not hold over night
Solution:
 - A. Poor Draft.
 - B. Incorrect damper settings.
 - C. Improper firing methods if burning coal.
 - D. More combustion air needed.
 - E. Coal not sized to the furnace. We recommend 1" to 3" diameter pieces of coal.
 - F. Ashes, if allowed to accumulate in the ash pit, will not allow passage of the required air for combustion. Keep ash pit clean.
 - G. This furnace is not to be used with an automatic stoker unless so certified.

PARTS DIAGRAM



PARTS DIAGRAM AND LIST

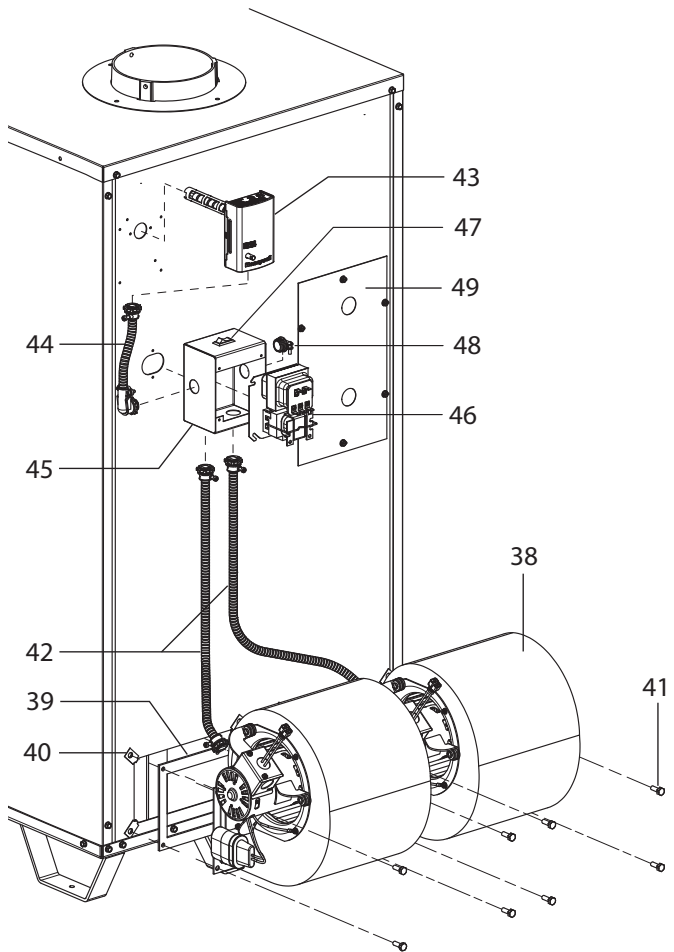
Key	Description	Part #	Qty
1	Feed Door Assy. (w/Rope Gasket)	69542	1
2	Door Handle	24179	2
N/S	Lock Nut, 1/2-13	83444	2
N/S	Washer	83835	2
3	Spring Handle	89574	4
4	Feed Door Latch	23786	1
5	Ash Door Assy. (w/Rope Gasket)	68880	1
6	Draft Cap	23859	1
7	Ash Door Latch	23823	1
N/S	Hinge Pin, 5/16" x 1"	C21399	4
8	Shaker Handle	69005	1
9	Bracket, Shaker Handle	24204	1
10	Ash Pan	68882	1
11	Grate Retainer	40312	2
12	Shaker Bar	891341	1
13	Shaker Grate Section	40314	5
14	Back Liner	40313	1
15	Front Liner	40344	1
16	Full Firebrick (4-1/2 wide x 9 tall x 1-1/4 thick)	89066	16
17	Half Firebrick (2-1/4 wide x 9 tall x 1-1/4 thick)	891414	3
18	Slide Baffle	24231	1
19	Baffle Rod	86603	1
20	Lock Nut, 1/2-13	83444	2
21	Gasket, Flue Collar	88032	1
22	Flue Collar	40246	1
23	Flue Collar Ring	22761	1
24	Smoke Curtain	23800	1
25	Smoke Door Clip	23787	2
26	Carriage Bolt, 1/4-20 x 1-1/4 Long	83445	2
27	Kep Nut, 1/4-20	83250	2
28	Cabinet Side, Left	68821	1
29	Insulation, Side	C98771	2
30	Insulation Retainer	83884	41
31	Cabinet Side, Right	68822	1
N/S	Cabinet Side, Back - 1800	69002	2
32	Receptacle, Snap-In	80351	1
33	Cabinet Back	69573	1
34	Insulation, Panel	C98871	2
35	Cabinet Top	69088	1
36	Front Filler	23817	1
37	Draft Cover	23818	1
38	Room Blower - 800 CFM	80530	2
39	Blower Gasket	88127	2
40	Tinnerman Clip, 1/4-20	83340	8
41	Bolt, 1/4-20 x 3/4	83339	8
42	Conduit Assembly (5ft)	69578	2

Key	Description	Part #	Qty
43	Honeywell Limit Control	80145	1
44	Conduit Assembly (1ft)	68859	1
45	Junction Box	25625	1
46	Fan Center Control	80130	1
47	Rocker Switch	C42373	1
48	Romex Cable Clamp	80362	1
49	Water Coil Access Cover	23819	1
N/S	Cover plate (Canadian Furnace Only)	25755	1

N/S = Not Shown

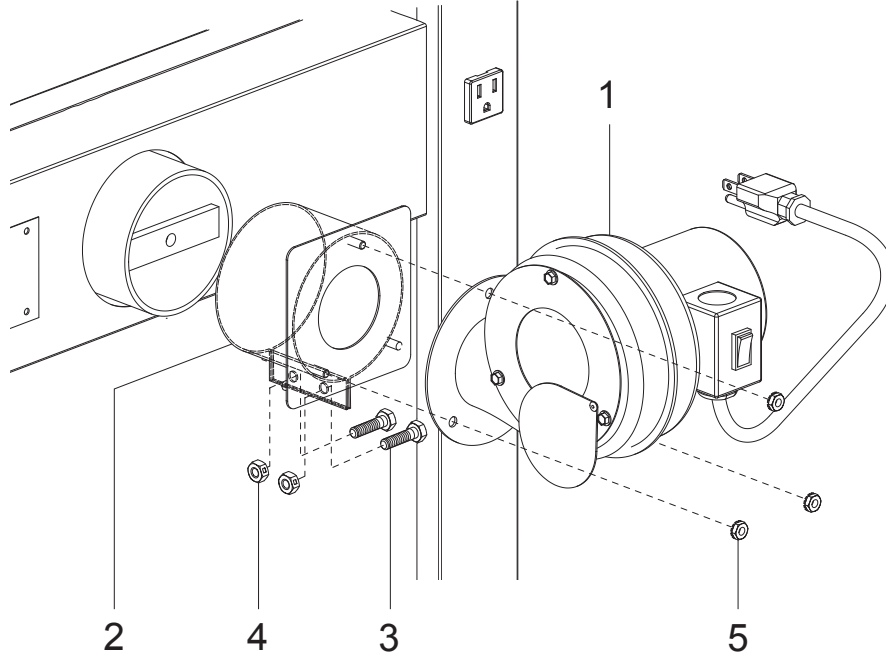
IMPORTANT NOTE:

When ordering repair parts, a color code (R) should be placed after the part number of any part that is painted.



IN ORDER TO MAINTAIN WARRANTY, COMPONENTS MUST BE REPLACED USING ORIGINAL MANUFACTURERS PARTS PURCHASED THROUGH YOUR DEALER OR DIRECTLY FROM THE APPLIANCE MANUFACTURER. USE OF THIRD PARTY COMPONENTS WILL VOID THE WARRANTY.

PARTS DIAGRAMS AND LISTS - 69189

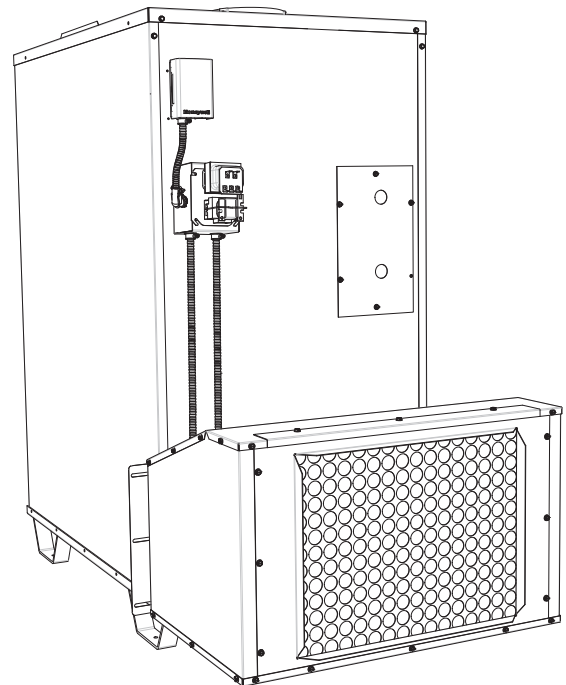


Key	Description	Part #	Qty
1	Draft Blower Assembly	69190	1
2	FAD Bracket	69192	1
3	Bolt, 1/4-20 x 1"	83379	2
4	Lock Nut, 1/4-20	83261	2
5	Kep Nut, 10-24	83244	3

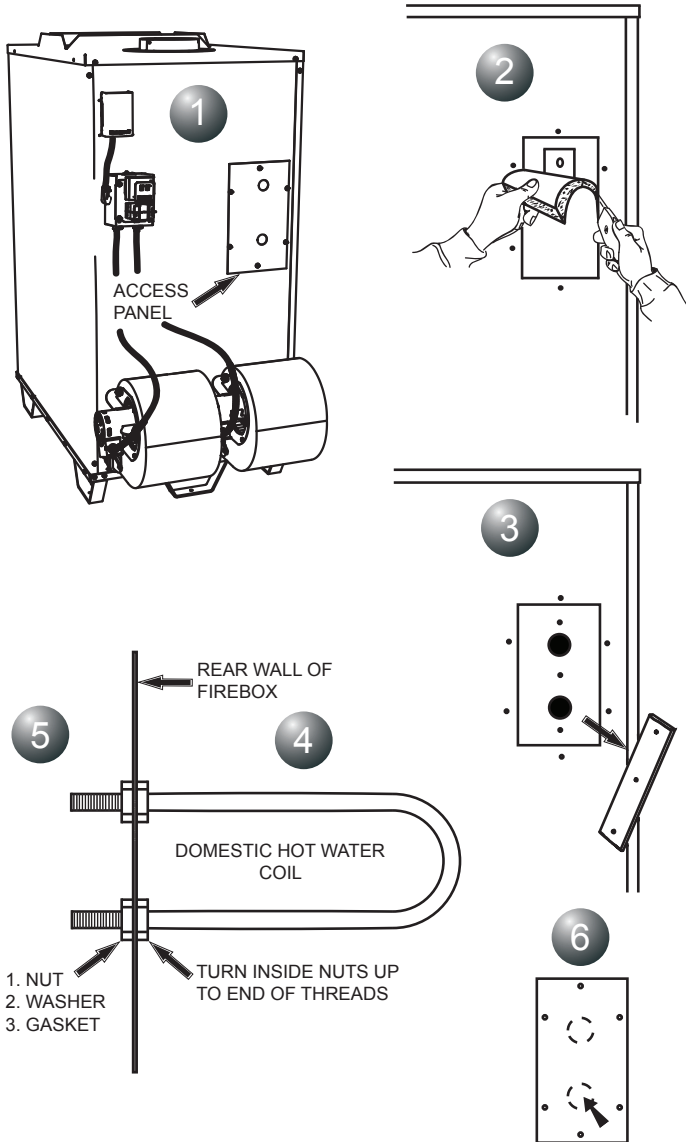
UFB908 COLD AIR RETURN / FILTER BOX - OPTIONAL KIT

As mentioned earlier in this manual, a cold air return and/or filter box should be incorporated into your furnace installation. A cold air return or filter box will increase the life of your blowers and offer filtered distribution air for your home. U.S. Stove offers the model UFB908 as an option and can be purchased from your local dealer.

The UFB908 utilizes a standard 16" x 20" filter that can be purchased from your local dealer or any hardware/duct work supply store. When installing a UFB908, follow the installation instructions supplied with the kit.



DOMESTIC HOT WATER COIL KIT - OPTIONAL



This Furnace will accept the installation of a Domestic Hot Water Coil Kit. The U.S. Stove kit is a 1124 Water Coil and it may be purchased from your local dealer.

1. Remove the access panel on the rear of the furnace enclosure.
2. With a utility knife, cut away a section of the insulation (if equipped) directly behind the access panel.
3. Remove the cover plate from the rear of the furnace firebox.
4. Place one nut on each end of the water coil and thread each nut up to the end of the threads on the coil.
5. Insert the coil through the holes from the inside of the firebox. Install a gasket, washer and nut onto each end of the water coil. Tighten the nuts down securely to insure an air tight seal.

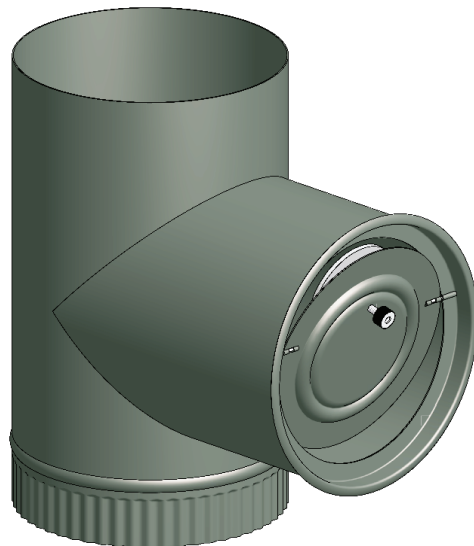
The installation is now ready to be plumbed to your existing hot water system. Choose one of the three methods described in the Hot Water Coil instructions.

6. Remove knockouts from the access panel and re-attach to the furnace enclosure.
- Have a qualified plumber connect your domestic hot water pipe to the coil with the appropriate fittings.

DR6 - 6" DRAFT REGULATOR KIT - OPTIONAL KIT

In the unlikely event that your furnace "overfires" (a condition evidenced by elbows, stove pipes, and connectors glowing red in appearance or otherwise discoloring), then your installation is subject to excessive draft created by either a chimney too tall or too great in diameter in conjunction with its height, or some other factor of an indeterminate cause. In this event, you should install a barometric draft regulator. Such installation will preclude any over-firing and/or any hazardous consequences of potential overfiring.

Barometric draft regulators are generally available where you purchased your stove or may be ordered directly from United States Stove Company at a nominal charge.



HOW TO ORDER REPAIR PARTS

This manual will help you obtain efficient, dependable service from the furnace, and enable you to order repair parts correctly.

Keep this manual in a safe place for future reference.

When placing an order or for warranty claims, please provide the following information found on the Certification Plate located below the ash door.

PART NUMBER

PART DESCRIPTION

MODEL NUMBER - 1602R

SERIAL NUMBER _____



United States Stove Company

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South Pittsburg, TN 37380
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