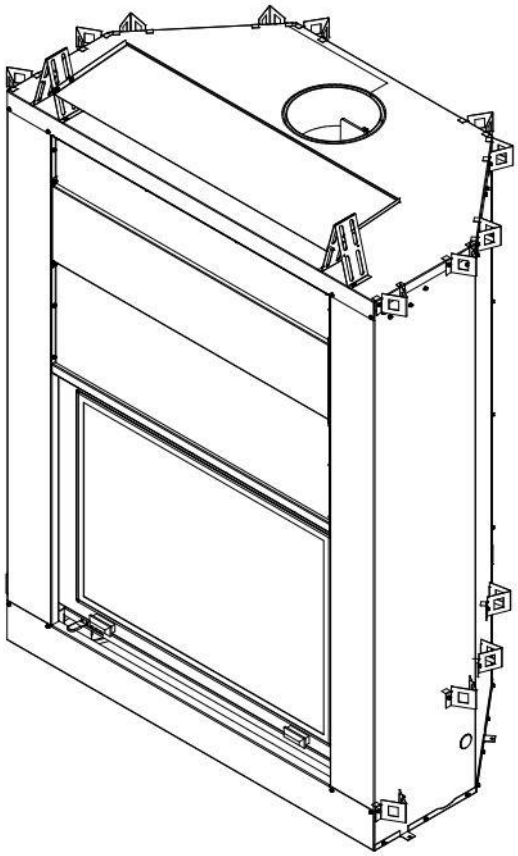
FP7CE Antoinette

Installation And Operation Manual



Installation Instructions

This installation manual will help you obtain a safe, efficient, dependable installation for your fireplace and chimney system. Please read and understand these installation instructions before beginning your installation.

CAUTION: Do not attempt to modify or alter the construction of the fireplace or its components. Any modification or alteration of construction may void the warranty, listings and approvals of this system. In that case, Stove Builder International (SBI) will not be responsible for damages. Install the fireplace only as described in these instructions.

CE

www.kfenergy.cz

výrobce: Stove Builder International Inc.
250, rue de Copenhague, St-Augustin-de-Desmaures (Quebec) Kanada G3A 2H3
Výhradní distributor: KF group s.r.o., Otín 7, Jindřichův Hradec

THANK YOU FOR CHOOSING THIS VALCOURT WOOD FIREPLACE

As one of North America's largest and most respected wood stove and fireplace manufacturers, Stove Builder International takes pride in the quality and performance of all its products. We want to help you get maximum satisfaction as you use this product.

In the pages that follow you will find general advice on wood heating, detailed instructions for safe and effective installation, and guidance on how to get the best performance from this fireplace as you build and maintain fires, and maintain your wood heating system.

Congratulations on making a wise purchase.

If this fireplace is not properly installed, combustible materials near it may overheat. To reduce the risk of fire, follow the installation instructions in this manual exactly. Contact local building or fire officials about restrictions and installation inspection requirements in your area.

Please read this entire manual before you install and use your new fireplace. You may need to get a building permit for the installation of this fireplace and the chimney that it is connected to. Consult your municipal building department or fire department before installation. We recommend that you also inform your home insurance company to find out if the installation will affect your policy.

This heating unit is designed to serve as a supplementary heat source. We recommend that a primary heat source also be available in the home. The manufacturer cannot be responsible for costs associated with the use of another heating system.

Table of content

PART A - OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE 5

1 Safety Information 5

1.1 Summary of Operation and Maintenance Cautions and Warnings 5

2 General Information 7

2.1 FP7CE Antoinette Specifications 7

3 Operating Your Fireplace 10

3.1 Your First Fires 10

3.2 Lighting Fires 10

3.2.1 Conventional Fire Starting 11

3.3 Maintaining Wood Fires 11

3.3.1 General Advice 11

3.3.2 Ash Removal 12

3.3.3 Raking Charcoal 12

3.3.4 Firing Each New Load Hot 12

3.3.5 Air Intake Control and Exhaust Damper 13

3.3.6 Smoking – Causes and Troubleshooting 13

4 Maintaining Your Wood Heating System 14

4.1 Fireplace Maintenance 14

4.1.1 Glass Door Cleaning 14

4.1.2 Screen Door Adjustment 15

4.1.3 Glass Door Adjustment 15

4.1.4 Glass Care – Replacement 16

4.1.5 Cleaning and Painting the Fireplace 16

4.2 Chimney and Chimney Liner Maintenance 17

4.2.1 Why Chimney Cleaning is Necessary 17

4.2.2 How Often Should You Clean the Chimney? 17

4.2.3 Cleaning the Chimney 17

4.2.4 Fire Baffles Removal Prior to Cleaning the Chimney 18

PART B – INSTALLATION 19

5 Safety Information 19

5.1 Summary of Installation Cautions and Warnings 19

5.2 Regulations Covering Fireplace Installation 19

5.3 Fireplace Installation 19
5.3.1 Installation of Spacers and Heat Shield 20
5.4 Fireplace Installation 21
Fire Baffles Installation 24
5.4.2 Locating the FP7CE ANTOINETTE 25
5.4.3 Minimum Heart Extension Requirements 26
5.4.4 Framing, Facing, Mantel and Combustible Shelf 27

6 Clearances to Combustible Material 37
6.1 Locating the Certification Label 37
6.2 Required Supply of Combustion Air 37

7 The Venting System 38
7.1 General 38
7.2 Suitable Chimneys 38
7.2.1 Factory-built Metal Chimneys 38
7.2.2 Masonry Chimneys 39

Appendix 1: Installing the Fresh Air Intake Kit 42
7.2.3 Fresh Air Kit 42

Appendix 2: Refractory Panels Replacement 44

Appendix 3: Exploded Diagram and Parts List 46

VALCOURT LIMITED LIFETIME WARRANTY 48

PART A - OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Please see Part B for installation instructions.

1 SAFETY INFORMATION

1.1 Summary of Operation and Maintenance Cautions and Warnings

- We recommend that our wood burning hearth products be installed and serviced by professionals.
- Use only a Valcourt glass door, specifically designed for the FP7CE Antoinette fireplace.

CAUTION: NEVER USE GASOLINE, GASOLINE-TYPE LANTERN FUEL (NAPHTHA), FUEL OIL, MOTOR OIL, KEROSENE, CHARCOAL LIGHTER FLUID, OR SIMILAR LIQUIDS OR AEROSOLS TO START OR 'FRESHEN UP' A FIRE IN THIS WOOD FIREPLACE. KEEP ALL SUCH LIQUIDS OR AEROSOLS WELL AWAY FROM THE WOOD FIREPLACE WHILE IT IS IN USE.

CAUTION: KEEP COMBUSTIBLE MATERIALS AT LEAST 122 CM AWAY FROM THE FRONT OF THE FIREPLACE OPENING.

- **HOT WHILE IN OPERATION, KEEP CHILDREN, CLOTHING AND FURNITURE AWAY. CONTACT MAY CAUSE SKIN BURNS. GLOVES MAY BE NEEDED FOR WOOD FIREPLACE OPERATION.**
- **THIS WOOD FIREPLACE HAS BEEN TESTED FOR USE WITH A FIRE SCREEN. THE DOOR AND FIRE SCREEN MAY BE OPENED ONLY DURING LIGHTING PROCEDURES OR RELOADING. ALWAYS CLOSE THE GLASS OR FIRESCREEN DOOR AFTER IGNITION. DO NOT LEAVE THE WOOD FIREPLACE UNATTENDED WHEN THE DOOR IS OPENED OR THE FIRESCREEN IN PLACE.**
- **DO NOT USE AS AN INCINERATOR.**

CAUTION: NEVER USE GRATE OR ELEVATE FIRE. BUILD WOOD FIRE DIRECTLY ON HEARTH.

CAUTION: DO NOT USE A FIREPLACE INSERT AND OTHER PRODUCTS NOT SPECIFIED FOR USE WITH THIS FIREPLACE.

CAUTION: DO NOT OBSTRUCT AIR INLETS. THIS FIREPLACE NEEDS AIR FOR ITS GOOD OPERATION.

WARNING: DO NOT USE MATERIALS OTHER THAN THOSE LISTED IN THE REPLACEMENT PARTS SECTION DURING INSTALLATION AS THEY MAY BE SAFETY HAZARDS AND A FIRE COULD RESULT.

- **WARNING: SHOULD THERE BE SOOT OR CREOSOTE FIRE IN YOUR FLUE SYSTEM ALSO CALLED CHIMNEY FIRE, CLOSE THE EXHAUST DAMPER AND GLASS DOOR COMPLETELY. IMMEDIATELY CALL THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.**

USE ONLY RECOMMENDED FUEL. BURN ONLY SEASONED NATURAL FIREWOOD.

- **THE USE OF SOME TYPES OF PRESERVATIVE-TREATED WOOD AS A FUEL CAN BE HAZARDOUS.**

- **DO NOT BURN:**
    - **GARBAGE OF ANY KIND,**
    - **COAL OR CHARCOAL,**
    - **TREATED, PAINTED OR COATED WOOD,**
    - **PLYWOOD OR PARTICLE BOARD,**
    - **FINE PAPER, COLORED PAPER OR CARDBOARD,**
    - **SALT WATER DRIFTWOOD, OR**
    - **RAILROAD TIES.**

- **<u>WARNING:</u> DO NOT CONNECT TO A CHIMNEY SERVING ANOTHER APPLIANCE.**

PLEASE NOTE THAT THE PICTURES SHOWN IN THIS MANUAL ARE GENERIC AND MAY NOT MATCH EXACTLY THE LOOK OF YOUR FIREPLACE.

2 GENERAL INFORMATION

2.1 FP7CE Antoinette Specifications

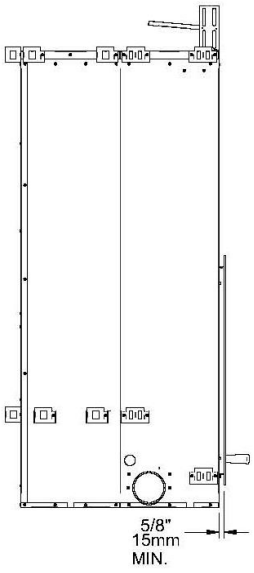
Recommended fuel	Wood logs (Birch, Beech or Hornbeam)
Test Standard	EN 13229/A2
Type of combustion	Intermittent
Reload time at nominal heat output	45 min
Color	Metallic black
Minimum flue draught (door closed)	12 Pa
Shipping Weight:	305 kg
Firebox Volume	0,15 m^3
Maximum Log Length	460 mm
Recommended log length	406 mm
Log loading :	Sideways**
Flue Outlet Diameter	203 mm
Baffle Material	C-Cast

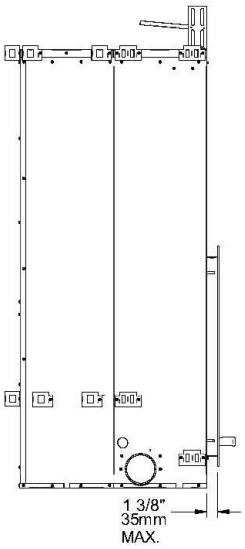
** Burn time and heating capacity may vary subject to location in home, flue system draft, flue system diameter, locality, heat loss factors, climate, fuels and other variables.*

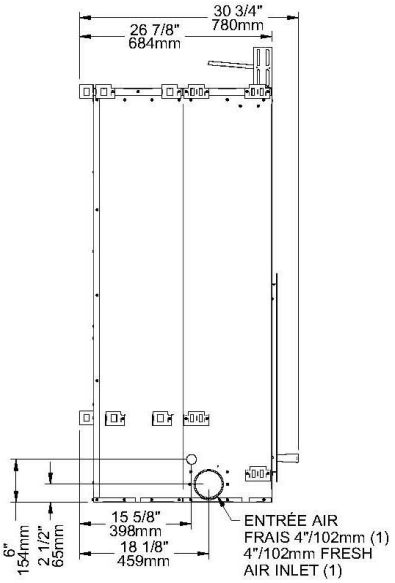
**** Sideways*: through the door you see the sides of the logs.*

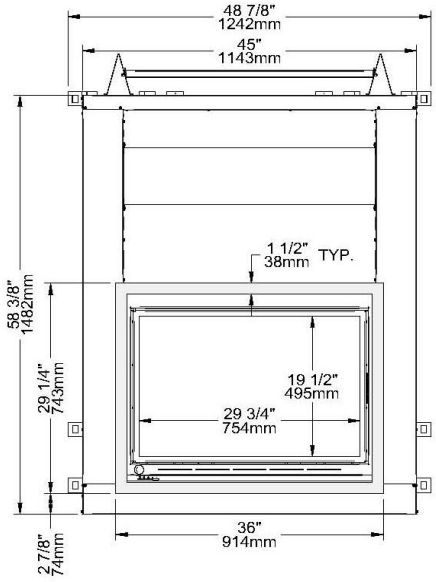
	Nominal Heat output*
	25 kW
Flue gas temperature	393 °C
Efficiency	70,42 %
CO_2 mean concentration	10,11 %

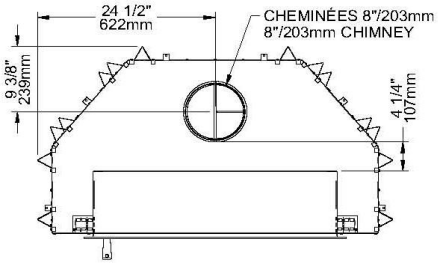
VA7FE06

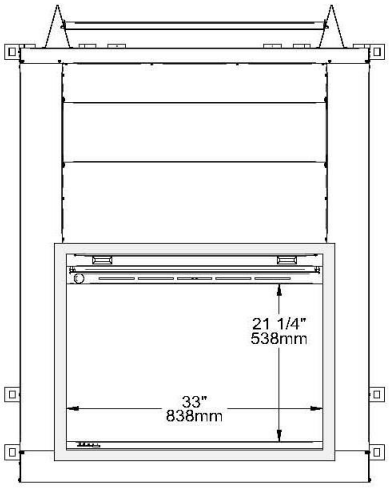

5/8"
15mm
MIN.

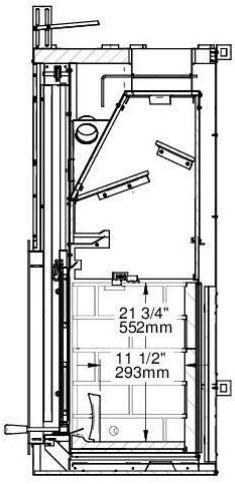

1 3/8"
35mm
MAX.

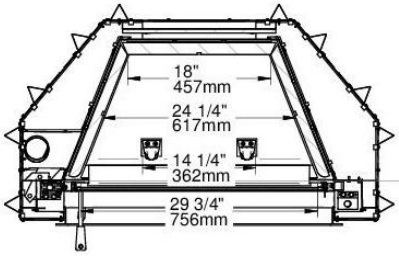

30 3/4"
780mm
26 7/8"
684mm
6"
154mm
2 1/2"
65mm
15 5/8"
398mm
18 1/8"
459mm
ENTRÉE AIR
FRAIS 4"/102mm (1)
4"/102mm FRESH
AIR INLET (1)

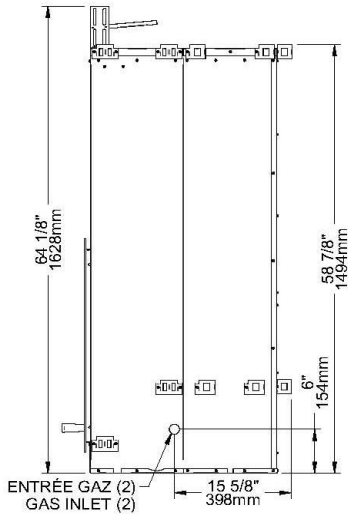

48 7/8"
1242mm
45"
1143mm
1 1/2"
38mm TYP.
58 3/8"
1482mm
29 1/4"
743mm
19 1/2"
495mm
29 3/4"
754mm
2 7/8"
74mm
36"
914mm


24 1/2"
622mm
CHEMINÉES 8"/203mm
8"/203mm CHIMNEY
9 3/8"
239mm
4 1/4"
107mm

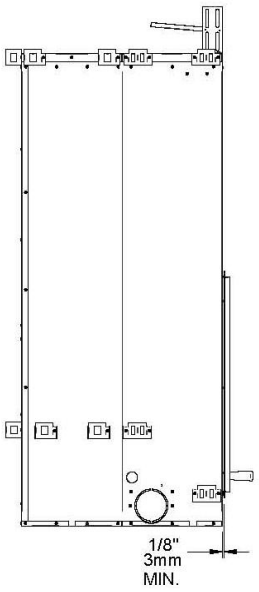

21 1/4"
538mm
33"
838mm

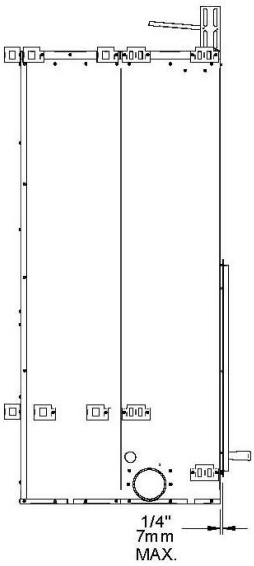

21 3/4"
552mm
11 1/2"
293mm

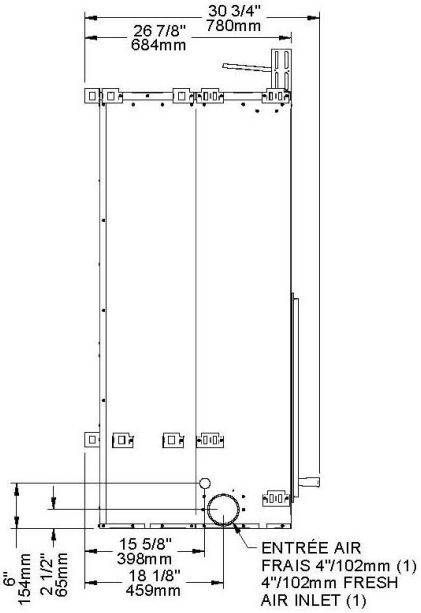

18"
457mm
24 1/4"
617mm
14 1/4"
362mm
29 3/4"
756mm

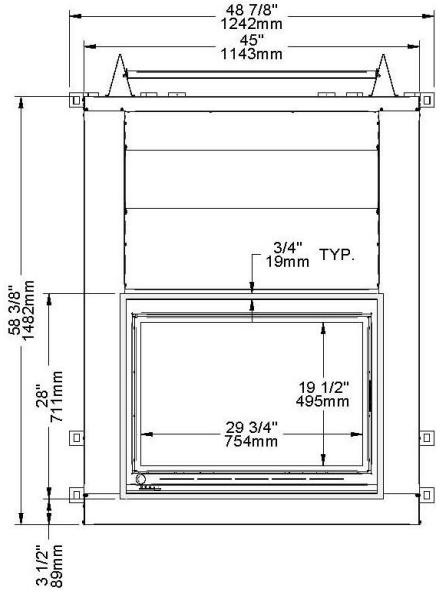

64 1/8"
1628mm
58 7/8"
1494mm
6"
154mm
ENTRÉE GAZ (2)
GAS INLET (2)
15 5/8"
398mm

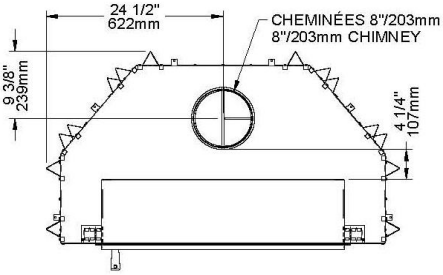
VA7TR

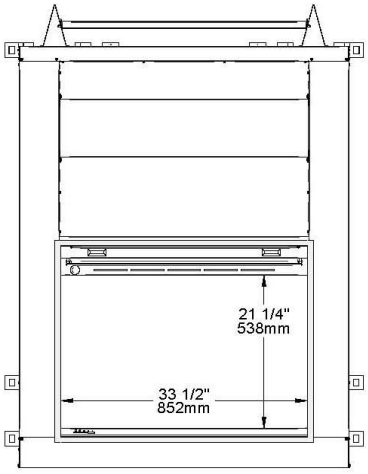

1/8"
3mm
MIN.

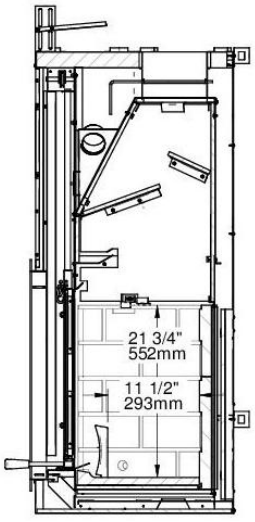

1/4"
7mm
MAX.

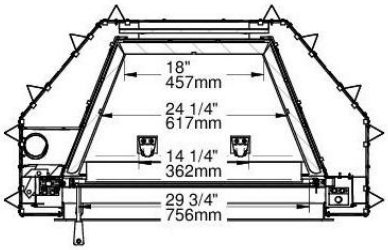

30 3/4"
780mm
26 7/8"
684mm
6"
154mm
2 1/2"
65mm
15 5/8"
398mm
18 1/8"
459mm
ENTRÉE AIR
FRAIS 4"/102mm (1)
4"/102mm FRESH
AIR INLET (1)

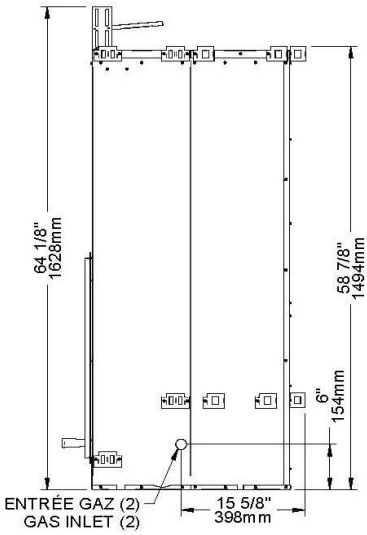

48 7/8"
1242mm
45"
1143mm
3/4"
19mm TYP.
58 3/8"
1482mm
28"
711mm
19 1/2"
495mm
29 3/4"
754mm
3 1/2"
89mm


24 1/2"
622mm
CHEMINÉES 8"/203mm
8"/203mm CHIMNEY
9 3/8"
239mm
4 1/4"
107mm


21 1/4"
538mm
33 1/2"
852mm

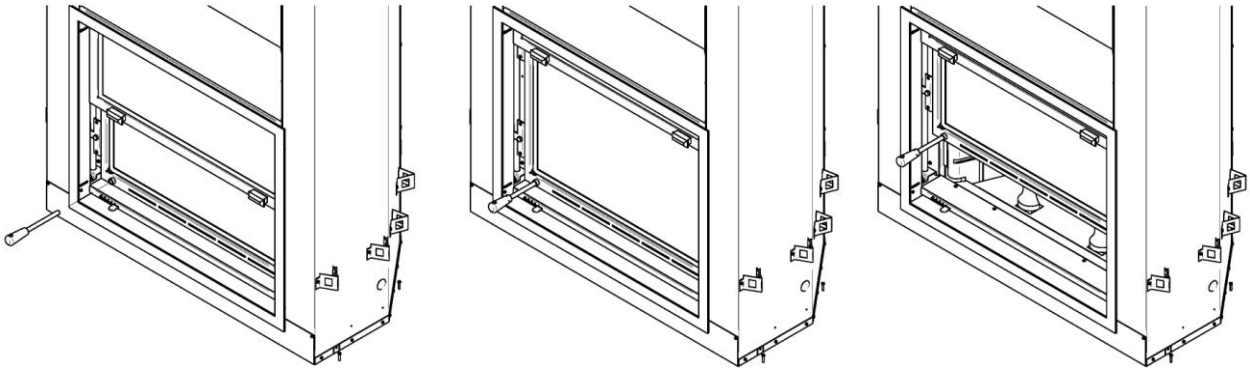

21 3/4"
552mm
11 1/2"
293mm


18"
457mm
24 1/4"
617mm
14 1/4"
362mm
29 3/4"
756mm


64 1/8"
1628mm
58 7/8"
1494mm
6"
154mm
ENTRÉE GAZ (2)
GAS INLET (2)
15 5/8"
398mm

3 OPERATING YOUR FIREPLACE

Inside the firebox of your unit, you will find the handle that allows you to open the glass door of your fireplace. Simply insert into the opening provided for this purpose at the bottom left of the glass door. This handle is removable so you can take it off at your convenience.



OPERATING WITH THE FIRE SCREEN DOOR INCREASES THE POSSIBILITY OF GENERATING CARBON MONOXIDE. CARBON MONOXIDE IS AN ODOURLESS GAS THAT IS HIGHLY TOXIC AND WHICH CAN CAUSE DEATH AT HIGH CONCENTRATION IN AIR.

3.1 Your First Fires

Two things will happen as you burn your first few fires; the paint cures and the internal components of the fireplace are conditioned.

As the paint cures, some of the chemicals vaporize. The vapors are not poisonous, but they do smell bad. Fresh paint fumes can also cause false alarms in smoke detectors. So, when you first light your fireplace, be prepared by opening doors and/or windows to ventilate the house. As you burn hotter and hotter fires, more of the painted surfaces reach the curing temperature of the paint. The smell of curing paint does not disappear until you have burned one or two very hot fires.

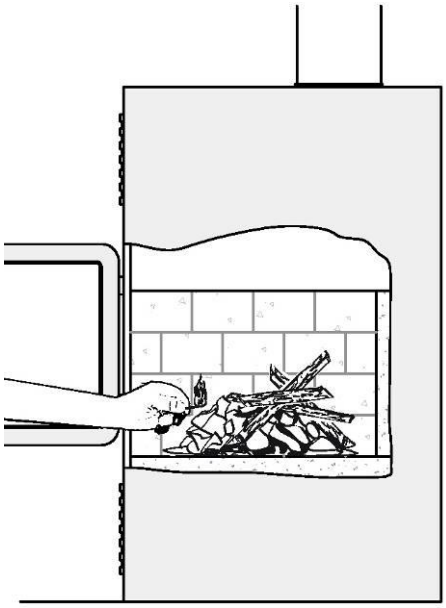
Burn one or two small fires to begin the curing and conditioning process. Then build bigger and hotter fires until there is no longer any paint smell from the fireplace. Once the paint smell disappears, your fireplace is ready for serious heating.

3.2 Lighting Fires

Each person who heats with wood develops their own favorite way to light fires. Whatever method you choose, your goal should be to get a hot fire burning quickly. A fire that starts fast produces less smoke and deposits less creosote in the chimney. Here are three popular and effective ways to start wood fires.

3.2.1 Conventional Fire Starting

The conventional way to build a wood fire is to bunch up 5 to 10 sheets of plain newspaper and place them in the firebox. Next, place 10 or so pieces of fine kindling on the newspaper. This kindling should be very thin; less than 25 mm. Next, place some larger kindling pieces on the fine kindling. Open the exhaust damper fully and light the newspaper. If you have a tall, straight venting system you should be able to close the door immediately and the fire will ignite. Once the fire has ignited, close the door.



A conventional kindling fire with paper under finely split wood.

DO NOT LEAVE THE FIREPLACE UNATTENDED WHEN THE DOOR IS SLIGHTLY OPENED OR THE FIRESCREEN IN PLACE. ALWAYS CLOSE AND LATCH THE GLASS OR FIRESCREEN DOOR AFTER THE FIRE IGNITES.

After the kindling fire has mostly burned, you can add standard firewood pieces until you have a fire of the right size for the conditions.

<u>CAUTION</u>: PLACE THE WOOD LOGS FAR ENOUGH FROM THE GLASS TO ALLOW PROPER PRIMARY AIR FLOW

3.3 Maintaining Wood Fires

3.3.1 General Advice

Wood heating with a space heater is very different than other forms of heating. There will be variations in the temperature in different parts of the house and there will be variations in temperature throughout the day and night. This is normal, and for experienced wood burners these are advantages of zone heating with wood.

Do not expect steady heat output from your fireplace. It is normal for its surface temperature to rise after a new load of wood is ignited and for its temperature to gradually decline as the fire progresses. This rising and falling of temperature can be matched to your household routines. For example, the area temperature can be cooler when you are active, such as when doing housework or cooking, and it can be warmer when you are inactive, such as when reading or watching television.

Wood burns best in cycles. A cycle starts when a new load of wood is ignited by hot coals and ends when that load has been consumed down to a bed of charcoal about the same size as it was when the wood was loaded. Do not attempt to produce a steady heat output by placing a single log on the fire at regular intervals. Always place at least three, and preferably more, pieces on the fire at a time so that the heat

radiated from one piece helps to ignite the pieces next to it. The size of each load can be matched to the amount of heat needed.

When you burn in cycles, you rarely need to open the fireplace's loading door while the wood is flaming. This is an advantage because there is more chance that smoke will leak from the fireplace when the door is opened as a full fire is burning.

3.3.2 Ash Removal

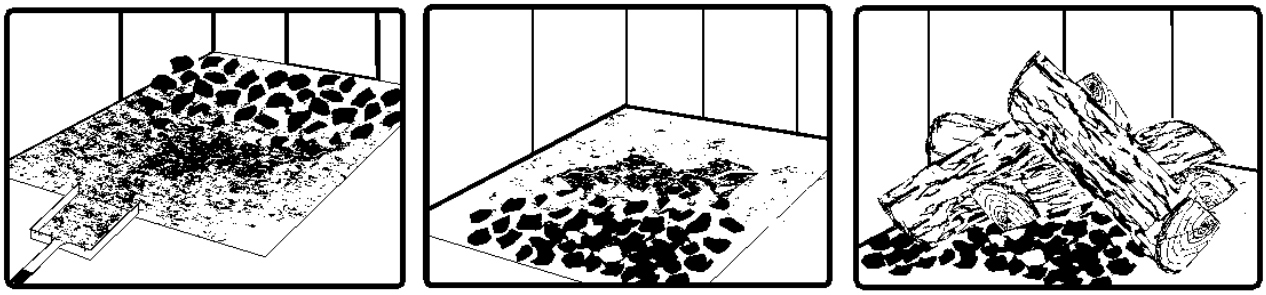
Ash should be removed from the firebox every two or three days of full time heating. Do not let the ash build up in the firebox because it will interfere with proper fire management.

After ashes have been removed from the fireplace and placed in a tightly covered metal container, they should be taken outside immediately. 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. Ashes normally contain some live charcoal that can stay hot for several days. 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. Other waste should not be placed in this container.

NEVER STORE ASHES INDOORS OR IN A NON-METALIC CONTAINER OR ON A WOODEN DECK.

3.3.3 Raking Charcoal

Rekindle the fire when you notice that the room temperature has fallen. You will find most of the remaining charcoal at the back of the firebox, furthest from the door. Rake these coals towards the door before loading. There are two reasons for this raking of the coals. First, it concentrates them near where most of the combustion air enters the firebox and where they can ignite the new load quickly, and second, the charcoal will not be smothered by the new load of wood. If you were to simply spread the charcoal out, the new load will smoulder for a long time before igniting.



Remove ash first, and then rake charcoal towards the front of the firebox before loading so that it will ignite the new load.

3.3.4 Firing Each New Load Hot

Place the new load of wood on and behind the charcoal, and not too close to the glass. Firing each load of wood hot accomplishes a few things:

- drives the surface moisture from the wood,
- creates a layer of char on the wood, which slows down its release of smoke,
- heats the firebox components so they reflect heat back to the fire, and
- heats the chimney so it can produce strong, steady draft for the rest of the cycle.

Although it is important to fire each new load hot to prepare for a clean burn, do not allow the fire to burn at full intensity for more than a few minutes.

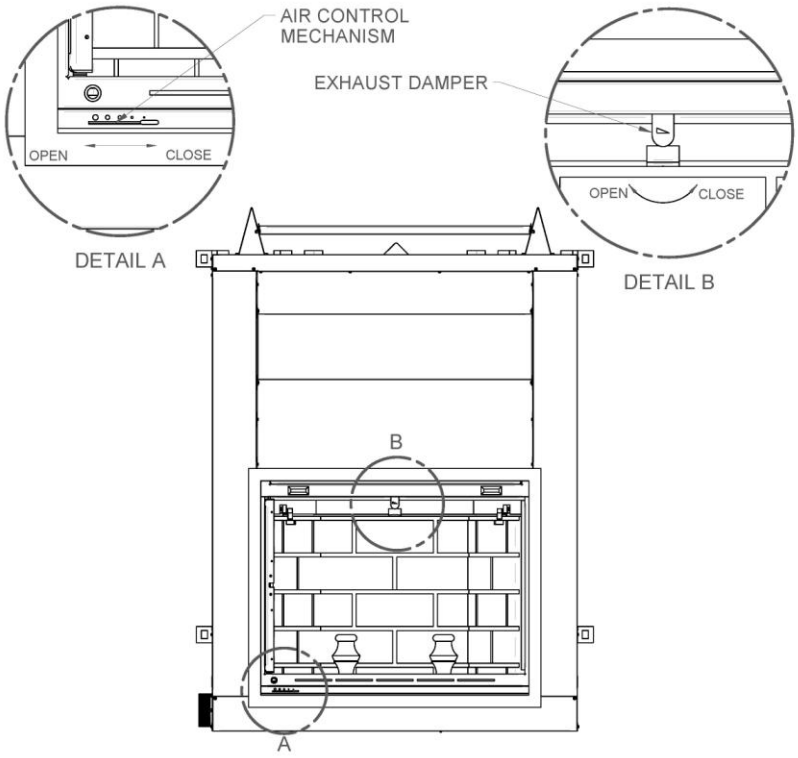
DO NOT LEAVE THE FIREPLACE UNATTENDED WHILE A NEW LOAD IS BEING FIRED HOT.

DO NOT OVERFIRE. IF ANY PART OF THE WOOD FIREPLACE STARTS TO GLOW RED, OVER FIRING IS HAPPENING.

When you burn a new load of wood hot to heat up the wood, the fireplace and the chimney, the result will be a surge of heat from the fireplace. This heat surge is welcome when the room temperature is a little lower than desirable, but not welcome if the space is already warm. Therefore, allow each load of wood to burn down so that the space begins to cool off a little before loading. Letting the space cool before loading is one of the secrets to clean burning and effective zone heating.

3.3.5 Air Intake Control and Exhaust Damper

The air intake control (dilution air) and exhaust damper should be in the closed position when there has not been any wood or embers in the fireplace for a few hours. This will minimize air leakage up the chimney.



3.3.6 Smoking – Causes and Troubleshooting

Your fireplace has been designed and tested to provide smoke free operation. Occasionally, there may be a small amount of smoking upon lighting the fire, until the chimney heats up but this should not continue. If the fireplace continues to smoke it is probably for one of the following reasons:

3.3.6.1 Closed exhaust damper

Make sure that the exhaust damper is in the open position (see Figure in **Section 3.3.5:** ***Air Intake Control and Exhaust Damper***).

3.3.6.2 Negative pressure in the house

As the fire burns, air goes up the chimney. This air must be replaced through leakage into the house or through the fresh air kit. When operating the FP7CE ANTOINETTE WOOD FIREPLACE, open a nearby window temporarily to check if there is adequate air supply replacement. If opening a window solves the problem, the house is under negative pressure.

3.3.6.3 Wet wood

Wet or tarred wood will smoulder and smoke instead of burning properly.

3.3.6.4 Dirty or blocked chimney

Check to make sure the chimney is clear and clean.

3.3.6.5 Poor chimney draft

With no fire, there should be sufficient draft to exhaust cigarette smoke introduced at the bottom of the throat. Chimneys installed against an outside wall without protection may generate back draft problems which will cause start-up problems. To prevent this, when you light a fire make sure you use small pieces of really dry wood and keep your glass door closed for the first 15 minutes. Reload your unit a few times with kindling before putting large pieces of cordwood.

CAUTION: THE EXHAUST DAMPER AND THE AIR INTAKE CONTROL MUST BE KEPT FULLY OPEN UNTIL THE FIREPLACE HAS COOLED DOWN FOR A FEW HOURS.

4 MAINTAINING YOUR WOOD HEATING SYSTEM

4.1 Fireplace Maintenance

Your new fireplace will give many years of reliable service if you use and maintain it correctly. Some of the internal components of the firebox, such as firebricks and baffles, will wear over time under intense heat. You should always replace defective parts with original parts (see **Appendix 3: Exploded Diagram and Parts List**). Firing each load hot to begin a cycle as described above will not cause premature deterioration of the fireplace. However, letting the fireplace run with the air control fully open for the entire burn cycles can cause damage over time. The hotter you run the fireplace throughout burn cycles, the more quickly its components will deteriorate. For that reason, **never leave the fireplace unattended while a new load is being fired hot**.

4.1.1 Glass Door Cleaning

Under normal conditions, your door glass should stay relatively clear. If your firewood is dry enough and you follow the operating instructions in this manual, a whitish, dusty deposit will form on the inside of the glass after a week or so of use. This is normal and can be easily removed when the fireplace is cool by wiping with a damp cloth or paper towel and then drying. **Never try to clean the glass when the fireplace is hot.**

In spring and fall when the fireplace is run at lower temperatures, you may see some light brown stains forming, especially at the lower corners of the glass. This indicates that the fire has been smoky and some of the smoke has condensed on the glass. When the weather is mild, you may find that letting the fire go out is better than trying to maintain a continuous fire. Use the technique described above for building a fire to take the chill off the house.

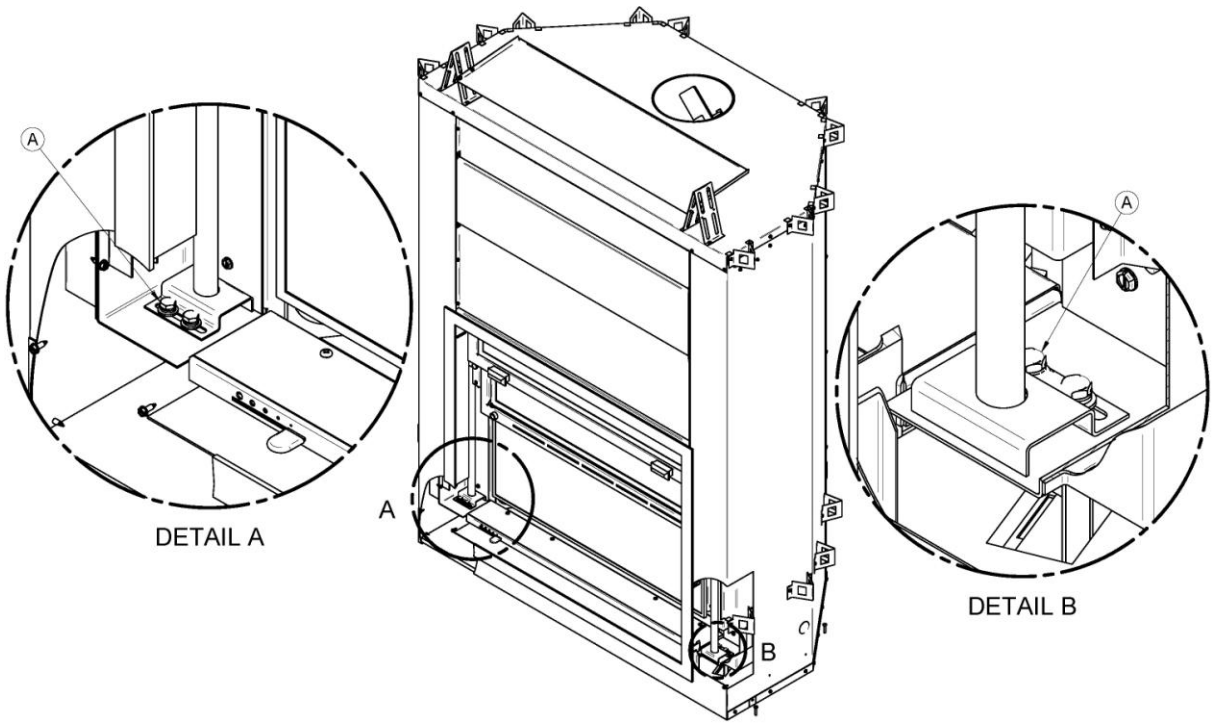
If you do get brown stains on the glass you can remove them with special cleaners for wood heater glass doors. **Do not use abrasives to clean your fireplace's door glass.**

The deposits that form on the glass are the best indication of the quality of your fuel and how well you are doing in operating the fireplace. Your goal should be clear glass with no brown stains. If you continue to see brown stains on the glass, something about your fuel and operating procedure needs to be changed. Stains on the glass indicate incomplete combustion of the wood, which also means more smoke emissions and faster formation of creosote in the chimney.

Do not abuse the glass door by striking or slamming shut. Do not use the fireplace if the glass is broken.

4.1.2 Screen Door Adjustment

1. Lift the screen and the glass door completely to the top.
2. Unscrew one of the two bolts (A) which are located on the lower right of the screen door.
3. Slightly unscrew the other bolt to allow the door adjustment.
4. Move down the screen door to the bottom.
5. To adjust, move the door to the left or right as needed.
6. Without changing the performed adjustment, move up about 6" the screen door.
7. Tighten the 2 bolts.



4.1.3 Glass Door Adjustment

1. Move the screen door completely to the top.
2. Move down the glass door to the bottom.
3. Unscrew the two bolts **(A)** which are located on the lower left of the door (See figure in **Section 4.1.2: *Screen Door Adjustment***).
4. To adjust, move the door to the left or right as needed.
5. Tighten the 2 bolts

4.1.4 Glass Care – Replacement

The glass used in the FP7CE ANTOINETTE WOOD FIREPLACE is ceramic glass 5 mm thick having dimensions of: (781 mm x 527 mm) and tested to reach temperatures up to (760 °C). If the glass breaks, it must be replaced with one having the same specification. Contact your dealer to obtain a genuine replacement part (see “replacement parts”, in appendix to get the proper part number).

WARNING: TEMPERED GLASS OR ORDINARY GLASS WILL NOT WITHSTAND THE HIGH TEMPERATURES OF THE FP7CE ANTOINETTE WOOD FIREPLACE.

WARNING: DO NOT ABUSE THE GLASS DOOR BY SLAMMING IT AGAINST THE FIREPLACE.

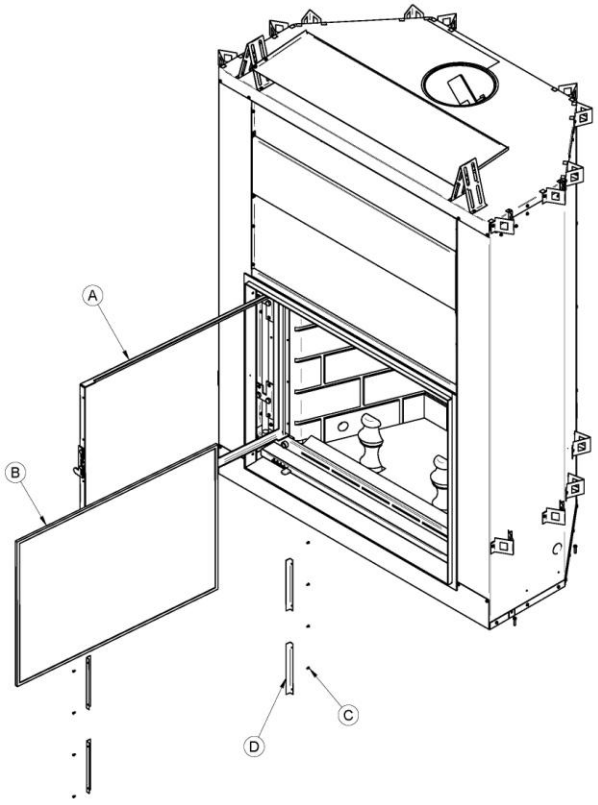
WARNING: DO NOT OPERATE THE FIREPLACE WITH A CRACKED OR BROKEN GLASS.

WARNING: DO NOT USE MATERIALS OTHER THAN THOSE LISTED IN THE REPLACEMENT PARTS SECTION DURING INSTALLATION AS THEY MAY BE SAFETY HAZARDS AND A FIRE COULD RESULT.

Here are the steps to replace the glass of your FP7CE Antoinette fireplace :

1. Open the glass door (A) with the lock located on right side of the glass door.
2. Remove all the rivets (C) holding the door.
3. Remove all debris from the frame.
4. Use only 5 mm ceramic glass.
5. Slide the new window into the frame (B) and fasten it in place with (3 mm) pop rivet (C) through the glass retainers (D).
6. Handle the glass with care to avoid injury.

NOTE: Never use substitute parts. Use only Valcourt brand parts.



4.1.5 Cleaning and Painting the Fireplace

Do not attempt to clean or paint the fireplace when the unit is hot. Painted surfaces can be wiped down with a damp cloth. Plated surfaces may be scratched by abrasive cleaners. To maintain the finish at its original brilliance, use only a damp soft cloth to clean plated surfaces.

If the paint becomes scratched or damaged, you can give your wood fireplace a brand new look by repainting it with heat-resistant paint. Before painting, roughen the surface with fine sand paper, wipe it down to remove dust, and apply two thin coats of paint. For best results, use the same paint that was originally used on the fireplace, which is available in spray cans. See your dealer for details.

4.2 Chimney and Chimney Liner Maintenance

4.2.1 Why Chimney Cleaning is Necessary

Wood smoke can condense inside the chimney liner and chimney, forming a combustible deposit called creosote. If creosote is allowed to build up in the venting system it can ignite when a hot fire is burned in the fireplace and a very hot fire can progress to the top of the chimney. Severe chimney fires can damage even the best chimneys. Smouldering, smoky fires can quickly cause a thick layer of creosote to form. When you avoid smouldering so the exhaust from the chimney is mostly clear, creosote builds up more slowly. Your new fireplace has the right characteristics to help you to burn clean fires with little or no smoke, resulting in less creosote in the chimney.

4.2.2 How Often Should You Clean the Chimney?

It is not possible to predict how much or how quickly creosote will form in your chimney. It is important, therefore, to check the build-up in your chimney monthly when getting used to the new fireplace until you determine the rate of creosote formation. Even if creosote forms slowly in your system, the chimney should be cleaned and inspected at least once each year. Do not allow more than 3 mm creosote buildup in the chimney.

It is recommended to clean thoroughly the chimney system at the end of every heating season. During summer, the air is damper and with minimal air circulation within the fireplace, it can mix with creosote and/or sooth deposits in the chimney system to form an acid that could accelerate the corrosion process and induce premature decay of the steel. Have your chimney system cleaned by a professional chimney sweep.

Contact your local municipal or provincial fire authority for information on how to handle a chimney fire. Have a clearly understood plan to handle a chimney fire.

4.2.3 Cleaning the Chimney

Chimney cleaning can be a difficult and dangerous job. If you don't have experience cleaning chimneys, you might want to hire a professional chimney sweep to clean and inspect the system for the first time. After having seen the cleaning process, you can decide if it is a job you would like to take on.

The chimney should be checked regularly for creosote build-up. Inspection and cleaning of the chimney can be facilitated by removing the baffle.

Do not expect chemical cleaners to keep your chimney clean.

The rain cap can be removed for inspection and/or cleaning of the chimney.

The chimney should be swept following these steps:
1) Remove the fire baffles.
2) Remove the rain cap.
3) Sweep the chimney.
4) Clean the inside of the firebox.
5) Re-install the baffles and the rain cap.

CAUTION: OPERATION OF YOUR FP7CE ANTOINETTE WITHOUT THE BAFFLE MAY CAUSE UNSAFE AND HAZARDOUS TEMPERATURE CONDITIONS AND WILL VOID THE WARRANTY.

4.2.4 Fire Baffles Removal Prior to Cleaning the Chimney

Before starting to clean your chimney, we recommend that you remove the fire baffles to avoid creosote dust collection on top of the baffle. (See **Section 5.4.2: *Fire Baffles Installation*)** Chimney Fire

Regular chimney maintenance and inspection can prevent chimney fires. If you have a chimney fire, follow these steps:

1. Close the fireplace door and the exhaust damper;

2. Alert your family of the possible danger;

3. If you require assistance, alert your fire department;

4. If possible, use a dry chemical fire extinguisher, baking soda or sand to control the fire. Do not use water as it may cause a dangerous steam explosion;

5. Check outside to ensure that sparks and hot embers coming out of the chimney are not igniting the roof;

6. Do not use the fireplace again until your chimney and fireplace have been inspected by a qualified chimney sweep or a Fire Department Inspector;

PART B – INSTALLATION

Parts Required

- FP7CE Antoinette Fireplace

    - Chimney lengths
    - Elbows (where necessary)
    - Associated components as per these installation instructions.

5 SAFETY INFORMATION

5.1 Summary of Installation Cautions and Warnings

- **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).**

- **MIXING OF APPLIANCE COMPONENTS FROM DIFFERENT SOURCES OR MODIFYING COMPONENTS MAY RESULT IN HAZARDOUS CONDTIONS. WHERE ANY SUCH CHANGES ARE PLANNED, STOVE BUILDER INTERNATIONAL INC. SHOULD BE CONTACTED IN ADVANCE.**

- **DO NOT CONNECT TO OR USE IN CONJUNCTION WITH ANY AIR DISTRIBUTION DUCTWORK UNLESS SPECIFICALLY APPROVED FOR SUCH INSTALLATION.**

- **DO NOT CONNECT THIS UNIT TO A CHIMNEY FLUE SERVING ANOTHER APPLIANCE.**

5.2 Regulations Covering Fireplace Installation

When installed and operated as described in these instructions, the FP7CE Antoinette wood fireplace is suitable for use in residential installations.

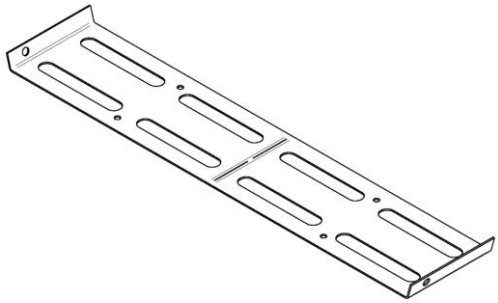
IMPORTANT: All local and national regulations, including those referring to national and European standards must be followed when installing the unit.

5.3 Fireplace Installation

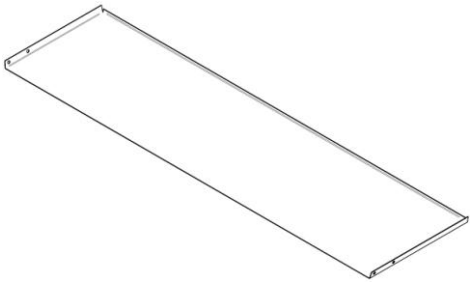
BEFORE INSTALLING YOUR FIREPLACE, YOU MUST INSTALL THE TWO SPACERS AND THE HEAT SHIELD ON TOP AND THE TWO SPACERS ON THE BACK OF THE FIREPLACE.

5.3.1 Installation of Spacers and Heat Shield

To complete the fireplace, spacers and heat shield must be secured to the top of the appliance. These parts are required to maintain proper clearances to combustible materials. You will find the spacers, heat shield and screws in the firebox.



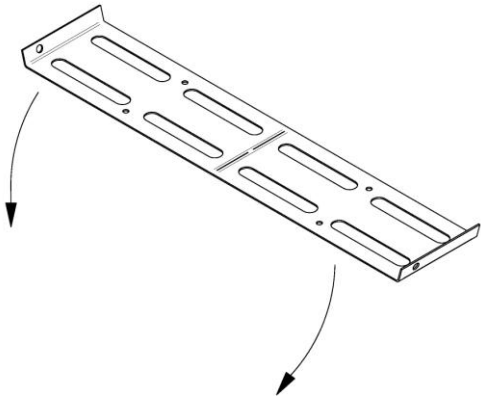
Spacers (2X)

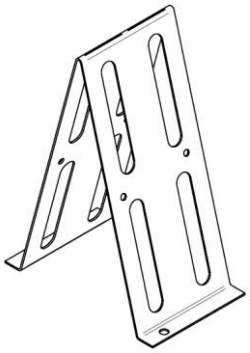


Heat shield (1X)

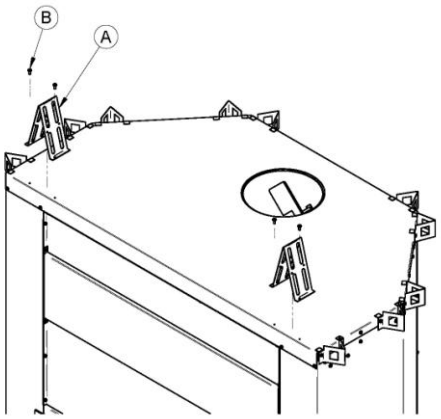
5.3.1.1 Spacers

1. Fold by hand the 2 spacers like illustrated.

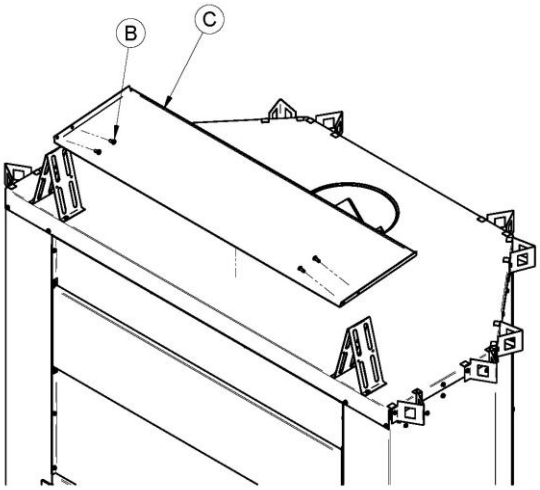


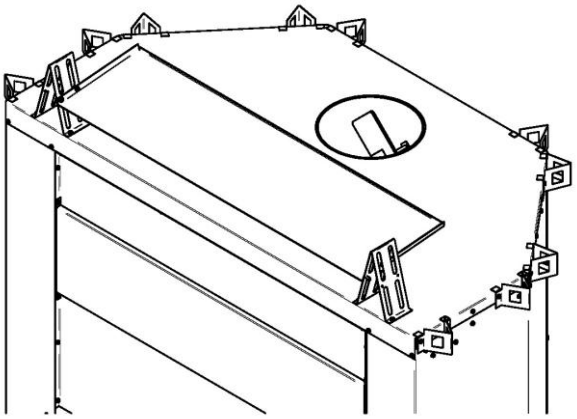


2. Align the holes of the spacers (A) with the pre-drilled holes on top of the fireplace and secure them with the 4 screws (B).



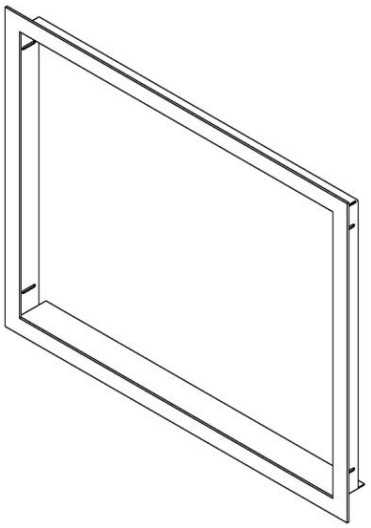
3. Position the heat shield (C) between the spacers previously installed with the folds facing up. Align the holes of the shield with the ones of the left and right spacer and secure it with 4 screws (B).



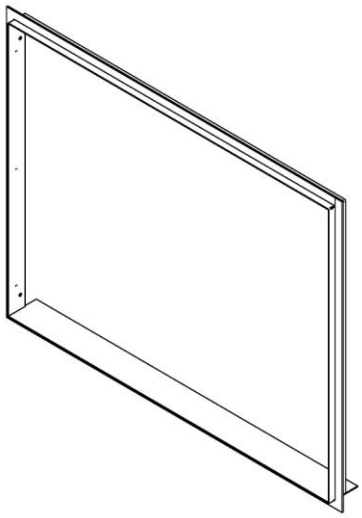


5.4 Fireplace Installation

<u>ATTENTION:</u> **IN ORDER TO COMPLETE THE FIREPLACE INSTALLATION AND DEPENDING ON THE TYPE OF FINISHING MATERIAL USED, YOU MUST INSTALL ONE OF THE FOLLOWING TRIMS; A NARROW OVERLAP (A) OR A MASONRY TRIM (B) (SOLD SEPARATELY).**



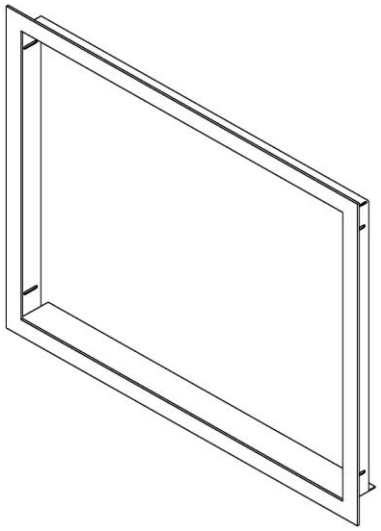
Narrow Overlap (A)



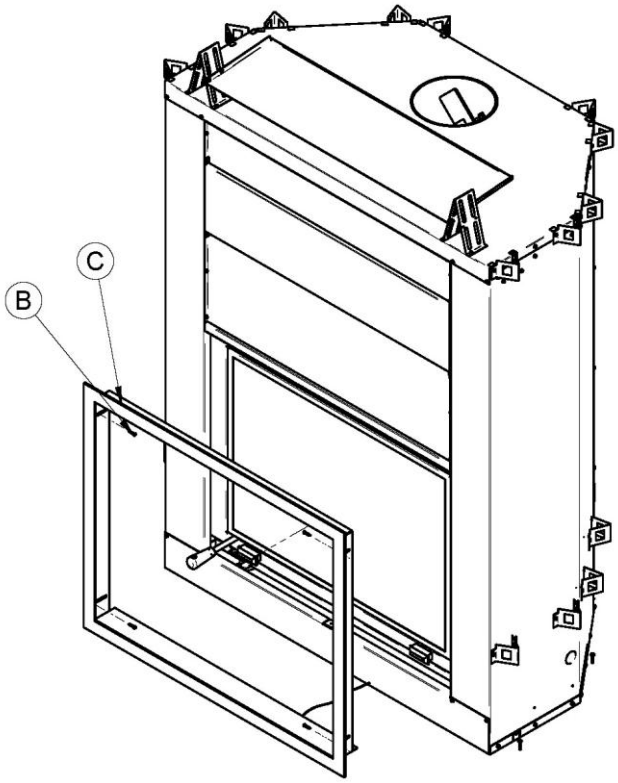
Masonry Trim (B)

5.4.1.1 Narrow Overlap

WARNING: **THE FACING SHOULD NEVER COME IN CONTACT WITH MASONRY PRODUCTS SUCH AS MORTAR, ACID OR ANY OTHER PRODUCTS CONTAINING ABRASIVES. DAMAGES AND DISCOLOURATION CAUSED BY THESE PRODUCTS WILL VOID THE WARRANTY.**

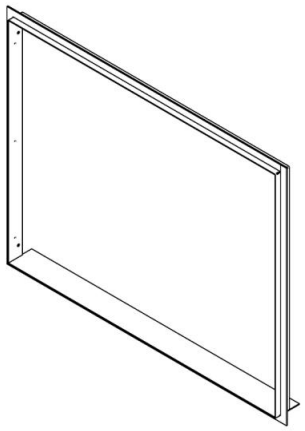


1. Once the fireplace is fully installed, push the faceplate (C) against the non combustible material, which must be installed on the front of the fireplace.
2. Secure the faceplate (C) to the fireplace with 4 screws (B) supplied with the fireplace. Always make sure the faceplate is squared to the fireplace.
3. Make sure that the doors still slide perfectly.

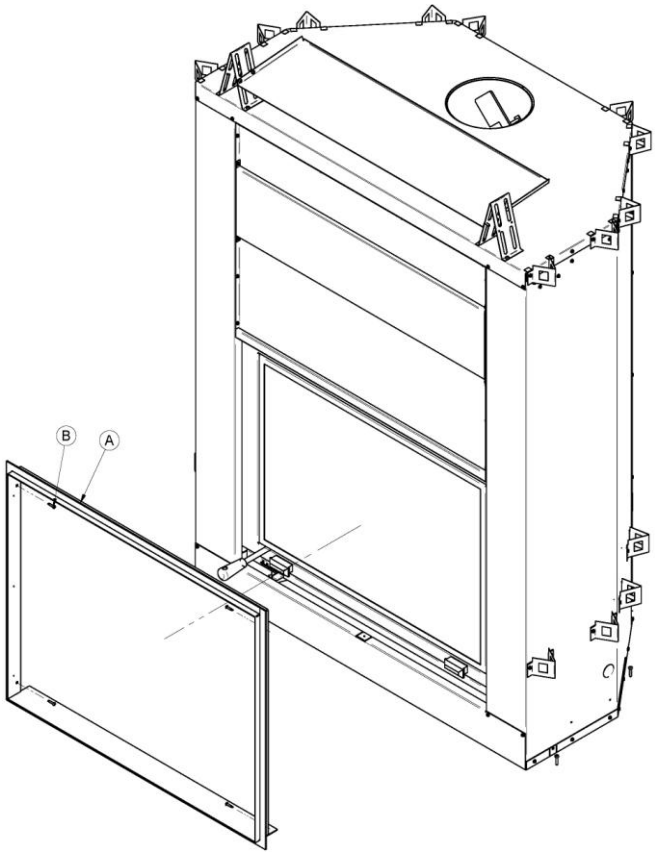


5.4.1.2 Masonry Trim

WARNING: **THE PLATING OF THE MASONRY TRIM SHOULD NEVER COME IN CONTACT WITH MASONRY PRODUCT SUCH AS MORTAR, ACID OR ANY OTHER PRODUCTS CONTAINING ABRASIVES.**



1. Once the fireplace is fully installed, press the masonry trim (A) against the fireplace (the longest side towards the bottom going inside the fireplace).
2. Secure the masonry trim (A) to the fireplace with 4 screws (B) supplied with the fireplace. Always make sure the masonry trim is squared to the fireplace.
3. Make sure that the doors still slide perfectly.
4. Once the trim is installed, you may proceed with the installation of the non combustible wall (all types of cement board). See **Section 5.4.5.2: *Facing*.**
5. Install the non combustible material on top of the cement board and against the exceeding side of the masonry trim (A).

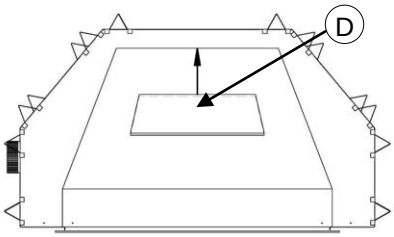


Fire Baffles Installation

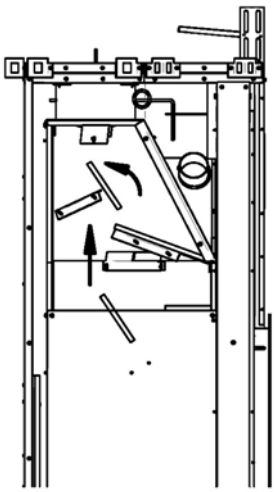
Your fireplace FP7CE contains two fire baffles. In order to protect them during transportation, the small fire baffle (D) is located at the bottom of the combustion chamber, while the largest (E) is in the box in front of your fireplace door. Note that in order to install the small fire baffle (D) properly, it should lean against the back of the chimney throat, as shown in Step 1. For the installation of the biggest fire baffle (B), it must be positioned as shown in Step 4 and lean against the front of the chimney throat.

Follow these steps to install the fire baffles:

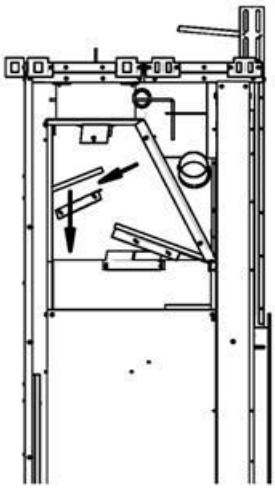
1. To install the first fire baffle (D), hold it in your hands with the narrowest part towards the back of the unit.



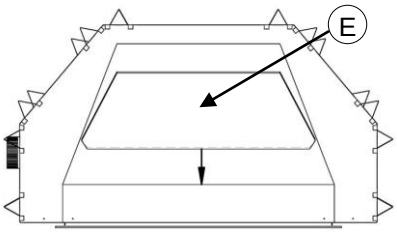
2. Move the piece up to the top bracket at the back of the fireplace throat, taking care to avoid the bracket of the front fire baffle.



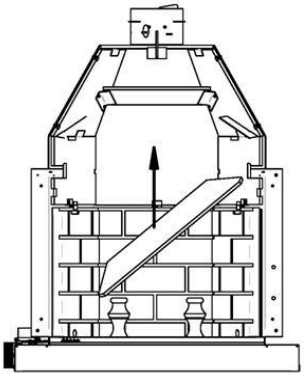
3. Place the baffle on its brackets and make sure it is leaning against the back of the chimney throat.



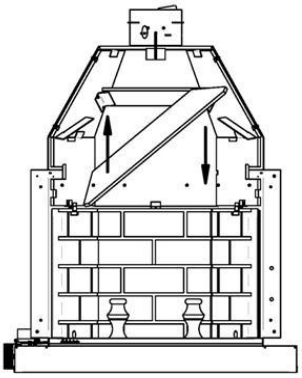
4. To install the front fire baffle (E), hold it in your hands with the narrow end toward the back of the fireplace.



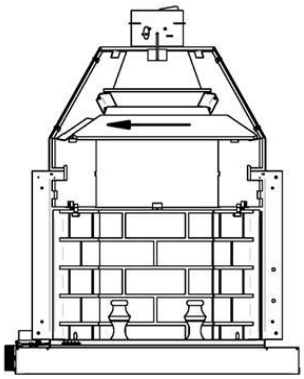
5. Move the piece up, making sure to keep it close to the front wall of the chimney throat for easy maneuverability.



6. Once one side has exceeded its bracket, lean it against the side and front wall of the chimney throat for easy maneuverability. Then rotate the piece so that the other side is also above its support.



7. Place the baffle on its bracket and slide it horizontally to center it. Make sure the fire baffle is leaning against the front of the chimney throat.



5.4.2 Locating the FP7CE ANTOINETTE

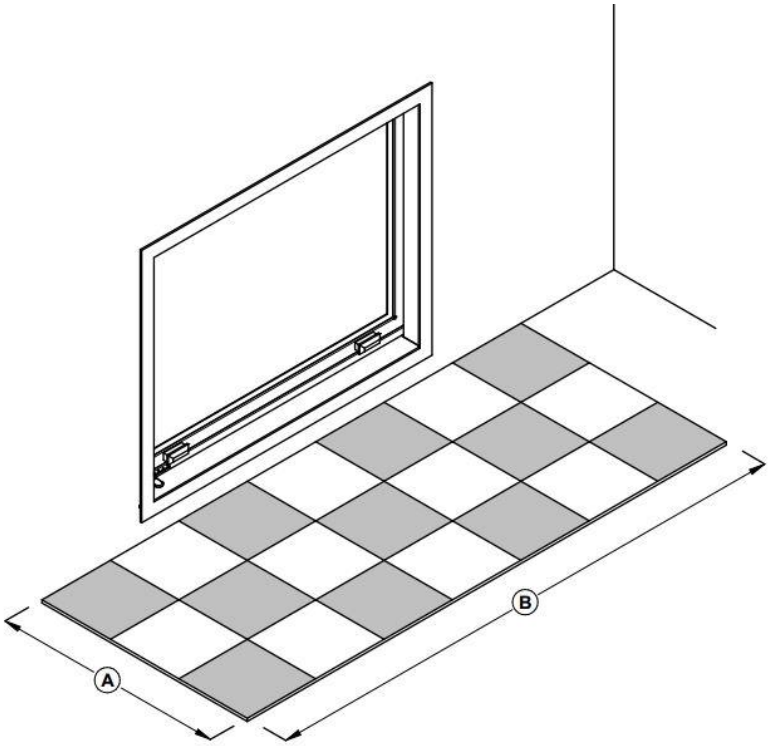
A. The best location to install your fireplace is determined by considering the location of windows, doors and the traffic flow in the room where the fireplace is located. Allowing space in front of the unit for the heart extension and the mantel and taking into consideration the location of the fresh air intake kit

and chimney. If possible, you should choose a location where the chimney will pass through the house without cutting floor or roof rafters.

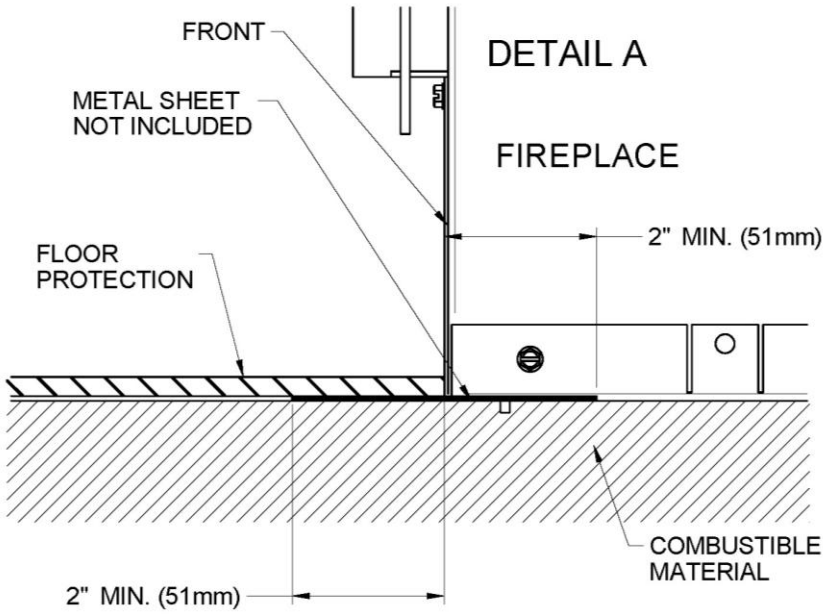
B. Usually, no additional floor support is needed for the fireplace. The adequacy of the floor can be checked by first estimating the weight of the fireplace system. Weight is given in **Section 2.1: *FP7CE Antoinette Specifications***. Next, measure the area occupied by the fireplace, note the floor construction and consult your local building code to determine if additional support is needed.

5.4.3 Minimum Heart Extension Requirements

The hearth extension floor area must extend at least 457 mm in front of the hearth **(A)** and at least 203 mm on each side of the door opening for a total of 1257 mm (**B**). The joint between the hearth extension and the fireplace hearth needs to be made of non-combustible material such as sheet metal (not included.



	CLEARANCES
A	457 mm
B	1257 mm



CAUTION: DO NOT LEAVE CARPET UNDER THE FLOOR PROTECTION IN FRONT OF THE FIREPLACE

5.4.4 Framing, Facing, Mantel and Combustible Shelf

5.4.4.1 Framing

The construction of the framing, facing, and mantel must be in accordance with the standards and the following illustrations:

A. Frame the sides and back of the fireplace using 5 cm x 10 cm or smaller lumber. However, the front studs as well as headers on top of the fireplace must be of a depth no more than the depth of the top standoffs.

<u>WARNING</u>: COMBUSTIBLE FRAMING MATERIAL CANNOT BE USED IN THE SPACE DIRECTLY ABOVE THE FIREPLACE, EXCEPT FOR THE STUDS ABOVE THE FACING THAT SUPPORT THE FACING MATERIAL AND MANTEL. THIS AREA MUST REMAIN EMPTY FOR <u>A HEIGHT OF 2.03 M</u> MEASURED FROM THE BASE OF THE APPLIANCE.

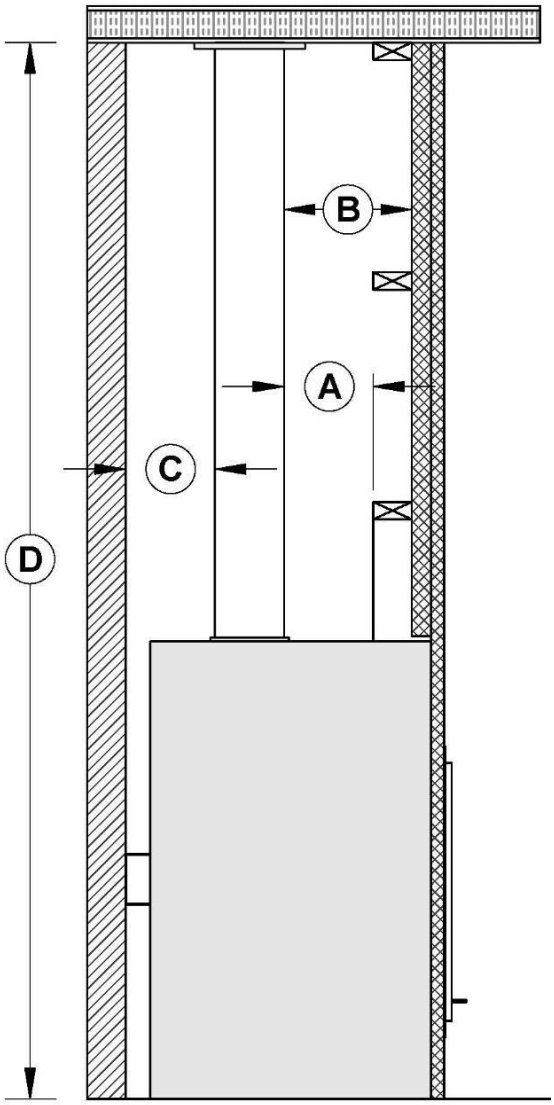
B. Frame the fireplace with vertical studs at the sides of the fireplace running from floor to ceiling. Position the studs back from the front edge of the fireplace, a space the thickness of the facing material so that the facing can be installed flush with the fireplace facing. Frame headers between the vertical studs only as follows:

- Place the front facing headers in 5 cm x 8 cm or of a depth no more than the depth of the top standoffs. Do not put wood or any material within the area above the fireplace except what's necessary to support the front facing.

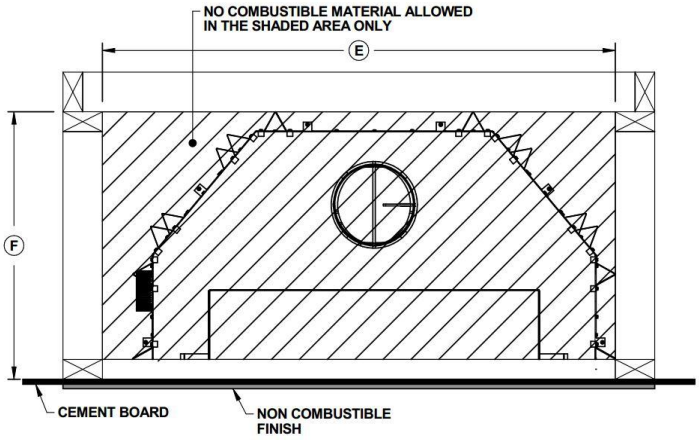
- Place headers only as required to support the facing and mantel.

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

WARNING: THE FIREPLACE MUST NOT BE IN CONTACT WITH ANY INSULATION OR LOOSE FILLING MATERIAL. FOR THIS PURPOSE, COVER THE INSULATION WITH DRYWALL PANELS OR ANY OTHER FINISHING MATERIAL INSIDE THE CHASE AROUND THE FIREPLACE.



Wall finish behind the fireplace's faceplate installation



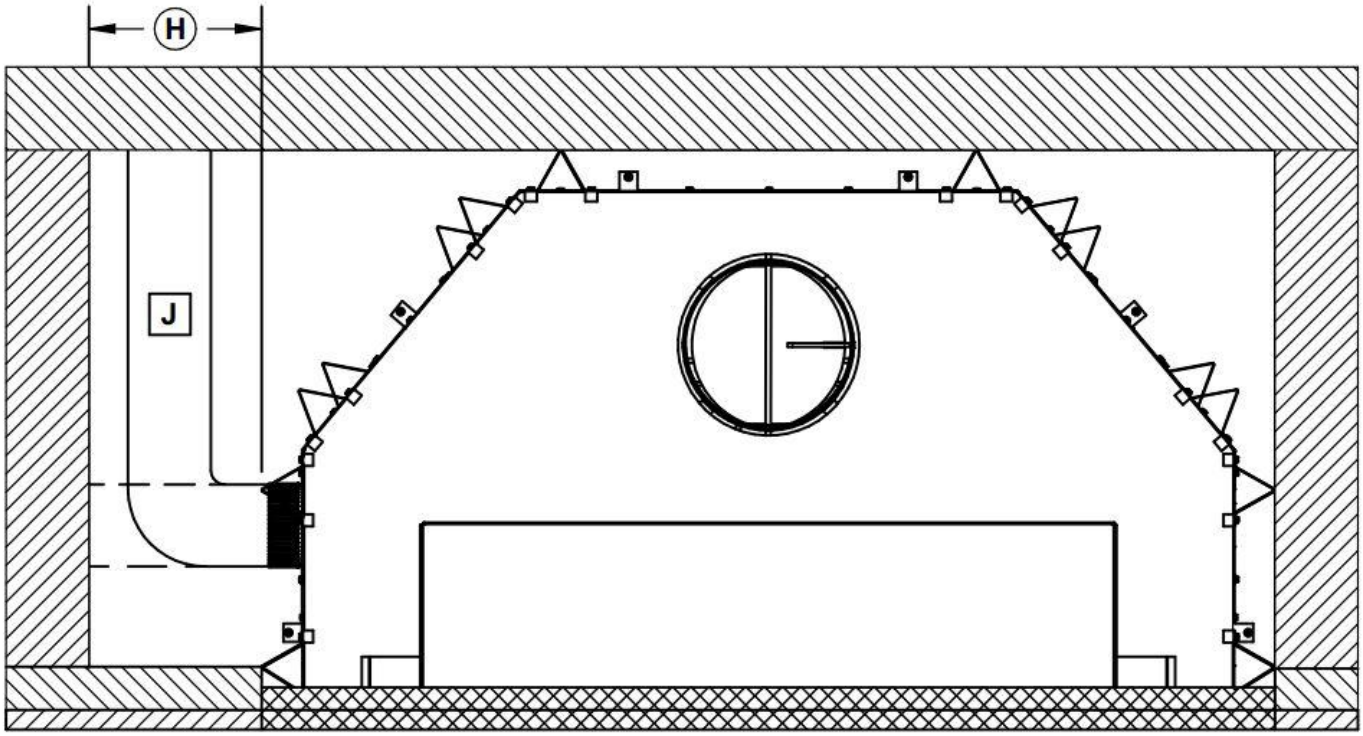
	CLEARANCES
A	227 mm
B*	293 mm
C*	86 mm
D*	2133 mm

	MEASUREMENTS
E*	1321 mm
F*	686 mm

*When drywall panels or any other finishing material inside the chase around the fireplace is to be used, add its thickness to the measurement. Clearances shown are for factory-built metal chimney with 2-inches insulation or similar insulated flue system.

See **Appendix 4:** ***Installing the Adapter for Fresh Air Intake Kit*** for (J) installation.

Fresh air intake kit (J) installation

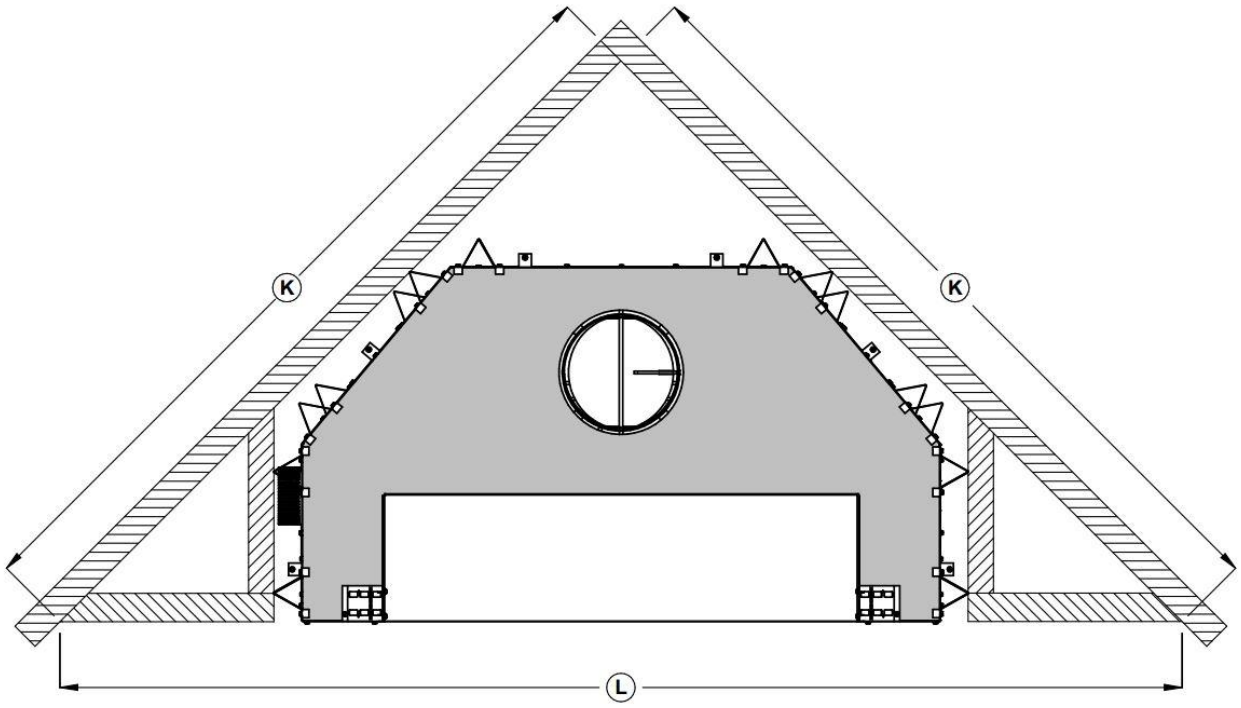


LEGEND	
	Combustible material allowed in this area
	Non-combustible material only in this area

	MINIMUM MEASUREMENTS FOR FRESH AIR INTAKE (L)**
H*	305 mm

*When drywall panels or any other finishing material inside the chase around the fireplace is to be used, add its thickness to the measurement.

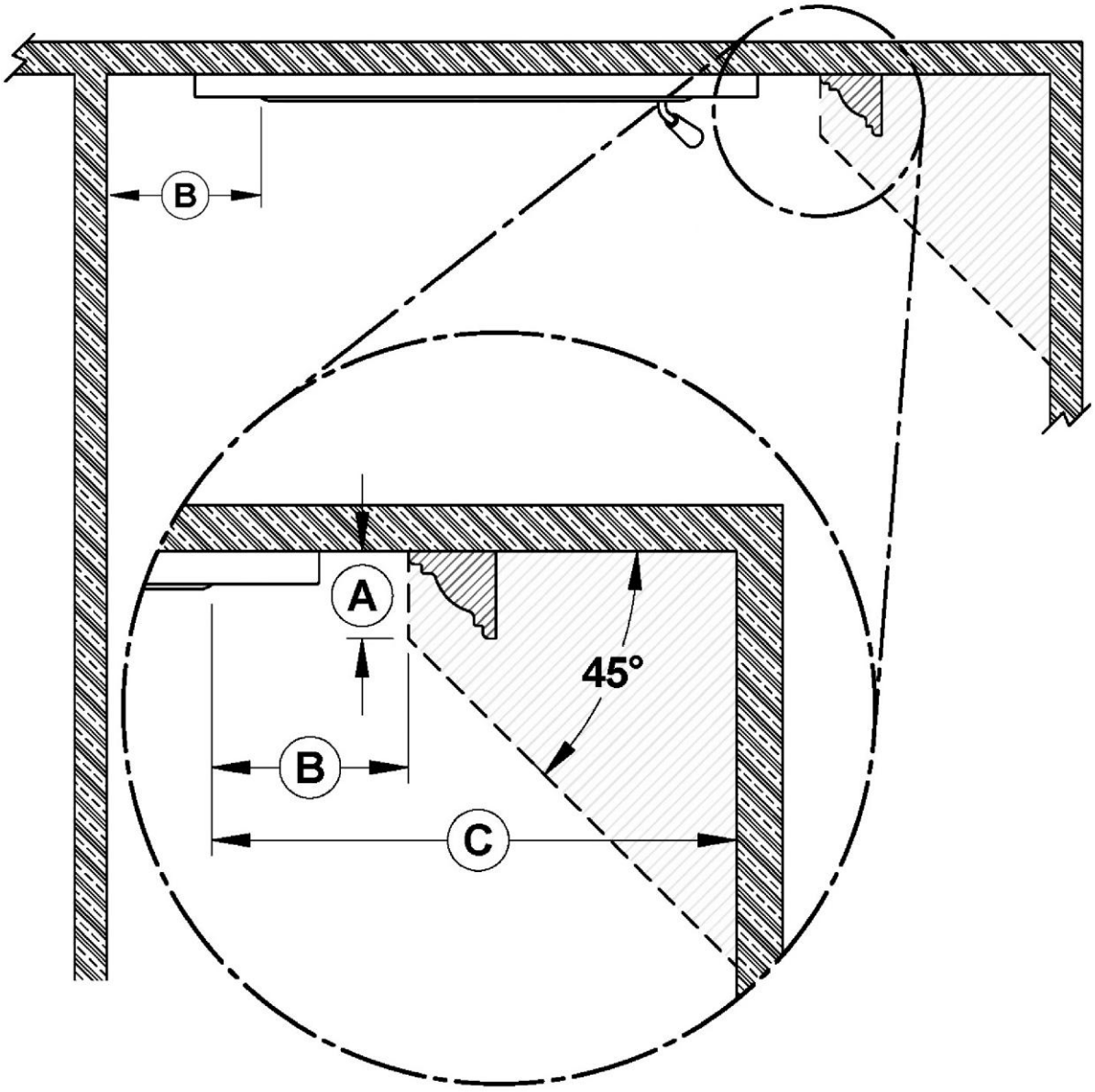
** The fresh air intake kit must be installed on the left side of the fireplace.



	MEASUREMENTS **
K*	1419 mm
L*	2007 mm

*When drywall panels or any other finishing material inside the chase around the fireplace is to be used, add its thickness to the measurement.

**Values K and L are minimum measurements. They may need to be increased to allow installation of a Fresh air intake kit, or depending on the finish material used.



	CLEARANCES*
A	76 mm maximum
B	203 mm minimum
C	508 mm minimum

*The fireplace can be installed against one of the walls in the room, respecting minimum value (B) from door opening. If the fireplace has a wall built against one side of the fireplace, the other sidewall must respect minimum value (C) from door opening. The fireplace may also have a combustible side mantle respecting values (A) and (B).

5.4.4.2 Facing

CAUTION: **BEFORE CLOSING THE WALLS, MAKE SURE THAT THE AIR CONTROL MECHANISM, THE FLUE DAMPER AND DOORS MECHANISM WORK PROPERLY.**

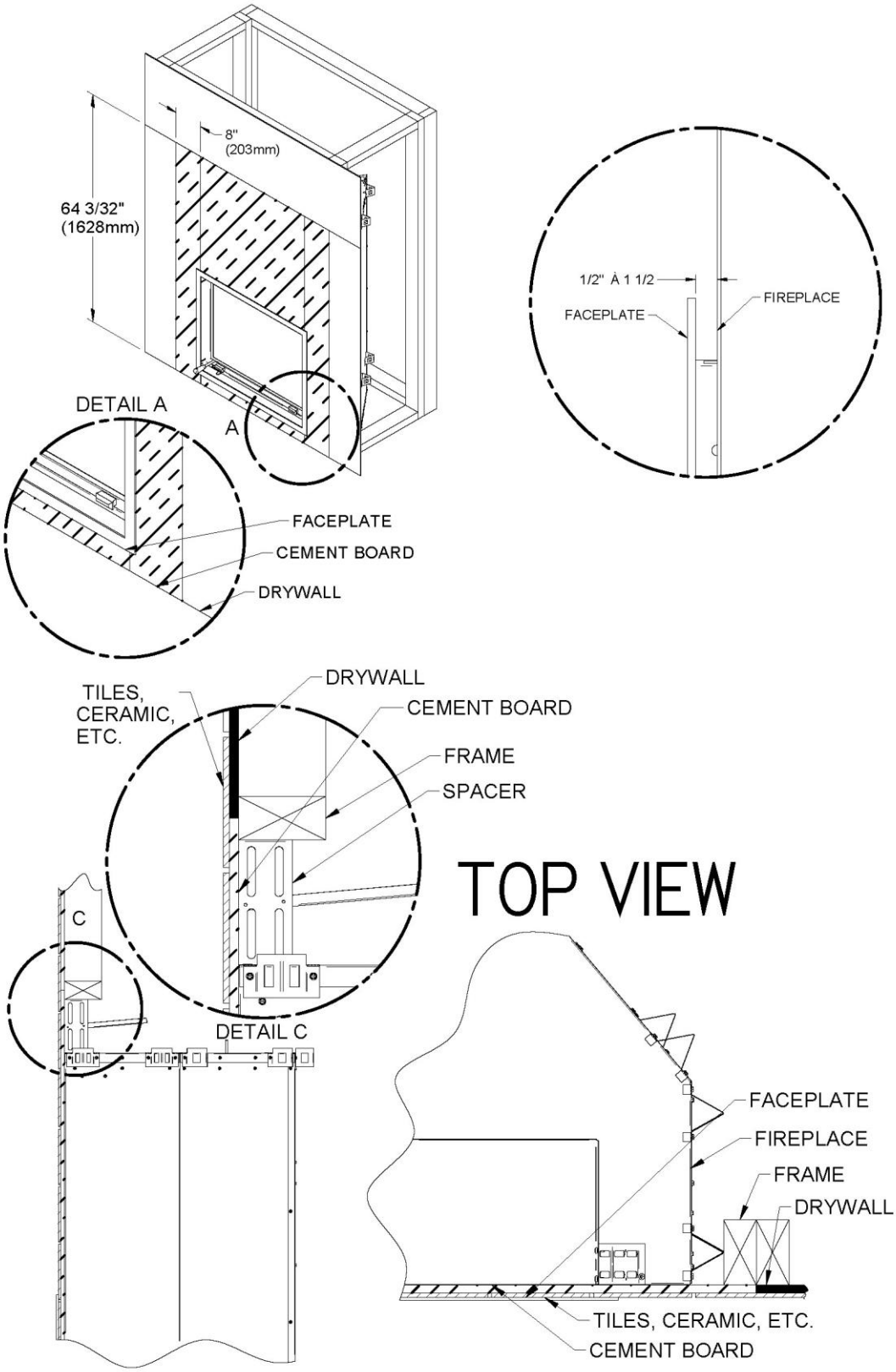
ATTENTION: **IF YOU ARE TO INSTALL A MASONRY TRIM, IT MUST BE SECURED TO THE FIREPLACE BEFORE APPLYING THE FINISHING MATERIAL. (See Section 5.4.1.2: *Masonry Trim*)**

Non-combustible material such as brick, stone or ceramic tile may be in contact with the fireplace decorative frame. Note that if you ever needed to remove the decorative frame, it might be wise not to seal between the faceplate and finishing material.

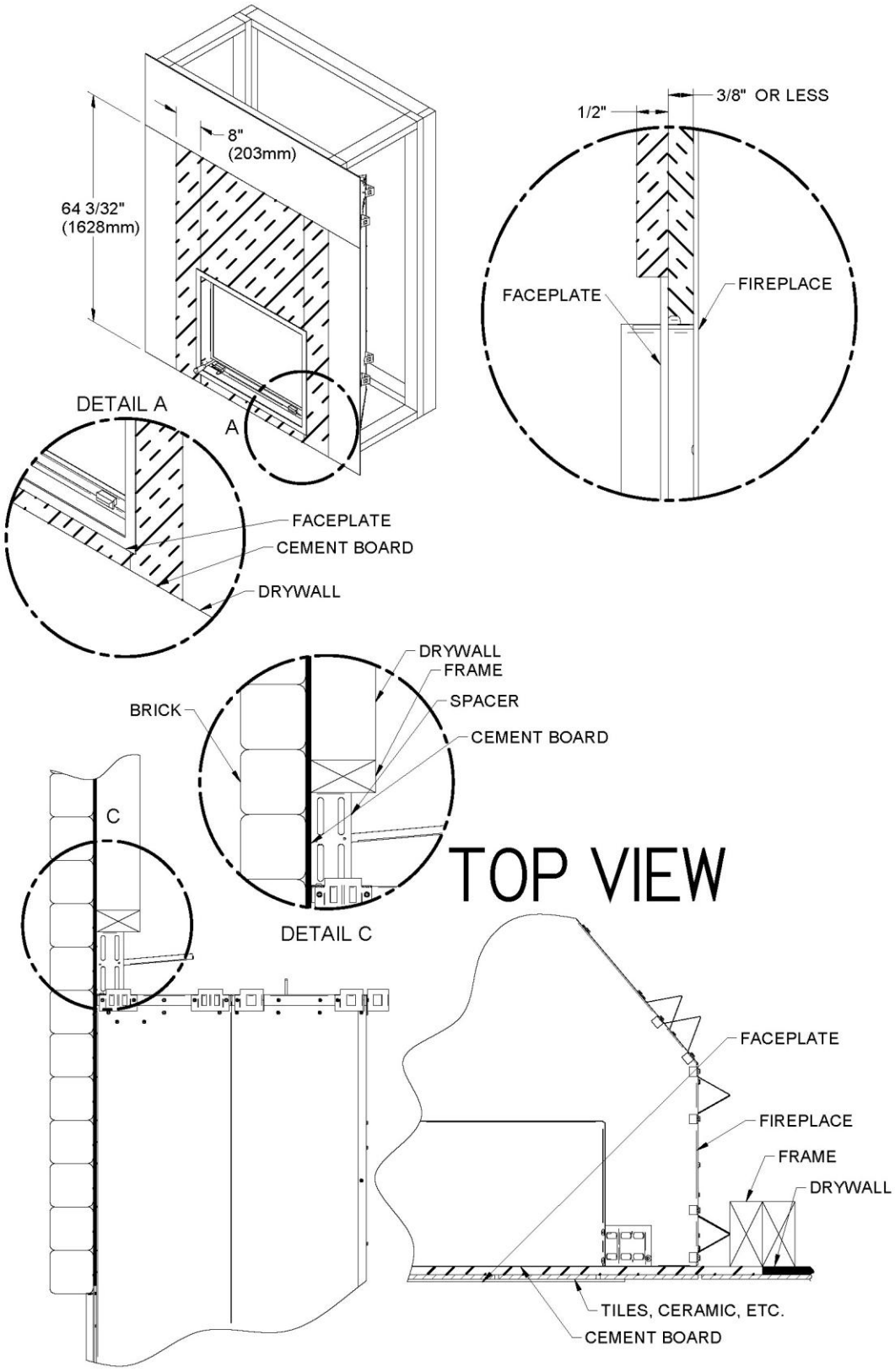
Non-combustible materials such as brick, stone or ceramic tile may project in front of and onto the fireplace decorative frame.

Caution: Materials must be installed so that the faceplate may be removed after the installation. The faceplate is designed to overlap the material surrounding the fireplace. If the material is thicker, use a faceplate gauge for positioning and make sure that the faceplate can be removed after it has been installed.

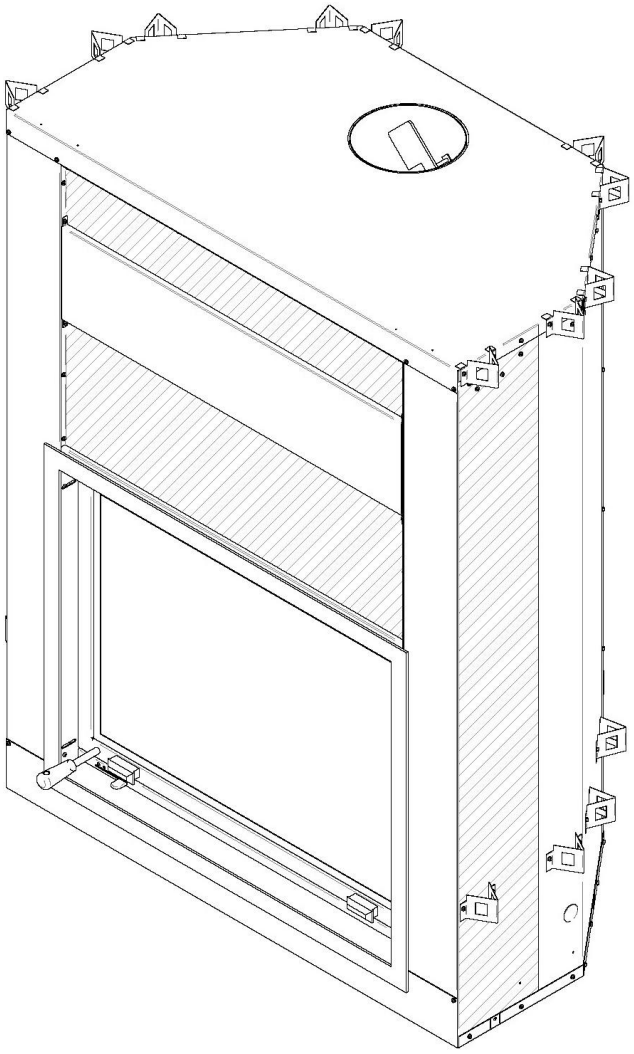
Facing With the Narrow Overlap



Facing With the Masonry Trim



<u>CAUTION:</u> DO NOT SCREW IN THE HACHURED ZONE

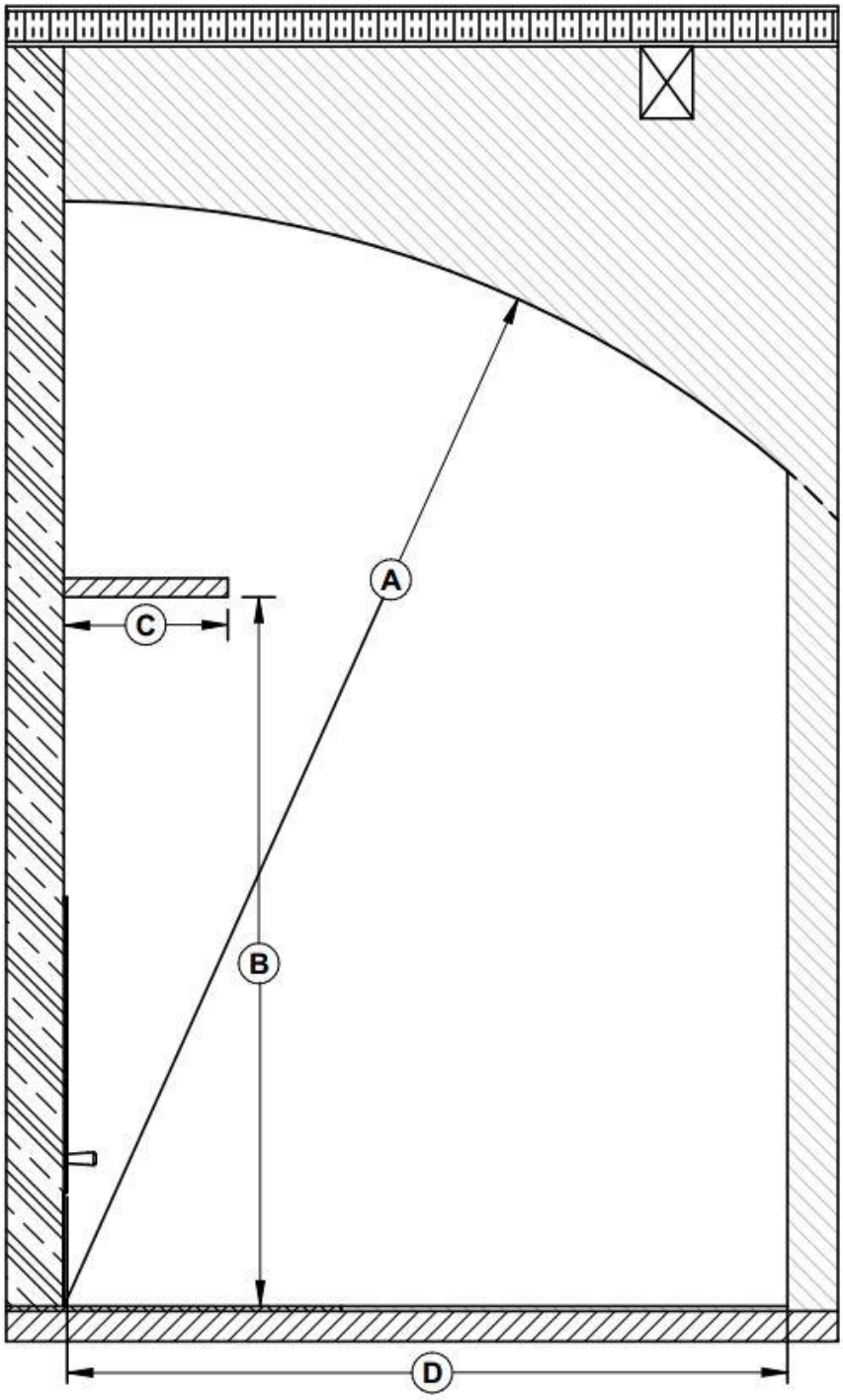


5.4.4.3 Compliance of a Combustible Mantel Shelf

To install any combustible shelf, refer to Figure below for a safe installation. For example, a shelf with a 152 mm depth must be installed at least 117 cm from the base of the fireplace. Different shelf dimensions are listed in the table and Figure below in order to facilitate installation. The depth of the shelf can be up to 305 mm but can't be installed at less than 117 cm from the base of the fireplace. If the depth of the shelf is not listed in the table, add 102 cm to the depth of your shelf to obtain the safe positioning of your shelf. For example, for a 229 mm shelf, the safe positioning would be 125 cm (102 cm + 229 mm) the base of the fireplace.

SHELF POSITIONING	
SHELF DIMENSION	**SHELF POSITION**
152 mm	***1168 mm***
203 mm	***1219 mm***
254 mm	***1270 mm***
305 mm	***1321 mm***

The installation of the combustible shelf is permitted. Refer to Figure bellow in order to locate the safe location. The depth of the shelf shall have a depth (C) up to 305 mm and shall be installed 1168 mm from the firebox base (B). **In the following illustration, no combustible material is allowed in the area in white.**



A	B	C	D
2134 mm	1168 mm	305 mm MAXIMUM	1219 mm

6 CLEARANCES TO COMBUSTIBLE MATERIAL

The clearances shown in this section have been determined by test according to procedures set out in EN13240 standard. When the fireplace is installed so that its surfaces are at or beyond the minimum clearances specified, combustible surfaces will not overheat under normal and even abnormal operating conditions.

No part of the fireplace may be located closer to combustibles than the minimum clearance figures given.

The following clearances meet the minimum requirements for a safe installation.

Side wall: 51 cm measured from the inside door frame.

Side mantle thickness: 76 mm maximum

Wall in front of fireplace: 1219 mm

Ceiling: 2.13 m measured from the base of the fireplace.

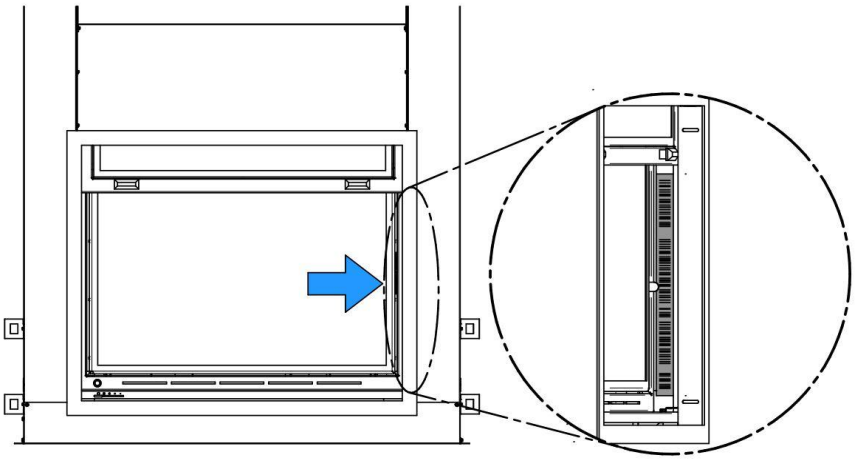
Fireplace enclosure:

Back wall: 0 mm
Sides: 0 mm
Floor (under the fireplace): 0 mm

Combustible shelf: 117 cm from the base of the fireplace for a shelf with a depth of 305 mm or less.

6.1 Locating the Certification Label

Since the information given on the certification label attached to the appliance always overrides the information published in any other media (owner's manual, catalogues, flyers, magazines and/or web sites), it is important to refer to it in order to have a safe and compliant installation. In addition, you will find information about your fireplace (model, serial number, etc.). You can find the certification label on the right hand side of the fireplace jacket.



6.2 Required Supply of Combustion Air

During operation, the fireplace requires fresh air for combustion and draws air out of the house. It may starve other fuel burning appliances such as gas or oil furnaces. As well, exhaust fans may compete for air, causing negative pressure in the house, resulting in smoke entering the house from the fireplace. To overcome this problem, we strongly recommend that you **bring fresh air to the fireplace. Check with local authorities having jurisdiction in your area, it may be mandatory. See Appendix 1: *Installing the Fresh Air Intake Kit.***

7 THE VENTING SYSTEM

7.1 General

The venting system acts as the engine that drives your wood heating system. Even the best fireplace will not function safely and efficiently as intended if it is not connected to a suitable chimney.

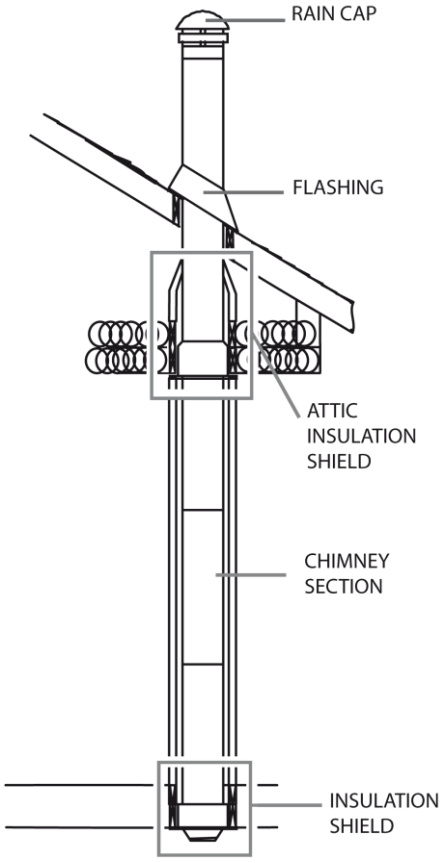
The heat in the flue gases that pass from the fireplace and chimney connector into the chimney is not waste heat. This heat is what the chimney uses to make the draft that draws in combustion air, keeps smoke inside the fireplace and safely vents exhaust to outside. You can think of heat in the flue gas as the fuel the chimney uses to make draft.

7.2 Suitable Chimneys

Your wood fireplace will provide optimum efficiency and performance when connected to a 203 mm diameter chimney. The connection to a chimney having a diameter of at least 175 mm or no more than 229 mm is permitted, if it allows the proper venting of combustion gases and that such application is verified and authorized by a qualified installer. Otherwise, the diameter of the flue should be 203 mm.

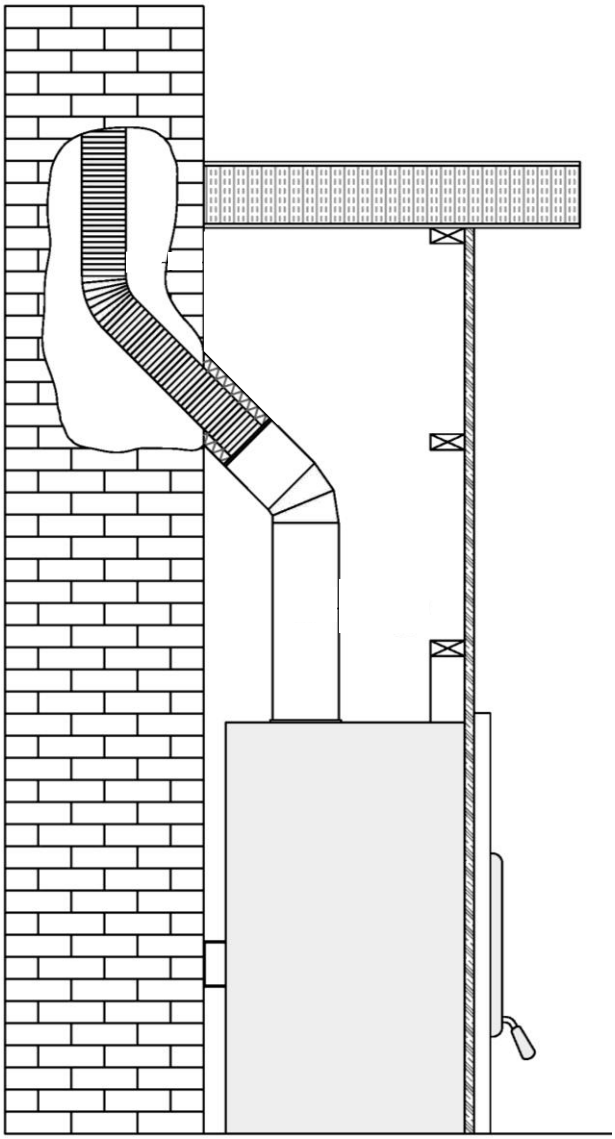
7.2.1 Factory-built Metal Chimneys

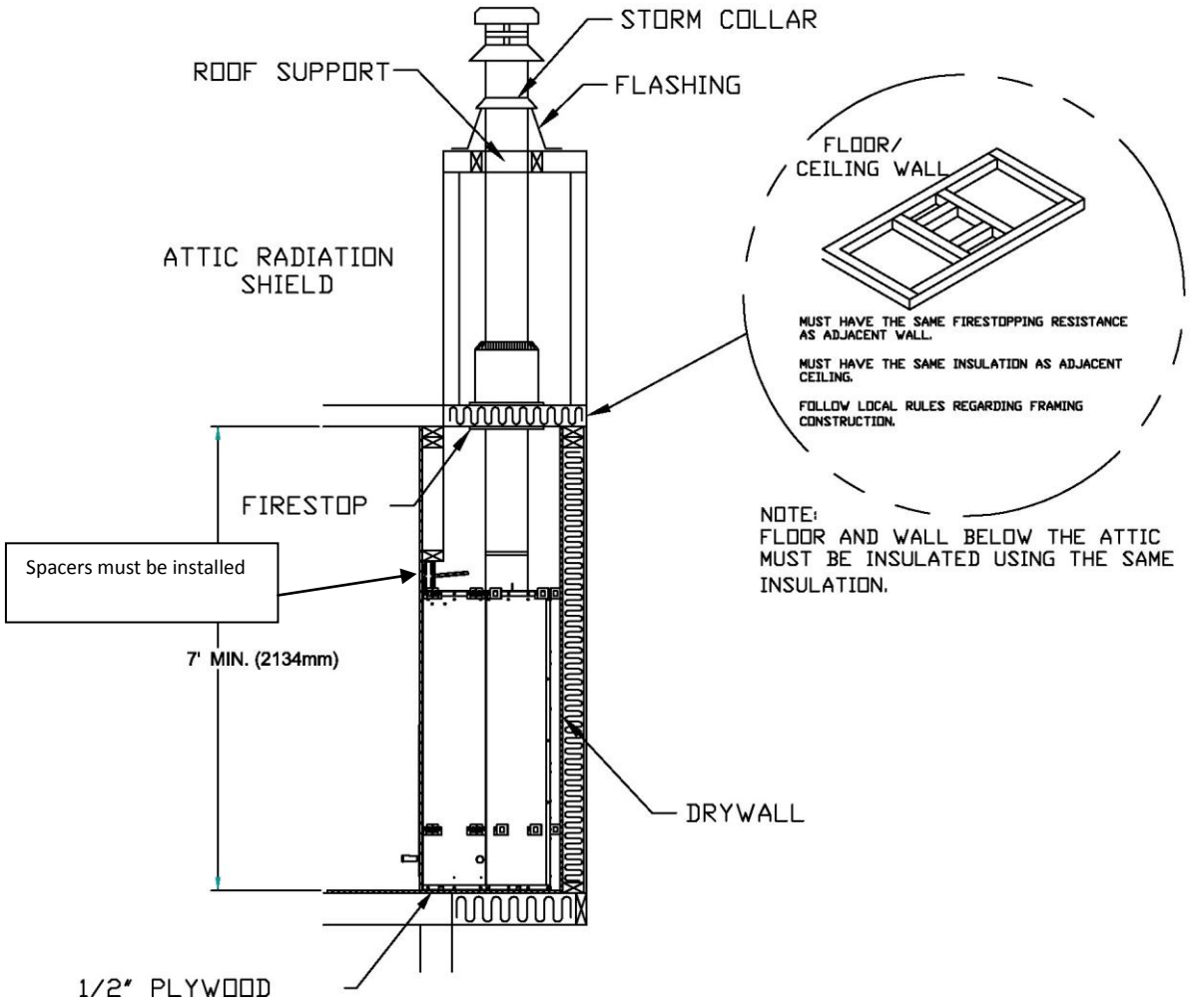
These are sometimes referred to as 'high temp' chimneys because they have the special characteristics to withstand the temperatures that can be created by wood burning fireplaces. Factory-built chimneys are tested as a system with all the necessary components for installation. The instructions provided with the chimney by its manufacturer are the only reliable source of installation guidelines. To be safe and effective, the chimney must be installed exactly in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. **Use only components intended for the brand and model of chimney you are using. Never substitute parts from other chimney brands or fabricate your own components. The chimney must be a type suitable for solid fuel.**



7.2.2 Masonry Chimneys

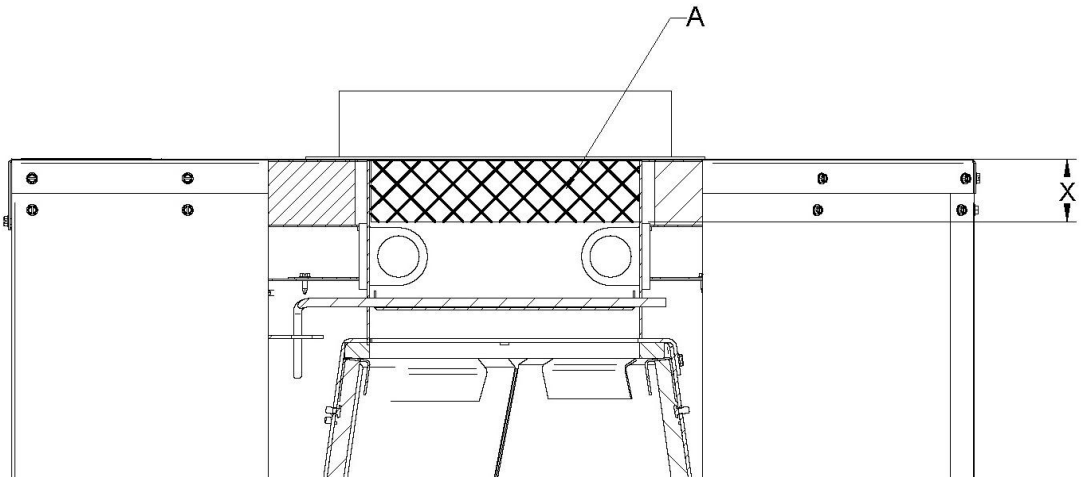
The fireplace may also be connected to a masonry chimney, provided the chimney complies with the construction rules found in the building code enforced locally. The chimney must have either a clay liner or a suitably listed stainless steel liner. If the masonry chimney has a square or rectangular liner that is larger in cross sectional area than a round 203 mm flue, it should be relined with a 203 mm stainless steel liner. Do not downsize the flue to less than 203 mm unless the venting system is straight and exceeds 7.6m in height. When passing through a combustible wall, the use of an insulated thimble is required.




STORM COLLAR
ROOF SUPPORT
FLASHING
FLOOR/
CEILING WALL
ATTIC RADIATION
SHIELD
MUST HAVE THE SAME FIRESTOPPING RESISTANCE AS ADJACENT WALL.
MUST HAVE THE SAME INSULATION AS ADJACENT CEILING.
FOLLOW LOCAL RULES REGARDING FRAMING CONSTRUCTION.
NOTE:
FLOOR AND WALL BELOW THE ATTIC MUST BE INSULATED USING THE SAME INSULATION.
FIRESTOP
Spacers must be installed
7' MIN. (2134mm)
DRYWALL
1/2" PLYWOOD

WARNING: **IF THE MALE NOZZLE "HATCHED AREA (A)" OF THE ANCHOR PLATE EXCEEDS 51 MM) IN LENGTH (VALUE (X), SEE IMAGE BELLOW), IT SHALL BE CUT ABOVE THE LIFTING HOOKS WELDED TO THE INSIDE OF THE FLUE OUTLET SO THAT THE ANCHOR PLATE RESTS PERFECTLY ON TOP OF THE FIREPLACE.**

CAUTION: **IF THE FLUE OUTLET IS CUT ONLY AROUND THE HOOKS, MAKE SURE THAT THE FLUE DAMPER MECHANISM WORKS PROPERLY BEFORE CLOSING THE WALLS.**



APPENDIX 1: INSTALLING THE FRESH AIR INTAKE KIT

7.2.3 Fresh Air Kit

During operation, the fireplace requires fresh air for combustion and draws air out of the house. It may starve other fuel burning appliances such as gas or oil furnaces. As well, exhaust fans may compete for air, causing negative pressure in the house, resulting in smoke entering the house from the fireplace. This situation is aggravated in modern airtight houses. To overcome this problem, we strongly recommend that you **bring fresh air to the fireplace. Check with local authorities having jurisdiction in your area, it may be mandatory.**

7.2.3.1 Fresh Air kit Installation

Refer to the following requirements to install a fresh air kit to the fireplace:

A) Insulated duct length should be sufficient to avoid condensation.

B) The outside wall termination must not be installed more than 10 ft. (3 m) above the base of the fireplace.

C) The fresh air must come from outside the house. The air intake must not draw air from the attic, from the basement, or from a garage.

D) The outside wall termination should be installed where it is not likely to be blocked by snow or exposed to extreme wind and away from automobile exhaust fumes, gas meter and other vents.

E) The outside termination may be installed above or below floor level.

Your fireplace contains the following components:

One (1) 4" adapter (B);

Six (6) screws (C);

The following components are not included:

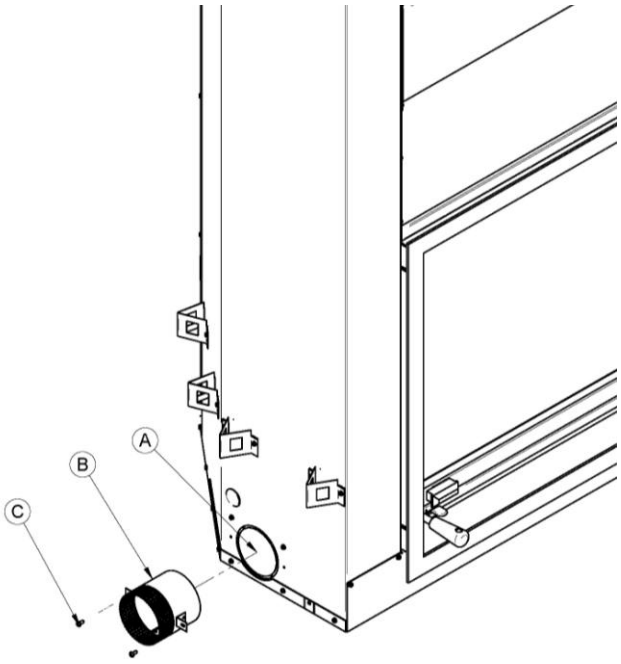
A 4" insulated flexible pipe

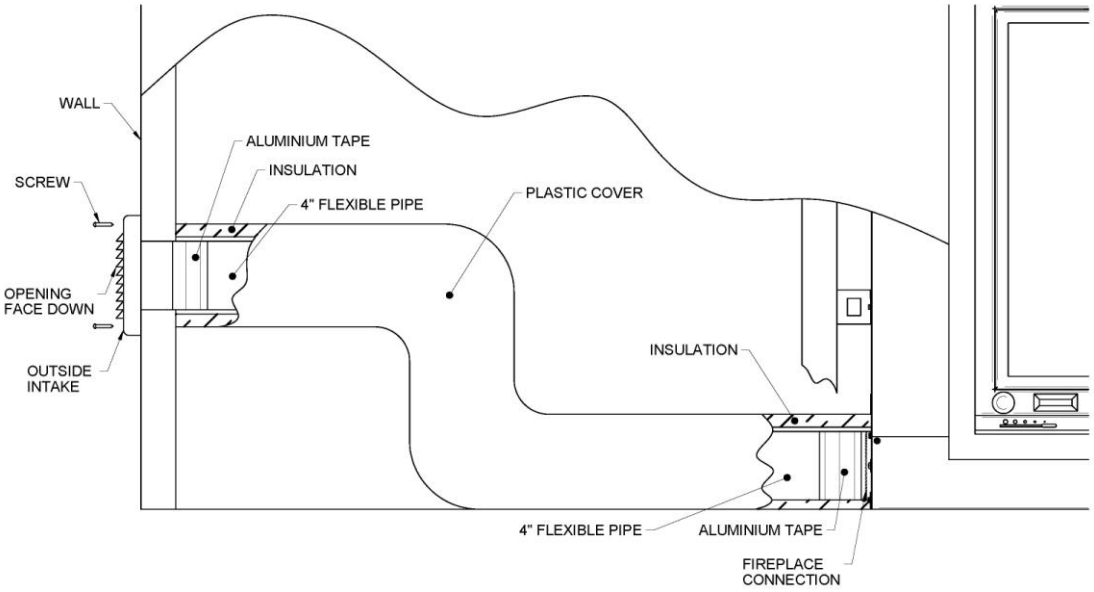
The outside air inlet cap

The 2 adjustable clamping ring

To complete the fresh air installation, you will need a 4" insulated flexible pipe. Use the length required for your installation while respecting the maximum length of 10 ft (3 m).

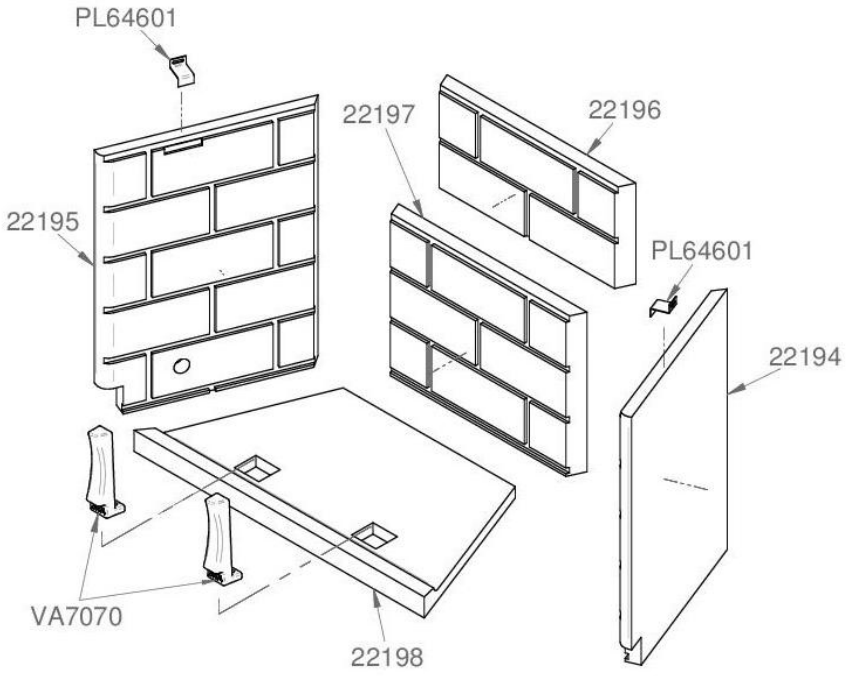
Remove the knock (A) out located on the left-hand side of your fireplace. Install 4" adapter (B) included in your fireplace with the 2 screws (C).


A
B
C


WALL
ALUMINIUM TAPE
INSULATION
SCREW
4" FLEXIBLE PIPE
PLASTIC COVER
OPENING
FACE DOWN
OUTSIDE
INTAKE
INSULATION
4" FLEXIBLE PIPE
ALUMINIUM TAPE
FIREPLACE
CONNECTION

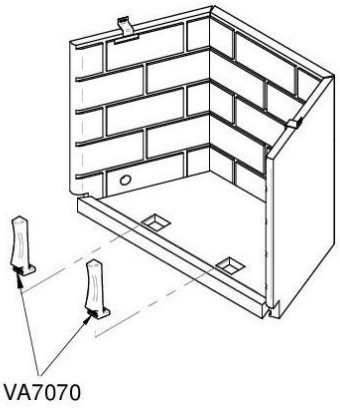
APPENDIX 2: REFRACTORY PANELS REPLACEMENT

Do not use the fireplace with a broken or missing refractory panel.

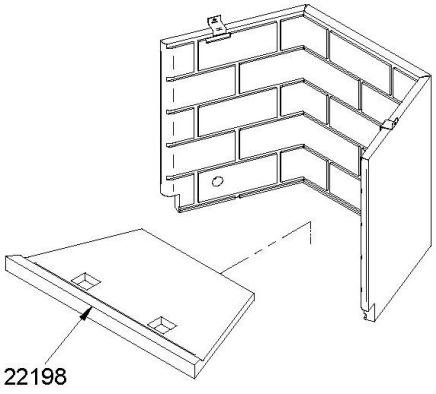


Here are the steps to replace the refractory panels of your FP7CE Antoinette fireplace:

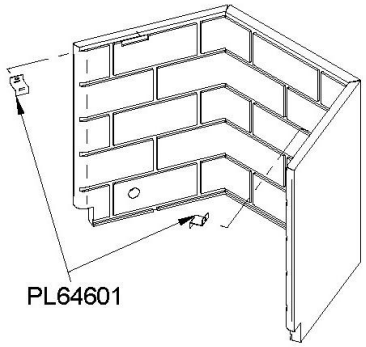
1. Remove the Andirons (VA7070) by unscrewing the anchoring bolts. Figure 42.1



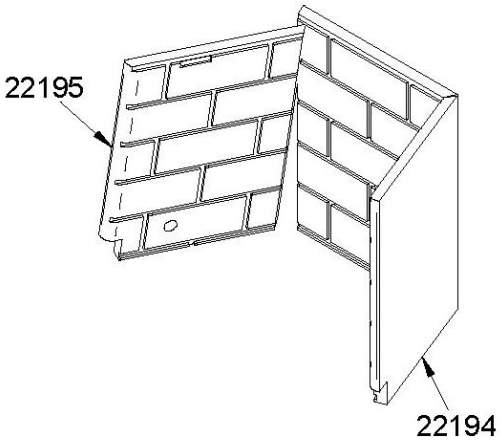
2. Remove the bottom refractory panel (22198). Figure 42.2



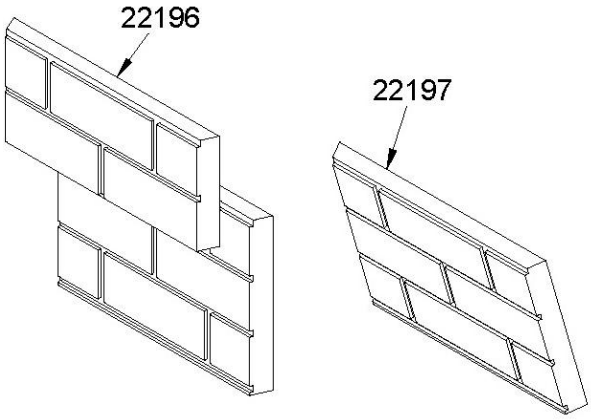
3. Unscrew the refractory panel retainers (2x: 1 left and 1 right) (PL64601). Figure 42.3



4. Remove the left and right side refractory panels (22195 and 22194). Figure 42.4



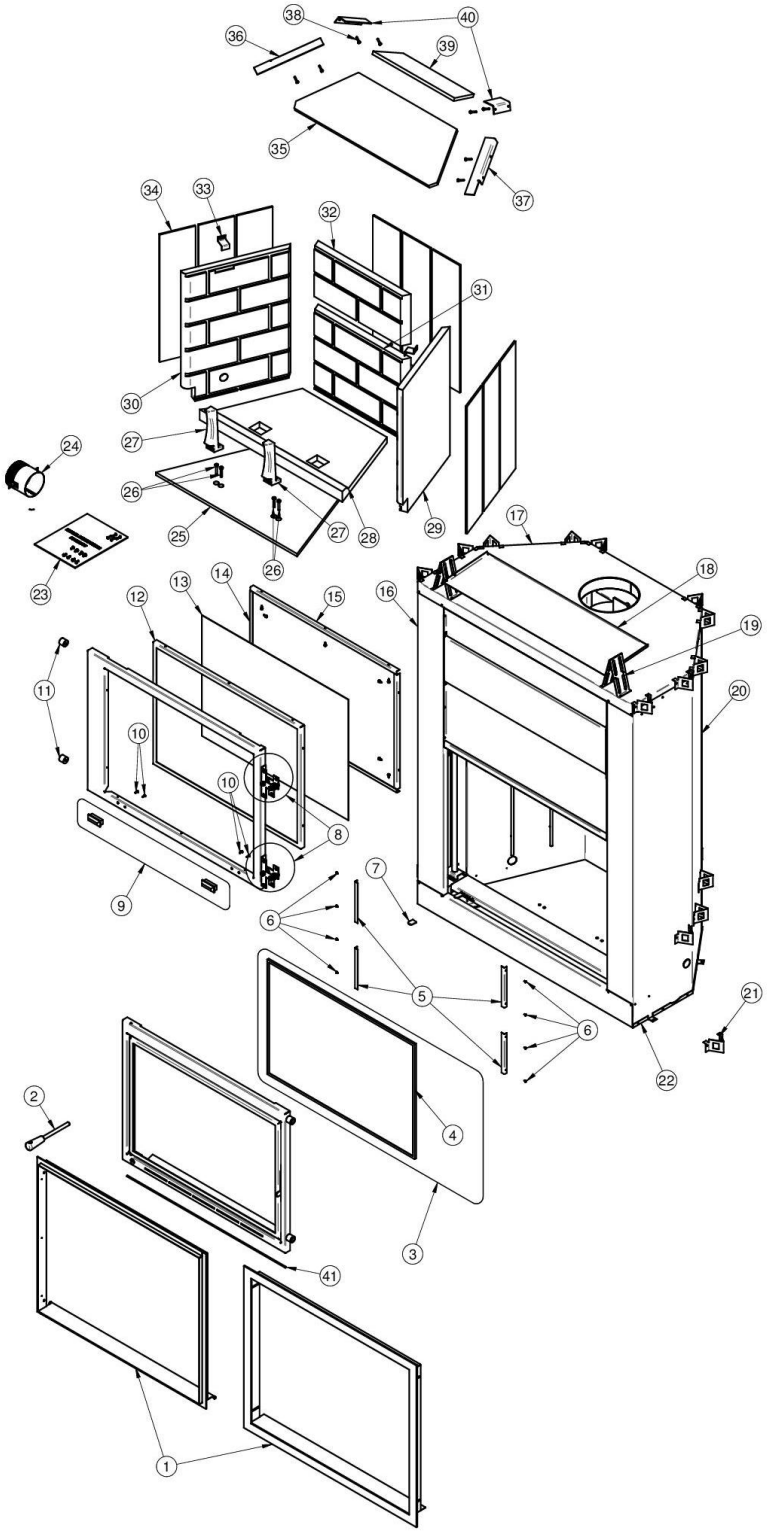
5. Remove the back refractory panels (22196 and 22197). Figure 42.5



To reinstall the replacement refractory panels, just follow the steps in reverse.

<u>WARNING:</u> **DO NOT USE MATERIALS OTHER THAN THOSE LISTED IN THE REPLACEMENT PARTS SECTION DURING INSTALLATION AS THEY MAY BE SAFETY HAZARDS AND A FIRE COULD RESULT.**

APPENDIX 3: EXPLODED DIAGRAM AND PARTS LIST



IMPORTANT: THIS IS DATED INFORMATION. When requesting service or replacement parts for your fireplace, please provide the model number and the serial number. We reserve the right to change parts due to technology upgrade or availability. Contact an authorized dealer to obtain any of these parts. Never use substitute materials. Use of non-approved parts can result in poor performance and safety hazards.

.	Item	Description	Qty
1	VA7FE06	NARROW OVERLAP	1
1	VA7TR	MASONRY TRIM	1
2	SE65628	REMOVABLE WOODEN HANDLE WITH ROD	1
3	VA7051J	CERAMIC GLASS WITH GASKET 3/16" X 20 5/8" X 30 5/8"	1
4	AC06400	BLACK SELF-ADHESIVE GLASS GASKET KIT (6')	1
5	PL61086	GLASS RETAINER	4
6	30165	POP RIVET STEEL 1/8" X 17/64"	8
7	30556	AIR CONTROL FINISHING TIP	1
8	SE64520	ROLLING SUPPORT ASSEMBLY	2
9	AC09194	BLACK WOODEN DOOR HANDLE (2 PER PACKAGE)	1
10	30244	WOOD SCREW #8 X 3/4" PAN HEAD	4
11	30585	SLIDING DOOR GUIDE	2
12	PL64595	FIRESCREEN FRAME	1
13	PL64594	FIRESCREEN	1
14	PL64597	LEFT OR RIGHT SCREEN RETAINER	2
15	PL64596	TOP OR BOTTOM SCREEN RETAINER	2
16	99999	BUILD TO ORDER	1
17	99999	BUILD TO ORDER	1
18	PL64603	TOP HEAT SHIELD	1
19	PL64602	TOP SPACER	2
20	99999	BUILD TO ORDER	1
21	PL64626	LATERAL SPACER	20
22	99999	BUILD TO ORDER	1
23	SE45815	FP7CE INSTRUCTION MANUAL KIT	1
24	PL59765	4" ADAPTER FOR FRESH AIR INTAKE KIT	1
25	21353	C-CAST BOTTOM INSULATION 17 7/16" X 15 3/8" X 29 7/16"	1
26	30509	HEXAGONAL BOLT ¼-20 X 1-1/4" ZINC	4
27	VA7070	CAST IRON ANDIRON	2
28	22198	BOTTOM REFRACTORY PANEL	1
29	22194	RIGHT REFRACTORY PANEL	1
30	22195	LEFT REFRACTORY PANEL	1
31	22197	REAR BOTTOM REFRACTORY PANEL	1
32	22196	REAR TOP REFRACTORY PANEL	1
33	PL64601	REFRACTORY PANEL RETAINER	3
34	21363	REFRACTORY CERAMIC INSULATION 5 3/4" X 23"	9
35	21355	C-CAST FRONT BAFFLE 20 1/2" X 10 1/4" X 30 1/2"	1
36	PL64610	LEFT FRONT BAFFLE SUPPORT	1
37	PL64611	RIGHT FRONT BAFFLE SUPPORT	1
38	30126	METAL SCREW #10 X 1" QUADREX BLACK	8
39	21354	C-CAST REAR BAFFLE 14 1/2" X 5 43/64" X 16 23/32"	1
40	PL64613	LEFT OR RIGHT REAR BAFFLE SUPPORT	2
41	40013	3/16" ROUND GASKET BLK	3
-	AC05959	METALLIC BLACK STOVE PAINT – 342 G (12OZ) AEROSOL	1

VALCOURT LIMITED LIFETIME WARRANTY

The warranty of the manufacturer extends only to the original consumer purchaser and is not transferable. This warranty covers brand new products only, which have not been altered, modified nor repaired since shipment from factory. Products covered under this warranty must have been manufactured after the revision date indicated below. Proof of purchase (dated bill of sale), model name and serial number must be supplied when making any warranty claim to your VALCOURT 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, or venting problems are not covered by this warranty.

This warranty does not cover any scratch, corrosion, distortion, or discoloration. Any defect or damage caused by the use of unauthorized parts or others than original parts void 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. If a product is found to be defective, the manufacturer will repair or replace such defect. 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. Labour cost and repair work to the account of the manufacturer are based on predetermined rate schedule and must not exceed the wholesale price of the replacement part. 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 special, 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 a lifetime coverage. This warranty applies to products purchased after October 1st, 2011.

DESCRIPTION	**WARRANTY APPLICATION**	
	PARTS	**LABOUR**
Combustion chamber (welds only), castings, convector air-mate and ceramic glass (thermal breakage only*).	20 years	5 years
Plating* (defective manufacture) – subject to limitations above.	20 years	n/a
Stainless steel firebox components, surrounds and heat shields, ash drawer, steel legs, pedestal, trims (aluminum extrusions), C-Cast baffle*, vermiculite baffle* and secondary air tubes*.	7 years	5 years
Carbon steel firebox components, glass retainers, and handle assembly.	5 years	3 years
Blowers, heat sensors, switches, rheostat, wiring, and other controls.	2 years	1 year
Paint (peeling), gaskets, insulation, firebrick, and ceramic fibre blankets.	1 year	n/a

**Pictures required*

Shall your unit or a components be defective, contact immediately your **VALCOURT** dealer. Prior to your call make sure you have the following information necessary to your warranty claim treatment:

- Your name, address and telephone number;
- Bill of sale and dealer's name;
- 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 from your VALCOURT dealer an Authorization Number. Any merchandise shipped to our plant without authorization will be refused automatically and returned to sender.