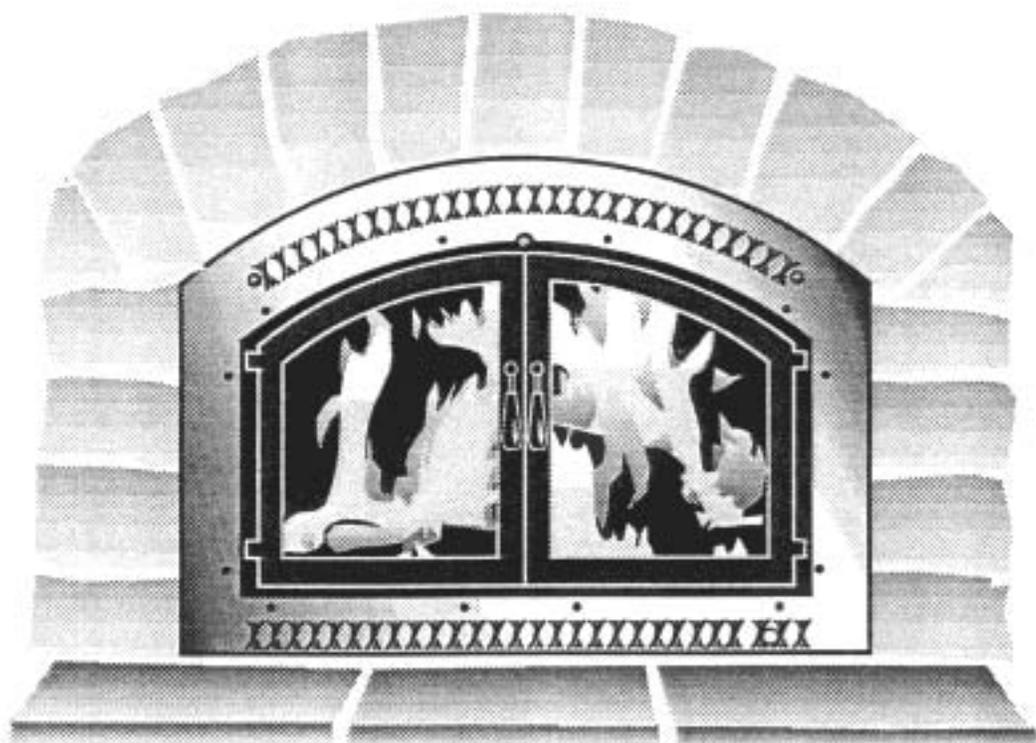




FIREPLACE XTROORDINAIR™

INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

JUNE, 1993



MODEL 44A-BI

Lightweight Block-In
Solid Masonry Install

Tested To U.L. 127, U.L. 1482, U.L. 907
Standards By:
Warnock Hersey Professional
Services, Ltd.

MANUFACTURED BY
 **Travis Industries**

10850 117TH PLACE NE
KIRKLAND, WA 98033

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FEATURES AND SPECIFICATIONS

Installation Choices

- **LIGHTWEIGHT BLOCK-IN:** The lightweight block-in installation utilizes a masonry enclosure around the Fireplace Xtordinaire yet still allows the use of a metal chimney. This type of installation can be used in the place of a zero clearance fireplace, giving a home a heat producing masonry fireplace without the cost of a masonry chimney.
- **MASONRY INSTALLATION:** A full masonry installation gives the look of a masonry fireplace both inside and outside the home. This gives a home the distinction of quality.

- **EPA Phase II approved.**
- **Gas line sleeve through the left side of the firebox for easy installation of gas log lighter or gas log set.**
- **Heavy duty steel construction.**
- **8' leads for the power source and the blower. (110 Volts A.C.)**
- **Large firebox capacity - 4.3 cu. ft.**
- **Set-up face that is on fireplace during installation to prevent damage to the decorative face plate. It is also slightly larger than the decorative face plate to provide for heat expansion.**
- **Long burn time - 12 Hours.**
- **388 CFM blower for convection heat and outside combustion air.**
- **3 blower duct locations for a wide selection of blower installation options.**
- **Large glass doors for maximum visibility.**
- **Firebrick lining for firebox protection.**
- **Thermostat for automatic control of the blower.**

Heating Capacity	up to 3000 sq. ft. maximum
Overall Efficiency	77 % (DEQ Method)
Emissions grams/hr	2.3 (EPA Method)
Maximum Burning Time.....	12 Hours
Flue Opening Diameter	8 in.
Overall Width (Not Including Faceplate).....	39 in.
Overall Depth.....	23 in.
Fuel.....	Solid Wood or Natural Gas
BTU Output/hr	10,700 to 75,700

Emissions, Efficiency, Heating Capacity and Burn Times may vary depending on actual home floor plan, type of fuel used, and moisture content. Emissions and efficiency numbers are those that have been certified by the U.S. E.P.A. and the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality.

PREPARATION FOR INSTALLATION - LIGHTWEIGHT BLOCK-IN

READ THIS ENTIRE MANUAL BEFORE INSTALLING THE NEW FIREPLACE. FAILURE TO FOLLOW INSTRUCTIONS MAY RESULT IN PROPERTY DAMAGE, BODILY INJURY, OR EVEN DEATH.

PACKING LIST:

Your Fireplace Xtrordinair 44A-BI is packaged with the following items included:

- 44A-BI Fireplace
- Side Firebrick
- Grate
- Blower Assembly
- Flex Duct – 3' Length, 6" Diameter (For Blower System)
- Start Collar (For Blower System)
- Fiberglass (For Expansion Buffer)
- Vent Hood (For Chase Ventilation and Cooling)
- Vent Hood Storm Collar (For Chase Vent Hood Listed Above)

PREPARATION:

1. Remove all tape and packaging.
 2. Remove the wood shipping frame from around and under the fireplace.
 3. Check that no parts have become loose and the fireplace has not been damaged during shipping.
 4. Remove the hardware pack from the fireplace.
 5. **READ THIS INSTALLATION MANUAL BEFORE PROCEEDING.**
- **Fireplace should be located such that no doors, drapes, furniture or other combustibles can be placed close or swing closer than the minimum 36" clearance.**
 - **The fireplace must be installed in a level, secure position.**

REQUIRED HEARTH:

The hearth must have a minimum size of 60" width by 18" depth of non-combustible material. Certain other restrictions and exceptions apply. See the hearth section in the specifications portion of the lightweight block-in installation instructions.

Chimney Height	Maximum	Minimum
Vertical	35 Feet	15 Feet

Before lifting the fireplace, consider removing some of the interior components to make it lighter. Refer to the section "REPLACEMENT PARTS AND REMOVAL INSTRUCTIONS" in the owner's manual for the proper sequence of removal and replacement of internal components.

LIGHTWEIGHT BLOCK-IN - SPECIFICATIONS

READ THIS ENTIRE MANUAL THROUGH BEFORE STARTING TO INSTALL A LIGHTWEIGHT BLOCK-IN FIREPLACE. THERE ARE CERTAIN SPECIFICATIONS AND MEASUREMENTS THAT MUST BE MET TO INSURE A PROPER INSTALLATION. FAILURE TO FOLLOW THESE SPECIFICATIONS MAY PRESENT A FIRE HAZARD.

IMPORTANT NOTE:

The specifications listed in this section are addressed in separate sections detailing each portion of construction of a lightweight block-in fireplace (i.e. "Hearth", "Chase Framed Wall", etc...). It is very important to detail the building plans before starting to build. Certain portions of construction, for example the facing, can affect other portions. Read through the entire list of specifications before beginning to detail the building plans. Failure to totally understand this type of construction may result in construction that will have to be torn down and re-built. Travis Industries, Inc. recommends that the installer first read through the specifications and installation instructions thoroughly. Then make a detailed floorplan that includes all measurements of each portion of construction. After completing the detailed floorplan, go through the detailed measurements and make sure they follow the items listed in the specifications listed in this section.

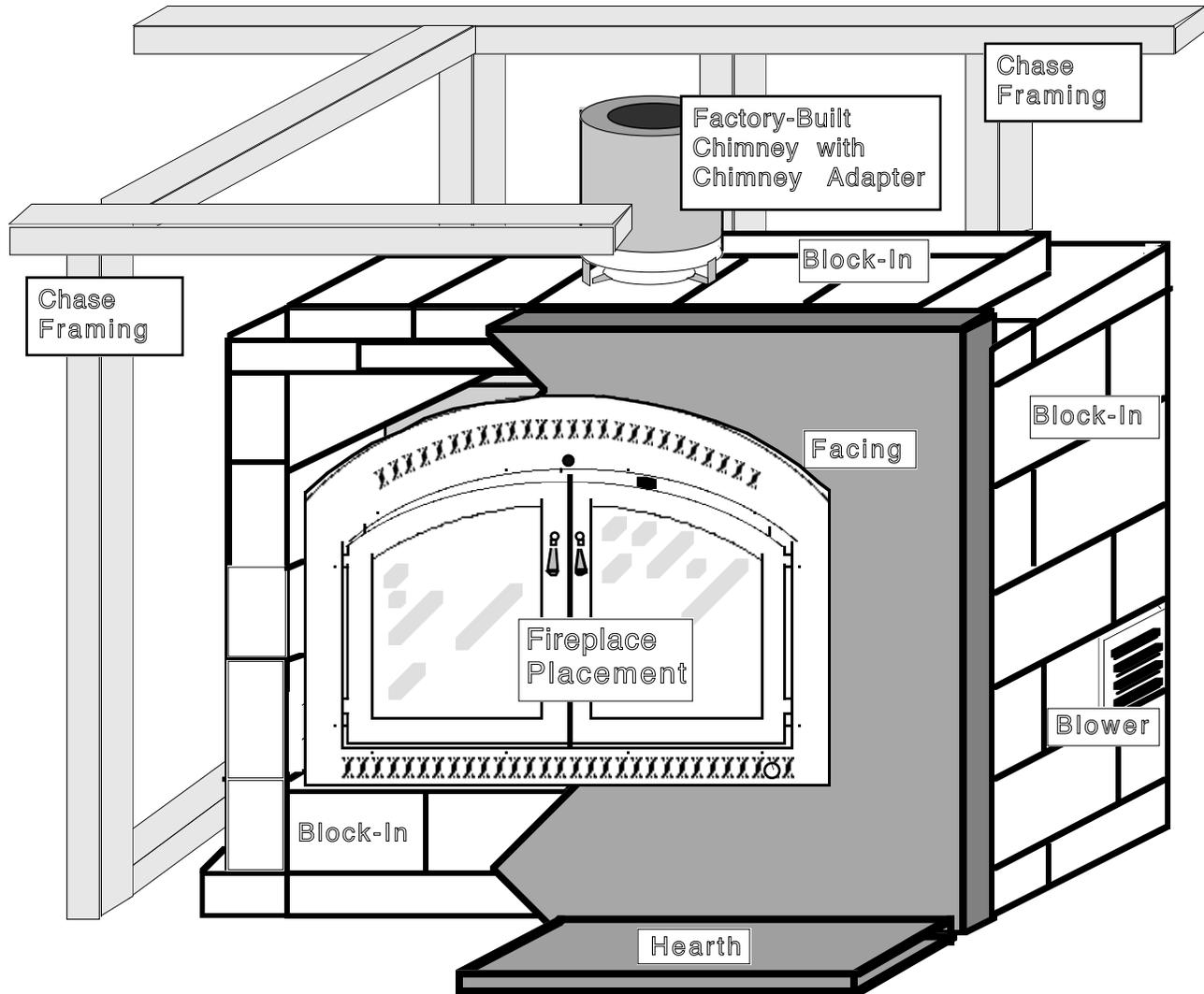
Each portion of construction is listed in its own section that lists its specifications. Below is a chart detailing each portion of construction along with a description that will help give a complete picture of constructing a lightweight block-in fireplace.

<u>PORTION OF CONSTRUCTION</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
Fireplace Placement	Outlines minimum clearances that the fireplace must have and how to select an ideal location
Chase Framed Wall	Outlines minimum clearances the wall around the fireplace must have and the mandatory chase vent
Facing	Details the types of facing that can be used and how it affects the other portions of construction
Block-In	Details the specifications that must be met when constructing the concrete blocks that surround the fireplace
Blower	Addresses the various options for installation of the fireplace blower
Hearth	Outlines the minimum clearances and other considerations that must be met when making the hearth
Factory-Built Chimney	Outlines the types of factory-built chimneys that can be used and the use of offsets to insure proper minimum clearance

--- SEE THE FOLLOWING PAGE FOR AN ILLUSTRATION ---

LIGHTWEIGHT BLOCK-IN - SPECIFICATIONS (Cont.)

Each of the following items listed in this illustration have important specifications that must be followed.



Fireplace Placement

To determine the most efficient location for the fireplace, consider such factors as room traffic, location of doors and windows, and construction above and below the installation area. A location that requires cutting the least number of joists or roof rafters will make the installation easier and reduce the cost. This may mean moving only one or two inches from the selected ideal location.

LIGHTWEIGHT BLOCK-IN - SPECIFICATIONS (Cont.)

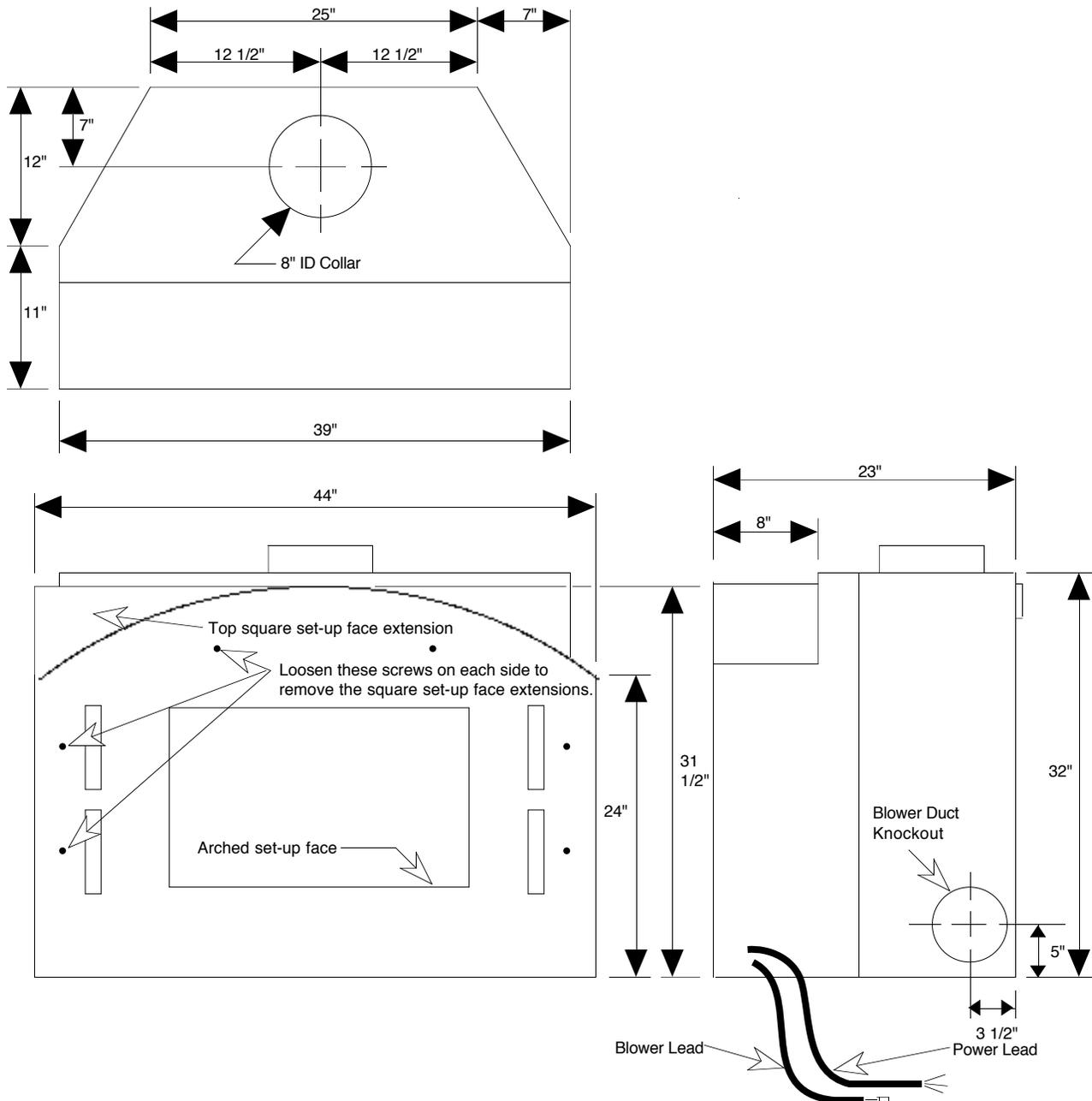
Fireplace Placement (Continued)

Floor Load:

The fireplace and the masonry (4x8x16 Nominal Size Blocks, Actual Size 3 1/2"x7 1/2"x15 1/2", 60 ea.) weigh approximately 1200 lbs. which is the equivalent to a 130 lbs. per square foot floor load. Heavy facing such as brick or stone may require additional support (consult local building codes). Make sure the floor will handle this weight.

The fireplace is shipped with a lifting handle attached to each side. These handles should be used to lift the fireplace into its final position and then removed with a 3/8" wrench.

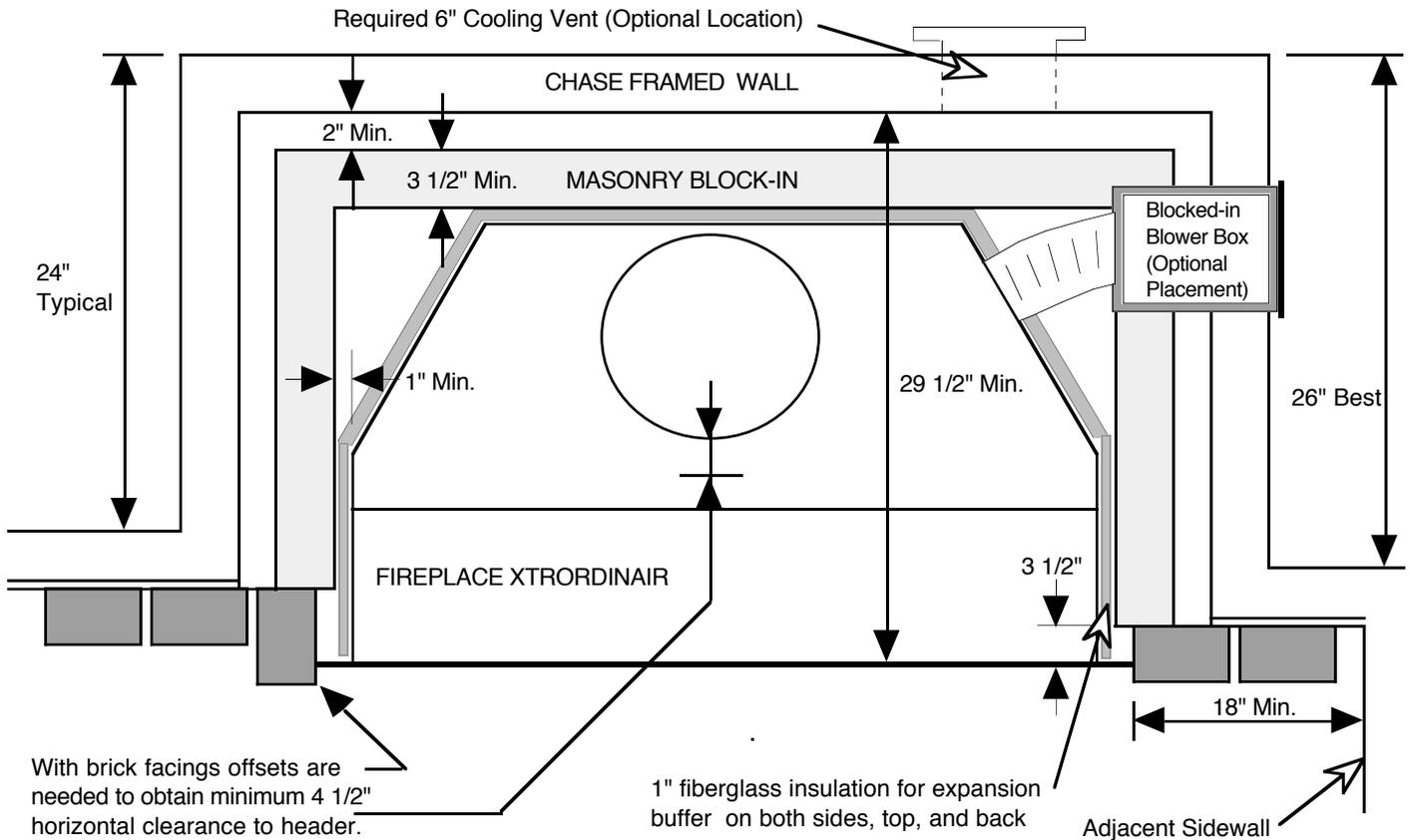
Dimensions:



LIGHTWEIGHT BLOCK-IN - SPECIFICATIONS (Cont.)

Fireplace Placement (Continued)

Determining the exact placement of the fireplace is crucial for construction and safety purposes. Such factors as facing material depth, masonry enclosure size, and chimney location all factor in to the final location of the fireplace. The illustration below and on the following page outlines the considerations that must be followed for proper fireplace placement. The fireplace faceplate must be a minimum of 29 1/2" in front of any chase framed wall. The fireplace body must have a 1" airspace between it and the masonry enclosure on both sides and the back (to be filled with insulation as an expansion buffer). The masonry enclosure must be made with lightweight concrete block (75% pumice) with the nominal dimensions of 4 by 8 by 16 (actual size is 3 1/2" thick by 7 1/2" tall by 15 1/2" wide). There must be a minimum thickness of 3 1/2" on the side and back and 7 1/2" on the top of the fireplace. The bottom of the enclosure requires 11" of masonry constructed as illustrated in the following instructions.



When determining the placement of the fireplace it is also important to calculate the minimum clearance to combustibles. Minimum clearance to combustibles measured from the faceplate of the Fireplace Xtordinair should meet or exceed:

- 18" to adjacent sidewall
- 4 1/2" on sides to combustible facing
- 26" on top to combustible facing
- Raised hearth extension must extend 16" in front and 8" to each side.

LIGHTWEIGHT BLOCK-IN - SPECIFICATIONS (Cont.)

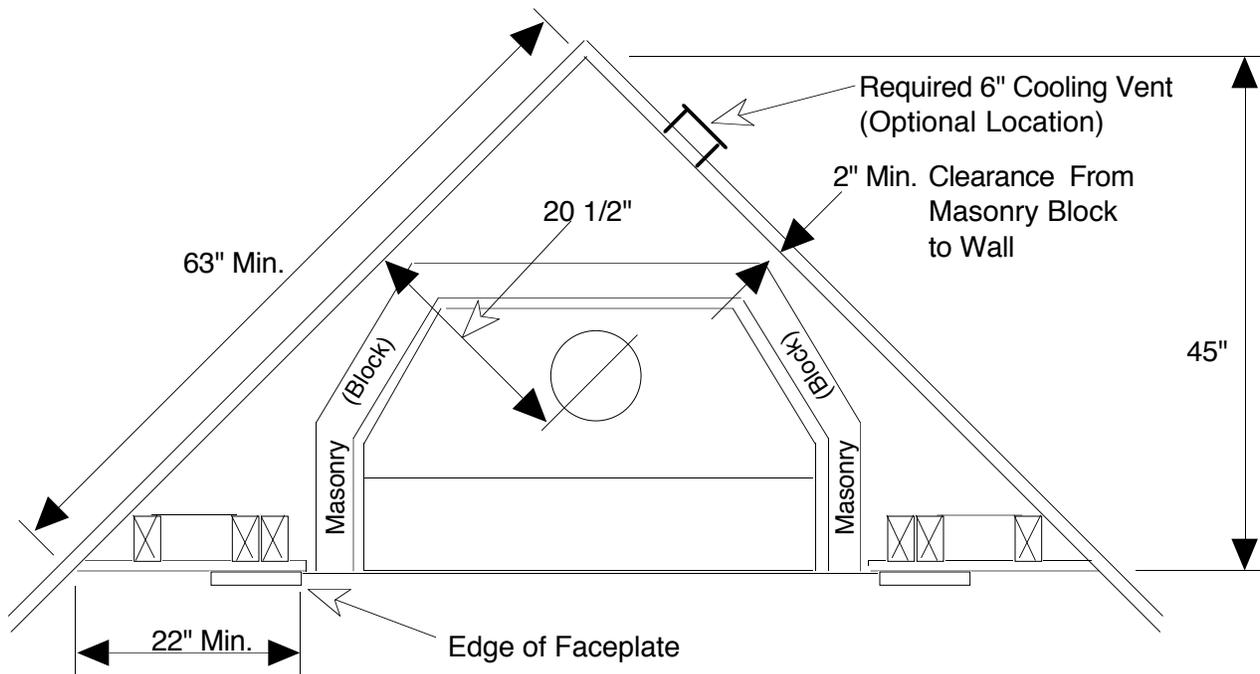
Fireplace Placement (Continued)

Corner Placement

If installing the fireplace into a corner, follow all of the specifications listed in this manual along with the additional specifications listed in the illustration below. These minimum clearances are:

- 22" from edge of faceplate to sidewall
- 20 1/2" from sidewall to center of chimney pipe
- 45" from front of faceplate to corner
- 63" from wall touching faceplate to corner

ADDITIONAL SPECIFICATIONS FOR CORNER PLACEMENT



Block-In Drying Time

The block-in must dry for one month before using the fireplace. This will prevent the block-in from cracking due to the heat generated from the fireplace.

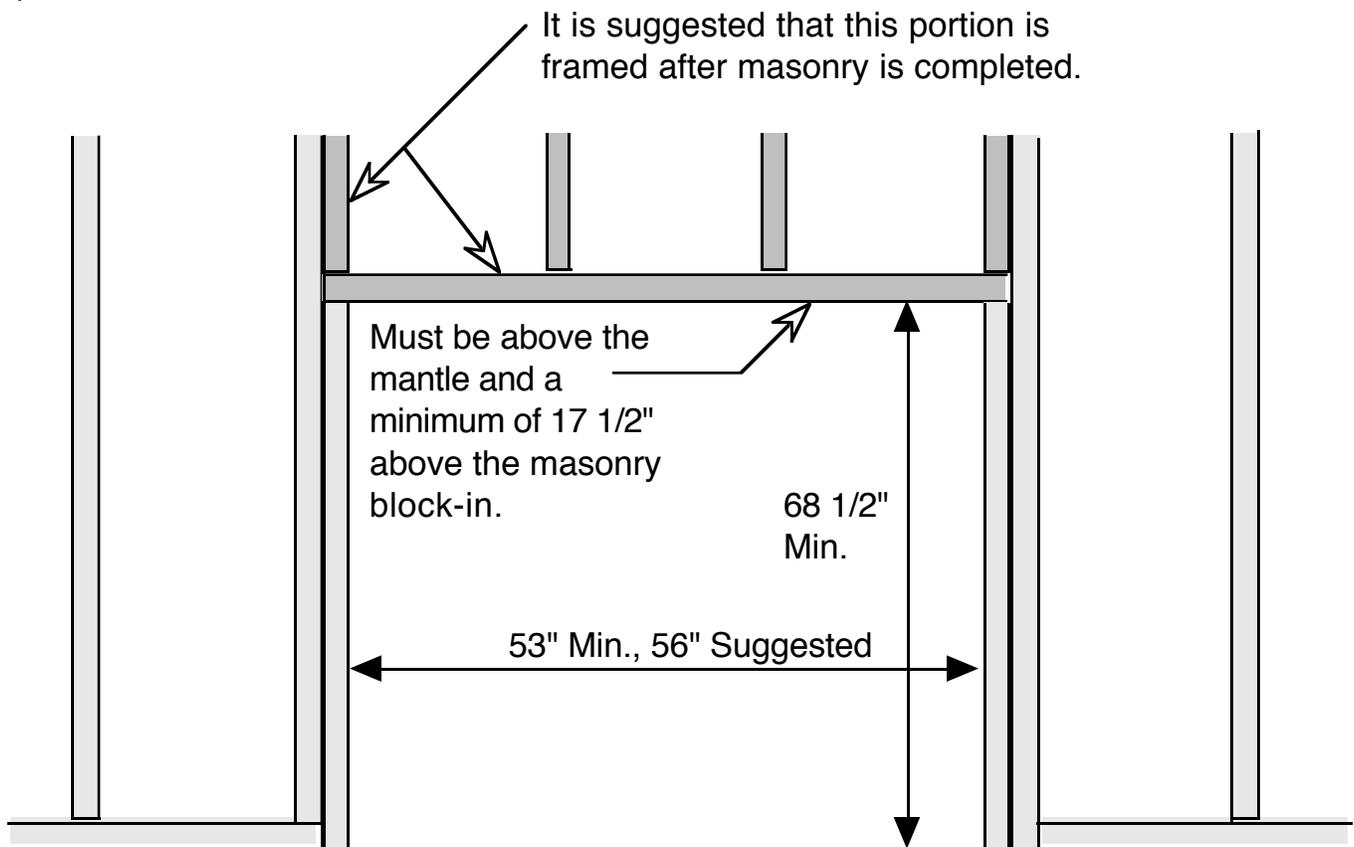
Special Precautions

In some states the block-in may require special construction to meet earthquake requirements. This may include having to mortar the block-in to expanded metal and/or a tied down block-in construction. Check with your local building department for requirements in your area.

LIGHTWEIGHT BLOCK-IN - SPECIFICATIONS (Cont.)

Chase Framed Wall

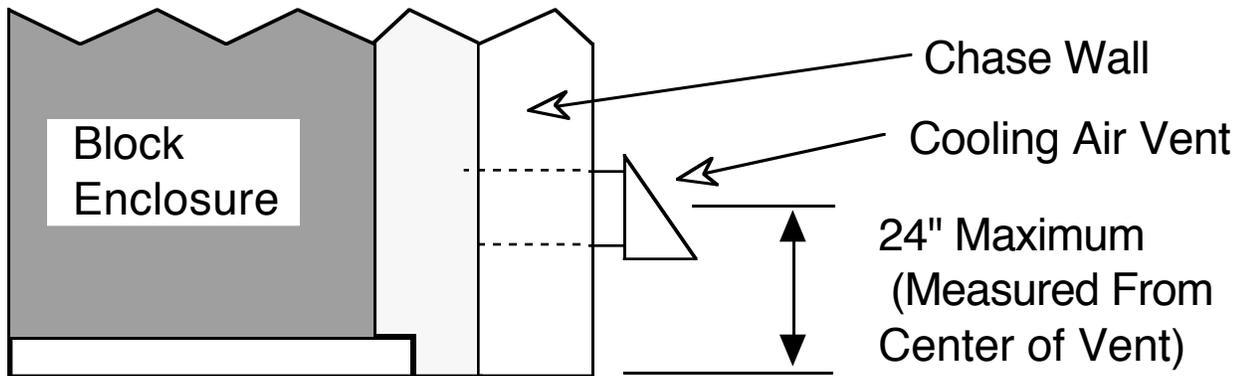
The next consideration is the framing that may surround the fireplace. The opening must be framed to the dimensions shown in the illustration below for the size of the fireplace being installed. Fireplace Xtordinaire suggests that the shaded framing in the illustration below be framed in after the fireplace is installed to make the chimney installation easier. If this framing must be installed prior to the fireplace installation be sure to account for the hearth height (if greater than 11") before determining the header height. It must be a minimum of 17 1/2" above the masonry enclosure. Consider installing the fireplace and masonry in the desired location and then constructing the framing around it to the proper clearances. This method would be preferred by the installer constructing the masonry.



To determine the depth of the chase, certain details such as facing depth and type of masonry enclosure need to be determined before a depth can be calculated. The ideal chase depth for a tile face is 28 1/2". For a brick face it is 26 1/2". When determining the depth, make sure to adhere to all of the minimum clearances outlined in this manual. Make sure to carefully check all of the specifications and make a detailed sketch outlining all the distances for this construction before beginning. If the chase does not work out to be the desired depth based on the facing material, additional framing may be added to the front of the existing framing to shim the facing to the needed location.

LIGHTWEIGHT BLOCK-IN - SPECIFICATIONS (Cont.)

Chase Framed Wall -- Chase Venting



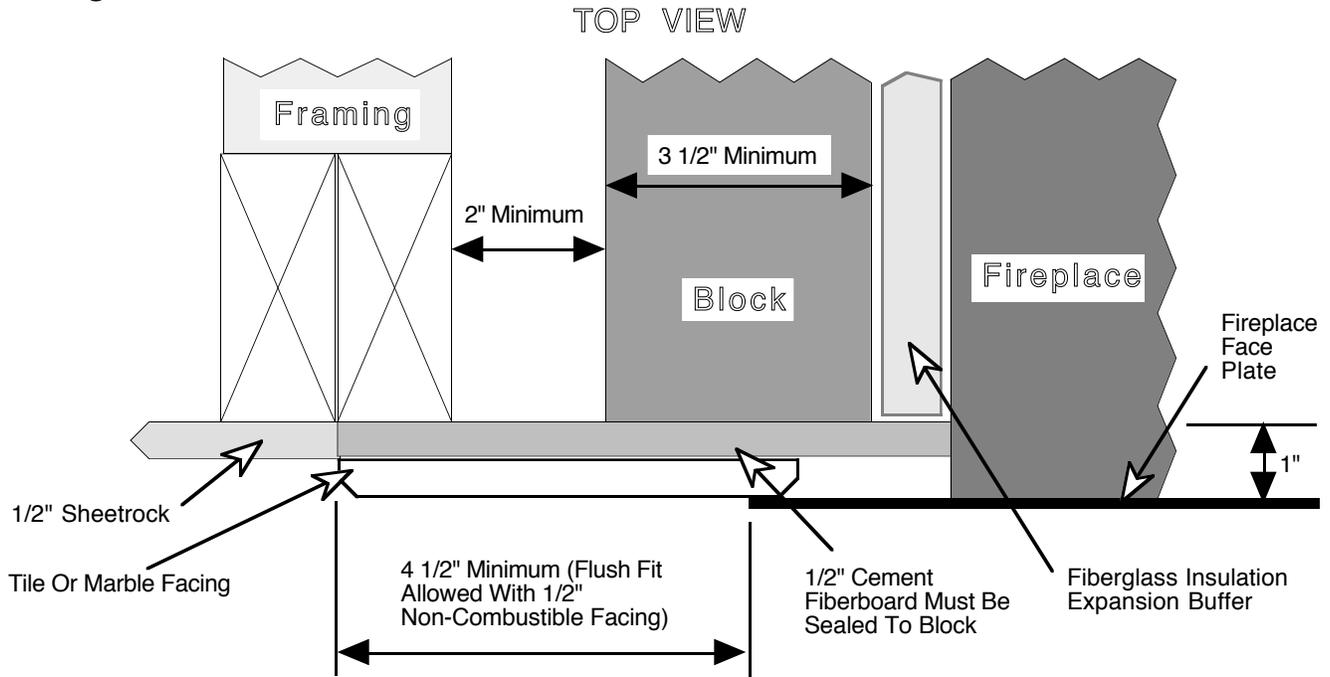
The chase must be vented with a minimum 28 square inch of cross sectional opening duct (6" diameter round vent is sufficient). **Failure to vent the system will create a fire hazard.** This vent helps circulate air into the air space between the chase walls and the masonry enclosure and provides cooling air for the double-wall chimney. The vent must terminate within 24" of the chase floor (see illustration above). The maximum length for 6" diameter round duct is 12' and 25' for 8" duct. The duct can go to an attic or crawl space providing they are vented. Some building codes may require that the ducts continue through the attic or crawl space to an outside wall.

Check with the local building department if venting anyplace other than outdoors. This includes the attic, crawl space, or garage. This type of venting may require a special type of venting duct such as a venting duct with a fire curtain.

This vent should be installed before starting the block-in procedure to allow for the space needed to measure and cut the hole for the duct.

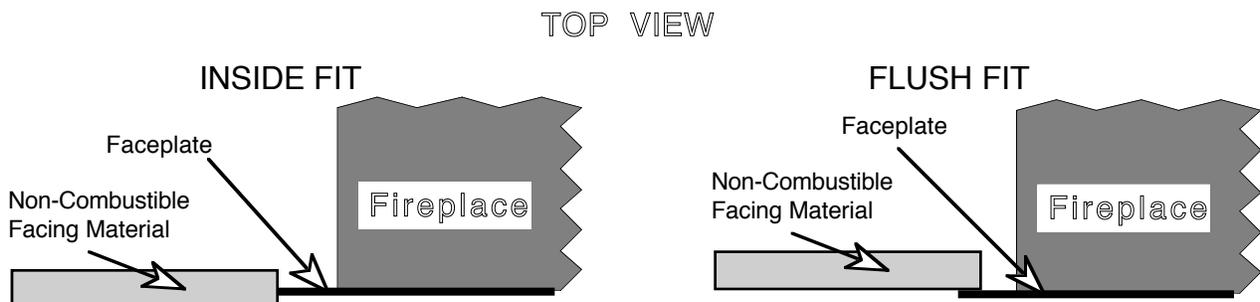
LIGHTWEIGHT BLOCK-IN - SPECIFICATIONS (Cont.)

Facing



Constructing a facing can add extra beauty to the fireplace. It must be made of a non-combustible material such as stone, brick, marble or tile. For thin facing such as marble or tile 1/2" cement fiber board (see illustration above) must be used as a backing to attach the facing material. The facing used to finish off the fireplace needs to be determined before the installation begins because it determines the size of other construction. The facing depth determines where the block and the framing will end up in relation to the face plate of the fireplace. When calculating the facing depth, take into consideration any masonry that will be included. If using tile with cement fiberboard attached to the back, make sure to include the depth of the fiberboard. If using a brick facing, include the size of any mortar joint that will be used. It is very important to determine whether the facing will be an inside fit or flush fit (See the illustration below). A flush fit has the faceplate overlap the facing material while the inside fit has the faceplate butt up against the facing. After determining the style of facing, make sure to carefully calculate the appropriate distances needed for the other portion of construction (i.e. block-in, fireplace placement). The facing must also extend a minimum of 4 1/2" from the edge of the faceplate. The illustration above displays the use of tile and 1/2" cement fiberboard with a flush fit.

NOTE: The set-up face is identical to the finished face except that it is 1/4" larger on each dimension. Use it as a guide while installing the facing. Do not install facing material over the front of the set-up face. Doing so will prevent the installation of the finished faceplate.

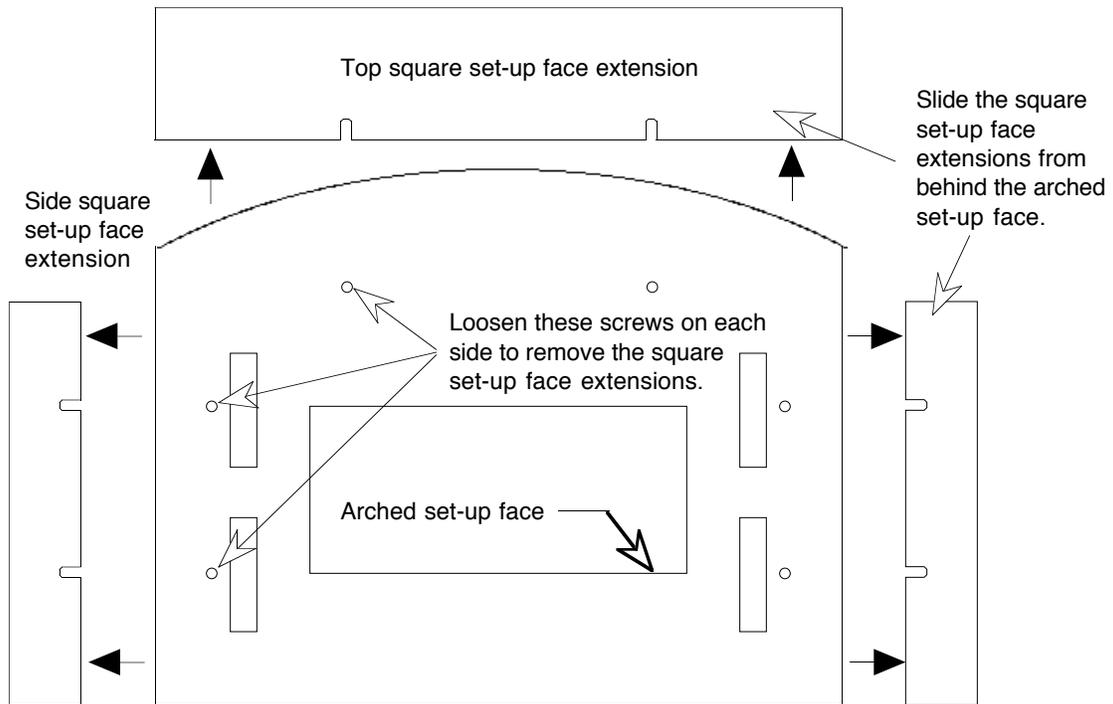


LIGHTWEIGHT BLOCK-IN - SPECIFICATIONS (Cont.)

Facing (Continued)

Square or Arched Faceplate

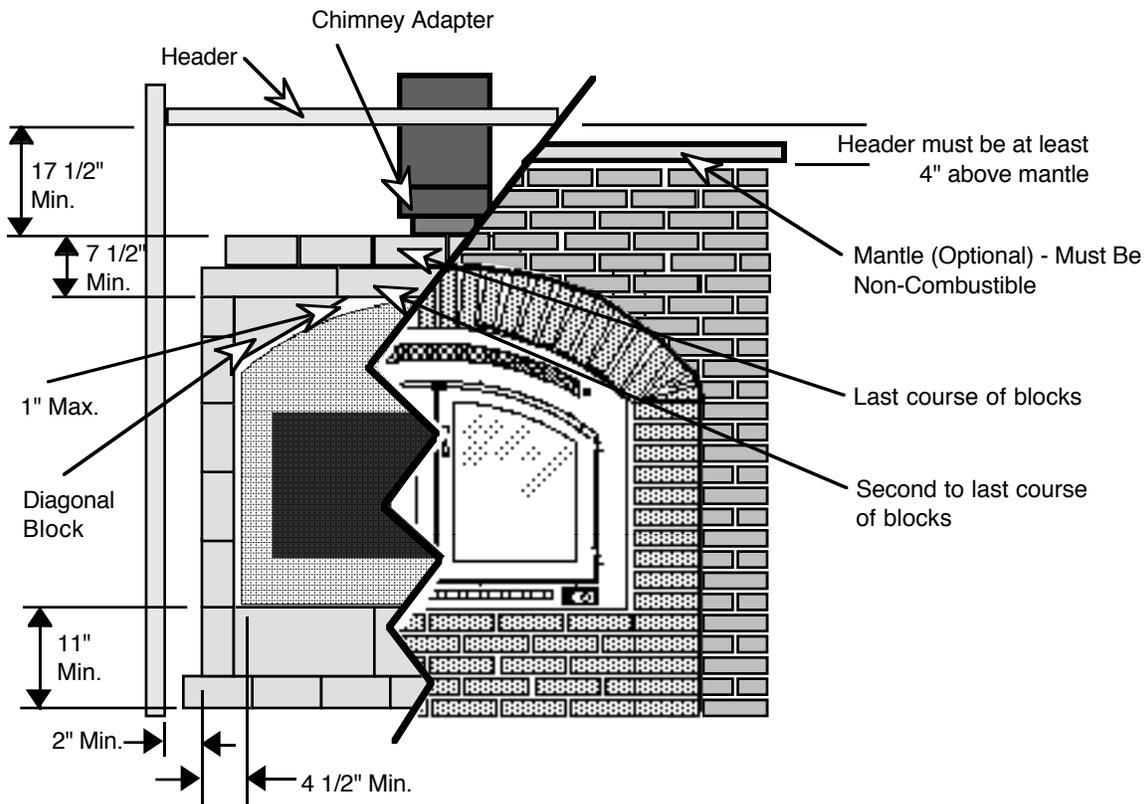
The set-up face shipped with the fireplace is for a square faceplate. To use the arched set-up face, the top and two side pieces of the square set-up face will need to be removed. Loosen the six set-up face screws and pull the three pieces from behind the arched set-up face, then re-tighten the set-up face screws (see the illustration below).



LIGHTWEIGHT BLOCK-IN - SPECIFICATIONS (Cont.)

Block-In

The Fireplace Xtordinaire requires a masonry block-in to surround the fireplace and act as a thermal barrier. It must be made of lightweight concrete blocks.. It must be a minimum of 3 1/2" thick on all sides and extend over the top of the fireplace with a minimum of 7 1/2" of masonry. It must have a 1" clearance around the fireplace. Insulation is to be placed in this space wherever there is a possibility that mortar or masonry could come in contact with the fireplace. Contact of the fireplace to the masonry could cause the masonry to crack when the fireplace expands with heat. The block-in must not have a clearance over 1" between the top of the fireplace and the top masonry enclosing it. The top of the block-in must be at least 7 1/2" thick. Underneath the block-in there must be a 36" by 52" piece of 26 gauge galvanized tin vapor barrier and mesh screen for holding the blocks in place. The block-in must be a minimum of 48" wide and have a depth of 27 1/2" including the depth of the facing. The block-in must be at least two inches away from the back and side walls of the chase. See the illustration below.



LIGHTWEIGHT BLOCK-IN - SPECIFICATIONS (Cont.)

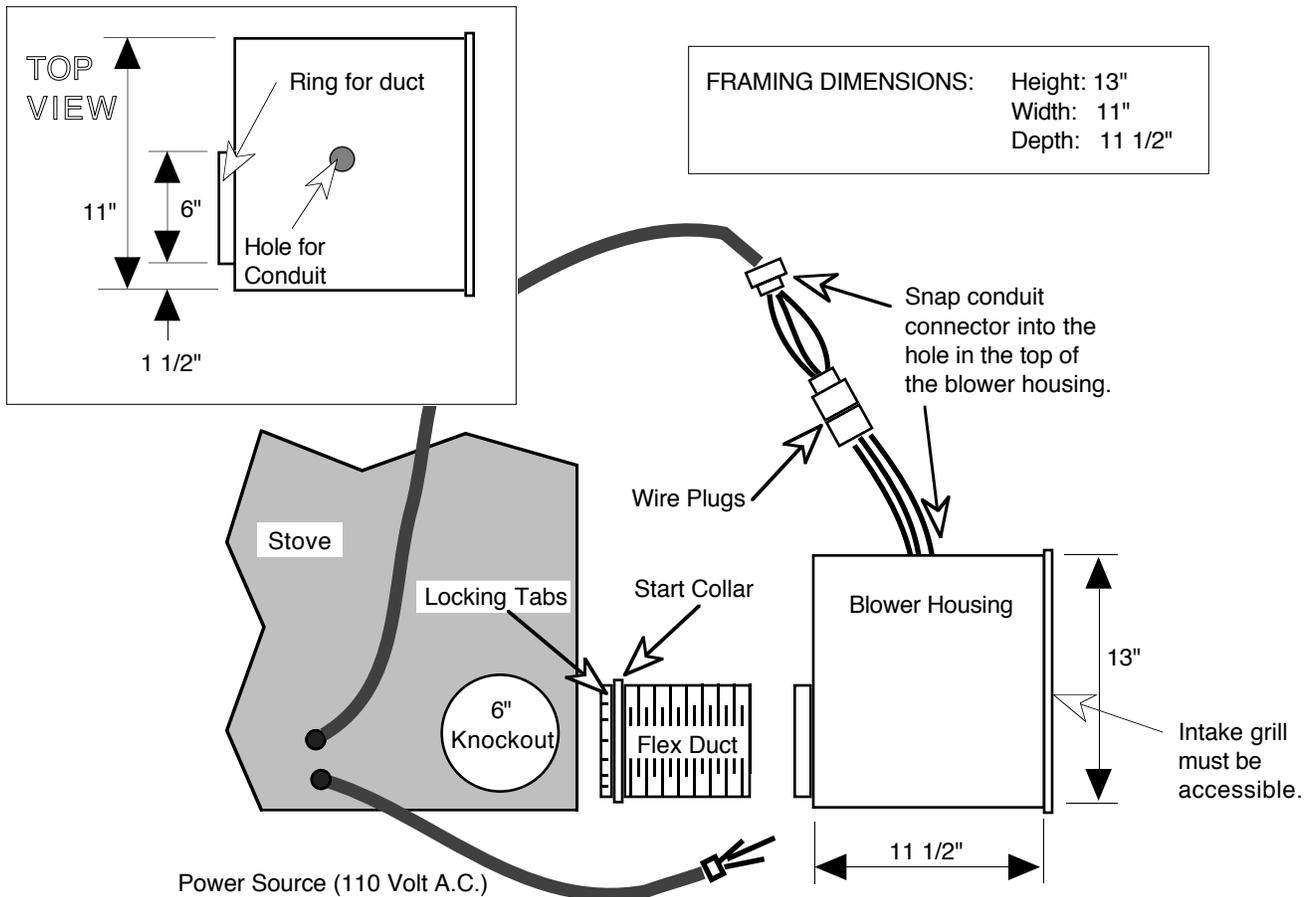
Blower

The blower system on the Fireplace Xtrordinair is located away from the fireplace on an outside wall. It draws air in from outside, circulating it around the fireplace, and delivering it as heated air to the home. This type of blower system will create a positive pressure inside the home, reducing cold air infiltration.

Connecting the Blower Duct:

After a location for the fireplace has been determined, the location for the blower housing must be considered. The best location for the blower housing is on an outside wall as close as possible to the fireplace so the 6" blower duct can be easily connected. The maximum length for 6" diameter duct is 15'. If a blower duct run of more than 15' is desired, 8" diameter duct can be used. It can have a maximum distance of 25'. If 8" duct is used there will need to be two 8" to 6" reducers to make the connections to the fireplace and the blower housing. Do not put more than two elbows in the system (regardless of whether 6" or 8" diameter duct is used).

NOTE: If the blower is to take air from a crawlspace or attic you must first check with your local building inspections department to confirm that this type of installation is permitted. In some areas this type of installation may require a special type of duct termination like one with a fire curtain.



LIGHTWEIGHT BLOCK-IN - SPECIFICATIONS (Cont.)

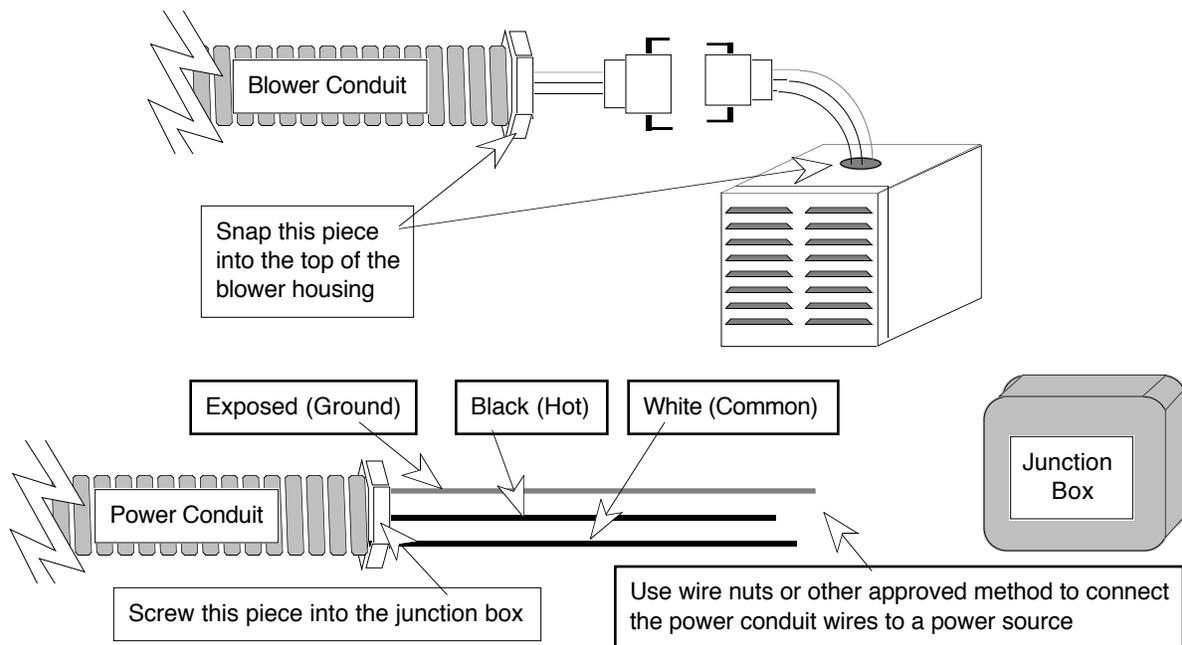
Blower (Continued)

Connecting the Blower Duct (Continued):

Provided with the fireplace is a start collar with a section of 6" flex duct that can be used as the blower duct. The flex duct connects to the blower housing and the start collar connects to one of the three blower duct hook-ups on the fireplace (right side, left side, and bottom). To connect the blower duct to either of the side hook-ups, remove the knock-out on the side being used, insert the start collar, and bend the locking tabs on the start collar outwards to hold it in place. If the bottom hook-up is chosen, a hole needs to be cut through the floor for the duct to pass through.

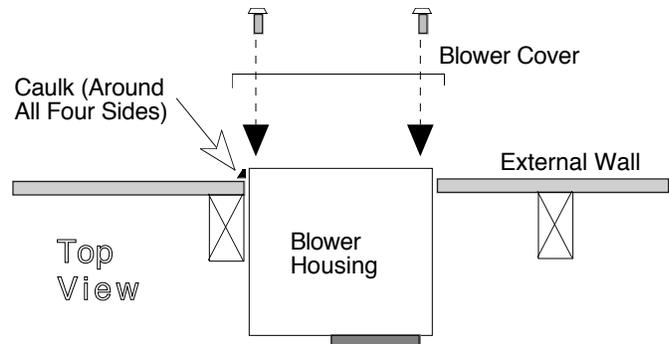
Routing the Conduit:

During assembly match the plug on the end of the wires coming from the conduit with the plug coming from the top of the blower housing (See Drawing on Previous Page). Snap the conduit connector into the hole on top of the blower housing. A metal junction box is required between the conduit providing power to the fireplace and the 110 Volt A.C. power source. If the blower is located to the left, or if the power supply is located to the left, the electrical conduit(s) can be run behind the fireplace. If the conduit is run behind the fireplace, the framing or chase construction may need to be notched or modified to allow for the extra space needed to run the conduit behind the fireplace. **CAUTION: DO NOT RUN THE CONDUIT OVER THE TOP OF THE FIREPLACE.**



Weatherproofing the Blower:

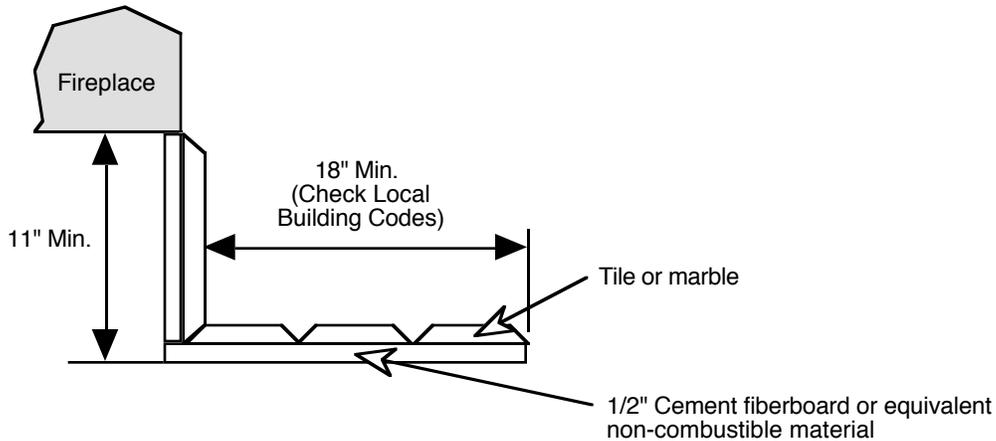
The blower should be weatherproofed if it is located on an external wall. To weatherproof the blower, apply caulk around the perimeter of the blower housing where it contacts the external wall. The blower cover must be removed prior to applying the caulk. Because the blower cover will overlap the caulk, apply the caulk sparingly. See the illustration to the right.



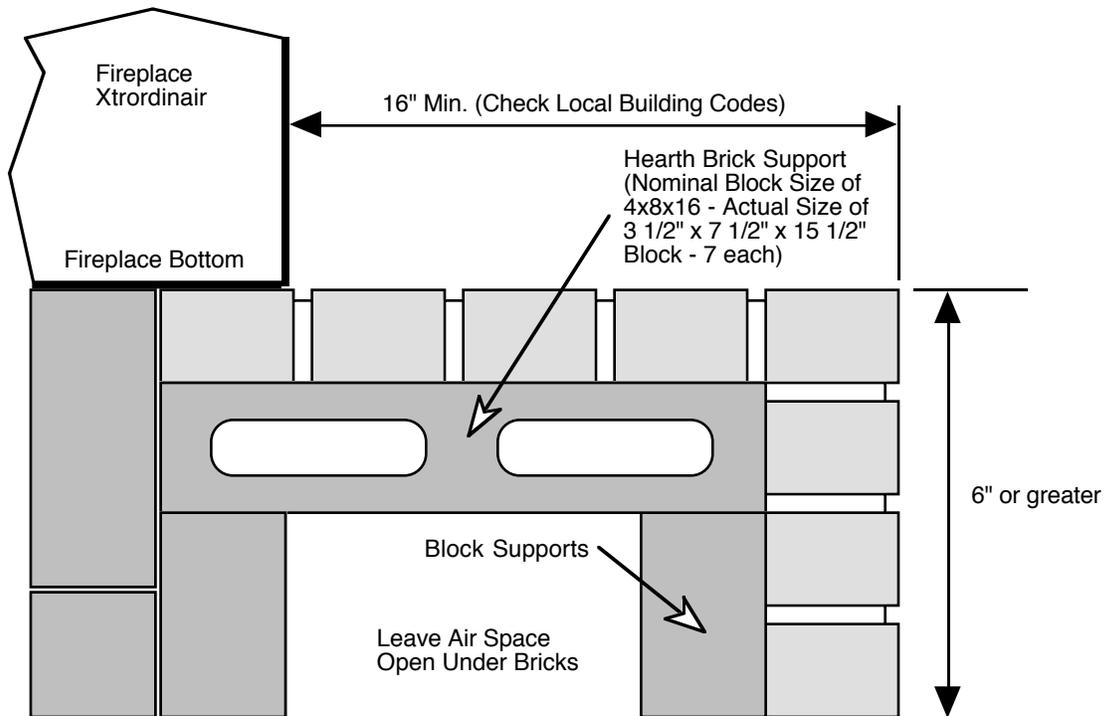
LIGHTWEIGHT BLOCK-IN - SPECIFICATIONS (Cont.)

Hearth

MINIMUM HEARTH EXTENSION



If the block-in is constructed on a combustible floor, a hearth extension is required to protect the floor in front of the fireplace. The hearth extension must have a layer of 1/2" thick cement fiberboard or equivalent non-combustible material (minimum). It must be 18" deep (measured from front of faceplate), and 60" wide. Hearth extensions that are 6" and higher can be 16" deep if local building codes permit (See illustration below). **Raised platforms for hearths must be constructed with non-combustible materials.** No hearth shall rise above the bottom of the faceplate. Otherwise the faceplate would not be able to be installed. If the hearth is over 6" tall, it must have a hollow cavity to allow better heat dissipation and prevent the floor below it from becoming too hot (See illustration below). All hearth construction must be non-combustible.



LIGHTWEIGHT BLOCK-IN - SPECIFICATIONS (Cont.)

Factory-Built Chimney

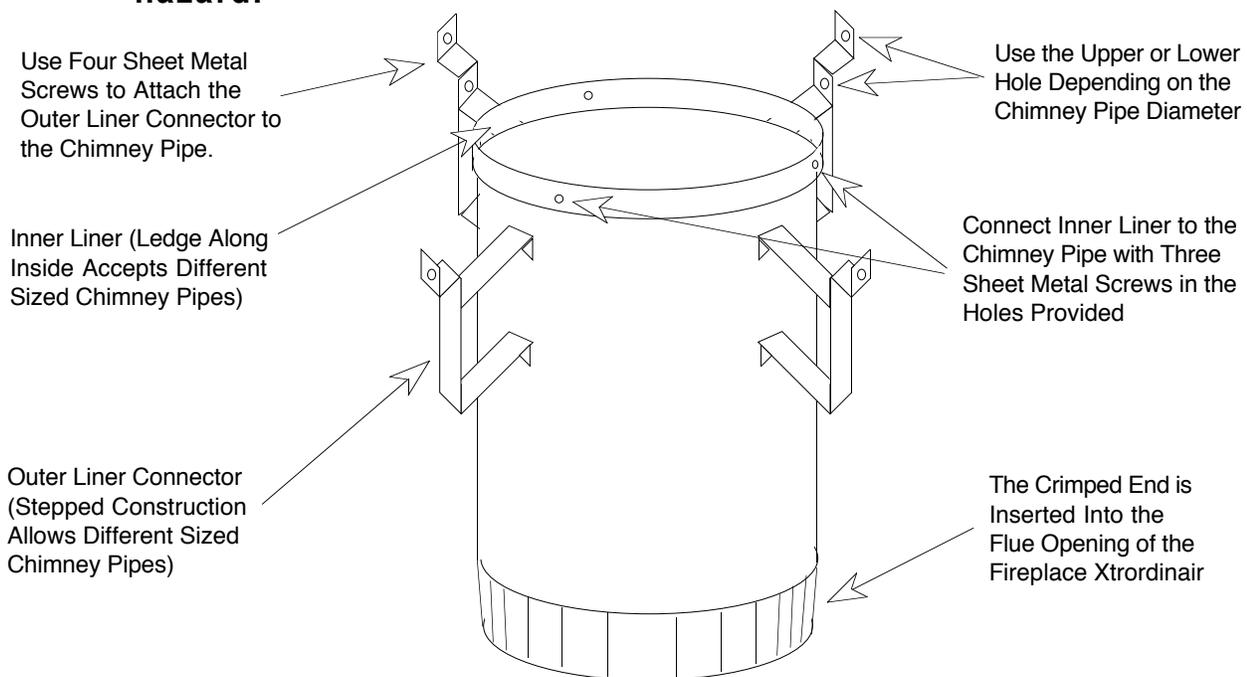
The lightweight block-in installation is designed to be used with a factory-built double-wall chimney. Use only the brands of chimney listed in this section. It is very important to follow the clearance specifications listed in this section. The chimney can be installed at any point after the fireplace position is precisely determined. It is easier to install the chimney in the chase prior to setting the fireplace in position. It can be held up out of the way with a 2 x 4 nailed across the chase.

Chimney Adapter:

The block-in installation requires the use of the Travis Industries chimney adapter built specifically for the Fireplace Xtrordinair. This chimney adapter accommodates the chimney brands listed in this section. Follow the directions below for attaching the chimney adapter.

To attach the chimney adapter to the fireplace, center the adapter over the fireplace and push it into the flue opening on top of the Fireplace Xtrordinair until it is fully seated. The adapter is designed to accommodate the different chimney brands with the use of a stepped outer liner connector and an inner liner that has a ledge along the inside. When attaching the chimney pipe to the adapter, first insert the inner liner of the chimney pipe into the inner liner of the chimney adapter. Certain brands of chimney pipe will stop at the ledge, while others will insert beyond the ledge. When the chimney pipe is fully seated and aligned, drill three holes in the chimney pipe where it lines up with the holes in the chimney adapter. Secure the chimney adapter to the chimney pipe with three sheet metal screws. If there are any large gaps between the chimney pipe and chimney adapter, use furnace cement to seal (allow 24 hours to dry before burning the fireplace). The outer liner of the chimney pipe attaches to the outer liner connectors on either the upper or lower step. Drill four holes into the outer liner of the chimney pipe where it lines up with the holes in the outer liner connectors. Secure with four sheet metal screws.

NOTE: When the chimney system is fully installed, air should be allowed to pass into the space between the inner and outer liners on the chimney adapter. This space allows proper ventilation for the fireplace and chimney system. Failure to allow air into this space presents a fire hazard.

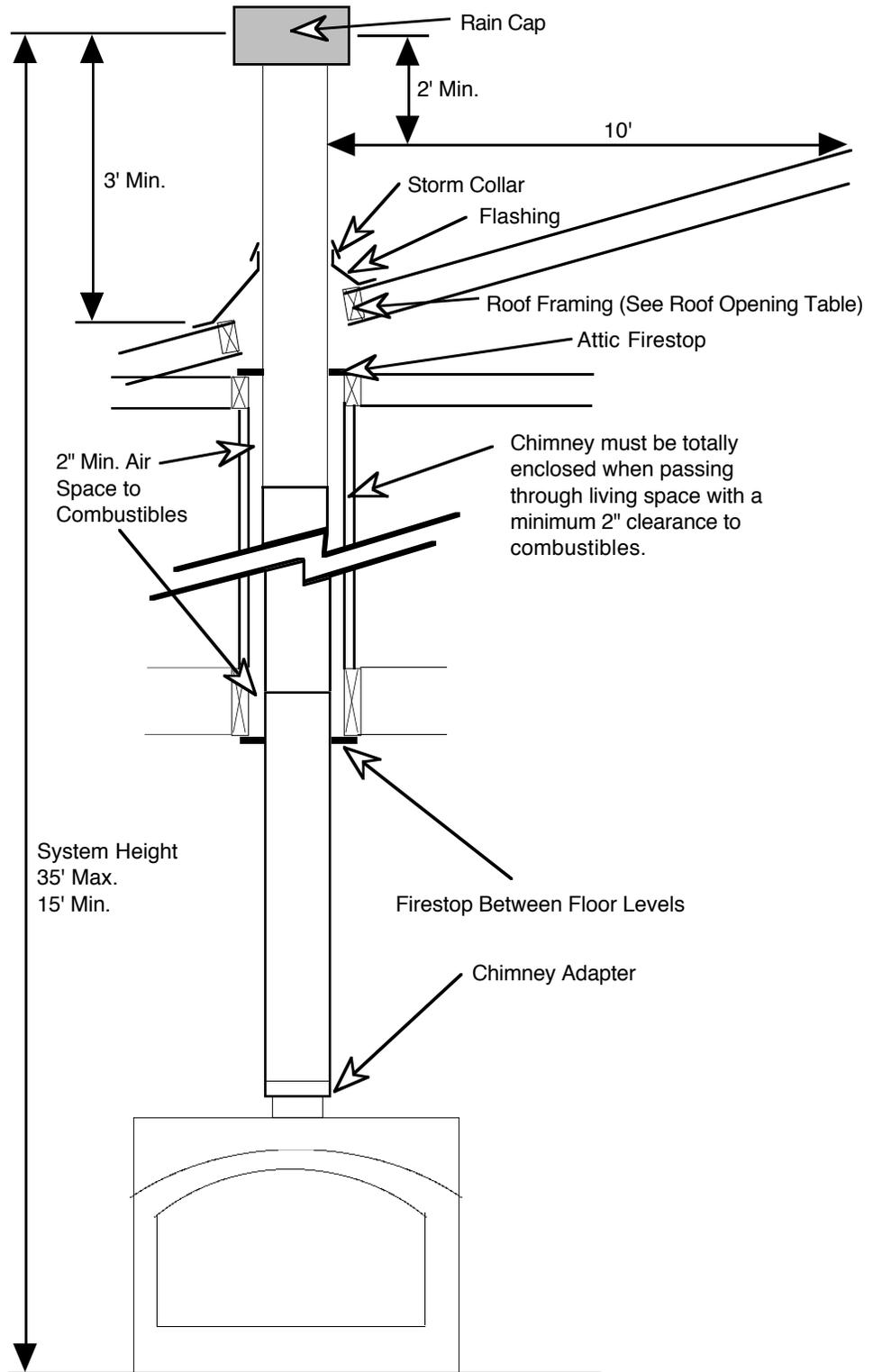


LIGHTWEIGHT BLOCK-IN - SPECIFICATIONS (Cont.)

Factory-Built Chimney (Continued)

Chimney Height

The system height, measured from the floor the fireplace sets on to the top of the chimney cap, must not exceed 35' or be below 15'. (See the illustration to the right).



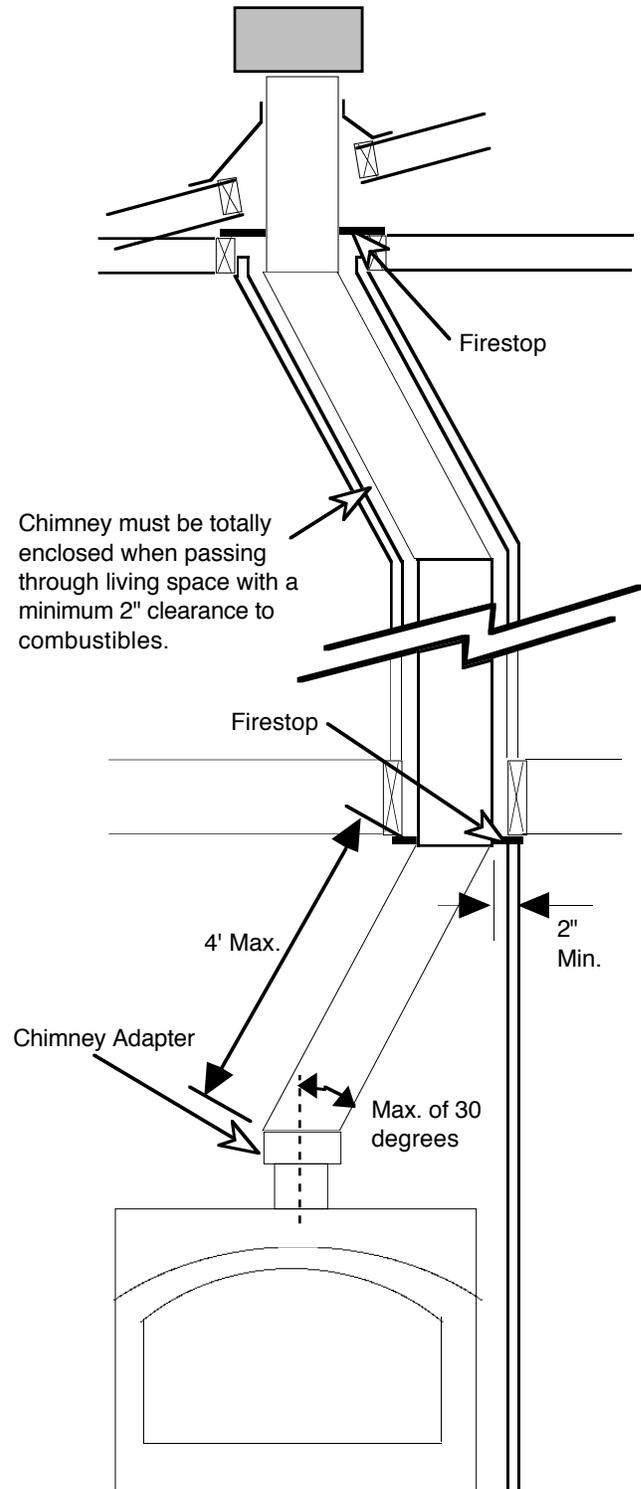
LIGHTWEIGHT BLOCK-IN - SPECIFICATIONS (Cont.)

Factory-Built Chimney (Continued)

Using Offsets

Offsets can be used to align the chimney and to gain clearance to combustibles. When using offsets, make sure to follow all of the specifications below.

A system can have no more than a total of 2 offsets (Four 30 degree elbows). Each offset elbow must be used with a return elbow. A system using one offset is allowed to have a maximum of 8' of inclined chimney between the elbows. For every 6' of inclined chimney a flue support is needed (See parts list). For systems incorporating two offsets there is a maximum of 4' allowed between each set of offsets (See the illustration to the right).

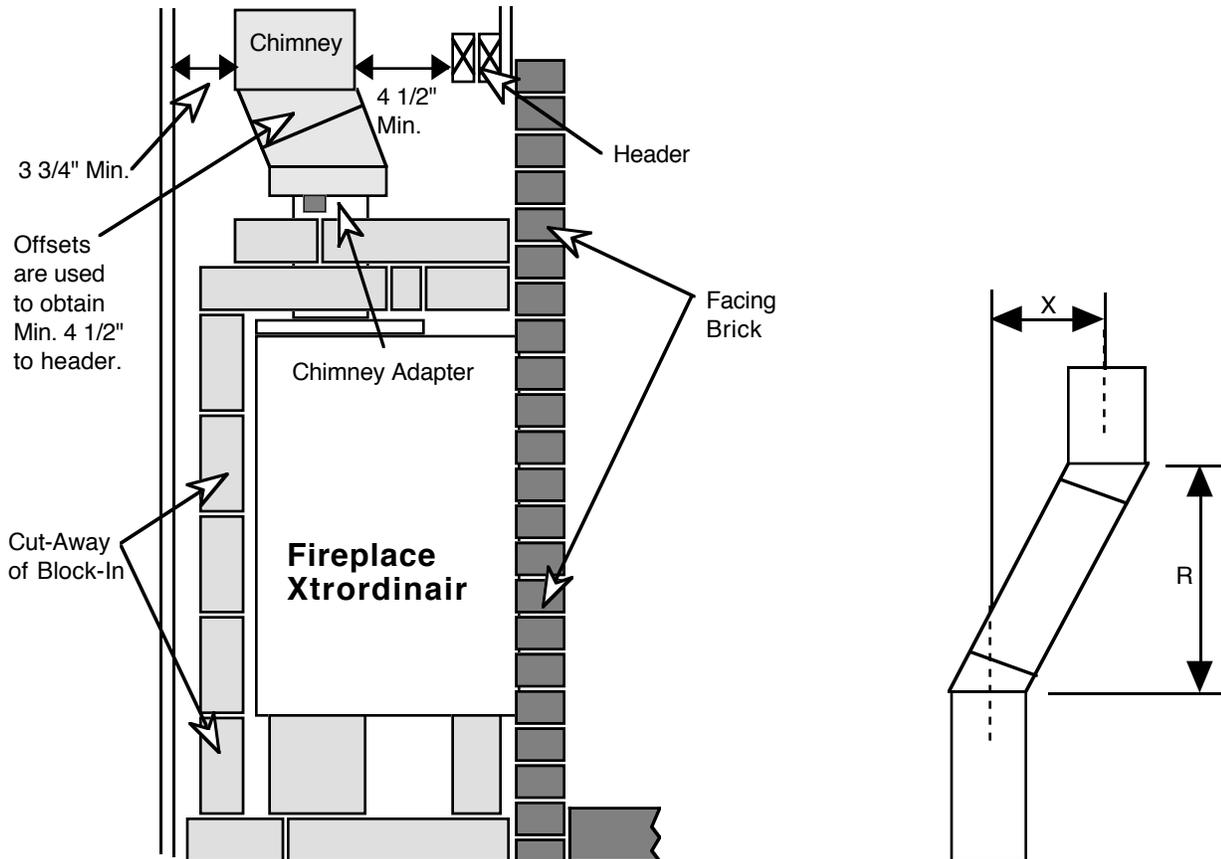


LIGHTWEIGHT BLOCK-IN - SPECIFICATIONS (Cont.)

Factory-Built Chimney (Continued)

Using Offsets (Continued)

Elbows may be used directly off the starter sections. In the chase area above the fireplace the chimney must maintain a 3 3/4" clearance to combustibles on the back wall, 4 1/2" minimum on the front wall and header, and 20" minimum to the side wall for a vertical chimney. After the first firestop a 2" minimum clearance on all sides must be maintained (See the illustration below and to the left).



To determine which chimney sections are needed in conjunction with the offset elbows to get the desired offset ("X"), add a section or any combination of sections to the elbows in the "X" column of the chimney brand being used in the chart below. For example, using Temco chimney an offset of 17 5/8" is achieved by adding elbows to a 12" and 18" section ($3\ 7/8" + 5\ 3/8" + 8\ 3/8" = 17\ 5/8"$). The rise ("R") is computed the same way by using the "R" column ($14\ 3/8" + 9\ 1/4" + 14\ 1/2" = 38\ 1/8"$).

MEASURED IN INCHES	Temco 82 Series		Superior TF8		Majestic CF8		FMI 8 HT		Marco 8D	
	OFFSET	RISE								
Elbows Only	3 7/8	14 3/8	4	15	3	11	4 3/8	16 3/8	5 1/4	19 1/4
Chimney	Add to Elbows									
12" Section	5 3/8	9 1/4	5 1/4	9	5 1/4	9	5 3/8	9 1/8	5 1/4	9
18" Section	8 3/8	14 1/2	8 1/4	14 1/4	8 1/4	14 1/4	8 3/8	14 3/8	8 1/4	14 1/2
24" Section	11 3/8	19 5/8	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
36" Section	17 3/8	30	17 1/4	30	17 1/4	29 3/4	17 3/8	29 7/8	17 1/4	30 1/4
48" Section	23 3/8	40 3/8	23 1/4	40 1/4	23 1/4	40 1/4	23 3/8	40 1/4	23 1/4	40 1/2
Flue Support	1 1/2	2 3/8	1 1/2	2 1/2	1 1/2	2 3/4	6 3/4	11 3/4	5 1/4	9 1/4

LIGHTWEIGHT BLOCK-IN SPECIFICATIONS (Continued)

Factory-Built Chimney (Continued)

Factory-Built Chimney Brands Approved for use:

Fireplace Xtordinaire is approved with the use of Temco 82 Series, Superior TF8, FMI 8HT, Marco 8D series, and Majestic CF8 series chimneys (See the table below for part numbers).

All the components used in the chimney system must be from the same model line and manufacturer or supplied by Travis Industries as a component for that chimney system. The parts list below illustrates the number of chimney parts available for each brand of chimney and their appropriate part number.

Chimney Parts List

Chimney Components	Temco 82	Superior TF8	FMI 8HT	Marco 8D	Majestic CF8
12" Chimney Section	8212D	TF8-12	12-8DM	12 - 8D	CF81
18" Chimney Section	8218D	TF8-18	18-8DM	18 - 8D	CF818
24" Chimney Section	8224D	---	----	----	----
36" Chimney Section	8236D	TF8-36	36-8DM	36 - 8D	CF83
48" Chimney Section	8248D	TF8-48	48-8DM	48 - 8D	CF84
Offsets	8232E	TF8-30, TF8-E30	30E-8D	30E - 8D	CF830 A/2
Flashing	8206F	8-F6	12F8	12F - 8D	8-6-12
Chimney Cap	8203D	TF8-CTO	RTL-8D	BT - 8D	CFC8-36
Flue Support	8204S	8-54	125-8D	12CPS - 8D	TCS8A
Firestop Spacer	---	8FS-2	FS-8D	FS30 - 8D	FS2A

Clearance to Combustibles:

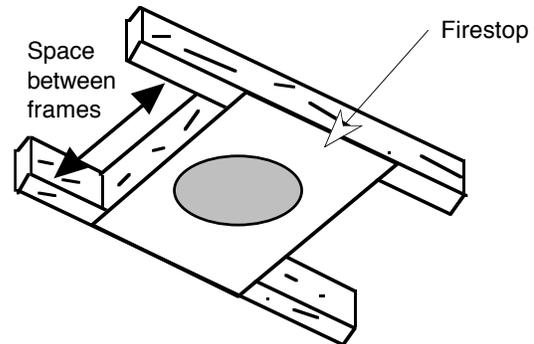
All chimney systems must have a minimum of 2" clearance to combustible materials measured horizontally. Use offsets if necessary to maintain this clearance (see "Using Offsets" in this section). If the manufacturer specifies a larger clearance, use that clearance.

Firestops:

Every time the chimney penetrates a floor a firestop is needed on the bottom side of the floor joist. When passing through the attic the firestop needs to be on the attic side of the joists (See the illustration to the right). When the chimney passes through a living space it must be totally enclosed with a 2" minimum clearance to combustibles.

The space between frames that hold the firestop in place should be measured as follows:

Temco	16"
Superior	16 1/2"
FMI	16 1/2"
Marco	16 1/2"
Majestic	17 1/2"



Framing for Roof

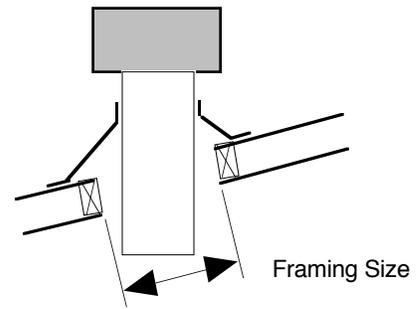
When installing into a sloped roof, it is important to determine the size of the framing. The table on the following page can be used to determine the size of the framing needed to install the corresponding chimney pipe. The numbers on the left represents the pitch of the roof (rise/run). The other columns give the size of the framing for 2 x 4 and 2 x 6 rafters. It may not be necessary to frame around the hole opening if the hole is between the rafters and the minimum clearance to combustibles can be maintained.

LIGHTWEIGHT BLOCK-IN SPECIFICATIONS (Continued)

Factory-Built Chimney (Continued)

Framing for Roof (Continued)

To determine the appropriate size of the roof opening, use the table below. Notice that the first dimension is the same for every slope listed on the left. This is because the width will always be the same no matter what slope the roof has. The second dimension represents the length along the slanted roof. It is measured along the slope of the roof. The illustration to the right demonstrates the framing size for the second dimension.



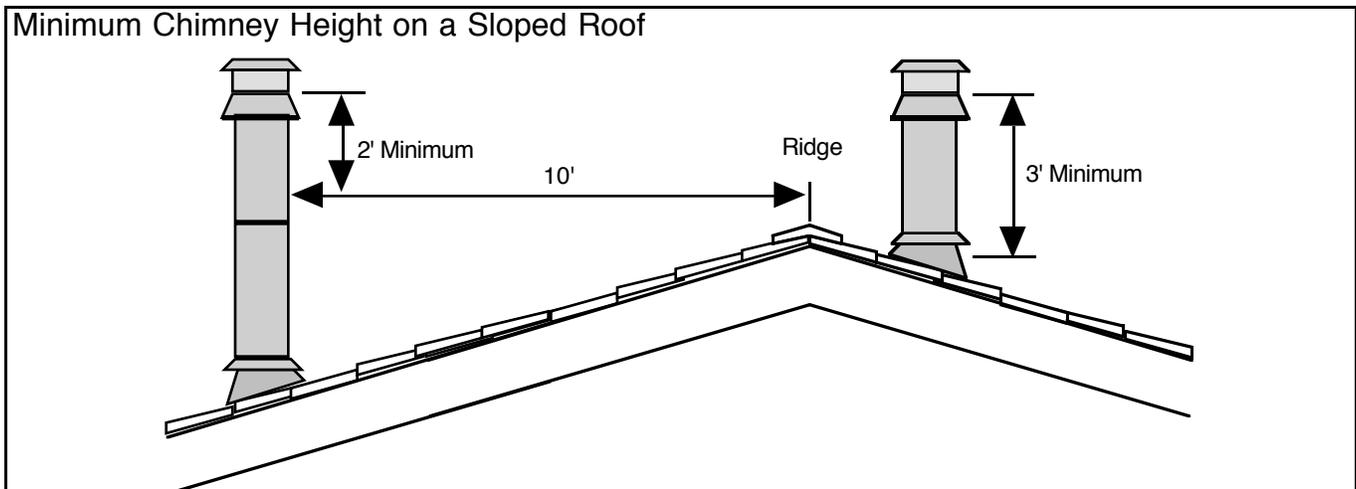
SLOPE	Chimney Type Rafter Size		Chimney Type Rafter Size		Chimney Type Rafter Size	
	Temco		Superior, FMI, or Marco		Majestic	
	2 by 4	2 by 6	2 by 4	2 by 6	2 by 4	2 by 6
0/12	16 x 16	16 x 16	16 1/2 x 16 1/2	16 1/2 x 16 1/2	17 1/2 x 17 1/2	17 1/2 x 17 1/2
1/12	16 x 16 1/2	16 x 16 5/8	16 1/2 x 17	16 1/2 x 17 1/8	17 1/2 x 18	17 1/2 x 18 1/8
2/12	16 x 17	16 x 17 1/4	16 1/2 x 17 1/2	16 1/2 x 17 3/4	17 1/2 x 18 1/2	17 1/2 x 18 3/4
3/12	16 x 17 1/2	16 x 18	16 1/2 x 18	16 1/2 x 18 1/2	17 1/2 x 19	17 1/2 x 19 1/2
4/12	16 x 18 1/4	16 x 18 7/8	16 1/2 x 18 3/4	16 1/2 x 19 3/8	17 1/2 x 19 3/4	17 1/2 x 20 3/8
5/12	16 x 19	16 x 19 1/4	16 1/2 x 19 1/2	16 1/2 x 19 3/4	17 1/2 x 20 1/2	17 1/2 x 20 3/4
6/12	16 x 19 7/8	16 x 20 7/8	16 1/2 x 20 3/8	16 1/2 x 21 3/8	17 1/2 x 21 3/8	17 1/2 x 21 3/8
7/12	16 x 20 3/4	16 x 21 1/2	16 1/2 x 21 1/4	16 1/2 x 22	17 1/2 x 22 1/4	17 1/2 x 23
8/12	16 x 21 3/4	16 x 23	16 1/2 x 22 1/4	16 1/2 x 23 1/2	17 1/2 x 23 1/4	17 1/2 x 24 1/2
9/12	16 x 22 3/4	16 x 24 1/4	16 1/2 x 23 1/4	16 1/2 x 24 3/4	17 1/2 x 24 1/4	17 1/2 x 25 3/4
10/12	16 x 23 3/4	16 x 25 1/2	16 1/2 x 24 1/4	16 1/2 x 26	17 1/2 x 25 1/4	17 1/2 x 27
11/12	16 x 25	16 x 26 3/4	16 1/2 x 25 1/2	16 1/2 x 27 1/4	17 1/2 x 26 1/2	17 1/2 x 28 1/4
12/12	16 x 26 1/8	16 x 28 1/8	16 1/2 x 26 5/8	16 1/2 x 28 5/8	17 1/2 x 27 5/8	17 1/2 x 29 5/8

The 3-Foot, 2-Foot, 10-Foot Rule

The 3-foot, 2-foot, 10-foot rule applies to the height that the chimney must penetrate above the roof. It states that the chimney must be:

1. At least 3 feet higher than the highest part of the roof opening through which it passes;
 2. And at least 2 feet higher than any part of the roof within 10 feet, measured horizontally.
- A chimney must meet requirement #1 and requirement #2. This rule, required by all building codes, applies to both factory-built and masonry chimneys.

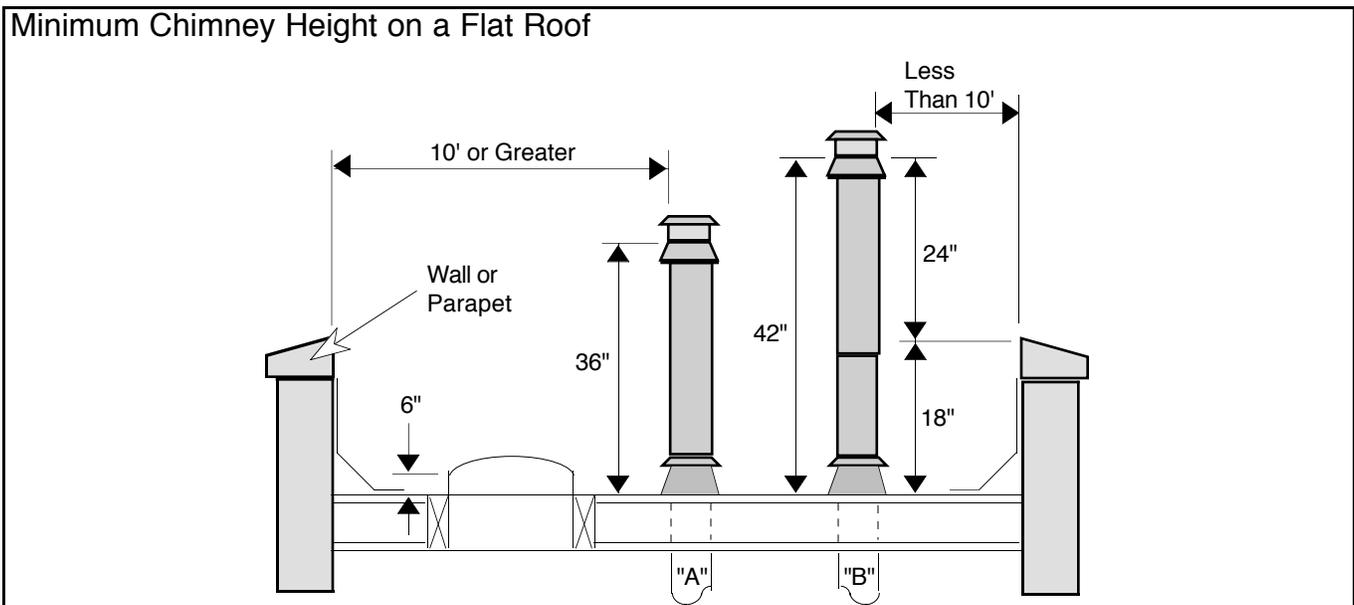
Minimum Chimney Height on a Sloped Roof



LIGHTWEIGHT BLOCK-IN SPECIFICATIONS (Continued)

Factory-Built Chimney (Continued)

The 3-Foot, 2-Foot, 10-Foot Rule (Continued)



These minimum chimney heights are required by building codes for safety purposes, to allow time for sparks exiting a chimney to cool before they land on the roof. In some problematic situations, additional chimney height above the specified minimums may be necessary to reduce wind-induced down drafting and back puffing, or to increase draft, thereby improving fireplace operating characteristics.

Depending on the manufacturer and where the chimney is to be installed, special supports, roof assemblies, radiation shields, or locking bands may be supplied as a part of the chimney system. The manufacturer's installation instructions, which are reviewed by the listing agency, specifies when and where each of these components must be used. Follow the manufacturer's instructions for the use of flashing and an adjustable storm collar at the roof line to prevent water from entering the house. Manufacturers require that chimneys extending beyond a certain height above the roof (frequently above 5 feet) must also be braced.

A chimney cap keeps out rain, birds and other animals, and may reduce down drafts. Spark arresters, wire mesh devices designed to catch sparks and burning particles emitted with the smoke, may be included with factory-built chimney caps. These spark arresters may become encrusted with creosote, blocking the proper flow of flue gases out of the chimney. When burning wood, it is recommended that the spark arrester be cleaned regularly, or removed entirely unless individual conditions or local codes require their use.

LIGHTWEIGHT BLOCK-IN INSTALLATION

READ THIS ENTIRE MANUAL THROUGH BEFORE STARTING TO BUILD A BLOCK-IN FIREPLACE. THERE ARE CERTAIN SPECIFICATIONS AND MEASUREMENTS LISTED IN THE LIGHTWEIGHT BLOCK-IN SPECIFICATIONS PORTION OF THIS MANUAL THAT MUST BE MET TO INSURE A PROPER INSTALLATION. FAILURE TO FOLLOW THESE SPECIFICATIONS MAY PRESENT A FIRE HAZARD.

Chase Framed Wall Installation

Following the specifications listed in the section titled "LIGHTWEIGHT BLOCK-IN SPECIFICATIONS", construct the chase following all building codes that may apply. Make sure it adheres to all of the specifications before proceeding. The chase should totally enclose the position where the masonry block-in will be built. It should go from the floor to the ceiling and when the facing is installed, be enclosed. The chase air vent is mandatory because it allows air to flow into the chase area. Because the double-wall chimney draws air out of the chase area, it is necessary to have this vent to allow outside air in. Otherwise the chimney would not perform properly and create a hazard. The header of the chase is often left off prior to installing the masonry enclosure to make the chimney installation easier.

Factory-Built Chimney Installation

Following the specifications listed in the factory-built chimney portion of "LIGHTWEIGHT BLOCK-IN SPECIFICATIONS", and the manufacturer's instructions, construct the chimney leaving off the last connector until the fireplace is actually put into place. Make sure it aligns with the final position of the fireplace and the starter section of the chimney. It is better to have the chimney system installed before constructing the block-in because it allows more space for installing the chimney. A 2 x 4 nailed across the chase can support the bottom portion of the chimney while the block-in is being constructed.

Block-In Installation

Before starting to install the block-in, read the specifications portion of the "LIGHTWEIGHT BLOCK-IN SPECIFICATIONS". Make a detailed drawing of all the important measurements needed to complete the construction. It is also a good idea to lay some of the blocks on the ground, along with the facing and a template of the fireplace, ahead of time to make sure all of the measurements follow the specifications.

Laying the Vapor Barrier:

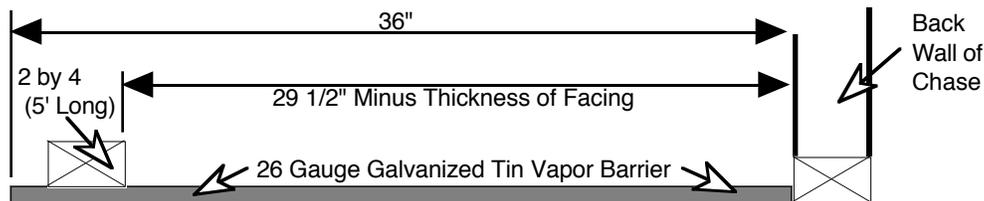
The first step in building a block-in is to lay a vapor barrier on the floor location where the masonry will be placed. The vapor barrier must be made of a minimum 26 gauge galvanized tin, 36" wide by 52" long. It must include a hole for the air duct if the bottom air hook-up is chosen. Nail the vapor barrier to the floor with the 52" length centered on the opening of the framing and the backside against the back wall. The vapor barrier will extend beyond the block-in in front and in back. These portions should not be removed because they provide protection against heat and act as an ember protector between hearth extension and block-in. They can be covered with non-combustible tile, brick, or stone if desired. NOTE: Vapor barrier is not necessary for non-combustible floors.

LIGHTWEIGHT BLOCK-IN INSTALLATION (Cont.)

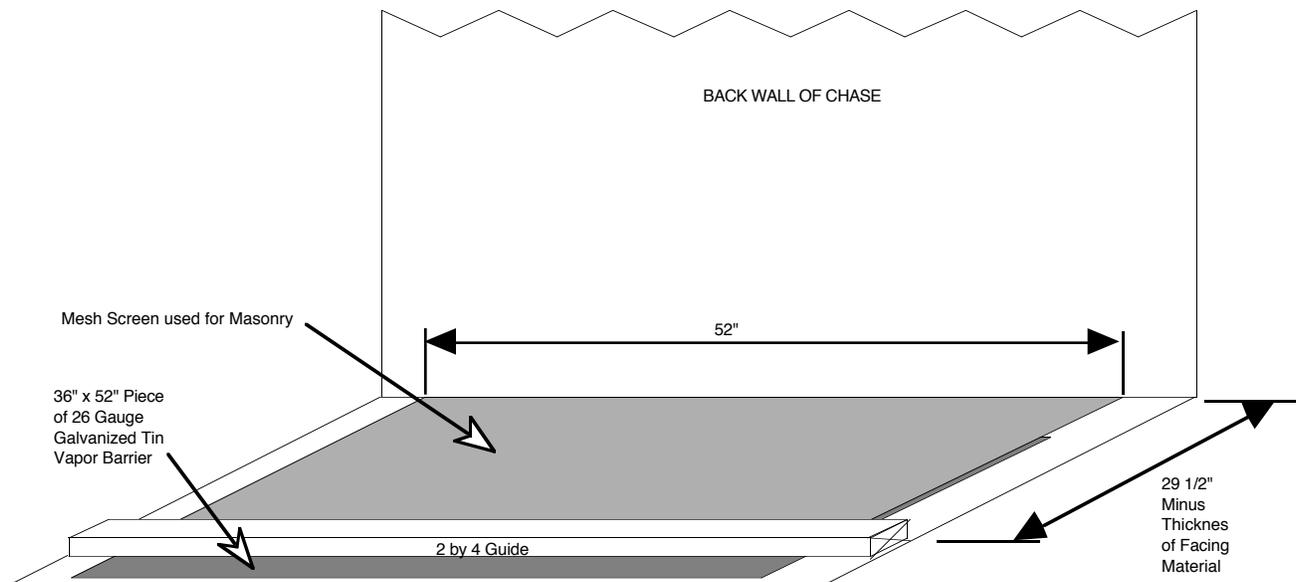
Making a Guide for the Brick:

Measure 29 1/2" from the back wall of the chase and subtract the thickness of the facing material to be used (for thin facings such as marble or tile include the 1/2" thickness of the cement fiber board used as a backing). If facing material is to butt to the edge of the faceplate (inside fit), subtract 1/4" to 3/8" from the combined thickness of the facing material and then subtract that total from the 29 1/2". Nail a 2 x 4 approximately 4' long across the opening at the specified distance from the back wall of the chase. This 2 x 4 will be used as a guide for the first course of block. See the illustration on the following page.

SIDE VIEW OF FIREPLACE ENCLOSURE

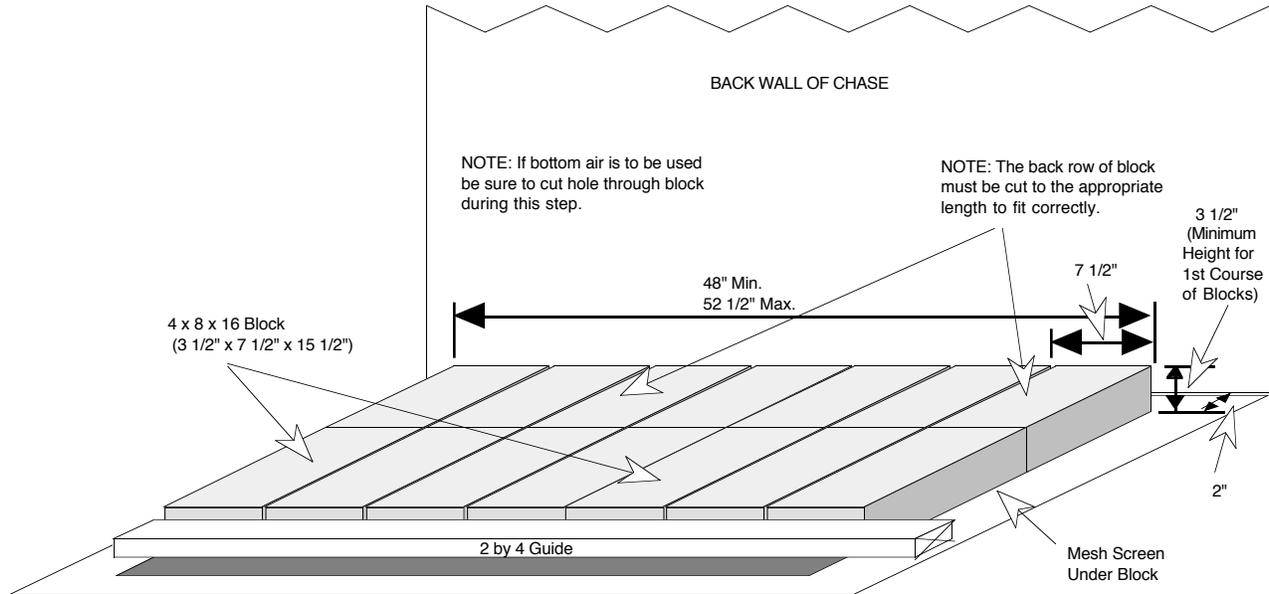


Cut a piece of mesh screen used by masons to fit over the vapor barrier behind the 2 x 4 guide. Nail it as necessary to the top of the vapor barrier. This keeps the blocks from sliding (See the illustration below).

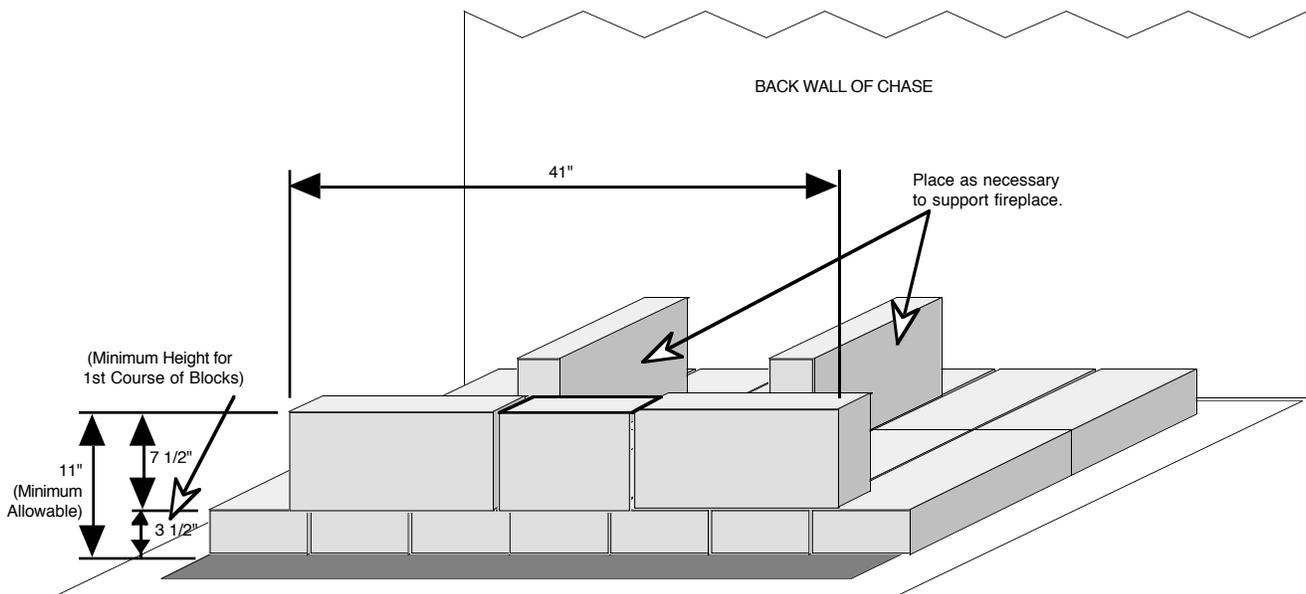


LIGHTWEIGHT BLOCK-IN INSTALLATION (Cont.)

Place the block on top of the mesh as shown in the illustration below. It is not necessary to mortar to the mesh unless required by local building codes. Make sure to line the blocks up against the 2 x 4 guide, working towards the back. There should be a 2" gap between the back wall of the chase and the back row of blocks. The back row of blocks must be cut to the appropriate length to fit correctly and adhere to the specifications. This is the first course of blocks.

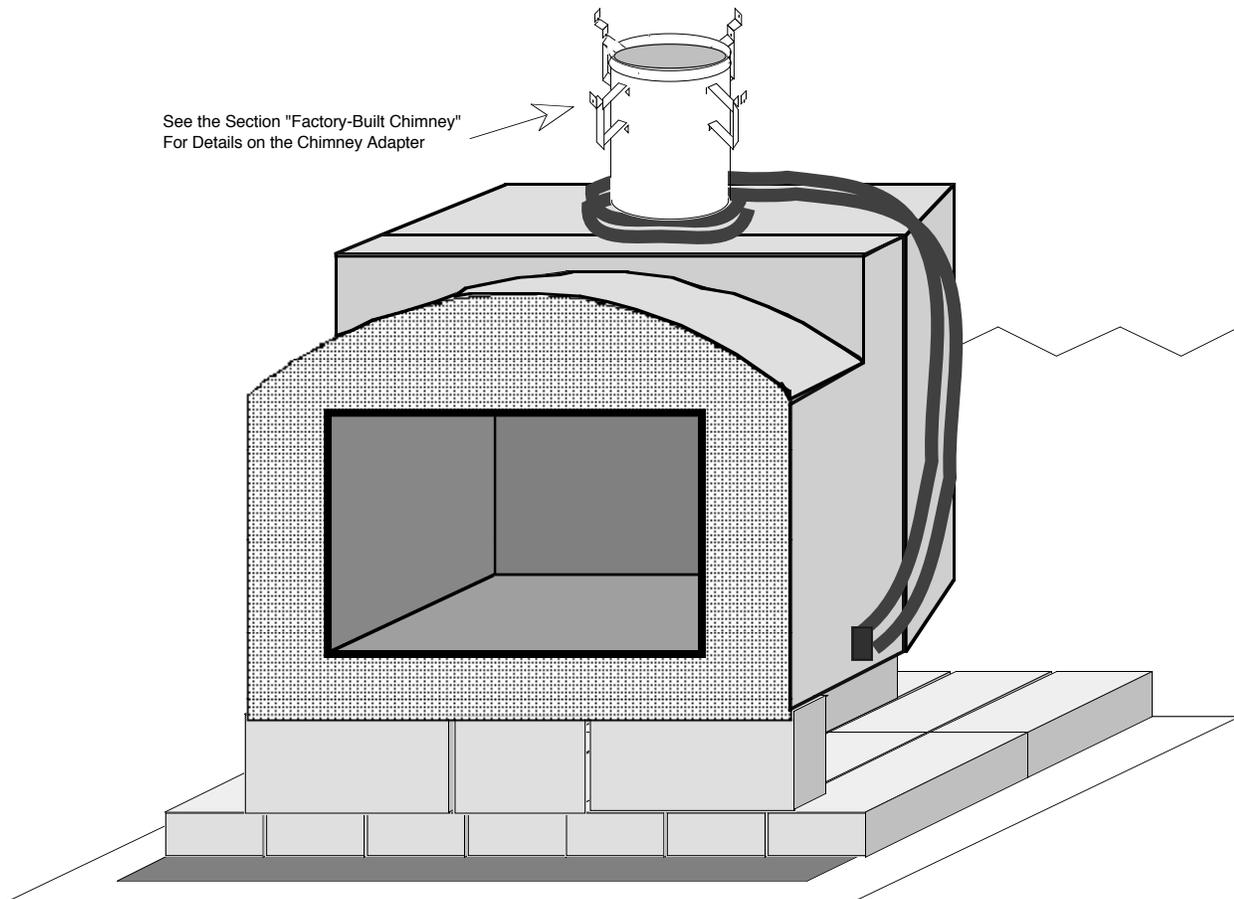


If the hearth extension height is to be 11" or less, place the supports for the fireplace as shown in the illustration below. For hearth extensions greater than 11" add shims of non-combustible material or brick until the desired height is reached.



LIGHTWEIGHT BLOCK-IN INSTALLATION (Cont.)

Place the Fireplace Xtrordinair on top of the block platform and position it to meet the finished facing criteria (See illustration below). Level the fireplace front to back and side to side with non-combustible shims. This will insure that the doors of the fireplace will not swing open or closed when they are unlatched. Insert the chimney adapter into the fireplace (see the "Chimney Adapter" section in the "Factory-Built Chimney" portion of the specifications). The chimney adapter has spacers to keep the masonry from covering up the area between the inner and outer liners. These spacers must not be covered during installation and air must be allowed to reach the area between the inner and outer liners. The double-wall chimney pipe is designed to have air flow through the outside portion of the pipe during operation. This cools the chimney. Failure to allow air to reach the area between the inner and outer liner of the double-wall chimney pipe may cause a fire hazard.

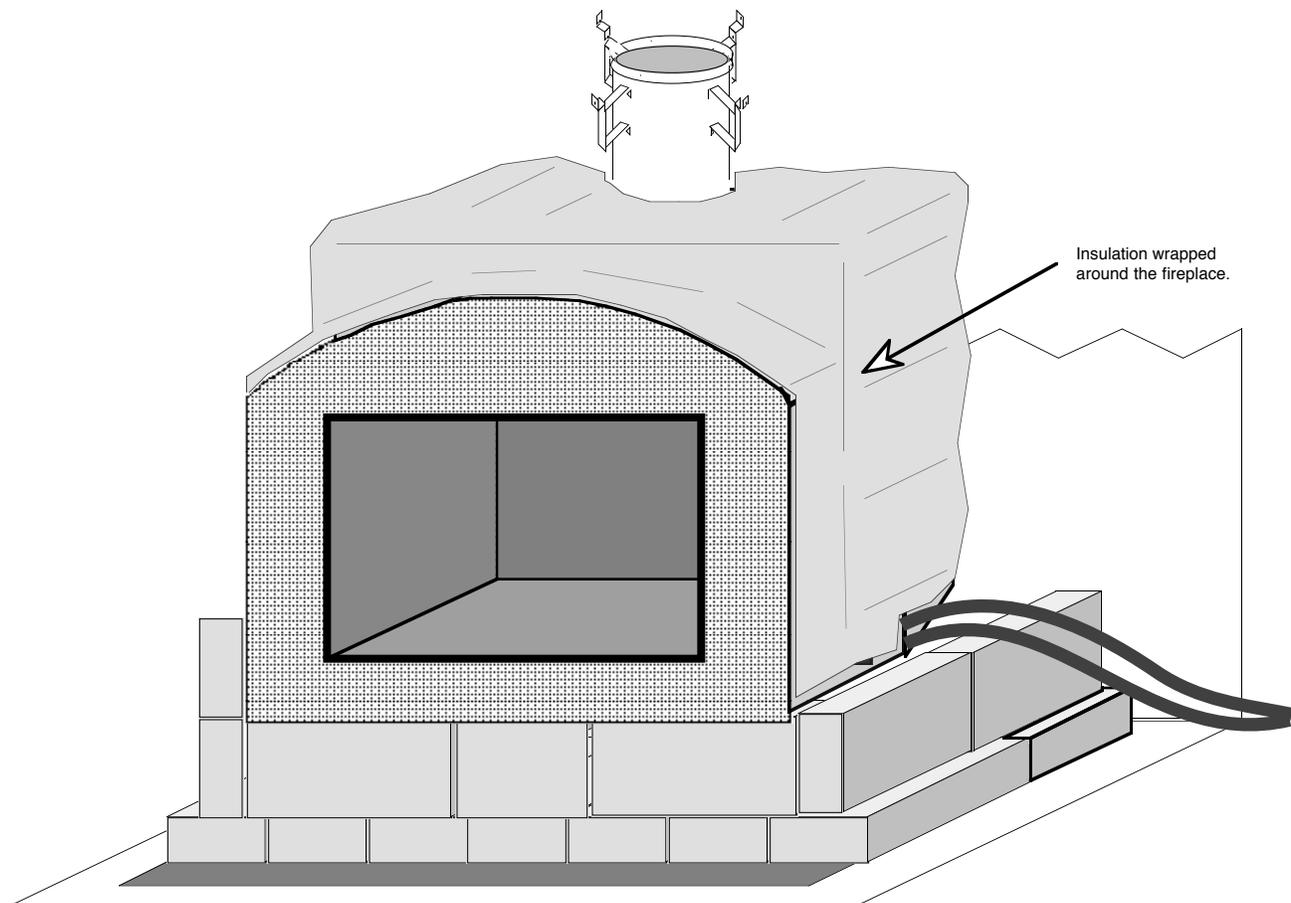


LIGHTWEIGHT BLOCK-IN INSTALLATION (Cont.)

Mortar the first course of vertical block to the base along the sides and back maintaining a 1" minimum clearance to the fireplace and a 2" minimum clearance to combustible wall.

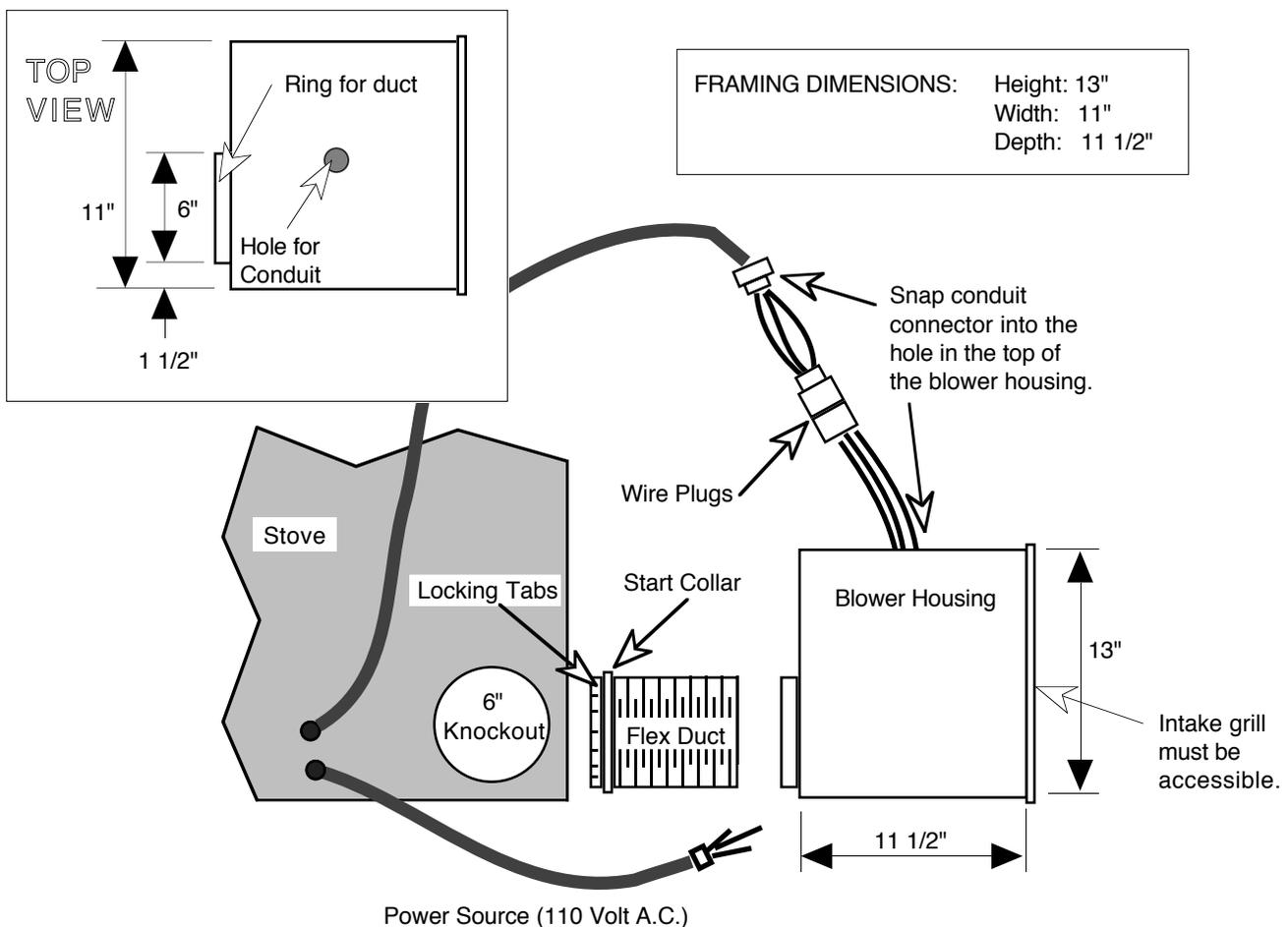
When mortaring the vertically stacked courses of block that surround the fireplace, take into consideration the total height that will need to be obtained to reach the height of the fireplace. The last two courses of block act as a roof over the fireplace. If the vertically stacked blocks do not obtain a height that is as high or higher than the fireplace, an additional course of cut blocks will have to be used. To avoid having to use cut blocks, make sure to use enough mortar between vertically stacked blocks to obtain the desired height. Measure each course of vertically stacked blocks as they are being assembled to insure a proper height.

Remove the lifting handles on the sides of the fireplace and wrap the fireplace with the insulation that is provided. This is to seal the fireplace to the masonry and provide an expansion buffer to keep the fireplace from cracking the masonry when it heats up (See illustration below).



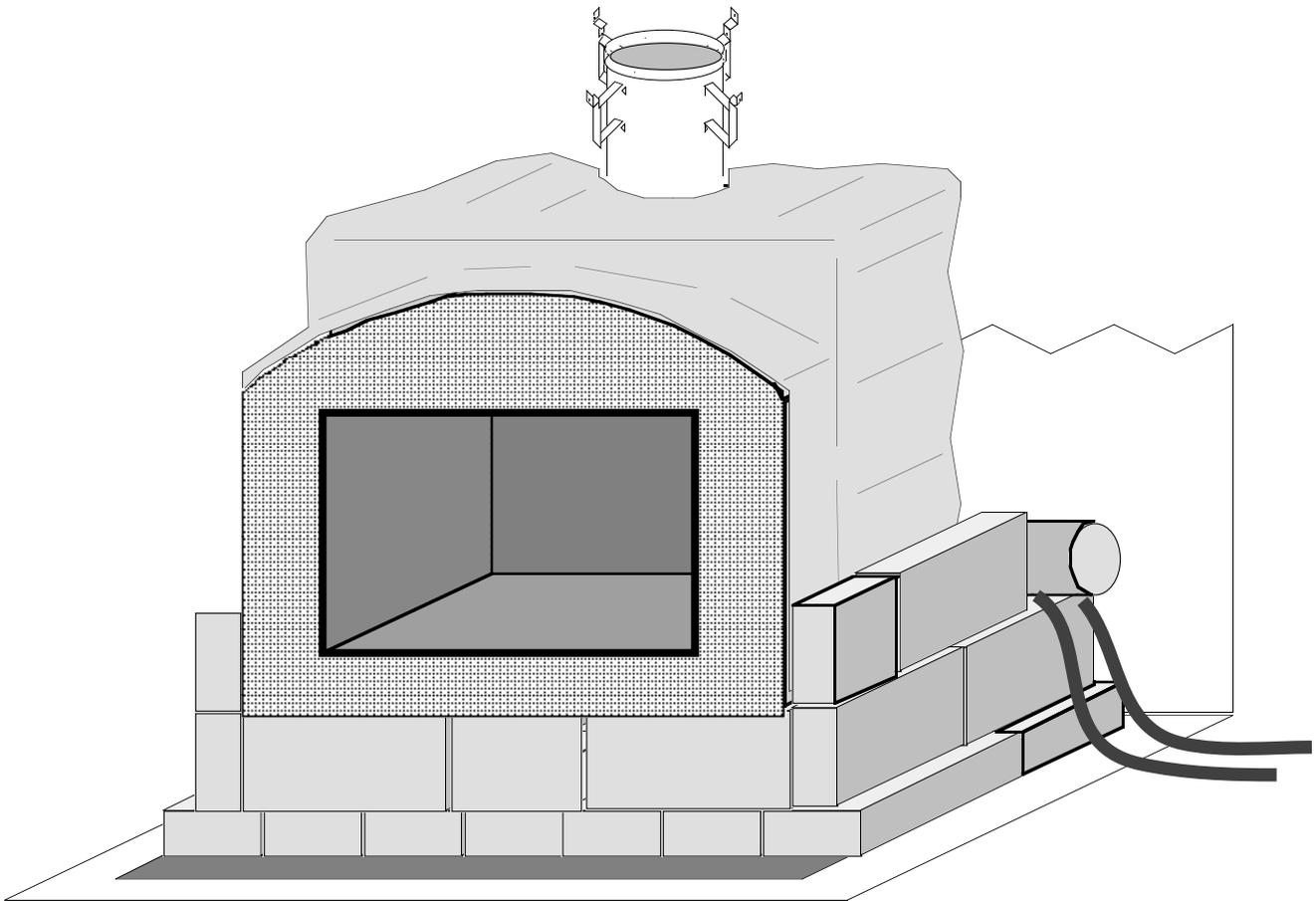
LIGHTWEIGHT BLOCK-IN INSTALLATION (Cont.)

Install the blower housing in the desired location. Remove the knockout from the fireplace that provides the easiest access to the blower. Provided with the fireplace is a start collar with a section of 6" flex duct attached. Insert the start collar into the knockout hole, reach through the duct and bend over the tabs to lock the start collar in place. Stretch the flex duct to the collar on the blower housing and fasten in place (6" warm air duct can be used if more duct is needed.). Connect the matching plugs on the end of wires coming from the conduit and the wires coming from the top of the blower housing (See the illustration below). Push the wires and connectors through the hole into the blower housing and snap the snap-in conduit connector into the hole. Take the power conduit and make it accessible to a junction box for electrical hook up. **CAUTION: DO NOT RUN THE CONDUIT OVER THE TOP OF THE FIREPLACE IF THE LEFT KNOCK-OUT IS USED.**



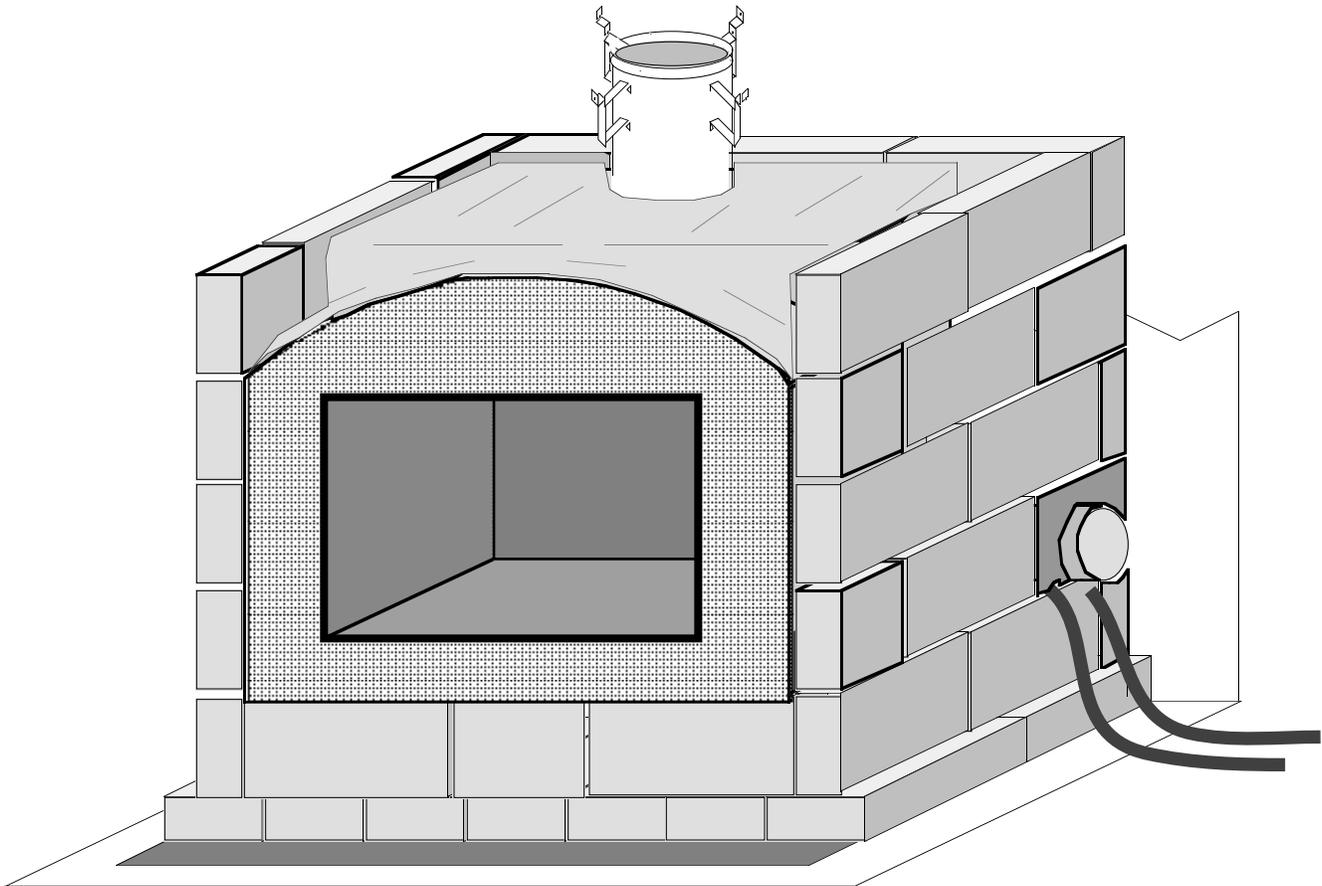
LIGHTWEIGHT BLOCK-IN INSTALLATION (Cont.)

Feed the flexible duct out of the fireplace and through the block-in construction. The illustration below shows the duct coming out of the side of the block-in construction. Then feed the two electrical conduits through the opening in the side. Do not run the electrical conduits over the top of the fireplace if the blower is placed on the left side of the fireplace. Feed the conduits underneath or around the back of the fireplace for this application.



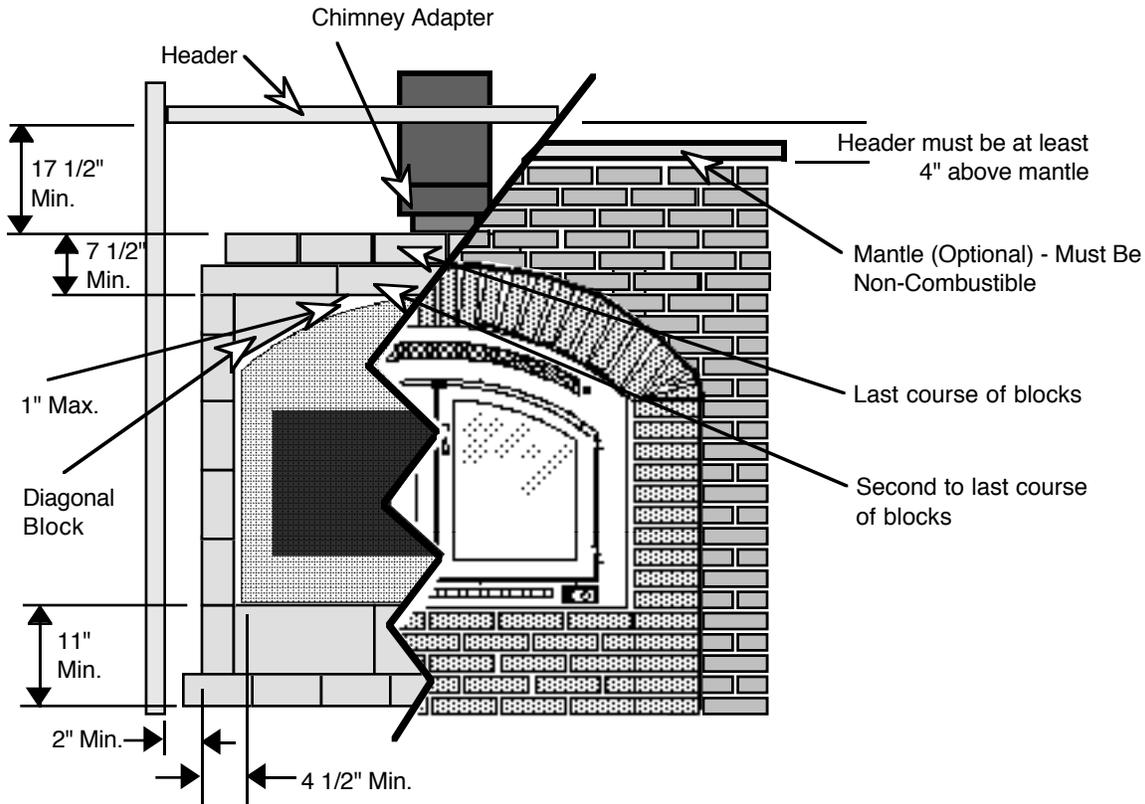
LIGHTWEIGHT BLOCK-IN INSTALLATION (Cont.)

Continue with mortaring each course of block staggering the joints until the top of the fireplace is reached (See illustration below). Be sure to keep the front of the enclosure level with the faceplate of the fireplace when aligning each course of block. When installing each new course of block, make sure to add enough mortar to make the block-in obtain a height that will be just taller than the fireplace when the fifth course is installed (i.e. if not enough mortar is added between vertical joints, the sixth course will be lower than the fireplace height, making a seventh course necessary in which each block will have to be cut to get to the required height).

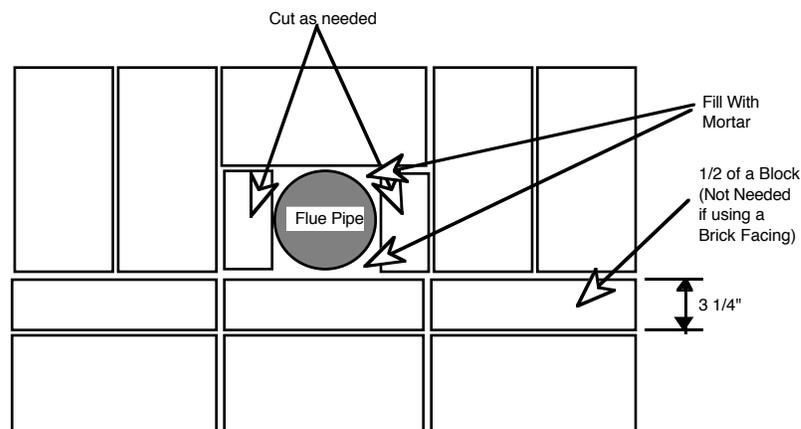


LIGHTWEIGHT BLOCK-IN INSTALLATION (Cont.)

After completing the side walls of the block-in, it is time to construct the top. This acts a roof to the block-in construction. The top requires 7 1/2" of masonry spaced a maximum of 1" off the top of the fireplace. Start with cutting a block diagonally as shown in the illustration below to provide support over the arch.

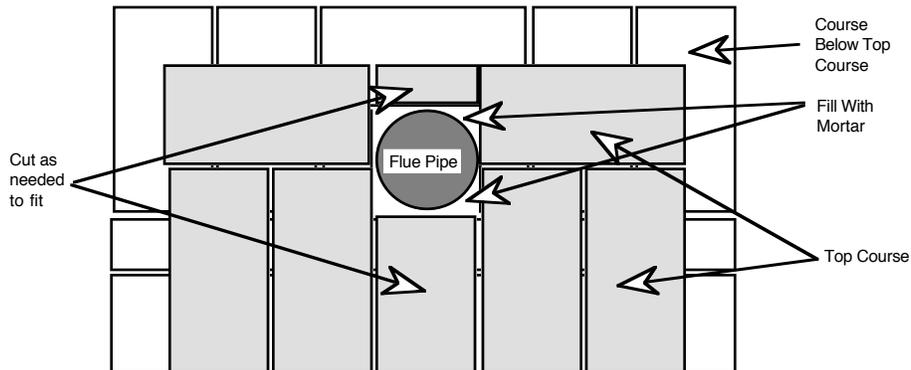


Lay the first course of the block-in roof in the pattern illustrated below. To install the roof of the block-in, use insulation to shim the first layer of roof blocks off of the top of the fireplace. Use just enough insulation to make a flat roof. The pattern shown below may not look exactly like the one being built depending on the depth of the block-in. The most important factor to consider is a good staggered overlap of the top two courses. Fill in any holes in the blocks that are exposed to the outside of the enclosure with mortar as well as the spaces around the flue pipe.



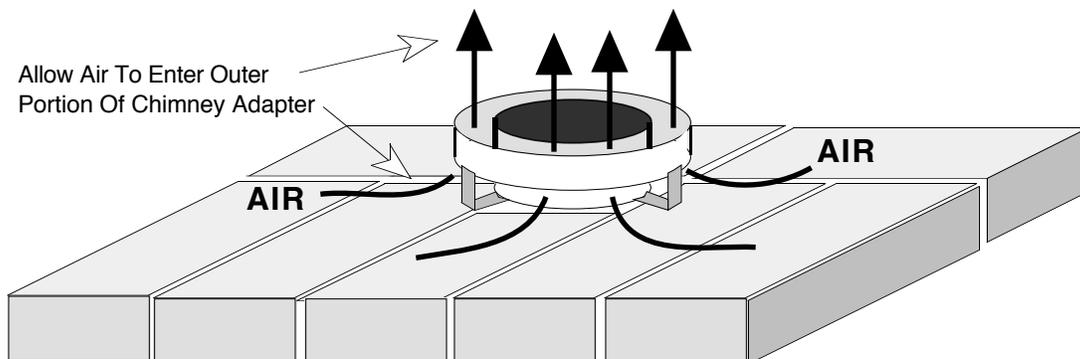
LIGHTWEIGHT BLOCK-IN INSTALLATION (Cont.)

The last course of brick will look like the illustration below.



The last course of block should seal the enclosure, but still allow the chimney adapter to have air enter the outside portion. See the illustration below.

Front View of Chimney Adapter With Chimney Removed



Facing Installation

Following the specifications listed in the section titled "LIGHTWEIGHT BLOCK-IN SPECIFICATIONS", construct the facing following all building codes that may apply. Make sure it adheres to all of the specifications listed. The facing should totally enclose the masonry block-in into the chase.

NOTE: Allow the block-in to dry for at least one month before using the fireplace. This will prevent the block-in from cracking.

PREPARATION FOR INSTALLATION - MASONRY

READ THIS ENTIRE MANUAL BEFORE INSTALLING THE NEW FIREPLACE. FAILURE TO FOLLOW INSTRUCTIONS MAY RESULT IN PROPERTY DAMAGE, BODILY INJURY, OR EVEN DEATH.

THIS INSTALLATION SHOULD ONLY BE PERFORMED BY A QUALIFIED MASON.

PACKING LIST:

Your Fireplace Xtrordinair 44A-BI is packaged with the following items included:

- 44A-BI Fireplace
- Side Firebrick
- Grate
- Blower Assembly
- Flex Duct – 3' Length, 6" Diameter (For Blower System)
- Start Collar (For Blower System)
- Fiberglass (For Expansion Buffer)
- Vent Hood (For Chase Ventilation and Cooling)
- Vent Hood Storm Collar (For Chase Vent Hood Listed Above)

PREPARATION:

1. Remove all tape and packaging.
 2. Remove the wood shipping frame from around and under the fireplace.
 3. Check that no parts have become loose and the fireplace has not been damaged during shipping.
 4. Remove the hardware pack from the fireplace.
 5. **READ THIS INSTALLATION MANUAL BEFORE PROCEEDING.**
- **Fireplace should be located such that no doors, drapes, furniture or other combustibles can be placed close or swing closer than the minimum 36" clearance.**
 - **The fireplace must be installed in a level, secure position.**

REQUIRED HEARTH:

The hearth must have a minimum size of 60" width by 18" depth of non-combustible material.

Front -18" (Measured from Faceplate)
Sides -8"(Measured from Faceplate)

<u>Chimney Height</u>	Maximum	Minimum
Vertical	35 Feet	15 Feet

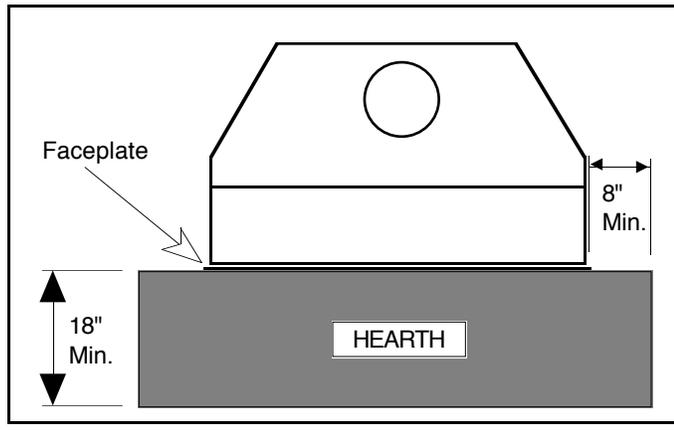
Before lifting the fireplace, consider removing some of the interior components to make it lighter. Refer to the section "REPLACEMENT PARTS AND REMOVAL INSTRUCTIONS" in the owner's manual for the proper sequence of removal and replacement of internal components.

MASONRY INSTALLATION - SPECIFICATIONS

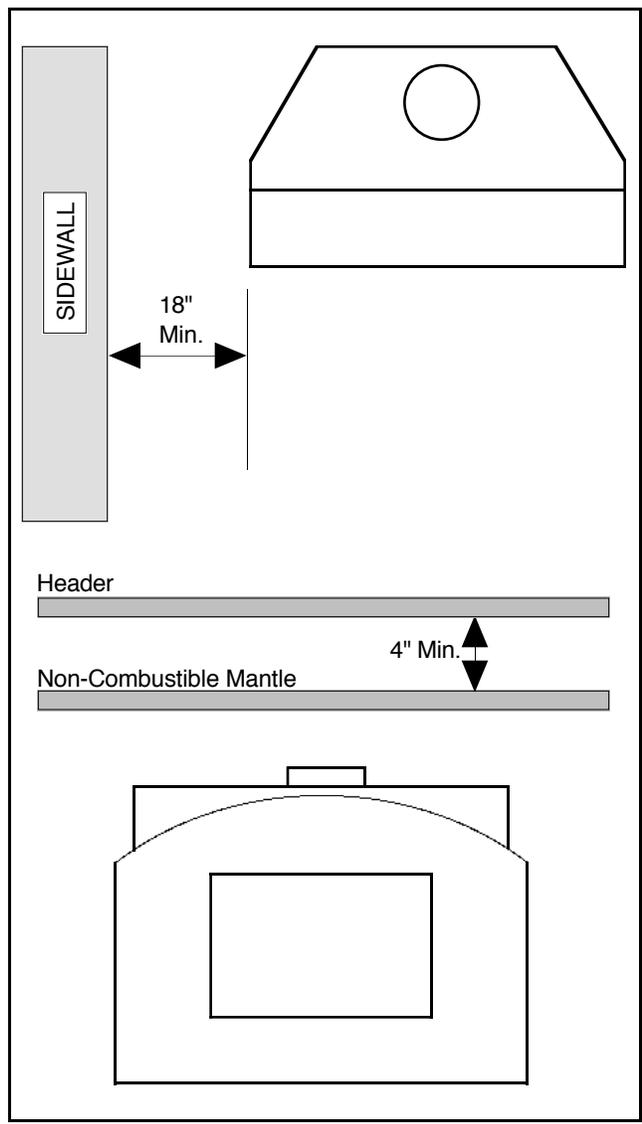
REQUIRED HEARTH:

Front = 18" NOTE: Front distance of hearth is measured from the faceplate.

Sides = 8"



CLEARANCE TO COMBUSTIBLES:

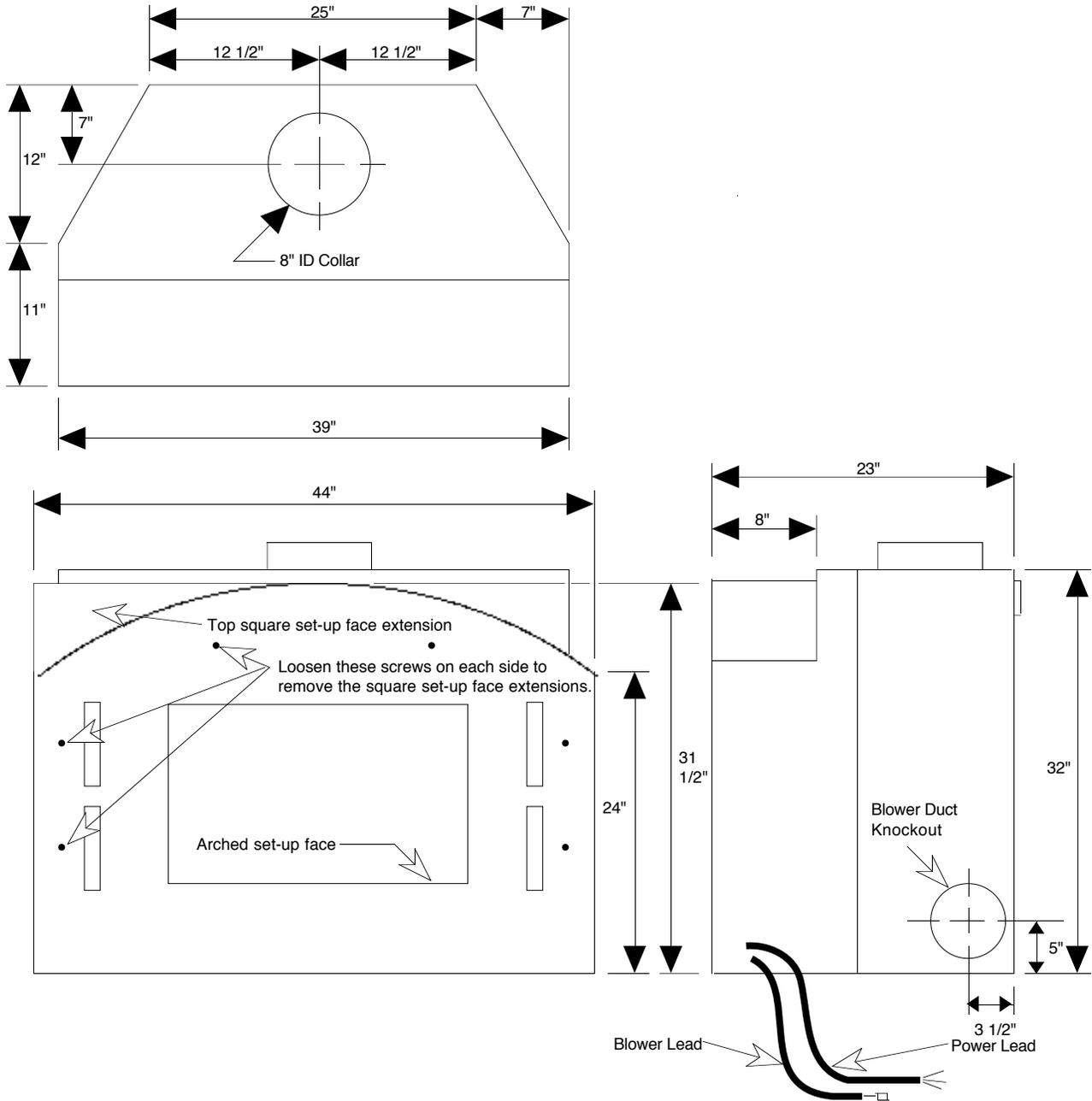


Minimum Clearance	Inches
Sidewall to unit	18

Non-Combustible Mantle to Header.....4
(Combustible Mantles are not allowed)

MASONRY INSTALLATION - SPECIFICATIONS (Cont.)

DIMENSIONS



MASONRY INSTALLATION - SPECIFICATIONS (Cont.)

READ THIS ENTIRE MANUAL THROUGH BEFORE STARTING TO BUILD A MASONRY BUILT-IN FIREPLACE. THERE ARE CERTAIN SPECIFICATIONS AND MEASUREMENTS THAT MUST BE MET TO INSURE A PROPER INSTALLATION. FAILURE TO FOLLOW THESE SPECIFICATIONS MAY PRESENT A FIRE HAZARD.

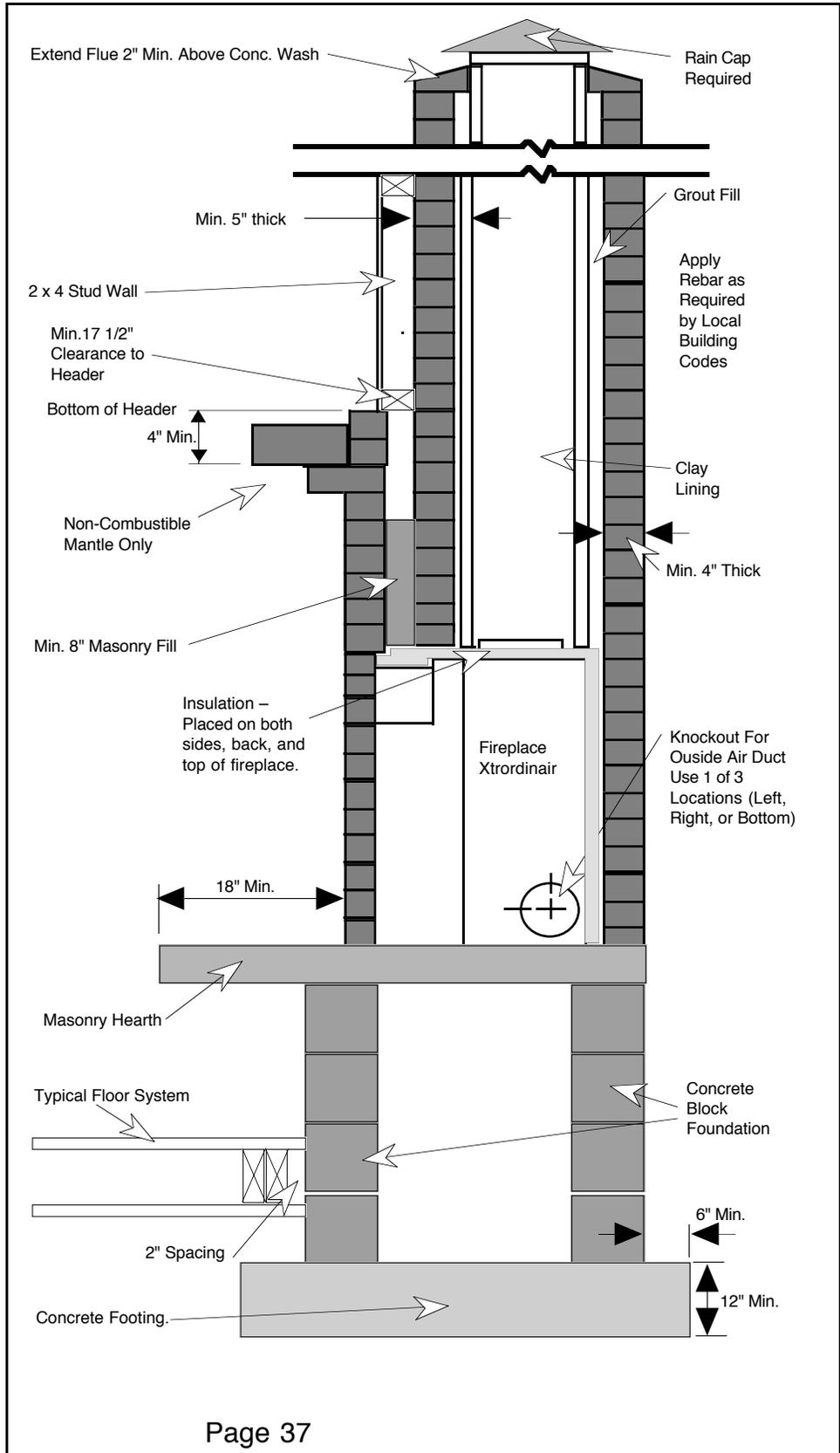
Make sure the chimney adheres to all of the specifications listed in the chimney information & regulations section of this manual.

In addition to the items noted in the drawing to the right, the following specifications must be followed:

- When required by building codes, vertical reinforcing rods should be set in the foundation to extend the full height of the chimney.
- NOTE: Hearth extension must be no higher than the bottom edge of the fireplace face plate.
- Place insulation along both sides, back, and top of the Fireplace Xtordinaire to form an expansion buffer between the fireplace and the masonry and flue liner.
- Allow space to route air duct through masonry. All air duct joints should be screwed securely in place.
- When constructed outside of the house framework, chimney anchors should be used.
- No chimney should support any structural load besides its own weight.

Minimum clearance to combustibles measured from the faceplate of the Fireplace Xtordinaire:

- 18" to adjacent sidewall
- 8" on sides to combustible facing



MASONRY INSTALLATION

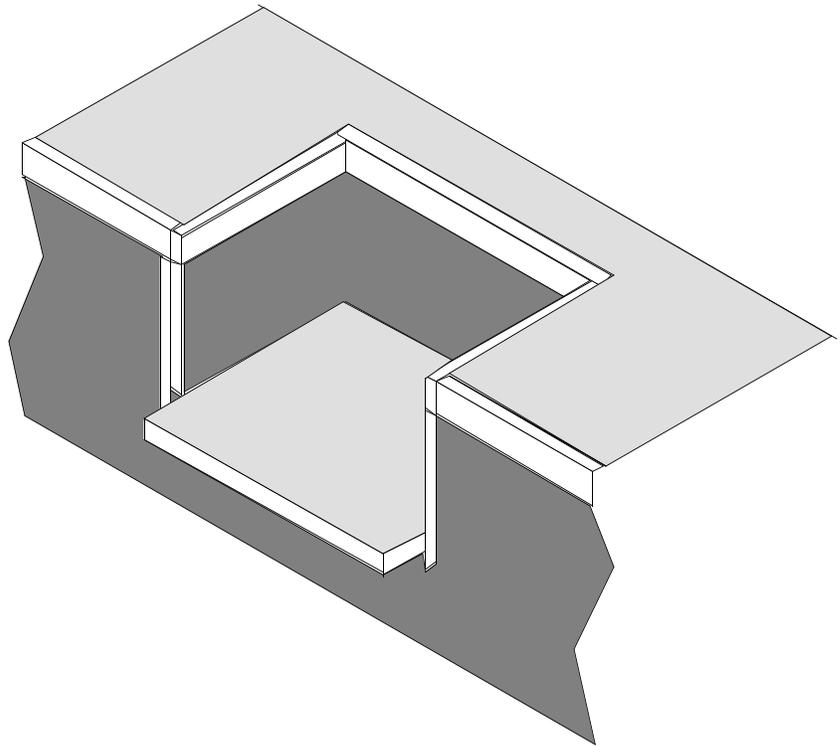
READ THIS ENTIRE MANUAL THROUGH BEFORE STARTING TO BUILD A MASONRY FIREPLACE. THERE ARE CERTAIN SPECIFICATIONS AND MEASUREMENTS LISTED IN THE MASONRY SPECIFICATIONS PORTION OF THIS MANUAL THAT MUST BE MET TO INSURE A PROPER INSTALLATION. FAILURE TO FOLLOW THESE SPECIFICATIONS MAY PRESENT A FIRE HAZARD. THE DIRECTIONS BELOW ILLUSTRATE ONE WAY OF BUILDING A MASONRY FIREPLACE. ASK THE DEALER OR TALK TO AN INSTALLER FOR OTHER OPTIONS. THIS INSTALLATION SHOULD ONLY BE PERFORMED BY A QUALIFIED MASON.

The illustrations below demonstrate the order in which the masonry construction takes place. All work should be done to follow local building codes and regulations. Because of the vast difference between certain masonry installations, this section will be handled in a very general format.

Step #1 - Concrete Footing.

A concrete footing should be made following all specifications that apply.

Foundation depth as required by local Bldg. Code, min. 12" thick and 6" beyond walls of fireplace.

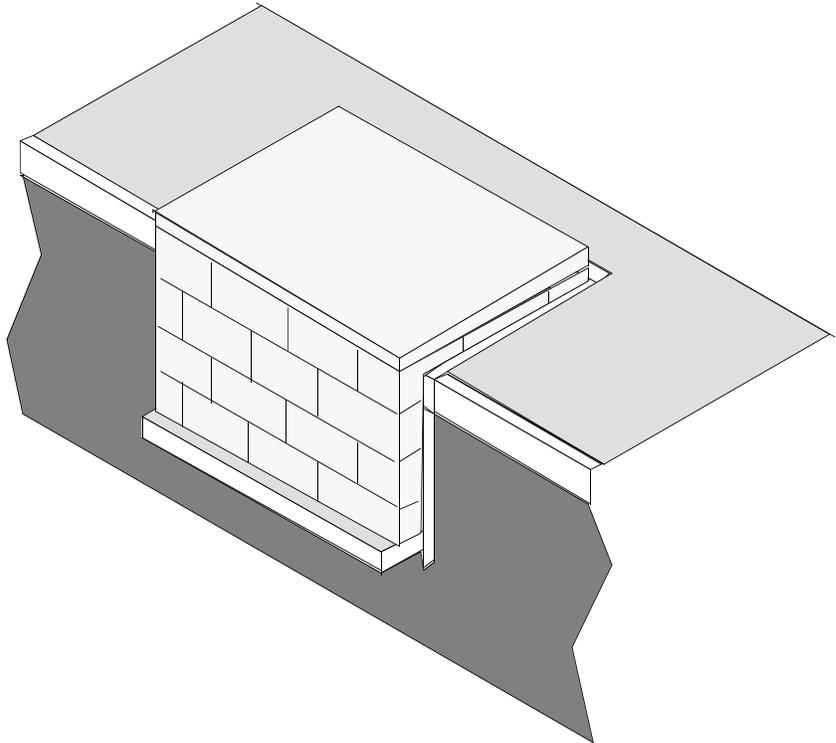


MASONRY INSTALLATION (Continued)

Step #2 - Concrete Block Foundation.

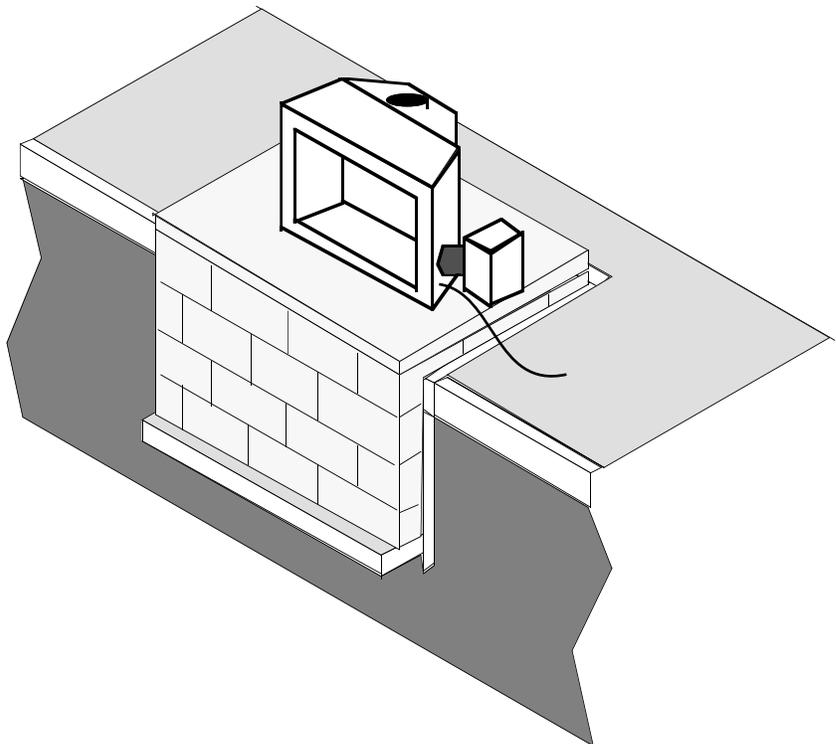
The concrete foundation is used to support the weight of the masonry column around the fireplace. See the illustration on page 8 for a cross section.

U.B.C. requires 8" side wall and 8" rear wall. Where Bldg. Codes permit, a 4" masonry wall is sufficient.



Step #3 - Masonry Hearth and Fireplace Placement.

The masonry hearth is now ready to be constructed. It must extend a minimum of 18" from the front of the fireplace. When placing the fireplace on top of the finished hearth, double check its alignment and make sure it meets all of the specifications. At this time the blower can also be placed in position (See Step 4 for details). The blower need not be directly adjacent to the fireplace as it appears to the right. Make sure to run the electrical conduit that provides the electrical power to the fireplace out of the masonry at this time. The other conduit goes directly to the blower.



MASONRY INSTALLATION (Continued)

Step #4 - Blower

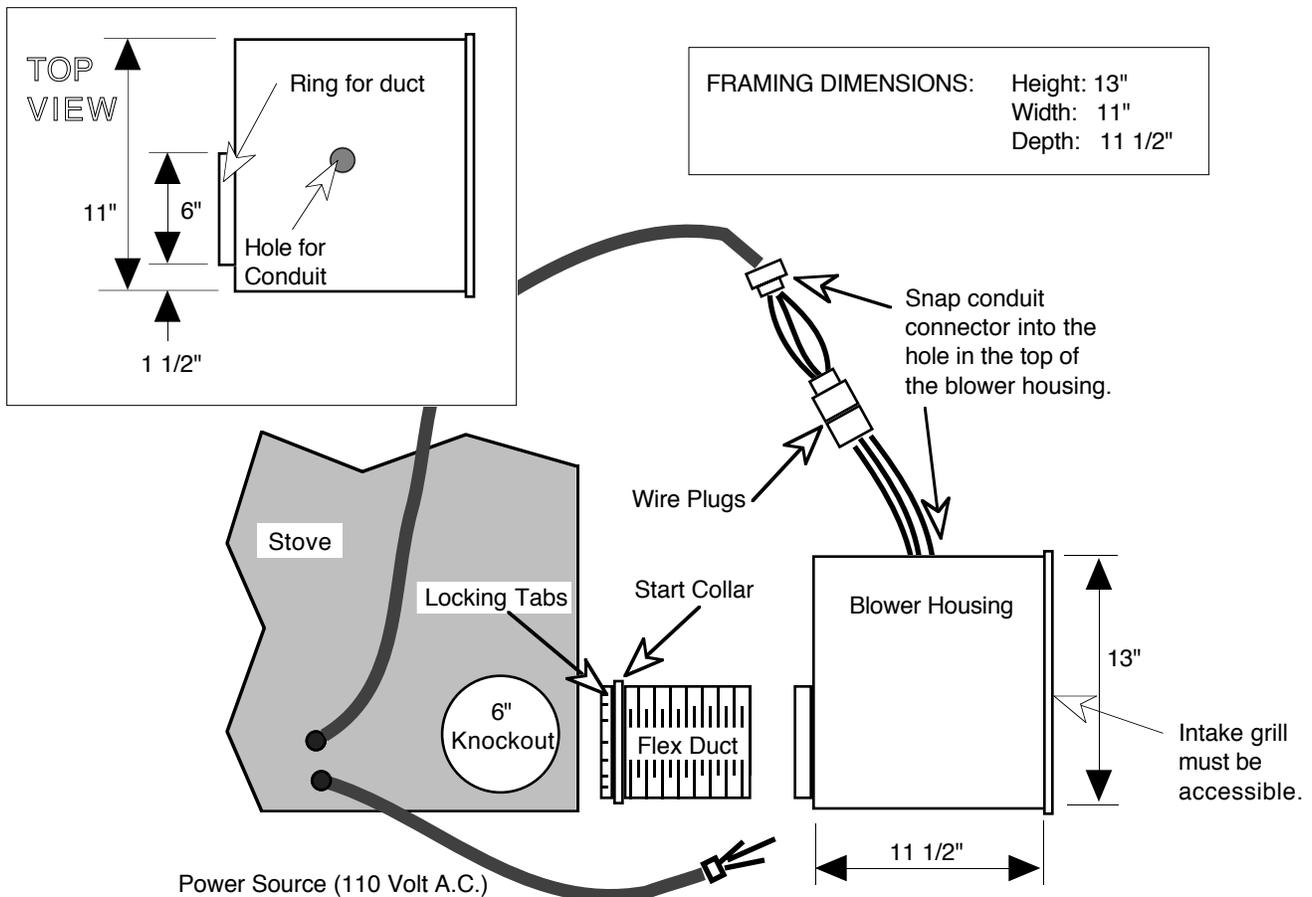
The blower on the Fireplace Xtrordinair is a separate device that can be located away from the fireplace. It provides the fireplace with air that draws the heat off the fireplace and into the room.

Connecting the Blower Duct:

After a location for the fireplace has been determined, the location for the blower housing must be found. The ideal location is on an outside wall as close as possible to the fireplace so the 6" blower duct can be easily connected. The maximum length for 6" duct is 12' and 25' for 8" duct. If 8" duct is used there will need to be two 8" to 6" reducers to make the connections to the fireplace and the blower housing. Do not put more than two elbows in the system because they will reduce the air flow through the fireplace.

Provided with the fireplace is a start collar with a section of 6" flex duct that can be used as the blower duct. The flex duct connects to the blower housing and the start collar connects to one of the three blower duct hook-ups on the fireplace (right side, left side, and bottom). To connect the blower duct to either of the side hook-ups, remove the knock-out on the side being used, insert the start collar, and bend the locking tabs on the start collar outwards to hold it in place. If the bottom hook-up is chosen, a hole needs to be cut through the floor and hearth for the duct to pass through and the bottom knock-out removed before the fireplace is set in place.

If the blower is to take air from the crawl space, check with local building codes to see if this is permitted. Blower location does affect other portions of construction, making it important to determine its location before proceeding.

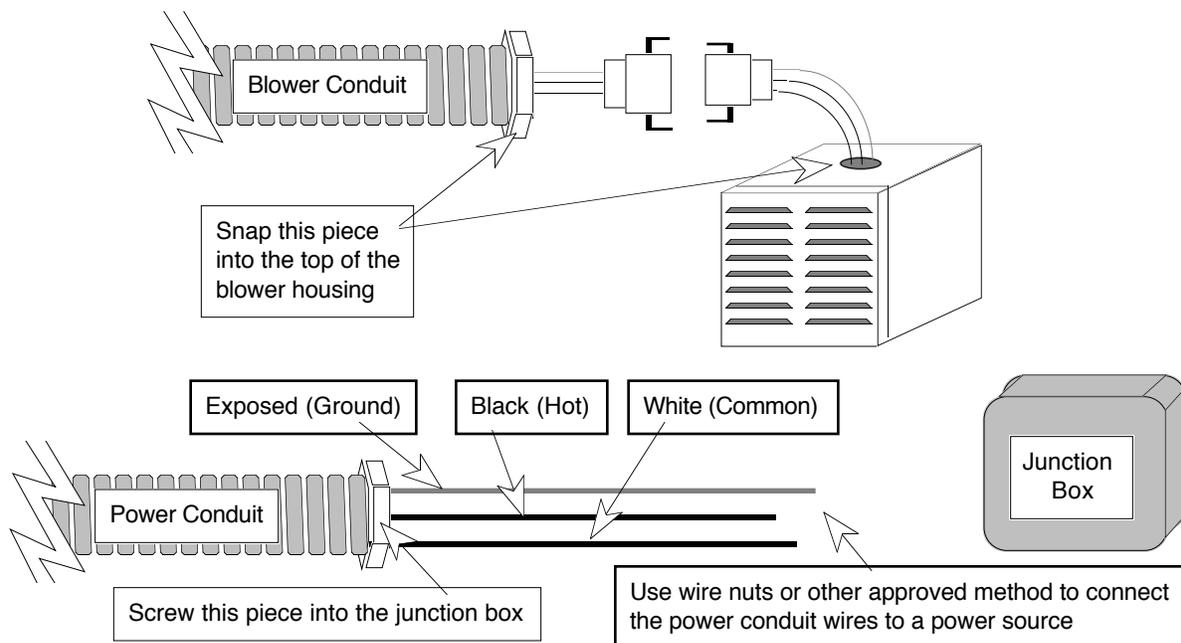


MASONRY INSTALLATION (Continued)

Step #4 - Blower

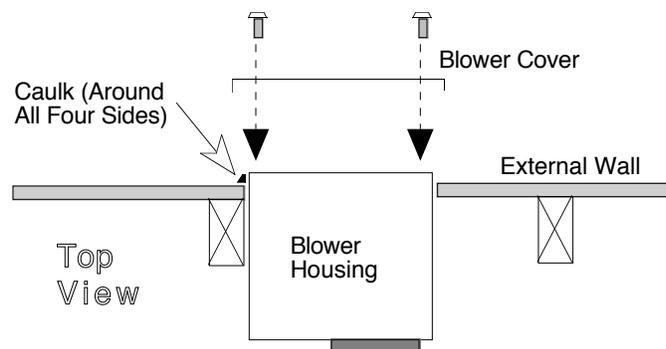
Routing the Conduit:

During assembly match the plug on the end of the wires coming from the conduit with the plug coming from the top of the blower housing (See Drawing on Previous Page). Snap the conduit connector into the hole on top of the blower housing. A metal junction box is required between the conduit providing power to the fireplace and the 110 Volt A.C. power source. If the blower is located to the left, or if the power supply is located to the left, the electrical conduit(s) can be run behind the fireplace. If the conduit is run behind the fireplace, the framing or chase construction may need to be notched or modified to allow for the extra space needed to run the conduit behind the fireplace. **CAUTION: DO NOT RUN THE CONDUIT OVER THE TOP OF THE FIREPLACE.**



Weatherproofing the Blower:

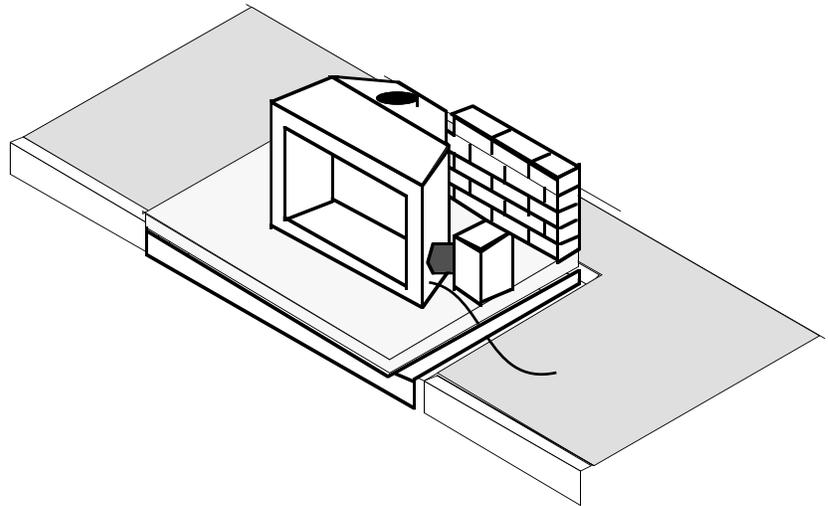
The blower should be weatherproofed if it is located on an external wall. To weatherproof the blower, apply caulk around the perimeter of the blower housing where it contacts the external wall. The blower cover must be removed prior to applying the caulk. Because the blower cover will overlap the caulk, apply the caulk sparingly. See the illustration to the right.



MASONRY INSTALLATION (Continued)

Step #5 - Building the Masonry.

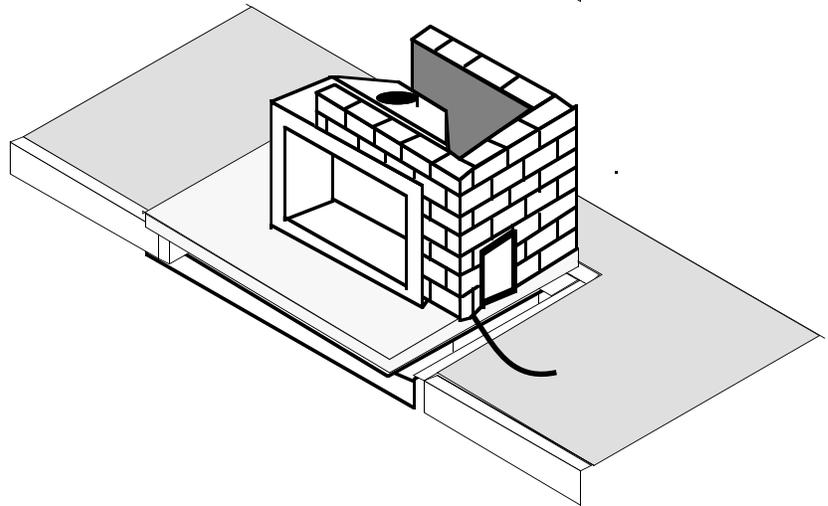
Build the masonry around the fireplace, making sure it meets all local building codes.



Step #6 - Building the Facing.

Continue to build the surrounding masonry and make the facing when the surrounding masonry is completed.

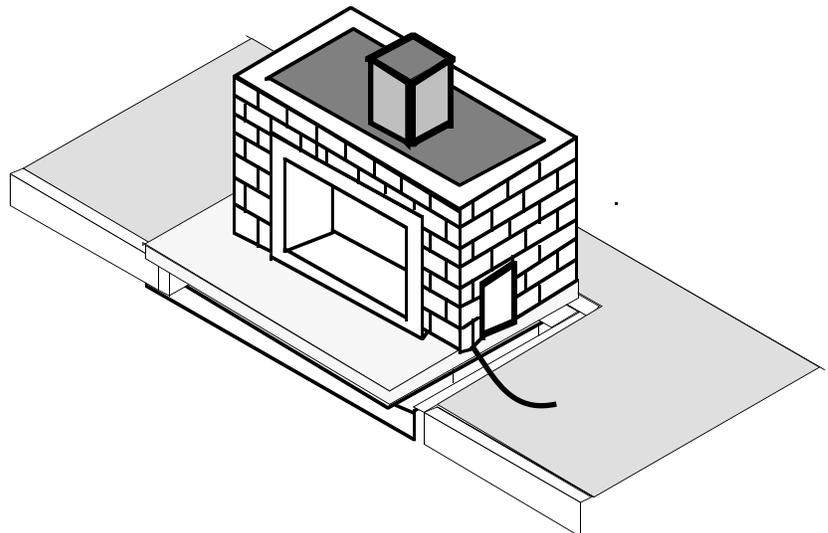
NOTE: Do not install facing material over the front of the set-up face. Doing so will prevent the installation of the finished faceplate.



Step #7 - Finish the Masonry.

Complete the masonry and attach the flue liner as needed.

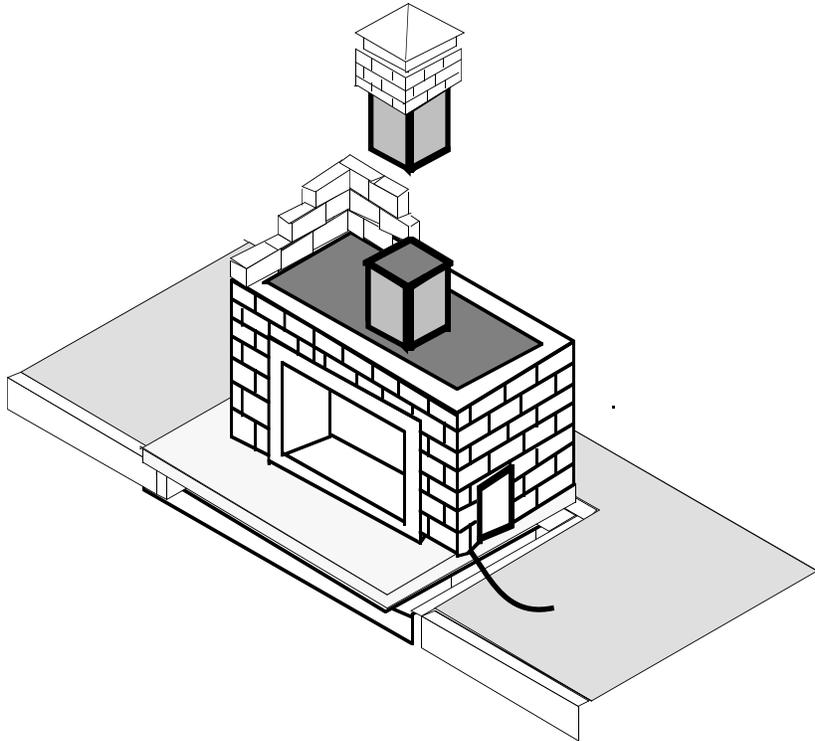
12" x 12" Flue lining may be placed directly over mortar bed around flue collar. Step in the sides to flue lining. Keep mortar from falling into flue when building chimney.



MASONRY INSTALLATION (Continued)

Step #8 - Building the Chimney.

Chimney must be a minimum of 12' from the top of the fireplace with no offsets. For every offset in the chimney, add 3' of additional chimney to the minimum allowable.



DETAILING THE FIREPLACE

Acid Wash And The Fireplace Xtrordinair

NOTE: IF INSTALLING THE FIREPLACE XTRORDINAIR WITH A BRICK OR STONE FACING, READ THE FOLLOWING WARNING ON ACID WASH:

Gold is the very best available material for plating fireplace fronts, but it is not indestructible. The most common complaint with any plated surface on a wood burning fireplace is discoloration. This can only be caused by heat and chemicals. The discoloration is permanent and cannot be removed without removing the gold plate. The following warning will help keep the shine in the gold plating.

In the past, we have experienced having to re-plate gold faces and/or doors that have been tarnished as a direct result of an acid wash that has been improperly neutralized on masonry fireplaces. It is a universal problem – one we would like to prevent from happening in the future.

This condition occurs when the masonry fireplace is newly constructed and excessive mortar must be removed from the surface of the brick. The mason will use a solution of muriatic acid to remove this mortar and then will wash down the fireplace with a solution of ammonia water to neutralize the acid. If the mason either forgets to wash down the fireplace, or does an inadequate job, muriatic acid will be left in the brick.

Whenever the fireplace is heated enough, either from a fire or from room heat, acid vapors will be released from the brick. These vapors are extremely corrosive and will attack any metal surface in the immediate area of the fireplace. Steel products will show signs of heavy rusting. Brass items will show either a brownish discoloration or in severe cases, a greenish or bluish corrosion very similar to that found on automobile batteries. Gold plated surfaces will develop a cloudy film over the entire surface of the plate. We have seen cases where pictures in the same room have fallen from the wall because the acid vapors had eaten through the wire.

Replacement of the glass door WILL NOT CURE THIS PROBLEM! We have had instances of three different doors installed on a acid hearth fireplace and all three doors were severely damaged by the acid vapors. The correct repair is to have the masonry contractor come out to the house and wash down the entire fireplace face to neutralize this acid condition. If this is a new home, the repair should be covered under warranty by the home builder. If this is an older home, the consumer may have some recourse from the seller.

We stress that this condition is not a defect in the manufacture of the plating, but an acid problem with the brick or stone of the fireplace face.

It is our hope that the above warning will prevent any damage to the gold on the fireplace. To test the brickwork for improper neutralization use a spa or pool test strip which is available at spa and pool stores. Apply one drop of water to the brick and touch the test strip to the brick (Refer to instructions on the packaging when reading the test strip). If the strip shows a high acid content, take steps to properly neutralize the brick.

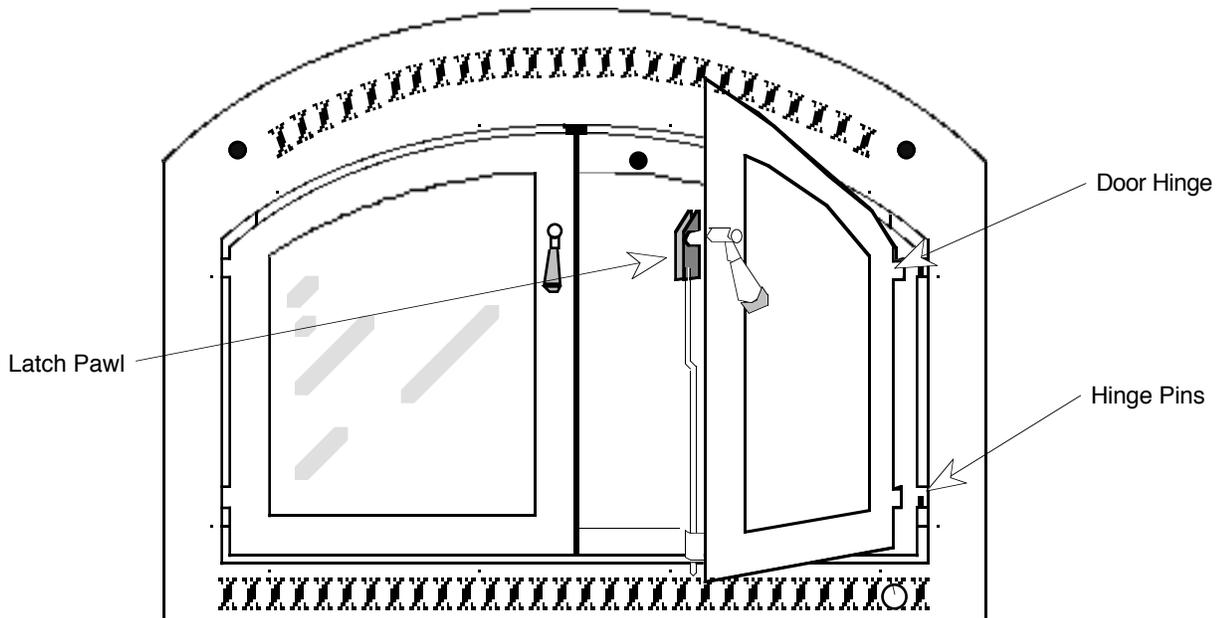
Please be aware that the warranty for the Fireplace Xtrordinair will not cover damage to the plating as a result of an improperly neutralized acid wash.

DETAILING THE FIREPLACE (Continued)

Faceplate and Door Installation

After the finished facing has been installed to the proper clearances, it is time to assemble the decorative face plate and doors to the fireplace. If the decorative face is gold plated, be sure that any brick or face material is acid free. Muriatic acid is commonly used to clean mortar from the surface of brick or stone. This will cause a cloudy film on the gold plated surfaces. The acid must be neutralized (see the section "Acid Wash And The Fireplace Xtrordinair").

1. Open the box containing the faceplate and carefully remove its contents. The box will contain the faceplate, a #3 square driver and a bag containing the screws, switch assembly and knobs.

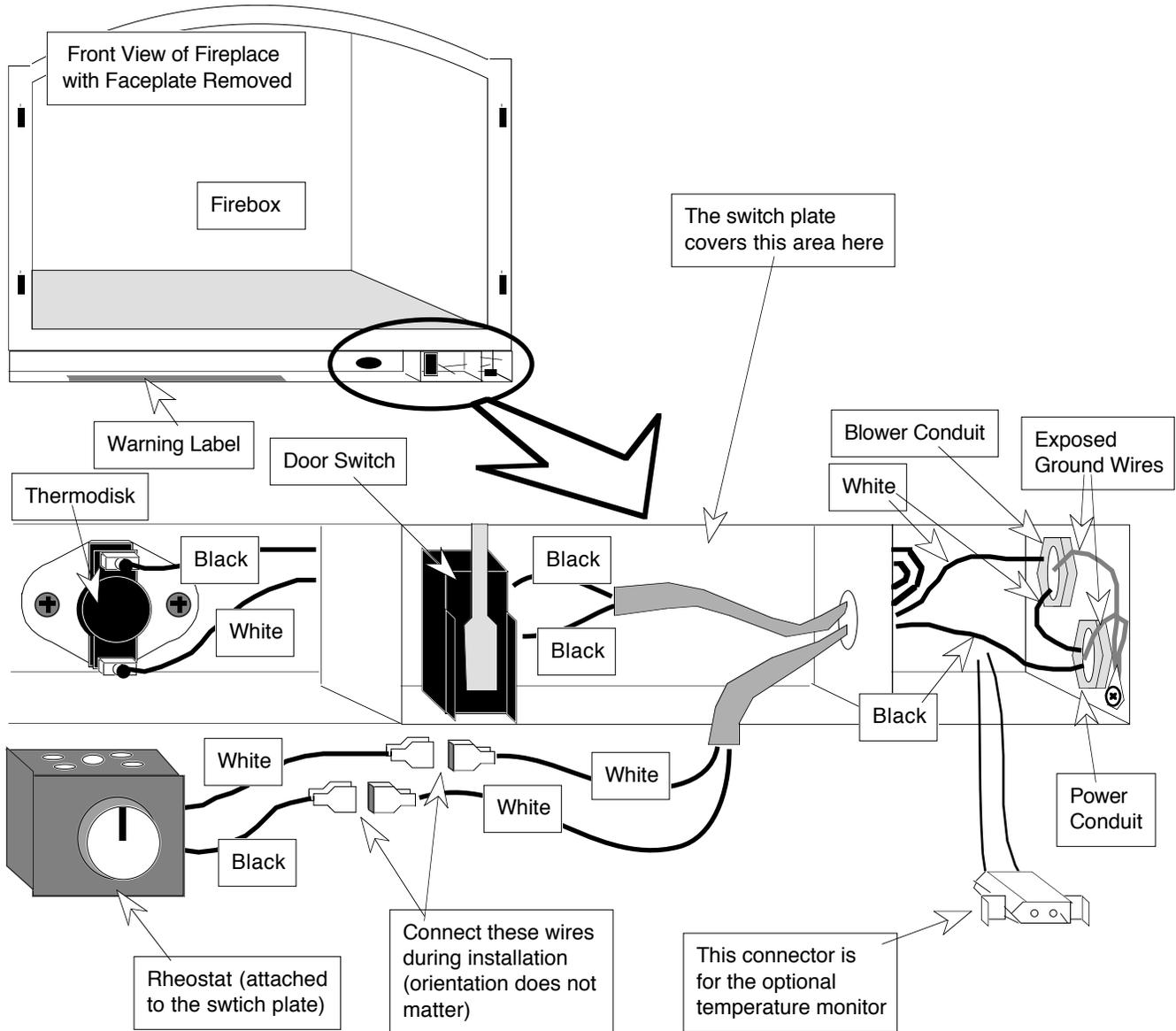


2. Take the #3 square driver and remove the set-up face plate.
3. Put the decorative face plate in place and pull the switch wires through the switch hole in the lower right corner to keep them from being pinched when the face plate is tightened up.
4. Put all the screws in a few turns before tightening them up. If a screw starts hard, back it out until a click can be heard, then start it in again. Tighten all the screws.
5. The next step is to attach the switch plate and rheostat. Connect the two quick-connects coming from the rheostat to the quick-connects coming from the fireplace (see the illustration on the following page). The orientation of these two wires does not matter. Push all of the excess wire into the space next to the door switch. Attach the switch plate to the faceplate with the two screws included with the switch plate. When tightening the screws, be careful not to pinch the wires.

NOTE: If you wish to test the fan prior to actually starting the stove, the two wires leading to the thermodisk will need to be jumped together. Once those two wires are connected and the door is closed, the fan will come on.

DETAILING THE FIREPLACE (Continued)

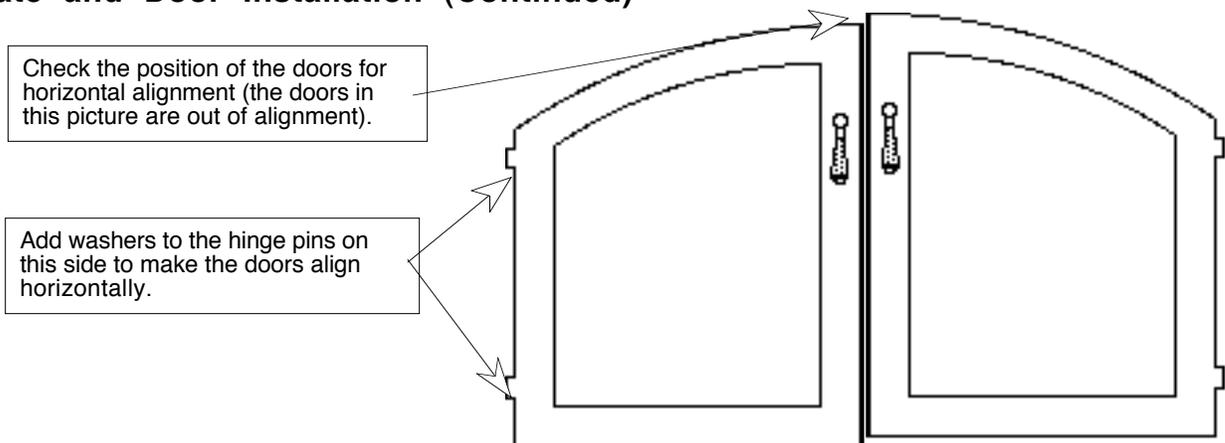
Faceplate and Door Installation (Continued)



6. Remove the doors from their packaging and set them on the hinges (see the illustration on the previous page). If the door does not slide down completely, check that the hinge hole is not filled with polishing compound. Use a wire or small drill bit to clean it out if necessary. If the doors are still too tight to slide on completely, hone out the holes that accept the hinge pin. A drop of oil on the hinge pin is recommended once the door is installed.
7. Included with the doors is a package containing several washers. These washers are used to shim either door to insure that the doors line up correctly. Check the position of the doors for horizontal alignment. If they are not aligned, use the washers to shim the hinge pin on the side that is too low. See the illustration on the following page.

DETAILING THE FIREPLACE (Continued)

Faceplate and Door Installation (Continued)

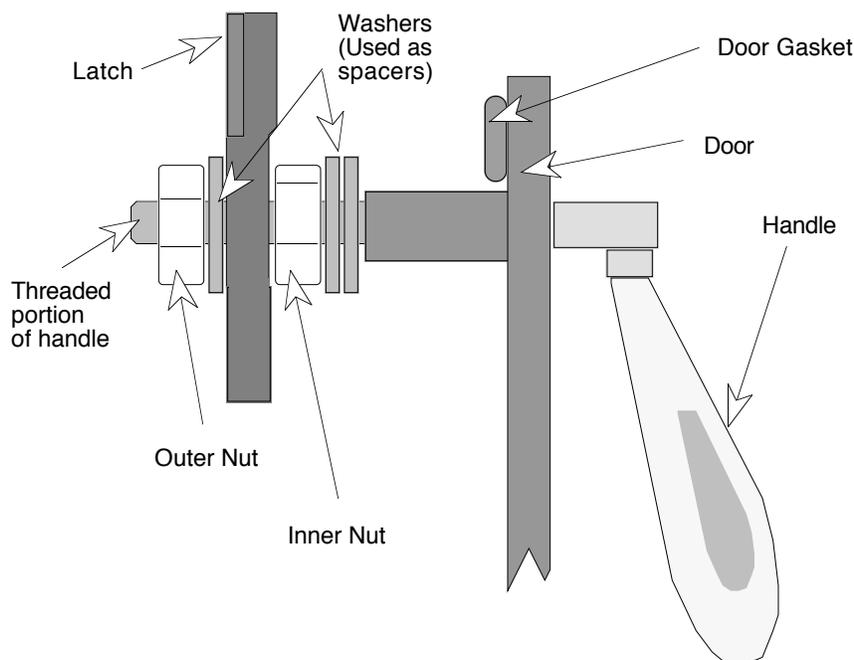


WARNING: GOLD PLATED SURFACES CAN ONLY BE CLEANED WITH DENATURED ALCOHOL AND A VERY SOFT CLOTH. KEEP GOLD PLATING FREE OF FINGER PRINTS, HEAT CAN CAUSE THEM TO BECOME PERMANENTLY ETCHED IN THE GOLD PLATING.

Door Latch Adjustment

The door latch must be tested to insure there is a tight seal between the door gasket and the fireplace. To test the door latch, close the fireplace door and secure the latch. Grasp the right side door handle and pull it back and forth. There should be approximately 1/16" of play. The handle should also be able to be turned all the way down. This movement is due to the door gasket compressing and expanding. If there is more than 1/16" of play, or if the door handle can not be turned down all the way, follow the directions in the following paragraphs to adjust the door.

The door latch is held onto the handle with two nuts (refer to the illustration below). These nuts work in conjunction with three washers to space the latch the appropriate distance away from the door. The closer the latch is to the door, the tighter the latch will hold. The farther away from the door the latch is to the door, the more loose the latch will hold.



DETAILING THE FIREPLACE (Continued)

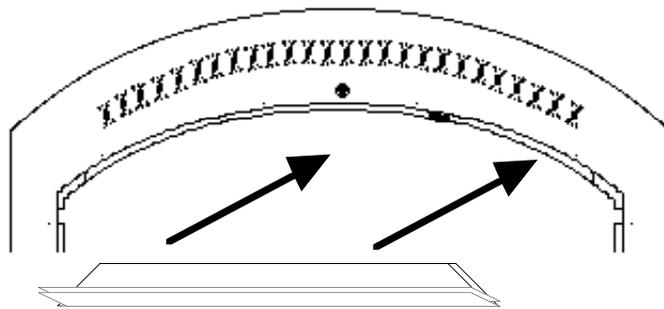
Door Latch Adjustment (Continued)

If the door is too loose (it has more than 1/16" of play), the latch needs to be adjusted closer to the door (tightened). To do this, first remove the outer nut, the washer next to it, the latch, the inner nut, and the two washers next to the inner nut. Re-assemble the handle, putting only one of the washers between the door and the inner nut. The inner nut should only be tightened slightly, over-tightening will prevent the handle from turning. Put the other two washers between the latch and the nut farther away from the door. This will tighten the latch by approximately 1/16". To make minor adjustments, loosen the outer nut, then turn the inner nut until the desired distance is obtained. Then tighten the outer nut against the inner nut, making sure the inner nut does not turn by holding it in place with an open-end wrench.

If the door is too tight (the handle can not be turned down all the way), the latch needs to be adjusted away from the door. To do this, first remove the outer nut, the washer next to it, and the latch. Then loosen the inner nut approximately 1/2 turn. Re-assemble the items that were removed, making sure to line the latch up correctly with the flat side of the threaded shaft. Test the door to see if door handle can be turned down all the way. If it still needs adjustment, remove both of the nuts, the latch, and the washers. Re-assemble the handle, this time putting all three of the washers between the door and the inner nut. This will loosen the latch a significant amount. To make minor adjustments, loosen the outer nut, then turn the inner nut until the desired distance is obtained. Then tighten the outer nut against the inner nut, making sure the inner nut does not turn by holding it in place with an open-end wrench.

Installing the Baffle

The baffle is shipped on the floor of the firebox and will need to be placed in its proper position. Place the baffle so that it rests on the three tabs that are attached to the back of the firebox walls. The baffle has an upward turning edge that should be placed forward and bending up.

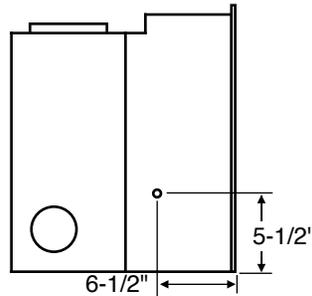


The baffle is placed on the three tabs that are on the back wall of the firebox.

OPTIONAL NATURAL GAS LOG LIGHTERS

This fireplace is designed to accept a 1/2" gas line for a natural gas log lighter. The gas line should be installed by a qualified plumber in accordance with all building codes. The gas connection may enter from the left side only. The gas line must be installed in accordance with the National Fuel Gas Code ANSI A223.1-1992 or local codes that may have jurisdiction. When installing a gas line, an approved shut-off valve must be installed outside the fireplace.

To install the gas line, remove the brick on the left inside of the fireplace that has the hole provided for the gas line to pass through. This will expose a snap in plug that will need to be removed by prying off with a flat screw driver. Pull out the insulation that is in the hole and replace the brick. Slide a 1/2" pipe nipple through the holes (NOTE: the exterior access hole is 6-1/2" back from the front edge of the faceplate and 5-1/2" above the base). Then pack the insulation around the gas pipe where it passes into the firebox. Finish the installation by either capping the gas line inside the fireplace or by installing a listed gas log lighter in accordance with its installation instructions. Use a pipe compound approved for use with gas on all joints.



CAUTION:

When using a log lighter set, the fireplace by-pass and combustion air control must be in the fully open position. Follow the operating instructions supplied by the log lighter manufacturer.

Propane (LP) may not be used.

