

HEARTLAND[®] APPLIANCES INC.

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The Artisan is listed to
ULC Standard S-627 & UL
1482 by Warnock Hersey
Professional Services

INSTALLATION AND OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS FOR FUTURE USE

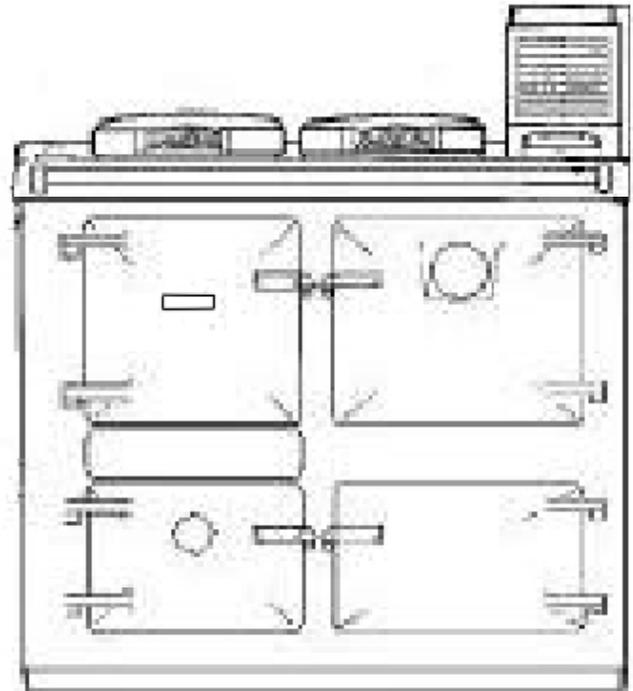
Note: Please read these instructions thoroughly before attempting to install this unit.

SAFETY NOTICE: If this stove is not properly installed, a house fire may result, for your safety, follow the installation directions, contact local building or fire officials about restrictions and installation inspection requirements in your area.

IMPORTANT: Check around oven chamber on a **weekly** basis for soot and creosote accumulation. Clean the chamber thoroughly from the top, side and bottom with the rake provided. Burn the stove hot daily to reduce creosote accumulation. Use only dry wood aged for one year. **Failure to do so could result in chimney fire and void the warranty.**

OVERFIRING CAUTION:
Repeated or extended overfiring
will void warranty on this appliance.
See page 18 for details.

The Artisan



The temperature registered by the oven door thermometer may not necessarily correspond with the reading taken with a thermometer inside the oven.

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PLEASE NOTE: Specifications contained in this manual are subject to change with out notice

WOODSTOVES

— FOR YOUR SAFETY—

DO NOT STORE OR USE GASOLINE OR OTHER FLAMMABLE VAPOURS OR LIQUIDS IN THE VICINITY OF THIS STOVE.

Stove Location - If the stove must be located near a window, avoid using long curtains which could blow over the stove top, causing a fire hazard.

Any openings in the wall behind the stove or in the floor under the stove must be sealed.

Do not set unopened glass or metal containers on the stove.

Grease accumulation is the cause of many cooking fires. Clean the oven compartment regularly.

Do not attempt to extinguish a grease fire with water. Cover grease fires with a pot lid or baking soda.

Avoid the use of aerosol containers near the stove.



HEARTLAND[®] APPLIANCES INC.

Artisan CONSUMER WARRANTY

ENTIRE PRODUCT –LIMITED ONE YEAR WARRANTY

HEARTLAND warrants the replacement or repair of all parts of the Artisan which prove to be defective in material or workmanship. Painted porcelain enamel finish or plated surfaces have a 90 day warranty from the date of original purchase. Such parts will be replaced or repaired at the option of Heartland without charge, subject to the terms and conditions set out below.

The warranty does not include normal wear or firebox parts or gaskets.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

1. This warranty applies only for single family domestic use when the Wood Cookstove has been properly installed according to the instructions supplied by Heartland and is connected to an adequate and proper chimney and chimney connections. Damage due to faulty installation, improper usage and care, abuse, accident, fire, flood, acts of God, commercial, business or rental use, and alteration, or the removal or defacing of the serial plate, cancels all obligations of this warranty. Service during this warranty must be performed by a factory Authorized Service Person.

2. Warranty applies to product only in the country in which it was purchased.

3. Heartland is not liable for any claims or damages resulting from any failure of the Wood Cookstove or from service delays beyond their reasonable control.

4. To obtain warranty service, the original purchaser **must** present the original Bill of Sale, Model and Serial number. Components repaired or replaced are warranted through the remainder of the original warranty period only.

5. The warranty does not cover expense involved in making this appliance readily accessible for servicing.

6. This warranty gives you specific legal rights. Additional warranty rights may be provided by law in some areas.

7. Adjustments such as calibrations, levelling, tightening of fasteners, or chimney and chimney connections normally associated with original installation are the responsibility of the dealer or installer and not that of the Company.

8. Overfiring of this appliance will void warranty.

TO ENSURE PROMPT WARRANTY SERVICE, SEND IN YOUR WARRANTY CARD WITHIN 10 DAYS OF PURCHASE.

If further help is needed concerning this warranty, contact:

Customer Service Business (519) 650-5775
Heartland Appliances Inc. Fax (519)650-3773
1050 Fountain St. N. Toll Free Telephone 1-877-650-5775
Cambridge, Ontario, N3H-4R7 Toll Free Fax 1-800-327-5609

PLACE OF PURCHASE _____

DATE OF PURCHASE _____

SERIAL NUMBER _____

MODEL NUMBER _____

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— Welcome —

Getting Acquainted

The Artisan stove is a time proven heating and cooking appliance. Take your time to acquaint yourself with the principles on which your new stove operates as a heater and a cooking stove.

Familiarizing yourself with the primary principles of the air intake controls, the oven damper, the flame path for the fire and the relationship to the chimney will give you a very comprehensive understanding of what you are trying to accomplish with the stove.

Save These Instructions

Keep the manual available for future reference. The manual is an important part of your stove. If your stove is sold, deliver the manual to the new owner along with the stove.

The quality of the installation (especially the chimney connector and chimney), and the quality of the fuel being burned will affect the performance of your stove, but the most important factor is the way you operate the stove. With the help of this manual, you will learn how to effectively heat and cook with your stove. Be sure to read it entirely, including the terms of reference and function.

In addition, your own experience will help you to learn the role that the chimney plays in stove performance. The Artisan has been tested and is listed by Warnock Hersey. The test standards are ULC S-627 for Canada and UL 1482 for U.S.

The Artisan is listed for burning wood only. Do not burn other materials or garbage. The Artisan is not listed for installation in mobile homes. Do not install the stove in mobile homes.

Safety Notice: *If your stove is not properly installed and maintained, a house fire may result. For your safety, follow all installation, operation and maintenance directions. Contact local building officials about restrictions and installation inspection requirements in your area. (“Makeshift” compromises in the installation may result in hazardous conditions, including a house fire.)*

Note: Do NOT connect to or use in conjunction with any air distribution ductwork. This stove is not approved for such installations.

Do NOT use chemical or fluids to start the fire.

Do NOT burn garbage or flammable fluids such as gasoline or engine oil.

CAUTION: Stove is hot while in operation. Keep children, clothing, and furniture away. Contact may cause skin burns.

Spend some time becoming familiar with the various parts of the stove by operating them before you burn your stove.

After a few weeks of operating the stove re-read this manual. Many of the procedures will become clearer after you have had some experience with the stove.

The serial number is located on a pull out plate at the bottom right hand side of the front of the unit. The listed rating plate is located on the back wall of the unit.

INSTALLATION

Place the stove in the intended position and lift out the hotplate, checking that the joint between the underside of the hob and the top of the stove is intact. Any joints which have opened should be made good with the fire cement provided.

Replace the hotplate making sure that it is seated evenly on the soft rope and that it is approximately 0.1" (1.5 mm) higher than the enamelled top plate, with an equal space all round. Fit the flue chamber which should have a rope seal already installed. The flue chamber is screwed to the stove making a good seal as any air leak at this point will impede the working of the stove. Open the firebox and ashpit doors and check that the reciprocating bottom grate bars are in position. Operate the riddling lever to ensure bottomgrate operation.

Be sure to read the sections on clearances, floor protection and chimneys before actively starting the installation.

A woodburning stove radiates heat in all directions. Heat directed toward living areas in front of the stove is usually very welcome. However, heat radiating in other directions will not be as welcome if it results in overheating nearby walls, ceilings and floors.

An important part of planning a safe installation is to be sure that the combustible material located near your stove does not overheat.

Clearance is the distance between your stove and stovepipe and nearby walls, ceilings and floors.

If there is adequate clearance, then the nearby surfaces will not overheat.

It is very important that you match the stove pipe you are using to the clearances specified. Failure to do so will result in an unsafe condition.

Unit must be placed on a continuous non-combustible pad (floor tile with grouting or sheet metal pad) extending 21" (540 mm) in front and 8" (203 mm) to the sides and back.

Air flowing between the stove pipe and nearby surfaces carries away heat. Do not fill the empty space with any insulating material.

A chimney approved to CSA B.365-01 in Canada or NFPA 211 in the USA must be used to connect to the

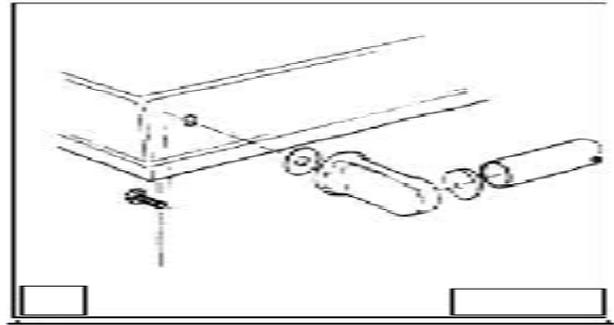


Fig.1

Handrail:

The handrail brackets are held on the front ends of the stove top-plate casting. Remove the travel nuts and replace with the handrail brackets ensuring the fibre protecting washers are in position. Insert the handrails with fitted endcaps into the brackets, positioning them correctly, and tighten the locating bolts (See Figure 1). **Do not use handrail to move stove. Do not hang combustible material on handrail during stove operation.**

Warning

The ashpit and firebox door must be closed during normal use, except when lighting or refueling.

Clearances must be maintained to all combustible material. These include doors, trim, furniture, drapes, newspapers and clothes. See local codes for a description of combustible material.

Make sure that no floor or chimney supports will be cut due to chimney installations.

Contact local building officials about restrictions and installation inspection in your area.



Installation Requirements Model Heartland Artisan



Help Desk
877-650-5775

Due to continuing product improvements, Heartland Appliances reserves the right to amend specifications without notice. Please contact Heartland for the most up to date information, as it applies to product being purchased, or download latest Site Preparation Specifications from www.heartlandapp.com.



ARTISAN REQUIREMENTS

How-to Steps

Note: Information herein is for recommendation purposes only. All clearances are subject to local, Provincial or State building and fire codes. Clearances may change without notice. Always consult with local building inspector. Improperly installed and/or maintained stoves may result in a house fire.

Clearances

Single Wall Stove Pipe

- Left side of stove adjacent to combustible material: 6 inches/ 152.4 mm
- Right side of stove adjacent to combustible material: 6 inches/ 152.4 mm
- Rear clearance to combustible material: 6 inches/ 152.4 mm
- Corner clearance to combustible material: 6 inches/ 152.4 mm
- Front clearance to combustible material: 36 inches/ 915 mm
- Minimum clearance to combustible ceiling: 51.75 inches/ 1321 mm

Double Wall Stove Pipe

- Left side of stove adjacent to combustible material: 3 inches/ 76.2 mm
- Right side of stove adjacent to combustible material: 3 inches/ 76.2 mm
- Rear clearance to combustible material: 3 inches/ 76.2 mm
- Corner clearance to combustible material: 3 inches/ 76.2 mm
- Front clearance to combustible material: 36 inches/ 915 mm
- Minimum clearance to combustible ceiling: 51.75 inches/ 1321 mm



Combustible Walls

Warning Please contact your local building inspector for confirmation of what construction materials are considered combustible or non-combustible in your particular application. Combustible materials include, but are not limited to, doors, trim, furniture, drapes, newspapers, woodpiles and clothes.

Floor Protection

Unit must be placed on a continuous non combustible pad (floor tile with grouting or sheet metal pad) extending 21" (534 mm) in front and 8" (203 mm) to the sides and back of the unit.

Hearth MUST extend to the walls if using clearances less than these dimensions.



CHIMNEY CONNECTOR REQUIREMENTS

How-to Steps

Note: Information herein is for recommendation purposes only. All clearances are subject to local, Provincial or State building and fire codes. Clearances may change without notice. Always consult with local building inspector. Improperly installed and/or maintained stoves may result in a house fire.

Chimney Connector Approvals

For Single and listed Double Wall
Use only 6" diameter approved and listed chimney to the following standards.

- Canada: ULC Standard S629
- U.S.: UL 103 HT

Clearance Guidelines

Part of planning a safe installation is to be sure that combustible materials located near your stove do not overheat.



Safety

- Clearances specified herein must be adhered to as a minimum. Local building codes may require additional spacing. Please confirm with your local regulations before commencing any work.
- Floor or ceiling supports must not be cut due to chimney installation (adjust stove location accordingly to avoid chimney interference with these critical areas).
- Certain States require fresh air supply kits to be installed. Contact state or local authorities for specific details prior to installing unit.
- Do not pass stovepipe chimney connector through combustible walls.
- Always use an approved, insulated wall/ceiling pass through (refer to CSA B365 in Canada and NFPA 211 in U.S.)
- Do not use stovepipe as an outside chimney.
- Chimney connector should be exposed and accessible for inspection and cleaning (never pass through combustible ceiling).
- Chimney connector must be securely attached to the pipe and chimney. Individual sections must be attached together.
- Stove pipe must not be connected to an air

Clearances to Combustibles

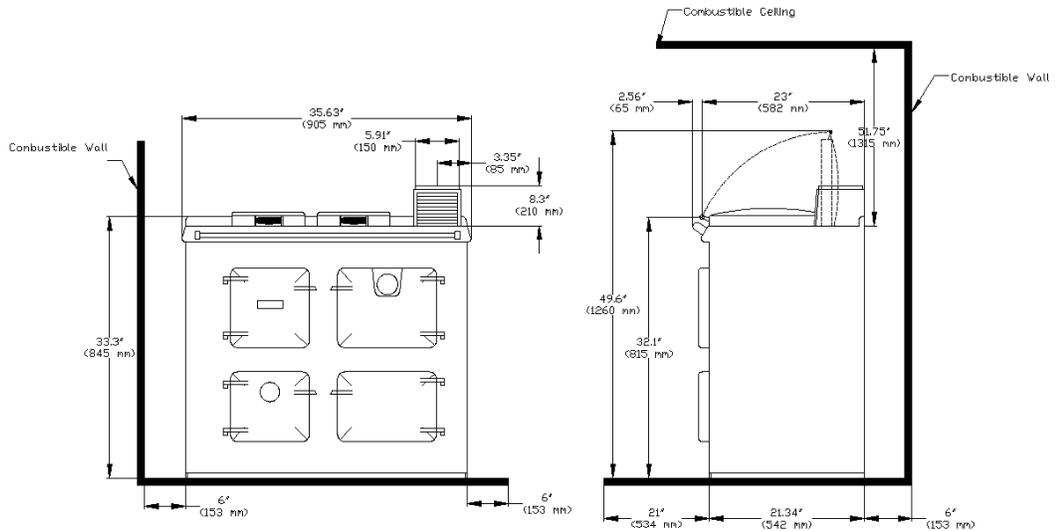
Single Wall Chimney Connector

All measurements must be done before starting the installation.



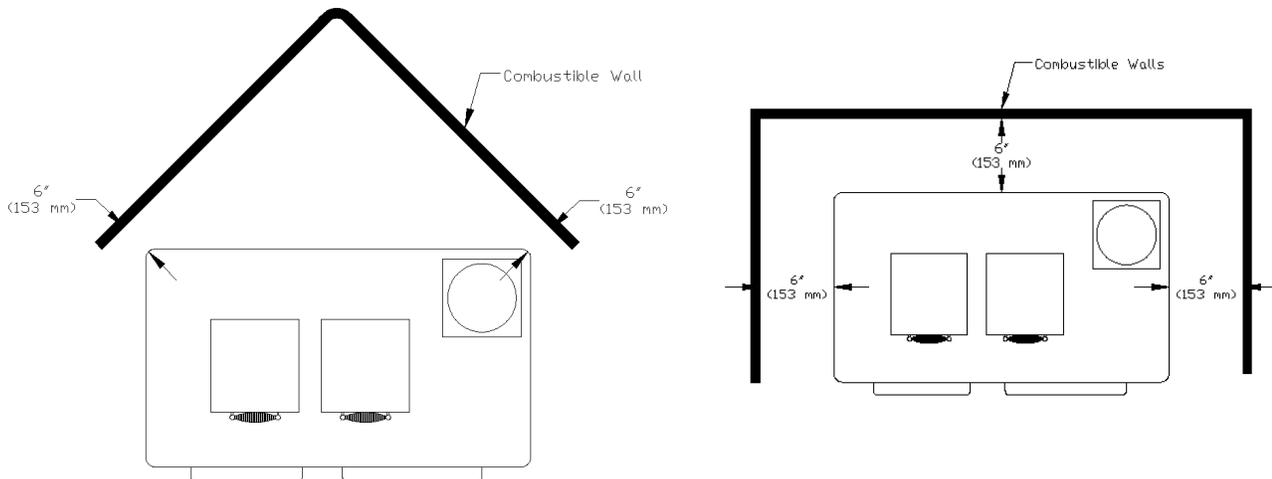
Dimensions

All drawings are for reference only, showing approximate dimensions for rough-in purposes. In some installations, two or more clearances to combustible walls may contradict each other. The clearance with the greater numerical value is to be used.



Rough In Measurements

Non combustible hearth must extend 8 inches (203mm) to the sides and back of the unit. Must extend 21 inches (534mm) to the front in Canada and 18 inches (458mm) to the front in U.S. Hearth must extend fully to the wall if using clearances that are less than these dimensions.



Clearances to Combustibles

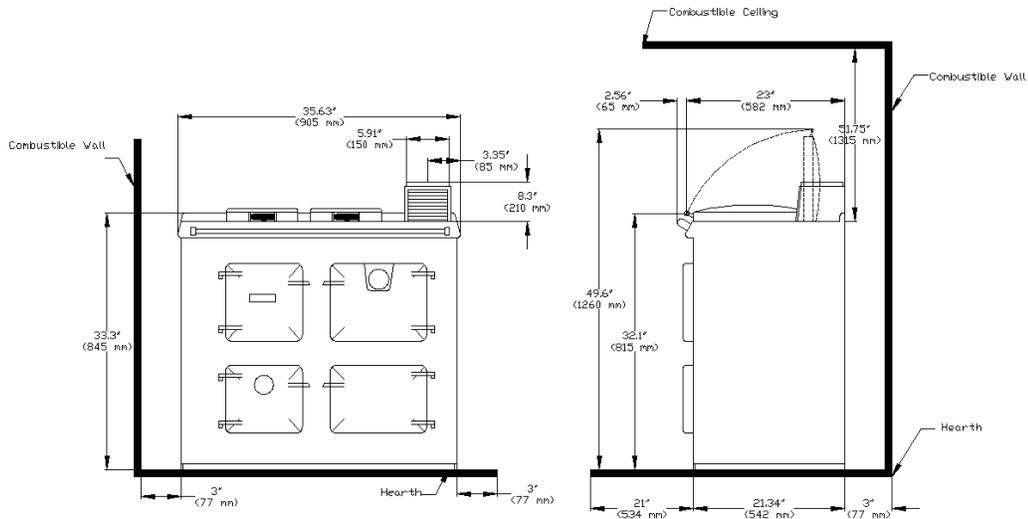
Listed Double Wall Chimney Connector

All measurements must be done before starting the installation.



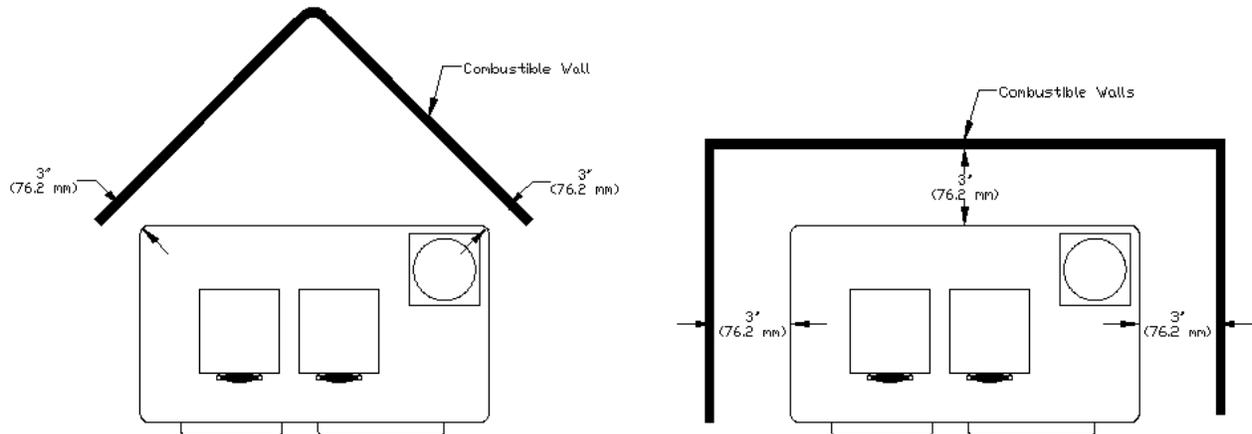
All drawings are for reference only, showing approximate dimensions for rough-in purposes. In some installations, two or more clearances to combustible walls may contradict each other. The clearance with the greater numerical value is to be used.

Dimensions



Rough In Measurements

Non combustible hearth must extend 8 inches (203mm) to the sides and back of the unit. Must extend 21 inches (534mm) to the front in Canada and 18 inches (458mm) to the front in U.S. Hearth must extend fully to the wall if using clearances that are less than these dimensions.



Guidelines for Installing the Chimney Connector

The chimney connector is a single-wall pipe or a listed and approved double-wall pipe that connects the stove to the chimney. Approved clearances change according to what type of chimney connector you use. Consult the clearances section of this manual for the proper clearances. The stove's flue collar accepts only 6" chimney connector. Follow the chimney manufacturer's direction for installation. We recommend that prior to installing your stove into a masonry chimney, you have the chimney inspected by a qualified mason. Note: Canadian installations into a masonry chimney MUST be fully relined with a listed solid fuel chimney liner.

Horizontal Connection

The Heartland Artisan has the ability to connect stove pipe out the top of the flue box vertically or out the back of the flue box horizontally.

To run horizontally out the back of the flue box, remove plate from rear of the flue box by loosening 5/16" nut on the inside of the flue box hold down. Ensure rope gasket insulation is intact on plate perimeter. Remove flue collar from top of flue box by removing one screw and small bracket. Set screw and bracket aside and loosen only screw on opposite side. Flue collar can now be removed. Interchange position of the removed flue collar and the flue plate. Ensure the two tabs on the flue collar are securely tightened inside flue box. Ensure rope gasket is tight on plate for proper seal. Tighten 5/16" nut on plate hold down. Make sure all connections are tightly sealed.

All horizontal stove pipe must slope slightly upwards a minimum of 1/4 per foot (6mm per 0.3m). This slope is to allow water vapour to drain back into the stove. All connections must be tight and secured by a minimum of three equally spaced sheet metal screws. Under no condition should the chimney connector have more than one 90 degree bend or two 45 degree bends.

Connection Requirements

1. The chimney connector should be made of 24 gauge or thicker sheet metal and should be 6" in diameter.
2. The last section of the chimney connector starting from the stove should be screwed to the flue collar of the stove with at least 3 self-tapping screws. Individual sections of the chimney connector must be screwed together with at least three sheet metal screws. The last section should be securely attached to the chimney. Be sure there are no "weak links" in the system.
3. The crimped ends of pipe sections should point downward toward the stove so that any soot or creosote that falls from the inside of the pipe will be funnelled into a clean out or fall into the stove.
4. A horizontal run of chimney connector should be no longer than 10 inches. A vertical run of stovepipe to a prefabricated metal chimney should be no longer than 8 ft.
5. Do not pass the stovepipe chimney connector through a combustible wall if it can be avoided. If this cannot be avoided, follow the recommendation in CSA B365 in Canada and NFPA 211 in the U.S., recommendation on Wall Pass-Throughs.
6. Do not use single wall chimney connector as an outside chimney.
7. Never pass a chimney connector through a combustible ceiling.
8. The whole chimney connector should be exposed and accessible for inspection and cleaning.
9. Galvanized stovepipe should not be used. When exposed to the temperatures reached by smoke and exhaust gases, galvanized pipe may release toxic fumes.
10. Horizontal runs of chimney connector should slope upward 1/4" per foot going from the stove toward the chimney.
11. During a chimney fire, the chimney connector may vibrate violently. The connector must be securely attached to the pipe and chimney, and individual sections must be securely attached together.
12. This stove is not to be connected to an air distribution

Chimney and draft

The chimney is the most important element of a successful stove operation. The chimney 'drives' the system by producing the draft that draws in combustion air and exhausts smoke and gases to outdoors.

When installing a new stove or upgrading an existing one, give as much attention to the chimney as you do to the appliance that it serves.

A glowing red hot stove or chimney connector indicates excessive draft. The stove's failure to get hot, or long burn times may indicate poor draft conditions.

Good draft in a cold chimney should be between 0.01" and 0.1" of water column. (your dealer may be able to check this for you.

Recommended Chimney Clearances

The chimney must:

- 1) extend at least 14 ft. above the collar of the stove.
- 2) extend at least 3 ft. above the point where it passes through the roof.
- 3) be at least 2 ft. above anything within a 10 ft. radius of the top of the pipe.

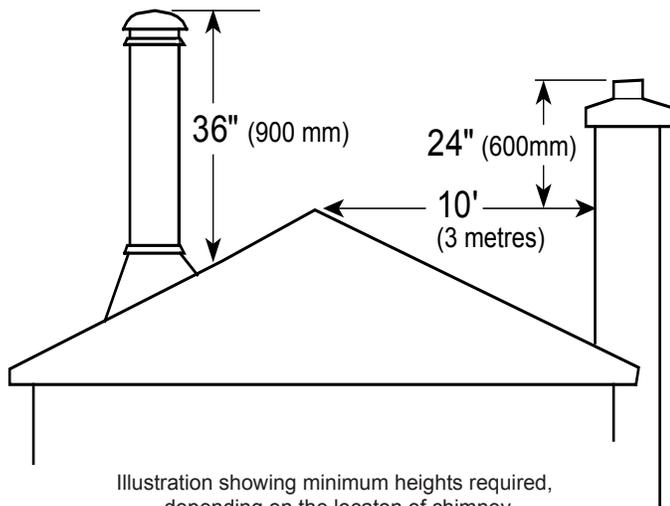


Illustration showing minimum heights required, depending on the location of chimney

Chimney Maintenance

Chimneys serving woodburning appliances must be checked regularly for creosote build-up. Until you are familiar with the rate of creosote build-up in the system, check it often - every couple of weeks.

Creosote may be in the form of dry, flaky deposits clinging to the liner of a shiny, glazed coating that resembles black paint. Glazed creosote is the most dangerous kind and indicates that one or a combination of the following conditions exist.

- 1) cold liner
- 2) smouldering fires
- 3) wet wood

Glazed creosote should never exceed 1/8" (3mm) thickness. Dry flaky creosote should never exceed 1/4" (6mm) thickness before it is removed.

Floor Protection

When installing your woodstove on a combustible floor, a non-combustible floor protector is required under the stove to protect the floor from hot embers that may fall when reloading. The floor pad **must** be a continuous, non-combustible pad (floor tile with grouting or sheet metal pad). A floor pad should not be placed on top of a carpet.

Pad must extend 21" (534mm) in front of the stove in Canada and 18" (458mm) in front of stove in US.

Pad must extend 8" (203mm) to the sides and back of the stove.

Pad must extend fully to the wall if using side and back

Pad extension must be fabricated from non-combustible materials: 1/2" (13 mm) thick minimum with thermal conductivity factor "K" of 0.43 or lower (units of K = btu/ft/h/F/in).

To determine thickness of equivalent material required use formula: ($K \times 0.5$) / 0.43 = thickness required ("K" value can be obtained from manufacturer of floor material).

Effect of Extractor Fan

It is not permissible to use an air extraction device in the same room as this appliance, unless additional ventilation is provided to compensate the equivalent capacity.

Anything that may cause a negative pressure can cause gases or fumes to be pulled into the living area.

User Instructions

General

WARNING: HOT SURFACES, use the tool supplied to operate this appliance. It is recommended to use the heatproof glove supplied when raising the dome lids to use the hotplate.

Air for combustion within the firebox is obtained when the appliance is being used for cooking. The rate of burning is determined by the manually operated spinwheel control on the ashpit door.

Any air inlet grilles must be maintained so that they are free from blockage.

Failing to maintain your stove properly can lead to a chimney fire. Chimney fires occur when combustible deposits on the inner walls of the chimney ignite. These combustible deposits, called "creosote", are a natural byproduct of wood burning. A fire hazard exists if 1/4" of creosote (or more) coats the inner walls of the chimney.

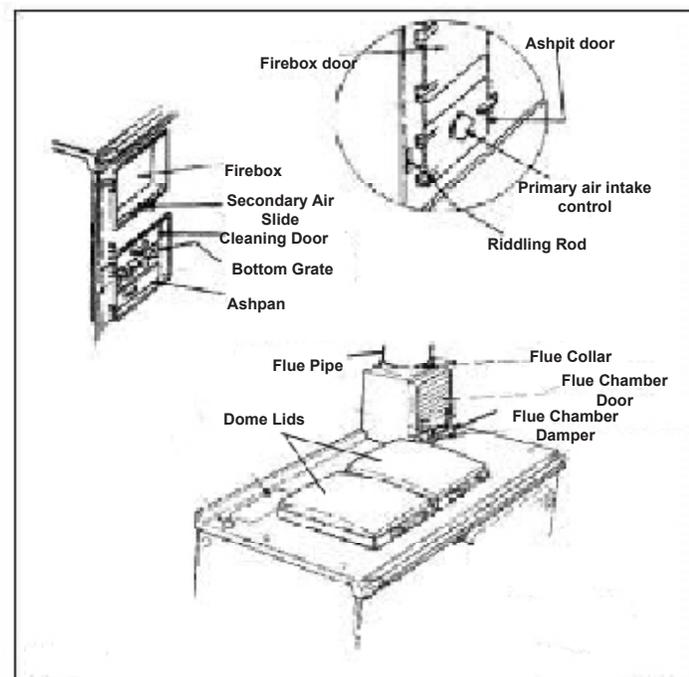
Fuelling with Wood Woodburning

The firewood you use will make an important contribution to successful operation. You will achieve the best performance and overall efficiency by burning firewood that has been split, stacked and air-dried undercover from rain for at least one year. Burning improperly seasoned or "green" wood can be a frustrating experience leading to poor performance, smoky fires and a build-up of creosote. Do not burn saltwater driftwood refuse, rubber tires, etc. Use of improper fuels can cause a fire hazard and lead to a premature deterioration of the stove components, voiding the warranty.

Burn dry wood because:

- it gives up to 25% higher efficiency;
- it produces less creosote;
- it ignites faster and smokes less;
- valuable heat is lost in the fire as it dries out wet wood.

Familiarise Yourself With Your Stove

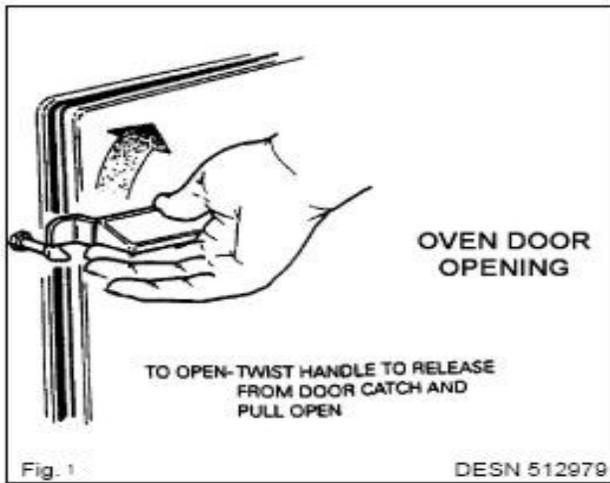


Door Operation

OVEN DOOR OPERATION -

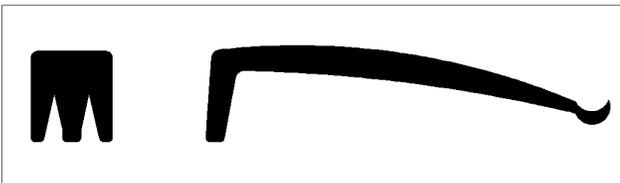
To open the doors. Twist the handle slightly to lift up the door catch from the locking spindle and pull the door open. (See Figure 1)

To close the doors. Gently push the door shut until the door catch makes contact with the locking spindle.



FIRE DOOR OPERATION

CAUTION- THESE DOORS ARE EXTREMELY HOT DURING OPERATION. USE THE UTENSIL PROVIDED TO OPEN AND CLOSE THE DOORS (See Figure Below).

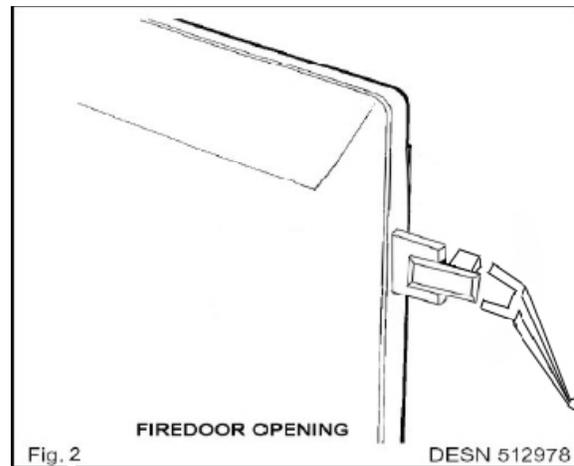


Slowly open the doors to allow the stove to clear of smoke.

To open the doors. Use the utensil provided to turn door release screw 1/4 turn counterclockwise. Screw will back off enough to open door. It is not possible to open lower door without first opening upper door. (See Figure 2)

To close the doors. Close both doors tight and use utensil to tighten both door release screws clockwise. Ensure both doors are secured tight so that no air will be able to fuel the fire through the fire doors.

Do not slam the fire door shut!



Lighting the Fire

- Check the flue pipe is free of blockage.
- Open firebox door.
- Open ashpit door.
- De-ash and remove dead fuel from bottom grate (lift off cleaning door above the bottom grate rake fuel into ashpan replace cleaning door).
- Remove ashpan, empty and replace.
- Fully open ash spin wheel on ash pan door (primary air) and flue chamber damper door.
- Crumple 6-8 sheets of paper into loose balls and place on grate. Lay kindling on top of paper and light from bottom. It may help to leave firebox door open a few seconds to establish the fire.
- Close and lock ashpit door with spin wheel control open.
- Close and lock firebox door. The secondary air slide setting is normally full open with this stove.
- With fire established, open firebox door and fill with fuel. Push the flue chamber damper back to the position which gives the desired burning rate. Set the spin wheel air intake to the position

Refueling

The firebox should be filled to the recommended level at the middle of the firebox door opening.

A correctly fueled fire will last a minimum of 2 hours burning wood when maintaining the maximum rated output of the stove with intermittent cooking periods included. Once refueling has been completed, close the firebox door immediately and open only for refueling charges.

Restriction Plates

Your unit comes supplied with three rectangular air restriction plates on the bottomgrate. These should always be in place during operation to control the amount of air into the firebox. They should be removed to clean the bottomgrate and to use the riddling rod on the left hand side of the unit but must be replaced after cleaning.

De-Ashing

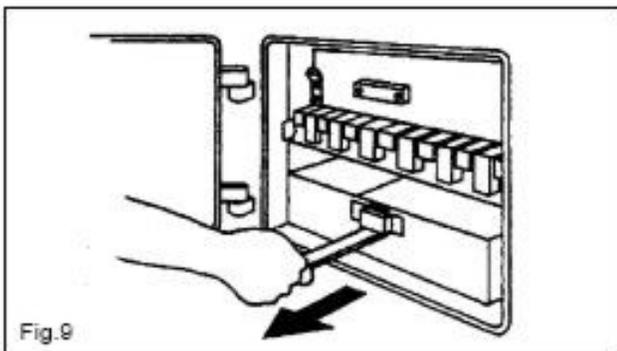
NOTE: Should the bottomgrate de-ashing fail to clear an accumulation of ash and debris, it may be removed as described in the section on removal of melted ash.

Open the ashpit door to give access to the ashpan which must be emptied regularly (See Fig. 9).

In winter, this may be as much as three times daily depending on weather severity.

NOTE: Do not allow ash to accumulate in the ash pan until it touches the underside of the bottom grate bars or they will quickly burn out.

Ensure the ashpan is in place otherwise the ashpit door may not close and lock completely.



Cleaning of Bottom Grate

Due to an accumulation of ash and other material, it may not be possible to pass through the grate. Allow the fire to burn out and then open the ashpit door. Lift off the cleaning door (See Fig. 10) and insert a hooked poker to draw out any offending accumulation. Replace cleaning door after use.

The amount of accumulated debris is dependent on the heating load and should be checked weekly for any build-up. Excessive build-up will lead to a fall in heating output and reduction in life of the bottomgrate.

Use of the Hot Plate

The best results can be obtained by using machined base cookware. The hottest part of the hot plate is immediately above the fire, the other end being for simmering.

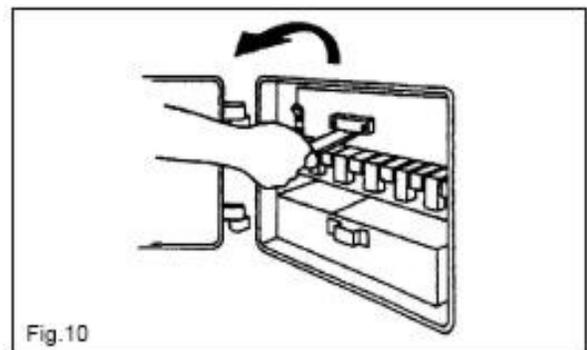
The circular plug in the hotplate (near the flue chamber end) is for flue cleaning and must not be removed for cooking.

Keep the hotplate clean with a wire brush.

Continuous use of the oven with the hotplate covers down may result in discolouration of the hotplate and the chrome covers.

NOTE: To obtain optimum hotplate performance for fast boiling or hotplate cooking, fuel the firebox to the bottom edge of the firebox opening to a horizontal level.

WARNING: The stove top plate surface around the hotplate will become hot under use and care must be observed. Please refer to the installation instructions on page 7 regarding minimum clearances to combustible surfaces and materials.



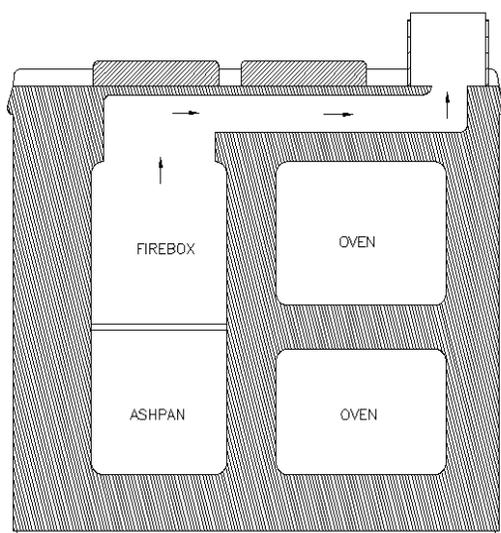
Break-In Fire

SMOKE/SMELL EMITTED DURING INITIAL USAGE
Some parts of the stove have been coated with a light covering of protective oil. During initial operation of the stove, this may cause smoke/smell to be emitted and is normal and not a fault with the appliance, it is therefore advisable to open doors and or windows to allow for ventilation.

Lift the insulating lids to prevent staining the linings.

The firebox of your stove is made of superior materials—cast iron and firebrick lining. Both materials can be broken by a sharp blow or thermal shock. A little extra care should be taken during the first six break in fires. During this period, it is important to let the cast iron and firebrick slowly dry out and avoid thermal shock caused by strong, hot fires.

Direction of Flueway in Stove



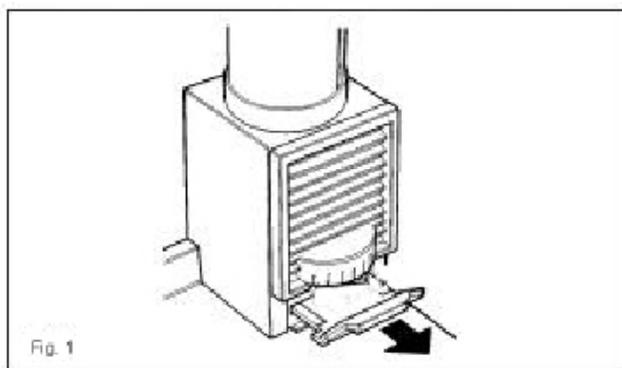
Flue Chamber Damper

The adjustable flue chamber damper is for chimney draft. The more it is closed, the easier it is to control the heat. The line markings on the flue chamber enable you to repeat the best settings to suit your chimney, from No. 1 in a closed position to No. 6 fully open.

Open the damper fully before refueling. Reset the damper to the position that has been found by experience to give the best results with your chimney.

Do not try to obtain a fast increase in temperature by opening the flue chamber damper to its fullest extent. This results in most of the heat being wasted up the chimney.

The flue chamber box has a removeable door on the front for cleaning access to the flueway. The stove is not to be operated with this door removed. This could result in a dangerous backdraft condition.



Chimney Sweeping

Sweep annually and inspect soot box at 3 monthly intervals and remove any deposits. Stove must not be in use and not had a fire for at least 16 hours.

NOTE: Sweeps brushes must be of the type with wire centres and guide wheels.

Flueway Cleaning

WARNING: HOT SURFACES, use the tool supplied to operate this appliance. It is recommended to use the heatproof glove supplied when raising the dome lids to use the hotplate.

Following a prolonged shutdown of the appliance, perhaps after the summer break, ensure the flueway is free from obstruction prior to re-lighting.

Prolonged soot formation may result in flueways becoming blocked and could give rise to the release of carbon monoxide, a poisonous gas into the room. Failure to ensure clean flueways, flue pipes and bends may lead to emission of dangerous gases and an inferior performance from your appliance.

Stove Flueway - Allow the fire to burn out, open the flue chamber damper to its maximum and remove the flue chamber door by lifting up on an angle. Brush the soot or fly ash from the flue pipe allowing it to fall onto the top of the oven. Fig. 11. Remove the hotplate plug and rake the deposits forward, pushing them into the firebox. Figs. 12 & 13

NOTE: The stove is designed and intended to be under continuous firing but if it is not in use ashpit and flue chamber doors should be left open to ensure free passage of air through the stove and avoid condensation problems.

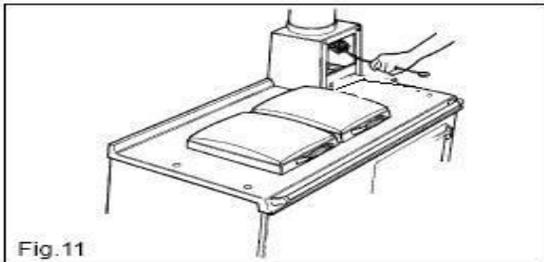


Fig. 11

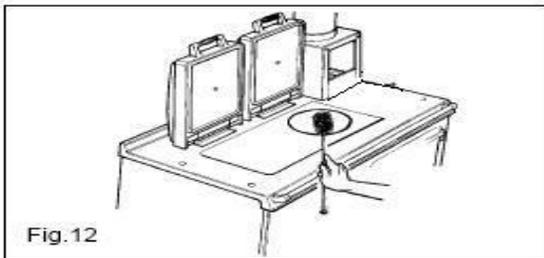


Fig. 12

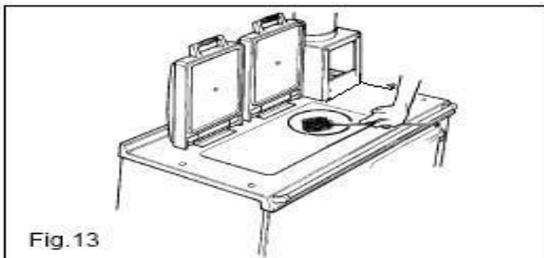


Fig. 13

Cleaning

Surface blemishes caused by spillage on the gloss enamel are easier to remove when the stove is cool, and a damp cloth is usually all that is necessary. This should not be done while the stove is hot.

Do not use abrasive pads, oven cleaner, or cleaners containing citric acid on porcelain surfaces.

IMPORTANT NOTE: Porcelain enamel is glass. Clean porcelain surfaces with glass cleaner or polish and a soft cloth. These cleaners are unsuitable for use on chrome and stainless steel including the hand-rails and their brackets.

The insulating covers should be cleaned regularly with a **NON-ABRASIVE** mild detergent, applied with a soft (coarse free) cloth and lightly polished up afterwards with a soft (coarse free) duster or tissue to bring it back to its original lustre.

To Replace Bottom Grate

Bars

Allow fire to burn out first then open the ashpit door and lift off the cleaning door. Remove dead fuel with hooked poker into ashpan and then lift up each individual bar, pulling forward to remove.

NOTE: There are two types of bars assembled and the replacement bars should be checked against 'Replaced' bar before replacement.

Firebrick Replacement

Damaged firebricks should be replaced as soon as possible but it may be temporarily repaired with stove cement. The firebricks fitted to the Heartland Artisan are of first quality manufacture, and providing the stove has been installed and used correctly will have a reasonable life. They are, however, expendable items and in time will require renewal.

Replacement bricks either in sets or singular can be obtained from your Heartland distributor. Always quote the serial number.

The serial number, which will be found fixed to the appliance, should be quoted if any question arises in connection with the Heartland Artisan stove.

Servicing

Always use a qualified service/heating engineer when servicing is required. Use only authorised replacement parts. Do not make unauthorised modifications.

Fume Emission Warning

Properly installed and operated, this stove will not emit fumes.

Occasional fumes from de-ashing and re-fuelling may occur but persistent fume emission must not be tolerated.

If fume emission does persist, then the following immediate action should be taken:-

- a) Open doors and windows to ventilate room.
- b) Let the fire out or remove lit fuel from cooker.
- c) Check for flue or chimney blockage, and clean if required.
- d) Do not attempt to relight fire until cause of fume has been identified, and if necessary, seek professional advice.

SPARES LIST

Part Number	Description	No. Req'd
1/16182 T	Bottomgrate bars top	6
1/16182 B	Bottomgrate bars bottom	5
3/16272	Oven side firebricks	2
4/16273	Firebox side top firebricks	1
3/16271	Front firebricks	1
3/18172	Grate Baffle	3

Please contact your Heartland dealer for information.

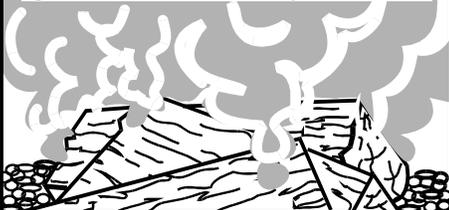
Fresh Air Kit

A fresh air kit enables you to use outside air, instead of room air to fuel the fire. Using an outside source for combustion air has its advantages. If your home is tight and well insulated, the fire in the stove may be "starved" of combustible air, it will be difficult maintaining a fire, and you may have back drafting problems.

During the heating season, cold air, (which is more dense than warm air), will cause the fire to burn a little hotter, resulting in more BTU's from your wood, and less creosote build-up. Please contact an authorized Heartland dealer to purchase this option.

Understanding Combustion

Water: Up to half the weight of freshly cut logs is water. After proper seasoning only about 20% of the weight is water. As the wood is heated in the firebox, this water boils off, consuming heat energy in the wood, the more heat energy is consumed. That is why wet wood hisses and sizzles while dry wood ignites and burns easily.



Smoke (or flame): As the wood heats up above the boiling point of water, it starts to smoke. The hydrocarbon gases and tars that make up the smoke are combustible if the temperature is high enough and oxygen is present. When the smoke burns, it makes the bright flames that are characteristic of a wood fire. If the smoke does not burn, it will condense in the chimney forming creosote or exit the chimney as air pollution.

Charcoal: As the fire progresses and



most of the gases have vaporized, charcoal remains. Charcoal is almost 100% carbon and burns with very little flame or smoke. Charcoal is a good fuel that burns easily and cleanly when enough oxygen is present. Of the total energy content of the wood you burn, about half is in the form of smoke, and half is charcoal.



Overfiring — Caution!

Overfiring of your woodburning appliance represents a serious fire hazard.

Overfiring can also warp your stove, break welds, permanently discolour the enamel and cause premature burnout of your stove. Repeated overfirings will void the warranty of this appliance.

To prevent overfiring:

1. If the air intake has little effect on dampering the fire, excessive chimney draft is the probable cause (especially on chimneys in excess of 20'). Normal chimney draft is approximately 0.05" W.C. NOTE: Open damper before opening door to prevent smoking.
2. Install a magnetic thermometer on the top of your stove near the flue collar or a probe-type thermometer in the smoke pipe.
To prevent creosote buildup in the pipes, the stove should be run between 800°F and 900°F for 30-45 minutes each burning day.
3. Except for the initial period after lighting (5-10 minutes), do not operate your stove with the door open.
4. Ensure the ash pan door is tightly closed during operation. An open ash pan door will allow excess draft through the firebox, causing overfiring. When emptying ashes, clean thoroughly behind the ash pan to allow complete closure.
5. Clean your chimney regularly to remove creosote buildup. A chimney fire is a fire hazard and will overfire your stove. See page 20, "**What to do if you have a chimney fire**"
6. During operation, if any parts of the stove or pipe begin to glow the stove is overfired. Do not add fuel. Close all doors, dampers and draft controls completely until glowing is eliminated and safe temperatures are restored. If overfiring conditions persist on subsequent burnings, contact your dealer for remedial action.

Trouble Shooting

Chimneys and Draft

The performance of your woodburning system depends more on the chimney than on any other single component. The chimney 'drives' the system by producing the draft that draws in combustion air and exhausts smoke and gases to outdoors. Give as much attention to the chimney as you do to the appliance that it serves.

How Chimneys Work

It is well known that hot air rises. This principle is at work inside chimneys and is the key to understanding how chimneys function.

The hot exhaust gases from the appliance are lighter than the outside air. This buoyancy causes the gases to rise in the chimney. As they rise, a slight negative pressure is created inside the appliance. Air rushes into the appliance through any available openings to balance this negative pressure.

The force caused by the rising gases is called draft. Draft is created by the difference in temperature between the gases in the chimney and the outside air. Greater temperature differences produce stronger draft.

Factors That Effect Draft

There are several factors that interfere with draft and most woodburning systems have one or more of these features. It is usually a combination of conditions that make a chimney fail to function properly.

Here are the main factors that influence draft:

Cold Chimney Liner

An uninsulated chimney that runs up the outside of a house and is exposed on three sides is chilled by outside cold. This means that the flue gases give up their heat rapidly to the liner. As they cool, they lose their buoyancy and draft is reduced. Insulation between the liner and the chimney shell can help to reduce the heat loss, but a chimney that is enclosed within the house is preferable.

Large Liner

Chimney liners that are much larger than the flue collar of the appliance allow flue gases to move too slowly. This slow movement gives the gases more time to cool and lose their buoyancy. Oversized liners are the reason that many

fireplace inserts vented through fireplace chimneys tend to perform poorly. Ideally, the liner should have the same internal area as the flue collar of the appliance.

Chimney Height

Taller chimneys tend to produce stronger draft. We recommend that the top of the chimney should be at least 36" (900 mm) higher than the highest point at which it contacts the roof and 24" (600 mm) higher than any roofline or obstacle within a horizontal distance of ten feet (three metres). These figures produce the minimum allowable chimney height. Chimneys higher than this are often needed for performance reasons. A chimney serving a cookstove located on the main floor of a single-storey house or cottage may not be tall enough to perform well, even though the minimum heights in the building code have been followed. A good rule of thumb to use states that the top of the chimney should be at least 16 feet (4.9 metres) higher than the floor on which the cookstove sits.

Negative Pressure in the House

The draft produced by chimneys is a weak force that can be influenced by pressures inside the house. A woodburning cookstove acts as an exhaust ventilator by removing air for combustion from the house. A typical house may have several other exhausts, clothes dryer, gas or oil furnace, fireplace, or central vacuum system. When one or more of these other exhaust ventilators is running, it may compete for the same air that the woodburning appliance needs for combustion. This competition for air supply can make a fire slow to kindle or cause a stove to smoke when its door is opened. Chimneys are often blamed for this type of performance.

Stack Effect in houses

In winter, the air in houses is much warmer and, therefore, more buoyant than the outside air. The warm air in the house tends to rise, creating slightly negative pressure in the basement and slightly positive pressure at higher levels. This negative pressure in the basement can compete with chimney draft to a stove or furnace located there.

CHECKING AN EXISTING CHIMNEY

Before an existing chimney is used to vent your new cookstove, a thorough inspection should be done to determine its suitability. The inspection should be performed by an experienced professional because of the many factors that must be considered. A reputable chimney sweep or retailer

can give you good advice on the suitability of an existing chimney.

Masonry chimneys should be checked for deterioration including damaged bricks, crumbling and missing mortar, cracks in the drip cap at the top of the chimney, and loose flashings at the roof line. The liner should be checked for cracks and mis-alignment. It must be at least 6" in size.

An existing factory-built metal chimney needs a careful inspection. Your new cookstove should be connected only to factory-built chimneys approved to ULC Standard S629 in Canada and UL 103HT in the U.S. Possible problems with an older metal chimney can include a warped or buckled liner caused by the heat of a chimney fire, corrosion of the outer shell, a loose flashing, and a lack of proper support. Any discolouration of the metal shell near a joint indicates that the insulation has settled. A damaged metal chimney should be replaced with a new approved chimney which will be safer and will perform better.

Safety Practices

What To Do If You Have a Chimney Fire

- 1) Close all the combustion air dampers on the appliance.
- 2) **Call the fire department immediately.**
- 3) Be prepared to get everyone out of the house in case the fire spreads
- 4) Go outside and check to see that hot ashes do not ignite shingles.
- 5) Watch anything near the chimney that could catch fire and burn.
- 6) After the fire has run its course and the chimney has cooled, **have the chimney thoroughly inspected to determine if it sustained any damage.**
- 7) Resolve to inspect and clean the chimney more often to prevent another chimney fire.

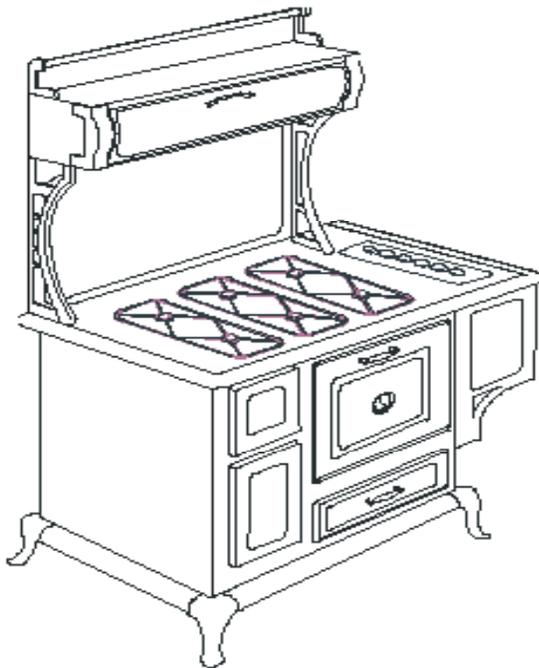
Add on kits that are available for the Heartland Artisan:

Fresh Air Kit

If your home is tight and well insulated, the stove may be “starved” for combustible air, then this kit is what you need!

Artisan Fresh Air Kit- #RN0001

If you have any questions or you need replacement parts, contact your dealer or call us direct at 519-650-5775. Our office hours are from 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. est



Classic Dual Fuel 48" Model 5210

For our complete line of kitchen appliances, visit our website at www.heartlandapp.com or phone 1-877-650-5775 and ask to speak to a sales representative.

For pricing please call your dealer, or call Heartland Appliances (519) 650-5775
or Fax (519) 650-3773