

Owners Manual for

Magnum

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Listed: UL 1482, ULC-S627 *Solid Fuel Type Room Heaters*

**PLEASE READ ALL INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE YOU INSTALL YOUR NEW STOVE.
FAILURE TO FOLLOW INSTRUCTIONS MAY RESULT IN PROPERTY DAMAGE,
BODILY INJURY, OR EVEN DEATH.**

**SAFETY NOTICE: FOR YOUR SAFETY, CONTACT LOCAL BUILDING OR FIRE
OFFICIAL ABOUT PERMITS, RESTRICTIONS, AND INSTALLATION REQUIRE-
MENTS FOR YOUR AREA. PLEASE CHECK WITH YOUR INSURANCE BEFORE
USING IN YOUR HOME. USE PROFESSIONAL INSTALLER.**

CAUTION

Hot while in operation— do not touch
Contact may cause skin burns
Keep children and clothing away
Keep furnishing and other combustible materials
a considerable distance away from stove.

Do not overfire. If stove or chimney connector glows, you are overfiring

DO NOT INSTALL IN MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER

SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

Read all instructions carefully.

1. The installation of this stove must comply with your local building codes. Please observe the clearance to combustible. Stove must be 18”(46 cm) from any combustible material, wall, wood, furniture, paper, etc. Note: Drywall faced with bricks or stone should be consider a combustible surface.
2. Always connect this stove to a chimney and vent outside. This stove requires approved masonry or factory build 6” diameter UL 103 Type HT chimney, that is high enough to give good draft.
3. Do NOT connect this stove to a chimney flue serving another appliance.
4. Be sure that your chimney is safely constructed and in good repair. Have chimney inspected by the fire department or a qualified inspector.
5. Creosote or soot may build up in the chimney connector and chimney and may cause a house or building fire. Inspect the chimney connector and chimney twice monthly during the heating season and clean if necessary.
6. Burning any kind of fuel uses oxygen from the dwelling. Provide fresh air for proper combustion from outside the house into the room where the stove is located.
7. To prevent injury, do NOT allow anyone to use this stove who is unfamiliar with the correct operation of the stove. Do not operate stove while under the influence of drugs or alcohol.
8. Flue connector pipe should be 6” diameter, minimum single wall 24 msg black or 25 msg blued steel. (Listed to UL 103, Type HT and evaluated to CAN/ULC-S629-M87)
9. Do Not overfire. The special paint used on stove may give off some smoke and an odor while they are curing during first few fires. Open windows and doors as needed to clear smoke and odor. Overfiring may cause some damage to the stove.
10. Use only dry, seasoned, natural untreated wood. Do not burn garbage or flammable fluids, such as gasoline, naphtha, kerosene or engine oil.
11. Use the metal ash drawer only to dispose of ashes. Dispose of ashes in a metal container with a tight fitting lid. Keep the closed container on a non-combustible floor, well away from all combustible materials. Keep ashes in the closed container until all cinders have thoroughly cooled. The ashes may be buried in the ground or picked up by a refuse collector.
12. CAUTION: Hot while in operation. All person, especially young children should be alerted and trained to stay a safe distance from the stove. Small children should be all the time carefully supervised when they are in the same room with the stove.
13. This stove requires non-combustible floor protection.
14. Keep stove area clear and free from all combustible materials such as gasoline and/or other flammable vapors and liquids at minimum 36”.
15. Never leave an unattended woodstove burning on high.
16. It is highly recommended to install smoke and carbon monoxide detectors in the home when installing a wood stove.

SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS

INSTALLATION INSTRUCTION

CAUTION: STOVE IS HEAVY. MAKE SURE YOU HAVE ADEQUATE HELP AND USE PROPER LIFTING TECHNIQUES WHENEVER MOVING STOVE.

1. Proper clearances must be maintained for adequate air circulation. Adequate ventilation must be provided while operating this stove.
2. The stove must be placed on solid masonry, solid concrete, or when installing on combustible floor, on a UL 1618 listed floor protector. The base must extend at least 18" (46 cm) beyond the front of the stove and 8"(20 cm) to the sides, and **MUST** extend under the stove pipe. (Check local building codes and fire protection ordinances.) Floor protector minimum size 53" W by 49.5"D (1346 mm X 1257 mm)
3. The stove must have its own flue. **DO NOT CONNECT THIS UNIT TO A CHIMNEY SERVING OTHER APPLIANCES.**
4. Connect flue collar to the stove and adapter . The crimped end of the stove pipe must be installed facing down to fit inside the adapter. Figure 1, page 13.
5. Use three (3) sheet metal screws at each joint of stove pipe and adapter to firmly hold stove pipe together. Use 6" round black/blue stove pipe (Listed to UL 103, Type HT and evaluated to CAN/ULC-S629-M87) **NOT** galvanized pipe. **DO NOT CONNECT THIS STOVE TO ANY AIR DISTRIBUTUIN OR DUCT SYSTEM.**
6. Slope any horizontal stove pipe upward toward the chimney at least 1/4 inch for each foot of horizontal run.
7. You must have at least 18" of clearance between any horizontal pipe and ceiling.
8. The stove pipe must **NOT** extend to far into the chimney flue.
9. It is recommended that no more than two (2) 90 degree bends be used in the stove pipe installation.
10. Connect to 6" inspected masonry chimney or 6" UL Type HT listed chimney.

A PROFESSIONAL, LICENSED HEATHING AND COOLING CONTRACTOR SHOULD BE CONSULTED IF YOU HAVE QUESTIONS REGARDING THE INSTALLATION OF THIS SOLID FUEL BURNING APPLIANCE.

MASONRY CHIMNEY

Before using an existing masonry chimney, clean the chimney, inspect the flue liner and make any repair needed to be sure it is safe to use.

If connector stove pipe must go through a combustible wall before entering the masonry chimney, consult a qualified mason or chimney dealer. The installation must conform to local fire codes, and NFPA 211.

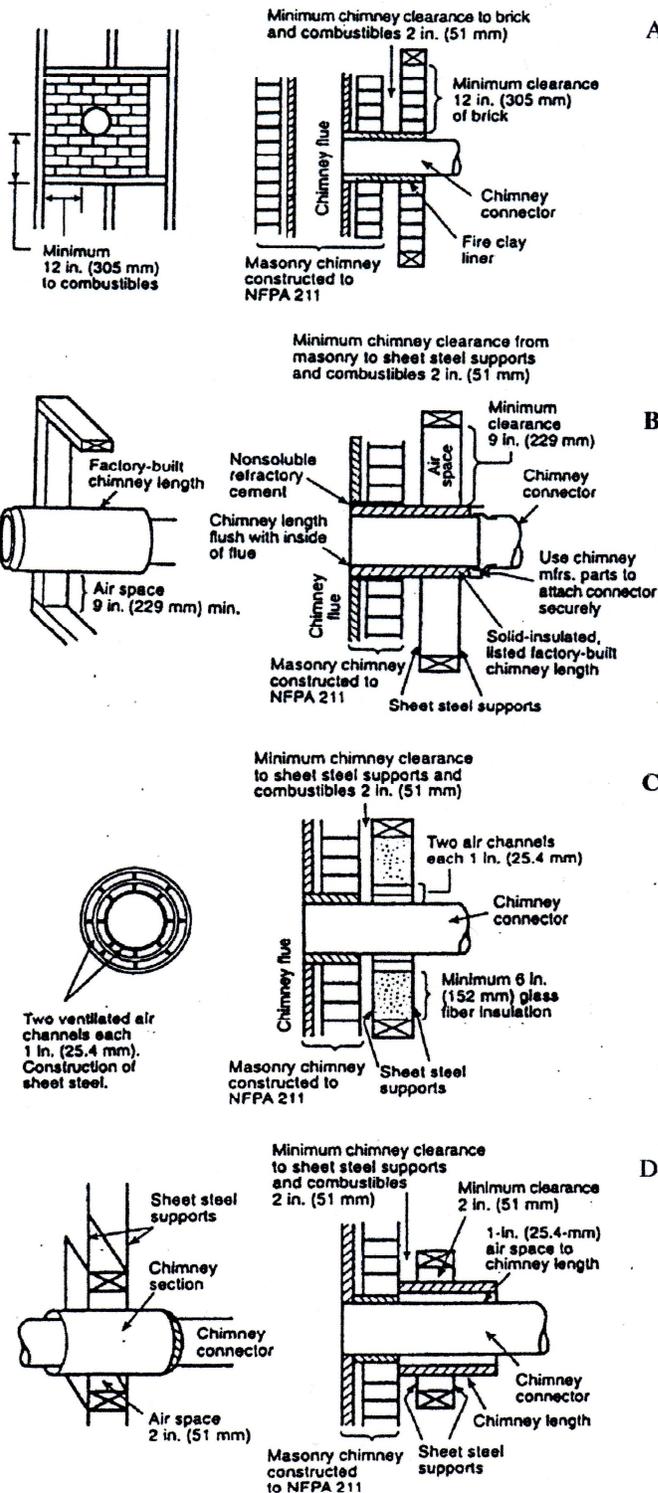
Do **NOT** connect this stove into the same chimney flue as the fireplace or flue from another stove. If there is a cleanout opening in the base of the chimney, close it tightly.

UL LISTED CHIMNEY

Carefully follow chimney manufacturer's instructions. Us only a UL 103 Type HT Listed Residential Type and Building Heating Appliance Chimney. The top of the chimney must be at least three (3) feet above the roof and be at least two (2) feet higher than any point of the roof within ten (10) feet.

Chimney connector systems and clearances

Chimney connector shall not pass through attic or roof space, closet or similar concealed space, or a floor, or ceiling. When passage through a wall, or partition of combustible is desired, the installation shall conform to CAN/CSA-B365, Installation Code for Solid-Fuel-Burning Appliances and Equipment:



A. Brick Masonry

Minimum 3.5-inch thick brick masonry all framed into combustible wall with a minimum of 2-inch brick separation from clay liner to combustibles. The fireclay liner shall run from outer surface of brick wall to, but not beyond, the inner surface of chimney flue liner and shall be firmly cemented in place.

B. Insulated Sleeve

Solid-insulated, listed factory-built chimney length of the same inside diameter as the chimney connector and having 1-inch or more of insulation with a minimum 9-inch air space between the outer wall of the chimney length and combustibles.

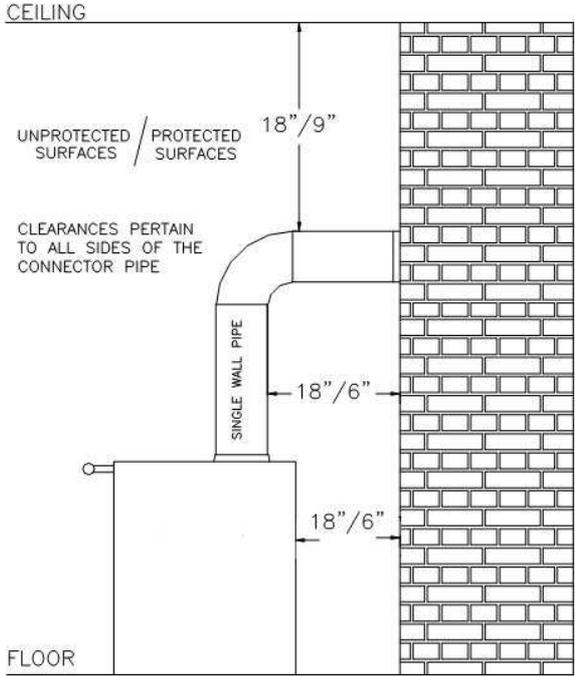
C. Ventilated Thimble

Sheet steel chimney connector, minimum 24 gauge in thickness, with a ventilated thimble, minimum 24 gauge in thickness, having two 1-inch air channels, separated from combustibles by a minimum of 6-inch of glass fiber insulation. Opening shall be covered, and thimble supported with a sheet steel support, minimum 24 gauge in thickness.

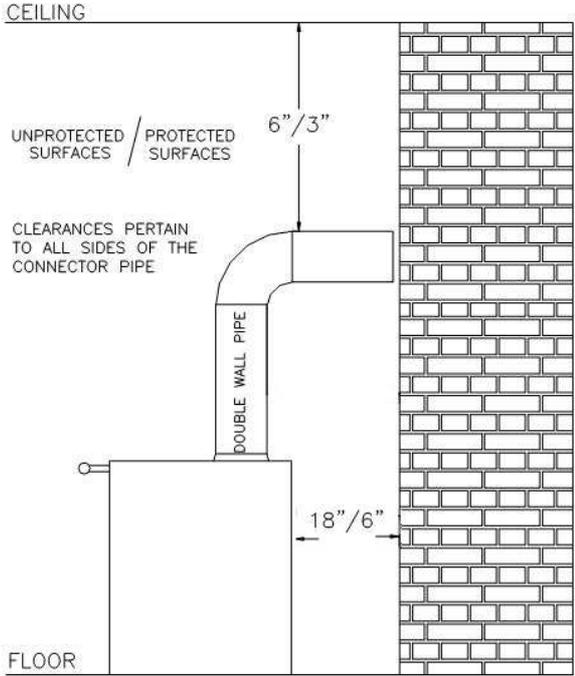
D. Chimney Section Pass-through

Solid insulated, listed factory-built chimney length with an inside diameter 2-inch larger than the chimney connector and having 1-inch or more of insulation, serving as a pass-through for a single wall sheet steel chimney connector of minimum 24 gauge thickness, with a minimum 2-inch air space between the outer wall of chimney section and combustibles. Minimum length of chimney section shall be 12-inch chimney section spaced 1-inch away from connector using sheet steel support plates on both ends of chimney section. Opening shall be covered, and chimney section supported on both sides with sheet steel support securely fastened to wall surfaces of minimum 24 gauge thickness. Fasteners used to secure chimney section shall not penetrate chimney flue liner.

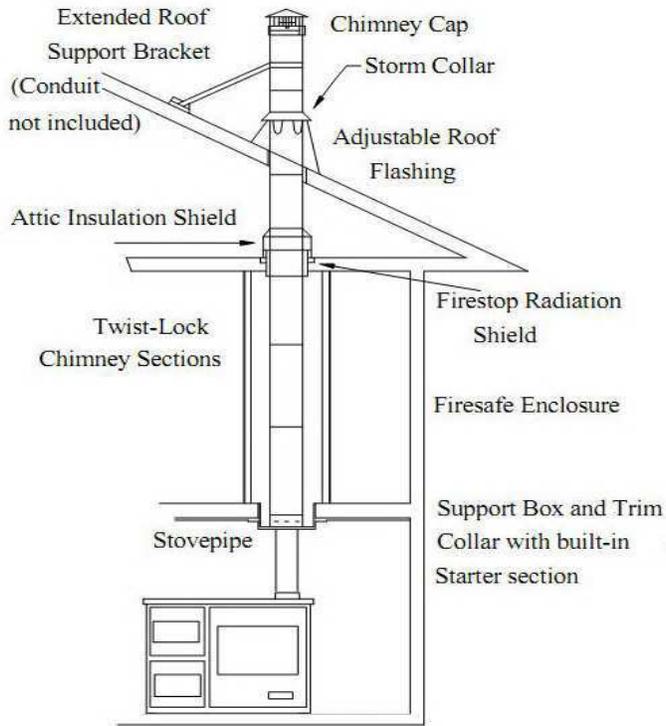
CHIMNEY CONNECTOR CLEARANCE TO COMBUSTIBLES



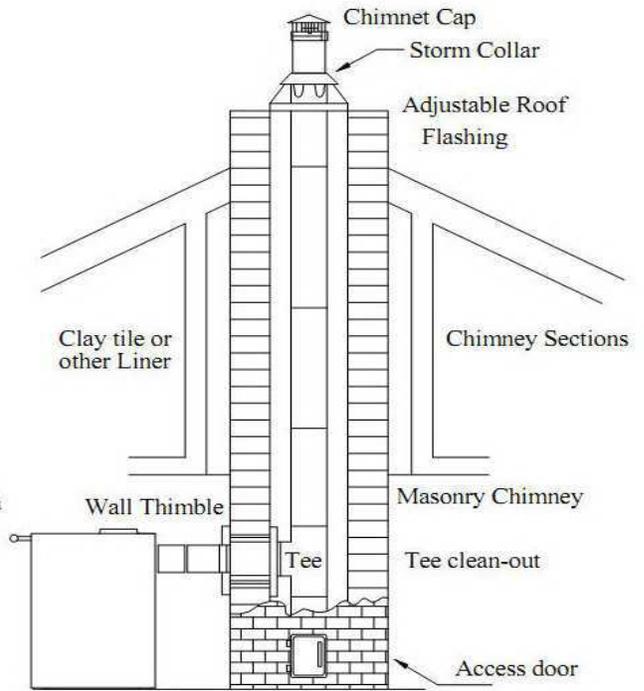
SINGLE WALL CONNECTOR



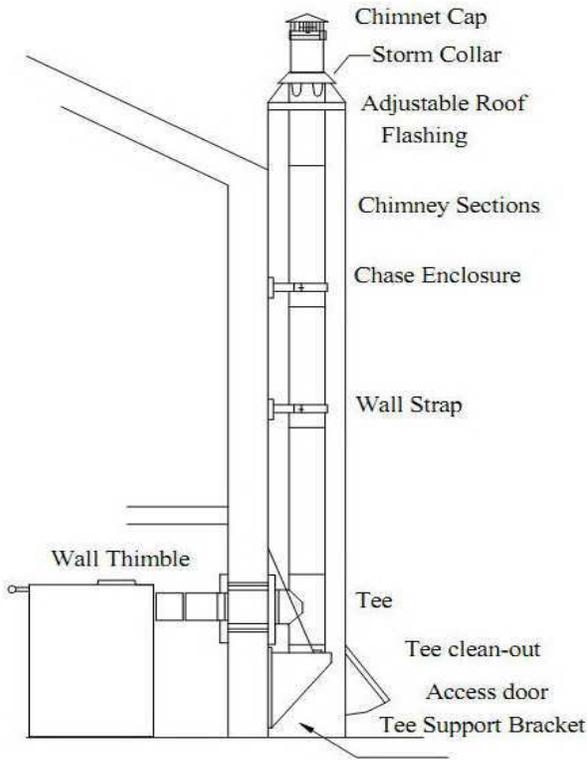
DOUBLE WALL CONNECTOR



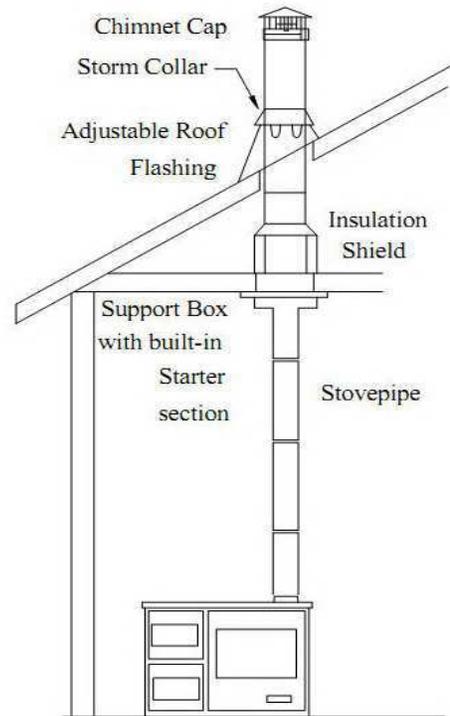
Two story house installation with attic.



Chimney pipe through Clay tile or other Lined Masonry Chimney



Chimney through outer wall with enclosed chase. Chimney is supported by Tee Support Bracket.



One story house installation with attic. Chimney is supported by Ceiling.

**MINIMUM CLEARANCES TO
COMBUSTIBLE SURFACES**

Unit to Sidewall -----	18”(46cm)
Unit to Backwall -----	18”(46 cm)
Unit Corner to wall -----	18”(46 cm)
Pipe Connector to Ceiling -----	18” (46 cm)

NOTE: DRYWALL FACED WITH BRICK OR STONE SHOULD BE CONSIDER A COMBUSTIBLE SURFACE.

CAUTION: KEEP FURNISHING AND OTHER COMBUSTIBLE MATERIALS AWAY FROM THE STOVE.

Clearances may only be reduced by means approved by regulatory authority.

OPERATION OF THE STOVE

1. Burn wood or coal only. The wood should be natural, air dried (seasoned) for at least six (6) months. Before lighting open draft, located on front left or right side of stove. Light wood using paper, twigs, etc. For burning coal check your local and state codes. NEVER USE ANY FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS OR GASOLINE TO START OR FRESHEN UP A FIRE IN THE STOVE.
2. After the fire has been started, adjust the rate of burning by opening or closing the draft control.
3. Do NOT touch the stove after firing until is has cooled.
4. Never overfire this stove by building excessively hot fires.
5. If stove begins to glow or turn red, you are overfiring the stove.
6. Inspect stovepipe every 60 days. Replace immediately if stove pipe is rusting or leaking smoke.
7. Inspect the stove pipes, connectors, and chimney twice monthly during the heating season and clean if necessary.

CAUTION: SLOW BURNING FIRES AND EXTENDED USE MAY CAUSE EXCESSIVE CREOSOTE BUILDUP. IGNITION OF CREOSOTE/SOOT OR OVERFIRING MAY CAUSE CHIMNEY FIRE. CHIMNEY FIRES BURN EXTREMELY HOT AND MAY IGNITE SURROUNDING MATERIALS. IN CASE OF CHIMNEY FIRE CALL THE FIRE DEPARTMENT IMMEDIATELY.

CHIMNEY MAINTENANCE - Creosote/Soot Formation and Need for Removal

When wood is burned slowly, it produces tar and other organic vapors which combine with expelled moisture to form creosote. The creosote vapors condense in relatively cool chimney flue of a slow burning fire. As a result, creosote residue accumulates on the flue lining. When coal is burned , the products of combustion combine with moisture to form a soot residue which accumulates on the flue lining. When ignited, this soot/creosote makes an extremely hot fire. The chimney and the chimney connector should be inspected at least twice monthly. If creosote/soot has accumulated, it should be removed. Failure to remove creosote/soot may cause a house or building fire. Creosote/soot may be removed by using chimney brush. Chimney fires burn very hot. If the chimney connector glows red, immediately call the fire department.

PROVIDE AIR INTO THE ROOM FOR PROPER COMBUSTION.

CAUTION: HOT WHILE IN OPERATION. KEEP CHILDREN, ANIMALS, CLOTHING AND FURNITURE AWAY FROM THE STOVE. DO NOT TOUCH HOT STOVE. CONTACT MAY CAUSE SKIN BURNS. TRAIN CHILDREN TO STAY A SAFE DISTANCE FROM THE UNIT. CHILDREN SHOULD BE ALL THE TIME CAREFULLY SUPERVISED WHEN THEY ARE IN THE SAME ROOM WITH THE STOVE.

**CAUTION: NEVER USE CHEMICALS, GASOLINE, KEROSENE, CHARCOAL LIGHTER FLUID OR SIMILAR FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS TO START OR FRESHEN UP A FIRE IN THE STOVE.
KEEP ALL FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS AWAY FROM THE STOVE-WHETHER IN USE OR IN STORAGE.**

OPERATING SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

- 1. NEVER BUILD EXTREMELY LARGE FIRES IN THE STOVE AS DAMAGE TO THE STOVE OR SMOKE LEAKAGE MAY RESULT.**
- 2. NEVER OVERFIRE THIS STOVE BY BUILDING EXCESSIVELY HOT FIRES AS A HOUSE OR BUILDING FIRE MAY RESULT. YOU ARE OVERFIRING THE STOVE IF STOVE OR STOVE PIPE BEGINS TO GLOW OR TURN RED.**
- 3. PROVIDE AIR INTO THE ROOM FOR PROPER COMBUSTION.**
- 4. USE SOLID NATURAL AIR DRIED (SEASONED) WOOD and COAL, only.**
- 5. INSPECT STOVE PIPES, CHIMNEY AND STOVE AT LEAST TWICE A MONTH AND CLEAN IF NECESSARY.**
- 6. WHILE IN OPERATION, KEEP THE FEED DOOR CLOSED ALL THE TIME, EXCEPT WHILE TENDING THE FIRE. ALWAYS OPEN DRAFT CONTROLLER BEFORE OPENING THE FEED DOOR.**

ABOUT DRAFT:

The principle of draft is that warm air rises. Your chimney provides draft which sucks the smoke up the chimney. The stove does NOT PUSH out the smoke. Your stove has been design and approved for use under normal conditions. Unacceptable smoking usually indicates poor draft in your chimney. Normal operating draft for this stove is 10 Pa - 12 Pa (0.04 w.c. - 0.05 w.c.). For draft above 15 Pa (0.06 w.c.) install a stovepipe damper. Gauges to measure draft are readily available at stove stores and are economical to rent or purchase.

Should you have a problem with inadequate draft, you should contact a licensed heating and cooling contractor for assistance in solving the problem.

PROBABLE CAUSES FOR SMOKING ARE:

Insufficient chimney height above nearby obstructions.

Clogged or obstructed chimney system

Downdraft caused by nearby trees, hills, buildings, etc.

Negative draft. In a cold chimney, a cold air column rushing down the chimney can prevent stove start-up causing the stove or chimney pipe joins to smoke. SOLUTION: Open nearby window, and use small strips of newspaper or tinder loosely placed in the firebox that will provide quick and hot heat up the chimney, thereby reversing draft.

Floor Protector Material Calculations

The stove must be placed on solid concrete, solid masonry, or when installed on a combustible floor, on minimum 3/8 inch non-combustible UL 1618 listed floor protector.

If those materials or UL 1618 listed floor protector are not available, materials with R-value of at least 0.8 may be substituted. Floor protector minimum size 53" W by 49.5" D (1346 mm X 1257 mm)

Alternate materials may be rated with C-factor (Thermal Conductance) or k-factor (Thermal Conductivity) ratings which must be converted to R-value to determine if the alternate material meets the tested requirements. The following instructions provide the proper information and formulas for conversion to R-value.

To determine if alternate materials are acceptable follow this sequence.

1. Convert material specifications to R-value:
 - a. R-value given — no conversion necessary
 - b. k-factor is given with a required thickness (T) in inches:
$$R = 1/k \times T$$
 - c. C-factor is given: $R = 1/C$
2. Determine the R-value of proposed alternate floor protector:
 - a. Use formulas in step 1 above to calculate R-value of proposed material(s).
 - b. For multiple layers, add R-values of each layer to determine overall R-value.
3. If the overall R-value of the floor protector system is equal to or greater than the floor protector specifications given, the alternate is acceptable.

Definitions:

$$\text{Thermal conductance (C)} = \frac{\text{BTU}}{(\text{hr})(\text{ft}^2)(\text{°F})} = \frac{\text{W}}{(\text{m}^2)(\text{°K})}$$

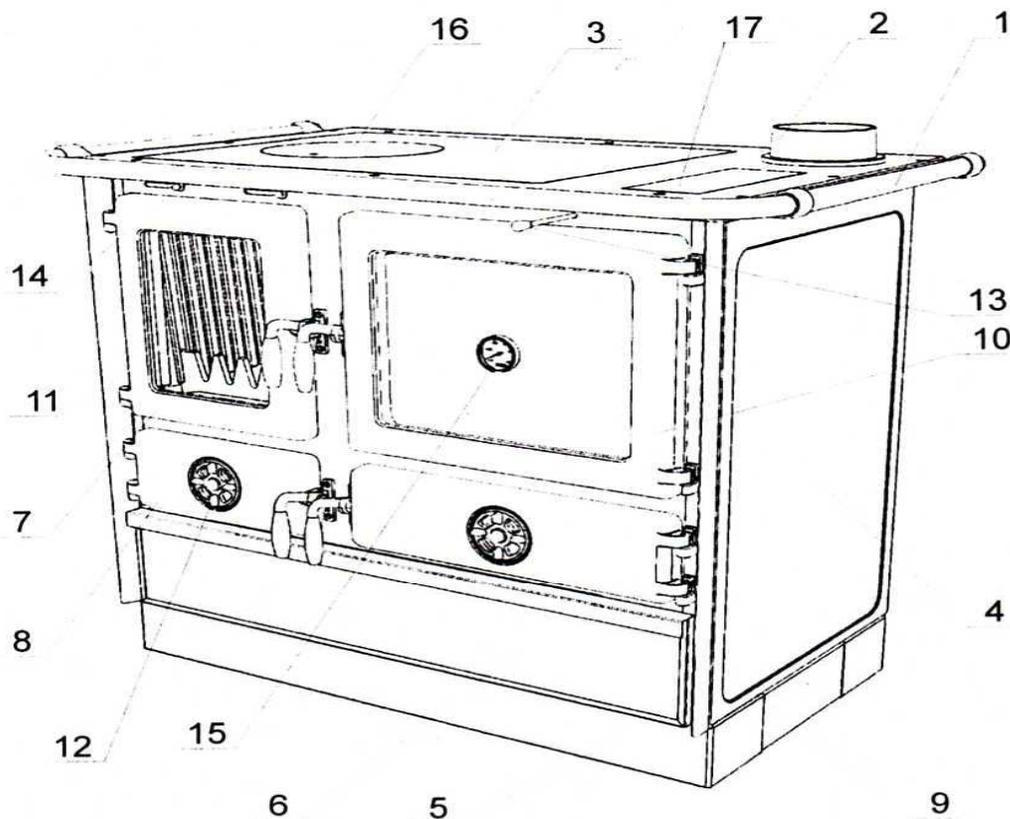
$$\text{Thermal conductivity (k)} = \frac{(\text{Btu})(\text{inch})}{(\text{hr})(\text{ft}^2)(\text{°F})} = \frac{\text{W}}{(\text{m})(\text{°K})} = \frac{\text{Btu}}{(\text{hr})(\text{ft})(\text{°F})}$$

$$\text{Thermal resistance (R)} = \frac{(\text{ft}^2)(\text{hr})(\text{°F})}{\text{Btu}} = \frac{(\text{m}^2)(\text{°K})}{\text{W}}$$

This stove is designed for use with Solid Wood and Coal fuel only

- Use only dry, seasoned, natural untreated wood.
- For best results use solid, bituminous, anthracite and lignite coal. Never use manufactured coal "bricks" made of coal dust with wax-type binder.
- Egg or larger size of coal can be used.
- Store coal in dry, well ventilated area.

CAUTION: Use Solid Wood and Coal Fuel only. Do not burn garbage or flammable fluids as gasoline, naphtha or engine oil.



- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1-cookers gallery | 9-warming drawer door |
| 2-smoke exhaust | 10-oven door |
| 3-hotplate | 11-firebox |
| 4-lateral side | 12-air inlet regulator |
| 5-mount | 13-primary air regulator handle |
| 6-drawer | 14-secondary air inlet regulator |
| 7-firebox door | 15-thermometer |
| 8-ashpit door | 16-hotplate cover |
| | 17-cleaning cover |

Glass Care

Caution: Never operate the stove with a broken door glass. Never build the fire up against the glass. When closing the door, do not allow logs to protrude against the glass.

Warning: Do not use any replacement glass other than the original “Ceramic” glass manufactured and supplied for use in this cookstove. Replacement glass is available from manufacturer or authorized dealer.

Do not abuse the glass door by striking or slamming it.

Never clean hot glass. Never use abrasive cleaners. When necessary, the glass can be cleaned with low alkaline content commercial stove glass cleaners, which are available from your local dealer.

Glass Replacement Procedure:

- Insure appliance is not in operation and is thoroughly cooled.
- Remove screws and glass clips. Lift glass out from glass clips.
- Replace seal material if necessary. Trim to length and butt together.
- Replace glass into door, being sure not to over tighten screws and clips.

Oven glass: Replace oven glass only with original “ Fully tempered soda-lime” glass available from manufacturer or authorized dealer.

USER OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

Before firing the cooker for the first time, you must introduce yourself with choosing working regimes by primary air regulator handle (position 13) and the way to regulate the draught with air inlet regulator (position 12).

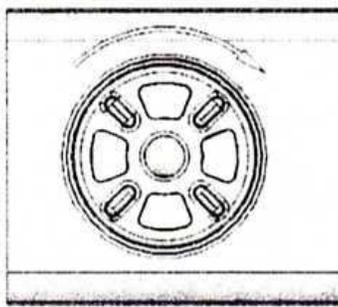
Primary air regulator handle serves for choosing working regime of the cooker and it has two positions (picture 3):

- 1- during the fire ignition and during the cooking process handle must be drawn outside towards yourself,
- 2- to be able to cook, bake and heat the space or just to heat the space primary air regulator handle must be pushed towards the inside of the cooker.

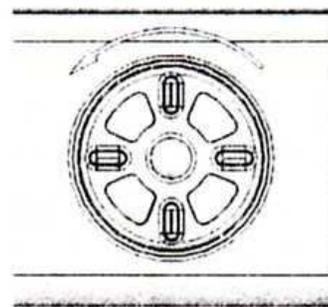
The speed of combustion and the heat that a cooker provides depends on the quantity of primary air inlet which is drawn in below the grid. Regulation of quantity of primary air inlet is provided by turning the air inlet regulator on the ashpit door (position 8) and:

- for getting the maximum draught air inlet regulator should be turned right the way it would leave all the holes opened (free) which would leave to undisturbed inlet of air that is necessary for combustion in the space above the grid (picture 1)
- for getting the minimum draught air inlet regulator should be turned left the way it would leave all the holes on the ashpit door closed and the inlet of the air below the grid would be prevented. (picture 2).

picture 1.



Air inlet regulator opened



Air inlet regulator closed



picture 3.

IGNITION AND FIRING

Before firing the cooker for the first time all the enameled parts should be cleaned with a soft rug the way it wouldn't leave the dirt burning on it.

During the first ignition there could be some smoke coming out from the hotplate surface. It is custom for first time firing and it quickly disappears.

Ignition of fire in the firebox needs to be done this way:

- primary air regulator handle needs to be drawn towards yourself
- turn the air inlet regulator to provide the maximum draught
- open the firebox door
- put the fuel necessary for ignition (non grease paper, small wood pieces)
- do the ignition
- close the firebox and ashpit doors
- when the basic ember is achieved, it should be put some thicker wood logs, the doors needs to be closed, draught should be reduced at half primary air regulator handle should be pushed towards the inside of the cooker (if the briquettes are being used first must all the fuel quantity turns into ember and then turn the primary air regulator handle towards inside of the cooker).

Warning: Firebox door and ashpit door should always be kept closed, except when the fire ignition or during the firing or in the case the ashpan needs to be emptied.

Caution because all the parts of the cooker and especially hotplate are very hot so only adult persons may operate with a cooker.

Never use fuel oil, petroleum etc. for ignition, because they could create an explosion gases in the smoke exhaust channels.

It is necessary to do regular check and cleaning of the chimney. Otherwise it could lead up to creating a fire in the chimney. In case there was a fire in the chimney it must be acted this way:

- don't use water for fire extinction,
- close all air inlets in the cooker and in the chimney,

IF THE CHIMNEY CONNECTOR GLOWS RED, IMMEDIATELY CALL THE FIRE DEPARTMENT

WORKING REGIMES

There are four working regimes, which could be selected by adjusting the draught in the cooker.

Combined working regime-working regime in which it could be baked in the oven, cooked on the top of the hotplate and heat the room at the same time. It is necessary to push the primary air regulator handle towards the inside of the cooker, turn the air inlet regulator on the ashpit door to create medium inlet of the air.

Quick cooking- during this process, the hotplate heats up intensively by putting small quantity of fuel into firebox, draw the primary air regulator completely outside, oven door should be shut and air inlet regulator on the ashpit door turned to create medium inlet of the air.

Heating for this regime it is recommended to use wood or coal. If the coal is been used it would require more frequent firing in order to create the ember which would intensively heat the hotplate of the cooker. Primary air regulator handle is pushed inside of the cooker air inlet regulator on the ashpit door turned to create medium inlet of the air and the oven's door closed.

Baking for this regime it is recommended that primary air regulator handle is pushed inside of the cooker air inlet regulator on the ashpit door turned to create medium inlet of the air and the oven's door closed after putting the baking pan inside.

TECHNICAL DATA

Dimensions (HxDxW)	850x600x950mm
Weight:	200 kg
Nominal heat output:	12kW
Smoke exhaust diameter:	Ø120mm
Necessary flue draught:	10Pa
CO emission:	0,6%
Recommended fuels for nominal heat output:	
beech tree	4kg

Regular and adequate cleaning of entire cooker, as well as the smoke exhaust pipe and chimney, would create the correct working conditions for the cooker and extends the life cycle of the appliance. All cleanings of the outside and inside surfaces of the cooker must be done in the completely cold condition.

If the cooker has not been used for a long time it is necessary to check if all the flue channels are clear.

Cleaning of the outside surfaces

Enameled surfaces should be cleaned with a wet soft rug and with a soapsuds or detergent and then with a dry rug.

Cleaning of the inside surfaces

In order to do the cleaning of the smoke channels through the cooker it would require demounting some parts of the cooker.

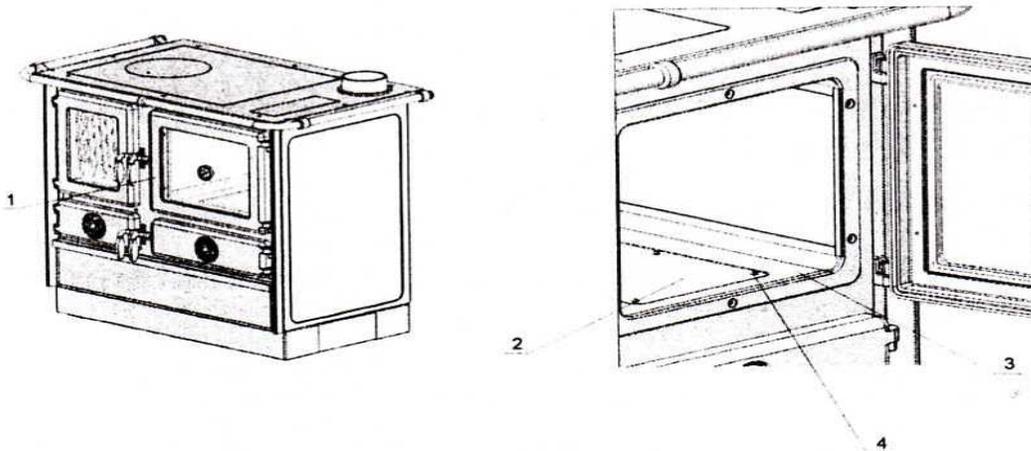
During the process of demounting, it would be necessary to have protection gloves. The demounting has been done in this order:

- taking off the smoke exhaust pipes
- remove the hotplate cover (position 16) by using the auxiliary equipment
- remove the hotplate (position 3)
- remove the cover for the cleaning (position 17).

Cleaning of the inside of the cooker by taking off the grime from the steel sheets could be done after demounting the way it is described in the previous sentence.

Cleaning the flueways below the oven

Open the oven door (1), unscrew 6 screws (4) on the bottom of the oven (3) and remove the cover of the bottom of the oven (2). Remove the grime layer from the bottom of the cooker and below the oven with auxiliary equipment. After finishing this return the cover of the bottom of the oven and connect it to the bottom of the oven with screws.

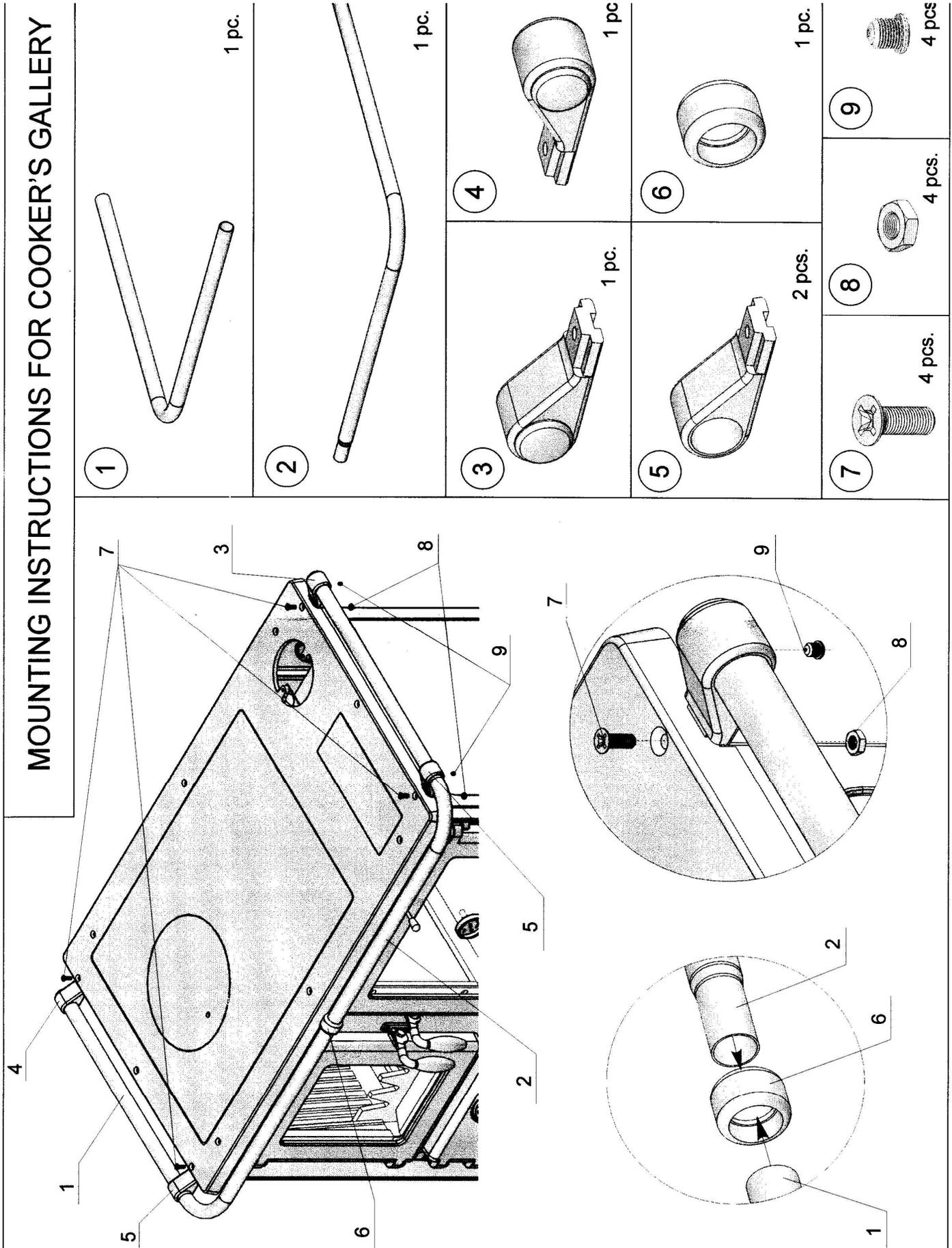


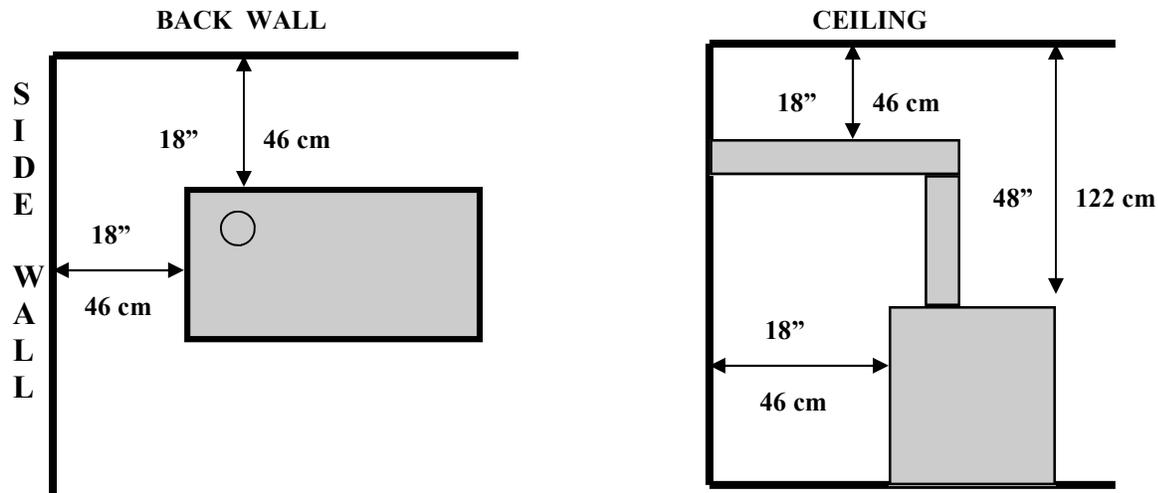
In the next table are shown some of the irregularities in the work and recommendations how to remove them.

Table: Descriptions of the most frequent disturbance, possible cause and the way to remove it

Disturbance	Possible cause	The way to remove it
The cooker poorly heats, bakes and cooks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - bad handling - bad chimney 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - carefully read instruction manual - in case all the conditions from the instruction manual has been provided address to the after sales department
Difficulties in lighting the fire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - closed air inlet regulator - wet woods - lack of oxygen 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - open air inlet regulator and provide primary air inlet - use dry woods - ventilate the room to provide the fresh air
Smoke coming out of the hotplate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - closed air inlet regulator - the draught is not enough - un removed ashes from the grid 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - open air inlet regulator and provide primary air inlet - carefully read instruction manual and recommendations for providing the enough draught - clean the grid
The grime is frequently creating on the glass on the firebox door	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - wet woods - over fueling - not enough draught - secondary air inlet closed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - use dry woods - see suggestions on recommended fuel given in the manual - check the connection with a chimney - carefully read instruction manual and apply the recommendations for providing secondary air inlet

MOUNTING INSTRUCTIONS FOR COOKER'S GALLERY

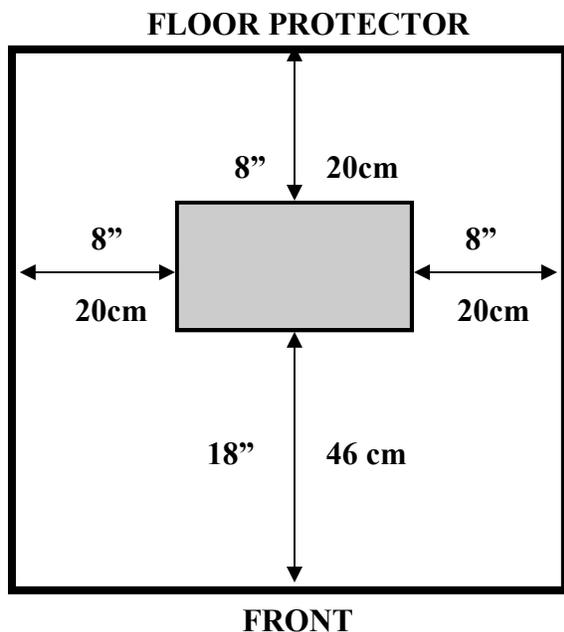




SINGLE WALL PIPE-MINIMUM CLEARANCES FOR USA/CANADA

Some example of clearance reduction;

- Using heat shields on back and sidewalls allowing at least 1” of space away from the walls for ventilation. The inch spacing is necessary to ensure air circulation between the protection and the wall so that the wall is not subject to high temperatures. The spacer used must be non-combustible. Another method to achieve the same type of protection is using brick or masonry with 1” air space between the brick or masonry and the wall. Using those shields can reduce clearances by 60%.
- Using special interior double wall stove pipe can reduce distance to as little as 6”
- Protecting wall or ceiling adjacent to the pipe.
- Installing an approve ‘pipe heat shield’ onto the stovepipe (reduces 18” to 9”).
- **WARNING:** Do not place stove too close to the shield. There should be enough space between for proper air ventilation.



FRONT

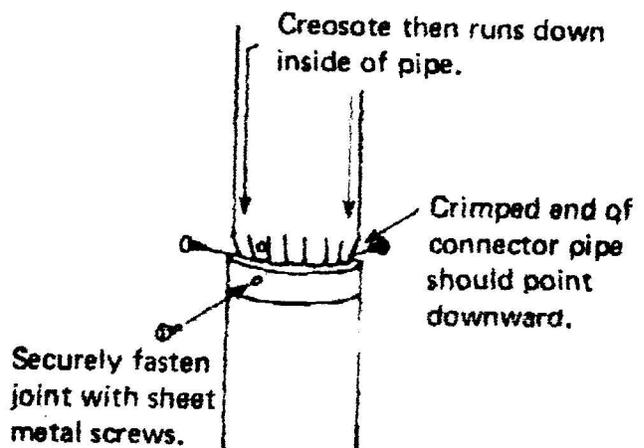
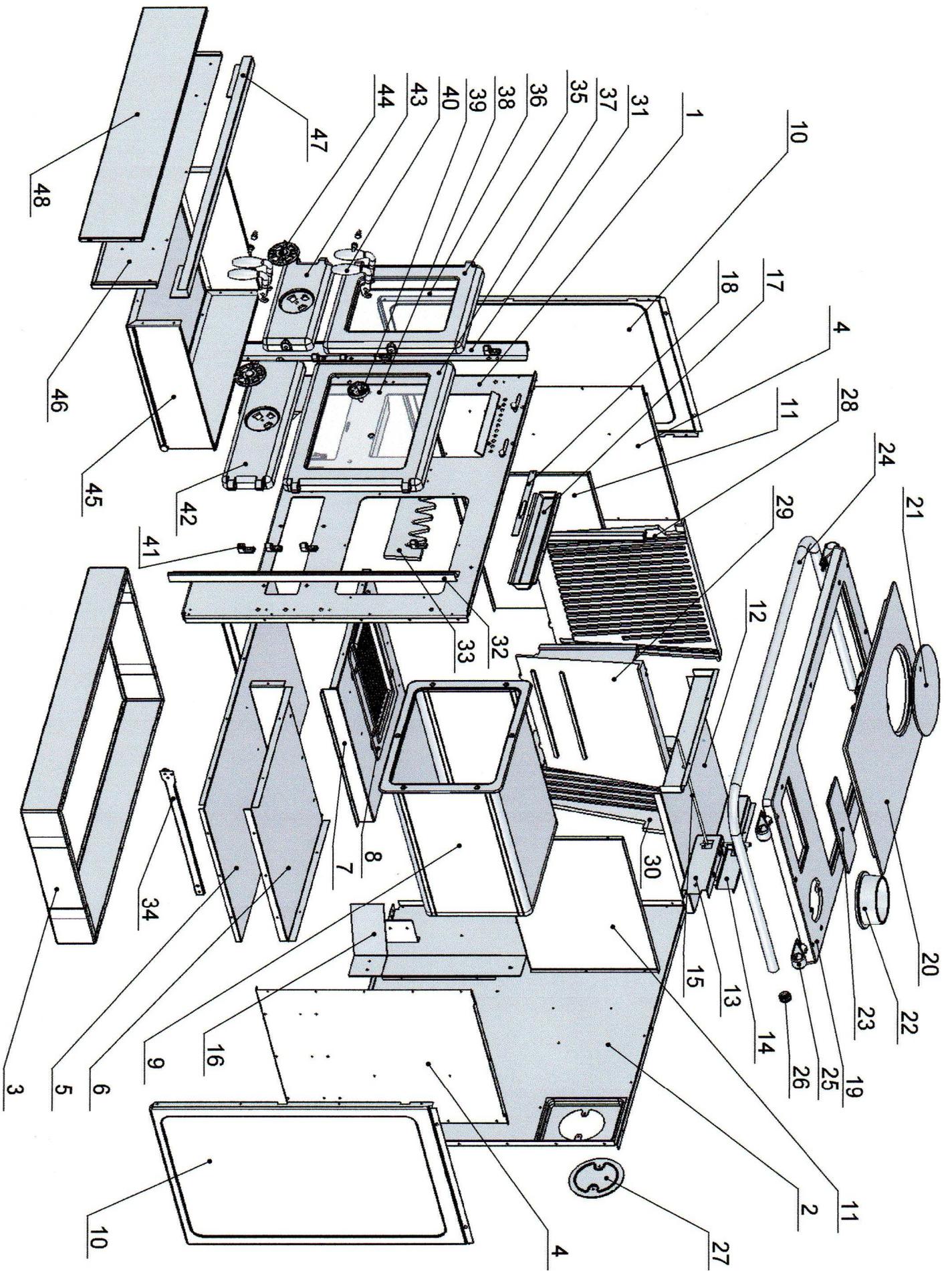


Figure 1. Proper connection of stovepipe

Floor protection must be minimum 3/8-inch non-combustible material extending beneath the stove.

Parts list - Magnum	
1	Front panel
2	Rear panel
3	Stove's base
4	Interior side panel
5	Battom stove's panel
5	Oven's bottom panel cover
7	Grate's frame
8	Grate
9	Oven
10	Exterior side panel
11	Vertical interior panel
12	Oven's top panel cover
13	Draft control base
14	Draft control
15	Draft control rod
16	Vertical panel base holder
17	Protector
18	Slider
19	Frame cook's surface
20	Cooking surface
21	Lid cooking surface
22	Flue collar
23	Cleaning opening's cover plate
24	Frame handle
25	Frame handle's holder
26	Frame handle's ring
27	Flue exit cover
28	Fire box's left interior side
29	Fire box's right interior side
30	Fire box's rear interior
31	Front panel's left vertical holder
32	Front panel's right vertical holder
33	Wood holder protector
34	Drawer's slider holder
35	Fire box's door
36	Fire box's glass
37	Oven's door
38	Glass oven's door
39	Thermometer
40	Door's handle
41	Door's hindge
42	Vorming oven's door
43	Ash pan box's door
44	Butterfly draft control
45	Drawer's frame
46	Drawer's front panel holder frame
47	Drawer's handle
48	Drawer's front panel



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If within the one year period, your product should develop a defect due to materials or workmanship of the original new product, Milan Blagojevic AD (manufacturer), SCC Holdings (importer), or your authorized dealer will supply ONLY the parts necessary to make the repairs. (Labor Not Included) and is subject to following conditions and limitations:

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This limited warranty does not cover any scratches, dents, corrosion or discoloring caused by excessive heat, cleaning chemicals, nor chipping on porcelain enamel parts, nor any venting components used in the installation.

Installation must be done in accordance with installation instructions included with product and all local and national building and fire codes.

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