



Shenandoah R65-E Coal Burning Heater Manual Installation & Operating Instructions

Please read this entire manual before installation. Save these instructions.



GENERAL INFORMATION

Congratulations on your purchase of the Sierra/Shenandoah Heater. We are confident that your new stove will provide you with years of safe, comfortable and efficient heating.

This manual describes the installation and operation of the Shenandoah R-65E coal heater.

Please read this entire manual before you install and use your new room heater. Failure to follow instructions may result in property damage, bodily injury, or even death.

Save these instructions for future reference.

SAFETY NOTICE

If this appliance is not properly installed, a house fire may result. For your safety, follow the installation instructions. Check with local building or fire officials about restrictions and installation inspection requirements in your area.

It is best to have a professional install your Sierra Stove. If you prefer to install it yourself (see Installation Instructions), be sure to obtain the proper permits. Have the local building officials inspect the stove and chimney pipe for safety and code compliance after the installation is complete.

**FAILURE TO FOLLOW INSTRUCTIONS MAY
RESULT IN PROPERTY DAMAGE, BODILY INJURY,
OR EVEN DEATH.**

U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
This heater is not certified for wood burning. Use of
wood fuel is a violation of federal regulations.

NOT APPROVED FOR MOBILE HOMES.

**DO NOT USE CHEMICALS OR FLUIDS TO START
THE FIRE!**

DO NOT BURN GARBAGE OR FLAMMABLE FLUIDS.

**ALL SHENANDOAH SOLID FUEL ROOM HEATERS
HAVE BEEN TESTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH
U.L. TEST STANDARD 1482-1998 TEST STANDARD**

SAFETY NOTICE

- ▶ **CAUTION: HOT WHILE IN OPERATION. KEEP CHILDREN, CLOTHING AND FURNITURE AWAY. CONTACT MAY CAUSE SKIN BURNS.**
- ▶ **IF THIS HEATER IS NOT PROPERLY INSTALLED, A HOUSE FIRE MAY RESULT.**
- ▶ **CONTACT LOCAL BUILDING OFFICIALS ABOUT RESTRICTIONS AND INSTALLATION INSPECTION REQUIREMENTS IN YOUR AREA.**
- ▶ **FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH OWNERS' MANUAL INSTRUCTIONS WILL VOID YOUR WARRANTY!**

**DO NOT CONNECT TO ANY AIR DISTRIBUTION
DUCT OR SYSTEM**

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

PLEASE LEAVE THIS MANUAL WITH THE OWNER !!



INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

- Installing a wood or coral heater is different than other fuel burning appliances.
- Failure to install correctly could result in a serious fire with loss of life and property.

These instructions are to be used in conjunction with the fire codes and ordinances for your specific area which can be obtained from your local building inspector for Fire Marshall. If required, the proper permit must be obtained! To protect your family and property, you should determine the applicable codes and ordinances and strictly adhere to them.

A proper draft is absolutely essential to achieve satisfactory performance.

- Too little draft will cause poor burning and smoking.
- Too high a draft will cause the unit to burn too hot and use excessive fuel.
- The draft reading should be from .04 to .07 inches of water column (.06 W.C. is the desired draft). It is the responsibility of the user to obtain the proper draft range.
- Low draft conditions may be corrected by using a larger flue pipe, shorter connector pipe, or extending the chimney height.
- High draft conditions may be corrected by installing a barometric damper.
- A qualified serviceman should be consulted of correction of chimney draft.

A. CHOOSING A LOCATION

A central location is most desirable, however, the minimum required run of pipe to the chimney should be the deciding factor.

Shenandoah Heaters must use an approved system for venting flue gases. Figures 2 - 5 indicate various methods.

B. PRIOR TO INSTALLATION

1. Remove carton, crating and all packing material from the heater.
2. Fire the stove outdoors to cure the paint, and burn off odor of oils and solvents used in manufacturing. Could cause unpleasant odors in the home.

C. CLEARANCE FOR Shenandoah HEATERS (Floor Protector)

1. SET THE HEATER ON A NON-COMBUSTIBLE FLOOR PROTECTOR WITH AN R-VALUE OF 1.0 OR LISTED FLOOR PROTECTION that covers an area 8" larger than the heater on three sides and extends 16" beyond the ash and loading doors and under the chimney connector 2" beyond each side.
2. IF APPROVED FLOOR PROTECTION IS NOT USED: Use the following calculation to determine if a proposed alternate floor protector meets the requirements listed in the appliance manual.
 - a. Convert specification to R-value.
 - i. R-value is given – no conversion is needed.

- ii. K-factor is given with a required thickness (T) in inches: $R = 1/k \times T$
 - iii. C-factor is given: $r = 1/C$
- b. Determine the R-value of the proposed alternate floor protector.
 - i. Use the formula in step (a) to convert values not expressed as "R".
 - ii. For multiple layers, add R-values of each layer to determine the overall R value.
 - c. If the overall R-value of the system is greater than the R-value of the specified floor protector, the alternate is acceptable..

Example:

The specified floor protector should be ¾ inch thick material with a K-factor of 0.84. The proposed alternate is 4" brick with a C-factor of 1.25 over 1/8" mineral board with a K-factor of 0.29.

- Step (a.) Use the formula above to convert specification to R-value. $R = 1/k \times T = 1/0.84 \times .75 = 0.893$
- Step (b.) Calculate R of proposed system
 4" brick of C= 1.25, therefore
 $R_{brick} = 1/C = 1/1.25 = 0.80$
 1/8" mineral board of k=0.29, therefore
 $R_{min.bd} = 1/0.29 \times 0.125 = 0.431$
 Total R = $R_{brick} + R_{mineral\ board} = 0.8 + 0.431 = 1.231$
- Step (c.) Compare proposed system R of 1.231 to specified R of 0.893. Since proposed system R is greater than required, the system is acceptable.

Definitions:

$$\text{Thermal Conductance} = C = \frac{\text{Btu}}{(\text{hr})(\text{ft}^2)(\text{F})} = \frac{W}{(\text{m}^2)(\text{K})}$$

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

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

3. Do not install in closets or alcoves.
4. Keep combustibles at least three feet from the heater. This includes furniture, magazine racks, rugs, clothing and firewood.

Do not dry clothes on or within three feet of the heater, or store flammable liquids in the same room as the heater.

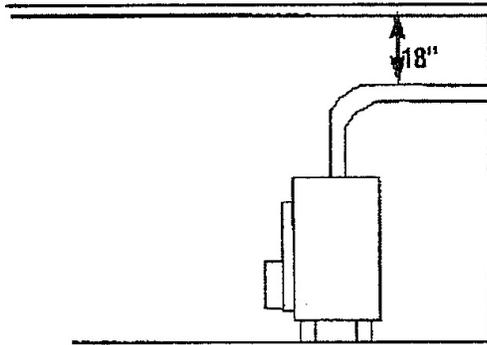
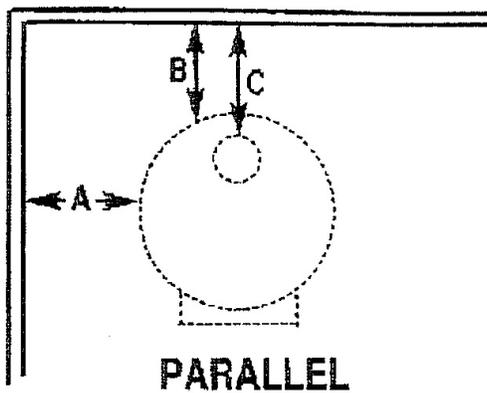
Minimum clearances from combustible materials without protection:

Model R65 (See figure 1)

Sides	Back	Fuel Door	Top	Connector Pipe
A	B			
32"	26"	36"	48"	18"

5. Minimum clearances from combustible materials with protection:

The distances between the sides and/or back can be reduced by placing an approved wall protection panel over the combustible walls. Consult NFPA 211 for reduced clearances allowed a proper installation.



	A	B
Model R65 E Wood Stove	32	26

Figure 1

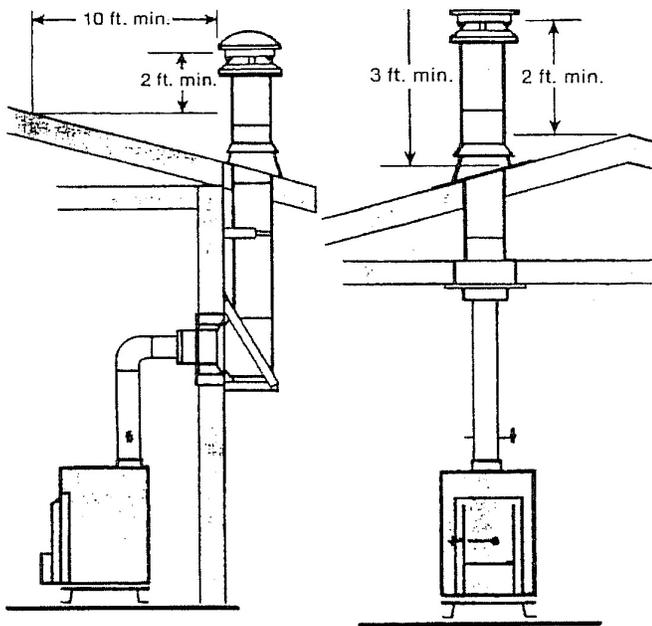


Figure 2

Figure 3

D. Connector Pipe Installation

This connector pipe connects the heater to the chimney.

On Shenandoah heaters, this pipe should be at least 6 inches in diameter, 24 gauge, or heavier, black pipe.

It is recommended that connector pipes be installed with the crimped end down, including the section which

goes into the heater collar. In this way, any possible creosote formation will drain down the inside pipe.

(The R65-E comes equipped with a cast iron damper in the flue collar. You may need to cut slots in your stove pipe to fit over the damper rod.)

IMPORTANT: ALL PIPE JOINTS AND THE CONNECTION TO THE HEATER COLLAR SHOULD BE SECURED WITH AT LEAST THREE METAL SCREWS.

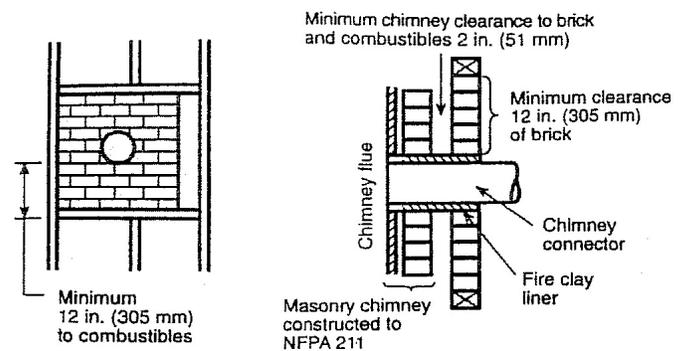
The connector pipe should be at least 18 inches or more from combustible materials.

The connector pipe should be as straight and short as possible (keeping minimum clearances in mind). It should have no more than two 90 degree elbows.

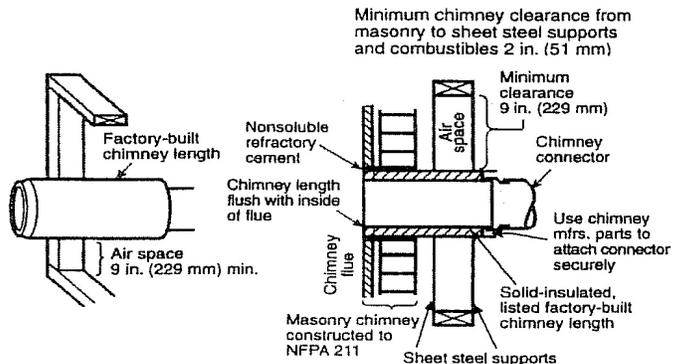
The horizontal connectors are required by NFPA (National Fire Protection Association) No.211 to have at least ¼ inch rise to the linear foot. It should be easily accessible for cleaning, and should not pass through walls, floors or ceiling without being properly insulated for heat.

The connector pipe should not be installed outside or through unheated inside areas because condensation of hot gasses coming in contact with a cold pipe will cause rapid creosote accumulations.

CHIMNEY CONNECTOR SYSTEMS AND CLEARANCES FROM COMBUSTIBLE WALLS FOR RESIDENTIAL HEATING APPLIANCES

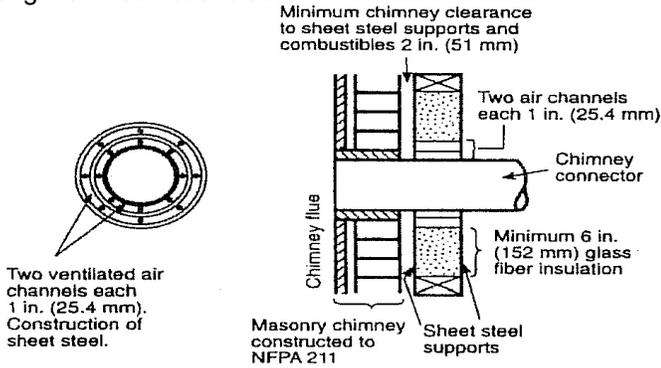


A. Minimum 3.5 inch thick brick masonry all framed into combustible wall with a minimum of 12 inch brick separation from clay liner to combustibles. The fireclay liner shall run from outer surface of brick to wall, but not beyond the inner surface of the chimney flue liner and shall be firmly cemented in place.

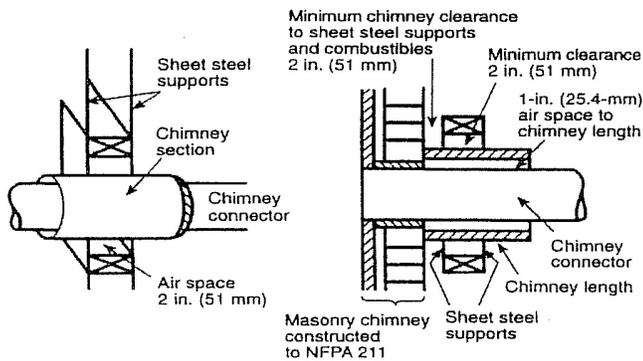


B. Solid insulated, listed factory-built chimney length of the same inside diameter as the chimney connector and having 1 inch or more of insulation with a minimum 9

inches air space between the outer wall of the chimney length and combustibles.



C. 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 inches of glass fiber insulation. Opening shall be covered, and thimble support with a sheet steel support, minimum 24 gauge in thickness.



D. 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 the chimney section and combustibles. Minimum length of a chimney section shall be 12 inches chimney section spaced 1 inch away from connector using sheet steel support plates on both ends of chimney section. Opening shall be covered, a chimney section supported on both sides with sheet steel support securely fastened to wall surface of minimum 24 gauge thickness. Fasteners used to secure chimney section shall not penetrate chimney flue liner.

E. Proper Draft

The chimney draft greatly influences the operation. Too little draft can cause smoke to puff from the thermostat damper or from the door. To increase draft: use a larger flue pipe, shorten connector pipe or extend chimney height. Too much draft could cause overheating. A barometric damper installed in the connector pipe close to the heater can control excessive draft.

The flue area of the chimney should be a minimum area equivalent to 6 inch diameter flue pipe.

If necessary, the draft can be checked by qualified serviceman and should have a draft of .04 inches of water column minimum and .07 maximum.

Chimney Draft

1. Factory Build Chimneys: Must be listed type HT per UL 103. NFPA No.211 requires factory built chimneys to be listed and installed in accordance with conditions of the listing and the manufacturer's instructions. NFPA No.211 also requires the chimney to extend at least 3 feet above the highest point where it passes through the roof, and at least 2 feet higher than any portion of a building within 10 feet of the pipe. (See figures 2 & 3)

2. Brick Chimney with Thimble: When an existing chimney is used be sure it is in good repair and has a suitable chimney flue liner.

A solid fuel heater should not be connected to the same chimney as other heating appliances. Unsatisfactory performance can result from variable or insufficient draft.

A connector to masonry chimney shall extend through the inner face or liner but not beyond, and shall be firmly cemented to masonry chimney. A thimble may be used to facilitate removal of the chimney connector for cleaning, in which case the thimble shall be permanently cemented in place with high temperature cement (see figure 4).

3. Brick Chimney with Fireplace: The heater can be vented into the fireplace by sealing the opening with noncombustible material and material and extending the connector pipe into the chimney damper. Refer to your local codes (see Figure 5).

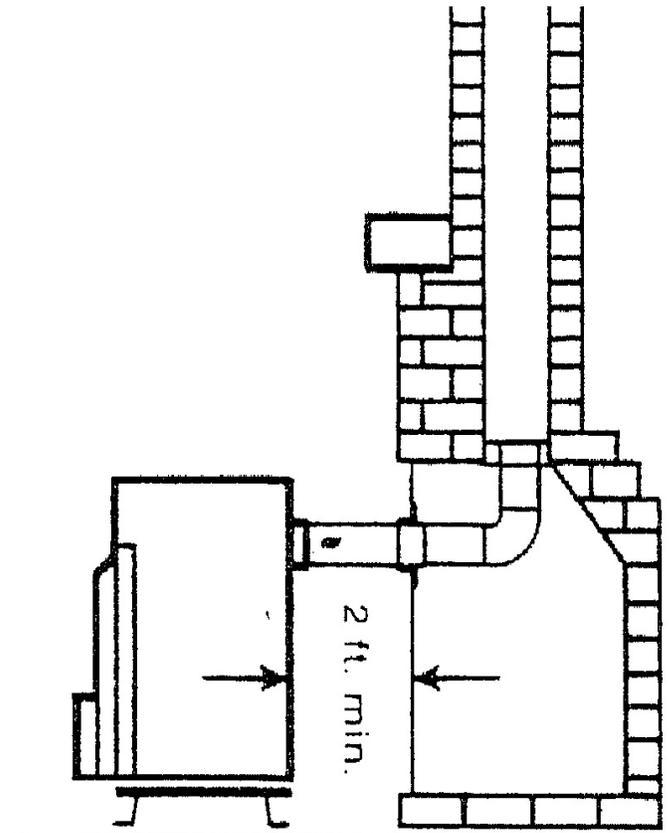


Figure 5

Bi-metal Thermostat Control

Shenandoah Heaters are thermostatically controlled, but do need reasonable attention to assure efficient and trouble free operation. The thermostat controls the damper providing an increase or decrease in combustion air to the fire. Adjustment for comfort is necessary.

- Turn knob toward “HIGH” to increase heat output.
- Turn knob toward “LOW” to decrease heat output.

A. Before building the first fire

1. Combustible materials must be kept at least three feet from the stove. This includes furniture, magazine racks, rugs, clothing and firewood. Do not dry clothing or within three feet of the heater, or store flammable liquids in the same room with the heater.
2. Occasionally the movement and the handling of the unit affects the bi metal thermostat and damper controls. Prior to building the first fire, check the operation of the thermostat damper. With a flashlight, shine light through the top of the thermostat cover and observe the damper as the control knob is moved from low to high, the damper must move freely and have no hesitation in either the up or down movement. If hesitation or sticking occurs, have the thermostat corrected.
3. Check the grate operates to assure it is in position and operates properly. Do not burn the stove without the grates in place.

B. Starting the Fire and Burning Techniques

Warning: Do not use gasoline, gasoline type lantern fuel, kerosene, Charcoal lighter fluid or similar liquids to start or 'freshen up' a fire in this heater. Keep all such liquids well away from the heater.

DO NOT BURN garbage, gasoline, naphtha, engine oil or any flammable liquids or chemicals or burn you stove without grates in place.

DO NOT IN ANYWAY CAUSE THE UNIT TO OVER-FIRE BY OVERRIDING THE THERMOSTAT CONTROL.

This is an unsafe operation of the unit and could severely damage the unit as well as endanger your home. For this reason, this type of operation would invalidate the warranty.

C. Coal Burning

The techniques for burning coal are substantially different from that required to burn wood. The techniques likewise vary for each installation and for different heater designs.

Types of Coal

There are two recommended types of coal: Bituminous (soft coal), in either nut or stove size, and Anthracite (hard coal), in nut size. There are varying grades within each of these types depending on the quality of the coal mined. Ash yield is a factor to consider since low ash content (8% or less) is desired.

As a result of varying qualities, specific burning characteristics cannot be provided. However, it is generally accepted soft coals have many of the same burning characteristics as wood, requiring similar air to fuel ratios. Burning experience has been excellent with soft coals. Some soft coals have high sulfur content, and due to emission cannot be burned in all locations.

The Anthracite (hard coal) is a cleaner burning product and yields an excellent fire. Experience indicates that more attention is required for hard coal fires and the temperature of the coal bed must be maintained to assure desired performance.

Starting a Coal Fire

To start a coal fire, follow the same procedure for starting a wood fire. After the wood fire is burning, add several small shovels of coal over the fire. As the coal starts burn and glow, add more shovels in small

quantities until a glowing coal bed is established at a depth of 6 inch to 8 inches tapering from the back toward the door. DO NOT allow coal bed to go above fire brick lining.

After adding a large quantity of coal (15 lbs or more) and with pipe damper open, allow the heater to operate on “HIGH” for approximately 15 minutes to ignite the fresh fuel.

A blue flame should appear over the surface of the coal bed. When this occurs, adjust the thermostat to a lower setting and close the pipe damper. Check fire periodically to assure that it is spreading throughout the fuel bed.

Burn Time (coal)

A properly controlled coal fire can burn for extended lengths of time. Experience indicates that from ¾ pounds to 5 pounds per hour can be burned. In milder weather and with proper ash control, 24 hour burn can be obtained. The fire box can hold approximated 40 to 70 pounds of coal depending on the model.

Sustaining the Coal Fire

The efficiency and heat output of a coal fire is directly affected by the air flow through the coal bed and ash accumulation on the grate. Even though some ash is desired to help keep the grates cool, it is essential that ash is not allowed to block the air passage. If this occurs the fire will cool down and may go out.

To sustain the fire bed, add fuel while the bed of coals is hot. For normal operation add coals twice per day, morning and evening.

Adding Coal

1. Open pipe damper.
2. Open door.
3. Check ash pan and remove ashes.
4. Replace ash pan.
5. Add 20-25 pounds of coal.
6. Bank coal to top of firebrick in the back, slightly heaping toward the center, then taper toward the door opening.
7. Leave some hot coals (6" square) exposed in front to burn off gasses.
8. Insert handle into grate and shake until hot coals to fall into ash pan. A glow will appear in the ash pan.
9. Do not over shake grate.
10. Remove handle, close and latch door.
11. Move the thermostat knob to HIGH setting for approximately 15 minutes.
12. A blue flame should appear over the top of the fresh coal.
13. Move thermostat to lower setting (to be determined by experience).
14. Close pipe damper.

Depending on the size of the fire box, 20-35 lbs of coal should sustain the fire for approximately 12 hours. A fire can be maintained on a continuous basis if given the necessary attention. If fire bed cools too much between loadings, it may be necessary to place some kindling on the fire bed prior to adding fresh coal to reduce the recovery time.

Immediately after fresh coal has been added, it is

normal that the heat output will drop until the fire bed is re-established.

Your stove has the cast iron outer grate with a round center shaker grate, it will be necessary to use a poker to work out ash from around the edge of the fire bed next to the firebrick or the coals will tend to go out. This can best be accomplished by turning the end of a "L" shaped poker vertical with the end pointing down. Insert along the side next to the firebrick and move from front to back. To remove ash from the area outside of the center grate, insert the end of the poker up through the grate from underneath the grate and work back and forth through slots.

Remove ashes at least once a day while burning continuously. Never allow ashes to build up in grate.

Burning Coal

Depending on the quality of coal used, it may be necessary to periodically remove all un-burnable material and ashes from the heater and start a new fire. The fire should be allowed to go out.

DO NOT attempt to remove hot live coals.

Each installation will vary slightly. Therefore, only with experience can the best firing procedure be determined.

Opening the Fill Door

Making sure smoke outlet damper is FULL OPEN, open the door ½ inch for 15 seconds before opening it completely. This provides a slow combustion of the accumulated gases above the fire rather than a sudden burst of flame caused by the introductions of oxygen. This will also allow smoke to move out of the heater more completely.

D. Ash Control and Removal

For best results, shake down ashes until live coals start to fall. Remove the ashes when the fire is low prior to adding fuel. This should be done daily or as often as required to avoid ash buildup.

DO NOT allow ashes to build up to the grate level as this will cause intense heat on the grate and cause it to warp and have a short life. Inspect the area around the ash pan and clean out as required.

For disposal of ashes, place ashes in metal container with a tight fitting lid. The closed container of ashes should be placed on an incombustible floor or on the ground, well away from all combustible materials, pending final disposal. If ashes are disposed of by burial in the soil or otherwise locally dispersed, they should be retained in the closed container until all cinders have thoroughly cooled.

DO NOT USE A PAPER BAG OR BOX.

E. Creosote & Soot Formation and Removal

When coal is burned, products of combustion combine with moisture to form a soot residue which accumulates on the flue lining. When ignited, this soot makes an extremely hot fire.

When wood is burned slowly, it produces tar and other organic vapors which combine with expelled moisture to form creosote. The creosote vapors condense in the relatively cool chimney flue of a slow burning fire. As a result, creosote residue accumulates on the flue lining, the connector pipe and within the heater. When ignited, this creosote makes an extremely hot fire.

If this happens, the fire department should be called immediately. Extinguish the fire in the heater by dumping a large quantity of coarse salt on the fire, or by using a dry powder to keep air from entering the chimney. If possible, do not use water to extinguish a chimney fire because it could damage the flue liner. If

there is a major creosote problem, have the chimney, stove pipe and heater cleaned and inspected before firing the heater again.

In addition to being a fire hazard, the presence of creosote will affect the performance by reducing the draft. This may cause smoking from the fill door or cause the inability to hold a fire.

The chimney connector and chimney should be inspected at least once every two months during the heating season to determine if a soot buildup has occurred.

To reduce Creosote Problem:

1. Use dry wood.
2. Burn a hot fire for approximately 30 minutes daily.
3. Keep stack temperature above 250 degrees Fahrenheit. Below 250 degrees Fahrenheit produces black liquid creosote.
4. Rather than burn the heater extensively at a low setting during the mild temperatures of 50 degrees and above, build a small hot fire for a short period of time.
5. Install the heater with the connector pipes as short as possible.

Chimney inspection and cleaning

The chimney and heater should be inspected for creosote buildup every two weeks during the heating season. Creosote is recognizable as a black oily or flaky deposit on the walls of the heater and flue. If creosote has accumulated, it should be removed to reduce the risk of a chimney fire.

PERFORMANCE TIPS

- A. If your heater SMOKES, has LOW HEAT OUTPUT, or CANNOT MAINTAIN A FIRE, review the following:
1. The chimney draft must be at least .04" W.C. with .06" W.C. the recommended draft.
 2. Clean creosote deposits from the chimney and connector pipe.
 3. The connector pipe from the heater to the chimney may be too long. Reposition the heater, if possible, for minimum clearances.
 4. Do not have more than two 90 degree elbows in the connector pipe.
 5. Horizontal connector pipe must have 1/4" rise per linear foot.
 6. Use a chimney cap to reduce down drafts in the chimney.
 7. More than one heating appliance connected to the same chimney flue can affect the draft.
 8. Ash clean out at the chimney base must be sealed with the door closed tightly.
 9. Remove tree limbs that are too close to chimney.
 10. The chimney height may not be adequate for proper draft. Increase height if necessary.
 11. Burn small hot fires instead of heavily loaded smoldering fires in mild weather.
 12. Sufficient combustion air may not be available to the heater. This can occur in some newly constructed highly insulated "light" houses. Open a window in the room in which the heater is located., If this helps, then outside air must be piped to the damper area of the heater. Consult your dealer for assistance.
- B. Fire Burns Too Hot or Too Fast
1. Check door gasket for proper seal.
 2. Be sure knob is set to LOW setting.
 3. Check combustion air damper. Be sure it is not sticking open. (See section B under Operating instructions)
 4. For wood burning, allow ashes to build up on grate.
 5. Check chimney draft - .07" W.C. maximum.
 6. High winds or prevailing winds may cause excessive draft.
 7. Install a barometric damper in pipe to reduce draft.
 8. Contact dealer for assistance.

C. Coal Fire Goes Out

1. Check chimney draft. Should be no less than .04" W.C. but .06" is recommended.
2. Shake down ashes more frequently.
3. Use poker with tip vertical and down to remove ashes from the edges of the grate next to the firebrick.
4. Remove the ashes. Do not allow them to build up under the grate in the ash pan.
5. Keep pipe damper open until fire has rekindled.
6. Check quality of coal being used. It must be good quality with low ash yield.
7. Adjust damper control knob for increased combustion air.
8. If wood has been burned previously, check chimney for creosote buildup. Clean as necessary.
9. Chimney cap may be too restrictive.
10. May be using wrong size coal. Chestnut size is recommended.
11. Fire bed may be too shallow. Hot fire bed must be maintained at 6" depth or more.
12. Periodically add wood kindling with the coal to reestablish the bed coal.

D. Heater Makes Noise

Metal cools off and contracts when it gets hot and cools off. This may cause the heater to occasionally give off some thumping and banging noises. The noises should not be to a distracting level nor reoccur while the heater is hot.

As wood burns, a log will often roll off the pile and strike the side or front of the stove. It will create a moderate thumping noise.

E. Unit Warps or Bows Slightly

As metal expands under heat, it has to move. This will tend to increase as the fire gets hotter. As the heater cools off, the metal will return to near original conditions. It is not abnormal or in any way hazardous to have a minor change in metal flatness after having been heated.

MAINTENANCE INSTRUCTIONS

Long life and performance of the heater is directly related to proper maintenance. Please follow these suggestions.

A. Summer Storage

If the heater is removed during the off-season, store it in a dry place to prevent rust. Before storing, remove the ashes, clean, and touch up the paint where needed. A high temperature paint is available from your dealer.

B. Yearly Flue Inspection

Each year before putting the heater into service, the chimney flue should be cleaned of soot and other residues, and inspected for needed repairs or any accumulation of creosote. The inspection is in addition to the bimonthly inspections during the heating season.

C. Creosote Removal

Creosote should be removed from the chimney using appropriate brushes and tools. These are available through many stove dealers and hardware stores. Care should be taken to avoid damaging the flue liner. Chimney cleaning service is available in most areas.

D. Firebrick Inspection

At least once a year, check the condition of the firebrick lining. All broken firebricks should be replaced. New firebrick can be obtained from your Shenandoah dealer.

SERVICE TIPS

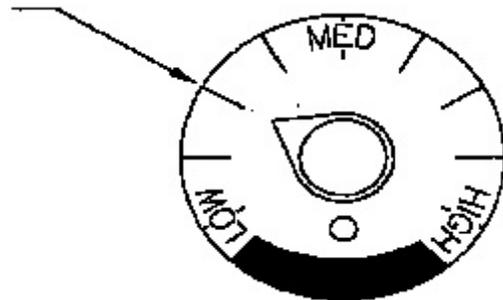
(To be Performed Only by Qualified Installers)

A. Re-calibrating Thermostat Control

Note: All calibration is done at approximately 70 degrees Fahrenheit

The heat output of the stove is controlled by the draft opening. This operates automatically by the bimetal thermostat opening and closing the damper plate. The normal temperature operating range is preset at the factory.

It is rare, but possible, for the operating range to change after the heater is put into use.



The control should be re-calibrated for peak performance as follows:

1. Turn control knob counter clockwise until pointer is against stop pin.
2. Remove control knob from stem.
3. Turn stem until the damper plate is completely closed.
4. Turn stem clockwise until damper plate starts to open.
5. Replace knob with the pointer directed to Second indicator mark past LOW (See Diagram above)

B. Door Adjustments

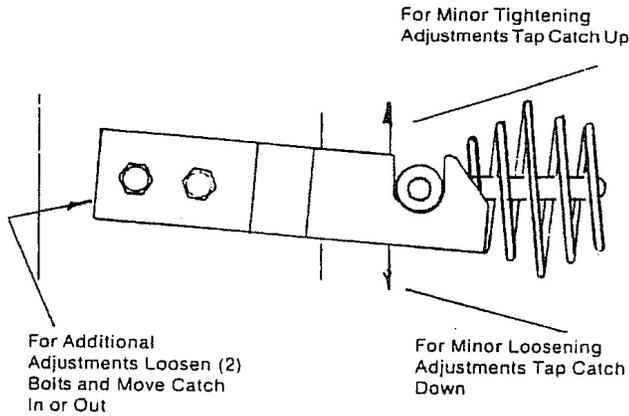
Occasionally it is desirable to improve its operation or the seal between the door and frame. This can result from minor changes due to normal metal expansion after being subjected to heat.

By determining the type of adjustment desired, the following procedure will make it simple and quick.

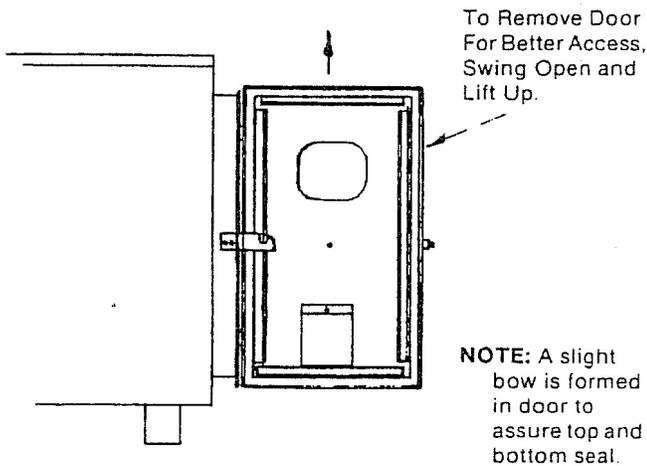
1. If door is tight on hinge side thus causing the door to feel springy just prior to latch, loosen hinge plates (2 bolts each) and allow to move outward slightly. Do not allow to move out far enough to lose the seal between the door frame and gasket.

2. SERVICE TIPS (Continued)
(To be Performed Only by Qualified Installers)

2. If Door latch opens and closes hard, tap door catch down slightly.



3. If neither steps 2 or 3 adjusts as desired, loosen catch (2) bolts and position in or out as required (see figure below)



To check for gasket seal, place a folded sheet of paper between the door and frame with the door shut. Pull paper to feel friction between the gasket and door frame.

By following the manufacturer's recommendations your Sierra Stove will give you years of service.

CONSUMER PROTECTION WARRANTY

Your Sierra Stove has a Limited Five-Year Warranty. Please read it carefully, fill out the short registration form and return it, within 30 days of purchase, to Sierra Products, Inc., 63 Laxalt Dr. Carson City, NV 89706

Should you have a warranty claim on your Sierra-Sierra Stove, notify your nearest dealer, or contact Sierra Products, Inc. at www.sierraproductsinc.net or at the above address.

R65 Replacement Parts List

100045.1	Metallic Black Touch Up #3609
410079	Thermostat Brass Rod R65/ 77
410080	Thermostat Knob R65/77
410081	Flue Damper R65/77
410082	Outer Grate Ring R65
410084	R77 Center Grate
410086	Bi- Metal Thermo Spring R65/77
410088	Door Assembly R65/77
410089	Door Gasket R65/77
410090	Door Handle Assy. R65/77
410094	Rear Refractory Liner
410095	Side Refractory Liner
421222	Shaker Handle
422232	Outer Grate Support Plate R77



Sierra Products, Inc.
 63 Laxalt Dr
 Carson City, NV 89706
 (775) 241-2586
www.sierraproductsinc.net