



# S8000II Catalytic Hybrid Wood Heater Manual Installation & Operating Instructions

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



## **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!**

**WARNING: DO NOT INSTALL IN MOBILE HOME OR SLEEPING ROOM.**

**This wood heater needs periodic inspection and repair for proper operation. It is against federal regulations to operate this wood heater in a manner inconsistent with operating instructions in this manual.**

California Prop 65 Warning: This product can expose you to chemicals including glass wool fiber and carbon monoxide which the State of California has determined can cause cancer, birth defects, and other reproductive harm. For more information go to [www.P65Warnings.ca.gov](http://www.P65Warnings.ca.gov)

## **GENERAL INFORMATION**

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

Your Sierra Stove is a free-standing wood fueled heating appliance tested to the ICBO TL-T30. Safety testing is according to UL 1482-2011(R2015) and UM 84.

This manual describes the installation and operation of the Sierra S8000II wood heater.

## **EMISSION CERTIFICATION STATUS**

The S8000II model meets the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's emission limits New Source 2020, ASTM E3053-2017 and EPA Alternate Test Method (ATM) 125 for cordwood. Under specific test conditions this heater has been shown to deliver heat at rates ranging from 16,700 to 71,300 Btu/hr capable of heating approximately 2,400-3,000 square feet. Actual heat output and space heated is determined by: climate, home construction, species and moisture content of wood.

This wood heater has a manufacturer-set minimum low burn rate that must not be altered. It is against federal regulations to alter this setting or otherwise operate this wood heater in a manner inconsistent with operating instructions in this manual

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.

Your SIERRA generates a lot of heat, so treat it with care. Read this manual thoroughly before installing and operating your stove.

**THIS STOVE MUST BE CONNECTED TO A LISTED HIGH TEMPERATURE RESIDENTIAL TYPE AND BUILDING AND HEATING APPLIANCE CHIMNEY OR AN APPROVED MASONRY CHIMNEY WITH FLUE LINER.**

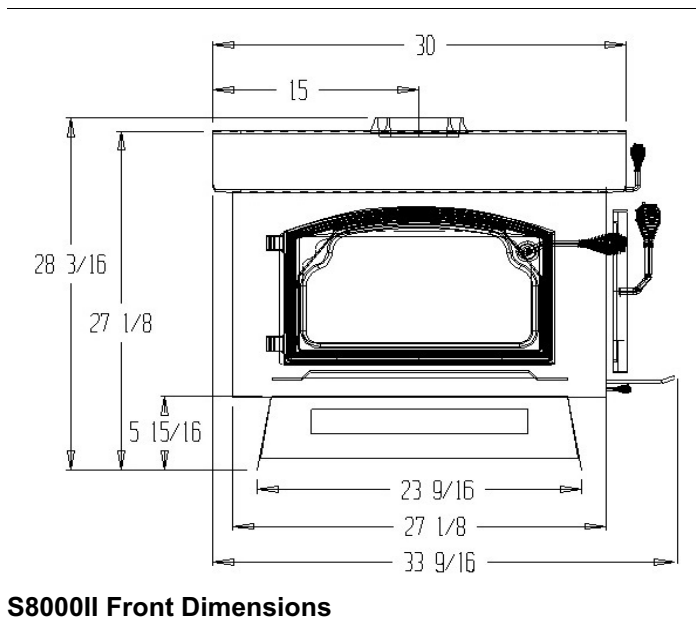
**DO NOT CONNECT THIS UNIT TO A CHIMNEY FLUE SERVING ANOTHER APPLIANCE.**

**PLEASE LEAVE THIS MANUAL WITH THE OWNER !!**

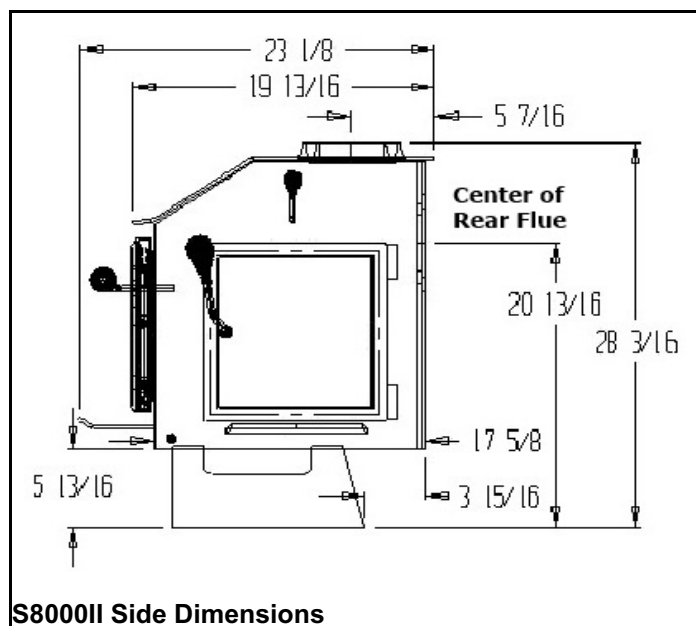


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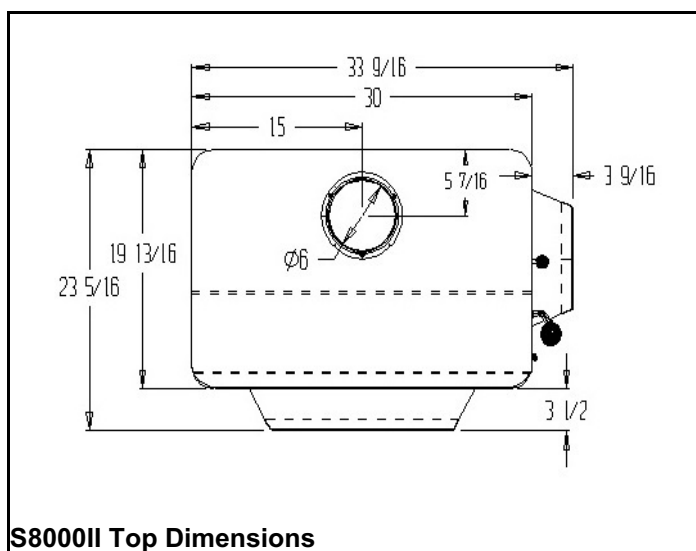
## OVERALL DIMENSIONS



**S8000II Front Dimensions**



**S8000II Side Dimensions**



**S8000II Top Dimensions**

## ACHIEVING PROPER DRAFT

Draft is the force which moves air from the appliance up through the chimney. The amount of draft in your chimney depends on the length of the chimney, local geography, nearby obstructions and other factors. Too much draft may cause excessive temperatures in the appliance. An uncontrollable burn or a glowing red stove part or chimney connector indicates excessive draft. Inadequate draft may cause back puffing into the room and plugging of the chimney. Symptoms of inadequate draft include leaking of smoke into the room through the appliance and/or chimney connector joints. A minimum draft of .06wc is required for proper operation.

Your Sierra Stove must not be connected to a chimney serving another appliance. Multiple appliances on a single flue may cause flue gases to be drawn into the house through an unused opening, or in the form of poor draft and rapid creosote accumulation.

The Sierra Stove will not smoke if installed according to manufacturer's specifications and with a listed chimney.

A scheduled plan for cleaning the chimney must be observed. A build-up of resins from wet or green wood can cause a flue fire (see Maintenance Section).

Special methods are required when passing chimney through a wall or ceiling. See Pipe Instructions Manual and/or local building codes.

**Do Not Over-fire this Heater:** Attempts to achieve heat output rates that exceed heater design specifications can result in permanent damage to the heater. **A glowing stove or connector pipe is hazardous!**

## HEARTH PROTECTION

Floor protection and/or hearth extension is required for the Sierra Stove. All floor protection materials must be non-combustible (i.e., metals, brick, stone, mineral fiber boards, etc.). Floor protector must be a 1" minimum thickness, non-combustible material having an equal or better insulating value (lower "k" value) at "k" = <.84>. It must extend from beneath the heater to the front, sides, and rear as indicated. Any organic materials (i.e., plastics, wood, paper products, etc.) are combustible and must not be used. The floor protector specified may include some form of thermal designation such as an R-value (thermal resistance), k-factor (thermal conductivity), or C-factor (thermal conductance). The easiest means of determining a proposed alternate floor protector that meets the requirements listed in this manual is to follow this procedure:

- 1) Convert specification to R-value:
  - i) R-value given - no conversion needed.
  - ii) k-factor is given with a required thickness (T) in inches:  $R = 1/k \times t$
  - iii) C-factor is given:  $R = 1/C$
- 2) Determine R-value of the proposed alternate floor protector.
  - i) Use the formula in step (1) to convert values not expressed as "R".
  - ii) For multiple layers, add R-values of each layer to determine overall R-value.
- 3) If the overall R-value of the system is greater than the R-value of the specified floor protector, the alternate is acceptable.

Floor Protection must be provided in the following areas:

- Under the unit
- 16" in front of the unit
- 8" from the sides of the door opening
- Where horizontal venting is used, under the connector and 2" beyond each side.

## SPECIAL FEATURES

Your Sierra Stove is equipped with a special design to meet clean air standards. This includes a **Catalytic Combustor and Secondary Air System**. Please follow the starting instructions carefully to ensure you are using your woodstove in the clean, efficient manner for which it was designed.

A special drafting pattern is employed in your Sierra Stove which provides an "air-wash" across the inside face of the glass thereby reducing the frequency with which the glass requires cleaning. Proper usage of these controls is discussed in the Starting Instructions section.

Your Sierra Stove may be configured as a hearth stove or free-standing heater with optional pedestal. Hearth stove installations are generally masonry construction where the stove is placed in front of a fireplace and a approved chimney liner is used for flue connection. Check local codes and follow information provided in this manual.

This wood heater contains a catalytic combustor, which needs periodic inspection and replacement for proper operation. It is against federal regulations to operate this wood heater in a manner inconsistent with operating instructions in this manual, or if the catalytic element is deactivated or removed

## BREAK-IN PERIOD

Your Sierra Stove has been painted with the highest quality silicone stove paint and has special break-in procedures to for proper curing.

\* Ventilate the house. It takes heat to activate the silicone resin and this process gives off carbon dioxide smoke.

\* Don't touch the surface. It will be soft and gummy during the curing phase. Once cured, it will not be soft again.

\* Most stoves cure with three burns. The first two should be 250°F for 20 minutes, or about half of a normal fire. Let the stove cool down between burns. The last fire should be 500°F to 700°F for at least 45 minutes. The point being, cure slowly without a hot fire.

\* Curing can usually be observed by the effect of the paint turning flat as the heat radiates out from the hotter parts of the stove.

## OPERATING AND SAFETY TIPS

Always exercise caution when operating your stove and follow these important safety tips.

1. Never 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 while it is in use.

2. A glowing red stove is dangerous! Never fire your stove to over 1000°F surface temperature. Never stoke up the fire so hot that it changes color of the surface of the stove. Cool the fire quickly by closing the stove door and bottom air control. The fire should die down once deprived of oxygen. If the fire doesn't die, call the fire department for assistance.

**CAUTION:** In airtight stoves after closing the bottom air control, volatile gases are still given off by the wood smoldering in the firebox. A sudden burst of oxygen caused by opening the draft control or door while stove is smoldering will ignite the volatile gases and may result in a sudden burst of flame with a muffled report. This may sound very similar to a gas furnace igniting. Always increase the air intake gradually. Do not open it all the way until you see flame in your firebox. Always open bottom air intake before you open the door.

3. Never hang clothes near the stove to dry as they may catch fire. Keep furniture, drapes, wood supply and any other combustibles 3 feet away from your woodstove.

4. Never burn garbage in your woodstove. By garbage we mean: plastics, aluminum wrappers, slick paper magazines or styrofoam of any kind. Garbage fouls your chimney and the air.

5. Use caution when loading fuel into stove after it is already burning vigorously. Avoid resting fuel against the glass as this will cause dirty spots.

6. Burn dry wood only. Do not use coal as fuel.

7. Educate your children to the dangers associated with fire, and the presence of the hot appliance. Child guards are available through your dealer. Never allow a child to operate your woodstove.

8. Combustion Air: Fire consumes oxygen, therefore a fresh outside air source must be provided in order to maintain a healthy atmosphere within the house. Open a window slightly when operating the Sierra Stove.

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

10. Flue Fires: Always a potentially dangerous situation, a flue fire can usually be controlled by depriving the fire of oxygen. Accomplish this by closing the stove door tightly and closing draft regulator snugly. The Fire Department should always be called to avoid letting the situation get out of control. Flue fires can be avoided by maintaining your chimney (See Creosote and Maintenance).

11. Smoke Detectors are a very good investment for the protection of your family and home.

12. Build fire directly on the fire bricks of the stove. Do not use grates or andirons to elevate wood.

Proper installation requires a minimum 6" listed Class A all fuel chimney or tile lined masonry chimney. Chimney connectors must be 6" in diameter and constructed of 22 or 24 gauge aluminized steel, black steel, or stainless steel. Discharging into a larger chimney system may create draft problems. Your chimney should extend a minimum of 3-feet above your roof and at least 2-feet higher than any obstacle within 10-feet of the chimney.

## General Information

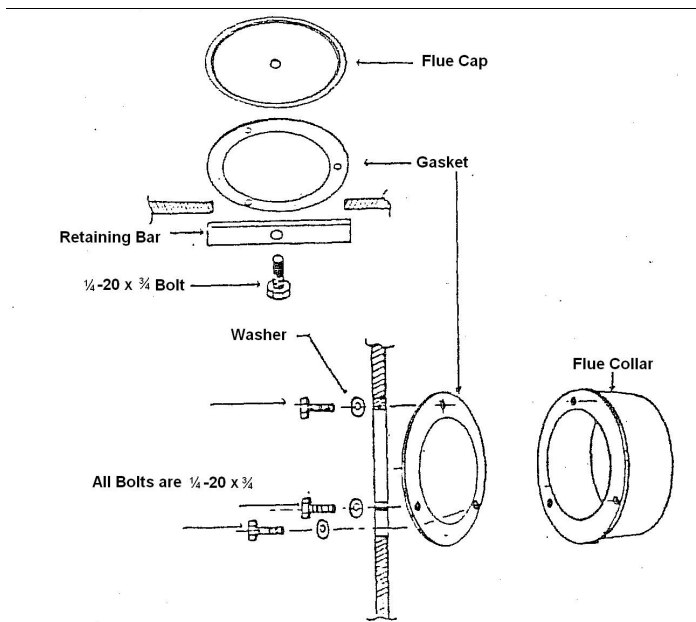
The following items are shipped inside the S8000II:

- This manual
- Sierra & FireCat Combustor Warranty
- Ash Pan
- Flue collar and hardware
- Flue cap, retaining bar and hardware
- Flue cap and collar gaskets

1. If not already in place, install the Ash Pan in the cavity beneath the front door.

2. Determine if the flue gases will exit the top or rear of the stove.

- a. The flue collar must be installed where the flue gases will exit and the pipe is connected.
- b. The flue cap must be installed to cover the other exit hole. Example: flue collar on top, flue cap on back.



**Your heater is now ready for installation.  
Read instructions carefully.**

## I. BASIC FIREPLACE AND CHIMNEY REQUIREMENTS

Sierra S8000II woodstove may be installed using an all masonry fireplace build in accordance with the Uniform Building Code. The first step in this type of installation is to determine the acceptability of the fireplace and chimney for use with a woodstove. Both the construction and condition of the fireplace are important considerations when installing a wood stove. Do not install this stove in a poorly constructed fireplace or chimney.

The following are general guidelines for a safe installation and are based on recommendations of the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA). Contact your local building code agency or fire safety inspector for specific details. Local codes may vary by area.

1. The chimney should have a fire clay liner in good condition. Loose or cracked liner sections can be hazardous. If the chimney does not have a liner, one can be installed by a qualified professional. Some metal liners are acceptable to use. Check with your stove dealer or local building code agency for acceptability of these liners.
2. No part of the chimney should have any leaks, missing masonry, cracks, loose mortar or soft mortar.
3. There should be no mortar or parts of the chimney blocking the chimney flue.
4. There should be a minimum 2-inch clearance between any part of the fireplace or chimney and any combustible materials.
5. The fireplace and chimney should be built on a solid concrete footing supported by the ground and not attached to the house. Older chimneys are sometimes supported by the framework of the building itself. These can be structurally unsound due to settling and shifting of the building and possible cracking of the chimney itself.
6. The chimney must have a good natural draft and should be self-starting. A chimney that has poor draft and is subject to draft reversal should be repaired or replaced before using.
7. The chimney should be the proper size. Some fireplace chimneys are quite large and will cause poor stove

performance and excessive creosote. The rule of thumb is that the chimney flue should be roughly no more than three times the flue opening on the stove. A 6 inch stove flue will work in an 8 inch by 12 inch fireplace flue. It may be necessary to install another liner in an oversized chimney. Use a 24 gauge flue, and chimney connector. Use at least 3 screws.

8. The chimney should extend at least 3 feet above the roof and at least 2 feet above any point on the roof within 10 feet.
9. This stove must be used alone in the chimney. Any unused opening must be permanently sealed with masonry by a skilled brick mason. A clip-in type flue liner is not acceptable for this use because of the possibility of it coming loose during a chimney fire and possibly causing the fire to spread.

*Remember to have your chimney inspected for leaks and blockage before you install your stove.*

## Draft Requirements

Draft is the force which moves air from the appliance up through the chimney. The amount of draft in your chimney depends on the size, height and general condition of your chimney, local geography, nearby obstructions, and other factors. Inadequate draft will cause the appliance to leak smoke into the room when starting a fire or adding fuel to the existing fire. Excessive draft, on the other hand, may cause excessive temperatures in the appliance, burning the wood too quickly and damaging the unit.

### Minimum Chimney Requirements

Size	Height	Draft
6 x 6	15 ft	.06 W.C.

*Note: 9 out of 10 times, dirty glass, lack of "heating", or failure to continue burning after the door are shut is evidence of inadequate draft.*

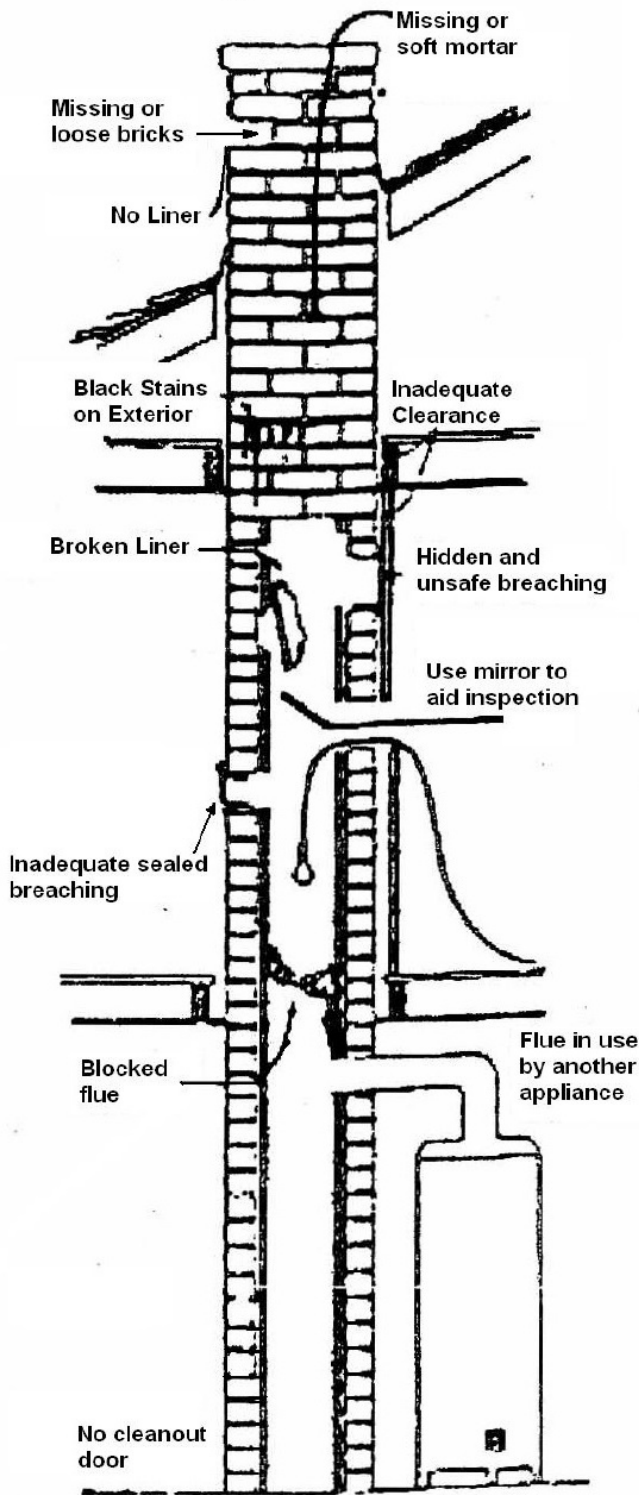
In all cases, if you experience anything unusual with your S8000II, your Sierra dealer is the local expert on local conditions, and you need to contact him or her.

Your local building code agency or fire safety inspector can refer you to a qualified professional who can inspect the chimney for you.

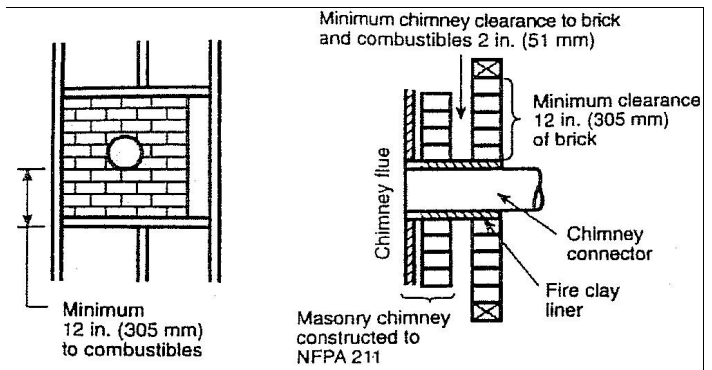
## CHIMNEY CONNECTOR SYSTEMS AND CLEARANCES FROM COMBUSTIBLE WALLS FOR RESIDENTIAL HEATING APPLIANCES

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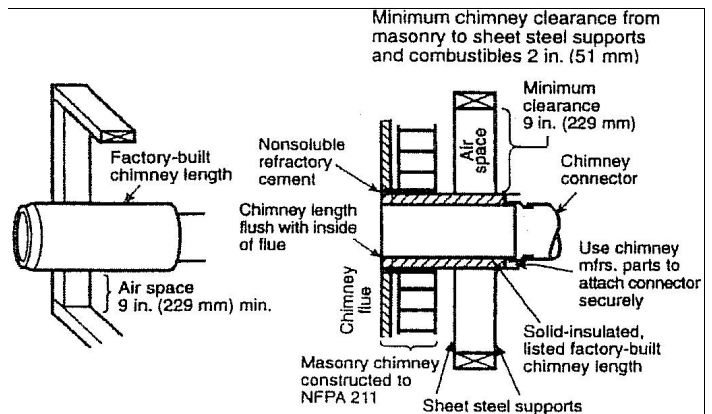
# Chimney Requirements



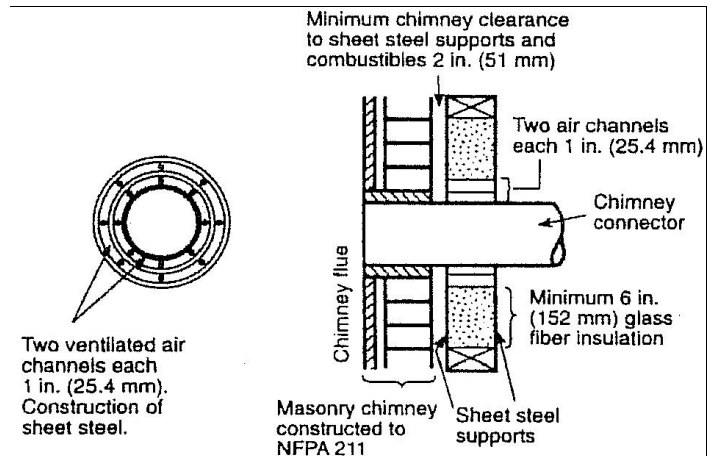
A. Minimum 3.5 inch thick brick masonry all framed into combustible wall with a minimum of 12 inch brick separation from clay liner to combustibles. The fireclay liner shall run from the outer surface of brick wall to, but not beyond, the inner surface of chimney flue liner and shall be firmly cemented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



B. Solid-insulated, listed factory-build 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.



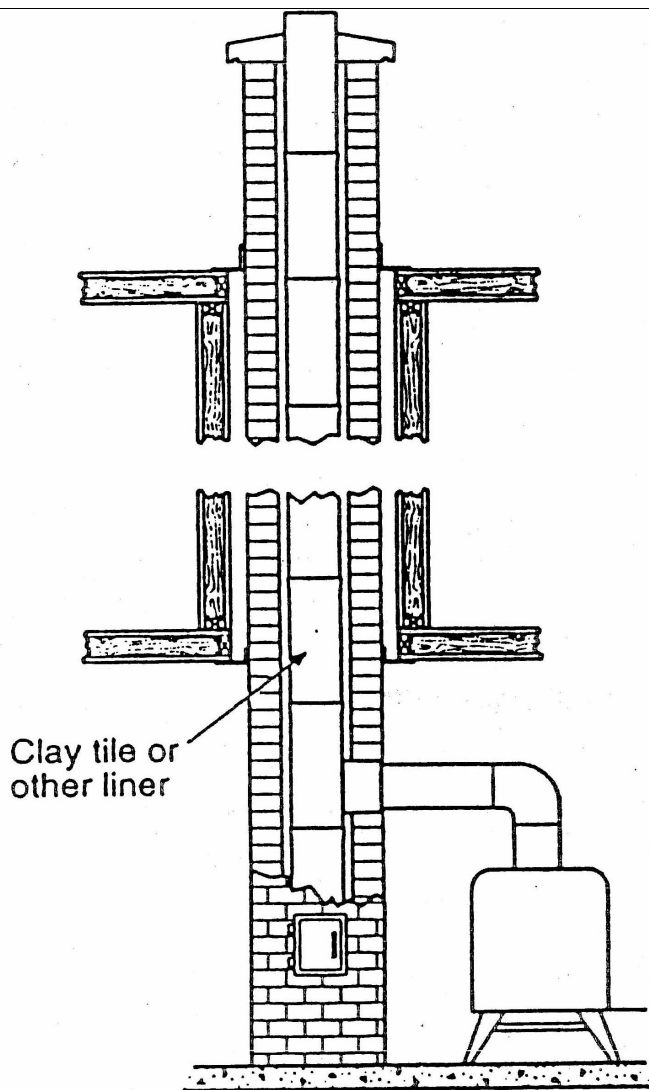
C. Sheet steel chimney connector, minimum 24 gauge thickness, with a ventilated thimble, minimum 24 gauge in thickness, having two 1 inch air channels, separated from combustibles by a minimum of 6 inch of glass fiber insulation. Opening shall be covered, and thimble supported with a sheet steel support,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



D. Solid insulated, listed factory-build 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-thru 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 supports securely fastened to wall surfaces of minimum 24 gauge thickness. Fasteners used to secure chimney section shall not penetrate chimney flue liner.

## **Typical Factory Built or Masonry Chimney Installations**

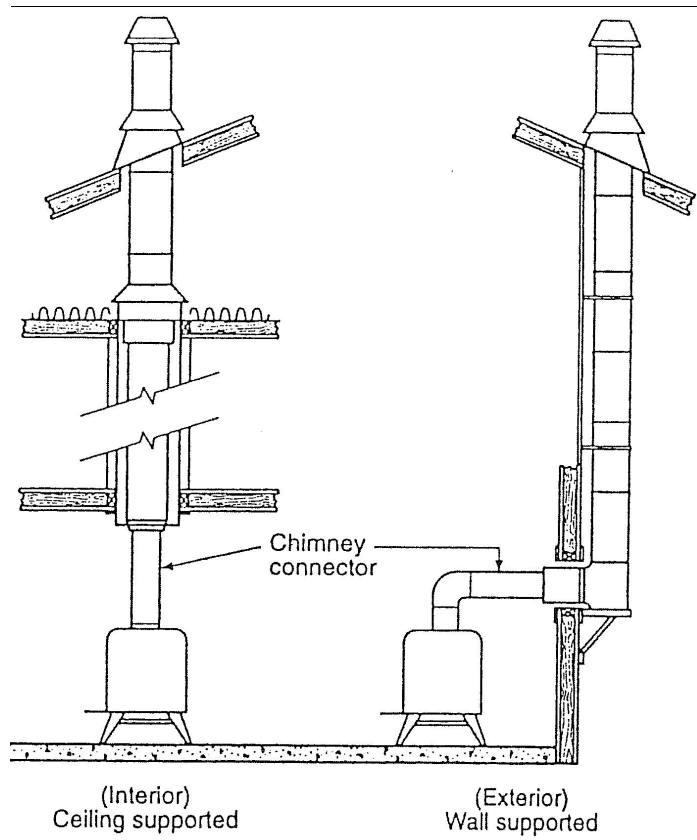


**Masonry chimney**

### **II. INSTALLATION AS A FREESTANDING STOVE**

The SIERRA Hearthstove may be safely installed as a freestanding unit provided a 6" minimum listed All Fuel chimney or tile lined masonry chimney is used. The same chimney requirements as reviewed in page 5 apply. Various listed all fuel prefabricated chimneys are widely available and can be used to install your Hearthstove in the best possible location in your house. Follow the manufacturer's installation instructions carefully or have a qualified installer do this job for you.

**IF THIS STOVE IS NOT PROPERLY INSTALLED, A HOUSE FIRE MAY RESULT. FOR YOUR SAFETY, FOLLOW THE INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS. CONTACT LOCAL BUILDING OR FIRE OFFICIALS ABOUT RESTRICTIONS AND INSTALLATION INSPECTION REQUIREMENTS IN YOUR AREA.**



Chimney connectors must be at least 6" in diameter and constructed of 24 gauge black steel, or stainless steel. Chimney connectors should be installed by crimped end down so that creosote will drip back into the stove to be burned. Horizontal pipe should have the seam up. Each connector joint must be secured by three sheet metal screws. Single wall connectors pipes are only to be used between the stove and an approved chimney - **but never as the chimney itself**. To minimize creosote formation in the chimney connector pipe, place stove as close to the chimney as safety clearances will allow. Never use more than two elbows. Any horizontal pipe section should rise 1/4" per foot towards chimney. This will allow creosote to run back into the stove.

Special methods are required when passing a chimney through a wall or ceiling. A section of listed All Fuel chimney installed per manufacturers instructions may be used for this. Check your local building code for other approved methods.

Do not install a stove in a closet or other small enclosure.

The SIERRA Hearthstove is a radiant heater - so most owners place in a frequently used area such as a family room. It is best to select a central location on the first level of the house where heated air can flow naturally by convection to the rest of the house. Heated air rises by natural convection to the rest of the house, so you may want to install ceiling vents or use existing ones to heat upper rooms in a multi-level house. For large rooms with high ceilings, a ceiling fan switched to blow upwards can help distribute the heat evenly.

When you have selected the location for your stove, you must make sure that any combustible materials (i.e. walls, furniture, drapes, etc.) are not any closer than the laboratory approved clearances shown.

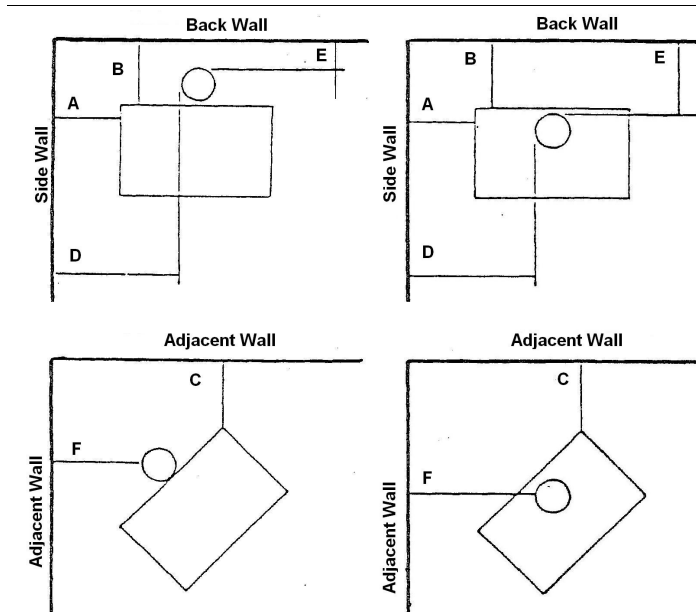
Clearances may be reduced from those shown provided you use a listed wall clearance reduction kit. Follow manufacturer's instructions carefully when using kits. The rear manifold option available from your Sierra dealer will reduce clearance to 18"



All SIERRA Hearthstoves require floor protection when installed on a combustible surface. The material must be noncombustible (i.e., metals, brick, stone, mineral fiber boards, etc.). Floor protector must be a 1/2" minimum thickness, non-combustible material having an equal or better insulating value (lower "k" value) at "k" = < .84>.. The floor protector must extend 16" in front of the door side, 12" from the rear side on rear vents stoves, 8" from rear side on top vent stoves, 8" from the other side of the stove, under the chimney connection and 2" beyond each side.

### MINIMUM CLEARANCE TO COMBUSTIBLES

Rear Vented		Top Vent	
Units To			
20"	A	Side Wall	20"
26"	B	Back Wall	18"
18"	C	Corner	14'
Flue To			
31"	D	Side Wall	31"
18"	E	Back Wall	19"
18"	F	Corner	24"



There are listed non-asbestos floor protectors available at your local woodstove supplier.

Recommended floor protection is based on a standard of 1" Inch of asbestos millboard or equivalent. This is used as a standard only.

The k, C or R factor that correlates with the floor protector material used during the test if the room heater is not provided with a floor protector. The units of measure for k, C and R factors shall use the same applicable units. Directions and examples on how to use alternate materials and how to calculate equivalent thickness shall be shown.

An easy means of determining if a proposed alternate floor protector meets requirements listed in the appliance manual is to follow this procedure:

1. Convert specifications to R-value
  - a. R-value is given - no conversion is needed.

- b. K-factor is given with a required thickness (T) in inches:  $R = 1/k + T$
- c. C-factor is given:  $R = 1/C$
2. Determine the R-value of the proposed alternate floor protector.
  - a. Use the formula in step 1 to convert values not expressed as "R".
  - b. For multiple layers, add R-values of each layer to determine the overall R-value.

3. 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 1" inch thick material with a k-factor of .84.

The proposed alternate is 4" brick with a C-factor of 1.25 over 1/8" mineral board with a k-factor of .29.

Step 1: Use formula above to convert specification to R-value.  $R = 1/kT = 1/0.84 \times .75 = .893$

Step 2: Calculate R of proposed system.

4" brick of C - 1.25, therefore

$R_{\text{brick}} = 1/C = 1/1.25 = 0.80$

1/8" mineral board of k + 0.29, therefore

$R_{\text{min.bd.}} = 1/0.29 \times 0.125 = 0.431$

Total R =  $R_{\text{brick}} + R_{\text{min.bd.}} = 0.8 + 0.431 = 1.231$

Step 3: Compare the proposed system R of 1.231 to specified R of 0.893. Since proposed system R is greater than required, this is acceptable.

### Definitions:

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

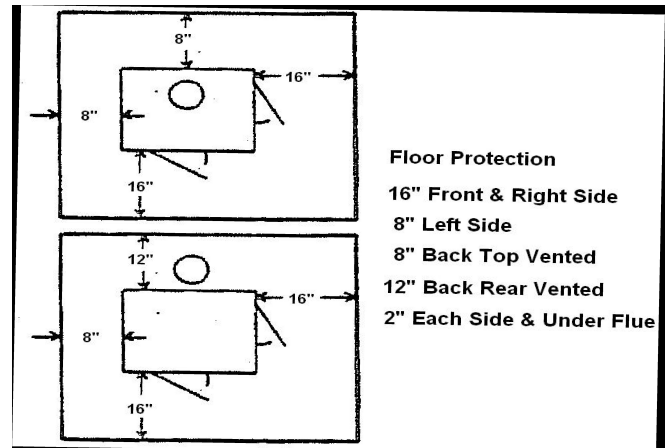
$$\text{Thermal conductivity} = k = \frac{(\text{Btu})(\text{inch})}{(\text{hr})(\text{ft}^2)(^\circ\text{F})} = \frac{W}{(\text{m})(^\circ\text{K})} = \frac{\text{Btu}}{(\text{hr})(\text{ft})(^\circ\text{F})}$$

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

1 inch millboard has a "K" factor of 0.84. The newer substitute CERAFORM board has a "K" factor of 0.21. Your floor protector must have an equivalent or better "K" factor than the above recommendations.

**WARNING:** The installation of this stove must comply with state and local requirements and be inspected by the state or local building inspector, if required.

**This stove is not approved or recommended for use in mobile homes.**

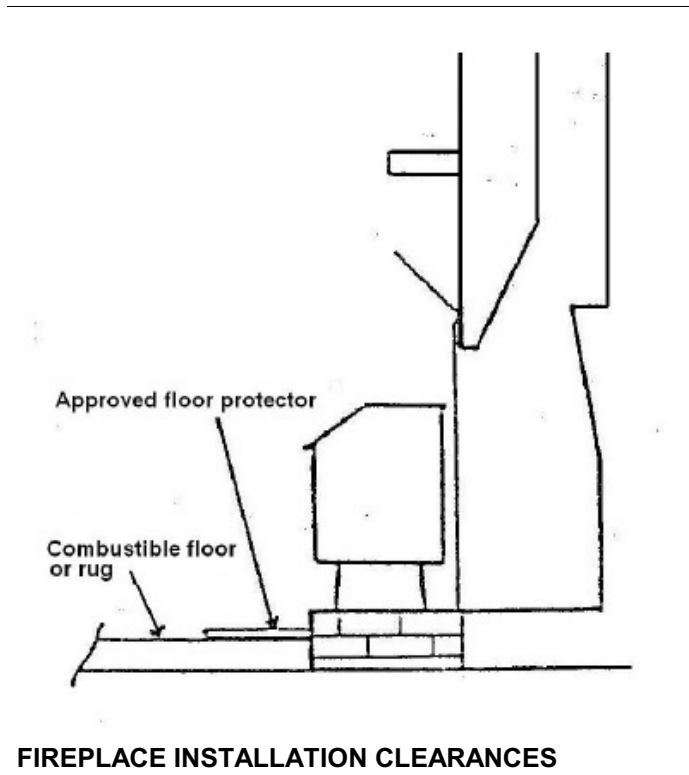


### III. INSTALLATION USING A MASONRY FIREPLACE

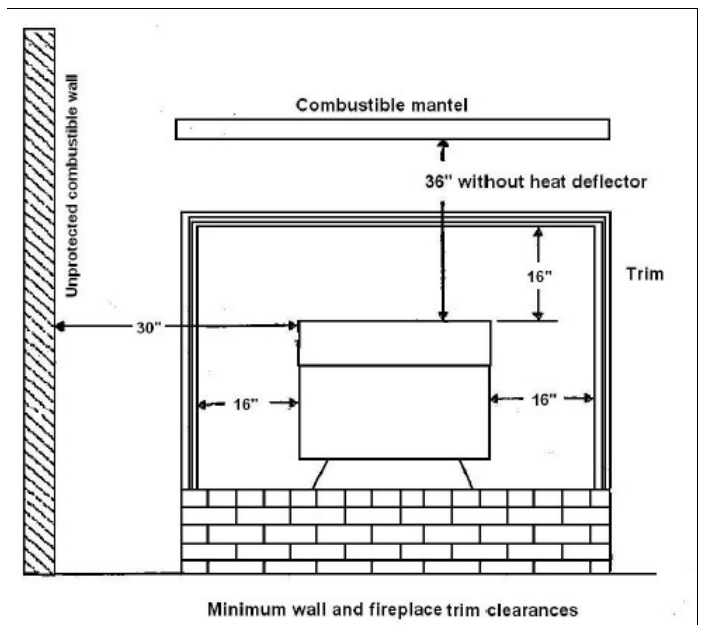
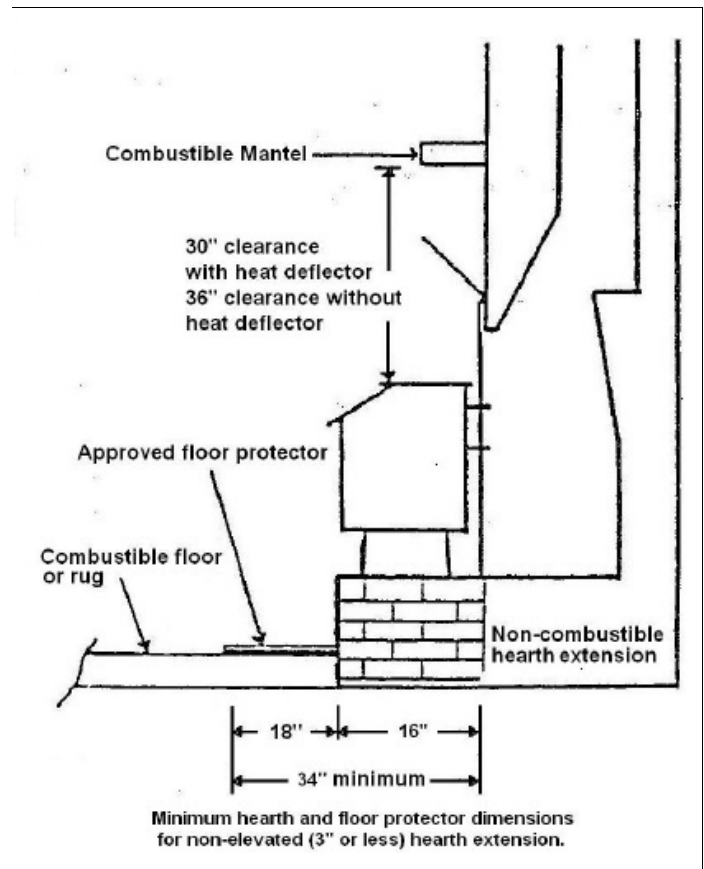
Several types of installations can be used to connect the Sierra Hearthstove to an all masonry fireplace. Two methods are described here. Method I and Method II meet NFPA 211\* guidelines.

Both methods use a section or sections of stove connector pipe that connect the stove flue outlet to the fireplace chimney. Method I is normally used and is generally the easiest to install. Method II may be used in chimneys that need a new flue liner.

There are qualified installers in most areas that can install your stove for you. Sierra recommends that you contact the National Chimney Sweep Guild for a member in your area or ask your Sierra Dealer.



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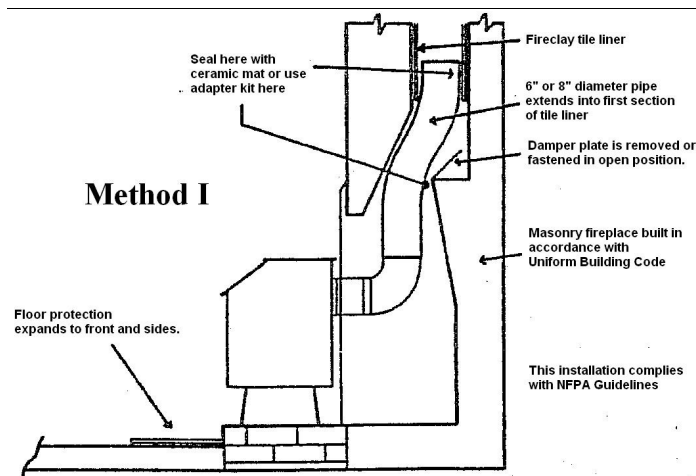
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**Method I** – This installation uses a direct connection adapter kit that provides a section of flexible or rigid stove connector pipe. Various kits are available from your local dealer. This pipe connects stove flue outlet to the first section of tile liner at the bottom of the chimney. The width of the damper opening and throat of the chimney will determine which type of pipe, rigid, round flexible or oval flexible, should be used. Some openings are large enough (6 inches or more) to allow the use of the standard connector pipe or round flexible pipe. If the damper or throat area is narrow, the oval flexible pipe or a rectangular sheet metal adapter must be used.

**REFER TO INSTALLATION AND CLEARANCE DIAGRAMS, READ THOROUGHLY BEFORE INSTALLING.**

1. Have your chimney cleaned and inspected by certified chimney sweep. Your chimney **MUST** be lined with a ceramic tile liner. If your chimney is not lined, you must use method II.
2. Install direct connector into fireplace using instructions supplied with kit.



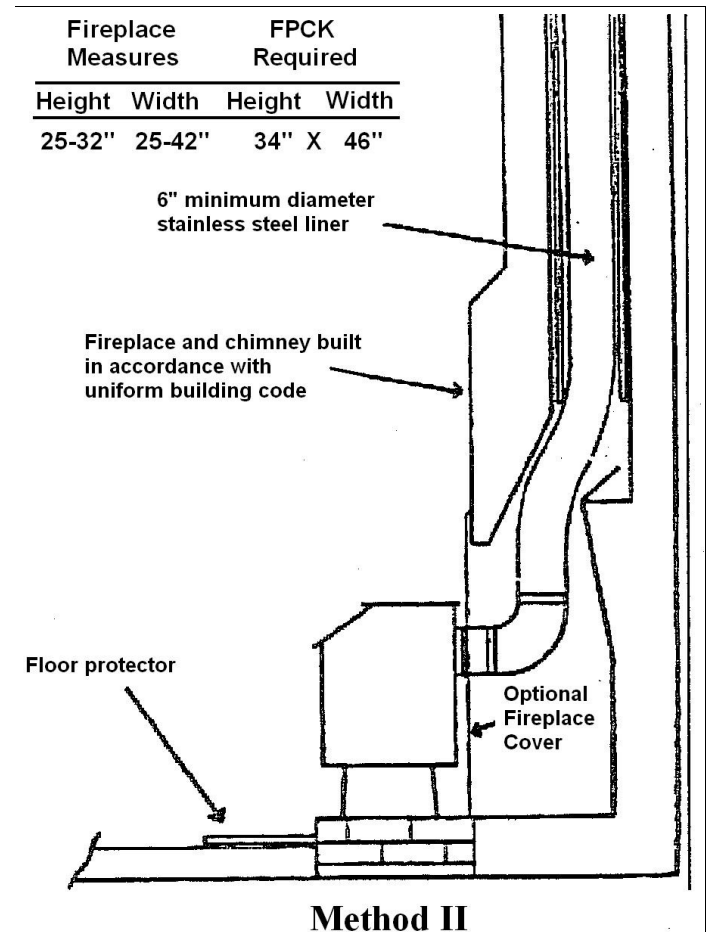
3. Install connector pipe (24 ga, Steel min.) to direct connector kit. Measure sections carefully to allow pipe to extend 2" in front of fireplace opening. The vertical height from the hearth extension to the top of the horizontal pipe section should be either 24" for 6" height standard pedestal hearthstoves or 22" for 4" low pedestal hearthstoves. Secure all joints with three 1/8" self threading sheet metal screws.
4. Place hearthstove on the hearth extension and slide it up to the pipe, easing pipe into flue collar 1". Make sure the pipe extends into the collar only and not into the stove - the end of the pipe may need to be trimmed. Once the pipe is in the vent, secure it with three 1/8" self threading screws supplied with the stove.
5. If your fireplace mantel is combustible and if its closer than 36" to the top of the stove, it must be protected with a mantel shield. The Sierra Fireplace Cover Kit (FPCK) provides a mantel shield that allows a 30" minimum clearance between mantel and stove top. If less clearance is needed, there are approved mantel shield kits available, so check with your Sierra dealer.
6. The Sierra Fireplace Cover Kit (FPCK\*\*) may be used to enhance the looks of the hearthstove installation, but it is not required with the direct connection method of installation. Instructions for installation are supplied with this kit. THE FPCK must be installed before connecting the stove to pipe.

\*FPA 211 is published by the National Fire Protection Association to be a comprehensive standard for chimneys, fireplaces, vents, and solid fuel-burning appliances. 211 is widely used as a basis for building codes throughout the U.S. it may be adapted partially or entirely as a local building code. Contact your local building code or fire authority for specific regulation for your area.

\*\*Use this guide to select correct fireplace opening panel.

**METHOD II** - The Method II installation is similar to Method I except that the connector pipe extends the full length of the chimney and terminates at the top of the chimney. Either rigid round sections or a continuous length of flexible pipe may be used. This pipe must be constructed of stainless steel 6" diameter minimum. All joints must be secured by at least 1/8" self-threading sheet metal screws. Because this method is usually more difficult and involved, we recommend that you have a qualified professional installer do the job for you.

Method II is the preferred method for S8000 stoves. This is due to the sensitivity of the over-sized masonry flues.



**NOTE:** This is the best method for any stove. It is especially important for catalytic equipped woodstoves. These stoves often do such a good job of capturing all the heat in the wood and delivering it into the house, that they fail to keep the chimney flue warm enough to maintain proper draft. Sierra does not warranty the performance of the Evolution series stoves unless Method II is used.

**NOTE:** installation in front of a prefabricated or zero clearance fireplace requires the use of a zero clearance adapter kit and the instruction included with this kit should be followed.

#### IV. OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

**NOTE:** For the first few days, the stove will give off an odor and a small amount of smoke. This happens when the high temperature paint is bonding to the metal. It is normal, will stop when the paint is cured, and will reoccur every time you repaint or touch up the paint on your stove. Do Not use any additional grates or support to elevate your fire.

1. Crumble three or four full sheets of newspaper and place them on the firebrick floor of your Sierra stove.
2. Crisscross two layers of dry kindling on the paper. Add a few larger splits of dry wood on top of the kindling.
3. Make sure the primary air control is fully open. Be certain that the bypass level is open or up.
4. Light the paper under the kindling with a match or lighter. Do not use gasoline, lighter fluid, charcoal starter, kerosene or any other such fuel to start a fire in a woodstove. You may use any type of woodstove fire-starter. See your Sierra dealer.
5. At higher altitudes, or when starting a fire on a very cold chimney, it may be necessary to leave the door cracked open to encourage a hot fire. **Never leave your stove unattended with the door unlatched! Never leave the door cracked more than 5-10 minutes.**
6. When the kindling has been consumed and larger splits are burning well, load the stove to the level you desire, using dry, well-seasoned wood. (Wet wood does not heat well) **DO NOT BURN COAL IN THIS UNIT.** Close the doors and continue to burn the stove on high and with the bypass open until the wood becomes fully involved.
7. Once your chimney and stove are warmed up and drawing well, close the air inlets to the desired heat output. Reload when convenient, but always while you still have a good bed of coals to reload. Never close the bypass immediately after adding fresh wood to the fire.
8. When opening the door to reload or poke the fire, open the bypass first. Then open the air inlet all the way for 10 to 20 seconds. Crack the door and hesitate just a few seconds before swinging it open. All this is to prevent flashbacks which occur when a very smoky fire suddenly is given a lot of oxygen. If your Evolution has a tendency to spill smoke out the side door, close the air inlet while the side door is open.

**NOTE:** Every stove-chimney combination functions a little differently. Be patient, and expect the stove to be different in January when its cold outside, than it was in September when it was relatively warm. Once a chimney is warmed up, its draft is a function of how much warmer it is than the air around it. On still mild fall evenings, stoves can appear finicky and difficult, but the very next night, in the midst of a fall storm, act like a completely different stove.

9. When removing ashes from the ash pan, place them in a metal container with a tight-fitting lid. Assume that there are still hot coals mixed in them for at least three days. **DO NOT** place them with the garbage or in the garbage or near anything combustible. The best idea is to leave them outside, three feet away from the house, in a metal container, for three days.
10. If your stove has a blower, do not run the electrical cord in front or near the fire box.

#### V. USING A CATALYTIC COMBUSTOR

##### Definition and Purpose of a Catalytic Combustor

Catalytic combustors for woodstoves (cats) are similar in principle to catalytic converters on automobiles. The big difference is that the heat generated by your woodstove is put to use heating your home instead of being dumped out the tailpipe of your car. Catalytic combustors cause wood smoke to burn at very low temperatures, releasing energy that would otherwise be lost in the form of smoke. As

smoke passes through the combustor, a rare metal (Usually platinum or palladium) coating on the ceramic base of the combustor changes fuel molecules in the smoke so that they burn at 500 to 600 degrees Fahrenheit instead of more normal 1000 to 1200 degrees Fahrenheit.

In addition to making stoves burn cleaner, combustors improve their heating efficiency. On the average you will receive from 30 to 50% more heat from each piece of wood, up to 90% less creosote, and because the cat burns most of the smoke, 90% less air pollution than you would from burning a comparable stove. Of course, results may be higher or lower depending on operation, chimney draft, and combustor age.

**Operation - Achieving catalytic Light-Off:** During each burning cycle, the temperature within the stove should be raised high enough to cause the catalyst to become active up to "Light-off." The most convenient time to do this is during fuel loading while warming up the wood and the chimney. With a new combustor, smoke temperatures between 500 and 600 degrees Fahrenheit will begin catalytic burning. (Since the combustors sit right above a roaring fire, this is not hard to achieve if you follow the instructions in **Starting a Fire**) As a combustor ages, its catalytic activity decreases, so an older cat, (beyond three years old) needs more heat during the start-up. 700 degrees will generally be sufficient for light-off even on an old combustor.

Your Sierra S8000 has an option from the dealer, a catalytic indicator which will take the guesswork out of knowing when you have light-off.

##### Cordwood Fuel - General Requirements

Use DRY WOOD only in your wood stove. The wood should have dried for 9 to 15 months, such that the humidity content (in weight) is reduced below 20% of the weight of the log. It is very important to keep in mind that wood cut for one, two or even more years is not necessarily dry if it has been stored in poor conditions. Under extreme conditions, it may rot instead of drying. This point cannot be overstated as the vast majority of the problems related to the operation of a wood stove is caused by the wood used was too damp or had dried in poor conditions. These problems include:

- ignition problems
- creosote build-up causing chimney fires
- low energy yield
- blackened windows
- incomplete log combustion

Smaller pieces of wood will dry faster. All logs exceeding 6" in diameter should be split. The wood should not be stored directly on the ground. Air should circulate through the cord. A 24" to 48" air space should be left between each row of logs, which should be placed in the sunniest location possible. The upper layer of wood should be protected from the elements but not the sides.

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## Wood Heat Value: Sorted By Btu Content

Common Name	Lb/ cord	MBTU/ cord
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### High

Osage Orange (Hedge)	4,728	32.9
Hickory, Shagbark	4,327	27.7
Hop Hornbeam (Ironwood)	4,267	27.3
Beech, Blue (Ironwood)	3,890	26.8
Birch, Black	3,890	26.8
Locust, Black	3,890	26.8
Hickory, Bitternut	3,832	26.7
Locust, Honey	3,832	26.7
Apple	4,100	26.5
Mulberry	3,712	25.8
Oak, White	4,012	25.7

### Medium High

Beech, European	3,757	24
Maple, Sugar	3,757	24
Oak, Red	3,757	24
Ash, White	3,689	23.6
Birch, Yellow	3,689	23.6

### Medium

Juniper, Rocky Mtn	3,150	21.8
Elm, Red	3,112	21.6
Coffee tree, Kentucky	3,112	21.6
Hackberry	3,247	20.8
Tamarack	3,247	20.8
Birch, Gray	3,179	20.3
Birch, White (Paper)	3,179	20.3
Walnut, Black	3,192	20.2
Cherry	3,120	20
Ash, Green	2,880	19.9
Cherry, Black	2,880	19.9
Elm, American	3,052	19.5
Elm, White	3,052	19.5
Sycamore	2,808	19.5
Ash, Black	2,992	19.1
Maple, Red	2,924	18.7
Fir, Douglas	2,900	18.1

### Medium Low

Boxelder	2,797	17.9
Alder, Red	2,710	17.2
Pine, Jack	2,669	17.1
Pine, Norway (Red Pine)	2,669	17.1
Pine, Pitch	2,669	17.1
Catalpa	2,360	16.4
Hemlock	2,482	15.9
Spruce, Black	2,482	15.9
Pine, Ponderosa	2,380	15.2

### Low

Aspen, American	2,290	14.7
Butternut (Walnut, White)	2,100	14.5
Spruce	2,100	14.5
Willow	2,100	14.5
Fir, Balsam	2,236	14.3
Pine, White (Eastern, Western)	2,236	14.3
Fir, Concolor (White)	2,104	14.1
Basswood (Linden)	2,108	13.8
Buckeye, Ohio	1,984	13.8
Cottonwood	2,108	13.5
Cedar, White	1,913	12.2

## VI. Building Your Fuel Load

Cordwood stoves require three loadings for proper operation. This includes kindling, starting load, and large load for long burn. For best performance the kindling load will provide heat for starting flue draft. Starting load provides firebox heat and coal bed for the large long burn load.

Kindling - Made from small pieces ½" diameter and 6-12" long. A hatchet works well for splitting a small piece of cord wood length wise. You'll need about 4 lbs of kindling to heat up the flue and start a small draft.



Starting Load - Made up of 2" diameter pieces 12-16" long. You'll need about 6 lbs of start up fuel to build the coal bed and warm up the stove. This will assist in getting a strong chimney draft.





Long Burn Fuel Load - Made from 16-19" long split cordwood 4-6" in diameter. Best to stack the load in the center of the firebox with 2" inches on both sides of the load for good air flow and combustion.

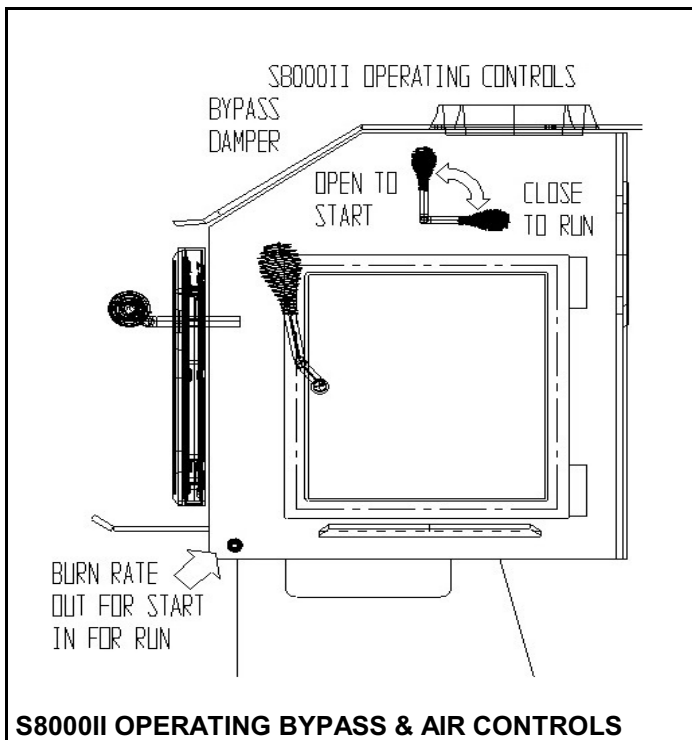


### **Your First Fire**

Your stove needs to be "seasoned" and the first fire should heat your stove just enough to cure the exterior paint and ceramic refractories. This is accomplished with just a kindling load and ½ of the start up load. Once these burn the stove paint will smoke briefly and you will notice moisture disappate from the glass. Let the stove cool for about an hour then your ready for the first full run.

### **S8000II STARTING INSTRUCTIONS**

1. Open door and rotate the bypass damper handle up to "Open". Pull air control rod (located on the right side of stove) all the way out. When the air control rod is pulled out you are admitting maximum combustion air to your stove. Conversely, when the air control rod is pushed all the way in, you are admitting only a bare minimum of combustion air (**Figure 6**).



2. Crumple several sheets of newspaper into loose balls. Place these just inside the door opening (about six inches) and light. Close the door and allow these papers to burn briskly. This will preheat your chimney and help establish a good draft. Next, place several more balls of paper as you did for the pre-burn. Then place kindling wood loosely on top of the paper, add four or five wrist-sized pieces of wood to the top of the kindling, and light. Allow the door to remain open about 2" for several minutes to allow the kindling to begin to burn. Close door and allow to burn briskly. Slowly add larger pieces of cord wood to the firebox as necessary. Once a fire is well established, the bypass damper may be closed. Air control lever may be pushed in slowly until the desired burn rate is achieved. Be careful to retain a flame as this will produce clean combustion and clean glass.

3. When using split wood do not place flat side down as the air must be drawn around and through the pile of wood. Allow the fire to burn briskly for 30-45 minutes per day with the door closed and the dampers open. This permits the stove to reach optimum operating temperatures and will reduce the formation of creosote in the flue. As you burn your stove you will become more familiar with your individual start-up requirements.

The stove may be harder to start the first few times, but will become easier as a few ashes build up in the bottom of the firebox. This allows the air to get under the fire better.

**3a. High Altitude Starting Instructions:**  
Follow all steps above (1 through 3) however, due to the decreased density of oxygen supplied in a given volume of air at higher elevations it will be necessary to allow the stove to burn for a longer period of time with the air control rod pulled all the way out. It may also be necessary to use more kindling material in order to get a well-established fire going. As you use your stove you will become more familiar with your individual start-up requirements.

4. The best efficiency, heat control, and cleanest glass door is achieved through proper use of the draft control located on right side of stove. Once the fire has burned briskly for 10-15 minutes you can then regulate the fire speed and intensity with the draft control.

**CAUTION:** Never open you air draft control suddenly if the fire has been smoldering for some time and no flame is visible. The sudden influx of air can cause ignition of wood gases which could create a loud report.

By using this control you will not only learn to regulate the temperature levels in your home but also be able to keep your glass door cleaner. Less air means slower fires and less heat, usually used when away from the home or for overnight burning. More air means faster, hotter fires and greater heat output, usually used when starting your stove in the morning.

The exact setting of this control depends upon many factors--chimney height, wind velocity and direction, type of wood and moisture content and desired home temperature.

With practice you will soon learn to keep your home at a comfortable temperature level. Your Sierra Stove is specially designed to burn clean with a constant air flow. Therefore, do not allow your stove to smoulder for long periods of time as this will cause excessive smoke emissions and creosote deposits in the chimney. The glass will also stay cleaner with small, hot fires rather than slow, smokey, smoldering fires.

5. Refueling: Before refueling your stove, pull the air control rod all the way out and open the bypass damper. This will admit maximum combustion air to the stove and ensure that no unburned gases remain in the firebox. Next, open the door slowly and verify that ashes do not block flow of air from the underfire air blast located just in the middle of the hearth just in front of the door opening. Then rake the coals level, and lay the new fuel charge on top of these glowing coals. Close the door slowly and allow the wood to burn briskly for a few minutes. Once a fire is well established, the air control lever may be pushed in slowly

until the desired burn rate is achieved. Be careful to retain a flame as this will produce clean combustion, clean glass and highest efficiencies.

**6.** When ashes get 4 to 5 inches deep in the firebox, and when the fire has burned down and cooled, remove excess ashes. Leave about an inch of ash in the bottom of the firebox to help maintain a hot charcoal bed.

**Maintaining Catalytic Conditions** -During the start-up of a cold stove, a medium stove, a medium to high air setting must be maintained for about 20 minutes. This ensures that the stove, catalyst, fuel, and chimney area all at proper operating temperature. Even though it is possible to have smoke temperature reach 600 degrees within two or three minutes after a fire is started, the combustor and the chimney are not yet warm enough. At the end of the burn cycle, it's possible that the amount of burning charcoal might not provide sufficient temperatures for the catalyst. During the refueling, we recommend that the stove be fired hard for at least 10 minutes to ensure that the catalyst and chimney are properly warmed up. If you have a long or large diameter chimney, or if it is very cold outside, run the stove on high for a longer period.

Whenever loading the stove, **KEEP THE BYPASS OPEN!**

**NEVER** remove the combustors to clean them. If there seems to be excessive fly ash on the combustors, use the blower side of your vacuum cleaner to blow ash out. Be certain you never vacuum ash into your vacuum cleaner. Always replace the mixers after brushing the combustors.

**Combustor Life and Replacement** - Sierra uses only "12,000 Hour Long Life Combustors." The combustor will still be functioning at 7-% of its effectiveness after 12,000 hours of use. Depending on the frequency of stove use, it will last for four to twelve years before needing replacement.

### **OVERNIGHT BURNING**

To hold a fire overnight, load the firebox with a full supply of wood which has a minimum diameter of six inches. Wood still in "the round" will burn longer than split wood. After experimenting with the slide draft for a few days, you will discover the correct setting for your home. If the fire is out in the morning and wood is burned up, open the slide draft a little more the next night.

### **MORE FUEL AND OPERATION TIPS**

Fuel Sizes: S8000II uses 17" to 19" wood side to side. The ideal fuel load is about 24 lbs. Producing about 17,000 to 72,600 Btu/Hr.

"Hard" wood (oak, maple, ash, nut trees, etc.) is better for overnight burning than "soft" wood (fir, cedar, pine, spruce, etc.)

*PLAN AHEAD: PUT IN NEXT YEAR'S WOOD NOW!*

Creosote Formation and the Need For Removal

Unseasoned or wet wood contains large amounts of moisture. When this wood is heated in the fire, the water is vaporized and driven off as steam at about 212 to 300 degrees Fahrenheit. As the temperature of the wood reaches 300-600 degrees Fahrenheit the flammable liquid in the wood fiber cells is vaporized and it too is driven off as a steamy smoke.

If the temperature is high enough and there is a sufficient amount of oxygen present, the steamy flammable wood gases will ignite and burn. The burning of these gases is what is referred to as "secondary combustion" and appears as the rolling orange flame above the wood.

When there is an insufficient amount of either heat or oxygen present in the stove, this wet and steamy smoke does not ignite and burn. Instead it is drawn through the exhaust vent and into the chimney. As this steam begins to cool down in the flue it condenses as droplets of moisture on the inside walls of the chimney. This becomes creosote

which is flammable and is the fuel which burns in a flue fire. It is necessary to periodically clean these deposits from your stove pipe and chimney.

**Creosote deposits are dangerous and are deemed a flue fire waiting to happen! Visually check your chimney monthly. If creosote deposits are more than 1/4" thick, remove them.**

### **VII. CATALYTIC INSPECTION AND REPLACEMENT**

It is important to periodically monitor the operation of the catalytic combustors to ensure they are functioning properly and to determine when they need to be replaced. A non-functioning combustor will result in a loss of heating efficiency, and an increase in creosote and emissions.

- The combustors should be visually inspected at least three times during the heating season to determine if physical degradation has occurred. Remove the catalytic cassette by loosening the two 3/8" nuts. Look for cracks, cell blockage, excessive fly ash and general deterioration.

You can get an indication of whether the catalyst is working by comparing the amount of smoke leaving the chimney.

1. Leaving the bypass open, go outside and observe the amount of smoke leaving the chimney.
2. Close the bypass, go outside and observe the amount of smoke leaving the chimney.

Significantly more smoke should be seen when the bypass is open and the exhaust is not being routed through the combustors. Be careful not to confuse smoke with steam from wet wood.

After inspecting the combustors and if it is determined that they are defective, they must be replaced. Read the catalytic warranty information carefully.

3. Inspect the bypass gasket regularly. A bright light or flashlight is useful for locating any areas that are not sealed.

### **MAINTENANCE**

The following tips on maintenance will help you keep the Sierra Stove performing in an attractive and efficient manner.

### **CHIMNEYS AND CREOSOTE**

**Formation and Need for Removal** - Creosote is one of the facts of life for wood burners. When wood is burned slowly, it produces tar and other organic vapor which combines with expelled moisture (even "dry" wood contains approximately 20% moisture) to form creosote. The creosote vapors condense in the relatively cool chimney connectors and flue of a slow-burning fire. As a result, creosote residue accumulates on the flue lining. Large amounts of this tough, gummy, tar-like substance can pile up quickly and virtually choke a stove pipe. When ignited, this creosote makes an extremely hot and dangerous fire.

Be sure to examine the chimney connector pipe and the chimney above it every few weeks so you can determine the rate of creosote build up.

**Any excessive build up of creosote (more than 1/4") will then be apparent and must be removed for continued safe operation.**

The chimney must be inspected from the top of the chimney. For a thorough cleaning and inspection, your SIERRA woodstove should be removed from the hearth.

If creosote has accumulated, it should be removed to reduce the risk of a chimney fire. Creosote formations can be chipped away from flue openings with a sturdy metal blade such as a heavy duty scraper.

**CAUTION: The acid content can cause burns to skin and eyes, so wear protective glasses and gloves.**

The chimney itself is normally cleaned from the roof. Most stove dealers carry stiff metal brushes in sized and shapes to fit standard flue liners. These are usually attached to rods which can be extended for the length of the chimney. **It is recommended that you call a professional chimney cleaner to do the job for you.**

If any deterioration or damaged areas are found during routine cleaning and inspection, consult a skilled chimney sweep or brick mason for advice. Any repairs needed should be completed before operating unit.

#### Minimizing Creosote

1. Proper sizing of the stove to the house will help reduce creosote problems - too large a stove will force the owner to burn a slow fire resulting in rapid creosote build-up. It is recommended that you do not burn slow fires for an extended period of time.
2. Avoid slow smoldering fires. A better way to reduce heat output is to have a small but hot fire by adding small amounts of wood at more frequent intervals.
3. Regularly, when loading the stove, encourage a hot, brisk fire for 10-15 minutes. This will tend to "burn-off" any small accumulations of creosote since the last hot fire.
4. If you do have a chimney fire, call the fire department immediately. Only then attempt to control the fire. Throw soda on the logs, close the draft regulators completely to shut off air to the fire. Wet down your roof and adjacent areas to keep the fire from spreading.
5. If you must use green wood (and we urge you to avoid doing so), be sure to mix with dry logs.

**Glass:** In the event that you need to clean your glass, Bon Ami works very well. The "sweeps trick" is to dip a damp cloth or newspaper in the cool ashes from your firebox and clean the glass in this manner. Any creosote deposits on your glass should burn back off with a good hot fire.

**Exterior:** The exterior of the cold Sierra Stove can be cleaned with any multi-purpose household spray cleaner and rinsed with a damp cloth. Be sure to read the instructions on the cleaner for best results. Use Stove Bright paint when touching up the finish on your Sierra Stove.

**Interior:** S8000II is lined with refractory panels that meet ASTM C-155 Group-20 and ASTM C-64 specifications. The refractories have an extended life. Should any require replacement refer to the **Replacement Parts Table and Diagram on the following page.**

**Gasketing:** Door and glass gasketing must be kept in good repair to ensure that uncontrolled sources of combustion air are not admitted to the stove. Symptoms of an air leak, or faulty gasketing include: dirty appears near the edges of the glass window, short burn times, inability to control the speed of the fire. If any of these symptoms are noted, consult your nearest dealer, and replace gaskets. These gaskets are applied using standard furnace cement.

**Ashes:** Should be cleaned as frequently as they build up to approximately the level of the fire chamber opening. Be sure to leave about 1/2" of ashes for your next fire.

**Gold or Nickel Doors:** Plated doors require minimum cleaning. Should cleaning be required use a mild cleaner on a soft cloth. We do not recommend the use of any type of cleanser which contains abrasive as this will permanently mar the finish.

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

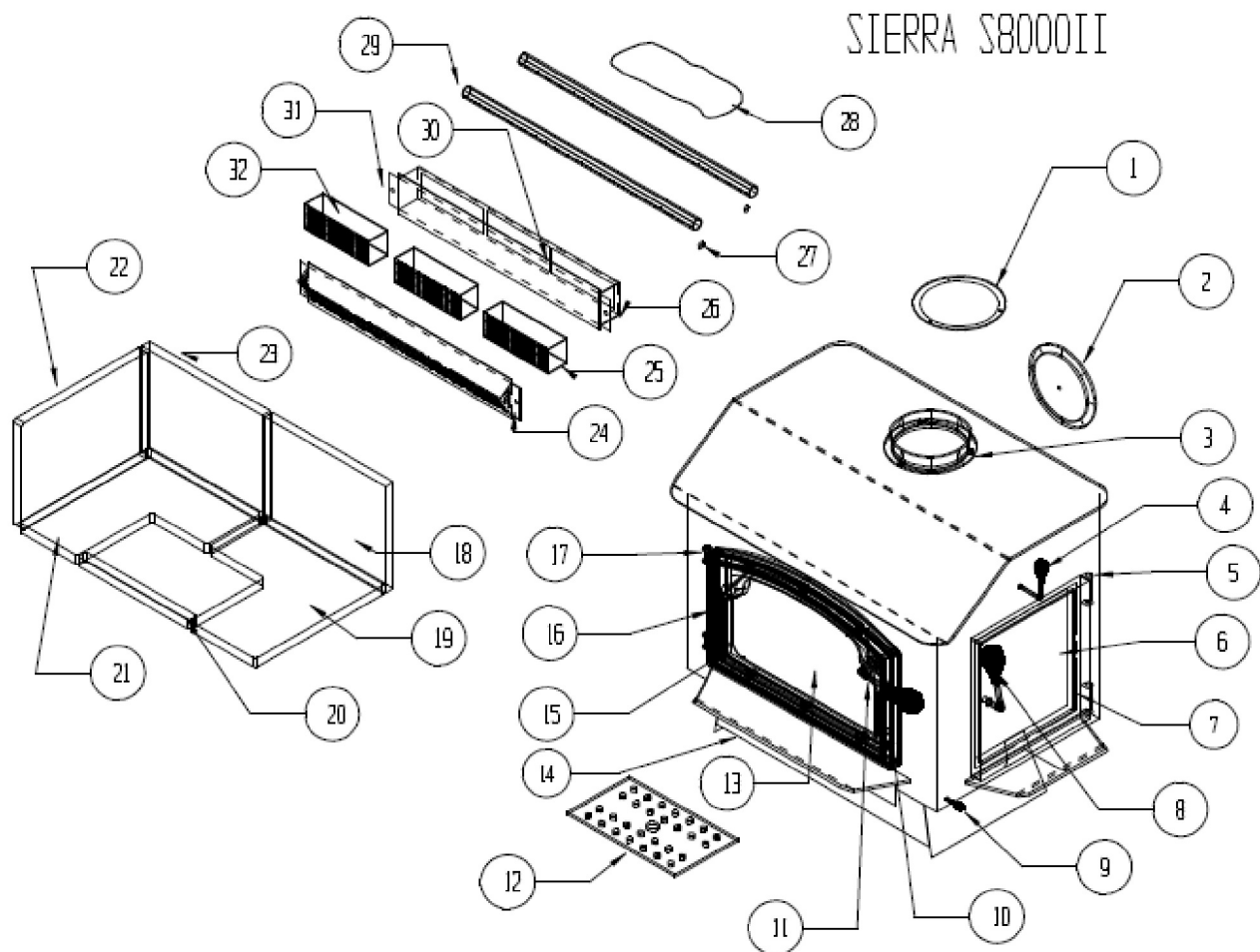
#### CONSUMER PROTECTION WARRANTY

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.

Register warranty online at [www.sierraproductsinc.net](http://www.sierraproductsinc.net)

#### Replacement Parts S8000II

Item	P/N	Description	Qty
1	408419	Flue Outlet Gasket	2
2	400209	Flue Cover Cast Iron	1
3	400208	Flue Outlet Cast Iron	1
4	402021	Bypass Spring Handle	1
5	410035	Fuel Door Hinge Pins	2
6	408440	Fuel Door Cast Iron	1
7	408474	Fuel Door Gasket	1
8	110477	Door Spring Handle	1
9	110472	Combustion Air Spring Handle	1
10	110477	Door Spring Handle	1
11	401220	Door Handle Assy w/Collar	1
12	407054	Ash Grate Iron	1
13	400064	Ceramic Door Glass	1
14	404447	S8000 Ash Pan Assy.	1
15	408485	Glass Gasket	1
16	408484	Front Door Gasket	1
17	400590	Door Hinge Pin	2
18	408523	Rear Refractory RH	1
19	408521	Bottom Refractory RH	1
20	408525	Center Bottom Refractory	1
21	408522	Bottom Refractory LH	1
22	408524	Left Side Refractory	1
23	408523	Rear Refractory LH	1
24	408511	Combustor Diffuser	1
25	410166	Catalytic Combustor	3
26	410167	Combustor SS Bolt Kit	1
27	202507	SS Tube Retainer Kit	1
28	408510	Bypass Damper Gasket	1
29	408510	Combustion Air Tube SS	2
30	408474	Combustor Tray Gasket	1
31	408512	Combustor Tray & Bottom Cover	1
32	408512	Interam Gasket - Combustor	3



Should you have a warranty claim on your Sierra Wood Stove, notify your nearest dealer, or contact Sierra Products, Inc. at [www.sierraproductsinc.net/customer-support/technical-service/](http://www.sierraproductsinc.net/customer-support/technical-service/).



Sierra Products, Inc.  
63 Laxalt Dr.  
Carson City, NV 89706  
[www.sierraproductsinc.net](http://www.sierraproductsinc.net)

P/N 140821r3a S8000II WOOD STOVE MANUAL