

HOME OWNER'S
INFORMATION & OPERATING MANUAL



Woodburning Fireplace Systems

Models 231B
231G
234
432

Form #2002
Revised 9/2001

INTRODUCING YOUR NEW KOZY HEAT PRODUCT

Your new Kozy Heat fireplace is a fireplace, an air-tight stove and can be used as a source of whole house heat. It can heat a house up to 4,000 square feet by normal convective air flow.

Kozy Heat's exclusive air-seal cast iron, glass door system ensures a true air tight seal, enabling you to accurately control your fire to get the maximum heat efficiency.

HOW YOUR KOZY HEAT OPERATES TO PROVIDE HEAT FOR YOUR HOME

The Kozy Heat fireplace heating system uses outside air for combustion. This air is drawn into the unit from outside of your home to provide oxygen for the fire. Plus, it eliminates robbing valuable oxygen from your home.

Kozy Heat's Air-Seal air tight door system seals the fireplace eliminating heat loss and allowing you to completely control your fire. This gives you maximum heat potential, using a minimum of firewood to produce this heat. This is accomplished by controlling the burn rate with the combustion air & chimney damper controls.

The Kozy Heat fireplace heating system creates heat for your home by a convective air flow through the heat chamber that is constructed around the fireplace. Room air is drawn in through the grill below the fireplace. The air circulates upward around the fireplace as heat radiates off the fireplace. This heated air exits the chamber through the upper grill, back into the room.

An optional blower is available to increase the circulating air flow. The blower must be placed as shown in figure 1 of the installation manual, (form 2003), and should be plugged into the receptacle provided in the concrete slab beneath the fireplace.

CLEARANCES TO COMBUSTIBLES

Minimum clearances to combustibles:

- A) Unit back to block enclosure 4"
- B) Unit sides to block enclosure 4"
- C) Block enclosure to combustible walls 6"

NOTE: Combustible walls surrounding the block enclosure must be surfaced with at least 3 ½" of non-faced fiberglass insulation.

- D) Top of fuel door opening to combustible mantle 21"
- E) Top of chamber top slab to joists or rafters 12"

NOTE: Top slab must be covered with 6" of non-faced fiberglass insulation.

- F) Side of fuel opening to combustible walls 24"
- G) Side trim from fuel opening 10"

HOW TO OPERATE THE KOZY HEAT FIREPLACE/FURNACE

- 1) Open both dampers counter clockwise until they stop.

NOTE: The combustion air is controlled by the damper control closest to the door level and the exhaust damper is controlled by the damper control closest to the upper grill.

- 2) Place two logs (3" to 6" diameter) into the unit with the ends front to back and approximately 12" of space between them. Crumble a few pieces of newspaper (or use small kindling) and lay it between the logs. Now lay 3 or 4 pieces of wood (small) across the first two logs (bridging over the kindling).

NOTE: Build the fire directly on the firebrick. Do not elevate the fire or use a grate.

- 3) Build the fire no closer than 6" from the front of the unit.

- 4) Light paper and kindling with matches.

CAUTION: Never use gasoline, gasoline-type lantern fuel, kerosene, charcoal lighter fluid or similar liquids to start or freshen up a fire. Keep all such liquids well away from the fireplace while it is in use.

- 5) Close doors and latch.

- 6) When fire is burning well on kindling, add larger wood.

NOTE: Because of the masonry enclosure and the steel in the unit itself, it takes about one hour after your fire is started to generate maximum heat. If the wood does not continue to burn it may be that the wood is too large, however the most likely cause is that the wood is not properly dried. It can appear that the fire is not getting enough air but in fact, the wet wood requires a great amount of air in order to remain burning without producing heat. Dry, seasoned wood requires less air to burn and will generate much more heat and less creosote.

NOTE: Slowly load your firebox with average sized split wood. Approximately 50-70 pounds over a period of one half hour. **DO NOT OVERFIRE**, this could damage the unit and void warranty.

- 7) After larger logs are burning, close draft and damper to create desired fire level.

- a) The chimney damper should be opened before opening the doors.
- b) The intake damper (bottom knob) is used to control the burn rate. Adjust this knob to the desired setting usually allowing a flame level of about 4" for maximum heat.
- c) Each fireplace installation is different. You will need to experiment to determine the best setting for your fireplace and chimney to achieve the best fire and heat.

- 9) When adding wood, first open upper damper, wait 2 or 3 minutes, then open the doors and add wood. This will prevent any smoke from escaping into your home.

- 10) Always leave the intake damper slightly open. This will help keep the glass cleaner.

- 11) When disposing of ashes always place ashes in a metal container with a tight fitting lid. The closed container of ashes should be placed on a non-combustible floor or on the ground, well away from all combustible materials, pending final disposal. If the 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.

PRECAUTIONS

- 1) Do not burn waste paper.
- 2) Do not obstruct room air inlet and outlet air grills. This can cause the unit to overheat.
- 3) Do not store clothing, furniture or combustibles within 36" of the unit.
- 4) Do not continually burn at a slow rate.
 - a) 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. When ignited this creosote makes an extremely hot fire. The chimney should be inspected twice monthly during the heating season to determine if a creosote buildup has occurred. If creosote has accumulated it should be removed to reduce the risk of a chimney fire. We recommend a professional chimney cleaner inspect and clean the chimney at least once annually.
- 5) Burn only dry seasoned wood. Extremely hard woods, such as oak or ash can require up to two years of drying time to be adequately dried.
- 6) Do not burn with doors open or unlatched.
- 7) This unit burns very efficiently when used with the damper and air intake partially closed down. Because of this, deposits will accumulate on the glass. It will be necessary to clean periodically with an effective cleaner such as oven cleaner or a cleaner specifically designed for fireplace glass.

CAUTION: When using cleaner wipe off any over spray on the unit immediately to prevent discoloration of the paint. Lay a cloth or newspapers on the hearth to prevent dripping on it. Avoid spraying cleaner on ceramic rope.
- 8) For further information on using your heater safely obtain a copy of the National Fire Protection Association publication "Using Coal & Wood Stove Safely." NFPA No. HS-10-current edition. The address of the NFPA is 470 Atlantic Avenue, Boston, MA 02210.

HOW TO GET THE BEST HEAT PRODUCTION FROM YOUR FIREPLACE & KEEP THE GLASS CLEANER, LONGER

All Kozy Heat fireplace units, have a top entry combustion air system. This system is designed to keep the fireplace glass cleaner for a longer time than conventional fireplaces.

There are several variables that will affect how quickly the glass will smoke up, and the heat production of the Kozy Heat unit.

- 1) **Quality of the wood:** Freshly cut, or wet firewood will cause excessive smoking in any fireplace. This is because this type of wood contains excessive amounts of creosote and/or moisture. Seasoned wood (cut, split and dried for one to two years) that has gotten wet from frequent or heavy rain should not be used until it has properly dried. This type of 'wet' wood also burns slowly, emitting excessive smoke and creosote which will quickly collect on the glass. This is due to the high moisture content.
- 2) **Combustion air:** With the top entry combustion air inlet system, outside air is directed down inside the firebox directly behind the glass. This creates a thermal barrier between the glass and the fire. The more opened the combustion air damper, the fewer deposits will collect on the glass. This results in less frequent cleaning of the glass. Conversely, the more the combustion air damper is shut down or closed, the more rapidly deposits will accumulate on the glass, resulting in more frequent cleaning. Most people find a trade off point that will give them long burner and reasonable slow deposit accumulation on the glass. Each fireplace is different and you will have to experiment with your unit to determine this setting.
- 3) **Chimney draw:** If the chimney has a down draft problem, or will not draw properly because of an obstruction such as heavy creosote build up, excessive mortar or a birds nest, the flue gases and smoke are forced to remain in the fireplace longer. This will cause rapid creosote build up on the glass, or will smoke back in to the room when the doors are open.

PROBLEMS & SOLUTIONS

Smokes back through the doors when they are opened, when first starting or when fire dies down.
OR
Smokes out the doors or the intake pipe when the wind is blowing from a certain direction.



- A. Negative pressure.
- B. Chimney damper not opening.
- C. Chimney not high enough.
- D. Chimney diameter not large enough.
- E. Cold wind cooling poorly insulated chimney.
- F. Chimney cap too close to flue termination.
- G. Adjacent structures, trees, etc., too close to chimney, remove or raise chimney.
- H. Screen on chimney top plugged, or too fine.
- I. Restriction within chimney, creosote, mortar, leaves, bird nest, etc.
- J. Ice build-up on chimney top.

The unit won't generate enough heat.
OR
My face brick won't heat up.



- A. Wood is not seasoned or it is wet from snow or rain.
- B. Not enough wood being used. 50-70 lbs. of wood is necessary for optimum heat.
- C. Not enough grill opening for heat to come out or for air to get in.

It works great when it's in use, but it has cold air coming out of the grill when it's not running.



- A. Unit not insulated around block chamber or on top of slab with fiberglass.
- B. Intake air pipe not sealed, wrap with insulation.
- C. Bottom slab extends into insulation place, see installation manual.
- D. Ash chute not sealed through slab or at unit. Seal with mortar from inside of chute.

There is a terrible odor coming from my stove.



- A. New paint. This odor should not last past the third burn at a moderate burn rate.

My chimney damper sticks or won't open or close.



- A. Mortar has fallen down onto the damper or damper rod and has restricted its movement. Mortar must be removed.

Doors don't fit properly on Bay Window.



- A. The doors are specially made for each unit face. If they are interchanged, they won't fit properly. Interchange them until they fit correctly.

SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS!

Contact your dealer for any additional information you may need.

REPLACEMENT PARTS

- 1) – 14" X 15" glass for model 432
 - 14 1/2" x 17" glass for models 234,
 - 16 1/2" x 11" glass for model 231
- 2) Door handles
- 3) Damper handles
- 4) Felt
- 5) Rope

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AVAILABLE OPTIONS

- 1) Fan and speed control
- 2) Offset chimney stack
- 3) Ash chute and cover
- 4) Ash clean-out door
- 5) Outside air vent, closure and non-closure
- 6) Polished brass trim for doors or face plate
- 7) Chamber top plates

See your Kozy Heat accessory manual for a full description of these and other options for your Kozy Heat fireplace.