



Bennington

(Model 8350)

Woodstove

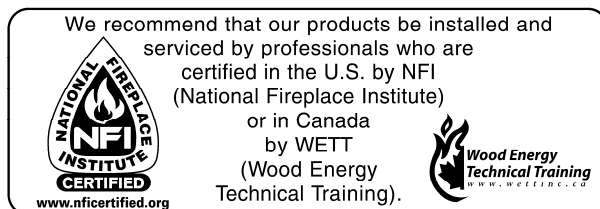
OWNER'S MANUAL INSTALLATION & OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

**READ THIS ENTIRE OWNER'S MANUAL BEFORE YOU INSTALL AND USE YOUR NEW
BENNINGTON WOOD STOVE.**

To reduce the risk of fire, follow the installation instructions. Failure to follow these instructions may result in property damage, bodily injury, or even death.

SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS FOR FUTURE REFERENCE!

**CONTACT LOCAL AUTHORITIES HAVING JURISDICTION (BUILDING DEPARTMENT or
FIRE OFFICIALS) ABOUT PERMITS REQUIRED, RESTRICTIONS, AND INSTALLATION
INSPECTION IN YOUR AREA.**



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Introduction

Congratulations! You have just invested in a most unique wood burning stove – the Bennington Wood Burning Stove from Hearthstone Quality Home Heating Products Inc®. The Bennington Model - 8350 is a clean burning EPA certified, non-catalytic wood burning stove. At 2.5 cubic feet capacity and 3.5 grams per hour particulate emissions you can be proud to join the Hearthstone family with our *Premier* Cast Iron Wood Burning Stove. The generous firebox depth allows for loading of wood through the front door up to 19 inches long, and the side door allows for wood up to 22 inches long!

Unlike most Cast Iron Wood Stoves, your Bennington Wood Stove is a convective stove with the outer walls separated from the firebox by an air space. You will get “convective” air currents through your stove, which reduces surface temperatures while providing more heat. The Bennington is the only cast iron, convective heater with a 12-pound cast iron heat exchanger.

Your purchase ensures years of clean, comfortable heat with minimal maintenance. You will receive the benefits of the most advanced technology in wood burning without the cost and maintenance requirements of a catalytic stove. The Bennington blends modern technology with the unique beauty of cast iron. We trust that you will appreciate the quality of our handcrafted product.


Please read this manual in its entirety. Its purpose is to familiarize you with your stove's safe installation, proper break-in, operation and maintenance. It contains information that will be useful to you now and in years to come, so keep it handy and refer to it as needed.

Use these instructions as well as national, state, and local building codes to install your stove. Be sure to maintain the designated stovepipe and stove clearances to walls, ceilings, hearth, and other combustible surfaces. This will help reduce the risk of fire. Failure to follow these instructions can result in property damage, bodily injury, and even death.

Locate your stove in a safe, convenient, open area; away from traffic flow, doors, and hallways; and near a chimney and chimney connector. Review the proper clearance measurements from combustible surfaces. You can safely reduce required clearances in most cases with a special connector pipe and special wall coverings as specified by this manual, the NFPA 211 codes, and your local authorities having jurisdiction.

Keep furniture, drapes, curtains, wood, paper, and other combustibles far away from the stove. Never install the stove in a location where gasoline, kerosene, charcoal lighter fluid or other flammable liquids are used or stored.

Locate the stove centrally in your living area to allow the heat to travel naturally to distant rooms. We recommend that you do not locate your stove in an uninsulated basement. The amount of radiant energy required to heat concrete basement walls is so great that most of the usable heat is absorbed by them and lost.

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

The performance of your stove depends on many variables. Since all installations are unique, the general information and operating procedures presented here can only serve as useful guidelines rather than hard and fast rules. Should you have any questions, do not hesitate to contact your dealer for additional information.

Validate your warranty - return your warranty registration card to Hearthstone within 30 days of purchase. Once your warranty is validated by returning your warranty card, contact your dealer for any necessary warranty service.

This stove is manufactured and warranted by:

Hearthstone Quality Home Heating Products Inc®

317 Stafford Ave.

Morrisville, VT. 05661

www.hearthstonestoves.com

CODES

When you install your Bennington wood stove, it is imperative that you adhere to all local codes, which can be obtained from either of the following two National sources:

American National Standards Institute, Inc. (ANSI)
1430 Broadway
New York, NY 10018

National Fire Protection Association, Inc. (NFPA)
Battery March Park
Quincy, MA 02269

If you are installing your Bennington in a mobile home, follow the guidelines described in the Manufactured Home Construction and Safety Standard, Title 24 CFR, Part 3280 (United States).

SAFETY INFORMATION

Read and understand this Owner's Manual thoroughly before installing and using this stove.

Ensure you install your stove:

- 🔥 According to the manufacturer's recommendations.
- 🔥 In accordance with all applicable codes.
- 🔥 With the proper sized chimney.

When using your stove:

- 🔥 Warn children and others unfamiliar with woodstoves of the danger of touching hot, radiating surfaces of your stove. For your additional safety, obtain hearth and stove guards through your local dealer.
- 🔥 Follow recommended break-in procedure as outlined in this manual.
- 🔥 Burn natural wood only. Higher efficiencies and lower emissions result when burning air-dried, seasoned wood, as compared to green or freshly cut wood.
- 🔥 Use caution when loading firewood into a hot stove.
- 🔥 Keep the side and front doors closed at all times except when loading wood.
- 🔥 Keep the ash pan tray fully inserted and the ash door closed tightly.
- 🔥 Inspect the stovepipe, chimney connector and chimney, as recommended.

- 🔥 Ensure the removable ash lip is in place while using the stove. If the ash lip is not installed properly, the hearth surface may exceed safe temperatures.

Follow these safety precautions:

- 🔥 **Never** modify this stove in any way, especially the primary air control system.
- 🔥 **Never** burn kiln dried wood, painted or treated wood, solvents, trash, plywood, colored or glossy paper, artificial logs, cardboard, coal, garbage or driftwood. *Especially, do not burn coal in this stove.*
- 🔥 **Never** use gasoline type fuel, kerosene, charcoal lighter fluid, or other liquid fuels or solid fire starters to start or invigorate the fire. These fuels can possibly generate carbon monoxide that can sap the supply of oxygen. Keep all such materials away from the stove.
- 🔥 **Never** use the stove if the ash pan door is open, damaged, or not in place, or not sealing.
- 🔥 **Never** use a wood grate or other device to elevate the fire.
- 🔥 **Do Not** allow logs to rest against or otherwise come in contact with the glass when the door is closed.
- 🔥 **Do Not** slam the door or use the door to force wood in to the stove.
- 🔥 **Never** over-fire your stove. (See page 19)
- 🔥 **Never** put articles of clothing or candles on a hot stove.
- 🔥 **Do Not** connect the stove to a flue that is serving another appliance. (See page 11)

Other safety guidelines

- 🔥 Keep all combustible items such as furniture, drapes, clothing, and other items, at least 36" (0.92 m) from the stove (See page 8)
- 🔥 Install a smoke detector, preferably in an area away from your wood stove.
- 🔥 Keep a fire extinguisher handy. We recommend the type rated "A B C."
- 🔥 Dispose of ashes properly. (See page 20)
- 🔥 Keep children and pets away from the stove; they could be burned by touching a hot stove.
- 🔥 Clean your chimney system as needed. (See page 20)

PERIODIC CHECKLIST

Perform each of these tasks at the specified intervals.

At the End of Every Week:

- 🔥 Empty ashes from the firebox and ash pan, sooner if the firebox or the ash pan begin to fill up.

At the Beginning of Every Other Month:

- 🔥 A visual inspection of the chimney connector and chimney for creosote is recommended depending upon your use of the stove. (Please see page 17-Creosote Formation and Need For Removal)
- 🔥 Check door seals using the "dollar bill test." - When the fire is out and the stove is cool, shut the door on a dollar bill. If the bill pulls out without any resistance, then your stove's door isn't sealed properly. To tighten the seal, change the door gasket. **(Refer to page 17 – Gaskets)**

At the End of Every Season:

- 🔥 Dismantle the chimney connector and clean it thoroughly. Replace any pieces that show signs of rust or deterioration.
- 🔥 Inspect and, if necessary, clean your chimney.
- 🔥 Thoroughly clean out the inside of the stove.
- 🔥 Inspect all door gasket material and replace if worn, frayed, cracked or extremely hard.

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

If you have a stovepipe or chimney fire, follow these instructions:

1. If the fire is too threatening, leave the area and call the fire department immediately! If not, perform the next three steps.
 2. Close the primary air control.
 3. Close the stovepipe damper (if present).
 4. Keep the stove front, side and ash doors closed!
- 🔥 **WARNING: DO NOT ATTEMPT TO PUT OUT A STOVEPIPE OR CHIMNEY FIRE BY THROWING WATER ONTO THE STOVE, STOVEPIPE, OR CHIMNEY. THE EXTREMELY HIGH**

TEMPERATURE ASSOCIATED WITH SUCH FIRES CAN CAUSE INSTANTANEOUS STEAM AND SERIOUS BODILY HARM.

Once the chimney fire has expired, leave the primary air control closed and let the fire in the stove die out completely. The stove should not be fired again until the stove, stovepipe, and chimney are all thoroughly inspected for any sign of damage. You must correct any damage before using your stove again.

- 🔥 **WARNING: THIS STOVE IS ASSEMBLED WITH A CERAMIC BAFFLE LOCATED DIRECTLY ABOVE THE FIREBOX. THIS MATERIAL IS EXTREMELY DURABLE, AND WILL LAST FOR YEARS IF PROPER ATTENTION IS GIVEN TO IT. MAKE SURE TO BE CAREFUL WHEN LOADING WOOD INTO THE STOVE. DO NOT ALLOW WOOD TO LIFT UP BETWEEN THE AIR PIPES AND DAMAGE OR FRACTURE THE CERAMIC BAFFLE. THIS BAFFLE IS IMPORTANT TO THE PERFORMANCE OF THE UNIT.**

HEARTHSTONE'S THERMO-CERAMIC BAFFLE SYSTEM

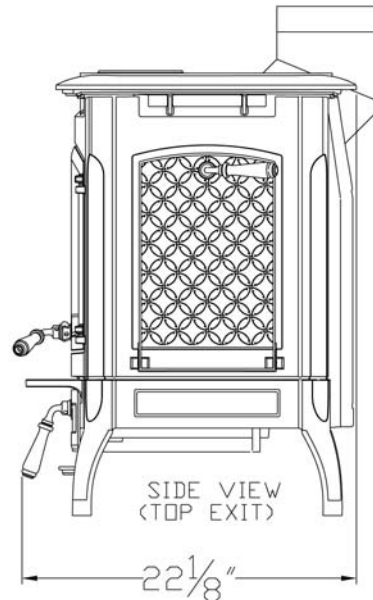
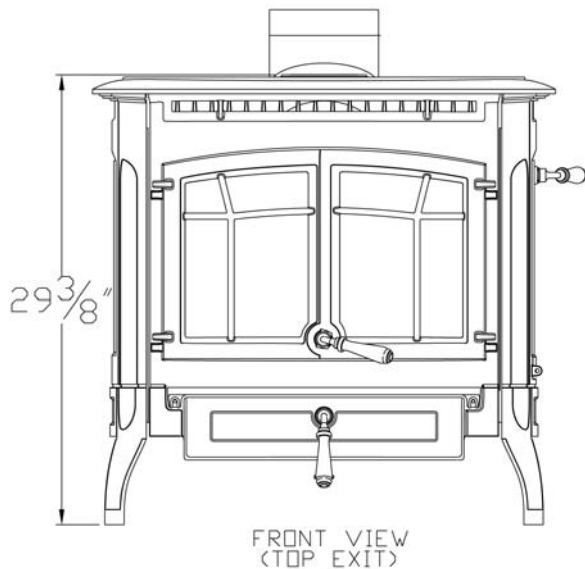
To enhance the combustion efficiency and reduce the emissions of the fire in your stove Hearthstone has developed an advanced THERMO-CERAMIC baffle system. This system uses a lightweight, durable ceramic material above the burner tubes to maintain the high temperatures in the secondary combustion area and maintain the low emission – high efficiency combustion you desire. This new technology will not corrode, rust dissolve or lose its strength, however it is vulnerable to puncture or cracking due to rough handling.

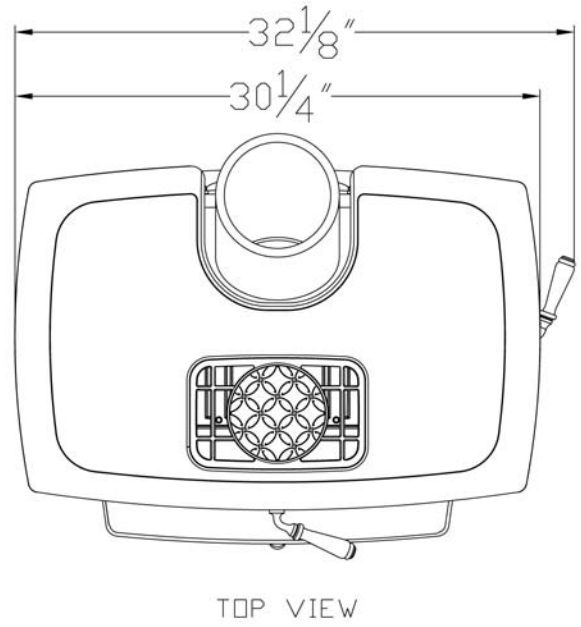
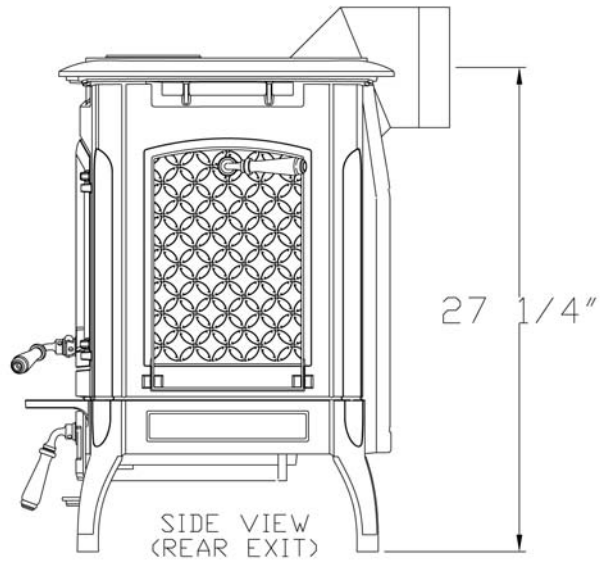
- 🔥 **Please exercise care when loading wood or cleaning your stove, not to damage the thermo-ceramic baffle**

Located directly above the burner tubes in the firebox, this white sheet of material will break if wood or cleaning brushes impact it. Be careful when loading and cleaning your stove to not break this material. If this piece has been fractured or a hole is punctured, it will cause the stove to function improperly. You must replace the board through a qualified HearthStone dealer.

Specifications

Heat Output:	70,000 BTUs maximum per hour of cordwood (based on independent laboratory test results).	Maximum Log Length.	19" (501 mm) - front door 22" (571 mm) - side door
Size Of Heated Area:	Up to 2,000 square feet.	Height	29-3/8" (74.6 cm)
Firebox Capacity:	2.5 cubic feet (.071 cubic meters) or 50 pounds of wood (The amount and weight of wood contained per cubic foot of firebox volume can vary from 15 to 36 lbs. per cubic foot depending on type of wood, moisture content, packing density and other factors. As a constant for comparison and test purposes, we are assuming 20 lbs. of seasoned hardwood per cubic foot of firebox volume).	Width	30-1/4" (76.8 cm)
		Depth	22-1/8" (56.2 cm)
		Front Door Size	19-3/4" wide x 11-3/4" high (501 x 298 mm)
		Side Door Size	8" wide x 9" high 8" x 12" (203 x 228 mm)
		Stovepipe Size	6" (152 mm) diameter
		Metal Chimney	6" (152 mm) inside diameter
		Masonry Chimney	8" x 8" (203 x 203 mm) (square flue)
		Flue Exit	Top or Rear Exit 90°
		Actual Weight	440 pounds
		Optional Equipment.	Outside Air Adapter, Blower





Installation

UNPACKING

Hearthstone Stoves packages your Bennington stove with the greatest care so that it ships safely. Under certain circumstances, however, damage can occur during transit and handling. When you receive your stove, unpack it carefully and inspect your stove and all parts for damage. Also, make sure that all parts are included in the box. If any parts are damaged or missing, please contact your dealer immediately.

INSTALLING YOUR STOVE

First you must decide where your stove will reside. After choosing an appropriate spot, inspect this location to make sure that the stove will have enough clearance to combustible materials that would surround the stove. These combustibles include walls, floor, ceiling, fireplace, and chimney. You must carefully consider the clearances to all of these combustibles before actually connecting your stove. When considering these clearances, also decide the kind of floor the stove will rest on. Depending on your floor, you can install your stove as it is, or use a floor protector.

Use this section to plan how to locate your stove in your particular location. Consider both the clearances of the stovepipe and the stove itself to the surrounding combustibles.

Read this chapter to obtain a sound understanding of how to properly install your stove.

CLEARANCES TO NFPA 211 PROTECTED SURFACES

You can reduce the clearances to combustible surfaces by using any National Fire Protection Agency (NFPA) approved wall protection system. Please refer to NFPA 211 for specifications and complete details.

You can obtain this information directly from NFPA.

National Fire Protection Agency
 Batterymarch Park
 Quincy, MA 02269
 1-800-344-3555
 1-617-770-3000

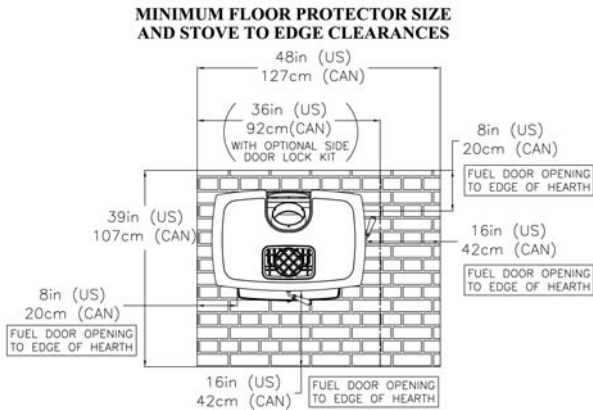
HEARTH REQUIREMENTS AND FLOOR PROTECTION

Install your stove on one of the following:

- 🔥 A *non-combustible floor, such as a slab, cement, or stone hearth. (A noncombustible floor will not ignite, burn, support combustion, or release flammable vapors when subjected to fire or the anticipated heat from your stove.) **An example of a non-combustible floor protector would be a hearth constructed with a continuous layer of a listed backer board (such as Wonder-Board or Durock) used for ember protection with a tile, brick, slate, or another non-combustible facing.*
- 🔥 A floor protector that you obtain from your dealer. A floor protector is any noncombustible surface laid on the floor underneath the stove that extends, 16 inches -US (46 cm -CA) beyond the front door, 16 inches -US (46 cm -CA) beyond the side door, and 8 inches (20 cm) beyond each side of the fuel loading and ash removal opening(s). For placement of the Bennington on carpeting, vinyl tile or other combustible materials, the unit must be installed on a non-combustible material extending the full width and depth of the unit. Installation must meet local codes.
- 🔥 **NOTE: When using a double-wall chimney connector, the floor protection in front of the glass doors must have a minimum insulative R-value of 0.9 (English units) or a composite (homemade) floor protector with an R-value of 0.9 or more.**

Listed floor protectors come with various types of specifications. To convert a floor protector's specifications to an R-value, do one of the following:

- 🔥 If the R-value is given, use that value – no conversion is needed.
- 🔥 If a K-factor is given with a required thickness (T) in inches, use this formula: $R\text{-value} = 1/K \times T$
- 🔥 If a C-factor is given, use the formula: $R\text{-value} = 1/C$



For horizontal chimney connector installations, the floor protection must be installed beneath the connector and 2" beyond each side.

To determine the R-value of the proposed alternate floor protector:

- 🔥 Use either the K-factor or the C-factor formula explained above to convert specifications not expressed as R-values.
- 🔥 For multiple layers of floor protectors, simply add the R-values of each layer to determine the overall R-value.

If the overall R-value of your setup is greater than the R-value of the specified floor protector, then your setup is acceptable.

FABRICATING A HOMEMADE FLOOR PROTECTOR

You can make your own floor protector by stacking together noncombustible materials from the following table. Simply add together the listed R-values to attain the necessary requirements for installing your stove.

The hearth pad or floor protector for the stove must have minimum dimensions of 39" x 48" -US (107cm x 127 cm-CA) and must be placed as illustrated above. It must extend, 16 inches -US (46 cm -CA) beyond the front door, 16 inches -US (46 cm -CA) beyond the side door, and 8 inches (20 cm) beyond each side of the fuel loading and ash removal opening(s).

To fabricate a floor protector for a wood floor with an R-value of at least 0.9, consider the following examples:

1/4" mineral wool insulation	0.78
1/2" plaster board	0.45
Total R-value	1.23

1/2" Wonderboard	0.20
4" solid clay brick	0.80
Total R-value	1.00

Noncombustible Material	Thickness	R-value
Gypsum or plaster board ¹	1/2"	0.45
Wallboard, Wonderboard, or Durock ¹	1/2"	0.20
Ceramic board (Fiberfrax or Micor) ¹	1/2"	1.10
Nominal solid clay brick ¹	1"	0.20
Ceramic wall or floor tile ¹	1/4"	0.01
Mineral wool insulation ²	1"	3.12
Cement mortar ²	1"	0.20
Horizontal still air ²	1/8"	0.92

*Note: You cannot "stack" horizontal still air to accumulate R-values; you must separate each layer of the horizontal still air with another noncombustible material

¹ According to Intertek Testing Services, Inc.

² According to ASHRAE Handbook of Fundamentals 1977

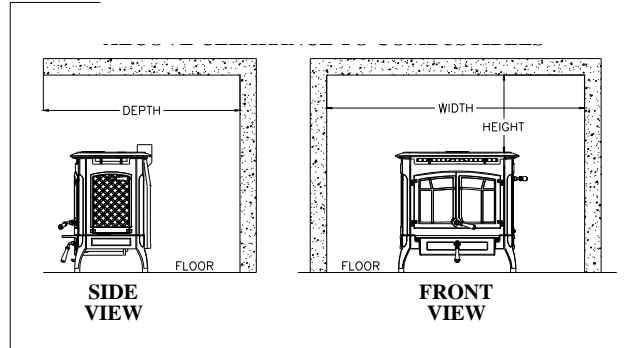
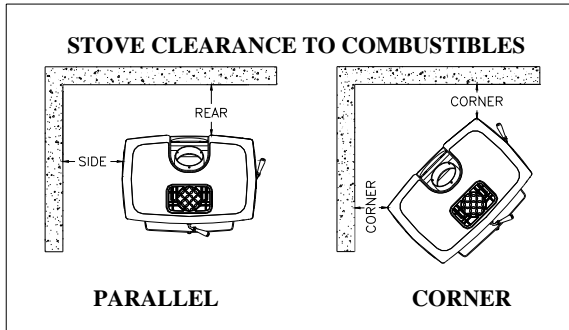
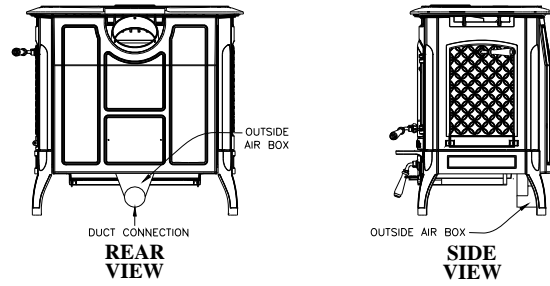
OUTSIDE AIR SUPPLY

You can connect an outside air source directly to this stove using an outside air adaptor. The advantage of providing outside air directly to the stove is that the air used by the stove for combustion is taken from outside of the residence rather than from within the room where the stove is located.

With outside air supplied directly to the stove, drafts within the room and air infiltration within the building are reduced. Use of the outside air adaptor may also improve stove performance in a particularly airtight house. The outside air adaptor for this stove allows for the direct connection of the stove's air intake to a minimum 3" (76 mm) diameter duct (supplied by others) which leads to the outside of the house.

When considering placement of the duct from the outside of the house to the hearth, keep in mind the need to avoid structural members of the house. See illustration for all connection options. Choose which is most convenient.

Locate the termination of the duct on the outside wall of the house in such a manner as to preclude the possibility of obstruction by snow, leaves or other material. Screened the opening against animals and insects.



CLEARANCES TO COMBUSTIBLES

Please use this section to plan the layout for your stove. Consider clearance of *pipe* to combustibles and *stove* to combustibles.

More specifics on installation follow.

You must follow minimum clearances for the Bennington stove to combustibles such as walls and ceilings. You may reduce the general clearances if installing the stove near *Protected Surfaces* (see "CLEARANCES TO NFPA 211 PROTECTED SURFACES" below and following diagrams).

FREESTANDING MINIMUM CLEARANCES TO COMBUSTIBLES (from closest point of stove)

Installation type	Unprotected Surfaces			Protected Surfaces (NFPA 211)		
	Parallel		Corner	Parallel		Corner
	Side	Rear		Side	Rear	
single wall connector.	* R=18 in. (381 mm) L=12 in. (305 mm)	18 in. (460 mm)	13 in. (330 mm)	6 in. (150 mm)	9 in. (230-mm)	7 in. (180-mm)
double wall connector.	* R=18 in. (381 mm) L=12 in. (305 mm)	16 in. (405-mm)	12 in. (305-mm)	6 in. (150 mm)	9 in. (230-mm)	7 in. (180-mm)

ALLOWABLE ALCOVE DIMENSIONS

Unprotected Surfaces			Protected Surfaces (NFPA 211)		
Min. Width	Max. Depth	Min. Height (stove to ceiling above.)	Min. Width	Max. Depth	Min. Height (stove to ceiling above.)
58 in. (1475 mm)	38 in. (965 mm)	48 in. (1220 mm)	43 in. (1090 mm)	48-in. (1220 mm)	24 in. (610 mm)

*With Kit #93-70500(Side Door Lock Kit) left side clearances can be used for the right side.

CLEARANCES FROM STOVEPIPE (Chimney Connector)**MINIMUM CLEARANCE TO COMBUSTIBLES** (from Chimney Connector)

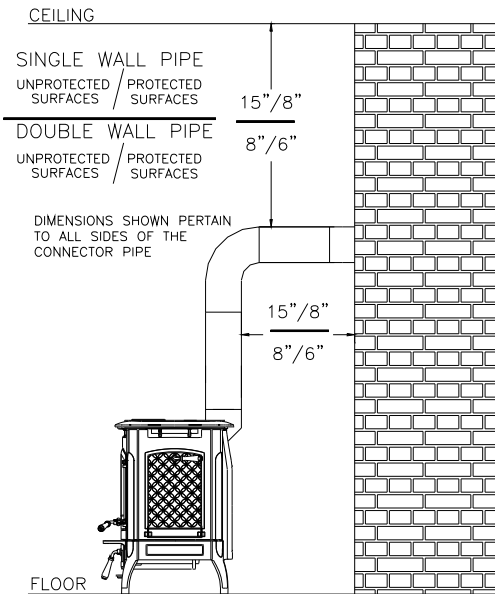
Connector type	Unprotected Surfaces	Protected Surfaces (NFPA 211)
Single wall connector pipe	16-in. 380-mm	6-in. 150-mm
Double wall connector pipe (**SEE Manuf. Specs.)	14-in. 205-mm	6-in. ** 150-mm **

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

- Single wall connector is 24 MSG or 25 MSG blued steel stovepipe.
- Double wall connector (close clearance pipe) which must be used with a listed factory-built "Type HT" chimney and may also be used with a masonry chimney to reduce clearances, is available from several manufacturers, your dealer can help you choose. Some air insulated connector pipe models available are Simpson Dura Vent DVL and Metalbestos DS. Security, GSW and Ameritec also have acceptable close clearance connector pipe.
- When used in a mobile home, a spark arrester is required. (See page 15)
- Chimney connector shall not pass through floor or ceiling, nor any attic or roof space, closet or

similar concealed space. Where passage through a wall or partition of combustible construction is desired, the installation shall conform to NFPA 211 or CAN/CSA - B365.

- It is very important to follow minimum clearances for chimney connectors to combustibles such as walls and ceilings when installing the stove near non-combustible surfaces. Typical chimney connector clearances are outlined below. The single wall



clearances are generic; the Double wall clearances are for Simpson Dura Vent DVL, **CHECK THE SPECIFICATIONS FROM THE MANUFACTURER OF YOUR CONNECTOR.**

Venting Components and Configuration

COMPONENTS OF A VENTING SYSTEM

The complete venting system consists of several components: chimney connector, wall thimble, wall pass-through, chimney, and liner. It is *absolutely necessary* that you install all of these components within the clearances to combustibles discussed earlier to install your stove safely.

To protect against the possibility of a house fire, you *must properly install and constantly maintain the venting system*. Upon inspection, immediately replace rusted, cracked, or broken components.

- The *chimney connector* is the stovepipe from the woodstove to the chimney. The chimney connector stovepipe must be 6" (152 mm) diameter, 24 MSG or 25 MSG blued steel connector pipe. *Do not use aluminum or galvanized steel pipe* - they cannot withstand the extreme temperatures of a wood fire.
- A *thimble* is a manufactured (or site-constructed) device installed in combustible walls through which the chimney connector passes to the chimney. It keeps the walls from igniting. You must use a wall thimble when installing a chimney connector through a combustible wall to the chimney.
- A *wall pass-through* (or chimney support package) also keeps the walls from igniting. You must use one when connecting through a wall or ceiling to a prefabricated chimney.
- Only install this stove to a *lined masonry chimney* or an approved high temperature *prefabricated residential* type building heating appliance chimney. *Do not* connect this stove to a chimney serving another appliance; you will compromise the safe operation of both the wood stove and the connected appliance.

WARNING:

DO NOT CONNECT THIS APPLIANCE TO ANY AIR DISTRIBUTION DUCT OR SYSTEM.

- A *liner* is the UL 1777 or ULC S635 (for factory built fireplace or masonry) chimney.

You must connect your stove to a chimney comparable to those recommended in this manual.

Do not use stovepipe as a chimney. Use stovepipe for freestanding installations only to connect the stove to a proper chimney.

INSTALLING A VENTING SYSTEM

Stovepipe sections must be attached to the stove and to each other with the crimped end toward the stove. If creosote builds up, this allows the creosote to run into the stove and not the outside of the stovepipe and onto the stove.

Secure all joints, including attaching the stovepipe to the stove's flue collar, with three sheet metal screws. Install #10 x 1/2" (3 mm x 13 mm) sheet metal screws into the holes pre-drilled in the flue collar. Leaving off the screws can cause joints to separate from the vibration that results from a creosote chimney fire.

You can simplify connecting stovepipe by using additional accessories such as telescoping pipes, slip-connectors or clean-out tees. These accessories ease the inspection of your chimney, as well as allow you to easily dismantle the stovepipe (without moving the stove) when you periodically inspect the stovepipe connection and chimney.

Install the stove as close as practical to the chimney, while maintaining all proper clearances. Install stovepipe that is as short and as straight as possible. Horizontal runs of stovepipe should always rise away from the stove a minimum of 1/4" per foot (21mm/m).

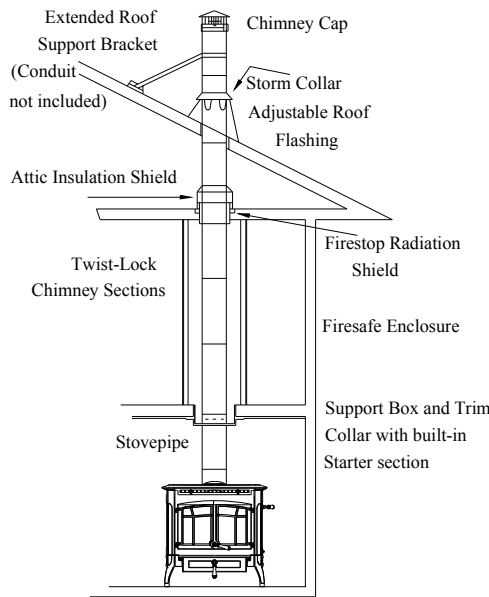
Long runs of stovepipe to increase heat dispersal are not recommended. Using longer lengths of stovepipe or more connecting elbows than necessary increase the chances of draft resistance and the accumulation of creosote buildup.

In general, you do not need to install a stovepipe damper with the Bennington. Some installations, however, could benefit from a stovepipe damper, such as a tall chimney which can create a higher than normal draft. In such cases, a damper can help regulate the draft. The Bennington requires a draft between 0.06" wc and 0.1" wc. For drafts above 0.1" wc, install a stovepipe damper.

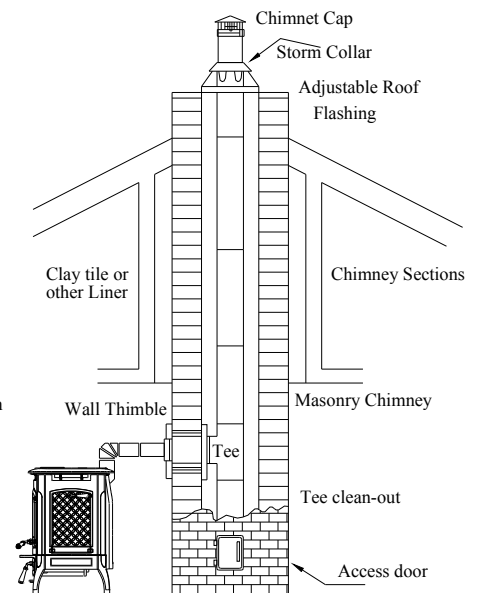
Remember, the NFPA has recommended, minimum clearances for chimney connectors to combustibles such as walls and ceilings. Once the stove is installed at safe distances from these combustible surfaces, it is important to maintain these connector clearances for the remainder of the installation.

CONNECTING YOUR WOOD STOVE

You can install your Bennington to a prefabricated metal chimney or a masonry chimney.



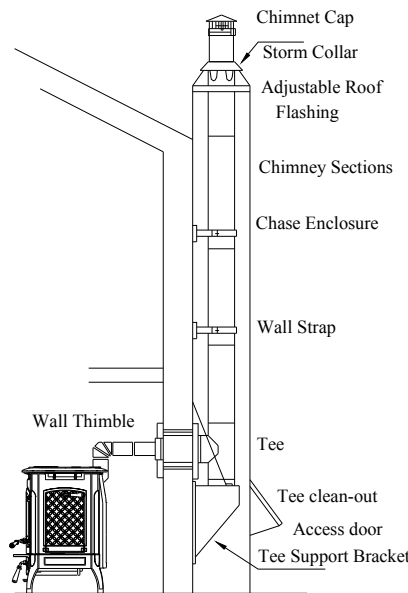
Two story house installation with attic.



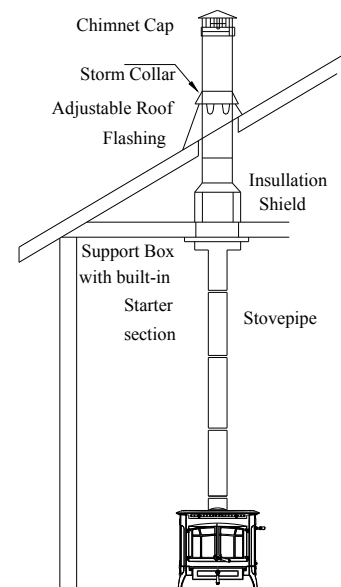
Chimney pipe through Clay tile or other Lined Masonry Chimney

CONNECTING TO A PREFABRICATED METAL CHIMNEY

When connecting the Bennington to a prefabricated metal chimney, you must follow, precisely, the manufacturer's installation instructions. Use only Type HT (2100 deg. F), prefabricated metal chimneys listed per UL 103 or ULC S629 standards.



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



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

WARNING:
DO NOT CONNECT THE STOVE TO A CHIMNEY FLUE SERVING ANOTHER APPLIANCE.

Make sure the size of the chimney's flue is appropriate for the Bennington. The Bennington requires a 6" (152 mm) inside diameter flue for new installations. A 6" diameter flue provides adequate

draft and performance. You can use an 8" (203 mm) diameter existing flue with a reducer. An oversized flue contributes to creosote accumulation. (In this case, bigger is NOT better.)

When purchasing a prefabricated chimney to install with your stove, be sure to also purchase from the same manufacturer the wall pass-through (or ceiling support package), "T" section package, fire-stops (when needed), insulation shield, roof flashing, chimney cap, and any other needed accessories. Follow the manufacturer's instructions when

installing the chimney and accessories. In addition, be sure to maintain all manufacturers' recommendations for the proper clearances to the chimney.

There are basically two ways to install a prefabricated metal chimney:

- An *interior* installation where the chimney passes inside the residence through the ceiling and roof.
- An *exterior* installation where the chimney passes through the wall behind the stove then up the outside of the residence.

Whenever possible, choose an interior chimney. An interior chimney heats up more quickly and retains its heat; thus promotes a better draft and discourages the formation of creosote. An exterior chimney does not benefit from the warmth of being surrounded by the building, so it typically operates at lower flue temperatures than an interior chimney. An exterior chimney's draft is not as strong and may experience increased creosote accumulation.

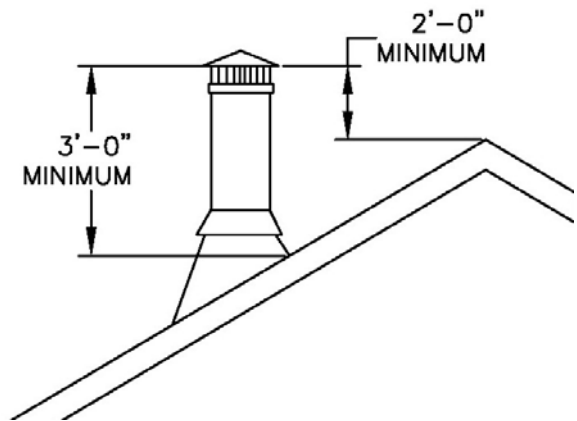
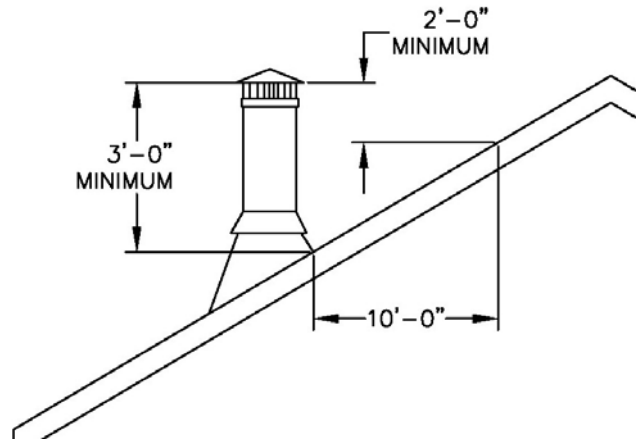
CONNECTION TO A MASONRY CHIMNEY

Consider two primary elements when connecting your stove to a masonry chimney: the chimney itself and the thimble where the stovepipe connects to the chimney.

Use only Code approved masonry chimneys with a flue liner. Before connecting to a masonry chimney, hire a professional to examine the chimney for cracks, loose mortar, and other signs of deterioration and blockage. If the chimney needs repair, complete them before installing and using your stove. Do not install your stove until the chimney is safe for use.

Make sure the chimney's cleanout is complete and working properly. To avoid a loss of draft, the cleanout must close off completely. If allowed to cool, your stove will perform poorly and creosote will build up in the chimney.

Make sure the size of the chimney's flue is appropriate for this stove and that it is not too large. Use a masonry chimney with a maximum of 8" x 8" (203 mm x 203 mm) tile size for best results. An oversized flue will contribute to the accumulation of creosote.



Use the following checklist to ensure that your masonry chimney meets these minimum requirements:

Chimney wall construction:

- Brick or modular block at least 4" (102 mm) thick.
- A rubble or stone wall.

Flue liner:

- Minimum thickness of 5/8" (16 mm).
- Installed with refractory mortar.
- At least 1" (25 mm) air space.
- An equivalent flue liner must be a listed chimney liner system meeting type HT requirements or other approved material.

Interior chimney requirements:

- At least 2" (51 mm) clearance to combustible structure
- Fire stops must be installed at the spaces where the chimney passes through floors and/or ceiling.
- Insulation must be 2" (51 mm) from the chimney.

Exterior chimney requirements:

- ❑ At least 1" (25 mm) clearance to combustible structure.

Chimney height requirements: (See Illustration)

- ❑ At least 3 feet (0.9 m) higher than the highest part of the roof opening through which it passes.
- ❑ At least 2 feet (0.6 m) higher than any part of the roof within 10 feet (3 m) measured horizontally from the top of the chimney.

We recommend a minimum chimney height of 13 feet (4 m). The maximum allowable chimney height is 30 feet (9m).

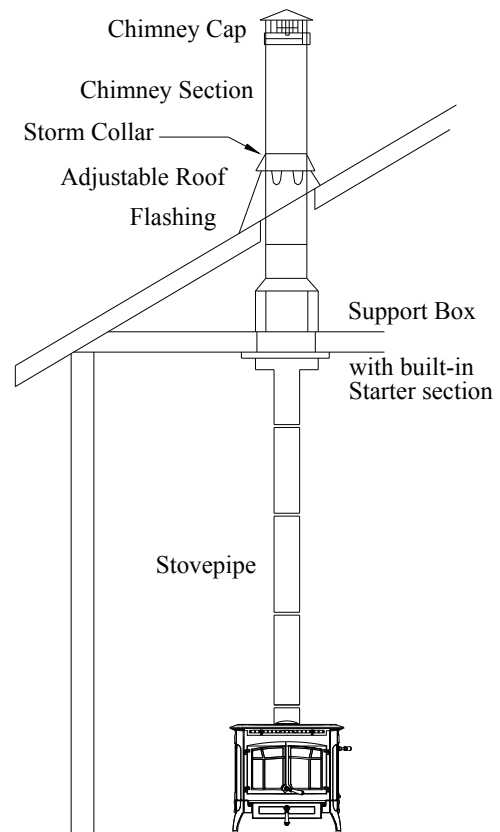
INSTALLING IN A MOBILE HOME

Follow these special requirements for installing your stove in a mobile home.

- Install the stove in accordance with 24 CFR, Part 3280 (HUD)
- Permanently attach the stove to your mobile home's floor. Use 1/4" holes in each leg base to bolt down the stove.
- Install one of the following Dura-Vent Mobile Home Chimney & Connector Kits:
 - 6DP-MH 6" Diameter S/N 9096N
 - 7DP-MH 7" Diameter S/N 9196N
 - 8DP-MH 8" Diameter S/N 9296N
 Each kit includes:
 - Stainless spark arrester cap, storm collar, Adjustable vented flashing – 0/12 – 6/12, Two 24" Dura/Plus* chimney pipes, 24" support box with built-in starter section and trim.
 * (UL or ULC approved equipment is acceptable)
- Chimney must be removed when transporting Mobile Home.

🔥 WARNING: DO NOT INSTALL IN A SLEEPING ROOM


🔥 CAUTION: MAINTAIN THE STRUCTURAL INTEGRITY OF THE MOBILE HOME WALLS, FLOOR, CEILING, AND ROOF WHILE YOUR STOVE IS INSTALLED AND IN USE.



Typical Mobile Home Installation.
Chimney is supported by Ceiling.

Operation

Once your Bennington is set in place, connected, and assembled, you are ready to light a fire. Hearthstone tests each woodstove before we ship, so you should be able to easily light your first fire. You may, however, have to make a few small adjustments to compensate for altitude and other factors particular to your installation.

 **WARNING: HOT WHILE IN OPERATION. KEEP CHILDREN, CLOTHING AND FURNITURE AWAY. CONTACT MAY CAUSE SKIN BURNS.**

Please read this entire chapter before lighting your first fire. It explains the controls and features of your wood stove, how to choose firewood, and how to break-in your stove and use it on a daily basis.

CONTROLS AND FEATURES

Before lighting any fires, become familiar with the location and operation of your stove's controls and features and learn how to use them. For your own safety, do not modify these features in any way.


REMOVABLE FRONT DOOR HANDLE: The front doors allow you to load wood into your stove; the removable handle allows you to operate the front doors, latch them closed, then remove so the handle does not become warm while the stove is in use. To open the doors, lift the handle to the 2 o'clock position and pull the door. To latch the doors, push the left door closed first, then close the right door tightly and lower the handle to the 4 o'clock position. Pull on the door handle to make sure it is properly latched, then remove the handle. Your handle can be stored to the left of the ash door in the provided holder

SIDE DOOR HANDLE: The side door allows you to load wood into your stove; a fixed handle allows you to operate the side door and latch the door closed. To open the door, lift the handle to the 12 o'clock position and pull the door. To latch the door, push the door closed tightly then lower the handle to the 3 o'clock position. Pull on the door to make sure it is properly latched.

PRIMARY AIR CONTROL: This feature is located in the front lower right of the stove. The primary air control allows you to regulate the amount of air entering the firebox. Generally speaking, the more air allowed into the firebox, the faster and hotter the rate of burn; conversely, less air creates a slower burn. Push the lever down to open the primary air

control; push the lever up to close the primary air control.

ASH PAN: The ash pan is located under the ash lip. The ash pan collects burned ash from a fire and allows you to conveniently remove the ash from your wood stove. The ash pan is easy to remove. While the stove is cool, sift the ashes across the grate into the ash pan then rotate the ash door handle counter-clockwise and pull to open. Remove the ash pan by sliding it out carefully. After you have disposed of the ashes, push the ash pan all the way into the stove and close the ash door.

 **Do not operate the stove unless the ASH PAN is inserted into the stove and the ash door is closed. This could overheat and damage the stove.**

CHOOSING FIREWOOD

Your Bennington Woodstove is designed to only burn firewood - also known as cordwood.

🔥 CAUTION: DO NOT USE CHEMICALS OR FLAMMABLE FLUIDS SUCH AS GASOLINE, NAPHTHA, KEROSENE, CHARCOAL LIGHTER FLUID OR ENGINE OIL TO START A FIRE. DO NOT USE CHARCOAL, PELLETS, COAL, ARTIFICIAL LOGS OR ANY OTHER MATERIALS AS FUEL; THEY ARE NOT SAFE. DO NOT BURN GARBAGE.

The quality of your firewood directly affects heat output, duration of burn and performance of your stove. Softwoods generally burn hotter and faster, while hardwoods burn longer and produce better coals. Density and moisture content are two critical factors to consider when purchasing wood for your stove.

The following is a list of some wood species and their relative BTU (British Thermal Unit) content. The higher the BTU content, the longer the burn. Firewood with higher BTUs is generally ideal for a wood stove.

Wood Heat Value: Sorted By Btu Content		
Common Name	Lb/ cord	MBTU/ cord
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
Coffeetree, 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

Moisture content also plays a key role in the performance of your stove. Wood freshly cut from a living tree (green wood) contains a great deal of

moisture. As you might expect, green wood burns poorly. You must season green wood before using it in your wood stove. To season green wood properly, split, stack, and allow it to air dry for a period of one year. Green wood may provide less than 2000 Btu per pound, whereas dry wood can provide up to 7000 Btu per pound.

Stack the firewood on skids or blocks to keep it off the ground, cover only the top of the stack. Plastic or tarps that cover the sides of the woodpile trap moisture and prevent the wood from drying. As for stacking, an old Vermonter said, "The spaces between the logs should be large enough for a mouse to get through, but not for the cat that's chasing it."

 **DO NOT STORE FIREWOOD WITHIN THE STOVE'S SPECIFIED CLEARANCES TO COMBUSTIBLE MATERIALS.**

BUILDING A FIRE

Once you understand the controls of your wood stove and have chosen the appropriate firewood, you are ready to start a fire.

BREAKING IN YOUR WOOD STOVE

It is imperative that your stove be "broken in" slowly. Cast iron must be "seasoned"; over-firing a new stove may cause castings to crack or may damage other stove parts. Also, the asbestos-free furnace cement must be cured slowly to insure adequate sealing and bonding.

The firebrick on the back and left side in your firebox is intended to prevent thermal stress; leave it in place in the firebox at all times.

When you light your first fires, the wood stove will emit some smoke and fumes. This is normal "off-gassing" of the paints and oils used when manufacturing the wood stove. If you find it necessary, open a few windows to vent your room. The smoke and fumes will usually subside after 10 to 20 minutes of operation. The odor and smoke will end once the stove is "cured".


The first fires may produce other odors from impurities that exist in the area immediately surrounding the stove. Some of these impurities can be cleaning solvents, paint solvents, cigarettes, smoke, pet hair, dust, adhesives, a new carpet, and new textiles. These odors will dissipate over time. You can alleviate these odors by opening a few windows or otherwise creating additional ventilation

around your stove. If any odor persists, contact your dealer or an authorized service technician.

BUILDING A BREAK IN FIRE

- 1) Open the door and place five or six double sheets of tightly twisted newspaper in the center of the firebox. Arrange kindling in a crisscross pattern over the newspaper. Kindling should be approximately ten pieces, 1/2" (13 mm) in diameter and 10" to 18" (254 mm to 457 mm) long.
- 2) Fully open the primary air control by pushing the lever to the down.
- 3) Light the paper under the kindling. Leave the front door slightly ajar momentarily until the kindling has started to burn and draft begins to pull.
- 4) Close the door and allow the fire to burn. Keep the door and ash drawer closed while the stove is in use. Make sure the ash door is in the closed position.
- 5) **KEEP A WATCHFUL EYE ON YOUR STOVE** to maintain a steady, low-heat fire. Your first fire should make the stove warm but **not hot to the touch**. At most, a few small chunks of wood should be added to the fire to reach safe break-in temperatures.
- 6) Once the stove is warm but **not hot to the touch** close the primary air control by pushing it up and allow the fire to die out completely.
- 7) Let the stove return to room temperature.

Your first fire and first fire each season thereafter should be built and maintained as outlined above. Your patience will be rewarded by a properly seasoned stove.

 **NOTE: Because of the cool flue gas temperatures present during the break-in procedure, creosote may build up quickly. Your window may get dirty. A good hot fire will clean it.**

NORMAL OPERATION

If your stove is not used continuously or has not been used in quite some time, follow the break-in procedure at least once to minimize the stress of a hot fire on a cold stove before proceeding with normal operation. We recommend one break-in fire at the start of each heating season. Prior to loading the stove, make sure the ash door is closed and the ash pan is in the stove. If the ash door is open, the stove will over-fire and be damaged.

BUILDING A FIRE FOR EVERYDAY USE

- 1) Open the door and place five or six double sheets of tightly twisted newspaper in the center of the firebox. Arrange kindling in a crisscross pattern over the newspaper. Kindling should be approximately ten pieces, 1/2" (13 mm) in diameter and 10" to 18" (254 to 457 mm) long.
- 2) Fully open the primary air control by pushing the lever down.
- 3) Light the paper under the kindling. Leave the front door slightly ajar momentarily until the kindling has started to burn and draft begins to pull.
- 4) Close the door and allow the fire to burn.
- 5) Once the kindling is burning, open the door and add logs, small at first, to build the fire up. Make sure to keep the logs away from the glass in front in order for the air-wash system to work properly. Otherwise, keep the front door and ash door closed while the stove is in use.

OVER-FIRE CAUTION

Over-firing means the stove is operating at temperatures above the recommended temperatures outlined above in the *BURN RATE* section. Over-firing should be carefully avoided since it will cause damage to the stove. Symptoms of over-firing include short burn times, a roaring sound in the stove or stovepipe, and discoloration of the stovepipe.

Over-firing can be caused by excessive draft, inappropriate fuel, and operator error. Correct an over-fire situation as follows:

- 6) Once the fire is burning well, use the primary air control to regulate the desired rate of burn. Pushing the lever down opens the PRIMARY AIR CONTROL for a high rate of burn or pushing it up for a low rate of burn.

Note: When opening the door to reload or re-arrange logs, it is advisable to open the door just a crack, pause for a moment then open the door completely. This procedure will allow the firebox to clear of smoke before the door is opened fully. Also, reloading on a bed of hot, red coals reduces smoking time and will bring fresh fuel up to a high temperature rapidly.

BURN RATE

HIGH BURN: Fully load the firebox with wood on a bed of hot coals or on an actively flaming fire and fully open the primary air control. A high burn rate is recommended once or twice a day to fully heat the stovepipe and chimney, which will help minimize creosote accumulation.

MEDIUM BURN: Set the primary air control to a mid-range setting appropriate for the heating needs of the area being heated. A medium burn rate should be the typical setting and is preferable if the stove is to be left unattended.

LOW BURN: Close the primary air control for a low burn rate. A low burn rate over extended periods of time is not advisable as it may promote the accumulation of creosote. The venting system should be inspected frequently if low burn rates are maintained consistently.

EXCESSIVE DRAFT: Contact your dealer to have a draft reading taken. Any draft in excess of 0.1 wc requires a damper in the stovepipe. Some installations may require more than one damper.

INAPPROPRIATE FUEL: Do not burn coal, kiln dried lumber, wax logs or anything other than natural cordwood.

OPERATOR ERROR: Make sure all the gaskets are in good condition. Replace worn out or compressed gaskets. Do not burn the stove with the front, side or ash doors in the open position.

Monitoring the temperature is the best way to determine if the stove is over-firing. If you suspect that your stove is over-firing, contact your dealer

immediately. Damage done by over-firing is not covered by your warranty. Results of over-firing can include: warped or burned out internal parts, discolored or warped external parts, and damaged enamel.

NOTE: ANY SYMPTOMS OF OVER-FIRING WILL VOID YOUR WARRANTY!!

REMOVAL AND DISPOSAL OF ASHES

Ashes should be removed when the stove is cold. Use protective fireplace gloves when the pan is warm. Exercise extreme caution when handling, storing or disposing of ashes.

To remove ashes from the firebox, sift the ashes across the ash grate using a poker or other suitable implement. Remove the ashes by rotating the handle on the ash door counter-clockwise and sliding the ash pan carefully out. Dump the ashes as described below. Re-insert the ash pan by pushing it in all the way. Be sure that the ash pan has been pushed firmly into place. Alternately, the ashes can be removed with a shovel through the side or front door.

Ashes should be dumped from the ash drawer into a metal container with a tight fitting lid. Do not place any other items or trash into the metal container. Replace the lid onto the container and allow the ashes to cool. Do not place the ash disposal container on a combustible surface or vinyl flooring, as the container will be **hot!**

Pending disposal, place the closed ash container on a noncombustible floor or on the ground, well away from all combustible materials. Ashes should be retained in the closed container until all cinders have thoroughly cooled.

Ashes should NEVER be placed in wooden or plastic containers, or in paper or plastic bags, no matter how long the fire has been out. Coals within a bed of ashes can remain hot for several days once removed from the firebox.

MAINTENANCE

MONITORING STOVE TEMPERATURES

Monitor the stove temperatures with a stove thermometer (available from your dealer) placed on the top center of the stove.

Do not over-fire the stove. (refer to page 17).

CREOSOTE FORMATION AND NEED FOR REMOVAL

When wood is burned slowly, it produces tar and other organic vapors, which combine with expelled moisture to form creosote. These 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 that may damage the chimney or even destroy the house.

To prevent the buildup of creosote:

1. Burn the stove with the primary air control fully open for 30 minutes daily to burn out creosote deposits from within the stove and the venting system.
2. After reloading with wood, burn the stove with the primary air control fully open for 20 to 30 minutes. This manner of operation ensures early engagement of the secondary combustion system which, when engaged, minimizes creosote buildup in the chimney.

The stovepipe connector and chimney should be inspected at least monthly during the heating season to determine if a creosote build-up has occurred. If a creosote residue greater than 1/4" (6 mm) has accumulated, it should be removed to reduce the risk of a chimney fire.

If the glass is remaining dirty, your operating temperatures are low; therefore, there is a higher risk of creosote buildup.

The venting system must be inspected at the stove connection *and* at the chimney top. Cooler surfaces tend to build creosote deposits quicker, so it is important to check the chimney at the top (where it is coolest) as well as from the bottom near the stove.

Accumulated creosote should be removed with a cleaning brush specifically designed for the type of chimney in use. A certified chimney sweep should

be used to perform this service. Contact your dealer for the name of a certified chimney sweep in your area (your dealer may be a certified sweep!).

It is also recommended that before each heating season the entire system be professionally inspected, cleaned and repaired, if necessary.

GASKETS

Gasket material should normally be replaced every two to three seasons, depending on stove use. If the door seal is loose, a new gasket will assure a tight seal and improved stove performance. Contact your dealer for a gasket kit that includes instructions and gaskets for your stove.

The procedure for replacing gaskets on the glass is reviewed on page 21.

To replace door gaskets, first remove the old gaskets with a utility or putty knife. Clean all gasket channels with a wire brush. Apply gasket cement to the channels and push the new gasket into place without stretching the gasket material. The door should be shut immediately to fully press the gasket into place and assure a positive seal.

We require the use of the following gaskets:

GLASS: 60" (1524 mm) Length, 3/4" (19 mm) Wide, Adhesive Backed Black Tape

DOOR: 60" (1524 mm) Length, 3/8" (9.5 mm) Diameter, Low Density Black Tube

ASH DOOR: 40" (1016 mm) Length, 3/8" (9.5 mm) Diameter, Med Density, Black Rope

SIDE DOOR: 1/4" (6.35 mm) Length, 30" (762 mm) Diameter, Low Density, Black Rope

GLASS

Do not operate the stove with a broken door glass. Do not abuse the front door by striking or slamming.

When necessary, the glass can be cleaned with low alkaline content commercial stove glass cleaners, which are available from your local dealer. Never attempt to clean the glass while the fire is burning or the glass is hot. Most deposits can be cleaned by following the instructions provided with the cleaner. To clean heavier deposits, open the door and lift it straight up and off the stove with the hinge pins

remaining in the door (take care to save hinge pins and washers for reuse). Lay the door face down on a workbench or table. Apply the cleaner to the glass and allow it to set for a few minutes. By laying the door flat, it will allow the cleaner to penetrate rather than running off the surface of the glass. Wipe the cleaner off with a soft cloth.

Important: scratching or etching the glass will weaken the integrity of the glass. Do not use a razor blade, steel wool, or any other abrasive material to clean the glass. Use low alkaline content cleaners only.

The front door glass is a ceramic, shock-resistant glass, made specifically for use in woodstoves. Do not use any replacement glass other than the ceramic glass manufactured and supplied for use in this woodstove. Replacement glass is available through your local dealer.

The door glass should be replaced immediately if broken. Contact your local dealer for replacement glass, which is accompanied with instructions and everything needed for the repair. If you replace the glass yourself, wear work gloves and safety glasses.

The procedure for glass and glass gasket replacement is as follows:

1. Remove the door by lifting it straight up off the hinges with the hinge pins remaining in the door.
2. Place the door face down on a flat, smooth surface.
3. Apply penetrating oil to the screws in the glass retainer clips. Remove the screws to separate the glass from the door.
4. Carefully lift the damaged glass from the door and discard.
5. Peel the paper backing from the tape gasket. Apply the new gasket to the new glass as illustrated on page 18.
6. Place the gasketed glass onto the door.
7. Screw the glass retainer clips back on the door.
8. Install the door.

CAST IRON

Exterior cast iron parts are either painted with black, high-temperature stove paint or porcelainized with an enamel finish in various colors.

Use black, high-temperature stove paint (satin black by Stovebright) to touch up and maintain the original appearance of painted cast iron. Use a damp sponge to wipe clean. Dry the cast iron thoroughly to prevent rusting.

Enamel castings can be cleaned with a standard glass cleaner. With time and use, a very fine, subtle network of crazed lines may appear seemingly beneath the surface of the enamel. Crazing is a natural, predictable process and does not represent a flaw.

TROUBLESHOOTING

Your Heating Needs

Virtually all woodstove operators experience basic common problems at one time or another. Most are correctable and generally require only a minor adjustment of the stove, installation, or operating technique. In cases where weather conditions dramatically affect stove performance, the problems are typically temporary and solve themselves once the weather changes.

If you question whether or not your stove is producing adequate heat, the best way to troubleshoot the problem is to monitor the temperature of the stack. A 400 degree F (200 degree C) stovepipe confirms the stove is supplying sufficient heat. Keep in mind that your house itself will regulate room/house temperatures. How well the walls, floors and ceilings are insulated, the number and size of glass windows, the tightness of outside doors, and the construction or style of your house (vaulted ceilings or other open spaces which collect large percentages of heat, ceiling fans, etc.) all are determining factors of room temperature.

Your stove's performance is also dependant on its installation. One common cause of poor performance is an oversized chimney flue. Oversized chimney flues result in decreased pressure, which prevents the smoke from rising out the chimney. Oversized flues are also more difficult to heat effectively, especially when burning a high efficiency stove. Cool flue temperatures inhibit the establishment of a strong draft (and encourage the accumulation of creosote). The lack of a strong draft will cause the fire to die down and may even force the smoke to pour into the room.

If your chimney is the proper size and a strong draft is not easily established, there is the possibility of the chimney being too cold. Again, hot chimneys promote a stronger draft.

Other draft guidelines are as follows:

AN "AIRTIGHT" HOUSE: If your home is super-insulated or especially well sealed, the (infiltration) air supply to the interior of the house may be inadequate. This phenomenon of air starvation within the building can be exacerbated if exhaust fans, such as clothes dryers, bathroom fans or cook stove exhaust fans, are in operation within the home. Outfitting your stove with the optional outside air supply adaptor connected to an air duct which leads to the outside of the building should correct this problem.

TALL TREES OR BUILDINGS: These obstructions, when located in proximity to the top of the chimney can cause chronic or occasional downdrafts. When selecting a site for a new chimney, take care to consider the placement of other objects in the vicinity of the proposed chimney location.

WIND VELOCITY: Generally, the stronger and steadier a wind, the stronger (better) the draft.

However, "gusty" wind conditions may cause erratic downdrafts.

BAROMETRIC PRESSURE: Chimney drafts are typically sluggish on balmy, wet or muggy days. This is a weather-related phenomenon, which generally is self-correcting as the weather changes.

BRISKNESS OF FIRE: The hotter the fire in your stove, the hotter your chimney and, therefore, the stronger the draft.

BREAKS IN THE VENTING SYSTEM: An unsealed clean-out door at the bottom of the chimney, leaky stovepipe joints, a poor stovepipe-to-thimble

connection, or a leaky chimney may cause inadequate draft.

SEASONAL FACTORS: Early fall and late spring are generally difficult seasons in which to establish proper drafts. The colder the outside air (relative to room temperatures), the stronger the draft.

Operating the Stove

There are days when a draft is not easily established. As outlined above, seasonal factors or a cold chimney may be the cause. Try starting the fire by using small kindling and fuel to obtain a quick, hot fire. Tend the fire frequently with small fuel until the chimney is hot and the draft is well established.

TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE

PROBLEM	POSSIBLE CAUSE	SOLUTIONS
STOVE SMOKES	<p>Operating Technique</p> <p>Cold Chimney Blocked Chimney</p> <p>Oversized Chimney Undersized Chimney Chimney Too Short Air Infiltration Into The Chimney More Than One Appliance Connected to the Flue</p>	<p>Fully open the primary air control one minute before opening doors.</p> <p>Preheat the chimney when first starting a fire.</p> <p>Examine the chimney and stovepipe for blockage or creosote accumulations.</p> <p>Reline the chimney to the appropriate diameter</p> <p>Install a draft inducer or replace the chimney.</p> <p>Lengthen the chimney.</p> <p>Seal chimney connections and openings in clean-out doors.</p> <p>Disconnect all other appliances and seal openings.</p>
BACK-PUFFING OR GAS EXPLOSIONS	<p>Operating Technique</p> <p>Extra Low Burn Rate Chimney Down-draft Excessive Ash Build-up</p>	<p>Fully open the primary air control one minute before opening the door and keep it fully open for a few minutes after reloading.</p> <p>Burn the stove at a higher burn rate.</p> <p>Install a chimney cap.</p> <p>Empty ash pan more frequently.</p>
UNCONTROLLED OR SHORT BURN	<p>Unsealed or Open Door</p> <p>Excessive Draft</p> <p>Deteriorated Cement Seals Extra Long Chimney Oversized Chimney High Winds or Hilltop Location: Excessive Draft</p>	<p>Close the door tightly or replace the gaskets.</p> <p>Check the installation. Operate at LOW BURN. Install stovepipe damper.</p> <p>Reseal the stove with furnace cement.</p> <p>Shorten the chimney. Install stovepipe damper.</p> <p>Reline the chimney to the proper diameter.</p> <p>Install a chimney cap.</p> <p>Draft in excess of 0.1 wc should be corrected with a stovepipe damper</p>
INSUFFICIENT HEAT	<p>Poor Quality or Green Wood Low Burn Rate Air Insulated Chimney</p> <p>Cold Exterior Chimney Leaky Stovepipe or Chimney Too Much Heat Loss From House</p>	<p>Use only air-dried wood, preferably dried <u>at least</u> one year.</p> <p>Operate the stove at a higher burn rate.</p> <p>Replace with a pre-fabricated insulated chimney system or a properly sized masonry chimney.</p> <p>Reline or insulate the chimney.</p> <p>Check the installation.</p> <p>Caulk windows, seal openings in home.</p>
BLISTERING OF ENAMEL CASTING	<p>Operating Technique</p> <p>Excessive Draft</p>	<p>Do not over-fire the stove. Monitor stove temperatures. Use seasoned wood only.</p> <p>Check the DRAFT. A damper may be required. Operate the stove at a LOW BURN range.</p>

REPLACEMENT PARTS & OPTIONAL ACCESSORIES

PART NUMBER:	DESCRIPTION:	PART NUMBER:	DESCRIPTION:
CASTINGS		STEEL SET	
23XX-505	ASH GRATE FRAME	5350-010	ASH TRAY
2310-512	LPAO DEFLECTION PLATE	5350-044	FRONT DOOR LATCH
2310-514	LPAO AIR RISER	5350-035	SIDE DOOR LATCH
23XX-530	BACK CASTING	5010-080	DOOR CRANK
23XX-535	LEFT SIDE	5350-047	FRONT DOOR CRANK
23XX-540	RIGHT SIDE	5350-040	FRONT DOOR HINGE
23XX-545	FRONT	5350-071	SECONDARY AIR TUBE #1
2310-548	AIR CONTROL HANDLE	5350-072	SECONDARY AIR TUBE #2
2310-550	ASH DOOR	5350-073	SECONDARY AIR TUBE #3
2310-560	ASH LIP	5350-012	ASH DOOR HINGE L
2310-565	RIGHT SIDE DOOR	5350-014	ASH DOOR HINGE R
2310-570	LEFT FRONT DOOR	5350-052	GLASS RETAINER CLIPS
2310-575	RIGHT FRONT DOOR		
2310-582	HEAT EXCHANGER		
23XX-585	TOP CASTING		
23XX-590	TOP GRILL	MISCELLANEOUS	
2310-583	FLUE COLLAR	3030-022	GLASS, BEN, LEFT
2310-584	FLUE COLLAR ADAPTER	3030-023	GLASS, BEN, RIGHT
	HANDLE COMPONENTS		
3900-180	WOODEN HANDLE	93-70500	KIT (Bolt-up side door)
4500-1680	HANDLE SCREW 3-1/4"	OPTIONAL	
4600-0400	SPLIT LOCK WASHER 1/4"	ACCESSORIES	
		93-57500	Blower Assembly

Note: 23XX – Enamel parts

SAFETY & RATING LABEL

CONTACT YOUR LOCAL BUILDING OFFICIALS ABOUT RESTRICTIONS AND INSTALLATION INSPECTION IN YOUR AREA

Listed Room Heater, Solid Fuel Type
 Also Suitable for Mobile Home Installation Pursuant to (UM)84-HUD

Intertek Testing
 Services NA, inc.

Manufactured by:

317 Stafford Ave.
 Morrisville VT 05661
 USA

SERIAL #

MODEL NAME: BENNINGTON-8350

TESTED TO: UL 1482, ULC S627

WARNINGS

Do not use grate or elevate fire. Build wood fire directly on hearth.

Do not overfire. If the heater or chimney connector glows, you are overfiring. (See Manual)

Do not operate with doors open.

Do not obstruct space under heater

TYPE OF FUEL:
 Solid Wood Only



Caution: Hot while in operation, Do not touch. Keep children, clothing, and furniture away. Contact may cause skin burns. See nameplate and Owner's manual.

"PREVENT HOUSE FIRES"

Install and use only in accordance with manufacturer's installation instructions and your local building codes.

CAUTION: Special methods are required when passing chimney through a wall or ceiling, refer to local building codes. Do not connect this unit to a chimney flue serving another appliance

NOTE: Replace glass only with 5mm CERAMIC IR or NEOCERAM IR glass.

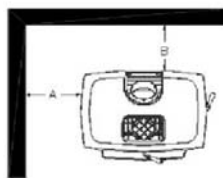
WARNING: (MOBILE HOME) An outside air inlet must be provided for combustion and be unrestricted while unit is in use.

Inspect and Clean Chimney Frequently-Under Certain Conditions of Use, Creosote Buildup May Occur Rapidly.

VENT REQUIREMENTS: 6 inch diameter, single wall, minimum 24 MSG black or 25 MSG blue steel connector with listed factory-built Type HT chimney or masonry chimney.

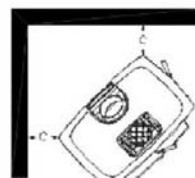
OPTIONAL COMPONENTS:
 Blower Kit Part # 93-57500
 Outside Air Kit Part # 93-53500

Minimum Clearance to Combustible Materials*



PARALLEL

A - 18" RIGHT
 12" LEFT

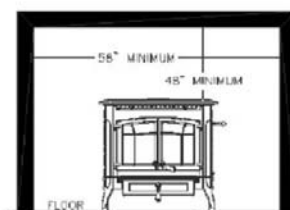


CORNER

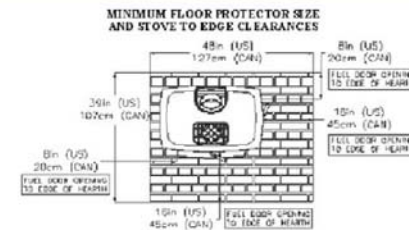
B - 18" C - 13"



SIDE VIEW



FRONT VIEW



For horizontal chimney connector installations, the floor protection must be installed beneath the connector and 2" beyond each side.

* Refer to the Installation Manual for additional clearance information, Installation Instructions, and Operating Instructions.

U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
 Certified to comply with July 1, 1990 particulate emissions standards

Date of Manufacture

2006 2007 2008 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec

DO NOT REMOVE OR COVER THIS LABEL

8300-552 Rev B

WARRANTY REGISTRATION

The Original Purchaser may complete the Warranty Registration process on our website: www.hearthstionestoves.com, or send a completed and signed Warranty Registration Form, which is enclosed in the Woodstove warranty packet, to the following address:

Hearthstone Quality Home Heating Products, Inc.
Warranty Department
317 Stafford Avenue
Morrisville, VT 05661

NOTE: SENDING IN THE SIGNED WARRANTY REGISTRATION FORM IS NOT A CONDITION OF WARRANTY COVERAGE OR HEARTHSTONE'S PERFORMANCE.