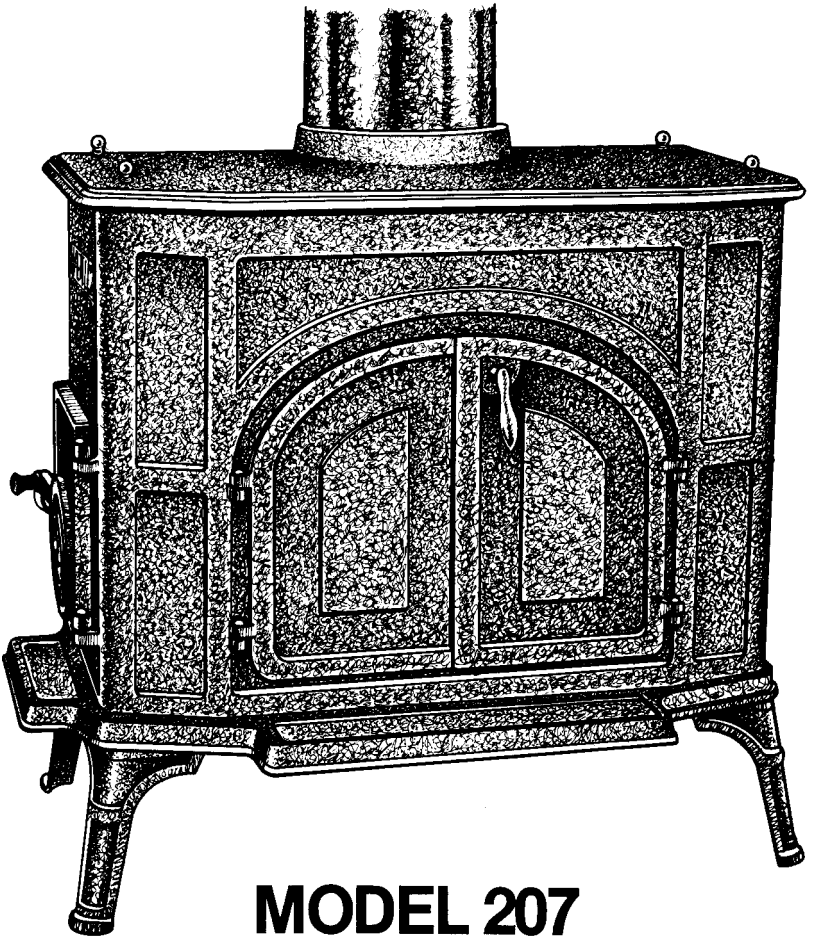
UPLAND
WOODSTOVES



MODEL 207
OWNER'S MANUAL

PARTS LIST	SPECIFICATIONS	
1 stove assembly	TYPE: “Airtight” cast iron	
legs	HEIGHT:	30 inches
2005 baffles (L and R)	WIDTH:	18.5 inches-
4 1/4 inch washers	LENGTH:	31.5 inches
4 1/4 inch nuts	SHIPPING	
6005 stove hoe	WEIGHT:	300 lbs.
6001 spark guard	FINISH:	11000 flat black
6011 stove handle tool	FUEL: seasoned hardwood	
	maximum length 26”	

HEATING CAPACITY: 50,000 BTU
PIPE SIZE: 7” dia. 26 Ga.

**READ ALL INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY BEFORE ATrEMPTING ANY INSTALLATION
**READ OPERATIONS SECTION FOR SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

BEFORE OPERATING YOUR STOVE
NOTE: THIS UNIT IS NOT FOR USE IN MOBILE HOMES

ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS

1.Remove the stove and parts from the carton and check for any damage that may have occurred in shipping. Check the parts against the parts list to make sure that all the parts needed to assemble the stove are included.

2.Lay the stove on its back and install the legs (part #2002) by placing the leg against the locating bar on the bottom of the stove so that the threaded rod protruding from the bottom of the stove is in the slot in the leg (see diagram on last page). Fasten the leg using the washer and nut provided in the small parts bag. Tighten the nut snugly, but do not overtighten. After the stove has been fired and cooled check the leg nuts for tightness.

3.Set the stove upright on its legs and place the two heat baffles (part # 2005-L and 2005-R) on top of the shelves on the front and back of the stove. The tapered ends of the baffles must be placed towards the ends of the stove, and the square ends towards the center (see diagram on last page). Your stove is now ready for installation.

PROPER AND SAFE INSTALLATION OF YOUR UPLAND STOVE

THIS STOVE SHOULD BE BURNED FOR THE FIRST TIME IN A WELL VENTILATED AREA BECAUSE OF THE UNPLEASANT ODORS THAT ARE GIVEN OFF DURING THE CURING OF THE PAINT!!

CHIMNEYS:
Woodstoves can be attached to existing masonary chimneys if they are not already being used by another appliance. An existing chimney should be thoroughly inspected for cracks or loose mortar. Fire in an unlined or cracked chimney can spread into the house. Many local fire companies will inspect your chimney free of charge. Any defects in the chimney should be repaired before using the woodstove. The chimney should also be cleaned of any soot build up that could cause a chimney fire. Any new masonary chimneys should be installed by a professional who has knowledge and experience in chimney installations. It is not a job for a novice. There are several prefabricated chimneys on the market at the present time. This type of chimney should be installed according to your dealers and pipe manufacturers specifications. Some of the common problems with chimneys are:
*Chimney not tall enough, causing draft problems with puff-back of smoke into the house. The chimney should rise two or three feet above any roof ridge that comes within ten feet of it.
*Too many heating devices on a common flue.

House located in forest clearing. Wind moves across tree tops, drops down into the clearing and down the chimney as well, creating draft problems. A hill or a large building can cause the same kind of difficulty when the wind is right. The evidence will be smoke puff-backs.
* Dirty chimney. Blockage can be caused by soot buildup, bird nests, fallen masonry, etc.

INTERIOR INSTALLATION

The UPLAND Model #207 is designed for installation with the crimped end of stovepipe inserted inside of the stove collar. The pipe joints should run towards the stove rather than towards the chimney. This is to keep any residue from running out of the pipe onto the floor.

Locate the stove where it will distribute the maximum amount of radiant and convected heat. There must be a clearance of 36 inches from any combustible surface. If the floor that the stove is placed on is not made of stone or brick, an approved asbestos and sheet metal panel must be used under the stove. The panel should extend at least 18 inches in front of the stove, and at least 12 inches beyond the sides and the back. If a steel plate is to be used it should be 24 guage or thicker.

The stove may be placed closer to a wall ONLY if an approved non-combustible material is installed on the wall in compliance with building and fire regulations.

Install the flue pipe with sheet metal screws at the stove collar and at all joints. Use only approved stovepipe. A seven inch flue damper may be installed in the flue near the stove to control the draft while in the Fire-place mode.

INSTALLATION OF THIS STOVE MUST BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH LOCAL BUILDING AND FIRE CODES. Copies of these regulations are available through your local fire department. Following are reprints of four suggested procedures for installation of woodstoves prepared by the National Association of Mutual Insurance Companies.

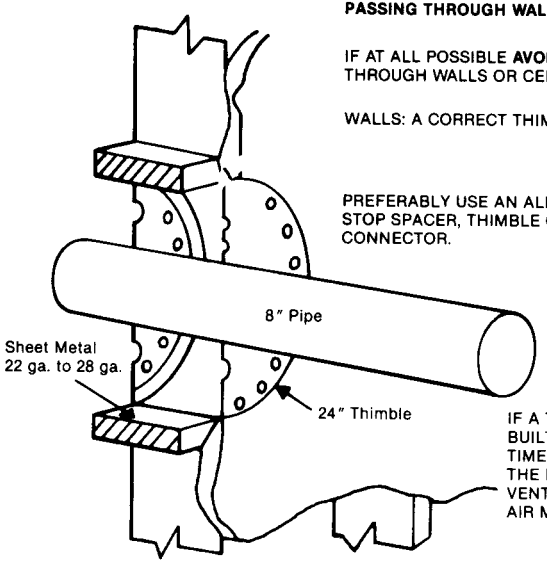
SUGGESTED PROCEDURE FOR INSTALLATION OF WOOD BURNING STOVES

PASSING THROUGH WALLS OR FLOORS

IF AT ALL POSSIBLE **AVOID** GOING THROUGH WALLS OR CEILINGS

WALLS: A CORRECT THIMBLE **MUST** BE USED.

PREFERABLY USE AN ALL FUEL FIRE STOP SPACER, THIMBLE OR CONNECTOR.



IF A THIMBLE IS TO BE BUILT, IT MUST BE THREE TIMES THE DIAMETER OF THE PIPE AND WELL VENTILATED TO ALLOW AIR MOVEMENT.

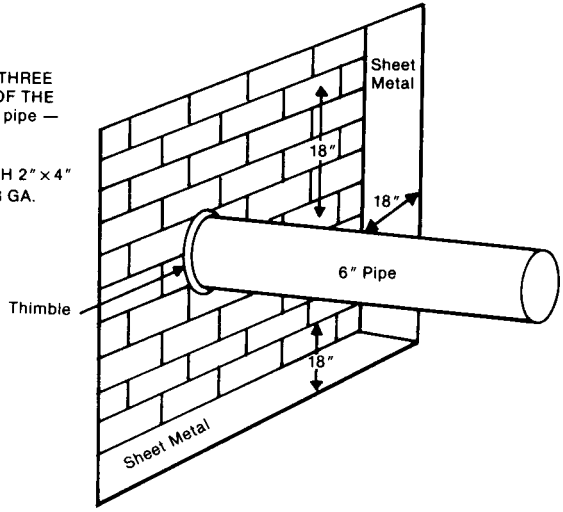
LINE INSIDE FRAMING WITH SHEET METAL.

CEILINGS: WHEN YOU MUST PASS THROUGH A CEILING, THE ALL FUEL CONNECTOR OR FIRE STOP SPACER MUST BE USED AND INSTALLED ACCORDING TO THE MANUFACTURER'S REQUIREMENTS.

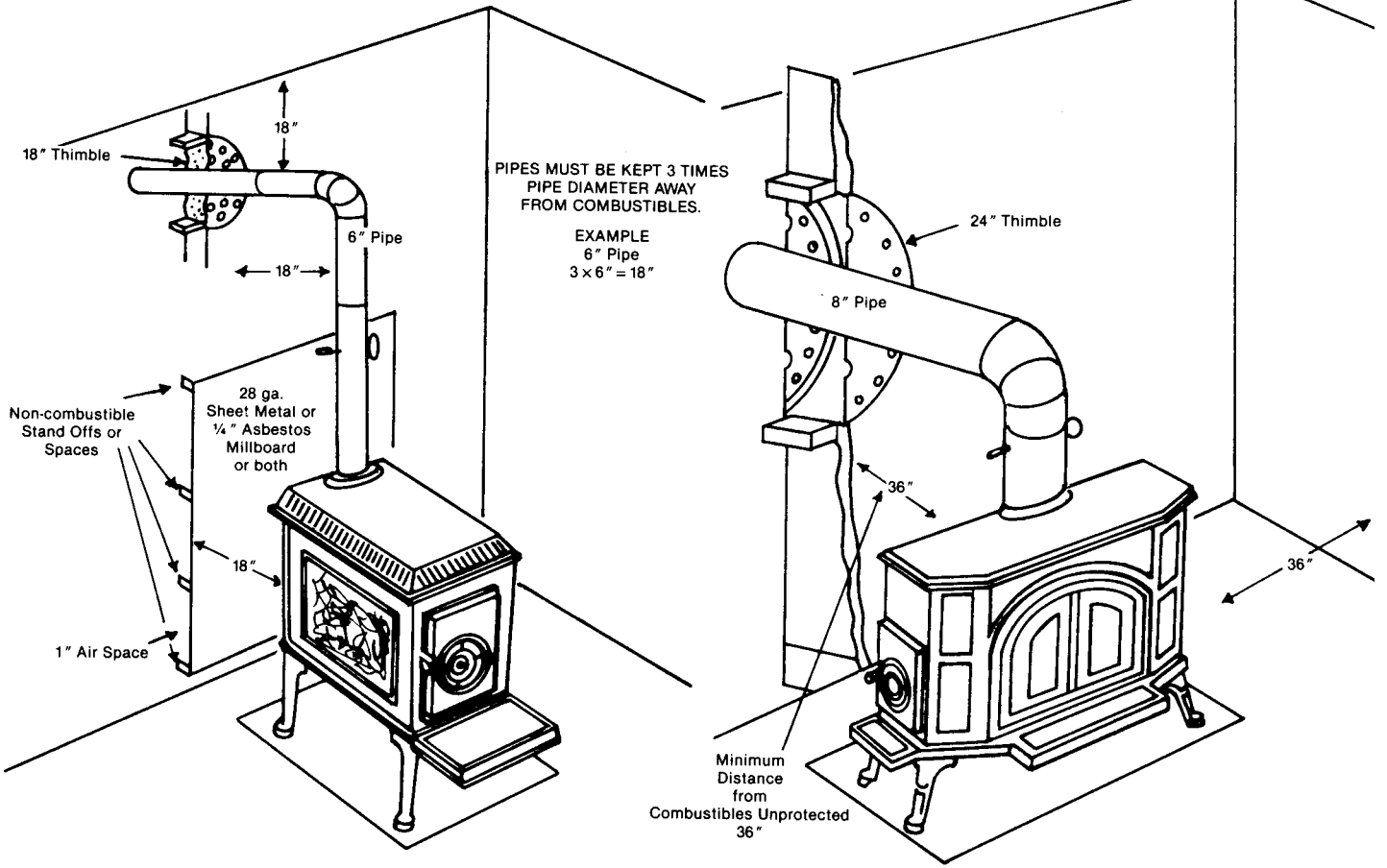
CONNECTING THE STOVE PIPE TO A CHIMNEY, THROUGH A WALL

CUT WALL BACK THREE TIMES THE SIZE OF THE PIPE. Example: 6" pipe — 3 × 6" = 18"

FRAME HOLE WITH 2" × 4" WITH 22 GA TO 28 GA. SHEET METAL.



USE A THIMBLE AT CHIMNEY.



ALL STOVE LEGS SHOULD BE 4" TO 6" LONG.
STOVE MUST BE ON A STOVE BOARD*

Brick, Stone, and Asbestos Cementboard
DO NOT PROTECT Combustibles

*stove board
¼" Asbestos Millboard
Covered with Sheet Metal

OPERATION OF YOUR UPLAND STOVE

BURN WELL SEASONED HARDWOOD ONLY. This stove is a heating appliance, not a trash burner!!

THIS STOVE MUST BE OPERATED IN AN UNSEALED ROOM. It is necessary to have enough air entering the room to supply the draft of the fire.

CREOSOTE — FORMATION AND NEED FOR REMOVAL
When wood is burned slowly, it produces acetic and pyroligneous acids, 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 connector and the chimney should be inspected frequently during the heating season to determine if a creosote build-up has occurred. If creosote has accumulated it should be removed to reduce the risk of a chimney fire. Experienced chimney servicing personnel should be consulted. 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.

KEEP ALL COMBUSTIBLE MATERIAL AT LEAST 36 INCHES FROM THE STOVE. This includes wood to be burned in the stove.

NEVER POUR COLO WATER ON A HOT STOVE. Cast iron may break when subject to sudden temperature changes.

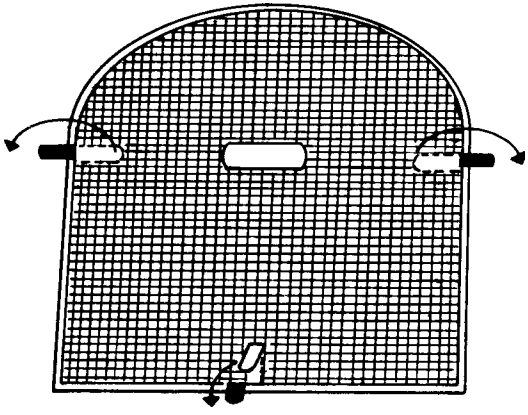
BEFORE LIGHTING YOUR FIRST FIRE, cover the bottom of the firebox with a two inch layer of sand. This protective layer must be maintained at all times during the operation of the stove. When making your first fire, make a relatiavely small, slow fire so that the cast iron will cure and not break. NEVER let the stove ‘run away’ as damage to it may result.

BURNING IN THE FIREPLACE MODE

1. Open the firedoor and pull the baffle nearest the firedoor to the end of the stove towards the firedoor.
2. Open the front doors and build a kindling fire to the rear of the stove. Once the fire is burning well, add larger logs to the fire.
3. When a good fire is burning, close the flue damper to the point where the fire still burns well but does not kick back smoke into the room.
4. Place the spark guard in front of the door opening. Directions for installing the spark guard are found below.

NEVER LEAVE THE FIRE UNATTENDED WITHOUT THE SPARK GUARD IN PLACE

Below is a diagram of the spark guard and instructions for installation.



To attach the spark guard to your Model #207, bend the mounting tabs on the side out and the bottom tab down. Now, hook the bottom tab on the bottom of the door opening and at the same time slide the side tabs behind the lugs on the opened doors. If the doors are to be removed, put the hinge pins from the doors in the hinge lugs on the front of the stove to hold the screen in place.

BURNING IN THE AIRTIGHT MODE

The Model #207 is “airtight” which allows exacting control of air to the fire. Very little effort is required to maintain a dependable, even fire for as long as ten hours on one load of wood. This exceptional performance is due in part to the high degree of heat retention inherent in the cast iron. It is also due to the scientifically designed heat baffle system incorporated in the Model
#207.

The heat baffle system in the Model #207 causes the gases to flow in an “S” pattern, minimizing heat loss up the flue pipe and causing the wood to burn from front to back. This controlled flow pattern mixes unburned gases with preheated fresh air, aiding in a more complete combustion.

1.Open the firedoor and push the baffle nearest the firedoor to the center of the stove so it is touching the other baffle. If a flue damper is installed, make sure it is in the open position.

2.Make a small fire of kindling and paper in the firedoor end of the fire-box.

3.When the kindling fire has begun to burn well, place the larger firewood on top of the fire. Leave the firedoor partly open until the wood begins to burn well. NOTE: Never leave the stove unattended while burning with the firedoor open.

4.When the wood is burning well, close the door and adjust the draft, by turning the draft wheel, to the required heating level. Please be aware that heat output is dependent on a few variables, such as the type of wood being burned, the type and length of your chimney, and environmental conditions. After the fire is burning well, actual heat output may be greater with the draft wheel turned down slightly, rather than with it wide open.

5.After the fire is reduced to coals, pull the coals to the firedoor end of the firebox using the hoe provided with the stove. Place a new load of wood in the firebox and allow it to light before completely closing the door.

NOTE: The stove handles and controls are frequently too hot to touch. A stove handle tool is provided for your safety and convenience.

CHANGING MODES WITH A LIGHTED FIRE

If the stoves mode of operation is to be changed while there is a fire burning, the following procedure should be followed.

AIRTIGHT TO FIREPLACE MODE

1.Open the firedoor on the end of the stove and position the wood and coals in towards the back and middle of the firebox. Be sure nothing is resting against the front doors that could fall out when the doors are opened.

2.Pull the left hand baffle to the firedoor end so the opening between the two baffles is in the center of the stove.

3.Close the firedoor and turn the draftwheel to the closed position.

4.Wait about five minutes and open the front door slowly.

5.Reposition the fire as needed and put the spark guard in place.

FIREPLACE TO AIRTIGHT MODE

1.Remove the spark guard and close and latch the front doors.

2.Open the flue damper.

3.Open the firedoor and move the baffles to the right end of the stove. The opening should be towards the fire door end of the stove.

4.Rake the coals towards the firedoor end of the stove and add wood as necessary.

5.Close the firedoor and adjust the draft to the desired heat output.

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 on the ground, well 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. Be sure to leave a 2” protective layer of sand in the bottom of the stove after cleaning.

MAINTENANCE OF YOUR STOVE

Proper maintenance is essential to the long life and efficient burning of your Model #207. After the heating season, the stove should be thoroughly cleaned and the paint should be touched up to prevent rusting while the stove is not in use. When properly maintained this stove should last a lifetime. Maintenance of the stovepipe and flue are essential for safe operation while the stove is in use. They must be cleaned at periodic intervals that will be determined by the type of wood that is used. When first operating the stove, check the inside of the pipe every two to three weeks to insure that the buildup on the pipe walls is not getting too thick.

For further information on using your heater safely, obtain a copy of the National Fire Protection Association publication “Using Coal and Wood Stoves Safely” NFPA No. HS-8-1974. The address of the NEPA is 470 Atlantic Ave., Boston, MA 02210.

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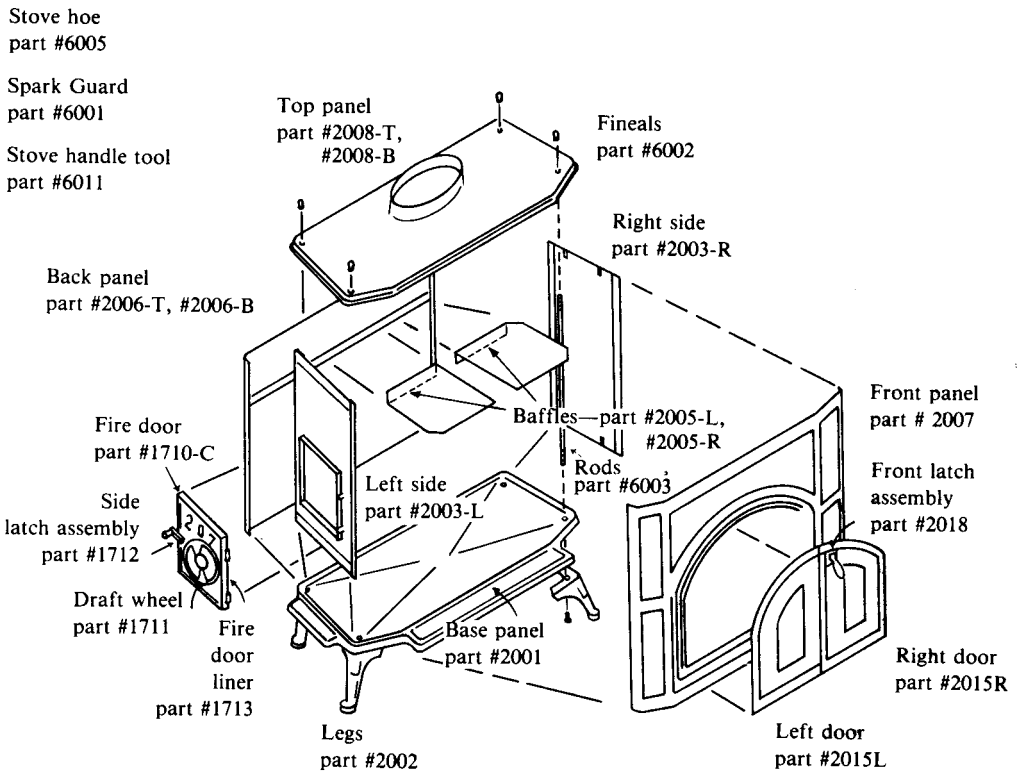

When ordering parts specify model number, part number, and part name.