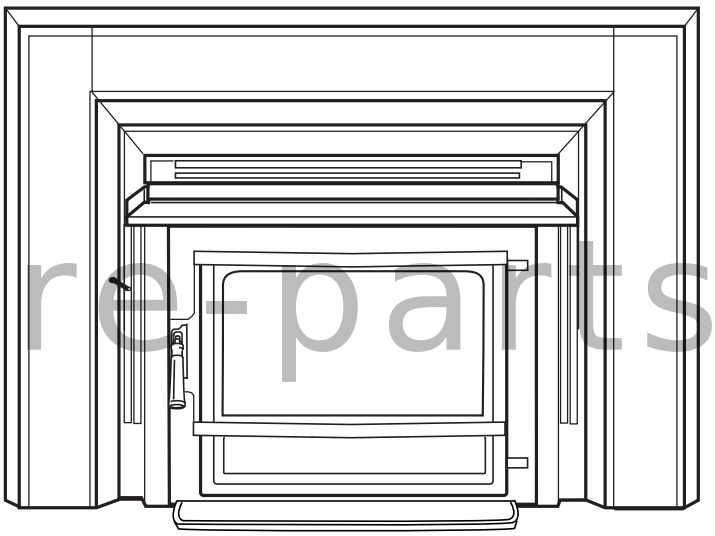
VERMONT Castings

The Seville Insert

Models 1600, 1601

Surround Models 1602, 1603



1586

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Homeowner's Installation and Operating Manual

For use in the
United States and Canada

**SAFETY NOTICE: IF THIS APPLIANCE IS NOT PROPERLY INSTALLED, OPERATED AND MAINTAINED, A HOUSE FIRE MAY RESULT.
TO REDUCE THE RISK OF FIRE, FOLLOW THE INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS. FAILURE TO FOLLOW INSTRUCTIONS MAY RESULT IN PROPERTY DAMAGE, BODILY INJURY OR EVEN DEATH. CONTACT LOCAL BUILDING OFFICIALS ABOUT RESTRICTIONS AND INSTALLATION INSPECTION REQUIREMENTS IN YOUR AREA.**

Do Not Discard This Manual: Retain for Future Use

30001586 10/03 Rev. 4

Introduction

Thank you for choosing a Vermont Castings Seville Insert to meet your heating needs. We're confident you will find the Seville Insert to be an effective wood-burning heater incorporating modern, non-catalytic combustion technology with the classic aesthetic appeal of its Vermont Castings lineage.

The Seville Insert achieves high-efficiency through precisely calibrated delivery of primary and secondary air into a refractory-insulated firebox. Properly operated and maintained according to the guidelines in this manual, your Seville Insert will provide safe, dependable, and economical heating for years to come.

The Seville Insert Model 1600 series has been tested and is listed by CSA. The test standards are ANSI/UL-1482 for the United States and ULC-S628 for Canada.

The Seville Insert Model 1600 is listed for burning wood fuel only. Do not burn other fuels.

The Seville Insert Model 1600 complies with the standards set forth by the Federal Environmental Protection Agency, 40 CFR Part 60.532(b)(2), as stated on the permanent label attached to each stove.

We recommend that you hire a professional, solid-fuel stove technician to install your Seville Insert, or to advise you on the installation should you attempt to install it yourself. Consult the authority having local jurisdiction (such as a municipal building department, fire department, fire prevention bureau, etc.) before installation to determine the need for a building permit. Also, consult your insurance agent to be sure your installation complies with specific requirements that may vary locally.

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In addition to directions on installation and operation, this manual includes directions on maintenance and assembly. Please read this entire manual before you install or operate your new room heater.

Save These Instructions For Future Reference.

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Accessories

#1604 Fan Kit, Side Mount

Specifications

Seville Insert, Model 1600

Range of heat output ..... 10,200 - 27,400 Btu/Hr[3]
Maximum heat output ..... 30,000 Btu's/hr.[1]
Area heated ..... Up to 1320 sq. ft.[2]
Fuel size/type ..... 18" (46 cm) logs
Loading ..... Front
Chimney connector ..... 6" (152mm) diameter
Chimney flue size ..... 6" (152mm) minimum
Flue exit position ..... Top
Primary air ... Manually set, thermostatically maintained
Ash handling system ..... Removable ash pan
Glass panel ..... High-temperature Infra-red
Weight ..... 420lbs.
Width ..... 29½" (749mm)
Depth (Front of Ash Lip - Rear Shroud) 29¼" (743mm)
Height ..... 24⅝" (626mm)

[1] This value can vary depending on how the stove is operated, the type and moisture content of the fuel used, as well as the design, construction and climatic location of your home. Figures shown are based on maximum fuel consumption obtained under laboratory conditions and on average efficiencies.

[2] These values are based on operation in building code-conforming homes under typical winter climate conditions in New England. If your home is of nonstandard construction (i.e., unusually well insulated, not insulated, built under ground, etc.) or if you live in a more severe or more temperate climate, these figures may not apply. Since so many variables affect performance, consult your Vermont Castings authorized dealer to determine realistic expectations for your home.

[3] Under specific conditions used during EPA emissions testing.

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Drawings not to scale.

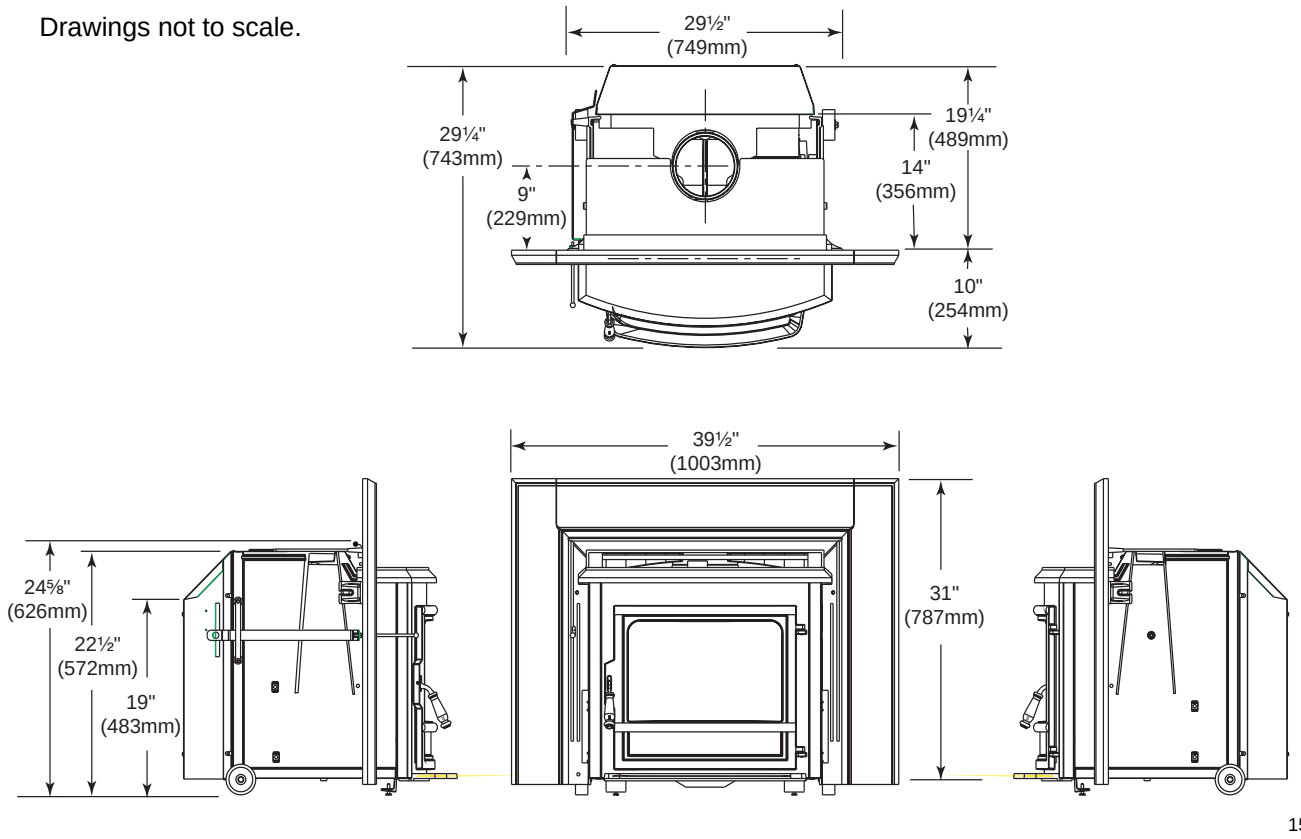


Fig. 1 Seville Insert dimensions.

Installation

SAFETY NOTICE: IF YOUR INSERT IS NOT PROPERLY INSTALLED, OPERATED AND MAINTAINED, A HOUSE FIRE MAY RESULT. FOR SAFETY, FOLLOW ALL INSTALLATION, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE DIRECTIONS. CONTACT LOCAL BUILDING OFFICIALS ABOUT RESTRICTIONS AND INSTALLATION INSPECTION REQUIREMENTS IN YOUR AREA.

NOTE: CANADIAN INSTALLATIONS

In accordance with CAN/CSA B365-M01, you must permanently secure the Fireplace Modification Tag to the rear of the fireplace cavity if you have modified the fireplace in any way to accommodate installation of a fireplace insert. This tag (1601246) is in the hardware bag included with the Seville Insert.

Before you begin an installation, review your plans to be certain that:

- Your insert will be far enough from combustible material to meet all clearance requirements.
- The floor protector is large enough and is constructed properly to meet all requirements.
- You have all necessary permits from local authorities.

Your local building official is the final authority for approving your installation as safe and determining that it meets local and state codes.

The metal label permanently attached to the back of the insert indicates that the Seville Insert has been tested to current UL and ULC standards by CSA. Clearance and installation information is also printed on the label. Local authorities generally will accept the label as evidence that, when the stove is installed according to the information on the label and in this manual, the installation meets codes and can be approved. Codes, however, vary in different areas. Before starting the installation, review your plans with the local building authority. Your local dealer can provide any additional information needed.

For any unresolved questions about installation, refer to the National Fire Protection Association's publication *ANSI/NFPA 211–1988 Standard for Chimneys, Fireplaces, Vents and Solid Fuel Burning Appliances*. In Canada, the equivalent publication is *CSA CAN-B365, Installation Code for Solid Fuel Burning Appliances and Equipment.* These standards are the bases for many national codes. They are nationally recognized and are accepted by most local authorities. Your local dealer or your local building official may have a copy of these regulations.

IMPORTANT: FAILURE TO FOLLOW THESE INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS MAY RESULT IN A DANGEROUS SITUATION, INCLUDING A CHIMNEY OR HOUSE FIRE. FOLLOW ALL INSTRUCTIONS EXACTLY AND DO NOT ALLOW MAKESHIFT COMPROMISES TO ENDANGER PROPERTY AND PERSONAL SAFETY.

Chimneys

Your insert must be connected either to a sound masonry chimney that meets local codes, to a relined masonry chimney that meets local codes, or to an approved prefabricated metal chimney. Whichever of those types you use, the chimney and chimney connector must be in good condition and kept clean.

If you use an existing masonry chimney, it must be inspected to ensure safe condition before the stove is installed. Your local professional chimney sweep, building inspector, or fire department official will be able to make the inspection or direct you to someone who can.

The chimney should extend at least 3' (914mm) above the highest point where it passes through a roof, and at least 2' (610mm) higher than any portion of a building within 10' (3m).

To assure proper draft and good performance, any chimney used with this stove should extend at least 16' (5m) above the flue collar of the stove.

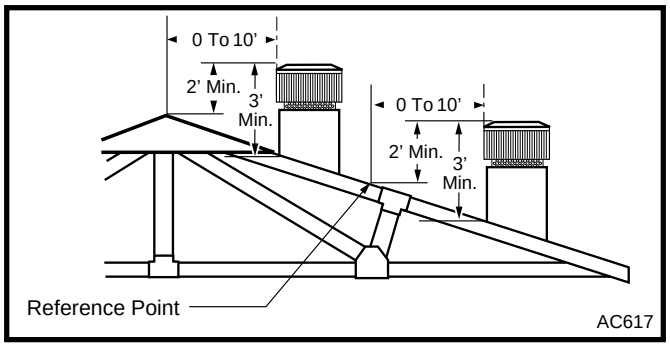


Fig. 2 The 2'-3'-10' Chimney Rule.

Masonry Chimneys

An existing masonry chimney must be inspected to confirm that it has a lining. Do not use an unlined chimney. The chimney also should be examined for cracks, loose mortar, other signs of deterioration, and blockage. Repair any defects before the chimney is used with your stove.

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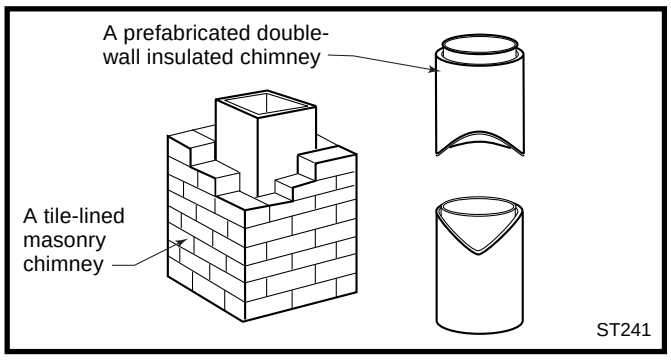


Fig. 3 Standard Chimney Types

Masonry Chimneys, cont'd.

- Unused openings in an existing masonry chimney must be sealed with masonry to the thickness of the chimney wall, and the chimney liner should be repaired. Openings sealed with pie plates or wallpaper are a hazard and should be sealed with mortar or refractory cement. In the event of a chimney fire, flames and smoke may be forced out of these unused thimbles.
- The chimney should be thoroughly cleaned before use.
- A newly-built masonry chimney must conform to the standards of local building code, or, in the absence of a local code, to a recognized national code. Masonry chimneys must be lined, either with code-approved masonry or precast refractory tiles, stainless steel pipe, or a code-approved, "poured-in-place" liner. The chimney clean-out door must seal tightly to ensure a good draft.

Prefabricated Chimneys

A prefabricated metal chimney must be one that is tested and listed for use with solid-fuel burning appliances to the High-Temperature (H.T.) Chimney Standard UL-103-1985 (2100°F.) for the United States, and High Temperature (650°C) Standard ULC S-629 for Canada.

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

NOTE: DO NOT VENT THIS STOVE INTO A FACTORY-BUILT (ZERO-CLEARANCE) FIREPLACE. THIS STOVE HAS NOT BEEN TESTED AND LISTED FOR THAT TYPE OF INSTALLATION. FACTORY-BUILT FIREPLACES AND THEIR CHIMNEYS ARE SPECIFICALLY DESIGNED AS A UNIT FOR USE AS FIREPLACES. IT MAY VOID THE LISTING OR BE HAZARDOUS TO ADAPT THEM FOR ANY OTHER USE.

DO NOT CONNECT THE STOVE TO ANY AIR DISTRIBUTION DUCT OR SYSTEM.

Chimney Size

This Seville Insert is approved for venting into a masonry chimney with a nominal flue size of 8" x 8" (203 x 203mm), and into a round flue size of 8" (203mm) or 6" (152mm). It may be vented into larger chimneys as well, however, chimneys with liners larger than 8" x 12" (203 x 305mm) may experience rapid cooling of smoke and reduction in draft, especially if they are located outside the home. Such large chimneys may need to be insulated or relined for proper stove performance.

Requirements for an Existing Masonry Fireplace

The Seville Insert is listed only for installation within a properly built masonry or heat circulating, masonry-type fireplace that is constructed in accordance with the requirements of recognized building codes. A heat-circulating masonry-type fireplace must conform to building code standards for masonry fireplaces, and must consist of a factory-built metal firebox with air circulation pathways that are surrounded by masonry materials.

The Vermont Castings' Seville Insert is not listed for use in "zero-clearance" prefabricated fireplaces.

The fireplace and chimney must be clean and structurally sound. Have it inspected by a qualified professional chimney sweep, a mason, or your Vermont Castings' Authorized Dealer before the insert is installed. Any deterioration (cracks, loose mortar or loose bricks) must be repaired.

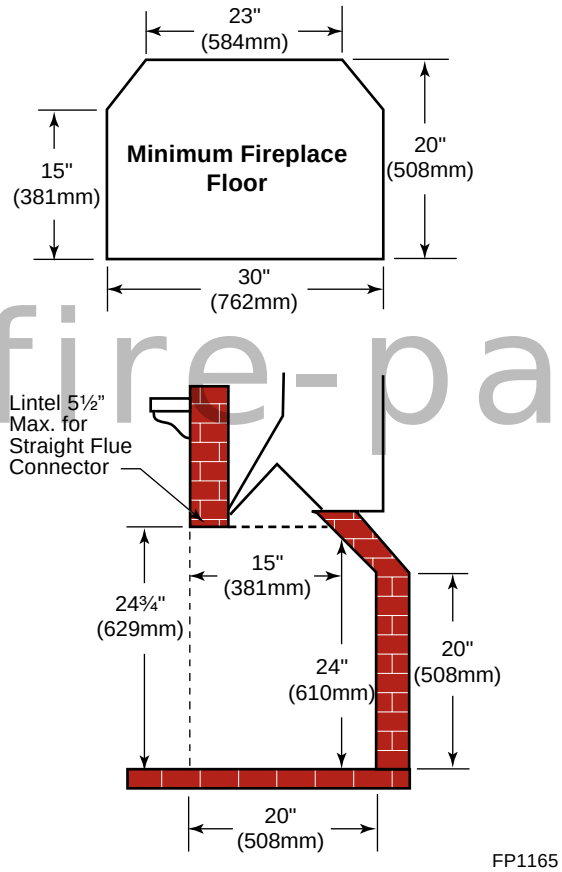
The fireplace should not be modified to install the insert without first checking with your local building inspector or fire marshal. Do not remove bricks or mortar that may jeopardize the compliance of the fireplace with local building codes.

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Minimum Fireplace Dimensions

The Seville Insert will fit most masonry fireplaces. To confirm that it will fit yours, measure the lintel depth, plus the height, width, and depth of your fireplace and your hearth. Compare them to the measurements in the accompanying chart. (Fig. 4) If you choose to install a new hearth over an existing fireplace hearth, be sure to take its thickness into consideration when measuring both front and back height of the fireplace.

Minimum Fireplace Dimensions



Fireplace Maximum Opening

Opening Width	39” (991mm)
Opening Height	30½” (775mm)

1. The minimum depth must be maintained from the floor of the fireplace to a height of 20” (508mm).
2. Though the Seville Insert will fit into larger fireplaces, the decorative surround panels will not completely cover the fireplace opening if these dimensions are exceeded. Custom made trim may be used.

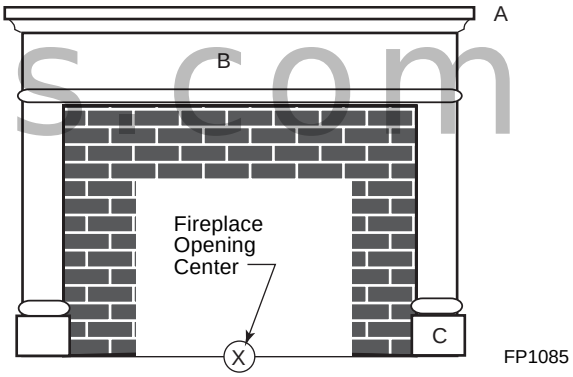
Fig. 4 Use these measurements to confirm that the Seville Insert will fit into your masonry fireplace.

Clearance Requirements

After confirming that your fireplace is the right size, check the clearances to combustibles. First mark with tape the exact center of your fireplace opening on the hearth. Measure the side clearance from this point. Measure the top trim and/or mantel clearances from the finished hearth surface. Measure the front clearance (to furnishings, etc.) from the door glass.

NOTE: The clearance between the insert and the mantel, top trim and side trim cannot be reduced by installing shields.

Another clearance requirement to consider is that for movable items such as tables, bookcases, rugs, furnishings, and your woodbox. All combustible materials of this type should be a minimum of 48" (1220 mm) from the front surface of the insert. Be sure that family members are aware of this requirement as well, so they too will keep objects a safe distance from the insert.



Fireplace Clearances

	Masonry Fireplace
A. Mantel*	39” (991mm)
B. Top Trim*	39” (991mm)
C. Side Trim**	21” (533mm)

*The mantel and/or top trim must be 9” (230mm) in depth or less. For the Seville System, measure from the supplied trim panel forward.
**Where side trim extends more than 2” (50mm) from the fireplace facing, the side clearance must be no less than 32½” (825mm). Measure the side clearance (C) from the exact center of your fireplace opening on the hearth (X). Measure the top trim (B) and/or mantel clearances (A) from the finished hearth surface. Measure the front clearance (to furnishings, etc.) from the glass door.

Fig. 5 Observe these clearances to combustible trim.

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Hearth Requirements

In some fireplaces, the hearth in front of the fireplace opening is brick, stone, slate, or some other noncombustible material that is in direct contact with concrete poured over earth. These are the only hearths that are considered noncombustible.

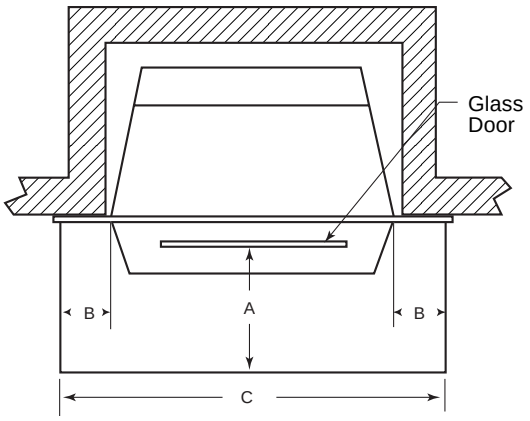
In other fireplaces, the brick or concrete hearth in front of the fireplace opening is supported by heavy wooden framing. Because neither brick nor concrete has good insulating properties, heat radiated by the fire will pass downward through the hearth to the wooden framing. Such hearths are considered combustible.

Floor Protection

Unless the fireplace and hearth are constructed over a completely noncombustible surface (such as unpainted concrete over dirt), a floor protector must be used in Seville Insert installations in front of and to the sides of the door as protection against spilled coals and embers.

Floor protectors must extend at least 8" (203mm) from the side of the stove, making the protector 40" (1016mm) wide. In addition, the floor protector must extend from the glass door a minimum of 16" (406mm) in the United States and 18"(457mm) in Canada.

The approved construction of a floor protector calls for 24 gauge galvanized sheet metal covered with a listed floor protector material that is at least 7/16" (11mm) thick (such as Wonderboard® or Durock®). The floor protector may be covered with a noncombustible decorative material if desired.



	United States	Canada
A.	16“ (406mm)	18” (457mm)
B.	8” (203mm)	8” (203mm)
C.	40” (1016mm)	40” (1016mm)

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NOTE: Measure from side of stove.

Fig. 6 Minimum floor protector requirements.

The Chimney Connector

Connect your insert to the chimney flue with a “positive flue connection.” Such a connection provides a direct passageway for smoke and exhaust gases leading from the flue collar of the insert to the first chimney lining tile. Positive flue connections are required in many areas before an installation can be approved.

The chimney connector itself should have a minimum cross-sectional area of 28 square inches (181 square centimeters), equivalent to an 6" (152mm) diameter opening, and must be 24 gauge or heavier.

Sealing Requirements

It is important to seal off the flue completely from the room air for proper operation of your insert. There are different ways to accomplish this:

1. Install a customized seal at the damper level;
2. Have your chimney professionally relined and connect the liner directly to the insert.

A Custom Damper Seal

Fabricate a custom sealing plate at or below the fireplace damper frame. The plate can be fastened securely to the lintel (the structural piece spanning the fireplace opening) and to the surrounding masonry, or be securely fastened to the damper frame. A section of chimney connector, attached to the insert flue collar, can then run up through the custom sealing plate and direct exhaust into the chimney liner.

A Relined Chimney

There are a number of fittings available from your Vermont Castings’ Authorized Dealer that are designed to form the connection between the insert and chimney liner. Your dealer as well as your local chimney sweep can advise you on the types of lining systems currently available.

Preliminary Steps for Installing the Insert into a Masonry Fireplace

1. Remove the Masonry Fireplace Damper

The existing damper plate within your fireplace must be removed or, if that is not possible, must be fastened securely in a fully-open position. Many dampers can be removed simply by removing a cotter pin and/or set screw.

Custom Fabrication:

Be sure any chimney connector or adaptor is properly installed and secured in place. There should be a slip joint near the insert so that the connection can be easily disengaged for removal and cleaning of the unit.

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2. Install the Floor Protector

Make sure the floor protector satisfies the requirements discussed on Page 7.

3. Assemble the Surround Panel

Installation will include:

(1) Surround panel, Top
(1) Surround panel, Left
(1) Surround panel, Right
(2) Mounting brackets
(2) 1/4-20 x 1” Flat head phillips screws
(2) 1/4-20 x 3/4” Hex head screws
(4) 1/4-20 x 1/2” hex head screws
(6) 1/4” Flat washers
(1) 3/8” diameter, plug button
(2) Damper tabs
(2) 1/4-20 x 1/2” Round head screws
(1) Brass rod
(1) 1/4-20 Nut
(1) Thermostat rod
(1) Brass ball

Tools required: Phillips head screwdriver and 7/16” wrench or socket

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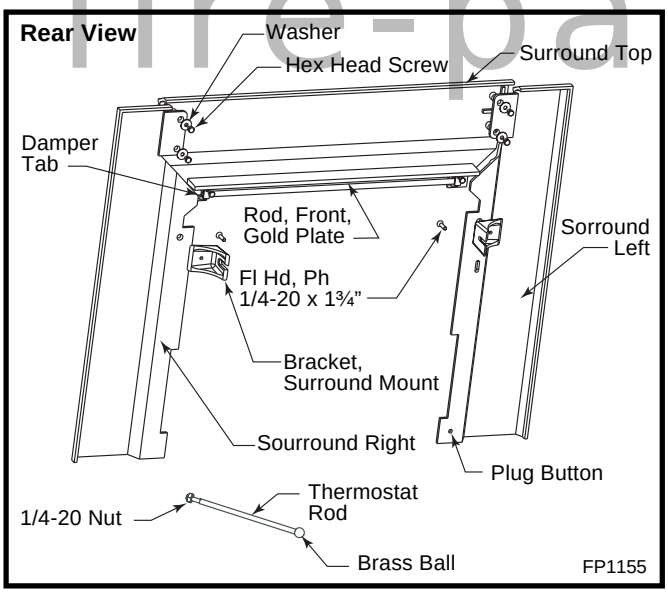


Fig. 7 Surround parts.

1. Begin by preparing the stove insert to receive the surround assembly by attaching the mounting brackets to the insert. (Fig. 8) Locate the mounting brackets over the threaded holes with the bracket clevis pointing towards the rear of the stove. Fasten with 1/4-20 x 3/4” hex head screws with flat washers. Repeat this process on both sides of stove.

2. Insert the longer threaded end of the thermostat rod into the control lever located on the left side of the Seville Insert and through the 1/4-20 nut. (Fig. 8 & 9) Tighten nut against the lever using a 7/16” wrench.

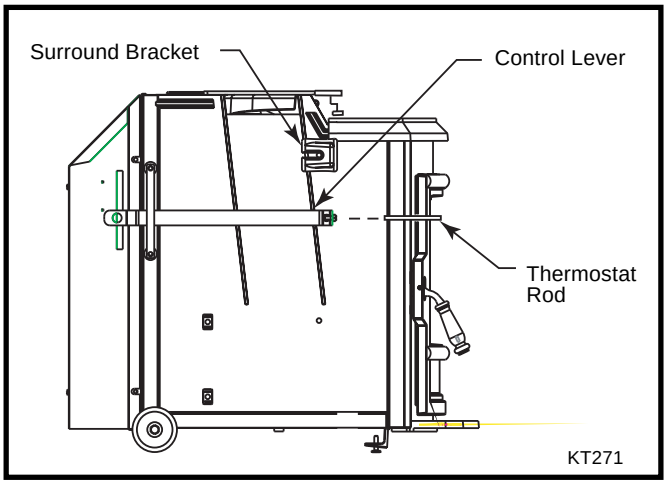


Fig. 8 Attach surround bracket and thermostat rod to side of Seville Insert.

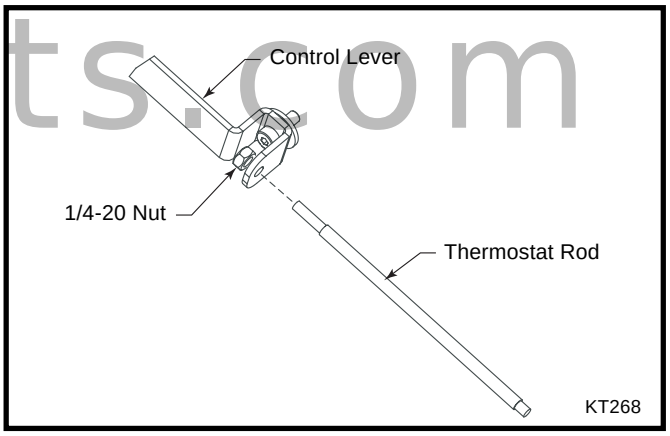


Fig. 9 Thermostat rod assembly.

3. Assemble the brass rod to the surround top by placing the surround top section face down on a soft surface such as carpeting. Place the brass rod in the two indentations. Place a damper tab over each indentation capturing the rod. Align the clearance hole in each tab with the threaded hole next to the indentations. Secure the tabs with 1/4-20 x 1/2” round head screws.

4. With the surround top still face down, attach the left side panel. Align the two clearance holes in the side panel with the two threaded holes in top section. Fasten together using the 1/4-20 x 1/2” hex head screws and washers. Provide support to the surround top to assure proper alignment. Repeat this process for the right side panel.

5. Carefully lift the assembled panels into the upright position. Locate the assembly directly in front of the Seville Insert. Move the panel assembly into position by carefully moving it straight back against the fireplace front. The thermostat rod should protrude from the left surround panel.

6. Fasten the surround assembly to the stove mounting brackets using the two 1/4-20 x 1" flat head screws. Move the surround assembly carefully to align the surround clearance holes with the mating threaded holes in the mounting brackets.

7. Press the plug button into the hole on the left surround panel.

8. Attach brass ball onto exposed thermostat rod end.

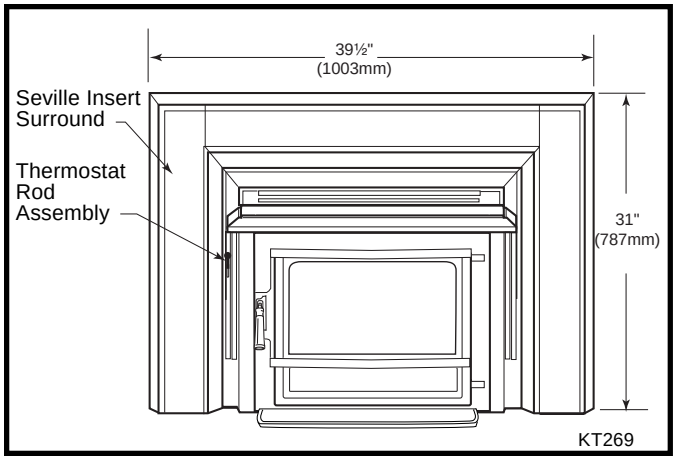


Fig. 10 Seville Insert Surround

Operation

How the Seville Insert Works

Combustion control is achieved in the Seville Insert through two separate air delivery systems.

The primary air control lever, located at the left side of the insert, controls the amount of incoming primary air for starting, maintaining and reviving the fire. More air entering the stove makes the fire burn hotter and faster, while less air prolongs the burn at a lower heat level.

For the greatest air supply and maximum heat output (but the shortest burn time), move the lever up. For a fire that will last longer with less heat, move the lever down. You can set the lever anywhere in between the upper and lower extremes.

The Seville Insert features an automatic thermostat to ensure an even heat output at any manual setting you select. As the fuel burns, the thermostat reacts to the heat radiating from the insert surface, and, consequently adjusts the air shutter attached to it. As the fire intensity (and heat output) builds, the thermostat slowly closes the air shutter, thereby restricting incoming combustion air. As the fire intensity then wanes (and heat output lessens), the thermostat responds and gradually opens the air shutter which allows more combustion air to again enliven the fire. This ebb and flow action functions continuously to prolong the burn cycle until the fuelbed is exhausted.

Another separate supply of oxygen is delivered to the upper area of the firebox to support combustion of gases released from the main fuel bed. **Secondary Air** enters the stove through two, unrestricted inlets and is heated while passing through separate channels before being delivered through four stainless steel multi-ported tubes located at the top of the firebox.

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DO NOT USE CHEMICALS OR FLUIDS TO START THE FIRE. DO NOT BURN GARBAGE OR FLAMMABLE FLUIDS SUCH AS GASOLINE, NAPTHA, OR ENGINE OIL. ALSO, NEVER USE 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 SEVILLE WHILE IT IS IN USE.

CAUTION: THE SEVILLE INSERT WILL BE HOT WHILE IN OPERATION. KEEP CHILDREN, CLOTHING AND FURNITURE AWAY. CONTACT MAY CAUSE SKIN BURNS.

DO NOT OVERFIRE THIS HEATER. OVERFIRING MAY CAUSE A HOUSE FIRE, OR CAN RESULT IN PERMANENT DAMAGE TO THE STOVE. IF ANY PART OF THE STOVE GLOWS, YOU ARE OVERFIRING.

Burn Only High-Quality Wood

THE SEVILLE INSERT IS DESIGNED TO BURN NATURAL WOOD ONLY; DO NOT BURN ANY OTHER FUELS.

You will enjoy the best results when burning wood that has been adequately air-dried. Avoid burning wood that has not been properly seasoned. The wood should be no longer than 18" (457mm) in length, however, you will find that shorter wood lengths ease refueling and promote the most efficient combustion.

The best hardwood fuels include oak, maple, beech, ash, and hickory that has been split, stacked, and air-dried outside under cover for at least one year.

For areas that do not have a supply of hardwood, commonly burned softwoods include tamarack, yellow pine, white pine, Eastern red cedar, fir, and redwood. These too should be properly dried.

Keep wood a safe distance from the heater and keep it out of the areas around the heater used for refueling and ash removal.

Use the Air Control Setting that Works Best for You

No single air control setting will be appropriate for every situation. Settings will differ depending on the quality of the fuel, the amount of heat desired, and how long you wish the fire to burn.

The control setting also depends on your particular installation's "draft," or the force that moves air from the stove up through the chimney. Draft is affected by such things as the length, type, and location of the chimney, local geography, nearby obstructions, and other factors.

Too much draft may cause excessive temperatures in the insert, and could even damage it. On the other hand, too little draft can cause backpuffing into the room and/or the "plugging" of the chimney.

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How do you know if your draft is excessively high or low? Symptoms of too much draft include an uncontrollable burn or a glowing-red stove part. A sign of inadequate draft is smoke leaking into the room through the stove or chimney connector joints, low heat, and dirty glass.

In newer homes that are well-insulated and weather-tight, poor draft may result from insufficient air in the house. In such cases, a slightly opened window near the stove on the windward side of the house will provide the fresh air needed.

A more effective option for delivering ample combustion air to the stove is to duct air directly from outdoors to the stove. In fact, in some areas, provisions for outside combustion air are required in all new construction. The optional Seville Outside Air Adaptor is available from your dealer.

When you first begin using the stove, pay attention to the air control settings. You will quickly find that a specific setting will give you a fixed amount of heat. It may take some time to determine the amount of heat and the length of burn you should expect from various settings.

Do not for any reason attempt to increase the firing of your heater by altering the air control adjustment range outlined in these directions.

Use the following air control settings as a starting point to help determine the best settings for your installation. (Fig. 11)

`Seville Control Setting

Burn Rate	Primary Air Control	Shutter Position
High	Top	Fully Open
Medium	Center	Half Open
Low	Bottom	Fully Closed

Before you begin using the stove, please read Draft Management, starting on page 15, to learn how the characteristics of your particular installation will affect your stove's performance. You and the stove are parts of a system; other parts of the system have a strong effect on performance. You may need to vary your firing technique to get the results you desire.

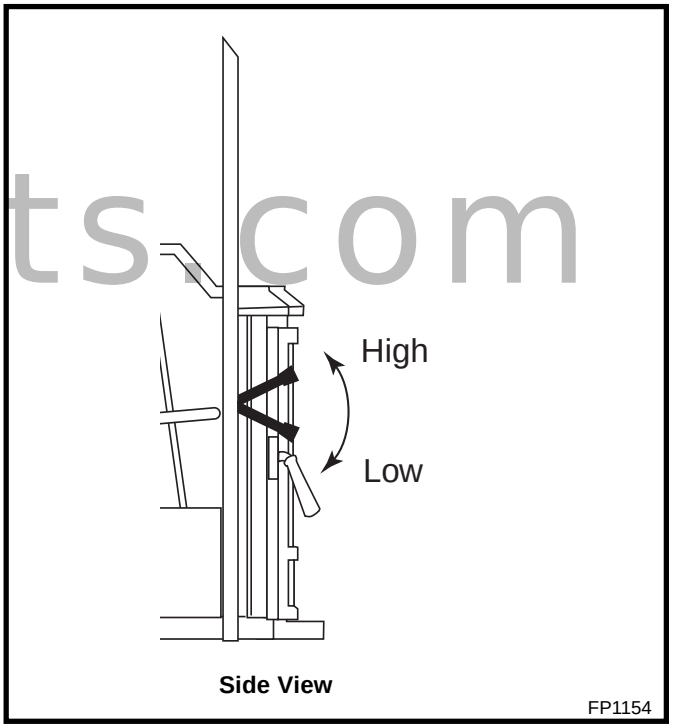


Fig. 11 Air inlet shutter settings; High - Low.

Starting and Maintaining a Fire

Conditioning Your Insert

Cast iron is extremely strong, but it can be broken with a sharp blow from a hammer or from the thermal shock of rapid and extreme temperature change.

The cast plates expand and contract with changes in temperature. When you first begin using your Seville Insert, minimize thermal stress by allowing the plates to adjust gradually during three or four initial break-in fires following **Steps 1- 3.**

BURN SOLID WOOD FUEL ONLY, AND BURN IT DIRECTLY ON THE GRATE. DO NOT ELEVATE THE FUEL. DO NOT BURN COAL OR OTHER FUELS.

WARNING: OPERATE THIS STOVE ONLY WITH THE DOOR FULLY CLOSED.

The Primary Air Inlet must be open when starting a fire or when refueling.

1. Open the primary air control fully.
2. Place several sheets of crumpled newspaper in the stove. Avoid using glossy or colored paper, as these burn poorly. At the front of the firebox, place on the paper six or eight pieces of dry kindling split to a finger-width size, and on the kindling lay two or three larger sticks of split dry wood approximately 1-2" (25-50mm) in diameter. (Fig. 12)
3. Light the newspaper and close the door. Gradually build up the fire by adding a few 3-5" (76-127mm) diameter splits. (Fig. 13) **If this is one of the first few "break-in" fires, let the fire burn brightly, and then let it die out.**
   - During the break-in fires, don't let the stove get hotter than 500°F. (260°C) as measured on an optional stove-top thermometer. Adjust the air control lever as necessary to control the fire.
   - Some odor from the stove's hot metal, the paint, and the cement is normal for the first few fires.

NOTE: Some chimneys need to be "primed," or warmed up, before they will draw sufficiently to sustain a fire. To correct this situation, roll up a couple pieces of newspaper, place them on top of the kindling and toward the back of the stove, light them, and close the door. This should heat the chimney enough to initiate strong draft.

Once the draft is established, open the front door and light the rest of the fuel bed at the bottom. Do not light the main bed of fuel until the chimney begins drawing.

4. After the stove has been broken-in using Steps 1-3, continue to build the fire gradually. Add larger wood with a diameter of 3-4" (76-102mm).

   Continue adding split logs of this size to the briskly-burning fire until there is a glowing ember bed at least 2" (50mm) deep. A good ember bed is necessary for proper functioning and may take up to an hour to establish.
5. Adjust the thermostatic air control for the desired heat output.

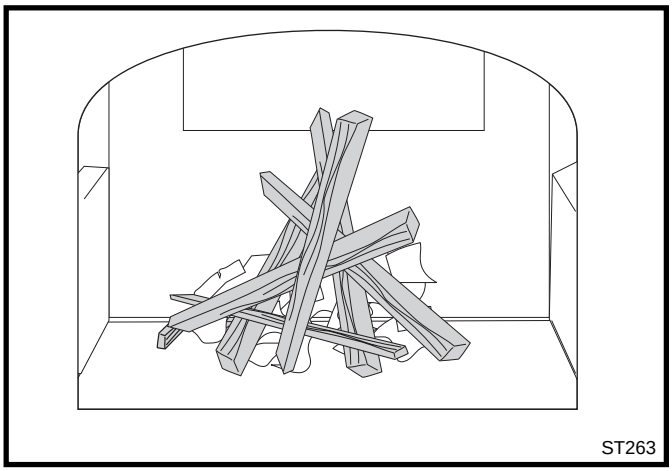


Fig. 12 Start a fire with small, dry kindling.

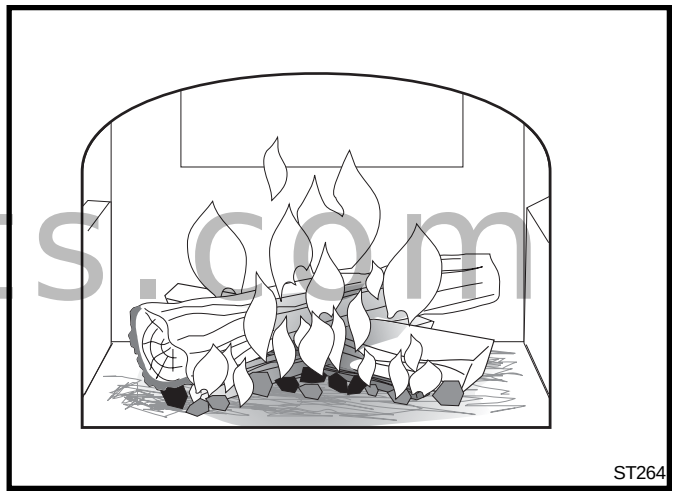


Fig. 13 Gradually add larger pieces of wood until all the wood is burning well.

Refuel While the Embers Are Still Hot

Reload the Seville Insert while it is still hot and there are plenty of glowing embers to rekindle the fire. Include some smaller pieces of wood in the new load of fuel to help the stove return to its operating temperature quickly. Wear stove gloves, and follow this procedure when you reload your stove:

1. Open the thermostat lever.
2. Open the door and check the ash level in the ash pan. If necessary, dispose of the ashes and replace the pan.
3. Use a fireplace tool to break up the charcoal and direct ash through the grate. Pull the charcoal from the back to the front.
4. Load wood — smaller, split pieces first. Close the door. Ideal performance will be achieved by operating with the air control set in the maximum (HIGH) position for several minutes after refueling. Reset the primary air control for the desired heat output after the fire is reestablished.

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Ash Disposal

Remove ash before it reaches the top of the ash pan. Check the level at least once a day, and before each refueling. Using stove gloves, pull the ash pan out of the stove by its handle. Remove the ash pan and properly dispose of the ashes. Be sure to keep the pan level during disposal.

Empty the ash pan regularly, typically every one to three days. The frequency will vary depending on how you operate your insert; if you burn more wood at higher heat output settings, ash will accumulate rapidly.

Dispose of ashes into a metal container with a tight-fitting lid kept outdoors. Put the closed container of ash on a noncombustible floor or on the ground, well away from all combustible materials, pending final disposal. If the ash is disposed of by burial in soil or otherwise locally dispersed, keep it in the closed container until all cinders have thoroughly cooled. You can use wood ash as a garden fertilizer.

CAUTION: Never use your household or shop vacuum cleaner to remove ash from the stove; always remove and dispose of the ash properly.

CAUTION: AVOID SLAMMING THE STOVE DOOR OR STRIKING THE GLASS PANEL. DO NOT OPERATE THE STOVE WITH THE GLASS PANEL MISSING, DAMAGED, OR BROKEN. DO NOT INSTALL SUBSTITUTE MATERIALS. SEE MAINTENANCE SECTION FOR REPLACEMENT INSTRUCTIONS.

Smoke Detectors

The use of smoke detectors throughout the home is strongly advised, if not required by building codes or insurance regulations. It is a good idea to install a smoke detector in the living areas and each bedroom.

You may not, however, wish to install a detector in the immediate vicinity of the stove. Depending on the sensitivity of the unit, the alarm can be set off while you are tending the fire or emptying the ashes. If you install a detector in the same room, locate it as far away from the stove as possible.

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Maintenance

Let the fire in the stove go out and allow the stove to cool completely before beginning any maintenance procedure.

Care of the Cast Iron Surface

An occasional dusting with a dry rag will keep the painted cast iron of your Seville Insert looking new.

The stove's paint can be touched up as needed. First, clean the areas to be painted with a wire brush. Then, touch up the stove with Vermont Castings high temperature stove paint. Apply the paint sparingly, and keep in mind that two light coats of paint are better than a single heavy one.

Care of Porcelain Enamel Finish

Use a dry or slightly damp rag or a soft brush to remove spills or stains. For difficult jobs that require a cleaning agent, use only a kitchen appliance cleaner or polish recommended for use on enamel surfaces.

Cleaning the Glass

Most of the carbon deposits on the glass will burn off during hot fires. However, the ash residue that accumulates on the glass surface should be removed regularly to prevent etching. Follow this procedure to clean the glass:

- Be sure the glass is completely cool.
- Clean the glass with water or a cleaner made especially for this purpose. Do not use abrasive cleaners.
- Rinse the glass thoroughly.
- Dry the glass completely.

Glass Replacement

Replace glass only with Vermont Castings part no. 3000-0774. The glass panel rests on a cushion provided by three flat gaskets, and is held in place by two clips. The glass is coated on one side which is slightly colored. Remove the door from the stove and place it on a sturdy, level work surface. Use a towel to protect the porcelain enamel finish.

1. **Remove the Door Manifold.** (Two phillips head screws).
2. **Remove the Retainer Clips.** (Two phillips head screws on each clip).
3. **Inspect the Gasket.** If the window gasket is in good condition, you can leave it in place. If you replace it, use only Vermont Castings gaskets (two vertical- PN 30000895; one horizontal– PN 30000896). Be sure the channel around the window opening is clean, and free of dust.

   Place the three flat gaskets (two vertical, one horizontal) into the panel inset.
4. **Install the Glass.** Lay the glass on the inner gasket with the coated side down (toward the outside of the door). Tighten the screws snugly, but loose enough to allow for a little movement of the glass when the stove is in operation. Overtightening can crack the glass immediately or cause it to crack if it is unable to expand when hot.

Gasket Replacement

Your Seville Insert uses rope-type fiberglass gaskets to make a tight seal between some parts. With use, particularly on those parts that move, gaskets can become brittle and compressed and can begin to lose their effectiveness. These will need periodic replacement.

The sizes of replaceable gasket are listed below, along with their applications.

Gasket Size	...And the Parts it Seals
3/8" Fiberglass	Door Gasket - 1203589

Wait until the fire is out and the stove has cooled. Be sure to follow the standard safety procedure for working with dusty materials: Wear safety goggles and a dust mask.

1. Remove the existing gasket by grasping an end and pulling firmly.

2. Use a wire brush or a screwdriver to clean the channel of any remaining cement or bits of gasket. Remove stubborn deposits of cement with a cold chisel if necessary.

3. Determine the correct length of the appropriate-sized gasket by laying it out in the channel. Allow an extra 1-2" (25-50 mm), and mark the spot to be cut.

4. Remove the gasket from the channel, place it on a wood cutting surface, and cut it at the marked spot with a utility knife.

Twist the ends slightly to discourage the gasket from unraveling.

5. Lay an unbroken 1/8" (3mm) bead of gasket cement in the newly-cleaned channel.

6. Starting at one end, press the gasket into the channel.

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Ensure a good joint where the gasket meets before trimming any excess. Do not overlap the gasket ends or leave ends with ragged edges.

7. Press the gasketed part firmly against its normal mating surface to seat the gasket evenly in its channel. Close and latch the door to do this; close the door on a piece of waxed paper to keep the cement from migrating onto the non-gasketed part, or mask other parts

8. Clean excess cement from around the channel, close door. Let the cement that holds the new gasket dry thoroughly.

Adjust the Door

The door latch may need adjustment as the gasket material compresses over time. The latch engagement may be tightened by removing the shim washers that are under the Latch Plate. (Fig. 12) Remove only one pair at a time. When a tight engagement can no longer be achieved with no shim washers in place, the entire door gasket should be replaced. Use only Vermont Castings part no. 700-0910.

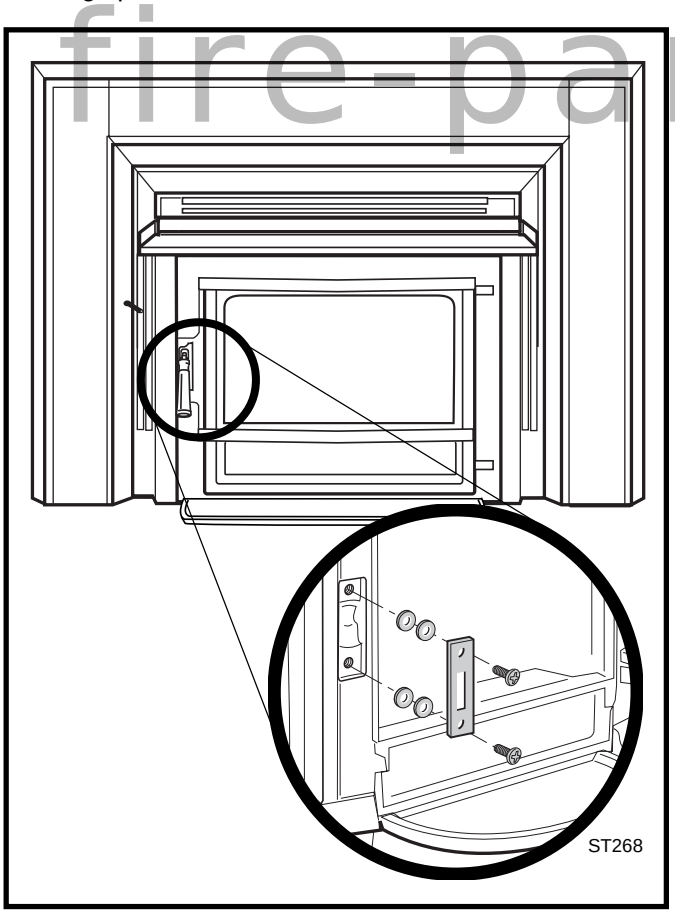


Fig. 12 Remove shim washers to tighten latch engagement.

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The Chimney System

Creosote

Your Seville Insert is designed to reduce creosote buildup significantly. However, regular chimney inspection and maintenance must still be performed. For safety, good stove performance, and to protect your chimney and chimney connector, inspect your chimney and chimney connector on a regular schedule. Clean the system if necessary. Failure to keep the chimney and connector system clean can result in a serious chimney fire.

When wood is burned slowly, it produces tar, organic vapors and moisture that combine to form creosote. The creosote vapors condense in the relatively cool chimney flue. As a result, creosote residue accumulates on the flue lining. When ignited, this creosote makes an extremely hot fire within the flue system that can damage the chimney and overheat adjacent combustible material.

If you do have a chimney fire, promptly:

- **Close the thermostat lever.**
- **Get everyone out of the house.**
- **Call the Fire Department.**

You should inspect the system every two weeks during the heating season as part of a regular maintenance schedule. To inspect the chimney, let the stove cool completely. Then, using a mirror and a strong light, sight up through the flue collar into the chimney flue. If it is not possible to inspect the flue system in this fashion, the stove must be disconnected to provide better viewing access.

If a significant layer of creosote has accumulated — 1/8" (3 mm) or more — remove it to reduce the risk of a chimney fire.

Clean the chimney using a brush the same size and shape as the flue liner. Flexible fiberglass rods are used to run the brush up and down the liner, causing any deposits to fall to the bottom of the chimney where they can be removed through the clean-out door.

The chimney connector should be cleaned by disconnecting the sections, taking them outside, and removing any deposits with a stiff wire brush. Reinstall the connector sections after cleaning, being sure to secure the individual sections with sheet metal screws.

If you cannot inspect or clean the chimney yourself, contact your local Vermont Castings Majestic Products Company Authorized Dealer or hire a professional chimney sweep.

Annual Maintenance

Perform a thorough cleaning, inspection and repair each Spring, at the end of the heating season.

- Thoroughly clean the chimney and chimney connector.
- Inspect the chimney for damage and deterioration. Replace weak sections of prefabricated chimney. Have a mason make repairs to a masonry chimney.
- Inspect the chimney connector and replace any damaged sections.
- Clean ash debris from under the primary air plate. See procedure below.
- Check gasketing for wear or compression, and replace if necessary. A 'paper test' will guide you on this. Close and lock the door on a slip of paper and then try to pull the paper out. If the paper pulls out with little or no resistance, the gasket isn't snug enough at that spot. If adjusting the latch doesn't result in a seal that makes it hard to pull the paper out, replace the gasketing.
- Check door handle for tightness. Adjust if needed.
- Check heat shield screws. Tighten as necessary.
- Clean dust from the inner sides of bottom, rear and connector heat shields.
- Remove ashes from the ash pan and replace with moisture absorbing material (such as cat litter) to keep the stove interior dry. Close the stove door to keep cats from using the litter.
- Touch up the paint on black stoves.

Clean the Primary Air Outlet

1. Remove the phillips head screws that retain the Primary Air Plate.
2. Use a screwdriver to pry the plate out of the cemented seams.
3. Remove ash debris from the cavity.
4. Use high-temperature furnace cement to reseal the front seam and side seams and replace the plate. Secure with the phillips head screws.

Draft Management

Your stove is only one part of a system that includes the chimney, the operator, the fuel and the home. The other parts of the system will affect how well the stove works. When there is a good match between all the parts, the stove works well.

Wood stove operation depends on natural (unforced) draft. Natural draft occurs when exhaust gas is hotter (and therefore lighter) than the outdoor air at the top of the chimney. The greater the temperature difference, the stronger the draft. As the hot exhaust gas rises out of the chimney it generates suction that draws air into the stove for combustion. A slow, lazy fire with the stove's air inlets fully open indicates a weak draft. A brisk fire, supported only by air entering the stove through the normal inlets, indicates a good draft. The inlets are passive; they regulate how much air can enter the stove, but they do not move air into it.

The efficiency of a modern woodburning appliance, (in which the amount of air available for combustion is regulated), depends on the chimney to keep exhaust gases warm all the way outdoors. The characteristics of your chimney - whether it is steel or masonry, interior or exterior, matched or mismatched to the stove collar - determine how quickly it will warm up and how well it will sustain the optimum temperatures necessary to maintain strong draft and efficient combustion. Here follows a description of various flue system characteristics and related effects on stove performance.

Masonry Chimney

Although masonry is the traditional material used for chimney construction, it can have distinct performance disadvantages when used to vent a controlled-combustion woodstove. Masonry forms an effective 'heat sink' - that is, it absorbs and holds heat for long periods of time. The large mass, however, may take a long time to become hot enough to sustain a strong draft. The larger the chimney (in total mass), the longer it will take to warm up. Cold masonry will actually cool exhaust gases enough to diminish draft strength. This problem is compounded if the chimney is located outside the home or if the chimney flue has a cross-sectional size larger than the stove outlet.

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Inside/Outside Location

Because the chimney's function is to keep the smoke warm, it is best to locate it inside the house. This location uses the house as insulation for the flue and allows some radiant heat release from the flue into the home. Since an interior chimney does not continuously lose its heat to the outdoors, it takes less heat from the stove to get it warm and keep it warm.

Flue Sizing

The flue size for a controlled-combustion appliance should be based on the cross-sectional volume of the stove flue outlet. In this case, more is definitely not better. Hot gases lose heat through expansion; if a stove with a six-inch flue collar (28 square inch area) is vented into a 10" x 10" flue, the gases will expand to over three times their original volume. As gases cool with expansion, draft strength decreases. If an oversized flue is also outside the house, the heat it absorbs will be conducted to the outdoor air and the flue will remain relatively cool.

It is common for a masonry flue to be oversized for the stove. Such a chimney can take quite a while to warm up and the stove performance will likely be disappointing. The best solution to an oversize flue problem is the installation of an insulated steel chimney liner of the same diameter as the appliance flue outlet. The liner keeps the exhaust gas warm and the result is a stronger draft. An uninsulated liner is a second choice - although the liner will keep the exhaust restricted to its original volume, the air around the liner will require time and heat energy to warm up.

Check your local codes. You may be required to install a flue liner in any oversize or masonry flue.

Pipe & Chimney Layout

Every bend in the flue will act as a brake on the exhaust as it flows from the firebox to the chimney cap. The ideal pipe and chimney layout is straight up from the stove through a completely straight chimney. Use this layout if at all possible as it will promote optimum stove performance and simplify maintenance.

If the stovepipe must elbow to enter a chimney, locate the elbow about midway between the stove top and the chimney thimble. This configuration lets the smoke speed up before it must turn, keeps some pipe in the room for heat transfer, and allows long-term flexibility for installing a different appliance without relocating the thimble.

There should be no more than eight feet of single-wall stove pipe between the stove and a chimney. Longer runs can cool the smoke enough to cause draft and creosote problems. Use double-wall stove pipe for longer runs.

Single Venting

Your stove requires a dedicated flue. Do not connect the stove to a flue used by any other appliance. Chimney draft is a natural form of energy and follows the path of least resistance. If the stove is vented to a flue that also serves an open fireplace or another appliance, the draft will also pull air in through those avenues. The additional air flow will lower flue temperatures, reduce draft strength and promote creosote development; overall stove performance will suffer. The effect is similar to that of a vacuum cleaner with a hole in the hose. In some extreme instances, the other appliance can even impose a negative draft and result in a dangerous draft reversal.

Fuel

Even the best stove installation will not perform well if poor fuel is used. If available, always use hardwood that has been air-dried ('seasoned') 12-18 months. Softwood burns more rapidly than hardwood and has a high resin content conducive to creosote production. Decayed wood of any type has little heat value and should not be used.

All unseasoned ('green') wood has a high moisture content. Much of its heat value will be used to evaporate moisture before the wood can burn. This significantly reduces not only the amount of energy available to warm your home, but also the intensity of the fire and temperature of the exhaust gas. Incomplete combustion and cool flue temperatures promote creosote formation and weak draft.

You can judge the moisture content of wood by its appearance and weight or use a commercially available moisture meter for an exact measurement. Unseasoned wood will be a third heavier than dry wood. Also, look for cracks ('checking') in the ends of the log that result from contraction as the wood dries. The longer and wider the cracks, the dryer the wood is. Purchase your fuel from a reputable dealer.

Creosote

Creosote is a by-product of low-temperature stove operations, weak draft or both. It is a tar that results when unburned gases condense inside the flue system at temperatures below 290°F. Creosote is volatile and can generate chimney fire. All of the installation characteristics that adversely affect chimney draft also promote creosote condensation. Consequently, you can minimize creosote accumulation with an effective chimney design and the use of operational techniques that encourage good draft and complete combustion.

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Backpuffing

Backpuffing is a condition that results when the draft is too weak to pull flue gases out of the chimney system as fast as the fire is generating more. Volatile gases build up within the firebox until reaching a density and temperature at which they ignite. With this ignition, you may hear a muffled popping sound and see a bit of smoke forced out of the air inlets.

This condition is most likely to occur in the spring or fall when moderate outdoor temperatures and low intensity fires combine to inhibit draft strength. If your stove backpuffs, open the air inlets to induce a livelier fire and speed airflow through the stove. Avid large loads of firewood at one time. You should always see lively, dancing flames in the firebox; a lazy, smoky fire is inefficient and will promote draft problems.

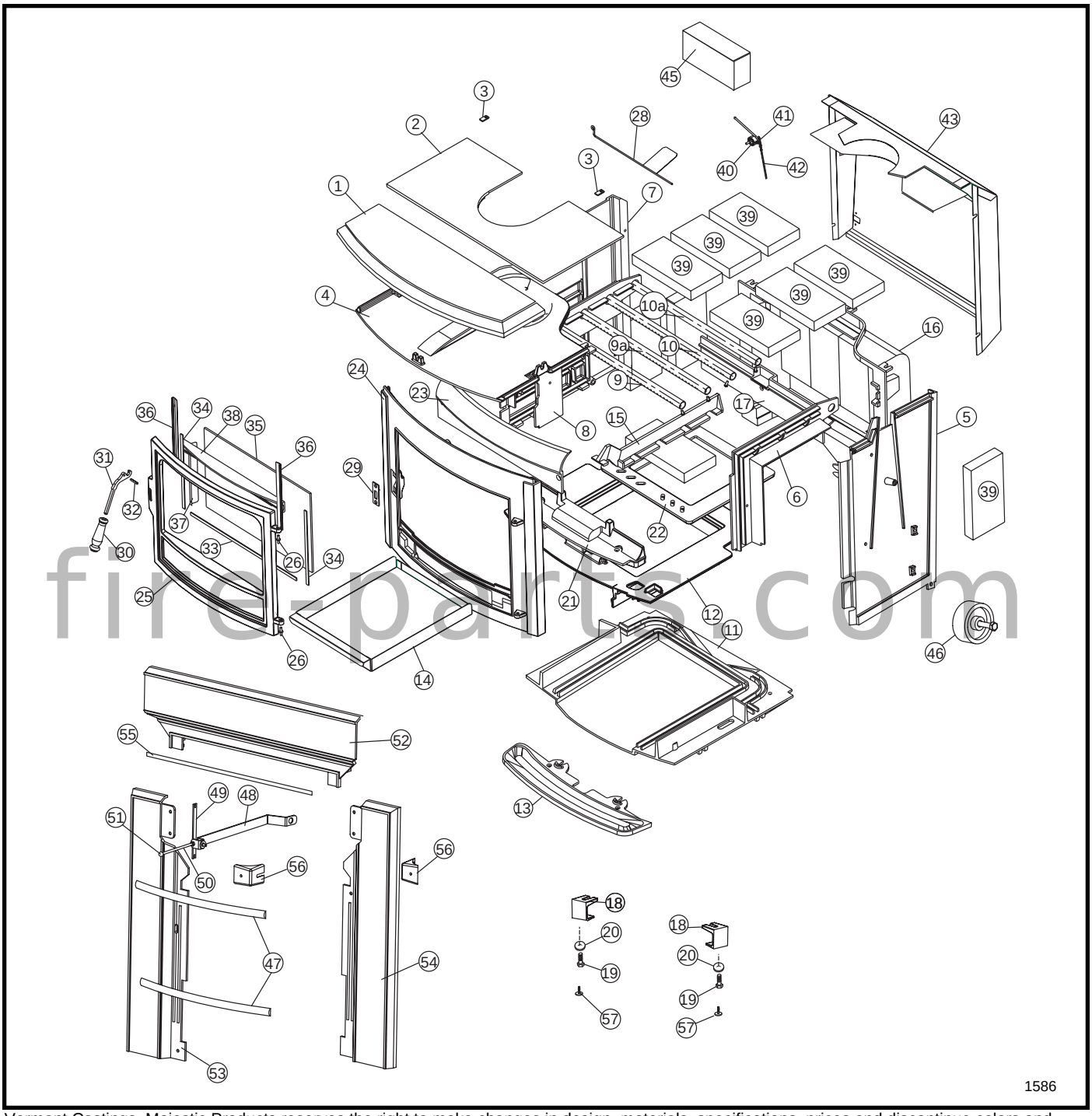
Negative Pressure

Good draft also depends on a sufficient supply of air to the stove. The chimney cannot pull more air than is available. Sluggish draft can be caused by a house that is tight enough to prevent the ready flow of air to the stove, or by competition between the stove and other appliances that vent indoor air to the outside; i.e., exhaust fans for range hoods, clothes dryers, bathroom, etc. If the chimney draws well when all such equipment is turned off (or sealed, in case of the fireplaces and/or other stoves), you simply need to be attentive in timing the use of the other appliances. If you need to crack a nearby window or door to enable the chimney to pull well, you should install an outside air intake to bring combustion air directly to the stove. Consult your Vermont Castings Majestic Products dealer regarding an adapter to attach to the stove to connect an air duct for outdoor combustion air.

Conclusion

Woodburning is more an art than a science. Art includes technique and since installations, homes and fuel vary, the stove operator must also vary technique, (mostly timing), to achieve satisfying results. Over time, you will become familiar with the intricacies and nuances of your particular installation and you will be able to identify cause and effect in a variety of seasonal circumstances.

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Vermont Castings, Majestic Products reserves the right to make changes in design, materials, specifications, prices and discontinue colors and products at any time, without notice.

Seville Insert

Item/Model Number	Part Number
1. Top Front	30001594
2. Top Rear	30001595
3. Rod Retainer Tab, (4)	1601488
4. Inner Top	30000749
5. Right Side	30001593
6. Secondary Air Manifold, Right	30000763

Item/Model Number	Part Number
7. Left Side	30001592
8. Secondary Air Manifold, Left	30000764
9. Tube A, Secondary Air	30001430
9a. Tube B, Secondary Air	30001439
10. Tube C, Secondary Air	30001440
10a. Tube D, Secondary Air	30001441

Seville Insert 1600 (continued)

Item/Model Number	Part Number
11. Bottom	30001434
12. Bottom, Inner	30000759
13. Ashlip	30000758
14. Ashpan	30000777
15. Firebrick Support	30000751
16. Back	30001443
17. Fireback Brick Ledge	30000753
18. Leg (2)	30001631
19. Leg Bolt, 1/4-20x1" hex bolt (2)	1201378
20. 1/4" Flat Washer (2)	30001632
21. Primary Air Manifold	30001433
22. Grate, Wood	30001432
23. Door Baffle	30000835
24. Front	30000752
25. Door	30001637
26. Door Hinge Pin, 1" (2)	1600416
27. Door Gasket, 3/8" - Low D	1203589
28. Primary Air Flap	30001435
29. Door Handle Catch	30000365
30. Wooden Handle	30000366
31. Door Handle Shaft	30000364
32. Roll Pin, 3/16" x 1"	1201833
33. Glass Gasket, horizontal	30000896
34. Glass Gasket, vertical (2)	30000895
35. Glass Panel[2]	30000774
36. Glass Clip (2)	30000840
37. AIr Deflector	30000985
38. Door Air Wash Manifold	30000747
39. Firebrick, (14)	1601103
40. Friction Spring	1201846
41. Thermostat Sub-Assembly	30001442
42. Ball Chain, Thermostat	1201960
43. Rear Convection Shroud Assembly	30001436
45. Thermostat Cover	30001437
46. Wheel (2)	30001588
47. Brass Trim Door	30001636
48. Thermostat Lever	30001569
49. Thermostat Bracket	30001589
50. Thermostat Rod	1604504
51. Ball, Brass	1602470
52. Surround Top	30001603
53. Surround Left	30001601
54. Surround Right	30001602
55. Rod, Front, Gold Plt	7001180
56. Bracket, Surround Mount	30001604
57. Leg Leveller (2)	1201745

Hardware

#10 Flat Washer	1202423
1/4-20x3/4" Hex Screw (2)	1201374
1/4-20x1¼" Flt Hd Phillips Screw (2)	1200811
1/4-20x1¾" Flat Hd Phillip Screw (6)	1200830
1/4-20 x 1½" Stud, Full Thrd Crs (4)	1204214
1/4-20 Hex Nut, (13)	1203210
1/4 Flat Washer (8)	1202473
10-24x3/8" Round Hd Slotted Screw (4)	1200983
1/4-20x1½" Hex Head Screw (8)	1201326
#10 x 1/2" SMS Pan Head Screw (6)	1202058
1/4-20x3/8" Pan Hd Phillips Screw	1200993
10-24 x 5/8" Pan Hd Phillips Screw	1200986
Hex Bolt 3/8 - 16 x 2	30001638
1/4 - 20 x 3/8" Hex Head (6)	1201337
1/4 PL 7/8" OD Washer	1202470
1/4 - 20 x 1¾" Fl Hd, Ph	1200809

Maintenance Kits available from your dealer:

#1884 Gasket Kit

#1877 Thermostat Kit

Notes:

1. In this diagram and throughout this manual, 'left' and 'right' mean as you face the stove.
2. Use only Vermont Castings Glass Panel part number 30000774 for replacement.
3. Part numbers for cast iron parts in this diagram are for 'classic' (plain black) stoves. When ordering enamelled parts, be sure to specify color.
4. Hardware in this stove is in standard U.S. (inch) sizes. Most hardware items are available at local hardware stores.

To learn the name of the dealer nearest you, call or write:

Vermont Castings, Majestic Products
410 Admiral Blvd.
Mississauga, Ontario L5T 2N6
905 670-7777

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Warranty

LIMITED 3 YEAR WARRANTY

Vermont Castings, Majestic Products warrants that your SEVILLE® will be free of defects in material and workmanship for a period of three years from the date you receive it, except that the handles, glass door panel, fireback arch inserts, cement, and gasketing shall be warranted as described below.

Vermont Castings, Majestic Products will repair or replace, at its option, any part found to be defective when the Seville is returned with shipping charges prepaid to an Authorized Dealer. The customer must pay for any Authorized Dealer in-home travel fees, service charges, or transportation costs for returning the stove to the Authorized Dealer. It is the dealer's option whether the repair will be done in the dealer's shop or in the customer's home. If upon inspection, the damage is found to be the fault of the manufacturer, repairs will be authorized at no charge to the customer for parts and/or labor.

Any Seville or part thereof that is repaired or replaced during the limited warranty period will be warranted under the terms of the limited warranty for a period not to exceed the remaining term of the original limited warranty or six (6) months, whichever is longer.

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LIMITED 1 YEAR WARRANTY

The following parts of the Seville® are warranted to be free of defects in material and workmanship for a period of one year from the date you receive it. These parts are the handles, glass door panel, all firebricks, cement and gasketing. Any of these items found to be defective will be repaired or replaced at no charge, upon the return of said part to an Authorized Dealer with postage prepaid.

EXCLUSIONS & LIMITATIONS

1. This warranty is transferable; however, proof of original retail purchase is required.

2. This warranty does not cover misuse of the stove. Misuse includes overfiring which will result if the stove is used in such a manner as to cause one or more of the stove plates to glow red. Overfiring can later be identified by warped plates and areas where the paint pigment has burned off. Overfiring in enamel stoves is identified by bubbling, cracking, chipping and discoloration of the porcelain enamel finish.

Vermont Castings, Majestic Products offers no warranty on chipping of enamel surfaces. Inspect your stove for any damage to the enamel prior to accepting it.

3. This warranty does not cover misuse of the SEVILLE as described in the Owner's Guide, nor does it cover a SEVILLE which has been modified unless authorized by a Vermont Castings, Majestic Products representative in writing. This warranty does not cover damage caused by burning treated wood, saltwater driftwood, or any fuel not recommended in the Owner's Guide.

4. This warranty does not cover a stove repaired by someone other than a Vermont Castings, Majestic Products Authorized Dealer.

5. Damage to the unit while in transit is not covered by this warranty but is subject to claim against the common carrier. Contact the Authorized Dealer from whom you purchased your Seville. (Do not operate the Seville as this may negate the ability to process the claim with the carrier.)

6. Claims are not valid where the installation does not conform to local building and fire codes or, in their absence, to the recommendations in the Owner's Guide.

7. The salt air environment of coastal areas, or a high humidity environment can be corrosive to the porcelain enamel finish. These conditions can cause rusting of the cast iron beneath the porcelain enamel, which will cause the porcelain enamel finish to flake off. This warranty does not cover damage caused by a salt air or high-humidity environment.

8. Vermont Castings, Majestic Products shall have no legal obligation to enhance or update any unit once manufactured.

IN NO EVENT SHALL VERMONT CASTINGS, MAJESTIC PRODUCTS BE LIABLE FOR INCIDENTAL AND CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES. ALL IMPLIED WARRANTIES INCLUDING THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS, ARE LIMITED TO THE DURATION OF THIS WRITTEN WARRANTY. THIS WARRANTY SUPERSEDES ALL OTHER ORAL OR WRITTEN WARRANTIES.

Some states do not allow the exclusion or limitations of incidental and consequential damages or limitations on how long an implied warranty lasts, so the above limitations may not apply to you. This warranty gives you specific rights and you may have other rights which vary from state to state.

HOW TO OBTAIN SERVICE

If a defect is noted within the warranty period, the customer should contact a Vermont Castings, Majestic Products Authorized Dealer with the following information:

1. Name, address, and telephone number of the purchaser.

2. Date of purchase.

3. Serial number from the label on the back of the stove.

4. Nature of the defect or damage.

5. Any relevant information or circumstances, i.e., installation, mode of operation when defect was noted.

A warranty claim will then start in process. Vermont Castings, Majestic Products reserves the right to withhold final approval of a warranty claim pending a visual inspection of the defect by authorized representatives.

Vermont Castings, Majestic Products

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