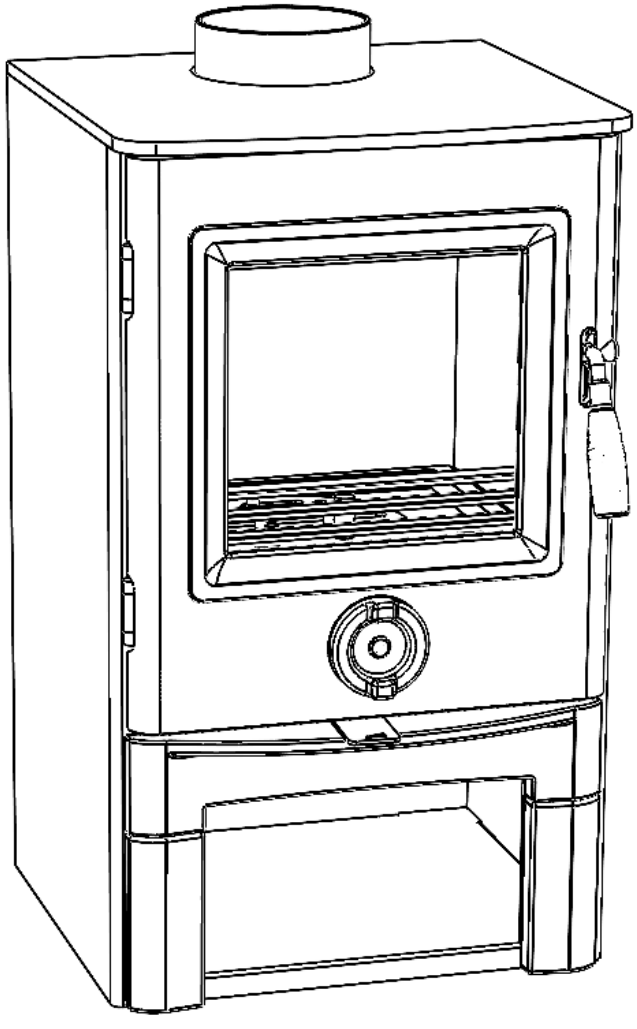
Operating & Installation Instruction



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ESTED and LISTED to CAN/ULC S627 AND UL 1482
Meets the Environmental Protection Agency's 2020 Crib wood Particulate Emission Standards

We endorse NATIONAL FIREPLACE INSTITUTE A CERTIFICATION AGENCY

Wood Energy Technical Training www.wettinc.ca

www.amistoves.com

Safety Notice

If this solid fuel room heater is not properly installed, a house fire may result. For your safety and to reduce the risk of fire, follow the installation instructions. Contact local building officials, fire officials or the authority having jurisdiction about restrictions and installation inspection requirements in your area, including the need to obtain a permit. Kindly save these instructions for future reference.

WARNING

HOT GLASS WILL CAUSE BURNS. DO NOT TOUCH GLASS UNTIL COOLED.
NEVER ALLOW CHILDREN TO TOUCH GLASS.

VERY IMPORTANT

PLEASE READ THIS ENTIRE MANUAL BEFORE YOU INSTALL AND USE YOUR NEW AMI STOVE. FAILURE TO FOLLOW INSTRUCTIONS MAY RESULT IN PROPERTY DAMAGE, BODILY INJURY, OR EVEN DEATH! FAILURE TO READ AND FOLLOW THESE INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE YOU PROCEED MAY RESULT IN DAMAGE, VOIDING YOUR WARRANTY.
DO NOT USE CHEMICALS OR FLUIDS TO START THE FIRE.
DO NOT BURN GARBAGE OR FLAMMABLE FLUIDS SUCH AS GASOLINE, NAPHTHA OR ENGINE OIL.
HOT WHILE IN OPERATION. KEEP CHILDREN, CLOTHING AND FURNITURE AWAY. CONTACT MAY CAUSE SKIN BURNS.
DO NOT TAMPER WITH OR USE THE SPIN DRAFT AIR CONTROL IN THE FUEL LOADING DOOR. USING THIS CONTROL WILL CAUSE AN OVERFIRING CONDITION.

Please contact the AMI® dealer in your area if you have any questions about your stove that are not covered in this manual.

NATIONAL FIREPLACE INSTITUTE NFI CERTIFIED www.nficertified.org

We suggest that our woodburning hearth products be installed and serviced by professionals who are certified in the U.S. by the National Fireplace Institute® (NFI) as NFI Woodburning Specialists or who are certified in Canada by Wood Energy Technical Training (WETT).

Wood Energy Technical Training www.wettinc.ca

Congratulations on purchasing a genuine AMI® stove. When cared for properly, the high quality and finely crafted cast iron stoves will offer many years of reliable performance. This instruction manual has been developed to ensure optimum performance from the AMI® stove.

Table of Contents

Specifications

This AMI stove meets the 2020 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's crib wood emission limits. Under specific test conditions, this stove has been shown as follows:

EPA Certified Emissions :	1.47 grams per hour
LHV Tested Efficiency :	78.0 %
HHV Tested Efficiency :	72.1 %
EPA BTU Output :	13,890 -- 28,962 btu/hr
Peak BTU/Hr Output :	33,000 btu/hr.
Heating Area:	1200 Sq. Feet
Size of Fire Box:	0.8 Cubic Feet
Maximum Wood Length :	13 inches
Ideal Wood Length :	12 inches
Real Net Weight:	216 lbs (± 5lbs) / 98 kgs (± 2kgs)
Dimension (H x W x D):	24" x 17 1/2" x 16 3/4" (725mm x 445mm x 425mm)
Flue Size:	6" (150mm)
Fuel :	Seasoned Cord wood

Experience will give you the right settings for proper combustion and efficient burning.Remember the correct air inlet control setting is affected by variables such as type of wood,outside temperature, chimney size and weather conditions. With practice, you will become proficient in operating your stove and will obtain the performance for which it was designed.

Stove Safety

Important safety aspects of AMI stove that you need to be aware of when operating. We recommend that you have your AMI stove installed by a professional installer of solid fuel burning appliances.

1. If this room heater is not properly installed, a house fire may result. 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!

2. Avoid creating a low pressure condition in the room where the stove is operating. Operating an exhaust fan or a clothes dryer could create a low pressure area, causing poisonous gases to come out of the stove into the room.

3. Only use drying solid wood fuel to loading and re-loading ; Do not burn treated wood , unseasoned wood, colored paper, cardboard, solvents, trash and garbage;
4. DO NOT USE CHEMICALS TO START THE FIRE. Never use gasoline, kerosene, charcoal, lighter fluid, engine oil, or similar liquids to start or 'freshen up' a fire . Keep all such liquids well away from the stove while it is in use.

5. The burning of wood gives off gases which can be extremely dangerous. It is important that your flue system is properly installed and that you check all joints regularly to ensure that there are no cracks or gaps. Check the door sealing rope and replace when damaged. We recommend a smoke detectors and carbon monoxide monitors be fitted in rooms where stoves are installed. Do not use stove in a room where negative pressure conditions may occur , such as through the use of extraction fans.

6. Creosote and soot may accumulate in your flue pipe and chimney. This may ignite, causing a chimney fire. If you suspect a chimney fire, evacuate people from the building, close down the air controls on the stove and call the Fire Department. To prevent accumulation of soot or creosote, check flue and chimney regularly and clean as necessary. Good burning, hot stoves will generally cause a lot less build-up than slow burning stoves. Likewise, dry wood will cause less build-up than wet wood. We recommend a fire extinguisher be available where stoves are in operation. In the event of a chimney fire, do not re-light the stove until it and the flue chimney system have been thoroughly checked by fire officials and repaired as necessary.

7. Stoves get extremely hot and should not be touched when lit. When young children are in the area, we recommend the use of a suitable fire guard around the stove. Always wear protective gloves when reloading the stove.

8. Never over-fire your stove. If external parts of your stove are glowing red, then the stove is over-firing and your draft settings should be reduced. Never use a fan to supply air to the stove or to extract air from it.

9. All users of the stove should be aware of the contents of this manual. Please leave the manual where it is accessible to stove users and do not allow anyone to use the stove that is unfamiliar with its correct operation.

10. Never use the stove if any parts are missing or damaged. Only use genuine parts as replacements. Never modify your stove.

Check Building Codes

• When installing, operating and maintaining your stove, follow the guidelines presented in these instructions, and make them available to anyone using or servicing the stove.

• **Your city, town, county or province may require a building permit to install a solid fuel burning appliance.**

• In the U.S., the National Fire Protection Association's Code, NFPA 211, Standards for Chimneys, Fireplaces, Vents and Solid Fuel Burning Appliances, or similar regulations, may apply to the installation of a solid fuel burning appliance in your area.

• **Always consult your local building inspector or authority having jurisdiction to determine what regulations apply in your area**.

Before installing your stove

You need to consider the following to ensure the safe operation of your stove:

- Provision of adequate air to support efficient combustion of the fuel
- A well-sealed flue/chimney system, herein after referred to as the "flue system"
- The protection of combustible materials in proximity to the stove

Adequate air provision

It is essential for the safe and efficient use of your stove that you provide an adequate air supply when lighting a fire. Crack the door open a little and allow air to enter. Once the air in the stove and the flue stabilize, you can then close the door of the stove. Failure to do so will mean that fuel is burned inefficiently, causing smoke and blackening the glass and may also cause smoke to come back into the room.

Stove Dimensions

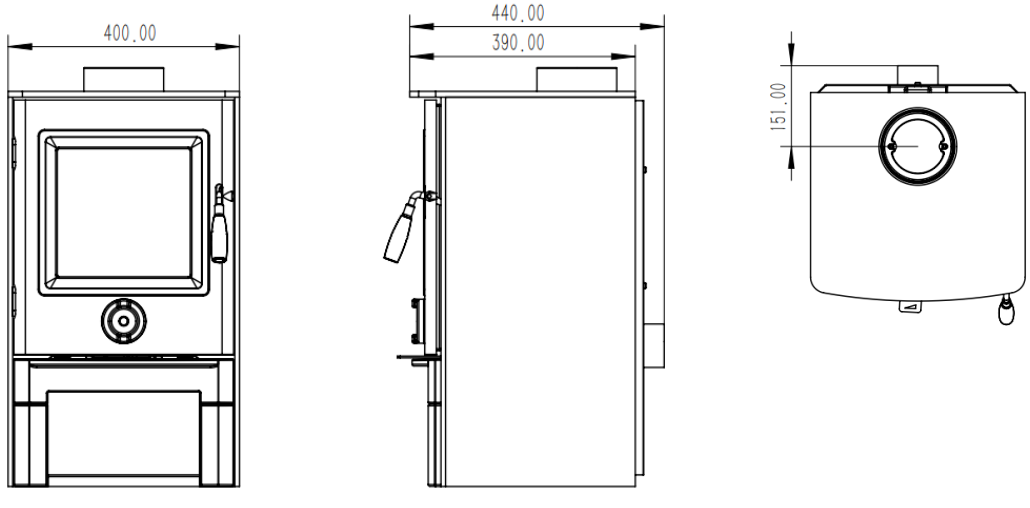


Figure 1: Dimensions

Residential Installation

Unpacking and preparing your stove for installation:
1. Open the door and unfasten the wire on the fire fence. It is used to ensure that the glass does not break during transportation.

2. Remove and check the following contents (spare parts found in ash pan):
* Instruction manual
* Spare glass clips --- 4 pcs
* Spare screws (M5 x 8mm) --- 2 pcs
* Wooden handle --- 1 pc
* Wooden handle holder ---1 pc
* Ash pan
* Operating tool --- 1 pc
* Rope gasket
* Securing bracket - 2 pcs
* Bracket screws (M10 x 100 mm) --- 2 pcs

3. Fix the flue collar on the outlet which you selected by using the M6 x 20mm flat cross head screw. Ensure all seals are secure to prevent air leakage. If you choose the rear flue outlet, remove the flue cover before fixing the flue collar.

4. Fix the wooden handle on the stainless steel door handle with the M8 x 90mm bolt.

5. Keep the rest of the screws and Allen wrench for future use.
In the unlikely event that something is missing, please contact your dealer immediately.

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

The floor protection

If the stove is to be installed on a combustible floor, it must be placed on a non-combustible (a minimum K value of 23.7 btu/ft h °F /the equivalent of 20 Gauge steel) hearth pad. Floor protection under the stove must be a UL 1618 Type 1 Ember Protector composed of non-combustible material for protection from radiant heat, sparks and embers.

Individual sections of floor protection must be mortared together to prevent sparks from falling through to combustible materials. Any carpeting must be removed from under the floor protection.
This protection must extend as follows:
In Canada: 18" (457 mm) from the loading door on the ring side and 8" (203 mm) from the sides as below.
In USA: 16" (406 mm) to the front of the fire-box and 8" (203 mm) from the side; This protection is also required under the chimney connector and 2" (51 mm) beyond each side.

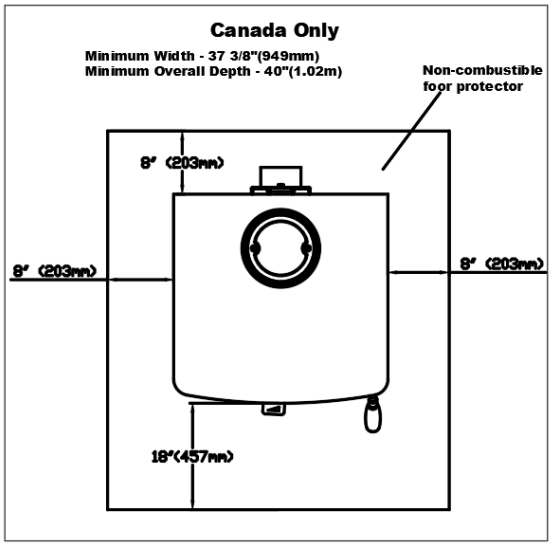


Figure 2: CAN Floor protector

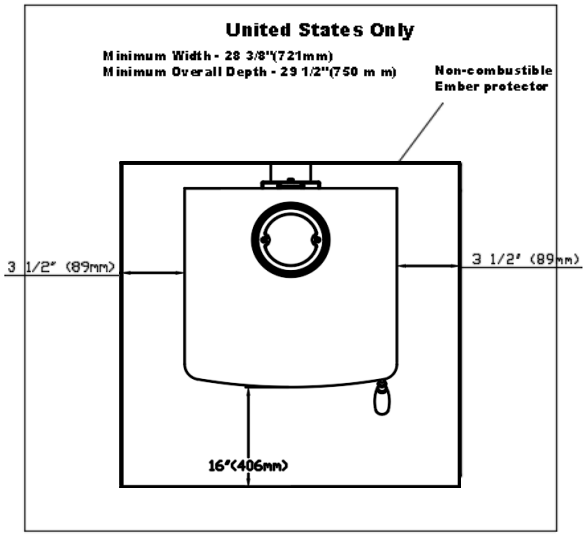


Figure 3: US Floor protector

Installation Clearances

It is extremely important that you respect required installation distances and that you respect local installation regulations. This is for your safety. The manufacturer is not responsible for the product if it is not installed following these recommendations. These clearances may only be reduced by means approved by the regulatory authority.

One necessary precaution when installing AMI stove is to leave sufficient space between the room heater (top, sides, back, front, and under stove pipes) and any other material that can catch fire. The clearance from the top of the unit to the ceiling is 75" (190.5 cm). All other clearances are found in the table below.

A combustible surface is anything that can burn (i.e. sheet rock, wall paper, wood, fabrics, etc.) These surfaces are not limited to those that are visible and also include materials that are behind non-combustible materials. If you are not sure of the combustible nature of a material, consult your local fire officials.

CHIMNEY SYSTEM AND CONNECTOR MUST BE 6"(150mm) DIAMETER AND LISTED TO:

CANADA : CONNECTOR LISTED to ULC S-641 and CHIMNEY LISTED to ULC-S-629

USA : CONNECTOR AND CHIMNEY LISTED to UL-103 HT

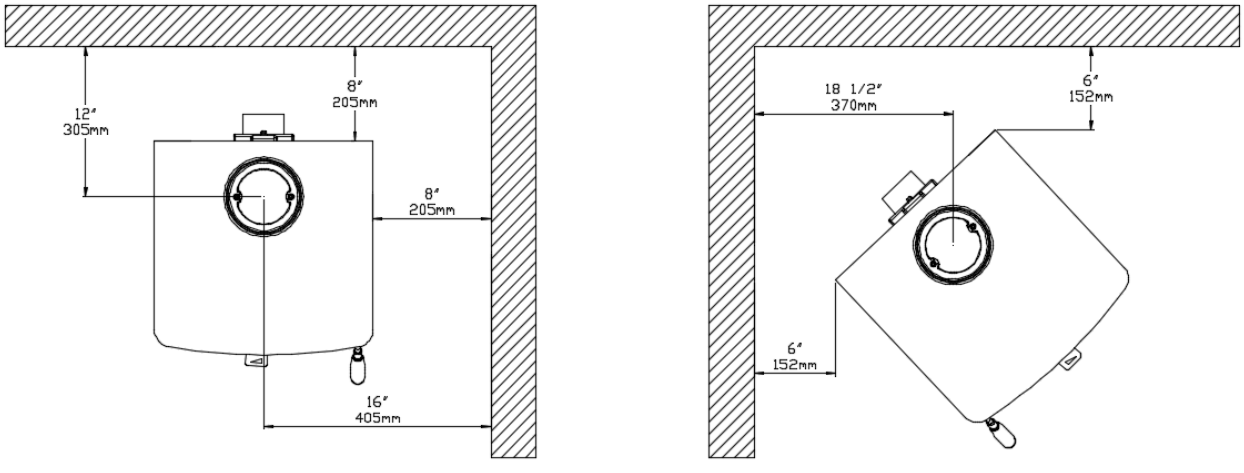
1. Residential Clearances to Combustible surfaces and materials;

This stove may be installed using a **single-wall connector** (smoke pipe) as per local and National fire and Installation codes. Clearances may be reduced with various heat shielding or insulating materials. Consult national fire codes and authorities for approval (U.S. -NFPA 211 or CAN. - CSA B365) ,For closer clearances, use a listed **double-wall connector.**

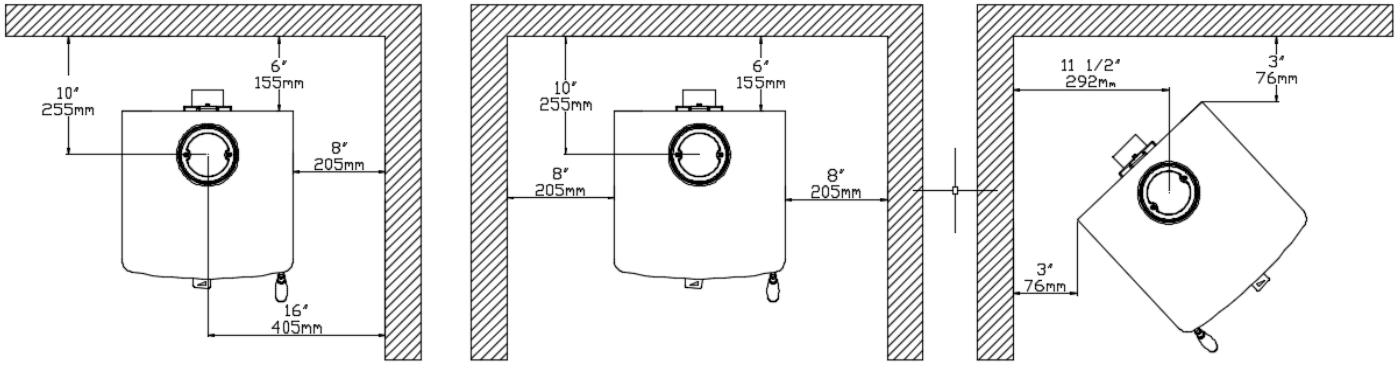
2. Mobile Home installation must use listed double-wall connector.

Minimum Clearance to Combustibles

Single Wall Connector - Residential



Double Wall Connector - Residential



Alcove: Min. Height 4' / 1.125m Max. Depth 3' / 915mm

Figure 4 : clearances

Well Sealed Flue System

Only materials and items approved for solid fuel stoves should be used for your stove. Under no circumstances should you use aluminum or galvanized steel pipes for your stove flue.

Always fit pipes with the narrow side down. This will allow any creosote to run down the inside of the pipe and not to come out and cause an unsightly mess and possible fire hazard. All joints in the flue system should be sealed with fire cement and/or an appropriate fire resistant rope or gasket.

Pipe bends should be kept to a minimum and we do not recommend using more than 2 bends on any installation. Flues must not pass through ceilings, floors, attics, roofs, or combustible walls without adequate and approved insulation being provided to protect combustible materials.

The chimney and flue provide a means of taking combusted fuel from the stove, as well as a draft to enable the stove to work. It is essential that the flue system is kept in good condition and there are no breaks or cracks allowing contact with any other combustible materials of the house. It is also essential that the flue system is kept clean and seals are maintained to ensure the draft is not lost.

The open end of the flue system must be above the height of the apex of the building and any other obstructions, such as trees, which are within 10 feet (3m) of the flue system. Failure to do this will affect the efficiency of the stove and may cause down drafts, which will mean dangerous products of combustion are emitted into room.

Chimney Connector

Double-Wall Connector

- Use a listed double-wall connector.
- Install all components to the chimney connector manufacturer's installation requirements.

Single-Wall Connector

The chimney connector MUST be 6" in diameter, with a minimum thickness of 24 gauge black steel or 26 gauge blue steel.

Aluminum and galvanized steel pipe is not acceptable for use with the appliance. These materials cannot withstand the extreme temperatures of a wood fire and **can give off toxic fumes when heated.**

Do not use the connector pipe as a chimney.

Each chimney connector or stove pipe section must be installed to the stove flue collar and to each other with the male (crimped) end toward the stove.

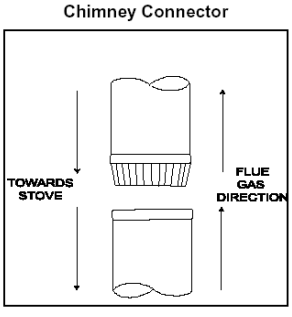


figure 5 : Chimney Connector

Chimney

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

• DO NOT CONNECT TO ANY AIR DISTRIBUTION DUCT OR SYSTEM.

• THIS STOVE MUST BE CONNECTED TO:

CHIMNEY SYSTEM LISTED TO: UL 103HT (USA) or ULC-S629 (CANADA) OR A CODE APPROVED MASONRY CHIMNEY WITH A FLUE LINER.

Chimney Height

A masonry chimney or a listed factory-built chimney must be the required height above the roof and any other nearby obstructions. The chimney must be at least 3 feet (91 cm) higher than the highest point where it passes through the roof and at least 2 feet (61 cm) higher than the highest part of the roof or structure that is within 10 feet (305 cm) of the chimney, measured horizontally. not too close to neighbors or in valleys that would cause unhealthy air quality or nuisance conditions.

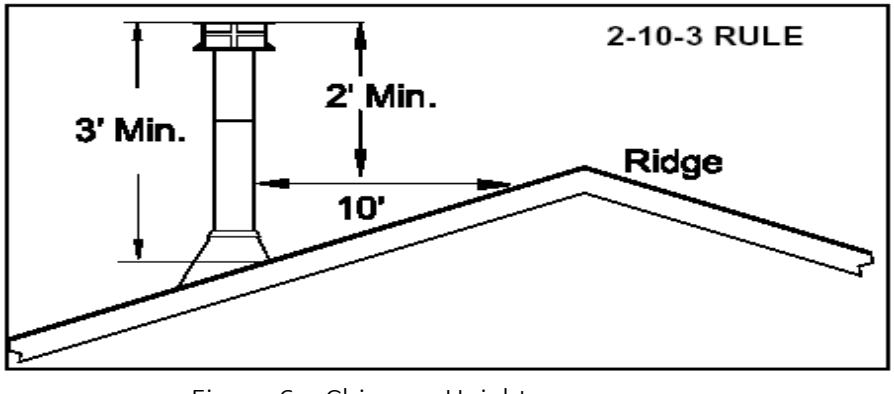


Figure 6 : Chimney Height

Factory-Built Chimney

When a metal prefabricated chimney is used, the manufacturer's installation instructions must be followed.

You must also purchase (from the same manufacturer) and install the ceiling support package or wall pass-through and "T" section package, fires tops (where needed), insulation shield, roof flashing, chimney cap, etc. Maintain proper clearance to the structure as recommended by the manufacturer. The chimney must be the required height above the roof or other obstructions for safety and proper draft operation.

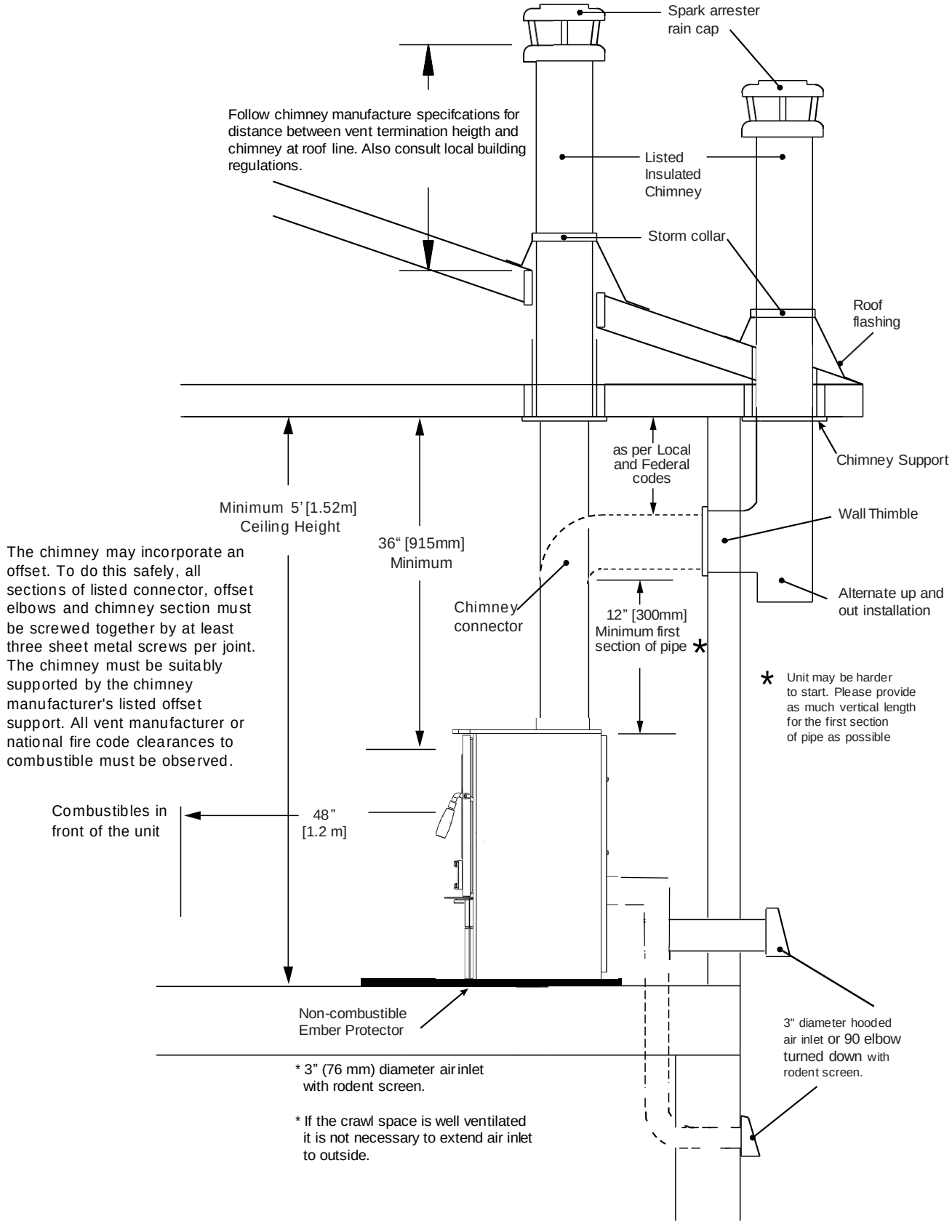


Figure 7 : Factory-Built Chimney

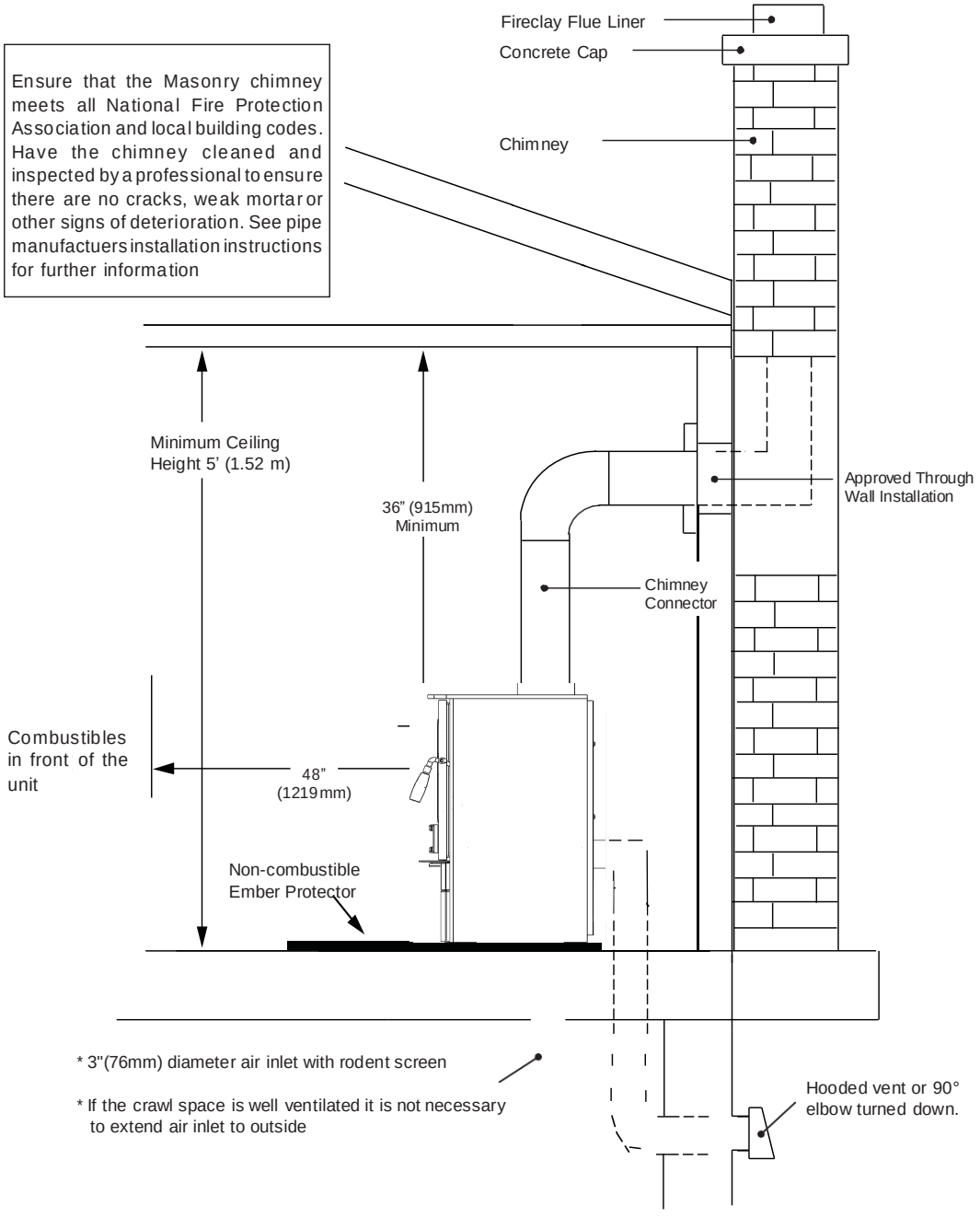


Figure 8 : Masonry Chimney

Masonry Fireplace

Ensure that a masonry fireplace meets the minimum standards of the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) by having it inspected by a professional. (Must meet installation specifications provided in NFPA 211.) There are listed kits available to connect a stove to a masonry fireplace. The kit is an adapter that is installed at the location of the fireplace damper. The existing damper may have to be removed to allow installation.

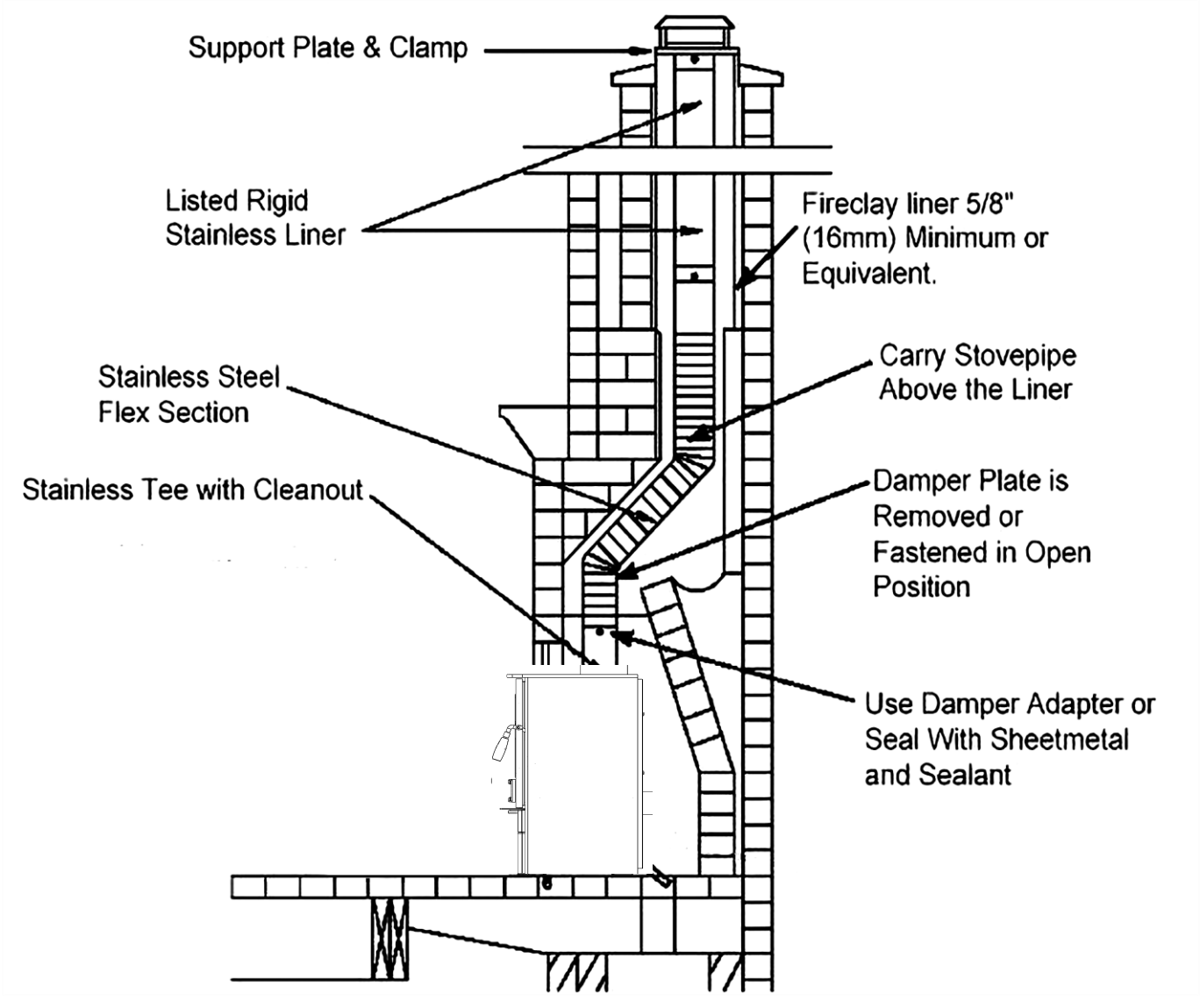
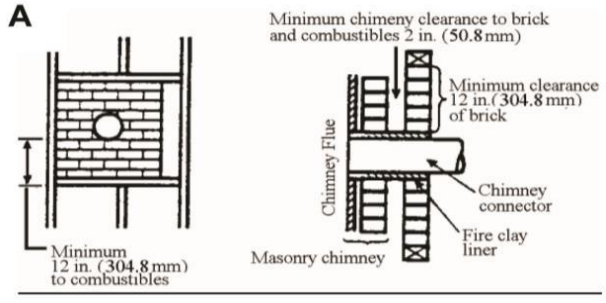
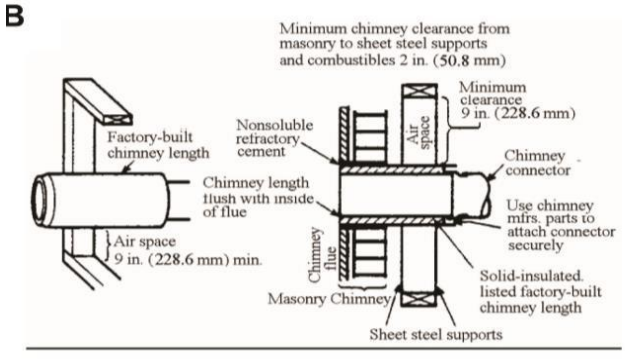
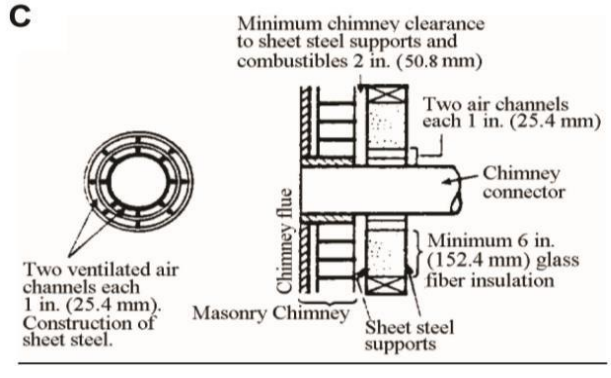


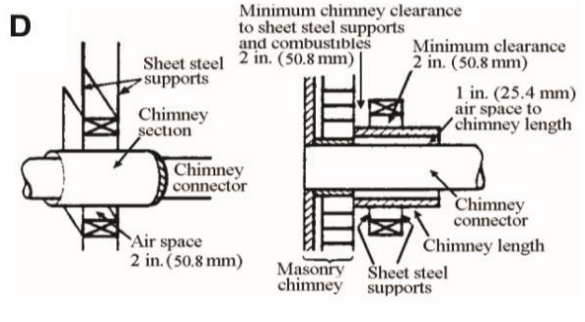
Figure 9 : Masonry Fireplace

Combustible Wall Chimney Connector Pass-Throughs









Method A. 12" Clearance to Combustible Wall Member: Using a minimum thickness 3.5" brick and a 5/8" minimum wall thickness clay liner, construct a wall pass-through. The clay liner must conform to ASTM C315 (Standard Specification for Clay Fire Linings) or its equivalent. Keep a minimum of 12" of brick masonry between the clay liner and wall combustibles. The clay liner shall run from the brick masonry outer surface to the inner surface of the chimney flue liner but not past the inner surface. Firmly grout or cement the clay liner in place to the chimney flue liner.

Method B. 9" Clearance to Combustible Wall Member: Using a 6" inside diameter, listed, factory-built Solid-Pak chimney section with insulation of 1" or more, build a wall pass-through with a minimum 9" air space between the outer wall of the chimney length and wall combustibles. Use sheet metal supports fastened securely to wall surfaces on all sides, to maintain the 9" air space. When fastening supports to chimney length, do not penetrate the chimney liner (the inside wall of the Solid-Pak chimney). The inner end of the Solid-Pak chimney section shall be flush with the inside of the masonry chimney flue, and sealed with a non-water soluble refractory cement. Use this cement to also seal to the brick masonry penetration.

Method C. 6" Clearance to Combustible Wall Member: Starting with a minimum 24 gage (.024"), 6" metal chimney connector, and a minimum 24 gage ventilated wall thimble which has two air channels of 1" each, construct a wall pass-through. There shall be a minimum 6" separation area containing fiberglass insulation, from the outer surface of the wall thimble to wall combustibles. Support the wall thimble, and cover its opening with a 24-gage minimum sheet metal support. Maintain the 6" space. There should also be a support sized to fit and hold the metal chimney connector. See that the supports are fastened securely to wall surfaces on all sides. Make sure fasteners used to secure the metal chimney connector do not penetrate chimney flue liner.

Method D. 2" Clearance to Combustible Wall Member: Start with a solid-pak listed factory built chimney section at least 12" long, with insulation of 1" or more, and an inside diameter of 8" (2 inches larger than the 6" chimney connector). Use this as a pass-through for a minimum 24-gage single wall steel chimney connector. Keep solid-pak section concentric with and spaced 1" off the chimney connector by way of sheet metal support plates at both ends of chimney section. Cover opening with and support chimney section on both sides with 24 gage minimum sheet metal supports. See that the supports are fastened securely to wall surfaces on all sides. Make sure fasteners used to secure chimney section shall not penetrate chimney flue liner.

NOTES:

1. Connectors to a masonry chimney, excepting method B, shall extend in one continuous section through the wall pass-through system and the chimney wall, to but not past the inner flue liner face.

2. A chimney connector shall not pass through an attic or roof space, closet or similar concealed space, or a floor, or ceiling.

Mobile Home Installation

Warning: Under no circumstances is the stove to be installed in a makeshift or "temporary" manner. It may be fired only after the following conditions have been met.

• DO NOT CONNECT THIS UNIT TO A CHIMNEY FLUE SERVING ANOTHER APPLIANCE.
• DO NOT INSTALL IN A SLEEPING ROOM.
THIS HEATER MUST BE INSTALLED WITH LISTED DOUBLE-WALL CONNECTOR. BOTH CHIMNEY SYSTEM AND CONNECTOR MUST BE 6"(150mm) DIAMETER AND LISTED TO:
IN CANADA - ULC S-641 LISTED CONNECTOR AND ULC-S-629 LISTED CHIMNEY,
IN USA - UL-103 HT LISTED CONNECTOR AND CHIMNEY
• Outside combustion air supply must be used for Mobile Home installations see "Combustion Air"

Securing bracket Installation

It will be needed to anchor the stove in a mobile home installation and are recommended when installing combustion air to prevent movement of the unit and separation of the combustion air intake.
The securing brackets are provided in the stove. Insert the brackets by sliding them through the slots in the rear legs. Then lag the bracket to the floor or hearth pad.

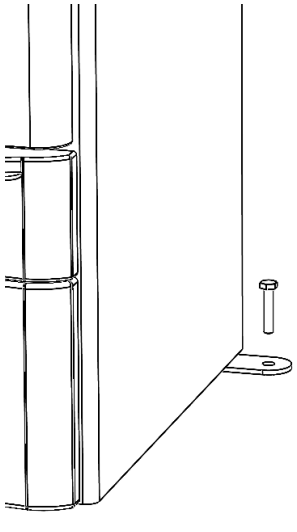


Figure 10 : Securing bracket

Mobile Home Clearances

Double Wall Connector - Mobile Home

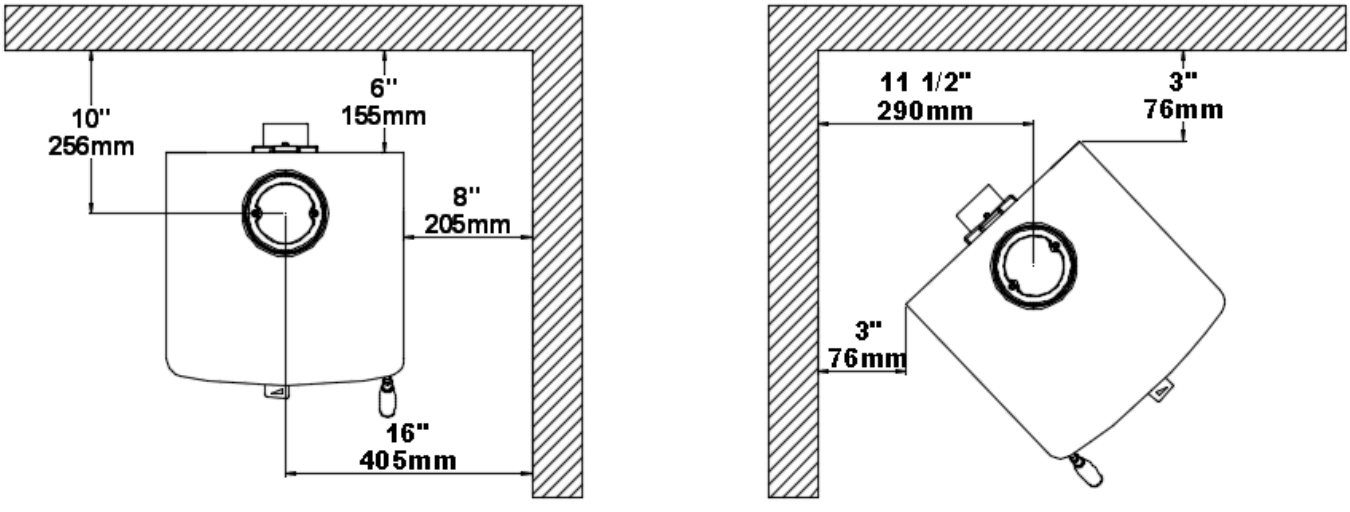


Figure11: Mobile home clearances

Installation

Minimum chimney height from top of unit is 12' (3.66 m) or as per chimney manufacturers roof clearances whichever is greater.

NOTE: Longer chimney and different pitch flashing may be used. Install all components to the connector or chimney manufacturer's installation requirements. Consult your chimney supplier for installation advice.

Procedure

WARNING: THE STRUCTURAL INTEGRITY OF THE MOBILE HOME FLOOR, WALL AND CEILING/ROOF MUST BE MAINTAINED.

• Attach stove to floor using two 1" or longer lag screws, and insert anchor tabs into slot on bottom of two rear legs and secure to floor with the lag screws.

Combustion Air

Combustion air can be supplied to the stove in one of two ways. Consult your local building code or CAN/ CSA-B365, or NFPA 211

1. Direct outside air supply (Necessary for mobile home installation, optional for residential installation.)

• To draw outside air through the floor ; Attach the outside air adapter to the stove. Mark then cut or drill a 4"(100mm) diameter or larger hole in the floor under the adapter .This hole must get its air from a ventilated crawl space or be extended with duct to the outdoors (Figure 7 : Factory-Built Chimney)

**If you are getting the intake air from a well ventilated crawl space, Connect the adapter to 4"(100 mm) flexible or rigid metal venting passing thru the hole using into the ventilated space. Cover the inlet of the pipe with a 20GA wire mesh minimum rodent screen, and clamp in place.

**If you are extending the pipe thru to the outside, Install an approved 4"(100mm) inlet vent cap into the closest outside wall. Connect the stove's adapter to the Inlet vent through the hole using 4"(100 mm) flexible and/or rigid metal venting.

• To draw air from behind the stove. Cut or drill a corresponding hole in the closest exterior wall. Install an approved 4"(100 mm) inlet vent cap. Attach the outside air adapter to the stove. Connect the adapter to the inlet vent cap using 4"(100mm) flexible and/or rigid metal venting. Provide water protection as required.

2. Room air supply - Keep outside adapter open,the stove will draw its air from the room through this opening and into the firebox intake

Note:
The use of outside combustion air for installation requires the unit to be secured to the structure to prevent dislodging of the air duct (Securing Bracket Installation).

The living space around the heater must be well ventilated with good air circulation. Anything that may cause a negative pressure can cause gases or fumes to be pulled into the living area.

This unit is not designed to be operated with the fire door open. In addition to the obvious hazard of sparks landing on combustibles, an open fire door will cause the heater to draw air from the living space and possibly cause suffocation in an air tight home.

Baffle Board / Tube Installation

For clean and inspect the chimney, you should remove Baffle Board and tubes inner stove.

DO NOT OPERATE WITH BAFFLE BOARD INSULATION OR TUBES REMOVED.

Removal

1. With a set of vise-grips, grasp the front baffle tube on the right, slightly away from the baffle air assembly. from the hole on the left. Allow the tube to hang freely from the hole on the right.
2. Repeat step #1 for second baffle tube.
3. Grasp the front edge of the right half of the baffle board and tilt up at the back. Guide the board down and through the door opening.
4. Grasp the left half of the baffle board and slide it over to the right.
5. Tilt the back of the board up and guide it down and through the door opening.
6. Reverse the process to replace the baffle assembly.

Installation

1. Insert one half of baffle board above the two back baffle tubes inside the firebox, slide over to the right
2. Insert the other half of the baffle board.
3. With the holes facing forward and the notch to the right side, insert a baffle tube into the hole in the baffle air channel on the left at an angle and then raise and insert into the opposite hole on the right side baffle air assembly.
4. With a set of vise-grips, grasp the baffle tube on the right, slightly away from the baffle air assembly, and push the tube to the right to engage the tube in the hole on the right.
5. Repeat steps #3 & #4 with the remaining baffle tube.
6. Slide the baffle board halves together and then separate slightly to ensure there are no gaps on either side of the baffle board.
7. Push baffle board tight against the rear of the firebox.

Operating Your Stove

• Do not use a grate, andiron or other fuel support method. Build fire directly on the hearth.
• Only open door to fuel/refuel the stove. Excess air can cause the stove to over fire. Do not over fire. If chimney or stove is glowing red, you are over firing.
• Do not build the fire too close to the glass. Do not abuse the glass doors. Do not strike or slam the door shut.

Fuel

Your stove is designed to burn solid wood fuel only; it is not designed to burn :

A. Garbage;
B. Lawn clippings or yard waste;
C. Materials containing rubber, including tires;

D. Materials containing plastic;
E. Waste petroleum products, paints or paint thinners, or asphalt products;
F. Materials containing asbestos;
G. Construction or demolition debris;
H. Railroad ties or pressure-treated wood;
I. Manure or animal remains;
J. Salt water driftwood or other previously salt-water saturated materials;
K. Unseasoned wood; or
L. Paper products, cardboard, plywood, or particleboard. The prohibition against burning these materials does not prohibit the use of fire starters made from paper, cardboard, saw dust, wax and similar substances for the purpose of starting a fire in an affected wood heater.

Burning these materials may result in release of toxic fumes or render the heater ineffective and cause smoke.

Fuel should be stored in a dry place; wood should be dried for at least 1 year. Do not store fuel within the installation clearances or within the space required for refueling and ash removal. Wet wood may cause serious creosote, which may damage your flue system and even your stove. Therefore, the use of wet wood is strongly discouraged.

First operation of stove

You should begin using your stove by lighting small fires which get progressively bigger. We recommend a series of about five small fires before you put the stove into full service. Allow the stove to fully cool between each of these fires. There may be some smell and a small amount of smoke from the stove during the initial operations. This is perfectly normal and is merely the curing of the stove paint. Opening a window or door to provide additional ventilation will help alleviate this.

Air controls

Your stove needs air to burn the fuel. This air is supplied through an opening along the underneath left side, front of the stove (Primary) and the small holes on the tube on the top inside of the stove. (Secondary). The secondary air supply is fed from two small air channels at the back of the stove.

Primary air, as the name suggests, is used for the initial burning of the fuel and also to keep the stove glass clean. Secondary air is used for secondary combustion, which makes the

stove more efficient and reduces the emissions. Wood burns better with the air over the fire bed and when burning a lot of wood, you should regulate the primary air supply.

The setting of the primary air control very much depends on draft and local conditions and after a few fires, you should have a good idea of the best settings for your stove. The air controls should be fully opened (lever all the way to the right) when lighting the fire. Once the fire is established, the controls may be adjusted as required. Reducing the air intake will cause the stove to burn slower. This may cause some blackening of the stove glass, but this should burn off once the stove is burning brightly again.

Air Control Settings For All Four EPA Burn Rates

High Burn Reload

Step One: Slide air control handle to the maximum open position, all the way to the left.
Step Two: Rake the charcoal bed flat, level with the front grate.
Step Three: Add the fuel and close the door up against the latch.
Step Four: When you see flames, close and latch the door.

Medium High Reload

Step One: Slide air control handle to the maximum open position, all the way to the left.
Step Two: Rake the charcoal bed flat, level with the front grate.
Step Three: Add the fuel and close the door up against the latch.
Step Four: When you see flames, close and latch the door, After five (5) minutes, set the control handle at the center position, half way open.

Medium Low Reload

Step One: Slide air control handle to the maximum open position, all the way to the left.
Step Two: Rake the charcoal bed flat, level with the front grate.
Step Three: Add the fuel and close the door up against the latch.
Step Four: When you see flames, close and latch the door.
Step Five: After five (5) minutes, set the air control 1/8” open from minimum setting.

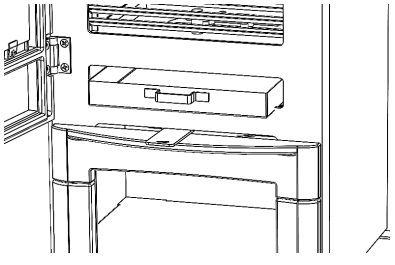
Low Burn Reload

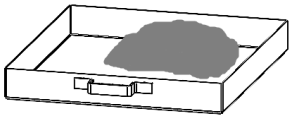
Step One: Slide air control handle to the maximum open position, all the way to the left.
Step Two: Rake the charcoal bed flat, level with the front grate.
Step Three: Add the fuel and close the door up against the latch.
Step Four: When you see flames, close and latch the door.
Step Five: After five (5) minutes, set the air control to the minimum setting, all the way to the right.

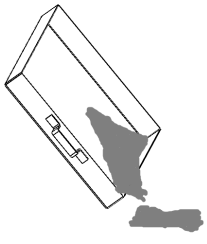
Ash removal

It is especially important when burning fuel with high ash content, that you keep your grate clear and your ash pan emptied regularly, so as not to damage your grate. Clear the grate with a poker on a regular basis.

To remove the ash, open the stove door and use the operating tool provided to lift the ash pan out of the stove. If possible, this should be done before lighting the stove, when the ash is cold. Even if the ash appears to be cold, it should be placed in a non-combustible container as there may be hot ash in the center of the pile. You should always wear protective gloves when removing ash from the stove.







This stove is not designed to operate with the door open. Always close the stove door when you have taken out the ash tray and leave closed while disposing of the ash. Only reopen to put ash pan back into the stove and close immediately afterwards.

Disposal of ashes

Ashes should be placed in a steel container with a tight fitting lid and moved outdoors immediately. 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. Do not place any other waste in the container.

Stove Maintenance

Check stove regularly

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

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. The creosote vapors condense in the relatively cool

chimney flue of a slow-burning fire. If a significant layer of creosote has accumulated (3 mm or more), it should be removed to reduce the risk of a chimney fire. The chimney and chimney connector should be inspected at least once every two months during the heating season to determine if a creosote buildup has occurred.

Other checks, as listed below, should be carried out at least twice per year. If you notice anything wrong, at any time, it should be repaired immediately. Never use a stove that is in any way damaged or has a damaged flue.

1. Check your flue system for build-up of soot or creosote and for signs of damage to joints. To check flue outlet, remove top of baffle by lifting and pulling out at end. Use a flashlight to check flue outlet. Clean and repair as necessary. Always replace top baffle before relighting stove.

2. Check that glass is not cracked or chipped and that sealing rope is in good condition. Replace as necessary.

3. When the room is dark, use a strong flashlight to check the sealing of the stove at the edge and corners for leaks. Any leaks or cracks found should be repaired with fire cement or damaged parts should be replaced with genuine spare parts.

4. Check that stove door is tight and sealed well when closed. Place a strip of paper into the stove and close the door. Try to pull out paper. You should feel some resistance to your pull. Check several points around the door. If it pulls out too easily, replace the rope and seal in place with a suitable high temperature sealant.

Care of fire bricks

Your stove comes with Fire Bricks lining the fire box. They serve as insulation as well as protection to the cast iron or steel fire box. The fire bricks are quite delicate as compared to the rest of your stove, so please keep this in mind when loading logs into the firebox. They will crack and chip if not cared for properly.
Fire bricks expand and become brittle when heated. Use caution when cleaning the firebox and around the ash grate. Do not try to pry off fire bricks while cleaning as they will break. Damage caused by the mishandling of fire bricks will not be covered under warranty.

Care of glass

At times, especially when the air control is turned to a low setting or when damp wood is used, the stove glass will blacken. This is caused by fuel that is not completely burned, but

the build-up on the inside of the glass will normally burn off when a good hot fire is established in the stove.
There may be times, however, when you need to clean the glass. To do this, use a soft cloth and a non-abrasive glass cleaner. Only ever clean the glass when the stove is cold. When loading fuel into the stove, always make sure it is not protruding out through the door opening, as this may break the glass when you close the door. This is especially relevant when loading logs. Always close the door gently.
Do not operate with broken or cracked glass. If the glass does crack when the stove is lit, let the fire die out. Do not open the door until the stove has fully cooled. Replace the glass only with the specified replacement part before re-using the stove.

Replacement of glass

1. Remove the door from the stove and place on a flat surface.
2. Carefully remove all of the glass clips from the inside of the door.
3. Gently remove the glass panel and gasket.
4. Using a wire brush, remove all remaining debris from the glass area.
5. Apply a small bead of gasket/stove cement to the new gasket. Do not overlap the ends of the gasket rope.
6. Center the new glass panel over the gasket and re-install the glass clips.
7. It may be necessary to re-tighten the glass clips after the stove has been burned and the gasket has been seated.

Important:
It is extremely important to tighten the glass clips slowly and in an alternating pattern. Always wear protective gloves when you handle glass with sharp edges.

Replacement Parts

Always use genuine replacement parts.
Ask retailer for compatible replacement parts. Only ever make replacements when the stove is cold. Replace glass only with 5 mm ceramic glass, available from your dealer.

Surface finish

The stove should only be cleaned using a damp cloth. Some cleaning products may leave stains on the stove surface. Never use abrasive cloths as these may scratch the surface. Painted stoves can be re-painted by using a good quality, high temperature stove paint. When re-painting, make sure there is plenty of ventilation and follow the manufacturer's instructions. Allow the paint to fully dry before lighting the stove and allow extra ventilation for the first couple of fires as some fumes may emit from the stove as the paint cures.

Parts List Diagram

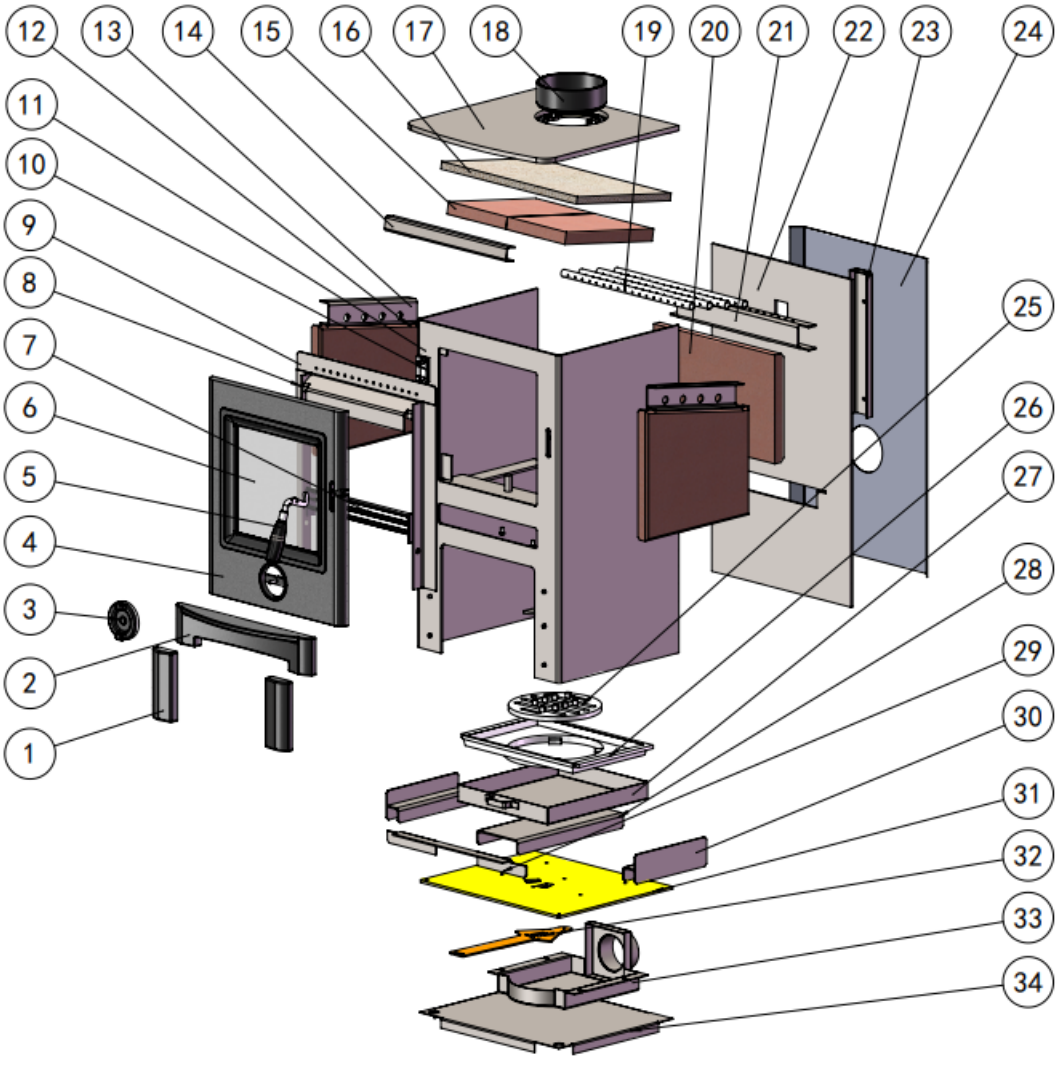


Figure 11 : B50 Parts List Diagram

Parts List :

1	Wood box decoration board	2	Farringdon feet	3	Air regulator
4	Fire door	5	Handle	6	Glass
7	Firestop strip	8	Side air ducts	9	Upper ducts
10	Hinge	11	Steel shell	12	Side liner
13	Linclined duct	14	Upper liner kit	15	Upper liner
16	Ceramics blanket	17	Cover	18	Flue liner
19	Air wash tube	20	Back liner	21	Outlet spigot
22	Back plate	23	Outside air ducts	24	Rear heat shield
25	Furnace grill	26	Reflow carrier	27	Ash pan
28	Bottom air ducts	29	Front bottom air ducts	30	Ash pan baffle
31	Bottom plate	32	Air inlet control	33	Vents
34	Wood box bottom plate				

Trouble Shooting

Fire not burning

A stove not burning is generally caused by either a shortage of air and/or incorrect or damp fuel. If fuel is not the problem check:

- That the air controls are opened.
- That there is no blockage in the flue system.
- That the open end of the flue is above the height of any nearby obstructions.
- That there is a sufficient air supply into the room and that this supply is not being taken by an extractor fan.

Glass blackens

Glass usually blackens when:

- The fuel is not being burned efficiently because of starvation of air.
- Bad quality or damp fuel is being used.
- Balance between primary and secondary air is incorrect.

Try to introduce more air into the stove through the primary air control on the top of the stove door, as this air flows down over the glass to help burn off the creosote. For optimum efficiency always use a good quality, dry wood.

Smoke in room

If the stove is properly installed it should not emit any smoke into your room. Check to see if your chimney is blocked or obstructed and that you are not getting a down draft caused by the location of the open end of the flue pipe or chimney.
If the problem persists, contact your dealer and ask him to get your chimney and stove installation checked.

Fire burning too quickly

This is usually caused by too much draft or air.
• First, try reducing the air supply to the stove by closing down your air controls. (Move air control lever all the way to the left.) If this fails, then you may have damage to the sealing.
• Check the condition of the door sealing rope and the joints within the stove. Refer to information listed under “Stove Maintenance-Check Stove Regularly” in this manual.

If neither of these solves the problem, you may have too much draft on your chimney and you may need to fit a damper valve into your flue system. You should not install a flue damper without consulting a specialist. Never install a damper that can completely block your flue or chimney. Contact your dealer to discuss this.

Chimney fire

Chimney fires occur when soot and creosote that have built up in the flue system ignite. If the stove is operated properly and the flue checked and cleaned regularly, then chimney fires should not occur. These fires can be very dangerous and must be avoided. Try to maintain good, hot fires in the stove whenever possible and at least once during every firing, open the air controls and allow the stove to burn on full for a short while until the entire fire bed is glowing red. Check your flue system regularly for build-up of soot and creosote and clean as necessary.

Chimney fires can be detected by sparks coming from the top of the chimney, a roaring sound coming from the area of the stove or chimney or vibration in the stove or chimney.

In the event of a chimney fire, close the air controls, evacuate the building and call the fire department. Do not relight the stove after a chimney fire until the stove and flue have been checked and any necessary repairs have been carried out.

AMI Warranty Policy & Procedures

If you believe your AMI® stove is defective, you should contact your nearest authorized dealer, who will process a warranty claim. In order to qualify for warranty coverage, Hi Flame America must receive notice of a possible defect within thirty (30) days of being discovered, or reasonably could have been discovered.

AMI America offers the original retail purchaser of AMI stoves a limited 7-year warranty. The following outlines the AMI America warranty program.

DESCRIPTION	Warranty Defined	
Parts	Labor	
Cast Iron Parts	7 Years	1 Year
Firebox (welding only)	5 Years	1 Year
Handle Assembly	5 Years	Not Included
Ash Pan	5 Years	1 Year
Baffle Set	3 Years	1 Year
Ceramic Glass (Thermal Breakage ONLY)	1 Year	Not Included
Fire Bricks	1 Year	Not Included

Customer must first submit 3 digital photos to the dealer from whom the product was purchased, along with an explanation of the problem. This will initiate a warranty claim. If a response is not received within 2 business days, please email us at info@Amistoves.com or call 401-536-6630 so we may put you in contact with a customer service representative.

If any damage is found to be the fault of the manufacturer, the repair or replacement will be made. This warranty does not include expenses incurred from travel time or loss of service. This warranty is not transferrable and is extended only to, and is solely for the benefit of, the original retail purchaser of the stove. Please keep your dated sales receipt as proof of purchase.

Exclusions and Limitations

NOTICE: This warranty is void if installation or service is performed by someone other than an authorized installer or service agency, or if installation is not in conformance with the installation and operating instructions contained in this owner's manual or local and/or

national fire and building regulations. A listing of local authorized installers and agencies can be obtained from the National Fireplace Institute at http://www.nficertified.org.

This warranty does not cover the following:

1. Damage due to incorrect installations not in conformance with the manufacturer's installation instructions or local and national regulations. It is the responsibility of the installer to ensure that the unit is installed and operating correctly at the time of installation.

2. Damage caused by over-firing, which causes any part of the appliance to glow red, as defined in the operation manual. Over-firing can be identified by warped plates, rust colored cast iron, paint pigment that has turned dusty white, or bubbling, cracking and discoloration of the enamel finish.

3. Damage caused by unauthorized modification, use, or repair.

4. Travel time or any other related expenses are not covered under warranty.

5. At no time will Hi Flame America be liable for any consequential damage which exceeds the purchase price of the unit. All warranties, implied warranties of merchant ability or other, are limited in duration to the length of this written warranty. No other warranty,including oral, is enforceable.

Please contact a AMI® STOVES dealer in your area if you have any questions about your stove that are not covered in this manual. For further information, please contact North America Corporate Office:

AMI FIRES AMERICA CO.
4227 S. Shadow Mist Ln, Sugar Land, TX 77479-4571, USA
Telephone: 401-536-6630
Email: info@amistoves.com
www.amistoves.com

Sample of Label

LISTED SOLID FUEL FIREPLACE STOVE OR ROOM HEATER

RSF WOODBURNING FIREPLACES

Model: 52M

www.Amistoves.com

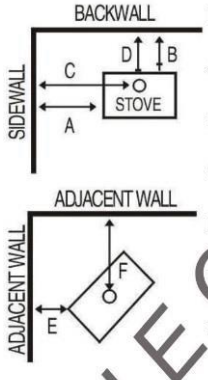
CONTACT LOCAL BUILDING OR FIRE OFFICIALS ABOUT RESTRICTIONS AND INSTALLATION INSPECTION IN YOUR AREA
DO NOT USE GRATE OR ELEVATE FIRE—BUILD WOOD FIRE DIRECTLY ON HEARTH
OPERATE ONLY WITH DOORS CLOSED
DO NOT TAMPER WITH OR USE THE SPIN DRAFT AIR CONTROL, USING THIS CONTROL WILL CAUSE AN OVERFIRING CONDITION

Serial No. _____

PREVENT HOUSE FIRES:
Install and use only in accordance with Henan Hi-Flame's installation and operation instructions and local codes. In absence of any local codes installation must meet minimum requirements of NFPA 211.
Refer to manufacturer's instructions and local codes for precautions required for passing chimney through a combustible wall or ceiling.
FOR USE WITH SOLID WOOD FUEL ONLY—DO NOT USE OTHER FUELS.
Flue connector pipe must be 6" diameter minimum 24 MSG black or 26 blue steel.
Do NOT connect this stove to a chimney serving another appliance. Chimney must be factory build UL 103HT or masonry.
Inspect and clean chimney frequently. Under certain conditions of use, creosote buildup may occur rapidly.
DO NOT OVERFIRE—IF HEATER OR CHIMNEY CONNECTOR GLOWS, YOU ARE OVERFIRING.
NOTE: Replace glass only with 5mm ceramic glass available from your dealer.

SINGLE WALL CONNECTOR

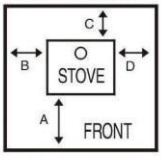
A—Unit to Sidewall 10"
B—Unit to Backwall 11"
C—Chimney Connector to Sidewall 15.5"
D—Chimney Connector to Backwall 13.5"
E—Unit to Adjacent Wall 8"
F—Chimney Connector to Adjacent Wall 14"



DOUBLE WALL CONNECTOR

A—Unit to Sidewall 10"
B—Unit to Backwall 7"
C—Chimney Connector to Sidewall 15.5"
D—Chimney Connector to Backwall 9.5"
E—Unit to Adjacent Wall 5.5"
F—Chimney Connector to Adjacent Wall 11.5"

FLOOR PROTECTOR



A = 16" minimum
B = 8" minimum
C = 8" minimum
D = 8" minimum

Floor protector must be a 1" minimum thickness, non-combustible material having an equal or better insulating value (lower k value) of k=0.84 (BTU)(in)/(Ft^2)Hr)(^oF).

It must extend beneath the stove and 8" to the rear. It must extend 8" to the sides and 16" to the front of the fuel loading door.

CAUTION:

HOT WHILE IN OPERATING DO NOT TOUCH, KEEP CHILDREN, CLOTHING AND FURNITURE AWAY. CONTACT MAY CAUSE SKIN BURNS. SEE NAME-PLATE AND INSTRUCTIONS

U.S.ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
Certified to comply with July 1990 particulate emission standards.

Date of Manufacture

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

2011 2012 2013

Manufactured by:

4227 S. Shadow Mist Ln, Sugar Land, TX 77479-4571, USA
Telephone: 401-536-6630
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