"GLACIER BAY"

OWNER'S MANUAL

FOR MODEL CFS &
COAL FIREPLACE INSERT

OLD ERIE STOVES, LTD.
7000 Fly Road
E. Syracuse, New York 13057

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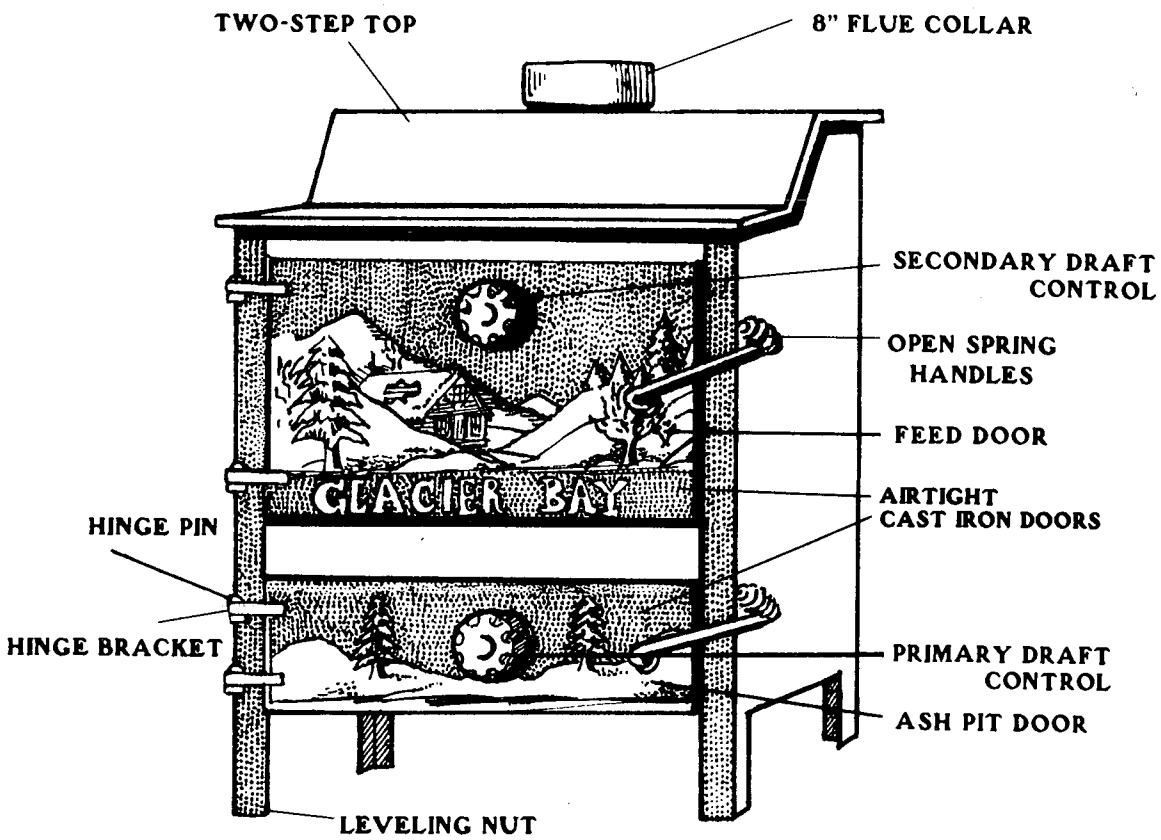
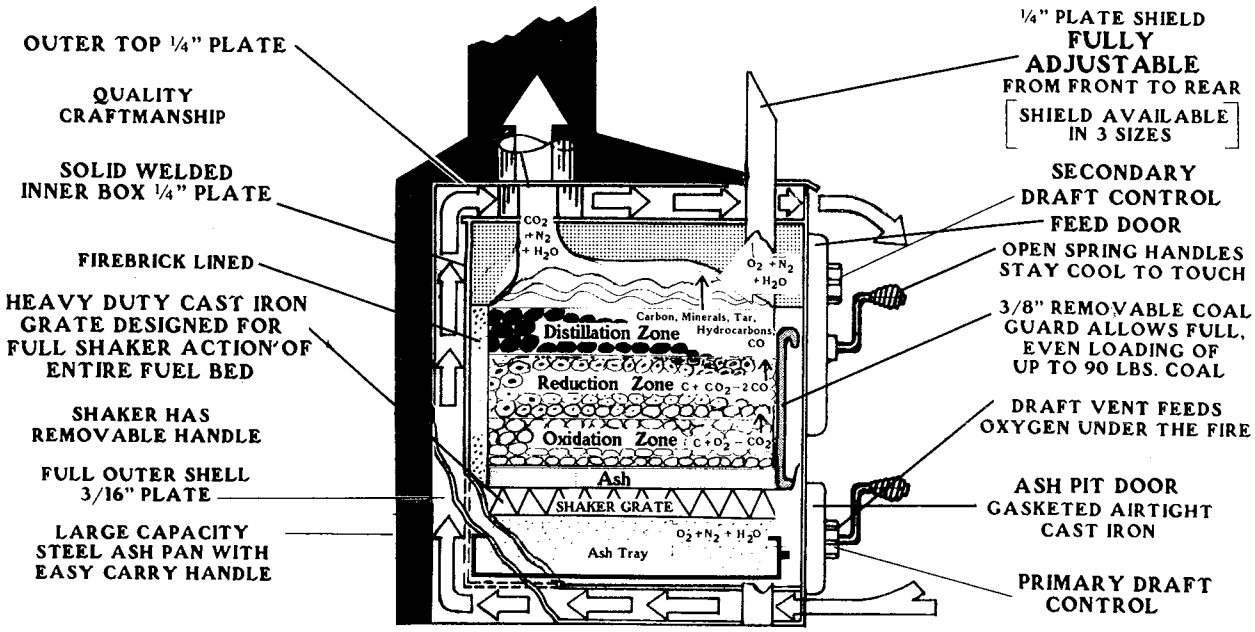
ITEMIZED DESCRIPTION OF COAL STANDING STOVE



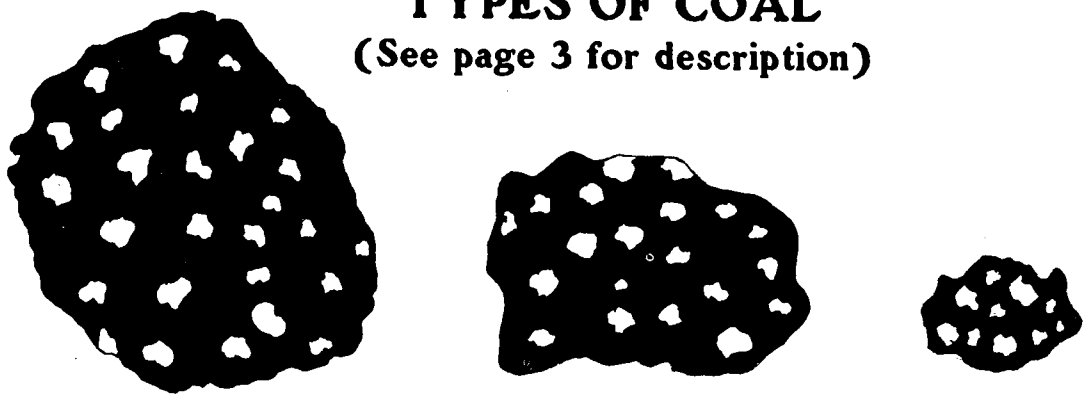
ITEMIZED DESCRIPTION OF COAL INSERT



(BLOWER & FIRESCREEN OPTIONAL)

TYPES OF COAL

(See page 3 for description)



STOVE **CHESTNUT** **PEA**

DRAWING TO SCALE 1 : 1

BASIC TERMINOLOGY

LISTED & UNLISTED STOVES

Some states require coal stoves to be safety tested and listed by a certified testing laboratory. Listed stoves have an identification tag which states the name of the manufacturer, approved fuels, date tested, model and serial number, clearance to combustibles, and name of the testing laboratory. It is especially important that the stove be installed with a minimum clearance of 36 inches from any adjacent combustible material or wall.

NON-COMBUSTIBLE MATERIALS

Non-combustible materials will not ignite or burn if subjected to fire or intense heat. Concrete, brick, masonry or stone are considered non-combustible. A sheetrock wall which is covered by a non-combustible material is not considered a non-combustible wall.

COMBUSTIBLE MATERIALS

Combustible materials are those which will ignite or burn if subjected to fire or intense heat.

COMBUSTION

The chemical union of a combustible substance with oxygen, resulting in the production of heat.

COMBUSTION CHAMBER

That part of the furnace in which gases from the coal unite with additional oxygen to further combustion.

BTU-BRITISH THERMAL UNIT

The quantity of heat required to raise 1 pound of water 1 degree fahrenheit. One BTU will raise 55 cubic feet of air 1 degree fahrenheit.

TYPES OF COAL

a) **ANTHRACITE** - (hard coal) is the type recommended for home heaters. It burns freely and uniformly with a short blue flame and produces little if any smoke when properly burned. It is available in a variety of sizes, the preferred size being "PEA" size and the second choice "NUT" (chestnut) size. Pea coal ranges in size from 9/16 to 1-3/16 inches and "nut" coal from 1-3/16 to 1-5/8 inches. **SOME STOVE COAL CAN BE TOO LARGE FOR HOME STOVES.** Stove coal ranges from 1-5/8 inches to 2-7/16 inches.

b) **BITUMINOUS** - (soft coal) is NOT as desirable as hard coal for use in domestic heaters as it creates dust when handled and produces large amounts of smoke and soot when burned at a slow rate.

c) CANNEL - coal may be burned in fireplaces but should not be burned in a heater or any CLOSED CONTAINER. It contains substanial amounts of volatile materials which tend to expand when heated. If burned in a stove or any confined area, the fire will be too big and too hot to control and small explosions of the volatile material may occur.

RECOMMENDED COAL

Always be sure you are using the right size coal for your stove. Old Erie Ltd. recommends three sizes of ANTHRACITE COAL for your Glacier Bay coal stoves and insert.

The recommended choice: PEA
The secondary choice: NUT
The third choice: Stove

CARBON MONOXIDE

This colorless, odorless, poisonous gas is formed by incomplete burning of the coal because the oxygen in the primary air supply has been depleted. IT IS IMPORTANT THAT THE PROPER AMOUNT OF SECONDARY AIR enter the firebox near the top of the glowing coals to supply the oxygen necessary to change the carbon monoxide to carbon dioxide to:

— prevent poisonous gas from entering the house to create a health problem or death.
— assure complete combustion of the fuel and reduce the amount of unburned gases being exhausted out of the chimney.
— reduce the possibility of puff backs when stove door is opened to tend the fire.

To burn coal, primary air enters a firebox through a bottom draft control and rises up through the coal resting on the grate. Oxygen in the air combines with the carbon in the glowing coal to form carbon dioxide. As the air moves through the coal, the oxygen is depleted and carbon monoxide is formed. A fresh supply of secondary air enters at the top of the firebox and reacts with the carbon monoxide and other volatile distillates to cause complete combustion.

The rate of primary air supplied under the grate controls the rate of burning. The amount and manner in which the secondary air is supplied above the fuel bed determines the efficiency of burning. Too little primary air results in a slow or sluggish fire; too little secondary air or improper mixing with fuel gases results in waste because unburned fuel gases are lost up the chimney.

A secondary air supply in a coal heater is necessary for complete combustion.

CARBON DIOXIDE - C02

The non-combustible gas product resulting from complete combustion of the carbon in coal.

COKE

Half burned coal

COAL ASH

That portion of the mineral substances in the coal which remains after the combustible has been burned; it is the inorganic substances in the coal and has no heating value.

CLINKERS

A fuel bed should never be poked or stirred. This brings ash in contact with incandescant, molten coke thus forming a clinker.

COAL GRATE

The casting assembly that supports the fuel bed so that primary air may be supplied for combustion of the gases. It also provides the means of ejecting ash from the fuel bed.

CREOSOTE

Chimney deposits originating as condensed organic vapors or condensed tar fog. Creosote is often initially liquid, but may dry to a solid or flaky form. Coal does not contain creosote.

HEARTH

The hearth is the floor area within the chamber of a fireplace or coal burning stove.

HEARTH EXTENSION

Fireplaces have a noncombustable material which extends beyond the hearth as part of the floor of the room in which they are located. Coalburning stoves must have a non-combustible flooring underneath them. The material used for a hearth extension must be a minimum of 3/8 inch thick abestos millboard or equivalent. The hearth extension should extend at least 18 inches in front of the stove (measured from the legs). It should extend at least ten inches from each side of the stove, and eighteen inches from the rear of a rear exhaust stove and ten inches from a top exhaust stove.

CHIMNEY CONNECTOR

Single wall black steel pipe (not less than 24 gauge) that is used only to connect the stove to a Class A chimney.

CLASS A CHIMNEY

Masonry Chimney with fireclay lining, factory built filled chimney pipe or triple wall air insulated chimney pipe. This Class A chimney must be used upon initial entry of a wall, ceiling, or roof and for all subsequent lengths.

FLAME TEST

Draft leaks are easily detected around the furnace or smoke pipe by using a lighted candle and holding it near any point where a leak is possible. If the flame is deflected, a leak is present.

SAFETY TIPS

Never start a fire using gasoline, charcoal lighter fluid, trash or other combustible liquid. Kindling wood and newspaper are the recommended starting materials.

Keep all unprotected combustible materials at least three feet from your stove. Such materials can become extremely hot with the potential of causing burns or a fire. If an object is too hot to touch, it is too near the stove.

Empty ash tray when 1/2 full. When removing ashes, always place them in metal containers.

If your stove is connected to a masonary chimney, ensure that the mortar is sound and that the chimney has a fireclay or metal liner.

If the chimney connector enters a side wall, ensure that it enters in a perpendicular or inclining position.

On a regular schedule, inspect and if necessary clean chimney; especially if wood is burned since wood leaves a residue of creosote. Also, check for the proper seating of the chimney connector to the stove and the chimney connector to the chimney.

To avoid back puffs, open air cups and damper for one minute before opening doors.

OPERATION

OPERATION FOR ANTHRACITE COAL

Like new cars, new stoves need a break-in period. For the first eight hours, burn a low fire in the stove. At first the finish on the stove will cause some smoking, but this will only last a short time.

When a fresh anthracite fire is to be started, it is advisable to leave on the grate an inch or two of ash to protect the cast iron grates from excessive heat and to prevent coal from falling through.

Before lighting the kindling, insure that the smokepipe damper is open. Also open ash pit door approximately 1 inch to create a strong draft. After the kindling of paper and charcoal or paper and wood is burning briskly, cover it with a thin layer of coal. Combustible liquids such as kerosene, gasoline, and naphtha should NEVER be used.

As the first layer of coal becomes ignited, more should be added gradually until the fire bed is built up to proper depth. Coal bed MUST NOT be built higher than firebrick lining. Close coal feed door between feedings. However, insure that the secondary draft control is partially open. Once coal bed is sufficiently ignited, close ash pit door and adjust primary draft control (located on the ash pit door) for desired rate of burn.

> A properly maintained coal fire has a deep fuel bed of glowing coals. The volatile combustibles and coal gases when properly combusted burn with a short blue flame just above the fuel bed.

Too little primary air results in a sluggish fire. Too much primary air causes the fire to burn too rapidly and to release heat in greater amounts than needed. To increase the rate of heat output and coal burning, turn the primary draft control counter clockwise; to decrease rate, turn it clockwise. Experiment with different primary draft control settings to obtain the fire which suits your needs best.

Combustion of a solid fuel is seldom completed within the fuel bed. The gases rising from it contain volatilized combustible matter and carbon monoxide. These gases account for 20% of the available BTU's in anthracite coal. Unless additional air is introduced above the fuel bed by means of the secondary draft control (located on the coal feed door), part of the fuel will be lost through incomplete combustion and smoking conditions will occur. Thus, too little secondary air results in waste because unburned fuel is lost up the chimney. Too much secondary air results in waste because excess air is needlessly passed through the combustion chamber where it picks up heat and carries it out the chimney. To open secondary draft control, turn counter clockwise; to close, turn clockwise.

(con't)

When burning anthracite, a full fuel bed gives best results. The benefits include longer intervals between refueling and more even distribution of primary air. When feeding fresh coal, slope the bed upward from the feed door toward the back of the stove, leaving an exposed spot of glowing coal at the stove front to ignite the fresh coal and the distilled gases.

This exposed spot of glowing coal must be maintained to prevent the accumulation of coal gases that may cause an explosion in the combustion chamber.

It is neither desirable nor necessary that the grate be shaken at the time of each refueling. Shake the grate only if space is needed for fresh coal, or if the ash build up on the grate is excessive since the last shaking. Use a few short gentle strokes until the first glow is observed in the ash pit. Grate shaking should be stopped as soon as the glow appears; it must not be continued long enough to drop burning coal into the ash tray. A fuel bed should never be poked or stirred. This brings ash in contact with incandescant coal and causes the ash to fuse to form a clinker.

Ash should not be allowed to overaccumulate in the ash tray, this causes overheating and ultimate failure of the grate bars. Empty ash tray when 1/2 full.

- The grate must be protected from direct contact with the fire by a layer of ash one or two inches thick.
- To bank the fire for the night, pile the coal higher to the back of the firebox and allow it to slope toward the fuel door. Always leave some red or burning coals uncovered in the front of the firebox.
- OLD ERIE LTD., the manufacturer of Glacier Bay recommends PEA SIZE anthracite coal, however it will burn CHESTNUT (nut) and/or STOVE COAL.

OPERATION FOR LOW VOLATILE BITUMINOUS COALS

In most respects, the firing of Bituminous Coals with volatile content under 20% is similar to that for anthracite coal. However, the low-volatile bituminous coals are best fired by the center cone method.

The coal should be piled carefully in the center of the firebox into a cone shape. The coarser pieces will roll down and off to the side, making the firebed more porous around the cone than through it. Primary air will flow freely through the porous area and create a hot fire around the cone. As the cone of fresh coals heats, gases are distilled and ignited by the outer flame. The core is forming coke and burning less rapidly than the outer ring because of the restriction to air flow

through the center. **WARNING: MAINTAIN EXPOSED SPOT OF GLOWING COAL WHEN FEEDING TO AVOID POSSIBILITY OF EXPLOSION FROM ACCUMULATION OF UNBURNED GASES.** The coke center should be broken with a poker before firing fresh coal. However, do not stir the fire. Stirring brings ashes up into contact with live coals and causes clinkering.

Primary and secondary draft controls as well as the shaker grates are operated in a similar manner as previously described for anthracite coal.

STORAGE

A storage bin 4 ft. sq. by 4 ft. high will hold approximately 2 tons of coal. COAL may be stored either outdoors or indoors, however safety precautions must be taken:

- the storage area must be clean and free of any materials that are combustible, ie: rags, paper, leaves and wood.
- outside storage should be protected from rain and snow. Do not allow coal to get wet.
- store in a cool area, 75F or lower.

WOOD BURNING

To start a fire, place paper and small kindling wood on the grate. Add larger pieces of kindling as the fire increases. Do not use lighter fluid, gasoline or any other combustible liquid.

Seasoned hardwood is recommended since it will provide the most efficient burning and the least amount of creosote deposits in your chimney.

The rate of burning is controlled as outlined for coal.

Refer to coal safety tips for wood useage.

CHIMNEY DRAFT REQUIREMENTS

DRAFT

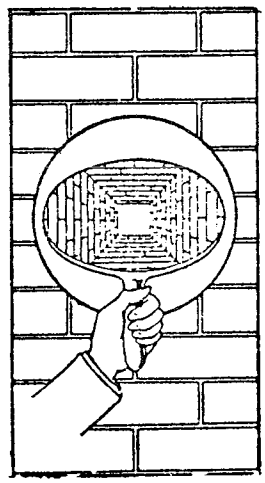
A stove and chimney filled with hot light gas (smoke) will exert a pressure inside the stove that is less than that of the cooler surrounding room air creating a pressure difference called draft.

DRAFT DIFFICULTIES

Experience shows that approximately 70% of heating difficulties are traceable to draft. The causes of poor draft and the remedies are covered in the following paragraphs:

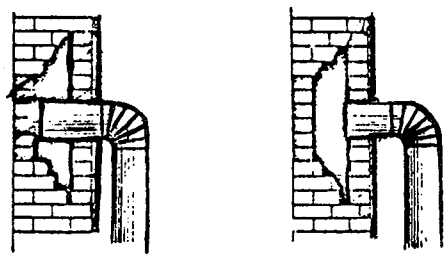
1. If the cross sectional area of a chimney is too small it will be impossible to get quick pick-up or rapid burning and the result is insufficient heat.
2. If the stack is too large in cross sectional area, gases expand and cool causing a reduction in draft. This may be corrected by installing an induced draft fan if changes to the stack are too costly.
3. A chimney must always clear the top of the building it serves as well as adjacent buildings or trees, otherwise a downdraft condition will be experienced.
4. Chimney cleanout door must be tight or cold air will be drawn in between the cleanout door and frames and will cool the stack gases and reduce the available draft. Cleanout door should be tight fitting in order to avoid loss of draft. Leaks between bricks must be stopped. Use flame test to find air leaks. The flame will be pulled into smoke pipe wherever a leak is present.
5. A smoke pipe must be tight at all joints and free from holes, cracks or other openings. Use flame test with candle. Cracks and small holes may be filled with Rutland furnace cement. If beyond repair in this way, replacement of pipe should be made.
6. Smoke pipes must be free from soot or other obstructions which decrease the cross sectional area of pipe and, therefore, cut down draft.

7. Unless unavoidable, a chimney should serve only one heater. Where two units are connected to one chimney, means should be provided for effectively sealing either one or the other against draft leaks when one is not in use. This can be done with a sliding damper. Never connect a coal or woodburning stove to the same chimney being used by a gas furnace.
8. The inside of a chimney must be free from obstructions; generally from mortar, brick or tin; which partially restrict the area of the chimney and thus retard flow of gases up the stack, reducing the draft. Such restrictions may generally be located by lowering a weight at the end of a rope down the top. The descent of the weight will be stopped by any restriction. Another method is to use a mirror as shown by the sketch.



Chimney Inspection
by Mirror

9. A chimney should be of uniform cross sectional area throughout its length. To check this condition use mirror as illustrated.
10. A smoke pipe must not project into the inside of a chimney flue. The smoke pipe shown chokes the flow of gases from the smokepipe to the chimney and severely restricts draft. This is a common defective condition of importance.
11. Smoke pipes should be straight and as short as possible, with an upward pitch.

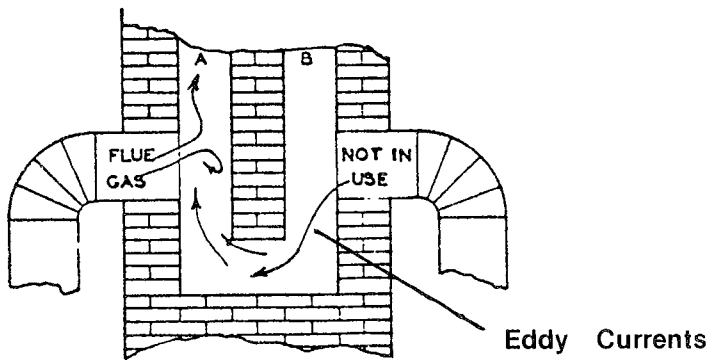


Incorrect Correct

12. Chimneys must be tight; otherwise cold air will be drawn in between losely set bricks and will cool the gases in the chimney, thus reducing draft.

13. If a chimney is divided by a wall, thus making two flues instead of one, the dividing wall must go from the top to the bottom without a break or leaks.

(a) If a dividing wall does not go to the bottom and only one stove is in operation, eddy currents will be set up as shown and the draft will be restricted.



Draft loss through interconnecting flues

Because cold air is drawn from chimney "B" into chimney "A" acting as check draft and cooling gases in chimney "A" thus reducing available draft.

A single cleanout door at the bottom of a divided chimney generally denotes a condition where the dividing wall has not been carried to the bottom of the flues. By using a mirror at the place where the smoke pipe enters the stack and flashlight or electric light, a discontinued dividing wall may be viewed.

This condition may be corrected by filing the lower part of the chimney with ashes.

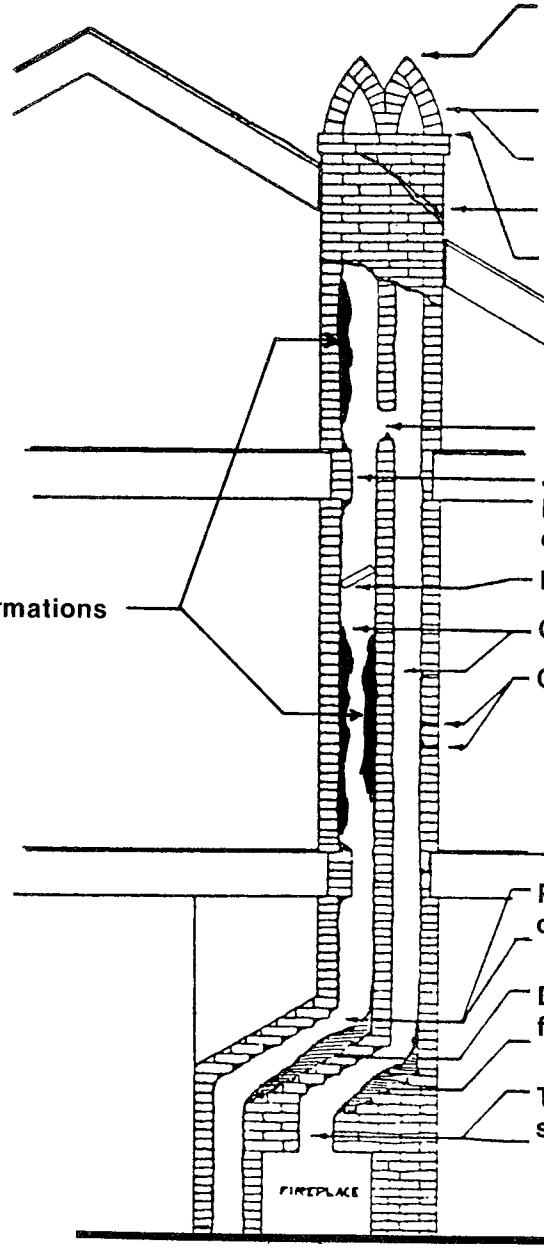
(b) If the dividing wall in the chimney does not run all the way to the top, the effect produced will be that of a chimney that is too large, permitting hot gases to expand and cool thereby reducing the draft.

14. A cap on the top of a masonry chimney is not advisable. If one is present the area of escape provided for the gases should equal the cross sectional area of the chimney.

15. A chimney pipe 8" in diameter is recommended for coal/wood inserts. This pipe should be inserted into the coal/wood insert flue collar and extended into the chimney as far as possible thus helping draft conditions.

* Chimney section supplied by the Anthracite Institute Laboratory, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. Special thanks to them and the Pennsylvania Coal Mining Association.

CAUSES FOR POOR DRAFT



Top of Chimney too low
Should extend above top of roof and surrounding trees.

Cap on top obstructs draft

Encourages nesting birds

Cracks in the brickwork

Chimney height insufficient
to develop necessary draft

Missing brick in division wall

Joist protruding in chimney
Restricts area and constitutes serious fire hazard

Creosote Formations

Brick wedged in the chimney

Chimney needs cleaning

Open joints allow leakage

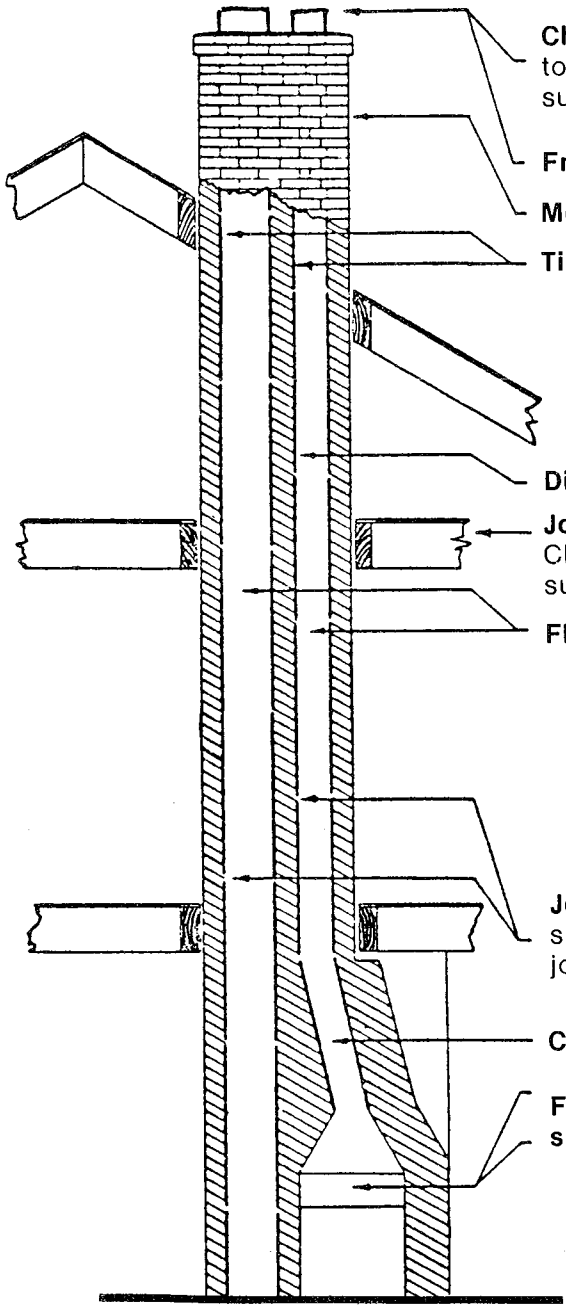
Poor design and construction of offset causes draft loss

Deposit of dirt and soot obstructs the flues

Throat of fireplace too narrow causes smoking

THIS TYPE OF CHIMNEY IS NOT CLASSIFIED AS CLASS "A"
SEE NEXT PAGE

REQUIREMENTS FOR GOOD DRAFT CLASS "A" CHIMNEY



Chimney top high enough to extend above top of roof and surrounding trees

Free discharge of flue gas

Mortar joints pointed

Tile lining in all flues

Division wall complete

Joists free from chimney Chimney should not be used to support building

Flues clear and clean

Joints of flue lining smooth and tight with adjacent flue joints staggered

Chimney offset gradual

Fireplace throat full-width prevents smoking

INSTALLATION - STOVES

Old Erie Stoves, Ltd. recommends that you have an experienced contractor install your "Glacier Bay" stove and chimney pipe in accordance with NFPA codes, your local building codes, and the minimum clearances to combustibles stated in this manual. Also, ensure that the size and material of the hearth extension comply with these codes.

HELPFUL HINTS FOR SELF INSTALLATION

Step 1

Ensure compliance with all applicable codes.

Step 2

Locate desired position for stove.

Step 3

Place hearth extension on floor and make outline of stove on the hearth extension. Check minimum distances of hearth extension and minimum distances from the stove outline to combustibles. These are stated in this manual and in the typical installation sketches.

Step 4

Place stove on hearth extension.

Step 5

Connect chimney in accordance with chimney manufacturers installation instructions. Hints for self installation: Run chimney connector in a verticle or inclining position from the flue collar to a Class A chimney. Chimney connector must be fastened at each joint with three stainless steel screws. Remember a Class A chimney must be used upon initial entry of a wall, ceiling, or roof and for all subsequent lengths. Also, a **2"** air gap from combustibles must be maintained around the Class A chimney Pipe.

Step 6

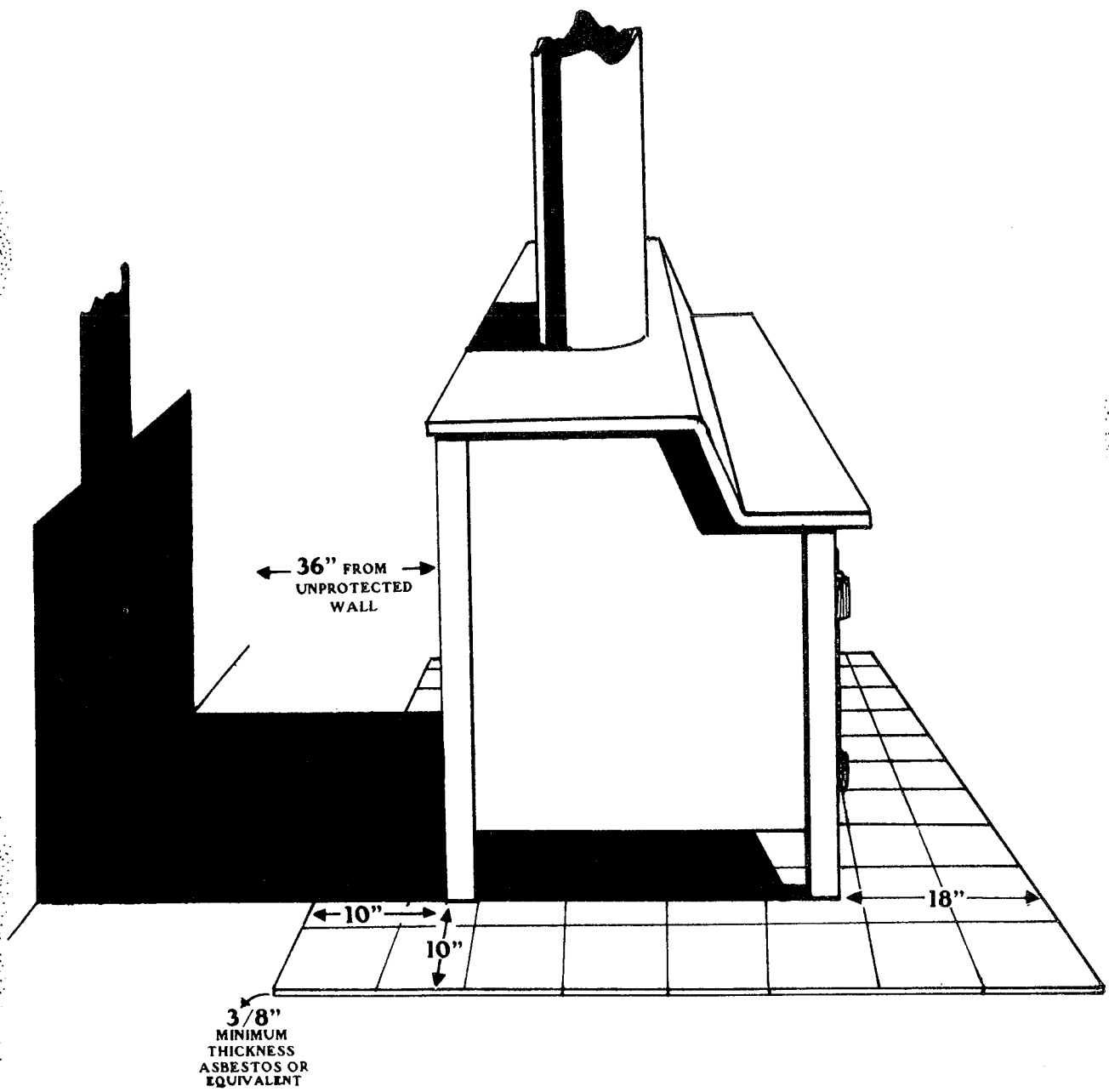
Have local fire marshall inspect installation

Warning:

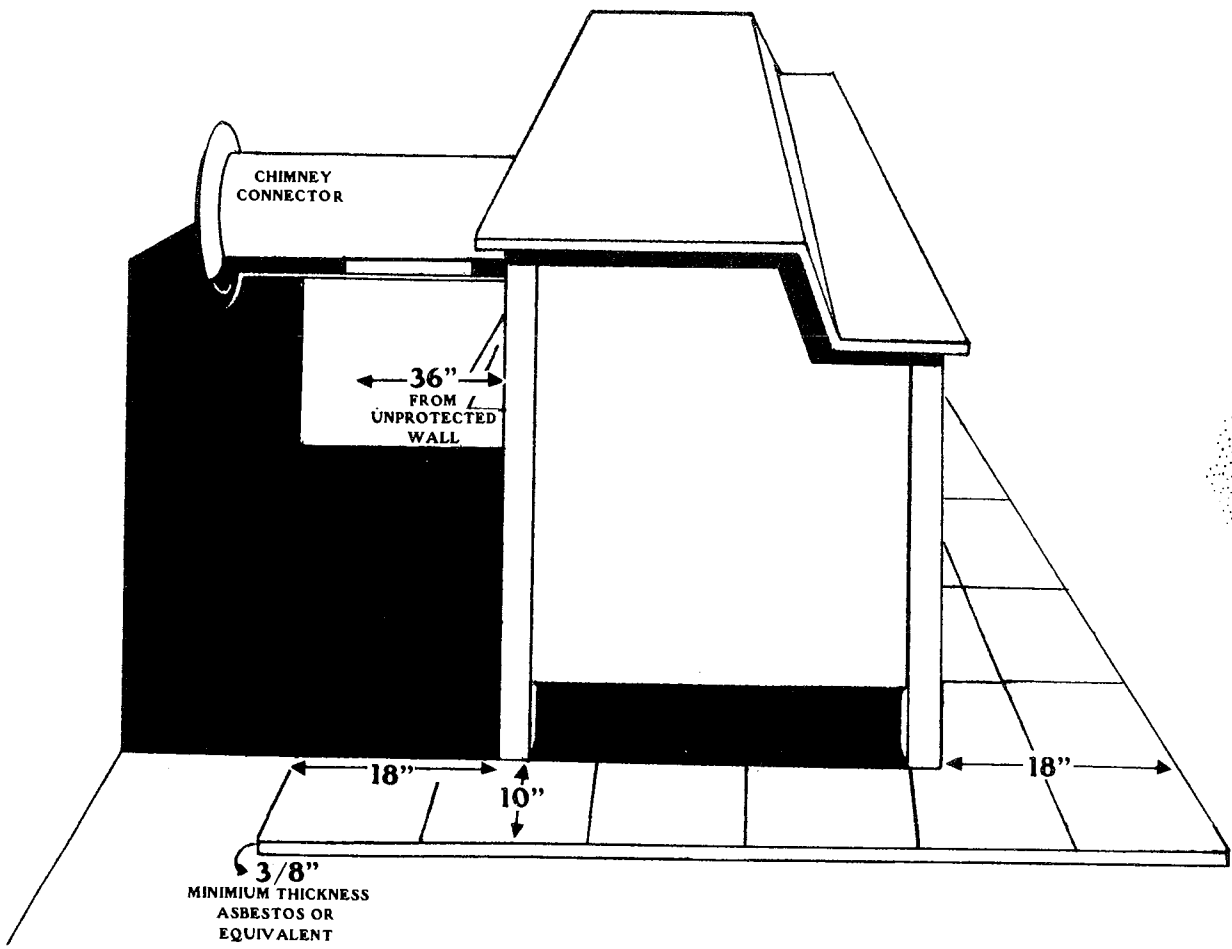
"Glacier Bay" stoves are not approved for use in mobile homes.

† DO NOT INSTALL A HAND CONTROLLED DAMPER WITH THIS STOVE. **GLACIER BAY,** HOWEVER, RECOMMENDS THAT A BAROMETRIC DAMPER BE USED WITH THIS UNIT.

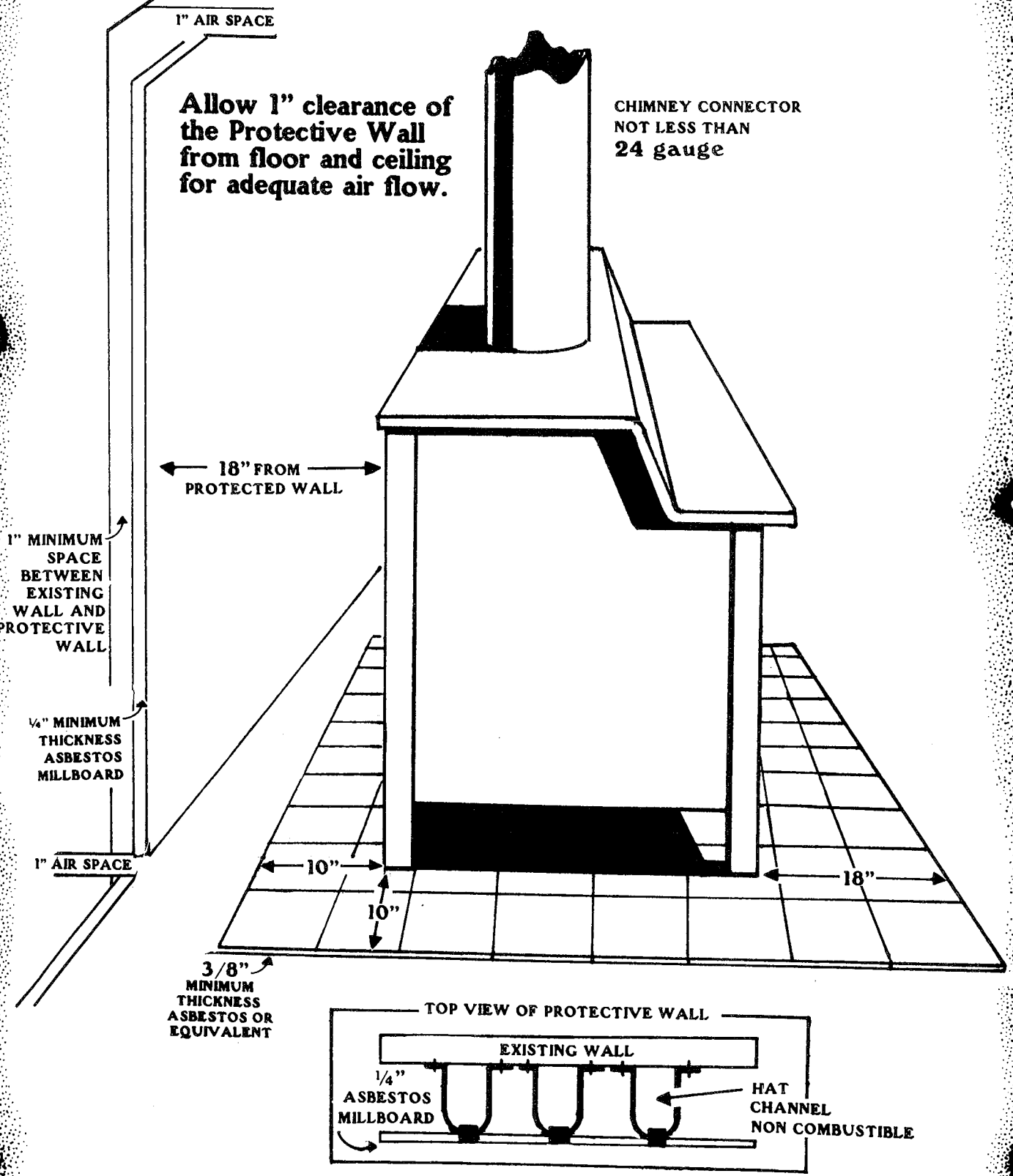
FREESTANDING INSTALLATION OF TOP-EXHAUST STOVE



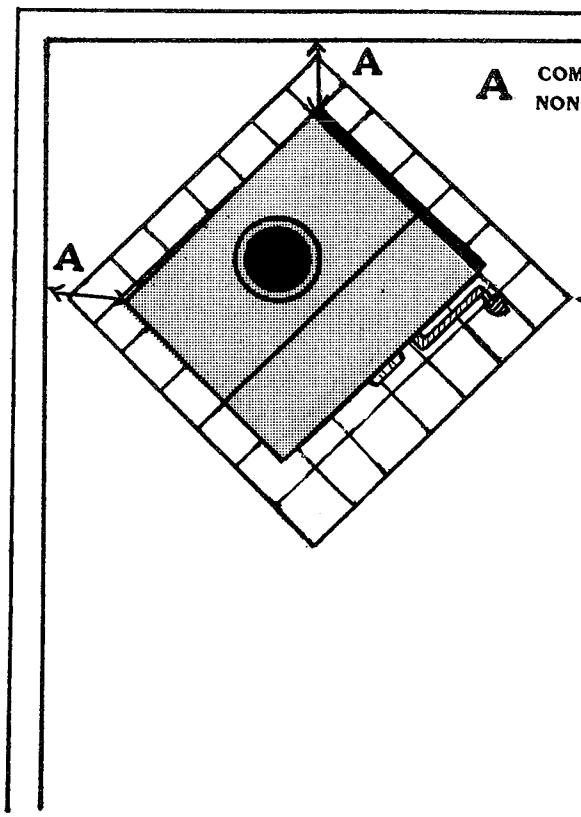
FREESTANDING INSTALLATION OF REAR-EXHAUST STOVE



FREESTANDING INSTALLATION
WITH USE OF PROTECTIVE ASBESTOS WALL



CORNER INSTALLATION

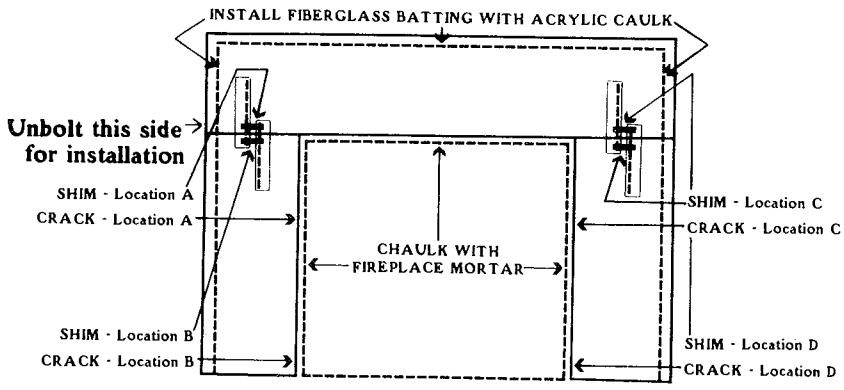


A COMBUSTIBLE WALL 36" CLEARANCE
NON-COMBUSTIBLE WALL 18" CLEARANCE

HEARTH EXTENSION
18" IN FRONT OF STOVE
10" AROUND SIDES @ REAR
OF A TOP EXHAUST STOVE
10" AROUND SIDES @ 18" AROUND
REAR OF A REAR EXHAUST
STOVE

GLACIER BAY FIREPLACE INSERT INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

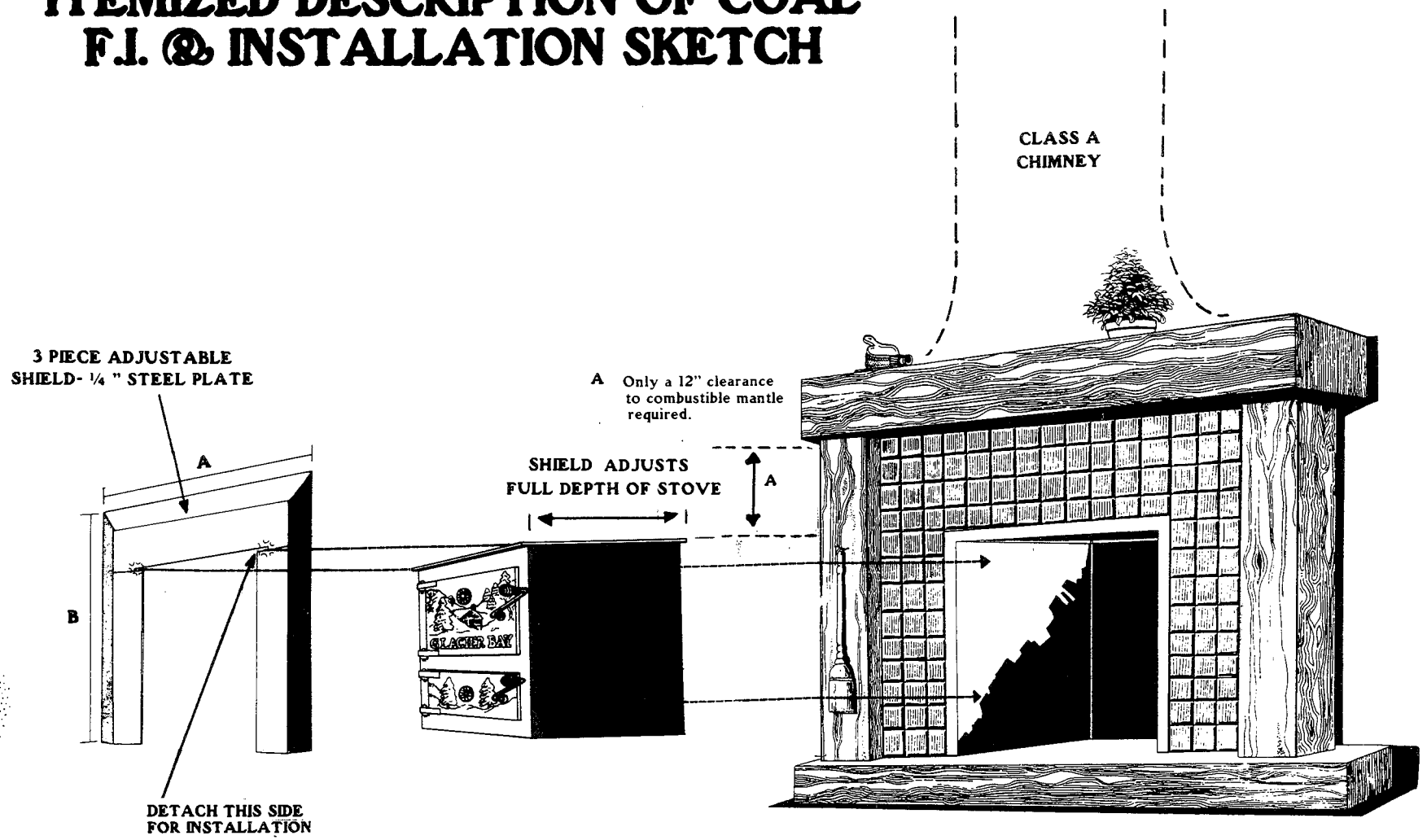
1. OLD ERIE recommends your chimney be inspected by a professional chimney sweep.
2. Ensure your fireplace has a class A chimney and that the flue is at least 8."
3. Remove or lock existing damper in open position.
4. Place insert on hearth, doors facing out into room.
5. Determine distance shroud is to be set from face of insert.
6. Disassemble shroud, removing bolts and washers.
7. Re-assemble shroud on insert at desired location, leaving washers out.
8. After re-assembly, you may need to do some shimming for proper fitting of shroud side pieces. (This is done viewing shroud from rear).
   A. If crack appears at bottom right hand side, place washer between the two angles on top of top bolt (Note: not over bolt) and retighten.
   B. If crack appears at top right hand side, shim between angles.
   C. If crack appears at bottom left hand side, shim between angles.
   D. If crack appears at top left hand side, shim between angles.
9. If shroud is too large for insert, caulk between insert and shroud on back side, using Rutland Fireplace Mortar.
10. After shroud is secured to insert, caulk between insert and shroud on back side, using Rutland Fireplace Mortar.
11. Secure fiberglass batting material around rear perimeter of shroud with Rutland water glass.
12. Next, slide insert into fireplace until fiberglass batting is tight against face of fireplace. (Note: If raked mortar joints or rough stone exist, additional packing may be required- Fiberglass insulation will do).
13. Install fire brick.



GLACIER BAY FIREPLACE INSERT
Front View of Shroud & Insert

† DO NOT INSTALL A HAND CONTROLLED DAMPER WITH THIS INSERT.

ITEMIZED DESCRIPTION OF COAL F.I. & INSTALLATION SKETCH



WARRANTY

OLD ERIE STOVES, LTD., a New York corporation maintaining an office at 7000 Fly Road, East Syracuse, New York ("Manufacturer"), makes the following **TWENTY YEAR LIMITED WARRANTY** to each original retail purchaser of its Glacier Bay Stove, as follows:

1. The Glacier Bay Stove and those parts manufactured by Manufacturer will be free from defects in material and workmanship for a period of **twenty years** for the date of purchase by the original retail purchaser from the retailer, provided that the Glacier Bay Stove is installed and operated in accordance with the printed instructions furnished with the stove by Manufacturer.

2. This Limited Warranty does not apply to and specifically excludes:
(a) Paint.
(b) Coal grate - Limited 3yr. warranty.
(c) Fire brick.
(d) Welded nut attached to the bottom of legs.
(e) Fiberglass rope gasket.
(f) Damage caused by or resulting from accident, improper handling or operation, abuse or misuse.
(g) Improper installation (including, without limitation, failure to conform said installation to applicable building, fire and other safety codes).
(h) Unauthorized modification or repairs made or attempted.

3. Manufacturer's duty in the event an alleged defect occurs within the warranty period is as follows:
The original retail purchaser should contact the retailer from whom he purchased the stove (or Manufacturer, if the retail dealer cannot be reached) and arrangements made for the stove to be inspected. If inspection indicates that the failure was due to defective material or workmanship and that the other terms and conditions of this Limited Warranty have been complied with, Manufacturer's sole duty and liability under this Limited Warranty shall be limited to Manufacturer's selection of one of the following options: (a) refunding the original purchase paid by the original retail purchaser for the Glacier Bay Stove; or (b) replacing or repairing the defective stove and/or part. The original retail purchaser shall be required to pay for mileage and/or shipping charges and/or transportation of the allegedly defective stove for inspection and/or repair. Labor and/or service charges are not covered under this Limited Warranty.

4. INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES FOR BREACH OF ANY AND ALL EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES ARE EXCLUDED HEREBY (SOME STATES DO NOT ALLOW THE EXCLUSION OR LIMITATION OF INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES SO THE ABOVE LIMITATION OR EXCLUSION MAY NOT APPLY TO YOU). ANY IMPLIED WARRANTY SHALL BE LIMITED TO ONE YEAR PERIOD FROM THE DATE OF PURCHASE BY THE ORIGINAL RETAIL PURCHASER (SOME STATES DO NOT ALLOW LIMITATIONS ON HOW LONG ANY IMPLIED WARRANTY LASTS SO THE ABOVE LIMITATION MAY NOT APPLY TO YOU). IN NO EVENT* WHETHER A CLAIM IS MADE AGAINST MANUFACTURER BASED ON BREACH OF THIS WARRANTY OR ANY OTHER TYPE OF WARRANTY, INCLUDING, WITHOUT LIMITATION, THOSE IMPLIED BY LAW, SHALL MANUFACTURER BE LIABLE FOR ANY SPECIAL, INDIRECT, CONSEQUENTIAL OR OTHER DAMAGES OF ANY NATURE WHATSOEVER IN EXCESS OF THE PURCHASE PRICE OF THE GLACIER BAY STOVE ACQUIRED BY THE ORIGINAL RETAIL PURCHASER. ALL WARRANTIES BY MANUFACTURER ARE SET FORTH HEREIN AND NO CLAIM SHALL BE MADE AGAINST MANUFACTURER BASED ON ANY ORAL WARRANTY OR REPRESENTATION.

This Warranty gives you specific legal rights (conditioned upon your fulfilling the requirements herein set forth) and you may also have other rights which vary from state to state.

No agent, distributer, salesman, wholesale or retail dealer has authority to bind Manufacturer to any other affirmation, representation or warranty concerning the Glacier Bay Stove.

OLD ERIE STOVES, LTD.

If, for any reason, your retail dealer is unable to handle the warranty service or replacement, write to Manufacturer as follows:
Old Erie Stoves, Ltd.
Warranty Service Department
7000 Fly Road
E. Syracuse, New York 13057
and include in your letter the following information:
(a) Model Number.
(b) Description of operating problem and part that appears defective.
(c) Name and address of dealer from whom the stove was purchased.
(d) Date stove was purchased.

Do not return an allegedly defective part or stove without prior written authorization from Manufacturer.