

INSTALLATION OF THIS STOVE MUST BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH LOCAL BUILDING AND FIRE CODES. Copies of these regulations are available through your local fire department.

Following are reprints of four suggested procedures for installation of woodstoves prepared by the National Association of Mutual Insurance Companies.

OPERATION OF YOUR UPLAND STOVE

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

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

CREOSOTE — FORMATION AND NEED FOR REMOVAL

When wood is burned slowly, it produces acetic and pyroligneous acids, which combine with expelled moisture to form creosote. The creosote vapors condense in the relatively cool chimney flue of a slow-burning fire. As a result, creosote residue accumulates on the flue lining. When ignited, this creosote makes an extremely hot fire.

The chimney connector and the chimney should be inspected frequently during the heating season to determine if a creosote build-up has occurred. If creosote has accumulated it should be removed to reduce the risk of a chimney fire. Experienced chimney servicing personnel should be consulted.

NEVER use gasoline, gasoline-type lantern fuel, kerosene, charcoal lighter fluid, or similar liquids to start or 'freshen-up' a fire in this heater. Keep all such liquids well away from the heater while it is in use.

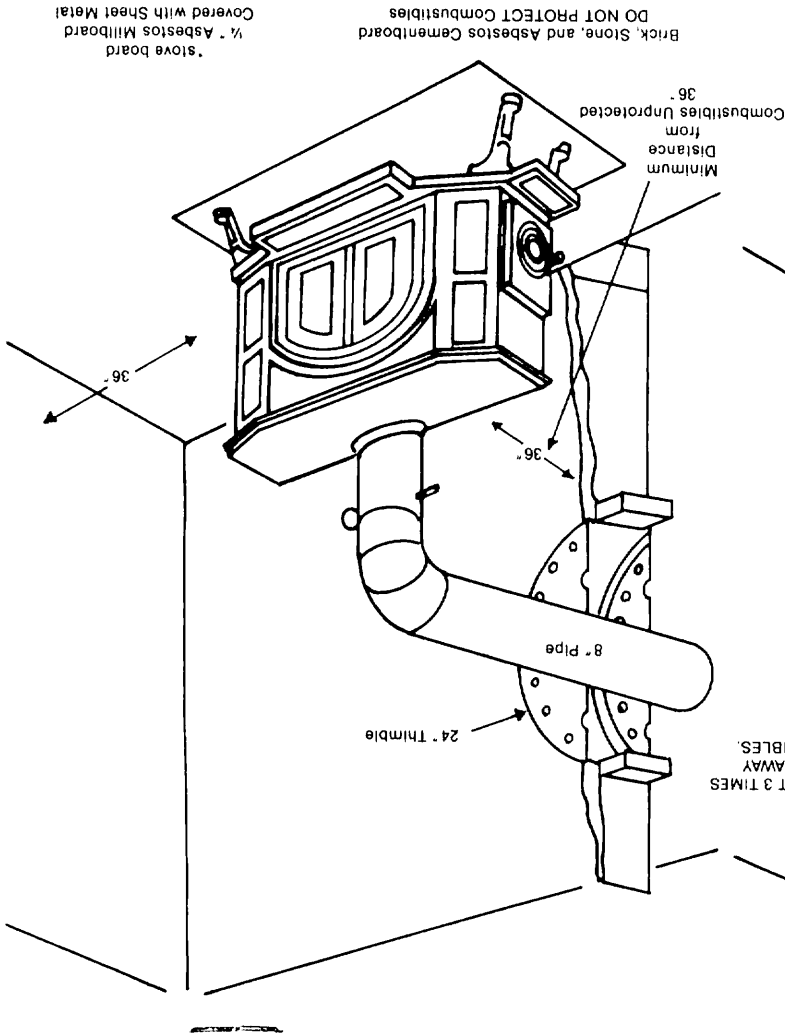
KEEP ALL COMBUSTIBLE MATERIAL AT LEAST 36 INCHES FROM THE STOVE. This includes wood to be burned in the stove.

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

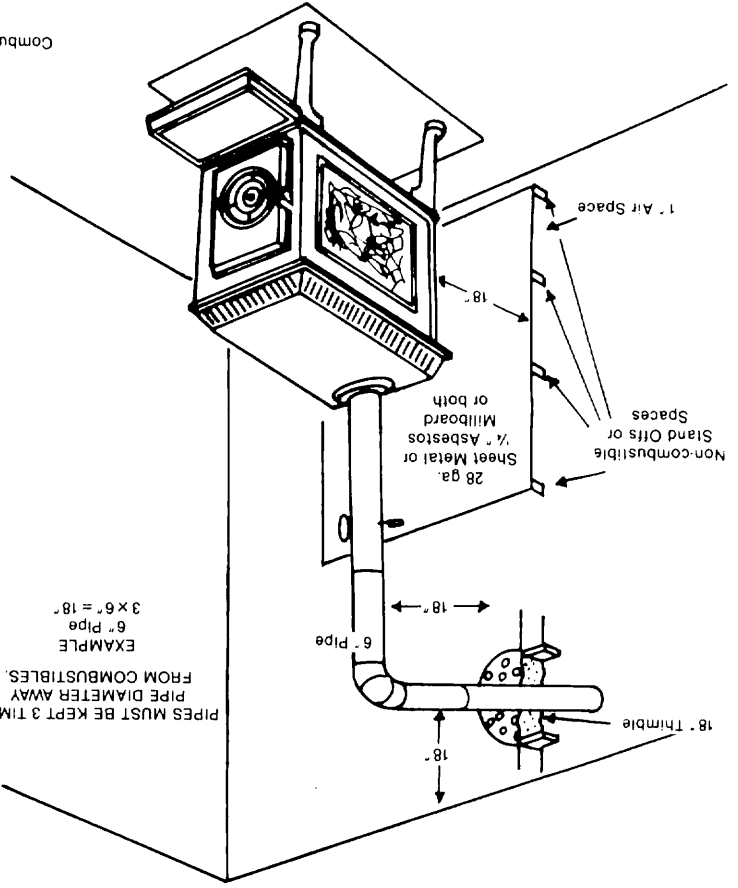
BEFORE LIGHTING YOUR FIRST FIRE, cover the bottom of the firebox with a two-inch layer of sand. This protective layer must be maintained at all times during the operation of the stove. When making your first fire, make a relatively small, slow fire so that the cast iron will cure and not break. **NEVER**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

DISPOSAL OF ASHES

Ashes should be placed in a metal container with a tight fitting lid. The closed container of ashes should be placed on a noncombustible floor or on the ground, well away from all combustible materials, pending final disposal. If the ashes are disposed of by burial in soil or otherwise locally dispersed, they should be retained in the closed container until all cinders have thoroughly cooled. Be sure to leave a 2" protective layer of sand in the bottom of the stove after cleaning.



PIPES MUST BE KEPT 3 TIMES PIPE DIAMETER AWAY FROM COMBUSTIBLES.
EXAMPLE
6" Pipe 3 x 6" = 18"



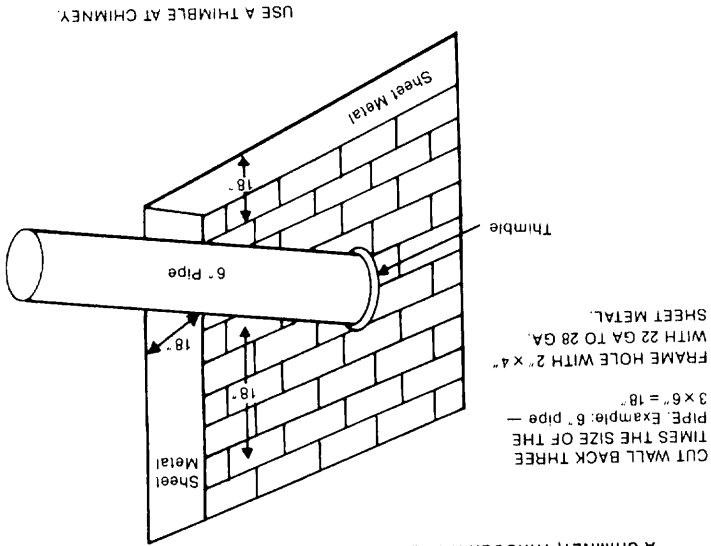
ALL STOVE LEGS SHOULD BE 4" TO 6" LONG.
STOVE MUST BE ON A STOVE BOARD.

*Stove board
1/2" Asbestos Millboard
Covered with Sheet Metal

Brick, Stone, and Asbestos Cementboard
DO NOT PROTECT COMBUSTIBLES

SUGGESTED PROCEDURE FOR INSTALLATION OF WOOD BURNING STOVES

CONNECTING THE STOVE PIPE TO A CHIMNEY, THROUGH A WALL

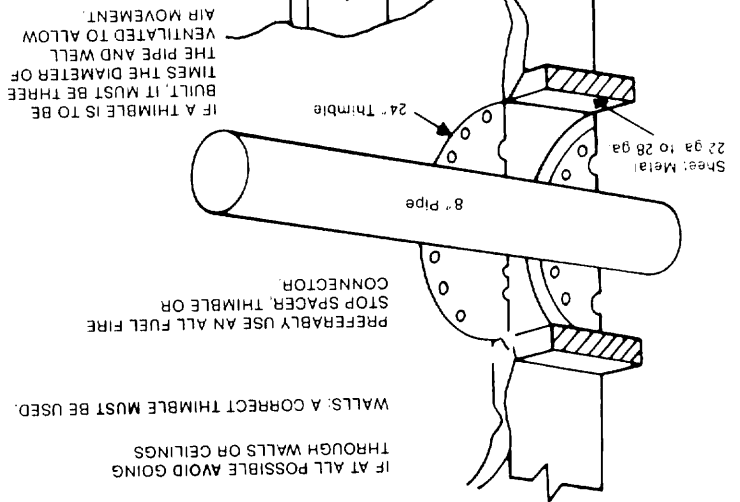


PASSING THROUGH WALLS OR FLOORS

IF AT ALL POSSIBLE AVOID GOING THROUGH WALLS OR CEILINGS

WALLS: A CORRECT THIMBLE MUST BE USED.

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



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

The 27 is "airtight" which allows exacting control of air to the fire. Very little effort is required to maintain a dependable, even fire for as long as ten hours on one load of wood. This exceptional performance is due in part to the high degree of heat retention inherent in the cast iron. It is also due to the scientifically designed heat baffle system incorporated in the model 27.

The heat baffle system in the model 27 causes the gases to flow in an "S" pattern, limiting heat loss up the flue pipe and causing the wood to burn from front to back. This controlled flow pattern mixes unburned gases with preheated fresh air, aiding in a more complete combustion.

1. Before lighting your first fire, cover the bottom of the firebox with a 2-inch layer of sand. This protective layer must be maintained at all times during the operation of the stove.
2. Make a small fire of kindling and paper in the front of the firebox.
3. When the kindling fire has begun to burn well, place the larger firewood on top of the fire. Leave the firedoor partly open until the wood begins to burn well.
4. When the wood is burning well, close the door and adjust the draft, by turning the draft wheel, to the required heating level. Please be aware that heat output is dependent on a few variables, such as the type of wood being burned, the type and length of your chimney, and environmental conditions. After the fire is burning well, actual heat output may be greater with the draft wheel turned down slightly, rather than with it wide open.
5. After the fire is reduced to coals, pull the coals to the front of the firebox using the hoe provided with the stove. Place a new load of wood in the firebox and allow it to light before completely closing the door.

MAINTENANCE

Proper maintenance is essential to the long life and efficient burning of your model 27. After the heating season, the stove should be thoroughly cleaned and the paint should be touched up to prevent rust while the stove is not in use. When properly maintained this stove should last a lifetime.

Maintenance of the stovepipe and flue are essential for safe operation while the stove is in use. They must be cleaned at periodic intervals that will be determined by the type of wood that is used. When first operating the stove, check the inside of the pipe every two to three weeks to insure that the build up on the pipe walls is not getting too thick.

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

MANUFACTURED BY:
 Upland Stove Co., Inc.
 P.O. Box 87
 Greene, New York 13778

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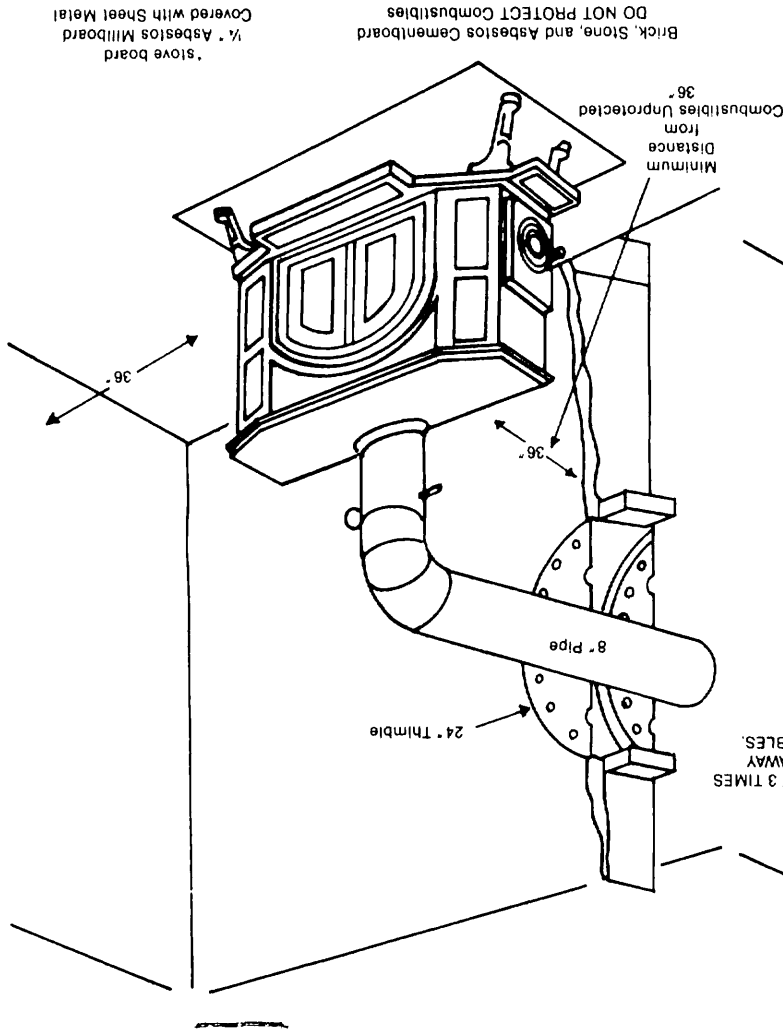
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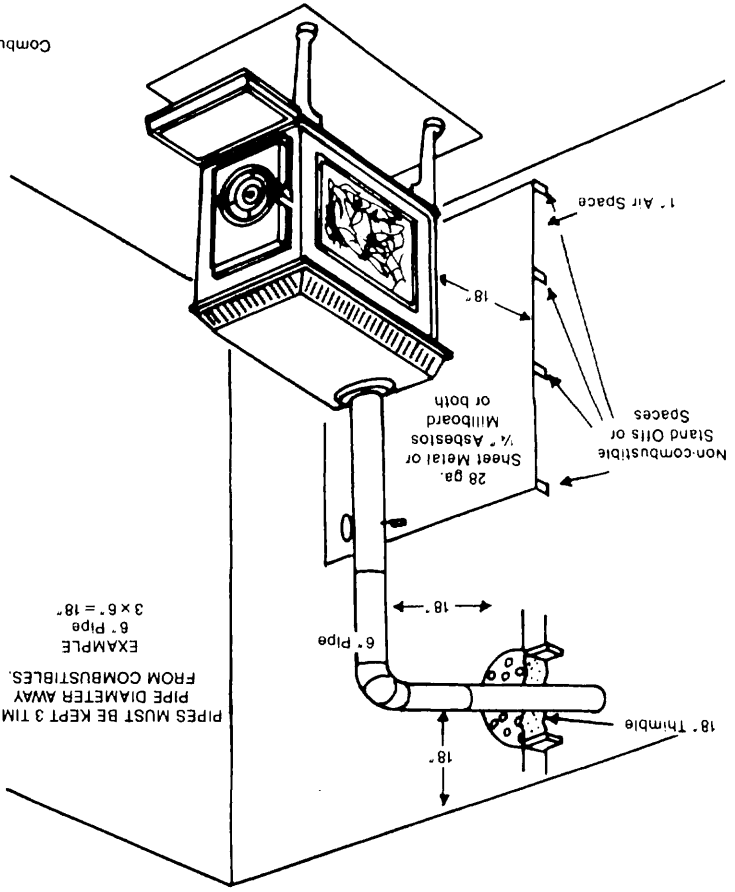
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PARTS LIST

- 1 Stove Assembly
 - 4 1702 (Legs)
 - 5 1/4 x 20 x 1 inch hex head bolts
 - 5 1/4 inch washers
 - 2 1704 Fire box liner plates
 - 1 2705 Baffle
 - 1 1715 Stove hoe
 - 1 6011 Stove handle tool
- SPECIFICATIONS**
TYPE: "Airtight" cast iron
HEIGHT: 27 inch
WIDTH: 12.5 inch
LENGTH: 21.75 inch
SHIPPING WEIGHT: 150 lbs.
FINISH: 1100 ° flat black
FUEL: Seasoned hardwood maximum length 20"
HEATING CAPACITY: 5875 cu. ft. (33,750 BTU)
PIPE SIZE: 6" dia. 26 Ga.

**** READ ALL INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY BEFORE ATTEMPTING ANY INSTALLATION**

**** READ OPERATIONS SECTION FOR SAFETY PRECAUTIONS BEFORE OPERATING YOUR STOVE**

NOTE: THIS UNIT IS NOT FOR USE IN MOBILE HOMES

ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS

1. Remove the stove and parts from the carton and check for any damage that may have occurred in shipping. Check the parts against the parts list to make sure that all the parts needed to assemble the stove are included.
2. Turn the stove upside down and install the legs (Part #1702) with the bolts and washers provided in the small parts bag (see diagram on last page). Tighten the bolts snugly, but do not overtighten. After the stove has been fired and cooled, check the leg bolts for tightness.
3. Set the stove upright on its legs and hang the two fire box liner plates (Part #1704) on the two forward lugs of the sides as shown in the parts diagram. The squared edge should be facing the front of the stove.
4. Next place the heat baffle (Part #2705) on top of the lugs and between the two liner plates. The rear edge of the baffle should be all the way to the rear of the stove, and just under the flue outlet.
Your stove is now ready for installation.

PROPER AND SAFE INSTALLATION OF YOUR UPLAND STOVE.

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

CHIMNEYS:

Woodstoves can be attached to existing masonry chimneys if they are not already being used by another appliance. An existing chimney should be thoroughly inspected for cracks or loose mortar. Fire in an unlined or cracked chimney can spread into the house. Many local fire companies will inspect your chimney free of charge. Any defects in the chimney should be repaired before using the woodstove. The chimney should also be cleaned of any soot build up that could cause a chimney fire. Any new masonry chimneys should be installed by a professional who has knowledge and experience in chimney installations. It is not a job for a novice.

There are several prefabricated chimneys on the market at the present time. This type of chimney should be installed according to your dealers and pipe manufacturers specifications.

Some of the common problems with chimneys are:

- ★ Chimney not tall enough, causing draft problems with puff-back of smoke into the house. The chimney should rise two or three feet above any roof ridge that comes within ten feet of it.
- ★ Too many heating devices on a common flue.
- ★ House located in forest clearing. Wind moves across tree tops, drops down into the clearing and down the chimney as well, creating draft problems. A hill or a large building can cause the same kind of difficulty when the wind is right. The evidence will be smoke puff-backs.
- ★ Dirty chimney. Blockage can be caused by soot build up, bird nests, fallen masonry, etc.

INTERIOR INSTALLATION

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

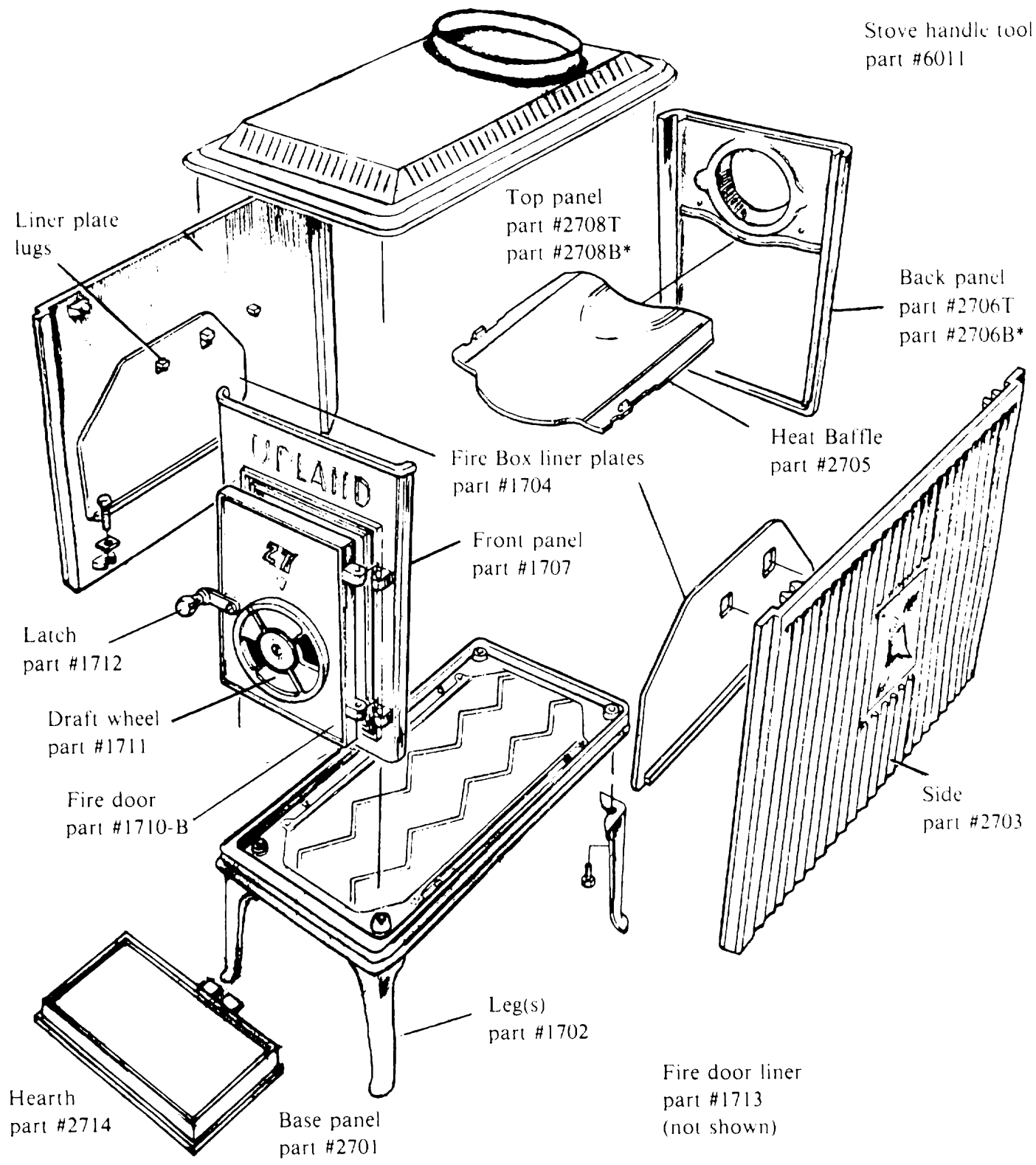
Locate the stove where it will distribute the maximum amount of radiant and convected heat. There must be a clearance of 36 inches from any combustible surface. If the floor that the stove is placed on is not made of stone or brick, an approved asbestos and sheet metal panel must be used under the stove.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

The stove may be placed closer to a wall **ONLY** if an approved non-combustible material is installed on the wall in compliance with building and fire regulations. Install the flue pipe with sheet metal screws at the stove collar and at all joints. Use only approved stovepipe. If you desire one, a six-inch flue damper may be installed in the flue near the stove to control the draft while in the Fireplace mode.

UPLAND STOVE #27
components

Stove hoe
part #6005

Stove handle tool
part #6011

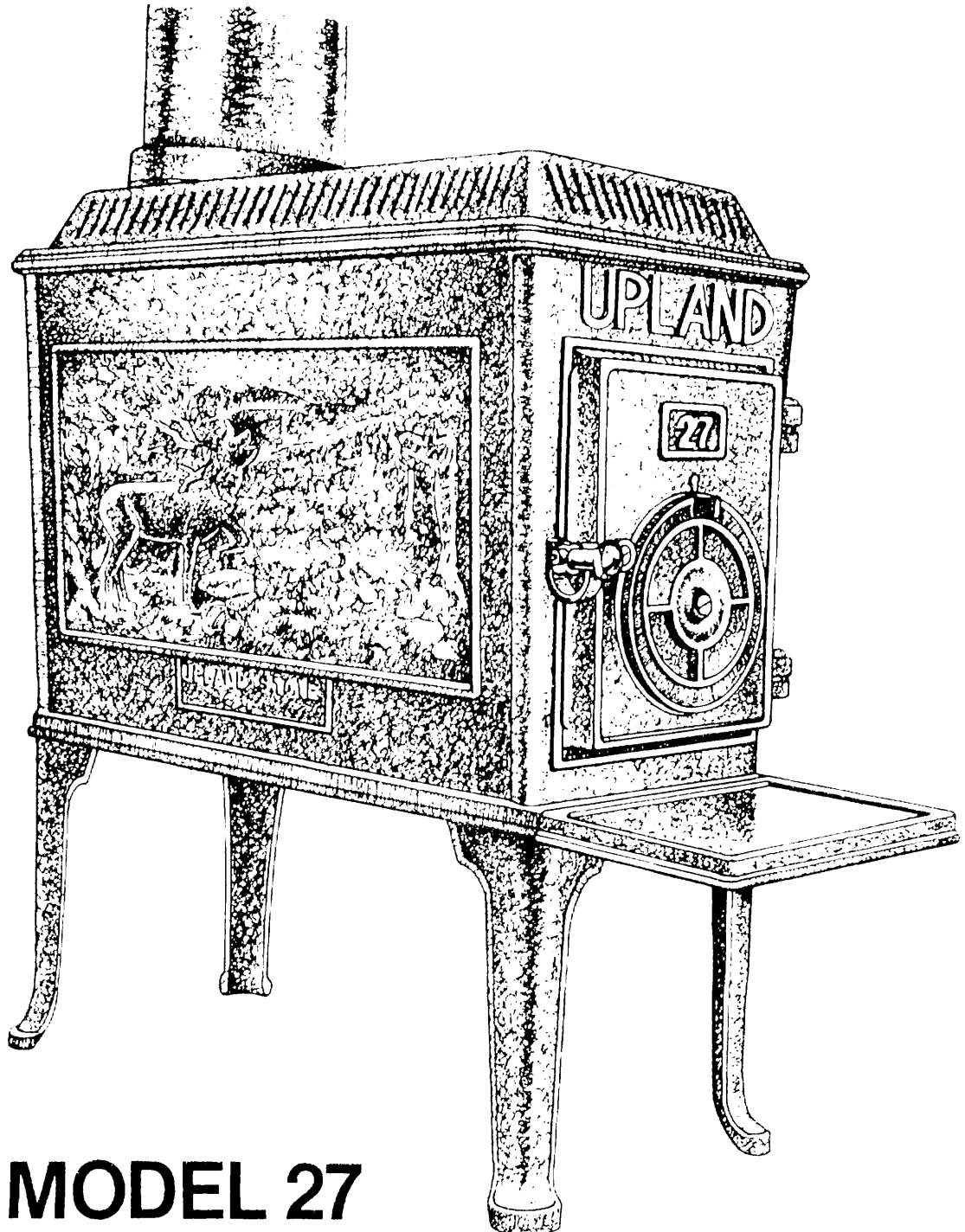


Fire door liner
part #1713
(not shown)

*Denotes Back Vent Option

UPLAND

WOODSTOVES



MODEL 27

OWNER'S MANUAL