8/12 Hour "Mini Me" Tiny Stove Installation and Operation Manual for Models Listed

Use only 3 ¾" Diameter Logs or Smaller

Mini Me 8F
2 Log Capacity
(Built in Removable Fire Pot) Clean w/ Ash Vacuum Only or Remove Fire Pot

Mini Me 12F
Extended feed tube for 3 logs
(Built in Removable Fire Pot) Clean w/ Ash Vacuum Only or Remove Fire Pot

Mini Me 8
No Built in Fire Pot / Brick Lined Bottom / With Ash Pan

Mini Me 12
No Built in Fire Pot / Brick Lined Bottom / With Ash Pan

Manufactured by 509 Stoves
509 Fabrications, Inc.
6512 W. Seltice Way
Post Falls, ID 83854
info@509Fab.com

This stove is sold for recreational use only. Non-Residential. Non-EPA/UL Tested

Proudly Made in the USA

Rev. 5.0 08/2020

Disclaimer: 8 and 12 Hour Burn times have been consistently seen and are a generality per model. You could burn less / more than 8 to 12 hours depending on Log size, Elevation, and Venting. The 8 & 12 Models without built in firepots have shorter burn times. Burning Wood in an Emergency Only. Fires Lasting Approx. 2 hrs.

CAUTION: This unit must be installed in accordance with these instructions and must comply with local building and fire codes. Failure to do so could result in a chimney or house fire. Keep children, furniture, fixtures, and all combustible materials away from any heating appliance. Refer to this owner's manual for all clearances to combustible materials.

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ANY AND ALL SAFETY PRECAUTIONS MUST BE TAKEN AT ALL TIMES DURING OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF YOUR STOVE. Read this entire manual before you install and use your new room heater. If this heater is not properly installed, a structure fire may result. To reduce the risk of fire, follow the installation instructions. Failure to follow instructions may result in property damage, bodily injury, or even death.

CAUTION: Stove is heavy (97-112 Lbs) In addition, when handling any sheet metal products, be aware that there may be sharp edges or burrs. Although we make every effort to eliminate any sharp edges, please use caution when handling any metal parts. Remember to always allow the stove to completely cool down before performing any maintenance.

CAUTION: If you have any doubt concerning your ability to complete your installation in a professional-like manner after reading these instructions, you should obtain the services of an installer who is versed in all aspects as to the correct and safe installation. Do not use temporary, makeshift compromises during installation.

Precautionary Statements

509 Stoves highly recommends the use ***of Smoke Detectors and Carbon Monoxide*** detectors with any hearth product, including this unit. Follow all manufacturer's instructions when using smoke or Carbon Monoxide detectors. DO NOT INSTALL THIS STOVE IN A SLEEPING ROOM

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BEFORE INSTALLATION OF YOUR APPLIANCE

HOT WHILE IN OPERATION. KEEP CHILDREN, CLOTHING AND FURNITURE AWAY. CONTACT MAY CAUSE SKIN BURNS. DO NOT BURN GARBAGE OR FLAMMABLE FLUIDS.

1. Check with the building inspector's office for compliance with local codes; a permit may be required, even though this is a recreational stove.
2. A 4" diameter flue is required for proper performance.
3. Always connect this unit to a chimney and NEVER vent to another room or inside a building.
4. DO NOT connect to any duct work to which another appliance is connected, such as a furnace.
5. DO NOT connect this unit to a chimney flue serving another appliance.
6. DO NOT USE CHEMICALS OR FLUIDS TO START THE FIRE.
7. The connector pipe and chimney should be inspected periodically and cleaned if necessary.
8. Remember the clearance distances when you place furniture or other objects within the area. DO NOT store wood, flammable liquids or other combustible materials too close to the unit.
9. Contact your local fire authority for information on how to handle a chimney fire. Have a clearly understood plan to handle a chimney fire. In the event of a chimney fire, turn air control to a closed position and CALL THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.
10. DO NOT tamper with the combustion air control beyond normal adjustment.
11. Once the required draw is obtained, operate only with door closed; open feed lid slowly when refueling.
12. Clean the stove glass before lighting the stove.
15. Visit our web site at 509Stoves.com or call us at 509-993-3767

ALWAYS PROVIDE A SOURCE OF FRESH AIR INTO THE ROOM WHERE THE UNIT IS INSTALLED. FAILURE TO DO SO MAY RESULT IN AIR STARVATION OF OTHER FUEL BURNING APPLIANCES AND THE POSSIBLE DEVELOPMENT OF HAZARDOUS CONDITIONS.

Note on Outside Air Hookup: Non-Firepot Models 8 and 12 Come with an ash pan with Fresh air outlet. The 8F/ 12F Models Fresh Air Kit is purchased Separately. We highly recommend fresh air for tiny spaces. This involves connecting an aluminum flex pipe (usually three inches (3") in diameter from the air inlet pipe located on the back leg and to the ash Pan adapter through your floor or wall. The outside end of this pipe should be covered in some manner (i.e. with a screen) to keep it clear of foreign matter. Be sure to keep it above the snowdrift line and clear of leaves and other debris.

NOTE: THIS UNIT IS NOT UL TESTED OR RATED. INSTALL TAKING ALL PRECAUTIONS AND TEST YOUR CLEARANCE TO COMBUSTIBLES AFTER INSTALL TO MAKE SURE SURFACES AROUND THE STOVE DO NOT GET HOT!!!

INSTALLATION

1. Remove all parts from inside the stove body including touch up paint, fire poker, etc.
2. Select the proper location for the stove. These appliances must not be installed any closer than the minimum clearance to combustibles.
3. The stove must be installed on a non-combustible surface
4. If non-combustible materials have been installed on the walls, obtain the minimum clearances from either the manufacturer of these materials or the local building inspector's office.
5. Install the stovepipe INSIDE the flue collar on the top of the stove, between the stove and the chimney, seal with high temp 2000-degree stove pipe sealant. Attach mounting screws in holes provided in flue collar.
6. DO NOT use a grate to elevate the fire inside the firebox.
7. A clearance of 18 inches (18") between the single wall stovepipe and combustible materials is required. Check with authorities having jurisdiction in your area with any questions.
8. All the pipe sections ***MUST BE*** connected with the male (crimped) end toward the stove.
9. Fasten the stove pipe to the flue collar using three sheet metal screws. Do the same at each additional joint to make the entire installation rigid.
10. Maintain the required diameter flue for the entire installation according to local rules and regulations.
11. It is recommended that no more than two 90-degree bends be used in the stovepipe installation. More than two 90-degree bends may decrease the amount of draw, and possibly cause smoke spillage. ***45-degree elbows are preferred***.
12. A damper is not required in this installation. Remove the damper plate in the chimney or secure it in the OPEN position. FAILURE TO FOLLOW THE MINIMUM CLEARANCE REQUIREMENTS MAY RESULT IN AN UNSAFE INSTALLATION.
13. Single wall flue pipe assemblies must not exceed 12 feet (12') in overall length.
14. ALWAYS Check for Leaks

FLUE SYSTEM

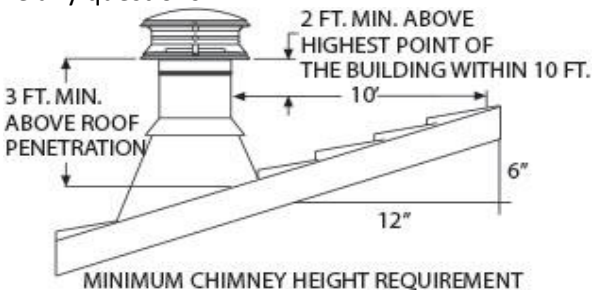
The Mini Me Stove is designed for use with a 4" Flue System either in single wall (Minimum 28 ga. Metal or Stainless Steel for 18" Clearance to combustibles) or Class "A" 4" Pipe for 2" Clearance to combustibles around the pipe only, not the stove at any time.
(The black or non-painted connector pipe should be at least 28 ga. steel and a minimum of eighteen inches (18.0") from a combustible wall and eighteen inches (18.0") from ceiling.
It is permissible to use single wall pipe and Class A pipe both if you follow your counties rules and regulations with no single wall pipe penetrating any surface without 18" Clearance to combustibles around it. It is recommended in this situation to convert to Class A pipe at the ceiling box transition. 8 ft or more chimney is best. If you need more draft, add a section of chimney pipe.
It is not permissible to connect this unit to a chimney that is servicing another unit.

Flue Size-The proper flue size is determined by measuring the inside diameter of the flue collar on the unit. This stove is equipped with a four-inch (4") TOP EXHAUST FLUE COLLAR. Therefore, the connector pipe should be four inches (4") and never less in diameter than the collar on the stove. Your unit may require an adapter which will reduce the 4" connector pipe by 1/8". This is necessary to accommodate pipe variation from different manufacturers and maintain a good seal. All Joints should be sealed and checked for leaks.

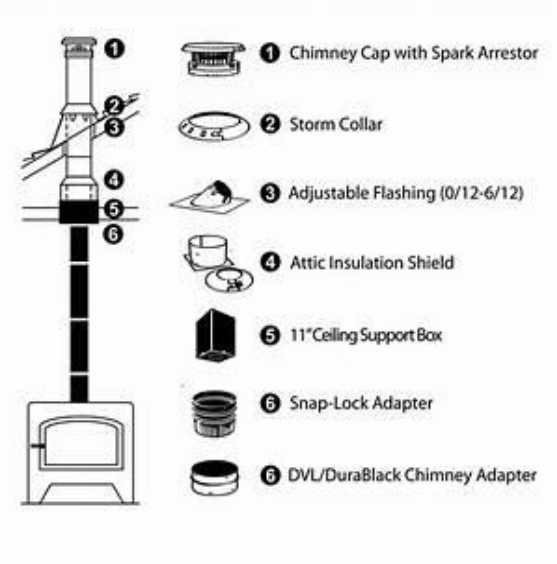
ALL CHIMNEY PIPES AFTER BURNING AND INSTALLING SHOULD BE CLEANED AND INSPECTED ON A REGULAR BASIS DEPENDING ON HOW MUCH YOU ARE BURNING.

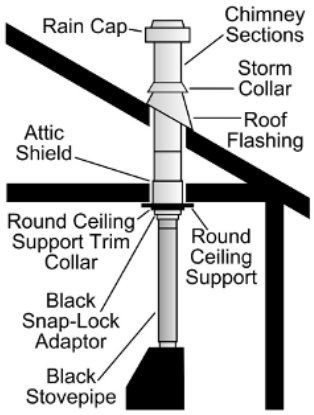
It is the consumer's responsibility to ensure the chimney system is safe and in good operating condition***. The manufacturer will not be held responsible for an accident attributed to a unit connected to a faulty chimney system. This stove is considered a recreational stove and carries no warranty except for shipping damage, which must be reported with 5 days of receiving shipment to ensure replacement or repair from a warranty claim through the shipping company.***

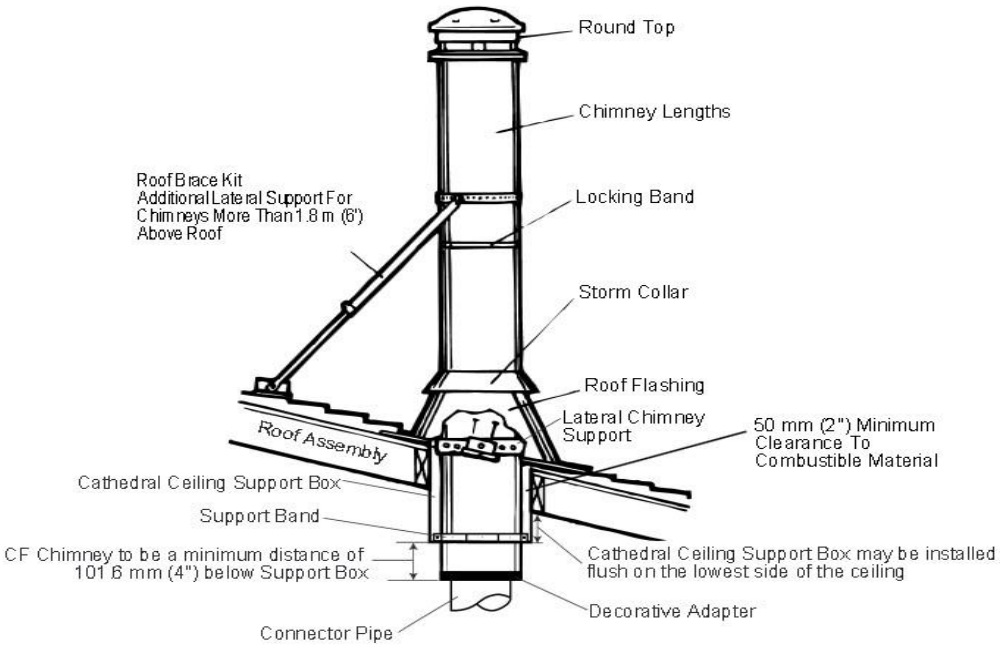
****IMPROPER INSTALLATION***: The manufacturer will not be held responsible for damage caused by the malfunction of a stove due to improper installation, CHIMNEY FIRES OR OVER-FIRING THE STOVE. Do not use makeshift methods or material which may compromise the installation. 509 STOVES will not be liable for consequential or indirect damages to property or persons resulting from the use of this product. Consult a professional installer if you have any questions.



MINIMUM CHIMNEY HEIGHT REQUIREMENT

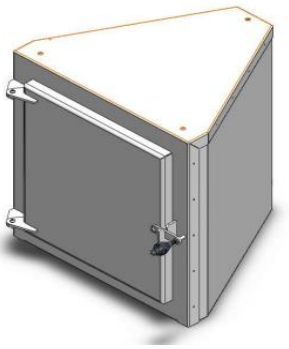


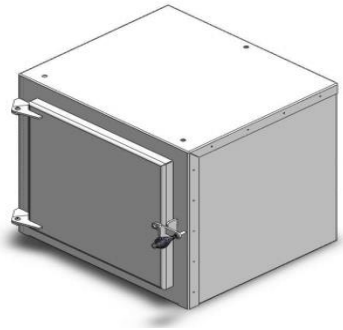




Examples of single wall 4” to Class A 4” Chimney at ceiling

Note: You must Maintain 18” From Ceiling with single wall Pipe and minimum 13” From walls with 1” Air Gap behind Non-Flammable wall boards.





Corner and Flat Wall Storage Cabinet / Pedestal

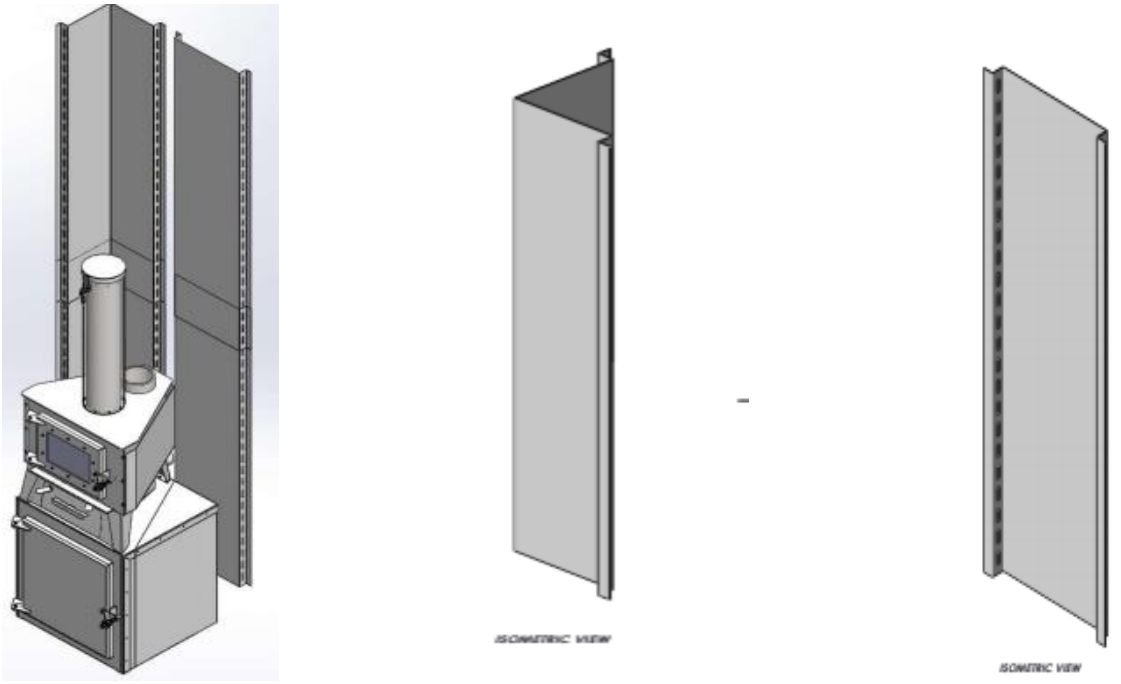
FLOOR AND WALL PROTECTION

1. You will not need any floor protection if your floor is constructed of a non-combustible material such as brick, metal or concrete. If your floor is constructed with a combustible material such as hardwood, carpet or linoleum, you must place protection between the stove and the combustible material. There are many floor and wall board manufacturers. The type board you choose should be U.L. rated and listed Fiber Board. After examining the area, you plan to place your stove and determining it requires a board, the next step is to select the proper size. The stove you choose will determine the size board that is required. The approved protector board should be large enough to provide a minimum of eight inches (8") behind the unit, eight inches (8") on either side and sixteen inches (16") in the front where the door is located. This stove requires a minimum of 42.0" D x 36.25" W for floor protection.
2. **Installation on a Concrete Floor** An appliance mounted on a concrete floor does not require floor protection. Carpeting and any other combustible material must not cover the Floor Protector. If a combustible surface is applied to the concrete floor, a clearance must be maintained equivalent to the area reserved for the floor protector. Floor Protection Foot-Print Minimum Size 42.0" x 36.25"

Installation on a Combustible Floor If the appliance is to be installed on a combustible floor or a combustible floor covering, it must be installed on a 1" thick non-combustible millboard floor protector or a durable equivalent, with a "R" factor of no less than "2." The pad must be installed beneath the unit, extending 16" (U.S.) on the side equipped with a door, and 8" on all other sides. The pad must cover any horizontal chimney connector runs and extend 2" beyond each side.

Wall Protection (Cont'd)

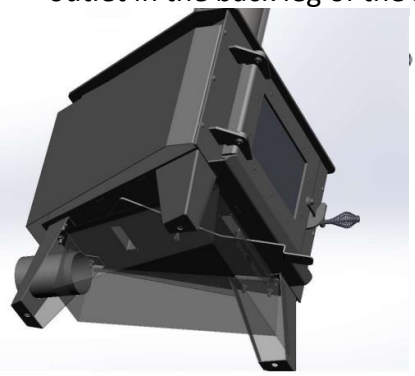
In some areas local codes may require thirty-six inches (36") from a combustible, therefore it is especially important that you check with local officials. If you need to place your unit closer to a combustible wall, some protection will be necessary. If an approved wall board is used this will reduce your clearance by two thirds (2/3); however, a one-inch (1") air space has to be between the board and the wall. If you have a ceiling flue hook-up, you will need protection from the floor to the ceiling if you do not meet the normal clearances. If you have a wall flue hook up, you will need wall protection at least twelve inches (12") above the wall thimble.

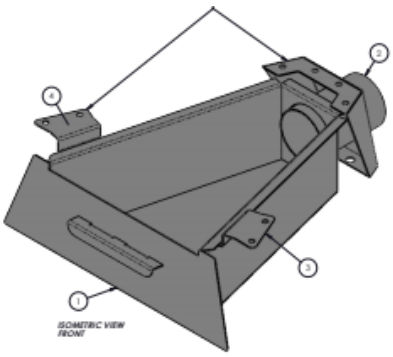


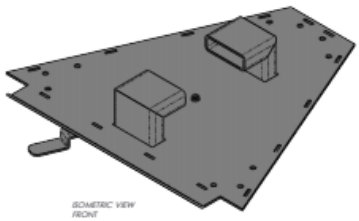
Flat Wall and Corner Wall Shield Shown with Square Storage Cabinet / Pedestal.

Outside Air Connection

The stove can accept a 3-inch aluminum flex tube for outside air under the stove draft on the 8F and 12F models. Make sure when connecting the fresh air tube to the outside that you cover the end with a screen of some sort, but not a screen that would restrict air in-flow. Utilize a screen with wider openings. The 8 and 12 models do not have a built-in metal fire pot, but instead, bricks cut into a fire pot shape. The front air inlet is removable to clean the stove and these 2 models come standard with a built-in ash pan and fresh air inlet / outlet in the back leg of the stove.







BUILDING A FIRE

To start the fire, use small chips of the sawdust logs dropped directly down the feed tube or sawdust shavings with broken bits of the sawdust logs dropped on top of the starter chips. Drop a half log on top of the fire makings and close the lid of the feed tube. Open the door of the stove and use a propane torch to light the shavings and close the door. Have the damper handle in the light position. You can substitute sawdust and broken parts of the log for paper and small pieces of wood kindling and half of a log on top. Always make sure to close the door immediately after starting the fire. A couple of times lighting the stove, you will figure out what works best for you. The stove burns best at ¾ opening of the draft handle to the far right from fully open. Different lengths of chimney, and types of chimney used for configuration, elevation, and temperature play roles in how the fire will burn. Find your best spot as you test your stove and learn how it operate the stove.

FIRST FIRE

Remember to ventilate well. Allow the stove to cure before burning for long periods of time at high temperatures. Flat spots on the painted surface are normal. Shiny spots on the painted surface (before burning) are normal.

1.Do not use a grate or elevate the fire inside the firebox.

2. Use only Natural sawdust Manufactured logs with diameters from 2.5" to 3.75".

3. In case of an emergency, you can burn wood in this stove. Build the wood fire directly on the bricks inside the metal firepot on 8F / 12F Models by loading your fire-starting pieces and shavings down the feed tube. ALWAYS DROP IN A SMALL PORTION OF ONE LOG ON TOP OF YOUR KINDLING TO START, NEVER A FULL LOG.

To start a fire in the 8/ 12 models that do not have a removeable metal brick lined firepot, follow the same instructions making sure the brick retainer ring is installed before dropping kindling in the stove.

4. When the stove is used for the first time, solvents in the paint will smoke off as the stove "cures."

2 to 3 pieces of wood must be lined side by side inside the feed tube, and not too tightly, in order to burn wood in case of emergency.

NEVER USE LOGS THAT HAVE ADDITIVES IN THEM LIKE WAX, OILS, OR OTHER BINDING AGENTS. PURE SAWDUST LOGS ONLY. USE OF THESE TYPES OF LOGS CAN CAUSE A FIRE THAT IS OUT OF CONTROL VERY QUICKLY DUE TO THE ADDITIVES.

CLEAN AND INSPECT YOUR CHIMNEY REGULARILY AND WATCH OUTSIDE FREQUENTLY TO LOOK FOR SMOKE TO INSURE CORRECT DRAFT PLACEMENT FOR EFFECTIVE CLEAN EFFICIENT BURNING.

ALWAYS STORE YOUR LOGS IN A WELL-VENTILATED AREA AWAY FROM DIRECT MOISTURE.

WOOD/FUEL – This heater is designed to burn natural SAWDUST LOGS ONLY. Higher efficiency and lower emissions generally result when burning NATURAL SAWDUST LOGS.
If you must burn wood in an emergency, use only dry, seasoned wood. Green wood, besides burning at only 60 percent of the fuel value of dry wood, deposits creosote on the inside of the stove and along the chimney. This can cause extreme danger of chimney fire.
To be called "seasoned," wood must be dried for a year. Regardless of whether the wood is green or seasoned, it should be stored in a ventilated, sheltered area to allow proper drying during the year. Wood should be stored beyond recommended clearances from combustibles.

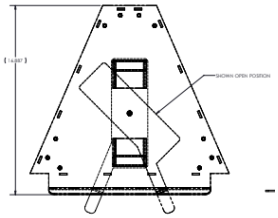
DO NOT BURN: Logs with Additives, Treated Wood, Garbage, Solvents, Trash, Cardboard, Colored Paper or Coal. (spiders are ok)

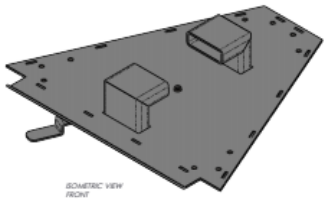
NEVER USE GASOLINE, GASOLINE-TYPE LANTERN FUEL, KEROSENE, CHARCOAL LIGHTER FLUID, OR SIMILAR LIQUIDS TO START OR 'FRESHEN UP' A FIRE IN THIS HEATER. KEEP ALL SUCH LIQUIDS WELL AWAY FROM THE HEATER WHILE IT IS IN USE.

CLEANING THE STOVE

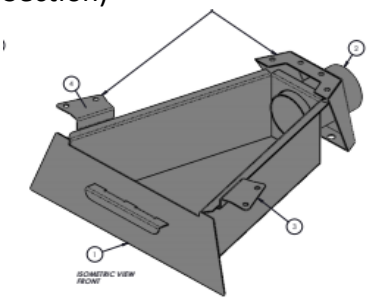
The 8F / 12F Models with a removable Metal Fire Pot will normally need to be cleaned with an ash vacuum, shop vacuum or the like.

The 8 / 12 Models without a metal firepot, will have a removeable 1x3 piece of tubing inside the door. Remove the 1x3 tubing piece





The 1"x3 "Front Air inlet is removable for Cleaning. Remove desired bricks to clean and replace the metal brick retainer to maintain the brick fire pot shape for better, more efficient burning. Empty Ash Pan into and approved metal container to dispose of the hot ashes. Inspect ashes before dumping out of your approved container for heat, and live coals. (See Ash Disposal Section)



Ash Pan shown with mounting brackets, and fresh air intake in the back leg of the stove.

Mini Me 8 / 12 Model
Non Removable Fire Pot Model Pictures Shown

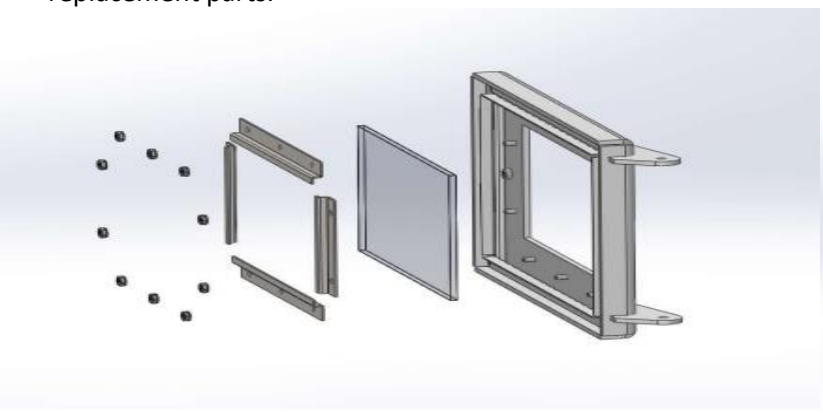
Fire Pot Removal
8F / 12F Models Only

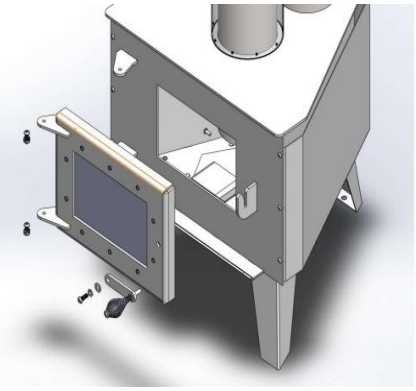
The fire pot can be removed from the bottom of the stove. There are 6 nuts holding the fire pot in place. Remove the nuts and drop the fire pot out of the bottom of the stove. You can access the bricks and extra cleaning if needed. When re-installing, inspect the gasket around the edge to ensure a good seal. Orient the fire pot so that the air inlet is towards the back of the stove when you look in from the door. Tighten all nuts securely, but do not over-tighten. Inspect under the stove for the studs below the nuts, that they are all equal coming past the nuts. This will help ensure the fire pot is not wedged, crooked, and is sealed properly to the bottom of the stove.

GLASS CARE

The following use and safety tips should be observed: NEVER POUR WATER ON HOT GLASS

1. Inspect the glass regularly for cracks or breaks. Surface scratches are acceptable and normal, but if this glass becomes cracked in any area, the unit should be shut down and the window replaced with high-temperature Neo-Ceram glass. (5.50” x 8.50”)
2. Do not slam the door or otherwise impact the glass. When closing doors, make sure that foreign objects do not protrude and impact the glass.
3. Do not clean the glass with materials which may scratch (or otherwise damage) the glass. Scratches on the glass can develop into cracks or breaks.
4. Never attempt to clean the glass while the unit is hot. If the deposit is not very heavy, normal glass cleaners are adequate with a plain, non-abrasive scouring pad. Heavier deposits may be removed with the use of a razor blade scraper.
5. NEVER put substances that can ignite explosively inside the unit, since even small explosions in confined areas can blow out the glass.
6. Inspect the glass and door seal periodically to ensure proper seal. If the gaskets become frayed or worn, replace immediately. Contact your dealer or Customer Service at) 509-993-3767 for approved replacement parts.





Glass Gasket Replacement

After extensive use, the sealing material which provides glass and door seal may need to be replaced if it does not sustain its resilience. Inspect the glass and door seal periodically to ensure proper seal. If the gaskets become frayed or worn, replace immediately.

The following steps should be followed for replacement of the glass gasket:
1. Ensure that the appliance is not in operation and is thoroughly cooled.
2. Remove the screws and glass clip Brackets.
3. Lift glass out from glass clips.
4. Remove the old gasket and clean the glass.
5. Replace the new gasket, starting at the bottom of the glass and working along the edges. Be sure to center the gasket channel on the glass.
6. Trim the gasket to length and butt the ends together.
7. Replace the glass in the door, being sure not to over-tighten the nuts, this will break the glass. REPLACE GLASS ONLY WITH HIGH-TEMPERATURE NEO-CERAM OF THE PROPER SIZE AND THICKNESS. 5.50" X 8.50" You may order parts and options on our web site: 509Stoves.com or by calling (509) 993-3767

Door Gasket

The door gasket is ¾" Rope Gasket. You will have to dig the gasket out of the channel and then clean all the old gasket cement out of the channel for the new sealant to adhere correctly when putting in new fire rope. Use only ¾" Fire Rope to replace the door gasket. You can find it on our website if you cannot find it locally. Use high Temp Stove Gasket Sealer on all 3 sides of the channels to secure rope in place. Place a weight, like a big book over the gasket over-night and then re-install door. IMPORTANT NOTE: A clean surface is crucial to your new gasket sealing properly. DO NOT Try and re-seal over old gasketing Cement.

CREOSOTE

When Sawdust Logs or wood is burned slowly, it produces tar and other organic vapors. These combine with moisture to form creosote. Creosote vapors condense in the relatively cool chimney flue of a slow-burning fire – as a result, creosote residue accumulates on the lining of the flue. If ignited, this creosote makes an extremely hot fire. The chimney should be inspected on a regular basis during the heating season, to determine if a creosote build-up has accumulated. If it has, the creosote should be removed to reduce the risk of chimney fire**.**

WAYS TO PREVENT AND KEEP UNIT FREE OF CREOSOTE

1. Burn with the air control fully open for several minutes at numerous intervals throughout each day during the heating season, being careful not to over-fire the unit. This should remove the slight film of creosote that accumulates during low burn periods.
2. Burn the stove with the draft control fully open for approximately 20-30 minutes every time you apply fresh wood. This allows fuel in the stove to achieve the charcoal stage faster and burns the vapors which might otherwise be deposited within the system. Do not over fire the stove
3. BURN DRY MANUFACTURED LOGS ONLY AND IN AN EMERGENCY BURN ONLY SEASONED WOOD. Avoid burning wet logs or green and wet wood. Seasoned wood is wood that has been dried for at least one year.
4. A small, hot fire is preferable to a large, smoldering fire that can deposit creosote within the system.
5. Establish a routine for fuel, burning and firing technique. Check daily for creosote build-up until experience shows you how often you need to clean to be safe. Keep in mind that

the hotter the fire, the less creosote is deposited, and weekly cleanings may be necessary in milder weather, although monthly cleanings may be enough in the coldest months. Contact your local authority for information on how to handle a chimney fire and have a clearly understood plan to handle a chimney fire.

ASH DISPOSAL Regularly inspect the ash build-up in your unit and remove, as necessary. Ashes can be removed from the unit by shoveling out bottom to ash pan after removing the firebrick in the 8 and 12 Models. Use an ASH VACUUM in the 8F and 12F Models. The Fire Pot in the 8F and 12F Models is also removable. Caution: The ashes can be extremely hot!! Never remove red-hot ashes from the appliance; allow ashes to cool before cleaning. Ashes should be placed in a metal container with an airtight lid. The ashes should be placed outside on a noncombustible surface and completely away from any combustible materials. The ashes should remain in the airtight container until they have completely cooled.

WARNING: THINGS TO REMEMBER IN CASE OF A CHIMNEY FIRE:

1. CLOSE DRAFT CONTROL
2. CALL THE FIRE DEPARTMENT

What can cause a poor draft?

There are several common factors that can contribute to poor draft

A. Atmospheric Pressure and Air Supply

Atmospheric pressure affecting the draft from a chimney can be outside the home, inside the home, or both. Outside the home, a high-pressure (clear and cool) day generally creates a better draft in the chimney than a low-pressure (overcast and damp) day. Inside the home, household appliances, such as forced-air furnaces or clothes dryers, compete for air, often resulting in inadequate amounts of air available to fuel a fire and creating a condition known as negative pressure. Extreme conditions of negative pressure can cause the combustion by-products to be drawn from the chimney and into the house. This condition is commonly known as “down drafting.”

B. Air Availability

There are several factors that can affect the amount of air available in the home. Increased amounts of insulation, vinyl windows, extra caulking in various places and door seals can all keep heat in but may also make a home too airtight. If you are in doubt as to whether or not there is sufficient air in your home for your stove, refrain from using those appliances known to consume air when possible, or open a door or a window to allow some air to enter the home.

C. Environmental Conditions

High trees, a low-lying house location (such as in a valley), tall buildings or structures surrounding your house and even windy conditions can cause poor draft or down drafting.

C. Cold Chimney Temperature

Avoid cold chimney temperatures by burning a hot fire for the first fifteen to forty minutes after building a fire, being careful not to over-fire. If any part of the chimney or parts of the stove start to glow, you are over-firing the stove. Where possible, install a temperature gauge on the chimney so temperature drops can be seen.

D. Chimney Installation and Maintenance

Avoid using too many elbows or long horizontal runs. If in doubt, contact a chimney expert and/or chimney manufacturer for help. Clean your chimney, rain cap(s) and especially the spark arrester regularly, in order to prevent creosote build-up – which can significantly reduce chimney draw and possibly create a chimney fire.

Should I close or open the air control fully when shutting down the stove?

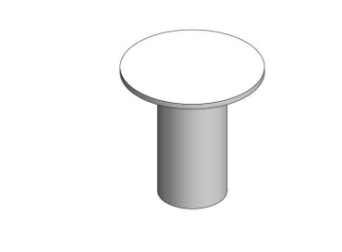
When shutting down the stove, fully open the air control. This will allow chimney temperatures to remain as high as possible for as long as possible. Remember, cold chimney temperatures create creosote. Burning all the fuel out of the stove is the best way to leave your stove between fires.

NEVER POUR WATER ON THE FIRE, IN THE FIRE, OR ON THE STOVE TO EXTINGUISH FLAMES. TURN THE DAMPER TO THE OFF POSITION.

NOTE: This MANUAL is intended as an aid and does not supersede any local, state or like requirements. Check with officials or authorities having jurisdiction in your area.

IT IS HIGHLY RECCOMMENDED TO TAKE OFF YOUR CHIMNEY CAP AND INSTALL A PLUG BEFORE BEING MOBILE IN YOUR STRUCTURE TO AVOID ASH BLOWING INSIDE THE STRUCTURE.

NEVER MOVE THE STRUCTURE WITH A LIT FIRE.



Chimney Cap / Plug Shown for Reference

NOTE:

Parts and accessories are also available on our web site: www.509Stoves.com

If you have any questions or problems, contact the Manufacturer or Dealer.

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