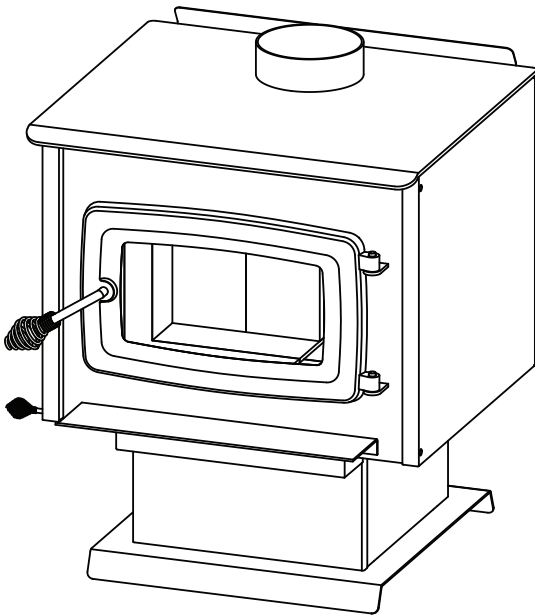




OWNER'S MANUAL

WOOD BURNING STOVE

* INSTALLATION * OPERATION * SERVICE * PARTS *



KOZI Model 1200, 1600, 2000 and 2400

CAUTION:

Read all instructions carefully before starting the installation or operating the stove. Failure to follow these instructions could result in property damage, bodily injury or even death. Contact local building or fire officials about restrictions and installation inspection requirements in your area.

Manufactured By:
APR Industries Ltd.
1354 Waverley Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba,
R3T 0P5 Canada

Printed in Canada
Rev Aug 2010

Save this manual for future reference.

WWW.KOZISTOVES.COM

If you have any questions, comments or concerns regarding your new **KOZI** wood stove, please contact your local dealer or APR Industries Ltd. at www.kozistoves.com or at (204) 452-9907.

Please contact your local building officials (i.e. Municipal Building Department, Fire Department, Fire Prevention Bureau, etc.) to determine the need to obtain a permit.

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I. SAFETY FIRST

This stove is suitable for a conventional home installation. Read all instructions carefully before starting the installation. Save this manual for future reference.

1. Failure to follow the instructions could cause a malfunction of the stove, damage to the stove, property damage, bodily injury or even death.
2. Familiarize yourself with the stove's operation. If you are not sure, ask your dealer for explanations on your stove's proper operation.
3. Check your local building codes regarding restrictions or installation requirements. All installations must comply with local building codes.
4. Follow this manual carefully for proper installation. If you are uncertain, please contact your dealer. Most dealers have trained and qualified installers. We highly recommend the use of their services.
5. Replace broken or defective components only with parts provided by the manufacturer. See www.kozistoves.com or contact your local dealer to find out how to purchase replacement parts.
6. Store all fuel at a safe distance (at least 36 inches/1 meter) away from the stove. DO NOT place the fuel within the installation clearances of the stove or within the space needed for ash removal and start up.
7. The stove must be allowed to cool before cleaning. Make sure there are no hot ashes or embers present. Use a brush and scoop to clean. Only use vacuums specifically designed for use with hot ashes. Place all ashes in a sealed metal container with a tight fitting lid.
8. A chimney connector shall not pass through an attic or roof space, closet or similar concealed space, or a floor or ceiling. Where passage through a wall, or partition of combustible construction is desired, the installation shall conform to CAN/CSA-B365, Installation Code for Solid-Fuel-Burning Appliances and Equipment
9. Do not connect this stove to a chimney flue serving another appliance.
10. Do NOT burn garbage or any flammable fluids such as gasoline, naphtha or engine oil. Do NOT burn treated wood, or any woods with salt (driftwood). Burning any materials other than wood can generate carbon monoxide (CO) in the home which can result in illness or possibly death.
11. All homes with a solid fuel burning stove should have a minimum of one fire extinguisher in a central location known to all and a smoke detector in the room containing the stove. If it sounds the alarm, correct the cause but do not deactivate or remove the smoke detector.

II. INSTALLATION

1. Stove Dimensions

The following tables and figures will provide you with the dimensions you will need to properly install your **KOZI** Wood Stove.

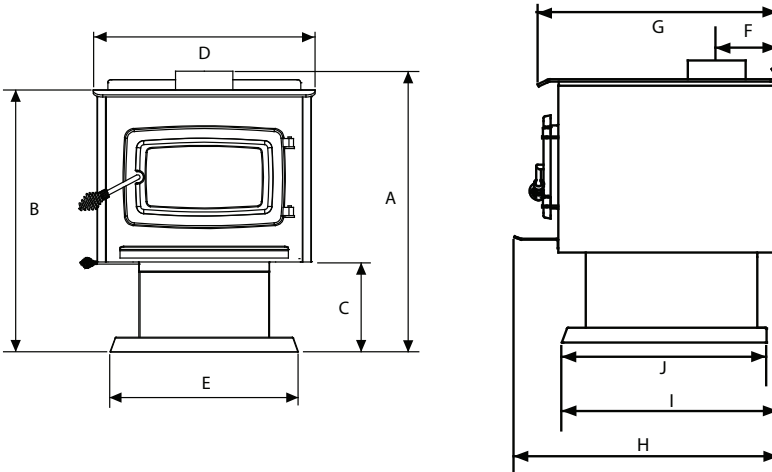


Figure 1. **KOZI** Wood Stove dimensions.

DIAGRAM	DESCRIPTION	MODEL			
		1200	1600	2000	2400
A	FLOOR TO TOP OF FLUE	30" (76.2 cm)	30" (76.2 cm)	30" (76.2 cm)	30" (76.2 cm)
B	FLOOR TO TOP OF STOVE	28" (71.1 cm)	28" (71.1 cm)	28" (71.1 cm)	28" (71.1 cm)
C	FLOOR TO BOTTOM OF BURN CHAMBER	9.6" (24.4 cm)	9.6" (24.4 cm)	9.6" (24.4 cm)	9.6" (24.4 cm)
D	WIDTH OF LID	24" (61 cm)	24" (61 cm)	24" (61 cm)	24" (61 cm)
E	WIDTH OF PEDESTAL BASE	20.2" (51.3 cm)	20.2" (51.3 cm)	20.2" (51.3 cm)	20.2" (51.3 cm)
F	BACK OF STOVE TO CENTERLINE OF FLUE	6.5" (16.5 cm)	6.5" (16.5 cm)	6.5" (16.5 cm)	6.5" (16.5 cm)
G	BACK OF STOVE TO LID	16.6" (42.2 cm)	21.1" (53.7 cm)	25.6" (65 cm)	30.1" (76.5 cm)
H	BACK OF STOVE TO ASH HEARTH	19" (48.3 cm)	23.6" (60 cm)	28.1" (71.4 cm)	32.6" (82.8 cm)
I	BACK OF STOVE TO PEDESTAL BASE FRONT	14" (35.6 cm)	18.5" (47 cm)	23" (58.3 cm)	27.5" (69.9 cm)
J	LENGTH OF PEDESTAL BASE	12.8" (32.5 cm)	17.3" (44 cm)	21.8" (55.4 cm)	26.3" (66.8 cm)

Table 1. **KOZI** Wood Stove table of dimensions.

2. Clearances to Combustibles

Please refer to all figures for the clearances to combustibles for your stove. Please note that these clearances are specifically for your **KOZI** stove only. Each venting manufacturer/supplier has their individual clearances which must also be respected.

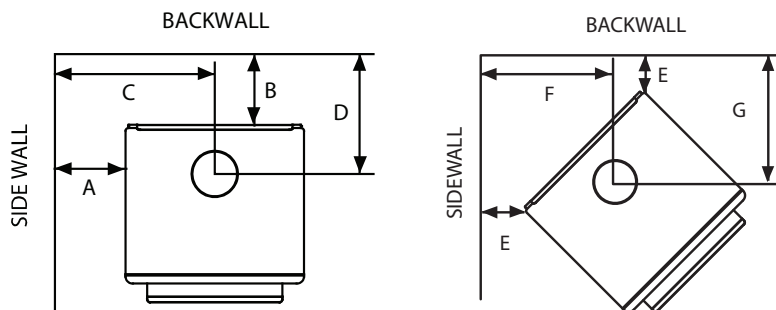


Figure 2. Wood stove clearances.

DIAGRAM	DESCRIPTION	MODEL			
		1200	1600	2000	2400
A	SIDEWALL TO SIDE OF STOVE	10" (25.4 cm)	10" (25.4 cm)	10" (25.4 cm)	10" (25.4 cm)
B	BACKWALL TO BACK OF STOVE	8" (20.3 cm)	8" (20.3 cm)	8" (20.3 cm)	8" (20.3 cm)
C	SIDEWALL TO CENTERLINE OF FLUE	21.5" (54.6 cm)	21.5" (54.6 cm)	21.5" (54.6 cm)	21.5" (54.6 cm)
D	BACK WALL TO CENTERLINE OF FLUE	14.5" (36.8 cm)	14.5" (36.8 cm)	14.5" (36.8 cm)	14.5" (36.8 cm)
E	COMBUSTIBLE WALL TO CORNER OF STOVE	7" (17.8 cm)	7" (17.8 cm)	7" (17.8 cm)	7" (17.8 cm)
F	SIDEWALL TO CENTERLINE OF FLUE	19.75" (50.2 cm)	19.75" (50.2 cm)	19.75" (50.2 cm)	19.75" (50.2 cm)
G	BACKWALL TO CENTERLINE OF FLUE	19.75" (50.2 cm)	19.75" (50.2 cm)	19.75" (50.2 cm)	19.75" (50.2 cm)

Table 2. **KOZI** Wood Stove table of dimensions

3. Floor Protection

If the stove is to be placed on a combustible material, a non-combustible material (minimum 1/4" thick) must be placed directly underneath the stove. In the U.S. the non-combustible material must extend 6" from the sides and back of the stove and extend 16" from the front. In Canada you must have 8" from the sides and back and extend 18" from the front of the stove.

	Clearance in United States	Clearance in Canada
A	16" (40.6 cm)	18" (45.7 cm)
B	6" (15.2 cm)	8" (20.3 cm)

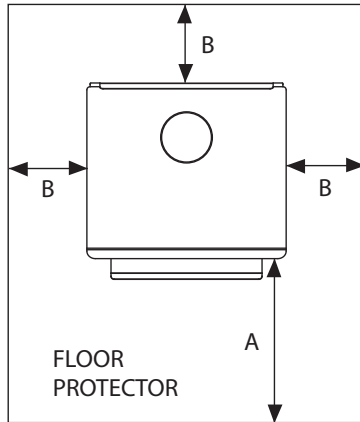


Figure 4. Floor Protection Dimensions For a **KOZI** Wood Stove

Note: When installed with horizontal venting, a non-combustible floor protector is needed under the chimney connector and must extend 2" (51 mm) on each side.

It is very important that the proper material be chosen for your floor protector. There are a few terms that we need to know before choosing the proper floor protector:

Thermal Resistance - R

Thermal Conductivity - k

Thermal Conductance - C

The stove must be placed on an insulated surface with a minimum thermal resistance of $R = 0.30$. Not all material is listed with an R-value. Follow these calculations to calculate the R-value when it is not specified:

1. When the thermal conductivity is specified then,
 $R = 1/k \times T$ (where T is the thickness of the material in inches)
2. When the thermal conductance is specified then,
 $R = 1/C$

For multiple layers, add the R-values of each layer to determine an overall R-value. If the overall R-value of the multiple layers is greater than or equal to 0.30, it will be considered as a sufficient floor protector for this stove.

4. Stove Pipe (Chimney Connector) Installation

Please follow these steps carefully to ensure a proper installation. Failure to do so can cause damage to the home, bodily harm or even death.

1. Select a location you want to install the stove. Ensure that the clearances for the stove are all satisfied.
2. Place the stove in the location and mark on the ceiling where the flue pipe will need to go (for a vertical installation). Use a plumb bob or a laser to accurately mark where the center of the flue pipe lines up on the ceiling.
3. Check the mark to see if the flue pipe will interfere with any trusses, plumbing, wiring, joists or rafters. If any joists or rafters need to be cut, they **MUST** be made structurally sound again.
4. Cut the hole in the roof and ceiling to accommodate the stove pipe. Follow the chimney manufacturer's instructions if extra framing is required.
5. Install all the components as shown in Figure 5 or Figure 6. Roof braces may be required if the chimney extends too high above the roof.
6. Ensure that the proper stove pipe is installed with this stove. The flue pipe on the top of the stove is designed to have a 6" diameter chimney connector. The stove must be connected to a stove pipe listed by the UL 103 HT standard in the United States or by the ULC S629 Standard in Canada
7. Secure the stove pipe to the flue pipe on the top of the stove with 3 screws.
8. A chimney connector cannot pass through an attic or roof space, closet or similar concealed space, or a floor, ceiling, wall or partition of combustible construction. If passage through a wall or partition is desired, the installation shall conform to the NFPA 211 standard in the United States and to the CAN/CSA-B365 Standard (Installation Code for Solid Fuel Burning Appliances and Equipment) in Canada.

5. Typical Installation Configurations

The following diagrams show typical installations for a **KOZI** Wood Stove.

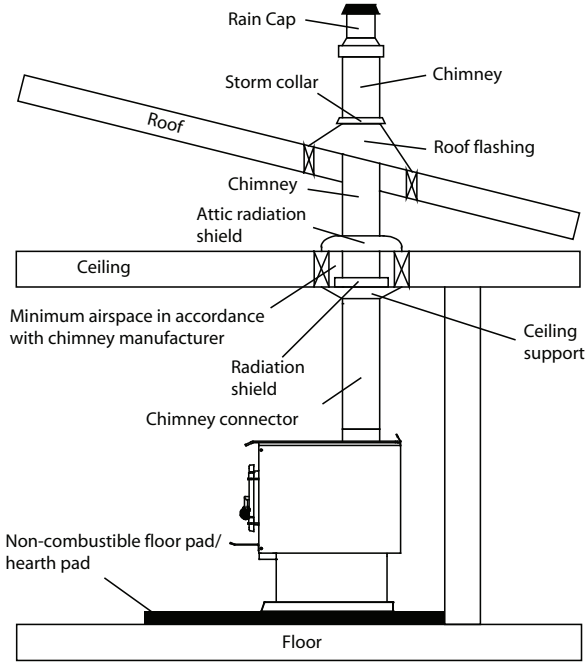


Figure 5. Standard ceiling installation.

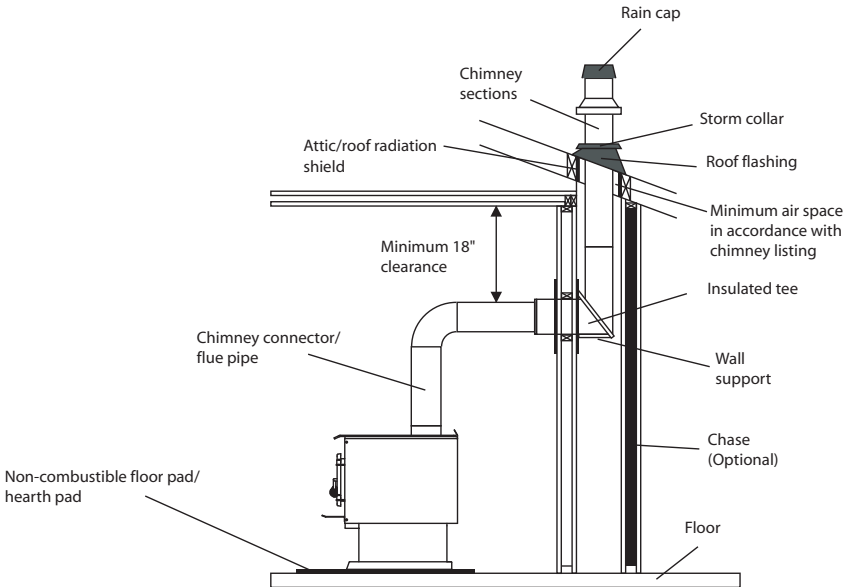


Figure 6. Horizontal installation.

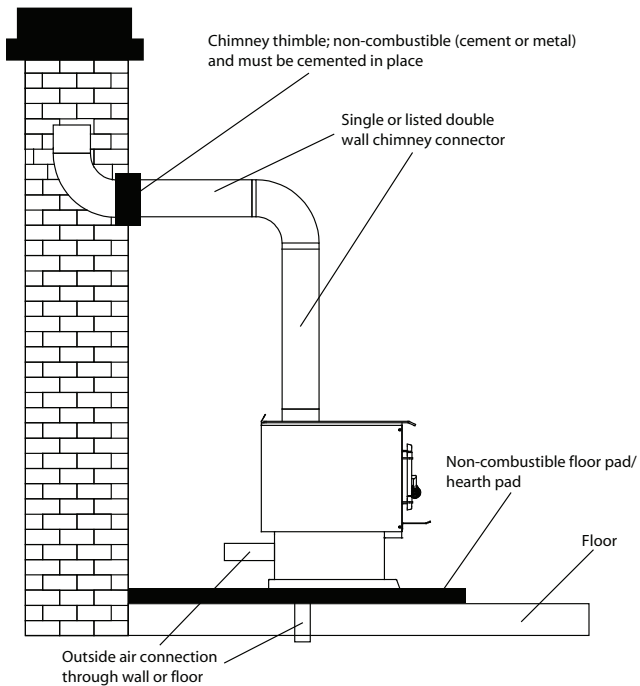


Figure 7. Installation into a masonry chimney.

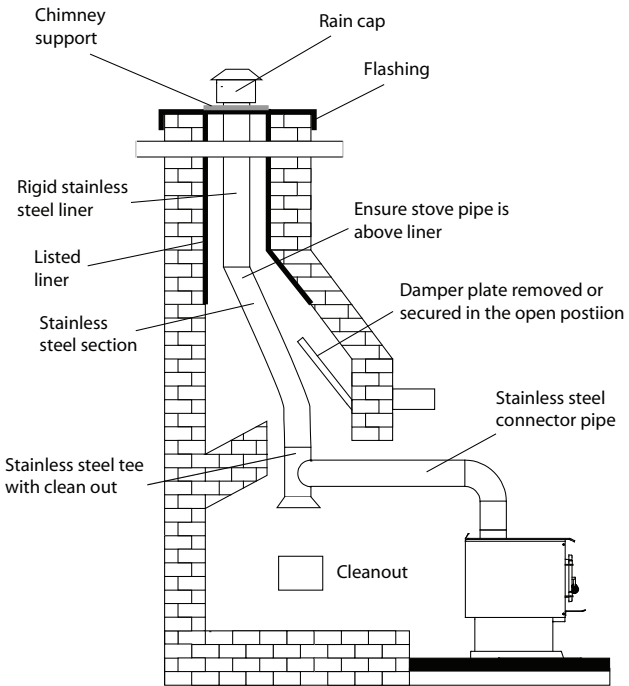


Figure 8. Installation into an existing fireplace.

6. Stove Pipe Installation Through Walls

This section briefly describes the different methods of combustible wall pass-throughs (from the NFPA 211 standard in the United States).

Method A: 12" (304.8 mm) Clearance to Combustible Wall Member:

Using a minimum thickness 3.5" (89 mm) brick and a 5/8" (15.9 mm) 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" (304.8 mm) of brick masonry between the clay liner and the 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.

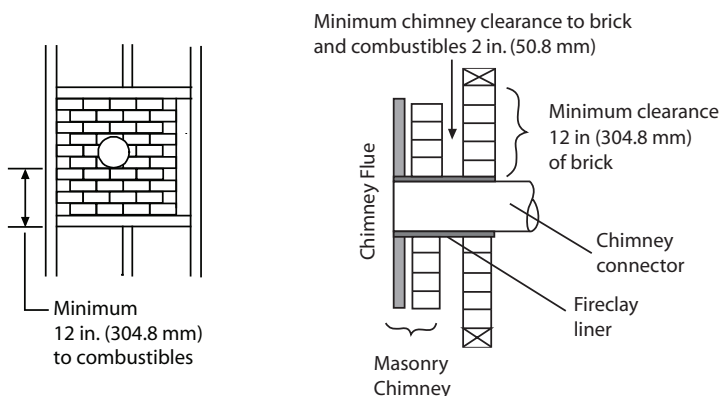


Figure 9. Chimney through the wall installation - Method A

Method B: 9" (228.6 mm) Clearance to Combustible Wall Member:

Using a 6" (152.4 mm) inside diameter, listed factory-built Soild-Pak chimney section with insulation of 1" (35.4 mm) or more, build a wall pass-through with a minimum 9" (228.6 mm) 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" (228.6 mm) air space. When fastening supports to chimney length, do not penetrate the chimney liner (the inside wall of the Soild-Pak chimney). The inner end of the Soild-Pak chimney section should 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 the brick masonry penetration.

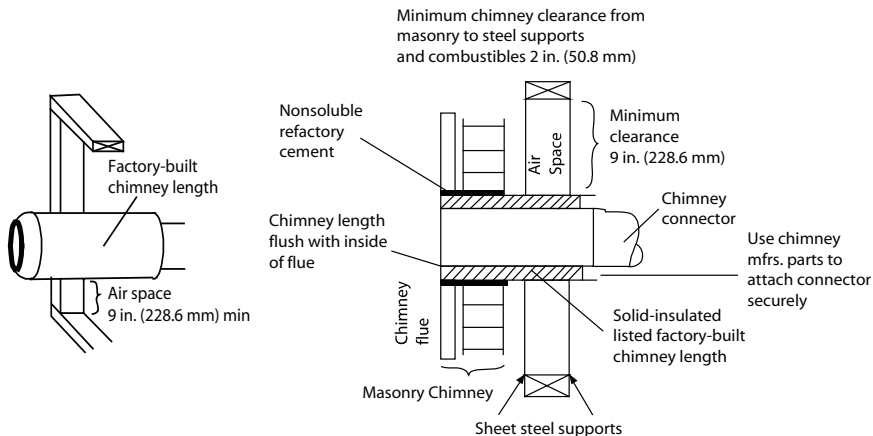


Figure 10. Chimney through the wall installation - Method B

Method C: 6" (152.4 mm) Clearance to Combustible Wall Member:

Starting with a minimum 24 gauge (0.24" [.61 mm]) 6" (152.4 mm) metal chimney connector, and a minimum 24 gauge ventilated wall thimble which has two air channels of 1" (25.4 mm) each, construct a wall pass-through. There shall be a minimum 6" (152.4 mm) 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 gauge minimum sheet metal support. Maintain the 6" (152.4 mm) 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.

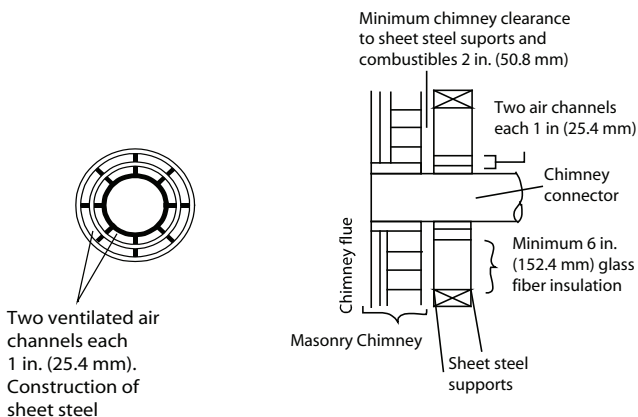


Figure 11. Chimney through the wall installation - Method C

Method D: 2" (50.8 mm) Clearance to Combustible Wall Member:

Start with a Solid-Pak listed factory built chimney section at least 12" (304 mm) long, with insulation of 1" (25.4 mm) or more, and an inside diameter of 8" (2' [51 mm] larger than the 6" [152.4 mm] chimney connector). Use this as a pass-through for a minimum 24 gauge single wall steel chimney connector. Keep solid-pak section concentric with and spaced 1" (25.4 mm) 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 gauge minimum sheet metal supports. See that the supports are fastened securely to wall surfaces on all sides. Make sure fasteners are used to secure chimney flue liner

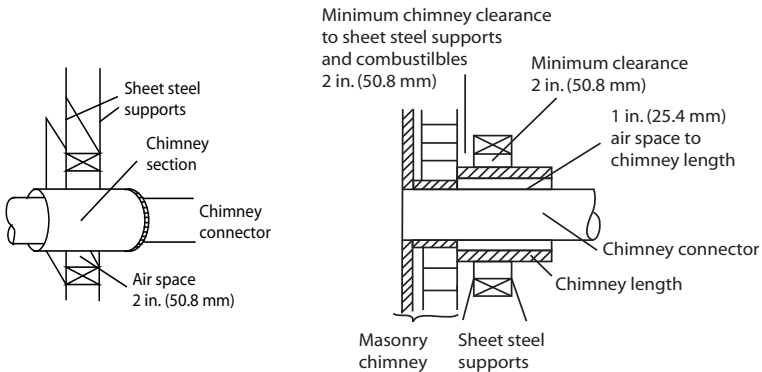


Figure 12. Chimney through the wall installation - Method D

7. Chimney Termination Requirements

Follow these requirements as well as those listed by the chimney manufacturer for clearances, securing, flashing and termination of the chimney:

1. Termination of the chimney must be a minimum of 3 ft (91 cm) above the roof and must be at least 2 ft (61 cm) above the highest point of the roof that is within 10 ft (305 cm). **WARNING:** Please note that these are the minimum building code requirements and that it may not ensure a suitable draft.
2. Must be located away from trees or other structures. Blocking or restricting the termination cap may affect the stoves performance.
3. Use an approved and listed terminal cap.

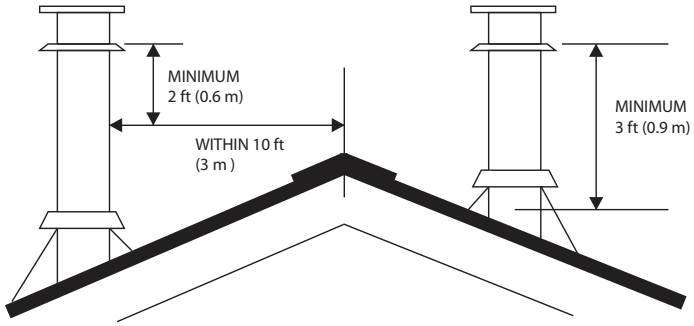


Figure 13. Termination Clearances for a pitched roof

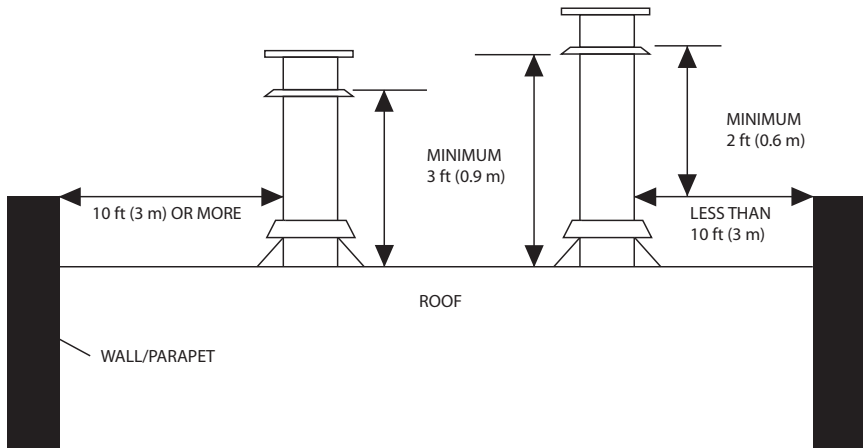


Figure 14. Termination Clearances for a flat roof.

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

III. OPERATION

1. Firewood

It is recommended to operate the stove with seasoned wood if at all possible. Seasoned wood is wood that has been left out to dry for an extended period of time. A properly seasoned wood will be left out to dry for a minimum of a year. This will ensure that the majority of moisture in the wood has been removed. Wet or green wood burns less efficiently, is difficult to burn and if the flames go out it can create a smoldering effect. The smoldering can cause an unpleasant smell and can create creosote in the chimney. Seasoned wood will generate more heat and burn cleaner compared to wet or green wood.

This stove has been designed to burn both hardwood and softwood. Hardwood is typically more dense than softwood. This will allow you to burn for longer periods of time. However, hardwood tends to be harder to ignite. Softwood burns hot, but burns quickly. Softwoods are easy to ignite and are great to use as kindling to get your stove started. The key is to get properly seasoned wood for your stove to operate efficiently.

Table 4 below shows the recommended cut lengths for the firewood to be used in the **KOZI** Wood Stove series. Table 4 also shows the maximum length of wood that can be placed in each stove.

KOZI Wood Stove Model	Firewood Ideal Size	Firewood Maximum Size
1200	15"	18"
1600	15"	18"
2000	16 1/2"	19"
2400	19"	21"

Table 4. Cut lengths of the firewood for the **KOZI** Wood Stove Series

2. Draft Control

The primary and air wash systems are controlled by the damper rod located on the left side of your stove (as you are facing the unit). The damper rod will allow you to bring in more air to burn the wood faster or to reduce the amount of air to burn the wood slower. Pulling the damper rod out will allow you to increase the draft in your stove. Pushing the damper rod in will allow you to decrease the draft in your stove. Figure 15 shows you how the damper controls are used.

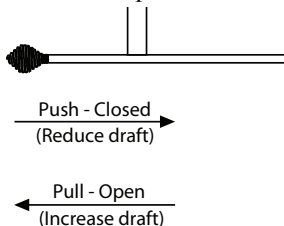


Figure 15. Primary and air wash system draft controls.

3. Building a Fire

Once the installation has been completed, you will be able to operate your **KOZI** Wood Burning Stove. Please follow these directions in this section carefully. Failure to do so can cause permanent damage to your unit and void your warranty.

- a. Before starting the stove, fully open the draft control. Fully opening the draft control helps get the unit started.
- b. Open the burn chamber door and place some paper on the bottom layer of firebrick. Place some kindling (small pieces of wood) on top of the paper and build a fire. Only use newspaper or any other paper that is not coated or has any materials glued to it. Never use gasoline, gasoline type lantern fuels, charcoal lighter fluid or similar liquids to start or “freshen up” a fire in your stove. Keep all liquids away from the stove while in operation. Keep the door open (approximately 1 inch) to help get the fire started.
- c. Once a good flame has been established and there is no smoke close the door and continue to burn the kindling until you get a warm, glowing coal bed. In order to produce/maintain a brisk fire in the stove you will need a hot coal bed. If it is needed, you may need to add more kindling to get the stove hot. **CAUTION:** Do NOT add any extra paper once a flame has been established.
- d. At this point, open the door slowly and place a few medium sized pieces of wood (approximately 2” x 4” x 5”) on top of your coal bed. Ensure that you leave some space between the pieces to allow air to move freely between the fuel. Placing large logs at this point may put the flames out and cause smoldering. It is more efficient at this point to place the medium sized pieces of wood and refuel more often than placing large logs. Keep the door open slightly until the logs have ignited. Closing the door fully at this point may put out your flame.
- e. Once the medium sized pieces of wood have caught fire close the door fully. This will help keep the heat within the stove and prevent all the heat from escaping into the chimney.
- f. Once the medium sized pieces of wood have caught fire you can load the stove with the large logs and operate the stove normally. Once again open the door slowly and you can now place wood all the way up to the top of the door. Leave the door open slightly and once the logs have ignited and you have a stable flame, close the door and adjust the damper to your desired setting. (For maximum efficiency fully load the stove to the top of the door opening and operate the stove at a moderate level).
- g. Wait until the fuel burns down to a glowing coal bed and repeat the process.

Note: Ensure that the fueling door is closed during operation.

Please note that the first time you are trying to burn the stove the brick lining inside of the burn chamber area will have moisture. This moisture will need to be removed out of the brick in order to operate the stove properly. You must burn the stove for 30-40 hours on a medium damper setting to break in the stove. Create only small fires using kindling. This will allow the bricks to release the moisture and cure properly. During the break in period, it is normal to see some small cracks appear in the brick. This will not cause any safety issues in the future, so do not be alarmed.

In your first few fires you may also smell paint coming from the stove. If you smell smoke during the first few fires, open a window or a door to help remove the smell. The paint will need some time to cure when it is heated for the first time. It is recommended that you burn the stove on a medium level the first few fires to allow the paint to cure and not get damaged.

When refueling the wood stove, open the damper fully for approximately 15-30 seconds and crack the door open slightly. Allow the fire to adjust to reduce the amount of smoke produced when the door is fully opened for refueling.

A stove operating with a dirty glass is a good indicator that the stove is not burning properly. This can be caused by incomplete combustion (not enough air to burn the wood properly), a cool stove, wet wood or a weak chimney draft.

CAUTION: Do NOT over-fire the wood stove. If you notice the stove or chimney connector glowing, you are over-firing the stove. Over-firing can cause a hazardous situation and can cause damage to your stove. Over-firing will VOID the warranty on your stove.

DO NOT USE CHEMICALS OR FLUIDS TO START THE FIRE

DO NOT USE GRATES, ANDIRONS OR OTHER METHODS OF SUPPORTING THE FUEL

4. Poor Draft

Having a good draft in your stove is very important. Having a good draft allows you to have no problems during start up, no spillage of smoke during refueling, no foul odors coming into the home, etc. The most common factors of a poor draft are:

1. Air supply: Inside the home, household appliances such as clothes dryers, bathroom fans, central vacuums, forced-air furnaces, etc., will compete for air, resulting in air starvation to the fire. This creates a condition in the house known as negative pressure. When a negative pressure situation occurs, the combustion gases from the chimney can be drawn into the house (commonly referred to as “down-drafting”). Increased amounts of insulation, vinyl windows

and extra caulking in various places can all help retain heat in the home but at the same time make it too airtight. A simple way to eliminate a negative pressure situation in your home is to crack open a window in the room where the stove is located.

2. Environmental conditions: High trees, low-lying house location (in a valley), tall buildings or large structures surrounding your home and windy conditions can all contribute in causing a poor draft.
3. Cold chimney: Avoid cold chimney temperatures by burning a hot fire for the first 15-45 minutes (be careful not to over-fire the stove). Where possible, install a temperature gauge on the flue pipe to help monitor the temperature.
4. Chimney installation and maintenance: Avoid using too many elbows and/or horizontal runs in your configuration. Too short a chimney can cause difficult start-up, dirty glass, smoking when the door is open and even reduced heat output. Too tall a chimney may prompt excessive draft, which can result in very short burn times and excessive heat output. If in doubt, contact a chimney expert and/or chimney manufacturer for help. Clean the chimney, rain caps and especially the spark arrestor regularly to prevent creosote build up (which will significantly reduce chimney draw).

5. Optional Fan Kit

Refer to the wiring diagram before installing the fan kit. Figure 16 shows how to install your fan kit to your **KOZI** Wood Stove.

1. Open the **KOZI** Wood Stove Fan Kit and inspect for any missing or damaged parts.
2. Do not plug the fan assembly into an electrical outlet until the installation has been completed.
3. Remove the back cover plate on the **KOZI** Wood Stove as shown in Figure 15.
4. Secure the **KOZI** Wood Stove Fan Kit to the stove with screws.
5. Plug the fan into a 120 V outlet and ensure that the fan is working.

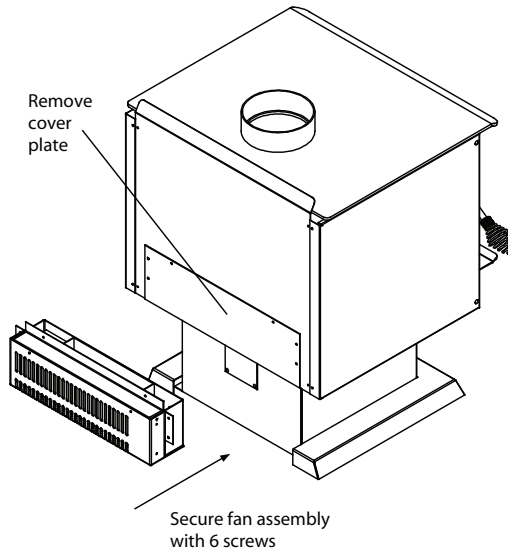


Figure 16. **KOZI** Wood Stove Optional Fan Kit

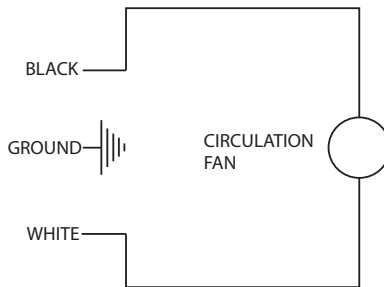


Figure 17. Circulation Fan Wiring Diagram

After placing the large logs into the stove plug the fan into a 120 V outlet to get the fan started. The fan will always run at full speed during operation.

To shut the fan off wait for the stove to cool down. Once the stove is cold, unplug the fan from the 120 V outlet

Note: This fan is intended for use with the Model 1200, Model 1600, Model 2000 and Model 2400 wood stoves only. Do not route the power cord under the stove.

HOT WHILE IN OPERATION. KEEP CHILDREN, CLOTHING AND FURNITURE AWAY. CONTACT MAY CAUSE SKIN BURNS.

IV. MAINTENANCE

1. Firebox Maintenance

It is mandatory that the firebox be cleaned on a frequent basis. Never clean the firebox when the stove is still in operation. Let the flame extinguish and allow enough time for the stove to cool down. Remove the ashes, but leave a coal bed with a depth of approximately 1” in the firebox. This will help you get the stove started easier and allow for a more uniform burn. Do NOT allow the coal bed to reach above the bottom door opening.

Even though the stove is cold when the ashes are removed, it is still possible to have hot embers. Ensure to place the ashes in a metal container with a tight fitting lid. Do not place the container on a combustible surface and do not place the ashes within the clearances to combustibles of the wood stove. If the ashes are disposed of by burial in soil or locally dispersed, they should be retained in the metal container until all embers have fully cooled off. Ensure that no other waste materials are placed in the metal container containing the ashes.

2. Creosote

When wood is being burned slowly, it produces tar and other organic vapors which combine with moisture to form creosote. The creosote vapors will then condense in the cool chimney flue, of a slow burning fire, and can accumulate on the sides of the flue lining. If the creosote is ignited it can create an extremely hot fire.

In order to prevent chimney fires from occurring, we recommend the following:

- a. Have the venting system inspected and cleaned annually (or more frequently if needed) by a certified chimney sweep. They can also fix and repair the system if needed.
- b. Have the chimney cleaned and inspected by a certified chimney sweep annually (or more frequently if needed). Ensure that the chimney sweep inspects the chimney for any structural damage and to check the liner to ensure it does not need to be replaced. It is recommended that you do a visual inspection of your chimney about twice a month to ensure that there is no creosote build up.
- c. Use only well-seasoned wood and avoid operating the stove on a low setting for extended periods of time.
- d. Install the stove according to the manual. Ensure that you have the proper clearances to combustibles and that venting is installed correctly.

3. Chimney Fires

In the case of a chimney fire:

- a. Prepare to evacuate the building. Ensure that all parties involved understand the evacuation plan and that you have a meeting area outside.
- b. Close the damper on the stove to reduce the air flow in the stove.
- c. Call the local fire department.
- d. Examine the flue pipes, chimney, attic and roof to see if there are any areas that may ignite due to the chimney fire. If necessary, spray these areas with water from a garden hose or from a fire extinguisher.
- e. Once the chimney fire has subsided, check the areas around the chimney and roof for any visible damages.
- f. Do not operate the stove again until the chimney, lining, venting and stove have been looked at for any damages from the chimney fire.

4. Glass Maintenance

Allow the stove to cool to room temperature before cleaning the glass. Do NOT clean the glass when it is hot. Do not use any abrasive cleaners to clean the glass. Abrasive cleaners may scratch the glass and cause it to crack. If the deposits on the glass are light, any general glass cleaner will work. If the deposits on the glass are heavy, take a damp cloth and place it in some cold ashes. Use the cloth with the ashes to help clean the glass. You can also use oven cleaner to remove the heavy deposits on the glass

This stove has been equipped with a complete air wash system. During operation there may be a build up of ash/creosote on the glass. This is a good indication that the stove is not burning properly. When the stove is operating properly the glass will remain clean. If you notice the glass getting dirty during operation, open the damper slightly to burn the stove hotter. This will allow you to achieve a better flow in your airwash system and help keep the glass clean.

Do not strike the glass or slam the fueling door. This can cause the glass to break. In the case that the glass breaks, please contact your local dealer for a replacement glass (5 mm thick ceramic glass only). Replace the glass only with glass supplied by your dealer or the manufacturer. Do NOT operate the stove with broken glass

To replace the glass please follow these steps carefully:

1. Using a 3/8" socket remove the 4 bolts securing the glass holders/brackets in place as shown in Figure 18 .
2. Remove and discard the broken glass from the door. Take care when removing the broken glass.

3. Check the replacement glass. Ensure that there are no cracks or visible damage to the glass. Ensure that there is a 1/2" U-tape gasket around the edges of the glass. This will ensure that the glass is sealed tight to the door.
4. Place the new glass in the cast door. Secure the glass with the glass holders and 4 bolts as shown in Figure 18.

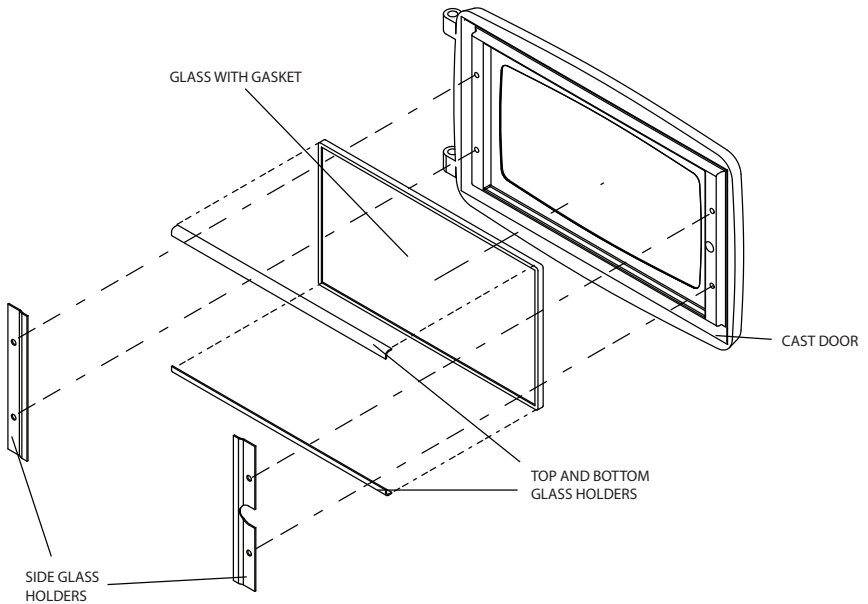


Figure 18. Wood Stove Door Assembly

5. Disposal of Ashes

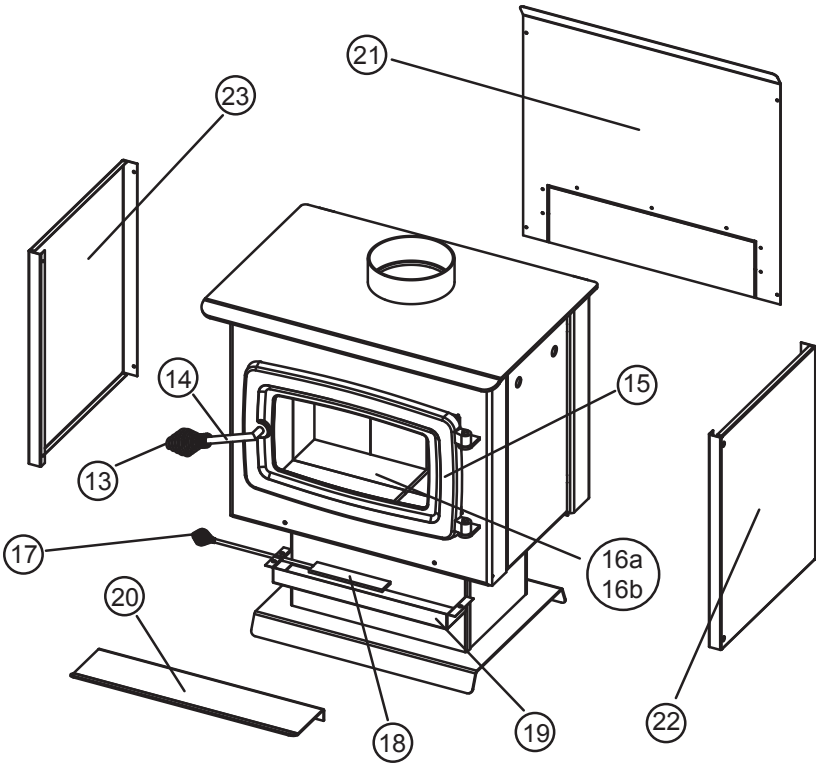
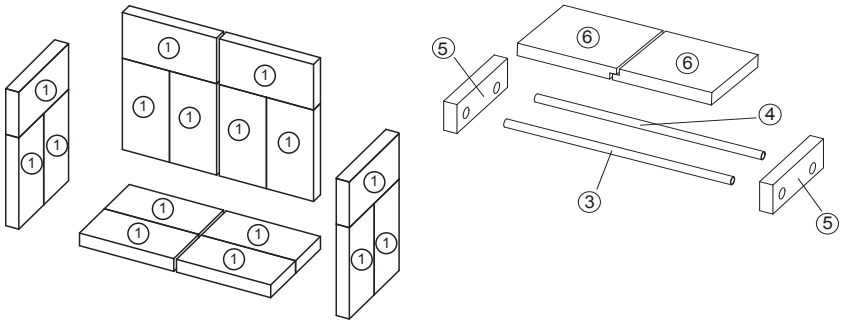
Ashes removed from the firebox should be placed in a metal container with a tight fitting lid. Place the container on a non-combustible surface away from any combustible materials until they are ready for disposal.

6. Wood Storage

Wood should be stored in an area where it cannot absorb any water from rain or snow. Keep the wood in an area where it is covered (i.e. in a shed, under scrap plywood, garage, under a trap, etc.).

V. PARTS LIST

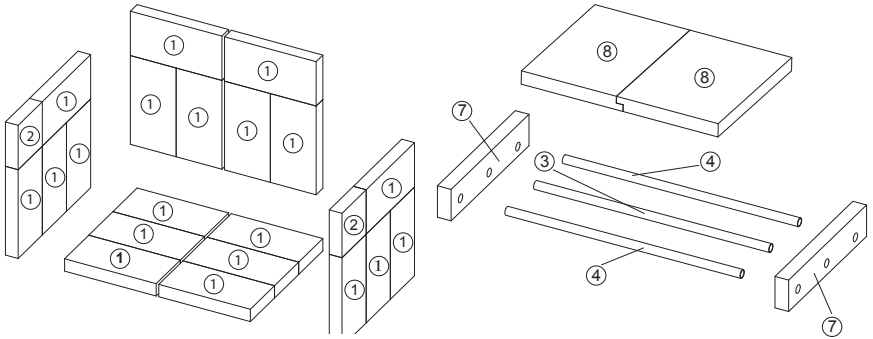
1. Model 1200 Wood Stove

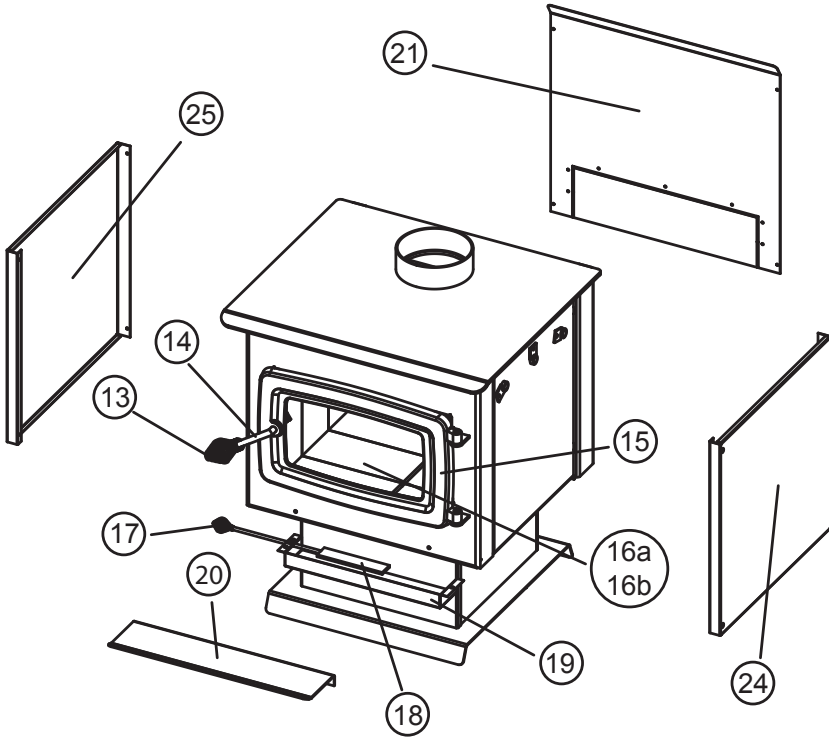


MODEL 1200 WOOD STOVE PARTS LIST

	Description	Part Number
1	9" x 4 1/2" x 1 1/4" Firebrick	FIRBRICK
3	3/4" Diameter, Secondary Burn Air Tube (Double Row)	TUBAFB02
4	3/4" Diameter, Secondary Burn Air Tube (Single Row)	TUBAFB01
5	Secondary Burn Tube Side Vermiculite Board	VB000003
6	Secondary Burn Tube Top Vermiculite Board	VB000004
13	Door Spring Handle	HDL00104
14	Door Latch Assembly	WS120001
15	Door	DOR00XL
16a	Ceramic Glass	GLS0XL00
16b	1/4" Steel Plate (Optional)	PLTBWS01
17	Damper Spring Handle	HDL00102
18	Damper	WS120002
19	Damper Box	WS120003
20	Ash Hearth	WS120004
21	Back Heat Shield	WS120005
22	Right Side Heat Shield	WS120006
23	Left Side Heat Shield	WS120007

2. Model 1600 Wood Stove

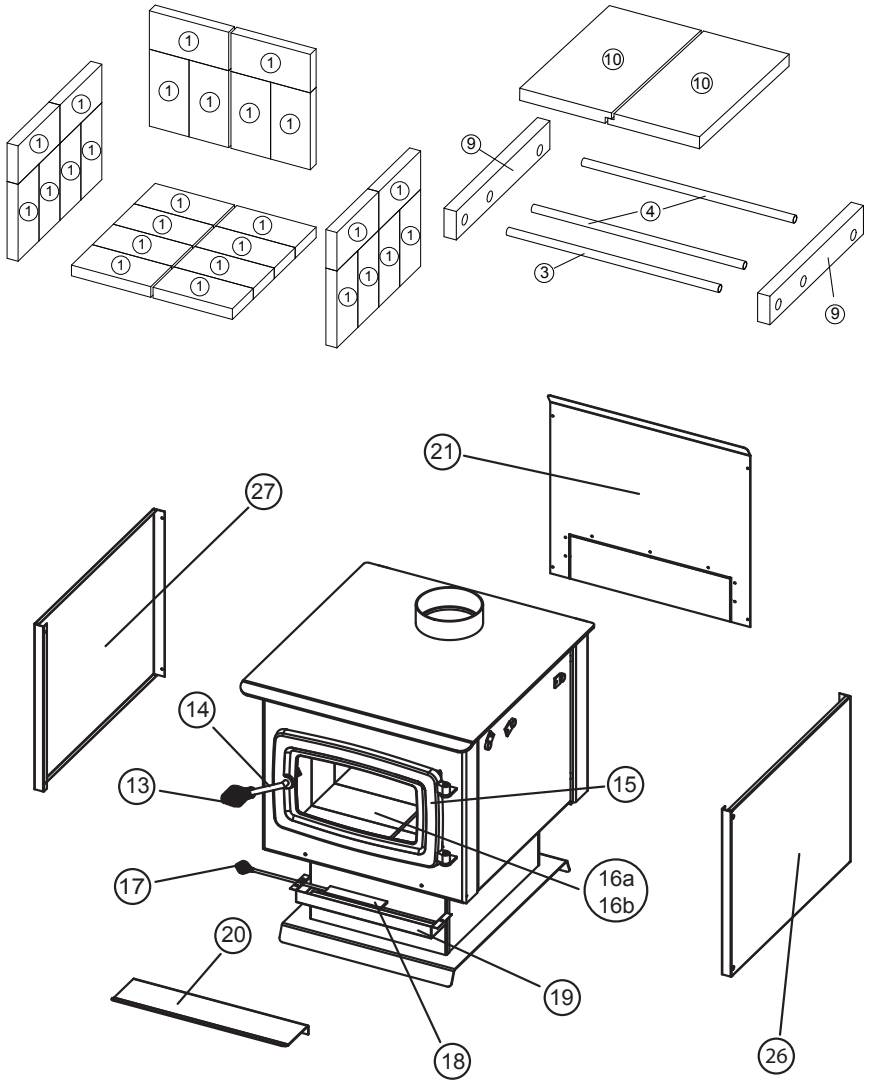




MODEL 1600 WOOD STOVE PARTS LIST

	Description	Part Number
1	9" x 4 1/2" x 1 1/4" Firebrick	FIRBRICK
2	4 1/2" x 4 1/2" x 1 1/4" Vermiculite Brick	VB000002
3	3/4" Diameter, Secondary Burn Air Tube (Double Row)	TUBAFB02
4	3/4" Diameter, Secondary Burn Air Tube (Single Row)	TUBAFB01
7	Secondary Burn Tube Side Vermiculite Board	VB000005
8	Secondary Burn Tube Top Vermiculite Board	VB000006
13	Door Spring Handle	HDL00104
14	Door Latch Assembly	WS160001
15	Door	DOR00XL
16a	Ceramic Glass	GLS0XL00
16b	1/4" Steel Plate (Optional)	PLTBWS01
17	Damper Spring Handle	HDL00102
18	Damper	WS160002
19	Damper Box	WS160003
20	Ash Hearth	WS160004
21	Back Heat Shield	WS160005
24	Right Side Heat Shield	WS160006
25	Left Side Heat Shield	WS160007

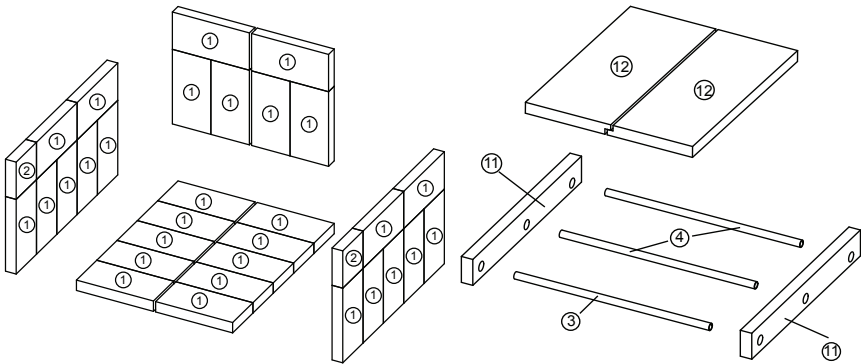
3. Model 2000 Wood Stove

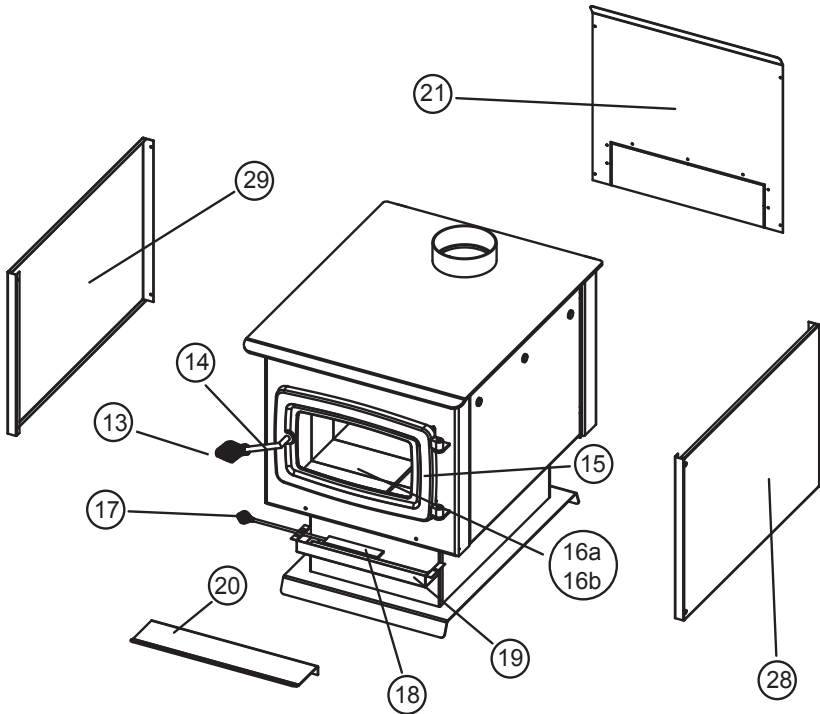


MODEL 2000 WOOD STOVE PARTS LIST

	Description	Part Number
1	9" x 4 1/2" x 1 1/4" Firebrick	FIRBRICK
3	3/4" Diameter, Secondary Burn Air Tube (Double Row)	TUBAFB02
4	3/4" Diameter, Secondary Burn Air Tube (Single Row)	TUBAFB01
9	Secondary Burn Tube Side Vermiculite Board	VB000007
10	Secondary Burn Tube Top Vermiculite Board	VB000008
13	Door Spring Handle	HDL00104
14	Door Latch Assembly	WS200001
15	Door	DOR00XL
16a	Ceramic Glass	GLS0XL00
16b	1/4" Steel Plate (Optional)	PLTBWS01
17	Damper Spring Handle	HDL00102
18	Damper	WS200002
19	Damper Box	WS200003
20	Ash Hearth	WS200004
21	Back Heat Shield	WS200005
26	Right Side Heat Shield	WS200006
27	Left Side Heat Shield	WS200007

4. Model 2400 Wood Stove





MODEL 2400 WOOD STOVE PARTS LIST

	Description	Part Number
1	9" x 4 1/2" x 1 1/4" Firebrick	FIRBRICK
2	4 1/2" x 4 1/2" x 1 1/4" Vermiculite Brick	VB000002
3	3/4" Diameter, Secondary Burn Air Tube (Double Row)	TUBAFB02
4	3/4" Diameter, Secondary Burn Air Tube (Single Row)	TUBAFB01
11	Secondary Burn Tube Side Vermiculite Board	VB000009
12	Secondary Burn Tube Top Vermiculite Board	VB000010
13	Door Spring Handle	HDL00104
14	Door Latch Assembly	WS240001
15	Door	DOR00XL
16a	Ceramic Glass	GLS0XL00
16b	1/4" Steel Plate (Optional)	PLTBWS01
17	Damper Spring Handle	HDL00102
18	Damper	WS240002
19	Damper Box	WS240003
20	Ash Hearth	WS240004
21	Back Heat Shield	WS240005
28	Right Side Heat Shield	WS240006
29	Left Side Heat Shield	WS240007

VI. WARRANTY

APR Industries Ltd. honors a five-year limited warranty on all steel fabricated parts and a one-year warranty on all electrical parts. The following items are not covered under this warranty:

Glass, Gaskets and Seals, Paint, Gold Plating

The limited warranty covers defects in the material and poor workmanship as long as the stove has been installed in accordance with the owner's manual and by a certified technician. Warranty is null and void if the stove is misused. It is the option of APR Industries Ltd., whether to repair or replace the parts. The customer is responsible for all shipping costs to and from the factory.

Please fill out the Warranty Registration card (located at the end of the owner's manual) and mail to the following address:

APR Industries Ltd c/o Warranty Division
1354 Waverley Street
Winnipeg, MB
Canada, R3T 0P5

Make sure to attach a copy of the proof of purchase along with the warranty registration card. Make sure to keep the original copy of your proof of purchase. You can also register online at www.kozistoves.com/warranty.php

Please keep this information for future reference:

Date of Purchase:
Date of Installation:

Dealer's Name:
Dealer's Address:
Dealer's Phone Number:

Installer's Name:
Installer's Address:
Installer's Phone Number:

WARRANTY REGISTRATION CARD

Customer: Name: _____
Address: _____

Postal Code: _____ Country: _____
Phone Number: _____

Product: Type: Stove Insert Fireplace

Model: **KOZİ** _____
Serial Number: _____
Date Purchased: _____

Dealer: Name: _____
Address: _____
