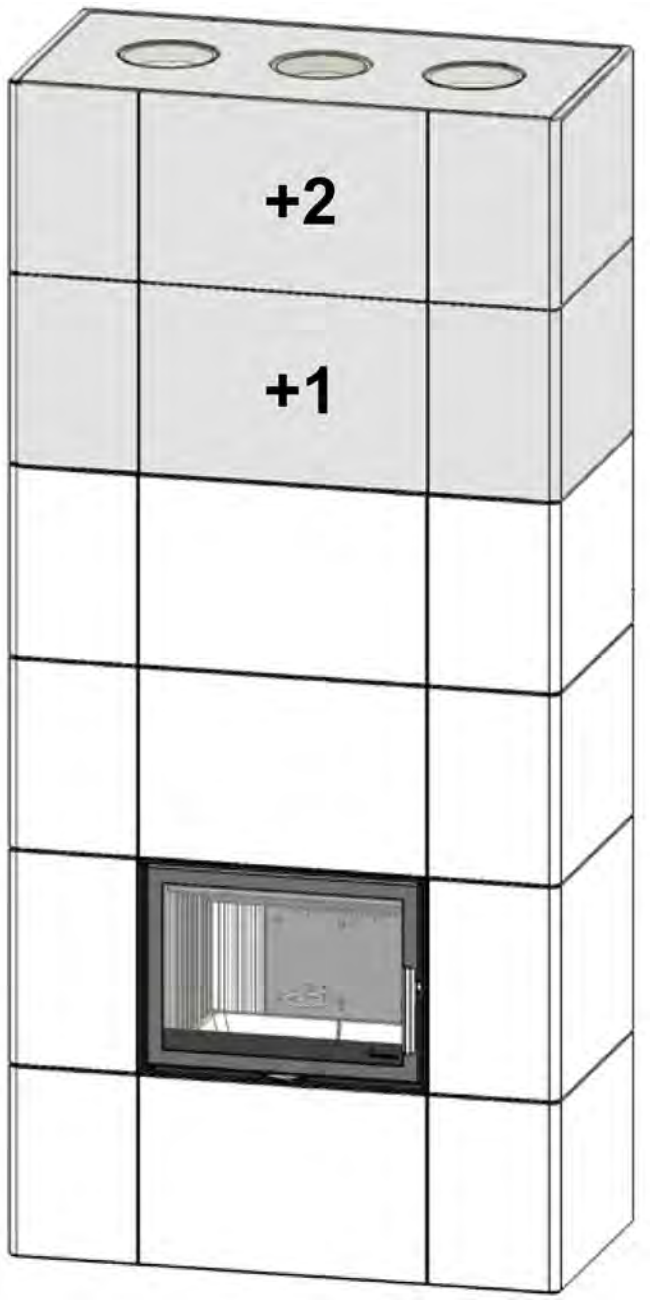
Archgard FIREPLACES

SALZBURG XL



MODEL: SALZBURG XL MASONRY HEATER
Conforms To: UL 1482-2011
Certified To: ULC S627-00
S/N: D17001920 and up

NATIONAL FIREPLACE INSTITUTE NFI CERTIFIED www.nficertified.org

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

Wood Energy Technical Training

CHILDREN AND ADULTS SHOULD BE ALERTED TO THE HAZARDS OF HIGH SURFACE TEMPERATURES, ESPECIALLY THE STOVE GLASS, AND SHOULD STAY AWAY TO AVOID BURNS OR CLOTHING IGNITION. THIS UNIT CONTAINS SMALL PARTS DURING ASSEMBLY THAT SHOULD BE KEPT AWAY FROM CHILDREN DUE TO CHOKING HAZARD WHICH COULD RESULT IN PERSONAL INJURY OR DEATH.

C QAI ® US

Installer: Please complete the details on the inside of the back cover and leave this manual with the homeowner.
Homeowner: Save These Instructions for future reference.

300 Railway Avenue
Raymond, AB T0K 2S0
Canada

200-0003-05
August 13, 2025

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IMPORTANT SAFETY NOTES

1. When installing your stove, particular attention should be paid to fire protection. If this room heater is not properly installed, a house fire may result. To reduce the risk of fire, follow the installation instructions. Contact local building, fire officials or authority having jurisdiction about restrictions, installation inspection and permit requirements in your area.
2. CAUTION: Never use gasoline, gasoline type lantern fuel, kerosene, charcoal lighter fluid, or similar liquids / chemicals to start or “freshen up” a fire in this heater. Keep all such liquids well away from the heater while it is in use.
3. DO NOT BURN GARBAGE OR FLAMMABLE FLUIDS / CHEMICALS SUCH AS GASOLINE, NAPHTHA OR ENGINE OIL. Do not burn treated wood, or wood with salt (driftwood, etc.). Burning materials other than wood (including charcoal) under adverse conditions may generate carbon monoxide in the home, resulting in illness or possible death.
4. Do not store any fuel closer than 2 feet from your unit. Do not place wood, paper, furniture, drapes or other combustibles near the appliance.
5. During operation, if any part of the stove starts to glow, the stove is in an over-fired condition. Close the air control completely (see Page 48). OVERFIRING VOIDS YOUR WARRANTY!
6. RISK OF FIRE! Do not operate with stove door or ash removal system door open.
7. Your woodstove should burn dry, standard firewood only. The use of cut lumber, plywood, “mill ends”, etc. is not recommended as this fuel can easily overheat your woodstove. Salt water driftwood and chemically treated fire logs also must not be burned in your woodstove.
8. **WARNING! Never draw outside combustion air from a wall, floor or ceiling cavity or from any enclosed space such as an attic or garage, carport or under a mobile home.**
9. Check your chimney system thoroughly when installing into an existing metal or masonry chimney. Seek professional advice if in doubt about its condition.
10. Comply with all minimum clearances to combustibles as shown in this manual for this appliance.
11. Build fire on brick firebox floor. Do not use grates and irons or other methods to support fuel.
12. HOT WHILE IN OPERATION! Keep children, pets, clothing and furniture away. Contact can cause skin burns.
13. Do not operate without fully assembling all components, doing so will void your warranty, and could present a serious safety hazard.
14. All fuel burning appliances consume oxygen during operation. **Warning: It is important that you supply a source of fresh air to your unit while burning.** A slightly opened window is sufficient for this purpose. If you also have a fireplace in your home, a downdraft may be created causing a draft down your chimney. Provide adequate ventilation.
15. The controls of your unit or the air supply passages should not be altered to increase firing for any reason.
16. If you burn the unit too slowly or at too low a setting your unit will not be operating as efficiently as it can. An easy rule of thumb says that if your glass is clean, then your flue is clean and your exhaust is clean. Burn the stove hot enough to keep your glass clean and you won’t need to clean your flue as often.
17. Burning wet or green, unseasoned wood, could cause excessive creosote accumulation in the flue pipe and chimney. This could result in a chimney fire. Store wood in a dry location.
18. Do not permit creosote or soot build-up in the chimney system. Check and clean chimney at regular intervals. Failure to do so can result in a serious chimney fire.
19. Cool ashes should be disposed of carefully, using a metal container.
20. Do not connect to any air distribution duct or system.
21. Do not connect this unit to a chimney flue already serving another appliance.
22. This appliance must be connected to a vent and terminate to the outside of the building envelope. Never vent to another room or inside a building.
23. Do not operate if the gasket on the door or ash plug is missing or damaged.
24. Do not operate with broken glass. Replace with 4mm Ceramic Glass only.
25. For further information refer to NFPA 211 (USA) or CAN/CSA-B365 (Canada).

YOUNG CHILDREN SHOULD BE CAREFULLY SUPERVISED WHEN THEY ARE IN THE SAME ROOM AS THE APPLIANCE.

SAFETY NOTE: If this woodstove is not properly installed, a house fire may result. For your safety, follow the installation instructions, contact local building, fire officials, or authority having jurisdiction about restrictions and installation inspection requirements in your area.
The authority having jurisdiction should be consulted before installation to determine the need to obtain a permit.

WHEN LOCATING YOUR STOVE: Consider safety, convenience, traffic flow, and the fact that the stove will need a chimney and chimney connector. It is a good idea to plan your installation on paper, using exact measurements for clearances and floor protection, before actually beginning the installation.

IMPORTANT

Weight
The home owner / installer must insure that the floor can withstand the load according to the total weight of the fireplace. See specifications on page 10 for weight information.

These installation instructions describe the installation and operation of the SALZBURG XL Series woodstove.

The SALZBURG XL is listed by  to UL Safety Standard 1482-2011, ULC S627-00.

SAFETY LABEL

A copy of the label that accompanies each Archgard SALZBURG XL Series fireplace, is printed on the next page for your convenience.

California Proposition 65 Warning: This product can expose you to chemicals including Carbon Monoxide, that is an externally vented by-product of fuel combustion, which is [are] known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, or other reproductive harm. For more information, visit www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

NOTE: Archgard units are constantly being improved. If there is a conflict between the label on the unit and the one printed here, the label on the unit is the correct one. The safety label is located on the back panel of the stove.

INSTALLATION NOTE: Fasteners included with this product are metric sizes.

LISTED SPACE HEATER, SOLID FUEL TYPE.

DO NOT REMOVE THIS LABEL

MODEL: SALZBURG XL MASONRY HEATER
Conforms To: UL 1482– 2011 / Certified To: ULC S627-00

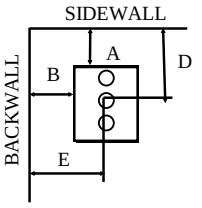
SERIAL NUMBER / NUMÉRO DE SÉRIE:

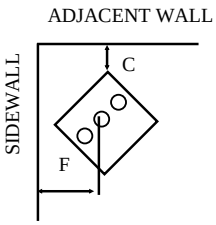
DO NOT INSTALL IN A MOBILE HOME

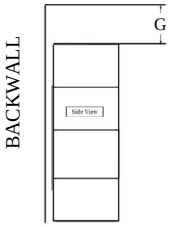
PREVENT HOUSE FIRES:
INSTALL ONLY IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE MANUFACTURER'S INSTALLATION AND OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS. CONTACT LOCAL BUILDING OR FIRE OFFICIALS ABOUT RESTRICTIONS AND INSTALLATION INSPECTION IN YOUR AREA. USE 6 in (152 mm) DIAMETER MINIMUM 24 MSG BLACK OR MSG BLUED STEEL CONNECTOR WITH LISTED UL103 HT (IN USA) OR ULC S629 (IN CANADA) FACTORY BUILT CHIMNEY SUITABLE FOR USE WITH SOLID FUELS OR MASONRY CHIMNEY. SEE LOCAL BUILDING CODE OR MANUFACTURER'S INSTRUCTIONS FOR PRECAUTIONS REQUIRED FOR PASSING A CHIMNEY THROUGH A COMBUSTIBLE WALL OR CEILING, DO NOT PASS CHIMNEY CONNECTOR THROUGH COMBUSTIBLE CEILING. DO NOT CONNECT THIS UNIT TO A CHIMNEY SERVING ANOTHER APPLIANCE.

MINIMUM CLEARANCES TO COMBUSTIBLE MATERIALS

MEASURE FROM	HEATER	FLUE CENTRE LINE
RESIDENTIAL INSTALLATION USING SINGLE WALL CONNECTOR		
SIDEWALL	A - 254 mm / 10"	D - 838 mm / 33"
BACKWALL	B - 200 mm / 4"	E - 508 mm / 20"
CORNER	C - 102 mm / 4"	F - 724 mm / 28.5"
TOP	G - 406 mm / 16"	
INSTALLATION USING LISTED DOUBLE WALL CONNECTOR – RESIDENTIAL CLOSE CLEARANCE		
SIDEWALL	A - 254 mm / 10"	D - 838 mm / 33"
BACKWALL	B - 102 mm / 4"	E - 432 mm / 17"
CORNER	C - 102 mm / 4"	F - 724 mm / 28.5"
TOP	G - 406 mm / 16"	







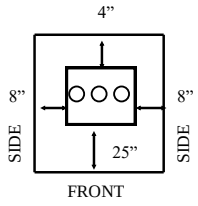
BE SURE TO OPEN BYPASS DAMPER BEFORE OPENING FUEL DOOR

DO NOT USE CHEMICALS OR FLUIDS TO START THE FIRE

DO NOT BURN GARBAGE OR FLAMMABLE FLUIDS SUCH AS GASOLINE, NAPTHA OR ENGINE OIL

FLOOR PROTECTION

If installed on a combustible floor, it is required to provide a non-combustible floor protector covering the area beneath the space heater and extending to at least 25" (635 mm) on the firing side and at least 8" (200 mm) to the other sides or to the adjacent wall. In addition the area extending in front of the door must have and R value of 1.0638@500 °F.
Refer to Canadian CSA B365 and USA NFPA 211 Installation Codes for details.



For use with wood only. Use of other fuels may damage the heater and create a hazardous condition. Do not obstruct combustion air opening and space beneath the heater. Operate only with firebricks in place. Risk of smoke and flame spillage, Operate only with doors fully closed. Open front door to feed fire only. Do not use grate or elevated fire, build wood fire directly on hearth. **DO NOT OVERFIRE - IF HEATER OR CHIMNEY CONNECTOR GLOWS YOU ARE OVERFIRING.** Inspect and clean chimney connector frequently, under certain conditions of use creosote build-up may occur rapidly. Keep furnishings and other combustibles materials away from heater. Replace glass only with ceramic glass. Combustible floor may be protected by non-combustible material extending beneath the heater and to the front and sides as indicated or to the nearest permitted combustible material.

Manufactured by: ARCHGARD INDUSTRIES LTD.
RAYMOND, AB ~ CANADA

Made in Poland

Archgard FIREPLACES

DATE OF MANFACTURE: 2016 2017 2018 JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC

CAUTION

HOT WHILE IN OPERATION - DO NOT TOUCH.
KEEP CHILDREN, CLOTHING AND FURNITURE AWAY. CONTACT MAY CAUSE SKIN BURNS. READ NAMEPLATE AND INSTRUCTIONS.

303-6700-02

IMPORTANT

Weight

The home owner / installer must insure that the floor can withstand the load according to the total weight of the fireplace. See specifications on page 10 for weight information.

Heat accumulating fireplaces differ from other fireplaces as they provide a moderate heat for prolonged periods with a limited time of burning. Conventional fireplaces produce strong heat while burning but very limited during cool-down.

The heat accumulating fireplaces have a long duct system that the heat from the combustion chamber passes through the duct system before it exits through the chimney. The heat then is absorbed by the material surrounding the smoke ducts, and by the time the smoke exits through the chimney, the temperature can be reduced to approximately just over 100º C (212º F). The efficiency of a well constructed heat accumulating fireplace is far better than a conventional fireplace.

A heat accumulating fireplace can keep an even temperature throughout the day with only two heating cycles.

Bypass Damper

When the bypass damper is open the smoke gases exit directly through the chimney without passing through the duct system. This gives better draft for lighting a fire when the fireplace and/or chimney are cold. The bypass damper should only be open for short periods (10 - 15 minutes) when lighting a fire and when adding firewood in order to prevent the release of smoke or ash. Prolonged use with the bypass damper open can lead to exceeding the maximum allowable chimney temperature.

Flue Damper

The flue damper seals off the fireplace from the chimney. This is to ensure that as much of the stored heat in the fireplace is emitted into the room as possible and not out the chimney after the last load in the heating cycle. The damper has a small built in opening, so even when it's closed it protects against smoke being produced and released. The flue damper must be open during burning, but can be closed after the last load of firewood has burned.

Air Inlet

When firing in a heat accumulating fireplace, the air inlet is traditionally kept open to a maximum. This ensures optimal combustion and minimizes carbon deposits in the smoke duct system. In addition it makes it easier to keep the glass clean during intensive firing. However, should one wish for a longer burn period and slower flames, the air inlet is adjusted and reduced. Salzburg is equipped with secondary combustion technology, which can normally only be found on modern fireplaces. This ensures clean combustion and high efficiency, even at lower loads.

Damage

The fireplace can sustain minor damage from shipping and handling. This can be repaired with an acrylic/light filler and lightly sanded. If the damage is more severe, it is recommended to fill repeatedly with tile adhesive or cement putty to avoid sinking. Smooth off with a damp sponge or a float.

Cleaning the Smoke duct System

When the fireplace is used everyday during the heating season, we recommend that the smoke duct system be swept (cleaned) at least once a year. This is to maintain the draft and efficiency. Soot coats the ducts and lowers the efficiency. You will also notice that the draft is reduced and the flames are hard to control with the air inlet. The fireplace must always be cold before it is swept or inspected. Cleaning the vertical channels can be done by removing the Thermotte plates (brick panels) inside the combustion chamber. Behind these, remove the left and right hatch covers to access the channels. Sweeping of the smoke pipe or chimney is done through the top. See Page 58.

Ash and Ash Pan

The ash pan consists of an inner liner which is used for emptying the ashes.
The ashes must be emptied regularly. Please note that the ashes may contain hot embers even several days after the fire has gone out. Use a noncombustible container to remove the ashes. See page 53.

Floor Protection

Any combustible flooring or floor covering beneath the appliance and / or within the area extending horizontally beyond the appliance on any side equipped with a door, and beyond the appliance on the other sides and rear, shall be protected by a continuous, durable, noncombustible pad that will provide ember protection. (See page 47).

Chimney Connection

Follow chimney manufacturer's specification for chimney connection. Dry stack the fireplace for accurate height and position for chimney connection.

CAUTION: At no time can unlabeled parts, or substitute parts made for another chimney system be used. Install as per chimney manufacturer's installation instructions.

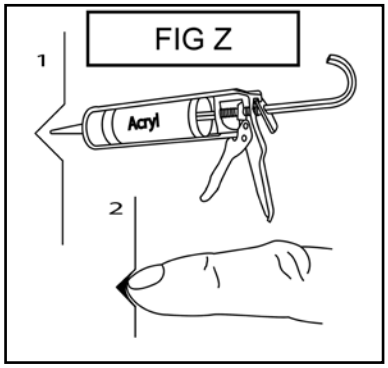
Install chimney according to chimney manufacturer's instructions. The performance of your woodstove is largely dependent on the chimney system. Too short a chimney can cause difficult start-ups, dirty glass, smoking problems when the door is open, and even reduced heat output. Too tall a chimney can cause excessive draft which can result in very short burn times and excessive heat output and possible overheating of the stove.

Warning

This product is not compatible with top mount concrete chimney. The fireplace is not to be used to support the weight of the chimney.

Sealant

The outer elements should be Sealed with the included acrylic / latex. Make sure that all the surfaces that are to be sealed are free of dust. The surfaces can be cleaned for better adhesion. Ensure that the surfaces are dry before spreading on the acrylic / latex. Once the fireplace is assembled, fill the joints with acrylic / latex and even it out with a sponge or finger and some soapy water in order to have a clear indentation between the elements (FIG Z). If additional Deta Fire Acrylic is required, please contact your local Archgard dealer.



Acrylic / Latex Sealant

Stove Pipe Sealant

Tile Adhesive (Thinset Mortar)

Polishing
If a more traditional and polished surface is wished for, dampen the surround and cover with tile adhesive (thinset mortar) and a fiberglass mesh prior to adding any mortar or mineral polish.

Tiles
This fireplace can also be partially or completely covered with tiles or a natural stone of your choice. As with the section above on “Polishing”, we recommend that the chimney surround is dampened before it is covered with the tile adhesive (thinset mortar) and a fiberglass mesh. This ensures good adhesion and prevents the formation of cracks at the joints of the surround. **Tile, stones, or mortar cannot be thicker than 3/4” around the door handle as it will impact operation of the door handle**.

Please note that the air gap between the door frame and the surround must not be filled with sealant, mortar etc.

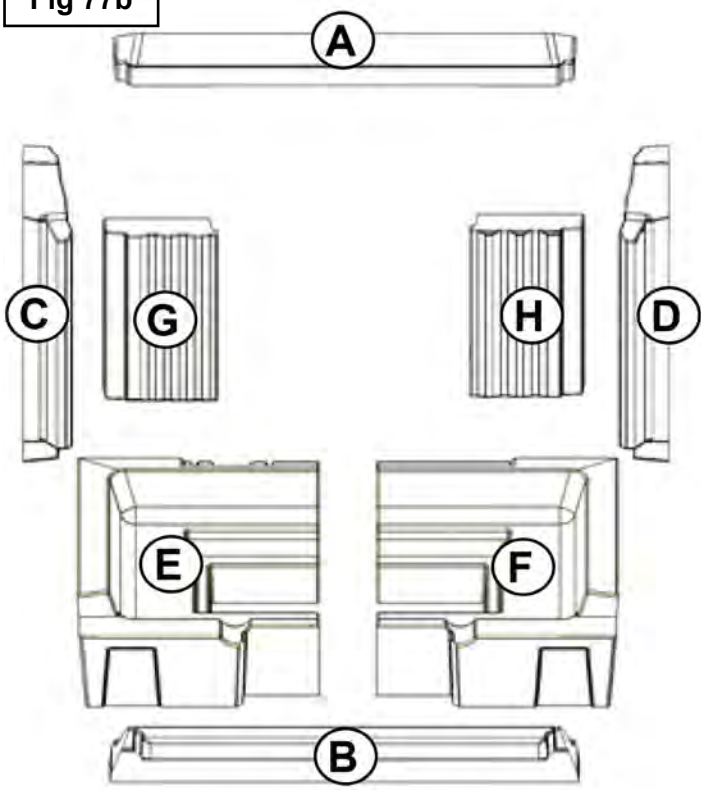
Caution: all adhesive and mortar must be cured before burning in the fireplace to avoid unsealed areas.

Warning

NEVER USE GAS, KAROSENE, ALCOHOL OR ANY OTHER ACCELERANT FOR LIGHTING A FIRE. DOING SO COULD CAUSE PERSONAL INJURY AND/OR DAMAGE TO THE FIREPLACE.

Thermotte® (brick panels)
The insulating plates in the firebox (Fig 77b) contribute to a high combustion temperature, which leads to a cleaner burn of the wood and a higher rate of efficiency. Any cracks in the plates will not reduce their insulation efficiency. If new plates are required, contact your dealer.

Fig 77b



A. Smoke baffle
B. Bottom plate front
C. Lateral plate left
D. Lateral plate right
E. Bottom plate left
F. Bottom plate right
G. Backplate left
H. Backplate right

Please note: Wood logs that are too long can cause additional strain and crack the plates due to tension created between the side plates.

Please also note that the Thermotte™ plates may release colored dust when touched. Avoid touching any cast iron parts with dust on your fingers. Any visible dust on cast iron can be removed with a clean, dry cloth.

Failure to follow the guidelines for curing can cause the elements to crack (see Page 48 for curing process).

Before Installing a new fireplace

Several countries have local regulations for installation of fireplaces, which change regularly. It is the responsibility of the home owner or installer that these regulations are complied with in the country/ region where the fireplace is installed.

Archgard Industries is not responsible for incorrect installation.

Chimney Draft

Compared to older models, the clean burning fireplaces of today put significantly higher demands on the chimney. Even the best fireplace will not work properly if the chimney does not have the right dimensions or is not in good working order. The draft is mainly controlled by gas temperature, outside temperature, air supply as well as the height and inner diameter of the chimney. The diameter of the chimney should never be less than that of the flue/ chimney collar.

The draft increases when:

- The chimney becomes warmer than the outside air
- The active length of the chimney over the hearth increases
- Good air supply to the combustion

It can be difficult to obtain the right draft conditions in case the chimney is too large relative to the fireplace, as the chimney does not heat up well enough. In such cases you may want to contact a professional for evaluation of possible measures. Draft that is too strong can be controlled with a damper. If necessary, contact a chimney sweeper. When necessary, contact a professional in advance.

Important to check

(please note that this list is not exhaustive):

- distance from firebox to combustible/flammable materials
- insulation materials/requirements between fireplace surround and back wall
- size of floor plates in front of fireplace if required
- flue connection between firebox and chimney
- insulation requirements if flue passes through a flammable wall

WARNING

Do not use fuel briquettes / compact wood in our products. Use of such fuel may cause the product to overheat and exceed the temperatures determined safe.

Warning

NEVER use impregnated wood, painted wood, plywood, chipboard, rubbish, milk cartons, printed material or similar. If any of these items are used as fuel the warranty is invalid. Common to these materials is that during combustion, hydrochloric acid and heavy metals can form that are harmful to the environment, you and the insert. Hydrochloric acid can also corrode the steel in the chimney or masonry in a masonry chimney. Also, avoid firing with bark, sawdust or other extremely fine wood, apart from when lighting a fire. This form of fuel can easily cause a flashover that can lead to temperatures that are too high.

Technical Specifications

Minimum distances to combustible materials	Back	102mm	4”
	Side	254mm	10”
	Control Arm Side	406mm	16”
	Bottom	0mm	0"
Flue gas temperature		137°C	276°F
	XL +1	114°C	237°F
	XL +2	110°C	230°F
Thermal storage capacity		100% after 6.7 hrs	
		50% after 10.6 hrs	
		25% after 22.6 hrs	
	XL +1	100% after 6.9 hrs	
		50% after 10.4 hrs	
		25% after 21.7 hrs	
	XL +2	100% after 7 hrs	
		50% after 10.1 hrs	
		25% after 20.8 hrs	
Average heat output during discharge period (100% - 25%)		3.9 kW	13307 BTU
		4.1 kW	13990 BTU
		4.3 kW	14672 BTU
Chimney draft		12 Pa	
Maximum Length of wood logs		510 mm	20”
Weight	XL	1330 kg	2932 lb
	XL +1	1672 kg	3686 lb
	XL +2	2014 kg	4440 lb

RESIDENTIAL INSTALLATION

CAUTION: At no time can unlabeled parts, or substitute parts made for another chimney system be used. Install as per chimney manufacturer's installation instructions.

1. Please read this entire manual before you install and use your new Salzburg XL woodstove. Failure to follow instructions may result in property damage, bodily injury or even death. Be aware that local Codes and Regulations may override some items in this manual. Check with your local Authority Having Jurisdiction.

2. Select a location for your Archgard Salzburg XL Stove. Double check the clearances on the label and set the stove in place.

3. For a vertical installation, suspend a plumb bob from the ceiling over the exact center of your stove flue collar or use a laser centering device and mark the ceiling to indicate the center of the chimney.

4. Check that the intended location does not interfere with trusses, joists or rafters before proceeding further.

5. Cut a hole in the ceiling and roof to suit the chimney system and do any necessary framing as required by the chimney manufacturer. Maintain the integrity of the vapor barrier. NOTE: Interior chimneys shall be enclosed where they extend through closets, storage areas, occupied spaces, or anyplace where the surface of the chimney could be contacted by persons or combustible materials.

6. Install required supports, firestops, radiation shields, etc. Assemble chimney sections so that the finished length is cradled in the support and protruding through the roof, install the flashing and storm collar (in some cases you may have to install the flashing before the section of chimney goes through the roof) . Attach rain cap. Depending on how much exposed chimney you have, you may need to install roof braces.

Install chimney according to chimney manufacturer's instructions. The performance of your woodstove is largely dependent on the chimney system. Too short a chimney can cause difficult start-ups, dirty glass, smoking problems when the door is open, and even reduced heat output. Too tall a chimney can cause excessive draft which can result in very short burn times and excessive heat output and possible overheating of the stove.

CAUTION: The chimney should be the same size as the 6" flue outlet on the stove. The Salzburg XL must be connected to a listed UL 103 HT chimney in the USA or a listed ULC S629 chimney in Canada or a code approved masonry chimney with a flue liner.

7. The area at the sides and rear of the unit must contain ember protection (ember pad) composed of any noncombustible material. See Page 47.

8. The area in front of the appliance (hearth pad) must be of noncombustible material and must extend 25" in front of the door opening for the entire width of the appliance. It must be composed of a 1/2" material with an R value of 8.33 @ 500°F (200°C) and finished with 3/8" ceramic tile or equivalent. See page 47 for more information.

Note: In Canada, the floor pad (ember pad) must be of noncombustible material and must extend 25" (635mm) in front of the door opening and 8" (203mm) to the sides and rear of the unit. See your local inspector or the CSA B365 in Canada or NFPA 211 in USA.

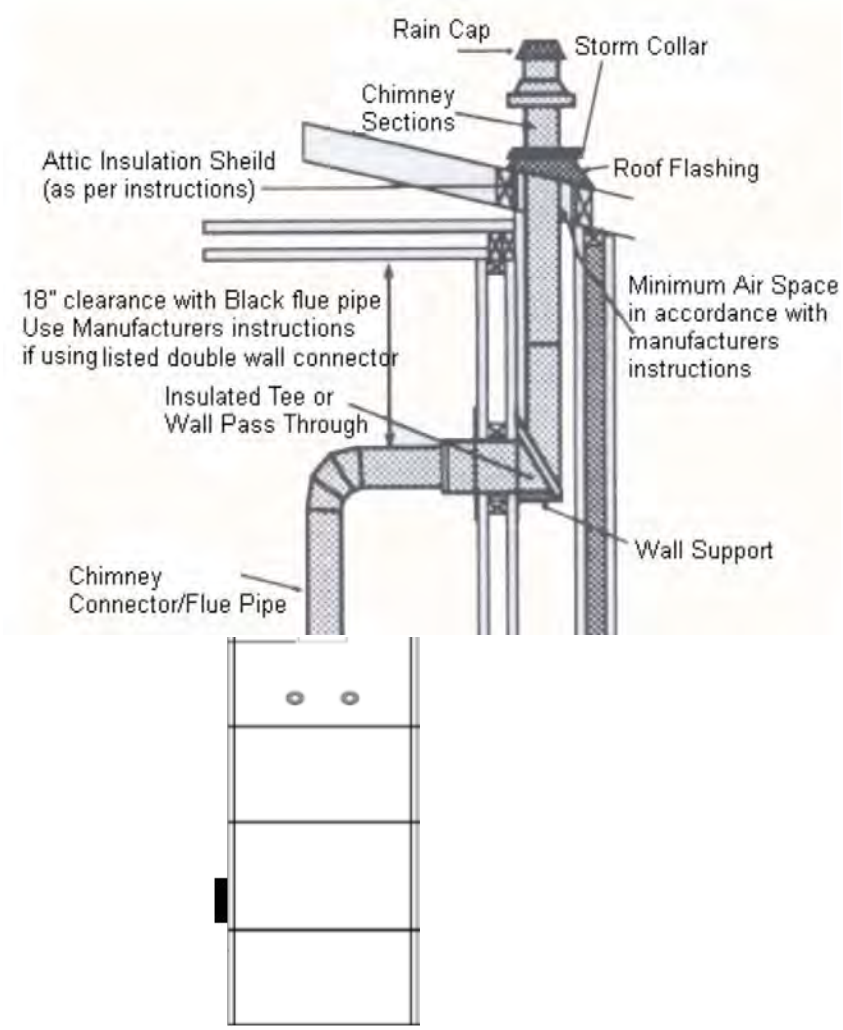
9. When the stove is positioned with the flue collar centered under the chimney, hook up the connector pipe and fasten it to the flue collar which has provisions for 3 screws and to the chimney as per manufacturer's instructions.

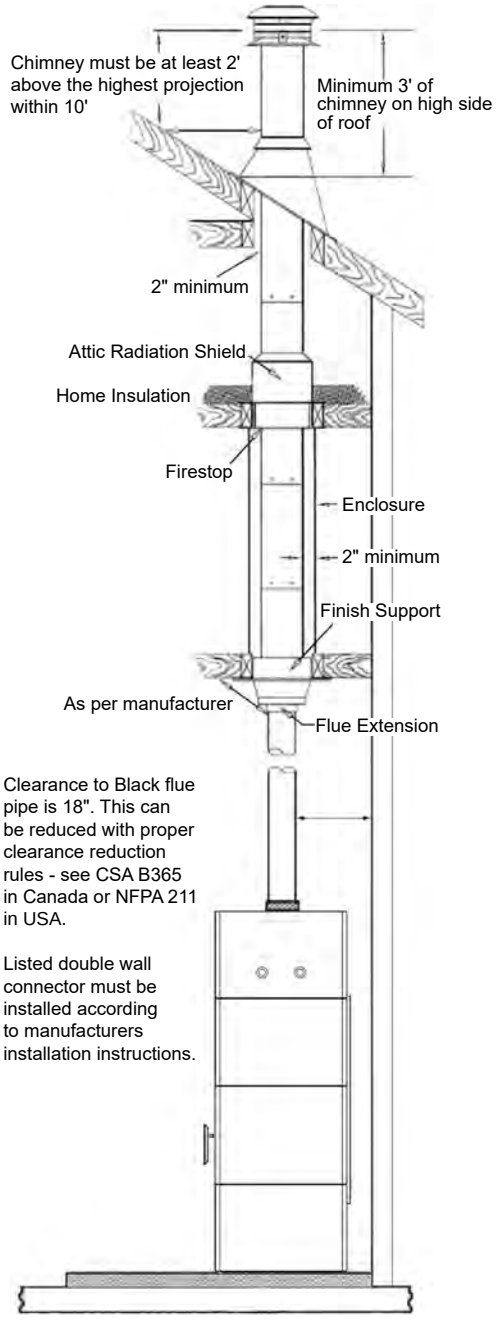
10. For residential installations using 6” stove pipe (single wall or double wall), the chimney connector must be at least 24 gauge steel. Do not use galvanized pipe.

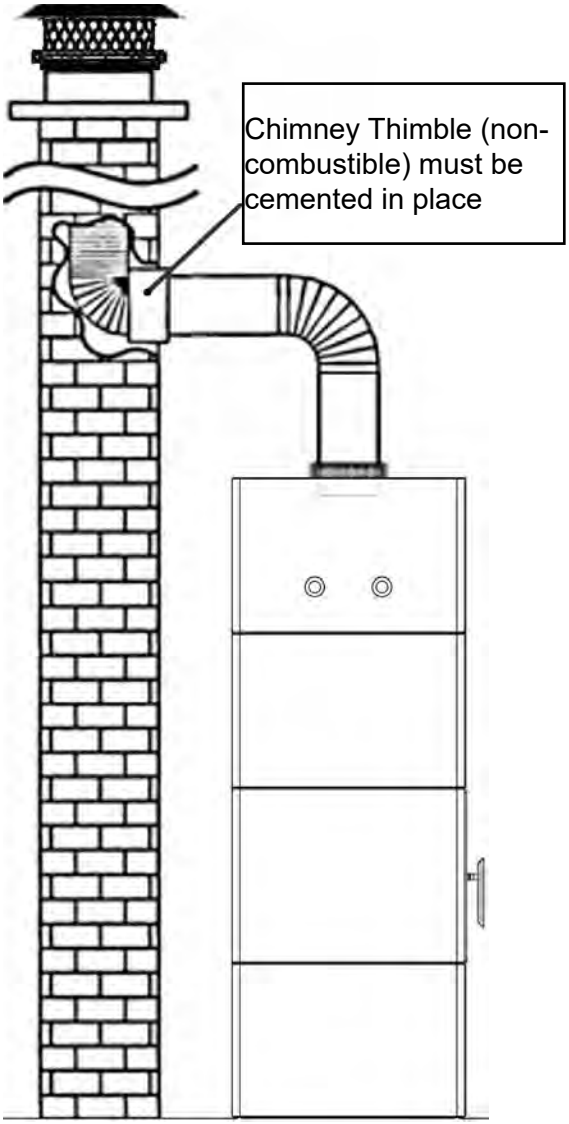
11. **Do not connect this unit to a chimney serving another appliance.**

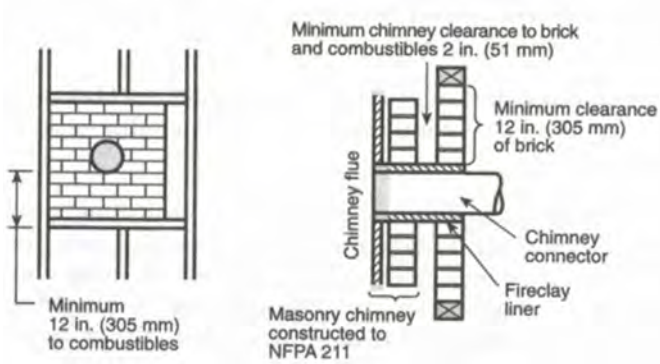
12. A chimney connector cannot pass through an attic or roof space, closet or similar concealed space, or a floor, ceiling, wall or partition of combustible construction. In Canada, if passage through a wall, or partition of combustible construction is desired, the installation shall conform to CAN/CSA-B365, Installation Code for Solid-Fuel-Burning Appliances and Equipment. In the U.S.A. install according to NFPA 211.

Do not connect Salzburg XL to an air distribution duct. Check with chimney manufacturer’s installation instructions for more thorough / detailed instructions for installing their chimney.









Chase Enclosure

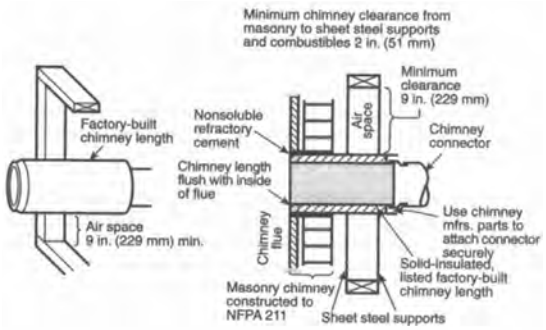
If the chimney runs up the outside of the house, for best performance, it should be enclosed in a chase. It is best to locate the chase away from any overhead obstructions.
For best results, the chase should be constructed in such a way that it is part of building envelope.
It should be well insulated between the footings and the floor of the home to prevent heat loss. Insulate the chase in order to keep the chimney (flue gases) warmer. This will work to increase draft, reduce condensation and creosote formation.
Include an access door by the chimney “Tee Cap” for chimney maintenance.

Masonry Chimney

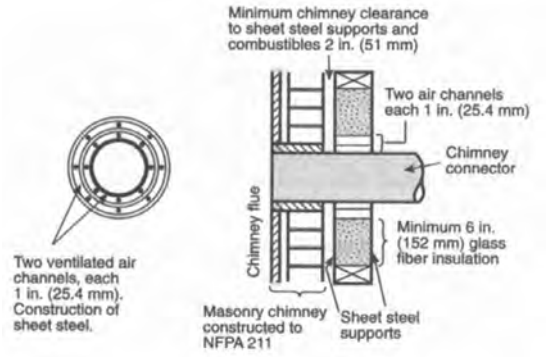
Ensure that a masonry chimney meets the minimum standards of the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Standard 211 in the U.S.A. In Canada ensure that the masonry chimney meets the minimum requirements of National or Provincial Building and Fire Codes. It must have at least a 5/8” (16mm) fire clay liner or a listed chimney liner system. Make sure there are no cracks, loose mortar or other signs of deterioration and blockage. It is best to have the chimney inspected by a professional, and be sure to have the chimney cleaned before the stove is installed and operated.
For optimal performance, masonry chimneys used to vent this appliance should be lined with a 6” (152mm) stainless steel or cast in place liner. Installations into a clay flue without a stainless steel or cast in place liner may reduce draw which affects performance, cause the glass to darken and produce excessive creosote.
When connecting the stove through a combustible wall to a masonry chimney, special methods are needed. The following “Systems” are based on the NFPA 211 Standard for the U.S.A. and it should be referenced for more detail. For Canadian requirements, check the CAN/CSA B365 and your local building codes.

System 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 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.

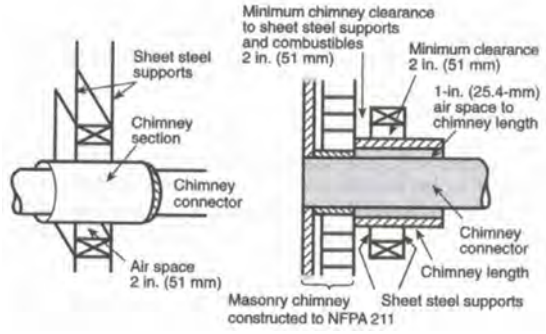
MASONRY CHIMNEY (cont'd)



System B: 9" (228.6 mm) Clearance to Combustible Wall Member: Using a 6" (152.4 mm) inside diameter, listed, factory-built Solid-Pak chimney section with insulation of 1" (25.4 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 Solid-Pak chimney). The inner end of the Solid-Pak chimney section shall be flush with the inside of the masonry chimney flue, and sealed with a non-water soluble refractory cement. Use this cement to also seal to the brick masonry penetration.



System C: 6" (152.4 mm) Clearance to Combustible Wall Member: Starting with a minimum 24 gage (.024" [.61 mm]) 6" (152.4 mm) metal chimney connector, and a minimum 24 gage 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-gage 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.



System 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 inches [51 mm] larger than the 6" [152.4 mm] chimney connector). Use this as a pass-through for a minimum 24-gage single wall steel chimney connector. Keep solid-pak section concentric with and spaced 1" (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 gage minimum sheet metal supports. See that the supports are fastened securely to wall surfaces on all sides. Make sure fasteners used to secure chimney flue liner.

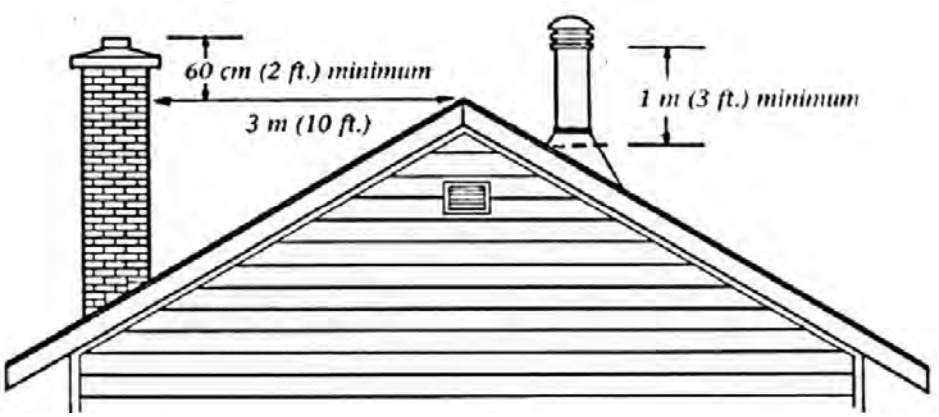
Minimum Chimney Heights

The chimney must be at least 3 ft. (.9m) higher than the highest point where it passes through the roof and at least 2 ft. (.6m) higher than the highest part of the roof or structure within 10 ft. (3m) of the chimney, measured horizontally. **These are code requirements and cannot guarantee a suitable draft**. We recommend using a minimum total system height of 12 ft. (3.6m), measured from the flue collar to the bottom of the chimney cap).

1) At sea level minimum height is 12' straight, off the top of the appliance.

2) Add the following vertical height to compensate for:
45 deg. elbow = 1 ft.
90 deg. elbow = 2 ft.
"T" = 3 ft.
Each foot of horizontal run = 2 ft.

3) Add 4% overall for each 1000' above sea level.



Examples:
a) 1-1/2 ft. of horizontal run = 3 ft. one "T" = 3 ft.
Total Addition (at sea level) = 6 ft.

b) One 90 deg. elbow = 2 ft.
2 ft. of horizontal run = 4 ft.
one "T" = 3 ft.
Total Addition (at sea level) = 9 ft.

Recommended Flue Height		
Elevation	**Example a)**	**Example b)**
0'	18'	21'
1000'	18.72'	21.84'
2000'	19.44'	22.68'
5000'	21.60'	25.20'

Elevation (FT) ABOVE SEA LEVEL	(Measured from the top of the unit) **# OF ELBOWS**						
	0	2 x 15°	4 x 15°	2 x 30°	4 x 30°	2 x 45°	4 x 45°
0-1000	12.0	13.0	14.0	15.0	18.0	16.0	20.0
1000-2000	12.5	13.5	14.5	15.5	19	16.5	21.0
2000-3000	13.0	14.0	15.0	16.0	19.5	17.0	21.5
3000-4000	13.5	14.5	15.5	17.0	20.0	18.0	22.5
4000-5000	14.0	15.0	16.0	17.5	21.0	18.5	23.0
5000-6000	14.5	15.5	17.0	18.0	21.5	19.0	24.0
6000-7000	15.0	16.0	17.5	18.5	22.5	20.0	25.0
7000-8000	15.5	16.5	18.0	19.0	23.0	20.5	25.5
8000-9000	16.0	17.0	18.5	20.0	24.0	21.0	26.5
9000-10000	16.5	17.5	19.0	20.5	24.5	22.0	27.0
NOTE: No more than two offsets (four elbows) allowed. Two 45° elbows equal one 90° elbow.							

Vent Specifications

Your Salzburg XL was designed for and tested on a 6” (152mm) chimney, 15’ (4.57m) high, measured from the top of the stove. The further your stack height or diameter varies from this configuration, the greater the possibility of performance problems. In addition, exterior conditions such as roof line, surrounding trees, prevailing winds and nearby hills can influence stove performance. Your local dealer is the expert in your geographic area and can usually make suggestions or discover solutions that will correct any flue problem you may have, allowing your woodstove and its flue system to operate correctly and provide safe and economical heat for your home.

Single Wall: Six inch (6”) (152mm) diameter, minimum 24 MSG black or blued steel connector pipe.

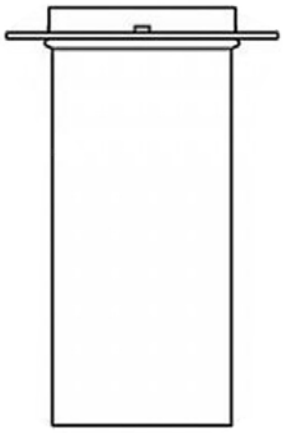
Double Wall: any Six inch (6”) (152mm) diameter, listed double wall air insulated connector pipe.

Chimney: listed factory-built chimney type UL103 HT in USA or CAN/ULC-S629 in Canada, or a code compliant masonry chimney.

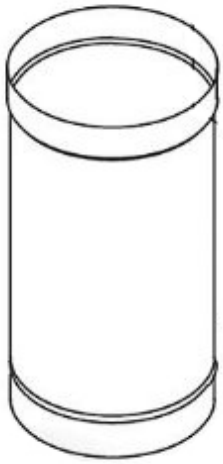
Slip Connector

Your Salzburg XL was designed to allow for settling of up to 1" (25.4 mm). This is normal and does not indicate product defect or install error. A slip connector must be used accommodate this settling and to protect the vent run against unnecessary strain or damage.

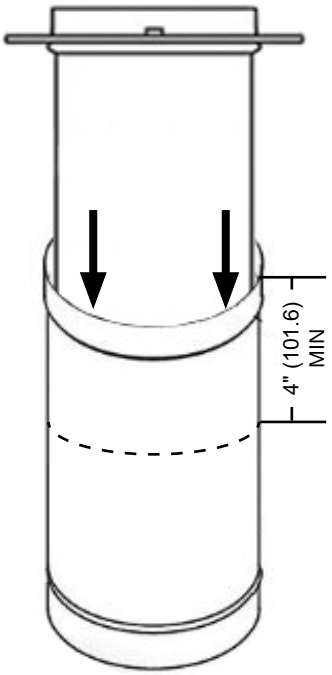
Important: Ensure the slip connector has an overlap of at least 4" (101.6 mm). NEVER insert screws into the slip connector.



Slip Connector

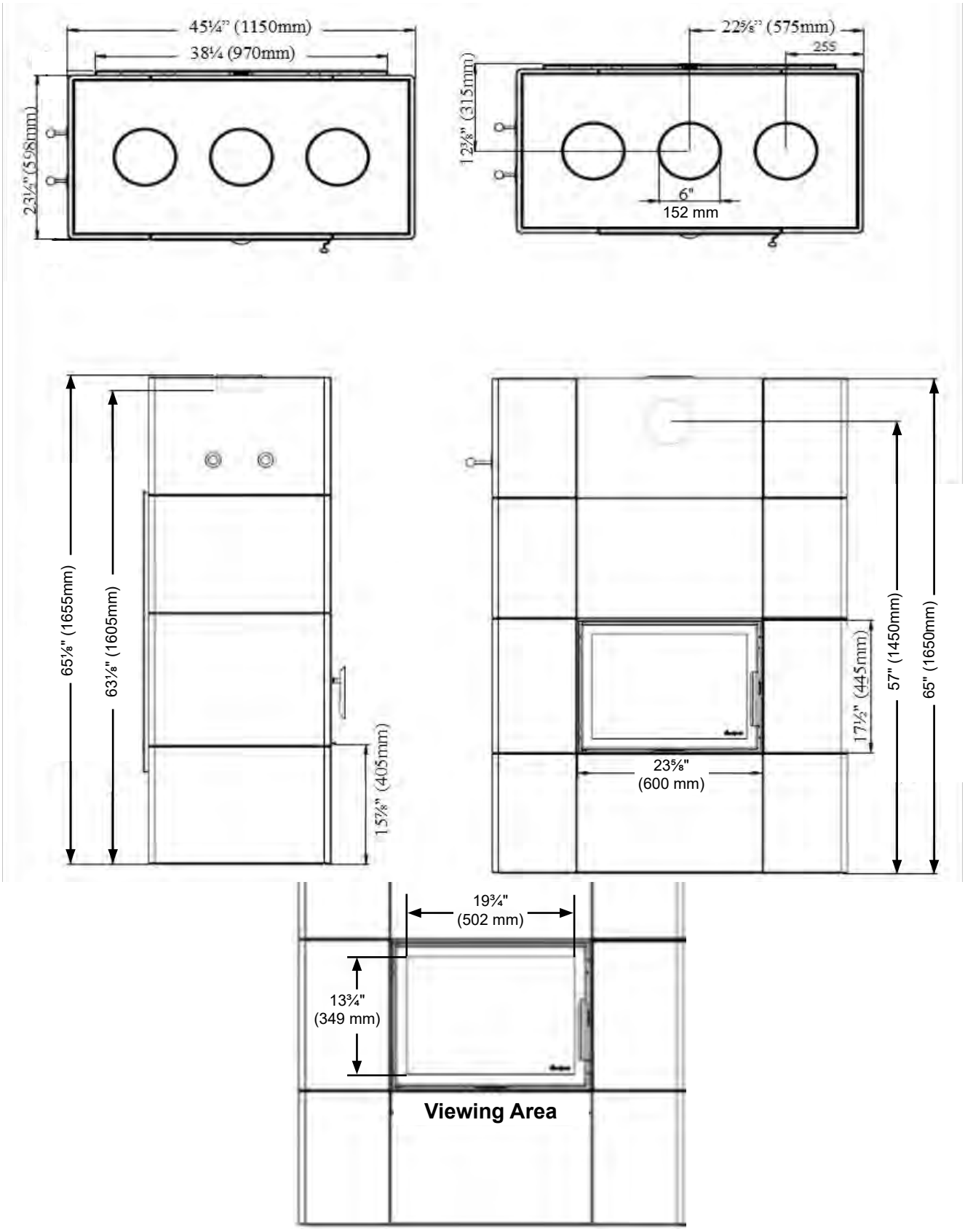


Single Wall Connector pipe.

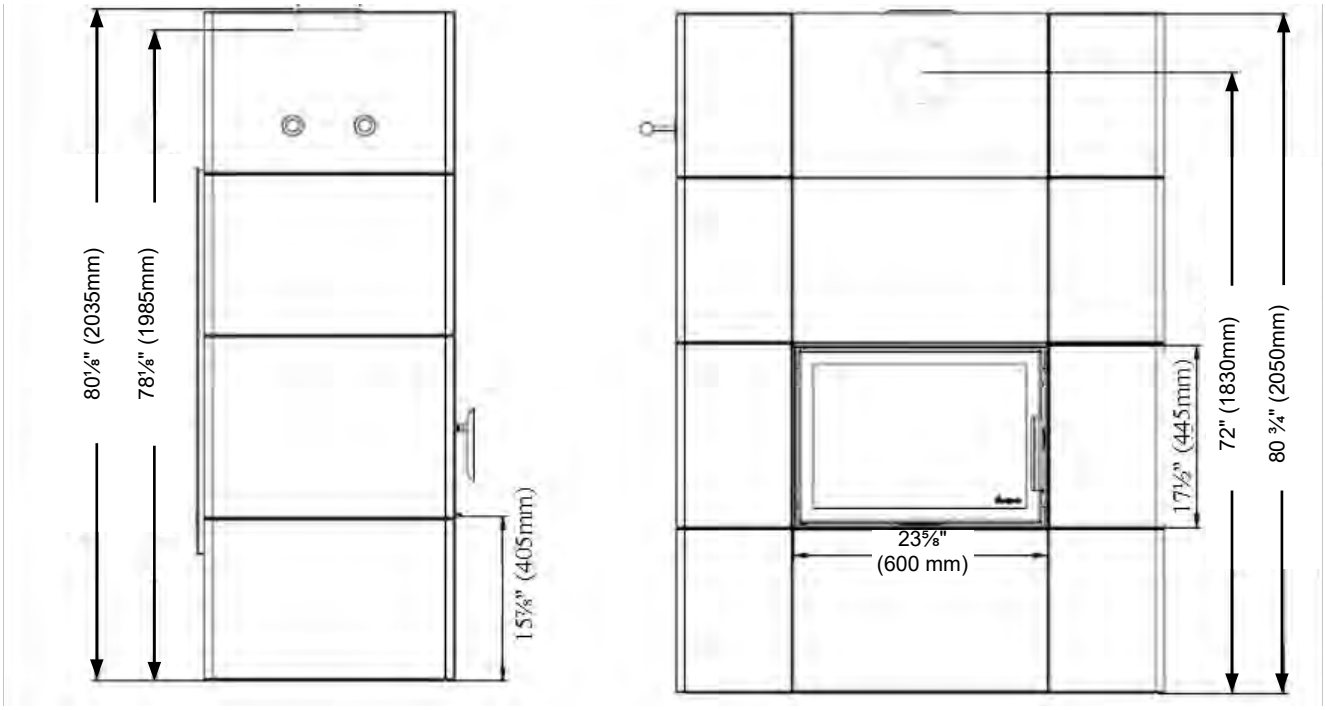


Dimensions

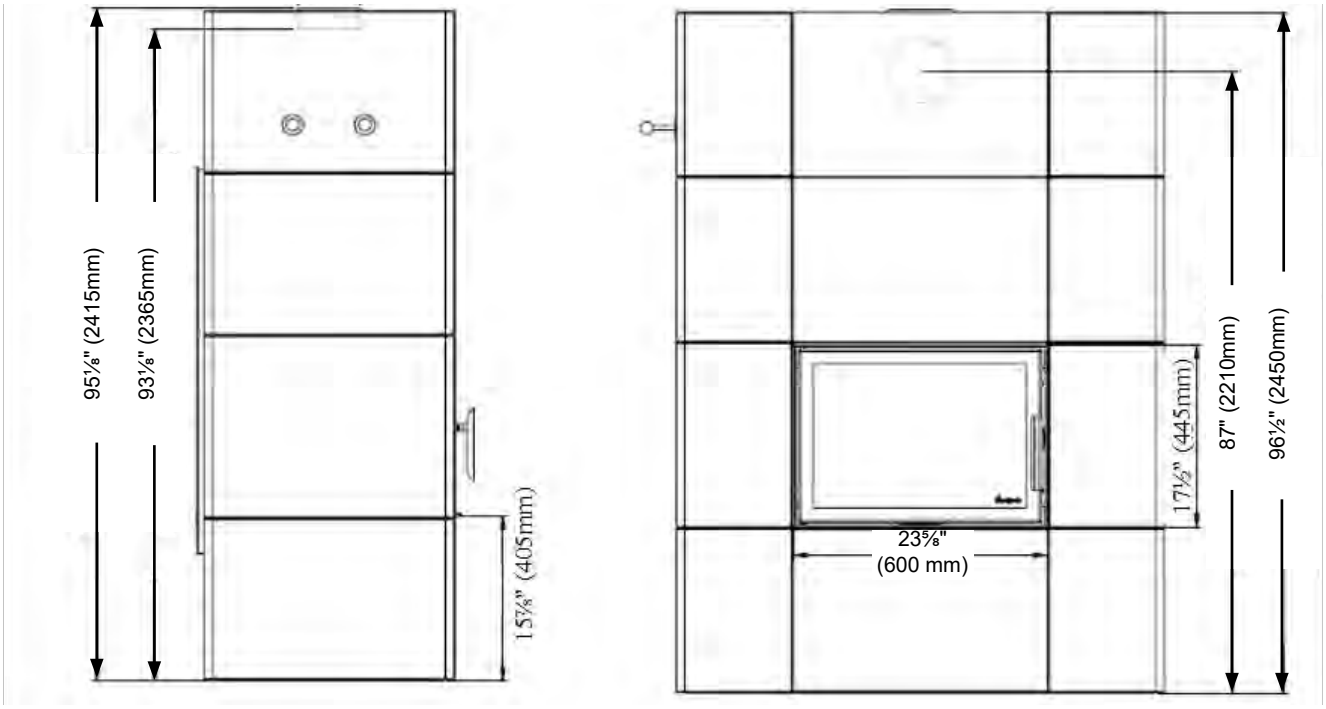
Salzburg XL

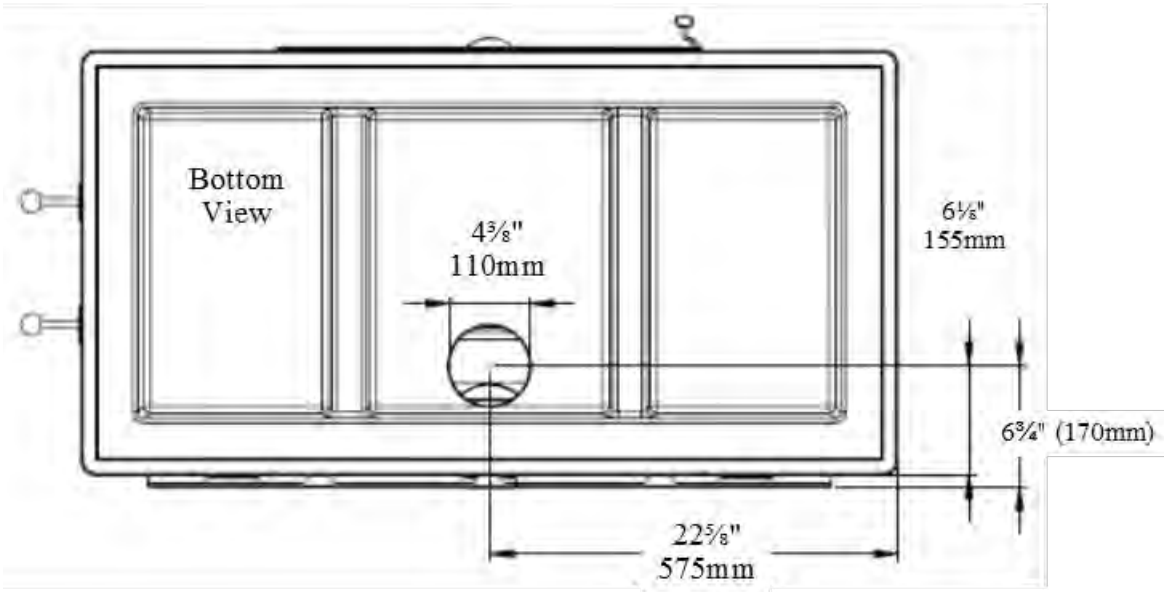


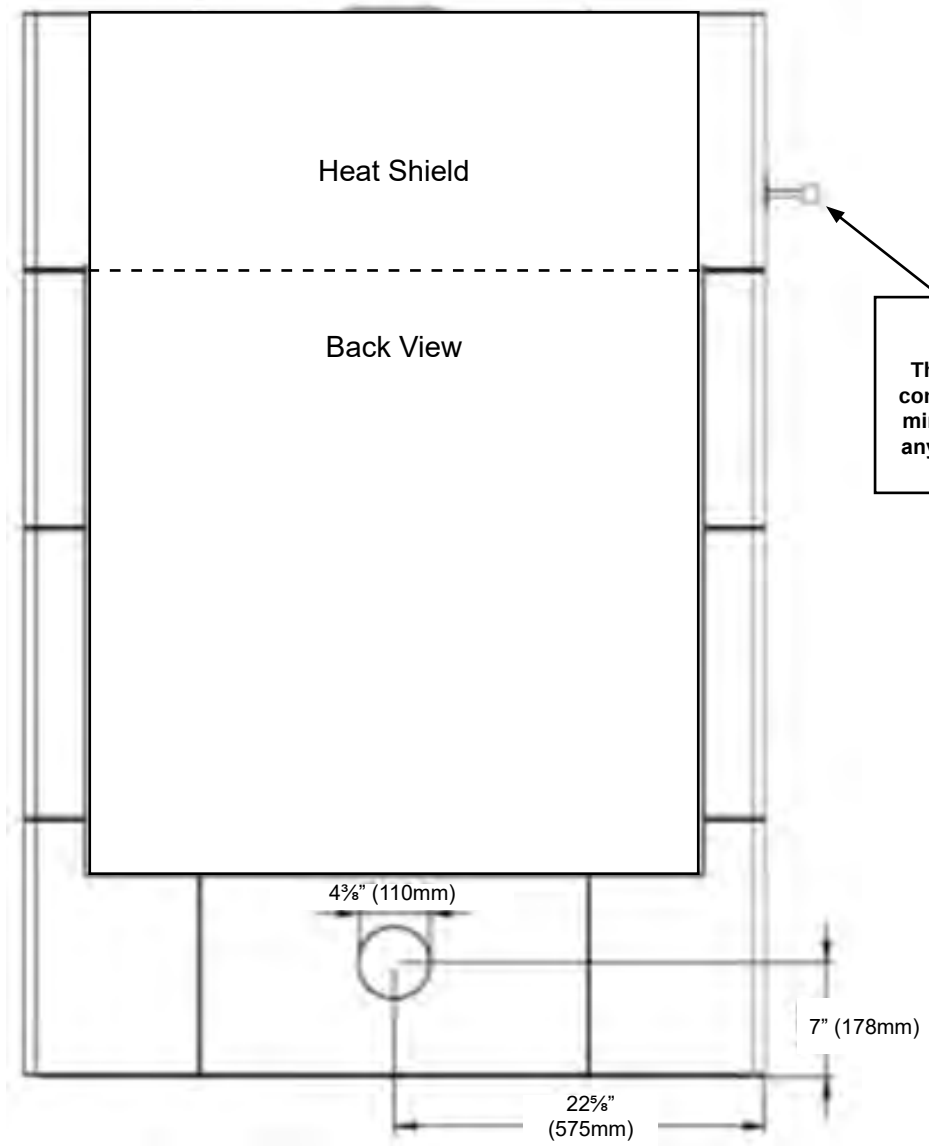
Salzburg XL +1 Dimensions



Salzburg XL +2 Dimensions



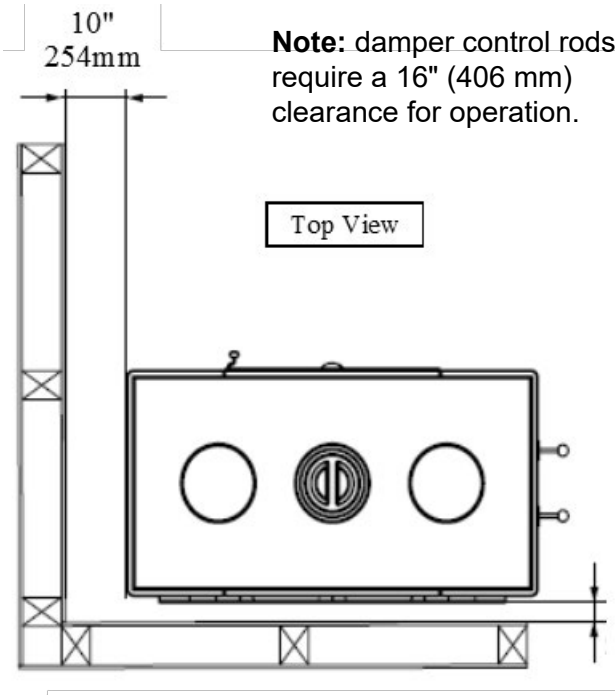




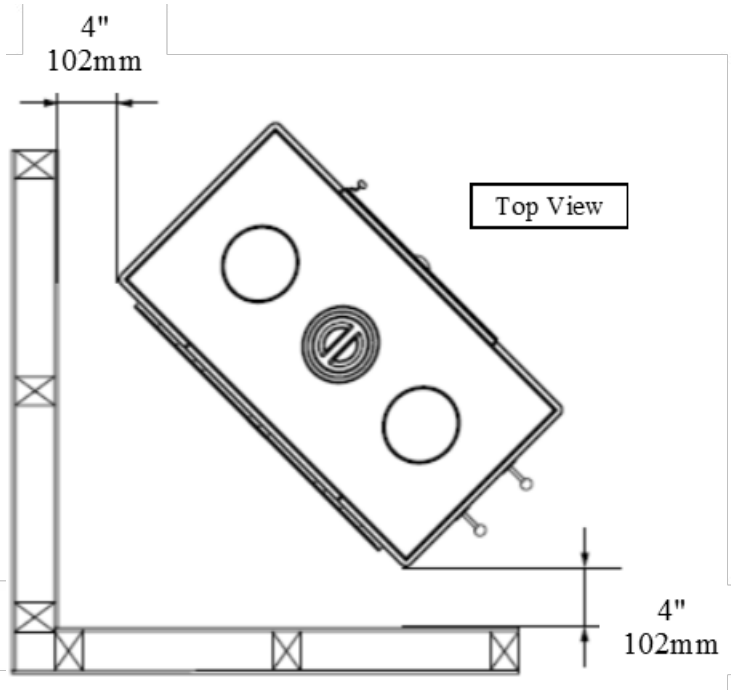
Note

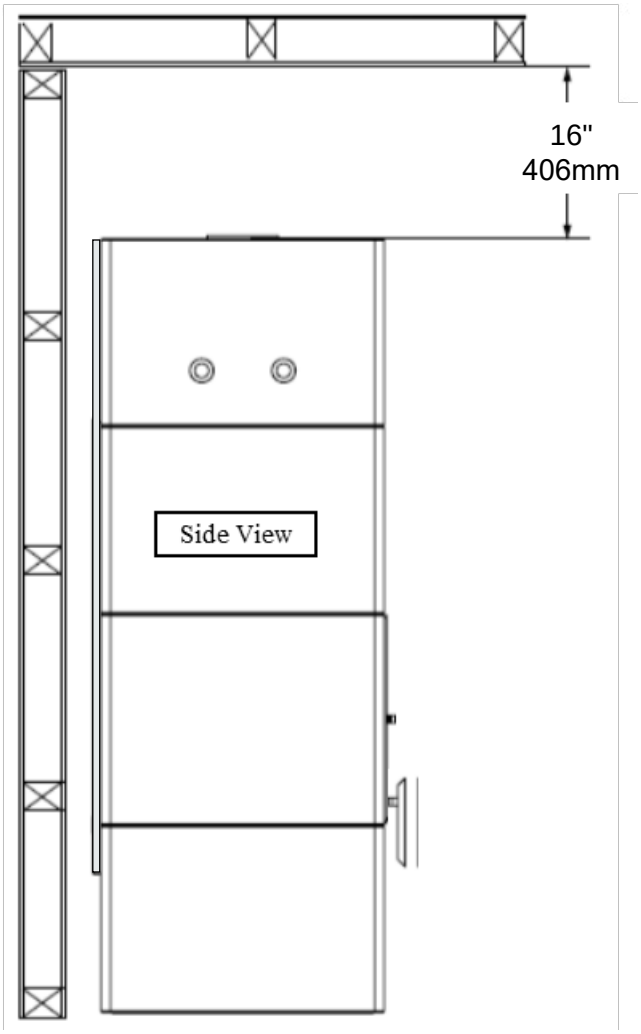
The side where the damper controls are located require a minimum of 16" clearance to any wall for full movement of adjustment rods.

Clearances



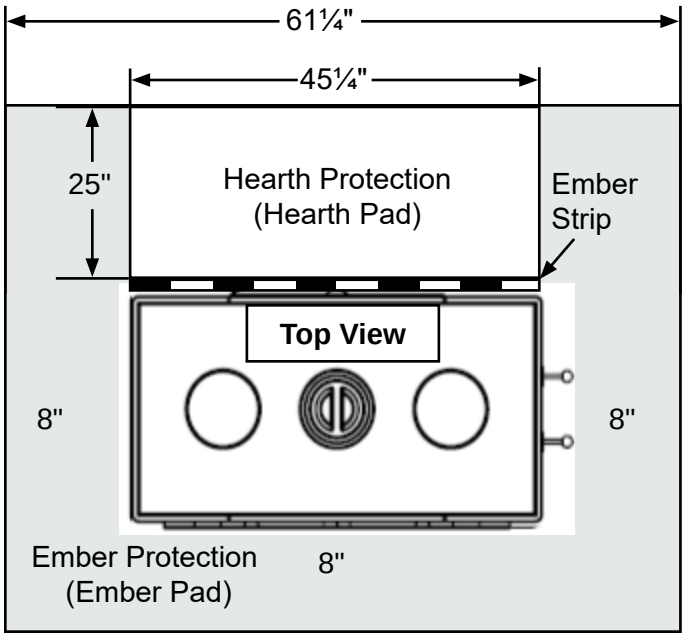
Note: damper control rods require a 16" (406 mm) clearance for operation.





HEARTH PROTECTION

Insulating heat protection with a minimum of ⅜" tile or equivalent on top. See Page 47.



Ember Protection: Any noncombustible material.
Ember Strip: Noncombustible strip extending the width of the appliance. See Page 22 and 47.
Archgard hearth pad insulation board part number: SALZXL-IB.

ASSEMBLY

IMPORTANT

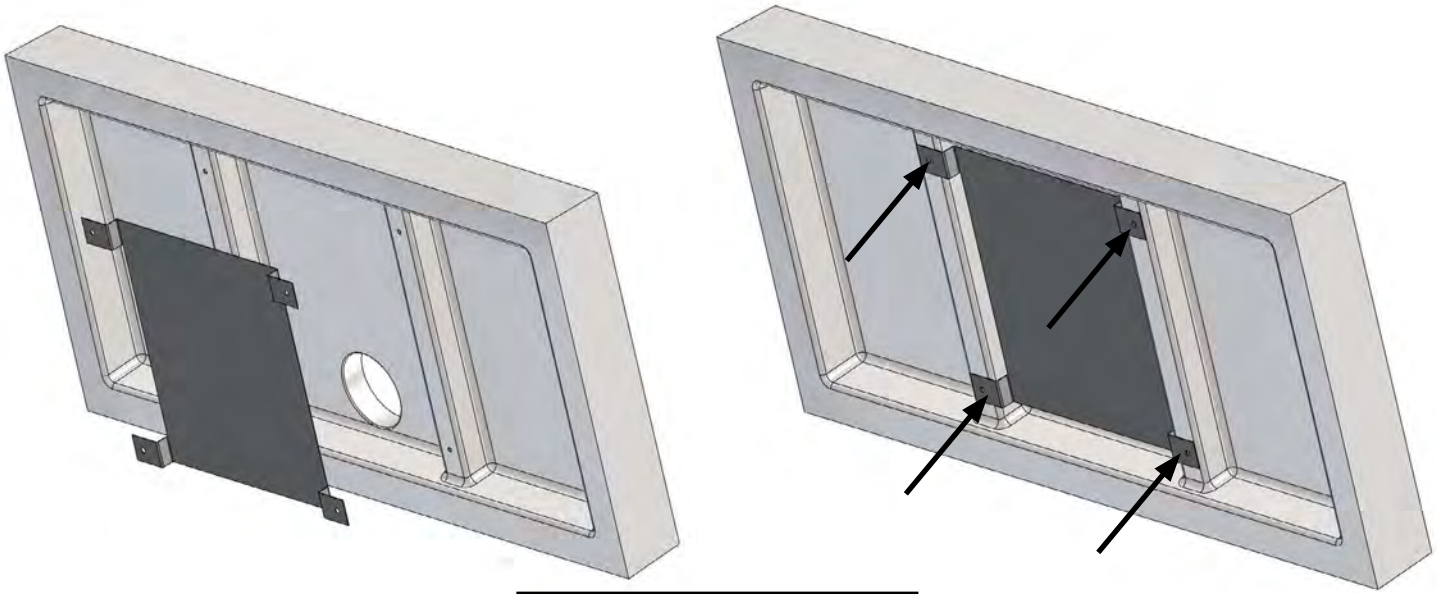
Weight

The home owner / installer must insure that the floor can withstand the load according to the total weight of the fireplace. See specifications on page 10 for weight information.

The core elements described on the following pages can be heavy and difficult to maneuver. We recommend that a minimum of two people perform each install.

Bottom Heat Shield

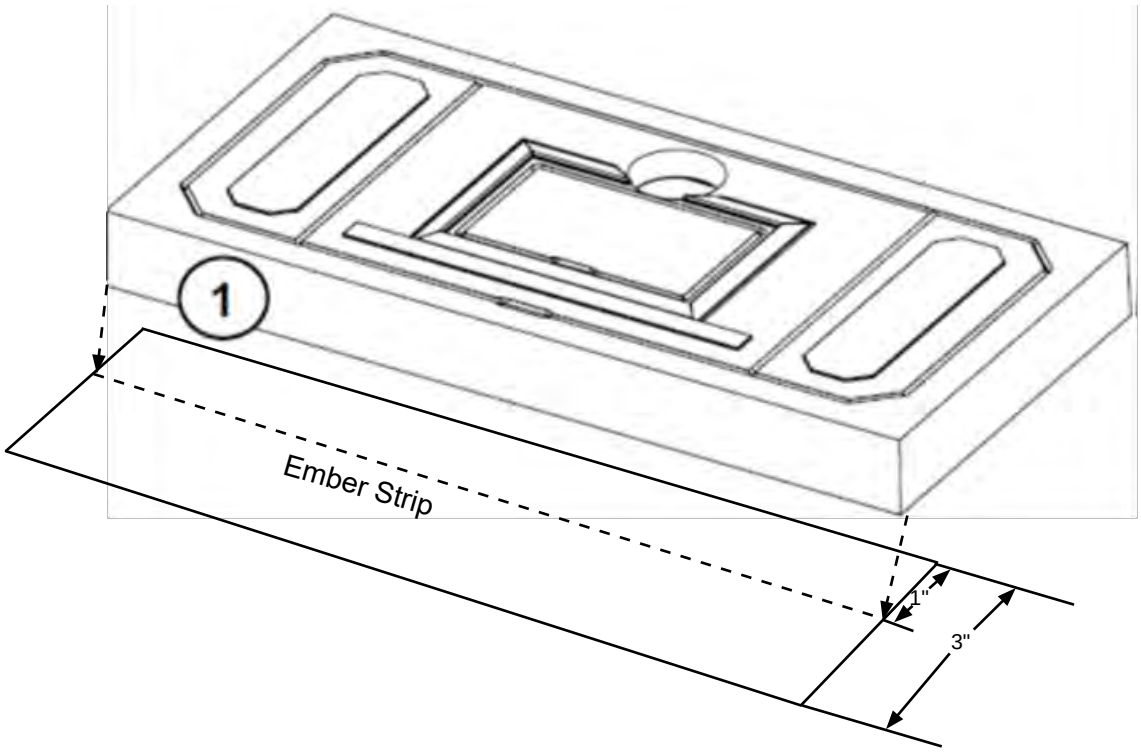
Align the bottom heat shield with the underside of Core Element 1 and secure using the four M6x10 Din 933 screws included. Do not over tighten the screws.



Bottom View

Note: The front of Core element 1 aligns to the middle of a noncombustible ember strip (not included). This strip should be the width of the appliance and 3" deep so that 1" remains under the core element and at least 1" remains in front of the appliance when assembled. This noncombustible strip must be installed by the installer or home owner prior to assembly ensuring the assembly will remain level. See Page 47 for more information. We recommend using a 24 gauge piece of galvanized steel for the ember strip.

Level the base in all directions. It is important that the entire surface of the base plate is in contact with the floor as the plate supports the full weight of the fireplace. Spreading tile adhesive (thinset mortar) on the floor before the plate is put in place can ensure this. Follow instructions on tile adhesive packaging.



Important

The inner core of the Powerstone must be centered in the base element

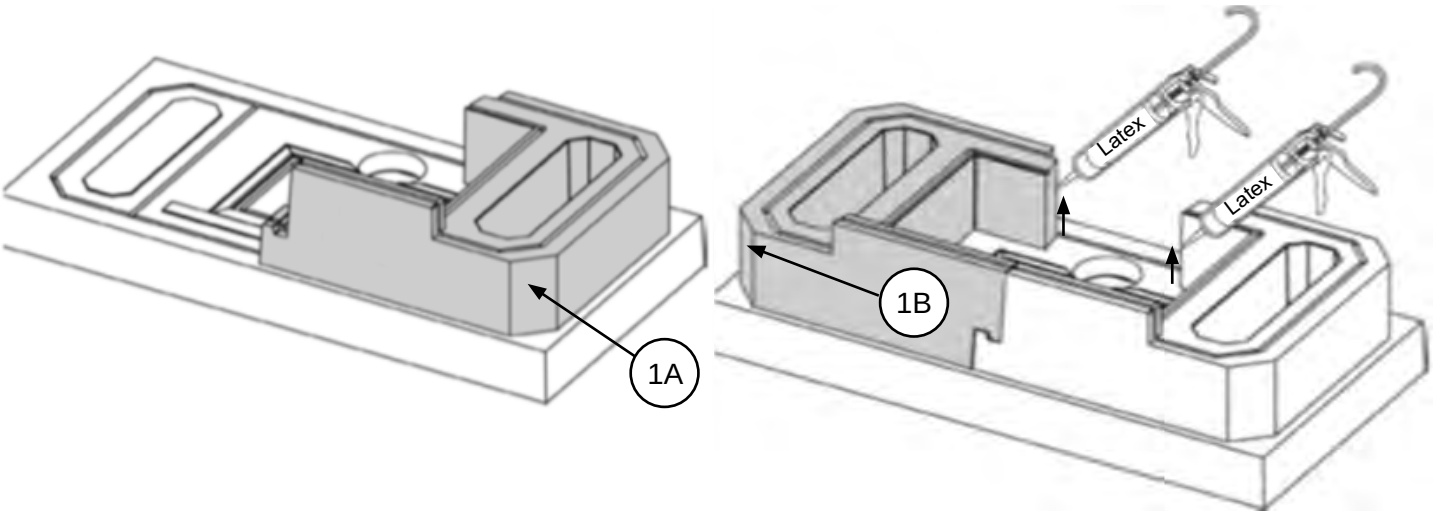
Important

Make sure all factory installed gaskets are in place before adding any sections during assembly.

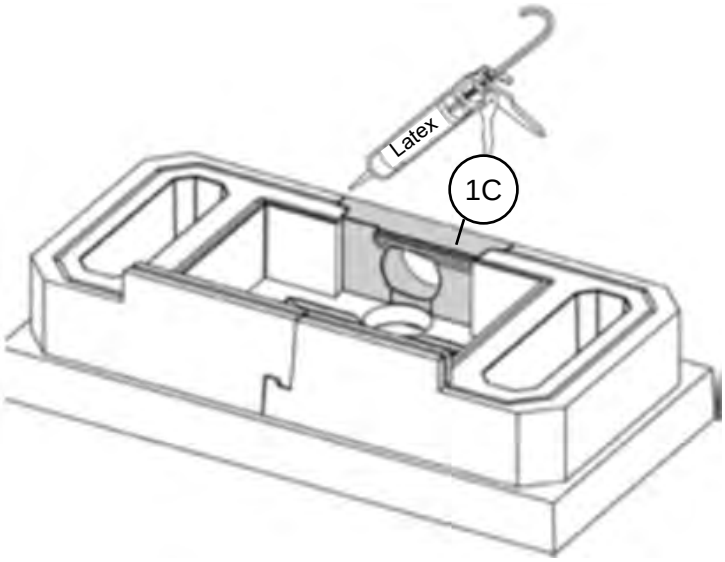
Order of Assembly

Most core elements are stamped to identify the part and help with the order of assembly. For each of the assembly steps that follow the part number stamped on the core element will determine the order of assembly. Always install the part identified as "A" prior to installing the part identified as "B". For example: 1A is installed before 1B.

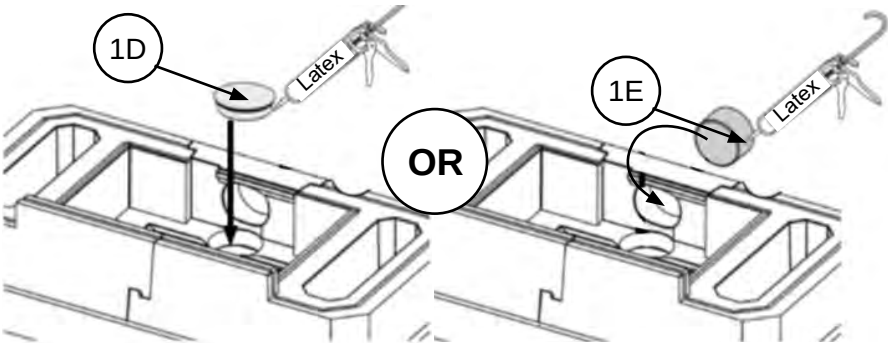
Place core elements 1A and 1B on the base plate. Apply acrylic latex as shown.



Seal the core element for the fresh air supply 1C (part is not stamped) against elements 2 and 3. Note the orientation of 1C as shown below.



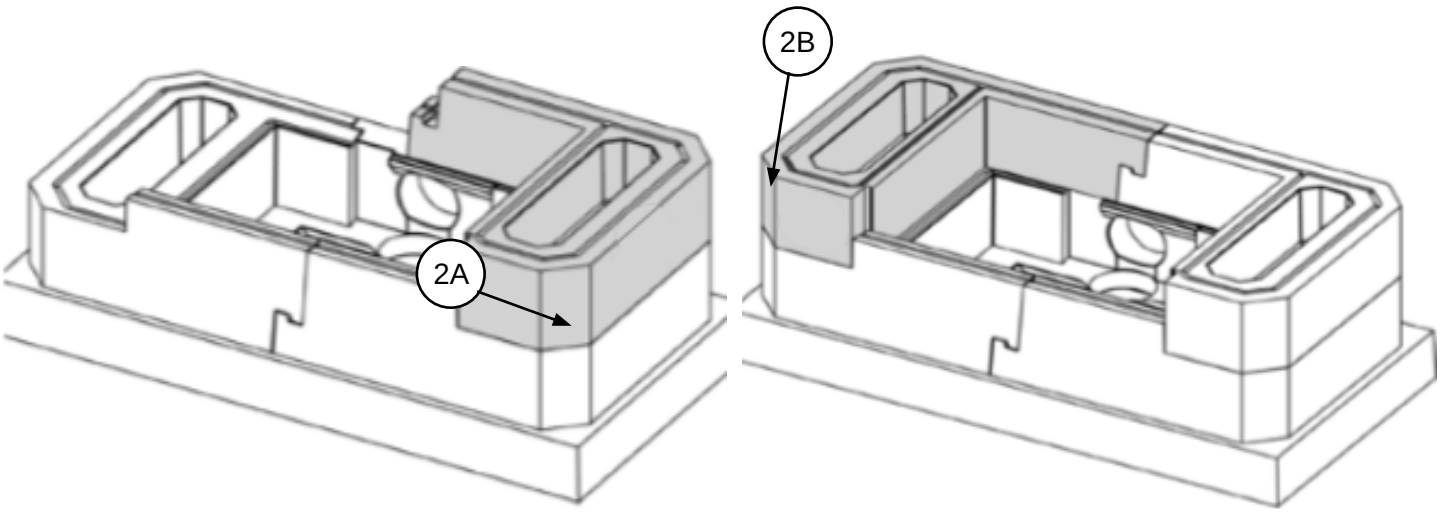
Install item 1D OR 1E according to the chart below. **Note:** item 1E installs from the inside of the assembly.



Do not use both item 1D AND 1E. Refer to the following chart to determine which item to use:

Case		
1	Fresh air supply from the rear of the appliance.	Install 1D, do NOT install 1E.
2	Fresh air supply from the bottom of the appliance.	Install 1E, do NOT install 1D.
3	No fresh air supplied	Install 1D, do NOT install 1E.

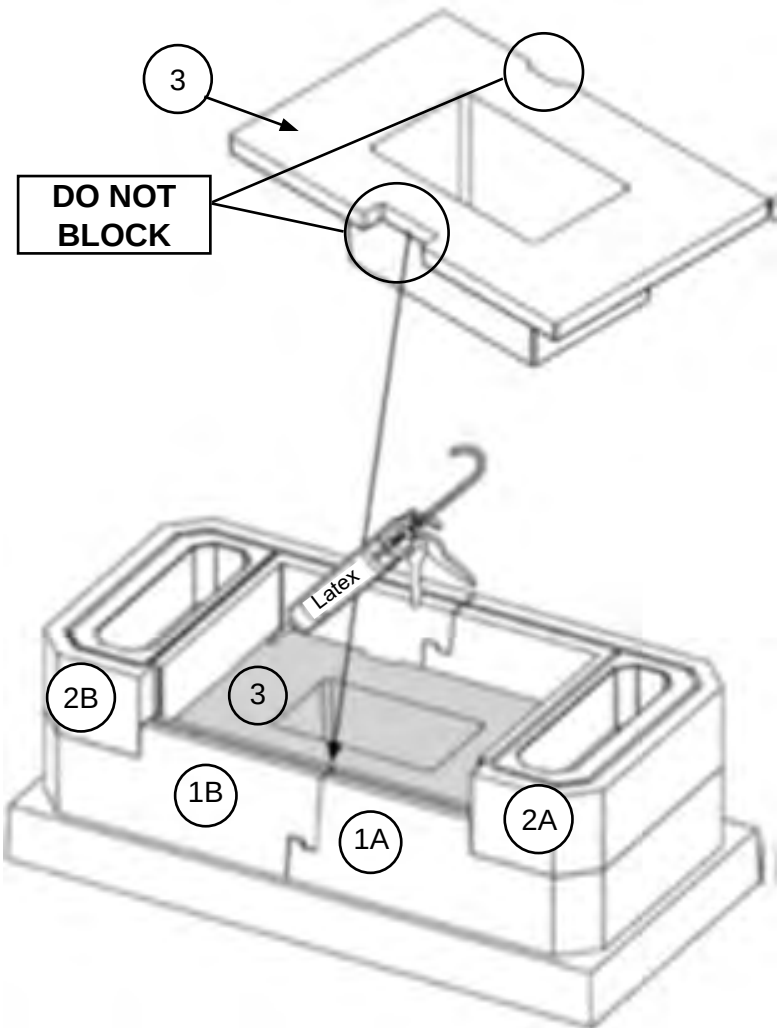
Place core elements 6 and 7 as shown. Ensure each layer of core elements sit flush with layers below.



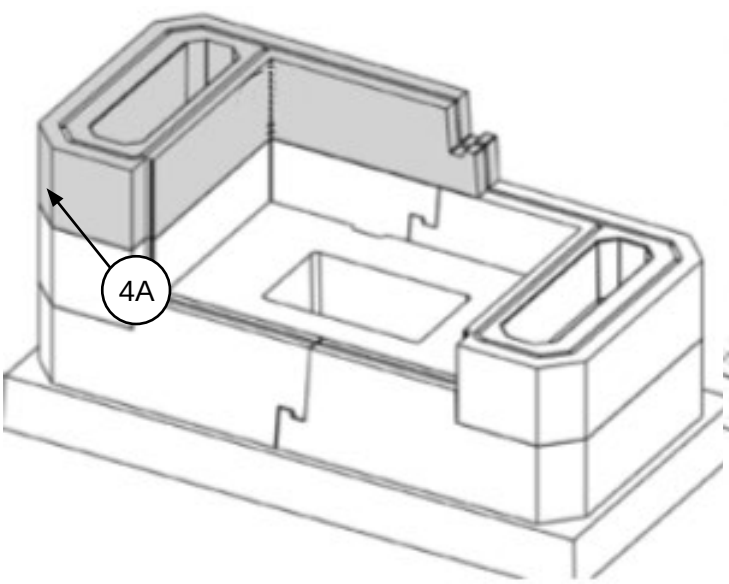
Drop core element 3 (unstamped) into the space shown in the figure to the right. Align element 3 with the larger opening toward the front of the assembly.

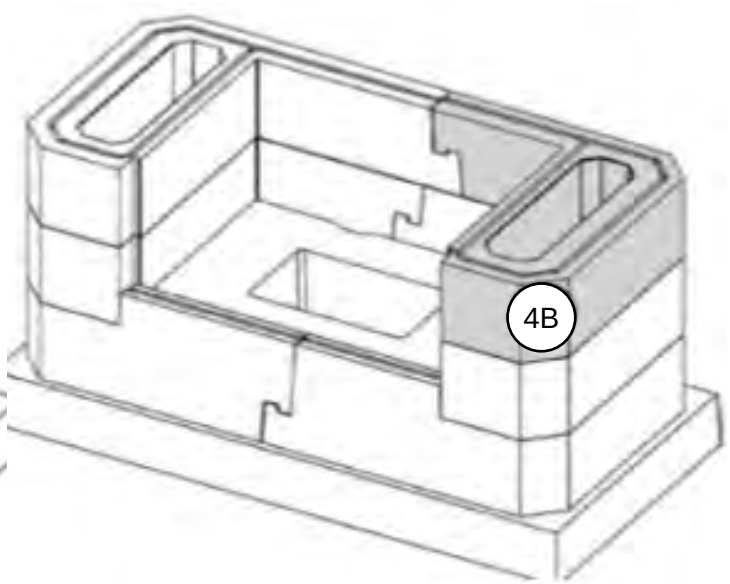
The contact surfaces of core element 3 are sealed to core elements 1A,1B and 1C. Apply acrylic / latex around the perimeter of 3 where it meets 2A and 2B.

Do not seal or block primary and secondary air path where shown.

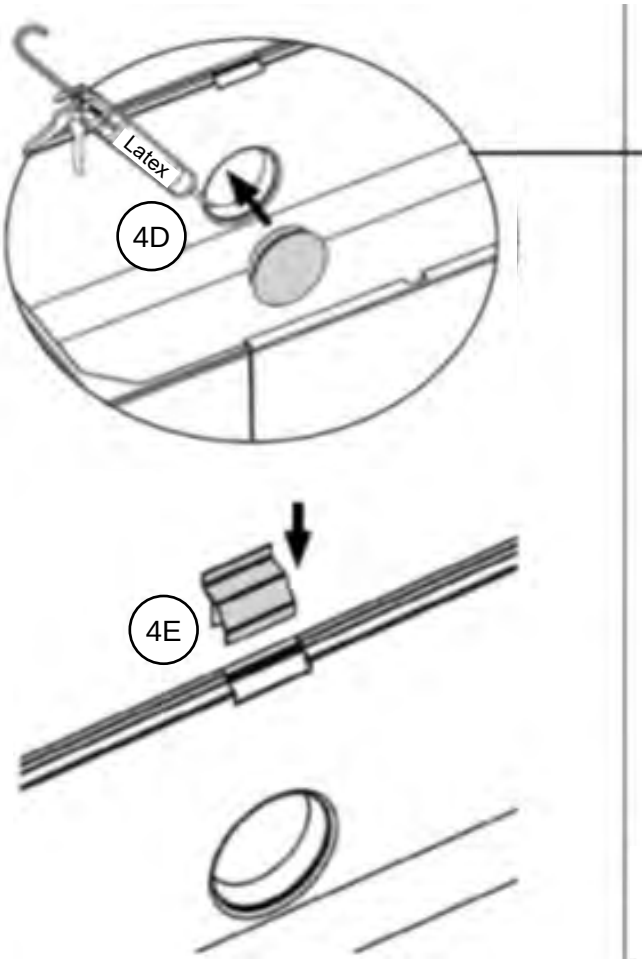


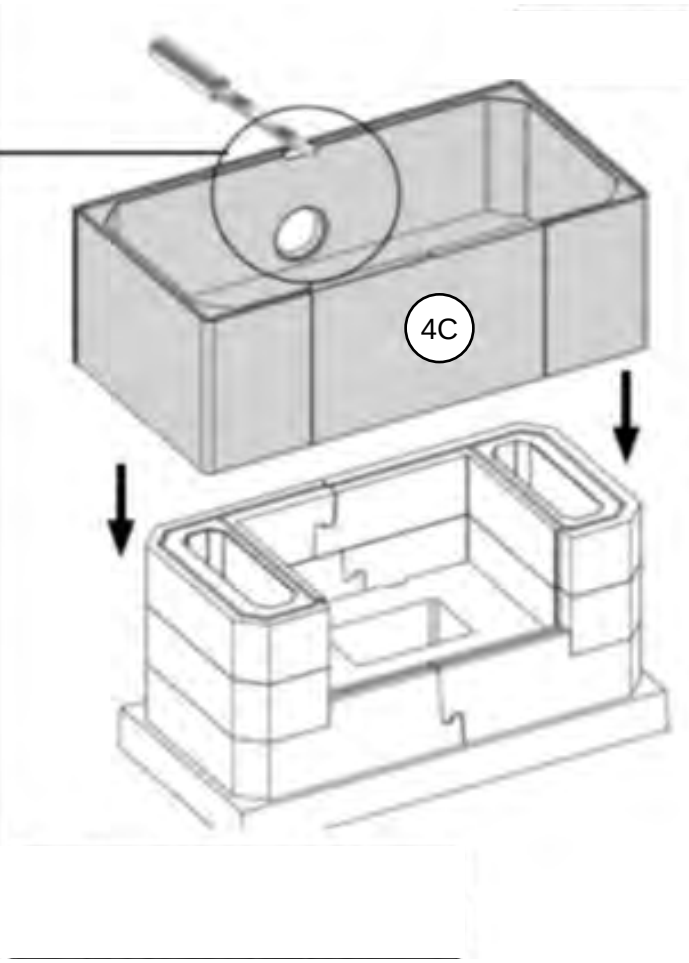
Continue with core element 4A and 4B as shown.





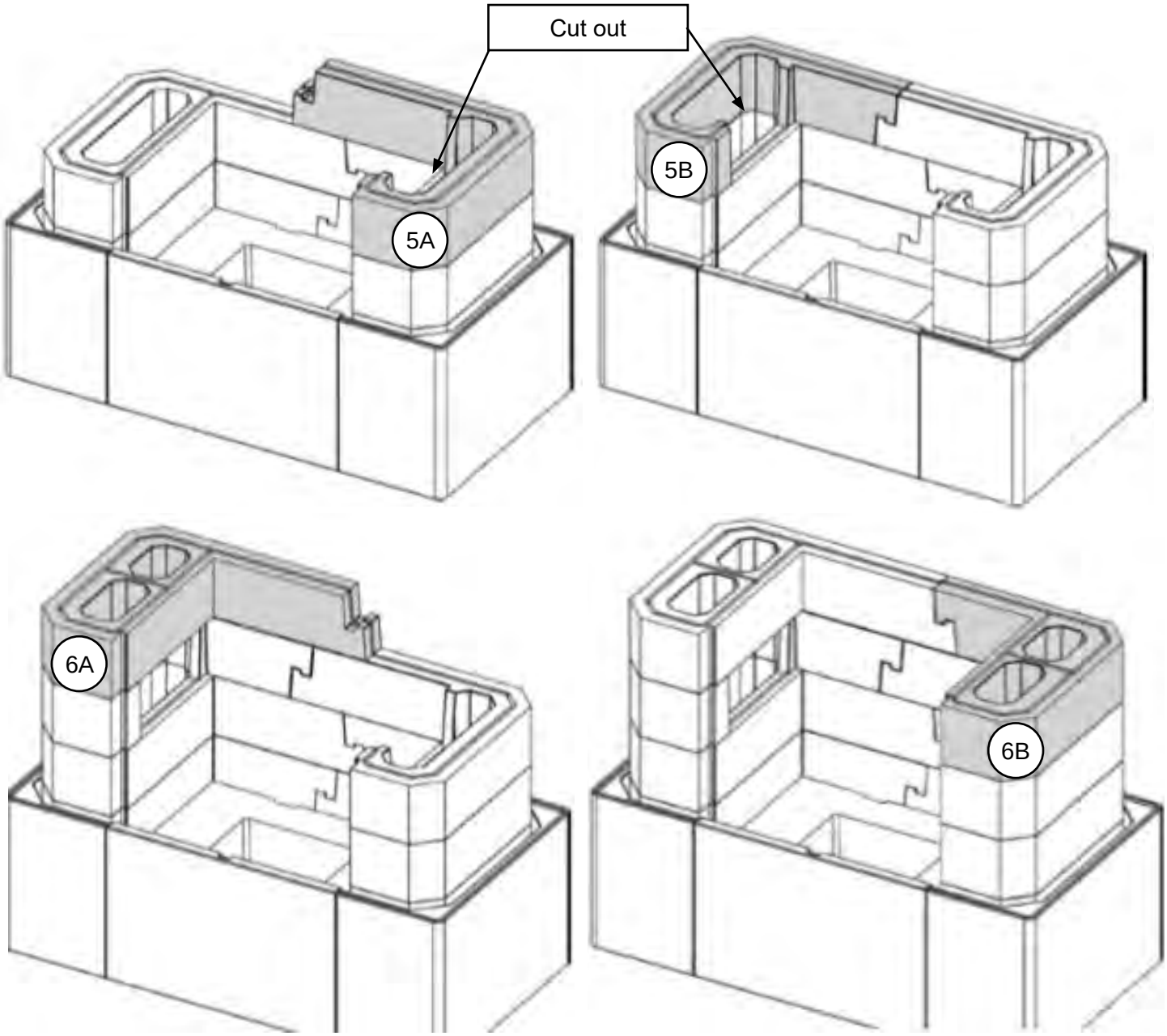
Insert Plug 4D from inside surround section 4C **ONLY** if fresh air is connected to the bottom. Ensure proper orientation and place lower surround section 4C. **IT IS IMPORTANT TO CENTER THE CORE IN RELATION TO THE SURROUND. ENSURE THE CORE IS CENTERED AFTER EACH ADJUSTMENT**. Place the lower heat shield bracket 4E in the notch on the rear of the surround as shown. If necessary you may use a file to make the bracket fit.



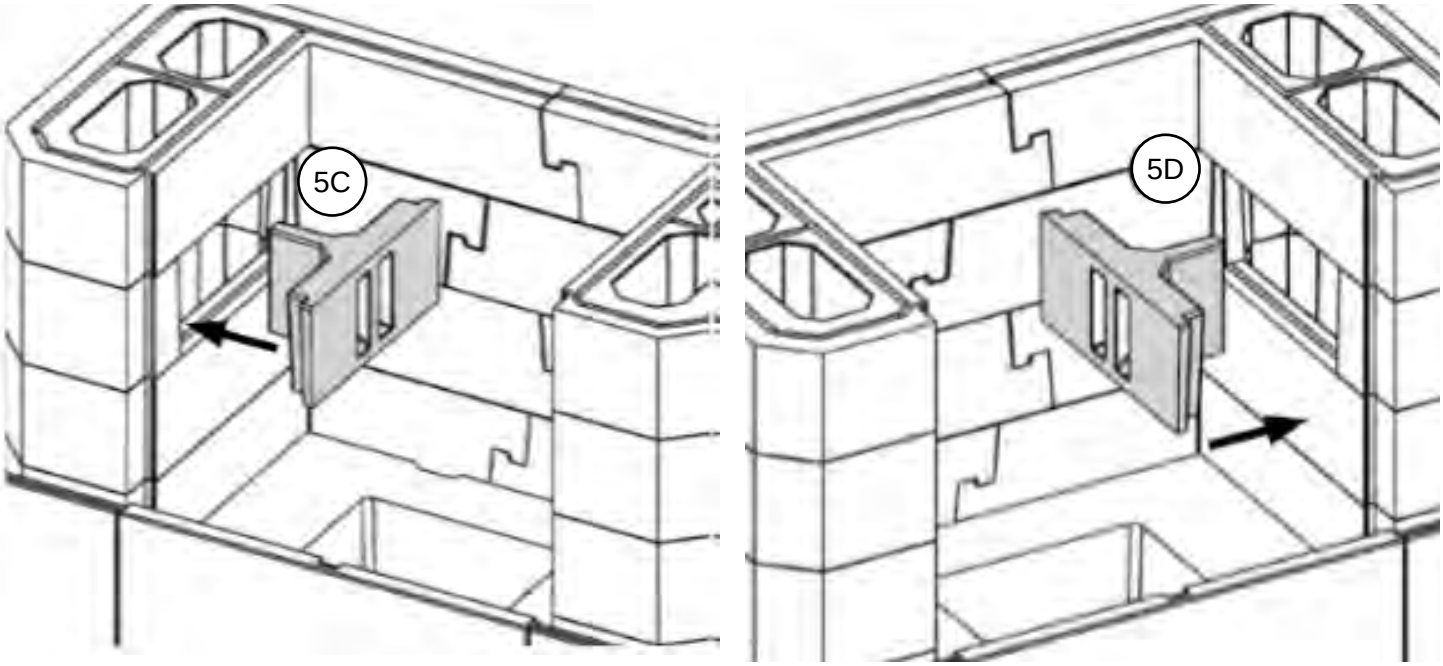


Continue placing core elements 5A, 5B, 6A and 6B as shown.

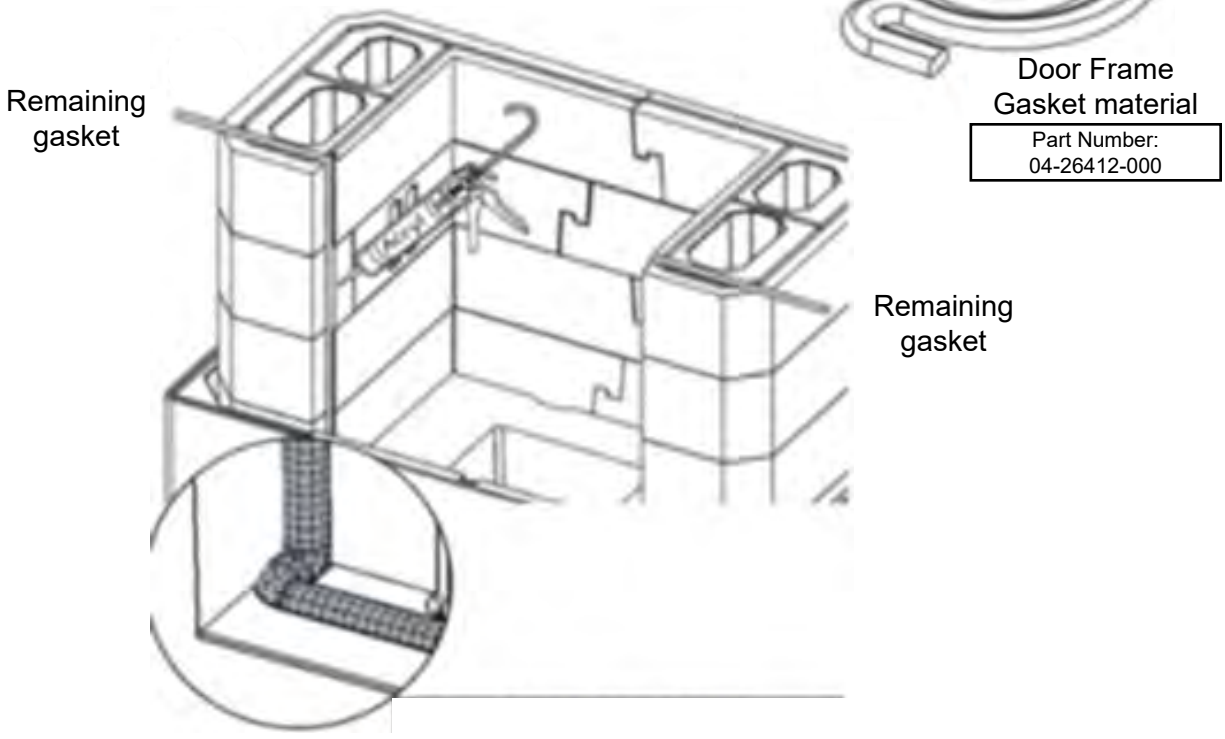
Note: Core elements 5A & 5B are cut out for the “Sweeping Hatches”.



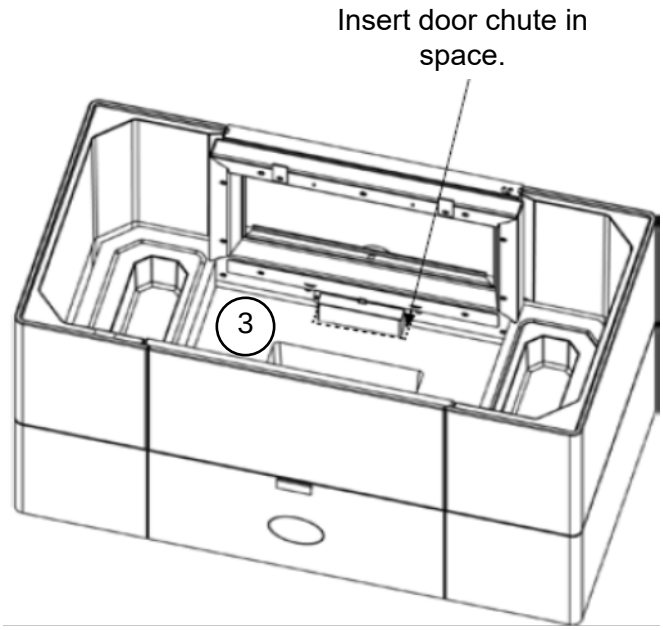
Place Sweeping Hatches 5C and 5D as shown. Do not seal. These are removed when the stove is swept.
Note: plugs are tapered to ensure proper fit.

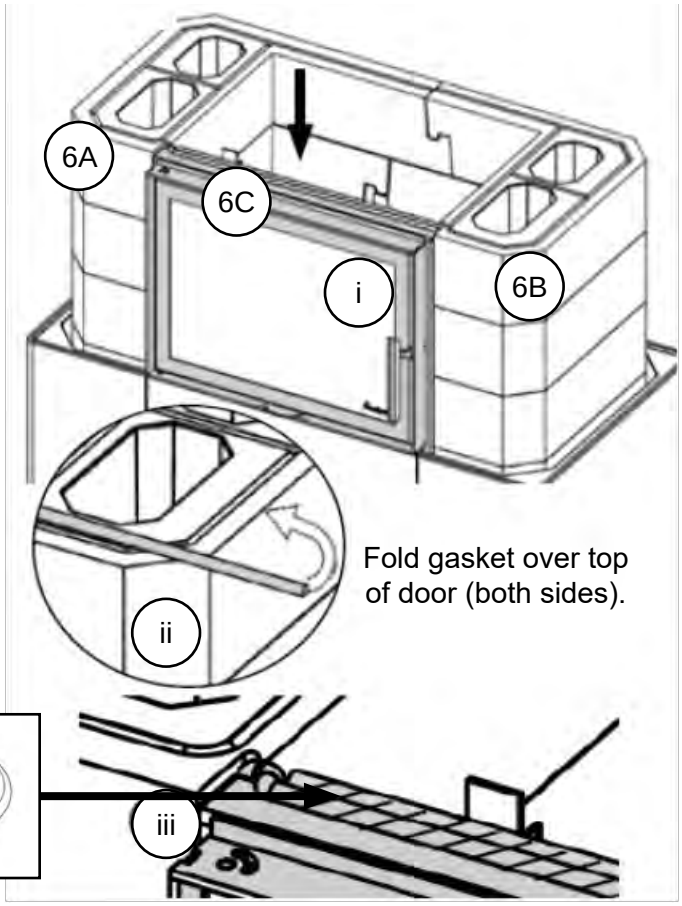


Install and seal the gasket material for the door in the slot in the Core elements. Do not seal remaining gasket shown below.

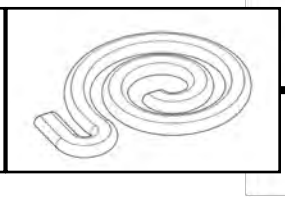


The door frame 6C contains a chute that will slip into the space in core element 3. Slowly slide the door frame down until the top of the door sits flush with core elements 6A and 6B.When installing the door frame (19), the double gasket on the door frame goes to the top. This ensures the space between the door frame and the next section of the core is sealed.

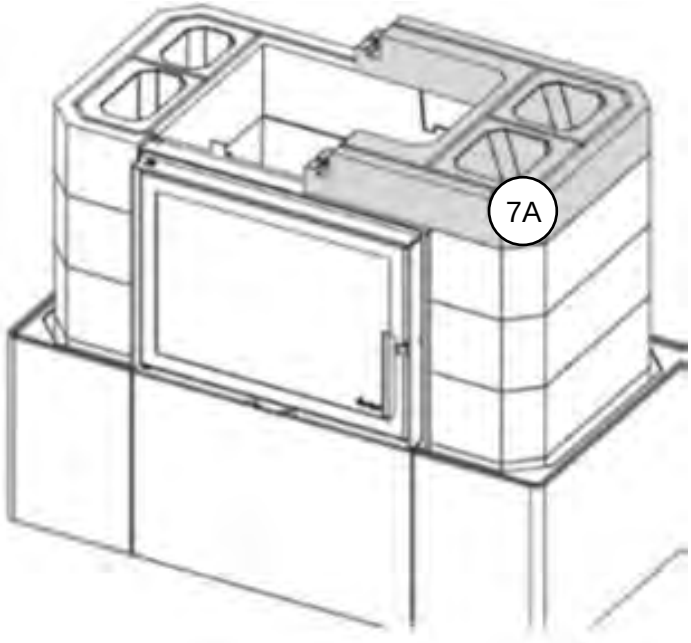


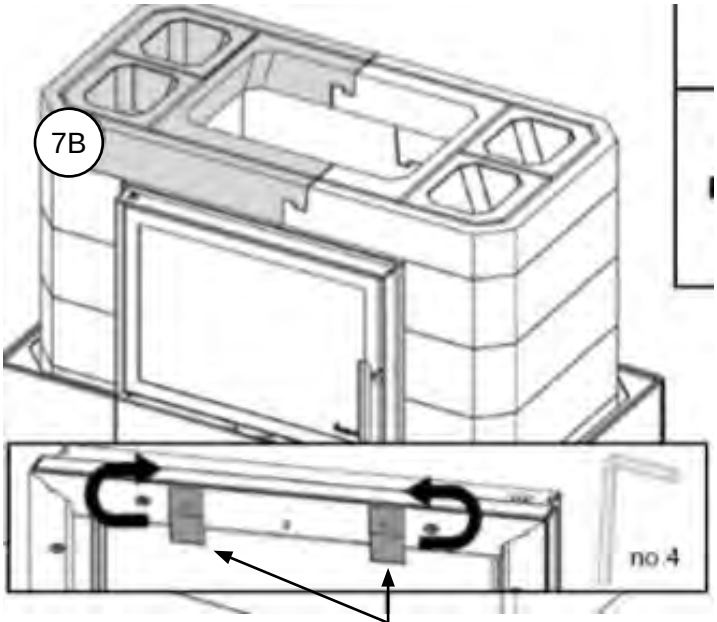


If a gap exists between the door and core element 7A/7B, use optional extra door gasket.



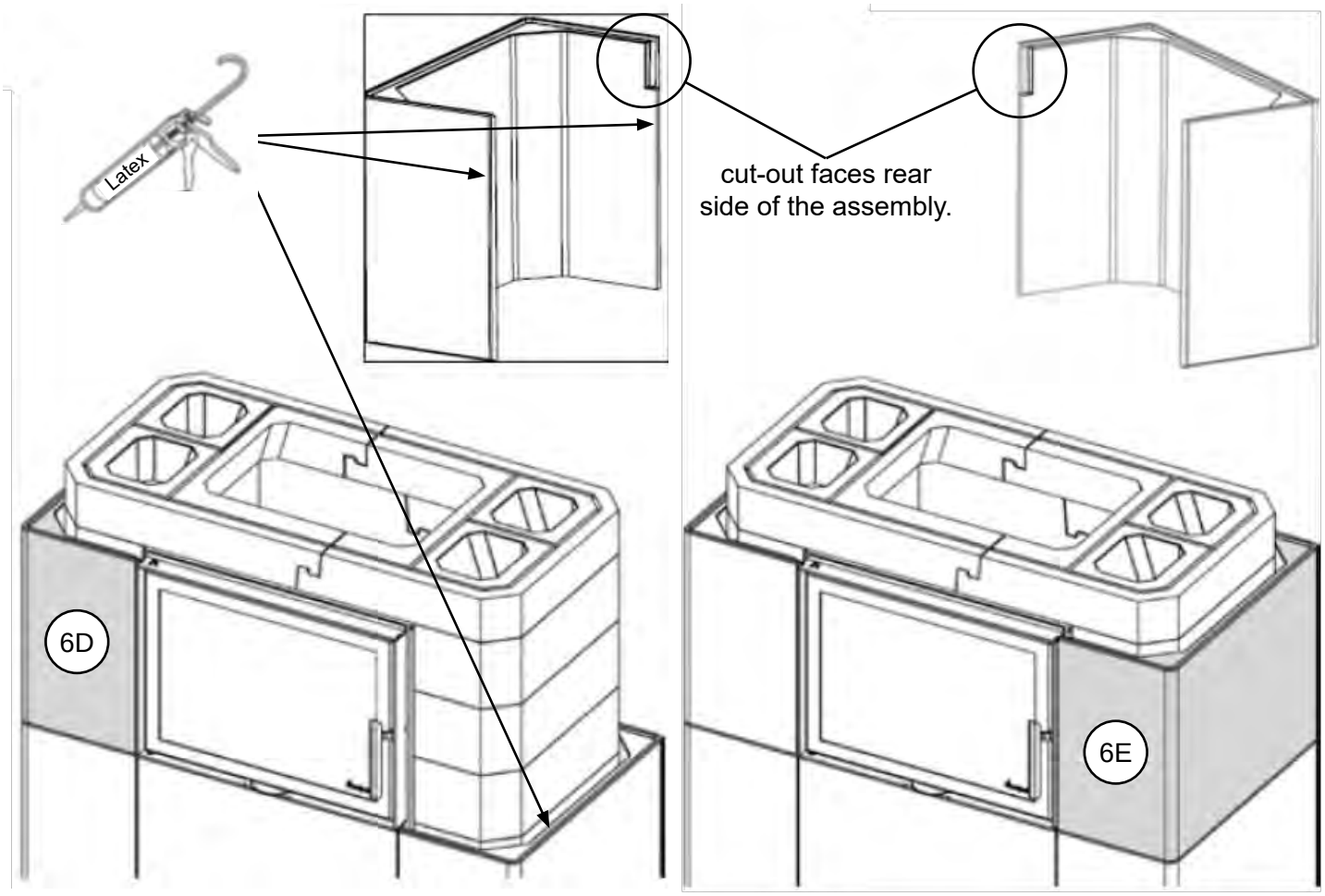
Continue placing core elements 20 and 21 as shown. The brackets on top of the door should not be fastened to tight at this point. If they are to tight it can cause the inner core to shift. The brackets can be tightened only after all the element layers have been placed.



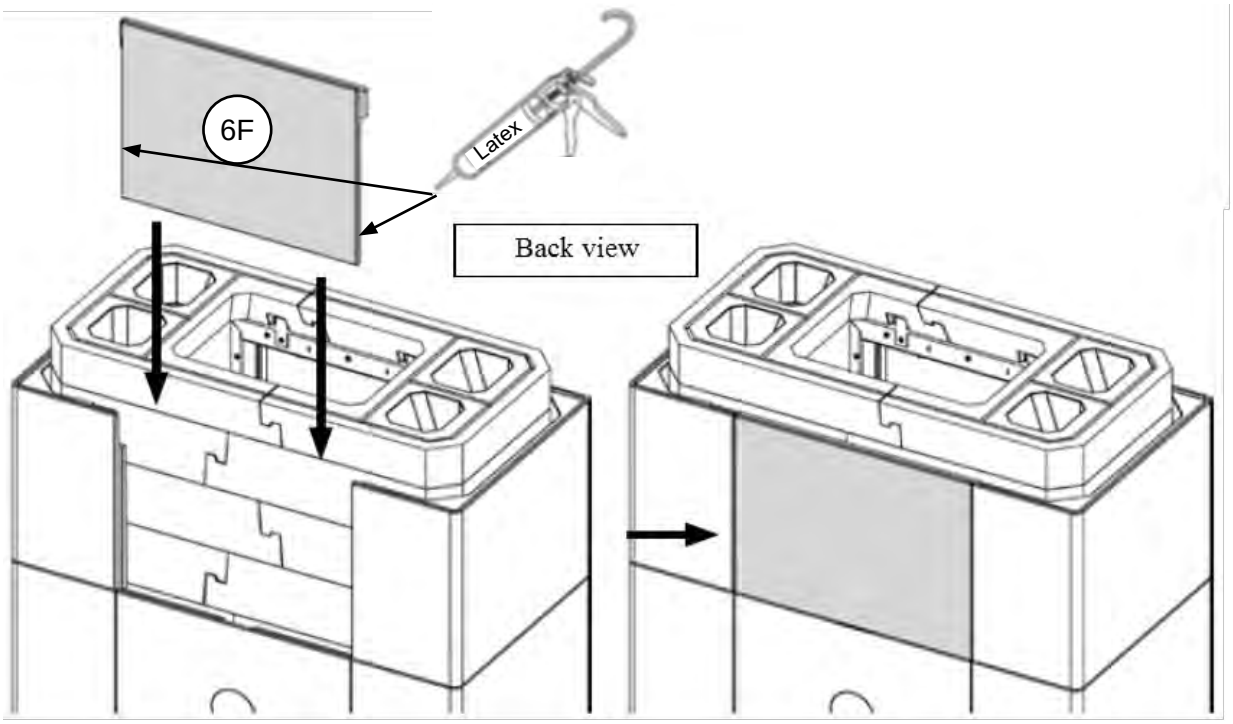


Door brackets (view from inside firebox)

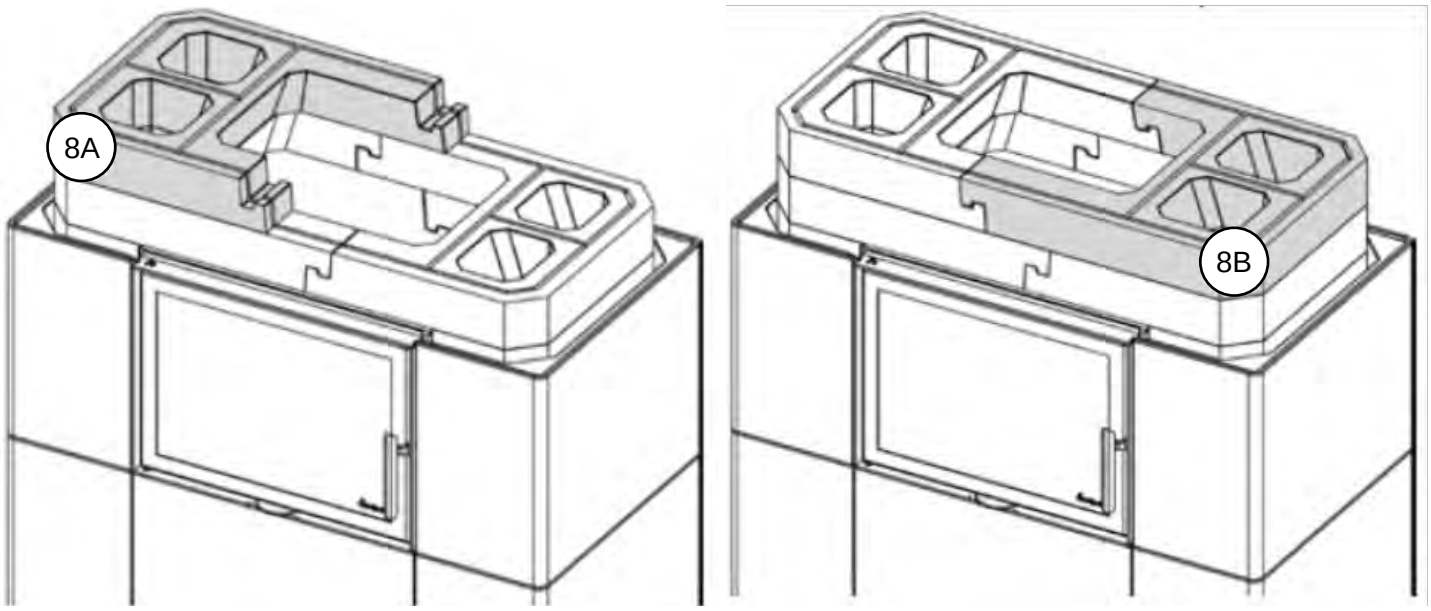
Apply latex/acrylic sealant to exposed edges and place surround pieces 6D and 6E as shown.

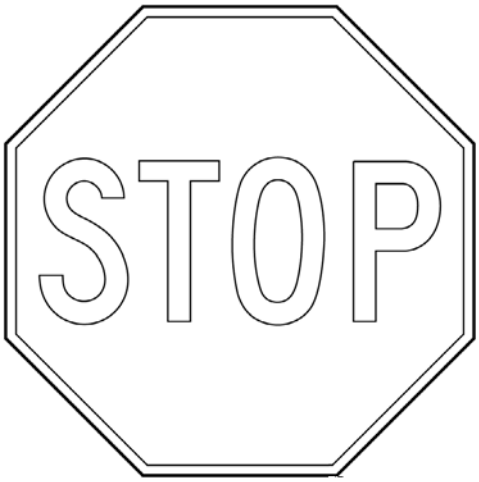


Install the back surround piece 6F and seal together.



Continue placing the remaining core elements 8A and 8B.





NOTE

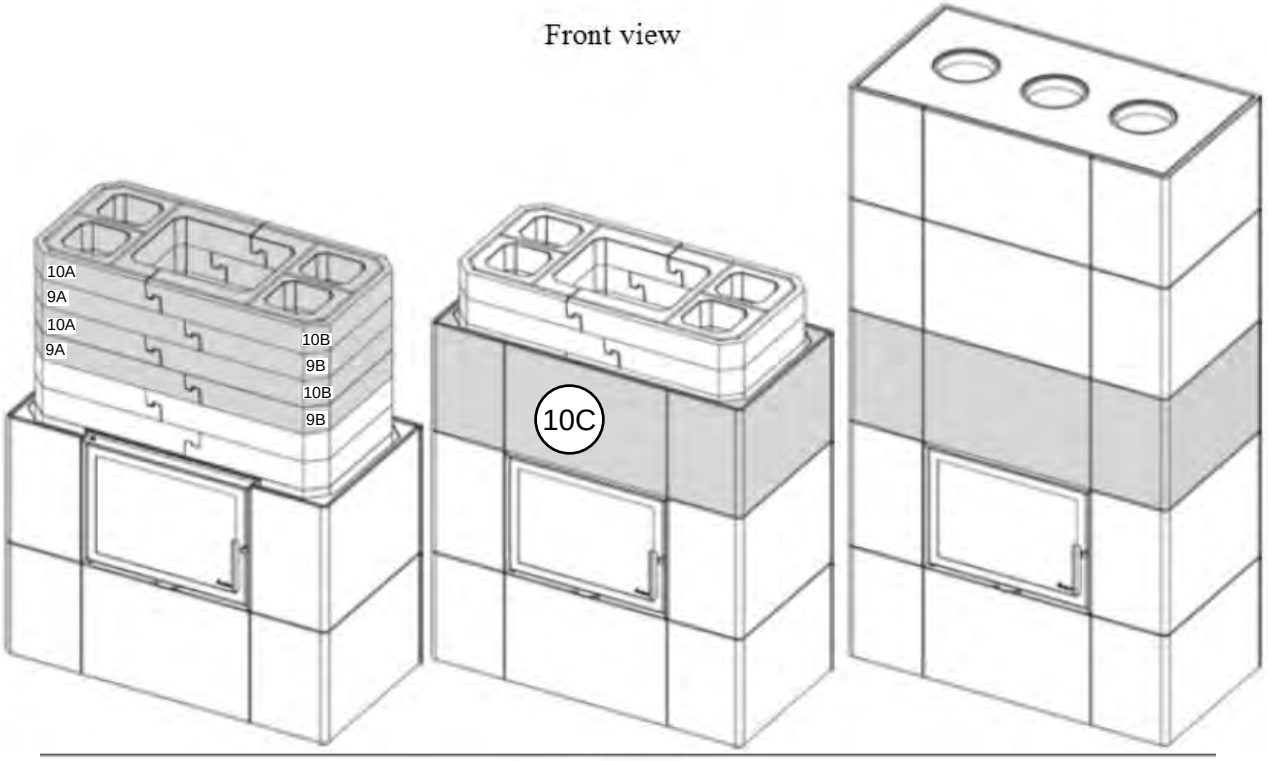
Figures on the following pages show the configuration when adding one or two extra sections to the fireplace before the final steps. Remember to seal the sections together and install the extra heat shield clips that are required.

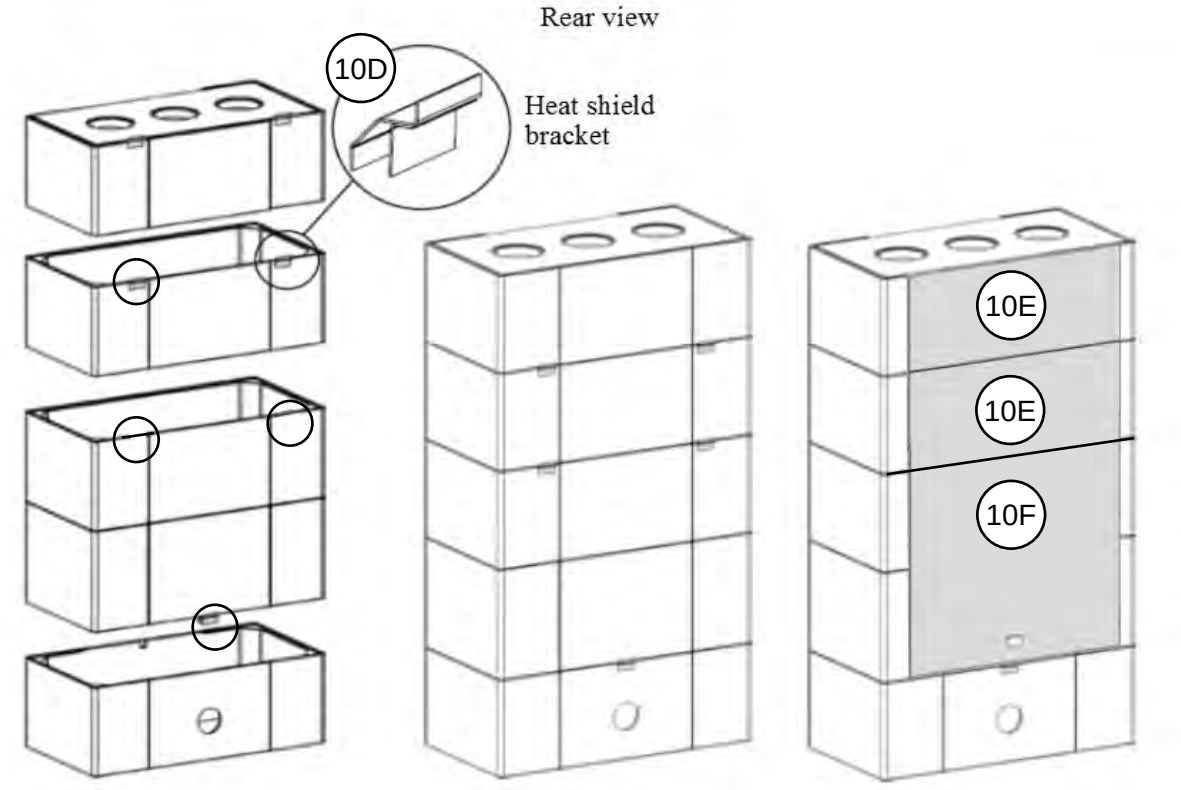
If you are not installing +1 or +2, skip to page 33

SALZBURG XL +1

NOTE

If you are not installing +1 or +2, skip to page 33

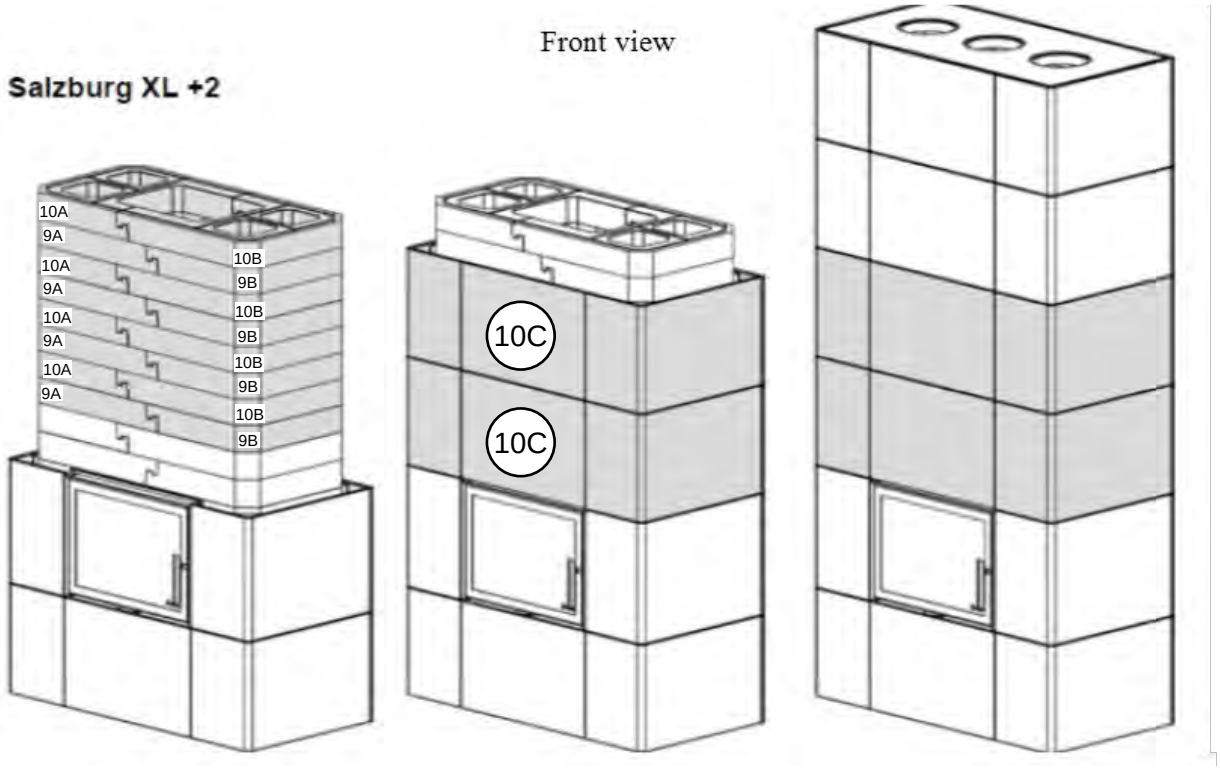


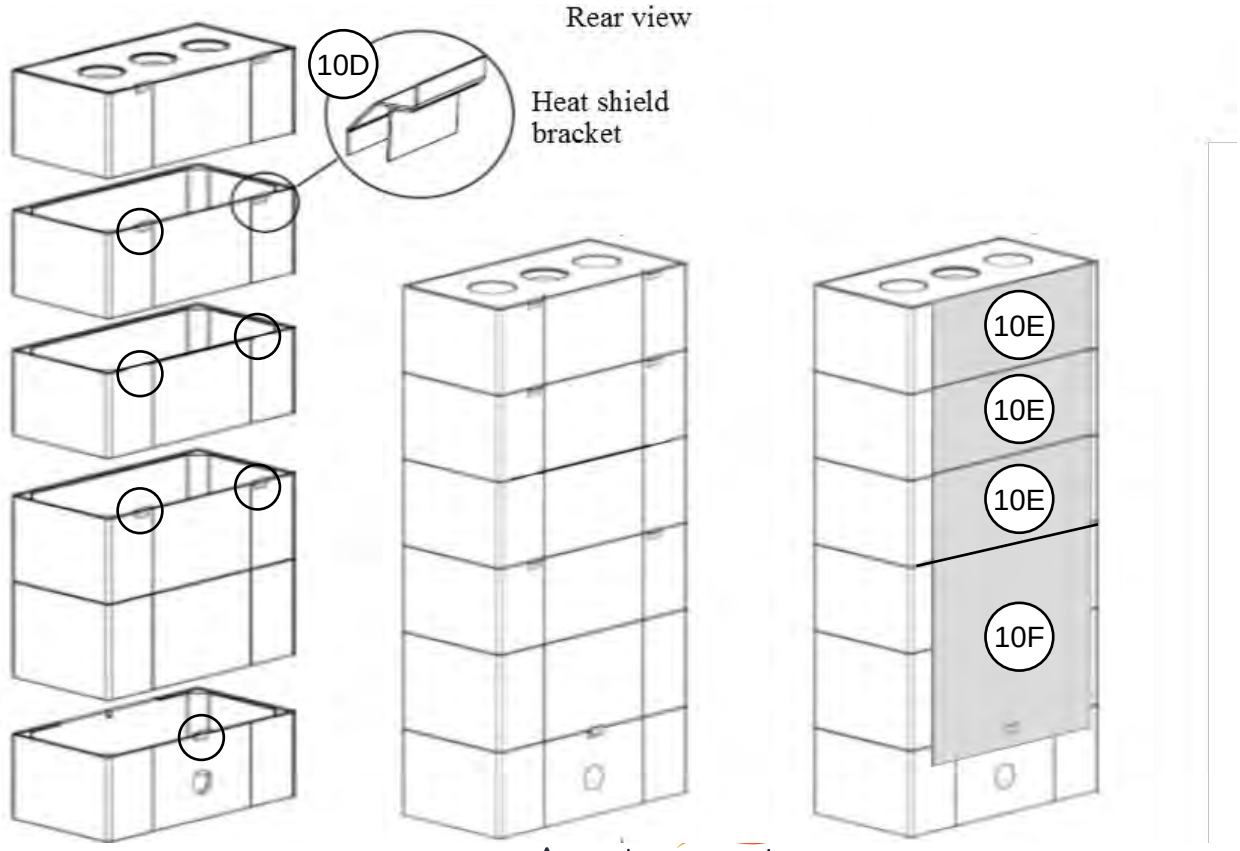


SALZBURG XL +2

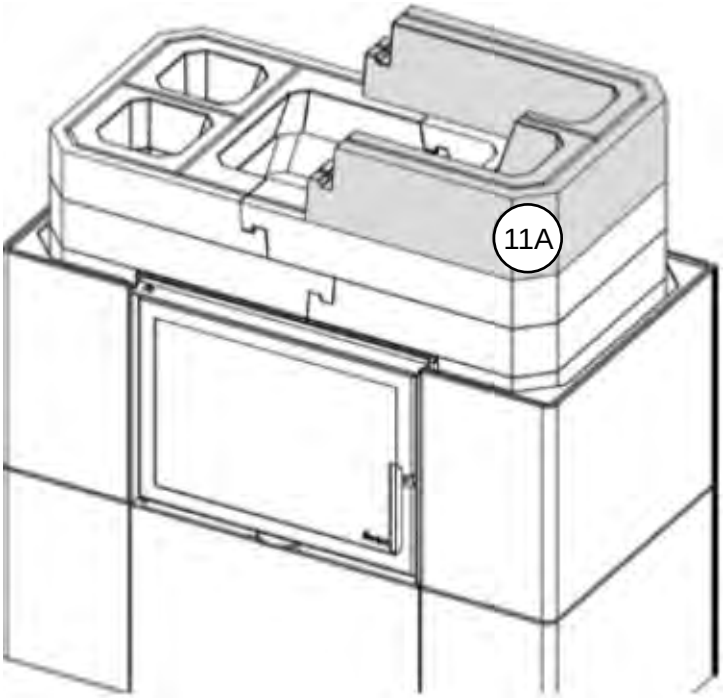
NOTE

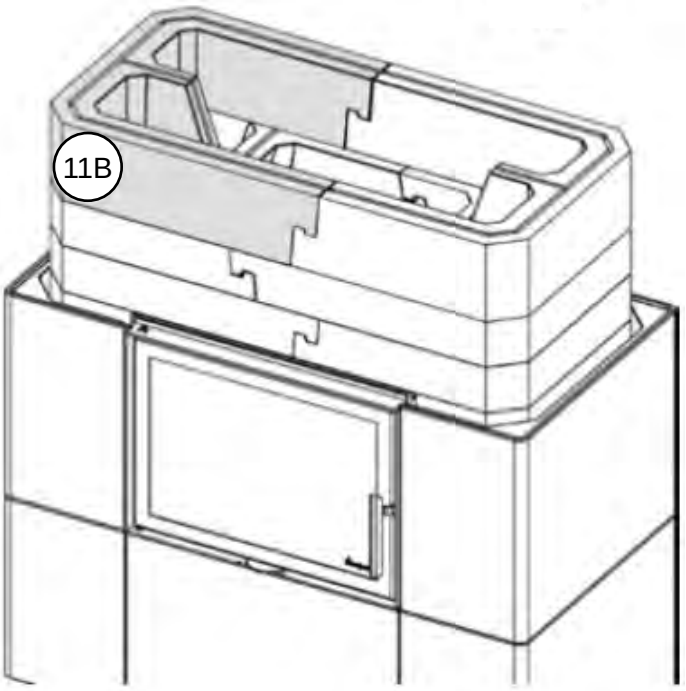
If you are not installing +1 or +2, skip to page 33

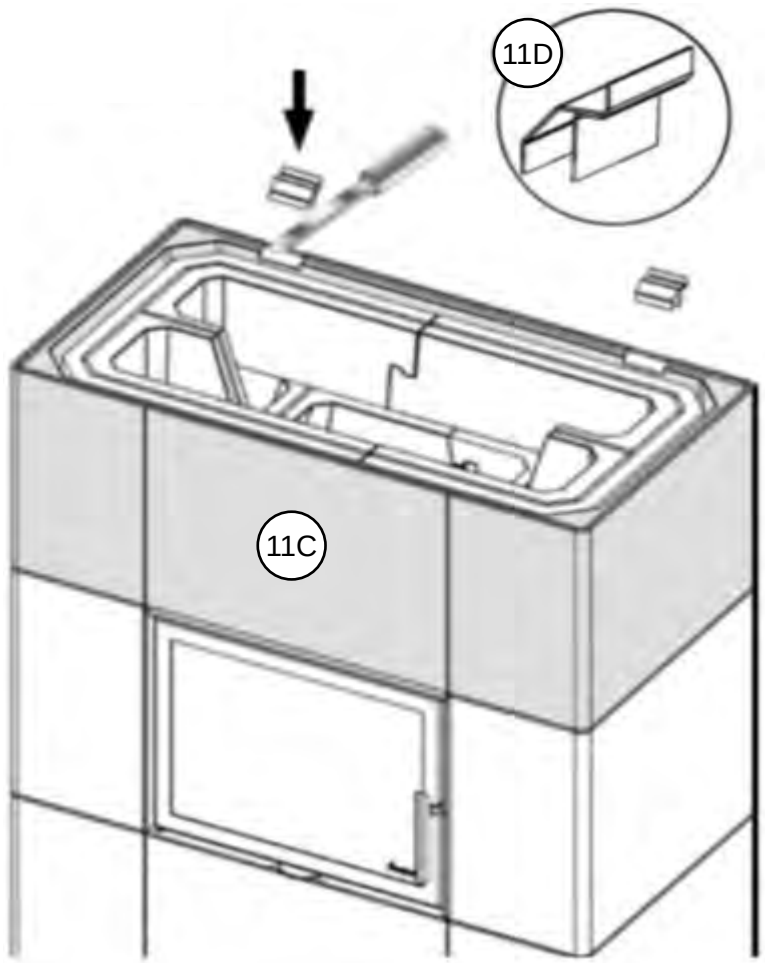




Continue placing the core elements 11A and 11B and surround 11C as shown.

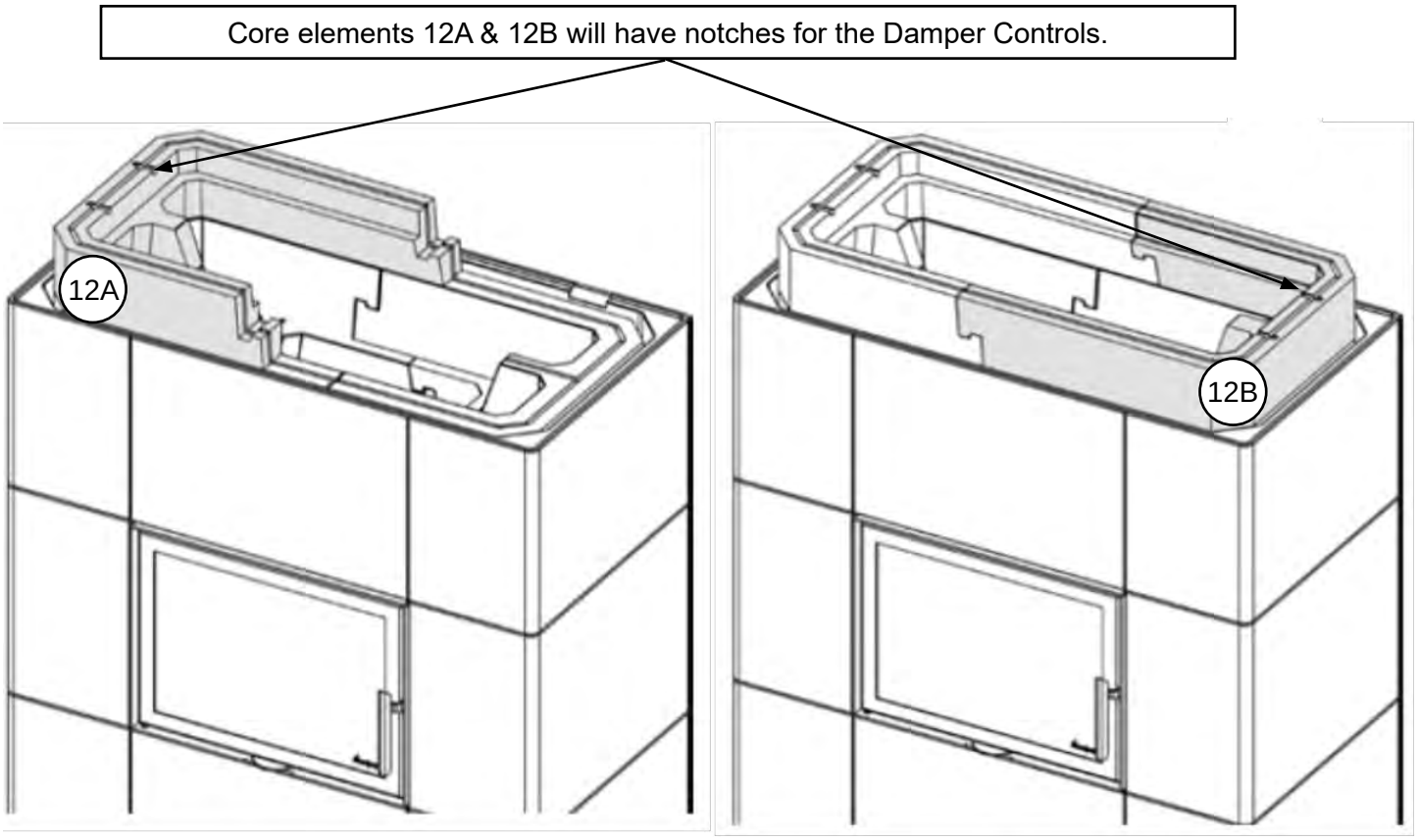




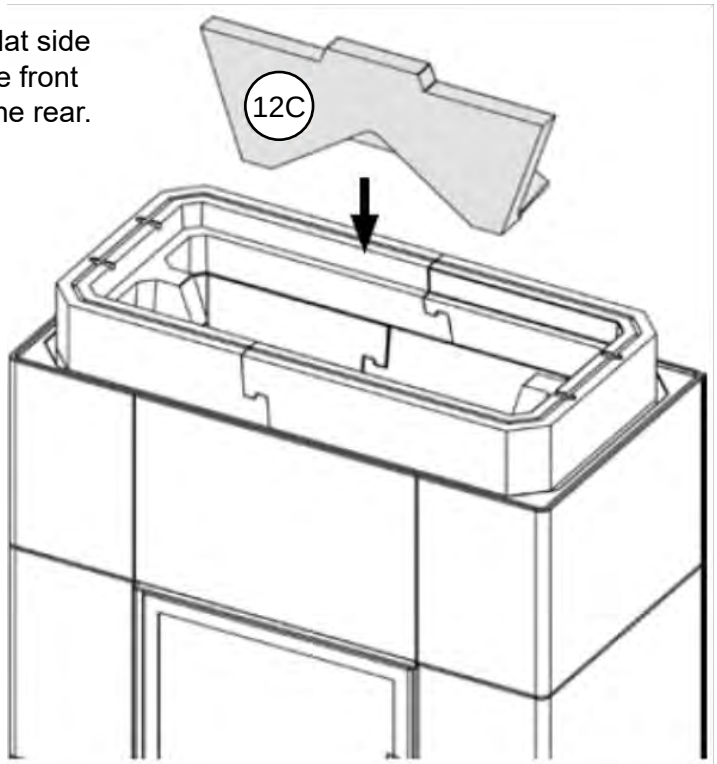


Remember to place the heat shield brackets 11D in the correct spot before continuing.

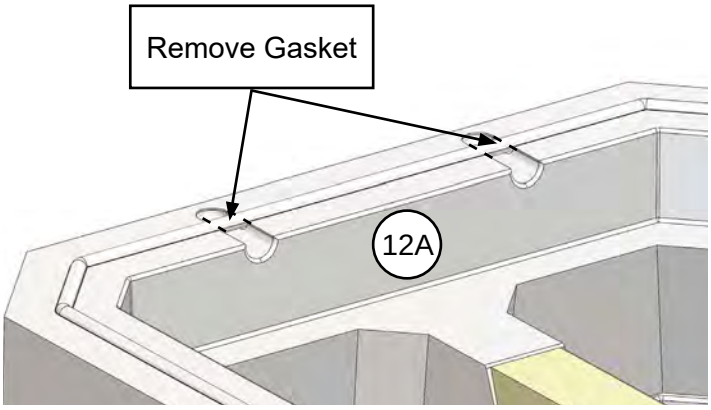
Install the core elements 12A and 12B as shown.

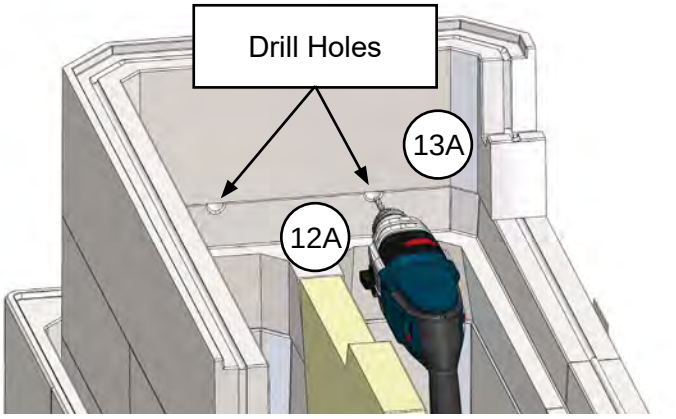


Install element 12C as shown. The flat side of this element is oriented toward the front of the assembly. The handles face the rear.



Damper and bypass control rods will always be located near the top of the fireplace. This applies whether installing the XL, XL+1, or XL+2.
Determine which side the dampers are to be operated from (left or right). Be sure damper rods have a 16" (406 mm) clearance for operation. The following diagrams illustrate the damper controls on the left side.
IMPORTANT: If the dampers are to be placed on the right side, refer to figure 40 on Page 36.
Remove gasket from the cutouts in 12A or 12B (Drill Areas). Dry fit 13A (left side operation) or 13B (right side operation). Drill the holes using a masonry bit. Remove 13A or 13B again.

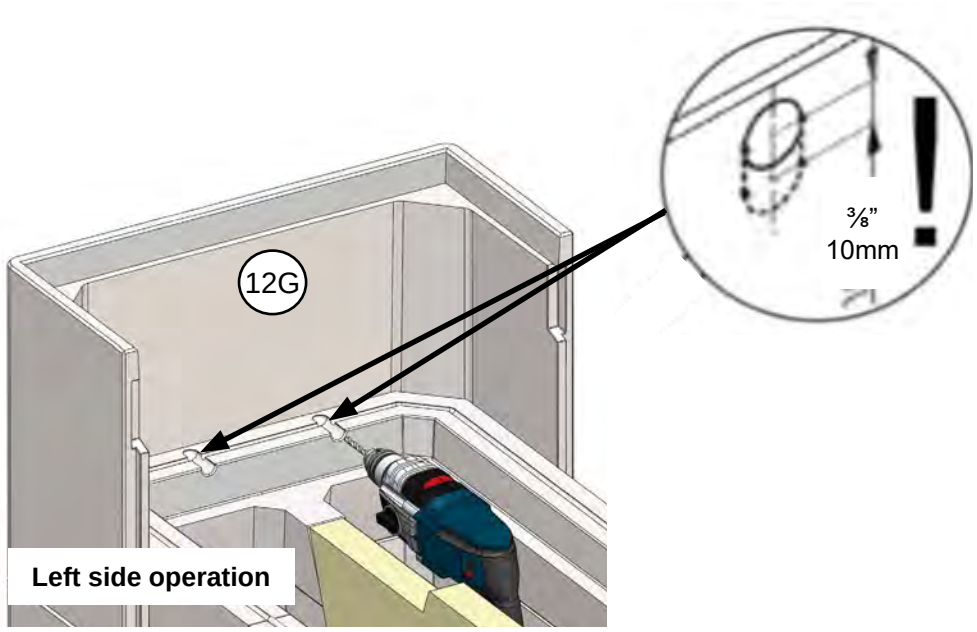




Place surround 12G (left side damper operation) OR 12H (right side damper operation) as shown. Use the cut-outs in 12A to drill two 5/8" holes for damper rods ensuring a clean cut but do not go all the way through. Finish drilling from the outside of 12G to avoid splintering or damage to the exterior of the fireplace.

Remove 12G. Move down 3/8" from the first hole (center to center). Drill a second hole so that there is an oblong hole. Alternatively, you may use a die grinder to lengthen the hole.

As the gaskets in the core will shrink a little after the fireplace has been used, it is important to create an oblong hole on surround 12G. Make the holes approx. ⅜" (10mm) larger on the bottom of the hole to compensate so the movement of the control arms is not restricted as the core settles.



Left or Right Side Damper Control

Right side operation requires the smoke baffle (item 12D and 12E) must be placed opposite to the earlier illustration if they are to operated from the right side. It is also necessary to change the placement of both dampers in the damper frame.

<u>Important:</u> The damper will always be located toward the rear of the fireplace. The bypass will always be located toward the front.

<u>Converting to Right side damper control</u>

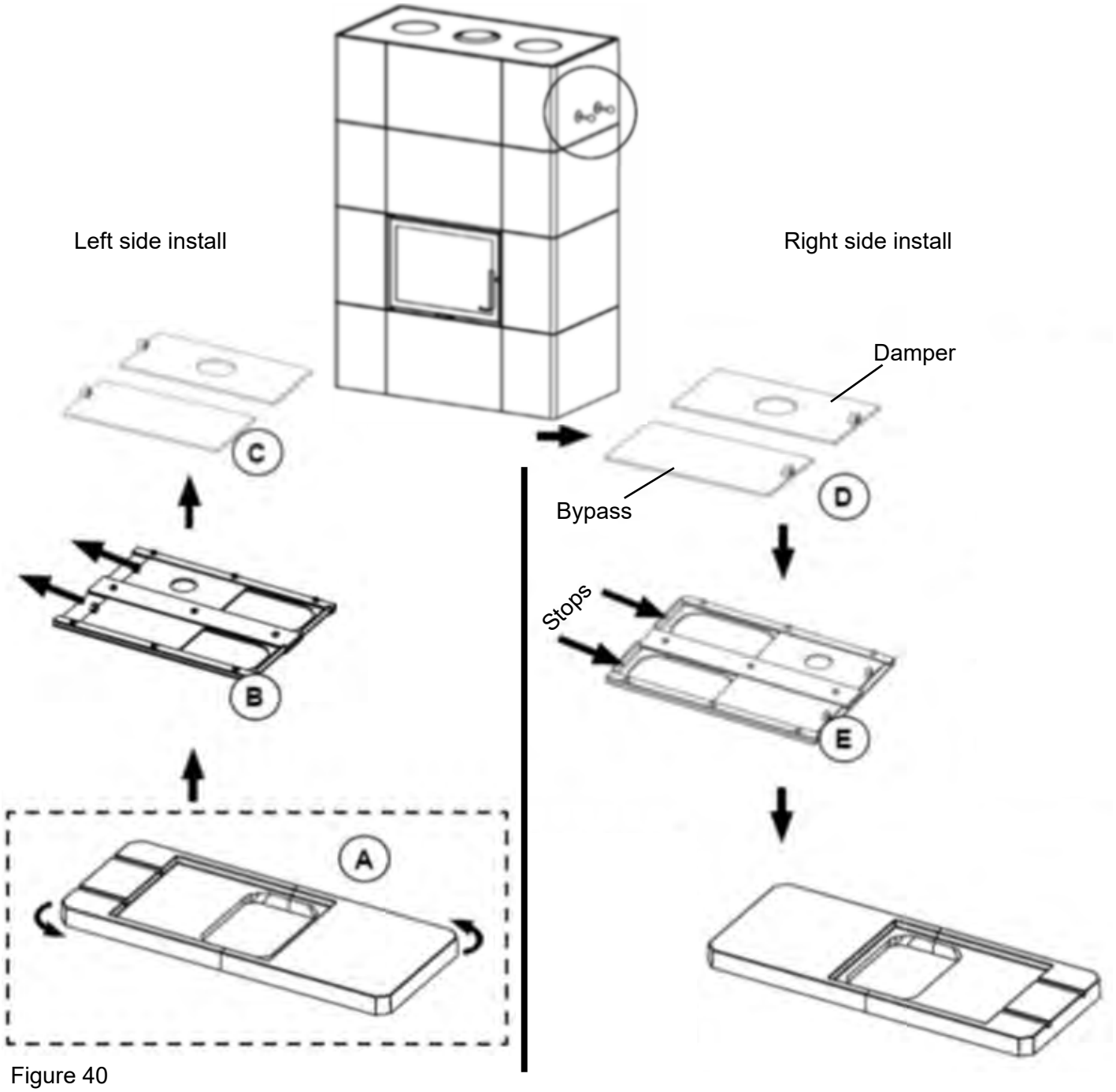
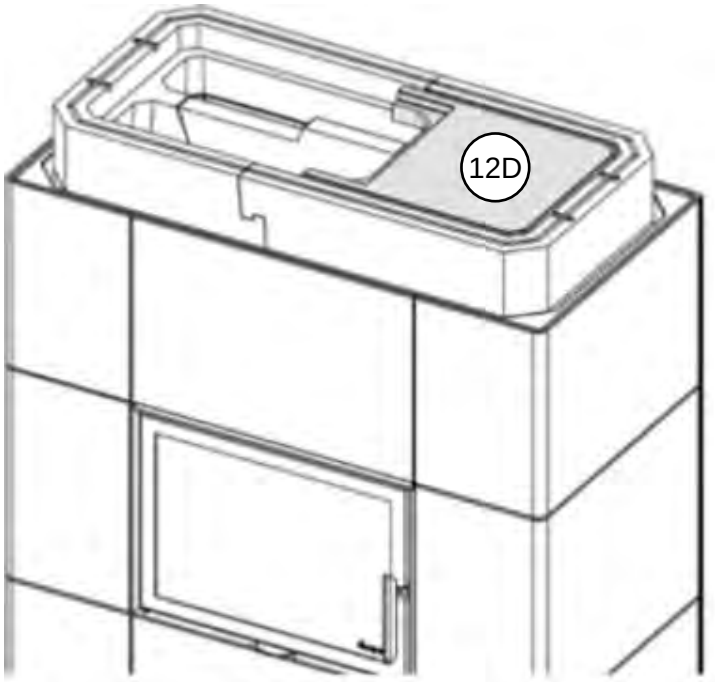
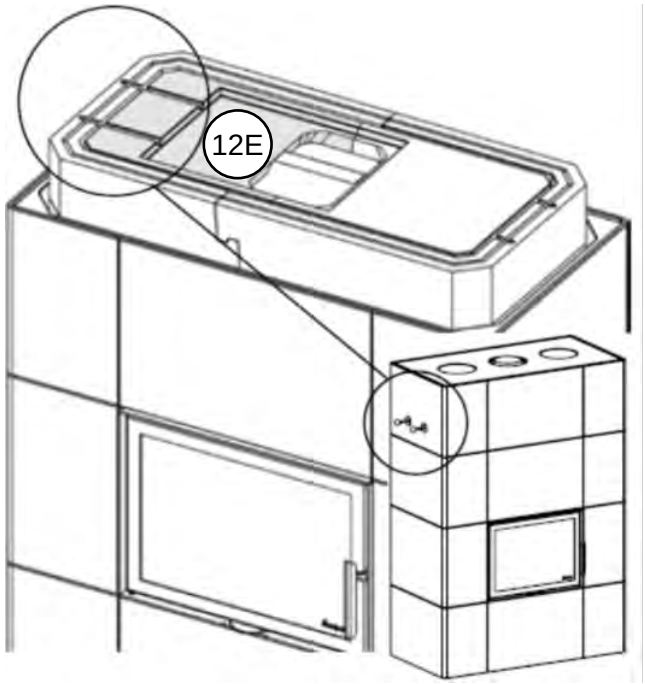


Figure 40

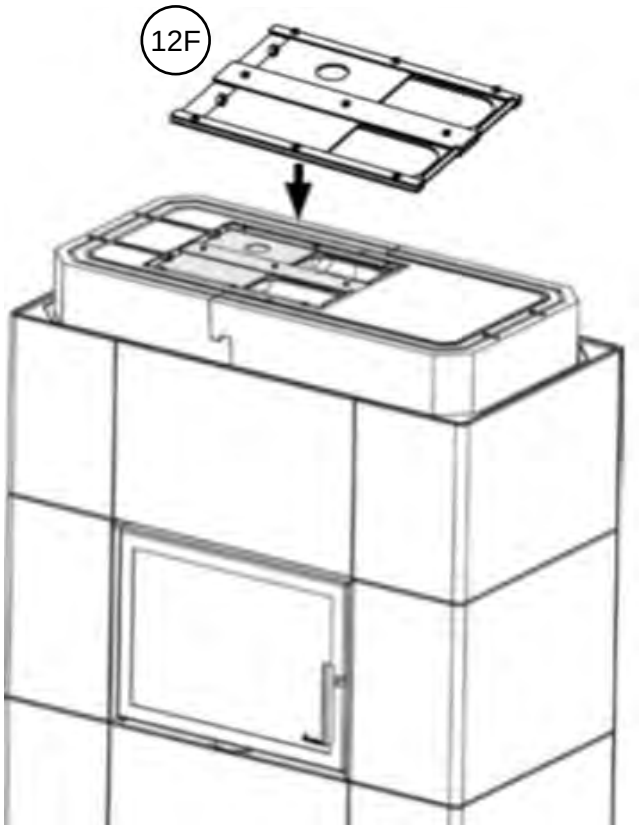
Install Core elements 12D and 12E (unstamped) as shown.





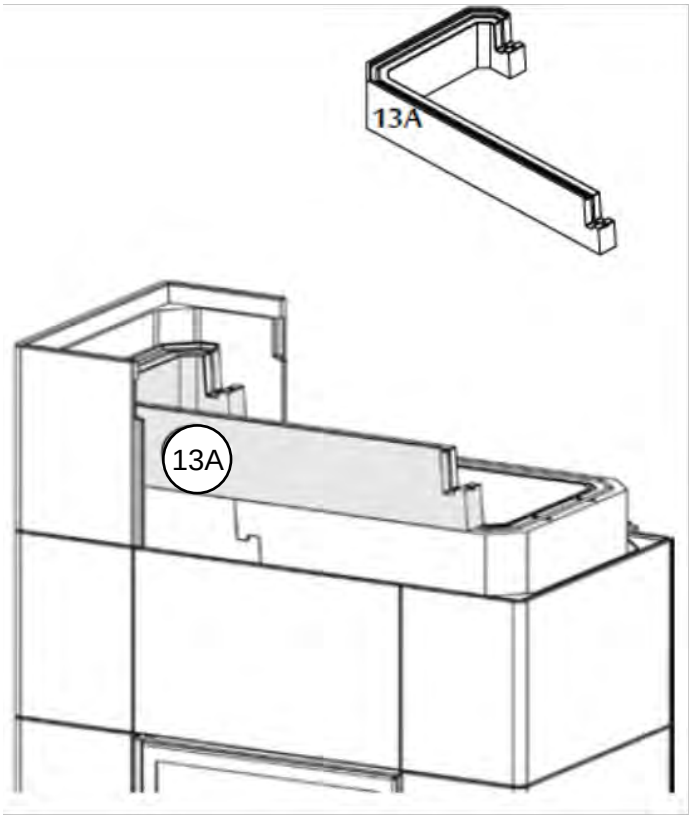
Install metal bypass and damper adjustment 12F (unstamped) as shown.

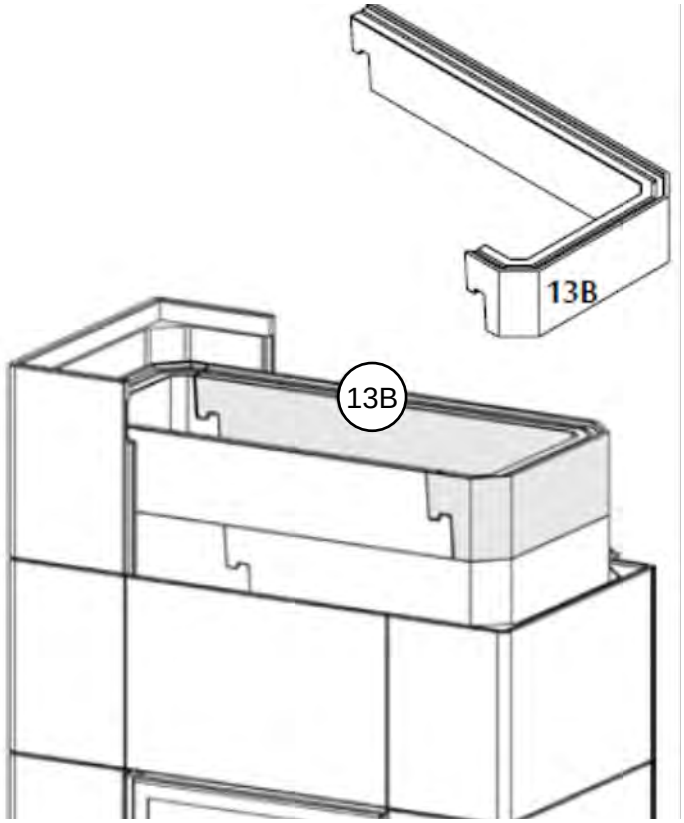
CAUTION: Never alter the damper or attempt to modify the adjustment range of the damper for increased firing or any other reason. Doing so may result in personal injury or product damage and will void product warranty.



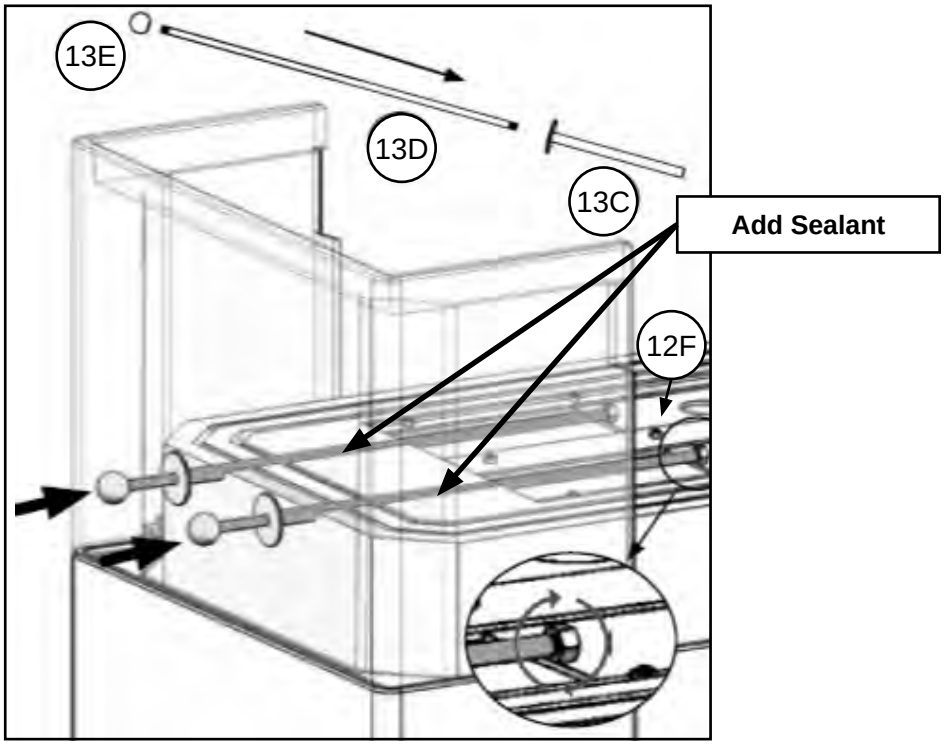
<u>Important</u>: The following images show examples of drilling for left side operation. Part numbers to be drilled will differ if operating from the right side of the appliance.

Place core elements 13A and 13B as shown. Element 13A (left side damper operation) or 13B (right side damper operation) should already be drilled to ensure core elements sit flush with rods installed.

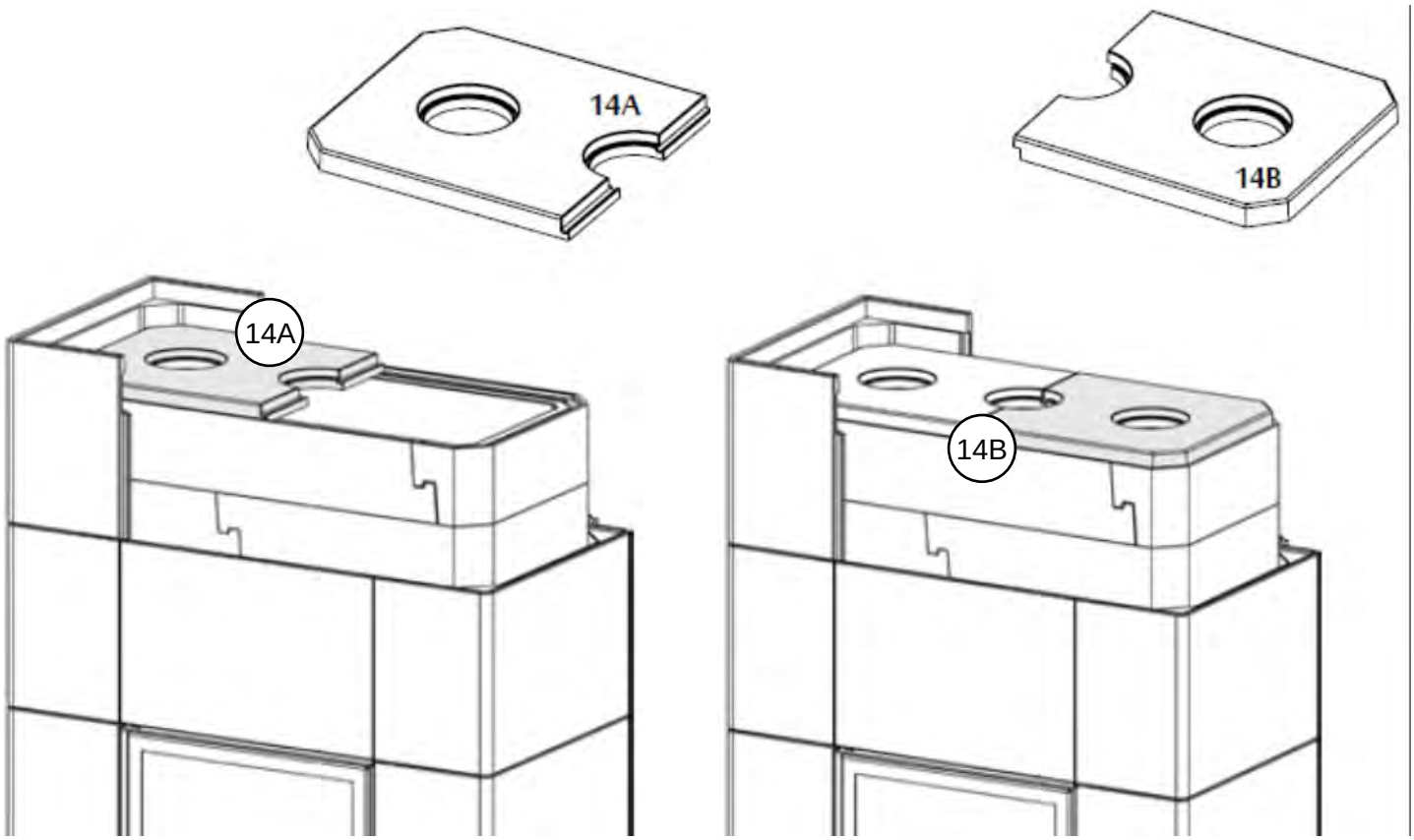




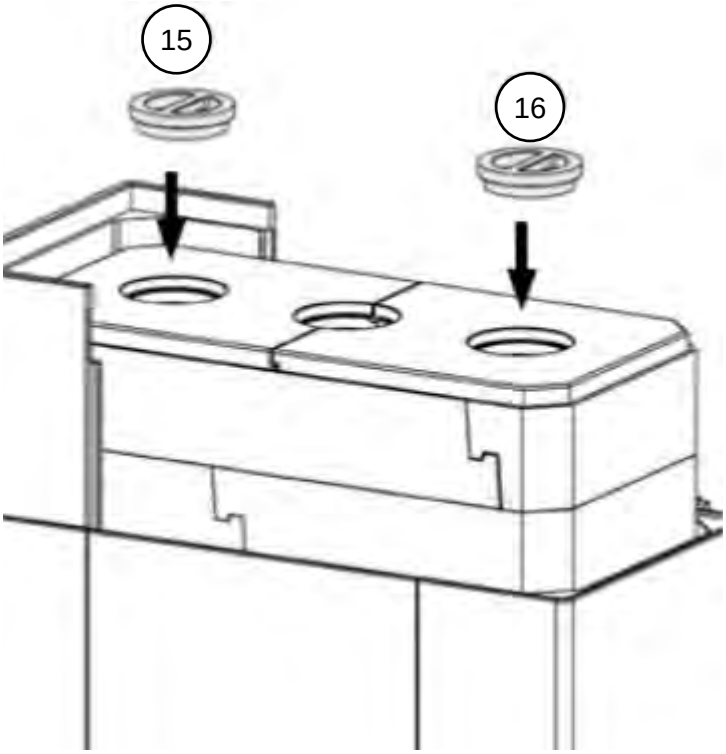
Insert a damper rod sleeve 13C in each hole. Slide the a damper rod 13D through each sleeve and thread into the metal bypass and damper adjustment 12F. Complete damper rod assembly by threading the decorative knob 13E onto the end of each rod. Add sealant on the outside of 13C after sliding through 12G to secure it in place and protect against leaks.



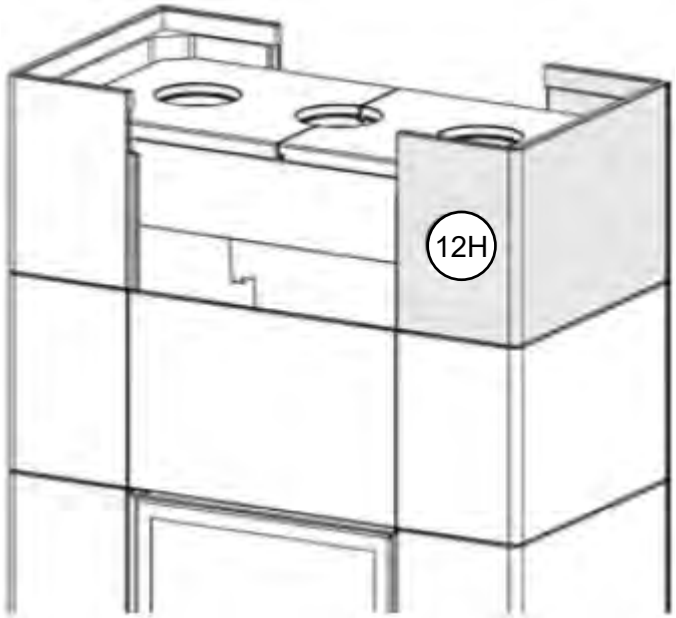
Install top plates 14A and 14B as shown.



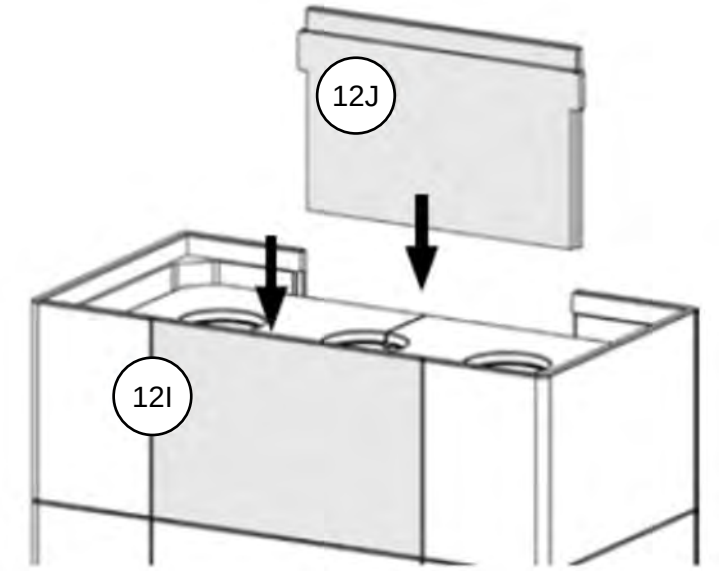
Place the sweeping hatch covers 15 and 16 in the holes as shown. **Do not seal them**. They are removed when the flue is swept.

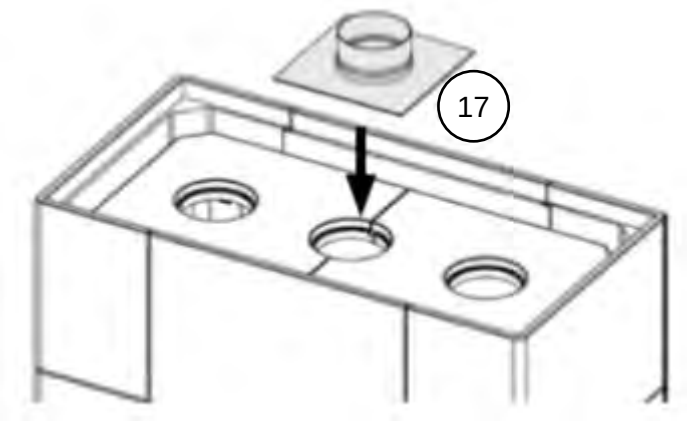


Install surround element 12H and seal in place.

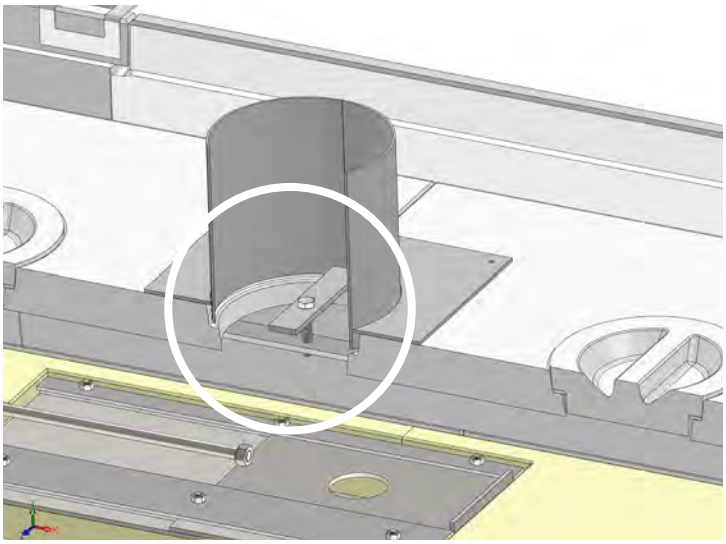


Install front and back surround 12I and 12J and seal them in place. Install the chimney adapter 17 if the fireplace is to be top vented.

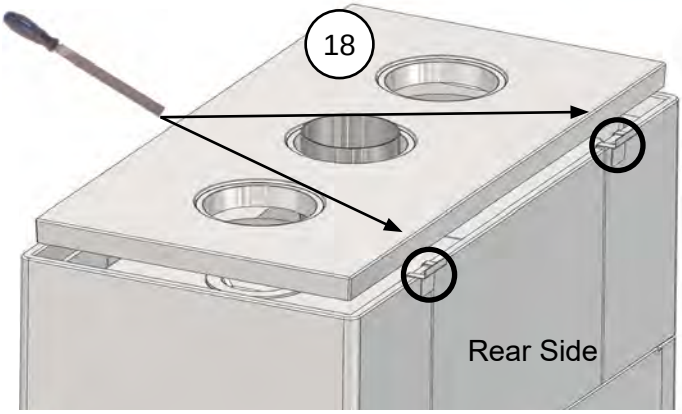


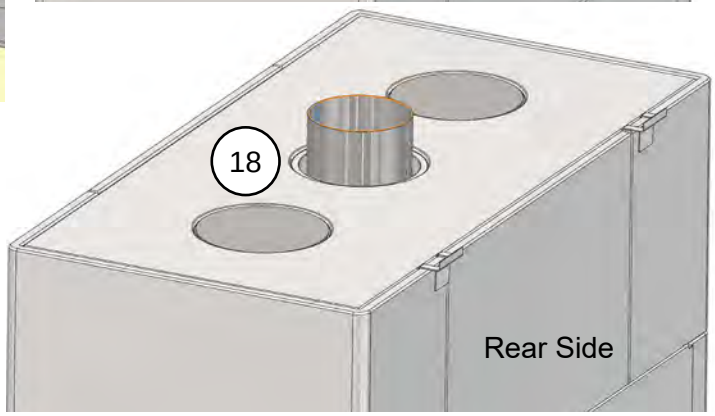


Ensure the strongback bracket on the chimney adapter (17) sits flush under Top Plates (14A and 14B). Tighten the bolt to secure the chimney adapter.

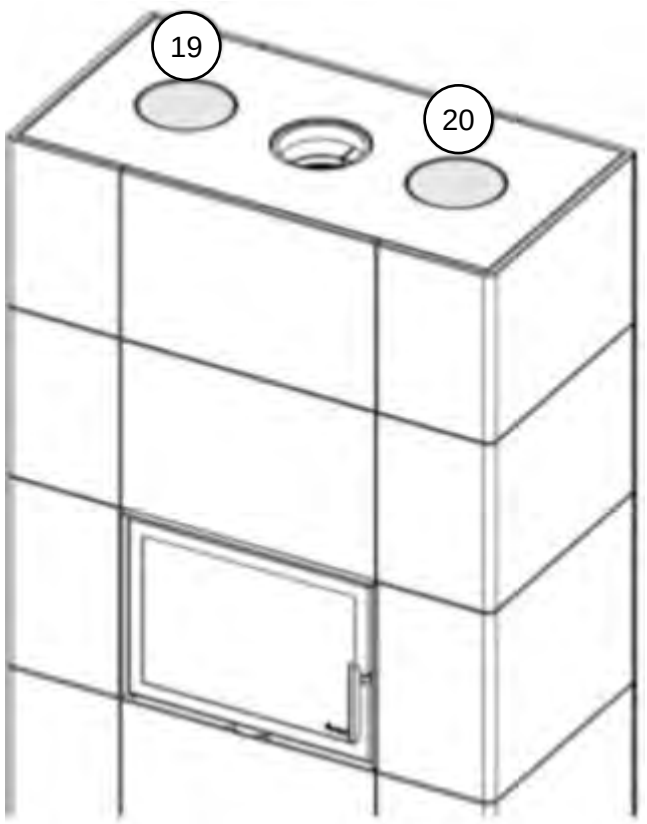


Place the top heat shield bracket in the notch on the rear of the surround as shown. If necessary, use a file on Top Plate 18 to make the bracket fit. Install the top plate 18 and seal to the surround.



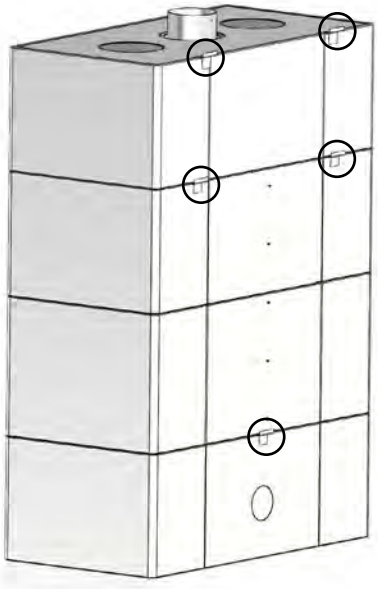


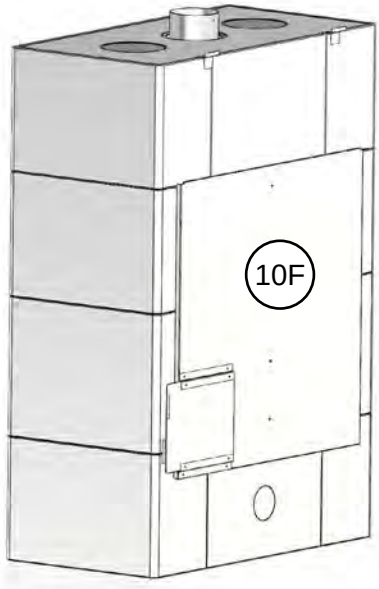
Place the metal lids 19 and 20in the two outer holes.
Do not seal them. They will be removed during sweeping.

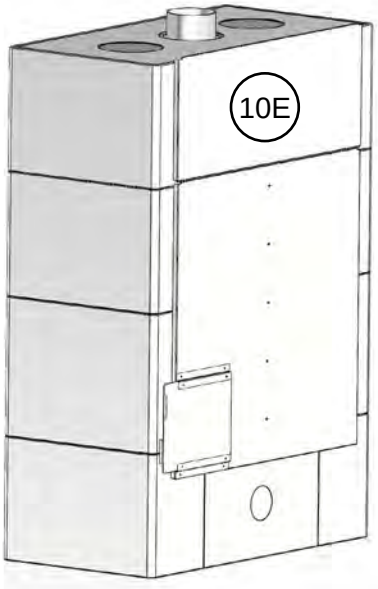


Heat Shield Installation

Place the Heat Shields 10E and 10F in the brackets previously installed. See Page 31 or 32 if installing XL+1 or XL+2

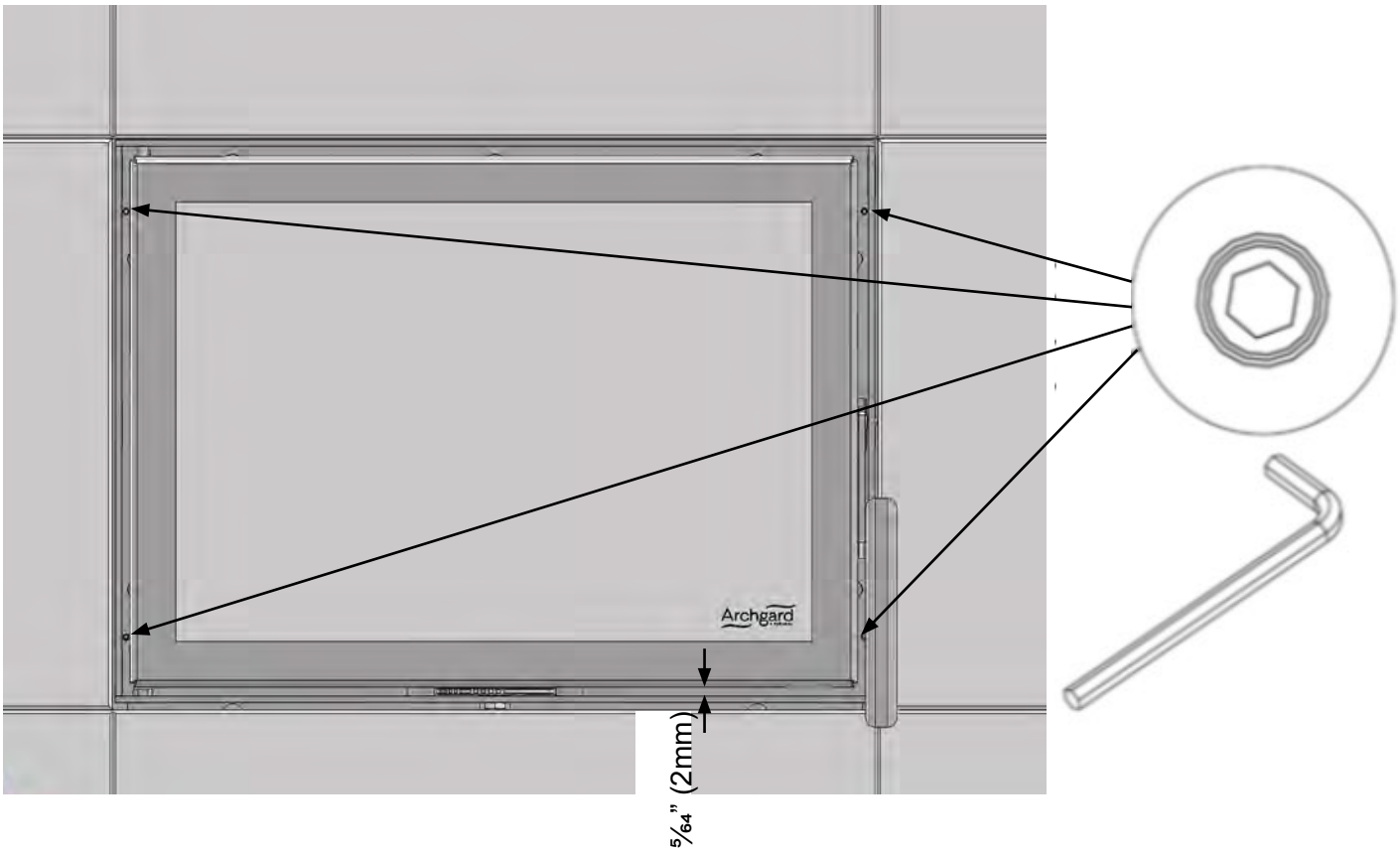




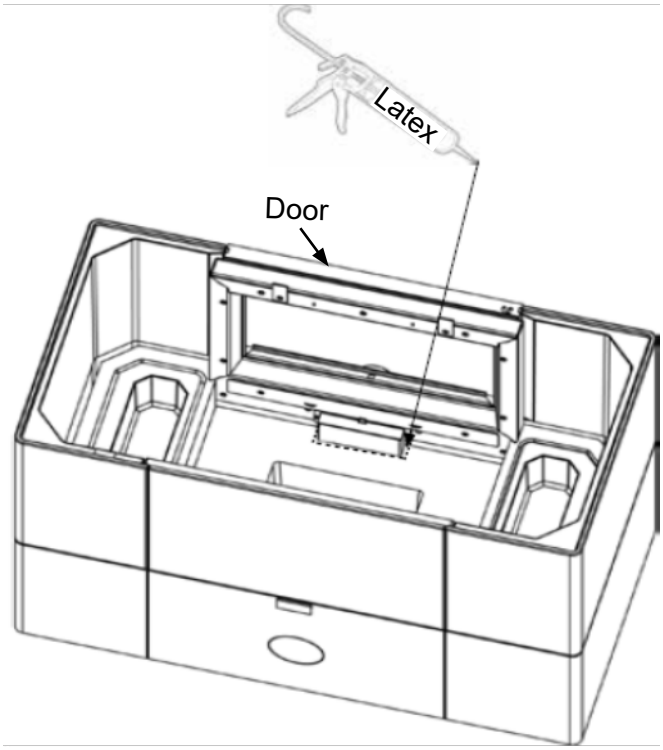


Door Adjustment

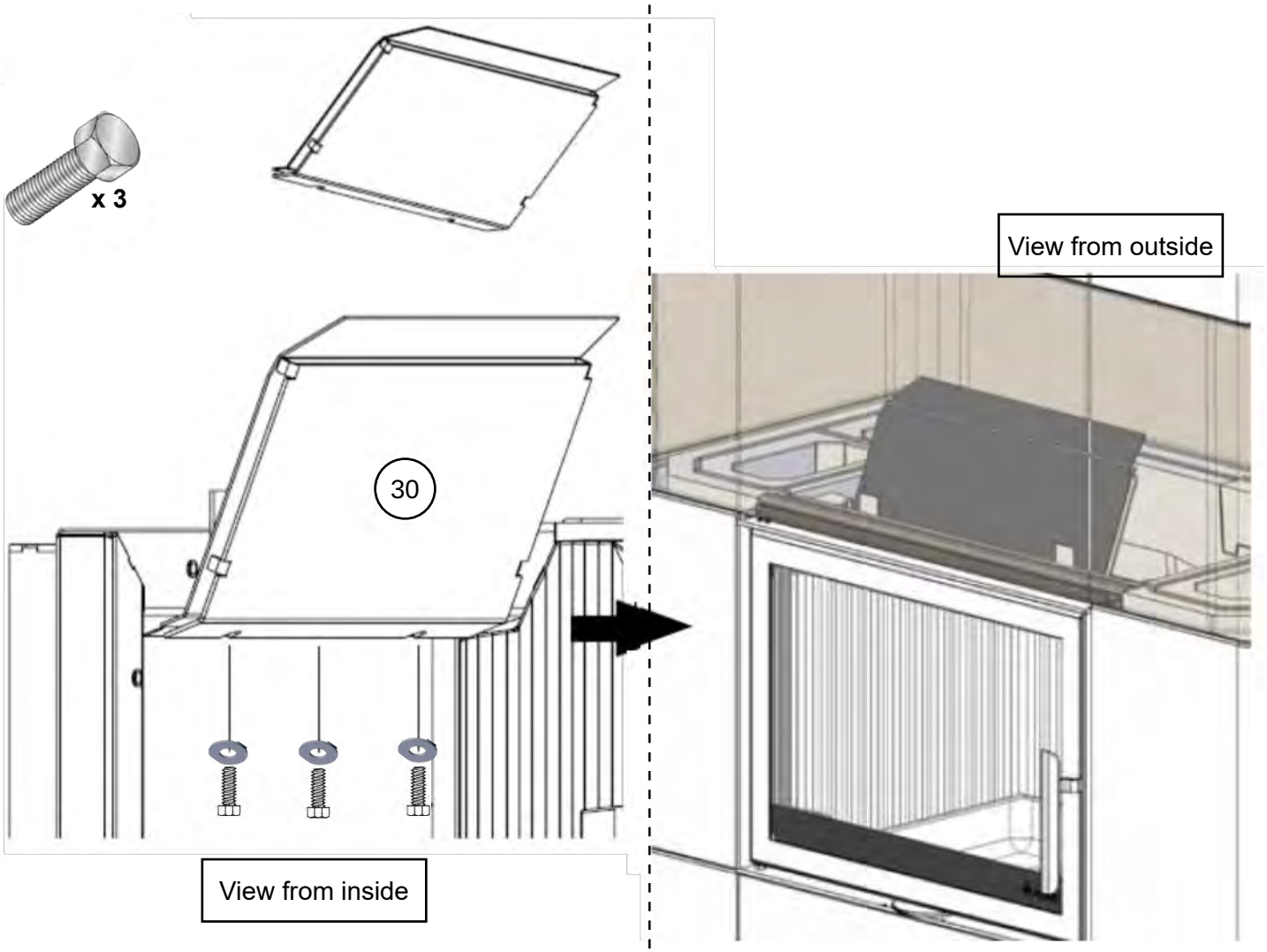
There should be a distance of 5⁄64” (2mm) between the surround and the door frame. The height can be adjusted loosening the 4 Allen screws that are accessible when the door is open.



Use acrylic / latex sealant to seal the gap between air duct and the bottom of the combustion chamber.

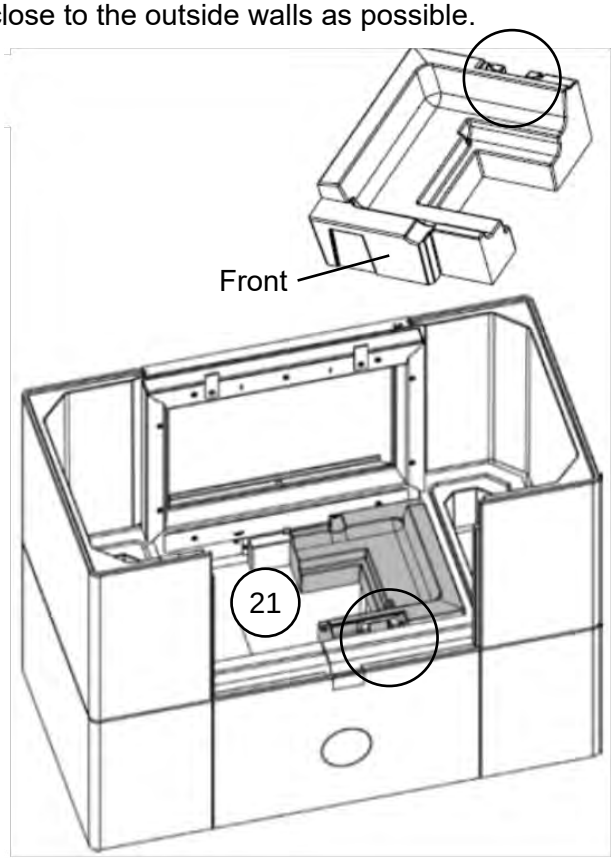


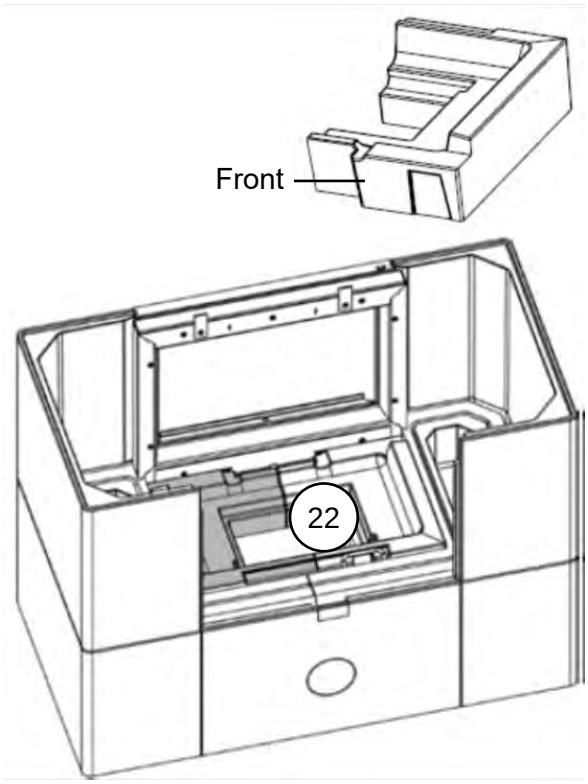
Install the inner heat shield 30 by undoing the air spoiler screws using a 13mm wrench or socket and reinstalling them.



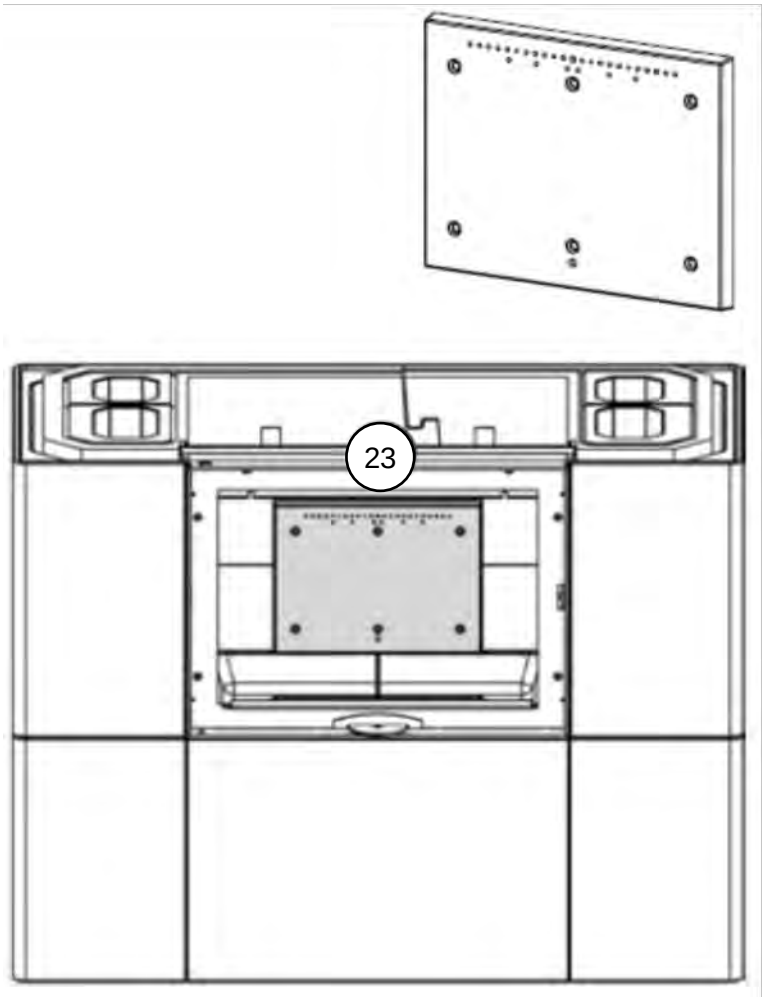
Installing brick plates

Place the bottom left brick plate 21 first and then the right brick 22. Be sure the left and right bricks are butted as close to the outside walls as possible.

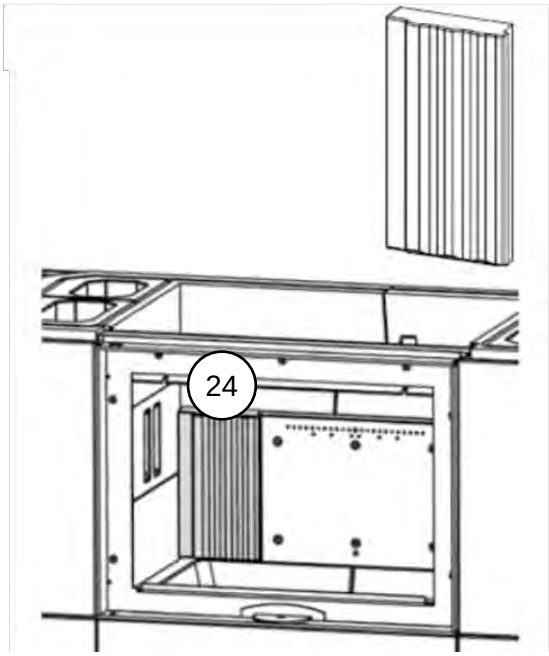


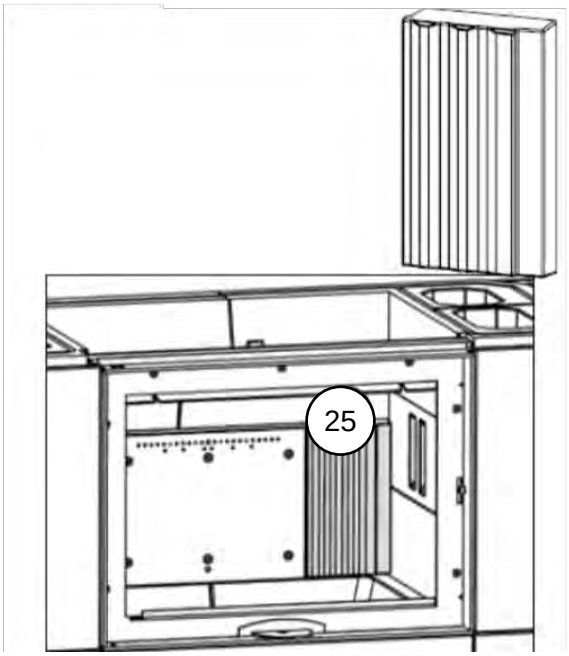


Important: ensure the heat exchanger 23 is placed correctly against the bottom left and right brick and centered in order to form a good seal. **Do not seal the heat exchanger or any brick plates**.

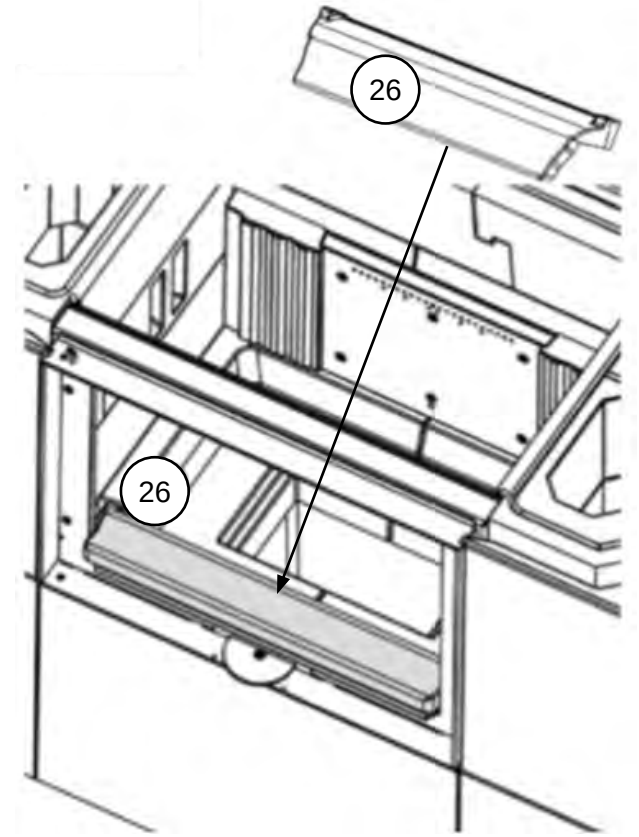


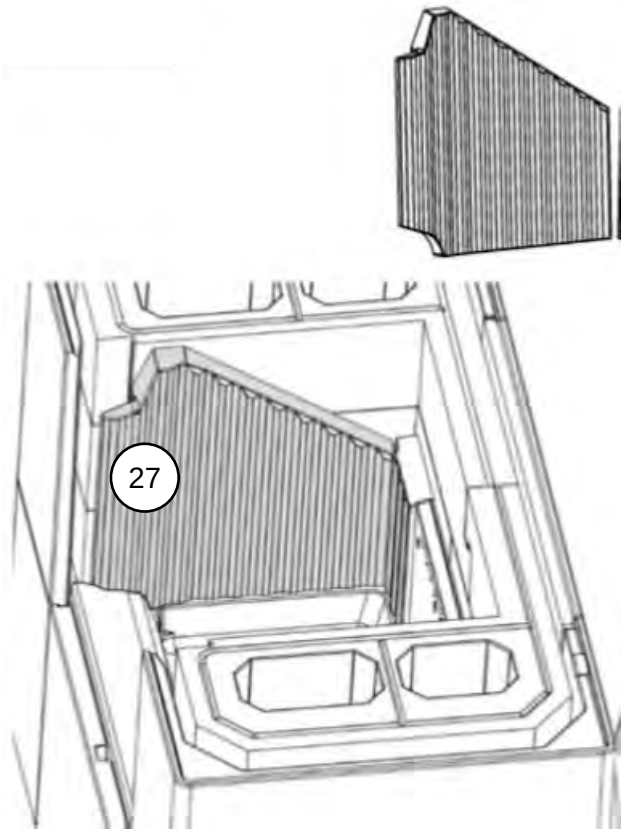
Install the left back brick plate 24 and right back brick plate 25 as shown.

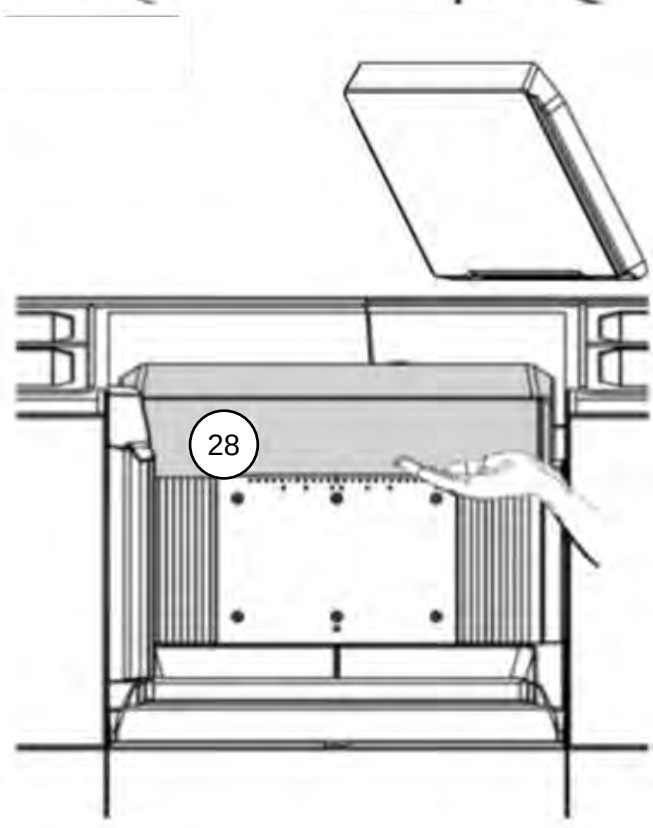


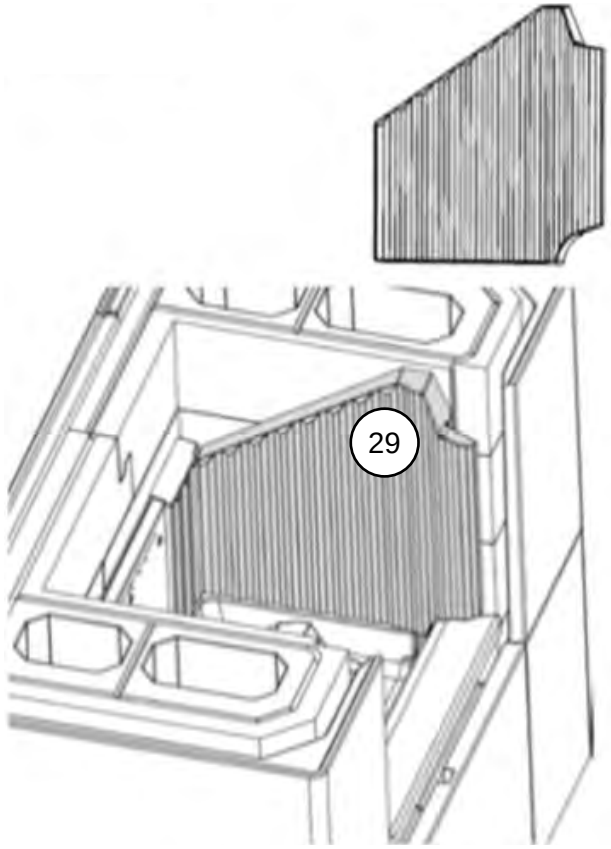


Install the bottom front brick plate 26, the left plate 27, the smoke baffle 28 and the right brick plate 29. The left plate is capable of holding the smoke baffle while installing the right brick plate, however, we recommend holding the smoke baffle in place to avoid damage.





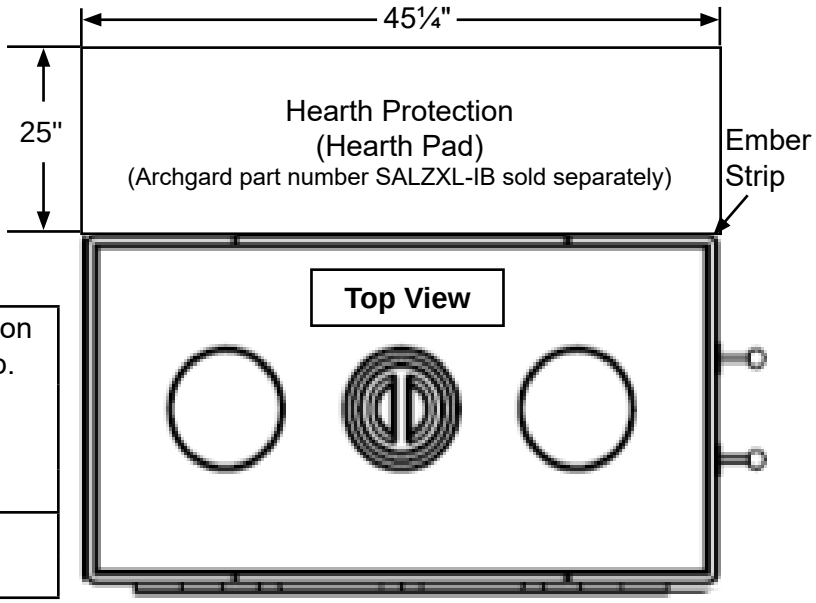




Hearth Pad (Radiant Thermal Protection)

The area in front of the appliance (hearth pad) must be of noncombustible material and must extend 25” in front of the door opening for the entire width of the appliance. It must be composed of a 1/2" (635mm) material with an R value equal to the value shown in the table below and a minimum of ⅜” tile or equivalent on top. The hearth pad does NOT have to be placed on top of the ember pad. The hearth pad can be placed on top of the ember strip and butt up against the fireplace.

Ember Strip:
The ember strip consists of a 3" strip of noncombustible material. This strip is to be installed so that 1" remains underneath the front of the appliance and 1" remains under the hearth pad. See page 22. We recommend a 24 gauge piece of galvanized steel for the Ember Strip.



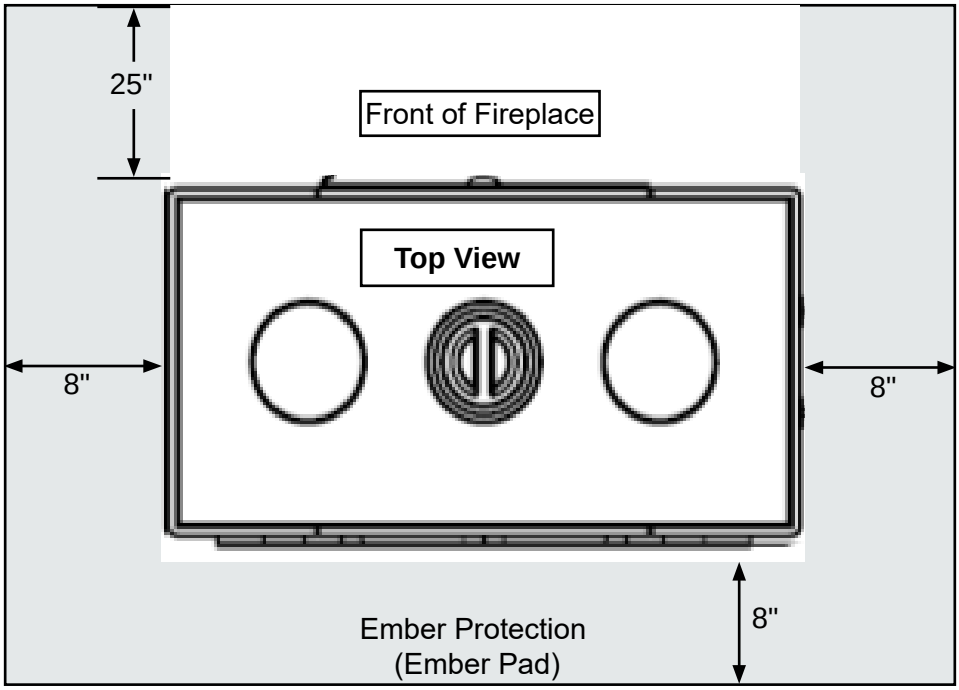
Hearth Protection: Insulating thermal protection with a minimum of ⅜” tile or equivalent on top.

½” Ceramic Board

Values:	K value is 0.47	$\frac{BTU \cdot in}{hr \cdot ft^2 \cdot {}^0F}$	@ 500°F (200°C)
	R value is 1.0638	$\frac{ft^2 \cdot {}^0F \cdot hr}{BTU}$	@ 500°F (200°C)

Ember Pad (Ember Protection)

The area to the sides and rear of the appliance (ember pad) must be of any noncombustible material and must extend 8" to the sides and rear of the unit. Ember protection must extend at least 16" (406mm) in front of the unit for installations in the US and 18" (457mm) for installations in Canada. We recommend extending 25" (635mm) to match the hearth pad shown above.



Definitions:

Ember Strip - A 3" strip of noncombustible material that partially sits underneath and 1" in front of the fireplace. This strip protects against embers landing between the hearth and fireplace.

Ember Pad - Ember protection to the sides and rear of the fireplace. The ember pad can be ANY noncombustible material.

Hearth Pad - Hearth protection consisting of noncombustible material that is at least 1/2" (635mm) thick with an R value of 1.0638 @ 500°F (200°C) and a minimum of ⅜” tile or equivalent on top. Archgard hearth pad part number: SALZXL-IB.

OPERATION

Air quality is important to all of us, and if we choose to use wood to heat our homes, we should do so responsibly. To do this, we need to learn to burn our stoves in the cleanest way possible. Doing this will allow us to continue using our wood stoves for many years to come.

SAFETY EQUIPMENT

All homes with a fuel burning appliance should have at least one fire extinguisher in a central location known to all in the household along with a smoke detection device installed to the smoke detector manufacturer's placement and installation instructions, and maintained on a regular basis. We also recommend all dwellings be equipped with a Carbon Monoxide Detector and have a practiced evacuation plan.

Before Your First Fire

IMPORTANT! Curing Process

The fireplace contains moisture when it is new. This moisture must be dried before the fireplace can withstand the combustion rate given below.

To extract the moisture, follow this procedure:

1. Ensure that the air inlet control just below the door is completely open.
2. Ensure that the bypass and flue dampers are both open.
3. Make a small fire with 2 - 4 lbs of kindling wood.
4. Close the bypass damper once the flames have taken proper hold of the wood, this will ensure that the hot smoke circulates the ducts.

Let the air inlet and flue damper remain open until the fire is burned out.

Repeat this procedure four times (total of five) with a 24 hr gap between each time.

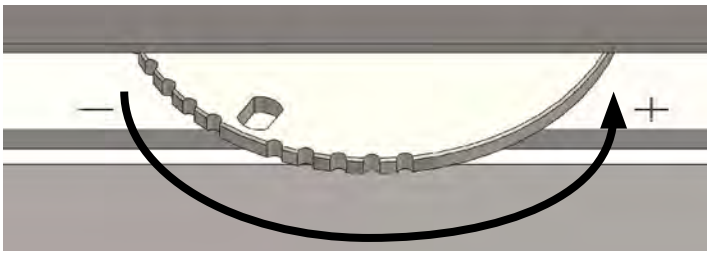
When the last load has passed into the ember phase with few embers left, close the air inlet and flue damper to prevent heat escaping through the chimney. Remember to open the flue damper before making a fire in the fireplace.

The bypass damper should only be open during when necessary for short periods (10-15 minutes) at the time a fire is lit, and at new loads, in order to prevent smoke or ash escaping into the room.

Persistent combustion with an open bypass damper can result in Exceeding the maximum allowed chimney temperature.

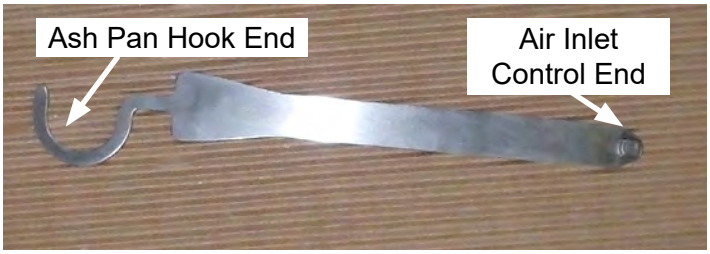
Due to the length of the smoke gas ducts, the fireplace is heated up somewhat unevenly. After lighting a fire, the front above the door and one of the sides will heat up first. The heat will then be evened out after a few hours of burning and when all the ducts have been warmed up.

Turn the air inlet control (located under the door) to the right using the Ash Pan / Air Inlet Control Tool. to increase the air supply to the Salzburg XL.



Air Inlet Control - Primary Air system

The primary air enters at the base of the firebox and travels through passages toward the upper front of the firebox, near the top of the glass door. This preheated air supplies the necessary fresh oxygen to mix with the unburned gases, helping to create secondary combustions. This air is regulated by the Primary Control. For more primary air, turn the control to the right. For less air, turn the control to the left.
Turn the control all the way to the right when first starting the stove. Once the fire has been established you may adjust this control to set the burn rate of the fire. If this damper is closed at first start-up, the fire will burn very slowly and could soot the appliance. When shutting down the stove, fully open the air control. This allows the chimney temperatures to remain as high as possible for as long as possible. Cold chimney temperatures create creosote.

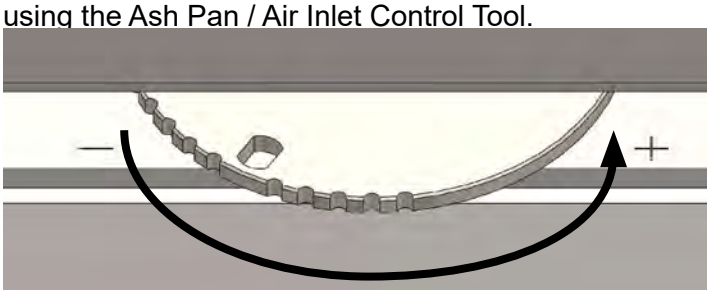


Ash Pan / Air Inlet Control Tool

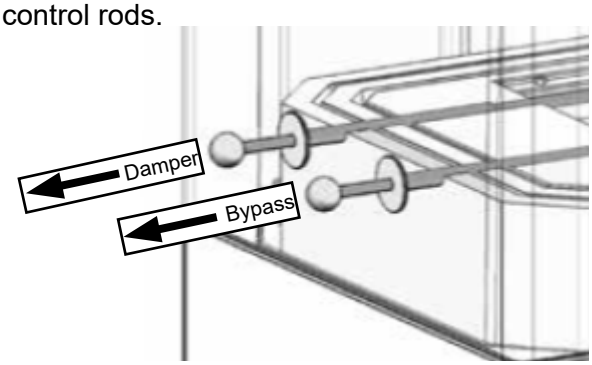
Normal Operation

IMPORTANT: Ensure the curing process has been completed prior to the first fire.

1. The first step in building a fire is to provide air. Fully open the Air Inlet Control (located under the door) using the Ash Pan / Air Inlet Control Tool.



Also fully open the bypass and damper using the control rods.



(Rod operation shown from left side of unit)

2. Crumple four or five sheets of newspaper and put them on the firebox in the center of the heater – be generous and you will have more success. Hold the paper down with 10 to 15 pieces of dry kindling. Softwoods, such as cedar and pine, make good kindling (use the species available in your region).

Place the kindling on and behind the newspaper, so that the combustion air reaches the newspaper first where you light it. It is also a good idea to add one or two small pieces of dry firewood to the kindling load before lighting.

3. Light the newspaper and close (but don't latch) the door. When the paper is flaming brightly and the kindling catches and the chimney is producing strong draft, latch the door.

CAUTION: Never leave the unit unattended if door is left open. This procedure is for start-up only, as the unit may over-heat if the door is left open for too long. Never use gas, kerosene, alcohol, or any other accelerant for lighting a fire. Doing so could cause personal injury and/or damage to the fireplace.

4. When the flames from the kindling load begin to subside, gradually add several small pieces of wood. Avoid smothering the fire with the new wood. Place the pieces on and behind the burning kindling. Once the fire and draft has been established, close the bypass. Wood should be flaming until it is reduced to charcoal. Never let a fire smolder because smoldering wastes wood. For the first few hours, the fireplace will give off an odor from the paint. You may want to leave some windows and/or doors open to provide adequate ventilation while this temporary condition exists. In some instances, your smoke detector may alarm. Do not build hot fires in your fireplace for the first few days until the paint has had a chance to cure with some moderate fires.

Always build a fire starting with smaller pieces of wood and progressively add larger pieces. The goal is to warm up the stove and establish a coal bed. The stove will take approximately 45 minutes to get to temperature.

When the fire is established, slowly adjust the Air Inlet Control. If the glass begins to smoke the fire lacks air - slowly open the Air Inlet Control.

5. Before opening your door to reload, open Air Inlet Control and bypass fully for approximately 10 to 15 seconds until fire has been reestablished. This will minimize any smoking.

Do not leave the bypass open for any more than 10 - 15 minutes at any time.

Warning: All fuel burning appliances consume oxygen during operation. It is important that you supply a source of fresh air to your unit while burning.

Monitor the fire until you notice the room, space or house cooling off. A new load cools the firebox, so it needs to be heated up again. Then add the right amount of wood to suit the conditions. Wood burns best in cycles. A cycle starts when wood is placed on and behind a raked coal bed. A cycle ends when the load is reduced to the same sized coal bed.

Combustion pace

An accumulating fireplace is designed to absorb thermal energy during a relatively short period of relatively intense heat. When the period of intensive combustion is completed, the product will deliver the accumulated heat over a longer period of time.

The fireplace is designed to reach an approximate surface temperature between 194 - 284°F during normal use.

Combustion beyond the recommended pace (see Technical Specifications on Page 10) will result in a higher surface temperatures, which can lead to discoloration of the paint.

Follow the values in the table to find the correct load size and what loading interval is right for your product. When the last load has passed into the ember phase with few embers left, close the air inlet and flue damper to prevent heat escaping through the chimney. Remember to open the flue damper before making a fire in the fireplace.

Cracks in the i PowerStone

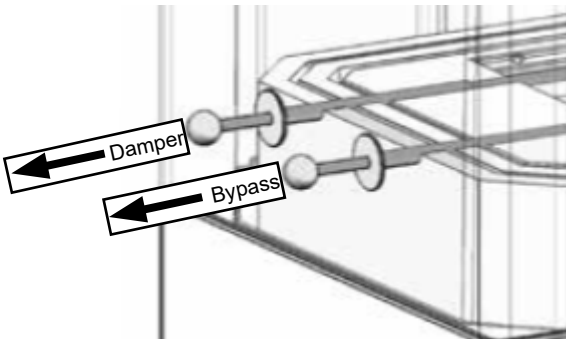
Due to thermal effects there may be small cracks in the PowerStone. This is natural and does not affect the product's function or safety and is not covered under the product warranty.

Usage

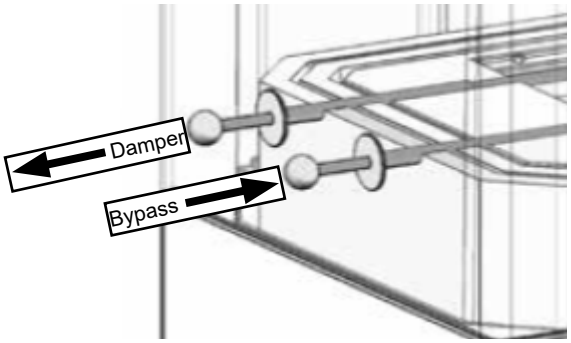
Lack of air to the combustion may cause the glass to soot. Hence, supply the fire with air just after the wood is added, so that the flames and gases in the combustion chamber are properly burned off. Open the air inlet and have the door slightly ajar in order for the flames to establish properly on the wood. Note that the air supply for the combustion also can be too large and cause an uncontrollable fire that will very quickly heat up the whole combustion chamber to an extremely high temperature (when firing with a closed or nearly closed door). For this reason you should never fill the combustion chamber completely with wood.

Overview of Bypass / Damper Operation:

1) Open both Bypass and Damper before starting a fire.

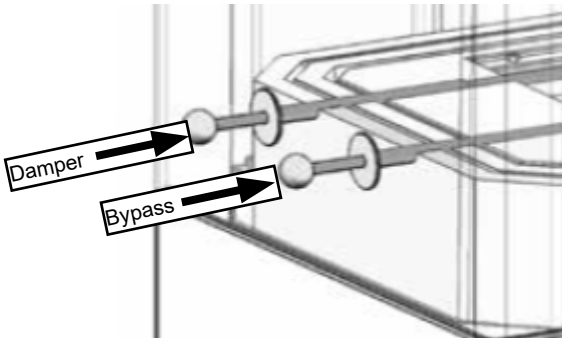


2) When the fire is established, close the Bypass but leave the Damper open.



Open the Bypass before opening the door when adding more fuel to the fire. Do not leave open for any more than 10 - 15 minutes at any time.

3) When the fire has been reduced to coals, close the Damper to keep the heat within the fireplace.



CAUTION: Never alter the damper or attempt to modify the adjustment range of the damper for increased firing or any other reason. Doing so may result in personal injury or product damage and will void product warranty.

Creosote and Chimney Fires

When wood burns slowly - as it often does in a conventional, airtight stove or furnace - it makes a smoky fire and produces more creosote deposits than a quick, hot fire does. Creosote is a highly flammable material. If it ignites near the base of the chimney, it can produce a raging fire that travels up the chimney, creating extremely high temperatures as it spreads. The high temperature can damage the clay liners in a masonry chimney or the metal liner in a factory-built chimney. Although 650°C/2100°F chimneys can withstand these temperatures, the heat causes extreme stress in the chimney.

Chimney fires result from poor firing techniques combined with a lack of maintenance. If unseasoned wood (wood that hasn't been dried enough) is burned slowly in an old "airtight" heater, creosote can build up quickly and the risk of a chimney fire increases. When you operate wood-burning appliances properly, some creosote may still be deposited, but it will be less combustible. Instead of the black, tarry, highly flammable creosote from smoldering fires, proper firing may create small amounts of soft, flaky and dark brown deposits.

You can prevent chimney fires. Have your chimney checked for creosote deposits regularly, until you find out how quickly it builds up in the system. Conventional wood heaters can produce creosote quickly because they can't burn the wood as completely as advanced combustion designs. In severe cases of smoldering, it may take only a few days for enough creosote to build up to sustain a chimney fire. The new, low emission wood stoves, like the Archgard Salzburg XL burn the wood so completely that, when operated properly, their chimneys normally need cleaning only once a year.

Never assume that the chimney is clean. Check it regularly to be sure, especially during the spring and fall. If you do have a chimney fire, have the chimney inspected and repaired, if necessary, before using the system again. A chimney fire is a clear sign of a problem with the appliance, the fuel or the way the system is operated. Make changes to avoid chimney fires in the future. Using an energy efficient wood-burning appliance, like the Archgard Salzburg XL, coupled with good installation and proper burning techniques, dramatically lowers the chance of a chimney fire.

Avoiding a Chimney Fire

There are two ways to avoid chimney fires:

1. Do not let creosote build up to a point where a chimney fire is possible.

2. Do not have fires in the stove that may ignite chimney fires.

These are hot fires, such as when burning household trash, cardboard, Christmas tree limbs.

Remember, this is a wood stove, not a garbage burner.

FAILURE TO INSPECT AND CLEAN YOUR CHIMNEY SYSTEM REGULARLY CAN RESULT IN A CHIMNEY FIRE, WHICH COULD DAMAGE THE CHIMNEY OR CAUSE A HOUSE FIRE.

In Case of a Chimney Fire

1. Prepare to evacuate to ensure everyone's safety. Have a well understood plan of action for evacuation. Have a place outside where everyone is to meet.
2. Close the air inlet on the stove.
3. Call local fire department. Have a fire extinguisher handy. Contact your local municipal or provincial fire authority for further information on how to handle a chimney fire. It is most important that you have a clearly understood plan on how to handle a chimney fire.
4. After the chimney fire is out, the chimney must be cleaned and checked for stress and cracks before starting another fire. Also check combustibles around the chimney and the roof.

The services of a competent or certified installer, (certified by the Wood Energy Technical Training program (WETT) – in Canada, National Fireplace Institute (NFI) - in U.S.A.) are strongly recommended.

Wood

The efficiency and convenience of your wood heating system depend significantly on the quality of the fuel wood you burn. The four main factors that influence how firewood burns are piece size, wood condition, tree species and moisture content. The moisture content of the wood affects the rate at which it burns and the efficiency of combustion. The wood moisture content of unseasoned wood, can range between 35 and 60 percent by weight. Wood that is this wet is hard to ignite and slow to burn. It also hisses and sizzles in the firebox. It combusts poorly and produces large amounts of air pollutants. Energy from the burning fire is used to boil off the moisture, which reduces efficiency. Wet wood is the most common problem with wood heating. If you think you have a problem with your stove's performance, check the dryness of your fuel first. Properly seasoned wood ignites readily, flames easily and burns efficiently.

The size of the firewood pieces affects the rate of combustion. Large pieces ignite and release their energy slower than small pieces. Smaller, more finely split pieces burn more efficiently and are better for short, hot fires, while larger pieces suit extended firing cycles. The largest piece of wood for your Salzburg XL should be no more than about 15 cm (6 in.) across and 20" long.

Another factor that affects how firewood burns is the wood's condition. Wood that has been lying on the ground or has been cut too long ago and starting to rot, will be difficult to burn. Store two or three days' supply of wood indoors, making sure that it is clean and dry. In winter, when you bring wood directly in from the cold outdoors and immediately load it into the appliance, it may initially cool the fire and prevent proper combustion. Remember, storing wet wood indoors could create mold inside the house, so you should limit the amount of wood that you store inside.

Several tree species are used for firewood, and those you choose will affect your wood burning system. The energy content of wood per dry kilogram (i.e., per unit of weight) is similar regardless of species (approximately 8,600 BTU/lb at 15% moisture content). However, the energy output from each piece of wood (weight per unit volume) of various species differs widely. Wood is generally sold by volume (cords), which means the energy per cord can differ widely among different species of wood. In general, hardwoods like maple and oak are denser and have more energy per piece than softwoods such as pine, spruce and cedar.

Burn only dry seasoned wood. Store wood under cover, out of the rain and snow. Well seasoned wood will not only minimize the chance of creosote formation, but will give you the most efficient fire. Even dry wood contains under 20% moisture by weight and should be burned hot enough to dry the wood out. The Salzburg XL high efficiency stove burns both hardwood and softwood equally well.

Dead wood lying on the forest floor should be considered wet, and requires full seasoning time. Standing dead wood can be considered to be about two-thirds seasoned. The best way to tell if wood is dry enough to burn, is to use a moisture meter. If your wood sizzles in the fire, even though the surface is dry, it may not be fully seasoned.

Splitting wood before it is stored reduces drying time. Wood should be stacked so that both ends of each piece are exposed to air, since more drying occurs through the cut ends than the sides. This is true even with wood that has been split.

Store wood off the ground , under cover, such as in a shed, or covered with a tarp, plastic, tar paper, sheets of scrap plywood, etc., as uncovered wood can absorb water from rain or snow. Also, leave the sides exposed to the air to make sure that air can flow around the woodpile so that there will be no delaying the seasoning process.

Choice of fuel

All species of wood can be used as fuel in the fireplace. Wood species have different degrees of density - the more dense the wood is, the higher the energy value.

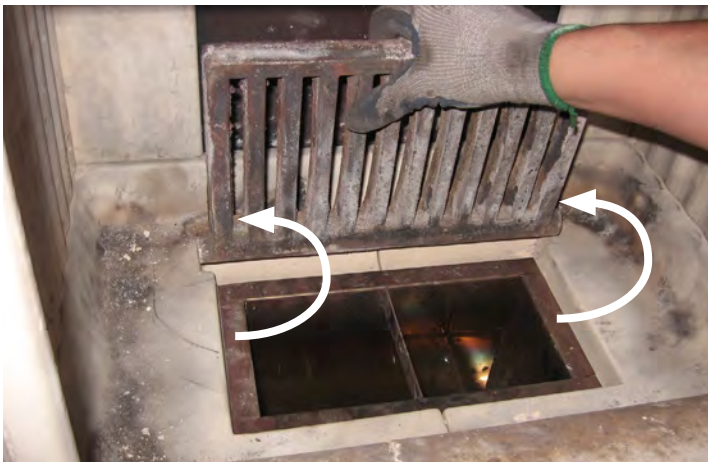
Warning

NEVER use impregnated wood, painted wood, plywood, chipboard, rubbish, milk cartons, printed material or similar. If any of these items are used as fuel the warranty is invalid. Common to these materials is that during combustion, hydrochloric acid and heavy metals can form that are harmful to the environment, you and the insert. Hydrochloric acid can also corrode the steel in the chimney or masonry in a masonry chimney. Also, avoid firing with bark, sawdust or other extremely fine wood, apart from when lighting a fire. This form of fuel can easily cause a flashover that can lead to temperatures that are too high.

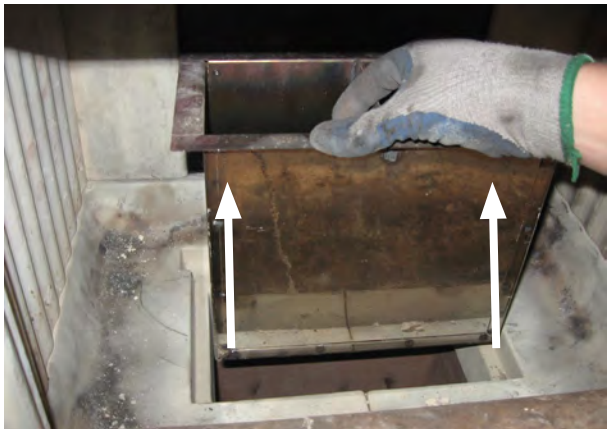
How to Empty the Ash Pan

The ash pan consists of an inner liner which is used for emptying the ashes. The ashes must be emptied regularly. **Note:** ashes may contain hot embers even several days after the fire has gone out. Use a noncombustible container with a tightly fitting lid to remove the ashes. To empty the Ash Pan:

1) Open the grate in the base of the fireplace.



2) Lift the Ash Pan from the fireplace and dispose of the ashes in a noncombustible container.



3) Replace the Ash Pan and close the grate.

Store ashes in a noncombustible container (ie: steel container) with a tightly fitting lid and move outdoors immediately. Other waste shall not be placed in this container.

The Ash Pan / Air Inlet Control Tool may be used to remove the Ash Pan if preferred.

MAINTENANCE

Door and Glass

Should there be any soot on the glass it may be necessary to clean it. Use ammonia free glass cleaner, as other detergents may damage the glass/ gaskets. (Be careful, even dedicated glass cleaner can damage the varnish on the door frame/gaskets). Only clean when the glass is cold.

Check regularly that the transition between the glass and the door is completely tight. Possibly tighten the screws that hold the glass in place - do not over tighten, as this can cause the glass to crack.

Periodically, it may be necessary to change the gaskets on the door to ensure that the burn chamber is air tight and working optimally. These gaskets can be bought as a set, usually including ceramic sealant.

Glass Maintenance

The glass door in a modern wood burning stove isn't glass at all, but a transparent ceramic material that can withstand very high temperatures. It is unlikely that the "glass" will break because of heat, but it could be damaged if struck with a hard object. Do not slam the stove door or impact the glass. When closing the door, make sure that logs to not protrude against the glass. If you need replacement glass, visit the store where you bought your stove to get the right size, shape and material. This Archgard Salzburg XL is equipped with 4 mm ceramic glass that will withstand the highest heat that your unit will produce.

Warning: Do not use substitute materials.

The door glass will need cleaning periodically - wait until the appliance has cooled before cleaning. A damp cloth or paper towel should remove any ash dust or light brown stains. For darker, more stubborn stains, buy special stove glass cleaner that will not scratch the surface. Check the gasket around the glass and replace it when it gets worn or leaky.

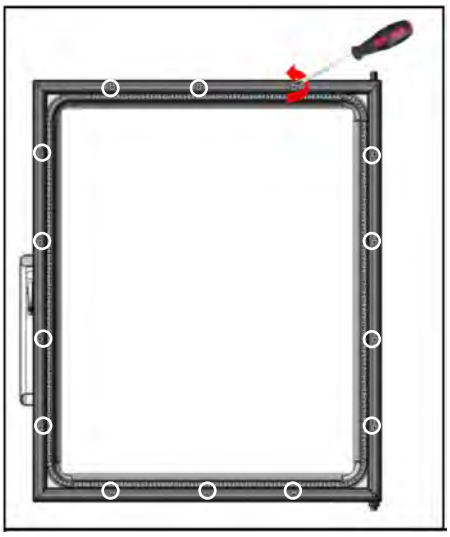
WARNING: Never clean this glass with an abrasive cleaner. Use only a cleaner recommended as a wood stove glass cleaner. Never clean the glass while it is hot; a serious burn can result.

Glass Replacement

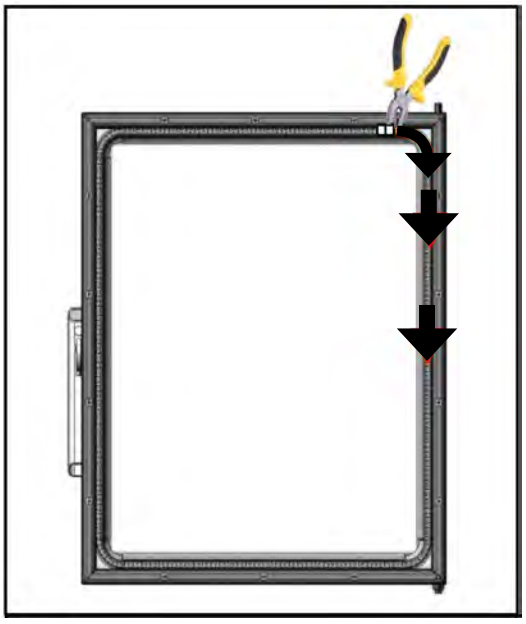
Caution: Take care when replacing any broken glass. Never replace glass while glass is hot.

Glass should always be replaced by a professional. Glass may be replaced with the door installed. The following steps show the door removed for illustration.

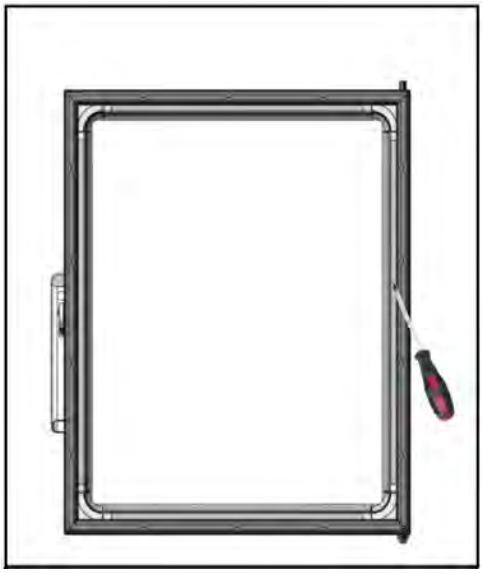
Step 1: Remove screws using Phillips screwdriver.



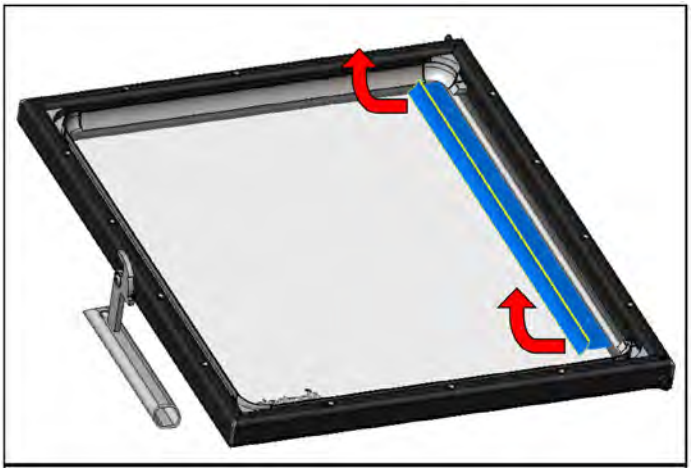
Step 2: Use pliers to remove old door gasket.



Step 3: Remove old sealant from gasket channel.



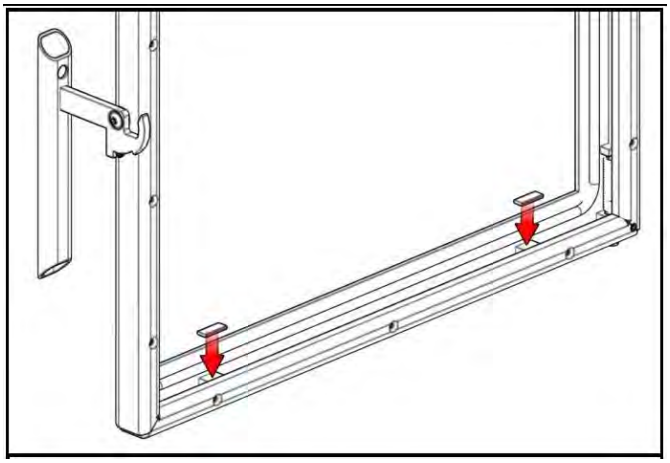
Step 4: Remove side glass retainers.



Step 5: Remove corner glass retainers.

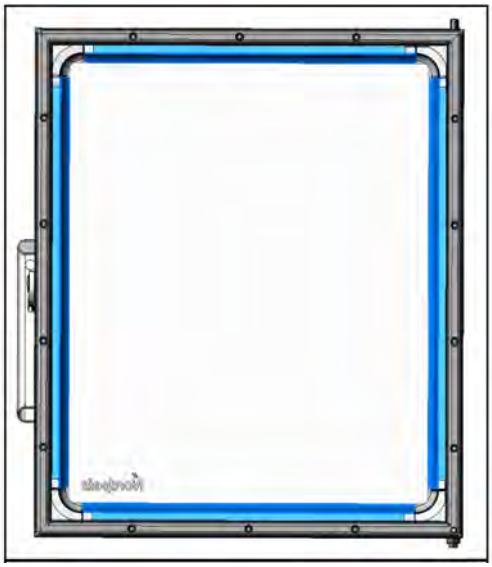
Step 6: Remove old glass.

Step 7: Place tape on supports as shown.

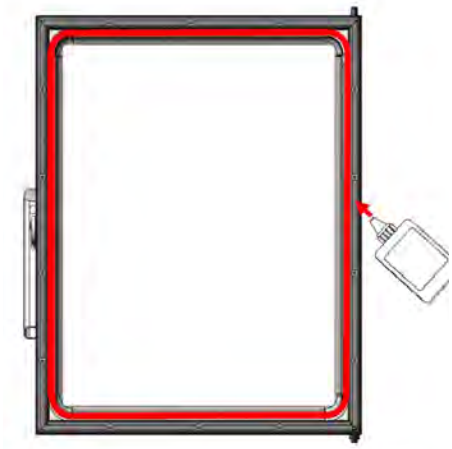


Step 8: Place new glass in the door frame.

Step 9: Reinstall corner and side glass retainers.



Step 10: Place heat resistant sealant in the gasket channel.



Step 11: Install the new door gasket.*

Step 12: Reinstall the screws.

***Note:** The door gasket kit IA-SAL02-030 is not the same material as the Door Frame Gasket 04-26412-000

Chimney Maintenance

It is very important to carefully maintain your Salzburg XL, including burning seasoned wood and maintaining a clean stove and chimney system. Have the chimney cleaned before the burning season and as necessary during the season, as creosote deposits may build up rapidly. Moving parts of your stove require no lubrication. Have chimney system cleaned when a significant layer of creosote has accumulated (3 mm / ⅛" or more). At the end of the heating season, have the chimney/stove system inspected and if necessary cleaned/maintained.

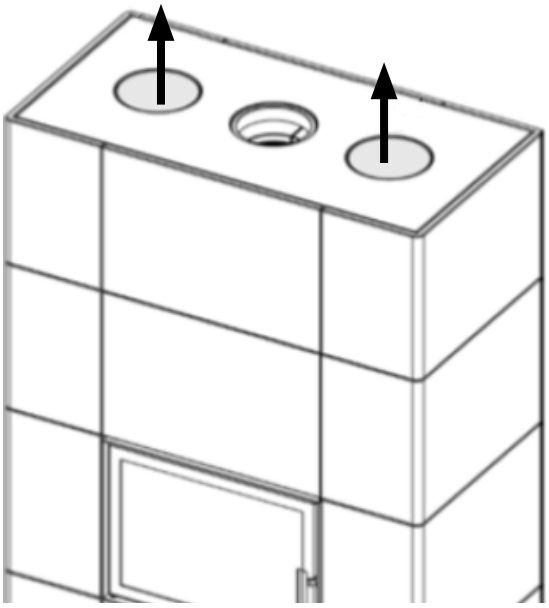
As a precaution, the chimney should be inspected at least once every month during the heating season to determine if creosote or soot has built up. Check spark arrestor screens at least every 2 to 4 weeks. If creosote or soot has accumulated, it should be cleaned or replaced to reduce the risk of chimney fire. Proper burning will leave the firebricks in the firebox a tan color, never black. Steel parts in the firebox will be light to dark brown, never black or shiny.

FAILURE TO INSPECT AND CLEAN YOUR CHIMNEY SYSTEM REGULARLY CAN RESULT IN A CHIMNEY FIRE, WHICH COULD DAMAGE THE CHIMNEY OR CAUSE A HOUSE FIRE.

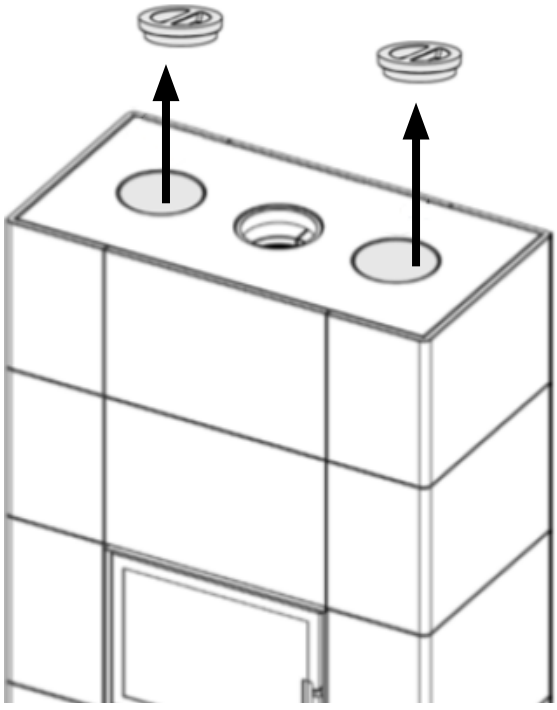
Cleaning the Chimney System

The following steps will show how to clean the chimney system. **Note:** ashes may contain hot embers even several days after the fire has gone out. Use a noncombustible container to handle or store ashes. NEVER sweep while the fireplace is still hot.

1) Remove the metal lids.



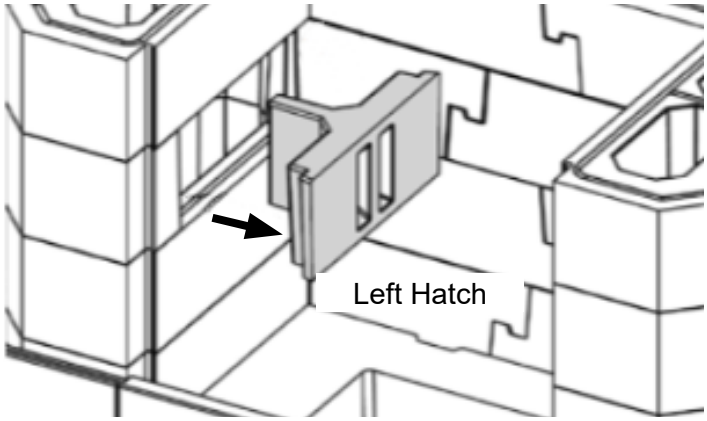
2) Remove sweeping hatch covers.

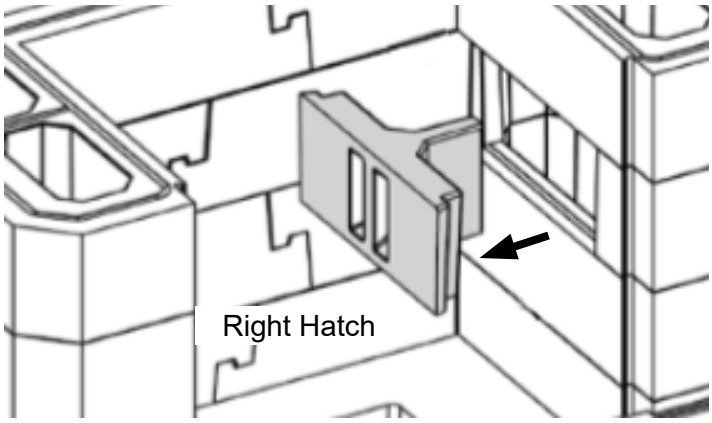


3) Sweep the passages below the hatch covers.

4) Remove brick plates (see Page 59).

5) Remove the left and right sweeping hatches.





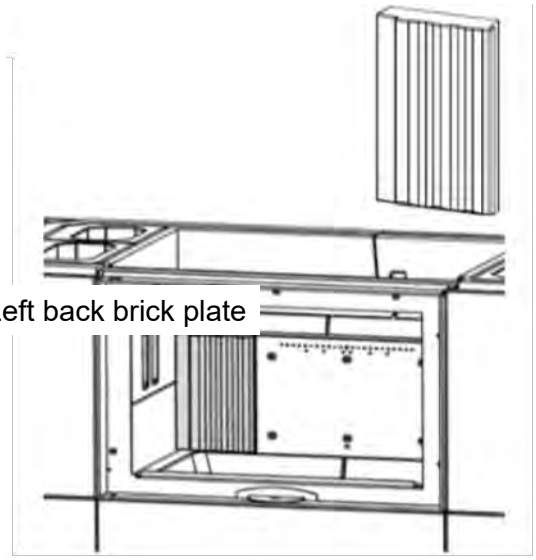
6) Use a noncombustible ash vacuum to remove ash and soot. Never leave ashes in the vacuum. Store ashes in a noncombustible container.

7) Replace sweeping hatches, brick plates, sweeping hatch covers, and metal lids.

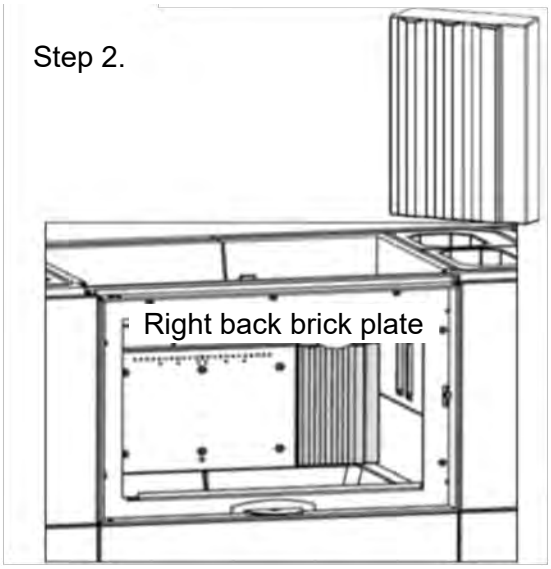
Brick Plate Replacement

Install the left and right back brick plates as shown.

Step 1.

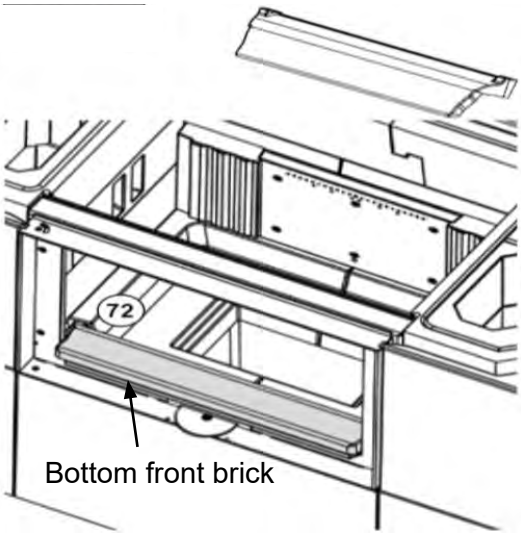


Step 2.

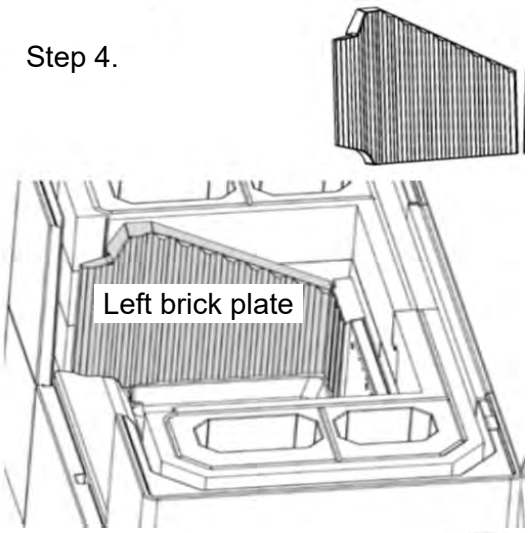


Install the bottom front brick plate, the left plate, the smoke baffle and the right brick plate.

Step 3.



Step 4.



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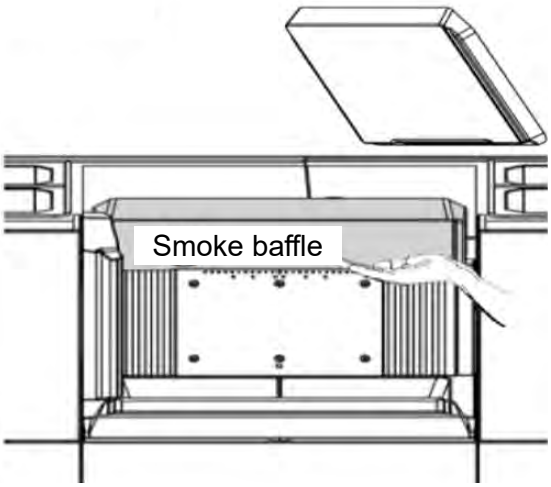

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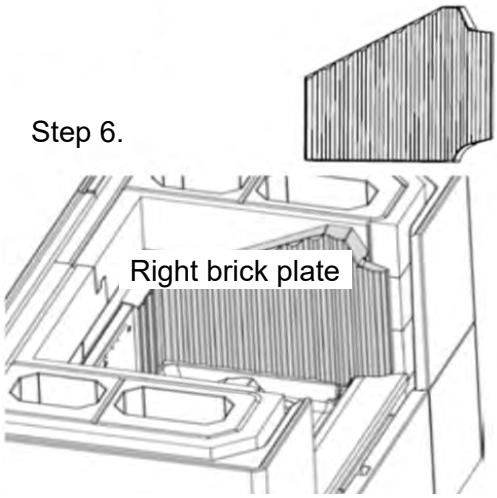


Troubleshooting

The most common factors for poor draft are:

a) Air supply/House depressurization
b) Environmental conditions
c) Cold chimneys
d) Poor chimney/connector installation/ design and maintenance

a) Air supply / House depressurization – Inside the home, household appliances such as clothes dryers, bathroom fan, central vacuums, forced air furnaces, etc, compete for air, resulting in air starvation to the fire. This creates a condition known as negative pressure. When a negative pressure situation is experienced, the combustion gases can be drawn from the chimney and into the house. This condition is commonly referred to as down-drafting. Increased amounts of insulation, vinyl windows and extra caulking in various places can all keep heat in but may also make a home more airtight. Seal the leaks that are high in the house because the house acts as a chimney and as hot air leaves the house at the ceiling level, more air comes in at lower levels to make up for the air that leaves. Make sure there is adequate air for the appliance in the house.

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

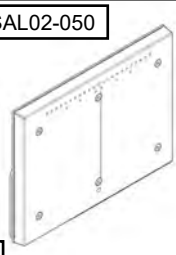
c) Cold Chimney Temperature - Avoid cold chimney temperatures by burning a hot fire for the first fifteen to forty minutes, being careful not to over-fire the stove. Where possible, install a thermometer on or in the flue pipe so temperatures can be monitored.

d) Chimney Installation and Maintenance - Avoid using too many elbows or long horizontal runs. Too short a chimney can cause difficult start-up, dirty glass, smoking when 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 chimney, rain caps and especially the spark arrestor regularly, to prevent creosote build-up, which will significantly reduce chimney draw.

Troubleshooting Continued...

Problem	Cause	Solution
No Draft	1. The chimney is blocked or restricted. 2. Smoke baffle incorrectly placed. 3. Accumulation of soot in the vent or on the smoke baffle. 4. Exhaust fan running in home (ie: kitchen exhaust)	1. Inspect chimney for restrictions, etc. 2. Reposition smoke baffle. 3. Have chimney cleaned / check smoke baffle. 4. Check the home for any running exhaust fans. If necessary, install outside air to the unit.
Smokes when door is open	1. Damper or air control is closed. 2. Insufficient draft or cold air blockage. 3. Negative pressure.	1. Make sure damper is open. 2. Burn a piece of paper to establish draft. 3. Open a window.
Can't get the fire started	1. Not enough kindling or paper. 2. Not enough air. 3. Cold air blockage. 4. Wood is too wet.	1. Add more kindling or paper. 2. Ensure air control is fully open. 3. Burn a piece of paper to establish draft. 4. Use well seasoned wood.
Stove doesn't burn hot enough	1. Wood is too wet. 2. Not enough air or insufficient draft.	1. Use well seasoned wood. 2. Ensure air control is fully open.
Wood burns too fast	1. Air control requires adjustment. 2. Door is open. 3. Door gasket is not sealing properly. 4. Wood is too dry.	1. Adjust air control. 2. Ensure door is tightly shut. 3. Replace door seal. 4. Use alternate wood.
Dirty glass	1. Air control may be closed too far. 2. Wood is too wet 3. Fire is not hot enough.	1. Adjust air control. 2. Use well seasoned wood. 3. Adjust air control to increase temperature.

Included Hardware

IS-SAL02-050

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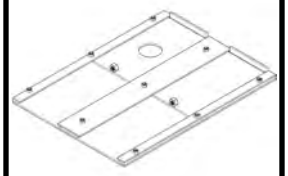
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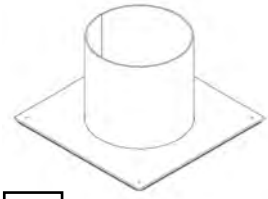
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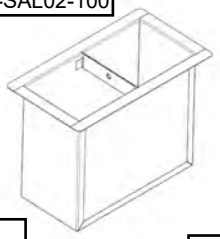
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IC-Q27FL-010

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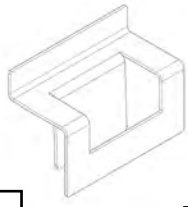
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22-SAL02-120

2X

22-SAL00-310

2x

22-SAL02-190

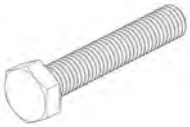
2x

22-SAL00-200

2x

23-00080-006
Stove Pipe Sealant

1x

M8x45 21-30006-045

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22-SAL02-300

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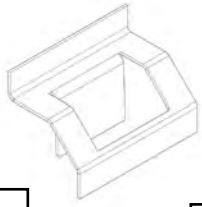
22-SAL02-160

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1x IS-SAL02-020 IS-SAL02-080

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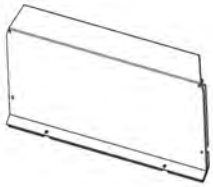
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No 4 IP-SAL02-020 22-01032-000

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No 3 IP-SAL02-020 21-70000-030

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No 2,5 IP-SAL02-020 21-70000-025

1x

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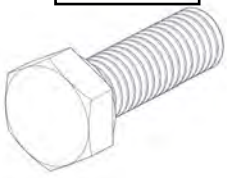
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M6x10 IP-SAL02-030 21-30004-010

4x

Ø8x16 IP-SAL02-020 21-50005-08A

3x

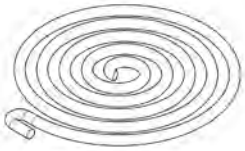
22-SAL02-340

1x

IA-SAL02-030 Door Gasket Kit

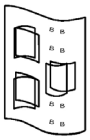
Kit Contains:
SA-00015-000 Tube of glue for rope - set
04-26420-010 Fire rope 20x10 TSG - 1,9m
1 x

Archgard hearth pad insulation board part number:
SALZXL-IB (sold separately)

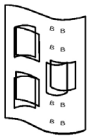
Door Frame Gasket

1x 04-00350-600

Replacement Parts

Part Description	Part Number
Surround 06F:	CO-SAL02-03C
Surround 06D:	CO-SAL02-03A
Surround 06E:	CO-SAL02-03B
Core Element 06A:	PI-SAL02-06A
Core Element 06B:	PI-SAL02-06B
Core Element 05B:	PI-SAL02-05B
Core Element 05C/D:	PO-SAL02-05C - 2 pcs.
Heat Shield 10E:	22-SAL02-150
Core Element 05A:	PI-SAL02-05A
Core Element 04A:	PI-SAL02-04A
Core Element 04B:	PI-SAL02-04B
Heat Shield 10F:	
Brick Plate 28:	LA-SAL02-150
Brick Plate 27:	LA-SAL02-13L
Brick Plate 24:	LA-SAL02-04L
Brick Plate 25:	LA-SAL02-04R
Brick Plate 29:	LA-SAL02-13R
Brick Plate 21:	LI-SAL02-01L
Brick Plate 26:	LA-SAL02-020
Brick Plate 22:	LA-SAL02-01R
Bottom Heat Shield:	22-SAL02-260
Plug 04D:	CO-SAL02-02A
Surround 04C:	CO-SAL02-020
Core Element 02B:	PI-SAL02-02B
Core Element 03:	PO-SAL02-030
Core Element 02A:	PI-SAL02-02A
Core Element 01E:	PO-SAL02-01D
Core Element 01C:	PO-SAL02-01C
Core Element 01B:	PI-SAL02-01B
Core Element 01A:	PI-SAL02-01A
Core Element 01:	FI-SAL02-010



200-0003-XX English Manual

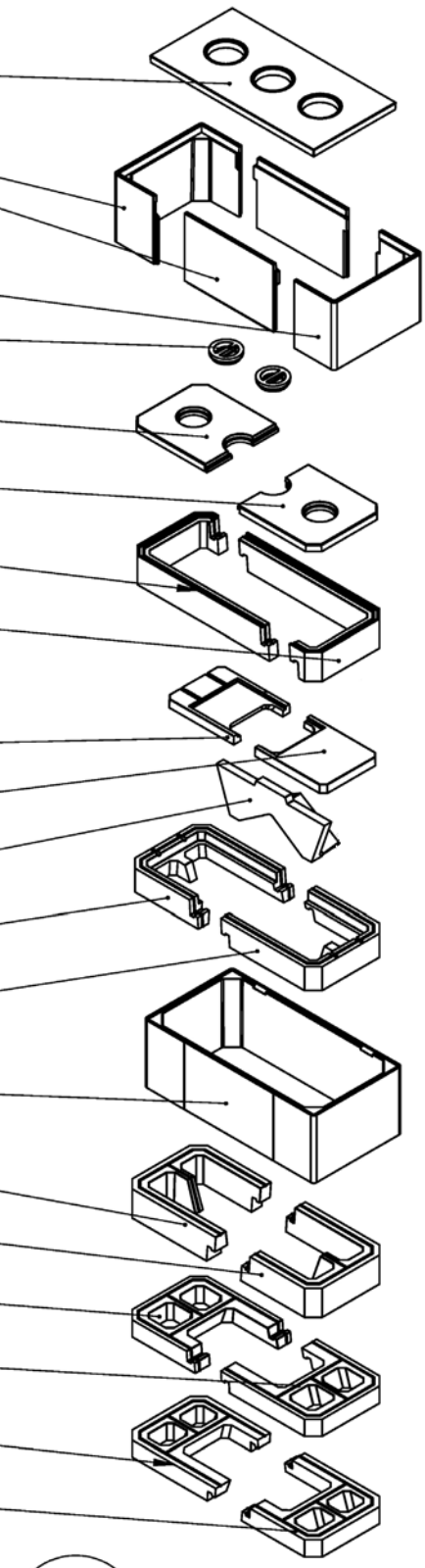


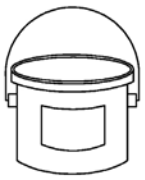
200-0003F-XX French Manual

***XX = current manual revision**

Archgard FIREPLACES

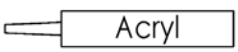
Part Description	Part Number
Top Plate 18:	CO-SAL02-060
Surround 12G:	CO-SAL02-05A
Surround 12I/J:	CO-SAL02-05B - 2 pcs.
Surround 12H:	CO-SAL02-05A
Hatch Covers 15/16:	PI-SAL02-14C - 2 pcs.
Core Element 14A:	PI-SAL02-14A
Core Element 14B:	PO-SAL02-14B
Core Element 13A:	PI-SAL02-13A
Core Element 13B:	PI-SAL02-13B
Core Element 12E:	LA-SAL02-080
Core Element 12D:	LA-SAL02-070
Core Element 12C:	LA-SAL02-060
Core Element 12A:	PI-SAL02-12A
Core Element 12B:	PI-SAL02-12B
Surround 11C:	CO-SAL02-040
Core Element 11B:	PI-SAL02-11B
Core Element 11A:	PI-SAL02-11A
Core Element 08A:	PI-SAL02-08A
Core Element 08B:	PI-SAL02-08B
Core Element 07B:	PI-SAL02-07B
Core Element 07A:	PI-SAL02-07A





Tile Adhesive
(Thinset Mortar)

23-00054-000



Acrylic / Latex Sealant

23-00080-000

ARCHGARD LIMITED WARRANTY

This Limited Warranty is made by ARCHGARD INDUSTRIES LTD., hereinafter referred to as “Archgard”. Archgard warrants to the original purchaser of an Archgard Wood burning fireplace(s) that the product will be free of defects in materials and workmanship under normal use and service.

INCLUSIONS: “5 YEAR LIMITED WARRANTY”

≈ All steel
≈ Ceramic Glass against thermal breakage
≈ Powerstones
≈ Reinforced concrete
≈ NOTE: Discoloration, minor cracks, and some minor movement (including settling) of certain parts are normal and are not a defect and therefore, not covered under warranty.

The above will be covered “parts & subsidized labor” to the original purchaser for FIVE years and “parts” only thereafter from original date of purchase.

≈ Special Finishes—You can expect some changes in color as the product “ages” with constant heating and cooling. Archgard warranties the product for any manufacturing defects on the original product. However, the manufacturers warranty does not cover changing colors and marks, ie: finger prints, etc. applied after the purchase of the product. Damage from the use of abrasive cleaners is not covered by warranty.

EXCLUSIONS: “5 YEAR LIMITED WARRANTY”

≈ Archgard does not offer warranty on damages to fireplace mantel(s), trims or tiles.
≈ Travel time or mileage to original purchasers residence. Archgard suggests that you prearrange travel expenses with your Authorized Archgard Dealer.
≈ Door Latch Hardware, paint, gasketing, door glass, Thermotte® firebox liner or trim.
≈ This warranty does not cover installation and operational related problems such as overfiring, use of corrosive driftwood, downdrafts or spillage caused by environmental conditions, nearby trees, buildings, hill tops, mountains, inadequate venting or ventilation, excessive offsets, negative air pressures caused by mechanical systems such as furnaces, fans, clothes dryers, etc.

WHAT TO DO IN THE EVENT OF A PROBLEM:

≈ Thoroughly read your manual.
≈ If you cannot solve the problem, contact your Archgard Dealer or representative.
≈ When calling for help please have the following information:

Model of your Fireplace
Serial Number
Place of Purchase
Date of Purchase
Problem Description

≈ NOTE: Warranty may be void if work is carried out by an unqualified person(s). Only original Archgard parts may be used. Please consult your Archgard dealer or representative if in doubt about a replacement part(s).

OBTAINING WARRANTY SERVICE:
To obtain warranty service, the original purchaser shall return the defective part(s) to the original authorized Archgard selling dealer transportation prepaid, along with the serial number of the appliance and proof of purchase. Any defective part, in our judgment, will be repaired or replaced at Archgard’s discretion. The dealer must obtain approval from Archgard before any repairs are made.

**** Subsidy according to job scale as predetermined by Archgard Industries Ltd.***

LIMITED WARRANTY CONTINUED...

WARRANTY LIMITATION:
THIS LIMITED WARRANTY IS MADE IN LIEU OF ALL OTHER WARRANTIES, EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED AS TO QUALITY, MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR PARTICULAR PURPOSE.

Archgard is not liable for freight or labor on any wood burning appliance replaced in the field. Any part or parts of this unit which in our judgment show evidence of such defects will be repaired or replaced at Archgard's option, through an accredited dealer or Agent provided that the defective part be returned to the dealer or agent **Transportation Prepaid**, if requested. The appliance is only warranted for the use as intended by the installation and operating instruction and local building codes. The warranty will not cover damage due to accident, misuse, abuse, alteration, improper installation or "Acts Of God", "Act of Terrorism" or Shipping.

Installation and environmental problems are not the responsibility of the manufacturer and therefore are not covered under the terms of this warranty.

Performance problems due to operator error will not be covered by this warranty policy.

Products made or provided by other manufacturers and used in conjunction with the operation of the appliance without prior authorization from Archgard Industries may nullify your warranty on this product

This limited warranty is void unless the appliance is installed by a qualified installer, in accordance with the instructions furnished with the appliance. Some Provinces or States do not allow limitations on how long an implied warranty lasts, so the above limitation may not apply to the original purchaser. Any damage resulting from defects in this product, is limited to the replacement of the defective part(s) and does not include incidental and consequential exposures sustained in connection with the product. This includes facing(s), mantle(s), cabinet(s), tile(s) or any other finishes resulting from removal of any gas appliance. This warranty is limited to residential use only and gives the consumer specific rights. These rights may vary from State to State or Province to Province.

CUT ALONG LINE

POSTAGE

WARRANTY REGISTRATION

ARCHGARD INDUSTRIES LTD.
PO BOX 318
RAYMOND, AB
T0K 2S0

FOLD DOWN AT LINE

CUT ALONG LINE

FOLD DOWN AT LINE & TAPE CLOSED

CUT ALONG LINE

Model # : SALZBURG XL Serial #:_____ Date Installed:_____/_____/_____

Name: _____ Address: _____

City:_____ State/Prov: _____ ZIP: _____ Phone: (_____) _____

Dealer's Name & Address: _____

City:_____ State/Prov: _____ ZIP: _____ Phone: (_____) _____

Installer's Name & Address: _____

City: _____ State/Prov:_____ ZIP: _____ Phone: (_____) _____

Why did you choose this product?_____

_____

Thank you for purchasing our product and filling out this warranty card.

ARCHGARD INDUSTRIES LTD.

300 RAILWAY AVENUE
RAYMOND, AB T0K 2S0
CANADA

WWW.ARCHGARD.COM