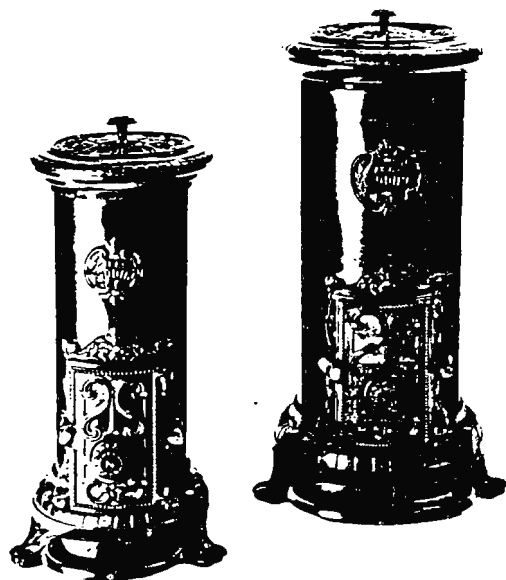
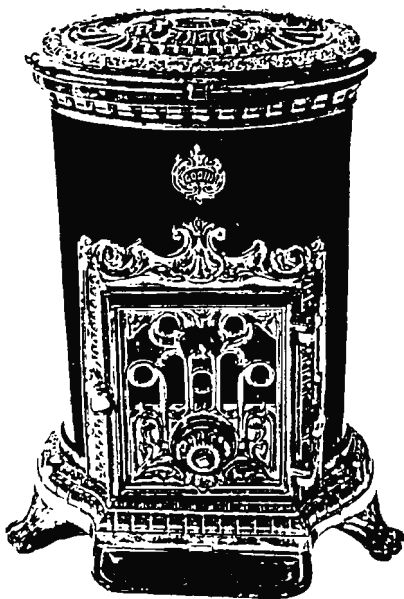


GODIN

Established 1840

OWNER'S MANUAL

SMALL ROUND	3730
LARGE ROUND	3731
SMALL OVAL	3732
LARGE OVAL	3734
LA BELLE EPOQUE	3733



MANUFACTURER: GODIN S.A.
Guise, France 02120

IMPORTER: STONE LEDGE CO.
Marblehead, MA 01945

Godin stoves have been tested to UL STANDARD 1482 and listed as follows: Models 3730, 3732, 3733 & 3734 by Warnock Hersey International, Inc. and Model 3731 by Gas & Mechanical Laboratories

SAFETY NOTICE: A stove improperly installed or operated can set fire to your house or cause injury. Follow the instructions in this manual. Before installing ask your local building or fire officials about local restrictions, permits and inspections. Even if not required, ask the local officials to inspect your installation before firing. Your safety depends on it.

REGISTRATION

So that an accurate record of your purchase and stove model can be kept please fill out and send in the form below. As the Godin foundry makes minor design improvements from time to time this information will help facilitate service should you ever need it.

NAME _____

STREET _____

CITY or TOWN _____

ZIP _____

MODEL STOVE PURCHASED _____

ENAMEL COLOR _____

DEALER _____

DEALER'S ADDRESS _____

DATE OF PURCHASE _____

WOULD YOU LIKE TO RECEIVE INFORMATION ABOUT OTHER
GODIN PRODUCTS AND OWNER'S NEWSLETTERS? _____

RETURN TO: STONE LEDGE CO.
170 WASHINGTON ST.
MARBLEHEAD, MA 01945

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INTRODUCTION

The Godin is a world famous stove that has been continuously manufactured since 1889. Properly installed and properly operated, your stove will give you years of dependable warmth. In this manual are instructions for installation and operation, including the minimum safe clearances from combustible materials.

Before installing your stove ask your local building or fire official if a permit is required. Consult with them about local codes and restrictions. Ask your local officials to check your installation before firing your stove.

Finally, when you have an approved and safe installation, remember that a stove is only as safe and efficient as the care and skill of the user makes it. A wood/coal stove is not a plug-in appliance. It's more like an automobile: it needs a careful operator.

This manual contains a wide range of advice covering many different installation and operating conditions. Read through the entire manual before you focus on the sections of immediate interest. Not all of the advice may apply to you. Some may be of use to you only after you have gained experience with the stove. Keep the manual where you can find it easily so that you may reread it or refer to it if problems arise.

HOW THE GODIN WORKS

All solid fuel stoves must draw in air, for it is the air's oxygen that enables the wood or coal to burn. The Godin is called "airtight" because its pieces are tightly fitted. In fact, few stoves are truly airtight, and a better term to describe how such stoves work is "air limited combustion," or "controlled combustion".

Air enters the firebox through an air regulator and the user, by varying the opening of the regulator, governs the burn rate. The Godin air regulator is on the firedoor. As air enters the stove it flows under and over the shaker grate to the fire area. Some air also is drawn up a vertical channel hidden behind the firebricks in the front of the stove, and enters the top of the firebox just below the loading lids. This "secondary air" supplies oxygen to burn gases and tar vapors that rise from fresh fuel as it is burned. Secondary burning makes combustion more complete, and can therefore be said to improve combustion efficiency. When secondary burning takes place the stove will produce a hot, thorough, lively burn with wood and there should be less creosote accumulation in the chimney. Remember, however, any stove will produce creosote at low burn rates.

IMPORTANT

Approved clearances for Godin models 3730, 3731, 3732, 3733, and 3734 are in this manual. Follow the installation instructions carefully.

WHERE TO PUT THE STOVE

Ideally the stove should be at the center of the space to be heated, to take the best advantage of radiant heat or air circulation. Hot air rises more readily than it circulates horizontally, therefore, a stove placed near the stairway to an upper floor may send most of its heat up there. This may be desirable, especially if the upper floor can be closed off during the day and opened in the evening when heat is needed in the bedrooms. On the other hand, if you put the stove in a small room with only one doorway for air circulation, that room may become too hot for comfort.

The location of an existing chimney, with a good flue not used by any other heating appliance, will influence where you place the stove. (A flue is a vertical passageway in a chimney. Masonry chimneys may have more than one flue.) Likewise, if you plan to put up a new chimney, construction features of your house may dictate where it can be built.

And remember, the stove and stovepipe must be installed with proper clearances from combustibles. Consider also how your furniture may be placed, and traffic patterns -- how people usually walk through the room. And fuel storage: is there a handy, safe place to keep your wood or coal?

CAUTION: A burning stove is hot. Contact may cause skin burns. Consider where children will play. Don't install your stove there -- unless you provide a barrier. Children do feel the stove's heat, and usually learn to stay away. But they can accidentally fall, or be pushed against it. Never leave a small child alone with a burning stove.

CAUTION: Do not install your Godin in a mobile home. Mobile homes are tightly constructed, and may not let in enough oxygen for both the stove and the occupants. Only a stove with an independent air supply, and recommended for such use by the manufacturer, is suitable for a mobile home.

SUMMARY

The most important instructions in this OWNER'S MANUAL are summarized below -- as a reminder. Reread the manual occasionally, as it contains many important details omitted here.

INSTALLATION

1. Prevent house fires -- install in accordance with OWNER'S MANUAL. Ask building or fire officials about local requirements. Before firing, ask the local officials to inspect the installation.
2. Read the OWNER'S MANUAL.
3. • Keep the OWNER'S MANUAL in a safe place in the same room as the stove so that you can refer to it whenever necessary. The manual should accompany the stove in the event you sell it or the home in which it was installed.

4. The stove must be properly assembled and installed. Do not install if any parts are missing or damaged. Install the heat shield, flue outlet, and legs supplied with your stove.
5. Installations other than those specifically covered in this manual have not been tested and therefore are not covered by the testing laboratory's listing.
6. The stove must be installed according to all local codes. A building permit must be obtained before installing.
7. Do not install in a mobile home.
8. Inform your Insurance Agent that you are installing a stove. Be certain that you have adequate coverage.
9. Vent to listed minimum 6" diameter low-heat appliance chimney, or to a lined masonry chimney with 24 gauge black or blued steel stove pipe. Use 22 gauge stove pipe in Massachusetts. Special methods are required when passing through a partition. Consult local building officials or NFPA 211 for acceptable methods.
10. Do not vent to a flue that serves a fireplace or any other heating appliance.
11. See Clearances Chart for minimum stovepipe diameter for each model. Use stovepipe only in room where stove is located. Fasten pipe lengths securely with screws.

OPERATION

1. Burn wood or coal only. Flammable liquids, quick-starting logs, or cannel coal, may explode in the stove.
2. Do not overfire. If any part of stove or stovepipe starts to glow, you are overfiring. Do not operate with front door open. Secure door tightly with the all-purpose tool supplied with the stove.
3. Keep children away while the stove is in operation and is hot to prevent accidents and skin burns.
4. Keep clothing, furniture, fuelwood and other combustibles far away. Moderate heat may cause combustibles to ignite.
5. Store ashes in a metal container with a tight cover. Place the container on a non-combustible floor. Ashes that appear dead may start a fire.
6. Inspect and clean stovepipe and chimney frequently. Under certain conditions of use, creosote or soot may build up rapidly and cause a chimney fire. This warning applies with both wood and coal.
7. Ventilate if carbon monoxide is suspected. If sour smell, headache, dizziness or nausea occur, open doors, windows and air regulator on the stove.

THE CHIMNEY

A good chimney is basic to the proper functioning of any stove. The chimney carries the smoke and gases safely up through the house and roof, and out into the atmosphere. It is the chimney's draft that draws air into the stove and enables the fire to burn. The draft is governed by the height of the chimney and its cross-sectional area. To function both properly and safely a chimney should extend at least three feet above the roof, and at least two feet above any part of the roof that is within ten feet of the chimney.

A chimney's draft is determined not only by its size, height, and other physical features - it also depends on the difference in temperature between the inside of the chimney and the outside air. If the chimney has not been in use for some time and is cold, or the weather is mild, as in spring or fall, you may find your stove hard to start, or smokey -- especially if you have a large chimney, or one located on the outside of the house. In such a case, avoid the premature conclusion that the stove or chimney is defective. Allow the stove to burn slowly for a day or two, heating the chimney. (See the chapter WHAT TO DO IF).

No matter how good a chimney's natural draft, to draw properly, it must have a supply of air. If your house is tightly constructed or insulated, so there is little infiltration of outside air, you may need to provide a separate source of outside air near the stove. (See "The Tight House" in the chapter, INSTALLATION.)

Sometimes, a chimney must "compete" for air supply with other chimneys in the house, such as the fireplace or furnace chimneys, or with the natural draft of the house itself. (This house draft is sometimes called "false draft" and is caused by warm air rising and exiting through attic vents or eaves.) These competing drafts may weaken or even reverse the draft in the stove chimney, and make the stove hard to start, or cause it to smoke. (This occasional problem is discussed further in the chapter, WHAT TO DO IF.)

There are two kinds of safe chimney: masonry, of brick or concrete block with a fired clay tile liner, and listed, factory-built, consisting of two or more layers of steel with insulating material in between. A masonry chimney should be built by a professional mason in compliance with local codes. If there are no codes in your area, follow NFPA Bulletin No. 211, available from the National Fire Protection Association, Battery March Park, Quincy, MA. 02169. A factory built chimney must be installed according to the manufacturer's instructions.

Masonry Chimney

If your house has a good masonry chimney with a lined flue that is not already in use for your furnace, another stove, heating appliance, or fireplace, and it is handy to where you wish to put your new stove, you will doubtless want to make use of it.

CAUTION: Before connecting your stove to an existing masonry chimney, ask your local building or fire official to inspect the chimney. The masonry units and the mortar joints should be intact and sound. The flue should be lined with a fired clay tile liner with a minimum 1/2" airspace between the liner and the

chimney or a listed chimney liner system installed according to manufacturer's instructions. The flue should also be clean, free of obstructions, well-sealed against air leaks (the ash door, for example, should close tightly), have a fairly constant cross-section, and no sharp bends. There should be a two-inch clearance between the masonry of the chimney and the interior combustible materials of the house and 1" between an exterior chimney and the exterior surface of the house.

A proper clay tile liner will stop a chimney fire from working its way through loose mortar between bricks and setting fire to the house. It will also prevent possible staining of interior house walls by leaking chimney creosote.

CAUTION: Godin oval 3732 is the only model tested and listed for a fireplace installation. Only a masonry fireplace should be used for an oval 3732 stove installation. The so-called zero-clearance fireplaces found in many newer houses and condominiums often depend for their safety on a large inrush of air to keep them sufficiently cool at points where they are close to combustibles. Blocking off such a fireplace in order to insert the stovepipe for your stove is dangerous and could lead to a house fire.

Factory-Built Chimney

If your masonry chimney is not conveniently situated, or you have none, you may want to install a listed factory-built chimney. The correct technical description is: listed, low-heat appliance chimney. There are two types: double wall and triple wall. Double wall chimneys have mineral powder (not asbestos) between the metal walls to provide insulation. Double wall is recommended with controlled combustion stoves. The insulation keeps the smoke warmer, thereby increasing the draft and reducing the chance of creosote formation. The triple wall design may cool the smoke too much and is not recommended for controlled combustion stoves.

Factory-built chimneys come in various sizes which indicate their interior diameters. The smallest size factory-built chimney generally available is 6" and is recommended for all Godin models. Before the chimney or chimney connector can be used, the adapter supplied with your stove must be installed. It will allow the smaller sized flue outlet to be adapted to the 6" minimum flue in the U.S.

A factory-built chimney must start a few inches inside the room where the stove is located, and continue uninterrupted to a point above the roof. Follow the manufacturer's instructions on how to install it with the proper clearances and heights. Remember that where your chimney is installed will also be governed by the clearance requirements of your Godin, so your first step is to establish where the stove will be in relation to the combustible walls of your house.

CAUTION: Never use unapproved materials for a chimney, such as a single-wall pipe or clay pipe. A house fire will almost certainly result. Connect your stove only to a lined masonry chimney that meets local codes, or NFPA 211; or to a listed, 6" minimum diameter low-heat appliance chimney installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

CAUTION: Follow the rule: one flue, one heating appliance. Do not connect your stove to a flue that serves a fireplace, another stove, a furnace, or any

other oil, gas or solid fuel heating appliance. If you ignore this rule, dangerous products of combustion from one heating source may enter your house through another. Or, the fire from one heating appliance may ignite creosote produced by another, and cause a chimney fire.

Inside Chimney or Enclosed Chimney

Whether you build a masonry or a factory built chimney keep as much of the chimney as possible inside the house. This is an important point: an inside chimney wastes less heat to the out-of-doors. Because it stays warmer, it provides a more constant draft, and less creosote condenses on its inside surfaces. If the design of your house, or the location of your stove requires you to install a factory-built chimney up the outside of your house, and you live in a cold climate, enclose the chimney in an insulated, wood-frame chase. Follow the chimney manufacturer's instructions and local building codes. Construct a removable panel at the bottom so you will have access to the chimney's clean-out tee. Before firing your stove, ask your local building or fire official to inspect the installation. Remember, stove and chimney must work together as a system. If the stove cannot heat the chimney sufficiently because the chimney is too cold, the system will not function properly.

Chimney Cap

A chimney cap keeps out rain, contains sparks and reduces downdrafts. All factory-built chimney manufacturers offer compatible caps made of stainless steel. A variety of metal caps, as well as a traditional fired clay chimney "pots," can be purchased for masonry chimneys.

Metal Liner

If you have a big, cold chimney with a weak draft, the solution may be to line your masonry chimney with a 6" minimum diameter metal chimney liner. Large, outside chimneys are prime candidates for lining because they are the hardest to warm with a controlled combustion stove. Large chimneys -- inside or out -- are also subject to downdrafts, which can sometimes push smoke and gases back into the room.

CAUTION: Line your chimney only with a listed metal liner sold by the manufacturer for the purpose. Follow the manufacturer's instructions. Do not use ordinary stovepipe, or even stainless steel stovepipe, as these products may come apart at the seams or the joints during a hot chimney fire. The chimney fire will then be harder to control. Install a liner only in a good, sound chimney that has been inspected by a building or fire official. Do not rely on a metal liner to make an unsafe chimney safe.

ASSEMBLY

1. Take out the small parts that are packed in the barrel of the stove and in the ash pan inside the fire door. Close the fire door.
2. Put a drop cloth or old blanket on the floor and lay the stove carefully down on its back. Using a screw driver and wrench or pliers, attach the two front legs loosely to the base: insert the bolts from the top and secure each

with a washer, a lock washer, and a nut, but do not tighten the nuts. Install the heat shield so that its two layers sandwich the legs. (See Illustration 1). Next, roll the stove slightly and put on the rear leg (or legs for 3733), making sure it also fits between the two layers of the heat shield. Tighten all the nuts snugly.

3. Carefully lift the stove to its upright position. Use the appropriate nut and bolt to secure the finial to the decorative top of model 3730 or 3731.
4. Attach the flue outlet to the back of your stove.
5. Check to see that the shaker grate is in place and operable. You will see how the enameled ash tray hooks onto the front of the stove base of models 3730, 3731, 3732 and 3734, but you will not need to put it in place until your installation is complete.
6. Use denatured alcohol (available at paint or hardware stores) to dissolve and clean off the protective coating of oil from the barrel and around the loading lid. Remove the oil carefully, otherwise, it will smoke when the stove is fired. (See the chapter on maintenance for ways to protect the barrel when the stove is not in use.)
7. On models 3730, 3733 and 3734 the manifold to which the flue outlet is to be attached may be reversed, providing the option of having a lower or higher flue outlet. If you have a very strong draft you may position the manifold for a low outlet. If there is any doubt about the draft, position the manifold so that the outlet will be at the upper level. Model 3731 has not been listed with the flue outlet in the lower position. To avoid possible smoking, always leave the flue outlet in its upper position.

INSTALLATION

Clearances to Combustibles

Godin stoves have been tested for safety to the UL 1482 test standard by a major independent laboratory. Safe clearances to combustibles for stove and stovepipe, and required dimensions and construction procedures for wall shields and floor protectors are based on these safety tests.

CAUTION: It is important to observe the clearances and other instructions for safe installation in this manual. Combustible materials, such as floors, walls and furniture, may become dry and subject to chemical changes when exposed to moderate heat. These invisible changes can lower the ignition temperature of combustible materials. Also, if someone overfires the stove, the temperature of the stove and the stovepipe will be much higher than normal. The clearances are intended to provide safe operating conditions when unit is installed properly.

Place your stove temporarily on the floor on the spot where you want it installed -- to "pre-position" it -- so you can measure and check the following: clearances to combustibles, location of factory-built chimney, number and lengths of stovepipe, and size and position of floor protector and wall shield. Allow for the thickness of the floor protector when you measure. If you choose

to install a wall shield, note that clearances are measured to the shield itself, not the combustible wall behind the shield. The wall is 1 inch farther than the shield.

What is a Combustible?

Any material that can burn is combustible. Some combustibles are fixed -- such as walls, floors, ceilings, fireplace trim, or draperies. Moveable combustibles include furniture, carpets, or fuelwood. Obviously, a wall faced with wood paneling or wallpaper is combustible. Ordinary wallboard, while it may be fire resistant, is faced with heavy paper and is thus also combustible. But it is not simply the surface that is important: if any part of the wall assembly is flammable -- such as wood studs or lathing inside -- it is a combustible wall. Such a wall faced directly with a noncombustible material, such as ceramic tile, brick, metal, or cement board, may look safe, but it is not. The tile or other material can conduct heat to the combustible interior. (This is true for floors too.) In order for a wall to be protected so that the stove and stovepipe may be installed closer to it, the shielding material must be spaced out one inch from the combustible surface, and the spacers themselves must be noncombustible. There will be a one-inch gap between shield and wall. The shield must rest on the floor, and be open at top and sides for air to circulate and carry away the heat. No opening is needed where two shields meet at a corner. They should butt tightly.

Wall Protection Shield

The material for the wall protection shield should be 20 gauge sheet steel, or other equally rigid noncombustible material approved by your building or fire official. To maintain the 1-inch space between the shield and the wall you may use 1-inch ceramic spacers available in most stove stores. Do not use continuous metal channels as spacers, as they will prevent proper circulation of air behind the wall protector. Install the spacers not more than 16 inches apart, horizontally and vertically, to prevent the shield from warping from exposure to heat. Should it warp toward the wall, the vital one-inch space could be lost. To improve the appearance, you may wish to apply a facing of tile or thin brick to the shield. Naturally, these materials must be noncombustible, and so should the cement used. Or, the shield may be finished with a high temperature paint such as that used on stoves. Your Authorized Godin Dealer may stock some or all of these materials.

To ensure that the openings along the side of the wall protector do not get blocked, use an edge screen running between the panel and the wall at a 45-degree angle. See illustration #2.

Floor Protector

Your Godin must be mounted on a floor protector or hearth extension. First, the combustible floor must be protected from moderate heat, as explained earlier, and second, there must be a noncombustible area on the floor in front of the firedoor, to protect the floor in case glowing embers spill out during stove tending. See Clearances Chart Footnote 2 for floor protection dimensions. All floor protectors must have the same clearances beyond the unit. Of course, the floor protector can be larger than required. Note that the floor protector extends under the stove, and under the stovepipe, as the stovepipe may get as hot, or hotter, than the stove. In installations with rear wall penetration,

the floor protector must extend all the way to the back wall. In a reduced clearance corner installation, the floor protector must extend all the way to the corner.

To protect the floor use a listed floor protector, installed according to the manufacturer's recommendations, but sized to the minimums stated in the chart. If you want your hearth to be more decorative, you can cover the listed protector with tile, flagstone or brick set in mortar or grout, or affixed with high-temperature adhesive.

CAUTION: Never set tile, flagstone, or brick directly on wood flooring, plywood, particle board, or other combustible material. Lay down a listed floor protector first.

Stovepipe (Chimney Connector)

Stovepipe (also called chimney connector) is used to convey the smoke and gases from the stove to the chimney. It is a link in the continuous draft system that draws combustion air into the stove and the products of combustion out the chimney.

CAUTION: Stovepipe must never be installed through walls, ceilings, or roof, but only in the room where the stove is located, where it should be visible to inspection. Penetrations of walls, ceilings or roof must be made only with listed, factory-built, low-heat appliance chimney (as described above) installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. The factory-built chimney must extend into the room where the stove is located at least three inches, or a distance recommended by the manufacturer, whichever is greater, and must continue uninterrupted on the far side of the wall, ceiling or roof until it connects to a masonry chimney or terminates above the roof. Restricting the use of stovepipe to the room where the stove is located increases the likelihood that corrosion, mechanical failure or creosoting of the pipe will be detected. It also reduces the chance that combustible objects will be stored too near the pipe. Also, it prevents a common cause of house fires: ignition of combustibles by hot, single-wall pipe passing through a wall, ceiling, or roof.

To improve draft, a run of stovepipe should be as short and straight as possible. Avoid using more than two elbows. Horizontal pipe should slope upward to the chimney at a rate of 1/4 to 1/2 inch per foot. Use pipe of blue or black steel, 24 gauge or thicker. (Note: The lower the gauge number, the thicker the pipe.) Massachusetts requires 22 gauge minimum black or blue steel. Do not use galvanized steel pipe. We recommend you use the size intended. Larger diameter stovepipe has more surface area and dissipates heat more rapidly, it may reduce the draft and impair the performance of the stove.

Stovepipe usually has one plain end and one crimped end. Install stovepipe so that the crimped end fits toward the stove. This is important because when wood is burned, under certain conditions the escaping gases and tar vapors may condense in the stovepipe and produce a substance called creosote. Sometimes a gooey liquid, it can run down the inside of the stovepipe; if the upper pipe always fits inside the lower, the creosote cannot run out at the joints and make a mess.

The only exception to this rule is at the stove. Godin is designed so that the stovepipe fits over the flue outlet supplied with the stove. This does not

cause a problem of creosote dripping, probably because the fit is very tight, and because little creosote forms where the smoke is very hot as it leaves the stove.

Your stove pipe will look nicer if you line up the seams and keep them at the back of a vertical run. With a horizontal run keep the seam on top or on the side to prevent liquid creosote from seeping through a seam at the bottom.

Between your stovepipe and your chimney, you will need a transition piece which is the adaptor that is supplied with your stove. The smaller end will fit inside your stovepipe. The larger end should be inserted into the metal thimble of a masonry chimney, or fitted over the inner wall of a factory-built chimney, and secured by the screws of the factory-built chimney's finishing collar. If the thimble in the masonry chimney is the same size as your stovepipe, you will not need to use the adaptor. Do not insert the stovepipe beyond the inner surface of the chimney; if you do, you may reduce the draft. The fit of the adaptor or stovepipe into the thimble should be snug; if it is too loose, some fiberglass insulation will make a good gasket.

Once you have cut and joined all the pieces of your stovepipe system, you should secure each joint with three sheet metal screws, spaced equally around the circumference. Now fit the pipe over the stove's flue outlet. Using a 5/32 inch high speed drill bit drill the first hole through the top of the pipe and flue outlet and secure the parts with a 1/2 x 9 self-tapping machine screws (available at hardware stores). Repeat the procedure 1/3 of the way clockwise around the assembled parts and again 1/3 of the way counter-clockwise. Securing the connector pipe to the stove's flue outlet at these three points ensures a secure connection without the need to drill through the underside of the pieces through which creosote might leak. This system will make it easy to clean the pipe frequently. By removing the screws at the stove and chimney you will be able to take down the whole pipe assembly in one piece, so you can sweep it easily with the right size brush.

CAUTION: Inspect your stovepipe (and chimney) frequently. If you see any evidence of corrosion, replace the entire stovepipe assembly.

The Tight House

Stoves use air from the room for combustion; it's only a small amount, and since most houses are constructed loosely enough for air to leak in around the windows and doors, usually there is no problem. Some newer houses, or houses that have been tightly insulated, may, however, be so tightly sealed that there is not enough air for both the stove and the occupants. In extreme cases, asphyxia from lack of oxygen may result. If your house is tight, you should take the precaution of providing an outside source of air for the stove. (The stove may work better, too). A small button vent in an outside wall near the stove should do the job. If you need advice, consult your Authorized Godin Dealer, or your local building official.

FIREPLACE ADAPTOR INSTALLATION OVAL GODIN 3732

Note that Oval Godin 3732 is the only Godin model which has been tested for a fireplace installation.

IMPORTANT

Read instructions carefully before starting. Clearances to combustibles must be observed. Some modifications to combustibles around masonry fireplace may be necessary.

The stove must be properly assembled and installed or listing will be void. Installations other than those specifically covered herein have not been confirmed by test and are not covered by the listing.

Be certain you have a chimney that draws well, does not smoke or is not susceptible to down drafts. A wood or coal stove will not perform properly in any chimney that has draft problems.

Safety glasses must be worn while making this installation.

Install the stove in a masonry fireplace only. Do not install it in a factory-built, sheet metal, zero clearance fireplace.

The masonry fireplace must be constructed in compliance with National Fire Protection Association Standard 211 and the Uniform Building Code. Inspect carefully to determine that all clearances between the surfaces of the masonry and any combustible materials are a minimum of 2 inches.

The masonry chimney should have a flue area of 60 square inches minimum and a flue height of at least 15 feet, measured from the fireplace hearth.

Prior to installation the fireplace and chimney should be cleaned. Be certain it is free of obstructions, cracks, loose bricks or other deterioration. Consult with a professional fireplace mason if repairs are necessary.

TO INSTALL (Refer to Illustrations 3, 4).

I. MEASURING AND PREPARING THE HEARTH EXTENSION

Place your Godin stove on the existing hearth extension of your fireplace, centering it in front of the fireplace opening. The back of the unit should be parallel to the opening, and for draft purposes, no further than 7 inches forward of the opening.

When the installation is complete the hearth extension must extend 16 inches out from the front opening of the stove and 12 inches beyond each side of the front opening.

If the existing hearth extension meets these requirements check to be certain that the bottom side of the masonry materials does not come in contact with combustible construction.

If the existing hearth extension does not meet the required dimensions you should construct a protector that conforms with the specifications provided in the Clearances Chart, Footnote 2.

Use a listed floor protector or construct a floor protector as follows: fit bricks tightly, or lay bricks and mortar over the sheet steel. To hold the bricks in place and to provide a finished effect, fasten lengths of 1 inch, quarter round molding around the ends of the floor protector. These may be painted or stained to match the floor.

If the level of the existing hearth extension is 2 1/2 inches or more above the surrounding floor and is built in compliance with the building codes, the floor protector should be applied over the floor to the front and sides of the hearth extension as needed to meet the required dimensions.

If you have a cantilevered raised hearth extension, the floor protector must be installed back under the hearth, all the way to the wall. The cantilevered hearth must be solid masonry and must be strong enough to support the additional weight of the stove, particularly during installation and cleanings.

II. PLACING THE STOVE AND MEASURING CLEARANCES TO COMBUSTIBLES

THE FOLLOWING ARE MINIMUM CLEARANCES:

- a. 38 inches from the nearest combustible wall, as measured from the side of the unit.
- b. Fireplace masonry must extend at least 16 inches beyond each side of the stove.
- c. Non-combustible masonry construction above the stove must extend all the way to the ceiling. There should be no combustible materials on the face of this masonry.

IF THERE IS COMBUSTIBLE CONSTRUCTION BETWEEN THE FIREPLACE AND THE CEILING THE FOLLOWING RULES APPLY:

- a. Non-combustible masonry construction must extend 6 inches above the top of the decorative lid of the stove. Combustible material above the masonry must not project forward beyond the face of the masonry.
- b. In order to protect the combustible face wall above the masonry proceed as follows:
 1. If there is not already one, mount a mantel at least 20 inches above the decorative lid. This mantel should project a minimum of 6 inches to a maximum of 12 inches from the wall in order to meet requirements for a protection shield. If necessary, alter the existing mantel to meet these specifications.
 2. You must install a mantel protection shield that is a minimum of 20 guage low carbon steel or its equivalent. The shield should be 30 inches wide. It should extend upward, parallel to the masonry 1 inch, then break upward at an angle to intercept the junction of the plane defined by the bottom surface of the mantel and a vertical plane situated 1/4 inch beyond the front of the mantel; the shield should then extend vertically 1 inch. There must be a 1/4 inch gap between the shield and the front of the mantel for air circulation.

Illustration 3.

Note: You should be able to open the decorative lid of the stove to its most upright position when the shield is installed. The shield may be finished with high temperature paint or covered with another noncombustible covering.

III. CONNECTING THE STOVE TO THE CHIMNEY

A. Secure the chimney damper plate in its fully open position. If possible, it is a good idea to remove it.

B. Connector pipe from the flue outlet of the stove must extend from the flue outlet of the stove up through the filler plate (see C below) at the throat of the chimney. The connector pipe should extend to the base of the flue tiles or attach to a factory built tile liner. It is best to use 4 inch pipe for the Oval Godin 3732, but, do not increase to larger than 6 inch diameter pipe. Stainless steel chimney liner approved for the fuel you will burn is excellent for this purpose, or use blue or black steel of the correct gauge, as explained earlier.

All lengths of the connector pipe and elbows must be joined by 3 equally spaced sheet metal screws. The crimped ends of the pipe should point downwards.

1. Begin by pushing assembled pipe and/or elbows up through the throat of the chimney until it reaches the liner. Use one or two elbows and shortened lengths of pipe as necessary to follow the angles formed by the contours of the fireplace and chimney construction. Elbow angles can be adjusted by rotating the various segments of the elbow in relation to each other. Try to keep the run as straight as possible, using no more than one 90 degree elbow. If you must use other elbows, try to rotate them to minimize the sharp angles.

So that its weight is not supported by the flue outlet of the stove the chimney connector should rest on the masonry in the throat area. When the pipe extends downwards through the throat area you should stop to construct and install the filler plate as described in C below.

2. After the filler plate is installed proceed as follows: Using 3 sheet metal screws per joint, continue fastening lengths of pipe and elbows as necessary to join the pipe extending down through the filler plate to the flue outlet of the stove. To aid draft, the pipe should be inclined slightly downward towards the stove. If necessary, cut the last length of pipe and fit it over the flue outlet of the stove. Secure it to the flue outlet with 3 screws. (See the section "Stove-pipe" in the chapter INSTALLATION.)

C. The throat of the fireplace must be sealed by a flat level plate which fits closely around the chimney pipe. Gaps between the filler plate and the pipe and between the plate and the surrounding masonry will allow a draft that competes with the draft of the stove, causing the stove to smoke or to perform poorly.

The filler plate should be a minimum of 12 gauge low carbon steel, 20 gauge aluminized steel, or 20 gauge stainless steel. Stainless steel has a longer life. If you plan to burn coal, use the type of stainless that resists acids formed by coal smoke.

To construct the filler plate: use a stiff piece of cardboard to make a template of the throat of the fireplace. Cut a hole in the center that is the same diameter of the stove pipe that will pass through it. There should be at least 1 inch of template surrounding the hole for the pipe.

From this template make a second template that is 1 1/2 inches larger on each side for flanges. Bend the flanges down and reinsert the template into the throat of the fireplace. Fasten the flanges so they will retain angles required for a snug fit. From this template a sheet metal fabricator will make the filler plate. At the same time, have 5/16 diameter holes drilled in the flanges for securing the plate to the masonry. These holes should be 1 1/2 inch in from the corner of each flange with additional holes in between, not more than 4 inches apart.

Insert the filler plate into the fireplace throat, and use it to mark the location of the mounting holes onto the fireplace walls. BE SURE TO WEAR SAFETY GLASSES. Remove the plate and use a masonry drill to drill holes in the masonry, large enough to accept a lead shield type masonry anchor and 1/4 inch diameter lag bolts with lock washers, with threads that match the anchors. Fit the lead anchors in place. If any part of the flange is to be attached to the metal fireplace lintel bar, drill first through the lintel with a standard metal bit and then through the masonry behind the bar.

Fit the filler plate into position and bring the pipe above it down through the hole, leaving enough pipe exposed for attaching additional pipe to connect with the stove.

Stuff a 2 inch wide strip of 1 inch thick unbacked fiberglass insulation around the outside face of the flanges of the filler plate. Punch holes through the insulation at each mounting hole. Fasten the filler plate to the masonry with the bolts and washers.

To complete the installation proceed with the instructions under paragraph B 2, above).

NOTE: Before operating the stove check that all clearances to combustibles are still in compliance with the minimums stated in this manual.

OPERATION

Packed in the stove is the "all-purpose tool". It is the handle for the ash drawer. Its curved hook is used to lift and lower the decorative top and the loading lids. It is also a wrench to open and close the door latch, and to operate the draft control. Finally, it can be used to operate the shaker grate. So that it is always available for use, stow it as follows:

Models 3730, 3733: hang on shaker rod ring
Models 3732, 3734: in receptical attached to front of the bottom heat shield
Model 3731: under the enamel ash tray

Which Fuel to Use

The Godin stoves work well with wood or coal. Which fuel you use will depend on availability, cost, and personal preference. Neither wood nor coal is a uniform substance like heating oil or gas, and the amount of heat produced by different kinds of wood or coal will vary widely. In general, hardwoods such as oak, maple, hickory and beech will produce more heat than the same volume of soft woods such as pine, fir and spruce. Being denser, hardwoods have more substance to burn, and give a longer, hotter fire. But softwoods produce heat, too although they burn faster, and require more frequent tending.

CAUTION: Burn wood or coal only. Cannel coal, quick-starting logs, and other fireplace products with volatile, combustible ingredients may explode in the stove. Refuse burns hot and fast -- and may ignite creosote and cause a chimney fire.

With either type of wood it is important that it be seasoned -- dried out. Unseasoned or "green" wood does not burn well. Much of its heat value is wasted evaporating moisture, and the resulting cooler temperatures lead to creosote deposits in chimney and stovepipe. Use cut and split wood that has been drying for at least six to eight months -- a year is better. Keep it protected from the rain. Cut lengths to fit the firebox of your unit and have a good supply of fine pieces for kindling.

Coal varies even more than wood in its range of characteristics, including its heat value. It can vary from a brownish and powdery soft substance, known as lignite or brown coal, to hard, rock-like, shiny black anthracite. In between are many kinds of bituminous coals. They are softer than anthracite, but some offer high heat values. In general, the harder coals are cleaner to handle and burn more cleanly and more slowly, with less smoke and pollution.

Consult with your stove dealer and friends and neighbors who have used coals available where you live. There are some basic points to bear in mind. Look for coal that has: a low ash content (fewer of the impurities that do not burn); a high ash fusion temperature (so it does not form into clinkers at normal operating temperatures); a low sulphur content (so it does not harm stovepipe and chimney, or pollute the air) and, if it is bituminous, a low volatile content so it will not smell up the house and the neighborhood. Coal should be well graded; that is, the pieces should be of the prescribed size without a lot of dust or smaller bits (called "culm"). For burning in the Godin, anthracite coal should be the size called "nut" or "chestnut". Bituminous coal can be larger. Very small pieces of coal may cause problems by jamming in the grate, and because they pack tightly, may not allow enough air to the fire. Pieces that are too big may have the opposite effect: they may allow so much air to the fire that it will burn too hot, and inefficiently.

Store your coal in a dry place. A bin in the basement is ideal; a four foot square bin made from two-by-fours and plywood will hold about two tons of coal. Keep a full skuttle or hod of coal in the room with your stove, so the fuel will be dry and warm when you are ready to use it. In planning for your

coal storage, note that some users in the colder parts of the country report that they consume 2 or 3 tons of anthracite per season. Before purchasing in the more economical ton lots, buy a bag or two and try it. Make sure the coal works for you.

Many people burn both wood and coal. They burn wood during the spring and fall when outside temperatures fluctuate from cool nights to warm days. During bitter cold temperatures of midwinter they burn coal which provides longer and hotter fires with less tending.

Lighting the Fire

CAUTION: Never use gasoline, kerosene, charcoal lighter, lantern fuel, or similar combustible liquids to start or "freshen up" a fire in your stove. When heated they are extremely volatile, and can explode in the stove. Do not even allow them in the vicinity of your stove when it is in use.

The first few fires you light should be allowed to burn slowly, with small amounts of wood, so that the cast iron parts may become "seasoned."

Whichever fuel you use, all fires begin with wood, ignited by paper and kindling. To start a fire, open the draft regulator on the door by rotating it two complete turns counter-clockwise. Place crumpled or wadded newspaper on the surface of the grate and small pieces of dry kindling wood on the paper. If you use two or three sheets of newspaper and a good supply of kindling, you may also add on top of the kindling some larger chunks or logs of firewood, but do not fill beyond the lower edge of the flue outlet. Models 3730 and 3733 have two outlets; fill to the bottom of the upper outlet. Close the top loading lid and lower the decorative top. Light the paper with a match through the front grate, and close the firedoor -- always secure it tightly by use of the all-purpose tool. You can observe how the fire is faring through the window in the door.

BURNING WOOD

When the paper and kindling have burned up, the chunks and logs should be burning steadily: your fire is established. If you have previously completed the break-in period, you can now add more wood or coal as described below. If you fill the firebox, you should open the draft control to the full two turns for a few minutes. This will allow the fire to blaze up, heating the new fuel, driving off its moisture, and raising firebox temperatures to a point where volatile gases will burn. Turn the regulator down when you sense that the fire is going well.

After some experience running the stove with a full load of seasoned hardwood, you should get a burn time of 5 to 7 hours with the smaller models and 7 to 9 hours with the larger models. Of course, the stove will not be as hot at the end as at the start, but there will be enough glowing embers to ignite the next charge of kindling and logs. Do not close the air-regulator almost shut to try for longer and longer burns. This only results in low heat output and creosote deposits in the pipe and chimney, due to incomplete combustion.

As the wood burns, ashes will accumulate on the grate. Occasionally, shake the grate to release some into the ash pan. Complete shakedown is unnecessary, however, a layer of ashes on the grate helps to keep the fire hot and steady. Empty the ash pan when it's full.

CAUTION: Store ashes in a metal container with a tight-fitting cover. Place the closed container on a noncombustible floor or ground, well away from all combustible materials, pending final disposal. Wait until the embers have cooled before burying them in the soil or dispensing them locally. Don't take chances: ashes that appear dead may start a fire.

Whenever you open the loading lid follow this procedure: open the air regulator two full turns for a few moments. This allows air to flow through the stove and to carry away accumulated smoke. Then, close the regulator completely, and lift the loading lid slowly, just a crack at first. This should start a flow of air under the lid into the stove, drawn by the chimney draft. Now lift the lid the rest of the way. If you get in the habit of lifting the top loading lid slowly, you'll be less likely to let a puff of smoke into the room. Do not lift the loading lid right after you light the fire, when long flames from the paper and kindling are still blazing high.

CAUTION: Never overfire the stove. Do not allow the stove to burn for too long with the air regulator wide open. The firedoor should remain closed during operation. It should be opened only to remove ashes. Overfiring will shorten the life of your stove and damage grates, cast iron parts and fire brick. Furthermore, overfiring is an inefficient way to operate a stove. A fast-burning fire will release lots of heat from the fuel, but the rapid flow of air through the stove will carry much of the heat away and up the chimney before it can radiate into the room. With experience, you will soon learn how to make your stove run best.

BURNING COAL

Establishing a good coal fire may take up to 45 minutes, but it is not complicated. It is simply a matter of adding coal in stages, letting each

charge of coal heat up before adding the next. To light your coal, you must first have a hot wood fire established, as described above, with plenty of glowing embers on the grate, and some briskly burning wood to provide high temperatures. On top of the hot wood fire add a small amount of coal. Give this first charge five or ten minutes to catch, with the regulator open two full turns. Then, when the pieces are glowing red, add more and again give it time to catch. Close the loading lid between fuel additions.

When you have an even bed of red coals, about four to six inches, you can begin to fill the firebox for a long burn. Do this in two stages too. First, add about seven or eight inches of coal, and, with the air regulator still open two turns, allow this latest coal to heat up for about 15 minutes. Then, fill the firebox all the way up to the lower edge of the flue outlet. (This is the upper outlet in model 3730.) Again, let the coal heat up for about 15 minutes with the air regulator open. Finally, close the air regulator down to one turn or less. Experience will tell you what setting is desirable.

It can be difficult to get or keep a coal fire going in spring or fall when there is little temperature difference between the outside air and your chimney. You probably don't have enough draft. You will need a stronger draft to start a coal fire than a wood fire, because combustion air must be pulled up through the many small spaces between the pieces of coal (the smaller the pieces, the smaller the spaces between them, and the more draft that will be needed.) A higher ignition temperature, too, is required to start a coal fire. A higher ignition temperature, too, is required to start a coal fire. So, clean out the coal, and burn wood until the weather gets colder. (If the problem persists into the cold weather, see the section, WHAT TO DO IF.)

When your coal fire has been burning for some hours, shake down the ashes (see below) and add more coal. For best burning efficiency, and for good results generally, each time you reload, top off the coal to the lower edge of the flue outlet. As when starting the fire, reload in stages, then open the air regulator two turns, so that each new charge of coal can heat up. If you add too much coal at once, you may snuff out a new or a waning fire, or the coal may take too long to reach the temperature where volatile gases burn.

As discussed in the section, BURNING WOOD, close the air regulator before you open the top lid. When you open the lid, do it slowly, just a crack at first, so room air can enter and carry away smoke and gases. You will be less likely to get coal gas or smoke in the room.

As the coal burns in the Godin, the fire gradually works its way up the charge of coal in the firebox, leaving the ashes to accumulate on the grate. These ashes, in the form of fine powder or grayish coal-sized pieces, will tend to block the flow of combustion air to the fire. Thus, when you add coal -- you should operate the shaker grate until a few red embers fall into the pan -- you can see them through the window. Don't shake too much. If your fire is nearly out, you may lose it if too many of the hot coals drop into the ash pan. If your fire is very hot, with a big charge of glowing coal, and you shake down all the ashes, the grater may suffer, as they need some ashes to insulate them from the red hot coals.

In a regular, around-the-clock operation you should shake ashes down at least twice a day, morning and night. The ash pan must be emptied with the same frequency. If you allow the ashes to build up in the ash pan they will reflect

too much heat up onto the shaker grate, and limit air circulation around the grate, causing it to burn out prematurely. Shake and empty the ashes when you add coal. Experience will tell you whether to shake the ashes before adding the coal, or afterwards.

CAUTION: As stated earlier, use care when removing and disposing ashes. Buried in them may be live coals that take hours to cool. Store ashes in a metal container with a tight fitting cover. Place the closed container on a noncombustible floor or on the ground, well away from all combustible materials, pending final disposal, when all is completely cooled. Whereas wood ashes are good for lawns and gardens, coal ashes are acidic and not beneficial to growing plants.

Sometimes you might encounter "clinkers" which interfere with ash shake-down. Besides the powdery ash and soft lumps that the shaker breaks up and filters into the ash pan, you may find gray and brown chunks of material the size of pieces of coal, or larger. They are hard and cannot be shaken down, and some may be wedged above the fire door. These are clinkers. You will have to take them out through the fire door: lower the front grate with the all-purpose tool and use a small shovel or tongs. There are two main causes of clinkers. The most common is running the stove too hot -- overfiring: too hot a fire makes the ash fuse into these hard lumps. Poor coal, with a low ash fusion temperature, also produces clinkers. Even at proper firing rates, the ashes from low quality coal will fuse into clinkers.

With hard (anthracite) coal, at a low to medium setting of the air regulator, a fully loaded 3730 or 3733 can hold a fire and produce useful heat for 12 hours or more. The 3731, 3732 and 3734 can heat for 15 hours or longer. Of course, at the very lowest air regulator settings, a coal fire will burn very slowly and long, but will produce relatively little heat during a given time period. With the air regulator fully open, great quantities of heat will be generated during a similar period. But remember, as mentioned earlier, too great a flow of air into the stove will cause a larger proportion of the resulting heat to be carried up the pipe and chimney, away to the great outdoors where it will do you no good. Also, it may cause overfiring. It is important that you install the model that is the correct size for your space so that under or overfiring will not be necessary.

OVERFIRING

There are four main causes of overfiring, and two or more may be at work simultaneously: 1) burning for any length of time with the air regulator open too wide, 2) burning with the fire door open, or failure to tighten the fire door securely with the tool (when the stove is new, and the fire door gasket is stiff, extra effort will have to be exerted with the tool), 3) a fire door gasket that leaks air, 4) an overly strong chimney draft (which, unknown to you, may occur at night, when outside temperatures drop, or winds pick up).

If the fire door gasket is defective your Authorized Godin dealer will help you make it tight. An easy way to check for leaks is to run a match flame around the door after the fire in the stove is burning well. If the flame is drawn in at any point, a leak exists there. If you suspect that is the case, see your Authorized Dealer.

Most small leaks have no adverse effect on the functioning of a stove -- and can even provide a benefit. The little space around the shaker rod, for example, provides a minimum amount of combustion air. In the event someone inadvertently shuts the air regulator tight while a coal fire is burning, this minimum air will usually allow enough draft to carry away the products of combustion. But an overly strong chimney draft can draw enough air through this space, and other small leaks that may exist, as well as through the air regulator, to cause overfiring. If you think a strong draft may be the cause of your problem, and you are burning coal, you should install a barometric draft regulator. If wood is your customary fuel, install a manual damper. (See the next section, DAMPERS AND DRAFT.)

DAMPERS AND DRAFT

The function of a damper is to reduce the draft. If your chimney is very tall, and/or the weather in your area is characterized by unusually low temperatures with high winds, your chimney may sometimes have an exceptionally strong draft. If you burn wood, then your wood fire may burn too fast. In these conditions a manual damper can be helpful: you can close it more or less, depending on the draft. A manual damper is also advisable if your fuel will be small pieces of very dry wood, such as scrap from a woodwork shop or mill. This kiln-dried wood has very little moisture to absorb heat from the fire, as well as a large total surface area exposed to combustion air, so it reaches high temperatures quickly. With a manual damper you can slow the burning, then the wood and charcoal will give a long steady burn. A manual damper is not recommended for use with coal because it may impede the exit of gases when a strong draft subsides to normal, as when the fire burns down, or outside temperatures rise, or the wind lets up. A barometric damper will automatically compensate for a drop in draft pressure, but a manual damper will not.

A barometric damper (or barometric draft regulator) is recommended for coal burning, especially when the chimney draft is too strong or fluctuates widely. The barometric damper is mounted in a tee opening in the stovepipe. It is designed to maintain the draft in the stove at a present level, by allowing extra air to enter through the stovepipe instead of through the stove when the chimney draft increases. Coal requires a narrower range of draft than wood for efficient burning, and a barometric draft regulator can be very helpful in maintaining this narrow range. Godin stoves will burn "nut" size anthracite coal most efficiently at a draft range of .04 to .06 inches of water column. If your chimney draft is much greater, overfiring may result. (If it is much less, your stove may smoke, or may not heat properly.) If you suspect your chimney draft is too strong (or too weak), you can test it with a very simple device called a draft gauge, which you may be able to borrow from your Authorized Godin Dealer, or from an oil or gas burner serviceman. If you find that your draft is too strong, use the borrowed draft gauge to set the barometric damper to about with the damper. (If your draft is too weak, see the sections, THE CHIMNEY, and WHAT TO DO IF.)

The grates which support the burning mass of fuel in coal stoves are expected to burn out in the course of time. Like most manufacturers, Godin does not warrant the cast iron parts in the firebox, or the firebrick, against burn-out. But, if you burn your coal fire at a proper level, the grates and firebricks can last for years. A barometric draft regulator can help you to achieve this result.

CHIMNEY FIRES

Creosote and soot commonly collect in stovepipe and chimney when wood or coal is burned. These materials are highly combustible. If allowed to build up, they can ignite quite unexpectedly -- often from a hotter than usual fire in the stove -- and burn with a roaring sound while sending flames and sparks out the top of your chimney. A chimney fire is dangerous. It could set your house or a neighbor's house on fire. If hot enough, a chimney fire could even damage or destroy your chimney.

Of course, you should keep your stovepipe and chimney clean so a chimney fire will not occur. (See the section, MAINTENANCE.) But if one does occur, here's what to do:

1. Close the air regulator on your stove tight. If you are using a barometric draft regulator, cap it, or if you do not have a cap, wedge the flutter valve shut.
2. Evacuate everyone from the house.
3. Call the fire department.

After the chimney fire has burned itself out, have a chimney sweep, or building or fire official, examine the chimney. Whether it is factory-built or masonry, an expert should make sure it is still safe to use.

The always-present possibility of a chimney fire is the reason your masonry chimney should have a fired clay tile liner -- so the chimney fire cannot work its way through loose mortar between bricks and set the house on fire. The required two-inch air space between masonry and combustibles will keep the intense heat of a chimney fire from igniting the combustible materials of which your house is built.

CARBON MONOXIDE

CAUTION: One by-product of burning is carbon monoxide. Carbon monoxide is a colorless, odorless gas which is deadly. Little of it is found in wood smoke, but larger amounts are produced in coal burning. Normally, these are vented out the chimney where they are insignificant in the atmosphere. When coal produces carbon monoxide it also makes other gases called aldehydes. These have a distinctive odor described as "sour," and thus such odors would alert you if carbon monoxide is getting into your room. You might also experience severe headache, dizziness, and perhaps an upset stomach. If you notice sour odors or the above symptoms, do the following:

1. Open doors and windows to let in fresh air.
2. Open the stove's air regulator to increase the draft.

3. When the fire is out and the stove is cool, check to see if stovepipes and chimney are blocked, or partially closed by creosote or soot.

Leakage of carbon monoxide into a house from a coal burning stove is extremely rare, but keep the possibility in mind. If the chimney draft is sufficient to run the fire well, carbon monoxide should always leave the stove by the chimney. During mild days, as winter ends and spring begins, your chimney's draft may weaken, and you may find you need to open the air regulator wider than you did in the cold of winter. Also, as discussed earlier, during warmer temperatures it may be better to burn wood than coal.

STOVE MAINTENANCE

Maintaining your Godin is easy. From time to time during the heating season you may want to dust it with a cloth or dustpan and brush. When the stove is cool, you may wipe the enamel parts with a damp cloth. (Avoid using a damp cloth when the stove is hot; it may craze the enamel. Some crazing, or fine cracks, is normal, and is due to the difference in thermal expansion of the enamel and the metal.)

If the model you own has a blued steel barrel, the barrel will normally show some discoloration from heat, including sometimes a brown band of iron oxide at about the height of the fire. To return the barrel to a more uniform appearance, polish with a treated pad called "Nevr-Dull," (manufactured by George Brasch Co., Freeport, NY 11520). After using the "Nevr-Dull," protect the barrel from further oxidation by wiping with a silicon-treated cloth (sold in gun and tackle shops), or by applying a good stove polish (available from Godin Dealer). It is a good idea to coat the barrel with a good grade of stove polish whenever the fire dies and the barrel is cold. If you own model 3733, La Belle Epoque, remove the decorated side and front panels to maintain the blued steel barrel of that model.

Unless it is protected the barrel may begin to rust during humid summer months or near the shore. To prevent rust from developing on the barrel, take the following precautions as soon as the heating season ends or when the stove will not be used for a while:

Remove all the ashes, for they absorb moisture. Clean the barrel, as described above, and then wipe or spray it with a light household oil or "WD-40" lubricant. Remember to remove the oil with denatured alcohol before refiring the stove. If some rust does develop, immediately buff it off with very fine steel wool, wipe with a clean cloth, and then protect it with oil or a household lubricant.

CLEANING STOVEPIPE AND CHIMNEY: CREOSOTE AND SOOT

As wood burns, it releases combustible gases and tar vapors. In a hot wood fire, many of these products are burned. But when wood is burned slowly, fewer of the products are burned, and more escape up the chimney -- where they combine with expelled moisture to form a complex substance called "creosote." Of course, a lower fire means a slower draft and a cooler chimney -- conditions

that further encourage the creosote vapors to condense on stovepipe and chimney walls. Creosote is a brownish, gooey liquid, which will dry out and remain on pipe or chimney surfaces until it is swept off. Dry creosote varies in form from fluffy flakes to a hard, shiny coating; it may be black or brownish in color. Dry creosote deposits are highly combustible, and, when ignited, make a very hot fire. You are most likely to set them blazing by burning a hotter-than-usual fire in the stove, or by burning refuse. Remember, creosote results from burning wood too slowly -- not hot enough. Unseasoned wood, which takes much of the fire's initial heat to evaporate moisture in the wood, will produce creosote more quickly than dry wood, unless it is burned very hot.

Coal also produces some creosote, but usually far less than wood. Mainly soot and fly ash come from coal, but if allowed to build up, can also produce a nasty chimney fire. Bituminous coal, especially the high-volatile variety, will deposit creosote and soot in pipe and chimney fairly rapidly. Anthracite, or hard coal, will deposit mostly soot, and will do so more slowly. As with wood, the slower the coal fire, the quicker the build-up in pipe and chimney.

A tip: burn your wood fire brisk and hot for ten or fifteen minutes every day. By doing this, you will dislodge or burn off the small amount of creosote built up in the preceding 24 hours. If done regularly, this should help to keep your pipe and chimney clean.

CAUTION: Whether you burn wood or coal, inspect your stovepipe and chimney frequently -- at least twice monthly during the heating season. Under certain conditions of use, creosote and soot may build up rapidly and cause a chimney fire. If you see 1/8" or more of creosote or soot deposited, clean it off.

Clean your chimney and stovepipe at least once a year, at the end of the heating season. This is particularly important if you burn coal, as acids may condense on chimney walls from the sulphur in coal. If allowed to remain through spring and summer, these acids can deteriorate a masonry chimney, or corrode a stainless steel, factory-built chimney.

Sweeping away creosote and soot can be a dirty job and, if you have to go up on a steep roof, it can be dangerous. So you may want to hire a professional chimney sweep. Sweeps have the equipment and they know their job. A good book on subject is BE YOUR OWN CHIMNEY SWEEP by Christopher Curtis and Donald Post, Garden Way Publishers, Charlotte, Vermont 05445. It will teach you how to do it yourself, or at least how to ask the right questions of the sweep, so you can determine whether he knows his job.

To clean stovepipe, use a wire brush the same diameter as the pipe. These brushes are available from your Godin Dealer. You might also use an ordinary mechanic's wire brush if you are cleaning a short length. This job can be messy: either do it outdoors, or cover the floor and tie a bag over the bottom of the pipe. It's impossible to make the inside of the pipe as clean as new, but you can brush away all the loose deposits. Replace the pipe if you detect rust or deterioration.

WHAT TO DO IF . . .

Running a stove is probably more an art than a science. With a little

experience, you'll soon discover your Godin is an easy stove to operate. In the event of trouble, you should review the instructions in this manual and make sure your procedures are correct. Most problems we hear about are due to the chimney, not the stove, so give special attention to the section, THE CHIMNEY, and the discussion of "Dampers and Draft" in the section on OPERATION. Here are the most common problems that come to our attention, and some suggestions for their solution:

The Stove Smokes

Usually when first lit. Probably the chimney flue is cold, so the draft is weak. Keep the air regulator setting as low as you can, to minimize the amount of smoke generated while the flue has a chance to warm up. Sometimes, in spring or fall when the weather is mild, or with a very large chimney, or an outside chimney, it may take several days for the chimney to warm up enough. If, after several days, the chimney still does not draw, or if you are impatient, you can try priming the draft by sticking a burning wad of newspaper directly into the flue outlet.

If, despite all your efforts, you cannot get your chimney to draw properly, check again to make sure it is clean, unobstructed, and tightly sealed (the ash door in the basement, for example, should shut tightly). Try closing all doors to upper floors to reduce the possibility of a "false draft" in the house. Then, crack a window in the room with the stove, and if you have a furnace in the basement, crack a window in the basement. If these steps seem to help the chimney to draw, you may want to provide a source of outside air for either the stove or furnace chimney, or both. But wait until the weather gets colder: your sluggish chimney may become stronger.

If you have three or more elbows (90 degree turns) in the stovepipe and chimney system combined, you may also get smoking. Reinstall the pipe so there are no more than two right angle turns in the system. As discussed earlier, connector pipe should slope upwards, 1/4" to 1/2" per foot. A chimney cap may also improve the draft. (See the discussion, "Chimney Cap" in the section THE CHIMNEY.) The cap helps to keep out cold downdrafts, and thus may allow the The cap helps to keep out cold downdrafts, and thus may allow the chimney to warm up faster and more fully.

Some large chimneys on outside walls are never warmed enough by a controlled combustion stove. For masonry chimneys that fall in this category, the only answer may be a metal chimney liner. (See the discussion, "Metal Liner," in the section, THE CHIMNEY.) Tall, outside, factory-built chimneys that will not draw require an insulated chase built around them. (See the discussion, "Inside Chimney or Enclosed Chimney," in the section, THE CHIMNEY.)

Coal Fire Does Not Heat

Check the chimney -- is it high enough or is it obstructed? Without enough draft, a coal fire never gets hot enough to provide heat. See the discussion above, "The Stove Smokes."

Coal Fire Goes Out

Again, the amount of draft is crucial, determined by the chimney, the weather, and the setting of the air regulator. With too much draft, the coal burns rapidly and overfiring may result. With too little draft, not enough air is drawn in to support combustion and the fire dies away. If your coal fire is dying out and giving no heat, don't shake it and don't add coal. Give it a lot of air and wait for it to revive; then add a bit of coal cautiously, and shake when the fire is going well. (Refer to the discussion above, "The Stove Smokes.") Determine if you are adding coal in stages as discussed above. (See BURNING COAL.) If the combustion chamber has been filled with one loading and if the draft regulator has been left mostly open, the whole charge of fuel will burn all at once (rather than in layers), and the fire is likely to go out within 7 to 8 hours.

Wood Burns Up Too Quickly

With hardwood, you should be able to achieve a 5 to 7 hour burn with the 3730 or 3733, and a 7 to 9 hour burn with the 3731, 3732 and 3734. If your wood burns up too quickly, even with the air regulator almost shut, your chimney draft is probably too strong. Try a manual damper in the stovepipe. Before taking these steps, however, check whether there is a leak around your firedoor. (Use the technique for detecting a leak described in "Overfiring", in the section OPERATION.)

The Stove Is Too Hot

Close down the air regulator. Make sure the firedoor is tightly closed. With coal, the change in rate of heating will come very slowly, and it can be one half hour or more before you feel the difference. With wood the response is quicker. If you cannot reduce the temperature of the stove, or some part of the stove or stovepipe starts to glow, refer to the discussion "Overfiring" in the section OPERATION.

If problems persist, ask your Godin Dealer for help. Many people have some difficulty at first, but you should soon find it easy to make the stove work for you. Since 1889, thousands of people have conveniently heated their houses with a Godin stove.

APPENDIX A
INSTALLATION CLEARANCES

STANDARD CLEARANCES (in inches)^{1,4}

Model	Diag. A Ceiling Penetration		Diag. B Rear Wall Penetration		Diag. C. Corner Install. ²	Diag. I Floor ² Protector			Chimney connector min. diameter
	Sidewall- pipe	backwall- pipe	Sidewall- pipe	backwall- stove ⁵	pipe to wall	Front	side	back	
3730 small round	33	24	33	32	31	16	8	8	4
3731 tall round	34	28	34	37	31	16	8	8	5
3732 small oval	28	18	33	32	24	16	8	8	6
3733 octagon	33	24	33	32	31	16	8	8	4
3734 tall oval	34	24	34*	37*	31*	16	8	8	5

*based on model 3731

REDUCED CLEARANCES (in inches)^{2,3,4,6}

Model	Diag. D Ceiling Penetration		Diag. E Rear Wall Penetration ²		Diag. F Corner Install. ²	Diag. G, H Backwall shield only CEILING PENETRATION**	
	Sidewall- pipe	backwall pipe	Sidewall- pipe	backwall- stove ⁵	Pipe to wall	Sidewall- pipe	backwall- pipe
3730	15	9	15	10	9	33	9
3731	15	9	15	10	9	34	9
3732	15	9	15	10	9	28	9
3733	15	9	15	10	9	33	9
3734*	15	9	15	10	9	34	9

*based on model 3731

**For rearwall flue penetration, backwall clearance to stove is 10 inches. See diagram E for measurement points.

Note: Chimney connector size is same in reduced clearance installations as in standard installations. See footnotes for floor protector dimensions.

FOOTNOTES TO GODIN CLEARANCES CHART

1. Clearances in the chart are from the outside of the chimney connector to walls. See illustrations.

2. Floor protection is defined as the non-combustible surface applied to the floor area beneath, extending beyond front, sides and back of the heater. It may be a listed covering manufactured for that purpose equivalent to 3/8" thick asbestos millboard, a minimum single layer of 2 1/2" thick common solid brick on top of 26 gauge galvanized steel, or of materials specified in the Building Code.

The floor protector must extend 16 inches to the front, 8 inches to the sides, 8 inches to the rear, and 2 inches beyond the perimeter of the chimney connector. In rear wall installations, the floor protector must extend to the backwall, covering the entire floor area beneath the chimney connector and 2 inches past each side of the connector. Corner installation floor protectors must extend fully into the corner. Reduced clearance floor protectors must extend fully to the backwall and sidewall shields and 8 inches beyond the side of the unit opposite the sidewall shield.

3. Reduced clearance shields shall be of material equivalent to 20 gauge sheet steel or acceptable means stated in the Building Code. A one-inch air space must be maintained between the wall surface and the wall protector. It must be open at the top and one side of each shield for ventilation. Attach to wall with non-combustible spacers spaced on 16-inch centers. Rear and side shields must extend 18 inches along the wall from the edge of the unit and from the floor to 1 inch from the ceiling.

Reduced clearance rear wall penetrations require wall protectors as described above except the shield may end 11 inches above the top of the unit.

Corner installation wall protectors must extend fully into the corner. No gaps between shields are allowed.

4. Ceiling clearance to stovepipe is 18 inches in all installations.

5. Measurement is from unit back to wall. No measurement from unit back to pipe is given in rear wall flue penetration installations.

6. Clearances are measured to the shield itself, not the combustible wall behind the shield. The wall is 1 inch farther than the measurement given.

INSTALLATION CLEARANCE DIAGRAMS

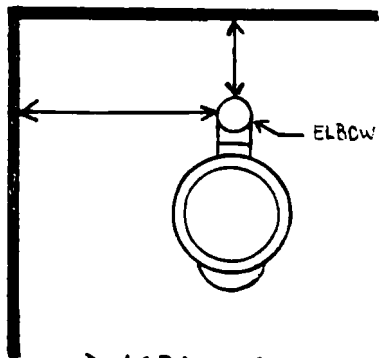


DIAGRAM A

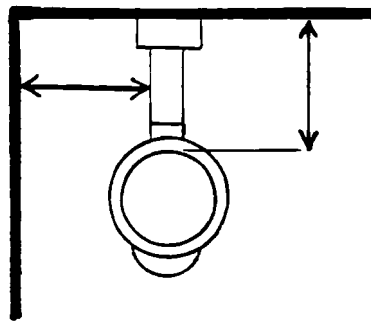


DIAGRAM B

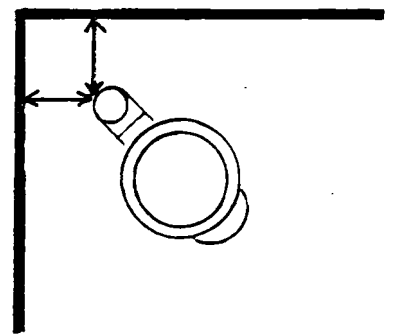


DIAGRAM C

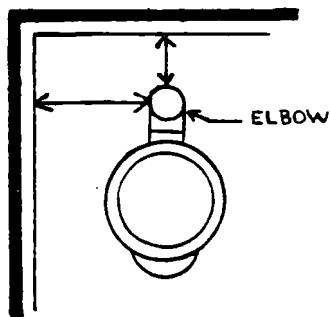


DIAGRAM D

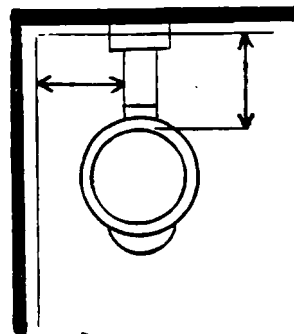


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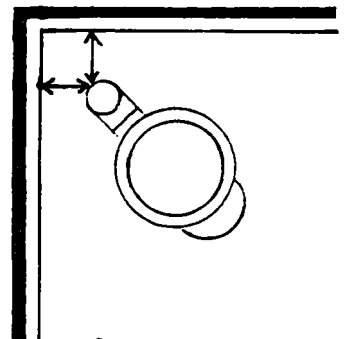


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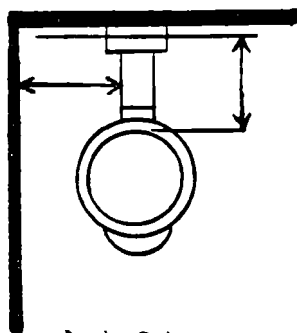


DIAGRAM G

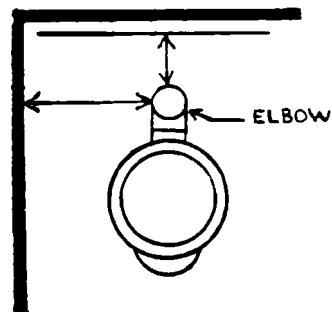


DIAGRAM H

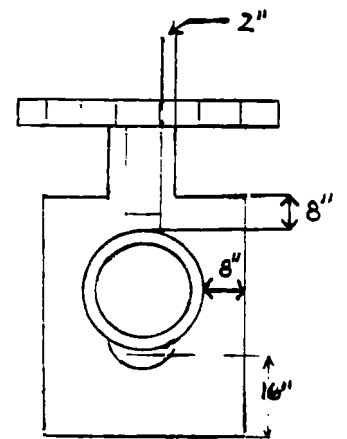


DIAGRAM I

APPENDIX B
GENERAL ILLUSTRATIONS

ILLUSTRATION 1
LEG & HEAT SHIELD
INSTALLATION

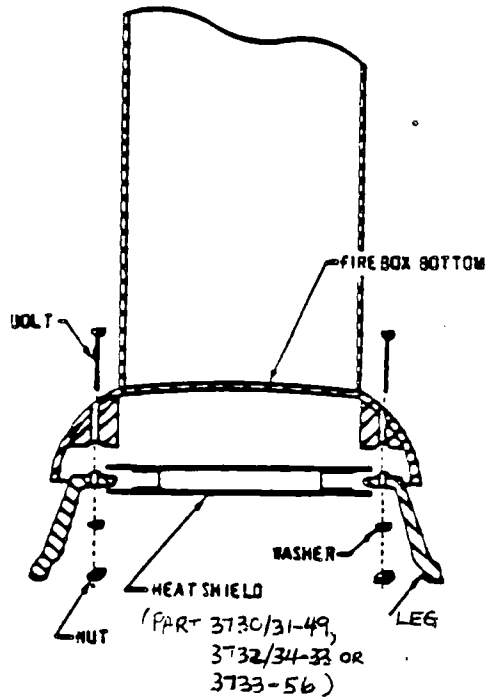


ILLUSTRATION 2
WALL SHIELD
INSTALLATION

WALL PROTECTION SHIELD
20 GA. LOW CARBON STEEL - MIN.

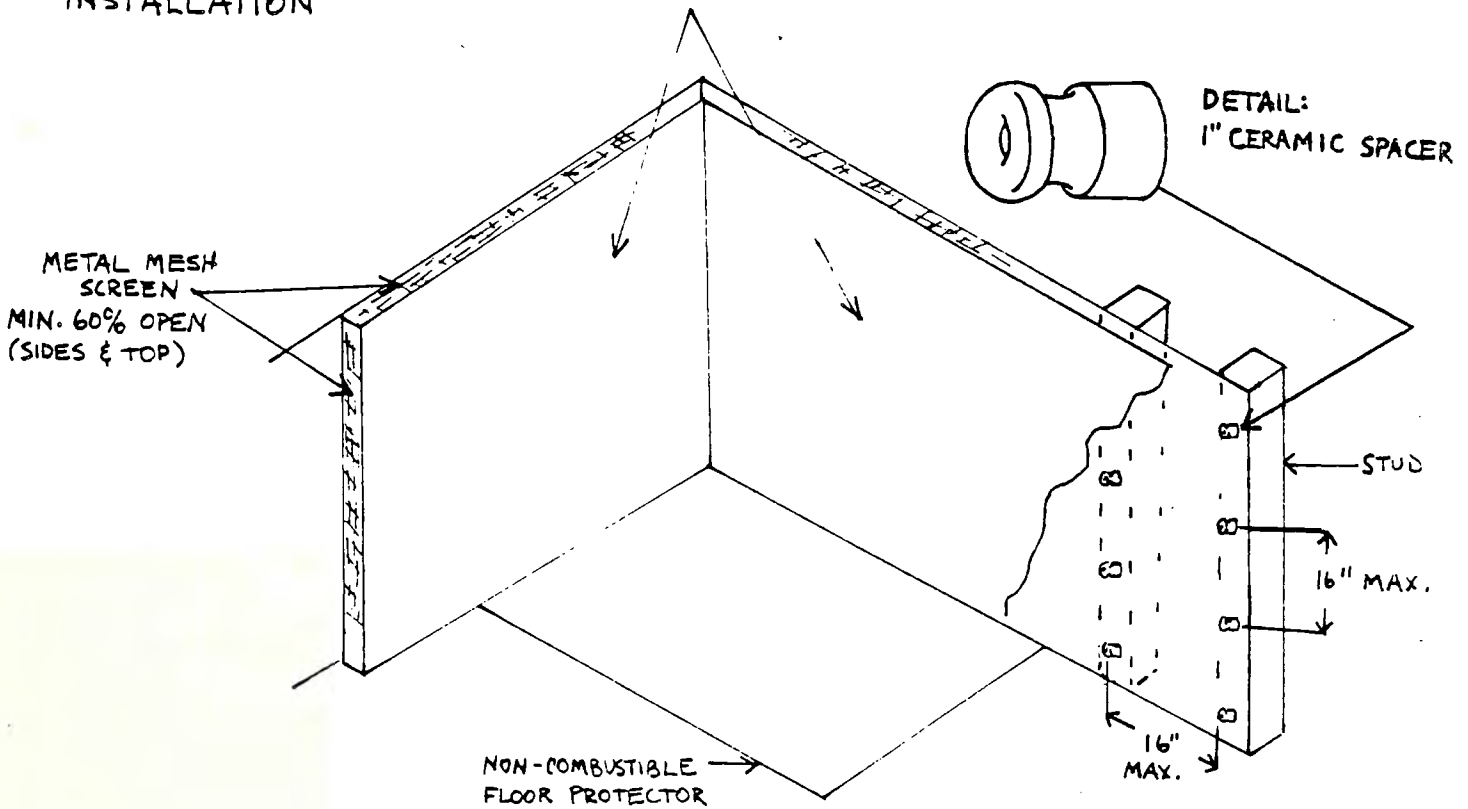


ILLUSTRATION 3
 MODEL 3732
 FIREPLACE
 INSTALLATION
 (SIDE VIEW)

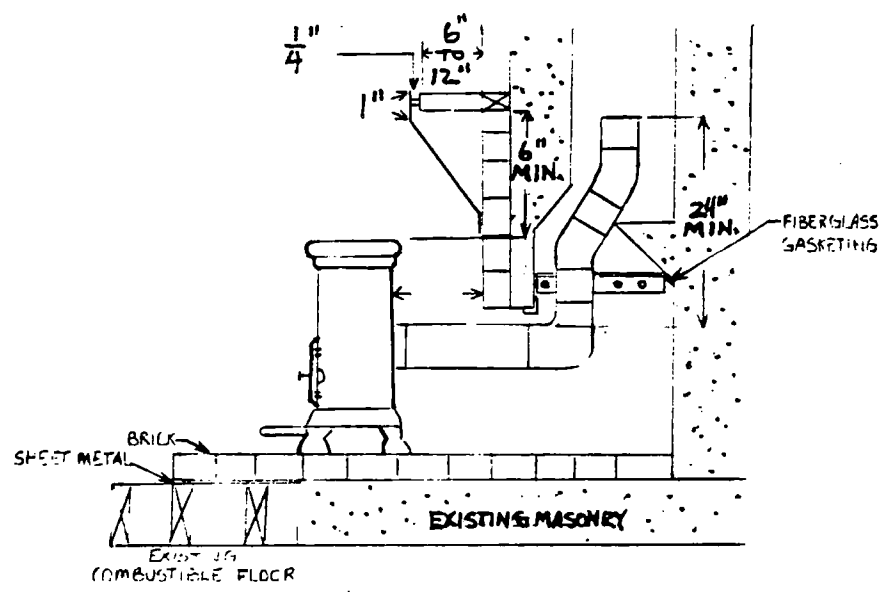
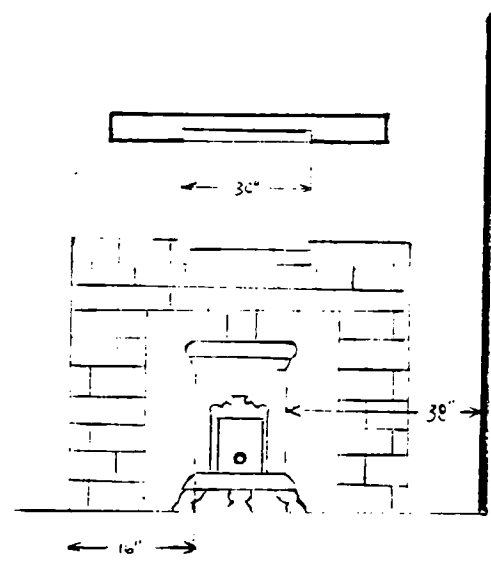


ILLUSTRATION 4
 MODEL 3732
 FIREPLACE
 INSTALLATION
 (OTHER CLEARANCES)



MODEL 3733 PARTS

PART # DESCRIPTION

1	BASE
2	COLLAR
3	DECORATIVE TOP
4	FEET
5	ESCUTCHEON
6	UPPER RIGHT GRILLE
7	LOWER RIGHT GRILLE
8	UPPER LEFT GRILLE
9	LOWER LEFT GRILLE
10	UPPER FRONT GRILLE
11	LOWER FRONT GRILLE
12	FIRE DOOR
13	FIRE DOOR BACK PLATE
14	FIRE DOOR HINGE
15	FIRE DOOR FRAME
16	ASH DOOR
17	ASH DOOR FRAME
18	ASH DOOR HINGE
20	AIR REGULATOR
21	AIR REGULATOR DOME
22	AIR REGULATOR SPRING
23	AIR REGULATOR STEM
24	TOP PLATE
25	TOP LOADING LID
26	DECORATIVE FRONT PANEL
27	DECORATIVE SIDE PANEL
28	LOADING LID HINGE
29	FIRE DOOR INNER FRAME
32	SHAKER GRATE SUPPORT
33	SHAKER GRATE
34	FRONT GRATE
35	AIR CONDUIT
36	FLUE GRATE FRONT
37	FLUE GRATE
38	MANIFOLD SOLE
39	MANIFOLD
40	FLUE OUTLET
41	FLUE PLATE
42	ASH PAN JOINT
44	ASH PAN
45	SHAKER ROD GUIDE
46	BARREL
47	LOCK SCREW
48	WING NUT
49	SHAKER RING
50	SHAKER ROD
51	ALL PURPOSE TOOL
52	VIEWING GLASS SET
53	FIRE BRICK SET
54	GASKET
56	HEAT SHIELD

PARTS: May be order through any authorized Godin dealer or through the Importer

MODEL 3730/3731 PARTS

PART # DESCRIPTION

1	DECORATIVE TOP
2	FINIAL
3	HINGE BRACKET
4	DECORATIVE COLLAR
5	TOP PLATE
6	TOP LOADING LID
7	BARREL
8	ESCUTCHEON
9	LOCK SCREW
10	FIRE DOOR FRAME
11	FIRE DOOR
12	FIRE DOOR BACK PLATE
13	AIR REGULATOR
14	AIR REGULATOR
16	FLUE OUTLET
17	FLUE COVER PLATE
18	FIRE DOOR LINTEL
19	MANIFOLD SOLE
20	MANIFOLD
21	INNER FLUE GRATE (3730 ONLY)
22	FLUE GRATE (3730 ONLY)
23	SHAKER GRATE
24	FRONT GRATE
25	SHAKER GRATE SUPPORT
26	AIR CONDUIT
27	BASE
28	ENAMELLED ASH TRAY
29	FOOT
30	SHAKER RING
31	BUSHING
32	SHAKER ROD
33	WING NUT
34	ALL PURPOSE TOOL
35	ASH PAN
36	GLASS SET
37	GASKET
41	FIRE BRICK SET
48	INSIDE HEAT SHIELD
49	OUTSIDE HEAT SHIELD

MODEL 3732/3734 PARTS

PART # DESCRIPTION

1	DECORATIVE TOP
2	COLLAR
3	BASE
4	TOP PLATE
5	BARREL
6	TOP LOADING LID
7	LINTEL
8	FIRE DOOR FRAME
9	FIRE DOOR
10	FIRE DOOR BACK PLATE
11	ESCUTCHEON
12	AIR REGULATOR
13	FOOT
14	ASH TRAY
16A	SHAKER GRATE SUPPORT
16	SHAKER GRATE
16A	FRONT SHAKER FENDER (3734 ONLY)
16B	REAR SHAKER FENDER (3734 ONLY)
17	FRONT GRATE
18	AIR CONDUIT
19	MANIFOLD SOLE
20	MANIFOLD
21	FLUE OUTLET
22	ASH PAN
23	LOCK SCREW
24	SHAKER RING
25	ALL PURPOSE TOOL
26	SHAKER ROD
27	TOP LOADING HINGE (SET)
28	FIRE BRICK
29	FIRE DOOR GLASS (SET)
30	FIRE DOOR GASKET
31	VIEWING GLASS GASKET (3/8" ROPE)
32	SPIN WHEEL GASKET (3/4" ROPE)
33	BOTTOM HEAT SHIELD
34	INNER HEAT SHEILD (3734 ONLY)

SPECIFICATIONS

The maximum steady heat outputs given below are levels that you can expect your Godin stove to deliver safely and conveniently, day in and day out, without damage to your stove. Heat outputs advertised by some stove manufacturers are unrealistic peak outputs that their stoves can neither safely nor conveniently maintain.

Specifications	Godin Small Round Model 3730	Godin Large Round Model 3731	Godin Small Oval Model 3732	Godin Large Oval Model 3734	Godin Octagon Model 3733
Fuels Recommended	Up to 16" firewood "Nut" size anthracite "Stove" size anthracite 1 1/2" to 2" soft coal	Up to 20" firewood "Nut" size anthracite "Stove" size anthracite 1 1/2" to 2" soft coal	Up to 14" firewood "Nut" size anthracite "Stove" size anthracite 1 1/2" to 2" soft coal	Up to 20" firewood "Nut" size anthracite "Stove" size anthracite 1 1/2" to 2" soft coal	Up to 16" firewood "Nut" size anthracite "Stove" size anthracite 1 1/2" to 2" soft coal
Max. steady heat output, dry hardwood	13,000 btu/hr.	26,000 btu/hr.	19,500 btu/hr.	28,000 btu/hr.	13,000 btu/hr.
Max. space heated, dry hardwood	4,000 cu.ft.	8,000 cu.ft.	6,000 cu.ft.	9,000 cu.ft.	4,000 cu.ft.
Max. burn time dry hardwood	5-7 hrs.	7-9 hrs.	6-8 hrs.	7-9 hrs.	5-7 hrs.
Max. steady heat output, anthracite coal	17,000 btu/hr.	34,000 btu/hr.	25,500 btu/hr.	38,000 btu/hr.	17,000 btu/hr.
Max. space heated, anthracite coal	6,000 cu.ft.	12,000 cu.ft.	9,000 cu.ft.	13,500 cu.ft.	6,000 cu.ft.
Max. consumption rate, anthracite coal	2 lbs./hr.	4 lbs./hr.	3 lbs./hr.	4 lbs./hr.	2 lbs./hr.
Max. useful burn time, anthracite coal	15 hrs.	30 hrs.	22 hrs.	30 hrs.	15 hrs.
Full load, anthracite coal	20 lbs.	60 lbs.	40 lbs.	70 lbs.	20 lbs.
Recommended draft	.04-.06 in. water	.04-.06 in. water	.04-.06 in. water	.04-.06 in. water	.04-.06 in. water
Diameter of smokepipe	4"	5"	4"	5"	4"
Width x depth x height (overall)	16"x21"x32"	21"x27"x39"	24"x25"x30"	24"x25"x37"	16"x19"x35"
Height to top of flue outlet	26 1/2" (upper position) 18" (lower position)	33" (upper position) 24" (lower position)	22"	33" (upper position) 24" (lower position)	30 1/2" (upper position) 22 1/4" (lower position)
Weight	137 lbs.	210 lbs.	186 lbs.	225 lbs.	225 lbs.

MINIMUM CLEARANCES TO COMBUSTIBLES

- Only low-volatile soft coal should be used in a Godin stove. High-volatile soft coal may burn too fast, and overheat stove and stovepipe.
- The space heated will vary, depending on the heat loss of the dwelling, the air circulation between rooms, the location of the stove, and the manner in which the stove is operated.
- At the end of a long burn with wood, little heat is produced but the embers will ignite the next load of wood.
- The heat output, space heated, and useful burn time with coal are based on good quality "nut" size anthracite, rated at 13,500 BTU/lb., with 8-10% ash content. The quality of coal you burn, and therefore the performance you obtain, may be less.
- A full load is the weight of "nut" size anthracite filled to the underside of the flue outlet (upper outlet on Model 3730).
- Godin stoves should be vented to a UL-listed, factory-built chimney, or to a lined masonry chimney that meets local codes. Most existing chimneys are suitable for Godin stoves, but extremely large fireplace flues may not attain the recommended draft, or may do so only slowly, making it difficult to establish a good fire. Such large flues should be fitted with a metal chimney liner.

All examples below are sidewall/backwall installations with rear wall penetration. Clearance to combustible walls and measurements for floor protectors are given in inches. For other listed installations, including instructions for installing with reduced clearances, see the owner's manual.

Model #	CLEARANCES		
	To Sidewall From nearest side of chimney connector	To Backwall From the back of the Unit	To front edge of Floor Protector from firedoor of unit
3730, 3733	33	32	16
3731	34	37	16
3732	33	32	16
3734	34	37	16

CONSULT LOCAL BUILDING OR FIRE OFFICIALS ABOUT RESTRICTIONS AND INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS FOR YOUR AREA.

All Godin models have been tested to U.L. Standard 1482. Models 3730, 3732, 3733 and 3734 have been tested and listed for safety by Warnock Hersey International, Ltd., and model 3731 by Gas & Mechanical Laboratories, Inc.