



Fawcett Torrid Oil Heater

Model 1308

Quality is the difference



Owners Manual

For the first time... the heater that no longer looks like a heater. The 1308 has a fashion right color blend of either warm brown enamel or almond that will harmonize with most furnishings in your home. The cozy warmth and eye appeal of this model will please you for years to come. Finished in Gloss Baking Enamel Brown or Almond paint which won't chip or flake off.

ENTERPRISE FAWCETT

Notice To Owners

Congratulations on purchasing your new 1308 Oil Space Heater.

Please find listed the parts to be assembled prior to using this heater, these parts are located inside the outer casing fastened to the feet.

- ❑ Owners Manual located inside the inner body.
- ❑ Barometric Damper & 6" Smoke Pipe Tee must be installed in your existing smoke pipe. Draft Setting - .06 W.C.
- ❑ Leveling legs must be installed on the casing.
- ❑ Oil Fire Rings to be installed in the proper sequence. (See owners manual)

Your Oil Heater is now ready for operating.

Use only **light furnace oil or kerosene** as the 1308 oil space heater will not work properly with regular furnace oil

Instructions

Read these instructions carefully. Consult your local authorities concerning local fire safety regulations. Installation must be made in accordance with the Local, Provincial or State codes in your area, which may differ from this manual. Always comply with most severe application. Proper installation and use will ensure safe and satisfactory performance. Improper installation or use could result in voiding your warranty.

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Installation

The installation of the heater must comply with the following regulations, and local authorities having jurisdiction should be consulted before installation is made.

The heater should be securely installed in a workmanlike manner, in accordance with the instructions given below, by qualified mechanics experienced in making such installations.

Inspect your flue. Be sure that it is clean and that the top of the chimney or flue pipe **extends above the peak of the roof**. If there are buildings or trees nearby, put a cap on the top of the chimney so that there will not be a down draft. A cap also keeps rain out.

CHIMNEY INSPECTION

Oil burning heaters will be connected to flue pipes having sufficient draft at all times to assure safe operation of the burner. Smoke pipe dampers, if any, will be such that they cannot close off more than 80% of the internal cross section area of the smoke pipe. Rooms in which oil burning stoves are located will be provided with adequate ventilation to assure continuous complete combustion of the oil.

CONNECTING HEATER TO CHIMNEY

Connect your heater to the chimney with a 6" stove pipe. The horizontal run should be less than 10 feet, except where the chimney runs up two stories or more.

Read installation and adjusting instructions which are packed in the carton with the draft control.

DRAFT CONTROL

This draft regulator must be installed or the warranty is voided. A draft of - .06 w.c. is recommended.

Be sure that the flue pipe does not extend beyond the inside edge of the chimney.

Oil burning heaters will be set upon a non combustible tray or stove board of sufficient size so that it will extend 12" back and from the sides.

REQUIREMENTS FOR OIL HEATERS

Heaters designed for use with separate oil tanks will be securely attached to the floor.

The clear distance between a smoke pipe, metal breeching and

SMOKE PIPES

combustible base, should not be less than 18", provided that the clearance may be reduced to 9" when the smoke pipe or breeching is protected by sheet metal or equivalent covering placed at least 1" from the surface to be protected and extending the full length of the smoke pipe and not less than 12" beyond it on both sides.

- 1308 Oil Space Heater
- 1 set of Low Fire Rings (To be properly installed as per instructions)
- 1 set of Top Fire Rings (To be properly installed as per instructions)
- 1 set of Leveling Legs
- 1 Draft Regulator (To be installed as per instructions)

ITEMS INCLUDED

Use the leveling screw at the base of the heater to do this. It is recommended that the heater not be set any closer than 36" from a side wall.

**SETTING UP
HEATER**

The bottom ring, which is in two pieces is wrapped and packed separately with the heater. The bottom ring should be assembled inside the fire door and positioned on the mounting lugs or pins about midway between the bottom and top of the burner. The bottom ring must be positioned before placing the burner ring on top of the burner.

**INSTALLING
BOTTOM RING**

The top burner ring, which is in two pieces is wrapped and packaged separately. These two pieces should be placed on top of the burner, with ends overlapping.

**INSTALLING
TOP BURNER
RING**

Rings should be replaced when warped.

Operation

We recommend CLEAR or LIGHT COLORED furnace oil. Kerosene may be used as a fuel if desired.

GRADES OF OIL

Never use gasoline, crankcase drainings or any oils containing gasoline.

When your flue connections have been made, put oil in the outside storage tank and open the valve on the tank seven or eight turns. Press reset lever down. This places the control valve in an operating position. Open oil adjusting No. 2 to No. 1 or 1 ½ on the control valve.

LIGHTING HEATER

When the heater is being lit for the first time, it may take a few minutes for oil to fill the float control and feed the lines and flow to the burner. Open the door and wait until the oil starts flowing into the bottom of the burner, then light the burner. When the burner is being lit for the first few times, it is usually desirable to use a small ball of toilet paper or excelsior for lighting. Be sure that it is in the bottom of the burner where the oil can ignite. After the first few times the heater can readily be lit with a match.

For the first few minutes the fire will burn on the bottom of the burner. As soon as enough heat is generated the fire will leave the bottom of the burner and will burn out of the bottom ring, usually a bluish flame. Wait eight or ten minutes and, if the flame is still burning on the bottom of the burner, adjust the valve further so that more oil flows into the burner. This will make the mixture rich enough to bring the flame up to the bottom ring.

The flame should never smoke at any setting of the control valve.

A change in the low fire oil flow rate may change the high fire flow rate so if flame adjustments are necessary, try adjusting the low fire first.

Before any adjustments are made, the burner should be operated on Medium fire (No. 3 on the dial) for 15 minutes or so to thoroughly heat up the chimney and burner. Then turn the control knob to No. 1 on the dial and wait until the flame drops to the lowest point.

LOW FIRE AND HIGH FIRE ADJUSTMENTS

If the flame is then burning below the bottom ring and in the bottom of the pot, as shown by Figure 1 on page 9, increase the low fire by turning the low fire adjusting screw clockwise about one eighth of a turn at a time, waiting two or three minutes between adjustments until the flame is burning just above the bottom ring, usually with a bluish tinge and does not burn on the bottom of the pot.

Should the low fire be too high (Figure 3) when the unit is set on No. 1, the low fire should be decreased by turning the adjusting screw counter clockwise until the fire is at its most effective point (Figure 2).

After about 15 minutes of operation on medium fire (control knob at No. 3 or No. 4) turn the valve to No. 6 and after several minutes examine the flame. If the flames are not smoky wait two or three minutes and re-examine the flame, looking through the window in the fire door. The flame should be yellow in color and burning as shown in Figure 4. After adjusting the high fire, the heater should be burned with the control dial wide open (No. 6 on the dial) for 10 minutes. Then turn the dial back to No. 1 and allow to burn for an additional 10 minutes on the bottom fire. If the bottom fire is burning above the bottom of the burner and just below the bottom ring, as shown by Figure 2, the low flame is properly adjusted. If it burns on the bottom as shown by Figure 1 the flames should be increased.

HIGH FIRE

Always keep valve shut off when burner is not operating.

To shut off the burner, simply turn the control dial to the "off" position.

In mild weather when the heater may not be operating for several days, or when small children might open the control valve, it is advisable to shut off the oil supply from the tank by closing the shut off valve.

To re-light the heater turn the control knob to 1 or 1 ½, open the tank valve and, after oil flows into the burner, drop a match with the head still burning down into the burner pot. After the first few times the burner has been started it will not be necessary to use paper or excelsior.

**TURNING OFF
BURNER**

**RE-LIGHTING
HEATER**

Do not attempt to light the burner when it is hot, wait until it has cooled.

General Maintenance

It is recommended the Smoke Pipe is checked at least once a heating season to check for soot and holes. If present, the soot should be removed and the smoke pipe replaced, if it is unsafe.

SMOKE PIPE

The control valve is equipped with a large metal strainer, which is about the only thing that will ever be necessary to clean.

CONTROL VALVE

Turn the heater off and allow the fire to go out.

Shut off the oil at the tank by closing the tank valve.

Place a shallow container under the valve to catch any oil that may drain out.

Loosen the plug on the bottom of the valve, remove plug and strainer assembly, then sediment is easily removed.

Take particular note of the gasket assembly and be sure that it is in the proper position when the strainer is put back in the valve.

Wash the strainer in kerosene, distilled boiling water and replace.

NEVER USE COLD WATER

If, for any reason there should be an abnormal flow of oil into the valve, the small trip float will rise causing the oil inlet valve to be tripped shut, cutting off the oil supply.

RESET LEVER

To start the heater again it is only necessary to press down on the reset lever, which puts the valve back in operation.

If it is desired to cut off the oil flow from the valve to the burner for a prolonged period of time, pull the reset lever upward

It is recommended that the reset lever be worked up and down several times each month to clear any gum or paraffin accumulation from the oil inlet orifice of the valve.

GUM OR PARAFFIN ACCUMULATION

Turn off the valve and allow the fire to burn out and cool off. Open the fire door and remove the top burner ring and bottom ring. Using the putty knife, scrape loose any carbon formed in the burner and lift it out. It will not be necessary to clean the inner body of the heater, for any carbon formed here will burn off when the heater is adjusted properly.

CLEANING THE BURNER

Remove the pipe plug from the tee at the end of the burner pipe and run a heavy wire or rod through the 3/8" iron burner pipe and into the burner, thoroughly cleaning out any carbon accumulation which might form at the oil inlet to the burner.

**Do Not Use SOOT
REMOVER**

Disconnect the oil lines and blow them out so they are free of all obstructions, then reassemble. Replace rings in proper position.

The interior of the casing can be cleaned through the front opening using a vacuum cleaner or brush. The lower section can also be cleaned through the opening at the bottom of the back panel.

**CLEANING INSIDE
THE CASING**

Do not place pans, clothes or any item which will retard the flow of heat, on or against this heater. This would tend to build up excessive temperatures inside the casing, which could cause damage to the casing finish.

CARE OF THE FINISH

Evidence of such misuse will void the warranty with respect to the casing finish.

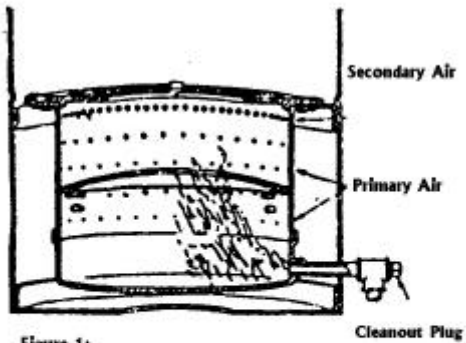


Figure 1:
 This figure shows how the flame looks when the fire is starting to burn. The flame is entirely on the bottom of the combustion chamber.

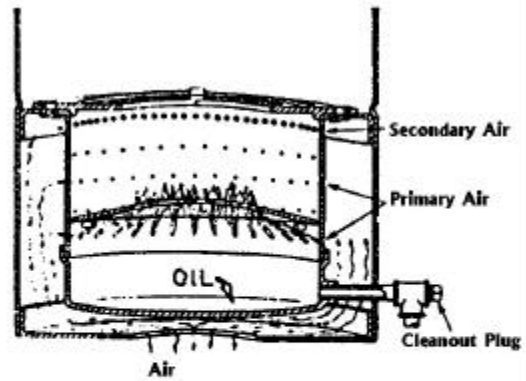


Figure 2:
 This figure shows how the flame looks when burning on a pilot fire. The flame is burning just above the pilot ring entirely within the combustion chamber. The flame (usually blue) does not burn on the bottom of the pot.

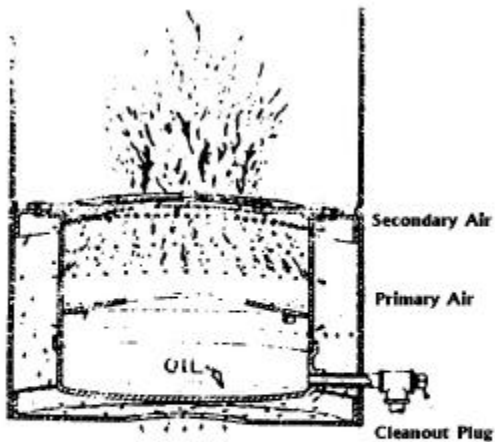


Figure 3:
 This figure shows how the flame looks when burning with a medium fire. The flame burns partly at the top of the combustion chamber and partly above the fire ring.

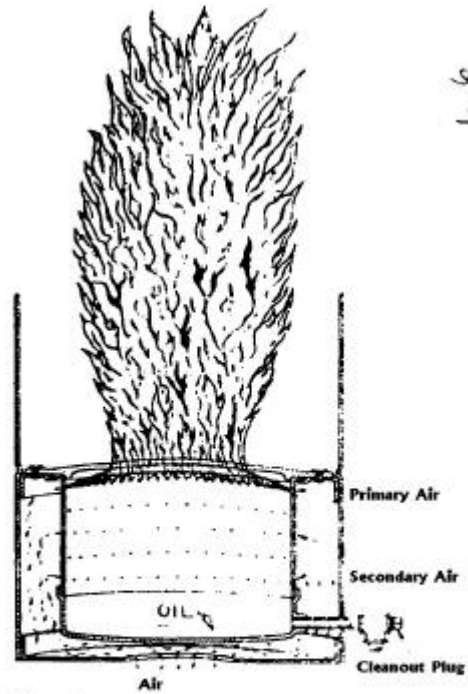


Figure 4:
 This figure shows how the flame looks when burning with a high fire. Note that the flame has left the combustion chamber entirely and is burning above the burner ring.

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ENTERPRISE FAWCETT

Making Wood Stoves Since 1852

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