



# **IMPORTANT**

**PLEASE NOTE THAT THE QUEEN COOK  
IS NOT AN APPROVED UNIT.**

THE QUALITY OF OUR ENTERPRISE FAWCETT CASTINGS ARE THE BEST AVAILABLE AND YOU SHOULD EXPECT SEVERAL YEARS OF TROUBLE FREE OPERATION IF YOU COMPLY WITH THE INFORMATION IN THIS MANUAL.

ENTERPRISE FAWCETT

## **OWNERS OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS:**

### **SETTING UP:**

To ensure perfect operation, see that your chimney is free from soot and all obstructions. **NO COOKSTOVE HAS WHAT IS CALLED A DRAFT: THE CHIMNEY CAUSES THE DRAFT.** Other points which should be closely followed are:

- (a) The top of the chimney should be at least two feet higher than any part of the house or immediate surroundings.
- (b) Trees should never overhand a chimney.
- (c) In case your chimney is not high enough, add a sheet of iron smokestack not less than eight inches in diameter.
- (d) All openings in the chimney flue except where the pipe enters must be closed. Be sure that the pipe fits closely on the stove and in the chimney. In this connection it is imperative, if a good draft is to be obtained, that the pipe does not extend into the chimney further than the inside chimney wall.
- (e) **ALWAYS USE THE SIZE OF PIPE THAT CORRESPONDS WITH THE SIZE PIPE COLLAR/ AND SEE THAT THE PIPE IS THE SAME DIAMETER ITS ENTIRE LENGTH. AVOID HAVING THE PIPE TELESCOPE AT THE ELBOWS.**

Before starting a fire, examine the dampers and see that they open and close tightly and do not get out of place. Be sure that you know how they operate so that they may not be open when you think that they are closed. The direct damper can be seen by removing the center rear cover or lid. This damper should be open when starting the fire and closed when baking.

### **OPERATING:**

Always have a thin layer of ashes in the fire bottom of wood burning stoves before starting a fire.

If, when using the oven, it is found that the food is burning on the bottom, the cause is too much draft and may be rectified by placing a damper in the pipe to cut down the draft to the required amount. If the contrary is found (burning top or/and not baking on bottom) it signifies that you have insufficient draft and your chimney is at fault in some manner. In this case, check your chimney against the points laid forth previously. If your chimney apparently conforms with these points we recommend that you contact your dealer.

**DO NOT MAKE A HEAVY FIRE THE FIRST FEW DAYS.** A heavy fire in the first two or three days may permanently damage your cookstove. Make as light a fire as you can until the parts complete their preliminary expansion and the polished top begins to be seasoned. Gradually increase the intensity of the fire until by the end of the first week you can make as large a fire as is desired.

In order to avoid unnecessary accumulation of soot and ashes in the flue do not put the heat on in your oven unless it is required for baking. Time should be given to get the oven hot before trying to bake.

Do not pile fuel in the firebox higher than its top. Do not attempt to burn coal in a cookstove constructed for wood only. Do not dry wet wood in the oven as it destroys ovens.

### **CARE OF POLISHED TOP:**

Your polished top will turn a uniform dark blue by the action of the heat. This colour will come to it gradually spreading out to the edges. Once the dark colour has appeared, the top will not spot easily.

Once a day the top should be cleaned thoroughly to remove anything that has been spilled on it, and approximately once every week or so it should be rubbed softly with a heavy flannel rag which has been used for waxing. This will gradually fill the pores of the metal thereby decreasing the tendency to spot and will build up a finish to the top to a very dark blue colour which will be found to be very attractive. Should the top become spotted or stained it should be cleaned with Sapolio, Bon Ami or Dutch Cleanser and then treated as described above. Should the top become rusty or spotted with rust, polish with a very fine steel wool (triple zero recommended) or emery cloth and a light oil, following which it should be treated as described in paragraph two.

### **FLOOR PROTECTION:**

When installing this cookstove on a combustible floor, a floor protector consisting of layer of non-combustible material at least 3/8" thick or 1/4" thick covered with sheet metal is required to cover the area under the cookstove. The floor protector should extend to at least 18" at the front and 8" to the sides and rear.

### **WALL CLEARANCES:**

Consult your Municipal Building Codes, Fire department before installation to determine the need for a permit.

### **INSTALLATION:**

The stove must be connected to a 650°C Underwriters' Laboratories labeled factory built chimney, installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions or a Tile Lined Masonry Chimney, constructed in accordance with the National Building Code. An existing masonry chimney should be inspected, and if necessary repaired by a competent mason. The chimney serving the stove should not serve any other appliances. If you intend to use a fireplace chimney, the fireplace opening must be sealed. The overall height of the chimney; measured from the floor on which the stove is installed, must be at least 15 feet. **DO NOT USE MORE THAN TWO ELBOWS.**

Single wall stove pipe, used to connect the stove to the chimney must be installed with the crimped end toward the stove. This will ensure that condensing moisture from the burning wood will flow back into the fire chamber. Each joint in the stove pipe must be secured with at least 3 sheet metal screws. Horizontal pipe should have the seam up.

**NOTE: SINGLE WALL STOVE PIPE MUST NOT PENETRATE COMBUSTIBLE WALLS OR CEILINGS.**

- Use at least a 6” stove pipe and locate flue damper 18 to 20 inches from smoke pipe connectors.
- The longer the horizontal pipe length and/or the larger the number of elbows, the greater the chance of dangerous creosote and ash build-up. In the past, installers strove for long runs to ensure maximum heat dispersal. This, however, should now be unnecessary and is a hazardous situation.
- Heavy gauge stove pipe, at least 18 gauge should be used. Lighter gauge stove pipe is more susceptible to rusting and corrosion from smoke condensation.
- The top of the chimney should be at least three feet higher than the roof at the point of exit. With pitched roofs the top of the chimney must be at least two feet higher than any point of the roof within ten feet of the chimney. Check with your local building inspector for local building code compliances.
- Use only wood fuel in this stove. Do not burn coal, charcoal, synthetic logs, saltwater driftwood or other fuels.
- When burning wood the stove hearth should be covered with 1 to 2 inches of wood, ashes or salt free sand.
- Do not install in a mobile home.
- Do not connect to any air distribution duct system.
- While in operation keep children, clothing and furniture away. Contact may cause skin burns.
- Do not store fuel within cookstoves clearance space
- Keep fire door closed and maintain all seals in good condition
- Do not operate the stove to such an extent as to allow any portion to become “red hot”.
- Your “Queen Cook” cookstove is made of cast iron and could be damaged if given a hard blow with a heavy solid object.

**WARNING: Our handcrafted cookstoves require seasoning during initial use. Build only small fires to avoid cracking of cast iron parts for the first several fires. One inch of salt free sand MUST be spread evenly over the base of the firebox.**

**DISPOSAL OF ASHES:**

Ashes should be removed and placed in a metal container with a tight fitting lid. The closed container of ashes should be removed outdoors immediately. Other waste will not be placed in this container.

## **USE OF LIQUID FUELS :**

Never use gasoline, gasoline-type lantern fuel, kerosene, charcoal lighter fluid or similar liquids to start or “freshen-up” a fire in this cookstove. Keep all such liquids well away from the cookstove while it is in use.

## **CREOSOTE FORMATION AND NEED FOR REMOVAL:**

When wood is burning slowly, it produces tar and other organic vapors which combined with expelled moisture to form creosote. The creosote vapors condense in the relatively cool chimney flue of a slow burning fire. As a result, creosote residue accumulates on the flue lining. When ignited, this creosote makes an extremely hot fire.

The chimney connector and chimney should be inspected at least twice monthly during the heating season to determine if a creosote build-up has occurred.

If creosote has accumulated, it should be removed to reduce the risk of a chimney fire.

## **CHIMNEY INSPECTION :**

Any of the following indicated the need for repair or rebuilding of the chimney.

- There is general structural deficiency or decay.
- There is evidence of settling or cracking.
- A masonry chimney is wholly or partly supported by wooden floors, beams, or support brackets or is hung by metal stirrups from wooden construction.

**Note:** Joists or beams may be supported on masonry walls that enclose chimney flues. Provided that the combustible members are separated from the flue by a minimum of 290 mm (12”) of solid masonry.

- A chimney increases in size, has projecting masonry, or is set back within 150 mm (6”) above or below rafters or roof joists.
- The masonry on the chimney is less than 100 mm (4”) thick.
- The masonry is unbonded or improperly bonded or sections are not properly anchored or reinforced.
- The mortar is weak or decayed.
- Linings are cracked or broken.
- Flue linings are not complete from 200 mm (8”) below connector openings to the top of the chimney.
- Metal thimbles are not provided or are not effectively sealed so as to be fire and smoke safe.
- All abandoned or unused openings are not effectively sealed so as to be fire and smoke safe.
- Flue pipes show leakage in the smoke test.
- There is excessive reduction in the cross sectional area of a flue at any point.
- The flue is at an angle greater than 30 from vertical.
- The chimney is not of an adequate height above the roof.
- The woodwork, particularly beams and joists, is closer to the outside surface or wall of the chimney than allowed by the National Building Code.

- Combustible material or construction is near ashpit or cleanout doors or where access to such doors is blocked.

**Note:** A single wall metal flue pipe is not acceptable as a chimney and gas vents or oil vents are not acceptable as chimneys unless the appliance is specifically approved for their use.

### **VENTING PRODUCTS FOR COMBUSTION :**

#### **General:**

When a solid fuel burning appliance is located within a building, provision will be made to vent the products of combustion safely to outside the building.

### **CHIMNEYS :**

Except where certified for use with a specific chimney, a solid fuel burning appliance will be connected to:

- A masonry chimney conforming to provincial regulation or, in the absence of such regulations, to the requirements of the National Building Code.
- A factory built chimney conforming to the requirement of U. L. C. Standard S629.
- Where certified with a specific chimney, the appliance will only be used with that chimney.
- The chimney will be examined and inspected to ensure that the material, construction, size and condition are suitable for the appliance.
- The chimney, for an appliance operating on a natural draft, will be capable of handling the products of combustion and of producing a draft not less than that recommended by the manufacturer of the appliance connected thereto.
- A solid fuel burning appliance will not be connected to a chimney flue that serves an active fireplace or incinerator.

<b>#8 QUEEN COOK</b>		
<b>Part #</b>	<b>Qty</b>	<b>Description</b>
800891	1	Main Back
801208	1	Main Bottom
801209	1	Main Bottom
801210	1	Main Front
801211	1	Blind End
801212	1	Open End
801213	1	Main Top
801214	1	Back Top
801215	1	Center Top
801216	1	Front Door
801217	1	Fire Door
801218	1	Oven Door (R)
801219	1	Oven Door (L)
801220	1	Oven Top
801221	1	Oven Front
801222	1	Oven Back
801223	1	Oven Bottom
801224	1	Oven End (R)
801225	1	Oven End (L)
801227	2	Oven Strips
801228	1	Oven Front Panel (nickel)
801229	2	Oven Door Panels (nickel)
801230	1	Ring Cover
801231	1	Slide Hearth Plate
801233	1	Slide Hearth Follower
801234	2	Long Feet
801235	1	Bottom Rack
801236	1	Front Grate
801237	2	Tea Swings (Nicked)
801238	1	Oven Rack
801239	1	Center post
801572	2	Short Feet
805749	8	8" Covers