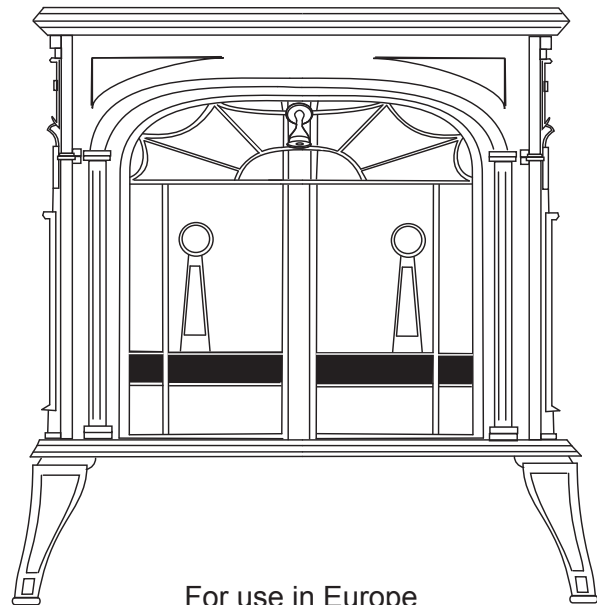




Intrepid® II Wood Burning Stove Installation and Operating Manual

Model 1990CE



For use in Europe

SAFETY NOTICE: IF THIS APPLIANCE IS NOT PROPERLY INSTALLED, OPERATED AND MAINTAINED, A HOUSE FIRE MAY RESULT. TO REDUCE THE RISK OF FIRE, FOLLOW THE INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS. FAILURE TO FOLLOW INSTRUCTIONS MAY RESULT IN PROPERTY DAMAGE, BODILY INJURY OR EVEN DEATH. CONTACT LOCAL BUILDING OFFICIALS ABOUT RESTRICTIONS AND INSTALLATION INSPECTION REQUIREMENTS IN YOUR AREA.

Do Not Discard This Manual: Retain for Future Use

Welcome

Congratulations on your choice of a Vermont Castings Intrepid II. With this purchase, you made a commitment to make the hearth a place of warmth, beauty and comfort in your home. At Vermont Castings Group, we share that joy and appreciation of the hearth, and we show it in all our cast iron stoves and fireplaces.

As you become acquainted with your new stove, you will find the aesthetic appeal of cast iron is matched only by its superb capacity to absorb and radiate heat.

Also, Vermont Castings Group products are among the cleanest burning wood stoves and fireplaces available today. As an owner of a Vermont Castings Group stove, you are making a strong statement for pollution-free energy. But clean burning depends on both the manufacturer and the operator. Please read this manual carefully to understand how to properly operate your stove.

At Vermont Castings Group, we are equally committed to your satisfaction as a customer and that is why we maintain an exclusive network of the finest dealers in the industry. Chosen for their expertise and dedication to customer service, our dealers are factory-trained and know each Vermont Castings Group product in detail. Feel free to contact your Authorized Vermont Castings Dealer anytime you have a question about your stove or its performance.

We have built your Vermont Castings Intrepid II with the utmost care. With normal use and proper care, it will provide you with many years of service.

This manual contains valuable instructions on the installation and operation of your Vermont Castings stove. You will also find useful information on assembly and maintenance procedures. We urge you to read the manual thoroughly and to keep it as a reference.

Sincerely,

Vermont Castings Group

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Ask your Vermont Castings dealer how these installation accessories can enhance the versatility, appearance, and safety of your Intrepid Stove.

0307 Bottom Heat Shield

0172 Rear Heat Shield

Chimney connector heat shields

Heavy-gauge enamel pipe to match the stove's color

Warming shelves:

0098 Classic Black 1380 Bordeaux

1373 Brown Majolica 1376 Biscuit

0136 Spark screen for open-fireplace use

3258 Outside air kit

3248 Mobile-home kit

Save These Instructions For Future Reference

Specifications

Intrepid II, Model 1990CE

Nominal heat output4.9 kW (21, 100 BTU/hr)¹
 Minimum flue draught.....12 Pa (0.048" WG)
 Mean flue gas temp.....337° C (639° F)
 Efficiency (space heating)74.8%
 Area heated Up to 112 sq. m (1200 sq. ft.)¹
 Fuel size/type410 mm (16") wood
 Flue mass gas flow.....5.6 g/s
 CO Emissions (@ 13% O₂).....0.09%
 Loading..... Front or top
 Chimney connector..... 152 mm (6") diameter
 Chimney flue size152 mm (6") minimum
 Flue exit position..... Reversible, top or rear
 Primary airManual set, thermostatically maintained
 Secondary airSelf-regulating
 Ash handling systemRemovable ash pan
 Glass panels..... High temperature ceramic

Weight 101 kg (233 lbs.)
 Width (leg-to-leg).....545 mm (21½")
 Depth (leg-to-leg).....350 mm (13¾")
 Height to top of flue collar:
 with regular legs635 mm (25") top exit
610 mm (24") rear exit
 with optional short legs.....535 mm (21") top exit
500 mm (19¾") rear exit

1. This value can vary depending on how the stove is operated, the type and moisture content of the fuel used, as well as the design, construction and climatic location of your home. Figures shown are based on nominal fuel consumption obtained under laboratory conditions and on average efficiencies.

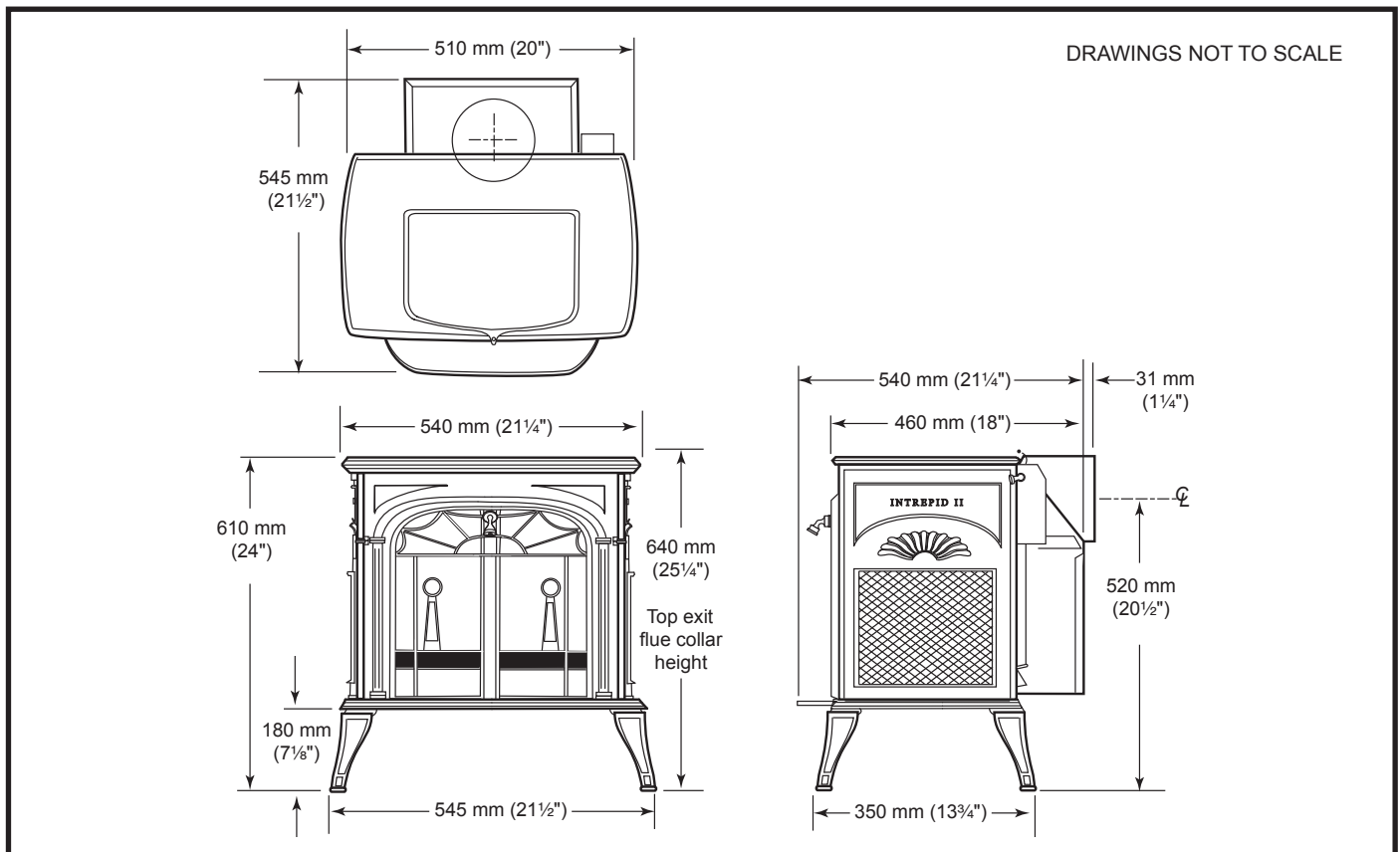


Fig. 1 Intrepid II 1990CE dimensions.

Installation

SAFETY NOTICE: IF YOUR STOVE IS NOT PROPERLY INSTALLED, A HOUSE FIRE MAY RESULT. TO REDUCE THE RISK OF FIRE, FOLLOW THE INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS. CONTACT LOCAL BUILDING OR FIRE OFFICIALS ABOUT RESTRICTIONS AND INSTALLATION INSPECTION REQUIREMENTS IN YOUR AREA.

Before you begin an installation, review your plans to see that:

- Your stove and chimney connector will be far enough from combustible material to meet all clearance requirements.
- The floor protector is large enough and is constructed properly to meet all requirements.
- You have all necessary permits from local authorities.

Your local building official is the final authority for approving your installation as safe and determining that it meets local and state codes.

The metal label permanently attached to the back of every Vermont Castings stove indicates the stove has been tested to current standards. The test standard is EN13240:2001 + A2:2004 for Europe. Clearance and installation information also is printed on the label. When the stove is installed according to the information both on the label and in this manual, local authorities in most cases will accept the label as evidence that the installation meets codes and can be approved.

However, codes vary in different countries. Before starting the installation, review your plans with the local building authority. Your local dealer can provide any additional information needed.

IMPORTANT: Failure to follow these installation instructions may result in a dangerous situation, including a chimney or house fire. Follow all instructions exactly, and do not allow makeshift compromises to endanger property and personal safety.

All local regulations, including those referring to national and European standards, need to be complied with when installing this stove.

Outside Air

In some modern, super-insulated homes, there is not enough air for combustion because of insufficient air infiltration into the building. Such air enters a home through unsealed cracks and openings. Kitchen or bath exhaust fans can compete with the stove for available air and compound the problem.

When poor draft is caused by a low infiltration rate, opening a ground floor window on the windward side of the house and in the vicinity of the stove will usually alleviate the problem.

Another solution is to install a permanent outside air supply to the stove and/or room. In some areas, in fact, bringing air for combustion from outside the home directly to the air inlet of the stove is required for new construction.

An outside air supply is not affected by pressure variations within the house, and improved stove performance often results. An Outside Air Adaptor Kit for the Intrepid II is available from your local Vermont Castings dealer.

What Kind of Chimney to Use

Your Intrepid II must be connected to a code-approved masonry chimney with a flue liner, to a relined masonry chimney that meets local codes, or to a prefabricated metal chimney. Whatever kind you use, the chimney and chimney connector must be in good condition and kept clean. Figure 2 shows the two chimney types.

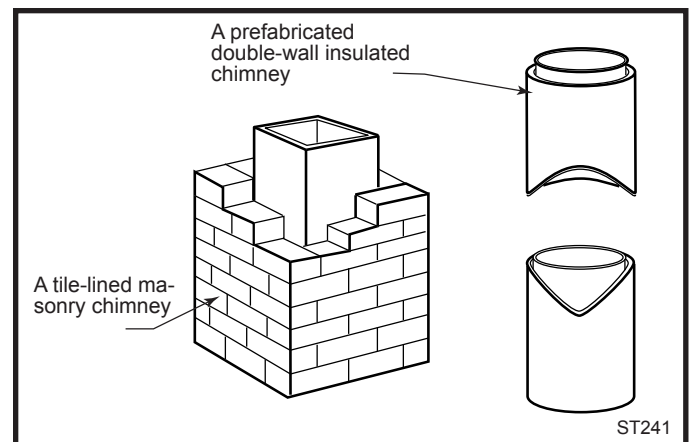


Fig. 2 Standard chimney types.

If you use an existing masonry chimney, it must be inspected to ensure safe condition before the stove is installed. Your local professional chimney sweep, building inspector, or fire department official will be able to inspect the chimney or provide a referral to someone who can.

The flue and chimney design must meet requirement J2, Part J of the building regulations 2000 (Combustion Appliances and Fuel Storage Systems).

Masonry Chimneys

An inspection of the chimney must confirm that it has a lining. Do not use an unlined chimney. The chimney should have no cracks, loose mortar, other signs of deterioration, or blockage. Repair any defects before using the chimney with your stove.

Seal any unused openings in an existing masonry chimney with masonry to the thickness of the chimney wall, and repair the chimney liner. Openings sealed with pie plates or wallpaper are a hazard; seal them with mortar or refractory cement. In the event of a chimney fire, flames and smoke may be forced out of these unused thimbles.

The chimney should be thoroughly cleaned before use.

A newly-built masonry chimney must conform to the standards of your local building code or, in the absence of a local code, to a recognized national code. Masonry chimneys must be lined, either with code-approved masonry or pre-cast refractory tiles, stainless steel pipe, or a code-approved, "poured-in-place" liner. The chimney's clean-out door must seal tightly.

Prefabricated Chimneys

These should be an internal diameter of 150 mm (6") and be of the twin wall insulated construction that has been approved for solid fuel use (e.g. Rite Vent ICS of ICID Lite Chimney Systems). Diameters over 200 mm (8") are not recommended due to the large cross-section causing excessive cooling of the flue gases.

DO NOT CONNECT THIS UNIT TO A CHIMNEY FLUE SERVING ANOTHER APPLIANCE.

Chimney Size

An Intrepid II is approved for venting into a masonry chimney with a maximum flue size of 200 x 200 mm (8" x 8"), and into a round flue size of 150 mm (6").

It may not be vented into larger chimneys without a liner to reduce the effective flue size to 150 mm (6") diameter. Larger chimneys must have their flues relined for proper stove performance.

Accessories to make the connection between stainless steel chimney liners and your Intrepid II are available through your local dealer.

Chimney Connector Guidelines

Chimney connector is the double-wall or single-wall pipe that connects the stove to the chimney. The chimney is a masonry or prefabricated structure that encloses the flue. Chimney connectors are used only to make the connection from the stove to the chimney.

Connecting Flue Pipes

Connector pipes should meet the requirements of the building regulations. This can be achieved by the use connecting fluepipes included in the following categories:

- a) Vitreous enamelled steel pipe complying with BS 6999: 1989 (1996);
- b) Pipes made from stainless steel as described in BS EN 1008-1:1995 grades 1.4401, 1.4404, 1.4432 or 1.4436 with flue wall thickness of at least 1 mm;
- c) Mild steel fluepipes complying with BS 1449: Part 1: 1991, with a flue wall thickness of at least 3 mm;
- d) Cast iron fluepipes complying with BS 41: 1973 (1998).

Flue Pipes with a spigot and socket joint should be fitted with the socket facing upwards, to contain condensates and moisture within the flue. Joints should be made gas tight using proprietary jointing accessories, or, where appropriate, by packing joint with noncombustible rope and fire cement.

Double-wall chimney connectors must be tested and listed for use with solid-fuel burning appliances. Single-wall chimney connectors should be made of 24 gauge or heavier steel, and should be 150 mm (6") in diameter. Do not use galvanized connector; it cannot withstand the high temperatures that can be reached by smoke and gases, and may release toxic fumes under high heat.

If possible, do not pass the chimney connector through a combustible wall or ceiling. If passage through a combustible wall is unavoidable, refer to the section following on Wall Pass-Throughs. Do not pass the chimney connector through an attic, a closet, or any similar concealed space. The whole connector should be exposed and accessible for inspection and cleaning.

In horizontal runs of single-wall chimney connector without protective shields, maintain a clearance of at least 660 mm (26") from the ceiling.

Keep the horizontal run of chimney connector as short and direct as possible, with no more than two 90° turns. Slope horizontal runs of connector upward 20 mm per m (1/4" per foot) going from the stove toward the chimney. The recommended maximum length of a horizontal run is 914 mm (36"). The recommended total length of chimney connector is 2.4 m (8').

In cathedral ceiling installations, extend the prefabricated chimney down to within 2.4 m (8') of the stove.

SAFETY NOTE: ALWAYS WEAR GLOVES AND PROTECTIVE EYEWEAR WHEN DRILLING, CUTTING OR JOINING SECTIONS OF CHIMNEY CONNECTOR.

Double-wall Chimney Connector

Information on assembling and installing double-wall connector is provided by the manufacturer of the double-wall pipe. Follow the manufacturer's instructions exactly as you assemble the connector and attach it to the stove and chimney. Using connectors and chimneys from the same manufacturer makes the assembly and installation straightforward.

NOTE: For installations using double-wall connectors, minimum clearances must conform to the listed clearances on Page 9.

Single-wall Chimney Connector

- Beginning at the flue collar of the stove, assemble the chimney connector. Insert the first crimped end into the stove's flue collar, and keep each crimped end pointing toward the stove. Using the holes in the flue collar as guides, drill 3 mm (1/8") holes in the bottom of the first section of chimney connector and secure it to the flue collar with three #10 x 1/2" sheet metal screws.

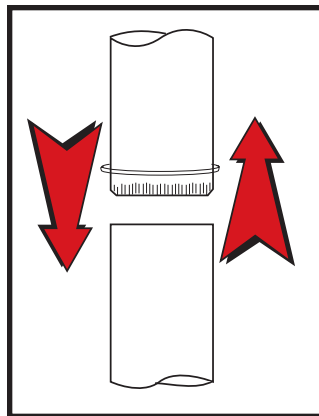


Fig. 3 The crimped end of the connector points toward stove.

- Secure each joint between sections of chimney connector, including telescoping joints, with at least three sheet metal screws. The pre-drilled holes in the top of each section of chimney connector serve as guides when you drill 3 mm (1/8") holes in the bottom of the next section.

- Secure the chimney connector to the chimney. Instructions for various installations follow.
- Be sure the installed stove and chimney connector are correct distances from nearby combustible material.

NOTE: Special slip pipes and thimble sleeves that form telescoping joints between sections of chimney connector are available to simplify installations. They often eliminate the need to cut individual connector sections. Consult your local dealer about these special pieces.

Securing the Single-wall Connector to a Prefabricated Chimney

For prefabricated chimneys, follow the installation instructions of the chimney maker exactly as you install the chimney. The maker of the chimney will supply the accessories to support the chimney, either from the roof of the house, at the ceiling of the room where the stove is installed, or from an exterior wall.

Special adapters are available from your local dealer to make the connection between the prefabricated chimney and the chimney connector. The top of such adapters attaches directly to the chimney or to the chimney's ceiling support package, while the bottom of the adaptor is screwed to the chimney connector.

These adapters are designed so the top end will fit outside the inner wall of the chimney, and the bottom end will fit inside the first section of chimney connector. When assembled in this way, any soot or creosote falling from the inner walls of the chimney will stay inside the chimney connector.

Securing the Single-wall Connector to a Masonry Chimney

For masonry chimneys, both freestanding and fireplace chimneys may be used for installation of your Intrepid II.

Freestanding Chimney Installations

If the chimney connector must pass through a combustible wall to reach the chimney, follow the recommendations in the Wall Pass-through section that follows.

The opening through the chimney wall to the flue (the "breach") must be lined with either a ceramic or metal cylinder, called the "thimble," which is cemented firmly in place. The fit must be snug and the joint between the thimble and the chimney wall must be cemented. (Fig. 4)

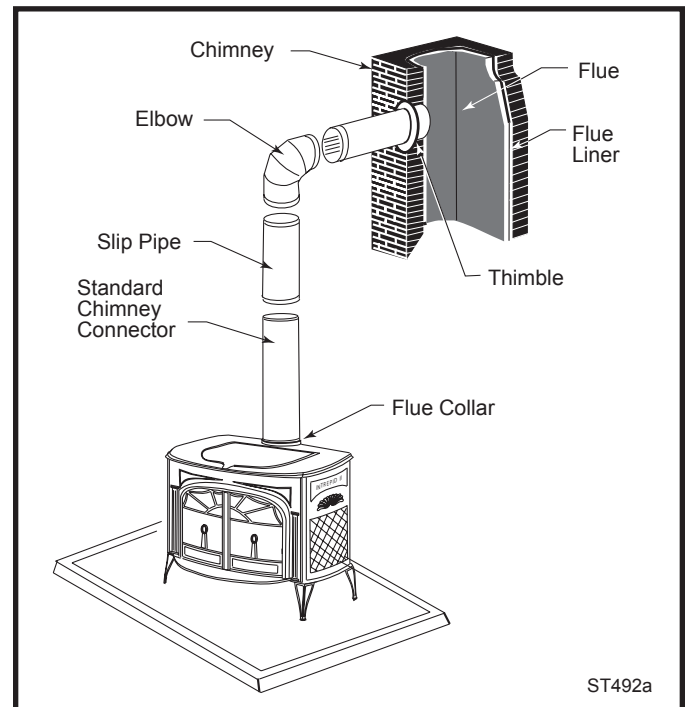


Fig. 4 Chimney connection in a freestanding installation.

A special piece called the “thimble sleeve,” slightly smaller in diameter than standard connector and most thimbles, will facilitate the removal of the chimney connector system for inspection and cleaning. Thimble sleeves should be available from your local dealer. (Fig. 5)

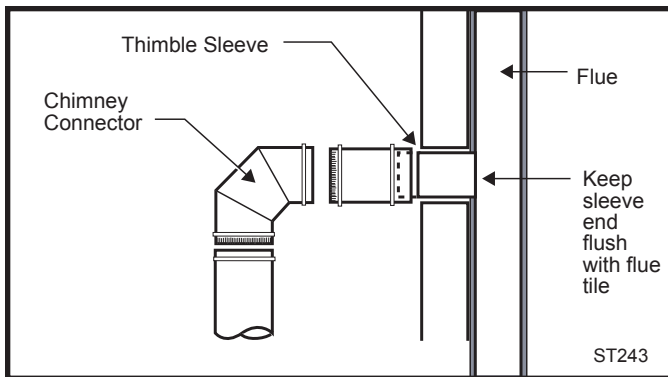


Fig. 5 The thimble, made of either ceramic or metal, must be cemented securely in place.

To install a thimble sleeve, slide it into the breach until it is flush with the inner flue wall. Do not extend it into the actual flue passage, as this could interfere with the draft.

The thimble sleeve should protrude 25 - 50 mm (1-2") into the room. Use furnace cement and thin gasketing to seal the sleeve in place in the thimble. Secure the chimney connector to the outer end of the sleeve with sheet metal screws.

Without a thimble, a suitable length of chimney connector can be extended through the breach to the inner face of the flue liner, and cemented securely in place. Additional pieces of connector are then attached with sheet metal screws.

Fireplace Chimney Installations - Above a Fireplace

The Intrepid II may be connected to a chimney above a fireplace opening also. In such installations, the stove is positioned on the hearth in front of the fireplace and the chimney connector rises from the stove top and then angles ninety degrees back into the chimney. (Fig. 6)

The chimney liner should extend to the point at which the chimney connector enters the chimney.

If the chimney connector from your installation enters the chimney above a fireplace, follow all the guidelines mentioned above for freestanding installations. In addition, give special consideration to the following points:

- Check the clearance between the stove and the chimney connector, and any combustible trim or the mantel. Use the necessary combination of mantel, trim, and connector heat shields to achieve the required clearances.
- Check the clearance between the chimney connector and the ceiling. If no heat shields are used, the clearance

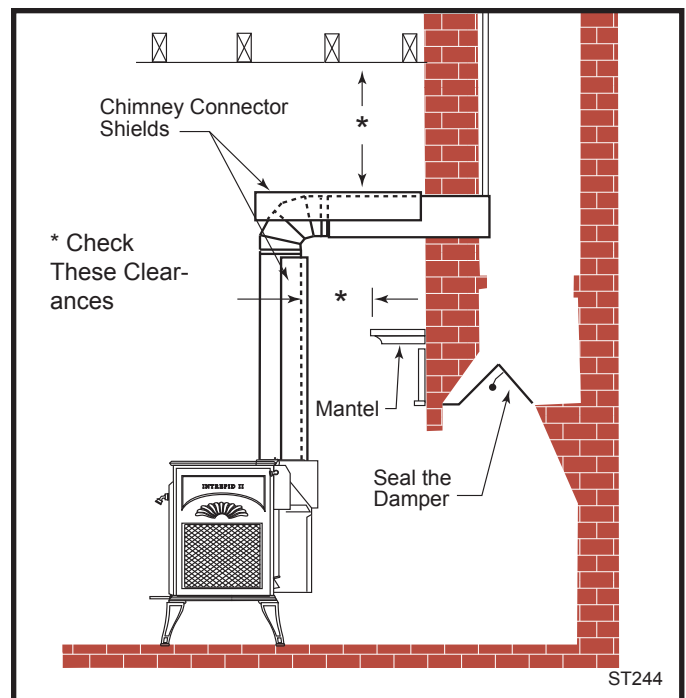


Fig. 6 Chimney connector enters chimney above the fireplace.

should be at least 660 mm (26"). To find out how much this clearance may be reduced with heat shields, see the clearance chart on Page 14.

- The fireplace damper must be sealed to prevent room air from escaping up the flue. However, it must be possible to re-open the damper to inspect or clean the chimney.

Fireplace Chimney Installations - Through a Fireplace

If your fireplace height is at least 635 mm (25"), you may install an Intrepid II with standard legs through the fireplace opening using a “positive connection” kit available from your local dealer. These positive connection kits ensure a tight fit between the stove flue collar and the chimney flue. (Fig. 7) Fireplace installations, whether connected to the flue above or through the fireplace opening, have special clearance requirements to adjacent trim and the mantel. You will find the required clearances for the Intrepid II fireplace installations on Page 9.

Floor protection requirements also apply to fireplace installations. Floor protection information is on Page 8.

Wall Pass-Throughs

Whenever possible, design your installation so the connector does not pass through a combustible wall. If you are considering a wall pass-through in your installation, check with your building inspector before you begin. Also, check with the chimney connector manufacturer for any specific requirements.

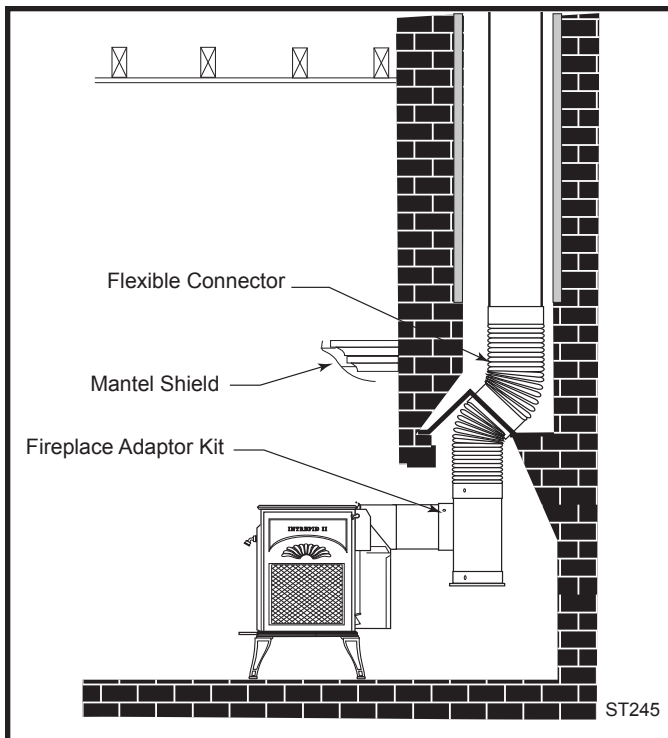


Fig. 7 Chimney connector enters chimney through the fireplace opening.

Accessories are available for use as wall pass-throughs. If using one of these, make sure it has been tested and listed for use as a wall pass-through.

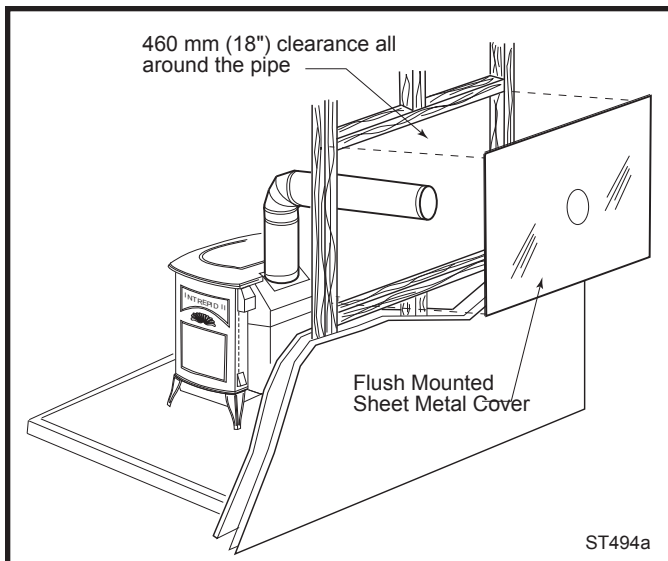


Fig. 8 An approved wall pass-through.

The following illustration shows one method of passing a connector through a wall. All combustible material in the wall is cut away to provide the required 460 mm (18") clearance for the connector. The resulting space must remain empty. A flush-mounted sheet metal cover may be used on one side only. If covers must be used on both sides, each cover must be mounted on noncombustible spacers at least 25 mm (1") clear of the wall.

Your local dealer or your local building inspector can provide details for other approved methods of passing a chimney connector through a combustible wall in your area.

DO NOT CONNECT AN INTREPID II TO ANY AIR DISTRIBUTION DUCT OR SYSTEM.

Hearths

This appliance must be installed on to hearth that meets the requirements of Part J of the Building Regulations 2000 (Combustion Appliances and Fuel Storage Systems). This can be achieved by ensuring that the hearth is constructed and sized in accordance with the guidelines included in section 2 of approved document 'J'. The size and clearances of the hearth are as follows:

The constructed hearth should be constructed in accordance with the recommendations in document J, and should be of minimum width 840 mm and minimum depth 840 mm (if a free standing hearth b) above) or a minimum projection of 150 mm from the jamb (if a recessed hearth a) above).

Floor Protection for Fireplace Installations

Do not assume your fireplace hearth is completely non-combustible.

Many fireplace hearths do not satisfy the "completely non-combustible" requirement because the brick or concrete in front of the fireplace opening is supported by heavy wood framing as in Figure 9. Because heat passes through brick or concrete readily, it can easily pass through to the wood. As a result, such fireplace hearths can be a fire hazard and are considered a combustible floor.

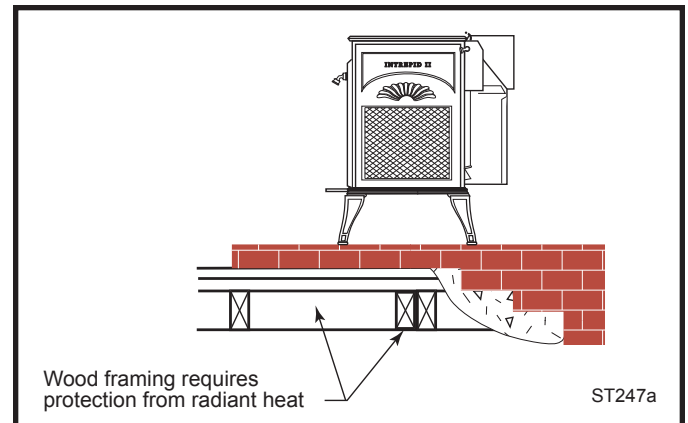


Fig. 9 Supporting timbers under fireplace hearth are considered to be combustible.

Keep in mind that many raised hearths will extend less than the required clearance from the front of the heater when it is installed. In such cases, sufficient floor protection as described above must be added in front of the hearth to satisfy the minimum floor protector requirement from the front of the stove: 406 mm (16") from the front. Fireplace hearths must also offer the required protection of 152 mm (6") on either side.

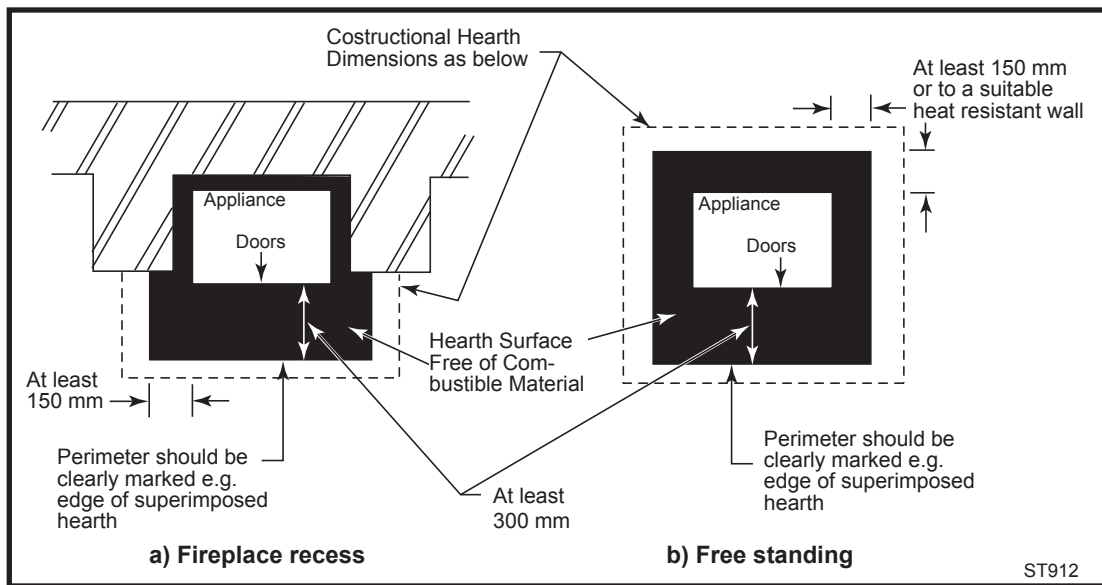


Fig. 10 Noncombustible hearth surface dimensions.

Optional 76 mm (3") short legs may be used only on such hearths that meet the width and depth requirements outlined previously under "floor protection."

Hearth rugs do not satisfy the requirements for floor protection.

Fireplace installations also have special clearance requirements to the side walls, side decorative trim, and fireplace mantle. Refer to the information on fireplace and mantel trim shields in this section.

Keep the Stove a Safe Distance from Surrounding Materials

Both a stove and its chimney connector radiate heat in all directions when operating, and dangerous overheating of nearby combustible materials can occur if they are too close to the heat. A safe installation requires that adequate clearance be maintained between the hot stove and its connector and nearby combustibles.

Clearance is the distance between either your stove (measured from the back edge of the stove's top plate) or chimney connector, and nearby walls, floors, the ceiling, and any other fixed combustible surfaces. In addition, furnishings and other combustible materials must be kept away from the stove as well. In general, a distance of 1220 mm (48") must be maintained between the stove and moveable combustible items such as drying clothes, furniture, newspapers, firewood, etc. Keeping those clearance areas empty assures that nearby surfaces and objects will not overheat.

Clearances

As with any solid fuel heating stove, extremely high surface temperatures can occur, particularly in the event of uncontrolled operation, e.g. if the doors are inadvertently left open. It is crucial that sufficient clear-

ances are allowed to any combustible surfaces, e.g. wooden mantels or lintels, and to timber framed (studded) walls even if they are faced with noncombustible board. Detailed information on fireplace and hearth construction is provided in section 2 of Document J, all installations must comply with these requirements or with the relevant National or local building standards.

Clearances to timber framed (studded) walls are included below. There are no specific minimum clearances to solid noncombustible surfaces (e.g. the sides and rear of Ingle-nook fire openings constructed from solid masonry) other than to allow safe access to the controls of the stove. For this reason minimum side clearances of 125 mm, and a minimum rear clearance of 50 mm are recommended.

Summary of Clearances

Minimum recommended side clearances to noncombustible surfaces 125 mm (5").

Minimum recommended rear clearance to noncombustible surfaces 50 mm (2").

NOTE: The minimum thickness of solid noncombustible materials is specified in section 2 of Document 'J', in relation to the clearance of the appliance from the surface. As a general rule, the thickness of solid noncombustible material forming the recess of a fireplace is a minimum of 200 mm.

Minimum rear clearance from combustible walls (e.g. timber framed or studded walls) 610 mm (24") measured from the rear edge of the stove top. (Fig. 11, B)

Minimum side clearance from combustible walls 610 mm (24") measured from the side edge of the stove top. (Fig. 11, A)

Minimum distance from stove to movable combustible materials (e.g. furniture, drying clothes, etc.) 760 mm (30").

Connecting Flue Pipe - Clearances

Single wall connecting fluepipes can reach extremely high temperatures; therefore, clearances from the connecting fluepipe (chimney connector) must comply with the requirements of Part J of Building Regulations 2000 (Combustion Appliances and Fuel Storage Systems). This can be achieved by following the recommendations of Approved Document 'J'. These are as shown in Figure 12.

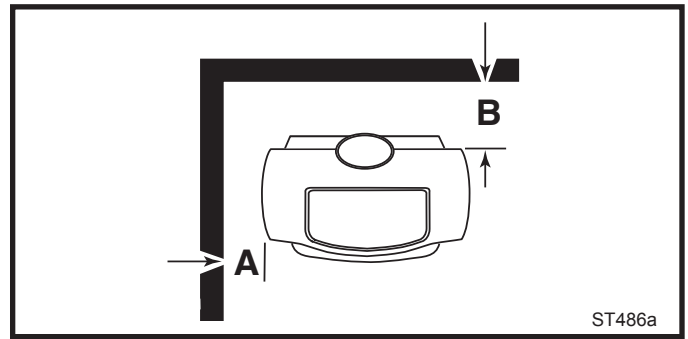


Fig. 11 Minimum clearances.

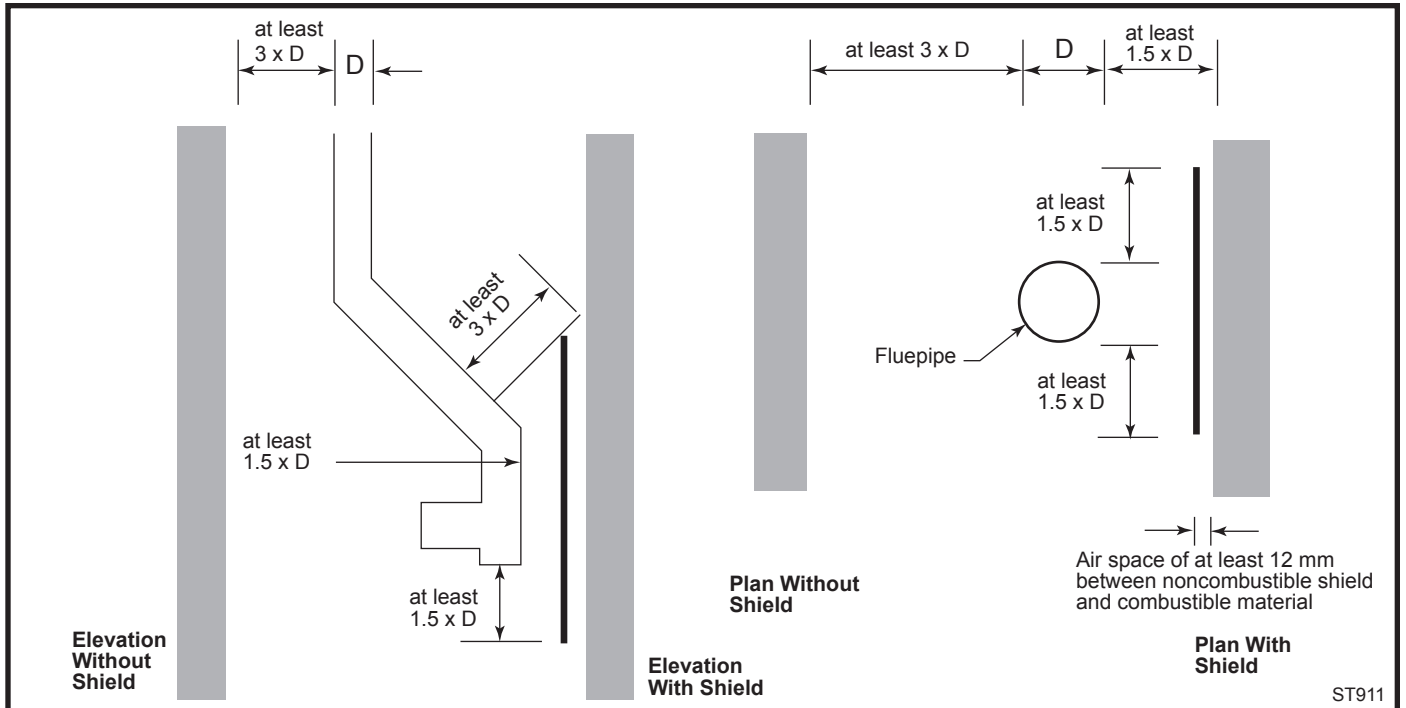


Fig. 12 Connecting flue pipe clearances.

Assembly

Clean the Griddle Before Use

At the factory the griddle is coated with vegetable oil to prevent rusting while the stove is in transit and storage. Remove the oil with a dry rag or paper towel before you use the stove.

Set Up the Stove

Remove any loose parts from inside the stove. Place a protective pad on the floor, arrange some sections of 4 x 4 lumber on the pad for support, and carefully tip the stove onto them, on its back.

Remove and discard the four large slot-head screws from the stove bottom (Fig. 13) and install the stove legs, using the hex head bolts from the parts bag. Use 3/8" washers with three of the legs; the door/damper handle holder installs in place of a washer on the right front leg. Position the holder so the hole to accept the handle nub faces out from the right side of the stove. Tighten the bolts firmly.

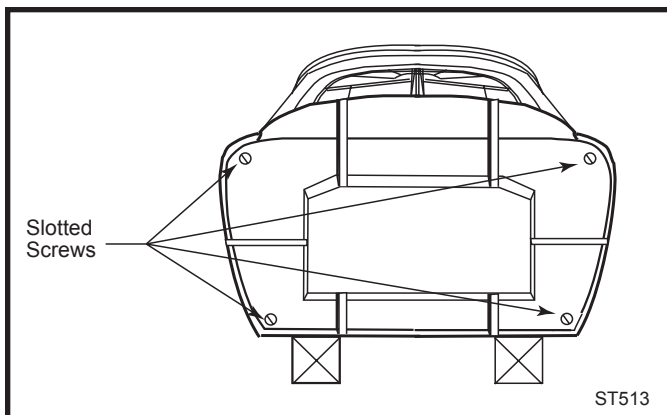


Fig. 13 Remove the slotted screws from the stove bottom.

Install the Bottom Heat Shield

A bottom heat shield must be used unless the stove is to be situated on a completely noncombustible hearth, such as unpainted concrete over earth. To install the bottom heat shield, loosen the leg bolts, and slip the bottom heat shield C-clips onto the bolts. Attach the bottom heat shield to the C-clips with the wing nuts, and tighten the leg bolts. Align the shield as shown in Figure 14.

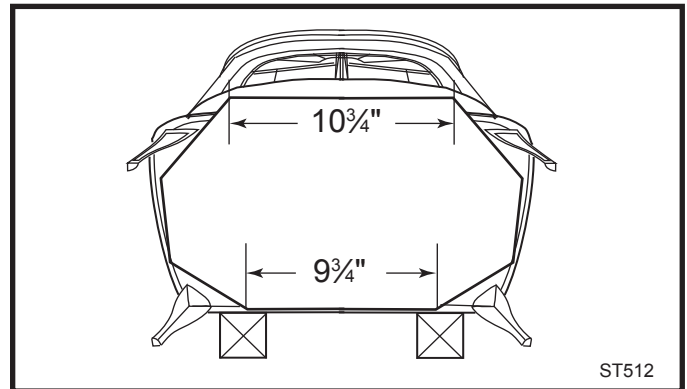


Fig. 14 Attach bottom heat shield.

Storing the Handle

Use the removable handle to open or close the front doors, or to change the position of the damper. After using it, remove it so it won't get hot, and store it in the handle holder installed behind the right front leg. (Fig. 15)

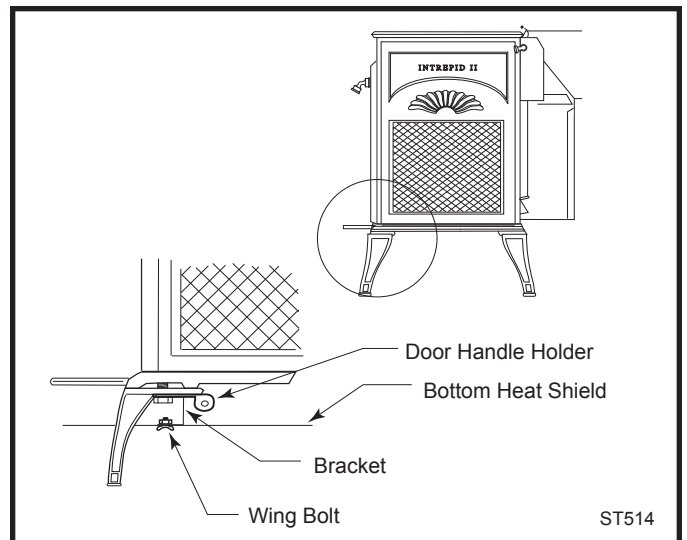


Fig. 15 Handle holder and heat shield positions.

Reversing the Flue Collar

You can reverse the flue collar by removing the two screws that attach the collar to the back of the stove. (Fig. 16) Be sure the gasket around the flue collar opening is in position when you screw the collar back on to the stove.

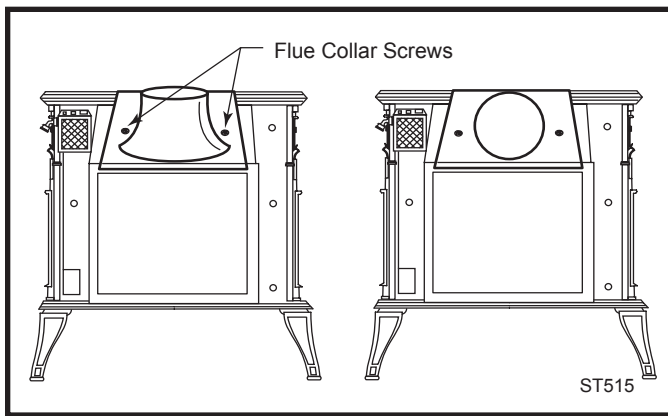


Fig. 16 Reversing the flue collar.

Attach the Griddle Handle

Install the handle on the griddle. Place the griddle upside down at the edge of a flat surface and assemble the handle as shown. (Fig. 17)

With the handle pointing 45° from its final position, tighten the nut as far as possible with pliers. Move the handle to its final position while still holding the nut with the pliers. Take care not to overtighten, as tab may snap.

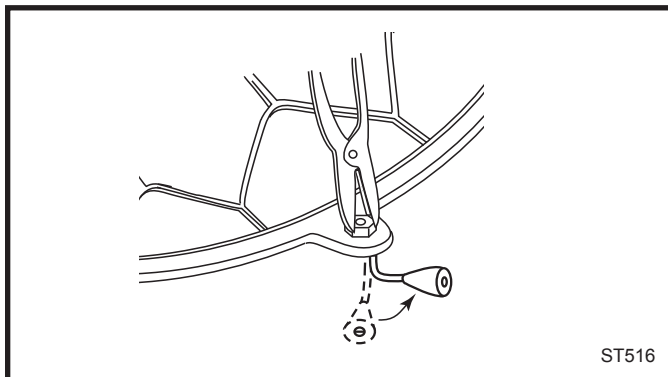


Fig. 17 Attaching the griddle handle.

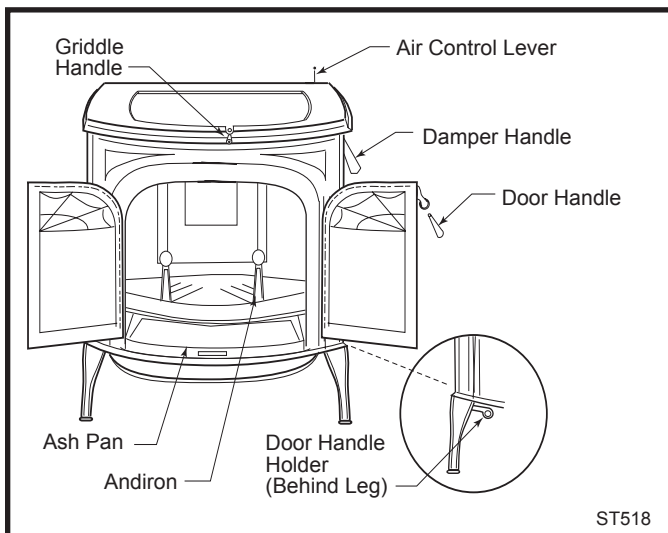


Fig. 18 The Intrepid II controls.

Operation

Your Intrepid II's Controls and What They Do

The stove has two controls to regulate performance: a **primary air control** supplies oxygen for the fire, and a **damper** directs air flow within the stove to activate and deactivate the catalytic combustor.

Additional air for catalytic combustion is regulated automatically, and does not require operator control.

Symbols cast into the stove are reminders of the correct directions for opening and closing the controls. In these directions, 'left' and 'right' assume that you are facing the front of the stove.

A Single Air Control Regulates the Amount of Heat the Fire Will Produce and How Long it Will Burn

The **primary air control lever**, located at the right rear corner of the stove, controls the amount of incoming air for starting, maintaining, and reviving a fire. More air entering the stove makes the fire burn hotter and faster, while less air prolongs the burn at a lower heat level.

For the greatest air supply and maximum heat output (but the shortest burn time), move the lever to the left. For a fire that will last longer with less heat, move the lever to the right. You can set the lever anywhere in between the left and right extremes. (Fig. 19)

The Intrepid II features an automatic thermostat to ensure an even heat output at any setting you select. The thermostat senses the heating and cooling of the stove surface and adjusts the air shutter accordingly.

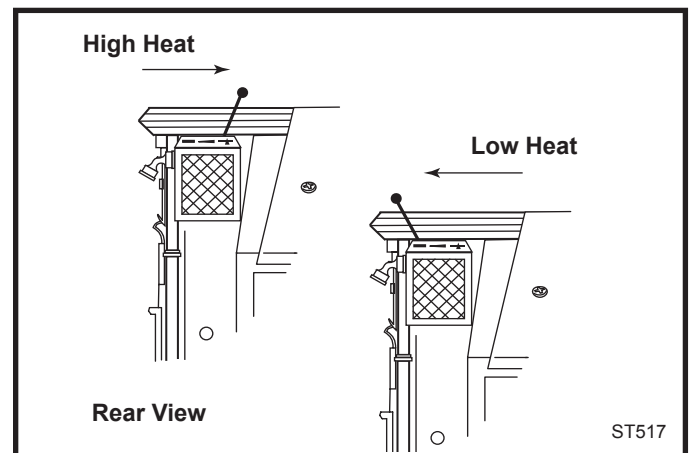


Fig. 19 The thermostat handle may be positioned anywhere between the two extremes for different heat levels.