

IMPORTANT:
THESE INSTRUCTIONS ARE TO
REMAIN WITH THE HOMEOWNER.
PLEASE SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS.



SERIAL #

SAFETY NOTICE

If this fireplace is not properly installed, a house fire may result. For your safety, follow the installation instructions. Contact local building or fire officials about restrictions and installation inspection requirements in your area.

INSTALLATION AND OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

TESTED and LISTED to CAN/ULC
S610-M87 AND UL 127
Phase 2 Qualified, U.S. Environmental
Protection Agency wood-burning fireplace
program.



MODEL: TCW120

**ZERO CLEARANCE WOOD
FIREPLACE**



Visit www.townandcountryfireplaces.net for the most up-to-date version of this manual

Contents

NOTE:
WE STRONGLY
RECOMMEND THAT
SMOKE DETECTORS BE
INSTALLED.

If smoke detectors have been previously installed, you may notice that they are operating more frequently. This may be due to curing of stove paint or fumes caused by accidentally leaving the fire door open. Do not disconnect the detectors. If necessary, relocate them to reduce their sensitivity.

SAFETY NOTICE:

If this fireplace is not properly installed, a house fire may result. For your safety, follow the installation instructions. Contact local building or fire officials about restrictions and installation inspection requirements in your area.

Please read this entire manual before you install and use your new fireplace. Failure to follow instructions may result in property damage, bodily injury, or even death.

Safety	3
Creosote Formation and Need for Removal	3
Chimney Fires	3
Avoiding a Chimney Fire	3
In the event of a Chimney Fire	3
Operation	4
Wood Selection	4
How to Test Your Wood	4
Lighting for the First Time	4
Lighting a Fire	4
Normal Operation	4
Controlling Your Fire	5
Over Firing	5
Proper Draft	5
Ash Removal	5
Disposal of Ashes	5
Maintenance	6
Glass Cleaning	6
Maintenance Checks	7
Aluker Panel Installation	8
Aluker Panel Installation Sequence:	9
Fireplace Installation	11
Crate Removal	11
Locating The T120 Fireplace	11
Framing Kit	11
Clearances	11
Procedure	12
Dimensions	12
Minimum Framing Dimensions	13
Minimum Clearances to Combustibles	14
Chimney Installation	15
Listed Chimney and Chimney Connector	15
Chase Enclosure	15
Offsets	17
Combustion Air	18
Ember Protector	19
Safety Strip	19
Remote Heat Duct Installation	21
Electrical Wiring	22
Operating Instructions	22
Changing Door Configuration	23
Appendix A	25
Troubleshooting	25
Understanding & Operating Your Town & Country Fireplace	26
Replacement Parts	27
Label Location	31
Label	31

Safety

Creosote Formation and Need for Removal

When wood is burned slowly, it produces tar and other organic vapours, which combine with expelled moisture to form creosote. The creosote vapours 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 periodically (at least once every two months) during the heating season to determine if creosote buildup has occurred. If creosote has accumulated (3 mm. or more), it should be removed to reduce the risk of a chimney fire.

1. Highest smoke densities occur when a large amount of wood is added to a bed of hot coals. The heated wood generates smoke, but without ample air, the smoke cannot burn. Smoke-free, clean burning requires small fuel loads, two or three logs at a time or 1/4 to 1/2 of fuel load. Wood coals create very little creosote producing smoke.
2. The cooler the surface over which the wood smoke is passing, the more creosote will be condensed. Wet or green wood contributes significantly to creosote formation as the excess moisture that is boiled off cools the fire, making it difficult for the tars and gases to ignite, thus creating dense smoke and poor combustion. This moisture-laden smoke cools the chimney, compounding the problem by offering the smoke the ideal place to condense.
In summary, a certain amount of creosote is inevitable and must be lived with. Regular inspection and cleaning is the solution. The use of dry, seasoned wood and ample combustion air will help to minimize the buildup.

Chimney Fires

The result of excessive creosote buildup is a chimney fire. Chimney fires are dangerous. Temperatures inside the chimney can exceed 2000° F. This causes much higher than normal temperatures on its exterior surfaces. Thus ignition of nearby or touching combustible material is more likely during a chimney fire. Proper clearances are critical during such a fire.

Chimney fires are easy to detect; they usually involve one or more of the following:

- Flames and sparks shooting out of the top of the chimney
- A roaring sound
- Vibration of the chimney

Avoiding a Chimney Fire

There are two ways to avoid chimney fires:

1. Do not let creosote build up to a point where a chimney fire is possible.
2. Do not have fires in the fireplace that may ignite chimney fires. These are very hot fires, such as when burning household trash, cardboard, Christmas tree limbs, or even excessive fuels loads of ordinary fuel wood.

In the event of a Chimney Fire

1. Prepare to evacuate to ensure everyone's safety. Have a well understood plan of action for evacuation. Have a place outside where everyone is to meet.
2. Open the door of the fireplace slowly and throw approximately 8oz. of water onto the hot coals of the fire then close the door.(NOTE: This may damage the Aluker panels.)
3. Call local fire department. Have a fire extinguisher handy. Contact your local municipal or provincial fire authority for further information on how to handle a chimney fire. It is most important that you have a clearly understood plan on how to handle a chimney fire.
4. After the chimney fire is out, the chimney must be cleaned and checked for stress and cracks before starting another fire. Also check combustibles around the chimney and the roof.

- The services of a competent or certified installer, (certified by the Wood Energy Technical Training program (WETT) - in Canada, Hearth Education Foundation (HEARTH) - in U.S.A.,) are strongly recommended.

CAUTION: DOOR HANDLE CAN GET HOT. USE THE TOOL PROVIDED AND CAUTION WHEN OPENING DOOR TO RELOAD.

5. Maintain a distance of 60"(1.5m) to all combustible materials in the room. (see Floor Protector section on page 20 for Floor Protection dimensions)



Operation

CAUTION: HOT WHILE IN OPERATION. KEEP CHILDREN, CLOTHING AND FURNITURE AWAY. CONTACT WILL CAUSE SKIN BURNS.

WARNING: OVER FIRING THE APPLIANCE WILL SHORTEN THE LIFE OF THE PRODUCT. FAILURE TO RECTIFY AN OVER FIRING CONDITION CAN BE HAZARDOUS AND MAY VOID THE MANUFACTURER'S WARRANTY.

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

DO NOT BURN :

- | | |
|--|----------------------|
| -Saltwater Driftwood * | -Treated wood |
| -Wet or green wood | -Coal charcoal |
| -Garbage/Plastic * | -Solvents |
| -Trash | -Gasoline |
| -Rubber | -Industrial Solvents |
| -Flammable Liquids | -Naptha |
| -Household Garbage | -Leaves |
| -Material treated with petroleum products (particleboard, railroad ties and pressure treated wood) | |
| -Paper Products | -Cardboard |
| -Painted Wood | -Processed Logs. |
| -Any substance that emits dense smoke or an obnoxious odor | |

*** These materials contain chlorides which will rapidly destroy metal surfaces and void warranty.**

Your TOWN & COUNTRY fireplace is designed for maximum overall efficiency at a moderate firing rate. Over firing is hazardous and a waste of fuel. Too slow a burn contributes to creosote buildup and lowers combustion efficiency.

Wood Selection

This fireplace is designed to burn natural wood only. Do not burn processed logs. Higher efficiency and lower emissions generally result when burning air-dried seasoned hardwoods, as compared to softwoods or to green or freshly cut hardwoods.

Wood should be properly air dried (seasoned) for six months or more. Wet or undried wood will cause the fire to smoulder and produce large amounts of creosote. Wet wood also produces very little heat and tends to go out often.

Do not burn anything but wood. Other fuels, eg. charcoal, can produce large amounts of carbon monoxide, a tasteless, odourless gas that can kill. Under no circumstances should you attempt to barbecue in this fireplace.

How to Test Your Wood

Add a large piece of wood to the fireplace when it has a good large bed of coals. It is dry if it is burning on more than one side within one minute. It is damp if it turns black and lights within three minutes. If it sizzles, hisses and blackens without igniting in five minutes it is soaked and should not be burnt.

Lighting for the First Time

Curing of the Paint Finish/Insulation

To achieve the best finish, the paint on your fireplace must be baked on. Burn only half the normal wood load when burning your fireplace for the first 2-3 times. It is very important that the room be well ventilated. Open all windows and doors. Smoke and fumes caused by the curing process may cause discomfort to some individuals.

Lighting a Fire

WARNING: Never use chemicals or any other volatile liquid to start a fire.

1. Place crumpled newspaper in the centre of the fireplace and crisscross with several pieces of dry kindling. Add a few small pieces of dry wood on top.
2. Ignite the paper and close the door. (Depending on length of chimney installation, you may need to leave door open approximately 1/2"(12mm) until kindling is fully ignited.) **DO NOT LEAVE FIREPLACE UNATTENDED WHILE DOOR IS OPEN.**
3. After the fire has established itself, open the door and add a few small logs. Close door.
4. Begin normal operation after a good coal base exists and wood has charred.

Normal Operation

1. When refuelling, open the door slowly, this will prevent back puffing.
2. Use wood of different shape, diameter and length (up to 40"(1m)). Try to place the logs so that the air can flow between them. Always use dry wood.
3. Do not load fuel to a height or in such a manner that would be hazardous when opening the door.

WARNING: ALWAYS KEEP LOADING DOOR CLOSED WHEN BURNING.

THIS FIREPLACE IS NOT DESIGNED FOR OPEN DOOR BURNING. IF UNIT IS OPERATED WITH THE DOOR OPEN, SMOKE AND FLAME MAY BE DRAWN OUT OF THE FIREPLACE OPENING. THIS MAY CAUSE HEALTH OR PROPERTY DAMAGE.

CAUTION: YOUR T120 IS A DECORATIVE LINEAR WOOD BURNING FIREPLACE.

THIS FIREPLACE IS NOT DESIGNED TO BE A HIGH EFFICIENCY WOOD HEATER AND SHOULD NOT BE USED AS A CONTINUAL HEAT SOURCE. DUE TO THE HIGH HEAT OUTPUT THAT THIS FIREPLACE CAN GENERATE, CONTINUOUS HIGH HEAT, LONG TERM BURNING MAY LEAD TO DAMAGE OF SURROUNDING DECORATIVE FACING MATERIALS.

DO NOT OVER LOAD THIS UNIT. FOLLOW INSTRUCTIONS REGARDING "CONTROLLING YOUR FIRE". ONCE THE FIREBOX LINING MATERIAL ACHIEVES A LIGHT TAN COLOR, REDUCE THE FEED INTERVALS TO MAINTAIN A COMFORTABLE HEAT OUTPUT.

WARNING: No alteration or modification of the combustion air assembly is permitted. Any tampering will void warranty and could be very hazardous.

WARNING: Only use the Town & Country grate (Part #T120.7985). Do not use any other grates or andirons to elevate the fuel. Failure to do so may create a hazardous condition.

WARNING: Never extinguish the fire with water as this could damage the Aluker panels.

Controlling Your Fire

The T120 fireplace is designed to provide warm radiant heat. Even though it does not come with an air control, you will find that you can control the heat output of the fire by varying the size and placement of the logs.

RECOMMENDATIONS: For a cooler fire, load 2 to 3 small logs (3"(76mm) diameter, approx. 20"(508mm) length) lying down directly on the grate. Do not place wood more than half way up the firebox back panels.

For a warmer fire, load 2 to 3 medium logs (5"(127mm) diameter, 20"(508mm) length) or 1 to 2 large logs (6"(150mm) diameter, approx. 20"(508mm) length) lying down directly on the grate. Do not place wood more than half way up the firebox back panels.

Spreading out the log placement will even out the heat and prolong the burn duration.

Although the firebox is large, you will find that it is unnecessary to load a lot of wood to get a lot of heat. Be careful not to overload your fireplace. Do not place wood more than half way up the firebox back panels or you will risk overfiring your fireplace, the wall facing and overheating the room in which the fireplace is located. Allow the logs to burn down to coals before loading more wood.

Over Firing

DO NOT OVER FIRE THIS FIREPLACE: ATTEMPTS TO ACHIEVE HEAT OUTPUT RATES THAT EXCEED FIREPLACE DESIGN SPECIFICATIONS CAN RESULT IN PERMANENT DAMAGE TO THE FIREPLACE AND CHIMNEY AND MAY VOID MANUFACTURERS WARRANTY.

Over firing can be caused by operating the unit with the door open, damage to door gaskets allowing excess air to enter the firebox, the use of kiln dried lumber, mill ends or paper waste or overloading the firebox with wood.

Proper Draft

1. Draft is the force which moves air from the appliance up through the chimney. The amount of draft in your chimney depends on the length of the chimney, local geography, nearby obstructions and other factors.
2. Too much draft may cause excessive temperatures in the appliance. An uncontrollable burn or a glowing red fireplace part or chimney indicates excessive draft.
3. Inadequate draft may cause back puffing into the room and plugging of the chimney. Smoke leaking into the room through appliance and chimney connector joints indicates inadequate draft.

Ash Removal

Caution: Ashes are to be removed only when the fireplace is cold. Whenever ashes get approximately 2 inches deep in your firebox, and when fire has burned down and cooled, remove the ashes.

Disposal of Ashes

Ashes should be placed in a metal container with a tight fitting lid. The closed container of ashes should be placed outside on a non-combustible floor or on the ground, well away from all combustible materials, pending final disposal. If the ashes are disposed of by burial in soil or otherwise locally dispersed, they should be retained in closed container until all cinders have thoroughly cooled. Other waste should not be placed in this container.

Maintenance

1. **Burn only, dry and well seasoned cord wood.** The denser or heavier the wood when dry, the greater its heat value. This is why hardwoods are generally preferred. Green or wet wood should not be used, it will reduce heat output, as well as, contribute significantly to creosote buildup.

WARNING: NEVER USE CHEMICALS OR ANY OTHER VOLATILE LIQUID TO START A FIRE. DO NOT BURN GARBAGE OR FLAMMABLE FLUIDS SUCH AS GASOLINE, NAPHTHA, OR ENGINE OIL. WE STRONGLY RECOMMEND THAT SMOKE DETECTORS BE INSTALLED.

2. Remove ashes frequently. Embers can roll out the door and create a fire hazard.
3. The area where boost combustion air enters the firebox must be kept clear of excessive ash buildup which will block air flow. This area is at the bottom-front of the firebox.
4. Establish a routine for the fuel, wood burning and firing technique. Check daily for creosote buildup until experience shows how often you need to clean to be safe.

WARNING: ONLY USE MATERIALS AND COMPONENTS SUPPLIED OR SPECIFIED BY MANUFACTURER WHEN DOING MAINTENANCE OR REPLACEMENTS. DO NOT USE A FIREPLACE INSERT OR OTHER PRODUCTS NOT SPECIFIED FOR USE WITH THIS FIREPLACE.

6. **DOOR GASKETS** - The gasket used by Pacific Energy requires only light pressure to seal. This will prolong seal life. It is important that the door seal be maintained in good condition. Periodically inspect seals and replace if necessary with part# T120.DGKIT obtained from your dealer.
7. **DOOR GLASS** - Replacement glass can be obtained from your dealer. Use 18"(457mm) x 45 1/2"(1.16m) x 5 mm ceramic glass only(PART #5034.MC120).

WARNING: DO NOT SUBSTITUTE GLASS WITH ANY OTHER TYPE OTHER THAN CERAMIC GLASS.

WARNING: DO NOT SLAM LOADING DOOR OR OTHERWISE IMPACT GLASS. WHEN CLOSING DOOR, MAKE SURE THAT NO LOGS PROTRUDE TO IMPACT THE GLASS.

IF THE GLASS GETS CRACKED OR BROKEN, IT MUST BE REPLACED BEFORE USING THE FIREPLACE.

WARNING: OVER FIRING THE APPLIANCE WILL SHORTEN THE LIFE OF THE PRODUCT. FAILURE TO RECTIFY AN OVER FIRING CONDITION CAN BE HAZARDOUS AND MAY VOID THE MANUFACTURER'S WARRANTY.

To remove broken glass, remove the screws that hold the retainers and remove the retainers, noting position for re-assembly. Remove all particles of glass. Be careful as they are very sharp. Install new glass. Check glass gasket for damage and replace if necessary. Replace retainers and screws.

CAUTION:

- **DO NOT OVERTIGHTEN, TIGHTEN SCREWS HAND TIGHT**
- **DO NOT CLEAN GLASS WHEN HOT**
- **DO NOT USE ABRASIVE CLEANERS ON GLASS**

8. Do not store wood within fireplace installation clearances, or within the space required for fuel loading and ash removal. Keep the area around the fireplace clean and free of loose combustibles, furniture, newspapers, etc.
9. Be aware that the hotter the fire, the less creosote is deposited. Weekly cleaning may be necessary in mild weather, even though monthly cleaning is usually enough in the coldest months when burning rates are higher.
10. Instruct all members of your family on the safe operation of the fireplace. Ensure they have enough knowledge of the entire system if they are expected to operate it. Stress the section on chimney fires and the importance of following the steps outlined "In Case of Chimney Fire".
11. Inspect and clean your chimney system at the beginning of the burning season before your first fire and at least every two months during the burning season. Inspect the interior and exterior of the pipe for defects and/or damage. Remove and inspect the rain cap. Refer to the chimney system manufacturer's installation instructions for the procedure to remove and or replace any necessary components to the chimney system.

Glass Cleaning

The glass may be dirty during startup and will clean off after the unit heats up. If glass becomes darkened through slow burning or poor wood, it can readily be cleaned with fireplace glass cleaner when the fireplace is cold. Never scrape with an object that might scratch the glass. The type and amount of deposit on the glass is a good indication of the flue pipe and chimney buildup. A light brown dusty deposit that is easily wiped off usually indicates good combustion and dry, well-seasoned wood and therefore relatively clean pipes and chimney. On the other hand, a black greasy deposit that is difficult to remove is a result of wet and green wood and too slow a burning rate. This heavy deposit is building up as quickly in the chimney.

Maintenance Checks

Check the following parts for damage such as cracks, excessive corrosion, burned out sections and excessive warping: (See website for descriptions and more detail)

Weekly:

- Aluker Panels- Visual, for cracking, placement.
- Door Gasket - sagging, placement, damage.

Monthly

- Back side of airwash chamber.

When Cleaning the Chimney System:

- Top heat shield
- Aluker support brackets

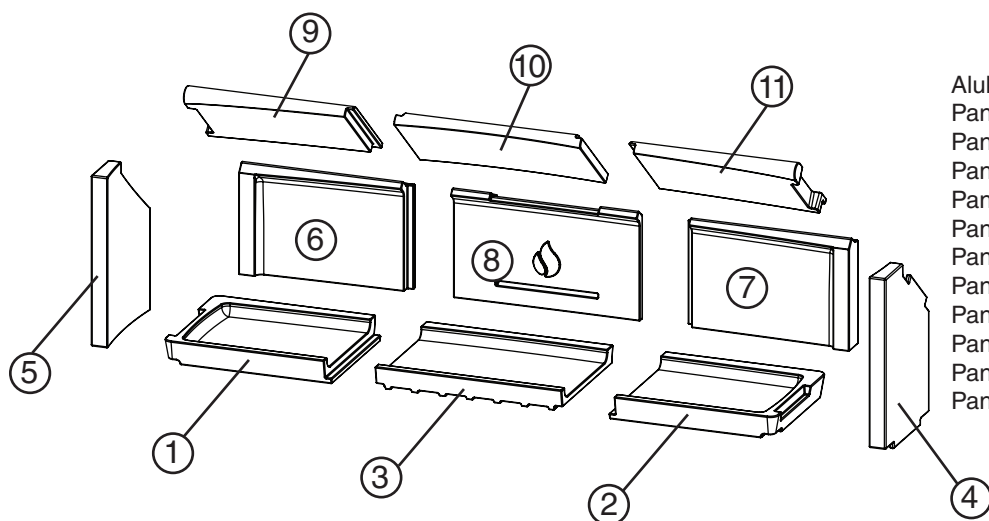
Blowers:(only with remote heat kit)

- The blowers should be cleaned out annually by using a vacuum to remove any dust and debris. The blower is accessed through the grill at the end of each remote heat kit duct.
- Please contact your Dealer if you experience any of the damage listed above. Continuing to operate your fireplace with broken parts may accelerate damage to other parts and may void your warranty

Aluker Panel Installation

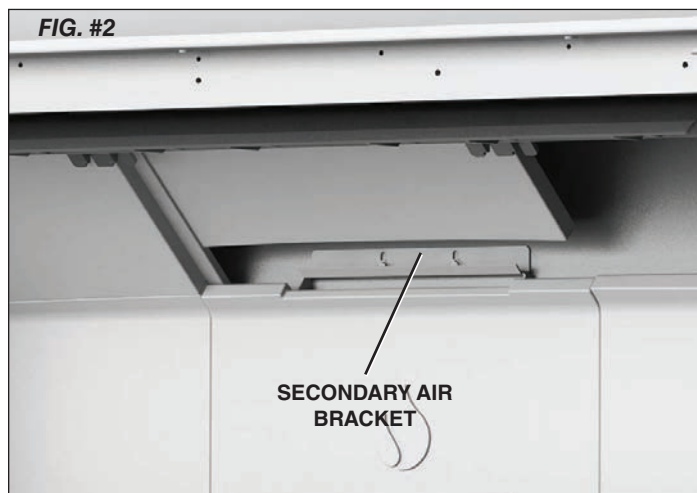
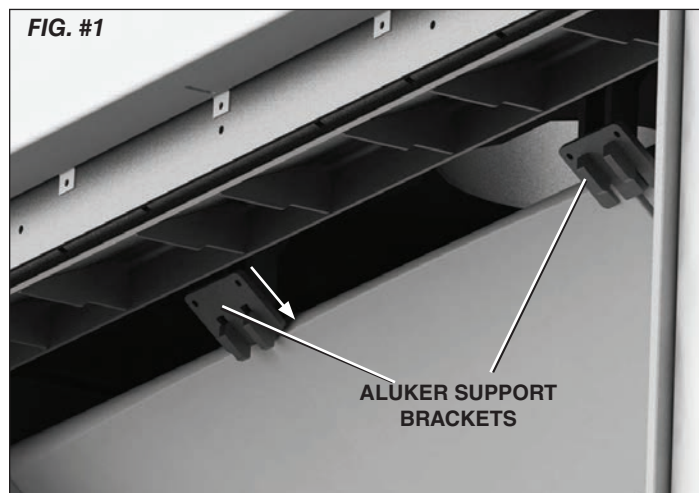
This package contains 11 Aluker Panels.

- 1) With the fireplace in the upright position, install panels in the order shown from 1 to 11.
- 2) When installing panel #9, #10 & 11, secure with the Aluker support brackets as shown in Fig. #1. Slide the Secondary Air Bracket up to clear pieces #8 & #10, then let it slide down into place after the panel is in place. Be sure the Secondary Air Bracket is resting above and against the back of panel #10 and is not jammed beneath it or at an angle. Fig #2.



Individual Aluker Panels

Aluker panels (set).....	T120.ALUKER
Panel 1	T120.RPALUKER1
Panel 2	T120.RPALUKER2
Panel 3	T120.RPALUKER3
Panel 4	T120.RPALUKER4
Panel 5	T120.RPALUKER5
Panel 6	T120.RPALUKER6
Panel 7	T120.RPALUKER7
Panel 8	T120.RPALUKER8
Panel 9	T120.RPALUKER9
Panel 10.....	T120.RPALUKER10
Panel 11.....	T120.RPALUKER11



Aluker Panel Installation Sequence:



Place panel 1 into the bottom of the unit, tuck under the front lip first then lay flat and slide over to your left.



Tuck the front edge of the panel in behind the top shield, lift the panel and swing into place against the firebox. Lower gently onto the bottom right panel.



Place panel 2 into the bottom of the unit, tuck under the front lip first then lay flat and slide over to your right.



Tuck the front edge of the panel in behind the top shield, lift the panel and swing into place against the firebox. Lower gently onto the bottom left panel.



Place panel 3 into the center of the unit, tuck under the front lip first then lay flat and gently place between the left and right bottom panels. Ensure the bigger/thicker part is facing to the back on the unit.



Place panel 6 onto the back ledge of the bottom left panel and slide over to your left in behind the left side panel. Move panel 5 back until the panels meet.



Place panel 7 onto the back ledge of the bottom right panel and slide over to your right in behind the right side panel. Move panel 4 back until the panels meet.



Place panel 10 onto the upper ledge of the rear right panel and slide over to your left and under the secondary air bracket. Fig. #2 NOTE: You may need to lift the secondary air bracket up to clear panel 10. It should drop into place when the panel is located. (Place the right Aluker support bracket in place at this time. Fig. #1)



Place panel 8 onto the back ledge of the bottom center panel and stand up in place between the left and right rear panels while lifting up on the secondary air bracket to clear the panel.



Place panel 11 by lifting the panel above and over the center panel. Then gently lift up and slide the panel to the right to engage the notch with the tab on the right side panel.



Place panel 9 onto the upper ledge of the rear left panel and slide over to engage the notch on panel 9 with the tab on the left side panel. Place the left Aluker support bracket in place at this time by sliding it down along the interlocking slots and into place. Fig. #1

Fireplace Installation

Crate Removal

- 1) Carefully remove wood top and supports.
- 2) Remove the screws securing the fireplace to the pallet(4).
- 3) Remove from pallet bottom.

Warning: Under no circumstances is this fireplace to be installed in a makeshift or "temporary" manner. It may be fired only after the following installation conditions have been met.

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

- DO NOT INSTALL IN A SLEEPING ROOM.

- The services of a competent or certified installer, (certified by the Wood Energy Technical Training program (WETT) - in Canada, Hearth Education Foundation (HEARTH) - in U.S.A.,) are strongly recommended.

Locating The T120 Fireplace

The best location to install your fireplace is determined by considering the location of windows, doors, and the traffic flow in the room where the T120 Fireplace is located, allowing space in front of the unit for the hearth extension and taking into consideration the location of the chimney. Ideally, you should choose a location where the chimney will pass through the house without cutting floor or roof joists.

The T120 fireplace may be installed directly on the floor or on a raised base. A minimum of 84" measured from the base of the appliance to the ceiling in front of the unit is required and 88" to the top of the chase enclosure above the unit.

Check the strength of the floor by first estimating the weight of the fireplace system(approx. 1000lbs). Next measure the area the fireplace will occupy. Note the floor construction and consult your local building code to determine if any additional support is needed.

The T120 fireplace may not be installed in a factory built fireplace unless tested with the fireplace.

Wind direction and magnitude can play a factor in the chimney performance. Therefore the chimney outlet position is important when locating the fireplace Fig.# 2.

Framing Kit

The T120 comes with a lower framing kit pre-assembled and attached to the unit. Remove the framing kit when moving the unit from the pallet to the installation location. Re-attach the framing kit after the unit is placed in its final installed position.

Clearances

This fireplace must be installed with a compatible chimney system conforming to CAN/ULC-S629 or UL 103HT standards for 650C factory built chimneys. Clearances to combustible surfaces and materials are shown on pages 13 & 14.

Procedure

Note: See "Combustion Air" section on page 19.

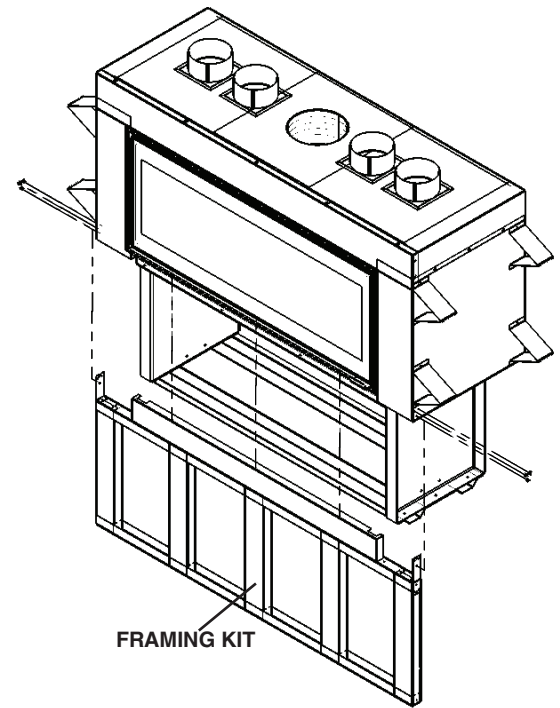
MAINTAIN CLEARANCES TO COMBUSTIBLES AS SPECIFIED IN THE INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

CAUTION: THE STRUCTURAL INTEGRITY OF THE FLOOR, WALL AND CEILING/ROOF MUST BE MAINTAINED.

THE FIREPLACE MUST BE CONNECTED TO A FACTORY-BUILT CHIMNEY CONFORMING TO CAN/ULC-S629 OR UL 103HT STANDARDS FOR 650C FACTORY-BUILT CHIMNEYS.

1. Position fireplace and floor protection in accordance with the clearances as stated on the label and in these installation instructions.
2. Mark the position for the hole for the chimney in the ceiling and roof by using a string and plumb-bob.
3. Check that the intended location will not interfere with floor joists, ceiling joists or rafters before proceeding further.
4. Secure the framing kit under the bottom lintel and to the sides of the unit with #8X1/2" sheet metal screws (Fig.#3). The framing kit should be flush with the front of the fireplace. Frame in the fireplace in accordance with the framing clearances stated on page 13. Anchor the framing kit to the floor on the bottom.

FIG. #3



NOTE: Combustible materials cannot be used in the space directly above the fireplace. Do not fill the space above the fireplace with any material up to the ceiling. (except the framing on the sides and back of the chase enclosure)

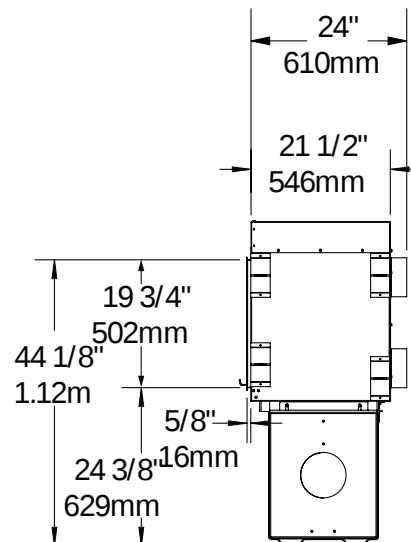
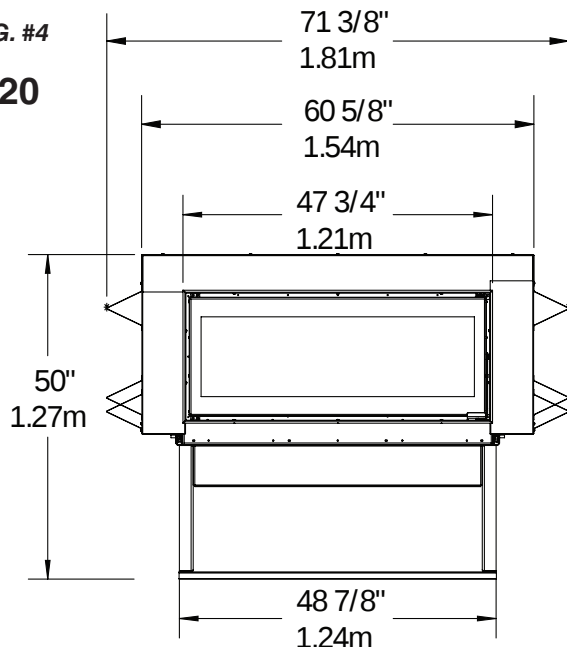
Use non-combustible, steel stud framing above the front of the unit up to the height of 8'(2.44m) or the chase enclosure ceiling, whichever is less.

If you are insulating the chase, the fireplace must not be in contact with any insulation or loose filling material. Cover the insulation with drywall/concrete panels around the fireplace. The panel thickness must be included in the measurement for the clearances to combustibles.

Dimensions

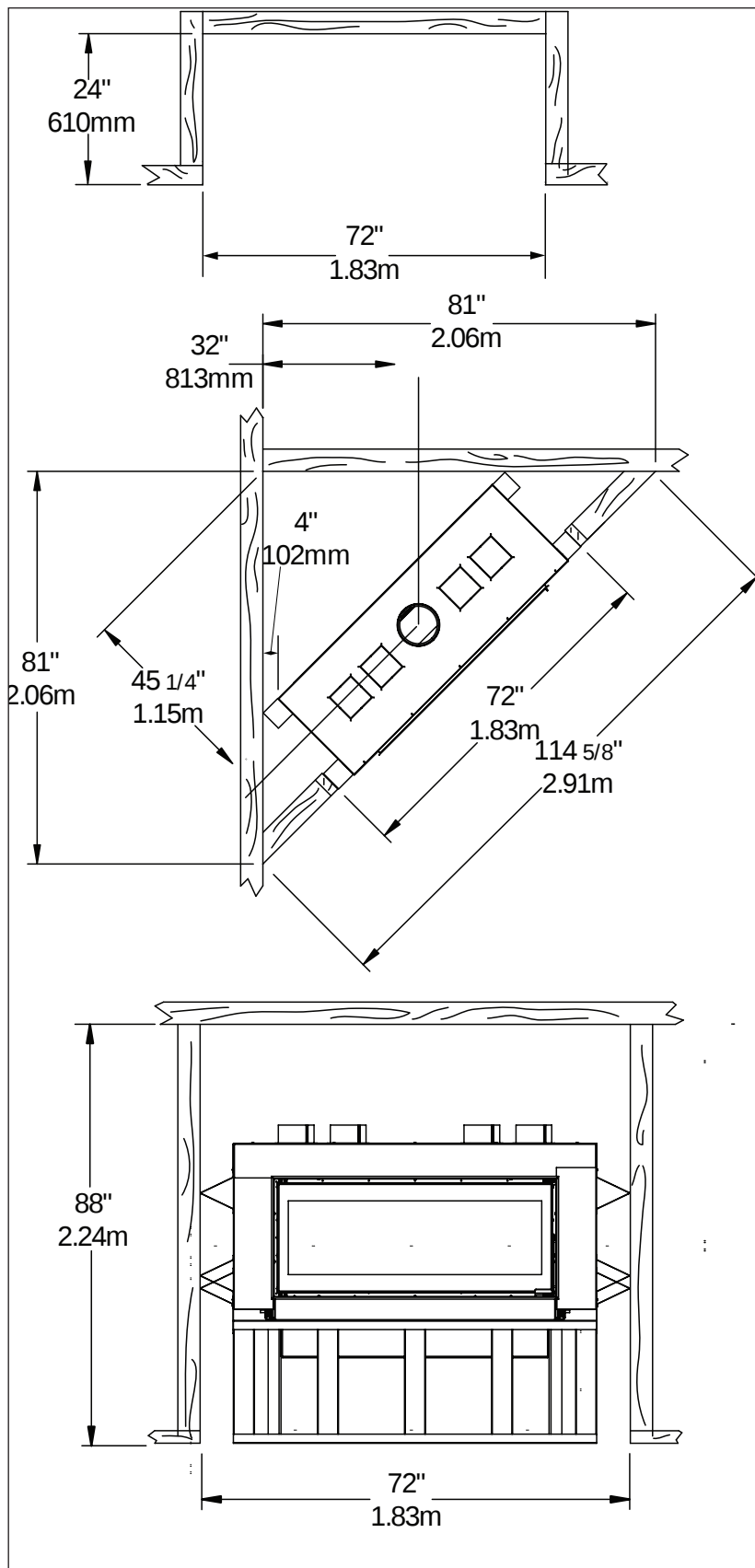
FIG. #4

T120



Minimum Framing Dimensions

FIG. #5



NOTE: THE FRAMING CLEARANCES AROUND THE FIREPLACE MUST INCLUDE THE INNER DRY-WALL/CONCRETE BOARD AS WELL.

Minimum Clearances to Combustibles

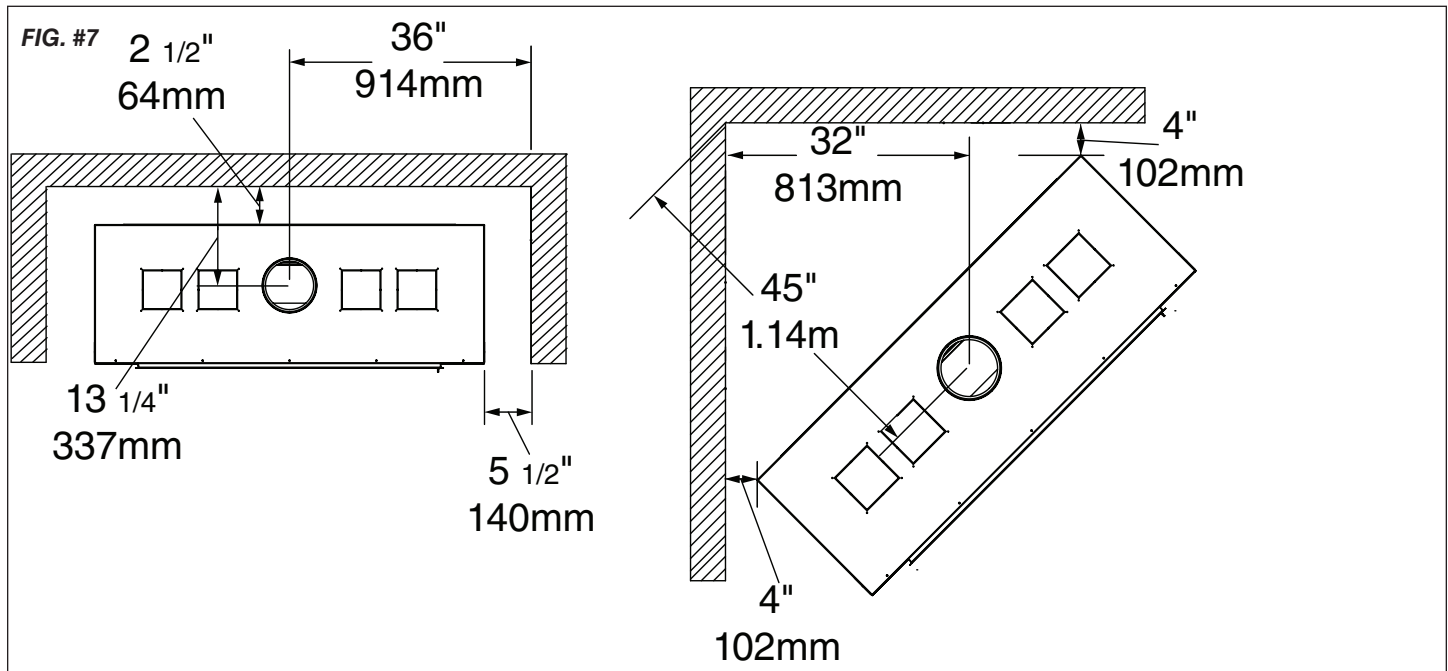


Table 1 Fireplace Clearances and Dimensions

A	Distance of combustible material from side, back standoffs and framing kit.	0" (0,0 mm)
B	Minimum distance of adjacent wall to side of fireplace door.	24" (610mm)
C	Ceiling clearance in front of unit: from the base of the fireplace to the ceiling.	7' (2.13m)
D	Minimum chimney height: minimum total chimney height from fireplace top to below the chimney rain cap.	15' (4.57m)
E	Recommended maximum chimney height (at sea level) from top of fireplace to rain cap.	35' (10.7m)
F	Maximum chimney height supported by fireplace.	20' (6.1m)
G	Minimum depth of non-combustible hearth extension: from the front of the fireplace.	18" (457mm)
H	Minimum width of floor protection from side of door opening(in U.S.A.) and from side of unit(in Canada).	8" (203 mm)

Chimney Installation

Listed Chimney and Chimney Connector

THE FIREPLACE MUST BE CONNECTED TO A FACTORY-BUILT CHIMNEY CONFORMING TO CAN/ULC-S629 AND UL 103HT STANDARDS FOR 650C FACTORY-BUILT CHIMNEYS.

YOU MUST FOLLOW THE CHIMNEY MANUFACTURER'S INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS FOR INSTALLATION OF ALL CHIMNEY COMPONENTS.

MAINTAIN CLEARANCES TO COMBUSTIBLES AS SPECIFIED IN THE CHIMNEY MANUFACTURER'S INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS.

USE APPROPRIATE SUPPORTS, CAPS, FLASHING AND SHIELDS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CHIMNEY MANUFACTURER'S INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS.

THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS ARE GENERAL GUIDELINES ONLY.

CAUTION: THE STRUCTURAL INTEGRITY OF THE FLOOR, WALL AND CEILING/ROOF MUST BE MAINTAINED.

NOTE: The T120 uses an 8" (203mm) diameter chimney system and can be installed with a minimum 15ft (4.5m) of chimney with or without offsets.

NOTE: Longer chimney lengths and different pitch flashings may be used. All other parts listed can be installed (see Figure 14, Page 17). Install all components to the chimney manufacturer's installation requirements. Consult your chimney supplier for installation advice.

1. After locating the desired location and framing in the fireplace, cut and frame square holes in all floors, ceilings, and roof that the chimney will pass through. Use a plumb bob to line up the holes. The chimney support is mounted to the framing.
2. Install the pipe manufacturer's, **Fireplace anchor plate** by inserting it into the flue collar. Secure with stainless steel screws. We recommend sealing the joint with fireplace cement. If using an ICC Anchor plate, you will need to use a piece of wood across the opening and tap it down until it sits flush with the unit.
3. Assemble chimney sections so the finished length is resting on the manufacturer's adapter and protruding through the roof. Avoid having joints between ceiling and roof. It is required to secure connections with three (3) ½" (12 mm) metal screws.
4. Maintain a minimum 2" clearance between the chimney and any combustible materials as per chimney manufacturer's specifications. Do not fill the space with insulation or any other combustible material.
5. Install chimney supports as required. The T120 is rated to handle up to 180lbs (82kgs) of unsupported chimney.
6. Install radiation shields, firestops and all pieces necessary to prevent contact with combustible materials whenever passing through floors, ceilings or attic spaces.

7. Install the roof support then assemble flashing and storm collar and be sure to maintain the vapour barrier at this point. (Seal securely.)
8. Attach rain cap and check flashing for leaks.
9. If the chimney extends more than 5' above the point of contact with the roof, then it must be secured using roof braces.

Chase Enclosure.

If the chimney runs up the outside of the residence, we recommend it be enclosed in a chase structure.

The chase should be constructed in such a way that it is an extension of the home. It should be well insulated between the footings and the floor of the home to prevent heat loss.

We also recommend insulating the ceiling of the chase just as if it were in the attic space. This will prevent cold air from dropping down through the chase and into the room where the fireplace is installed. Some local codes require that the walls be insulated, vapor sealed and sheathed with a fire rated gypsum board. We strongly recommend this procedure for all installations to prevent cold drafts from originating in the fireplace enclosure. If you follow this procedure, we recommend that you do not insulate the wall above the front of the fireplace.

The wall above the front of the fireplace must be constructed with non-combustible steel stud framing and non-combustible facing or cement board up to the ceiling on both sides if sheathing the chase.

NOTE: Check local codes concerning installation requirements and restrictions in your area.

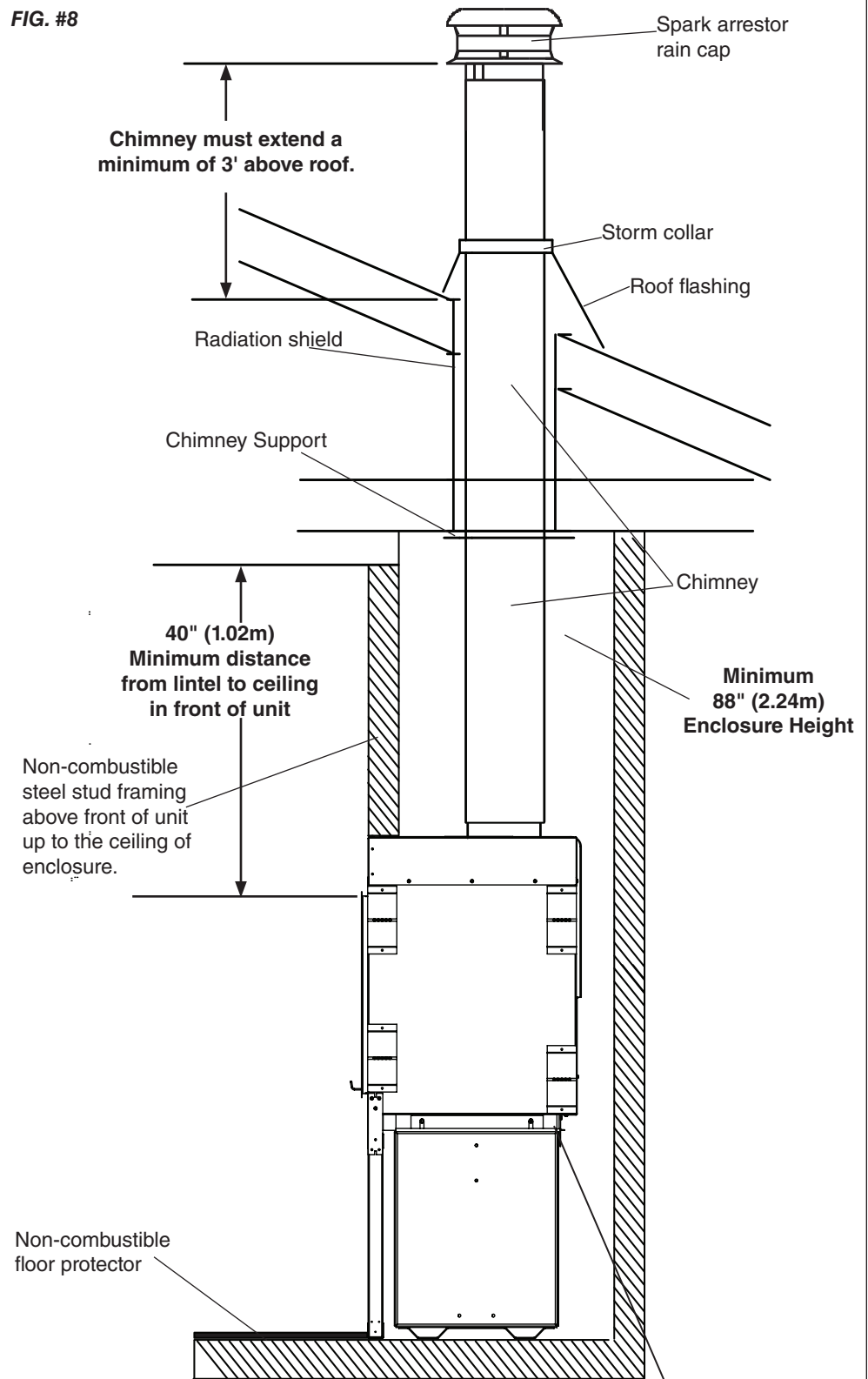
NOTE: FOR ALL CHIMNEYS, YOU MUST USE THE MANUFACTURER'S ADAPTER.

NOTE: Combustible materials cannot be used in the space directly above the fireplace. Do not fill the space above the fireplace with any material. (except the wood framing on the sides and back of the enclosure)

The fireplace must not be in contact with any insulation or loose filling material. Cover the insulation with drywall panels around the fireplace.

The chimney may incorporate an offset. To do this safely, all sections of listed connector, offset elbows and chimney section must be screwed together by at least three sheet metal screws per joint. The chimney must be suitably supported by the chimney manufacturer's listed offset support. NOTE: Maximum unsupported chimney height is 20 feet(6.1m) or 180lbs(82kg) of weight whichever comes first.

FIG. #8



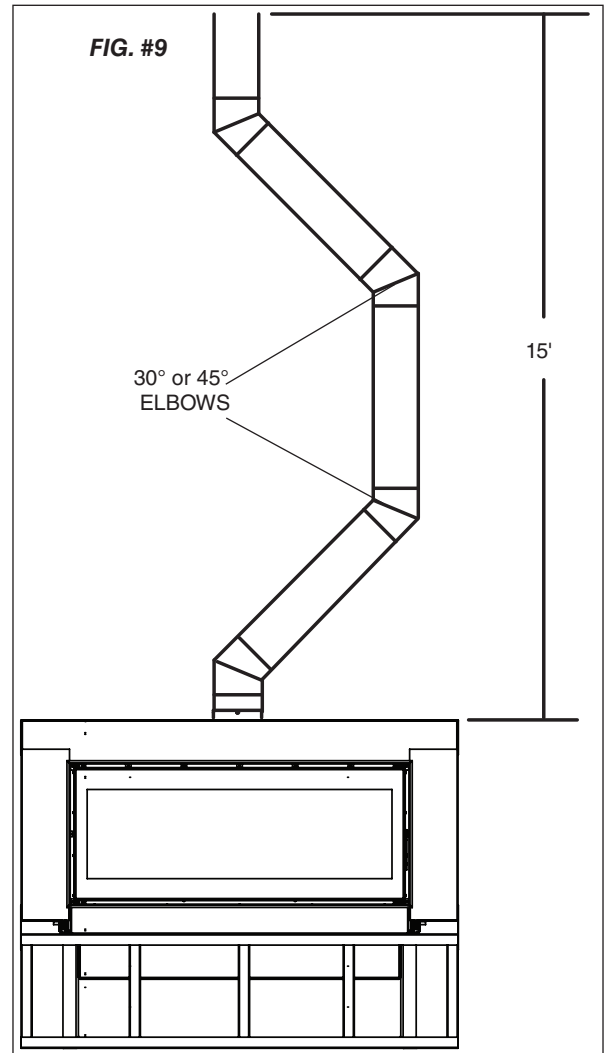
* 6" diameter combustion air inlet is located underneath the unit. An opening of 30in² area must be in the chase for room air.

Offsets

The chimney for the T120 can be installed with a maximum of four 45° elbows(in Canada) or four 30° elbows(in U.S.A.) as shown in Fig. #9.

Installation:

1. Install the first elbow; turn it in the required direction. It is required to secure connections with three (3) #8 x ½" (12 mm) metal screws.
2. Install the necessary chimney lengths to achieve the required offset. Lock the chimney lengths together according to the chimney manufacturer's instructions. It is required to use three (3) #8 x ½" (12 mm) metal screws at every connection of the chimney. If the offset length is made of two (2) chimney lengths or more, many chimney manufacturer's may require that you use an offset or roof support halfway up the offset. If penetrating a wall, install a wall radiation shield supplied by the chimney manufacturer and according to the manufacturer's installation instructions.
3. Use another elbow to turn the chimney vertically, Secure the elbow.
4. Use a plumb bob to line up the center of the hole. Cut a hole for the chimney in the ceiling/floor. Frame the hole as described on page 15.
5. Install a firestop supplied by the chimney manufacturer.
6. A support must be used on the first 15' section(4.6m) when installing offsets. Follow the chimney manufacturer's guidelines.



Combustion Air

Intake or combustion air can be supplied to the fireplace in one of two ways. Consult your local building code or CAN/CSA-B365, Installation Code for Solid-Fuel-Burning Appliances and Equipment before proceeding.

1. **Outside air supply** - Outside air may be brought in and connected to the six inch adapter underneath the unit. (Fig. #10).

Cut or drill a 6"(150mm) diameter hole in the closest exterior wall or in the floor anywhere inside the chase.
Cover the hole with a 6" x 6" (150 mm x 150 mm), 20GA wire mesh minimum, rodent screen and staple/nail in place. Provide water protection as required. Attach 6"(150mm) venting (not supplied) between inlet and the adapter on the unit.

WARNING: This hole must get its air from the outdoors and be finished with an approved vent cap. The use of outside combustion air for residential installation requires the unit to be secured to the structure to prevent dislodging of the air duct. Check local building codes for instruction on sealing the vent cap at the penetration point of the building. The combustion air inlet ducts cannot terminate in an attic space or garage.

2. **Room air supply** - Provide a 6"(150mm) diameter hole or opening of equal area into the chase area from the room the unit is to be installed in or another room if so desired. Connect this opening to the unit using 6"(150mm) metal flex venting(not included). You must ensure the room has adequate air to operate the unit.

CAUTION: This unit can consume large quantities of air for operation.

WARNING: This unit is not designed to be operated with the firing door open. In addition to the obvious hazard of sparks landing on combustibles, an open fire door will cause the fireplace to draw excess air from the living space and possibly cause suffocation.

CAUTION: The living space around the fireplace must be well ventilated with good air circulation. Anything that may cause a negative pressure can cause gases or fumes to be pulled into the living area. During extremely cold weather, and especially when burning at very slow rates, the upper parts of the exposed chimney may ice up, partially blocking the flue gases. If blockage occurs, flue gases may enter living space.

A typical outside air connection is shown in Fig. #11.

FIG. #10

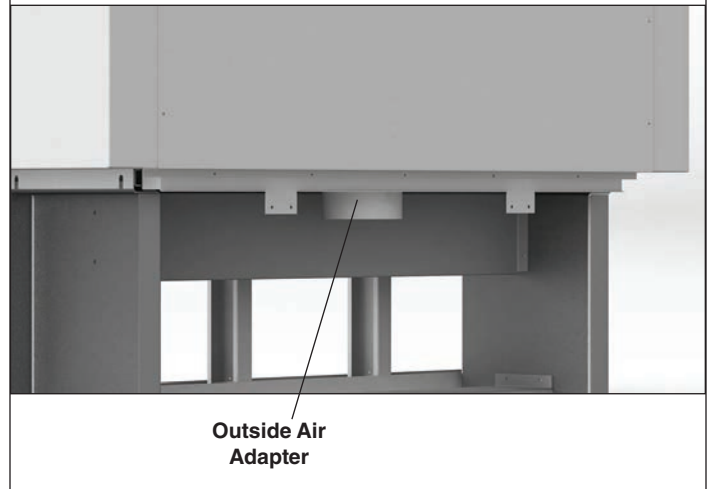
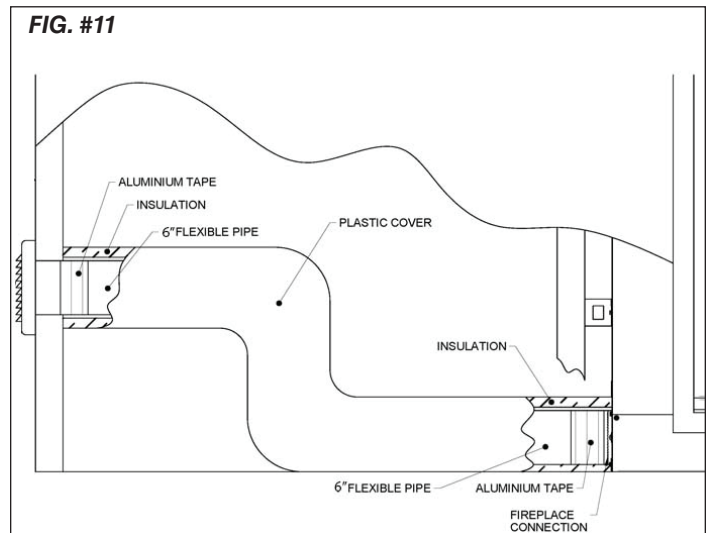


FIG. #11



WARNING: THE COMBUSTION AIR INLET MUST BE AT LEAST 5ft(1.5m) BELOW CHIMNEY FLUE OUTLET AND MUST NEVER TERMINATE IN ATTIC SPACES.

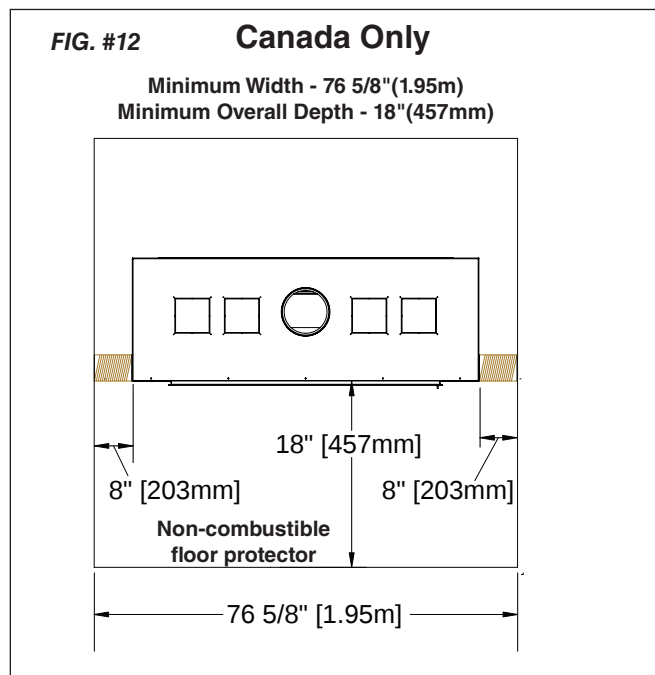
Ember Protector

The stove may be installed on a combustible floor provided ember protection made from a non-combustible material with a minimum K value of 23.7 btu/ft h °F is used. in front of the unit as per Fig. #12 & #13.

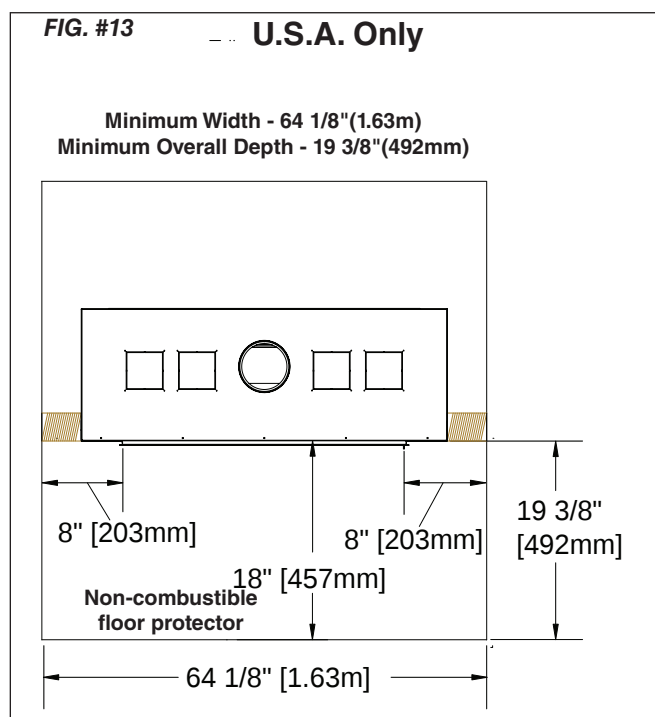
This protection must extend as follows:

In Canada: 18" (457 mm) on the firing side and 8"(203mm) to the sides. See Figure #12, below.

Minimum 20 gauge metal ember protection.



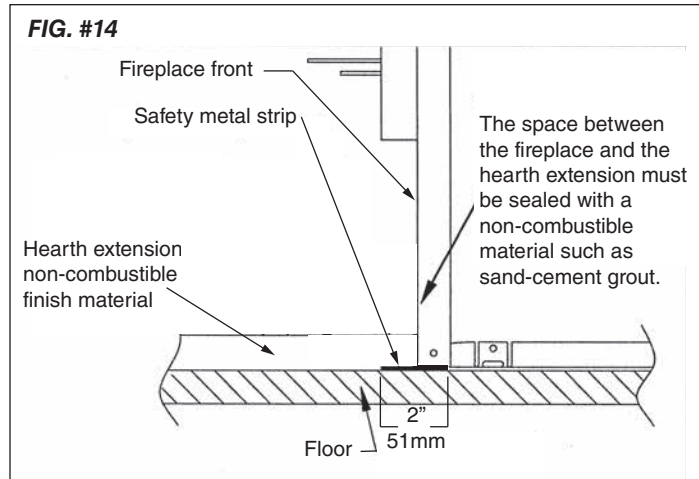
In U.S.A: 18" (457 mm) to the front and 8"(203mm) to the sides of the fuel loading door opening. See Figure #13, below.



Safety Strip

The floor between the fireplace and the hearth extension/ember protection must be protected with a 2" (51mm) deep safety metal strip (not provided) equal to the width of the unit.

One half of the metal strip must be under the fireplace front and the other half must extend onto the floor and under the hearth extension/ember protection as shown in Fig. #14.



Board Installation

The front facing area of the T120 must be finished with steel stud framing and with non-combustible cement board as shown in Fig.#15 and #16 prior to applying any finishing material.

The cement board can be attached to the framing and to the front of the unit.

Use the manufacturer's suggested fasteners to attach the cement board and install as recommended.

Tape and mud the joints as per the board manufacturer's recommendations.

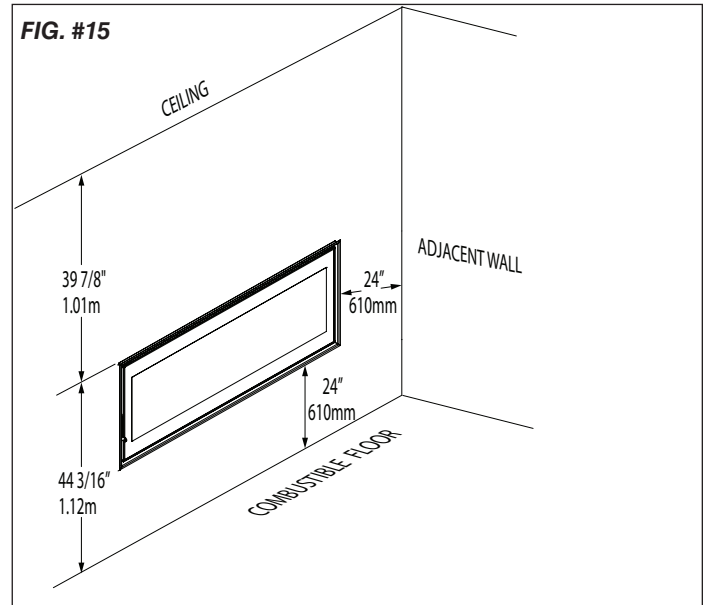
If a mantel is desired, it must be constructed of non combustible materials such as stone or concrete.

WARNING: THIS UNIT HAS THE POTENTIAL TO PRODUCE VERY HIGH TEMPERATURES ON THE FACING MATERIALS OF THE UNIT. TEMPERATURES CAN RANGE UP TO 130°C(270°F). USE CAUTION WHEN DECIDING ON FACING OR MANTEL MATERIALS.

WARNING: DO NOT INSTALL HEAT SENSITIVE ITEMS SUCH AS TVs, ARTWORK, PLASTICS ABOVE THIS UNIT.

NOTE: IF INSTALLING A PIAZZETTA SURROUND, THE FACING MATERIAL INCLUDING CEMENT BOARD, CANNOT BE THICKER THAN 5/8"(15mm). SEE SURROUND INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETE DETAILS.

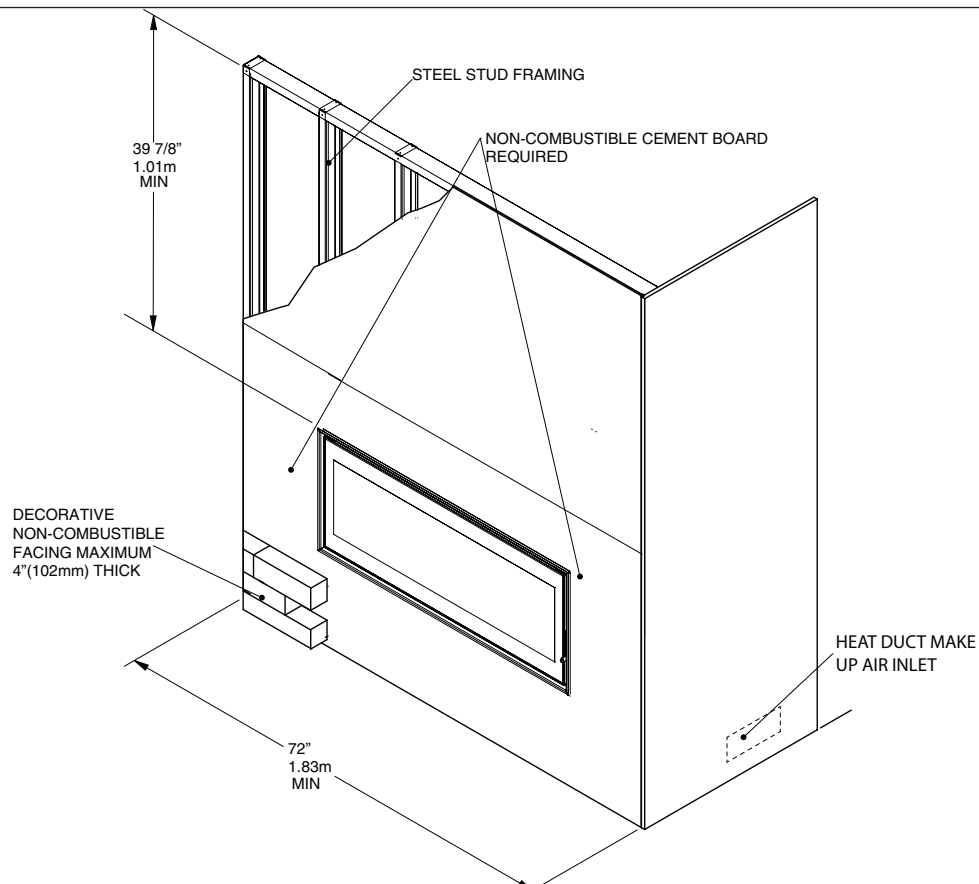
FIG. #15



Minimum Clearances:

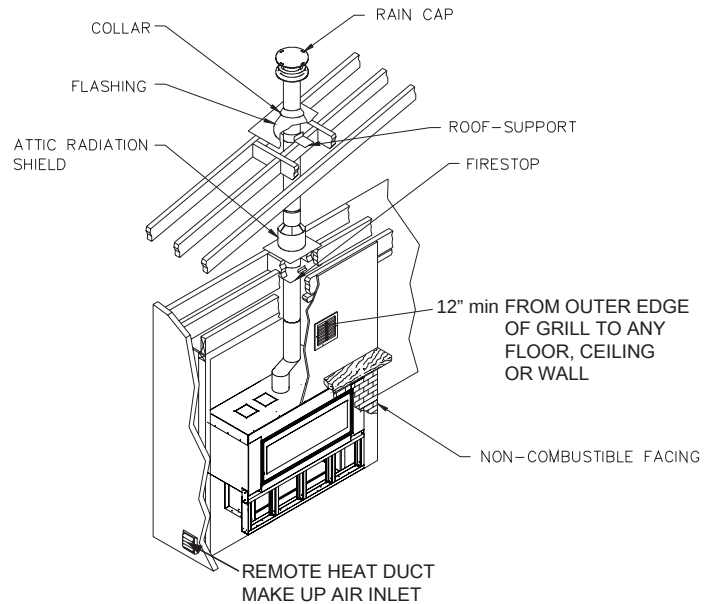
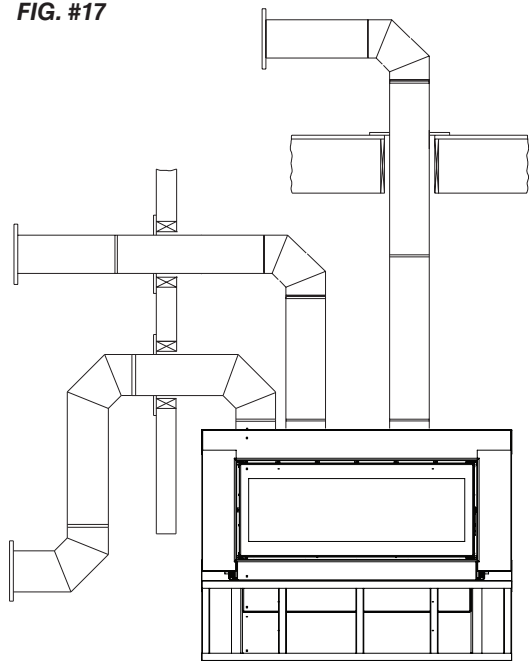
Side standoffs	0 in.	(0 mm)
Back standoffs	0 in.	(0 mm)
Bottom of appliance	0 in.	(0 mm)
Adjacent side wall	24 in.	(610 mm)
Ceiling to appliance	39 7/8 in.	(1.01 m)

FIG. #16



Remote Heat Duct Installation

FIG. #17



CONTENTS:

- 1 - REMOTE HEAT FLAP BOX
- 1 - JUNCTION BOX
- 1 - RHEOSTAT KIT
- 1 - OUTLET BLOWER ASSEMBLY
- 1 - HEAT DUCT ADAPTER
- 1 - 14"(356mm) X 6"(150mm) OUTLET GRILL
- 1 - 8"(203mm) X 8"(203mm) INLET GRILL
- 1 - 5ft(1.5m) LONG, 6"(150mm) DIAMETER TYPE "B" FLEX VENT
- 1 - INSTRUCTIONS PACK WITH SCREWS
- 1 - 6"(150mm) ROUND TO 3 1/4"(83mm) X 10"(254mm) TRANSITION CONNECTOR

FOR USE WITH CERTIFIED "B" VENT ONLY

When passing through a wall to an another room or space you will need a "B" vent firestop (not included with the T120.RHKIT).

Each heat duct must have a minimum length of 5ft of Type "B" vent before connecting the blower assembly. Maximum heat duct length is 20'(6m).

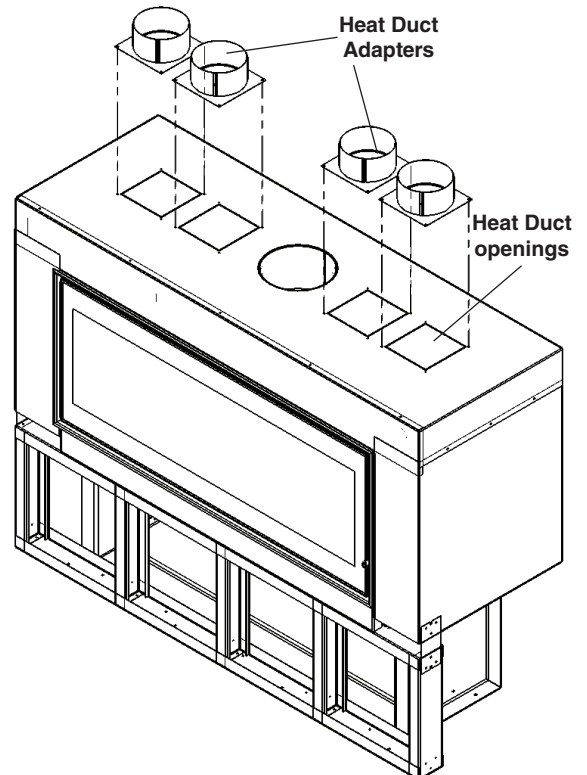
If you require more than 5ft(1.5m) of the Type "B" flexible venting contact your local Town & Country dealer.

INSTALLATION:

1. Using a pair of tin snips, cut away the square section blocking the heat duct openings and cut out insulation down to the heat shield top(Fig.#18).
2. Insert the flapper box into the opening and then attach the heat duct adapter/s with the screws provided in the T120.RHKIT (Fig. #18).
3. Locate the Remote Blower Assembly in the desired wall or ceiling location, maximum 20ft.(6m) away from the

T120.BODYA 040516-32

FIG. #18



4. The edge of the outlet grill must be a minimum 12" from the floor, any adjacent wall and from the ceiling.
5. Attach the 3 1/4"(83mm) X 10"(254mm) Transition Boot to the Remote Blower Assembly and seal with aluminium duct tape. Run a 6"(150mm) diameter flexible or rigid Type "B" venting between the blower and the fireplace. Fasten in place with screws and seal with aluminium foil tape.
6. Provide a 30in²(194 cm²) opening for a make-up air inlet in a desired location in the chase wall. Fig. #16 (must be one inlet for each remote heat duct installed)
7. Attach finishing grills over both inlet and outlet using the screws provided.
8. Install the wall switch or fan speed controller according to local building codes.
9. Wire up each blower assembly according to the wiring diagram(Fig. #20).

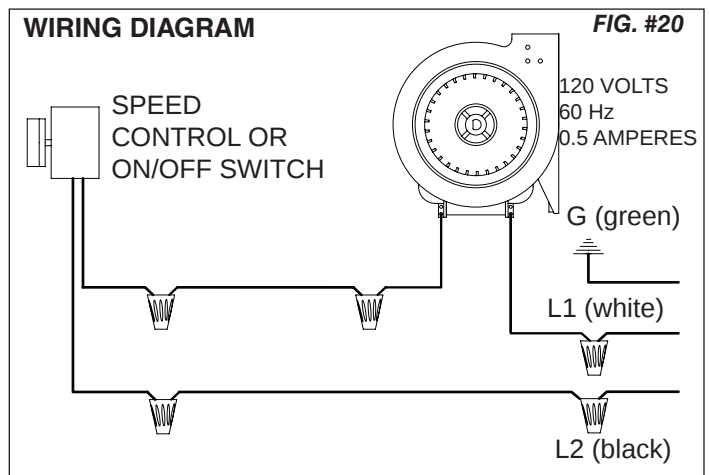
NOTE: ALL ELECTRICAL WIRING MUST BE DONE BY A QUALIFIED ELECTRICIAN.

The Optional Remote Heat blower electrical rating: 120V, 60HZ, 0.5 amps. For your protection against shock hazard, use only a properly grounded power supply.

Operating Instructions

To turn the blower on, rotate the control knob clockwise until the switch clicks on. Continue to rotate the knob clockwise to reduce the blower speed. To turn the blower OFF, rotate the control knob counter-clockwise until the switch clicks off.

Facing Cement



Changing Door Configuration

The door on the T120 comes factory set to open to the left but may be changed if desired. To change the door opening direction follow these instructions:

NOTE: The door on the T120 is heavy and should be installed or removed by two people.

1. Open the door and remove the lintel by removing the 10 screws. There are 3 screws each, top and bottom as well as two on each side. Fig. #21
2. While supporting the door from below, remove the two screws securing the left top hinge "A" to the firebox. Place the door on a clean flat surface to avoid damage. Fig. #22
3. Remove the left bottom hinge "B" and the door catches "C" by removing the screws securing them to the firebox. Fig. #23

FIG. #21

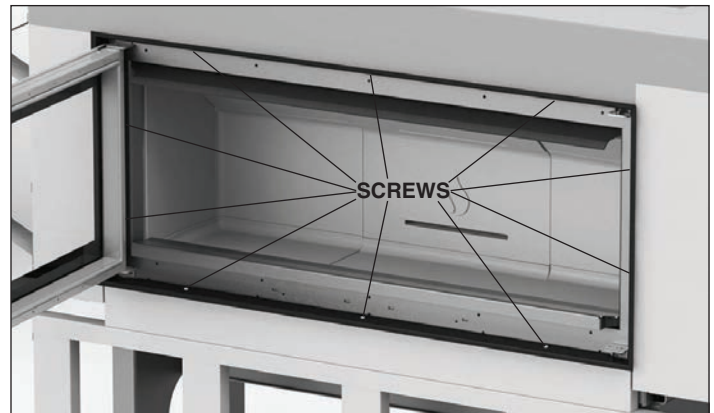
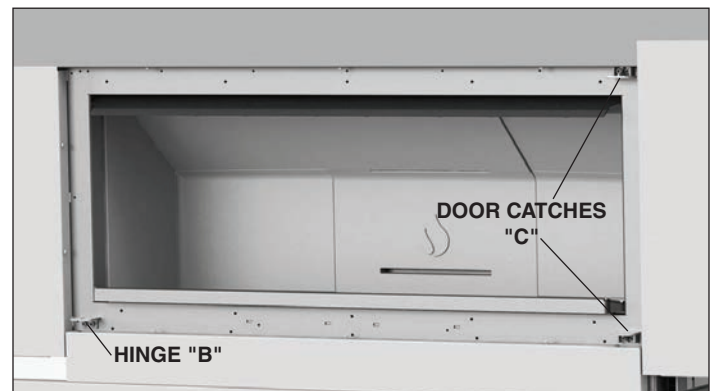


FIG. #22



FIG. #23



4. Attach the door catches "C" to the left side of the unit and the right non-adjustable bottom hinge "B" onto the bottom right side of the unit. (opposite hinge brackets can be found in the hardware pack.)

FIG. #24



5. Taking care not to scratch any component, remove the handle stop "E" from the door by removing the fastening screw "D". Also remove the screw to be found just above the handle. then remove the door handle "G" by removing the fastening screw "F". Fig. #25
6. Rotate the door 180° and fit the door handle back onto the unit by flipping the handle over and installing it back onto the door so that the handle is in the down position when the locking pins are extended.
7. Make sure the washer is in place between Hinge "B" and the door pin. Then, while supporting the door from below, attach right top hinge "A" to the firebox.
8. Re-attach the previously removed lintel assembly with the screws previously removed.
9. If the door is not parallel with the inner edge of the firebox, adjust the top hinge as follows: slightly loosen the screws that fasten the hinge and move the hinge horizontally until the required position is obtained. Tighten the locking screws.

FIG. #25

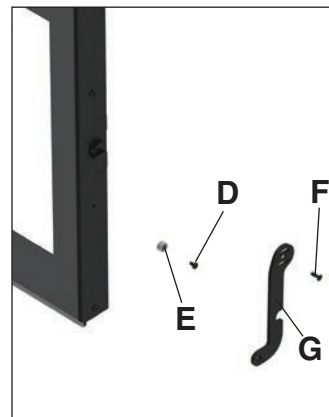
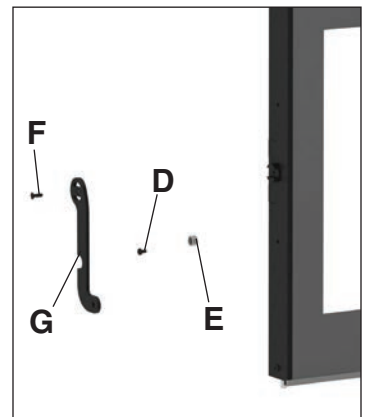


FIG. #26.



Appendix A

Troubleshooting

Problem	Cause	Cure
Glass is Dirty	1. Wood is wet	- Use dry wood
	2. Draft too low	- Chimney plugged or restricted, inspect and clean - Provide outside air for combustion - Improper chimney height and / or diameter
	3. Door gasket leakage	- Replace gasket - Check latch
Excessive Creosote Buildup - See 1,2,3, above.		
Low Heat Output	1. Wood is wet	- Use dry wood
	2. Fire too small	- Build a larger fire
	3. Draft too low	- Chimney plugged or restricted, inspect and clean
Stove Won't Burn	1. Combustion air supply blocked	- Check outside air supply for obstruction - Check that room air cover is removed
	2. Draft too low	- Chimney plugged or restricted, inspect and clean - Chimney oversized or otherwise unsuitable, consult Dealer

Understanding & Operating Your Town & Country Fireplace

The Town & Country line of fireplaces is a culmination of years of research and development. Designed to be efficient, clean-burning and user-friendly, this fireplace will give you years of service. However, a knowledgeable operator is still the most important factor for maximum performance and part of this is understanding the basic functions of this design.

Traditional fireplaces had a basic combustion system which allowed a considerable amount of heat energy to escape up the chimney as unburned gases and particulates (smoke). Town & Country has designed a system that solves the problem by burning the smoke and releasing the additional heat to the room.

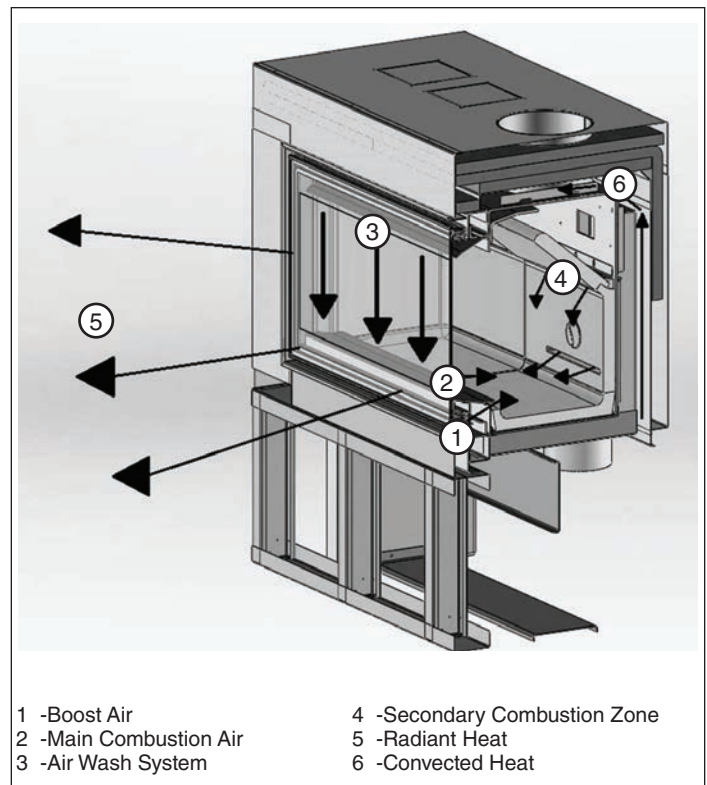
This system has two critical design features:

1. Above fire secondary air injection:

Heated secondary air is injected at the back of the wood load. With the fireplace at the proper operating temperature, this will create a secondary flame that will be evident during operation

2. High mass and thermal insulation:

The high mass (thermal insulation) acts as a heat storage and keeps the combustion zone hot. Active flaming takes place during the first part of the burn. During this stage, heat is stored in the firebox liner of the unit and is later released slowly and evenly. As wood chars, active flaming will diminish. This clean charcoal burning stage may last for a considerable length of time and refuelling should be avoided until the charcoal base has become small.



Replacement Parts

ITEM DESCRIPTION

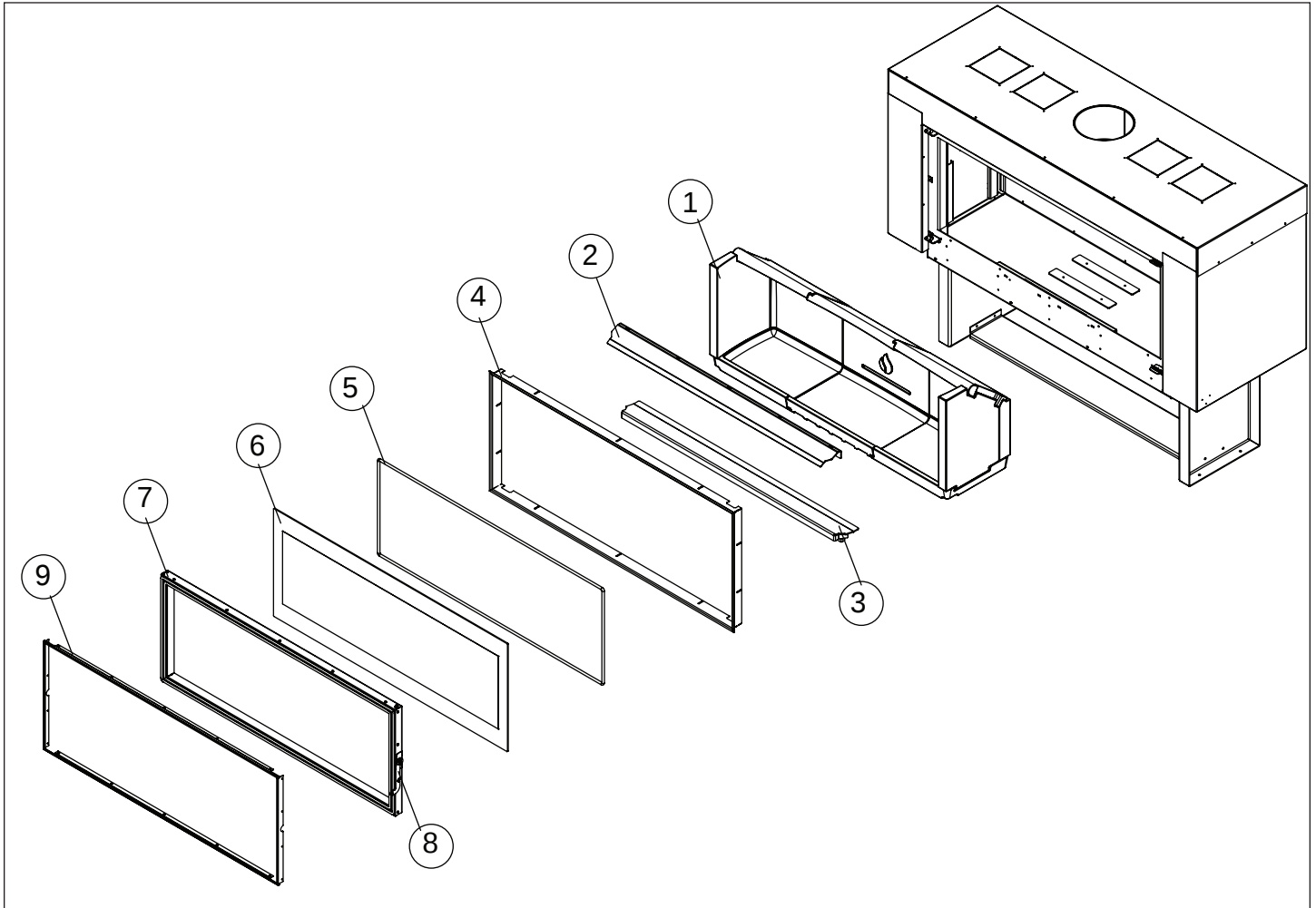
PART NO.

Individual Aluker Panels

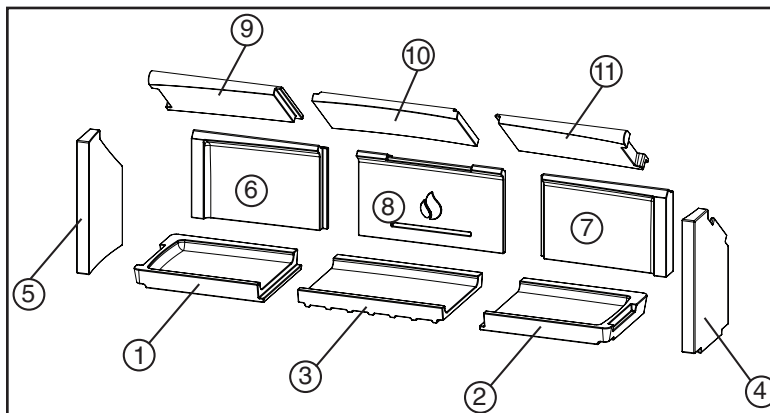
1.....	Aluker panels (set)	T120.ALUKER
2.....	Airwash deflector Assembly.....	TWRP.7915
3.....	Ash Guard Assembly.....	TWRP.7916
4.....	Lintel Assembly	TWRP.7917
5.....	Door Gasket.....	TWRP.DGKIT
6.....	Replacement Glass.....	TWRP.5034MC120
7.....	Door Assembly	TWRP.5036MC120
8.....	Door Handle.....	TWRP.7989
9.....	Glass Retainer set(4pcs).....	TWRP.5036001

All parts may be ordered from your nearest Town & Country dealer. Contact Town & Country for the location of the dealer nearest you.

Aluker panels (set).....	T120.ALUKER
Panel 1	T120.RPALUKER1
Panel 2	T120.RPALUKER2
Panel 3	T120.RPALUKER3
Panel 4	T120.RPALUKER4
Panel 5	T120.RPALUKER5
Panel 6	T120.RPALUKER6
Panel 7	T120.RPALUKER7
Panel 8	T120.RPALUKER8
Panel 9	T120.RPALUKER9
Panel 10.....	T120.RPALUKER10
Panel 11	T120.RPALUKER11



Aluker panel chart



Label

Label Location

The rating label is located beneath the firebox on the casing floor and can be viewed by removing the access cover in the bottom of the firebox. There is an additional clearances label on the right side, of the fireplace casing.

RATING LABEL



CERTIFIED FOR CANADA AND U.S.A. LISTED FACTORY BUILT FIREPLACE.
CERTIFIED TO ULC S610-M87 AND CONFORMS TO UL 127-2011//
FOYER PRÉFABRIQUÉ HOMOLOGUÉ / CERTIFIÉ POUR UTILISATION AU CANADA ET AUX É.-U. TESTÉ SELON ULC S610-M87 ET UL 127-2011.

Intertek
ETL#4001507

DO NOT REMOVE THIS LABEL/ NE RETIREZ PAS CETTE

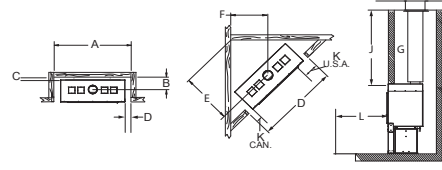
SN- 603

SERIES/SÉRIE: A MODEL/ MODÈLE: TCW120

- INSTALL AND USE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE INSTALLATION AND OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS SUPPLIED WITH THE APPLIANCE. • AREAS OF THE FIREPLACE INCORPORATING WARM OR COLD AIR DUCTS SHALL BE ENCLOSED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE INSTALLATION AND OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS SUPPLIED WITH THE APPLIANCE.
- CONTACT LOCAL BUILDING OR FIRE OFFICIALS ABOUT RESTRICTIONS, INSTALLATION PERMIT AND INSPECTION IN YOUR AREA. • DO NOT CONNECT THIS UNIT TO A CHIMNEY FLUE SERVING ANOTHER APPLIANCE
- DO NOT OBSTRUCT THE OPENINGS IN FRONT OF THE FIREPLACE OR OTHERWISE RESTRICT SUPPLY AIR NECESSARY FOR NORMAL FIREPLACE OPERATION AS SPECIFIED IN INSTALLATION AND OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS SUPPLIED WITH THE APPLIANCE. INADEQUATE AIR SUPPLY FOR COMBUSTION, VENTILATION AND DILUTION MAY RESULT IN DANGEROUS OPERATION OF THIS AND OTHER APPLIANCES.
- SEE LOCAL BUILDING CODE AND MANUFACTURER'S INSTRUCTIONS FOR PRECAUTIONS REQUIRED WHEN PASSING A CHIMNEY THROUGH A COMBUSTIBLE WALL OR CEILING. 8" CHIMNEY SYSTEM MUST BE LISTED TO: IN CANADA - USE CHIMNEY LISTED TO ULC-S-629, IN USA - UL-103 HT LISTED CHIMNEY
- OPTIONAL COMPONENTS: REMOTE HEAT DUCT KIT PART# T120.RHKIT.
- OPERATE ONLY WITH FEED DOOR CLOSED. OPEN TO FEED FIRE ONLY.
- FOR SOLID WOOD FUEL ONLY. • BLOWER ELECTRICAL RATING 115V, 60HZ, 1.0AMP • REPLACE GLASS ONLY WITH 5mm CERAMIC GLASS. DO NOT OVERFIRE. BURN CORDWOOD ONLY.
- DO NOT USE OR INSTALL COMPONENTS OR PRODUCTS NOT SPECIFIED IN PACIFIC ENERGY INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS. DO NOT USE A FIREPLACE INSERT OR OTHER PRODUCTS NOT SPECIFIED FOR USE WITH THIS PRODUCT.
- THIS FIREPLACE HAS NOT BEEN TESTED WITH AN UNVENTED GAS LOG SET. TO REDUCE RISK OF FIRE OR INJURY, DO NOT INSTALL AN UNVENTED GAS LOG SET INTO FIREPLACE.

MINIMUM CLEARANCES TO COMBUSTIBLE MATERIALS/ DÉGAGEMENTS MINIMUMS AUX MATÉRIEAUX COMBUSTIBLES

A. CHASE ENCLOSURE WIDTH/ LARGEUR DE CHÂSSE ISOLANTE	72 in. / 1.8 m
B. BACKWALL TO CONNECTOR/ MUR ARR. AU TUYAU de RAC.	12 in./305 mm
C. BACKWALL TO UNIT/ MUR ARRIÈRE AU FOYER	2.5 in. / 64 mm
D. SIDEWALL TO UNIT/ MUR DE CÔTE / APPAREIL	5.5 in / 140 mm
E. CORNER TO CONNECTOR/ COIN AU TUYAU de RACCOR.	45.3 in./1.2 m
F. SIDEWALL TO CONNECTOR/ MUR LAT. au TUYAU de RAC.	32 in./813 mm
G. NON-COMBUSTIBLES ONLY ABOVE FRONT OF UNIT/ NON-COMBUSTIBLES SEULEMENT AU-DESSUS DE FRONT D'UNITÉ	
J. CHASE CEILING TO UNIT/ PLAFOND DE CHÂSSE AU FOYER	38 in. / 965 mm
L. FLOOR PROTECTION FROM FRONT OF UNIT/ PROTECTEUR de PLANCHER A L'AVANT DU FOYER	18 in. / 457 mm
K. FLOOR PROTECTION TO SIDE OF UNIT/ PROTECTEUR de PLANCHER AU CÔTÉ DU FOYER	8 in./203 mm
CLEARANCES TO ALL STANDOFFS/DÉGAGEMENTS À TOUS LES ESPACEURS	0 in. / 0 mm



IN CANADA: "K" IS FROM THE SIDE FACING FLANGE/AU CANADA : «K» EST MESURÉ À PARTIR DE LA FAÇADE LATÉRALE DU FOYER.//IN U.S.A : "K" IS FROM THE SIDE OF THE FIRING DOOR OPENING/AUX ÉTATS-UNIS : «K» EST MESURÉ À PARTIR DU BORD DE L'OUVERTURE DE LA PORTE DE CHARGEMENT.

LE SYSTÈME DE CHEMINÉE DOIT ÊTRE HOMOLOGUÉ COMME SUIT : AU CANADA - CHEMINÉE HOMOLOGUÉE ULC-S-629, ICC (INDUSTRIAL CHIMNEY COMPANY). AUX ÉTATS-UNIS - CHEMINÉE HOMOLOGUÉE UL-103 HT.

- INSTALLEZ ET UTILISEZ SELON LES INSTRUCTIONS D'INSTALLATION ET D'UTILISATION FOURNIES AVEC LE FOYER.
- LES PARTIES DU FOYER INCORPORANT DES CONDUITS CHAUDS OU FROIDS DOIVENT ÊTRE ENCHÂSSÉES, CONFORMÉMENT AUX INSTRUCTIONS D'INSTALLATION ET D'UTILISATION FOURNIES AVEC LE FOYER.
- CONTACTEZ LES AGENTS LOCAUX DU CODE DU BÂTIMENT OU DU SERVICE INCENDIE POUR LES RESTRICTIONS, PERMIS D'INSTALLATION ET EXIGENCES D'INSPECTION DANS VOTRE RÉGION.
- NE RACCORDEZ PAS CE FOYER À UN CONDUIT DE CHEMINÉE DESSERVANT UN AUTRE APPAREIL
- NE PAS OBSTRUER PAS LES OUVERTURES DEVANT LE FOYER, NI RESTREINDRE L'ALIMENTATION D'AIR NÉCESSAIRE POUR LE FONCTIONNEMENT NORMAL DU FOYER, TEL QUE SPÉCIFIÉ DANS LES INSTRUCTIONS D'INSTALLATION ET D'UTILISATION FOURNIES AVEC L'APPAREIL. LA PROVISION INADEQUATE D'AIR POUR COMBUSTION, MAI DE VENTILATION ET DILUTION A POUR RESULTAT L'OPERATION DANGEREUSE DE CECI ET AUTRES APPAREILS.
- VOIR LE CODE DU BÂTIMENT LOCAL ET LES INSTRUCTIONS DU FABRICANT, POUR LES PRÉCAUTIONS EXIGÉES LORSQU'UNE CHEMINÉE TRAVERSE UN MUR OU PLAFOND EN MATÉRIEAUX COMBUSTIBLES.
- COMPOSANTS OPTIONNELS: KIT DE CONDUITS DE DISTRIBUTION DE CHALEUR (PIÈCE no T120.RHKIT).
- UTILISEZ LES COMPOSANTS SPÉCIFIÉS DANS LES INSTRUCTIONS D'INSTALLATION DE PACIFIC ENERGY.
- UTILISEZ SEULEMENT AVEC LA PORTE DE CHARGEMENT FERMÉE. NE L'OUVREZ QUE POUR ALIMENTER LE FEU.
- POUR COMBUSTIBLE SOLIDE SEULEMENT.
- REMPLACEZ LA VITRE SEULEMENT PAR UNE VITRE EN CÉRAMIQUE.
- LA SOUFFLERIE CLASSEMENT ELECTRIQUE 115V, 60 Hz, 1.0AMP
- CETTE CHEMINÉE n'A pas ETE ESSAYÉE AVEC UN UNVENTED JOURNAL DE GAZ A REGLE. POUR REDUIRE LE RISQUE DE FEU OU BLESSURE, LE PAS INSTALLE UN UNVENTED JOURNAL DE GAZ A REGLE DANS CHEMINÉE.



CAUTION

HOT WHILE IN OPERATION. DO NOT TOUCH. KEEP CHILDREN, CLOTHING AND FURNITURE AWAY. CONTACT MAY CAUSE SKIN BURNS. SEE NAMEPLATE AND INSTRUCTIONS./ DEVIENT TRÈS CHAUD. NE TOUCHEZ PAS. ÉLOIGNEZ LES ENFANTS, LES VÊTEMENTS ET LES MEUBLES. UN CONTACT PEUT CAUSER DES BRÛLURES. VOIR LA PLAQUE SIGNALÉTIQUE ET LES INSTRUCTIONS.



MANUFACTURED BY/ FABRIQUE PAR :
PACIFIC ENERGY FIREPLACE PRODUCTS LTD.
2975 ALLENBY RD., DUNCAN, BC V9L 6V8

DATE OF MANUFACTURE/ DATE DE FABRICATION

J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018						

MADE IN CANADA/ FABRIQUÉ AU CANADA

230813 5050.120 TCW120-1

T120.BODYA 040516-32

TOWN & COUNTRY
LIVING FIREPLACE

31

Reproduction, adaptation, or translation
without prior written permission is prohibited,
except as allowed under the copyright laws.



**For technical support, please contact
your retailer**

**Web site: www.townandcountryfireplaces.net
2975 Allenby Rd., Duncan, BC V9L 6V8**