

# **Sedore USA**

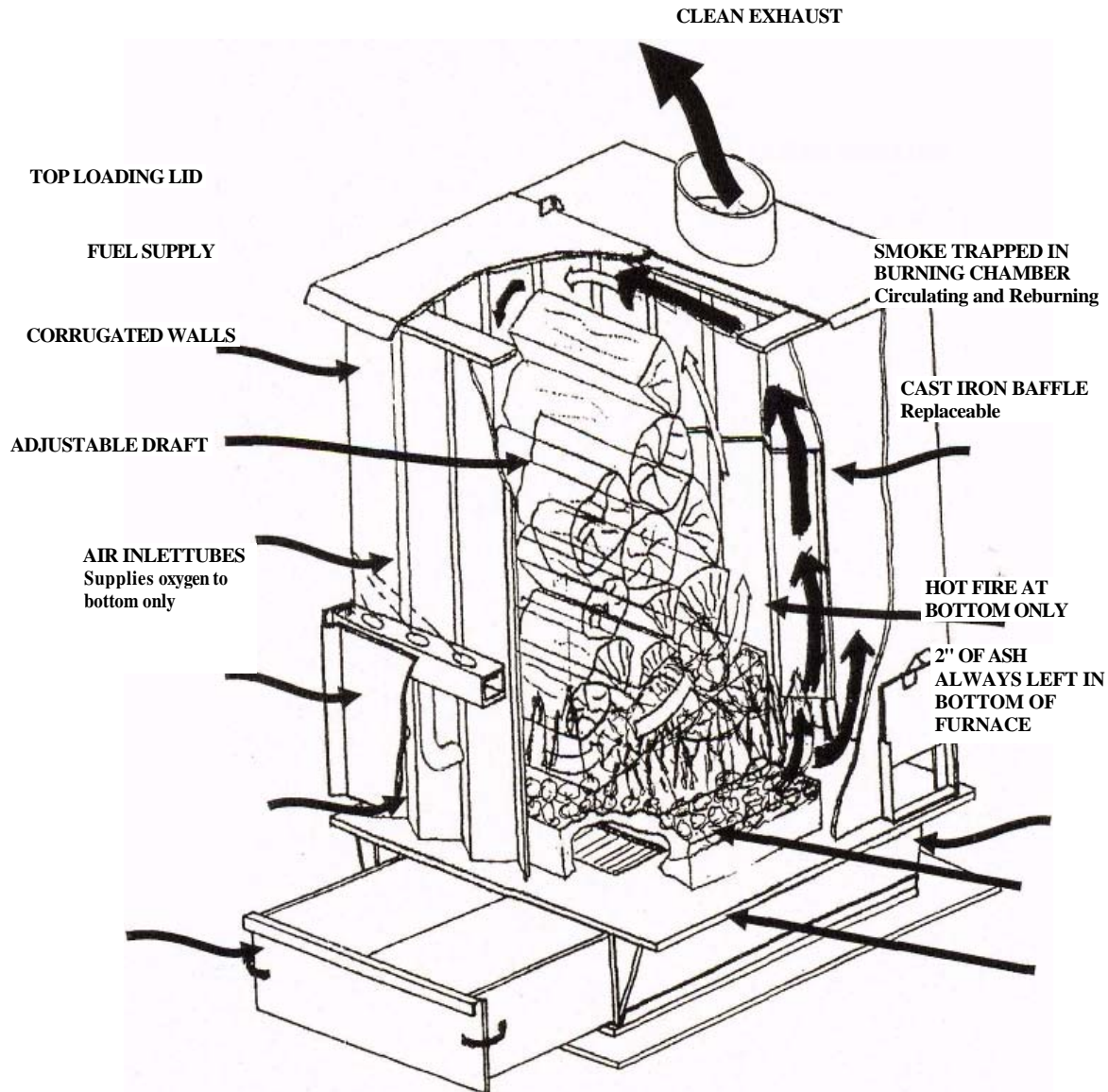
## *Furnace Operators Manual*



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## UP TO 24 HOURS - CLEAN BURN

Firewood, Corn, Wood Pellets, Recycled Wood, Paper Cubes, Logs, etc



This is the way your new furnace will burn, no matter what the fuel, once you become accustomed to, and learn how to operate it correctly. A good draft is critical to have the Furnace operate properly. The draft is so important because the Sedore is efficient, meaning little heat is lost up the chimney. Heat causes air to rise, and likely the furnace/stove you were using lost 400 °F or more, up the chimney. With this Sedore Furnace you will lose between 150 - 200°F up the stack, and burn less fuel, providing more heat in your home where you want it. Read this manual throughout, before operating your furnace. Please respect you're new Sedore Furnace and it will provide constant heat for many years to come. Please - Be certain to read over the following 'DO'S AND DON'T'S, and the rest of this OWNER'S MANUAL, to become knowledgeable about the unit before operation.

**DO** CLEAN YOUR CHIMNEY THOROUGHLY IF IT HAS BEEN USED BEFORE.

**DO** OPEN THE DOORS AND WINDOWS UPON FIRST START AS SOME SMOKE AND FUMES WILL COME FROM THE FRESH PAINT AS IT IS HEATED DURING THE FIRST BURN.

**DO** UNDERSTAND THAT THE SEDORE MULTI FUEL FURNACE BURNS DIFFERENTLY THAN OTHERS, AND WILL TAKE SOME TIME TO BECOME ACCUSTOMED WITH.

**DO** RESPECT THIS UNIT, AND IT WILL QUIETLY RADIATE HEAT AT A STEADY TEMPERATURE FOR YEARS TO COME.

**DO** CALL YOUR DEALER, OR MANUFACTURERS. \ IF YOU HAVE ANY PROBLEMS NOT COVERED IN THIS MANUAL.

**DON'T** EVER USE CHEMICALS OR FLUIDS TO START THE FIRE.

**DON'T** EVER ATTEMPT TO BURN ANY FLAMMABLE FLUIDS SUCH AS GASOLINE NAPHTHA OR ENGINE OIL

**DON'T** ALLOW CHILDREN TO PLAY WITH OR OPERATE THIS UNIT.

**DON'T** EVER LEAVE THE FURNACE WHILE STARTING, AS HIGH TEMPERATURES CAN BE REACHED QUICKLY.

**DON'T** EVER GO AWAY FROM YOUR FURNACE, WHEN THE LID IS UP, OR WHEN THE DRAFT BAR IS WIDE OPEN.

# INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS FOR SEDORE FURNACE

## MODELS 1000, 2000, 3000

**Please spend some time to read through your Owners Manual completely before installing, starting, and operating your new furnace.**

1. Choose a location for your new furnace that will leave all exits free.
2. Consult with your local fire marshal's office and your insurance company to determine what regulations are in effect for you're location.
3. Conduct a fire drill for the family, becoming familiar with the safest routes out.

### FLOOR PROTECTORS

All models must be placed on a noncombustible pad that is at least 3/4 inches thick, projecting 18 inches to the front and 8 inches to the sides and rear. (Some municipalities have allowed 12 inches at the front, because ashes are not emptied at the front.) There are many types of protectors available.

### CLEARANCES FROM COMBUSTIBLES FOR SEDORE FURNACES

Front.....	48 inches	(1220mm.)
Back.....	18 inches	( 457 mm.)
Sides.....	42 inches	(1070 mm)
Stove pipes.....	18 inches	( 457 mm.).

### DO NOT CONNECT THIS UNIT TO A CHIMNEY THAT IS SERVING ANOTHER APPLIANCE

Use UL, or ULC approved chimneys. With the Sedore Furnace, only 6", 7" or 8" inside diameter chimney will work. If your chimney is larger, then a liner must be put down to reduce the inside dimension. Make sure your chimney extends at least 3 feet above the highest peak of your house. (See section on chimneys). Masonry chimneys are fine provided that it is built to the national building code. Older chimneys with a larger than 8" round inside diameter, will require a liner.

Ashes should be stored in a covered metal container on a non-combustible surface away from combustible materials.

## **Please read the following before attempting to start your Sedore Furnace**

### ***CONGRATULATIONS!***

You are now the proud owner of an original, custom made, Multi-Fuel Furnace. You are never again limited to burning just one type of fuel. Your new furnace is ULC listed, and can burn any of 15 different types of fuels.

### **As of May 1992, your furnace is approved to burn the following fuels:**

Hardwood, Softwood, Woodchips, Sawdust, Wood shavings, Cob corn, Kernel corn, Sunflower seeds, Sunflower tops, Recycled hardwood cubes, Barley, Oats, Wood pellets, Recycled cardboard cubes, and Tree saver firewood.

Your new Sedore Furnace burns, using different principles than conventional stoves, and the operation is vastly different.

This manual will explain the step-by-step burning procedures for the Sedore, Furnace and answer questions you may have along the way.

Please read this booklet carefully, before attempting to start your Sedore Furnace, as It will cover many problems that may arise. It usually takes between three days to a week for you to become completely comfortable with your new furnace.

After reading this booklet, you will be able to identify problems that may occur, and be able to correct them. However, should something arise that you don't know, or can't find the answer to, don't hesitate to call your dealer or the manufacturer, at (218) 246-2908 or email at [bwolfe@gmail.com](mailto:bwolfe@gmail.com).

Most Sedore Furnace Owners, only light their furnace on the first cold day of the year. Because of the long, steady length of burn, your new Sedore Furnace only needs attention in the morning and evening, so you can keep it operating continuously, until it is no longer needed in the spring. Customers quickly realize that the furnace is capable of being the main heat source and whatever was used before (oil, gas, and electric) will become the back up heat.

When you get accustomed to your new Sedore Furnace, we would appreciate any feedback, pictures, which fuel you find the best, length of burns, or any input or comments you may have. Please post this feedback on the Group Site at, <http://tech.groups.yahoo.com/group/AlternativeHeatingSolutions/>

Remember that this furnace operates differently from conventional solid fuel furnaces, so a thorough understanding of its operation is essential. Read through the instructions and become familiar with the furnaces operation and with experience you'll find it to be very easy to operate. After becoming familiar with this entire manual, then come back to the lighting instructions for your first 'start-up'.

# STARTING YOUR NEW SEDORE FURNACE FROM A COLD START

## STEP 1

- A.** If your chimney has been used before, make sure it has been thoroughly cleaned, (see section on chimneys).
  
- B.** Try and avoid 90 degree elbows, because they reduce the furnaces natural draft. If possible use 2 45 degree elbows, which will increase the furnaces draft. Many furnaces work OK, using 90 degree elbows, but if you can change to 2 45 degree elbows, it will improve the Sedores draft. (A straight up, inside chimney, extending 3 ft. above the highest peak of the roof is the best). Each elbow interferes with the draft similar to the effects of putting a kink in a vacuum cleaner hose. If you have 2 or more elbows, chimney height may need to be extended to obtain the required draft.
  
- C.** Be sure each section of stovepipe is secured with at least 3 screws.
  
- D.** Place the magnetic thermometer, on the stovepipe about 2 feet above the top of the furnace. The reading on this thermometer will be referred to as the 'stack temperature.'
  
- E.** Open the slide draft bar until it is fully opened.
  
- F.** Open the stove lid, rest it against the stovepipe and spread out approximately 2" of ash on the floor of the furnace, in the front chamber.
  
- G.** Place 1 row (approx. 2-3 pieces of dry, split wood horizontally on top of the ash), one row across the bottom.-
  
- H.** Place plenty of kindling. (Up to the bolts in the back cast baffle).
  
- I.** Crumple up lots of newspaper and put it on top of the kindling, add some cardboard (eg. a cereal box, tissue box or heavier cardboard.) You now have your front chamber set up.
  
- J.** Close the furnaces lid.

## **STEP 2**

- A.** With the furnace lid down, go to the side ash clean-out door and place 2-3 pieces of crumpled paper into the rear chamber. Crumple another piece and light it just outside the door, and place it the rear chamber along with the others and close the door. (This step is very important, as it pre-heats the chimney and starts an upward draft.)
  
- B** Check the magnetic thermometer on the stoves stack, letting it rise to 100 degree's F.

## **STEP 3**

- A.** Raise the furnaces lid and rest it against the stovepipe. Light the paper you placed on top of the kindling and wood. Using your fire-poker, lower the lid leaving approximately two inch's between the lid and the front lip of the furnace.
- B.** Now watch the magnetic thermometer on the stack, letting it rise to 500 degrees F. . With the proper draft, (meaning chimney is the correct height and size) (see section on chimneys) you will reach a stack temperature of 550 degrees F within about 5 to 10 minutes. If the stack temperature takes longer than 5 to10 minutes to reach 500 degrees F., either the wood on the bottom wasn't dry, or the furnaces draft is insufficient, (draft can always be improved either by reducing the inside dimension of the chimney or/and adding height.)

## **STEP 4**

- A.** When the 'stack temperature' has reached 500°F, you have got your furnace going, but there is only one row of wood burning. Raise the lid and fill the furnace up to the top. (Its recommended to burn wood for a day or two, building up a good bed of coals. then change to whatever fuel you decide to burn, (see section on fuels).
  
- B.** Wipe off the ledge, (where the lids gasket seals to the furnace) before you close the lid, to prevent any small pieces of wood or debris that could interfere with the lids seal. Wipe the ledge each time fuel is added or when the lid is raised.
  
- C.** You can fill the Sedore Furnace to the top, as long as the lid will close completely. After wiping off the ledge of the stove, close the lid
  
- D.** Notice the stack temperature drops, soon after you close the lid. Allow it to drop at least 50 degrees F on its own, and then close the draft bar to about 1/2 open.
  
- E.** The stack-temperature will continue to drop, until it has reached the temperature of the gasses that have been burned and are exiting via the chimney. It may take 15-

30 minutes for the stack temperature to become steady. Wait for 15-30 minutes, (after closing the draft bar to 1/2 open), and see where the stack temperature settles. Avoid opening the lid to see what's going on inside the furnace, as this interferes with the temperature settling to the desired level. To have a clean burn, the stack temperature should be about 150-250° degrees F. If after 15 -30 minutes the stack temperature is 250° degrees F or higher, the furnace getting too much air for the fuel you are burning. Adjust the draft bar to let less air into the stove until the stack temperature levels off at 200 degrees F. Once you have the draft bar set so that the stack temperature is about 200°F on the thermometer, it will stay there until the furnace runs low on fuel. The stack temperature will tell you exactly what is going on in the furnace. When the stack temperature is running around 200°F, the furnace is operating at its optimal level. When the stack temperature drops below 200 F, its time to add fuel.

**CONGRATULATIONS** You have just started your Sedore Furnace from a cold start. When using hardwood as a fuel, you can expect a load to last anywhere between 12-20 hours, (the better your draft is, the longer the burn.) Sometimes your first load may burn quicker, as a good bed of coals must be established to have the furnace operate to maximum efficiency.

When starting your furnace for the first time, open the doors and windows, or have some other form of ventilation, as there will be some smoke and fumes coming off the furnace. This is normal when you light your furnace for the first time. New paint will release smoke and fumes when it's first heated. Open a window or door for ventilation and it will clear up shortly. This will only happen the first time you light a new furnace.

Remember, the Sedore Furnace burns differently than others. If you've been accustomed to the conventional stove, you would be putting paper on the bottom of the stove, kindling on the top of the paper, and larger wood on the top of that. You do it that way, because the air-flows upward, from intake point to the exit. (Air comes in through an opening near the door and exits through the stovepipe on the top), so the air flow direction flows upward, meaning anything that is in the stove will be on fire at the same time. The result is unbearably high heat for a short period of time, and then the heat dies down until you refuel again. A lot of heat is lost up the chimney and the stack has to stay hot all the time to avoid creosote build up.

This new furnace works on an entirely different principle. The front chamber creates a "down-draft" when the lid is propped open, and this is why you light you're fire the opposite way from a conventional stove. With this furnace, the whole fuel load is never on fire. After starting and filling it to the top, only the bottom rows will burn, because the "air-flow" range goes directly across the bottom of the stove when the lid is down. All the burning is done at the bottom of the fuel pile. After one row is burned, the next one will drop down to the burning area. The result is a steady, even heat, that tends itself for anywhere between 12-20 hours on just one load, (see section on fuels). You will get the same amount of heat from the furnace, regardless of the quantity of fuel in the front chamber.

The whole load of fuel is never on fire. Your new furnace burns only at the bottom of the fuel pile; because that's the only place air is being supplied. The only way a fire could possibly burn up through the fuel pile is by leaving the lid up for an unreasonably long period of time. If for some reason, that ever happens, and the fire starts coming up through the fuel pile, simply close the lid and it goes out, except at the bottom of the fuel pile.

Because the fire is at the bottom of the fuel pile, a fairly constant heat is retained during the burning of the entire load. Even when there is only one piece of wood, or other fuel left in the stove, the room and stack temperature will not drop, as there is not much more than that burning, even when its fully loaded.. When you just have a bed of coals left in your Sedore, there will still be enough heat produced, and this will not drop until, the fuel supply runs low. It may take some time to understand the burning principles of this furnace

Please acknowledge the remarkably low stack temperatures this furnace can operate within? This furnace can operate efficiently and the chimney stays clean even though the stack temperature is low. The main reason the Sedore can operate with a low stack temperature, smoke doesn't go directly up the chimney.

## **Important Operational Points**

- 1.** Air enters the firebox at the bottom through the 4 air inlet tubes where it feeds only the bottom layer of fuel.
- 2.** Smoke and particles go through the flame, and circulates around the fuel. Each time the smoke and gasses pass through the flame, more particles get burned. The smoke will circulate until it is burned clean, then exits under the cast baffle and out the stack, where it's not much more than a vapor. This is why your chimney can stay clean for years
- 3.** Creosote is the moisture in smoke. The moisture content depends upon what fuel is being used, and there is creosote in everything you burn. In the Sedore, the smoke doesn't go directly up the chimney, but circulates around the fuel, until it is burned clean. Most creosote will cling to the coolest part of the burning chamber, which is the underside of the lid. The creosote that forms on the lid, will dry, flake off, and is burned, before it ever gets to the chimney.

This is how your Sedore Furnace operates when connected to an adequate chimney.

# QUESTIONS

## 1. HOW AND WHEN DO I ADD MORE FUEL TO THE FURNACE?

Check the fuel level in the morning, and evening. It is up to you if you would like to "top-off" your furnace whenever it's convenient, or if you want to wait until you have completely burned the load of fuel. Just follow the procedure for clearing the front chamber of gasses and smoke, and add fuel whenever you want.

The reading of the magnetic thermometer on the stovepipe tells you everything. When it is running around 200°F, everything is fine, The furnace is burning nicely, — when the stack temperature drops down to 150°F it is time to add fuel— it is that simple. When you have burned down to 150°F stack temp, you probably just have a few coals in the burning chamber, but it is still necessary to open the lid the as suggested to clear the front chamber of smoke, (page 9).

If you have burned down to a bed coals,. Pile the coals up under the baffle and with your hoe-poker, block the exit completely with piled up coals and add the fuel to the front of the coal. Open the draft bar fully for awhile and if it doesn't seem to catch well, then you may have burned down a little too low before refueling, In this case, you will have to bring it up to "stack temperature" by standing the poker in the floor in front of the furnace and propping the lid up with it in the same manner as in the starting instructions. It should just take a minute or two for the fire to "take." You can bring the stack-temp right back up to the 500°F if you wish, before closing the lid back down and shutting the draft bar down to half. Some of our customers bring the stove up to stack temperature each morning— that way they are assured of the stove staying steady all day.

## 2. HOW DO I KNOW IF I AM GIVING TO MUCH OR TOO LITTLE AIR.?

A "stack temperature" of about 200°F seems to be the best burning temperature. If your stack temperature is above 200°F, simply close the draft bar a little. If your stack temperature drops down to 100°F, or less, open your draft fully and see if the stack temperature rises? If not you'll need to add fuel. Prop the lid up, as in the starting instructions until you reach a stack temp of 550°F— then fill the furnace, shut the lid down, and shut the draft bar down until the optimal stack temperature of 200 F is achieved.

When your stack temperature is around 200° F, the temperature on the lower side of your stove will be running somewhere between 400°F and 800° F, depending on the fuel used, which is a great burning temperature for maximum efficiency.

### **3. Ash Removal**

All furnaces have a side clean-out door. As the draft sweeps across the bottom of the stove, it will deposit the light ash in the back chamber. Open the ash removal door and take out whatever ash is in there by using the ash rake and ash bucket provided. Depending on the fuel burn it may be necessary to remove the ash every other day? The cleaner you keep this back chamber, the better the furnace operates.

It is good to keep an ash bucket tucked under the lip of the clean out door. You will probably get a bucket full every couple of weeks. About 1/3 of the ash you would normally expect.

#### **About once every couple weeks, you should follow these steps.**

1. Wait until your furnace has burned down to a bed of coals.
2. Bring the coals to the front with your hoe-poker.
3. Push the extra ash through the back, under the baffle, (keeping in mind that at least 2" of ash is ALWAYS left on the floor of the burning chamber.)
4. Push the coals back and block the passage under baffle. Open draft fully and add new fuel to the front and top of these coals.
5. Put lid down, open side clean-out door and scoop ashes into a safe container. Be sure to place your 'ash-bucket' on a non combustible surface until they have cooled.

#### **4. PREVENTING SMOKE FROM ENTERING THE ROOM WHEN I LIFT THE LID?**

This is just about the most frequently asked question.

The smoke circulates in the burning chamber until it is burned clean, and when you raise the lid, it will suck air from the top, sending the smoke down, but in order to clear the front chamber out completely, you should follow these three steps.

1. Open the draft completely— and wait 30 seconds
2. Lift the lid as far as the safety catch will let you go. (The safety catch prevents anyone from lifting the lid straight up).
3. Wait 60 or seconds or more, with the lid up just as far as the safety catch will allow. When the smoke has cleared the front chamber, raise the lid the rest of the way very slowly so as not to cause a suction that will pull the smoke back up. (Don't forget to close the draft bar back down after filling).

These three simple steps will allow you to clear the burning chamber of smoke and allow you to open the lid whenever necessary.

#### **5. CAN I GET CREOSOTE IN MY STOVEPIPE AND CHIMNEY WITH THE SEDORE?**

The answer to this question is yes. Although the SEDORE is designed to re-burn the smoke and gases, preventing creosote, there are certain conditions which when not

corrected will allow some of the smoke to go through. Creosote problems are usually remedied by, either by adding height, or making the inside dimension of the chimney smaller with a liner, or correcting other chimney related problems.

### **CORRECTIVE ACTIONS FOR EXCESSIVE CREASOTE BUILD-UP IN CHIMNEY**

1. The chimney does not enough vertical height. You're stack must be at least 3 feet above the peak of the roof, in order to draw properly. Also if the inside dimension is more than 8", then it is too large to draft sufficiently with the Sedore Furnace. The inside diameter should be brought down in size with a stainless steel liner ( recommend 6").
2. Burning the Sedore Furnace in an air-tight house without an air exchanger or an outside air feed. Some houses (R-2000) are so air tight that the stove cannot draw a sufficient amount of air, causing poor performance. If you feel this could be your problem, open a window near the stove and see if the stove operates properly? If this is the problem, then you will need to get an air exchanger, or provide an outside air source for your furnace.
3. Burning green or wet wood on the bottom of the fuel pile. If you put wet wood halfway up or on top of your fuel load, it will dry out on the way down, but it will however, make more creosote that goes on the underside of the lid, and could increase the possibility of creosote forming in the chimney.

After a few weeks of burning your new SEDORE MULTI-FUEL FURNACE, take your inside pipes down and check for creosote formation.

### **CHIMNEYS**

Your chimney must be three feet or more, above the peak of the roof to insure adequate draft. The furnace must be connected to an UL or ULC Approved chimney, and installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. An existing masonry chimney should be inspected, and if necessary repaired by a competent chimney specialist. The overall height of the chimney must be at least 15 feet, or more. Do not use more than two elbows, and try to use 45° elbows rather than 90° elbows. Single wall stovepipe, used to connect the furnace to the chimney must be connected with the crimped end toward the furnace. This will insure that condensing moisture from the burning wood or other fuel will flow back into the fire chamber. Each connection of the stovepipe must be secured with three sheet metal screws. Single wall stovepipe must not penetrate combustible walls or ceilings.

**Chimney height** is critical to have you're Sedore Furnace operate to maximum efficiency. You must have at least three feet above the peak of your roof, or more if necessary.

You can use caps that are designed to prevent "down-draft". The best way to correct insufficient draft is to add more height, which may require bracing.

Symptoms of insufficient draft that you may experience with your chimney.

1. It will take you longer than the five minutes mentioned to get to the required 500°F (stack-temperature) when starting the furnace.
2. Shorter burn times than expected.
3. Stack temperature will settle below 200 F, with air draft bar fully open.
4. Dripping" fluid down the chimneys exterior.

All of these problems are caused by chimney related issues. The following is a guide to chimney building and testing. either having too big (inside diameter) or too low of a chimney, and will quickly be corrected when the chimney is corrected. If you know you must go higher with your chimney, but are not sure how high, you could temporarily fasten a piece of stovepipe on top of your chimney, when you have found the correct height, replace this with proper insulated chimney.

## **Maintenance**

Inspect the chimney flue weekly until you are sure of how to operate the Sedore, and a safe frequency is established.

The only maintenance for the Sedore is to check the gasket each year— it should last for several years, but when it needs replacing, use high temperature caulking (available from hardware stores.) Never use the glue that comes in gasket kits.

There is a replaceable cast iron baffle in your stove. It is easy to replace by removing 2 bolts.. If you need a replacement, contact your dealer.

## **FUELS**

### **BURNING WOOD**

Wood still seems to be the most popular fuel. Well seasoned hardwood will give you the longest burn time. Those that are able to store their wood indoors, are getting the longest burn times, but most of us cannot store our winter's supply of wood indoors. Try to have at least one day's supply of wood inside. The reason for this is that it takes heat energy to warm the wood. If the wood is already room temperature understandably you will get more heat from the fuel. You will get the most heat, and the longest burns out of a load of seasoned hardwood, however green or wet wood will still burn in the Sedore as long as it is put on top of dry wood, as it will dry out before it reaches the bottom. You will discover that you get more creosote when you put in green or wet wood: however, this is not a problem in the SEDORE because as long as you have placed good dry wood on the bottom of the fuel load, the rest of the load doesn't matter much because it will dry before it

reaches the fire. The creosote from the wet wood will stay in the front chamber and cling onto the lid and upper walls, where no harm can be done; it will simply dry and fall into the fire as the load is burned. Don't put wet wood on the bottom as then you will not be able to create a hot enough fire at the bottom to make the "fire-wall" that traps the smoke in the burning chamber. You can now expect between 12-20 hours of burning time on just one fill-up of wood, depending on its degree of dryness. Your wood can now be cut up to 18 inches long for filling the stove horizontally. However, when a good bed of coals is established, (meaning burn your wood horizontally only for the first few days), then you can put the wood in vertically, and as big as the stove will hold. It is helpful when burning large chunks, to put smaller ones all around it, this seems to give the big piece a 'kick' during the burning process.

Seasoned wood means wood that has been cut and split and allowed to dry for one year. Some good hardwoods are maple, beech, oak, elm, and birch. You can burn softwoods in your new SEDORE too, however, softwood won't give you the length of burn that hardwood will. Some softwood is cedar, pine, spruce and poplar.

## **BURNING CORN/ COBS AND KERNEL**

Corn starts best when thrown in onto a bed of coals, so we recommend you start the Sedore the same way with wood. When you reach the 'stack temperature' of 550°F then throw in a sack full of corn, right on the cob, husks and all if you wish. Fill the load and shut the lid down. Close the draft bar down to less than 1/4 open as corn needs less air than wood to keep a stack temperature of 200°F. You will get a higher heat from corn than you do wood. If I don't have much cob-corn, I always save it for the coldest days. One fill up of cob corn will give you at least the length of burn as wood, but you can increase the burn time for a load if you pour kernel corn over a fill up of cob corn. For example, it takes approximately two sacks, or one full wheelbarrow load of cob corn to fill the model 3000 Sedore. On top of this I added five 'milk jugs' full of kernels and poured it over the top. 24 hours later there was still a deep bed of coals, and the stack-temperature hadn't dropped at all.

The draft setting is much lower when burning corn than it is with wood, corn needs very little air once it gets going. You can put a pail of sawdust over wood, or put sawdust in a bag or box and add it to wood. You can mix kernel corn with cob corn— wood pellets with wood— etc.

## **BURNING RECYCLED FUELS**

There are many different types of recycled fuels available. They can be made out of scrap wood, sawdust, cardboard or paper.

1. Recycled fuel nearly doubles in size when heated so never fill your stove more than 3/4 full.
2. Recycled fuel burns HOT. Set draft settings VERY low.

## **BURNING WOOD CHIPS**

As long as the chips are big enough not to smother the flames, they can be burned in the Sedore as is. If your wood chips are small, you have a couple of alternatives. You can burn them with wood, cob corn, or any fuel that will allow air space.

## **BURNING SUNFLOWER HEADS**

I grew about a 1/4 acre of sunflowers one year especially for this experiment. I cut the heads, put them in onion sacks and hung them in the trees to dry, and then I would put the whole onion sack, full of sunflower heads into the Sedore. The sunflowers gave off a beautiful heat, and a long, clean burn. Sunflower heads burn the same as cob corn, and a longer burn can be achieved by pouring straight seeds over sunflower heads, not too many or you will smother the flame.

## **REMEMBER**

The web-site is

[www.sedoreusa.com](http://www.sedoreusa.com)

Enjoy your stove for many, many years to come.

Thank you for purchasing the unique, 100% American  
made SEDORE MULTI FUEL FURNACE



*Stay warm and cozy*