



## ***FAST FACTS for WOOD STOVES***

### ***Importance of burning well-seasoned wood:***

Fresh cut wood is 60% moisture/ 40% burnable fiber Air dried wood (2 years or more) is 20% moisture/ 80% burnable fiber

- If you must burn partially-seasoned wood, split it into smaller diameter logs so plenty of air mixes with the fiber.
- Expect more creosote buildup in pipes and chimneys with dirtier glass windows when using unseasoned or partially seasoned wood.
- Use smaller logs; you should be able to lift logs with one hand. Big logs smolder!
- Wood burning products must have 2"-3" of red hot coals spread out over the entire base of the firebox to achieve good burns. Spread coals evenly over the firebox base before adding more wood.
- Stovetop or pipe thermometers are essential for safe and efficient burning.
- Stovepipe & chimneys should be checked for blockage after burning the first cord of wood, sooner if the window is excessively dirty or if the stove is not drafting.
- Do not vent a wood stove in anything but a dedicated class A or masonry-lined chimney flue.
- Wood stoves are sized by the area of the room in which it is located, *not* by the size of the whole house or even the whole first floor.
- The choice of a wood stove depends on the room and the area to be heated, size of the flue, clearances and features that are unique to each model.
- Wood stoves are supplemental heaters, not whole house furnaces.
- The use of paddle fans helps distribute warm air evenly especially in rooms with cathedral ceilings.
- Wood stoves draft poorly in basements. They compete for air with furnaces, hot water heaters and dryers. An outside air kit may be required.
- Clearances & hearth protection are specific to each stove. Check your owner's manual.
- All of our wood stoves are listed with the Environmental Protection Agency.
- All wood stove installations must be inspected and signed off by your local Building Inspector.