

# ***NIPPA***

Sauna Stoves and Room Heaters

Since 1930



the Supreme

**INSTALLATION and OPERATING GUIDE for  
HEATER MODEL  
WB 2000**

Nippa Sauna Stoves  
Beulah, Michigan 49617  
Phone (231) 882-7707

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

# ***Congratulations***

*On your purchase of a NIPPA wood burning sauna heater*

Undoubtedly, you have given much consideration into your decision to buy a NIPPA heater and everyone at NIPPA is proud to have a part in your family's future comfort. Pride in craftsmanship and engineering have made your heater the finest product available today.

As fossil fuels become more expensive and less abundant, nature's only renewable, stored solar energy, (wood) will remain a viable alternative to dependence on convenience fuels.

The NIPPA dealer in your community knows there is no substitute for quality, and you can place your confidence in his recommendation for the type of installation that will best serve your heating needs now, and in the many years to come.

We suggest you read through the Installation and Operating Guide and recommend a policy of SAFETY FIRST, before installing or operating your NIPPA wood burning heater.

Thank you for choosing a NIPPA heater manufactured by Nippa Sauna Stoves, where old-fashioned quality is still our highest priority.

Nippa Sauna Stoves  
8862 N US 31  
Beulah, Michigan 49617  
Phone (231) 882-4374

For further information on using your heater safely, contact the  
National Fire Protection Association  
1 Batterymarch Park  
Quincy, MA 02269-9101

or on the web at: <http://www.nfpa.org/>

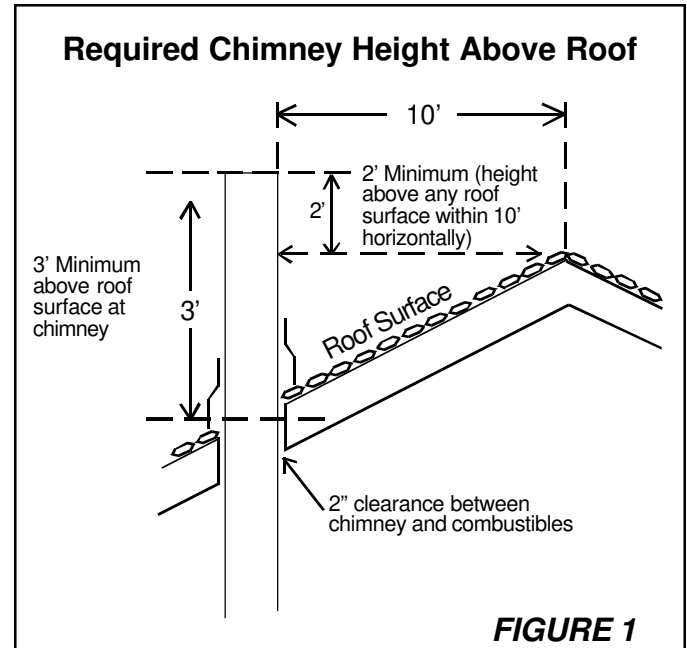
## CHIMNEYS-GENERAL

The chimney is one of the most important parts of your installation. Great care should be taken to assure that the chimney you use is adequate for the job.

No other appliances may vent into the same flue as your furnace. There are several reasons for this.

1. Air leaking into the flue through other appliances will tend to reduce chimney draft and result in poor combustion.
  2. Air leaking into the flue will also tend to cool the chimney and encourage greater creosote production.
  3. Creosote production may begin to block the flue to the point that adequate draft for other appliances is not provided thereby allowing poisonous gases to enter the living quarters.
  4. In the event of a chimney fire, the connection of other gas or oil fired appliances will prohibit shutting down the supply of oxygen to the fire, thus letting the fire burn out of control.
- The chimney must be a tile-lined masonry (brick or block) or metal, laboratory approved, Class "A" all fuel chimney.
  - The minimum net flue size must be a least 6" diameter or 6" x 6" square.
  - The exterior clearance from the chimney to any combustibles such as wood framing must be a least 2" or in accordance with local codes.
  - To provide adequate draft, a minimum chimney height of at least 20' is suggested. A draft of .02" of water should be sufficient.

- The chimney must extend at least 3' above the highest point where it passes through the roof, and at least 2' higher than any part of the roof within 10' of it. See Figure 1.



## EXISTING CHIMNEYS

If you choose to use an existing chimney, besides meeting the criteria in Chimneys-General, have a professional inspect the chimney for such problems as:

1. Leaks
2. Unsafe breeching from previous installation
3. Broken liner and
4. Obstructions

Remember, a chimney in poor condition is an extremely dangerous fire hazard. Have any problems properly repaired before attempting to use the chimney.

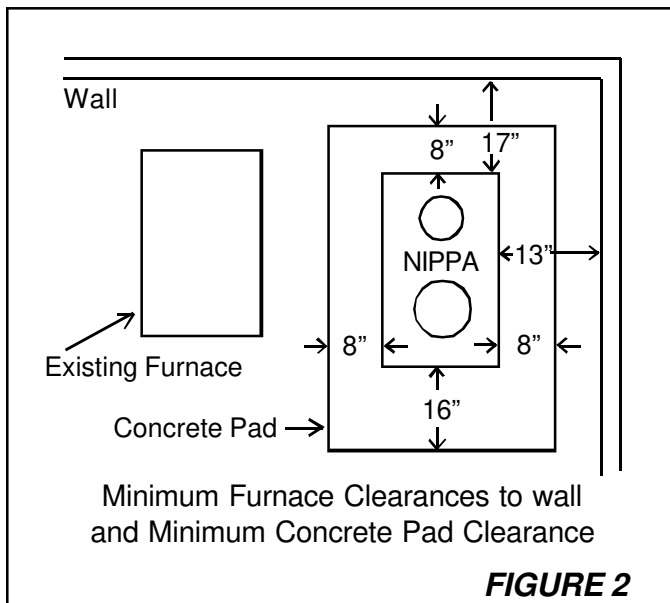
## NEW CHIMNEYS

If you decide to install a new chimney, we suggest that you attempt to locate the chimney within the house structure. A chimney located outside of the house structure is exposed to cold temperatures which encourages creosote build up and poor chimney draft.

A new chimney must meet the criteria of Chimneys-General.

## HEATER CLEARANCES

Your furnace has been tested to determine the safe clearances to combustible material. Combustible material includes wood stud walls, whether they are covered with wallpaper, paneling, gypsum board, plaster or brick. Safe clearances are detailed in *Figure 2*.



## FLOOR PROTECTION

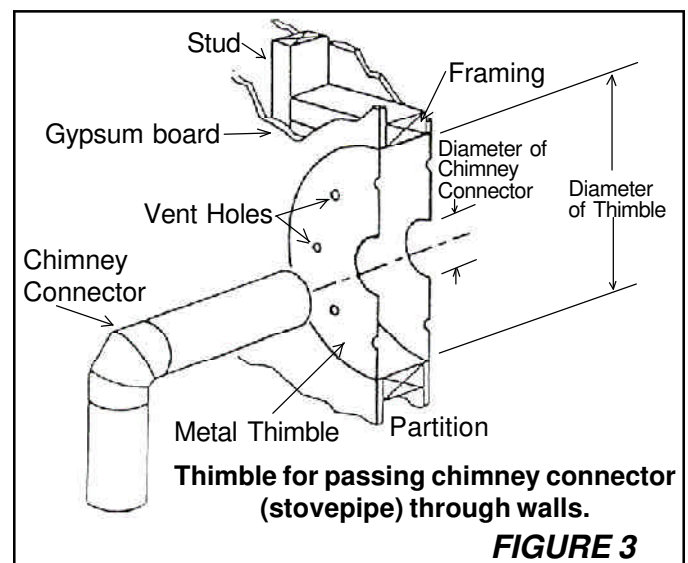
The heater must sit on a noncombustible surface. A floor protector of a minimum of 3/8" thick asbestos millboard or equivalent is acceptable. The area of the floor protector must be large enough to protect the clearances shown in figure 2. The minimum area of a floor protector accurately located is 38" x 52". In addition, floor protection shall be provided under the chimney connector (stovepipe) and 2" to either side of the chimney connector.

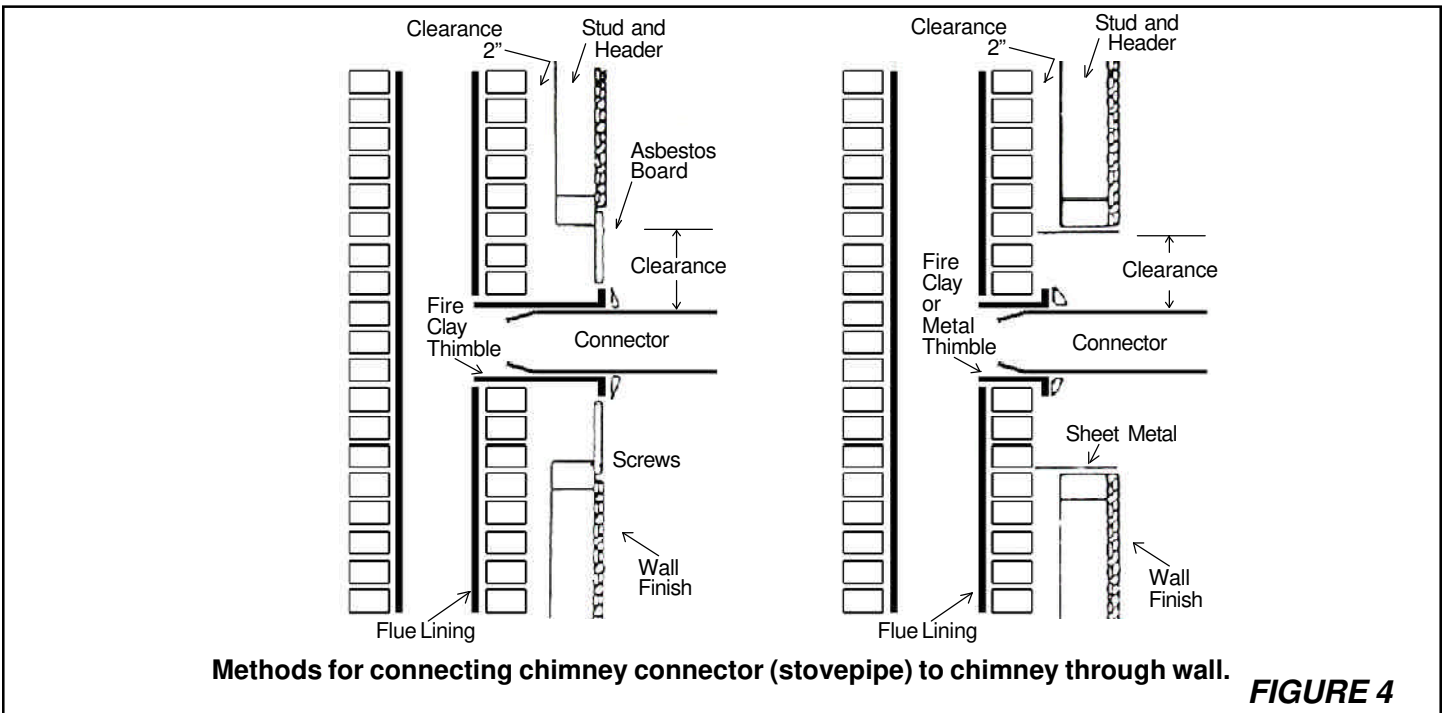
## CHIMNEY CONNECTOR (Stovepipe)

The stovepipe is not a chimney. The function of your stovepipe is to "connect" the furnace with the chimney, hence "chimney connector". The stovepipe you use should not be less than 7" diameter, 24-gauge steel. We recommend placing the furnace as close as possible to the chimney, using the least amount of pipe and elbows possible.

Install the stovepipe with the crimped end down to help prevent creosote from running out onto your furnace or floor. When attaching the stovepipe to the furnace, use a minimum of three sheet metal screws at each joint. This includes the stovepipe to furnace connection. The stovepipe's horizontal sections must rise 1/4" for each foot of horizontal pipe, with the highest point being at the chimney inlet.

If the stovepipe must pass through an interior wall, it must be done with the use of a ventilating thimble. The diameter of the ventilation thimble must be at least 18" (6" diameter pipe). See *Figure 3*. In the event that you choose not to use a ventilated thimble, all combustible material within 18" of the sides of the stovepipe must be removed. This includes the ceiling. See *Figure 4*.





When the stovepipe is connected to a masonry chimney, the stovepipe must be extend through the chimney wall to the inner face or liner but, not beyond, and shall be firmly cemented to the masonry. To facilitate removal of the stovepipe for cleaning, we recommend permanently cementing a fire clay or metal thimble in place with high temperature cement. See figure 4. Where the stovepipe is inserted in a thimble, though not cemented, the joint must be sufficiently tight to prevent dislodgment of the smoke pipe by the force of a “puff” from sudden ignition in the heater’s firebox.

When connecting stovepipe to a metal chimney, follow the instruction supplied with the metal chimney using the stovepipe connector supplied with the chimney.

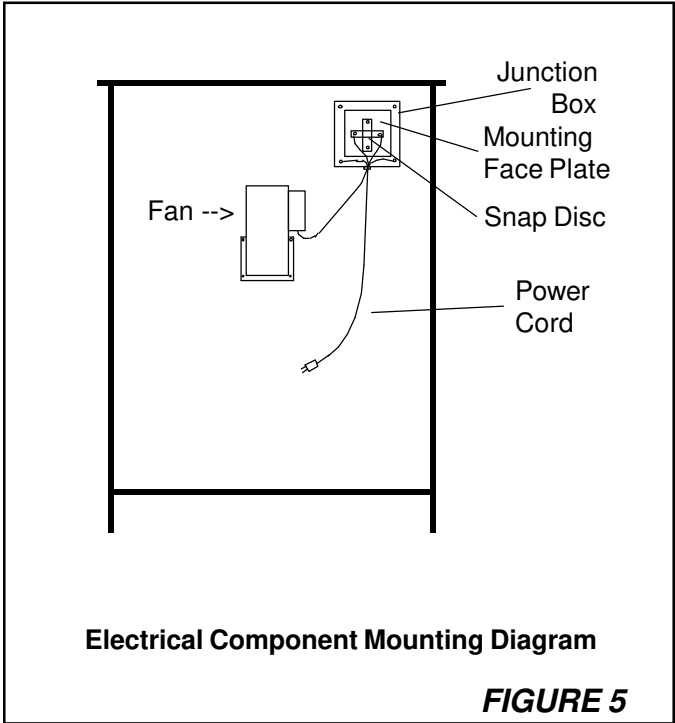
**MANUAL DAMPERS IN THE STOVEPIPE**

Because your heater can be controlled without a damper, it’s installation is optional and recommended only if you want the extra control in chimneys with good draft.

We do not recommend the use of a barometric draft damper.

**ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION**

If the optional fan package was supplied with your heater, it is recommended that only persons skilled in electrical work make the actual electrical connections.



1. Remove the 4 screws from the center back of the heater. See figure 5.
2. Mount the fan with the motor and cord on the right side of the heater. Replace the screws.
3. Remove the 2 center screws at the top right side of the heater. Mount the snap disc thermostat in this manner:
  - a. Line up the square faceplate with the inside set of holes drilled at the top right of the heater. Bolt on the faceplate with screws on the left and right.
  - b. Line up the holes in the snap disc thermostat with the holes on the top and bottom of the faceplate. Secure with the 2 small screws provided. The electrical prongs should protrude on either side.
4. Remove the 2 remaining screws on either side of the snap disc thermostat. Install the junction box over the snap disc thermostat installation, replacing both screws.
5. Remove 1 of the knockouts in the junction box and install the romex connector. Slip all 6 wires (3 in each section of cord) through the connector far enough so that the black rubber insulation on the 2 cords shows inside the junction box. Tighten the screws on the cords.
6. Slip a black wire over each prong on the snap disc thermostat. The 2 white wires should be fastened together and protected with a wire nut. The green ground wires should be securely fastened under the green grounding screw located within the junction box.
7. Place cover plate over junction box and secure.

## **STARTING THE FIRST FIRE**

Caution: Never use chemicals or fluids such as gasoline, charcoal lighter fluid, drain oil or kerosene to start or freshen a fire in your heater. Keep all such liquids away from the heater while it is in use.

If your heater included the grate option, simply build your first fire right on the grate. If you have the firebrick option, build directly on the firebrick. Do not elevate the fire!

Place several pieces of paper and some small dry kindling inside the heater. Ignite the paper and close the door.

It will take a few minutes for the fire to establish itself. Once you have some good, red hot, burning embers add larger pieces of wood. All chimneys and hookups act differently. After a while, however, you will find out how your heater works best for starting.

After a time, you can adjust draft according to your needs. On the air tight heater such as yours, the burning time is controlled very much by the draft controls, contrary to the old type stove where the stovepipe damper controlled the burning time. Because of installation characteristics and the condition of the fuel you burn, your actual experience will vary but generally the front, bottom draft control, controls how fast the fuel burns. The draft control located on the fuel door will control how efficiently the fuel burns. Too little air from the draft control in the door and you will get poor combustion. Too much air through the door draft control and you will let too much heat escape up the chimney. Your heater is capable of putting out a lot of heat so don't fully load your heater or open the draft controls fully until you have become familiar with the heater. Keep in mind, a full load will not always give you the best results for your needs. Note: with new metal, you may smell an odor. This is normal during the first operation and will dissipate shortly.

When loading a heater that has existing hot coals, rake the red-hot embers evenly. Put a few smaller pieces of wood on coals first, and then load up. Close the fuel door.

### **CAUTION**

When the heater is in operation, the fuel door should only be opened to take coals or add fuel. Do not operate the heater with the door in an open position.

Use Caution when opening the fuel door. Avoid opening the door rapidly. This could cause flame to flash out the door. This occurs when there is unburnt fuel and a large amount of gases on top of the firebox. When the door is opened, oxygen is rapidly combined with the gases and ignites.

### **ELECTRICAL FAN OPTION**

Providing the fan is plugged in properly, it will turn on and off by itself. You do not need to concern yourself with its operation.

### **DISPOSAL OF ASHES**

Ashes should be placed in a metal container with a tight fitting lid. The closed container of ashes should be placed on a noncombustible 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 the closed container until all cinders have thoroughly cooled.

**Grate Option** –Every week or so, depending on how much fuel you burn, ashes should be removed. Simply pull out your ash pan and dump the ashes in the proper container. Remember not to let ashes build up to grate level. This will reduce the life span of your grate.

**Firebrick Option** – When the ash level exceeds approximately 2”, some or all of the ashes should be removed. The ashes should simply be shoveled out into the proper container.

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

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

The chimney connector (stovepipe) and chimney should be inspected at least twice monthly during the heating season to determine if a creosote buildup has occurred.

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

### **SUMMER MAINTENANCE**

To insure a safe and long lasting heater installation, there are a number of maintenance duties you should perform annually.

Clean your chimney, flue passages and stovepipe. Replace stovepipe if necessary.

Clean out all ashes and coals. Damp weather combined with ashes makes them caustic and they can corrode steel.

Inspect for open seams and cracks in the firebox and repair if necessary.

Paint or polish your heater if needed paint will give better protection if the stove will be in a humid place.

Oil the fan (every six months)

Inspect and if necessary, repair or adjust combustion air controls.

Inspect and if necessary, adjust door latch to provide snug fit.

Ash pan models – inspect and if necessary, adjust ash pan to provide a tight seal. Very important!

<b>S P E C I F I C A T I O N S</b>	
	<b>W B - 2 0 0 0 G</b>
Height	3 5 "
Length	1 9 . 5 "
Width	2 5 . 5 "
Fire Door	1 1 " x 1 1 "
Log Length Cap.	2 2 "
Approx. Weight	3 5 0 lbs.
Flue	6 "
Heating Cap.	6 0 - 7 0 %
Blower	8 1 5 cfm
Glass Size	1 0 " x 1 6 "
Grates	Cast Iron
Finish	Fire Resistant
Heating Range	1 2 0 0 - 1 5 0 0 sq. ft.
Mfr. Warranty	1 Year
Door & Frame	Cast Iron