



Built Like a TANK, With LASER Percision.



Using only high quality material to assure our customers have lasting value. More efficient by design. Be confident that your family will be warm for decades to come.

Our Benefits:

- * Fire Box: 3/8" THICK Steel.
- * Industry Leading 3/16 Water Jacket.
- * Easy to Read Float.
- * Large Fuel Door.
- * Pull out Ash Pan, No Need for Shoveling.
- * Includes Ball Valve, Pump and Flange.
- * Motion Sensor Flood Light.
- * Draft Blower with Solenoid Shutoff.
- * Available in 120, 175, 250, 325 Gallon Units.
- * Powder Coat Finish.
- * 20 Year Warranty

**WOOD / COAL
Gasification Boiler**

Nature's Comfort LLC

www.naturescomfortllc.com

More Than Just a Pretty Boiler

Dealer:

20 Year Warranty

5 Year on site warranty!

We have a 5-YEAR warranty on the boiler - NOT prorated. Our 20-YEAR warranty is good if you burn COAL or Wood.

Electrical components such as the fan, aquastat and pump have a 1-YEAR manufacturers warranty.

With proper maintenance your boiler can give you 30 plus years of dependable service.



Adjustable Air Control
For
Coal or Wood

Your Color Choice
Charcoal or Forest Green

Ask Us About
Complete Installation
Packages,
Or Individual Parts,
Tools and Supplies for
a Do-It-Yourself
Installation.



**FINANCING
AVAILABLE***

HEAT FOR LESS

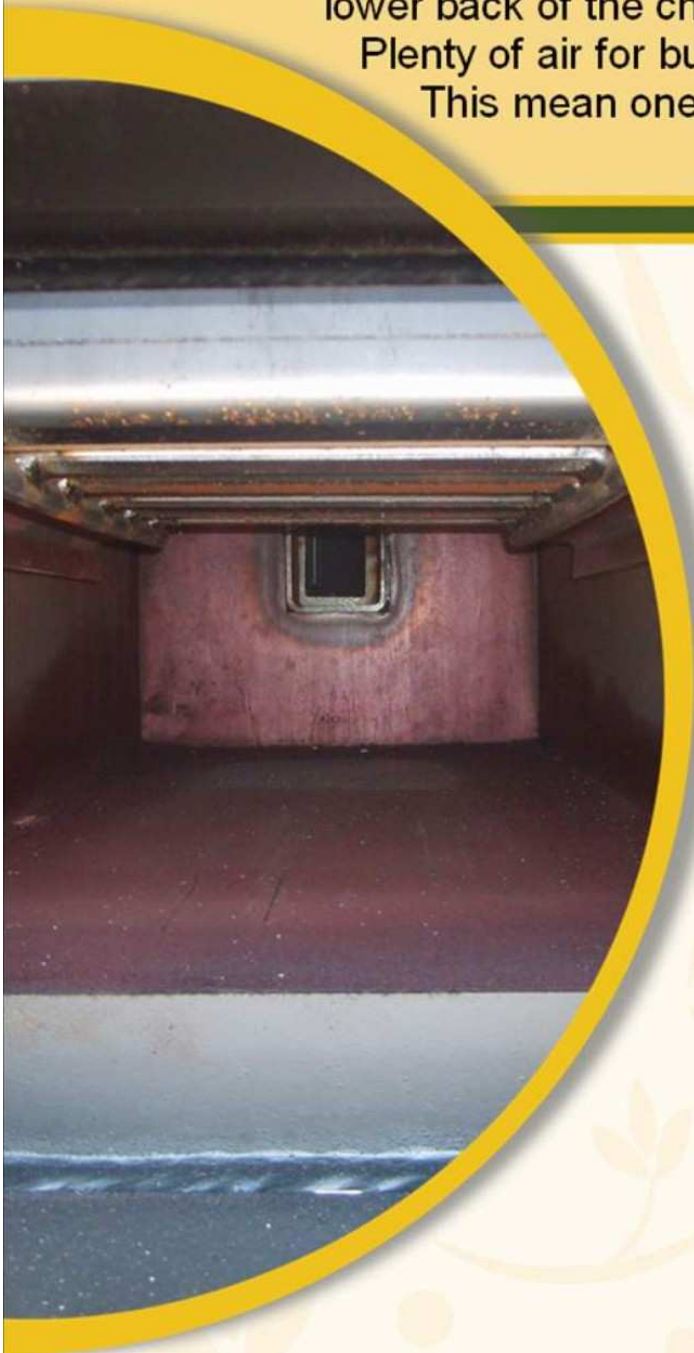


Efficient by Design

Nature's Comfort boiler starts with the 146 CFM of air coming up from the bottom, then the air passes through the wood, feeding oxygen to the fire, the heat from the flames and hot gases go to the top of the boiler. Before it can go up the chimney the gases are ignited and the remaining smoke has to go down to fold around the lower back of the chimney before going out.

Plenty of air for burning the coal or wood efficiently.

This mean one thing, you burn less wood for more heat!



Efficient by Design

Nature's Comfort Outdoor Wood Boilers provides you with a fuel and cost efficient outdoor heating system that can be used in tandem with any interior heating system you currently have installed. By heating efficiency , we mean that you save a lot of money burning wood over the fossil fuel alternative.

Nature's Comfort Boiler is designed so that the firebox is totally surrounded with water as is the flue, the sides of the ash pan and the front and back of the furnace. This way, you capture all of the heat. No heat escapes to the outside air, as it goes directly into heating the water which is then fed to your home system through insulated Pex lines.



WHEN LOOKING FOR A OUTDOOR WOOD BOILER

WATER EXPANSION: When water becomes warm it expands. On the average outdoor boiler the water simply pours out an overflow pipe while on others it goes into a rubber or steel expansion tank. Avoid the rubber bladder types due to their short life expectancy which may not be covered under warranty. On those having steel tanks the boiler must be slightly pressurized -avoid these units. On the overflow models simply add water once or twice a year and don't worry about pressure or bladder problems

COMPONENT REPLACEMENT: What happens after the boiler warranty ends? If there is major problems can the defective part, such as a water jacket, be repaired or does the complete boiler need replacing? Don't get sold on the modular parts pitch. Usually modular parts mean small parts and small parts mean more seams and more seams mean increased chances of corrosion. Water jackets are the main component of all boilers. It is faster and cheaper to repair them on-site rather than exchange them. Modular parts boilers are not a good investment and selling prices are excessive. As for any other parts, they can easily be replaced on-site.

DEPTH OF FIREBOX: The depth of the firebox below the door surface is important if you don't have a ash-pan Yes, it is harder to empty ashes from a recessed floor, If the emptying of ashes is a chore to be avoided then purchase a boiler with a forced air draft blower and ash-pan, make sure the air from the draft blower comes up from under the grate.

EFFICIENCY: The drier the wood the more seasoned it is, and the more seasoned it is the more efficient the burn is; in other words, it produces more useful heat. Burning wet wood produces moisture, which in turn creates creosote in addition to rusting the firebox. But to select, split and season quality wood that will give you optimum burning efficiency takes time and money. There is a trade-off here that should be considered: purchase a boiler that will give you a choice of type and quality of wood to burn. That choice only comes with a forced air draft unit. A forced air draft boiler will burn almost any quality of wood – wet, green or dry. The amount of useful heat will vary with wood quality, but it will burn. A short chimney with the forced air draft will reduce the possibility of creosote.

WOOD CONSUMPTION: On a average boiler, the smoke and heat from the fire goes up to the top of the firebox, it might go to the front passing over a few heat exchanger pipes or tubes before going out the chimney. They may work but go threw a lot of wood. Look for a boiler that the smoke has to go down before exiting the boiler, look for units that burn the smoke causing gasification, they will burn less wood creating more heat.

INSULATION TYPES: There are two basic types of insulation – glass and spray foam. Spray foam has a better R-value per inch; however, when subjected to great heat it tends to crystallize and break down. Boilers sweat and foam insulation does not breathe. This makes a good formula for corrosion. The long term winner is regular fiberglass batting.

HEAT FOR LESS



WHEN LOOKING FOR A OUTDOOR WOOD BOILER

DRAFT CONTROL – MANUAL, ELECTRIC OR FORCED AIR: Manual draft controls work on outdoor boilers but they are not efficient. All drafts other than forced air burn cooler, which means wet wood won't burn as well and creosote is harder to burn off. The best way to compare the difference between type of draft units available is to think of a blacksmith working with steel; without a bellows blowing air into the fire, the heat is not hot enough to bend or shape the metal. Hot fires give more choice of wood conditions, they burn creosote and above all they reach total combustion. If you don't like to empty ashes, buy a forced air unit. Forced air units heat approximately 40% more square footage, based on size of firebox and water contact square footage. Manual draft dealers will try to con you into believing that air injection boilers simply blow out all the hot air and are inefficient. Watch the smoke exiting from both - the velocity is about the same.

STRENGTH: The strongest structural design is round 40% stronger and the weakest is square or rectangular. This pertains to boilers as well. For longevity and strength choose a round boiler design. Round designs have fewer welds and this is very important. Avoid designs with many welds and faceted corners.

HOUSING: While all boilers are housed in steel there are major differences in design and materials. Look for models with solid steel roof and not corrugated steel. Corner moldings should be steel and not tin for strength. Corrugation of metal siding should be vertical and not horizontal. If the housing comes in contact with the ground it will rust.

CHIMNEY LOCATION: Boilers with outside chimneys will have far more creosote than those that have chimneys going out the top. The answer is simple. Unburned gases when exiting into the chimney cool off, condense and form creosote. Outside chimneys run much cooler and may result in massive creosote buildup.

BOILER DOOR INSULATION: The boiler door is the Achilles heel. It must be very well insulated to a minimum of 4". Some boilers have an inner water jacketed door with a very thin outer door, others only have about 2" of insulation. Both of these doors will allow severe heat loss. Simply stated, this means more firewood is burned to get the heat you need.

DOOR ANTI-BLOWBACK CATCH: Does the door have an anti-blowback safety catch to avoid flash burns? This catch releases the door very slowly, allowing for the gases to escape which otherwise could result in severe burns. Don't consider a boiler without this feature.

WEIGHT OF STEEL: The weight of the steel is very important in keeping the unit from warping or being damaged by heavy logs thrown into the firebox. On units with no rust prevention, built-in heavy plate takes longer to corrode. Don't be misled by the total weight of the unit – the location of heavy steel plate is important too, not just its total weight. Some unscrupulous manufacturers use heavy plate on the bottom and then very light on the sides and top to reduce cost. Life expectancy of light steel plates is very short. Tapping on the plates will help you to determine, by sound, if the manufacturer is cutting corners - 1/4" plate is the minimum thickness recommended for fireboxes.