

Installation and Operation Instructions Mezzo™ Vent Free Fireplace-Pizza Oven Combo



1.0 Introduction

The following provides instructions for the installation and operation of the Stone Age Mezzo™ Vent Free Fireplace Combo, manufactured by Stone Age Manufacturing, Collinsville, Oklahoma.

Three generations of fireplace knowledge and experience have gone into the design and construction of the Mezzo™ Vent Free Fireplace-Pizza Oven Combo.

Assembly and Cutaway views of a SA-MPO-VFC fireplace oven combo are shown in Figure 1.

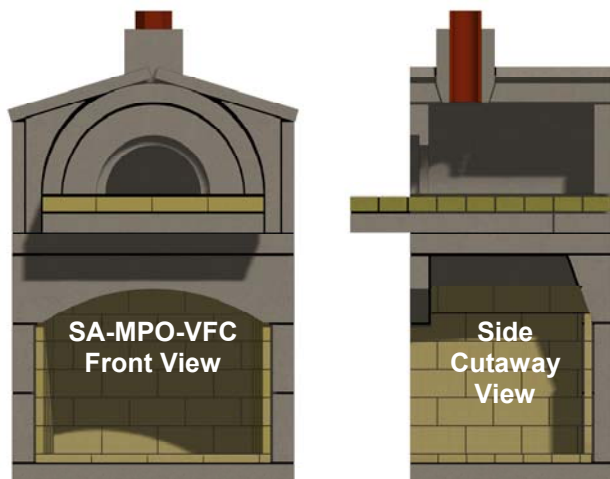


Figure 1. Fireplace Front and Cutaway Views

It is recommended that this fireplace be installed by a professional installer, or by a builder in new construction. Installation by a non-qualified person may negate the warranty.

Keep these instructions for future reference.

2.0 Description

This unit is delivered as a kit with all components necessary to complete the installation. Component arrangements are shown in Figure 2. Components are listed in Table 1. Some pieces are larger and shaped differently than required for installation, and are intended to be field-cut to fit. These are shown in Figure 2, with red arrows showing the shape of the piece. Specific instructions for cutting each piece are listed in the installation step where these pieces are to be installed.

A completed installation should include the following:

- A. Fireplace items shown in Figure 2 and listed in Table 1.
- B. Vent Free Gas Log Set (sold separately)
- C. Chimney Cap (sold separately) (Shown in Figure 26).
- D. Stone Age Multi-Purpose Ready-Mix Cement (sold separately).

The Mezzo™ Vent Free Fireplace-Pizza Oven Combo is designed for outdoor use only, and should not be installed within an enclosed structure or area.

Select a vent free gas log set that is properly sized for this firebox. See gas log set manufacturer's guidelines for proper sizing.

Ensure that appropriate building permits required by local codes are obtained before installation in an existing home.

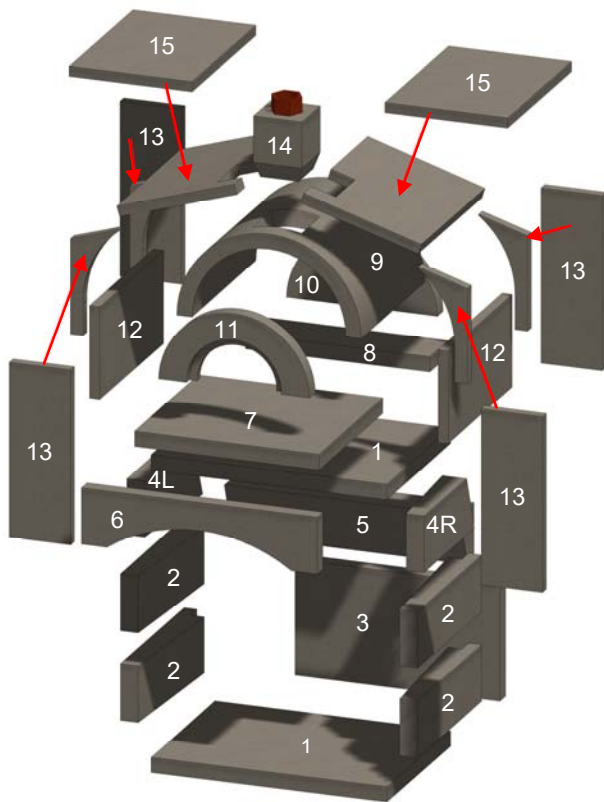


Figure 2. Fireplace Components

Table 1. Combo Components

Item	Description	Dimensions
1	Base Plate/Top Plate	33 x 46
2	Sidewall	11 x 33
3	Back Plate	22.5 x 40
4L/4R	Slanted Sidewall	11 x 26
5	Back Header	11 x 46
6	Slanted Sidewall	11 x 26
6	Lintel, Arched	11 x 46
7	Oven Base Plate	33 x 36
8	Oven Base Plate Extension	9.5 x 36
9	Oven Roof	33 x 36
10	Oven Rear Wall Panel	N/A
11	Oven Front Wall Panel	N/A
12	Enclosure Wall Panel	18 x 33
13	Enclosure End Panel	34 x 12
14	Chimney Flue	9.5 x 9.5
15	Enclosure Roof Panel	33 x 24
<p>Note 1: Item numbers refer to component numbers in Figure 2.</p> <p>Note 2: Additional oven flue sections are available for purchase. Flue sections must be purchased separately.</p>		

2.1 Specifications

This fireplace and oven combo is designed for outdoor use only, and has not been tested for minimum clearances to combustibles. Consult local building codes for a scratch-built wood fired oven, to determine minimum clearance to combustibles. If this unit is to be installed under a covered patio or area, the oven chimney should be converted to use a UL-103 metal chimney system. It is the responsibility of the installer to determine the proper chimney system for this field conversion.

Note 1: This Fireplace is intended for use with vent free gas logs only. The oven appliance is intended for use with wood only.

Note 2: This fireplace has not been tested for use with glass doors.

Note 3: Do not use a fireplace insert or other products not specified for use with this model

Note 4: Clay flue liners installed in flue section meet the specifications of ASTM Section C315-02.

Note 5: Ensure installation complies with local building codes.

Note 6: Floor under unit must be non-combustible to earth.

2.2 Installation of Additional Equipment

WARNING: THIS FIREPLACE HAS NOT BEEN TESTED FOR USE WITH DOORS. TO REDUCE THE RISK OF FIRE OR INJURY, DO NOT INSTALL GLASS DOORS.

A. Do not install a fireplace insert in this fireplace.

B. Cutting or drilling a hole into the floor or walls for gas supply for a vent free gas appliance (log) is acceptable.

C. If a gas appliance is installed, it must be installed in accordance with the National Gas Fire Code, ANSI Z223.1.

D. It must incorporate an automatic shutoff device.

E. Installation of vent free gas logs sets must comply with the Standard for Unvented Room Heaters, ANSI Z21.11.2.

3.0 Installation of the Fireplace Oven Combo

WARNING: DO NOT USE SUBSTITUTE MATERIALS IN THE ASSEMBLY, INSTALLATION OR OPERATION OF THIS FIREPLACE. TO DO SO WILL VOID THE WARRANTY AND MAY RESULT IN FIRE AND PERSONAL INJURY.

It is most important that the Stone Age fireplace be installed according to the following instructions. It is also important that local building codes be consulted and followed. Improper installation could result in:

- Overheating, leading to failure
- Cracks and settling because of poor foundations
- Emission of smoke, sparks and gases into the immediate area
- Combustion of materials adjacent to the fireplace.

This fireplace oven combo is for outdoor use only.

3.1 Preparations

Select an outdoor location for installation. Proceed as follows. Numbers in () are item numbers from Table 1 and Figure 2. Ensure the base on which the fireplace is to be installed is a solid and level foundation and is composed of non-combustible material, such as concrete.

Due to varying climates, soil conditions, building codes, construction methods and materials in different geographical regions, Stone Age recommends installers review local building codes, consult with local building officials and/or a structural engineer before beginning the construction of any Stone Age product.

Normally, it is acceptable to install this kit on a preexisting reinforced concrete patio, if the soil is stable and such installation is not prohibited under local building code.

If the kit is not being installed on an existing patio, the new pad or footings for outdoor installations should be a monolithic pad constructed of steel reinforced concrete. Minimum footing specifications for fireplaces built on stable soil are listed in Table 3. Locations with unstable soil may require a deeper footing or the addition of piers, to reach more stable subsoil or bed-

rock. Areas with colder climates may also require deeper footings or piers that reach below the frost line to prevent frost heaving. Piers should include steel reinforcement that extends into the footing above. See Figure 3.

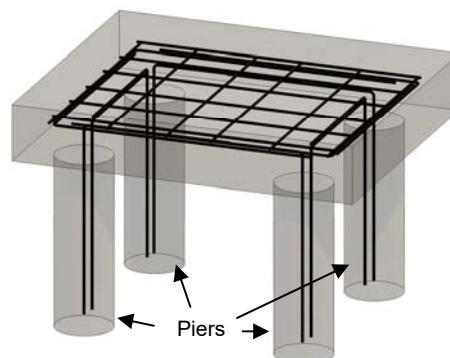


Figure 3. Footing with Piers - Cutaway View

For applications where soil conditions are unknown, consult with an engineer to determine the structural requirements based on the overall weight of the fireplace, chimney, and finish materials. If custom hearths or additional masonry structure is to be attached to the kit, the footing dimensions should be adjusted to include these customizations.

If local building code exceeds the manufacturer's specifications for footings, follow the local code.

Table 3. Minimum Footing Specifications

Minimum Requirements for Footing		
Thinner Finishes- Fabricated Stone, Stucco, Stain or Tile	A	6" - 8"
	B	39"
	C	52"
Thicker Finishes- Full Veneer Natural Stone or Brick	A	6" - 8"
	B	45"
	C	58"
See Figure 4.		

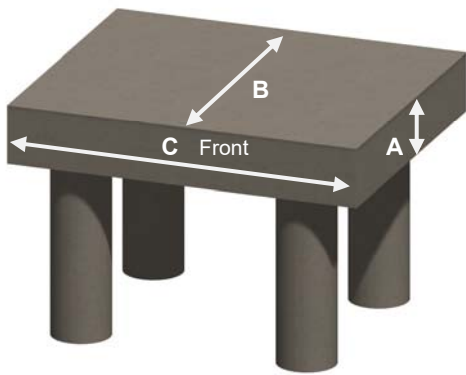


Figure 4. Footing with Piers

Footing requirements for indoor installations should be determined based on local building code. Consult with a structural engineer to determine the footing requirements based on the overall height, and the weight of fireplace, chimney, and finish materials. If custom hearths or additional masonry structure is to be attached to the fireplace kit, the footing dimensions should be adjusted to include these customizations.

Use Stone Age’s Multi-Purpose Ready-Mix, or another high temperature fire clay or refractory cement suitable for indoor or outdoor use, and mix according to manufacturer’s instructions.

Once the fireplace is constructed you must wait at least 28 days before building a fire to give adequate time to cure. This will provide ample time for any water residue to evaporate, eliminating the adverse reaction of the combination of water and fire.

Stone Age products are designed to be assembled using a 3/8” fully bedded mortar joint for the kit pieces. Do not “butter the edges” of the kit pieces. All kit pieces should be assembled in this manner. It is acceptable to vary the joint thickness, if a thicker or thinner joint is needed to allow pieces to fit properly in the field.

If the unit is to be installed indoors, do not use the Riser Legs (items 1 and 1A, shown in Figure 2 and Table 1). Instead, install the fireplace on a solid base, such as a cement pad or concrete blocks. Two courses of 8” tall block will be slightly shorter than the riser legs of the kit.

3.2 Assembly of Components

Components that become broken during shipment and handling can be mortared back together providing the

breaks or cracks are clean and the original alignment can be maintained. Components broken into multiple pieces must be replaced.

If this is your first Stone Age installation, it is suggested that you first assemble the components without mortar to familiarize yourself with how the components fit together. See Figure 2.

During the actual assembly with mortar, ensure each layer of the kit is plumb, level, and square before proceeding to the next step of the assembly.

A. Determine if the unit will be built with its floor raised above the surrounding floor, or at the same level. This fireplace oven combo is tall enough that in most cases, it may be preferable to set the fireplace floor directly on the pad or footing, without raising it as you typically would with a single fireplace without an oven above it. If raising the fireplace, determine the height above the floor you want to place the base plate (2), while considering the floor height of the oven above. The base plate, plus firebrick, will be approximately 4 1/2 inches thick. Mortar and set concrete blocks into place to reach the desired height. Ensure the block base is level and square. Set the base plate (2), ensuring it is level and square. See Figures 5 & 6.



Figure 5. Block Base



Figure 6. Kit Base Plate on Block Base

B. If installing the unit at the pad level, align and set the Base Plate directly on the footing, ensuring it is plumb and level. See Figure 7.

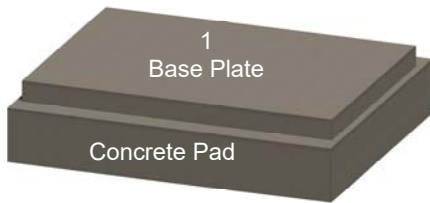


Figure 7. Base Plate on Pad

E. Install the back plate (3). See Figure 10.



Figure 10. Back Plate

C. Install the lower sidewalls (2), ensuring they are level and square. Plan for the location of the gas line for the vent free log set, as you will typically want to locate it in the lower sidewall, approximately 4" from the bottom, on the right side wall. Drill a hole large enough to accommodate the gas line, using a drill masonry bit. See Figure 8.

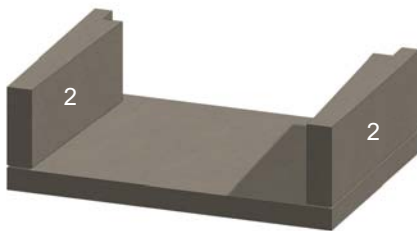


Figure 8. Lower Sidewalls

F. Install upper sidewalls (4L) and (4R), ensuring the correct piece is placed in position. The correct position is when the inner wall, outer wall and front are parallel with the middle wall pieces. Place each so the front is set back 3½ inches from the front of the middle wall piece below. See Figures 11 & 12.

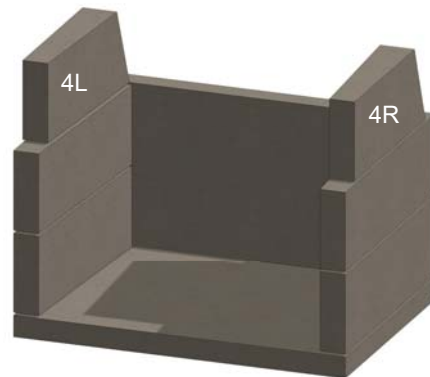


Figure 11. Upper Sidewalls

D. Install the middle sidewalls (2), ensuring they are level and square. See Figure 9.

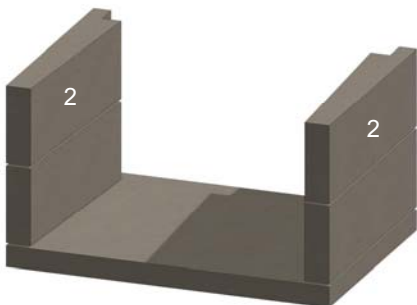


Figure 9. Middle Sidewalls

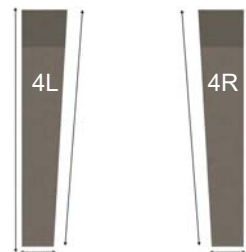


Figure 12. Upper Sidewalls -Top View

G. Install Back Header (5). See Figure 13.

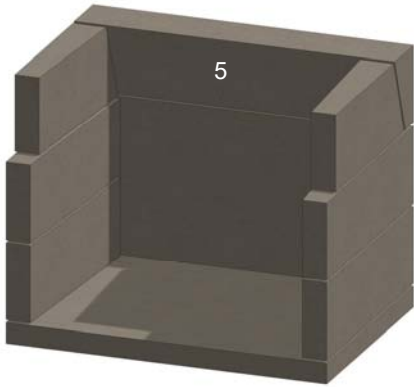


Figure 13. Back Header

H. Line the firebox, using split firebrick and 1/4-inch mortar joints. Install firebrick on the floor first, with 1/4-inch of Stone Age Multi-Purpose Ready-Mix or other high temperature mortar. See Figure 14.

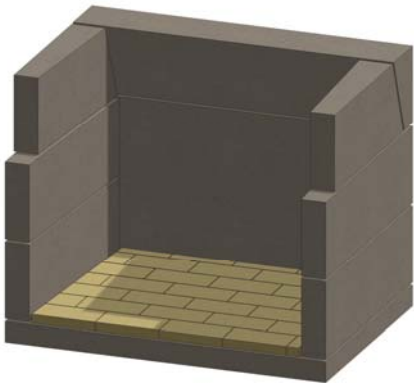


Figure 14. Floor Firebrick

I. Install firebrick on the back wall, with the brick laid on edge. See Figure 15.

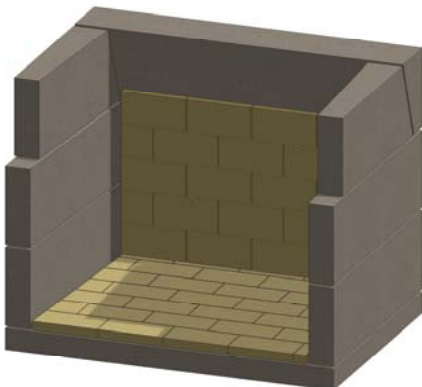


Figure 15. Back Wall Firebrick

J. Install firebrick on the side walls, with the brick laid on edge. The brick lay up on approximately 1/3 of the upper sidewall, and a notch should be cut in the front brick on each side, to allow them to clear the front lintel piece (to be installed later). See Figure 16.

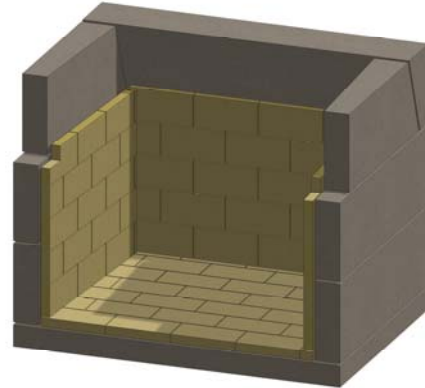


Figure 16. Sidewall Firebrick

K. Install the front lintel piece, (6). See Figure 17.

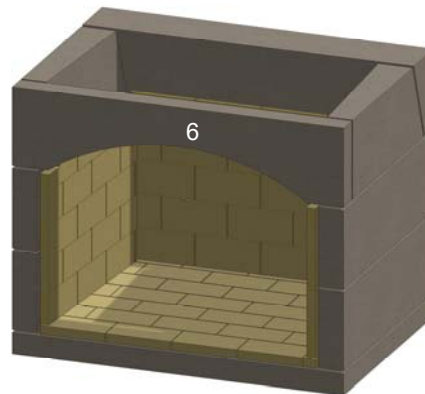


Figure 17. Front Lintel

L. Install the firebox top plate (1), checking for level. See Figure 18.

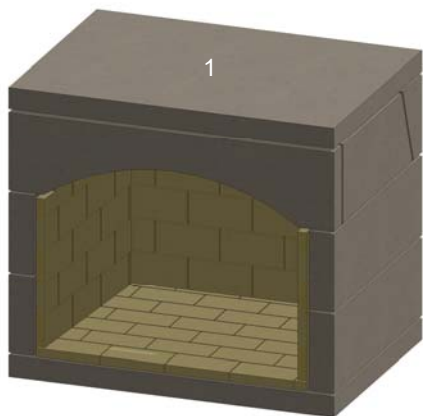


Figure 18. Firebox Top Plate

M. Install the oven base plate extension (7). Mortar the piece to the top plate of the firebox (1), aligning it with the back edge of the plate, and centering it from side to side. See Figure 19.

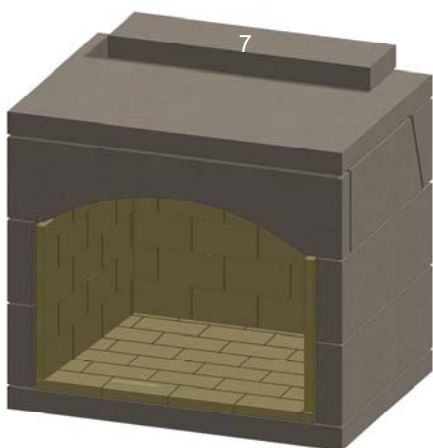


Figure 19. Oven Base Plate Extension

N. Install the oven base plate (8). Apply a bead of mortar approximately 3" wide to the top plate of the firebox (1) in the areas below the edges of the oven base plate, and create a z pattern of mortar through the middle area under the oven base plate, aligning it with the front edge of the base plate extension, and centering it from side to side. See Figure 20.

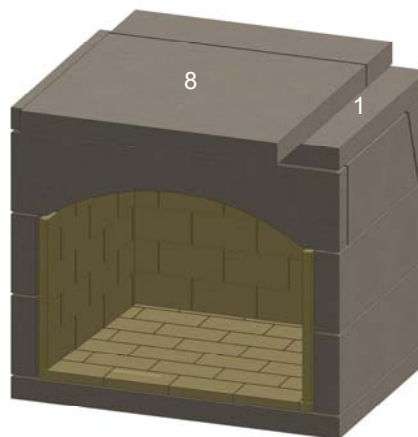


Figure 20. Oven Base Plate

O. Install the oven's firebrick floor, extending the brick to the edges of the base plate and extension, as shown. Lay the firebrick from the front, and work to the back edge, as the last course of brick may need to be trimmed to fit. See Figure 21.

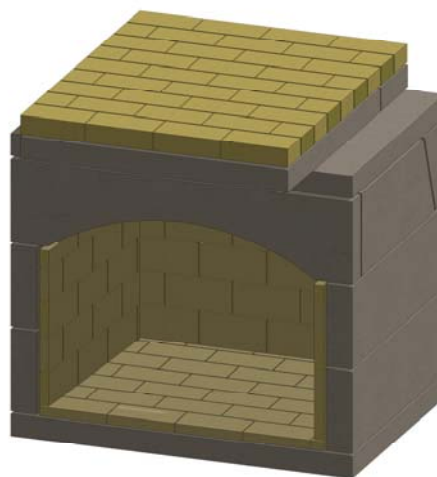


Figure 21. Oven Firebrick Floor

P. Install oven roof piece (9), aligning it with the rear edge of the oven floor. See Figure 22.

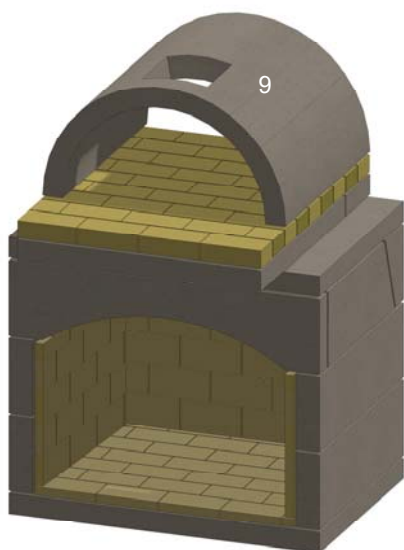


Figure 22. Oven Roof

R. Install the oven front wall. Use shims to temporarily hold the wall piece in place while working mortar into the joint using a joint tool. Completely bed and fill the joint with mortar. See Figure 24.



Figure 24. Oven Front Wall

Q. Install the oven rear wall. Use shims to temporarily hold the wall piece in place while working mortar into the joint using a tuck pointer tool. Completely bed and fill the joint with mortar. See Figure 23.

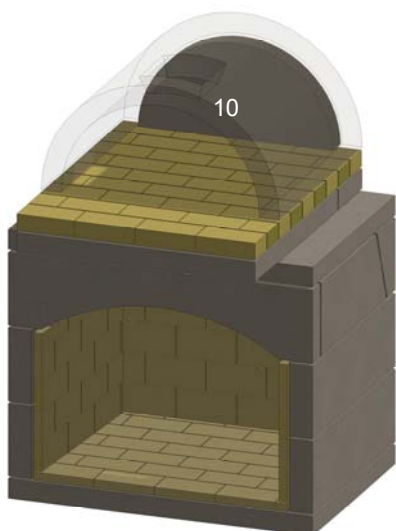


Figure 23. Oven Rear Wall

S. Install the enclosure side walls (12). Temporarily support the wall panels to hold them plumb and in place until the end panels are installed in the next assembly step. Completely bed and fill the joint with mortar. See Figure 25.

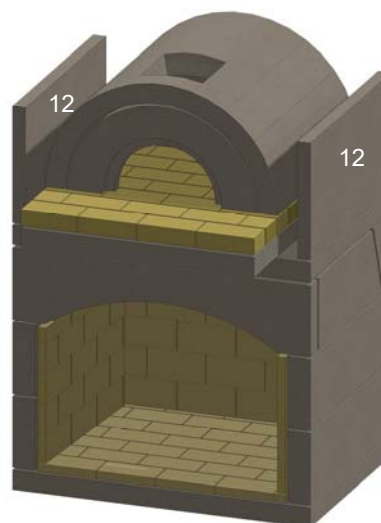


Figure 25. Oven Enclosure Walls

T. Install the enclosure end panels (13). End panels are larger than required, and should be field cut to the approximate shape outlined in red. Note that these do not need to be exact, as any voids will be filled in with mortar. You may also cut into multiple smaller pieces if needed or preferred. Mortar the trimmed pieces into place. See Figure 26.

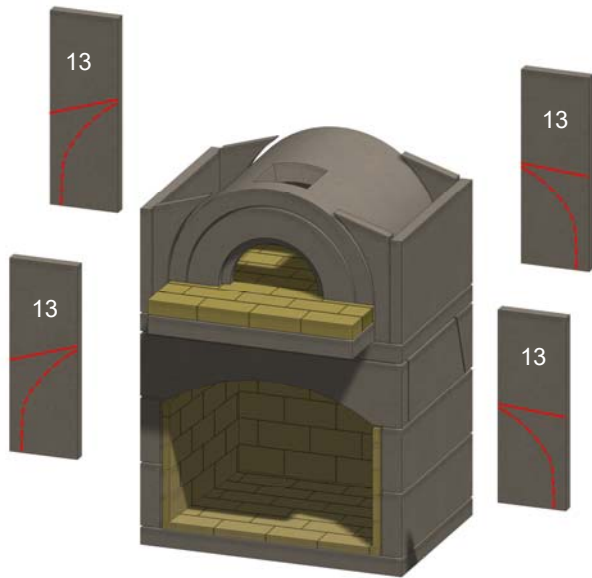


Figure 26. Enclosure End Panels

U. Install the oven chimney (14), smoothing the mortar on the underside where it meets the interior of the oven roof. See Figure 27.



Figure 27. Oven Chimney

V. Cut out the front corners of the roof panels (15) to clear the oven chimney as outlined in red, approximately 14" from the front, and 5" from the side. Using the pieces cut from the roof panels, cut two pieces approximately 5" by 4". Mortar the main roof panels into place, and mortar the small pieces for the area in front of the chimney section. Note that for increased thermal efficiency, the void between the oven roof and the enclosure roof may be filled in with a non-combustible insulating material, such as vermiculite, if desired. See Figures 28 & 29.

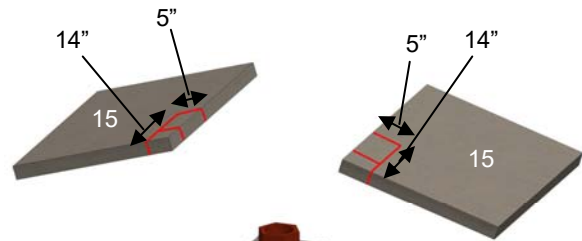


Figure 28. Oven Roof

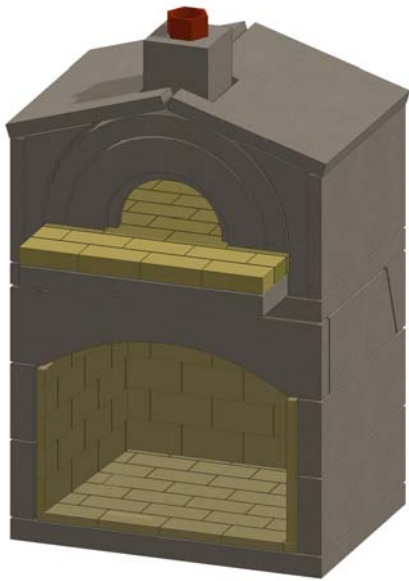


Figure 29. Assembly Complete

3.3 Exterior finishing

The exterior of the fireplace may be finished in any masonry-compatible material. Exterior veneers may be fabricated stone, thin veneer or full bed depth natural stone, tile, brick or stucco.

If the exterior finish will be stucco, stain, tile or manufactured thin stone, wrap the outside of the firebox with metal lathe. Attach metal lathe to the firebox using concrete nails, tapcons, masonry or concrete anchors. Natural stone veneers (whether full bed depth or thin veneer), full size brick, concrete pavers, CMU block, etc., do not require metal lathe.

Ensure the same refractory mortar used to build the kit is used to install these materials.

4.0 Operating Instructions

4.1 Safety Precautions

A fireplace and pizza oven can bring many hours of enjoyment, warmth, and great cooking, if operated and maintained properly. Certain safety precautions must be observed to eliminate the dangers associated with fire and provide a satisfactory fire with minimal smoke. A pizza oven can easily generate temperatures of 800°F or more, and can be dangerous if proper clothing and tools are not used. Using the fireplace and oven simultaneously will also require taking extra precautions to protect against the potential for burns.

Combustible materials in the vicinity of the oven and fireplace openings may be at risk.

WARNING: WHEN OPERATING THE MEZZO™ VENT FREE COMBO, WEAR PROPER CLOTHING AND USE PROPER OVEN AND FIREPLACE TOOLS WITH EACH APPLIANCE. ENSURE THAT COMBUSTIBLE MATERIALS NOT REQUIRED FOR THEIR OPERATION, ARE KEPT AWAY FROM THE UNIT.

- A. When burning wood use solid, seasoned wood only. Do not use scrap wood or artificial wax based logs, treated coal or woods dipped in pine tar or pitch.
- B. Never use gasoline, charcoal lighting fluid, or other combustible liquids when starting a fire.
- C. Keep combustible furniture/pillows at least four feet from the opening.
- D. Never leave the fire unattended.
- E. Be extremely careful when adding wood and handling fireplace tools. Never throw, kick or by any other means force wood into the firebox as this could damage the firebrick and oven walls that could result in permanent damage and void the warranty. Stress cracks from thermal cycling are normal.
- F. Do not alter the fireplace or pizza oven to the extent that it would jeopardize the structural integrity of the unit. Drilling or cutting a hole for a gas line is acceptable. Use only Stone Age authorized equipment with this fireplace.
- G. It is advisable that long-sleeved shirts be worn when inserting and removing wood or food into/from the oven.
- H. Use a non-combustible oven mitt when stoking and adding wood to the fire, and when inserting and removing or turning food.

4.2 Tools

Special tools are available for the management of oven fires and inserting and removing wood and food. These tools can be obtained online, or from local retailers. Some choices are shown in Figure 30.



Figure 30. Fireplace and Pizza Tools

4.3 Selection of Wood

Use cured wood logs only. Scrap wood produces sparks. Treated wood, coal, or woods dipped in pine tar should not be used because they may leave a combustible residue in the fireplace and chimney.

Use of seasoned wood is preferred.

The amount of heat available from logs will depend on the type of wood, its dryness, quantity of wood and the size of the logs. Ten pounds of twigs will produce as much heat as a 10 pound log, but will produce it much faster because the air supply is more available.

4.4 Softwood vs. Hardwood

Wood is divided into two classes, hard and soft woods. Each has a use in a fireplace and each has advantages and disadvantages.

The hardwood category includes such woods as oak, walnut, birch, elm and maple. Softwoods include pine, fir, cedar and spruce.

Selection of wood depends on the type of fire you want. Softwoods are good to offset a morning chill because the fire develops faster. Hardwoods are preferable for a slower burning and uniform heat output.

Softwoods contain a highly flammable resin that will leave creosote soot in the chimney flue. This often

results in sparking. Burning softwood exclusively will require more frequent inspection and cleaning of the chimney.

Experienced fire builders often use small amounts of softwood kindling and newspaper when starting a split hardwood log fire.

4.5 Seasoned Wood

Most freshly cut “green” wood will not burn well and will smoke. The pressure of moisture and resin inside green wood will build under heat and explode as sparks. Therefore, it is recommended that only seasoned wood be used in your fireplace.

Most wood requires 9 to 12 months of seasoning and drying to reduce the moisture content enough to produce good steady fires. Ensure that you buy only seasoned wood, or if you buy green wood (usually cheaper), store it properly to aid in the seasoning process. The following steps will assist in the seasoning process.

- A. Stack wood loosely to permit maximum air circulation.
- B. Do not stack wood on the ground. Use a wood rack or stack on scrap lumber. Storage on the ground will cause rotting and insect infiltration.
- C. Cover wood stacks with a tarp so that it is not excessively exposed to the elements such as snow and rain.
- D. Do not stack wood against the walls of your home.

4.6 Cooking

If the oven has been exposed to moisture 48 hours prior to use, build a small fire and heat the oven to 250-300°F for two hours before increasing the heat to cooking temperature. An easy solution is to burn an 8-10 pound bag of match light charcoal and let it burn completely. This will slowly draw out the moisture that the oven has absorbed.

The recommended cooking temperature range for this wood fired oven is 350° to 600°F. Time of cooking will depend on the temperature and the item being cooked. The floor is the heat source that will do most of the cooking. An infra-red temperature gauge like that shown in Figure 18 can be used to measure temperature at any location in and around the oven.

Cooking in a wood-fired oven is somewhat like grilling or smoking meats in that there are many variables,

such as the type of wood used, ambient temperature and humidity, oven temperature, and thickness of crust and toppings, that affect the outcome, Be prepared to spend a few times testing recipes and techniques while learning the nature of cooking on your Mezzo. Practice and experimentation will show how to best cook your favorite foods.

Tips for cooking pizzas:

- A traditional Italian pizza with a thin crust and a thin layer of toppings should cook at 600°F or hotter for 3-6 minutes.
- A medium pizza with heavy toppings may cook best at 400°F-500°F and will require a longer cooking times, perhaps 15-25 minutes.
- For thicker pizzas with heavier toppings, lower temperatures are required to thoroughly cook the toppings without burning.

Cook the pizza directly on the floor of the oven. Place it in the oven using a long-handled paddle called a peel, using hot mitts or hot pads. Slide the pizza from the preparation surface to the peel, and then onto the cooking surface using a slight jerking technique.

WARNING: Be mindful of the hot surfaces of your oven. Because of the high temperatures, extra caution should be used when cooking with a wood-fired oven. Use proper, long-handled tools and protective mitts when working around the opening or reaching into the hot oven.

5.0 Cleaning, Inspection and Maintenance

As is the case with most other equipment, cleanliness is the best maintenance practice and will contribute too many hours of warmth and pleasure.

WARNING: DO NOT CLEAN THE FIRE-PLACE WHEN IT IS HOT.

A. Creosote – Formation and 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 shall be inspected at

least twice a year during the heating season to determine when a creosote buildup has occurred. If a significant layer of creosote has accumulated (3 mm or more), it should be removed to reduce the risk of a chimney fire.

B. Disposal of ashes - Ashes should be placed in a metal container with a tight-fitting lid, and taken outside and placed 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.

C. Spot check the refractory bricks and mortar for small cracks. It will expand slightly with the heat, and then contract as it cools. Replace refractory bricks when the cracks open more than ¼”; or when pits become extensive and deeper than 3/16”; or when any piece of refractory larger than 2 inches in diameter becomes dislodged.

D. If creosote has accumulated, it should be removed to reduce the risk of a chimney fire. Clean the chimney as outlined below or have the chimney cleaned by a professional chimney sweep.

WARNING: DO NOT USE CHEMICAL CHIMNEY CLEANERS THAT ARE Poured ON A HOT FIRE. THE CHEMICAL CLEANER CAN BE DANGEROUS AND GENERALLY WILL ONLY WORK ON THE FLUE SECTION NEAREST THE FIRE, LEAVING THE REST OF THE FLUE UNAFFECTED.

E. Inspect the top cap and opening in your chimney top and remove any debris that could clog it. If possible, birds will often nest there, and it must be kept clear of nest material.

H. Cover the firebox opening with a damp sheet and seal with masking tape to retain soot in the firebox while cleaning.

I. Inspect the entire flue from the top down for obstructions. Use a flexible handled cleaning brush.

J. Check the flue from inside the fireplace with the damper open for obstructions.

K. After completion of cleaning, use a vacuum cleaner to remove all soot and residue from the fire-box.

6.0 Finishing Specifications

Approximate finishing specifications, firebrick count, and mortar coverage are estimated in Table 4 below. Note that firebrick is included with this kit.

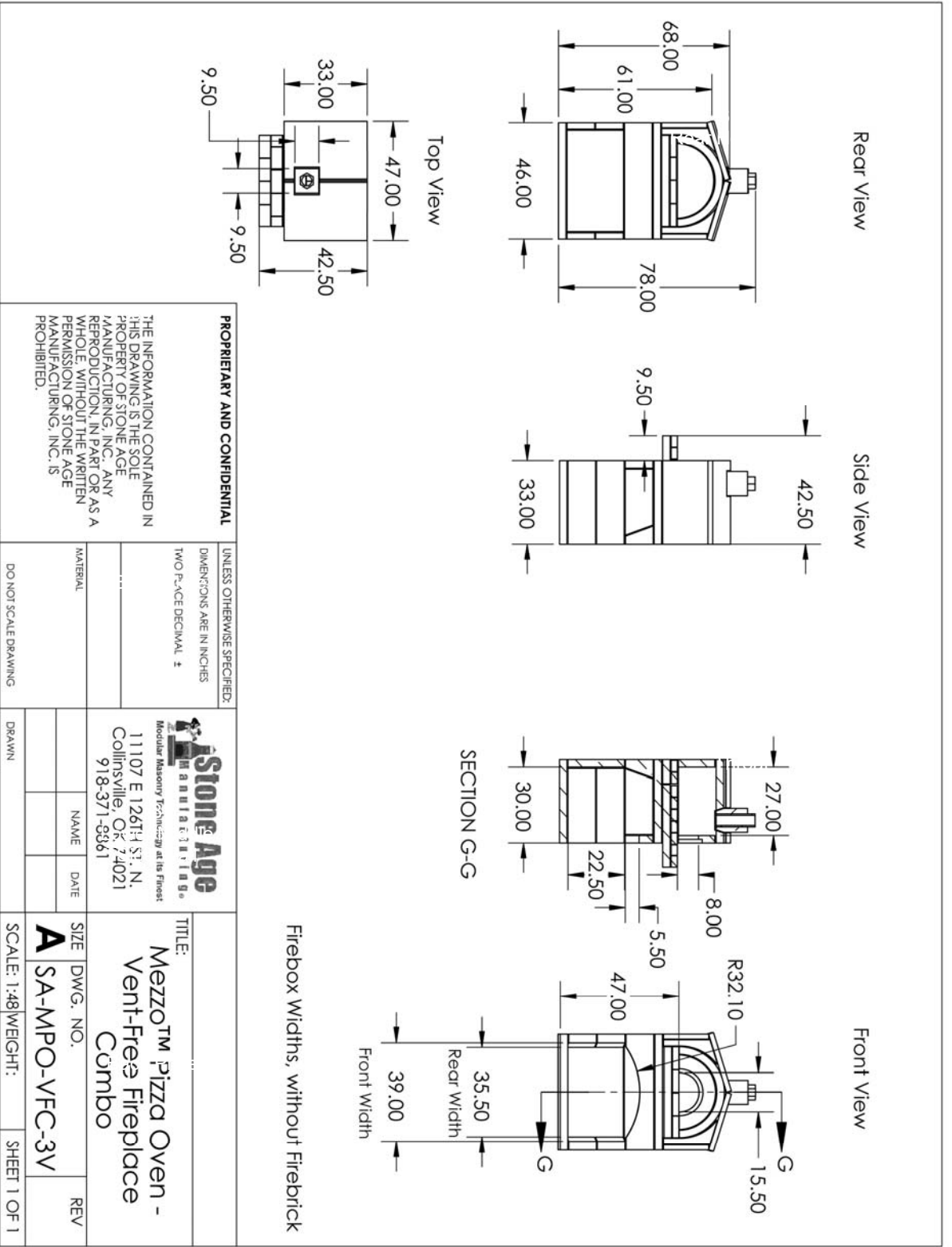
Mortar coverage amounts may vary due to weather conditions, type of finish material, size of mortar joints, and skill and efficiency of the mason or installer.

Table 4 does not account for waste. Add the appropriate waste factor for your material type and skill level.

Table 4. Finishing Requirements

Kit Components	
Surface Area Corner Length	67 square feet 24 Linear feet
Ready-Mix Mortar Required for Kit Assembly	5 Buckets/Bags
Mortar Required for Kit Finishing	4 - 7 Buckets/Bags
Firebrick Required	85 Split Brick & 42 Full Brick (Included)

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The products of Stone Age Manufacturing, Inc. (“Stone Age”) have been carefully manufactured and the components assembled to give the customer a quality product. Stone Age warrants to the original purchaser the materials that it provides to the customer against defects in manufacture for a period of twenty-five (25) years from the date of purchase on UL-127 listed fireplaces, for a period of five (5) years from the date of purchase on all unlisted fireplaces, fire pits, and other masonry components. Other accessory items or components offered, but not produced by Stone Age Manufacturing, Inc., shall be covered by their manufacturer’s warranties. This Limited Warranty covers only actual manufacturing defects in the Stone Age product and does not cover defects or faulty workmanship in the installation of the product or the masonry or other structure in which it is installed. Also this warranty does not cover items that have been damaged due to over-heating, modification, improper storage or maintenance. Stone Age shall repair or replace, at its option, any defective Stone Age product component upon receipt of written notice addressed to Stone Age. This Limited Warranty covers only replacement of any defective components within the product itself occurring during the warranty period and does not cover the cost of installation or removal from a fixed location. **NO OTHER WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, ARE MADE, INCLUDING IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR PARTICULAR PURPOSES WHICH ARE SPECIFICALLY DISCLAIMED.** Stone Age is not liable for damages or injury to persons or property or other incidental or consequential damages.

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