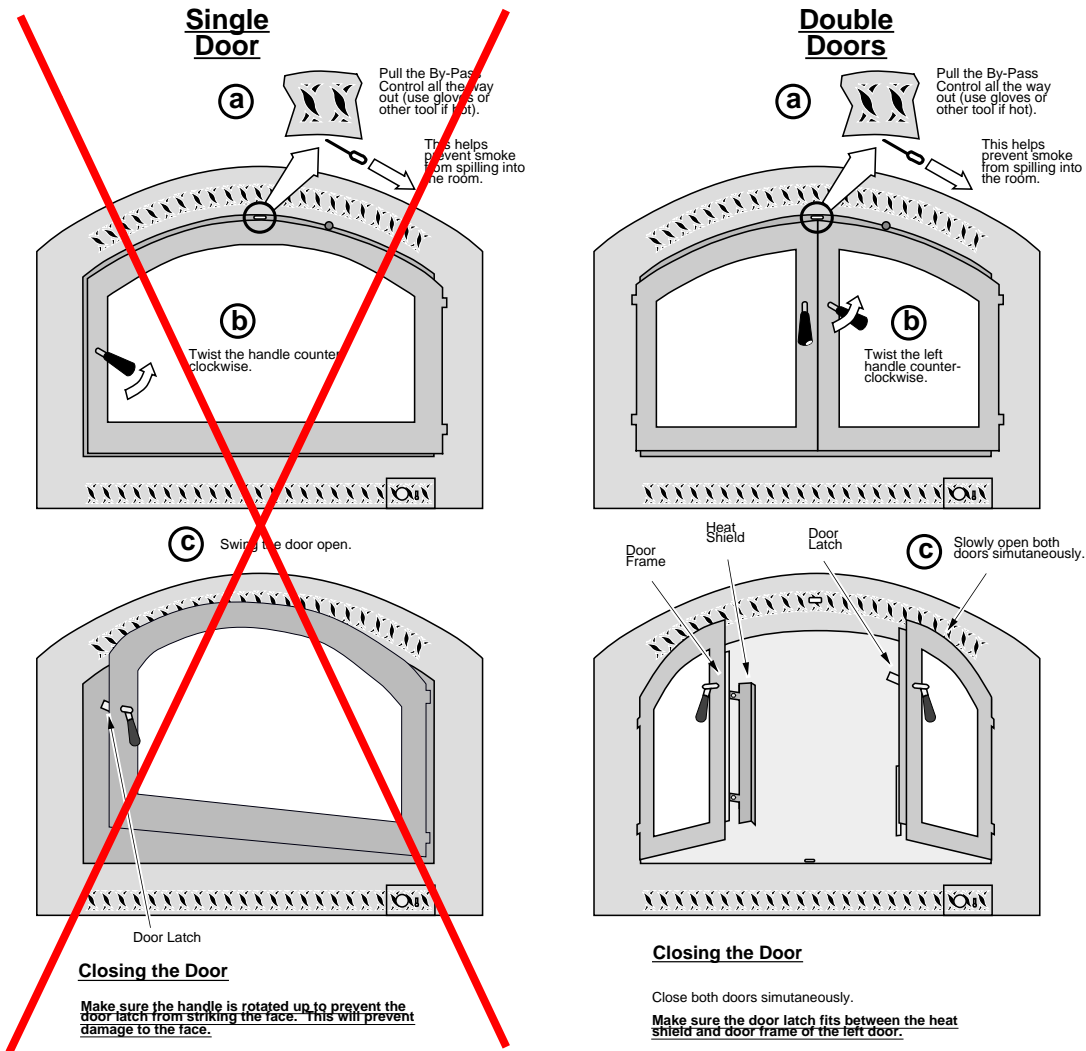


Opening the Door(s)

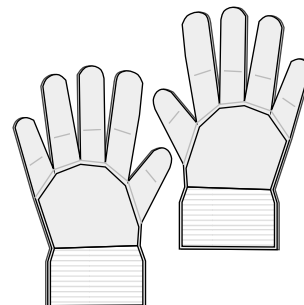


Warning: When closing the doors, make sure the door latch does not strike the front of the left side door. This will damage the finish on the doors.

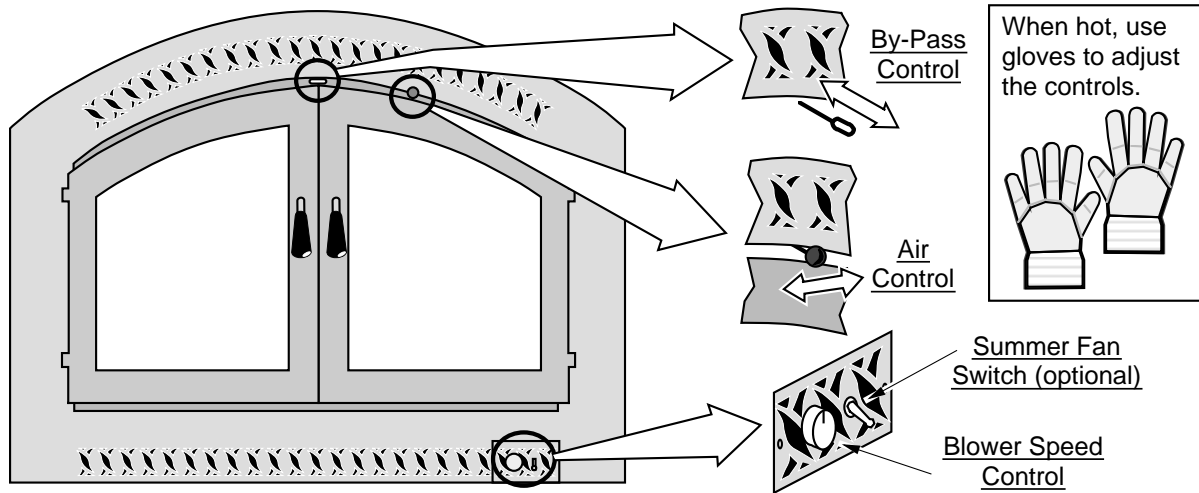
Opening the Doors while the Fireplace is Hot

Warning: Open the by-pass prior to opening the doors. This will help prevent smoke from entering the room. Also, open the doors slowly, to allow airflow inside the firebox to stabilize.

Warning: The door handles becomes hot during operation - use gloves if necessary.



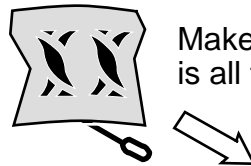
Location of Controls



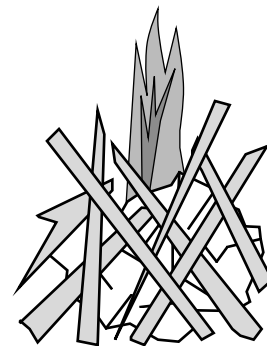
Starting a Fire

Since the dawn of time man has debated the best way to start a fire. Some use the boy-scout "tee-pee", some prefer the "tic-tac-toe" stack. Either way, review the hints and warnings below to ensure proper fire starting.

- Make sure the by-pass is open while starting a fire (leave it open for the first 15 minutes).



- Make sure the air control is open (all the way to the left). If additional air is needed, open the doors 1/4" during the first five minutes of start-up.
- If the smoke does not pass up the chimney, ball up one sheet of newspaper, place it in the center of the grate and light it. This should start the chimney drafting (this eliminates "cold air blockage").
- **Never** use gasoline, gasoline-type lantern fuel, kerosene, charcoal lighter fluid, or similar liquids to start or "freshen up" a fire in this fireplace. Keep all such liquids well away from the fireplace while it is in use.
- ~~• If using a firestarter, use only products specifically designed for fireplaces — follow the manufacturer's instructions carefully.~~
- Use plenty of kindling to ensure the fireplace reaches a proper temperature. Once the kindling is burning rapidly, place a few larger pieces of wood onto the fire.

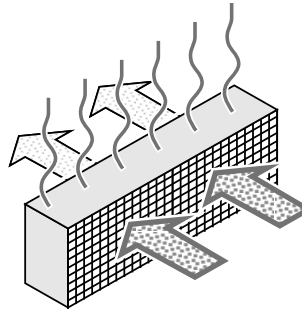


Maintaining Catalytic Burn-Off

This fireplace uses a catalytic combustor to increase heat transfer to the room and reduce emissions.

The catalytic combustor takes dirty smoke and turns it into extra heat and cleaner emissions.

NOTE: If the combustor is engaged (bypass closed) when the fireplace is still cool, it will not work, leading to dirty smoke, no extra heat, and a dirtier combustor.



Warning: The bypass control becomes hot during operation - use gloves or a tool to prevent burns.

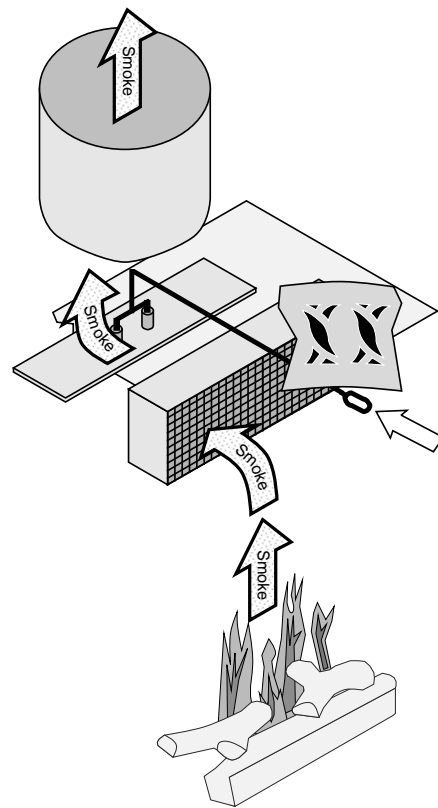
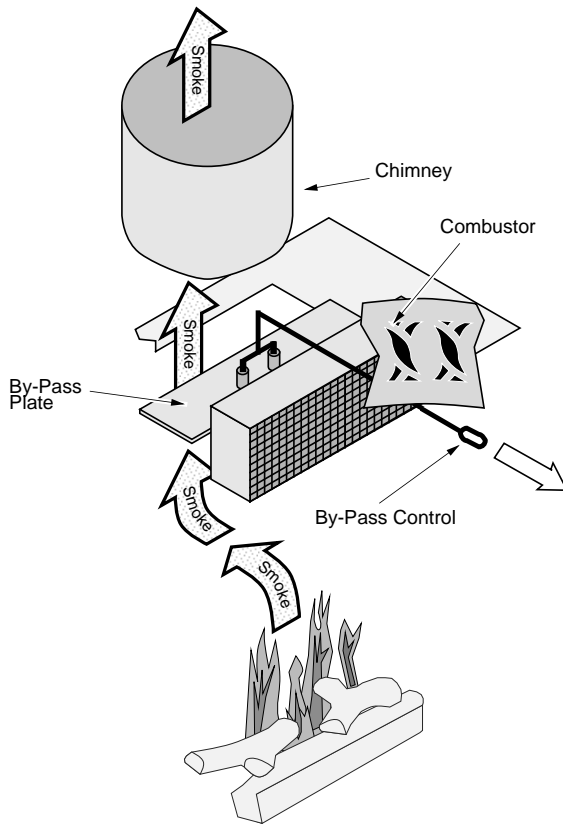
Follow the directions below to utilize the combustor to its fullest potential.

- Keep the by-pass open (pulled out) until the fireplace becomes hot (approximately 15 to 30 minutes).
- Close the by-pass (push in) when the fireplace is hot.
- Keep the by-pass closed (pushed in) while the fireplace is operating, except when re-loading.

Hint: The combustor can be viewed through the glass from below. You will notice the combustor glowing red when the combustor is working effectively.

With the by-pass open (pulled out), the smoke passes through the by-pass and does not go through the combustor.

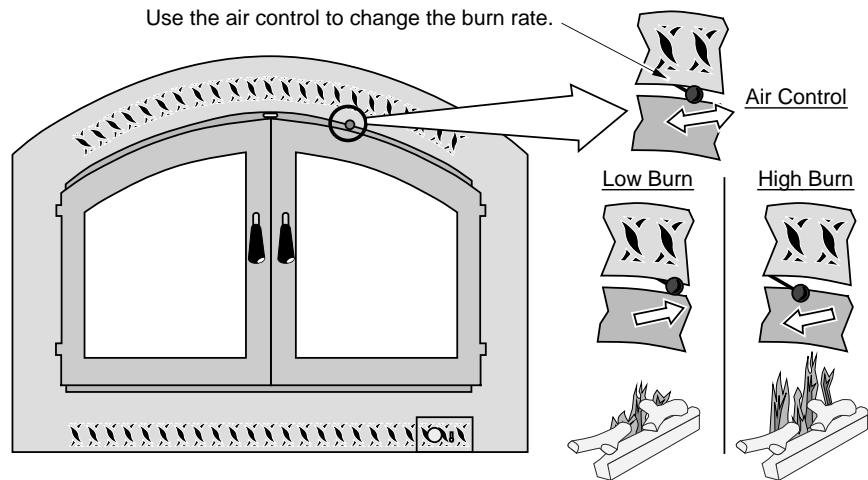
With the by-pass closed (pushed in), the smoke passes through the combustor.



- An optional combustor temperature probe is available from your dealer. It allows you to monitor the combustor temperature, which light off if the temperature is above 600° F.

Adjusting the Burn Rate

Use the air control slider to control the burn rate of the fireplace. See the illustration below for details.



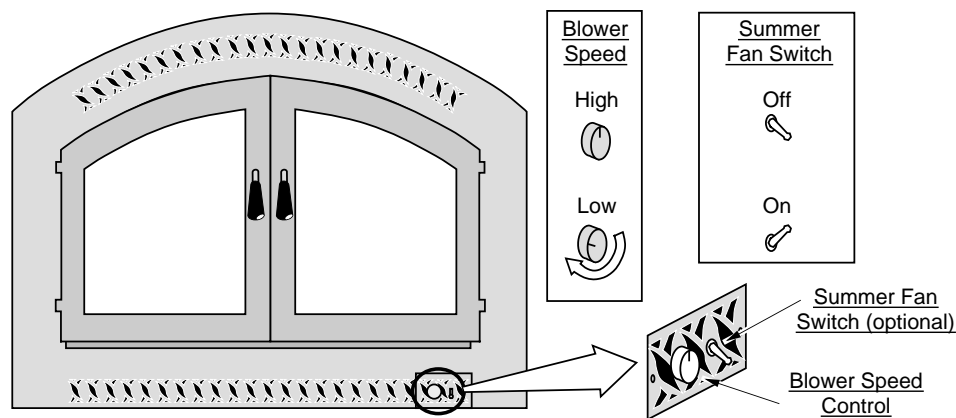
Warning: The air control becomes hot during operation - use gloves or a tool to prevent burns.

Hint: The air control may take several minutes to influence the burn rate. When making adjustments, you may wish to let the fireplace burn for 10 minutes to gauge performance.

Hint: The blower may be used to affect heat output (i.e.: to reduce heat output, turn the blower down).

Blower Operation

The blower will turn on once the fireplace is up to temperature. This is typically 15 to 30 minutes after starting the fire. Follow the directions below to alter the blower speed.



Note: The blower will shut off when the doors are opened.

Optional Summer Fan Switch

The optional summer fan switch allows the blower to be turned on even if the fireplace is cool. This allows the blower to circulate air into the home during summer months.

Re-Loading the Fireplace

Follow the directions below to minimize smoke spillage while re-loading the fireplace.

- 1 Pull the by-pass out all the way (use a glove or tool).
- 2 Move the air control to high (all the way left).
- 3 Open the door slightly. Let the airflow inside the firebox to stabilize before opening the doors fully.
- 4 Load wood onto the fire (on top of the grate).

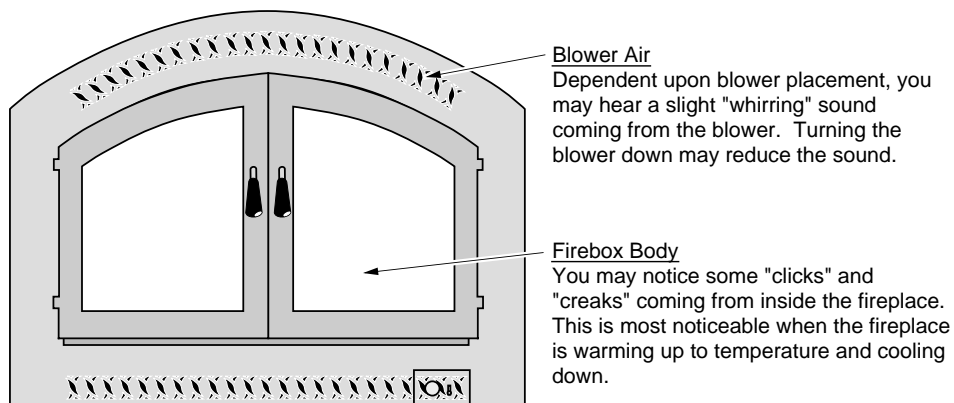
Overnight Burn

This fireplace is large enough to accommodate overnight, 10 to 12 hour burns. Follow the steps below to achieve an overnight burn.

- 1 Get the fireplace hot by opening the air control (all the way left) and letting the fireplace burn on high for 15 minutes.
- 2 Load as much wood as possible. Use large pieces if possible.
- 3 Let the fireplace burn on high for 15 minutes to keep the fireplace hot, then turn the air control to low.
- 4 In the morning the fireplace should still be hot, with embers in the coal bed. Stir the coals and load small pieces of wood to re-ignite the fire, if desired.

Note: Differences in chimney height and draft may lower overall burn times.

Normal Operating Sounds



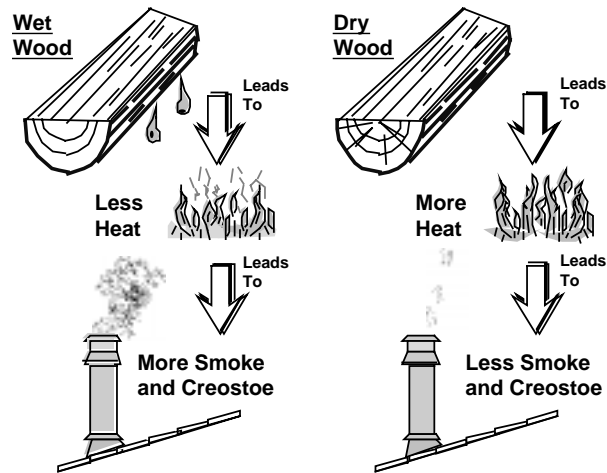
Hints for Burning

- Get the appliance hot before adjusting to low burn
- Use smaller pieces of wood during start-up and high burns to increase temperature
- Use larger pieces of wood for overnight or sustained burns
- Stack the wood tightly together to establish a longer burn
- Leave a bed of ashes (1/2" deep) to allow for longer burns
- Be considerate of neighbors & the environment: burn dry wood only
- Burn small, intense fires instead of large, slow burning fires when possible
- Learn your appliance's operating characteristics to obtain optimum performance

Selecting Wood

Dry Wood is Key

Dry wood burns hot, emits less smoke and creates less creosote.



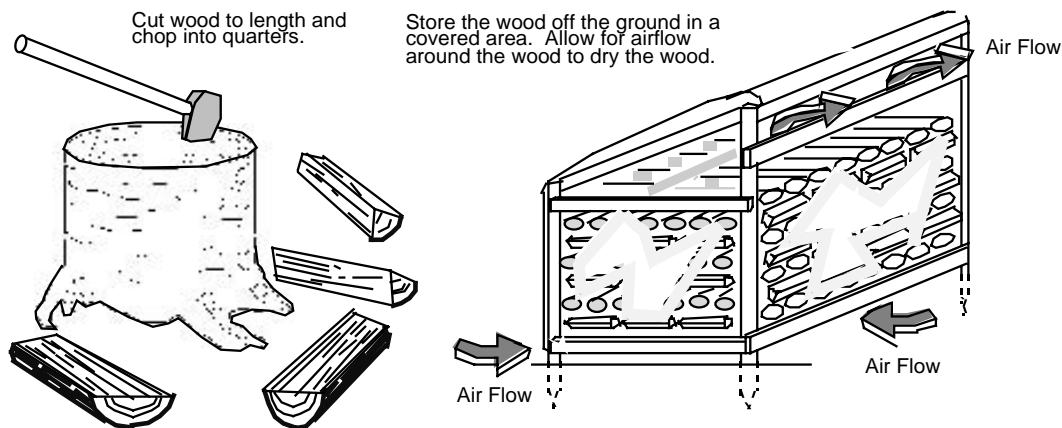
Testing Wood Moisture

Wood cut, split and stored in a dry area will be fully dry within a year. This insures dry wood. If purchasing wood for immediate use, test the wood with a moisture meter. Some experienced wood burners can measure wood moisture by knocking pieces together and listening for a clear "knock" and not a "thud".

Why Dry Wood is Key

Wet wood, when burned, must release water stored within the wood. This cools the fire, creates creosote, and hampers a complete burn. Ask any experienced wood burner and he or she will agree: dry wood is crucial to good performance.

Wood Cutting and Storage



Don't Burn Treated Wood, Wax Logs, Coal, Garbage, Etc.

This fireplace has a catalytic combustor (see page 9) designed specifically to work with emissions from cord wood. Other fuels may clog or contaminate the combustor, leading to a drastic loss in heat output, increased emissions, and damage to the combustor.

In addition, fuel other than cord wood may burn excessively hot, leading to a serious fire hazard.

Troubleshooting

Problem	Possible Cause
Smoke Enters Room During Start-Up	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cold Air Blockage - burn a piece of newspaper to establish a draft. • By-pass is Closed - Open the by-pass by pulling the ring above the door all the way out. • Close the doors - if the flame is not getting enough air, first make sure the air control is open (all the way left). If additional air is needed, a small crack in the door is all that is needed.
Kindling Does Not Start - Fire Smolders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cold Air Blockage - burn a piece of newspaper to establish a draft. • Not enough starter paper - use additional newspaper if necessary. • By-pass is Closed - Open the by-pass by pulling the ring above the door all the way out. • Not enough air - first make sure the air control is open (all the way left). If additional air is needed, a small crack in the door is all that is needed.
Smoke Enters Room While Re-Loading	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By-Pass is Closed - Open the by-pass (the ring above the doors) using gloves or a tool before opening the door. • Insufficient Draft - Chimney height and outside conditions can negatively affect draft. In these cases a small amount of smoke may enter the home. Adding more pipe or a draft-inducing cap may help.
Fireplace Does Not Burn Hot Enough	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wood is Wet - see the section "Selecting Wood" on page 12 for details on wood. • Insufficient Draft - Chimney height and outside conditions can negatively affect draft. In these cases the fire may burn slowly. Adding more pipe or a draft-inducing cap may help. • Air Control is Not Wide Open - Make sure the air control is all the way to the left. Slide the control back and forth rapidly to insure the control is not stuck.
Blower Does Not Run	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fireplace is Not Up to Temperature - This is normal. The blower will come on when the fireplace is hot - usually 15 to 30 minutes. • Electricity is Cut to the Blower - Check the household breaker or fuse to make sure it is operable.
Faceplate is Cold	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is Normal - The air leading into the firebox comes from the exterior. In some cases this air comes into the firebox and exits up the chimney. This will not damage the fireplace nor cool the home much.
Fireplace Does Not Burn Overnight	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The doors are not sealing - See the section "Check the Door Seal, Adjust if Necessary" on page 16 for details.