Fireplace

SUPERIOR
The Fireplace Company

Care and Operations Manual

Warranty and Service Instructions For Superior's Wood Burning Fireplace Models

HCE-3550A
HCE-4050A
HCE-4550A
HC-3320A
HC-3820A
HC-4320A
RD-3300A
RD-3800A
RD-4300A
LBR-3824
LBR-4324
LBC-3824
LBC-4324
BCF-3885
BCF-4385
BRF-3875
BRF-4375
TMC-4500
TM-4500
CR-3835R
CR-3835L
CC-5700R
CC-5700L
ST-3840A
PF-9000
PR-7800
CHD-38
CHD-43
RHD-38
RHD-43
EST-48

The information contained in this manual applies to all model fireplaces identified on this page. This information will help you obtain safe and dependable service from your Superior fireplace system. Keep this document in a safe place for future reference.

Before you start your first fire, read this Care and Operations Manual carefully to be sure you understand your fireplace system completely. Failure to follow these suggestions could result in hazardous operation or fireplace malfunction, creating a serious potential for personal injury and/or property damage.

If you have any questions regarding the safe use or operation of you fireplace, contact your local Superior distributor, your contractor/builder or Superior Fireplace Company.

PLEASE RETAIN THIS MANUAL FOR FUTURE REFERENCE.

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GENERAL SAFETY PRECAUTIONS IMPORTANT! READ AND UNDERSTAND BEFORE YOUR FIRST FIRE.

1. Use SOLID WOOD only for fuel. It is best to use dry and well seasoned hardwood. Softwoods tend to burn very quickly. Solid scrap construction lumber produces excessive sparks. DO NOT use treated wood, artificial wax base logs, charcoal, coal, trash, driftwood or woods that have been dipped in tar, pitch, creosote, etc. Wood products made with synthetic binders, such as plywood, produce abnormally high temperatures and sputtering, smoking fires.

2. 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 any flammable liquids a safe distance from the fireplace.

3. Keep the chimney damper open while any fire or smoldering embers are present.

4. Never block or restrict the room air intake grille across the bottom front or the warm air outlet grille across the top front of the fireplace.

5. With the fire burning, close the protective mesh screens to keep sparks and embers INSIDE the firebox.

6. Keep any combustible furniture or decorative pillows at least 36" (914 mm) from the fireplace opening.

7. Never leave your fireplace unattended while it is burning.

8. Be careful adding wood fuel to the fire or handling fireplace tools such as shovels, tongs or pokers.

9. Never modify or alter your fireplace system in any way. To do so may create a potential fire hazard and void Superior's Limited Warranty.

10. The bottom refractory can be cracked by excessive abuse such as tossing heavy logs onto the grate or gouging with fireplace tools. Exercise caution when adding wood to your fireplace.

11. DO NOT use a fireplace insert or any other product not specified by Superior for use with this fireplace.

12. If you are using your fireplace as a "decorative appliance", such as with a permanently installed gas log set, the fireplace damper must be permanently fixed in the open position.

13. Always ensure that an adequate supply of replacement combustion air from the outside of the house is accessible to the fire to support normal combustion. Fireplaces consume large volumes of air during the normal combustion process. In the event the home is tightly sealed with modern energy efficient features, Superior's optional combustion air kit may not provide all the air required to support combustion. Superior is not responsible for any smoking or related problems that may result from the lack of adequate combustion air. It is the responsibility of the builder/contractor to ensure that adequate combustion air has been provided for the fireplace.

14. Superior Fireplace Company does not warranty "smoke free" operation nor are we responsible for inadequate system draft caused by mechanical systems, general construction conditions, inadequate chimney heights, adverse wind conditions and/or unusual environmental factors or conditions beyond our control.

GENERAL INFORMATION

1. The all-steel, multi-wall firebox is the heat center of the system. It is well insulated for safe clearance to combustibles.

2. The hearth floor of the firebox is a brick pattern reinforced refractory base for your fire. On certain models, the sides and rear of the firebox are also refractory for authenticity and safety.

3. The metal chimney sections extending from the firebox top to beyond your roof are two walled and air-cooled. The inner passage, or flue, provides the exit for smoke and gases.

4. The flue damper is either fully open or fully closed by the handle you find in the center and top of the firebox. It must be open when fire is present so smoke and gases can escape. It should be closed only when the fire is completely out – keeping room air from being lost up the flue.

5. The screens prevent fire, sparks and embers from popping out of the firebox while a fire is burning. Pull screens back when adding wood to the firebox.

6. Why use a fuel grate? Besides positioning the firebed properly, it protects the refractory floor, back and sides of the fireplace. Further, it ensures a proper flow of combustion air into and around the firebed. The Superior grate, if provided, must be used at all times when burning. Your warranty may be voided without the use of this grate.

7. Remember, your fireplace is not intended to heat your entire home. Certain models, such as the PF, PR, CC, and ST-A Series are not intended as a primary or secondary heat source. Their unique designs are intended for architectural, decorating and aesthetic considerations.

FUELS

Never Use Coal in Your Fireplace

Your Superior fireplace system is not designed to be used with coal derivative products. The combustion process of certain types of coal can deposit corrosive materials in the fireplace and chimney system which can lead to premature product failure. Never use coal as a fuel in a Superior fireplace system.

Decorative Gas Log Sets

If your Superior fireplace system was installed with a gas line and you wish to install a decorative gas appliance (gas log set), it must contain an automatic shut-off device and be installed in accordance with lcoal codes and/or the National Fuel Gas Code, ANSI Z 223.1A and NFPA-54-1988.

CAUTION: WHEN USING THE DECORATIVE GAS APPLIANCE, THE FIRELACE DAMPER MUST BE SET IN THE FULLY OPEN POSITION.

Wood Fuel Pointers

Wood is a wonderful renewable fuel source. Normally it burns clean, leaving only a minimum of waste ash, provides comforting heat and can provide a variety of aromas and visual images.

NOTE: DIAGRAMS & ILLUSTRATIONS NOT TO SCALE

You will want to know which woods are best for use. Sometimes you may want a quick, short fire to offset a morning chill. Soft woods are preferable in this case. Other times you would want more slow burning and a uniform heat output. Hardwoods are preferable for this use.

The amount of heat available from the logs will be about equal on a weight basis. However, logs are generally not weighed so the amount of heat will depend on:

1. The type of wood used.
2. How dry it is.
3. How many logs you put in.
4. The size of the logs.

The last statement means that one big log weighing 10 pounds has as much heating potential as 10 pounds of twigs. However, air cannot get at the solid log to feed the fire so the solid log will burn slowly. While you would get the same amount of heat out of either fire, the smaller the pieces of wood and the more air space around them, the faster the fire will burn.

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 non-combustible floor or on the ground, well away from all combustible materials, pending final disposal. If the ashes are to be disposed of by burial in soil or other wise locally dispersed, they should be retained in the closed container until all cinders have thoroughly cooled.

Softwood vs Hardwood

Softwoods contain about 15 percent highly flammable resin which generates creosote soot in the chimney flue. Burning softwood exclusively may not be as desirable nor as safe as burning denser hardwoods. Many experienced fire-builders use small amounts of softwood kindling and newspaper in conjunction with starting a fire with split hardwood logs. Here are some guidelines to remember:

1. Softwoods produce fast warming and shorter fires. Hardwoods burn less vigorously, have shorter flames and produce steady, glowing coals.

2. As a general rule, denser woods contain more potential heat per pound. Most softwoods offer moderate heat value per pound.

3. Different woods vary widely in flame heights, flame intensities, smoke characteristics and in sparking. Most hardwoods do not spark.

4. Most freshly cut "green" wood will not burn well and will smoke. Green wood can range from 10 to 40 percent less efficiency than air-dried seasoned wood.

5. Moisture and resin inside unseasoned wood cells build up pressure under heat and explode as sparks.

6. Most wood needs seasoning 9 to 12 months to reduce the moisture content and produce good steady fires. When moisture content is reduced from 60 to 20%. the gain in heat potential is nearly 7%.

7. Proper storage of wood, especially during seasoning, is essential. We recommend that you:

a. Never store wood on the ground. This will cause rotting and insect infiltration. Raise wood on flat rock or scrap wood.

b. Stack wood loosely to allow air circulation.

c. Store wood where it will not be excessively exposed to weather, such as under a tarp or under a roof.

d. Do not stack wood directly against the walls of your home.

8. Be a knowledgeable wood buyer. There is a difference in cord sizes. A standard cord stack of logs is 4 ft. high by 8 ft. long by 4 ft. deep or the equivalent of this square footage. A face cord is the same height and length as a standard cord but the depth is only the length of the logs (12, 18 or 24 inches). This is far less cubic feet than a standard cord.

If you buy by the ton, remember that wood becomes lighter as it dries. When buying green or wet wood, ask for some extra to allow for the extra water you will be getting.

9. When comparing woods of the same moisture content and same species, we find most woods have approximately the same heating potential per pound.

However, most wood is sold by volume, not by weight. To determine the best heating source, look at the density of various wood types. (Density is the weight for a given size.) The higher the density, the more potential heat output. A standard cord has a volume of 128 cubic feet. This figure also includes the air space between and around the wood. The actual volume in a standard cord is between 60 and 100 cubic feet; depending on how tightly the wood is packed.

NOTE: DIAGRAMS & ILLUSTRATIONS NOT TO SCALE

Assuming that you are comparing two standard cords of different species but the same volume and moisture content, the denser species will provide more BTU's. The table of wood species/densities reveals more helpful guidelines.

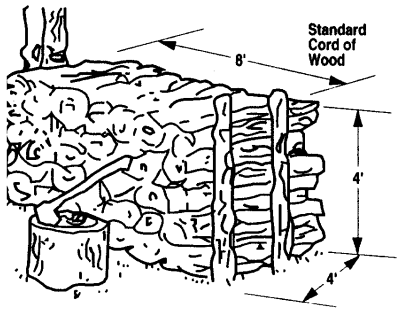


Figure 1

HARDWOODS	DENSITY
Alser, Red	.41
Ash	.49-.60
Aspen	.38-.39
Basswood, American	.37
Beech, American	.64
Birch	.55-.65
Butternut	.38
Cherry, Black	.50
Chestnut, American	.43
Cottonwood	.34-.40
Elm	.60.63
Hackberry	.53
Hickory, Pecan	.60.66
Hickory, True	.69-.75
Honey locust	.66 (est.)
Locust, Black	.69
Magnolia	.48-.50
Maple	.48-.63
Oak, Red	.59-.67
Oak, White	.64-.88
Poplar	.42
Sassafras	.42
Sweet gum	.52
Sycamore, American	.49
Tanoak	.64 (est.)
Tupelo	.50
Walnut, Black	.55
Willow, Black	.39
SOFTWOODS	**DENSITY**
Bald cypress	.46
Cedar	.31-.47
Douglas Fir	.46-.50
Fir	.32-.43
Hemlock	.40-.45
Larch, Western	.52
Pine	.39-.59
Redwood	.35-.40
Spruce	.35-.41
Tamarack	.53

STARTING A FIRE

1. To start a fire in a Superior fireplace properly, first check the operation of the flue damper.

The design of the flue damper assembly varies for some model fireplaces. For most standard front open and corner opening fireplaces (with the exception of the RD, HC, HCE "A" Series, TM and TMC Models) the damper is activated by a center mounted handle. The damper is opened by pulling the handle forward. To close, the handle is pushed all the way to the back of the firebox. The damper is NOT ADJUSTABLE between the open and closed position.

For Superior's EST-48, RD, HC and HCE "A" Series Models, pull the damper handle forward to open. The lintel extension is attached to the damper handle and will be visible if the damper is open. Push the damper handle back and up to close until you hear the damper lock closed. If the damper is not locked, it will fall open and the lintel extension will be visible again. The TM-4500 and TMC-4500 dampers work in the opposite manner. The damper is opened by pushing the handle to the rear of the firebox. To close the damper, the handle is pulled all the way to the front of the firebox.

The damper handles on the CC-5700, PF-9000 and PR-7800 fireplaces are attached vertically in the center of the fireplaces. To open, twist the handle either clockwise or counter clockwise and push up on the handle. To close, pull handle down and twist 1/4 turn either clockwise or counter clockwise.

To open the damper on the ST-A Series, slide handle to the left and release. Damper will open automatically. To close, pull handle down and slide to the right.

Note: *The ST-A damper may be operated from both firebox openings. There are two (2) damper handle brackets, located in each fireplace opening. The damper handle may be secured in either bracket.*

2. The grate in the firebox should be centered on or over the bottom hearth so your fire can breath properly. Crumble and twist plenty of newspapers UNDER the grate and criss-cross some small dry kindling sticks on top of the paper or on the bottom of the grate.

3. Build a pyramid of three split logs (split will start much faster). Arrange the uneven wood to provide plenty of air space between.

4. Now, light the paper at both sides of the firebox.

5. Close the screens to prevent the escape of sparks and embers.

6. Close the damper only when your fire is completely out and ashes are cold. Keep closed when fireplace is not in use to prevent unnecessary loss of heated or cooled air.

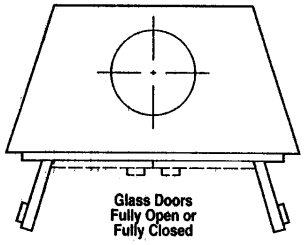
GLASS DOOR SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

Superior offers glass door enclosures in three different styles; "All-Glass™", twin pane and bi-fold design with tempered glass panes.

The PF, PR, ST-A and CC Series fireplaces come standard with specially designed glass doors. Removal or modifications to the standard glass doors may void your warranty and cause a smoking condition.

WARNING: IF YOUR FIREPLACE IS EQUIPPED WITH SUPERIOR GLASS DOORS, (OTHER THAN A PR, PF OR ST-A) IT SHOULD BE OPERATED WITH THE DOORS FULLY OPEN OR FULLY CLOSED. IF THE DOORS ARE LEFT PARTIALLY OPEN, GAS AND FLAMES MAY BE DRAWN OUT OF THE OPENING, CREATING RISKS OF BOTH FIRE AND SMOKE.

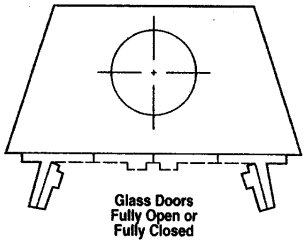
THE ST-A, PF AND PR SERIES FIREPLACES SHOULD BE OPERATED WITH BOTH SETS OF GLASS DOORS FULLY CLOSED. IF THE DOORS ARE LEFT OPEN OR PARTIALLY CLOSED, GAS AND FLAME MAY BE DRAWN OUT OF THE FIREPLACE OPENING, CREATING RISKS OF BOTH FIRE AND SMOKE. REFER TO FIGURES 2, 3, 4, 5 AND 6 FOR PROPER OPERATING CONDITIONS.



Glass Doors
Fully Open or
Fully Closed

(Twin-Pane and
All-Glass™ Doors)

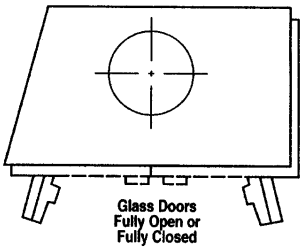
Figure 2



Glass Doors
Fully Open or
Fully Closed

(Bi-Fold Doors)

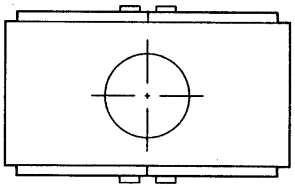
Figure 3



Glass Doors
Fully Open or
Fully Closed

CR Series

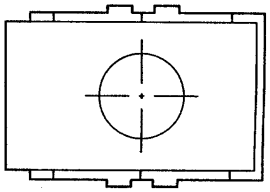
Figure 4



Both Sets of Glass Doors
Fully Closed

ST-A Series

Figure 5



Both Sets of Glass Doors
Fully Closed

PF Series

Figure 6

CAUTION: IF A SMOKING CONDITION EXISTS, GLASS DOORS SHOULD BE CLOSED DURING FIREPLACE OPERATION.

NOTE: DIAGRAMS & ILLUSTRATIONS NOT TO SCALE

Figure 3. Burner Compartment - showing location of Gas Controls – HORIZONTAL

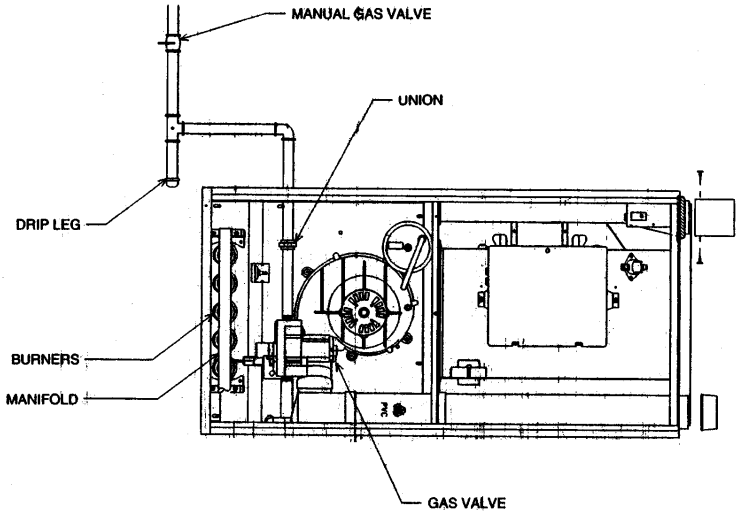
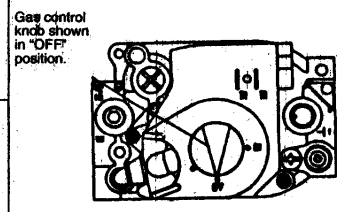


Figure 4.
Hot Surface Ignition Gas Valve



HONEYWELL VALVE

FOR YOUR SAFETY READ BEFORE OPERATING

⚠WARNING

IF YOU DO NOT FOLLOW THESE INSTRUCTIONS EXACTLY, A FIRE OR EXPLOSION MAY RESULT CAUSING PROPERTY DAMAGE, PERSONAL INJURY OR LOSS OF LIFE.

NOTE: Read and follow the Safety Information, Operating Instructions and Instructions To Turn Off Gas To Appliance located on the furnace. This label will have specific information regarding the furnace and its gas controls.

OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS (HOT SURFACE IGNITION SYSTEM)

1. STOP! Read all safety information.
2. Set the thermostat to the lowest setting.
3. Turn off all electric power to the appliance.
4. This appliance does not have a pilot. It is equipped with an ignition device which automatically lights the burner. Do not try to light the burner by hand.
5. Remove burner access door.
6. Turn manual gas control knob clockwise to "OFF" position. See Figure 4.
7. Wait five (5) minutes to clear out any gas. If you then smell gas, STOP! If you don't smell gas, go to the next step.
8. Turn on gas to main burners by turning the manual gas control knob counterclockwise to "ON" position.
9. Replace the burner access door. Be sure that attachment screws are tight.
10. Turn on all electric power to the appliance.
11. Set the thermostat to desired setting.
12. If the appliance will not operate, follow the instructions "To Turn Off Gas To The Appliance" and call your service technician or gas supplier.

TO TURN OFF GAS TO THE APPLIANCE

IMPORTANT: Shut off the manual gas valve located in the gas supply piping outside the furnace casing.

1. Set the thermostat to the lowest setting.
2. Turn off all electric power to the appliance if service is to be performed.
3. Remove the burner access door.
4. Turn the gas control knob to the "OFF" position. See Figure 4.
5. Replace burner access door.

The control lever in the PR Series has been pre-installed and is located above the rear refractory. The lever is best operated with a fireplace poker. To open the air damper, push the lever to the left. To close the air damper, push the lever to the right (*Figure 11*).

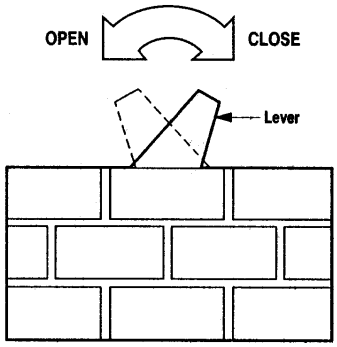


Figure 11

On the Corneramic™, the pre-installed outside combustion air control lever is located on the closed end of the fireplace opening behind the screen. To open, move the lever either up or down. To close, the lever should be moved to the center at a true vertical position (*Figure 12*).

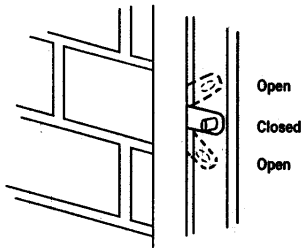


Figure 12

The control lever for the outside combustion air supply on the Estate fireplace, Model EST-48, is located in the lower right corner of the fireplace opening, behind the screen assembly. To provide for outside combustion air, move the lever knob to the right and then up and to the left to lock in place. To close, mover the lever knob to the right then down and left to lock closed (*Figure 13*).

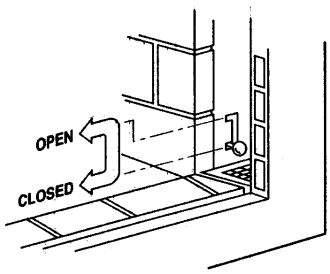


Figure 13

The outside air damper should be kept closed on all fireplaces except when the fireplace is in operation. If there is no heat present in the firebox, the air damper should be closed at night before retiring to prevent intrusion of outside air into the home.

REFRACTORIES

All fireboxes contain a furnace refractory floor. Some models also have refractory sides and backs. These refractories are reinforced with steel, but can be broken by improper use. Dropping logs on the bottom refractory and building fires directly against the refractories can cause premature burnout of these components. It may easily be repaired or replaced as costs far below repair and maintenance for masonry fireplaces.

Proper care and "burn-in" of the firebox will prolong the period of enjoyment without extensive maintenance. For the first few uses, build small fires – not roaring infernos. The materials used in the refractories contain and absorb moisture. It is important to "cure" the refractories by building only modest fires. Under normal usage, it is expected that hairline cracks will appear in the refractory surface. These hairline cracks do not affect the safe operation of the fireplace.

Refractories should be replaced when:

1. The crack opens more than 1/4" (19 mm).

2. Pitting in the surface is extensive and pits become deeper than 3/16" (4.76 mm).

3. Any piece of refractory larger than 2" (51 mm) in radius and 3/16" deep becomes dislodged.

If your refractory has a crack less than 1/4" (19 mm) in width, a simple Refractory Patch Kit, Model RPK, can easily be used to fill the crack and repair the refractory.

If conditions 1, 2 or 3 occur, the refractory should be replaced. For minor defects, repair as noted above.

MAINTENANCE GUIDELINES

Your fireplace is designed to operate trouble-free with minimum maintenance. However, like any fine appliance, it deserves and requires some housekeeping attention.

Cleaned before each use, your fireplace will perform better – and certainly look more attractive to family and friends. Before the first seasonal use in Autumn and after the last fire in Spring, it is important to inspect the fireplace system carefully. We recommend at least two complete fireplace inspections a year.

Before Each Use

1. Clean the firebox of excessive ashes. Some owners prefer to leave a small layer to insulate the cold refractory below the grate which helps fire starting.

If your particular model fireplace has a factory supplied grate attached, it is permissible to remove the grate for cleaning; however, the grate must be re-attached to the fireplace before the next burn.

2. Keep the fireplace screens clean so combustion air flows freely.

3. Spot check the brick-like refractory for small cracks. Heat from the fire expands it slightly. When it cools, it contracts.

Twice A Year Check-Up

Normally, twice a year, you should inspect your fireplace following this list:

1. Inspect the opening in your chimney top and remove any debris that could clog it. The cap is usually held in place by four (4) screws, which remove easily for checking or cleaning the full length of the flue from above. Remove the chimney top while wearing gloves to guard against any sharp metal edges.

2. Inspect the entire flue from the top down for obstructions such as birds nests, leaves, etc. This may be done by using a flexible handled chimney cleaning brush. If the chimney contains offset/return elbows; a soft brush cleaning from the top down to any elbow and then from the firebox up to the offset/return section is the proper method. The beam from a powerful flashlight will help in this inspection.

NOTE: DIAGRAMS & ILLUSTRATIONS NOT TO SCALE

3. Look up from inside the fireplace (damper open) to see any obstructions in the lower flue area. If present, shut the damper and glass doors (if installed) to seal the firebox and contain any soot that might fall. If your do not have glass doors installed, a damp sheet covering the fireplace opening and sealed with masking tape will do. Then clean the flue from the top down (if an offset system, clean per Step 2) using a proper size chimney brush with flexible pole sections. Don't open the doors or remove the sheet until all soot has settled. Vacuum, don't sweep.

4. Check the metal flashing and seals around your chimney. Seal any cracks or loose nailhead openings to prevent roof leaks.

5. Clean the firebox thoroughly by using a soft brush or equivalent.

WARNING: CONTINUED OVER FIRING CAN PERMANENTLY DAMAGE YOUR FIREPLACE SYSTEM. SOME EXAMPLES OF OVER FIRING ARE:

- **BURNING QUANTITIES OF SCRAP LUMBER, PINE BRANCHES, PAPER OR CARDBOARD BOXES WHICH EXCEED THE VOLUME OF THE NORMAL LOG FIRE.**
- **USE OF ARTIFICIAL WAX BASE LOGS, TRASH OR OTHER CHEMICALS OR CHEMICALLY TREATED COMBUSTIBLES.**

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 should be inspected at least twice yearly during the heating season to determine if a creosote build-up has occurred.

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

If creosote build-up is found, do not use chemical chimney cleaners that are poured on a hot fire. Superior considers them dangerous and they generally only work on the flue section nearest the fire, leaving the rest of the flue unaffected. It is best to take the time to clean the flue as previously described or have the chimney professionally cleaned by a qualified chimney sweep.

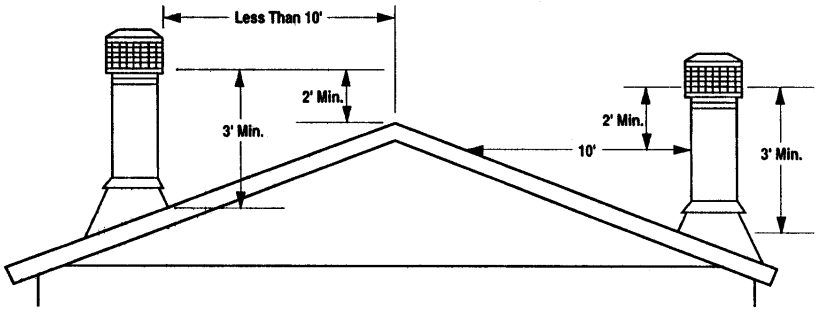


Figure 14

TROUBLE SHOOTING
No Smoking Allowed

Your new fireplace is designed not to smoke if properly installed and operated per our instructions. If you do experience a problem, here are several things to check:

1. Remember – always check to ensure your flue damper is in the open position before lighting a fire!

2. When lighting your fire, a little smoke may escape into the room – more likely if the chimney is cold. To correct this, hold a lighted newspaper up inside the firebox near the open flue damper. This will turn around any downdraft and clear the flue of cold air. As your log fire burns below, the updraft will improve as the chimney heats up.

3. Is your fire too far forward? Move it toward the back with your poker. Keep the fire well within the confines of your fuel grate.

4. Keep your fire up on the grate and the refractory below free of excessive ashes. The fire needs plenty of air movement around the logs.

5. If smoking occurs an hour or two after lighting the fire, perhaps your well-insulated house is too airtight and there is scarcely any way for replacement air to enter and feed the fire. Check to see if your outside combustion air kit (if installed) is open. Check outside to ensure no obstructions are in front of exterior air entry. Open a window slightly, open doors to one or two rooms and see if this stops the smoking.

6. Is a vent fan, exhaust hood or central heating/cooling system stealing combustion air from your fireplace? If their volume is high enough, this can cause negative pressure and an unwanted downdraft – and smoking.

7. Is your wood fuel too wet or unseasoned? Or does it contain some chemical substance that causes sputtering, smoking and toxic fumes?

8. *Figure 14* illustrates the correct height of your chimney top. It is unlikely that your installation does not adhere to the installation instructions. However, if not correct, you could experience an unusual downdraft. Usually, the best solution is to increase the chimney height. This may also be necessary if nearby trees, adjoining roof lines or a hill is causing a downdraft condition.

9. Remember, your fireplace has been designed as a supplemental heating device only, it is not intended to heat your entire home.

ENJOY YOUR SUPERIOR FIREPLACE

If you encounter any problems or have any questions regarding the installation of operation of your fireplace system, contact your distributor. For your nearest distributor contact:

Superior Fireplace Company
4325 Artesia Avenue
Fullerton, California 92633
714-521-7302

NOTE: DIAGRAMS & ILLUSTRATIONS NOT TO SCALE

OPERATION INSTRUCTIONS

Flip manual over for "Installation Instructions."

CALIBER DIRECT VENT

DECORATIVE GAS APPLIANCE

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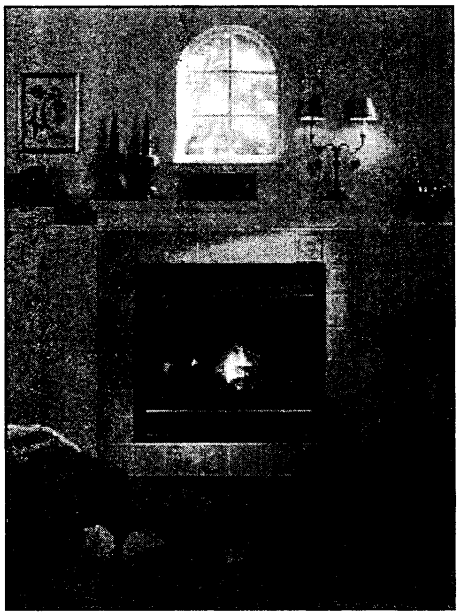

60 and 80 Series

For Residential Use - Meets All HUD Requirements For Manufactured Housing Installations

Read these Operation Instructions completely before beginning operation. Failure to follow these instructions could cause an appliance malfunction resulting in serious injury and/or property damage.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FOR YOUR SAFETY

What to do if you smell gas:

- **Do not try to light any appliance.**
- **Do not touch any electrical switch.**
- **Do not use any phone in your building.**
- **Immediately call your gas supplier from a neighbor's phone. Follow the gas supplier's instructions.**
- **If you cannot reach your gas supplier, call the fire department.**

FOR YOUR SAFETY

Do not store or use gasoline or other flammable vapors and liquids in the vicinity of this or any other appliance.

WARNING!

Improper installation, adjustment, alteration, service or maintenance can cause injury or property damage. Refer to this manual. For assistance or additional information, consult a qualified installer, service agency or the gas supplier.

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B. LIGHTING INSTRUCTIONS FOR STANDING PILOT IGNITION

STANDING PILOT: FOR YOUR SAFETY READ BEFORE LIGHTING

WARNING! IF YOU DO NOT FOLLOW THESE INSTRUCTIONS EXACTLY, A FIRE OR EXPLOSION MAY RESULT CAUSING PROPERTY DAMAGE, PERSONAL INJURY OR LOSS OF LIFE.

A. This appliance has a pilot which must be lighted by hand. When lighting the pilot, follow these instructions exactly.

B. BEFORE LIGHTING smell all around the appliance area for gas. Be sure to smell next to the floor because some gas is heavier than air and will settle on the floor.

WHAT TO DO IF YOU SMELL GAS

- Do not try to light any appliance.
- Do not touch any electric switch; do not use any phone in your building.
- Immediately call your gas supplier from a neighbor's phone. Follow the supplier's instructions.
- If you cannot reach your gas supplier, call the fire department.

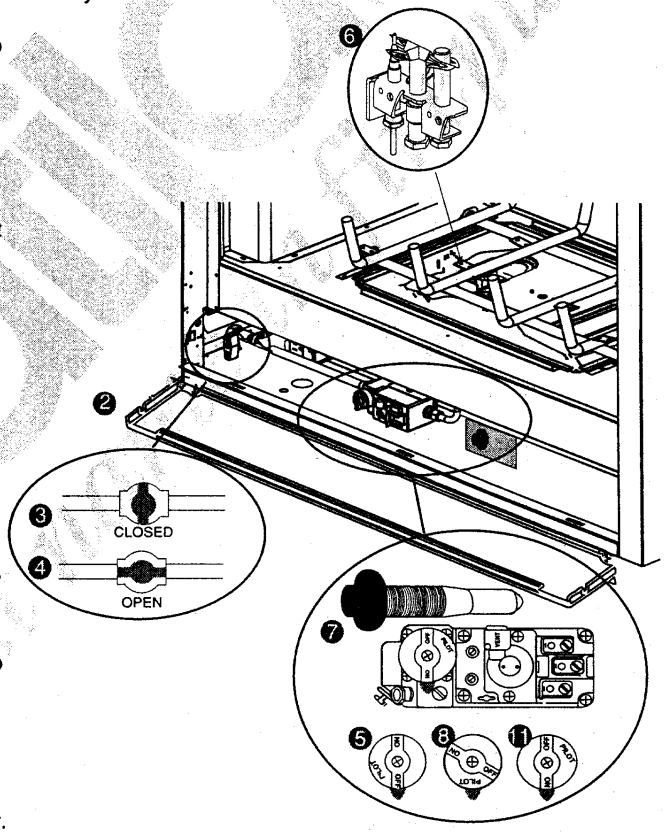
C. Use only your hand to push in or turn knob. Never use tools. If the knob will not push in or turn by hand, don't try to repair it; call a qualified service technician. Forced or attempted repair may result in a fire or explosion.

D. Do not use this appliance if any part has been under water. Immediately call a qualified service technician to inspect the appliance and to replace any part of the control system and any gas control which has been under water.

LIGHTING INSTRUCTIONS

STOP! Read the safety information above on this label!

1. Turn off all wall switches to the appliance.
2. Lower control access panel. Turn wall switch to the "OFF" position or set thermostat to lowest setting.
3. Turn gas line to CLOSED. Wait 5 minutes to clear out any gas. Then smell for gas, including near the floor. If you smell gas, STOP! Follow "B" in the safety information above on this label. If you don't smell gas, go to the next step.
4. Turn gas line to OPEN.
5. Turn pilot knob clockwise to "OFF". (Knob may have to be depressed to pass "PILOT" position.)
6. Locate pilot assembly inside unit.
7. Locate red ignitor button.
8. Turn pilot knob to "PILOT" and push in.
9. Continue to hold in pilot knob and push the red ignitor button 12-15 times until small blue pilot flame appears.
10. Continue to hold in pilot knob for approximately one minute. Pilot should remain lit. If pilot goes out, wait 5 minutes and repeat Steps 4-9.
11. To light the main Burner, release and turn knob counterclockwise to "ON". If the fireplace is connected to a wall switch, turn it to "ON". Do not light by hand.
12. If the appliance will not operate, follow the instructions "To Turn Off Gas To Appliance" and call your service technician or gas supplier.



TO TURN OFF GAS TO APPLIANCE

1. Turn off the wall switch or set thermostat to lowest setting.
2. Lower control access panel.
3. Turn gas line to CLOSED position. Do not force.
4. Close control access panel.

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The first name in fireplaces

C. SEASONAL CHECK LIST

WARNING!

CHILDREN AND ADULTS SHOULD BE ALERTED TO THE HAZARDS OF HIGH SURFACE TEMPERATURES AND SHOULD STAY AWAY TO AVOID BURNS OR CLOTHING IGNITION. YOUNG CHILDREN SHOULD BE CAREFULLY SUPERVISED WHEN THEY ARE IN THE SAME ROOM AS THE APPLIANCE.

CAUTION:

ANY SAFETY SCREEN OR GUARD REMOVED FOR SERVICING AN APPLIANCE MUST BE REPLACED PRIOR TO OPERATING THIS APPLIANCE.

CLOTHING OR OTHER FLAMMABLE MATERIAL SHOULD NOT BE PLACED ON OR NEAR THE APPLIANCE.

INSTALLATION AND REPAIR SHOULD BE DONE BY A QUALIFIED SERVICE PERSON. THE APPLIANCE SHOULD BE INSPECTED BEFORE USE AND AT LEAST ANNUALLY BY A QUALIFIED SERVICE PERSON. MORE FREQUENT CLEANING MAY BE REQUIRED DUE TO EXCESSIVE LINT FROM CARPETING, BEDDING MATERIAL, ETC. IT IS IMPERATIVE THAT CONTROL COMPARTMENTS, BURNERS AND CIRCULATING AIR PASSAGEWAYS OF THE APPLIANCE BE KEPT CLEAN.

Before operating this appliance, have a qualified technician:

1. Review proper placement of Logs, Rock Wool and Vermiculite.
2. Check wiring.
3. Check Air Shutter Adjustment.
4. Ensure there are no gas leaks.
5. Ensure the Glass is sealed and in proper position.
6. Ensure the flow of combustion and ventilation air is not obstructed.

WARNING!

KEEP THE AREA NEAR THE APPLIANCE CLEAR AND FREE FROM COMBUSTIBLE MATERIALS, GASOLINE AND OTHER FLAMMABLE VAPORS AND LIQUIDS.

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F. CLEANING THE GLASS

Venting System Inspection.

The appliance and venting system should be inspected before use, and at least annually, by a qualified field service person, to ensure that the flow of combustion and ventilation air is not obstructed.

Cleaning the Glass.

See Figure 6. Never operate this appliance without the Glass properly secured in place or if the Glass is broken.

In the event of Glass breakage, carefully remove the Glass frame. This will allow the removal of all Glass fragments and sheet metal edge protection strips. Vacuum all remaining Glass pieces with a shop vac. (DO NOT VACUUM IF PIECES ARE HOT.) Replace Glass with only a Heatilator Glass panel assembly ordered direct or through your local distributor. Never use substitute material. Only fully tempered soda lime safety Glass or ceramic Glass may be used on this appliance.

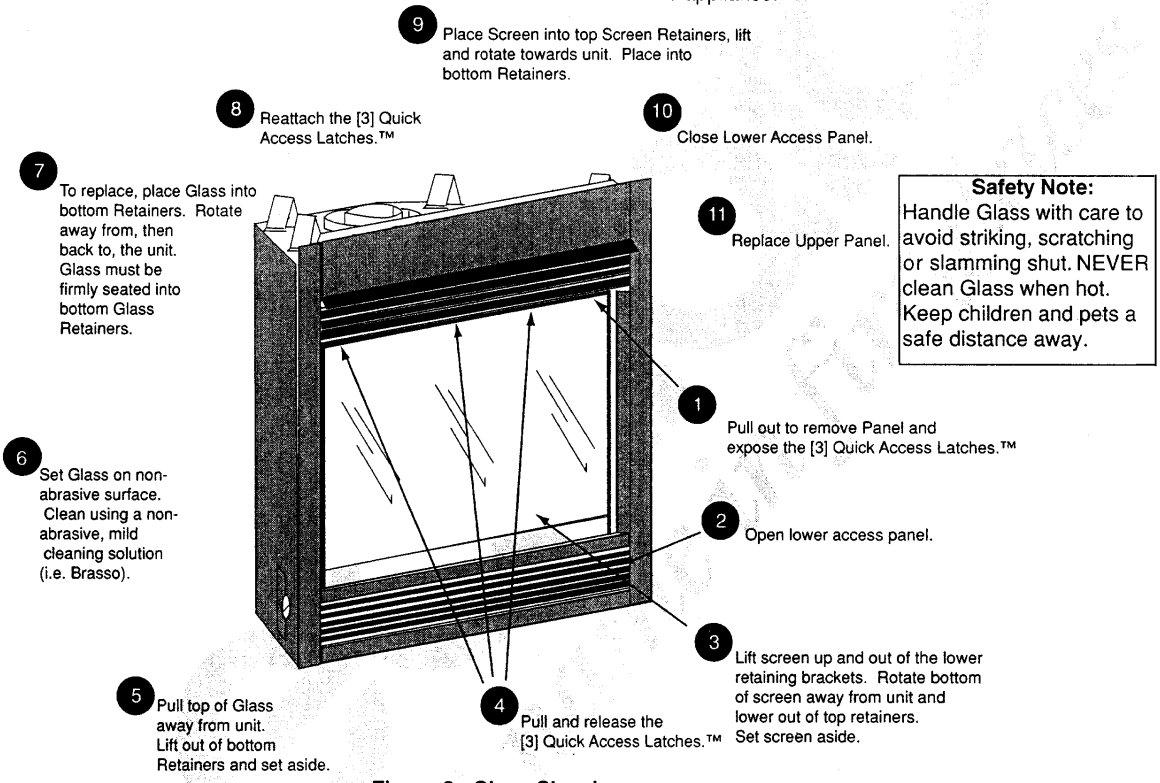

Figure 6 - Glass Cleaning

Log Removal/Replacement.

If removal of the logs becomes necessary, remove the [2] screws, one at each end of the Grate. Grasp the Grate and pull the Logs up and off the Burner. See Figure 7.

To replace the logs, grasp the grate as shown. Lower the log set onto the Burner pan, making sure the Tabs on the front of the Grate line up with the holes provided. Attach the [2] screws at each end of the Grate.

Figure 7
Log Removal

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E. MAINTENANCE INSTRUCTIONS

Cleaning the Burner and Control Compartment.

Keep the Burner and Control Compartment clean by brushing and vacuuming at least once a year. Always turn off the Wall Switch (or Remote Control) and Gas Valve before cleaning.

Checking the Vent System.

Periodically the venting system should be tested to assure proper operation.

Checking Flame Patterns.

Visually check the flame of the Burner periodically, making sure the flames are steady, not lifting or floating. The flame color should be blue with yellow tips. See Figure 5. The Ignitor (Electronic) or Thermopile and Thermocouple (Standing Pilot) Tips should be covered with flame. See Figures 2 through 4.

If the vent configuration is installed incorrectly, the vent may cause the flames inside the appliance to lift or "ghost" - a dangerous situation. Inspect the flames after installation to ensure proper performance. See Figure 5. If the vent configuration is correct, yet the flames are lifting or ghosting, shut off gas to the appliance and contact the dealer.

Note: The look of the flames and embers may differ based on the type of fuel and venting assembly that is used.

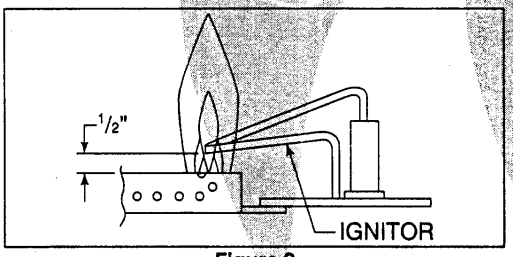


Figure 2
Electronic Ignition

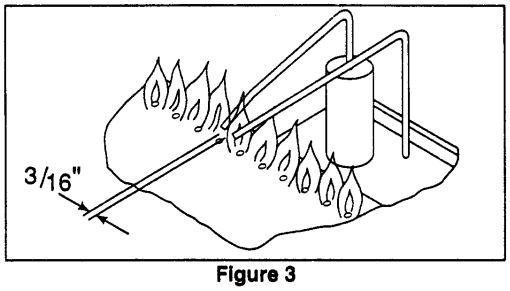


Figure 3
Electronic Ignition

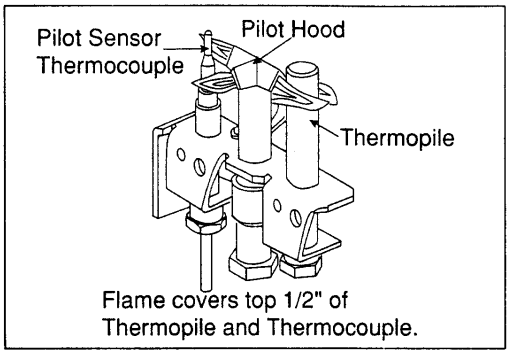
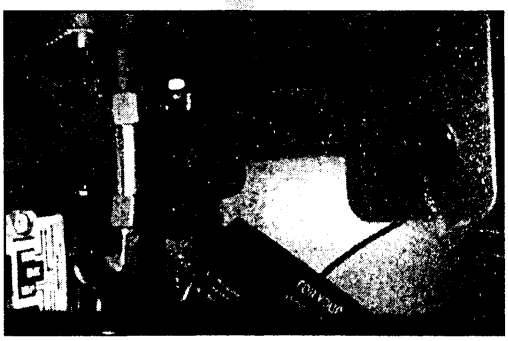


Figure 4 - Standing Pilot

Figure 5 - Flame Patterns
(60 Series shown)

To prevent the possibility of soot, we have provided your fireplace with an adjustable Air Shutter. Your Air Shutter is provided in the "Closed" position for Natural Gas and in the "Open" position for Propane. It takes 16 full turns (360º) to move the Air Shutter from fully OPEN to fully CLOSED. In the event soot is accumulating in your appliance, the Air Shutter should be opened farther. This can be done by opening the Lower Access Panel and locating the Fixed Wing Bolt located on the bottom of the Firebox. When the Fixed Wing Bolt is turned all of the way **DOWN**, the Air Shutter is fully **Closed**. When the Fixed Wing Bolt is turned all of the way **UP**, the Air Shutter is fully **Open**.



Air Shutter Fixed Wing Bolt Location

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D. START-UP ISSUES

A. STANDING PILOT OPERATION.

Heatilator recommends you leave the Pilot on year round.

If you decide to shut down the appliance for a long period of time:

1. Turn all Wall Switches to "OFF".
2. Turn Pilot Knob on Valve to "OFF".
3. Turn the gas line to "CLOSED".

Lighting the Fireplace During Regular Use. Turn the Wall Switch to "ON".

Shutdown During Regular Use. Turn the Wall Switch to "OFF".

B. ELECTRONIC IGNITION OPERATION.

To shut down the appliance for a long period of time:

1. Turn all Wall Switches to "OFF"..
2. Turn the gas line to "CLOSED".

Lighting the Fireplace During Regular Use. Turn the Wall Switch to "ON".

Shutdown During Regular Use. Turn the Wall Switch to "OFF".

C. FIELD FUEL CONVERSION INSTRUCTIONS.

Do not burn wood or other material in this appliance.

Natural or propane gas conversions necessary to meet the application need to be made by a qualified technician using Heatilator specified and approved parts.

In the event your appliance must be converted to use propane, you must use a CKVP Conversion Kit. To convert to use natural, you must use a CKVN Conversion Kit.

WARNING!

DO NOT USE THIS APPLIANCE IF ANY PART HAS BEEN UNDER WATER. IMMEDIATELY CALL A QUALIFIED SERVICE TECHNICIAN TO INSPECT THE APPLIANCE AND TO REPLACE ANY PART OF THE CONTROL SYSTEM AND ANY GAS CONTROL WHICH HAS BEEN UNDER WATER.

START-UP ISSUES

Cause:	Possible Solution:
1. Condensation on Glass.	1. This is a result of gas combustion and temperature variations. As the unit warms, this condensation should disappear.
2. Blue flames.	2. This is a result of normal operation and the flames will begin to yellow as the unit is allowed to burn.
3. Odor from unit.	3. When first operated, this unit may release an odor for the first several hours. This is caused by the curing of the paint and the burning off of any oils remaining from manufacturing.
4. Film on the Glass.	4. This is a normal result of the curing process of the paint and logs. Glass should be cleaned within 4-6 hours of initial burning to remove deposits left by oils from the manufacturing process. A non-abrasive cleaner, such as Brasso® may be necessary.

WARNING!

NEVER USE GASOLINE, GASOLINE-TYPE LANTERN FUEL, KEROSENE, CHARCOAL LIGHTER FLUID OR SIMILAR LIQUIDS IN THIS APPLIANCE. KEEP ANY FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS A SAFE DISTANCE FROM THE APPLIANCE.