



# VENTED GAS HEATERS

owner's manual  
INSTRUCTIONS FOR INSTALLING AND  
OPERATING — WITH REPAIR PARTS LIST  
**FOR MODEL NOS.**

**R8935**  
**R8950**  
**R8970**



## FOR USE WITH NATURAL AND LP GASES

THIS MANUAL WILL HELP YOU TO OBTAIN EFFICIENT, DEPENDABLE SERVICE FROM YOUR HEATER, AND ENABLE YOU TO ORDER REPAIR PARTS CORRECTLY. KEEP IN A SAFE PLACE FOR FUTURE REFERENCE.

**CAUTION:** READ RULES CAREFULLY FOR SAFE OPERATION AND INSTRUCTION.

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

**FOR YOUR SAFETY**  
If You Smell Gas:

1. Open Windows
2. Don't touch electrical switches
3. Extinguish any open flame
4. Immediately call your gas company

**IMPORTANT — THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS FOR YOUR PROTECTION AND SAFE OPERATION OF THIS HEATER:**

1. Due to high temperatures, the heater should be located out of traffic and away from furniture and draperies.
2. Children and adults should be alerted to the hazard of high surface temperatures and should be kept away to avoid burns or clothing ignition.
3. Young children should be carefully supervised when they are in the same room with the heater.
4. Do not place clothing or other flammable material on or near heater.
5. Installation and repair should be done by a qualified service person. The heater should be inspected before use and at least annually by a professional service person. More frequent cleaning may be required due to excessive lint from some carpeting, bedding material, etc. It is imperative that control compartments, burners, and circulating air passageways of the heater be kept clean.
6. Any safety screen or guard removed for servicing the heater must be replaced prior to operating the heater.

This heater should be electrically grounded when equipped with the optional fan assembly, in accordance with the National Electrical Code, ANSI/NFPA No. 70-1984 edition.

The installation must conform to local codes, or in the absence of local codes, the installation must conform with the National Fuel Gas Code, ANSI Z223.1—1984 edition.

**IMPORTANT  
GAS PRESSURES:**

	<b>Min. Inlet</b>	<b>Max. Inlet</b>
<b>NATURAL</b>	<b>5.0'' w.c.</b>	<b>7.0'' w.c.</b>
<b>LP</b>	<b>11.0'' w.c.</b>	<b>14.0'' w.c.</b>

**NOTE:** Pressure Regulators and Gas Inlet Pressure must be adjusted by the installer to give the pressure at the burner orifice shown above.

# Your New Gas Home Heater

## GENERAL INFORMATION

Your attractive new home heater incorporates many important new features to give you an economical and highly efficient heating unit.

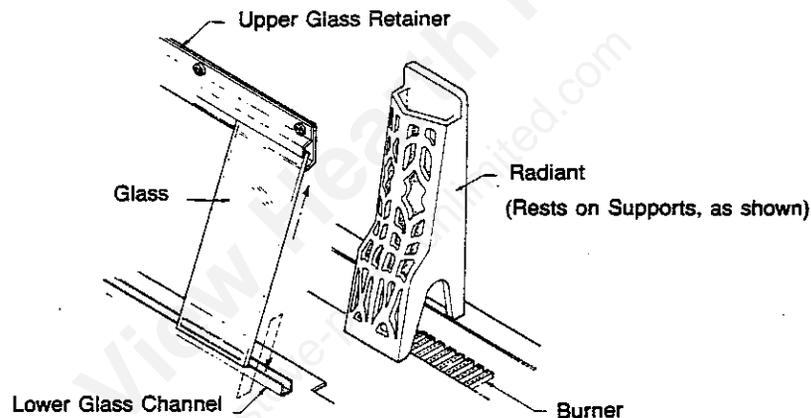
The design of this heater has been certified by WARNOCK HERSEY INTERNATIONAL as a vented heater and must be connected to an approved chimney flue outlet. The WARNOCK HERSEY certification is your assurance that the design of your heater has complied with basic standards for safe operation, durable construction, and acceptable performance as a gas-fired room heater.

Safe and satisfactory operation of a gas-fired room heater depends to a great extent upon its proper installation. When using natural gas, have your local gas company make the installation and when using LP gas, have your LP dealer make the installation to assure compliance with the local municipal building codes.

## UNPACKING HEATER

Your heater was packed in a scientifically designed carton to protect it from damage in transit. If any damage is noticed after opening the carton, report it immediately to the dealer or the transportation company.

Fig. A



## VENTILATION

**CAUTION: IT IS NECESSARY TO HAVE SUFFICIENT OUTSIDE AIR IN THE ROOM IN WHICH THE HEATER IS LOCATED.**

All heating appliances which operate with an open flame consume part of the oxygen in the air. If the room is not adequately ventilated while heater is in use, there will not be enough oxygen in the air for the heater to operate efficiently. An odor of gas and insufficient heat will result.

In homes which are loosely constructed, sufficient air will come through the leaky door and window frames.

In homes which are tightly constructed with storm windows and doors, or exhaust fans pull air from the house, outside air must be supplied directly into the room.

Fresh air opening for combustion must be provided into the room. That opening must have one square inch of free opening per 1,000 BTU input per hour.

### MODEL NO.

R8935

R8950

R8970

### SQ. IN.

35

50

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If this heater is operated for long periods of time, the room must be ventilated by partially opening windows or outside doors to admit fresh air. The doors to connecting rooms should also be opened. That opening can be from a ventilated attic, in the floor and foundation wall, or through an outside wall. If in the floor, the same size opening is required in the foundation wall.

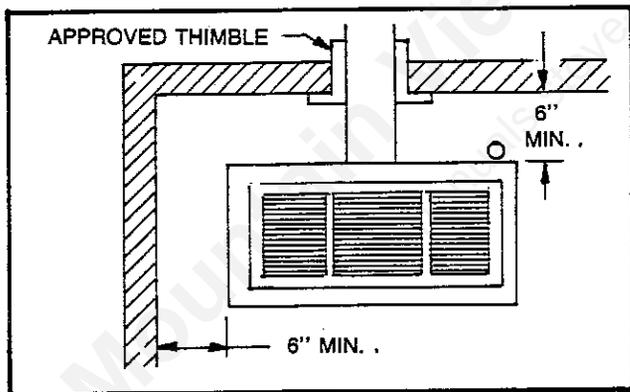
# Installation

## PLACING THE HEATER

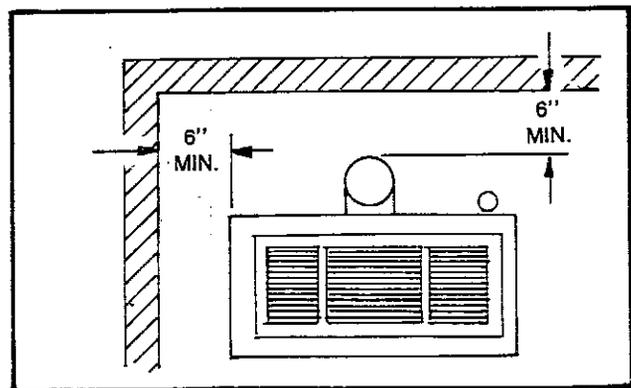
Place the heater as nearly as possible in the center of the space to be heated. Provide adequate clearance around the heater to allow cool room air to flow through the heater to be heated and for servicing. If the heater is to serve two or more rooms, the doors between the rooms should remain open. The installation of grilles or wall registers above doorways between rooms is highly recommended to provide even distribution of heat. This is especially important if the ceiling is high and the doorways low. Place the heater fairly close to the chimney flue opening to avoid long horizontal runs of vent pipe and the use of more than two pipe elbows. Do not install it in an alcove or locations where curtains or drapes can come in contact with it. Do not locate behind doors or where it can be knocked over.

**CAUTION:** Place the heater so that sides and back are at least 6" from the wall or combustible materials such as draperies if the unit has a horizontal exiting flue pipe (Fig. 1). If the heater has a vertical exiting flue pipe to combustible materials is required (Fig. 1A).

If the heater is installed directly on carpeting, tile, or other combustible material other than a wood flooring the appliance shall be installed on a metal panel extending the full width and depth of the appliance.



CLEARANCE TO WALLS FIG. 1



CLEARANCE TO WALLS FIG. 1A.

## THE GAS PIPING

Use new black iron or steel pipe only. Galvanized pipe should not be used.

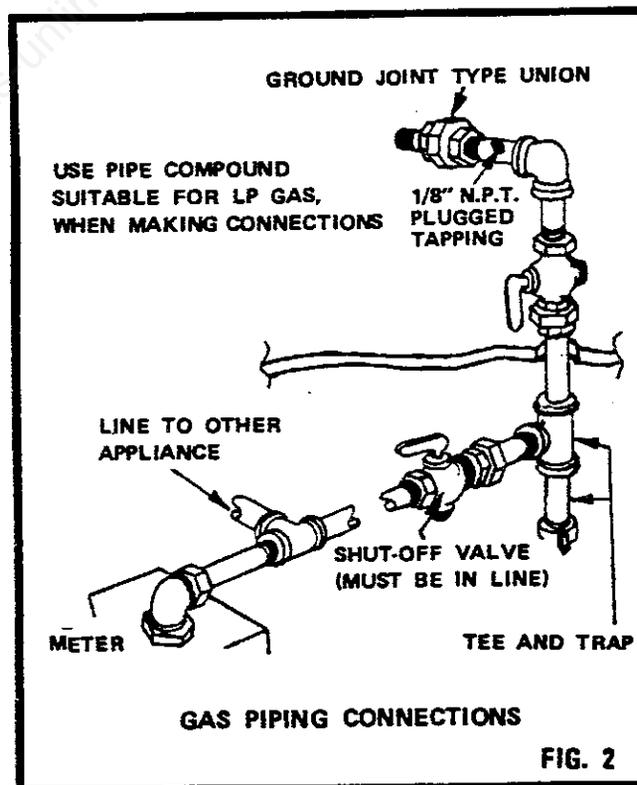
It is important that the heater is connected to the correct size pipe. Use 1/2" pipe size from meter to heater. Immediately upstream from the gas supply connection to the heater, there must be an 1/8" N.P.T. plugged tapping accessible for test gauge connection. If heater is more than 20 feet from meter, use 3/4" pipe with a reducer. Piping that is too small will reduce the gas pressure and limit the B.T.U. input per hour of the heater.

Attach the gas line to the control valve. It is recommended that a pipe union be placed in line at this point for convenience of servicing or removing heater.

The installation of the piping must be done by a qualified and experienced gas mechanic. We recommend that the gas company install the piping and test the entire system after the installation.

Gas piping should be supported by hangers or suitable clamps.

When using a compound in making connections, apply it lightly to the male threads only. Any excess could be forced into the pipe and result in clogged valves. The compound must be of the type that will not deteriorate with LP gas.



All connections to the LP bulk storage tank must be made only by your licensed LP dealer. Your licensed LP dealer should check the complete unit and all connections from the bulk storage tank to the heater at the time he makes the gas hookup.

**GAS SUPPLY — IMPORTANT:** Check the identification plate on the back of the heater to make sure your heater is equipped properly for the type of gas you will be using.

**GAS CONNECTION** — Connect the heater to gas line in accordance with local codes. Your heater is equipped with a control having a 1/2 inch inlet. Gas supply piping to this point should be 3/4 inch black iron pipe or equivalent which should be reduced down to 1/2 inch at the control. Your heater is equipped with a control that contains a main shut-off valve as an integral part of the control. However, some local codes require an additional main shut-off valve which shuts off the gas before it reaches the heater control. We recommend the use of this additional valve for convenience in disconnecting the heater for cleaning or other reasons (Fig. 2).

#### **CAUTION**

This appliance and its individual shut-off valve must be disconnected from the gas supply piping system during any pressure testing of that system at test pressures in excess of 1/2 psig. The appliance must be isolated from the gas supply piping system by closing its individual manual shut-off valve during any pressure testing of the gas supply piping system at test pressures equal to or less than 1/ psig.

## **Connect Flue Pipe**

The flue collar for your heater is built in at the factory. No extra assembly or installation is required. The flue pipe must be connected to the flue collar. **NEVER LIGHT OR USE THE HEATER UNLESS IT IS CONNECTED TO THE FLUE OUTLET.**

Connect pipe to flue collar, drill hole and attach securely with sheet metal screw and extend to chimney or flue. Horizontal runs of flue pipe must be pitched upwards from heater at least 1/4 inch per foot of flue pipe (Fig. 3).

# venting

This heater must be properly vented in order to prevent death from carbon monoxide poisoning. The proper and safe venting procedure is described in this section. Follow this procedure. Do not take "short cuts," they can be deadly.

**Safety control system:** This heater is equipped with a safety control system designed to protect against improper venting of combustion products. This heater must be properly connected to a venting system. This heater is equipped with a vent safety shut-off system.

**WARNING:** Operation of this heater when not connected to a properly installed and maintained venting system or tampering with the vent safety shut-off system can result in carbon monoxide (CO) poisoning and possible death.

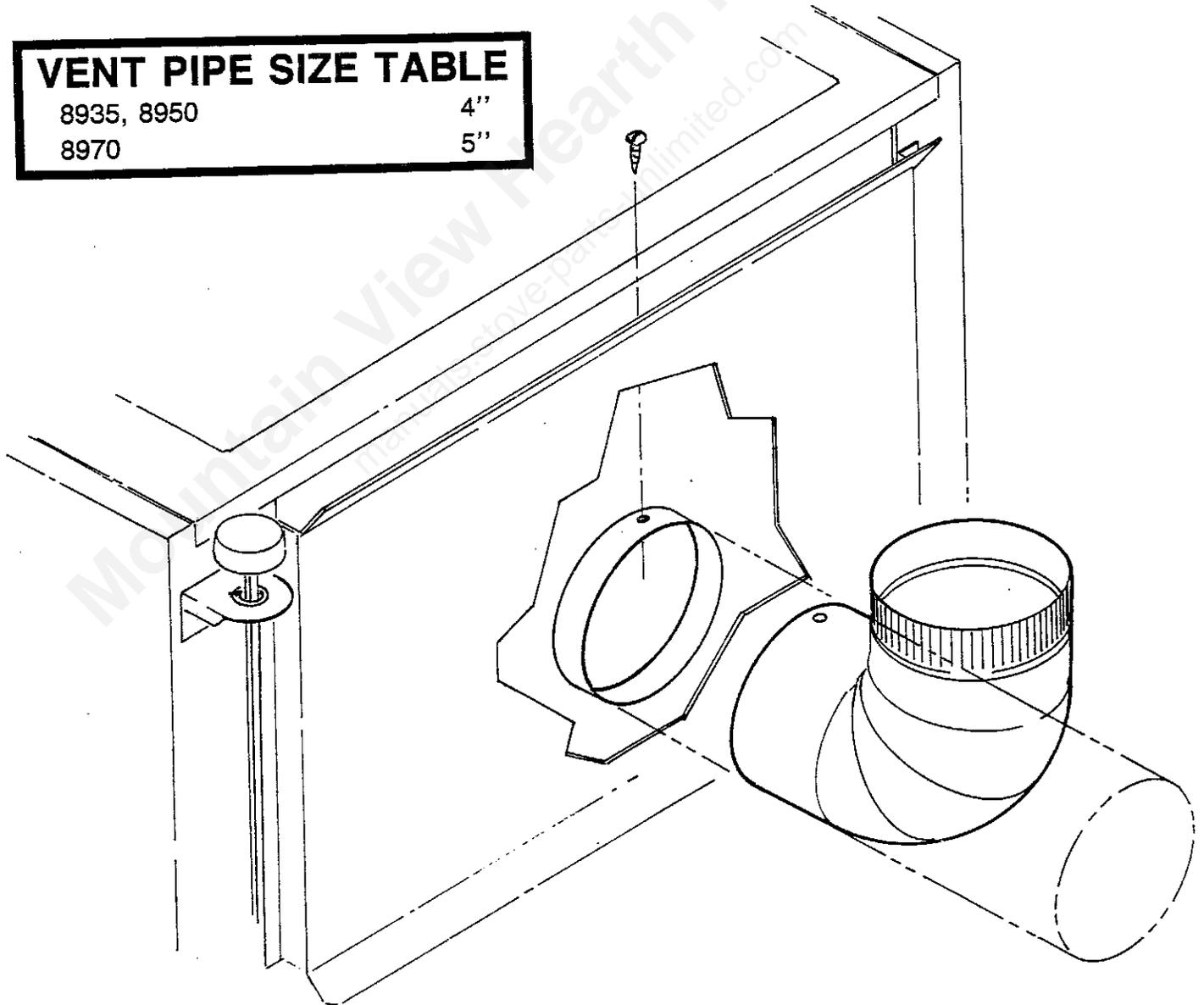
**Proper vent material:** The only safe vent is type "B" vent, certified by a nationally recognized testing agency, or a masonry chimney flue which is lined, is in good condition, and does not serve a wood or coal burning appliance. Venting material must be purchased. It is not supplied as a part of your heater.

**Proper size vent:** To safely vent the heater, the vent connector pipe must be the same diameter as the vent collar on the rear of the heater. Pipe that is too small can cause toxic gas to spill from the front of the heater. The chimney flue must be at least as large in diameter as the vent connector. (See Fig. 3).

On the following three pages you will see three different methods of safely venting your heater. Choose the one that is best for your home. Be sure that all dimensions are followed exactly by the qualified installer.

## VENT PIPE SIZE TABLE

8935, 8950	4"
8970	5"



# VENTING INTO A MASONRY CHIMNEY

1. Any horizontal run of vent pipe must slope upward a minimum of 1/4" per foot. Secure all joints of the vent with sheet metal screws to prevent leakage of dangerous carbon monoxide.

2. The Masonry chimney must be in good repair and must not serve a wood or coal burning appliance.

3. The top of the chimney must be two feet higher above any part of the roof within 10 feet horizontally of the chimney, in order to properly vent dangerous carbon monoxide. The chimney must be 3' higher than the point where it passes through the roof line.

4. A thimble is required in passing through the wall into the chimney flue to prevent catching the wall on

fire. If installed in front of a fireplace, the pipe should pass through a sheet metal cover for the fireplace that fits tightly.

5. The top of the masonry chimney must not be obstructed in any way. Have a cowl, approved by a nationally recognized testing agency, installed to keep out rain or snow and to prevent obstructions in the chimney such as bird nests. Do not use a "home-made" cowl. They are dangerous, can restrict the draft of the vent and cause carbon monoxide poisoning. The approved cowl will prevent downdrafts that can cause carbon monoxide to spill into the home.

6. Safe clearances are shown in this drawing. To prevent a home fire, make sure the heater is installed no closer than the distances shown. (See Fig. 4)

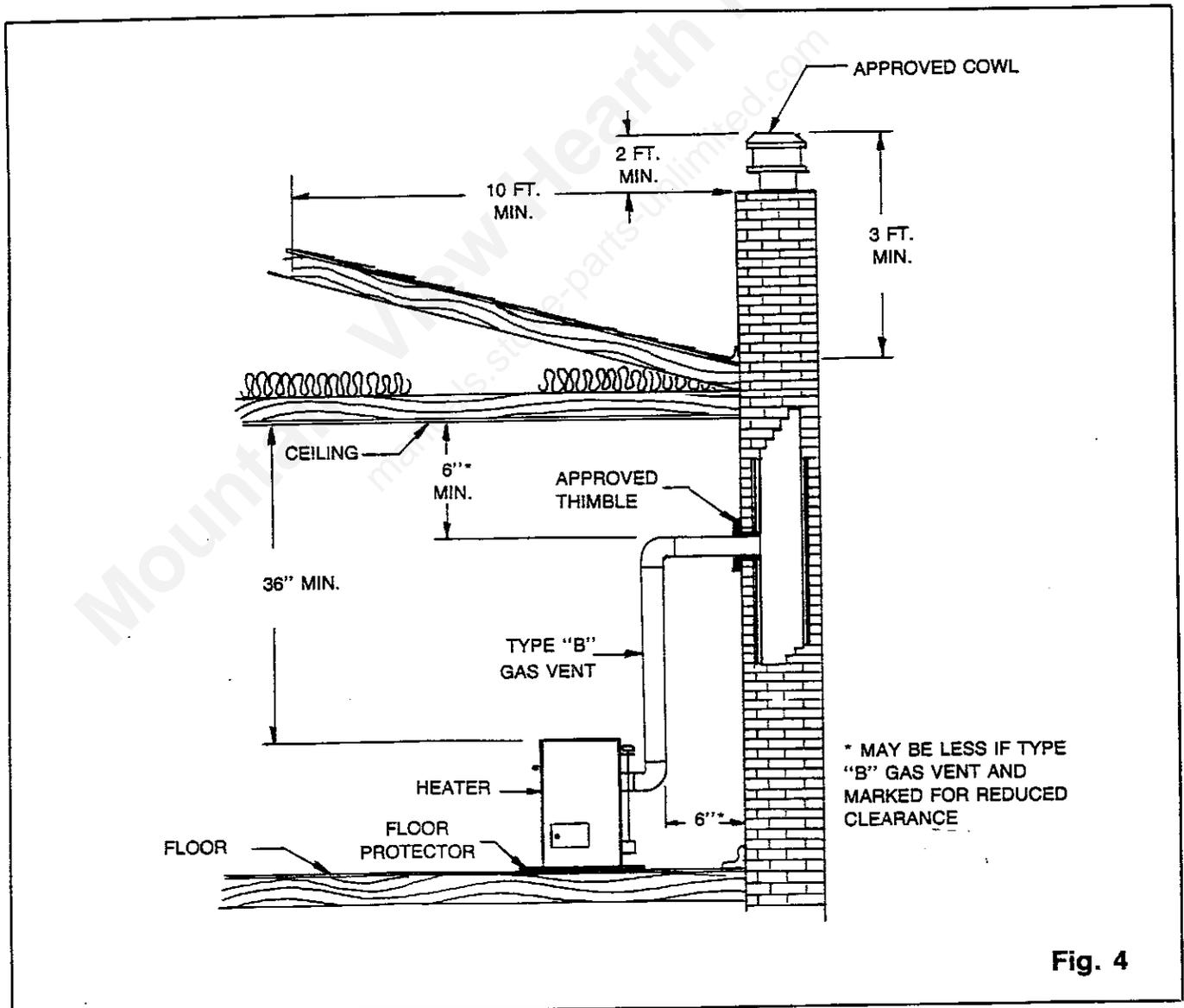


Fig. 4

# STRAIGHT UP VENTING WITH TYPE "B" GAS VENT

1. Where the vent passes through the ceiling, a thimble is required to keep the ceiling from catching fire. Use only a thimble designed for use with Type "B" gas vent, certified by a nationally recognized testing agency.

2. The vertical (straight up and down) part of the vent must end 2 feet above any part of the roof within 10 feet of the vent. This is to make sure the draw of the vent is not obstructed in any way. Failure to extend the vent in the correct manner can result in carbon monoxide poisoning and death.

3. A cowl, approved by a nationally recognized testing agency must be installed on top of the vent to keep out rain and snow and to prevent obstructions of the vent. **The cowl will also prevent excessive downdrafts that can cause carbon monoxide to spill into the home.** Do not use a "homemade" cowl. They are dangerous, can restrict the draft of the vent and cause carbon monoxide poisoning and death.

4. Safe clearances are shown in this drawing. To prevent a home fire, make sure the heater is installed no closer than the distance shown in Fig. 5.

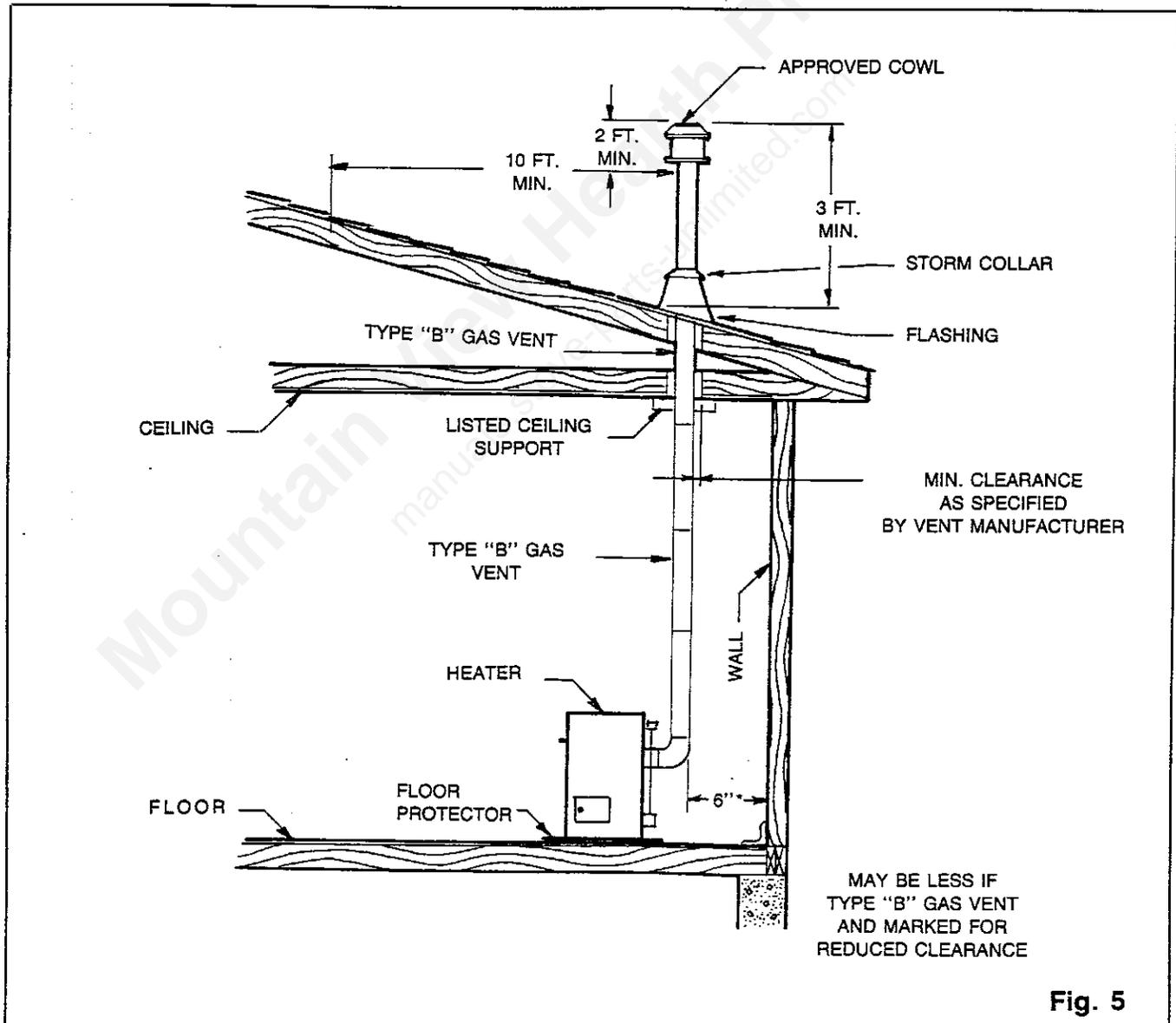


Fig. 5

# VENTING INTO AN OUTSIDE TYPE "B" VENT

1. Any horizontal run of vent pipe must slope upward a minimum of 1/4" per foot. Secure all joints of the vent with sheet metal screws to prevent leakage of dangerous carbon monoxide.

2. The vertical (straight up and down) part of the vent must end 2 feet above any part of the roof within 10 feet of the vent. This is to make sure the "draw" of the vent is not obstructed in any way. Failure to extend the vent in the correct manner can result in carbon monoxide poisoning and death.

3. Where the vent passes through the wall a thimble is required to keep the wall from catching fire. Use

only a thimble designed for use with type "B" vent, certified by a nationally recognized testing agency.

4. A cowl, approved by a nationally recognized testing agency must be installed on top of the vent to keep out rain and snow and to prevent obstructions of the vent. The cowl will also prevent excessive downdrafts that can cause carbon monoxide to spill into the home. Do not use "homemade" cowls. They are dangerous, can restrict the draft of the vent and cause carbon monoxide poisoning and death.

5. Safe clearances are shown in this drawing. To prevent a home fire, make sure the heater is installed no closer than the distances shown. (See Fig. 6)

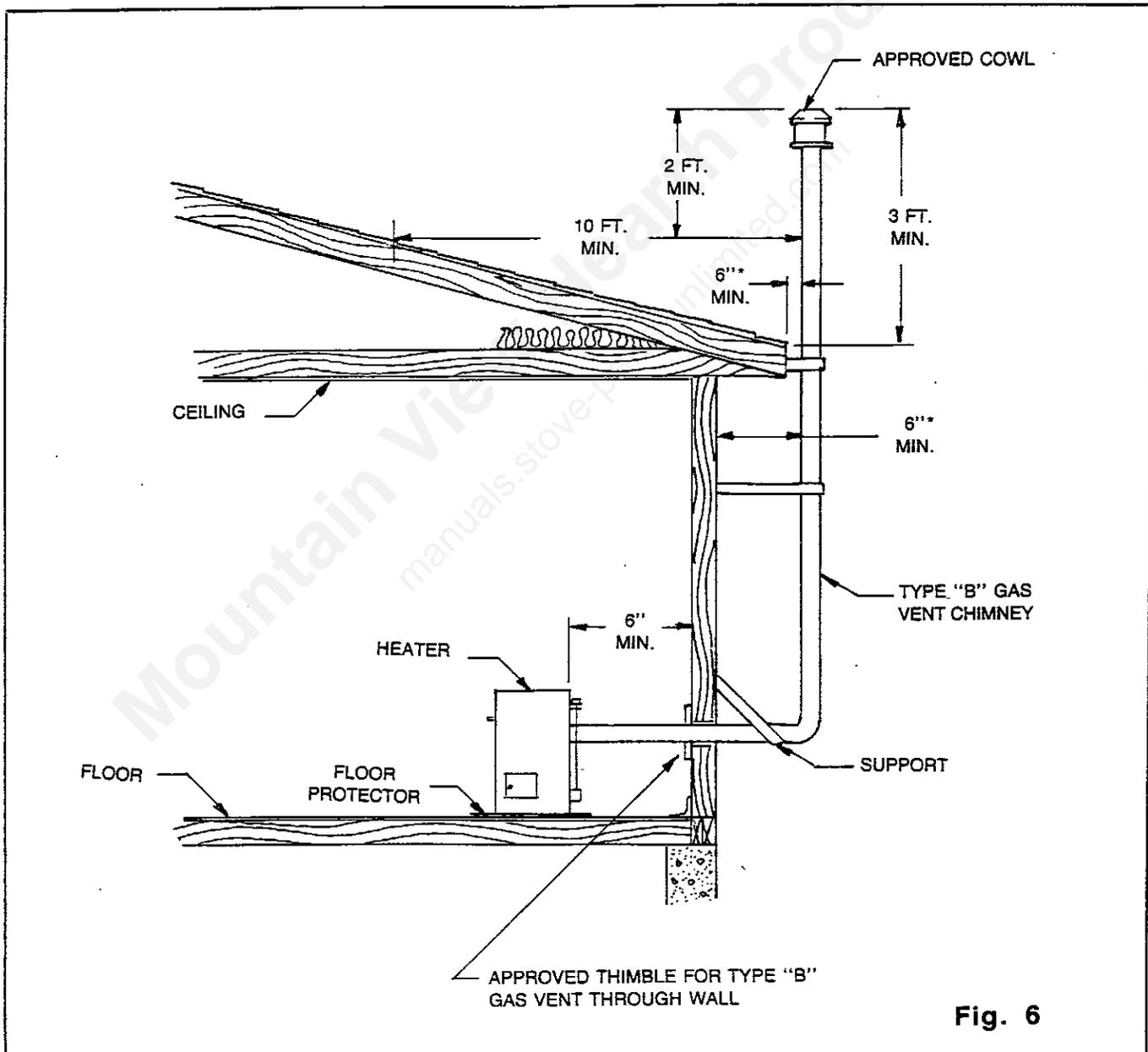


Fig. 6

# adjustments and operation . . .

## INSPECTION AT LEAST ONCE A YEAR

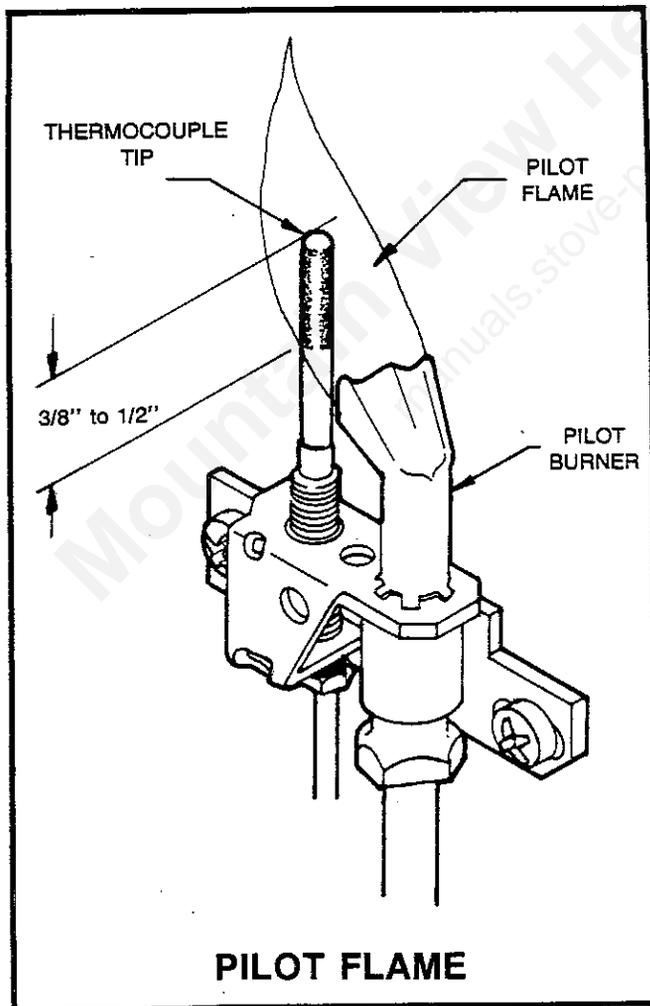
This heater and its venting system should be inspected and adjusted once a year by a qualified (licensed or trained) serviceman. Do not tamper with the pilot light safety system.

## TROUBLESHOOTING TIPS

Periodically check the burner flames and pilot light flame. Look for a flame with a clear blue cone surrounded by a blue-red or blue-violet mantle.

**These safety adjustments must only be made by a qualified (licensed or trained) serviceman and should not be attempted by the owner. Owner-attempted adjustments could lead to problems with the heater that could result in injury or death. WARNING: Any change to this heater or its controls can be dangerous.**

FIG. 7



## HOW TO LIGHT AND SHUTDOWN THE HEATER

### SHUTDOWN

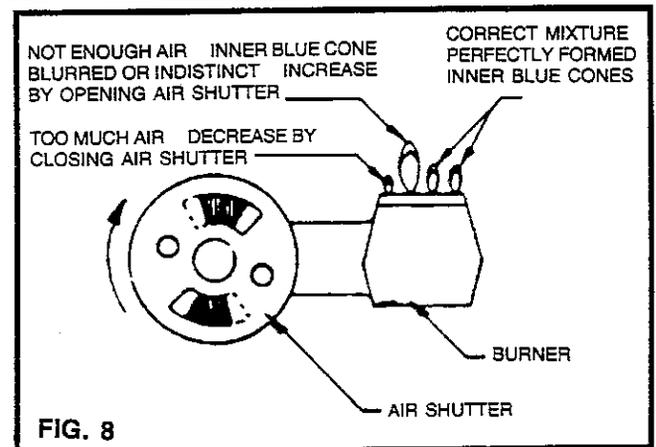
1. Turn the control knob to the pilot position.
2. Push the knob down and turn to the off position.
3. You must wait five minutes before relighting in order for any gas that has accumulated to disperse.

### LIGHTING INSTRUCTIONS

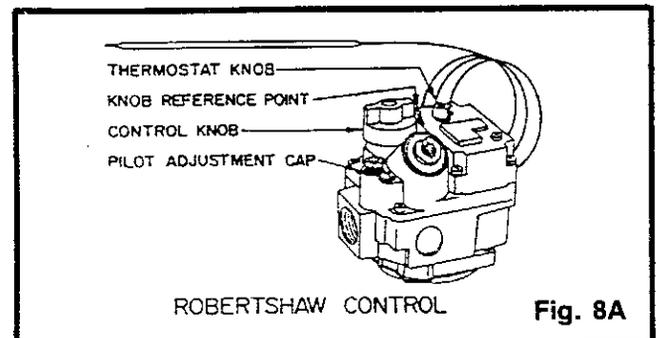
Turn heater thermostat knob to "off." Turn control knob to "pilot," depress, and turn to "off." Wait five minutes before lighting pilot. Turn control knob to "pilot." Depress control knob and hold in while holding lighted match to pilot burner. Hold control knob in for at least 30 seconds after pilot is burning. Release knob. Move hands away from burner. Turn control knob to "on" position. Set thermostat knob for desired temperature. To shut down the appliance turn thermostat knob to "off." Turn control knob to "pilot," depress and turn to "off." (See Fig. 8A)

### IMPORTANT

Your heater is equipped with a Safety Pilot. If the pilot should go out, the control will close and no gas will be let into your heater. If your gas supply should be stopped for any reason, it will be necessary to relight the pilot when the gas supply service comes on again.



## ADJUSTING AIR SHUTTER





Main Burner Flames Lazy — adjust air shutter after cleaning shutter, burner ports and burner compartment (See Chart, page 13).

Gas Odors — turn off the heater. Do not touch light switches. Extinguish all flames. Open windows and call gas company. Do not use the heater until the gas supply and heater have been checked and repaired.

Burner Flame Lifting or Blowing — adjust air shutter (See Chart, page 13) to decrease air supply. After a shutter adjustment has been made on a hot burner you may notice some lifting of the flames when the burner has cooled down and then reignites. This is normal and the flame will settle when the burner again becomes hot in a few minutes.

Yellow Flames from Burner — clean burner ports, pilot hood and air shutter (See Page 12) of all lint and dirt. If flames are still yellow, adjust the air shutter (See Figure 8 page 10 and Chart, page 13). If the flame is still yellow, the heater may be getting too much gas. Check inlet pressures and manifold pressure and adjust to specifications listed on page 10 check orifice if flame is still yellow. **NEVER OPERATE A HEATER WITH YELLOW FLAMES.**

**ADJUSTING THE AIR SHUTTER**

With nearly all gases, a properly adjusted air shutter will produce a flame with a clear blue cone and a blue-red or blue violet mantle. In rare cases, only where pure butane is used, a small yellow tip is present on the flame.

A properly adjusted shutter is necessary for safe and efficient operation. A shutter not adjusted properly can cause an increased danger of carbon monoxide production.

The shutter should always be adjusted by a qualified (licensed or trained) serviceman at the time of installation. Shutter adjustments must not be made by the owner or injury or death from a maladjustment could occur.

The air shutter is a round sheet metal disk which turns on the orifice fitting against the face of the burner. When properly adjusted, the flame should be a blue cone burning directly on top of each port of the burner. To adjust the air shutter, loosen the locking nut and turn the air shutter either right or left to increase or decrease the air entering the burner. This will adjust the air/gas mixture. See Figure 8, page 10. Tighten nut after adjustment.

**FOR QUALIFIED SERVICEMAN ONLY:**

**BURNER FLAME CHART FOR AIR SHUTTER ADJUSTMENT**

<b>FLAME</b>	<b>CORRECT BY</b>
Yellow Tips .....	Increase Shutter Opening
Carbon (soot) Formed .....	Increase Shutter Opening
Odors .....	Increase Shutter Opening
Lazy Flame .....	Increase Shutter Opening
Flame Lifting or Blowing .....	Decrease Shutter Opening
Delay in Burner Lighting .....	Decrease Shutter Opening
Blue Cone Jumping .....	Decrease Shutter Opening

**INSTALLATION AND INSPECTION RECORD**

Installed and inspected by \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Cleaned and inspected by \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

# service hints and maintenance

## NORMAL HOURLY BTU INPUT RATING

MODEL	ORIFICE DRILL SIZE	NATURAL GAS	ORIFICE DRILL SIZE	LP/GAS
R8935	32	35,000	50	35,000
R8950	30	50,000	<del>44</del>	50,000
R8970	22	65,000	43	65,000

## CLEANING INSTRUCTIONS

The heater should be cleaned twice a year. Clean the heater before the start of the heating season, then about the middle of the heating season. The heater needs to be kept free from combustible materials, gasoline, and other flammable vapors and liquids.

The venting system should be checked once a year, preferably before the start of the heating season. The flow of combustion and ventilation air should be kept free from any obstruction.

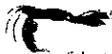
Below are shown various materials used in your heater and methods of cleaning each. Follow these suggestions, because it is possible to do serious damage by cleaning certain parts too vigorously.

**SHEET STEEL — PLATED, PAINTED, OR ENAMELED — DO NOT SOAK, SCRATCH, SOAP, OR SAND.** The substance may be cleaned by wiping with slightly moistened cloth. Dry cloth will do in most cases.

**VALVES, FITTINGS, THERMOSTATS:** Do not attempt to repair or alter. Call a qualified service man. Brush gently or wipe lightly only to remove surface deposits.

**PROCEDURE TO CLEAN:** (Refer to exploded view of parts in Parts List).

1. Disconnect heater from gas supply, **MAKE SURE GAS IS TURNED OFF AT SOURCE.**
2. Open access door.
3. Remove burner and controls.
4. Remove burner from other parts and clean as outlined in general instructions above.
5. Check pilot burner, if any, for lint, which may be removed easily with pin, wire, or other thin object. Then blow clear.
6. Gently scrape or sandpaper thermocouple at point where pilot flame touches it. **DO THIS ONLY IF THERMOCOUPLE SEEMS TO BE COVERED WITH A BLACK DEPOSIT.**
7. Clean Combustion Unit and interior of heater with vacuum cleaner, or if not accessible, use brush or rag to remove any deposit.
8. Clean all other parts as outlined in general instructions above.
9. reassemble heater, connect, light, and readjust. Heater should continue satisfactory operation.



# trouble chart . . . . .

SYMPTOMS	CAUSES	CORRECTIONS
<b>Burner Flame Lifts</b>	Air Shutter incorrectly Adjusted	Re-Adjust Air Shutter
	Gas Pressure Too High	Call Gas Co. to Re-Adjust
<b>Burner Flame Goes Out</b>	Too Much Air	Re-Adjust Air Shutter for Proper Flame
	Valves Clogged	Clean Valves
	Gas Supply Low or Off	Check Valves in Line
<b>Burner Does Not Light</b>	Gas Valves Closed	Open Them
	Air In Line	Continue to Relight Until all air is Exh.
	Pilot flame not heating the thermocouple	See Pilot Flame Troubles
	Dirty thermocouple elect. connections	Clean all connections
	Defective Thermocouple or Valve	Replace Defective Part
	Temp. sensing bulb not in position	Re-position
<b>Burner makes noise or Flame Flashes Back Into Burner</b>	Air Shutter Incorrectly Adjusted	Re-adjust Air Shutter
	Damaged Burner or Orifice	Replace
	Wrong Size Orifice	Replace With Correct Size
<b>Reddish Color Flame</b>	Gas Pressure Wrong	Call Gas Co. to re-adjust
	Dust in Air	This Will Clean itself Up
	Wrong Size Orifice	Replace with Correct Size
<b>Flame Too High</b>	Air Shutter incorrectly adjusted	Re-adjust Air Shutter
	Gas Pressure Too High	Call Gas Co. to Re-adjust
	Wrong Size Orifice	Replace With Correct Size
<b>Flame Too Low or Yellow and Smokey</b>	Air Shutter Incorrectly Adjusted	Re-adjust Air Shutter
	Valves Clogged	Clean Valves
	Wrong Size Orifice	Replace with Correct Size
	Gas Pressure Too Low	Call Gas Co. to Re-adjust

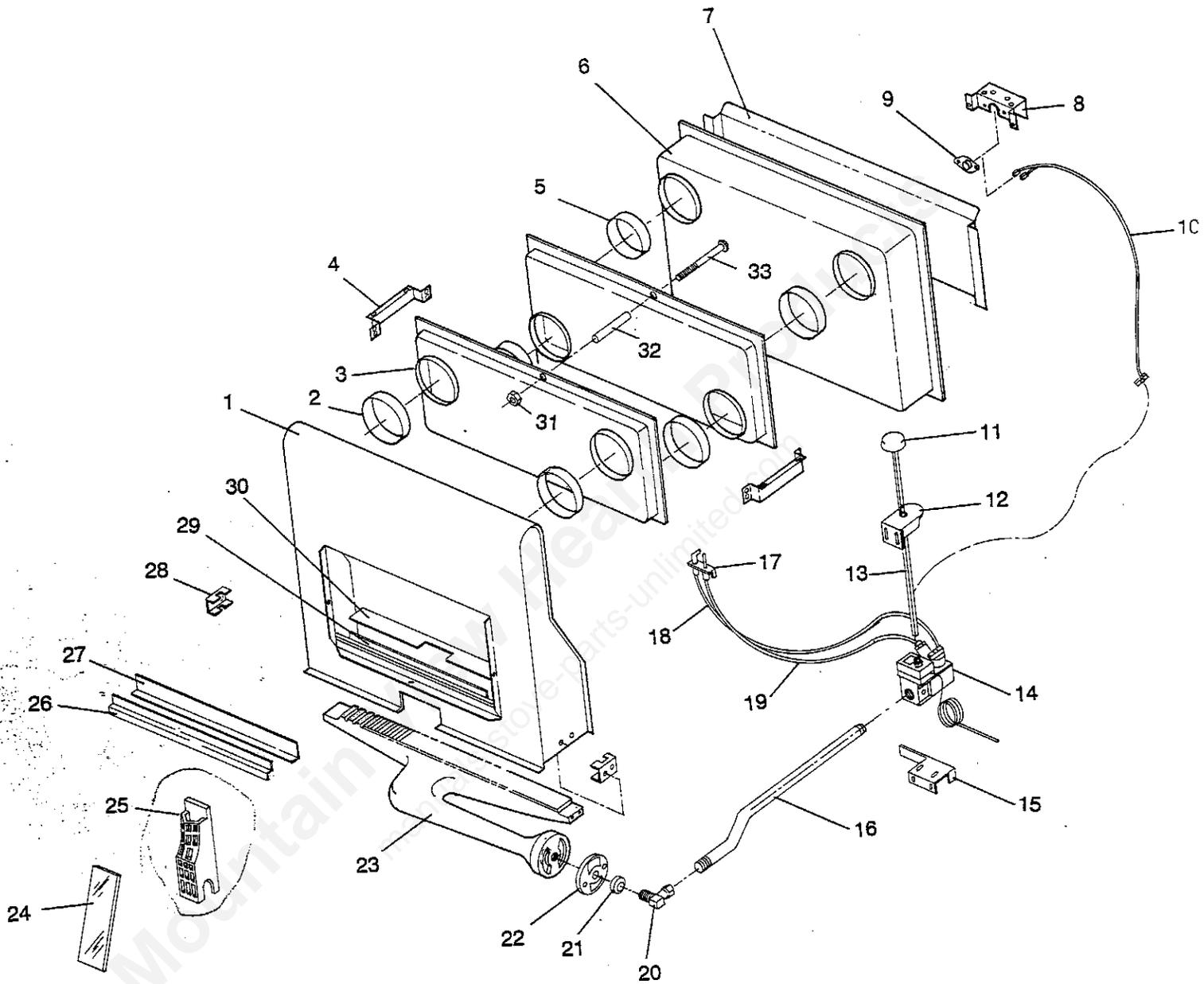
## PILOT FLAME TROUBLE

<b>Lazy, Yellow Flame Small Flame</b>	Dirty Pilot Burner	Clean Pilot
	Low Gas Pressure	Clean Orifice-Replace Pilot Gas Filter
	Pilot Gas Adjustment closed too far	Turn pilot flow Adj. Counter Clockwise
<b>Pilot Flame Not Heating</b>	Wrong Pilot Orifice	Replace with Correct Size
<b>Thermocouple</b>	Lighting Door Open	Close Door

If the functioning of the heater is not satisfactory after performing the described operations and adjustments, call your Dealer.

# repair parts

R8935/R8950/R8970



# repair parts

R8935/R8950/R8970

KEY	DESCRIPTION	QTY.	R8935	R8950	R8970
1	Combustion Chamber Assy.	1	68455	68442	68415
2	Combustion Chamber Collar Assembly		68340(4)	68340(4)	68340(6)
3	Heat Exchanger Assembly	2	68383	68333	68416(F) 68453(B)
4	Hanger Bracket	2	22909	22909	22909
5	Draft Hood Collar Assy.	2	68332	68332	68332
6	Draft Hood Assy.	1	68387	68364	68420
7	Rear Shield	1	22960	22915	23048
8	Spill Switch Bracket	1	22922	22922	22922
9	Vent Safety Switch	1	81137	81137	81137
10	Spill Switch Wiring	1	80275	80275	80275
11	Control Knob	1	89377	89377	89377
12	Control Rod Bracket	1	22924	22924	22924
13	Control Rod	1	23108 <sup>15</sup>	23109 <sup>15</sup>	23109 <sup>15</sup>
14	Control, Natural Gas	1	89388	89388	89388
	Control, LP Gas	1	89397	89397	89397
15	Control Bracket	1	22925	22925	22925
16	Tail Pipe	1	89400	89392	89392
17	Pilot, Natural Gas	1	89386	89386	89386
	Pilot, LP Gas	1	89395	89395	89395
18	Pilot Tubing — 1/4"	1	86423	86423	86423
19	Thermocouple — 24"	1	80261	80261	80261
20	Mixer Ell	1	89384	89384	89384
21	Nut, 3/8" — 18 NPS	1	83361	83361	83361
22	Air Shutter	1	89440	89440	89440
23	Burner Assy.	1	40272	40273	40274
24	Glass Panel		89380(5)	89380(6)	89380(8)
25	Radiant		89408(5)	89408(6)	89408(8)
26	Upper Glass Retainer	1	23014	23012	23013
27	Upper Retainer Plate	1	23017	23015	23016
28	Alignment Bracket	2	22937	22937	22910
29	Front Radiant Support	1	68456	68448	68430
30	Rear Radiant Support	1	68457	68449	68464
31	Nut — 1/4-20	2	83250	83250	83250
32	Spacer	2	83360	83360	83360
33	Screw 1/4-20x4"	2	83359	83359	83359

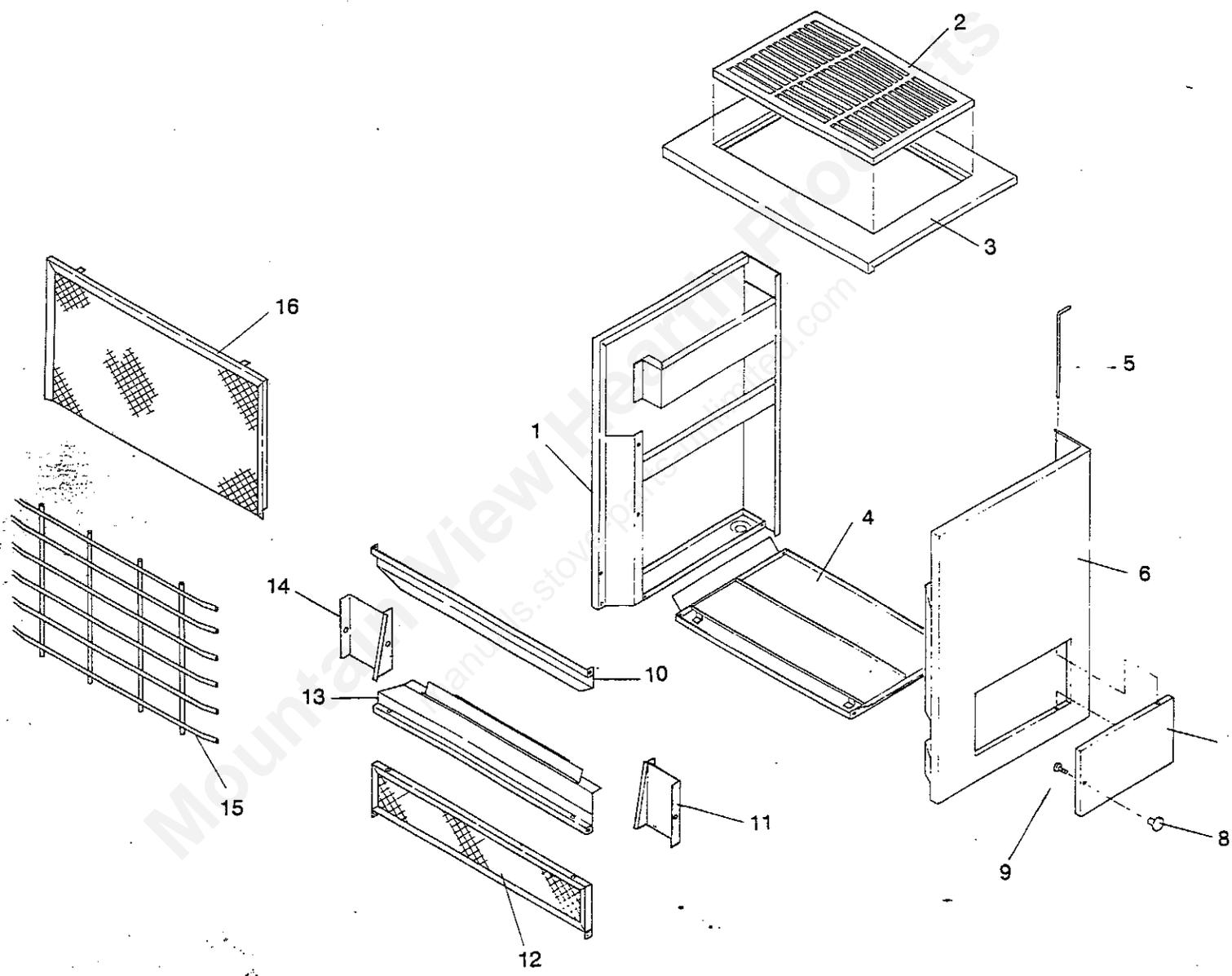
Knob  
59141  
— 59129

89488



# repair parts

R8935/R8950/R8970



# repair parts

R8935/R8950/R8970

KEY	DESCRIPTION	QTY.	R8935	R8950	R8970
1	Cabinet Side (LH)	1	68376	68311	68409
2	Louvered Insert (Top)	1	22921	22921	23057
3	Cabinet Top	1	22869	22870	22871
4	Base Pan	1	22933	23018	23018
5	Door Hinge Rod	1	22891	22891	22891
6	Cabinet Side (RH)	1	68373	68314	68406
7	Cabinet Door	1	22890	22890	22890
8	Cabinet Door Knob	1	89378	89378	89378
9	8-32 x 1/4 Machine Screw	1	83033	83033	83033
10	Stainless Trim, (Top)	1	22991	22983	22987
11	Stainless Trim, (RH)	1	22969	23081	23035
12	Lower Mesh Screen Assembly	1	68324	68348	68321
13	Stainless Trim, Bottom	1	22974	23080	23021
14	Stainless Trim (LH)	1	22962	23082	23034
15	Dress Guard	1	89437	89438	89439
16	Upper Mesh Screen Assembly	1	68327	68342	68334

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## owners manual

# HOW TO ORDER REPAIR PARTS

THIS MANUAL WILL HELP YOU TO OBTAIN EFFICIENT, DEPENDABLE SERVICE FROM YOUR HEATER, AND ENABLE YOU TO ORDER REPAIR PARTS CORRECTLY.

KEEP IN A SAFE PLACE FOR FUTURE REFERENCE.

WHEN WRITING, ALWAYS GIVE THE FULL MODEL NUMBER WHICH IS ON THE NAMEPLATE ATTACHED TO THE BACK OF THE HEATER.

WHEN ORDERING REPAIR PARTS, ALWAYS GIVE THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION AS SHOWN IN THIS LIST:

1. The PART NUMBER
2. The PART DESCRIPTION
3. The MODEL NUMBER:
4. The NAME OF ITEM: **Vented Gas Heater**

**UNITED STATES STOVE COMPANY**  
**P.O. Box 5349**  
**Chattanooga, Tennessee 37406 — (615) 698-3435**

**UNITED STATES STOVE CO. VENTED GAS HEATERS**