



## Service Manual

### PP60 / PP60-B / PP70 / PP130 / PP130-B / PP150





# DIAL CONTROL PELLET STOVES

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### **ALARM CODE**

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## PELPRO TROUBLESHOOTING MANUAL

### INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this troubleshooting guide is to provide step by step procedures for diagnosing issues with the PelPRO PP60, PP60-B, PP70, PP130, PP130-B, PP150. A digital or analog multimeter will be required for many of the troubleshooting steps in this guide.

When troubleshooting with the multimeter, it's important to disconnect the appliance from wall power while locating the electrical connections that need to be checked. Connect the multimeter to the test locations detailed in this guide and then plug the appliance back into wall power. Take care to avoid letting any exposed wires or connectors from contacting the metal chassis of the appliance or from touching exposed skin. The appliance is energized with 115VAC power from the wall and there is a risk of shock or electrocution. If you are not familiar or comfortable working with energized electrical circuits, please contact a certified NFI Installer or certified electrician to complete that portion of troubleshooting.

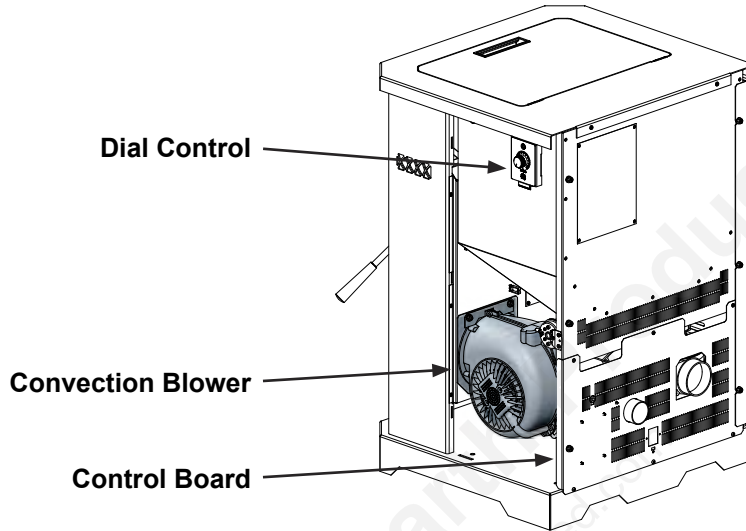
When instructed to check a appliance for power from the control board, the multimeter will need to be set to check Voltage, often displayed as "V" on the meter. If the meter is not auto-sensing, AC voltage will need to be chosen when specified in the instructions. AC voltage is also sometimes shown as  $\sim V$  on a multimeter. If instructed to check VDC, DC voltage will have to be chosen on the multimeter. Voltage checks are typically used when motors and blowers are not running and we are attempting to determine if the component is bad or is the control board is not sending power to the component.

Some components can be verified for functionality by checking the resistance of the part. Igniters and fuses are the most common parts that can be verified by resistance checking with a multimeter. Resistance is measured in ohms ( $\Omega$ ) and most multimeters will have that symbol next to the resistance setting. Unlike voltage, resistance is always measured with the appliance completely de-energized from wall power. There is no risk of shock or electrocution when the appliance is unplugged from wall power and components are being verified for resistance. When resistance is being checked, this manual will provide an expected resistance in  $\Omega$ , however a number slightly above or below the specified value does not indicate a bad component. If the multimeter shows MAX or Out of Range, this indicates infinite resistance, meaning an open circuit and a bad component. A resistance of 0 ohms for a component indicates an electric short circuit and again a bad component.

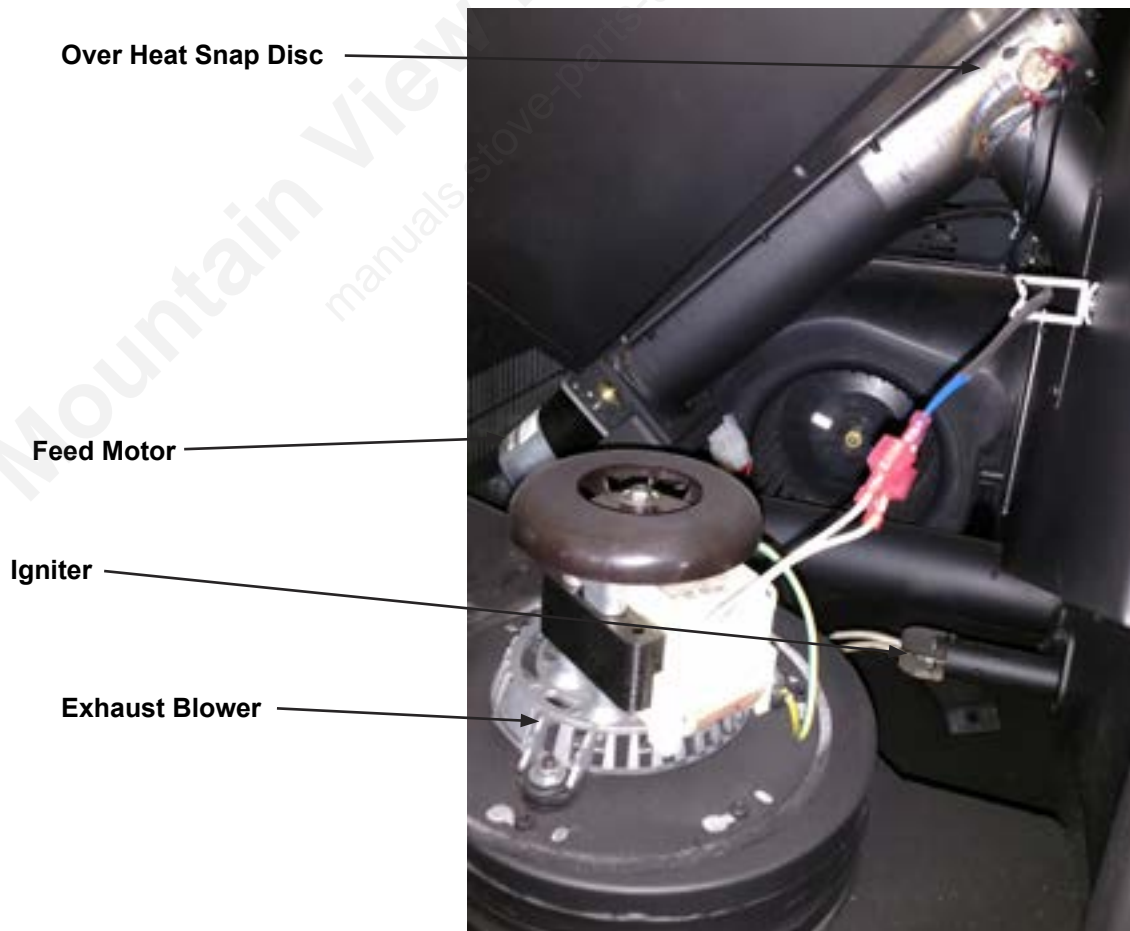
**PART LOCATIONS**

**Note: Other models are in similar location.**

**Right Side**



**Left Side**





## ERROR CODE DEFINITIONS



Alarm code will be displayed on the dial control as a series of red blinks.

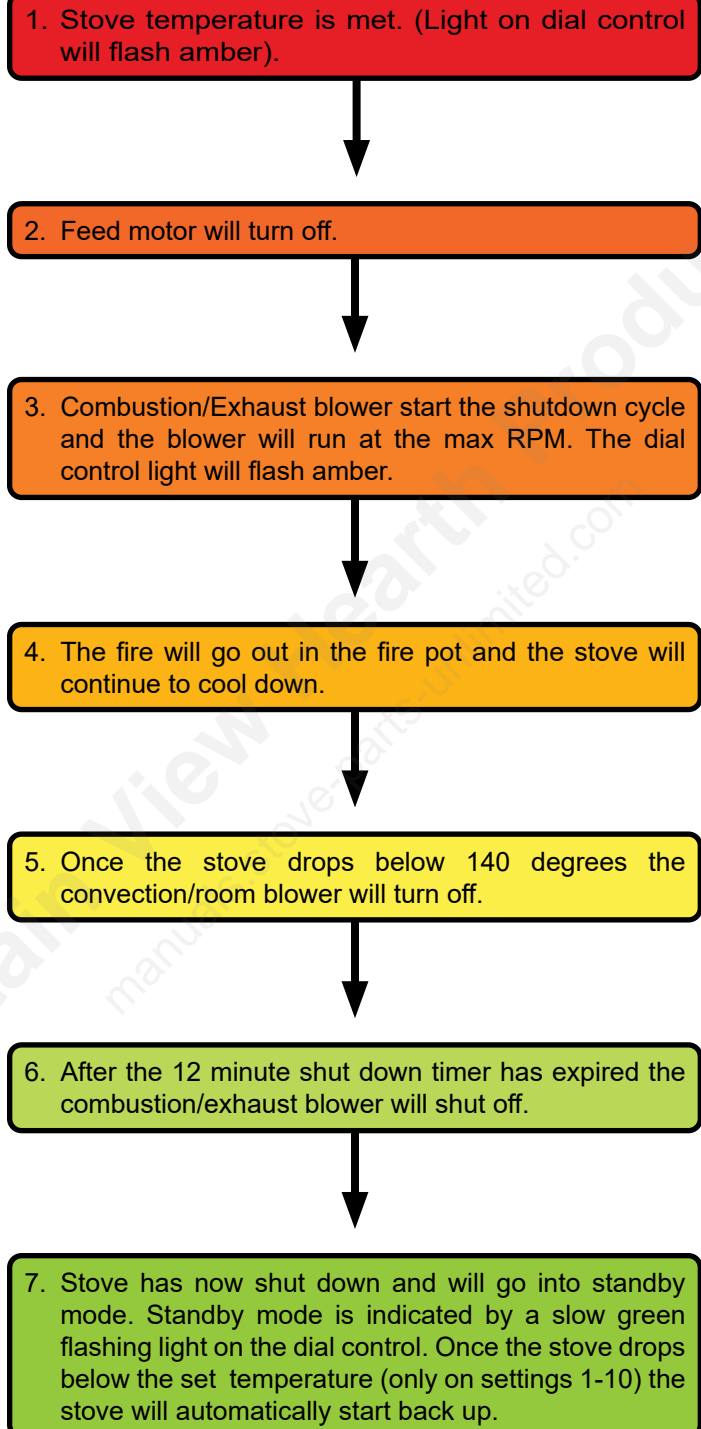


<b>1 Red Blink</b>	Empty Hopper Alarm. Most likely the appliance ran out of fuel or the flames are adjusted too low.
<b>2 Red Blinks</b>	Exhaust Probe Failure. A bad connection on the probe or a broken wire.
<b>3 Red Blinks</b>	Ambient Probe Failure. A bad connection on the probe or a broken wire.
<b>4 Red Blinks</b>	Missed ignition. Appliance failed to light the fuel or read a rise in temperature.
<b>8 Red Blinks</b>	Exhaust temperature over heat alarm. Appliance got too hot. Check the heat exchanger and exhaust system for obstructions.

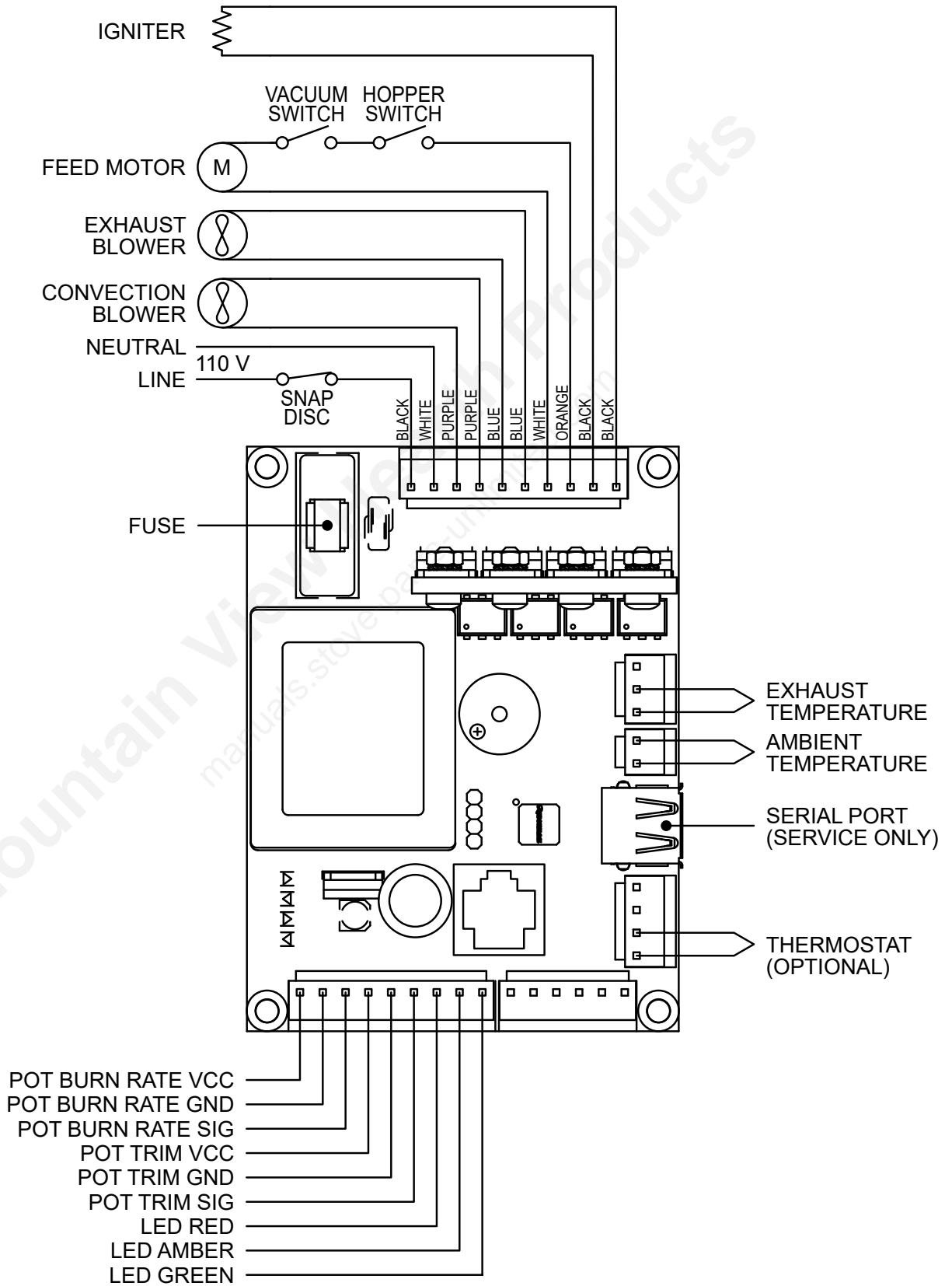
## SEQUENCE OF OPERATION FOR STARTUP



## SEQUENCE OF OPERATION FOR SHUTDOWN



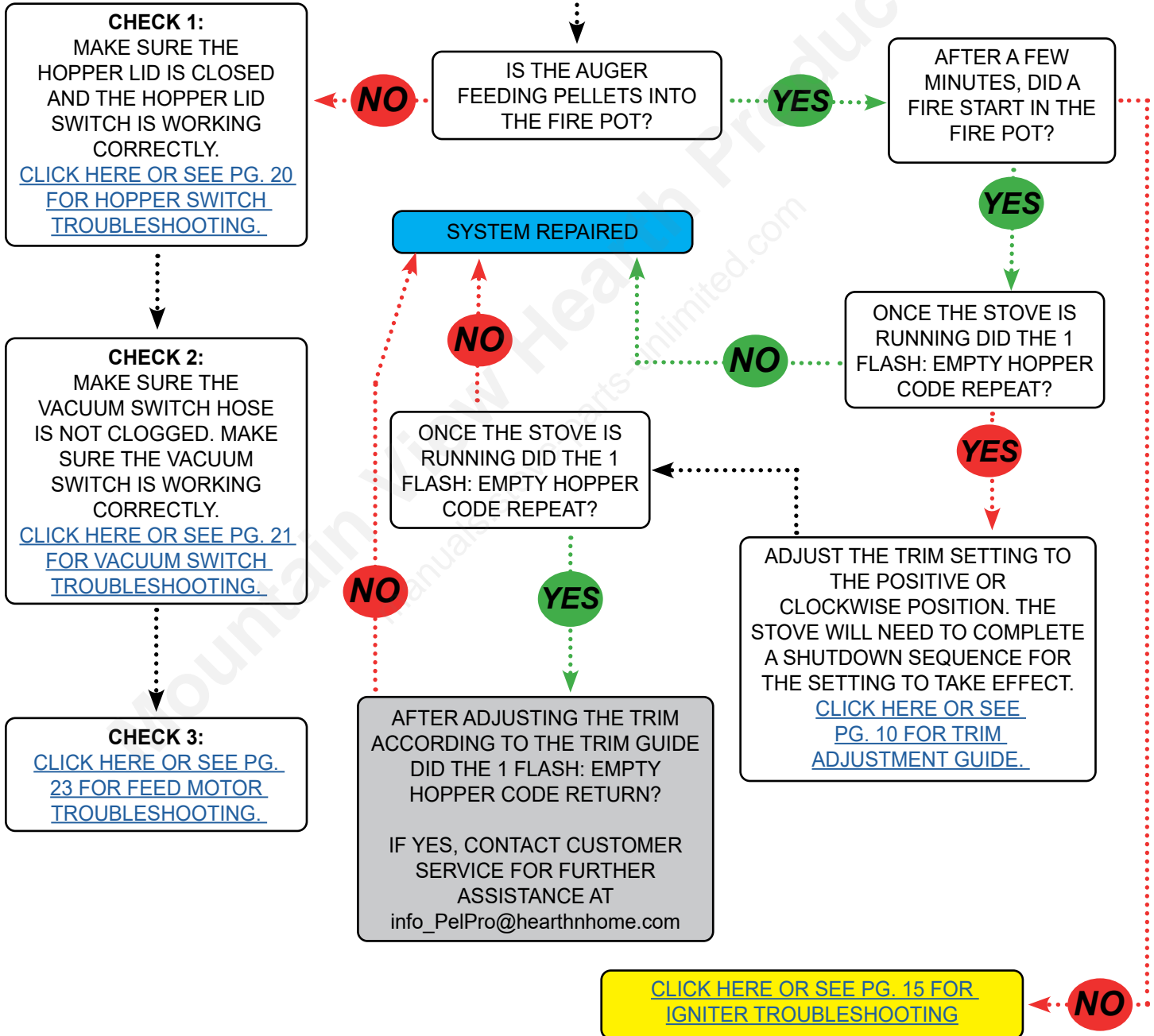
## WIRING DIAGRAM



## 1 FLASH: EMPTY HOPPER

### TO START:

UNPLUG THE STOVE, CLEAN THE FIRE POT AND MAKE SURE THE FIRE POT IS INSTALLED CORRECTLY ([CLICK HERE OR SEE PG. 39 FOR INSTALLATION](#)), CLEAN THE FIREBOX AREA, REMOVE AND CLEAN BEHIND THE BAFFLES([CLICK HERE OR SEE PG. 40 FOR BAFFLE CLEANING](#)), MAKE SURE THERE ARE PELLETS IN THE HOPPER, MAKE SURE THERE ARE NO JAMS IN THE AUGER([CLICK HERE OR SEE PG. 11 FOR AUGER JAMS](#)), PLUG THE STOVE BACK IN AND PRIME THE FEED TUBE IF NEEDED. TURN THE STOVE BACK ON.



## TRIM ADJUSTMENT GUIDE



The **Negative** side of the dial control will decrease the feed rate and increase the RPM of the exhaust blower. To adjust the dial to the Negative side turn the dial to the left or counter clockwise. This will give provide less pellets and more air.

The **Positive** side of the dial control will increase the feed rate of the feed motor and decrease the RPM of the exhaust blower. To adjust the dial to the Positive side turn the dial to the right or clockwise. This will provide more pellets and less air flow.

### USES FOR ADJUSTING THE TRIM:

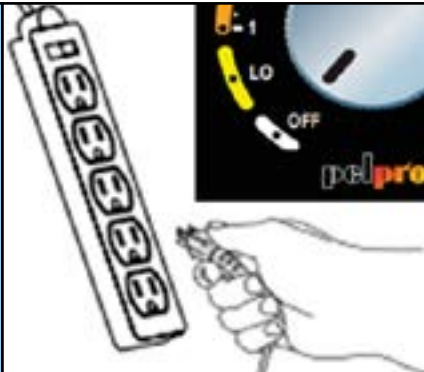
- LAZY FLAMES
- SOOTY FLAME
- EMPTY HOPPER CODE
  - FLAMES LOW
  - FLAMES HIGH
- DROPPING OUT OF TEMPERATURE

### **NOTE:**

THE TRIM SETTING WILL NOT TAKE EFFECT UNTIL THE STOVE HAS COMPLETED A COMPLETE SHUT DOWN SEQUENCE.

## CLEARING AN AUGER JAM

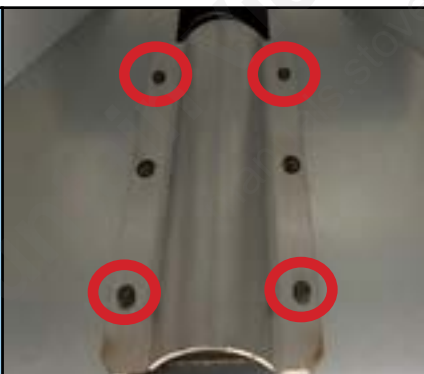
1. Turn the stove off and make sure the stove is completely shut down. After the stove is completely shut down unplug the stove from the outlet.



2. Open the hopper lid and remove the pellets in the hopper. Then vacuum the hopper for any remaining pellets or dust.



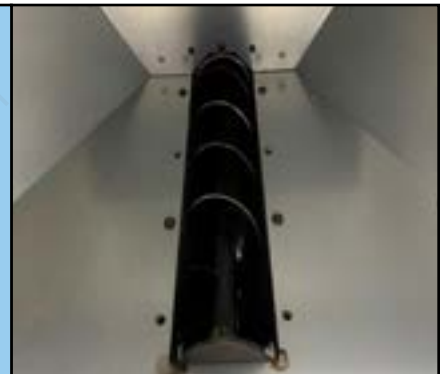
3. Remove the four screws holding on the auger plate. A putty knife may be required to loosen the plate.



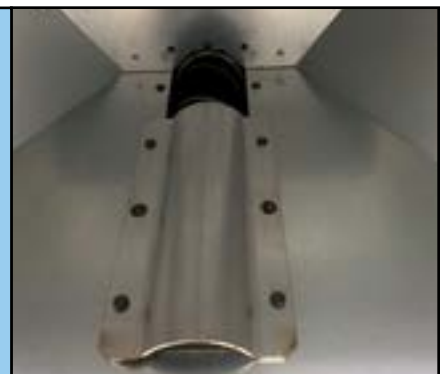
4. Once the auger plate is removed check the auger for any obstructions. After removing any obstructions vacuum any pellet bits or dust from the auger.



5. Once everything is clean the auger should be able to move a quarter to half a turn.



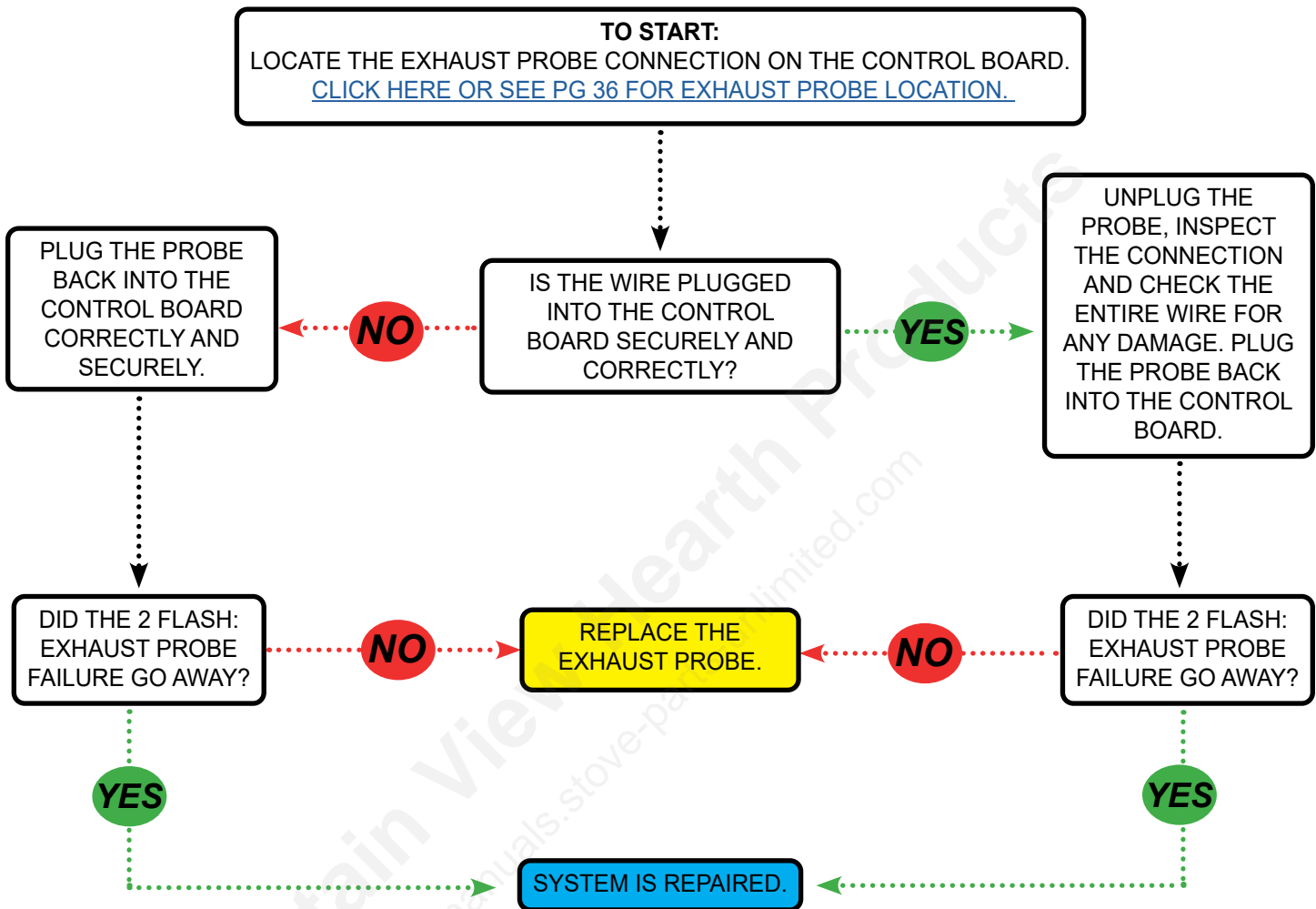
6. Replace the auger plate and add pellets. (Only add half a bag of pellets till the auger is for sure free).



7. PRIME the stove. This is needed to fill the auger tube back up with pellets. Turn the dial control from OFF to HI to OFF and back to HI leaving it on HI. The green blinking light will turn solid green and the feed motor will run the auger for roughly 2 minutes. If the feed motor/auger does not seem to work refer to the FEED MOTOR TROUBLESHOOTING by clicking [HERE](#) or see page 15.



## 2 FLASHES: EXHAUST PROBE FAILURE



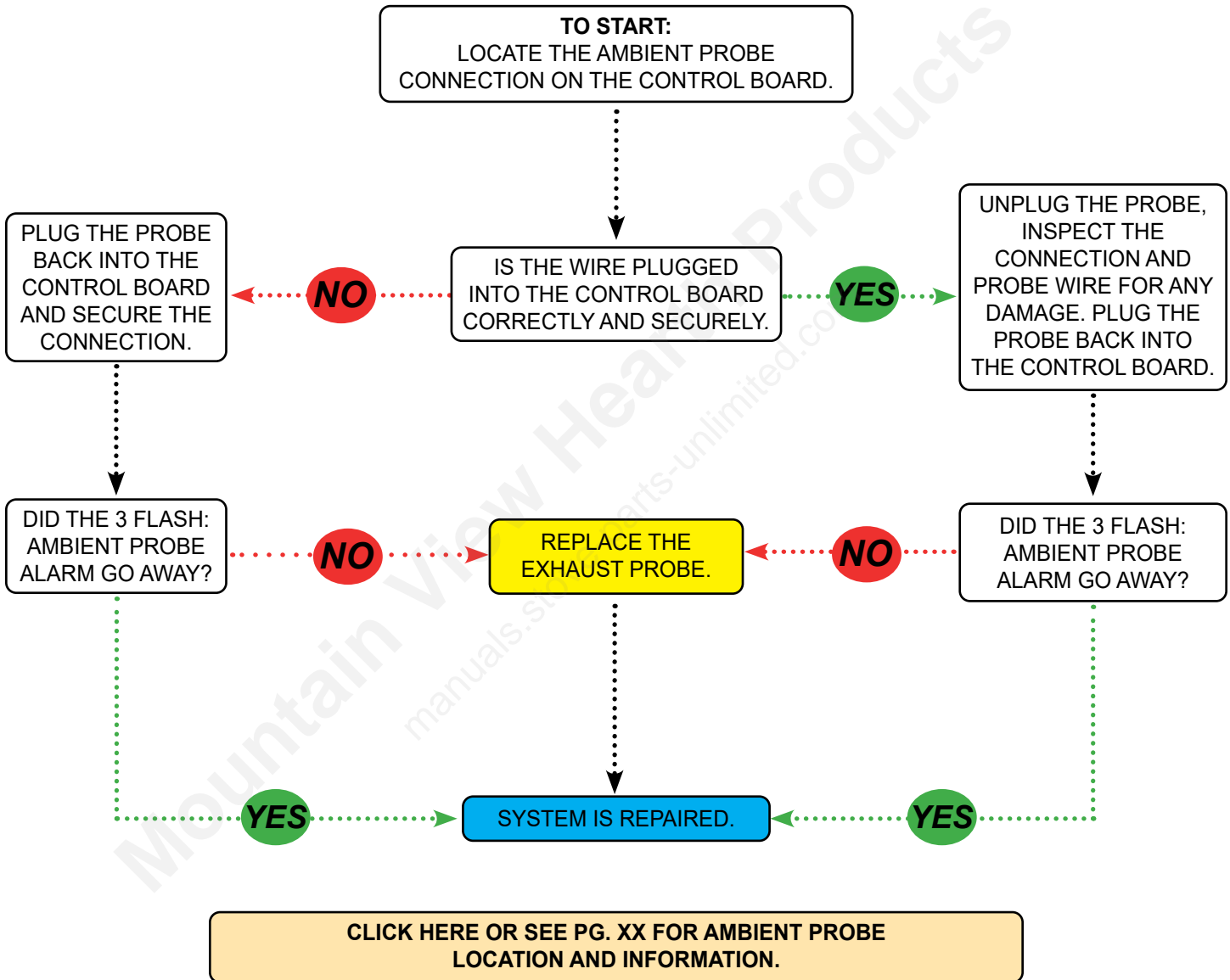
### NOTE:

If the exhaust probe has been replaced and the problems still exist the control board may need replaced also. For further assistance please contact customer service at [info\\_PelPro@hearthnhome.com](mailto:info_PelPro@hearthnhome.com)

## 3 FLASHES: AMBIENT PROBE ALARM

### TECH TIP:

THE AMBIENT PROBE SENSES THE TEMPERATURE IN THE ROOM. IF THE STOVE IS CYCLING ON AND OFF SOONER THAN IT TYPICALLY, MOVE THE AMBIENT PROBE FURTHER AWAY FROM THE STOVE.





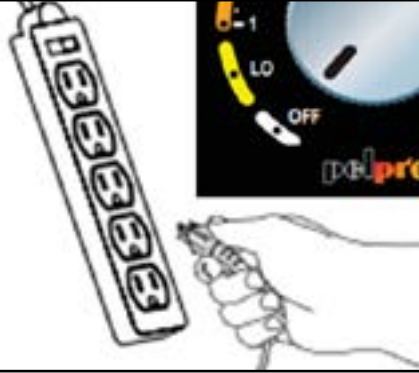
## IGNITER TROUBLESHOOTING

### Testing for OHMS ( $\Omega$ )

*This test will require a multimeter.*

*For correct placement of igniter position see pg 38 or [click here](#).*

1. Turn the stove off and make sure the stove is completely shut down. After the stove is completely shut down unplug the stove from the outlet.



2. Remove the left hand side panel of the stove. This would be the side opposite the dial control.



3. Locate the igniter and the igniter wire connection. Unplug the igniter wires. Inspect the wires for any damage.



4. Test the white wires coming off the igniter its self.



5. Set the multimeter to the ohms ( $\Omega$ ) setting.



6. Place one lead of the multimeter into each of the igniter wires. Make sure the leads touch the metal inside the wire connection. This test will require roughly 48 ohms.



### IS THERE ROUGHLY 48 OHMS?

**No:** replace the igniter

**Yes:** make sure the control board is sending voltage to the igniter. Click [HERE](#) or see page 12 for testing the voltage to the igniter.

## TESTING VOLTAGE TO THE IGNITER

*This test will require a multimeter.*

**WHEN TESTING ELECTRICITY PLEASE USE CAUTION.**

1. Turn the stove off and make sure the stove is completely shut down. After the stove is completely shut down unplug the stove from the outlet.



2. Remove the left hand side panel of the stove. This would be the side opposite the dial control.



3. Locate the igniter and the igniter wire connection. Unplug the igniter connection. Inspect the wires for any damage.



4. Locate the black igniter wires that come from the control board.



5. Set the multimeter to VAC. VAC stands for Voltage in Alternating Current.



When testing electricity always use caution.

6. Set the stove to the HI setting. Make sure the stove is in the start up mode. This will be a quick flashing green light.



7. Place the multimeter leads into the black igniter wire ends. A reading of 115-120 VAC is needed.



### IS THERE A GOOD VOLTAGE READING?

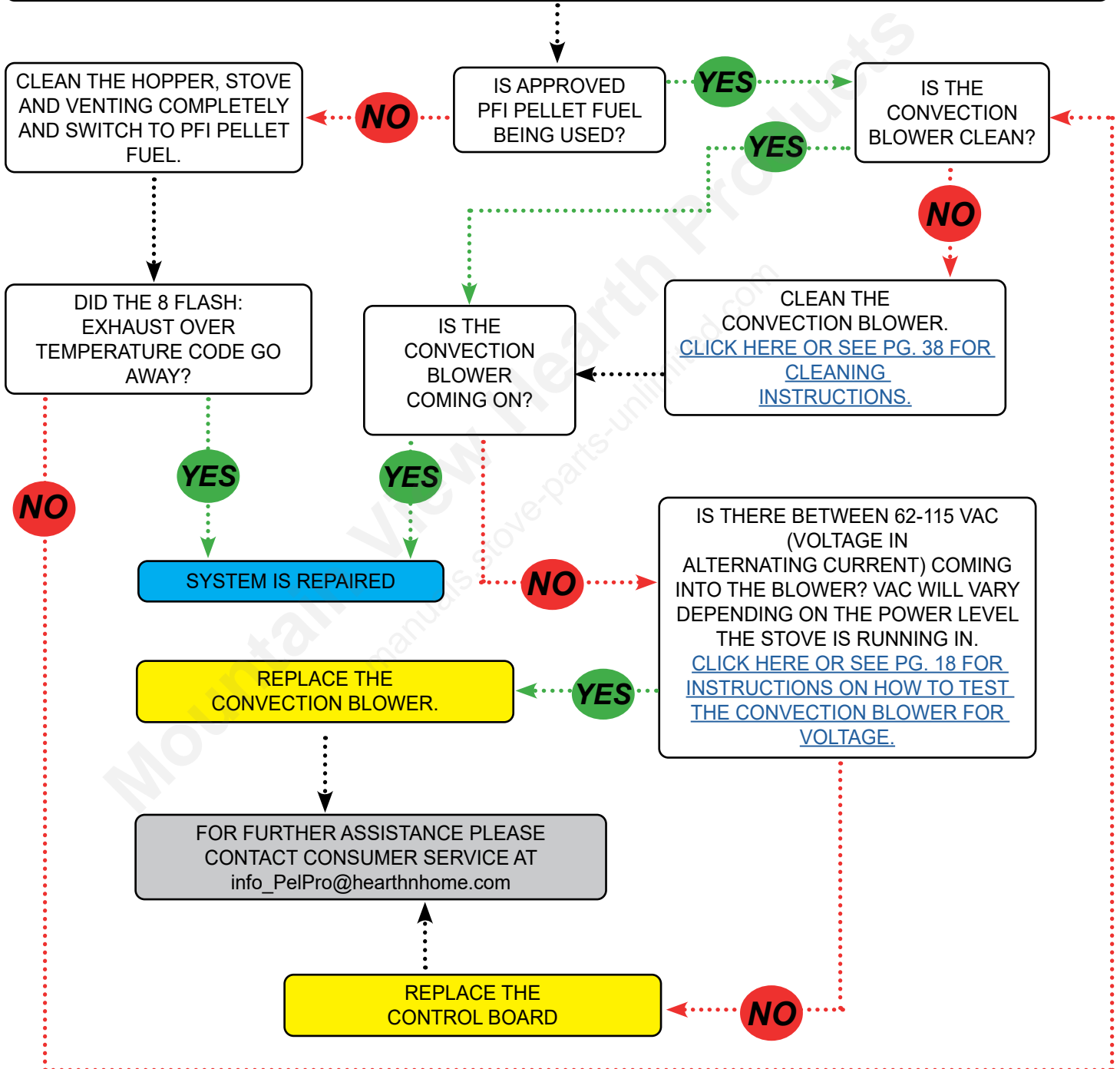
**NO:** replace the control board.

**YES:** if there is a good OHMS reading at the igniter AND a good voltage reading then the wire harness will need to be replaced.

## 8 FLASHES: EXHAUST OVER TEMPERATURE

### TO START:

MAKE SURE THE FIRE POT IS CLEAN INCLUDING THE HOLES IN THE FIRE POT, MAKE SURE THE FIRE POT IS INSTALLED CORRECTLY ([CLICK HERE OR SEE PG 39 FOR FIRE POT INSTALLATION](#)). CLEAN THE FIRE BOX AREA AND CLEAN BEHIND THE BAFFLES ([CLICK HERE OR SEE PG. 40 FOR BAFFLE CLEANING](#)).



## TESTING THE VOLTAGE TO THE CONVECTION BLOWER

*This test will require a multimeter.*

**WHEN TESTING ELECTRICITY PLEASE USE CAUTION.**

1. Turn the stove off and make sure the stove is completely shut down. After the stove is completely shut down unplug the stove from the outlet.



2. Remove the right hand side panel of the stove. This would be the side with the dial control.



3. Locate the convection blower wire connection and unplug the connection from the blower. Inspect the wires for any damage.



4. Locate the purple convection blower wires that are coming from the control board.



5. Turn the stove on HI. A solid amber light will appear. The stove will need to reach an estimated 140 degrees before the control board signals the blower.



6. Set the multimeter to VAC. VAC stands for Voltage in Alternating Current.



When testing electricity always use caution.

7. When the stove has heated to around 140 degrees place one multimeter lead in each of the convection blower wires. A reading of 60 VAC or higher is needed.



### IS THERE A GOOD VOLTAGE READING?

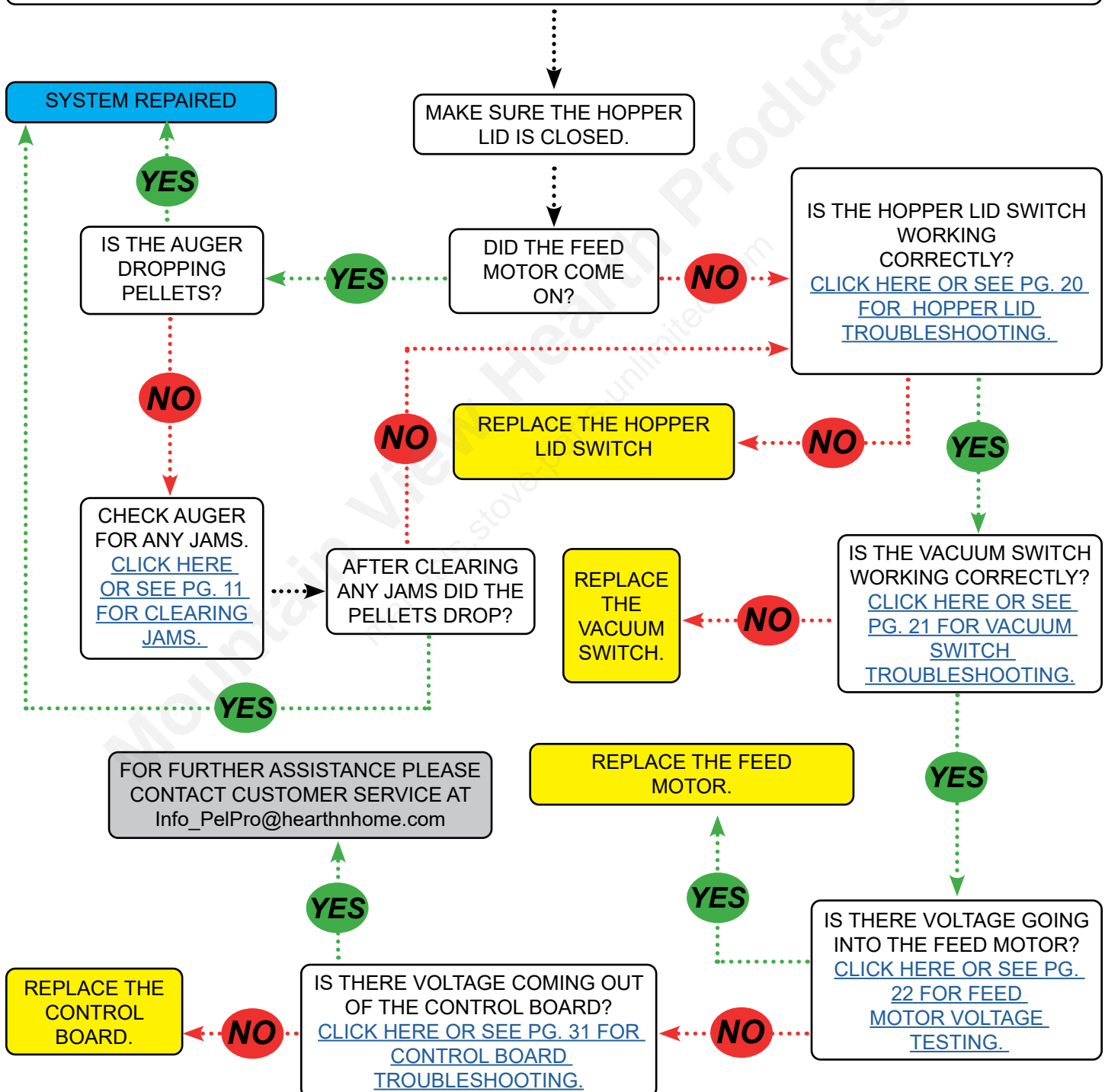
**NO:** replace the control board.

**YES:** replace the convection blower.

## NOT FEEDING PELLETS

### TO START:

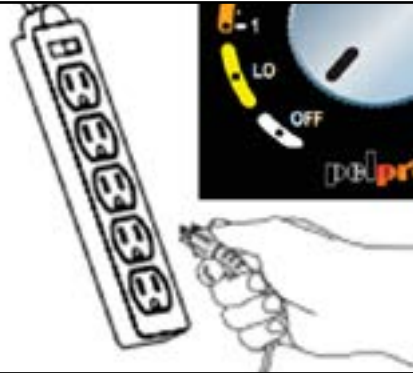
MAKE SURE THE FIRE POT IS CLEAN INCLUDING THE HOLES IN THE FIRE POT, MAKE SURE THE FIRE POT IS INSTALLED CORRECTLY ([CLICK HERE OR SEE PG 39 FOR FIRE POT INSTALLATION](#)). CLEAN THE FIRE BOX AREA AND CLEAN BEHIND THE BAFFLES ([CLICK HERE OR SEE PG. 40 FOR BAFFLE CLEANING](#)). ALSO MAKE SURE THERE ARE PELLETS IN THE HOPPER AND THE AUGER IS NOT JAMMED ([CLICK HERE OR SEE PG. 11 FOR AUGER JAMS](#)).



## TESTING THE HOPPER LID SWITCH WITH A MULTIMETER

*This test will be testing the Continuity shown by the Ohms symbol ( $\Omega$ ).*

1. Turn the stove off and make sure the stove is completely shut down. After the stove is completely shut down unplug the stove from the outlet.



2. Remove the right hand side panel of the stove. This will be the side with the dial control.



3. Remove the two hopper lid switch cover screws.



4. After removing the screws remove the hopper lid switch cover to gain access to the hopper lid switch wires.



5. Remove the two wires on the bottom of the hopper lid switch. Inspect the wires for any damage.



6. Place one lead of the multimeter on each of the metal switch terminals that are on the bottom of the switch.



7. With the meter leads on the switch terminals press down on the switch. Any reading other than OL is acceptable. OL stands of Open Line.



**IS THERE A GOOD CONTINUITY READING?**

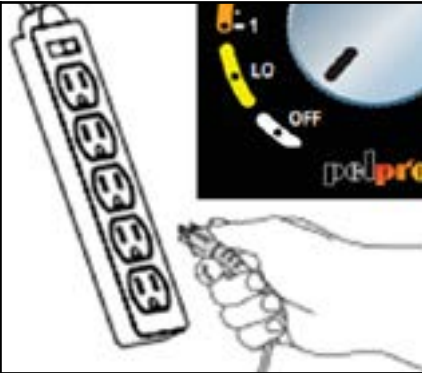
**NO:** replace the hopper lid switch.

**YES:** the switch is good.

## TESTING THE VACUUM SWITCH WITH A MULTIMETER

*This test will be testing the Continuity shown by the Ohms symbol (  $\Omega$  ).*

1. Turn the stove off and make sure the stove is completely shut down. After the stove is completely shut down unplug the stove from the outlet.



2. Remove the right hand side panel of the stove. This is the side with the dial control.



3. Locate the vacuum switch and remove the two red wires attached to the switch. Inspect the wires for any damage.



4. Remove the rubber hose from the auger side.



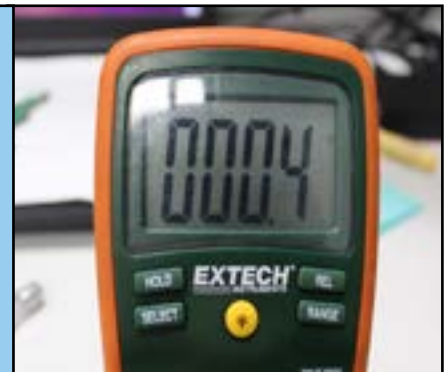
5. Place the multimeter in the Ohms ( $\Omega$ ) setting.



6. Place one lead of the multimeter on each of the vacuum switch metal terminals making sure they make contact. At the same time draw/suck on the rubber hose.



7. Any reading other than OL is acceptable. OL stands for Open Line which means the switch is not closing.



### IS THERE A GOOD CONTINUITY READING?

**NO:** make sure the stove and venting are clean and/or replace the vacuum switch.

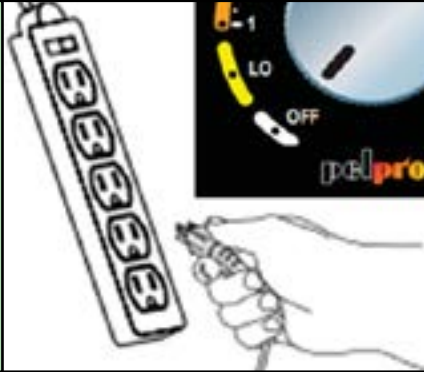
**YES:** the switch is good.

## CONTROL BOARD VOLTAGE TEST FOR FEED MOTOR

*This test will require a multimeter.*

**WHEN TESTING ELECTRICITY PLEASE USE CAUTION.**

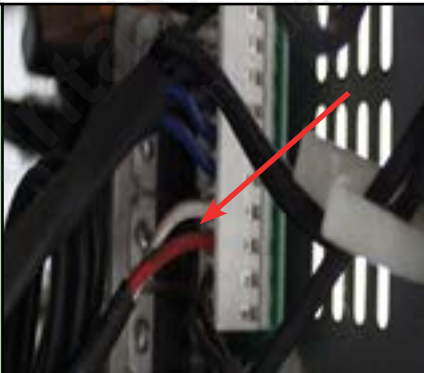
1. Turn the stove off and make sure the stove is completely shut down. After the stove is completely shut down unplug the stove from the outlet.



2. Remove the right hand side panel of the stove. This is the side with the dial control. Remove the convection blower to gain access to the control board.



3. Locate the red and white wires on the control board.



4. Set the multimeter to VAC. VAC stands for Voltage in Alternating Current.



When testing electricity always use caution.

5. Place the multimeter leads into the red and white wire pins. Insert them right into the pins where the red and white wires are on the clip.



6. Plug the stove back in and set the stove in the PRIME mode. A solid green light will appear when in PRIME mode.



7. A reading of 115-120 VAC is needed. VAC stands for Voltage in Alternating Current.



### IS THERE VOLTAGE AT THE CONTROL BOARD?

**YES:** repeat the hopper lid switch test and the vacuum switch test to make sure nothing is missed.

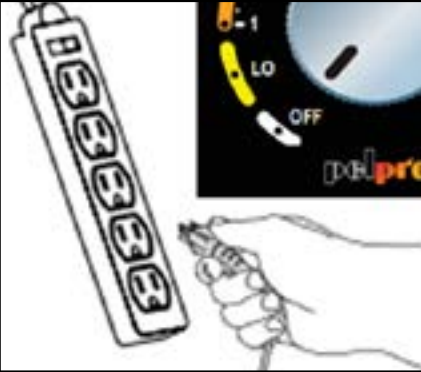
**NO:** test the power circuit up to the point of the control board. Click [HERE](#) or see page 25 for power troubleshooting.

## FEED MOTOR VOLTAGE TESTING

*This test will require a multimeter.*

**WHEN TESTING ELECTRICITY PLEASE USE CAUTION.**

1. Turn the stove off and make sure the stove is completely shut down. After the stove is completely shut down unplug the stove from the outlet.



2. Remove the right hand side panel of the stove. This is the side with the dial control.



3. Locate the white Molex feed motor connection and unplug the connection. Only the side with the red and white wires is needed for this test.



4. Set the multimeter to VAC. VAC stands for Voltage in Alternating Current.



When testing electricity always use caution.

5. Plug the stove back in and set the stove to the PRIME mode. A solid green light will appear when in PRIME mode.



6. Place the multimeter leads into the pins where the red and white wire are on the white Molex connector.



7. A 115-120 VAC reading is needed. VAC stands for Voltage in Alternating Current.

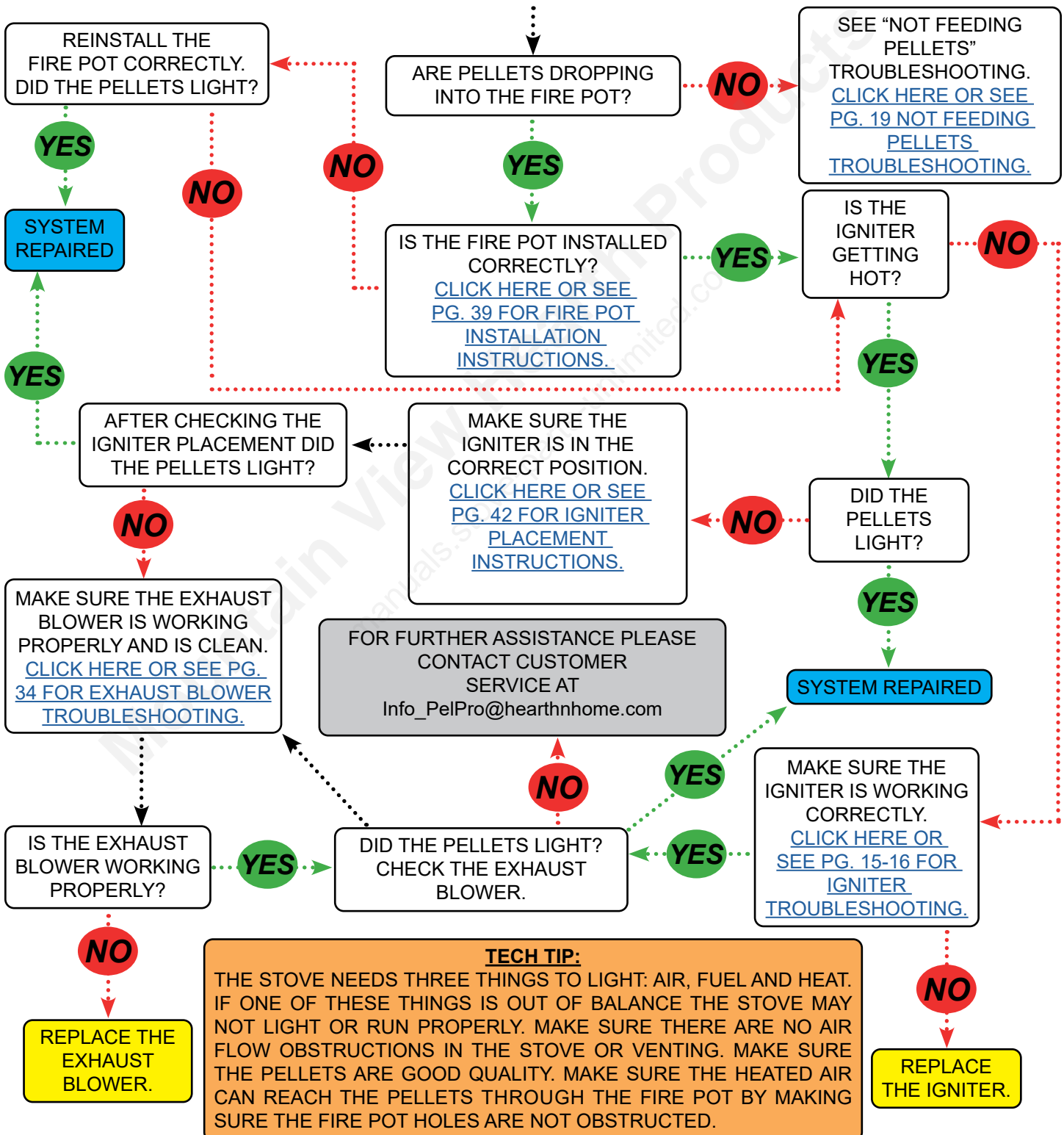


**NOTE:** if there is NOT any voltage at this connection, test the red and white pins on the control board. Click [HERE](#) or see page 18 to test the control board for voltage.

## NOT LIGHTING THE PELLETS

### TO START:

CLEAN THE FIRE BOX AREA AND CLEAN BEHIND THE BAFFLES ([CLICK HERE OR SEE PG. 40 FOR BAFFLE CLEANING](#)). ALSO MAKE SURE THERE ARE PELLETS IN THE HOPPER AND THE AUGER IS NOT JAMMED ([CLICK HERE OR SEE PG. 11 FOR AUGER JAMS](#)).



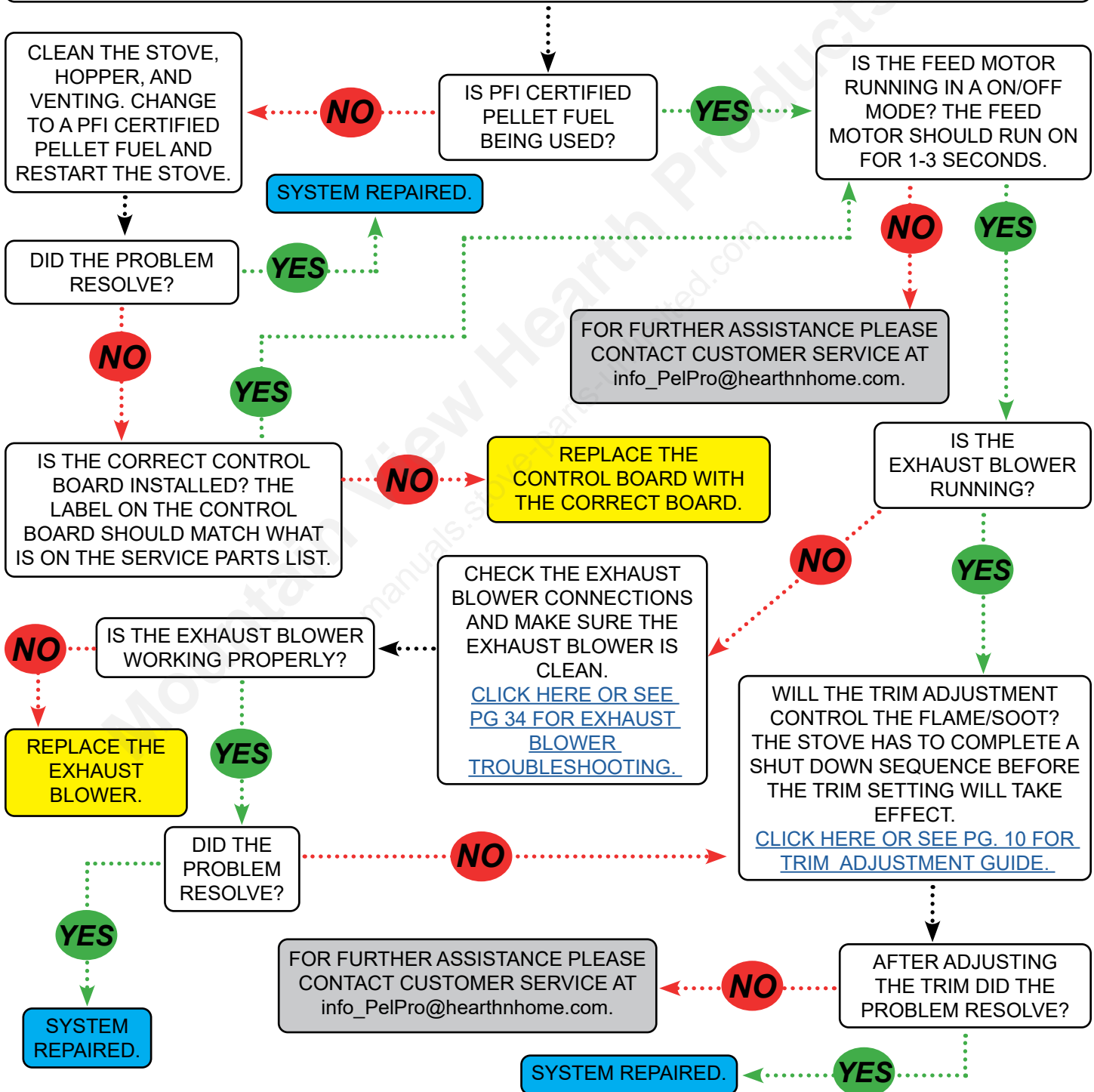
### TECH TIP:

THE STOVE NEEDS THREE THINGS TO LIGHT: AIR, FUEL AND HEAT. IF ONE OF THESE THINGS IS OUT OF BALANCE THE STOVE MAY NOT LIGHT OR RUN PROPERLY. MAKE SURE THERE ARE NO AIR FLOW OBSTRUCTIONS IN THE STOVE OR VENTING. MAKE SURE THE PELLETS ARE GOOD QUALITY. MAKE SURE THE HEATED AIR CAN REACH THE PELLETS THROUGH THE FIRE POT BY MAKING SURE THE FIRE POT HOLES ARE NOT OBSTRUCTED.

## LAZY OR SOOTY FLAMES

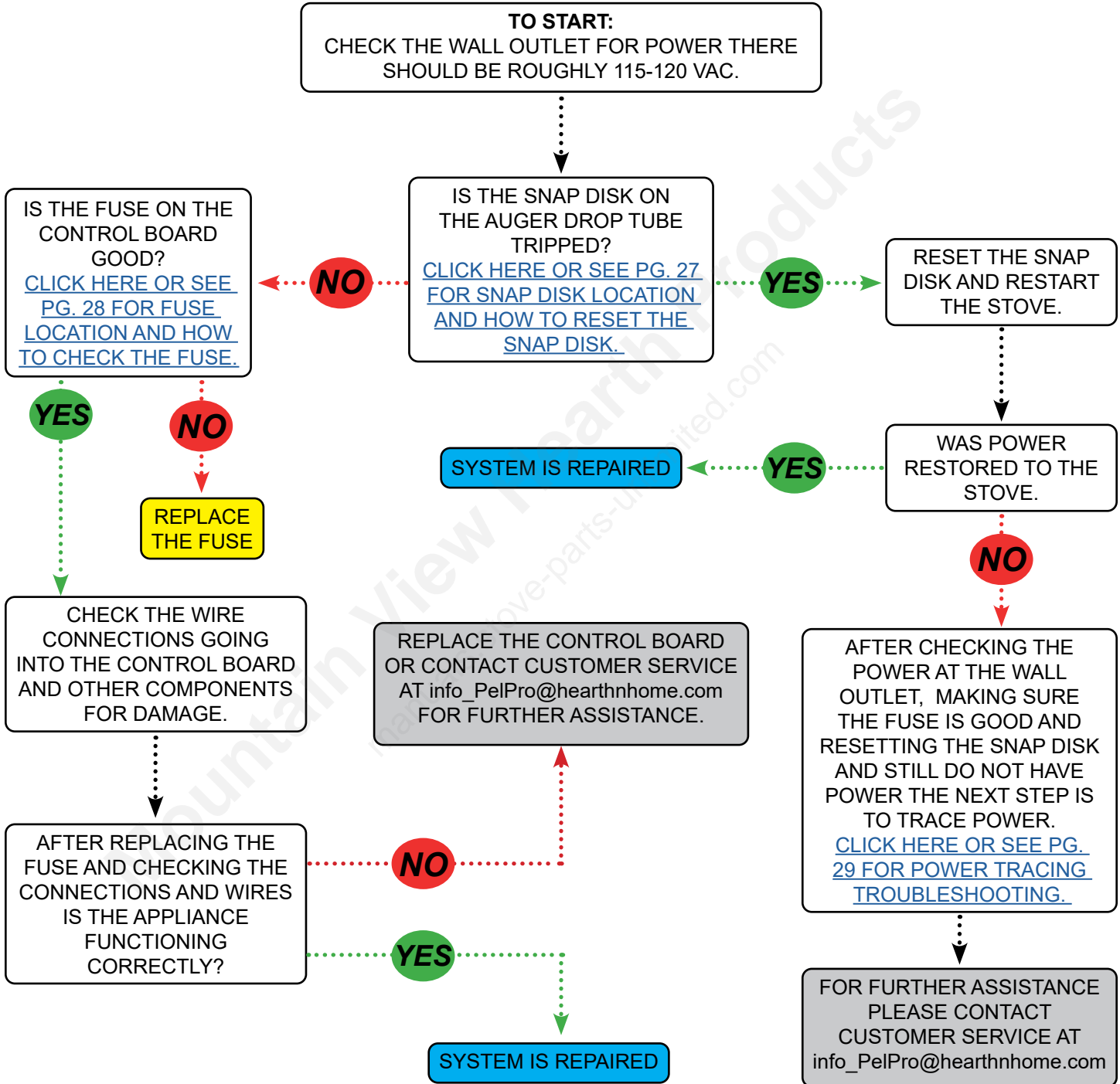
### TO START:

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## NO POWER

*This test will require a multimeter.*

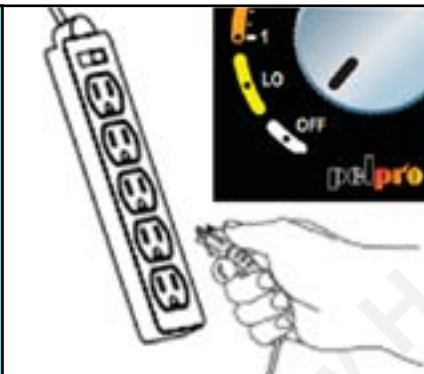


## SNAP DISK LOCATION AND HOW TO RESET THE SNAP DISK

THE SNAP DISK IS LOCATED ON THE LEFT SIDE OF THE STOVE IF LOOKING AT THE STOVE. IT IS LOCATED ON THE DROP AUGER TUBE. THE SNAP DISK IS ABOUT THE SIZE OF A DIME AND HAS TWO WIRES THAT CONNECT TO IT. IN BETWEEN THOSE TWO WIRES THERE IS A RESET BUTTON.



1. Turn the stove off and make sure the stove is completely shut down. After the stove is completely shut down unplug the stove from the outlet.



2. Remove the left hand side panel of the stove. This is the side opposite the dial control.



3. Locate the snap disk on the drop auger tube.



4. Locate the reset button between the two snap disk wires. Press the button. This should restore power to the stove.



### NOTE:

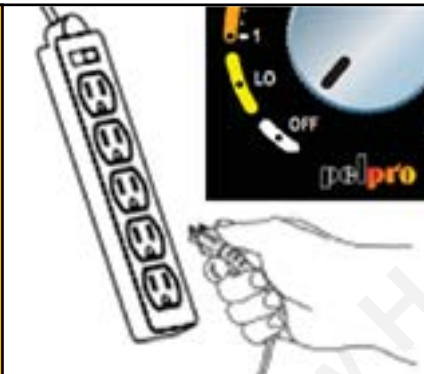
If the button clicked when pressed then the snap disk needed to be reset and power should be restored to the stove. If the button did not click continue to troubleshoot.

## FUSE LOCATION AND HOW TO CHECK THE FUSE

THE FUSE IS LOCATED ON THE CONTROL BOARD. THE CONTROL BOARD IS LOCATED ON THE RIGHT SIDE OF THE STOVE. IT IS MOUNTED ON THE BACK INSIDE PANEL OF THE STOVE. THE FUSE IS HOUSED IN A BLACK RECTANGULAR BOX.



1. Turn the stove off and make sure the stove is completely shut down. After the stove is completely shut down unplug the stove from the outlet.



4. Locate the black rectangular box on the control board. Shown with the control board unplugged for better reference. Leave the control board in the stove.



2. Remove the right hand side panel of the stove. This is the side with the dial control.



5. Remove the top of the black box to access the fuse. Check the fuse for any damage.



3. Locate the control board on the back of the stove.

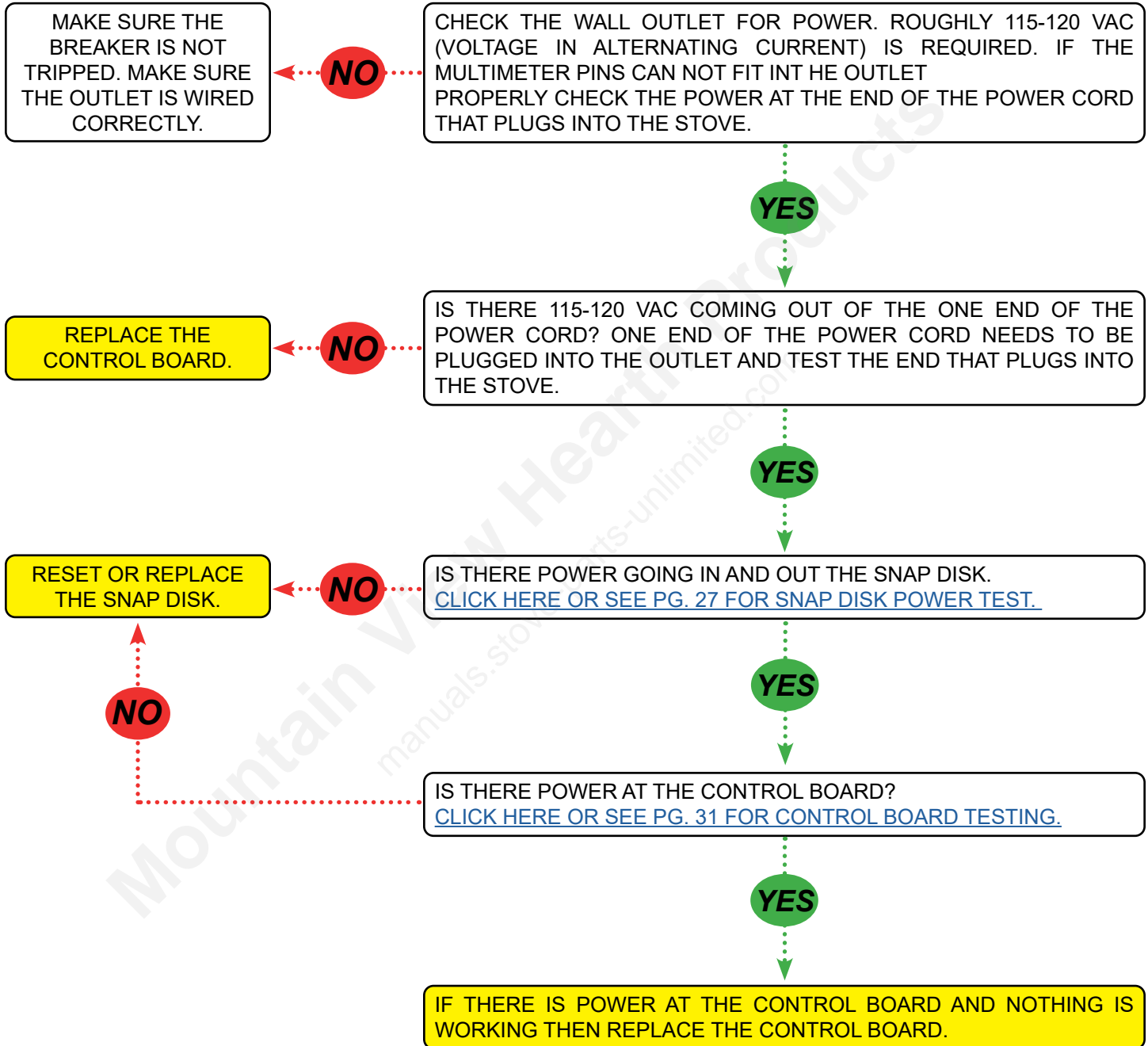


### NOTE:

It is recommended to replace the fuse even though it does not look bad. Sometimes there can be hairline damage to the fuse that can not be seen. A new fuse can be purchased at any hardware or auto part store. The fuse is a 5 AMP fuse.

## POWER TRACING TROUBLESHOOTING

*This test will require a multimeter.*

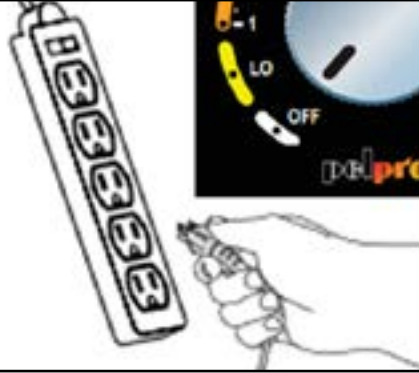


## TESTING THE SNAP DISK FOR VOLTAGE

*This test will require a multimeter.*

**WHEN TESTING ELECTRICITY PLEASE USE CAUTION.**

1. Turn the stove off and make sure the stove is completely shut down. After the stove is completely shut down unplug the stove from the outlet.



2. Remove the left hand side panel of the stove. This is the side opposite the dial control.



3. Locate the snap disk on the drop auger tube.



4. Set the multimeter to VAC. VAC stands for Voltage in Alternating Current.



When testing electricity always use caution.

5. Select which side of the snap disk to test first. Test both sides individually as one side is power in and one side is power out. Back the snap disk wires off the terminals slightly. Create a gap that will allow the meter leads into and still make a connection with the terminals. Place one of the multimeter leads on one of the snap disk wire terminals and ground the other meter lead to any unpainted part of the stove. A reading of roughly 115-120 VAC is required. Repeat this test for the other side of the snap disk.



### NOTE:

If there is power to one side of the snap disk but not the other replace the snap disk.

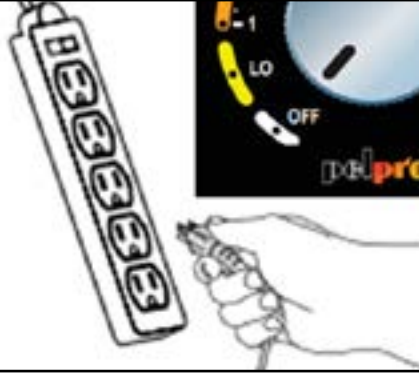
If there is power to both sides of the snap disk then move on to testing the control board. Click [HERE](#) or see page 27 for control board testing.

## CONTROL BOARD POWER TESTING

*This test will require a multimeter.*

**WHEN TESTING ELECTRICITY PLEASE USE CAUTION.**

1. Turn the stove off and make sure the stove is completely shut down. After the stove is completely shut down unplug the stove from the outlet.



2. Remove the right hand side panel of the stove. This is the side with the dial control. Remove the convection blower to gain better access to the control board.



3. Locate the control board on the back of the stove.



4. Locate the wire clip that contains the two purple wires. Shown pulled off the control board for better reference. Leave the control board in place for testing.



5. Set the multimeter to VAC. VAC stands for Voltage in Alternating Current.



When testing electricity always use caution.

6. Place one multimeter lead in the black pin and the other in the white pin as shown. A reading of roughly 115-120 VAC is required.



### IS THERE VOLTAGE AT THE BLACK AND WHITE PINS?

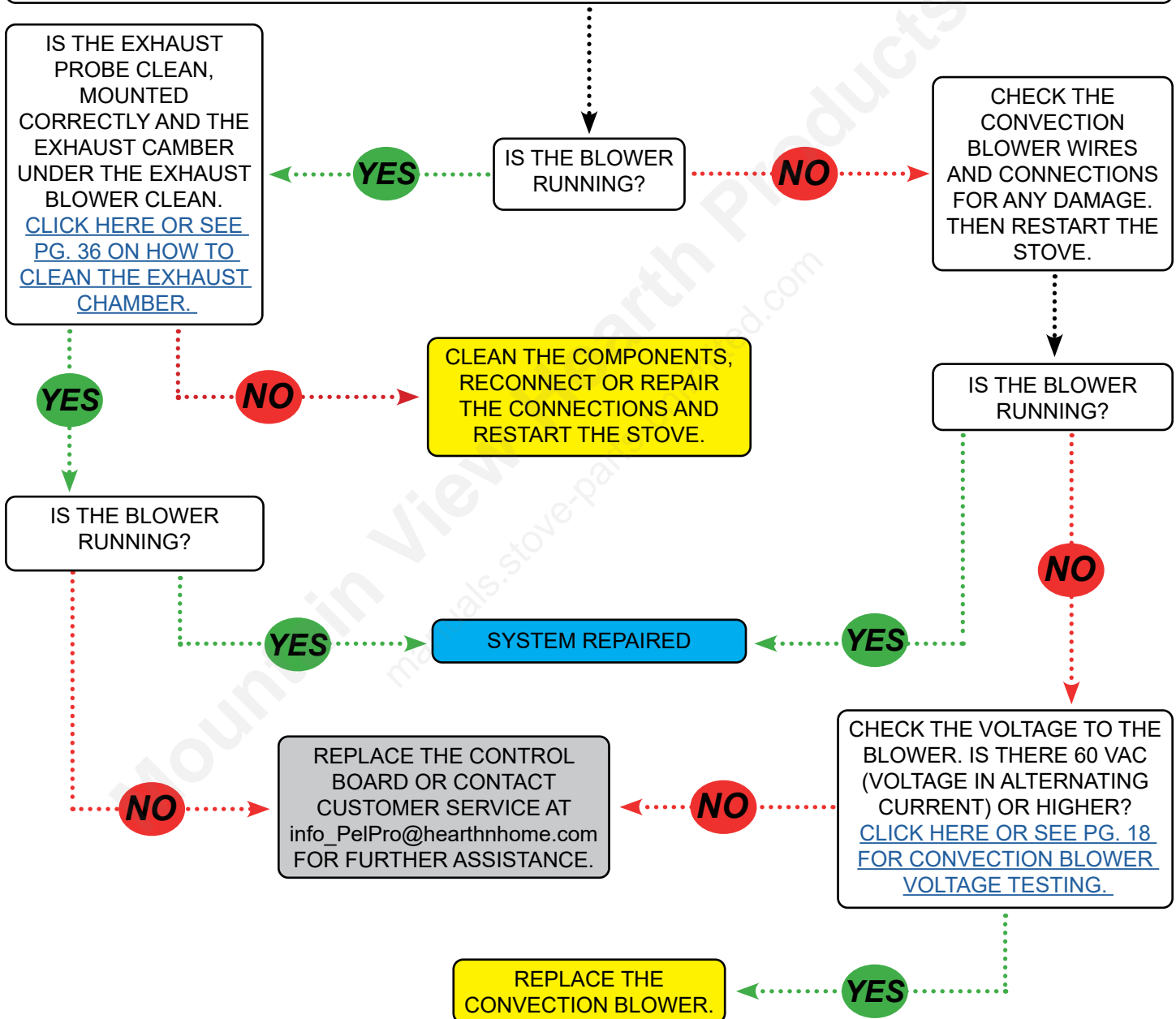
**NO:** replace the snap disk

**YES:** replace the control board.

## CONVECTION BLOWER NOT COMING ON

### TO START:

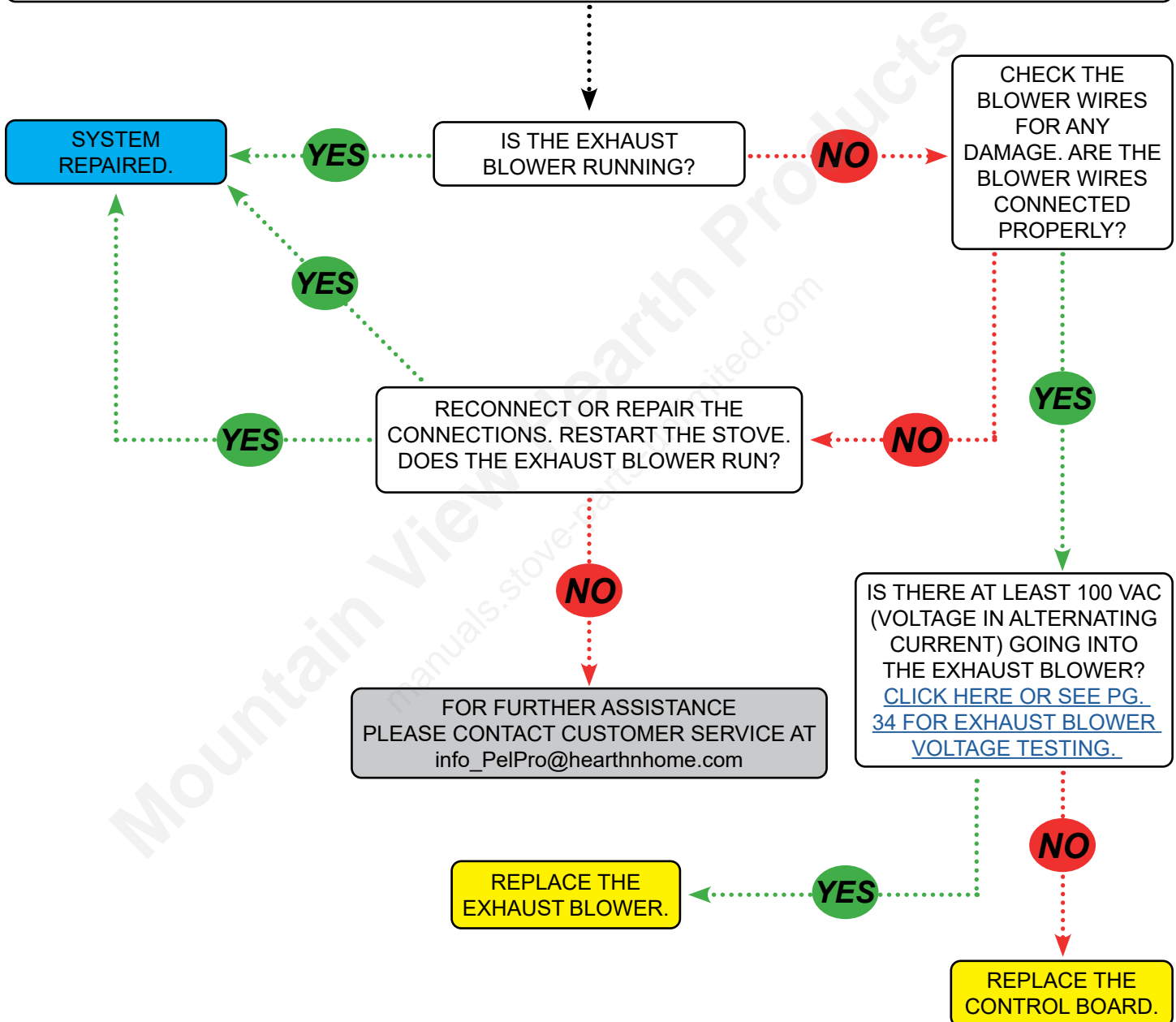
CLEAN THE CONVECTION BLOWER AND MAKE SURE IT SPINS FREELY ([CLICK HERE OR SEE PG. 38 FOR CONVECTION BLOWER CLEANING INSTRUCTIONS](#)). AFTER CLEANING THE BLOWER APPLY HEAT TO THE EXHAUST PROBE. APPLY HEAT WITH A HEAT GUN TO TRIGGER THE EXHAUST PROBE. YOU CAN DO THIS IN THE OFF POSITION AS WELL.



## EXHAUST BLOWER NOT COMING ON

**TO START:**

MAKE SURE THE EXHAUST BLOWER IS CLEAN AND ABLE TO SPIN FREELY ([CLICK HERE OR SEE PG. 36 ON HOW TO CLEAN THE EXHAUST BLOWER](#)). ALSO MAKE SURE THE STOVE HAS POWER AND IS ON ONE OF THE SETTING OTHER THAN OFF.

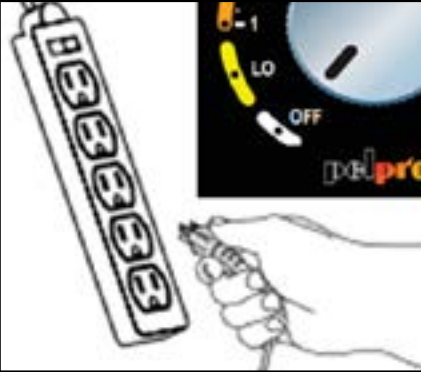


## EXHAUST BLOWER VOLTAGE TESTING

*This test will require a multimeter.*

**WHEN TESTING ELECTRICITY PLEASE USE CAUTION.**

1. Turn the stove off and make sure the stove is completely shut down. After the stove is completely shut down unplug the stove from the outlet.



5. Set the multimeter to VAC. VAC stands for Voltage in Alternating Current.

When testing electricity always use caution.



2. Remove the left hand side panel of the stove. This is the side opposite the dial control.



6. Plug the stove back in and set the stove to HI. A solid orange light will appear after the start up sequence signaling the stove is on HI.



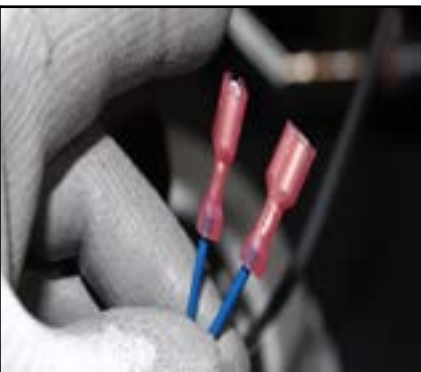
3. Locate the exhaust blower and the exhaust blower connection. Check the wires for any damage.



7. Place the multimeter leads into the wires coming from the control board into the blower. A reading of at least 100 VAC is needed.



4. Unplug the exhaust blower connection. Test the blue wires coming from the control board.



### IS THERE VOLTAGE?

**NO:** replace the control board

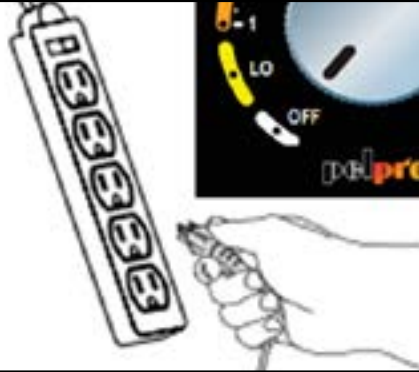
**YES:** if there is voltage going to the exhaust blower and eliminated any other possible problems via the troubleshooting guide replace the exhaust blower.

## VACUUM SWITCH VOLTAGE TEST

*This test will require a multimeter.*

**WHEN TESTING ELECTRICITY PLEASE USE CAUTION.**

1. Turn the stove off and make sure the stove is completely shut down. After the stove is completely shut down unplug the stove from the outlet.



2. Remove the right hand side panel of the stove. This is the side with the dial control.



3. Locate the vacuum switch and back the red wires off the switch terminal slightly. Make room for the meter leads but still have the wires make a connection.



4. Set the multimeter to VAC. VAC stands for Voltage in Alternating Current.



When testing electricity always use caution.

5. Plug the stove back into the wall outlet and set the stove on HI. A solid orange light will appear after the start up sequence signaling the stove is on the HI setting.



6. With the exhaust blower running place one of the meter leads on one of the switch terminals. Make sure that the meter lead tip is making contact with the metal on the switch terminal. Place the other lead on any unpainted surface of the stove. A reading of roughly 115-120 VAC is required. Repeat the same steps for the other switch terminal. One terminal is voltage in and one terminal is voltage out.



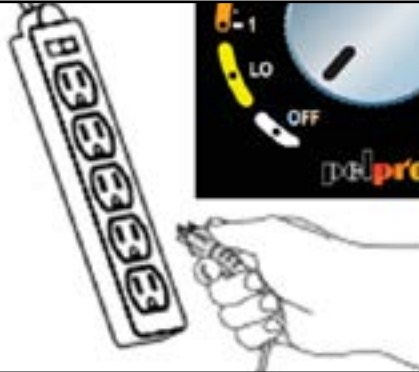
### NOTE:

If there is voltage on one side of the vacuum switch but not on the other side make sure the venting is clean or replace the vacuum switch.

If there is voltage on both side of the vacuum switch the vacuum switch is good.

## CLEANING THE EXHAUST BLOWER

1. Turn the stove off and make sure the stove is completely shut down. After the stove is completely shut down unplug the stove from the outlet.



2. Remove the left hand side panel of the stove. This is the side opposite the dial control.



3. Locate the exhaust blower and disconnect the blower connection.



4. Loosen the 6 screws holding the blower motor onto the blower housing. You do not need to fully remove the screws. Twist the plate and remove the blower motor.



5. Use a paint brush or compressed air to clean the exhaust blower.



6. Make sure the blades can spin freely and are not catching on any debris. Reinstall the blower by lining up the screws with the bigger hole on the slot then twist to catch the screw in the narrow portion of the slot. Re-tighten the screws.

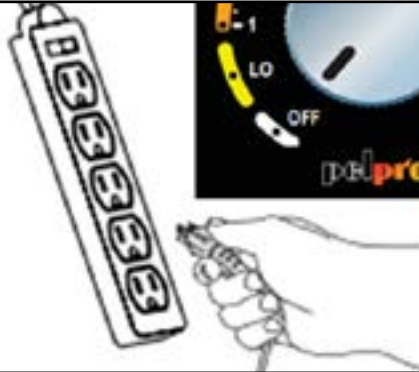
### NOTE:

This would also be a good time to check the exhaust venting to the outside for any build up of ash and to do a thorough cleaning of the venting.

Cleaning the blower should be done at least twice a year or whenever the venting is cleaned.

## EXHAUST PROBE INFORMATION

1. Turn the stove off and make sure the stove is completely shut down. After the stove is completely shut down unplug the stove from the outlet.



### NOTE:

If the probe is loose from the bracket or dirty it can cause the stove to not operate correctly. Also if there is ash build up in the exhaust chamber it could also effect the way the stove operates.

This should be done when ever you clean the exhaust blower.

2. Remove the left hand side panel of the stove. This is the side opposite the dial control. Locate the exhaust blower.



3. Locate the exhaust probe. Make sure it is mounted securely in the bracket. Check the wires for any damage. Make sure there is no ash on the probe.

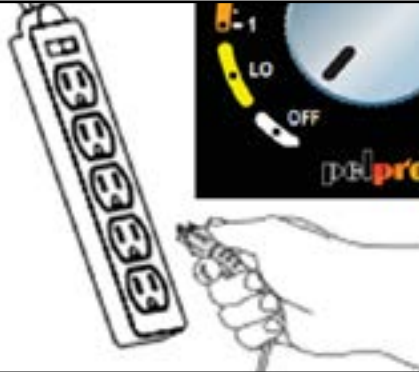
### Probe location

The exhaust probe is located under the backside of the exhaust blower. It is mounted on the exhaust chamber pipe.



## CLEANING THE CONVECTION BLOWER

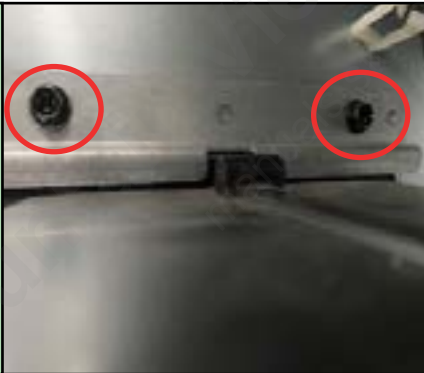
1. Turn the stove off and make sure the stove is completely shut down. After the stove is completely shut down unplug the stove from the outlet.



2. Remove the right hand side panel of the stove. This is the side with the dial control. Locate the convection blower and disconnect the wires.



3. Remove the 2 screws holding the blower in place.



4. Lift up on the blower to remove the bottom tab from the slot in the back of the stove. Carefully remove the blower from the stove.



5. Use a paint brush or compressed air to clean the blower. You can not take the blower apart. Make sure the blower can spin freely.



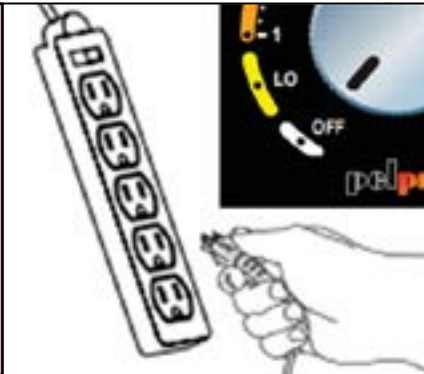
### NOTE:

The convection/room blower pulls air from the room. Any dust, debris, and pet hair can be pulled into the blower causing it not to work correctly.

The blower should be cleaned at least twice a year or as needed.

## FIRE POT CLEANING AND PROPER INSTALLATION.

1. Turn the stove off and make sure the stove is completely shut down. After the stove is completely shut down unplug the stove from the outlet.



2. Once the stove is completely cool. Open the front door to access the fire pot area.



3. Remove the fire pot. Use an ash vac to remove any ash or debris in the fire pot/box area. This includes the ash over flow areas on the sides of the fire pot.



4. With the scraper tool scrap out any ash build up on the fire pot. Also make sure the holes in the fire pot are clean and clear.



5. Reinstall the fire pot. The fire pot is 2 pieces and the removable piece should face the front of the stove. Also make sure the fire pot is seated fully in place.

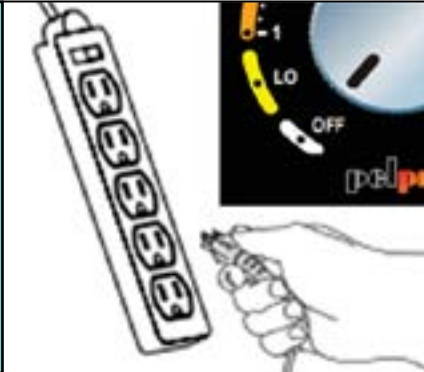


### Correct installation of the fire pot.



## HOW TO REMOVE AND CLEAN THE BAFFLES

1. Turn the stove off and make sure the stove is completely shut down. After the stove is completely shut down unplug the stove from the outlet.



2. Once the stove is completely cool. Open the front door to access the fire pot area.



3. Locate the middle panel and the tab at the top of the panel. Pull up and out on the tab.



4. Remove the left and right panels.



5. Use scraper to scrap any ash build up on the back wall and on the panels. Then use a ash vacuum to sweep up any debris.



6. Replace the panels by replacing the left and right panels first and then the middle panel last. Make sure all the panels are correctly aligned or it could cause the stove to not receive proper air flow causing the stove not to work properly.

### NOTE:

When replacing the panels make sure they are flush and not crooked as this could cause the stove not to operate correctly.

The left panel has an air chamber behind it which is important to have clean for proper air flow through the stove.

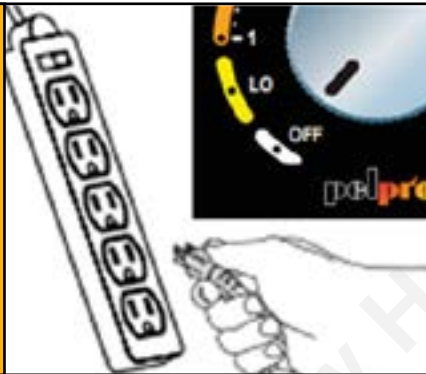
The baffles should be cleaned at least once a week.

## AMBIENT PROBE INFORMATION

THE AMBIENT PROBE IS LOCATED ON THE BACK LOWER RIGHT SIDE OF THE STOVE. IT IS A SMALL RUBBER END ON ABOUT A 3' WIRE. IT TELLS THE STOVE WHEN TO KICK ON AND OFF BY SENSING THE TEMPERATURE OF THE ROOM AIR.



1. Turn the stove off and make sure the stove is completely shut down. After the stove is completely shut down unplug the stove from the outlet.



2. Remove the right hand side panel of the stove. This is the right side when looking at the stove.



3. Locate the probe on the back panel of the stove. It will be a single black wire leading to a grommet in the back of the stove that holds the end of the probe.



4. Locate the wire/twist tie securing the ambient probe wire. Remove the tie so you can adjust the probe if needed.



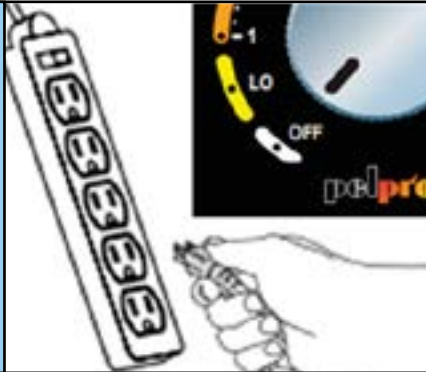
5. Pull the probe carefully through the grommet out of the back of the stove. You will want to place the probe about waist high as far away from the stove as possible.

### NOTE:

Avoid laying the probe on the floor, taping to the wall or in a drafty area. If your stove seems to be kicking off sooner or later than it should be the probe may need to be adjusted to another area.

## IGNITER PLACEMENT

1. Turn the stove off and make sure the stove is completely shut down. After the stove is completely shut down unplug the stove from the outlet.



2. Make sure the stove is completely cool. Clean the fire box and fire pot area.



3. After cleaning the fire box area. Remove the fire pot and find the igniter chamber under the fire pot.



4. Make sure the igniter is sitting centered in the igniter chamber and back about 1/4 inch.



### NOTE:

If the igniter is dirty or the fire pot holes are clogged the stove may have trouble lighting. The igniter itself does not light the pellets but the hot air moving around the igniter. If there is no air flow to travel the hot air the stove may not light.