UltraGrate™ (Burn Grate)

(Recommended Frequency of 1 – 7 days*)

Inspect the UltraGrate periodically so that the air holes don't clog with ash or clinkers. The UltraGrate can easily be cleaned with the grate scraper tool, or it can be removed. It is very important to monitor the ash build up under the UltraGrate, as too much of ash will block combustion air from entering the grate, causing pellets to pile-up in the grate. A clogged grate will reduce the overall performance of the stove, cause dirty glass and if not cleaned may lead to smoke escaping the stove. The ash build-up under the grate is easily dumped into the ash pan by pulling out the ash slide weekly (see *Ash Slide Plate,* ***Figure 30***).

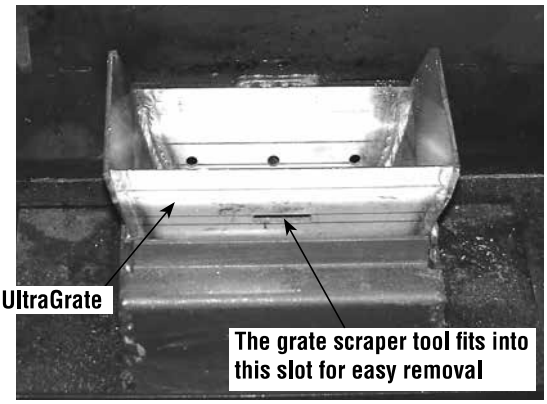

Figure 29 - Inspect UltraGrate and Clean if Necessary

Ash Slide Plate

(Recommended Frequency of 1 to 2 Weeks*)

Ash that accumulates around the grate can be "dropped" into the ash pan as follows:

1. Open the firebox door.
2. Pull open the ash release slide plate as shown in ***Figure 30***.
3. Using a brush, sweep the ashes from the firebox through openings to the ash pan.
4. Close the ash slide plate, then close the firebox door.

IMPORTANT NOTE: Make sure to fully close the ash slide plate when complete. Failure to close the ash release slide plate completely may cause the fuel to burn poorly (due to reduced air flow through the grate), which may then cause pellets to "pile up" in the grate. The ash slide must be fully closed for the firebox door to close.

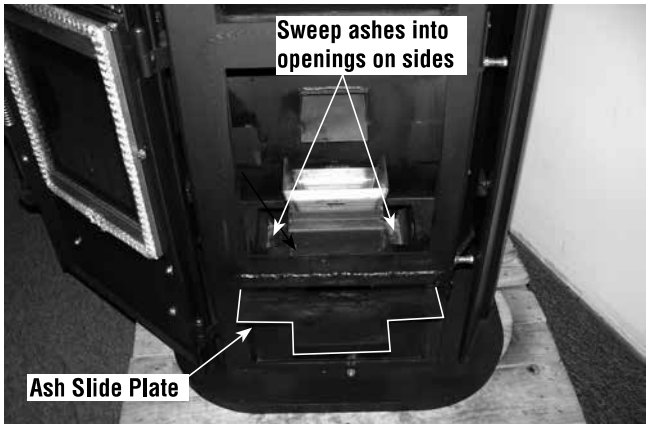

Figure 30 - Using the Ash Slide Plate

Ash Pan

(Recommended Frequency of 2 Days - 2 Weeks*)

The ash pan will have to be emptied periodically, depending on amount of fuel consumed. The ash pan is located in the pedestal. See ***Figure 31***.

CAUTION: Disposal of Ashes - Ashes should be placed in a steel container with a tight fitting lid and moved outdoors immediately. The closed container should be placed on a non-combustible floor or the ground - well away from all combustible materials, pending final disposal. If the ashes are disposed of by burial in soil or otherwise locally dispersed, they should be retained in the closed container until all cinders have been thoroughly cooled.

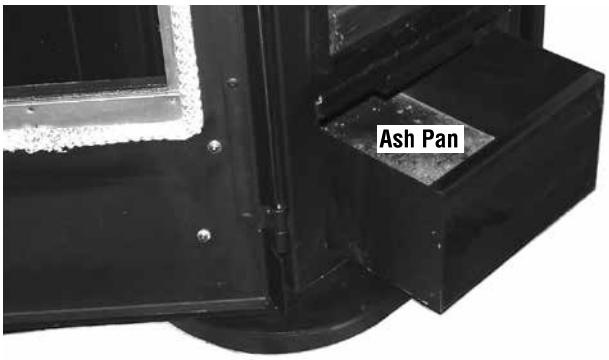

Figure 31 - Ash Pan

Creosote 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 connector and chimney should be inspected at least once every two months during the heating season to determine if a creosote buildup has occurred.

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

Exhaust Passages and Vent Pipe

(Recommended Frequency of Yearly*)

Inspect frequently and clean when necessary. Fly-Ash will accumulate at all bends in the exhaust system.

NOTE: *Large amounts of fly-ash build-up will create a lack of combustion air. Removing the clean-out tee cap on vertical installations will allow an inspection of the ash build-up in the clean-out tee and will help you to decide how frequently more extensive cleaning must be performed.*

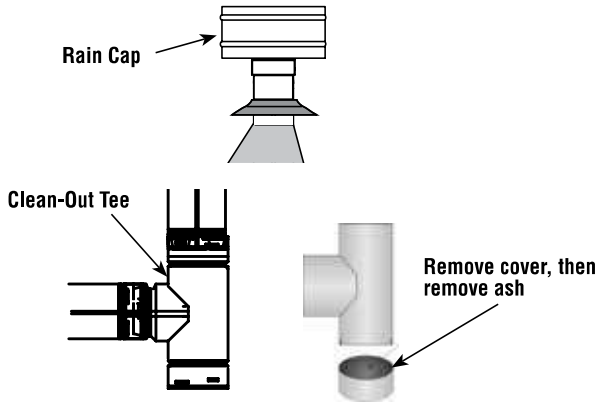

Figure 32 - Clean Vent Components