

FAILURE TO CLEAN AND MAINTAIN THIS UNIT AS INDICATED CAN RESULT IN POOR PERFORMANCE AND SAFETY HAZARDS. NEVER CLEAN WHEN HOT.

NOTE: Inspect burn pot periodically to see that holes have not become plugged. If so, clean thoroughly.

ASH REMOVAL

Ashes should be placed in a metal container with a tight-fitting lid. The closed container or ashes should be placed on a noncombustible surface or on the ground, well away from all combustible materials pending final disposal. If ashes are disposed of by soil burial or otherwise locally dispersed, they should be retained in the closed container until all cinders have thoroughly cooled.

ASH DISPOSAL

The ECO-45 has an ash bin located below the firebox. To remove ashes:

- Make sure fire is out and the firebox is cool.
- Open the door and remove the baffle from the firebox. Close the door.
- With the door closed, clean heat exchanger tubes by activating the cleaning rod back and forth from front to back. (see Cleaning section and Figure 18 & 19) .
- Open the door and remove the burn pot by grasping it and pulling straight out. Scrape the burn pot with a scraper if necessary. Make sure that the burn pot holes are not plugged. Empty ashes from the burn pot into the pedestal ash bin through the opening at the bottom of the firebox. Put the burn pot back in place. Make sure it is level and pushed all the way in.
- Scrape the ashes in the firebox into the pedestal ash bin through the opening or the bottom of the firebox or vacuum to remove ashes.

WARNING: Make sure ashes are cool to the touch before using a vacuum. See "VACUUM USE".

- Periodically remove and empty the ash bin (see Figure 20) by opening the front lid of the pedestal below the ash lip. Dispose of ashes properly. (See "ASH REMOVAL" above)
- Put the ash bin back into place, making sure that you tighten the knob and maintain a good seal. Inspect gasket at the same time to make sure it is in good condition.

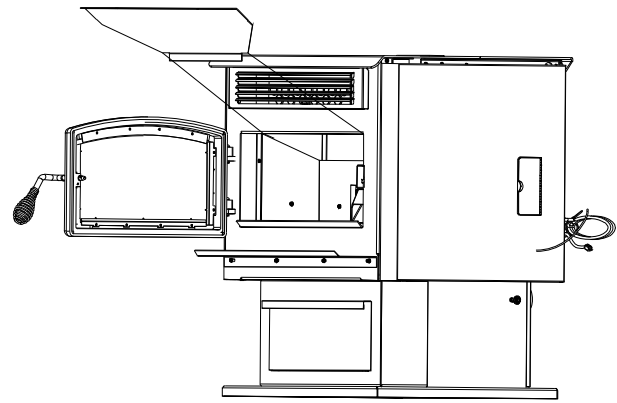


FIGURE 18
Baffle removal

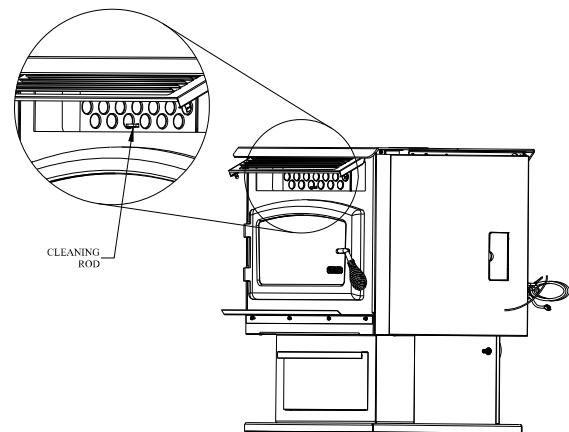


FIGURE 19
Cleaning rod

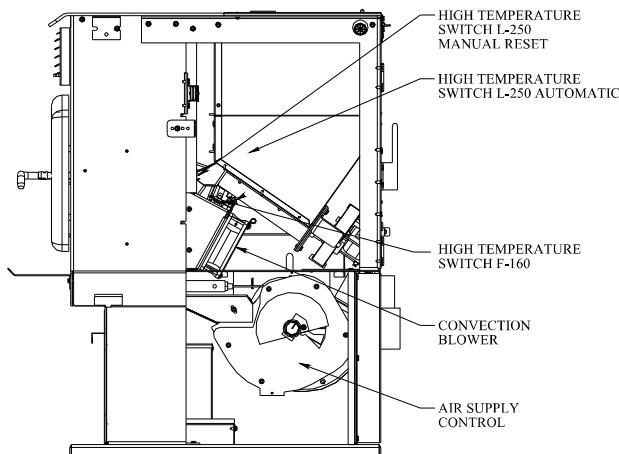


FIGURE 21
Side view

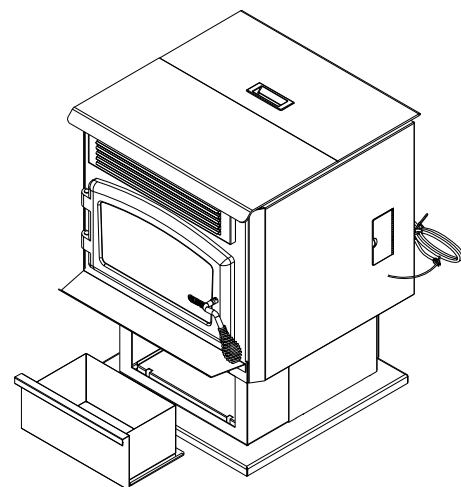


FIGURE 20
Ash drawer

VACCUM USE

If a vacuum is used to clean your stove, we suggest using a vacuum designed for ashes.

Some regular vacuums and shop vacs leak ash into the room. Your vacuum or shop vac may have a special filter or bag available to eliminate this leakage.

CLEANING

- Heat Exchange Tubes** – Your ECO-45 stove is designed with a build-in heat exchanger tube cleaner. This should be used weekly to remove accumulated ash on the tubes. To clean the heat exchanger, open the door and grab the cleaning rod located behind the louvers (just above the stove's door) and push it forward. Close the door. Slide the cleaning rod back and forth two or three times from front to back (refer to figure 19). When finished, push the cleaning rod back in, behind the louvers.
- Baffle:** Remove the baffle and scrape off ashes. Use a vacuum is necessary. In some cases, you will need to remove creosote on the baffle, which can accumulate rapidly under certain conditions. A small wire brush can be used. It is important to remove this creosote because it is highly combustible and could cause premature corrosion.
- Chamber walls:** Periodically, you must vacuum the ashes that may have accumulated on the main walls of the combustion chamber. **START BY REMOVING THE DECORATIVE MASONRY-LIKE PANELS, WHICH ARE SIMPLY HELD BY SCREWS.** Scrape off ashes. Use a vacuum is necessary. There is also a cleaning outlet located behind the left side panel of the combustion chamber. Remove this panel using a screw driver. You will notice a small rectangular cleaning outlet. Inspect behind this outlet (see figure 22) Insert the vacuum tip through the cleaning outlet and clean thoroughly. **REPEAT THIS OPERATION AT LEAST ONCE PER TON OF PELLETS BURNED UNTIL YOU ARE FAMILIAR WITH HOW ASHES ACCUMULATE WITH YOUR OPERATING PRACTICES.**

BLOWERS

DANGER: RISK OF ELECTRIC SHOCK. DISCONNECT POWER BEFORE SERVICING UNIT.

- Cleaning** – Over a period of time, ashes or dust may collect on the blades of both the combustion/exhaust blower and convection blower. Periodically, the blowers should be cleaned as the ash and dust can impede performance. The combustion/exhaust blower can be accessed by opening the left, right, and back panels located on the pedestal. To clean the blades in the combustion housing, insert the vacuum tip through the air inlet damper opening located on the side of the combustion housing. Clean thoroughly. To clean the blades in the exhaust housing, use a screw driver to remove the cleaning access panel located on the side of the metal box covering the housing. Insert the vacuum tip through the cleaning outlet and clean the blades thoroughly.

NOTE: When cleaning, be careful not to bend fan blades. Some stove owners lightly spray an anti-creosote chemical on the fire to help reduce creosote formation within the stove.

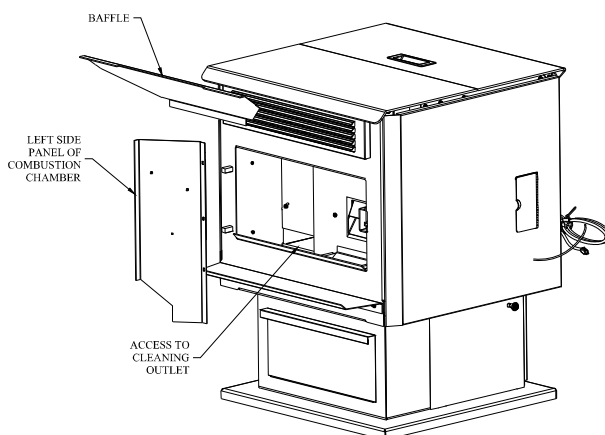


FIGURE 22
Access to cleaning outlet #1

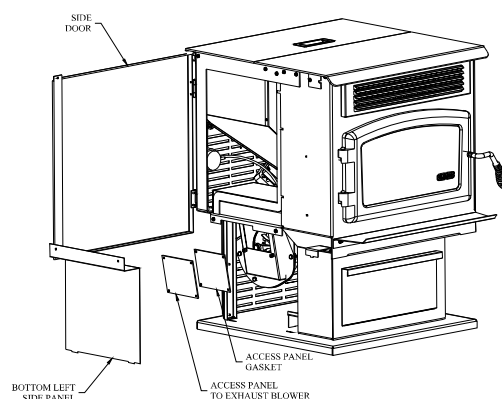


FIGURE 23
Access to cleaning outlet #2

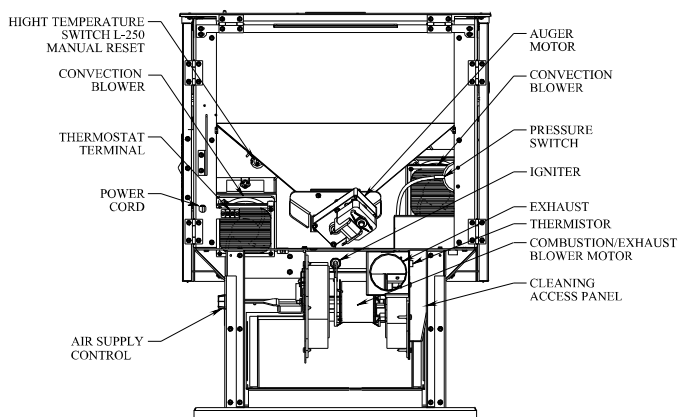


FIGURE 24
Rear view

Oiling – both the convection and combustion/exhaust blowers have sleeve bearings that are permanently sealed. No oiling is required.

CHIMNEY CLEANING

- Creosote Formation** – When any 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 or a newly started fire or from a slow-burning fire. As a result, creosote residue accumulates on the flue lining. When ignited, this creosote makes an extremely hot fire, which may damage the chimney or even destroy the house. Despite their high efficiency, pellet stoves can accumulate creosote under certain conditions.
- Fly Ash** – This accumulates in the horizontal portion of an exhaust run. Though noncombustible, it may impede the normal exhaust flow. It should therefore be periodically removed.
- Inspection and Removal** – The chimney connector and chimney should be inspected annually or per ton to determine if a creosote or fly ash build-up has occurred. If creosote has accumulated, it should be removed to reduce the risk of a chimney fire. Inspect the system at the stove connection and at the chimney top. Cooler surfaces tend to build creosote deposits quicker, so it is important to check the chimney from the top as well as from the bottom.

The creosote should be removed with a brush specifically designed for the type of chimney in use. A qualified chimney sweep can perform this service. It is also recommended that before each heating season the entire system be professionally inspected, cleaned and, if necessary, repaired.

To clean the chimney, detach the vent at the combustion blower transition where it is attached to the blower.

RECOMMENDED MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE

Use this as a guide under average-use conditions.

Components	Daily	Weekly or after +/- 10 bags	Twice a year or after +/- 25 bags	Annually or per ton of pellets
Burn Pot	Empty	Empty / Brush		
Glass	Wipe	Clean		
Heat Exchanger Tubes	Activate cleaning rod every time you load the stove	Activate cleaning rod and vacuum		
Baffle		Empty and brush		
Convection Blower Filters		Vacuum		
Ashe Drawer		Empty		
Combustion Chamber		Vacuum	Vacuum / Brush	
Left-hand Channel			Vacuum	
Exhaust Blower			Vacuum	
Pressure Switch Tap			Brush	
Venting System			Inspect	Sweep
Gaskets			Inspect	
Hopper				Empty / Vacuum

Gasket around door and door glass should be inspected and repaired or replaced when necessary (see “REPLACEMENT PARTS”).

REMOVAL AND REPLACEMENT OF BROKEN DOOR GLASS

While wearing leather gloves (or any other gloves suitable for handling broken glass), carefully remove any loose pieces of glass from the door frame. Dispose of all broken glass properly. Return the damaged glass to your Drolet Dealer for replacement. It is absolutely critical that you replace the glass with a genuine one supplied by your dealer.

MOTOR OILING

Both the convection and combustion/exhaust blowers have sleeve bearings that are permanently sealed. No oiling is required.