



HEARTH PRODUCTS



MP-420D



MP-360D

**RETAIN THESE INSTRUCTIONS
FOR FUTURE REFERENCE**

**VEUILLEZ GARDER CE MANUEL
POUR RÉFÉRENCE FUTURE.**

**NATIONAL
FIREPLACE
INSTITUTE**



CERTIFIED

www.nficertified.org

We recommend that our woodburning hearth products be installed and serviced by professionals who are certified in the U.S. by the National Fireplace Institute® (NFI) as NFI Woodburning Specialists or who are certified in Canada by Wood Energy Technical Training (WETT).



Tested &
Listed By



OMNI-Test Laboratories, Inc.

Beaverton
Oregon USA

OTL Report No.

(MP-360D) #116-F-35-2

(MP-420D) #116-F-37-2

HOMEOWNER'S CARE AND OPERATION INSTRUCTIONS

MERIT® PLUS SERIES

36" and 42" Indoor/Outdoor Wood-Burning Fireplaces
P/N 875029M Rev. B 10/2011

MODELS

MP-360D

MP-420D

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 Lennox 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 your fireplace, contact your local Lennox distributor, or your contractor / builder.

A French manual is available upon request. Order P/N 875029CF.

Ce manuel d'installation est disponible en français, simplement en faire la demande. Numéro de la pièce 875,029CF.

WARNING: EXERCISE CAUTION WHEN OPERATING IF INSTALLED OUTDOORS. DO NOT BURN LARGE FIRES. ATMOSPHERIC CHANGES MAY CAUSE UNEXPECTED GUSTS OF WIND. FLAMES AND ASHES MAY BE BLOWN OUT OF THE FIREPLACE. KEEP THE SCREEN CURTAINS CLOSED AT ALL TIMES AFTER FEEDING THE FIRE.

AVERTISSEMENT: EXERCISE GUARANTEE WHEN OPERATING IF THIS APPLIANCE IS INSTALLED OUTDOORS. BROAD C NOT BURN FIRES. ATMOSPHERIC EXCHANGES MAY CAUSES UNEXPECTED GUSTS OF WIND. FLAMES AND ASHES MAY BE BLOWN OUT OF THE FIREPLACE. KEEP THE SCREEN CURTAINS CLOSED AT ALL.

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. The chemical cleaners can be dangerous and 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.

REFRACTORIES

All fireboxes contain a furnace refractory floor, back, and sides. Even though these refractories are reinforced with steel, they can be broken from improper use. Dropping logs on the floor refractory or building fires directly against the refractories can cause premature burnout of these components. Refractories may easily be repaired or replaced at costs far below repair and maintenance for traditional masonry fireplaces.

Proper care and “burn-in” of the firebox will prolong refractory life 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; however, these hairline cracks do not affect the safe operation of the fireplace.

Refractories must be replaced when any of the following conditions occur:

- a 1/4" (19 mm) or larger crack appears; or
- extensive surface pitting occurs (pits deeper than 3/16" (4.76 mm)); or
- any piece of refractory larger than 2" (51 mm) in radius and 3/16" deep becomes dislodged.

STAINLESS STEEL OUTDOOR WEATHER COVER

An optional Stainless Steel Outdoor Weather Cover can be purchased to provide additional protection against leaves and other objects that wind can carry which can accumulate inside your fireplace or damage your fireplace Glass Doors. Complete instructions for use are provided with the cover.

OVERFIRING

- The fire must always be confined within the boundaries of the fuel grate.
- Do not build excessively large or hot fires.
- Extreme temperature changes can cause glass breakage — do not build a hot fire and close the glass doors if the doors are cold.

WARNING

Continued overfiring can permanently damage your fireplace system. Some examples of overfiring are:

- Burning quantities of scrap lumber, pine branches, paper or cardboard boxes which exceed the volume of the normal log fire.
- Burning trash, chemicals or chemically treated combustibles.

AVERTISSEMENT

Si vous surchauffez continuellement votre foyer, vous pourriez l'endommager de façon permanente. Voici quelques exemples:

- Vous brûlez des déchets, du bois de construction, des branches de pins, du papier, des boîtes de carton qui excèdent le volume de feu de bois normal du foyer. Vous risquez sérieusement d'endommager votre système.
- Vous brûlez des substances telles que : enduit protecteur pour le bois, papier métallique, charbon, plastique, rebuts, soufre ou huile vous pourriez gravement endommager votre foyer. Ne brûlez que du bois non-traité.

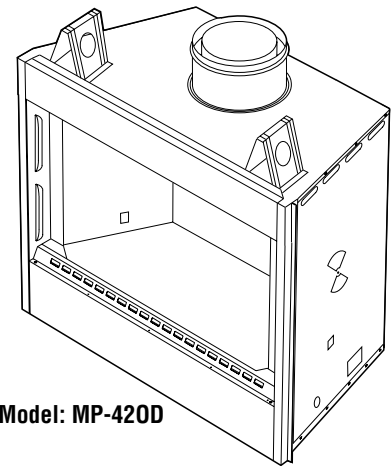
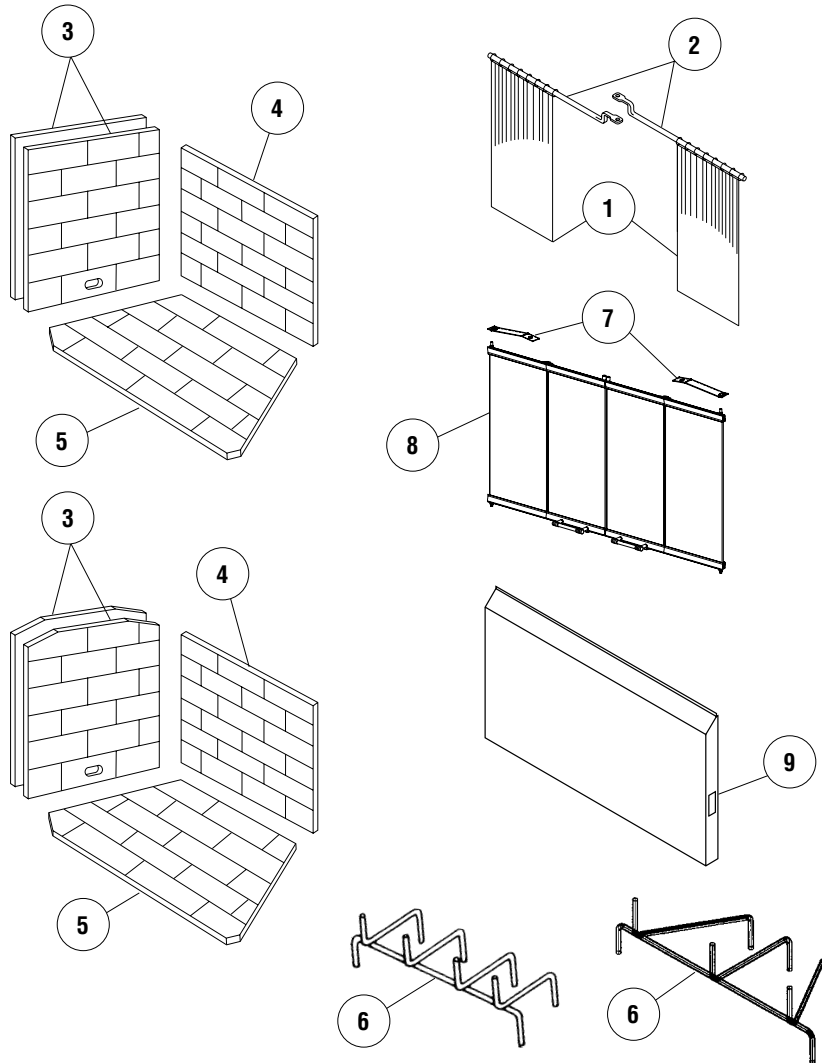
TROUBLESHOOTING

Note: "Smoke Free" operation is not warranted nor are we responsible for inadequate system draft, general construction conditions, inadequate chimney heights, adverse wind conditions and/or unusual environmental factors or conditions beyond our control.

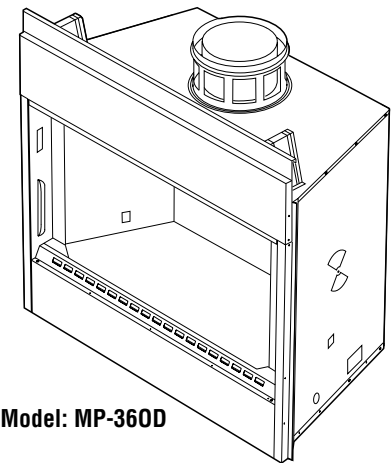
If you do experience a problem, here are several things to check:

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. In indoor installations, 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 (see **Figure 3**). 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. Is a breeze or wind blowing? This can cause negative pressure and an unwanted downdraft – and smoking.
9. **Figure 6** illustrates the correct height of your chimney top for indoor installations. 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.
10. Remember, your fireplace has been designed as a supplemental heating device only, it is not intended to heat your entire home.

REPLACEMENT PARTS



Model: MP-420D



Model: MP-360D

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Item No.	Description	Part No.	Qty.	Part No.	Qty.
	Wood Fireplace Assembly	H1933	1	H1934	1
1.	Firescreen	H1963	2	H1971	2
2.	Rod, Screen	88L95	2	88L95	2
3.	Refractory, Side	LB-96795	2	LB-96798	2
4.	Refractory, Rear	LB-96796	1	LB-96799	1
5.	Refractory Base	LB-96794	1	LB-96797	1
6.	Grate	H1962	1	H1973	1
7.	Spring, Support	H1965	1	H1965	1
8.	Bi-Fold Door, Brushed Stainless	H1937	1	H1938	1
9.	Weather Cover, Brushed Stainless	H1935	1	H1936	1

NOTE: DIAGRAMS & ILLUSTRATIONS ARE NOT TO SCALE.

The manufacturer reserves the right to make changes at any time, without notice, in design, materials, specifications, and prices, and also to discontinue colors, styles, and products. Consult your local distributor for fireplace code information.



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P/N 875029M Rev. B 10/2011

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