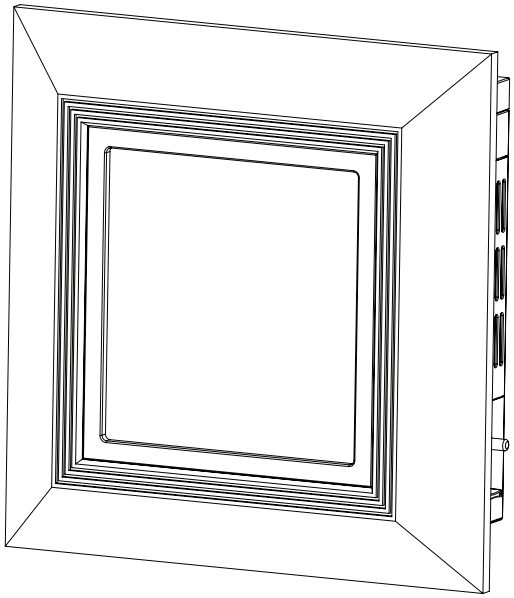
DECORATIVE VENT-FREE WALL HEATER

MODEL NO. PCR60M

PROCOM



Tested & Listed By O-TL US Beaverton Oregon USA
OMNI-Test Laboratories, Inc.

⚠ CAUTION - FOR YOUR SAFETY

⚠ WARNING: IF THE INFORMATION IN THIS MANUAL IS NOT FOLLOWED EXACTLY, A FIRE OR EXPLOSION MAY RESULT CAUSING PROPERTY DAMAGE, PERSONAL INJURY, OR LOSS OF LIFE.

-- Do not store or use gasoline or other flammable vapors and liquids in vicinity of this or any other appliance.

WHAT TO DO IF YOU SMELL GAS

- **Do not try to light any appliance.**
- **Do not touch any electrical switch; do not use any phone in your building.**
- **Immediately call your gas supplier from a neighbor's phone. Follow the gas supplier's instructions.**
- **Call the fire department.**

-- Service must be performed by a qualified service agency.

This is a propane -fired heater. It uses air (oxygen) from the room in which it is installed. Provisions for adequate combustion and ventilation air must be provided. Refer to *Air For Combustion and Ventilation section* on page 6 of this manual.

INSTALLER: DO NO DISCARD THIS MANUAL – LEAVE FOR HOMEOWNER'S FUTURE REFERENCE

This appliance may be installed in an aftermarket, permanently located manufactured (mobile) home, where not prohibited by local codes. This appliance is for use with the type of gas indicated on the rating plate only. This appliance is not convertible for use with other gases.

Questions about installation, operation, or troubleshooting? Before returning to your retailer, call customer service department toll-free at **(877)886-5989.**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

WARNING: READ THE INSTALLATION & OPERATION INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE USING THIS APPLIANCE.

IMPORTANT: Read this owner's manual carefully and completely before trying to assemble, operate, or service this heater. Improper use of this heater can cause serious injury or death from burns, fire, explosion, and carbon monoxide poisoning.

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

MODEL	PCR60M
BTU (available)	6,000
Gas Type	Propane/LP
Ignition	Electric Piezo
Pressure Regulator Setting	9 in. W.C.
Dimensions, Inches (H x W x D)	
Heater	20 5/8 x 20 x 7 1/4
Carton	23 1/4 x 22 1/2 x 9 11/16
Weight (Pounds)	
Heater	22
Shipping	26.5

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

IMPORTANT: Read this owner's manual carefully and completely before trying to assemble, operate, or service this heater. Improper use of this heater can cause serious injury or death from burns, fire, explosion, and carbon monoxide poisoning.

Only a qualified, service agent, may service this product.

⚠ **WARNING:** Do not store or use gasoline or other flammable vapors and liquids in the vicinity of this or any other appliance.

CARBON MONOXIDE POISONING: Early signs of carbon monoxide poisoning resemble the flu with headache, dizziness and/or nausea. If you have these signs, heater may not be working properly. Get fresh air at once! Have heater serviced. Some people - pregnant women, persons with heart or lung disease, anemia, those under the influence of alcohol, those at high altitude are more affected by carbon monoxide than others.

PROPANE/LP GAS: Propane/LP gas is odorless. An odor-producing agent is added to the gas. The odor helps you detect a gas leak. However, the odor added to the gas can fade. Gas may be present even though no odor exists.

⚠ **WARNING:** Any change to this heater or its controls can be dangerous.

⚠ **WARNING:** Do not use any accessories not approved for use with this heater.

⚠ **WARNING:** Carefully supervise young children when they are in the room with the heater.

⚠ **WARNING:** Make sure front panel assembly is in place before running heater.

⚠ **WARNING:** Keep the appliance area clear and free from combustible materials, gasoline, and other flammable vapors and liquids.

⚠ **WARNING:** Due to high temperatures, the appliance should be located out of traffic and away from furniture and draperies.

⚠ **WARNING:** Heater becomes very hot when running . Keep children and adults away from hot surfaces to avoid burns or clothing ignition. Heater will remain hot for a time after shutoff. Allow surfaces to cool before touching.

⚠ **WARNING:** Do not place clothing or other flammable material on or near the appliance. Never place any objects in the heater.

⚠ **WARNING:** Improper location, adjustment, alteration, service or maintenance can cause property damage, personal injury or loss of life. Refer to the owner's information manual provided with this heater.

⚠ **WARNING:** Risk of Fire - Keep all combustible material, such as furniture, papers, clothes and curtains, at least 3 ft (0.9 m) from the front of the heater system.

⚠ **CAUTION:** Hot while in operation. Do not touch. Keep children away.

⚠ **WARNING:** Risk of Fire – Do not operate heater system in area whereflammable liquids or vapors are present.

⚠ **WARNING:** Failure to keep combustible materials, gasoline and other flammable vapors and liquids away from the heater system may result in a fire or explosion.

⚠ **WARNING:** Do not allow fans or any other drafts that alter burner flame to blow directly into the heater. They create drafts that alter burner flame patterns, which can cause sooting.

⚠ **WARNING:** Failure to keep the primary air openings of the burner clean may result in the production of carbon monoxide and loss of life.

1. This appliance is for use with only the type of gas indicated on the rating plate. This appliance is not convertible for use with other gases.
2. This heater needs fresh air ventilation to run properly. This heater has an Oxygen Depletion Sensing (ODS) safety shutoff system. The ODS shuts down the heater if not enough fresh air is available. See *Air for Combustion and Ventilation,* pages 6 through 8. If heater keeps shutting off, see *Troubleshooting*, pages 16 through 18.
3. Keep all air openings in front and bottom of heater clear and free of debris. This will ensure enough air for proper combustion.
4. If heater shuts off, do not relight until you provide fresh, outside air. If heater keeps shutting off, have it serviced.
5. Do not run heater:
   - Where flammable liquids or vapors are used or stored.
   - Under dusty conditions.
6. Before using furniture polish, wax, carpet cleaner, or similar products, turn heater off. If heated, the vapors from these products may create a white powder residue within burner box or on adjacent walls or furniture.
7. Always run heater with control knob at PILOT/IGN, LOW or HIGH locked positions. Never set control knob between locked positions. Poor combustion and higher levels of carbon monoxide may result.
8. Do not use heater if any part has been under water. Immediately call a qualified service technician to inspect the room heater and to replace any part of the control system and any gas control which has been under water.
9. Turn off heater and let cool before servicing. Only a qualified service person should service and repair heater.
10. Operating heater above elevations of 4,500 feet could cause pilot outage.

QUALIFIED SERVICE AGENCY

Only a qualified agency should repair and service heater. The term “qualified agency” means any individual, firm, corporation, or company that either in person or through a representative is engaged in and is responsible for: Repairing, or servicing equipment; that is experienced in such work; that is familiar with all precautions required; and that has complied with all the requirement of the authority having jurisdiction.

PRODUCT FEATURES

SAFETY PILOT

This heater has a pilot with an Oxygen Depletion Sensing (ODS) safety shutoff system. The ODS/pilot shuts off the heater if there is not enough fresh air.

PIEZO LGNITION SYSTEM

This heater is equipped with an electronic piezo control system. This system requires AAA batteries (provided).

LOCAL CODES

Install and use heater with care. Follow all local codes. In the absence of local codes, use the latest edition of The *National Fuel Gas Code, ANSI Z223.1/ NFPA 54*.

*Available from:

American National Standards Institute, Inc.
1430 Broadway
New York, NY 10018

National Fire Protection Association, Inc.
1 Batterymarch Park
Quincy, MA 02269-9101

In the State of Massachusetts, unvented gas-fired space heaters shall be prohibited in bedrooms and bathrooms.

PREPARING FOR INSTALLATION

Before beginning assembly or operation of the product, make sure all parts are present. Compare parts with package contents list and diagram above. If any part is missing or damaged, do not attempt to assemble, install or operate the product. Contact customer service for replacement parts.

Before installing heater, make sure you have the items listed below:

- Tape measure
- Level
- 9/64 inch drill bit
- Drill
- Screwdriver

UNPACKING

1. Remove heater from carton.
2. Remove all protective packaging applied to heater for shipping
3. Check heater for any shipping damage. If heater is damaged, promptly inform dealer where you bought heater.

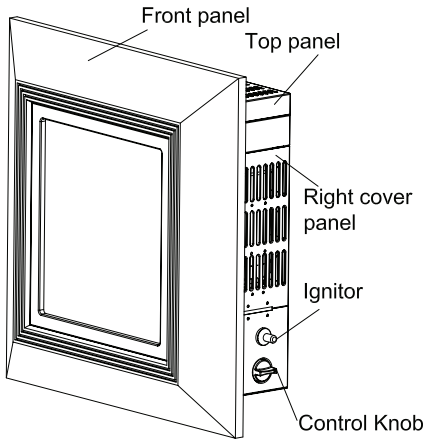


Figure 1- Vent - Free Gas Heater

WATER VAPOR: A BY-PRODUCT OF UNVENTED ROOM HEATERS

Water vapor is a by-product of gas combustion. An unvented room heater produces approximately one (1) ounce (30 mL) of water for every 1,000 BTUs (.3 kw) of gas input per hour. Unvented room heaters are recommended as supplemental heat (a room) rather than a primary heat source (an entire house). In most supplemental heat applications, the water vapor does not create a problem. In most applications, the water vapor enhances the low humidity atmosphere experience during cold weather.

The following steps will help insure that water vapor does not become a problem.

1. Be sure the heater is sized properly for the application, including ample combustion air and circulation air.
2. If high humidity is experienced, a dehumidifier may be used to help lower the water vapor content of the air.
3. Do not use an unvented room heater as the primary heat source.

AIR FOR COMBUSTION AND VENTILATION

WARNING: This heater should not be installed in a confined space or unusually tight construction unless provisions are provided for adequate combustion and ventilation air. Read the following instructions to insure proper fresh air for this and other fuel-burning appliances in your home.

Providing Adequate Ventilation

The following are excerpts from *National Fuel Gas Code, NFPA 54/ANSI Z223.1. Air for Combustion and Ventilation.* All spaces in homes fall into one of the three following ventilation classifications:

1. Unusually Tight Construction
2. Unconfined Space
3. Confined Space

The information on pages 7 through 9 will help you classify your space and provide adequate ventilation.

Confined and Unconfined Space

The National Fuel Gas Code, ANSI Z223.1/NFPA 54 defines a confined space as a space whose volume is less than 50 cu. ft. per 1,000 BTU/hr (4.8 m^3 per kw) of the aggregate input rating of all appliances installed in that space and an unconfined space as a space whose volume is not less than 50 cubic feet per 1,000 BTU/hr (4.8 m^3 per kw) of the aggregate input rating of all appliances installed in that space. Rooms connecting directly with the space in which the appliances are installed*, through openings not furnished with doors, are considered a part of the unconfined space.

This heater shall not be installed in a confined space or unusually tight construction unless provisions are provided for adequate combustion and ventilation air.

* Adjoining rooms are connecting only if there are doorless passageways or ventilation grills between them.

Unusually Tight Construction

The air that leaks around doors and windows may provide enough fresh air for combustion and ventilation. However, in buildings of unusually tight construction, you must provide additional fresh air.

Unusually tight construction is defined as construction where:

a) Walls and ceilings exposed to the outside atmosphere have a continuous water vapor retarder with a rating of one perm (6×10^{-11}kg per pa-sec-m^2) or less with openings gasketed or sealed ***and***

b) Weather stripping has been added on openable windows and on doors ***and***

c) Caulking or sealants are applied to areas such as joints around window and door frames, between sole plates and floors, between wall ceiling joints, between wall panels, at penetrations for plumbing, electrical, and gas lines, and at other openings.

If your home meets all of the three criteria above, you must provide additional fresh air. See “Ventilation Air From Outdoors”. If your home does not meet all of the three criteria above, proceed to “Determining Fresh-Air Flow For Heater Location”.

DETERMINING FRESH-AIR FLOW FOR HEATER LOCATION

Determining if You Have a Confined or Unconfined Space

Use this worksheet to determine if you have a confined or unconfined space.

Space: Includes the room in which you will install heater plus any adjoining rooms with doorless passageways or ventilation grills between the rooms.

1. Determine the volume of the space Length × Width × Height =_____cu. ft. (volume of space)

   Example: Space size 20 ft. (length) × 16 ft. (width)×8 ft. (ceiling height) =2560 cu. ft. (volume of space)

   If additional ventilation to adjoining room is supplied with grills or openings, add the volume of these rooms to the total volume of the space.

2. Divide the space volume by 50 cubic feet to determine the maximum BTU/hr the space can support.

   _____(volume of space) ÷ 50 cu. ft. = (Maximum BTU/hr the space can support)

3. Add the BTU/hr of all fuel burning appliances in the space.

Vent-free heater	_____BTU/hr	
Gas water heater*	_____BTU/hr	
Gas furnace	_____BTU/hr	
Vented gas heater	_____BTU/hr	Example:
Gas heater logs	_____BTU/hr	Gas water heater 30,000 BTU/hr
Other gas appliances* +	_____BTU/hr	Vent-free heater + 26,000 BTU/hr
Total =	_____BTU/hr	Total = 56,000 BTU/hr

*Do not include direct-vent gas appliances. Direct-vent draws combustion air from the outdoors and vents to the outdoors.

4. Compare the maximum BTU/hr the space can support with the actual amount of BTU/hr used

._____ BTU/hr (maximum the space can support)

_____ BTU/hr (actual amount of BTU/hr used)

Example : 51,200 BTU/hr (maximum the space can support)

56,000 BTU/hr (actual amount of BTU/hr used)

The space in the above example is a confined space because the actual BTU/hr used is more than the maximum BTU/hr the space can support.

You must provide additional fresh air. Your options are as follows:

a) Rework worksheet, adding the space of an adjoining room. If the extra space provides an unconfined space, remove door to adjoining room or add ventilation grills between rooms. *See "* Ventilation Air From Inside Building on page 8".

b) Vent room directly to the outdoors. See " Ventilation Air From Outdoors on page 8".

c) Install a lower BTU/hr heater if lower BTU/hr size makes room unconfined. If the actual BTU/hr used is less than the maximum BTU/hr the space can support, the space is an unconfined space. You will need no additional fresh air ventilation.

CAUTION: If the area in which the heater may be operated is smaller than that defined as an unconfined space or if the building is of unusually tight construction, provide adequate combustion and ventilation air by one of the methods described in the *National Fuel Gas Code, ANSI Z223.1/NFPA,* Air for Combustion and Ventilation or applicable local codes.

Ventilation Air From Inside Building

This fresh air would come from an adjoining unconfined space. When ventilating to an adjoining unconfined space, you must provide two permanent openings: one within 12 inches of the ceiling and one within 12 inches of the floor on the wall connecting the two spaces (see options 1 and 2, Figure 2). You can also remove the door into adjoining room (see option 3, Figure 2). Follow the *National Fuel Gas Code. NFPA 54/ANSI Z223.1. Air for Combustion and Ventilation* for required size of ventilation grills or ducts.

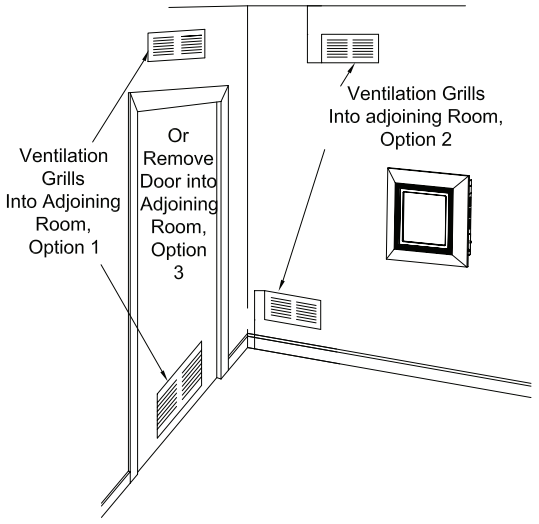


Figure 2 - Ventilation Air from Inside Building

Ventilation Air From Outdoors

Provide extra fresh air by using ventilation grills or ducts. You must provide two permanent openings: one within 12 inches of the ceiling and one within 12 inches of the floor. Connect these items directly to the outdoors or spaces open to the outdoors. These spaces include attics and crawl spaces. Follow the *National Fuel Gas Code, NFPA 54/ANSI Z223.1. Air for Combustion and Ventilation* for required size of ventilation grills or ducts.

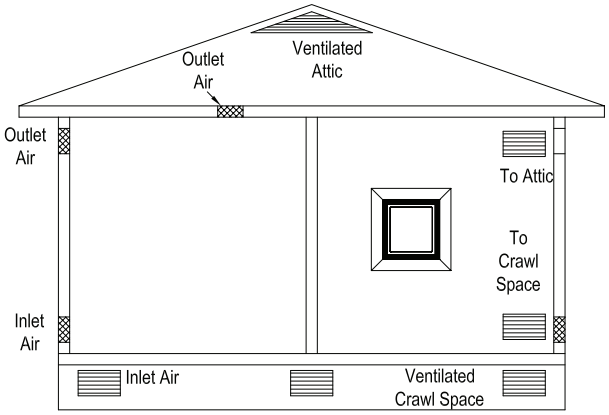


Figure 3 - Ventilation Air from Outdoors

IMPORTANT: Do not provide openings for inlet or outlet air into attic if attic has a thermostat-controlled power vent. Heated air entering the attic will activate the power vent. Rework worksheet, adding the space of the adjoining unconfined space. The combined spaces must have enough fresh air to supply all appliances in both spaces.

INSTALLATION

This heater use a 1lb. propane cylinder. The heater is made to fasten to the wall.

⚠ **WARNING:** When this heater is not in use, the gas supply must be turned off. Propane gas cylinder must be disconnected when a disposable cylinder is used.

⚠ **WARNING:**Only disposable cylinder marked with the proper fuel type approved for the appliance. It is dangerous to use a dented or rusty cylinder.

⚠ **WARNING:** When the heater is used for emergency home heating use, never bring a refillable propane cylinder indoors.

1) Open cylinder cover panel on left side of heater.

2) Connect 1lb. disposable cylinder to regulator by turning clockwise.

3) Before operation make sure control knob is on OFF position, and apply a mixture of liquid soap and water to all joints. Make sure all the joints have been connected properly close cylinder access panel.

Attach to 1lb. cylinder regulator inlet. (see Figure 4)

⚠ **NOTICE:** This heater is intended for use as supplemental heat. Use this heater along with your primary heating system. Do not install this heater as your primary heat source. If you have a central heating system, you may run system's circulating blower while using heater. This will help circulate the heat throughout the house. In the event of a power outage, you can use this heater as your primary heat source.

⚠ **CAUTION:** If you install the heater in a home garage:

- Heater pilot and burner must be at least 18 in. above the floor.
- Place heater where moving vehicle will not hit it.

⚠ **WARNING:** Never install the heater

- in a recreational vehicle
- where curtains, furniture, clothing, or other flammable objects are less than 36 inches from the front, top, or sides of the heater
- in high traffic areas
- in windy or drafty areas

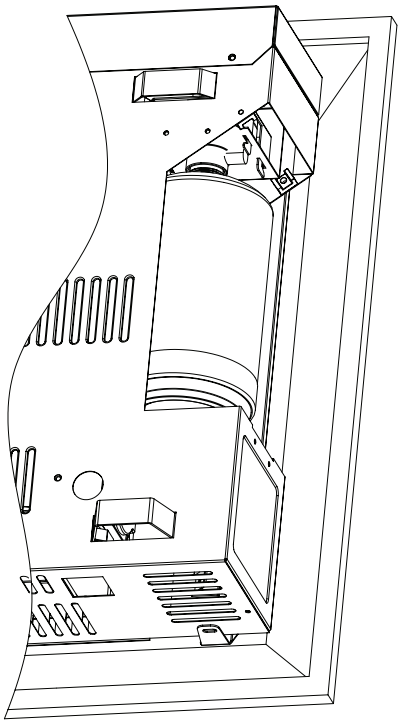


Figure 4 Connecting propane cylinder

WARNING: Maintain the minimum clearances shown in Figure 5. If you can, provide greater clearances from floor, ceiling, and joining wall.

CAUTION: This heater creates warm air currents. These currents move heat to wall surfaces next to heater. Installing heater next to vinyl or cloth wall coverings or operating heater where impurities (such as tobacco smoke, aromatic candles, cleaning fluids, oil or kerosene lamps, etc.) in the air exist, may discolor walls.

Clearances To Combustibles

Carefully follow the instructions below.

FASTENING HEATER TO WALL

Methods For Attaching Heater To Wall

Attach heater to wall in only one of two ways:

1. To wall stud
   Attaching to Wall Stud: This method provides the strongest hold.
2. To wall anchor
   Attaching to Wall Anchor: This method allows you to attach heater to hollow walls (wall areas between studs) or to solid walls (concrete or masonry). Decide which method better suits your needs. Either meth will provide a secure hold for the heater.

Mark screw locations on wall (see Figure 6).

Attaching Mounting screws To Wall

Note: Mounting screws are in hardware package. The hardware package is provided with heater.

Attaching to Wall Stud Method

1. Drill holes at marked locations using 9/64-inch drill bit.
2. Insert mounting screws into wall studs. tighten screws to leave a 1/8 - 1/4 inch space from back of screw to wall. (see figure 7)

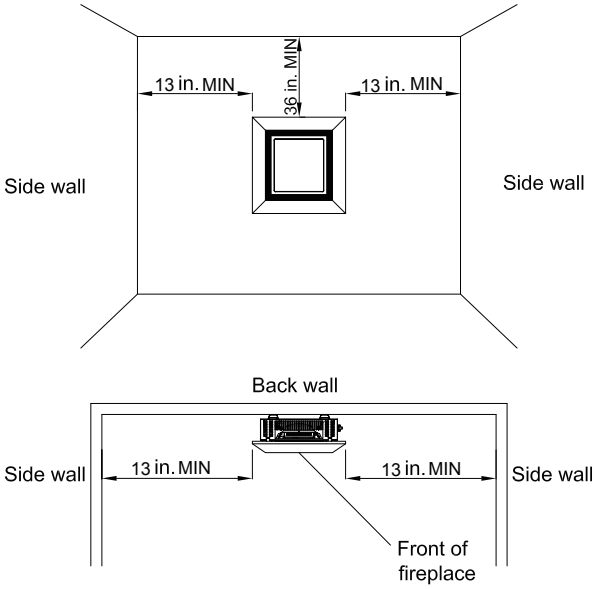


Figure 5 - Mouting clearances as viewed from front of heater

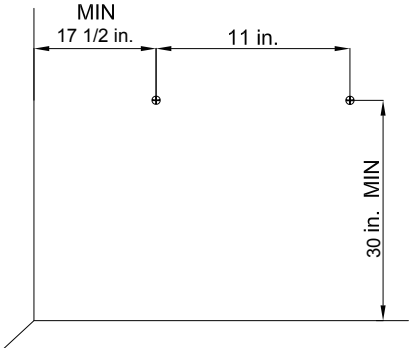


Figure 6 - Mounting screws clearances

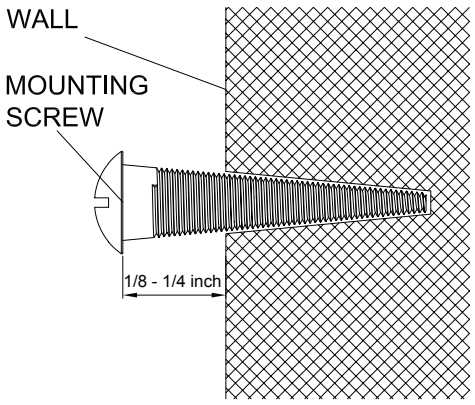


Figure 7

Attaching to Wall Anchor Method

For attaching heater to hollow walls (wall are as between studs) or solid walls (concrete or masonry):

1. Drill holes at marked locations using 5/16 -in. drill bit. For solid walls (concrete or masonry), drill at least 1-in. deep.
2. Fold wall anchor as shown in Figure 8.
3. Insert wall anchor (wings first) into hole. Tap anchor flush to wall.
4. For thin walls, (1/2 -in. or less), insert key into wall anchor. Push key to "pop" open anchor winds (see Figure 9).
   IMPORTANT: Do not hammer key! For thick walls (over ½ -in. thick) or solid walls, do not pop open wings.
5. Insert mounting screws through into wall anchors, tighten screws to leave a 1/8 - 1/4 inch space from back of screw to wall.

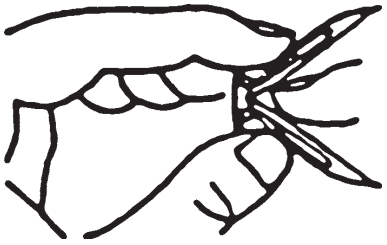


Figure 8- Folding Anchor

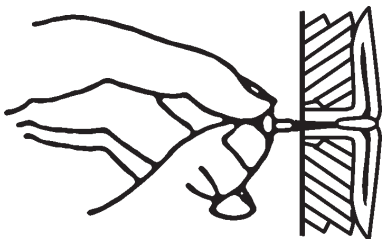


Figure 9- Popping Open Anchor Wing for Thin Walls

Placing heater On Vertical Screws

1. Locate two horizontal slots on back panel of heater (see figure 10)
2. Place heater onto screws.

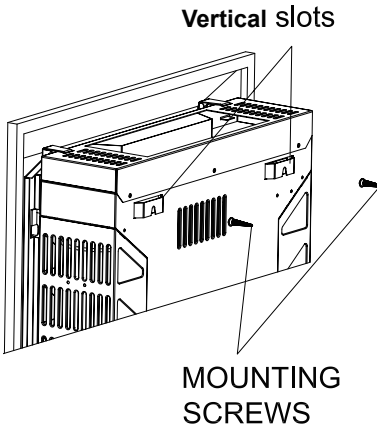


Figure 10 - Mounting Heater Onto Mounting Screws

OPERATION

FOR YOUR SAFETY READ BEFORE LIGHTING

WARNING: If you do not follow these instructions exactly, a fire or explosion may result causing property damage, personal injury or loss of life.

A. When lighting the pilot, follow these instructions exactly.

B. BEFORE LIGHTING, smell all around the appliance area for gas. Be sure to smell next to the floor because some gas is heavier than air and will settle on the floor.

C. Use only your hand to push in or turn the gas control knob. Never use tools. If the knob will not push in or turn by hand, don't try to repair it, call a qualified service technician or gas supplier. Forced or attempted repair may result in a fire or explosion.

D. Do not use this appliance if any part has been under water. Immediately call a qualified service technician to inspect the appliance and to replace any part of the control system and any gas control which has been under water.

WHAT TO DO IF YOU SMELL GAS

- Do not try to light any appliance.
- Do not touch any electric switch, do not use any phone in your building.
- Immediately call your gas supplier from a neighbor's phone. Follow the gas supplier's instructions.
- If you cannot reach your gas supplier, call the fire department.

LIGHTING INSTRUCTIONS

1. STOP! Read the safety information on the front and back of warning plates.
2. Check that gas supply to heater is connected to heater.
3. Push in gas control knob slightly and turn clockwise to the OFF position.(see Figure 11)
4. Wait five (5) minutes to clear out any air gas. Then smell for gas, including near the floor. If you smell gas, STOP! Follow "B" in the safety information on the warning plate. If you do not smell gas, go to the next step.
5. Push in gas control knob slightly and turn counterclockwise to"PILOT/IGN" position. Press in control knob for five (5) seconds (see Figure 11).

   Note: The first time that the heater is operate after connecting the gas supply,the control knob should be depressed for about thirty(30) seconds.This will allow air to bleed from the system.
6. With control knob pressed in, push down and release ignitor button. This will light pilot. If needed, keep pressing ignitor button until pilot lights.
7. Keep control knob depressed for ten (10) seconds after lighting pilot. If pilot goes out repeat steps 5,6 and 7.
8. Turn control knob counterclockwise to ON position. The burner should light.

TO TURN OFF GAS TO APPLIANCE

Shutting Off Heater
Turn control knob clockwise to the OFF position.

Shutting Off Burner Only (pilot stays lit)
Turn control knob clockwise to the PILOT/ IGN position.

Never set control knob between locked positions. Poor combustion and higher levels of carbon monoxide may result.

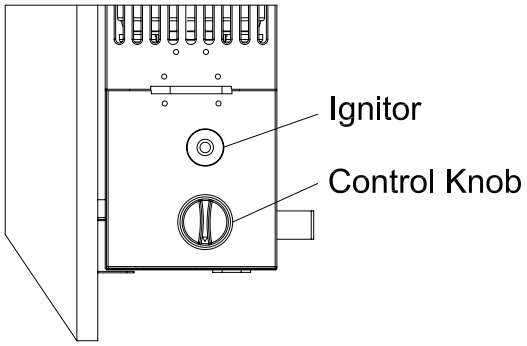


Figure 11- Control Knob in OFF Position

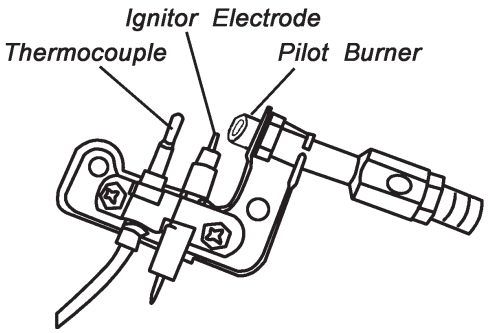


Figure 12- Pilot

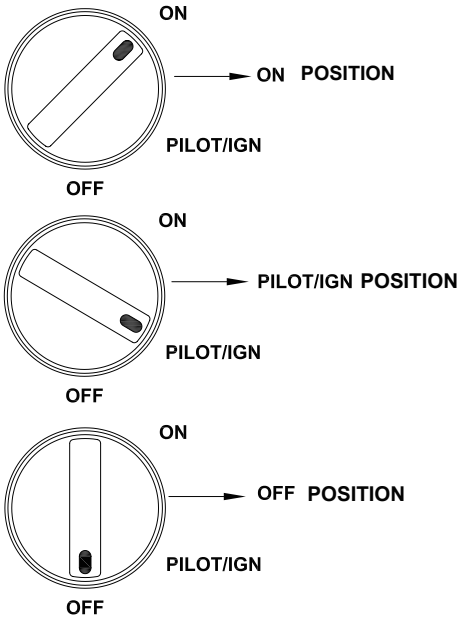


Figure 13- Control Knob Postitions

INSPECTING BURNER

Check pilot flame pattern and burner flame pattern often.

PILOT FLAME PATTERN

Figure 14 shows a correct pilot flame pattern. Figure 15 shows an incorrect pilot flame pattern. The incorrect pilot flame is not touching the thermocouple. This will cause the thermocouple to cool. When the thermocouple cools, the heater will shut down. If pilot flame pattern is incorrect, as shown in Figure 15.

- turn heater off (see “To Turn Off Gas to Appliance” on page 13)
- see *Troubleshooting* pages 16 through 18.

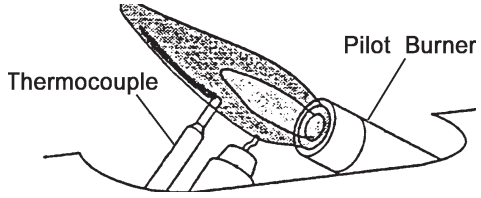


Figure 14 - Correct Pilot Flame Pattern

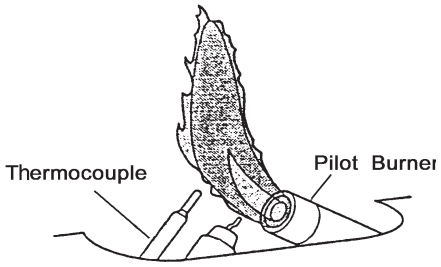


Figure 15 - Incorrect Pilot Flame Pattern

Notice: Do not mistake orange flames with yellow tipping. Dirt or other fine particles enter the heater and burn causing brief patches of orange flame.

BURNER FLAME PATTERN

Figure 16 shows a correct burner flame pattern. Figure 17 shows an incorrect burner flame pattern. If burner flame pattern is incorrect, as shown in Figure 17.

- Turn heater off (see “To Turn Off Gas to Appliance” on page 13).
- See *Troubleshooting*, pages 16 through 18.

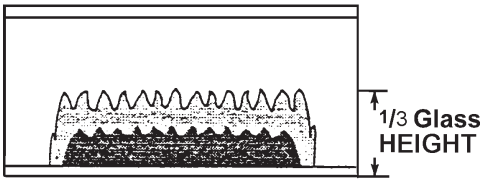


Figure 16 - Correct Burner Flame Pattern

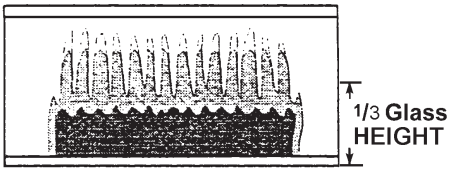


Figure 17 - Incorrect Burner Flame Pattern

CARE AND MAINTENANCE

WARNING: Turn off heater and let cool before servicing.

CAUTION: You must keep control areas, burner, and circulating air passageways of heater clean. Inspect these areas of heater before each use. Have heater inspected yearly by a qualified service technician. Heater may need more frequent cleaning due to excessive lint from carpeting, bedding material, pet hair, etc.

ODS/PILOT AND BURNER

- Use a vacuum cleaner, pressurized air, or a small, soft bristled brush to clean.

CLEANING BURNER PILOT AIR INLET HOLE

We recommend that you clean the unit every 2,500 hours of operation or every three months. We also recommend that you keep the burner tube and pilot assembly clean and free of dust and dirt. To clean these parts we recommend using compressed air no greater than 30 PSI. Your local computer store, hardware store, or home center may carry compressed air in a can. You can use a vacuum cleaner in the blow position. If using compressed air in a can, please follow the directions on the can. If you don't follow directions on the can, you could damage the pilot assembly.

1. Shut off the unit, including the pilot. Allow the unit to cool for at least thirty minutes.

2. Inspect burner and pilot for dust and dirt.

3. Blow air through the ports/slots and holes in the burner. Also clean the pilot assembly. A yellow tip on the pilot flame indicates dust and dirt in the pilot assembly. There is a small pilot air inlet hole about two inches from where the pilot flame comes out of the pilot assembly (see Figure 18). With the unit off, lightly blow air through the air inlet hole. You may blow through a drinking straw if compressed air is not available.

CABINET

Air Passageways

- Use a vacuum cleaner or pressurized air to clean.

Exterior

- Use a soft cloth dampened with a mild soap and water mixture.
- Wipe the cabinet to remove dust.

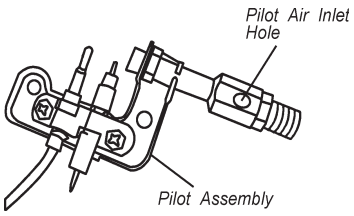


Figure 18 - Pilot Inlet Air Hole

TROUBLESHOOTING

WARNING: If you smell gas
- Do not try to light any appliance.
- Do not touch any electrical switch; do not use any phone in your building.
- Immediately call your gas supplier from a neighbor's phone. Follow the gas supplier's instructions.
- Call the fire department.

IMPORTANT: Operating heater where impurities in air exist may create odors. Cleaning supplies, paint, paint remover, cigarette smoke, cements and glues, new carpet or textiles, etc., create fumes. These fumes may mix with combustion air and create odors.

WARNING: Only a qualified service technician should service and repair heater.

CAUTION: Never use a wire, needle, or similar object to clean ODS/pilot. This can damage ODS/ pilot unit.

Note: All troubleshooting items are listed in order of operation.

PROBLEM	POSSIBLE CAUSE	REMEDY
When ignitor button is pressed in, there is no spark at ODS/pilot.	1. Ignitor electrode is positioned wrong. 2. Ignitor electrode is broken. 3. Ignitor electrode is not connected to ignitor cable. 4. Ignitor cable is pinched or wet. 5. Broken ignitor cable. 6. Bad piezo ignitor.	1. Replace ignitor. 2. Replace ignitor. 3. Reconnect ignitor cable. 4. Free ignitor cable if pinched by any metal or tubing. Keep ignitor cable dry. 5. Replace ignitor cable. 6. Replace piezo ignitor.
When ignitor button is pressed in, there is a spark at ODS/pilot but no ignition.	1. Depleted gas supply. 2. Control knob not fully pressed in while pressing ignitor button. 3. ODS/pilot is clogged. 4. Gas regulator setting is not correct. 5. Control knob not in PILOT position.	1. Replace LP Cylinder. 2. Fully press in control knob while pressing ignitor button. 3. Clean ODS/pilot (see *Care and Maintenance*, page 15) or replace ODS/ pilot assembly. 4. Replace gas regulator. 5. Turn control knob to PILOT position.
ODS/pilot lights but flame goes out when control knob is released.	1. Control knob is not fully pressed in. 2. Control knob is not pressed in long enough. 3. Thermocouple connection is loose at control valve. 4. Thermocouple damaged. 5. Control valve damaged.	1. Press in control knob fully. 2. After ODS/pilot lights, keep control knob pressed in 30 seconds. 3 Hand tighten until snug, and then tighten 1/4 turn more. 4. Replace thermocouple. 5. Contact customer service.

TROUBLESHOOTING

PROBLEM	POSSIBLE CAUSE	POSSIBLE CAUSE
Burner(s) does not light after ODS/pilot is lit.	1. Burner orifice is clogged. 2. Burner orifice diameter is too small. 3. Inlet gas pressure is too low.	1. Clean burner orifice (see *Care and Maintenance*, page 15) or replace burner orifice. 2. Replace burner orifice. 3. Replace LP Cylinder.
Delayed ignition of burner(s).	1. Inlet gas pressure is too low. 2. Burner orifice is clogged.	1. Replace LP Cylinder. 2. Clean burner (see *Care and Maintenance*, page 15) or replace burner orifice.
Burner backfiring during combustion.	1. Burner orifice is clogged or damaged. 2. Burner is damaged.	1. Clean burner orifice (see *Care and Maintenance*, page 15) or replace. 2. Contact customer service.
High Yellow flame during burner combustion.	1. Not enough air. 2. Inlet gas pressure is too low.	1. Check burner for dirt and debris. If found, clean burner (see *Care and Maintenance*, page 15). 2. Replace LP Cylinder
Slight smoke or odor during initial operation.	1. Residues from manufacturing processes.	1. Problem will stop after a few hours of operation.
Heater produces a whistling noise when burner is lit.	1. Air in gas line. 2. Air passageways on heater are blocked. 3. Dirty or partially clogged burner orifice.	1. Operate burner until air is removed from line. Have gas line checked by local gas supplier. 2. Observe minimum installation clearances (Figure 5, page 10). 3. Clean burner (see *Care and Maintenance*, page 16) or replace burner orifice.

PROBLEM	POSSIBLE CAUSE	REMEDY
Heater produces a clicking/ ticking noise just after burner is lit or shut off.	1. Metal is expanding while heating or contracting while cooling.	1. This is common with most heaters. if noise is excessive, contact qualified service technician.
White powder residue forming within burner box or on adjacent walls or furniture.	1. When heated, the vapors from furniture polish, wax, carpet cleaners, etc., turn into white powder residue.	1. Turn heater off when using furniture polish, wax, carpet cleaner, or similar products.
Heater produces unwanted odors.	1. Heater is burning vapors from paint, hair spray, glues, etc. (See IMPORTANT statement page 16). 2. Gas leak. See Warning Statement at the top of page 16. 3. Low fuel supply.	1. Ventilate room. Stop using odor causing products while heater is running. 2. Locate and correct all leaks . 3. Replace LP Cylinder
Heater shuts off in use (ODS operates).	1. Not enough fresh air is available. 2. ODS/pilot is partially clogged.	1. Open window and/or door for ventilation. 2. Clean ODS/pilot (see *Care and Maintenance*, page 15).
Gas odor exists even when control knob is in OFF position.	1. Control valve is defective.	1. Contact customer service.
Gas odor during combustion.	1. Foreign matter between control valve and burner.	1. Take apart gas tubing and remove foreign matter.
Moisture/condensation noticed on windows.	1. Not enough combustion/ventilation air.	1. Refer to Air for “Combustion and Ventilation” requirements page 6.

REPLACEMENT PARTS

NOTE: Use only original replacement parts. This will protect your warranty coverage for parts replaced under warranty.

PARTS UNDER WARRANTY

Contact authorized dealers of this product. If they can't supply original replacement parts, call Customer Service toll free at (877)886-5989 for referral information.

When calling Customer Service or your dealer, have ready:

- Your name
- Your address
- Model and serial number of your heater
- How heater was malfunctioning
- Purchase date
- Usually, we will ask you to return the defective part to the factory

PARTS NOT UNDER WARRANTY

Contact authorized dealers of this product. If they can't supply original replacement part(s) call Customer Service toll free at (877)886-5989 for referral information.

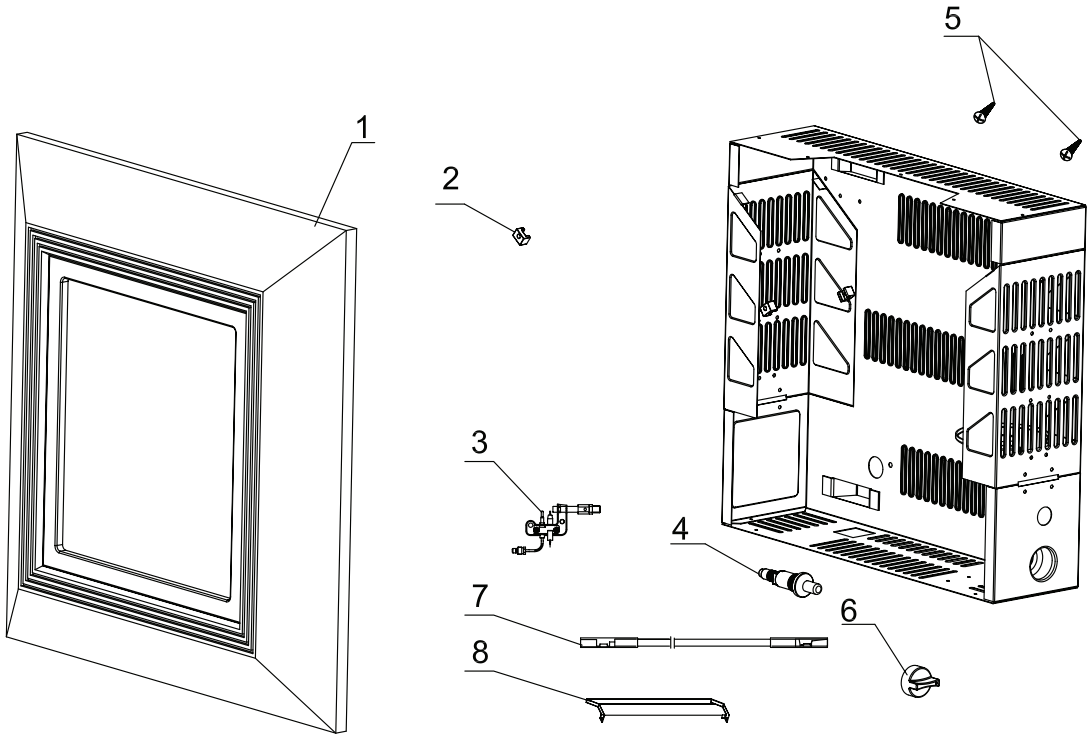
When calling Customer Service have ready:

- Model number of your heater
- The replacement part number

PARTS LIST

This list contains replaceable parts for your heater. When ordering replacement parts, follow the instructions listed under *Replacement Parts* on page 19 of this manual.

KEY NO.	PART NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	QTY
1	SRL60HA100	Front panel assembly	1
2	FE32A155	Punchy magnet	8
3	ND1908X400	ODS	1
4	ML083-02	Ignitor	1
5		Mounting screws	2
6	MCL082-01	Valve knob	1
7	ML073-03	Ignitor cable	1
8	SRL60HA146	Top heat deflection panel	1



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