

IMPORTANT:
THESE INSTRUCTIONS ARE TO
REMAIN WITH THE HOMEOWNER.
PLEASE SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS.

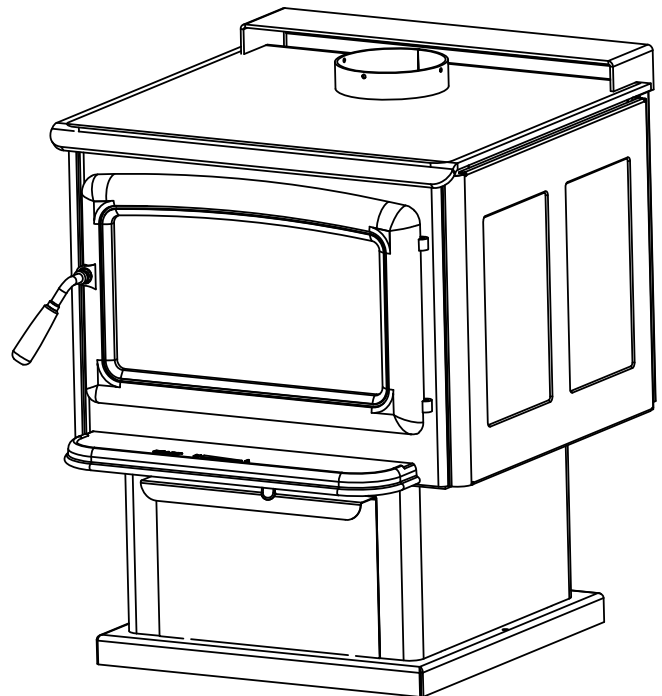
**PACIFIC
ENERGY**

SERIAL #

SAFETY NOTICE

If this stove is not properly installed, a house fire may result. For your safety, follow the installation instructions. Contact local building or fire officials about restrictions and installation inspection requirements in your area.

INSTALLATION AND OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS



**MODEL:
SUMMIT
SUMMIT CLASSIC
SERIES-B**

Contents

**NOTE:
WE STRONGLY
RECOMMEND THAT
SMOKE DETECTORS BE
INSTALLED.**

If smoke detectors have been previously installed, you may notice that they are operating more frequently. This may be due to curing of stove paint or fumes caused by accidentally leaving the fire door open. Do not disconnect the detectors. If necessary, relocate them to reduce their sensitivity.

SAFETY NOTICE:

If this stove is not properly installed, a house fire may result. For your safety, follow the installation instructions. Contact local building or fire officials about restrictions and installation inspection requirements in your area.

Please read this entire manual before you install and use your new room heater. Failure to follow instructions may result in property damage, bodily injury, or even death.

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Safety and Maintenance

1. Burn wood only, dry and well seasoned. The denser or heavier the wood when dry, the greater its heat value. This is why hardwoods are generally preferred. Green or wet wood should not be used, as it will reduce heat output, as well as contributing significantly to creosote buildup.

WARNING: Never use chemicals or any other volatile liquid to start a fire. Do not burn garbage, or flammable fluids such as gasoline, naphtha, or engine oil. We strongly recommend that smoke detectors be installed.

2. Remove ashes frequently. Embers can roll out the door and create a fire hazard. Maintain a 25mm minimum ash base.
3. If glass becomes darkened through slow burning or poor wood, it can readily be cleaned with fireplace glass cleaner when the stove is cold. Never scrape with an object that might scratch the glass. The type and amount of deposit on the glass is a good indication of the flue pipe and chimney buildup. A light brown dusty deposit that is easily wiped off usually indicates good combustion and dry, well-seasoned wood and therefore relatively clean pipes and chimney. On the other hand, a black greasy deposit that is difficult to remove is a result of wet and green wood and too slow a burning rate. This heavy deposit is building up at least as quickly in the chimney.

WARNING: ONLY USE MATERIALS AND COMPONENTS SUPPLIED OR SPECIFIED BY MANUFACTURER WHEN DOING MAINTENANCE OR REPLACEMENTS.

4. **DOOR GASKETS** - The gasket used by Pacific Energy (22mm medium density fiberglass rope) requires only light pressure to seal. This will prolong seal life. It is important that the door seal be maintained in good condition. Periodically inspect seals and replace if necessary. Follow instructions included in the DR31.WDGKIT, kit obtainable from your nearest Pacific Energy dealer.
5. **DOOR GLASS** - Do not slam loading door or otherwise impact glass. When closing door, make sure that no logs protrude to impact the glass. If the glass gets cracked or broken, **it must be replaced before using the stove.** Replacement glass can be obtained from your dealer. Use 241mm x 445mm x 5 mm. Ceramic glass only. **Do not substitute with any other type.**

To remove broken glass, undo the four retaining screws and remove clamps and frame, noting position for re-assembly. Remove all particles of glass. Be careful as they are very sharp. Install new glass complete with gasket. Replace frame, clamps and screws.

CAUTION:

- do not overtighten, tighten screws very carefully
- do not clean glass when hot
- do not use abrasive cleaners on glass

6. The area where boost combustion air enters the firebox must be kept clear of excessive ash buildup which will block air flow. This area is at the front of the firebox.
7. Do not store wood within heater installation clearances, or within the space required for fuel loading and ash removal. Keep the area around the heater clean and free of loose combustibles, furniture, newspapers, etc.
8. If gold door requires cleaning, use mild soap and water only. **Use of abrasive cleaners will void warranty.**
9. Establish a routine for the fuel, woodburning and firing technique. Check daily for creosote buildup until experience shows how often you need to clean to be safe.
10. Be aware that the hotter the fire, the less creosote is deposited. Weekly cleaning may be necessary in mild weather, even though monthly cleaning is usually enough in the coldest months when burning rates are higher.
11. Instruct all members of your family on the safe operation of the heater. Ensure they have enough knowledge of the entire system if they are expected to operate it. Stress the section on chimney fires and the importance of following the steps outlined "In Case of Chimney Fire".

Maintenance Checks

Check the following parts for damage such as cracks, excessive corrosion, burned out sections and excessive warping: (See website for descriptions and more detail)

Weekly:

- Firebrick - Visual, for cracking.
- Door Gasket - sagging, placement, damage.

Monthly

- Brick rail tabs and brick rails.
- Air riser tube in the back of the firebox.
- Back side of airwash chamber.
- Baffle locking pin.
- Boost tube cover.

When Cleaning the Chimney System:

- Top baffle board/blanket.
- Baffle.
- Top heat shield and mounting bolt.
- Baffle Gasket.
- Brick Rails.
- Manifold.

Blower:

- The blower should be cleaned out a minimum every six months by using a vacuum on the grill openings in the back and bottom of the blower casing to remove any dust and debris.
- Some warping of the baffle is normal (up to .65cm).
- Replace if the baffle has permanent warping greater than this or has cracking or breakage.
- Please contact your Dealer if you experience any of the damage listed above. Continuing to operate your stove with broken parts may accelerate damage to other parts and may void your warranty.

Creosote

Formation and Need for Removal

When wood is burned slowly, it produces tar and other organic vapours, which combine with expelled moisture to form creosote. The creosote vapours 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 periodically (at least once every two months) during the heating season to determine if a creosote buildup has occurred. If creosote has accumulated (3 mm. or more), it should be removed to reduce the risk of a chimney fire.

1. Highest smoke densities occur when a large amount of wood is added to a bed of hot coals and the air inlet is closed. The heated wood generates smoke, but without ample air, the smoke cannot burn. Smoke-free, clean burning requires small fuel loads, two or three logs at a time or 1/4 to 1/2 of fuel load and leaving the air inlet relatively wide open, especially during the first 10 to 30 minutes after each loading, when most of the smoke generating reactions are occurring. After 30 minutes or so, the air inlet can be turned down substantially without excessive smoke generation. Wood coals create very little creosote-producing smoke.
2. The cooler the surface over which the wood smoke is passing, the more creosote will be condensed. Wet or green wood contributes significantly to creosote formation as the excess moisture that is boiled off cools the fire, making it difficult for the tars and gases to ignite, thus creating dense smoke and poor combustion. This moisture-laden smoke cools the chimney, compounding the problem by offering the smoke the ideal place to condense.
In summary, a certain amount of creosote is inevitable and must be lived with. Regular inspection and cleaning is the solution. The use of dry, seasoned wood and ample combustion air will help to minimize the buildup.

Chimney Fires

The result of excessive creosote buildup is a chimney fire. Chimney fires are dangerous. Chimney inside temperatures can exceed 2000° F. This causes much higher than normal temperatures in the chimney and on its exterior surfaces. Thus ignition of nearby or touching combustible material is more likely during a chimney fire. Proper clearances are critical during such a fire.

Chimney fires are easy to detect; they usually involve one or more of the following:

- Flames and sparks shooting out of the top of the chimney
- A roaring sound
- Vibration of the chimney

In Case of a Chimney Fire

1. Prepare to evacuate to ensure everyone's safety. Have a well understood plan of action for evacuation. Have a place outside where everyone is to meet.
2. Close air inlet on stove.
3. Call local fire department. Have a fire extinguisher handy. Contact your local municipal or provincial fire authority for further information on how to handle a chimney fire. It is most important that you have a clearly understood plan on how to handle a chimney fire.
4. After the chimney fire is out, the chimney must be cleaned and checked for stress and cracks before starting another fire. Also check combustibles around the chimney and the roof.

- The services of a competent or certified installer, (certified by the Wood Energy Technical Training program (WETT) - in Canada, Hearth Education Foundation (HEARTH) - in U.S.A.,) are strongly recommended.

Avoiding a Chimney Fire

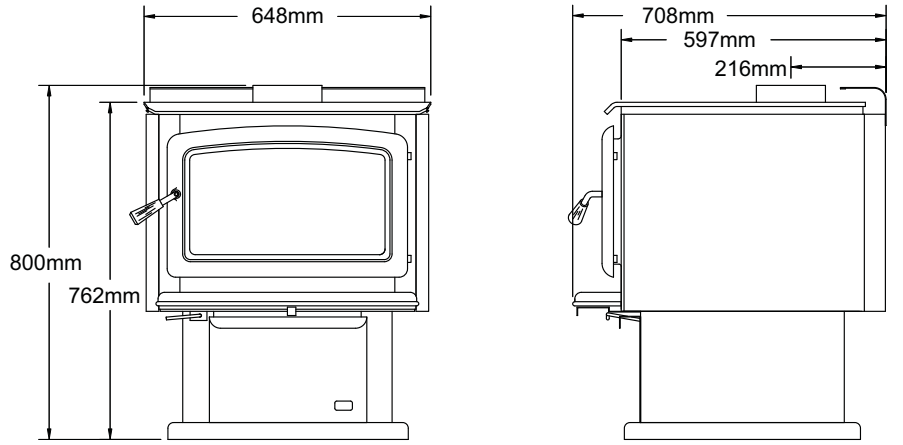
There are two ways to avoid chimney fires:

1. Do not let creosote build up to a point where a chimney fire is possible.
2. Do not have fires in the heater that may ignite chimney fires. These are very hot fires, such as when burning household trash, cardboard, Christmas tree limbs, or even ordinary fuel wood; (e.g.. with a full load on a hot bed of coals and with the air inlet excessively open.)

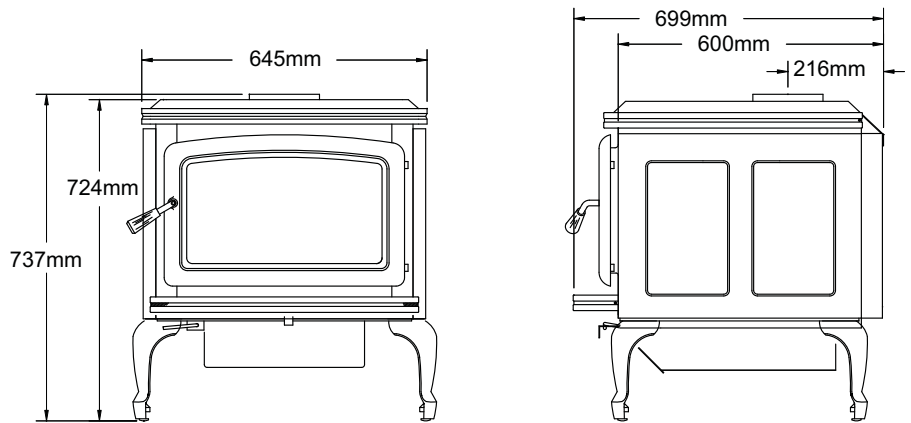
NOTE: WHEN CLEANING THE CHIMNEY, ALWAYS COVER THE BAFFLE AIR TUBE THAT PROVIDES AIR TO THE BAFFLE AFTER YOU REMOVE THE BAFFLE.

FIG. #1

Pacific Summit - Pedestal Model



Summit Classic



Assembly

Crate Removal

- 1) Carefully remove wood top and supports.
- 2) Remove plastic cover.
- 3) Place stove body carefully on its back.
- 4) Using a 3/4" wrench, remove 1" x 1/2" bolts and save for later use.
- 5) Remove pallet retaining brackets from stove bottom.

Pedestal Kit

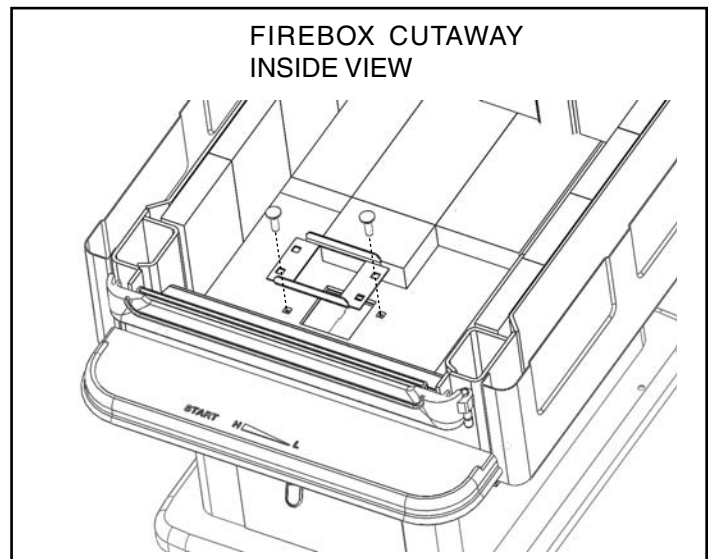
- 1) With the unit on its back and the removable cover facing up, align the pedestal mounting holes with the holes on the stove.
- 2) Secure in place with 1" x 1/2" bolts previously removed.
- 3) Carefully place the unit in the upright position.

Black or Plated Leg Kit

- 1) With the unit on its back, align the ash drawer enclosure mounting holes (removable cover facing up) with the holes on the stove.
- 2) Position the legs over top of the same holes on the stove.
- 3) Secure in place with 1" x 1/2" bolts previously removed.
- 4) Carefully place the unit in the upright position.

Optional Ash Cleanout System

- 1) Remove nuts holding the ash system hole cover and gasket located under the stove. Discard cover plate and gasket.
- 2) Inside the stove, remove the two bolts from the ash dump and insert into the brick retainer. The flanges on the the brick retainer point toward the stove top. (Fig. #1)
- 3) Replace bolts with brick retainer through the firebox bottom.
- 4) Place new gasket provided over bolts.
- 5) Install ash dump system over gasket and secure with two nuts previously removed.



Installation

Warning:

Under no circumstances is this heater to be installed in a makeshift or "temporary" manner. It may be fired only after the stove is installed properly.

DO NOT ATTEMPT TO CONNECT THIS HEATER TO ANY AIR DISTRIBUTION DUCT.

Outside combustion air or fresh air into the room may be required in your area, consult local building codes (see Combustion Air section).

WARNING: THE APPLIANCE AND FLUE-SYSTEM SHALL BE INSTALLED IN ACCORDANCE WITH AS/NZS 2918 AND THE APPROPRIATE REQUIREMENTS OF THE RELEVANT BUILDING CODE OR CODES

WARNING: APPLIANCES INSTALLED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THIS STANDARD SHALL COMPLY WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF AS/NZS 4013 WHERE REQUIRED BY THE REGULATORY AUTHORITY, I.E. THE APPLIANCE SHALL BE IDENTIFIABLE BY A COMPLIANCE PLATE WITH THE MARKING 'TESTED TO AS/NZS 4013'.

ANY MODIFICATION OF THE APPLIANCE THAT HAS NOT BEEN APPROVED IN WRITING BY THE TESTING AUTHORITY IS CONSIDERED TO BE IN BREACH OF THE APPROVAL GRANTED FOR COMPLIANCE WITH AS/NZS 4013.

CAUTION: MIXING OF APPLIANCE OR FLUE-SYSTEM COMPONENTS FROM DIFFERENT SOURCES OR MODIFYING THE DIMENSIONAL SPECIFICATION OF COMPONENTS MAY RESULT IN HAZARDOUS CONDITIONS. WHERE SUCH ACTION IS CONSIDERED, THE MANUFACTURER SHOULD BE CONSULTED IN THE FIRST INSTANCE.

CAUTION: CRACKED OR BROKEN COMPONENTS, e.g. GLASS PANELS OR CERAMIC TILES, MAY RENDER THE INSTALLATION UNSAFE.

WARNING: ANY MODIFICATION OF THE APPLIANCE THAT HAS NOT BEEN APPROVED IN WRITING BY THE TESTING AUTHORITY IS CONSIDERED AS BREACHING AS/NZS 4013.

CAUTION: THIS APPLIANCE SHOULD NOT BE OPERATED WITH A CRACKED GLASS.

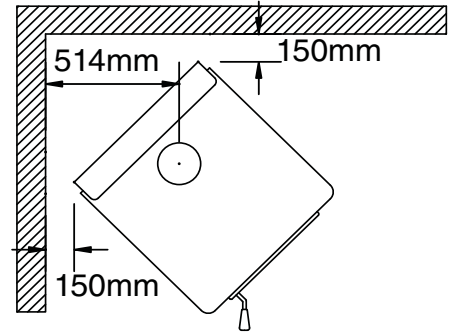
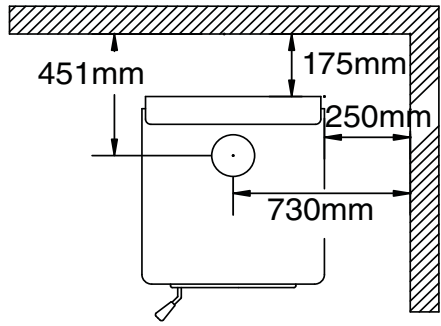
CAUTION: THIS APPLIANCE SHOULD BE MAINTAINED AND OPERATED AT ALL TIMES IN ACCORDANCE WITH THESE INSTRUCTIONS.

CAUTION: THE USE OF SOME TYPES OF PRESERVATIVE-TREATED WOOD AS A FUEL CAN BE HAZARDOUS.

FIG. #2

Minimum Clearance to Combustibles

Single Wall Connector



The stove may be installed on a combustible floor provided ember protection made from a 6mm thick non-combustible material with a thermal resistance value of $.8m^2 \text{ } ^\circ K/W$ for 4mm thick cement sheets is used.

This protection must extend as follows:

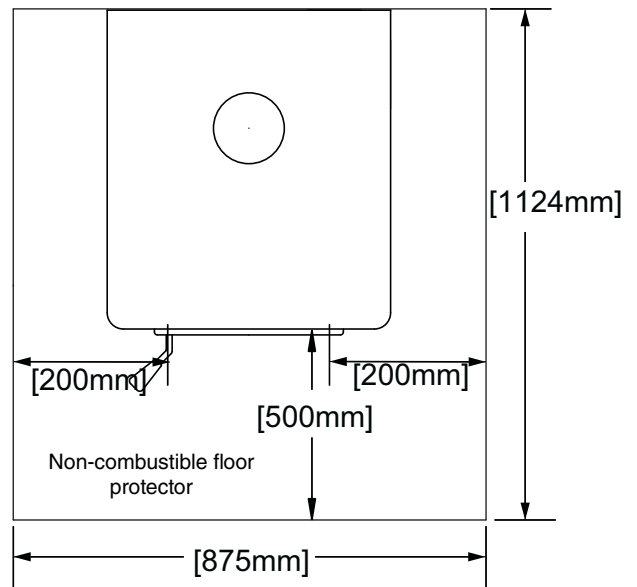
(500 mm) on the firing side and 200mm both sides of the door opening. See Figure #3 below.

FIG. #3

Minimum Width - 875mm

Minimum Overall Depth - 1124mm

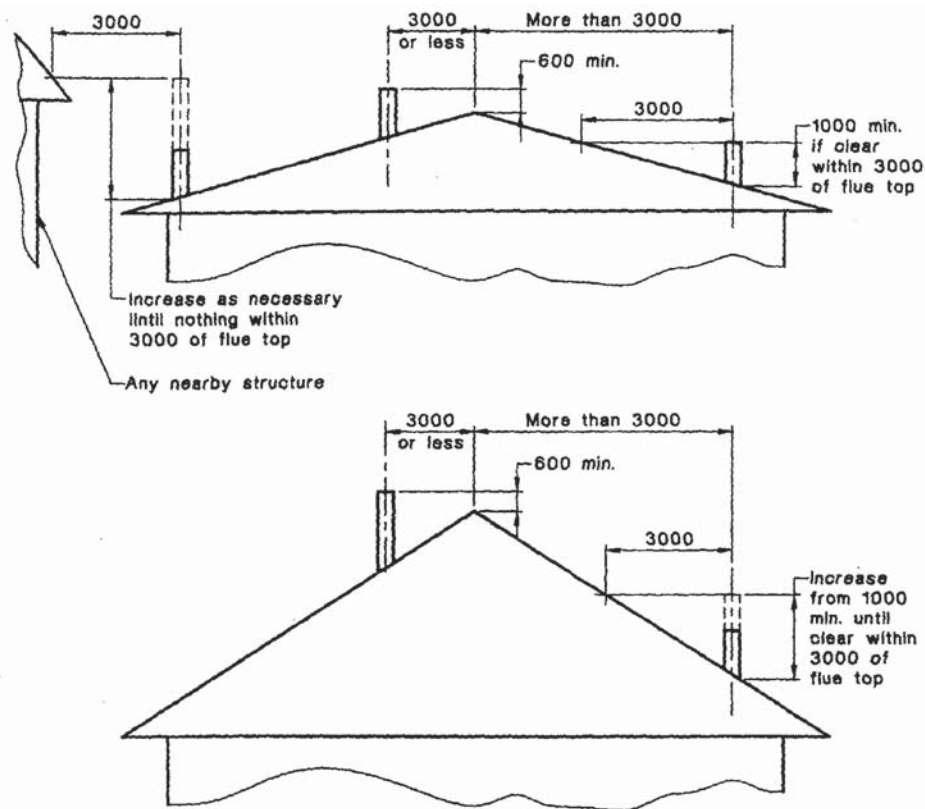
Minimum Thickness - 6mm



Chimney and Connector

WARNING: INSTALL CHIMNEY AND ALL COMPONENTS OF CHIMNEY SYSTEM ACCORDING TO CHIMNEY MANUFACTURER'S INSTRUCTIONS.

Connect to a listed chimney complying with the requirements of AS/NZS2918/2001 and a chimney suitable for use with solid fuel that is lined and in good condition and meets local building codes. The chimney flue size should be the same as the stove outlet for optimal performance. Reducing or increasing the flue size may adversely affect stove performance. Chimney flue exit is to be minimum 1000mm above roof and 600mm above highest projection within 3000mm. The installation must meet all local codes. Do not connect this unit to a chimney flue serving another appliance. Minimum system height is 4600mm (measured from base of appliance).



Installation Procedure

1. Install all components to the chimney manufacturer's installation requirements. (Outside combustion air may be required, consult local building codes. See Combustion Air section on page 11.)
2. Installed with the crimped or male ends pointing down. This will carry any liquid creosote or condensation back into the stove.
3. If a roof or ceiling support is used in the installation, you will find the chimney manufacturer's complete instructions packed with the roof support.
4. To start installing smoke pipe (chimney connector), slip crimped edge of the pipe inside the stove collar. Use holes provided in collar to secure pipe with three screws.
5. Install the remaining lengths of pipe, one on top of the other, to the finished height of the chimney connector and secure to each other.



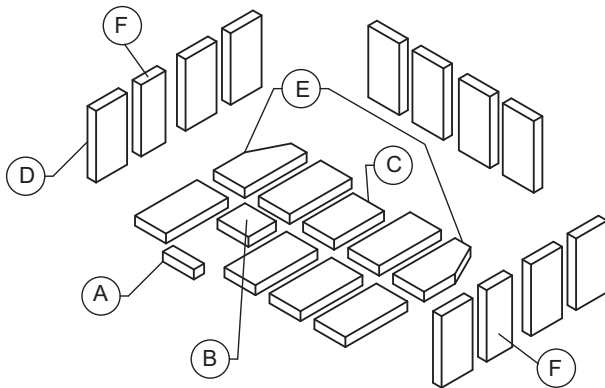
Firebrick Installation Instructions

Pacific Summit and Summit Classic Wood Stove

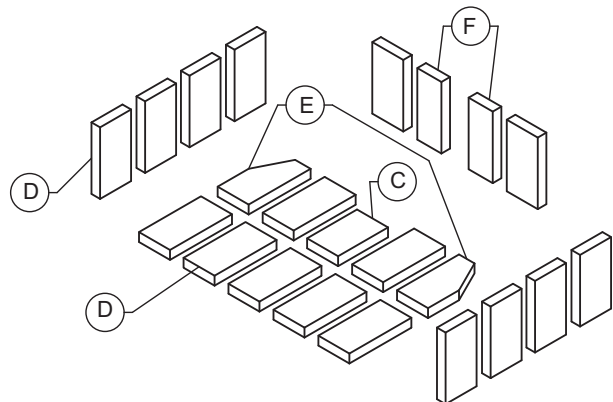
This package contains 17 full-size firebricks, as well as 7 various cut-size bricks. If your heater came with an ash cleanout system, or an optional one is being installed, one brick (D) will not be needed for your installation.

With the woodstove in the upright position, install firebricks as follows:

- 1) Place the firebricks on the bottom of the unit first. Use a total of 6 full-size (D) and 5 cut bricks (A, B, C & 2E) with ash cleanout system or 7 full-size (D) and 3 cut bricks (C & 2E) if the ash cleanout system is not used.
- 2) Next install the side firebricks, 2 full-size and 2 cut firebricks(F) on each side of the firebox as shown.
- 3) Finally install 4 full-size bricks against the rear wall as shown.



With Ash Cleanout System Installed



Without Ash Cleanout System Installed

ITEM	SIZE	PART NUMBER
A	(39 mm x 115 mm x 32 mm)	248.001
B	(102 mm x 115 mm x 32 mm)	246.001
C	(184 mm x 115 mm x 32 mm)	245.001
D	(230 mm x 115 mm x 32 mm)	5096.99
E	(230 mm x 115 mm (cut) x 32 mm)	3245.011
F	(102 mm x 115 mm x 32 mm)	3245.501

Combustion Air

Intake or combustion air can be supplied to the stove in one of two ways. Consult your local building code or Installation Code for Solid-Fuel-Burning Appliances and Equipment before proceeding.

1. **Outside air supply** - (Necessary for mobile home installation, optional for residential installation.) Outside air may be drawn from either underneath the stove or from behind.

To draw outside air through the floor, leave the 100mm knockout or cover plate in place in the rear of the pedestal or leg kit ash box enclosure.

Pedestal Model: Cut or drill a 100mmdiameter hole in the floor anywhere inside the perimeter of the pedestal. Cover the hole with a 100mm x 100mm rodent screen and staple/nail in place.

Leg Model: Cut or drill a 100mm diameter hole directly below the bottom hole of the ash box enclosure. Connect enclosure to the floor with a short 100mm diameter pipe. If you wish to connect the outside air to the rear hole on the ash box, then remove the 100mm knockout or cover plate at the rear of the ash box.

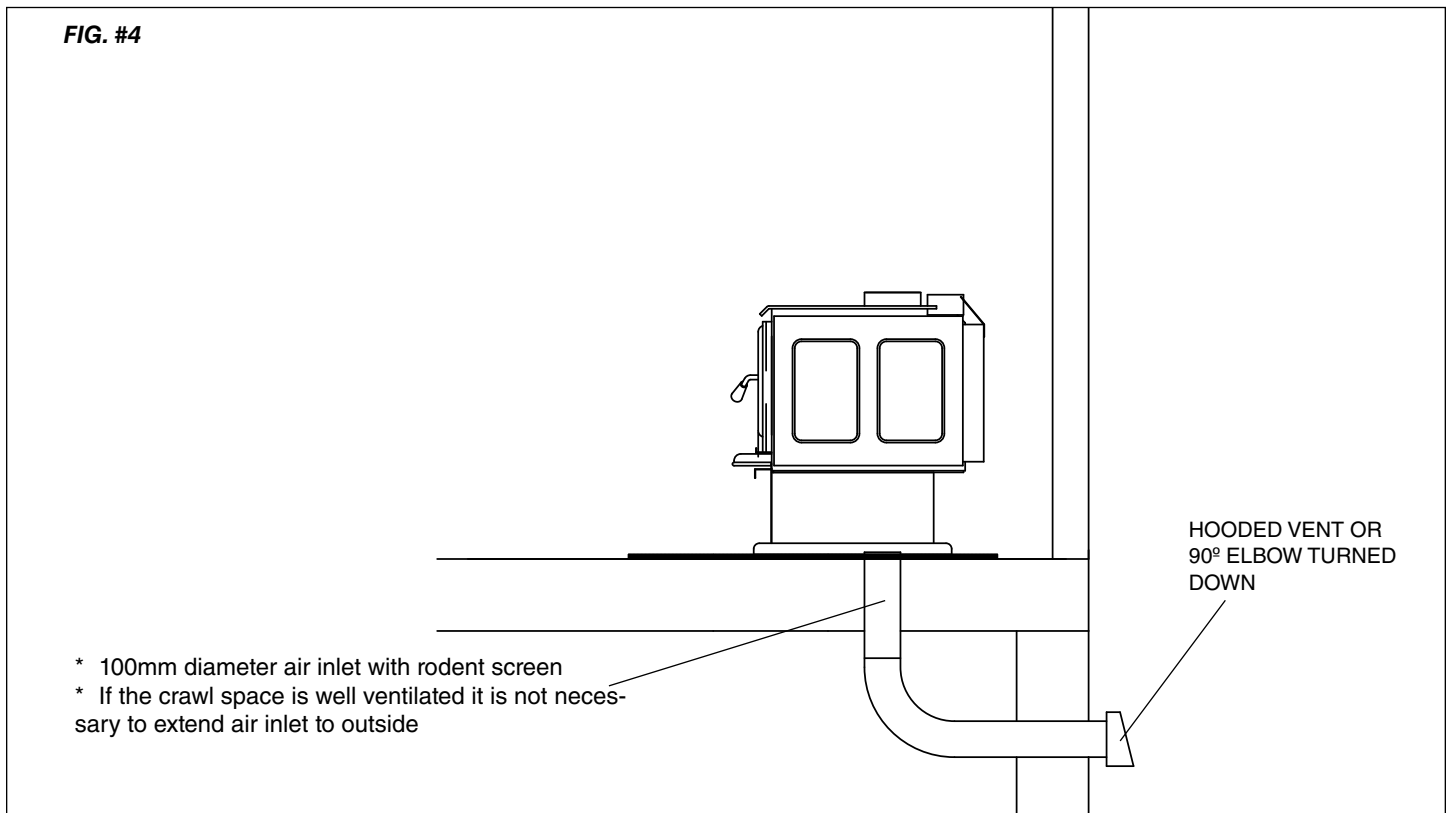
This hole must get its air from a **ventilated** crawl space or be extended with duct to the outdoors (see Figure #4). The use of outside combustion air for residential installation requires the unit to be secured to the structure to prevent dislodging of the air duct.

To draw outside air from behind the stove, an outside air adaptor may be required cut or drill a 100mm hole through a wall behind the unit. Use an appropriate household 100mm inlet. You must remove the rear cover plate from the pedestal or move the cover plate at the rear of the leg kit ash box enclosure to cover the bottom hole.

Note: This unit is not designed to be operated with the firing door open. In addition to the obvious hazard of sparks landing on combustibles, an open fire door will cause the heater to draw air from the living space and possibly cause suffocation.

2. **Room air supply** - Remove the cover plate from the rear of the pedestal or leg kit ash box enclosure. The stove will now draw its air from the room through this opening and into the firebox intake.

Note: The living space around the heater must be well ventilated with good air circulation. Anything that may cause a negative pressure can cause gases or fumes to be pulled into the living area. During extremely cold weather, and especially when burning at very slow rates, the upper parts of the exposed chimney may ice up, partially blocking the flue gases. If blockage occurs, flue gases may enter living space.



Operation

CAUTION: Never use gasoline, gasoline type lantern fuel, kerosene, charcoal lighter fluid or similar liquids to start or “freshen up” a fire in this heater. Keep all such liquids well away from the heater while it is in use.

CAUTION: Hot while in operation. Keep children, clothing and furniture away. Contact may cause skin burns.

WARNING: DO NOT USE FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS OR AEROSOLS TO START OR REKINDLE THE FIRE.

WARNING: DO NOT USE FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS OR AEROSOLS IN THE VICINITY OF THIS APPLIANCE WHEN IT IS OPERATING.

WARNING: DO NOT STORE FUEL WITHIN HEATER INSTALLATION CLEARANCES.

WARNING: DO NOT OPERATE THIS APPLIANCE AS AN OPEN FIRE.

WARNING: OPEN AIR CONTROL (AND DAMPER WHEN FITTED) BEFORE OPENING FIRING DOOR.

DO NOT OVERFIRE THIS HEATER:
Attempts to achieve heat output rates that exceed heater design specifications can result in permanent damage to the heater and chimney.

Your PACIFIC ENERGY heater is designed for maximum overall efficiency at a moderate firing rate. Overfiring is hazardous and a waste of fuel. Too slow a burn contributes to creosote buildup and lowers combustion efficiency.

NOTE: Left and Right as referred to in this manual are considered your left and right when facing the front of the woodstove.

Wood Selection

This heater is designed to burn natural wood only. Higher efficiency and lower emissions generally result when burning air-dried seasoned hardwoods, as compared to softwoods or to green or freshly cut hardwoods.

Wood should be properly air dried (seasoned) for six months or more. Wet or undried wood will cause the fire to smoulder and produce large amounts of creosote. Wet wood also produces very little heat and tends to go out often.

DO NOT BURN :

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------|
| -Salt water wood * | -Treated wood |
| -Wet or green wood | -Coal/charcoal |
| -Garbage/Plastic * | -Solvents |

* These materials contain chlorides which will rapidly destroy metal surfaces and void warranty.

Do not burn anything but wood. Other fuels, eg. charcoal, can produce large amounts of carbon monoxide, a tasteless, odourless gas that can kill. Under no circumstances should you attempt to barbecue in this heater.

How to Test Your Wood

Add a large piece of wood to the stove when it has a good large bed of coals. It is dry if it is burning on more than one side within one minute. It is damp if it turns black and lights within three minutes. If it sizzles, hisses and blackens without igniting in five minutes it is soaked and should not be burnt.

Lighting for the First Time

Curing of the Paint Finish

To achieve the best finish, the paint on your stove must be baked on. When burning your stove for the first 2-3 times it is very important that the room be well ventilated. Open all windows and doors. Smoke and fumes caused by the curing process may cause discomfort to some individuals.

Lighting a Fire

WARNING: Never use chemicals or any other volatile liquid to start a fire.

1. Adjust air control to "H" (Start) position and open door.
2. Place crumpled newspaper in the centre of the heater and criss-cross with several pieces of dry kindling. Add a few small pieces of dry wood on top.
3. Ignite the paper and close the door.
4. After the fire has established itself, open the door and add a few small logs. Close door.
5. Begin normal operation after a good coal base exists and wood has charred.

Normal Operation

1. Set air control to a desired setting. If smoke pours down across the glass (waterfall effect) this indicates you have shut the control down too soon or you are using too low a setting. The wide range control panel makes finding the desired setting for your application easy. As every home's heating needs vary (ie. insulation, windows, climate, etc.) the proper setting can only be found by trial and error and should be noted for future burns.
2. To refuel, adjust air control to "H" (Start) position, and give the fire time to brighten. Open the door slowly, this will prevent backpuffing.
3. Use wood of different shape, diameter and length (up to 508mm). Load your wood endwise and try to place the logs so that the air can flow between them. Always use dry wood.
4. Do not load fuel to a height or in such a manner that would be hazardous when opening the door.
5. For extended or overnight burns, unsplit logs are preferred. Remember to char the wood completely on maximum setting before adjusting air control for overnight burn.

WARNING: Always keep loading door closed when burning. This heater is not designed for open door burning.

WARNING: No alteration or modification of the combustion air control assembly is permitted. Any tampering will void warranty and could be very hazardous.

WARNING: Do not use grates or andirons to elevate the fuel. Burn directly on the fire bricks. Replace broken or missing bricks. Failure to do so may create a hazardous condition.

Restarting After Extended or Overnight Burns

1. Open door and rake hot embers towards the front of the heater. Add a couple of dry, split logs on top of embers, close door.
2. Adjust air control to "H" (Start) position and in just a few minutes, logs should begin burning.
3. After wood has charred, reset air control to desired setting.
4. To achieve maximum firing rate, set control to high. Do not use this setting other than for starting or preheating fresh fuel loads.

DO NOT OVERFIRE THIS HEATER: Attempts to achieve heat output rates that exceed heater design specifications can result in permanent damage to the heater and chimney.

Proper Draft

1. Draft is the force which moves air from the appliance up through the chimney. The amount of draft in your chimney depends on the length of the chimney, local geography, nearby obstructions and other factors.
2. Too much draft may cause excessive temperatures in the appliance. An uncontrollable burn or a glowing red stove part or chimney indicates excessive draft.
3. Inadequate draft may cause backpuffing into the room and plugging of the chimney. Smoke leaking into the room through appliance and chimney connector joints indicates inadequate draft.

Ash Removal

Whenever ashes get 76mm to 100mm deep in your firebox, and when fire has burned down and cooled, remove excess ashes. Leave an ash bed approximately 25mm deep on the firebox bottom to help maintain a hot charcoal bed.

Optional ash cleanout system: The ash dump handle is located under the ash lip on the left hand side. To operate ash dump, pull handle out 13mm and turn clockwise. This will unlock the ash dump and allow it to open. Hold handle open while pulling ashes into the hole. Avoid large charcoal pieces as these still contain heat value. Release handle and push in to lock. Ensure ash dump door is properly engaged. Fill the cavity with the remaining ash level with the firebox floor. Lift and pull out ashpan and discard ashes into metal container. Replace ashpan and ensure it is seated properly. **Do not burn with ash dump door open. Doing so will create a hazardous condition.**

Disposal of Ashes

Ashes should be placed in a metal container with a tight fitting lid. The closed container of ashes should be placed outside on a non-combustible floor or on 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 closed container until all cinders have thoroughly cooled. Other waste should not be placed in this container.

Baffle Removal

Chimney connector pipe should be disconnected from stove to clean and inspect. Only if this is not possible should you remove baffle assembly.

DO NOT OPERATE WITH BAFFLE ASSEMBLY OR INSULATION REMOVED.

Removal

Remove retaining pin at the rear inside top of the firebox, just under the baffle. Lift baffle up and pull forward to disconnect from the supply tube. Tilt baffle sideways to drop down and remove from firebox. Inspect gasket between baffle and supply tube. If necessary, replace with gasket #SUMB.31396 available from your Pacific Energy dealer. Re-install baffle assembly in reverse order. Ensure that the two side pieces of insulation are set inside the siderails and tight against the baffle. If the insulation is damaged during removal, it should be replaced.

NOTE: AFTER YOU REMOVE THE BAFFLE, ALWAYS COVER THE BAFFLE AIR TUBE THAT PROVIDES AIR TO THE BAFFLE. THIS PREVENTS DEBRIS FALLING DOWN THE TUBE.

Secondary Air Box Removal and Cleaning:

1. The secondary air box is located on the bottom rear of the woodstove and can be cleaned by removing the two screws securing the cover plate on the rear face of the secondary air box and using a vacuum to suck out any debris.
 2. To remove the secondary air box, use a 3/8" wrench and undo the two #10 Keps nuts, one on each side of the secondary air box. Lower the secondary air box and slide out.
 3. Reverse this process to re-install the secondary air box.
- * **MAKE SURE THE GASKET IS IN GOOD SHAPE AND POSITIONED CORRECTLY.**

Appendix A

Troubleshooting

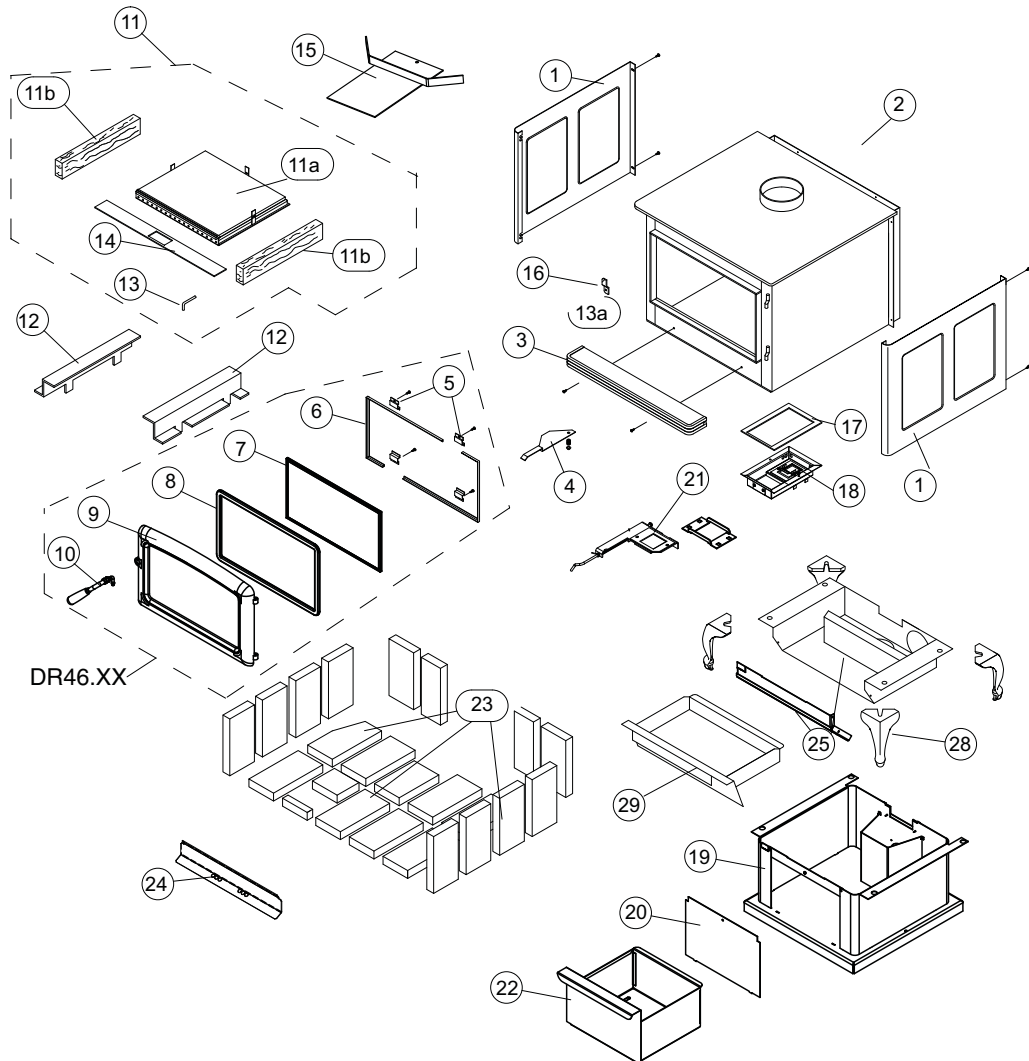
Problem	Cause	Cure
Glass is Dirty	1. Wood is wet	- Use dry wood
	2. Turning down air control or damper too soon	- Do not turn down until a) there is a good bed of coals b) the wood is charred
	3. Draft too low	- Improper chimney height and / or diameter - Chimney plugged or restricted, inspect and clean - Provide outside air for combustion
	4. Door gasket leakage	- Replace gasket - Check latch
Excessive Creosote Buildup - See 1,2,3, above.		
Low Heat Output	1. Wood is wet	- Use dry wood
	2. Fire too small	- Build a larger fire
	3. Draft too low	- Chimney plugged or restricted, inspect and clean
Won't Burn Overnight	1. Air control is set too high	- Set control lower
	2. Not enough wood	- Unsplit wood is preferred for overnight burns
	3. Draft too high	- Excessive chimney height and/or diameter
Stove Won't Burn	1. Combustion air supply blocked	- Check outside air supply for obstruction - Check that room air cover is removed
	2. Draft too low	- Chimney plugged or restricted, inspect and clean - Chimney oversized or otherwise unsuitable, consult Dealer

Replacement Parts

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	PART NO.	ITEM	DESCRIPTION	PART NO.
1.....	Side Shield, Left or Right.....	SUMM.3201	22.....	Ash Box (Pedestal Model).....	SUMM.3209
2.....	Rear Deflector	SUMM.3203	23.....	Firebrick Set	BRIC.SUMMA
3.....	Cast Ash Lip	ALIP.503743MB	24.....	Boost Manifold	3105.111
4.....	Air Shutter Assembly	SUMM.531	25.....	Leg Adapter (Leg Model).....	SUMB.LGADA
5.....	Glass Clamps (4 pc.).....	SSER.1425	28.....	Leg,(1).....	CAST.LEGXX
6.....	Glass Bar Set (2 pc.).....	SUMM.312501	29.....	Ash Box, Leg Model.....	SUMM.32155
7.....	Replacement Glass (c/w Tape)	DR46.GLKIT			
8.....	Door Gasket Kit.....	DR31.WDGKIT			
9.....	Door Casting, Arched	CAST.46XX			
10.....	Door Handle Assembly.....	WODC.4147C			
	Replacement Baffle Kit.....	SUMB.BAFKIT			
11a.....	Baffle (not sold separately).....	SUMB.BAFF			
11b.....	Side Insulation	5068.732.C			
12.....	Brick Rails (2pc. Required).....	SUMM.RAILSET			
13.....	Baffle Pin.....	SSER.125001			
14.....	Baffle Gasket.....	SUMB.31396			
15.....	Flame Shield (c/w Bolt and Nut).....	SUMB.31155			
16.....	Door Catch	WODC.1461A			
17.....	Secondary Air Box Gasket	5068.3237			
18.....	Secondary Air Box(c/w Gasket)	SUMB.3140			
19.....	Pedestal Assembly	SUMB.3147			
20.....	Pedestal Front Cover.....	SUMM.32075			
21.....	Ash Dump Assembly	WODC.2261			

Option Code XX: ST - Standard, Black, GD - Gold, NI - Nickel, BN - Brushed Nickel

All parts may be ordered from your nearest Pacific Energy dealer. Contact Pacific Energy for the location of the dealer nearest you.



Replacement Parts - Summit Classic

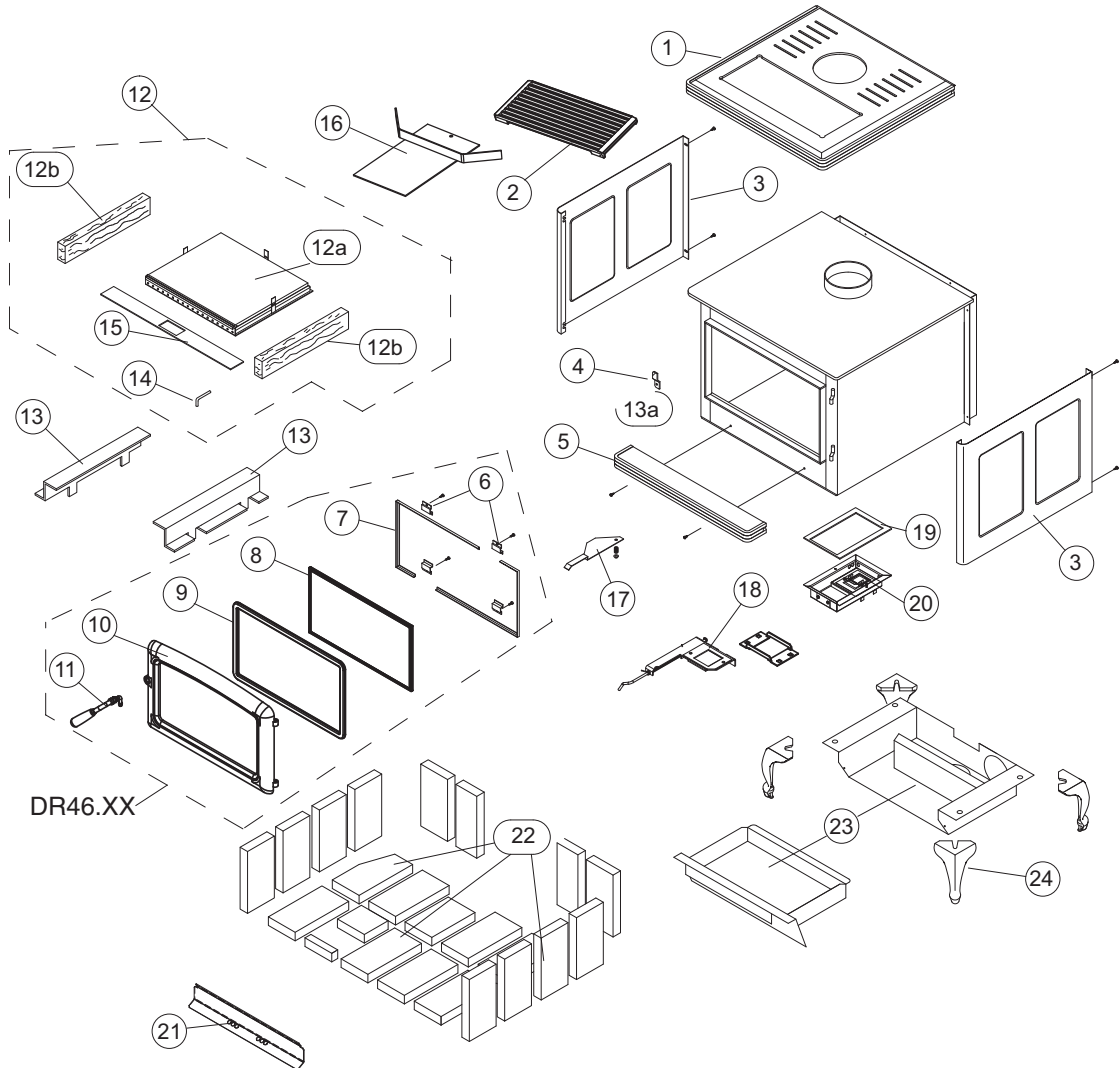
ITEM	DESCRIPTION	PART NO.	ITEM	DESCRIPTION	PART NO.
1.....	Top Panel	SUCA.3251XXA	23.....	Leg Adapter (Leg Model).....	SUMB.LGADA
2.....	Screen Trivet	CLAD.CTXXA	24.....	Leg, Black.....	CAST.LEGXX
3.....	Side Shield.....	SUCA.3253XXA			
4.....	Door Catch.....	WODC.1461A			
5.....	Ash Lip.....	SUCA.3252XXA			
6.....	Glass Clamps (4 pc.).....	SSER.1425			
7.....	Glass Bar Set (2 pc.).....	SUMM.312501			
8.....	Replacement Glass (c/w Tape)	DR46.GLKIT			
9.....	Door Gasket Kit.....	DR31.WDGKIT			
10.....	Door Casting, Arched	CAST.46XX			
11.....	Door Handle Assembly.....	WODC.4147C			
12.....	Replacement Baffle Kit.....	SUMB.BAFKIT			
12a.....	Baffle (not sold separately).....	SUMB.BAFF			
12b.....	Side Insulation	5068.752.C			
13.....	Brick Rails (2pc. Required).....	SUMM.RAILSET			
14.....	Baffle Pin.....	SSER.125001			
15.....	Baffle Gasket.....	SUMB.31396			
16.....	Flame Shield (c/w Bolt and Nut).....	SUMB.31155			
17.....	Air Shutter Assembly.....	SUMM.531			
18.....	Ash Dump Assembly.....	WODC.2261			
19.....	Secondary Air Box Gasket.....	5068.3237			
20.....	Secondary Air Box(c/w Gasket)	SUMB.3140			
21.....	Boost Manifold	3105.111			
22.....	Firebrick Set.....	BRIC.SUMMA			

Option Code XX: ST - Standard, Black, GD - Gold, NI - Nickel, BN - Brushed Nickel

All parts may be ordered from your nearest Pacific Energy dealer. Contact Pacific Energy for the location of the dealer nearest you.

When ordering porcelain finish parts, please specify the appropriate code as follows:

-Black BK
-Ivory IY
-Blue BE
-Red RD
-Green GN
-Black Pearl BP
-Coffee Bean CB
-Copper CU
-Titanium TI



Understanding & Operating Your Pacific Energy Stove

The Pacific Energy line of woodstoves is a culmination of years of research and development. Designed to be efficient, clean-burning and user-friendly, this heater will give you years of warm service. However, a knowledgeable operator is still the most important factor for maximum performance and part of this is understanding the basic functions of this design.

Traditional wood stoves had a basic combustion system which allowed a considerable amount of heat energy to escape up the chimney as unburned gases and particulates (smoke). Pacific Energy has designed a system that solves the problem by burning the smoke and releasing the additional heat to the room.

This system has two critical design features:

1. Above fire secondary air injection:

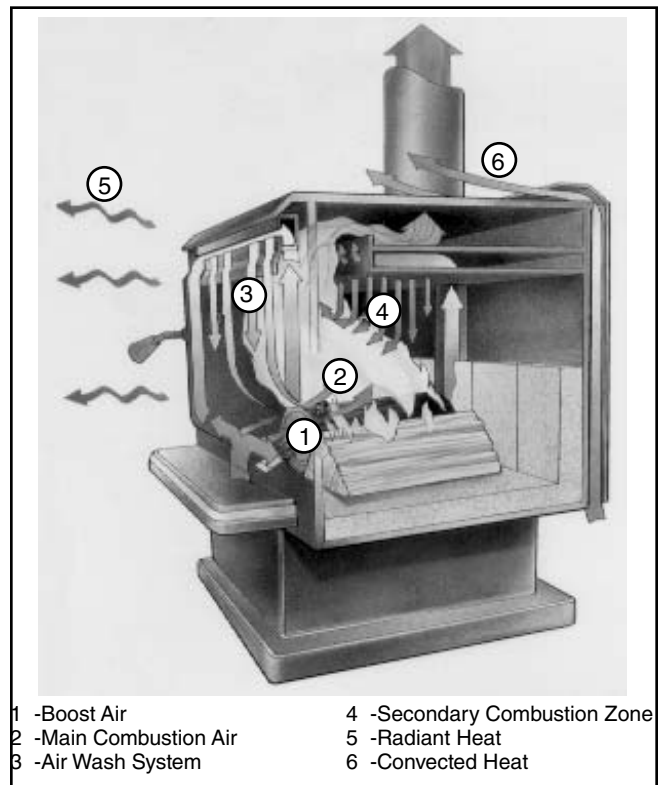
The hollow "air baffle" injects super-heated secondary air just above the load. With the stove at the proper operating temperature, this will create a secondary flame that will be evident for approximately 1/3 of the total burn time.

2. High mass and thermal insulation:

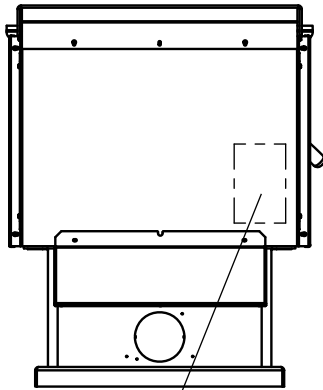
The high mass (weight) acts as a heat storage and the thermal insulation keeps the combustion zone hot. Active flaming takes place during the first part of the burn. During this stage, heat is stored in the mass of the unit and is later released slowly and evenly. As wood chars, active flaming will diminish. This clean charcoal burning stage will last for a considerable length of time and refuelling should be avoided until the charcoal base has become quite small.

OPERATING TIPS

1. Always use dry, seasoned firewood, up to 508mm long. Load wood endwise, a mixture of large and small pieces, on top of a good ash base (25mm minimum).
2. Operate on a medium to high setting, for up to 1 hour from cold start. After the initial warm up period, refuel and leave the air control on a medium setting for 5 to 10 minutes more and then set the air control to the desired position.
3. If a slow burn is desired, set the air control to low. Active secondary burning should be present above the wood load. If it is not present or goes out shortly after, proper operating temperature has not been reached and the stove needs additional warm up time.



Label



LABEL LOCATION



PACIFIC ENERGY FIREPLACE PRODUCTS LTD.
2975 ALLENBY RD., DUNCAN, BC V9L 6V8

Model: **ALDERLEA T6, SUMMIT, SUMMIT CLASSIC**
Series: **C** Type: **FREESTANDING**

Tested by: **HRL TECHNOLOGY PTY LTD**
TRAMWAY ROAD, MORWELL, VICTORIA

Tested to: **AS/NZS 4013:1999**

Test report no: **HCMG/13/046 30/SEPT/2013**

**MAXIMUM AVERAGE HEAT OUTPUT BURNING
HARDWOOD - 8.5 kW**

**OVERALL AVERAGE EFFICIENCY BURNING
HARDWOOD - 64%**

**WHEN TESTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH
AS/NZS 4012**

Distributed by: **PIVOT STOVE & HEATING CO**
234-238 MOORABOOL STREET, GEELONG VIC 3220
pivotstoves.com.au

MADE IN CANADA

300114

5050.43AS



PACIFIC ENERGY FIREPLACE PRODUCTS LTD.

2975 Allenby Rd., Duncan, B.C. V9L 6V8

Phone: 250-748-1184

Web site: <http://www.pacificenergy.net>

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