

care and operation (continued)

The blower may be activated manually by pushing in the white button located on the thermostat in the upper right hand corner in the back of the stove. It is best to leave the thermostat setting on automatic and let the electronics on the unit function automatically.

The limit control on the thermostat is preset at 200° F. If the air temperature reaches 200° F at this point where the thermostat probe enters the unit, the air temperature being exhausted through the outlet grill is actually 250° F. Should the thermostat sense temperatures in excess of 200° F, it will automatically activate the electronic draft motor and reduce the amount of combustion air entering the unit, overriding the manual spin draft control until the unit air temperature drops below 200° F.

DANGER

Do not alter preset thermostat controls. This could change the unit's clearance to combustibles and cause unit to burn out of control.

In case of power failure, fan failure, or over fire the electronic draft control will automatically reduce the firing rate.

The manual spin draft control and the variable speed control on the blower work in conjunction with each other. The more turns you have the spin draft control open, the more air you should be moving through the unit with the blower.

It will take you a few fires to set the manual draft control and the variable speed control on the blower to the type of wood you are burning and the amount of heat you require.

The ceramic glass provided with the unit will withstand continuous temperatures of 1200° F; intermittent temperatures of 1400° F. Although the glass will withstand these high temperatures, you should not let wood burn directly against the glass. This could cause the glass to pit and crack.

IMPORTANT

It is recommended that you purchase a chimney thermometer to be installed on your stove pipe. Holding a temperature of 300° F will assure you of a efficient burn and a minimum of creosote build up in your chimney. See page 8.

Creosote buildup will occur on the glass as it will on the inside of the unit and the chimney. Most creosote buildup occurs when the fire is being started and when the fire is going out. To reduce creosote buildup on glass at this time, leave door open 1/2" and allow glass to heat up for a few minutes; then close fuel door. The hotter you burn, the cleaner the glass will stay. **ALWAYS BE PRESENT WHEN DOING THIS. THIS SHOULD BE THE ONLY TIME COMBUSTION AIR SHOULD BE ALLOWED TO ENTER THE UNIT OTHER THAN THROUGH THE SPIN DRAFT AIR CONTROL. DO NOT BURN WITH ASHPAN OPEN. THIS WILL OVERFIRE THE UNIT, AND CREATE A HAZARDOUS SITUATION.**

After the unit has cooled, the glass may be cleaned by dipping a wet piece of cloth into ashes and wiping it across the glass. If excessive buildup has occurred, use a non-abrasive cleaning solution and a razor blade for tough spots. Always apply the cleaning solution onto a cloth first, and not directly onto the glass. Overspray could harm the painted surface of the unit. Be careful not to scratch the glass.

The brass or nickel plated surfaces on your unit can easily be cleaned using a soft wet rag. Most of the plated surfaces have been protected with a coat of clear lacquer to keep them from tarnishing. Lacquer will not withstand the excessive temperatures of the door. The brass plated doors may be cleaned and polished with jewelers rouge. Do not use abrasive cleansers on plated or painted parts. Aerosol cans of 1200° F paint in matching colors is available for touch up and stove pipe painting, and for painting of accessories to match the stove.

Difficult times to use your heater are at the beginning or end of the heating season. For example, if you build a wood fire on a day when the outside temperature rises to 60°, you will have a lot of heat generated and nothing very useful to do with it.

Low heat demand will mean unusually slow burning creosote-producing fires.

If you must use wood during such times, the best thing you can do is build small fires or by using wood with a low heat value (poplar, for example). You may be able to avoid overheating and creosote making.

IMPORTANT

The Aurora is designed to operate most efficiently at a draft of .04 to .05 water column of up draft. If your draft exceeds .05 with your cast iron flue damper closed. It may be necessary for you to install a barometric damper. If your draft is less than .04, see page 8.