

OWNER'S OPERATION AND INSTALLATION MANUAL



GLP2434 GLN2433

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World Marketing of America, Inc.
P.O. Box 192, Rt. 22 West
Mill Creek, PA 17060

KOZY WORLD PHONE NUMBER (814) 643-1775
<http://www.worldmkting.com>

⚠ 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.

⚠ WARNING: This is an vent-free gas-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 the Air For Combustion and Ventilation section on page 4 of this manual.

Do not store or use gasoline or other flammable vapors and liquids in the 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 switches; do not use any phones 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.

Installation and service must be performed by a qualified installer, service agency or gas supplier.

⚠ WARNING: Improper installation, adjustment, alteration, maintenance service can cause injury or property damage. Refer to this manual for correct installation and operational procedures. For assistance or additional information consult a qualified installer, service agency or gas supplier.

This appliance may be installed in an aftermarket permanently located, manufactured (mobile) home, where not prohibited by local codes.

This appliance is only for use with the type of gas indicated on the rating plate. This appliance is not convertible for use with other gases.

*Aftermarket: Completion of sale, not for purpose of resale, from the manufacturer.

Save this manual for future reference

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

⚠ WARNINGS

⚠ 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, electrical shock, and carbon monoxide poisoning.

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

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

Do not place clothing or other flammable material on or near the appliance. Never place any objects on the heaters

Due to high temperatures, heater should be kept out of traffic and away from furniture and draperies.

Surface of heater becomes very hot while running heater. Keep children and adults away from the hot surface to avoid burns or clothing ignition. Heater will remain hot for a short time after shut off. Allow surface to cool before touching.

Carefully supervise young Children when they are in the same room with the heater

Make sure the grills guard is in place before running the heater.

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

1. This appliance is only for use with the type of gas indicated on the rating plate. This appliance is not convertible for use with other gases.
2. Do not place natural or propane/LP supply tank(s) inside any structure. Locate natural or propane/LP supply tank(s) outdoors.
3. To prevent performance problems, the use of a natural or propane/LP tank of less than 100 lbs. capacity is not recommended.
4. If you smell gas
 - shut off gas supply.
 - do not try to light any appliance.
 - do not touch any electrical switches, do not use any phones 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
5. This heater shall not be installed in a bedroom or bathroom unless installed as a vented appliances.
6. This heater needs fresh, outside air ventilation to run properly. This heater has an Oxygen Depletion Sensor (ODS) safety shutoff system. The ODS shuts down the heater if not enough fresh air is available. (See *Fresh Air For Combustion And Ventilation*, pages 4 through 6).
7. Do not run heater
 - where flammable liquids or vapors are used or stored.
 - under dusty conditions.
8. 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 and furniture.
9. Before installing in a solid fuel burning fireplace, the chimney flue and firebox must be cleaned of soot, creosote, ashes and loose paint by a qualified chimney cleaner. Creosote will ignite if heated. Inspect chimney flue for damage. If damaged, operate heater with flue damper closed.
10. 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.
11. Turn off and let cool before servicing. Only a qualified service person should service and repair heater.
12. Operating heater above elevations of 4,500 feet could cause pilot outage.
13. If fireplace has glass doors, never operate this heater with glass doors closed. If you operate heater with doors closed, heat buildup inside fireplace will cause glass to burst. If fireplace opening has vents at the bottom, you must open the vents before operating heater.
14. This log heater is designed to be smokeless. If logs ever appear to be smoking, turn off heater and call a qualified service person. NOTE: During initial operating, slight smoking could occur due to log curing and heater burning manufacturing residues.
15. To prevent the creation of soot, follow the instructions in *Cleaning and Maintenance* (pages 15 and 16)
16. Do not use this heater to cook food or burn paper or other objects.
17. Do not operate heater if any log is broken. Do not operate heater if a log is chipped (dime-sized or larger).
18. Operating heater above elevations of 4,500 feet could cause pilot outage.
19. Turn heater off and let cool before servicing. Only a qualified service person should service and repair heater.

⚠ DANGER: Carbon monoxide poisoning may lead to death.

Carbon Monoxide Poisoning: Early signs of carbon monoxide poisoning resemble the flu, with headaches, dizziness, or nausea. If you have these signs, the heater may not be working properly. **Get fresh air immediately!** Have heater serviced. Some people are more affected by carbon monoxide than others. These include pregnant women, persons with heart or lung disease or anemia, those under the influence of alcohol, and those at high altitudes.

Natural or propane/LP Gas: Natural or propane/LP gas is odorless. An odor-making agent is added to natural or propane/LP gas. The odor helps you detect a natural or propane/LP gas leak. However, the odor added to natural or propane/LP gas can fade. Natural or propane/LP gas may be present even though no odor exists.

Make certain you read and understand all warnings. Keep this manual for reference. It is your guide to safe and proper operation of this heater.

PRODUCT FEATURES

OPERATION

This heater is clean burning. It requires no outside venting. There is no heat loss out of a vent or up a chimney. Heat is generated by realistic, dancing yellow flames. This heater is designed for vent-free operation with flue damper closed. It has been tested and approved to ANSI Z21.11.2-2000 standard for unvented heaters. State and local codes in some areas prohibit the use of vent-free heater

SAFETY DEVICE

A standard requirement for all vent-free room heaters, this heater has a pilot with an Oxygen Depletion Sensor (ODS) safety shutoff system. The ODS/pilot shuts off the heater if there is not enough fresh air.

PIEZO IGNITION SYSTEM

This heater is equipped with a piezo ignitor. This system requires no matches, batteries, or other sources to light heater.

PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

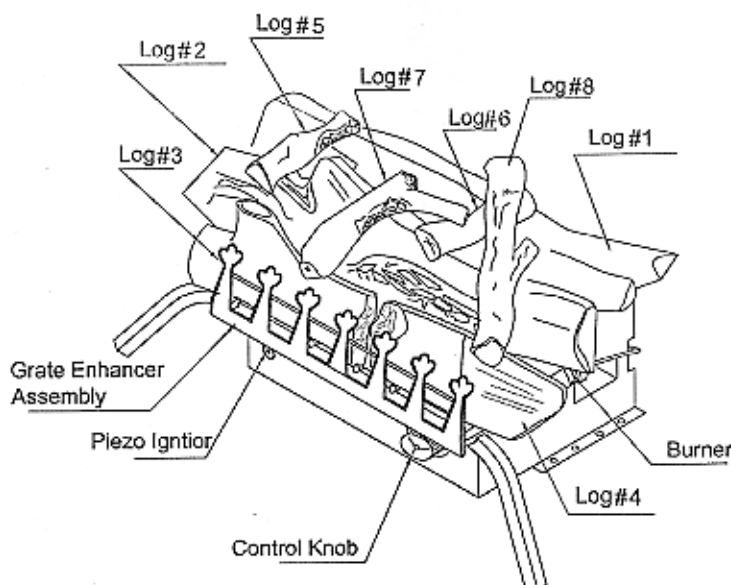


Figure1-Yellow Flame Vent-Free Gas Logs Heater
(Logs May Vary By Model)

⚠ CAUTION: Do not remove the metal data plates from the grate assembly. The Data plates contain important product information.

LOCAL CODES

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

*Available from:

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

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

1. Remove logs and heater base assembly from carton. **Note:** Do not pick up heater base assembly by burners. This could damage heater. Always handle base assembly by grate.
2. Remove all protective packaging applied to logs and heater for shipment.
3. Check all items for any shipping damage. If damaged, promptly inform dealer where you purchased the heater from.

FRESH AIR FOR COMBUSTION AND VENTILATION

⚠ WARNING: This heater shall 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.

PRODUCING ADEQUATE VENTILATION

The following are excerpts from National Fuel Gas Code. NFPA 54/ANS Z223.1, Section 5.3. 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 4 through 6 will help you classify your space and provide adequate ventilation.

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*, pages 5 and 6.

If your home does not meet all of the three criteria above, see *Determining Fresh-Air Flow for Heater Location*, pages 4 and 5.

Confined and Unconfined Space

The National Fuel Gas Code ANS Z223.1 defines a confined space as a space whose volume is less than 50 cubic feet per 1,000 Btu per hour (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 per hour (4.8 m^3 per kw) of the aggregate input rating of all appliances installed in that space. Rooms communicating 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 communicating 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. whether stripping has been added on windows that can opened and doors.
- 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

Today's homes are built more energy efficient than ever. New materials, increased insulation, and new construction methods help reduce heat loss in homes. Home owners weather strip and caulk around windows and doors to keep the cold air out and the warm air in. During heating months, home owners want their homes as airtight as possible.

While it is good to make your home energy efficient, your home needs to breathe. Fresh air must enter your home. All fuel-burning appliances need fresh air for proper combustion and ventilation.

Exhaust fans, fireplaces, clothes dryers, and fuel burning appliances draw air from the house. To operate you must provide adequate fresh air for these appliances. This will insure proper venting of vented fuel-burning appliances.

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 x width x height).

Length x Width x Height = _____ cu. ft. (volume of space)

Example: Space size 20ft. (length) x 16ft.(width) x 8ft.(ceiling height)=2560cu.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.

$$\text{_____ (volume of space)} \div 50 \text{ cu. ft.} = \text{(Maximum Btu/Hr the space can support)}$$

Example: 2560 cu. ft. (volume of space) \div 50 cu. ft. = 51.2 or 51,200 (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

Gas Fireplace logs _____ Btu/Hr

Other gas appliances* + _____ Btu/Hr

Total = _____ Btu/Hr

Example:

Gas water heater 40,000 Btu/Hr

Vent-free heater + 31,500 Btu/Hr

Total = 71,500 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)

71,500 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 Outdoors*, page 6.

B. Vent room directly to the outdoors. See *Ventilation Air From Outdoors*, page 6.

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.

WARNING: 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, Section 5.3 or applicable local codes.

AIR FOR COMBUSTION AND VENTILATION

Continued

VENTILATION AIR

Ventilation Air From Inside Building

This fresh air would come from adjoining unconfined space. When ventilating to an adjoining unconfined space, you must

provide two permanent openings: one within 12" of the wall connecting the two spaces (see options 1 and 2, Figure 2). You can also remove door into adjoining room (see option 3, Figure 2). Follow the National Fuel Gas Code NFPA 54/ANSI Z223.1, Section 5.3, Air for Combustion and Ventilation for required size of ventilation grills or ducts.

WARNING: 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.

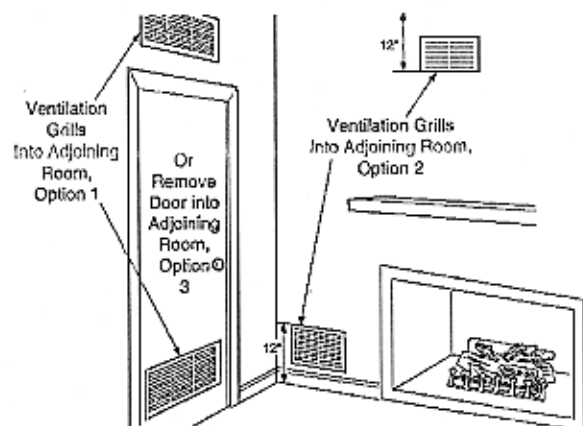


Figure 2-Ventilation Air from Inside Building

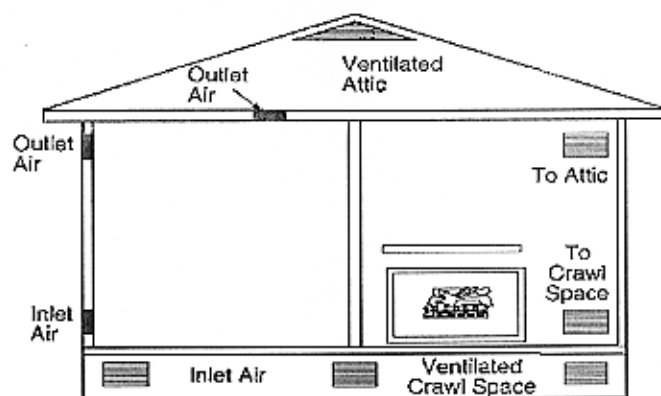


Figure 3-Ventilation Air from Outdoors

Ventilation Air From Outdoors

Provide extra fresh air by using ventilation grills or duct. You must provide two permanent openings: one within 12" of the ceiling and one within 12" 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/ANS Z223.1, Section 5.3. Air for Combustion and Ventilation* for required size of ventilation grills or ducts.

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.

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 the system's circulating blower while using the heater. This will help circulate the heat throughout the house. In the event of power outage, you can use this heater as your primary heat source.

⚠ WARNING: A qualified service person must install heater. Follow all local codes.

NOTICE: State or local codes may only allow operation of this appliance in a vented configuration. Check your state or local codes.

⚠ CAUTION: This heater creates warm air currents. These currents move heat to wall surface 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.

⚠ WARNING: Before installing in a solid flue, burning firebox must be cleaned of soot, creosote, ashes and loose paint by qualified chimney cleaner. Creosote will ignite if highly heated. A dirty chimney flue may create and distribute soot within the house. Inspect chimney flue for damaged. Operate heater with flue damper closed.

⚠ WARNING: Seal any fresh air vents or ash clean-out doors locate on the floor or wall of fireplace. If not, drafting may cause pilot outage or sooting. Use a heat resistant sealant. Do not seal chimney flue damper.

IMPORTANT: Vent-free heaters add moisture to the air. Although this is beneficial, installing heater in rooms without enough ventilation air may cause mildew to form from too much moisture. See *Air for Combustion and Ventilation*, pages 4 through 6.

CHECK GAS TYPE

Use only natural or propane/LP gas. If supply is not natural or propane/LP, do not install heater. Call dealer where you purchased heater from for proper gas type.

⚠ WARNING: Maintain the Minimum clearances. If you can provide greater clearances from the floor, ceiling, and adjoining wall.

Minimum Fireplace Clearance to Combustible Materials

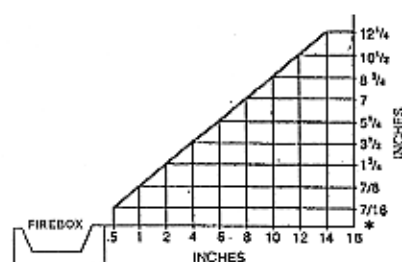
Log size	side wall	ceiling
18", 24", 30"	16"	42"

Log size	Log sizing requirements			
	Minimum Firebox Size			
	High	Depth	Front Width	Rear Width
18"	20"	14"	29"	23"
24"	20.4"	16.5"	34"	25.4"
30"	20.4"	16.5"	39"	31.4"

Carefully follow the instructions below. This will ensure safe installation into a masonry, UL 127-listed manufactured fireplace or certified vent-free fireplace.

Minimum Clearance For Side Combustible Material, Side Wall, and Ceiling.

- Clearance from the side of the fireplace opening to any combustible material and wall should follow diagram in Figure 4.
- Clearance from the top of the fireplace opening to the ceiling should not be less than 42 inches.



Minimum 16 inches from Side Wall

Figure 4-Minimum Clearance for Combustible to Wall

Minimum Noncombustible Material Clearance

If Not Using Mantel

You must have noncombustible material(s) above the fireplace opening. Noncombustible materials (such as slate, marble tile, etc.) must be at least 1/2 inch thick. With sheet metal, you must have noncombustible material behind it. Noncombustible fireplace hood accessory. See figure 5 at right for minimum clearance requirements.

NOTICE: This heater may be used as a vented product. If so, you must always run heater with chimney flue damper open. If running heater with damper open, noncombustible material above fireplace opening is not needed. Go to *Installing Damper Clamp Accessory for Vented Operation, page 9*

If Using Mantel

You must have noncombustible material(s) (such as slate, marble, tile, etc.) at least 1/2 inch thick. With sheet metal, you must have noncombustible material behind it. Noncombustible material must extend at least 8 inches up. If noncombustible material is less than 12", you must install the fireplace hood accessory. Even if noncombustible material is more

than 12", you may need the hood accessory to deflect heat away from mantel shelf. See figures 5, 6 and 7 for minimum clearance requirements.

IMPORTANT: If you do not meet these minimum clearances, you must operate heater with chimney flue damper open. Go to *Installing Damper Clamp Accessory For Vented Operation (page 9)*.

MANTEL CLEARANCES

In addition to meeting noncombustible material clearances, you must also meet required clearances between fireplace opening and mantel shelf. If you do not meet the clearances listed below, you will need a hood.

Noncombustible Material Distance(A)	Requirements for Safe Installation
12" or more	Noncombustible material okay.
Between 8" and 12"	24".30" Model: Install fireplace hood accessory 18" Model: Noncombustible material okay.
less than 8"	Noncombustible material must be extended to at least 8". See Between 8" and 12" above. If you can not extend material, you must operate heater with flue damper open.

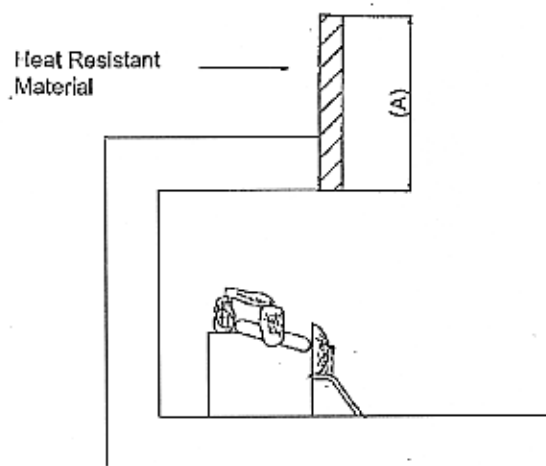


Figure 5 - Heat Resistant Material (slate, marble, tile, etc.) Above Fireplace

Determining Mantel Clearances

If you meet minimum clearance requirements between mantel shelf and top of fireplace opening, a hood is not necessary (see Figure 6).

Determining Minimum Mantel Clearance When Using a Hood

If minimum clearances in figure 6 are not met, you must have a hood. When using a hood there are still certain minimum mantel clearances required. Follow minimum clearances shown in Figure 7 when using a hood.

NOTICE: Surface temperature of adjacent walls and mantels become hot during operation. Walls and mantels above the firebox may become too hot to touch. If installed properly, these temperatures meet the requirement of the national product standard. Follow all minimum clearances shown in this manual.

NOTICE: If your installation does not meet the minimum clearances shown, you must do one of the following:

- Operate the logs only with the flue damper open.
- Raise the mantel to an acceptable height.
- Remove the mantel.

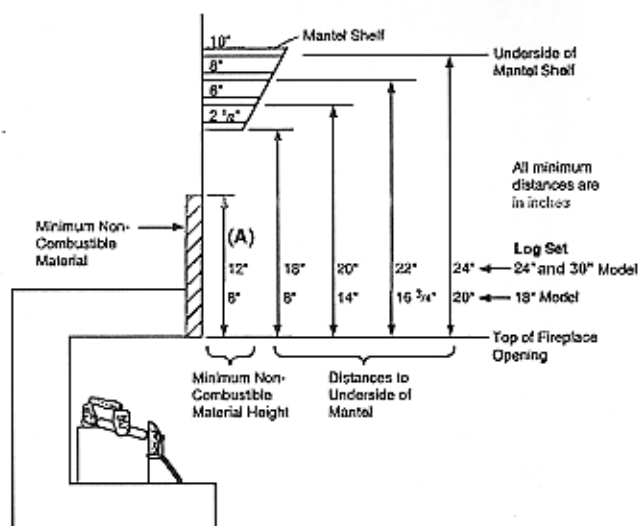


Figure 6 - Minimum Mantel Clearances Without Using Hood

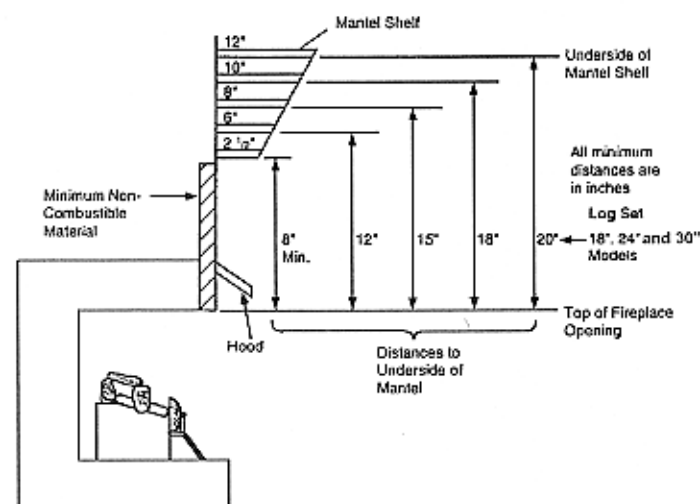


Figure 7 - Minimum Mantel Clearances When Using Hood

FLOOR CLEARANCES

- A. If installing appliance on the floor level, you must maintain the minimum distance of 14" to combustibles (see Figure 8).
- B. If combustible materials are less than 14" to the fireplace, you must install appliance at least 5" above the combustible flooring (see Figure 9).

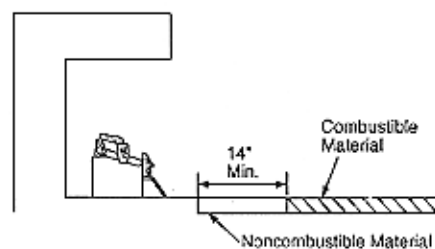


Figure 8- Minimum Fireplace Clearances if Installed at Floor Level

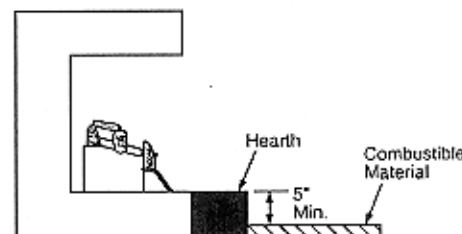


Figure 9 - Minimum Fireplace Clearances Above Combustible Flooring

INSTALLING DAMPER CLAMP ACCESSORY FOR VENTED OPERATION

NOTE: When used as a vented heater, appliance must be installed only in a solid-fuel burning fireplace with a working flue constructed of noncombustible material. You may use this heater as a vented product. There are three reasons for operating your Heater as a vented model:

1. The fireplace does not meet the clearances to combustible requirements for vent-free operation.
2. State or local codes do not permit vent-free operation.
3. You prefer vented operation.

If reasons number 1 or 2 above apply to you, you must permanently open chimney flue damper. You must install the damper clamp accessory (not provided) This will insure vented operation (see Figure 10). The damper clamp will keep damper open. Installation instructions are included with clamp accessory.

See chart below for the minimum permanent flue opening you must provide. Attach damper clamp so the minimum permanent at all opening will be maintained at all times.

Chimney Height (ft.)	Minimum Permanent Flue Opening (sq. ins.)
6' to 15'	39 sq inches
15' to 30'	29 sq inches

Area of Various Standard Round Flues	
Diameter (ins.)	Area (sq. ins.)
5"	20 sq inches
6"	29 sq inches
7"	39 sq inches
8"	51 sq inches

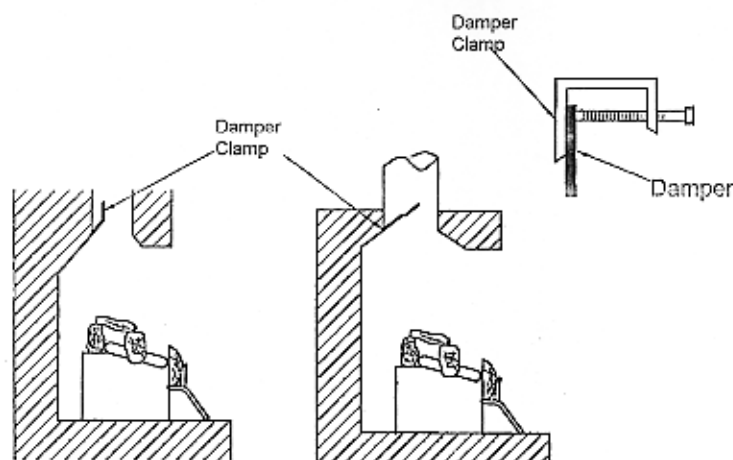


Figure 10- Attach Damper Fireplace

INSTALLING HEATER BASE ASSEMBLY

CAUTION: Do not remove the metal data plates attached to the heater base assembly. The data plates contain important warranty information.

WARNING: You must secure this heater to fireplace floor. If not, heater will move when you adjust controls. Moving heater may cause a leak.

WARNING: If installing in a sunken fireplace, special care is needed. You must raise the fireplace floor to allow access to heater control panel. This will insure adequate air flow and guard against sooting. Raise fireplace floor with noncombustible material.

CAUTION: Do not pick up heater base assembly by the burner. This could damage heater. Only handle base assembly by grates.

IMPORTANT: Make sure the heater burners are level. If heater is not level, heater will not work properly. Avoid damage to

thermostat bulb. Avoid nicks or sharp bends in thermostat bulb wire. Keep thermostat bulb in mounting bracket.

INSTALLATION ITEMS NEEDED

- Hardware package (provided with heater).
 - Approved flexible gas hose (not provided) if allowed by local codes.
 - Sealant (resistant to natural or propane/LP gas, not provided).
 - Electric drill with 3/16" drill bit.
 - Philips screwdriver.
1. Apply pipe joint sealant lightly to make threads to be threaded into gas regulator. Connect approved flexible gas hose to gas regulator of heater (see Figure 11).

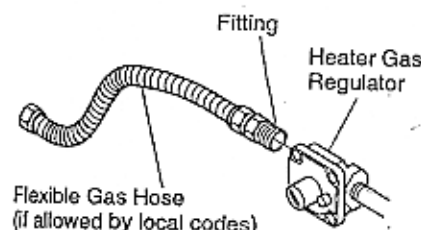


Figure 11-Attaching Flexible Gas Hose to Heater Gas Regulator

IMPORTANT : Hold gas regulator with wrench when connecting flexible gas hose

2. Locate masonry screws in hardware package.
3. Position heater base assembly in fireplace.
4. Place logs in their proper position on heater base.
5. Center heater base and logs front-to-front and side-to-side in fireplace.
6. Carefully remove logs without moving heater base.
7. Mark screw locations through holes in mounting brackets (see Figure 12). If installing in a brick-bottom fireplace, mark screw locations in mortar joint of bricks.
8. Remove heater base from fireplace.
9. Drill holes at marked locations using 3/16" drill bit.
10. Attach base assembly to fireplace floor using two masonry screws (in hardware package) (see Figure 12).

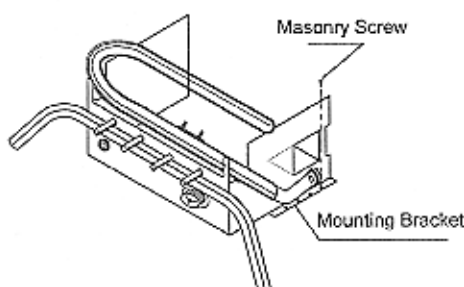


Figure 12- Attaching Heater Base to Fireplace Floor

CONNECTING TO GAS SUPPLY

WARNING: A qualified service person must connect heater to gas supply. Follow all local codes.

WARNING: This appliance requires 1/2" NPT (National Pipe Thread) inlet connection to the pressure regulator.

CAUTION: Never connect heater directly to the natural or propane/LP supply. This heater requires an external regulator (not supplied). Install the external regulator between the heater and natural or propane/LP supply.

INSTALLATION ITEMS NEEDED

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

- external regulator (supplied by installer)
- piping (check local codes)
- sealant (resistant to natural or propane/LP gas)
- equipment shutoff valve
- test gauge connection
- sediment trap
- tee joint
- pipe wrench

A CSA/AGA design-certified equipment shutoff valve with 1/8" NPT tap is an acceptable alternative to test gauge connection. Purchase the optional CSA/AGA design-certified equipment shutoff valve from your dealer.

The installer must supply an external regulator. The external regulator will reduce incoming gas pressure. You must reduce incoming gas pressure to between 11 and 14 inches of water. If you do not reduce incoming gas pressure, heater regulator damage could occur. Install external regulator with the vent down as shown in Figure 13. Pointing the vent down protects it from freezing rain or sleet. Installation must include equipment shutoff valve, union, and plugged 1/8" NPT tap. Locate NPT tap within reach for test gauge hook up. NPT tap must be upstream from heater (see Figure 14).

IMPORTANT: Install an equipment shutoff valve in an accessible location. The equipment shutoff valve is for turning on or shutting off the gas to the appliance.

Apply pipe joint sealant lightly to male threads. This will prevent excess sealant from going into pipe. Excess sealant in pipe could result in clogged heater valves.

CAUTION: Only use a new, black iron or steel pipe. Internally-tinned copper tubing may be used in certain areas. Check your local codes. Use pipe of large enough diameter to allow proper gas volume to heater. If pipe is too small, undue loss of pressure will occur.

CAUTION: Use pipe joint sealant that is resistant to natural gas(NG) or liquid petroleum (LP) gas.

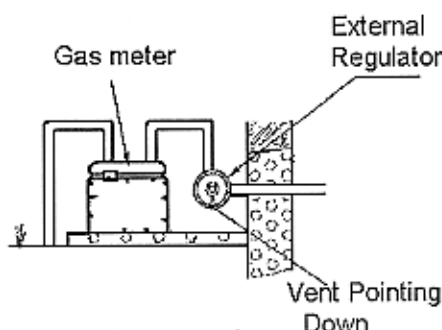


Figure 13-A-External Regulator with Vent Pointing Down For NG

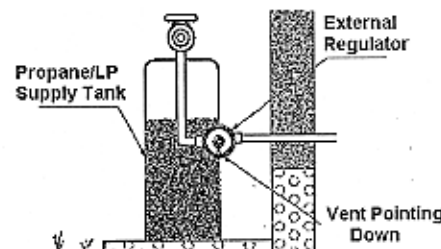


Figure 13-B-External Regulator with Vent Pointing Down For LP

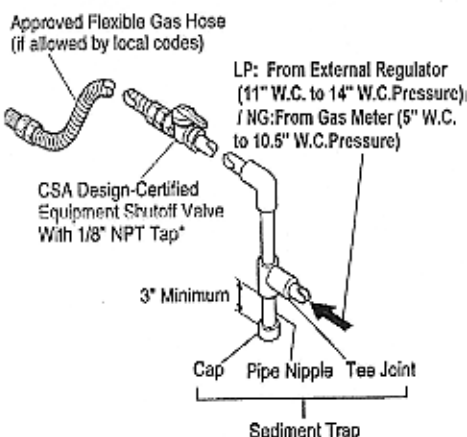


Figure 14- Gas Connection

We recommend that you install sediment trap in the supply line as shown in Figure 14. Locate sediment trap where it is within reach for cleaning. Locate sediment trap where trapped matter is not likely to freeze. A sediment trap traps moisture and contaminants. This keeps them from going into heater controls. If sediment trap is not installed or is installed incorrectly, heater may not run properly.

IMPORTANT: Hold pressure regulator with wrench when connecting it to gas piping and/or fittings.

CHECKING GAS CONNECTIONS

WARNING: Test all gas piping and connections for leaks after installing or servicing. Correct all leaks at once.

WARNING: Never use an open flame to check for leaks. Apply a mixture of liquid soap and water to all joints. Bubbles forming show a leak. Correct all leaks immediately.

Press Testing Gas Supply Piping System

Test Pressure in Excess Of 1/2 PSI(3.5 K Pa)

1. Disconnect appliance with its appliance main gas valve (control valve) and equipment shutoff valve from gas supply piping system. Pressure in excess of 1/2 psig will damage heater regulator.
2. Cap off open end of gas pipe where equipment shutoff valve was connected.
3. Pressurize supply piping system by either using compressed air or opening main gas valve located on or near gas tank .
4. Check all joints of gas supply piping system. Apply a mixture of liquid soap and water to gas joints. bubbles forming show a leak.
5. Correct all leaks immediately.
6. Reconnect heater and equipment shutoff valve to gas supply. Check reconnected Fittings for leaks.

Test Pressures Equal To or Less Than 1/2 PSI(3.5 K Pa)

1. Close equipment shutoff valve (see Figure 15).
2. Pressurize supply piping system by either using compressed air or opening main gas valve located on or near gas supply tank .
3. Check all joints from gas tank to equipment shutoff valve (see Figure 16). Apply mixture of liquid soap and water to gas joints. Bubbles forming show a leak.
4. Correct all leaks immediately.

Pressure Testing Heater Gas Connections

1. Open equipment shutoff valve (see Figure 15).
2. Open main gas valve located on or near gas tank .
3. Make sure control knob of heater is in the OFF position.
4. Check all joints from equipment shutoff valve to control valve (see Figure 16). Apply mixture of liquid soap and water to gas joints. Bubbles forming show a leak.
5. Correct all leaks immediately.
6. Light heater (see Operating Heater, pages 14 and 15). Check the rest of the internal joints for leaks.
7. Turn off heater (see To Turn Off Gas to Appliance, page 15).

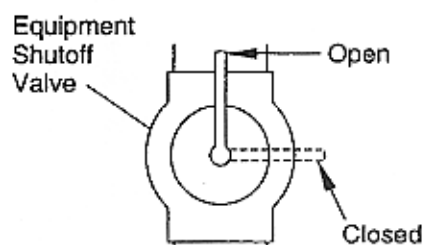


Figure 15- Equipment Shutoff Valve

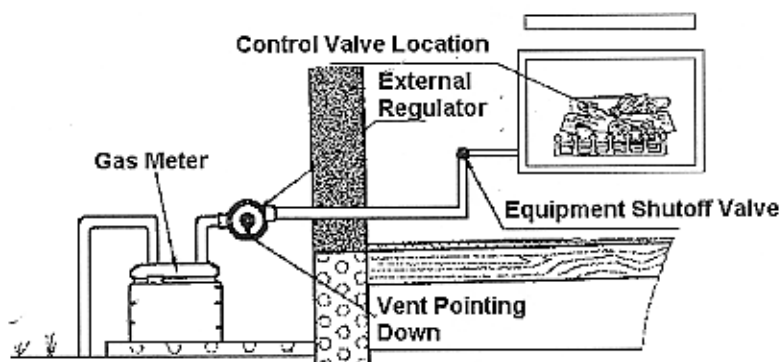


Figure 16-A Checking Gas Joints for NG

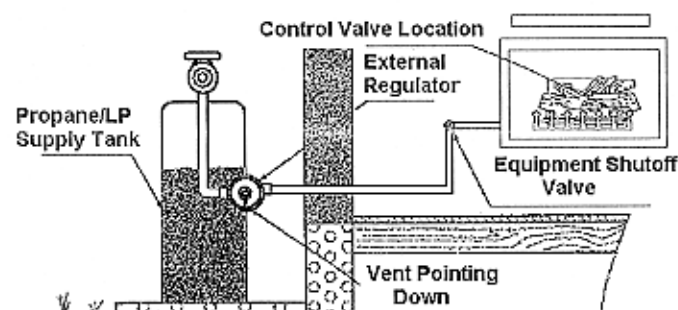


Figure 16-B Checking Gas joints For LP

⚠ WARNING: Failure to position the parts in accordance with these diagrams or failure to use only parts specifically approved with this heater may result in property damage or personal injury.

⚠ CAUTION: After installation and periodically thereafter, check to ensure that no flame comes in contact with any log. With the heater set to high, check to see if flames contact any log. If so, reposition logs according to the log installation instructions in this manual. Flames contacting logs will create soot.

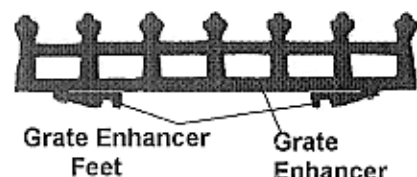
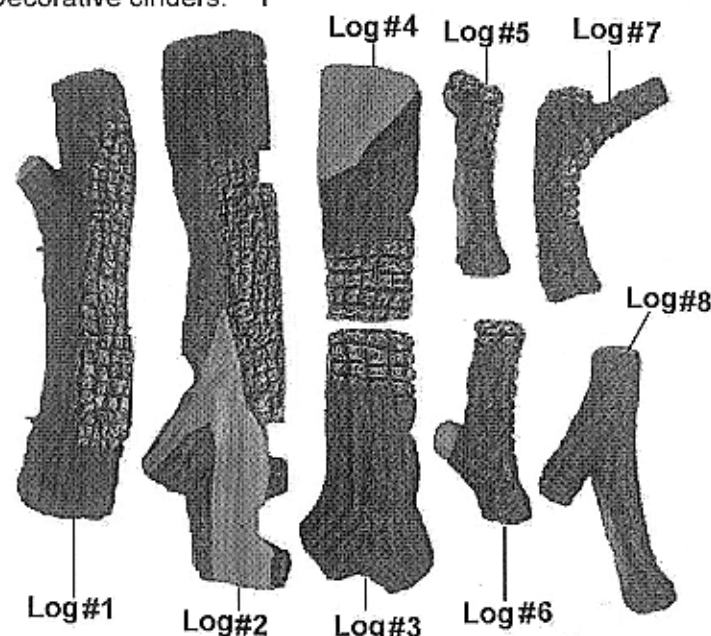
INSTALLING LOGS

Check if you have the items listed below before installation.

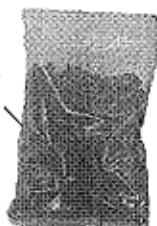
Log: 8

Grate Enhancer Assembly: 1

Decorative cinders: 1



Decorative Cinders



Each log is marked with a number. This number will help you to identify the logs when installing. It is very important to install these logs exactly as instructed. Do not modify logs. Only use logs supplied with heater.

1. Attach the nick of the grate enhancer feet onto the front bracket, centering it from left to right (see Figure 17).
2. Insert the pins on the back of log #1 into the hole on the log bracket on the back of grate base, and tighten the screws (see Figure 18).
3. Insert pins on the back of log #2 into the holes on the log bracket on the middle of grate base. and Tighten the screws (see Figure 19).
4. Locate log #3 and log #4 over the grate fingers on the front bracket with the pins on the back of logs sliding into the holes on the front of the grate base (see Figure 20).
5. Place log #5 and log #6 on the top of log #1 and log #2 by inserting holes on the back of log #5, insert log #6 into the pins on the top of log #1, and make sure the other side of log #6 lines up with the recess of log #2 (see Figure 21).
6. Place log #7 and log #8 on the top of the log #2, log #3 and log #4 by inserting into holes on the back of the log #7 and log #8 into the pins on the top of the log #2 (see Figure 22).
7. Add decorative cinders around the grate base of heater, do not place any decorative cinders on logs or burner (see Figure 22).

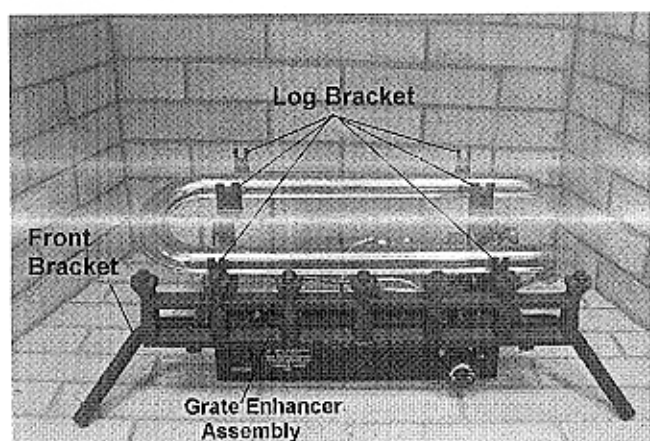


Figure 17-Installing Grate Enhancer Assembly

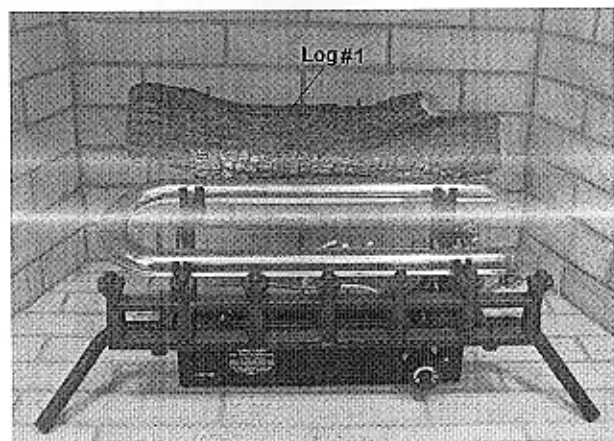


Figure 18 - Installing Log #1

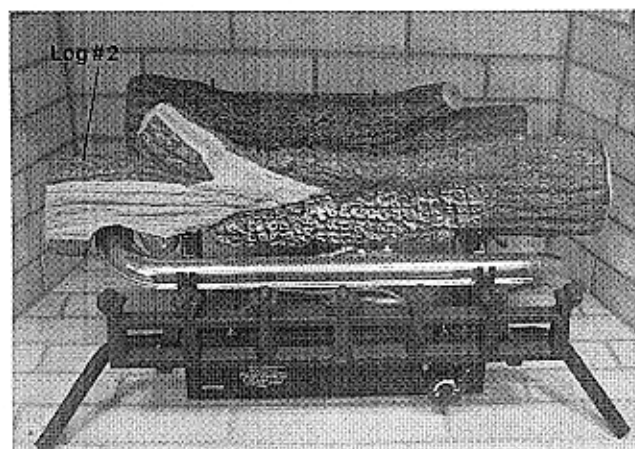


Figure 19 - Installing Log #2

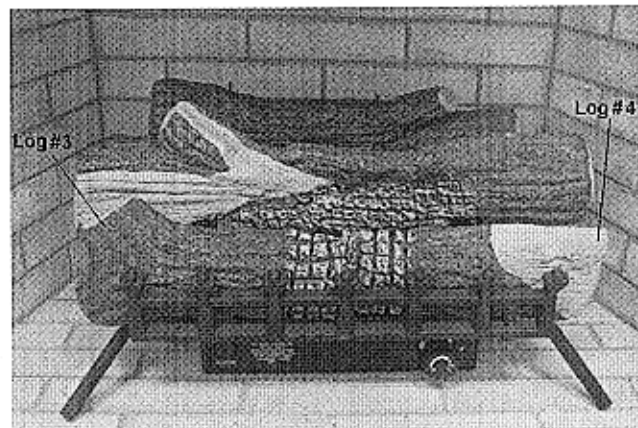


Figure 20 - Installing Log #3 and Log #4

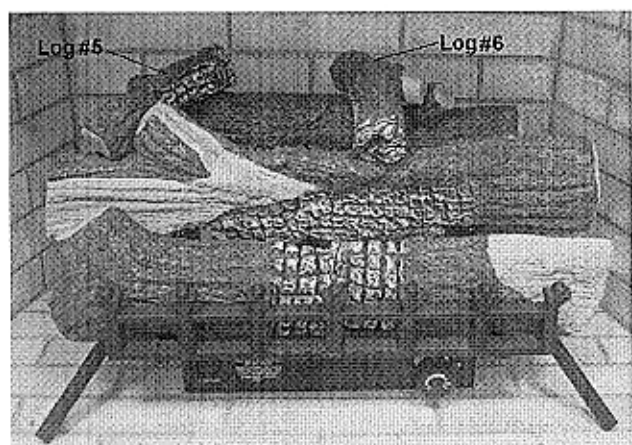


Figure 21-Installing Log #5 and Log #6

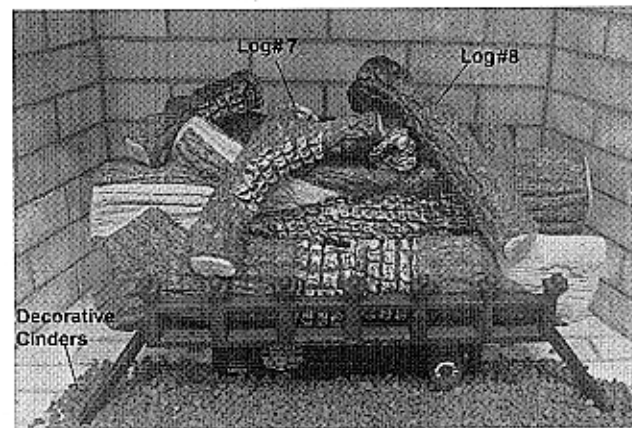


Figure 22-Installing Log #7, Log #8 and Add Decorative Cinders

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.

LIGHTING INSTRUCTIONS


⚠ WARNING:

- If fireplace has glass doors never operate this heater with the glass doors closed. If you operate heater with doors closed, heat buildup inside fireplace will cause glass to burst. Also, if the fireplace opening has vents at the bottom, you must open the vents before operating heater.
- You must operate this heater with a fireplace screen in place. Make sure fireplace screen is closed before running heater.


NOTICE: During initial operation of new heater, burning logs will give off a paper-burning smell. An orange flame will also be present. Open the damper or window to vent smell. This will only last a few hours.

NOTE: Home owners generally prefer to operate their heater with the chimney damper closed. This will put all the heat into the room. However, there may be times you will desire the full flames of the Hi heat setting but will find the heat output excessive. You can open the chimney damper (if you have one) fully or partially to release some of the heat.

⚠ WARNING: Damper handle will be hot if heater has been running.

1. STOP! Read the safety information.
2. Make sure equipment shutoff valve is fully open.
3. Press in and turn control knob clockwise  to the OFF position.
4. - Wait five (5) minutes to clear out any gas. Then smell for gas, including near the floor.

If you smell gas, STOP! Follow "B" in the safety information. If you don't smell gas, go to the next step.

5. Slight depress and turn Control knob counterclockwise  to the PILOT position. Press in control knob for five (5) seconds (see Figure 23).


NOTE: You may be running this heater for the first time after hooking up to gas supply. If so, the control knob may need to be pressed in for 30 seconds. This will allow air to bleed from the gas system.

6. With control knob pressed in, press and release ignitor button. This will light pilot. The pilot is attached to the burner. If needed, keep pressing ignitor button until pilot lights.

NOTE: If pilot does not stay lit, contact a qualified service person or gas supplier for repairs.

7. Until repairs are made keep control knob pressed in for 30 seconds after lighting pilot. After 30 seconds, release control knob.

NOTE: If pilot goes out, repeat steps 3 through 7. This heater has a safety interlock system.

- If control knob does not pop out when released, contact a qualified service person or gas supplier for repairs.
8. Slightly depress and turn control knob counterclockwise  to desired heating level. The burner should light. Set control knob to any heat level between HI and LO.

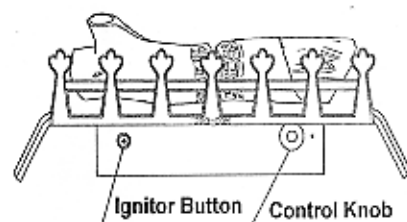


Figure 23-Control Knob and Ignitor Button Location

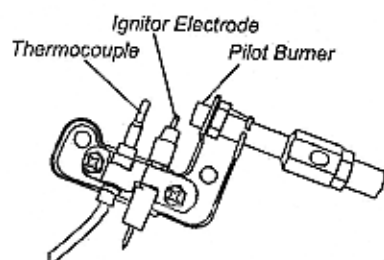



Figure 24-Pilot


CAUTION: Do not try to adjust heating levels by using the equipment shutoff valve.

TO TURN OFF GAS TO APPLIANCE:

Shutting off heater

Push control knob and turn clockwise  to OFF position.

Shutting off burners only (pilot stays lit).

Turn control knob clockwise  to the PILOT position.

THERMOSTAT CONTROL OPERATION

The thermostat control knob can be set to any comfort level between HI and LO. The thermostat will gradually modulate the heat output and flame height from higher to lower settings, or pilot, in order to maintain the comfort level you select. The ideal comfort setting will vary by household depending upon the amount of space to be heated, the output of the central heating system, etc.

NOTE: Selecting the HI setting with the control knob will cause the burner to remain fully on, without modulating down in most cases.

INSPECTING BURNERS

Check pilot flame pattern and burner flame patterns often.

PILOT FLAME PATTERN

Figure 25 shows a correct pilot flame pattern. Figure 26 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 26:

- Turn heater off (see *To Turn Off Gas To Appliance*).
- See Troubleshooting (pages 18 and 20).

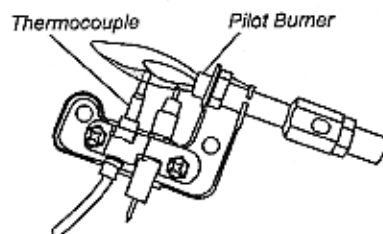


Figure 25 - Correct Pilot Flame Pattern

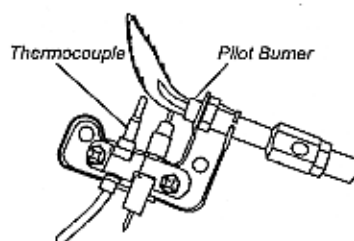


Figure 26 - Incorrect Pilot Flame Pattern

BURNER PRIMARY AIR HOLES

HOLES

Air is drawn into the burner through the holes in the fitting at the entrance to the burner. These holes may become blocked with dust or lint. Periodically inspect these holes for any blockage and clean as necessary. Blocked air holes will create soot.

MAIN BURNER

Periodically inspect all burner flame holes with the heater running. All slot burner flame holes should be open with yellow flame present. All round burner flame holes should be open with a small blue flame present. Some burner flame holes may become blocked by debris or rust, with no flame present. If so, turn off heater and let cool. Either remove the blockage or replace the burner. Blocked burner flame holes will create soot.

CLEANING AND MAINTENANCE

WARNING: Turn off heater and let cool before cleaning

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 person. Heater may need more frequent cleaning due to excessive lint from carpeting, bedding material, pet hair, etc.

CLEANING BURNER INJECTOR HOLDER AND PILOT AIR INLET HOLE

The primary air inlet holes allow the proper amount of air to mix with the gas. This provides a clean burning flame. Keep these holes clear of dust, dirt and lint. Clean these air inlet holes prior to each heating season. Blocked air holes will create soot. 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, or 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, pilot, and primary air inlet holes on injector holder for dust and dirt (see figure 27).
3. Blow air through the ports/slots and holes in the burner.

4. Check the injector holder located at the end of the burner tube again. Remove any large particles of dust, dirt, lint, or pet hairs with a soft cloth or vacuum cleaner nozzle.
5. Blow air into the primary air holes on the injector holder.
6. In case any large clumps of dust have now been pushed into the burner repeat steps 3 and 4.

Clean the pilot assembly also. 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 28). 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.

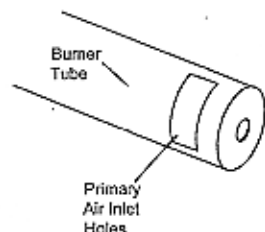


Figure 27— Injector Holder On Outlet Burner Tube

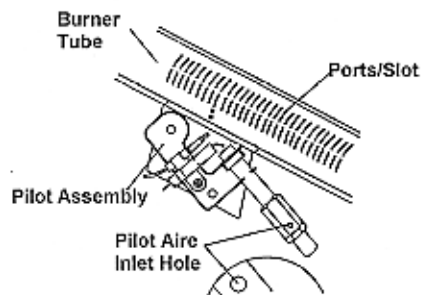


Figure 28 – Pilot Inlet Air Hole

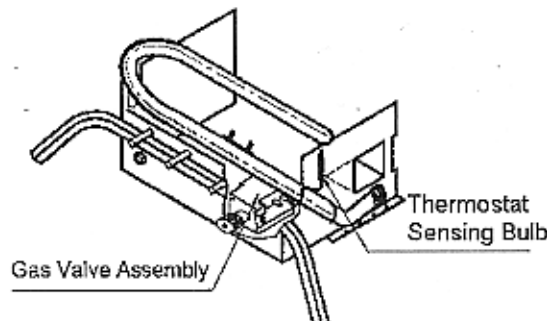


Figure 29 - Location of Gas Valve Assembly and Thermostat Sensing Bulb

LOGS

- If you remove logs for cleaning, refer to Installing Logs (pages 12 and 13) to properly replace logs.
- Replace log (s) if broken or chipped (dim-sized or larger)

MAIN BURNER

Periodically inspect all burner flame holes with the heater running. All slotted burner flames should be open with yellow flame present. All round burner flame holes should be open with a small blue flame present. Some burner flame holes may become blocked by debris or rust, with no flame present. If so, turn off heater and let cool, either remove blockage or replace burner. Blocked burner flame holes will create soot.

OPTIONAL POSITIONING OF THERMOSTAT SENSING BULB

For masonry and factory-built metal fireplace

If your log set cycles to pilot, but the room temperature drops to a lower than ideal comfort level before the log set comes back on, you may want to reposition the thermostat sensing bulb.

The thermostat sensing bulb is located near the gas valve assembly on the mounting bracket. This location allows the thermostat to keep the room temperature at an ideal comfort level for most fireplace applications. For positioning the thermostat sensing bulb elsewhere, a mounting clip is available.

Tools needed: 1/4" hex driver or socket.

1. Remove logs. Locate the gas valve assembly and thermostat sensing bulb.
2. Remove the thermostat sensing bulb out of the plastic clip (see Figure 31).

IMPORTANT: do not force or bend the thermostat sensing bulb or capillary.

3. The thermostat sensing bulb may be located to the lower right front side of fireplace. Determine location of sensing bulb, but do not mount sensing bulb until step 5. If you have a masonry fireplace, (see Figure 32 for location). If you have a factory-built metal fireplace, see Figure 33 for location. If your fireplace has glass doors, position sensing bulb directly behind door gap on right bottom side (see Figure 34).
4. The mounting clip must be a minimum of 3" from bottom of fireplace to prevent crimping of capillary. Once you have decided on a location, thoroughly clean the area. Remove the paper backing from the adhesive on back of mounting clip (provided with the heater in hardware package) (see Figure 30). Press the clip into the new location so that the thermostat sensing bulb will be positioned vertically with the capillary at the bottom (see Figure 35). Slide the thermostat sensing bulb into the clip.

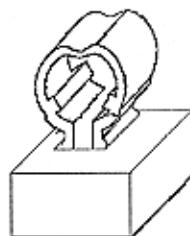


Figure 30-Adhesive-Backed Mounting Clip

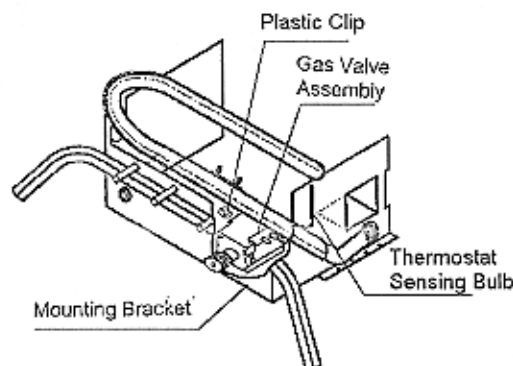


Figure 31 - Removing Thermostat Sensing Bulb

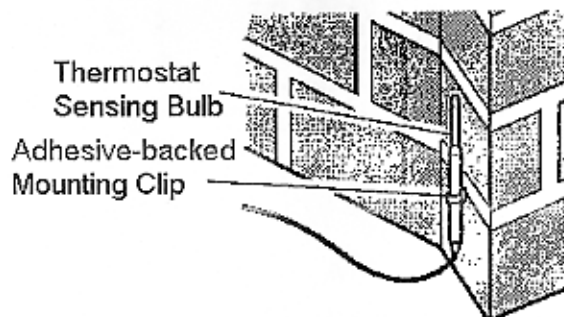


Figure 32- Installing Thermostat sensing Bulb on Masonry Fireplace

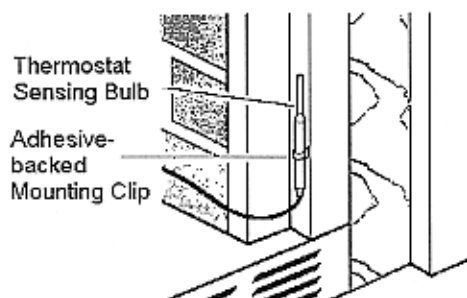


Figure 33 - Installing Thermostat Sensing In Factory-Built Metal Fireplace

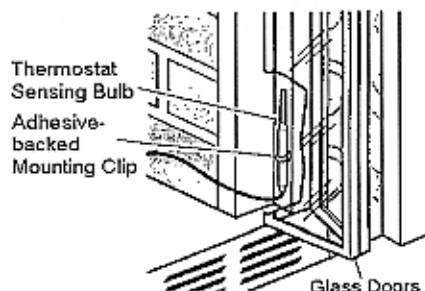


Figure 34 - Installing Thermostat Sensing Bulb behind Glass Door

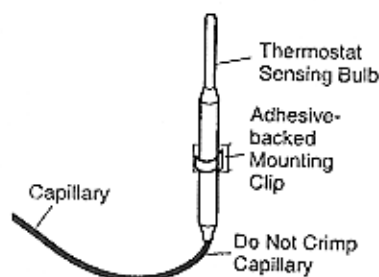


Figure 35 - Position The Thermostat Sensing Bulb In The Vertical Position With Capillary at The Bottom

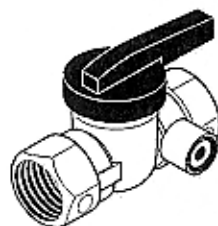


Figure 36 - Equipment Shutoff Valve

TECHNICAL SERVICE

You may have further questions about installation, operation, or troubleshooting. If so, contact KOZY WORLD'S phone number (814) 643-2299

ACCESSORIES

Purchase these heater accessories from your local dealer. If they can not supply these accessories, contact KOZY WORLD for information. You can also write to the address listed on the front of this manual

EQUIPMENT SHUTOFF VALVE

For all heater models. Equipment shutoff valve with 1/8" NPT tap and 1/2" NPT Pipe(see Figure 36).

REPLACEMENT PARTS

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

PARTS UNDER WARRANTY

Contact authorized dealer from whom you purchased this product. If they are unable to supply original replacement part(s), call the number on front of manual

when contacting your dealer or KOZY WORLD, have ready:

- your name
- your address
- model and serial numbers of your heater
- how heater was malfunctioning
- type of gas used (natural or propane/LP gas)
- 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 KOZY WORLD'S phone number (814) 643-1775

TROUBLESHOOTING

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

⚠ WARNING: Only a qualified service person should service and repair heater.

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

OBSERVED PROBLEM

POSSIBLE CAUSE

REMEDY

When ignitor button is pressed in, there is no spark at ODS/pilot.

1. Ignitor electrode positioned wrong.
2. Ignitor electrode broken.
3. Ignitor electrode not connected to ignitor cable.
4. Ignitor cable pinched or wet.
5. Broken ignitor cable.
6. Bad piezo ignitor.
7. Piezo ignitor nut is loose.

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 control valve (piezo is part of control valve).
7. Tighten nut holding piezo ignitor to base panel of log set. Nut is located behind base panel.

ODS/pilot lights but flame goes out when control knob is released.

1. Gas supply turned off or equipment shutoff valve closed.
2. Control knob not fully pressed in while pressing ignitor button.
3. Air in gas lines when installed.
4. ODS/pilot is clogged.
5. Gas regulator sealant is not correct.
6. Control knob not in pilot position.
7. Gas regulator setting is not correct.

1. Turn on gas supply or open equipment shutoff valve.
2. Fully press in control knob while pressing ignitor button.
3. Continue holding down control knob. Repeat igniting operation until air is removed..
4. Clean ODS/pilot (see Cleaning and Maintenance pages 15 and 16). or replace ODS/pilot assembly.
5. Replace gas regulator turn control knob to pilot position.
6. Replace gas regulator.

When ignitor button is pressed in, there is a spark at ODS/pilot but no ignition.

1. Control knob not fully pressed in.
2. Control knob not pressed in long enough.
3. Equipment shutoff valve not fully open.
4. Thermocouple connection loose at control valve.
5. Pilot flame not touching thermocouple, which allows thermocouple to cool, this causes the pilot flame to go out. This problem could be caused by one or both of the following:
A) Low gas pressure.
B) Dirty or partially clogged ODS/pilot
6. Thermocouple damaged.
7. Control valve damaged.

1. Press in control knob fully.
2. After ODS/pilot lights, keep control knob pressed in 30 seconds.
3. Fully open equipment shutoff valve
4. Hand tighten until snug, then tighten 1/4 turn more.
- A) Contact local natural or propane/LP gas company.
- B) Clean ODS/pilot (see Cleaning and Maintenance pages 15 and 16), or replace ODS/pilot assembly.
5. Replace thermocouple.
6. Replace control valve.

TROUBLESHOOTING

Continued

OBSERVED PROBLEM	POSSIBLE CAUSE	REMEDY
Burner(s) does not light after ODS/pilot is lit.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Burner orifice is clogged. 2. Burner orifice diameter is too small. 3. Inlet gas pressure is too low. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Clean burner orifice (see <i>Cleaning and Maintenance</i> pages 15 and 16) or replace burner orifice. 2. Replace burner orifice. 3. Contact local natural or propane/LP gas company.
Delayed ignition of burner(s).	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Manifold pressure is too low. 2. Burner orifice is clogged. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Contact local natural or propane/LP gas company. 2. Clean burner (see <i>Cleaning and Maintenance</i> pages 15 and 16) or replace burner orifice.
Burner backfiring during combustion.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Burner orifice is clogged or damaged. 2. Burner damaged. 3. Gas regulator defective. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Clean burner orifice (see <i>Cleaning and Maintenance</i> pages 15 and 16) or replace Burner orifice. 2. Replace burner. 3. Replace gas regulator.
Yellow flame during burner combustion.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Not enough air. 2. Gas regulator defective. 3. Inlet gas pressure is too low. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Check burner for dirt and debris. If found, clean burner (see <i>Cleaning and Maintenance</i> pages 15 and 16). 2. Replace gas regulator. 3. Contact local natural or propane/LP gas company.
Slight smoke or odor during initial operation.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Not enough combustion/ventilation air. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Refer to air for combustion and ventilation requirements.
Heater produces a whistling noise when burner is lit.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Turning control knob to HI position when burner is cold. 2. Air in gas line. 3. Air passageways on heater blocked. 4. Dirty or partially clogged burner orifice. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Turn control knob to LO position and let warm up for a minute. 2. Operate burner until air is removed from line. Have gas line checked by local natural or propane/LP gas company. 3. Observe minimum installation clearances. 4. Clean burner (see <i>cleaning and maintenance</i> pages 15 and 16) or replace burner orifice.
White powder residue forming within burner box or on adjacent walls or furniture.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. When heated, vapors from furniture polish, wax, carpet cleaners, etc. turn into white powder residue. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Turn heater off when using furniture polish, wax carpet cleaner or similar products.

TROUBLESHOOTING

Continued

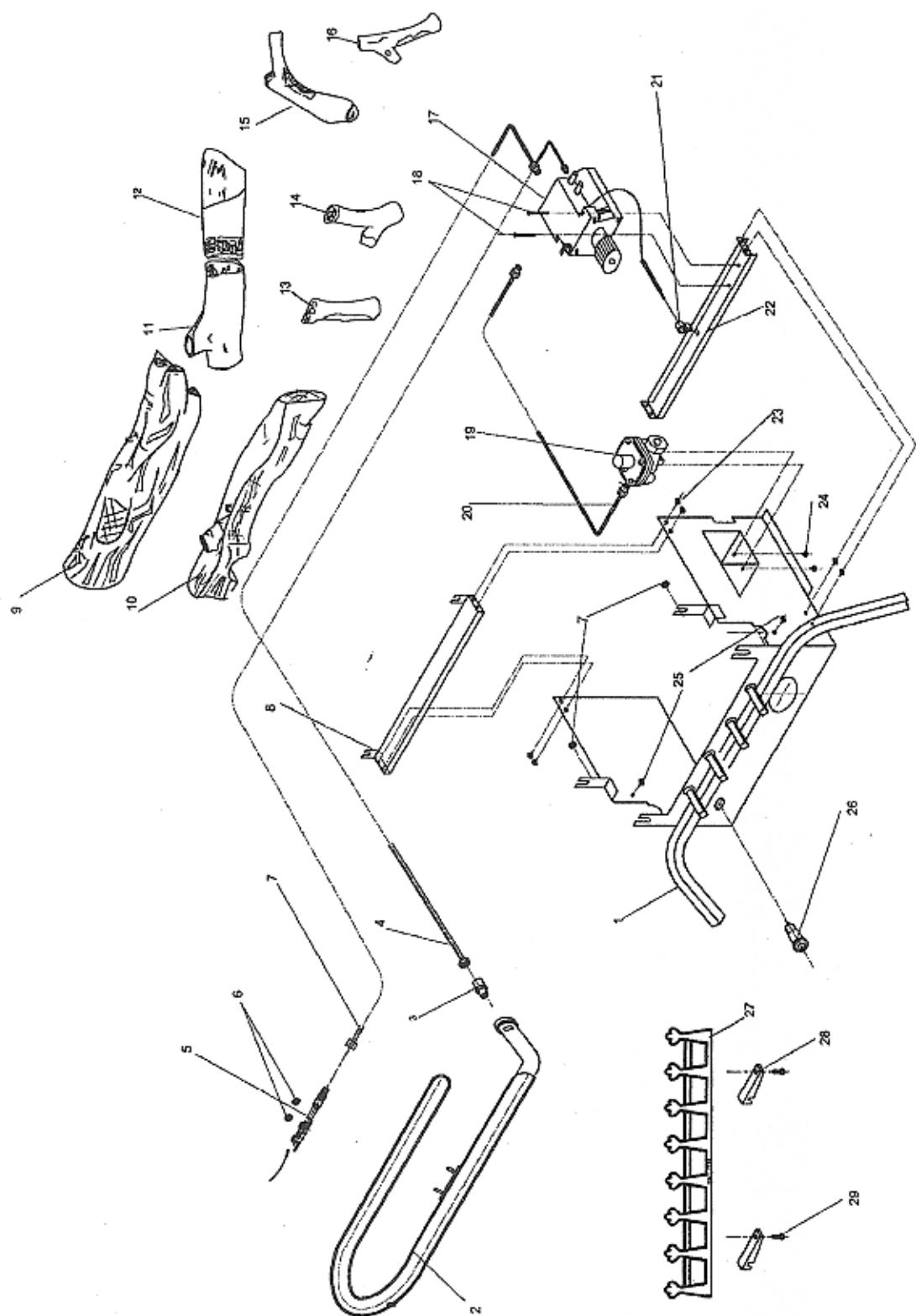
WARNING: If you smell gas

- Shut off gas supply.
- 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.
- If you cannot reach your gas supplier, 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.

OBSERVED PROBLEM	POSSIBLE CAUSE	REMEDY
Heater produces a clicking/ticking noise just after burner is lit or shut off.	1. Metal expanding while heating or contracting while cooling.	1. This is common with most heaters. If noise is excessive, contact qualified service person.
Heater produces unwanted odors.	1. Heater burning vapors from paint, hair spray, glues, cleaners, chemicals, new carpet, etc. (See IMPORTANT statement above). 2. Gas leak. See Warning statement at top of page.	1. Open window and ventilate room. Stop using odor causing products while heater is running. 2. Locate and correct all leaks (see Checking Gas Connections page 11).
Heater shuts off in use (ODS operates).	1. Not enough fresh air is available. 2. Low line pressure. 3. ODS/pilot is partially clogged.	1. Open window and/or door for ventilation. 2. Contact local natural or propane/LP gas company. 3. Clean ODS/pilot (see Cleaning and maintenance pages 15 and 16).
Gas odor even when control knob is in OFF position.	1. Gas leak. See Warning statement at top of page. 2. Control valve defective.	1. Locate and correct all leaks (see Checking Gas Connections). 2. Replace control valve.
Gas odor during combustion.	1. Foreign matter between control valve and burner. 2. Gas leak. See Warning statement at top of page.	1. Take apart gas tubing and remove foreign matter. 2. Locate and correct all leaks (see Checking Gas Connections page 11).
Log set cycles to pilot, but room temperature drops to a lower than ideal level before log set comes back on.	1. Thermostat sensing bulb needs to be repositioned.	1. Reposition thermostat sensing bulb (see optional positioning of thermostat sensing bulb pages 16 and 17).

**ILLUSTRATED
PARTS LIST**
GLP 2433 GLP2434



PARTS LIST

GLP2434

This list contains replaceable parts used in your heater. When ordering parts, follow the instructions listed under replacement parts of this manual (on page 17)

Key NO	PART NUMBERS FOR	DESCRIPTION	QTY.
	GLP2434		
1	WZB10002	Grate Assembly	1
2	NB34-100WZ1	Burner Assembly	1
3	WZL025-04	Injector	1
4	WZB40004	To Burner Gas Line Assembly	1
5	ND1908x400x4	ODS Assembly	1
6	6170-5Z	Nut	6
7	WZB40005	To ODS Gas Line Assembly	1
8	WZL003-02	Log Bracket	1
9	WZL015-02	Log #1	1
10	WZL016-02	Log #2	1
11	WZL017-02	Log #3	1
12	WZL018-02	Log #4	1
13	WZL019-02	Log #5	1
14	WZL021-02	Log #6	1
15	WZL023-02	Log #7	1
16	WZL024-02	Log #8	1
17	SIT545-200	Thermostat Valve Assembly	1
18	845-4.8x60Z	Self-tapping Screw	2
19	NRV82FB-8	Gas Pressure Regulator	1
20	WZB40006	From Regulator to Valve Gas Line Assembly	1
21	ML065-01	Plastic Clip	1
22	WZL002-02	Thermostat Valve Bracket	1
23	845-4.8x10B	Self-tapping Screw	8
24	ML079-01	Self-locking Screw	2
25	ML069-05	Self-tapping Screw	2
26	ML083-03	Piezo Ignitor	1
27	WZL006-02	Grate Enhancer	1
28	FW22BA-053	Grate Enhancer Screw	2
29	WZL007-01	Grate Enhancer Feet	2
PARTS AVAILABLE NOT SHOWN			
	WZL022-02	Model Plate	1
	SL029-01	Warning Plate	1
	WZL039-01	Decorative Cinders	1
	WZL044-01	Lighting Instructions Plate	1
	WZL045-01	Caution Decal	1

PARTS LIST

GLN2433

This list contains replaceable parts used in your heater. When ordering parts, follow the instructions listed under replacement parts of this manual (on page 17)

Key NO	PART NUMBERS FOR GLN2433	DESCRIPTION	QTY.
1	WZB10002	Grate Assembly	1
2	NB34-032-WZ1	Burner Assembly	1
3	WZL025-03	Injector	1
4	WZB40004	To Burner Gas Line Assembly	1
5	ND1703x400x4	ODS Assembly	1
6	6170-5Z	Nut	6
7	WZB40005	To ODS Gas Line Assembly	1
8	WZL003-02	Log Bracket	1
9	WZL015-02	Log #1	1
10	WZL016-02	Log #2	1
11	WZL017-02	Log #3	1
12	WZL018-02	Log #4	1
13	WZL019-02	Log #5	1
14	WZL021-02	Log #6	1
15	WZL023-02	Log #7	1
16	WZL024-02	Log #8	1
17	SIT545-218	Thermostat Valve Assembly	1
18	845-4.8x60Z	Self-tapping Screw	2
19	NRV82FB-3	Gas Pressure Regulator	1
20	WZB0006	From Regulator to Valve Gas Line Assembly	1
21	ML065-01	Plastic Clip	1
22	WZL002-02	Thermostat Valve Bracket	1
23	845-4.8x10B	Self-tapping Screw	8
24	ML079-01	Self-locking Screw	2
25	ML069-05	Self-tapping Screw	2
26	ML083-03	Piezo Ignitor	1
27	WZL006-02	Grate Enhancer	1
28	FW22BA-053	Grate Enhancer Screw	2
29	WZL007-01	Grate Enhancer Feet	2
PARTS AVAILABLE NOT SHOWN			
	WZL022-01	Model Plate	1
	SL029-01	Warning Plate	1
	WZL039-01	Decorative Cinder	1
	WZL044-01	Lighting Instructions Plate	1
	WZL045-01	Caution Decal	1