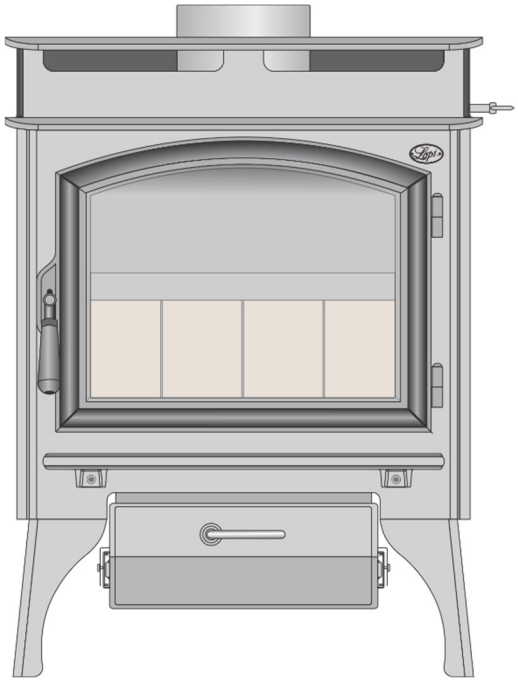
Endeavor
NexGen-Hybrid
Wood Stove
Manual



- **Freestanding Stove**
- **Mobile Home (US), Transportable Building (CAN) Approved**
- **Alcove Approved**
- **Hearth-Stove Approved**

Save these instructions for future reference.

SAFETY NOTICE:

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

TRAVIS INDUSTRIES
HOUSE OF FIRE

French language manuals at lopistoves.com.
Manuels de langue Française à lopistoves.com

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Listed by
Omni-Test Laboratories, Inc.
Report #0028WS131E & 0028WS131S
Certified to UL-1482-2022 &
CAN/ULC-S627-2023

Introduction

We welcome you as a new owner of a Lopi Endeavor wood-burning stove. In purchasing a Lopi Endeavor, you have joined the growing ranks of concerned individuals whose selection of an energy system reflects both a concern for the environment and aesthetics. The Lopi Endeavor is one of the finest appliances the world over. This manual will explain the installation, operation, and maintenance of this appliance. Please familiarize yourself with the Owner's Manual before operating your appliance and save the manual for future reference. Included are helpful hints and suggestions that will make the installation and operation of your new appliance an easier and more enjoyable experience. We offer our continual support and guidance to help you achieve the maximum benefit and enjoyment from your appliance.

Important Information

No other Lopi Endeavor appliance has the same serial number as yours. The serial number is on the label located on the back of the appliance.

This serial number will be needed in case you require service of any type.

Model: Lopi Endeavor NexGen-Hybrid

Serial Number: _____

Purchase Date: _____

Purchased From: _____

_____

_____

Register your warranty online at:

traviswarranty.com

Save Your Bill of Sale.

To receive full warranty coverage, you will need to show evidence of the date you purchased your heater.

We suggest that you attach your Bill of Sale to this page so that you will have all the information you need in one place should the need for service or information occur.

NATIONAL FIREPLACE INSTITUTE NFI CERTIFIED www.nficertified.org

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

Wood Energy Technical Training www.wettinc.ca

CANADIAN INSTALLATIONS

The authority having jurisdiction (such as municipal building department, fire department, fire prevention bureau, etc.) should be consulted before installation to determine the need to obtain a permit and inspection.

CANADIAN INSTALLATIONS ONLY

To be installed as a freestanding space heater with the clearances in the manufacturer's installation. Do not install in any fireplace

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The viewing door must be closed and latched during operation.

Smoke from this appliance may activate a smoke detector when the door is open.

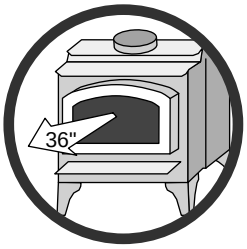
Never block free airflow through the air vents on this appliance.

Gasoline or other flammable liquids must never be used to start the fire or "Freshen Up" the fire. Do not store or use gasoline or other flammable liquids in the vicinity of this appliance.

This appliance is designed and approved for the burning of cord wood only. Do not attempt to burn any other type of fuel other than cord wood in this appliance, it will void all warranties and safety listings.

Ashes must be disposed of in a metal container with a tight lid and placed on a non-combustible surface well away from the home or structure.

Do not touch the appliance while it is hot and educate all children about the danger of a high-temperature appliance. Young children should be supervised when they are in the same room as the appliance.



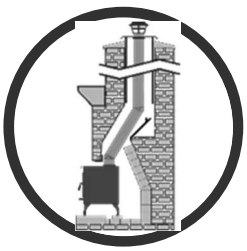
Keep furniture, drapes, curtains, wood, paper, and other combustibles a minimum of 36" away from the front of the appliance.

This appliance must be properly installed to prevent the possibility of a house fire. The instructions must be strictly adhered to. Do not use makeshift methods or compromise in the installation.

Contact your local building officials to obtain a permit and information on any installation restrictions or inspection requirements in your area. Notify your insurance company of this appliance as well.

Inspect the chimney connector and chimney at least twice monthly and clean them if necessary. Creosote may build up and cause a house fire.

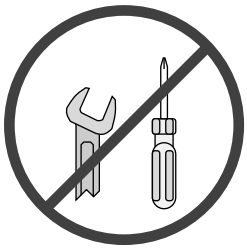
Do not connect this appliance to any chimney serving another appliance.



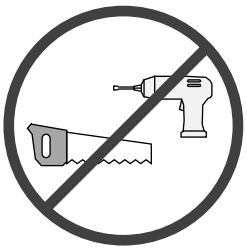
This appliance must be connected to a listed stainless-steel liner that runs the entire height of the existing masonry chimney.

When installed in a mobile home (US) or transportable building (CAN), this appliance must be bolted to the floor, have outside air, and not be installed in the bedroom (Per H.U.D. requirements). Check with local building officials.

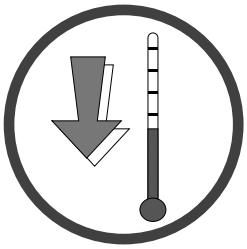
Do not place clothing or other flammable items on or near this appliance.



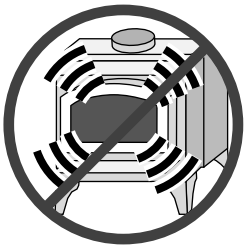
Never try to repair or replace any part of this appliance unless instructions are given in this manual. All other work must be done by a trained technician. Do not make any changes or modifications to an existing masonry fireplace or chimney to install this appliance.



This wood heater has a manufacturer-set minimum low burn rate that must not be altered. It is against federal regulations to alter this setting or otherwise operate this wood heater in a manner inconsistent with operating instructions in this manual.



Allow the appliance to cool before carrying out any maintenance or cleaning.

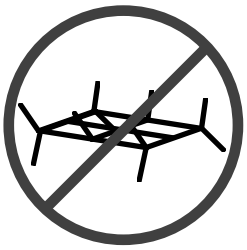


Overfiring the appliance may cause a house fire. If a unit or chimney connector glows, you are over-firing.

Maintain the door and glass seal and keep them in good condition.

Do not operate this heater with broken or missing glass.

Avoid placing wood against the glass when loading. Do not slam the door or strike the glass.



Do not use a grate or other device to elevate the fire off of the firebox floor. Burn the fire directly on the bricks.

Do not throw this manual away. This manual has important operating and maintenance instructions that you will need at a later time. Always follow the instructions in this manual.

Travis Industries, Inc. grants no warranty, implied or stated, for the installation or maintenance of your appliance, and assumes no responsibility for any consequential damage(s).

Smoke and CO Detectors: Make sure your home has a working smoke detector, especially near any bedrooms. We recommend having a smoke and/or CO detector in the same room as the wood heater for additional safety.

Proposition 65 Warning: Fuels used in gas, woodburning or oil-fired appliances, and the products of combustion of such fuels, contain chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, and other reproductive harm. California Health & Safety Code Sec. 25249.6

Travis Wood Burning Fireplaces, Stoves, and Inserts are protected by one or more of the following patents; U.S. 9,170,025 4,665,889 as well as other U.S. and Foreign Patents pending.

This wood heater needs periodic inspection and repair for proper operation. It is against federal regulations to operate this wood heater in a manner inconsistent with operating instructions in this manual.

This wood heater contains a catalytic combustor, which needs periodic inspection and replacement for proper operation. It is against federal regulations to operate this wood heater in a manner inconsistent with operating instructions in this manual, or if the catalytic element is deactivated or removed.

This room heater shall not be installed in a Factory-Built fireplace.

Canada Only

Installation shall be in accordance with CSA B365, Installation Code for Solid-Fuel-Burning Appliances and Equipment, building codes and standards that apply to the structure where the space heater is installed. Do not install in any fireplace.

6 Features & Specifications

Installation Options

- Freestanding
- Freestanding in an Alcove
- Freestanding in a Mobile Home (US) or Transportable Building (CAN)
- Freestanding Hearth Stove

Features

- Single Operating Control
- Steel Plate Construction (5/16" & 3/16") (8mm & 10mm)
- Heavy Duty Refractory Firebrick
- Optional High-Tech Blower

Heating Specifications

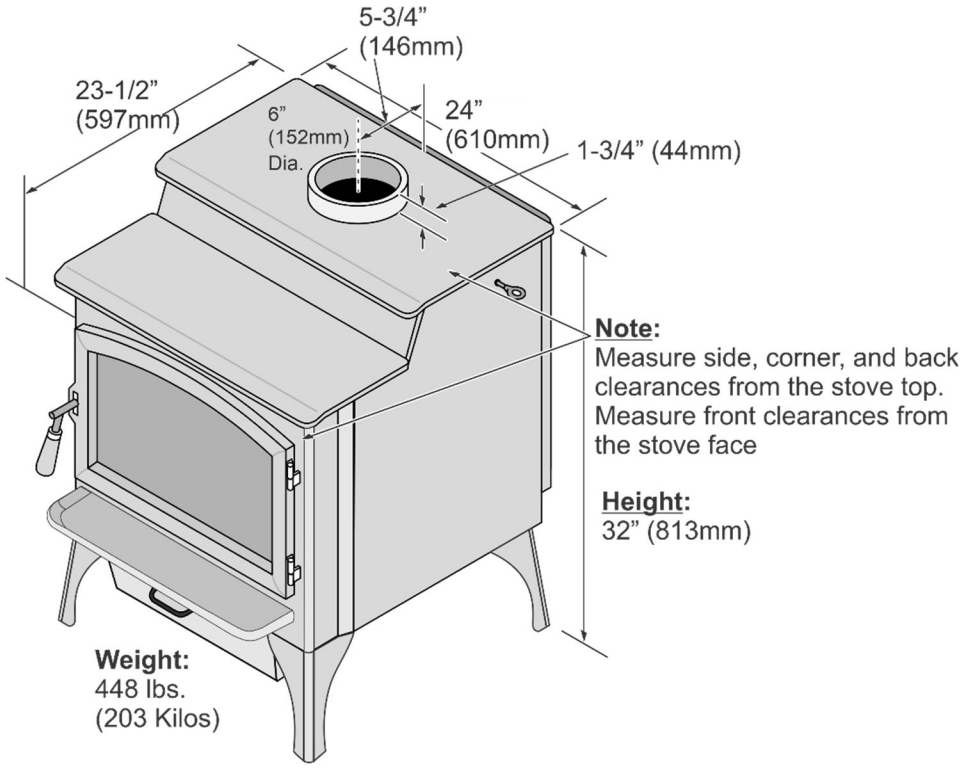
Approximate Maximum Heating Capacity (in square feet)*	1,200 to 2,000
Maximum Burn Time	Up to 16 Hours
EPA Tested Crib Wood BTUs per Hour **	10,252 to 31,922
BTUs per hour using cord wood	15,500 to 70,500

* Heating capacity will vary depending on the home's floor plan, degree of insulation, and the outside temperature. It is also affected by the quality and moisture level of the fuel.

** EPA tests to determine BTU output are performed with a single standardized load of dimensional lumber (crib fuel). When burning cord wood, the fireplace will achieve higher BTUs. The BTU output of the fireplace can be higher than the numbers established during EPA testing depending upon the quantity and species of wood being burned. Based on our in-house testing using cord wood, real world BTUs will typically fall between the cord wood numbers listed above.

This model was tested for efficiency using method B415.1-10 and was determined to have a weighted average Higher Heating Value (HHV) Overall Heating Efficiency (OHE) of 80%. The overall efficiency of the heater may be lower if the heater is operated without a heat exchange blower or with the installed heat exchange blower turned off.

Dimensions



Emissions

This heater meets the 2020 U.S. EPA's emission limits for wood heaters. Tested to ASTM 2780-10, ASTM 2515-11, CSA B415.1-10 this heater has been shown to deliver heat at rates ranging from 10,252 to 31,922 BTU/hr. and an emission value of 1.2g/h. Report No. 0028WS131E

7 Stove Installation (for qualified installers only)

SAFETY NOTICE:
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. Contact local building or fire officials about restrictions and installation inspection requirements in your area.

Planning the Installation

We suggest that you have an authorized Travis Industries dealer install your stove. If you install the stove yourself, your authorized dealer should review your installation plans.

Check with local building officials for any permits required for the installation of this stove and notify your insurance company before proceeding with the installation.

The location of your wood heater in your home will decide how effectively the heat produced will spread throughout your house. Attention to the home design with consideration of natural convection and air circulation should be taken into account when choosing the placement of your heater within the home.

Preparation for Installation

- Make sure the baffles and combustor are in place.
- Check for damage to the exterior of the stove (dents should be reported, and scratches can be fixed by applying touch-up paint).
- Check the interior of the firebox (replace cracked firebrick and make sure the baffle is in place).

The stove can be lightened by removing the firebricks and baffle (page 36) - replace them before operation.

Stove Installation Considerations

The table below details the six most common types of installations and the considerations for each type. Alternative methods of installation are available if they comply with local building codes.

Installation Type	Considerations
Standard Ceiling with a Factory Built Chimney (Page 16)	• Requires ceiling and roof penetration • Provides the best draft
Cathedral Ceiling with a Factory Built Chimney (Page 16)	• Cathedral style chimney support required • Provides the best draft
Exterior Factory Built Chimney (Page 17)	• Uses two elbows to route chimney outside • Exterior chimney is hidden from the room • Elbows reduce draft • Optional exterior chase reduces cold air blockage
Hearth Stove Positive Connection (Page 18)	• Utilizes existing masonry chimney • Provides good draft due to full reline • Easier to clean than direct or horizontal hearth stove
Interior Masonry Chimney (Page 18)	• Utilizes existing masonry chimney with a full-length liner. (Not approved for zero clearance (metal) fireplaces)

8 Stove Installation (for qualified installers only)

Packing List

- Wood Moisture Meter
- Bypass tool
- Gloves
- Brush (for cleaning the combustor)
- Temperature Reader (w. installation inst.)

Floor Protection Requirements

- The stove must be placed on the Travis Industries legs.
- Floor protection must extend to the sides, rear, and front of the stove (see “Clearances” for minimum floor protection).
- Floor protection must be non-combustible and at least .018" thick (26 gauge).
- No R-value is required for floor protection - (R = 0).

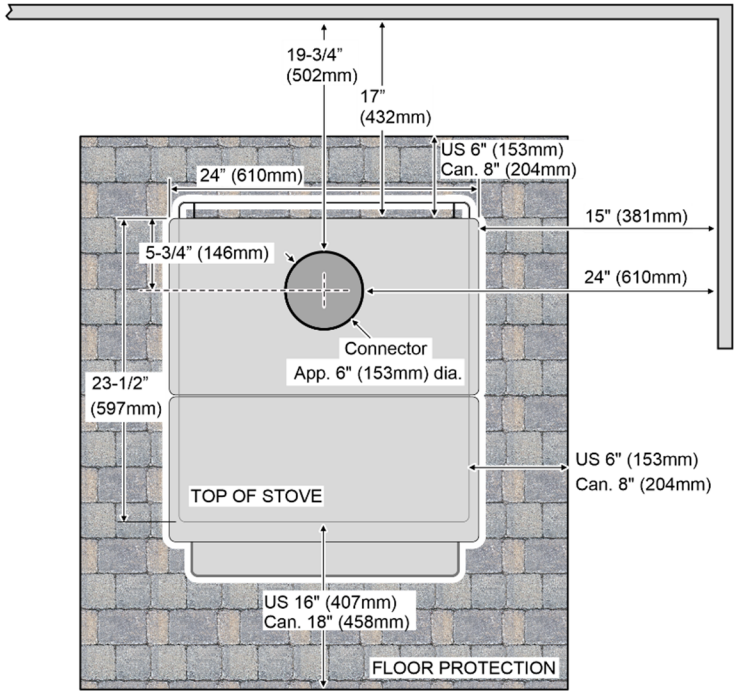
Stove Placement Requirements

Clearances may be reduced by methods specified in NFPA 211, listed wall shields, pipe shields, or other means approved by local building or fire officials.

- The stove must be placed so that no combustibles are within, or can swing within (e.g., drapes, doors), 36" (914mm) of the front of the stove.
- If the stove is placed in a location where the ceiling height is less than 7' (2134mm), it must follow the requirements in the section “Alcove Installation Requirements”.
- Must maintain the clearances to combustibles (drywall, furniture, etc.) shown in the following illustrations:
- The stove requires an air source to operate. Combustion air starvation will result in poor performance or smoke in the house.

Clearances – Single Wall Connector

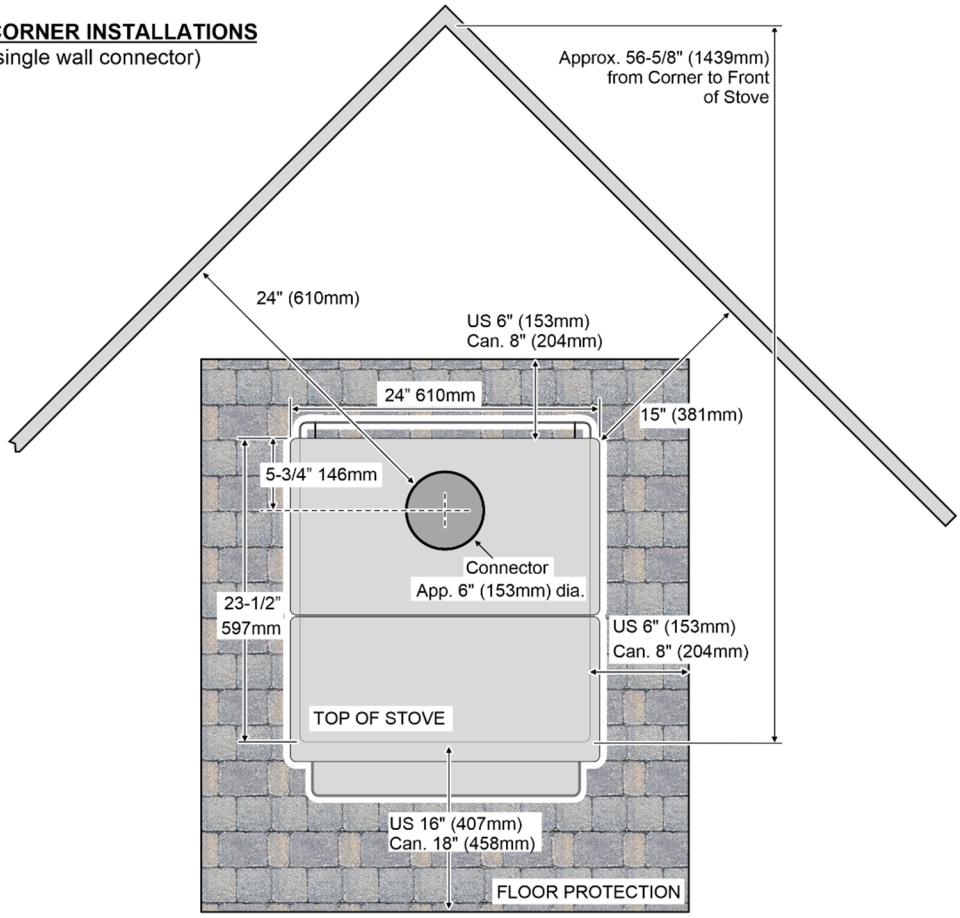
STRAIGHT INSTALLATIONS
(single wall connector)



NOTE: Measure rear and side stove clearances from the nearest edge of the stove top.

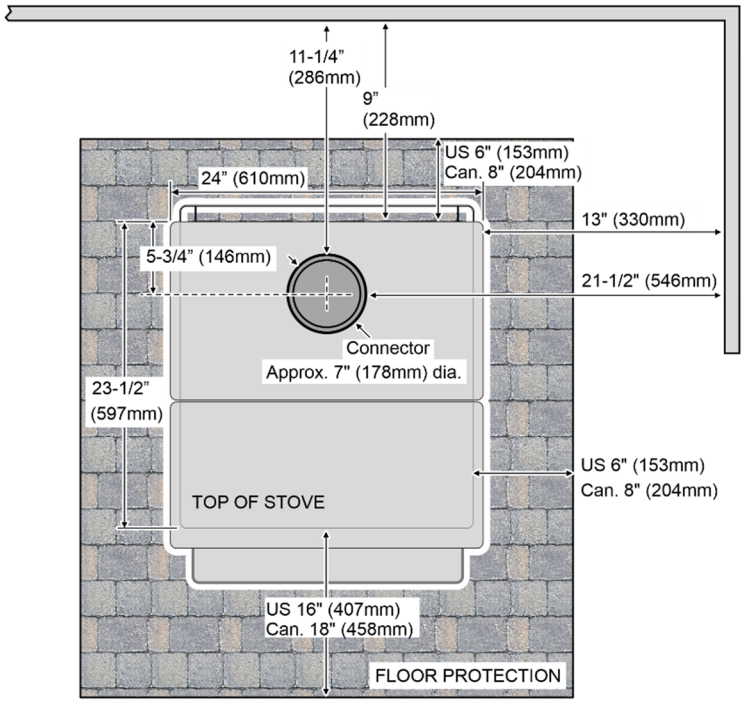
NOTE: Measure front floor protection from the face of the stove (unibody).

CORNER INSTALLATIONS
(single wall connector)

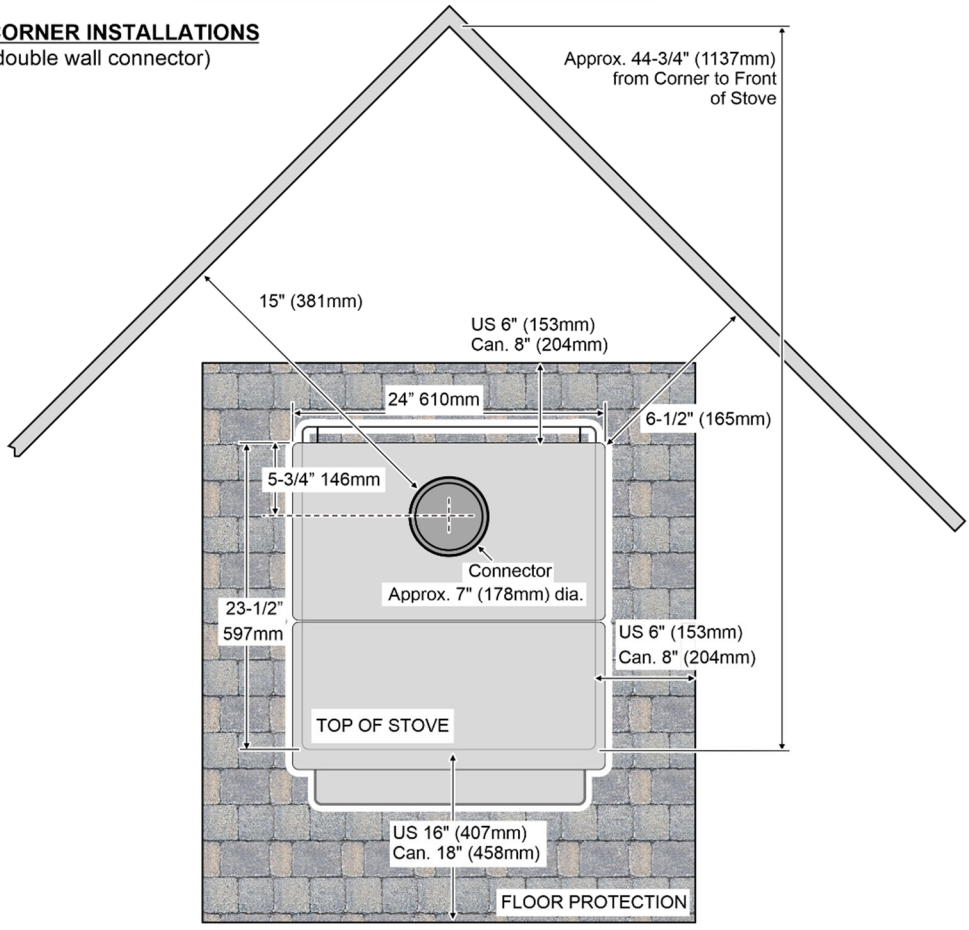


Clearances – Reduced Clearance Connector

STRAIGHT INSTALLATIONS
(double wall connector)



CORNER INSTALLATIONS
(double wall connector)



NOTE: Measure rear and side stove clearances from the nearest edge of the stove top.

NOTE: Measure front floor protection from the face of the stove (unibody).

NOTE: Reduced clearance connectors may require an appliance adapter to connect to the flue collar.

NOTE: Standard residential installations with reduced clearance connector may use the clearance determined by the manufacturer of the connector for the connector to wall clearance or the clearance listed in this manual. Offsets must be used to maintain the stove to wall clearance.

NOTE: Vent diameter varies depending on brand and model.

NOTE: Masonry chimney Applications must utilize a positive connection (full reline).

NOTE: Reduced clearance installations require one of the chimneys and connectors listed below:

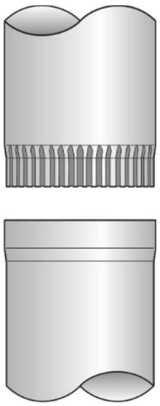
- AMERI-TEC model DCC with model HS chimney
- DURAVENT model DVL with DURATEC or DURA-PLUS chimney
- GSW Super Chimney Twenty-One connected directly to appliance
- I.C.C. Excel (2100-2 Can.) (103-HT USA) chimney with ULTRABlack connector
- METALFAB model DW connector with TG chimney
- OLIVER MACLEOD PROVENT model PV connector with model 3103 chimney
- SECURITY model DP or DL connector with SECURITY model ASHT or S2100 chimney
- SELKIRK METALBESTOS model DS connector with model SSII chimney
- Standard Masonry Chimney with any one of the above-listed connectors

Chimney Connector Requirements

- Chimney connector is required from the flue collar of the stove to the factory-built chimney or masonry chimney with a positive connection (full reline).
- The chimney connector must be 6” diameter and a minimum of 24-gauge black steel, or one of the reduced-clearance connectors listed on page 8.

  NOTE: Aluminum or galvanized steel is not allowed – these materials cannot withstand the flue temperatures and may give off toxic fumes when heated.

  NOTE: Standard residential installations may use single-wall connector (Mobile Home (US) or Transportable Building (CAN) may not).
- The chimney connector may not pass through a ceiling, attic, roof, closet, or any other concealed space (use listed UL 103 HT chimney – see “Chimney Requirements for details). **DO NOT USE CONNECTOR PIPE AS CHIMNEY**.
- IN CANADA: Where passage through a wall or partition of combustible construction is desired, the installation shall conform to CAN/CSA-B365, Installation Code for Solid-Fuel-Burning Appliances and Equipment.
- The chimney connector should be as short and direct as possible. No more than 180° of elbows (two 90° elbows, or two 45° & one 90° elbow, etc.) may be used for the entire system (connector and chimney). Horizontal runs should slope upwards 1/4” per foot and be a maximum of 36” long.
- The chimney connector must be installed with the crimped end pointing downwards. This prevents creosote from leaking to the exterior of the pipe.



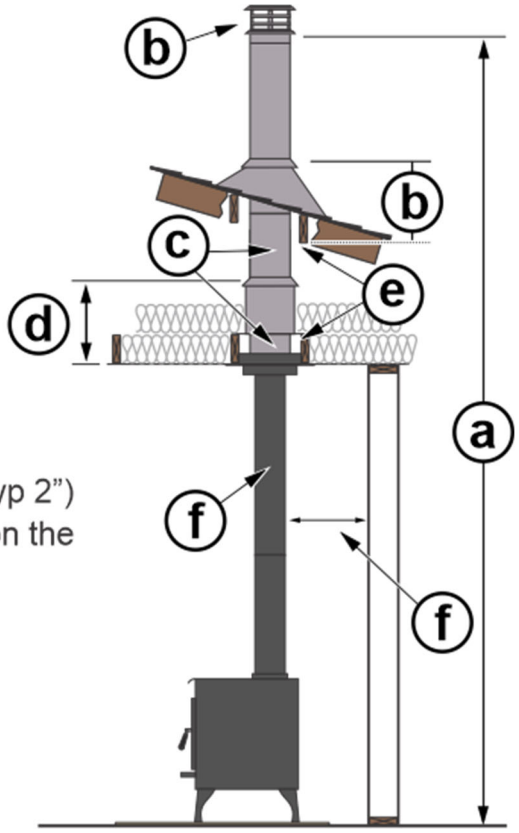
- The chimney connector must be fastened to the stove and each adjoining section (and chimney).
- Standard residential installations may use single-wall connector (Mobile Home (US) or Transportable Building (CAN) **may not**).
- Standard residential installations with reduced clearance connector may use the clearance determined by the manufacturer of the connector for the connector to wall clearance or the clearance listed in this manual. Offsets must be used to maintain the stove-to-wall clearance. Mobile Home (US) or Transportable Building (CAN) must use the clearances listed in this manual under "Additional Requirements for Mobile Home (US) or Transportable Building (CAN) Installations".
- The Chimney connector must be in good condition and kept clean.

Chimney Requirements

- DO NOT CONNECT THIS UNIT TO A CHIMNEY FLUE SERVING ANOTHER APPLIANCE.
- DO NOT CONNECT TO OR USE IN CONJUNCTION WITH ANY AIR DISTRIBUTION DUCTWORK UNLESS SPECIFICALLY APPROVED FOR SUCH INSTALLATIONS.
- IN CANADA: This appliance must be connected to a factory-built chimney conforming to CAN/ULC-S629, Standard for 650°C Factory-Built Chimneys.
- UL 103 HT Chimney must be used from the first ceiling or floor penetration to the chimney cap.
- Use 6" diameter type UL 103 HT chimney from one manufacturer (do not mix brands) or a code-approved masonry chimney with a positive connection (full reline).
- Chimney must be fastened to each adjoining section.
- Follow the chimney manufacturer's clearances and requirements.
- Use the chimney manufacturer's fire stops, attic guards, roof supports, and flashings when passing through a ceiling (see “b” below).
- No more than 180° of elbows (two 90° elbows, or two 45° & one 90° elbow, etc.) may be used for the entire system (connector and chimney).

  NOTE: Additional elbows may be allowed if the draft is sufficient. Whenever elbows are used the draft is adversely affected. Additional chimney height may be required to boost the draft.

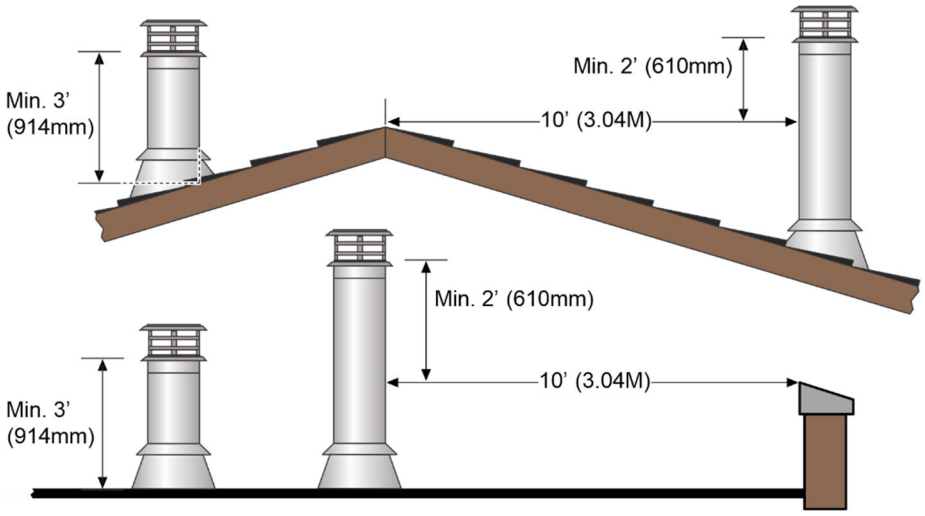
(a) Min. System Height 15’
Max. System Height 33’
(b) Roof Penetration and Termination
(See Chimney Manufacturer’s Req.)
(c) Chimney Sections
(d) Ceiling Penetration
(See Chimney Manufacturer’s Req.)
(e) Min. air space to combustibles
(See Chimney Manufacturer’s Req. - Typ 2”)
(f) Connector - see “Chimney Connector” on the previous page



Drafting Performance	Draft is the force that 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. Too much draft may cause excessive temperatures in the appliance and may damage the heater. Inadequate draft may cause backpuffing into the room and `plugging' of the chimney. Inadequate draft will cause the appliance to leak smoke into the room through the appliance and chimney connector joints. An uncontrollable burn or excessive temperature indicates excessive draft.

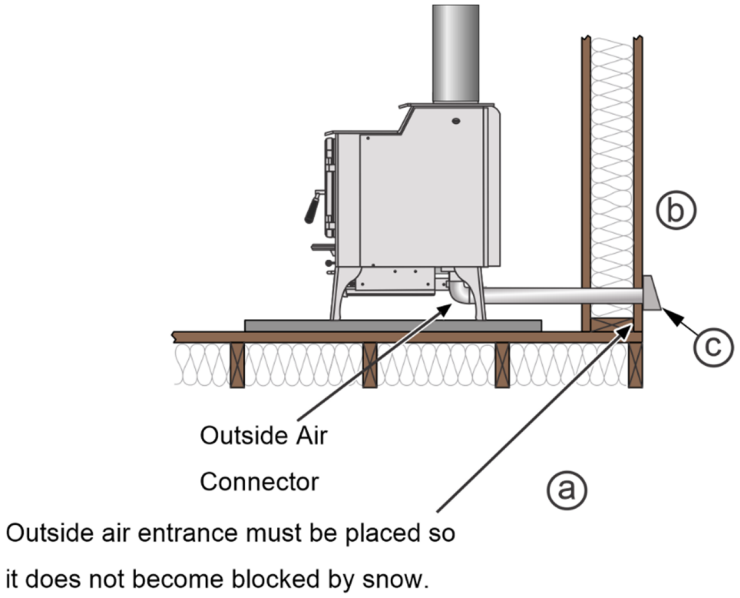
Chimney Termination Requirements

- Must have an approved cap (to prevent water from entering).
- Must not be located where it will become plugged by snow or other material.
- Must terminate at least 3' above the roof **and** at least 2' above any portion of the roof within 10' (see below).



Outside Air Requirements

- Required for mobile homes (US) or transportable buildings (CAN) & in certain localities (check with building officials).
- Must not be drawn from an enclosed space (garage, unventilated crawl space). May be drawn from ventilated crawl space (a) or the exterior of the home (b). Must have suitable rodent/debris screen and rain protection (hood) (c).
- Requires the optional outside air kit (sku# 99200139) – see below.
- Air duct maximum length is 15' (4.57M) with a minimum cross section of 16 square inches (10323mm) or 6' (1.83M) with a minimum cross section of 7 square inches (4517mm).



Alcove Installation Requirements

Whenever the stove is placed in a location where the ceiling height is less than 7' (2134mm) tall, it is considered an alcove installation. Because of the reduced height, the special installation requirements listed below must be met.

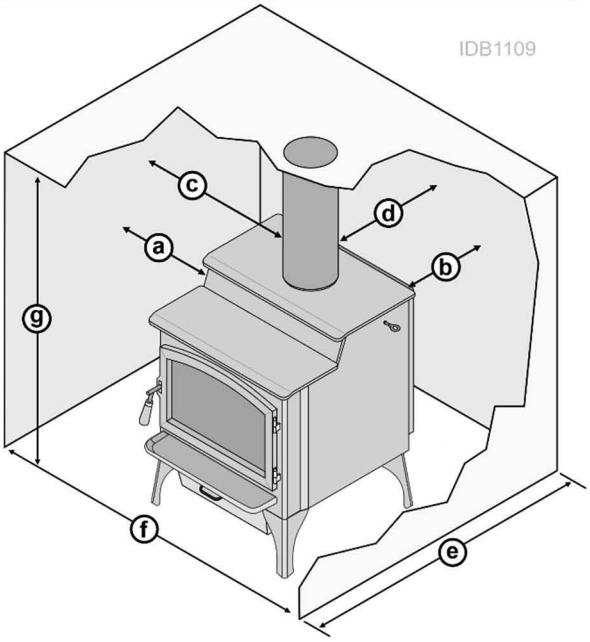
- The Chimney connector and chimney must be one of the following types:

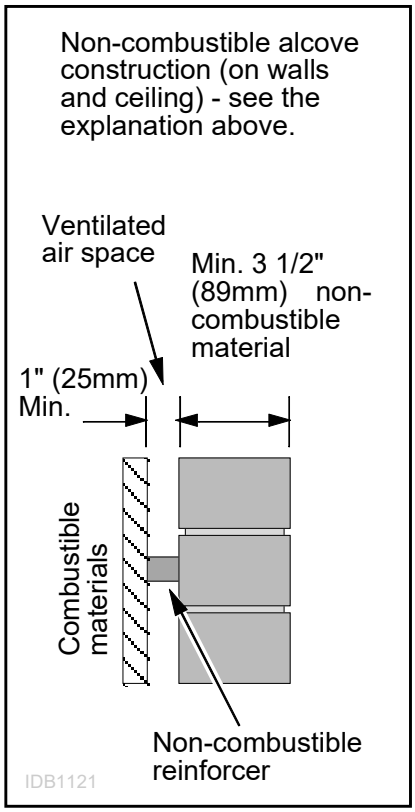
  AMERI-TEC model DCC with model HS chimney
  DURAVENT model DVL with DURATEC or DURA-PLUS chimney
  GSW Super Chimney Twenty-One connected directly to appliance
  I.C.C. Excel (2100-2 Can.) (103-HT USA) chimney with ULTRABlack connector
  METALFAB model DW connector with TG chimney
  OLIVER MACLEOD PROVENT model PV connector with model 3103 chimney
  SECURITY model DP or DL connector with SECURITY model ASHT or S2100 chimney
  SELKIRK METALBESTOS model DS connector with model SSII chimney
  Standard Masonry Chimney with a positive connection (full reline) using any one of the above listed connectors

  NOTE: Reduced clearance connectors may not connect to the flue collar – an appliance adapter may be required.

- Alcoves are classified as combustible or non-combustible. Non-combustible alcoves must have walls and a ceiling that is constructed of 3-1/2" (89mm) thick of a non-combustible material (brick, stone, or concrete. This non-combustible material must be spaced and ventilated at least 1" (25mm) off of all combustible materials (walls, ceiling, etc.) to allow air to move around the non-combustible walls and ceiling. All other alcoves are considered combustible. The clearances below must be met:

Miniumum Clearance	Combustible Alcove	Non-Combustible Alcove
(a) Sidewall to stove	13" (331mm)	6" (153mm)
(b) Backwall to stove	9" (229mm)	2" (51mm)
(c) Connector to sidewall	21-1/2" (547mm)	14-1/2" (369mm)
(d) Connector to backwall (With Fan and Igniter)	11-1/4" (286mm)	6-1/4" (159mm)
(d) Connector to backwall (Without Fan and Igniter)	11-1/4" (286mm)	3-1/2" (89mm)
(e) Maximum depth of alcove	48" (1220mm)	48" (1220mm)
(f) Minimum width of alcove	50" (1270mm)	36" (914mm)
(g) Minimum height of alcove	84" (2134mm)	6" (153mm) above stove top



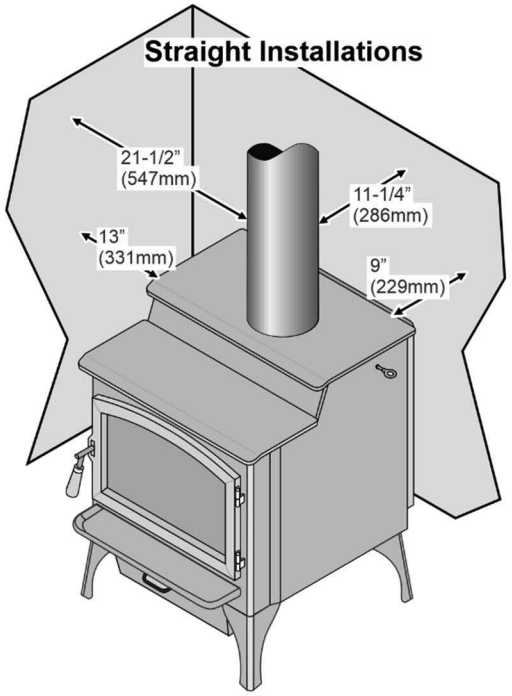


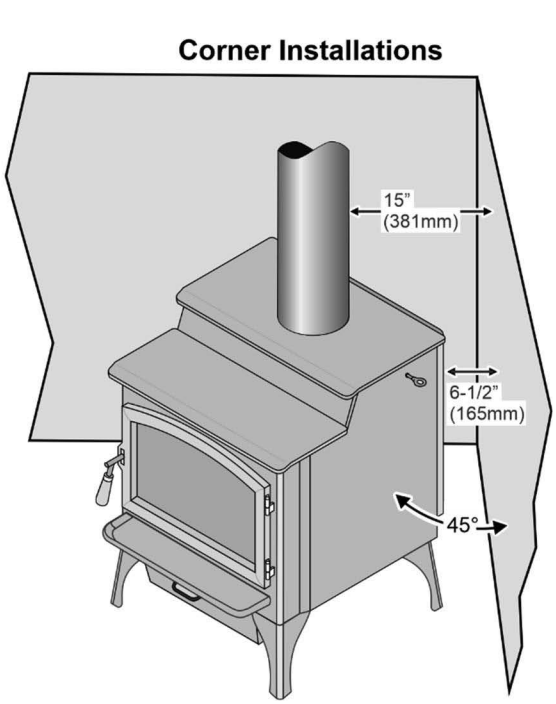
Mobile Home (US) Transportable Building (CAN) Requirements

- Outside air must be installed - see "Outside Air Requirements" on page 13.
- The Chimney connector and chimney must be one of the following types:

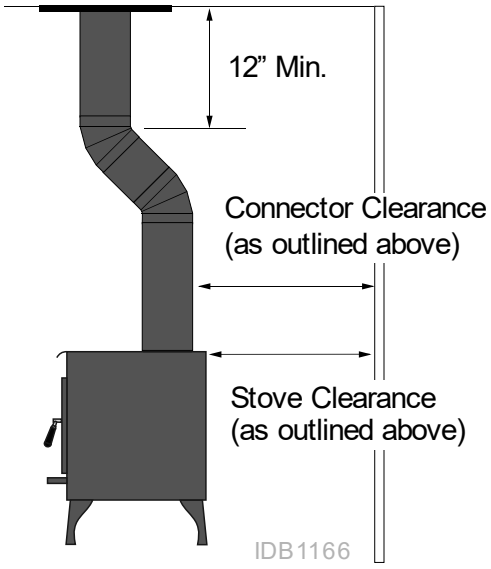
  AMERI-TEC model DCC with model HS chimney
  DURAVENT model DVL with DURATEC or DURA-PLUS chimney
  GSW Super Chimney Twenty-One connected directly to appliance
  I.C.C. Excel (2100-2 Can.) (103-HT USA) chimney with ULTRABlack connector
  METALFAB model DW connector with TG chimney
  OLIVER MACLEOD PROVENT model PV connector with model 3103 chimney
  SECURITY model DP or DL connector with SECURITY model ASHT or S2100 chimney
  SELKIRK METALBESTOS model DS connector with model SSII chimney
  Standard Masonry Chimney with any one of the above listed connectors

  NOTE: Reduced clearance connectors may not connect to the flue collar – an appliance adapter may be required.
- Stove placement must maintain the following clearances to combustibles (drywall, furniture, etc.).





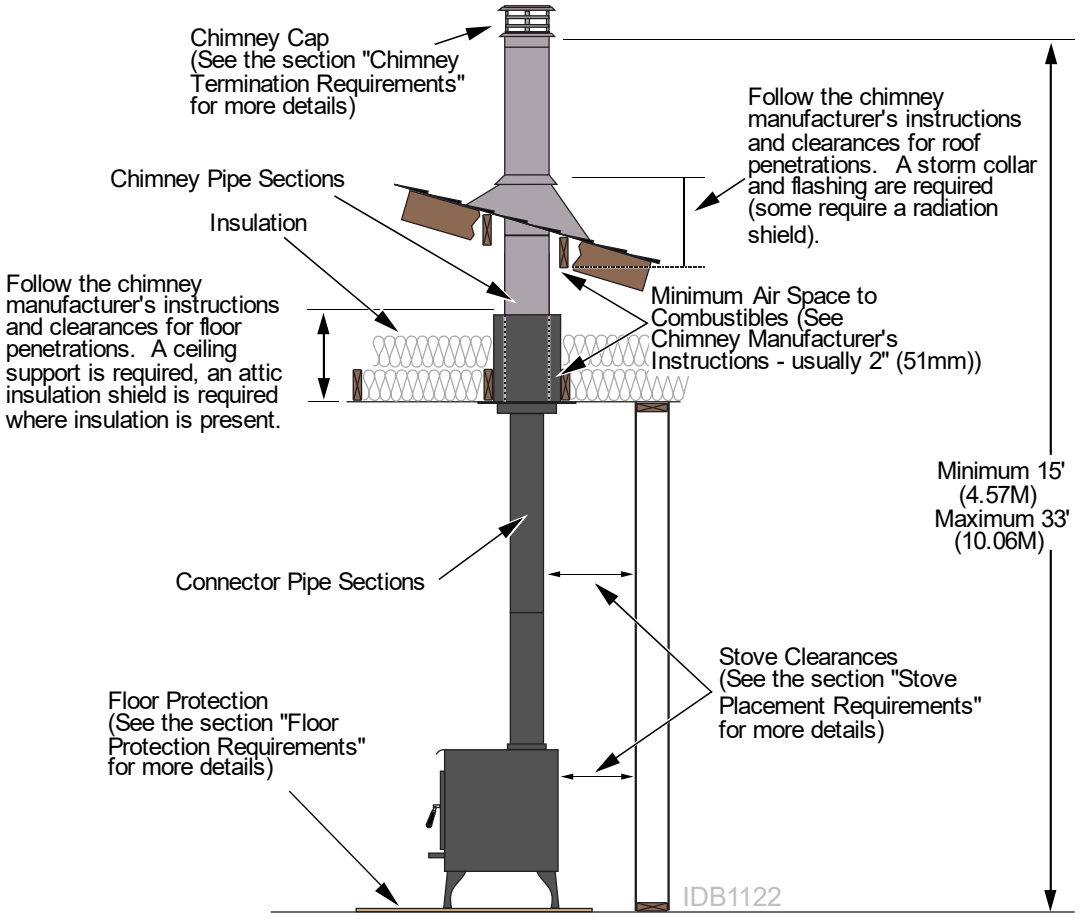
- If using offsets, use the connector clearance shown to the right, not the connector manufacturer's clearance.
- The appliance must be secured to the floor (consult your building official). Secure the outside air boot to the floor and stove to ensure the stove does not dislocate.
- Mobile Home (US) or Transportable Building (CAN) installations require a spark arrester at the chimney termination.
- Continuity of airtightness at the location where the chimney or other component penetrates the air barrier system must be maintained.
- The appliance must be grounded to the chassis of the mobile home (US) or transportable building (CAN) (consult your building official).



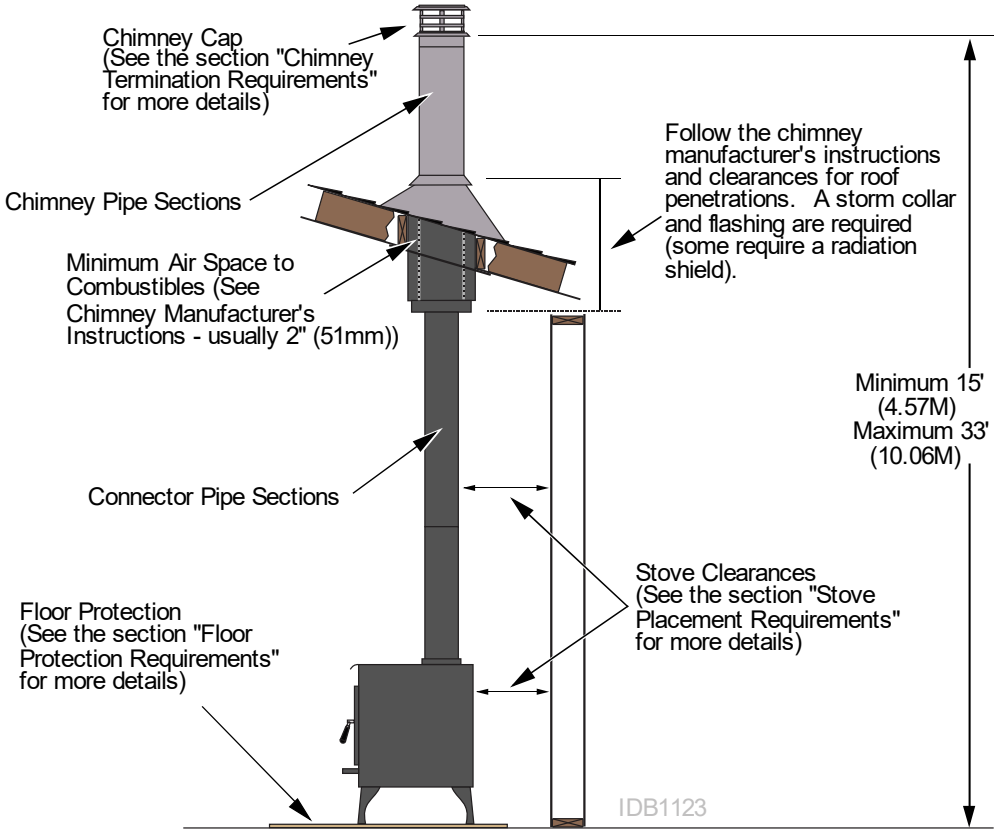
WARNING: DO NOT INSTALL IN A SLEEPING ROOM.

CAUTION: THE STRUCTURAL INTEGRITY OF THE MOBILE HOME OR TRANSPORTABLE BUILDING FLOOR, WALL, AND CEILING/ROOF MUST BE MAINTAINED.

Standard Ceiling with a Factory Built Chimney



Cathedral Ceiling with a Factory Built Chimney

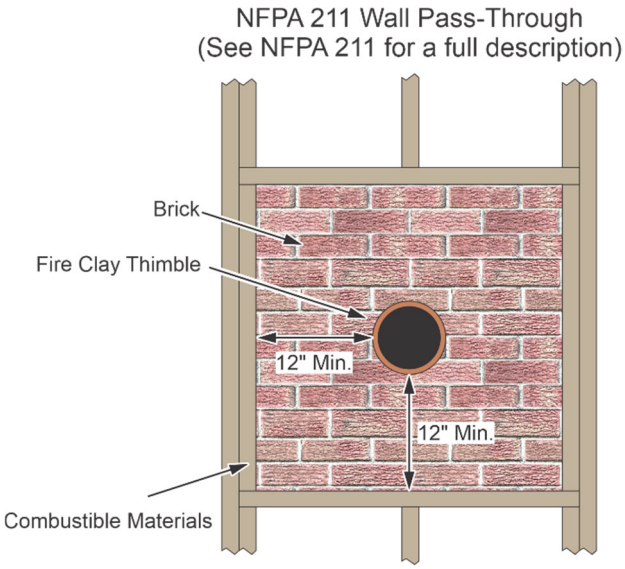


Exterior Factory-Built Chimney

A vertical rise of 74” of chimney connector is required, measured from the floor, before entering a Class ‘A’ wall penetration. For those wishing to pass the chimney through the lower wall, a NFPA 211 wall pass-through may be used (if approved by local building codes).

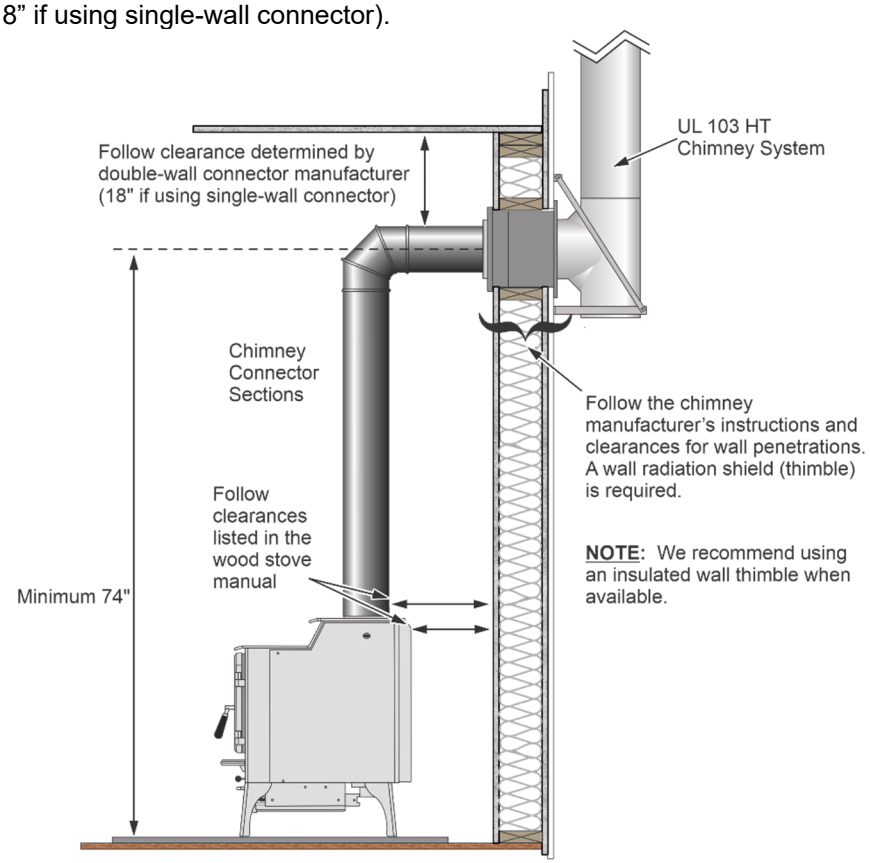
Wall Penetrations Under 74”

In cases where the chimney connector must be passed through a combustible wall or partition under 74”, the following NFPA 211 method may be used if local building codes permit. Check with local authorities before installation to ensure all necessary requirements have been met. The illustration to the right details a wall pass-through based on the NFPA 211 standard. After the pass-through, Class A Chimney may be used in accordance with the chimney installation instructions.



Wall Penetrations 74” or Greater

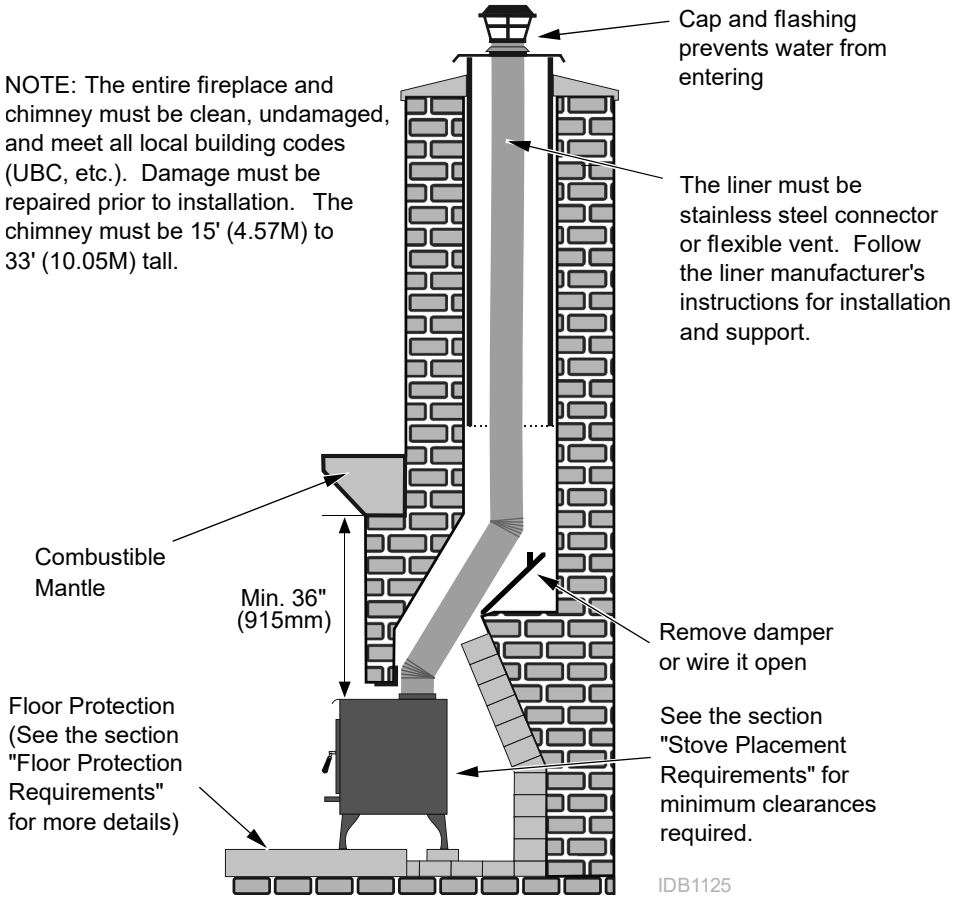
A vertical rise of 74” of chimney connector is required, measured from the floor, before entering a Class ‘A’ chimney wall penetration (see below). Note that the measurement is to the centerline of the flue when it makes a 90-degree bend. Follow the clearances specified by the manufacturer of the double-wall connector (or 18” if using single-wall connector).



Hearth Stove Positive Connection

NOTE:

Most factory-built chimney manufacturers make stainless steel chimney liners, either flexible or rigid. This provides a wide variety of installation options. Make sure to follow the manufacturer's instructions for installation and support.



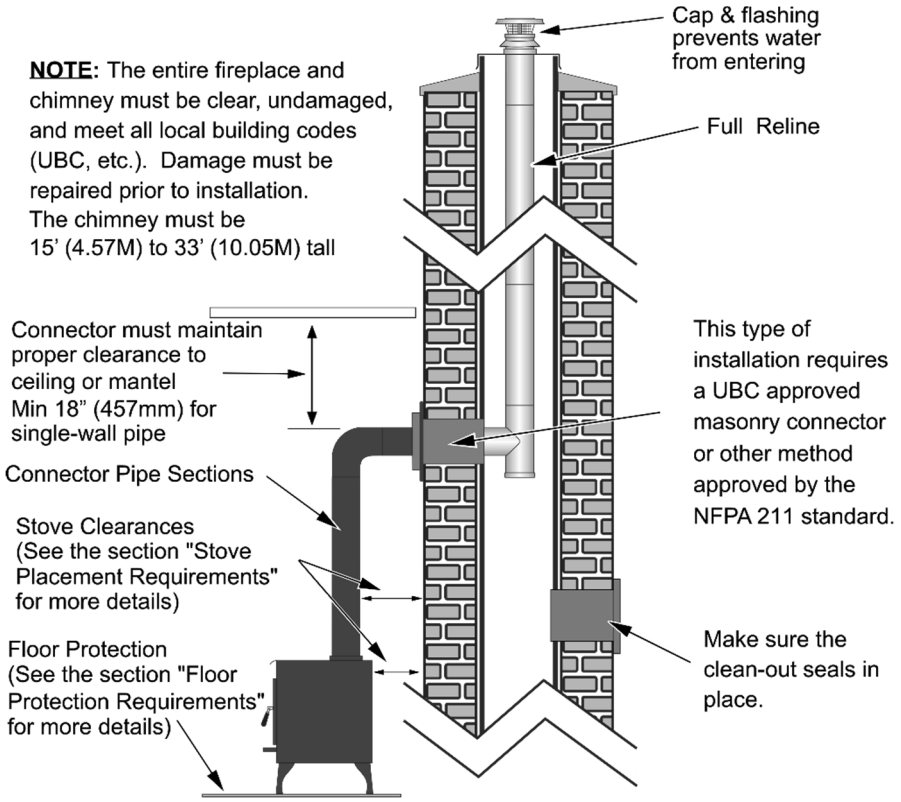
Interior or Exterior Masonry Chimney

NOTE:

This type of installation requires a UBC-approved masonry connector or other method approved by the NFPA 211 Standard. See Chimney Connector Requirements on page 10 for further details.

WARNING:

We recommend that a minimum 3' chimney be added to the minimum system height for every 1' of horizontal run.



Safety Notice

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

The air control may become hot during operation - use gloves or a tool to prevent burns.

Use gloves when reloading wood.

Read and follow all the warnings on pages 4 and 5 of this manual.

Do not operate this stove with the ash pan open. A fire hazard will result.

Before Your First Fire

Verify the Installation

Before starting the stove, verify that the stove is properly installed and all of the requirements in this manual have been followed.

Keep all flammable materials 36" away from the front of the stove (drapes, furniture, clothing, etc.).

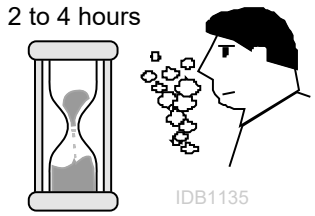
Curing the Paint

Follow the steps below to cure the paint (first fire):

a) Open doors and windows in the room to ventilate the heater during the curing process.

b) Vacate the room. The fumes from the initial heating process are non-toxic but may be unpleasant.

c) Slowly bring the heater to a medium burn (400°F/204°C) for 45 minutes. Then increase the burn temperature to a hot burn (600°F/315°C) for an additional 45 minutes. This will cure the paint.



Door Gasket - The door gasket might adhere to the paint on the front of the heater. Leave the door slightly ajar for the first fire and be careful when opening the door after the first fire.

Carbon Monoxide (CO) Emissions

Smoke from wood heaters contains CO. This gas is an indication of incomplete combustion and is detrimental to the environment and your health. The more visible the smoke, the higher the CO levels. Burning dry wood is the most significant step you can take to reduce CO emissions. It is also important to understand the combustion process so you can burn your heater efficiently. Read the manual thoroughly so that you can operate your heater in the most efficient and clean manner possible.

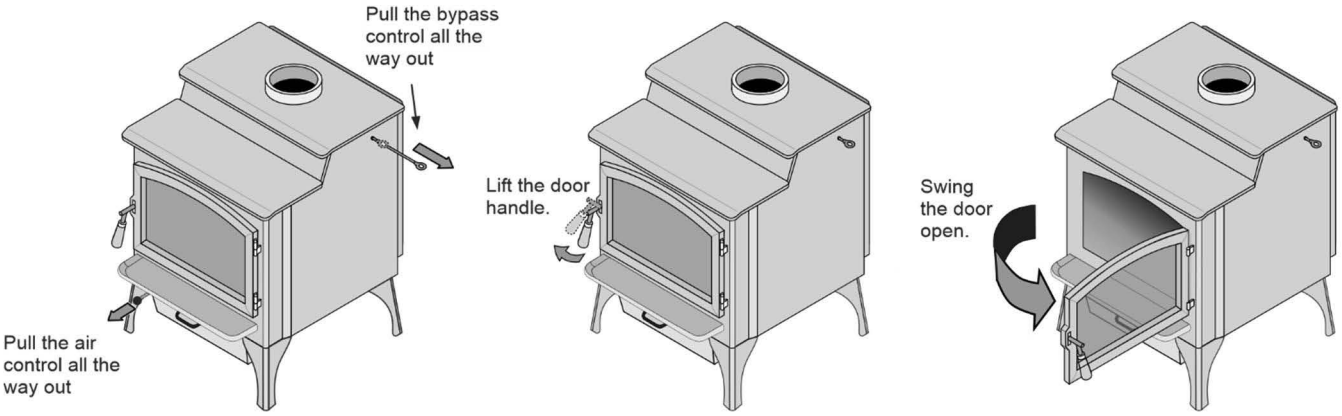
Over-Firing the Stove

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

This stove was designed to operate at a high temperature. But due to differences in vent configuration, fuel, and draft, this appliance can be operated at an excessive temperature. If the stove top or other area starts to glow red, you are over-firing the stove. Shut the air control down to low and allow the stove to cool before proceeding.

Overfiring may lead to damage to plated surfaces. If you are uncertain of over-firing conditions, we suggest placing a stove thermometer (e.g., Rutland® Model 710) directly over the door on the stove top - temperatures exceeding 800° are generally considered over-firing and will void the warranty.

Opening the Door



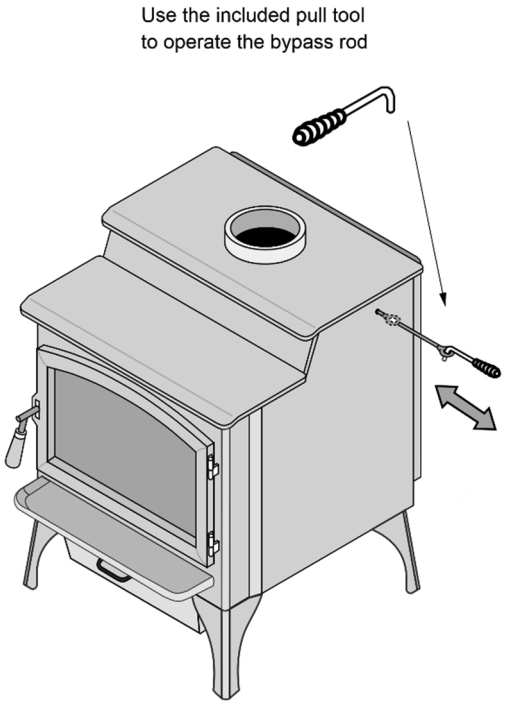
⚠	The door becomes hot during use. Use a glove to open the door if the handle is hot.
⚠	Do not operate the stove with the door open. A fire hazard will result.
ℹ	To prevent smoke from entering the room, open the air control and bypass control before opening the door. You can also open the door a small amount and let air enter the firebox.

Bypass Operation

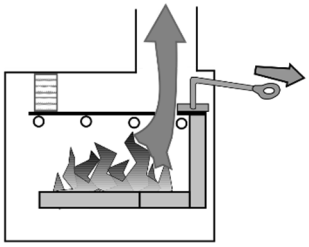
⚠	The bypass control becomes hot during operation - use gloves or a tool to prevent burns.

The bypass controls the flow of smoke inside the heater. When pulled out, smoke goes directly up the flue, creating more draft. When pushed in, the smoke goes around the baffle, utilizing the secondary combustion and making the heater more efficient.

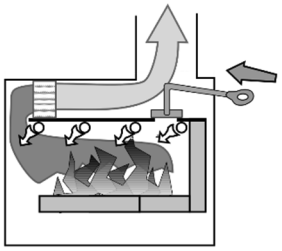
- Pull the bypass control out when starting the stove.
- Pull the bypass control out when re-loading the stove if needed to prevent smoke spillage.
- During normal operation (when the combustor is hot enough), push the bypass in.



Bypass Pulled Out
With the by-pass open (pulled out), the smoke passes through the by-pass and does not go through the combustor.



Bypass Pushed In
With the by-pass closed (pushed in), the smoke passes through the combustor.



Maintaining Combustor Burn-Off

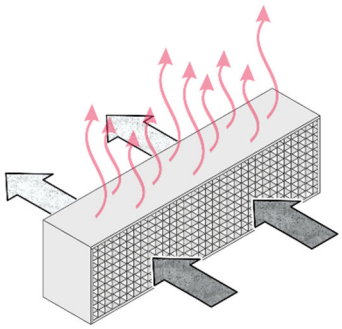
WARNING:

The bypass control becomes hot during operation - use gloves or a tool to prevent burns.

This stove uses a combustor to increase heat transfer to the room and reduce emissions.

The catalytic combustor takes dirty smoke and turns it into extra heat and lowers emissions.

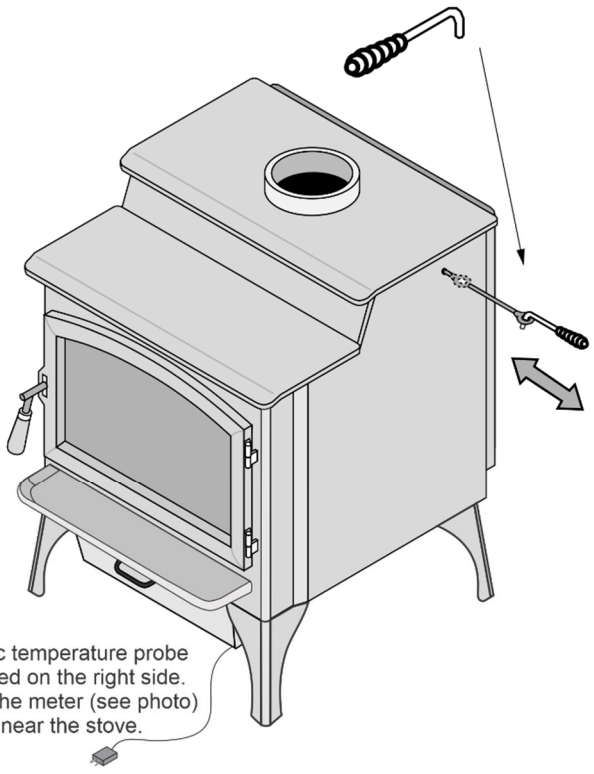
NOTE: If the combustor is engaged (bypass closed) when the fireplace is still cool, it will not work, leading to dirty smoke, no extra heat, and a plugged combustor



Follow the directions below to utilize the combustor to its fullest potential.

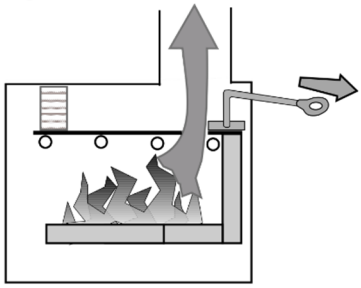
- Keep the by-pass open (pulled out) until the stove becomes hot (approximately 15 to 30 minutes).
- Close the bypass (pushed in) when the stove is hot.
- Keep the bypass closed (pushed in) while the stove is operating, except when reloading.

Use the included pull tool to operate the bypass rod

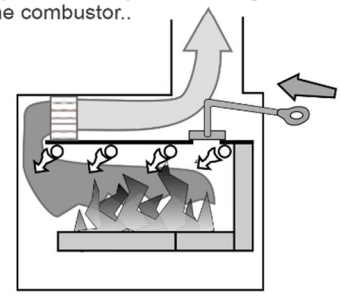


The catalytic temperature probe wire is located on the right side. Attach it to the meter (see photo) and place it near the stove.

Bypass Pulled Out
Used for starting and re-loading. With the bypass open (pulled out), the smoke passes through the bypass and does not go through the combustor.



Bypass Pushed In
Used for normal operation. With the bypass closed (pushed in), the smoke passes through the combustor..



How to Check if your Combustor is Working

A combustor temperature probe is included with the fireplace to monitor the combustor. After the bypass is engaged, the combustor temperature should rise, showing combustor operation. Combustor temperatures over 500° F (260° C) indicate the combustor is working and igniting unburnt fuel.

The combustor can also be viewed through the glass from below. You will notice the combustor glowing red when the combustor is working effectively.

Press this ON/HOLD button to view the temperature.

Before Starting a Fire

- Open the bypass damper.
- Make sure the air control is pulled out. If additional air is needed, open the doors 1/4" during the first five minutes of start-up.

The bypass control becomes hot during operation - use gloves or a tool to prevent burns.

Do not use colored paper or any material other than newspaper and cord wood to start a fire. This may damage the combustor.

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

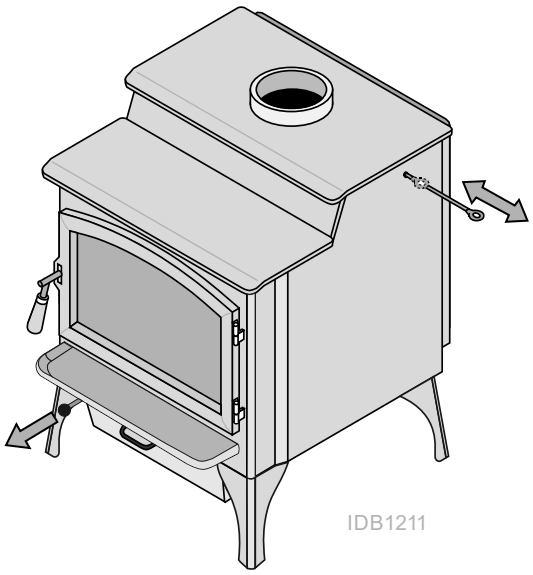
DO NOT USE CHEMICALS OR FLUIDS TO START THE FIRE. DO NOT BURN GARBAGE OR FLAMMABLE FLUIDS SUCH AS GASOLINE, NAPHTHA, OR ENGINE OIL. Do not place such fuel within space heater installation clearances or within the space required for charging and ash removal.

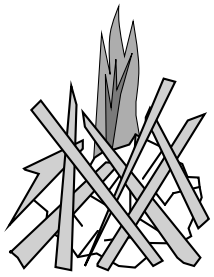
If using a fire starter, use only products specifically designed for stoves - follow the manufacturer's instructions carefully.

HOT WHILE IN OPERATION. KEEP CHILDREN, CLOTHING, AND FURNITURE AWAY. CONTACT MAY CAUSE SKIN BURNS.

If the smoke does not pass up the chimney, ball up one sheet of newspaper, place it in the center of the firebox, and light it. This should start the chimney drafting (this eliminates "cold air blockage").

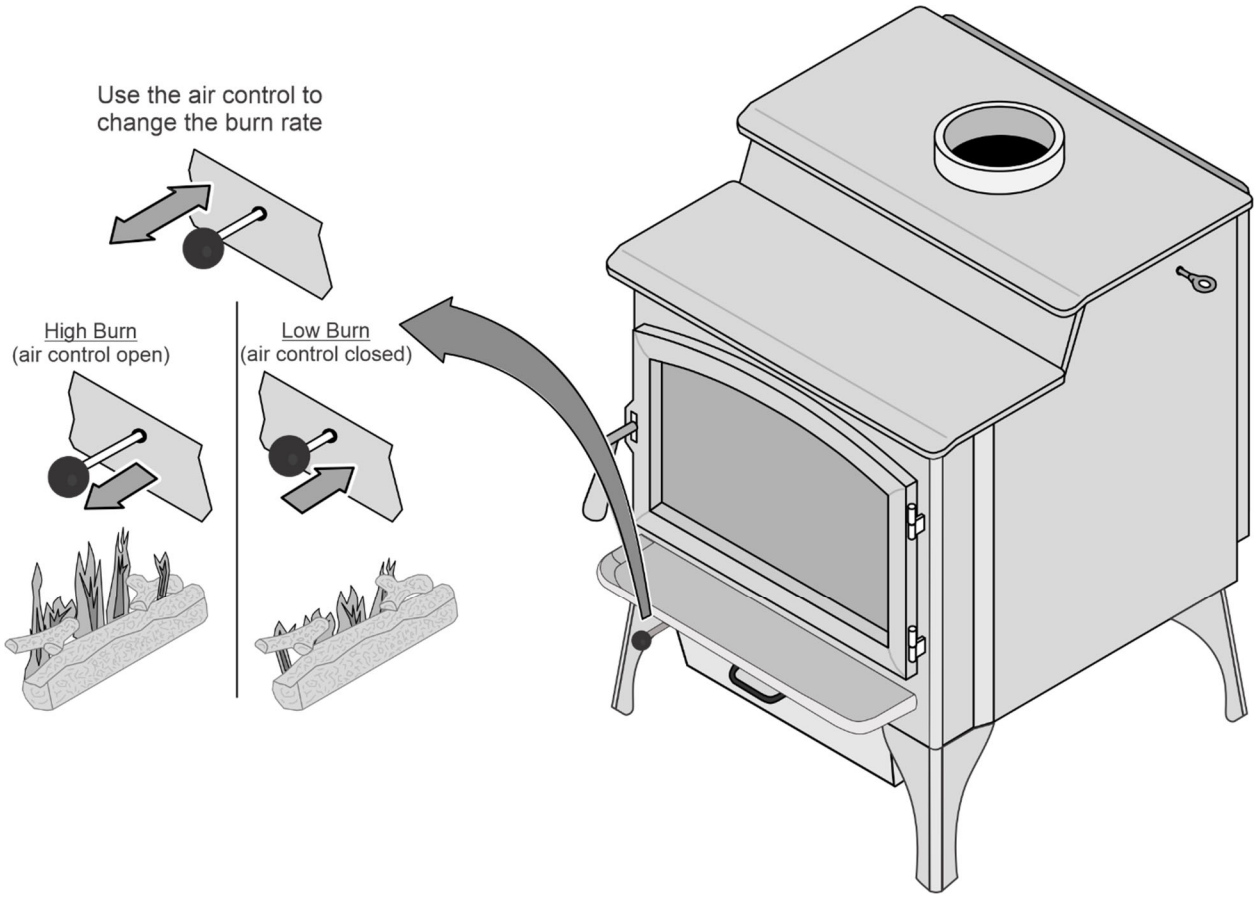
Use plenty of kindling to ensure the stove reaches a proper temperature. Once the kindling is burning rapidly, place a few larger pieces of wood onto the fire.





Adjusting the Burn Rate

Use the air control slider to control the burn rate of the stove. See the illustration below for details.



Air Control Settings

The settings listed below are the air control settings as performed for the EPA testing. Real-world conditions such as chimney height and outdoor temperatures may cause these settings to vary. Use the settings below to get close and then fine-tune the setting as needed to achieve the desired performance from the stove.

High Burn:	Fully open (fully pulled out)
Medium-High Burn:	19/64" from full closed (fully pushed in) to fully open (fully pulled out)
Medium-Low Burn:	11/64” from full closed (fully pushed in) to 19/64” from closed
Low Burn:	Full Closed (fully pushed in) to 11/64” from full closed

The air control may become hot during operation - use gloves or a tool to prevent burns.

The air control may take several minutes to influence the burn rate. When making adjustments, you may wish to let the stove burn for 10 minutes to gauge performance.

Understanding Your Heater's Combustion System

This heater uses a dual combustion system detailed below:

Primary Combustion: This is the combustion (fire) that takes place directly on the wood. Primary combustion determines how fast the fire burns. Air for primary combustion is supplied through the air control. When you adjust the air control you control the amount of air that reaches the fire and creates primary combustion. The air control supplies air to the air wash (the air holes above the door opening – used to help clean the glass) and through the pilot orifice (center bottom of the door opening). By using the air control, and supplying air through these two openings, you control primary combustion.

Secondary Combustion: Secondary & Catalytic Combustion: This is the combustion (fire) that does not contact the wood. Secondary combustion burns the visible emissions or smoke that is not consumed during primary combustion. It takes place at the top of the firebox and can appear as a glowing flame near the secondary air tubes. Catalytic combustion takes place inside the catalytic combustor and is not viewable (you may, however, see the combustor glow). It also burns the visible emissions or smoke that is not consumed during primary combustion. Catalytic combustion can be monitored by using the included temperature meter. Your catalytic combustor is working when the output temperature is above 500° F. (260°C).

Items to Consider:

- During medium and high burn rates the stove will manage secondary and primary combustion on its own. When the heater is set to a low burn rate more care is needed to ensure the secondary combustion system works properly. Make sure the stove is hot and a good coal bed is established before adjusting your heater to low burn.
- Understanding the combustion system in this heater will help minimize the visible emissions this heater releases into the environment. The primary pilot orifice at the center bottom of the door opening is designed to help the secondary combustion at low burn settings. The pilot provides a small amount of air that burns up through the fuel load providing the heat and flame needed for the secondary system to ignite. The air tubes under the baffle need to remain ignited for low burns to be effective.
- As you load your heater for a low burn, take care in placing the wood. This will affect how well your secondary system works as the wood is consumed. Do not block the pilot orifice. Stack wood so the pilot air can burn its way up between the pieces, helping your heater burn effectively throughout the low fire. This will reduce the visible emissions your heater produces and increase the amount of heat you get from the wood. If you are unsure how well your heater is burning look at the chimney cap to monitor visible emissions.

Burning Your Heater

Starting a Fire: Make sure your air control is all the way open and the bypass is in the open position. To reduce the amount of smoke when starting your fire, the "Top Down" method described below allows for the cleanest starts. Start with 2 large pieces of kindling 1"- 2" in diameter laid side to side on the firebox floor, a small amount of paper may be placed between these. Using small ½" to 1" diameter split kindling, 3- 4 layers in a crisscross pattern using 5 to 6 pieces per layer. Place 2 or 3 layers of larger kindling on the very top and light the middle of the stack. Shut the bypass after the fire is established and the door in 2-3 minutes. If the fire starts to die down, reopen the bypass and door and leave it cracked open until the fire recovers and becomes established. Never leave your heater unattended if the door is not latched shut. Reload the stove when the kindling pile has burned about three-quarters of the way through with 16" medium-sized pieces of cordwood. Place a layer of 2 pieces orientated side to side on the coal bed and 3 pieces on the top, oriented front to back. A hot coal bed is critical to clean combustion of the fuel. We cannot overstate the importance of a hot coal bed before slowing down the burn rate by adjusting the air control. Burn the first full load of cordwood completely through at the high burn rate to get our heater up to a good operating temperature and to establish a deep coal bed before reloading and adjusting the burn rate.

Reloading: When reloading a hot heater set the burn rate on high for at least 15 min before slowing it down.

Low Burn: If preparing for an overnight or low burn a longer heat up period may be necessary. Reload the heater full of wood, 4 large pieces loaded front to back on the coal bed and 2 large pieces loaded side to side on top making sure there are air gaps between the middle to bottom pieces and the top 2 pieces so the pilot air can burn up through the middle load keeping the secondary combustion system hot and active throughout the burn. After loading, burn the heater on high for at least 15 minutes before setting the air control to low. Excessive creosote buildup (or sooting) in the heater at the end of a low burn signifies that the heater was not hot enough and the wood load was not burned long enough on high after loading before shutting down the air control.

Ash Removal

Let the stove cool completely before removing ashes (wait at least two hours after the last coal has been extinguished). Ashes should be placed in a metal container with a tight-fitting lid. The closed container of ashes should be placed on a noncombustible floor or the ground, away from all combustible materials, pending final disposal. The ashes should be retained in the closed container until all cinders have thoroughly cooled.

Ash Pan Removal

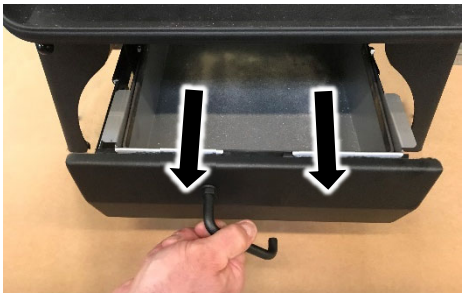
Do not operate this stove with the ash pan open. A fire hazard will result.

The ash pan must be properly inserted and fully closed during operation. Failure to fully close and seal the ash pan may lead to an over-fired stove, negating the warranty and creating a safety hazard.

The ash pan may be removed only after the stove has fully cooled.

To remove the ash pan:

1. Twist the ash pan handle down and pull out the ash pan.

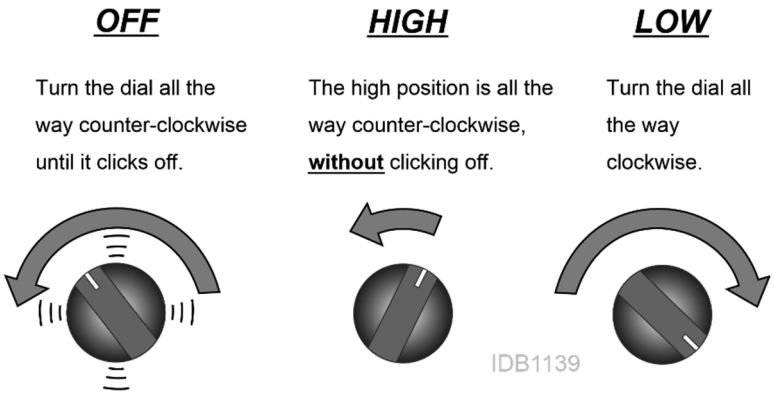


2. Lift out the ash pan by the edges and use the handle to transport the ash pan to the metal container.

Optional Blower Operation

The blower will turn on once the stove is up to temperature. This is typically 15 to 30 minutes after starting the fire. Follow the directions below to alter the blower speed.

NOTE: We recommend operating the blower at low speed for an overnight burn and high speed for a high burn.



The blower may be used to affect heat output (i.e.: to reduce heat output, turn the blower down).

Route the power cord in a location where it will not come in contact with the appliance or become hot.

Re-Loading the Stove

Use gloves when reloading wood.

Follow the directions below to minimize smoke spillage while re-loading the stove.

1. Open the air control all the way (pull out).
2. Open the bypass all the way (pull it out) if needed to prevent smoke spillage.
3. Open the door slightly. Let the airflow inside the firebox stabilize before opening the doors fully.
4. Load wood onto the fire.

Overnight Burn

This stove is large enough to accommodate burn times of up to 10 hours. Follow the steps below to achieve an overnight burn.

1. Move the air control to high burn and let the stove become hot (burn for approximately 15 minutes).
2. Load as much wood as possible. Use large pieces if possible.
3. Let the stove burn on high for 15 minutes to keep the stove hot, and then turn the air control to low.
4. In the morning, the stove should still be hot, with embers in the coal bed. Stir the coals and load small pieces of wood to re-ignite the fire, if desired.

Differences in chimney height and draft may lower overall burn times.

Normal Operating Sounds

Creaks and Clicks:

The steel may creak or click when the stove heats up and cools down - this is normal.

Blower Sounds:

The blower will make a slight "humm" as it pushes air through the stove.

Hint:

Make sure the leveling bolts on legs are extended - preventing the hearth from amplifying any vibrations.

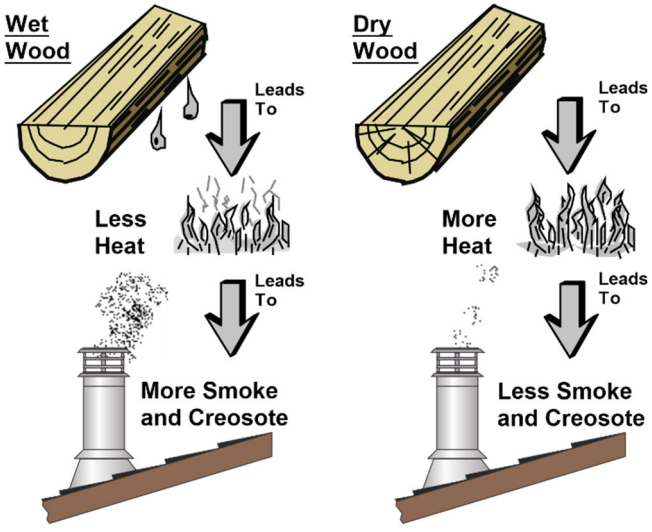
Hints for Burning

- Get the appliance hot before adjusting to low burn.
- Use smaller pieces of wood during start-up and high burns to increase the temperature.
- Use larger pieces of wood for overnight or sustained burns.
- Stack the wood tightly together to establish a longer burn.
- Be considerate of neighbors & the environment: burn dry wood only.
- Burn small, intense fires instead of large, slow burning fires when possible.
- Learn your appliance's operating characteristics to obtain optimum performance.

Selecting Wood

Burn only untreated wood. Burning other materials such as wood preservatives, metal foils, coal, plastic, sulfur, or oil may damage the stove.

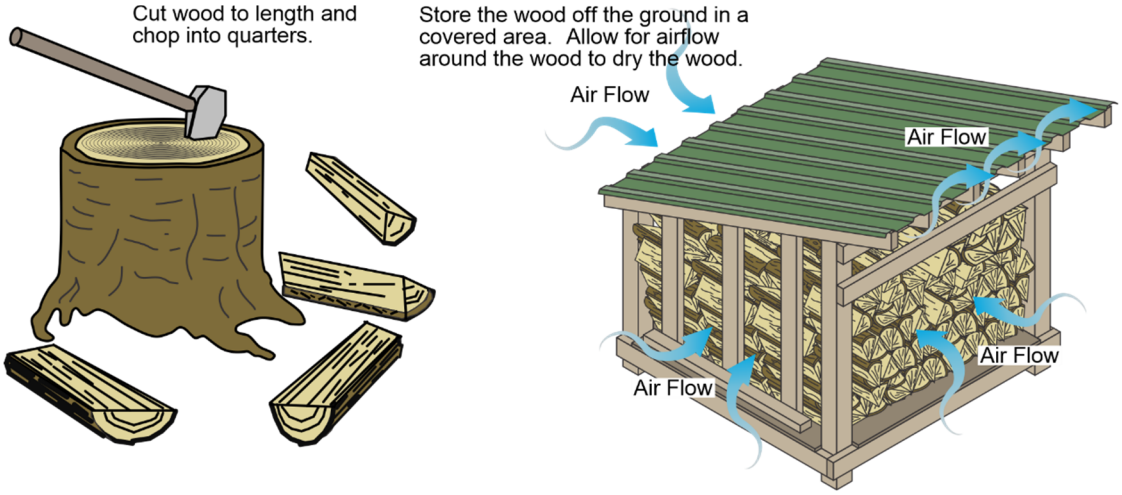
- Dry Wood is Key – 15-20% moisture content.
- Dry wood burns hot, emits less smoke, and creates less creosote.
- Split wood stored in a dry area will be fully dry within a year. This ensures dry wood. If purchasing wood for immediate use, test the wood with a moisture meter. Some experienced wood burners can measure wood moisture by knocking pieces together and listening for a clear "knock" and not a "thud".
- Testing Wood Moisture – Split a piece of wood down the middle and test the center using a wood moisture meter.



Why Dry Wood is Key

When burned wet wood must release water stored within the wood. This cools the fire, creates creosote, and hampers a complete burn. Ask any experienced wood burner and he or she will agree: dry wood is crucial to good performance.

Wood Cutting and Storage



Do Not Burn List

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

DO NOT BURN:

- Garbage
- Lawn clippings or yard waste
- Materials containing rubber, including tires
- Materials containing plastic
- Waste petroleum products, paints or paint thinners, or asphalt products
- Materials containing asbestos
- Construction or demolition debris
- Railroad ties or pressure-treated wood
- Manure or animal remains
- Saltwater driftwood or other previously saltwater-saturated materials
- Unseasoned wood or paper products, cardboard, plywood, or particleboard. The prohibition against burning these materials does not prohibit the use of fire starters made from paper, cardboard, sawdust, wax, and similar substances for the purpose of starting a fire in an affected wood heater.

Burning these materials may result in the release of toxic fumes or render the heater ineffective and cause smoke.

Troubleshooting

Problem	Possible Cause
Smoke Enters Room During Start-Up	• Open the bypass (pg. 20). • Open the air control (pg. 23). • Cold Air Blockage - burn a piece of newspaper to establish a draft. • If the flame is not getting enough air, a small crack in the door is all that is needed. • Check for a clogged combustor.
Kindling Does Not Start - Fire Smolders	• Open the bypass (pg. 20). • Open the air control (pg. 23). • Not enough starter paper - use additional newspaper if necessary. • If the flame is not getting enough air, a small crack in the door is all that is needed. • Check for a clogged combustor.
Smoke Enters Room While Re-Loading	• Open the bypass (pg. 20). • Open the air control before opening the door (pg. 23). • Let the air stabilize before fully opening the door. Then open the door approximately 1 inch. Let air go into the firebox for a few seconds. Once the smoke appears to be flowing up the chimney consistently, open the door. • Insufficient Draft - Chimney height and outside conditions can negatively affect the draft. In these cases, a small amount of smoke may enter the home. Adding more piping or a draft-inducing cap may help. • Check for a clogged combustor.
Stove Does Not Burn Hot Enough	• Wood is Wet - see the section "Selecting Wood" on page 27 for details on wood. • Make sure the air control is all the way open. Slide the control back and forth to ensure the control is not stuck. • Insufficient Draft - Chimney height and outside conditions can negatively affect the draft. In these cases, the fire may burn slowly. Adding more piping or a draft-inducing cap may help. • Check for a clogged combustor.
Blower Does Not Run	• The stove is not up to temperature - This is normal. The blower will come on when the stove is hot - usually 15 to 30 minutes. • Electricity is Cut to the Blower - Check the household breaker or fuse to make sure it is operable.
Stove Does Not Burn Long Enough	• Depending upon the wood, draft, and other factors, the burn time may be shorter than stated. Make sure the doors are sealing and not allowing air into the firebox - See the section "Door and Glass Inspection" on page 31 for details. • Check the ash bed for coals. Often, coals are still glowing under a slight bed of fly ash. By raking these into a pile you can re-start your stove quickly. • Check the ashpan seal, the drawer must close tight and the gasket must seal

Failure to properly maintain and inspect your appliance may reduce the performance and life of the appliance, void your warranty, and create a fire hazard. Use only specified components. The use of unauthorized components may result in property damage, injury, or even death.

Establish a routine for the fuel, wood burner, and firing technique. Check daily for creosote build-up until experience shows how often you need to clean to be safe. Be aware that the hotter the fire the less creosote is deposited, and weekly cleaning may be necessary in mild weather even though monthly cleaning may be enough in the coldest months. Contact your local municipal or provincial fire authority for information on how to handle a chimney fire. Have a clearly understood plan to handle a chimney fire.

Daily Maintenance (while stove is in use)

Remove Ash (if necessary)

- Remove ash as it builds up in the ash pan. Do not let it build up above the grate in the firebox. This will prevent ash from falling into the tray below when the ash pan is removed.
  1. Let the stove cool completely (at least two hours after the last coal has been extinguished).
  2. Place a cloth or cardboard protector over the hearth to catch ash and protect against scratching.
  3. Open the door and scoop the ash into a metal container with a tight-fitting lid. The closed container of ashes should be placed on a noncombustible floor or the ground, away from all combustible materials, pending final disposal.

Improperly disposing of ashes leads to fires. Hot ashes placed in cardboard boxes, dumped in backyards, or stored in garages, are recipes for disaster.

Wood-burning stoves are inherently dirty. During cleaning have a vacuum ready to catch spilled ash (make sure ash is entirely extinguished).

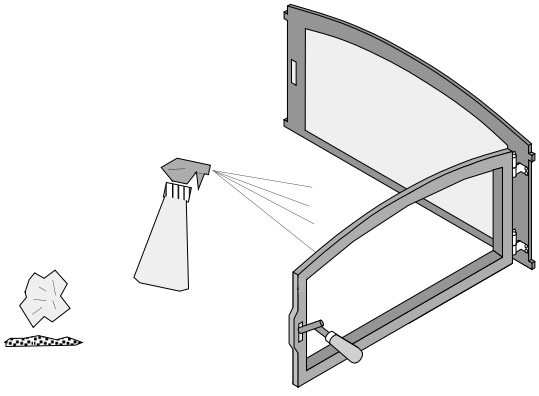
There are vacuum cleaners specifically made to remove ash (even if the ash is warm). Contact your dealer for details.

Clean the Glass (if necessary)

This appliance has an air wash to keep the glass clean. However, burning unseasoned wood or burning with lower burn rates leads to dirtier glass (especially on the sides). Clean the glass by following the directions below. Do not clean glass with abrasive cleaners.

- Allow the stove to fully cool.
- Apply glass cleaner or soapy water to the inside of the glass.
- Wipe with newspaper or a paper towel.

NOTE: for stubborn Creosote, dip newspaper or a paper towel in cool ashes and wipe it on the glass. The ash acts as a light abrasive.



The glass will develop a very slight haze over time. This is normal and will not affect the viewing of the fire.

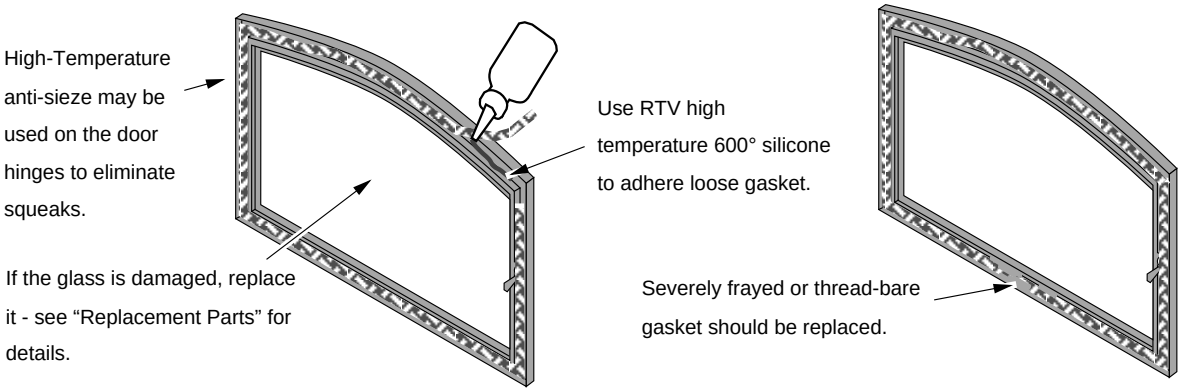
Monthly Maintenance (while appliance is in use)

Make sure the appliance has fully cooled prior to conducting service.

Door and Glass Inspection

The door must form an air-tight seal to the firebox for the stove to work correctly. Inspect the door gasket to make sure it forms an air-tight seal to the firebox.

The door can be lifted off the hinges if extensive repairs are conducted.

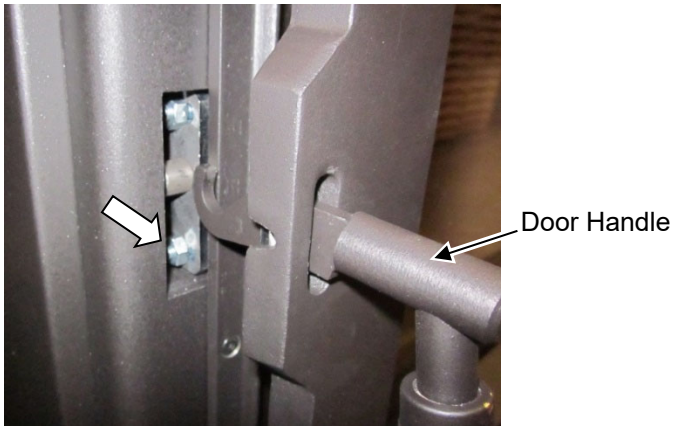


The door latch should pull the door against the face of the stove. If the latch requires adjustment, follow the directions below.

Door Adjustment

The door latch should hold the door tightly against the stove while allowing the handle to rotate fully. If the latch requires adjusting, follow the directions below.

Loosen the bottom nut with a 7/16” wrench (see arrow to the right). Tap the bottom nut inwards, moving the door catch inwards. Tighten the nut and test the operation. You may need to repeat this process, either moving the nut inwards or outwards until the door catch is in the correct position.



Creosote - Formation and Need for Removal

When wood is burned slowly, it produces tar and other organic vapors, which combine with expelled moisture to form creosote. The creosote vapors condense in the relatively cool chimney flue of a slow-burning fire. As a result, creosote residue accumulates on the flue lining. When ignited, this creosote makes an extremely hot fire. The chimney and chimney connector should be inspected at least once every two months during the heating season to determine if a creosote buildup has occurred. If creosote has accumulated, it should be removed to reduce the risk of a chimney fire.

> If you are not certain of creosote inspection, contact your dealer or local chimney sweep for a full inspection. Excess creosote buildup may cause a chimney fire that may result in property damage, injury, or death.

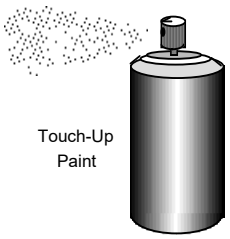
> Operating this appliance continually at a low burn rate (air starvation) or using “green” (unseasoned wood) will increase the formation of creosote.

Yearly Maintenance

> Make sure the appliance has fully cooled prior to conducting service.

Touch-Up Paint

If touch-up is needed use Stove-Brite® metallic black paint. To touch up nicks or dulled paint, apply the paint while the appliance is cool. Sand rusted or damaged areas before preparation (use 120 grit sandpaper). Clean and dry the area to prepare the surface. Wait at least one hour before starting the appliance. The touched-up area will appear darker than the surrounding paint until it cures from heat. Curing will give off some fumes while curing – open windows to ventilate.



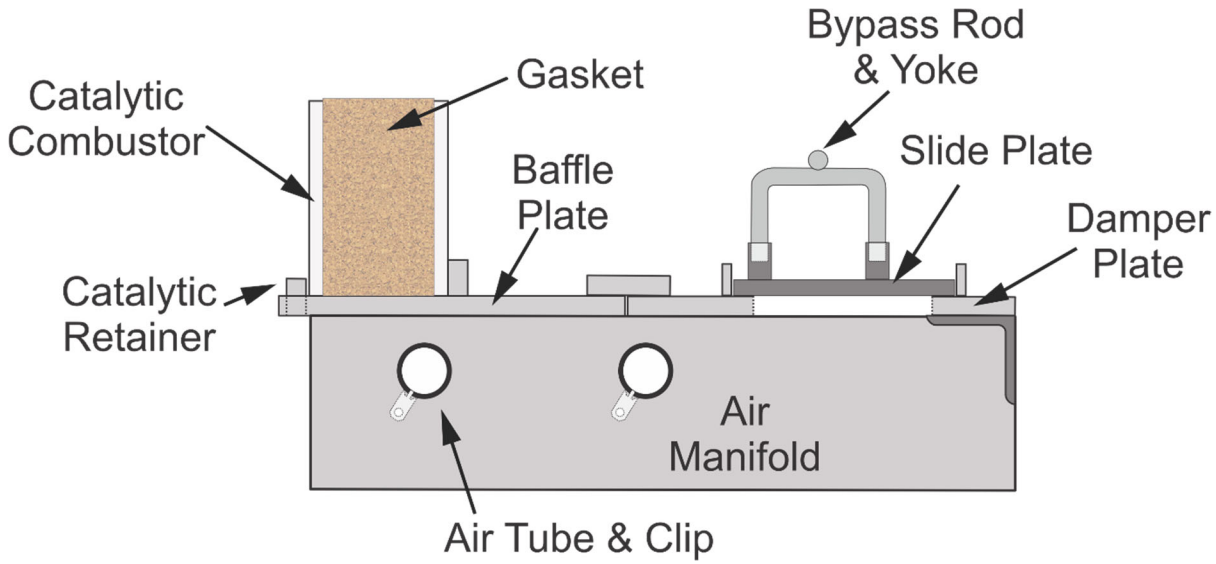
Firebrick and Baffle Inspection

Regularly check the following items. Make sure the appliance is cool before proceeding.

Catalytic Combustor – Check that the combustor is properly seated. If the combustor gasket has deteriorated or missing, it should be replaced. Make sure the catalytic retainer is in place.

Secondary Air Tubes - Check the (2) air tubes and pins to make sure they are intact and not severely deteriorated. Slight scaling or rusting of the metal is normal.

Floor and Wall Firebricks - replace any severely damaged firebrick along the side or floor of the firebox.

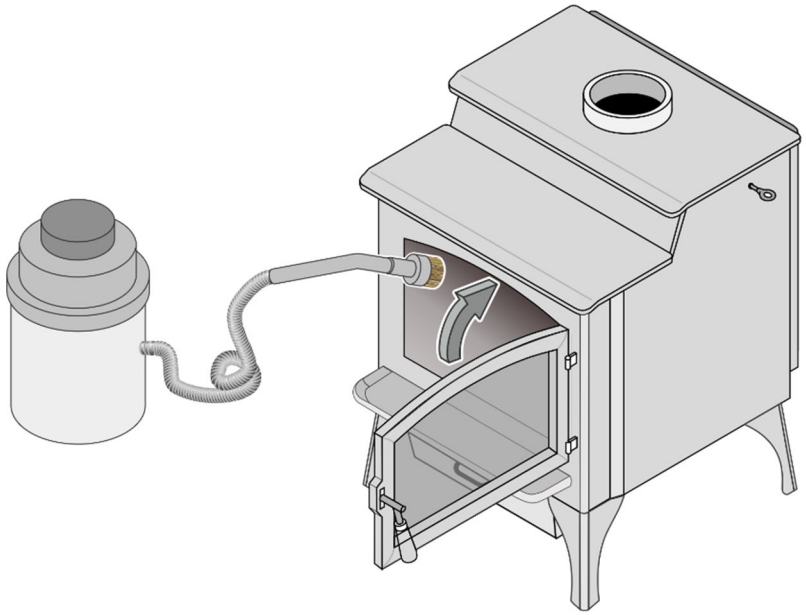


Cleaning the Combustor

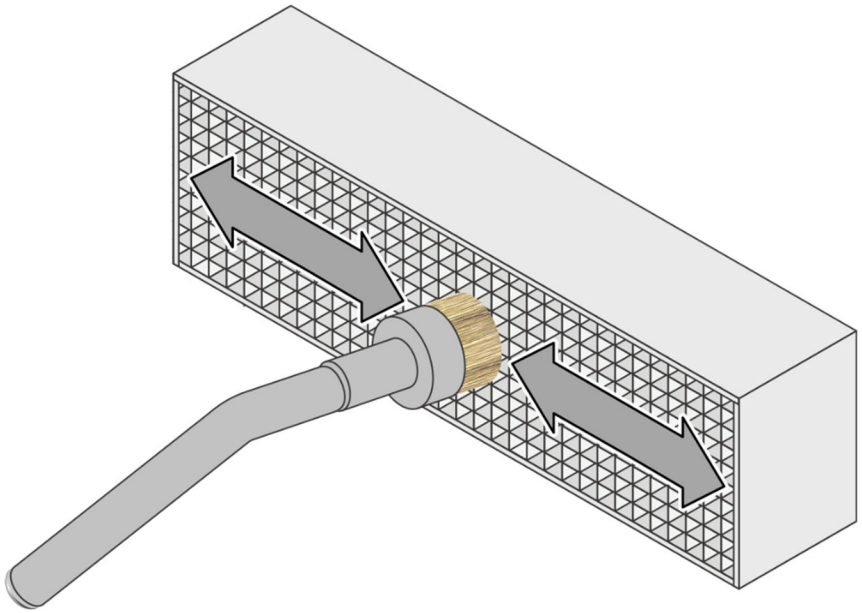
Your combustor is available through an authorized Travis dealer. You can visually check the condition of your combustor by opening the door and looking above the baffle with a flashlight. If there is visible ash accumulation on the surface of your combustor it should be cleaned off with a soft-bristled brush. If there is visible creosote buildup (tar substance) on the combustor, burn your stove on high and the creosote should burn off. If the creosote does not burn off your combustor needs to be replaced. If the stove emits excessive smoke on medium and high burns your combustor may need replacement.

NOTE: Use an ash vacuum with a brush attachment to clean the combustor.

1. With the stove fully cooled, insert the ash vacuum nozzle into the area directly above the door opening.



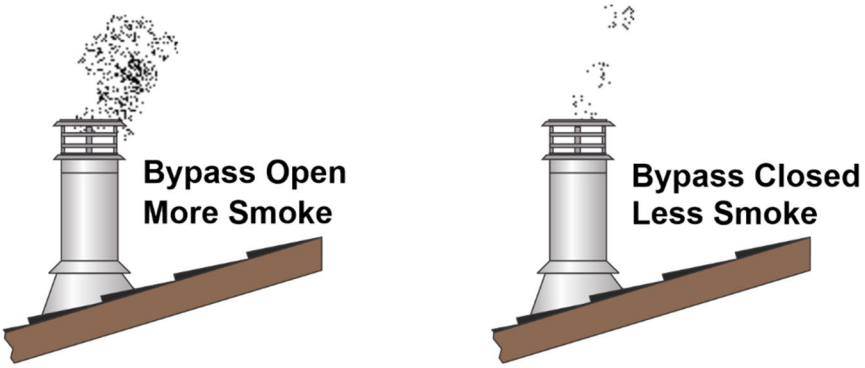
2. Carefully place the brush surface of the nozzle over the combustor openings and remove any ash or debris. Take care to prevent damage to the combustor (the surface is fragile).



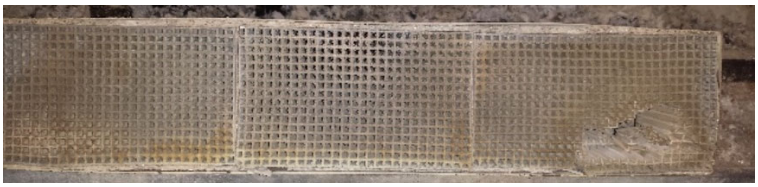
Combustor Inspection

It is important to periodically monitor the operation of the catalytic combustor to ensure that it is functioning properly and to determine when it needs to be replaced. A non-functioning combustor will result in a loss of heating efficiency and an increase in creosote and emissions. Following is a list of items that should be checked periodically:

- Combustors should be visually inspected at least three times during the heating season to determine if physical degradation has occurred (e.g. catalyst peeling, plugging, thermal cracking, mechanical cracking, or masking (becoming coated with fly ash or soot) (see pictures at bottom of page). The actual removal of the combustor is not recommended unless a more detailed inspection is warranted because of decreased performance.
- This heater is equipped with a temperature probe to monitor catalyst operation. Properly functioning combustors typically maintain temperatures in excess of 500 °F and often reach temperatures in excess of 1,000 °F (see page 21 for further details).
- You can get an indication of whether the catalyst is working by comparing the amount of smoke leaving the chimney when the smoke is going through the combustor and catalyst light-off has been achieved, to the amount of smoke leaving the chimney when the smoke is not routed through the combustor (bypass mode).
    - Step 1 - Light stove in accordance with instructions starting on page 22.
    - Step 2 - With smoke routed through the catalyst, go outside and observe the emissions leaving the chimney.
    - Step 3 - Engage the bypass mechanism and again observe the emissions leaving the chimney. Significantly more smoke will be seen when the exhaust is not routed through the combustor (bypass mode).

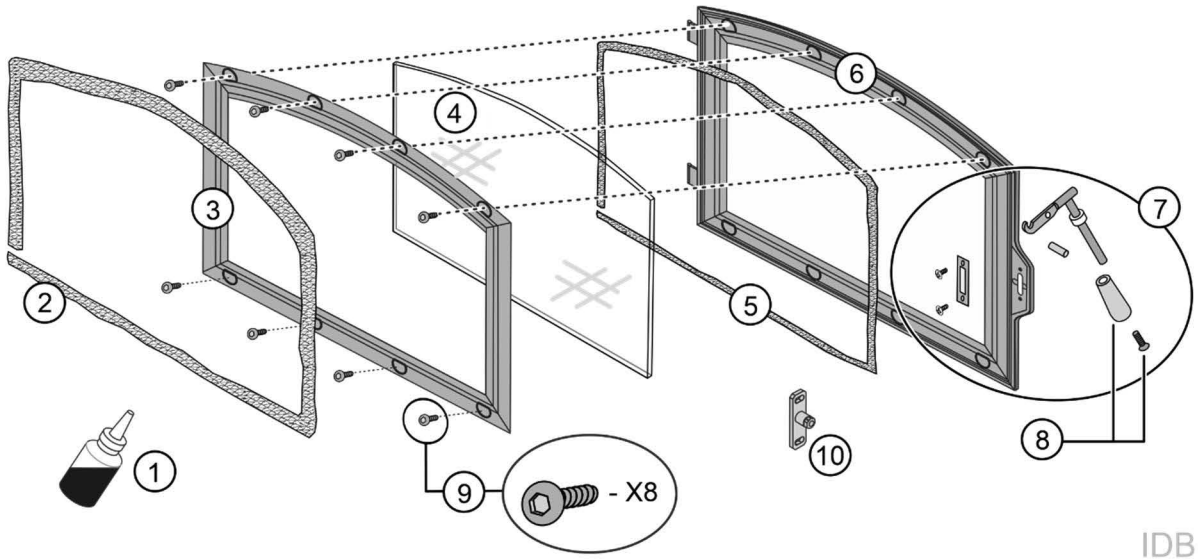


Example of combustor Thermal Cracking



Example of combustor Masking

Door Parts



ID#	Description	Qty.	Part #
1	Gasket Cement	1	250-04477
3	Glass Retainer	1	250-05112
5	Glass Gasket	1	99900405
7	Door Handle Assembly	1	250-03606
9	Glass Retainer Screws	8	250-03656

ID#	Description	Qty.	Part #
2	Door Gasket	1	250-02832
4	Door Glass w/Gasket	1	250-05113
6	Door Shell	1	250-05114
8	Door Handle (Wood) & Screw	1	250-01305
10	Door Latch Bracket	1	250-05115

Replacing the Glass

The glass must not contact the door shell or retainer directly. The glass gasket wraps around the edge of the glass and isolates it from the metal surfaces to prevent cracking. Do not over-tighten the glass retainer screws.

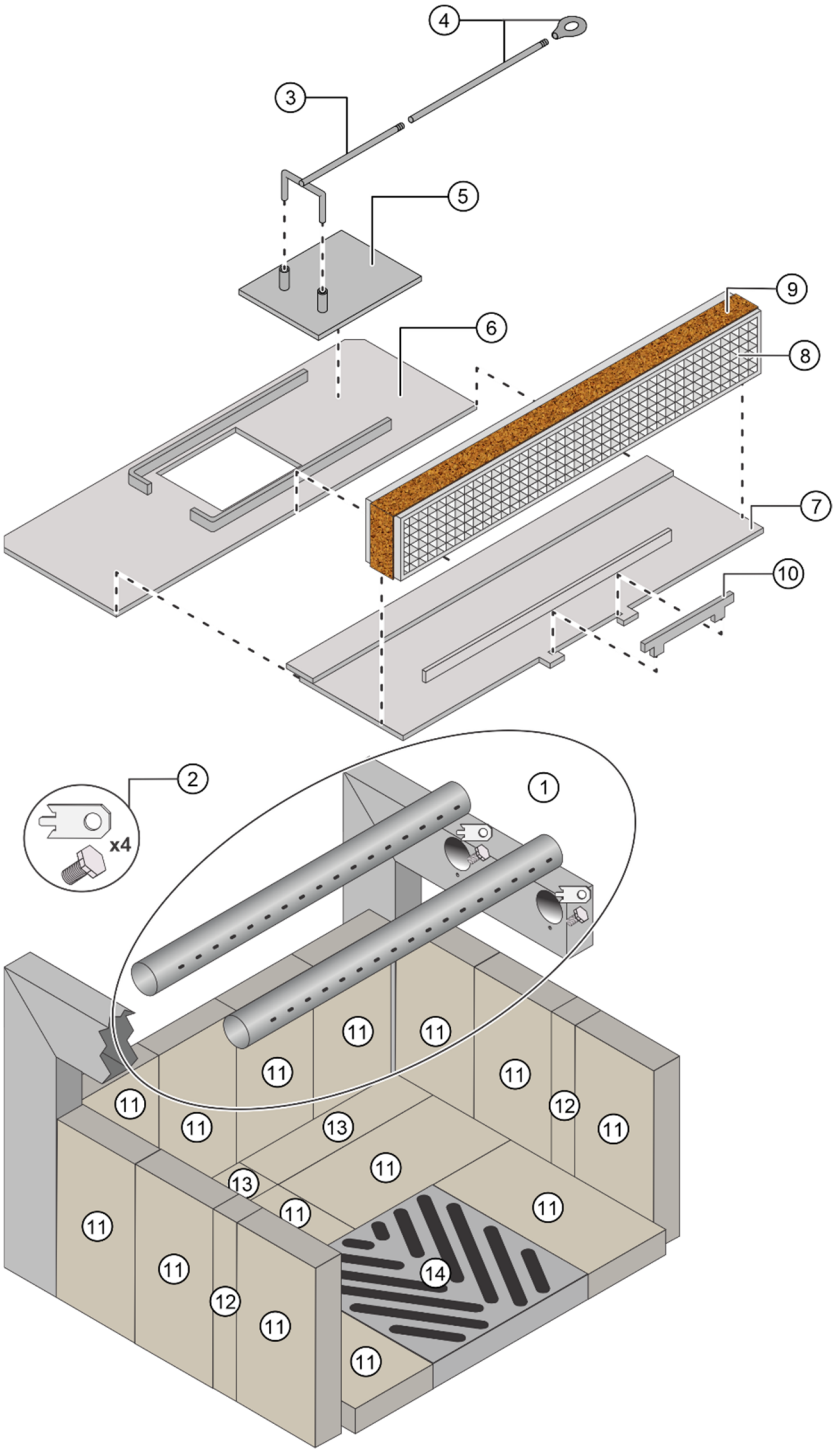
Replacing the Door Gasket

The door gasket inserts into the outer groove of the door retainer. Stove gasket cement holds it in place. Before installing, remove any residual cement. Lay the gasket in place (start at the lower-left corner) and cut off any excess gasket (do not stretch the gasket. The cement fully cures with heat from the stove. You may need to open and close the door repeatedly to get the gasket to seat fully.

Replacing the Door Handle

See the illustration above for a component list (see pg. 31 for details on adjusting the door).

Firebox Parts

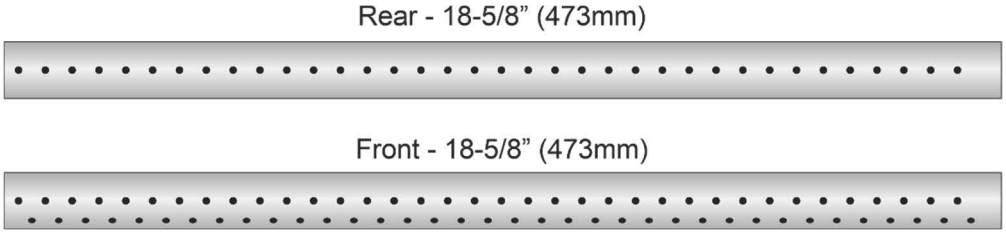


ID#	Description	Qty.	Part #
1	Air Tube Kit w/Clips & Bolts	1	98900260
2	Air Tube Clips & Bolts	1	250-02186
3	Damper Yoke	1	250-05133
4	Damper Rod & Pull Ring	1	98900332
5	Damper Slide Plate	1	250-06327
6	Rear Damper Plate	1	250-06328
7	Front Damper Plate	1	250-05957
8	Catalytic Combustor w/ gasket.	1	250-02489
9	Combustor Gasket ONLY	1	250-02643
10	Combustor Retainer	1	250-05958
11	Brick Whole 9”x4-1/2”x1-1/4”	14	251-00000
12	Brick Cut 9”x1-3/8”x1-1/4”	2	251-00018
13	Brick Cut 9”x2-1/4”x1-1/4”	2	251-00001
14	Ash Drawer Grate	1	250-05134

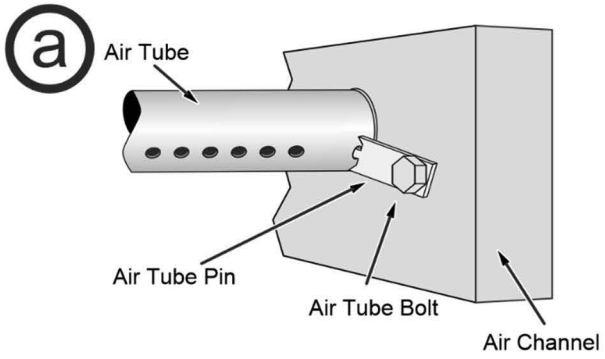
Floor and Side Firebrick Removal & Replacement

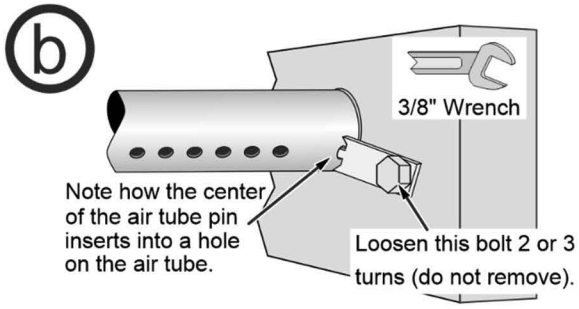
Do not pry firebrick - they chip and crack easily. Remove the floor firebricks first. The side firebricks are removed later because they are held in place by the floor firebrick. Clean the firebox prior to replacing the firebrick.

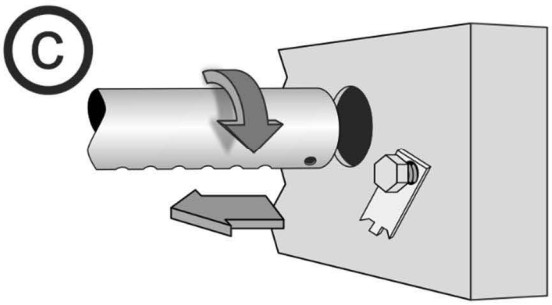
Air Tube Identification



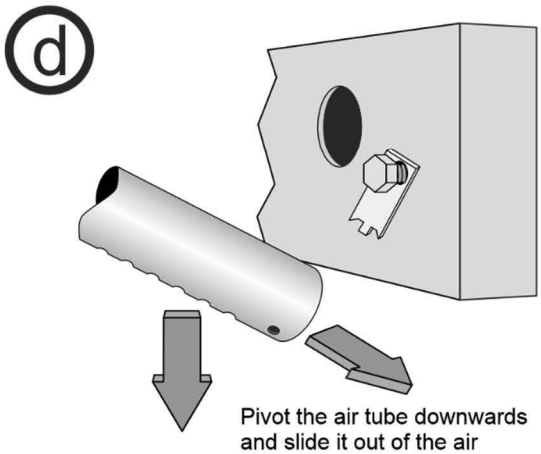
Air Tube Removal & Replacement



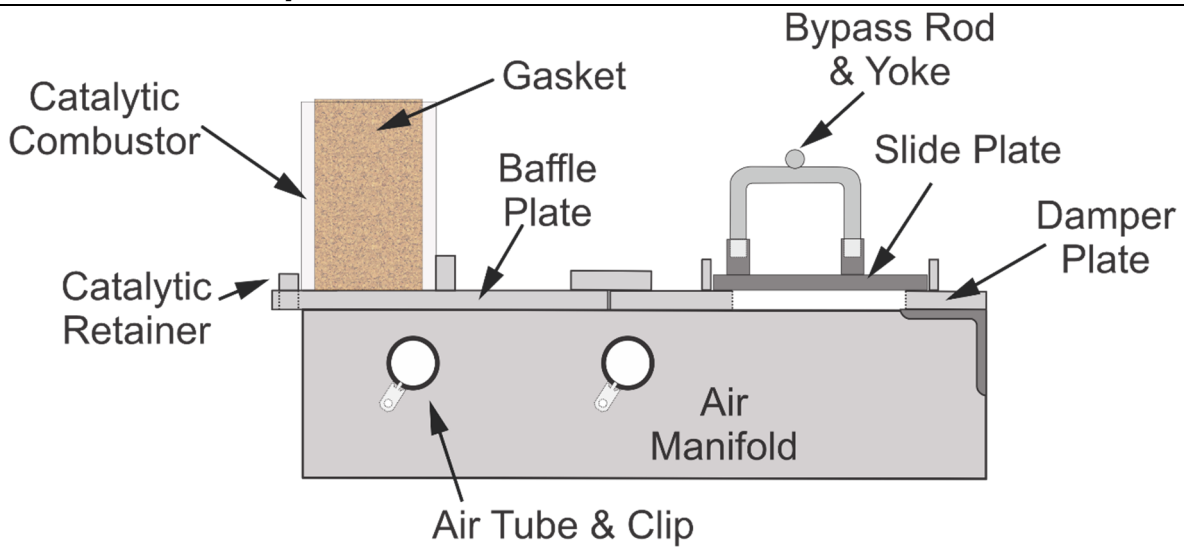




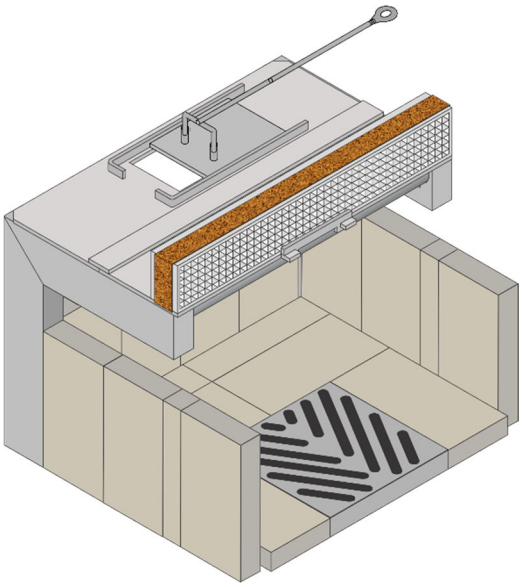
The pin will then disengage from the air tube (you may wish to rotate the tube slightly).



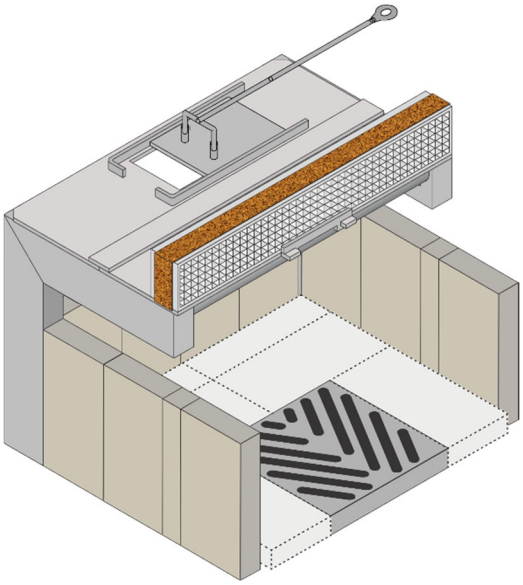
Baffle Removal & Replacement



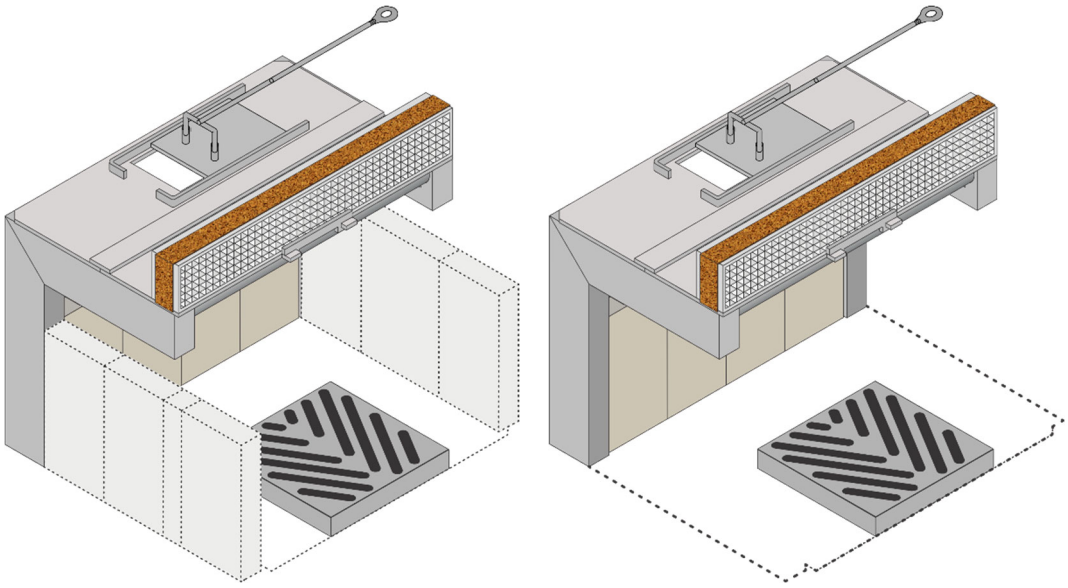
1. Open the door of the stove to gain access to the baffle and related components shown below (the baffle shown without the body of the stove for clarity). Remove the air tubes as detailed in section “Air Tube Removal & Replacement” on page 37



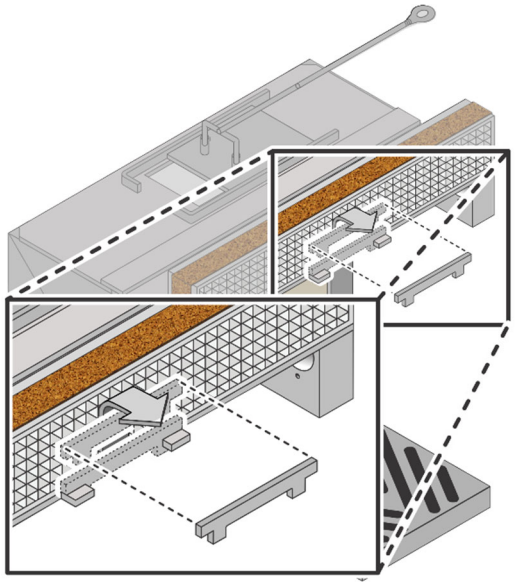
2. Remove the floor firebricks from the firebox.



3. Remove the side firebricks from the firebox.



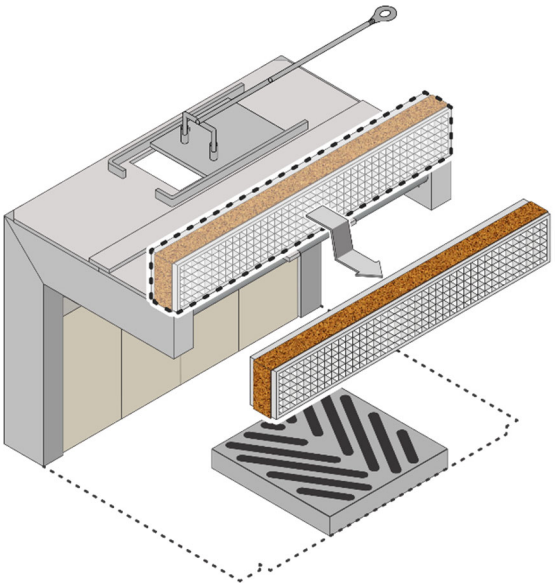
4. Release the combustor retainer from the front baffle plate by lifting it. Remove it from the firebox.



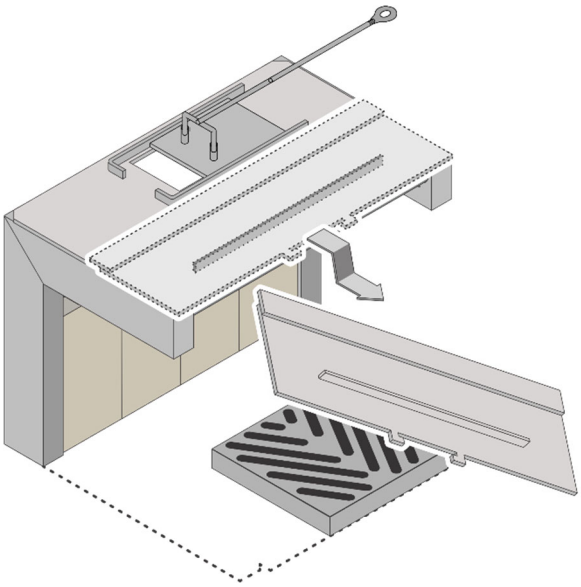
5. Gently remove the combustor from the baffle. Do not try to pry the combustor or remove it using tools. If it is difficult to remove, open the bypass damper, reach up through the baffle plate, and push the combustor forward. Once the combustor is free of the baffle plate, rotate it and remove it from the firebox.

NOTE: The combustor is delicate! Handle the combustor with care and place it out of the way so it does not get damaged.

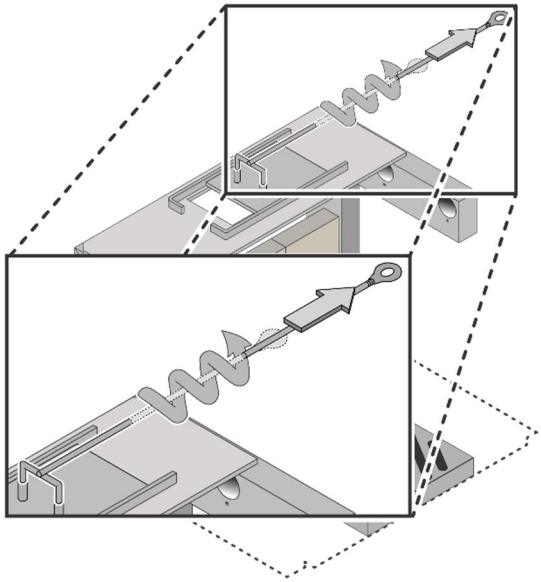
NOTE: When replacing the combustor, you must use a new gasket around the perimeter of the combustor. The gasket expands when the stove is heated and will seal the gaps around the combustor ensuring that the products of combustion are forced to go through the combustor. Contact your dealer for a replacement gasket.



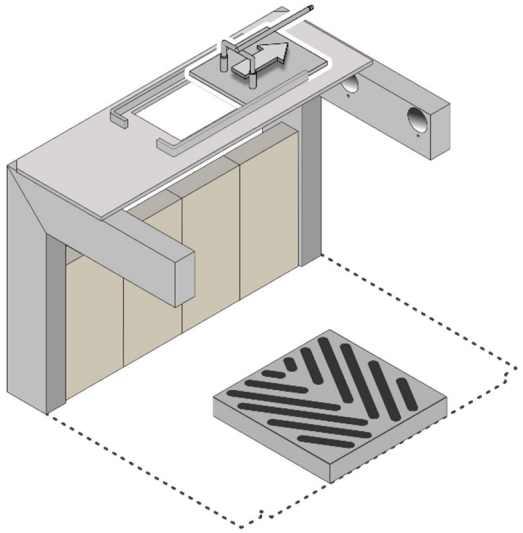
6. Remove the front baffle plate. Lift on one side of the plate and allow the other side of the plate to drop below the side air manifold that the plate normally rests on. Rotate the plate and guide it out of the firebox.



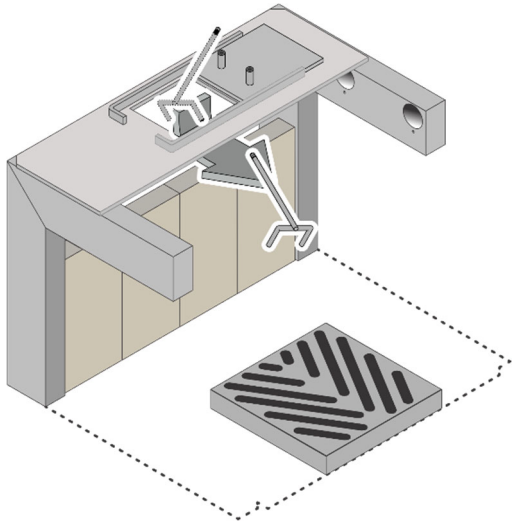
7. Remove the bypass extension rod. Gently unscrew the extension rod from the bypass yoke. When it is free of the yoke slide it out of the hole in the side of the stove.



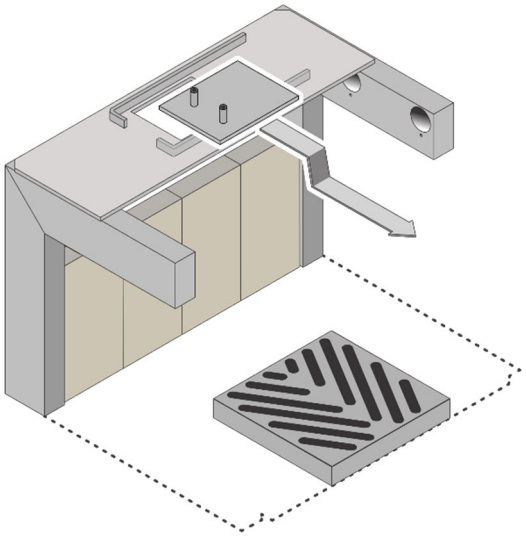
8. Slide the bypass open (if it is not open already).



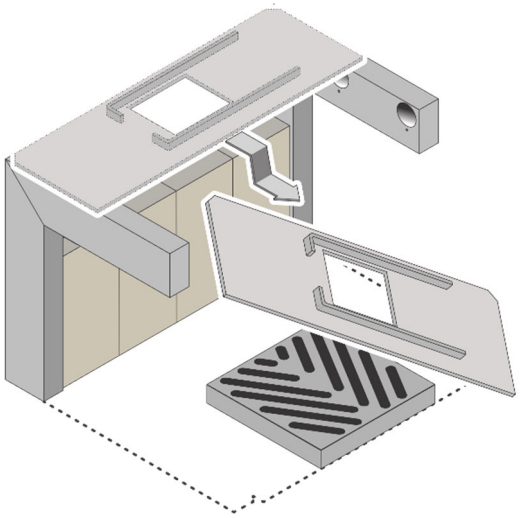
9. Remove the bypass yoke from the damper slide plate. Reach up through the bypass hole and lift the yoke. When the legs of the yoke are free of the slide plate, guide the yoke through the bypass hole and remove it from the stove.



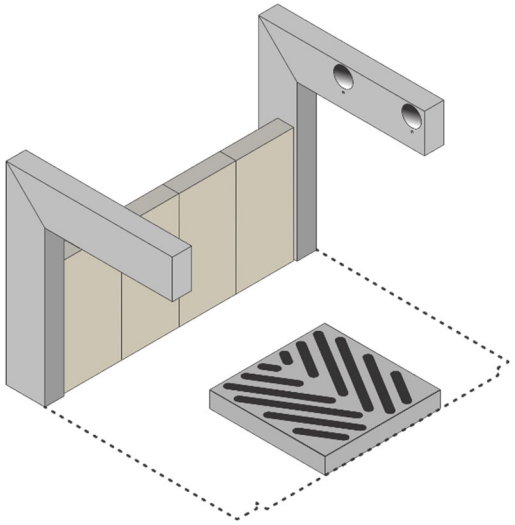
10. Remove the slide plate. Lift the slide plate over the guides on the rear baffle plate and remove it from the firebox.



11. Remove the rear baffle plate. Lift on one side of the plate and allow the other side of the plate to drop below the side air manifold that the plate normally rests on. Rotate the plate and guide it out of the firebox.



12. When all of the baffle components are removed, the inside of the firebox should look like the drawing to the right.



13. To reinstall the baffle components, follow the above steps in reverse.

NOTE: Make sure to use a new gasket when replacing the combustor.

Maintaining Your Appliance

Register your TRAVIS INDUSTRIES, INC. Limited 7-Year Warranty online at **traviswarranty.com.** TRAVIS INDUSTRIES, INC. warrants this appliance (appliance is defined as the equipment manufactured by Travis Industries, Inc.) to be defect-free in materials and workmanship to the original purchaser from the date of purchase as follows:

Check with your dealer in advance for any costs to you when arranging a warranty call.
Mileage or service charges are not covered by this warranty. This charge can vary from store to store.

Years 1 & 2 - COVERAGE: PARTS & LABOR

Firebox Assembly:
Firebox, Baffle Supports, Air Tubes, Air Channels, Convection Chamber

Door Assembly:
Solid Brass or Cast Door, Latch Assembly, Glass Retainers

Plated Finish
Plated Door, Legs, etc.... (See "Conditions & Exclusions" 9).

Catalytic Combustor
Catalytic Combustor (see "Conditions and Exclusions" # 10)

Ceramic Glass
Glass (breakage from thermal shock)

Firebrick and Ceramic Baffle Boards
Breakage from thermal shock

Accessories
Legs, Blower

Re-Installation Allowance
In cases where heater must be removed from home for repairs, a partial cost of re-installation is covered (pre-authorization required)

One-Way Freight Allowance
One-way freight allowance on pre-authorized repair done at the factory is covered.

Air Control Assembly
Slider Plate, Pressure Plate

Exclusions: Paint, Gasketing

Years 3 Through 5 - COVERAGE: PARTS & LABOR

Firebox Assembly:
Firebox, Baffle Supports, Air Tubes, Air Channels, Convection Chamber

Air Control Assembly
Slider Plate, Pressure Plate

Door Assembly:
Solid Brass or Cast Door, Latch Assembly, Glass Retainers

Catalytic Combustor
Catalytic Combustor (see "Conditions and Exclusions" # 10)

One-Way Freight Allowance
One-way freight allowance on pre-authorized repair done at the factory is covered.

Exclusions: Paint, Gasketing, Plated Finish, Accessories (Legs, Panels, Blower), Glass, Firebrick, Re-Installation Allowance

Years 6 & 7 - COVERAGE: PARTS ONLY

Firebox Assembly:
Firebox, Baffle Supports, Air Tubes, Air Channels, Convection Chamber

Door Assembly:
Solid Brass or Cast Door, Latch Assembly, Glass Retainers

Air Control Assembly
Slider Plate, Pressure Plate

Exclusions: Paint, Gasketing, Plated Finish, Accessories (Legs, Blower), Glass, Firebrick, Re-Installation Allowance, One-Way Freight Allowance, Labor, Combustor

CONDITIONS & EXCLUSIONS

1. This new appliance must be installed by a qualified installer. It must be installed, operated, and maintained at all times in accordance with the instructions in the Owner's Manual. Any alteration, willful abuse, accident, neglect, or misuse of the product shall nullify this warranty.
2. This warranty is non-transferable and is made to the ORIGINAL purchaser, provided that the purchase was made through an authorized Travis dealer.
3. Discoloration and some minor expansion, contraction, or movement of certain parts and resulting noise, is normal and not a defect and, therefore, not covered under warranty. Over-firing (operation where the steel may glow red) of this appliance can cause serious damage and will nullify this warranty.
4. The warranty, as outlined within this document, does not apply to the chimney components or other non-Travis accessories used in conjunction with the installation of this product. If in doubt as to the extent of this warranty, contact your authorized Travis retailer before installation.
5. Travis Industries will not be responsible for inadequate performance caused by environmental conditions such as nearby trees, buildings, rooftops, wind, hills, or mountains or negative pressure or other influences from mechanical systems such as furnaces, fans, clothes dryers, etc.
6. This Warranty is void if:
   a. The unit has been operated in atmospheres contaminated by chlorine, fluorine, or other damaging chemicals.
   b. The unit is subject to submersion in water or prolonged periods of dampness or condensation.
   c. Any damage to the unit, combustion chamber, heat exchanger, or other components due to water, or weather damage, which is the result of, but not limited to, improper chimney/venting installation.
7. Exclusions to this 7 Year Warranty include: injury, loss of use, damage, failure to function due to accident, negligence, misuse, improper installation, alteration, or adjustment of the manufacturer's settings of components, lack of proper and regular maintenance, damage incurred while the appliance is in transit, alteration, or act of God.
8. This 7 Year warranty excludes damage caused by normal wear and tear, such as paint discoloration or chipping, worn or torn gaskets, chipped or cracked firebrick, etc. Also excluded is damage to the unit caused by abuse, improper installation, modification of the unit, or the use of fuel other than that for which the unit is configured (use cordwood only).
9. Damage to brass or plated surfaces caused by fingerprints, scratches, melted items, or other external sources left on the surfaces from the use of abrasive cleaners is not covered in this warranty. Damage to the surfaces from over-firing (operation where the steel may glow red) is not covered in this warranty.
10. Damage to the combustor due to mishandling, removal, cleaning, or other handling is not covered. Degradation of the combustor due to burning of anything other than natural cord wood is not covered. Burning of trash, garbage, artificial or paper logs, gift wrappings, coal, lighter fluids, chemical starters, treated or painted wood, driftwood or chemical cleaners will void the combustor warranty. These items contain chemicals that may cause the combustor to become deactivated.
11. TRAVIS INDUSTRIES, INC. is free of liability for any damages caused by the appliance, as well as inconvenience expenses and materials. Incidental or consequential damages are not covered by this warranty. In some states, the exclusion of incidental or consequential damage may not apply.
12. This warranty does not cover any loss or damage incurred by the use or removal of any component or apparatus to or from the Travis appliance without the express written permission of TRAVIS INDUSTRIES, INC. and bearing a TRAVIS INDUSTRIES, INC. label of approval.
13. Any statement or representation of Travis products and their performance contained in Travis advertising, packaging literature, or printed material is not part of this 7-year warranty.
14. This warranty is automatically voided if the appliance's serial number has been removed or altered in any way. If the appliance is used for commercial purposes, it is excluded from this warranty.
15. No dealer, distributor, or similar person has the authority to represent or warrant Travis products beyond the terms contained within this warranty. TRAVIS INDUSTRIES, INC. assumes no liability for such warranties or representations.
16. Travis Industries will not cover the cost of the removal or re-installation of hearths, facing, mantels, venting, or other components.
17. If for any reason any section of this warranty is declared invalid, the balance of the warranty remains in effect and all other clauses shall remain in effect.
18. This 7-year warranty is the only warranty supplied by Travis Industries, Inc., the manufacturer of the appliance. All other warranties, whether express or implied, are hereby expressly disclaimed and the purchaser's recourse is expressly limited to the warranties set forth herein.

IF WARRANTY SERVICE IS NEEDED:

1. If you discover a problem that you believe is covered by this warranty, you MUST REPORT it to your Travis dealer WITHIN 30 DAYS, giving them proof of purchase, the purchase date, and the model name and serial number.
2. Travis Industries has the option of either repairing or replacing the defective component.
3. If your dealer is unable to repair your appliance's defect, he may process a warranty claim through TRAVIS INDUSTRIES, INC., including the name of the dealership where you purchased the appliance, a copy of your receipt showing the date of the appliance's purchase, and the serial number on your appliance. At that time, you may be asked to ship your appliance, freight charges prepaid, to TRAVIS INDUSTRIES, INC. TRAVIS INDUSTRIES, INC., at its option, will repair or replace, free of charge, your appliance if it is found to be defective in material or workmanship within the time frame stated within this 7-year warranty. TRAVIS INDUSTRIES, INC. will return your appliance, freight charges (years 1 to 5) prepaid by TRAVIS INDUSTRIES, INC., to your regional distributor, or dealership.
4. Check with your dealer in advance for any costs to you when arranging a warranty call. Mileage or service charges are not covered by this warranty. This charge can vary from store to store.

Listing Label

Listed by
OMNI-Test Laboratories, Inc.
Report No. 0028WS131E, 0028WS131S

DO NOT REMOVE THIS LABEL

CONTACT LOCAL BUILDING OR FIRE OFFICIALS ABOUT INSTALLATION AND RESTRICTIONS IN YOUR AREA. SUITABLE FOR USE IN CONVENTIONAL RESIDENTIAL INSTALLATIONS, ALCOVES AND MANUFACTURED HOMES (US) OR TRANSPORTABLE BUILDINGS (CAN).

CERTIFIED TO UL STD 1482-2022; CERTIFIED TO CAN/ULC-S627-2023

MODEL:
ENDEAVOR
NexGen-Hybrid
Certified for USA and Canada

SERIAL NO:

PREVENT HOUSE FIRES - Install and use only in accordance with the manufacturer's installation and operating instructions. To be installed as a freestanding room heater with the clearances in the manufacturer's installation instructions. Not to be installed in any factory-built fireplace (US). Not to be installed in any fireplace (CAN). Contact your local building or fire officials about restrictions and installation inspection in your area. Refer to local building codes and manufacturer's instructions for precautions required for passing a chimney through a combustible wall or ceiling. Do not run a chimney connector through a combustible wall or ceiling. Do not connect this unit to a chimney flue serving another appliance. Clearances may be reduced by methods specified in NFPA 211, listed wall shields, pipe shields, or other means approved by local building or fire officials. This wood heater needs periodic inspection and repair for proper operation. Consult owner's manual for further information. It is against federal regulations to operate this wood heater in a manner inconsistent with operating instructions in the owner's manual or if the catalytic element is deactivated or removed. The combustor used in this appliance (part no. 174-01111) is fragile and must be handled carefully. Burning of metal foils, plastic, garbage, sulphur and diesel oil will render the catalyst in the combustor inactive. The performance and durability of the catalytic combustor has not been evaluated as part of the certification. Burn cord wood only.

Do not route power cord under or in front of appliance.

Do not obstruct the space beneath the heaters or combustion air openings.

Replace glass only with 5mm neoceramic or ceramic glass.

Must be installed with legs provided.

Electrical Rating: 115 VAC, 60 Hz., 1.8 Amps

Optional Blower: # 99000144

Made in U.S.A.

U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
Certified to comply with 2020 particulate emission standards using crib wood.
1.2 g/h, ASTM 2515-11, CSA B415.1-10, ASTM 2780-10

DATE OF MANUFACTURE

2023	2024	2025	2026	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

TRAVIS INDUSTRIES
HOUSE OF FIRE

Manufactured by:
TRAVIS INDUSTRIES, INC.
12521 Harbour Reach Drive
Mukilteo, WA 98275
www.travisproducts.com

FREESTANDING INSTALLATION

STANDARD RESIDENTIAL FREESTANDING INSTALLATIONS REQUIRE: 6" diameter, minimum 24 MSG black, with listed UL-103 HT factory-built chimney, suitable for use with solid fuels or masonry chimney. Pedestal or legs are required.

ALCOVE INSTALLATIONS REQUIRE: One of the Listed doublewall connectors listed below.

MANUFACTURED HOME (US), TRANSPORTABLE BUILDING (CAN) AND REDUCED CLEARANCE INSTALLATIONS REQUIRE: One of the Listed doublewall connectors listed below. In addition, manufactured home installations require outside air - use the optional pedestal or outside air boot.

- AMERI-TEC model DCC connector with model HS chimney
- DURA-VENT model DVL connector with DURA-PLUS chimney
- GSW-JAKES EVANS SUPERPIPE 2100
- I.C.C. EXCEL (103-HT) chimney with ULTRABlack connector
- METALFAB model DW connector with TG chimney
- OLIVER MACLEOD PROVENT model PV connector with model 3103 chimney
- SECURITY model DP connector with SECURITY model ASHT or S2100 chimney
- SELKIRK METALBESTOS model DS connector with model SSII chimney
- OLYMPIA VENTIS® with Ventis doublewall black stove pipe

Minimum Clearances To Combustibles And Hearth Requirements:	Singlewall Connector Conventional Residential Installations	Alcove, Manufactured Home and Reduced Clearance Conventional Residential Installations
A.	15 in. / 381 mm	13 in. / 331 mm
B.	17 in. / 432 mm	9 in. / 229 mm
C.	15 in. / 381 mm	6.5 in. / 166 mm
D.	24 in. / 610 mm	21.5 in. / 547 mm
E.	19.75 in. / 502 mm	11.25 in. / 286 mm
F.	24 in. / 610 mm	15 in. / 381 mm
G.	US: 6 in. (153 mm) / CAN: 8 in. (204 mm)	US: 6 in. (153 mm) / CAN: 8 in. (204 mm)
H.	US: 16 in. (407 mm) / CAN: 18 in. (458 mm)	US: 16 in. (407 mm) / CAN: 18 in. (458 mm)

FREESTANDING CLEARANCE DIAGRAM

ALCOVE SPECIFICATIONS

Max. Alcove Depth:	48 in. (1220 mm)
Min. Alcove Height:	See owner's manual
Min. Alcove Width:	See owner's manual

FLOOR PROTECTION DIAGRAM

Floor protection must be a non-combustible material extending beneath the heater and to the front, sides and back as indicated. See Owner's Manual for examples of non-combustible materials that can be used. Do not obstruct space beneath heater.

Optional 400cfm Blower (Part # 99000144)

The rear blower improves heat transfer by pushing heated air through the convection channel. Operating instructions are described in the section "Blower Operation".

Electrical Details

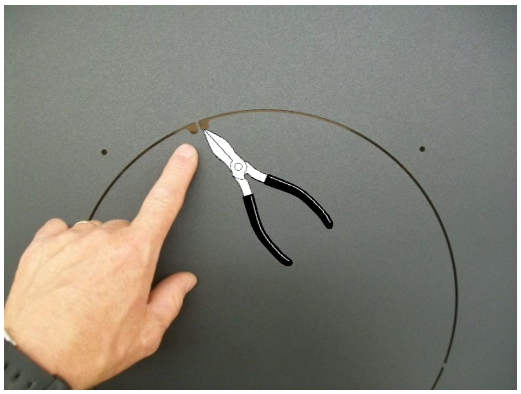
120 VAC, Max 1.5 Amp

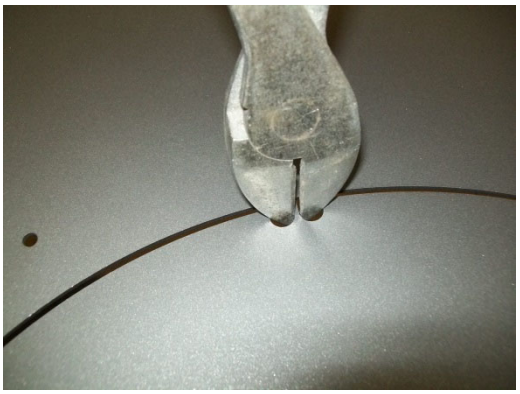
Packing List

- Magnetic Rheostat Assembly
- Convection Blower
- Junction Box Bracket
- Snap Disc Bracket
- Wire Loom
- Hardware Pack:
  - (4) 10-24 X 5/8” Screws
  - (3) #8 X 3/8” Screws
  - (4) #10 Washers
  - (1) 1/2” Loop Clamp
  - (1) Self-drilling screw

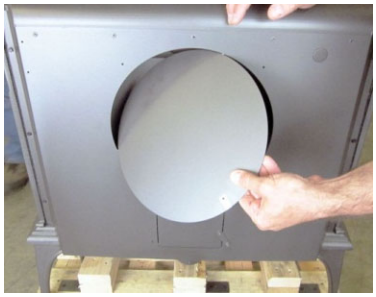
Installation

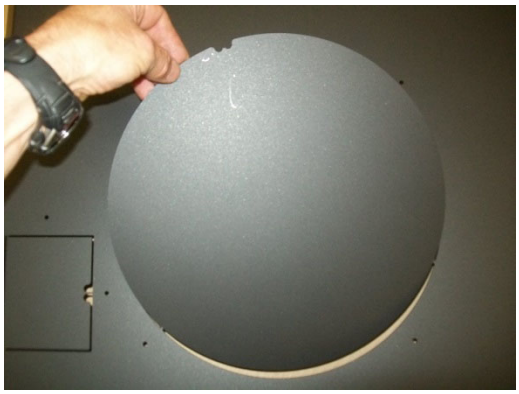
Use wire cutters to remove one of the tabs securing the blower knock-out in place.



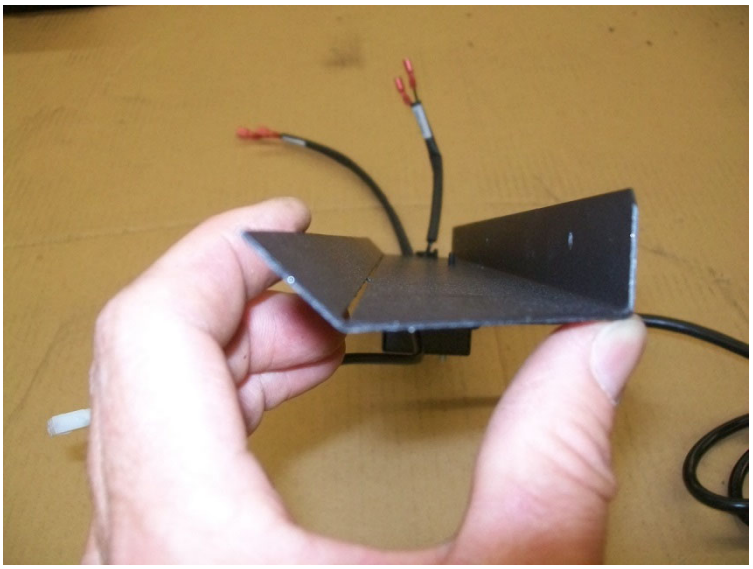


Press on opposite sides of the knockout repeatedly to weaken the remaining tabs holding the knock-out in place. Once loose, remove and discard the knock-out.

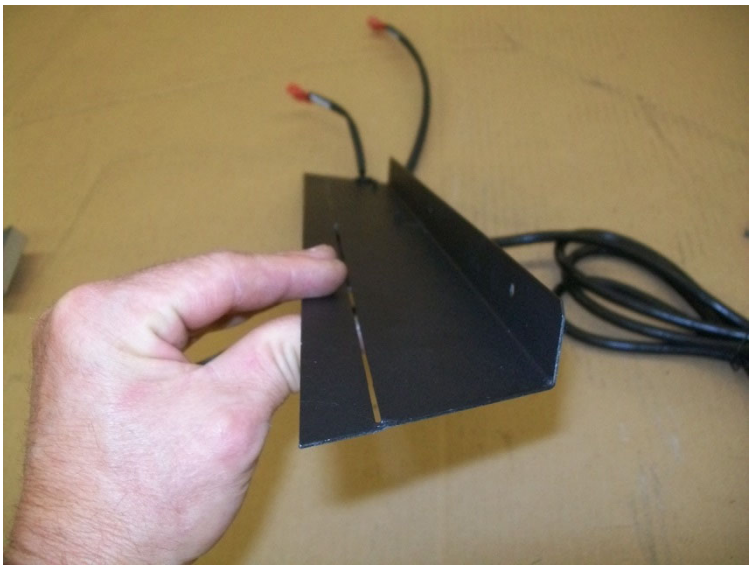




The junction box bracket is shipped in the Cape Cod / Rockport configuration (note the 45° angle). If installing on an Evergreen, Endeavor, or Liberty, bend the 45° angle flat as shown below.



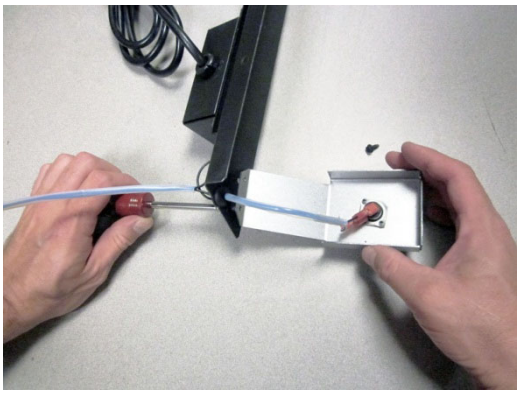
Cape Cod / Rockport Configuration



Evergreen / Endeavor / Liberty Configuration

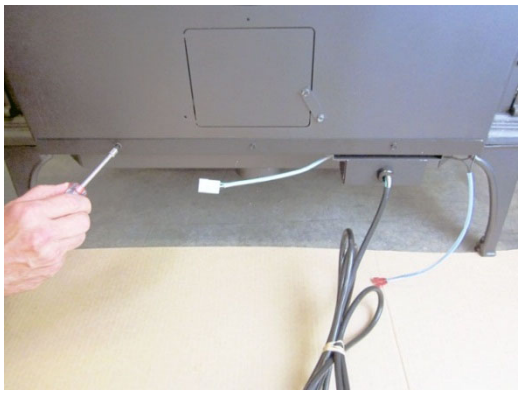
Attach the snap disc bracket to the junction box bracket as shown below. The two #8 x 3/8" screws are shipped pre-threaded into the snap-disk bracket.

Note the location and orientation of the snap-disk bracket. It is located on the power cord end of the junction box bracket and must be attached so the lip of the junction box bracket is positioned as shown in the photo below.

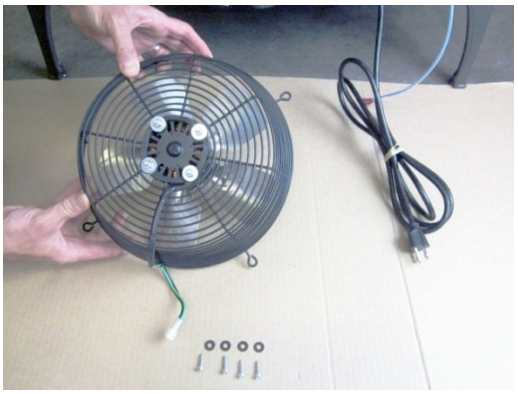


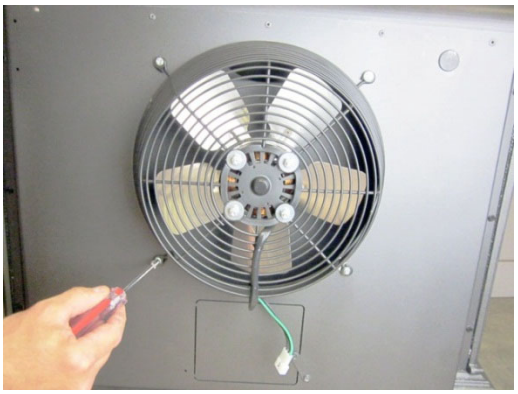
Attach the junction box bracket to the bottom rear of the stove with three #8 X 3/8" screws.

NOTE: Make sure the snap disc contacts the back wall of the stove. If it does not, bend the snap disc bracket to ensure proper contact.

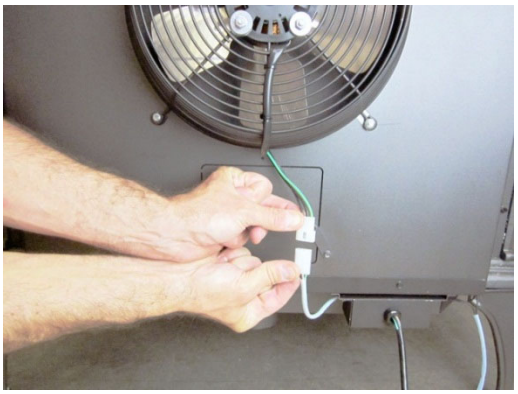


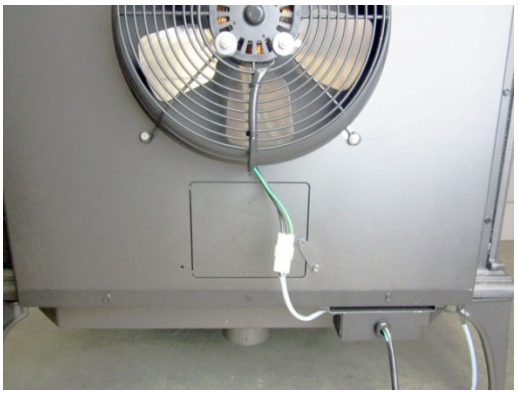
Attach the blower to the rear of the stove with four 10-24 X 5/8” screws and four #10 washers.





Connect the blower wires to the wires from the junction box bracket.

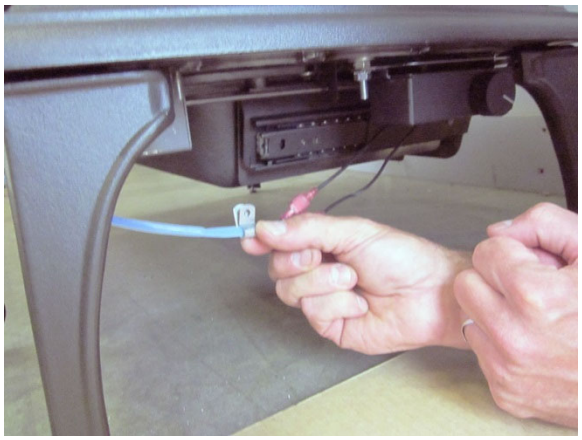




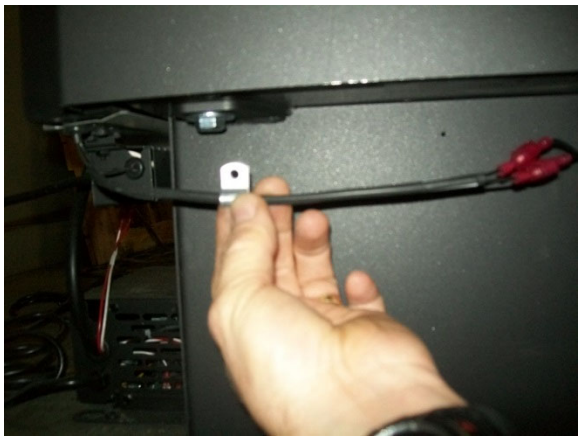
Attach the wire loom over the wires and Molex connection to conceal and protect the wiring.

Attach the Rheostat to the left underside of the stove behind the pedestal mount or front leg and connect the rheostat wires to the wires marked “Rheostat” coming from the junction box bracket.

Place the loop clamp over the rheostat wires.

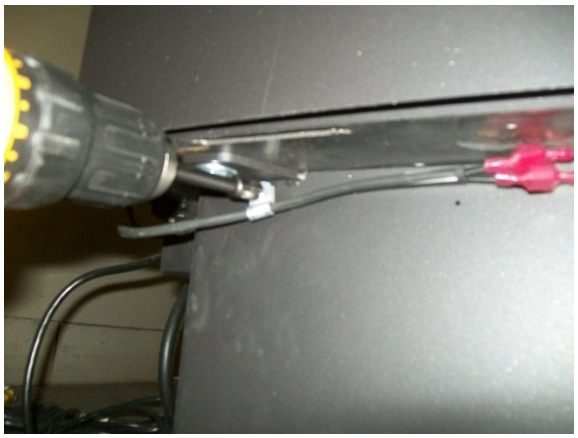


Cape Cod / Rockport



Evergreen / Endeavor / Liberty

Secure the clamp to the bottom of the stove using the self-drilling screw.

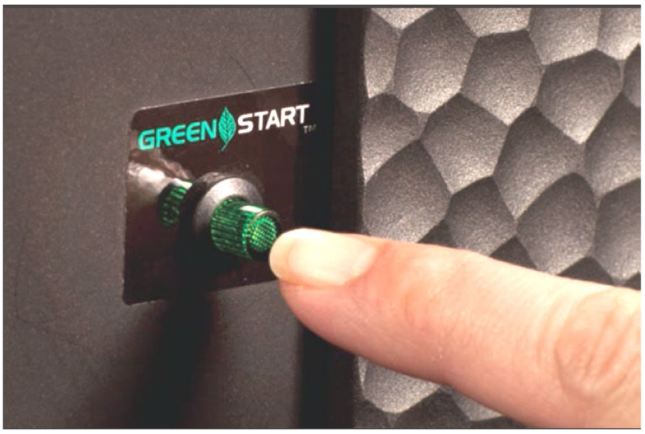


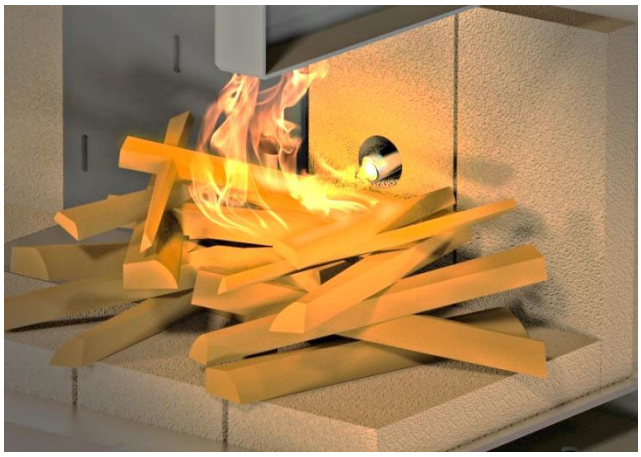
Evergreen / Endeavor / Liberty Wire Clamp Location

Before plugging in the blower, verify all electrical wires and components are intact and do not contact with any hot or moving components.

GreenStart™ Woodstove Igniter (Part # 94400955)

An optional GreenStart™ igniter is available for your stove. This accessory starts your fire with a simple push of the button. Contact your dealer for details.



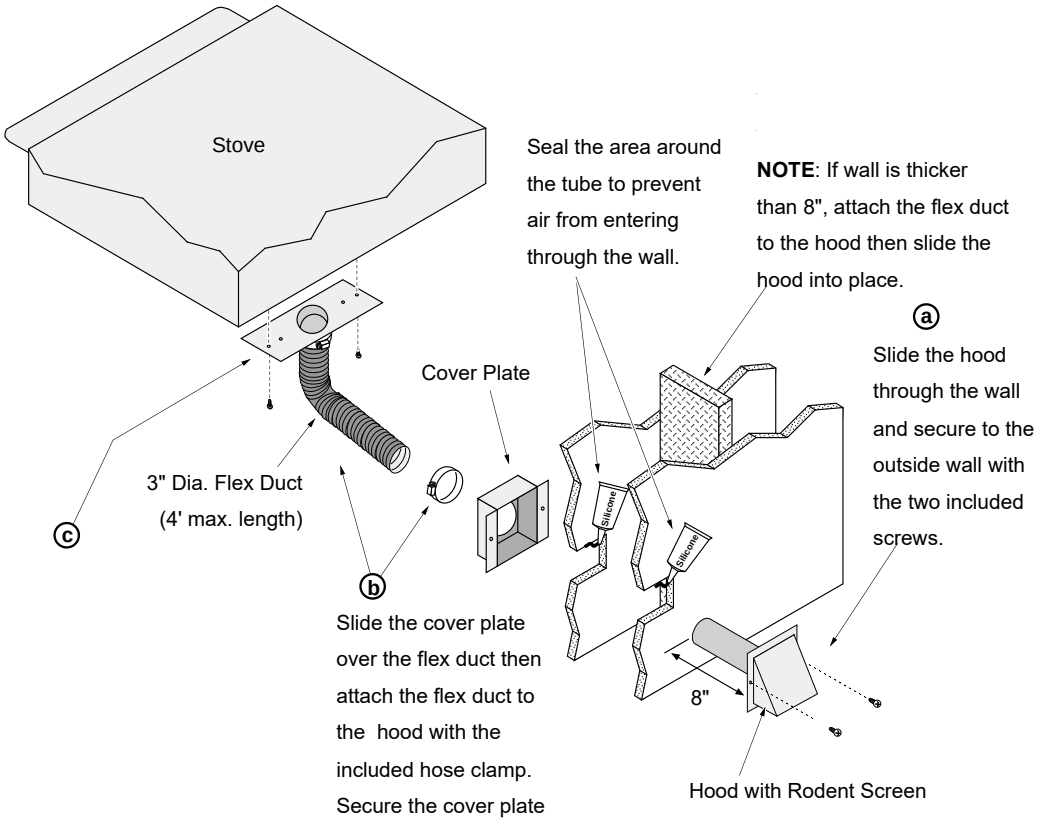


Optional Outside Air Kit (Part # 99200139)

Packing List:

- Outside Air Duct Assembly
- Hood (includes rodent screen)
- Flashing
- 3” Duct (4’ long)
- (2) Hose Clamps
- (2) 1” Wood Screws
- (2) #8 Screws (for securing air duct assembly to stoves with legs).
- (2) 1-1/2” Wood Screws
- (2) Drywall Anchors (for securing the hood and flashing)
- Answer Cover Plate and Gasket

Installation



Slide the cover plate over the flex duct then attach the flex duct to the hood with the included hose clamp. Secure the cover plate to the wall with the included screws (and drywall anchors if needed).

HINT: The flex must be fully stretched and the ends cut square and flatted for it to fit properly. The tube on the hood and air duct may be crimped if necessary.

Endeavor, Liberty, Evergreen, Rockport & Cape Cod

Use the included hose clamp to secure the flex duct to the 3” air inlet collar at the bottom rear of the appliance