

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

PERFORMANCE

Emissions	3.4 gm/hr.
Efficiency	69.3%*
Heat output	
Seasoned Cordwood	72,000 BTU
EPA Test Fuel	34,600 BTU
Heating Capacity	2,000 sq.ft.**
Log Size	18 inches
Weight	390 lbs.

*Oregon DEQ Test results.

May vary due to wood size and moisture content.

**Approximate heating capacity. Figures will vary depending on type of wood, floor plan, heat loss of home, and geographical location. Consult your dealer for details.

INSTALLATION

Consult owners manual for complete installation instructions.

EMISSION CERTIFICATION

Tested by Omni Environmental Services Inc. to EPA Phase II 1990 and DEQ 1988 standards.

SAFETY CERTIFICATION

Tested by Warnock Hersey Professional Services to CSA B366-2M/ULC S627 and UL 1482 standards.

FINISH

The Super 27's metallic black coating gives a cast-iron appearance and is tastefully accented with 24 carat gold plated trim. And with a wide variety of options to choose from, the Super 27 is versatile enough to suit any room setting.

THE SUPER 27'S INTEGRATED COMBUSTION SYSTEM

PRIMARY COMBUSTION ZONE

The primary combustion zone consists of three independent air systems; boost air and combustion air.

1. BOOST AIR

Boost air aids in the fire's initial lighting by providing a direct source of combustion air to the base of the fire.

2. MAIN COMBUSTION AIR

Air introduced through the primary inlet is channelled upwards to the top air manifold. The manifold creates a curtain of air which sweeps downwards to enter the primary combustion zone at the base of the fire.

3. AIR-WASH SYSTEM

The curtain of air created by the top air manifold acts as an air-wash system that prevents residue from coming into contact with the glass door, allowing a clean, clear view of the log fire.

4. SECONDARY COMBUSTION ZONE

Air is fed into the hollow baffle through the rear supply tubes. It passes through the perforations and into the firebox to mix with unburnt gases and create secondary combustion. Air projected through the baffle's front perforations ignites any remaining gases to help reduce the emissions to a mere 3.4 gm/hr.

HEAT EXTRACTION SYSTEM

The integrated combustion system works continuously to extract the maximum amount of energy and transfer it as both radiant and convected heat.

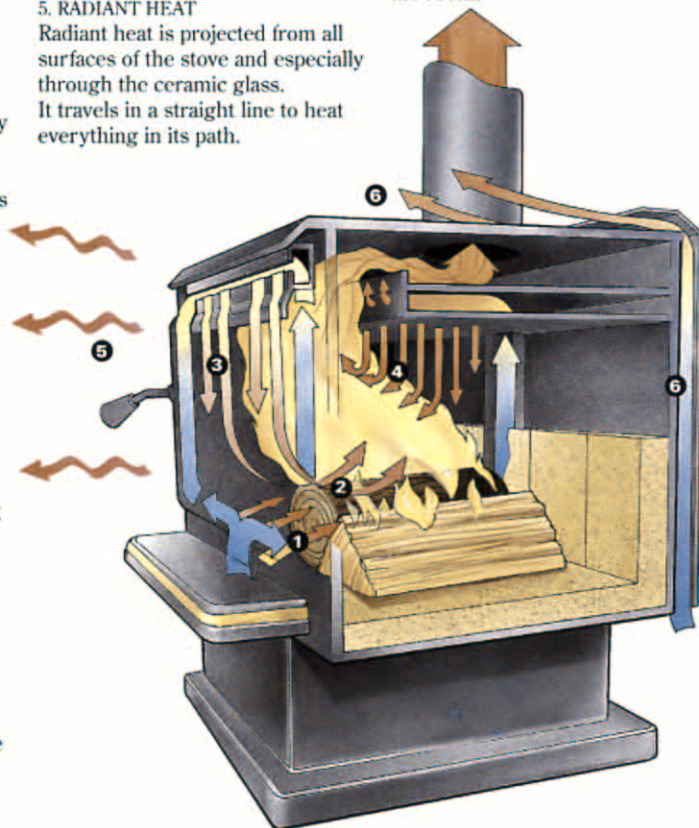
5. RADIANT HEAT

Radiant heat is projected from all surfaces of the stove and especially through the ceramic glass.

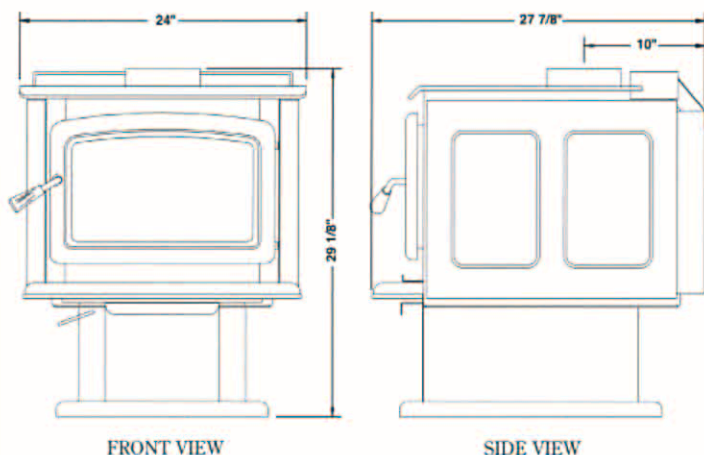
It travels in a straight line to heat everything in its path.

6. CONVECTION HEAT

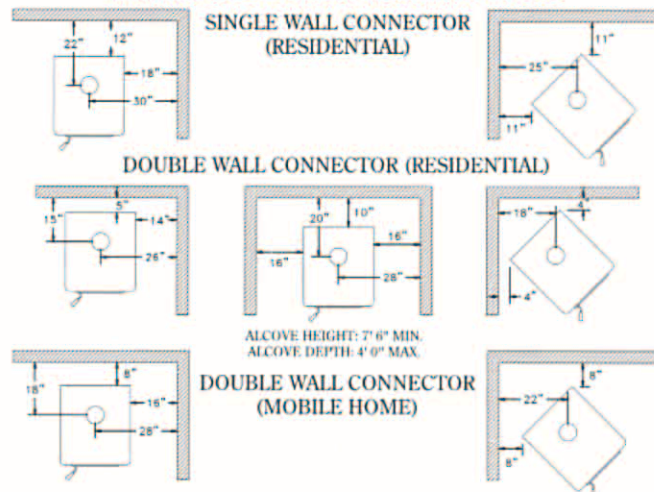
The natural convection cycle occurs when room air enters the space between the firebox and the outer shield. As it travels upwards, it is heated before being projected into the room.



STOVE DIMENSIONS



MINIMUM CLEARANCES TO COMBUSTIBLES



AUTHORIZED DEALER



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