Maintenance

Storage between uses:

- ☐ Turn the control knob to “OFF” position.
- ☐ Disconnect LP source.
- ☐ Store fire pit upright in an area sheltered from direct contact with inclement weather (such as rain, sleet, hail, snow, dust and debris).
- ☐ If desired, cover fire pit to protect exterior surfaces and to help prevent build up in air passages.

NOTE: Wait until fire pit is cool before covering.

Storage during periods of extended inactivity or when transporting:

- ☐ Turn the control knob to “OFF” position.
- ☐ Disconnect LP source and move to a secure, well ventilated location outdoors. DO NOT store in a location that will exceed 125°F.
- ☐ Store fire pit upright in an area sheltered from direct contact with inclement weather (such as rain, sleet, hail, snow, dust and debris).
- ☐ If desired, cover fire pit to protect exterior surfaces and to help prevent build up in air passages.

NOTE: Wait until fire pit is cool before covering.

Care and Cleaning

To enjoy years of outstanding performance from your fire pit, make sure you perform the following maintenance activities on a regular basis:

- ☐ Keep exterior surface clean.
- ☐ Use warm soapy water for cleaning. Never use flammable or corrosive cleaning agents.
- ☐ While washing your unit, be sure to keep the area around the burner dry at all times. If the gas control is exposed to water, do NOT try to use it. It must be replaced.
- ☐ Keep the appliance area free and clean from combustible materials, gasoline or other flammable vapors and liquids.
- ☐ At least once a year, the unit should be inspected for the presence of spiders, spider webs or other insects.
- ☐ Air flow must be unobstructed. Keep controls, burner, and circulating air passageways clean. Signs of possible blockage include:
  - ☐ Gas odor with extreme yellow tipping of flame.
  - ☐ Heater does NOT reach the desired temperature.
  - ☐ Heat glow is excessively uneven.
  - ☐ Heat makes popping noises.
- ☐ Spider and insects can nest in burner or orifices. This dangerous condition can damage heater and render it unsafe for use. Clean burner holes by using a heavy-duty pipe cleaner. Compressed air may help clear away smaller particles.
- ☐ Carbon deposits may create a fire hazard. Clean reflector, thermocouple, and emitter screen with a dry cloth if any carbon deposits develop.
- ☐ The burner is made from stainless steel, but extreme heat and a corrosive environment can cause surface corrosion to occur. This can be removed with a brass wire brush. Inspect the burner at least annually for cracks, insect nests, excessive corrosion or any other damage. If the burner is damaged, it must be replaced with a burner specified by the manufacturer before the appliance is put into operation.