

NOTICE

CAUSES FOR ODOR FROM KEROSENE HEATERS

- (1) For the first time use the heater, it may give off an odor. This is due to a vapor resulting from the initial burning of the protective rustproof coating. This odor will disappear in subsequent use.
- (2) Kerosene must be pure clear in color, # 1 fuel oil is yellow-do not use.
- (3) Never tilt the burner to check the flame when starting or shutting off since this releases excessive kerosene contaminated air.
- (4) Never leave liquid or dust on the base of the heater. This area supplies air to the combustion chamber and will cause abnormal combustion problems.
- (5) Tar buildup on the wick or a damaged wick can cause odor.
- (6) Fill the tank outdoors to avoid spilling kerosene that will cause odor.
- (7) Burner must be seated properly.



10.00
2 # 18.00

Wick for P-E8 - 18.00
4.00
\$ 22.00

Dixie Products,
2102 S Alam Ave Southwest
Roanoke, Virginia 24016

Kerosene Heater

INSTRUCTION MANUAL

Model: **P-E8**

For additional information, Call (800) 327-7247 except State of Georgia
State of Georgia, Call (800) 282-3105
The time for toll free number service is eastern time.

PRINTED IN JAPAN

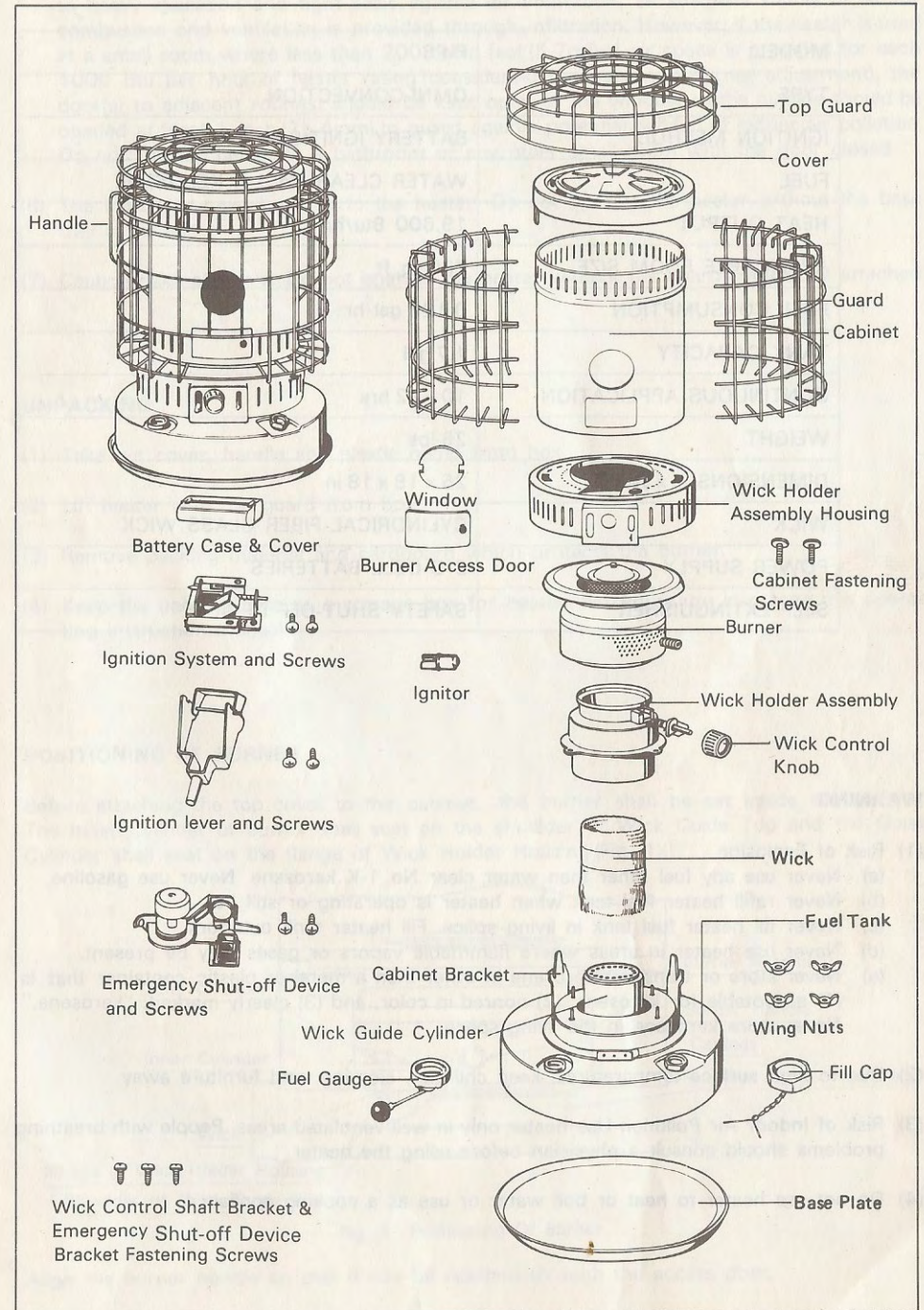
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PARTS LIST



SPECIFICATIONS

MODEL	P-E8
TYPE	OMNI-CONVECTION
IGNITION METHOD	BATTERY IGNITION
FUEL	WATER CLEAR No. 1-K KEROSENE
HEAT OUTPUT	19,600 Btu/hr
APPLICABLE ROOM SIZE	700 sq. ft
FUEL CONSUMPTION	0.126 gal/hr
TANK CAPACITY	1.7 gal
CONTINUOUS APPLICATION	10–12 hrs
WEIGHT	26 lbs
DIMENSIONS H x W x D	25 x 18 x 18 in
WICK	CYLINDRICAL FIBER GLASS WICK
POWER SUPPLY	2 D-CELL BATTERIES
SELF EXTINGUISHER	SAFETY SHUT-OFF DEVICE

WARNING

- (1) Risk of Explosion
 - (a) Never use any fuel other than water clear No. 1-K kerosene. Never use gasoline.
 - (b) Never refill heater fuel tank when heater is operating or still hot.
 - (c) Never fill heater fuel tank in living space. Fill heater tank outdoors.
 - (d) Never use heater in areas where flammable vapors or gases may be present.
 - (e) Never store or transport kerosene in other than a metal or plastic container that is (1) acceptable for kerosene, (2) nonred in color, and (3) clearly marked, "kerosene." Never store kerosene in the living space.
- (2) Due to high surface temperatures, keep children, clothing, and furniture away.
- (3) Risk of Indoor Air Pollution-Use heater only in well-ventilated areas. People with breathing problems should consult a physician before using the heater.
- (4) Do not use heater to heat or boil water or use as a cooking appliance.

- (5) In a house of typical construction, that is, one that is not of unusually tight construction due to heavy insulation and tight seals against air infiltration, an adequate supply of air for combustion and ventilation is provided through infiltration. However, if the heater is used in a small room where less than 200 cubic feet (5.7m³) of air space is provided for each 1000 Btu per hour of heater rating (considering the maximum burner adjustment), the door(s) to adjacent room(s) should be kept open or the window to the outside should be opened at least 1 inch (25.4mm) to guard against potential buildup of indoor air pollution. Do not use the heater in a bathroom or any other small room with the door closed.
- (6) The base tray must be fixed to the heater. Do not operate the heater without the base tray attached.
- (7) Caution-risks of burns. Do not operate the heater without the guard completely attached.

UNPACKING

- (1) Take out cover, handle and plastic pump from box.
- (2) Lift heater with top guard from box.
- (3) Remove packing material and cardboard which protects the burner.
- (4) Keep the packing case as a storage box for heater. For future use also keep this operating instruction manual.

POSITIONING OF BURNER

Before attaching the top cover to the cabinet, the burner shall be set inside the cabinet. The Inner Cylinder of Burner shall seat on the shoulder of Wick Guide Top and the Outer Cylinder shall seat on the flange of Wick Holder Housing (Fig. 1).

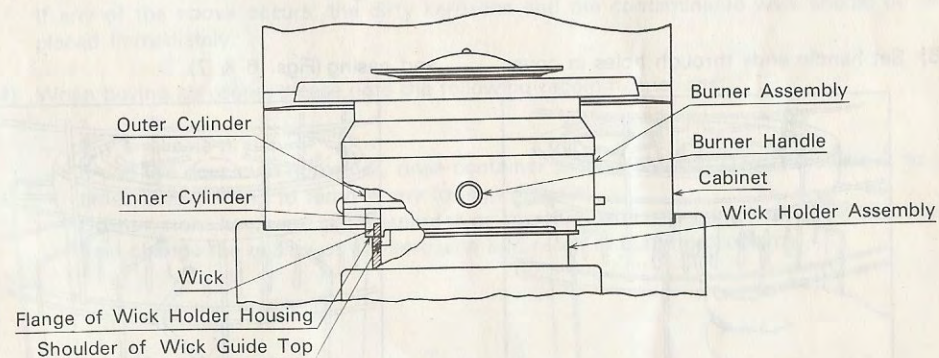


Fig. 1 Positioning Of Burner

Align the burner handle so that it can be reached through the access door.

INSTALLING TOP GUARD

- (1) Set the three bent ends of the top guard into the latches located beneath the cover (Fig. 2).
- (2) Fix the screws to stop the bent ends of guard come off from latch (Fig. 3).

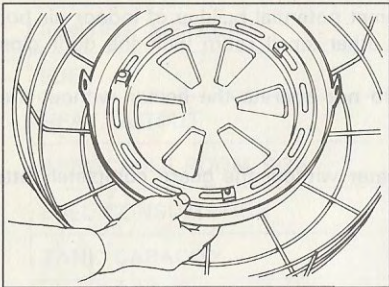


Fig. 2

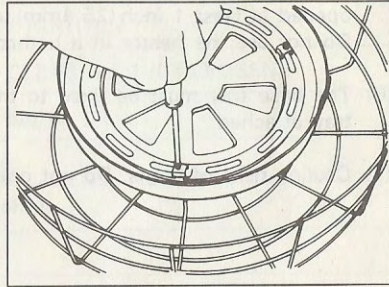


Fig. 3

- (3) Set both handle ends as shown in Fig. 4 (Note: do not set handle ends to holes of casing)
- (4) Put the top guard and cover assembly onto casing. Before assemble the top guard and cover, make sure the burner is set inside cabinet (Fig. 5)

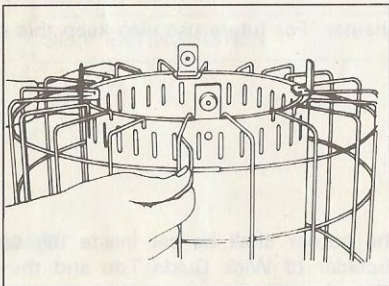


Fig. 4

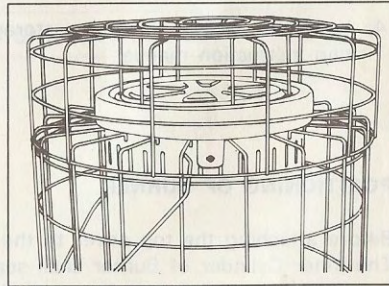


Fig. 5

- (5) Set handle ends through holes in cover and casing (Figs. 6 & 7).

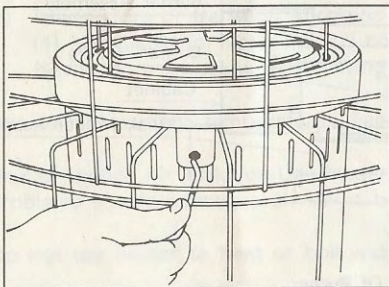


Fig. 6

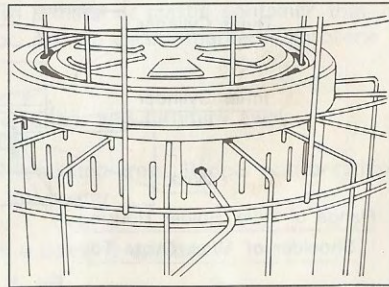


Fig. 7

INSTALLATION OF DRY CELLS

Pull off battery case cover at the back of the heater and insert the batteries into the battery case. Check position of + - mark. Easy insertion will be obtained by inserting the batteries into the spring side first. After inserting the batteries, replace the cover over batteries (Fig. 8) Use 2 D-cell batteries.

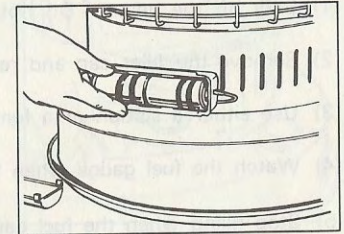


Fig. 8

FUEL

- (1) Never use gasoline.
- (2) Use only water clear No. 1-K kerosene (see the Specification for Kerosene, ASTM D3699-82).
- (3) If kerosene is not clean, or mixed with vegetable oil, animal fat or machine oil, it will cause carbon deposits on the wick and the following troubles may result.

- Flame spread is slow on ignition.
- Fumes may result and irritate the eyes.
- Small flame and low heat output.
- Carbon accumulates and the wick gets hardened, making it difficult to adjust the up and down movement.
- Wick does not drop even when the shut-off lever is pressed and fire does not extinguish.

If any of the above occurs, the dirty kerosene and the contaminated wick should be replaced immediately.

- (4) When buying kerosene, please note the following recommendations:

- Buy a reliable brand.
- If you use your own container, rinse container thoroughly with clean kerosene 2 to 3 times before filling to remove any foreign material.
- Do not store kerosene in transparent or translucent plastic container. Ultra-violet ray may change the quality of the kerosene and result in burning problems.

FUELING

- (1) Shut off the heater. Do not refuel while burning.
- (2) Remove the filler cap and refuel.
- (3) Use either a siphon or a funnel to fill the tank.
- (4) Watch the fuel gauge when fueling.
- (5) Stop filling when the fuel gauge points to "F"- full mark. (Fig.9)
- (6) Tighten the filler cap firmly.
- (7) Wipe off any kerosene overflow.

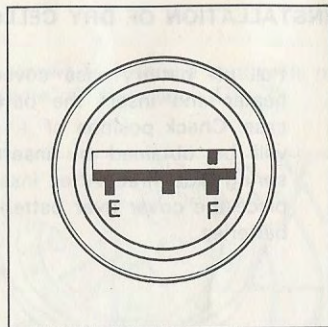


Fig. 9

PREPARATION FOR IGNITION

- (1) Checking of fuel level
The fuel level can be checked by looking at the fuel gauge window.
- (2) Levelling
Make sure the heater is levelled by checking the level attached to heater (Fig.10). Emergency shut-off device will not work if heater is not level.
- (3) Setting of emergency shut-off device. this heater is equipped with emergency shut-off device which is designed to extinguish the heater automatically when the heater is disturbed, shaken or overturned. The weight will activate the emergency shut-off device and immediately extinguish the flame. It is operated by a spring which retracts the wick and snuffs out the flame. You must set this system before lighting by pushing the lever up gently. (Fig.11)

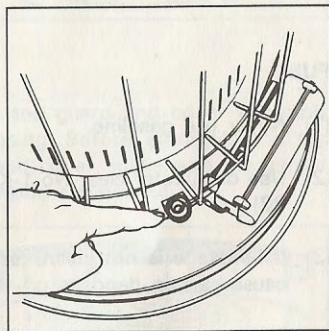


Fig. 10

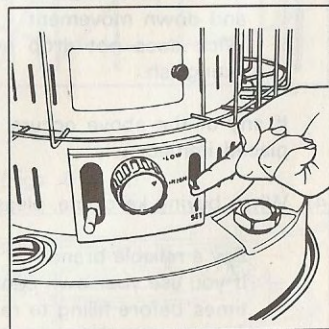


Fig. 11

AUTOMATIC IGNITION

- Do not move or carry the heater when it is burning.
- (1) Wait 30 minutes after initial fueling, to allow wick to become fully saturated before lighting. If wick is not fully saturated when lighted, heater will not burn properly and will cause smoke and odor.
 - (2) Raise the wick to its full height by turning the wick adjustment knob clockwise till it stops (Fig.12). This fully raises the wick
 - (3) Push ignition lever up and hold until wick is lit about 2 – 5 seconds (Fig.13).
 - (4) Open the burner handle access door and use the burner handle to seat the burner for 2 – 3 times to make sure that the burner is properly seated after lighting (Fig.14).
 - Even a slight unseating of the Burner will cause flare-up or smell.
 - (5) When re-ignition is performed immediately after extinguishing, crude fuel can cause an intense smell. Wait 5 minutes for cooling the Burner before re-ignition.

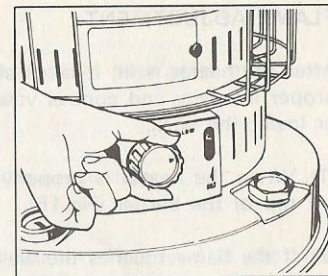


Fig. 12

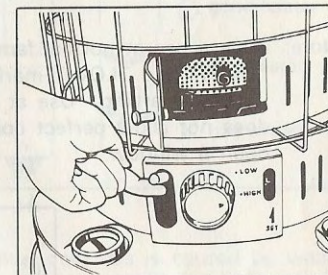


Fig. 13

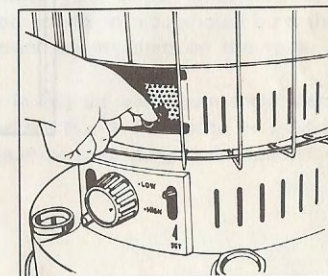


Fig. 14

MANUAL IGNITION

(In case of battery failure)

Lift the wick, open burner access door, tilt the Burner and light the wick with a match.

FLAME ADJUSTMENT

After the heater is lit, it takes about 5 minutes to obtain a stable flame. Adjust the flame to proper intensity and control your heater's output by using the wick adjustment knob to raise or lower the wick.

- (1) When the heater is properly adjusted, the flame will burn about 1/4" to 1/2" over the top of the burner (Fig.15).
- (2) If the flame touches the wall of the heater, the wick is adjusted too high.
- (3) If the flame does not appear at the top of the burner, the wick is adjusted too low. Smoke and soot may result if the heater is operated with the flame too low.

Note: Always use at normal fame. Only manipulate the wick adjustment knob in between the "HIGH" and "LOW" markings for flame adjustment. Do not turn the knob beyond the "LOW" marking. Use at the lower flame will cause carbon deposits on the wick and does not allow perfect combustion. If room be comes too warm, turn heater off or open a window.

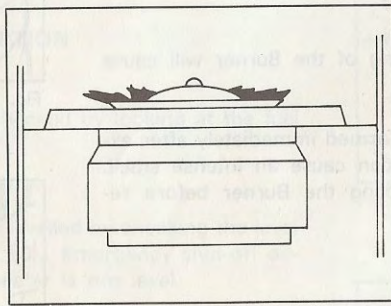


Fig. 15

EXTINGUISHING

To extinguish the heater, either turn wick adjustment knob anti-clockwise till it stop or press shut-off lever. Make sure the flame is extinguished.

ATTENTION:

- Always turn off the heater before going out or going to bed.
- Never abuse emergency shut-off device by kicking or shaking the heater to extinguish flame. Constant abuse will result in damage to the extinguisher.

DAILY CHECK AND MAINTENANCE

Always clean the heater and the area around it. Spilled kerosene in base plate may cause an accident. Lack of maintenance can shorten life of heater.

- (1) Checking of fuel tank
Examine for fuel leakage during refueling. Make sure filler cap is tight.
- (2) Checking of wick and wick guide cylinder
Take off the Burner and examine wick for carbon and also on upper end of the wick holder assembly and the wick guide cylinder. If there are carbon deposits, remove them with a screwdriver after lowering the wick.
- (3) Checking of ignition plug (glow plug)
When the glow plug does not heat or when the heater is difficult to ignite, examine for break-down or deformation of the heater coil (Fig.16) Slight deformation of the heater coil can be corrected by match stick or pencil. In case wire is broken, replace the glow plug with a new one.
- (4) Checking and changing of D-cell batteries.
If the glow plug glows weak in spite of the normal heater coil, this is caused by weak dry cells. Replace the dry cells with new ones.
- (5) Checking and maintenance of wick
The wick used in this heater is made of heat resisting fiber glass which does not burn and should last for a long time. To keep the wick in good condition, you should burn the wick off every other month to remove the carbon deposits accumulated on the wick.

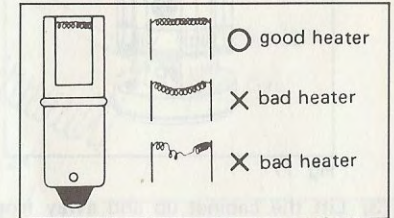


Fig. 16

If carbon accumulates on the wick and causes difficulty in the up and down movement of the wick, or normal fire is difficult to be obtained, and the fire is difficult to be ignited by the dry cell ignition, burn the wick without fuel for cleaning according to the following procedures to remove the carbon.

Procedures for Cleanings the Wick.

- (a) Perform the wick cleaning outdoors without wind.
- (b) To burn the wick clean, operate the heater without fuel.
- (c) When the flame of the Burner becomes weak, raise the wick fully and leave it till the fire is naturally extinguished (in about 1 hour).
- (d) By this wick cleaning method, the carbon is removed and the wick becomes soft. Refuel the tank and wait 30 minutes for the wick to become fully saturated before lighting the heater again.

NOTE: Carbon is gradually accumulated on a wick used over a long period of time and a wick used over 2 - 3 seasons may not be improved even when wick cleaning is performed. Replace such a wick with a new one.

CHANGING PARTS

PROCEDURES OF CHANGING WICK

* Use "Everglow" Brand, Part Numumber SO2-08 replacement wick.

- (1) Remove handle, lift top plate together with top guard and take out the burner from cabinet (Fig. 17).

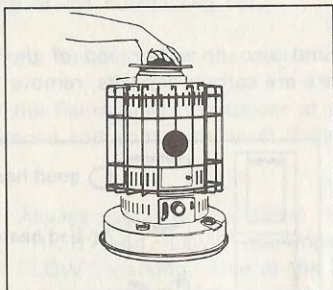


Fig. 17

- (2) Use screwdriver to remove the cabinet screws on each side of the cabinet (Fig. 18).

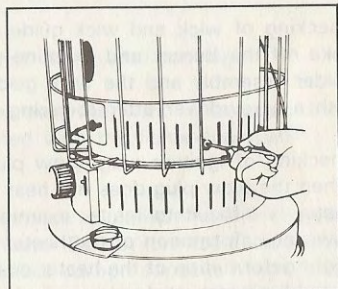


Fig. 18

- (3) Lift the cabinet up and away from the heater (Fig. 19).
(4) Turn the wick adjustment counter clockwise until it stops and then pull it out.

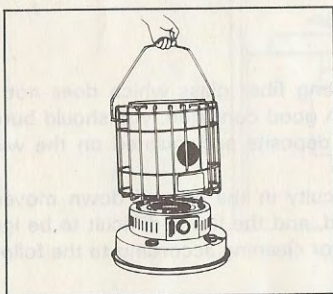


Fig. 19

- (6) Remove the four wing nuts holding the wick holder assembly and the three screws holding the shaft bracket and emergency shut-off device bracket (Fig. 21).

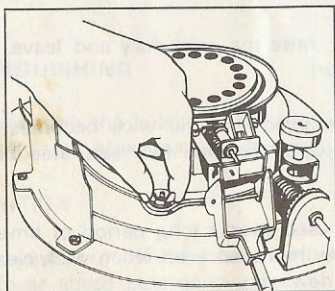


Fig. 21

- (5) Remove the wick holder housing by lifting it from the back and tilting it forward to clear the wick holder assembly (Fig. 20).

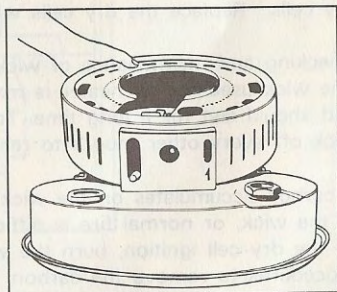


Fig. 20

- (7) Pull off the wick holder assembly from the tank (Fig. 22).

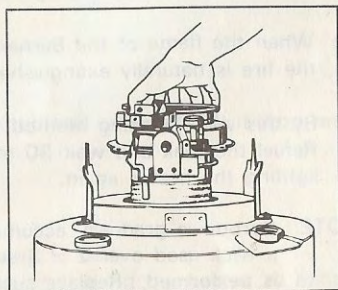


Fig. 22

- (8) Remove the wick from the wick holder (Fig. 23).

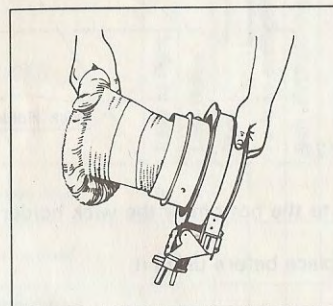


Fig. 23

- (9) The upper part of the wick is made of glass fiber and does not burn. Other portion of the wick is made of cotton. The orange tape is for fixing the wick to the wick holder and the black line marked on the tape is for positioning (Fig. 24).

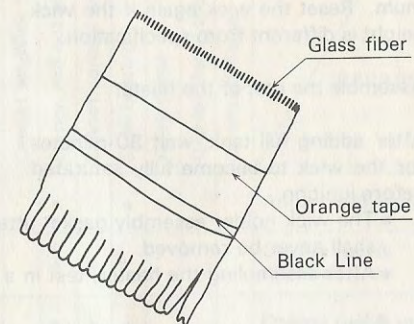


Fig. 24

- (10) Fold the new wick and puts it into the wick holder with the glass fiber portion pointing up. Align the black line marked on the tape with the bottom of the wick holder. Smooth the wick in the holder over the wick holding pawls (Fig. 25).

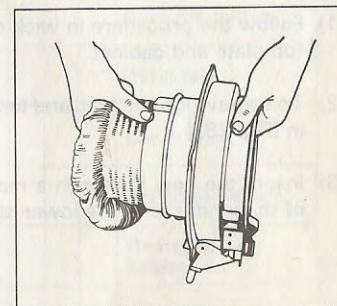


Fig. 25

- (11) Put the wick holder assembly into the wick guide cylinder with the wick control shaft pointing front.

- (12) Insert the flame adjustment knob into the shaft.

- (13) Turn wick up and down to make sure that wick fits in the holder and moves smoothly. If not, repeat wick installation procedure from step (10).

- (14) Tighten each two diagonal wing nuts simultaneously so that the gap for up and down movement of the wick is evenly throughout (fig. 26). After fixing the wing nuts, secure the shut-off device bracket and then the shaft bracket to fuel tank with screws. When securing the shaft bracket, make sure shaft is not stressed or bent and can be turned smoothly. Note: Secure the wing nuts before securing the shaft bracket, otherwise, the shaft will be stressed.

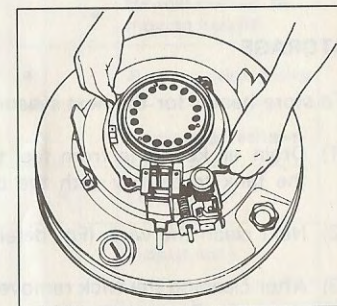


Fig. 26

- (15) Checking of auto shut-off device / Lift the wick, title the pendulum of the shut-off device to activate the shut-off mechanism. If the wick does not drop repeat step (10) to smooth any wrinkles or bulges.

- (16) Rechecking of wick height, Wick height is measured from the horizontal shoulder of the wick guide top to wick (Fig. 27). When the wick is fully raised by turning the shaft, the maximum wick height of the heater is 0.33 inch or 8.5 mm. Reset the wick again if the wick height is different from specification.

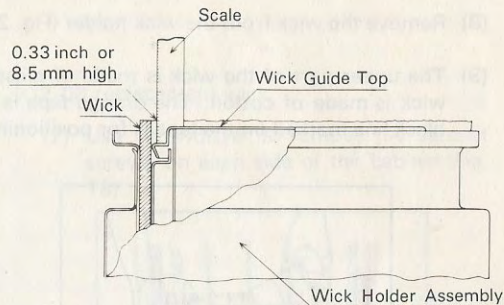


Fig. 27

- (17) Assemble the rest of the heater.

- (18) After adding full tank, wait 30 minutes for the wick to become fully saturated before ignition.

Notes: * The wick holder assembly gasket attached to the bottom of the wick holder housing shall never be removed.

* After assembling the heater, test in a safe place before using it.

PROCEDURES OF CHANGING IGNITION HEATER

- Follow the procedure in wick changing to remove the top plate and cabinet.
- To remove ignitor, hold and turn it to left while pushing in (Fig. 28).
- Insert the new ignitor in a manner so that the guard of the ignitor is at the lower side (Fig. 29).

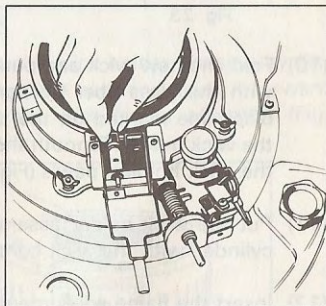


Fig. 28

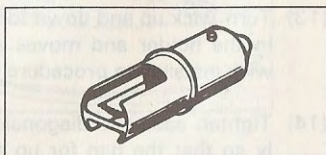


Fig. 29

STORAGE

To store heater for the next season, follow these directions:

- Drain all kerosene from fuel tank and rinse it with fresh kerosene. After draining, allow the tank to air dry with the cap off.
- Next clean the wick. (For details see Daily Check and Maintenance).
- After cleaning the wick remove the cabinet following the exchange procedures of wick steps (1) to (3). Remove the wick holder assembly and dry the inside of the wickcase. Clean carbon off the wick holder assembly and the Burner. Clean dust and stain off the base plate and body.
- After cleaning, assemble as it was before.
- Cover the heater with a polyvinyl bag. Store it in the packing case and keep in a well-ventilated place with low humidity.

TROUBLE SHOOTING GUIDE

PROBLEM	CAUSES												REPAIR	
	Fails to light	Low flame	Soot	Fails to extinguish	Self-extinguisher will not set	Fumes	Uneven flame	Cannot set; Wick too low	Burner will not glow red	Cannot control wick height	Slow heating	Weak flame		Uneven flame; too high or low
Wick too low	*	*							*	*				Adjust wick height
Water in fuel		*				*		*	*	*				Change fuel & dry wick
Contaminated fuel	*	*				*		*	*	*				Change fuel & wick
Carbon on wick								*	*	*				Burn off carbon
Out of fuel		*						*	*					Refill tank
Wick too high			*											Lower wick
Wick control malfunction				*			*							Repair or replace
Wick not fitted correctly									*					Re-fit wick in holder
Fuel spilled						*								Wipe off excess
Burner not seated			*			*							*	Re-seat Burner by moving handle
Water on wick	*	*				*		*	*	*	*			Remove wick & dry
Wire net dented								*						Remove & reshape
Heater not levelled					*		*					*		Level heater
Wick not adjusted	*	*	*	*			*	*	*					Adjust wick
Lack of air			*			*								Ventilate
Wick has not absorbed fuel											*			Wait 30 minutes for fuel to saturate
Wind or draft							*							Remove from draft
Exhaustion of dry cell or broken heater circuit	*													Replace dry cell or heater and repair broken circuit