Dell Point Pellet Stove Manual

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Book Descriptions:

Dell Point Pellet Stove Manual

Will need fly wheel. Fits old Dell Point Pellet Stoves ALLOW 46 WEEKS TO SHIP This part is a direct replacement for original. Few individuals in North America have pelleted coolseason grasses or attempted to burn such pellets in stoves. We tested a few stoves over the winter of 200405, funded by the Cornell Agricultural Experiment Station. Some stoves are capable of burning grass pellets, although the longterm effects are not known. In addition, grass pellets were tested in a pellet boiler courtesy of TARM, USA and in a gasifier courtesy of Community Power Corporation. Optimum feedstock moisture for this process is 15%, moisture is a lubricant for the system. Pelleting generates heat up with pellets reaching 160 degrees F. A cooling process is necessary to minimize condensation. The pelleting process removes about 5%age units of moisture from the material. Pellets were shipped back to NY in 40 lb plastic bags. If you are interested in additional pelleting details please contact VIFAM directly at 514 4264482. Pleasant research farm was remodeled for the demonstration. The room is approximately 1300 sq. ft., with a 15 ft. ceiling. Four pellet stoves at a time were installed in the facility, some stoves were rotated out after testing. Pellets were stored in an uninsulated portion of the building. Most of the ash is blown out of the burn pot into an ash drawer. We set up this stove to demonstrate that burning of high ash pellets in such a stove will not work. Grass pellets most likely will not work in any stove that does not have a specific adaptation to deal with some type of nonwood ash. Pellets are pushed into the combustion bed and burned residue is pushed up over the lip into the ash drawer. This would have the potential to work with high ash materials, and has worked with 4% ash wood residues. After one to two days, a carbon buildup develops on the burn pot surface a short distance from the pellet feed auger.http://www.time.net.pl/userfiles/innovate-tc4-manual.xml

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Sooner or later this buildup stops the flow going up, out and over. This plugs up the stove. This stove could work for grass pellets if the burn surface was cleaned daily. The heat exchanger and air channel under the burn pot and the glass door would need regular cleaning, more often than with wood pellets. The pellet feed system operated flawlessly. The ability of this stove to completely shut down and then start up on its own when heat is required is a nice feature. The bottom one inch of the burn pot contents is periodically cut off and dumped in an ash drawer bottom shown with burn pot removed. This design prevents jamming from pieces of cob and other foreign material in corn grain. With the assistance of Bixby engineers we were able to control the dumping process using computer software. For grass pellets that are 45% ash, the required dumping frequency at a medium pellet feeding rate is approximately every 45 minutes. With the ash dump frequency matched to the pellet feeding rate, the stove burns grass pellets nicely. At a medium pellet feed rate, the ash drawer needs to be dumped every couple of days or so. Since a partially melted ash wafer of 1 inch thickness is cut off the bottom of the mat in the burn pot, there is very little ash material blown around in the stove. This makes it the cleanest stove we tested. The feeding system has been modified recently by Bixby Energy Systems to work more effectively with pellets. The “Sidewinder” burn pot has a mixing auger that connects directly to the pellet feed auger. When pellets are fed the mixing auger is rotated. The mixing auger keeps large clinkers from forming, and if they do form it breaks them up. This process generates fly ash that settles on all flat areas in the burn chamber, most ends up in the ash drawer. Burning grass pellets in this stove will be messier than wood pellets

to clean up. None of this material escapes while the stove is running, but may escape during clean up.http://www.mybyblos.com/userfiles/innovate-ssi-4-manual.xml

It also can be noisy when clinkers are broken up. The noise was bothersome for a while, but it grows on you. We have burned over 1 ton of grass pellets with 4.8% ash content. The pellet feed system operated very well. Different grasses were burned across our range of ash content. The stove appears to be relatively insensitive to fuel ash content. It is likely that grass with ash content exceeding 5.2% would work. It has a mixing auger in the burn pot similar to the Harman corn stove, but the auger runs independently of the pellet feed auger. This stove has a manual startup. The mixing auger grinds up clinkers and keeps the ash loose enough to be blown out of the burn pot. Ash is deposited everywhere in the burn chamber, even stacked up on the glass door, making it the messiest stove to clean up. As with the Harman, however, it does successfully burn grasses, and does not appear to be greatly impacted by fuel ash content. Set on maximum feed rate, it still does not deliver grass pellets at a very fast rate, this would need to be adjusted for grass pellets. Feed rate probably works fine for corn. It also would be useful to be able to speed up the rate of turning for the mixing auger. Ash is deposited on a relatively small portion of the ash drawer surface, so that even when burning corn it is necessary to dump ash every day, to avoid hindering the combustion air flow. Three augers at the bottom of the burn pot remove ash at controlled rates. Like the Bixby stove, pellet feed rate must be synchronized with ash removal. At this time the burning of coolseason grass pellets results in a bridging of the ash mass above the ash removal augers, resulting in burn pot overflow and shutdown. Mixing coolseason grass pellets with wood pellets 5050 does not solve this problem. Dell Point Industries will be addressing this issue with design modifications in the future. TARM USA, Inc.

in Lyme, NH distributes three Baxi models, a 50,000 BTU wood boiler and 85 or 155,000 BTU boilers for wood or corn. The larger boilers have a stirring paddle in the combustion bed. Pellets are fed horizontally and loose ash is blown away and manually removed. These boilers are designed for and work very well with wood pellets. The two larger boilers work OK for corn, but need regular attention. These boilers are not designed to handle high ash fuels such as grasses, but we tried it anyway. Both boilers burned grass pellets OK, but grass burning resulted in the formation of a large clinker every 68 hours, which would have to be manually removed from the burn chamber. Domestic boilers designed to cope with higher residues are being tested with grass pellets in Europe. The feedstock needs to be in some type of densified form, such as pellets or chips. As with all the combustion appliances tested, it is best to have a feedstock below 15% moisture. Gasification is controlled thermal decomposition of organic matter in an oxygen deficient atmosphere, producing combustible gases. The Biomax 15 shown here is a 15 kW system. Softwood chips and commercially available wood pellets were gasified prior to the timothy grass pellet test. About 64 lbs of grass pellets were used for the test. Results are in the Table. Two gas composition readings were taken for timothy pellets and they were variable, but in this test the heating value of producer gases derived from grass was higher than that from wood pellets. The preliminary test produced very positive results. The high ash content of grasses may require an active grate for facilitating ash removal. Larger biopower units Biomax 50 have an active grate. Producer gas composition and engine emissions, particularly NOx, also need to be evaluated under a constant load flow rate. For this test, our timothy pellets were lower in nitrogen content than premium hardwood pellets. Please enable it for a better experience of Jumi.

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These fuels produce less ash than traditional wood logs and are more efficient sources of heat. Requirements for pellet stoves vary by their models and can be found in their instruction manuals. Unfortunately, inspectors may not have access to the instruction manuals. These stoves must also conform to local fire and building code restrictions. InterNACHI Inspectors may want to learn the

following facts, which are generally true of pellet stoves Pellet stoves are engineered so that heat is concentrated in the front, meaning that their surfaces with several exceptions will not get as hot as those on standard woodburning stoves. For this reason, pellet stoves are permitted to be closer to walls and other combustibles than woodburning stoves. DellPoint's "Europa 75" model, for instance, is permitted to be as close as 3 inches from side walls, and 4 inches from rear walls. Some models require as little as 1 inch of clearance from rear walls. Larger models, such as Enviro's "Maxx," require more clearance. Many pellet stoves are equipped with a sticker on the rear that details specific clearance requirements. Pellet stoves are equipped with narrower flues than woodburning stoves. Threeinch diameter pipes made from approved materials are standard. Pellet stoves may vent horizontally or vertically. Vertical ventilation, while generally more expensive and conspicuous than horizontal ventilation, is less likely to result in backdrafting of smoke into the house, in the event of a power outage or component failure. Some manufacturers, such as Enviro, prohibit venting into flues that serve other appliances. Highaltitude locations above 2,500 feet may require special venting options to provide enough combustion air. In summary, inspectors should know that while pellet stoves appear similar to woodstoves, they are quite different.

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Aerogel Geothermal Heating and Cooling Systems Fire Extinguisher Maintenance and Inspection Fireplace Fuel Hearths and Hearth Extensions WoodBurning Stoves More inspection articles like this. For a better experience, please enable JavaScript in your browser before proceeding. It may not display this or other websites correctly. You should upgrade or use an alternative browser. He said he bought it used from a stove shop I think it was their floor model and used it himself for 3 or 4 seasons. It was too hot for his smaller space. He said its in good running shape. Im just curioushas anyone had experience with this model. Do you like it I believe they are out of business or at least arent making pellet stoves anymore, is that a deal breaker. Sound too good to be true. I dont have photos yet or Id post those. Thanks for any advice. We are switching from a busted old wood stove to pellet and looking to save some money if possible. He said he bought it used from a stove shop I think it was their floor model and used it himself for 3 or 4 seasons. It was too hot for his smaller space. He said its in good running shape. Im just curioushas anyone had experience with this model. Do you like it I believe they are out of business or at least arent making pellet stoves anymore, is that a deal breaker. Sound too good to be true. I dont have photos yet or Id post those. Thanks for any advice. We are switching from a busted old wood stove to pellet and looking to save some money if possible.However, it is more of a sports car than a pickup truck. Its a little finicky on the pellet you use, it must be very clean, and youll need to clean and vacuum it out weekly. If you dont mind that plus the issues with parts others have mentioned, this may be right for you. The price doesnt excite me given your potential problems servicing it. I would buy the stove but would not pay what hes asking.By continuing to use this site, you are consenting to our use of cookies.

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