

UK - Installation and operating instructions

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2.0 Technical Data

Installation

- All local regulations, including those referring to national and European Standards as well as the information provided in this assembly and instruction manual need to be complied with when installing the appliance.
- When you install any kind of fireplace or stove, you must inform the local building and housing authorities. In addition you are obliged to have the installation inspected and approved by a local chimney sweep prior to the commissioning
- To ensure best possible functionality and safety for your installation, we advise you to call a professional fitter. Your Jøtul Dealer will be able to recommend a qualified fitter in your area. For information on Jøtul Dealers, please go to www.jotul.com

Safety

Any changed made to the product by the dealer, fitter or user could result in the product and safety functions not functioning as intended. The same applies to the fitting of accessories or extra equipment not supplied by Jøtul AS. This could also be the case if parts that are necessary for the operation and safety of the stove are dismantled or removed.



This stove is produced in accordance with type approval for the product, which also covers the product's Assembly and Instruction Manual. Read and follow the user operating instructions carefully.

The Declaration of Performance (DoP) is available on www.jotul.com

Technical data

Test in compliance with EN 16510		
	Classification of appliance	Type BF
P_{nom}	Nominal heat output	9,0 kW
η_{nom}	Energy efficiency at nominal heat output	77 %
η_s	Seasonal space heating energy efficiency at nominal heat output	67 %
EEI	Energy efficiency index	102
	Energy efficiency class	A
	Fuel	Wood logs *
	Fuel length, maximum	600 mm
	Fuel consumption	2,7 kg/h
	Amount of fuel	2,09 kg
	Amount of fuel, maximum	2,5 kg
CO_{nom}	CO emission at 13% O ₂ at nominal heat output	0,06 %
		803 mg/Nm ³
NO_{xnom}	NO _x emission at 13% O ₂ at nominal heat output	96 mg/Nm ³
OGC_{nom}	OGC emission at 13% O ₂ at nominal heat output	47 mg/Nm ³
PM_{nom}	Dust emission at 13% O ₂ at nominal heat output	11 mg/Nm ³
p_{nom}	Flue draught at nominal heat output	12 Pa
	Recommended sub-pressure in the connecting piece	18-20 Pa
	Required combustion air supply	26,2 m ³ /h
T_{snom}	Flue gas outlet temperature at nominal heat output	358 °C
T class	Chimney designation	T400 G
$\phi_{fg nom}$	Flue gas mass flow at nominal heat output	8,9 g/sec
V_h	Standing air loss	NPD m ³ /h
	Leakage before testing at gauge pressure of 5 Pa (1013 mbar, 27 °C)	5,74 Nm ³ /h
	Leakage before testing at gauge pressure of 10 Pa (1013 mbar, 27 °C)	7,53 Nm ³ /h
	Leakage before testing at gauge pressure of 15 Pa (1013 mbar, 27 °C)	8,75 Nm ³ /h
CON/INT	Continuous operation (CON)/Intermittend operation (INT)	INT**
	Reaction to fire classification	A1
E, f	Power supply voltage, frequency	- V

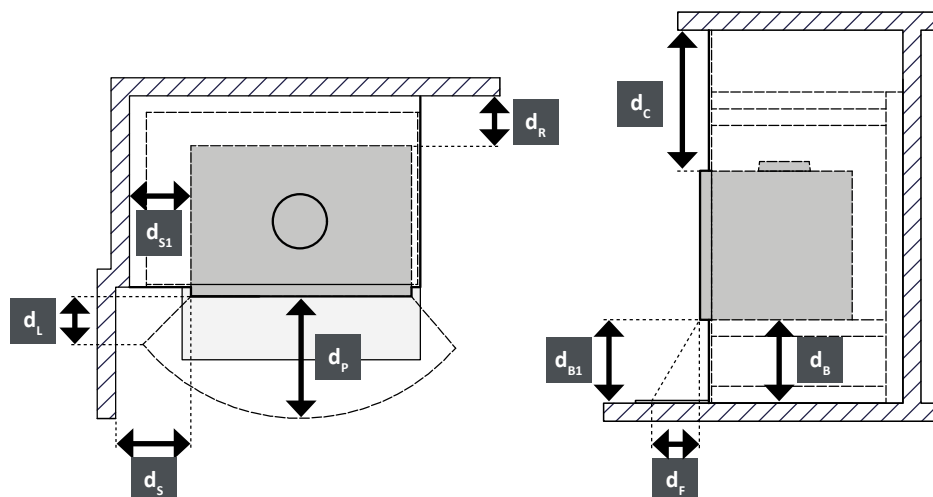
* Use only recommended fuels - designation I.

** Intermittent operation in this context means normal use of a wood-burning stove. In other words, you should let the fire die down until only the embers are left before refueling.

Technical Data

Basic technical data		
Materials	Stainless steel Cast iron Ceramic stone/vermiculite Glass	
Surface treatment	Senotherm	
Smoke outlet	Top/Back	
d_{out}	Diameter of the flue gas outlet	150 mm
	Fresh air connection piece external diameter	80/100 mm
L	Overall dimensions (length)	432 mm
H	Overall dimensions (height)	499 mm
W	Overall dimensions (width)	800 mm
m	Mass (weight)	171 kg
m_{chim}	Maximum load of a chimney the stove may carry	120 kg

Minimum distances to combustable materials			
d_R	Rear	for installation – see manual/installation drawings	mm
d_S	Sides	for installation – see manual/installation drawings	mm
d_C	Ceiling	for installation – see manual/installation drawings	mm
d_P	Front	1000	mm
d_F	Front to the bottom front radiation area	for installation – see manual/installation drawings	mm
d_L	Front to the side front radiation area	for installation – see manual/installation drawings	mm
$d_{B'}$	Distance from the loading door to the floor	for installation – see manual/installation drawings	mm
d_{non}	Minimum distances to non-combustible walls.	-	mm
	Corner	for installation – see manual/installation drawings	mm
	The code for insulated flue pipe	T400-N1-D-Vm-L50050-G100	
	Convection air inlet	min 500	cm ²
	Convection air outlet	min 750	cm ²



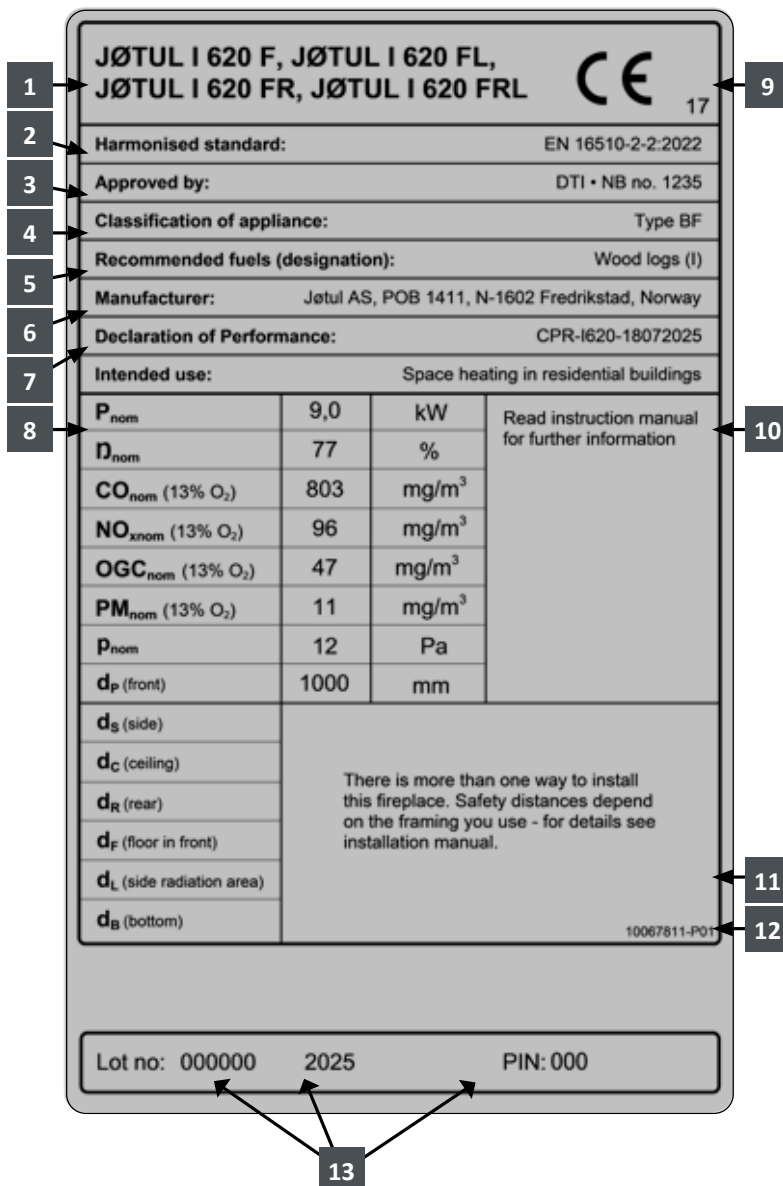
All Jøtul wood-burning stoves are fitted with an approval label that specifies the approval standards and the distance to combustible materials.

The approval label is located at the rear of the stove.

The approval label provides a pin and lot number. These numbers should be quoted when contacting your dealer or Jøtul AS and is required in the event of a complaint.

TYPE PLATE EXPLANATION

1	Type and/or the model number or designation to enable the appliance to be identified
2	Applicable standards
3	Name of test centre/certification number
4	Classification of appliance
5	Recommended fuels
6	Manufacturer's name and address
7	DOP document number
8	Table of values:
	P_{nom} - nominal heat output
	η_{nom} - energy efficiency at nominal heat output
	CO_{nom} - CO emission at 13% O ₂ at nominal heat output
	NO_{xnom} - NO _x emission at 13 % O ₂ at nominal heat output
	OGC_{nom} - OGC emission at 13 % O ₂ at nominal heat output
	PM_{nom} - dust emission at 13 % O ₂ at nominal heat output
	p_{nom} - flue draught at nominal heat output
	Minimum distances to combustible materials:
	d_R - back
	d_S - sides
	d_C - ceiling
	d_P - front
	d_F - front to the bottom front radiation area
	d_L - front to the side front radiation area
	d_B - below the bottom (not regarding feet)
9	CE mark of conformity- The digits indicate the year of issue of the certificate
10	Product specifications and instructions
11	Waste electrical and electronic equipment
12	Type plate number
13	Product registration number



3.0 Safety

NB! To guarantee optimal performance and safety, Jøtul stoves must be fitted by a qualified installer.

Any modifications to the product by the distributor, installer or consumer may result in the product and safety features not functioning as intended. The same applies to the installation of accessories or optional extras not supplied by Jøtul. This may also be the case if parts that are essential to the functioning and safety of the fireplace have been disassembled or removed.

In all these cases, the manufacturer is not responsible or liable for the product and the right to make a complaint becomes null and void.

The Clean Air Act

“The Clean Air Act 1993 and Smoke Control Areas”

Under the Clean Air Act local authorities may declare the whole or part of the district of the authority to be a smoke control area. It is an offence to emit smoke from a chimney of a building, from a furnace or from any fixed boiler if located in a designated smoke control area. It is also an offence to acquire an “unauthorised fuel” for use within a smoke control area unless it is used in an “exempt” appliance (“exempted” from the controls which generally apply in the smoke control area).

In England appliances are exempted by publication on a list by the Secretary of State in accordance with changes made to sections 20 and 21 of the Clean Air Act 1993 by section 15 of the Deregulation Act 2015. Similarly in Scotland appliances are exempted by publication on a list by Scottish Ministers under section 50 of the Regulatory Reform (Scotland) Act 2014.

In Northern Ireland appliances are exempted by publication on a list by the Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs under Section 16 of the Environmental Better regulation Act (Northern Ireland) 2016.

In Wales appliances are exempted by regulations made by Welsh Ministers.

Further information on the requirements of the Clean Air Act can be found here: <https://www.gov.uk/smoke-control-area-rules>

Your local authority is responsible for implementing the Clean Air Act 1993 including designation and supervision of smoke control areas and you can contact them for details of Clean Air Act requirements.

The Jøtul I 620 F, Jøtul I 620 FR, Jøtul I 620 FL and Jøtul I 620 FRL have been recommended as suitable for use in smoke control areas when burning wood logs.

3.1 Fire Prevention Measures

There is a certain element of danger every time you use your fireplace. The following instructions must therefore be followed:

- The minimum safety distances when installing and using the fireplace are given in **fig. 1a** and **fig. 1b**.
- Ensure that furniture and other flammable materials are not too close to the fireplace. Flammable materials should not be placed within 1000 mm of the fireplace.
- Allow the fire to burn out. Never extinguish the flames with water.
- The fireplace becomes hot when lit and may cause burns if touched.

- Only remove ash when the fireplace is cold. Ash can contain hot embers and should therefore be placed in a non-flammable container.
- Ash should be placed outdoors or be emptied in a place where it will not present a potential fire hazard.

In case of chimney fire:

- Close all hatches and vents.
- Keep the firebox door closed.
- Check the loft and cellar for smoke.
- Call the fire service.

Before use after a fire an expert must check the fireplace and the chimney in order to ensure that it is fully functional.

3.2 Glove

Use the protective glove when handling the product when it is hot.

3.3 Floor

Foundations

Ensure that the floor is strong enough for the fireplace. See «**2.0 Technical data**» for weights.

Combustible floor protection

If the fireplace is to be mounted on a combustible floor, cover the floor under and in front of the fireplace with a plate of metal or other non-combustible material. The recommended minimum thickness is 0,9 mm. The minimum distance between the floor and the frame can not be less than 428mm (see **fig. 1f**).

It is recommended that flooring which is not fastened to the foundations – so-called floating flooring – is removed during installation.

Jøtul recommends that any flooring made of combustible material, such as linoleum, carpets, etc. should be removed from under the floor plate.

The plate must be in accordance with national laws and regulations.

Contact your local building authority regarding restrictions and installation requirements.

Requirements for protection of inflammable floors in front of the fireplace

The floor in front of the fireplace must be protected by a sheet of metal or other non-inflammable material. The recommended minimum thickness is 0.9 mm. The floor plate must comply with national laws and regulations. Distance between floor and frame must be a minimum of 428mm (see **fig. 1f**)

Contact your local building authorities regarding restrictions and installation requirements.

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3.4 Wall

Distance to combustible wall protected by insulation (fig. 1)

The Jøtul I 620 Series can be installed inside an open structure/surround, provided that the distance from the wall (both combustible and non-combustible) is at least 700 mm on the sides with glass, and at least 362 mm on the sides without glass. These distances must be observed because of the heat that is transferred onto the ceiling and adjacent walls (Fig. 1 e and f). With this type of installation, the convection holes in the front and sides of the surround can be omitted since there are convection slots in the top.

Note: Do not place a solid plate on the top of the stove. There must be at least 750 cm² of free air space at the top and at least 500 cm² of free opening at the base.

Insulation requirements

When installing the insert in a home-built surround with combustible walls protected by insulating material, the following types and thicknesses of insulation can be used:

- 50 mm Jøtul JGFW-5 fireproof board (specific thermal conductivity = λ value = 0.06 W/mK)
- 50 mm Rockwool Fire Protective Bats (λ value = 0.046 W/mK)
- 150 mm Siporex (λ value = 0.144 W/mK).
- Other materials may be used. The insulation properties must then always be equal to or exceed the thermal resistance* (R) requirements for the 50 mm Jøtul JGFW-5.
- *Thermal resistance (R) is an indication of how well a material insulates with respect to its thickness. Thermal resistance (R) is calculated as the thickness (d) of the material divided by the thermal conductivity of the material. $R = d/\lambda$ value.*

The thermal resistance (R) for the Jøtul JGFW-5 is 0.83 m²*K/W.

Distance to combustible wall protected by firewall (Fig. 1)

Requirements for regulation firewalls

The firewall must be at least 100 mm thick and made of brick, concrete or lightweight concrete. Other materials and structures with satisfactory documentation may also be used.

Contact your local building authorities regarding restrictions and installation requirements.

Distance to non-flammable wall

"Non-flammable wall" here means a non-bearing wall of continuous brickwork/concrete.

Requirements for fireplace surround

Fireplace surrounds must be made of a non-flammable material.

Note that the entire back wall and, if any, side walls within the surround must be covered with insulation/firewalls.

If the cowl is built up to the ceiling and the ceiling is of

flammable material, extra panelling must be installed above the top of the heating chamber and above the cowl's vents in order to prevent the ceiling becoming hot. Use for example: Rock wool, 100 mm thick, on a steel plate (min. 0.9 mm). See fig. 1 e and f. Ensure there is adequate ventilation in the top of the cowl – e.g. a gap under the ceiling.

NB: Remember that it must be possible to sweep and inspect the installation.

3.5 Air supply

Air must flow between the insert and the brickwork, and it is extremely important that there is an unimpeded air supply to the air inlets.

The air inlet dimensions specified in the text are minimum requirements.

Required air vent sizes (for air circulation):

Base: Minimum of 500 cm² free opening.

Top: Minimum of 750 cm² free opening.

Note: See fig. 1 e and f

3.6 Ceiling

The fireplace can be fitted with the top edge of the hot air opening of the surround at least 400 mm below a ceiling of inflammable material. See Fig. 1 e and f. Ensure there is adequate ventilation in the top of the cowl – e.g. a gap under the ceiling.

4.0 Installation

The Jøtul I 620 Series can be installed in a prefabricated surround, brick surround and pre-existing open fireplace (hearth).

If installing in a prefabricated surround, follow the instruction manual for the surround. **NB! The product cannot be placed directly in a corner if the convection air outlet is towards the ceiling (see fig. 1f).**

If building a brick surround, the leg rack (optional, item no. 51052512) must be used. See Fig. 1 e and f.

If placing inside a pre-existing, code-compliant masonry fireplace, it must also satisfy the requirements for the insert surround, regarding installation against combustible materials and air vents. See Fig. 1 c, d, e, and f.

- The stove must be installed in rooms with a good ventilation. A good ventilation is vital for the efficient operation of your stove.
- The appliance shall not be installed with ventilating systems which have pressure below -15 Pa.
- Extractor fans, when operating in the same room or space as the appliance, could cause problems.
- We recommend installing smoke detectors in the home.
- The distances specified in the manual only apply if you comply with the maximum amount of firewood. They only guarantee fire safety.
- There is no guarantee that the present building materials can withstand the temperature in relation to visual changes.
- Check that Building Regulations and any local by laws are followed during installation.

4.1 Installation of Jøtul I 620 Series

In order to install /assemble the product, see the Jøtul I 620 installation manual (art. no. 10051930).

Door hinges

The door is left-hinged as standard but can be changed to right-hinged if required. If so, it should be changed before placing the stove inside the hearth or surround.

An optional kit is required to change the door hinging.

Item no. 50045754. (See the manual, item no. 10045851, which comes with the assembly kit.)

Fresh air supply

The air used for combustion in any well-insulated house needs to be replaced. This is particularly important in houses with mechanical ventilation. Such replacement air can be procured in several ways. The most important thing is to supply the air to the room where the stove is placed. Place the outside wall valve as close to the stove as possible and make sure that it can be closed when the stove is not in use.

For the fresh air supply connection, follow the national and local building regulations.

Important! Ensure that air vents in the room where the fireplace is located are not blocked.

Closed combustion system

Use the stove's closed combustion system if you live in recently built, airtight dwellings. Connect the external combustion air through a ventilation pipe through the wall or the floor.

Air supply

The amount of combustion air for Jøtul's products is approximately 20-40 m³/h. The outside air connection may be fitted directly to the Jøtul I 620 Series through:

- the bottom
- through a flexible supply hose from the outside/chimney (only if the chimney has its own duct for external air) and to the product's outside air connector.

5.0 Daily use

5.1 Control handles

Ignition vent (A)

This vent is used when lighting the fire and to get the fire going well when adding more wood. If continuously using hard wood, such as oak and beech, the ignition vent can be open 20% to 50%. If using soft wood, such as birch and pine, the ignition vent can be closed.

- Setting for normal use: 20% to 25%.

Through air or air vent (B)

The through air is preheated and added to the fire indirectly. The through air also flushes the glass to prevent the formation of soot. Soot may form on the glass if the through air control is set too low. The heat output is determined by the through air.

- Setting for normal use: 60% to 70%.

Clean Burn Technology

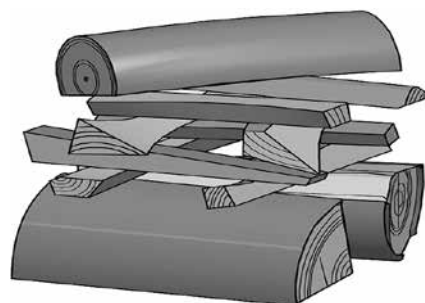
The Jøtul I 620 Series incorporates clean burn technology. The air passes through a specially-designed duct system. This ensures optimal combustion of the gases that are released during the burning process. The pre-heated air passes into the burn chamber through the small holes in the back burn plate of the chamber. The airflow is determined by the combustion rate and cannot therefore be regulated.

5.2 Lighting the fire

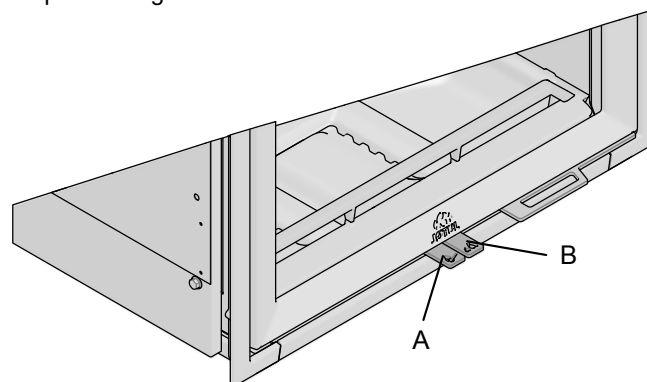
Important!

Please note that if too little wood is used when lighting the fire, or if the pieces of wood are too large, it will not be possible to attain the optimum working temperature in the burn chamber. This can result in poor combustion and may lead to a heavy build-up of soot, or cause the fire to die out when the door is closed.

If the house has a mechanical ventilation system, the pressure inside the house is negative and the fireplace does not have an outside air connection, open a window near to the stove before lighting a fire. Let the window remain open for a minute or two until the fire has begun to burn properly.



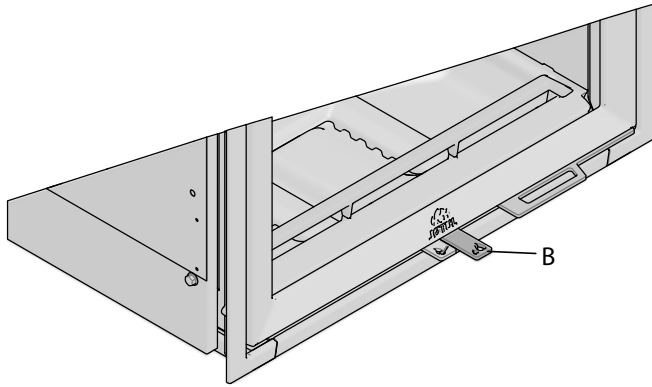
- Place two medium-sized logs on each side at the bottom of the burn chamber. **NB:** In order to avoid a build-up of soot on the glass, it is important not to let the logs touch the glass.
- Place firelighters or bark off the birch wood between the logs. Stack some finely split wood on top in a criss-cross pattern. Light the fire.



- Pull out the ignition vent (A) (the air vent (B) automatically follows).

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5.3 Stoking the fire



To be able to control the heat output, it is important to have a thick layer of embers and a high temperature in the burn chamber. Stoke the fire with more wood when it has burned down to embers. NB: Use a glove or something similar to protect your hand in case the handles are hot.

- Open the door slightly and allow the pressure in the burn chamber to even out for a few seconds before opening the door fully. This prevents smoke and ash from spilling out. Never put on more wood while the fire is burning well.
- Stoke with 2 or 3 logs that together weigh about 2 kg. To ensure optimal combustion, logs must **NOT** be higher than the upper holes in the rear plate.
- Close the door.
- Leave the ignition vent and the air vent open for 2 or 3 minutes until the logs have turned black and are burning well. Then adjust the ignition to 20-25% and air vents to 60% to 70%.
- The conditions for controlling combustion vary depending on the temperature in the burn chamber and the draught in the chimney.
- The door must be closed when the fireplace is not in use.

Important! It is important to get the wood burning quickly and we therefore recommend that you open up the air supply. Burning at too low a temperature and with too little air can in some cases cause gas ignition which may damage the stove.

Refuelling on to a low fire bed: If there is insufficient burning material in the firebed to light a new fuel charge, excessive smoke emission can occur. Refilling must be carried out onto a sufficient quantity of glowing embers and ash that new fuel charge will ignite in a reasonable period. If there are too few embers in the fire bed, add suitable kindling to prevent excessive smoke.

Fuel overloading: The maximum amount of fuel specified in this manual should not be exceeded, overloading can cause excess smoke.

Operating with door left open: Operation with the door open can cause excess smoke. This appliance must not be operated with the appliance door left open except as directed in the instructions.

Dampers left open: Operation with the air controls or appliance dampers can excess smoke. The appliance must not be operated with air controls, appliance dampers or door left open except as directed in the instructions.

5.4 Chimney

The chimney is the engine that drives the fireplace and it's essential to have a good chimney in order for the fireplace to function properly.

The draught in the chimney creates a vacuum in the stove. This vacuum draws the smoke out of the stove and takes in air through the combustion air baffle to fuel the burning process. The combustion air is also used for the airwash system that keeps the window clear of soot.

The draught in the chimney is caused by the difference in temperatures inside and outside the chimney. The greater the temperature difference, the better the draught in the chimney. It is therefore important to allow the chimney to reach operating temperature before adjusting the air vents to restrict combustion in the stove (a brickwork chimney takes longer to reach operating temperature than a steel chimney).

It is particularly important to reach operating temperature as quickly as possible on days on which the draught in the chimney is poor due to unfavourable wind and weather conditions. Make sure the fuel ignites as quickly as possible. Practical tip: Chop the wood into much smaller pieces and use an extra firelighter.

NB: If the stove has not been used for some considerable time, it is important to check the chimney pipe for blockage.

5.5 Chimney and flue pipe

- The fireplace can be connected to a chimney and flue pipe approved for solid fuel fireplaces with flue gas temperatures as specified in “**2.0 Technical Data**”.
- The cross-section of the chimney must be at least that of the flue pipe. Use “**2.0 Technical Data**” to calculate the correct chimney cross-section.
- The fireplace must be connected to a chimney and flue pipe approved for solid fuel fireplaces with flue gas temperatures as specified in «**2.0 Technical Data**».
- Before a hole is made in the chimney, the fireplace should be test-mounted in order to correctly mark the position of the fireplace and the hole in the chimney. See **fig. 1** for minimum dimensions. NB: This does not apply if the stove is installed inside a hearth.
- When using a semi-insulated flue pipe (starter section), the part must at a minimum comply with class T 400-N1-D-Vm-L50050-G100. For installation requirements, see drawing.
- The function of the chimney and the flue pipe in terms of safety distances must be met. The chimney shall be proven according to EN 13384-2:2015+A1:2019 depending on the individual situation on site.
- Several solid fuel stoves can be connected to the same chimney system if the chimney cross section is adequate and the door is self-closing. See installation instructions.
NB: Look into the applicable rules and regulations to find out what is permitted. Even a good chimney can function poorly if it is used incorrectly.

Please note that it is extremely important for connections to have a degree of flexibility. This is to prevent any movement in the installation leading to the formation of cracks.

NB: A correct and airtight connection is extremely important for the function of the product.

Weight must not be transferred from the fireplace structure to the chimney. The fireplace structure must not hinder the chimney's ability to move, and must not be anchored to the chimney.

For recommended chimney draught, see “**2.0 Technical Data**”. If the draught is too strong, a flue pipe damper can be installed and used to reduce the draught.

Warning against overheating

Never overheat the fireplace

The fireplace has been designed and tested for use at a nominal output of 9 kW. This corresponds to a combustion rate of about 2,8 kg of wood per hour.

The maximum amount each time is 3,1 kg per hour (3-4 logs at a time).

Important!

Never have a fire burning with the ignition vent fully open for any length of time. A sure sign of overheating is when parts of the stove glow red. If this happens, reduce the air vent opening immediately.

Seek professional advice if you suspect that the chimney is not drawing properly (too much/too little draught).

Odours when using the fireplace for the first time

When the fireplace is used for the first time, it may emit an irritating gas which may smell slightly. This is because the paint on the outside is drying. The gas is not toxic but you should open some windows to ensure the room is thoroughly ventilated. Let the fire burn with a high draught until all traces of the gas have disappeared and no smoke or odours can be detected.

5.6 Fuel requirements

Wood quality

Chopping and storing wood

You can use any type of wood as firewood. However, harder types such as beech and ash are generally better as they burn more evenly and create less ash. Other wood types, like maple, birch and spruce, also make excellent firewood. Firewood is best if you fell the tree and saw and split the wood before May 1st.

Remember to cut the logs to the size of your stove's combustion chamber. We recommend a diameter of 6 to 10 cm and the length should be about 10 - 20 mm shorter than the combustion chamber, to leave enough space for air to circulate. Logs with a larger diameter than this will need splitting before use. Split wood dries faster.

Sawn and split logs should be stored in a dry place for 1 to 2 years before they are sufficiently dry to use.

It's a good idea to bring logs in to stand at room temperature for a few days before using them.

Moisture

To avoid environmental problems and to ensure optimum burning efficiency, the wood must be completely dry before it is used as firewood:

- The moisture content should not be more than 20%.
- A moisture content of between 15% and 18% yields best results. An easy way to check if wood is dry is to knock two logs together. If the wood is damp, the logs will sound dull when knocked together.
- If the wood used is too damp, most of the heat it produces will be used to evaporate the water. The stove does not heat up and does not heat the room. This is not economical. It also causes soot to build up on the glass, in the burn chamber and in the chimney. Burning damp wood also causes pollution.

Be especially careful never to use the following materials as fuel in your fireplace:

- Household rubbish, plastic bags, etc.
- Painted or impregnated timber (which is extremely toxic).
- Laminated wooden planks.
- Driftwood

These may harm the product and are also pollutants.

NB: Never use petrol, paraffin, methylated spirit or similar liquids to light the fire. You may cause serious injury to yourself and damage to the product.

5.7 Wood consumption

Wood consumption, at nominal heat output: Approx. 2,8 kg/h.

The size of the logs should be:

Kindling (finely split wood):

Length: 20 - 30 cm

Diameter: 6 - 10 cm

Quantity for kindling: 3 logs weighing 0.6-0.8 kg each and 10 to 12 sticks weighing about 1 kg in total.

Stoking the fire:

Wood (split wood):

Length: 20 - 30 cm

Quantity required each time: 2 or 3 logs weighing 0.7 kg each, i.e. 1.5-2.0 kg each time.

Stoking frequency: Approx. 45 minutes

Nominal heat output is achieved when the air vent is open approximately 67,5 % and the ignition vent is open 25%.

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5.8 General notes

PLEASE NOTE! Parts of the wood-burning stove, especially the outer surfaces, become hot during use. Due care should be exercised.

- Wear a glove when handling the stove
- Never empty ashes into a flammable container. Ashes can contain glowing embers long after you finish operating the stove
- Keep the combustion chamber closed except during ignition, refuelling and removal of residue material to prevent fume spillage
- Keep the air intake and output holes free from any accidental blockage while the stove is in use
- When the stove is not in use you can close the dampers to avoid a draught through the stove
- If the stove has not been used for some time, you should check the flue passageways for potential blockages before relighting
- We advise you strongly not to use the stove over night. The stove is not suited for this purpose
- NOTE: Never place flammable material in the radiation zone of the stove!

6.0 Maintenance

6.1 Cleaning the glass

The product is equipped with an air wash for the glass. Air is sucked in through the air vent on the top of the product and down along the inside of the glass.

Good advice! For normal cleaning, moisten a paper towel or a sponge with warm water. Rub it over the glass to remove the soot and clean with clean water. For difficult stains use a glass cleaner (follow the instructions on the bottle). Be careful not to get water on the gaskets, paint or enamel. This could cause damage.

6.2 Ash removal

Only remove ash when the fireplace is cold.
Use a scoop or similar to remove the ash through the door.
Always leave some ash as a protective layer on the bottom of the fireplace.

6.3 Cleaning and soot removal

Soot deposits may build up on the internal surfaces of the fireplace during use. Soot is a good insulator and will therefore reduce the fireplace's heat output. If soot deposits accumulate when using the product, they can easily be removed by using a soot remover.

An annual internal cleaning is necessary to get the best heating effect from your product. It is a good idea to do this when cleaning the chimney and flue pipes.

6.4 Sweeping flue pipes to the chimney

Flue pipes must be swept through the flue pipe sweeping hatch or through the door opening.

6.5 Inspection of the fireplace

Jøtul recommends that you carefully inspect your fireplace yourself after it has been swept/cleaned. Check all visible surfaces for cracks. Also check that all joints are sealed and that the gaskets are in the correct position. Any gaskets showing signs of wear or deformation must be replaced.

Thoroughly clean the gasket grooves, apply ceramic glue (available from your local Jøtul dealer) and press the gasket well into place. The joint will dry quickly.

6.6 Exterior maintenance

Painted products may change colour after several years' usage. The surface should be cleaned and brushed free of any loose particles before new paint is applied.

7.0 Operational problems - troubleshooting

Poor draught

Check the length of the chimney and that it complies with national laws and regulations. (See also «2.0 Technical data»). Make sure that the minimum cross section on the chimney is according to «2.0 Technical data» in the installation manual. Make sure that there is not anything preventing the smoke gasses from escaping: branches, trees, etc.
Upon suspicion of excessive/poor draught in the chimney, seek professional help for measurement and adjustment.

The fire extinguishes after a while

- Make sure that the firewood is sufficiently dry.
- Find out whether there is negative pressure in the house, close mechanical fans and open a window close to the fireplace.
- Check that the air vent is open.
- Check that the flue outlet is not clogged by soot.

Unusual amount of soot accumulates on the glass

Some soot will always stick to the glass, but the quantity depends on:

- Moisture in the fuel.
- The local draught conditions.
- Air vent opening.

Most of the soot will normally burn off when the air vent is opened all the way and a fire is burning briskly in the fireplace. (See «6.1 Cleaning the glass».)

8.0 Optional extras

8.1 Leg Rack

Item no. 51052512

8.2 Sheet metal grid

Sheet metal grid Jøtul I 620 Series
Item no. 50051752

8.3 Outside air connection

Ø 80 mm, art. nr. 51047509
Ø 100 mm, art. no. 51012164

8.4 Door lock, complete, left

For right-hinged door
Item no. 50045754

9.0 Recycling

9.1 Recycling packaging

Your fireplace is delivered with the following packaging:

- A wooden pallet that can be cut up and burned in the fireplace.
- Cardboard packaging that should be taken to a local recycling facility.
- Plastic bags that should be taken to a local recycling facility.

9.2 Recycling the fireplace

The fireplace is made of:

- Metal that should be taken to a local recycling facility.
- Glass that should be disposed of as hazardous waste. The glass in the fireplace must not be placed in a regular source segregation container.
- Vermiculite burn plates that can be disposed of in regular waste containers.

10.0 Guarantee terms

1. Our guarantee covers:

Jøtul AS guarantees that the external cast-iron parts are free from defects in materials or manufacturing at the time of purchase. You may extend the guarantee on the external cast-iron parts to 25 years from the date of delivery by registering the product on jotul.com, and print out the extended guarantee card within three months of purchase. We recommend that the guarantee card be kept together with the receipt. Jøtul AS also guarantees that steel plate parts are free from defects in materials or manufacturing at the time of purchase for a period of 5 years from the date of delivery.

The guarantee applies on the condition that the stove has been installed by a qualified installer in accordance with applicable laws and regulations and Jøtul's installation and operating instructions. Repaired products and replacement items are guaranteed within the original guarantee period.

2. The guarantee does not cover:

- 2.1. Damage to consumables such as burn plates, fire grates, flue baffles, gaskets and similar as these deteriorate over time due to normal wear and tear.
- 2.2. Damage caused as a result of improper maintenance, overheating, use of unsuitable fuel (e.g. of unsuitable fuel are, but not limited to driftwood, impregnated wood, plank offcuts, chipboard) or too moist / wet wood.
- 2.3. Installation of optional extras for the purpose of rectifying local draught conditions, air supply or other circumstances beyond Jøtul's control.
- 2.4. Cases involving alterations / modifications to the fireplace without Jøtul's consent or the use of non-original parts.
- 2.5. Damage caused during storage at a distributor, transport from a distributor or during installation.
- 2.6. Products sold by unauthorized sellers in areas where Jøtul operates a selective distribution system.
- 2.7. Associated cost (e.g. but not limited to, transport, manpower, travel) or indirect damages.

Pellets stoves, glass, stone, concrete, enamel and paint finish (e.g. but not limited to chipping, cracking, bubbling or discolouration and crazing) are applicable to the national legislation governing the sale of consumer goods. This guarantee is valid for purchases made within the territory of the European Economic Area. All guarantee inquiries must be addressed to your local authorized Jøtul dealer within a reasonable amount of time, which shall not be later than 14 days from the date on which the fault or defect first became apparent. See list of importers and dealers on our web site www.jotul.com.

If Jøtul is unable to meet the obligations outlined in the above guarantee terms, Jøtul will offer a replacement product with a similar heating capacity free of charge.

Jøtul reserve the right to decline of any replacement of parts or service in the event that the guarantee is not registered online. This guarantee does not affect any rights under applicable national legislation governing the sale of consumer goods. The national complaint right applies from the purchase date and only in exchange for a receipt / serial number.