

Jøtul I 400

Jøtul I 400
EN 16510
Manual Version P01

NO - Monterings- og bruksanvisning	4
DK - Monterings- og bruksanvisning	15
SE - Monterings- och bruksanvisning	26
FI - Asennus- ja käyttöohje	37
UK - Installation and operating instructions	49
DE - Montage- und Gebrauchsanleitung	60
FR - Manuel d'installation et d'utilisation	72
IT - Manuale di installazione ed uso	84
PL - Instrukcja montażu i obsługi	96
Information to Enable Better Reproduction of Tests:	114



Jøtul I 400 Panorama



Jøtul I 400 Harmony



Manualene må oppbevares under hele produktets levetid. The manuals which are enclosed with the product must be kept throughout the product's entire service life. Les manuels fournis avec le produit doivent être conservés pendant toute la durée de vie du produit. Los manuales suministrados con este producto deben guardarse durante todo el ciclo de vida del producto. I manuali inclusi con il prodotto vanno conservati per l'intera durata di vita del prodotto. De bij de haard meegeleverde handleidingen moeten gedurende de volledige gebruiksduur van de haard bewaard blijven.



Requirements / Exigences / Requisitos / Requisiti / Vereisten / Forderungen	
Supplier / Fabricante / Fornitore / Vereisten / Lieferant:	Jøtul AS
Product models Produits concernés Modelos Modelli Product modellen Varianten der Feuerstelle	JØTUL I 400 Panorama JØTUL I 400 Harmony JØTUL C 400 Panorama JØTUL C 400 Harmony
Energy efficiency class / Classe énergétique / Clase de eficiencia energética / Classe energetica / Energie efficiëncy klasse / Energieeffizienz-Klasse	A
Direct heat output / Puissance réelle de sortie / Potencia calorífica emitida / Emissione di calore diretta / Directe warmte afgifte / Nennwärmeleistung	6,0 kW
Energy efficiency index / Index de rendement énergétique / Índice de eficiencia energética / Indice di efficienza energetica / Energie efficiëncy index / Energieeffizienz-Index	103
Efficiency at nominal heat output / Rendement à puissance nominale / Eficiencia al rendimiento nominal / Efficienza alla potenza nominale / Efficiency bij nominale warmte afgifte / Wirkungsgrad bei Nennheizleistung	78%
- Any specific precautions that shall be taken when the local space heater is assembled installed or maintained. - Toutes les précautions spécifiques doivent être prises lors de l'assemblage, l'installation ou l'entretien de l'appareil. - Cualquier precaución específica que deba tenerse en cuenta durante el montaje, instalación o mantenimiento del equipo de calefacción - Precauzioni specifiche da prendere quando il riscaldatore viene assemblato, installato o mantenuto in uno spazio. - Eventuele specifieke voorzorgsmaatregelen die	- Fire safety precautions such as safety distances when installing, national standards, local codes and regulations. See the Instructions manual. - Les précautions d'incendie telles que les distances de sécurité lors de l'installation, le suivi des normes, les codes locaux et les réglementations nationales. Veuillez lire le manuel d'installation. - Precauciones frente a incendios como distancia de seguridad en la instalación, estándares nacionales, códigos locales y reglamentos. Lea el manual de instalación. - Precauzioni per la sicurezza antincendio come le distanze di sicurezza durante l'installazione, le normative nazionali e locali. Leggere il manuale.

UK - Installation and operating instructions

Table of contents

2.0 Technical Data.....	49
3.0 Safety.....	53
4.0 Installation.....	55
5.0 Daily use.....	56
6.0 Maintenance.....	58
7.0 Servicing.....	58
8.0 Operational problems - troubleshooting.....	58
9.0 Optional extras.....	59
10.0 Recycling.....	59
11.0 Guarantee terms.....	59

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	6,0 kW
η_{nom}	Energy efficiency at nominal heat output	78 %
η_s	Seasonal space heating energy efficiency at nominal heat output	68 %
EEI	Energy efficiency index	103
	Energy efficiency class	A
	Fuel	Wood logs *
	Fuel length, maximum	400 mm
	Fuel consumption	1,9 kg/h
	Amount of fuel	1,6 kg
	Amount of fuel, maximum	2 kg
CO_{nom}	CO emission at 13% O ₂ at nominal heat output	0,07 %
		864 mg/Nm ³
NO_{xnom}	NO _x emission at 13% O ₂ at nominal heat output	85 mg/Nm ³
OGC_{nom}	OGC emission at 13% O ₂ at nominal heat output	48 mg/Nm ³
PM_{nom}	Dust emission at 13% O ₂ at nominal heat output	26 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	19,9 m ³ /h
T_{snom}	Flue gas outlet temperature at nominal heat output	312 °C
T class	Chimney designation	T400 G
$\phi_{fg nom}$	Flue gas mass flow at nominal heat output	7,0 g/sec
V_h	Standing air loss	NPD m ³ /h
	Leakage before testing at gauge pressure of 5 Pa (1013 mbar, 27 °C)	2,12 Nm ³ /h
	Leakage before testing at gauge pressure of 10 Pa (1013 mbar, 27 °C)	3,88 Nm ³ /h
	Leakage before testing at gauge pressure of 15 Pa (1013 mbar, 27 °C)	5,29 Nm ³ /h
CON/INT	Continuous operation (CON)/Intermittend operation (INT)	INT**
	Reaction to fire classification	A1
E, f	Power supply voltage, frequency	- V

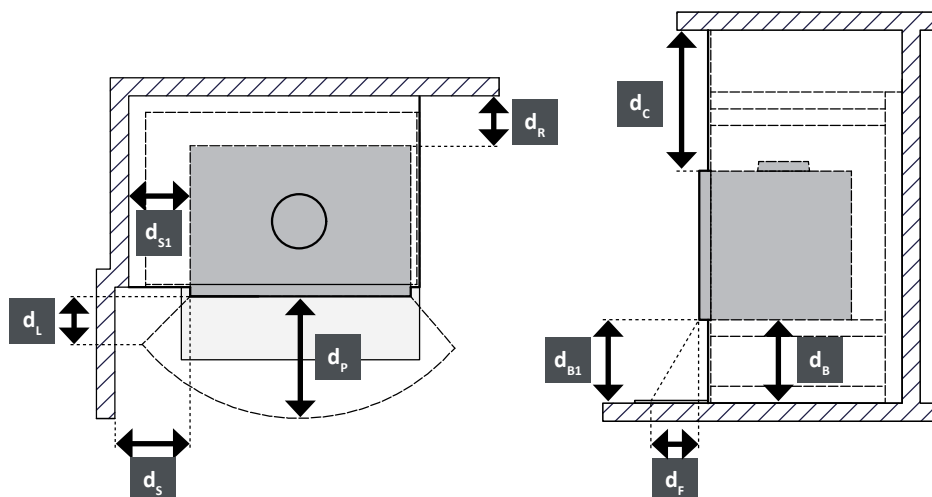
* Use only recommended fuels - designation I.

** 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	
d_{out}	Diameter of the flue gas outlet	150 mm
	Fresh air connection piece external diameter	100 mm
L	Overall dimensions (length)	516 mm
H	Overall dimensions (height)	492 mm
W	Overall dimensions (width)	640 mm
m	Mass (weight)	125 kg
m_{chim}	Maximum load of a chimney the stove may carry	120 kg

Minimum distances to combustible 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	1050	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



Approval Label

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.

Approval Label

1 JØTUL I 400 Panorama, JØTUL I 400 Harmony, JØTUL C 400 Panorama, JØTUL C 400 Harmony

2 Harmonised standard: EN 16510-2-2:2022

3 Approved by: DTI • NB no. 1235

4 Classification of appliance: Type BF

5 Recommended fuels (designation): Wood logs (I)

6 Manufacturer: Jøtul AS, POB 1411, N-1602 Fredrikstad, Norway

7 Declaration of Performance: CPR-1400-28102025

8 Intended use: Space heating in residential buildings

9 P_{nom}	6,0	kW	Read instruction manual for further information
η_{nom}	78	%	
CO_{nom} (13% O_2)	864	mg/m ³	
NO_{xnom} (13% O_2)	85	mg/m ³	
OGC_{nom} (13% O_2)	48	mg/m ³	
PM_{nom} (13% O_2)	26	mg/m ³	
P_{nom}	12	Pa	
d_P (front)	1050	mm	

10

d_S (side)	There is more than one way to install this fireplace. Safety distances depend on the framing you use - for details see installation manual.
d_C (ceiling)	
d_R (rear)	
d_F (floor in front)	
d_L (side radiation area)	
d_B (bottom)	

11

12 10067814-P00

13 Lot no: 000000 2025 PIN: 000

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.

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. 1**.
- Ensure that furniture and other flammable materials are not too close to the fireplace. Flammable materials should not be placed within 1100 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, and it must cover the whole floor area inside the frame.

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.

For Jøtul I 400 Panorama and Jøtul I 400 Harmony, the distance must be minimum 265mm.

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.

Contact your local building authorities regarding restrictions and installation requirements.

3.4 Wall

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

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.*

Requirements for regulation firewalls

The firewall must be at least 100 mm thick and made of brick. Other heat-resistant materials and structures with satisfactory documentation may also be used.

Contact your local building authorities regarding restrictions and installation requirements.

Distance to non-inflammable wall (fig. 1)

“Non-inflammable wall” here means a non-bearing wall of continuous brickwork/concrete.

ENGLISH

Requirements for fireplace surround

Fireplace surrounds must be made of a non-inflammable 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 inflammable material, adequate ventilation must be installed in the top of the cowl. E.g. 5 cm² (fig. 2)

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

3.5 Air supply (fig. 2)

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

This is to prevent heat buildup inside the frame, and adequate heat distribution to the surroundings.

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.

3.7 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.

3.8 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.
- Several solid-fuel-fired fireplaces may be connected to the same flue, provided the chimney cross-section is sufficient (Applies only to Panorama, see Cat. no. 361014)
- Connection to the chimney must be performed in accordance with the installation instructions of the chimney supplier.
- 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.
- Make sure the flue pipe rises all the way up to the chimney.
- 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.

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, action must be taken, e.g. install and operate a flue pipe damper in order to reduce the draught.

4.0 Installation

4.1 Before installation

Check that the fireplace insert is undamaged before installation begins. All packaging can be recycled.

1. The standard product comes in a single package.
 2. Once the product has been unpacked, take the box containing the smoke bell, log retainer, gasket and bag of screws out of the burn chamber. Then remove the air duct (fig. 4 D), baffle (fig. 5 B), exhaust deflector (fig. 5 A), side burn plates and rear burn plate (fig. 4 E).
- 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.

Installation

The product is heavy! Make sure the product does not topple over.

Ensure you have help when positioning and installing it.

1. Remove the heat shields by unscrewing the two screws, M8x20 mm, on either side (fig. 3 A) of the burn chamber.
2. Lay the product carefully down on its back. You can put the cardboard packaging on the floor to protect it from scratches, etc.
3. Remove the screws, M8x20 mm, holding the two side legs to the burn chamber. (fig. 6 A).
4. Adjust the length of the side legs by fixing the bolt in the upper leg aperture as shown in the illustration (fig. 7 A).
5. Lay the product carefully over on its side and adjust the rear leg in the same way as for the side legs (fig. 8).
6. Screw the foot screws (fig. 9 A) into the legs.
7. Mount the heat shield (fig. 10 A) to the underside of the burn chamber using the accompanying screws and sleeves (fig. 10 B).
8. Stand the product up carefully. **Important!** Adjust the foot screws slightly to level the product.
9. Replace the exhaust deflector (fig. 5 A), baffle (fig. 5 B), side burn plates and rear burn plate (fig. 4 E), air duct (fig. 4 D) and log retainer (fig. 4 C).
10. Replace the heat shield on the burn chamber using the same screws (fig. 3 A) they were fastened with before.
11. Unscrew the upper heat shield at the rear (fig. 18 A). For connection to a vertical chimney, lift the heat shield and fasten as shown in fig. 18 A. If flue bend is used for connection to the side of the chimney, the upper heat shield must be turned upside down and screwed firmly in position using the same screws it was fastened with before (fig. 19 A).

Installation of the smoke bell and flue pipe (fig. 12)

- The smoke bell can be installed from outside or inside as required.
- The flue pipe can be installed in 2 different ways; horizontally to the side (fig. 20-1 A), or vertically for top outlet (fig. 18 A).

Option 1 – installed from outside (fig. 12 A):

1. Install the accompanying gasket on the underside of the edge of the smoke bell in the gasket channel (fig. 12 A-2).
2. Install the smoke bell from outside by fixing it in place using the four accompanying M8x20 mm screws (fig. 12 A-1).
3. Then rotate the smoke bell to the desired position (fig. 17). Tighten the screws.
4. Then install the flue pipe in the product's smoke bell. Use gasket rope between the smoke bell and the flue pipe.

Option 2 – installed from inside (fig. 12 B):

1. First screw in halfway and diagonally 2 screws with washers (fig. 13 A). Install the accompanying gasket on the top side of the edge of the smoke bell in the gasket channel (fig. 12 B-1).
2. Move the smoke bell up inside the burn chamber so the smoke bell notch is against the screws with washers (fig. 14 A).
3. Turn the smoke bell slightly so that it is resting on the screws with washers (fig. 15 A).
4. Then screw in the two other screws (fig. 16 A) and then screw all the screws almost all the way in.
5. Rotate the smoke bell to the desired position (fig. 17). Tighten the screws.
6. Then install the flue pipe in the product's smoke bell. Use gasket rope between the smoke bell and the flue pipe.

Option 3 – using a low smoke bell

1. If there is not enough space for a normal smoke bell, a low smoke bell can be used. For installation, follow the steps as mentioned above.

ENGLISH

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 0-55%. If using soft wood, such as birch and pine, the ignition vent can be closed.

- Setting for normal use: 55%.

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.

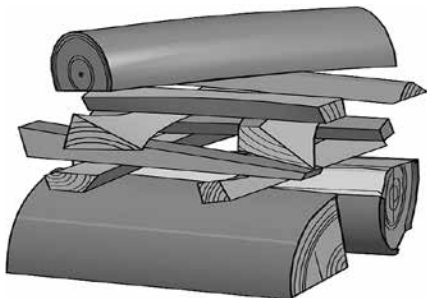
- Setting for normal use: 35%

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.

5.3 Checking the functions (fig. 4)

Once the product has been assembled, always check the control handles. These must move easily, and work in a satisfactory manner.

Jøtul I 400 is equipped with the following operating options:

Air vent fig. 4 B

Left position	closed
Right position	fully open

Lighting vent fig. 4 A

Left position	Closed
Right position	Fully open

5.4 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 logs that together weigh about 1,6 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 35-60% and air vents to 40% 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.

Warning against overheating

Never overheat the fireplace

The fireplace has been designed and tested for use at a nominal output of 6 kW. This corresponds to a combustion rate of about 1,7 kg of wood per hour.

The maximum amount each time is about 2 kg (2-3 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.

5.5 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.

5.6 Wood consumption

Wood consumption, at nominal heat output: Approx. 1,7 kg/h.

The size of the logs should be:

Kindling (finely split wood):

Length: 27 - 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: 27 - 30 cm

Quantity required each time: 2 logs weighing 0.8 kg each, i.e. 1.6 kg each time.

Stoking frequency: Approx. 55 minutes

Nominal heat output is achieved when the air vent is open approximately 35 % and the ignition vent is open 55%.

5.7 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!

ENGLISH

6.0 Maintenance

6.1 Cleaning 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.
- Ash should be handled properly outdoors, or be disposed somewhere fireproof.

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. See "7.0 Servicing".

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 Servicing

Warning!

Any unauthorised changes to the product are illegal!
Only original spare parts may be used!

7.1 Replacing the baffle/exhaust deflector (fig. 5)

NB! The burn plates are made of a porous material (yellow vermiculite) and may be damaged if they are handled roughly.

1. Lift the baffle up on its side and ease it out (fig. 5 B).
2. Lift the exhaust deflector (fig. 5 A) up slightly, pull it right back towards the rear wall and ease it out.
3. To replace the baffle and exhaust deflector, follow the same procedure in reverse order.

7.2 Replacing the burn plates/air duct - (figs. 4 and 5)

NB! The burn plates are made of a porous material (yellow vermiculite) and may be damaged if they are handled roughly.

1. Lift the baffle up on its side and ease it out (fig. 5 B).
2. Remove the log retainer (fig. 4 C).
3. Then lift up the air duct (fig. 4 D) and take it out.
4. Take out the side burn plates (fig. 4 E) by tilting them out back edge first.
5. Then remove the rear burn plate (fig. 4 E).
6. To install them, follow the same procedure in reverse order.

8.0 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».)

9.0 Optional extras

Ash solution -	cat. no. 51012161
Kit for outside air connection -	cat. no. 51012160
Top and bottom grid, straight, BP -	cat. no. 51012157
Top and bottom grid, curved, BP -	cat. no. 51043381
Side grid 65 mm, BP -	cat. no. 51012158
Side grid 115 mm, BP -	cat. no. 51012159
Low smoke bell -	cat. no. 12019316
Decorative frame, BP -	cat. no. 50043685

10.0 Recycling

10.1 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.

10.2 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.

11.0 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.