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1.0 Relationship to the authorities

Installation of a fireplace must be according to local codes and regulations in each country.

All local regulations, including those that refer to national and European standards, shall be complied with when installing the product.

Instructions for mounting, installation and use are enclosed with the product. Prior to using the product the installation must be inspected by a qualified person.

A product data label in heat resistant material is located on the heat shield at the back of the product. This contains information about identification and documentation for the product.

2.0 Technical data

Material:	Cast iron
Finish	
-Mini/Maxi Classic/Harmony:	Black paint
-Maxi Panorama:	Grey paint
Fuel:	Wood
Log length, max.:	40 cm
Flue outlet:	Top
Flue dimension:	Ø 150 mm/177 cm ² cross section
Approx. weight:	
-Mini	125 kg
-Maxi	132 kg
Options extras:	Damper, assembly kit for cassette, alum. panels, enamelled panels, ash compartment, fire screen, grill
Dimensions, distances etc.:	See fig.1

Technical data according to EN 13229

	<i>Mini</i>	<i>Maxi</i>
Nominal heat output:	6,0 kW	9,0 kW
Smoke gas mass flow:	5,4 g/s	8,1 g/s
Rec. chimney draught:	12 Pa	12 Pa
Efficiency:	83% @ 4,9 kW	80% @ 9,9 kW
CO emission (13% O ₂):	0,08%	0,06%
Flue gas temperature:	240 °C	314 °C
Operating mode:	Intermittent	

“Intermittent combustion” here means normal use of a stove. That is to say, if you want to continue producing heat, you add more fuel as soon as the previous load of wood has burnt down to embers.

Product: Jøtul Room heater fired by solid fuel			
			
Standard Minimum distance to adjacent combustible materials: : Emission of CO in combustion products : Flue gas temperature : Nominal heat output : Efficiency : Operational range : Fuel type : Operational type : The appliance can be used in a shared flue. :			
Country	Classification	Certificate/standard	Approved by
Norway	klasse II		
Sweden	svk	SP	SP Sveriges Provings- och Forskningsinstitut AB
EUR	Intermittent	EN	SP Swedish National Testing and Research Institute
Follow user's instructions. Use only recommended fuels. Montage- und Bedienungsanleitung beachten. Verwenden Sie nur empfohlenen Brennstoffen. Respectez les consignes d'utilisation. Utilisez uniquement les combustibles recommandés.			
Serial no: Y-xxxx, Year: 200x			
Manufacturer: Jøtul AS POB 1441 N-1602 Fredrikstad Norway		223548	

On all our products there is a label indicating the serial number and year. Write this number in the place indicated in the installation instructions.

Always quote this serial number when contacting your retailer or Jøtul.

Serial no.

3.0 Safety precautions

3.1 Fire preventive measures

Any use of the fireplace may represent some danger. Therefore, respect the following instructions:

- Ensure that furniture and other flammable materials do not get too close to the fireplace.
- Let the fire die. Never put it out with water as this may damage the product.
- The fireplace gets warm when used and may cause burns if touched.
- Only remove the ashes when the fireplace is cold.
- Ash must be properly disposed of outdoors, or emptied where it does not entail a fire hazard.

3.2 Air supply

Warning! Please ensure that there is adequate air supply from the outdoors to the room in which the fireplace is to be installed.

An inadequate air supply could cause smoke gas to escape into the room. This is very dangerous! Symptoms of this include smoky smell, drowsiness, nausea and feeling ill.

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

Avoid using mechanical fan vents in a room with a fireplace. This may cause negative pressure and draw poisonous gasses into the room.

4.0 Installation

4.1 Floor

Foundations

Ensure that the floor is strong enough for the fireplace. See «2.0 Technical data» for weights. Floor, which is not fixed to the foundation (so-called floating floor) is recommended to be removed before installation.

Wooden floor protection

Jøtul I 80 has a heat shield beneath the bottom to protect the floor from radiant heat.

Therefore the product can be mounted directly on a combustible floor, if the floor is covered with a plate made of metal or other non-combustible material. The recommended minimum thickness is 0,9 mm. The whole floor inside the surround must be covered.

Any flooring made of combustible material, such as linoleum, carpets, etc. must be removed from under the floor plate.

Requirement for protecting combustible flooring in front of fireplace (fig. 1)

The front plate must be in accordance with national laws and regulations. Contact your local building authorities regarding restrictions and installation requirements.

4.2 Wall

Distance to combustible walls protected by insulation material insulation/firewall - see fig. 1

Requirements for insulation

50 mm rock wool 120 kg/m³ foliated on one side with aluminium.

Distance from the insert heat shield to the insulation on the wall

Minimum 15 mm.

Distance from the insert heat shield to the firewall:

The distance must be minimum 15 mm.

Firewall requirement

The firewall must be at least 100 mm thick and be made of brick, concrete-stone or light concrete. Other materials and constructions with satisfactory documentation may also be used. Contact your local building authorities regarding restrictions and installation requirements.

Requirements for the insert surround

The insert surround must be made in an incombustible material. Note that the entire back panel within the surround must be covered by insulation.

If the stove cowl is bricked up to the ceiling and the ceiling is made of combustible material, on top of the warming chamber and the cowl vents an extra ceiling panel must be installed to avoid heating the ceiling.

For example use:

Rock wool **100 mm** thick on top of a steel plate min. 0,9 mm.

Ensure airing out the top of the stove cowling – for example an opening towards the ceiling, or approx. 5 cm² opening (fig. 2).

Note: Remember that it should be possible to sweep and to inspect the installation.

4.3 Air supply (fig. 2)

Air should be allowed to flow between the fireplace and the brickwork, and it is very important that there is a free air supply to the draught vents of the insert.

The required air vent sizes for Jøtul I 80 Mini (for air circulation) are:

Base: Minimum of 350 cm² free ventilation.

Top: Minimum of 600 cm² free ventilation.

The required air vent sizes for Jøtul I 80 Maxi (for air circulation) are:

Base: Minimum of 500 cm² free ventilation.

Top: Minimum of 750 cm² free ventilation.

This is a safety measure to prevent a build up of heat in the fireplace, and also to ensure sufficient heat emission into the room.

If the house is badly ventilated, the room must be equipped with extra fresh air circulation, for example by means of separate air channel under the fireplace. Channels in the fireplace must be made of fire-proof materials. It should be possible to close the channel with a damper in order to keep out cold air when the fireplace is not being used. A good choice would be Jøtul's own fresh air damper, catalogue no: 340654.

4.4 Ceiling

The product has been approved for warm air opening in the hood's top to a ceiling of combustible material.

Jøtul I 80 Mini: Min. 350 mm.

Jøtul I 80 Maxi: Min. 400 mm.

4.5 Chimney

- The fireplace can be connected to a chimney and flue pipe approved for solid fuel fired fireplaces with flue gas temperatures specified in «2.0 Technical data».
- The chimney's cross-section must be at least as big as the flue pipe's cross-section. See «2.0 Technical data» when calculating the correct chimney cross-section.
- The fireplace must be connected to a separate chimney. Contact your local building authorities regarding restrictions and installation requirements.
- Before making a hole 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.
- Ensure that the flue pipe is inclined all the way up to the chimney.
- Use a flue pipe bend with a sweeping hatch that allows it to be swept.

Be aware of the fact that connections must have a certain flexibility in order to prevent movement in the installation leading to cracks.

N.B. A correct and sealed connection is very important for the proper functioning of the product.

Warning! Weight from the fireplace must not be transferred to the chimney. The fireplace must not interfere with the ability of the chimney to move and it must not be fastened to the chimney.

Note: A guide is published by the British Flue and Chimney Manufacturers' Association which contains general information on chimneys and flues.

Recommended chimney draught, see «2.0 Technical data». If the draught is too strong you can install and operate a flue damper to control the draught.

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 in order to ensure that it is fully functional.

4.6 Preparation/installation

Make sure that the fireplace insert is free of damage before commencing with the installation.

Attaching the legs and securing the base heat shield (fig. 3)

1. Unpack the insert. Take the box out with its contents and if necessary, the burn plates. Remove both the ash lip and the bottom frame situated at the rear of the combustion chamber. Close the door(s).
2. To make the installation easier, remove the entire front including the doors, air chamber and baffle plate. See section: «7.0 Service».
3. Place the wooden pallet and the cardboard packaging on the floor and lay the fireplace carefully down on its back.
4. Assemble the 3 legs (A) with the adjustable joints (C) with the aid of 3 screws and washers, which are in the plastic bag. Attach the joints to the product with the aid of 3 countersunk screws (B) M6x25mm and washers. These are already attached to the base of the fireplace. Adjust the legs so that the required height is achieved.
5. Assemble the base heat shield (fig. 3H) under the base of the fireplace by using 1 nut M6 and washer.
6. Lift the combustion chamber up.
7. The final adjustments to the legs should only be made after the insert has had a trial assembly. The bracket (D) should be placed under the screw heads, both to protect the surface and to prevent the insert from slipping out of place. The final adjustment is done with the aid of M10x45mm screws which are attached to the joints.
8. Replace the parts you removed in order to make the handling of the fireplace easier.
9. Place the air distributor (fig. 4A) on the base of the fireplace in such a manner that it covers the holes at the bottom of the rear burn plate.

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Fitting the bottom frame (fig. 5) (Jøtul I 80 Mini/Maxi - Harmony and Panorama)

1. Remove the knob on the bar for the lower air vent (fig. 5A).
2. Place the bottom frame (B) so that the bar passes through the hole in the frame.
3. Fasten the bottom frame with 2 screws (C) M6x12.
4. Refit the knob.

Ash lip

Place the ash lip next to the bottom frame.

Ash moulding/log stopper

Put the ash moulding into place in the columns situated on the bottom of the sides between the front and side burn plates.

Assembly of the flue connecting pipe (fig. 6)

1. The flue connecting pipe (A), which is packed in the box, is placed on the top of the fireplace. Place the flue connecting pipe in such a manner that the screw attached to it, is facing outwards.
1. Place one clamp iron (B) on each side. These are held in place with a screw (C) M8x30mm and with nuts.

4.7 Set up/installation

The product is heavy! Make sure you have assistance when erecting and installing the fireplace.

Assembly of the chimney (fig. 7)

1. Carry out a trial mount of the insert prior to making a hole in the chimney. See fig. 1 for distances.
2. The insert may be assembled with either an Ø150mm or an Ø175mm flue pipe. This should be 2,3 mm thick - enamelled. **NB! Standard flues of 1mm thickness should not be used. The supplier can deliver 100° special bends which are adapted to the insert.**
3. The flue pipe bend should be assembled directly onto the insert and should be able to rotate 360°. Pipe Ø150 mm is assembled on the inside of the smoke outlet and the Ø175 mm is assembled on the outside.
4. Adapt the flue pipe's length with an overlap of 40 mm, both in the flue pipe bend and in the chimney collar.
5. Guide the adapted flue pipe into the chimney collar. Attach it and pull the pipe back into the flue bend. (Use the enclosed rope seal).
6. Place the insert into its final position. With the aid of a furnace cement (or possibly some rope seal), the flue pipe bend is placed in the insert's smoke outlet.
7. The flue pipe must be attached to the smoke outlet at the front edge with an M6 self cutting screw (7A). Use an Ø5,5 mm drill and make a hole in the flue pipe for the screw.

NB! It is important that the joints/flue pipes are completely sealed. Air leakage etc. may lead to malfunction.

4.8 Control of functions (fig. 8)

When the product is set up, always check the control functions. These shall move easily and function satisfactorily.

Ignition ventilator (A)

Pushed in = closed.
Pulled out = open.

Top draught (B)

Left position = closed.
Right position = fully open.

Door lock - Mini/Maxi - Classic and Harmony (C)

Place the handle in the groove on the right hand door and turn it upwards. Open and close the left door in the same way.

Door lock - Panorama

Place the handle in the groove on the door and turn it upwards.

Damper (D)

Damper is accessory - (if equipped)
Pushed in = open.
Pulled out = closed.

5.0 Use

5.1 Choice of fuel

Always use quality firewood. This will give you optimal results, and will not cause any damage to the product.

5.2 Jøtul's definition of quality firewood

With good quality firewood we mean logs of, for example: Birch, beech and oak.

Good quality wood should be dried so that the water content is approx. 20%.

To achieve that, the wood should be cut during late winter or early spring, then cut and stacked to ensure proper airing and covered to prevent it from absorbing rainwater. The logs should be taken indoors in autumn for use during the winter season.

The amount of energy obtainable from 1 kg of wood varies very little. On the other hand the specific weight of the different kinds of wood varies considerably. As an example, a certain volume of birch will provide less kWh than the same volume of oak, which has a higher specific weight.

The amount of energy produced by 1 kg quality wood is about 3,8 kWh. 1 kg of completely dry wood (0 % humidity) produces approximately 5 kWh, while wood with a humidity level of 60% produces only around 1,5 kWh/kg.

Consequences of using damp wood may include:

- Appearance of soot/tar on the glass, in the fireplace and in the chimney.
- The fireplace emits little warmth.
- Risk of chimney fire as a consequence of accumulation of soot in the fireplace, flue pipe and chimney.
- The fire may die out.

Be especially careful never to lay a fire using any of the following materials:

- Household waste, plastic bags, etc.
- Painted or impregnated wood (highly toxic)
- Chipboard or laminated boards
- Driftwood

This may harm the product and pollute the atmosphere.

N.B. Never use combustible liquids such as petrol, kerosene, red spirit or similar to start the fire. This may cause harm to both yourself and the product.

5.3 Log length and amount

The maximum length of logs to be used is **40 cm**.

Nominal heat emission from:

Jøtul I 80 Mini is: **6,0 kWh**.

Jøtul I 80 Maxi is: **9,0 kWh**.

The requirement for nominal heat emission is kg:

Jøtul I 80 Mini is: **1,9 kg**

Jøtul I 80 Maxi is: **2,8 kg**

of quality firewood **per hour**.

The Jøtul I 80 is a product that uses an extra air supply to enable the afterburning of hazardous gases and particles. It is important that the system is used correctly.

Another important factor for proper fuel consumption is that the logs are the correct size. The size of the logs should be:

Kindling:

Length: Approx 35-40 cm

Diameter: 3-5 cm

Amount per fire: 8-10 pieces

Firewood (split logs):	Mini	Maxi
<i>Recommended length:</i>	<i>35 cm</i>	<i>35 kg</i>
<i>Diameter: Approx.</i>	<i>8-12 cm</i>	<i>8-12 cm</i>
<i>Intervals for adding wood:</i>		
<i>Approximately every</i>	<i>57 min.</i>	<i>50 min.</i>
<i>Size of the fire:</i>	<i>1,8 kg</i>	<i>2,3 kg</i>
<i>Amount per load:</i>	<i>2 pcs</i>	<i>4 pcs</i>

5.4 Initial lighting

- Light the fire as described under «5.5 Daily use».
- Light the fire for a couple of hours and ventilate any smoke and smell from the product.
- Repeat this a couple of times.

Note! Odors when using the stove for the first time.

Painted products: The fireplace may emit an irritating gas when used for the first time, and it may smell a little. The gas is not toxic, but the room should be thoroughly ventilated. Let the fire burn with a high draught until all traces of the gas have disappeared and no smoke or smells can be detected.

Enamelled products: Condensation may form on the surface of the fireplace the first few times it is used. This must be wiped off to prevent permanent stains forming when the surface heats up.

5.5 Daily use

The product is intended for intermittent combustion. By intermittent combustion one means normal use of a fireplace, meaning that each fire should burn down to embers before new firewood is added.

- Open all vents fully. **Remember:** open the damper if such a product is installed. *(Use a glove, for example, as the handle can become hot.)*
- Place two medium sized logs in/out on each side of the base.
- Crumple some newspaper (or birch bark) between these and add some kindling wood in a criss-cross pattern on top and light the newspaper. Increase the size of the logs gradually.
- Leave the door slightly open until the logs catch fire. Close the door and the ignition vent when the firewood has ignited and the fire is burning briskly.
- Check that the afterburning (secondary combustion) starts. This is best indicated by yellow, flickering flames at the air chamber.
- Then regulate the rate of combustion to the desired level of heating by adjusting the draught vent.

Nominal heat emission is achieved when the air vent is open approximately 75%.

NB, When the product is used as an open fireplace, both doors (Classic and Harmony) must be opened. If not, smoke gas could escape into the room where the fireplace is installed.

5.6 Adding firewood

- Each load should burn down to embers before new firewood is added. Open the door slightly and allow the negative pressure to level out prior to opening the door completely.

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- Add the wood and make sure that the air vent is fully open for a few minutes until the wood has caught fire.
- Close the air vent once the wood has properly ignited and is burning well. Check that afterburning (secondary combustion) starts.

N.B. Danger of overheating: the fireplace must never be used in a manner that causes overheating.

Overheating occurs when there is too much wood and/or air so that too much heat is developed. A sure sign of overheating is when parts of the fireplace glow red. If this happens, reduce the ventilation opening immediately.

Upon suspicion of excessive/poor draught in the chimney, seek professional help. See also «2.0 Technical data» and «4.5 Chimney» for information.

5.7 From winter to spring

During a transitional period with sudden fluctuations in temperature, negative smoke draught or under difficult wind conditions, disturbances in the chimney draught may occur so that the smoke gasses are not drawn out.

One should then use less firewood and have a larger opening in the air vents so that the wood burns fresher and faster. In this was the draught in the chimney will be maintained.

To avoid accumulated ash, it should be removed more often than usual. See «6.2 Ash removal».

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 above the fireplace and down along the inside of the glass.

However, some soot will always stick to the glass, but the quantity will depend on the local draught conditions and adjustment of the air wash vent. Most of the soot layer will normally be burned off when the air wash vent is opened all the way and a fire is burning briskly in the fireplace.

Good advice! For normal cleaning, moisten a paper towel with warm water and add some ash from the burn chamber. Rub it over the glass and then clean the glass with clean water. Dry well. If it is necessary to clean the glass more thoroughly we recommend using a glass cleaner (follow the instructions on the bottle).

6.2 Ash removal

- 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 must be placed in a metal container with a sealed lid.

Optional equipment includes a solution for dealing with ashes.

See the section: «9.0 Optional equipment».

Also see description on how to handle ashes below «3.1 Fire preventive measures».

6.3 Cleaning and soot removal

Soot deposits may build up on the internal surfaces of the stove during use. Soot is a good insulator and will therefore reduce the stove's heat output. If soot deposits accumulate when using the product, they can be easily removed by using a soot remover. In order to prevent a water and tar layer from forming in the fireplace you should regularly allow the fire to burn hot in order to remove the layer.

An annual internal cleaning is necessary to get the best heating effect from the product. It is a good idea to do this in connection with the sweeping of the chimney and flue pipes.

6.4 Sweeping of flue pipes to the chimney

Sweeping of flue pipes must be done through the flue pipe sweeping hatch or through the stove door opening. Then the baffle plate must be removed. See how this is done under section: «7.0 Servicing».

6.5 Control of the stove

Jøtul recommends that you personally control your stove carefully after sweeping/cleaning. Check all visible surface areas 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.

Enamelled products must only be cleaned with a clean, dry cloth. Do not use water and soap. Any stains can be removed with a cleaning fluids (Oven cleaner etc.).

7.0 Service

Warning! Any unauthorised change to the product is illegal! Only use original spare parts!

7.1 Changing the burn plates (fig. 9)

1. Lift up the ash moulding on the one side so that it comes out of the harbours on the side of the combustion chamber and then remove it.
2. Take the air distributor out (the little part with a hole in the bottom of the combustion chamber).
3. Remove the side burn plates by lifting these up slightly with the aid of the burn plates' cams (at the bottom) and pull out. If they are stuck, a screwdriver may be used to flip them up.
4. Then lift the back burn plate out.
5. Before putting the burn plates in place, check that the insulation is in place.
6. Start with the back burn plate first. Then the side burn plates are shoved into place; lift them up slightly with the aid of the cams at the bottom of the plates, so that they are locked into place by the border in the hearth.

7.2 Changing the air chamber (fig. 10)

1. Remove the burn plates (see relevant section).
2. Pull the air chamber forward while at the same time lifting it up at the edge. Edge it down and remove it through the opening in the door. Be aware that the part is heavy!
3. Before replacing the air chamber, check that the gasket is in place in the groove.
4. Take the air chamber in to the hearth and place it on the front cams on the side pieces. Then lift it up a little at the front, before the back edge is lifted and pushed in on the horizontal rib close to the back wall.

7.3 Changing the baffle plate (fig. 10)

1. In order to remove this, the burn plates and the air chamber (B) must be removed first. See relevant section.
2. Lift the baffle plate up into the back edge, then push it back a little. After that, it is lifted down in the front edge and out through the doors.
3. To put the baffle plate (A) into place, put the cams at the back edge of the plate on the side ribs behind the side pieces. Lift up the back edge and push backwards.
4. Lift the baffle plate up at the front edge and pull it forward, so that it rests on the foremost cams on the side pieces.

7.4 Dismantling/assembly of the door(s)

1. In order to remove the door(s), they must first be opened.
2. Loosen the grub screws and pull out the door(s).
3. When assembling the door(s), any washers under the lowermost grub screws must be put in place.
4. Change the gasket at the same time.

7.5 Dismantling/assembly of the front (fig. 12)

1. Dismantle the doors, ash lip, burn plates, air chamber, baffle plate and the damper - if it has been installed. (See relevant section).

2. Unscrew the screws **(A)** in the lower front edge of the combustion chamber half way out and pull the washers all the way out towards the screw head.
3. Loosen the screws **(B)** in the upper front edge of the combustion chamber. These screws have washers and nuts on the inside. When the last screw is loosened, you must support the front so that it does not fall forward.
4. Lift the front off.
5. Assembly is achieved by placing the front on the two half-screwed-in screws **(A)** in point 2. The front has tracks where the screws should fit into place.
6. Push the frame into the upper edge - lift it up so that it reaches the top. Fasten the frame with screws **(B)** M6x30mm and washers with nuts on the inside of the combustion chamber.

8.0 Reasons for operational problems - troubleshooting

Poor draught

- Check the length of the chimney and that it complies with national laws and regulations. Make sure that the minimum cross section on the chimney is large enough. *See also «2.0 Technical data» and «4.5 Chimney» for information.*
- Make sure that there is not anything preventing the smoke gasses from escaping: Branches, trees, etc.

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 stove.
- 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:

- Humidity of the fuel.
- The local draught conditions
- Regulating the air vent.

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. **«6.1 Cleaning the glass - good advice»**.

9.0 Optional equipment

9.1 Damper - cat. no. 340955 (fig. 13)

Assembly of the damper (prior to installation)

1. Remove the flue connecting pipe if it has already been connected.
2. Unscrew the screw (A) which is on the door frame at the top in the middle. (The nut is situated at the back).
3. Hook the regulating bar (B) on the damper (C) from the left. Put it down into the smoke pipe opening through the hole in the door frame. Lower the damper so that the cams fall down into the harbours (D) on the smoke outlet. The damper is put into place with its curved part facing backwards.
4. (Note! Included in the damper package is one control bar for Jøtul I 80 Classic and one for Harmony/Panorama). The bar for Classic can be identified by a bend in the middle - in section E.
5. Screw the knob on the regulating bar.

Dismantling/assembly of the damper (after the brickwork is completed)

1. If the damper is to be dismantled, the burn plates, air chamber and baffle plate must be removed. (See relevant sections).
2. Screw the knob off the regulating bar.
3. Lift the damper out of its harbour and pull it down. Unhook the regulating bar and the damper can be removed through the doors.
4. Pull the regulating bar into the smoke bell and out again through the door opening.
5. The damper is put into place with its curved side facing backwards. Hook the regulating bar on the damper from the left, lift it up and place it in its harbour in the flue pipe.
6. Screw the knob back on to the regulating bar.

9.2 Enamelled front panels (fig. 14)

Narrow side - Catalogue no. low 340999/ high 340996 (2 units of 35x498/573mm).

Broad side - Catalogue no. high 340995 (2 units of 103x573)

1. Remove the front (see relevant section on: «7.0 Service»).
2. Attach the panels (A) with countersunk head screws through the 2 slits at the sides of the combustion chamber. Make sure that the panels are parallel, ie: equally far from the side borders and level with the ends of the front panel narrow top, if that has been installed.
3. Put the front in place.

Narrow top - Catalogue no. 340998 - (703x103mm)/

Broad top - Catalogue no. 340997 (838x103mm)

1. Screw the two clasps (C) to the panel with M6x10mm screws.
2. Place the panel so that it lies on the inside of the front frame. Tighten the clasps with M6x20mm screws and nuts on the brackets for insert's heat shield.

9.3 Ash compartment cat. no. 340732 (fig. 15)

1. Remove the air distributor (A) and the internal screw in the middle of the bottom of the combustion chamber so that the fire plate and the cross bar can be removed.
2. Lay a gasket (B) (enclosed in the box) along the edge of the hole.
3. Lower the ash pail mantle (C) down through the bottom of the combustion chamber.
4. Lock the ash pail mantle with 4 plate screws from the inside.
5. Fasten the heat shield to the floor (fig. 4-A) under the bottom of the ash pail mantle with M6x10mm screws and nuts.
6. Put the ash compartment (D) into position in the mantle. **NB!** The side which does not have a lip is placed against the back wall.
7. Lay the fire grate (E) in place in the combustion chamber.
8. Lay the air distributor (A) in place so that it covers the row of holes in the back burn plate.

9.4 Fire screen

Classic: cat. no. 340759/340758

Harmony: cat. no. 340927/340979

When the fireplace is being used with the doors open, always use a fire screen. It can be put in place with two claws at the bottom end and a spring clip which is pressed into the opening of the door at the top.