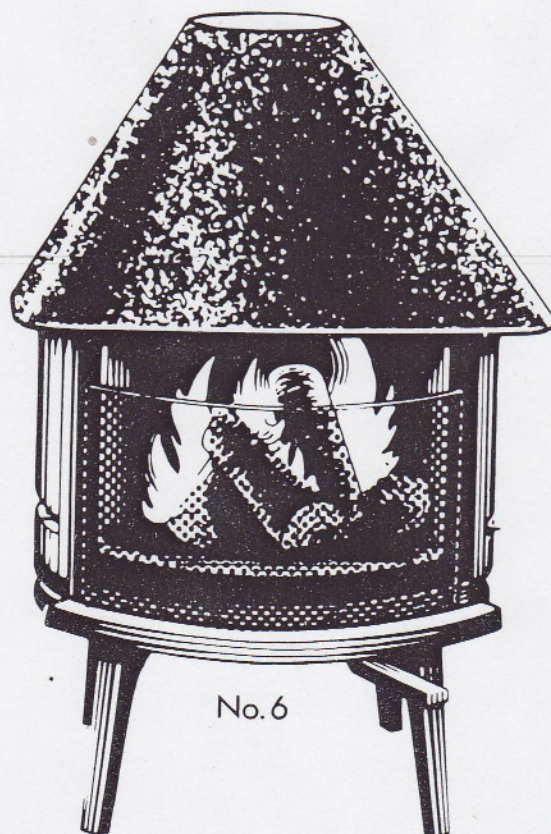


ASSEMBLY



NUMBER 6

- 1 With carton upright cut sealing bands and lift the cardboard packing off the stove. Remove all wooden framework except under the base. Wedge either side of the stove between base and wooden frame.
- 2 By moving the door handle to the right, open the doors sufficiently to remove all loose parts from inside the stove. Close the doors fully.
- 3 Tilt stove onto its back. Fasten the legs with the bolts and washers provided. Make sure the legs are not touching the floor during tightening. (Do not tighten excessively).
- 4 Set the stove upright on its legs, being careful not to put all the weight on a single leg.
- 5 Select flue outlet position to suit your requirements (either top or rear) and re-position blanking plate, if necessary.
- 6 Place ash rail in position.
- 7 Check operation of the doors and draught controls.

NOTE: *Slamming* the doors open or closed can damage the mechanism. Pressure on the handle should be firm but controlled. To facilitate "bedding in" of the new doors, close the stove, tap firmly the centre of each door, left door first, with a wooden or rubber mallet every time the doors are closed for the first few days of use.

OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

FOR JØTUL STOVES NUMBERS 1, 4, 6, 118, 121, 380, 602, and 606

- 1 Wood or peat can be used as fuel. It should be air dried for at least six months, preferably twelve, and kept dry. Solid fuel can be burnt in Jøtul stoves numbers 1, 4 and 6, **but only in conjunction with a Jøtul coal basket**, available from your Dealer as an optional extra. Please note that the output on solid fuel can be lower than that of wood due to the basic design of the stove.
- 2 Jøtul box stoves work on the principle of front combustion i.e. the wood burns from front to rear. This avoids all the wood burning at one time. A longer burning period with even heat dissipation is achieved with very good efficiency.
- 3 Before firing the stove, cover the bottom plate with a layer of ashes or sand to cover the ribs. This is important to the working of the stove, as it both protects the plate and acts as a heat reservoir.
- 4 Start the fire by using some paper and kindling sticks at the front of the stove. Once this has "caught" put in some full length logs. The draught controls should be fully open initially and regulated until the required burning rate is achieved.
- 5 Ideally, the stove should be kept burning day and night. If the wood has burned almost completely and only embers remain, rake these to the front and re-fuel. Fully open the damper initially and regulate as required once the fire is burning well.
- 6 Do not allow the stove to become red hot — this will damage the enamel or painted surface.
- 7 On the initial firing of *enamel* stoves, there may be some condensation. This should be removed with a cloth immediately to avoid staining or pitting of the surface.
- 8 Draught levels vary according to local conditions and precise settings of the controls are a matter of experience. Normally it is sufficient to adjust only the draught control on the stove but, in some instances, the chimney damper, where fitted, may be used as an additional means of adjustment.
- 9 It is possible by low draught settings to achieve longer burning periods. These should be limited to a maximum of eight hours and the stove should be fired "hard" on a medium to high setting for fifteen minutes twice per twenty-four hour period.

IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS

As with other heating appliances, precautions should be taken to avoid accidents — these include the following:

- 1 During use the surface of the stove becomes very hot. It may be necessary to protect children and invalids from accident by the use of an adequately constructed guard.
- 2 Inflammable or combustible materials must be kept at a safe distance from the stove. A minimum distance of 2 feet (600 mm) is recommended.
- 3 Petroleum, paraffin or similar products should *never* be used as fuel or for starting the fire.
- 4 Do not put any containers, aerosol cans etc., that could cause an explosion, into the stove.
- 5 All open type stoves are supplied with spark guards which should always be used with an open fire. These are designed as spark guards, and should not be regarded as log retainers.
- 6 Take care when loading the stove to position the logs in such a way that they cannot roll out.
- 7 Use box stoves with the doors closed, except when lighting or re-fuelling.
- 8 *Never* put the fire out with water. This can damage the stove and cause dangerous steam. If necessary use CLEAN sand to quickly extinguish a fire.
- 9 Make sure that there is adequate ventilation in the room. Double glazing or tight fitting doors may make it necessary to provide a supply of air from outside the room.
- 10 Do not have large fires for the first few days of use; the stove benefits from being "run-in".

INSTALLATION

To get the full benefit from your stove it is very important that it is installed correctly; both for efficiency and safety's sake, the following points should be noted:

The chimney should be in sound dry condition and thoroughly swept before the stove is installed. It is good practice to get an opinion about suitability from an expert which, in most cases, will be your local builder or Jøtul dealer. In certain adverse conditions it may be necessary to line the chimney. If the stove is to be connected to a pre-fabricated chimney, the Manufacturer's installation instructions should be followed carefully.

When connecting to an existing chimney it is necessary to blank off the chimney opening with either a vertical or horizontal register plate, depending upon your choice of installation. This register plate must be of non-combustible material and should **not** be mounted on timber battens.

When the flue pipe is connected to a horizontal plate the pipe should extend at least 6'' above the plate to avoid any falling debris blocking the flue outlet.

See Diagrams No. 1 and No. 1a.

The distance the flue pipe should pass through a vertical plate is not critical but, the end of the pipe must terminate at least 6'' from the back wall of the chimney. The void below the point where the flue pipe penetrates, should be filled in with non-combustible material and topped with mortar to a point 6'' below the lower edge of the flue connector. It is recommended that the finished surface of this infill should slope slightly downwards to the back wall of the fireplace.

On all Jøtul stoves the flue outlet spigot fits **inside** the flue pipe connector and should be sealed with fire cement unless the special cast-iron adaptor is used in conjunction with Selkirk Metalbestos SM Chimney. This applies only to Jøtul Nos. 1, 4, 6 and No. 7.

If your stove is being connected to an existing chimney then it is not vital to use twin-walled insulated flue-pipe. Provided the connecting length is less than 1 metre then vitreous enamel, heavy-gauge stainless steel or cast iron may be used.

The register plate and connecting flue pipe should be carefully sealed to prevent air leaks into the chimney.

Remember to provide access for sweeping the Chimney

It is essential to comply with current Building Regulations governing installation. Although there are no specific sections relating to woodburning as such for practical purposes Class I appliances apply. The stove must stand on a non-combustible hearth which, it is recommended, should extend at least 12'' beyond any part of the unit. This distance may be reduced round the sides and back of the stove when installed in a recess. If you have any doubts about the installation requirements, then please do get expert advice from your Jøtul dealer. Attention must be paid to the proximity of combustible materials which should be at least 600mm (2 feet) away from the unit.

NOTE

When installing a Jøtul 380, the first length (approximately 1m) of flue pipe should be of heavy gauge stainless steel, cast iron, or vitreous enamel.

WATER BOILERS

GENERAL NOTES

All our boilers are made to the highest specification from copper or sheet steel and comply with BS 3377. It is generally recommended that an indirect hot water cylinder should be connected and therefore a steel boiler will meet your requirements. If, however, you wish to install a direct cylinder or connect up to an existing one then it will be necessary to choose a copper boiler. In either case it is important that an open vent is incorporated in the system.

Installations should comply with the relevant Codes of Practice and current Building Regulations. It is up to the householder to ensure that plumbing works are carried out expertly and no responsibility can be accepted for faulty installations.

Connection to the boiler is by means of 1" BSP threaded tappings and circulation pipework should be 28mm. Pipe runs from the boiler to the cylinder should have a rise throughout their entire length and a drain-off tap fitted in the lowest point in the system. Ideally the hot water cylinder should be situated as near to the boiler as practicable.

On gravity circulation systems it is a requirement to have a minimum height of

1 metre (39'') between the flow outlet on the boiler and the return connection on the hot water cylinder. This will ensure adequate circulation. The amount of hot water produced will depend on a number of factors such as the efficiency of the cylinder heat exchanger, burning rate of the stove, type and condition of the fuel. All our boilers have been thoroughly tested and designed to achieve hot water outputs with sufficient room heating performance without the need to be stoked like a ship's boiler. Water temperatures in excess of 50°C (122°F) should be easily achieved.

It is possible to "link in" to an existing hot water system provided the work is carried out by a competent heating engineer and the necessary safeguards incorporated.