

Jøtul F 8 TD

Jøtul F 8 TD

Installation & Operating Instructions



The manual which is enclosed with the product must be kept throughout the product's entire service life.

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Installation manual with technical data

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 which refer to national and European standards, must be observed when installing the product.

Both an installation manual with technical data and a manual on general use and maintenance are enclosed with the product. The installation can only be used after it has been inspected by a qualified inspector.

A name plate of heat-resistant material is affixed to the product. This contains information about identification and documentation for the product.

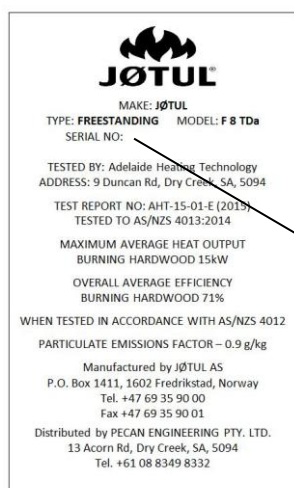
2.0 Technical data

Material:	Cast iron
Finish:	Black paint
Fuel:	Hardwood
Log length, max.:	40 cm
Flue outlet:	Top, rear
Flue dimension:	Ø 150 mm/177 cm ² cross section
Weight:	141 kg
Dimensions:	See Section 10.0 .

Technical data according to AS/NZS 4012 & 4013

Max average heat output:	15 kW
Overall average efficiency:	71%
Efficiency on Low setting:	74%
Particulate emissions:	0.9 g/kg
Operational mode:	Intermittent

Intermittent combustion is here taken to mean normal use of a fireplace. I.e. that a new flame chamber is lit as soon as the fuel has burnt down to the appropriate quantity of embers.



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 Jøtul.

Serial No.

Wood consumption

Jøtul F 8 has a nominal heat output of 8.0 kW (Low burn rate setting). Use of wood, with nominal heat emission: Approx. 2.3 kg/h. Another important factor for proper fuel consumption is that the logs are the correct size. The size of the logs should be:

Kindling:

Length: 30 - 40 cm
Diameter: 2 - 5 cm
Amount per fire: 6 - 8 pieces

Firewood (split logs):

Length: 30 cm
Diameter: Approx. 8-10 cm
Intervals for adding wood: Approx. every 60 minutes
Size of the fire: 2 kg
Amount per load: 3 pieces.

3.0 Installation

3.1 Floor

Unless the heater will be standing on a heat resistant floor such as a concrete slab with slate or tiles, it will be necessary to provide a floor protector (hearth).

The floor protector must extend no less than 200mm either side of the door opening (77mm either side of the appliance), and no less than 350mm in front of the door opening, and continue under the appliance. It may be desirable, for example aesthetic reasons, for the floor protector to be larger than these minimum dimensions.

The floor protector at a minimum shall be constructed of 2 x 12 mm thick fibre cement sheets with a thermal conductivity not greater than 0.33W/m²K, and with a 0.5mm thick sheet of steel between them. The floor protector may be laid directly on a combustible floor.

3.2 Positioning the heater

First review the necessary clearances specified below before considering where to position the heater.

Check the practicability of installing the flue system in relation to any obstructing roof beams before position the heater.

If the heater is being installed adjacent to a non-combustible wall, then the installation must be in accordance with AS/NZS 2918:2001.

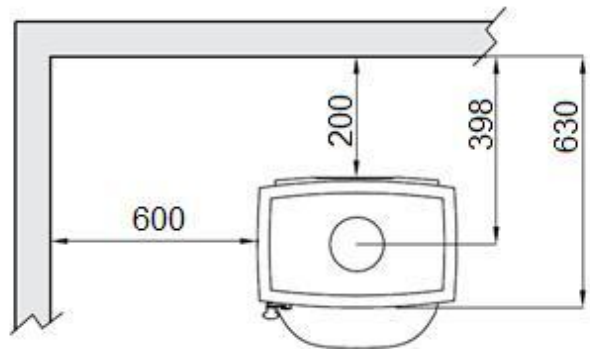
If installed adjacent to a combustible wall, then the optional rear heat shield and rear flue shield must be fitted.

The flue shield must be 900mm long, half round with a deflector at the top, and made from polished stainless steel.

The following clearances to combustible walls apply **ONLY** if the optional rear heat shield and flue shield are fitted.

For Standard Installation

- Rear wall clearance – 200 mm
- Side wall clearance – 600 mm



3.3 Installing the flue

The flue system used when installing the heater **MUST** comply with the current installation standard AS/NZS 2918.

Full instructions on the installation of the flue will be supplied with the flue kit. These **MUST** be followed closely, including the minimum exit height from the top of the floor protector being not less than 4.6m, and the minimum exit height above the roof line of roof ridge as detailed in the instructions.

If installed adjacent to a combustible wall, then a rear heat shield 900mm long, half round with a deflector at the top, and made from polished stainless steel must be fitted.

If the draft is insufficient or periodic down drafting occurs and the heater smokes or only burns slowly, extending the flue or fitting a specialised cowl will usually resolve the issue.

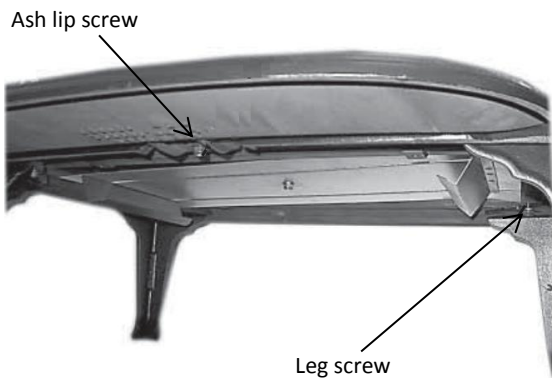
3.4 Assembly prior to installation

N.B. Check that the fireplace is free of any damage prior to commencing installation.

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

Unpacking the stove, this includes four legs, ash lip, a door handle knob and a flue spigot ring, along with a plastic bag of screws for component assembly.

1. Lift up the top plate. In this way it is easier to move the stove and to make the installation of the flue pipe more secure.
2. Place the cardboard packaging on the floor and lay the stove, with the help of an assistant, carefully down on its side.
3. Unscrew the collar head screws in the stove bottom (M6 x 20mm), position the leg in a corner and tighten the screws firmly. Repeat this procedure for the remaining legs.



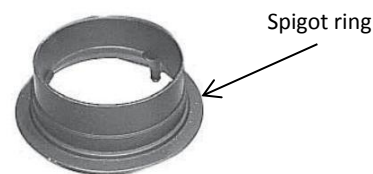
4. Install the ash lip by hooking it onto the front, just below the door. Secure it by threading the 6 x 16mm collar head screw provided into the ash lip screw hole.
5. Carefully tip the stove back up onto its legs.
6. Screw the door handle knob to the front door handle.

Top vented

- Remove the screw which fastens the cross bar holding the circular plate in place.



- Place the flue spigot ring on the top of the top-plate, locating the threaded screw holes with the corresponding mounts on the underside of the top plate.



- Insert the three screws and tighten.
- Position the circular plate over the hole in the rear of the heater. Fit the cross bar and screw in the same manner as when secured to the top-plate. Tighten screw.



Rear vented

- Position the flue spigot ring over the hole in the rear of the heater, locating the threaded screw holes with the corresponding mounts in the rear of the heater.
- Insert the three screws and tighten.

3.5 Control of functions

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

The Jøtul F 8 TD is equipped with the following controls:

- Ignition vent control.
- Air vent control.



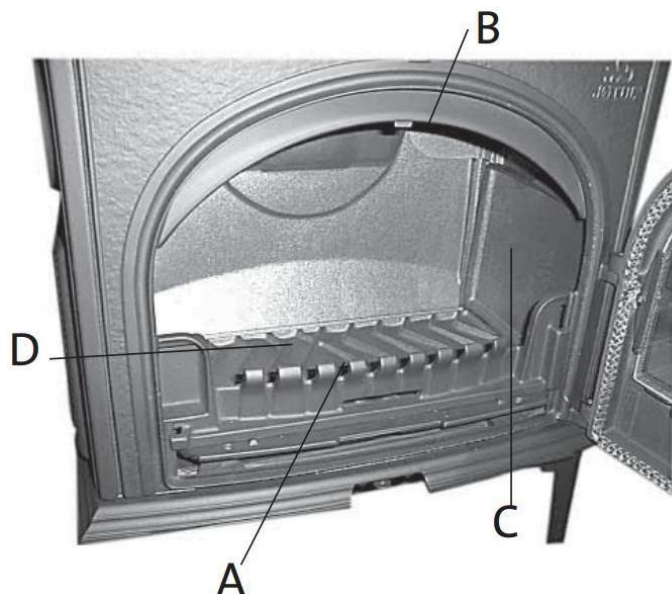
4.0 Service

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

Replacing the baffle plates – burn plates – inner base plate

- Remove the ash retainer (A).
- Lift the baffle plate forward and to the side and edge it out of the door (B).
- Remove the burn plates (C).
- Lift up the inner bottom and edge it out (D).

For re-installation follow the same procedure in reverse order.



General use and Maintenance manual

5.0 Safety precautions

Before using a fireplace, ensure that the installation complies with laws and regulations.

Any modifications to the product or its installation performed by the distributor, installer or consumer may result in the product and safety features do not function as intended. The same applies to the installation of accessories or optional extras not supplied by us. 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 warranty shall become null and void.

5.1 Fire preventive measures

Any use of a 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.
- The fireplace gets warm when used and may cause burns if touched.
- Ash must be properly disposed of outdoors, or emptied where it does not entail a fire hazard.

5.2 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.

6.0 Choice of fuel

Always use the specified fuel. Fuel type is described in section **2.0 Technical data**. This will give you optimal results. Use of other fuels may damage the product.

6.1 Jøtul's definition of quality firewood

By good quality firewood we mean logs of, for example, red gum, sugar gum, blue gum.

Good quality wood should be dried so that the water content is not greater than approx. 20%.

To achieve this, the wood should be chopped at the latest in late winter or early spring. It should be cut and stacked so that air circulates around it. The stacks must be protected so as to avoid absorbing excessive rainwater. The logs should be placed under cover 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 softwood (eg. pine) will provide less kWh than the same volume of hardwood (eg. red gum), 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% moisture) produces approximately 5 kWh, while wood with a moisture 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.
- Fireplace emits little warmth..
- Risk of chimney fire as a consequence of accumulation of soot in the fireplace, flue pipe and chimney.
- The wood is difficult to light and the fire can die.

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 (seawater).

This may harm the product and pollute the atmosphere.

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

6.2 Fuel size and amount

Jøtul's products are developed to have excellent combustion.

An important factor for good combustion is that the fuel is the correct size. The size and amount of fuel is described in **2.0 Technical data**.

7.0 Use

Air vents

In general a product has two vents: the air vent and the ignition vent.

The air vent controls combustion air and the ignition vent feeds air directly to the fire during the ignition phase and temporarily when adding more fuel.

7.1 First time use

Before lighting the stove, put a layer of ash in the bottom to protect the bottom plate. The ash should cover the top of the ridges.

- Light the fire as described under **7.2 Daily use**.
- Maintain the fire for a couple of hours and ventilate any smoke and smell from the product.
- Repeat this a couple of times.

Note! Odours when using the fireplace 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.

7.2 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.

Initial lighting

1. Open both vent completely.
2. Place two medium sized logs in the fireplace, one on each side of the base.
3. Crumple some newspaper (or birch bark) between these and add some kindling wood in a criss-cross

pattern, and place a medium sized log on top and light the newspaper. Gradually increase the size of the fire.

4. The door can be left slightly open until the wood catches fire. Close the door and ignition vent when the firewood has ignited and the fire is burning well. (Use a glove, for example, when the handle is warm.)

5. Then regulate the rate of combustion to the desired level of heating by adjusting the top air vent control.

Adding firewood

1. Each load should burn down to embers before new firewood is added.

2. Open the door slightly and allow the negative pressure to level out prior to opening the door completely.

3. Add the wood and make sure that the air vents are fully open for a few minutes until the wood has caught fire. Close the bottom ignition vent once the fire has established.

4. To gain efficiency and minimal emissions the wood should be placed in a front to back orientation inside the firebox.

5. Close the top air vent once the wood has properly ignited and is burning well.

7.3 Danger of overheating

The fireplace must never be used in a manner that causes overheating.

Overheating occurs when there is too much fuel and/or air so that too much heat is developed. A sure sign of overheating is when parts of the fireplace glow red. In which case, immediately reduce the air vent opening.

Upon suspicion of excessive/poor draught in the chimney, seek professional help.

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.

7.4 From winter to spring

During a transitional period with sudden fluctuations in temperature, 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 smaller logs and have a larger opening in the air vents so that the wood burns better and faster. This gives a higher flue gas temperature and the draft in the chimney is maintained.

To prevent too much ash from accumulating remove it more often than usual. See **8.2 Ash removal**.

8.0 Maintenance

8.1 Cleaning the glass

The Jotul F 8 TD 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.

However, some soot will always stick to the glass, but the quantity will depend on the local draught conditions and adjustment of the air vent. Most of the soot layer will normally be burned off when the air 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).

8.2 Ash removal

- Lift out the ash retainer.
- Use a shovel or similar to remove the ash.
- Always leave some ash as a protective layer on the bottom of the fireplace.

Important! Only remove ash when the fireplace is cold.

8.3 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 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.

8.4 Sweeping of flue pipes to the chimney

On certain free-standing fireplaces the top plate can be lifted off and the pipe swept through the top.

Otherwise, flue pipes must be swept through the flue pipe sweeping hatch or through the product's door opening. Normally, the baffle must be removed.

8.5 Inspection of the fireplace

Jøtul recommends that you personally inspect your fireplace carefully after sweeping/cleaning. 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.

8.6 Exterior maintenance

Painted products may change colour after several years of use. 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 fluid (oven cleaner etc.).

9.0 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** and **3.3 Chimney and flue pipe**.)
- Make sure that the minimum cross section on the chimney is according to **2.0 Technical data**.
- 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

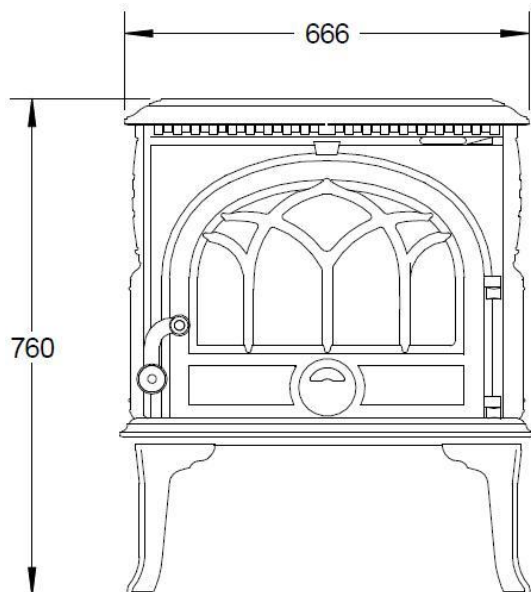
Some soot will always stick to the glass, but the quantity depends on:

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

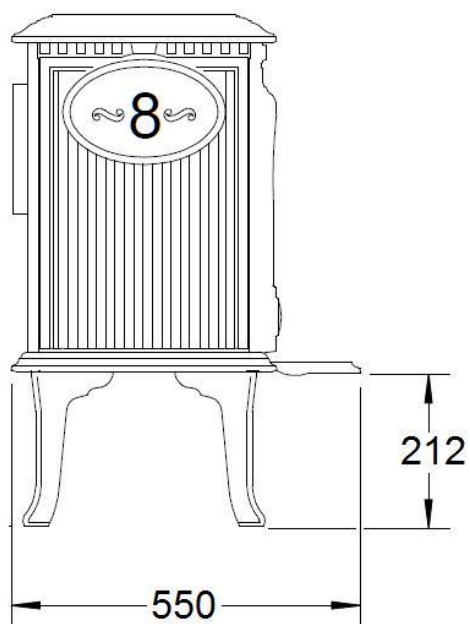
Most of the soot will normally burn off when the air vent is opened all the way and a fire is burning briskly in the fireplace. (**See 8.1 Cleaning the glass - good advice.**)

10.0 Dimensions

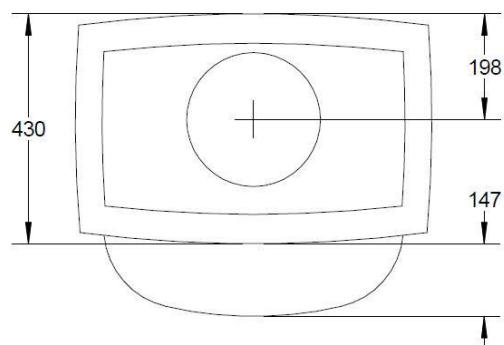
Front view:



Side view:



Top view:





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