

Jøtul F 3TDii

Jøtul F 3TDii
Revision 1.0

Installation & Operating Instructions



Keep these instructions for future reference

CONTENTS

1.	Installation	1
1.1.	Technical data	2
1.2.	Floor Protector	2
1.3.	Positioning the heater	2
1.4.	Installing the flue	3
1.5.	Assembly prior to installation.....	3
1.6.	Control of functions.....	3
2.	Operating	4
2.1.	Safety.....	4
2.2.	Air supply.....	4
2.3.	Using the fireplace for the first time	4
2.4.	Wood quality	4
2.5.	Initial lighting.....	5
2.6.	Adding firewood	5
2.7.	Danger of overheating.....	5
2.8.	Ash removal.....	5
3.	Maintenance	5
3.1.	Cleaning the glass	5
3.2.	Cleaning and soot removal	5
3.3.	Cleaning the Flue	6
3.4.	Inspection of the fireplace.....	6
3.5.	Exterior maintenance	6
4.	Servicing	6
4.1.	Burn plates and baffle	6
4.2.	Rear burn tube	6
5.	Troubleshooting.....	7
5.1.	Poor draught.....	7
5.2.	The fire extinguishes after a while	7
5.3.	Unusual amount of soot on glass	7
6.	Manufacturer/Distributor	7
7.	Dimensions.....	7

1. Installation

THE INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS IN THIS MANUAL APPLY TO THE JØTUL F 3TDii WOOD HEATER MODEL.

IT HAS BEEN TESTED FOR EMISSIONS AND EFFICIENCY AND COMPLY ACCORDING TO AS/NZS 4012:2014 & AS/NZS 4013:2014.

Most building regulatory authorities in Australia require any wood heater installation to comply with Installation Standard AS/NZS 2918. Different states and councils may have varying regulations. Check local building regulations before installing the appliance.

All Jøtul wood heaters have been tested to ensure they will meet the appropriate safety standard requirements if the instructions in this manual are followed. As the safety and emissions performance can be affected by altering the appliance, no modifications are allowed without written permission from the manufacturer.

WE RECOMMEND THAT THE INSTALLATION OF YOUR JØTUL WOOD HEATER BE CARRIED OUT BY A QUALIFIED INSTALLER.

WARNING: THE APPLIANCE AND FLUE-SYSTEM SHALL BE INSTALLED IN ACCORDANCE WITH AS/NZS 2918 AND THE APPROPRIATE REQUIREMENTS OF THE RELEVANT BUILDING CODE OR CODES.

WARNING: APPLIANCES INSTALLED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THIS STANDARD SHALL COMPLY WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF AS/NZS 4013 WHERE REQUIRED BY THE REGULATORY AUTHORITY, I.E. THE APPLIANCE SHALL BE IDENTIFIABLE BY A COMPLIANCE PLATE WITH THE MARKING 'TESTED TO AS/NZS 4013'.

ANY MODIFICATION OF THE APPLIANCE THAT HAS NOT BEEN APPROVED IN WRITING BY THE TESTING AUTHORITY IS CONSIDERED TO BE IN BREACH OF THE APPROVAL GRANTED FOR COMPLIANCE WITH AS/NZS 4013.

CAUTION: MIXING OF APPLIANCE OR FLUE-SYSTEM COMPONENTS FROM DIFFERENT SOURCES OR MODIFYING THE DIMENSIONAL SPECIFICATION OF COMPONENTS MAY RESULT IN HAZARDOUS CONDITIONS. WHERE SUCH ACTION IS CONSIDERED, THE MANUFACTURER SHOULD BE CONSULTED IN THE FIRST INSTANCE.

CAUTION: CRACKED AND BROKEN COMPONENTS, e.g. GLASS PANELS OR CERAMIC TILES, MAY RENDER THE INSTALLATION UNSAFE.

1.1. Technical data

Technical data according to AS/NZS 4012 & 4013

Max average heat output:	11.1 kW
Overall average efficiency:	66%
Efficiency on Low setting:	72%
Particulate emissions:	1.0 g/kg
Operational mode:	Intermittent

Intermittent combustion is here taken to mean normal use of a fireplace, meaning that each fire should burn down to embers before new firewood is added.

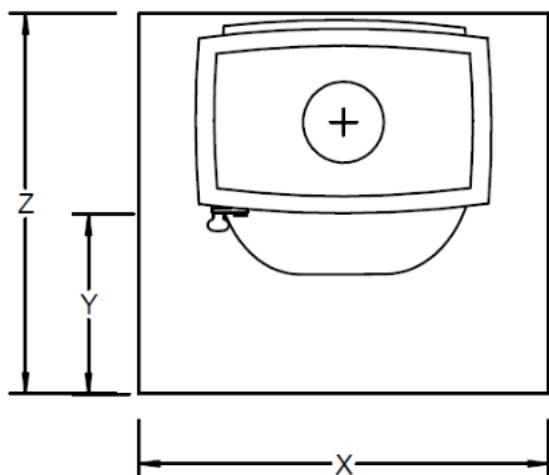
1.2. Floor Protector

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

The floor protector must extend at least from the back of the heater, up to a specified distance in front of the door opening and not less than 200mm either side of the firebox door opening. The table and drawing below show the MINIMUM dimensions (mm) required for the floor protector. It may be desirable, for example aesthetic reasons, for the floor protector to be larger than these minimum dimensions.

The floor protector must not be less than 15mm thick with a thermal conductivity not greater than 0.33 W/m²K, or an equivalent.

Hearth	Thickness	X	Y	Z
Cement Sheet or equivalent	15	800	450	940



1.3. Positioning the heater

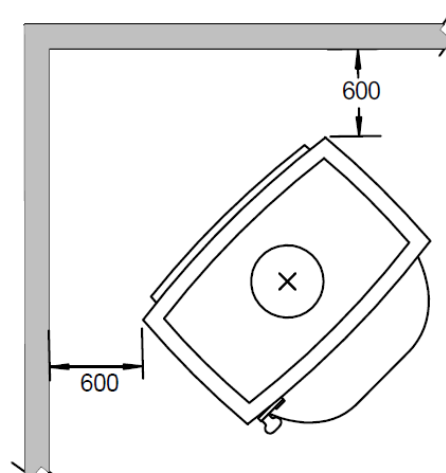
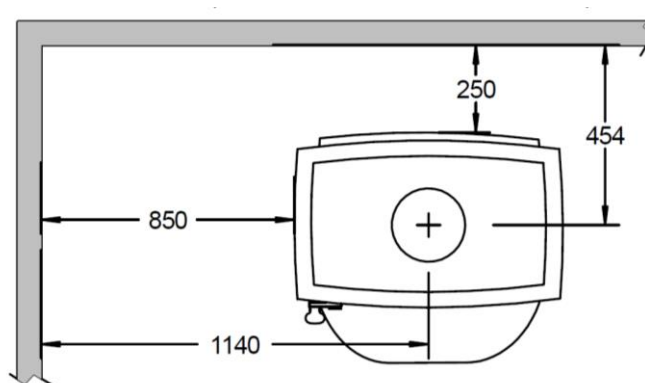
If there is no rear heat shield on the heater it must be installed with a non-combustible wall.

First, review the necessary clearances to combustable surfaces (mm) specified in the table and drawings below before considering where to position the heater. The clearances are only valid if installed with a flue shield as referred to in section 'Installing the Flue'.

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

Flue Shield	Rear	Side	Corner
900mm Rear Flue Shield	250	850	600



1.4. 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 flue kit instructions.

If installed adjacent to a combustible surface, a rear flue shield with a minimum length of 900mm extending from the top of the heater upwards, and not less than 20mm off from the rear of the active flue 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 specialized cowl will usually resolve the issue.

1.5. Assembly prior to installation

NB: Check that the fireplace is undamaged before installation begins.

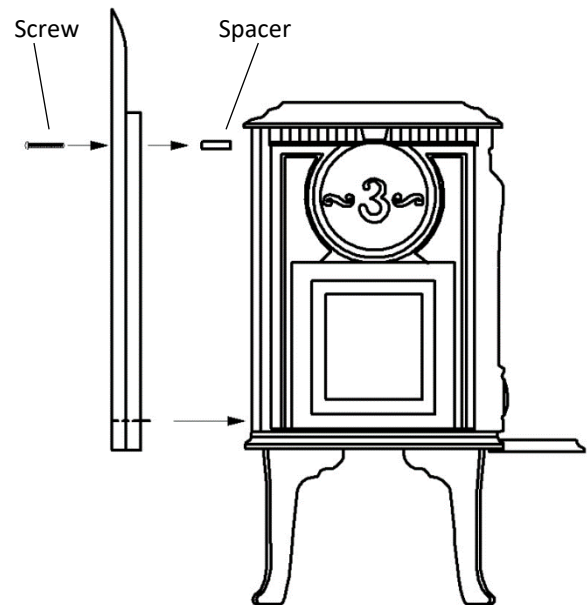
NB: The product is heavy! Ensure you have help when positioning and installing it. Make sure the product does not topple over.

NB: Do not place anything on the top plate of the stove as this could cause permanent damage to the paint.

NB: Read the Installation and Operating instructions carefully before installing the fireplace!

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

1. 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.
2. Install the ash lip by hooking it onto the front, just below the door.
3. Screw the door handle knob to the front door handle.
4. Rear heat shield – remove the screw and spacer on the heat shield on the rear of the appliance. Rotate the heat shield 180°, bend the two “tags” at the bottom up at 90° to act as spacers holding the heat shield off the back of the appliance. Thread the screw through the second hole in the heat shield, then slide the spacer over the thread before inserting and screwing it back into the same hole as it was originally. Refer to following diagram for detail.

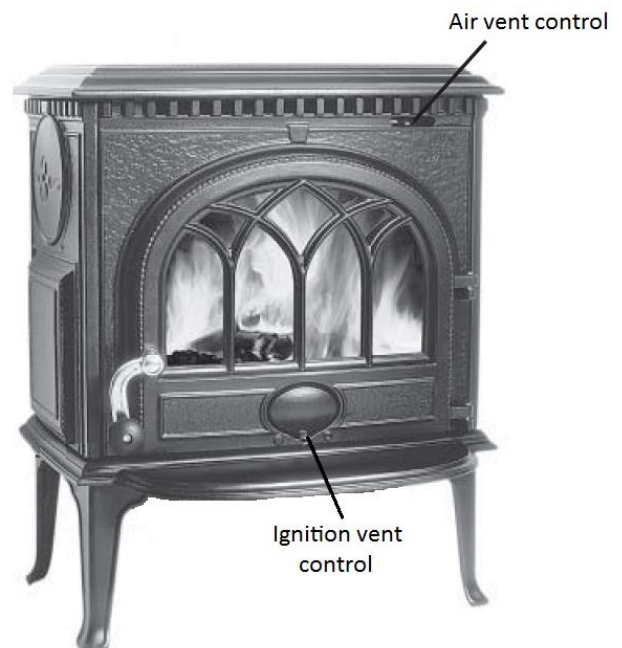


1.6. Control of functions

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

The Jøtul F 3TD is equipped with the following controls:

- Ignition vent control – used when lighting and establishing the fire and refuelling
- Air vent control – used for controlling the burn rate and heat output from the appliance.



2. Operating

WARNING: ANY MODIFICATION OF THE APPLIANCE THAT HAS NOT BEEN APPROVED IN WRITING BY THE TESTING AUTHORITY IS CONSIDERED AS BREACHING AS/NZS 4013.

WARNING: DO NOT USE FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS OR AEROSOLS TO START OR REKINDLE THE FIRE.

WARNING: DO NOT USE FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS OR AEROSOLS IN THE VICINITY OF THIS APPLIANCE WHEN IT IS OPERATING.

WARNING: DO NOT STORE FUEL WITHIN HEATER INSTALLATION CLEARANCES.

WARNING: WHEN OPERATING THIS APPLIANCE AS AN OPEN FIRE USE A FIRE SCREEN.

WARNING: OPEN AIR CONTROL (AND DAMPER WHEN FITTED) BEFORE OPENING FIRING DOOR.

CAUTION: THIS APPLIANCE SHOULD NOT BE OPERATED WITH A CRACKED GLASS.

CAUTION: THIS APPLIANCE SHOULD BE MAINTAINED AND OPERATED AT ALL TIMES IN ACCORDANCE WITH THESE INSTRUCTIONS.

CAUTION: THE USE OF SOME TYPES OF PRESERVATIVE-TREATED WOOD AS A FUEL CAN BE HAZARDOUS.

2.1. Safety

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

- The minimum safety distances when installing and using the fireplace must be maintained.
- Ensure that furniture and other flammable materials are not too close to the fireplace. Flammable materials should not be placed within 900 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 flue/chimney fire:

- 1) Close all air controls.
- 2) Keep the firebox door closed.
- 3) Call the fire service.
- 4) Do not use the appliance after a flue fire until an accredited installer has assessed the cause and any resultant damage.

2.2. 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.

2.3. Using the fireplace for the first time

When the fireplace is used for the first time, it may emit an irritating smell as the paint dries. The smell is non-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 odours can be detected.

2.4. Wood quality

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 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 to avoid absorbing excessive rainwater.

The logs should be placed under cover in autumn for use during the winter season.

Consequences of using damp wood may include:

- Appearance of soot/tar on the glass, in the fireplace and in the chimney.
- Fireplace will give less heat.
- Risk of chimney fire because 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:

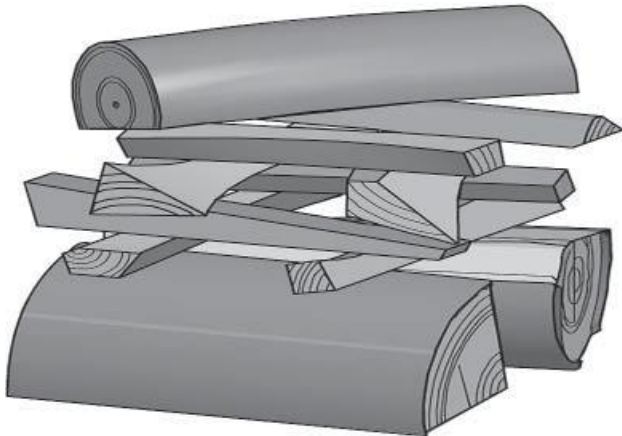
- Household waste, plastic bags, etc.
- Painted or impregnated wood (highly toxic).
- Chipboard or laminated boards.
- Driftwood (seawater).

This may harm the product and pollute the atmosphere.

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.

2.5. Initial lighting

- 1) Open the air vent and ignition vent fully.



- 2) Place two logs at the bottom of the burn chamber and pile the kindling in layers.
- 3) Finally, place a medium-sized log on the top of the pile.
- 4) Place firelighters or newspaper under the top layer of kindling and light the fire. Leave the door open ajar if required.
- 5) You can then regulate the rate of combustion to give the heat you want by closing the ignition vent and adjusting the air vent.
- 6) Check that the afterburning (secondary combustion) starts. This is best indicated by yellow, flickering flames in front of the holes under the baffle.
- 7) If the air flow is normal you will be able to shut the door and the fire will take care of itself.

2.6. 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 vent is fully open for a few minutes until the wood has caught fire.
4. To gain efficiency and minimal emissions the wood should be placed in a front to back orientation inside the firebox.
5. Close the air vent once the wood has properly ignited and is burning well.

2.7. 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 too much air so that too much heat develops. A sure sign of overheating is when parts of the fireplace 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). For further information, see 'Installing the flue'.

2.8. 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.

3. Maintenance

3.1. Cleaning the glass

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

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.

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).

3.2. 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.

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 your product. It is a good idea to do this when cleaning the chimney and flue pipes.

3.3. Cleaning the Flue

Check inside of flue prior to each season for any build-up of creosote (wood tar).

To check the flue:

- 1) Remove the baffle.
- 2) Hold a small mirror on an angle below the flue, with a torch shining towards it, and look for black creosote build-up. It is normal to see a fine black powdery layer, but if built up layers of creosote can be seen, the flue requires cleaning.
- 3) If no cleaning is required, re-fit the baffle.

To clean the flue:

- 1) A flue cleaning brush can be purchased from most wood heater retail outlets or large hardware stores. Alternatively, hire a flue cleaning service to do the job for you (it's a dirty job).
- 2) With the baffle plate removed, tie a rope to one end of the brush, and drop the rope down the flue (from outside on top of the roof).
- 3) Grab the end of the rope from inside the firebox and pull the brush down through the flue.
- 4) Check the inside of the flue with the mirror and torch.
- 5) Repeat cleaning process if necessary.
- 6) Once the flue is clean, remove any excess creosote from the firebox.
- 7) Replace the baffle.

Only pull brush downwards through flue, as pulling upwards may separate the flue sections at their joins.

3.4. 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.

3.5. 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 fluid (oven cleaner etc.).

4. Servicing

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

4.1. Burn plates and baffle

The Jøtul F 3TD has sacrificial burn plates lining the sides and rear of the firebox. These will eventually burn out and can be replaced by ordering replacement spare parts of the same model.

The baffle plate may burn out over time as well and it too can be replaced as a spare part.

4.2. Rear burn tube

In the rear of the firebox is a burn tube that delivers air into the firebox for secondary combustion of the smoke gases. This may burn out eventually and if so can be replaced as a spare part.

5. Troubleshooting

5.1. Poor draught

Check the length of the chimney and that it complies with national laws and regulations. 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.

5.2. 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.

5.3. Unusual amount of soot on 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 section 'Cleaning the glass'.

6. Manufacturer/Distributor

Manufactured by:

Jøtul AS
N-1602 Fredrikstad
Norway

Distributed by:

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7. Dimensions

