

Jøtul F 100 ECO.2

Jøtul F 100 ECO.2

Revision 1.0

Installation & Operating Instructions



Keep these instructions for future reference

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1. Installation

THE INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS IN THIS MANUAL APPLY TO THE JØTUL F 100 ECO.2 WOOD HEATER MODEL.

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

THIS HEATER HAS BEEN TESTED TO AS/NZS 2918.

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.

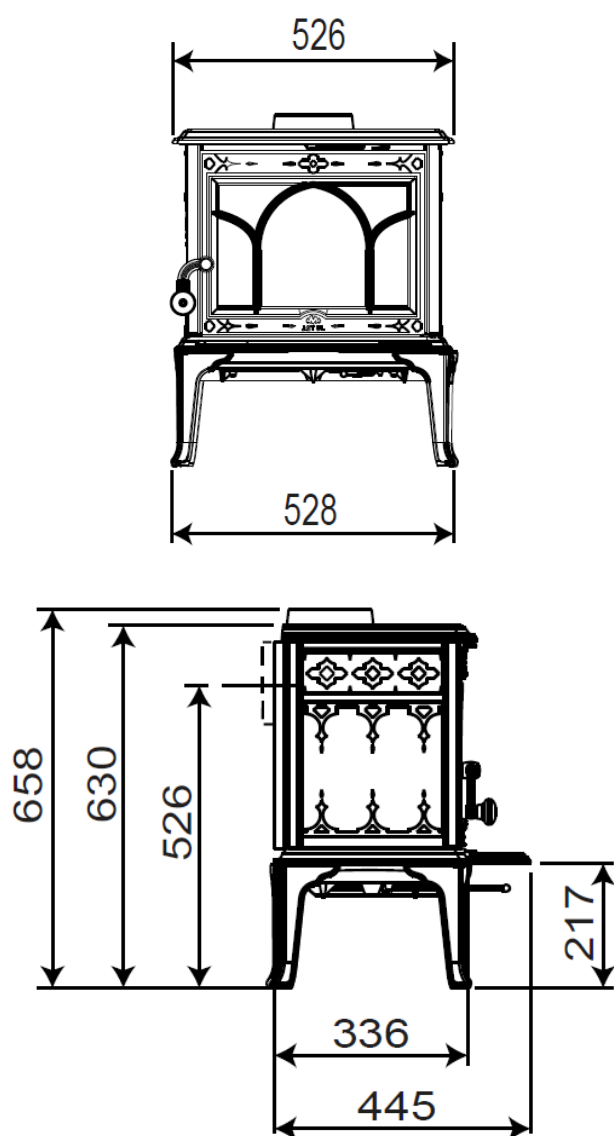
CAUTION: CRACKED AND BROKEN COMPONENTS, e.g. GLASS PANELS OR CERAMIC TILES, MAY RENDER THE INSTALLATION UNSAFE.

1.1. Technical data

Technical data according to AS/NZS 4012 & 4013

Max average heat output:	7.7 kW
Overall average efficiency:	68%
Efficiency on Low setting:	70%
Particulate emissions:	1.2 g/kg
Operational mode:	Intermittent

1.2. Dimensions



1.3. Floor Protector

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) to install on.

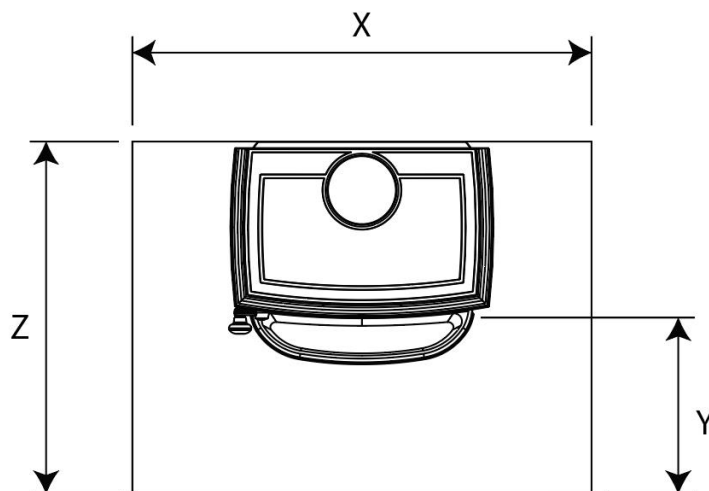
The floor protector must extend at least from the back of the heater, up to a specified distance in front of the door opening. The table and drawing below show the MINIMUM dimensions (mm) required for the floor protector. It may be desirable, for example aesthetic reasons, for the floor protector to be larger than these minimum dimensions.

The floor protector must not be less than 6mm thick with a thermal conductivity not greater than 0.33 W/m²K, or an equivalent.

Floor protector (Hearth) minimum clearances

Hearth	Thickness	X	Y	Z
Cement Sheet or equivalent	6	780	300	636

Fig.1 Hearth Clearances



1.4. Positioning the heater

Review the necessary clearances to combustible surfaces (mm) specified in the table and drawings below before considering where to position the heater and whether the rear heat shield will be fitted. These clearances to combustible surfaces are only valid if the optional Rear Heat Shield is fitted AND one of the flue shield options are used from section ‘Installing the Flue’.

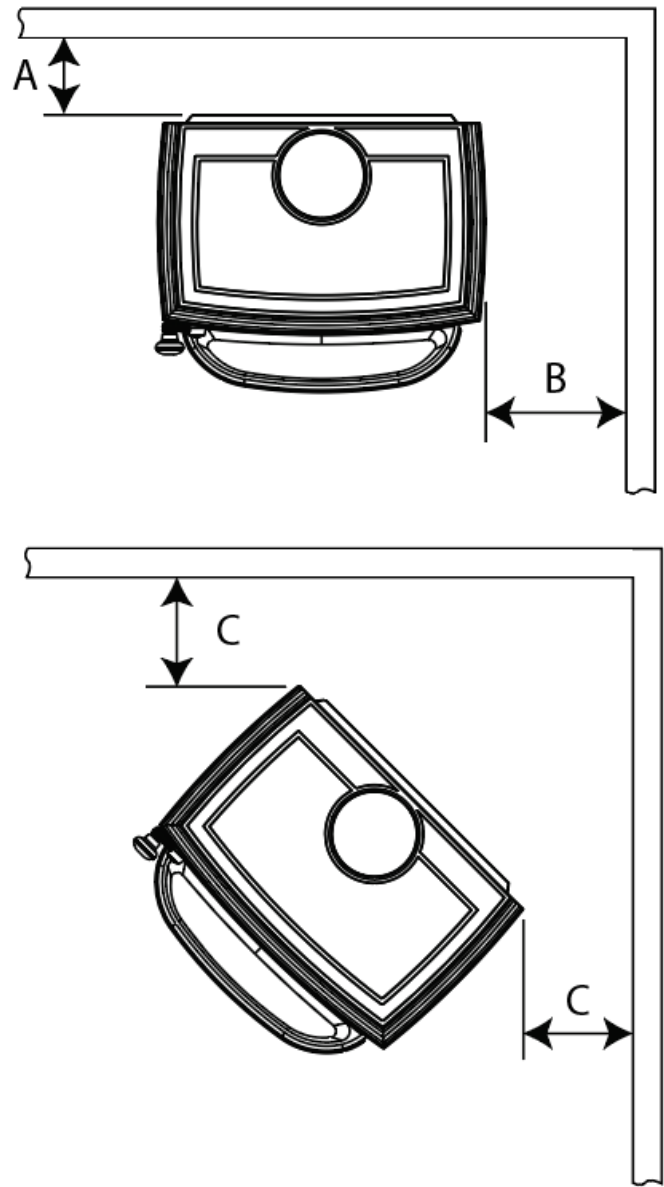
Check the practicability of installing the flue system in relation to any obstructing roof beams before positioning the heater.

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

Minimum clearances to combustible surfaces with REAR HEAT SHIELD fitted

Flue Shield Options	A	B	C
900mm Rear flue Shield OR Decromesh + 900mm inner rear shield OR 8” Solid flue shield + 900mm inner rear shield	200	500	375

Fig. 2 Wall Clearances



1.5. 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 or roof ridge as detailed in the instructions.

If installed adjacent to a combustible surface, a flue shield must be chosen from these options:

- Rear flue shield 900mm or greater in length
- Decromesh with 900mm inner rear shield
- 8" Solid flue shield with 900mm inner rear shield

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.

1.6. Assembly prior to installation

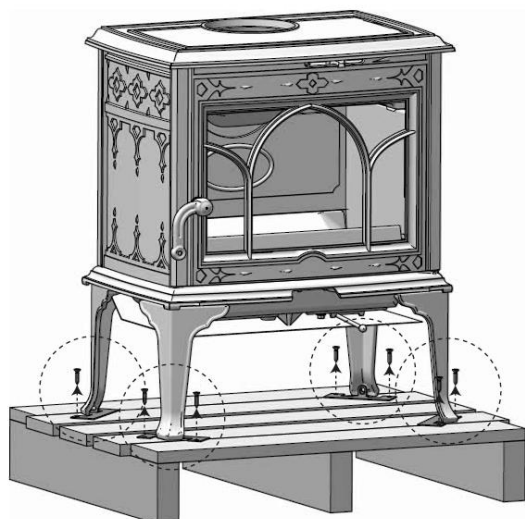
NB: Check that the fireplace is undamaged before installation begins.

NB: The product is heavy! Ensure you have help when positioning and installing it.

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

- 1) The standard product comes in one package.
- 2) Remove the screw bag from inside the stove.
- 3) The ash lip is wrapped in foam padding inside the stove.
- 4) When the product is unpacked, release it from the pallet.

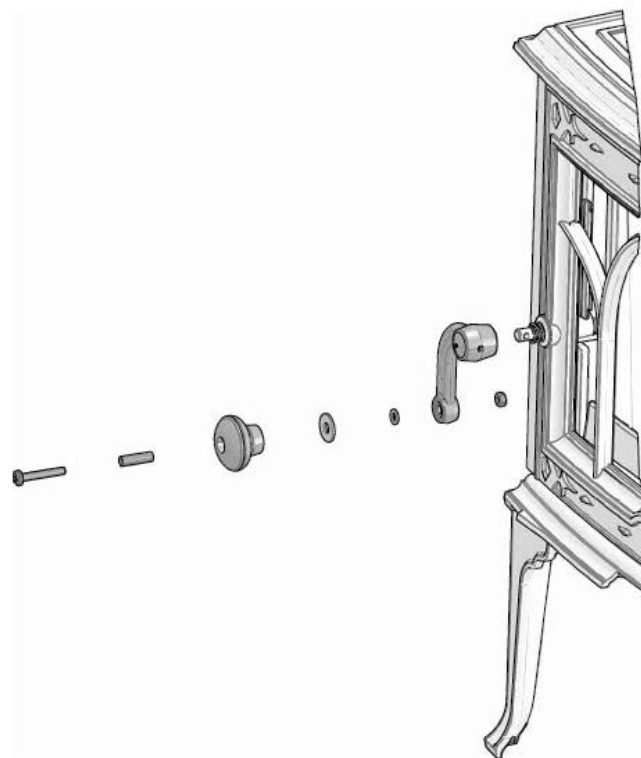
Fig. 3 Release from pallet



Remove the 8 transport screws.

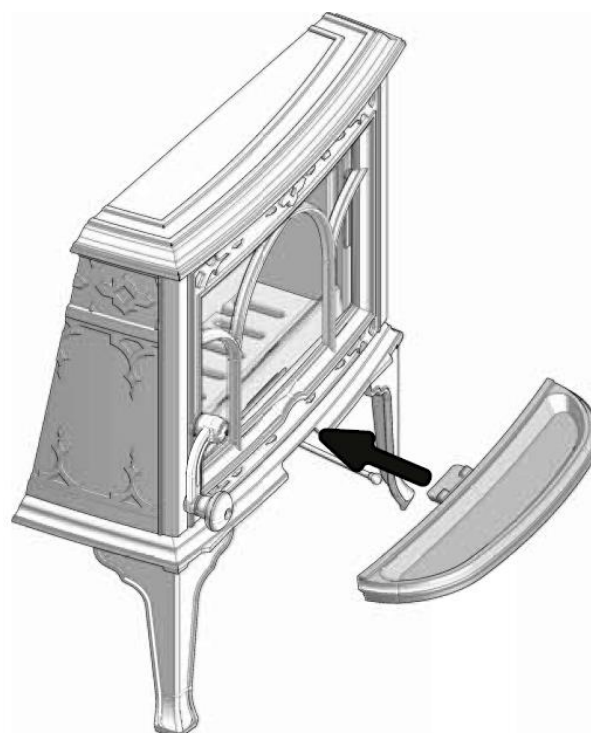
1.7. Installation

Fig. 4 Assemble the door handle



Mount the wooden knob on the door handle. The parts are in the bag of screws.

Fig. 5 Mount the ash lip

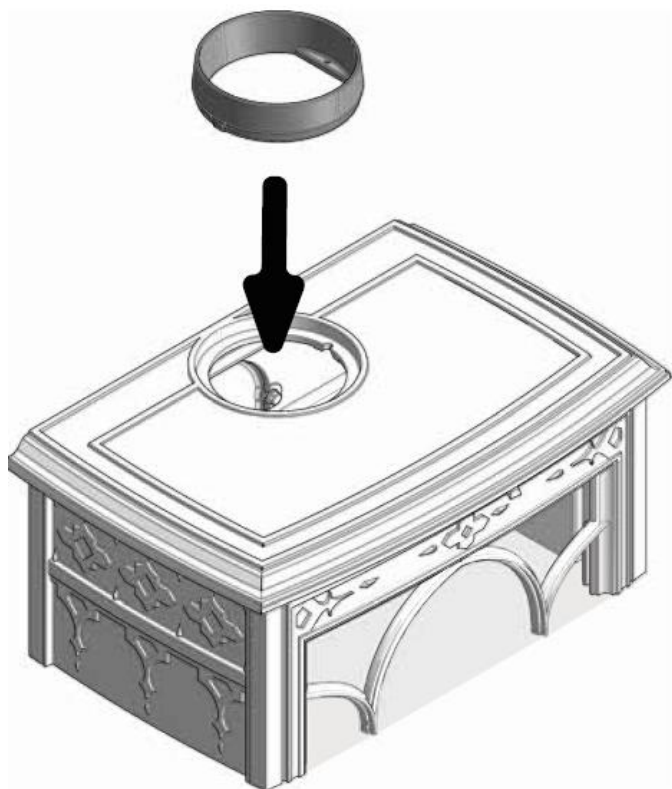


1. The ash lip is mounted on the front of the stove.

1.8. Assembly of flue pipe with top outlet

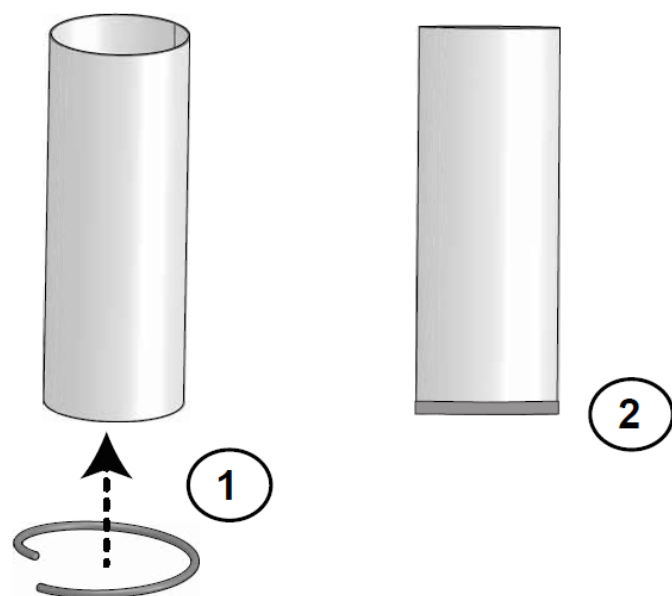
The product is assembled for a top outlet as standard.

Fig. 6



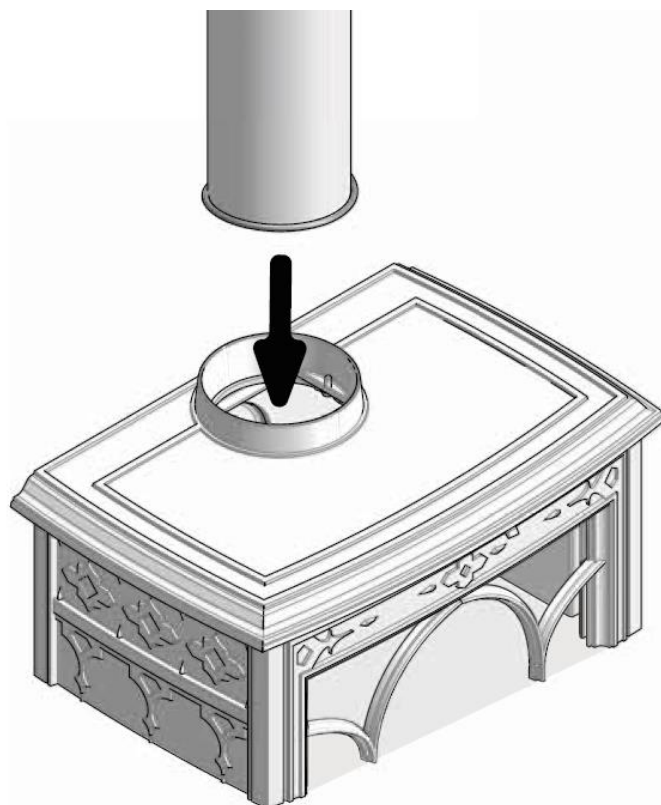
Attach the flue outlet to the top plate using the two screws.

Fig. 6a Flue



Remove the protective paper from the gasket and fasten it around the outside of the flue pipe.

Fig. 6b Install flue



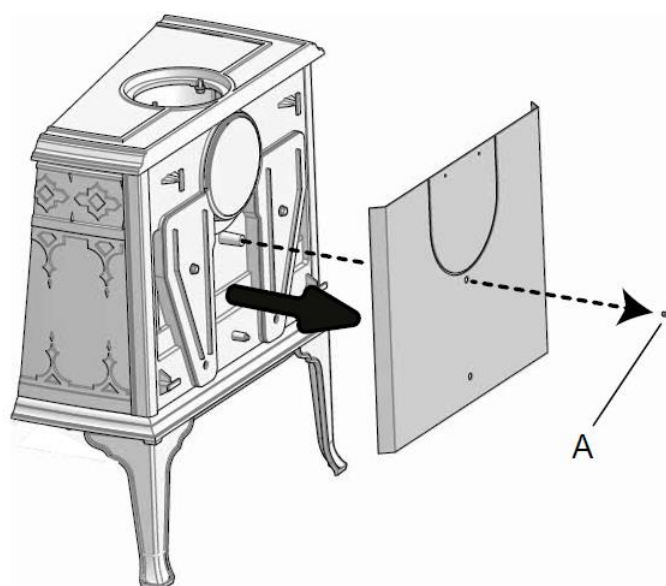
Install the flue pipe into the flue outlet.

1.9. Assembly of flue pipe with rear outlet

If the flue pipe is to be rear mounted do the following:

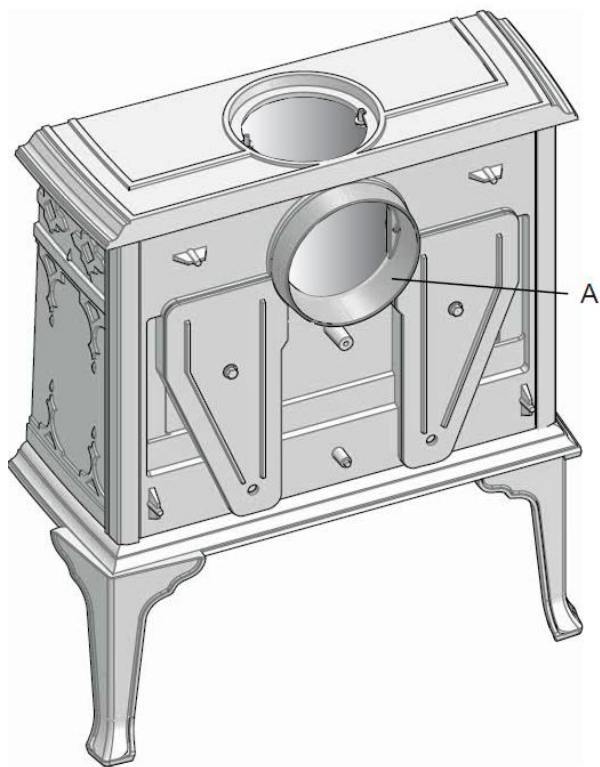
NB: In order to make the change, you must first remove the baffle plate - see fig. 13-13a-13b. Remember to put it in place later.

Fig. 7



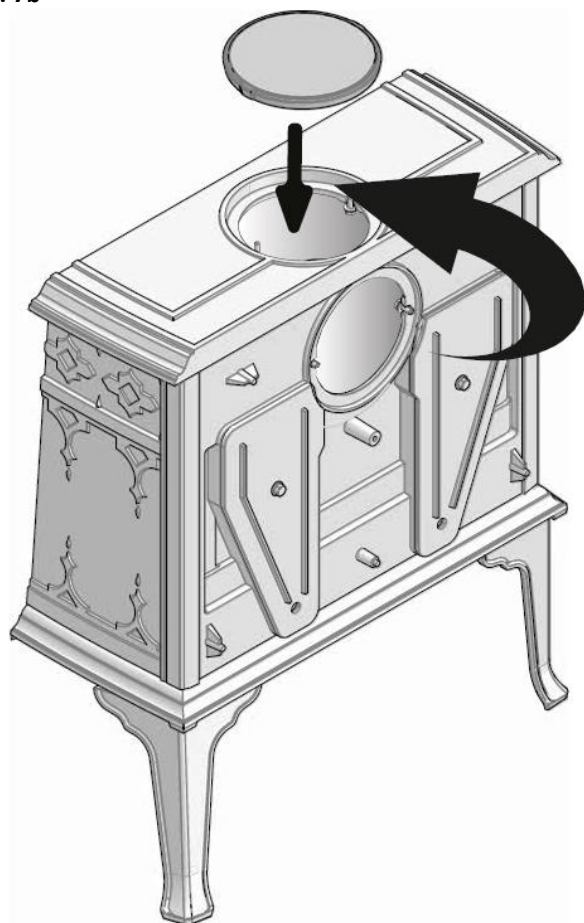
Unscrew the screw (A) and remove the rear heat shield.

Fig. 7a Mount flue outlet



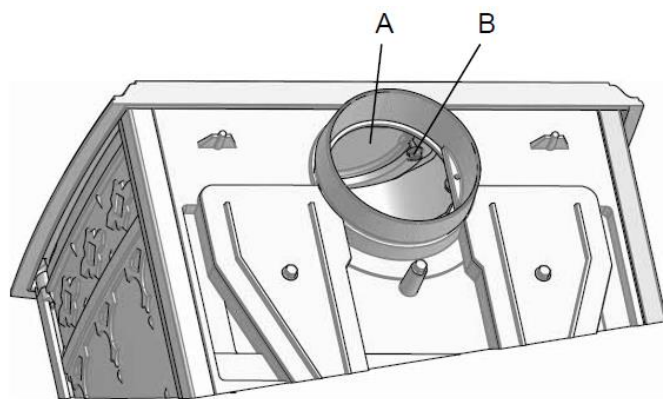
Mount the flue outlet (A) into the rear outlet.

Fig. 7b



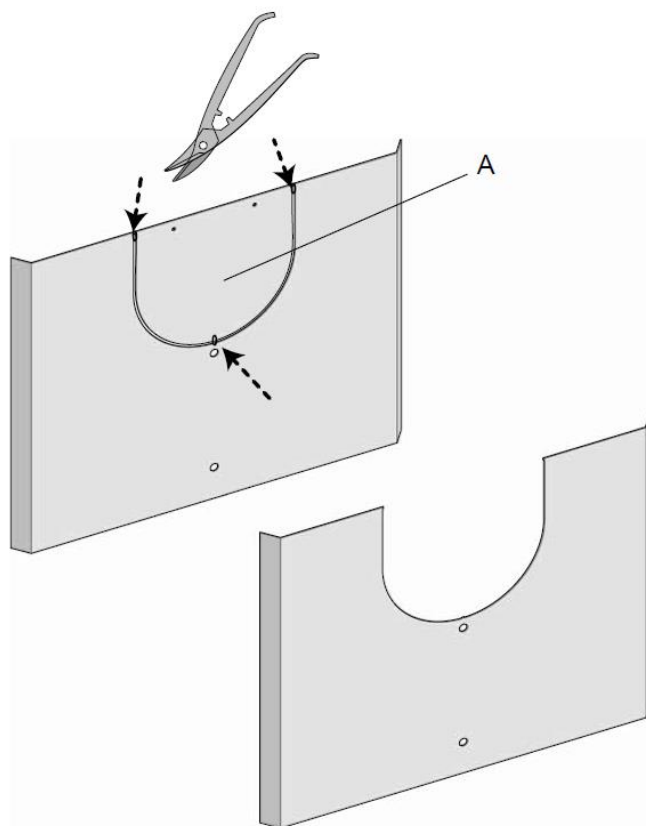
Fasten the cover on the top plate.

Fig. 7c



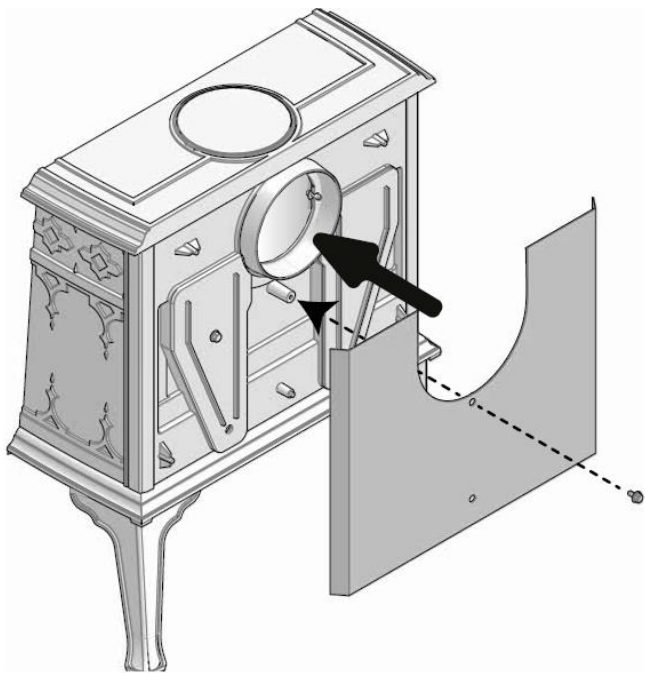
Fasten the cover (A) with the screws (B).

Fig. 7d Rear shield



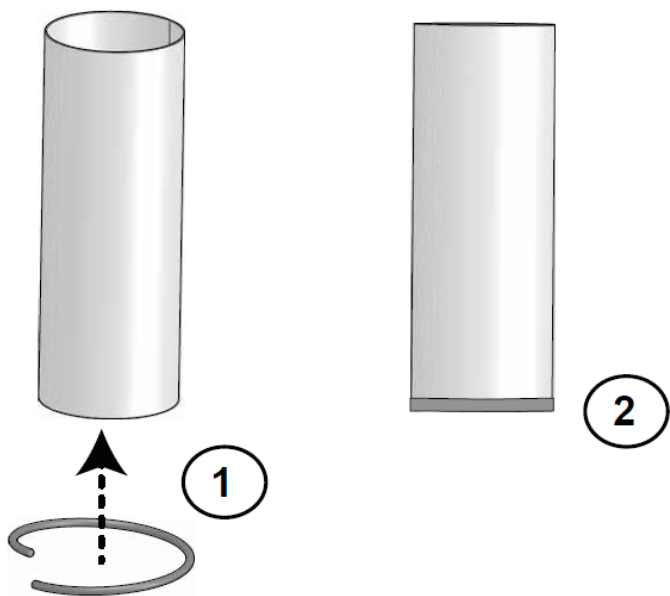
Cut out the part (A) in the heat shield for the flue pipe.

Fig. 7e Rear shield reinstallation



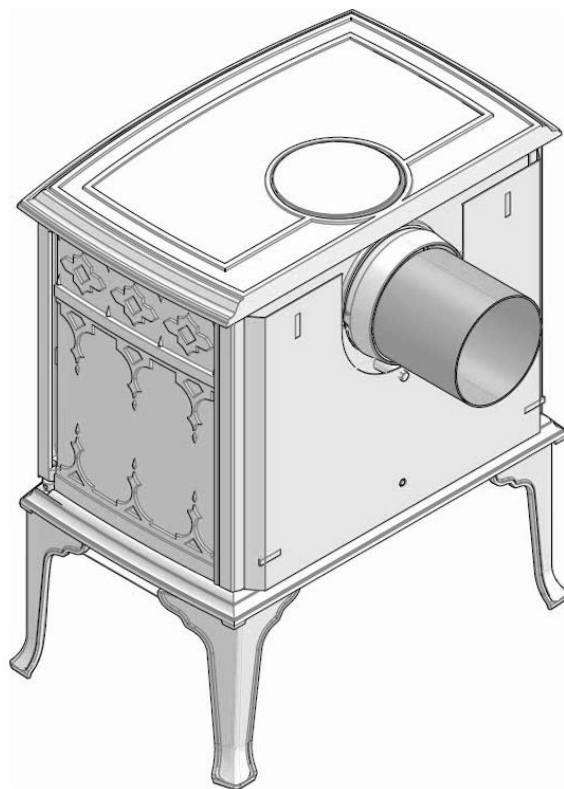
Install the rear heat shield onto the stove.

Fig. 7f Flue



Remove the protective paper from the gasket and fasten it around the outside of the flue pipe.

Fig. 7g Install flue

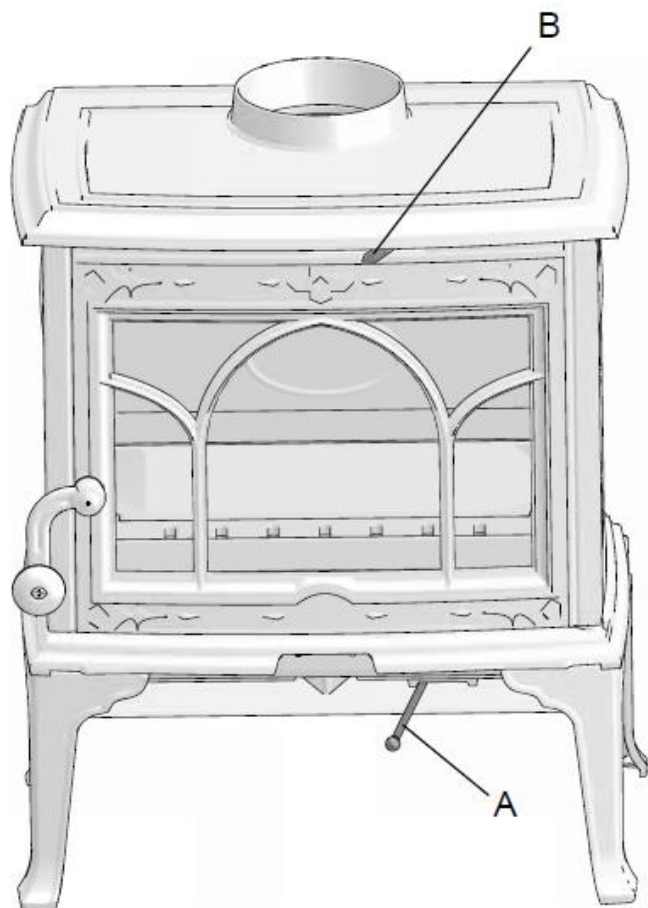


Install the flue pipe into the flue outlet.

1.10. Performance check

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

Fig. 8 The Jøtul F 100 ECO.2 is equipped with the following operating options:



Ignition vent (A) – Air vent (B)

Pushed to the left: Closed

Pushed to the right: Open

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.
- 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) Do not use the appliance after a flue fire until an accredited installer has assessed the cause and any resultant damage.

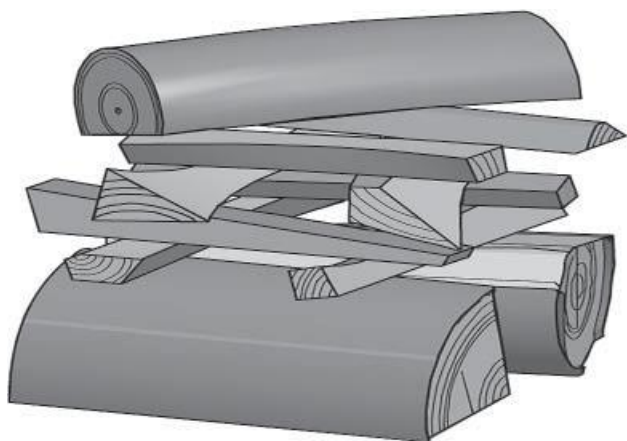
2.2. Using the fireplace for the first time

When the fireplace is used for the first time, it may emit an irritating gas which may smell slightly. This happens because the paint dries. 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 odours can be detected.

2.3. Use

- Open both the air vent and the ignition vent by pushing them to the right. If necessary, keep the door slightly open. (Use a glove, for example, as the handle can become hot.)
- Place two medium sized logs in/out on each side of the base. N.B. In order to avoid sooting on the glass, it is important that the log is not placed adjacent to the glass on the product.
- Put 2-3 firelighters between these and add some kindling wood in a criss-cross pattern on top and light the firelighters.
- Gradually increase the size of the wood logs.
- Finally, place a medium-sized log on the top of the pile.
- Then regulate the rate of combustion to the desired level of heating by adjusting the air control lever.
- Close the stove door. It must always be closed when the fire is lit.

Fig. 9



2.4. Adding firewood

Stoke the stove frequently but only add small amounts of fuel at a time. If the stove is filled too full, the heat created may cause extreme stress in the chimney. Add fuel to the fire in moderation.

Avoid smouldering fires as this produces the most pollution. The fire is best when it is burning well and the smoke from the chimney is almost invisible.

If there is insufficient burning material (coals) in the fire bed to light a new load of wood, excessive smoke emission can occur. Refuelling must be carried out onto a sufficient quantity of glowing embers and ash so that the new fuel load will ignite in

a reasonable period. If there are too few embers in the fire bed, add suitable kindling to prevent excessive smoke.

2.5. 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.

2.6. 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.

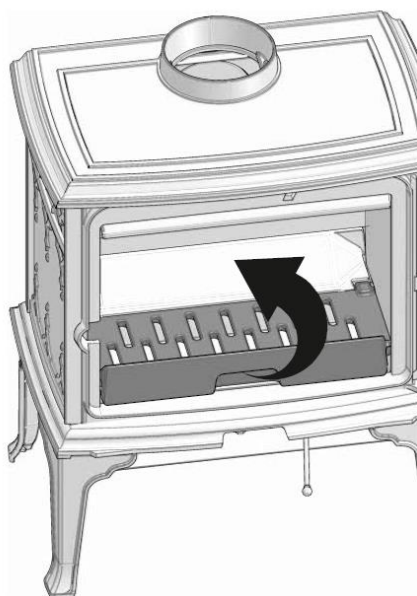
Seek professional advice if you suspect that the chimney is not drawing properly (too much/too little draught). For further information, see 'Installing the flue'.

2.7. Ash removal

The Jøtul F 100 ECO.2 has an ash pan which makes it easy to remove the ashes.

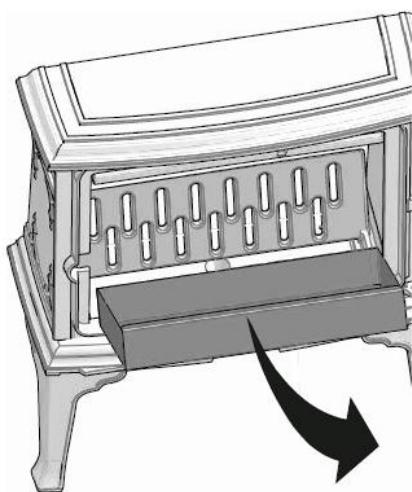
- Only remove ash when the fireplace is cold.
- Use a scoop or similar to remove the ash through the door.
- Ashes should be placed outside in a metal container.

Fig. 10 Ash grate



1. Scrape the ashes through the grate into the ash pan.
2. Make sure that the ash pan doesn't fill up so high that it keeps ash from coming through the grate into the pan.
3. Open the fire grate.

Fig. 11 Ash pan



4. Lift out the ash pan and empty it into a non-combustible container.
5. Put the ash pan back in.
6. Replace the fire grate.

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.

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).

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 (see 'Servicing').
- 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 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

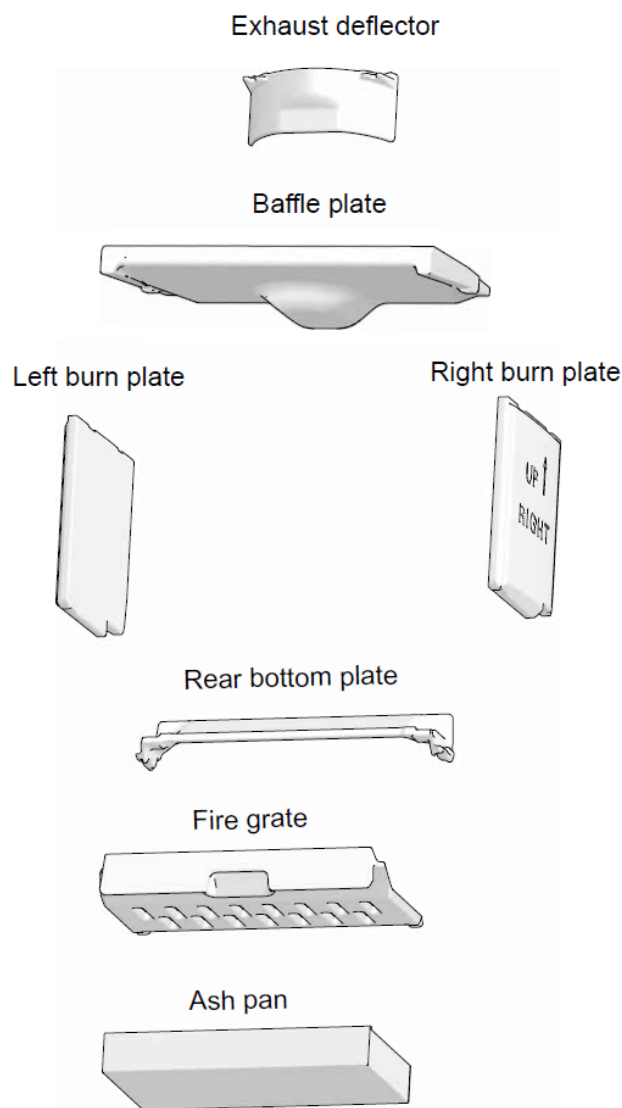
Painted products may change colour after several years' usage. The surface should be cleaned and brushed free of any loose particles before new paint is applied.

Important! Never place anything on the top plate of the stove. This could cause permanent damage to the paint or enamel.

4. Servicing

Any unauthorised modifications to the product are prohibited!
Only original spare parts may be used!

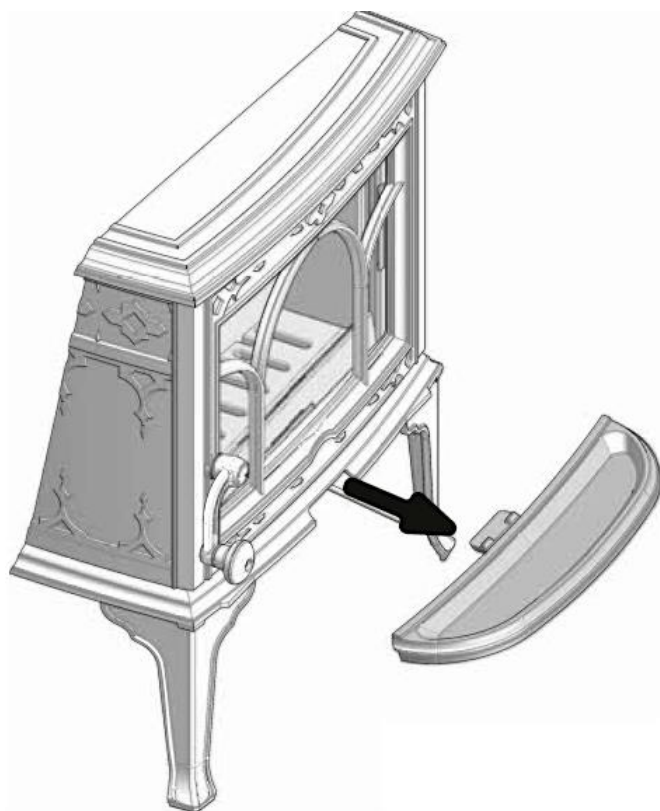
Fig. 12



*Exhaust deflector not used in Australia

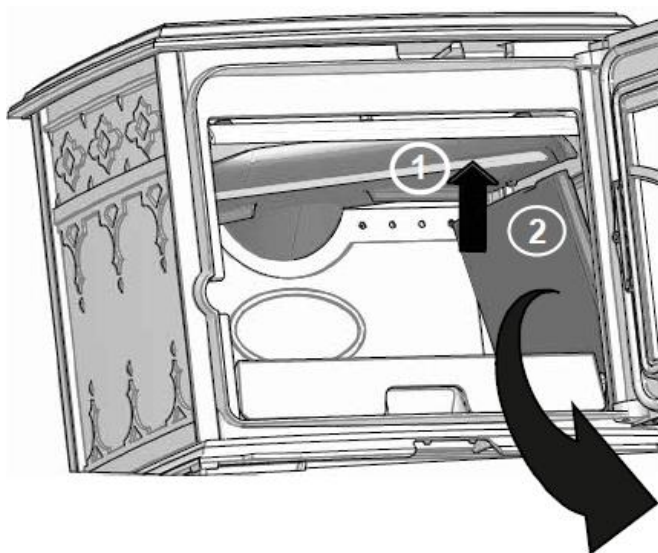
4.1. Replacing baffle plate, burn plates, fire grate

Fig. 13



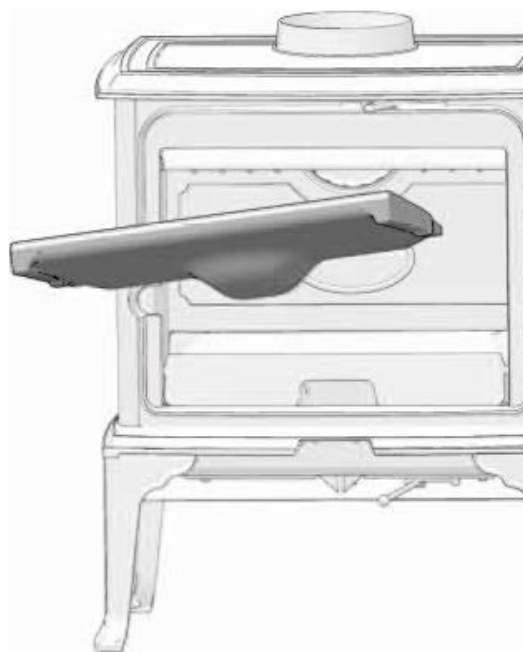
1. Remove the ash lip.

Fig. 13a



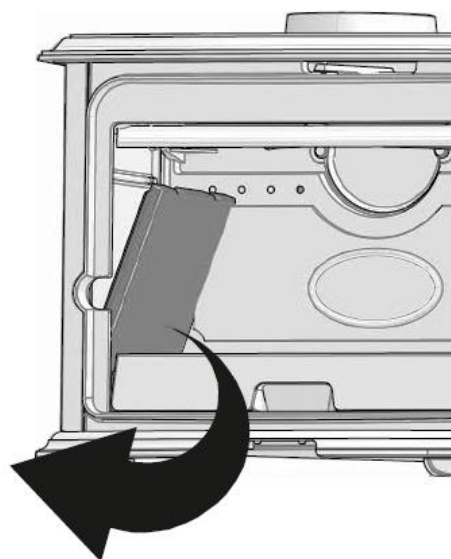
2. Lift the baffle, which rests on the burn plates on one side. While holding the baffle plate, lift the burn plate on the same side and remove it out of the burnchamber.

Fig. 13b



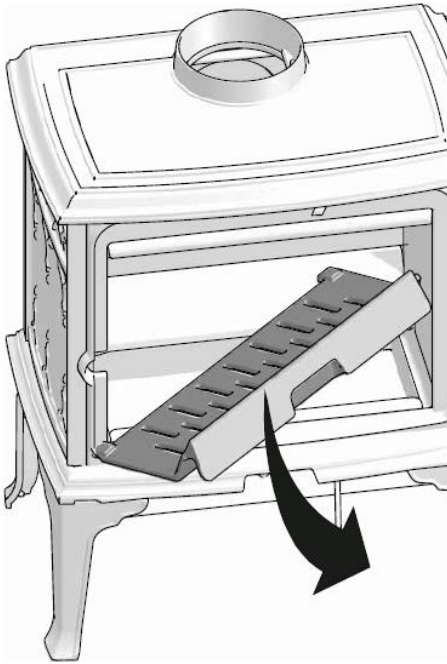
3. Tilt the baffle plate out.

Fig. 13c



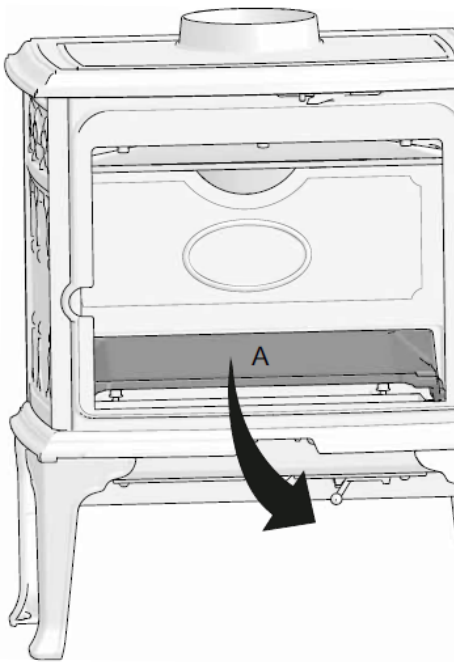
4. Then remove the other burn plate.

Fig. 13d



5. Lift the fire grate and tilt it out.

Fig. 13e



6. Remove the rear bottom plate (A).

When refitting:

- First place the rear bottom plate.
- Place the ash pan and the fire grate.
- Place the left side burn plate. Put the baffle plate on top and hold it until the other side burn plate is back in place.

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. Guarantee terms

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. The guarantee on the external cast-iron parts is 10 years from the date of delivery of the heater. 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.

The guarantee does not cover:

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. 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 off cuts, chipboard) or too moist / wet wood.
3. Installation of optional extras for the purpose of rectifying local draught conditions, air supply or other circumstances beyond Jøtul's control.
4. Cases involving alterations / modifications to the fireplace without Jøtul's consent or the use of non-original parts.
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.
6. Associated cost (e.g. but not limited to, transport, manpower, travel) or indirect damages.

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.

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.

7. Manufacturer/Distributor

Manufactured by:

Jøtul AS
N-1602 Fredrikstad
Norway

Distributed by:

Glen Dimplex Australia
8 Lakeview Drive,
Scoresby, Victoria, 3179

TEL: 1300 556 816

EMAIL: flame@glendimplex.com.au

www.jotul.com