

JØTUL



Models 8, 8A, & 8C

INSTALLATION & OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS



Tested & Listed by: OMNI™, Beaverton, Oregon
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SAFETY NOTICE: IF THIS FIREPLACE STOVE IS NOT PROPERLY INSTALLED,
A HOUSE FIRE MAY RESULT. FOR YOUR SAFETY, FOLLOW THE INSTALLATION DIRECTIONS.
CONTACT LOCAL BUILDING OR FIRE OFFICIALS ABOUT RESTRICTIONS
AND INSTALLATION INSPECTION REQUIREMENTS IN YOUR AREA.

Aksjeselskapet Jøtul, Postboks 6206-ET. Oslo 6, Norway

1. General Information

Jøtul has been making cast iron wood and coal stoves since 1853 and is the world's largest manufacturer of solid fuel burning appliances. Your new Jøtul stove has inherited the benefits learned from over 125 years of producing stoves and is designed to give you many years of satisfaction.

The Jøtul Fireplace stove #8 is available in three models: the #8, #8A and #8C. Models 8A and 8C are modified versions of the basic #8 and were developed as alternative ways to meet clean burning standards now in effect in various parts of the U.S.

Model 8A achieves its clean burning characteristics by employing standard combustion technology. Very simply put, a hot fire burns clean, so we've altered the draft wheel to permit only a hot fire.

Model 8C gets its clean burning job done by employing the same catalytic technologies which are used to reduce emissions from automobiles.

The catalyst enables smoke and gases to burn at less than half the temperature required without the aid of the catalyst. This means that the 8C will burn cleanly over a wide range of heat outputs. The catalyst is housed in a 7-inch flue outlet and this is the only distinction between the 8 and 8C.

Of course, a cool, smoldering fire should be avoided in any stove and the standard model 8, when operated properly, is a very efficient, clean burning stove.

Optional Equipment

The following optional equipment is available for the Jøtul Fireplace Stove.

Description:

1. Short legs (101952) – will reduce the stove height by 2¼"
2. Fireplace shield (350073) – to protect combustible mantels and trim
3. Reduced clearance shield (05 950071) – allows closer installation to unprotected rear walls
4. Catalyst (5000) – basic model 8 stoves can be converted to model 8C's at any time by replacing the flue outlet with the catalyst and housing

For installation and assembly, please follow the instructions supplied with the optional equipment packages.

To obtain the maximum benefits from your new stove and keep your family safe, as well as warm,

READ THIS ENTIRE
MANUAL CAREFULLY BEFORE INSTALLING YOUR
STOVE. FAILURE TO DO SO MAY RESULT IN DAMAGE
TO PERSONS AND PROPERTY.

When installing, operating, and maintaining your Jøtul Fireplace Stove, follow the guidelines given in these instructions. Save these instructions and keep them so that they are always available to anyone using the stove.

Several areas of the country require a building permit to install a solid fuel burning appliance. The National Fire Protection Association's Code 211 or similar regulations may apply to the installation of solid fuel burning appliances in your area. Your dealer has been specially selected for his knowledge of your local codes and can provide assistance in making sure your installation is safe and legal. Contact your insurance representative, or building or fire officials to determine what regulations apply in your area.

2. Hazards Connected to the Use of the Jøtul Fireplace Stove

Any use of fire in the house represents a certain danger and with intense overfiring, temperatures on the surface of the Jøtul Fireplace Stove can exceed 1000°F (536°C).

Please comply with the following warnings.

- Never overfire the stove. If any part of it glows, you are overfiring, and serious damage to the stove or a chimney fire could result. Immediately close down the draft control if you notice this condition.
- Never modify the Jøtul Fireplace Stove in any way which is not in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications.
- Teach children that the stove is hot and should not be touched.
- Never burn trash of any kind in the stove.
- Do not dry clothes over the stove; they could ignite.
- Keep loose flammable materials at least 48 inches away from the stove.
- Never use the stove if there are combustible gases in the house. A few examples of combustible gases are the fumes from certain cleaning fluids, adhesives, and paints.
- Always wear protective gloves when adding fuel to the fire.
- Use only seasoned wood in your Jøtul Fireplace Stove. Never use synthetic logs or fireplace coal.
- Never use gasoline, gasoline-type lantern fuel, kerosene, charcoal lighter fluid, or similar liquids to start or "freshen up" a fire in this heater. Keep all such liquids far away from the heater while it is in use.
- Never operate the Jøtul Fireplace Stove with cracked or broken glass. Replace damaged glass with ceramic glass 4mm in thickness (available from your dealer).
- Avoid creating a low pressure condition in the room where the stove is operating. Operating an exhaust fan or a clothes dryer could create a low pressure area, causing poisonous gases to come out of the stove into the room. You can prevent a low pressure condition by providing adequate outside combustion air within 24 inches of the stove.
- This stove is not approved for use in mobile homes.

3. Installation

For your safety, follow these installation instructions. Consult local building or fire officials about restrictions and installation inspection in your area. If the stove is not properly installed, a house fire may result. Refer to the chimney and chimney connector manufacturer's instructions and local building codes for installation through combustible walls or ceilings.

Assembling the Fireplace Stove

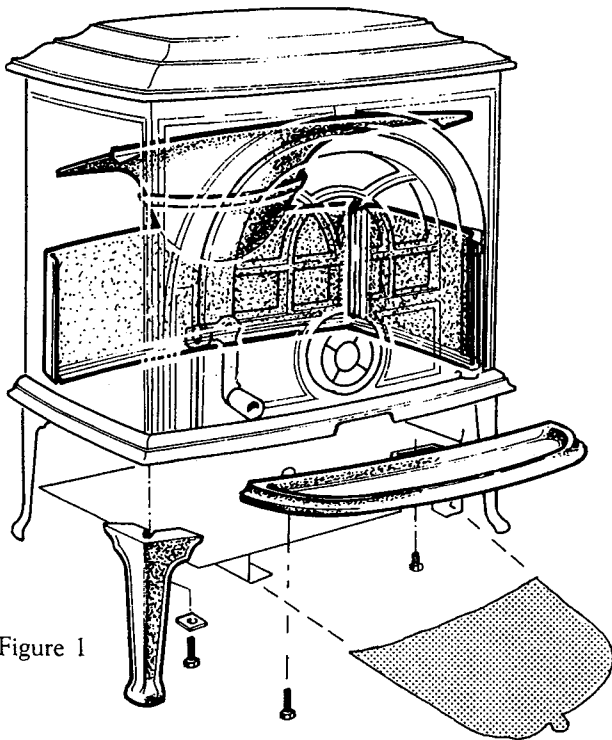


Figure 1

In order to prevent shipping damage, several parts of your stove have been removed and packed separately.

These parts are:

All models	1 8mm nut and washer
4 legs	4 6x25mm hex bolts
1 bottom heat shield	6 6x16mm hex bolts
1 ash/log retainer	2 6x16mm self tapping bolts
1 ash lip	
1 flue outlet collar	
1 wooden door handle	Model 8C only
1 8x80mm cheesehead bolt	catalyst & housing
1 insulated washer	probe thermometer
4 square washers	wooden handle

Assembly

- 1) Lift the top of the stove off, remove the baffle and gently lay the stove on its back.
- 2) Attach the bottom heat shield and legs using the 4 6x25mm hex bolts and square washers. Do not over tighten the leg bolts. Attach the bottom heat shield with a 6x16mm bolt thru the center. The two channels on the heat shield

which hold the door screen should face the floor.

3) Stand the stove up and bolt on the ash lip with a 6x16mm hex bolt.

4) Flue outlet. All model 8 stoves are delivered with the top outlet covered. To top vent the stove, remove the outlet cover and traverse bar and replace them in the rear outlet.

5) Attach the flue outlet collar in the desired location with the three 6x16mm bolts. It will be easier to attach the rear outlet if you lift out the side and rear burn plates and top baffle.

On model 8C the catalyst housing serves as the flue outlet. When mounting the catalyst be sure to orient the hole for the probe thermometer so that it will be visible.

6) The ash/log retainer drops into place behind the two positioning bumps in the bottom burn plate.

7) Put on the wooden door handle. Put the 8x80mm bolt through the metal washer, then through the large end of the handle. The insulating washer goes between the wooden handle and the door latch. The 8mm nut goes on the end.

Location

The Jøtul Fireplace Stove can be installed in a variety of locations in your home, but combustible materials in the vicinity of the stove must be protected. Study Figure 2 to determine the floor and wall protection necessary for your planned installation.

Figure 2, clearances to combustibles, is divided into two sections, floor protection and wall protection.

To see how to use the clearance diagram, let's suppose you wish to install the stove with the pipe exiting the rear of the stove and running straight to the wall behind the stove.

Find the flue outlet figure which represents this type of installation. In this case it would be Figure T4.

The size of the floor protection needed is read directly under T4 from the top of the chart. The protection under the stove is 40 inches wide (A) by 35 inches deep (B), and under the pipe running to the wall is 9 inches deep (C) by 11 inches wide (D). These are the minimum dimensions required and most people will make the pipe protection as wide as the stove protection.

The required clearances to walls is read under flue outlet Figure T4. The stove must be positioned a minimum of 29 inches (A) from the side wall and 34 inches (B) from the rear wall.

The use of Jøtul heat shields and a listed air insulated chimney connector will allow you to further reduce the clearances in many installations. In the case of our example of a stove vented straight to a rear wall, the double asterisk (**) next to B, 36" under T4, indicates that if we use listed double wall connector pipe, and a rear heat shield (part 05 950071), we can reduce the clearances to 17" for B.

A number of UL listed wall protectors are commercially available. If you wish to make your own wall protector, follow the guidelines given in the National Fire Protection Associations code 211, Chimneys, Fireplaces, Vents and Solid Fuel Burning Appliances 1984, Table 8-7(6). Your dealer or local fire official can help you obtain this information.

The Chimney and Its Connection

The chimney to serve the Jøtul Fireplace Stove must be either a tile lined masonry chimney or a listed building heating appliance chimney. The chimney for all model 8's must be a minimum 7 inch diameter. **DO NOT CONNECT THE JØTUL FIREPLACE STOVE TO A CHIMNEY FLUE SERVING ANOTHER APPLIANCE.**

An existing masonry chimney should be inspected and, if necessary, repaired by a competent mason before connecting the stove.

The chimney connector, or pipe, which is used to connect the stove to the chimney, should be 24 gauge blue steel, its equivalent or better. Use 7" diameter pipe for all model 8's. For reduced clearance installations use UL listed double wall air insulated pipe.

Each joint of the pipe should be sealed with furnace cement and secured with three sheet metal screws per joint. The crimped or smaller end of the pipe should always run towards the stove. Horizontal pipe runs should have 1" of rise per foot of run.

When connecting the chimney connector to a thimble for a masonry chimney, the pipe should extend into the thimble so that the end of the pipe is flush with the inner end of the thimble.

Do not pass the chimney connector through any floor, wall or ceiling, nor through a fire wall partition. Other safe methods of passing a connector through a wall are available. If you have any doubts about the safety or type of chimney connection, consult either your dealer, local building inspector, or fire official.

4. Operation

BEFORE BUILDING A FIRE IN YOUR NEW JØTUL FIREPLACE STOVE, PLEASE READ THE FOLLOWING SECTION CAREFULLY.

USE ONLY SEASONED WOOD AS FUEL. AVOID USING TREATED, PAINTED, OR ROTTEN WOOD. NEVER USE GASOLINE, GASOLINE-TYPE LANTERN FUEL, KEROSENE, CHARCOAL LIGHTER FLUID, OR SIMILAR LIQUIDS TO START OR "FRESHEN UP" A FIRE IN THIS HEATER. KEEP ALL SUCH LIQUIDS FAR AWAY FROM THE HEATER WHILE IT IS IN USE.

Wood Storage

When storing wood outside, it should be covered from the elements and stored off the ground. Make certain that the woodpile has good air circulation through it in order to promote drying to aid in the seasoning process.

To obtain the most benefit from the wood you burn, use only seasoned wood which has been cut and split for at least one year. Burning unseasoned or wet wood causes rapid development of creosote, while reducing the heat value of the wood being burned.

Creosote and Soot Formation and the Need for Removal

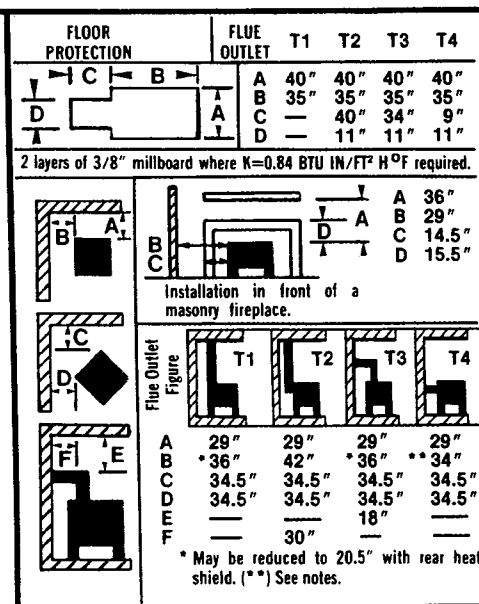
When wood is burned slowly, it produces tar and other organic vapors which combine with expelled moisture to form creosote. These creosote vapors condense in the relatively cool chimney flue of a slow-burning fire. The creosote that accumulates in the flue is highly flammable and is the fuel of chimney fires. To prevent a chimney fire, the creosote needs to be removed by sweeping the chimney and flue connector. The frequency of sweeping will depend on how you operate your stove, but it is important to inspect the flue after every two weeks of use. An accumulation of 1/4" or more on the sides of the flue or connector is considered hazardous and should be removed.

In the event that creosote in your chimney or flue connector ignites, the resulting fire is often accompanied by a roaring noise and a crackling sound as flakes of burned creosote break loose. If you suspect you are having a chimney fire, immediately close the draft regulator and make sure the door is closed. Call the fire department.

Trying to extinguish the fire in the stove will not help; in fact, it can make matters worse by allowing oxygen through the door, which then supports the fire in the chimney. When the roaring and crackling has stopped, you should resist the temptation to open the door and look at the fire. The fire may have suffocated but could rekindle when you open the door. After a chimney fire, do not use your stove until the chimney and the flue connector have been cleaned and inspected to insure that no damage has been sustained.

Figure 2

- ▶ Contact local building or fire officials about restrictions and installation inspection in your area.
- ▶ Install and use in accordance with the manufacturer's installation and operating instructions.
- ▶ **RESIDENTIAL CLEARANCES: STANDARD AND REDUCED:** Install stove minimum (B or D) inches from backwall, and (A or C) from sidewall. Chimney connector minimum (F) inches from wall and (E) inches from ceiling.
- ▶ **CHIMNEY & CONNECTOR STANDARD INSTALLATION:** Use 7 inch diameter minimum 24 gauge black steel chimney connector with Listed Residential Type and Building Heating Appliance of masonry residential type chimney for Model 8, 8A and 8C.
- ▶ **(***) CHIMNEY & CONNECTOR REDUCED INSTALLATIONS (T4):** Use 7 inch diameter minimum Listed air insulated chimney connector with Listed Residential Type and Building Heating Appliance or masonry residential type chimney for Model 8, 8A and 8C, and Heat Shield Kit (Part 05 950072) required. With these parts clearance B, Figure T4 is 17".
 - ▶ **CAUTION:** Special methods are required when passing chimney through a wall or ceiling, refer to local building codes. **DO NOT** pass chimney connector through a combustible surface. **DO NOT** connect this unit to a chimney flue serving another unit.
- ▶ **FIREPLACE STOVE 8C MODEL:** Catalytic install only with flue outlet figures and clearances: T1, T3, T4.
- ▶ Install fireplace stove in front of a masonry fireplace minimum (A) 36 inches from mantle, (B) 29 inches from sidewall, (C) 14.5 inches from side combustible trim, (D) 15.5 inches from top combustible trim. For fireplace hearth installation use Shield Model: 35 00 73 and Leg Model: 35 00 74.
- ▶ **NOTE: MODEL 8C:** Switch catalyst to by-pass before opening fuel door.



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Oregon USA

Adding Fuel

At the end of the burn cycle there will be very little fuel reaching the catalyst and it could go out before adding new fuel. The introduction of new fuel can also cool off the stove enough to deactivate the catalytic combustion.

If the catalyst goes out (temperatures below 600°F) repeat the procedure used in starting a fire to get it going again.

Disposal of Ashes

After several days of burning it will be necessary to remove some ashes from the stove. Ashes should be placed in a metal container with a tight-fitting lid. The closed container of ashes should be placed on a non-combustible floor or on the ground, well away from all combustible materials, outside of any building, pending final disposal. If the ashes are disposed of by burial in the soil or otherwise locally dispersed, they should be retained in the closed container until all cinders have thoroughly cooled.

Do not remove all of the ashes from the stove. The stove will perform better if you maintain a one inch layer of ashes in the bottom.

5. Maintenance

At least once a year you should perform a routine maintenance check. A good time to do this is when you are cleaning the chimney and connector. Of course you should clean the chimney and connector whenever accumulations of soot and creosote reach ¼" thick, which may be several times a year, depending on how the stove is operated.

Maintenance Check

- 1) Inspect the entire stove and replace any cracked parts.
- 2) Inspect all joints for leaks or missing furnace cement. Disassemble, clean, and re-cement.
- 3) Check door and top gasket. Replace worn gaskets with ⅜" braided fiberglass gasket. Loose gaskets can be re-cemented.

At the end of the heating season remove all of the ashes from the stove. Take out the burn plates and baffle. Paint or lightly oil the inside of the stove and burn plates to prevent rust.