

Jidé



NOTICE OF ASSEMBLY,
UTILISATION AND MAINTENANCE
FIREPLACE INSERT
NORDIC

NOTICE OF ASSEMBLY, UTILISATION AND MAINTENANCE OF THE 'JIDE' FIREPLACE INSERT

Fuel: Wood (less than a maximum of 20 % humidity is advised)

Please read the entire notice carefully and keep it safe.

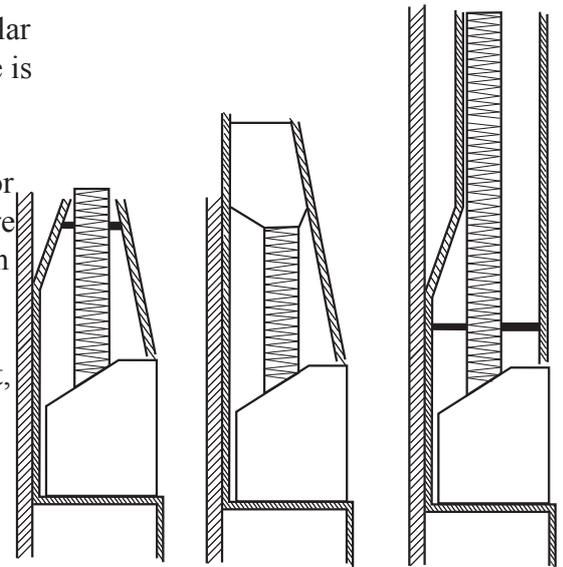
For your safety and satisfaction, entrust your installation to your installer/salesman. Nevertheless, you can install your fireplace yourself. In that case, please read this document whose purpose is that of familiarising you with your JIDE fireplace insert.

Our liability is limited to the supply of the device. Its installation must be implemented in accordance with the instructions contained in the present notice and with local regulations, as well as with European Standard EN 13229. These regulations set the rules of installation, insulation and connection of closed wood-burning fireplaces in new or old buildings, as well as regulations relating to fume extraction flues.

I. INSTALLATION

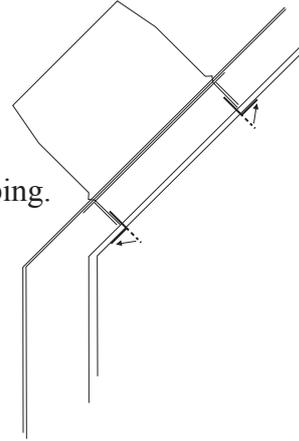
The manner in which you install your 'JIDE' fireplace may have a decisive influence on your safety and on its correct functioning.

- Prior to installing the device it is necessary to ensure that the fume extraction flue is well sealed. If necessary, arrange for the flue to be first swept and ensure that its section makes it possible to connect it to the fireplace.
- If possible, the section of the fume extraction flue shall be similar to that of the fireplace. If the section of the fume extraction flue is much larger than that of the output of the device, it is advisable to insert a tube into the flue over its entire height and to ensure that the connection is perfectly sealed. It is necessary to monitor the condition of the existing fume extraction flue, but even more carefully the connection of the existing hose. A poor connection may cause an accident. Use only stainless steel hoses suitable for the application.
- A flue employed for a fireplace insert is to have normal draught, which is to say that at its maximum the depression shall lie between 10 and 20 Pa.
- Take the precaution of protecting by means of «high temperature» thermal insulation any combustible materials located close to the device.
- Since the temperature of the fumes in the fume extraction flue may reach 300 °C to 400 °C, it may trigger the combustion of non-insulated combustible materials.
- In order to improve the output of your fireplace, protect the upper back face, as well as the two side faces of the device by means of 'high-temperature' thermal insulation.
- The foundation of the fireplace must be levelled.
- If the current input passes through brickwork, it is necessary that the electric wire shall pass through a conduit.
- In the case of NORDIC 70 supplied with adjustable feet, it is necessary to fasten the fireplace to the brickwork.



The fireplace may now be embedded by implementing the following points:

- Using two screws, fasten the stainless steel union (supplied with the fireplace) to the end of the flexible hose.
- Observe the direction of fume extraction.
- If the room between the bottom of the fireplace and the top of the seat is sufficient to pass the hands through it, the introduction of the union into the seat can be implemented directly. Fold the 2 tabs in order to prevent a lift of the hose principally during sweeping.



- If there is no room, the connection may be implemented as follows:
 - . introduce the flexible hose with the threaded union,
 - . keep it a few centimetres above the top of the fireplace,
 - . insert the device into its seat,
 - . pull the union into its place via the interior, not forgetting to fold the 2 tabs in order to prevent any lift of the hose,
 - . refit the baffle.

II. ELECTRICAL CONNECTION (Voltage: 220 V)

1. NORDIC 67

A) without air control

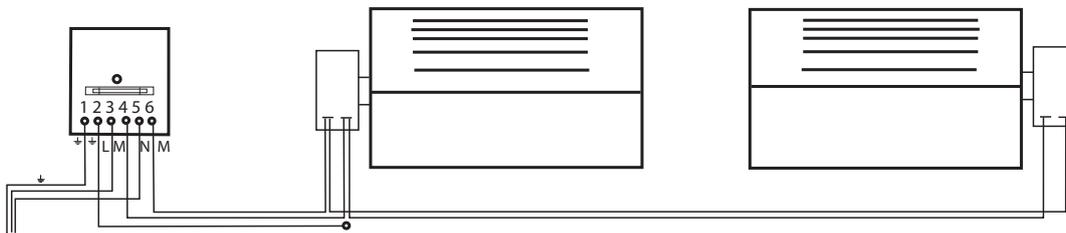
A pre-cabling is implemented between the fans.

The connection to the variable speed drive is implemented according to the diagram below.

Input: brown L 3 => M 6 output brown

Input: blue N 5 => M 4 output blue

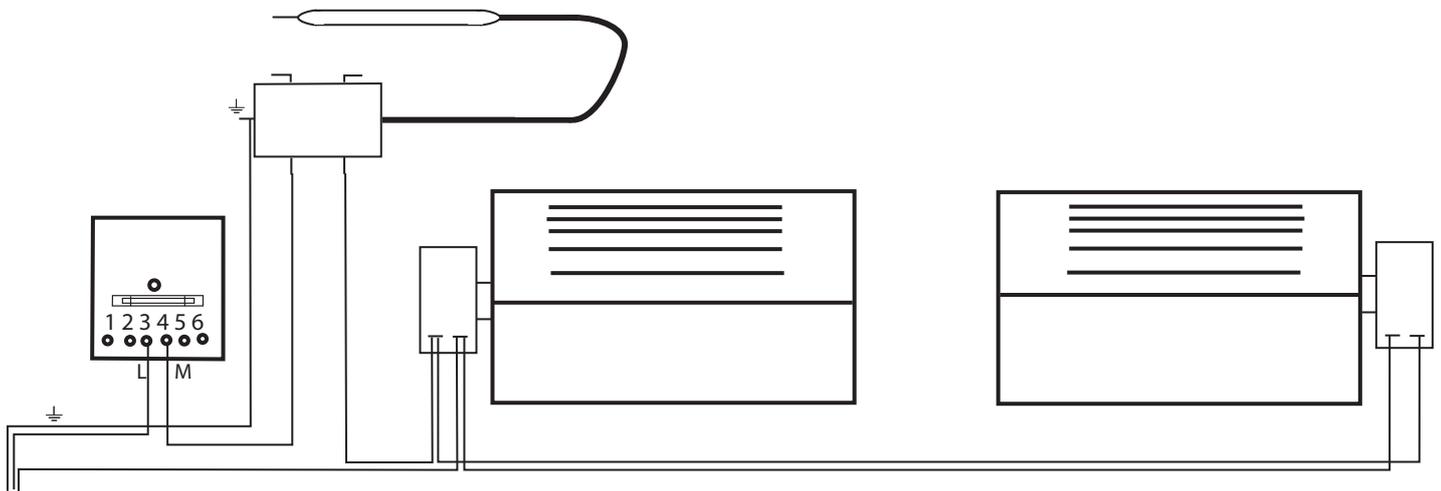
Input: yellow/green 1 => 2: output yellow/green



- The earth wire is to be connected to the fan.
- The speed of the fans is controlled by a variable speed drive, making it possible to adapt the ventilation to your needs.

B) with air control

This apparatus is equipped with a probe, which starts and stops the fans automatically when the temperature in the air current reaches approximately 45 °C.. This air control is fitted on the support of the left-hand fan; and a pre-cabling is implemented. Complete the connection of the fans to the variable speed drive and to the electric current socket according to the sketch below.



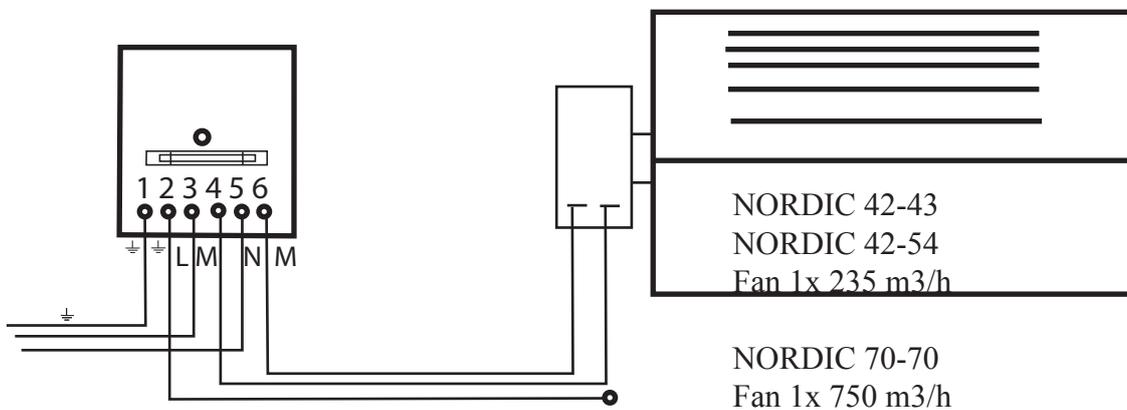
- The earth wire is to be connected to the air control.
- The speed of the fans is controlled by a variable speed drive, making it possible to adapt the ventilation to your needs.

2. NORDIC 42-43 42-54 70-70

A) without air control

The connection to the variable speed drive is implemented according to the diagram below.

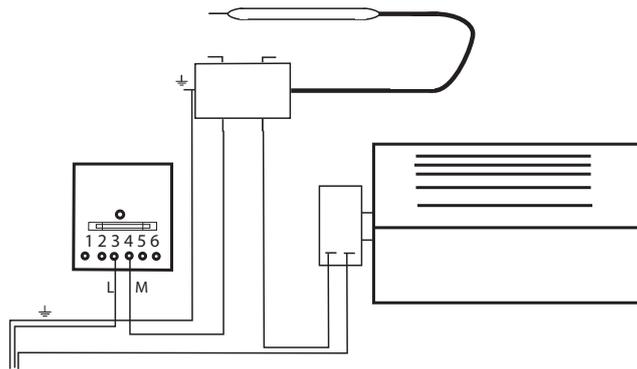
Input: brown L 3 => M 6 output brown
 Input: blue N 5 => M 4 output blue
 Input: yellow/green 1 => 2 : output yellow/green



- The earth wire is to be connected to the fan.
- The speed of the fan is controlled by a variable speed drive, making it possible to adapt the ventilation to your needs.

B) with air control

This device is equipped with a probe, which automatically starts and stops the fans when the temperature in the current of air reaches approximately 45 °C. This air control is fitted to the device on the left side of the ash box and a pre-cabling is implemented. Complete the connection of the fan to the variable speed drive and to the electric current socket according to the sketch below.



- The speed of the fan is controlled by a variable speed drive, making it possible to adapt the ventilation to your needs.

III. FAN(S).

It is compulsory to allow the fan(s) to revolve, because in the absence of doing so there is a risk of the fan motor burning out. If this instruction is not complied with, the warranty shall lapse.

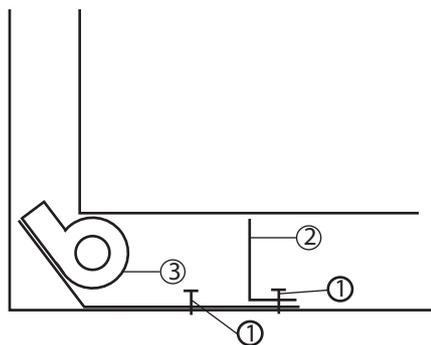
Machine Directives 89/392CE - 98/37/CE

Attention! Prior to any dismantling for cleaning or maintenance of the fans, it is compulsory to cut off the current input.

Access to fan:

A. NORDIC 67

- Remove the two screws (1) holding the protection grid (2) and the fan support (3).

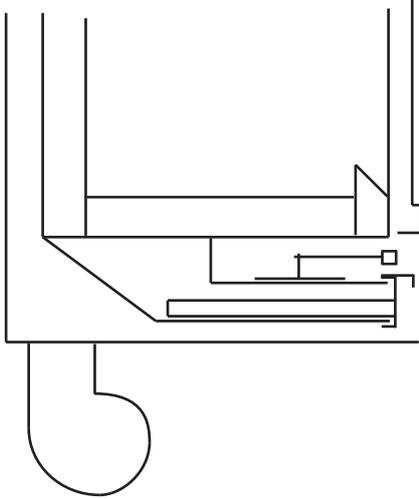


- 1
 - Slide the grid and the fan support on which the fan is fastened out of the casing.
 - Implement the cleaning and the maintenance of the fans.
 - Refit the fan with its support and then the protection grid, which is to be compulsorily fastened by the two screws (1).
 - The device may only be placed under voltage again after the fan support and the protection grid have been fastened.

The manufacturer declines any liability for accidents attributable to a failure of the user to implement the correct fitting of the protection grids.

B. NORDIC 42-43 42-54

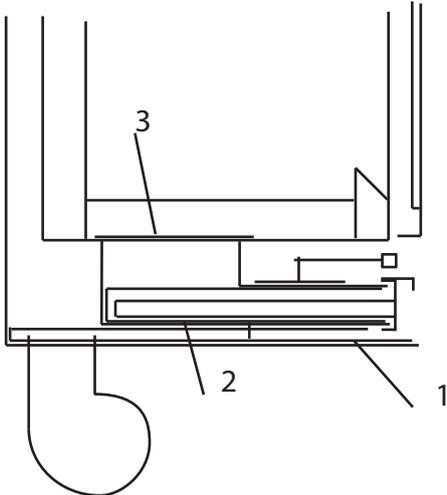
The fan is fastened to the device by means of 2 screws.



For maintenance, proceed as follows:

- 1 Disconnect the fan.
- 2 Slacken the 2 screws.
- 3 Pull the fan forward to the front of the fire place.
- 4 Implement cleaning and maintenance.
- 5 Replace the fan in position.
- 6 Replace the electric cable in position.

C. NORDIC 70-70



The fan is placed on the device.

It is possible to of remove the fan via the inside or the out side of the fireplace.

For maintenance, proceed as follows:

- 1 Disconnect the fan.
- 2 Removal via the outside:
Gently withdraw the plug (1) towards the front of fireplace.
Remove the fan.
- 3 Removal via the inside:
Remove the vermiculite panel on the right.
Remove the vermiculite panel from the hearth.
Remove the grid.
Unscrew the plug (3).
Remove the ash box.
Remove the ash box plug (2).
Gently withdraw the plug (3).
Remove the fan via the inside of the fire place.
Implement cleaning and maintenance.
Replace the device in position.

IV. HOT AIR OUTLET

Our devices are equipped with 2 supplementary hot air outlets, making possible the distribution of air via flexible belts in rooms located in vicinity;

Remove the outlet protection plate and fasten thereon the belt connection unions;

Attention! Regardless of the power of the fans, the distance at which the air shall be pulsed is nevertheless limited.

V. CONVECTION AIR (without ventilation)

In the case of Nordics 4243, 4254 and 7070 it is not permitted to block the air entry under the device. Ideally it is also necessary to open the two hot air outlets in order to create air circulation.

Attention! Provide an adequate air entry at the bottom of the brickwork.

VI. AIR OF COMBUSTION

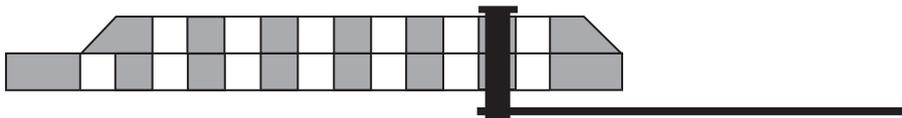
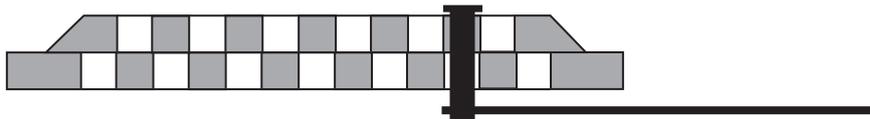
A). Regulated by a manual thermostat

The input of combustion air is regulated by a manual thermostat.

VII. INTRODUCTION OF THE ASH REMOVAL GRID

NORDIC models are fitted with double grids.

a) Using the pull chain, pull the upper grid forward (open) or backwards (closed).



b) Ash removal implemented by a to-and-fro movement, using the pull chain.

P.S. If you place the upper grid in the open position, you will enable the air of combustion to penetrate into the fireplace more rapidly, which will increase the power of the fire when it is ignited. When the fireplace is hot, it is necessary to place the grid in the closed position.

Precaution: The door of the ash box must always be tightly closed.

VIII. FUNCTIONING

Do not exceed the maximum authorised load (see Technical Data).

To ignite the fire:

- open the air regulator to the maximum extent,
- open the grid (cf. VI),
- partially open the door for ten minutes to avoid condensation on the glass,
- when the insert is hot, switch on your fan (if the air control option is fitted, the fan will start automatically),
- close the grid (cf VI) and close the door.

Your insert is now in its optimum configuration: post-combustion and maximum output. It is now necessary to set the air input according to the desired level of warmth.

Attention! Do not allow the fireplace to function without ventilation (See Convection V).

IX. CLEANING OF GLASS

Clean the glass using a cloth soaked in water with an addition of vinegar; suitable commercial products are also available. Do not use an abrasive sponge. Take care not to damage the joint on the periphery of the door. If necessary, it can be replaced.

X. ADVICE - REMINDER

- Implement an annual sweep in order to limit the deposits of tar in the fume extraction flue.
- Ensure that the joint of the ash box door is always in good condition (replace it if necessary).
- Verify the joint of the periphery of the door. If necessary, as suitable replacement joint can be obtained from your supplier.
- Ensure that there are never any objects (ironmongery) between the grids (since these might block them).
- It is necessary to monitor the condition of cleanliness of the fans. An accumulation of dust causes an imbalance of the turbine, pushes the motor which may burn out, or become noisy. If necessary, clean it 2-3 times a year. For greater ease, remove the fans from their seat; they are very easy to dismantle, but before doing so ensure that the current input is cut off.
- Twice a year clean the hinge of the door, coat it with an anti-seize oil, in order to prevent moisture from penetrating and from blocking its axle.
- Panels of protection (vermiculite) of the heating element may crack without preventing normal functioning of the device. Nevertheless, ensure that no part of it is missing. If it is, replace the damaged panel.

X. TYPE OF FUEL

‘Wood’

Certain types of wood heat better than others. ‘Green’ wood contains a lot of water (approximately 50 %). Normally, ‘dry’ wood stored outside for 18 to 24 months and well ventilated, still contains 15 to 20 % of water.

Humid wood is more difficult to burn and has lower calorific value.

Humid fumes have, inter alia, the disadvantages of reduced draught and of the formation of tar in the fume extraction flue and on cold surfaces (glass, etc...).

Preferably use wood from deciduous trees.

‘Hard’ wood varieties such as beech or oak, whose density is high, will burn longer than other varieties with a low density.

The table which follows, lists the densities of several varieties of wood.

Hornbeam	400- 500 kg/m ³	Pine	300- 400 kg/m ³
Oak	380- 480 kg/m ³	Poplar 250	250- 350 kg/m ³
Beech	350- 450 kg/m ³	Spruce 250	250- 350 kg/m ³
Larch	300- 400 kg/m ³	Acacia 250	250- 350 kg/m ³
Birch	300- 400 kg/m ³		

Other fuels: Peat, briquettes, charcoal.

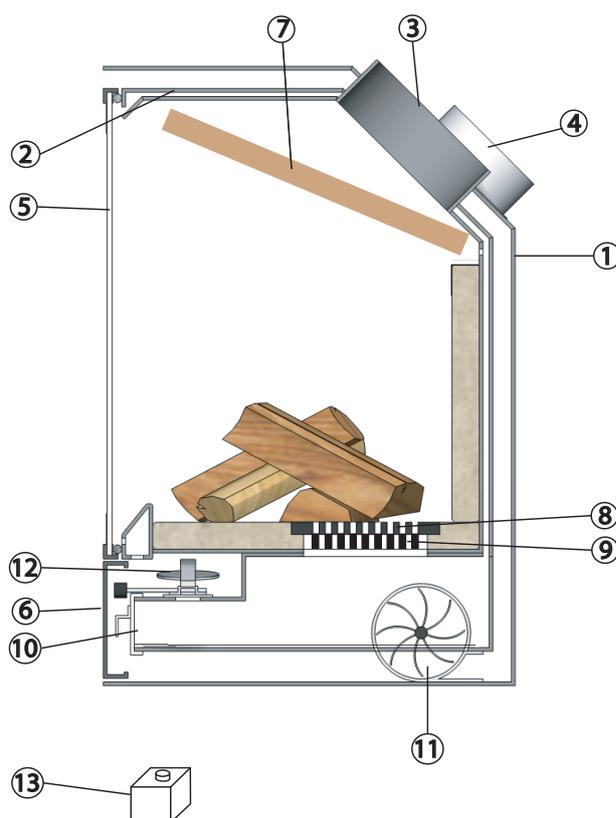
ATTENTION! Never use as fuel either treated wood (e.g. painted wood) or any material generating gases harmful to the environment and which attack the fireplace components.

N.B. We cannot be held liable for faulty installation. This must be very careful and implemented according to the rules-of-the-art.

Complementary products used for installation must comply with local stipulations and regulations.

XI. NOMENCLATURE

1. Housing
2. Heating element
3. Connection union to fume exhaust flue
4. Hot air outlets (optional)
5. Complete door
6. Cap
7. Baffle
8. Upper grid
9. Lower grid
10. Ash box with sealed door
11. Fan
12. Air of combustion control
13. Variable speed drive



XII. WARRANTY AGREEMENT

The warranty, which appears below, shall only be valid, if the device has been installed according to the rules-of-the-art and used according to the recommendations appearing in the notice of assembly and of utilisation supplied with the device.

The currency of the warranty is seven years from the date of delivery by the installer or the reseller and shall apply to the following parts:

- the heating element of the device,
- the outside housing.

The warranty is limited to two years in respect of the following parts:

- Fans, variable speed drive, air control, pair of grids.

The following are excluded from the warranty:

- Internal consumable parts,
- Vermiculite panels,
- Ash box and door joints,
- Glass subject to shock or to excessively violent manipulation,
- Normal wear and lack of maintenance,
- Damage attributable to the choice of nominal power and to the fuels used,
- Damage due to faulty installation and to abnormal fume extraction flue draught (maximum 20 Pa),
- Damage due to lack of monitoring, or to improper or faulty use of the device.

Deliberate and permanent suspension of ventilation shall also entail the suspension of the warranty on the device.

By agreement, the costs of travel, transport, labour, packing and the consequences of the immobilisation of the device, due to the implementation of the warranty, shall be for the account of the customer.

The warranty shall only be able to be implemented through the reseller on the submission of the purchase invoice.

MODEL 'JIDE':

PURCHASER Name:

DATE OF PURCHASE

Given name:

Address:

Post code:

Town:

Reseller's stamp

ADVICE IN CASE OF IRREGULARITIES AND DYSFUNCTIONS

PROBLEM FOUND	POSSIBLE CAUSES	REMEDIES
Difficulty of lighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - humid, or excessively large pieces of fuel - cold fume extraction flue - insufficient draught 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - use small pieces of dry wood to form a hot bed of fuel - heat the flue by setting fire to newsprint with the door closed - verify the conditions of functioning of the flue and the level of air input into the dwelling.
Expulsion of fumes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> insufficient draught - influence of wind - flue is poorly insulated - flue is too short - flue is not properly sealed - flue section too small - flue partly blocked by a foreign body or by tar - presence of too powerful a V.M.C or of a kitchen extraction hood - during the opening of the door 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - consult the installer - inspect the flue and if necessary, sweep out - review the level of air input into the dwelling (verification by opening a door or a window) - open the air inlet before opening the door - always open the door slowly, in order to avoid any aspiration of fumes towards the outside of the fireplace
Heating inadequate, the fire ignites with difficulty given normal regulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - insufficient draught - excessively humid wood - logs diameter is excessive 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - see above - use wood containing 15 to 20 % humidity - ensure adequately rapid combustion before loading the device with large pieces of fuel. Increase the level of primary air input.
Fume exhaustion flue fire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - insufficient draught - excessively humid wood - negligent sweeping 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - see above - observe the normal frequency of sweeping.
Poor heating with a bright fire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - device and connections are inadequately sealed - excessive draught 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - verify that the device is adequately sealed - reduce the conditions of draught of the flue and in particular fit a draught cut-off set at between 10 et 20 Pa
Excessive heating and speed of combustion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - device overloaded with fuel - small pieces of fuel - excessive draught 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - load the device with reasonable amounts of fuel (5 kg) - increase the diameter of the logs, - remove ash from the device less frequently - see above
Repulsion of fumes by the glass	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - inadequate draught conditions in nominal functioning of the device 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - open the air inlet slightly in order to maintain the minimum value of output of the air of functioning - pay attention to the use of the kitchen hood - verify the position of the baffle

PROBLEM FOUND	POSSIBLE CAUSES	REMEDIES
<p>The glass becomes soiled very rapidly.</p> <p>Formation of bistre (tar) in the fume extraction flue and in the device</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - humid wood - slightly insufficient draught - reduced and excessively lengthy combustion - humid wood - excessively long flue - flue is poorly insulated - combustion is too slow - lack of air input into the dwelling 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - use wood with 15 to 20 % humidity - increase the level of air input into the device - increase the section of the passage of fumes by slightly opening the air inlet - verify the position of the baffle - avoid reduced combustion - use wood with 15 to 20 % humidity - if possible, reduce the run of the fumes and introduce a tube into the flue - introduce heat insulation on the flue (mineral wool) - daily use of the device is advisable - verify the level of air input into the dwelling (opening of a door or of a window) - control the use of a kitchen hood

NOTE : The functioning of the fireplace insert depends a great deal on climatic and atmospheric conditions such as strong winds, excessive draught or expulsion
Mist: Lack of draught