



INSTALLATION AND USERS MANUAL 2015-V13 EN



FREE-STANDING CONVECTION WOOD-BURNING STOVES “CONTINUOUSLY FIRED BY SOLID FUELS”

TYPES:

- **JAcobus 6**
- **JAcobus 9**
- **JAcobus 12**

*PLEASE READ THIS USERS GUIDE BEFORE INSTALLING AND LIGHTING
YOUR STOVE!*

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Please take European, national and local regulations into account when installing and using the stove.

Please fill in the serial number of your JAcobus woodstove. The serial number is given in the sticker on the backside of the stove and on the packaging of the stove.

Serial number:

3								-				X		
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Please keep this number at hand when you communicate with your supplier or manufacturer.

1. DELIVERY

The JAcobus wood-burning stove has the upper smoke flue as standard accessory. The stove can easily be converted into a model with smoke discharge at the rear. Please see section 1.3 for instructions.

1.1 Supply package

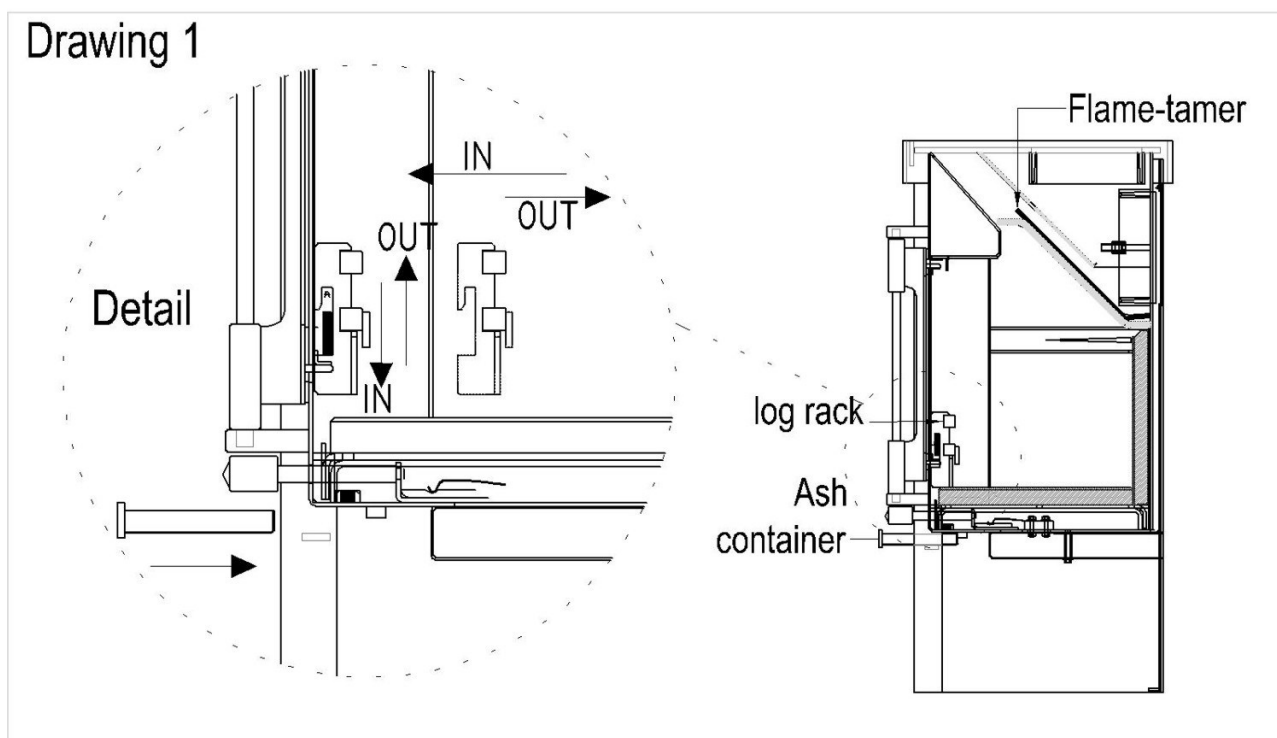
The standard package contains the following:

- 1 JAcobus® wood-burning stove.
- 1 ash scoop with lid.
For scooping out surplus ash from the combustion chamber without spilling.
- 1 ash pan
For collecting ash dropping into the combustion chamber when filling the chamber.
- 1 sprayer with heat-resistant paint, colour: JAcobus dark anthracite
For touching up any damage.
- 1 installation and users' manual.
Please read this users manual carefully.
- 1 ring spanner (17 mm)
You need the spanner for converting the smoke outlet from the top into smoke outlet from the rear, and vice versa
- **Round convection shield**
Place this part behind the stove as in drawing 2.0(1) on page 2. (only needed if you use the stove with the smoke outlet on top)

Please see 1.2. for placing the ash collector

1.2 Assembling the ash collector

- Remove the spray can and the ash scoop from the stove.
- Place the ash container underneath the door as indicated in Illustration 1.
- Keep the container horizontal and slide it backwards under the combustion chamber until stuck.
- Check if the flame-tamer is placed properly, see section 1.3.
- Check if the log rack is placed properly. The log rack must hang straight on the left and right ridges. Detailed illustration 1 shows how to place and remove the log rack.



1.3 Checking the position of the flame-tamer

- Check if the flame-tamer is placed above the combustion chamber as indicated in the drawing

- The flame-tamer must fit smoothly into the right and left brackets and the back of the stove.

1.4 Conversion of smoke discharge from top into rear

The stove is ready for installation if you intend to use the stove with smoke discharge from the top (See illustrations 2.0 and 2.01), Check the position of the flame-tamer, see Illustration 1.

If you want the stove with a smoke outlet from the rear please follow the following instructions, and see also illustrations 2.1 and 2.2:

- Open the door of the stove.
- Remove all accessories from the stove (ash scoop, wood rack, aerosol, glove and manual).
- Taking the log rack out: lift the log rack about 1 cm, move it inwards and turn it away from the stove, see Illustration 1.

Illustration 2.1:

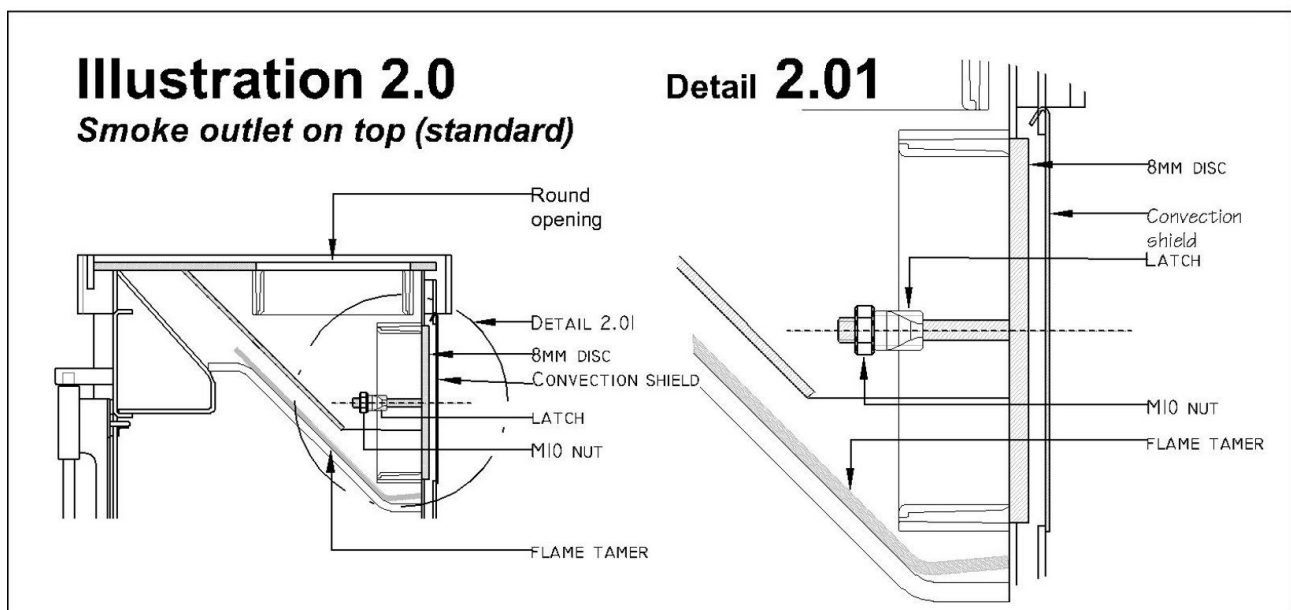
- Remove the flame plate from the stove by slightly lifting it on its right side (at least 1 cm). Then push it to the right so that the flame plate is free from the supporting clip. If the flame plate is slightly turned it can be removed from the combustion chamber.
- Remove the round convection shield from the rear of the stove.
- Take the accessory 17 mm ring spanner and unscrew the M10 nut on the inner side of the combustion chamber (rear wall).
- Put the free nut and the latch in the combustion chamber.
- Now you can remove the 8 mm thick round plate via the rear side of the stove.

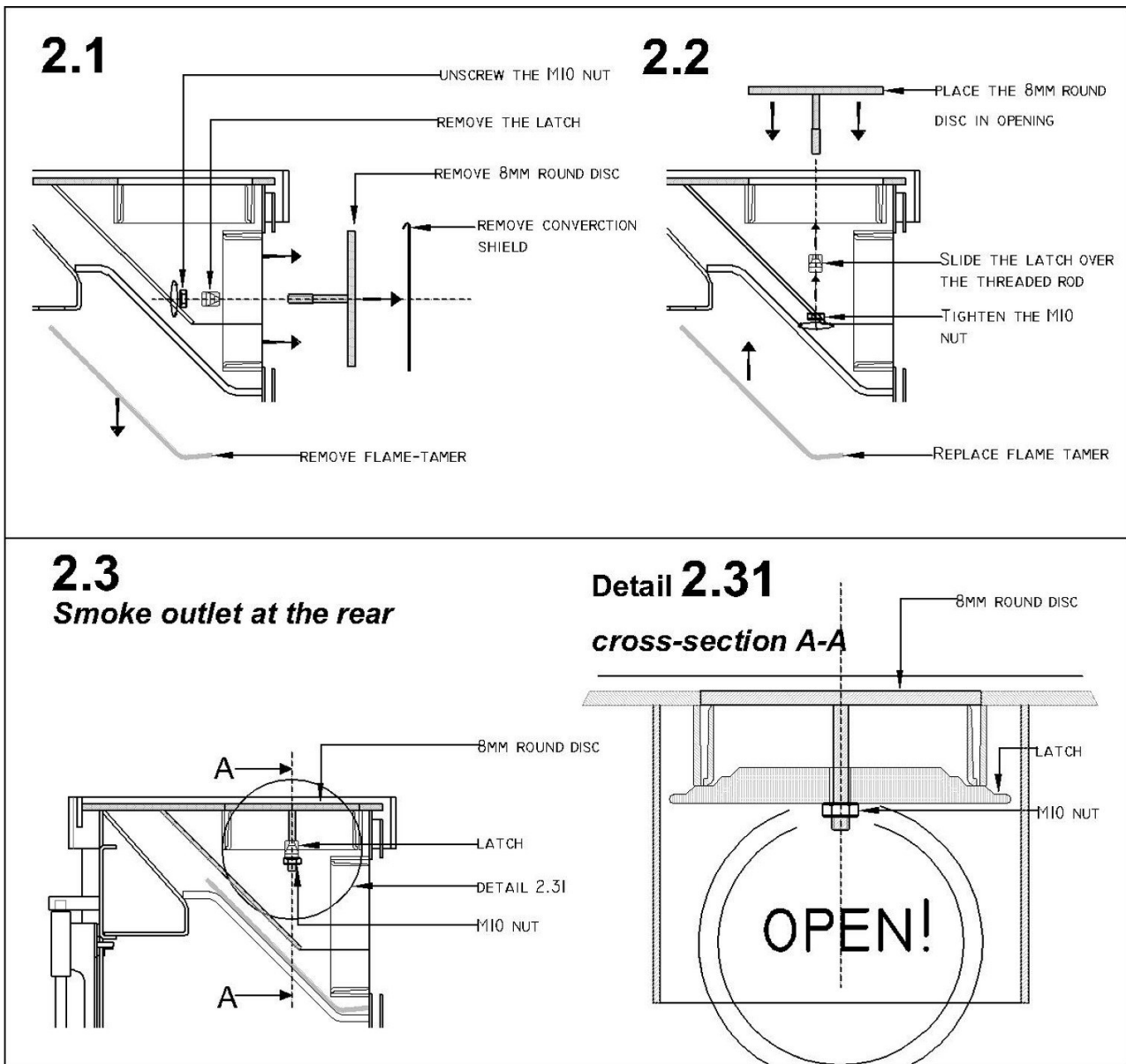
Illustration 2.2:

- Put the round plate (8 mm thick) in the round opening on top of the stove. The M10 threaded rod must face the inner side of the stove.
- Place the latch as shown in illustrations 2.2 and 2.31 and screw the M10 nut onto the threaded rod. The latch must be placed parallel to the rear wall of the stove with its "flat" side facing upward.
- Tighten the M10 nut with the accessory ring spanner.
- Put the flame plate back onto the braces and put the wood rack back. See illustration 1.
- We advise you to keep the round convection shield so that it can be re-installed when you want to use the stove with the smoke discharge from the top.

Illustrations 2.3+2.31:

- Your stove is now ready for being placed as the model with a smoke outlet from the rear.





2. USE OF THE STOVE

The „JAcobus” convection stove is designed for heating closed spaces through convection and radiated heat that develops during continuous combustion of solid fuels. This is a free-standing stove and not suitable for being build-in.

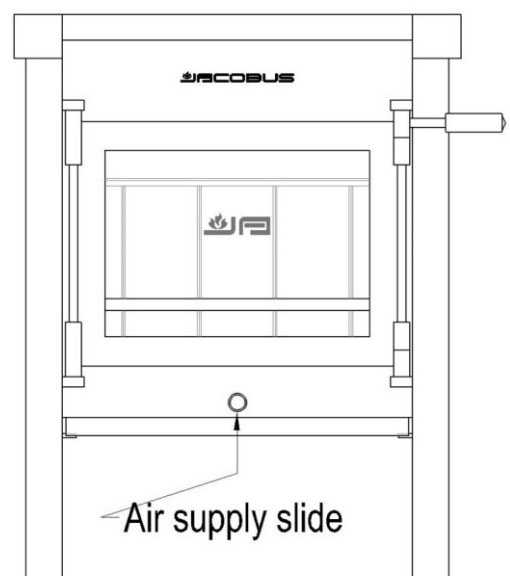
3. CONSTRUCTION

The JAcobus wood-burning stove is universally connectable. The stove is delivered with the smoke outlet on top as standard accessory. However, with the advanced niche connection you can easily convert the stove into a model with smoke discharge opening in the rear. (See section 1.4)

The stove is made of (sheet) steel (st37). The turning and wearing parts are made of high-grade wear-resistant steel (st52). The combustion chamber is made of Cor-Ten steel and is provided with an interior of compressed heat-proof material.

The stove has one air supply slide to be operated manually. The slide is placed underneath the door as indicated in illustration 3. This air supply slide regulates the quantity of both primary and secondary air.

DRAWING 3

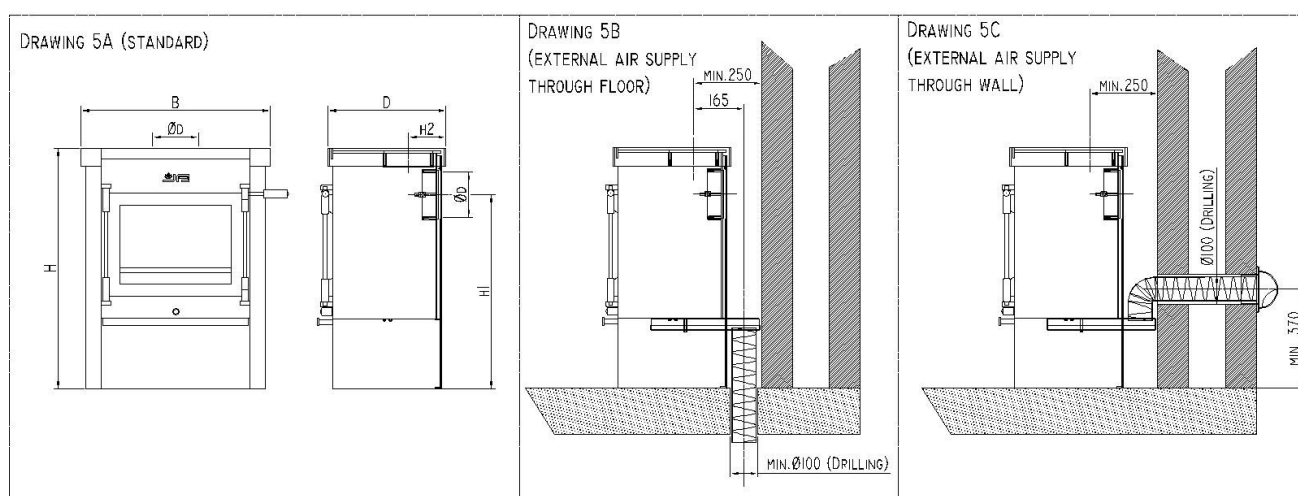


The suction opening is located in the middle on the underside of the combustion chamber. The part of the combustion chamber where the fire is burning is clad with fireproof ceramic material. The flame tamer separates the combustion chamber from the smoke discharge part (see *illustration 1*).

The combination of this unique construction of the combustion chamber with the position of the supply points of the primary and secondary combustion air creates air swirls in the combustion chamber which gives the higher heat output and the lower carbon monoxide emissions.

3.1 Sizes

Type	Size HxWxD (mm)	Connection Ø d (mm)	Rear connection h1 (mm)	Top connection (mm)	Option of external air supply H3 (mm)
JAcobus 6	780x520x390	Ø 130	625	120	90
JAcobus 9	780x620x390	Ø 150	625	120	90
JAcobus 12	780x720x390	Ø 150	625	120	90



3.2 Technical data

The most important technical information is given in the table below.

Type of stove	Weight Kg	Capacity depending on insulation value m ³	Nominal capacity kW	Maximum capacity radiated in installation space %	Spigot temp. °C	CO content in the flue gases when O ₂ = 13% mg/m ³	Dust concentration when O ₂ = 13% mg/m ³	Maximum allowable moisture content in the fuels %	Maximum length of the logs Cm	CxHy Mg/MJ	NOx Mg/MJ
JACOBUS 6	100	60-120	6	80	352	800	30	20	30	41	110
JACOBUS 9	115	100-160	9	77	366	739	40	20	40	54	131
JACOBUS 12	130	140-240	12	75	342	585	29	20	50	25	104

These values are given in the test report in accordance with the standardisation for free-standing convection heaters in closed spaces EN 13240.

4. INSTALLATION

Please note:

Read this manual closely before installing and using the JAcobus woodstove.

Before installing the stove also examine the national and local requirements regarding:

- fire prevention and insulation
- the requirements for supporting power and insulation of the floor around the stove
- the requirements for chimney and ventilation

4.1 General

Proper installation and operation of the stove as described in this manual guarantee safety and optimum use of the heat created. Moreover, the stove will keep its high durability while the reliability of the stove will be guaranteed at the same time.

4.2 Conditions regarding the installation

- Place the stove on a fireproof floor with enough supporting power.
- The fireproof floor on the front side of the stove must cover an area of about 25 cm with a width of at least 80 cm.
- The minimum distance of combustible materials (such as furniture, curtains or TV equipment) to the front of the stove must be at least 1.5 metres.
- The minimum distance of combustible materials to the sides and the backside of the stove must be 60 cm. Combustible materials are, among other things, curtains, candles, fabric-covered furniture, clothes.)
- The minimal distance of materials that are not combustible (bricks, gypsum, glass fibre wallpaper or other wall covers) to the sides and the rear of the stove must be 15 cm.

4.3 Connecting to the flue channel

It is advisable to have your stove installed by a recognised installer. If you do the installation yourself we recommend that you get proper information about the activities to be carried out.

The JAcobus woodstove is suitable only for connection to an adequately insulated flue or chimney. We advise you to get proper information about the suitability of your flue before using the JAcobus woodstove!

TIP!

Flue outlets must be mounted in such a fashion that water is discharged, which means that the water must always flow into the pipe underneath!

When connected, the chimney must generate an underpressure of 12 Pa (draught) when operated at nominal capacity. Having the right draught is one of the most important factors to guarantee a reliable operation and a high yield of the stove. When the draught is too weak, the nominal heat capacity will not be reached. When the draught is too strong it may cause overburdening and consequently a lower heat yield (but high fuel consumption).

Always secure a reliable connection of the stove to the flue or chimney. In case of doubt, let a skilled installer check the connection.

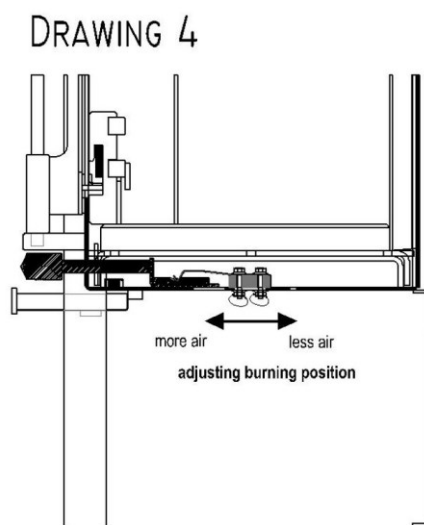
4.4 Burning position (adjusting)

The burning position is the optimal position of the oxygen slide when the stove is being tempered. You can feel this position if you slowly move the slide from open to close. See Attachment 1. The stove is delivered with the burning level adjusted to proper burning in most common circumstances. However, you can supply less or more oxygen while burning your stove, which means that you can adjust the burning level depending on variables like kind of fuel and draught in the chimney. See illustration 4:

- Give one twist to loosen the two M5 nuts (in the middle underneath the combustion chamber). **Note: do not twist off the nuts!**
- Move it forward or backward by pulling or pushing a nut. Pulling the nut forward means more oxygen supply when burning the stove, and moving it forward means less oxygen supply when burning the stove.

Please note: 1 mm change will mean 15% more or less air supply in burning position.

- Then tighten the two M5 nuts again.



5. VENTILATION AND COMBUSTION AIR

JAcobus woodstoves must be installed only in spaces with natural ventilation (gravitation). If the same space has other appliances that use combustion air you must take this into account when designing the ventilation. Your JAcobus woodstove comes with an optional extra for connection to external air supply (see drawing 5B and 5C). This makes it possible to extract combustion air from another room. If in doubt, please contact your installer or your supplier.

6. FUELS

The combustion system of the JAcobus woodstoves is optimised for burning logs of deciduous trees after the logs are split. The maximum length of the logs varies and depends on the type of stove:

- JAcobus 6 max. 30-35cm
- JAcobus 9 max. 40-45cm
- JAcobus 12 max. 50 55cm

In addition to logs of deciduous trees, the stove is also suitable for burning peat and wood briquettes.

The information given below is very important for having optimum heat yield and ease of use:

- Burn your stove with enough wood. To reach nominal output, you must fill your JAcobus 6, 9, and 12 with 1.4kg, 1.9kg and 2,8kg of wood respectively. Your stove will burn on it for about one hour, but of course, the glowing mass will radiate heat for a long time after.
- **Always use dry logs!** Logs are considered dry when the humidity percentage is lower than 20%. Depending on the kind of wood, the logs must dry in a well aired place for 2 to 3 years after logging. Dry the logs preferably outside under a covering.

Burning wet logs:

- does not give the values as indicated in the table with technical data. The yield will therefore be low and emissions of carbon monoxide and hydrocarbons will be high due to incomplete combustion.
- produces smoke stains on the glass pane and the surfaces inside the stove.
- produces intensive pollution in the chimney and forms creosote, which is the no 1 cause of chimney fire!

The substances listed below must not be used as fuel:

- **wet logs or wood,**
- **wood shavings, barks and sawdust,**
- **chipboards,**
- **wood treated with chemicals, such as glue, paint, and etceteras,**
- **mineral fuels, such as coal, coke,**
- **paper, with the exception of paper used for lighting the stove,**
- **combustible fluids,**
- **all synthetic or man-made fibres.**

7. LIGHTING THE STOVE

It may happen that the stove gives an unpleasant smell when it is lit for the first time. This is caused by the hardening of the heat-resistant paint. If you air the room well, the smell will be gone after about one hour.

Remark:

You must check the state and the degree of pollution of flue and chimney before lighting the stove for the first time or when lighting the stove again after a long time.

How to light the stove:

fully open the air.

- a. Fully open the air supply regulator below the door (see illustration 3) by pulling the slide towards you.
- b. Put firelight on the bottom of the combustion chamber and ignite it, preferably with a long

lighter.

- c. Stack small pieces of wood as a pyramid over the firelight.
- d. Close the panel.
- e. Wait until the wood catches on. The combustion chamber must be full of flames.

TIP: Keep the door a little open for a while then the fire will start up better!

- f. Refill with larger logs.
- g. Close the panel.
- h. As soon as the larger logs have caught on, place the air slide in the burning position by pressing the knob until you feel a click. Nice and even flames indicate that the burning has adjusted well. See Attachment 1.
- i. When you light the stove **for the first time after installation** it is important that you open the panel every 15 minutes and close it again after a while (about 1 minute) during the first hour. This is necessary to prevent the ceramic door packing from sticking to the stove before the heat-resistant lacquer has hardened.

8. BURNING THE STOVE

The following points must be taken into consideration when lighting the stove:

- a. The door must remain closed when the stove is lit, with the exception of operating activities. You may burn the stove with the door open but this will lower the heat output. And please be careful when sparks are being thrown out!
- b. Surplus ash must be removed only after the ash pan is filled to the brim. Combustion is better when there is a layer of ash, which is why it is better to leave always a thin layer of ash on the bottom of the combustion chamber.
- c. When regulating the stove with the air supply regulator (*see Illustration 3*) it is important to ensure that there is no incomplete combustion. Incomplete combustion is caused by supplying too little combustion air due to closing the air supply regulator too much or too early. **That is why you should never push the air valve further than the burning position when the stove is alight.**

Incomplete combustion can be detected by:

- an increase in smoke production in the combustion chamber,
- a smothering fire,
- soot covering the glass pane.

Heating positions: See Attachment 1.

- High capacity: air regulator pulled out
- Nominal capacity: air regulator pushed in until (perceptibly) burning position

TIP: When you do NOT burn the stove you can close the air supply regulator completely, which means pushing in the regulator further than the burning position. Doing so avoids unnecessary heat loss via the chimney.

Warning:

Only burn the fuels listed in point 6 of this manual!

9. DIRECTIONS FOR LIGHTING THE STOVE SAFELY

For lighting the stove safely, the information given below is important:

- a. The door and the glass pane must be handled with care when refuelling the combustion chamber, cleaning the glass pane and other maintenance work. Never put any pressure on the door and the glass pane, as this may damage the glass.
- b. The door must be closed when the stove is alight, except in particular situations, e.g. when you refuel the stove.
- c. Do not light the stove when the chimney is not drawing well. Try to find out why there is no draught, and remedy the problem.
- d. It is not allowed to adapt or change the construction of the JAcobus stove without the manufacturer's explicit permission.
- e. Only use original factory parts when an item must be changed. It is recommended to have the factory parts installed by the manufacturer, or by a person authorised by him.
- f. It is not allowed to clean the glass pane when the stove is lit; this is because the glass can get very hot.

- g. It is not allowed to fill the combustion chamber with fuels other than recommended by the manufacturer. This may cause chimney fire or heavy pollution of the chimney.
- h. Activities such as cleaning, repairs and etceteras can be carried out safely when the stove has not been used for 24 hours.
- i. When handling the stove, bear the high temperatures in mind. Always pay close attention to safety rules.
- j. In case of chimney fire, push in the air supply completely until beyond the burning position, and call the fire brigade.

TIP: In case of emergency, you can smother the stove by:

- closing the air supply completely. The flames will extinguish for lack of oxygen. Oxygen is necessary for combustion.
- Never use water to extinguish the stove!

10. MALFUNCTIONING

Smoke is coming into the (living) room when opening the door of the stove:

- a. The chimney generates insufficient draught (<12PA see 4.3). This could be caused by the following:
 - The chimney or the connection to the chimney is leaking;
 - The flue tube is blocked or seriously polluted;
 - The outlet of the flue tube is in an overpressure area, e.g. beneath the ridge of your house;
 - High humidity or misty weather conditions;
 - The stove and chimney parameters are not properly geared to one another. Example: the flue gas diameter of the chimney is too small compared to the diameter of the connection with the stove.

The stove does not reach the indicated energetic values (see the table on page 5):

- a. The output of the stove is not geared to heat requirements;
- b. There is not enough draught in the chimney (see section 10 above);
- c. The fuel is of bad quality and/or the moisture content of the wood is too high;
- d. Read points 7 and 8 of this manual once more.

The stove does not respond to adjustment of the oxygen supply:

- a. There is not enough draught in the chimney (see above);
- b. The ceramic chord on the door is in bad condition or is old (see 11.1),
- c. The fuel is of bad quality and/or the moisture content of the wood is too high.

The stove extinguishes after closing the door:

- a. The air valve is closed; open the air slide or leave the door of the stove slightly open for a while.
- b. There is not sufficient draught in the chimney (see above),
- c. The fuel is of bad quality and/or the moisture content of the wood is too high.

11. PERIODICAL MAINTENANCE

11.1 Yearly inspection

For good and reliable operation of the stove it is important that you inspect the points given below every year:

- a. Check before each heating season if the ceramic cord on the door is intact and undamaged and if it is properly glued over its entire length. If this is not the case, the cord must be replaced.
- b. Check if the flame plate on top of the combustion chamber has not changed or transformed. If such is the case, you must replace the flame plate.
- c. It is recommended that the JAcobus woodstove be serviced by the manufacturer or a service provider appointed by the manufacturer after having used the stove for some years.

11.2 Removing the door from the stove and replacing it

If you need to replace the glass pane or the ceramic chord, you must detach the door of the stove as follows:

- a. Open the door with your right hand and hold the door handle;
- b. Hold the round bar left of the glass with your left hand;
- c. Move the bar upwards with short turning movements;
- d. Now the door will be freed on the bottom left;
- e. Pull the door towards you with your left hand until it is no longer resting on the hinge lid;
- f. Now the door can be lowered and the top left area will be free.

Replacing the door:

- a. Hold the door as you did when removing it;
- b. Slide the door around the top left pin;
- c. Place the door above the hole bottom left;
- d. Move the bar downwards with turning movements;
- e. Now the bar will slide back into the hole and the door is mounted.

11.3 Cleaning schedule

WHAT?	HOW OFTEN?	WITH WHAT?
Chimney and connection pipe between the stove and the chimney	When needed, but at least once a year It is recommended to make use of an acknowledged chimney sweeper	Brush made of springy material
Exterior of the JAcobus stove	When needed	Soft moist cloth (stove is cool)
Glass panel	When needed	Window cleaner for stoves (glass panel is cool)
Ash in the combustion chamber	When needed*	Accessory ash scoop** (stove has cooled down)

* Always leave a layer of ash in the combustion chamber; it makes lighting the stove easier as it gives a bed for the fuel in the combustion chamber.

** First remove the log rack (see illustration 1) from the stove and shovel the ash away from you onto the scoop. Don't forget to replace the log rack.

12. MANUFACTURER'S REMARKS

This manual pertains to the legal requirements within the entire European Union. Any disputes can be submitted to the court located in the distributor's place of business.

13. WARRANTY CONDITIONS

Janco de Jong CV guarantees that the entire heating appliance will function properly for 5 years after the purchase date.

The appliance must be placed and installed by a certified installer and this must be done in compliance with the national requirements in force and/or the enclosed installation and user's instructions.

If, in spite of normal use according to the installation and user's instructions and within the stated guarantee period, any malfunction should occur caused by a defect in the material and/or manufacturing, the defect part will be replaced by a new part via the Dealer.

The materials to which the guarantee applies are replaced and/or repaired without charging any costs for labour or material. Transportation costs will not be refunded. Repairs will be carried out ex works.

The following parts have a different guarantee period:

- Glass no guarantee;
- Enamel no guarantee;
- Interior linings no guarantee;
- Ceramic glass fibre sealers 1 year.

The guarantee will lapse if:

- The above provisions have not or have only been partly met;
- The apparatus has not been installed in accordance with the national regulations and the enclosed installation and user's manual;
- The apparatus has been neglected and/or handled roughly;
- The instructions given in the installation and user's manual have not been followed;
- The wrong fuel has been used;
- The stove/hearth has not been installed by a selected JAcobus Dealer.

14. EU CONFORMITY STATEMENT

Manufacturer:
Janco de Jong BV
Tolbaas 8-10
8401 GD Gorredijk
THE NETHERLANDS
Tel. 0031 (0) 513 571757
fax. 0031 (0) 512 220132
website : www.jancodejong.nl
email : info@jancodejong.nl



Product:
JAcobus 6, JAcobus 9, JAcobus 12.

Product description:
Free-standing convection heater for closed spaces and for burning on solid fuels.

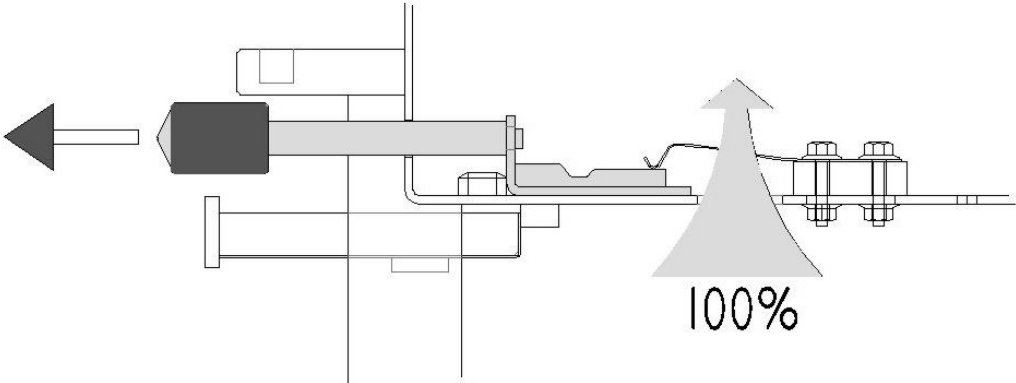
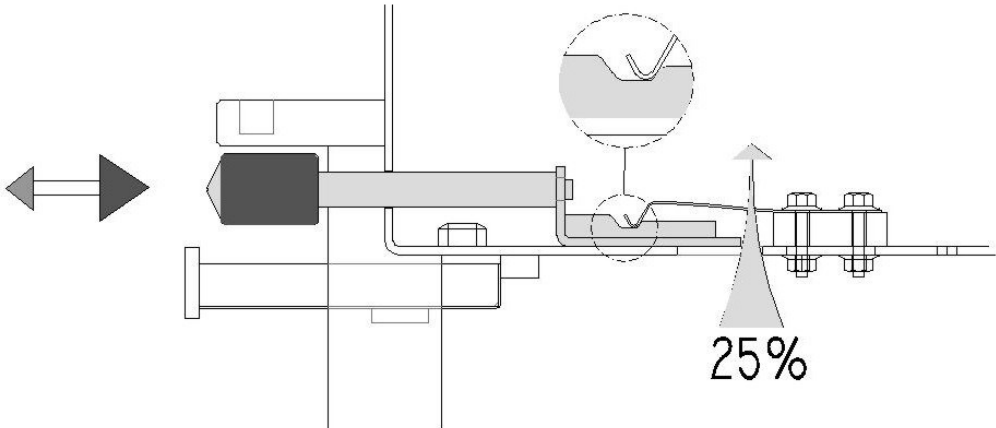
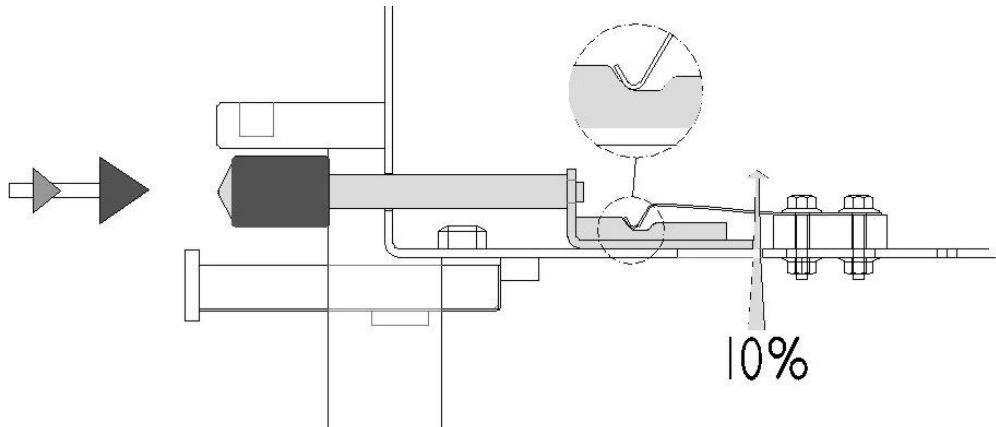
This product is in conformity with it EEC directive CPD 89/106 and meets the requirements stipulated in EN 13240.

Signature: _____ Rudolf de Jong, Director

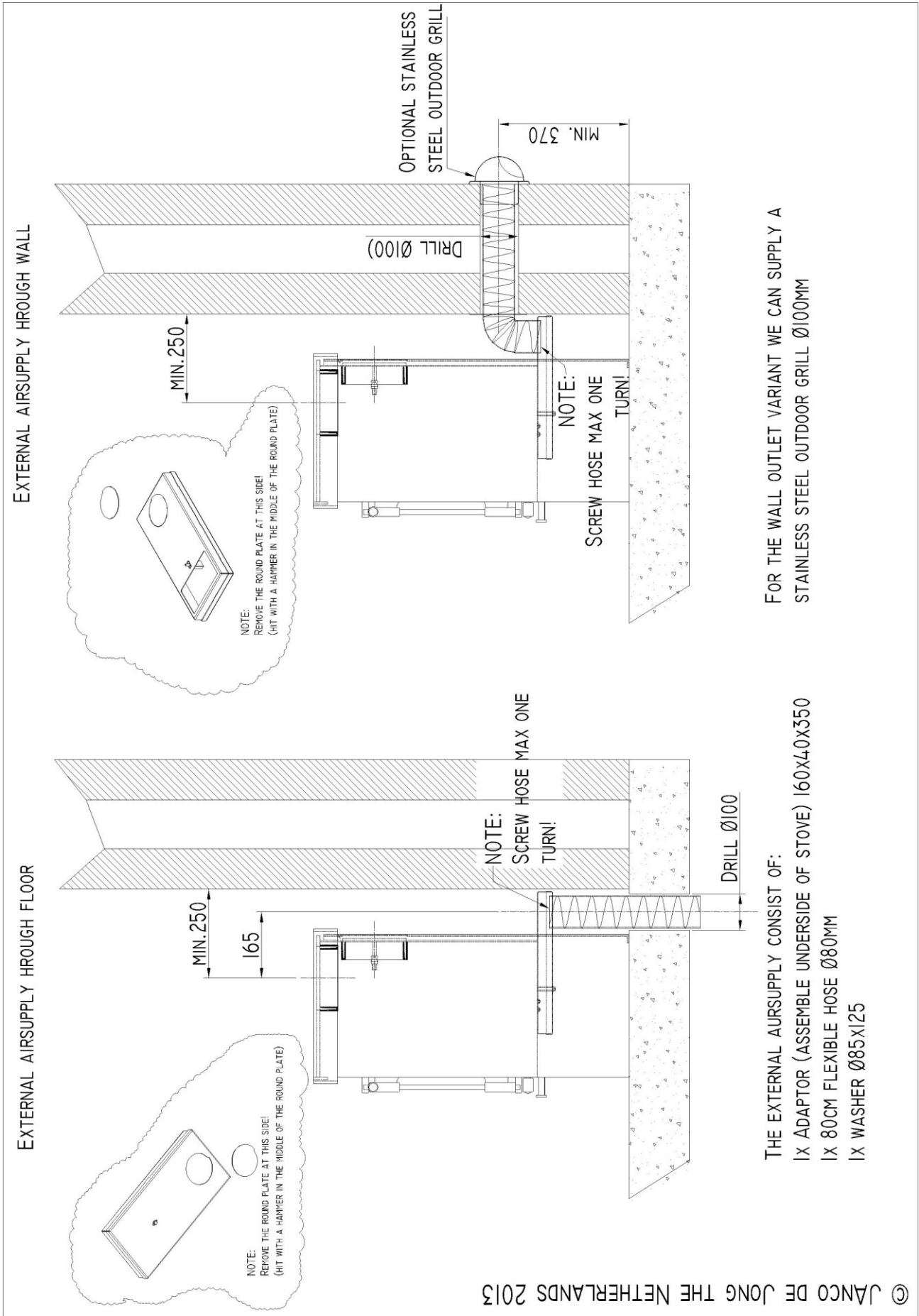
Should you have any queries or remarks about this manual, please send an Email to info@jancodejong.nl

Attachment 1:

Air slide valve fine adjustment

Start position	air valve pulled out entirely: = 100% oxygen supply
	
Day position	valve pulled out in "combustion position": = 25% oxygen supply
	
Night position	air valve pressed in "combustion position": 10% oxygen supply
	

Attachment 2: Installation details of the external air supply



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