2006 EDITION

The Warmth of JAMESTOWN Pellet Stoves

First in Quality, First in Value

Pellet Stove Owner's Manual

Models J1000B and J2000T

Listed by **OMNI-Test Laboratories, Inc.**
to
UL 1482-1994, ASTM E 1509-95, ULC-S627-M93 and ULC-S628-M93
E.P.A. Rated
For use with 1/4 in. (6mm.) to 3/8 in. (10 mm.) Wood Pellet Fuel
Also For Use In Mobile Homes

Please read this entire manual before installation and use of this pellet fuel-burning room heater. Failure to follow these instructions could result in property damage, bodily injury or even death.

Contact local building or fire officials about restrictions and installation inspection requirements in your area.

Save this manual for future reference.

Listed By O-T-L Beaverton Oregon, USA
OMNI-Test Laboratories, Inc.
Report No: 244-S-01-4

Certified for Canada and USA

P.O. Box 400, Vermilion Bay, Ontario, Canada P0V 2V0
Phone: (807) 227-2745 Fax: (807) 227-2172
www.jamestownpelletstoves.ca

FOREWORD

Dear Valued Customer:

Welcome to the Jamestown family of quality heating. Your Jamestown stove has been carefully engineered and crafted from the highest quality materials to provide you with the most efficient heat today's technology can provide. Experienced and highly trained craftsmen give individual attention to each appliance as it is assembled and finished. Every detail and function is checked, tested and rechecked. You can depend on your Jamestown appliance to provide you with the ultimate in advanced solid fuel burning technology, function, durability and decor.

The OMNI mark is your assurance that the Jamestown appliance meets the highest quality and safety standards in the industry. Additional quality tests are conducted to maintain the highest standards on every stove we manufacture.

Because of the high quality of craftsmanship and materials used, the Jamestown company is able to provide all Jamestown models with an easy to understand limited five year warranty as stated in the Limited Five Year Warranty policy in this manual.

We are confident that many years of heating satisfaction will accompany you with your Jamestown solid fuel burning appliance. Your local Jamestown Dealer will be available to assist you with any additional questions or concerns. We commend you on your decision to choose Jamestown.

Warm Regards !

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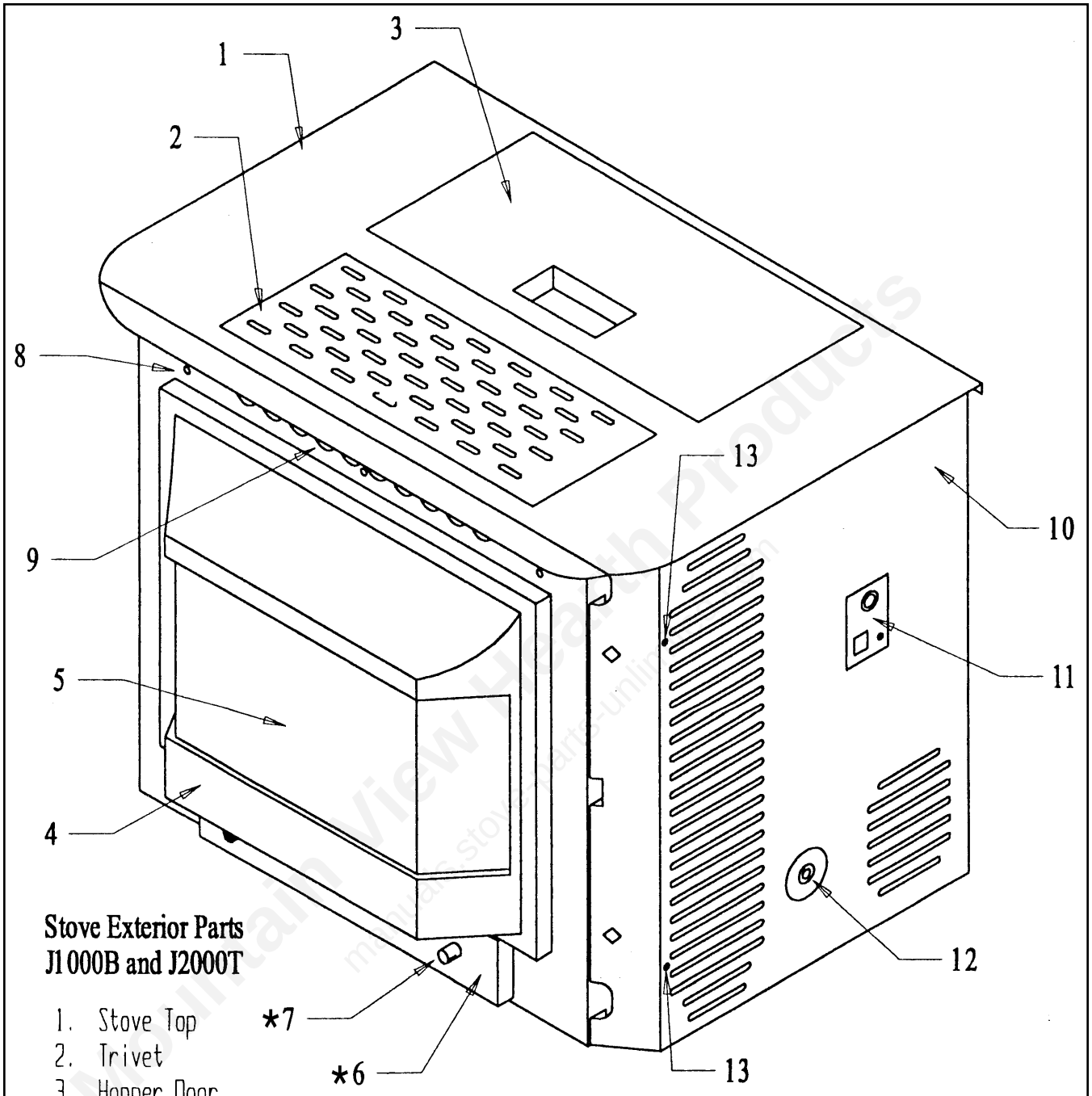
JAMESTOWN PELLET STOVES SPECIFICATIONS

	J1000B Without Leg, Pedestal Or Riser	J2000T With Standard Pedestal	J2001T Without Riser
Standard Color	METALLIC CHARCOAL	METALLIC CHARCOAL	METALLIC CHARCOAL
Maximum BTU Input	34,000	42,000	42,000
Vent Pipe Diameter	3" (76 mm) or 4" (101 mm)	3" (76 mm) or 4" (101 mm)	3" (76 mm) or 4" (101 mm)
Electrical Ampere Rating with Auto Ignition (without Auto Ignition)	5.2 (2.2)	7.5 (2.5)	7.5 (2.5)
Vent Pipe Type	TYPE L	TYPE L	TYPE L or SS Flex
Height [in./mm.]	24/610	30/762	22.5/572
Width [in./mm.]	23/584	26/660	26/660
Depth [in./mm.]	13.5/343	24.5/622	24.5/622
Weight (lb./ kg.)	175/80	220/100	220/100
Shroud Size (Width" X Height") Standard Large	 29" X 42" 35" X 50"	 NA NA	 29" X 41.5" 35" X 49.5"
Fuel Hopper Capacity (Lb./Kg.)	37/16.8	58/26.4	58/26.4
Minimum Fireplace Depth (in./ mm.)	NA	NA	16.5/419
Minimum Fireplace Rear Width (in./ mm.)	NA	NA	26/660
Minimum Fireplace Rear Height (in./ mm.)	NA	NA	22.5/572
Maximum Vertical Vent Length (Ft./M.)	35/10.5	35/10.5	35/10.5
Maximum Horizontal Vent Length (Ft./M.)	25/7.5	25/7.5	25/7.5

CLEARANCES TO COMBUSTIBLES REQUIREMENTS

	J1000B	J2000T	J2001T
Stove Back To Back Wall (in./mm.)	1/25	1/25	1/25
Stove Side Panel To Standard Side Wall (in./mm.)	3/76	3/76	3/76
Stove Side Panel To Alcove Side Wall (in./mm.)	5/127	5/127	5/127
Stove Rear Corners To Standard Side Wall (in./mm.)	1/25	1/25	1/25
Stove Rear Corners To Alcove Side Wall (in./mm.)	5/127	5/127	5/127
Stove Front To Carpet Or Any Combustible Floor (in./mm.)	6/152	6/152	6/152

Manufacturer reserves the right to change all or some of the specifications without prior written notice.



Stove Exterior Parts
J1000B and J2000T

1. Stove Top
2. Trivet
3. Hopper Door
4. Cast Iron Door
5. Glass Window
*6. Ash Pan
*7. Ash Pan Latch
8. Heat Exchanger Scraper Rod
9. Heat Exchanger Tube
10. Stove Side Panel
11. Control Panel
12. Manual Draft Control
13. Side Panel Retainer Screws.

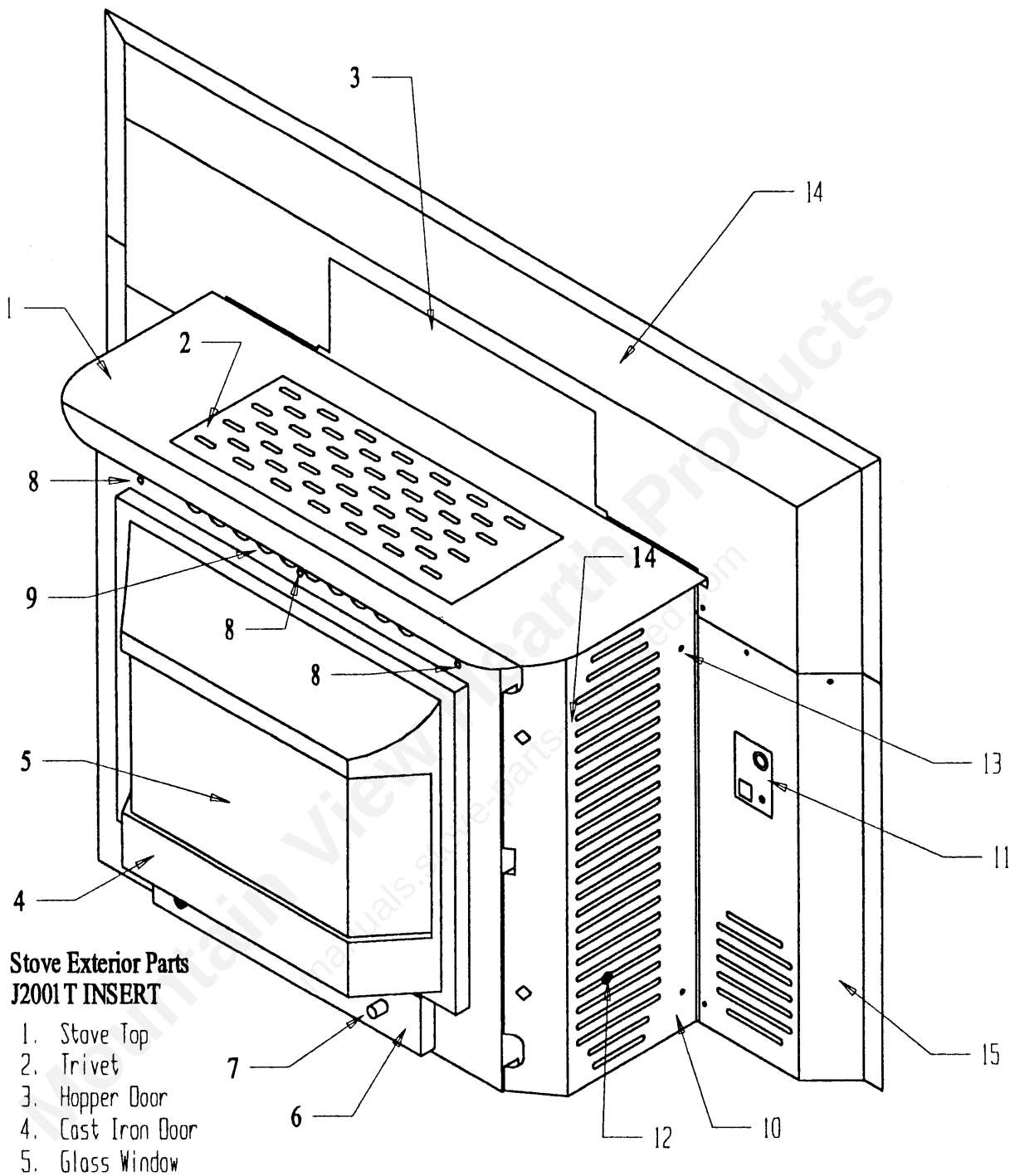
Notes:

Drawing is not to Scale or Proportion.

* Ash Pan (6) and Ash Pan Latch (7) are on models **J2000 AND J2001T ONLY**.

REFERENCES TO THE ASH PAN AND THE ASH PAN LATCH THROUGHOUT THIS MANUAL REFER TO MODELS J2000 AND J2001T ONLY.

MODEL J1000 DOES NOT HAVE AN ASH PAN.



Stove Exterior Parts
J2001T INSERT

1. Stove Top
2. Trivet
3. Hopper Door
4. Cast Iron Door
5. Glass Window
6. Ash Pan
7. Ash Pan Latch
8. Heat Exchanger Scraper Rod
9. Heat Exchanger Tube
10. Stove Side Panel
11. Control Panel
12. Manual Draft Control
13. Side Panel Retainer Screws
14. Shroud Top
15. Shroud Leg

I. SAFETY FIRST ALWAYS

This Jamestown pellet burning stove or insert was designed to provide many years of trouble free enjoyment in your home. It is up to you, however, to learn how to safely operate this new stove. All Jamestown stoves and fireplace inserts must be installed correctly to assure safe and efficient operation. We have no control over the installation or operation of your stove or insert, we grant no warranty, implied or stated, for the installation or maintenance and assumes no responsibility for any consequential damage(s).

Caution

1. (a) DO NOT ATTEMPT TO INSTALL THIS PELLET STOVE YOURSELF. HAVE THE JAMESTOWN DEALER OR A CERTIFIED TECHNICIAN INSTALL THE PELLET STOVE TO MEET ALL LOCAL AND NATIONAL SAFETY STANDARDS.

   (b) IN CANADA INSTALL IN ACCORDANCE WITH CAN/CSA-B365, INSTALLATION CODE FOR SOLID-FUEL-BURNING APPLIANCES AND EQUIPMENT.

   (c) IN THE USA FOLLOW NFPA 211, STANDARD FOR CHIMNEYS, FIREPLACES, VENTS, AND SOLID FUEL BURNING APPLIANCES.
2. IMPROPER INSTALLATION, ADJUSTMENT, ALTERATION, SERVICE OR MAINTENANCE MAY RESULT IN PROPERTY DAMAGE, BODILY INJURY OR EVEN DEATH AND WILL VOID ALL WARRANTY OR ANY OTHER CLAIMS MADE TOWARDS THE MANUFACTURER. FOR ASSISTANCE OR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, CONTACT YOUR JAMESTOWN DEALER, CERTIFIED INSTALLER OR LOCAL SERVICE AGENCY.
3. DO NOT STORE OR USE GASOLINE OR OTHER FLAMMABLE VAPORS OR LIQUIDS IN THE VICINITY OF THIS OR ANY OTHER APPLIANCE.
4. 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 WELL AWAY FROM THE HEATER WHILE IT IS IN USE.
5. (a) DO NOT INSTALL A FLUE DAMPER IN THE EXHAUST VENTING SYSTEM OF THIS UNIT.

   (b) WHERE PASSAGE THROUGH A WALL, OR PARTITION OF COMBUSTIBLE CONSTRUCTION IS DESIRED, THE INSTALLATION SHALL CONFORM TO CAN/CSA-B365, INSTALLATION CODE FOR SOLID-FUEL BURNING APPLIANCES AND EQUIPMENT IN CANADA.
6. DO NOT CONNECT THIS UNIT TO A CHIMNEY FLUE SERVING ANOTHER APPLIANCE.
7. INSTALL VENT SYSTEM COMPONENTS AT CLEARANCES SPECIFIED BY THE VENT MANUFACTURER.
8. IF INSTALLING IN A MANUFACTURED HOME, THE STRUCTURAL INTEGRITY OF THE MANUFACTURED HOME FLOOR, WALL, CEILING AND ROOF MUST BE MAINTAINED. REFER TO PAGE 4 OF THIS MANUAL.

Warning

IF INSTALLING THIS UNIT IN A MANUFACTURED HOME, DO NOT INSTALL IN SLEEPING ROOM.

Safety Notices

1. This pellet stove should be inspected before use and at least annually by a qualified service person. More frequent cleaning of ash collection areas and compartments is required due to the nature of fuel being used. It is imperative that control compartments, combustion areas and circulation air passageways of the appliance be kept clean.

2. If this stove is not installed properly, 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.

3. Contact your local building officials for appropriate permits and information on possible restrictions or requirements on installation in your area.

4. Read this Installation and Operating Instructions Manual thoroughly before attempting to install and/or burn your new stove.

5. Always follow the lighting instructions in this owner's manual. Shortcuts of any kind can be dangerous!

6. Follow the installation and maintenance instructions outlined in this Owner's Manual exactly.

7. Burn 1/4" diameter (6.35mm) pelletized bio-mass fuel which meets or exceeds APFI Standards only. Poor quality fuel will directly and adversely affect the efficiency and cleanliness of this stove. The local Jamestown Dealer can help you make the proper fuel choice in your area.

8. Always keep flammable liquids away from this stove.

9. SOOT AND FLY ASH: FORMATION AND NEED FOR REMOVAL: The products of combustion will contain small particles of fly ash. The fly ash will collect in the exhaust venting system and restrict the flow of the flue gases. Incomplete combustion, which occurs during startup and shutdown or due to incorrect operation of the room heater, will lead to some soot formation that will collect in the exhaust venting system. The exhaust venting system should be inspected at least once every year to determine if cleaning is necessary. WARNING: When wood is burned slowly, it produces tar and other organic vapors and these combine with expelled moisture to form creosote. The creosote vapors condense in the relatively cool chimney flue associated with a slow burning fire. As a result, creosote residue accumulates on the flue lining. When ignited, this creosote can result in an extremely hot fire.

10. When removing fly ash accumulations from the stove, always place them in a metal container with a tight fitting lid. The closed container must be placed on a non-combustible surface, well away from all combustible materials, pending final disposal. If the ashes are disposed of by burial in soil or otherwise locally dispersed, they should be retained in the closed container until all cinders have thoroughly cooled. Important: Keep firing and de-ashing doors closed and maintain all seals in good condition.

11. The power supply cord must be routed away from hot or sharp surfaces and objects plugged into a grounded three pronged outlet meeting all applicable local and national electrical safety codes.

12. Never place a combustible object on the stove top or trivet.

13. Failure to follow the instructions in this manual may result in property damage, bodily injury or even death.

Please Note

Inattention to these points or other violations of any kind will constitute sufficient cause for the voiding of all applicable warranty and will also void all claims made towards the Manufacturer.

WARNING: DO NOT STORE ANYTHING IN THE SPACE BENEATH YOUR STOVE.

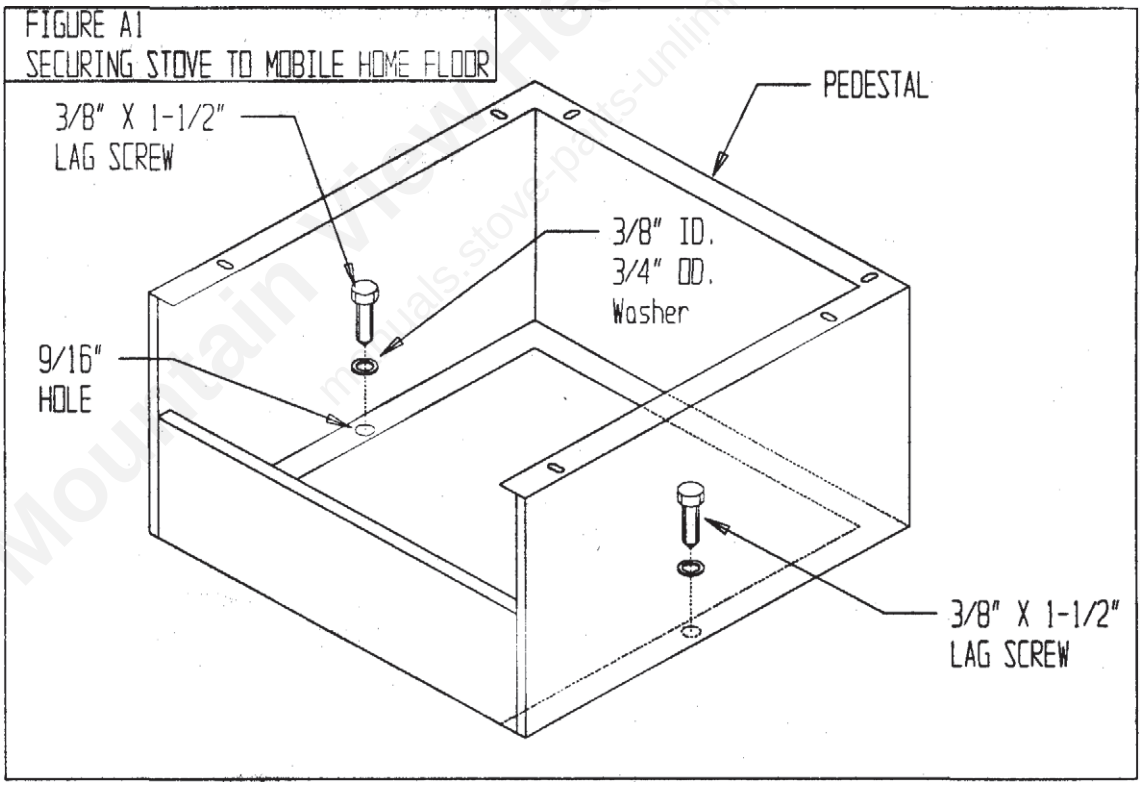
II. INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS

General Requirements

1. The floor protection pad referred to throughout this manual must be safety listed, unless it is constructed from a non-combustible material.
2. Outside air must be supplied for combustion. A 1-5/8" (41mm) minimum interior diameter metallic 0.16" (4mm) thick wall air supply hose must be installed between the combustion air intake stub (located on the back panel) and the outside of the home to provide outside combustion air. Failure to do so may cause exhaust gases and soot particles to leak into the home under certain conditions. Any claims made for damages caused by the use of interior room air for combustion will be voided.
3. Any installation incorporating an existing chimney must include a re-lining of the existing chimney. All existing chimneys must be relined using flexible galvanized or stainless steel vent pipe.
4. Installation of the J2001T Insert in a wood framed chase or other wood framed enclosure that does not have an existing chimney system requires the use of rigid L-type pellet vent pipe. A minimum 3" (76mm) clearance to combustible materials must be maintained from the outer surface of the L-type vent pipe used.
5. Galvanized or stainless steel flex vent pipe is required for installation of the J2001T Insert in prefabricated wood-burning fireplaces with an existing chimney system.
6. Caution should be exercised when installing the J2001T in an old masonry fireplace. The flue tile may be weak, broken or have large globs of mortar obstructing the exhaust flow. It is important to clean the chimney and fireplace cavities thoroughly and completely before installing the insert. No short cuts should be taken in cleaning the fireplace cavity before installing the fireplace insert. If the fireplace is not cleaned property, the convection blower will pick up the existing soot and fly ash and blow it into the home causing soot damage to the walls, draperies, carpeting and such.
7. A 12" (305mm) minimum distance must be maintained at all times between the outlet of the exhaust rain cap and the inlet opening of the air intake rain cap.
8. The required exhaust pipe diameter depends on the distance from the stove or insert to the termination point of the vent pipe (chimney cap) and the number of elbows along the length of the vent system. As a rule, if the total vent pipe length is 11 feet (3.4m) or more use 4" (102mm) diameter pipe. If the total length is less than 11 feet (3.4m), use 3" (76mm) diameter pipe. If more than one 90 degree elbow is to be used, increase the vent pipe diameter to 4" (102mm). No more than a total of 180 degrees of bends should be used throughout the length of the vent system.
9. When assembling the chimney system, ensure that all pipe connections are sealed completely using RTV high temperature silicone and high temperature foil tape. All connections, including twist-lock type connections, must be sealed using RTV. If any of the connections are not sealed property, carbon monoxide and ash will filter through these connections into the fireplace cavity, be picked up by the convection blower and dispersed throughout the house. Any claims made for damages caused by improperly sealed vent pipe joints will be voided.
10. Installation of a clean-out "T" at the first elbow of the vent pipe system, if possible, is recommended for ease of cleaning and maintaining your chimney. Annual inspection and cleaning of the vent system is an absolute requirement.
11. Use of "B" vent pipe (gas appliance vent pipe) with any Jamestown pellet stove or insert is strictly prohibited.

Manufactured (Mobile) Home Installation Requirements

1. All manufactured home installations require the unit to be secured, permanently, to the floor or fireplace hearth. See Figure A1, below. Units installed on top of sheet steel or cast iron legs will require an alternate fastening method. A specific Jamestown Mobile Home Attachment kit is available through the local Jamestown dealer. Please contact your local Jamestown dealer.
2. If installing in a manufactured home, the structural integrity of the manufactured home floor, wall, ceiling and roof must be maintained.
3. Outside air must be supplied for combustion. A 1-5/8" (41mm) minimum interior diameter air supply hose must be installed between the combustion air intake stub (located on the back panel) and the outside of the home to provide outside combustion air. Failure to do so may cause exhaust gases and soot particles to leak into the home under certain conditions. Any claims made for damages caused by the use of interior room air for combustion will be voided.
4. Do not install this unit in a sleeping room.
5. The appliance must be grounded in accordance with local codes or, in the absence of local codes, with the current National Electrical Code ANSI/NFPA 70 in the USA or the current CSA C22.1 Canadian Electrical Code. Use copper lugs to mechanically fasten a #8 grounding wire to the stove body or pedestal and the steel frame of the manufactured home. Should you have questions, please consult the local building code enforcing official in your area.



SECURE TO FLOOR

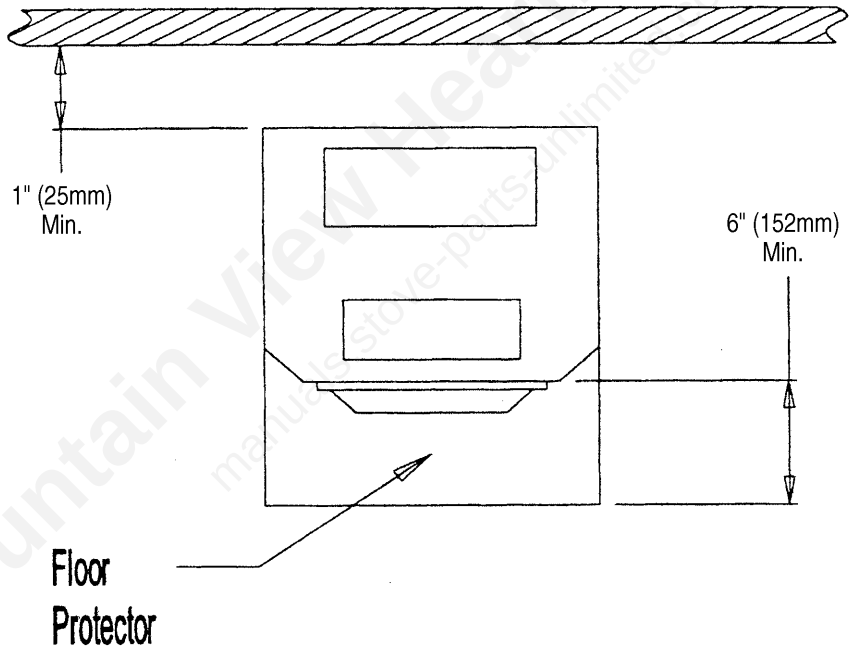
Must meet requirements under UL1482 Section 52.2.3 e.

III. CLEARANCES TO COMBUSTIBLES REQUIREMENTS
for J1000B, J2000T

Clearances to combustible materials must be strictly adhered to. Compromising these clearances will lead to severe fire hazards and will result in a house fire. If ever in doubt about the classification of a building material located near this pellet stove, contact the Jamestown dealer or the local fire Marshall to determine if that particular material has been classified as a non-combustible material. Failure to adhere to the clearances requirements will void all applicable warranty and/or claims against the manufacturer..

A. Floor Protection Requirement

All Jamestown free-standing stoves must be installed on a non-combustible floor pad or a masonry hearth. The hearth or floor pad must extend the full width and depth of the stove and also extend a minimum of 6" (152mm) from the front of the stove face. Please refer to Figure 1. The standard pedestal base, available through a Jamestown dealer, for the J1000B and J2000T model stoves meets this floor protection requirement.



B. Installing on Carpet or Other Combustible Floor Surfaces

Installation of a Freestanding Stove on carpeting or other combustible floor surfaces requires the installation of a Floor Protection Pad in addition to a pedestal or legs. The standard pedestal bases (Bases #J1065B and J1065T-1 for Model J1000B and Base #J2030 for Model J2000T) qualify as standard floor protection pads and may be used when installing the Freestanding Stoves on carpeting or combustible floor surfaces.

J1000B RISER REQUIREMENT

When installing the J1000B pellet stove as a hearth model without pedestal or legs, a riser (part # J1065B) must be securely attached to the stove bottom in order to provide adequate clearance to the floor surface under the stove. This riser must be used even when the floor under the stove is constructed of a non-combustible material.

C. Alcove Installation

If installing a free-standing stove inside an alcove, please refer to Figure 2. A minimum of 5" (127mm) must be maintained from the side panel of the stove to any combustible wall extending past the front face of the stove. A minimum of 3" (76mm) must be maintained from the side panel of the stove to any combustible wall which is to the side of the stove and does not extend past the front face of the stove. A minimum of 1" (25mm) must be maintained from the rear most part of the stove to any combustible material or wall.

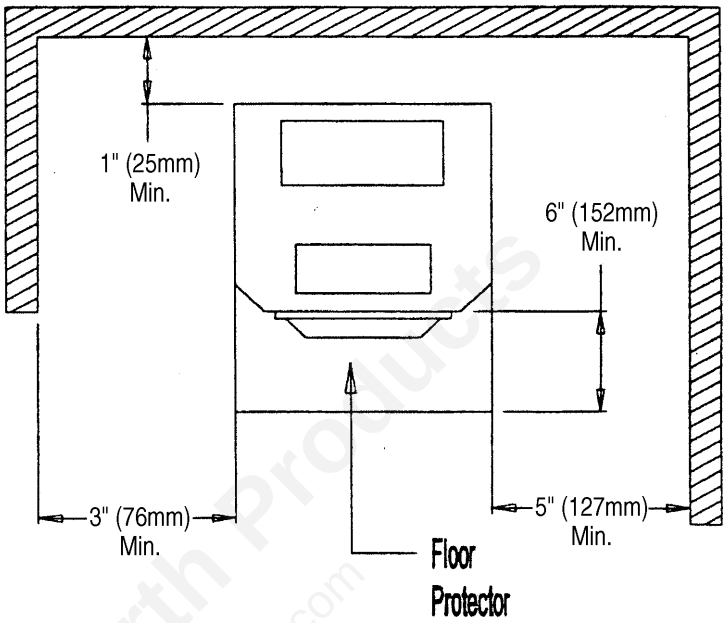


Figure 2: Clearances for Alcove Installations

D. Corner Installation

If installing a free-standing stove in a corner, please refer to Figure 3. A minimum of 1" (25mm) clearance must be maintained from the rear corners of the stove to any adjacent walls.

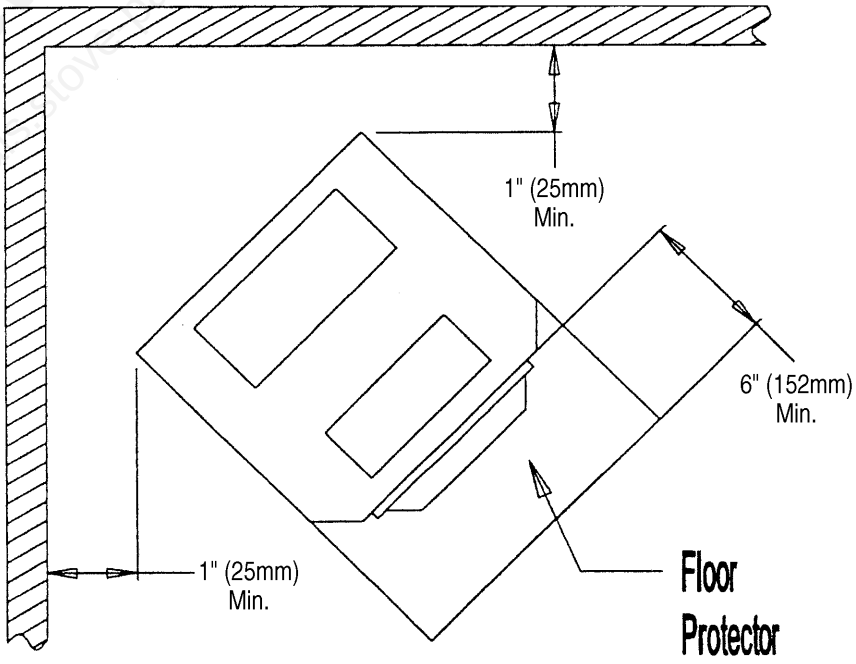


Figure 3: Clearances for Corner Installations

E. Vertical Clearances

If planning to install a ceiling, shelf, mantle or the like constructed from combustible materials or if one is already installed above the area where the stove is to be situated, a minimum distance of 18" (457mm) between the ceiling, shelf, mantle or combustible object and the top of the stove must be maintained. See Figure 4.

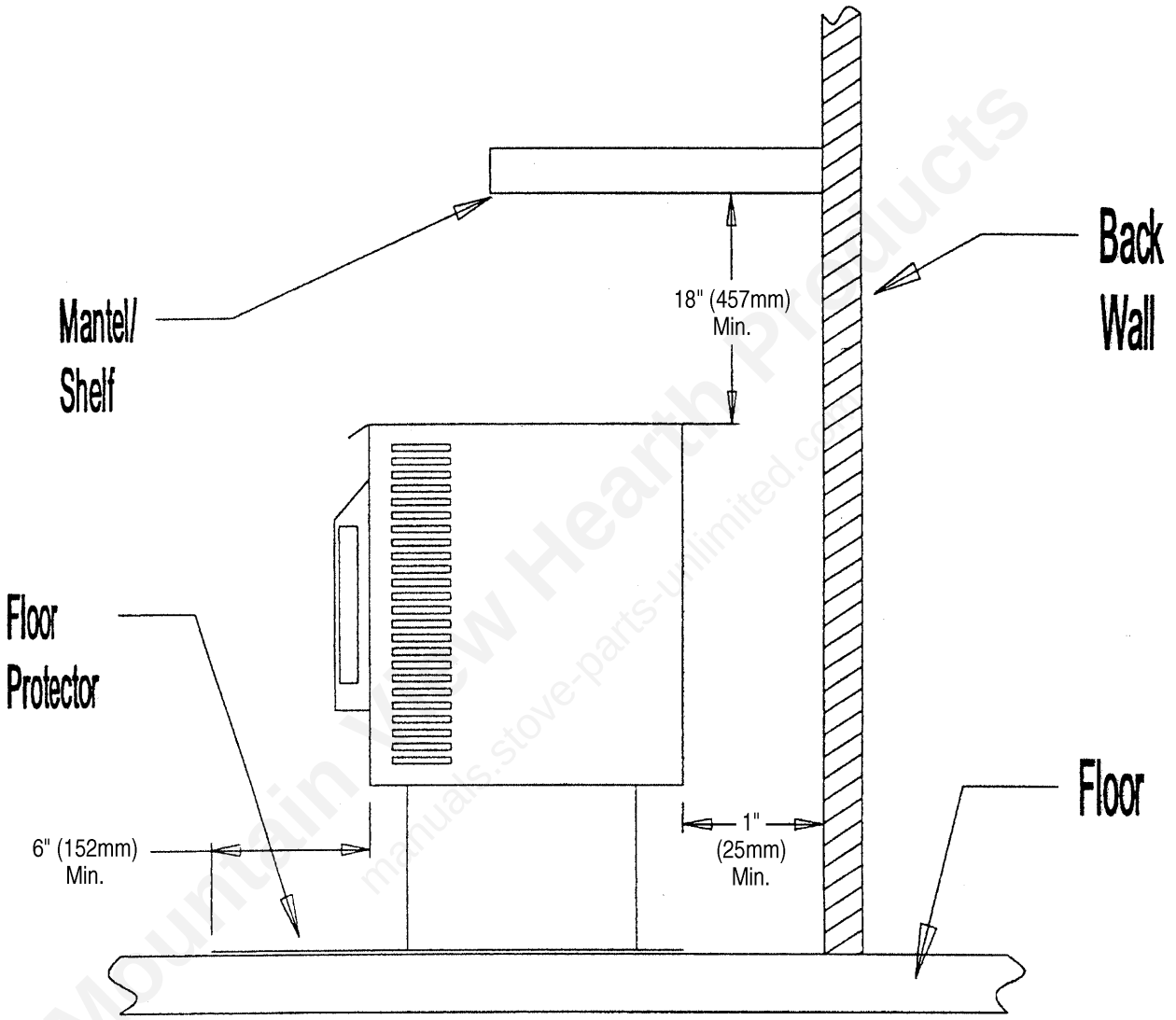


Figure 4: Side View

Minimum clearances to venting and top of unit to ceiling must meet requirements under UL1482 Section 52.2.3 f.

Caution

HOT WHILE IN OPERATION. KEEP CHILDREN, CLOTHING AND FURNITURE AWAY. CONTACT MAY CAUSE BURNS.

Clearances to Combustible Materials Requirement for J2001T Insert

Figure 5: Installation in a Wood Framed Enclosure

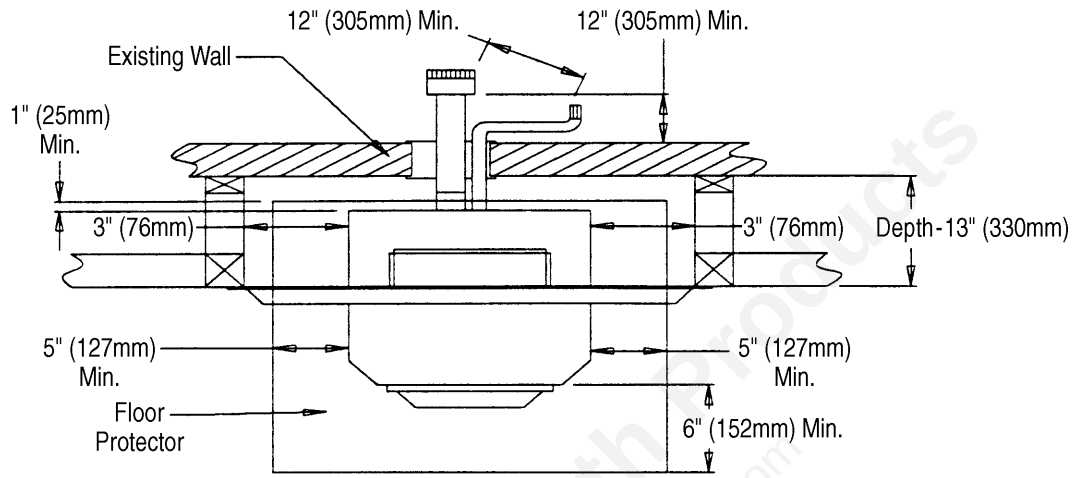


Figure 6: Installation in Existing Fireplace

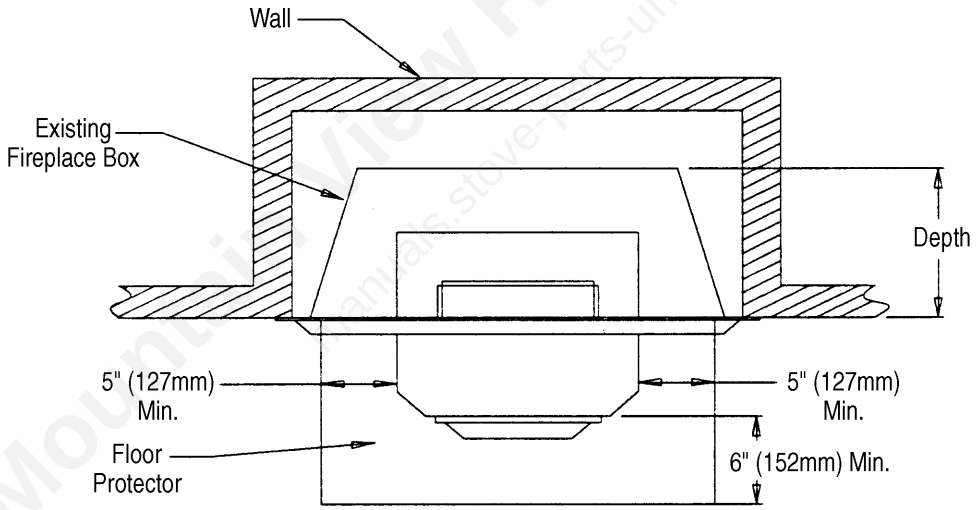
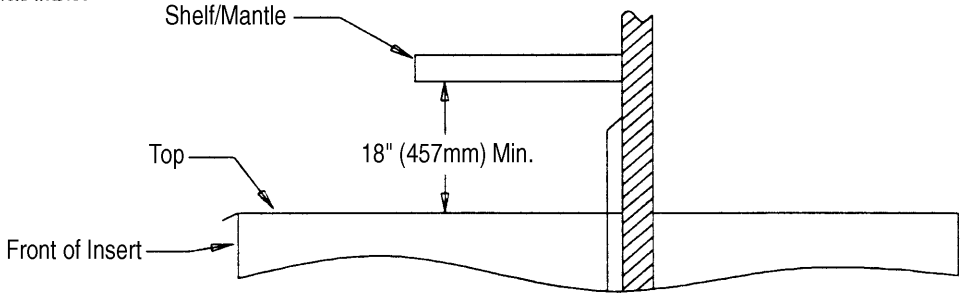


Figure 7: Clearance to Shelf/ Mantle



IV. CLEARANCES TO COMBUSTIBLES REQUIREMENTS

J2001T INSERT

The J2001T fireplace insert can be installed inside two types of enclosures:

A. A pre-manufactured wood burning fireplace, either masonry or sheet metal, that has not been modified in any way that may reduce the original fire protection capability of that fireplace.

B. A wood framed enclosure such as a chase or other form of wooden enclosure with the appropriate clearances as specified below.

Important

Install in accordance with CAN/CSA-B365 Installation Code for Solid Burning Appliances and Equipment.

A. Installation In A Pre-Manufactured Wood Burning Fireplace (See Figure 6)

1. If this Insert is installed in a pre-manufactured wood burning fireplace, the minimum clearances to combustibles affect only the portion of this Insert which protrudes into the room from the front face of the existing fireplace.
2. This type of installation must include an approved non-combustible floor protection pad equivalent to a 3/8" (9.5mm) millboard (Backer Board™) minimum or a masonry hearth which extends a minimum of 6" (152mm) from the front face of the Insert (where the door gasket touches when closed) and 5" (127mm) from either side. See Figure 6.
3. The minimum distance from the top of the Insert (trivet surface) to the bottom of a mantel, shelf, or other combustible overhang extending over this unit is 18" (457mm). See Figure 7.
4. The minimum distance from this insert's side panels to any combustible material or surface adjacent to the side panel must be 3" (76mm).

B. Installation In A Wood Framed Enclosure/Chase (See Figure 6)

1. Minimum clearances to combustibles affects all parts of this Insert.
2. The installation must include, as a minimum, an approved non-combustible floor protection pad equivalent to a 3/8" (9.5mm) millboard (Backer Board™) or a masonry hearth which extends a minimum of 6" (152mm) from the front face of the Insert (where the door gasket touches when closed), 5" (127mm) from either side and 1" (25mm) from the back panel. See Figure 5.
3. The minimum distance from the top of the Insert (trivet surface) to the bottom of a mantel, shelf, or other combustible overhang extending over this unit is 18" (457mm).
4. The minimum distance from the fuel hopper top to the ceiling inside the wood framed enclosure must be 36" (914mm).
5. The minimum distance from this insert's side panels to any combustible material or surface adjacent to the side panel must be 5" (127mm).

C. Floor Protection Pad for all Installations (See Figure 5 & 6)

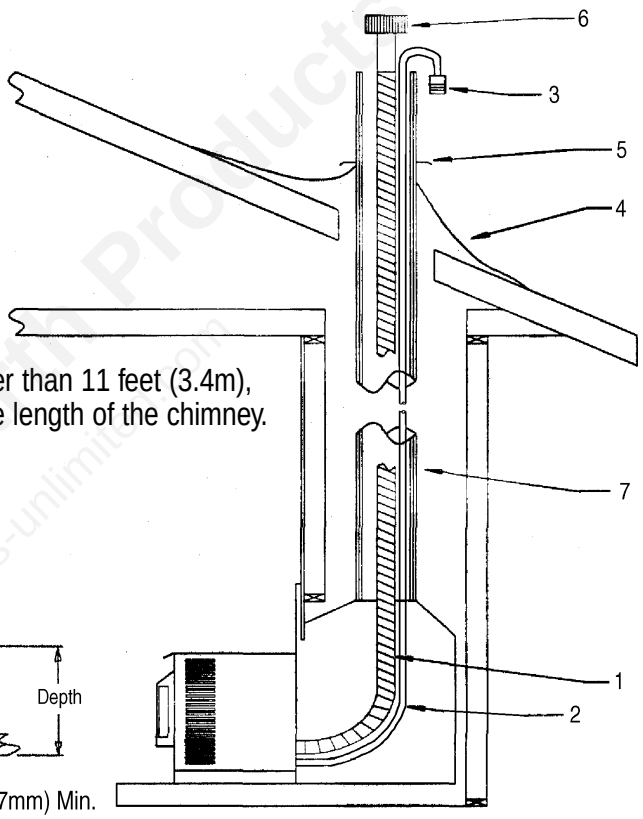
All installations of the J2001T Insert must include an approved non-combustible floor protection pad equivalent to a 3/8" (9.5mm) millboard minimum or a masonry hearth which extends a minimum of 6" (152mm) from the front face of the Insert (where the door gasket touches when closed) and 5" (127mm) from either side. If installing this Insert on a combustible floor (constructed of wood framing, wafer board, particle board or the like) the floor protection pad must also extend 1" (25mm) beyond the back panel of the stove. The floor protection pad selected (unless installing on a masonry hearth) must be safety approved. Consult local building or fire code enforcement officials before selecting the floor protection pad material.

D. Clearances to Combustible Materials Requirements for J2001T Insert - Vertical Venting Using an Existing Chimney

When using an existing chimney to install the vent system for the pellet stove, be sure to line the entire length of the chimney with three (3) inch or four (4) inch (76mm or 102mm) ***listed*** galvanized or stainless steel flex pipe. Use four (4) inch diameter (102mm) flex pipe if the chimney has a prior history of bad draft or if you have a chimney exceeding eleven (11) feet (3.4m) in height.
Contact local chimney installation experts for the proper procedures that are required to install a flexible vent system for your particular vent configuration. Remember to clean the existing fireplace cavity and chimney pipe of all soot and creosote deposits before attempting to install the flexible vent system.

PARTS LIST
1. 3" or 4" (76mm or 102mm) Stainless Steel Flex Pipe
2. 1-5/8" ID (41mm) Rigid or Flex Hose
3. Air Intake end cap / rodent screen
4. Existing Flashing
5. Existing Storm Collar
6. 3" or 4" (76mm or 102mm) Rain Cap
7. Existing Vent Pipe.

Note: If the vertical length of the existing chimney is greater than 11 feet (3.4m), use 4" (102mm) Stainless Steel Flex Pipe to line the entire length of the chimney.



Installation in Existing Fireplace

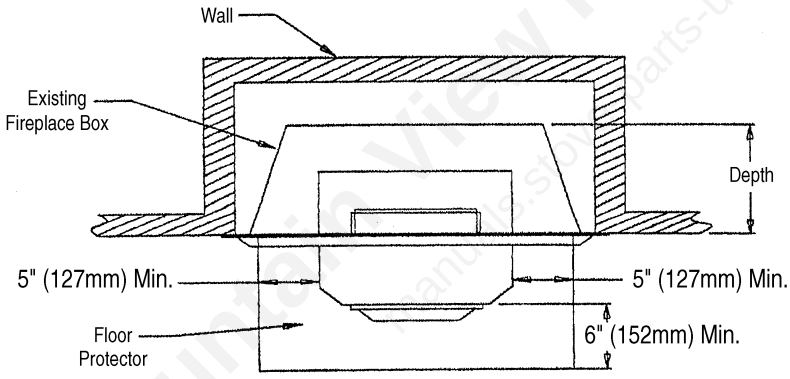
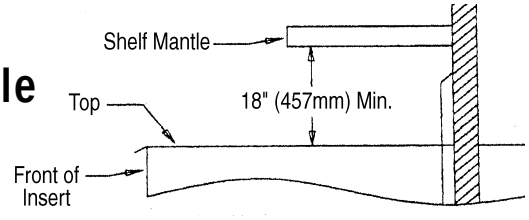


FIGURE 12: Relining an existing chimney

The removal of brick or grout from the masonry fireplace is not allowed by code. With exception: Masonry or steel, including damper plate, may be removed from the smoke shelf and adjacent damper frame if necessary to accommodate a chimney liner, provided that their removal will not weaken the structure of the fireplace and chimney, and will not reduce protection for combustible material to less than is required by the Building Code. The combustion air pipe may be routed through an ash clean out only if available, or a snorkel device sized properly for the length of pipe, may be run to the top of the chimney. This fireplace must also be code complying. This fireplace must be installed will a continuous chimney liner of 4"(102mm) diameter extending from the fireplace insert to the top of the chimney. The chimney liner must conform to the class 3 requirements of CAN/ULC-S635, standard for lining systems for existing masonry for factory built chimneys and vents or CAN/ULC-S640 standard for lining systems for new masonry chimneys.

Clearance to Shelf of Mantle



V. GENERAL VENT SYSTEM INFORMATION

Warning

Only use vent components that are listed for a National product safety certification agency. All venting components used must be listed "PL" Vent or in existing chimney lined with listed solid fuel burning chimney lines (UL1482 and ASTM E 1509 standards). Use of inferior components can lead to fire and carbon monoxide hazards and will void all applicable warranty and any claims made towards the manufacturer.

1. All existing chimneys larger than TEN (10) inches (254mm) in diameter or exceeding eleven (11) feet (3.4m) in total length must be relined through their entire lengths using either a three (3) inch or four (4) inch (76mm or 102mm) stainless steel or galvanized flex pipe with a spark arrester/rain cap at the termination point.
2. Any chimney exceeding eleven (11) feet (3.4m) in height must be relined using a four (4) inch (102mm) stainless steel or galvanized flex pipe with a spark arrestor/rain cap at the termination point.
3. Maximum vertical vent system length is 35 feet (10.7m). Maximum horizontal vent system length is 10 feet (3m).
4. When using listed "L" type vent pipes and components, allow a minimum of twelve (12) inches (305mm) between the exhaust termination and the outside air intake tube termination. Failure to maintain the required 12" (305mm) separation may cause some exhaust gases to draw into the system resulting in an inefficient burn (lazy fire). When installing the Jamestown J3020A or the J3030B vent systems, however, it is not necessary to maintain this 12" (305mm) distance between the exhaust termination and the outside air intake tube-termination. These two vent kits have been tested and certified to be installed in variation to this 12" (305mm) separation requirement.
5. "L" Type pellet vent may be installed directly through a combustible wall, ceiling, or roof, using a listed wall thimble, fire stop, or roof flashing. Clearance using a listed wall thimble will be a minimum of 1 1/2" (38mm) to any combustible material; using a ceiling fire stop or roof flashing requires 3" (76mm) minimum clearance to any combustible.
6. Check the spark arrestor or rain cap and ensure that the screens or louvers do not restrict exhaust flow.
7. Check the spark arrestor/rain cap on a regular basis to see if it is plugged with soot or flying debris such as leaves.

Using an Existing Chimney to Vent a Pellet Stove

When using an existing chimney to install the vent system for this pellet stove, be sure to line the entire length of the chimney with three (3) inch or four (4) inch (76mm or 102mm) listed galvanized or stainless steel flexible pipe if the chimney has a prior history of bad draft or if the chimney exceeds eleven (11) feet (3.4m) in height.

Installations Requiring A Complete New Chimney System

1. All complete new chimney systems must use listed L-type pellet vent pipe for all components of the vent system. Use three (3) inch (76mm) diameter pipe when the total chimney length is under eleven (11) feet (3.4m) and four (4) inch (102mm) diameter pipe when the total chimney length is over eleven (11) feet (3.4m).
2. The exit terminal must be located not less than 60" (1.5m) from any opening through which combustion products could enter the building (i.e. doors, windows, vents), nor less than 24" (610mm) to an adjacent building and not less than 7" (178mm) above grade when located adjacent to public walkways. It must be so arranged that flue gases are not directed so as to jeopardize people, overheat combustible structures, or enter a building.
3. For horizontal venting, the exhaust pipe must be terminated by employing a listed end cap or 45 degree elbow with a rodent screen cap that prevents rain or wind from entering the exhaust pipe. For termination above the roof line, a listed rain cap must be used.
4. Each "L" Type joint must be completely sealed using High Temperature Silicone ("RTV"), three sheet metal screws, and High Temperature Foil Tape.

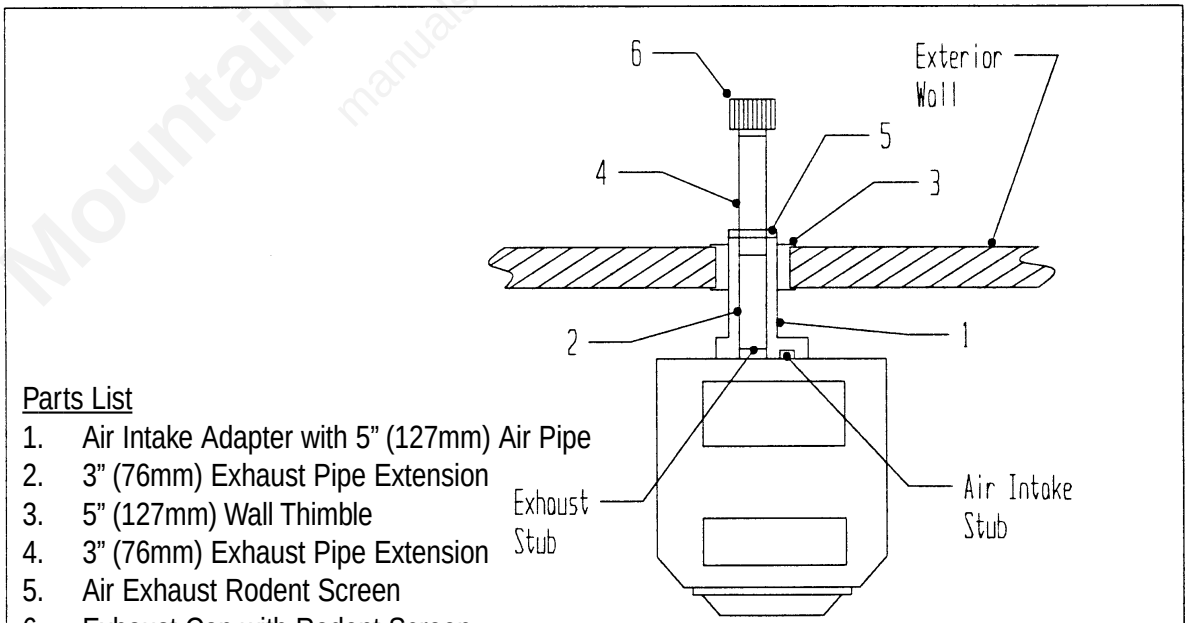
VI. STOVE VENT SYSTEM CONFIGURATION OPTIONS

A variety of vent system configurations are possible for both a freestanding and fireplace insert stove. Examples of vent system configurations include a direct through-the-wall termination, connection to an existing chimney that previously served a wood burning stove or a wood burning fireplace and an entirely new chimney system. Read through the descriptions of the various configurations that are possible, evaluate the final location of the stove and decide which configuration is best suited for that particular installation. Decision should be based on such factors as local building codes, ease of installation, cost of installation and ease of future maintenance and periodic cleaning.
If strong winds are common in the area, it is advised that two (2) 90 degree elbows be connected, in a periscope type configuration, immediately before the spark arrester/rain cap. This will form a windbreak and allow the unit to burn at maximum efficiency. We also suggest that if the home has vinyl siding or in areas where the wind blows often, a large metal plate (18" x 18") (457mm x 457mm) made of 20 gauge or heavier steel be placed on the side of the house to provide heat protection and easy cleaning; should the wind carry the exhaust against the side of the house.

Always seal all pipe connections, including "twist-lock" systems, using high temperature RTV silicone. Descriptions of the various vent system configurations are given below.

A. Coaxial Direct Through-The-Wall Horizontal Vent Termination (Jamestown J3020A kit)

A coaxial direct vent system is made up of two different diameter size pipes. The smaller 3" (76mm) diameter pipe fits inside the larger 4-3/4" (121mm) diameter pipe. The 3" (76mm) diameter pipe carries the exhaust gases out of the home and the 4-3/4" (121mm) diameter pipe carries outside combustion air into the combustion chamber of the stove. Such a coaxial vent system requires only one 9" (229mm) diameter hole to be cut in an exterior wall for the vent system to pass through. The Jamestown J3020A install kit is required if a coaxial direct-through-the-wall horizontal termination is desired. Coaxial vent systems for Jamestown pellet stoves cannot be purchased separately at the local hardware store. The Jamestown J3020A install kit is available at any Jamestown dealership.



Parts List

1. Air Intake Adapter with 5” (127mm) Air Pipe
2. 3” (76mm) Exhaust Pipe Extension
3. 5” (127mm) Wall Thimble
4. 3” (76mm) Exhaust Pipe Extension
5. Air Exhaust Rodent Screen
6. Exhaust Cap with Rodent Screen

Figure 8: Coaxial Direct-Through-The-Wall Horizontal Termination

J3020A Kit Installation Instructions

This kit contains the following parts:

One Air intake adapter housing w/ 4-3/4" (121mm) air Intake pipe
One 4-3/4" (121mm) End Cap/ Rodent Screen
One 19" (483mm) length of 3" (76mm) exhaust pipe w/belled end
One Wall Thimble (2 pieces)
One 3" (76mm) Double Wall Rain Cap w/ Rodent Screen
Sixteen 1/2" #8 Hex Head self drilling & tapping Screws (Teck Screw)

Tools and other materials required:

Hand Drill with 1/4" Hex Driver
Appropriate Saw(s) to Cut 9" (229mm) Diameter Hole in Wall
Phillips Head Screw Driver
Power Drill, Phillips bit
Caulking gun with a tube of High Temperature RTV silicone

This kit contains all the materials, except 8 screws, that are needed to secure the wall thimble to the wall. The type of screws needed depends on the type of wall material. The recommended type of screw for each type of wall material is listed below:

Wall Material	***Recommended Screw Type***
Wood	3/4" #6 Wood Screw
Sheet Metal	1/2" #6 Sheet Metal Screw
Masonry	1-1/2" Molly Bolts
Dry Wall	1" #6 sheet metal screws with plastic anchors

TABLE 1: Location Of Center Of 9" Hole In The **Wall**

MODEL	J1000B w/ Sheet Metal Legs	J1000B w/ Cast Legs	J1000B w/ Pedestal	J2000T W/ Pedestal	J2000T w/ Cast Legs	J2001T
LEFT From Center Line	1/8" (3mm)	1/8" (3mm)	1/8" (3mm)	1-5/8" (41mm)	1-5/8" (41mm)	1-5/8" (41mm)
UP From Floor Board	8-3/4" (222mm) [add 1-3/4" (45mm) if leg balls are used]	10-1/2" (267mm)	8-7/8" (225mm)	13-1/2" (343mm)	11-7/8" (302mm)	4-1/2" (114mm) [if using a riser add riser height]

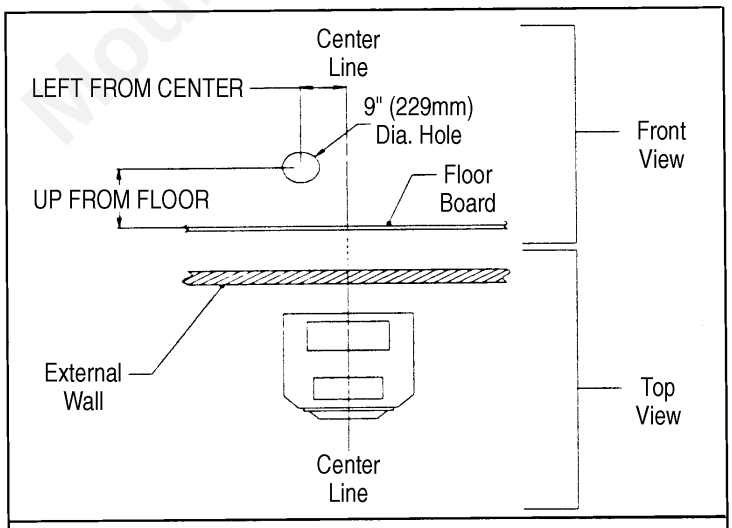


FIGURE X. Reference Drawings to Locate Center of Hole in Wall

LEFT: Left of the center line as shown in Figure X.
UP: Up from the top of the floor board as shown in Figure X.

1. Determine the final position for the stove and refer to Chapters III and IV (Clearances to Combustible Materials Requirements) to ensure that the final position of the stove adheres to all the listed requirements.

2. Determine the center of the 9" (229mm) hole that needs to be cut in the wall by using Figures X and the table above. ***Example:*** J1000 w/ Legs. find the center line as in Figure 2. Move 1/8" (3mm) to the left of the center line and up 8-3/4" (222mm) from the floor. This point is the center of the 9" (229mm) diameter hole.

3. Cut the 9" (229mm) diameter hole and position the stove close to the installation site.

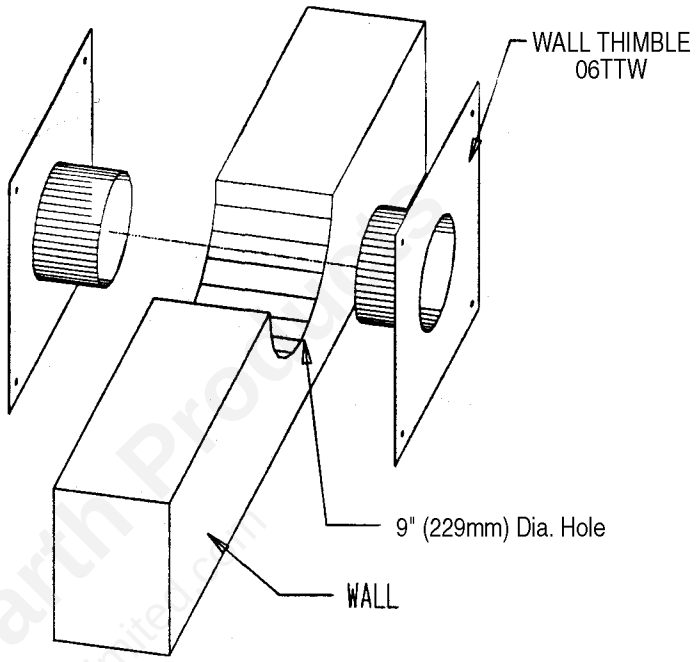
4. See Figure A on page 17. Install the inside piece of the wall thimble (Part #5) and the outside piece of the wall thimble (Part #6) in the 9" (229mm) diameter hole. Do not secure the wall thimble pieces to the wall at this time.

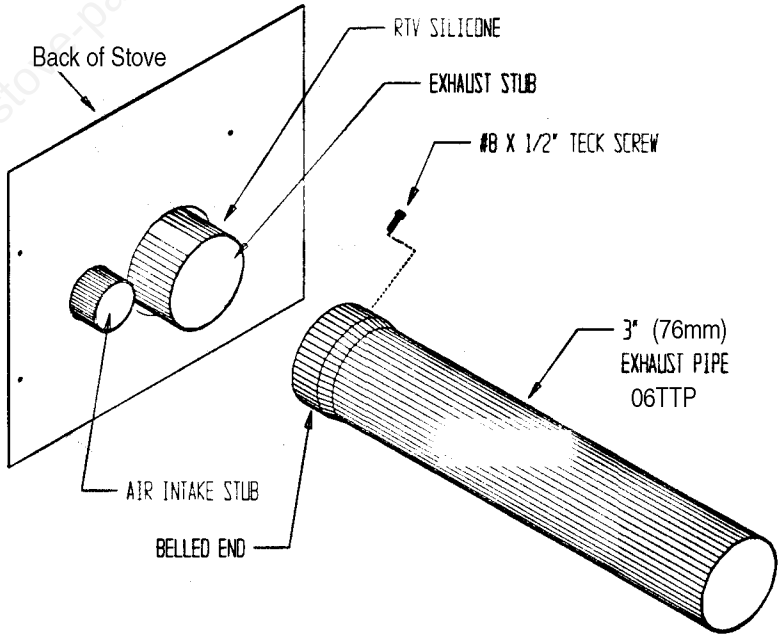
5. Apply a liberal amount (1/4" bead) (6.5mm) of RTV silicone around the outside surface of the Exhaust Stub (part #1).

6. Identify the 3" (76mm) pipe with the belled end (part # 3). Note that there are three screw holes in the belled end. These three screw holes should be positioned so that one of the screw holes is towards the stove top and the other two are towards each stove side when installed. This position will allow easy access when driving the securing screws.

7. Slide the belled end of part #3 over the stove exhaust stub (Part #1) as far as it will go. Level this part with respect to the center of the 9" (229mm) hole in the wall and secure it in place with one #8 x 1/2" Teck Screw through each of the three holes on the belled end.

8. Slide the Air Intake Adapter Housing (part # 4) over the 3" (76mm) exhaust pipe (part #3). The adapter housing (square box on the end of Part # 4) should envelop the air intake stub (part # 2) as shown in Figure A Page 17. Align the four holes on the outer bends of the square box with the four screw holes on the back panel and secure using one #8 x 1/2" Teck Screw through each hole pair. If the holes in the air intake adapter housing do not align easily with the four holes in the stove back, flex the bends on the air intake adapter housing so that the holes do align and secure the air intake adapter housing in place. Seal all open corners of the air intake housing box using RTV silicone.





9. Slide the Stove into its final position while guiding the installed vent system through the wall thimble. Refer to Chapters III and IV (Clearances to Combustible Materials Requirements) to ensure that the final position of the stove adheres to all the listed requirements.

10. Check for wall thimble fit around the 4-3/4" (121mm) pipe, adjust as necessary and secure the wall thimble pieces to the wall using eight screws designed for your wall material type.

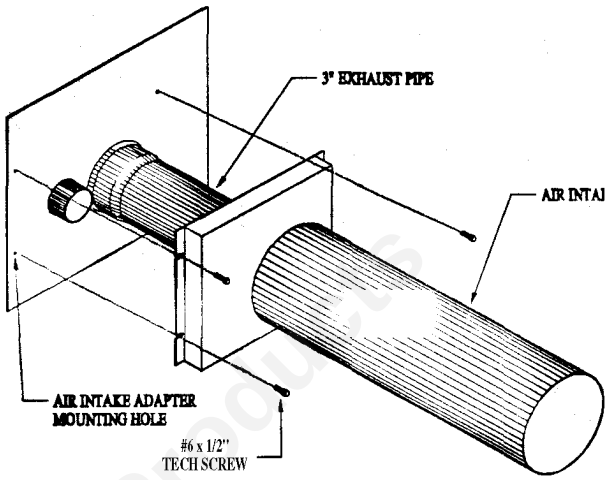
11. Fill any gaps between the wall thimble and the 4-3/4" (121mm) pipe with RTV silicone.

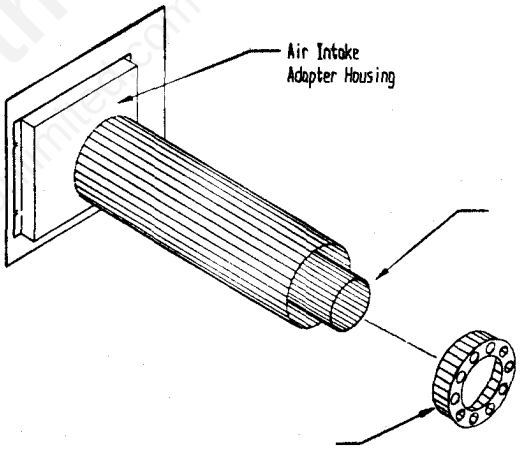
12. Slide the 4-3/4" (121mm) End Cap/Rodent Screen (part # 7) so that the sleeve fits inside the 4-3/4" (121mm) pipe and the 3" (76mm) exhaust pipe slides through the 3" hole at the center of the End Cap. Secure the cap in place using one #8 x 1/2" Teck Screw through the screw hole on the side of the 4-3/4" (121mm) pipe.

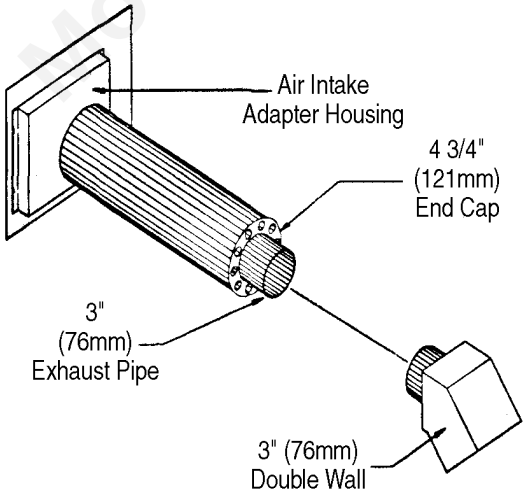
13. Slide the 3" (76mm) Double Wall Rain Cap (part # 8) over the end of the 3" (76mm) exhaust pipe with the open end of the cap facing downward at an angle, as shown in Figure A. Secure the Rain Cap to the 3" (76mm) exhaust tube using three #8 x 1/2" Teck Screws. Space the screws evenly around the 3" (76mm) tube.

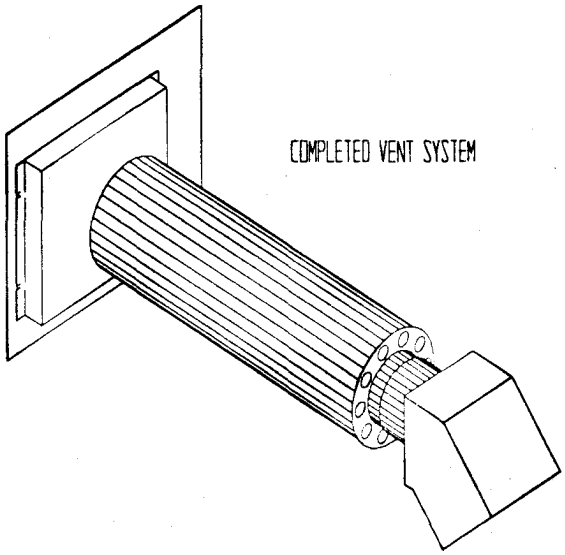
Installation of the "through the wall exhaust kit" is now complete. Check the entire exhaust system to ensure that there are no exhaust gas leaks.

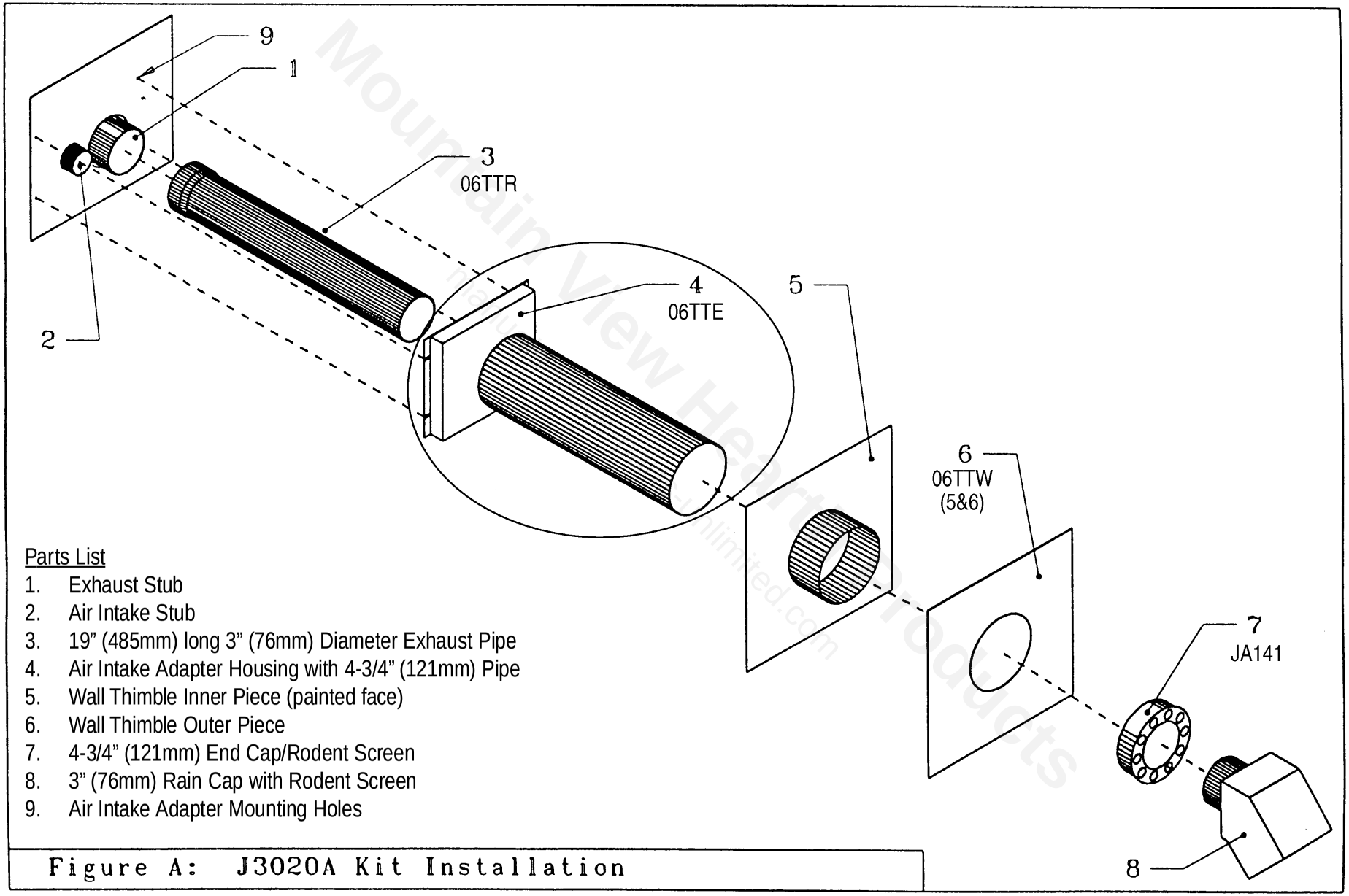
Where passage through a wall, or partition of combustible construction is desired, the installation shall conform to CAN/CSA-B365 Installation Code for Solid Fuel Burning Appliances and Equipment in Canada.











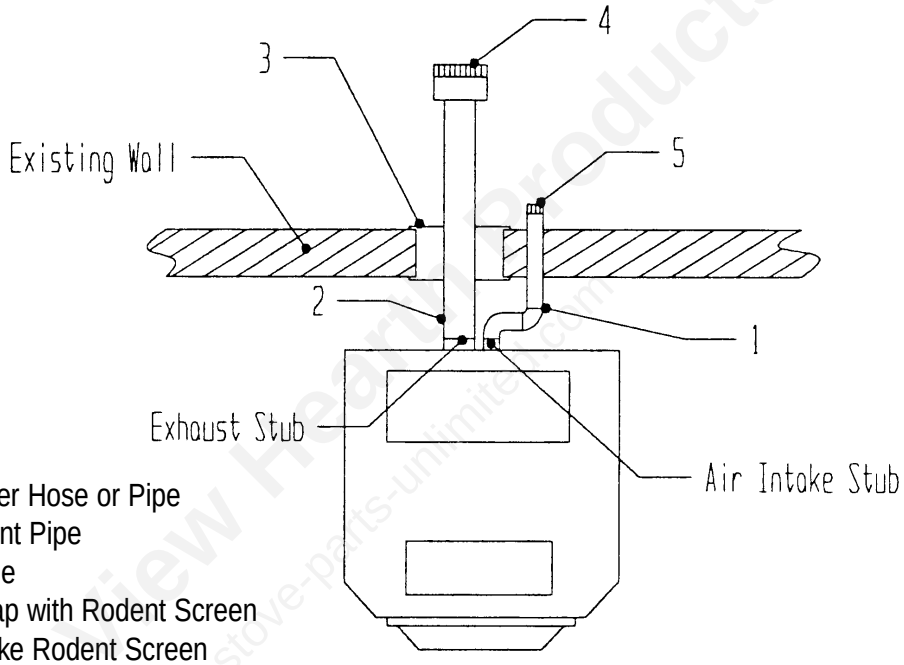
Parts List

1. Exhaust Stub
2. Air Intake Stub
3. 19" (485mm) long 3" (76mm) Diameter Exhaust Pipe
4. Air Intake Adapter Housing with 4-3/4" (121mm) Pipe
5. Wall Thimble Inner Piece (painted face)
6. Wall Thimble Outer Piece
7. 4-3/4" (121mm) End Cap/Rodent Screen
8. 3" (76mm) Rain Cap with Rodent Screen
9. Air Intake Adapter Mounting Holes

Figure A: J3020A Kit Installation

B. Conventional Direct Through-The-Wall Horizontal Vent Termination

A conventional direct vent system must be constructed from a 3" (76mm) diameter listed "PL" type pipe and 1-5/8" (41mm) diameter rigid or flexible hose or pipe. The 3" (76mm) diameter "L" type pipe transports the exhaust gases while the 1-5/8" (41mm) diameter hose or pipe transports combustion air from the outside of the home to the stove. This type of vent system is easy to install and maintain. However, two holes must be cut in the exterior wall for this system to pass through. All components required for this vent system are available at all local hardware stores and at the local Jamestown Dealer.



Parts List

1. 1-5/8" (41mm) Diameter Hose or Pipe
2. 3" (76mm) PL-Type Vent Pipe
3. 3" (76mm) Wall Thimble
4. 3" (76mm) Exhaust Cap with Rodent Screen
5. 1-5/8" (41mm) Air Intake Rodent Screen

FIGURE 9 : Conventional Direct Through-the-Wall Horizontal Venting

Conventional Direct Through-The-Wall Horizontal Vent System Installation Instructions

It is necessary to cut a 7" (178mm) and a 1-3/4" (45mm) diameter hole in the wall as passages for the vent pipe and the air intake tube.

1. Determine the location of the 7" (178mm) diameter hole by referring to the section labeled "J3020A kit Installation Instructions" in this manual. Mark the hole location.

2. Determine the location of the 1-3/4" (45mm) hole. Determine this location based on the tube material that you are using. Remember that the openings in the exhaust vent cap must be a minimum of 12" (305mm) from the openings in the air intake rodent screen openings.

3. Cut the 7" and the 1-3/4" (178mm and 45mm) holes in the wall using an appropriate saw.

4. Move the stove away from the wall to provide enough clearance for the entire length of the exhaust pipe.

5. Apply a liberal bead of RTV silicone around the perimeter of the exhaust stub.

6. Slide the female end of the 3" (76mm) L-type vent pipe over the exhaust stub as far as it will go. Secure the pipe in place using three #8 x 1" self drilling and tapping screws evenly spaced around the perimeter of the 3" (76mm) pipe.

7. Slide one part of the wall thimble over the far end of the 3" (76mm) pipe. Make sure that the round collar on the wall thimble is towards the hole in the wall.

8. Carefully slide the stove into its final position while guiding the 3" (76mm) pipe through the 7" (178mm) hole in the wall. Remember to maintain all the required clearances to the walls and any combustible objects adjacent to the stove. Refer to Chapter III and IV of this manual.

9. Center the wall thimble part in the 7" (178mm) hole and secure to the wall using four screws appropriate for the existing wall type.

10. Seal the gap between the wall thimble and the 3" (76mm) pipe using RTV silicone.

11. From the outside of the home, slide the outside part of the wall thimble over the end of the 3" (76mm) pipe. Secure the wall thimble to the exterior siding of the house and seal the gap between the 3" (76mm) pipe and the wall thimble with RTV silicone. Use the appropriate screw type for the type of siding on the house.

12. Apply a bead of RTV silicone to the end of the 3" (76mm) pipe.

13. Affix the exhaust termination cap to the end of the 3" (76mm) pipe and secure in place with three #8 x 1" self drilling and tapping screws, spaced evenly around the perimeter of the 3" (76mm) pipe.

14. Use the same method to attach the 1-5/8" (41mm) air intake rigid tube or flexible hose to the air intake stub. However, it is not necessary to use 3 screws to secure the air intake tube/hose to the air intake stub.

15. Use the appropriate elbows or other fittings to channel the air intake tube/hose to the location of the 1-3/4" (45mm) hole in the wall. Trim the air intake tube approximately flush with the outside of the wall. Remember, installation of an end cap with a rodent screen or louvers is required to prevent birds and/or rodents from entering the air intake tube.

16. Seal the gap between the air intake tube and the 1-3/4" (45mm) hole in the wall using an appropriate sealant material for the existing wall type.

C. Coaxial Through-The-Wall 45° Horizontal Vent Termination (Corner Installations)

If installing the pellet stove in a corner and a coaxial horizontal vent system is desired, the Jamestown J3030A 45 Degree Vent Kit (for model J3000A) or the Jamestown J3030B 45 Degree Vent Kit (for models J1000B and J2000T) is required in addition to the Jamestown J3020A kit. The J3030A kit or J3030B kit and the J3020A kit, when combined, contain all the materials that are necessary to complete a coaxial through-the-wall 45 degree horizontal vent system.

Parts List
1. 45º Adapter
2. 3" (76mm) Diameter 45º "L"
3. Air Intake Adapter with 5" (127mm) Air Pipe
4. 3" (76mm) Exhaust Pipe Extension
5. 5" (127mm) Wall Thimble
6. Air Intake Wall Thimble
7. Exhaust Cap with Rodent Screen

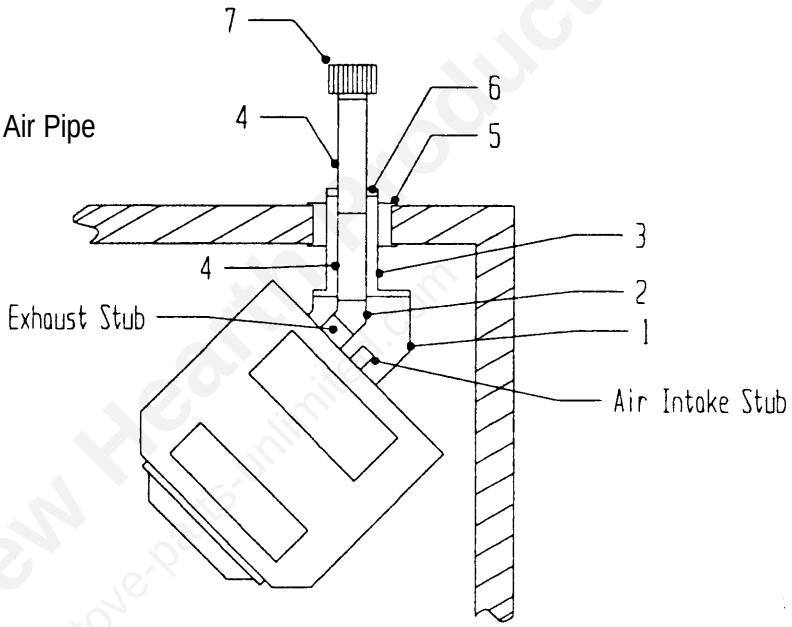


Figure 10: Coaxial Through The Wall 45 Degree Termination

Coaxial Through-The-Wall 45° Vent System Installation Instructions JAMESTOWN J3030A and J3030B KITS

This kit contains the following parts:
One 45 degree housing extension (J3030B kit only)
One 3" (76mm) 45 degree elbow
One 45 degree elbow housing adapter
One 3" (76mm) exhaust pipe extension
One 4-3/4" (121mm) coupler
One 4-3/4" (121mm) air intake pipe extension
Twenty four #8 x 1/2" self drilling and tapping screws
Six #8 x 1/2" Phillips screws with matching nuts

Tools Required:
Electric drill with 1/4" hex driver
Saw to cut a 9" (229mm) diameter Hole in the wall
Phillips head screw driver

1. Determine the final position of the stove. Refer to Chapters III and IV (Clearances to Combustible Materials Requirements) to ensure that the final position of the stove adheres to all the listed requirements.

2. Determine the vertical distance between the floor and the center of the 9" (229mm) hole that you will need to cut in the wall by using Figure X, Table 1 on Page 14.

3. Determine the horizontal location of the center of the 9" (229mm) hole by moving the stove to its final position, attaching the 3" (76mm) 45 degree elbow and the 3" (76mm) exhaust pipe with belled end to the exhaust stub of the stove. Mark the hole location on the wall.

4. Cut the 9" (229mm) diameter hole and position the stove close to the installation site. Remember to maintain all the required clearances to the walls and any combustible objects adjacent to the stove. Refer to Chapter III and IV of this manual.

5. See Figure B. Apply a liberal amount of RTV silicone around the perimeter of the non-belled end of the 45 degree 3" (76mm) elbow (part # 6). Slide the belled end of the 3" (76mm) exhaust pipe (Part # 7) over the non-belled end of the 45 degree 3" (76mm) elbow (Part # 6) and secure together using three (3) #8 Teck Screws spaced equally around the perimeter.

6. Apply a liberal amount of RTV silicone to the outside surface of the Exhaust Stub (part #1). Install the exhaust pipe and 45 degree elbow assembly onto the stove exhaust stub by sliding the belled end of the 45 degree elbow (Part # 6) over the stove exhaust stub (Part #1) as far as it will go. Orient the 3" (76mm) exhaust pipe properly with respect to the 9" (229mm) hole in the wall. Secure this assembly to the exhaust stub using three (3) #8 Teck Screws spaced equally around the perimeter. The attached assembly must be in a horizontal position and parallel to the floor.

7. Determine the total length of 3" (76mm) exhaust pipe required to exit the wall. The exhaust termination cap must be 12 inches (305mm) away from the outside surface of the wall. If an additional 3" (76mm) exhaust pipe extension (Part # 7) is required to reach this length, cut the extra part # 7 to the required length using a hacksaw and attach to the 3" (76mm) exhaust pipe, already attached to the 45 degree elbow, after first applying a bead of RTV silicone to the non-belled end of the 3" (76mm) exhaust pipe that is already attached to the stove. Note: If the second 3" (76mm) exhaust pipe is required, an extra 4-3/4" (121mm) air intake pipe extension is also required. Cut the 4-3/4" (121mm) extension pipe (supplied with the J3030A and J3030B kits) to the same length as the second 3" (76mm) exhaust pipe. Do not attach this 4-3/4" (121mm) extension pipe at this time.

8. **FOR MODELS J1000B AND J2000T USING THE J3030B KIT**: Slide the air intake adapter extension (part # 4) over the 3" (76mm) pipe assembly attached to the stove. Align the open slots in the 45 degree housing extension with the mounting holes (#3). Secure the air intake adapter extension to the back panel using #8 x 1/2" Teck screws. **For Model J3000A, the air intake adapter extension (part #4) is not required and is not shipped with J3030A kit.**

9. Note that the 45 degree elbow housing is not a symmetrical part. It must be oriented as shown in the diagram below to provide enough room for the 45 degree 3" (76mm) elbow. Align the open slots in Part #4 with the open slots in Part # 5. If this position does not provide enough room for the 45 degree 3" (76mm) elbow to fit inside part #5, remove part #5 and rotate to align the open slots on the opposite with the open slots on part #4. Slide the 45 degree elbow housing (Part # 5) over the 3" (76mm) pipe assembly. Make sure that Part # 5 is oriented property towards the direction of the 9" (229mm) hole in the wall.

10. Align the open slots in the outward bends of air intake adapter housing (part #8) with the open slots in the 45 degree elbow housing (Part # 5) as shown in Figure B. Secure these two parts together using a #8 x 1/2" Phillips machine screws and nuts.

11. Place the inside and outside pieces of the wall thimble (Part #6 and #7) into the 9" (229mm) diameter hole. Do not secure the wall thimble pieces to the wall at this time.

12. Connect the 4-3/4" (121mm) air intake pipe extension to the end of the 4-3/4" (121mm) air intake pipe that is attached to part #8 using the 4-3/4" (121mm) coupling provided with the J3030A and J3030B kits. Secure these parts together by driving three (3) #8 x 1/2" Teck Screws through each pipe and coupling connection. Space these screws evenly around the perimeter of the pipe. Note: The Teck Screw heads protruding from the surface of the 4-3/4" (121mm) coupler may prevent this assembly from sliding through the hole in the wall thimble. You may want to use the Teck Screws after sliding the assembly through the wall first.

13. Slide the Stove into its final position while guiding the installed vent system through the wall thimble. Refer to Chapters III and IV (Clearances to Combustible Materials Requirements) to ensure that the final position of the stove adheres to all the listed clearance requirements.

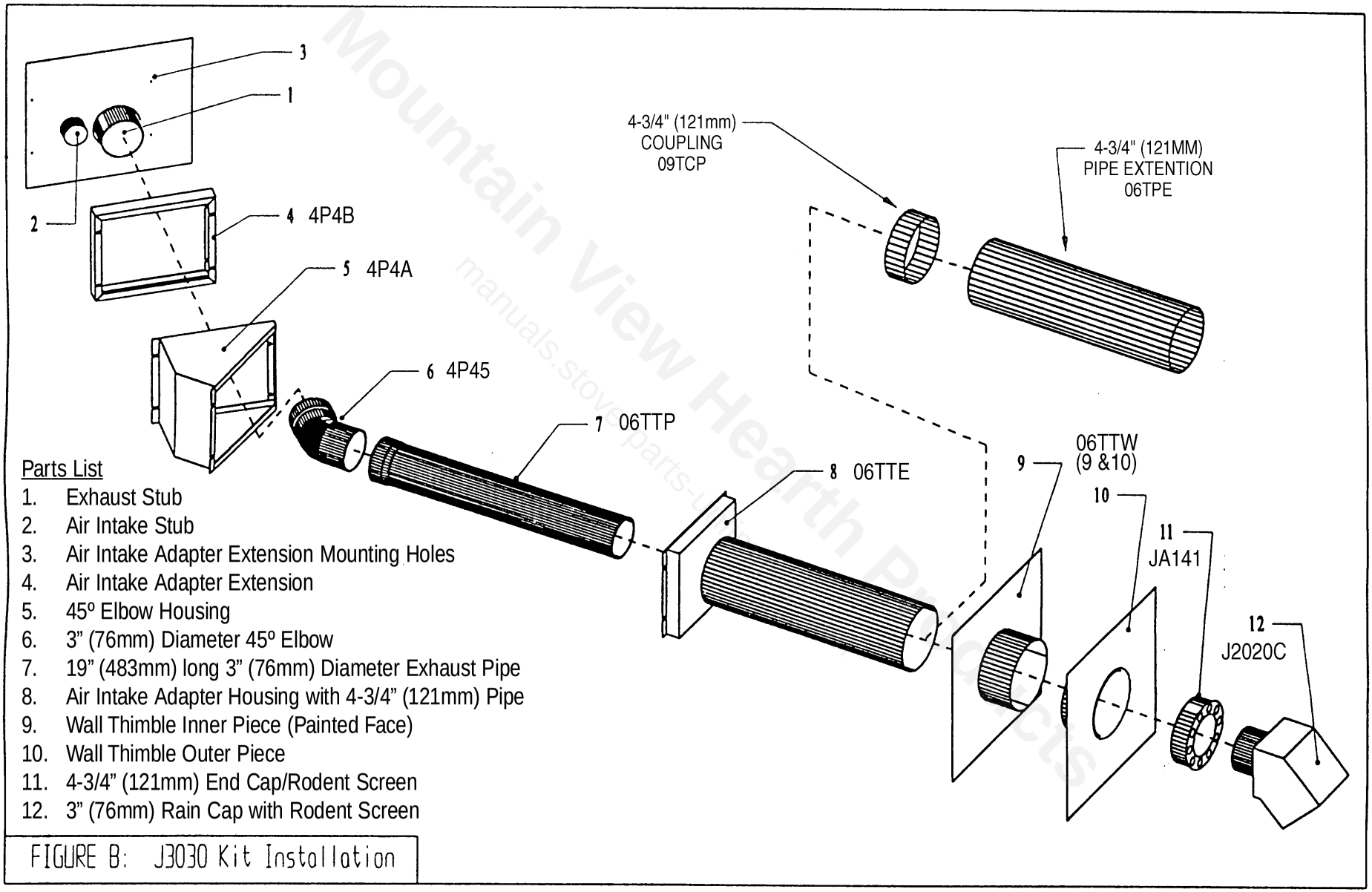
14. Check for wall thimble fit around the 4-3/4" (121mm) pipe, adjust as necessary and secure the wall thimble pieces to the wall using eight screws designed for your wall material type.

15. Fill any gaps between the wall thimble and the 4-3/4" (121mm) pipe with RTV silicone.

16. Slide the 4-3/4" (121mm) End Cap/Rodent Screen (part# 11) so that the sleeve fits inside the end of the 4-3/4" (121mm) pipe extension and the 3" (76mm) exhaust pipe slides through the 3" (76mm) hole at the center of the End Cap. Secure the cap in place using one #8 x 1/2" Teck Screw through the side of the 4-3/4" (121mm) pipe.

17. Slide the 3" (76mm) Double Wall Rain Cap (part # 9) over the end of the 3" (76mm) exhaust pipe with the open end of the cap facing downward at an angle, as shown in Figure B. Secure the Rain Cap to the 3" (76mm) exhaust tube using three #8 x 1/2" Teck Screws. Space the screws evenly around the 3" (76mm) tube.

Installation of the Coaxial Through-The-Wall 45 Degree Vent System is now complete. Check the entire exhaust system to ensure that there are no exhaust gas leaks.



Parts List

1. Exhaust Stub
2. Air Intake Stub
3. Air Intake Adapter Extension Mounting Holes
4. Air Intake Adapter Extension
5. 45º Elbow Housing
6. 3" (76mm) Diameter 45º Elbow
7. 19" (483mm) long 3" (76mm) Diameter Exhaust Pipe
8. Air Intake Adapter Housing with 4-3/4" (121mm) Pipe
9. Wall Thimble Inner Piece (Painted Face)
10. Wall Thimble Outer Piece
11. 4-3/4" (121mm) End Cap/Rodent Screen
12. 3" (76mm) Rain Cap with Rodent Screen

FIGURE B: J3030 Kit Installation

D. Conventional Through-The-Wall 45° Horizontal Termination (Corner Installations)

If a free-standing pellet stove is installed in a corner and a Conventional Through-The-Wall vent system is desired, connect a 45 degree L (L-type) to the 3" (76mm) exhaust stub located on the back of the stove. Rotate the 45 degree L towards the wall along which the vertical vent system is to be run. Complete the vent system by following the Conventional Direct Through-The-Wall Vent System installation instructions under Section B.

Parts List

1. 1-5/8" (41mm) ID Pipe, Metallic, Minimum Thickness 0.16" (4mm)
2. 1-5/8" (41mm) ID 45º Elbow (optional)
3. 1-5/8" (41mm) ID Pipe or Hose Section
4. 1-5/8" (41mm) ID Rodent Screen
5. 3" (76mm) PL-Type 45º "L"
6. 3" (76mm) PL-Type Vent Pipe
7. 3: (76mm) Exhaust Cap with Rodent Screen

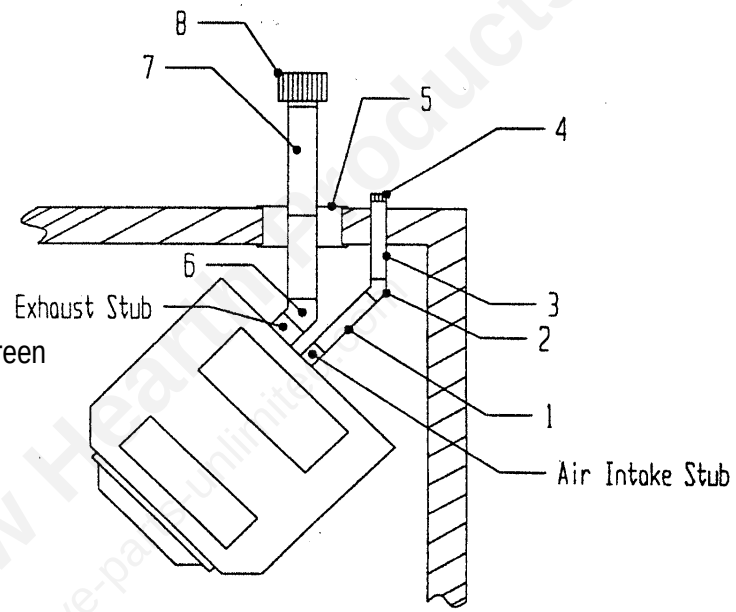


FIGURE 11: Conventional Through -The -Wall 45 Degree Termination

E. Vertical Venting - Using An Existing Chimney

When using an existing chimney to install the vent system for the pellet stove, be sure to line the entire length of the chimney with three (3) inch or four (4) inch (76mm or 102mm) ***listed*** galvanized or stainless steel flex pipe. Use four (4) inch (102mm) diameter flex pipe if the chimney has a prior history of bad draft or if you have a chimney exceeding eleven (11) feet (3.4m) in height.
Contact local chimney installation experts for the proper procedures that are required to install a flexible vent system for your particular vent configuration. Remember to clean the existing fireplace cavity and chimney pipe of all soot and creosote deposits before attempting to install the flexible vent system.

Parts List

1. 3" or 4" (76mm or 102mm) Stainless Steel Flex Pipe
2. 1-5/8" (41mm) ID Rigid or Flex Hose
3. Air Intake end cap / rodent screen
4. Existing Flashing
5. Existing Storm Collar
6. 3" or 4" (76mm or 102mm) Rain Cap
7. Existing Vent Pipe.

Note: If the vertical length of the existing chimney is greater than 11 feet (3.4m), use 4" (102mm) Stainless Steel Flex Pipe to line the entire length of the chimney.

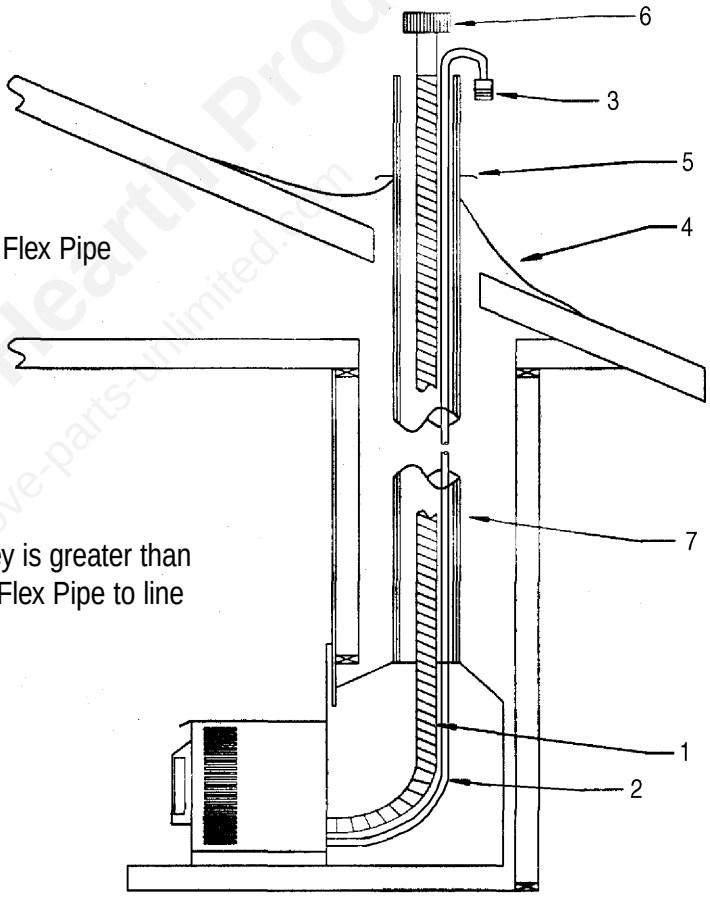


FIGURE 12: Relining an Existing Chimney

See also Chapter IV Section D "Clearances to Combustible Material Requirements" on Page 10.

F. Vertical Venting Outside Roof Line - Unit Back Parallel To Outside Wall

A vertical vent system constructed of rigid "L" type chimney pipe may be required if a horizontal termination cannot meet the required clearances to combustible materials and/or clearances from the vent cap to any air intake openings to the interior of the home. Follow the vent pipe manufacturer's instructions to complete the installation of all vertical vent systems. Also see the "Conventional Direct Through-the-Wall Horizontal Vent System" section of this manual.

Vertical Venting Outside Roof Line is desirable when the vent pipe can be run outside the home in an unobtrusive location. This type of vent system is less labor intensive and easier to install than Vertical Venting Inside Roof Line.

Parts List

1. 3” (76mm) Pipe PL-Type
2. 3” (76mm) Cleanout T PL-Type
3. 3” (76mm) Cleanout T Cap
4. 3” (76mm) Pipe to 4” (102mm) Pipe Adapter PL-Type
5. 4” (102mm) Pipe PL-Type
6. Wall Bracket
7. Roof Flashing
8. Exhaust Cap/Rain Cap
9. 1-5/8” (41mm) Flexible Hose or Rigid Pipe
10. 1-5/8” (41mm) Air Intake Cap/Rodent Screen

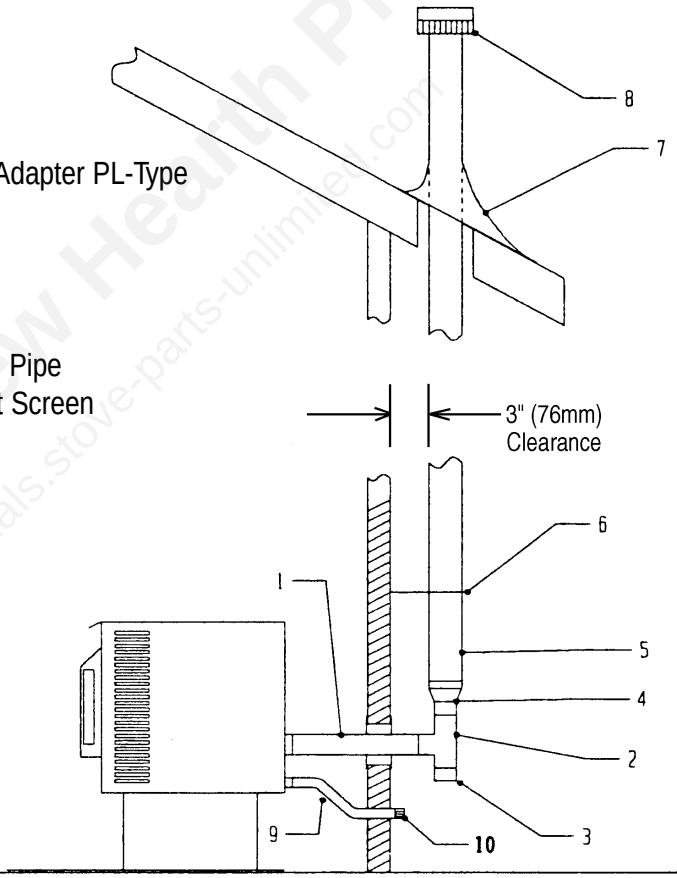


FIGURE 13: Vertical Venting - Outside Roof Line

G. Vertical Venting Inside Roof Line - Unit Back Parallel To Outside Wall

A vertical vent system constructed of rigid "PL" type chimney pipe may be required if a horizontal termination cannot provide the required clearances to combustible materials and/or clearances from the vent cap to any air intake openings to the interior of the home cannot be adhered to. Follow the vent pipe manufacturer's instructions to complete the installation of all vertical vent systems. Also see the "Conventional Direct Through-the-Wall Horizontal Vent System" section of this manual.

Vertical Venting Inside Roof Line is desirable when the vent pipe cannot be run outside the home in an unobtrusive location. This type of vent system is more labor intensive and tougher to install than Vertical Venting Outside Roof Line.

Parts List

1. 3" (76mm) Cleanout T PL-Type
2. 3" (76mm) Pipe to 4" (102mm) Pipe Adapter PL-Type
3. 4" (102mm) Pipe PL-Type
4. Ceiling Firestop
5. Roof Flashing
6. Exhaust Cap/Rain Cap
7. 1-5/8" (41mm) Flexible Hose or Rigid Pipe
8. 1-5/8" (41mm) Air Intake Cap with Rodent Screen

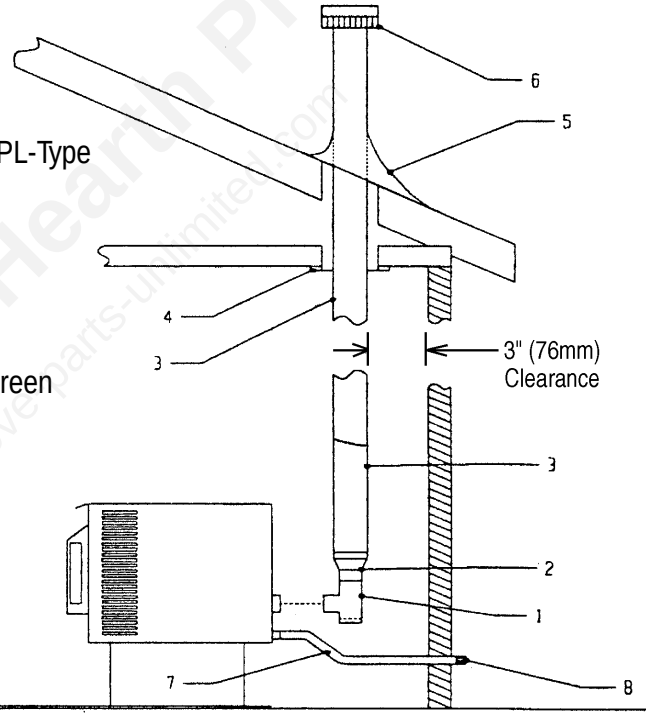


FIGURE14: Vertical Venting - Inside Roof Line

VII. INSTRUCTIONS FOR FRAMING THE J2001T OR J1001B FIREPLACE INSERT

In planning the installation for the J2001T Insert, it is necessary to install certain components before the fireplace is completely positioned and installed. These include the direct vent system and the electrical wiring. Determine if the fireplace is to be installed inside the room, recessed in the wall, corner mounted or elevated on a hearth pad. The J2001T Fireplace Insert can be installed with a standard size shroud (part # C187) or a large size shroud (part # C188). The opening in the framing for the fireplace is dependent on the shroud that you choose and are listed in the table below. Both the standard and the large shroud will give the fireplace proper clearance for the exhaust venting.

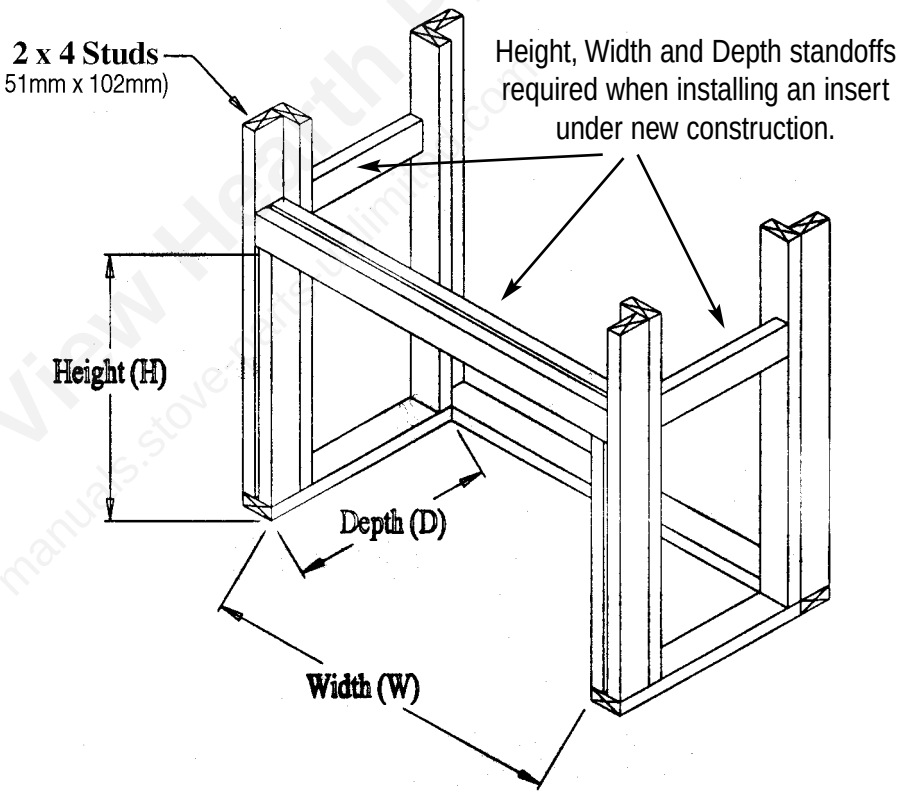
Positioning of the fireplace will vary depending on such factors as which shroud is being used and the amount of wall, fascia or trim you want exposed. Place the Insert, with shroud, at the position that is desirable. Check to make sure that this position serves form and function. Finalize the fireplace location.

Determine the exact position of the fireplace so that the direct vent pipe is centered, if possible, between two studs. This will avoid any extra framing. The back of the fireplace may be positioned 1" (25mm) clearance from the combustible wall.

The height of the hearth is optional. However, 12-14 inches (305-356mm) is a good height if you want to sit on the hearth.

The fireplace framing should be constructed of 2 x 4 (51mm x 102mm) lumber or heavier. To install the fireplace recessed in the wall, it is necessary to cut a hole in the wall and build a small insulated chase. A chase is a box like structure built to enclose the fireplace.

Caution: These instructions are not substitutes for the requirements of local building codes. Therefore, your local building codes must be checked to determine the requirements of these steps.



Chase Frame Opening Size

SHROUD SIZE	MIN / MAX	WIDTH (W) INCHES (Millimeters)	HEIGHT (H) INCHES (Millimeters)
C187 - 29" H x 41.5" W (737mm H x 1054mm W)	MINIMUM MAXIMUM	39.00" (991mm) 41.00" (1041mm)	27.50" (699mm) 28.00" (711mm)
C188 - 35" H x 49.5" W (889mm H x 1257mm W)	MINIMUM MAXIMUM	46.50" (1181mm) 48.25" (1226mm)	33.50" (851mm) 34.00" (864mm)

NOTE: These openings are measured from the top of the hearth pad.

Depth of the Frame (D): The minimum depth (D) of the framing is 13" (330mm) for a Direct Through-the-Wall vent system and 22" (559mm) for a Vertical vent system.

Inside the Room and Recessed in an Interior Chase

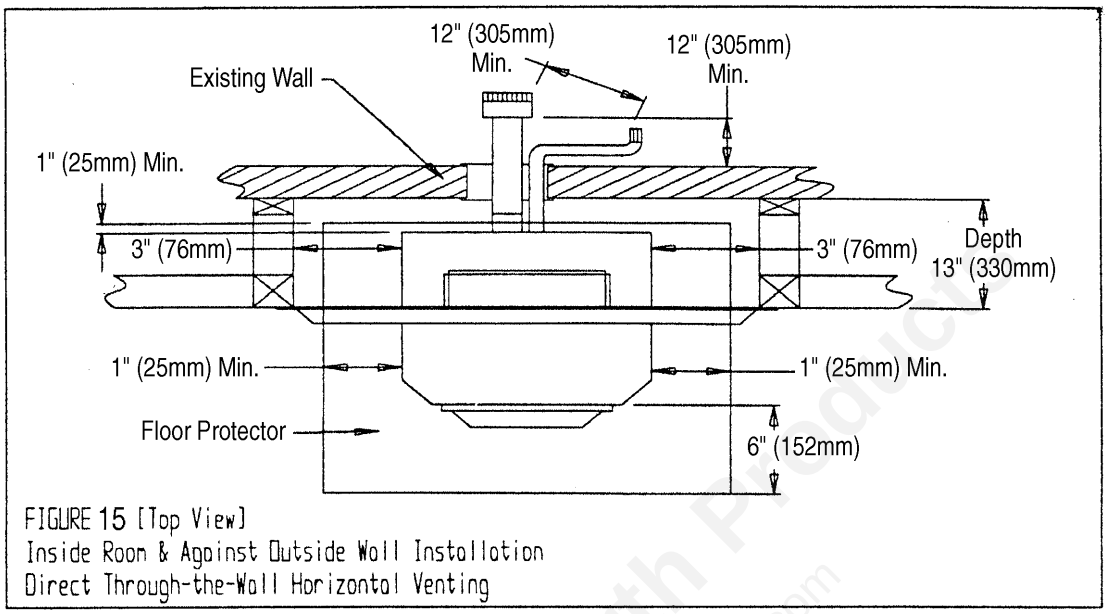


FIGURE 15 [Top View]
Inside Room & Against Outside Wall Installation
Direct Through-the-Wall Horizontal Venting

Recessed in an Exterior Chase

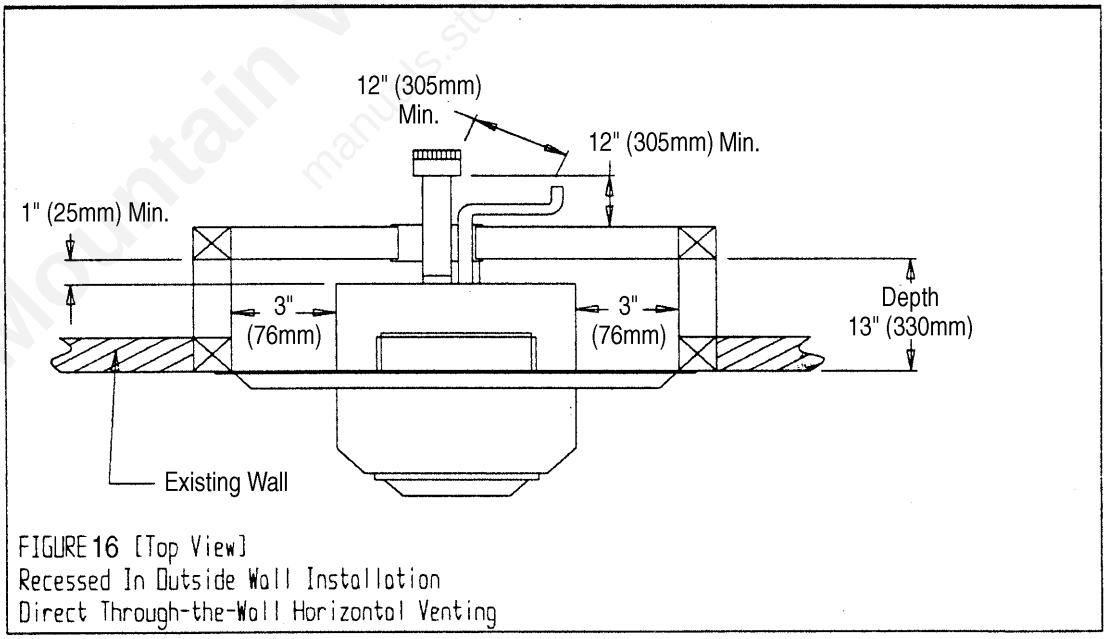


FIGURE 16 [Top View]
Recessed In Outside Wall Installation
Direct Through-the-Wall Horizontal Venting

Corner Installation

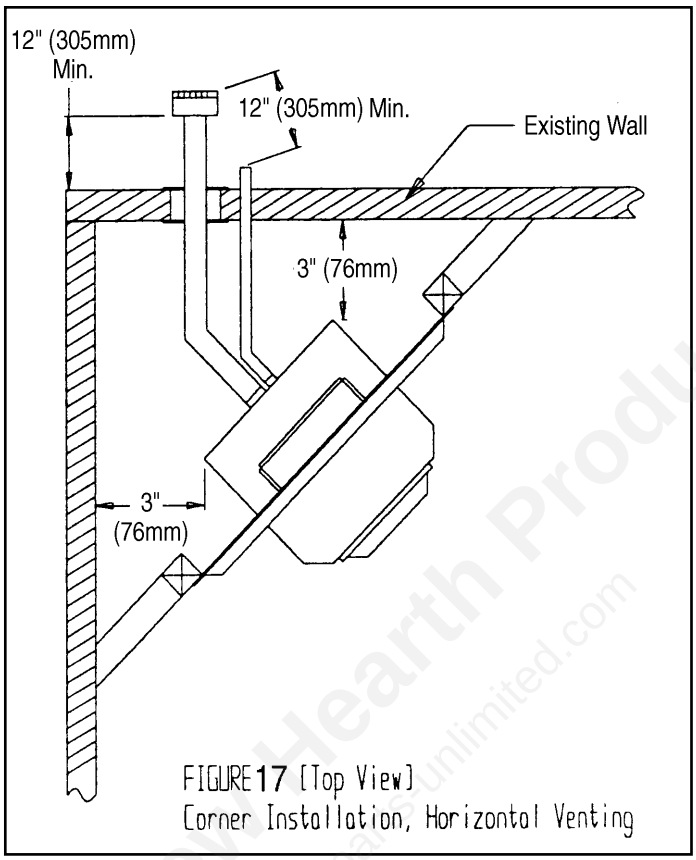


FIGURE 17 [Top View]
Corner Installation, Horizontal Venting

Installation requires standoffs to maintain clearances.

Vertical Venting

When vertical venting is required, a 3" (76mm) space between the vent pipe and the wall must be maintained.

When locating the exhaust hole, it must be noted that the bottom of the cap must be 12" (305mm) above the ground level. This is a minimum clearance. You must also maintain a minimum of 3" (76mm) clearance from the ceiling.

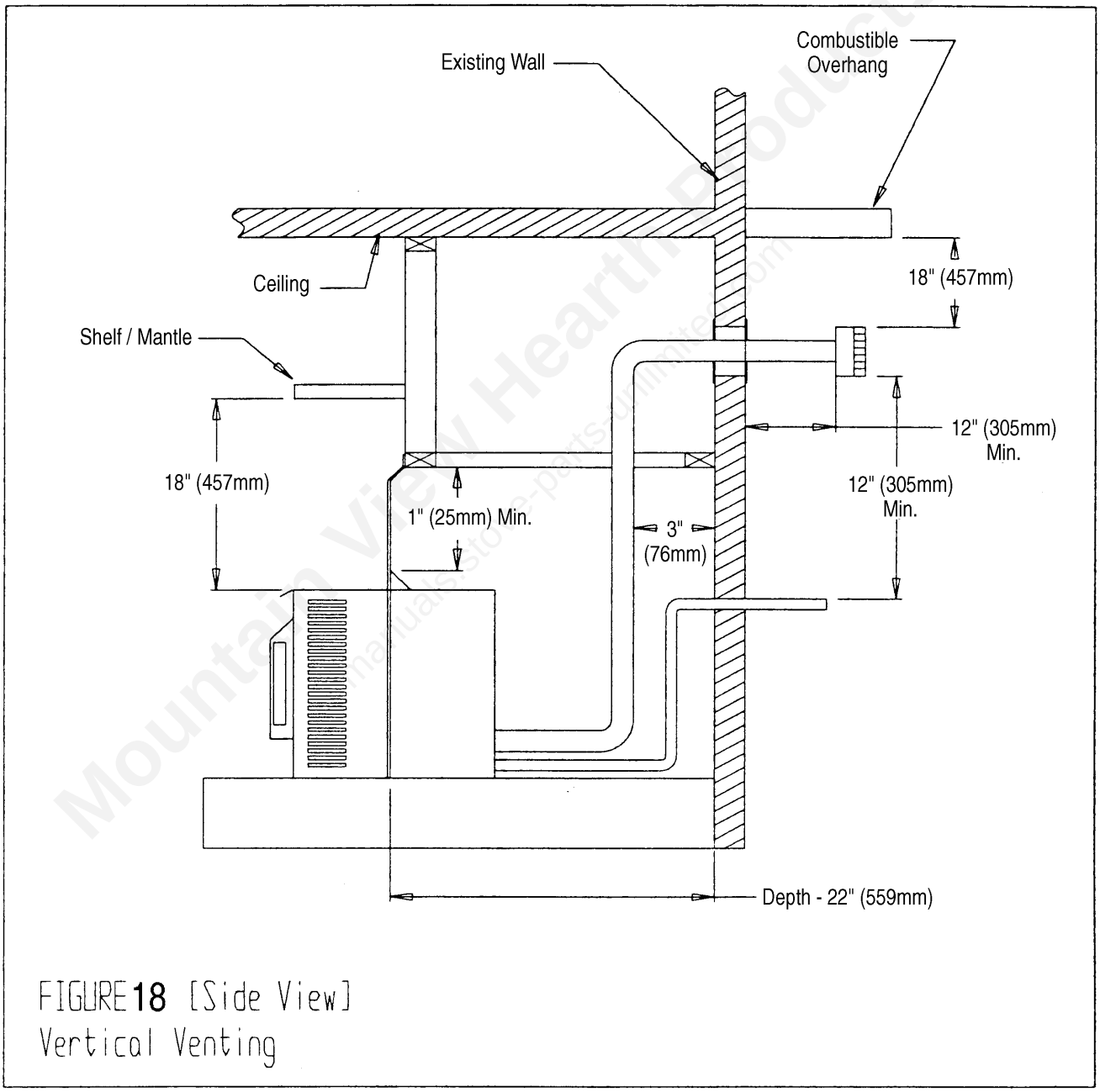


FIGURE 18 [Side View]
Vertical Venting

VIII. OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS FOR ALL MODELS EQUIPPED WITH THE SC300T CONTROL BOARD

Warning

Read this entire section thoroughly before attempting to operate your new stove. If you fail to understand some of the operational procedures or operating characteristics, contact your local Jamestown Dealer for further detailed explanations. Failure to heed this warning can result in serious stove component(s) damage that is not covered under the Jamestown Warranty.

VIII.1 Introduction to Efficiencies

Pellets are delivered to the firepot by an auger/gravity feed system. The pellet fuel feed rate is controlled by the Fuel Feed Control Knob and/or a wall thermostat. The burn rate of the pellets in the firepot is controlled by the amount of combustion air entering the firepot, which is controlled by the Draft Control Knob. As the pellets are burned, the hot exhaust gases are drawn past the exterior surfaces of the heat exchanger tubes and through the side heat exchanger chambers, then blown into the vent pipe system. Cool room air is blown by the convection blower through the heat exchanger tubes and past the exterior surfaces of the side heat exchanger chambers. The room air absorbs heat from the hot metal surfaces and flows into the room. The overall efficiency of the stove is determined by two factors:

1. How efficiently the pellets are burning. This is called the combustion efficiency.
2. How much room air is blowing past the heat exchanger surfaces and extracting heat from the metal surfaces. This is called the heat transfer efficiency.

In order to achieve the maximum overall efficiency, both the combustion efficiency and the heat transfer efficiency have to be at their maximum levels. This stove design automatically maximizes the heat transfer efficiency by combining the fuel feed rate and the convection blower speed into one control knob. As the fuel feed rate is increased, the convection blower speed will also increase. However; you, as the consumer, will have to learn to maximize the combustion efficiency.

Learning to properly regulate the combustion air (draft) flow rate according to the pellet fuel feed rate is the key to maximizing the combustion efficiency and, consequently, the fuel consumption rate and the heating capacity of the stove. Spend a few minutes watching the instructional video and reading this manual before attempting to burn your new stove. Pay particular attention to the sections labeled Achieving an Efficient Burn and Efficient Flame Characteristics . If you have further questions, contact your Jamestown Dealer.

VIII.2 Achieving An Efficient Burn

Being able to burn the stove efficiently requires a proper balance between the fuel feed rate and the combustion air/draft rate. A proper air to fuel ratio can only be established once the fire is burning steadily and is self-sustaining. The "proper" setting is when the optimum air to fuel ratio is obtained.

All manufacturers must provide a unit which is capable of burning at sea level and also at 11,000 feet (3353m) above sea level. Furthermore, the same unit must be able to burn fuels of variable size and quality. At sea level, while burning 1/4" (6.35mm) diameter pellets on the #1 fuel feed setting, enough oxygen is available to burn efficiently at (or very near) the lowest draft setting. At 11,000 (3353m) feet above sea level, however, there simply isn't enough oxygen available in the air to burn any diameter pellet fuel at the lowest draft setting and the lowest fuel feed setting.

The same issues are relevant when the fuel feed rate is set at maximum burn. At sea level, the air/fuel ratios at the highest settings are quite different than at 11,000 feet (3353m) because there simply is more oxygen in a cubic foot of air at sea level than at higher altitudes.
The draft setting for a particular fuel feed rate setting, therefore, can vary from one installation location to another. Additionally, the amount of fuel consumed will depend on the elevation, vent system installation, pellet size, and the amount of heat output desired. Therefore, the statement that the unit will burn less than 1-1/2 pounds (0.68kg) of fuel per hour is not absolute.
Once the fire is burning steadily and all the pellets in the firepot are ignited, follow these steps to adjust the air to fuel ratio for an efficient burn:
1. Turn the Fuel Feed Control Knob to the desired position.
2. Turn (or on J2001T, slide) the Draft Control Knob to the "1" position. The flames will turn lazy and get longer.
3. Slowly, increase the Draft Control Knob setting to a higher setting until the smaller pieces of ember in the firepot start to roll around. This "rolling around" characteristic is called the "POPCORN" effect. Supply enough air so that the pieces of pellet ember are rolling around inside the firepot. However, don't let the ember fly out of the firepot.
4. After about 1 minute at this setting, check the flame height, flame color and flame tips color. When the proper amount of combustion air is being supplied, the flame should be a bright yellow (almost white) with blue and purple hues close to the center of the flame. The flame tips should never be black. At the highest fuel feed setting, the flame tips may occasionally touch the heat exchanger tubes. However, the flame should not be so tall as to completely engulf the heat exchanger tubes (which are located at the top of the firebox). If the flame in your pellet stove is not as mentioned above, increase the Draft Control Knob position to a higher draft setting.

VIII.3 Efficient Flame Characteristics

The flame should be crisp and brisk like a forge or a propane torch. Look for a very bright white or yellow flame with blue tones close to the center of the flame. You should see a "popcorn" effect in the firepot. As the fresh pellets falling into the firepot hit the fire, the partially burnt pellets in the firepot will break apart and should begin jumping within the firepot.
After most of the heat is "extracted" from the pellets, the air forces small pieces of ember out of the firepot. These embers will land on the steel surfaces and turn into ash. If it appears that these embers are too large and if the embers smoke or flame after they land outside the firepot, reduce the draft air to minimize expelling large embers out of the firepot. Occasionally, however, one or two whole pellets may fly out of the firepot. This is normal. A positive sign of an efficient and clean burn is visible light brown or milky white ash on the window glass and fine gray ash in the ash pan. No black soot deposits should be visible on the glass or the brick pattern boards on the firebox walls.
Please take a day or two and experiment with the draft and fuel feed controls on the unit. You will quickly find a few settings you can feel comfortable with.
If the control board in the stove is set to run in the Automatic Mode (see Section X: Electrical System Information) and if you intend to leave the Fuel Feed Rate Control Knob in one position, the Draft Control Knob only needs to be adjusted once for efficient burn.

VIII.4 Pellet Fuel Quality

Ash is the typical residue of a pellet fire and a certain amount is expected. The ash, typically less than 2% by weight, is normally eliminated from the appliance in two forms. The first form is "settle", this being the fly ash which settles into the ash pan area or on the horizontal surfaces near the firepot (grate). The second is "airborne" and is captured in the ash pockets and heat exchanger compartments.
The characteristic common to both is that they leave the firepot with the flame (vertically). They do not collect inside the firepot in any significant amounts due to the "forge" effect. Additionally, neither form creates appreciable deposits on the glass and both are relatively easy to remove.
Fuel containing more than 2% ash by weight will, depending on other variables such as burn intensity setting, leave clinker deposits of non-combustible wood sap, ash and dirt below the incoming fuel and obstruct the air flow necessary to properly expel ash products from the firepot. If this condition persists, the volume of accumulated clinker below the incoming fuel increases and, ultimately, closes off the air flow completely. This eliminates the forge effect resulting in the extinguishing of the flame due to the lack of oxygen. Before the fire is extinguished, however, soot will deposit on the glass and the interior of the entire unit and the exhaust system.

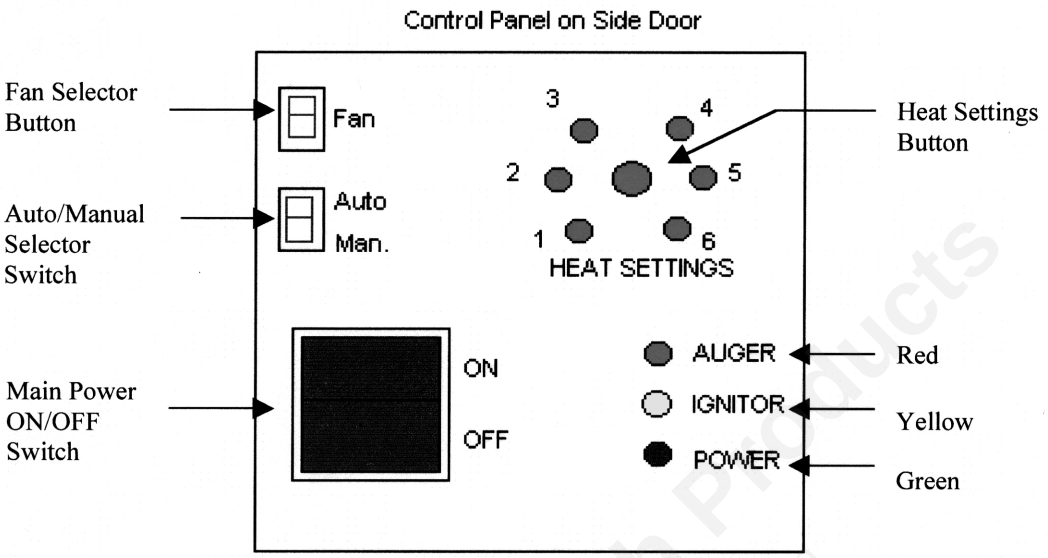
Moisture Content: Another significant factor is the moisture content of the fuel. As you are undoubtedly aware, moisture not only "dulls" any fire, it also promotes the collection of burn products on exhaust systems as well as in the ash collection chambers and shelves. It also causes a "crusting" of these burn products and increases the cleaning and maintenance effort required.

Pellet Size is yet another issue. The "actual feed rate" will vary depending on the size of the pellets. In general a 1/4" (6.35mm) diameter pellet will feed faster and at a greater rate per hour than a 5/16" (8mm) diameter pellet. The result is a hotter fire and a shorter hopper fill cycle. Additionally, the air to fuel ratio will require adjustment accordingly.
The problems encountered due to poor quality fuel include rapid smoking up of the glass, rapid ash or clinker accumulations in the firepot, creosote type accumulations on the glass and in the exhaust system and visible smoke at the rain cap even after the unit has warmed up. If these symptoms are common, switch to a different brand of pellets.

Do not burn corn or pellets made from any raw material other than dried wood. Pellet quality varies widely from one pellet manufacturer to another. A good rule of thumb is that if it doesn't meet your criteria after having tested them yourself or you are at all in doubt about the quality of the pellets, don't use them.

Contact your local Jamestown Dealer for information and recommendations on the best fuel available in your area.

(Clinkers are a formation of clumps of fused ash.)



The control panel for the JLC300JS control board contains an on/off rocker switch, a push button to increase or decrease the heat setting, L.E.D. indicator lights for the power, igniter and auger, a fan low/high selector switch and an auto/manual selector switch.

On/Off rocker switch – this will turn the stove on or off.

L.E.D. Indicator Lights – green **"power"** light indicates that the stove is turned on, the yellow **"igniter"** light will remain lit during the first six minutes of start up indicating that the igniter is on, the red **"auger"** light will blink on and off as the auger feeds pellets in interval cycles.

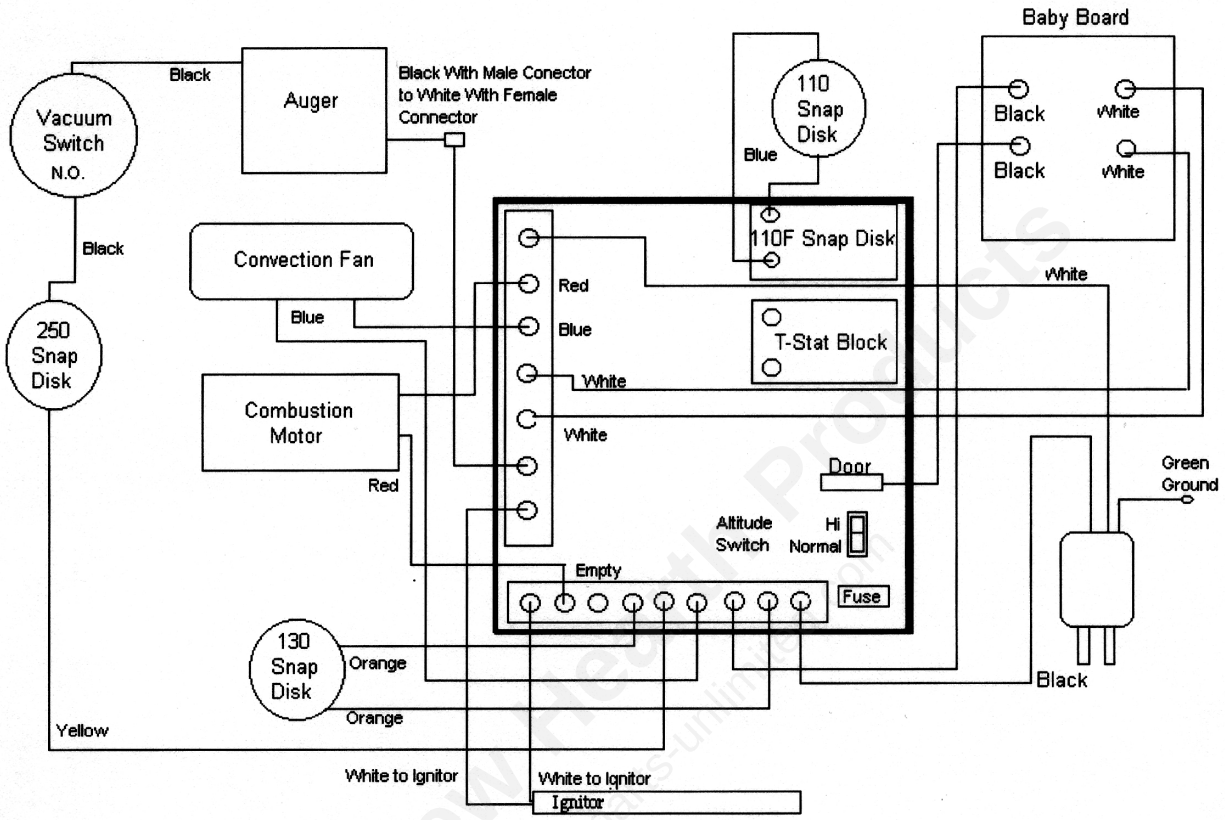
Heat settings button – this controls the fuel feed rate and the convection blower speed. This control system is designed to increase the convection blower speed in proportion to the fuel feed rate. In other words, as the fuel feed rate increases, the convection blower speed also increases. To change the fuel feed rate push the button to the desired fuel setting – 1 is low heat setting and 6 is high heat setting. The L.E.D. light will indicate the heat setting the stove is operating at.

Fan Selector switch – this controls the room air fan settings for either low or high.

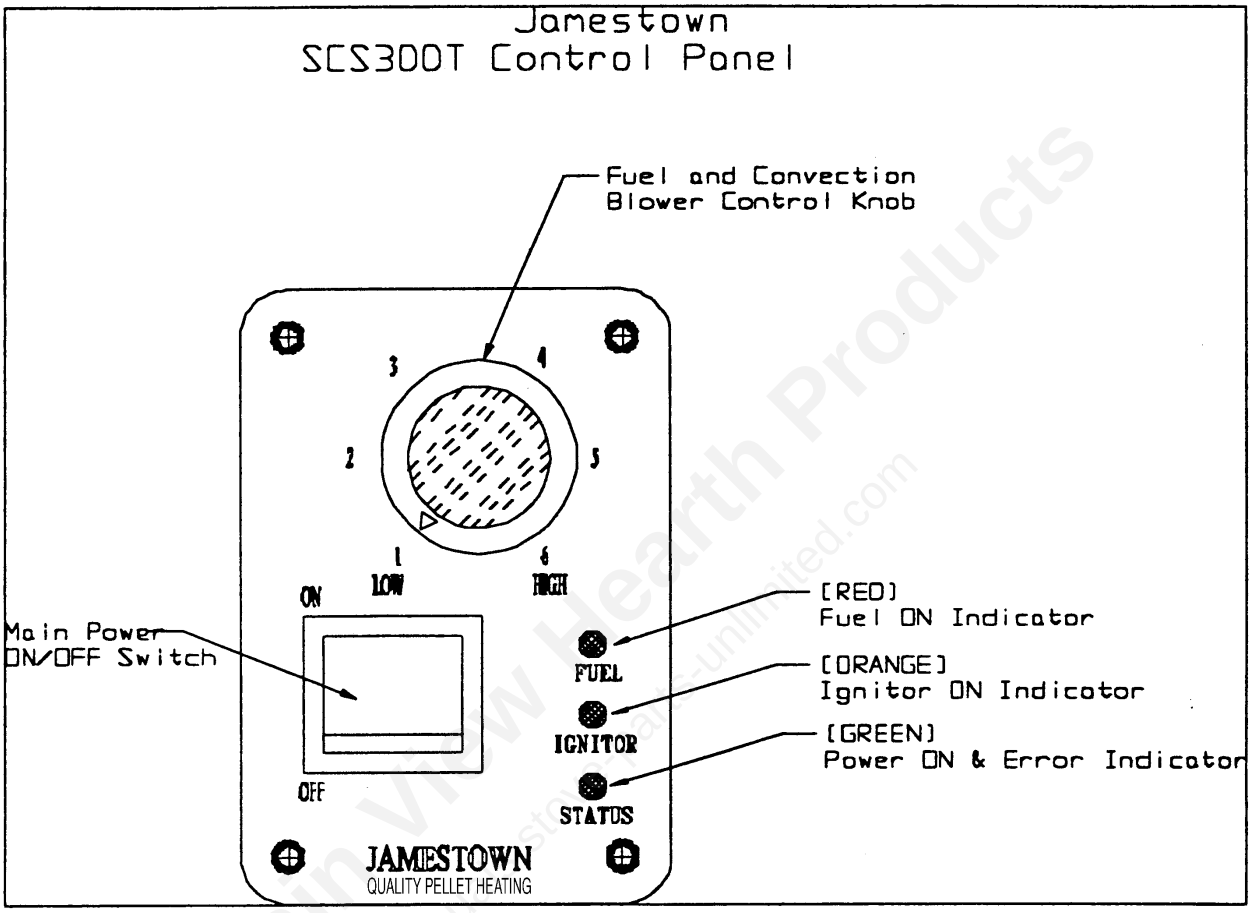
Auto/Manual selector switch – this allows the stove to be operated in either auto or manual mode. Auto position allows the stove to be thermostatically controlled – starting and shutting down as the room temperature demands. Manual position allows the stove to be operated manually if you do not wish to operate the stove on a thermostat or if the igniter is not working.

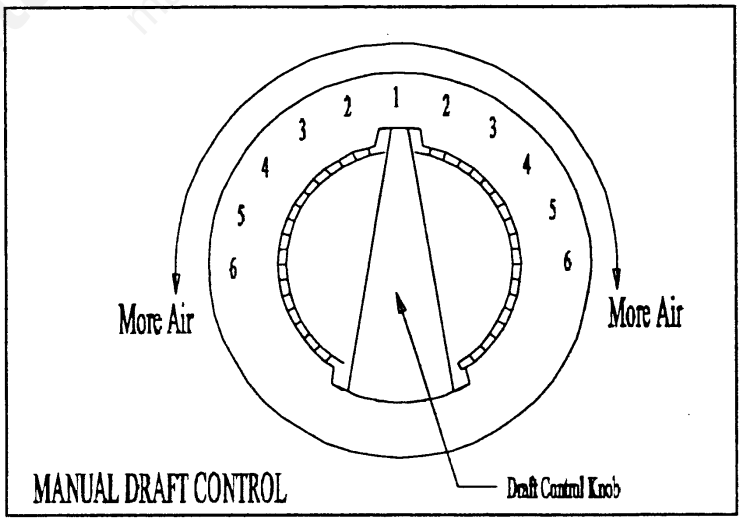
When the stove is turned on the thermostat calls for heat, the green "power" light will be on, the yellow "igniter" light will come on for six minutes and the red "auger" light will blink on and off as the auger feeds pellets in interval cycles. **If the stove fails to light during the start up cycle, the stove will shutdown and all three indicator lights will blink at the same time indicating a failure. If this happens turn the on/off switch off.** Remove and empty the burn pot and check for clinkers or other obstructions to the igniter tube. Replace the burn pot and close the main cast door. Push the on/off switch to he on position. If the stove fails to light on this attempt, refer to the trouble-shooting guide or call your Jamestown® Dealer.

JAMESTOWN® J1000B & J2000T
JLC300JS Control Board Wiring Diagram



VIII.5 Jamestown Control Panel





VIII.6 Introduction To The Control Panel

Location of Controls
On freestanding stoves (models J1000B, J2000T) the control switches are located on the right side panel. On the fireplace insert (model J2001T) the control switches are located on the right shroud leg. On all model stoves, the Manual Draft Control is located below the Fuel Feed Knob control panel.

ON/OFF Switch
On the right shroud leg of the insert and the right side panel of the stove are the operating switch and knob. The rocker switch is the Main Power On/Off Switch. This switch controls the electrical power to the entire stove. Your stove won't start if this switch is in the "OFF" position. Push this switch to the "ON" position. You should hear the exhaust blower motor turn on.

WARNING: Never turn the Power On/Off switch to the OFF position during the startup cycle if the pellets in the firepot have ignited. Doing so can cause smoke to billow out.

Please note that if the stove is hot, turning this switch to the "OFF" position will not turn off the exhaust blower. It will, however, turn off the fuel feed and lower the convection blower speed to the lowest setting. The exhaust blower will continue to operate until the unit has cooled.

WARNING: Never connect the power supply cord of this unit to an electrical outlet controlled by a wall switch. Never disconnect the power supply cord to turn this unit off. Always use the ON/OFF Switch that is installed in the stove.

Fuel Feed Control Knob
Above the On/Off Switch is a silver faced rotary control knob. This control knob has a black pointer arrow that points at numbers ranging from 1 to 6, when turned. Although numbered 1 through 6, this knob can be turned incrementally to 20 positions between the numbers 1 and 6. This knob controls the fuel feed rate and the convection blower speed. #1 is the lowest setting for both fuel feed rate and convection blower speed and #6 is the highest setting. This control system is designed to increase the convection blower speed in proportion to the fuel feed rate. In other words, as the fuel feed rate increases, the convection blower speed also increases. This controlled balance maximizes the efficiency of your stove and also prevents it from overheating.

NOTE: The Fuel Feed Control Knob will have no effect on the fuel feed rate or the convection blower speed until the stove has warmed up sufficiently.

Freestanding Stove Draft Control Knob
On the J1000B and J2000T stoves, the Draft Control Knob is located below the main control panel. Around this knob are numbers ranging from 1 to 6. Note that the knob can be turned in either direction; clock-wise or counter-clockwise. Setting the knob to 1 provides the least amount of combustion air and setting the knob to 6 provides the greatest amount of combustion air. See the following paragraph "J2001 Draft Control Knob" for draft control procedures.

Model J2001T Draft Control Knob
Within the fifth louver opening from the bottom of the right side panel is a round black knob. This is the Draft or Combustion Air Control Knob. This knob is adjustable from 1 to 6. Setting 1 provides the least amount of combustion air and setting 6 provides the highest amount of combustion air. To adjust the draft control, turn this knob counter clockwise 1/4 turn then slide to the desired position. Turn this knob clockwise 1/4 turn to lock it at the desired position.

VIII.7 Wall Thermostat and Thermostatic Control

NOTE: The control board will not function unless the wall Thermostat Connection Block is jumpered or a wall thermostat or a wall switch is connected to it. See Section X: Electrical System Information.

Introduction

Thermostatic control is a desirable feature for any heating appliance. A wall thermostat provides the flexibility of unattended operation while maintaining a comfortable room temperature. Furthermore, it helps to reduce fuel costs. The Jamestown SCS300T control board provides thermostatic control capability. Although a wall thermostat is provided as a standard feature with all pellet stove models except the J1000B, a wall thermostat is not an absolute necessity as heat output control and/or fuel feed rate control capability is still a standard feature using the Fuel Feed Rate Control Knob on the SCS300T control board. A wall switch may be used to control the stove "Manually". See Page 58 "Manual Mode".

With most types of wall thermostats, the SCS300T control board can be configured to run in either Automatic or Semiautomatic Mode. If the thermostat connected is equipped with a "HOLD" feature (commonly found in programmable wall thermostats) or a switch that allows the thermostat to be fixed in the ON position, then the stove can be run in the Manual Mode as well. When a wall thermostat is not connected, however, a wall switch must be connected to the Wall Thermostat connection block on the control board. With a wall switch, the stove can only be run in Manual Mode. See Section X of this manual for descriptions of Automatic, Semiautomatic and Manual Modes.

Selecting a Wall Thermostat

The SCS300T control board is capable of working together with a wide range of wall thermostats. With the addition of the automatic ignition device (which is provided as standard equipment), the SCS300T control board is also capable of working together with all modern millivolt programmable wall thermostats as well. When purchasing a wall thermostat, select one that is designed for use with "millivolt systems". Furthermore, to connect the wall thermostat to the control board, select a two conductor copper wire that is a minimum of 18 gauge thick.

Thermostat Operational Characteristics in the Automatic Mode

Note: See Section X of this manual for instructions on how to select the Automatic Mode. With the electrical power cord connected to a live outlet and with the Main Power switch in the ON position, when the wall thermostat is connected properly to the stove and then turned to the ON position, the wall thermostat signals the control board to initiate the preprogrammed startup cycle. The startup cycle is 12 minutes long. Every time the wall thermostat is turned from the OFF position to the ON position, the control board will initiate the startup cycle.

At the onset of the startup cycle, the fuel feed auger is turned on at a predetermined ignition feed rate and the automatic pellet ignition device is turned on. The ignition device will remain on for the first 5 minutes of the 12 minute startup cycle. The pellets that are in the firepot will ignite

NOTE

After the 12 minute startup cycle, if the thermostat is in the "ON" position and if the control board determines that the stove has warmed up, the Fuel Feed Control Knob can be turned to adjust the fuel feed rate and the convection blower speed.

If the control board determines that the stove did not warm up sufficiently by the end of the 12 minute startup cycle, the fuel feed will be turned off and an error code will be flashed using the green STATUS light on the control panel. The green light will flash once every 2 seconds indicating this error status. If you encounter this error signal, turn the Main Power Switch to OFF then back to ON to reset the control board.

NOTE

During the 12 minute startup cycle, the Fuel Feed Control Knob will be inoperative until the control board senses that the stove has warmed up. If [within the 12 minute startup cycle and after the stove has warmed up] the Fuel Feed Control Knob position is changed, the convection blower speed will vary but the fuel feed rate will remain unchanged.

within these first 5 minutes. For the remainder of the 12 minutes of the startup cycle, the fuel feed auger will continue to feed pellets into the firepot at the predetermined warm up rate. If the control board senses that the stove has warmed up sufficiently at any time during this 12 minute startup cycle, the convection blower will automatically turn on at the speed determined by the position of the Fuel Feed Control Knob and blow heated air into the home. The fuel feed rate, however, will remain at its predetermined warm up rate until the end of the 12 minute cycle. At the end of the 12 minute startup cycle, if the stove has warmed up, the fuel feed rate is increased to the setting determined by the Fuel Feed Control Knob.

The stove will continue to run at this fuel feed rate and convection blower speed until the wall thermostat turns to the OFF position. Once the wall thermostat turns to the OFF position, the fuel feed rate will be turned to OFF. In order to maximize the heat transfer efficiency of the stove and to minimize the probability of degradation of motor bearing lifetime, however, even with the thermostat in the OFF position, the convection blower will remain at the speed determined by the position of the Fuel Feed Control Knob as long as the control board senses that the stove is hot.

Thermostat Operational Characteristics in the Semiautomatic Mode:

Note: See Section X of this manual for instructions on how to select the Semiautomatic Mode. Read the previous chapter: *SCS300T Operating Characteristics in the Automatic Mode.*

With the electrical power cord connected to a live outlet and with the Main Power switch in the ON position, when the wall thermostat is connected properly to the stove and then turned to the ON position for the first time, the wall thermostat signals the control board to initiate the preprogrammed startup cycle.

At the onset of the startup cycle, the fuel feed auger is turned ON at a predetermined ignition feed rate and the automatic pellet ignition device is turned ON. The ignition device will remain ON for the first 5 minutes of the 12 minute startup cycle. The pellets that are in the firepot will ignite within these first 5 minutes. For the remainder of the 12 minutes of the startup cycle, the fuel feed auger will continue to feed pellets into the firepot at the predetermined warm up rate. If the control board senses that the stove has warmed up sufficiently at any time during this 12 minute startup cycle, the convection blower will automatically turn ON at the speed determined by the position of the Fuel Feed Control Knob and blow heated air into the home. The fuel feed rate, however, will remain at its predetermined warm up rate until the end of the 12 minute cycle. At the end of the 12 minute startup cycle, if the stove has warmed up, the fuel feed rate is increased to the setting determined by the Fuel Feed Control Knob.

The stove will continue to run at this fuel feed rate and convection blower speed until the wall thermostat turns to the OFF position. Once the wall thermostat turns to the OFF position, the fuel feed rate will be turned to a predetermined LOW setting. The fuel feed will not turn OFF. In order to maximize the heat transfer efficiency of the stove and to minimize the probability of degradation of motor bearings, however, even with the thermostat in the OFF position, the convection blower will remain at the speed determined by

Automatic versus Semiautomatic

In Semiautomatic Mode, the stove will function similarly to in the Automatic mode except that when the wall thermostat turns to OFF, instead of the fuel feed being turned to OFF, the fuel feed rate will be turned down to a predetermined LOW feed rate. The fire will continue to burn.

The next time the wall thermostat turns to the ON position, the fuel feed rate will increase to the rate determined by the position of the Fuel Feed Control Knob.

NOTE

When set in the Semiautomatic Mode, the 12 minute startup cycle can only be restarted by turning the main power switch to OFF then to ON. If the electrical power is interrupted for any reason, the startup cycle will be initiated when the power is restored and the wall thermostat is turned to the ON position.

the position of the fuel feed control knob for 5 minutes after the thermostat turns to OFF. After these 5 minutes, the convection blower speed will be lowered to a speed equivalent to the #1 position of the Fuel Feed Rate Control Knob.

NOTE

After the 12 minute startup cycle, if the thermostat is in the "ON" position and if the control board determines that the stove has warmed up, the fuel feed control knob can be turned to adjust the fuel feed rate and the convection blower speed.

If the control board determines that the stove did not warm up sufficiently by the end of the 12 minute startup cycle, the fuel feed will be turned OFF and an error code will be flashed using the green STATUS light on the control panel. The green light will flash once every 2 seconds indicating this error status. If you encounter this error signal, turn the Main Power Switch to OFF then back to ON to reset the control board.

Caution

In Semiautomatic Mode, when the thermostat turns to the "OFF" position, the fuel feed rate will automatically drop down to the #1 setting of the Fuel Feed Knob. The fuel feed does not stop. The draft setting, however, remains where it was set initially. Therefore, if the unit is connected to a wall thermostat, in order to achieve maximum combustion efficiency at both the higher feed rate and the default low feed rate, the Draft Knob needs to be set at one position which allows enough combustion air for burning at both the high burn and the low burn. This means that you will only be able to set the fuel feed knob at a maximum of about 4 to 4-1/2 because one draft knob setting must provide enough air to burn the pellets efficiently at two fuel feed knob settings. Furthermore, the Draft Setting must not be turned up so high that it blows the flame out on the lowest (#1) Fuel Feed Knob setting.

NOTE: A different burn and flame characteristic will be observed when using a 5/16" (8mm) diameter pellet vs. a 1/4" (6.35mm) diameter pellet. An adjustment to the draft knob setting may be required when switching from one brand of pellets to another.

NOTE: Should you feel that the air and fuel adjustments are improper or you just cannot seem to provide enough air to burn efficiently at any fuel feed control knob setting, first check the Trouble Shooting Guide and the Periodic Maintenance Requirements section of this manual. If a remedy cannot be found, consult your local Dealer.

VIII.8 STARTING A FIRE FOR THE FIRST TIME Automatic and Semiautomatic Modes

Read the section labeled "Introduction to the Control Panel" before attempting to light a fire.

1. Open the fuel hopper lid and check to make sure that no foreign objects, other than wood pellets, are present inside the hopper. Small quantities of wood pellets may be left in the hopper after the quality assurance tests performed at the factory or at your Dealer's warehouse.
2. Fill the hopper with 1/4" (6.35mm) diameter pellets.
3. Open the cast iron door and verify that the firepot is seated properly. **CAUTION:** It is of the utmost importance that the firepot be seated properly and aligned exactly with the automatic ignition device tube as shown in the section labeled "Firepot Placement and Alignment". Make sure that the ash pan is closed tightly and latched. Check around the perimeter of the ash pan gasket to make sure that the gasket is seating firmly against the stove face. If you see any gaps, turn the two ash pan latches clockwise to close the gap and tighten the gasket. Similarly, close and latch the cast iron door tightly.
4. Connect the three prong plug at the end of the stove's power cord to a three prong grounded wall outlet. **CAUTION:** This stove must be properly grounded at all times. Do not connect the power supply cord to a wall switched outlet. Never disconnect the power supply cord in order to turn off this pellet stove. Always use the ON/OFF switch that is installed in this unit.
5. Push the Main Power ON/OFF Switch to the "ON" position. The green POWER ON indicator light will illuminate.
6. Turn the Fuel Feed Control Knob clockwise to a setting of "6".
7. Turn the Draft Control Knob to "3".
8. Turn the Wall Thermostat to the ON position. The orange IGNITOR ON indicator light will illuminate and the red FUEL ON indicator light will flash on and off. Since the fuel feed auger system is most likely empty, it may take up to 7 minutes before you see any pellets dropping into the firepot. **NOTE:** The only time you need to "prime" the auger with fuel is when the stove has run out of fuel or when you are starting the stove for the very first time. When you see pellets start to drop into the firepot, turn the wall thermostat to the "OFF" position and wait for 5 minutes.

Warning

Do not use flammable liquids such as gasoline or lighter fluid or any type of fire starter materials to start a fire in your stove.

9. If the control board is set to run in Automatic Mode, after 5 minutes turn the wall thermostat to the "ON" position. The 12 minute startup cycle will begin. The orange IGNITOR ON indicator light will illuminate and the red FUEL ON indicator light will flash on and off. Pellets will start to drop into the firepot. Verify the fuel feed rate by counting the number of seconds the red FUEL ON Indicator light stays ON and also the number of seconds it stays OFF. See Auger Run Times in Section X.
10. If the control board is set to run in Semiautomatic Mode, after 5 minutes turn the Main Power switch OFF then ON. Turn the wall thermostat to the ON position. The 12 minute startup cycle will begin. The orange IGNITOR ON indicator light will illuminate and the red FUEL ON indicator light will flash on and off. Pellets will start to drop into the firepot. Verify the fuel feed rate by counting the number of seconds the red FUEL ON indicator light stays ON and also the number of seconds it stays OFF. See Auger Run Times in Section X.
11. The orange IGNITOR ON indicator light will remain lit for 5 minutes. The pellets in the firepot must ignite and

flame up within these 5 minutes. If a flame is present before the end of the 5 minutes, let the stove continue running without changing any of the controls. If a flame is not present at the end of the 5 minutes, turn the wall thermostat to the OFF position. Empty the pellets from the firepot into a non-combustible metal container and check the firepot for proper placement and alignment with the automatic ignition device enclosure tube. Reposition and realign firepot. Repeat Steps 9 and 10.

Warning

A few glowing embers may be present in the firepot. Never empty the contents of the firepot into the fuel hopper or any other combustible container.

12. If the stove warms up sufficiently during the 12 minute startup cycle, the convection blower should increase in speed. Similarly, at the end of the 12 minute startup cycle, the FUEL ON indicator light should begin to stay ON for longer periods and stay OFF for shorter periods. An increased amount of fuel should begin to feed into the firepot.

NOTE

If the stove does not warm up sufficiently by the end of the 12 minute startup cycle, the FUEL ON indicator light will turn OFF and the green POWER ON indicator light will flash once every two seconds indicating that the stove did not warm up sufficiently. If this occurs, turn the main power switch to OFF then back to ON and turn the wall thermostat to the ON position. This will reinitiate the 12 minute startup cycle.

13. If the stove is set to run in the Automatic Mode, let the stove burn at this rate for 5 minutes. After 5 minutes, adjust the Feed Rate Control Knob to the desired position, wait 2 minutes then adjust the Draft Control Knob accordingly for an efficient burn. During the first hour of burn, check for proper air to fuel ratio and efficient flame characteristics and adjust the Draft Control Knob if necessary. If you plan to leave the Fuel Feed Control Knob at one fixed position for all future burn sessions, it is not necessary to adjust the Draft Control Knob again. However, check for efficient flame characteristics at least once a day.

14. If the stove is set to run in Semiautomatic Mode, turn the Fuel Feed Control Knob to a number no greater than 4-1/2, wait 2 minutes then adjust the Draft Control Knob accordingly for an efficient burn. Let the stove burn at this rate for 10 minutes. At the end of the 10 minutes, turn the wall thermostat to the OFF position. The fuel feed rate will be lowered to the default LOW rate. Let the stove burn at this rate for 10 minutes. At the end of the 10 minutes, check for efficient flame characteristics, flame height and number of embers in the firepot. If the flame height is less than 2 inches and if there are less than about 10 pieces of embers in the firepot, reduce the Draft Knob setting number by 1/2. For example:If the Draft Knob was at #3, reduce it to #2-1/2. Check again after 10 minutes. If the flame height has increased and if the number of embers in the firepot is greater, then turn the wall thermostat to ON. The fuel feed rate will increase to the rate determined by the position of the Fuel Feed Control Knob. Let the stove burn at this rate for 10 minutes. Check for efficient flame characteristic. If efficient flame characteristic is not observed, reduce the Fuel Feed Control Knob setting number by 1/2. Check again after 10 minutes. If necessary reduce the Fuel Feed Control Knob setting, incrementally, until an efficient flame characteristic is observed.

NOTE

When set in the Semiautomatic Mode, the 12 minute startup cycle can only be restarted by turning the main power switch to OFF then to ON. If the electrical power is interrupted for any reason, the startup cycle will be initiated when the power is restored and the wall thermostat is turned to the ON position.

If you encounter any difficulties achieving a flame within the first 5 minutes or establishing an efficient flame pattern, please consult the Trouble Shooting Guide in this manual. If you are unable to remedy the problem, please contact your local Jamestown Dealer.

VIII.9 STARTING A FIRE FOR THE FIRST TIME
Manual Mode

The control system in the stove is set to manual mode if either a wall switch is installed or if a wall thermostat is connected and is fixed in the ON position.

1. Read and follow instructions (1) through (4) given in Automatic and Semiautomatic Modes - STARTING A FIRE FOR THE FIRST TIME, on page 41.
2. Turn the Fuel Feed Control Knob clockwise to a setting of "6".
3. Turn the Draft Control Knob to "3" and push the Main Power ON/OFF Switch to the "ON" position.The green POWER ON indicator light will illuminate.
4. Turn the Wall Switch to the ON position. The orange IGNITOR ON indicator light will illuminate and the red FUEL ON indicator light will flash on and off. Since the fuel feed auger system is most likely empty, it may take up to 7 minutes before you see any pellets dropping into the firepot. **NOTE:** The only time you need to "prime" the auger with fuel is when the stove has run out of fuel or when you are starting the stove for the very first time. When you see pellets start to drop into the firepot, turn the wall thermostat to the "OFF" position and wait for 5 minutes.
5. After 5 minutes, turn the Main Power switch OFF then ON. The 12 minute startup cycle will begin. The orange IGNITOR ON indicator light will illuminate and the red FUEL ON indicator light will flash on and off. Pellets will start to drop into the firepot. Verify the fuel feed rate by counting the number of seconds the red FUEL ON indicator light stays ON and also the number of seconds it stays OFF.
6. The orange IGNITOR ON indicator light will remain lit for 5 minutes. The pellets in the firepot must ignite and flame up within these 5 minutes. If a flame is present before the end of the 5 minutes, let the stove continue running without changing any of the controls. If a flame is not present at the end of the 5 minutes, turn the Wall Switch to the OFF position, empty the pellets from the firepot into a non-combustible metal container and check the firepot for proper placement and alignment. See Page 51 of this manual. Reposition and realign the firepot. Repeat Steps 4 and 5.

Warning

A few glowing embers may be present in the firepot. Never empty the contents of the firepot into the fuel hopper or any other combustible container.

7. If the stove warms up sufficiently during the 12 minute startup cycle, the convection blower should increase in speed. Similarly, at the end of the 12 minute startup cycle, the Fuel ON indicator light should begin to stay ON for longer periods and stay OFF for shorter periods. An increased amount of fuel should begin to feed into the firepot.
8. Let the stove burn at this rate for 5 minutes. After 5 minutes, adjust the Feed Rate Control Knob to the desired position, wait 2 minutes then adjust the Draft Control Knob accordingly for an efficient burn. During the first hour of burn, check for proper air to fuel ratio and efficient flame characteristics and adjust the Draft Control Knob if necessary. If you plan to leave the Fuel Feed Control Knob at one fixed position for all future burn sessions, it is not necessary to adjust the Draft Control Knob again. However, any time you adjust the Fuel Feed Rate Control Knob position, you must adjust the Draft Control Knob position to achieve an efficient flame characteristic.

NOTE

If the stove does not warm up sufficiently by the end of the 12 minute startup cycle, the red Fuel ON indicator light will turn OFF and the green Power ON indicator light will flash once every two seconds indicating that the stove did not warm up sufficiently. If this occurs, turn the main power switch to OFF then back to ON. This will reinitiate the 12 minute startup cycle. If this problem persists, see Section X on how to adjust the control board to increase the fuel feed rate during the startup cycle.

If you encounter any difficulties achieving a flame within the first 5 minutes or establishing an efficient flame pattern, please consult the Trouble Shooting Guide in this manual. If you are unable to remedy the problem, please contact your local Jamestown Dealer.

VIII.10 TURNING OFF THE STOVE

AUTOMATIC MODE

To temporarily stop the stove from outputting heat into the home, turn the wall thermostat to the OFF position. The fuel will stop feeding instantly. However, the convection air blower will continue to run for 5 minutes at the speed it was running at immediately before the wall thermostat was turned to OFF. To permanently stop the stove from running, wait 20 minutes after the thermostat is turned to OFF then turn the main power switch to the OFF position. Once the stove cools down sufficiently, all motors will stop functioning.

Warning

Do not turn the main power ON/OFF switch to the OFF position while there are pellets burning in the firepot or while the stove is hot.

SEMIAUTOMATIC MODE

Turn the wall thermostat to the OFF position. The fuel feed rate will decrease to the idle feed instantly. However, the convection air blower will continue to run for 5 minutes at the speed it was running at immediately before the wall thermostat was turned to OFF. Let the stove run in idle mode for 10 minutes then turn the main power switch to the OFF position. Once the stove cools down sufficiently, all motors will stop functioning.

MANUAL MODE

Turn the Wall Switch to the OFF position. Let the stove run at this rate for 20 minutes. Turn the main power switch to the OFF position. Once the stove cools down sufficiently, all motors will stop functioning.

POWER OUTAGE

In the event of a brown-out, power outage or interruption of electrical power to the stove, the entire system will shut down; possibly causing sporadic wisps of smoke to escape from the window airwash system temporarily.

When set to run in the Automatic or Semiautomatic modes, if electrical power to the control board is interrupted for any reason and then restored, the startup cycle will be initiated if the wall thermostat is in the ON position or if in the OFF position, the startup cycle will be initiated the next time the wall thermostat calls for heat.

When set to run in the Manual mode, if electrical power to the control board is interrupted for any reason and then restored, the startup cycle will be initiated as soon as the power is restored.

Warning

Never unplug the power cord or disrupt the power supply in any way while the stove is in operation. Doing so will cause small amounts of exhaust gases and soot particles to leak into the home causing smoke and soot damage.

Caution

During a power outage, do not open the cast iron door. Opening the door can cause excessive smoke and soot particles to be emitted into the home causing smoke and soot damage.

Jamestown Recommends the use of a Power Inverter

If brown-outs and power outages are common in your area, Jamestown recommends that a power inverter be employed to power the pellet stove during these conditions. A power inverter is an electronic device that converts DC power (stored in batteries) to AC power (similar to the home electrical supply and required by all Jamestown pellet stoves for normal operation). The length of time that the pellet stove will function normally, when employing a power inverter, depends on the capacity of the battery coupled with the power inverter.

When purchasing a power inverter, verify the following information to ensure that the appropriate model is selected.

Power Inverter Requirement Specifications:
Output 120 Volts, 60 Hertz, 8 Amps, 800 Watts Minimum Continuous Output

IX. MAINTENANCE AND CARE

Providing an annual service and maintenance contract is a common practice among pellet stove Dealers. Contact your local Jamestown Dealer for information on service and maintenance agreement programs.

Warning

All maintenance should be performed after the stove has been turned "OFF", after all embers have been extinguished and all parts of the stove have cooled to room temperature.

Most of the problems encountered by consumers with their pellet stoves are directly related to infrequent or the total lack of routine cleaning. Just as a car requires regular oil changes and tune-ups, pellet stoves also require regular cleaning and maintenance. Regular cleaning and maintenance can extend the life of motors and other components of a pellet stove indefinitely. Furthermore, a clean unit burns more efficiently and will significantly reduce the annual fuel cost.

The cleaning frequency requirements listed below are based on tests conducted at the manufacturer's facility and data accumulated from the Service and Warranty Department. The information gathered has shown that if the mentioned cleanings are performed to the schedules given below, the lifetime of the components in the pellet stove can be extended fourfold.

PERIODIC CLEANING REQUIREMENTS

QUICK REFERENCE GUIDE
Cleaning Requirements and Frequency

1. Cleaning clinkers and/or ash deposits from the inside surface of the firepot and the air wash bracket is required daily.

2. Emptying the ashpan and cleaning ash deposits from the firebox area of the pellet stove is a weekly requirement.

3. Cleaning ash deposits from the internal exhaust channels and exhaust pathways is required after burning one ton (909kg) of pellets (40 bags) or more frequently if the pellets being burned are high in ash content.

4. Once a year, clean the rear compartment where all the motors and blowers are installed. Specifically, clean the blower impeller.

MAINTENANCE TOOL TIP

A vacuum cleaner with a hose attachment is an invaluable tool for making regular cleaning of the pellet stove a snap. A pellet stove cleaning kit, part number JR004T, which consists of wire brushes [to scrape stubborn ash and soot deposits from metal surfaces] and a vacuum hose adapter attachment is available through the local Jamestown Dealer. It is strongly recommended that this kit be purchased by every pellet stove owner.

1. EVERY TIME BEFORE YOU LIGHT A FIRE

Every time that the fire in the stove needs to be re-lit, perform the following simple cleanings:

FIREPOT/ BURN GRATE: Inspect for accumulation of clinkers inside the firepot and clean. Be sure to inspect the air inlet holes (in firepot) to make sure they are clear of ash. Fit the firepot properly on the firepot base when replacing (See Figure C1). After cleaning and each time the firepot is replaced, the firepot must be seated properly. The outer edges of the firepot underside have been machined to fit properly with the machined top edge of the firepot base. Make sure that these two edges meet properly and that there is no ash or other debris between them. An improper or a poor seal between the firepot and the firepot base will yield a lazy burn which will deposit soot on the glass and firebox walls and will result in drastically low combustion efficiency.

FIREPOT BASE: This is the "empty box" on which the firepot rests. If ash or other debris have accumulated inside the firepot base, clean completely using a vacuum hose attachment.

AIR WASH BRACKET: See Figure C2. This is the metal bracket that is located along the interior bottom edge of the door glass. Using a vacuum hose attachment, clean ash deposits from this bracket.

FRAGILE, HANDLE WITH CARE

The Brick Pattern Boards Are Fragile!

When cleaning, remember that the brick pattern boards are very fragile. Do not use a wire brush or any other object to scrape ash off the brick pattern boards. If soot has deposited on the boards, burn off the deposit by using a hand held propane torch. Hold the flame on one area of the board until the board surface glows bright red and slowly move the flame across the surface of the board.

2. ONCE OR TWICE A WEEK

Perform the following cleanings every 3 to 4 days.

FIREBOX AREA: There will be some ash buildup to the side, front and above the insulative brick pattern board. Remove the ash deposits by using a vacuum cleaner with a hose attachment. The brick pattern boards are fragile. Be very gentle with them. Do not scrub.

HEAT EXCHANGER TUBES: See Figure C3. Do not touch the scraper rods when the stove is hot. The heat exchanger tubes will collect fly ash overtime. Three scrapers attached to rods (only one scraper rod on J1000B) protruding through the front face of the stove (above the door) permits these tubes to be scraped clean. Keep the stove door closed when scraping the tubes. Pull each scraper rod outward, as far as it travels, and push it back to its original position, repeatedly. When ash no longer falls when the scraper rod is pulled or pushed, the heat exchanger tubes are clean. After cleaning, push the rods completely inward to avoid warping the scraper during normal operation of the stove.

ASH PAN: Open the ashpan only after the stove is cool and all the embers have been extinguished. Remove by turning the two knobs on the front of the ash pan counter-clockwise and pulling the pan forward. Empty the ash into a non-combustible container with an air-tight lid. Dispose of the ash after all the embers have cooled thoroughly. When replacing the ash pan, make certain that the gasket around the perimeter of the ashpan face creates a tight seal with the firebox face when the ashpan latches are locked.

UPPER SHELVES: See Figure C4. Insert the bottle brush between the heat exchange tubes and the firebox on each side of the firebox and work the brush in all directions. This will clear a 3/4" (19mm) shelf where fly ash builds up. Brush in between the heat exchange tubes. Remove the trivet on the top of the stove and tap gently on the top underneath the trivet until all fly ash has dropped. Vacuum the inside of the firebox.

3. AFTER EVERY ONE TON (909kg or 40 BAGS) OF PELLETS

The Exhaust Channels, Heat Exchangers and Vent System will collect fly ash over time. Fly ash that deposits in these exhaust pathways reduces the flow of exhaust gases out of the system. If exhaust gas flow out of the system is reduced, combustion air flow into the firepot will also be reduced. This can lead to lazy burns and low combustion efficiency. It is critical that these exhaust pathways be cleaned periodically. Jamestown recommends that all the areas listed below be cleaned, as stated, after every ton of pellets burned.

IMPORTANT Cleaning the through the Wall Kit
- We suggest cleaning your through the wall kit on or before every ton (909kg) of pellets.
- Do not take apart your through the wall kit.
- The pipe is cleaned from the exhaust outside, using your cleaning kit.
- Take Rodent cap off by pulling straight off.
- Using your long brush, insert into stovepipe until you feel resistance. Clean out all build up.
- On a 45º through the wall kit, you will need a 45º through the wall cleaning kit that contains a longer brush.

We highly recommend hiring your Jamestown Dealer to service your stove after your first ton (909kg) of pellets burned to properly train you in cleaning and maintaining your stove.

SIDE EXHAUST CHANNELS (All Pellet Stoves): See Figure C4. Access Plates to the Side Exhaust Channels are located on both sides of the interior of the firebox. On J2000T and J2001T model stoves, the Side Exhaust Channel Access Plates are located behind the side Brick Pattern Boards. It is necessary to remove the side Brick Pattern Boards before the Side Exhaust Channel access plates can be removed. See Figure C4.
To remove the Brick Pattern Board, use a 5/16" Hex Driver to loosen the screw that holds the Side Brick Pattern Board retainer bracket in place. Carefully lift the front end of the retainer bracket upward and remove. Carefully remove the Side Brick Pattern Board from the firebox.
Using a 5/16" Hex Driver, loosen (do not remove) the single screw that holds the Side Exhaust Channel Access Plate in place. Lift the Access Plate upward until the larger opening in the key hole aligns with the screw head. Pull the Access Plate outward and remove. On the inner wall of the Exhaust Channel, you will find a smaller Access Plate that is shaped similar to the one you just removed. This plate provides access to the Inner Exhaust Channel. Remove this Access Plate using the same method you used to remove the outer Access Plate.
Using a flash light, look inside the Side Exhaust Channels. If you see excessive soot or creosote deposits, it may be necessary to remove the Exhaust Blower assembly and clean the impeller blades to prevent damage to the Blower Motor. Please note that excessive soot deposit means that the Manual Draft setting was too low and excessive creosote deposit means that the Manual Draft setting was too high. Adjust the Manual Draft setting accordingly for future burns.
Using a bottle brush, clean all surfaces you can reach in each compartment. It is important to work the bottle brush in all directions. Lightly tap the walls of the inside walls of the ash compartment and the inside walls of the firebox. Continue to tap until you can no longer see any fly ash drop. Thoroughly vacuum out these compartments using a vacuum cleaner with a hose attachment (use the hose attachment from the JR004T Cleaning Kit). Replace the Access Plates and the side Brick Pattern Boards as before making certain that the plates create a tight seal.

REAR EXHAUST CHANNEL (Model J2000T and J2001T Only): See Figure C4. Very Carefully, remove the brick pattern boards on both sides and back of the firebox by first loosening the screw in the bracket at the top of each brick board, sliding the bracket out and then lifting the board out of the firebox. The Rear Exhaust Channel Access Plate is located on the back of the firebox towards the left side. Remove this Access Plate.
Using a flash light, look inside the Rear Exhaust Channel. If you see excessive soot or creosote deposits, it may be necessary to remove the Exhaust Blower assembly and clean the impeller blades to prevent damage to the Blower Motor. Please note that excessive soot deposit means that the Manual Draft setting was too low and excessive creosote deposit means that the Manual Draft setting was too high. Adjust the Manual Draft setting accordingly for future burns.

Using a bottle brush, clean all surfaces you can reach in the compartment. It is important to work the bottle brush in all directions. Lightly tap the walls of the inside walls of the ash compartment and the inside walls of the firebox. Continue to tap until you can no longer see any fly ash drop. Thoroughly vacuum out this compartment. Replace the Access Plate and the side and rear Brick Pattern Boards as before making certain that the plates create a tight seal.

FIREBOX FLOOR EXHAUST CHANNEL (MODEL J1000B ONLY): See Figure C4. Remove the ashpan. Located on the firebox floor, under the ashpan, are two round plates. These are the Access Plates to the Firebox Floor Exhaust Channel. Lift up and remove these plates. Using a bottle brush, clean all surfaces you can reach in the compartment. It is important to work the bottle brush in all directions; as far to the left and right sides as possible. Push the vacuum attachment hose as far as possible to the front sides to clean the inner side bottom channel shown in Figure C4. Thoroughly vacuum out this compartment. Replace the Access Plates as before making certain that the plates sit flat on the firebox floor.
CAUTION: Installing these access plates with worn gaskets can cause room air to enter the heat exchanger chambers causing excessively lazy burns in the firepot. Replace the gaskets under the heat exchanger access plates every time these access plates are removed. Use only Jamestown authorized gasket material. Contact the local Jamestown Dealer for the availability of gasket material.

EXHAUST SYSTEM: Inspect the spark arrester/ rain cap and clean any accumulated debris off the screen or slots. Inspect and clean the Clean Out T connector, elbows and pipe as necessary. When reassembling cover plates, caps or any vent system components that have been disassembled, reseal all joints with RTV red silicone to ensure an air tight seal. Important: The spark arrester/rain cap should be inspected more often; especially during the fall when leaves can get caught in the spark arrestor/rain cap openings.

SEALS AND GASKETS: If at any time, the flame in the stove tends to "lick" toward the door glass excessively or if the draft setting has to be increased significantly (as compared to before) to achieve a clean burn at a particular fuel feed knob setting, the door gasket, ash pan gasket or glass gaskets may have come loose or gotten worn down. Inspect the gasket on the door, ash pan and glass monthly and replace as needed. See page 50 for gasket replacement schedules.

4. Once a Year

Once a year, clean the rear components compartment where all the motors and blowers are installed. Lint and dust will collect in this compartment over time. Specifically, clean the blower impeller. Dust will collect on the vanes causing the blower wheel to spin out of balance. An out of balance blower will cause excessive blower noise and can cause premature failure of the motor bearings. If the interior of the home has been exposed to high levels of dust particles [due to drywall repair or other remodeling] more frequent cleaning of the blower impeller may be required.
Clean the blower wheel vanes by first loosening the built up dust by scrubbing lightly with an old tooth brush then using a vacuum hose attachment to remove the dust.

NOTE: Blower motors that fail due to excessive dust buildup on the blower impeller will be viewed as misuse and/or abuse and is not warranted.

Caution

If you do not follow all of the above maintenance schedules, this pellet stove will not perform up its potential. High Energy Manufacturing Ltd. will view this as misuse and abuse and will void all applicable warranties on your unit.

5. AUGER SYSTEM CARE/AUGER JAMS

The auger and auger motor in this Jamestown stove are of the highest quality available. The entire auger and auger tube are precision machined and assembled to promote self cleaning and to eliminate "hard pellet" jams. However, it is very important that foreign objects of any kind (such as children's toys, screws, nails, nuts and bolts, etc.) are not allowed into the fuel hopper.

Pellets of high densities (harder) do not contribute significantly to auger jams. Pellets that are excessively soft, however, can lead to frequent jams. Soft pellets tend to fall apart easily and form sawdust. Sawdust, unlike whole pellets, does not fall down the pellet drop tube easily. This characteristic of sawdust can cause it to be compacted at the front end of the auger. The compacted sawdust will jam the auger. If a bag of pellet fuel contains excessive amounts of sawdust, do not pour the sawdust into the fuel hopper.

In the event something does "jam" the auger system, disconnect the electrical power supply to the stove and remove all pellets from the fuel hopper.

If any foreign objects are jamming the auger, remove the object using a pair of pliers or a pair of vise grips. If the object is difficult to remove, open the right side panel of the stove. Remove the auger motor bracket mounting nuts and remove the auger motor bracket. Rotate the auger motor back and forth until the object jamming the auger is free. If the jam is extremely stubborn, remove the auger assembly (the local Jamestown Dealer may have to help you with this). Clear the obstruction and reassemble.

If no foreign objects are visible, use a pair of vise grips to hold the auger shaft (do not hold the auger spindle) and rotate the shaft back and forth until it is free of the jam.

STORING PELLET FUEL

When storing pellet fuel, do not place the pellet fuel bags directly on any wet floors or on concrete floors. Always store pellet fuel raised off the floor and on top of a wooden pallet or a similar pedestal. Storing pellet fuel bags directly on concrete floors or wet floors will cause moisture to condense inside the bag. This moisture will soften the pellets and cause them to fall apart and form sawdust.

6. GASKET MATERIALS MAINTENANCE RECOMMENDATIONS

In order to maintain the high combustion efficiency, reduce annual fuel cost, extend the operational life and ensure safe operation of the pellet stove, Jamestown highly recommends that all gasket materials be inspected at least annually and adjusted or replaced as necessary. The table below shows the frequency of inspection and replacement of the various gasket materials.

A replacement gasket kit (part # 03HAA) is available at any Jamestown Dealer. Instructions for replacing all the gaskets are included with the gasket kit.

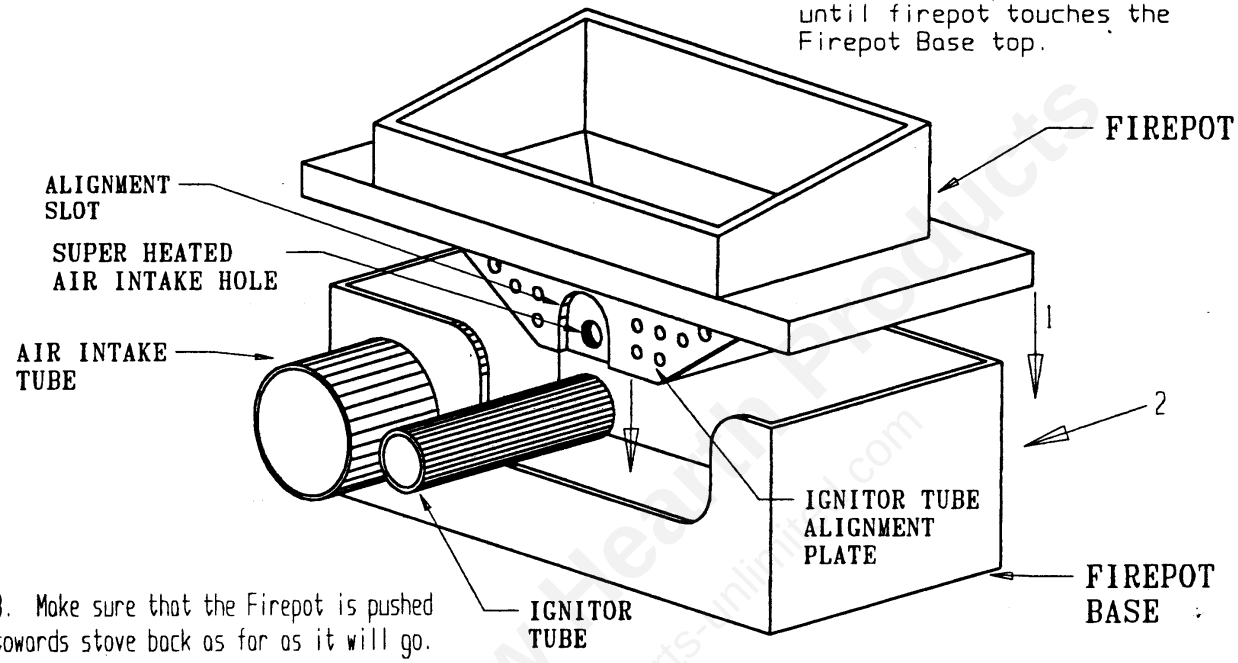
Gasket Type	Pellet Stove Model	Inspection Frequency	Replacement Frequency	Comments
Door Gasket	All	Monthly	As needed or every 2 tons (1818kg)	Inspect door gasket seal every time door is opened and closed for proper seal. If seal is poor and door gasket cannot be adjusted to create the required seal, replace.
Ashpan Gasket	All	Monthly	As needed or every 2 tons (1818kg)	Inspect ashpan gasket seal every time door is opened and closed for proper seal. If ashpan gasket cannot be adjusted to create the required seal, replace.
Glass Gasket	All	Every Ton	Annual	Replace annually.
Exhaust Blower Gasket	All	Annual	During Exhaust Blower Replacement	Replace this gasket every time the exhaust blower is removed for cleaning or replacing blower motor.

PROPER FIREPOT ALIGNMENT

FIGURE C1

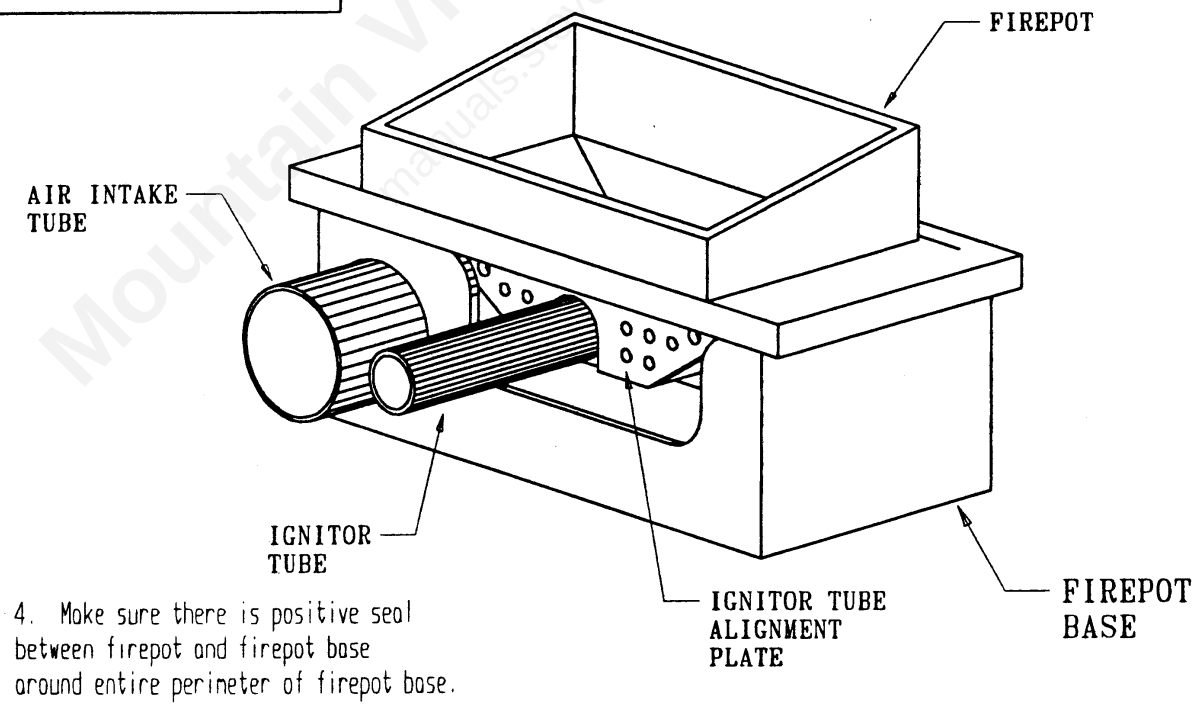
1. Align the Alignment Slot in the Ignitor Tube Alignment Plate with Ignitor Tube.

2. Lower firepot downwards until firepot touches the Firepot Base top.



3. Make sure that the Firepot is pushed towards stove back as far as it will go.

FIGURE C2A



4. Make sure there is positive seal between firepot and firepot base around entire perimeter of firepot base.

FIGURE C2: Side View of Airwash System

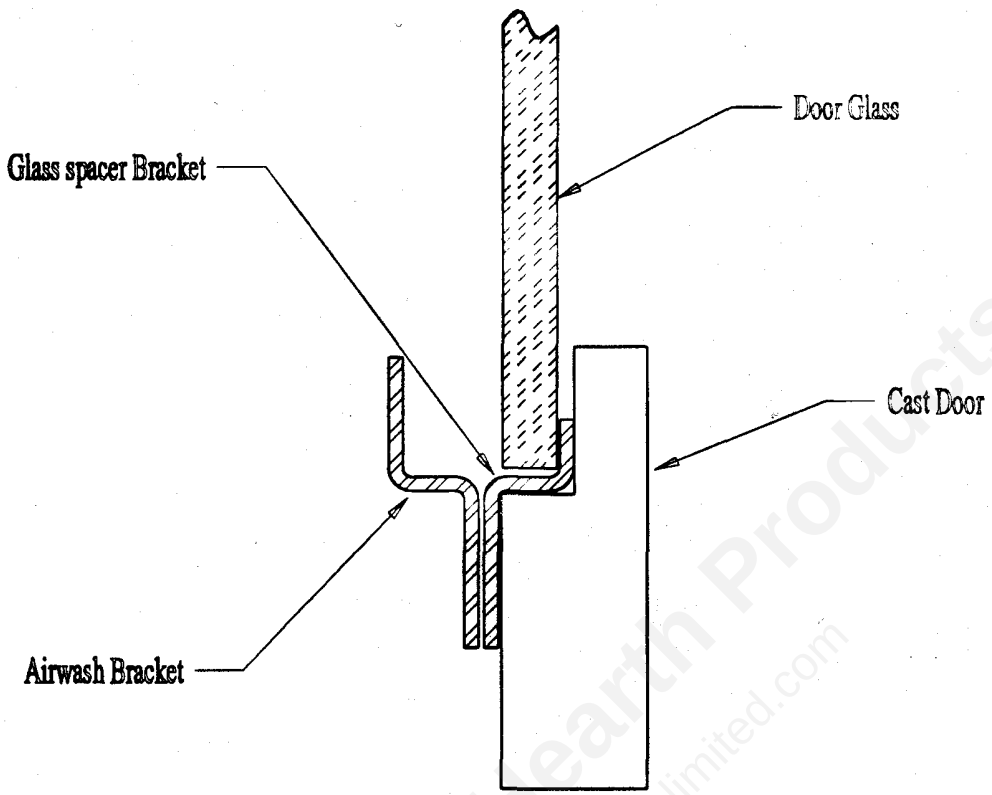


FIGURE #C3
Heat Exchanger Scraper

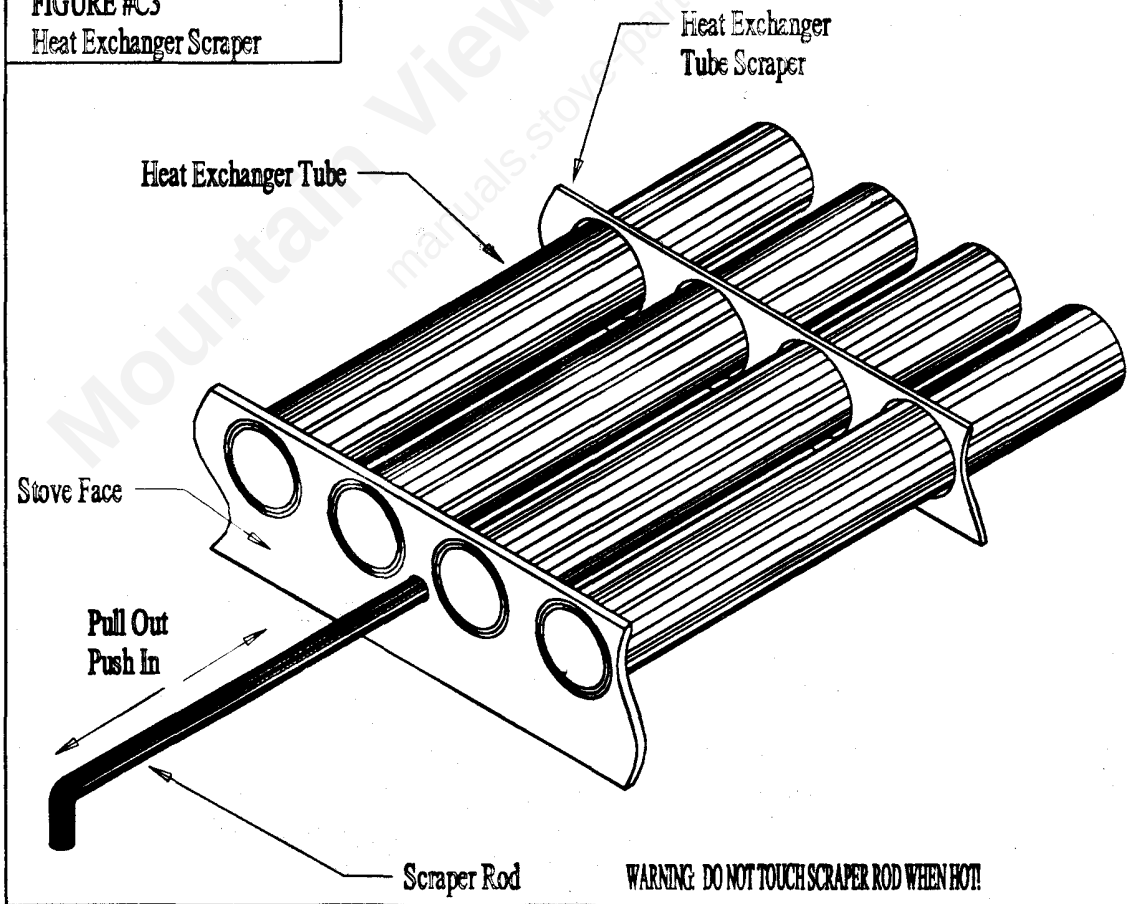
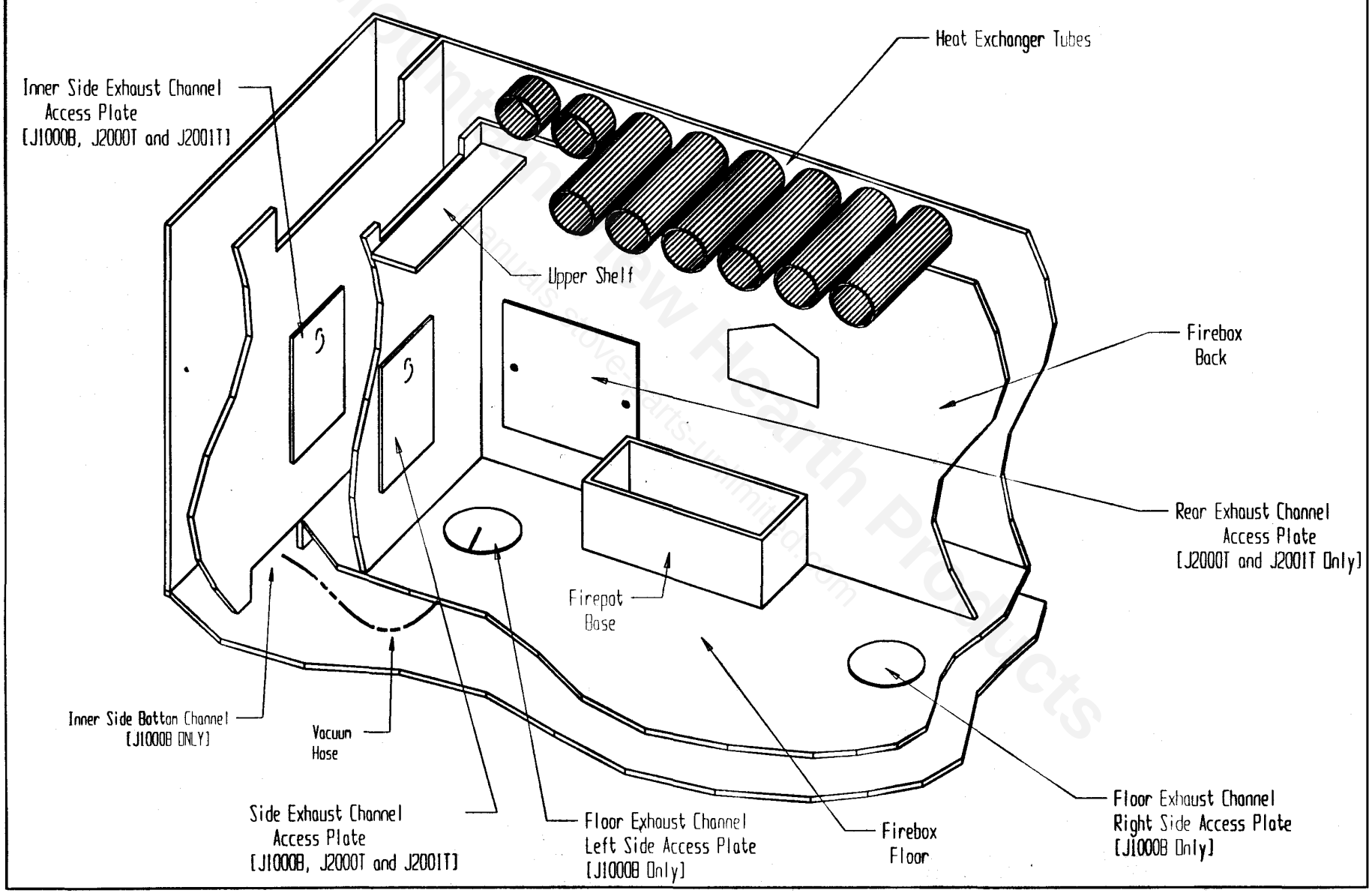


FIGURE #C4
Cut-Out View of Firebox and Exhaust Channels

NOTE: All the cleanout areas shown in this drawing may not apply to your specific model stove. See Model callout specific to each label.



X. ELECTRICAL SYSTEM INFORMATION

All Jamestown pellet stoves or inserts are designed with operational safety in mind. The following electrical safety devices are included with every stove:

1. Full System 10 amp Fast Acting Fuse Protection
2. Thermal or Impedance Protection on All Motors
3. High Temperature Limit Switch
4. Low Temperature Limit Switch
5. Exhaust Blower Motor Failure and Exhaust System Blockage Protection Vacuum Switch

Caution

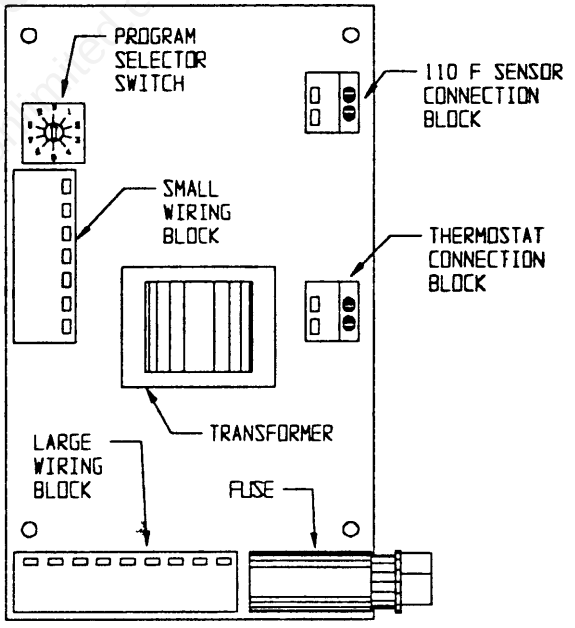
Only certified or qualified service technicians should perform analytical, repair or modification work. No other adjustments may be made to the control system except those specified in this section.

INTRODUCTION TO THE SCS300T CONTROL BOARD

The SCS300T control board is a digitally programmed control board designed solely for controlling Jamestown pellet stoves. This control board employs a microprocessor that drives the functions of the stove.

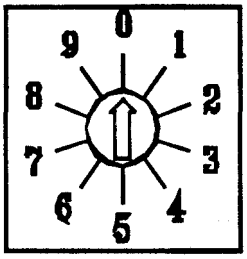
All four models of Jamestown pellet stoves [J1000B, J2000T and J2001T and] will function identically. However, each pellet stove model is programmed with its own unique function parameters such as fuel feed rate, convection blower speeds and automatic ignition cycle times. For your safety, maximum and minimum fuel feed rates and convection blower speeds are predetermined and programmed and are not adjustable except as specified in this section.

Please refer to the diagram of the control board to the right. Located above the Small Wiring Block is the Program Selector Switch.



SCS300T CONTROL BOARD

Please refer to the diagram of the Program Selector Switch to the right. The program selector switch has ten different positions. The Selector Switch positions are numbered 0, 1....9. The arrow tip points to the number of the program that is selected. To change the position of the arrow tip (and to change the program), use a NON-MAGNETIC flat screw driver that has a tip that is no larger than 1/10 inch (2.5mm) to rotate the arrow. When the arrow is pointing to a number, for example, "1", the control board runs a program using parameters that are given in Row #1 in the Program Parameters Tables given on page 56. The Row Number corresponds to the position of the arrow tip on the Program Selector Switch.



PROGRAM SELECTOR SWITCH

CONTROL BOARD PROGRAM PARAMETERS TABLES

The control board uses the parameters in the following tables from the Row # that corresponds to the selector switch position. The tables below list the various parameters specific to each model. When changing the program, please refer to the table that is specific to the model of stove you purchased.

TABLE X1: J1OOOB PROGRAM PARAMETERS

Program selector switch #	Mode	High Fuel ON Time (Sec)	High Fuel OFF Time (Sec)	Low Fuel ON Time (Sec)	Low Fuel OFF Time (Sec)	Convection Blower Low Limit Voltage (Volts AC)	Convection Blower High Limit Voltage (Volts AC)	STARTUP CYCLE TOTAL LENGTH (Min)	STARTUP CYCLE Heater ON Time (Min)	STARTUP CYCLE Fuel ON Time (Sec)	STARTUP CYCLE Fuel OFF Time (Sec)
0	Auto	6	4	2.5	7.5	100	120	12	5	3	7
1	Auto	6	4	2.5	7.5	105	120	12	5	3	7
2	Auto	6	4	2.5	7.5	100	120	12	5	**3.5**	**6.5**
3	Auto	6	4	**3**	**7**	**105**	120	12	5	**3.5**	**6.5**
4	Auto	**5.5**	**4.5**	**3**	**7**	**105**	120	12	5	3	7
5	Semi	6	4	2.5	7.5	100	120	12	5	3	7
7	Semi	6	4	2.5	7.5	105	120	12	5	3	7
8	Semi	6	4	2.5	7.5	100	120	12	5	3.5	6.5
8	Semi	6	4	3	7	105	120	12	5	3.5	6.5
9	Semi	5.5	4.5	3	7	105	120	12	5	3	7

TABLE X2: J2000T and J2001T PROGRAM PARAMETERS

Program selector switch #	Mode	High Fuel ON Time (Sec)	High Fuel OFF Time (Sec)	Low Fuel ON Time (Sec)	Low Fuel OFF Time (Sec)	Convection Blower Low Limit Voltage (Volts AC)	Convection Blower High Limit Voltage (Volts AC)	STARTUP CYCLE TOTAL LENGTH (Min)	STARTUP CYCLE Heater ON Time (Min)	STARTUP CYCLE Fuel ON Time (Sec)	STARTUP CYCLE Fuel OFF Time (Sec)
0	Auto	7.5	2.5	25	7.5	100	120	12	5	3	7
1	Auto	7.5	2.5	2.5	7.5	105	120	12	5	3	7
2	Auto	7.5	2.5	2.5	7.5	100	120	12	5	3.5	6.5
3	Auto	7.5	2.5	3	7	105	120	12	5	3.5	6.5
4	Auto	6.7	3.3	3	7	105	120	12	5	3	7
5	Semi	7.5	2.5	2.5	7.5	100	120	12	5	3	7
6	Semi	7.5	2.5	2.5	7.5	105	120	12	5	3	7
7	Semi	7.5	2.5	2.5	7.5	100	120	12	5	3.5	6.5
8	Semi	7.5	2.5	3	7	105	120	12	5	3.5	6.5
9	Semi	6.7	3.3	3	7	105	120	12	5	3	7

PROGRAM SELECTION INFORMATION FOR ALL STOVE MODELS

Selector Switch positions numbered 0 through 4 will cause the microprocessor to run in the Automatic Mode if the stove is connected to a wall thermostat and in the Manual Mode if connected to a wall switch. Selector switch positions numbered 5 through 9 will cause the microprocessor to run in the semiautomatic mode. Please note that the parameters in the #0 position are identical to those in the #5 position. The parameters in the #1 position are identical to those in the #6 position and so on.

Positions #0 and #5 provide parameters for ideal and normal conditions.

Positions #1 and #6 provide parameters for rural areas that are subject to low line voltage situations. The microprocessor calculates the convection low limit voltage based on a line voltage of 120 VAC. During low voltage situations, the Convection Blower Low Voltage Limit causes the blower to turn too slowly during low burn. Since this condition promotes frequent overheating of the stove, the convection blower circuit low limit voltage has been increased to allow higher convection blower speeds during low burn.

Positions #2 and #7 provide parameters for conditions in which the stove does not warm up sufficiently during the 12 minute startup cycle. For these situations, the fuel feed rate for the 12 minute startup cycle has been increased. This increased fuel feed rate during the startup cycle will guarantee that the stove warms up sufficiently by the end of the 12 minute startup cycle.

Positions #3 and #8 provide parameters for conditions where during low burn, the pellet fuel is consumed too fast and causes the fire to be extinguished frequently. This is generally a direct result of the pellet fuel density being too low or, in low altitude installations, too much combustion air being supplied at the lowest draft setting. For these situations, the fuel feed rate during the low burn periods has been increased. Since this increase can potentially lead to a overheated unit, the Convection Blower Low Voltage Limit has been increased as well. Furthermore, the startup cycle fuel feed rate has also been increased to guarantee a sustained flame during the startup cycle.

Position #4 and #9 provide parameters for high altitude installations. The maximum fuel feed rate has been decreased by 10%, the low burn fuel feed rate has been increased by 20% and the startup cycle fuel feed rate has been increased by 17%.

DEFINITIONS OF THE THREE CONTROL MODES

Automatic Mode: This mode is defined as the mode in which the stove functions similarly to a gas fired furnace. The wail thermostat or wall switch controls the ON/OFF cycles of the stove and attempts to control the room air temperature. Once the unit has warmed up, the fuel feed rate can be controlled by turning the Fuel Feed Control Knob. Though the system is termed "automatic", the combustion air volume must be controlled using the Manual Draft Control Knob.

Each time the wall thermostat calls for heat, the stove will automatically default to its pre-programmed 12 minute startup cycle. During the startup cycle, the fuel is ignited employing the auto ignition device (which is included as a standard feature) and the stove is allowed to warm up at a controlled fuel feed rate for 12 minutes.

During the startup cycle, if the control board determines that the stove has warmed up (stove is considered to be warmed up if the 110ºF (43.3ºC) snap disk thermostat is ON), the convection blower speed will automatically increase to the setting determined by the position of the Fuel Feed Control Knob. At the end of the startup cycle, if the 110ºF (43.3ºC) snap disk thermostat is ON, the fuel feed rate will increase to the setting determined by the position of the Fuel Feed Control Knob. The stove will then continue to run at that fuel feed rate and convection blower speed until the room temperature reaches the temperature set on the wall thermostat.

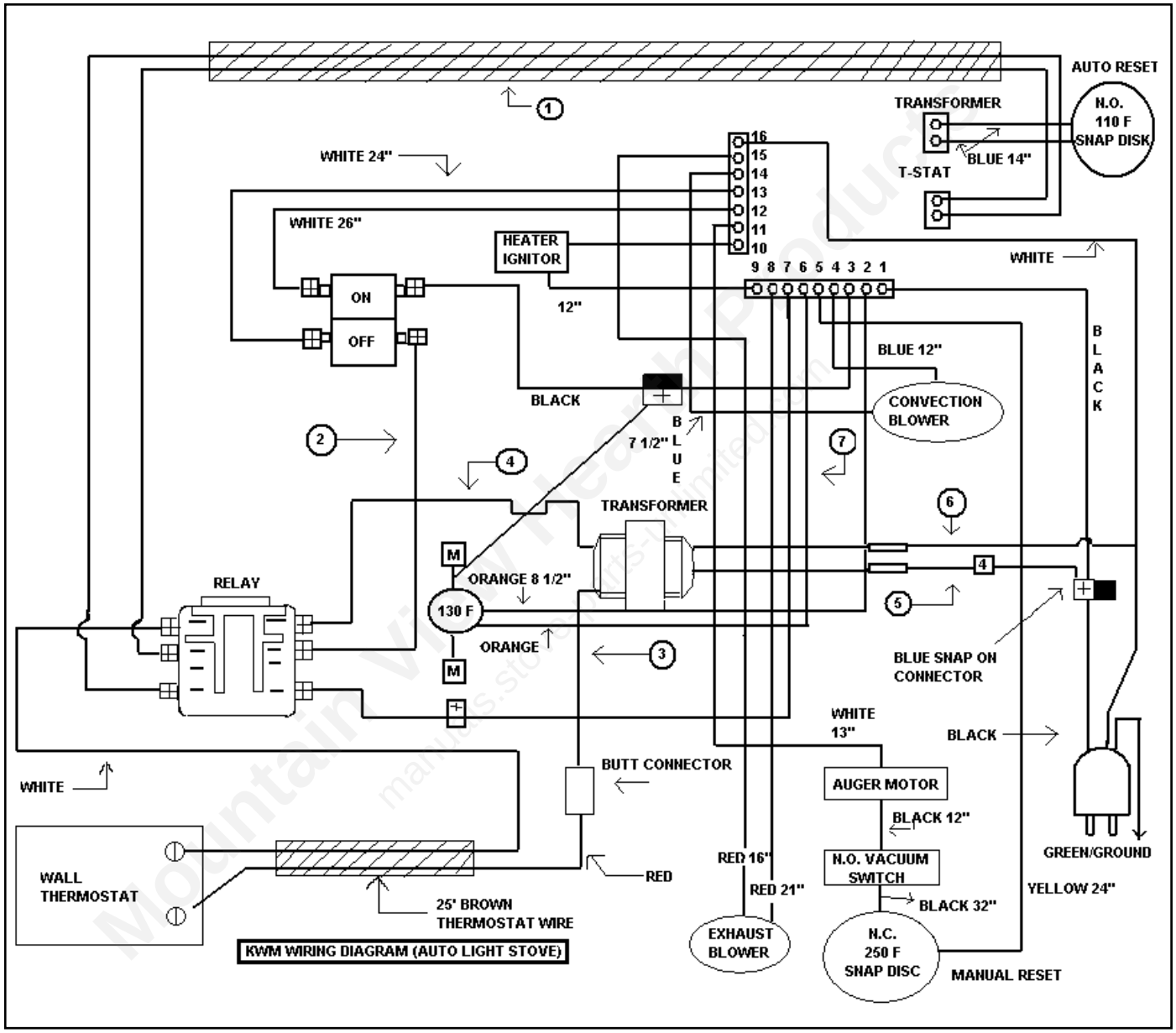
At the end of the 12 minute startup cycle, if the control board determines that the stove did not warm up, the fuel feed will be shut off and an error code will be flashed using the green light on the control panel. If this error code is encountered, the Main Power Control Switch must be turned to OFF then to ON to restart the stove. Toggling the wall thermostat from ON to OFF then to ON will not restart the stove. This is a safety feature built into the control system and is not a bug. If electrical power to the control board is interrupted for any reason and then restored, the startup cycle will be initiated if the wall thermostat is in the ON position.

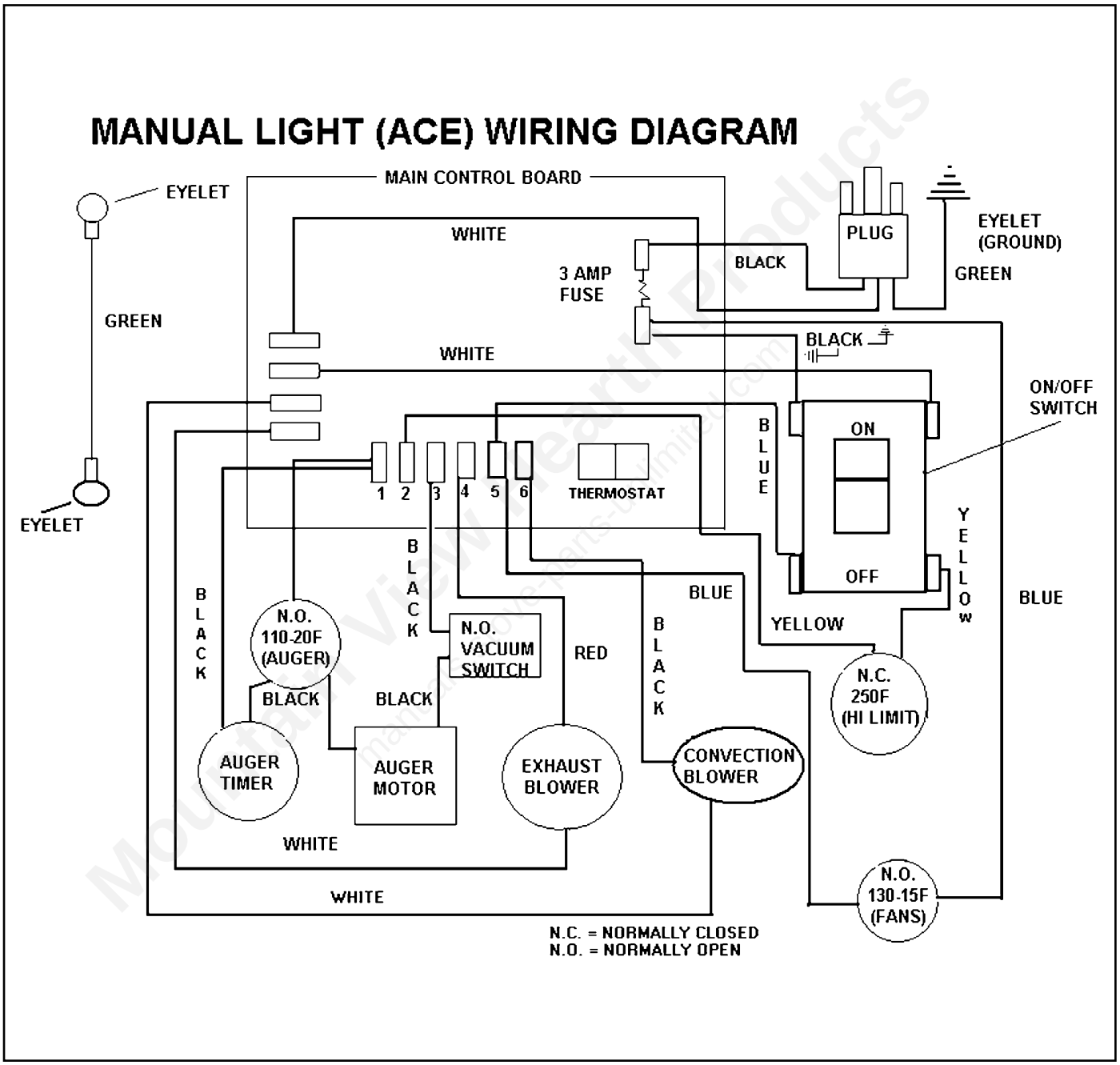
If in the OFF position, the startup cycle will be initiated the next time the wall thermostat calls for heat.
When the room temperature reaches the temperature set on the wall thermostat, the fuel feed will be turned to OFF. The convection blower, however, will continue to run for 5 minutes at the speed determined by the position of The Fuel Feed Control Knob immediately before the thermostat turned to OFF. This feature maximizes the stove's heat transfer efficiency and also prevents overheating of the various stove components.
NOTE: During the startup sequence, while employing the Automatic Mode, the Fuel Feed Control Knob will have no control over any function of the stove. After the startup sequence, however, the fuel feed control knob position can be changed to control the fuel feed rate and the convection blower speed.
Semiautomatic Mode: This mode is defined as the mode in which the stove functions similarly to a stove set in the Automatic Mode except for the fact that when the room temperature reaches the temperature set on the wall thermostat, instead of the fuel feed being turned to OFF, the fuel feed rate will be lowered to a predetermined LOW rate. The convection blower, however, will continue to run for 5 minutes at the speed determined by the position of the Fuel Feed Control Knob immediately before the thermostat turned to OFF. This feature maximizes the stove's heat transfer efficiency and also prevents overheating of the various stove components. At the end of the 5 minutes, the convection blower speed will be automatically lowered to the default low blower speed.
The stove will continue to run at this LOW rate until the room temperature drops below the temperature set on the wall thermostat.
Once the room temperature drops below the temperature set on the wall thermostat, the thermostat will turn to ON and the fuel feed rate and the convection blower speed will automatically increase to the rate determined by the position of the Fuel Feed Control Knob.
NOTE: When in the Semiautomatic Mode, the startup cycle can only be initiated by toggling the Main Power Switch to OFF then to ON. Toggling the wall thermostat to OFF then to ON will not initiate the startup cycle. This is a safety feature built into the control system and is not a bug. If electrical power to the control board is interrupted for any reason and then restored, the startup cycle will be initiated if the wall thermostat is in the ON position or if in the OFF position, the startup cycle will be initiated the next time the wall thermostat calls for heat.
Manual Mode: This mode is only set when a wall switch is installed or an installed wall thermostat is fixed in the ON position. To set the control board into the manual mode, install a wall switch and connect it to the Thermostat Connection Block on the control board or fix an installed thermostat in the ON position. The Program Selector Switch must be set on positions 0,1, 2, 3 or 4. When the main power switch is turned to on, the startup cycle is initiated. The remainder of the functions will be identical to Automatic Mode except that the fuel feed rate will never turn to OFF. Fuel feed rate can be controlled manually after the startup cycle by turning the fuel feed control knob. When in the manual mode, the startup cycle can only be restarted by toggling the wall switch to OFF then to ON. If electrical power to the control board is interrupted for any reason and then restored, the startup cycle will be initiated if the wall switch is in the ON position or if in the OFF position, the startup cycle will be initiated the next time the wall switch is turned to the ON position.

SCS300T Circuit Board Adjustment
Prior to shipment, each circuit board's Program Selector Switch is set at #0 and, therefore, is set to run in the automatic mode. However, some on site adjustment may be necessary due to variations in fuel quality, electrical power line voltage, installation altitude and customer's preference of heating method.

Warning

All Control Board adjustments should be performed only after reading this entire section thoroughly. Failure to read and understand this section can lead to improper operational adjustments which can result in a situation that may cause fire hazards or Carbon Monoxide poisoning hazards.





XI. TROUBLE SHOOTING GUIDE

Save yourself time and money. When in doubt, consult this trouble shooting guide first. Before you call your Dealer, please read through the SYMPTOMS column. Most of the common problems that you may encounter are listed under that column. Each PROBABLE CAUSE has a corresponding SOLUTION and is numbered accordingly. In most instances, you will be able to solve the problem on your own by following this TROUBLE SHOOTING GUIDE.

Warning

DO NOT ATTEMPT TO OPERATE YOUR NEW STOVE UNTIL YOU HAVE READ SECTIONS VIII AND X OF THIS MANUAL IN THEIR ENTIRETY.

SYMPTOM # 1	PROBABLE CAUSE	SOLUTION
Turning the On/Off switch to ON does not supply electrical power to the stove.	1. Power Cord not Plugged in. 2. Circuit Breaker is OFF. 3. 10-amp fuse on Control Board is burnt out. 4. On/Off switch is defective or other wiring within the stove is disconnected or defective.	1. Plug cord into 3-prong grounded outlet. 2. Turn Circuit Breaker to ON. If problem reoccurs, have an electrician check for overloaded circuits in the home. 3. Replace fuse with a 10-amp fast acting fuse. If problem reoccurs, contact Dealer. Have Dealer check entire stove wiring system for faulty wiring, shorted wiring or shorted motor windings. 4. Have Dealer check entire stove wiring system for faulty On/Off switch, faulty wiring, shorted wiring or shorted motor windings.

SYMPTOM # 2	PROBABLE CAUSE	SOLUTION
In manual mode, when the wall switch is turned to ON, the green indicator light stays ON but the red and orange indicator lights stay OFF and fuel does not feed.	1. If a wall switch is installed, the wall switch may be faulty. 2. Wall switch wiring is faulty.	1. Disconnect the two wires connected to the wall switch at the switch. If all indicator lights illuminate when these wall switch wires are jumpered together, the switch may be faulty. Consult the Wall Switch Owner's Manual for more information. 2. Check all wall switch circuit wire connections, including the connections at the wall thermostat connection block on the control board.

SYMPTOM # 3	PROBABLE CAUSE	SOLUTION
In automatic or semiautomatic modes, the On/Off switch is ON and the green indicator light is ON but when the thermostat is turned to ON, the red indicator light and the orange indicator light stay OFF and fuel does not feed.	1. Wall thermostat is faulty. 2. Wall thermostat wiring is faulty. Please note that if a wall thermostat is not being used, the wall thermostat connection block must be jumpered.	1. Disconnect the two wires connected to the wall thermostat at the thermostat. If all indicator lights illuminate when these wall thermostat wires are jumpered together, wall thermostat may be faulty. Consult the Owner's Manual for the wall thermostat. 2. Check all wall thermostat circuit wire connections, including the connections at the wall thermostat connection block on the control board.

SYMPTOM #4	PROBABLE CAUSE	SOLUTION
The On/Off switch is ON, the green light is ON, the orange light is ON and the red light flashes but fuel does not feed into firepot.	1. Fuel Hopper is empty. 2. Auger is empty and needs to be primed with pellets. 3. Auger is "Jammed". 4. 250F (121ºC) high limit switch is stuck in the OFF position. 5. Wires to vacuum switch are disconnected. Vacuum hose is plugged or Vacuum Switch is faulty. 6. Dirty, weak or defective combustion blower. 7. Plugged vent system. 8. Wiring in stove is faulty or Auger motor is faulty or damaged.	1. Fill Fuel Hopper with Pellets. 2. Let stove run in this condition for 5 minutes or until pellets start to drop. Turn main power switch to OFF and wait 10 minutes. After 10 minutes, turn main power switch to ON and wall thermostat to ON. 3. Empty Fuel Hopper of Pellets and check for foreign object in the auger that is Jamming the auger. 4. Press red reset button on 250F (121ºC) high limit switch. If pellets start to feed, then the stove had overheated and the 250F (121ºC) switch turned off. If pellets still do not feed, check continuity across the 250F (121ºC) switch terminals. If continuous, see Probable Cause #5 and check all auger circuit wiring for faulty wires or loose connections. 5. Turn On/Off switch to Off. Disconnect Vacuum hose at the connection under combustion blower. Place hose end in mouth and create a high suction. Check for continuity across the two terminals on the vacuum switch while maintaining suction. If no continuity, check vacuum hose for plug. If vacuum hose is not plugged, vacuum switch is faulty. Replace vacuum switch. 6. If vacuum switch system checks OK, check the exhaust blower. Vacuum switch will not turn on if exhaust blower is not turning and creating proper vacuum. If exhaust blower does not turn when direct power is applied, replace exhaust blower motor. 7. Stove is designed so that a plugged vent system will prevent vacuum switch from turning ON. Check vent system for plugs. Clean vent system. Entire stove and vent system must be cleaned annually. 8. Check system wiring and auger motor. Connect auger motor to direct AC power. If motor does not turn, motor is defective, replace.

SYMPTOM #5	PROBABLE CAUSE	SOLUTION
Stove burns normally during the 12 minute Startup Cycle. After the 12 minutes, however, the fuel stops feeding and the green Status light flashes once every 2 seconds.	1. Stove is not warming up sufficiently within the 12 minutes.	1. See Section X: Electrical System Information in this manual. Specifically, refer to Program Selection Information and Control Board Program Parameters Table.

SYMPTOM #6	PROBABLE CAUSE	SOLUTION
The main power switch is ON and all lights are working properly. However, when the Fuel Feed Control knob is turned up or down, there is no variation in convection blower speed or fuel feed rate.	1. Stove is still running in the 12 minute Startup Cycle and has not warmed up sufficiently yet.	1. There will be no variation in convection blower speed until the stove warms up and there will be no variation in fuel feed rate until stove has warmed up and the 12 minute cycle is complete. Wait until the 12 minute cycle is completed.

SYMPTOM #7	PROBABLE CAUSE	SOLUTION
Fuel feed rate and the Convection fan speed are irregular or fluctuate.	1. Stove is connected to electrical power using an extension cord that is too long. 2. Voltage supply to the house is fluctuating or is too low. 3. Main Control Board processor chip is faulty.	1. Do not use extension cords to supply power to the stove. An extension cord that is too long or one that is made of wire of low gauge will reduce the voltage supplied to the stove. Contact an electrician to install a proper power supply line to the stove. 2. Contact an electrician or the local power company. Check voltage fluctuation. Adjust so that voltage is at least 110VAC. 3. If problem still exists after checking steps 1 through 3, Main Control Board is faulty. Replace.

SYMPTOM #8	PROBABLE CAUSE	SOLUTION
On/Off switch is OFF but Exhaust blower and Convection fan continue to run.	1. Stove is still hot. 2. Low Temperature Sensor(130F/54ºC sensor) is faulty (stuck in the ON position). 3. Improper wiring of several internal components.	1. Allow stove to cool for about 1-1/2 hours. Exhaust blower and convection fan are designed to stay on until stove cools down completely. 2. If stove has been cold for several hours, check for continuity across Low Temperature Sensor (130F/54ºC sensor) terminals. If continuous, replace 130F (54ºC) sensor. 3. If stove was "worked on" recently, several components within could have been wired improperly. Contact Dealer. Check wiring thoroughly according to this manual and correct any problems.

SYMPTOM #9	PROBABLE CAUSE	SOLUTION
Stove burns normally then, suddenly, fuel stops feeding to firepot and fire goes out but all the indicator lights continue to work normally.	1. High limit sensor has overheated and turned the fuel feed off. 2. Auger has jammed.	1. Check to see if the Green Light is ON. If it is OFF, toggle the On/Off switch to Off then On. Press the Reset Button. If the green light does not illuminate, it is confirmed that the high limit switch has tripped. Check fuel feed rate on High and on Low. If it conforms to this manual, increase the Convection Blower LOW SPEED setting. Refer to Control Board adjustments section of this manual. 2. Empty fuel hopper of pellets and check auger for foreign objects. Remove foreign object from auger.

SYMPTOM #10	PROBABLE CAUSE	SOLUTION
When the Fuel Control Knob is set on "1", the stove seems to burn normally for a while but, eventually, the fire goes out.	1. Draft Control Knob is set too high. 2. Fuel Feed Setting on control board is set too low.	1. Reduce the Draft Control Knob Setting when burning on the "1" setting of the Fuel Control Knob. 2. At lower altitudes, the higher oxygen density in the air may cause the pellets to burn too quickly. Although the efficiency of the stove is significantly higher, the pellets may burn too fast to maintain the fire. Adjust the LOW fuel feed rate on the control board higher according to this manual. Specifically, consult Page 56 "Control Board Program Parameters Tables" and Page 57 "Program Selection Information". Contact your Dealer for more detailed instructions.

SYMPTOM #11	PROBABLE CAUSE	SOLUTION
The Fuel Control Knob is set on "1" (or the wall thermostat is in the OFF position if running in Semiautomatic mode) and burned overnight. In the morning, the firepot is full of unburned pellets and fire is out.	1. Draft Control Knob is set too high. 2. Fuel Feed Setting on control board is set too low. 3. Pellets are tunneling inside the hopper (pellets are not sliding down the hopper sides).	1. Reduce the Draft Control Knob Setting when burning on the "1" setting of the Fuel Control Knob. 2. At lower altitudes, the higher oxygen density in the air may cause the pellets to burn too quickly. Although the efficiency of the stove is significantly higher, the pellets may burn too fast to maintain the fire. Adjust the LOW fuel feed rate on the control board higher according to this manual. Specifically, consult Page 56 "Control Board Program Parameters Tables" and Page 57 "Program Selection Information". Contact your Dealer for more detailed instructions. 3. Clean hopper inner surface and apply Teflon lubricant spray to entire surface.

SYMPTOM #12	PROBABLE CAUSE	SOLUTION
No matter how much I try, I cannot seem to set the air to fuel ratio properly to obtain an efficient burn on the "6" setting (or "1") of the Fuel Feed Control Knob.	1. Air intake hose may be pinched or plugged. 2. Draft control valve (butterfly valve) may be set improperly or reversed. 3. Draft Knob setting is too low. 4. Fuel Feed Rate on "High" is too high. 5. There may be an air leak between the firepot and firepot base. The firepot may not be seating property. The bottom of the firepot may be burned out. 6. There may be an air leak through the door gasket or ash pan gasket. 7. Exhaust flow paths and/or heat exchangers are plugged with ash. 8. Vent system is plugged.	1. Check air intake hose and clear all debris that may be stopping combustion air flow. 2. Check and make sure that when the Draft Knob is in the "6" position, the butterfly valve is horizontal. If not, loosen draft knob set screw and adjust accordingly. 3. Increase the Draft Knob setting. Look for a bright white flame with blue hues near the firepot. Flame should not be engulfing the heat exchanger tubes. 4. If the Draft Knob is on "6" and the flames still have black tips and/or are engulfing the heat exchanger tubes, the factory settings may be too high for your altitude. If you reside at an altitude higher than 5000 feet (1524m), you will need to lower the "HIGH" fuel feed rating. Specifically, consult Page 56 "Control Board Program Parameters Tables" and Page 57 "Program Selection Information". Contact your Dealer for more detailed instructions. 5. Check the firepot first. Make sure that there is no ash or other deposits between the firepot and the firepot base. Make sure that the firepot is seating properly and forming a proper seal with the firepot base. Check the bottom of the firepot. If firepot bottom is burnt out, replace firepot. 6. Check around the door and the ash pan. The gaskets should be touching the face of the stove and compressed. Make sure that the ash pan gasket is touching the face of the stove throughout its perimeter. 7. Clean heat exchanger tubes, side exhaust channels, rear exhaust channel, floor exhaust channel, side heat exchangers and exhaust blower assembly. 8. Clean vent system.

SYMPTOM #13	PROBABLE CAUSE	SOLUTION
Door glass blackens up rapidly, the stove does not seem to heat adequately and there are, what seems to appear as, sandy globs (clinkers), at the bottom of the firepot.	1. Draft Knob setting is too low for the Fuel Feed Knob setting. 2. The firepot is not being cleaned often enough. 3. The pellets being burned are of inferior quality and contain excessive quantities of sand, dirt and moisture.	1. Increase the Draft Knob setting. Look for a bright white flame with a blue hue near the firepot. 2. Clean the firepot daily. Make sure that all the air intake holes at the bottom of the firepot are clean. 3. Clinkers are formed when sand particles and sap from some types of wood used in making the pellets join together. This type of deposit, if it forms rapidly within 6 hours of burn, indicates a fuel of inferior quality. Consult your Dealer about superior quality pellets that are available in your area.

SYMPTOM #14	PROBABLE CAUSE	SOLUTION
Flame is lazy and orange and has black tips. Visible smoke licks towards the door glass and sides of the firebox. Black smoke is visible at the vent cap at all times and the glass turns black within a couple of hours.	1. Air intake hose may be plugged. 2. Draft control valve (butterfly valve) may be set improperly or reversed. 3. Draft Knob setting is too low. 4. Fuel Feed Rate on "High" is too high. 5. There may be an air leak between the firepot and firepot base. The firepot may not be seating properly. 6. There may be an air leak through the door gasket or ash pan gasket. 7. Exhaust flow paths and/or heat exchangers are plugged with ash. 8. Vent system is plugged.	1. Check air intake hose and clear all debris that may be stopping combustion air flow. 2. Check and make sure that when the Draft Knob is in the "6" position, the butterfly valve is horizontal. If not, loosen draft knob set screw and adjust accordingly. 3. Increase the Draft Knob setting. Look for a bright white flame with blue hues near the firepot. Flame should not be engulfing the heat exchanger tubes, 4. If the Draft Knob is on "6" and the flames still have black tips and/or are engulfing the heat exchanger tubes, the factory settings may be too high for your altitude. If you reside at an altitude higher than 5000 feet, you will need to lower the "HIGH" fuel feed rate. Specifically, consult Page 56 "Control Board Program Parameters Tables" and Page 57 "Program Selection Information". Contact your Dealer for more detailed instructions. 5. Check the firepot first. Make sure that there is no ash or other deposits between the firepot and the firepot base. Make sure that the firepot is seating properly and forming a proper seal with the firepot base. 6. Check around the door and the ash pan. The gaskets should be touching the face of the stove and compressed. Make sure that the ash pan gasket is touching the face of the stove throughout its perimeter. 7. Clean heat exchanger tubes, side exhaust channels, rear exhaust channel, floor exhaust channel, side heat exchangers and exhaust blower assembly. 8. Clean vent system.

APPENDIX A
J2001T PELLET STOVE
Standard Shroud Kit#J2001TS Installation Instructions

Parts List

1. Shroud Top #C187T
2. Shroud Left Leg #C187L
3. Shroud Right Leg #C187R
4. Hopper Opening Sealer #C373. Included w/stove.
5. Five (5) #8 x 1/2" Hex Head Teck Screws
6. Eight (8) #8 x 1/2" Phil. Pan Head Sheet Metal or Teck Screws.

Tools Required

1. Electric Screw Gun
2. Standard Phillips Screwdriver bit
3. 1/4" Hex Head driver bit
4. 5/16" Open End Wrench

1. Locate the Hopper Opening Sealer (see Figure 1) inside the firebox or inside the hopper. Remove this part. Unwrap and discard the wrapping material.
2. Identify the steel parts listed above according to Figure 1.
3. Lift the Shroud Top Opening Door [which is hinged to the stove top] and lay it over the stove top trivet so that the black latch knob is resting on the trivet.
4. Look at Figure 2. Identify the two Hex Head Screws that are attached to the downward bend on the rear of the stove top. Note that these screws are not tightened completely.
5. See Figure 2 and 3. Slide the Shroud Top behind the stove top while aligning the open slots in the Shroud Top with the two Hex Head Screws on the Stove top back. Slide shroud top slots between the hex heads and the stove top. Please note that the shroud top must sit behind the stove top but in front of the outward bends at the rear end of the stove side panels. The shroud top must be located between the stove top and the outward bend on the stove side panel.
6. Close the Shroud Top Opening Lid onto the Shroud Top and latch it. Tighten the two hex head screws on the stove top back using a 5/16" open end wrench so that the shroud top stays in place. Try opening the Shroud Top Opening Door by turning the latch knob. If the operation is smooth, tighten the two hex head screws securely. If the operation is not smooth, lift the shroud top upwards 1/16" and tighten the two hex head screws.
7. Align screw hole # [H1] on the side panel with screw hole #[H1] in the shroud top face as shown in Figure 2. Drive one #8 x 1/2" Phillips head sheet metal screw or Teck screw [4] through these holes. Tighten.
8. Using a 5/16" Open End Wrench, tighten the two hex head screws on the rear of the stove top so as to secure the shroud top to the stove top.
9. Mount the Control Cover Plate Assembly onto the right shroud leg as shown in Figure 3. Note that when mounting the Controls Cover Plate Assembly, do not disconnect any of the wires attached to its back side. Slide the entire control cover plate assembly [with wires attached] through the rectangular hole and then proceed with mounting the brass screws and nuts.
10. To mount the Shroud Legs onto the stove, align screw hole #[H2] on the shroud leg [3] with screw hole #[H2] in the shroud top "Z" bend. See Figure 4. Drive one #8 x 1/2" Phillips head sheet metal screw or Teck screw [4] through these screw holes.
11. Align screw hole #[H3] located at the bottom of the shroud leg with screw hole #[H3] at the bottom of the outward bend on the stove side panel. Drive a #8 x 1/2" Phillips head sheet metal screw or Teck screw through these holes.
12. Align and drive one #8 x 1/2" Phillips head sheet metal screw or Teck screw through the remaining holes #[H4] on the mitered edge along the top edge of the shroud leg.
13. Center the Hopper Opening Sealer (see Figure 5) on the back side of the shroud top. Push the Hopper opening Sealer against the Shroud top.
14. While holding the shroud top vertically straight, drive one #8 x 1/2" Hex Head Teck Screw through each screw hole (in the Hopper Opening Sealer) into the hopper top.
15. Seal the joints between the Hopper Opening Sealer and the Shroud Top and Hopper Top with black silicone or aluminum foil tape.

Figure 1
Parts Identification

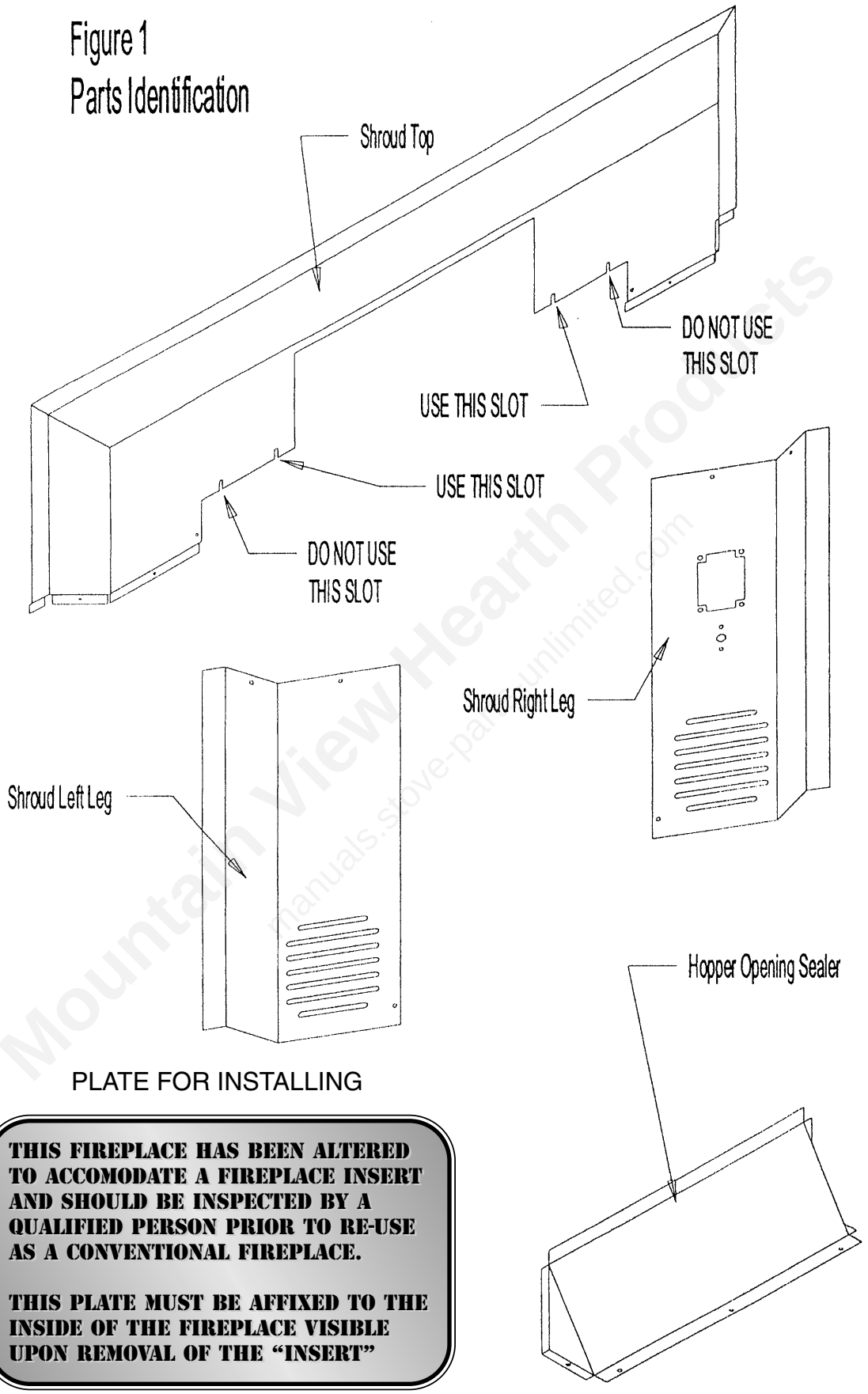


PLATE FOR INSTALLING

THIS FIREPLACE HAS BEEN ALTERED TO ACCOMODATE A FIREPLACE INSERT AND SHOULD BE INSPECTED BY A QUALIFIED PERSON PRIOR TO RE-USE AS A CONVENTIONAL FIREPLACE.

THIS PLATE MUST BE AFFIXED TO THE INSIDE OF THE FIREPLACE VISIBLE UPON REMOVAL OF THE "INSERT"

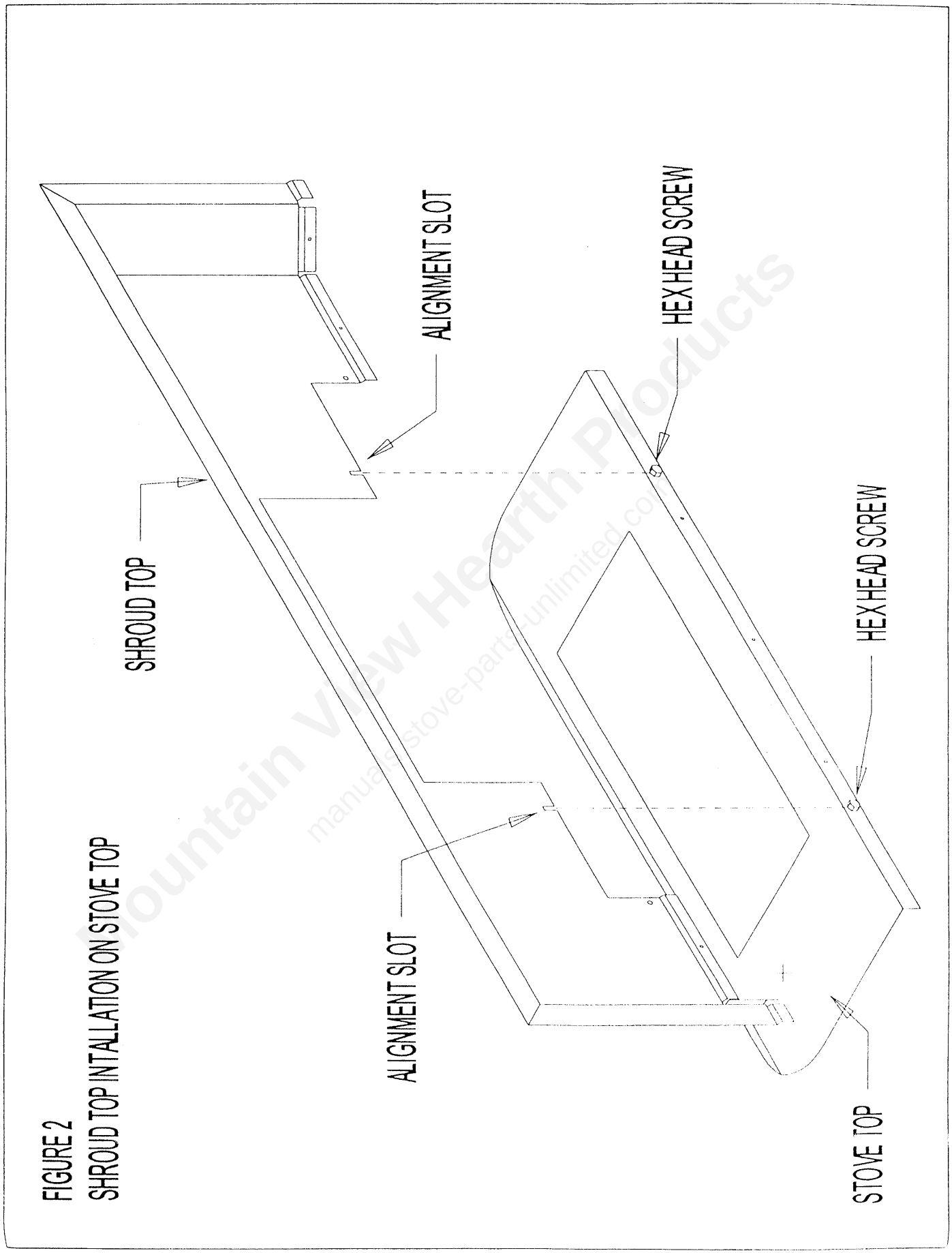
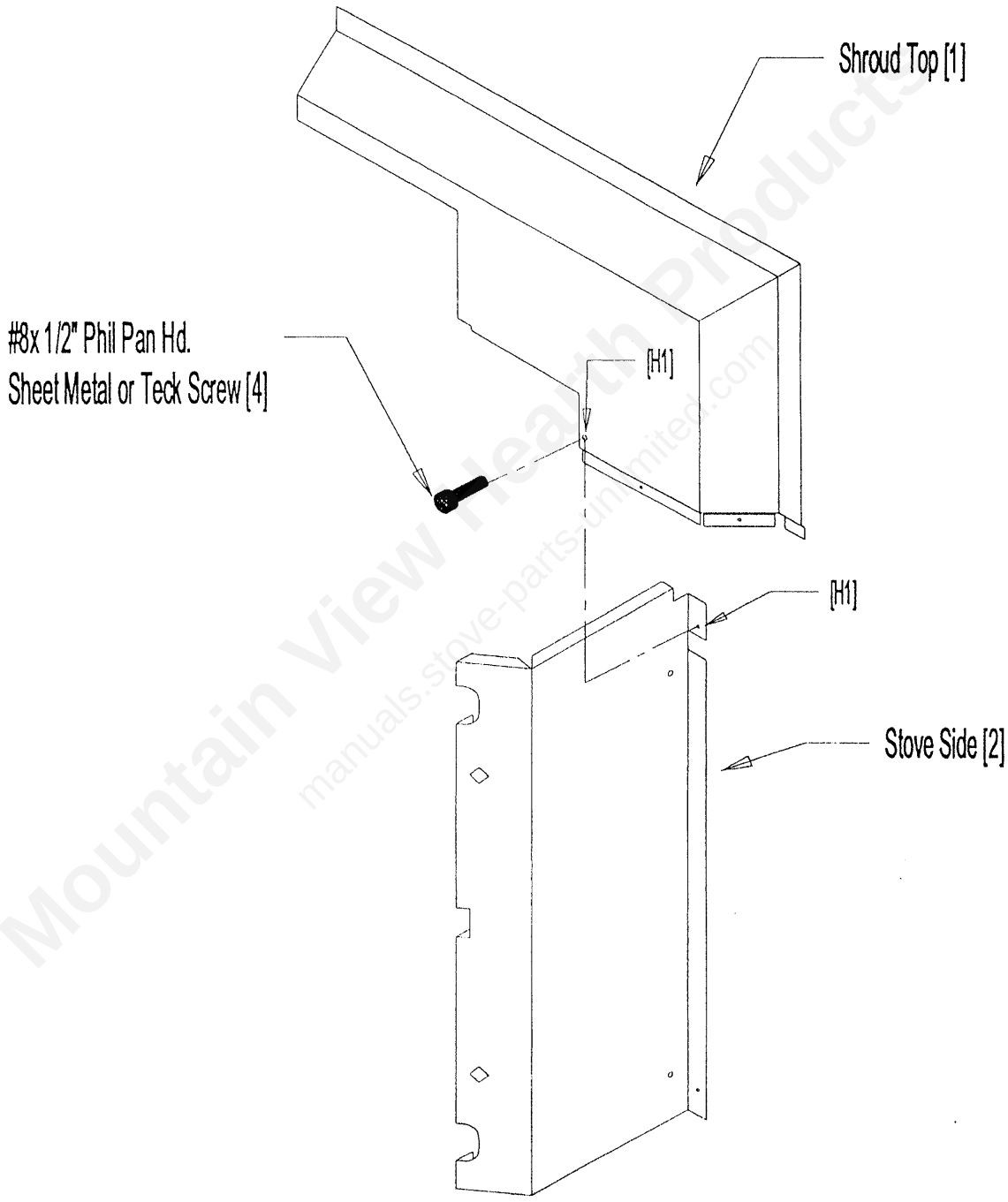


FIGURE 2
SHROUD TOP INTALLATION ON STOVE TOP

Figure 3
Shroud Top Installation to Side Panel



Note: Side panel louvers and left half of shroud top not shown.

Figure 4
Shroud Leg Installation

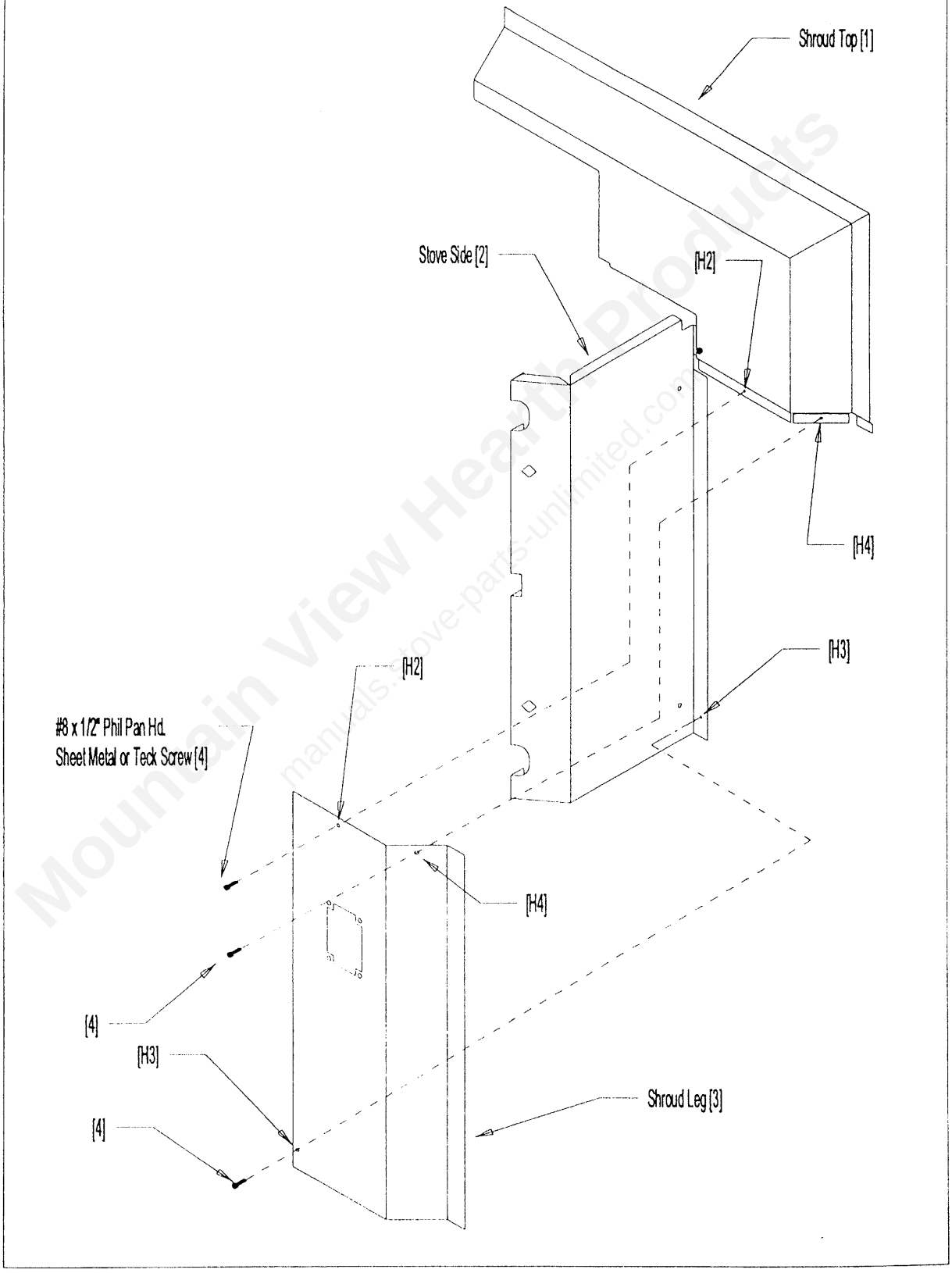
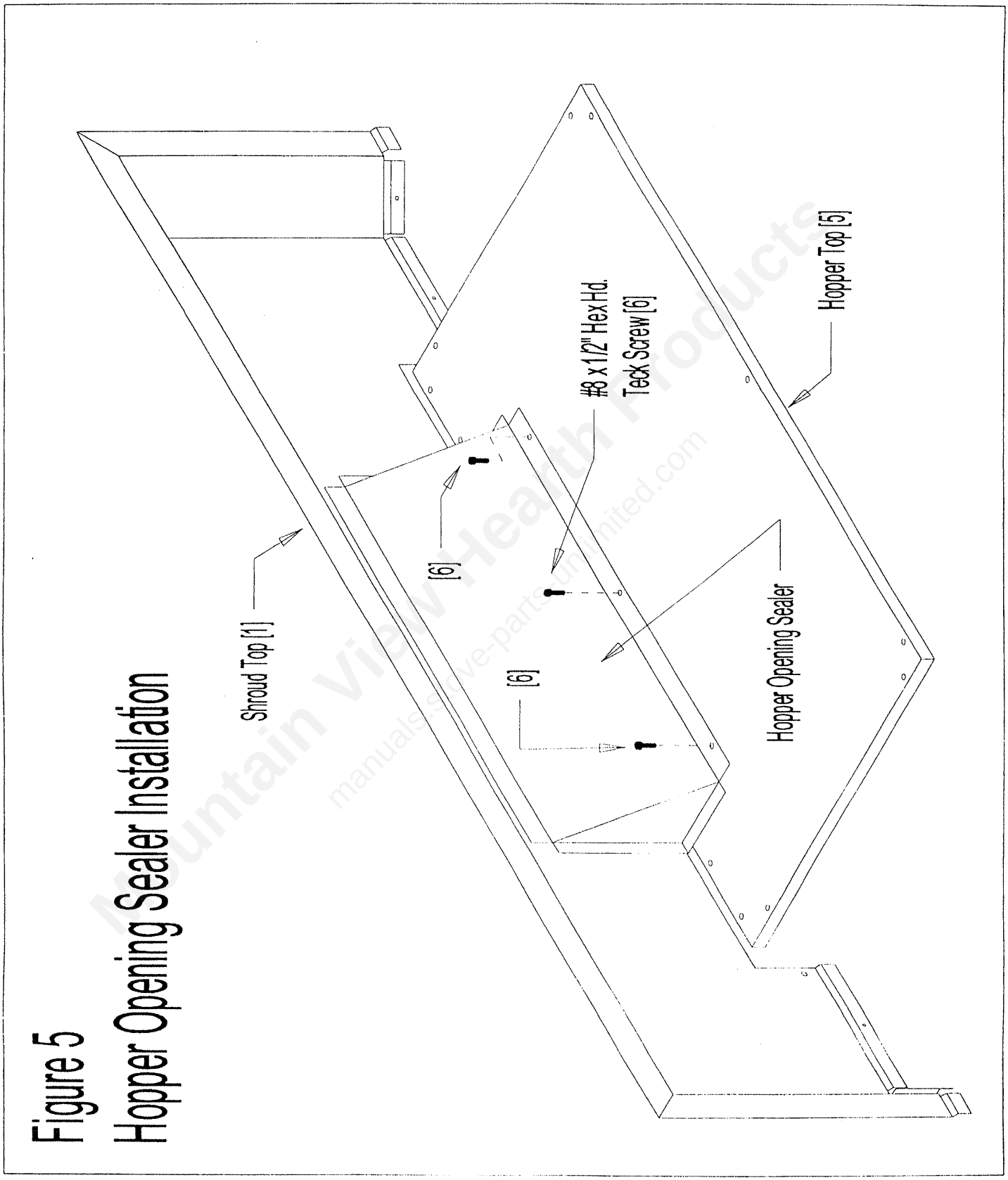


Figure 5
Hopper Opening Sealer Installation



APPENDIX B
CAST LEGS J2067T AND GOLD LEGS J2068T KITS FOR APPLIANCE MODELS J1000B and J2000T

Installation Instructions

Parts List
1. Four Cast Legs (Black or Gold)
2. Eight 1/4" x 1" (20nc) Bolts
3. Eight Lock Washers

Tools Required
1. Adjustable Wrench
2. Phillips Screw Driver

Caution

If any part of the appliance is damaged during this installation, you will be responsible for the replacement costs. High Energy Manufacturing Ltd. does not guarantee or warrant any parts that you damage during this installation.

1. After having removed the packaging material from around the appliance, tip the unit on its back and lay it gently on a non-abrasive surface such as carpeting.
2. Locate the Leg mounting holes according to Figure 1, 2 or 3, depending on the model you purchased. Please note that each hole has a weld nut on the inside of the stove bottom. Locate the packages of bolts provided with this leg kit.
3. Attach the legs to the stove bottom using the method shown in Figure 2. Note: For the front legs, the decorative side of the legs (polished side on gold plated legs) should be facing the front of the unit. For the rear legs, the decorative side of the legs should be facing the rear of the unit.
4. Thread each bolt into the weld nut by hand; making sure that the bolt and nut thread pattern are not cross-threaded.
5. Hand tighten each bolt.
6. Tighten using an adjustable wrench.
7. Lift the unit to its upright position.

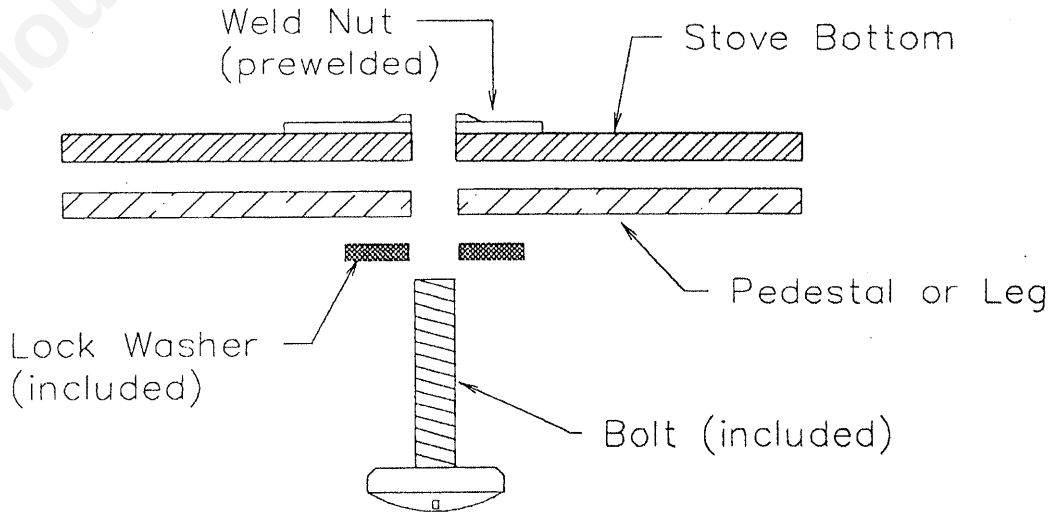


FIGURE 2: J1000B BOTTOM

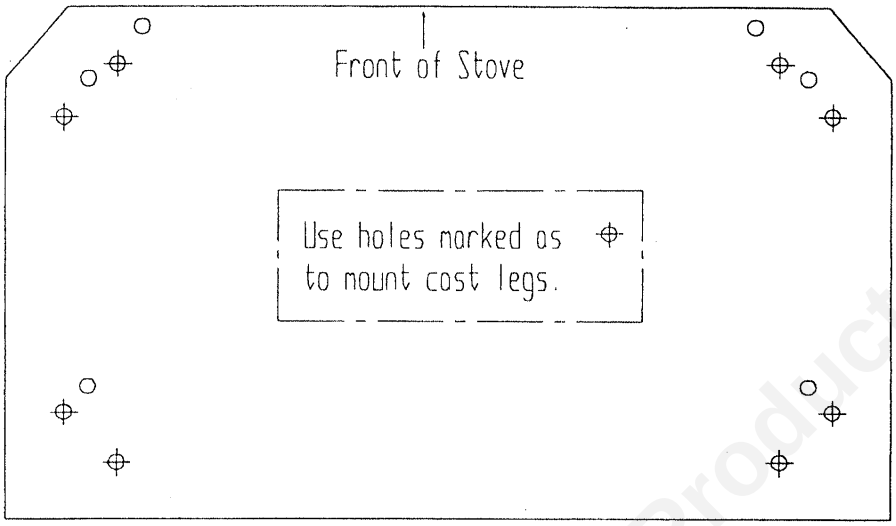
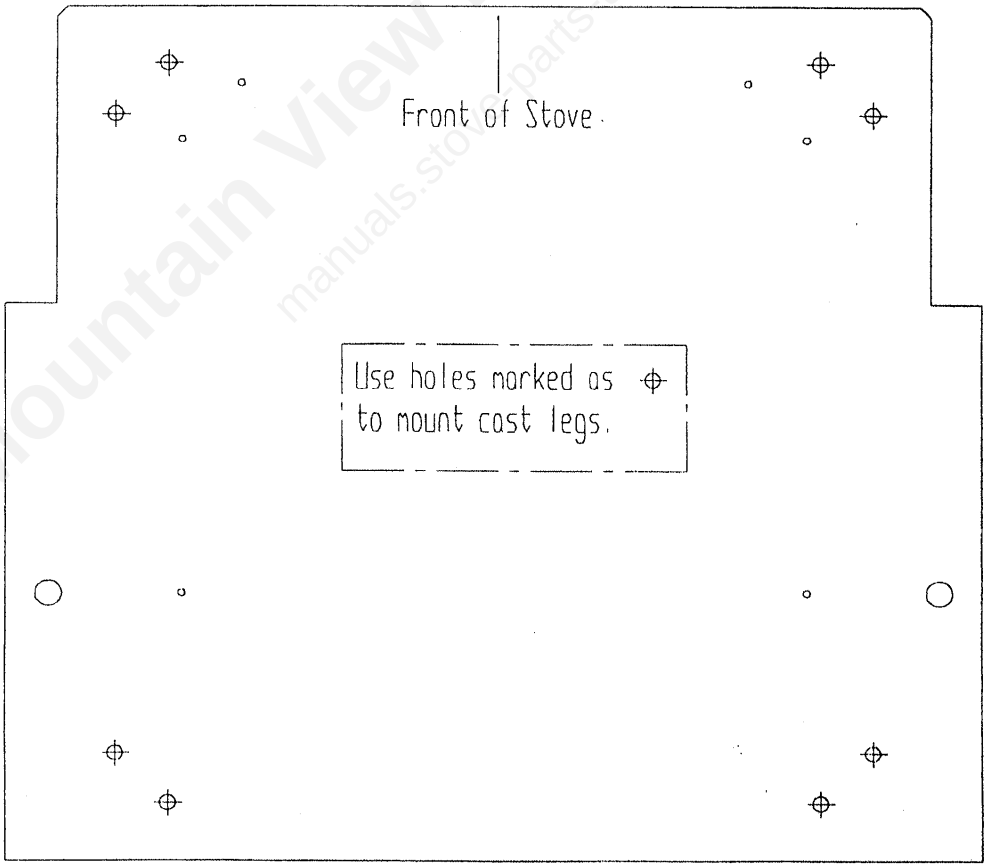
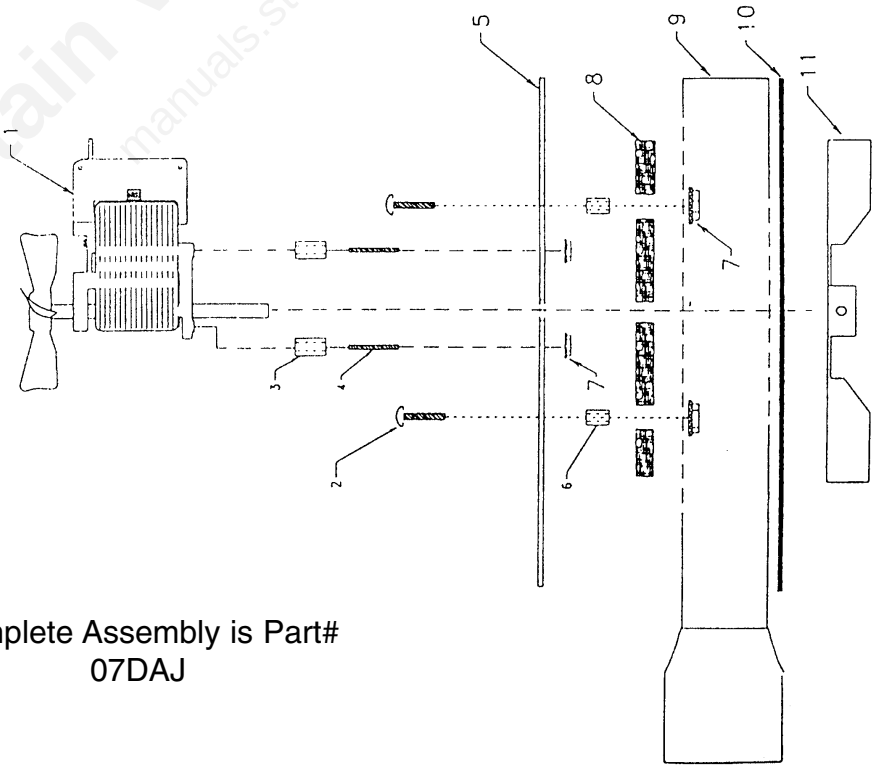


FIGURE 3: J2000T BOTTOM



APPENDIX C
COMBUSTION FAN ASSEMBLY
FOR MODELS J2000 & J2001

KEY #	DESCRIPTION	PART #
1	COMBUSTION MOTOR [JAKEL MOTORS >025226]	07ECA
2	8-32 X 3/4" SCREW MACHINED PHIL. PAN HEAD	01AAQ
3	8-32 X 1/2" STANDOFF ALUMINUM	01IAF
4	8-32 X 1-1/2" SET SCREW	01AMK
5	COMBUSTION MOTOR PLATE [HIGH ENERGY STOVES >351]	09CIA
6	3/8" (9.5mm) STANDOFF AL.	01IAD
7	8-32 MACHINED KEP NUT	01DHB
8	CERABLANKET 1/2" (13mm) [CARBORUNDUM > 101-05248]	08ABA
9	FAN HOUSING [DE-STA-CO]	02CJF
10	5/8" X 1/8" (16mm x 3mm) FIBER GLASS TAPE [FILTEC > FTV125X.625G]	04CAA
11	IMPELLER 4.75" (121mm) OD [P.M. MOTOR > .3125-XY]	08LBA

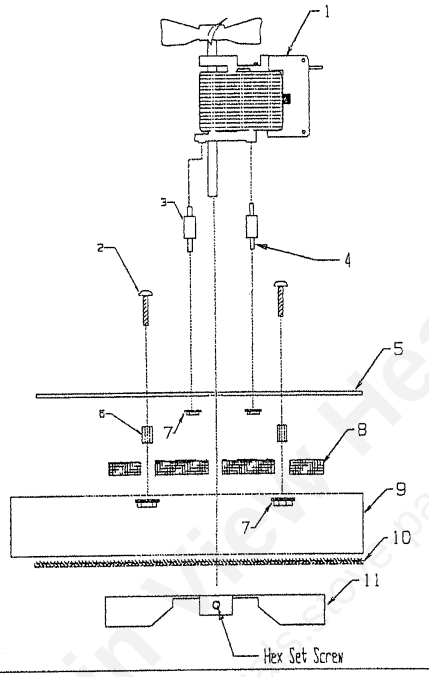


Complete Assembly is Part# 07DAJ

APPENDIX D
EXHAUST BLOWER ASSEMBLY
MODEL J1000

Complete Assembly is Part# 07DAA

FIGURE 1
EXHAUST BLOWER ASSEMBLY
MODEL J1000



KEY#	DESCRIPTION	PART #
1	EXHAUST BLOWER MOTOR [DURHAM PRODUCTS >025226]	07ECA
2	8-32 X 3/4" SCREW MACHINED PHIL. PAN HEAD	01AAQ
3	8-32 X 1/2" STANDOFF	01IAF
4	8-32 X 1-1/2" SET SCREW	01AMK
5	COMBUSTION MOTOR PLATE [HIGH ENERGY STOVES >351]	09CIA
6	3/8" (9.5mm) STANDOFF AL.	01IAD
7	8-32 MACHINED KEP NUT	01DHB
8	CERABLANKET 1/2" (13mm) [CARBORUNDUM > 101-05248]	08ABA
9	FAN HOUSING [DE-STA-CO]	02CJF
10	5/8" X 1/8" (16 x 3mm) FIBER GLASS TAPE [FILTEC > FTV125X.625G]	04CAA
11	IMPELLER 4.75" (121mm) OD [P.M. MOTOR > .3125-XY]	08LBA

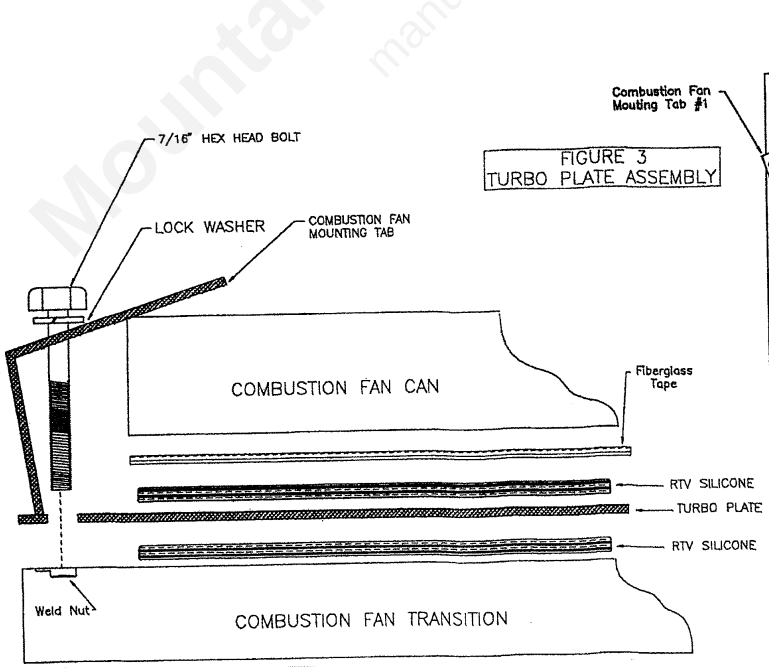
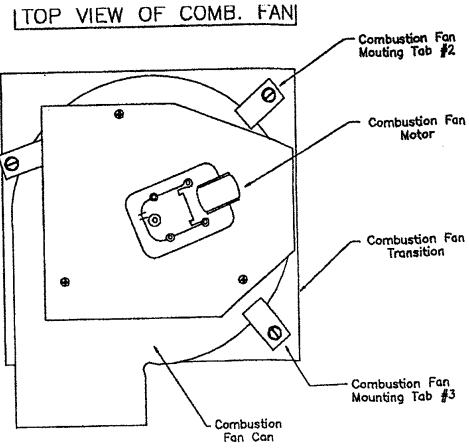


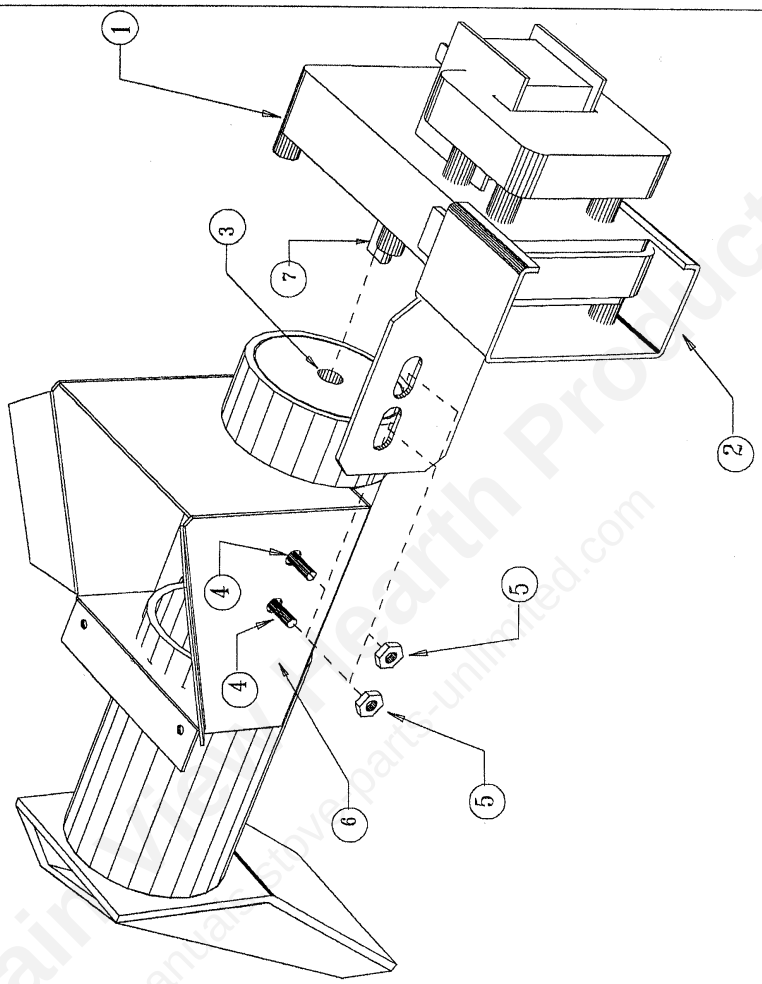
FIGURE 3
TURBO PLATE ASSEMBLY



APPENDIX E
AUGER MOTOR & BRACKET INSTALLATION

AUGER MOTOR & BRACKET INSTALLATION

KEY #	PART #	DESCRIPTION
1	07EAA	AUGER MOTOR
2	C223	AUGER MOTOR BRACKET
3	N/A	KEYED HOLE
4	N/A	AUGER MOTOR BRACKET MOUNTING BOLTS (1/4-20 X 1/2")
5	01DHA	1/4-20 HEX KEP NUT
6	N/A	AUGER TUBE HOPPER MOUNT SIDE
7	N/A	AUGER MOTOR SHAFT



Step 1: Slide Auger Motor Bracket over Auger Motor as shown.

Step 2: Insert the Auger Motor Shaft inside the keyed hole at the end of the auger assembly.

Step 3: Slide motor shaft into the keyed hole until the the motor stops sliding forward.

Step 4: At this point, the two slots in the Auger Motor Bracket will be against the Auger Tube Hopper Mount side.

Step 5: Mark the centers of these slots on the Auger Tube Hopper Mount side.

Step 6: Drill one 5/16" (8mm) diameter hole at each slot center mark.

Step 7: From inside the hopper, insert one 1/4-20 x 1/2" bolts through each hole you drilled.

Step 8: Align the slots in the Auger Motor Bracket with the two 1/4-20 bolts. Secure the bracket in place using one 1/4-20 Kep Nut coupled with each 1/4-20 bolt.

MODEL: J1000B, J2000T, J2001T

\PRT\J1000\AUGERMTR\LVL205

APPENDIX F
KWM RELAY KIT #03DAA

Installation Instructions

This kit contains the following parts

One Metal Bracket with Relay, Transformer & Wires mounted
Two #8 - 32nc Phil Pan Hd. self tapping screws
Two 3/16" ID x 3/8" OD Round Washers
Four (4) Blue Snap On Female Connectors
Two (2) Insulated "A" Male Connectors
Four (4) Nylon Wire Ties
One (1) Black wire extension (J2000 models only)

Tools Required

Standard Pliers Wire Stripper
Wire Connector Crimper
Wire Dikes
#2 Phillips Screw Driver bit
Electric Power drill
3/32" Flat Tip Screw Driver

Caution

UNPLUG THE ELECTRICAL POWER SUPPLY CORD FROM THE WALL RECEPTACLE

1. Open both left and right side panels by removing the Phillips head screws that hold the side panels shut. Prop side panels open.
2. Open box and identify the parts listed above.
3. See Figure 3. Identify all the wires and components that are mounted on the metal bracket. Make sure that all wiring components are connected according to Figure 3.
4. See Figure 1. Locate the louver slot in the back panel that the Metal Bracket with relay, transformer and wires is to be mounted in. On the J1000B, select the louver below the top most louver located above the main control board and directly under the fuel hopper. On the J2000T and J2001T, select the louver below the top most louver located above the Vacuum Switch (mounted on the back panel next to the left side panel).
5. Attach the Metal Bracket to the back panel using two Phillips self-tapping screws and two metal washers (provided) as shown in Figure 2.
6. See Figure 4. Identity terminals numbered #2 and #6 on the control board and the Orange wires connected to these terminals. Also identify the Thermostat Input block and the Red and White wires connected to it.
7. See Figure 4. Using a 3/32" (2.4mm) flat tip screw driver, loosen the screws and pull off the wires connected to #2, and #6 terminals and the T-STAT block. If any of these wires are tied down with nylon wire ties to the stove panel or to other wires, cut these nylon wire ties so as to free these wires. Crimp one "A" insulated male connector (supplied) to the ends of the Orange wire you just pulled off the control board connection block.
8. Disconnect ribbon cable from ON/OFF switch by pushing in white button behind it. Trace the black wire from terminal #7 on the control board to the ON/OFF switch mounted on the right side panel. Disconnect this black wire from the ON/OFF switch. Connect wire to right side of Transformer.
9. Identify wire #2 in Figure 3. Connect the loose female end of this wire to the same terminal on the ON/OFF switch as in step 8.
10. Locate the Blue Crimp ON connectors and crimp them onto wires #2 and #7 in Figure 5. Connect the male connectors you crimped onto the ends of the Orange wires, in step 7, to these two Blue Crimp ON connectors. Connect one Orange wire to each Blue Crimp ON connector.
11. Identify wires #5 and #6 in Figure 3. Also Locate the black and white power cord wires. Approximately 2 inches from where the power cord enters the stove compartment through the back panel, crimp one Blue Crimp ON connector on the black and white power cord wires.

12. See Figure 3. Identify the brown 35" (889mm) long thermostat wire #1, which is connected to the relay. Connect the loose ends of the red and white wires of this thermostat wire to the Thermostat Input terminals (see figure #4).
13. Locate the ends of the 25 foot (7.6m) long thermostat wire that was connected to the Thermostat Input terminals in Step #6. Pull these ends inward until they can reach the Relay Terminals easily. On the J2000 and J2001T, you will have to pull in about 36" (914mm)of this wire so that it can reach the relay on the opposite side of the stove.
14. See Figure 3. Identify wire # 3 and RELAY #1 terminal on the relay. Connect the Red thermostat wire to the butt connector on the end of wire #3.
15. A red female connector is pushed on to RELAY #1 terminal. Remove this female connector, crimp it to the end of the White thermostat wire then reconnect this female connector back to RELAY #1 terminal.
16. See Figures 3 and 5. Connect wire # 5 to the Blue Crimp ON connector on the black power cord wire.
17. See Figures 3 and 5. Connect wire # 6 to the Blue Crimp ON connector on the white power cord wire.
18. See Figures 3, 4 and 5. Study these diagrams carefully. Only the wiring systems affected by this modification are shown in these diagrams. Make special note of the wire colors, wire lengths, wire end connectors and their destinations. Verify that all wires are connected to the proper components. Reconnect ribbon cable. Make sure the black strip of the ribbon cable is on top.

DO NOT REMOVE OR MODIFY ANY OTHER WIRES OR COMPONENTS THAT ARE NOT SHOWN IN THESE DIAGRAMS.
Installation of the Relay Kit is now complete.
To test for proper function, follow this procedure:

Warnings

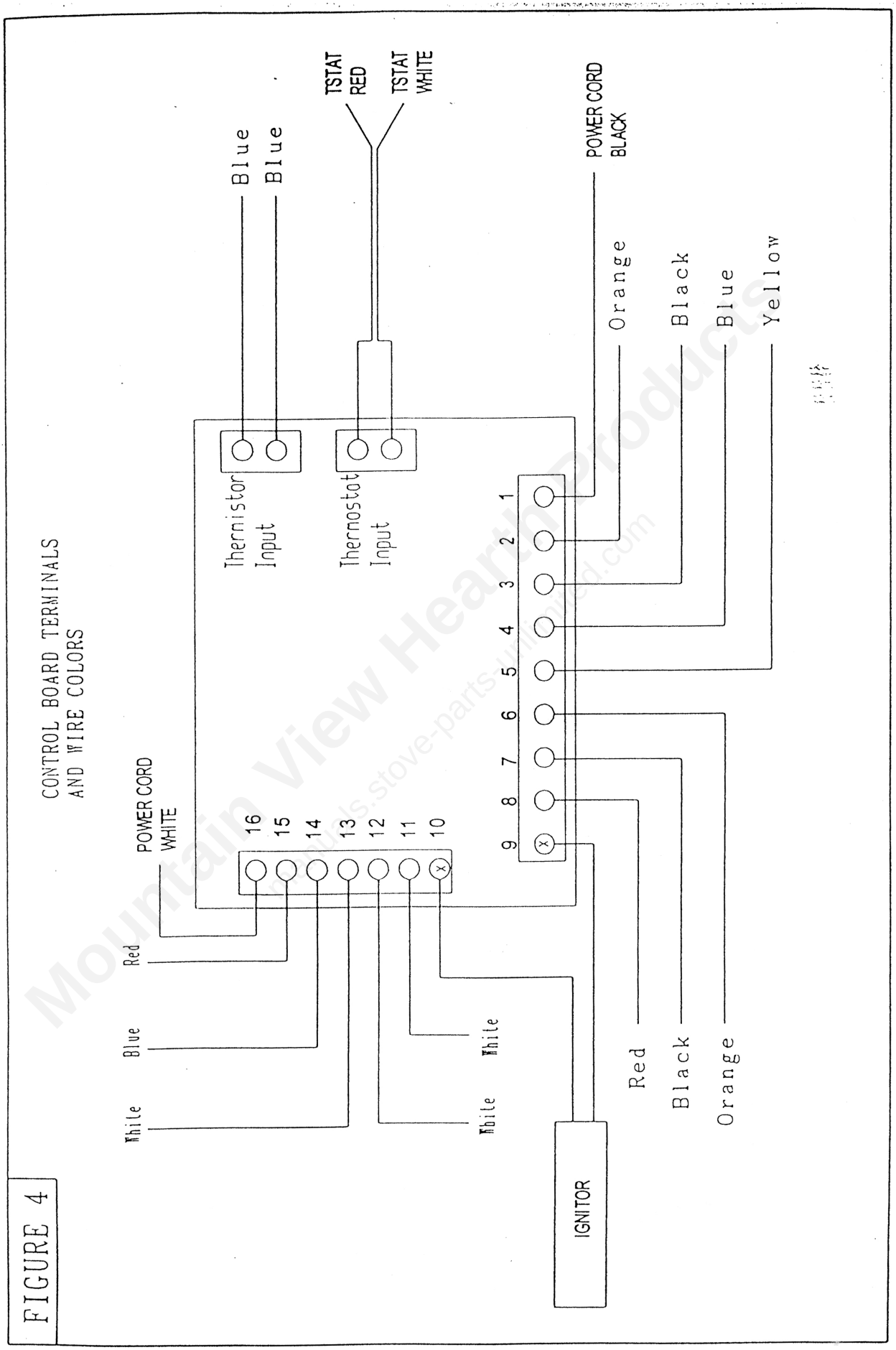
1. Failure to adhere strictly to these printed drawings and instructions can lead to damaged electrical components. Components damaged due to improper wiring are not warranted.
2. Make certain that the wall thermostat or wall switch is rated for 24 VAC.

1. Turn wall thermostat or wall switch to OFF.
2. Toggle the ON/OFF switch on the right side panel to OFF.
3. Insert the power cord plug into a grounded 110 VAC outlet.
4. Turn the ON/OFF switch to the ON position. All motors, blowers and indicator lights should remain OFF.
5. Turn the wall thermostat or wall switch to the ON position. The combustion fan and convection fan must start turning. The green indicator light on the control panel must turn to ON and stay ON. The yellow indicator light on the control panel must turn to ON and stay ON for 5 minutes. The red indicator light must turn ON and OFF with the auger motor.

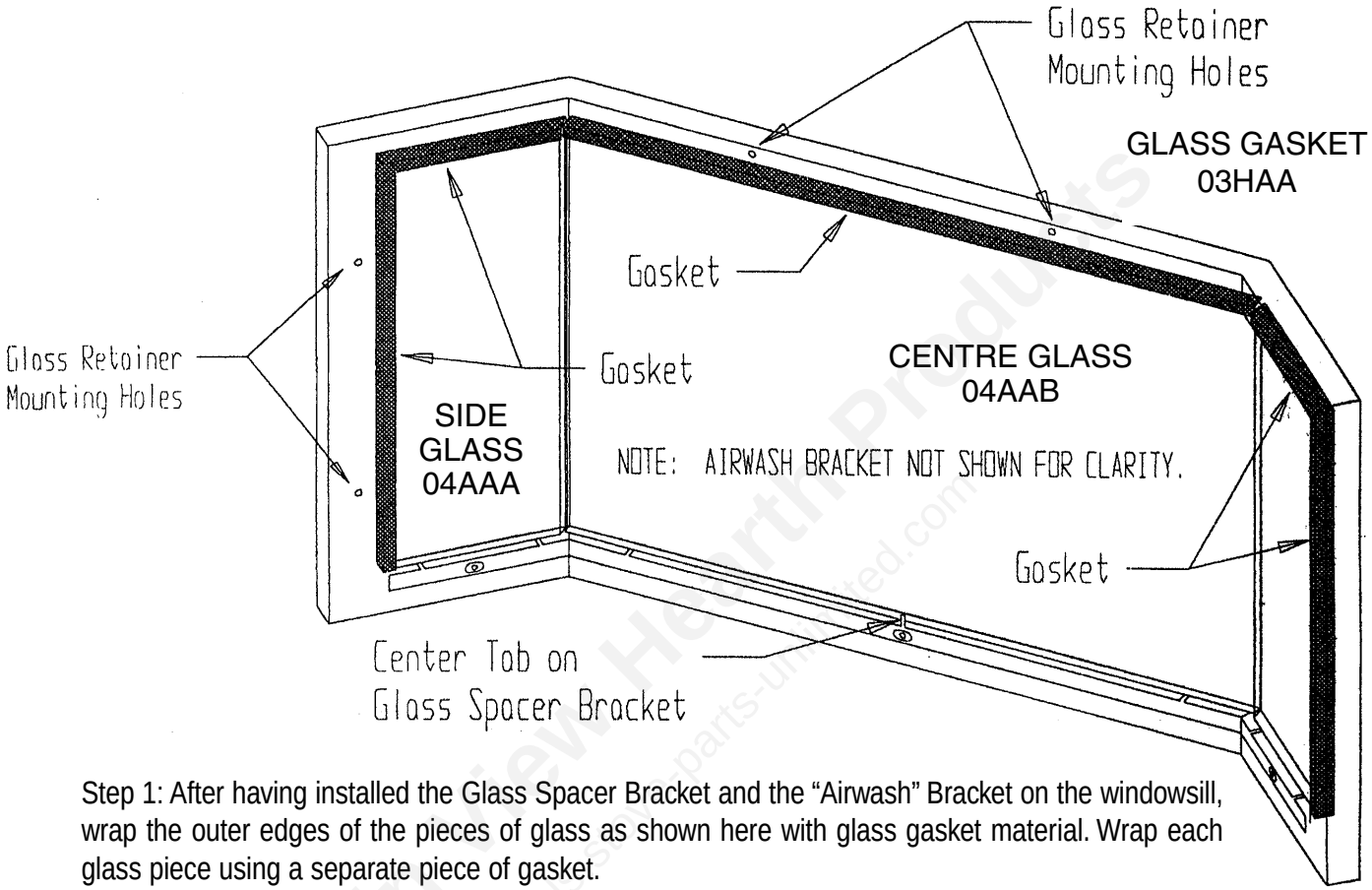
If all components and indicator lights work according to the check above, you have successfully wired in the relay kit. The stove is now ready for fully automatic operation.

Warning

Never turn the wall thermostat or the ON/OFF switch to the OFF position during the 10 minute startup cycle. Doing so can cause smoke to spill into the home and cause smoke and soot damage.



APPENDIX G
3 PIECE MITERED GLASS KIT INSTALLATION



Step 1: After having installed the Glass Spacer Bracket and the "Airwash" Bracket on the windowsill, wrap the outer edges of the pieces of glass as shown here with glass gasket material. Wrap each glass piece using a separate piece of gasket.

Step 2: Place the larger center glass inside the doorsill cavity. Please note that the gasket must be along the top edge of this glass piece. Also note that at the bottom, the glass must sit behind the vertical center tab that is part of the glass spacer bracket.

Step 3: Place side glass piece inside the windowsill cavity. Please note that the mitered edge of these two pieces must butt against the side edges of the center glass and the gasket material on these side pieces must wrap around the outer and top edge.

(Step 4 on next page)

Warning

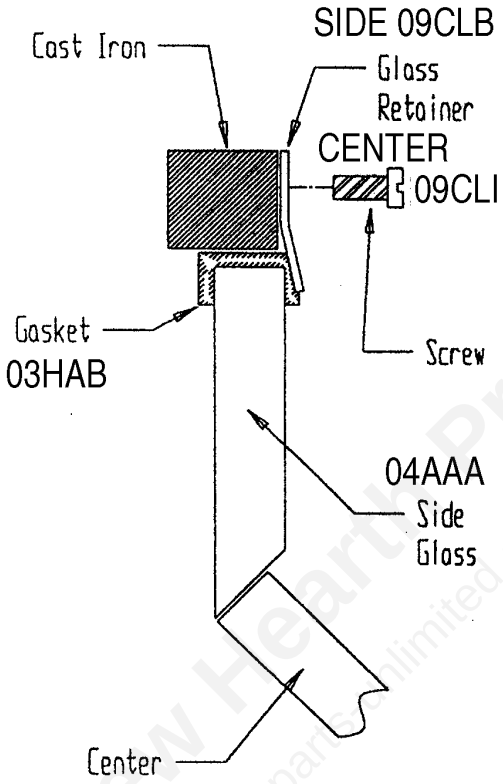
Proper care and safety must be followed when removing broken glass. Only use factory approved replacement glass and gasket material.

Do Not Slam The Door

Caution:

Do not attempt to clean glass while HOT! Allow sufficient time for cooling. Do Not Use Abrasive

3 PIECE MITERED GLASS KIT INSTALLATION (Continued)



Step 4: Locate the side Gloss Retainer Mounting Holes, These holes should already be drilled and topped on both sides of the door.

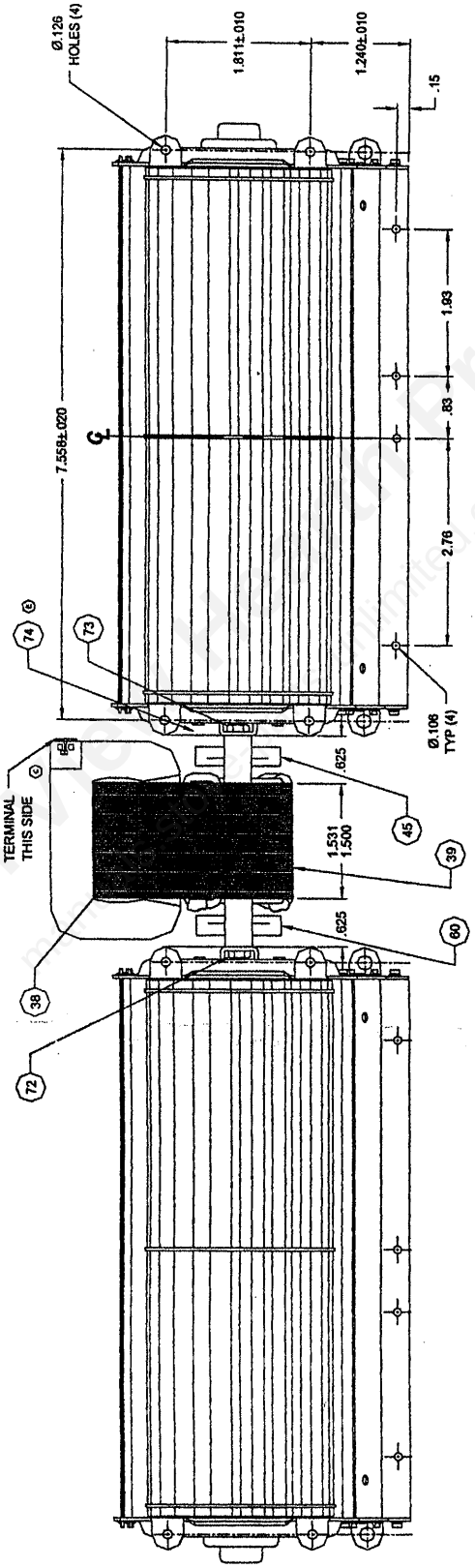
Step 5: Loosely attach one Gloss Retainer Bracket to each side of the cost iron door using one #8 x 1/2" self topping Phillips screw.

Step 6; Check the joint between the center gloss and the side glass pieces, Center the center piece then gently push the side glass pieces towards the center pieces until they butt together, lighten the glass retainer bracket mounting screws carefully.

NOTE: FOR PELLET STOVE APPLICATIONS, IT IS NOT NECESSARY FOR THE JOINT BETWEEN THE SIDE AND CENTER GLASS TO BE A PERFECT SEAL. GAPS AS LARGE AS 1/32" (0.8mm) ARE ACCEPTABLE AND WILL NOT AFFECT THE PELLET STOVE FUNCTION.

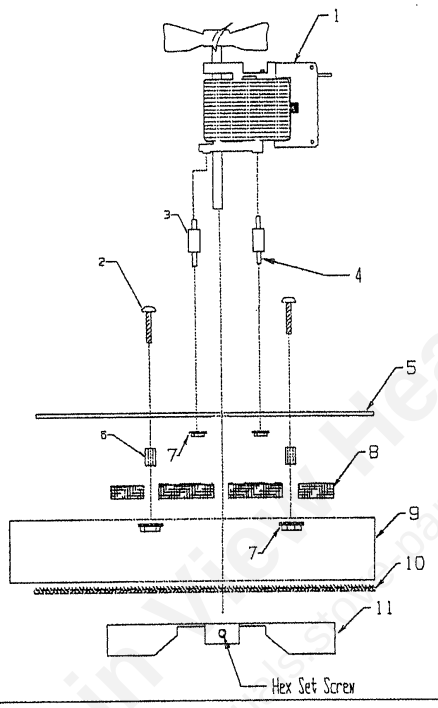
Step 7: Locate the Glass Retainer Mounting Holes located along the top edge of the center gloss, If there are two screw holes, attach one glass retainer bracket to these holes by following Steps #5 & #6, If only one hole exists of the center (along the top edge of the center glass), you will need to use a glass retainer bracket as a template and mark the center of the two mounting holes, Use a #29 drill bit to drill holes 1/2" (13mm) deep and tap them using a #8-32nc Tap.

APPENDIX H
J1000 CROSSFLOW FAN
Part# 07EEG



APPENDIX I-1
EXHAUST BLOWER ASSEMBLY
MODEL J1000

FIGURE 1
EXHAUST BLOWER ASSEMBLY
MODEL J1000



KEY#	DESCRIPTION	PART #
1	EXHAUST BLOWER MOTOR [OURHAM PRODUCTS >025226]	07ECA
2	8-32 X 3/4" SCREW MACHINED PHIL. PAN HEAD	01AAQ
3	8-32 X 1/2" STANDOFF	01IAF
4	8-32 X 1-1/2" SET SCREW	01AMK
5	COMBUSTION MOTOR PLATE [HIGH ENERGY STOVES < 351]	09CIA
6	3/8" (9.5mm) STANDOFF AL.	01IAD
7	8-32 MACHINED KEP NUT	01OHB
8	CERABLANKET 1/2" (13mm) [CARBORUNDUM > 101-05248]	08ABA
9	FAN HOUSING [DE-STA-CO]	02CJF
10	5/8" X 1/8" (16 x 3mm) FIBER GLASS TAPE [FILTEC > FTV125X.625G]	04CAA
11	IMPELLER 4.75" (121mm) OD [P.M. MOTOR > .3125-XY]	08LBA

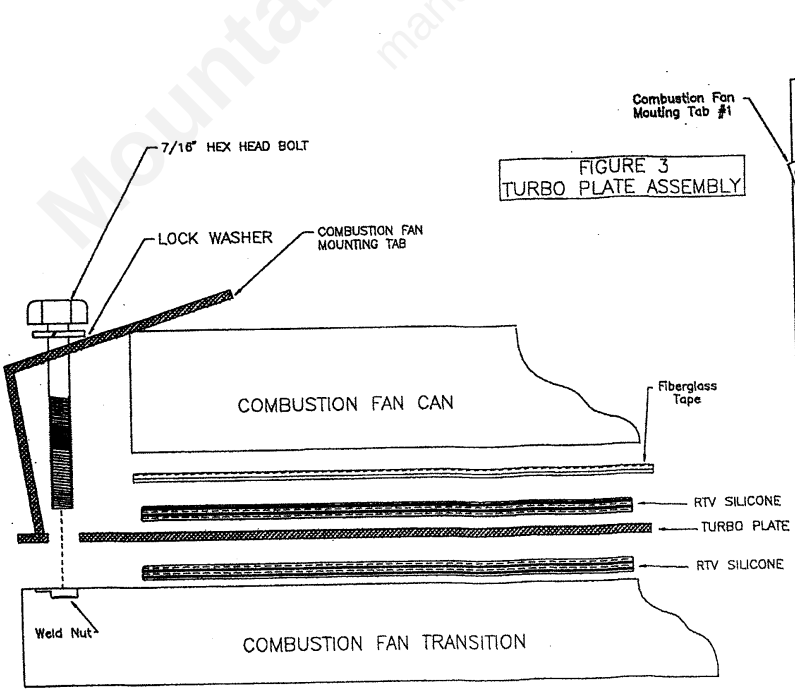
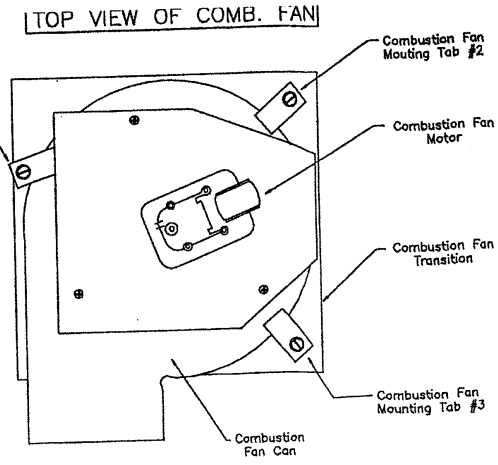


FIGURE 3
TURBO PLATE ASSEMBLY



APPENDIX J
WARNINGS

Installing Solid Fuel Inserts in Factory Built Fireplaces

1. The insert must be tested and meet the requirements of UL 1482 (U.S.) and or ULC S628 (Canada) when tested in a masonry fireplace built per ULC S628.

2. The factory-built fireplace must be listed per UL 127 or ULC S610.

3. Clearances obtained from the masonry fireplace tests are also relevant for installation in factory built fireplaces.

4. Installation must include a full height listed chimney liner meeting type HT requirements (2100 degree F.) per UL 1777 (U.S.) or ULC S635 (Canada). The liner must be securely attached to the insert flue collar and the chimney top.

5. Means must be provided to prevent room air passage to the chimney cavity of the fireplace, this may be accomplished by sealing the damper area around the chimney liner, or sealing the fireplace front.

6. The air flow within and around the fireplace shall not be altered by the installation of the insert (ie. No louvers or cooling air or outlet ports are blocked), unless specifically tested as such for each factory-built fireplace manufacturer and model line. (Note: using a louvered faceplate [surround] complies with this requirement).

7. Alteration of the fireplace in any manner is not permitted with the following exceptions:

a) External trim pieces which do not affect the operation of the fireplace may be removed providing they can be stored on or within the fireplace for reassembly if the insert is removed.

b) The chimney damper may be removed to install the chimney liner.

8. Circulating air chambers (ie. In a steel fireplace liner or metal heat circulator) shall not be blocked.

9. Means must be provided for removal of the insert to clean the chimney flue.

10. Inserts that project in front of the fireplace must be supplied with appropriate supporting.

11. A permanent metal warning label must be attached to the back of the fireplace stating that the fireplace must be restored to its original condition for safe use without the insert.

SERVICE RECORD

DATE	SERVICED BY	DESCRIPTION

NOTES

P.O. Box 400, Vermilion Bay, Ontario, Canada POV 2V0
Phone: (807) 227-2745 Fax: (807) 227-2172
www.jamestownpelletstoves.ca

cut here

WARRANTY REGISTRATION CARD / GARANTIE ENREGISTREMENT

TYPE OR PRINT CLEARLY IN INK / OU CARACTERES CLAIREMENT DANS ENCRE

NAME / NOM:

ADDRESS / ADRESSE:

CITY / LA VILLE: **STATE:** **ZIP:**

PHONE NUMBER / NUMERO DE TELEPHONE: ( )

MODEL PURCHASED (CIRCLE ONE) / LE MODELE A ACHETE: (CELUI ENCERCLER): J1000B J2000T J2001T

SERIAL NUMBER / LE NUMERO DE SERIE: WHHE- **PURCHASE DATE / LA DATE D'ACHAT:**

DEALER NAME / LE NOM DE NEGOCIANT: **DEALER LOCATION / L'EMPLACEMENT DE NEGOCIANT:**

Please mail this card after you have burned your stove for a couple of weeks and comment below on whether or not you are happy with your decision to buy this heater. If not, why; and whether or not you are happy with your Dealer.
S'il vous plaît courrier cette carte après vous a brûlé votre poêle pour quelques semaines et commentaire au dessous sur si vous sont content de votre décision acheter cet appareil de chauffage. Si non, pourquoi; et si vous êtes content de votre Négociant.

Jamestown Limited Five Year Warranty

General: Manufacturer, will furnish a replacement for any part of this product which fails, under normal use and service, within the applicable periods specified below and in accordance with the terms of this Warranty Policy. The replacement part will be warranted only for the remaining period of the original warranty.

Steel Parts: If any steel part of the unit fails within five (5) years from the date of the original installation and operation, we will either repair or furnish a replacement steel part.

Electrical: If any electrical part fails within two (2) years from the date of the original installation and operation will furnish a new replacement part. Electrical parts include the Exhaust Blower Assembly, Convection Blower Assembly, Auger Motor, Main Control Board, Control Panel Board, Manual Auger Timer, Vacuum Switch, 110ºF (43.3ºC) Switch, 130ºF (54.4ºC) Switch, 250ºF (121ºC) High Limit Switch and all electrical wires and electrical connectors. The system fuse on the Main Control Board is not warranted.

This Warranty Will Not Apply To: The firepot, insulative brick pattern board, door gasket, glass gasket, ash pan gasket, exhaust blower gasket, auger motor mounting bracket gasket, door glass, defects or malfunctions resulting from failure to properly install, operate or maintain the unit in accordance with the printed instructions provided; to damage from abuse, accident, fire, flood and the like; to parts or labor in connection with normal maintenance, such as replacing gaskets, cleaning of tarnished brass, or repainting; to units that are not installed in accordance with applicable local codes, ordinances and good trade practices; defects or damage caused by the use of any attachment, accessory or component not authorized by us.

Service Labor: This warranty does not cover any labor expenses for service or for removing or reinstalling any parts or the stove itself. All such expenses are the responsibility of the stove owner unless a service labor agreement exists between the stove owner and the Jamestown® Dealer selling the stove.

Shipping Costs: You are responsible for all costs incurred in shipping warranty replacement parts from the factory to the Jamestown® Dealer and from the Dealer to the location of your stove. You are also responsible for all costs incurred in returning the failed part to the Dealer. If in Alaska or the continental United States, you must also pay the shipping cost of returning the failed part to the port of entry into Canada.

How To Obtain Warranty Service and Replacement Parts: Normally, the Jamestown® Dealer from whom the unit was purchased will be able to take the necessary corrective action by obtaining through us any replacement parts. If the dealer is not available, simply contact any other dealer handling Jamestown products. The name and location of a local Jamestown® Dealer can usually be found in the telephone directory, on the web site at www.jamestownpelletstoves.ca or by contacting us directly at 1-807-227-2745. However, all replacement parts are made available subject to validation of warranty coverage by us. A damaged or defective item to be replaced must be made available as an exchange for the replacement part.

Miscellaneous: No one is authorized to make any warranties on our behalf. Any implied warranties, including merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose, shall not extend beyond the applicable warranty periods specified above. Jamestown Pellet Stove's sole liability with respect to defective parts shall be as set forth in this warranty, and any claims for incidental or consequential damages are expressly excluded. Some states do not allow limitations on how long an implied warranty lasts or for the exclusion of incidental or consequential damages. Therefore, the above limitations or exclusions may not apply to you.

Warranty Registration: We suggests that you immediately complete and mail the Warranty Registration Card to in the event warranty service is ever needed. The unit serial number and reasonable proof of the effective date of the warranty must be presented. Otherwise, the effective date will be based upon the date of manufacture plus 30 days. This warranty gives you legal rights and you may also have other rights which vary from Canada tothe US & state to state.

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