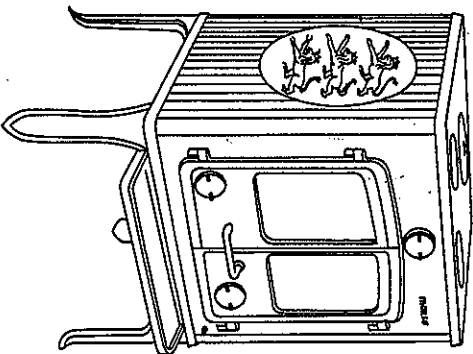


Guide to installation and use for

morsø

1510



We congratulate you on your choice of a **morsø** stove. More than 135 years of experience have been put into the development, so if you follow the instructions below carefully, we are sure that you will have nothing but benefit and pleasure of your stove.

morsø

not only the best but **morsø**

MORSØ (UK) LIMITED

4, WYCHWOOD COURT, COTSWOLD BUSINESS VILLAGE
LONDON ROAD, MORETON-IN-MARSH, GLOS. GL56 0JQ
TEL: 01608 652233 FAX: 01608 652255

MORSØ JERNSTØBERI A/S
FURVEJ . DK-7900 NYKØBING MORS . DENMARK

Directions for installation

1. The stove must be installed according to the regulations laid down in the building code; eg. regarding the distance to combustible material. In order to assist with the cleaning of the stove, the distance to masonry should be 100-150 mm. The stove should be situated on a hearth constructed in accordance with the building regulations, and should project at least 500 mm in front of the stove, and at least 100 mm at the sides and behind the stove.
The opening formed by the firing doors is less than 1000 sq.cm. It is essential that all the installation work be carried out in conjunction with the local building regulations. Particular attention should be paid to the section in the building regulations concerning the installation of stoves, the way these stoves should be connected to the chimney and the special regulations concerning the installation of chimneys.

2. After unpacking, lay the stove on its back and attach the legs with the enclosed bolts M10. In order not to scratch the enamel, it is advisable to place the stove on the packing.
The ash shelf is mounted with the enclosed screw, clamps and nut. (See sketch).

3. The flue should be attached to the stove by means of the flue collar. Particular attention should be paid to cleaning of the flue, and this is most easily achieved with a back outlet. With the back outlet, the cover (item 4 on the sketch), can easily be removed for cleaning purposes. With a top outlet, special arrangements must be made to ensure that the flue can be cleaned.
In order to ensure sufficient draught, the horizontal runs of the stove pipe should be as short as possible, and preferably rise a little towards the chimney.

The flue must not be inserted in the chimney itself, but only to the edge of the masonry. (Many chimney pipe-bushings have a built-in stop, preventing the pipe from being inserted too far). The stove pipe - chimney connection should be sealed with fire-proof seal.

4. Ensure that the baffle plates (1 and 2) are placed correctly. (See sectional drawing).
5. The outer surface is covered with a coat of vitreous enamel which is susceptible to corrosion by acid. Therefore, cover the stove whenever acid is used in washing down the surrounding masonry.

6. The initial fire should be small in order to properly cure the stove before starting a heavier fire.

Warning: Do not fire heavily in a cold stove.

Never allow the stove to become super-heated. Super-heating may damage the fireproof material, the grates, baffle plates etc. Super-heating is seen when any part of the stove is red-hot, eg. baffle plates or grates.

Operation instructions

The heat output from the stove is regulated with three draught valves i.e. the primary air inlet (8) and the secondary air inlet (9).

Firing with different types of fuel is described in the enclosed overall description of stoking methods.

If when the doors are open smoke comes out, this is due to insufficient chimney draft. As a rough guide, there should be at least 12 foot vertical height of flue between the top of the stove and the top of the flue. More precisely, one should have a minimum of 0.1 mb, or 004 inches of water pressure at the bottom of the flue in order to prevent smoke escaping.

Whilst satisfactory operation can often be obtained with less pressure than the minimum recommended, never the less efforts should be made to achieve at least the above mentioned minimum.

Maintenance

Soot deposits on the door occur mainly after the stove has been stoked. Once the stove settles down to steady operation, only a small amount of soot is deposited on the glass, this soot can be easily removed after the stove has cooled down by using either a treble ammonia solution or brown soap. It is possible to get deposits mainly of creosote, when burning wood on the inside of the door seal. If this is allowed to build up, particularly on the hinge side, it will make closing of the door difficult, and if the door is forced it may break the glass.

Inspect the stove for soot frequently. The soot must be removed in order to exploit the fuel extensively. Heavy soot build-up reduces the chimney draught and increases the risk of a chimney fire.

The surface of the stove is solidly enamelled, with the enamel cured at a temperature of about 800 deg/C. Wipe the stove with a moist cloth, but only when the stove is completely cold. Be careful when choosing cleaning agents as the enamel surface may be damaged by acid. If necessary, use a mild detergent or brown soap. Do not use paint on an enamelled stove.

Front grate (7), bar frame (6), shaking grate (5) and coal insert (extra accessory) are parts in direct contact with live fuel. Thus these parts will be particularly exposed to burning through. When firing too heavily the burning through will of course be precipitated. However, the mentioned parts are easily replaceable.

The same thing applies to the baffle plates which are influenced by flames and radiation of heat.

The baffle plate (1) can be edged out of the stove when the vertical baffle plate (2) is fitted out. Ease the operation by also removing the front grate (7).

The fireproof material used as insulation in the fire chamber easily resists the temperature achieved in the stove, however it may break if hit strongly with a piece of wood or similar things. Cracks in the fireproof material have no importance to the functions of the stove as long as the material is kept in place and protects lateral faces and backplate.

Ashes

The ashes are easily shaken down into the ash pan by employing the shaking handle at the shaking grate. The shaking handle is used to lift the hot ash pan. The ash pan should be emptied regularly. If the ashes reach the grate from beneath, the grate will lie in a bed of embers which will destroy the grate.

