



By appointment to The Royal Danish Court

morsø

Morsø 4000-4100

(DK) Opstillings- og betjeningsvejledning

(UK) Instructions for installation and use



MORSØ JERNSTØBERI A/S . DK-7900 NYKØBING MORS
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Opstillings- og betjeningsvejledning **4000-4100**



EN 13240

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Til lykke med Deres nye Morsø ovn!

Morsø, som er den største udbyder på det danske marked, har siden 1853 fremstillet brændeovn af den højeste kvalitet. Hvis De blot følger omst  ende instruktioner, er vi sikre p  , at De også vil f  nytte og gl  de af Deres nye ovn i mange   r.

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Pr  vningsattest - skal f  lge ovnen

Den danske Br  ndeovnsbekendg  relse tr  dte ikraft den 1. januar 2008. I forbindelse med indf  relsen af Br  ndeovnsbekendg  relsen er det et krav, at der med br  ndeovnen f  lger en pr  vningsattest, der er udstedt af det akkrediterede pr  vningsinstitut, der har udf  rt milj  afpr  vningen p   ovnen.

Pr  vningsattesten er vedlagt i ovnen og skal opbevares af ejeren og f  lge ovnen i ovnets levetid.

Efter installation af br  ndeovnen og godkendelse af en skorstensfejer skal skorstensfejeren underskrive pr  vningsattesten som dokumentation p  , at ovnen opfylder milj  kravene i henhold til Br  ndeovnsbekendg  relsen.

Ekstra tilbeh  r

Til Mors   ovne tilbydes et omfattende skorstens-, gulvplade- og tilbeh  rsprogram, der kan lette den daglige betjening og vedligeholdelse af Deres Mors   ovn.

1.0 Opstilling af Deres Mors   Ovn

1.1 Udpakning af ovnen

Mors   4043 ovnen vejer 98 kg. Mors   4055 ovnen vejer 122 kg. Mors   4056 ovnen vejer 110 kg. Mors   4143 ovnen vejer 98 kg. Mors   4155 ovnen vejer 122 kg. Mors   4156 ovnen vejer 110 kg. For at undg   skamferinger i forbindelse med udpakning og montering af ovnen anbefales det at v  re 2 personer til dette arbejde. Emballagen kan bortskaaffes efter g  ldende regler om renovation.

1.2 Opstilling af ovnen

Ovnen leveres med r  gafgang monteret i toppen. Kuglesp  ren, der skal stoppe skorstensfejeren kugle under fejningen, er vedlagt i ovnen, og monteres samtidig med monteringen af skorstenen. Man skal v  re opm  rksom p   nationale og lokale bestemmelser vedr  rende opstilling af br  ndeovne. Samtidig skal man f  lge de lokale bestemmelser med hensyn til tilslutning til skorsten samt opstilling af skorstene. Sp  rg evt. Deres skorstensfejrer til r  ds. Det er dog Dem selv, Deres tekniske r  dgiver eller h  ndv  rker, der er ansvarlig for, at de nationale og lokale bestemmelser overholdes.

1.3 Skorstensfejer

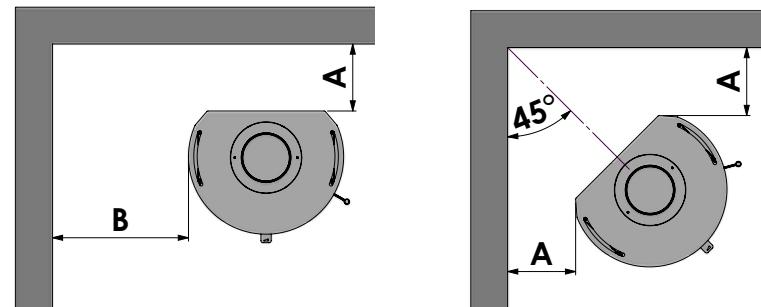
Det kan, som n  vnt, v  re klogt at r  df  re sig med den lokale skorstensfejrer inden opstilling af ovnen. Under alle omst  ndigheder skal skorstensfejeren underrettes, n  r br  ndeovnen er opstillet. Skorstensfejeren foretager et check af installationen, og der aftales fejningsterminer. Hvis skorstenen ikke har v  ret i brug i nogen tid, b  r den unders  ges for revnedannelser, fuglereder m.v., inden den igen tages i brug.

1.4 Ovnens placering/Afstandskrav

Kun n  r ovnen placeres op ad brandbart materiale, stilles der krav til afstand. Deres nye ovn kan placeres som angivet p   godkendelsesskiltet p   ovnens bagside, n  r v  ggene er udf  rt i brandbart materiale.

Min. afstand til brandbart materiale:

Ovn type	Bag ovnen (A)	Ved ovnens sider (B)	M��bleringsafstand
Mors�� 4000-4100 uisoleret r��ogr��r	200 mm	400 mm	800 mm



1.7 Tilslutning til muret skorsten

I væggen fastmures en røgrørsbøsnings, og røgrøret føres ind i denne. Røret må ikke stikkes ind i selve skorstensåbningen, men kun gå til den indvendige side af skorstenslysningen. Samlingerne ved ovn/rør og rør/murbøsnings skal tætnes med glassnor. Normalt behøver man ikke tætnet mellem evt. rørsamlinger.

Evt. overgang fra lodret til vandret røgrør kan med fordel monteres med en blød bøjning for at undgå tab af skorstenstræk.

Dimensioneringen af røgrør skal følge de nationale og lokale bestemmelser. Morsø anbefaler dog, at røgrør udføres i 2 mm stålplade, da det vil forlænge røgrørets levetid.

1.8 Tilslutning til stålskorsten

Er der tale om opstilling, hvor skorstenen føres direkte op gennem loftet, skal man følge de nationale og lokale bestemmelser m.h.t. skorstenens afstand til brandbart loft. Skorstenen tætnes ved røgtuden med vedlagte glassnor. Det er vigtigt at skorstenen er monteret med tagbæring eller loftkrave med styr. (Se skorstensfabrikantens vejledning). En stor vægt på ovnens topplade kan forårsage revnedannelse af denne.

Morsøs garanti omfatter ikke toppladen, hvis skorstenen er monteret uden tagbæring, tagstyr eller lignende.

Skulle der opstå skorstensbrand i.f.m. fejlbetjening af ovnen eller længere tids anvendelse af fugtigt brændsel, lukkes lufttilførslen helt, og brandvæsnet kontaktes.

Vær opmærksom på!

Rensningsmuligheder. Tal med skorstensfejeren.

Ved for lidt træk i skorstenen kan man med fordel montere røgrøret ovenud, da man derved mindsker røgvandringen i selve brændkammeret.

Undgå flere bøjninger end nødvendigt og begræns røgrørlængden, da trækforholdene ellers nedsættes.

Frisklufttilførsel

En brændeovn kræver luft til forbrændingen. Dette bevirket, at brændeovnsfyring er med til at give et sundt indeklima i et hus. Hvis huset er meget tæt, og især hvis der er emhætte eller ventilationsanlæg i huset, kan det være nødvendigt at anbringe en luftrist i det rum, hvor brændeovnen er opstillet. I modsat fald vil skorstenstrækket blive for svagt, hvilket kan medføre at ovnen ikke vil brænde ordentligt, og der kan komme røg ud af ovnen når fyrdøren åbnes.

Er det nødvendigt at anbringe luftriste, skal de placeres således, at de ikke kan blokeres.

1.9 Trækforhold

Hvis der kommer røg ud af ovnen, når fyrdøren åbnes, skyldes det dårligt skorstenstræk. Der kræves, for denne ovntype, et skorstenstræk på mindst 12 pa. for at afgive tilfredsstilende forbrænding og forhindre røgudsip. Der vil dog være risiko for røgudsip, hvis ovndøren åbnes under meget kraftig fyring.

Røggastemperaturen ved nominel ydelse er 211°C henført til 20°C.

Er De i tvivl, kan De eventuelt lade Deres skorstensfejer måle trækket i skorstenen.

Trækforhold

Skorstenens træk skabes på grund af forskellen mellem den høje temperatur i skorstenen og den koldere udetemperatur. Skorstenens længde og isolering, vind og vejrforhold er også afgørende for, at man kan opnå det rette undertryk, så trækket skabes.

Nedsat træk fremkommer når:

- Temperaturforskellen er for lille. Eksempelvis ved for dårlig isoleret skorsten. Hvis skorstenen er kold, kan det inden optænding hjælpe at antænde (afblusse) en sammenkrøllet avis i skorstenens rensedør.
- Udetemperaturen er for høj. Eksempelvis om sommeren.
- Det er vindstille.
- Skorstenen ikke har den rette højde, så den er i læ af tagflade og høje træer. I disse tilfælde er der også størst risiko for røgnedslag.
- Der kommer falsk luft ind i skorstenen. Eksempelvis gennem manglende fuger eller utætheder ved renselem eller røgrør.
- Der er utætte ubenyttede ildsteder tilsluttet skorstenen.
- Røgrør og skorsten er tilstoppet af sod p.g.a. manglende rensning.
- Huset er for tæt (se afsnittet: Frisklufttilførsel).

Godt træk fremkommer når:

- Temperaturforskellen i skorstenen og udenfor er stor. Altså ved fyring, når behovet er størst.
- Det er klart i vejret og der er en god vind.
- Skorstenen har den rette højde. Min. 4 meter over ovnen og fri af tagryg.

2.0 Fyringsteknik/Brugen af Deres ovn

Deres ovn er konstrueret med lufttilførsel 2 steder.

En forvarmet forbrændingsluft tilføres forbrændingen med stor hastighed over glasset og betjenes ved hjælp af grebet over døren. Forbrændingsluften tilføres, når grebet skydes til højre og lukkes når grebet skydes til venstre.

En anden lufttilførsel er en konstant forvarmet lufttilførsel uden reguleringsmulighed, der tilføres forbrændingen lige over bålet, og sørger for at brænde de sidste gasser af, som træet afgiver under opvarmningen.

Ovnens nominelle varmeydelse er 5,0 kW.

Deres nye Morsø ovn er EN afprøvet til fyring med træ og egnert til intermitterende brug.

VIGTIGT!

Træ er et yderst gasholdigt materiale (ca. 75 %). Disse gasser frigives under opvarmning og antændelse af træet. Det er derfor vigtigt at disse gasser antændes hurtigt efter en påfyldning. Ligger træet kun og ulmer, specielt efter en ny påfyldning, giver det en kraftig røgudvikling, som i værste fald kan forårsage en eksplosionsagtig antændelse af gasserne med skader på ovnen til følge.

For at kunne antænde disse frigivne gasser fra træet og oprettholde klare og blivende flammer i forbrændingsforløbet, er det derfor vigtigt altid at tilføre den nødvendige mængde ilt (luftmængde).

Indstilling af lufttilførsel, optændingsmetode og fyringsintervaller er afhængig af skorstenstræk, vind- og vejrforhold, varmebehov, brændsel m.m. Derfor kan der gå tid, inden De kender ovnens korrekte funktion under de givne forhold.

Selv om der kan fyres med næsten alle former for træ i Deres Morsø ovn, skal man ikke fyre med vådt eller ulagret træ. Træ bør under tag lagres mindst 1 år og helst 2 år med fri adgang for vind. Træ skal kløves hurtigst muligt efter fældningen, hvis det skal tørre hurtigt. Træet kan anvendes, når fugtigheden er under 20 %. Under EN afprøvningen testes alle brændeovne med træ der har et fugtindhold på ($16 \pm 4\%$).

Brug aldrig drivtømmer, da det som regel er meget saltholdigt, og ødelægger dermed både ovnen og skorsten. Imprægneret og malet træ samt spånplader udsender giftig røg og damp og må derfor heller ikke anvendes som brænde.

Bemærk, der må ikke anvendes flydende brændsel i ovnen.

Brædestykker med en diameter større end 10 cm bør altid kløves. Brædestykkerne må ikke være længere, end de kan ligge plant over glødelaget med luft til begge ender. Maximal brædelængde i ovnen er 30 cm.

Maximal brændemængde er ca 2 kg./time (max. 2 stykker træ pr. påfyldning).

De første optændinger skal være moderate, således at den varmebestandige malin kan hærdes, inden der fyres kraftigere. Malingen kan i hærdningsfasen udvikle røg og lugtgener under den første optænding, hvilket er ganske normalt. Sørg derfor for udluftning i denne periode.

Under opvarmning og nedkøeling kan ovnen afgive nogle knirkelyde, hvilket skyldes den store temperaturforskæl materialet udsættes for.

2.1 Optænding og fyringsintervaller

Under optænding er der behov for en stor luftmængde. Startes der op med en helt kold ovn, kan man med fordel lade døren stå på klem de første minutter og åbne forbrændingsluft-tilførsel på max. For at opbygge et isolerende askelag i bunden af ovnen, bør De ved første optænding afbrænde 1-1,5 kg tørt pindebrænde.

Behold herefter altid 1 cm aske i bunden af brændkammeret.



- Glødelaget dannes hurtigt ved optænding med 2-4 optændingsstabletter eller lignende samt ca. 1-1,5 kg tørt pindebrænde. Optændingsposerne anbringes lige under det øverste lag pindebrænde

- Der åbnes helt for lufttilførslen, der betjenes med grebet over døren.

- Efter antænding af papiret/sprittabletterne holdes døren på klem, så der skabes et godt røgtræk

- Når man kan se (efter 5-10 min.), at skorstenen er så varm, at der er træk igennem den, lukkes døren helt. Hvis alle forudsætninger er opfyldt, vil der efter yderligere ca. 15-20 min. være dannet et pænt glødelag i brandkammeret.

5. Normal påfyring bør ske, mens der endnu er gløder tilbage. Gløderne fordeles i bunden, dog flest foran i ovnen.



6. Der lægges 2 stykker brænde à 0,5-0,7 kg og ca. 25-30 cm lange ind over gløderne i ét lag med en afstand på ca. 1 cm mellem træstykkerne.



7. Når lufttilførselen er åbnet på max. og døren lukkes, vil den friske træ mængde være antændt på et par minutter.

Vigtigt!

Det er vigtigt, at den friske træmængde hurtigt begynder at brænde. En hurtig antændelse af brændet opnås ved at åbne forbrændingsluften på max. eller ved at lade døren stå på klem for at tilføre den mængde luft, der skal til for at antænde træet.

Hvis brændet derimod kun ulmer, giver det en kraftig røgudvikling, som i værste fald kan forårsage en eksplosionsagtig antændelse af røggasserne med risiko for såvel materielle skader som personskader.



8. Herefter justeres forbrændingsluften ned til den ønskede position, og den optimale forbrænding vil fortsætte til grundglød.

Man skal sikre sig, at der altid er luft (ilt) nok til at opretholde klare og blivende flammer under og efter nedjustering af forbrændingsluften.



Under den nominelle afprøvning lå påfyldningsintervallet på 60-70 minutter.



9. En ny portion træ kan påfyres på samme måde som angivet i pkt. 5 & 6.

Normalt skal ovndøren altid åbnes roligt de første 2-3 centimeter, og man skal vente til trykket er udlignet inden døren åbnes helt. På denne måde undgås eventuelle røggener specielt i forbindelse med dårlige trækforhold.

Åbn aldrig ovndøren under voldsom fyring.

Når træet er brændt ud, er det omdannet til glødende trækkul. Hvis der så forinden er dannet et godt glødelag oven på et tilstrækkeligt lag aske, kan ovnen holde sig varm meget længe.

Natfyring frarådes på det kraftigste. Det sviner miljøet og giver en ringe udnyttelse af brændet, da træets gasser med den lave temperatur ikke antændes. Istedet sætter det sig som sod (uforbrændte gasser) i skorstenen og i ovnen. Under ekstreme forhold såsom dårligt skorstenstræk, stor mængde træ eller vådt træ kan en eksplosionsagtig antændelse i værste fald forekomme.

Ved fyring om sommeren, når behovet for varme er minimal, bliver forbrændingen dårlig. Ovnen varmer for meget og man skruer ned for forbrændingen. Men husk altid at sørge for at der er blivende flammer, så længe træet ikke er omdannet til trækul. Ønsker De at fyre svagere gøres dette ved at påfylde mindre mængde træ.

Hvis man fyrer med vådt brænde, vil en stor del af brændets varmeenergi medgå til at fortrænge vandet fra brændet, uden at afgive varme til ovnen. Denne ufuldstændige forbrænding medfører sodafløjring i ovn, rør og skorsten.

Sammenligning træfyring ogolie:

Træart (vandindhold på 20%)	Antal rummeter pr. 1000 liter olie
Eg	7,0
Bøg	7,0
Ask	7,2
Ær	7,5
Birk	8,0
Elm	8,9
Rødgran	10,4
Ædelgran	10,9

3.0 Regelmæssig vedligeholdelse af ovnen

3.1 Udvendig vedligeholdelse

Ovnens overflade er malet med en varmebestandig senotherm maling. Den holder sig næsten, hvis den blot støvsuges med et blødt mundstykke eller aftørres med en tør frugtfri klud.

Den malede overflade kan med tiden, ved for kraftig fyring, få et gråligt skær; men ovnen kan let opfriskes med en Morsø spraymaling, der kan købes hos Deres lokale forhandler. Morsø ovnene er malet med Morsø original sort (tidligere kaldet Morsø koks) eller Morsø grå. Malingen kan købes i spray eller dåse.

3.2 Indvendig vedligeholdelse

Glas

Ved korrekt fyring med træ afsættes der ingen, eller kun lidt sod, på det keramiske glas. Er der under optændingen sket soddannelse på glasset, vil soden brænde væk, når der fyres normalt i ovnen. Bliver glasset sodet grundigt til ved fejlbetjening, kan det let fjernes med Morsø Glasrens. Glasset skal være koldt, når denne rengøring finder sted. Man skal undgå at fylde ovnen med så lange stykker brænde, at det presser på glasset, når lågen lukkes.

Brug kun Morsø Glasrens.

Årsager til sodet glas:

- For vådt brænde.
- For store stykker brænde/ukløvet træ.
- For lav forbrændingstemperatur.

Udskiftning af glas

Keramisk glas kan ikke genanvendes, fordi det har en højere smeltetemperatur. Blandes keramisk glas med almindelig glas, ødelægges råvaren og gevindingsprocessen af glas kan stoppe. Sørg for at det ildfaste glas ikke havner som almindelig genbrug. Det er til stor hjælp for miljøet. OBS: Skal afleveres som keramisk glas på en genbrugsstation.

Indvendige støbejernsbund/og andre sliddele

Røgledeplader og andre dele, som er i direkte berøring med ild og glødende brændsel, er sliddele. De vil derfor være særlig utsat for gennembrænding. Ved korrekt brug vil disse dele holde i mange år. Ved for kraftig fyring vil gennembrændingen selvfølgelig fremskyndes. De nævnte dele kan udskiftes. Hvis røgledepladerne beskadiges og ikke skiftes i tide, vil toppladen herefter være utsat for så høj temperatur, at den kan tage skade.

Bemærk, at konstruktionen ikke må ændres, og dele, der udskiftes skal være originale MORSØ dele.

Årsager til for hurtig slitage af indvendige dele

- For kraftig fyring
- Brug af for meget tørt træ (møbelaffaldstræ).
- For meget sod ovenpå røgledepladerne (se afsnit Rensning).
- For meget aske i skuffen (se afsnit Aske).

Pakninger

Med tiden vil pakningerne i lågerne blive slidte og bør, for at undgå løbsk forbrænding, udskiftes efter behov. Brug Morsø pakningssæt

Bemærk: Normale sliddele er ikke omfattet af Morsøs udvidede garantiordning.

Vedligeholdelsessortiment (Reservedele, Glasrens, Maling, Pakningssæt m.m.) findes hos Deres Morsø forhandler.

3.3 Rensning af ovn

Specielt på oversiden af den øverste røgledeplade vil der, som følge af trækket i skorstenen og efter en fejning, komme et aske- og sodlag.

Under normal rensning kan røgledeplader tages ud af ovnen. Når disse er fjernet, giver det adgang til rensning af røgkammeret over røgledepladerne.

Røgledeplader rengøres inden gemmonteringen, hvor man skal sikre sig, at disse bliver korrekt monteret.

I dag skal skorstensfejeren, uddover fejning af skorsten og rensning af røgrør, sørge for tømning af sod i ovnen. Antallet af fejninger/rensning af ovnen vurderes af skorstensfejeren efter samråd med Dem.

Aske

Som tidligere beskrevet bør der være ca. 1 cm isolerende askelag i bunden af brandkammeret, for at opnå en høj forbrændingstemperatur. Når askelaget er for tykt, fejes asken ned i askeskuffen.

Tøm skuffen før den er helt fyldt, så asken ikke isolerer omkring risten, da det kan fremskynde en gennembrænding.

Asken må i de fleste tilfælde bortskaffes med dagrenovationen. Da der kan ligge gløder gemt i askeskuffen i flere døgn, kan det være nødvendigt at opbevare asken i en beholder af ubrændbart materiale, inden asken hældes i affaldssækken.

Aske fra en brændeovn kan ikke gavne haven som godtning. Hvis der har været afbrændt farvelagte brochurer, malet eller imprægneret træ og lignende i ovnen, må asken ikke hældes ud på jord, da den kan indeholde tungmetaller.

Udtagning/montering af vermiculite dele (sidesten, bagsten og røgledeplader). Udtagning/montering af vermiculite dele skal foretages på en kold ovn

1. Start med at tømme den kolde ovn for aske. Løft mellem bunden og stil den på højkant



2. Med den ene hånd løftes nederste røgledeplade. Dermed kan man med den anden løfte sidestenen nogle centimeter op. Dette gøres nemmest med en ligekærvet skruetrækker eller lignende. Når stenen er løftet, tipper mellem bunden på plads igen og sidestenen kan dernæst komme fri af mellem bunden og løftes ud



3. Når den første sidesten er taget ud af ovnen kan mellem bunden løftes og udtages.



4. Løft igen nederste røgledeplade og tip den anden sidesten ud.



5. Løft nederste røgledeplade fri af tertær forbrændingsluft boksen og tag den ud



6. Hvis det er nødvendigt kan bagstenen nu udtages



7. Løft øverste røgledeplade fri af holderne og ned bag holderne for at få den ud



8. Montering af vermiculite dele igen: modsat rækkefølge af udtagning.

Vedligeholdelsesdele til 4000-4100

Beskrivelse	Produktnr.
Paksnor til dør	57100700
Ristebund	57100400
Røgledeplade øverst	57100000
Røgledeplade nederst	57100100
Glas	57100500
Sidesten højre/venstre	57100200
Bagsten	57100300

4.0 Tekniske Data

Ovn model	Morsø 4000-4100
CO emission (ved 13% O ₂) (%)	0.08
OGC (tjære o.l.) emission (mg/m ³)	82
Partikel emission, vægtet gennemsnit (g/kg)	1,53
Partikel emission, maks. i enkel prøvning (g/kg)	2,04
Virkningsgrad (%)	81.3
Nominel drift effekt (kW)	5,4
Røgtræk, minimum (Pa.)	12
Forbrændingsluftforbrug (maks. indstilling) (m ³ /h)	13
Brændsel	Træ
Alle måledata i henhold til prøvestandarder EN 13 240 samt NS 3058-3059. Prøvninger er foretaget hos akkrediteret prøvningsinstitut.	



By appointment to The Royal Danish Court

morsø

Instructions for installation and use 4000-4100

Garanti Produkt Registrering

MORSØ'S 5 ÅRS PRODUKTGARANTI

Bag hver MORSØ brændeovn ligger mere end 160 års erfaring i udviklingsarbejdet samt en grundig kvalitetskontrol foretaget af vore medarbejdere gennem hele produktionsprocessen.
Derfor giver MORSØ 5 ÅRS GARANTI med hensyn til materiale- og fabrikationsfejl.
Garantiperioden regnes fra salgsdato. For at sikre bedst mulig garantibehandling anbefales det at udfylde garantikortet og registrere det med det samme.

Læs mere om "Morsø's 5 års produktgaranti og -registrering" og
REGISTER din nye Morsø ovn online:
<http://denmark.morsoe.com/garantiregistrering>



EN 13240

MORSØ JERNSTØBERI A/S · DK-7900 NYKØBING MORS
E-Mail: stoves@morsoe.com · Website: www.morsoe.com

Enjoy your new Morsø stove!

Morsø, the biggest stove company in the Danish market, has been making wood-burning stoves of the highest quality since 1853. Just follow the instructions below, and we are certain that you will be able to use and enjoy your new stove for many years.

Contents		
1.0	Installing your Morsø stove	Page no.
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The Clean Air Act 1993 and Smoke Control Areas

Under the Clean Air Act local authorities may declare the whole or part of the district of the authority to be a smoke control area. It is an offence to emit smoke from a chimney of a building, from a furnace or from any fixed boiler if located in a designated smoke control area.

It is also an offence to acquire an "unauthorised fuel" for use within a smoke control area unless it is used in an "exempt" appliance ("exempted" from the controls which generally apply in the smoke control area).

The Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs has powers under the Act to authorise smokeless fuels or exempt appliances for use in smoke control areas in England. In Scotland and Wales this power rests with Ministers in the devolved administrations for those countries. Separate legislation, the Clean Air (Northern Ireland) Order 1981, applies in Northern Ireland. Therefore it is a requirement that fuels burnt or obtained for use in smoke control areas have been "authorised" in Regulations and that appliances used to burn solid fuel in those areas (other than "authorised" fuels) have been exempted by an Order made and signed by the Secretary of State or Minister in the devolved administrations.

Further information on the requirements of the Clean Air Act can be found here :<http://smoke-control.defra.gov.uk/>

Your local authority is responsible for implementing the Clean Air Act 1993 including designation and supervision of smoke control areas and you can contact them for details of Clean Air Act requirements

1.0 Installing your Morsø stove

1.1 Unpacking the stove

The Morsø 4043 weigh 98 kg. The Morsø 4055 weigh 122 kg. The Morsø 4056 weigh 110 kg. The Morsø 4143 weigh 98 kg. The Morsø 4155 weigh 122 kg. The Morsø 4156 weigh 110 kg. In order to avoid damage when unpacking and assembling the stove, we recommend that this job be undertaken by 2 people.

1.2 Installing the stove

The stove is from the factory fitted with a top flue exit. The ball blocking device that is to stop the chimney sweep's ball during sweeping is also supplied with the stove and is installed at the same time as the smoke outlet.

National and local regulations regarding the installation of wood-burning stoves must be observed, as must local regulations regarding chimney connections and chimney installation. You may want to ask your chimney sweep for advice. However, you, your technical adviser or workman are responsible for complying with the applicable national and local regulations.

1.3 Chimney sweep

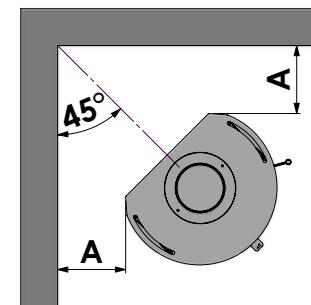
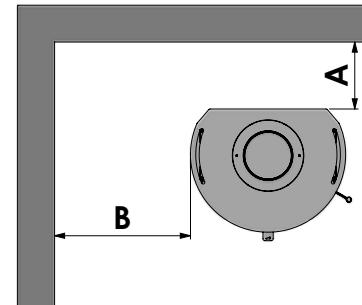
As stated, it may be wise to consult your local chimney sweep before installing the stove. In any event, the chimney sweep must be notified once the wood-burning stove has been installed. The chimney sweep will inspect the installation and schedule sweeping intervals with you. If your chimney has not been used for some time, it should be inspected for cracks, bird nests, etc., before it is used.

1.4 Location of the stove/distance requirements

Distance requirements apply only if the stove is placed near flammable materials. Your new stove can be positioned as specified on the certificate of approval on the back of the stove if the walls are made of flammable material.

Minimum distances from flammable material:

Type of stove	Behind the stove (A)	To the sides of the stove (B)	To furniture
Morsø 4000-4100 uninsulated flue pipe	200 mm	400 mm	800 mm



We recommend that the stove be installed at least 10-15 cm from masonry in order to allow heat to circulate and to facilitate the cleaning of the inside and outside of the stove. A layer of wallpaper on a brick wall is normally regarded as non-flammable material.

The floor

If the stove is installed on a flammable floor, national and local regulations must be observed with regard to the size of the non-flammable underlying surface that must cover the floor beneath the stove.

The underlying surface must naturally be able to bear the weight of the stove and, if applicable, the steel chimney.

Distance to furniture

We recommend that the stove be installed 800 mm from furniture, but consideration should also be given to whether furniture, etc., will dry out as a result of its proximity to the stove. The distance to flammable material in front of the stove is 800 mm.

A wood-burning stove gets hot when it is fired. Caution must therefore be observed, particularly with regard to children touching the stove.

1.5 The chimney

If local regulations permit, the stove may be connected to a chimney already serving another fireplace (such as an oil-burning stove or another wood-burning stove). Attention should be paid to any requirements concerning the location of flue pipes if two or more fireplaces are connected to the same chimney.

The wood-burning stove must never be connected to a chimney to which a gas-burning stove is already connected. An efficient, modern stove places great demands on the chimney, so have a chimney sweep check the condition of your chimney.

The aperture of the chimney must comply with national and local regulations. In general, the aperture area should measure at least 175 cm² for wood-burning stoves.

An overly large chimney aperture will mean that too much energy will be required to heat the chimney sufficiently to achieve an acceptable draught. If you have a brick chimney with a large aperture, we recommend that you install an insulating chimney liner of the proper diameter. This will increase the draught, and improve the fuel economy.

There are no requirements with respect to specific chimney heights, but a chimney must be tall enough to provide a good draught, and to ensure that the smoke does not cause any problems. As a general rule, there will be a satisfactory draught if the chimney extends 4 metres above the stove and at least 80 cm above the spine of the roof. If the chimney is located along the side of the house, the top of the chimney should never be lower than the spine of the roof or the highest point on the roof. Please note that there are often national and local regulations regulating the location of chimneys in houses with thatched roofs. Please see section 1.9 Draught.

The chimney and the flue pipe must be fitted with cleaning doors, which must be at least the same size as the chimney's aperture area.

The chimney must be accessible for external inspection, and it must be possible to access the cleaning doors and the chimney if it is to be cleaned from the top (e.g. steel chimneys).

1.6 Connecting the flue pipe

The flue collar can be rotated and be used for ø150 (inside and outside the flue collar) and ø120 connections.

Mounting the flue collar pointing upwards

From the factory, the stove is prepared for installation with the flue collar provided (1) pointing upwards. The ball stop, which prevents the chimney sweep from damaging the stove's baffle plates while sweeping, is the 128 mm long rod that is provided in the stove. The flue collar stop bar is fitted when installing the chimney.

Mounting the flue collar to the rear

Lift the top panel and convection back panel from the stove.

Remove the smoke outlet from the top outlet. The smoke outlet must not be used when connecting the flue pipe to the rear.

Remove the round plate which is fixed with 2 screws at the rear of the stove and fix it instead on the top outlet.

With a hammer use light, firm taps to knock out the iron piece on the convection back panel from the small "bridges" holding the piece in place.

When connecting the flue pipe to the rear, use the other cast smoke outlet supplied with 40 mm insertion depth.

The ball stop must not be used when installing the flue collar to the rear.

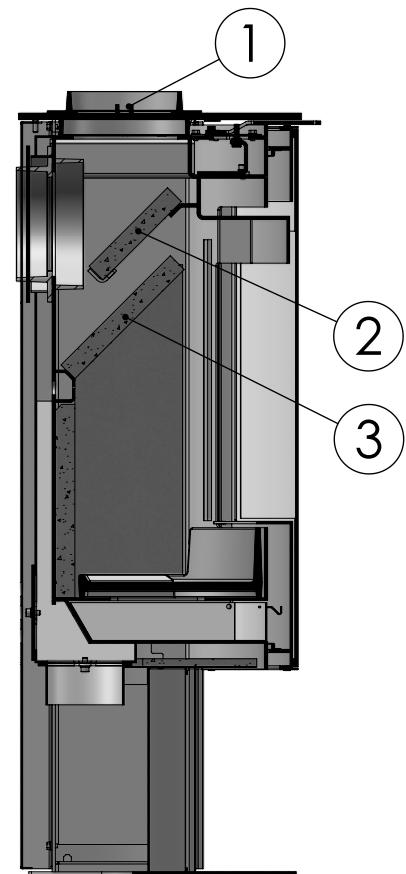
Lift the top panel and convection back panel back into place.

A round section is provided which can be placed in the top panel and cover for the blocked off smoke outlet.

The location of the baffles

The baffles (2) and (3), which are made from vermiculite, are mounted on delivery.

Make sure that the baffles are correctly assembled before lighting the stove (please see the sketch).



Fresh air connection, if required

Downwards:

The stove is fitted ex works with a branch piece under the stove for fresh air connection, if required.

Rearwards:

Lift the top plate and convection back panel off the stove and remove the branch piece under the stove. Remove the round plate fitted with two screws at the bottom at the back of the stove and, instead, attach it where the branch piece was previously fitted under the stove. Re-fit the branch pipe where the round plate was previously fitted at the back of the stove.

The iron piece at the bottom of the convection back panel is knocked out with light, firm taps with a hammer next to the small "bridges" holding the piece in place. Lift the convection back panel and top plate back into place.

1.7 Connecting to a brick chimney

Brick a flue bushing securely into the wall, and insert the flue pipe into it. The pipe must not extend into the actual chimney opening, but only to the inside of the chimney aperture. The joints between the stove/pipe and pipe/wall bushing must be sealed with glass tape. It is not normally necessary to seal between any pipe joints.

If the flue pipe transitions from horizontal to vertical, it is a good idea to install it with a gentle bend so as to avoid any loss of draught.

The flue pipe must be dimensioned in accordance with national and local regulations. Morsø recommends, however, that flue pipes be made of 2 mm sheet steel as this will extend the service life.

1.8 Connecting to a steel chimney

If your installation involves taking the chimney straight up and through the ceiling, you must comply with National, Local Building Regulations or flue manufacturers instructions concerning clearances to combustible materials such as walls, floor joists and ceilings. The joint between the stove flue collar and the stovepipe must also be sealed using the glass fibre rope provided. It is important that the insulated flue system is properly supported both at ceiling level and at roof level.

THE STOVE MUST NOT BEAR THE WEIGHT OF THE CHIMNEY SYSTEM (See chimney manufacturer's instructions). Excessive weight on the stove will inhibit expansion and could lead to damage of the stove top. Damage caused to the stove in this way would not be covered by the manufacturers guarantee.

If a chimney fire should occur as a result of incorrect operation of the stove or prolonged use of wet fuel, close the vents completely and contact the fire brigade.

Be aware of the following:

Discuss the cleaning options with your chimney sweep.

If there is insufficient draught in the chimney, it may be a good idea to install the flue pipe straight up so as to minimise smoke migration in the actual combustion chamber.

Avoid having more bends than necessary, and limit the length of the flue pipe so as not to reduce the draught.

Fresh air supply

A wood-burning stove requires air for combustion. As a result, firing a wood-burning stove will help create a healthy climate in your house. If the house is very tightly sealed, and particularly if there is a cooker hood or ventilation system in the house, it may be necessary to install an air grate in the room in which the wood-burning stove is installed. Otherwise there may not be enough draught in the chimney, which may result in the stove not being able to burn properly, and smoke may come out of the stove when the fire door is opened.

If it is necessary to install air grates, they must be positioned so that they cannot be obstructed.

1.9 Draught

If smoke comes out of the stove when the fire door is opened, it will be due to the poor draught in the chimney. This type of stove requires at least 12 PA of chimney draught to achieve satisfactory combustion and to prevent smoke from escaping. Smoke may, however, escape in any event if the stove door is opened during vigorous firing, so this should be avoided. The flue gas temperature at the rated output is 211°C relative to 20°C.

If in doubt, you may want to get your chimney sweep to measure the draught in the chimney.

Draught

The draught in the chimney is the result of the difference between the high temperature in the chimney and the cooler temperature outside. Other factors that determine whether sufficient negative pressure can be produced to create a draught include the length and insulation of the chimney, and wind and weather conditions.

The draught will be reduced when:

- The temperature difference is too low, e.g. in connection with a poorly insulated chimney.
If the chimney is cold, it may help to light (burn up) a rolled-up newspaper in the chimney's cleaning door.
- The outside temperature is too high, e.g. during the summer.
- There is no wind.
- The chimney is not tall enough, with the result that it sits in the lee of the roof surface or tall trees.
These conditions are also associated with the greatest risk of smoke coming back down the chimney.
- Air is entering the chimney in undesired places, e.g. through cracked joints or leaks in the cleaning door or the flue pipe.
- Unsealed, unused fireplaces are connected to the chimney.
- The flue pipe and chimney are clogged up with soot due to inadequate cleaning.
- The house is too tightly sealed (please see the section on Fresh air supply).

A good draught is achieved when:

- There is a big difference between the temperature in the chimney and outside, i.e. when the need for heating is greatest.
- The weather is clear and there is a good wind.
- The chimney is of the proper height, i.e. Minimum 4 metres above the stove, and clear of the spine of the roof.

2.0 Firing/using the stove

Your stove is constructed with air inlets in two places.

Pre-heated, fast-moving combustion air is added to the fire above the glass window, and is regulated using the handle above the door. The combustion air is let in when the handle is pushed to the right, and shut off when the handle is pushed to the left.

Another air inlet provides constant, pre-heated air supply which cannot be adjusted, and which comes into the combustion chamber just above the fire. This helps burn off the last few gasses emitted by the wood while it is being heated.

The stove's rated heat output is 5,0 kW.

Your new Morsø stove is EN-tested for firing with wood, and is suitable for intermittent use.

NB!

Wood is a material that contains a great deal of gas (approx. 75%). The gases are released when the wood is lit and heated. For this reason, it is important that these gases are ignited quickly after stoking. If the wood just lies smouldering, especially after re-stoking, a lot of smoke is created which, in the worst case, may cause an explosive ignition of the gases, resulting in damage to the stove.

In order to ignite the gases that are released from the wood, and to keep clear, lasting flames during the combustion process, it is important to let in the required quantity of oxygen (air supply) at all times. The setting of the air supply, the method of ignition and the lighting intervals depend on the draught in the chimney, the wind and weather, the amount of heat required, the fuel, etc. This means that it may take some time before you get to know the correct functioning of the stove under any given circumstances.

Although you can fire your Morsø stove with almost all kinds of wood, you should not fire with wet wood, or unseasoned wood. Wood ought to be stored under a roof for at least 1 year, and preferably 2 years, with free access to wind. Wood should be chopped as soon as possible after felling if it is to dry quickly. The wood can be used once the moisture is less than 20%. During the test, all stoves are tested with wood with a moisture content of (16 ± 4)%.

Never use driftwood as it usually has a high salt content, which damages both the stove and the chimney. Impregnated and painted wood and chipboard emit poisonous smoke and fumes so they should not be used as fuel either.

Please note that liquid fuel may not be used in the stove.

Pieces of wood with a diameter exceeding 10 cm should always be chopped. The pieces of wood should be short enough to be able to lie flat over the layers of embers, with air at both ends. The maximum length of fuel in the stove is 30 cm. The maximum quantity of fuel is approx. 2 kg/hour (max. 2 pieces of wood each time you re-stoke).

The first few times you light the stove, the fire should be moderate so that the heat-resistant paint can harden before firing more vigorously. During the hardening phase, the paint may develop obnoxious smoke and smell the first time it is lit, which is very normal. Make sure that the room is well ventilated during this period.

When heating up or cooling down, the material is exposed to major temperature differences that may cause the stove to give off creaking sounds.

2.1 Lighting instructions and fuelling intervals

A lot of air is needed when lighting the stove. If you are starting with a cold stove, the door should be left ajar for the first few minutes and the combustion air supply opened to maximum.

In order to build up an insulating layer of ash in the bottom of the stove, you should burn 1-1.5 kg of dry kindling when you light the stove the first time.

Always keep approx. 1 cm ash in the bottom of the combustion chamber.



1. The layer of embers is formed quickly when lit with 2-4 kindling tablets or similar together with approx. 1-1.5 kg of dry kindling. Place the kindling sachets evenly under the top layer of kindling.

2. Open the air supply as much as possible. This is done using the handle above the door.

3. After the paper/solid alcohol tablets have caught fire, leave the fire door ajar so that the chimney draws well.

4. When you can see that the chimney is hot enough to draw (after 5-10 minutes), close the door. If all the necessary conditions are met, a thick layer of embers will have been formed in the combustion chamber after another 15-20 minutes.

5. Re-stoking should normally be carried out while embers still remain. Distribute the embers in the bottom, ensuring that most of them are at the front of the stove.

6. Place 2 pieces of wood of 0.5-0.7 kg each and approx. 25-30 cm long over the embers in a single layer, with a distance of approx. 1 cm.

7. Open the air supply to maximum and close the door; the fresh wood will then ignite within a couple of minutes.

Important!

It is important that the fresh quantity of wood starts to burn quickly. To ensure the fuel lights quickly, open the combustion air to max. or leave the door ajar to allow in the amount of air needed to light the wood.

If, however, the wood only smoulders, there will be a strong build-up of smoke, which at worst can cause an explosive ignition of the flue gases with the risk of material damage and personal injury.

8. Reduce the amount of combustion air to the desired position, and optimal combustion will continue until there are glowing embers in the bed.

Make sure that there is always enough air (oxygen) to maintain clear, lasting flames when, and after, reducing the amount of combustion air.

During the nominal test, the stoking interval was 60-70 minutes.

9. A new portion of wood can be added by repeating steps 5 & 6.

The stove door should normally be opened gently the first 2-3 cm, then you should wait until the pressure has equalised before opening the door all the way. This technique will prevent smoke from getting out, particularly when there is a poor draught.

Once the wood has burned out, it becomes glowing charcoal. If a good layer of embers has already formed on top of a sufficient layer of ash, the stove can keep warm for a very long time.



The stove door should never be opened when the stove is being fired vigorously.

Refuelling on to a low fire bed

If there is insufficient burning material in the firebed to light a new fuel charge, excessive smoke emission can occur. Refuelling must be carried out onto a sufficient quantity of glowing embers and ash that the new fuel charge will ignite in a reasonable period. If there are too few embers in the fire bed, add suitable kindling to prevent excessive smoke :

Fuel overloading

The maximum amount of fuel specified in this manual should not be exceeded, overloading can cause excess smoke.

Operation with door left open

Operation with the door open can cause excess smoke. The appliance must not be operated with the appliance door left open except as directed in the instructions.

We would strongly recommend that you do not leave your stove alit at night. It harms the environment and constitutes very poor use of the wood as the gases in the wood do not ignite at the low temperature, but settle as soot (unburned gases) in the chimney and stove. Extreme conditions, such as poor draught in the chimney, large quantities of wood or wet wood, may in the worst-case scenario cause an explosive ignition.

When firing in the summer period, when there is minimal need for heat, the combustion will be poor. The stove provides too much heat so the combustion should be reduced. But always remember to make sure that there are lasting flames until the wood becomes charcoal. If you want a weaker fire, stoke up using less wood.

If you fire the stove using wet wood, a lot of the fuel's thermal energy will be spent forcing the water out of the wood, without releasing any heat to the stove. This incomplete combustion results in a layer of soot being left in the stove, pipe and chimney.

Comparison between firing with wood and oil:

Type of wood (moisture content 20%)	No. of cubic metres per 1000 litre oil
Oak	7,0
Beech	7,0
Ash	7,2
Sycamore	7,5
Birch	8,0
Elm	8,9
Common spruce	10,4
Silver fir	10,9

3.0 Routine stove maintenance

3.1 External maintenance

The cast surface of the stove is painted with heat-resistant Senotherm paint. It is best maintained by simply vacuuming it with a soft brush attachment or wiping it down with a dry, dust-free cloth.

If the stove is used too vigorously, the painted surface may assume a greyish tinge over time, but the stove can easily be freshened up with Morsø spray paint, which is available from your local retailer.

Morsø stoves are painted using a Morsø Original Black (previously called Morsø dark grey) or Morsø grey. The paint can be bought in a spray or a can.

3.2 Internal maintenance

Glass window

If the stove is used correctly, very little or no soot will be deposited on the ceramic glass window. If soot does form on the glass as the stove is being lit, it will burn away once normal combustion begins in the stove. If the glass window becomes thoroughly covered in soot due to incorrect operation, the soot can be easily removed using Morsø Glass Cleaner. The glass must be cold when you clean it. Avoid stoking the stove with pieces of wood that are so long that they press against the glass window when the door is closed.

Only use Morsø Glass Cleaner.

Reasons for sooty glass window:

- The fuel is too wet.
- The pieces of fuel are to big/uncut wood.
- The combustion temperature is too low.

Ceramic glass replacement

Ceramic glass cannot be recycled because it has a higher melting point than ordinary glass. If ceramic glass is mixed with ordinary glass, the raw material is spoiled, and the reclaiming process may be halted. Take care that the ovenproof glass does not end up among ordinary recycled waste. That will be a great benefit to the environment.

Note: Should be handed in to a recycling station as ceramic glass.

Internal cast-iron grate and/or wearing parts

The baffles and other components that come in direct contact with the fire and glowing fuel are all wearing parts. As a result, they will be particularly susceptible to burn-through. When used correctly, these parts will last for many years, but overly vigorous use will naturally accelerate the burn-through. Such parts are all easily replaced. If the baffles are damaged and are not replaced in time, the top plate will be exposed to such high temperatures that it may be damaged as well.

Reasons for overly rapid wear of internal parts

- Stove fired too vigorously
- Use of very dry wood (wood from old furniture).
- Too much soot on top of the baffles (please see the section on Cleaning).
- Too much ash in the ash pan (please see the section on Ash).

Please note that no unauthorised alterations of the design may be undertaken, and that any parts that are replaced must be replaced with original Morsø parts.

Gaskets

The gaskets in the doors will wear out over time and should be replaced as required in order to prevent runaway combustion. Use the original Morsø gasket kit.

Note: Normal wearing parts are not covered by Morsø's extended warranty.

A selection of maintenance products (spare parts, glass cleaner, paint, gasket kit, etc.) is available from your Morsø dealer.

3.3 Cleaning the stove

A layer of ash and soot will form as a result of the draught in the chimney and after sweeping, particularly on the top of the upper baffle. This ash will have an insulating effect, which may speed up the burn-through of the baffles.

During normal cleaning, the baffles can be removed from the stove. Once the baffles have been taken out, you can access the flue chamber above the baffles and clean it.

Clean the baffles before reassembling them, and make sure that they are correctly assembled.

Nowadays, the chimney sweep must remove the soot in the stove, in addition to sweeping the chimney and cleaning the flue pipe. The number of annual sweepings/cleanings of the stove should be determined in consultation with your chimney sweep.

Ash

As noted above, there should be a layer of approx. 1 cm insulating ash in the bottom of the combustion chamber in order to achieve a high combustion temperature. If the layer of ash is too thick, it can be brushed down into the ash pan.

Empty the ash pan before it gets completely full so that the ash does not insulate around the grate, and thereby speed up the burn-through.

In most cases, the ash will need to be taken away by the waste disposal company. Because embers may be concealed in the ash pan for several days, it may be necessary to store the ash in a container made of non-flammable material before pouring it into a rubbish bag.

Ash from a wood-burning stove will not be of any benefit to your garden as fertiliser. If you have burned colour brochures, or painted or treated wood, etc., in the stove, the resulting ash must not be poured onto soil as it may contain heavy metals.

Removing/installing vermiculite parts (brick panel, rear brick and baffle plates). Vermiculite should only be removed/installed when the stove is cold

1. Start by emptying the cold stove of ash. Lift the diaphragm and stand it edgeways



2. With one hand, lift the bottom baffle plate. With the other hand, lift the brick panel up a few centimetres. This is best done with a slotted screwdriver or similar. Once the brick has been lifted, tip the diaphragm back into place, so the brick panel is now released and can be lifted out.



3. Once the first brick panel has been removed from the stove, the diaphragm can be lifted and removed.



4. Lift the bottom baffle plate again and tip the other brick panel out.



5. Lift the bottom baffle plate free of the tertiary combustion air box and remove it.



6. If necessary, the rear brick can now be removed.



7. Lift the top baffle plate free of the brackets and down and back from the brackets to release it.



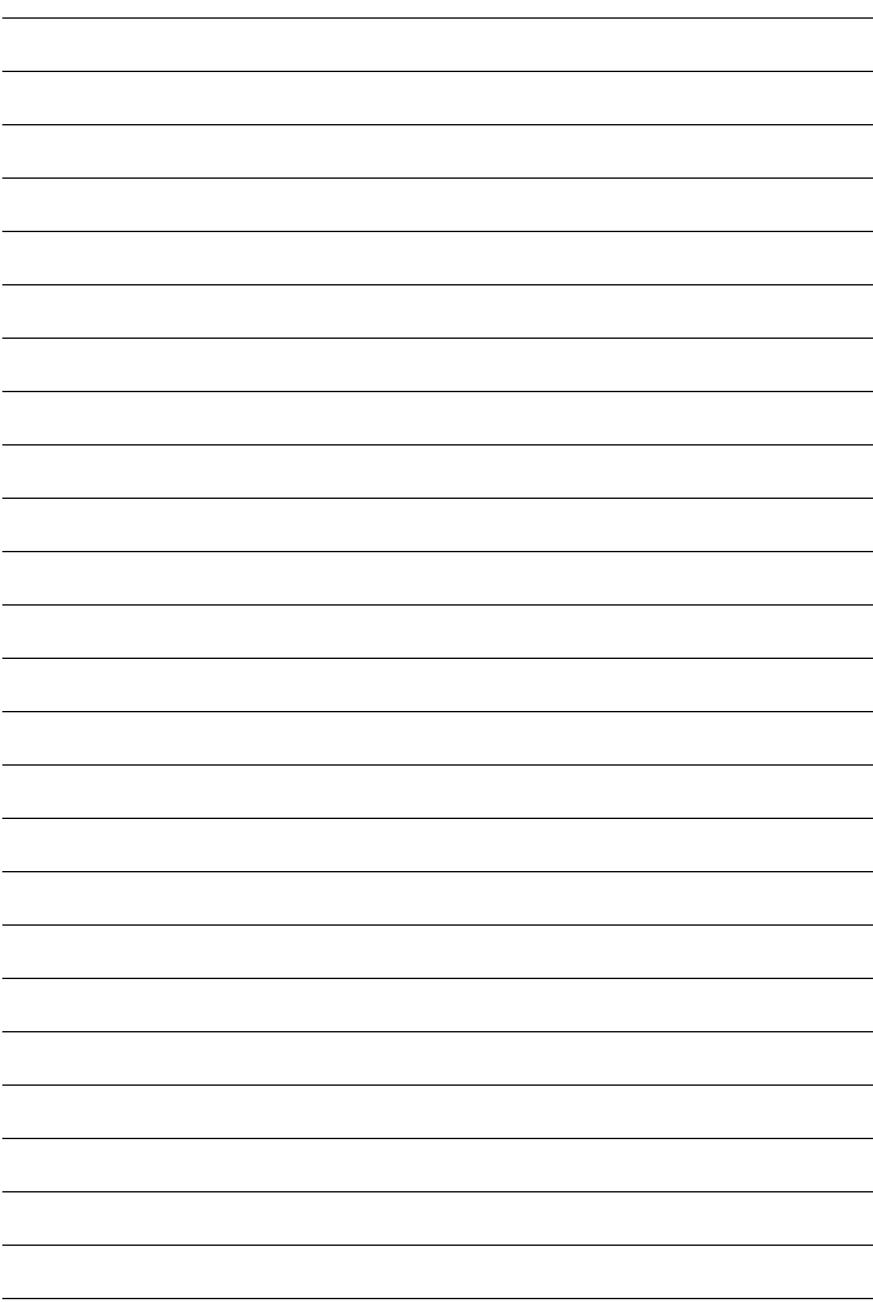
8. Re-installing vermiculite parts: as removal but in reverse order.

Spare parts for the 4000-4100

Description	Product no.
Door packing cord	57100700
Inner grate frame	57100400
Upper baffle	57100000
Bottom baffle	57100100
Glass window	57100500
Right/left side brick panel	57100200
Rear brick	57100300

Additional accessories

We offer a comprehensive line of chimney, floor plate and accessory products that can facilitate the daily operation and maintenance of your Morsø stove.



Guarantee Product Registration

MORSØ 5 YEAR GUARANTEE CERTIFICATE

Behind every Morsø stove is more than 160 years of dedicated stove design and manufacturing experience. Quality control has always been at the heart of the production process and detailed measures have been put into place at all key stages of the build. Accordingly, provided that the stove has been supplied by an authorised Morsø dealer, Morsø will offer a 5-Year Manufacturers Guarantee against manufacturing defect to any of the main exterior body parts of its stoves.

Read more about "Morsø 5 years guarantee/product registration card" and
REGISTER your new Morsø stove online:
<http://international.morsoe.com/warranty-registration>

VIGTIGT!

Sådan fyrer du sikkert for miljøet og dig selv!

- **Brug kun tørt træ**

Brug kun tørt (maks. 20% fugt) og ube-handlet træ. Brændet skal være kløvet og 8 - 12 cm tykt.

- **Tænd op**

Tænd op med tørt pindebrændende (brug 1 - 2 kg). Stil lågen på klem og bliv i nærheden af ovnen i optændingsfasen.

- **Godt glødelag**

Sørg for at have et godt glødelag inden ny påfyldning. Træet skal antænde indenfor 2 min. Hvis træet ikke tænder, kan det i værste fald forårsage en eksplorationsagtig antændelse af røggasserne med risiko for såvel materielle skader som personskader.

- **Indfyring**

Ved ny indfyring: brug 2 - 3 stk. brændende - maks. 2 - 2,5 kg.

- **Sørg for rigelig luft**

Dvs. klare og gule flammer.

- **Fyr aldrig over om natten**

IMPORTANT!

How to heat safely for the environment and yourself!

- **Use only dry wood**

Use only dry (max. 20% moisture content) and untreated wood. The fuel must be split and 8 - 12 cm thick.

- **Light**

Light with dry kindling (use 1 - 2 kg). Leave the door ajar and stay close to the stove during the lighting phase.

- **Good layer of embers**

Be certain to have a good layer of embers before refilling. The wood should light within 2 minutes. If the logs do not ignite it may, in an extreme case, cause the flue gases to ignite which may pose a risk to material damage or personal injury.

- **Refuelling**

When refuelling use 2 - 3 pieces of wood - no more than 2 - 2,5 kg.

- **Ensure adequate air**

I.e. clear and yellow flames.

- **Never burn overnight**



By appointment to The Royal Danish Court

morsø

Morsø Jernstøberi A/S - 15.08.2016 - 72400400

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