

morsø

owner's guide

Contemporary wood heater/fireplace

Model 1125B - Dull Black Enamel

Model 1125G - Olive Green

Your choice of the MORSØ Wood Heater/Fireplace is a good one. Not only is it modern in appearance and enhancing to the decor of any room, it is also scientifically constructed and carefully built to give you the best possible service and satisfaction. Complete success with your heater depends primarily on the following:

1. A good chimney draft
2. Proper firing
3. Avoid overheating
4. Daily removal of ashes
5. Keeping chimney free of soot and obstructions.

ASSEMBLY-NOTE

Be sure you have help in moving this unit as it is made of heavy-duty cast-iron and it is **VERY** heavy.

1. Remove all parts from inside unwrap.
2. Turn heater on its side (place a rug or something soft under it to protect finish).
3. Attach legs with bolts which are packed separately inside the fireplace, and tighten in place.
4. Lift upright and put in position.
5. Attach flue collar and doors.

INSTALLATION

1. Check chimney to see that it is clean and free of all obstructions. Be sure it is of masonry or use manufacturer's approved contemporary chimney.
2. If possible, set heater directly in front of chimney to be used, about 18" from a combustible wall and not less than 6" from a non-combustible wall such as masonry, stone, or asbestos.
4. Be sure to set heater on stove board or a masonry hearth for protection of rugs or wood floors.

5. This heater has been shipped with an 8-inch top flue connection which may be used for either top or back venting the unit. For connection into chimney regular 8" pipe may be used.
6. When elbowing into existing chimney, install stove pipe with slight rise from upper elbow to flue opening in chimney. At no point should the stove pipe be higher than the flue opening. Avoid long horizontal runs of pipe.
7. Do not insert pipe too far into flue opening - the pipe should not extend into the flue opening beyond the inside chimney wall.

OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

1. Open damper by turning knob on flue collar to vertical position.
2. Place paper and/or kindling on bottom of chamber. Light and add wood, carefully at first to avoid smothering fire. As the progresses, add wood in desired amount and close damper slightly.
3. Close doors - leave door handle in open position. The door handle is hollow and when closed tightly, allows enough air in to keep a slow fire burning. As it is opened, the doors also open slightly and allow more air in for increased combustion.
4. Top damper on flue collar should always be slightly open even when you desire to keep fire for a prolonged period of time. Amount it should be open depends on your chimney draft.
5. For maximum heating, open damper to full extent (vertical position) and turn door handle so it still engages other door but is at maximum opening.
6. When fire dies down and more fire is not required, always close door tightly.

IF HEATER SMOKES OR DOES NOT HEAT, CHECK THE FOLLOWING

1. Insufficient chimney draft.
2. Chimney flue opening too small for size pipe used.
3. Pipe inserted too far into flue opening.
4. Chimney and/or pipe obstructed with soot, etc.
5. More than one flue connected to a chimney is not advisable. Should this be allowed by the building code in your specific area, be certain the chimney opening for the wood heater is higher than the chimney opening for fuel oil furnace. NEVER connect a wood burning unit on the same flue as a gas burning unit.
6. Incorrect operation of damper - when adding wood to fire, make sure that damper is open (vertical position).
7. A low chimney top outlet - chimney must be 2' above ridge line or 2' above point of roof 10' from chimney.
8. Check overhanging trees which may be causing down-drafts, etc.

Replacements parts are available for each model.

OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

1. Open the draft by turning knob on the front of the heater door.
2. Place paper and/or kindling in the heater. Light and add wood carefully at first to avoid smothering the fire. As fire progresses, add wood in the desired amount.

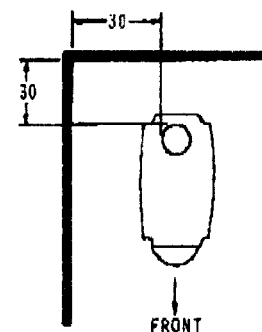
CAUTION: NEVER USE GASOLINE, GASOLINE TYPE LANTERN FUEL, KEROSENE, CHARCOAL LIGHTER FLUID, OR SIMILAR LIQUIDS TO START OR "FRESHEN UP" A FIRE IN THIS HEATER. KEEP ALL SUCH LIQUIDS WELL AWAY FROM THE HEATER WHILE IT IS IN USE.

3. For maximum heating, open the draft control to the full open position.

NOTE: THE FIRST FIVE OR SIX FIRES SHOULD BE SMALL IN ORDER TO PROPERLY CURE THE CAST IRON PARTS.

4. For holding hot coals over night, draft control should be closed completely.
5. When fire dies down and more wood is required, pull the coals and remaining wood pieces to the front of the heater, using the fire poker provided. Reload with wood.
6. Burning a slow fire constantly will cause inefficient combustion of fuel and buildup of creosote. Operate the stove with the draft full open at least 30 minutes each day.

An auxiliary handle has been provided for opening and closing the feed door. Use it to prevent burns.



MINIMUM CLEARANCES TO COMBUSTIBLES
ILLUSTRATION NO. 4

MAINTENANCE INSTRUCTIONS

1. Always keep the area around the unit clean and clear of furniture and other objects.
2. When wood is burned slowly, it produces acetic and pyrolygneous acids, which combine with expelled moisture to form creosote. The creosote vapors condense in the relatively cool chimney flue of a slow-burning fire. As a result, creosote residue accumulates on the flue lining. When ignited this creosote makes an extremely hot fire. The chimney connector and chimney should be inspected frequently during the heating season to determine if a creosote buildup has occurred. If creosote has accumulated it should be removed to reduce the risk of a chimney fire. Experienced chimney servicing personnel should be consulted.
3. Ashes should be placed in a metal container with a tight fitting lid. The closed container of ashes should be placed on a noncombustible floor or on the ground, 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 stokers have thoroughly cooled. Ashes should be removed when cold if possible.

If Heater smokes or does not heat, check the following

1. Insufficient chimney draft.
2. Chimney flue opening too small for size pipe used.
3. Pipe inserted too far into flue opening on top of stove.
4. Chimney and/or pipe obstructed with soot, etc.
5. More than one flue connected to a chimney is not advisable. Should this be allowed by the building code in your area, be certain the chimney opening for the wood heater is higher than the chimney opening for the oil furnace. NEVER connect a wood burning unit on the same flue as a gas burning unit.
6. A low chimney top. The chimney should be 2' above the ridge line at the roof or 2' above the highest point of roof which is within 10' of the chimney and 3' above the point of penetration.
7. Check overhanging trees which may be causing down-drafts, etc.

Replacement parts are available for each model

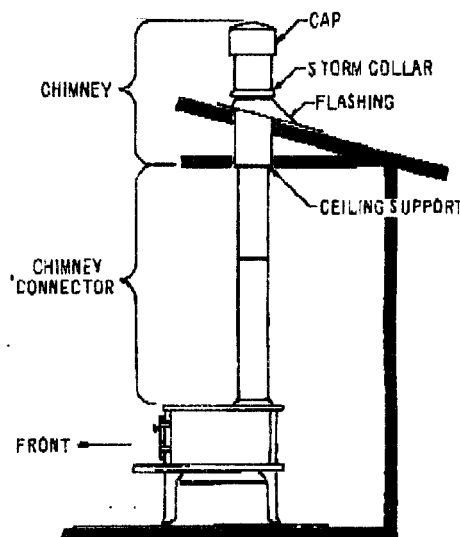
Heating with Log Stoves

The temperature for ignition of wood is approximately 600 to 650 F., but the gases will leave the wood at temperatures around 500 F. Since the temperatures for ignition of some of the gases is as high as 1300 to 1500 F., it is very important to make sure that the fire is hot enough to ignite the gases. Otherwise, much of the potential heat contained in the wood is lost. In addition, if the temperatures in the stove are too low, the content of humidity and evaporated tar will condensate in the flue pipe system. This condensation causes creosoting. Therefore it is important that the fire intensity be high enough to ignite the gases. Every time a new log is placed in the stove sufficient air must be sent into the stove for the gases to burn. Then the draft regulator can be closed slightly until the next log is placed in the stove. Only a few logs should be added at a time. Never fill the box stove with logs and treat it as a coke stove.

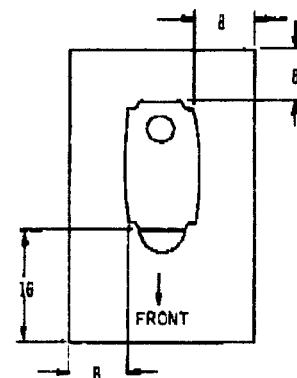
When properly operated the heat from a log stove will fluctuate and the regulation cannot be controlled thermostatically (like a coke or coal stove). The regulation is made by putting new logs into the stove.

When the gases have burned and the flames are dying out only the live coals will remain and they are practically not producing any heat. The after heat comes from the stove. If the draft regulator is closed the live coals will remain in the stove even after 6-8 hours, thus permitting ignition of the logs added the next day. A layer of ashes will improve the conservation of the live coals.

For further information on using your heater safely, obtain a copy of the National Fire Protection Association Publication "Using Coal and Wood Stoves Safely" NFPA HS-10-1978. The address of the NFPA is 470 Atlantic Ave., Boston, MA 02210.



TYPICAL INSTALLATION
ILLUSTRATION NO. 5



MINIMUM HEARTH EXTENSION SIZE
ILLUSTRATION NO. 6