



# Morsø S81-90

**DK**

Installations- og betjeningsvejledning

**UK**

Instructions for installation and use



By appointment to The Royal Danish Court

**morsø**

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By appointment to The Royal Danish Court

# morsø

## Installations- og betjeningsvejledning

## Morsø S81-90



**EN 13 229**

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MORSØ JERNSTØBERI A/S . DK-7900 NYKØBING MORS  
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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 brændeovne af den højeste kvalitet. Hvis De blot følger omstående instruktioner, er vi sikre på, at De også vil få nytte og glæde af Deres nye ovn i mange år.**

### Indhold

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### Prøvningsattest - skal følge ovnen

Den danske Brændeovnsbekendtgørelse trådte ikraft den 1. januar 2008. I forbindelse med indførelsen af Brændeovnsbekendtgørelsen er det et krav, at der med brændeovnen følger en prøvningsattest, der er udstedt af det akkrediterede prøvningsinstitut, der har udført miljøaf-prøvningen på ovnen.

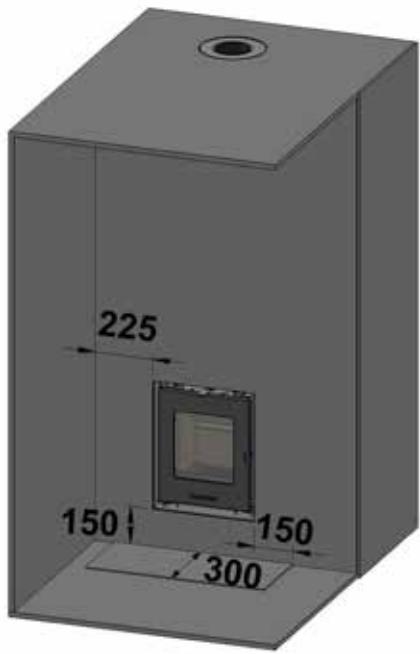
Prøvningsattesten er vedlagt i ovnen og skal opbevares af ejeren og følge ovnen i ovnens levetid.

Efter installation af brændeovnen/indsatsen og godkendelse af en skorstensfejer skal skorstensfejeren underskrive prøvningsattesten som dokumentation på, at ovnen opfylder miljø-kravene i henhold til Brændeovnsbekendtgørelsen.

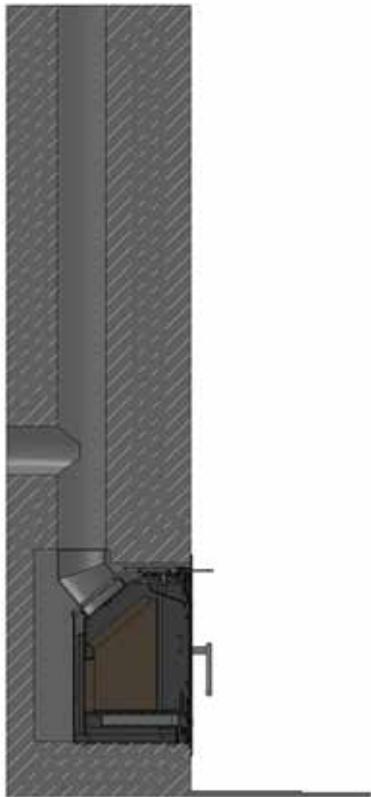
### Ekstra tilbehør

Til Morsø ovnene tilbydes et omfattende skorstens-, gulvplade- og tilbehørsprogram, der kan lette den daglige betjening og vedligeholdelse af Deres Morsø ovn.





S81-90 installeret i eksisterende murværk



## Montering

Eksisterende røgspjæld i skorsten fjernes eller låses i åben stilling

Det er vigtigt, at der er nogle millimeter luft mellem pladekassen og det omgivende murværk, da varmeudvidelsen af pladekassen ellers kan forårsage revnedannelse i murværket.

Som udgangspunkt kan man regne med en indfatningsåbning på 420 mm.x485mm.x425mm. (bredde x højde x dybde) i murværket.

Indsatsen skal rettes op ved hjælp af stilleskruerne, så indsatsen står vandret. Bemærk, at kassen skal være plan med murværket.

Forbindelsen mellem indsatsen og skorstenen udføres med et ø 125 mm røgrør, som fastgøres i røgrørsstudsene.

Mellem røgrøret og den murede skorsten tætnes med ildfast mørtel. En varmeudvidelse af røgrøret kan forårsage revnedannelse i den ildfaste mørtel. Det er derfor vigtigt at bruge en murbøsning og tætningssnor.

Hvis der ikke i forvejen er en renselem som vist på skitserne, kan det være en fordel at montere en. Herved gøres monteringen af røgrøret lettere; men i nogle tilfælde kan det være et krav fra skorstensfejeren.

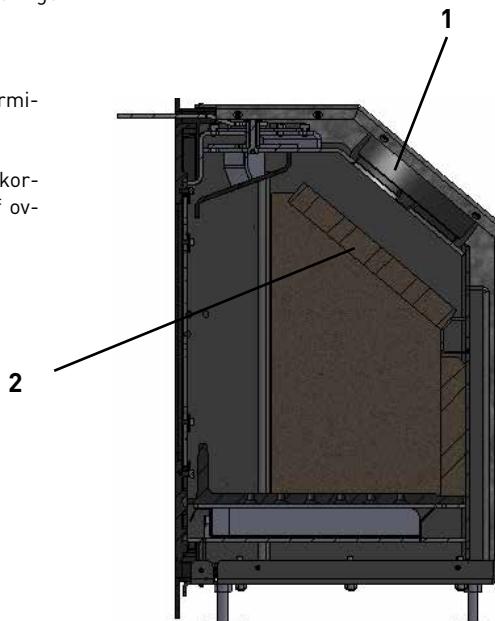
Til Morsø S81-90 indsatsovnen skal der tilsluttet en rørbøjning eller et flexrør på den støbte røgtud (1).

Med rørbøjningen kan man opnå både vandret og lodret røgafgang, afhængig af, hvorledes man vender rørbøjningen under monteringen

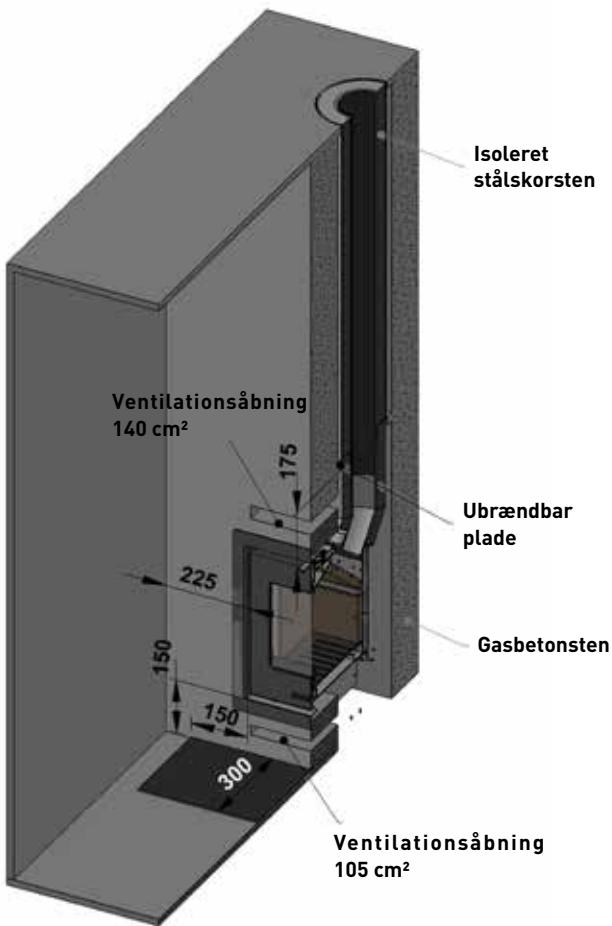
### Placering af røgledeplade

Røgledepladen (2), der er udført i vermiculite, er placeret ved modtagelsen.

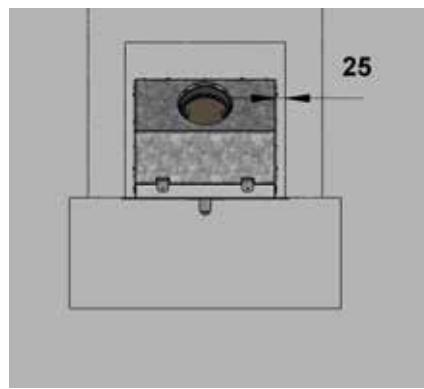
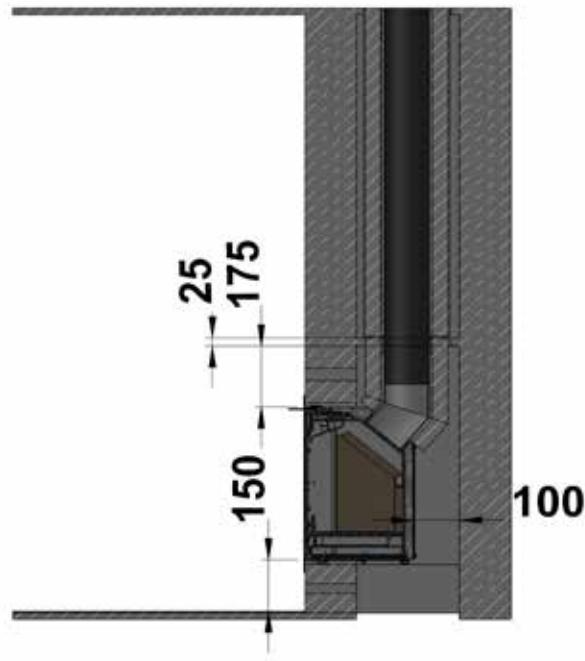
Man skal sikre sig, at røgledepladen korrekt monteret inden en optænding af ovnen finder sted.  
( se skitse )







S81-90 installeret i specialbygget pejse-miljø





## **1.7 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 spjældet helt, og brandvæsnet kontaktes.

### **Vær opmærksom på!**

#### **Rensningsmuligheder. Tal med skorstensfejeren.**

**Undgå flere bøjninger end nødvendigt og begræns røgrørslængden, 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.**

## **1.8 Trækforhold**

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

Røggastemperaturen ved nominel ydelse er 155°C henført til 20°C.

Røggasmassenflowet er 3,8 gr./sek.

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 vejrførhold 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 utæthedler 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.



## 2.1 Optænding og fyrsintervaller

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.

For at opbygge et isolerende askelag i bunden af ovnen, bør De ved første optænding afbrænde ca. 1,5-2 kg tørt pindebrænde. Behold herefter altid ca. 1 cm aske i bunden af brændkammeret.

1. Glødelaget dannes ved optænding med 1,5-2,0 kg træ samt et par optændingstabletter efter følgende metode: Ovenpå et par større kævler á 0,25-0,50 kg placeres en stablet bunke små pinde. Under de øverste pinde anbringes optændingstabletterne som antændes.
2. Der åbnes helt for sekundærluften vha reguleringshåndtaget. (træk helt til højre)
3. Efter antænding af optændingstabletter lukkes fyrdøren på klem, så der er godt med træk ved en åbning på ca. 1 cm.
4. 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. 40 min. være dannet et pænt glødelag i brandkammeret.
5. Normal påfyring bør ske, mens der endnu er gløder tilbage. Fordel gløderne i bunden, dog flest foran i ovnen.
6. Der lægges et stykke brænde à ca. 0,5-0,9 kg og 20-25 cm lang ind over gløderne . Bedste forbrænding opnås hvis kævlens længderetning er parallel med ovnens bagvæg.
7. Når den sekundære lufttilførsel 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 eksplorationsagtig antændelse af røggasserne med risiko for såvel materielle skader som personskader.**













By appointment to The Royal Danish Court

# morsø

## Instructions for installation and use

### Morsø S81-90



**EN 13 229**

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## **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.**

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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

We recommend that two persons perform this task since the stove is too heavy to handle single-handedly. Morsø S81-90 weighs approximately 58 kg.

The stove is suited for intermittent use.

### 1.2 Installing the stove

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

The requirements to the placement of the stove and the separation requirements depend on the environment in which the stove is placed:

- A. Built into masonry or an existing fireplace opening
- B. Custom-built fireplace structure in flammable surroundings

#### A. Built into masonry or an existing fireplace opening

The insert is primarily designed to be built into masonry or an existing fireplace opening. The adjacent materials must be nonflammable.

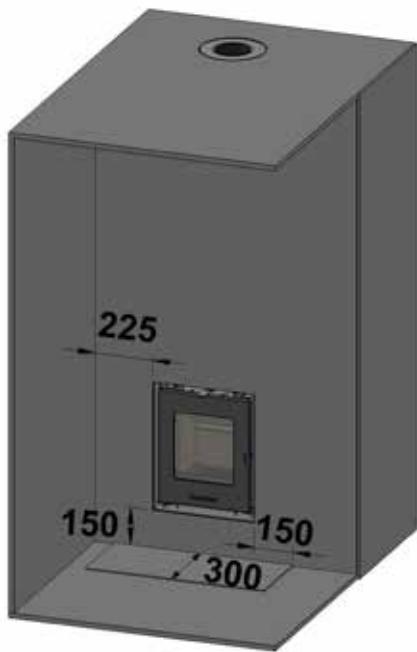
A layer of wallpaper is normally considered nonflammable when applied to masonry.

A nonflammable floor protection must cover the floor at least 300 mm to the front of the firing door and at least 150 mm to each side of the firing opening.

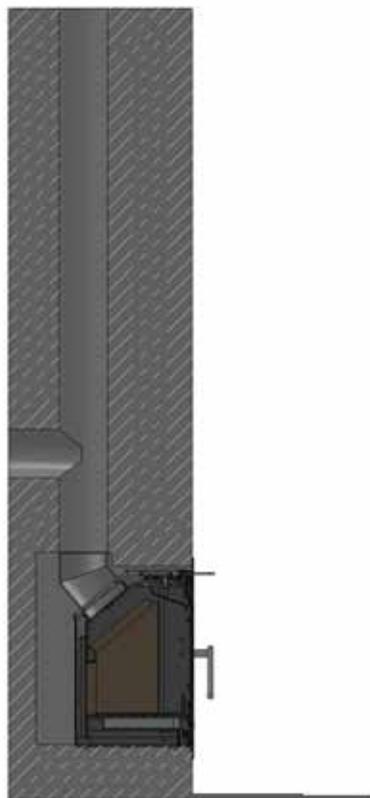
Please note that the floor must be capable of supporting the installation.

There are only spacing requirements when the stove is placed next to flammable materials. The spacing requirements are the following:

Distance to furniture	700 mm.
Right-angled distance to flammable sidewall	225 mm.
Height over flammable floor	150 mm.



S81-90 connected to existing  
masonry chimney



## **Mounting**

Remove or fix any existing damper in the chimney in the open position.

It is important that there are a few millimetres between the insert box and the surrounding masonry. Otherwise, the thermal expansion of the insert box may cause cracking of the masonry.

As an initial estimate, the dimensions of the insert opening in the masonry are 420 mm.x 485mm.x 425 mm. (width x height x depth).

The insert must be levelled with the levelling screws. Note that the insert box must be even (flush) with the masonry.

The insert is connected to the chimney by a 125 mm in diameter flue pipe that is fastened to the flue collar.

Seal between the flue pipe and the masonry chimney with refractory mortar. A thermal expansion of the flue pipe may cause cracking of the refractory mortar. Therefore, it is important to use a wall bushing and sealing cord.

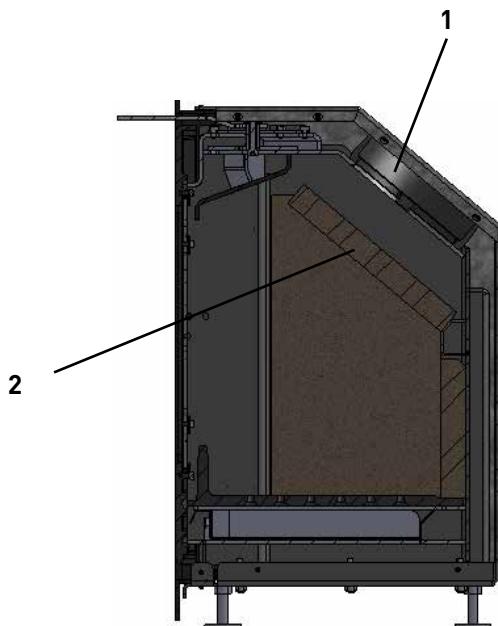
If there is no cleaning door as shown in the drawings, it may be advantageous to install one. This will make the installation of the flue pipe easier, and in some cases, the chimney sweep may require one.

For the Morsø S81-90 stove, you will need to connect a bended pipe to the cast-iron flue pipe (1).

### **Positioning of baffle**

The baffle (2) is made from vermiculite, have been positioned when you receive the stove.

However, it is necessary that you check that they are correctly positioned before you light your stove for the first time (please refer to the diagram).



## **B. Custom-built fireplace structure in flammable surroundings**

If the insert is installed in a flammable environment, a fireplace structure must be built where the insert may be mounted. The fireplace structure will protect the surroundings against the heat effects of the insert through shielding and ventilation. There are numerous ways to build a fireplace structure.

Therefore, the following is a guideline as to the principles.

As a minimum, the fireplace structure to hold the insert must be constructed in cellular concrete with a minimum width of 100 mm. If other nonflammable materials (bricks, Rockwool, etc.) are used, ensure that the level of insulation is equivalent. Thermal resistance for the in-combustible material should be at least  $0,54 \text{ K} \times \text{m}^2/\text{W}$

Ensure that the opening for the insert has the right dimensions. To the sides, there must be 5mm between the insert box and the wall of the fireplace structure. There must be at least 100 mm between the back panel of the insert box and the rear wall of the fireplace structure. If the floor is made of a flammable material, the opening must be at least 300 mm over the floor.

The fireplace structure must have ventilation holes.

An entry hole with a surface of at least 350 cm<sup>2</sup> must be placed at a level under the insert. The air that enters through the entry hole must be able to flow freely up past the insert. An exit hole with a surface of at least 500 cm<sup>2</sup> must be placed at a level above the insert. The exit hole must be at least 600 mm from the ceiling.

Right above the exit hole, a nonflammable sheet or slab (25 mm Rockwool or similar) must cover the fireplace structure. Minimum distance between nonflammable sheet or slab and top of insert must be at least 175 mm.

A nonflammable floor protection must cover the floor at least 300 mm to the front of the firing door and at least 150 mm to each side of the firing opening.

Please note that the floor must be capable of supporting the installation.

If the guidelines above are observed, it is permissible to place flammable materials along the sides and back of the fireplace structure.

Right-angled distance to flammable wall in front of the firing door: 225 mm.

Height over flammable floor 150 mm.

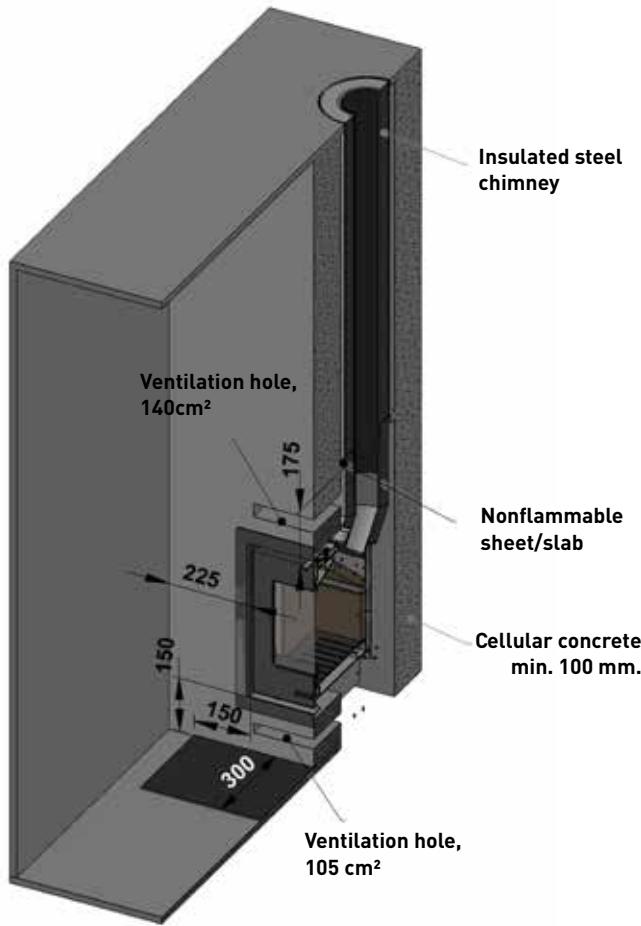
Distance to furniture: 700 mm.

### **Mounting**

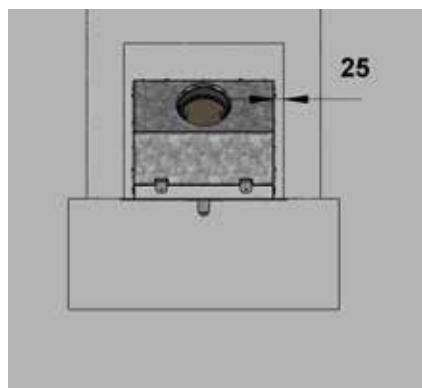
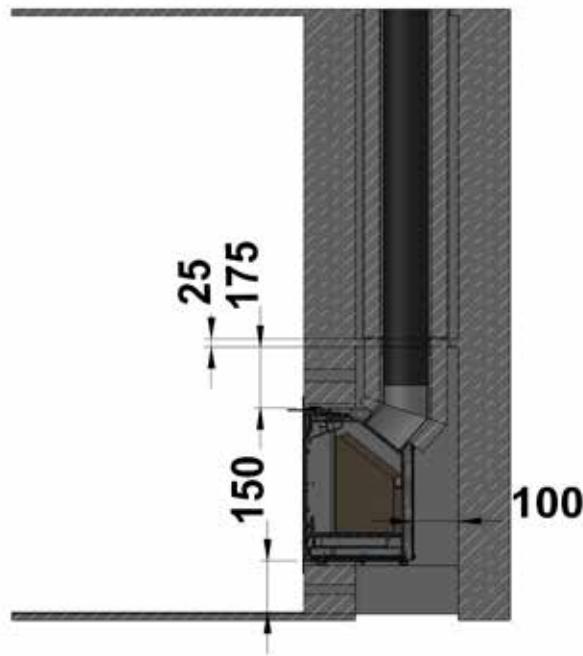
The insert is positioned in the opening of the fireplace structure and levelled by means of the levelling screws.

The insert is connected to the chimney by a 125 mm diameter flue pipe that is fastened to the flue collar.

The smoke in the chimney gets hot. Therefore, ensure that the distances to flammable materials are observed.



S81-90 connected to custom-built fireplace structure



## **Distance to furniture**

We recommend that the stove be installed 700 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 700 mm.

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

The stove is equipped with a handle in stainless steel – a poor heat conductor.

## **1.5 The chimney**

The wood-burning stove must never be connected to a chimney to which any other appliance 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.

### **Important:**

The S81-90 should be installed in conjunction with a 125 mm internal diameter flue liner or chimney system. The use of larger liners of chimney systems may result in a reduced draft and poor performance of the stove.

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 1.8 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 to a brick chimney**

Securely fix a register plate (minimum 1.5 mm. thick rust protected sheet steel e.g. stainless) into the chimney aperture with non-combustible materials. Insert the flue pipe no more than 20 mm. through the register plate, the pipe must not extend into the actual chimney opening.

The joints

between the stove collar and connecting flue pipe must be sealed with the 5 mm. diameter gasket provided. The connection between the flue pipe and register plate must have a similar suitable flexible seal.

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.

## **1.7 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 a brick chimney, it may be a good idea to install a flue liner to minimise smoke migration in the actual flue chamber.**

**Avoid having more bends than necessary, and limit the length of the flue pipe between bends 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, ventilation system or mechanical heat recovery system in the house, it may be necessary to install a permanent air vent in the room in which the wood-burning stove is installed or a direct air supply to the stove. 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 an air vent or vents, they must be positioned so that they cannot be obstructed.**

## **1.8 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, or if the door is open for more than a few minutes during re-fuelling, so this should be avoided.

The flue gas temperature at the rated output is 155°C relative to 20°C.

The flue gas mass flow is 3,8 grammes/second.

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

The heat emission of the stove is regulated with the control lever above the door.

The stove uses three types of combustion air.

The primary combustion air is supplied up through the grate. The air is only used at start-up if the operating conditions are poor (e.g. poor draft). Minimum setting for the control lever is in middle position and maximum position is to the left.

The secondary combustion air is supplied down the glass. This air is also regulated with the lever above the door. Minimum setting for the regulation lever is in middle position and maximum position is to the right.

The tertiary combustion air enters the fire box above the fuel bed. This air supply can not be regulated.

The nominal heat output of the stove is 4.0 kW.

Your new Morsø stove is EN tested and recommended for burning wood.

### 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 EN 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 25 cm. The maximum quantity of fuel is approx. 1 kg/hour.

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.

## 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. In order to build up an insulating layer of ash in the bottom of the stove, you should burn 1,5-2,0 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. A layer of embers will form if the stove is lit with 1,5-2,0 kg of wood along with a couple of firestarters. Follow this method: Place two logs (each weighing 0.25-0.5 kg) on the bottom grate. Next, place approximately 0,5 kg dry kindling on top of the logs. Just beneath the top of the kindling place the firestarters. Ignite the firestarters.
2. Open up completely for the secondary air supply by means of the regulation lever. (pull to the right)
3. After the firestarters have caught fire, leave the fire door ajar about 1 cm 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 40 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 1 log weighing approximately 0.5-0,9 kg and 20-25 cm long, over the embers. The best combustion is obtained if the longitudinal dimension of the logs is parallel with the rear wall of the stove.
7. When the secondary air supply is opened to maximum and the door is closed, the new quantity of wood will ignite in a few 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. Subsequently, the secondary air supply is adjusted to the desired level, and the optimum combustion will continue until only embers are left.

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

At nominal heat output, the refill interval is approximately 1 hour.

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.



**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.

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.

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 a chimney fire .

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 l 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 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. Use only Morsø Glass Cleaner as a cleaning agent. 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.

#### 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.

#### Interior cast iron parts and other wear and tear parts

Vermiculite linings and other parts that are in direct contact with fire and burning fuel are wear and tear parts. As such, they are particularly exposed to being burnt through. Used correctly, these parts will last many years; but firing too heavily will of course accelerate burning through.

The parts mentioned may easily be changed.

If the baffle plate is damaged and not replaced in time, the top plate will be exposed to such high temperatures that it may be damaged.

**Note that unauthorized changes of the construction may not be made, and parts may only be replaced with original Morsø parts.**

**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).

**Gaskets**

With time, the gaskets in the door will wear, and, in order to avoid wild combustion, they must be replaced as required. Use an original Morsø gasket kit that is supplied with precise instructions for use.

**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

Ashes and soot will settle, especially over the baffle plates, because of the draft in the chimney and after a sweeping. The ashes have an insulating effect that may accelerate the burning through of the baffle plates because it cannot give off the heat. The baffle plates may be taken out of the stove during normal cleaning. Today, the chimney sweep, in addition to sweeping the chimney and cleaning the flue pipes, must take care of removing soot from the stove.

The chimney sweep will establish the annual number of sweeps and cleanings after having consulted you.

**Ash**

As noted above, there should be a layer of approximately 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 with an ash shovel, dustpan or similar tool.

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.

**Unauthorised changes on the insert are not allowed.**

## Spare parts for the S81-90

Description	Product no.
Stone, rear	57810100
Stone, side	57810200
Baffle plate	57810000
Door packing cord	62904300
Glass window	57811800

**Additional accessories**

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





