



By appointment to The Royal Danish Court

morsø

Installation and Operating Instructions

1410 Coal Heater

For use in North America



Read this entire manual before you install and use your new room heater. If this room heater is not properly installed, a house fire may result. To reduce the risk of fire, follow the installation instructions. Failure to follow instructions may result in property damage, bodily injury, or even death.

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

Save these instructions

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

**Distributed by: MORSO US LLC
1011 Highway 52 West - Portland TN - 37148 - USA**

We congratulate you on your choice of a Morsø stove. Morsø has been producing some of the world's best stoves since 1853. If you follow these installation- and operating instructions carefully, we can assure you many years of warmth and pleasure.

Optional Accessories

A wide range of accessories (such as handling gloves, fireside tools, glass cleaner and heatproof paint) are available for use with your Morsø stove. They help with day-to-day running and maintenance. Contact your Morsø dealer for more information.



The Morsø 1410 squirrel Coal Heater is listed by OMNI-Test Laboratories, Inc. The test standards are ULC-S627 for the United States.

This heater is only for burning coal. Use of any other solid fuel except for coal ignition purposes is a violation of Federal law.

Cast iron

Cast iron is a live material. There are no two ovens that are identical. This is partly due to the tolerances of the casting process, partly because the ovens are a work of craftsmanship.

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1.0 Installation of your Morsø stove

Installation of coal heaters must be safe and legal.

If your Morsø stove is not installed correctly, it may cause a house fire. To reduce the risk of fire, the installation instructions must be followed carefully. Contact the local building officials about restrictions and installation inspection in your area.

Before you start installing your stove, make sure that:

- The stove and chimney connection are placed far enough from combustible materials to meet all clearance requirements.
- The floor protection must be adequate and must be made correctly according to the requirements.
All necessary approvals are needed from the local building officials.

The data plate, which is located on the back of the stove, provides information regarding safety testing information, name of certified testing laboratory, and installation requirements.

Installation requirements vary in different districts, and the local building officials have the final authorization to approve your installation. You should discuss the installation with them before beginning. Please ask your dealer for further information.

Do not connect to any air distribution duct or system.

Important: If the installation instructions are not followed carefully, it may cause dangerous situations like chimney and house fires. Follow the instructions carefully and do not deviate from them as it may cause injuries to people or property.

1.1 Checking loose parts in the stove

After unpacking, check that the center grate (in the center of the fire bed) and the fire bricks and the baffle are firmly in position and have not shifted in transit. Check also that the air control works freely.

Standard Accessories

Poker, ceramic flue connection gasket and riddling tool are standard accessories, and can usually be found in the ashpan or firebox area.

1.2 The chimney / flue system

Note that the flue system must be independently secured and must not rely on the stove for support.

The stove must not be connected to a chimney flue serving any other appliance. (Several flues may run up a single chimney stack; use one flueway per appliance).

Use a residential type masonry or listed type HT factory-built chimney.

High Temperature (H.T.) Chimney Standard UL-103-1985 (2100° F.) for the USA, and High Temperature (650°C) Standard ULC S-629 for Canada.

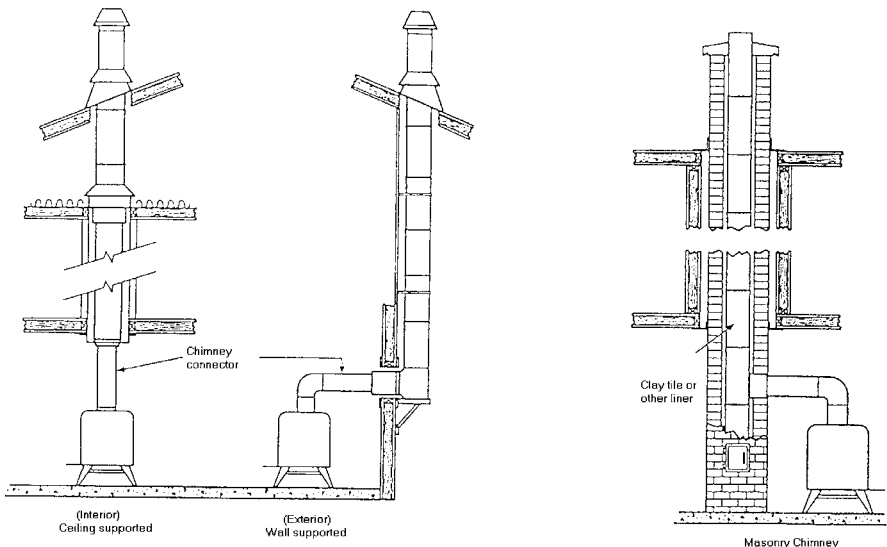
The internal dimensions of the chimney connector and chimney must not be less than 6 inches diameter (or equivalent cross section), and should not be significantly larger than this. Too large a section will tend to allow the flue gases to cool excessively, causing sluggishness or unpredictability in the stove's performance.

We recommend the length of the chimney system should be at least 16 feet (not required) above the stove in normal domestic situations, measured from the flue collar to the top of the chimney.

Local conditions like for example - roof constructions, large trees nearby and high altitude, may influence the chimney draft and height. Therefore, contact the local professional chimney sweep or your Morsø dealer.

If using a barometric draft regulator, be advised that the maximum allowable chimney draft is 0,06 in-w.c. for this unit.

Typical Factory-Built or Masonry Chimney Installations



1.3 Flue Connection

The stove is supplied from the factory with a flue collar fitted to the top plate and a round blanking plate blocking off the rear flue exit (behind the rear shield plate).

The flue collar is 6 inches in dia.

Use a 24 MSG black or blue chimney connector or listed double wall chimney connector. Refer to local codes and the chimney manufacturer's instructions for precautions required for passing a chimney through a combustible wall or ceiling. Remember to secure the chimney connector with a minimum of 2 screws to the product and to each adjoining section.

The collar can be fitted to the rear outlet. Simply knock out the round panel on the rear heat shield plate to reveal the cast iron plate. Untwist the blanking plate and the flue collar and swap their positions. Re-secure by pushing down and tighten the enclosed screws.

Position the stove and connect to the flue system.

Wear gloves and protective eyewear when drilling, cutting or joining sections of chimney connector

1.4 Connection to the existing chimney

A Chimney connector is the double-wall or single-wall pipe that connects the stove to the chimney. The chimney itself is the masonry or prefabricated structure that encloses the flue. Chimney connectors are used only to connect the stove to the chimney.

Double-wall connectors must be tested and listed for use with solid-fuel burning appliances. Single-wall connectors should be made of 24 gauge or heavier gauge steel. Do not use galvanized connector; it cannot withstand the high-temperatures that smoke and exhaust gases can reach, and may release toxic fumes under high heat. The connector must be 6 inches (150mm) in diameter.

If possible, do not pass the chimney connector through a combustible wall or ceiling. If passage through a combustible wall is unavoidable, refer to the sections on Wall Pass- Throughs. Do not pass the connector through an attic, a closet or similar concealed space when installing the chimney connectors.

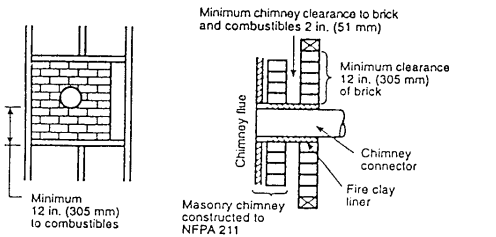
It is important to keep the flue gases moving smoothly in the right direction. Do not vent into a large void at this location; rather form one continuous section all the way up. Use mild bends (e.g. 45° vs. 90°) rather than sharp angles where a change of direction is required. All parts of the venting must be accessible for cleaning purposes.

In horizontal runs of chimney, maintain a distance of 18 inches from the ceiling. Keep it as short and direct as possible, with no more than two 90 degree turns. Slope horizontal runs of connector upward 1/4 per foot (20 mm per metre) going from the stove toward the chimney. The recommended maximum length of a horizontal run is 3 feet (1 metre), and the total length should be no longer than 8 feet (2.5 metres).

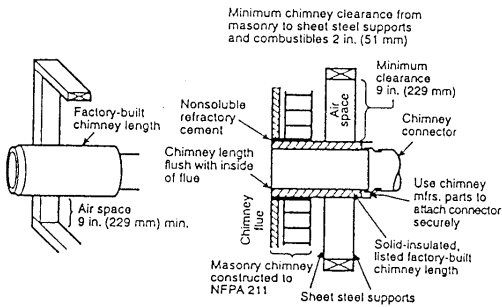
Information on assembling and installing connectors is provided by the manufacturer's instructions exactly as you assemble the connector and attach it to the stove and chimney.

Be sure the installed stove and chimney connector are correct distances from near by combustible materials. See the clearance paragraph page 8.

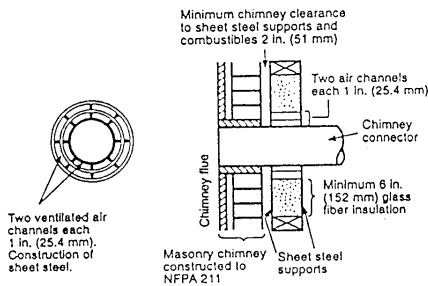
Chimney Connector Systems and Clearances from Combustible Walls for Residential Heating Appliances



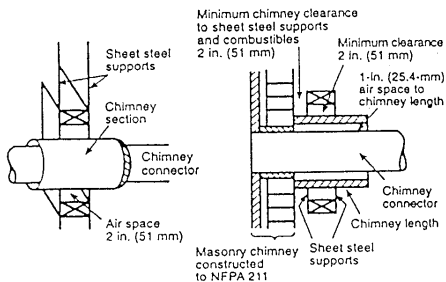
A Minimum 3.5-in thick brick masonry all framed into combustible wall with a minimum of 12-in brick separation from clay liner to combustibles. The fireclay liner shall run from outer surface of brick wall to, but not beyond, the inner surface of chimney flue liner and shall be firmly cemented in place.



B Solid-insulated, listed factory-built chimney length of the same inside diameter as the chimney connector and having 1-in. or more of insulation with a minimum 9-in. air space between the outer wall of the chimney length and combustibles.



C Sheet steel chimney connector, minimum 24 gauge in thickness, with a ventilated thimble, minimum 24 gauge in thickness, having two 1-in. air channels, separated from combustibles by a minimum of 6-in. of glass fiber insulation. Opening shall be covered, and thimble supported with a sheet steel support, minimum 24 gauge in thickness.



D Solid insulated, listed factory-built chimney length with an inside diameter 2-in. larger than the chimney connector and having 1-in. or more of insulation, serving as a pass-through for a single wall sheet steel chimney connector of minimum 24 gauge thickness, with a minimum 2-in. air space between the outer wall of chimney section and combustibles. Minimum length of chimney section shall be 12-in. chimney section spaced 1-in. away from connector using sheet steel support plates on both ends of chimney section. Opening shall be covered, and chimney section supported on both sides with sheet steel supports securely fastened to wall surfaces of minimum 24 gauge thickness. Fasteners used to secure chimney section shall not penetrate chimney flue liner.

1.5 Positioning the stove

Distance to walls

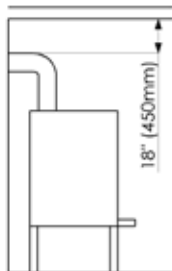
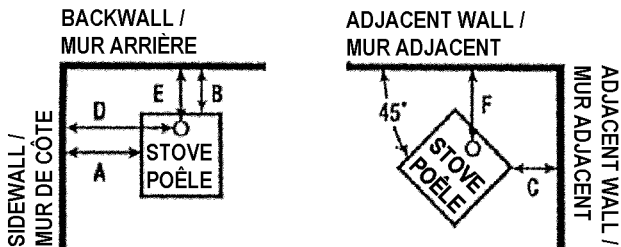
When the stove is positioned near combustible materials, observe all current local and national building regulations with regards to clearances. Whatever regulations apply to your area, do not in any case install the stove within 8 inches of combustible materials around the sides or 16 inches above the top of the stove. These distances may need to be increased if the materials are sensitive to heat. Note also that wall paper and other decorative materials may become detached with the effects of heat and care should be taken to ensure that they do not fall towards the stove in such an event.

When the stove is positioned near non-combustible materials, a gap of 4 inches or more is recommended for cleaning purposes and to ensure that heat circulates around the stove and out into the room.

Clearance chart:

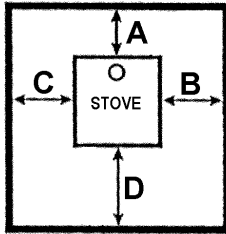
CLEARANCE REQUIREMENTS	STANDARD RESIDENTIAL INSTALLATION	
	SINGLEWALL CONNECTOR	DOUBLEWALL CONNECTOR
A. SIDEWALL TO UNIT	19" (483mm)	19" (483mm)
B. BACKWALL TO UNIT	10" (254mm)	6" (153mm)
C. CORNERWALL TO UNIT	13" (330mm)	13" (330mm)
D. SIDEWALL TO CONNECTOR	24" (610mm)	23.5" (598mm)
E. BACKWALL TO CONNECTOR	12" (305mm)	7.5" (190mm)
F. CORNERWALL TO CONNECTOR	18.5" (470mm)	18" (457mm)
G. UNIT TO CEILING	56.5" (1435mm)	56.5" (1435mm)
H. FLOOR TO CEILING	84" (2134mm)	84" (2134mm)

MINIMUM CLEARANCES TO COMBUSTIBLES: DEGAGEMENTS MINIMAUX AUX MATERIAUX COMBUSTIBLES:



NON-COMBUSTIBLE FLOOR PROTECTOR:

FLOOR PROTECTOR MUST BE NON-COMBUSTIBLE MATERIAL. IT MUST EXTEND BENEATH HEATER, AND TO THE FRONT/SIDES/REAR AS INDICATED.



FLOOR PROTECTION REQUIREMENTS	NON-COMBUSTIBLE MATERIALS BENEATH STOVE	
	USA	CANADA
A. EXTENDING DISTANCE, BACK	-	200 mm.
B. EXTENDING DISTANCE, RIGHT SIDE	8"	200 mm.
C. EXTENDING DISTANCE, LEFT SIDE	8"	200 mm.
D. EXTENDING DISTANCE, FRONT	16"	450 mm.

Distance to furniture

The recommended minimum distance from stove to furniture is 30 inches. Note that some furniture is more easily affected by heat and may need to be moved to a greater distance. This is your responsibility.

In addition other combustible materials, away from the stove. In general, a distance of 30 inches must be maintained between the stove and moveable combustible item such as drying clothes, newspapers, firewood etc.

Note:

Acid Protection

If acid-washing the masonry around the stove, protect the stove surface with an acid-proof cover

Fresh Air Inlet

Unless there is deemed to be sufficient ambient leakage of air into the room via doorways, windows and the like, a dedicated fresh air inlet will be needed. This inlet should have 2 square inches (1250 square mm) of free air space. This is particularly important where the room is well sealed, or where an extractor hood or ventilation system disturbs the natural air pressure. Such an inlet should not be on a wall that is usually subject to negative pressure from normal wind pattern. Avoid placing the inlet directly across the room from the stove, thus causing a cold air draft.

2.0 Operation

2.1 Before you start firing

For Use with Coal Only. Do Not Overfire, If Heater or Chimney Connector Glows You Are Overfiring. Inspect and Clean Chimney Frequently. Under Certain Conditions of use creosote buildup may occur rapidly. Because of risk of smoke and flame spillage, operate only with door fully closed.

Caution:

Hot while in operation. Keep children, clothing and furniture away. Contact may cause skin burns.

Do not use chemicals or fluids to start the fire.

Do not burn garbage or flammable fluids.

Do not use gasoline, gasoline-type lantern fuel, kerosene, charcoal lighter or fluid or similar liquids to start or freshen up a fire in this heater. Keep all such liquids away from the heater while it is in use.

Starting the first fire

The initial fire should be small, so that the stove paint can cure and the main plates of the stove can settle into position. Some fumes will be given off by the paint. Ventilate the room during this phase.

The setting of the valve, lighting techniques and loading intervals will depend on chimney draft, the fuel used, the heat required and so on. Some basic techniques are outlined below.

In principle

Your stove has two air supplies:

Primary air is controlled by the lower air control of the door. Secondary air is controlled by the upper air control of the door. The air eventually washes at high speed down the back face of the door glass. This super-heated air helps with the combustion of volatile gases produced by the fire.

2.2 Lighting and loading intervals

When first lighting the stove, a large volume of air is needed. When the stove is cold, you should leave the door open an inch or two for the first few minutes and open the primary and secondary air supply completely. While the door is open, do not leave the stove unattended.

Heating with anthracite

Insert the coal insert (right and left part). The coal insert protects the bottom plate from superheating. Furthermore the coal insert is guiding the fuel towards the grate.

Open the lower and secondary air vent to the max. Establish a fire with paper and kindling wood. When the wood has ignited start adding fuel little by little, until the whole grate is covered by a layer of glowing coals.

It is necessary to have a certain layer of glowing coals when adding new fuel in order not to

extinguish the fire. The smaller the pieces of fuel, the smaller layer is required. Add only new fuel in small quantities and make sure that enough/sufficient secondary air is drawn in in order to burn off the released gasses.

The heat output is controlled mainly by the primary air inlet.

The primary air inlet controls the fire best between the fully closed position and one or two revolutions, but this depends largely on the atmospheric conditions as well as the chimney design.

The secondary air inlet should be kept sufficiently open to keep bright flames and help keeping the glass clean.

Shake the ashes into the ash pan (e.g. whenever new fuel is added) in order to give sufficient passage of air to the burning coals. Leave some ashes on the grate to protect it from the heat.

Heating with bituminous coal

Insert the coal insert (right and left part). The coal insert protects the bottom plate from superheating. Furthermore the coal insert is guiding the fuel towards the grate.

Open the lower and secondary air vent to the max. Start placing a layer of coal on the grate. Add paper and kindling wood on top of the coal and ignite. Thus the gases released from the coal are ignited at once. Starting a fire in the same manner as with smokeless fuel will release a dense yellow smoke from the coal. This smoke will not ignite until a sufficient temperature is reached, and thus it may take up to one hour to ignite the coal.

Combustion of the coal is regulated with the primary air inlet, subdraught and the secondary air inlet should be opened sufficiently to keep bright flames and to help keep the glass clean.

More coal should be added in limited quantities. Add coal in small quantities. Before coal is added, the lower air inlet should be opened wide in order to reach ignition temperature quickly. When reducing the heat output of the stove, do not reduce the secondary air inlet until the coal has cooled down to the desired temperature.

The ashes should be poked into the ash pan frequently, (e.g. at every fuel filling) in order to give sufficient passage of air to the combusting fuel. Leave some ashes on the grate to protect it from the heat.

After burning off the coal gasses, a layer of glowing coals remain. At this point the lower air supply can be reduced and the secondary air vent can be closed a little (always let some secondary air in). Now the coals can burn for a long time (if the stove is connected to a chimney supplying sufficient draught).

Do not for any reason attempt to increase the firing of your heater by altering the air control adjustment range outlined in these directions.

Warning: Coal heaters must never be left unattended with doors open.

If door are left partly open, gas and flame may be drawn out of the fireplace stove opening, creating risks from both fire and smoke. We recommend you to fit a smoke detector in the room where the stove is installed.

DO NOT OVERFIRE THIS HEATER. Overfiring may cause a house fire, or can result in permanent damage to the stove. If any part of the stove glows, you are overfiring.

Draft conditions

If smoke or fumes come out of your stove when lighting up and reloading, or if the fire simply will not respond, a poor draft is almost certainly to blame. (In a very few cases, there may be insufficient fresh air getting into the room - see installation advice above). Take advice from your stove supplier on how best to upgrade your flue system to improve draft.

3.0 Maintenance

When performing maintenance on your stove, always protect yourself, using safety goggles or gloves

3.1 Exterior Maintenance

The stove surface is painted with heat-resistant Senotherm paint. It is best kept clean by vacuuming with a soft brush attachment or by wiping with a lint-free cloth.

Over a period of time, the painted surface may become slightly grey. A can of Morsø touch-up spray paint should be available from your stove supplier. This can be applied - in accordance with the instructions - in just a few minutes. When first firing after touching up, the stove will give off a slight smell as the paint cures. Make sure to ventilate the room well during this phase.

3.2 Internal maintenance

Glass

If the stove is generally run at the correct temperatures, there should be little or no dirt on the glass. If dirt does settle during lighting, most will burn off as temperatures increase. For heavier deposits that will not burn off, use morsø glass cleaner, applied when the glass is cold, in accordance with the instructions. Never use abrasive cleaners on the glass surface.

Reasons for dirty glass

- **Fuel too wet**
- **Combustion temperatures too low**

**Replace broken glass immediately.
Do not operate your stove if the glass in the door is damaged.**

If you need to replace the glass, it must be replaced with the high temperature ceramic glass supplied by Morsø, contact your Morsø dealer.

Installing the glass

Never install the glass when the stove is in function.

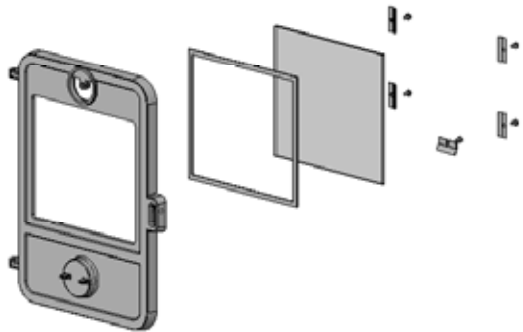
Ceramic glass replacement

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.

1. Lift the door off its hinges and place face-down on a sheet of cardboard or other non-abrasive fabric.

2. Unscrew the five bolts that secure the glass. (In the event that a bolt sheers off when being unscrewed, remove the remaining body of the bolt by drilling down its center with 1/8 inch high speed steel drill bit. Smaller drill bits may be successful, but do not use a larger bit. Make sure the bit stays away from the edges of the bolt - this may damage the thread in the cast iron).



3. Remove the old ceramic gaskets and clean up the surface underneath with wire wool or emery paper to remove loose particles.

4. Place the new gasket material in position around the perimeter of the window area, making sure to pinch them to the length in such a way that they make a continuous seal. Leave no gaps.

5. Place the new glass in position on the strips and screw home the fresh bolts and fitting by hand.

6. Finally, give each of the bolts an extra half turn or so. The glass should be held tight enough that cleaning will not dislodge it. Do not over-tighten the bolts as this may put excessive pressure on the glass, resulting in cracking - important!

To reduce the risk of breaking the glass, avoid striking the glass or slamming the door.

Internal service parts

The flame-path equipment - consisting of the ashpan, grate, firebricks, glass, baffle and flue collar - are subject to the extremes of heat produced by the fire. From time to time, one or other of these parts may need replacing as a matter of routine maintenance.

NOTE: The flame-path equipment, the ceramic rope and the paint finish are not covered by guarantee.

All of these service parts can be bought from your morsø dealer, and we recommend that damaged parts are replaced as soon as possible to avoid collateral damage.

The grate may be replaced by lifting it by its left hand edge and twisting it backwards. Dislocate the riddling arm from the grate by feel from beneath the floor of the firebox. If you find this difficult for any reason, raising the rectangular grate surround casting may help.

Should the baffle be distorted by an overfire, replace it as soon as possible. (This may be easier if the firebricks are first removed).

Reasons for fast internal wear and tear

Persistent heavy firing

Soot and ashes left to accumulate

Ceramic Gasket

The gasket around the perimeter of the door may harden over a period of time. It should be replaced if it becomes difficult to close the door or if air starts to leak in around the perimeter of the door, causing the fire to become a little less controllable. A morsø rope gasket kit is available from your stove supplier.

3.3 Cleaning the Stove and the Flue

Check for soot above the baffle plate and around the flue outlet every month or so to start with. If the stove suddenly becomes sluggish, check for a soot fall around the flue collar or in the flue/chimney. - at least once a year. Inspect every month.

Clean the flue/chimney - all the way from the stove to the flue terminal point above the house.

A good routine is to clean the flue after each heating season in any case, and inspect prior to the season to ensure that bird's nests or other blockages have not occurred during the off season.

Ash disposal

Empty the ashpan on a daily basis or as needed. Ash allowed to build up towards the underside of the grate will trap heat and could cause premature failure of the grate.

Empty the ashpan according to this procedure:

When the door is closed, the grate can be operated by means of the riddling bar. Open the front door, and use a shovel or poker to stir excess ash through the ash slots in the grate down into the ash pan. Remove the ash pan, making sure to keep it level.

Dispose the ash 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 cinders have thoroughly cooled.

Return the ash pan to its original position in the stove, and close.

Caution:

Never empty a stove in operation.

Never use your household or shop vacuum cleaner to remove ash from the stove;

Always remove and dispose of the ash properly.

Soot - Formation and Need for Removal

When coal is burned the products of combustion combine with moisture to form a soot residue which accumulates on the flue lining. When ignited, this soot makes an extremely hot fire.

The chimney connectoe and chimney should be inspected at least once every months during the heating season to determine if a soot buildup has occurred.

If soot has accumulated, it should be removed to reduce the risk of a chimney fire.

The inspection frequency:

Check for soot above the baffle plate and around the flue outlet every month.

Chimney sweeping

Inspect the system regularly during the heating season as part of a regular maintenance schedule.

To inspect the chimney, let the stove cool completely. Then, using a mirror, sight up through the flue collar into the chimney flue. If you cannot inspect the flue system in this fashion, the stove must be disconnected to provide better viewing access.

Clean the chimney using a brush the same size and shape as the flue liner. Run the brush up and down the liner, causing any deposits to fall to the bottom of the chimney where they can be removed through the clean-out door.

Clean the chimney connector disconnecting the sections, taking them outside, and removing any deposits with a stiff wire brush. Reinstall the connetor sections after cleaning, being sure to secure the joints between individual sections with sheet metal screws.

If you cannot inspect or clean the chimney yourself, contact your local Morsø Dealer or a professional chimney sweep.

If you do experience a chimney fire, act promptly and:

Close the air controls.

Get everyone out of the house.

Call the Fire Department.

Annual maintenance

Before the heating season, perform a thorough cleaning, inspection and repair:

Thoroughly clean the chimney and chimney connector.

Inspect the chimney for damage and deterioration. Replace weak sections of prefabricated chimney. Have a mason make repairs to a masonry chimney.

Inspect the chimney connector and replace any damaged sections.

Check gasketing for wear or compression, and replace if necessary.

Check the glass for cracking; replace if needed.

Check door and handles for tightness. Adjust if needed.

3.4 Leaving the stove for extended periods

Important:

If the stove is to be left unused for any period of time, clean it out thoroughly and leave the spinner slightly open to allow airflow. Make sure that the flue does not allow rainwater to come anywhere near the stove; install a chimney cap, but do not block off the flue completely.

These measures should ensure there is a slight movement of air through the stove, and that the body of the stove remains dry, right into the corners.

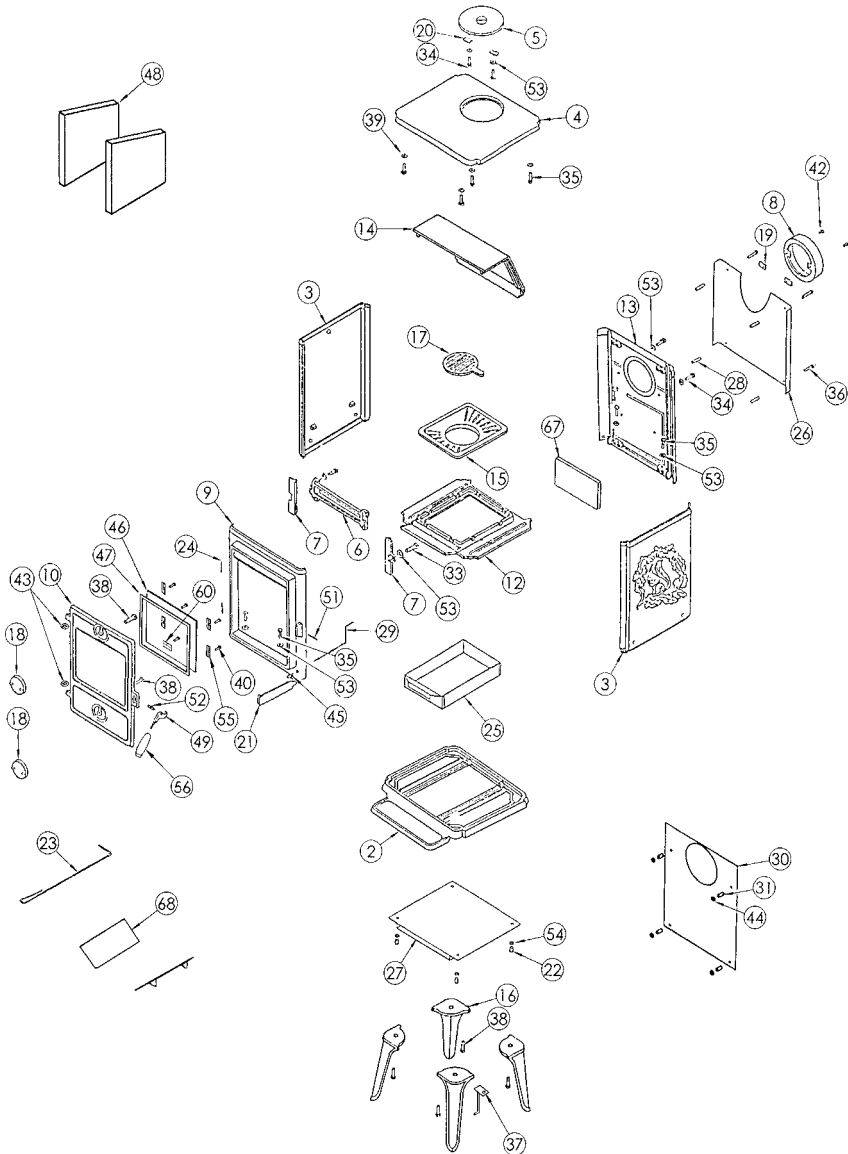
Any ash left within an unfired stove can attract moisture like blotting paper. If moisture is allowed to settle within the stove, rust will form. Rust expands as it takes a grip. This can lead to undue pressure on the stove joints, and this in turn may result in damage to the stove.

NOTE: It is best to thoroughly clean the stove after the heating season has concluded. Adding a dessicant, such as kittle litter, into the ash pan helps absorb moisture during the summer months. Be sure to remove this prior to the heating season.

Thank you for buying a Morsø stove.

We hope you have many years of carefree warmth in its company. Some initial experimentation with loading and running techniques will decide your normal routine. If you have any problems after this short learning phase, please refer to your stove dealer. Should they be unable to help for any reason, please contact us in writing at the address on the front of this publication.

3.5 Parts diagram for the model Morsø 1410 squirrel Coal Heater



3.6 Parts list for the model Morsø 1410 Squirrel Coal Heater

Pos.No.	Parts	
2	Base plate	44140121
3	Side plate w. squirrel	44140621
4	Top plate	44140721
5	Cover	44141021
6	Front grate	44141400
7	Attachment for front grate	44141600
8	Flue collar	44145921
9	Front frame	44142221
10	Door	44146021
12	Intermediate frame	44142400
13	Rear plate, outside	54142421
14	Baffle plate, cast iron	44141100
15	Frame for riddling grate	44203100
16	Leg	44203221
17	Riddling grate	44203300
18	Air valve	44241421
19	Fitting w. thread for flue collar	44256700
20	Fitting without thread f. cover	44256800
21	Handle for riddling grate	44262021
22	Distance tube	540614
23	Poker	541075
24	Hinge pin	541403
25	Ash tray	541405
26	Convection rear plate	54142521
27	Radiant shielding, bottom	541426
28	Distance tube	541439
29	Riddling bar	54344600
30	Radiant shielding, rear	541446
31	Distance tube	542635
33	Black steel set screw	
34	Black steel set screw	
35	Black steel set screw	
36	Black steel set screw	
37	Hanging for handle	71146021
38	Black steel set screw	
39	Black washer	
40	Bolt	
42	Bolt	
43	Brass washer	
44	Clip pulley	746206
45	Knob for riddling grate	752619
46	Ceramic glass	790724
47	Tightening tape	79074400
48	Stone	790935
49	Locking device	79127200
51	Cotter pin	791868
52	Cotter pin	791869
53	Air slider washer	
54	Washer	
55	Glass fitting	54146261
56	Handle	79127300
60	Glass fitting	54146361
67	Stone	790934
68	Coal insert	44141800

