

Instruction Manual For MORSO 3610

Distributed in Australia by:

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SUPPLEMENT TO INSTALLATION / OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

INSTALLATION CLEARANCES AND FLOOR PROTECTOR (HEARTH) REQUIREMENTS:

***REFER TO ATTACHED AS 2918 CONFORMANCE INFORMATION –
DISREGARD ANY CONTRADICTIONARY INFORMATION IN
INSTRUCTION MANUAL.***

N.B. FOR MORSO MODELS 1410,2110,2140 & 1600
SUPPLEMENTARY HEAT SHIELD MUST BE FITTED TO REAR OF
APPLIANCE TO MEET STATED CLEARANCES.

FUEL TYPE:

***REFER TO COMPLIANCE LABEL – DISREGARD ANY CONTRADICTIONARY FUEL TYPE
INFORMATION IN INSTRUCTION MANUAL***

**WARNING: THE APPLIANCE & FLUE SYSTEM SHALL BE INSTALLED IN ACCORDANCE
WITH AS/NZS 2918 AND THE APPROPRIATE REQUIREMENTS OF THE RELEVANT
BUILDING CODE OR CODES.**

**WARNING: APPLIANCES INSTALLED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THIS STANDARD SHALL
COMPLY WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF AS/NZS 4013 WHERE REQUIRED BY THE
REGULATORY AUTHORITY, I.E. THE APPLIANCE SHALL BE IDENTIFIABLE BY A
COMPLIANCE PLATE WITH THE MARKING “TESTED TO AS/NZS 4013”.**

**ANY MODIFICATION OF THE APPLIANCE THAT HAS NOT BEEN APPROVED IN WRITING
BY THE TESTING AUTHORITY IS CONSIDERED TO BE IN BREACH OF THE APPROVAL
GRANTED FOR COMPLIANCE WITH AS/NZS 4013.**

**CAUTION: MIXING OF APPLIANCE OR FLUE SYSTEM COMPONENTS FROM DIFFERENT
SOURCES OR MODIFYING THE DIMENSIONAL SPECIFICATION OF COMPONENTS MAY
RESULT IN HAZARDOUS CONDITIONS. WHERE SUCH ACTION IS CONSIDERED, THE
MANUFACTURER SHOULD BE CONSULTED IN THE FIRST INSTANCE.**

**CAUTION: CRACKED AND BROKEN COMPONENTS, e.g. GLASS PANELS OR CERAMIC
TILES, MAY RENDER THE INSTALLATION UNSAFE.**

Installation clearances as tested to AS2918:1999

For more information about Morso products see the specifications below or contact your local agent.

	Height	Width	Depth	Weight	Flue size	Area heated
1410	700 mm	390 mm	370 mm	70 kg	112.5 mm	8-10 sq
1440	715 mm	435 mm	395 mm	85 kg	112.5 mm	8-10 sq
1600	795 mm	670 mm	460 mm	135 kg	152 mm	20 sq
2110	710 mm	605 mm	430 mm	110 kg	152 mm	12-15 sq
2140	815 mm	605 mm	430 mm	120 kg	152 mm	12-15 sq
3610	800 mm	750 mm	645 mm	230 kg	152 mm	25 sq

All models have been tested and comply to relevant Australian standards

All models have the option of top or rear flue exit.

Clearances to combustible surfaces with shielded flue and rear heater shield fitted:

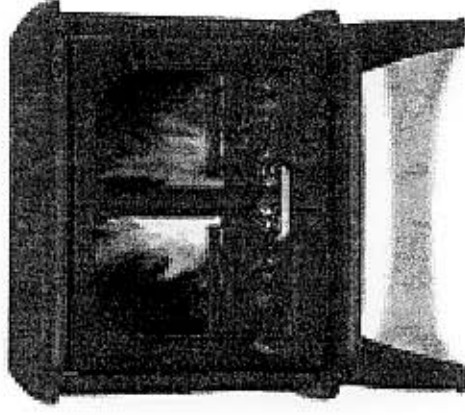
	REAR	SIDE	CORNER	HEARTH (floor protector) THICKNESS (min)
1410	150 mm	600 mm	600mm	6 mm
1440	150mm	350mm	150mm	3.5 mm
1600	225mm	650mm	650mm	24 mm
2110	150mm	650mm	650mm	12 mm
2140	175mm	350mm	150mm	3.5 mm
3610	275mm	450mm	300mm	4.5 mm

- An Australian standard flue kit to AS2918 fitted with flue shield is required to obtain the specified clearances.
- Hearth (floor protector) must extend 300 mm in front of and 200 mm each side of firebox opening.
- In the interest of product development, Morso reserves the right to change product specifications without notice.

morsø

By appointment to  the Royal Danish Court

Installation and Operating Instructions 3600 series For use in Australia



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: Castworks · 8 Roosevelt St.
North Coburg ·VIC 3058 · Australia

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 this installation- and operating instruction 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 3600 have been tested by AMDELL LIMITED.
The test standards are AS 4012-4013/NZS 7402-7403 and AS 2918.

The stove is listed for burning wood only. Do not burn other fuels.

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1.0 Installation of your Morsø stove

Installation of woodburning stoves 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 fire bricks 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 ash can tools 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).

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.

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).

Refer to local codes and the chimney manufacturer's instructions for precautions required for passing a chimney through a combustible wall or ceiling.

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.

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.

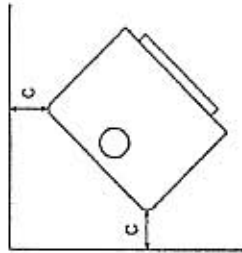
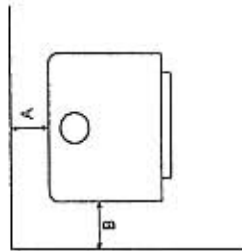
Be sure the installed stove and chimney connector are correct distances from near by combustible materials. See the clearance paragraph page 6.

1.5 Positioning the stove

Distance to walls and lintel

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 (fireplace installations require greater clearances above the stove - see below in the clearance chart). 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.



CLEARANCES MORSØ 3610	A (mm)	B (mm)	C (mm)
	275	450	300

Flooring Protection

For Installation on Combustible Floors

Floor protector - 6 mm compressed cement sheet extending 300 mm in front of door and 200 mm either side.

You must ensure that the floor in this area can hold the weight of the stove comfortably.

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.

2.1 Before you start firing

For Use with Solid Wood Fuel 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.

As the 3610/40 heats up and cools down, it is to be expected that certain sounds relating to this expansion and contraction will be heard.

Choosing your fuel

All types of natural wood can be burned on your stove, but they must be well-seasoned and dry. Once the wood is cut to length, it should be split down middle - to suit the dimensions given below - to allow moisture to evaporate.

Cut the wood to a length of max 22 inches (56 cm) and approx. 3 to 3.5 inches (7-8 cm) in section. If you can weigh your wood, aim for around 1.0 kg. The maximum moisture content of the wood should be around 20%.

Store the logs under cover in a location where fresh air can move through the stack. Some soft woods may take as little as one good summer to season whereas harder woods such as oak, maple, and elm may require seasoning up to 18 months. Avoid overly dry wood that is gray in color as it can cause performance problems, such as backpuffing and sluggishness, under certain conditions. Well seasoned wood will be remarkably light to hold and will probably have radial cracking at the ends. If your wood splits or sizzles when burnt, and your stove's door glass persistently mists up, your wood is not properly seasoned. Never use drift wood (from the sea), whose salt content may cause corrosion, nor construction wood that may have been impregnated with chemicals.

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 air control, 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 is fitted with Primary and Secondary air inlets.

Primary Air is controlled using the lever situated under the ash lip of the stove. Moving the control lever into a downward position will open the air inlet and will allow a supply of preheated air to enter the firebox via the 'airwash' system situated inside the stove and the above glass.

Secondary Air is right to the firebox using the specially designed baffle at the back of the firebox. The secondary air is injected into the flue gases both above and in front of the fire resulting in a cleaner, more efficient combustion process. The supply of secondary air is fixed open and is not adjustable.

For extra safety, your stove has been fitted with a removable handle, made by stainless steel.

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 doors open an inch or two for the first few minutes and open the primary air supply completely. While the doors are open, do not leave the stove unattended.

To form a reasonable bed of ash on the floor of the stove, you should use 5-6 inches thickness (2-4 pound) of dry kindling at the initial lighting. Always maintain a 1-1.5 inch (2-3 cm) layer of ash on the floor of the combustion chamber at all other times.

Step-by-step procedure

1. The air supply must be fully open.
2. Light the fire. An ember bed will quickly be formed by lighting with firelighters, morso kindling bags or 7-10 pieces of twisted paper under the dry kindling wood (see above).
3. After lighting, partially close the doors, leaving them open an inch or two to allow in plenty of combustion air.
4. When the chimney is warmed through after 5-10 minutes, the doors should be closed. A suitable ember bed will be formed after a further 15-20 minutes.
5. When ready to reload, spread the ember across the firebox floor, bringing plenty towards the front of the stove.
6. Lay three pieces of wood (see dimensions above) onto the embers. Leave half an inch (1 cm) or more between each piece. When using 10 inches (25 cm) logs, place the ends of your logs towards the opening, but not too close to the front.



7. Close the doors. Leave the primary air supply fully open.
8. After a few minutes, and adjust the primary air supply to suit your heating requirements.
9. Anticipate each refueling, remembering to add a modest layer of wood while there are still plenty of live embers. Repeat steps 5-8.

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: Fireplace stoves must never be left unattended with doors open.

If doors 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 lightning 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.

Rules of woodburning

If you want less heat, put fewer logs on the stove and reduce the amount of air. It is still important to maintain a good layer of embers.

Less heat - less wood - less air

Greater heat - more wood - more air

Soot deposits will settle on the glass if the stove is run too slowly or if your wood is not well seasoned.

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 Morso 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 morso 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
- Logs too large or not split
- Combustion temperatures too low

Replace broken glass immediately.

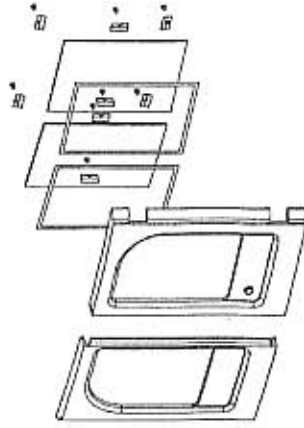
Do not operate your stove if the glass in the door is damaged.

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

Installing the glass

Never install the glass when the stove is in function.

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



2. Unscrew the 4 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 centre 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 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, Cast iron fire plates, 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.

Should the baffle be distorted by an overfire, the stove will still function, although its efficiency may be compromised. Replace it as soon as possible. The radiation shield on the back of the stove is first removed by loosening the 4 screws. The rear casing is removed (four bolts). Remove these and remove the 2 M8 bolts keeping the baffle plate, withdraw the baffle from the firebox.

Before replacing the baffle, scrape out the old fire furnace and replace with new to make an effective seal.

Reasons for fast internal wear and tear

Persistent heavy firing

Soot and ashes left to accumulate

Gasket

The gasket around the perimeter of the doors may harden over a period of time. It should be replaced if it becomes difficult to close the doors or if air starts to leak in around the perimeter of the doors, 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 ashpans 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:

Open the front doors, and use a shovel or poker to stir excess ash through the ash slots in the grate down into the ash pans. Remove the ash pans, making sure to keep it level.

grate down into the ash pans. Remove the ash pans, 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 pans 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.

Creosote - formation and need for removal

When wood is burned slowly, it produces tar and other organic vapors, 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. When burning wood, inspect the chimney connector periodically to determine if a creosote buildup has occurred.

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 connector 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 control.

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 air control 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.

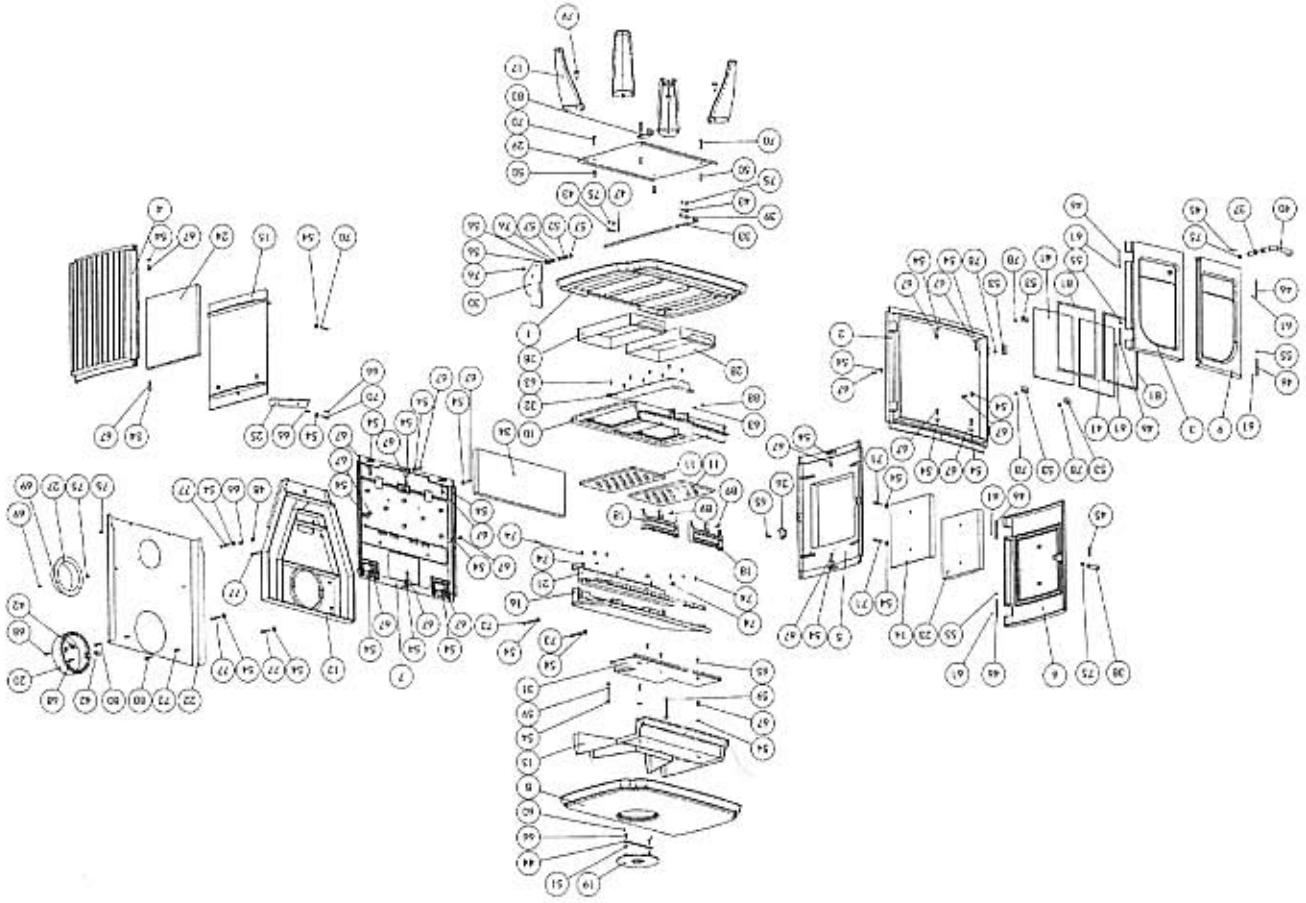
Any ash left within an unfired stove can attract moisture like blotting paper. If moisture is allowed to settle within the stove, rust will form. Rust expands as it takes a grip. This can lead to undue pressure on the stove joints, and this in turn may result in damage to the stove.

NOTE: It is best to thoroughly clean the stove after the heating season has concluded. Adding a desiccant, such as kitty 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 model Morsø 3600



3.6 Parts list for model Morsø 3600

Pos.No.	Parts		
1	Base plate	44360100	
2	Front frame	44360200	
3	Door right	44360321	
4	Side plate	44360400	
5	Side frame	44360500	
6	Door side	44360621	
7	Inside rear plate	44360700	
8	Top plate	44360800	
9	Door left	44360921	
10	Intermediate frame	44361000	
11	Grate	34361100	
12	Outside back plate	44361200	
13	Inside top plate	44361300	
14	Fire plate for side door	34361400	
15	Fire plate for side plate	44361500	
16	Baffle plate, cast iron	44361600	
17	Leg	44361721	
18	Front grate	44184900	
19	Cover	44261021	
20	Flue collar	44344100	
21	Baffle plate, stainless	71360161	
22	Convection rear plate	71360200	
23	Insulation side door	79360100	
24	Insulation side plate	79360200	
25	Angle brace f. fire plate	71360361	
26	Angle brace f. sideframe (Left hand sidedoor)	71360461	
27	Air adaptor	71360600	
28	Ash tray	71360700	
29	Radiant shielding, bottom	71360800	
30	Draught control	71360900	
31	Baffle plate, stainless, inside top	71361061	
32	Plate for intermediate frame	71361161	
33	Air inlet arm	71361200	
34	Stone back	79360300	
37	Axis for handle	752627	
38	Axis for handle	75462700	
39	Stainless handle for adjustment	75180400	
40	Door handle, stainless steel	54186100	
41	Ceramic glass	79360900	
42	Fitting w. thread for flue collar	44256700	
43	Assemble steel	71346500	
44	Flat bar	545006	
45	Hinge pin	542056	
46	Hinge pin	545008	
47	Cotter pin		74202000
48	Distance tube		541438
50	Distance tube		54313100
51	Distance tube		545007
52	Pressure spring, stainless		79048600
53	Glass fitting		54146361
54	Washer		
55	Washer		
56	Washer		
57	Washer		
59	Screw		
60	Screw		
61	Screw		
63	Screw		
65	Screw		
66	Screw		
67	Screw		
68	Screw		
69	Screw		
70	Screw		
71	Screw		
72	Distance tube		545003
73	Screw		
74	Screw		
75	Screw		
76	Nuts		
77	Screw		
78	Screw		
79	Screw		
80	Screw		
81	Tightening tape		79074400
83	Hanging for handle		54185800
85	Fitting for intermediate frame		541831
86	Screw		
88	Nuts		
89	Screw		73500601