Instruction Manual
For
MORSO
2110/2140

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 CONTRADICTORY 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 CONTRADICTORY 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:

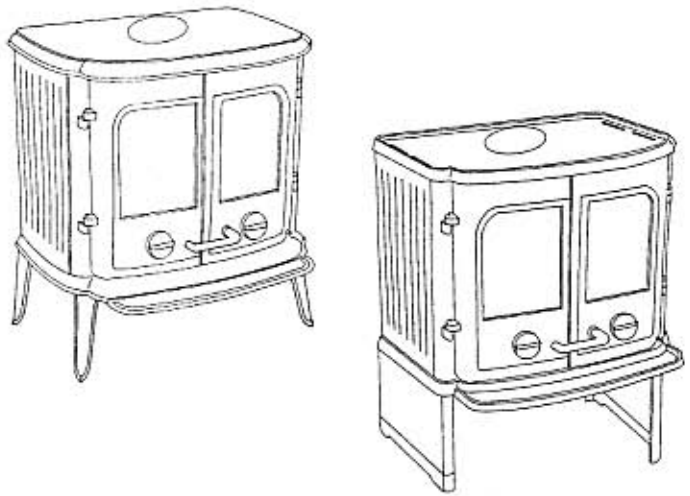
	REAR	SIDE	CORNER	HEARTH (floor protector) THICKNESS (min)
1410	150 mm	600 mm	600mm	6 mm
1440	150mm	350mm	150mm	3.5 mm
1600	225mm	650mm	650mm	24 mm
2110	150mm	650mm	650mm	12 mm
2140	175mm	350mm	150mm	3.5 mm
3610	275mm	450mm	300mm	4.5 mm

- 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.

Guide to installation and use for

morsø

2110 & 2140



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

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 guarantee you many years of warmth and pleasure.

DIRECTIONS FOR INSTALLATION

Before Installation

- Make sure that the flue you intend to use is well constructed, well insulated and well swept. Your Morsø dealer will be able to advise you about the suitability of your existing flue system and can even arrange for a custom-built flue to be installed if you do not have one already.
- The installation must conform with the relevant national and local building regulations. Again, your Morsø dealer will be able to help you with this.

Stove parts

Your Panther should arrive complete with the following parts
- Six inch flue collar with fixing lugs
- Flue blanking plate, fixed in position on the top plate
- Stainless steel ash pan
- A tool used for both riddling and ash pan handling
- Spare sealing rope
- Poker
- Door handle

If any of these parts are found to be missing, please contact your Morsø dealer.

Key
1 Baffle plate
2 Ash pan
3 Flue collar
4 Blanking plate
5 Riddling grate
6 Air valves
7 Log retaining bar

INSTALLATION

Combustion Air

- It is vitally important that your stove has sufficient combustion air available to it. A substantial volume of air is drawn through the stove over a period of time. (The resultant movement of air has a beneficial effect on the air quality of the house as a whole). But this air has to come from somewhere.
- Should the house be reasonably well sealed against wind and weather, it may be

neccesary to provide an air brick to allow the stove to breath.
In older and less well sealed properties, there may be sufficient air supply already. However, poor air supply will stifle the fire and prevent your stove from working effectively; it is always advisable to check with your dealer on this point.

Positioning the Morsø 2110/2140

- Your Panther should be placed not less than 300 mm from any combustible wall material. The separation from non-combustible materials such as brick and stone should not be less than 100-150 mm to allow for all-round cleaning. The stove must sit on a non-combustible and solid surface. This should project at least 300 mm in front of the stove and 150 mm beyond its sides.

Furniture

- The distance to combustible material in front of the stove should be at least 700 mm. This distance is roughly where the temperature reaching surrounding furniture will be about 80 degrees Celsius or less, even un der heavy firing. It is up to you to decide if the heat close to the stoveis sufficient to scorch or discolour the furniture.

The chimney/flue system

- The flue must be soundly constructed and sufficiently well insulated if the stove is to give a good performance. A minimum height from the top of the stove must be four meters.
- Some existing flues are suitable, but do not use a gasliner or asbestos piping that may be left in position from the previous appliance.

Flue size

- A minimum of six inches diameter will be neccesary. Flues of a slightly larger size may be suitable, but do not use a smaller flue than this.

Cleaning access

- Access for cleaning **must** be provided so that the full length of the flue can be swept.

Insulation of the flue

- A well insulated flue will keep the flue gases hot as they travel upwards, offering a good draught and therefore good control over the fire. A poorly insulated flue will allow the flue gases to cool and therefore slow down, resulting in a sluggish and uncontrollable performance. A poorly insulated flue will also encourage the settling out of solids and vapours from the flue gases, resulting in a much reduced period between flue sweeping operations.

Flue height

- A minimum of four meters of flue is necessary in any case. The height of the flue relative to roof structures is important, and is covered by various regulations and flue manufacturers' recommendations. The aim of all of these is to get the top of the flue up into clean air (away from turbulence from the roof structure) by the straightest possible route.

Don't compromise

- It is strongly advisable to consult with your Morsø dealer, rather than risk a disap-

pointing performance from your flue and therefore from your stove.
- It is worth remembering that almost all problems to do with poor stove performance are related directly to the quality of the flue.

Connection of the stove
- Your Panther will arrive with the flue collar (3) fitted to the rear and the flue blanking plate (4) fitted to the top plate. These two pieces can be swapped if the top outlet is to be connected to the flue.

Angles and bends in the flue
- A right angle bend in the flue may be used immediately off the stove, but other variations in flue direction must be kept to a minimum in number and to a minimum in angulation. A mild variation from vertical will allow a better flue performance than a severe variation. Apart from the immediate connection to the stove, flue angles should **never** exceed 45 degrees. Indeed the recommended limit to variation from vertical is 30 degrees, and there should be a maximum of two angles in the flue system (apart from any stove connection bend that may be needed).

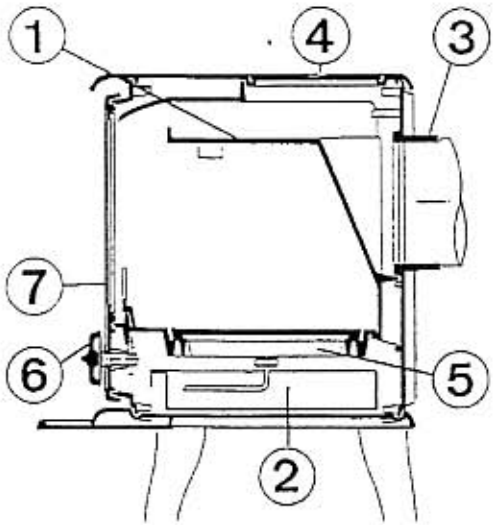
Painted finish
- Protect the surface of the stove during installation if any adjacent brickwork is to be acid washed. Cans of Senotherm grey-black spray paint are available if the paint finish is scuffed.
- When the stove is lit for the first time or two, some fumes will be given off as the paint cures. Ventilate the room well. Fire the stove gently during this phase.

Checks before firing
(Always push the grate control lever at the lower-right corner of the righthand door fully in before opening the doors).

Make sure that:
- the flue system, from the flue collar (3) upwards is firmly secured
- the flue blanking plate (4) is in position
- the baffle plate (1) is sitting firmly on the back-plate scoop and the two side bricks
- the log retaining bar (7) is in position
- the air valves (6) and riddling grate (5) all move freely.

ATTENTION
- Never fire a cold stove fiercely. Build up temperature slowly
- Remember to close the doors firmly after initial lighting (see Operating Advice)
- Do not place wood underneath the stove for storage; temperatures under the base plate can sometimes get high.

Further advice concerning the operation of the stove is contained in the leaflet "Operating Advice", also supplied with the Panther. Please read this before first firing.



1 Baffle plate
2 Ash pan
3 Flue collar
4 Blanking plate
5 Riddling grate
6 Air valves
7 Log retaining bar

OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

INTRODUCTION
- Your Morsø Panther has been designed to combine the very latest in technology with the classic beauty of cast iron.
- The operation of the stove is very straightforward, by design. But we would urge you to read all the way through the following hints before your first firing. Much of the advice will strike you as very obvious, perhaps; but there will be one or two suggestions that may not have occurred to you, but which might make a difference to the ease of operation.

A Word About Air Management
- The advanced air management system built into your Morsø Panther ensures that the fuel you select will be burned in the most efficient way possible. This means that the very best will be made of the energy of that particular fuel.
- High efficiency burning means that the door glass will stay clean under most normal circumstances; it also offers a very good performance with respect to the emissions from the stove. The two go hand in hand if the stove has been built - like the Panther - with high efficiency in mind.
- It must be pointed out that no stove yet made offers clean-glass performance during the minutes after loading exceptionally "dirty" fuels, such as small house coal and unseasoned wood. When such fuels are added to the fire in any quantity, some clouding of the glass will occur. However, with proper use of the controls, the Panther will keep such deposits to a minimum and ensure a reasonable view of the fire.
- The controlled and practiced use of smokeless fuels and well seasoned wood will largely eliminate the clouding of the glass, even during those few minutes immediately after loading.
- It is worth remembering as a rule of thumb that **low** temperatures (of stove or fuel) and **dirty** fuels will often lead to temporary clouding of the glass, whereas **high** temperatures and **clean** fuels will generally avoid such clouding.

Fuel Choice
- The Panther will burn a variety of fuels. Which fuel will be the most successful for you depends on the quality of the flue system and the performance demanded of the stove.
- For instance, a flue that pulls unenthusiastically when cool may only prove suitable for wood (which can work well on a lesser draft), and this may only allow the stove to heat an average size room. On the other hand, a well constructed and well insulated flue should allow the Panther to perform well on all fuels, produce higher temperatures and heat larger rooms.
- There is no single perfect fuel, only one that suits you and your installation. However, the following guide will give you some idea of what to expect from the two main fuel groups (wood and solid fuel), assuming that your flue system is at least adeguate.

WOOD *(ALSO BROADLY APPLIES TO PEAT AND WOOD BRIQUETTES).*

Seasoning
- Note that wood **must** be well seasoned if it is ever to work well for you. Logs should have been cut to length, split and stacked under cover until seasoned (over a year with many woods). Well-seasoned logs (with 20% moisture content) are light to handle, have radial cracking in the ends and burn without steaming or hissing.
Avoid driftwood (due to its corrosive salt content) and "processed" wood such as chipboard and Melamine coated panels (due to their chemical bonding agents).

Starting with wood
NB. Always remember to push in the grate control lever before opening the doors.
- The procedure for woodburning can be summarised as follows:
1. Insure that the grate is closed by fully pushing in the riddling lever at the lower-right corner of the righthand door. Open the airvalves fully (6). Ensure that the log retaining bar (7) is in position.
2. Light a paper and kindling fire (use firelighters if you wish).
3. Leave the doors cracked open a small amount. The best position may be with the very edges of the doors just about touching but not overlapping.
4. Once the kindling fire is established, add larger logs and allow them to catch well alight (five to ten minutes).
5. Close the doors tightly and adjust the air valves to a normal setting.
6. Any time that you need to give the fire a fast boost, open the air valves a few turns. You may also wish to open the grate slightly by pulling the riddling lever out. But remember to close the riddling grate for normal running and at any time that you wish to open the doors.

For a prolonged burn:
7. Once you have a well-established fire, load with larger pieces of dry wood.
8. Close the doors tightly.
9. After five to ten minutes - once the fresh fuel has been burning well for a time - close down the air valves to a low setting (NOT fully closed).

Woodburning in more detail
- Wood is adequately burnt without under-fed air. For this reason, the riddling grate should be left in its closed position after initial firing and refueling. The combustion air will be delivered by the air management system round to the slot above the doors. Let ash build up on the grate. As mentioned above, the riddling grate may be moved to its open position in order to boost the fire. It may also be used to riddle out ash at certain times. But under normal circumstances, it should be left closed with the riddling lever pushed fully in.

Ashbed for wood
- Leave a one inch thick bed of ash on the floor of the stove. You will find some benefit in spreading the live cinders across the width of the stove, towards the front, before adding more logs. The frontal air supply will tend to burn the fuel from the front backwards.

Initial Air Supply
- Any fire will start best with the doors slightly ajar. A typical position might be with the very edges of the doors just about touching, but not overlapping. Leaving the door locking handle in a vertical position at this early stage will remind you that the doors need to be shut soon.

Settings

- Once the fire is properly fuelled, the "normal" position for the air valves can be set. This setting may be six to eight half turns (anti-clockwise from fully closed), on each valve. On slower or cool flues, ten or more half turns may be needed. On fast, warm flues, fewer may be needed.

The door locking handle

The handle will be warm to the touch when left in position for a period of time. If the stove is fired heavily, it will become hot (although not dangerously so). We would generally recommend that the handle is removed from the front of the stove once it has been used, especially if children are close by.

Prolonged burning with wood

- The "minimum" setting for prolonged burning will be found after a little experimentation. Try two or three half turns to start with. If the fire dies - but leaves unburned fuel - allow in a little more air the next time. If the fire burns through completely, try a little less air and larger logs. Never close the air valves completely unless you need to kill the fire.
- As a general rule, the fire is best set for prolonged burning after the fuel has finished its initial flaring and has settled down to a steady glow. Closing down the air valves too soon after loading will often result in obscured glass.
- It is impossible to say exactly how many hours a wood fire will burn when idling in this way. The size of the logs, their moisture content and the performance of the flue are just some of the factors that determine the length of the burn. But over-night burning should always be possible if these variables are more or less right.

SOLID FUEL *(COAL AND SMOKELESS)*

- All solid fuel will burn in the Panther. But larger pieces (e.g. "doubles" or "trebles" in preference to "singles" or small, shale-like fuels) will give a better response and greater control. Do not expect coal to burn cleanly until it has achieved a good working temperature. There will often be soot deposits on the door glass after fresh coal is loaded; some of this will burn off as temperatures rise.

Many stove users burn smokeless fuels in preference to coal. Of these, the larger types recommend for use on open fires give the best performance.

Starting with solid fuel

NB. Before opening the door, always push in the lever at the lower right corner of the right hand door.

The procedure for firing with solid fuel can be summarised as follows:

1. Clear out the remains of any previous fire. Open the airvalves (6).
2. Using paper, kindling and a thin sprinkling of fuel set on the riddling grate (5), light the fire. Use firelighters if you wish.
3. Leave the doors cracked open a small amount. A typical position might be with the very edges of the doors just about touching, but not overlapping.
4. After a short time - once the fire has caught - add another layer of fuel. But try not to smother the fire with a heavy load. At this stage, you should also open thlever should be pushed fully in whenever you need to open the doors to refuel (see comments below).e riddling grate a little by pulling out of the lever with the riddling tool. NOTE that this lever should be pushed fully in whenever you need to open the doors to refuel (see comments below)
5. Once this load has caught, close the doors tightly.
6. Adjust the airvalves to a normal setting and check that the grate is in a half-open position.

For a prolonged burn:

7. Onto a well established fire, load a good quantity of fuel.
8. Close the doors tightly. Open the riddling grate.
9. After a few minutes - once the fresh fuel is very well alight - close down the air valves to a minimum setting (NOT fully closed) and close the grate until a small sliver of air is supplied to the fire.

Sulid Fuel in more detail

- Solid fuel prefers to be boosted with under-fed air, and you will find that it responds well if the firebed is clear of ash, and the grate is open. After the initial phase, partially closing the grate will mean that a good proportion of the combustion air will be delivered at a high temperature to the upper slot (above the door glass) by the air management system. This will help to keep the glass clear of deposits that may result from cold fuelling.
- Cracking open the door, as described above, is the best way to start a fire. Leaving the handle in the vertical position will remind you that the door needs to be shut soon.

Riddling grate positions

- The riddling grate is opened by pulling out the lever at the lower-right corner of the righthand door. Use the pin at the end of the operating tool supplied with your Panther. Close the grate by pushing the lever firmly in.
- As a general rule, open the riddling grate as little as possible for the fuel that you are burning. Solid fuel does like some air from underneath, but the Panther is at its best in terms of combustion efficiency with the grate nearly closed.
- The grate must be fully shut (with the lever pushed in) before the doors can be opened. This is a deliberate measure to make life easier at those times when the flue may not be pulling well, and where there may be a risk of smoke being emitted into the room when the doors are opened. The fire is stilled down by closing the grate and cutting off the under-fed air supply; this should lessen the chances of smoke emission.

Settings - solid fuel
- A "normal" setting for a solid fuel fire may be six to eight half turns of the air valves (anti-clockwise form the closed position). On slower or cold flues, twice as many turns may be needed. On warmer, fast flues, fewer turns may be needed.
- The "minimum" setting for a prolonged burn will be found after a little experimentation. Two or three half turns may prove successful. If the fire dies unburned, try a little more air. If the burns through completely, try a little less air. Never close the air valves fully unless you wish to kill the fire.

The door locking handle
- The handle will be warm to the touch when left in position for a period of time. If the stove is fired heavily, it will become hot (although not dangerously so). We would generally recommend that the handle is removed from the front of the stove once it has been used, especially if children are close by.

Prolonged burning - solid fuel
- A prolonged burn in excess of 10 hours should be normal if sufficient fuel is loaded, the installation is adequate and the air valves are set correctly. A revivable fire after more than 14 hours is not uncommon.
- Attempting to light a large fire from scratch, at a minimum setting (aiming for a prolonged burn immediately) is difficult and dirty. The fire should be well established and the stove warmed through before a large load is added.

Ash removal - solid fuel
- The fire is controlled not only by opening and closing the air valves, but also by means of adjusting the ashbed depth. A good riddle and an open grate position will always encourage the fire when you need more heat, whereas allowing the ashbed to build up and partially closing the grate will help to achieve a long burn. Remove the ash only when a boost is needed.
- The ash may be removed with a rapid in-out movement of the grate lever at the lower-right corner of the right hand door. Use the pin in one end of the operating tool.
- Stubborn pieces of ash may be removed with the poker.
- The ashpan itself should not be allowed to become overfull when burning solid fuel. This can have a detrimental effect on the cast iron parts above. Lift out the ashpan by locking the angled end of the operating tool under the pan handle.

N.B. Do not put ash and cinders into a plastic or combustible container until they have cooled down. Be aware that some cinders will stay hot for days after removal from the stove.

MAINTENANCE

Glass
At proper stocking almost no soot is deposited onto the glass in the furnace door. Cleaning glass is quite easy by means of morsø glass cleaner or treble ammonia water.

The flue
- Make a regular check of the flue outlet area of the stove for deposits of soot that may have settled there from normal burning, or may have dropped down from upper sections of an old flue system. (Every few weeks while the stove is new).

- Have the flue swept regularly, and without fail before each heating season. Even if a previous appliance - on the same flue - only needed its flue cleaning annually or biannually, it is essential that the flue above the Panther is checked regularly.
No two appliances operate in the same way. (Every three months until you can guage how fast the soot settles).

Surface finish
To remove dust and other light deposits, use a vacuum cleaner with soft brush attachment. To remove scuff marks, use gentle strokes of a damp cloth. For heavier deposits, ask your dealer for a can of Senotherm heatproof spray paint in the Morsø grey-black shade. Mask off areas not to be sprayed, shake the can well for two minutes and spray lightly from a distance of about 9 inches. Note that the fresh paint will give off some fumes as it cures at first firing. Follow the instructions on the can.

Parts replacement
- All the parts within the firebox can be lifted and manoeuvred out of the stove without the use of tools. Some parts that come into contact with the fuel or form part of the flame path may need to be replaced from time to time. These "occasional consumables" can be bought from your Morso dealer, and you should find them easy to fit. Your dealer will also be able to advise you about fitting, should you have any difficulty.
- The door rope on any woodstove is subject to some wear and tear. Make sure that deposits do not collect around the rope, as this may make the door progressively more difficult to close tightly.

Long periods without use
- If your Panther is to be left for a time without being fired, leave the doors slightly ajar to encourage an airflow and discourage the settlement of atmospheric moisture within the stove. Moisture that settles around the door rope, for instance, can lead to some oxidisation that will make it difficult to close the door. Other areas can also be affected. If the property is prone to dampness, wipe the two halves of the riddling grate with an oily cloth.
- Thoroughly clean out the firebox area, the area around the ashpan, and the area above the baffle.

SOME ADVICE *ON PROBLEM SOLVING*

Symptoms
- smoke emitting from the stove
- sluggish performance
- uncontrollable performance
- difficulty establishing a fire

Assuming that your fuel quality is reasonable, ALL the above problems can be solved by sorting out the flue system; consider cleanliness, correct diameter, correct length, correct configuration and correct termination point.

Other Symptoms
- occasional puffs of smoke from the stove
- variable performance, depending on the wind
- smell of smoke outside, at ground level

ALL these problems are associated with downdrafts that affect the proper evacuation of the flue gases. A nearby roof structure or a tall tree may be the culprit. An extra length of flue pipe or a special flue termination piece may do the trick quite simply. Consult your dealer.

DO NOT

- fire your Panther very fast from cold. Allow a gradual heat build-up.
- store wood under the stove. The base plate temperatures can be quite high.
- put clothing or other combustible materials close to the stove to dry.
- leave the stove unattended or the door handle in position when small children are around.

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES - *CHIMNEY FIRE*

- Close the doors of the stove tightly
- Close down the air valves
- Keep a close watch on the full length of the flue, and on the materials around it.
- Stand by with water - in buckets or hosepipe.
- **If the fire continues** for more than a few minutes, or appears to be in danger of spreading, CALL out the Fire Service.

What happened?

- A chimney fire is characterised by a distinct roaring from the flue system above the stove. It is fed by oxygen, so this must be closed of. It may continue for some time after the valves are closed, if there are even slight leaks in the flue Generally speaking, it is unlikely that the fire could be put out from the stove end of the flue.
- Chimney fires **only** start in dirty flues. Tar and soot building up over a period of time increase the risk of a chimney fire - hence the comments elsewhere in this leaflet about the necessity for regular cleaning. The Fire Service will go to some lengths to explain to you how important regular swepping is.

Afterwards

- You **must** have the flue checked. Damage may have occurred.
- Ask your dealer for advice about your cleaning habits, and perhaps about the suitability of cleaner fuels.
- **Sweep** twice as often!

Morso Jernstøberi A/S 722370

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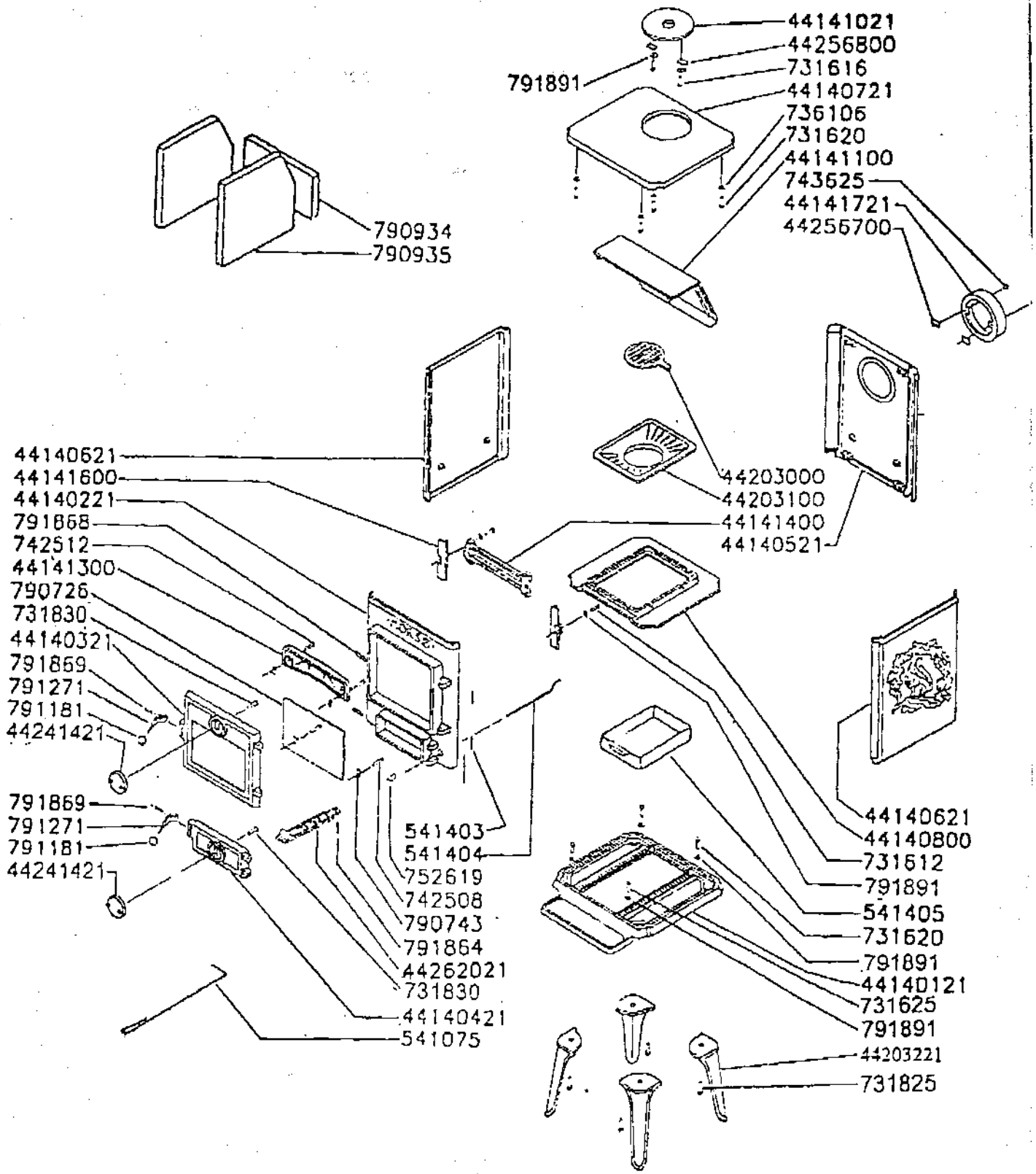

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Fire door - complete
Askedør - komplet.....541422
Ash door - complete
Topplade - komplet.....541436
Top plate - complete
Rystehåndtag - komplet.....542625
Riddling arm - complete
Kulindsats - komplet 64148000
Coal set with showel

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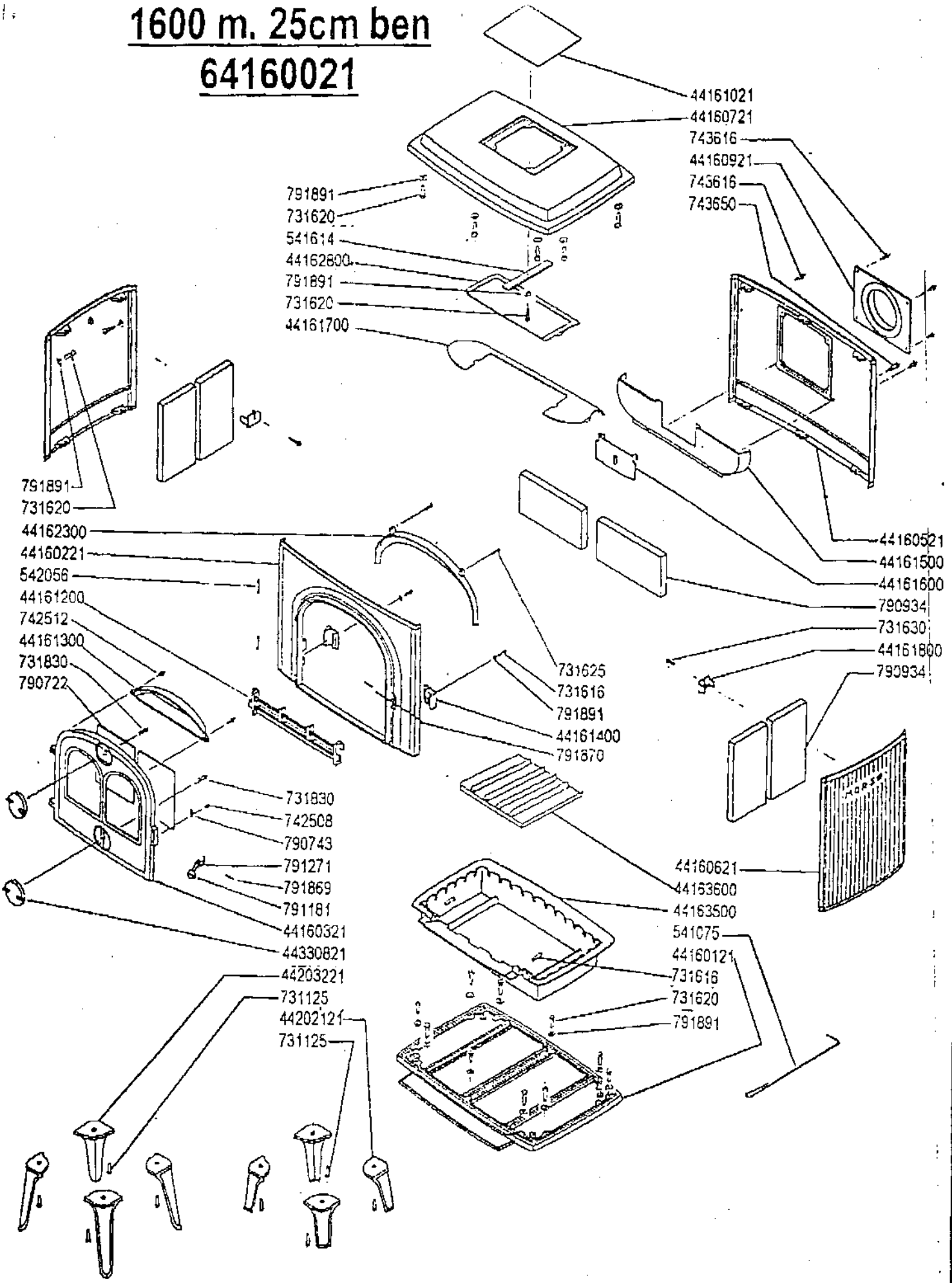

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Topplate - complete
Dør komplet.....541631
Door - complete

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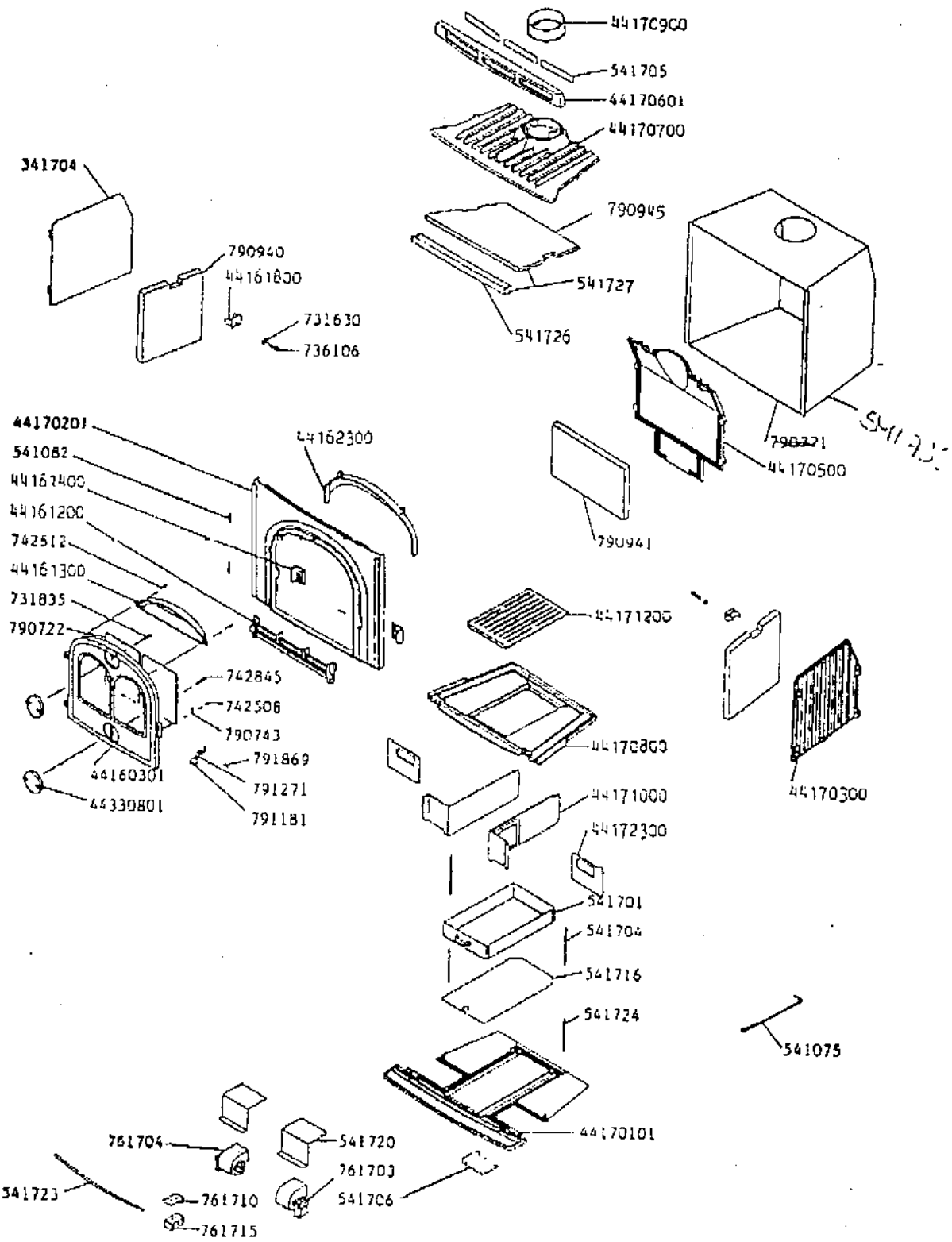

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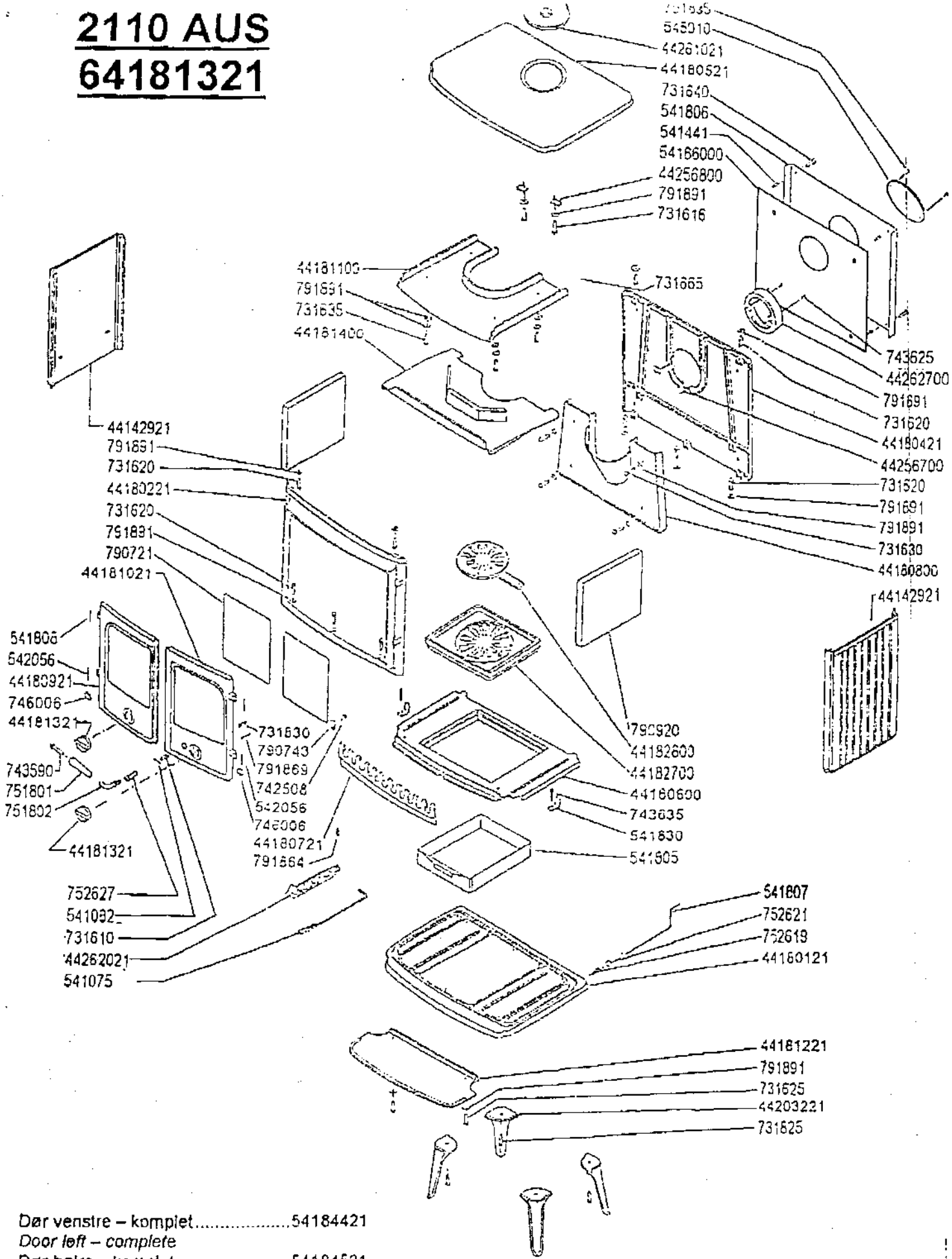
Door, black - complete

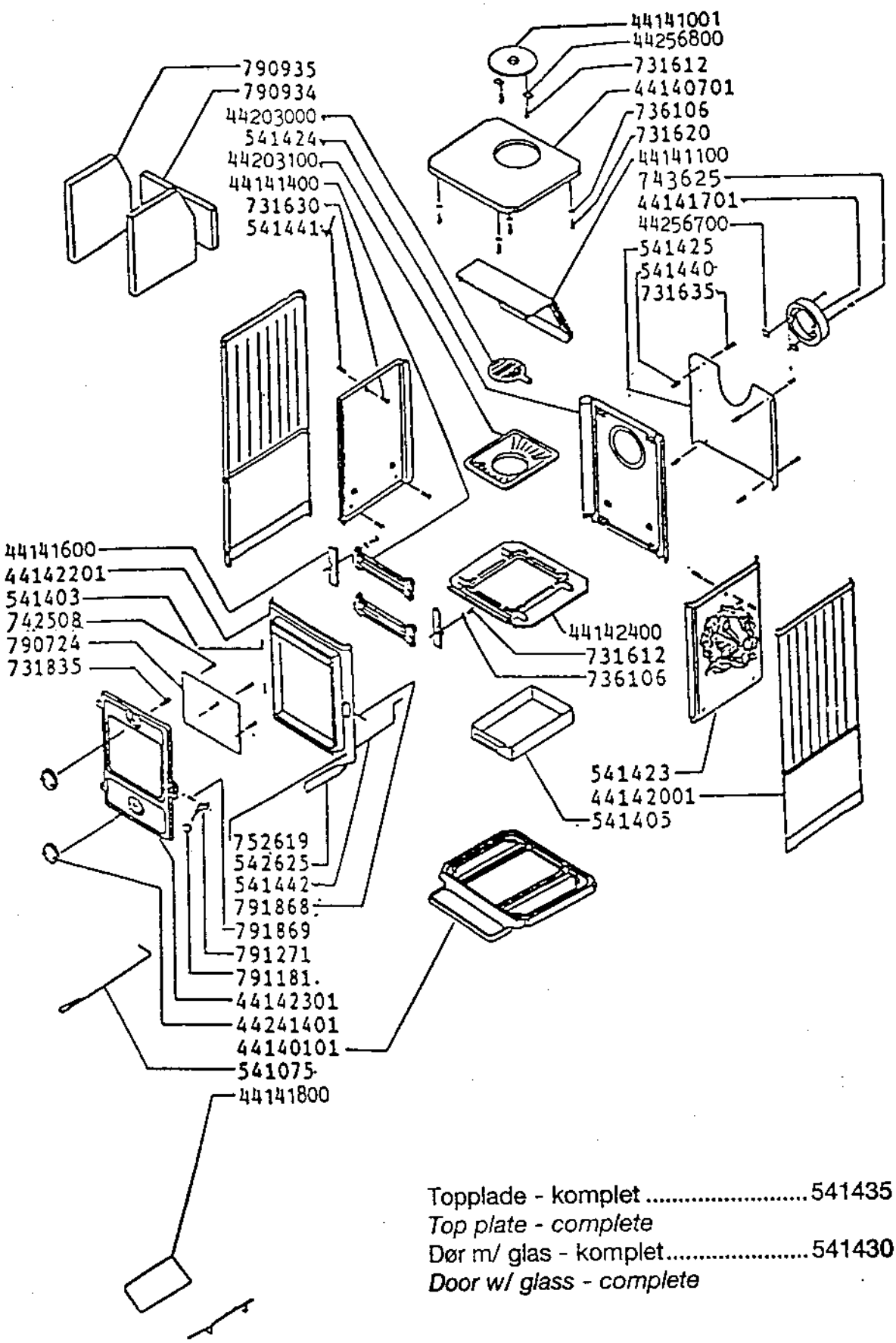
2110 AUS
64181321



Dør venstre – komplet.....54184421
Door left – complete
Dør højre – komplet 54184521
Door right – complete
Topplade – komplet 541833
Top plate - complete
Rystehåndtag - komplet 542625
Riddling arm – complete

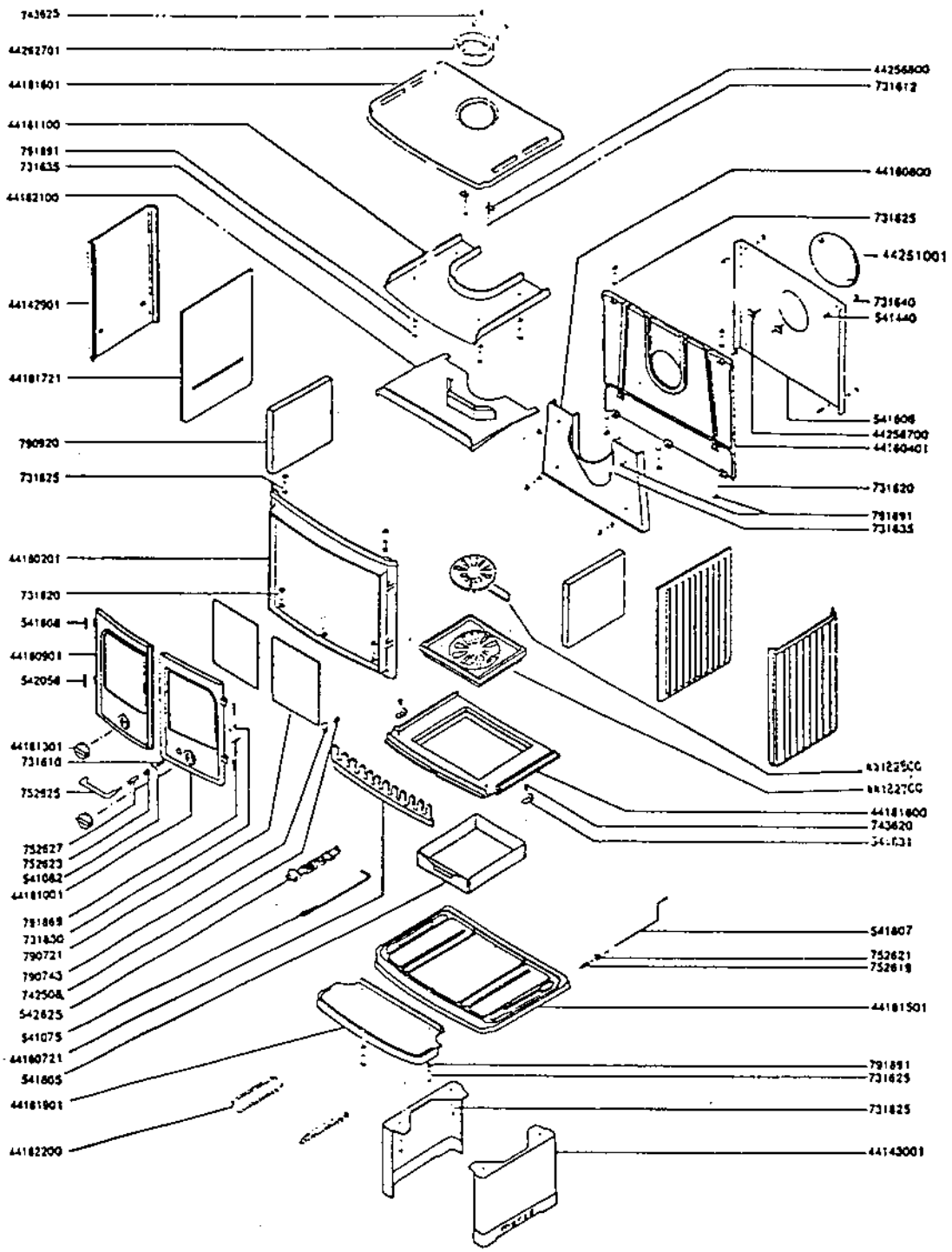
Rev.	Revision	Sign.	Dato	Titel:	Sign.: KDU	Dato: 24.06.98
				2110 AUS	Tegn.form.: A4	Målforhold: –
				Filnavn: –	Varenummer: 64181321	
				morsø	Tegningsnummer: 2100-313	

1440 - 64144001



Topplade - komplet 541435
Top plate - complete
Dør m/ glas - komplet 541430
Door w/ glass - complete

2140 - 64184001



Venstre dør - komplet.....**541801**
Left door - complete
Højre dør - komplet **541802**
(excl. håndtag)
Right door - complete
(excl. of handle
Topplade - komplet **541816**
Top plate - complete