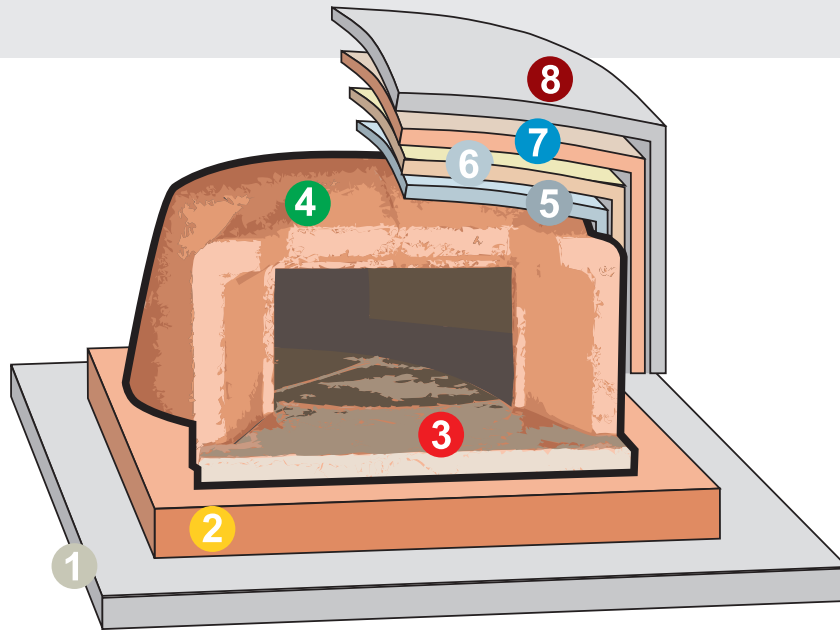


RESIDENTIAL WOOD-FIRED OVENS ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS



1 REINFORCED CONCRETE SLAB

Prearrange a solid base, far from moisture infiltrations with thickness of 20cm.

2 INSULATING CONCRETE

Make one layer of cell concrete (Gas Beton or Ytong) with one thickness minimum of 15cm.

3 OVEN BASE

Place the refractory boards, like shown in the relative technical sheet, apply some refractory plastic cement on the whole surface under the elements e always fill with the same cement; Do not use cement between the floor and the dome of the oven, the space that remains empty is fundamental for the expansion of the boards.

4 OVEN DOME

Glue the dome elements exclusively with refractory plastic cement; in the interlocking between the various pieces, do not abound with the amount of cement to not do it to escape inside the oven; fill the joints between the elements from the outside. Not glue the base of the oven in contact with the cellular concrete.

5 ALUMINUM FOIL

Spread an aluminum sheet in contact with the oven dome with particular attention in correspondence of the joints between the elements of the oven.

6 UPPER ISOLATION

Make an insulating layer using mattress of mineral wool or ceramic fiber, alternatively with lightened concrete made of lime and expanded clay for at least 10/15 cm.

7 FILLING (OPTIONAL)

Fill the space between the oven and the external wall with loose clay or with possible rubble e processing waste from the oven assembly.

8 FINISHING STRUCTURE

Make the external finishing coating in masonry or with materials as desired, considering the importance of making the product better protected from humidity and water infiltration.

In order to avoid a bad operation of the oven or any breakage, it is necessary to follow carefully the following instructions:

Do not make the oven work any earlier than 20 days from the end of the assembling of the oven; this is in order to let the brickwork parts consolidate and avoid damages caused by the thermal expansions caused by the heat; Pre-heat the oven for about 4/6 hours with embers of thick wood or with a small electric stove pointed towards the cowl in order to make any left dampness dry out; Get the oven to operation temperature by a second starting, very gradual, avoiding violent blazes caused by too much paper, cardboard or thin wood. Because of thermal expansion, they could appear small cracks in the inner dome or in the oven floor without compromising the quality of the product.

N.B.: For exhausted fumes have a predisposition in the front of the oven, above the mouth, you can buy our prefabricated kit or realize it during assembly.