

Revised June 1, 2017

Heat-Kit System
Modular Contraflow Masonry Heater Core

Assembly Manual

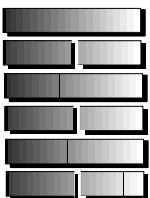
HK-22fo

22" Firebox with Front or Rear Bake Oven

DRAFT: New Oven

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Material List (in addition to core components)

200	Standard Firebricks 4.5"x9"x2.5" (2.5" dimension may vary. Important: The 4.5" and 9" dimensions are important)
20	Firebrick "Splits" 4.5"x9"x1.25"
30	Common clay bricks (8"x4" nominal). These are used for the fill pieces underneath the firebox floor.
3 bags	"Mortar Mix" (ie., premixed with sand, as opposed to "Masonry Cement", which requires mason's sand)

Assembling the Bottom End

The bottom end of a contraflow heater is the most complicated part of the whole job. The two downdraft channels connect here, underneath the firebox. As well, the chimney connection and the cleanout openings for the particular installation need to be determined and located here.

We've removed as much of this complication as possible with the Heat-Kit system. The insulated base slab allows you to do a dry layout first and make sure that everything is located properly in relation to the chimney and the slab. As well, our thinwall refractory castings simplify the job of making the necessary cutouts with a portable masonry saw or a skilsaw. If you take a little extra time at this stage, particularly with the layout, you'll avoid problems later on.

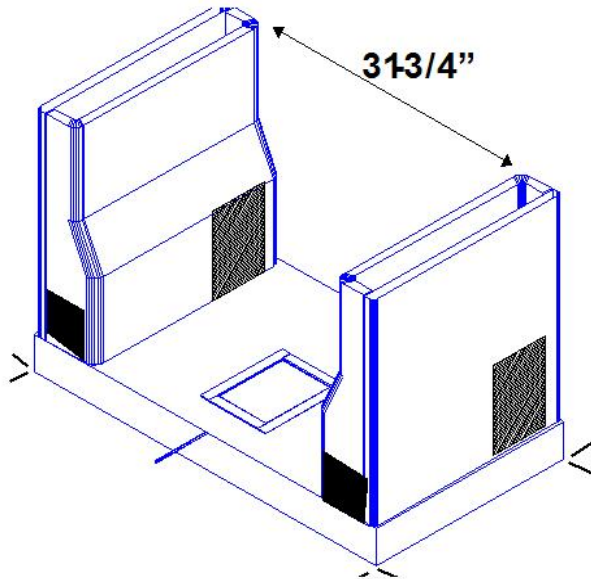


Figure 1.
2 Base channels sit dry on insulating base

Position insulating base slab dry to determine layout for heater and chimney.

Mark final position at corners with a pencil.

Install insulating base slab level onto a mortar bed.

Before setting base channels, determine the best place in your layout to locate the cleanouts. One is needed for each base channel.

Mark clean out cuts on the base channels. Mark chimney connection on base channel.

Cut appropriate holes for chimney connection and for clean outs. In this example, a right side chimney and front channel cleanouts are shown.

Set base channels dry as shown. Bottom seam will be sealed later by mortar slush between channels and facing.

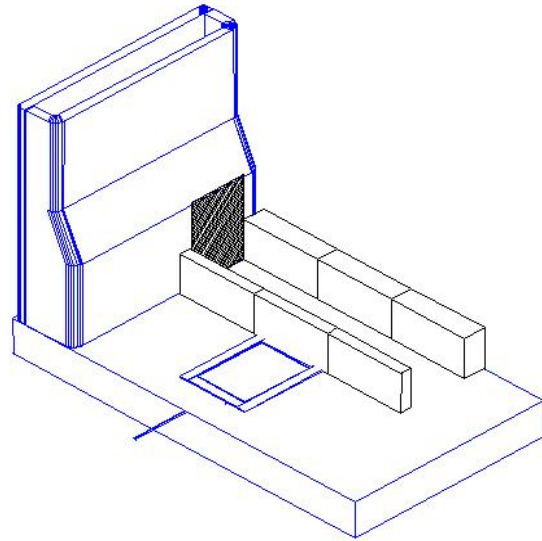


Figure 2.
Connecting channel is started
Right base channel not shown (for clarity)

Build connecting channel, using refractory mortar.

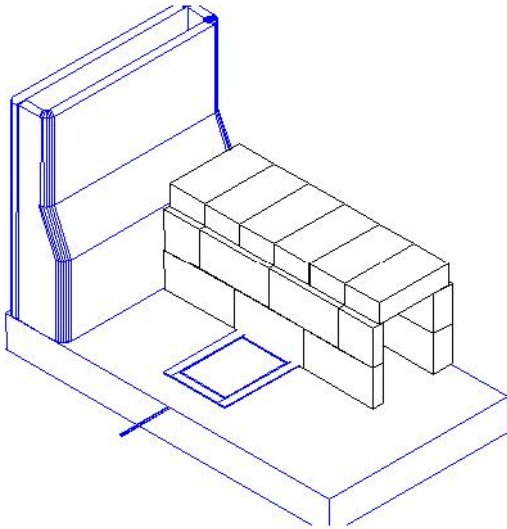
(If there is a rear chimney, leave opening and span with flat bar supplied (notch bricks to accept flat bars, thus allowing you to maintain thin joints)).

Firebrick shiner is flush with outside of slab. Firebrick split shiner is set to form a 6-1/2" channel.

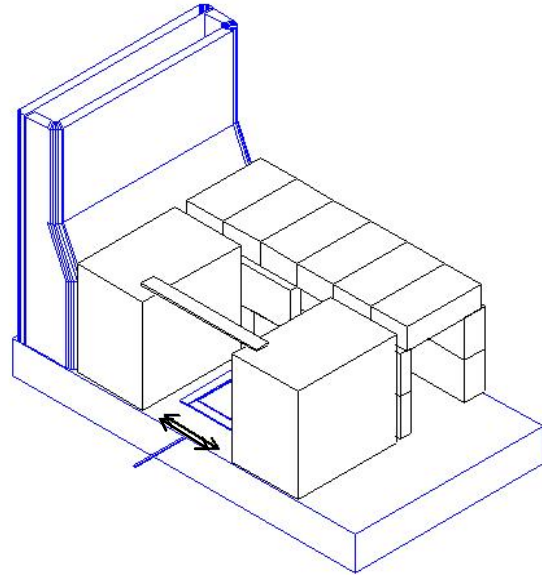
(Note: "shiner" = brick set on edge)



Figure 3

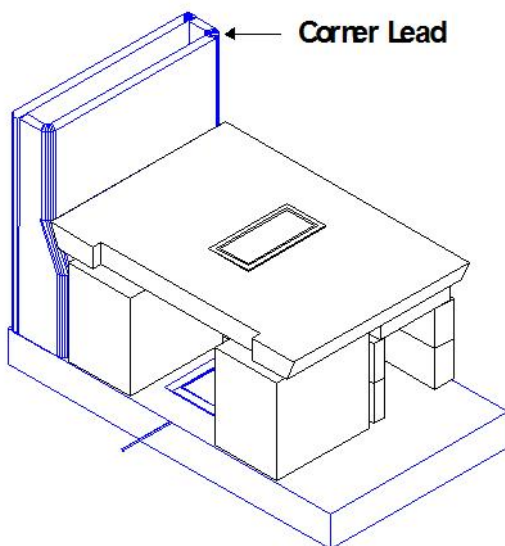
**Figure 4**

Form connecting channel ceiling as shown.
Sponge inside of channel to remove hanging drips.
Fill any large gaps between bricks and lower channel with regular mortar.

**Figure 5**

To form support for firebox floor, build up fill as shown to same height as firebrick. Use the 30 common bricks (see materials list) for the fill pieces. Arrow indicates approx. 8" channel for ashes.

Install 14" flatbar as shown to provide extra support for firebox floor. Use mortar joint to gain height.

**Figure 6**

Install firebox floor onto generous mortar bed and level accurately.

Back corners of floor line up with leads that are precast into lower channels.

Ensure full mortar bed between flat bar and floor.

You are now ready to build the firebox.

Note: the floor shows a cast iron pivoting ash dump, which has been replaced by a rear grate (see Figure 8)



Figure 7

View of assembly up to firebox floor level.
Note that the fill bricks underneath the floor have been dry stacked in order to come out to the right height. Mortar is used to seal the head joints and the spaces between the bricks and the rear and side channels.

The 2 steel flat bars are mortared, and there is a full mortar bed between the flat bars and the firebox floor.

The two lower channel cutouts in this installation are connections for a heated bench.



Figure 8

(Dec /08) Updated view of firebox floor, with hole for rear grate. Note that it overhangs the firebrick connecting tunnel, and the back of the hole is filled with mortar and angled to form a chute for the ashes.

Firebricks are laid up with clay air setting refractory mortar (“Sairset”, or fire cement) with thin joints. Only enough clay needs to be used to completely fill the joint. No joint thickness needs to be built up - you are only filling in gaps and irregularities between the bricks. Although masons are used to trowelling firebricks, the best joints are obtained by dipping the bricks into mortar that has been thinned to the right consistency. It looks messy, but the cleanup is easy later with a sponge.

The Sairset that comes with the heater core kit is at trowelling consistency. For dipping, you will need to thin it with water. A drill powered drywall mud mixer works well for this. You can tell if the Sairset has the right consistency by floating a firebrick in it. It will sink about half way. We like to dip the bricks and also keep a margin trowel (small rectangular trowel) handy for the odd bit of trowelling.

Assembling the Firebox

The firebox is laid up from standard firebricks. Standard firebricks are 4 ½” wide by 9” long by 2 ¼” thick. The thickness will vary between 2 ¼” and 2 ½” depending on the supplier. Since the Heat-Kit is designed around the standard firebrick module, it is important to check the width and length of your bricks beforehand, to avoid having to make modifications to the assembly procedure.

The firebox consists of two shells of firebricks set on edge. This allows the inner shell to be a field replaceable firebox liner. The firebrick installation sequence has been numbered. By following this order, you maximize the ability to “bury” odd lengths where they don’t show and reduce the amount of precise cutting that you have to do. Note that full contact between inner and outer shell is not required at the inside corners. Where convenient, a little play right at the corner provides some expansion room for the liner.

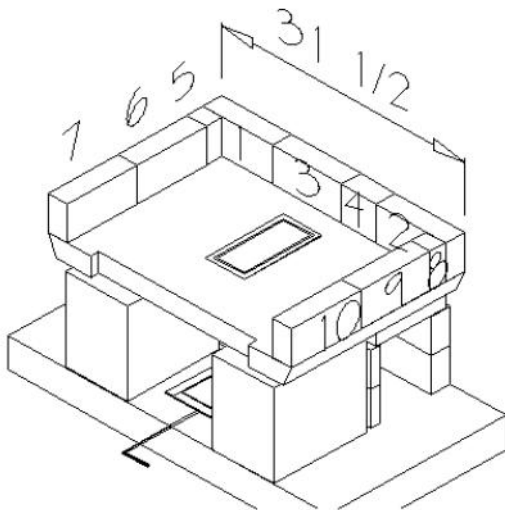


Figure 9

Lay out the firebox as indicated, using air setting refractory mortar. Line up back corners with the leads that are precast into the lower

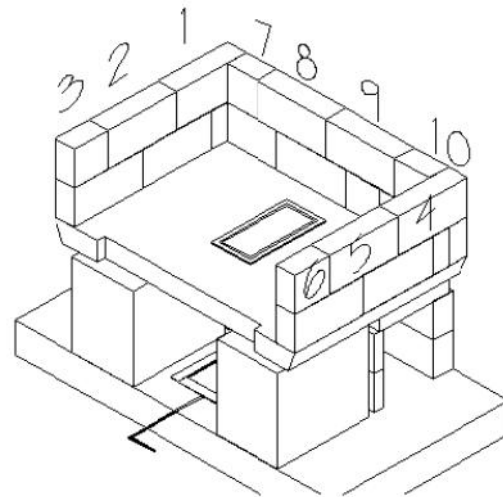


Figure 10

Exact bond is dependent on firebrick thickness, generally between 2-1/4” and 2-1/2”.

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channels (bottom channels deleted from
drawings for clarity).

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Outer width of firebox is 31 1/2". Firebricks sit
dry against base channels.

Figure 9 shows the firebricks numbered in the
order in which they are installed.

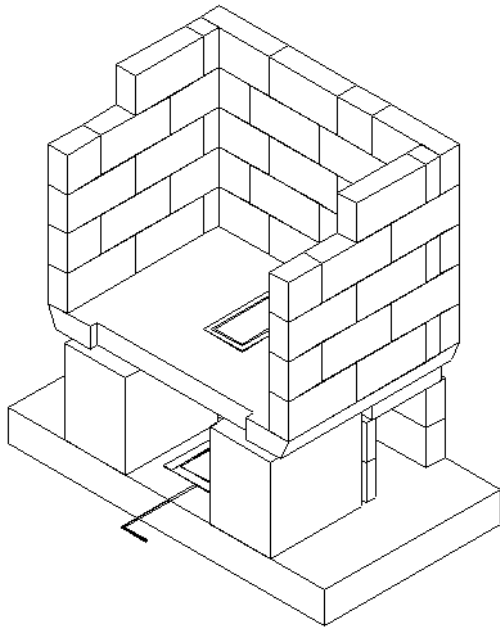


Figure 11

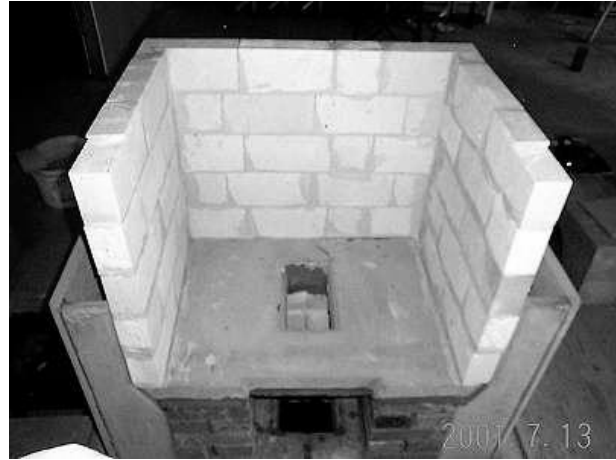


Figure 12

Completed outer shell. Note that hole in floor
is not as shown in this photo.

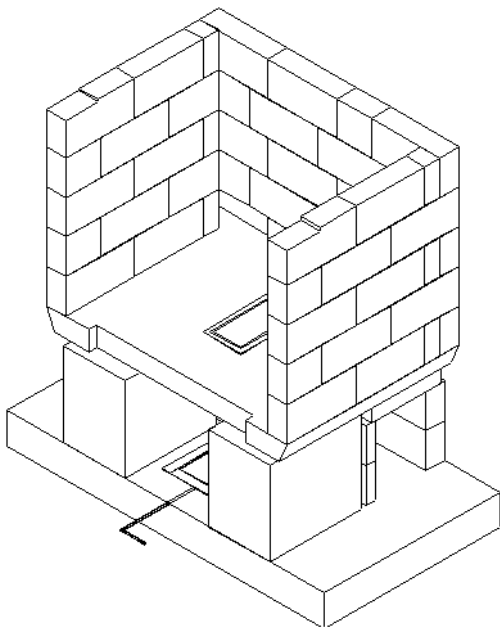


Figure 13

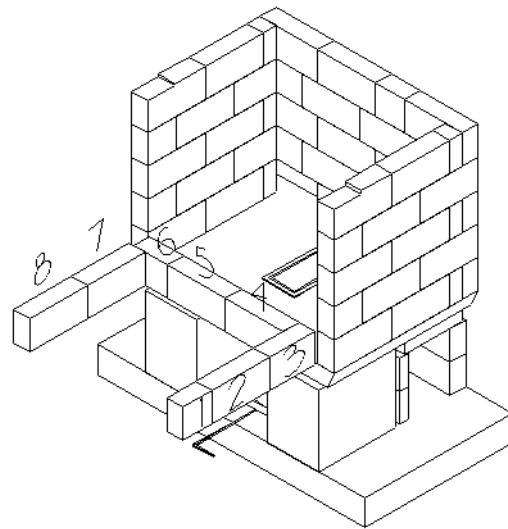


Figure 14

Top front firebricks are notched 1/4" x 4" for firebox lintel.

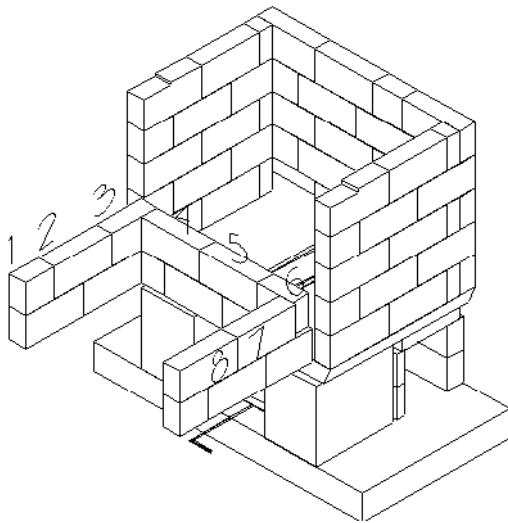


Figure 15

Begin inner firebox. Note that the bricks are left about 1/4" short at the blind inside corners. The cut edges on these bricks are hidden.

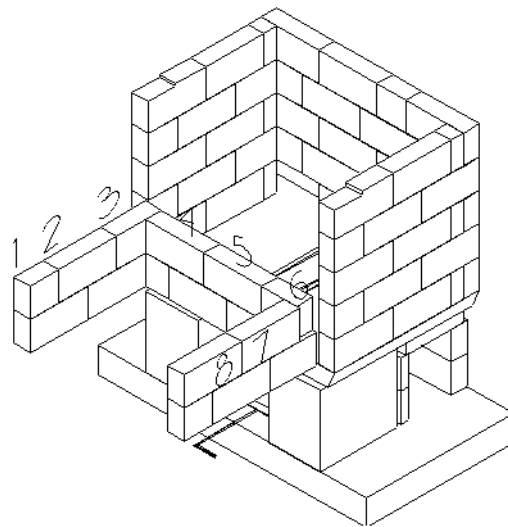


Figure 16

The inner firebox is set dry against the outer firebox. There is no mortar joint between the two fireboxes.

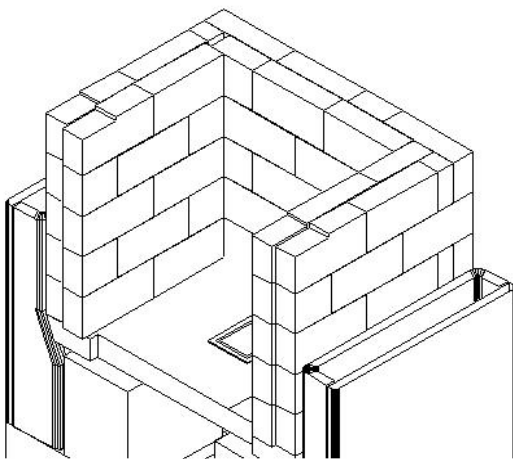


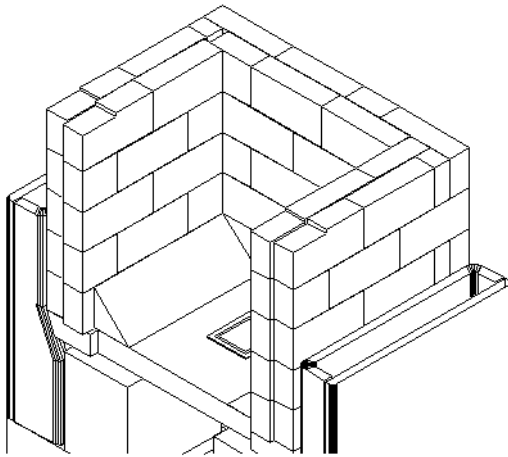
Figure 17

Notch top course of liner as shown. Notches are 1/4" x 4"



Figure 18

Immediately wash down the firebox with a sponge and a liberal amount of water. Rinse with clean water. If this is done right away, it is easy to get a clean looking firebox.



Firebrick floor slopes are glued in place with Sairset - this can be done later.

Continue at Figure 20

Figure 19

Building the Upper Firebox

Rear Bake Oven: The drawings below show a front bake oven. For a rear bake oven, reverse the plan at this point. In other words, flip the remaining layout by 180 degrees.

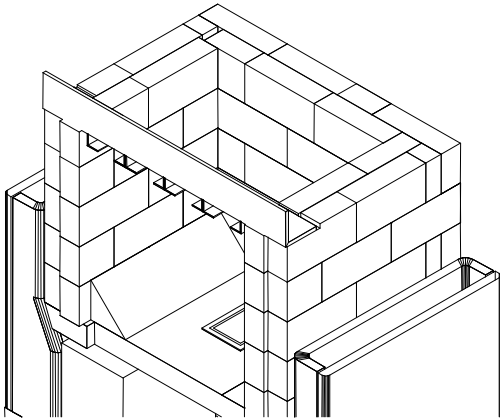


Figure 20

Install firebox lintel. Brackets on lintel are for heat shields (firebrick splits, installed later, see Figure 28).

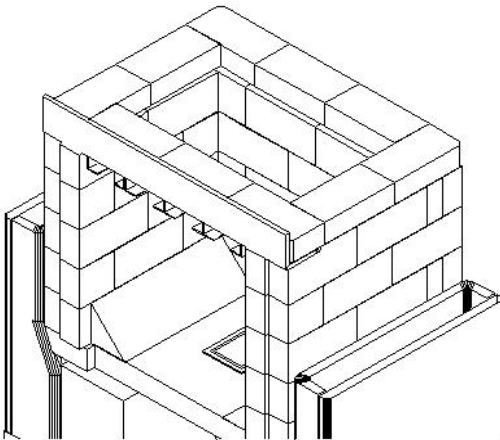
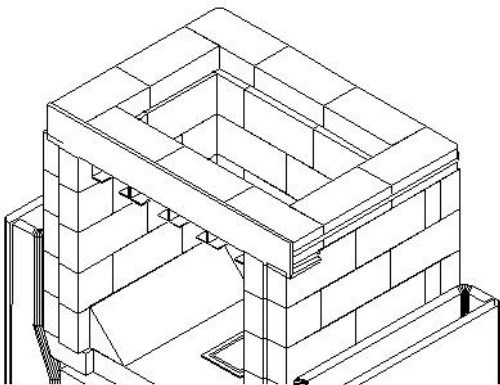


Figure 21

Lay up next course as shown. Use a dry joint with lintel.



If you have access to strapping tools, this course can be strapped as shown. This is optional. If a strap is used, then round outside corners of bricks slightly.

The purpose of the strap is to transfer weight onto the outer firebox.

This allows the complete inner firebox to be removed, if necessary, rather than in sections.

Figure 22

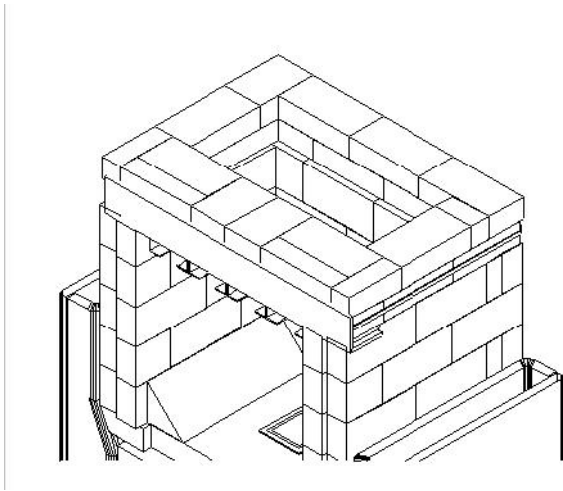


Figure 23

A total of 10 soaps (5 bricks ripped lengthwise) is used. All bricks are either full length (9"), $\frac{3}{4}$ length (6 $\frac{3}{4}$ ") or half length (4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ")

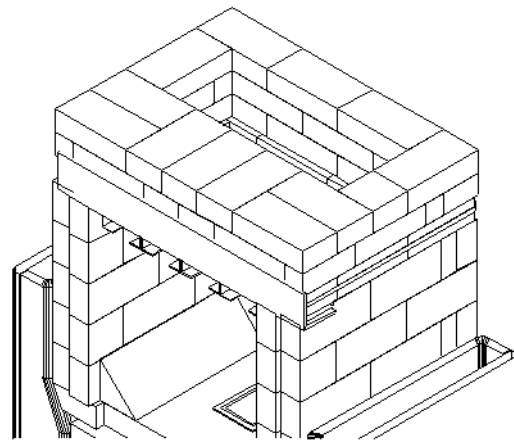
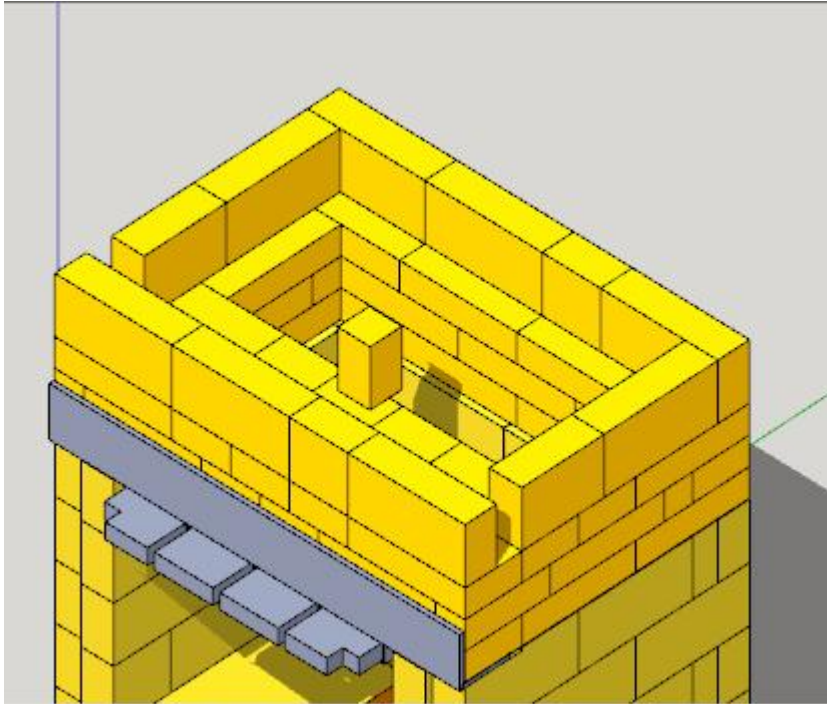
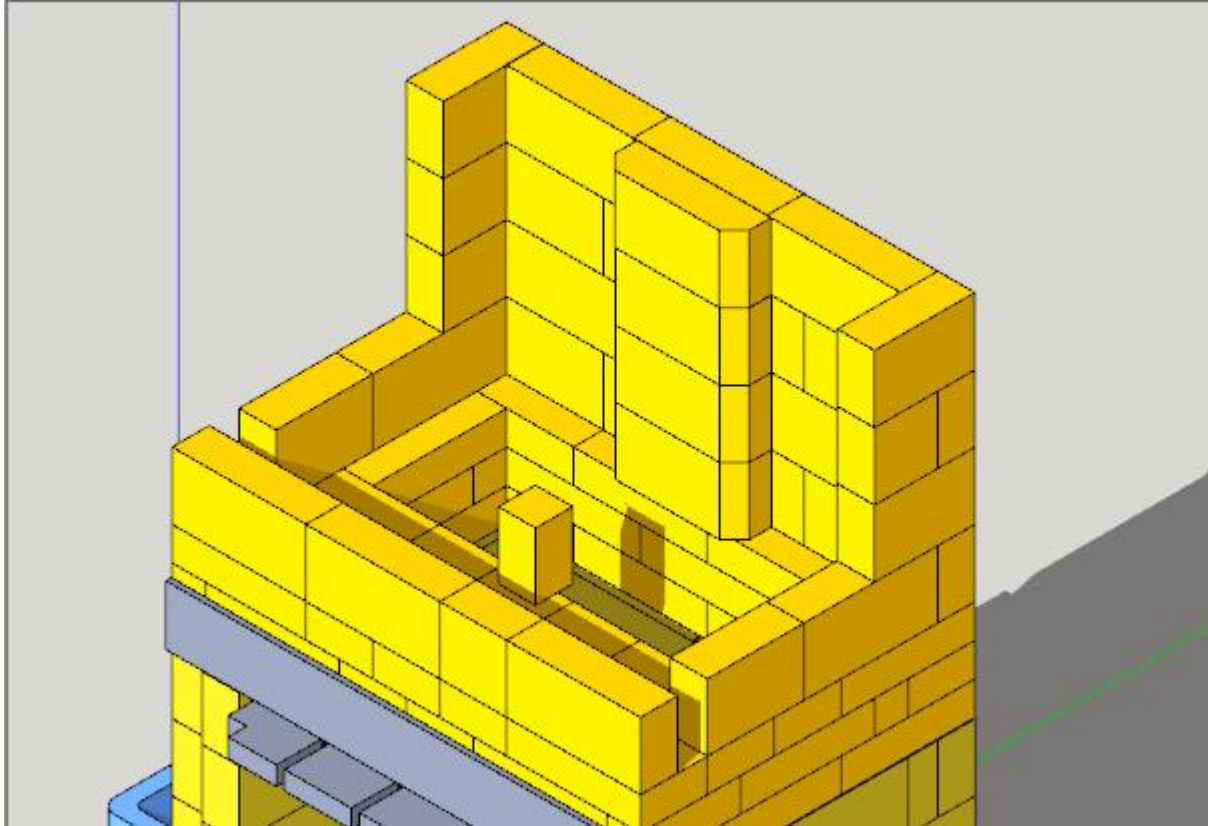


Figure 24

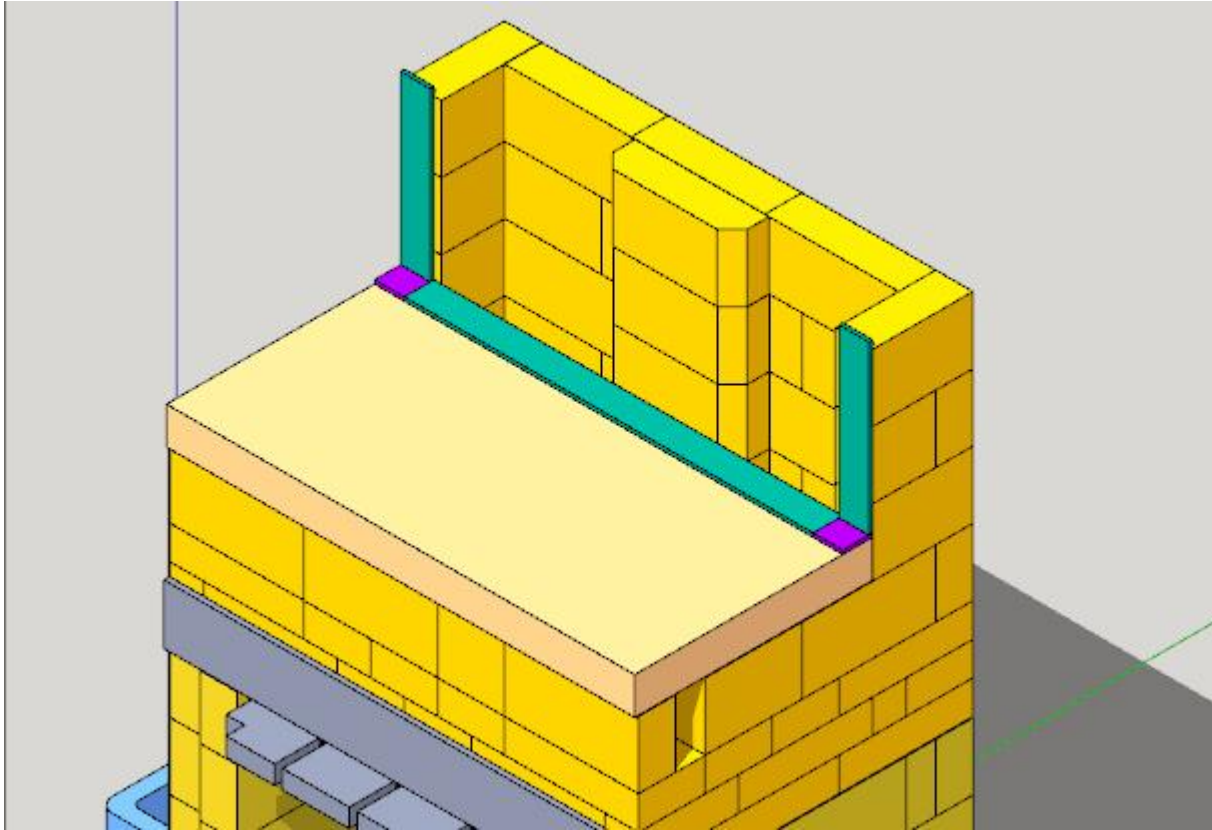
Next course.



Note the 2" slots at the front, underneath the bake oven floor. These act as a bypass to provide extra heat underneath the floor.
Note the 2.5" piece in the centre to provide extra support under the middle of the bake oven floor.



The oven floor sits on this course. Check for level, to make levelling the oven floor in the next step easier.



Use a heavy bed of refractory mortar.

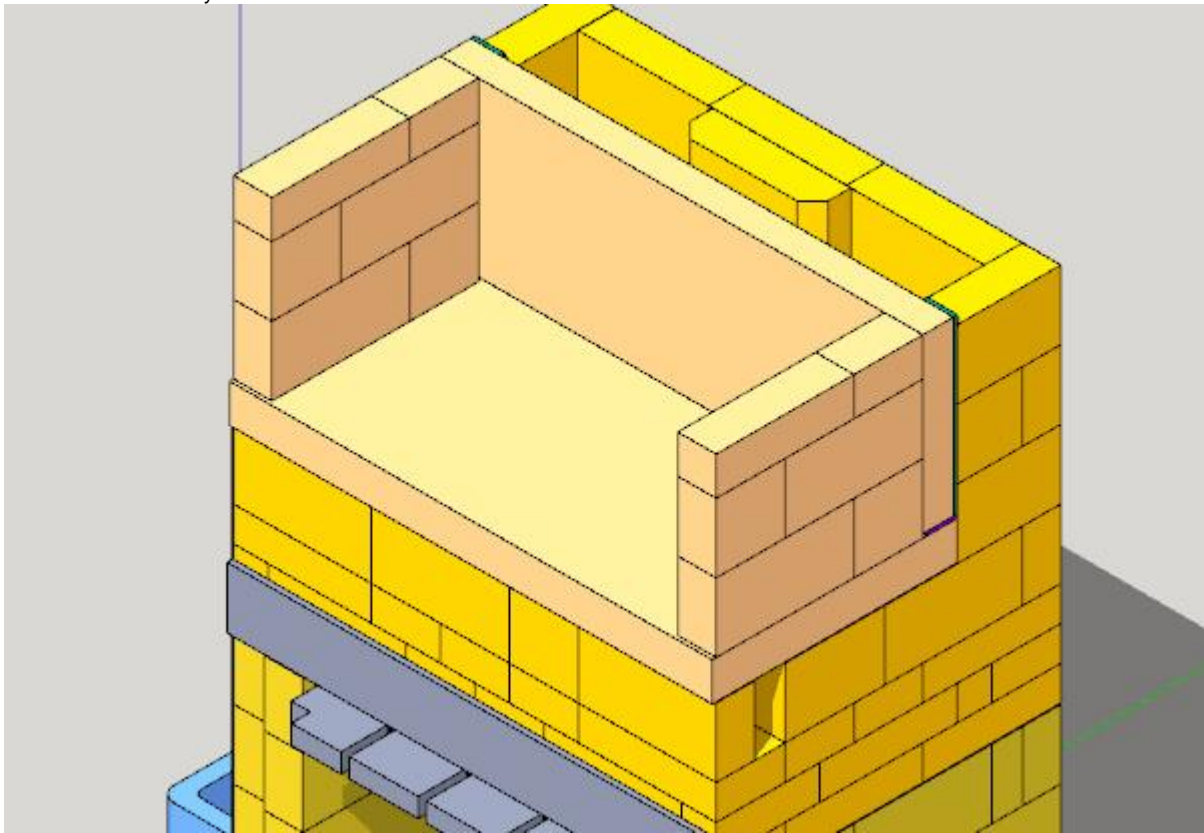
Carefully ease oven floor on, to leave some squeezout for levelling.

Level it by careful pounding with a rubber mallet.

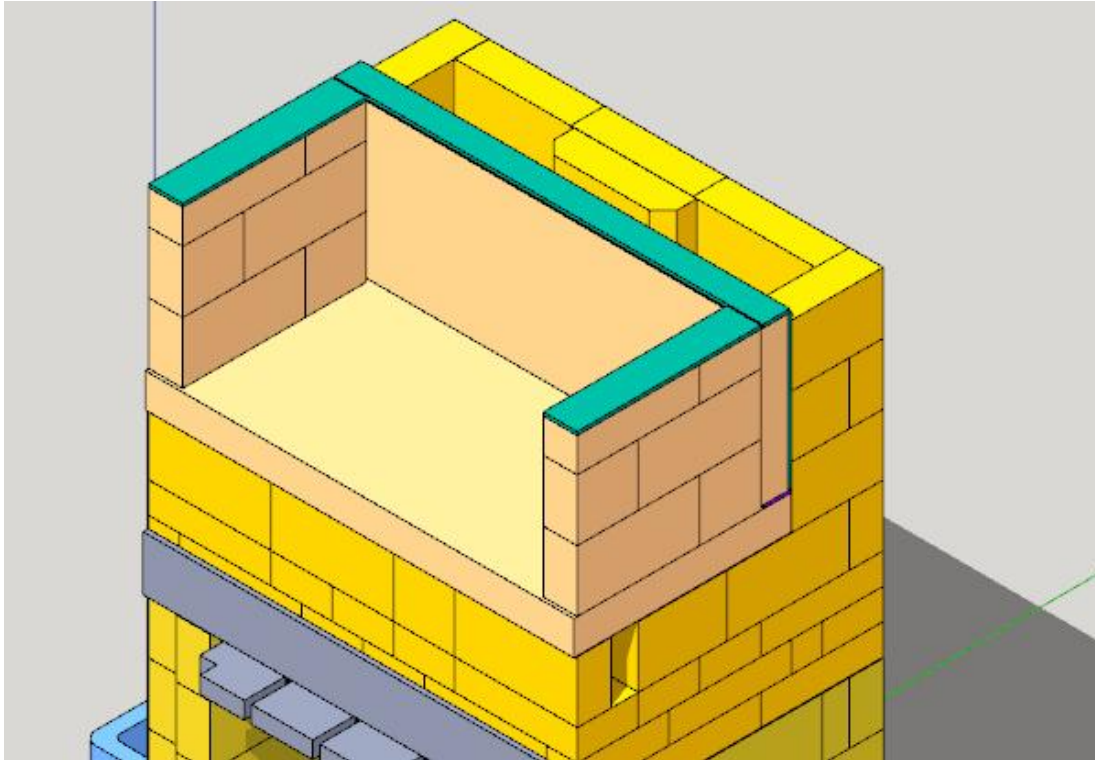
Install 2"x2"x3/16" metal pads with locating pins into the predrilled holes at the oven floor rear corners.

Fill the rest of the rear floor joint with a 2" wide strip of 1/4" ceramic paper.

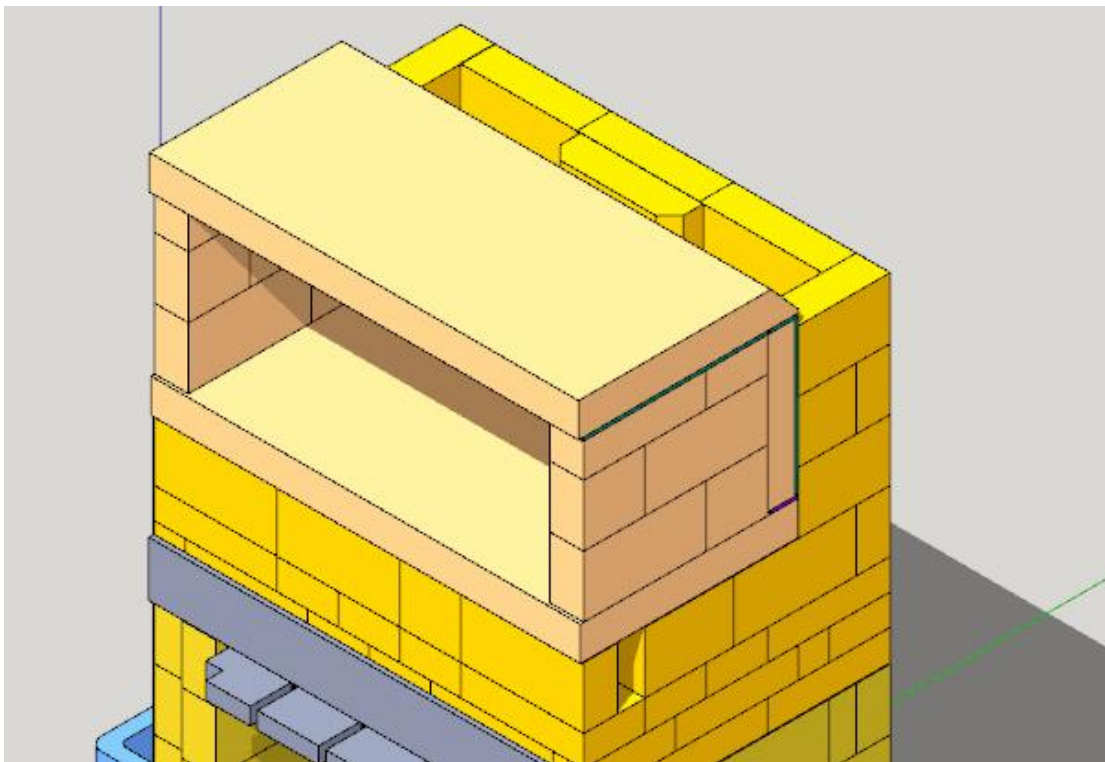
Install vertical ceramic paper expansion joints where shown using a bit of silicone or refractory mortar.



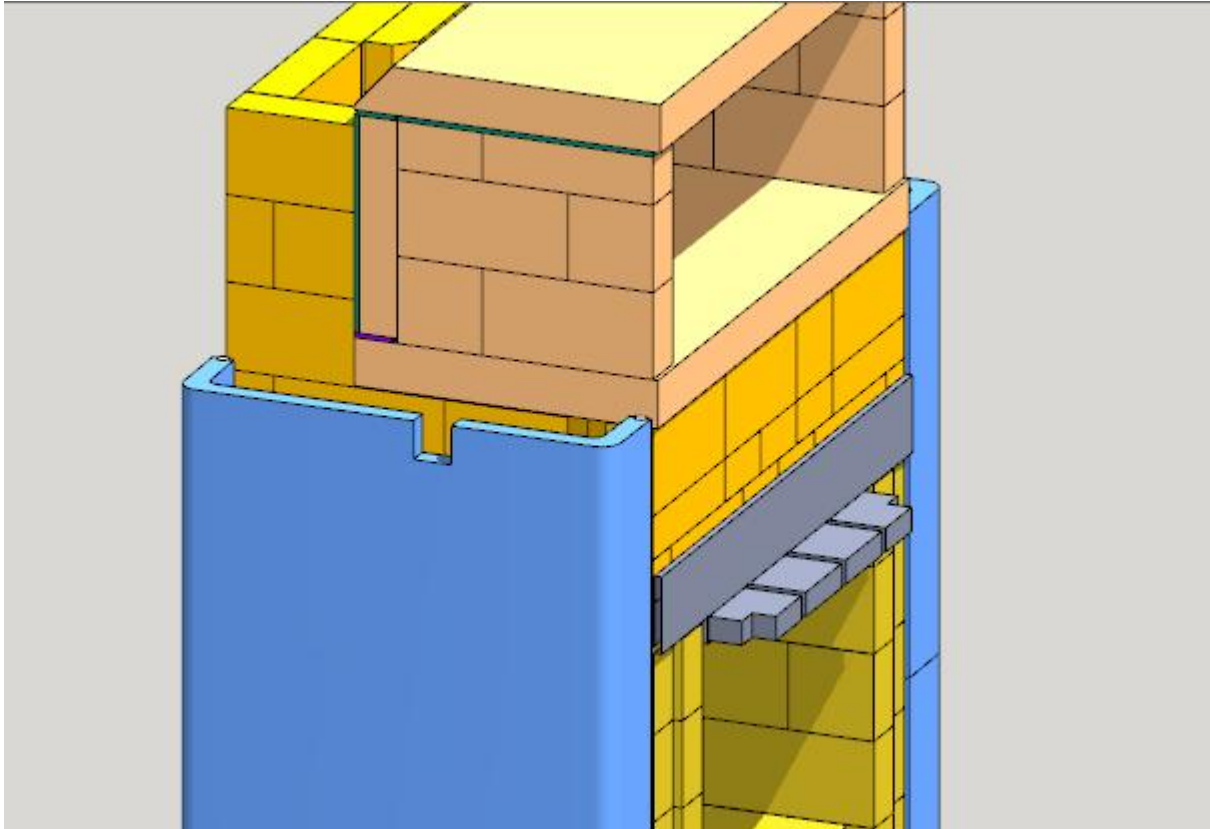
Install bakeoven back. Smooth side to the front.
Build up side walls from firebrick as shown.



Ceramic paper gasket as shown. Secure with a bit of silicone when installing, to prevent sliding when installing bake oven ceiling slab.



Bake oven ceiling sits dry on the gasket.

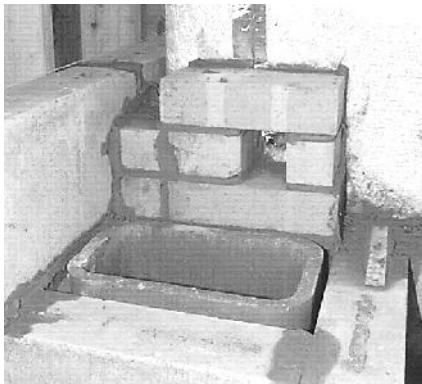


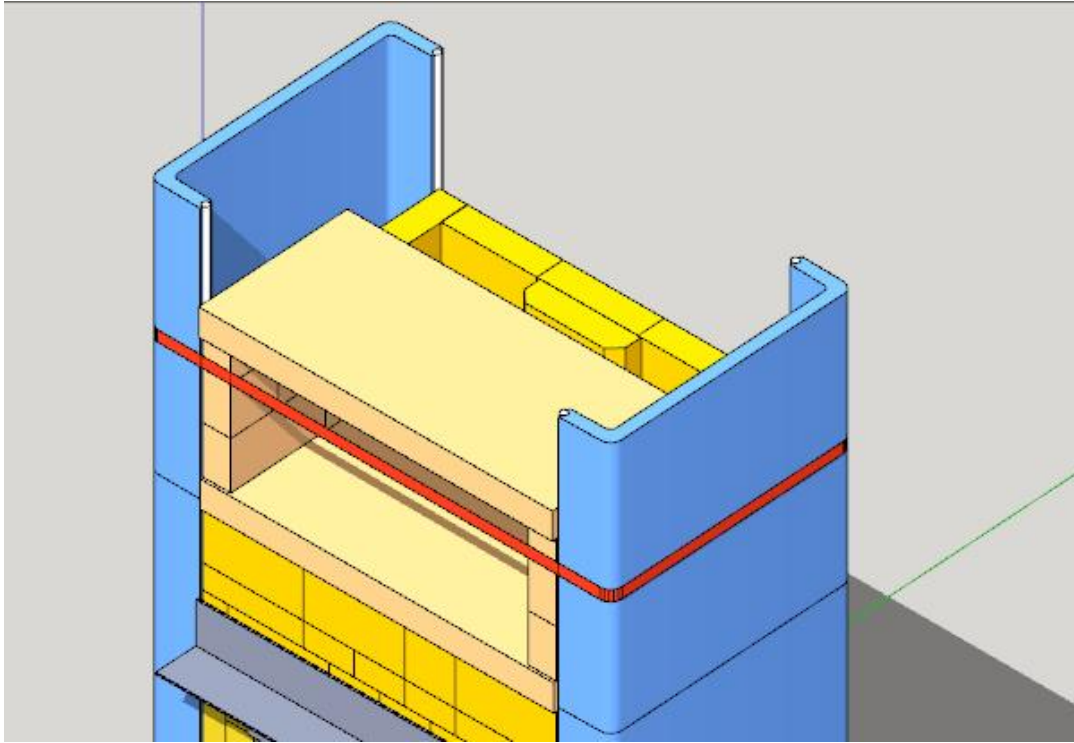
Install middle channels onto a bed of refractory mortar

Clean off joints from inside. Make sure there is no mortar bridging at the expansion joints from inside.

Install top channels and brace temporarily as shown.

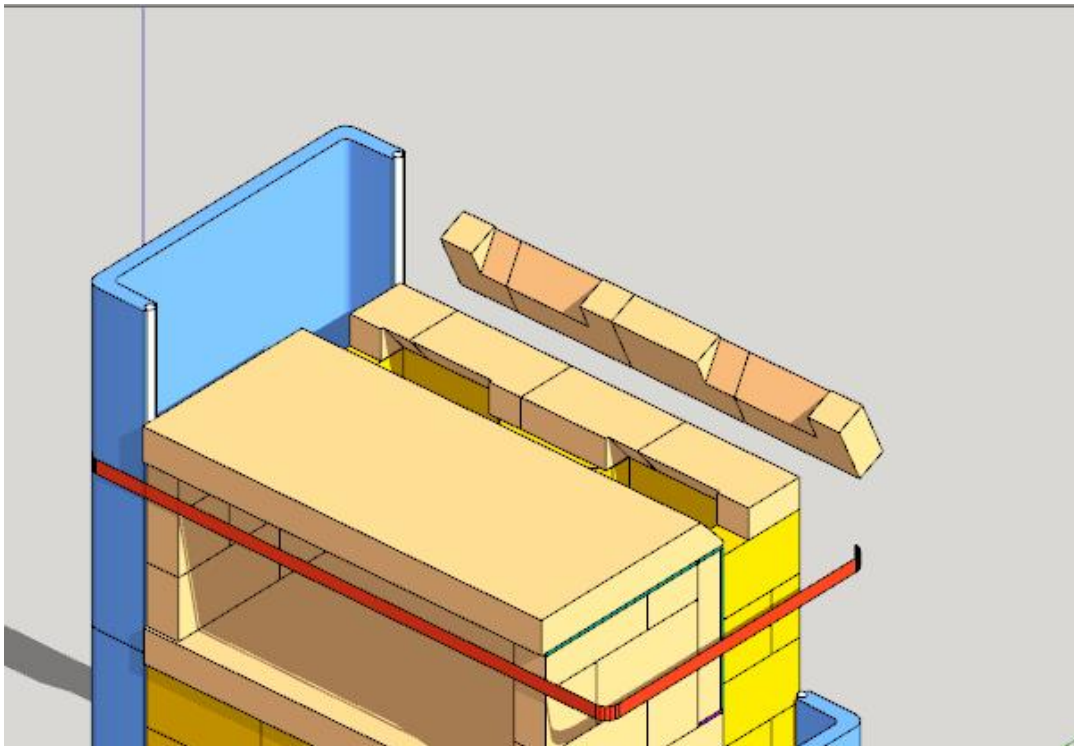
For easier heater startup during difficult conditions (cold heater, warm outside temperatures) we highly recommend installing a gas slot. This consists of a 2" X 2" direct connect. Shown above is the location for a left side chimney towards the middle of the heater. Cut a notch in the channel at the appropriate location. Later, when facing the heater, create the direct connect to the flue liner by using firebricks or firebrick splits





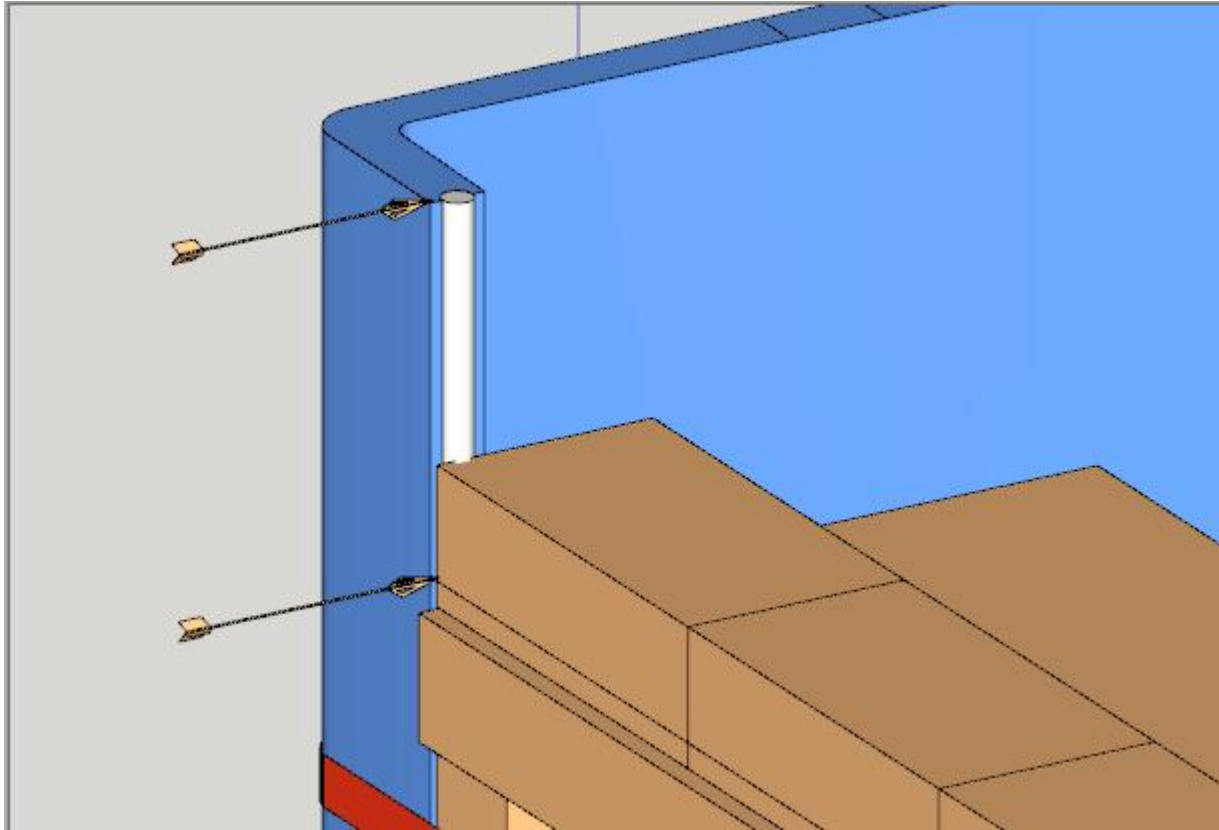
Temporarily strap upper channels or use tie wire.

When strapping, compress expansion joint gaskets no more than 50%.



Detail to give a clearer view of the transition course at the rear.

Note the location of the 45 degree notches cut into the bricks.

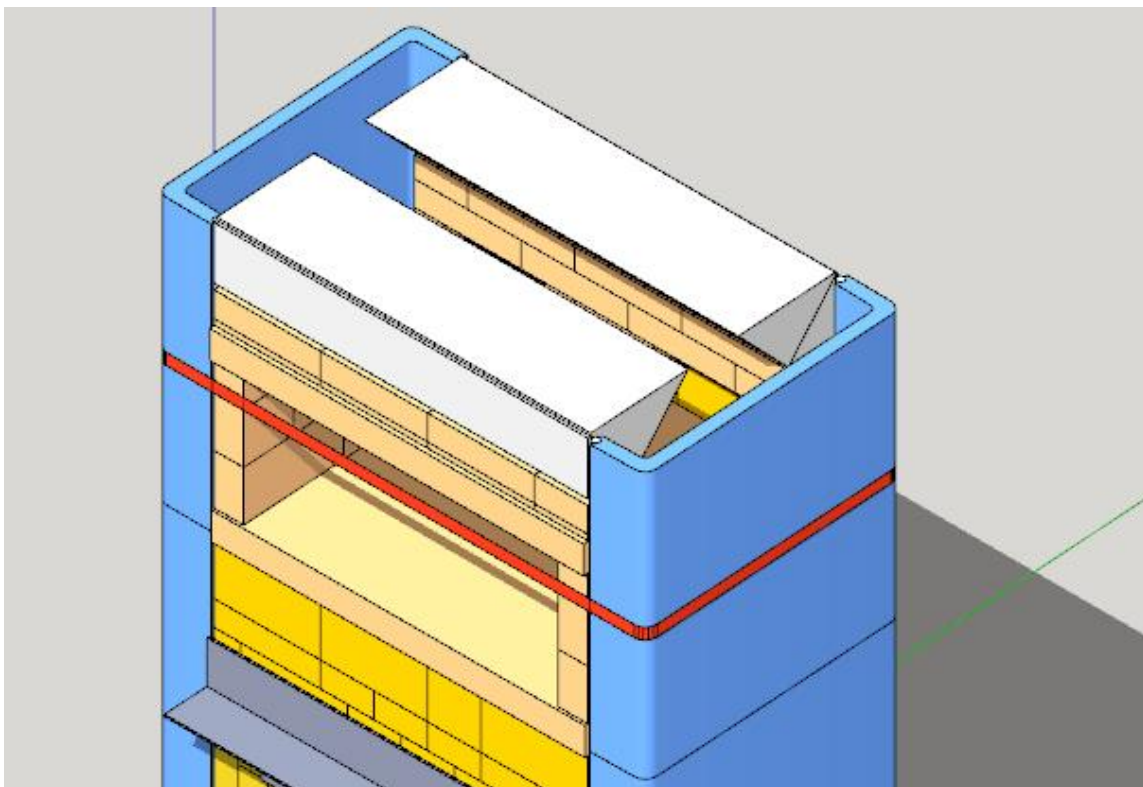
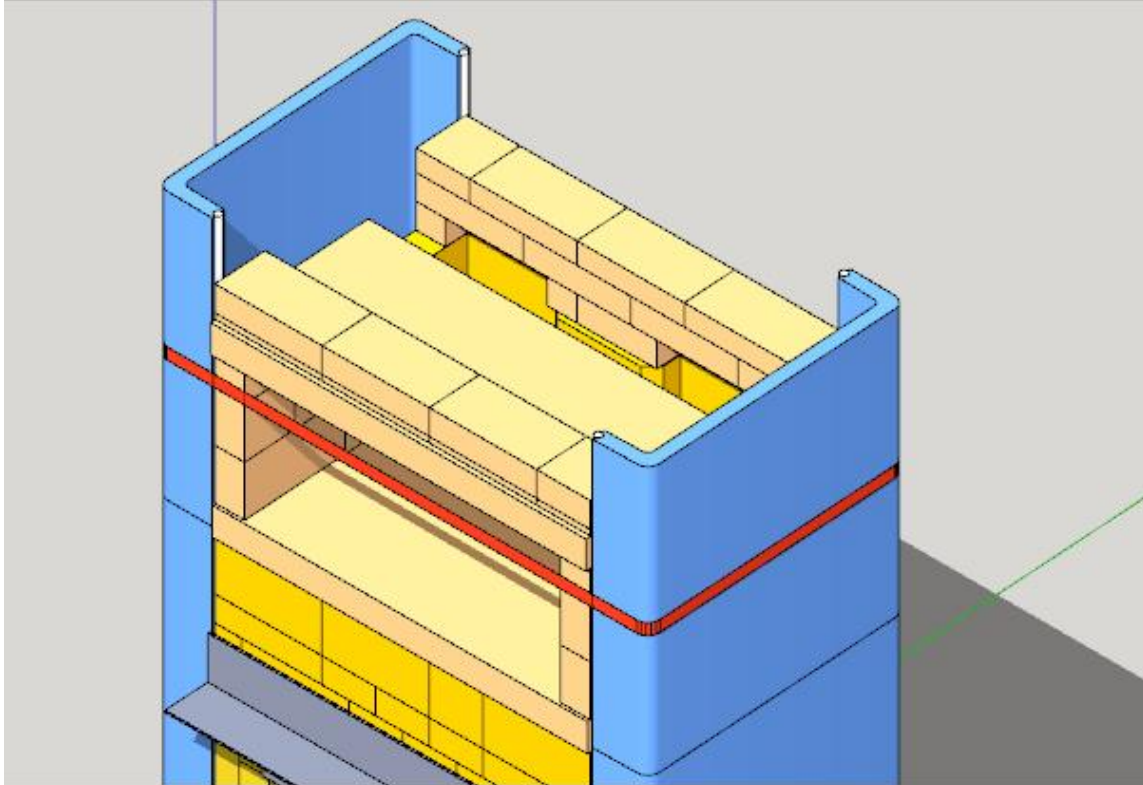


At this point, a height adjustment is necessary, so that the firebricks will come out at the right height for placing the ceiling slab.

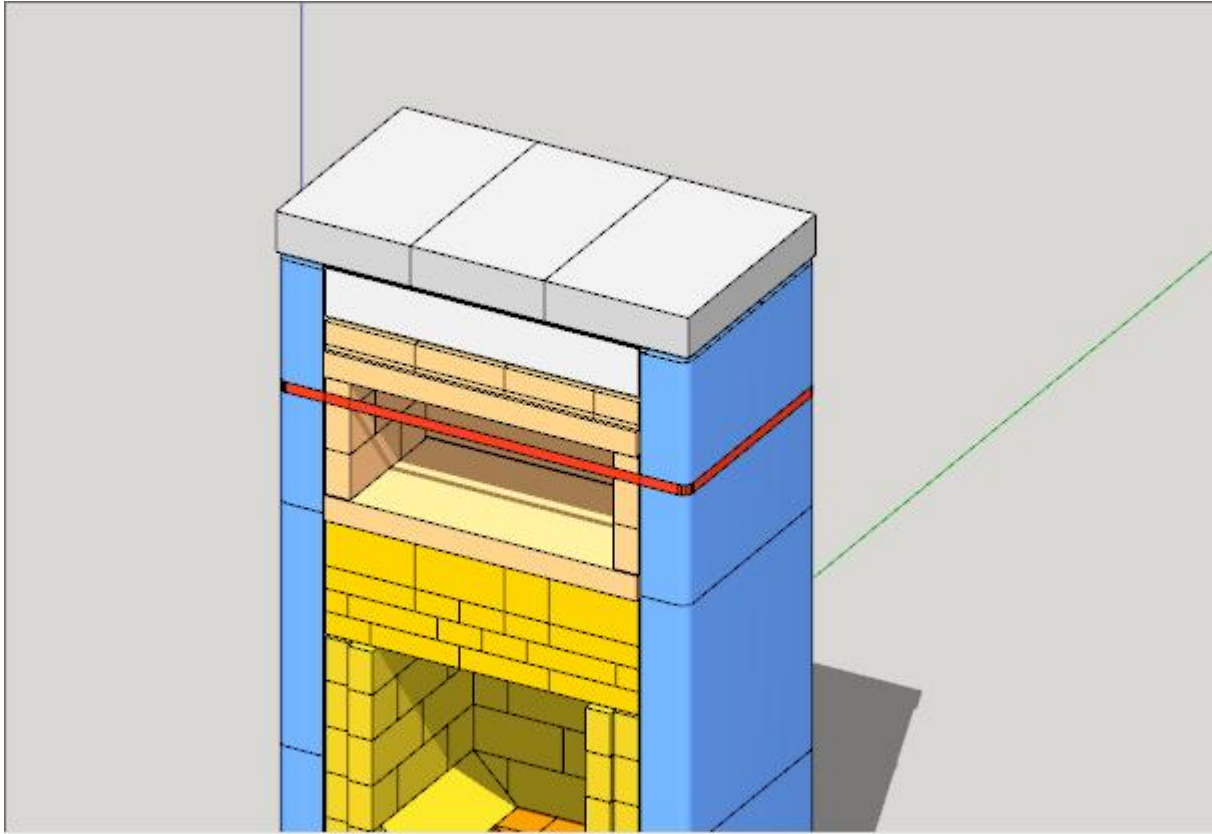
Measure down 5", and add the thickness of a firebrick, usually 2 1/4" - 2 1/2".

For example $5" + 2 \frac{1}{4}" = 7 \frac{1}{4}"$

Place a mark on the side channel. Depending on the height you need to make up, you can use a slice of firebrick, or a firebrick split (1.25") if there is enough room. If you only need 1/2" or less, you can use regular brick mortar.



Install ceiling transitions. They should be 1/16" to 1/8" higher than side channels.



Install ceiling slabs. Use a helper, and set up adequate staging (foot planks). Install the slabs dry. Leave a 1/8" gap between slabs.

Using GE clear silicone, carefully seal all ceiling slab joints, particularly the shiplap joints and the bottom joint. Use a brick tie or similar to spread the silicone into the joints and adjacent surface.

If gap between slab and top of side channels is greater than 3/16", stuff with ceramic fiber first, before siliconing.

Next, check firebricks for full joints.

Next, check side channel gaskets and use a generous application of silicone to tighten where needed.

Completing The Core

Fiberglass Slip Joint

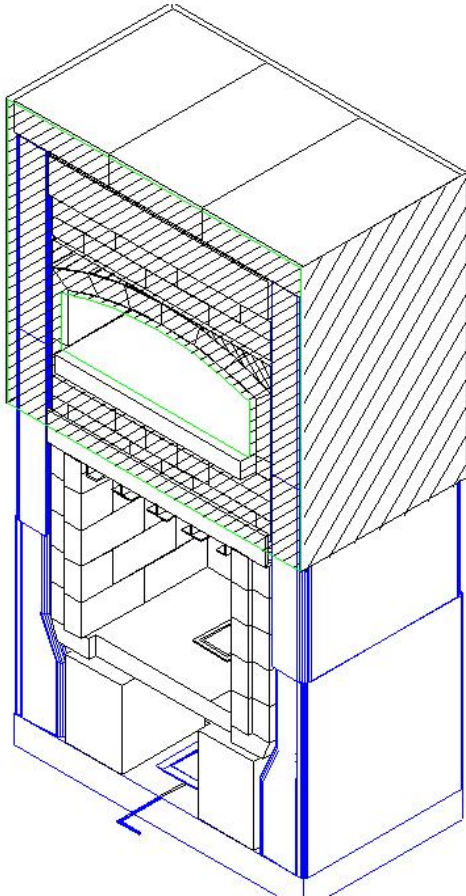


Figure 25

Next comes a double wrap of fiberglass matt to act as an expansion and slip joint. The mat is somewhat fragile, and releases glass fibres if handled too much - wear old clothes.

Two pieces of fiberglass are supplied -- a 38" wide piece and a 52" wide piece. Start with the 38" wide piece.

Quickly dab silicone approximately 4" - 6" o.c. over entire area indicated. Start at top of ceiling slab and go 38" down. Carefully unfold fiberglass mat and, with a helper, wrap around heater. Make sure mat goes all the way to top

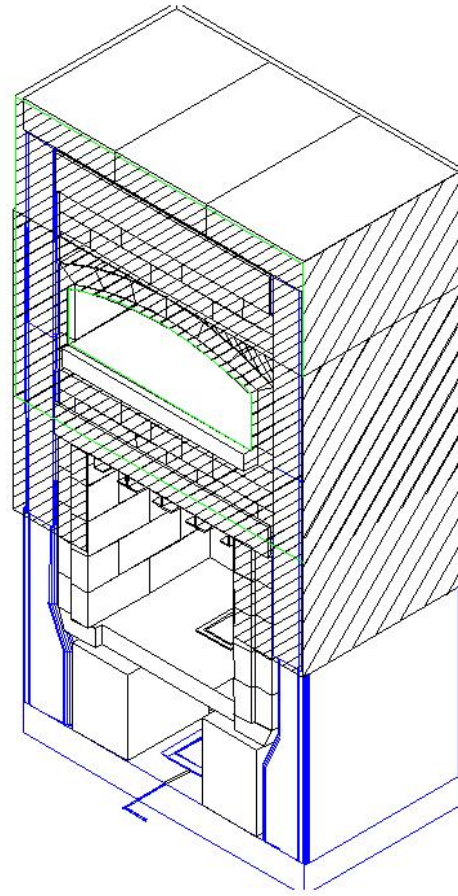


Figure 26

Trim to give approx. 4" overlap, and secure end with metal tape supplied

Second wrap of fiberglass mat is 52" wide, and also starts at top. Use same procedure as before. Trim around firebox and use offcuts to cover exposed firebricks at front. (Figure 27)

of ceiling slab. Have helper hold in ends in place, and go around heater, patting the mat onto the silicone.

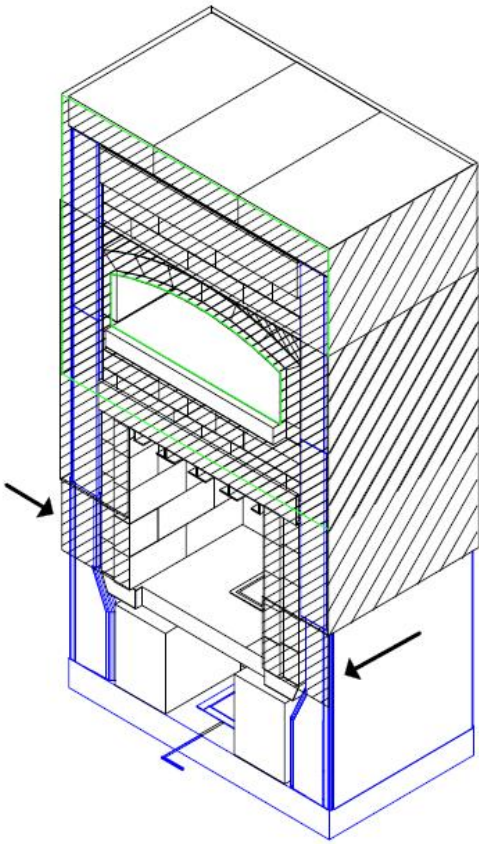


Figure 27

Add two additional pieces as shown.

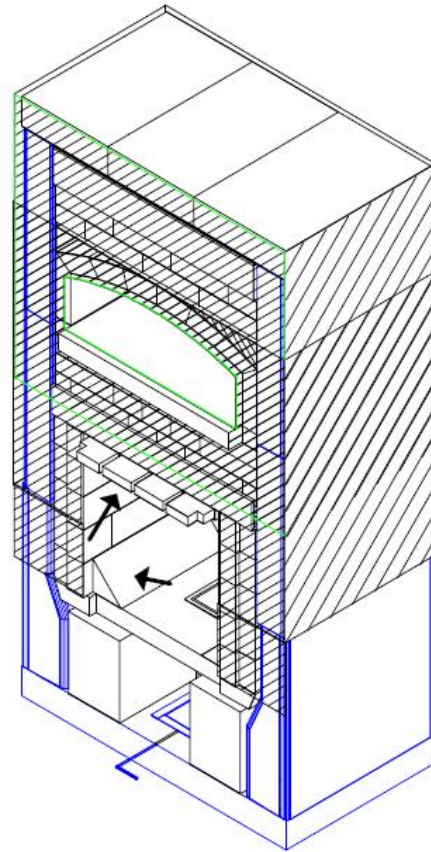


Figure 28

Note location of firebrick split heat shields.

If not installed already, set sloped floor pieces onto a bed of refractory mortar, similar to setting a firebrick.