RAIS®
ART OF FIRE

USER MANUAL

RAIS Rondo

RAIS Mino II

RAIS Mino II Soapstone

THE ORIGINAL

Rais Rondo
Rais Mino II
Rais Mino II soapstone

OMNI report no. 138-S-10-2

Revision: 1
September 21, 2006

Introduction

Congratulations on the purchase of your new RAIS woodburning stove.

A RAIS woodburning stove is more than just a source of heat, it is a symbol of the emphasis you put on decorating your home with superiorly designed high-quality products.

PLEASE READ THIS ENTIRE MANUAL BEFORE YOU INSTALL AND USE YOUR NEW RAIS STOVE. FAILURE TO FOLLOW INSTRUCTIONS MAY RESULT IN PROPERTY DAMAGE, BODILY INJURY, OR EVEN DEATH.SAVE THIS MANUAL AND KEEP IT HANDY FOR EASY REFERRAL.

Safety and environmental testing
The RAIS Rondo/Mino Series stoves have been tested by OMNI-Test Laboratories, Inc., Beaverton, Oregon and are listed to UL 1482 and ULC S627. They are also EPA certified and meet the stringent WA State Environmental standards.

For future reference, please write down the production number of your RAIS woodburning stove here. The number must be stated in all inquiries or complaints concerning this product.

Warranty

We offer a five-year warranty on your RAIS stove. The warranty covers any defects in materials or workmanship. However, it does not cover damage from misuse or neglect, and the glass, gaskets and firebricks are not covered either.

Specifications:

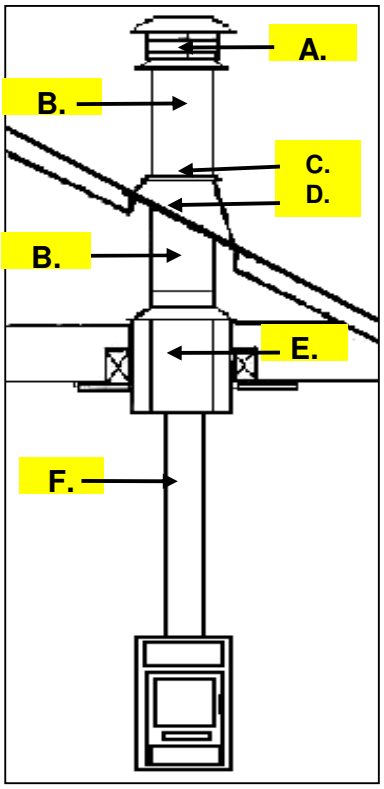
	RAIS Mino II	RAIS Mino II Soapstone	RAIS Rondo
Weight	265 lbs (120 kg)	456 lbs (207 kg)	304 lbs (138 kg)
Stove exterior: Width/depth/height (inches)	20.1 / 18.1 / 39.4	21.1 / 19.0 / 40.4	19.3 / 19.3 / 40.6
Firebox interior Width/depth/height (inches)	13.2 / 11.4 / 13.6		
Heating capacity at -20°C/-4°F	Approximately 100 m² / 1100 Square Feet		
Recommended wood quantity:	2-3 logs of 10" in length each 1.5 kg / 3.3 lbs		
Intermittent operation:	Stoke the stove every three hours		
Flue gas mass flow:	4.7 grams per second		
Flue gas temperature:	246°C / 475°F		
Single wall connector stove pipe:	6" (15 cm)		
Chimney pipe - class A, UL-103 HT:	6" (15 cm)		
Optimal thermal output :	17 kBTU (5,1 kW)		
Min./Max. output (kW):	12 - 23 kBTU (3.4 - 6.6 kW)		
Minimum stove draft pressure at above output:	0.048"WC (12 Pa)		
Tested EPA emission particulate rate:	4.3 grams/hour		

Convection

All RAIS stoves are convection stoves, which means that the sides of the stove never get too hot. Convection works by pulling cold air into the system at the base of the stove and up through the convection duct that is located along the combustion chamber of the stove. The heated air is released from the top of the stove, creating rapid air circulation in the room.

RAIS stoves are equipped with air-cooled handles, a RAIS specialty, which means that the handle of the stove can be handled without a glove, no matter how hot the stove is. Please note that one must always be very careful when touching any other part of the stove while it is still hot.

Chimney



RAIS stoves must be installed using a Class A UL 103 HT approved factory-built chimney system or a code-approved masonry chimney with a flue liner. In Canada, the installation must conform to CAN/CSA-B365.

The chimney must extend through the roof at least 3' (1m), and 2' (.6m) above any structure within 10' (3m).

The condition and height of the chimney are very important for optimal use of the stove and we recommend a total minimum height of 10' (3m).

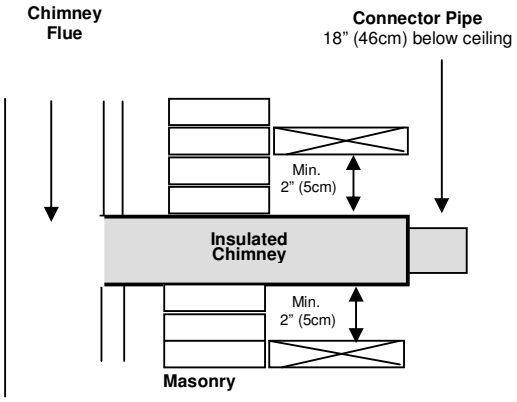
Note the chimney connector pipe should not pass through an attic, roof space, closet, concealed space, floor or ceiling.

Do not connect this stove to a chimney flue or air distribution duct or any system serving another appliance.

Required Installation Components:
A. Chimney Cap B. Insulated Chimney C. Storm Collar D. Roof Flashing E. Ceiling Support Box or Joist Shield/Firestop Spacer F. Chimney Connector

For venting vertically into a Class A chimney, a single wall pipe (at least 24 gauge) may be used in the room where the stove is installed. Refer to the manufacturer's instructions for the connection to the listed chimney. The chimney/stove pipe must not be smaller than 6" (15cm) in diameter.

For venting directly into a masonry chimney or through a thimble, the



top of the single wall pipe must be at least 18" (46cm) below a combustible ceiling and must conform to NFPA 211 guidelines and methods. Please see the diagram to the left.

For rear venting or other unlisted configurations, consult the local building codes and follow the NFPA 211 guidelines.

If the stovepipe is fitted with a baffle, it must be manually operated, visibly placed for ease of use, and must not close completely. Consult your chimney expert if you have any questions.

Important note:
Please ensure that there is easy access to the chimney cleanout door.

IF THIS STOVE IS NOT INSTALLED PROPERLY, A HOME FIRE MAY RESULT. TO REDUCE THIS RISK, PLEASE FOLLOW THE DIRECTIONS FOR INSTALLATION CAREFULLY.

Installation

Precautions and Specifications
Before installation, remember to consult your local building inspector or fire marshal to determine the need to obtain a permit. Also enquire about restrictions and installation inspection requirements in your area.

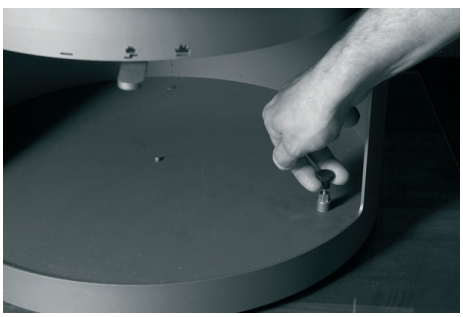
If utilizing an existing chimney, it is recommended that a professional mason or stove installer do a complete check-up of the chimney, liner, and flue beforehand.

In order for the stove to work and draw properly, sufficient air supply is important. Be especially aware of any mechanical fans (e.g. kitchen or bathroom exhaust systems) that may affect the proper draw.

Make sure that the floor and the sub-floor of the room in which the stove is installed is designed to carry the extra weight of the stove. The floor protector plate must be made of a non-combustible material.

The floor protection plate must lie under the stove and extend 16" (41cm) (18" (45cm) in Canada) in front of the stove door, 8" (20cm) beyond the sides of the fuel-loading door, and under the pipe and 2" (5cm) beyond each side for back venting. In Canada, an 8" (20cm) floor protection is required beyond the sides of the stove and in the back of the stove (0" in the back for the US).

When deciding where to install your stove, the heat distribution to other rooms should be taken into consideration. Put the stove at a safe distance from combustible materials; see the references at the name tag of the stove.



Installation with turntable (RAIS Rondo)

If the stove has a turntable then please do the following:
Lift the positioning bolt and turn the stove in 30° intervals. When the stove is in the desired position, let go of the positioning bolt and turn the stove lightly until the positioning bolt slips into place.

Manufactured by:

RAIS A/S
Industrivej 20, DK–9900 Frederikshavn, Denmark

Tested to:
UL 1482
ULC S627

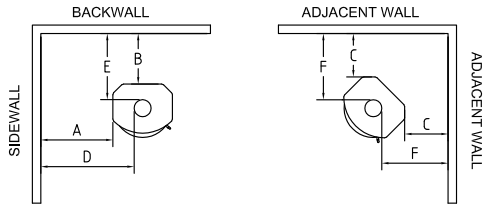
Report No. #138-S-10-2

Model: RONDO, MINO II & MINO II SST
Solid Fuel Room Heater

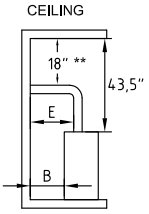
For Use With Solid Wood Fuel Only

Model / Modèle | Date of manufacture / Date of fabrication | Month / Mois | Year / Année | Serial no. / N° de série | Made in Denmark / Fabriqué au Danemark

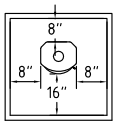
CLEARANCES TO COMBUSTIBLE SURFACES



** REAR/TOP VENT OPTION



FLOOR PROTECTOR

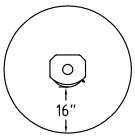


FRONT

Floor protection for Canada: 18" (46 cm) from unit to front of floor protector.

Floor Protector must be under connector pipe and 2" (5 cm) to the side for a thru-the wall configuration.

FLOOR PROTECTOR TURNABLE



FRONT

Protection de sol pour le Canada: 18" (46 cm) de l'avant de l'appareil au bord de la protection.

La protection doit être placée sous le conduit de cheminée avec une distance de 2" (5 cm) de coté pour une connexion á travers le mur.

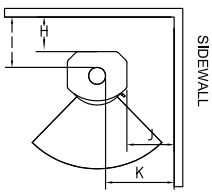
MINIMUM CLEARANCES		Écartement minimum	
A: SIDEWALL TO UNIT	13 in. (33 cm)	A: Mur latéral - Appareil	13 in. (33 cm)
B: BACKWALL TO UNIT	6,5 in. (16,5 cm)	B: Mur arrière - Appareil	6,5 in. (16,5 cm)
C: CORNERWALL TO UNIT	6 in. (15,2 cm)	C: Mur de coin - Appareil	6 in. (15,2 cm)
D: SIDEWALL TO CONNECTOR	20 in. (50,8 cm)	D: Mur latéral - Conduit	20 in. (50,8 cm)
E: BACKWALL TO CONNECTOR	12 in. (30,5 cm)	E: Mur arrière - Conduit	12 in. (30,5 cm)
F: CORNERWALL TO CONNECTOR	14 in. (35,6 cm)	F: Mur de coin - Conduit	14 in. (35,6 cm)
G: CEILING TO APPLIANCE	43,5 in.(110,5 cm)	G: Plafond - Lappareil	43,5 in.(110,5 cm)
H: BACKWALL TO UNIT	13 in. (33 cm)	H: Mur arrière - Appareil	13 in. (33 cm)
I: BACKWALL TO CONNECTOR	20 in. (50,8 cm)	I: Mur arrière - Conduit	20 in. (50,8 cm)
J: SIDEWALL TO UNIT	34 in. (86,4 cm)	J: Mur latéral - Apparell	34 in. (86,4 cm)
K: SIDEWALL TO CONNECTOR	41 in. (104,1 cm)	K: Mur latéral - Conduit	41 in. (104,1 cm)
L: DISTANCE TO FRONT WALL/ FURNISHING:	34 in. (86,4 cm)	L: Distance meuble devant	34 In. (86,4 cm)
M: CORNERWALL TO CONNECTOR	41 in. (104,1 cm)	M: Mur de coin - Conduit	41 in. (104,1 cm)

** Not Tested - NFPA Guidelines in USA, CAN/CSA B365-M91 in Canada

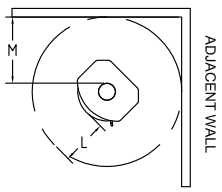
Floor protection must be minimum 3/8 inch non-combustible material extending beneath the stove, and to the front and sides from door opening and to the rear as Indicated.

CLEARANCES TO COMBUSTIBLE SURFACES
STOVES WITH TURN TABLES

90° TURNABLE



360° TURNABLE



** Non testé - NFPA Guidelines au USA, CAN/CSA B365-M91 au Canada

La protection de sol doit être au moins de 3/8 inch matériel non combustible placé sous le foyer s'étendant vers l'avant, les côtés les ouvertures et l'arrière comme induqué.

TO PREVENT HOUSE FIRES

Contact local Building or Fire officials about restrictions and installation inspection in your area.

Install and use only in accordance with manufacturer's installation and operating instructions and local codes.
In absence of any local codes, installation must meet minimum requirements of NFPA 211 in USA, and B365 in Canada.
Refer to manufacturer's instructions and local codes for precautions required for passing chimney through a combustible wall or ceiling.
Inspect and clean chimney system frequently in accordance with manufacturer's instruction.

Do not connect this stove to a chimney flue serving another appliance.

Do not use grate or elevate fire.
Build wood fire directly on hearth.

Flue connector pipe must be 6 inch diameter, minimum single wall 24 msg black or 25 msg blued steel.

Chimney must be factory built 6" diameter Class "A" 103 HT, or masonry.

TO PREVENT CREOSOTE FIRES
Inspect and clean chimney frequently - Under certain conditions of use, creosote buildup may occur rapidly.

Do not use other fuels than Fire wood.

CAUTION: Fully open combustion air control before opening the fuel feed door.

CAUTION: Only operate the wood heater with the doors closed.

POUR EVITER LES INCENDIES DOMESTIQUES
Contactez les Autorités des Bâtiments et des pompiers concernant les restrictions et Inspections d'Installation dans votre réglon.

Insallez et utilisez cet appareil unlquement en respactant les Instructions d'Installation et d'utilisation du fabriquant.
Respectez aussi les réglementations locales.
En l'absence de réglementations locales, l'installation doit respecter les normes mlnlmums de NFPA 211 aux USA et B365 au Canada.
Référez-vous aux Instructions du fabricant et réglement locaux concernant les précautions nécessaires á prendre pour le passage de la cheminée á travers une paroi ou un plafond combustible.
Inspectez et nettoyez le systéme de cheminée fréquemment selon les instructions du fabricant.

Ne connectez pas ce poêle á un conduit de cheminée utllisée par un autre appareil.

N'utilisez pas de grille et ne faltes pas monter le feu.
Établissez le feu de bois directement dans l'á1tre.

Le tuyau de connexion au conduit dolt avoir un dlamétre de 6 Inch, minimum simple conduit 24 msg acier noir ou 25 msg acier belui.

La cheminée doit être une fabrication de 6" de diametre Class "A" 103 HT, ou en maconnerie.

POR EVITER LES FEUX DE CREOSOTE
Inspectez et nettoyez la chemlée régulièrement - Sous certalnes condltion d'emplol, la créosote peut s 'accumuler rapidement.

Ne pas utlliser d'autres combustlbles que le bois.

AVIS: Ouvrez complétement le contrôle d'air de combustion avant d'ouvrir la porte du foyer.

AVIS: Seulement se servir du poêle portes fermees.

CAUTION:
HOT WHILE IN OPERATION-DO NOT TOUCH
KEEP CHILDREN AND CLOTHING AWAY-
CONTACT MAY CAUSE SKIN BURNS.
SEE NAMEPLATE AND INSTRUCTIONS.
KEEP FURNISHINGS AND OTHER COMBUSTIBLE MATERIALS A CONSIDERABLE DISTANCE AWAY FROM THE APPLIANCE.

Do not overfire - If heater or chimney connector glows, you are overfiring.

ATTENTION:
CHAUD PENDANT LE FONCTIONNEMENT - NE PAS TOUCHER ECARTEZ LES ENFANTS ET LES VETEMENTS- LE CONTACT PEU CAUSER DES BRULURES. CONSULTEZ LA PLAQUE ET LES INSTRUCTIONS. TENIR LES MEUBLES ET AUTRES MATIERES COMBUSTIBLES A GRANDE DISTANCE DE LAPPAREIL.

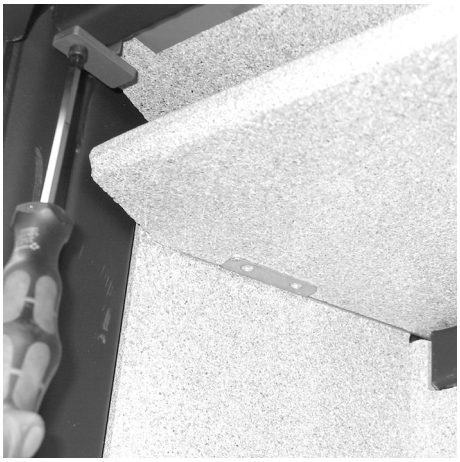
Évitez de surshauffer-si le feu ou la cheminée rougeoie, vois surchauffez.

U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
Certified to comply with July, 1990 particulate emission standards.

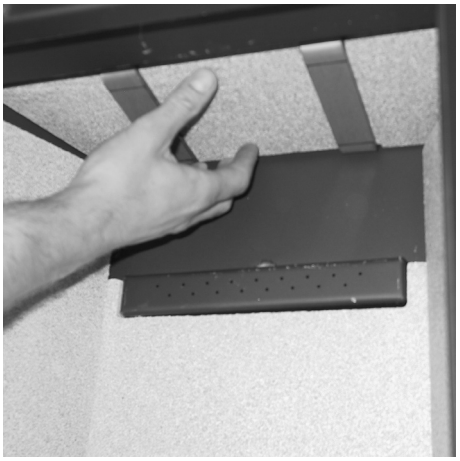
DO NOT REMOVE THIS LABEL / NE PAS ENLEVER CETTE ÉTIQUETTE

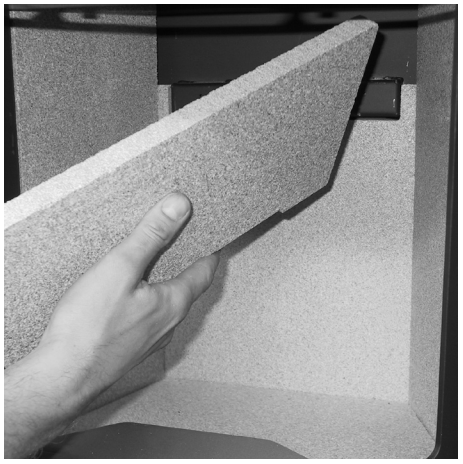
Altering the chimney connection

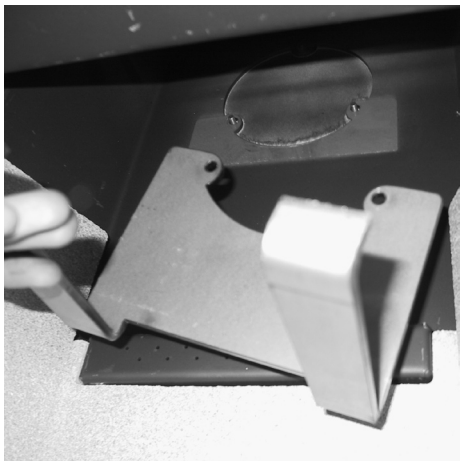
When the stove is delivered it has been assembled for topmounting of the chimney connection, but it can easily be altered for backmounting by doing the following:



Remove the three smoke chicane plates (Please see the section on Cleaning and Maintenance).



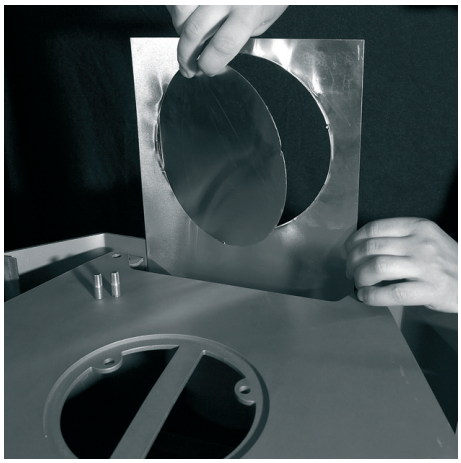


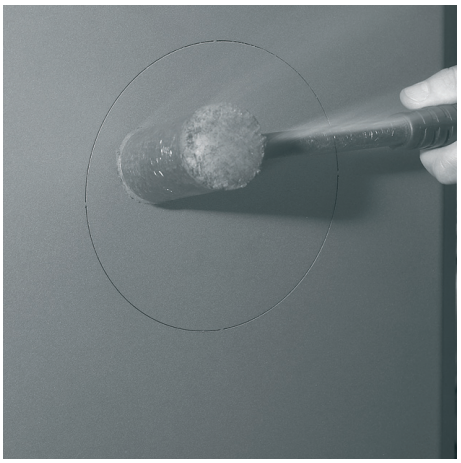


To remove the top retainer, unscrew the two M6 nuts with a wrench.

Now you have free access to the smoke chamber of the stove.

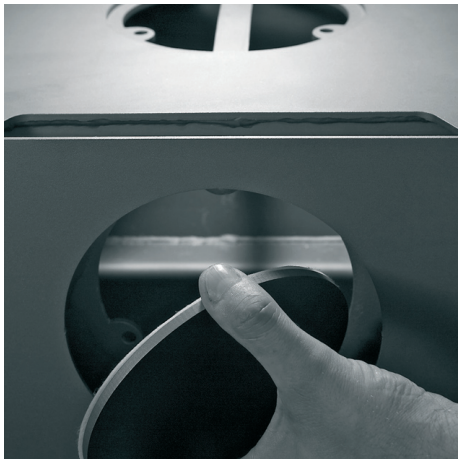
Please note that the top retainer is to be remounted to the rear smoke exit with the flue collar.

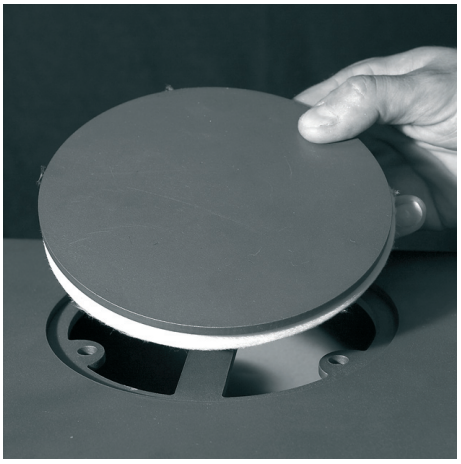




Lift up the reflector plate, punch out the upper cutting and put the reflector plate back.

Take the cutting out of the cover.





Take off the the gasket and the blind plate for the rear smoke exit and place them in the hole on the top. Make sure that the gasket is positioned correctly.

Use three M6 nuts to fasten the blind plate and gasket onto the top.

The flue collar is mounted with the three M6 nuts. The two lower nuts also hold the top smoke plate retainer.

The smoke chicane system is then remounted in reverse order.

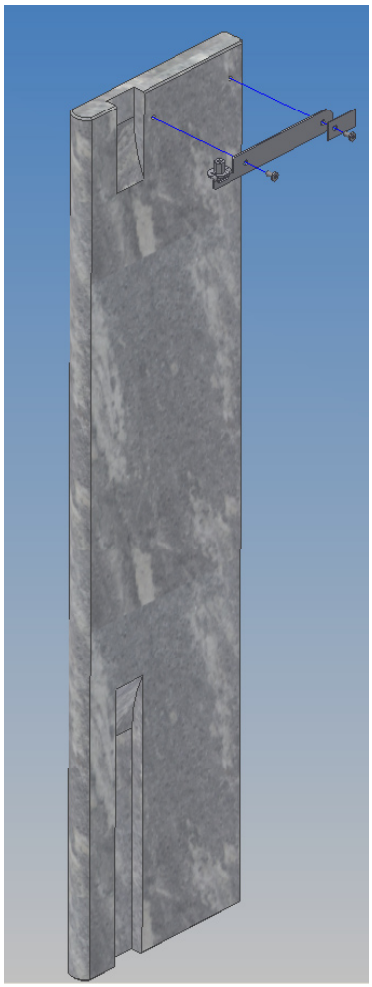
Installation of Soapstone (RAIS Mino II Soapstone)

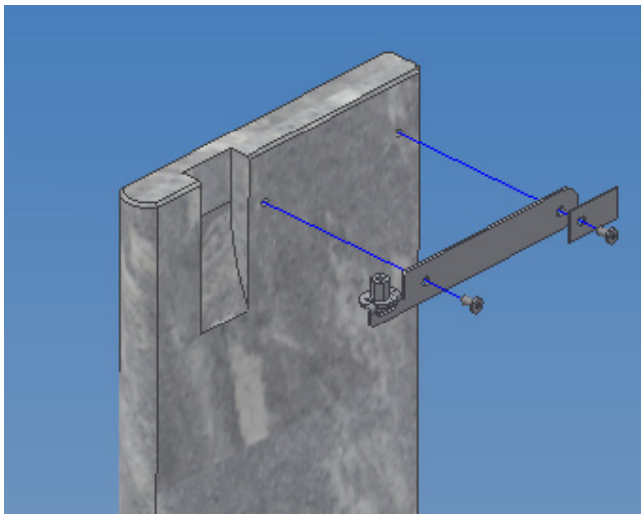
Cautionary note: Soapstone is fragile, so please handle with care.

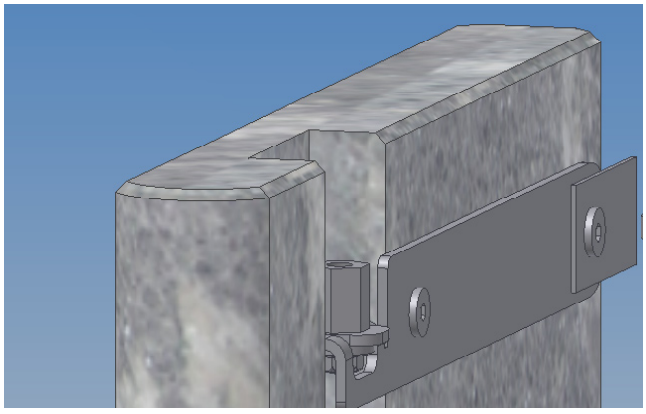
Parts list (loose parts for installation of soapstone)		
Part No.	Part Name	No. of pcs.
9057001/9057002	Top plate without hole/top plate with hole	1/1
9057004	Baking stone	1
5057006	Right-side stone	1
9057007	Left-side stone	1
9050118 grey/black	Fitting for soapstone, right	1
9050109 grey/black	Fitting for soapstone, left	1
0110-M5x12afst. stang	M5x12 distance piece	2
0110-M5 flangemøtrik	M5 flange nut	2
0110-M5x40 pinol	M5x40 pointed screw	2
0110-M5x10 cyl rå lh	M5x10 cylinder screw	4
70-03	Spring hold	2

Installation of Soapstone Sides

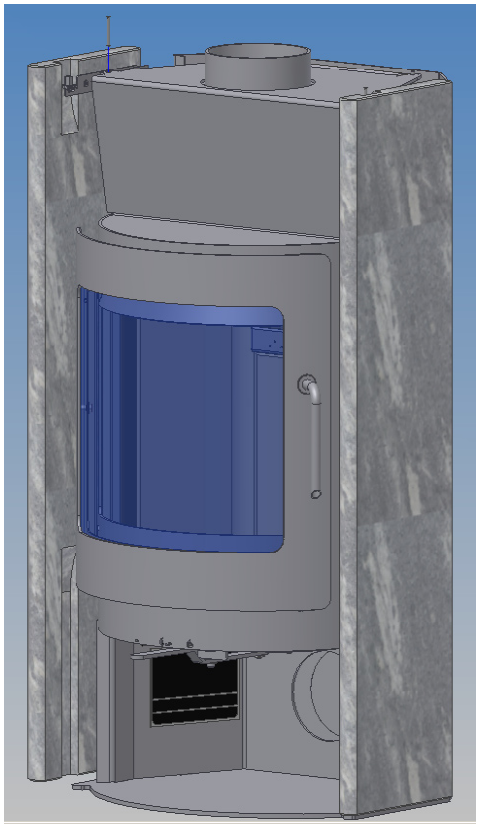
Start with the left side. Mount the fitting for soapstone and the spring hold with the enclosed screws. Ensure that you use the left fittings for the left-side stone.
Assemble the right side in the same way as the left.

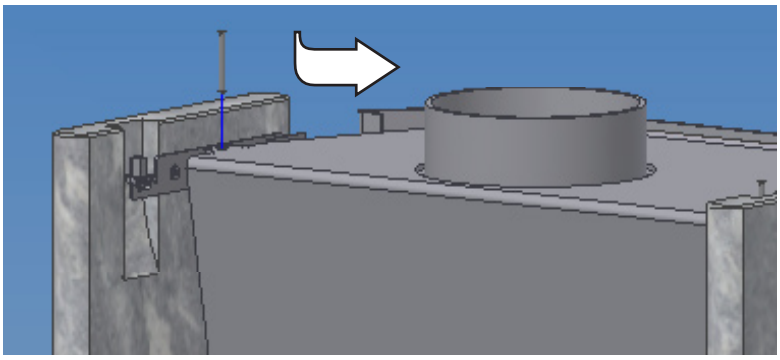


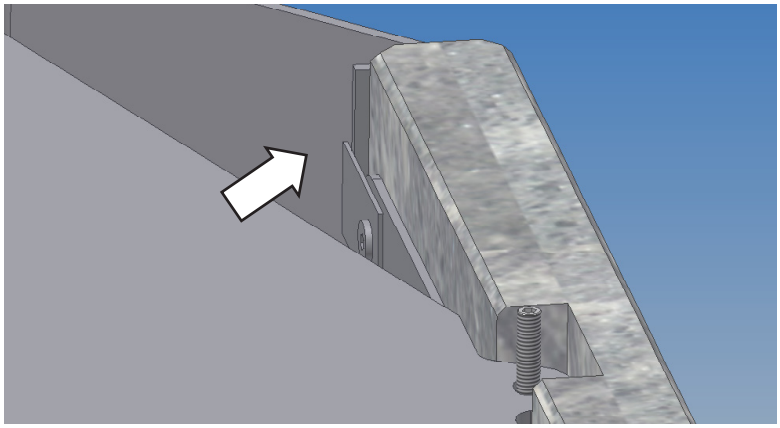




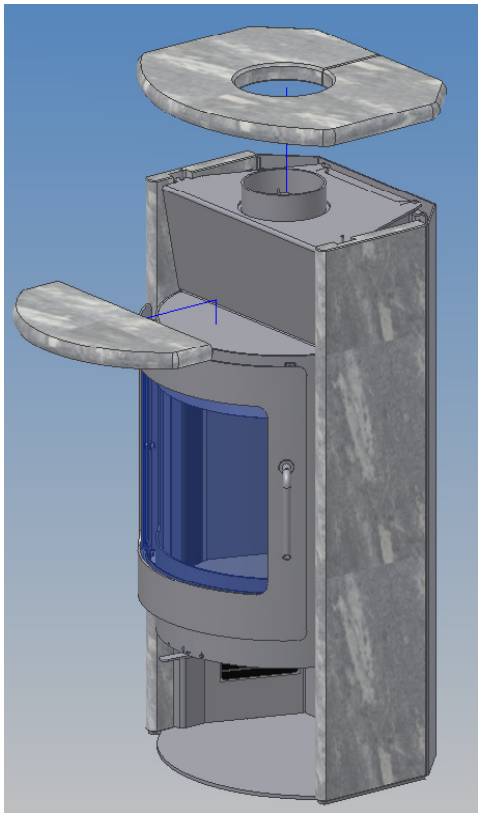
Mount the right and left soapstone with the enclosed pointed screws. Due to the spring hold, the soapstone is turned into the proper position and the spring is held by the back panel.

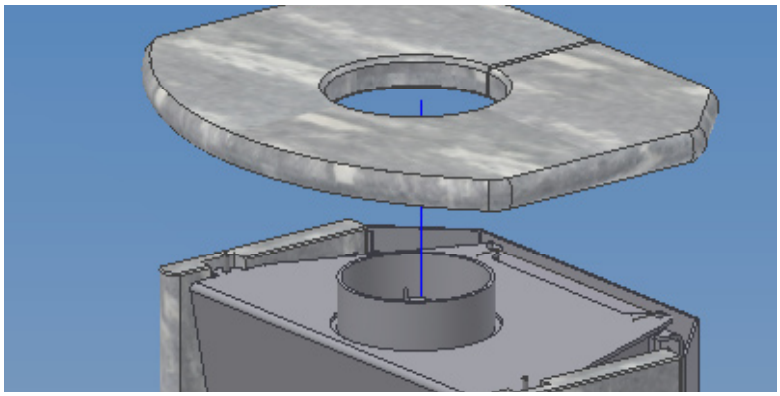


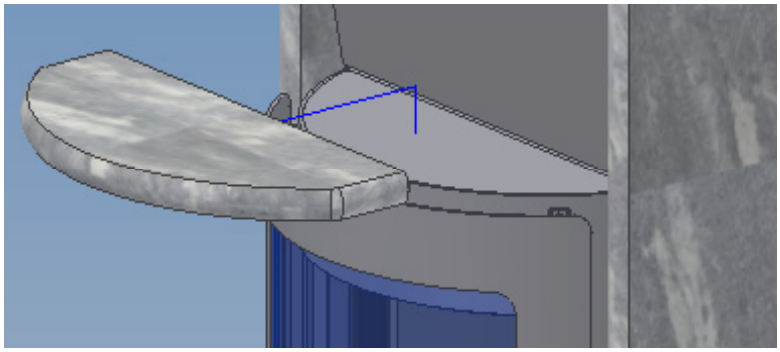


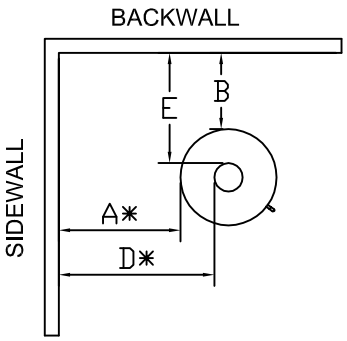


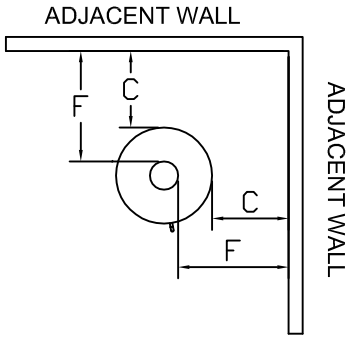
Assemble the baking stone and the top plate. The top plate is placed on top of the side stones. In the bottom of the top plate there are two holes that are placed over the pointed screws. The baking stone is placed in the centre of the baking shelf.

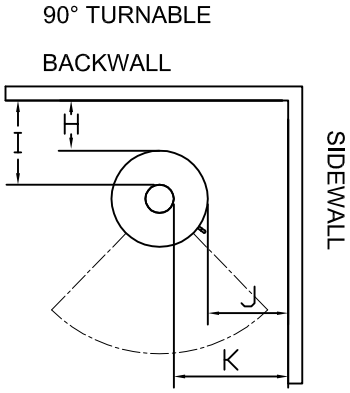


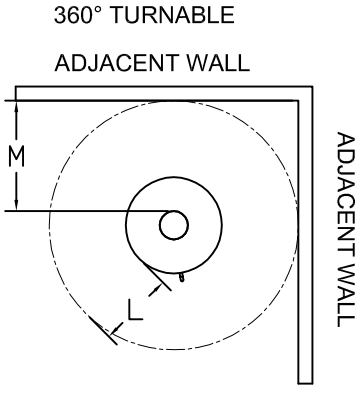










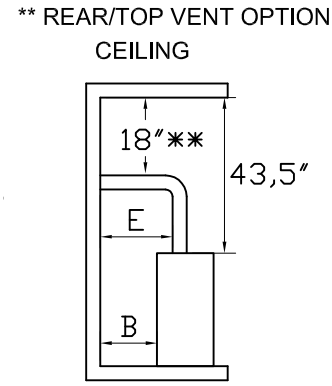


Clearance to combustible walls

To find out whether the wall by which the stove is to be placed is combustible or not, please contact your architect or the local building authorities.

If the floor is combustible, the stove must be placed on a non-combustible plate such as steel, glass or stone.

Ref.	Description	Minimum clearence
A	Sidewall to unit	13″ (33 cm)
B	Backwall to unit	6.5″ (16.5 cm)
C	Cornerwall to unit	6″ (15.2 cm)
D	Sidewall to connector	20″ (50.8 cm)
E	Backwall to connector	12″ (30.5 cm)
F	Cornerwall to connector	14″ (35.6 cm)
G	Ceiling to appliance	43,5″ (111 cm)
H	Backwall to unit	13″ (33 cm)
I	Backwall to connector	20″ (50,8 cm)
J	Sidewall to unit	34″ (86,4 cm)
K	Sidewall to connector	41″ (104 cm)
L	Distance to frontwall/furnishing	34″ (86.4 cm)
M	Cornerwall to connector	41″ (104 cm)



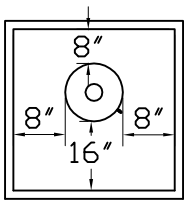
**:
Please refer to NFPA guidelines in USA and CAN/CSA B365-M91 in Canada.

Clearance to non-combustible wall

We recommend a minimum clearance to non-combustible material of at least 50 mm so that cleaning is easy. The cleaning door should be accessible at all times.

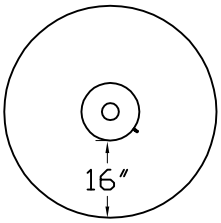
Clearances may only be reduced by means approved by the regulatory authority.

FLOOR PROTECTOR



FRONT

FLOOR PROTECTOR TURNABLE



FRONT

Floor protection

Floor protection must be minimum 3/8″ non-combustible material extending beneath the stove, and to the front and sides from door opening and to the rear as indicated

Floor protection for Canada: 18″ (46 cm) from unit to front of floor protector.
Floor protector must be under connector pipe and 2″ (5 cm) to the side for a thru-the wall configuration.

Firewood

Only burn wood that has been seasoned for at least one full year (two years is better). If the wood has not been seasoned or dried, energy will be lost in evaporating the water held in the wood. Furthermore, condensation or creosote might occur in the stove and pipe when damp wood is burnt.

Freshly cut wood contains approx. 60-70% water and is completely unsuited for burning.

Log size should be about 2″ (5 cm) less than the width of the firebox

NEVER BURN TRASH (PLASTIC AND OTHER TYPES OF ARTIFICIAL MATERIALS EMIT HARMFUL GASES), DRIFTWOOD, TREATED OR PAINTED WOOD, ARTIFICIAL LOGS OR NON-SEASONED WOOD.

All types of wood heat equally per pound; however, the density of wood is not the same as is shown in the table below, where the combustible value of wood dried for two years with a moisture of 15-20% is taken into account. See table to the left.

Wood type	Dry wood kg/m³	In comparison to beech
Beech and oak	580	100 %
Ash	570	98 %
Maple	540	93 %
Birch	510	88 %
Mountain pine	480	83 %
Fir	390	67 %
Poplar	380	65 %

DO NOT STORE SOLID FUEL WITHIN SPACE HEATER INSTALLATION CLEARANCES OR WITHIN THE SPACE REQUIRED FOR CHARGING AND ASH REMOVAL.

Drying and storage

Wood to be used for burning in a stove should be dried for two years to ensure optimal burning.

Here are some storage tips:
- Cut and split the wood before storing.
- Keep the woodpile in a dry sunny place, protected from the rain. Do not cover the pile with plastic, because that prevents the wood from drying properly.
- Stack the wood with enough space between the rows to ensure good air circulation.
- Bring the logs inside the house two-three days prior to use.

Control

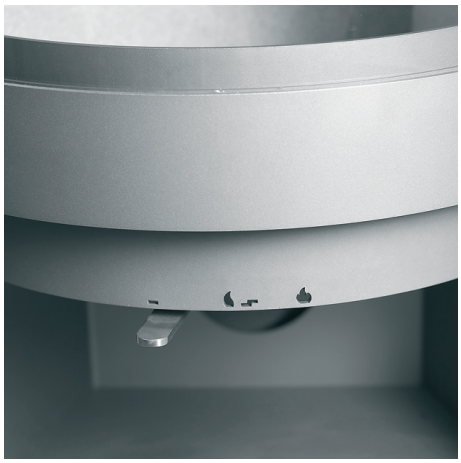
If the ashes are white and the combustion chamber walls not covered with soot, the air adjustment has been correct and the wood sufficiently dry.

Using the stove

Only use wood as fuel as described in the firewood section of this manual.

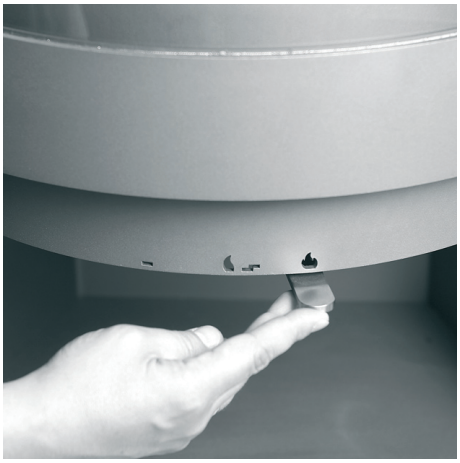
Adjusting the air control

There are three different positions for air control:



Position 1:
The air control is closed, meaning that no air comes into the stove.

Position 2:
Push the handle to the right, until it stops. This position gives full primary air. For normal combustion the air control should be positioned somewhere between Pos. 1 and Pos. 2. Proper adjustment ensures bright yellow flames.



Position 3:
Lift the handle upward and push it to the right. The air control is now completely open and full start-up and primary air is allowed into the stove. This position is only used for lighting and kindling a fire and never during normal operation.

Remember the stove is hot while in operation, so keep children, clothing, and furniture away. Contact with a stove when burning may cause skin burns.

Adjusting the combustion air

All RAIS stoves are equipped with an easy-to-use handle for adjusting the air control. For the various positions of the control please see the previous illustrations. To ensure proper combustion process it is very important to supply the correct quantity of air at the right time and place.

Primary air is defined as combustion air for burning the mass of wood and stimulates production of volatile gases.

Secondary air is used to burn off the gases at high temperatures (above 1,000°F/540°C) and to keep the glass free of soot. The secondary air is let through the air control beneath the combustion chamber and is heated through the side channels, which is then directed to the glass. The warm air runs along the glass, keeping it free of soot.

At the very back of the combustion chamber there is a tertiary channel at the top that helps to combust the remaining gases.

When positioning the air control between Pos. 1 and 2 optimum utilization of the energy contents of the wood is obtained, because of sufficient oxygen for combustion. When the flames burn bright and yellow, the control has been adjusted correctly. Finding the correct position takes some trial and error, but is easy to find.

Never close the air control completely when using the stove. A typical error is to close the control too soon, because the heat gets too intense. This results in the appearance of a dark cloud of smoke from the chimney and that means the energy value of the wood is not being used properly.

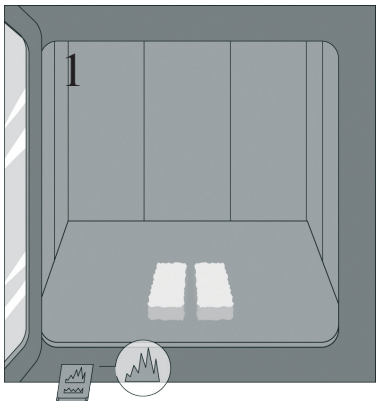
First Fire

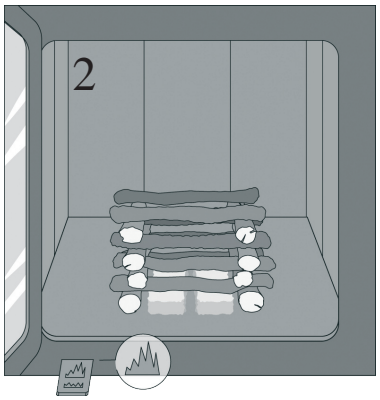
Your new RAIS should be broken into gently for top performance and to prevent paint damage, cracks in the firebrick, and excessive wear and tear. Start with a small fire (never overload the firebox) to allow the materials to get accustomed to the higher temperatures, and then gradually increase the intensity. Use up to a maximum of two logs.

For the first few fires you may detect a strange smell that comes from heat treating the paint and materials. This is normal and will soon disappear. Just ensure there is plenty of fresh air in the room. Furthermore, during the initial heating up and cooling down, the metal may emanate some clicking sounds due to being exposed to the large differences in temperature. This is normal as well.

For wood to burn properly, the right amount of air has to be supplied at the right time and place.

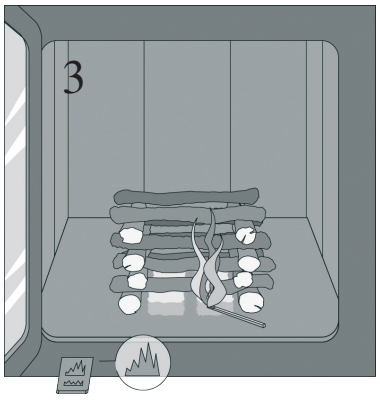
Lighting and Stoking

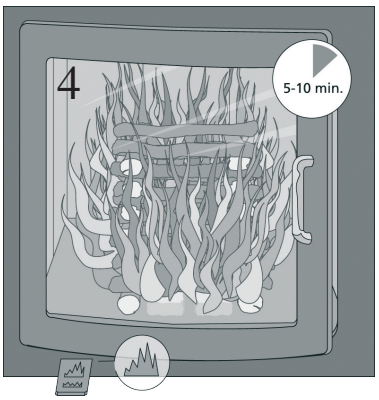




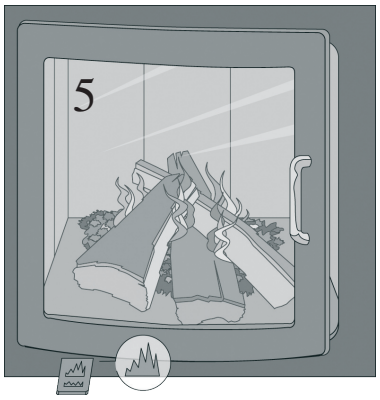
Step 1 & 2:
To light the fire, use fire starters, newspapers or something similar, as well as 2 kg of wood split into thin logs for kindling. The air control must be opened completely.

DO NOT USE GRATE OR ELEVATE FIRE – BUILD WOOD FIRE DIRECTLY ON HEARTH.

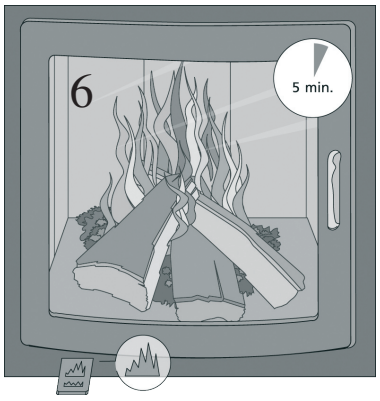


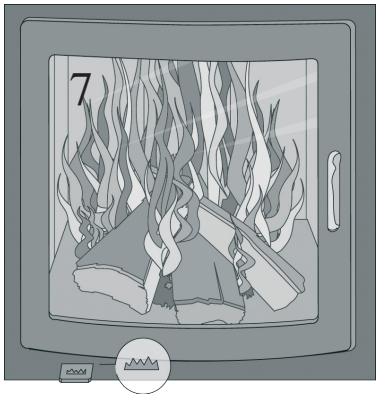


Step 3 & 4:
Light the fire and close the door, leaving a 10-15 mm gap (under supervision) until the flames burn brightly. After approximately 5 to 10 minutes, close the door completely.
Adjust the air control later if necessary.



Step 5:
After approximately 10-20 minutes, until there is a good quantity of embers, add two or three more logs. (Leave the door slightly open until they catch fire and then close the door.)





Step 6 & 7:
Approximately five minutes later, when the flames burn clear and bright, close the air control gradually, but not completely. Never close the air intake completely, while logs are still burning. This will cause incomplete combustion, risk of explosion, and soot on the glass.

DO NOT OVER-FIRE, IF HEATER OR CHIMNEY CONNECTOR GLOWS YOU ARE OVER-FIRING.

It is a good idea to leave a 3/4" layer of ashes in the combustion chamber, as this will act as insulation.

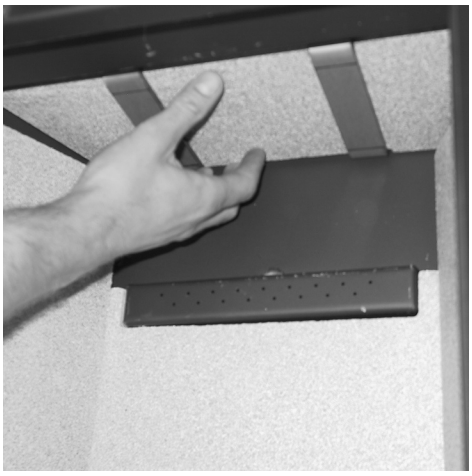
Fuel caution

Do not burn trash (plastic and other artificial materials emit harmful gases), driftwood, treated wood, artificial logs, or non-seasoned wood.

Never use gasoline, gasoline-type lantern fuel, kerosene, charcoal lighter fluid, naphtha, engine oil, or similar liquids to start or freshen up a fire in your RAIS stove. Keep all such liquids well away form the stove while it is in use.

Care and maintenance

Removing the smoke plates:



You should have your chimney and stove checked once every two months during the heating season or at least once a year by a professional chimney sweep and cleaned as needed.

When cleaning, checking or repairing, the stove must be cold.

If the glass has been covered in soot, here is a simple piece of advice:
- Dampen a piece of paper or newspaper, dip it into the cold ashes and rub the soot-covered glass.
- Use another piece of paper to polish the glass.
- A good commercial glass cleaner can also be used.

The outer surfaces can be wiped with a soft, dry rag and if needed a small amount of mild detergent. NEVER scrub the surfaces.

Cleaning the soapstone:
Day-to-day cleaning can be made with a damp rag. If necessary the soapstone can be carefully cleaned with some paint-thinner from the hardware store. For difficult stains that cannot be dissolved by the paint-thinner, lightly sand them.

Cleaning the combustion chamber:
Rake out the ashes and store them in a metal container with a tight-fitting lid until cooled completely before throwing them in the trash can.

Remember NEVER to clean all ashes from the combustion chamber. Leave about a 3/4" layer for better combustion.

Cleaning the smoke chicane system

The smoke chicane system consists of three baffle plates and to steel retainers. The lower retainer holds two plates. The top plate is held by its own retainer. The lower retainer is fastened by two screws in the top/front frame of the burning chamber. Loosen the two screws and remove the retainer and the two lower plates. Now carfully remove the top smoke plate downwards by tipping it to vertical.

Remove dirt and dust with a dry brush and put the parts back in reverse order

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. THE CHIMNEY AND CHIMNEY CONNECTOR SHOULD BE INSPECTED AT LEAST ONCE EVERY TWO MONTHS DURING THE HEATING SEASON TO DETERMINE IF A CREOSOTE BUILDUP HAS OCCURRED. IF CREOSOTE HAS ACCUMULATED, IT SHOULD BE REMOVED TO REDUCE THE RISK OF A CHIMNEY FIRE.

DISPOSAL OF ASHES

ASHES SHOULD BE PLACED IN A METAL CONTAINER WITH A TIGHTFITTING 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 EMBERS HAVE THOROUGHLY COOLED.

The firebox bottom lining is made out of firebrick and the side lining is made out of vermiculite slab insulation (skamol), which protects the outer steel plates from overheating. With time small cracks might appear; this is normal. If it breaks however, it must be replaced. Vermiculite is a porous, high-insulated material and must therefore be handled with care.

Trouble Shooting

Smoke seeping through the door:
- Not enough draft in the chimney (<12 Pa)
- Check if there are any obstructions in the chimney or the wind pipe
- Check whether the kitchen exhaust fan is in use and if so, turn it off and open the window for a short period of time

Soot on the glass:
- The wood is too damp
- Make sure that the stove is sufficiently heated up before closing the door
- The air control has been set too low

The stove burns too quickly:
- Gasket may not be tight, please check and replace if necessary
- Chimney draft maybe too high >22 Pa, if this is the case, please install a damper

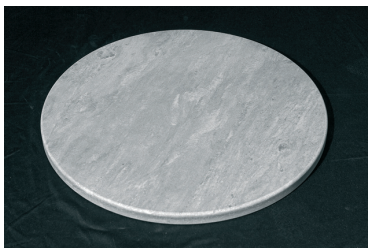
The stove is burning too slowly:
- Not sufficient amount of firewood
- Not enough air is getting into the stove
- Blocked chimney
- Leaking chimney
- Leak between chimney and pipe

If the problems continue we recommend contacting your chimney sweep or your local RAIS dealer.

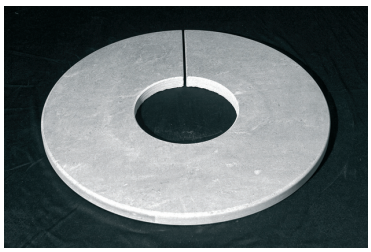
Chimney fire:
In case of a fire in the chimney quickly close all doors, dampers, vents and call your local fire department. NEVER use water to extinguish the fire.

Components and Spare Parts

If components and spare parts not authorized by RAIS are used, the warranty is void.



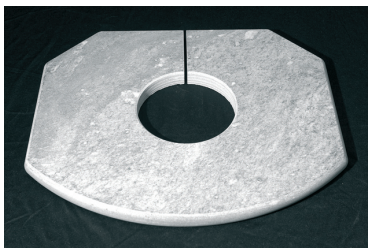
RAIS Rondo
Soapstone top plate without hole
Part no.:
505700170



RAIS Rondo
Soapstone top plate with hole
Part no.:
505700270

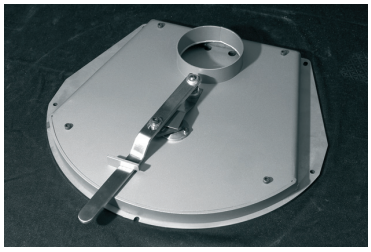
RAIS Rondo
Soapstone baking plate
Part no.:
505700470

RAIS Mino
Soapstone top plate without hole
Part no.:
905700170

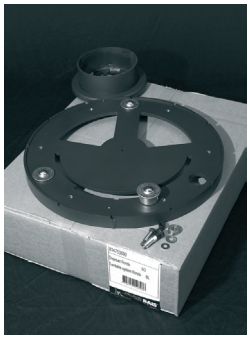


RAIS Mino
Soapstone top plate with hole
Part no.:
905700270

RAIS Mino
Soapstone baking plate
Part no.:
905700470



Air-Box
Part no.:
505179090
505179595

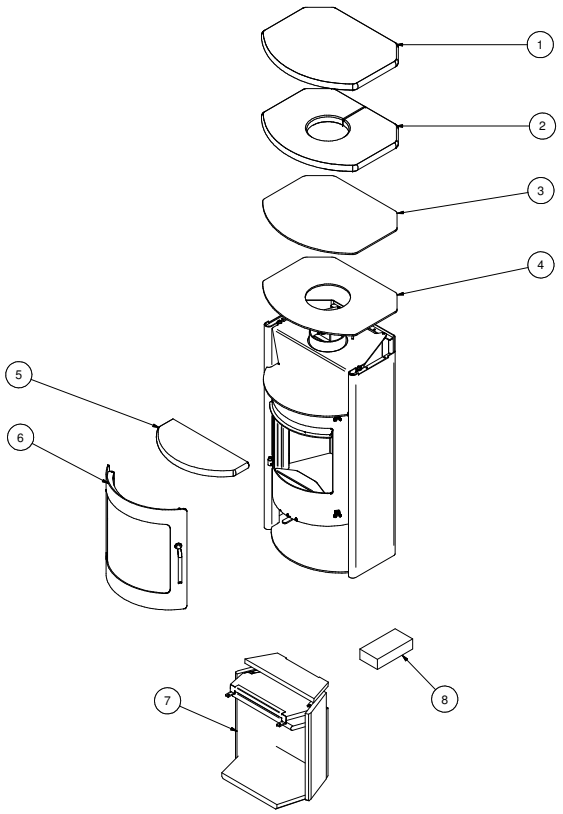


RAIS Rondo
Turntable and turntable pipe connection
Part no.:
814753690
814753695

RAIS Rondo & Mino
Gasket set
Part no.:
5055500

All replaceable parts can be obtained as spare parts from your local RAIS dealer. We also recommend you see the enclosed spare parts drawings for the individual products.

Spare Parts Drawings

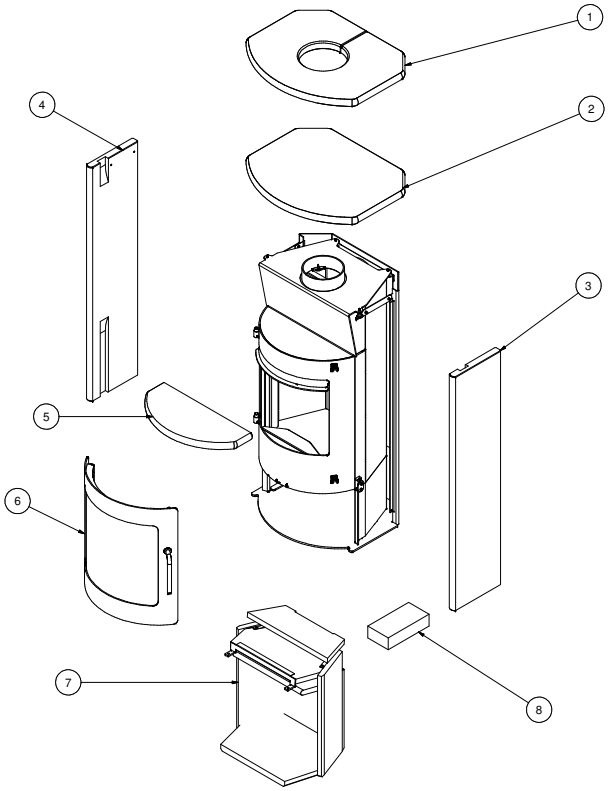


RAIS Mino II

Pos.	Number	Part No./Description
1	1	905700170 Soapstone top plate without hole
2	1	905700270 Soapstone top plate with hole
3	1	9040601SORT/GRÅ Top plate without hole
4	1	9040602SORT/GRÅ Top plate with hole
5	1	905700400 Soapstone baking plate
6	1	9041090/95 Door
7	-	5052200USA Set of Skamol stones
8	-	5055500 Gasket set

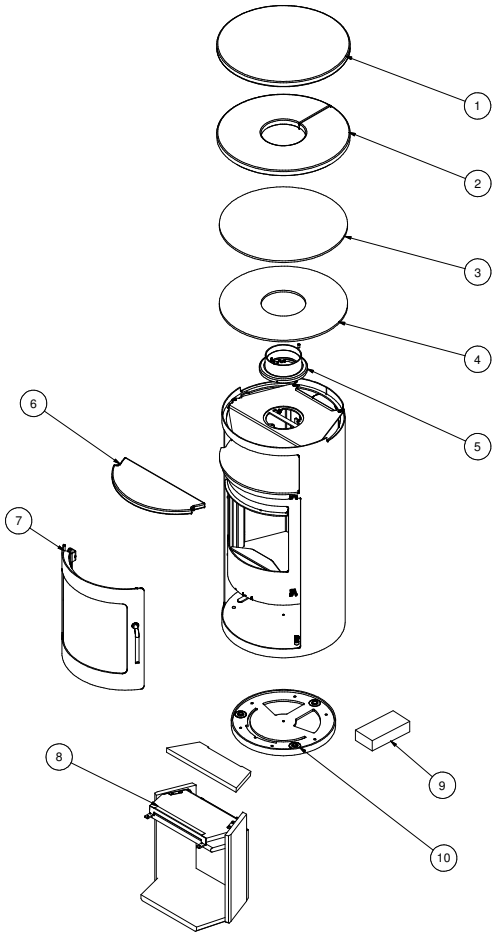
RAIS Mino II Soapstone

Pos.	Number	Part No./Description
1	1	905700200 Soapstone top plate with hole
2	1	905700100 Soapstone top plate without hole
3	1	905700600 Right soapstone side
4	1	905700700 Left soapstone side
5	1	905700400 Soapstone baking plate
6	1	9041090/95 Door
7	-	5052200USA Set of Skamol stones
8	-	5055500 Gasket set



RAIS Rondo

Pos.	Number	Part No./Description
1	1	505700170 Soapstone top plate without hole
2	1	505700270 Soapstone top plate with hole
3	1	505060190/95 Top plate without hole
4	1	505060290/95 Top plate with hole
5	1	8142390/95 Turn table pipe connection
6	1	505700470 Soapstone baking plate
7	1	5051090/95 Door
8	-	5052200USA Set of Skamol stones
9	-	5055500 Gasket set
10	-	5051590/95 Turn Table



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RAIS A/S
Industrivej 20
DK-9900 Frederikshavn
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