



HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION

Marc Elrich
County Executive

Robert K. Sutton
Chairman

Date: September 11, 2024

MEMORANDUM

TO: Rabbiah Sabbakhan, Director
Department of Permitting Services

FROM: Dan Bruechert
Historic Preservation Section
Maryland-National Capital Park & Planning Commission

SUBJECT: Historic Area Work Permit # 1073734 - Accessory Structure

The Montgomery County Historic Preservation Commission (HPC) has reviewed the attached application for a Historic Area Work Permit (HAWP). This application was **approved** at the July 10, 2024 HPC meeting.

The HPC staff has reviewed and stamped the attached construction drawings.

THE BUILDING PERMIT FOR THIS PROJECT SHALL BE ISSUED CONDITIONAL UPON ADHERENCE TO THE ABOVE APPROVED HAWP CONDITIONS AND MAY REQUIRE APPROVAL BY DPS OR ANOTHER LOCAL OFFICE BEFORE WORK CAN BEGIN.

Applicant: Catherine Forster & James Clark
Address: 7213 Cedar Ave., Takoma Park

This HAWP approval is subject to the general condition that the applicant will obtain all other applicable Montgomery County or local government agency permits. After the issuance of these permits, the applicant must contact this Historic Preservation Office if any changes to the approved plan are made. Once work is complete the applicant will contact Dan Bruechert at 301-563-3408 or dan.bruechert@montgomeryplanning.org to schedule a follow-up site visit.



Materials for Pizza Oven
7213 Cedar Ave., Takoma Park

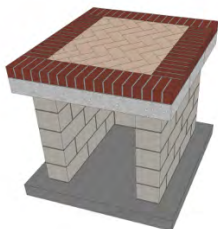
HAWP # 1073734

When finished the oven will look very much like this:



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By Dan.Bruechert at 1:25 pm, Sep 11, 2024

It will differ in the lower portion which we will face with a veneer of flagstone to match the low walls surrounding the rear patio. The oven itself will be faced in brick (as shown here) and a wood surround will be added to cover the cement oven base (as shown here).



Oven base portion:

1. Poured cement foundation reinforced with rebar
2. Cement block walls on three sides
3. Flagstone veneer covering outer surface of cement block. Sourced from same place as our stone wall: Carderock thin veneer from Tri-State Stone, Bethesda MD <https://carderock.com/building-stone-and-veneer/>
4. The hearth slab for the oven is formed from three poured cement slabs reinforced with rebar (they will be covered on the outside by finished wood as in the photo on the top of this page)
5. cement platform will be covered by brick, sand, and refractory brick (oven floor)



Oven portion:

1. Inner layer of refractory brick and mortar, including chimney liner
2. ceramic fiber blanket over brick in two layers
3. metal lathe covering ceramic fiber blanket
4. stucco covers the metal lathe
5. spark arrestor/chimney cap on chimney
6. brick veneer mortared onto outside of oven and chimney

A complete list of all materials and instructions for building the oven follow.



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By Dan.Bruechert at 1:26 pm, Sep 11, 2024

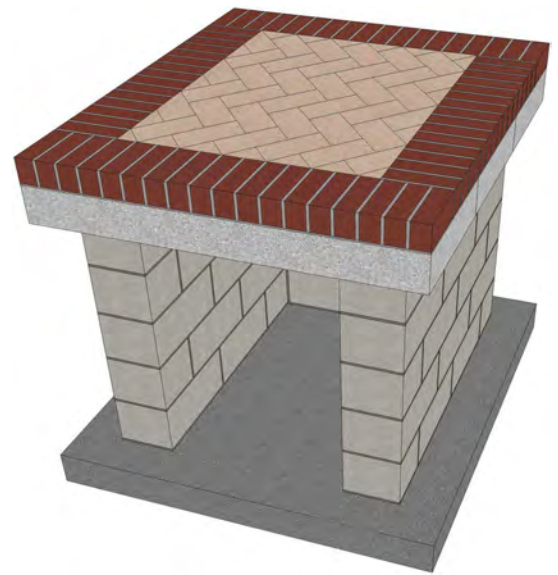
Installation Instructions & Materials List for the –

47" x 56" Insulated Base

Let's build a Wood Fired Oven! First, we will need to start with an oven base. This packet includes a list of materials you will need to build the insulated oven base and step-by-step installation instructions.

This Base is Designed for the Following Ovens

28" Mattone Cupola, Cortile Barile & Mattone Barile w/ Ceramic Blanket



Materials Shopping List

(*Indicates pre-adjusted for 7% overage recommendations)

72	Standard Size Brick (Frame)	8" x 2 1/4" x 3 5/8"
50	Tan Firebrick (Cooking Surface)	9" x 2 1/2" x 4 1/2"
11	80lb Bag of 5000PSI Concrete Mix*	(Hearth Slab)
26	60lb Bag of Standard Concrete Mix*	(Base Slab)
16	60lb Bag of Standard Concrete Mix*	(Core Fill / Optional)
10	60lb Bag of Standard Mortar Mix*	
1	60lb Bag All Purpose Sand	

1	4 CuFt Bag of Vermiculite or Perlite
1	60lb Bag of Portland Cement

OR

1	50lb Bag of Insulating Castable (Dry)
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35	8" x 8" x 16" Block
5	8" x 8" x 8" Block
1	1 CuYd of Crushed 3/4" – 1" Gravel*
15	Rebar – 15" x 1/2"
4	Rebar – 24" x 1/2"
9	Rebar – 36" x 1/2"
9	Rebar – 44" x 1/2"
5	Rebar – 48" x 1/2"
5	Rebar – 56" x 1/2"
1	Package of Rebar Wire
1	2" x 24" x 8' EPS Foam Sheeting (Styrofoam) (INCLUDED WITH THE CORTILE BARILE KIT)
2	2" x 4" x 8' Stud (1.5" x 3.5" x 8') (Only Use Straight Studs – NO bends!)
7	2" x 6" x 10' Stud (1.5" x 5.5" x 10') (Only Use Straight Studs – NO bends!)
2	4' x 8' x 7/16" OSB (or Plywood)
3	2" x 2" x 24" Wood Stakes (6 per Bundle)
1	1lb. Box of 4D – 1.5" Nails (or similar size)
1	1lb. Box of 10D – 3" Nails (or similar size)
2	10oz - Liquid Nails Panel & Foam (Foam Safe Adhesive)
1	9' x 12' Plastic Sheeting - 2 Mil
4	Rebar Covers (or old tennis balls)
1	Marker, Pencil or Stick of Chalk

Tools Needed

- | | |
|--|------------------------|
| Wheelbarrow | Circular Saw |
| Shovel(s) | Hand Tamper |
| 5lb Mallet | Rubber Gloves |
| Hammer | 5 Gallon Bucket(s) |
| Caulking Gun | Framing Square |
| 4' Level | Masonry Trowel |
| Respirator | Safety Glasses |
| Wire Cutter | 4" Blade Utility Knife |
| Tape Measure | Construction Sponge |
| Angle Grinder w/ Metal Cutting Blade (rebar) | |



What you need to know BEFORE you build your 47" x 56" Insulated Oven Base

READ ALL INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE YOU BUILD – We worked very hard to bring you the most thorough, yet simplistic set of DIY wood-fired oven and base instructions on Planet Earth! We HIGHLY encourage you to read both sets of directions before you tear open your first bag of cement.. or at least look at the pictures (*guys*)..

You should also visit the **FAQ PAGE** on our website BEFORE you begin the construction of your oven! We've answered the MOST ASKED QUESTIONS we've received for the past 7 years from customers of all skill levels. If you've got a question.. odds are, we've already answered it on our FAQ Page! Free Knowledge available at - BrickWoodOvens.com/FAQs

PLEASE NOTE! ALL BRICKWOOD OVENS & KITS ARE FOR NON-COMMERCIAL AND OUTDOOR USE ONLY!

Locating Materials to Build your Base and Oven – Several of the masonry materials needed to build a wood fired oven are not found in a Big Box hardware store. Items like Firebrick, Silica Sand, Fireclay and Castable Refractory.. they aren't your everyday masonry materials, so you'll need to visit your local Mom & Pop Landscape or Masonry Supply. These smaller stores are more specialized and typically carry some or all of the materials that you'll need to build a high-quality wood fired oven. And their prices are usually close to Big Box store prices (*and you're supporting families in your local community!*)

To locate your Local Materials Dealer, visit our Dealer Locator at – BrickWoodOvens.com/Dealers

- FIREBRICK DEALERS -

Firebrick
Clay Brick
Silica Sand
Fireclay
Lime
Sand

Mortar & Stucco
Portland Cement
CMU Block (Gray Block)
Rebar
...and much, much more!!

- REFRACTORY DEALERS -

Firebrick
Castable Refractory
Insulating Castable
Ceramic Fiber Blanket
High-Temperature Mortar (Bag / Pail)

TYPES OF FIREBRICK - There are several types of firebrick on the market (Low duty, Medium Duty, High Duty, Red Clay Brick, & Insulating Firebrick). It is HIGHLY RECOMMENDED to use a Low or Medium duty firebrick which is comprised of 35% - 40% Alumina with 45% - 55% Silica and typically weigh 7lb – 8lb each. Low and Medium duty firebrick are the best type of firebrick to use on any wood fired brick oven.

FIREBRICK COLORS – Red or Tan.. That is the question! Most firebrick dealers stock one color of firebrick and it is usually tan (*yellow*). Sometimes a dealer will stock both red and tan which look great together! The color of the firebrick has absolutely zero effect on the performance of the oven.

FIREBRICK SIZES – We designed all of our oven bases to accommodate the two most common sizes of firebrick on the market – **9" x 4.5" x 2.5"** and **9" x 4.5" x 2.25"**. While it is preferred that you use the firebrick that is 2.5" thick, you can use the 2.25" thick brick without losing a wink of sleep! You can also use the following firebrick sizes –

8.5" x 4.5" x 2.5"	9" x 4" x 2.5"	9" x 3.5" x 2.5"	9" x 3" x 2.5"	12" x 4.5" x 3"	13.5" x 4.5" x 3"
8.5" x 4.5" x 2.25"	8.75" x 4.5" x 2.25"	9" x 3.5" x 2.25"	9" x 3" x 2.25"	12" x 4.5" x 2.5"	13.5" x 4.5" x 2.5"

What is Vermiculite & Perlite and how is it different from Insulating Castable? All of these materials are used in the making of the Insulation Layer that resides below the Firebrick Cooking Surface (Hearth) and allows the oven to reach higher temperatures (*and hold those temperatures longer*) than an oven base without an insulation layer.

Let's tackle Vermiculite and Perlite first.. Both items are natural minerals that can double in size when heated and are used worldwide for retaining heat in wood-fired ovens. They are used in everything from brakes to potting soil! It can be elusive to find, but most construction supply stores carry 4sf bags. You can also try Plant Nurseries as they sell bags for gardening since both minerals have excellent moisture retention properties (*and that's why this type of insulation mix can take up to 6 days to dry when mixed 5:1 with Portland Cement*). For the price, this is an excellent wood fired oven insulation material!

Insulating Castable serves an identical purpose, but it's a specially formulated blend from high-temperature refractories that are designed to meet the exact insulation requirements needed in the sub-hearths of wood fired ovens. If \$50 won't break the budget, we'd recommend grabbing a bag from your local REFRACTORY DEALER (*not a Landscape / Masonry store item*).

SAFETY FIRST!! WEAR GLASSES, RESPIRATOR & GLOVES AT ALL TIMES!! Sunscreen is optional..

Placement of Oven – First and foremost, ALL BrickWood Ovens are for **OUTDOOR & NON-COMMERCIAL USE ONLY!** Secondly, the placement of your oven really depends on your local building codes. Many codes & HOA's state that all "solid-fuel burning devices" be placed within "X" number of feet from any structure. Before you build your oven, check with your local municipalities and/or HOA's to verify you build to the standards of your code.

In addition, you must remember that no wood burning oven manufacturer can guarantee 100% smoke capture. For this reason, we do not recommend placing your BrickWood Oven within 5 feet of any ceiling or covered structure. We also recommend leaving a distance of 3 feet between the oven and any structure like walls, fences, trees, etc..

Also, make sure that the front / opening of your oven faces the direction of the oncoming wind. If the wind hits the rear of the oven, it can create a small vacuum which will pull the smoke out the front of the oven.

Oven Height – Our oven bases are designed with 8" x 8" x 16" block that is 5 layers in height. This common dimension allows any oven user (of average height) the ability to insert, rotate and remove food at a comfortable level. BUT, if the end user is below 5' 8", we would recommend building your oven base 4 rows in height. This will bring the oven down to a more comfortable level. Also, the height of the 8" x 8" x 16" blocks has zero effect on the performance of the oven. If you want to raise your oven by 10 layers (10 blocks in height) so you can use it on an elevated patio or deck, that would be okay. Just be sure to use plenty of rebar and fill every core with rebar with cement. If you are going above 5' in height, have your oven base designed (or signed-off) by a structural engineer.

Weight of the Base & Oven – As you can imagine, a completed base and oven is heavy. Very heavy! The base will weigh about 2500lbs and the oven will weigh about 1000lbs. Due to the extreme weight of the oven, we do not recommend building your oven on an existing concrete patio or paver patio. Neither of these surfaces are designed for the excessive weight of ANY wood-fired oven. When building an oven, be sure to prepare the base in accordance with your local building codes and use plenty of rebar in the base slab.

Building your Base Slab to the Frost Line - Several cold-weather states require the base slab to be built to the Frost Line. We highly recommend that you check your local building codes prior to construction for frost line depth dimensions and installation requirements for your area. Our base instructions DO NOT showcase how to build to the frost line.

Dry Stacking Block vs. Mortaring Block – Yes, it looks easy and time efficient, but dry stacking block (and getting a smooth / level finish) is more difficult than meets the eye. We recommend mortar between block layers as making adjustments (vertical & horizontal) is easier with mortar than making adjustments on dry stacked blocks.

Using Hardscape Blocks instead of 8" x 8" x 16" Blocks – Hardscape blocks can be used instead of 8"x8"x16"'s. While we don't provide detailed directions on stacking this type of block (think Lego's), the same stagger method applies when layering the hardscape blocks. This method does not use rebar, so be sure to use a thin layer of mortar between layers. You can also use an adhesive like Liquid Nails[®] Landscape Adhesive (or Loctite PL), but make sure it contains polyurethane so it can withstand years of seasonal weather.

Filling the Block Cores – While filling every block core that has rebar is REQUIRED, filling the entire bottom row of block cores is RECOMMENDED. And filling every block core on all 5 layers would make your base bomb-proof! If you want to fill all block cores, you will need to double the amount of "Core Fill" bags on the Materials Shopping List.

Lots of Rebar – We recommend more rebar than is needed to build a pizza oven. But at the same time, rebar is cheap and using additional rebar makes your oven base stronger and safer.

Modular Hearth Slab vs. Monolithic Slab – The first thing you will notice about our recommend construction for hearth slabs is the fact we suggest you make them in sections.. on the ground.. upside down. We created this method for several reasons:

- *Fool Proof Construction:* ANYBODY can build a wood frame box for the concrete slabs to shape and dry while the construction of a single monolithic slab frame is very complicated and is not DIY friendly!
- *Faster Construction Time:* The slabs are drying while you are building the base. Once the base is dry, simply mortar the dry hearth slabs on top and continue construction. No waiting for the slab to dry before next step!
- *Insulation Layer is built INTO the Single Slab:* Not on *two* separate layers like the monolithic slab.

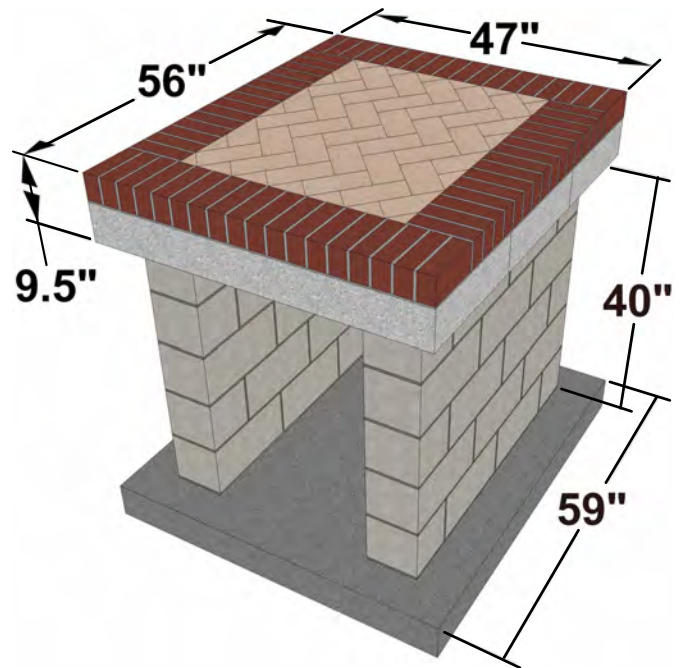
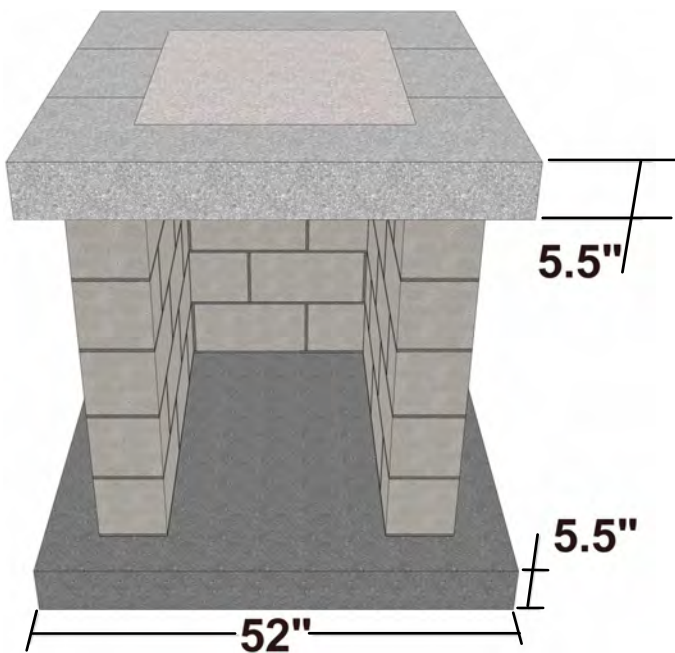
Metric vs. Standard – The measurements in our directions are shown using the Standard measurement system. If you are one of our overseas customers, you will need to convert the measurements to Metric. This can easily be done by visiting our conversion page at: www.BrickWoodOvens.com/Conversion

Have Fun! And That's an Order! Anyone can *buy* a pre-built oven.. and anyone can *BUILD* an oven! We have taken all of the guess-work out of building your wood-fired oven and base. All you have to do is follow our step-by-step instructions and you will be hosting your first pizza party in no time! Don't worry about mistakes – masonry is very forgiving. If you do make a mistake, simply wipe off any wet mortar and try again. If it takes 3 times to get it right, it takes 3 times.. no worries!! You just learned how to do it right for the next time!

One last note before you get started.. If you have kids, be sure to let them help in the construction of the oven. Your new oven will last for many, many years and as the time passes quickly (as we all know it does), you and your kids will always remember the fun you had building the oven together as a family. There are no mistakes when building your oven and if an "uh-oh" does occur, just remember that it can easily be fixed with mortar!



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By Dan.Bruechert at 1:26 pm, Sep 11, 2024



IMPORTANT!!

BEFORE & AFTER PICTURES

You are about to begin one of the most rewarding DIY projects of your lifetime! Be sure to take tons of good quality Before, During & After pictures &/or videos of the progress of your oven construction!

We would be honored to showcase your pictures on our Photo Gallery to share with the World!! Easily send up to 20GB of media to our Gallery Page at..

BrickWoodOvens.com/Photos



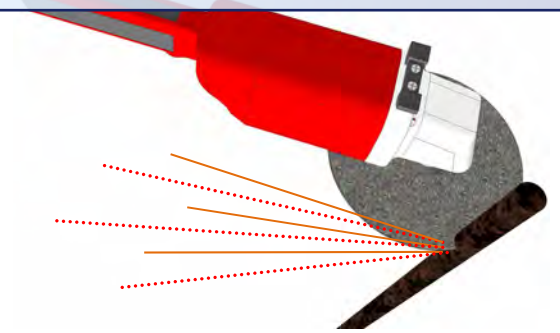
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STEP 1

Cut the rebar to size and set aside. Many stores that sell rebar can cut the rebar to size for you.

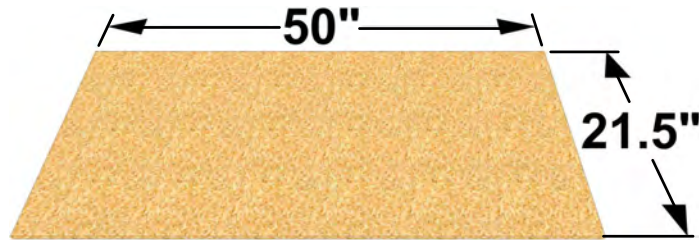
Cortar la barra de refuerzo a la medida y dejar de lado. Muchas tiendas que vende n barras de refuerzo puede cortar la varilla a medida para usted.



STEP 2

Trim both sheets of OSB board to 50"W x 21.5"D
Make 3 of each

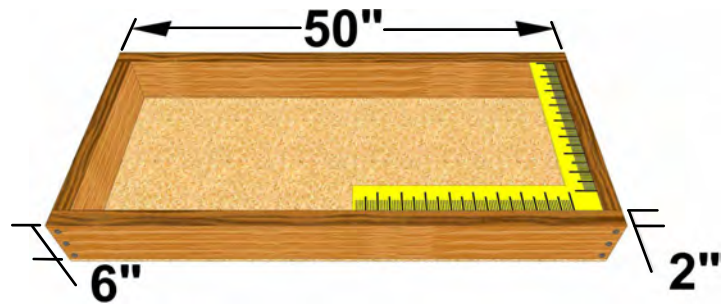
Cortar dos hojas de OSB en 50"W x 21.5"D
Hacer 3 de cada uno



STEP 3

Frame the trimmed sheets of OSB with the 2" x 6" x 8' (1.5" x 5.5" x 8') studs and 3" nails. Be sure to keep the 6" section vertical.

Encuadre las dos secciones de OSB de 2" x 6" x 8' (1.5" x 5.5" x 8') pernos. Asegúrese de mantener las 6" vertical sección.



STEP 4

Using the 1.5" nails, attach the OSB to the frame.
Make 3 of each

Con los 1.5" clavos, conecte el OSB a la estructura.
Hacer 3 de cada uno



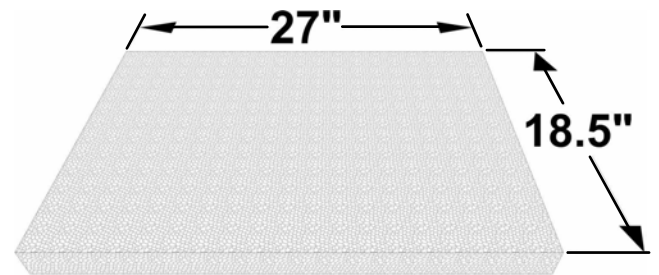
STEP 5

Cut either end of the 2" Foam Board to 27" x 18.5".

Make 1 of each

Cortar los extremos de la 2 "tablero de la espuma de 27" x 18.5".

Hacer 1 de cada



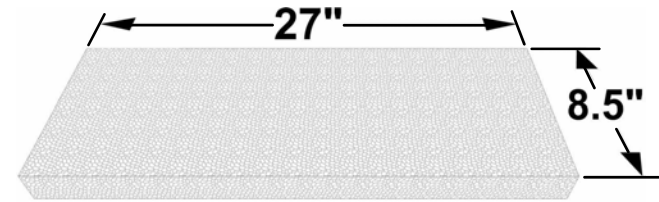
STEP 6

Cut either end of the 2" Foam Board to 27" x 8.5".

Make 2 of each

Cortar los extremos de la 2 "tablero de la espuma de 27" x 8.5".

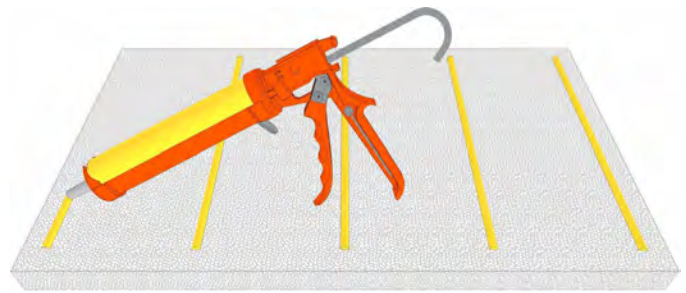
Hacer 2 de cada uno



STEP 7

Remove any protective wrap, stickers or foam coverings that may be on the foam. Apply a generous amount of General Purpose Adhesive on **ONE SIDE** of the foam section.

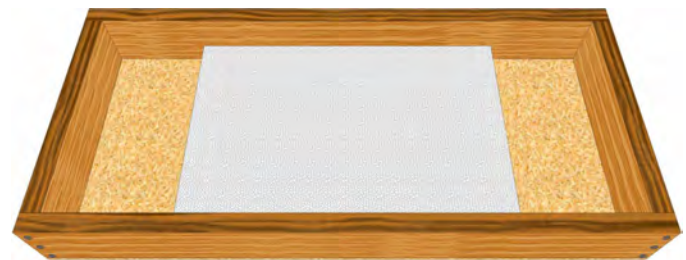
Retire cualquier adhesivos o recubrimientos de espuma que pueda haber en la espuma. Aplique una cantidad generosa de adhesivo de uso general en un lado de la sección de espuma.



STEP 8

CENTER the foam from **STEP 5** left-to-right (as shown), then set the foam (adhesive side down) **BETWEEN** the 50" sides.

El centro de la espuma de la **ETAPA 5** de izquierda a derecha (como se muestra), a continuación, la espuma (lado adhesivo hacia abajo) entre los lados 50".



STEP 9

CENTER the foam **STEP 6** left-to-right (as shown) then set the foam (adhesive side down) **AGAINST** either of the 50" sides.

Make 2 of each

El centro de la espuma de la **ETAPA 6** de izquierda a derecha (como se muestra), a continuación, establezca la espuma (lado adhesivo hacia abajo) contra cualquiera de las 50" partes.

Hacer 2 de cada uno



STEP 10

All 3 sections should look like the diagram when properly completed

Todas las 3 secciones debe ser similar al diagrama cuando está correctamente completado.



STEP 11

Place several heavy objects (like 8" x 8" x 16" blocks) to weigh down the foam boards while the adhesive dries. **Allow 48 hours to dry!**

Coloque varios objetos pesados (como 8" x 8" x 16" bloques) para darle peso a los marcos interiores, mientras que el seco. **Espere 48 horas para secar!**



STEP 12

After 48 hours has passed, remove the heavy weights and draw several horizontal "FILL-TO" LINES 2" **below the top** of the wood slab frame.

Después de 48 horas ha pasado, quitar los pesos pesados y extraer varias horizontales "FILL-a las" líneas de 2" por debajo de la parte superior de la estructura de madera de la losa.



STEP 13

Make a rebar frame by connecting (3) of the 44" rebar with (5) of the 15" rebar with rebar wire.

Make 3 of each

Haga un marco de barras de refuerzo mediante la conexión (3) de los 44", barras de refuerzo con (5) de los 15", barras de refuerzo con alambre de barras de refuerzo.

Hacer 3 de cada uno



SUGGESTION

We **HIGHLY** recommend renting (or borrowing) a 2.5 cubic foot cement mixer when building the base. You will be mixing a lot of cement and the mixer is a true time saver... Also, your back & shoulders will thank you!!

Simply [Google Map](#) "equipment rental" and your postal code. Several locations will be provided.

You will need the mixer for 1 week.



STEP 14

On a **FLAT** surface (like a garage floor), Fill each frame with **5000PSI CONCRETE MIX** to the "Fill-To" line.

En una superficie plana (como un piso de la cochera), llene ambos marcos con **MIX 5000PSI CONCRETAS PARA** la "Fill-To" línea.



STEP 15

Gently place the rebar frame on top of the 5000PSI Concrete Mix. Center the rebar frame equidistant on all sides.

Coloque con cuidado el marco barras de refuerzo en la parte superior de la Mezcla de Concreto 5000 PSI. Centre el marco varillas equidistantes en todos los lados.



STEP 16

Fill the remainder of the frame with **5000PSI Concrete Mix**. **Use the rubber mallet to tap all sides of the frame to remove any air pockets.**

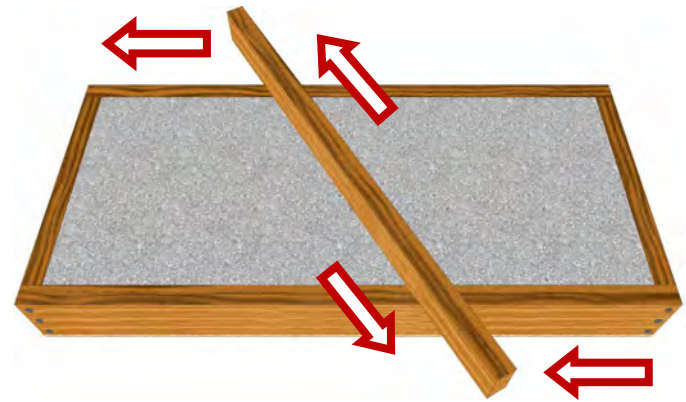
Llenar el resto de la trama con **5000 Mezcla de Concreto PSI**. **Utilice el mazo de goma para golpear todos los lados del marco para eliminar las bolsas de aire.**



STEP 17

Cut a 2" x 4" x 8' in half and skreed the top of both frames from left to right. At the same time, pull back and push forward in sawing motion to remove excess concrete.

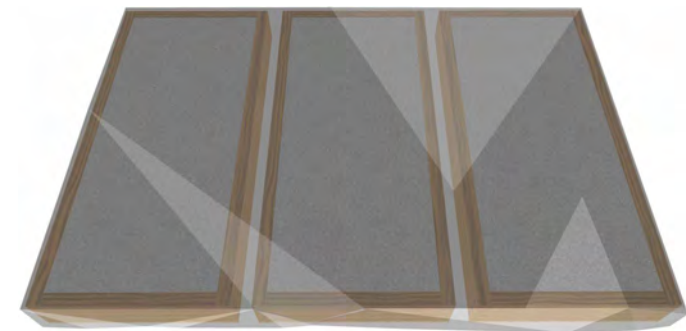
Cortar el 2" x 4" x 8' en medio y skreed la parte superior de ambos marcos de izquierda a derecha. Al mismo tiempo, tire hacia atrás y empujar hacia adelante en el movimiento de sierra para quitar el exceso de hormigón.



STEP 18

Cover the slabs with plastic and allow to cure for 3 to 4 days. To cure properly, moisten each slab with water each day and recover with plastic. You will now build the base while the slabs are drying.

Cubra ambos con bloques de plástico y deje que se cure durante 3 a 4 días. Para curar adecuadamente, humedezca con agua cada losa de cada día y recuperar con el plástico. Ahora vamos a construir la base, mientras que las placas se están secando.



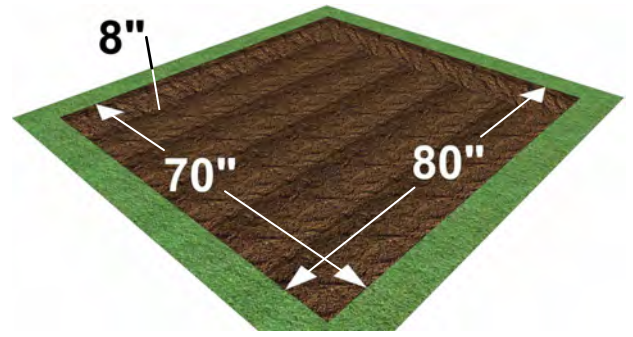
STEP 19

In your predetermined location, dig out the following dimensions for your oven base.

70"W x 80"L x 8"H

Empieza con las siguientes dimensiones de la base del horno.

70"W x 80"L x 8"H



STEP 20

Compact the ground with the hand tamper. You are done when the ground is rock hard and there is no loose dirt.

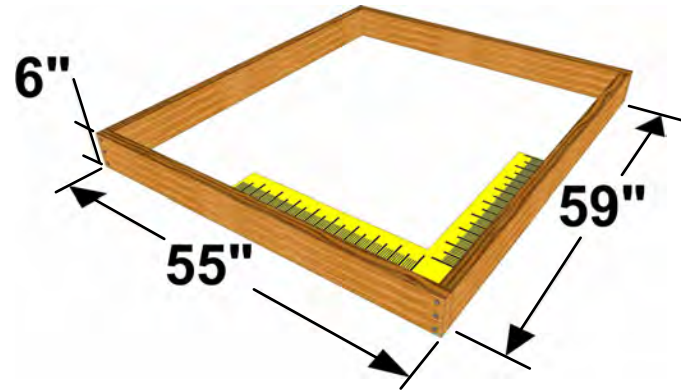
Compactar el suelo con un pisón de mano. Usted está hecho cuando la suciedad es el rock duro y no hay tierra suelta.



STEP 21

Build the slab frame with the 2" x 6" x 8' studs and 3" nails. Keep all boards vertical and attach the 59"L boards **BEHIND** the 55"L sections.

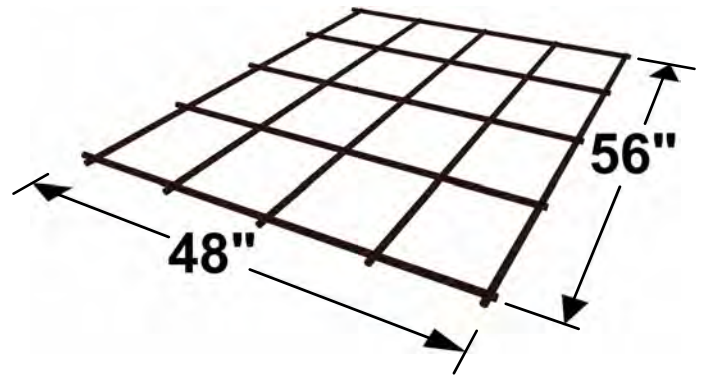
Construir el marco de la losa de 2" x 6" x 8' madera. Mantenga todas las juntas verticales y fijar las placas de 59"L detrás de 55"L secciones.



STEP 22

Make a rebar grid for the slab by connecting (5) of the 56" rebar with (5) of the 48" rebar. Connect all rebar intersections with rebar wire.

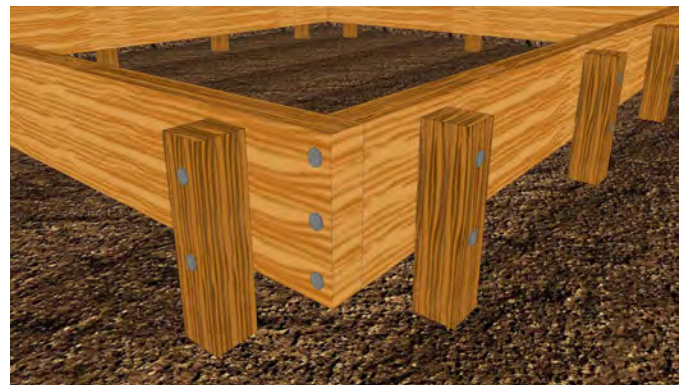
Hacer una red de barras de refuerzo de mediante la conexión (5) de los 56", barras de refuerzo con (5) de los 48", barras de refuerzo. Conectar todas las intersecciones con alambre de barras de refuerzo.



STEP 23

Center the slab frame into place and secure the structure 3" – 4" off the ground with 2" x 2" x 24" wood stakes. Keep the supporting wood stakes at least ½" **BELOW** the top of the wood frame.

Centre el marco losa en su lugar y asegure la estructura de 3" - 4" fuera de la tierra con 2" x 2" x 24" estacas de madera. Mantener el apoyo a estacas de madera por lo menos ½" debajo de la parte superior de la estructura de madera.



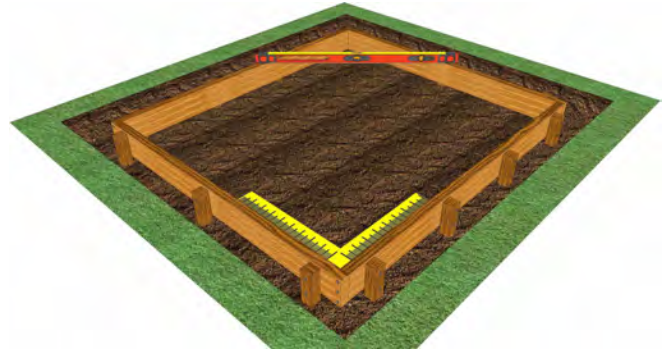
STEP 24

Level the frame horizontally and vertically.
Be sure to use the measuring square to keep the frame base perfectly square.

(TIP: to prevent water puddling, slightly lower the FRONT of the wood slab frame about 3/4" to the REAR frame height)

Nivelar el marco horizontal y verticalmente.
Asegúrese de utilizar la plaza de medición para mantener la base del marco perfectamente cuadrado.

(Consejo: Para evitar el encharcamiento del agua, un poco bajar la parte delantera el marco de la losa de madera de aproximadamente 3/4" de la altura del bastidor trasero)



STEP 25

Fill the 3" – 4" void with crushed gravel to the bottom of the wood frame. Compact the gravel with the hand tamper then spray with water.

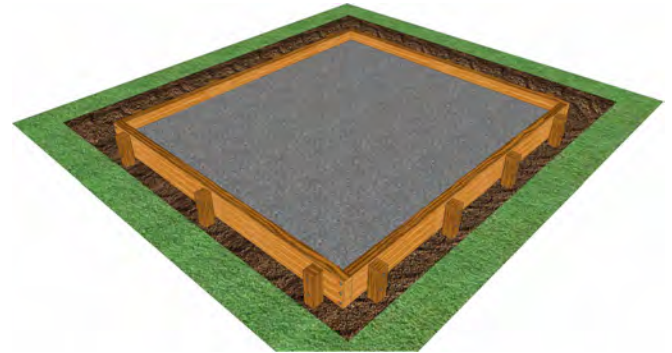
Llenar el 3" - 4" vacío con grava triturada a la parte inferior del marco de madera. Compactar la grava con la aplanadora manual.



STEP 26

Fill 1/2 of the wood frame with **STANDARD CONCRETE MIX**. Use the rubber mallet to tap all sides of the frame to remove any air pockets.

Llene 1/2 de la estructura de madera con **CONCRETE MIX STANDARD**. Utilice el mazo de goma para golpear todos los lados del marco para eliminar las bolsas de aire.



STEP 27

Gently place the rebar frame on top of the concrete mix. Center the rebar frame equidistant on all sides.

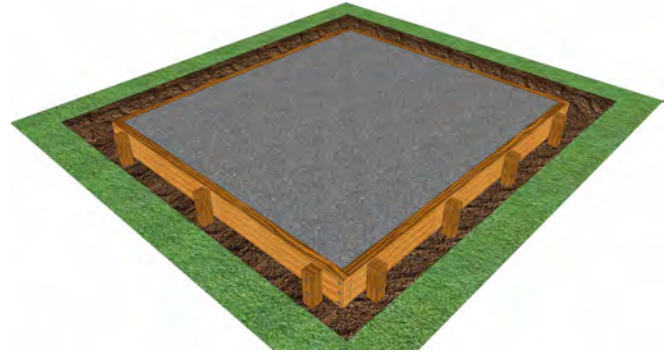
Coloque con cuidado el marco de las barras de refuerzo en la parte superior de la mezcla de hormigón. Centro de la estructura barras equidistantes en todos los lados.



STEP 28

Fill the wood frame with STANDARD CONCRETE MIX until it is level with the top of the frame. **Use the rubber mallet to tap all sides of the frame to remove any air pockets.**

Llene el marco de madera con MIX CONCRETO ESTANDAR hasta que esté a nivel con la parte superior del marco. **Utilice el mazo de goma para golpear todos los lados del marco para eliminar las bolsas de aire.**



STEP 29

Use the last 2" x 4" x 8' to screed the top of the wood frame to remove excess concrete. **Trowel smooth.**

Utilice el último 2" x 4" x 8' para enrasar la parte superior del marco de madera para eliminar el exceso de hormigón. **Llana lisa.**



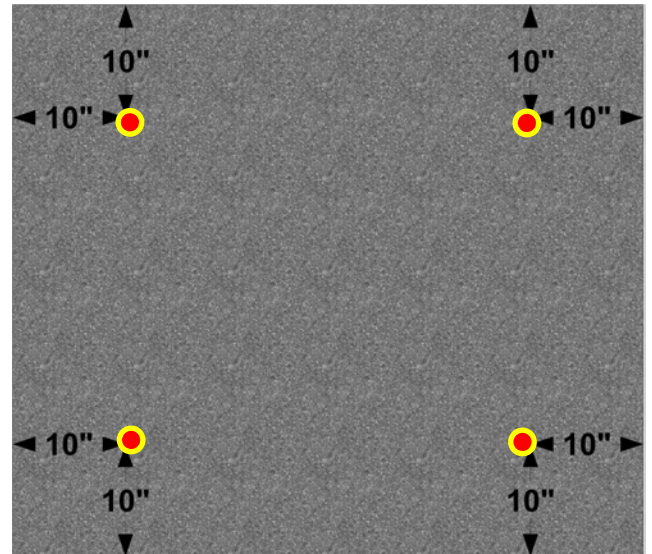
STEP 30

While the concrete is still wet, hammer (4) of the 24" x 1/2" rebar into each corner as shown. Leave approximately 8" exposed above the concrete.

10" FROM EITHER CORNER – ALL SIDES

Mientras que el hormigón está todavía húmedo, martillo (4) de la 24" x 1/2" barras de refuerzo en cada esquina, como se muestra. Deje aproximadamente 8" expuestas por encima del hormigón.

10" DECADA ESQUINA - TODOS LADOS

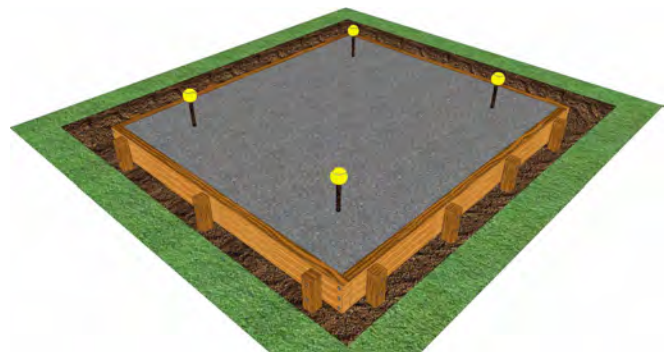


STEP 31

Cover all (4) exposed rebar with rebar covers. **ALLOW SLAB TO DRY / CURE FOR 4 DAYS.**

Cubra todas las barras de refuerzo (4) expone con cubiertas de barras de refuerzo.

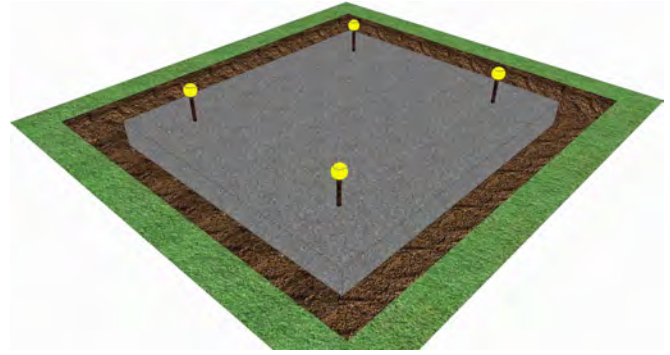
PERMITEN LOSA SE SEQUE / CURE POR 4 DÍAS.



STEP 32

After 4 days, remove the wood frame and check the slab for moisture. If the slab is still wet, allow another 2 days to finish curing.

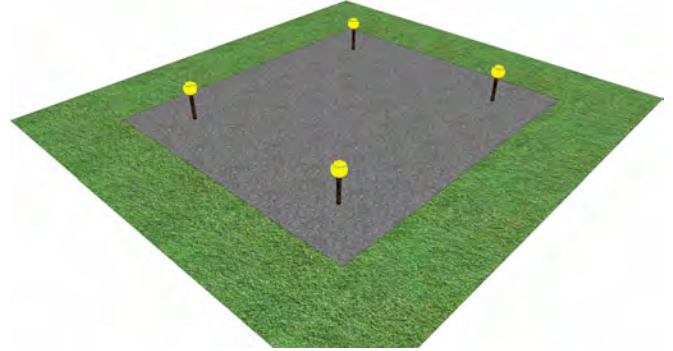
Después de 4 días, retire el marco de Madera y comprobar la losa de la humedad. Si la losa está todavía húmedo, permitir otros 2 días para terminar el curado.



STEP 33

Once the slab is dry, fill in the void around the slab with dirt and repair surface area. Keep surface area 2" from top of slab.

Una vez que la losa esté seco, llenar el vacío alrededor de la losa con la suciedad y la reparación y el área de la superficie.



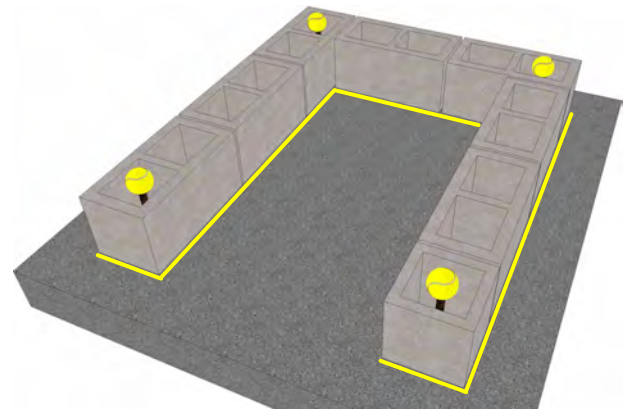
STEP 34

Place the block in the layout pattern leaving 3/8" gaps between blocks and mark an outline of the bottom layer with a pencil or Sharpie.

DO NOT MORTAR THE BLOCK ON THIS STEP!

Coloque el bloque en el patrón de diseño dejando de 3/8" brechas entre los bloques, dibujar y describir de la capa inferior con tiza.

NO EL BLOQUE DE MORTERO EN ESTE PASO!



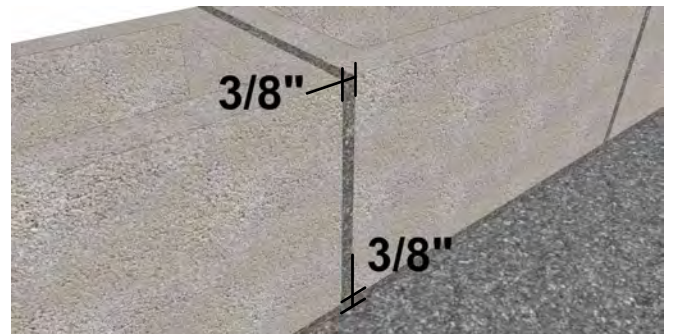
STEP 35

Steps 33 - 43 require mortaring between blocks. Use **A MINIMUM OF 1/4" – 3/8" MORTAR MIX** between all blocks.

Side-to-side / Tops and Bottoms.

Pasos 28 - 41 requieren morteros entre los bloques. Use **UN MINIMO DE 1/4" – 3/8" MEZCLA DE MORTERO** entre todos los bloques.

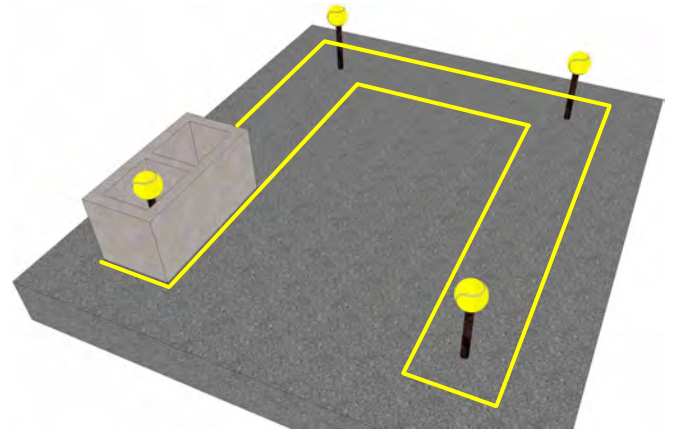
De lado a lado / Tapas y Fondos.



STEP 36

Mortar the bottom of (1) 8" x 8" x 16" block and place it firmly and level on the left or right side of the slab, centered to the protruding rebar.

Mortero de la parte inferior de (1) 8" x 8" x 16" bloque y colocarlo firmemente en la losa, centrado a la varilla que sobresale.



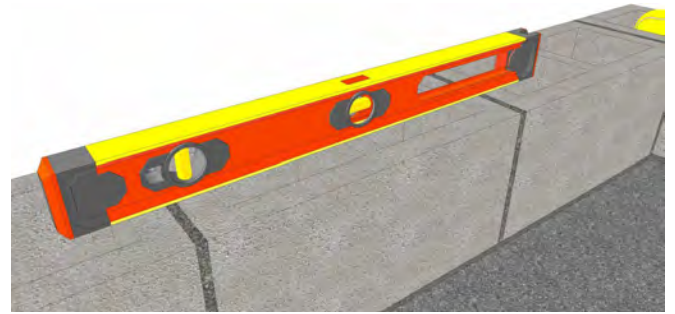
STEP 37

Make sure you use the level for each block to ensure it is level vertically and horizontally.

THE LEVEL IS YOUR FRIEND! USE IT!!

Asegurarse de que esté nivelado verticalmente y horizontalmente.

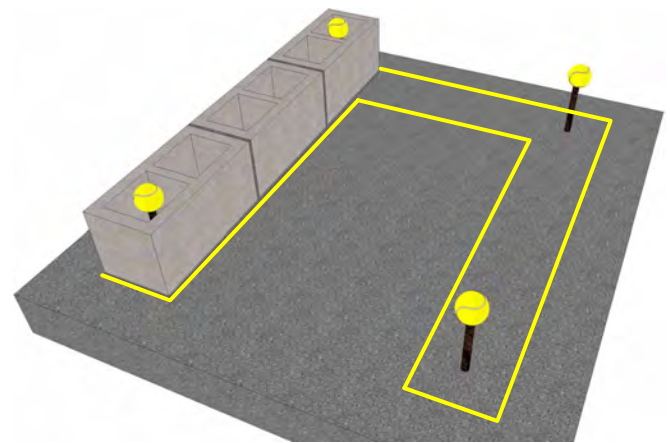
EL NIVEL ES TU AMIGO! USO DE TI!



STEP 38

Mortar (3) of the 8" x 8" x 16" blocks **STRAIGHT & LEVEL.**

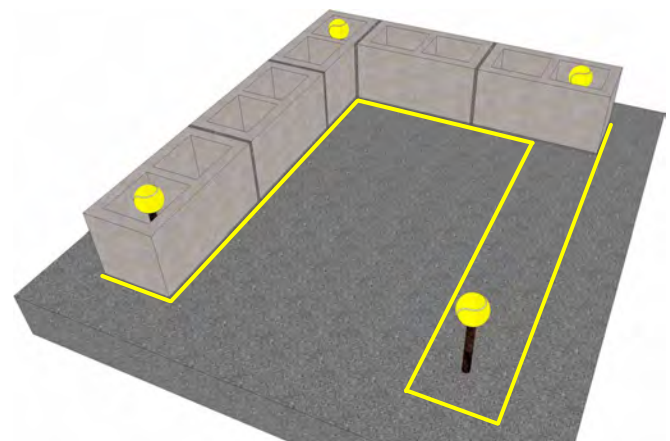
Mortero (3) de los 8" x 8" x 16" bloques **RECTA Y NIVEL.**



STEP 39

You're doing great! Now turn the corner and bring it home!

Lo estás haciendo muy bien! Ahora gira la esquina y llevarla a casa!



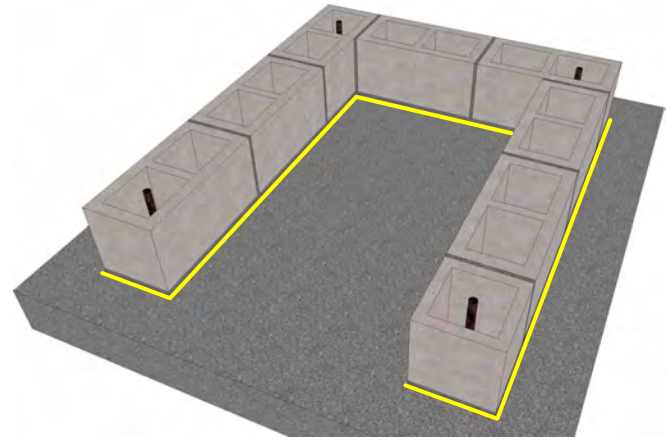
STEP 40

When the last block is in place, make sure the bottom layer is level vertically and horizontally.

(TIP: You can adjust height by adding or subtracting mortar between the next 4 layers of mortar).

Cuando el último bloque está en su lugar, asegúrese de que la capa inferior es el nivel vertical y horizontal.

(Consejo: Puede ajustar la altura añadiendo o restando mortero entre los próximos 4 capas de mortero).

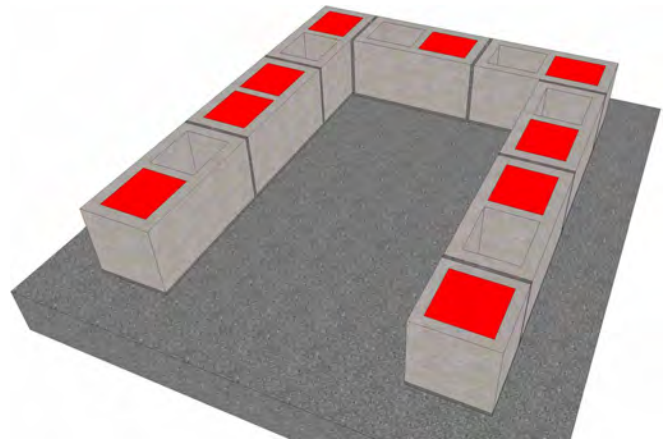


STEP 40

It is **PREFERRED** that you fill in ALL the bottom block cores with **STANDARD CONCRETE MIX**. You **MUST** fill the marked cores for 36" rebar.

See Diagram

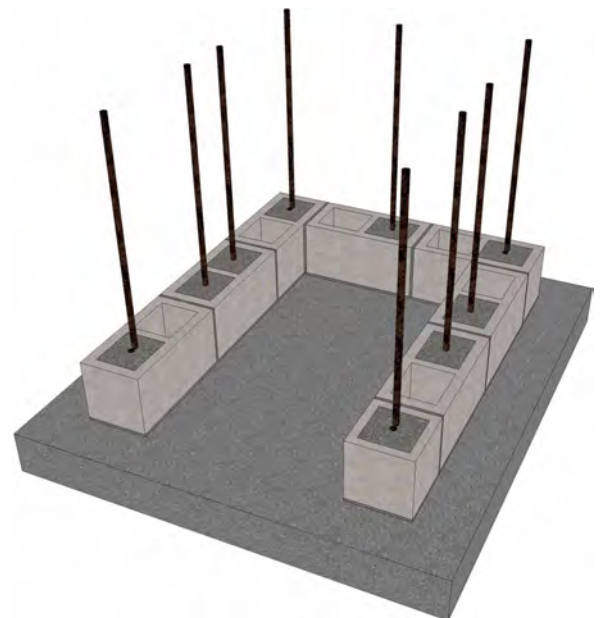
Es preferible que usted llene todos los centros del bloque de fondo con la mezcla de **CONCRETO ESTANDAR**. Usted debe llenar los núcleos marcados por 36 "barras de refuerzo.



STEP 42

Insert (10) of the 36" rebar into the center of the filled block cores. **BE SURE TO FOLLOW THE DIAGRAM ON THE REBAR LOCATIONS! THIS WILL ENSURE THAT REBAR IS IN EACH BLOCK FOR ALL 5 BASE LAYERS!**

Insertar (10) de barras de refuerzo de la 36" en el centro de los centros del bloque llenas. **NO DEJE DE SEGUIR EL DIAGRAMA DE LAS UBICACIONES REBAR! ESTO GARANTIZA QUE ESTA EN BARRAS DE CADA BLOQUE PARA TODOS 5 CAPAS DE BASE!**



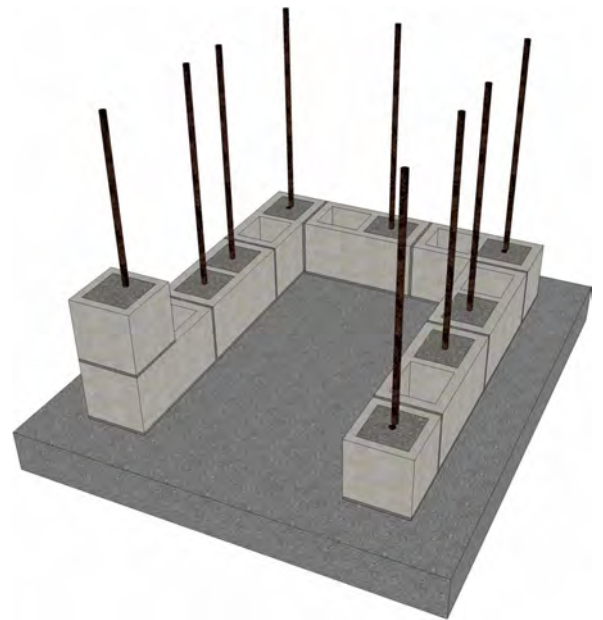
STEP 43

Apply 1/4" - 3/8" of mortar on the bottom of an 8" x 8" x 8" block and place it on the **OPPOSITE** corner from the previous layer's 8" x 8" x 8".

(Tip: If you have any leftover crushed gravel, you can put it in the empty block cores as you build up. You can also put the empty concrete paper bags in there too..)

Aplicar 1/4" - 3/8" de mortero en la parte inferior de un 8" x 8" x 8" bloque y colocarlo en la esquina **OPUESTA** a la de la capa anterior de 8" x 8" x 8".

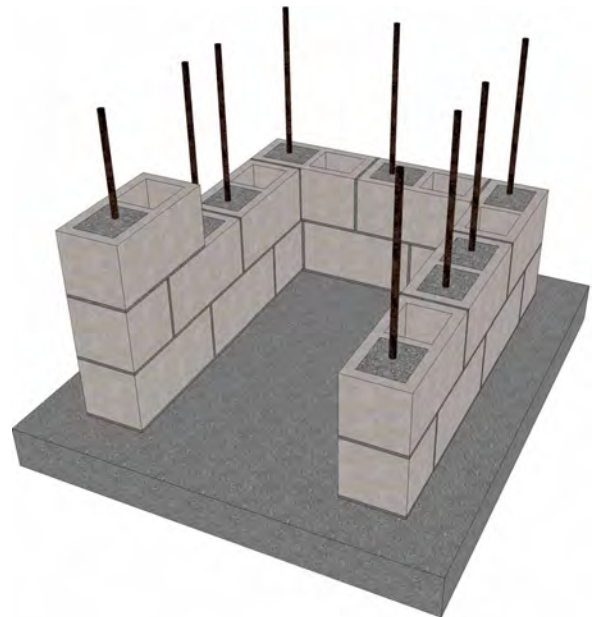
(Consejo: Si usted tiene alguna grava triturada de sobra, usted puede poner en los centros del bloque vacías a medida que se acumulan. También puede poner las bolsas de cemento vacías de papel en allí también ..)



STEP 44

Once the 2nd layer is complete, fill in all the block cores that have rebar with Standard Concrete Mix. Start the 3rd layer with an 8" x 8" x 16" block as you did on the first level.

Una vez que la 2^a capa es completa, rellene todos los centros del bloque que tienen barras de refuerzo con mezcla de hormigón. Inicie la 3^a capa con un 8" x 8" x 16" bloque como lo hizo en el paso anterior.



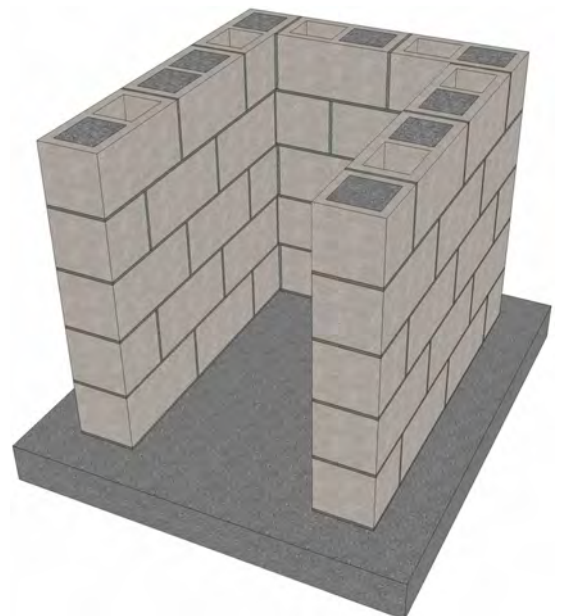
STEP 45

Continue this process until the base is **5 LAYERS** in height. **Make sure you fill the block cores that have rebar on every level of the base.**

Allow to dry for 48 hours!

Continúe este proceso hasta que la base es de 5 capas en altura. **Asegúrese de llenar los centros del bloque que tienen barras de refuerzo en cada nivel de la base.**

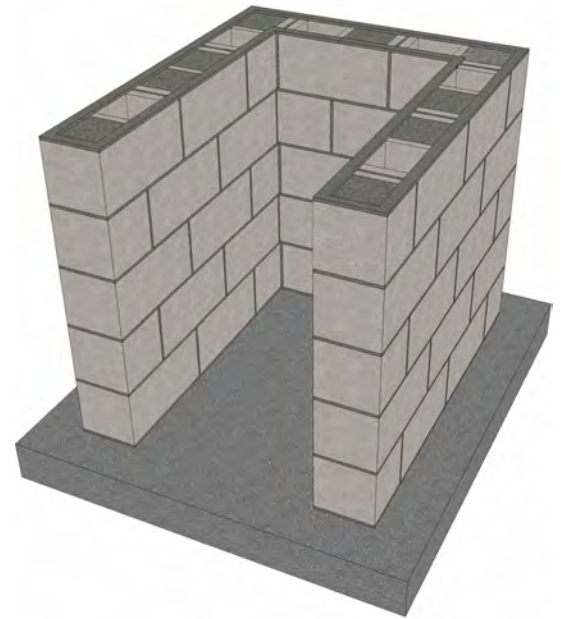
Deje secar durante 48 horas!



STEP 46

Mark the center of each side on the **OUTSIDE** of the base and apply a generous amount of mortar to the top of the base.

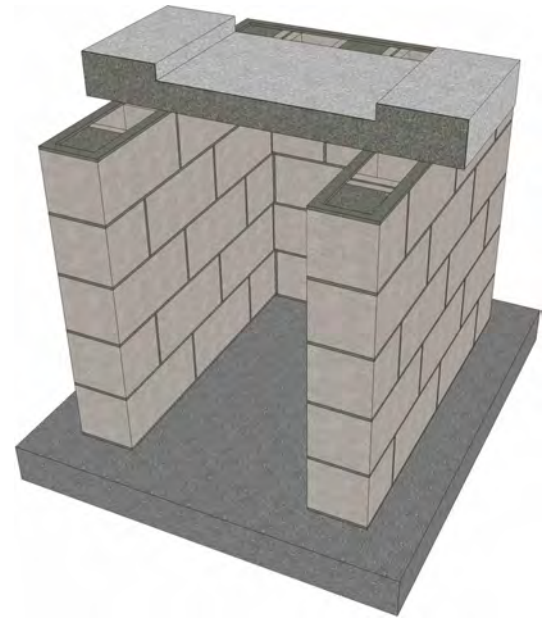
Marque el centro de cada lado, en el exterior de la base. Aplique una cantidad generosa de mortero a la parte superior de la base.



STEP 47

Remove the **CENTER HEARTH SLAB** from the wood frame and carefully set it on top of the base - **2" VOID SIDE UP**. Center the slab by aligning it with the center markers. Apply a thin layer of mortar on the front and back of the hearth slab.

Retire el **HOGAR CENTRO DE LOSA** de la estructura de madera y establecer cuidadosamente en la parte superior de la base - **2" VOID SIDE UP**. Centro de la losa alineándola con los marcadores centrales. Aplicar una capa delgada de mortero en la parte frontal y la parte posterior de la losa de solera.



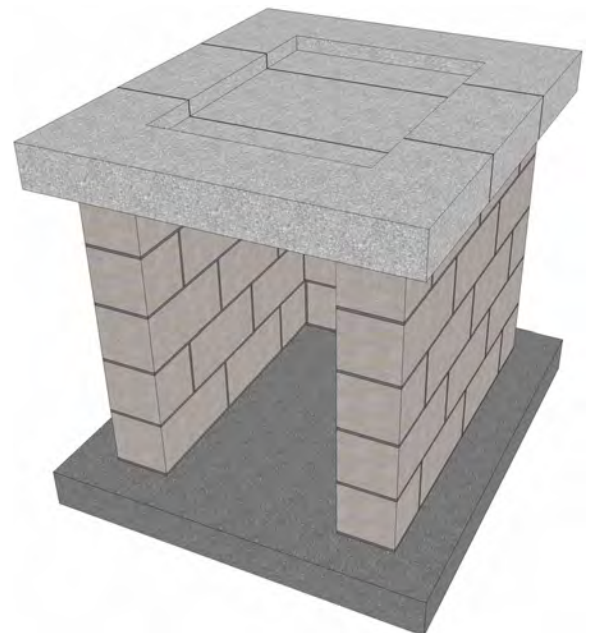
STEP 48

Remove the **FRONT** and **BACK** hearth slabs from their wood frames and place them on the base as shown in the diagram.

LEVEL THE SLABS VERTICALLY and HORIZONTALLY.

Retire el **FRENTE** y losas de solera de vuelta de sus marcos de madera y colocarlos en la base como se muestra en el diagrama.

NIVEL DE LA LOSA VERTICAL y HORIZONTALMENTE.



- HEARTH INSULATION LAYER -

Ceramic Fiber Blanket and a Hearth Insulation Layer are the two best ways to add insulation to your wood fired oven.. and both are fairly inexpensive. During the next few steps, you'll be mixing and troweling the insulation layer into your oven hearth. You have two options here.. You can make your own insulation by mixing 5 parts **Vermiculite** or **Perlite** with 1 Part Portland Cement. Or you can buy a bag of Non-Water Soluble Insulating Castable which is similar to the 2 part mix.. only better!

Most of your Mom & Pop masonry stores carry Vermiculite and/or Perlite.. so do Plant Nurseries. You know those little white balls in potting soil? That's Vermiculite or Perlite! It's great for water retention too! On the downside, it takes longer for Vermiculite and Perlite to dry.. Up to 6 days!

Insulating Castable is available from most Refractory Dealers and is scientifically designed for hearth insulation & it dries in 24 hours, so you can keep working on your oven! To find your local refractory dealer, visit our website at BrickWoodOvens.com/Dealers. Then type in your Zip Code and select "REFRACTORY DEALER".

PERLITE / VERMICULITE

The next step requires a 5:1 mixture.
5 parts Vermiculite to 1 part Portland Cement
(5 Gallons to 1 Gallon). **DRY MIX BOTH MATERIALS FIRST THEN ADD WATER.**
 Blend to the consistency of thick oatmeal. You don't want too much water for this step.

El paso siguiente requiere una mezcla 5:1.
5 partes de vermiculita y 1 parte de cemento Portland (5 Galones a 1 galón). **Materiales seco Mezclar s primero y luego agregue el agua.**
 Mezclar hasta obtener la consistencia de avena gruesa. Usted no quiere que el exceso de agua para este paso.

INSULATING CASTABLE

Non-Water Soluble Insulating Castable is Mixed with water. Easy Peasy! Be sure to Follow the manufacturer's mixing instructions which are typically printed on the bag.

No soluble en agua aislante moldeada se mezcla con agua. Asegúrese de seguir las instrucciones de los fabricantes de mezcla que son normalmente en la bolsa.

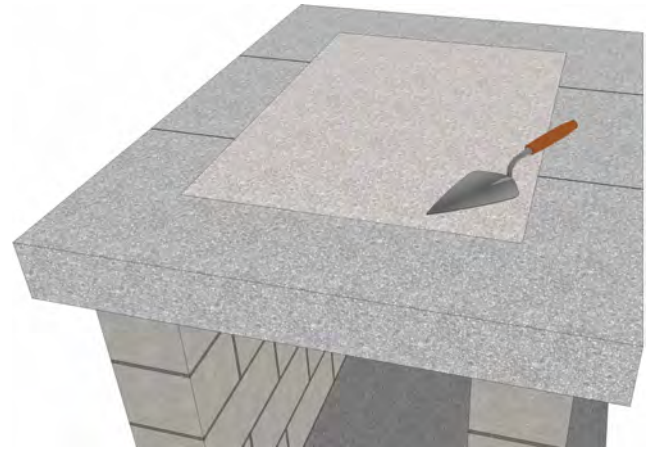


For more information about Vermiculite, Perlite & Insulating Castable, please visit our FAQ page on the RESOURCES page of our website. Or you can simply go to - BrickWoodOvens.com/FAQs

STEP 49

Create the base insulation layer by filling the 2" void in the cooking slab with the Vermiculite / Portland Cement mixture. Pack firmly, screed off excess mixture and level smooth with a trowel.

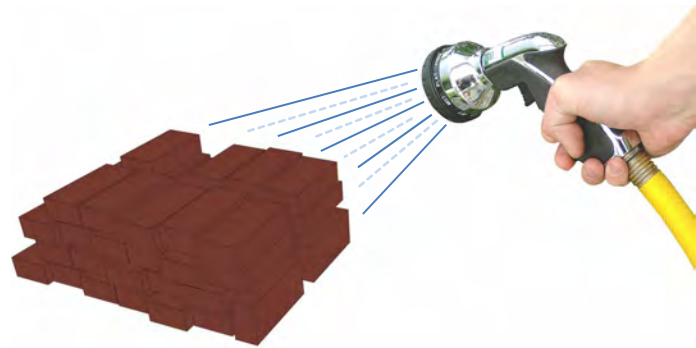
Crear la capa de aislamiento de base, llenando el 2" vacío en la con la mezcla de cemento Vermiculita / Portland. Embale firmemente, solado de exceso de la mezcla y el nivel de fluido con una paleta.



STEP 50

Make 2 piles of **Standard Brick** and spray with water until they are saturated. *HINT:* Place the better looking bricks in one pile and the not-so-hot bricks in the 2nd pile. Mortar the **better looking brick** on the **front half** of your base..

Haga 2 pilas de ladrillos estándar y spray con agua hasta que se saturan. *SUGERENCIA:* Coloque los mejores ladrillos que buscan en una pila y los ladrillos no tan caliente en la segunda pila. Mortero del ladrillo mejor aspecto en la mitad delantera de su base ..

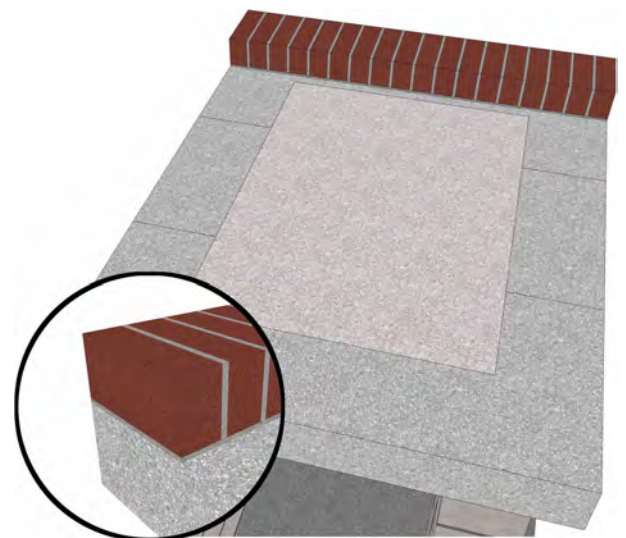


PLEASE NOTE – In the next 3 steps, you will be mortaring the Standard Brick onto the hearth slab. While standard mortar is listed on the Materials List, you can always substitute this type of mortar with High-Temperature mortar for additional heat protection. If you would like to use High-Temperature mortar, you will need about 70lbs of dry / bag for 47" x 56" base.

STEP 51

STARTING ON THE BACK OF THE SLAB – Mark the location of the CENTER of the slab and work from the inside to the outside. Mortar the longest side and bottom of the longest side of each brick with HIGH-TEMP MORTAR and place each brick 3/8" apart (3/8" JOINTS). **MORTAR ALL BRICKS VERTICALLY ON THEIR SIDES!!**

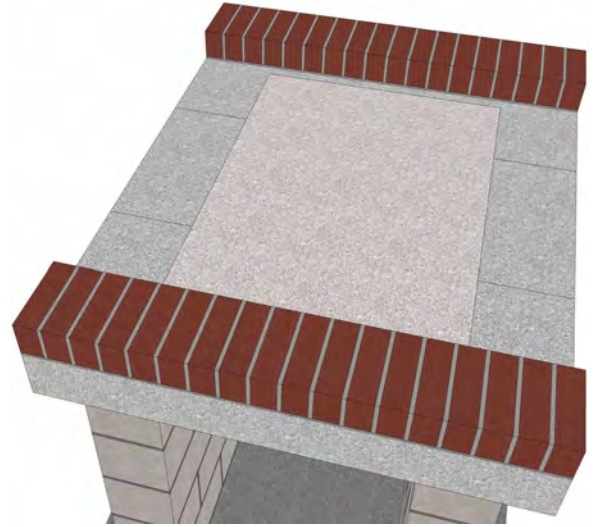
ARRANQUE EN LA PARTE POSTERIOR DE LA LOSA - Marque la ubicación del centro de la losa y trabajar desde el interior hacia el exterior. Mortero el lado más largo y la parte inferior del lado más largo de cada ladrillo con mortero de alta temperatura y colocar cada ladrillo de 3/8" de separación (3/8" JUNTAS). **MORTERO TODOS LOS LADRILLOS EN VERTICAL EN SU LADO!**



STEP 52

Mark the CENTER of the FRONT SLAB and mortar the bricks from the inside to the outside using standard mortar. KEEP LEVEL. Remember to keep 3/8" joints between each brick (*about the width of a pencil*).

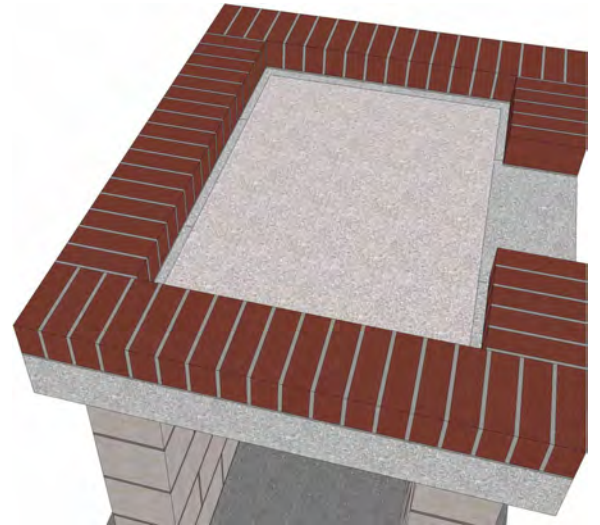
Marque el centro de la losa FRONT y mortero de los ladrillos desde el interior hacia el exterior con el mortero de alta temperatura. MANTENGA NIVEL. Recuerde que debe mantener de 3/8" juntas entre cada ladrillo (aproximadamente el ancho de un lápiz).



STEP 53

Mortar the bricks on the hearth slab from the OUTSIDE to the INSIDE. **After completing this step, let the bricks dry for 48 hours.**

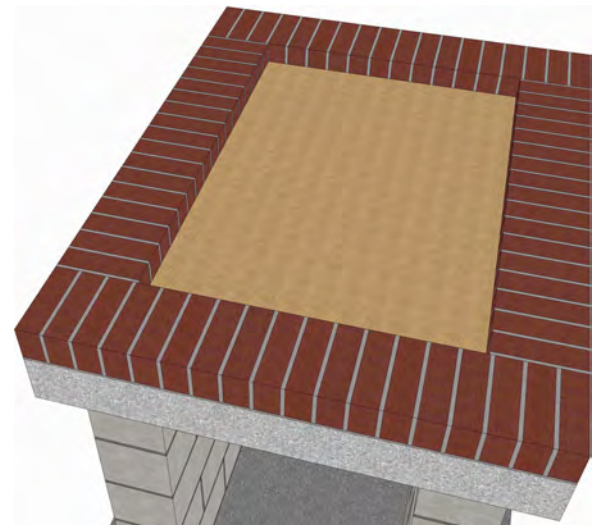
Mortero de los ladrillos en la losa de solera del exterior hacia el interior. Una vez completado este paso, dejar que los ladrillos seca durante 48 horas.



STEP 54

Cover the Insulated hearth slab with about 1" – 2" of **ALL PURPOSE SAND**. This sand is used to level the cooking surface firebrick with the firebrick frame.

Cubrir la base con capa de aislamiento de 1" - 2" de toda la **ARENA PROPÓSITO**. Esta arena se utiliza para nivelar la superficie de cocción de ladrillo refractario con el marco de ladrillo refractario.



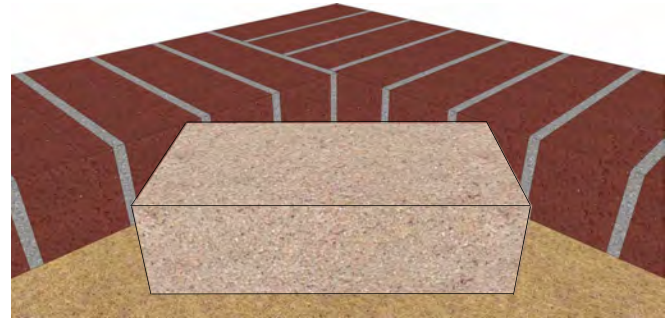
ATTENTION!!

- CRUCIAL MEASUREMENT -

In the next two steps, make sure that the cooking surface firebrick (tan shown) is **PERFECTLY LEVEL** with the hearth frame brick (red shown).

- MUCHO CRUCIAL -

En los dos pasos siguientes, asegúrese de que la superficie de cocción de ladrillo refractario (tan ilustrado) está perfectamente nivelada con el marco de ladrillo refractario (rojo muestra).



STEP 55

Place the FIREBRICK in a HERRINGBONE PATTERN*. Each firebrick should be level with the frame brick in height. Add or subtract sand if needed. **DO NOT MORTAR FIREBRICK!!**

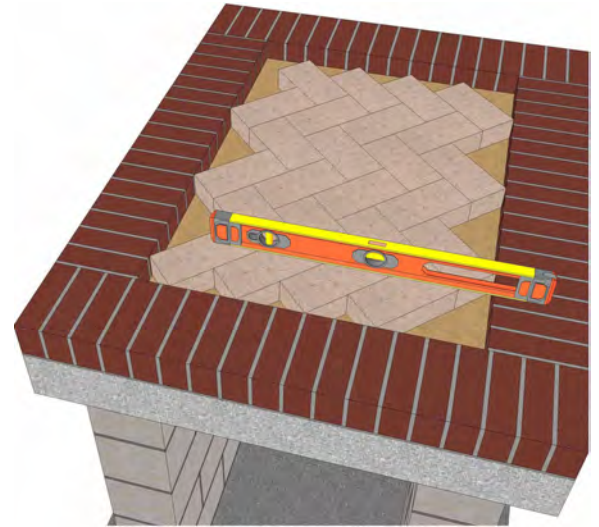
**Herringbone pattern is REQUIRED for surface! Pizza peels will slide smoothly across uneven firebrick when laid at this angle.*

Coloque el ladrillo refractario en un archivo diseño en espiga*. Cada ladrillo refractario debe estar a nivel con el ladrillo marco de altura.

Sumar o restar arena si es necesario.

NO MORTERO LADRILLO REFRACTARIO!

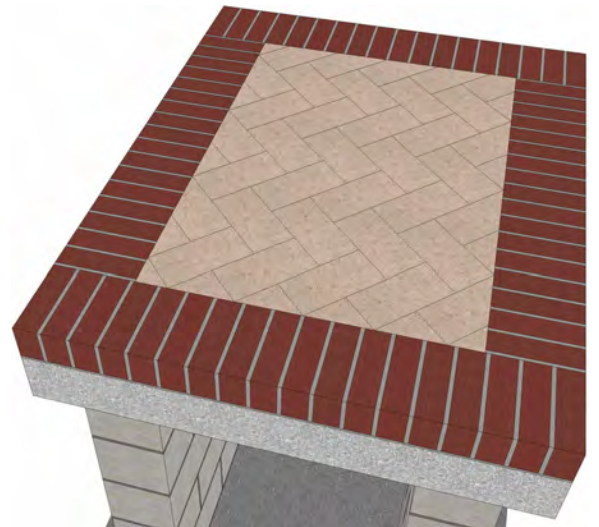
**Patrón en espiga es OBLIGATORIO para la superficie!*



STEP 56

Fill in the remaining voids with firebrick. Cut to size with the miter saw or angle grinder using masonry blades. **DO NOT FILL THE LOOSE JOINTS BETWEEN THE FIREBRICKS!** You will do this when building the oven

Rellene los huecos restantes con ladrillo refractario. Corte a la medida con la sierra ingletadora o amoladora angular con palas de albañilería. **NO LLENE LAS JUNTAS SUELTOS ENTRE LOS LADRILLOS REFRACTARIOS!** Para ello, haga la hora de construir el horno.



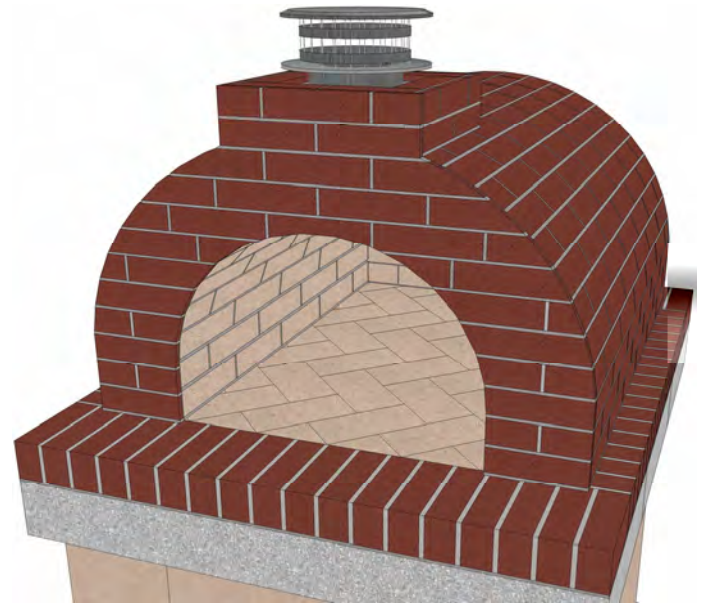
That's it! You're Done! How Awesome are You?!? Now that your base is done (which is the hardest part of your project), you can proceed to building your new BrickWood Oven! Be sure to download the most recent version of oven instructions at – BrickWoodOvens.com/Instructions

Installation Instructions & Materials List for the – **Mattone Barile with Ceramic Fiber Blanket Insulation**

When you combine a 4000 year-old design with today's ceramic fiber blanket technology, you get an extremely efficient wood-fired oven with classic old world charm.

These step-by-step instructions show you how to build a low-cost, easy to assemble wood-fired oven with countless finish options!

(700sqIn Cooking Surface)



Shown with 1/2" thick red Thin Brick Veneer finish

Materials Shopping List

(Quantities are pre-adjusted for 8% overage recommendations)

1	Mattone Barile Foam Form
72	Standard Size Brick (Frame) 8 x 2^{1/4} x 3^{5/8}
110	Tan Firebrick (Oven)
50	Tan Firebrick (Cooking Surface)
3	80lb Bag of Stucco <u>or</u> Mortar Mix
2	100lb Bag Silica Sand
2	50lb Bag Portland Cement
2	50lb Bag Fire Clay
2	50lb Bag Hydrated Lime (Powder)
1	60lb Bag All Purpose Sand
1	50sf Box of Ceramic Fiber Blanket
1	Roll of 2' x 25' Chicken Wire
1	Roll of Rebar Wire
1	2lb Bag All Purpose Flour
1	(OPTIONAL) DuraTech 6" Exhaust Kit
1	(OPTIONAL) Barile Series Oven Door

High-Temperature Mortar Mix

When building the oven, you **MUST** use a High-Temperature mortar mix. This mix is fabricated to withstand the extreme temperatures the oven will reach. Mix all 4 ingredients with water in a wheelbarrow until it reaches the consistency of oatmeal.

- 3 Parts - Silica Sand**
- 1 Part - Fireclay**
- 1 Part - Lime**
- 1 Part - Portland Cement**

Tools Needed

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Miter Saw Wheelbarrow Caulking Gun 4' Level Rubber Mallet 5 Gallon Bucket(s) Wire Cutter | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Masonry Blade Masonry Trowel Construction Sponge Tape Measure Rubber Gloves Glasses & Respirator Utility Blade |
|--|--|



Please remember to BUY AMERICAN and purchase your materials from locally owned Landscape and/or Masonry Supplies.

What you need to know BEFORE you build your **Mattone Barile Series Oven**

READ ALL INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE YOU BUILD – We worked very hard to bring you the most thorough, yet simplistic set of DIY wood-fired oven and base instructions on Planet Earth! We HIGHLY encourage you to read both sets of directions before you tear open your first bag of cement.. or at least look at the pictures (*guys*)..

PLACEMENT OF OVEN – First and foremost, ALL BrickWood Ovens are for **OUTDOOR & NON-COMMERCIAL USE ONLY!** Secondly, the placement of your oven really depends on your local building codes. Many codes & HOA's state that all "solid-fuel burning devices" be placed within "X" number of feet from any structure. Before you build your oven, check with your local municipalities and/or HOA's to verify you build to the standards of your code.

In addition, you must remember that no wood burning oven manufacturer can guarantee 100% smoke capture. For this reason, we do not recommend placing your BrickWood Oven within 5 feet of any ceiling or covered structure. We also recommend leaving a distance of 3 feet between the oven and any structure like walls, fences, trees, etc..

Also, make sure that the front / opening of your oven faces the direction of the oncoming wind. If the wind hits the rear of the oven, it can create a small vacuum which will pull the smoke out the front of the oven.

TYPES OF FIREBRICK - There are several types of firebrick on the market (Low duty, Medium Duty, High Duty, Red Clay Brick, & Insulating Firebrick). It is HIGHLY RECOMMENDED to use a Low or Medium duty firebrick which is comprised of 35% - 40% Alumina with 45% - 55% Silica and typically weigh 7lb – 8lb each. Low and Medium duty firebrick are the best type of firebrick to use on any brick oven.

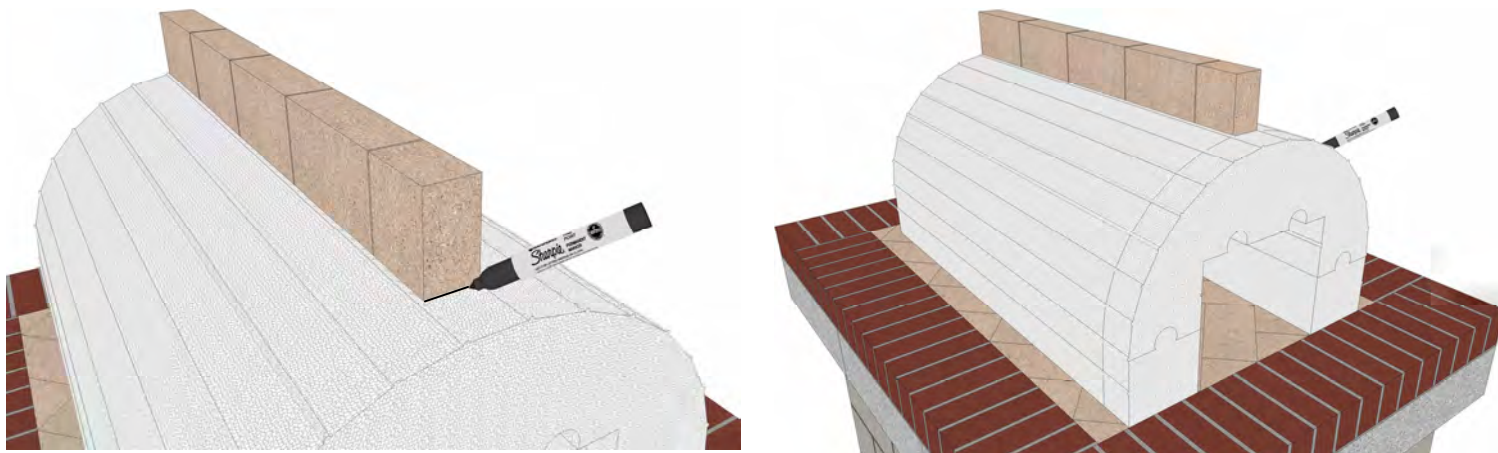
FIREBRICK COLORS – Red or Tan.. That is the question! Most firebrick dealers stock one color of firebrick and it is usually tan. Sometimes a dealer will stock both red and tan which look great together! The color of the firebrick has absolutely zero effect on the performance of the oven.

FIREBRICK SIZES – The Mattone Barile series ovens were designed to accommodate the two most common sizes of firebrick on the market – **9" x 4.5" x 2.5"** and **9" x 4.5" x 2.25"**. While it is preferred that you use the firebrick that is 2.5" thick, you can use the 2.25" thick brick – your mortar joints will be a little bit wider.

In addition to those two common sizes, you can also use the following firebrick sizes –

8.5" x 4.5" x 2.5"	8.75" x 4.5" x 2.5"	9" x 3.5" x 2.5"	9" x 3" x 2.5"	12" x 4.5" x 3"	13.5" x 4.5" x 3"
8.5" x 4.5" x 2.25"	8.75" x 4.5" x 2.25"	9" x 3.5" x 2.25"	9" x 3" x 2.25"	12" x 4.5" x 2.5"	13.5" x 4.5" x 2.5"

If your firebrick is shorter than 9" you will need to mark the foam form to indicate where the "new" edge of the oven will be. For example, if your firebrick is 8.75" in length (*as shown below*), you will need to lineup the firebrick along the top row and make a line to indicate where the new edge of the foam form will be located. Be sure to leave 1/16" to 1/8" gap between each brick for your mortar. Measure the front-to-back distance and mark that distance on all rows with a marker.



If you want to use a firebrick that isn't shown on the above chart, you can probably still use it. Just make sure that the width of the brick is between 2.25" and 2.75". If your brick is wider than 2.5", you may need to trim the brick guides (the ridges on the foam form) with a razor, or simply press the foam ridges down so they are flush with the main foam body.

SAFETY FIRST!! WEAR GLASSES, RESPIRATOR & GLOVES AT ALL TIMES!! Sunscreen is optional..

HIGH-TEMP MORTAR – We provide you with a simple, inexpensive, yet highly functional heat tolerant mortar mix recipe. Most of the materials are readily available in your local Masonry Supply or Landscape Supply. While there are several great brands of pre-mix high-temp mortars on the market, they can add several dollars to the cost of your brick oven. If your budget allows, you can substitute our recommended high-temp mortar blend for pre-mix high-temp mortar, just verify it is weather resistant (rain, snow, etc.). You will need about 400lbs of High-Temp Pre-Mix (DRY) or 550lbs High-Temp Pre-Mix (Wet).

RETAINING HEAT – There are three simple ways to retain more heat in your oven and they are fairly inexpensive.

1. Wrap the oven with 2 or 3 inches of Ceramic Fiber Blanket prior to applying the exterior finish. We HIGHLY recommend building your oven with Ceramic Fiber Blanket for improved oven performance. Visit us at BrickWoodOvens.com for step-by-step instructions & information on building this type of oven (and yes, we also sell top quality Ceramic Fiber Blanket in our online store).
2. Close off 40% of the front of the oven with firebrick or clay brick (do not exceed 40%).
3. Close off your oven with one of our doors which are available at BrickWoodOvens.com

STUCCO / MORTAR SHELL – The biggest misconception with the insulated oven occurs with the versatile stucco or mortar shell. This “shell” performs MANY duties and is required when insulating your oven with Ceramic Fiber Blanket.

1. The shell is 2 rock-hard ½” thick layers of STUCCO or MORTAR MIX. While stucco is preferred, it can be regional and hard to find in some areas. If a dry stucco mix is not available, standard Mortar Mix can be used.
2. Stucco is different from mortar mix as it contains synthetic fibers that increase its strength and durability.
3. The stucco is used in conjunction with the metal lathe (chicken wire) to create a reinforced shell around the oven (think of the metal lathe in stucco like rebar in cement). This shell keeps the ceramic fiber blanket locked in place around the oven and also allows the end user to mortar ANY TYPE of veneer to the oven.
4. The stucco or mortar shell can be painted, but it is preferred that you mortar a finish veneer to the shell.
5. Once you paint the stucco, you cannot apply a veneer using mortar (unless you strip the paint).
6. Only use dry stucco mix. Pre-mixed stucco is cost-prohibitive (you will need about 280lbs of wet / mixed stucco).

HAIRLINE CRACKING – When your oven is heating up, the heat causes the oven to expand or “stretch”. This expansion stresses the weakest point of the oven which is usually where the mortar and firebrick meet. Please remember, HAIRLINE CRACKING IS NORMAL and will happen. To keep the hairline cracking to a minimum:

1. Heat your oven SLOWLY! The slower you heat your oven, the less chance of hairline cracking.
2. **Make sure your firebricks are thoroughly saturated with water before applying mortar.** Dry firebrick will absorb the moisture from the mortar and prevent a tight bond between the firebrick and mortar.

HERRINGBONE PATTERN COOKING SURFACE – Aside from looking pretty cool, the Herringbone pattern actually serves a purpose. If you lay your cooking surface firebrick in a horizontal / vertical layout and just one firebrick rises 1/16 of an inch, it could stop your pizza peel instantly (and send a nice shock down your arm). By angling the brick at a 45° degree angle, your peel will simply glide over the elevated brick.

RIDGES ON THE INSIDE OF THE OVEN – Once the foam form is removed, you will notice very small ridges on the inside of the oven. This is due to the ridges on the foam form (used as a firebrick guide). DO NOT FILL THESE RIDGES WITH HIGH-TEMP MORTAR! Since the High-Temp mortar has already hardened, new mortar will not adhere and will eventually fall out. Usually on the slice of pizza your Mother-In-Law is eating. CRUNCH! Also, your new oven will be black on the inside in about 1 week so you will never see the ridges.

LOCATING CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS – Depending on where you live, some materials might be difficult to locate. While firebrick, lime and Portland cement are readily available, SILICA SAND, FIRECLAY and VERMICULITE / PERLITE can be elusive. If your local building materials supply store does not carry the materials you need, try these alternatives..

SILICA SAND – Pool Supply stores carry silica sand for pool filters – make sure the bag says “Silica”.

FIRECLAY – Pottery / Ceramic supply stores carry fireclay for making firing kilns.

VERMICULITE / PERLITE – Plant Nurseries carry Vermiculite & Perlite for potting soil additives.

CONSTRUCTION OVER MULTIPLE DAYS – If your project extends beyond 24 hours, you will need to remoisten the oven, firebrick, slab, etc.. Dry concrete and firebrick will suck moisture out of new / moist mortar and firebrick (like a sponge). This will leave your new mortar dried out and flaky (i.e. mortar failure). When in doubt, spray it down with water to be on the safe side!

SOOT ON OVEN – Sometimes a bit of soot will land on the front of your oven, but don’t fret! Simply get a little dab of dish washing detergent, a small brush and a bucket of water – follow that up with a little elbow grease and that soot comes right off! Good as new with a fresh, clean, lemony scent!

METRIC VS. STANDARD – The measurements in our directions are shown using the Standard measurement system. If you are outside of the US, you will need to convert the measurements to Metric. This can easily be done by visiting our conversion page at: www.BrickWoodOvens.com/Conversion

CURING THE OVEN AND FIRING THE OVEN - It is VERY important that you cure your oven correctly. It is equally important that you fire up the oven correctly to get the most out of your oven. **PLEASE BE SURE TO READ AND FOLLOW BOTH SETS OF DIRECTIONS THAT ARE ON THE LAST 2 PAGES OF THESE INSTRUCTIONS:**

HOW TO CURE YOUR OVEN & HOW TO FIRE YOUR OVEN FOR DAILY USE

PRACTICE MAKES PERFECT PIZZA – We know how excited you are to put your first pizza in your oven! We've been there! And we also burned the tar out of our first pizza (that took 30 minutes to build from scratch)! We HIGHLY recommend that you purchase 6 or 7 frozen pizzas from your grocers' freezer (Red Baron / Tombstone) and let them thaw out to room temperature. Practice cooking in your oven with these disposable pizzas and once you have become an Oven Master, go for the good stuff!

STRANGERS IN YOUR BACKYARD – Wood-fired ovens tend to attract lots of people. Some you may know and some you may not. These strangers mean no harm! They were just guided to your oven by the wonderful smell of burning wood and the aroma of fresh baked bread in the air. They usually appear during holidays, birthdays, graduations and most Sundays (especially during football season). Usually, you can give them a couple of slices of freshly baked pizza and they will scamper away, but remember, once you feed them food from a wood-fired oven, they come back over and over searching for more! You've been warned!

HAVE FUN! THAT'S AN ORDER! Anyone can *buy* a pre-built oven.. and anyone can *BUILD* an oven! We have taken all of the guess-work out of building your wood-fired oven and base. All you have to do is follow our step-by-step instructions and you will be hosting your first pizza party in no time! Don't worry about mistakes – masonry is very forgiving. If you do make a mistake, simply wipe off any wet mortar and try again. If it takes 3 times to get it right, it takes 3 times.. no worries!! You just learned how to do it right for the next time!

One last note before you get started.. If you have kids, be sure to let them help in the construction of the oven. Your new oven will last for many, many years and as the time passes quickly (as we all know it does), you and your kids will always remember the fun you had building the oven together as a family. There are no mistakes when building your oven and if an "uh-oh" does occur, just remember that it can easily be fixed with mortar!



- OPTIONAL ACCESSORIES -

(available online at www.BrickWoodOvens.com)



**Barile Series Door
w/ Red Oak Handles
(27.5"W x 19.25"H)**

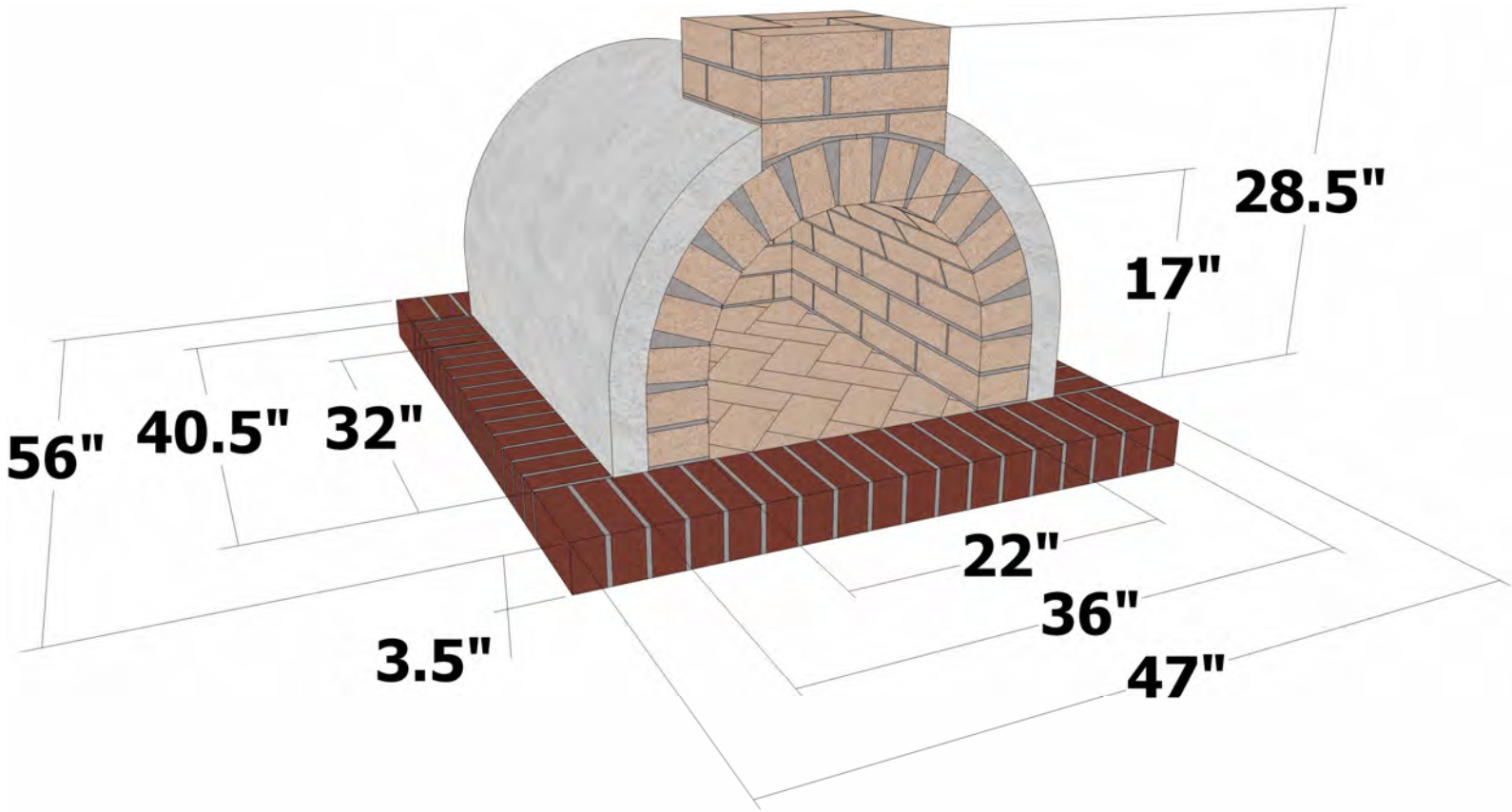


**DuraTech 6"
Exhaust Kit &
High-Temp Adhesive**

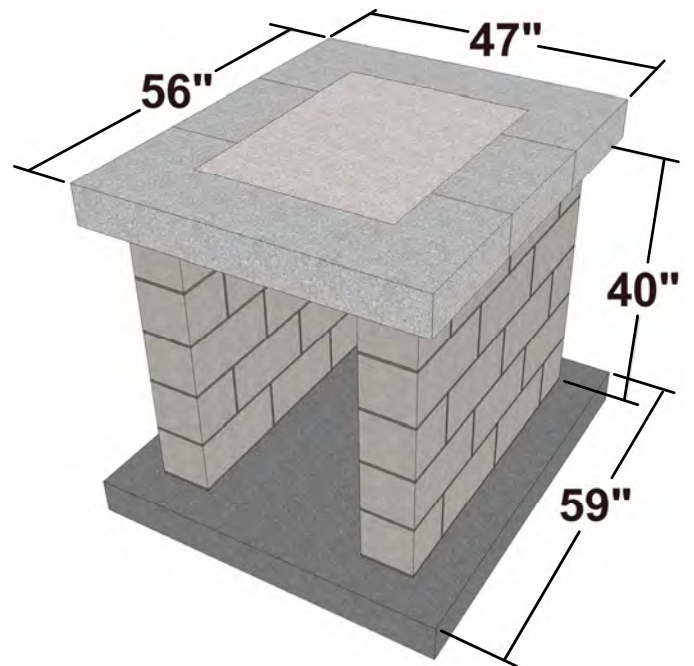
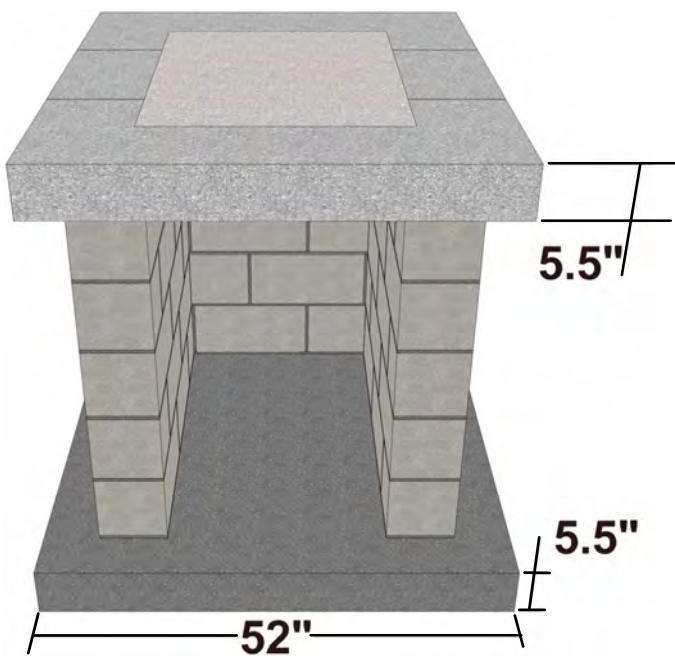


**American Metalcraft
Brush Head / Handle,
Alum Peel & Peel Rack**

- INSULATED OVEN MEASUREMENTS -



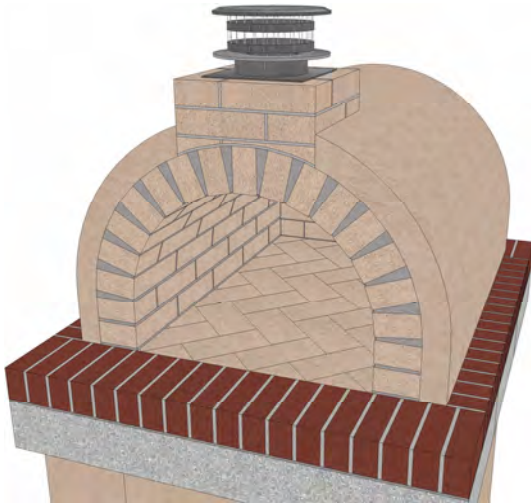
- 47" x 56" INSULATED HEARTH SLAB & BASE MEASUREMENTS -



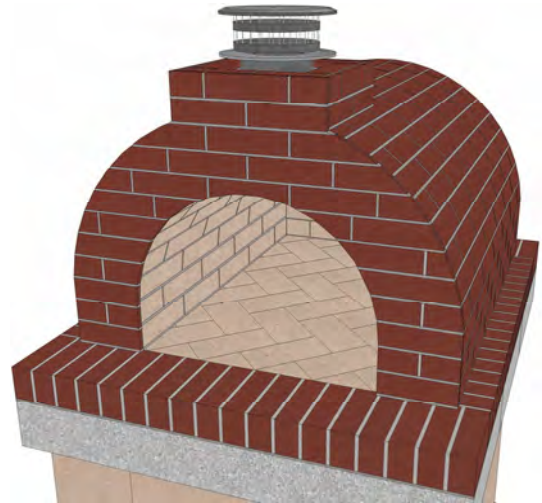
- Finishing the Barile Series Oven –

Once you have fully assembled your Cortile Barile oven, you MUST apply some sort of finish to protect the firebrick & unfinished stucco / mortar from the elements. The finish can be as simple as a couple of layers of paint on the stucco / mortar shell or an elaborate housing that would make any true Italian proud!

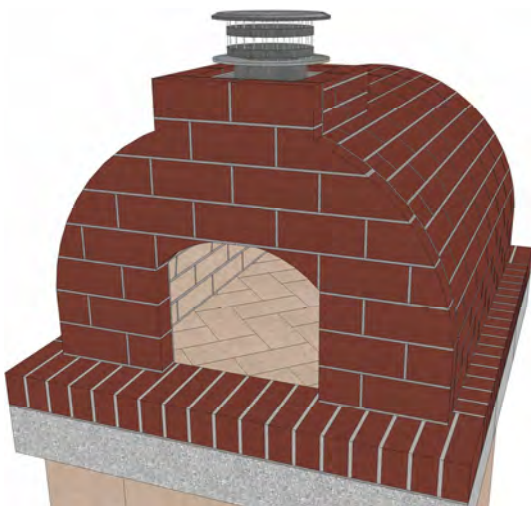
Before you even begin your project, visit your local Masonry and/or Building Supply and look through their various types of masonry veneers. Keep in mind, this oven will last for generations – **Make It Awesome!**



Painted Stucco Shell



Thin Brick Veneer on Stucco Shell

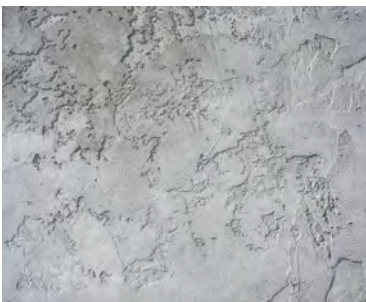


Thin Brick Veneer Finish w/ Closed Front

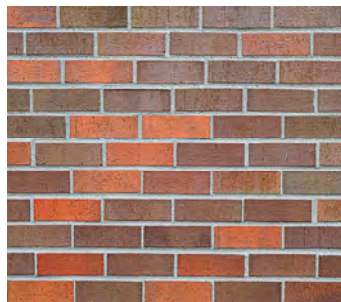


Complete Brick Oven Housing

- Basic Types of Masonry Finishes & Veneers –



STUCCO



BRICK VENEER



STONE VENEER

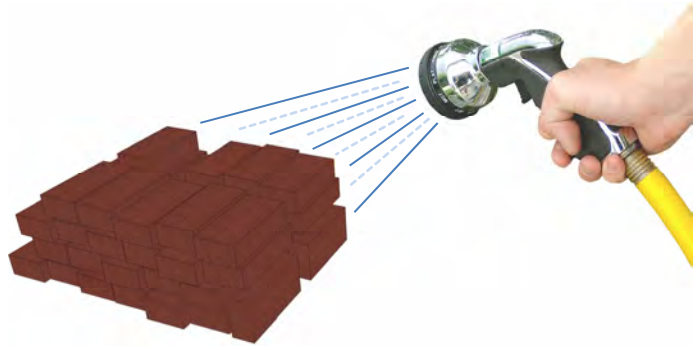


NATURAL STONE

STEP 1

Make 2 piles of **Standard Brick** and spray with water until they are saturated. *HINT:* Place the better looking bricks in one pile and the not-so-hot bricks in the 2nd pile. Mortar the better looking brick on the **front half** of your base..

Haga 2 pilas de ladrillos estándar y spray con agua hasta que se saturan. *SUGERENCIA:* Coloque los mejores ladrillos que buscan en una pila y los ladrillos no tan caliente en la segunda pila. Mortero del ladrillo mejor aspecto en la mitad delantera de su base ..



HIGH-TEMP MORTAR MIX

Steps 2 - 29 require a 3:1:1:1 mortar mixture.

- 3 Gallons - Silica Sand**
- 1 Gallon - Portland Cement**
- 1 Gallon - Fireclay**
- 1 Gallon - Lime**

Dry mix the High-Temperature mortar blend in a wheelbarrow, then add enough water to mix the mortar to the consistency of thick oatmeal.

Los pasos 2 - 29 requiere una mezcla de mortero 3:1:1:1.

- 3 Galones - Arena Silica**
- 1 Galón - Cemento Portland**
- 1 Galón - Chamota**
- 1 Galón - Lime**

Seque mezclar la mezcla de mortero de alta temperatura en una carretilla, a continuación, agregue suficiente agua para mezclar el mortero hasta obtener la consistencia de avena.

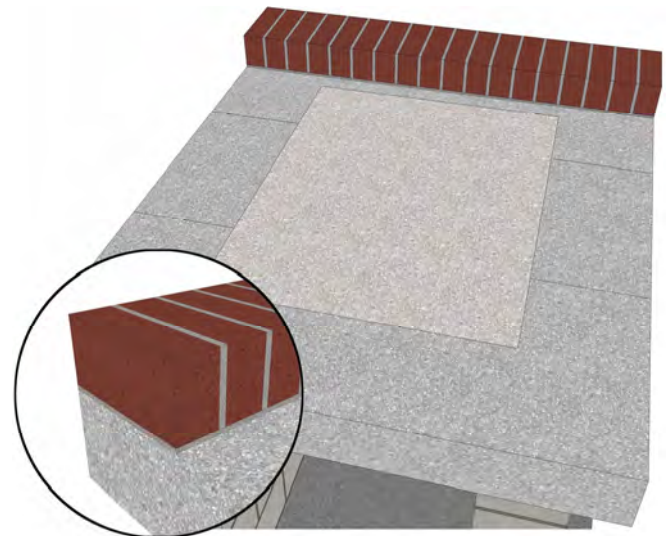


STEP 2

STARTING ON THE BACK OF THE SLAB –

Mark the location of the **CENTER** of the slab and work from the inside to the outside. Mortar the longest side and bottom of the longest side of each brick with **HIGH-TEMP MORTAR** and place each brick **3/8"** apart (**3/8" JOINTS**). **MORTAR ALL BRICKS VERTICALLY ON THEIR SIDES!!**

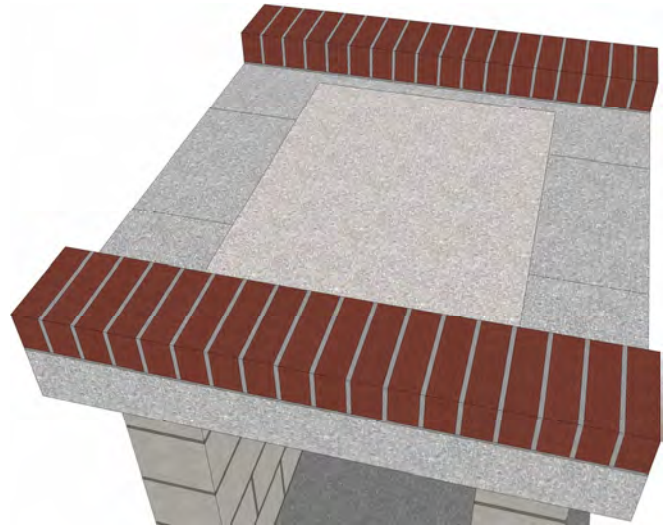
ARRANQUE EN LA PARTE POSTERIOR DE LA LOSA - Marque la ubicación del centro de la losa y trabajar desde el interior hacia el exterior. Mortero el lado más largo y la parte inferior del lado más largo de cada ladrillo con mortero de alta temperatura y colocar cada ladrillo de **3/8"** de separación (**3/8" JUNTAS**). **MORTERO TODOS LOS LADRILLOS EN VERTICAL EN SU LADO!**



STEP 3

Mark the CENTER of the FRONT SLAB and mortar the bricks from the inside to the outside using the high-temp mortar. KEEP LEVEL. Remember to keep 3/8" joints between each brick (*about the width of a pencil*).

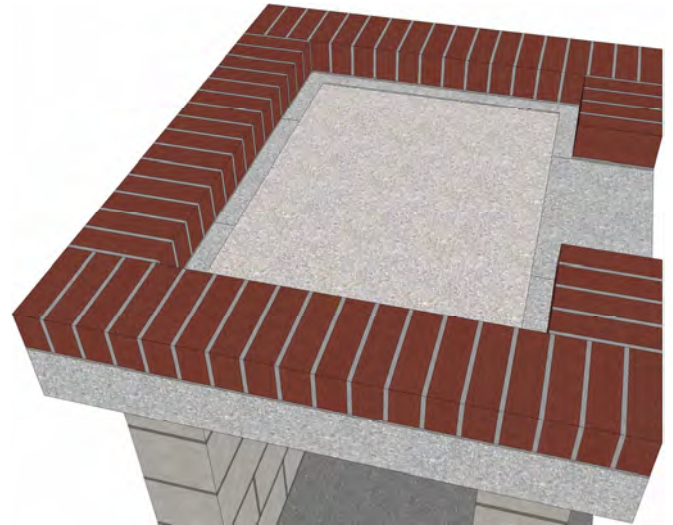
Marque el centro de la losa FRONT y mortero de los ladrillos desde el interior hacia el exterior con el mortero de alta temperatura. MANTENGA NIVEL. Recuerde que debe mantener de 3/8 "juntas entre cada ladrillo (aproximadamente el ancho de un lápiz).



STEP 4

Mortar the bricks on the hearth slab from the OUTSIDE to the INSIDE. **After completing this step, let the bricks dry for 24 hours.**

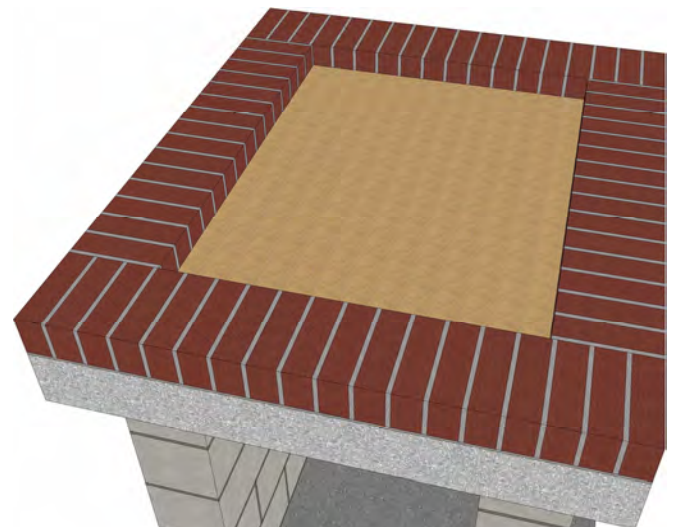
Mortero de los ladrillos en la losa de solera del exterior hacia el interior. Una vez completado este paso, dejar que los ladrillos seca durante 24 horas.



STEP 5

Cover the Insulated hearth slab with about 1" – 2" of **ALL PURPOSE SAND**. This sand is used to level the cooking surface firebrick with the firebrick frame. **DO NOT USE SILICA SAND!!**

Cubrir la base con capa de aislamiento de 1" - 2" de toda la **ARENA PROPÓSITO**. Esta arena se utiliza para nivelar la superficie de cocción de ladrillo refractario con el marco de ladrillo refractario. **NO USE ARENA SILICA!**



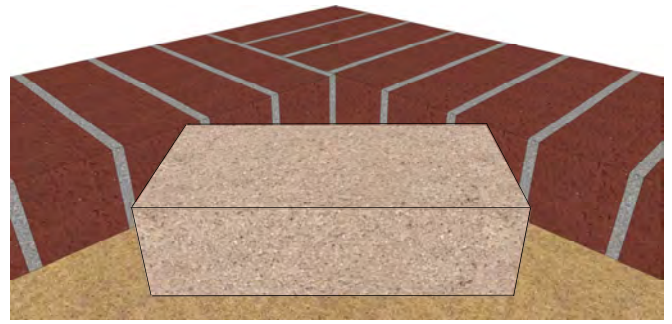
ATTENTION!!

- CRUCIAL MEASUREMENT -

In the next two steps, make sure that the cooking surface firebrick (tan shown) is **PERFECTLY LEVEL** with the hearth frame brick (red shown).

- MUCHO CRUCIAL -

En los dos pasos siguientes, asegúrese de que la superficie de cocción de ladrillo refractario (tan ilustrado) está perfectamente nivelada con el marco de ladrillo refractario (rojo muestra).



STEP 6

Place the FIREBRICK in a HERRINGBONE PATTERN*. Each firebrick should be level with the frame brick in height. Add or subtract sand if needed. **DO NOT MORTAR FIREBRICK!!**

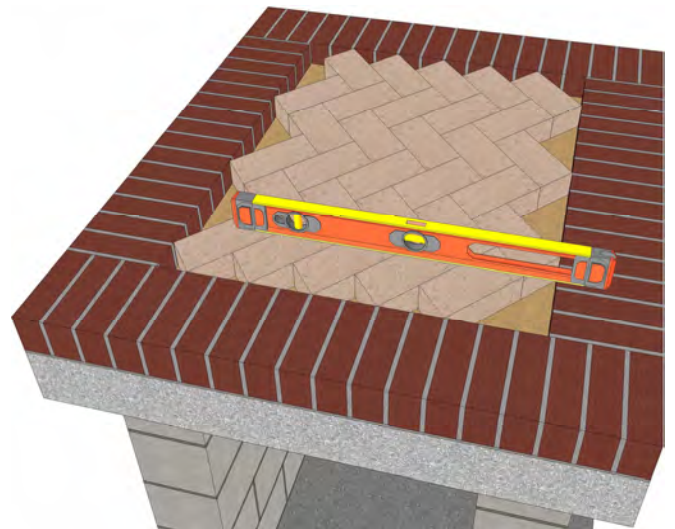
**Herringbone pattern is REQUIRED for surface! Pizza peels will slide smoothly across uneven firebrick when laid at this angle.*

Coloque el ladrillo refractario en un archivo diseño en espiga*. Cada ladrillo refractario debe estar a nivel con el ladrillo marco de altura.

Sumar o restar arena si es necesario.

NO MORTERO LADRILLO REFRACTARIO!

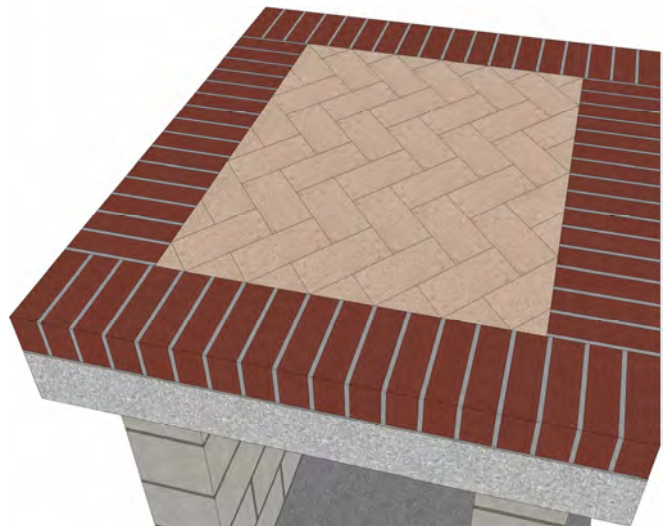
**Patrón en espiga es OBLIGATORIO para la superficie!*



STEP 7

Fill in the remaining voids with firebrick. Cut to size with the miter saw or angle grinder using masonry blades. **DO NOT FILL THE LOOSE JOINTS BETWEEN THE FIREBRICKS!** You will do this on Step 48.

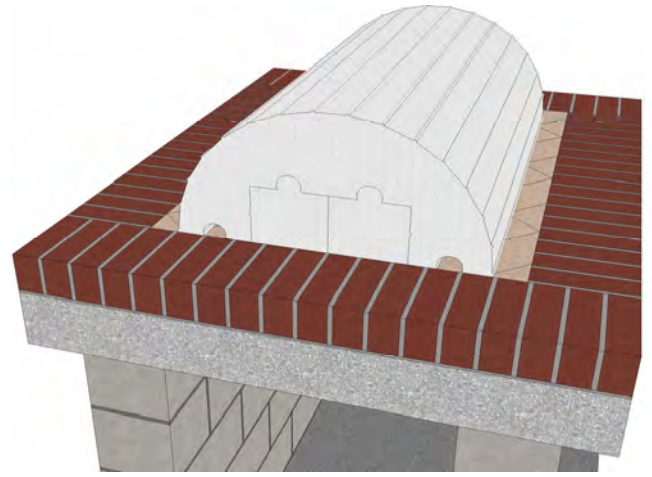
Rellene los huecos restantes con ladrillo refractario. Corte a la medida con la sierra ingletadora o amoladora angular con palas de albañilería. **NO LLENE LAS JUNTAS SUELTOS ENTRE LOS LADRILLOS REFRACTARIOS!** Lo hará en el paso 48.



STEP 8

Remove the Mattone Barile form from the box and place it on top of the firebrick cooktop.

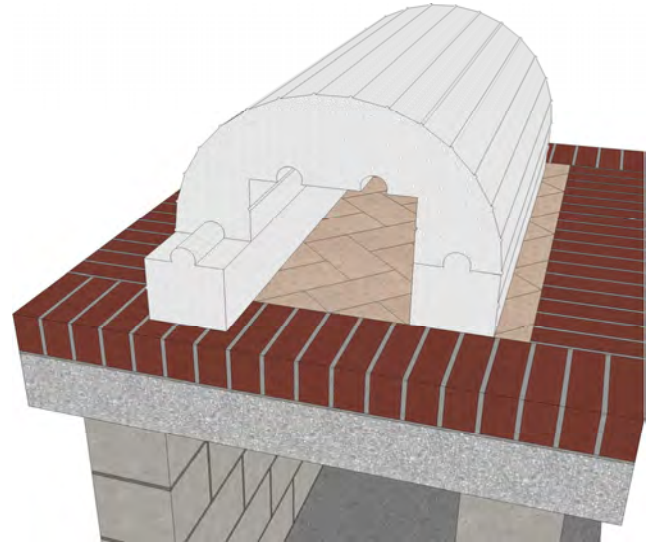
Remover el Mattone Barile form de su caja y ponerla encima de la base de ladrillo.



STEP 9

Carefully slide the legs out of the form body and insert them into the bottom of the form. Center the form LEFT to RIGHT on the cooking surface.

Deslice con cuidado las piernas fuera del cuerpo forma espuma y los inserta en la parte inferior del formulario. Centre el horno de izquierda a derecha en la superficie de cocción.



STEP 10

Position the **BACK** of the oven 15.5" from the edge of the rear firebrick.

Acomodar la parte **DE ATRAS** del horno 15.5" de la orilla del ladrillo de atras.



IMPORTANT

IMPORTANT

YOU MUST SOAK ALL FIREBRICK FOR 20 – 30 MINUTES BEFORE CUTTING AND/OR MORTARING INTO PLACE! KEEP FIREBRICK WET / MOIST AT ALL TIMES!!

IMPORTANTE

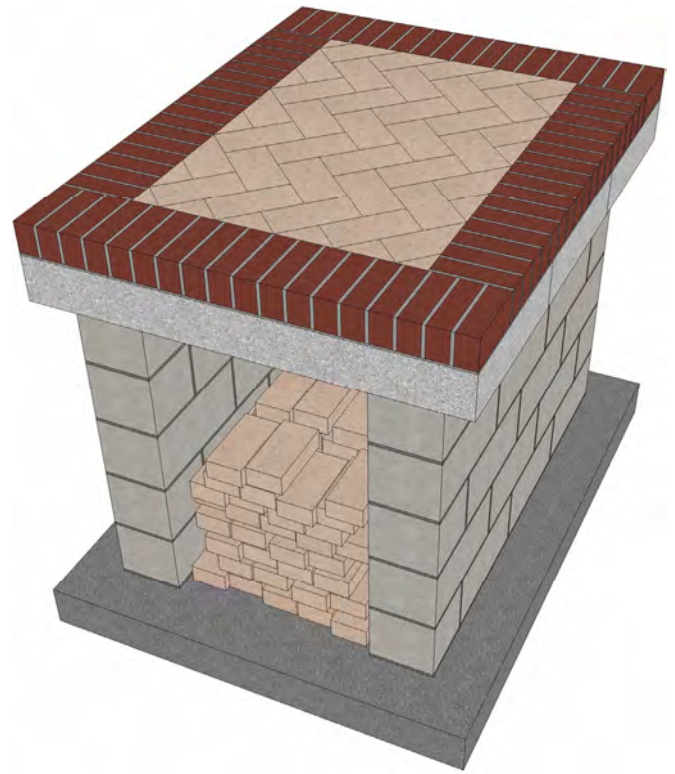
USTED DEBE DEJAR EN REMOJO PARA TODOS LADRILLO REFRACTARIO 20 – 30 MINUTOS ANTES DE CORTAR Y / O MORTEROS EN SU LUGAR! MANTENGA LADRILLO REFRACTARIO WET / HUMEDO EN TODO MOMENTO!



STEP 11

Once the brick has soaked for 20 – 30 minutes, you can place them under the cooking slab to shield the bricks from the sun. Occasionally spray the bricks with water to keep moist.

Una vez que el ladrillo ha empapado durante 20 - 30 minutos, se puede colocar debajo de la losa de cocina para proteger el ladrillo del sol. De vez en cuando rociar los ladrillos con agua para mantener la humedad.



STEP 12

Cut 9 Firebrick in half.

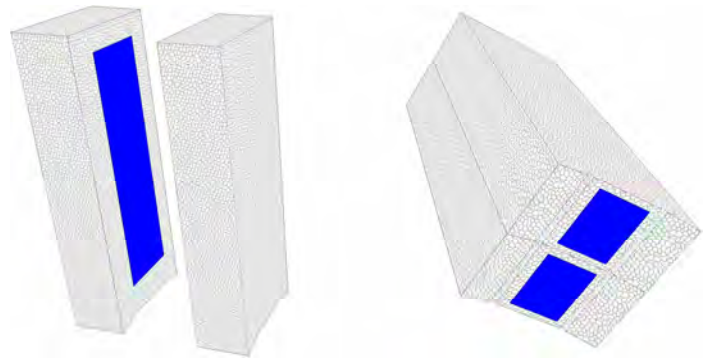
Cortar 9 ladrillos a la mitad.



STEP 13

Attach one chimney unit to the other by removing the paper cover from the double-sided tape then press one unit to the other. Remove the paper cover from both tape squares on bottom.

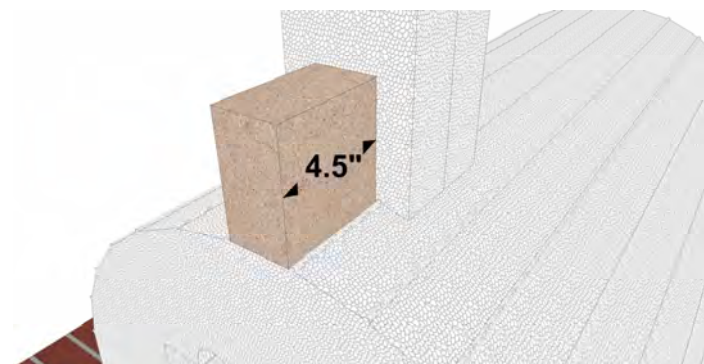
Adjuntar una unidad chimenea a la otra mediante la eliminación de la cubierta de papel de la cinta de doble cara y presione una unidad a la otra. Quite la cubierta del papel de ambos cuadrados de cinta en la parte inferior.



STEP 14

CENTER and ATTACH the foam chimney 4.5" (½ firebrick) from the front of the oven.

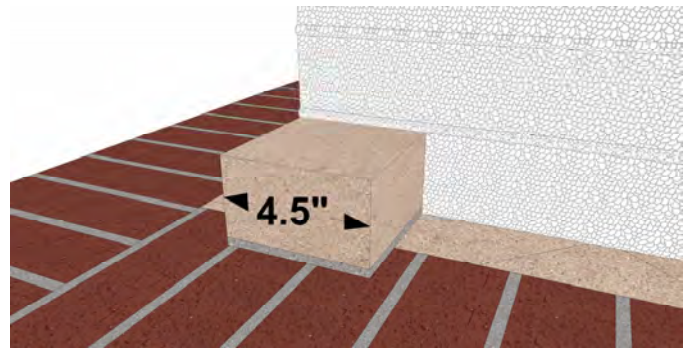
CENTRAR y ACOMODAR la chimenea de hielo seco 4.5" (1/2 ladrillo) de la parte de entrente del horno.



STEP 15

Starting from the **REAR**, apply about 3/8" of the **HIGH-TEMPERATURE MORTAR** to the bottom of a 1/2 firebrick. Place the brick **FIRMLY** against the foam. **DO NOT MORTAR TO THE FOAM!!**

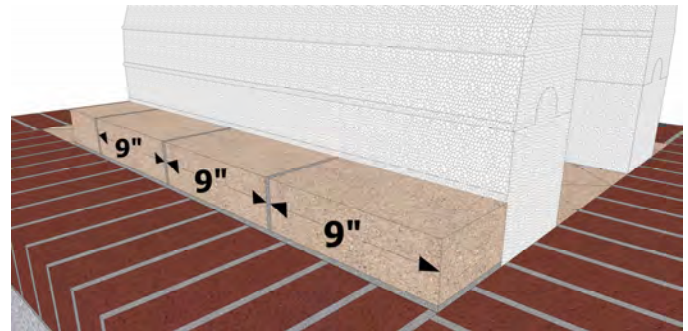
Empezando por la parte **DE ATRAS** y usando 3/8" del **CEMENTO DE ALTA TEMPERATURA**, acomodar el primer ladrillo **FIRMEMENTE** contra el molde de hielo seco. **NO PEGAR EL LADRILLO AL MOLDE!!**



STEP 16

Complete bottom layer, ending with the 9" firebrick.

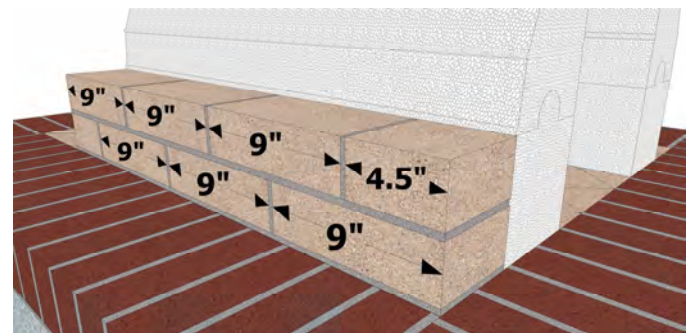
Terminar la capa de abajo con un ladrillo de 9".



STEP 17

Stagger and mortar the next layer of firebrick.
See Diagram.

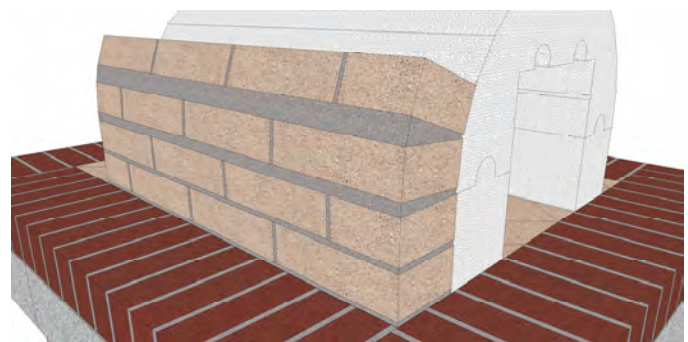
Acomodar y pegar cada hilera.
Ver el dibujo.



STEP 18

Continue the stager & mortar process for 4 rows.
DO NOT EXCEED 4 ROWS.

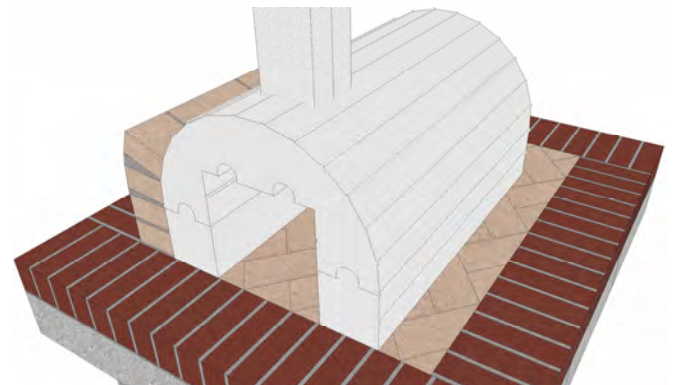
Continuar acomodando y pegando por 4 hileras.
NO EXCEDER 4 HILERAS.



STEP 19

Switch to the other side.

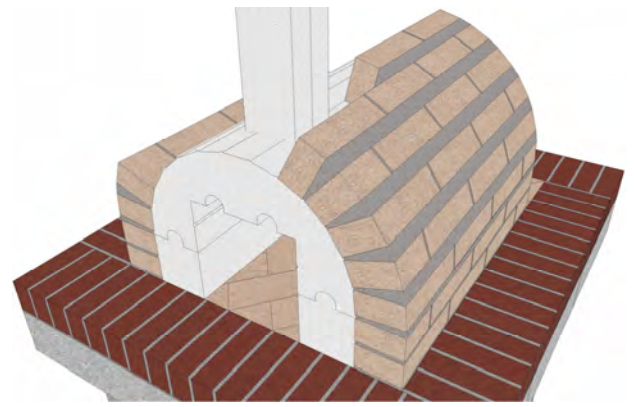
Cambiarse al otro lado.



STEP 20

Repeat the STAGGER and MORTAR Process for 8 rows. When you reach the chimney, continue to the next step.

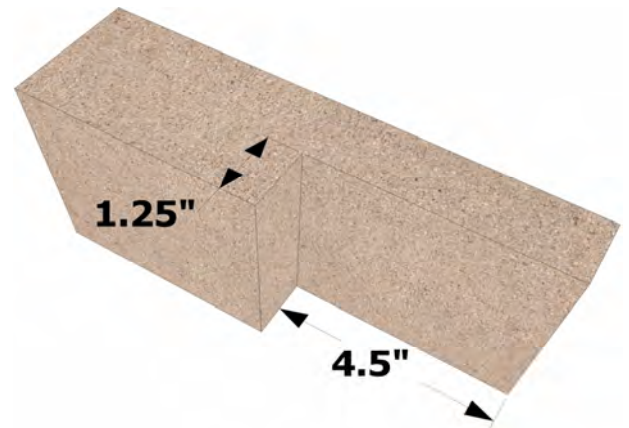
Repetir el proceso de ACOMODAR y PEGAR por 8 hileras. Cuando llegue a la chimenea, continuar al siguiente paso.



STEP 21

Cut 2 firebricks as shown in the diagram.

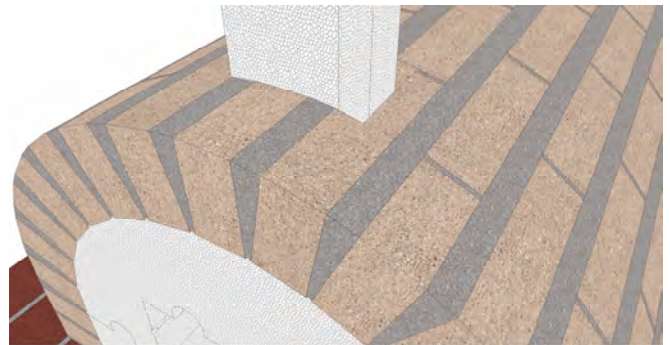
Cortar 2 ladrillos como se ve en el dibujo.



STEP 22

Mortar the 2 "L" shaped firebricks in FRONT of the foam chimney mold. (Do not apply mortar in the gap between the foam chimney and firebrick).

Mortero las 2 "L" en forma de ladrillos refractarios en frente de la chimenea del molde de espuma. (No aplicar el mortero en el hueco entre la chimenea de espuma y ladrillos refractarios).



STEP 23

Move to the **BACK** of the oven.

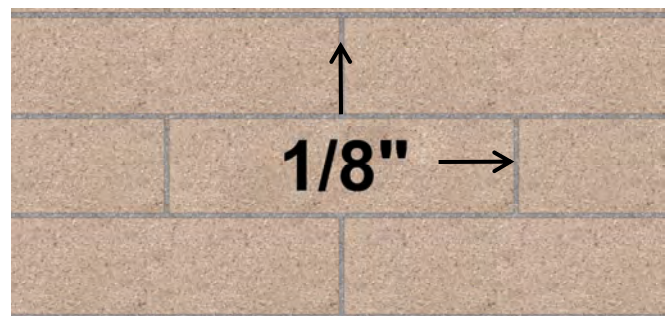
Ir a la parte **DE ATRAS** del horno.



STEP 24

On the next two steps, you will be mortaring the firebrick on the back wall, **KEEP YOUR MORTAR JOINTS AS THIN AS POSSIBLE!**

En los dos pasos siguientes, se le morteros el ladrillo refractario en la pared trasera, **MANTENGA SUS JUNTAS DE MORTERO LO MÁS FINA POSIBLE!**



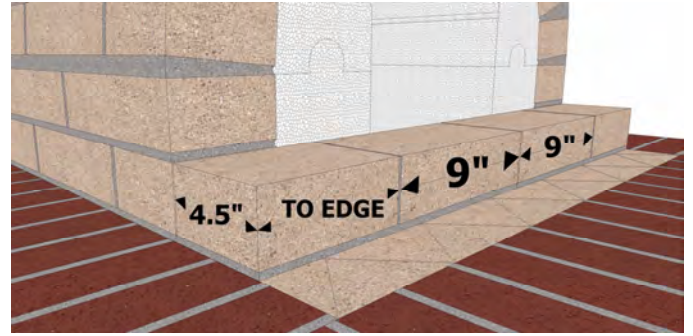
STEP 25

Starting from the center and working outwards, **MORTAR THE BOTTOM AND SIDES** of each firebrick. Trim the firebrick on each side to size.

See Diagram.

Comenzando por el centro y trabajando hacia el exterior, **MORTEROS EL FONDO Y LADOS** de cada ladrillo refractario. Recorte el ladrillo refractario en cada lado al tamaño.

Vea el diagrama.

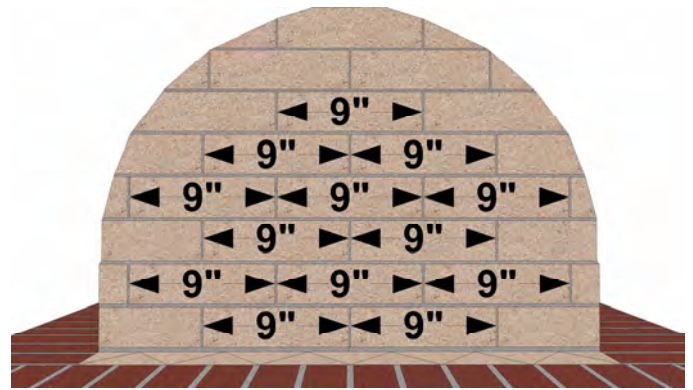


STEP 26

STAGGER and MORTAR to the top of the oven. **IMPORTANT!** Make sure you mortar the firebrick from the **CENTER to the SIDES**. This will keep the outer bricks uniform when you make your cuts.

ACOMODAR y PEGAR hacia la parte de arriba del horno.

IMPORTANTE! Asegurarse de pegar los ladrillos del **CENTRO HACIA LOS LADOS**. Esto mantendrá los ladrillos uniformes al hacer los cortes.



STEP 27

Move to the FRONT LEFT or RIGHT of the oven.

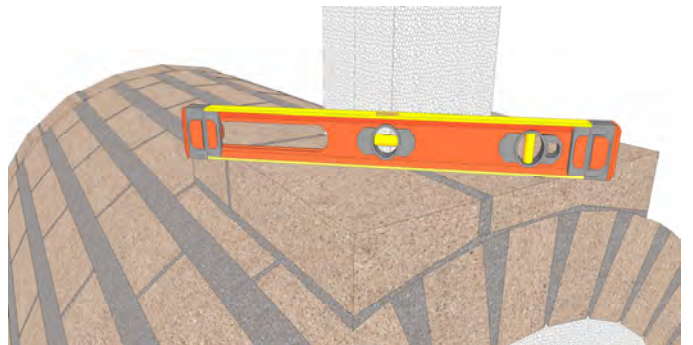
Moverse a la DERECHA O IZQUIERDA de la parte de enfrente del horno.



STEP 28

Surround the foam chimney guide with 4 firebricks that are cut to shape (as shown).

Rodean la guía chimenea espuma con 4 ladrillos refractarios que se cortan para dar forma (como se muestra).



If you are attaching the **6" DuraTech Exhaust Kit** to your oven, you will need to trim the top layer of firebrick to the dimensions shown below so the 6" DuraTech Anchor Plate can fit snugly into place.

DURATECH STEP A

Trim **4 firebricks** to the dimensions shown in the diagram.

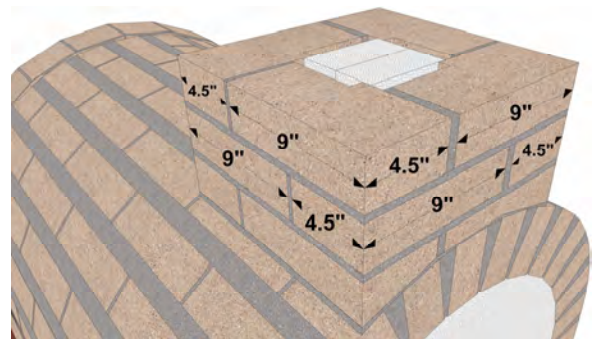
Recorte **4 ladrillos refractarios** a las dimensiones indicadas en el diagrama.



DURATECH STEP B

Mortar the 4 firebricks into place with the trimmed section **INSIDE** and **FACING THE CENTER**. See Diagram.

Mortero de los 4 ladrillos de fuego en el lugar con la sección recortada **INSIDE** y mirando hacia el centro. Vea el diagrama.



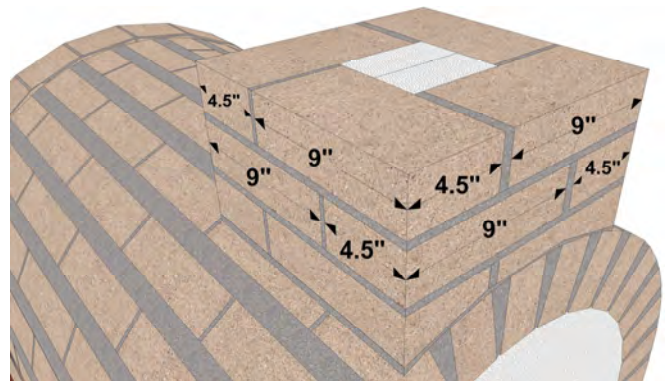
STEP 29

Build the chimney 3 layers high.

ALLOW THE OVEN 24 HOURS TO DRY!

Construir la chimenea 3 capas altas.

DEJE QUE EL HORNO 24 HORAS PARA SECA!

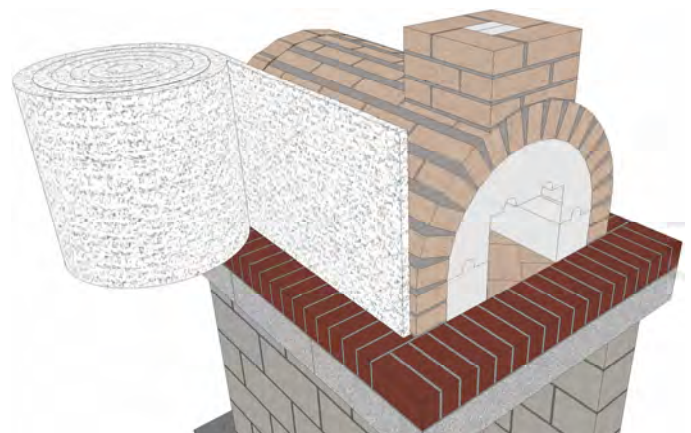


STEP 30

Starting 1" behind the front of the unit, wrap the entire oven (including the back) with the ceramic fiber blanket. **MAKE SURE YOUR GLOVES, RESPIRATOR AND EYE PROTECTION ARE ON!**

A partir del 1 "detrás de la parte delantera de la unidad, envolver todo el horno (incluyendo la parte de atrás) con la manta de fibra cerámica.

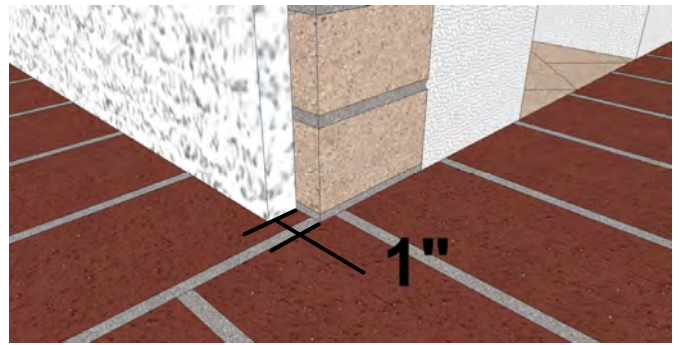
ASEGÚRESE DE QUE SU GUANTES, RESPIRADOR Y PROTECCIÓN DE LOS OJOS ESTÁN EN!



CLOSE-UP

Start / End the first layer 1" BEHIND the firebrick.

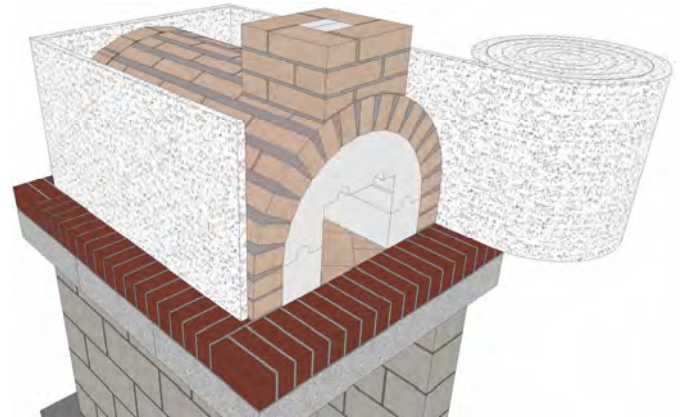
Inicio / Fin de la primera capa de 1" tras el ladrillo refractario.



STEP 31

Wrap the blanket all the way around the base of the oven. Cut the blanket 1" behind the front of the oven with scissors or a utility knife.

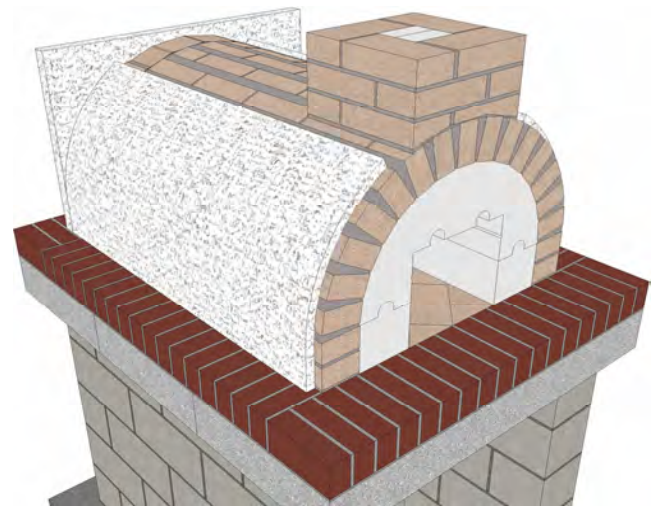
Envuelva la manta todo el camino alrededor de la base del horno. Corte la manta 1" detrás de la parte frontal del horno con unas tijeras o un cuchillo.



STEP 32

Cut the two back corners of the blanket **about 2/3 down from the top**. Fold the blanket on either side of the oven onto the oven.

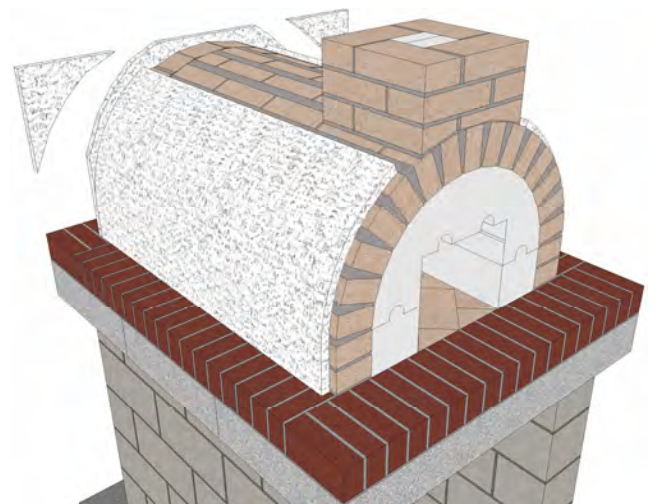
Corte las dos esquinas traseras de la manta de aproximadamente 2/3 hacia abajo desde la parte superior. Doble la manta en cualquiera de los lados del horno en el horno.



STEP 33

Trim the corners so the blanket is uniform in size and shape. **DO NOT DISCARD THE CORNERS.**

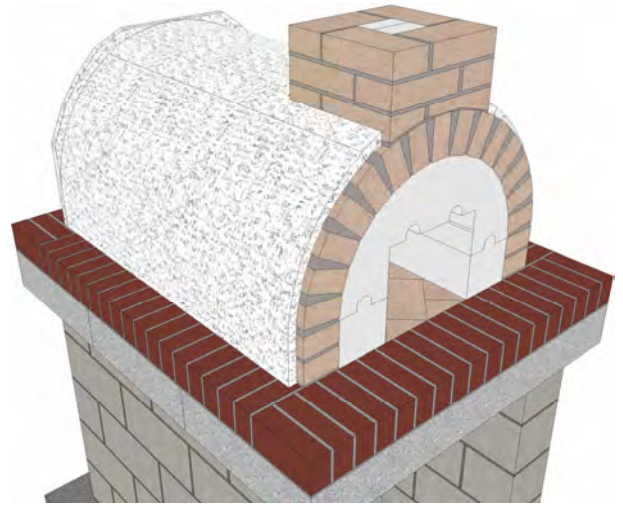
Recortar las esquinas por lo que la manta es uniforme en tamaño y forma. **NO TIRE LAS ESQUINAS.**



STEP 34

Lay a single piece of blanket on the top of the oven. Trim to fit snugly.

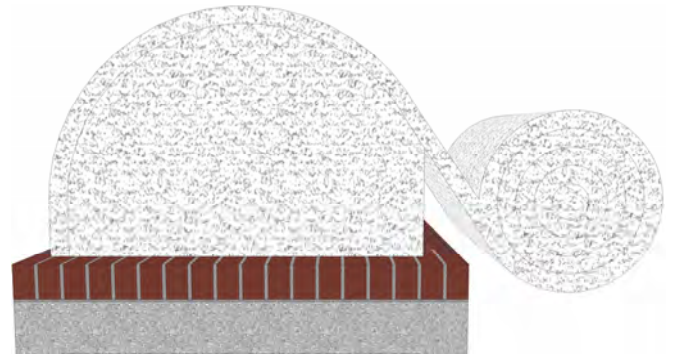
Coloque un pedazo de manta en la Parte superior del horno. Recorte para que encaje perfectamente.



STEP 35

Begin your second layer of blanket at the back of the oven and roll it over the first layer of blanket. Cut even with the base then repeat at the front of the oven. The back only needs 1 layer of blanket.

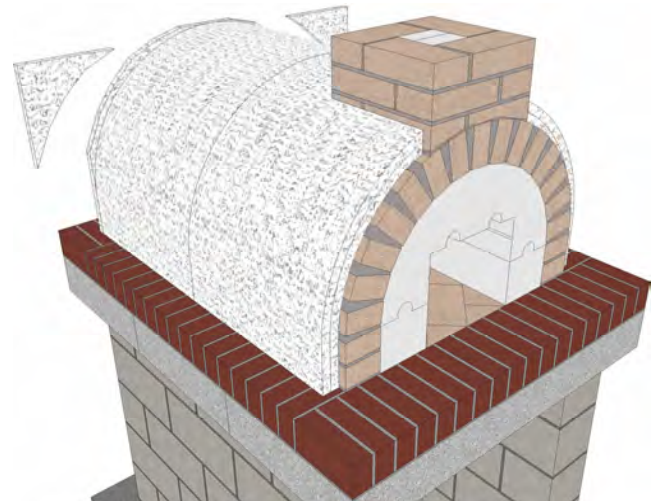
Comience su segunda capa de manta en la parte posterior del horno y páselo por la primera capa de la manta. Cortar incluso con la base y luego repetir en la parte delantera del horno. La parte trasera sólo tiene 1 capa de manta.



STEP 36

With the remaining ceramic fiber blanket, apply a **2nd layer** on the back of the oven and trim off the corners.

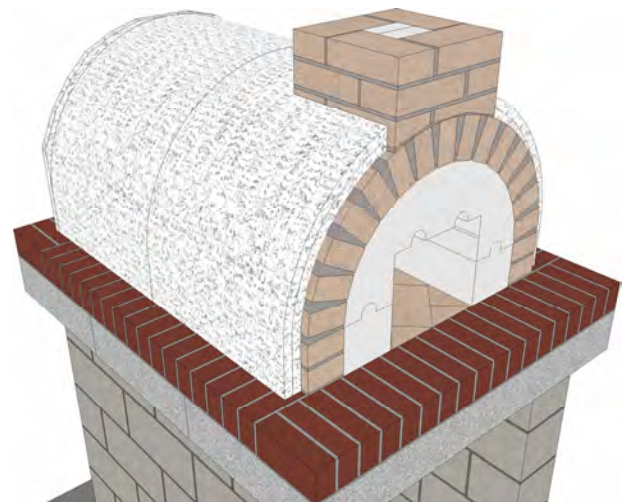
Con la manta de fibra cerámica restante, aplicar una **segunda** capa en la parte posterior del horno y corte las esquinas.



STEP 37

You can apply a 3rd & 4th layer of ceramic fiber blanket if you choose to do so but you will need an additional box of insulation.

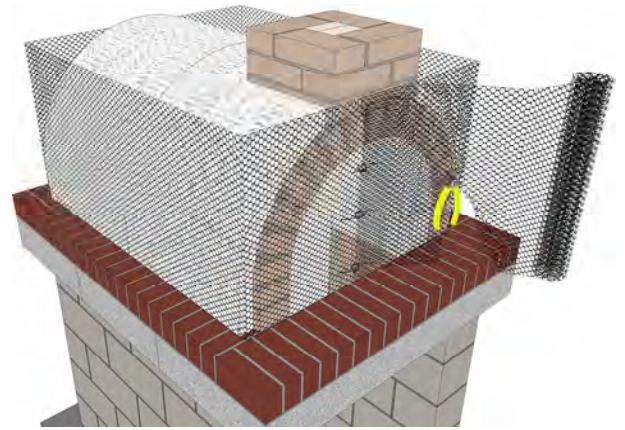
Se puede aplicar una tercera y cuarta capa de manta de fibra cerámica si decide hacerlo, pero usted necesitará una caja del aislamiento.



STEP 38

Starting from the front, roll the metal lathe (chicken wire) around the entire oven. Keep the lathe FIRM (not too tight.. not too loose). Overlap the lathe and tie both together with rebar wire. Trim the lathe about 2" from the overlap.

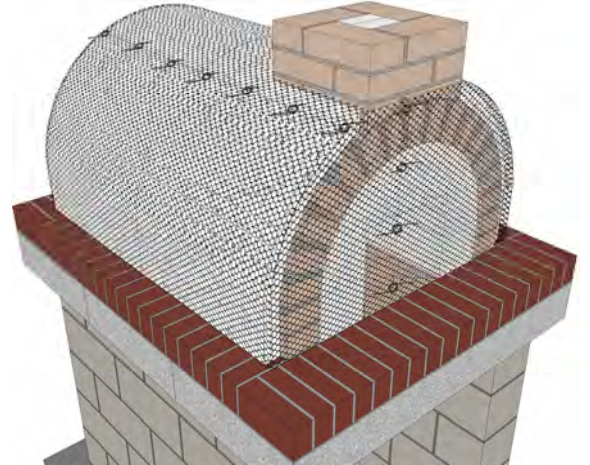
A partir de la parte delantera, rueda del torno de metal (tela metálica) alrededor de todo el horno. Mantenga el FIRM torno (no demasiado apretado .. no demasiado suelto). Superposición del torno y atar los dos juntos con alambre corrugado. Recorte el torno cerca de 2 "de la superposición.



STEP 39

Simply FOLD THE LATHE CORNERS over by pressing the lathe against the blanket (you may need to tie down). Then attach the top layer of lathe and tie into place with rebar wire.

Simplemente DOBLA LAS ESQUINAS TORNO pulsando sobre el torno en contra de la manta (puede que tenga que atar). A continuación, coloque la capa superior de torno y corbata en su lugar con alambre corrugado.



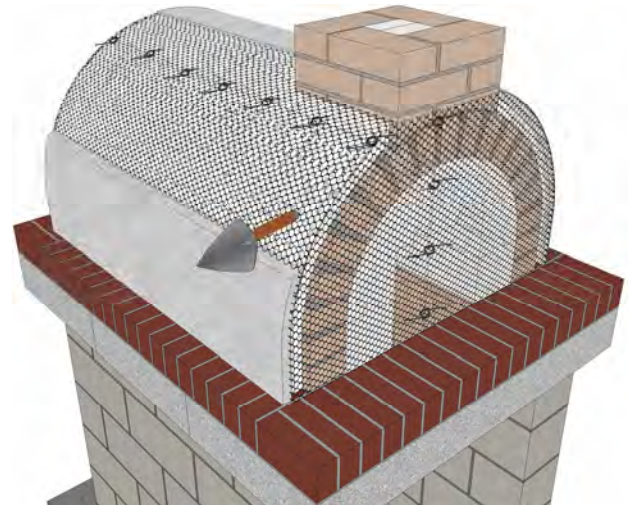
STEP 40

Starting from the bottom, apply a single 1/2" thick layer of stucco (or mortar mix). The goal here is to bury the lathe with the mix, but don't make this layer too thick! Some lathe WILL stick out and show. We'll fix that in Step 42.

ALLOW THE STUCCO 24 HOURS TO DRY!

A partir de la parte inferior, se aplica una sola capa de estuco (o mezcla de mortero) alrededor de 1/2 "de espesor. El objetivo aquí es enterrar el torno con la mezcla, pero no hacen esta capa demasiado gruesa! Algunos Torno se proyectará hacia fuera y / o mostrar. Vamos a arreglar esto en el Paso 42.

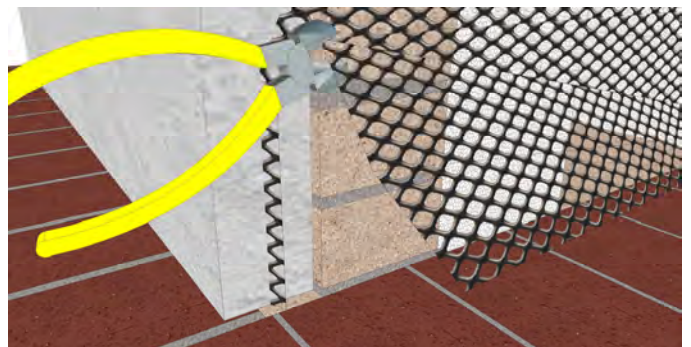
PERMITEN LAS ESTUCO 24 HORAS PARA SECAR!



STEP 41

Once the stucco is rock hard, trim the excess wire mesh as close to the stucco as possible. Be careful not to break or fracture the stucco. It looks dry, but it is still curing.

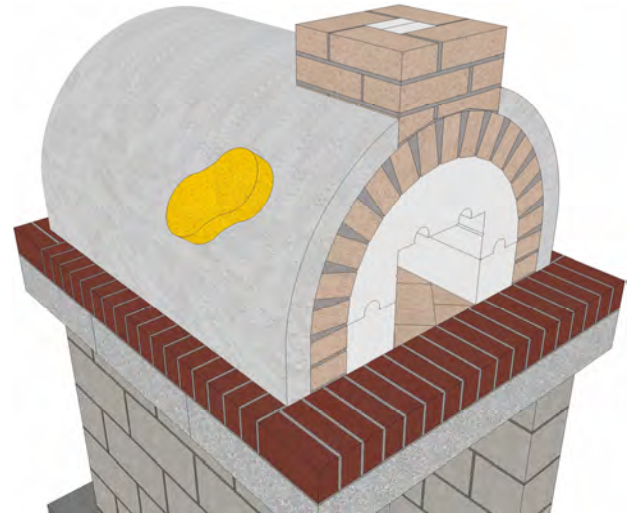
Una vez que el estuco es el rock duro, recorte el exceso de malla de alambre tan cerca del estuco como sea posible. Tenga cuidado de no romper o fracturar el estuco. Se ve seca, pero todavía es curado.



STEP 42

Press any lathe that is showing firmly against the stucco shell and apply a second ½" coat of mix. Use a damp construction sponge to smooth the outer shell to a factory smooth finish. **Allow this second layer 3-4 days to dry / cure before removing the foam.**

Pulse cualquier torno que está mostrando firmeza contra la carcasa estuco y aplicar una segunda ½ "escudo de mezcla. Use una esponja húmeda para la construcción suavizar la cáscara externa de un acabado liso fábrica. **Permitir que esta segunda capa de 3-4 días para secar / curar antes de retirar la espuma.**



WARNING!

- REMOVE FOAM FORM-

DO NOT EVEN THINK ABOUT BURNING THE FOAM FORM OR USING HAZARDOUS CHEMICALS TO REMOVE THE FOAM! DOING SO WILL DESTROY YOUR OVEN!

- RETIRE LA ESPUMA FORM -

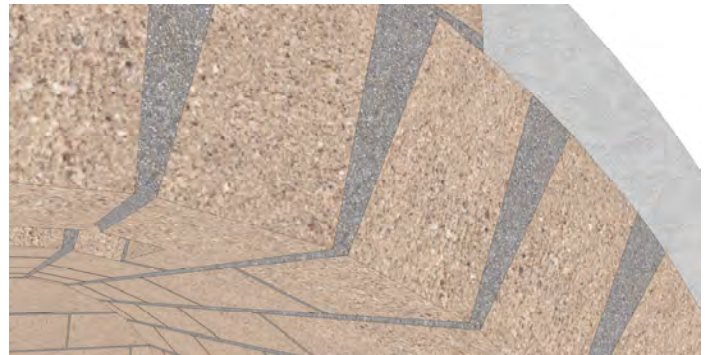
INCLUSO NO PIENSE EN QUEMA DEL FORMULARIO DE ESPUMA O USO DE PRODUCTOS QUÍMICOS PELIGROSOS PARA RETIRAR LA ESPUMA! HACERLO!



HEADS UP!

Resist the temptation to fill the inside ridges with high-temp mortar. **IT WILL NOT ADHERE AND WILL EVENTUALLY FALL OUT!**

Resista la tentación de llenar los bordes en el interior con mortero de alta temperatura. **NO SE RESPETAN Y TARDE O TEMPRANO CAERÁ FUERA!**



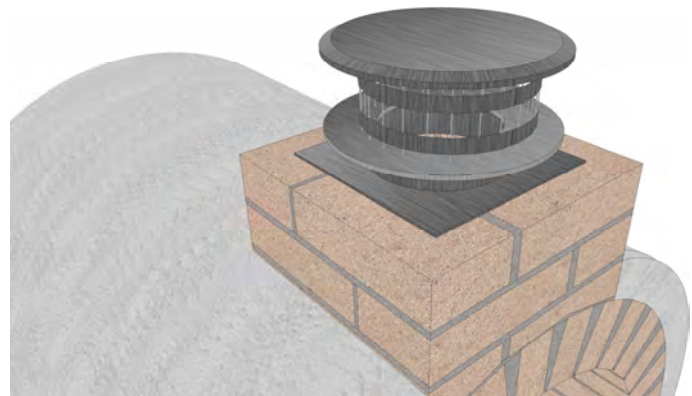
DURATECH

YOUR CITY &/OR STATE MAY REQUIRE A SPARK ARRESTOR ON THE OVEN. **CHECK YOUR LOCAL LAWS TO SEE IF REQUIRED.**

DuraTech Kits are available on our website.

LA CIUDAD Y / O ESTADO PUEDE REQUERIR A CHISPAS EN EL HORNO. **REVISE SUS LEYES LOCALES PARA VER SI ES NECESARIO.**

Kits disponibles en nuestro sitio web Duratech.



STEP 43

Apply heat resistant adhesive on the bottom of the anchor plate. Apply liberally to ensure minimal heat loss. **Our DuraTech kits come with a 10oz tube of heat resistant silicone adhesive.**

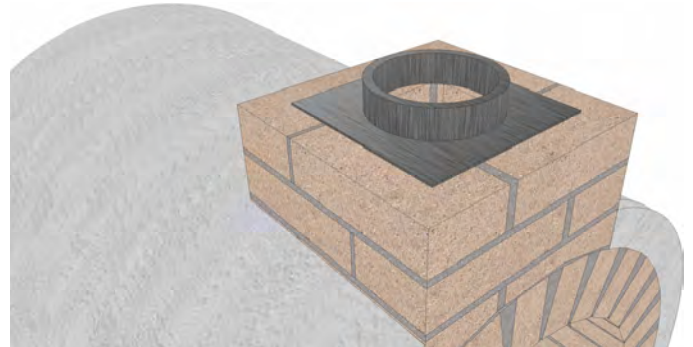
Aplicar el adhesivo resistente al calor sobre la parte inferior de la placa de anclaje. Aplicar generosamente para asegurar la pérdida de calor mínima. **Nuestros kits DuraTech vienen con un tubo de 10 oz de adhesivo de silicona resistente al calor.**



STEP 44

Center the anchor plate vertically / horizontally and press firmly against the firebrick.

Centre la placa de anclaje vertical / horizontal y presione firmemente contra el ladrillo refractario.



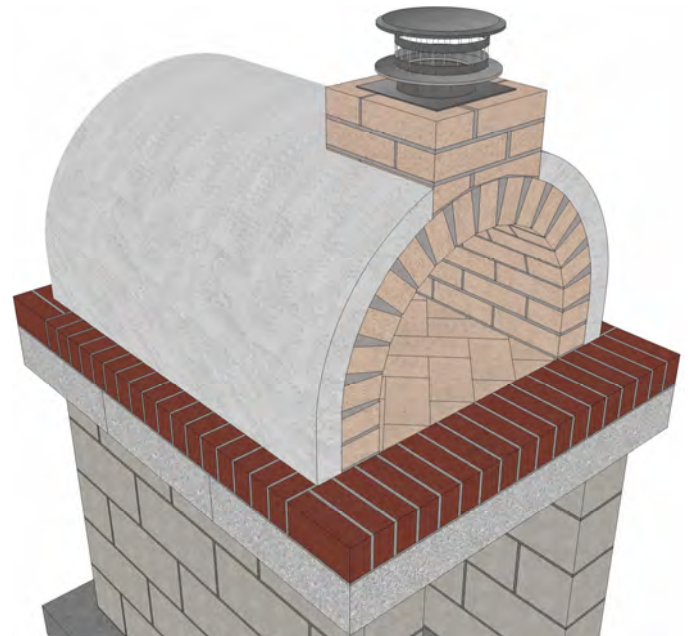
STEP 45

Place the chimney cap on the anchor plate and finish.

ALLOW 5 DAYS TO AIR DRY!!

Coloque el casquillo de la chimenea en el anclaje plato y acabado.

PERMITEN 5 DÍAS SECAR AL AIRE!!



- FINISHING THE OVEN & CLOSING OFF THE FRONT -

Now that your Stucco (or Mortar) shell is dry and rock solid, you can apply almost ANY type of veneer to the outside of your oven. Most masonry supplies carry a plethora of veneer finishes – from Thin Brick (1/2" thick face brick) to multi-color cultured stone to standard river rock, so be sure to stop by and look at their selection as you design the oven finish. This is where the true artist in you gets to come out, so make sure you choose a veneer that matches your unique style and personality!

While we don't know the exact type of veneer you are going to use, we do know how much you need to purchase. Listed below is the Materials List to finish the oven - **WE HIGHLY RECOMMEND YOU TAKE THESE PRINTED DIRECTIONS TO YOUR LOCAL MASONRY SUPPLY** and they can show you their veneer selection and give you first-hand advice and knowledge on the veneer you choose.

Once you have chosen your finish, simply attach the finish to the oven shell with regular, everyday mortar! You don't need to use high-temp mortar since the Ceramic Fiber Blanket prevents the outside of the oven from getting hot. In the following steps, we show you how to apply Thin Brick to the outside of the oven.

We also show you how to close off 40% off the front of the oven to retain even more heat. This step is optional as many people prefer to keep their ovens open. PLEASE NOTE: If you do chose to close off the front of your oven, be sure to remove the BrickWood Ovens foam form first!

Materials Need for Exterior Veneer Finish (these numbers *include* the 8% overage recommendation)

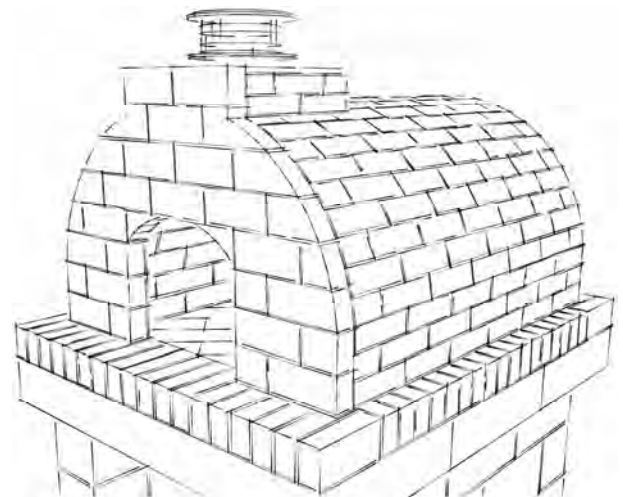
36sf of Veneer

2 - 60lb Bags of Mortar Mix

STEP A

Sketch out how you want your finished oven to look. For this example, we are sketching out an oven that is finished with Thin Brick and has the front of the oven closed off 40%.

Esbozar cómo quiere que su horno de acabado para mirar. Para este ejemplo, estamos esbozar un horno que está terminado con ladrillo delgado y tiene la parte delantera del horno cerrado 40%.



STEP B

Make guide lines with your level and a Sharpie (or pencil). This will keep your veneer lines straight and parallel with the oven.

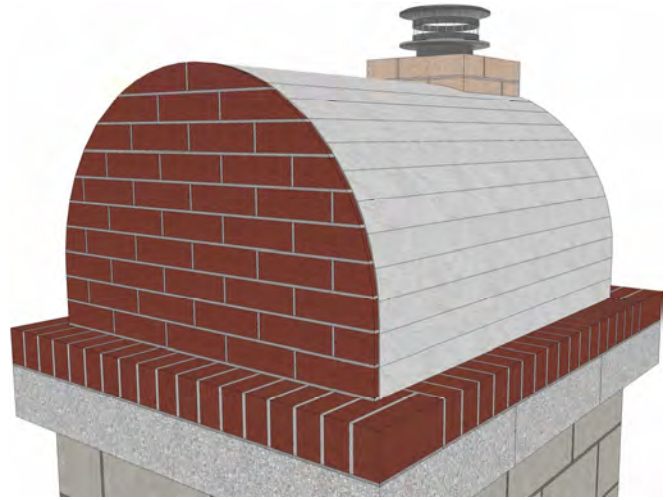
Asegúrese que las líneas de guía con su nivel y un Sharpie (o un lápiz). Esto mantendrá sus líneas de chapa recta y paralela con el horno.



STEP C

Mortar the veneer to the back of the oven.
Trim the veneer on either side so the edges are level with the body of the oven.

Mortero de la chapa a la parte posterior del horno.
Recortar la chapa a ambos lados para que los Bordes son de nivel con el cuerpo del horno.



STEP D

Starting from the bottom, attach the veneer to the sides of the oven – keep your eyes on the guide lines and keep the veneer level!

A partir de la parte inferior, coloque la chapa de las paredes del horno - a mantener sus ojos en las líneas de guía y mantener el nivel de chapa!



STEP E

Optional Enclosure – **NOT ON MATERIALS LIST.** You can close off 40% of the face of the oven with brick to retain heat. Mortar the brick **VERTICALLY** as to allow room for the optional door (6" Depth).

Opcional Enclosure - **NO EN LA LISTA DE MATERIALES.** Usted puede cerrar 40% de la cara del horno con ladrillo para retener el calor. Mortero el ladrillo verticalmente como para dejar espacio para la puerta opcional (6" Profundidad).



OPEN ZONE

You can close-off the oven to a **MAXIMUM** of 200in² (**Open Zone: 200in² – 320in²**). If your desired WIDTH x HEIGHT is in that Open Zone window, then you are Golden!

Puede cerrar el horno a un **MÁXIMO** de 200in² (**Zona Segura: 200in² - 320in²**). Si la ALTURA DESEADA x ANCHO se encuentra en la ventana Zona segura, entonces usted es de oro!

WIDTH x HEIGHT OPEN ZONE WINDOW
ANCHO x ALTO VENTANA DE ZONA SEGURA

200in² – 320in²



0in² – 200in²



(EXAMPLE: 15" H X 17" W = 255in²)

STEP F

Center a piece of 2" x 2" x 24" **Angle Iron** over the opening and finish the front of the oven enclosure.

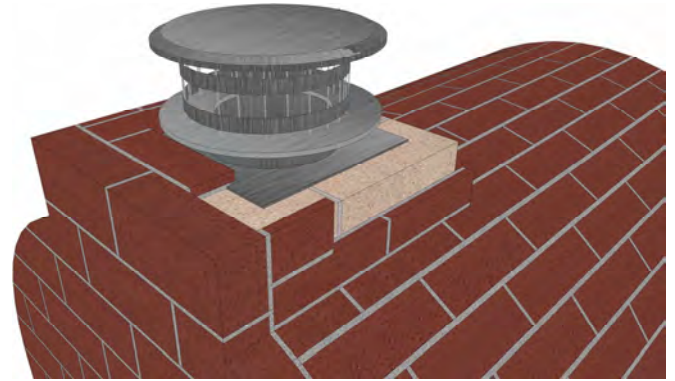
Centro de una pieza de 2" x 2" x 24" **Iron ángulo** sobre la abertura y terminar la parte delantera del el recinto de horno.



STEP G

Apply the veneer onto the chimney. If possible apply veneer **OVER** the bottom of the anchor plate.

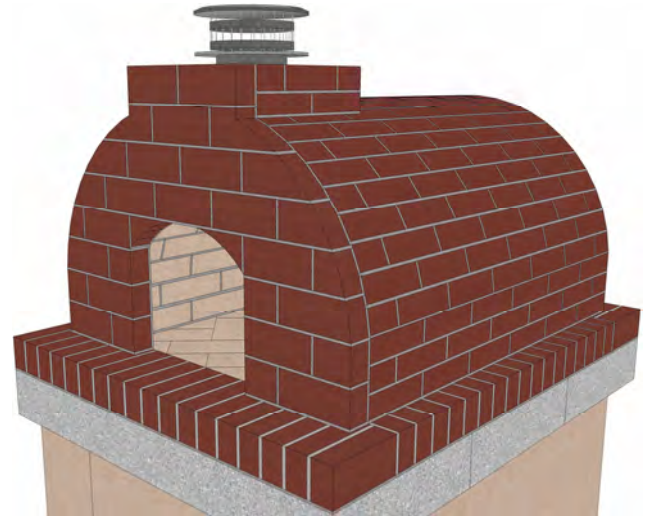
Aplicar el barniz sobre la chimenea. Si es posible aplicar chapa sobre la parte inferior de la placa de anclaje.



STEP H

Let the exterior of the oven dry for 3-4 days. Use this time to apply a finish to your base (*unless gray block is your thing*).

Deje que el exterior del horno seco durante 3-4 días. Aproveche este tiempo para aplicar un acabado a la base (*a menos bloque gris es lo suyo*)



YAHOOOO!!!

That's it! You're Done!

Call your neighbors and tell them how awesome you are! Also, don't forget to go to our website and order your cooking tools (peels, doors, etc..)

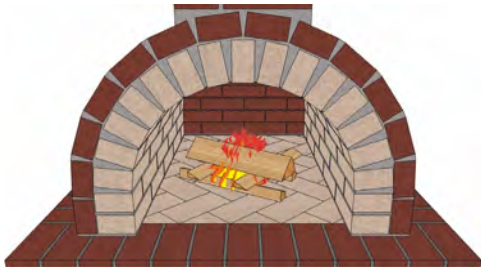
Eso es todo! ¡Ya está!

Llame a sus vecinos y decirles lo maravilloso que eres! Además, no te olvides de ir a nuestro sitio web y pedir sus herramientas de cocina (cáscaras, las puertas, etc.)



- HOW TO CURE YOUR BARILE SERIES OVEN -

Once the BrickWood Ovens foam mold has been removed and the oven has had time to dry for 3-4 days, you can begin the firing process. **This is the most important of all directions!** The purpose of a slow cure is to ensure that all moisture in the firebrick and the mortar exits the oven slowly and evenly. Drying the oven too quickly can result in moisture turning into steam and steam can possibly crack your awesome new oven!!



DAY 1

Place 1 standard size firelog on top of dry kindling. Use paper to ignite - not chemical igniters.



DAY 2

Place 2 standard size firelogs on top of dry kindling. Use paper to ignite - not chemical igniters.



DAY 3

Place 3 standard size firelogs on top of dry kindling. Use paper to ignite - not chemical igniters.



DAY 4

Place 3 standard size firelogs on top of dry kindling.



DAY 5

Place 3 standard size firelogs on top of dry kindling.



DAY 6

Place 3 standard size firelogs on top of dry kindling.



Burn down to embers. Spread embers.



Burn down to embers. Spread embers.



Burn down to embers. Spread embers.



Place 1 firelog on the embers to ignite. Spread embers around cooking surface



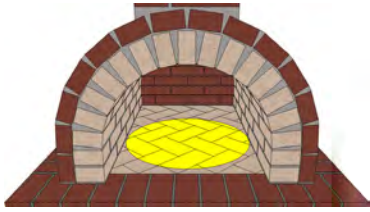
Place 2 firelogs on the embers to ignite. Spread embers around cooking surface.



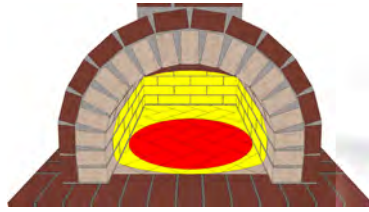
Place 3 firelogs on the embers to ignite. Spread embers around cooking surface.

- HOW TO FIRE YOUR OVEN FOR DAILY USE -

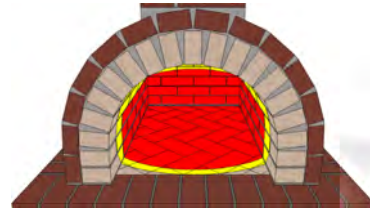
Properly heating the cooking surface is very important when using a brick oven. Simply building a fire in the center of the oven and pushing the embers to the rear of the oven will result in uneven cooking. When heating the oven, start in the front / center and spread the fire around the cooking surface for 60+ minutes. This will heat the entire cooking surface and will bring the oven to the perfect cooking temperature. Word to the wise - hold off on that pizza party until you have mastered your oven!



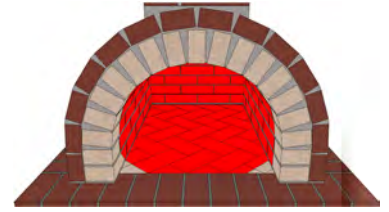
15 - 20 Minutes



20 - 45 Minutes



45 - 60 Minutes



60+ Minutes

-PICTURE GUIDE FOR HEATING YOUR OVEN -



Only use dry, hard wood



Split into small pieces



Good size - 18" x 5" x 5"



Split again for kindling



Stack kindling front / middle



Ignite



Spread embers around



Add 3 - 4 pieces of firewood



Good burn - Feel the heat!



Spread embers around



Add more firewood



Blazing Inferno!!



Spread embers - Set 15 min



Push embers to back



Brush cooking surface



TIME TO COOK!!!