The Milano 750 Basic Assembly Instructions

Hi and welcome to your pizza oven adventure. Whether you have purchased a full brick kit using our base design, or are using your own base please read these instructions thoroughly. Your safety and those around you are paramount.

You should prepare a risk assessment, method statement and lifting plan, even if it's just roughly written on a piece of paper. Even if you just talk it through, it's better to do this rather than to do nothing.

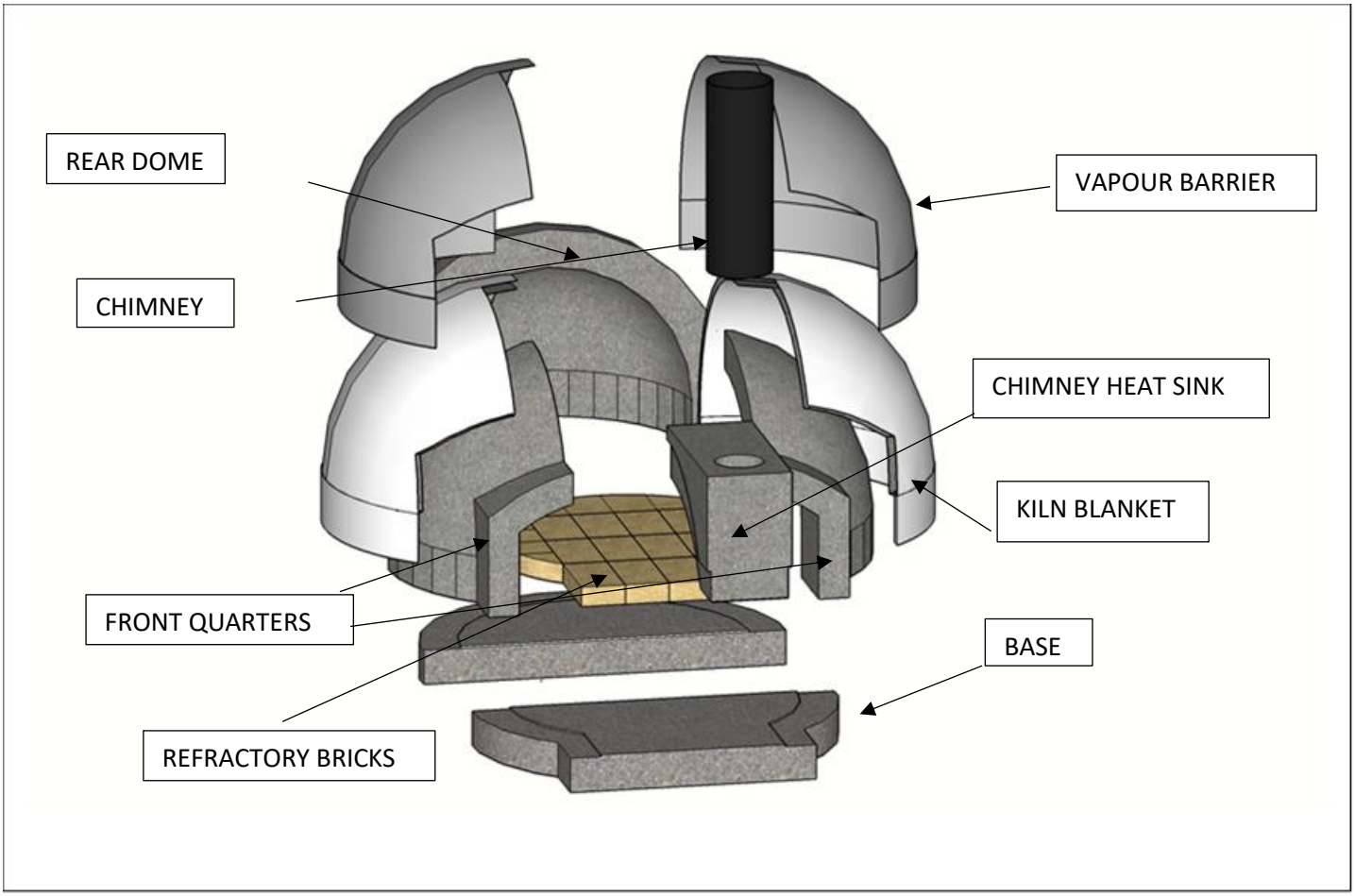
Make sure your pathway is clear of any obstacles. The list is endless and unique to each site.

Please ensure you have all the pieces you have ordered. If anything is missing or broken, then will work together to get it resolved as quickly as possible. Please be aware that this will take time, up to a week, so plan ahead if you have taken time off or builders booked.

It is probably wise to assemble the oven on a flat surface, no need to use the base at this point. Follow either method, using wood or bricks to support the chimney, or develop a method of your own using onsite materials during this dry run.

At this point can I make you aware of our manufacturing process and materials. Take a look our manufacturing process page to see about the way the materials behave, and the tolerances involved. A 5mm to 10mm tolerance is expected. Rough edges on the outside are expected. They will be out of site and will not affect the oven.

The components and their dry weights are listed below, please remember that water can add up to 30% of the weight



Step 1: Check components and fitting before starting.

Step 2: Do a dry run and plan your route. Write a lift plan, method statement and risk assessment. Ensure you have enough help with lifting. The dry materials in the rear dome weigh 85 kilos. Use suitable lifting equipment if in doubt.

Step 3: Place the two base pieces into position.

Step 4: Lift the rear dome into place.

Step 5: Lay the refractory bricks.

Step 6: Support the chimney heat sink into place.

Step 7: Silicone all vertical faces that meet.

Step 8: Lay the two front sides.

Step 9: Mortar over joints.

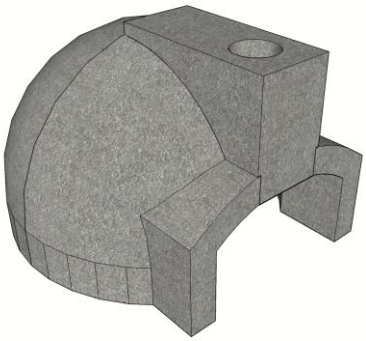
Step 10: Lay silver foil (optional)

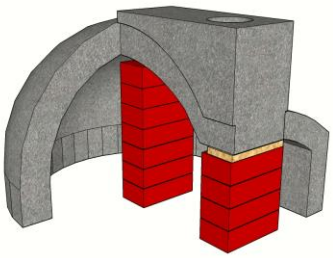
Step 11: Cut and lay kiln blanket.

Step 12: Fit vapour barrier.

Step 13: Finish surface as required

Step 1: Check components and fitting before starting.





Assemble the oven on a flat surface and check out the best way to support your chimney block. If you make a timber frame to allow for the refractory bricks and their mortar bed of around 10mm.

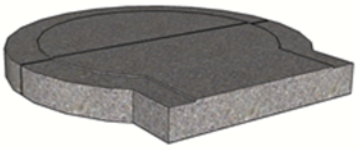
Step 2 : Do a dry run and plan your route. Write a lift plan, method statement and risk assessment. Ensure you have enough help with lifting. The dry materials in the rear dome weigh 85 kilos. Use suitable lifting equipment if in doubt.

http://www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/indg143.pdf

Step 3: Position the 2 base pieces into the desired position without any mortar. Once in position lift the rear base onto the front base and put a bed of mortar down. Replace the rear base onto the bed of mortar. Tap into place carefully with a rubber mallet.

Make sure it is level both ways, any deviances can be corrected when laying the refractory bricks.

Remove the front base and repeat the process. There is no need to mortar the joint as the next bed of mortar will secure the two bases together.

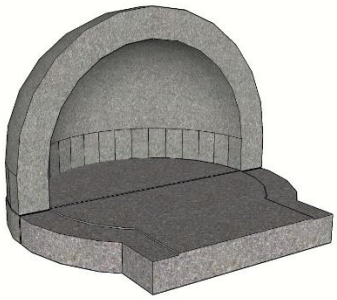


Step 4: Lift the rear dome into place.

WARNING: THIS IS HEAVY AND AN AWKWARD SHAPE. TAKE CARE WHEN LIFTING. WE RECOMMMENT 4 PEOPLE, STAGE LIFTING ONTO GRADUALLY INCREASED HEIGHTS, OR LIFTING TACKLE. BE CAREFULL WHEN PUTTING DOWN AS FINGERS COULD BE TRAPPED.

It's recommended that you put two wooden skids across the bases. It is better to allow the mortar that the bases are bedded on has time to go off, preferably overnight.

There is no need to bed the rear dome on mortar.



Step 5: Lay the refractory bricks. First you should ensure that the rear dome is in the correct position, this can be done by placing the dome fronts into position. Follow the recess in the base as a guideline.

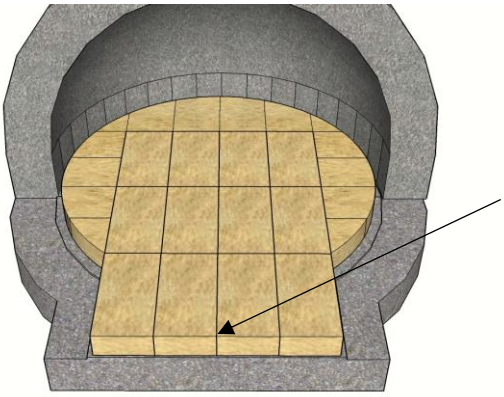
Lay the refractory bricks out on the base dry to check layout.

Mix a 6:1 sand cement mortar slightly wetter consistency than brick mortar, it may also be necessary to soak or wet the refractory bricks.

The bricks are butted up with no joints in between

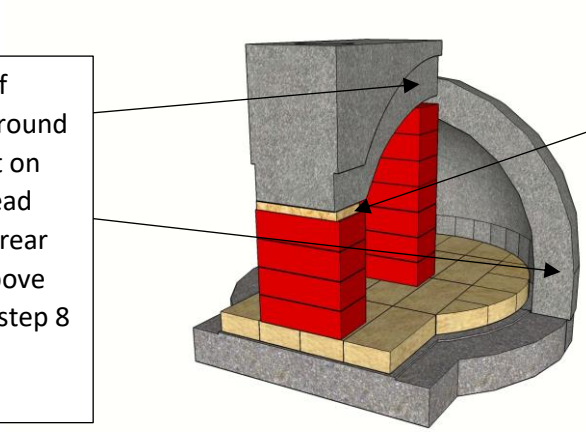
Lay the first two front bricks level with the front of the base and central on a bed of 10mm bed mortar, tap level with a rubber mallet. It is best not to tap the bricks down too solid at first as when you tap the next brick down it can affect the adjoining brick.

When you have laid the front four, tap down with a flat piece of wood and check they are level. Lay the next 3 rows of full bricks and then the cuts. Check for any lips and tap down.



Step 6: Support the chimney into place. A brick or wooden support can be used to support the chimney. Use a 10mm to 20mm shim to raise the chimney slightly higher than finished position.

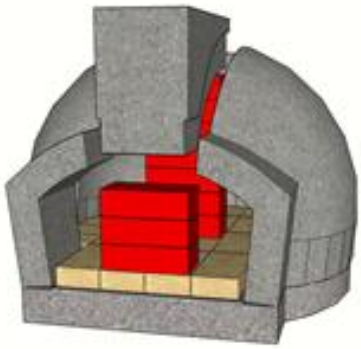
Step 7: Put a bead of heatproof silicone around joining faces but not on the base. Put this bead above the height of rear dome so that it is above the front domes on step 8



Step 8: Lay the two front sides. Lean the two sides against the chimney heat sink. The silicone should be above the front domes as stated in step 7. It is recommended that at least two people, preferably three complete this stage.

Remove part of the support and lower the front domes into position, locating them into the chimney heat sink recess. It maybe necessary to put slate shims under the bottom faces to make them vertical and to meet.

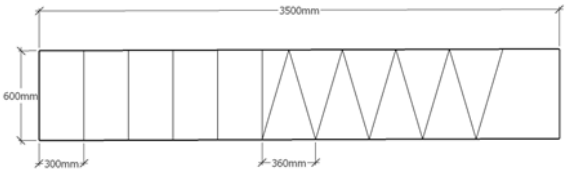
There is around a 5mm to 10mm gap between faces due to the expansion of the refractory concrete. Get the inside of the dome as close as possible



Step 9: Mortar over joints. When the parts are as close as possible, mortar over all the external joints using a sloppy 6: sand 1: cement mortar. Try to “throw” the mortar to seal any gaps. Put extra around the chimney heat stack and the base and front dome quarters to ensure the chimney stays in place.

Step 10: Lay silver foil (optional). A layer of heavy duty aluminium cooking foil can be added at this stage as an added layer between oven and kiln blanket. Stick it down with tape, aluminium is best but most tapes can be used as it won't get too hot.

Step 11: Cut and lay kiln blanket. Cut and lay the kiln blanket Cut the kiln blanket as per the pattern below and lay on the dome. There is no need to hold this down with chicken wire as it is easier to push into place than rockwool. WEAR GLOVES, GOGGLES AND DUST MASK AT THIS POINT. See safety data sheet.
http://www.morganthermalceramics.com/media/1814/sw_blanket_data_sheet_english_1.pdf



Step 12: Fit vapour barrier. Place the vapour barrier over the dome. Cut pleats and overlap sticking down with tape.

Step 13: Finish surface as required. There is no need to hold down with chicken wire if you are using bricks to cover the dome, it just interferes with laying them.

However if you are rendering your oven then it is advisable to use it as it reinforces and bonds the render.