ECCO STOVE™

wraps your house in warmth

Frequently Asked Questions

1. Why should I buy an Ecco Stove rather than a smaller, cheaper alternative?
   The Ecco Stove will heat much more of the house then just a room so can usually give pay back for the cost of the stove alone within 4 years (subject to fuel supply costs).

2. It's much bigger than ordinary stoves we've looked at, won't it be too hot in the room?
   No, just the opposite correctly sized Ecco Stove won't overheat the room, yours is the choice to heat the room gently or open the doors; fire the stove harder and heat much more of the house. Any adjacent rooms will be just 1° or so cooler than sat 2.5m (8') in front of the stove.

3. How much of the house will it heat?
   Anything from a house with 7 up to 14 rooms dependent upon model (see Product Specification)

4. Does the stove need to be freestanding / Can the stove stand within a fireplace or fire opening?
   The Ecco Stove can free stand or be built entirely within a fire opening or chimney breast but leaving ideally 125mm to the sides and above(or more).

5. Can it stand on a wooden floor?
   Models 678 and 850 have a designed heat shield for both a wooden (combustible) floor or a wooden wall (50mm [2"] above a floor; 150 [6"] from a wall) providing 125mm (5") of free air to sides and above the stove can be provided.

6. How much does it cost?
   £2,870 to heat up to 7 rooms up to £5530 to heat up to 14 rooms.

7. Does the stove need to stand in the centre of the house?
   The stove can stand anywhere within the house and deliver the same wrap around warmth – centre positioning is not essential.

8. Do I need to reinforce the floor?
   A concrete pad off a firm foundation is ideal, or a strengthened suspended floor is quite acceptable (floor supports should be professionally designed in).

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Patent pending USA, Canada, Europe & Russia | UK Patent nos: 2467433 & 2498883

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9. How will the heat generated feel?

Wrap around warmth generated by the Ecco Stove is not heavy and cloying or tiring as some methods of heat delivery produce. It will circulate the room and rooms off the stoves position gently and evenly leaving you feeling fresh not tired.

10. How much does it weight?

The models weigh between 250kgs and 800kgs.

11. I only have a 7 room house; can I only have the smallest model?

No, not at all, even the biggest model can be fitted into the smallest house. It simply does not have to be fired (burned) as hard.

12. What colours are available?

We have 10 standard colours of which are Natural (stone finish), Black, Grey, Cream, Brown and Red but we can also offer most personalised choices form out heat resistant paint range.

13. Does the Ecco Stove come in one piece?

The Ecco Stove models are all supplied in parts due to weight.

14. How long does the Ecco Stove take to build on site?

Any model can be built on site within an hour.

15. Can I customise the paint and colour options?

The Ecco Stoves body can be chosen in a wide range of paint finishes. The iron fittings (door frame; ash pan and plugs) can be chosen in different paint finishes to customise your stove to suit your style.

16. How often does the Ecco Stove need to be cleaned?

On the outside it can be freshened up with soapy water (when cold). Inside the flue channels usually once or twice a year.

17. How long does it take to clean the flue channels?

About 5 – 10 minutes once or twice a year.

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18. Is Silicon Carbide a natural mineral?

Yes but was only found in the blast area of a meteorite and named moissonite ; in production it is a combination of silicon and carbon.

19. Is Silicon Carbide hard wearing?

Silicon Carbide is the next hardest wearing material to diamond.

20. Why have you used Silicon Carbide?

SIC has the characteristic of inducing high combustion temperatures and when blended with other minerals retains heat for a long period of time.

21. What is Silicon Carbide?

Silicon Carbide (SIC) is a product of Carbon and Silica fused to produce a very hard wearing refractory material capable of withstanding high combustion temperatures for a perfect burn and extremely low emissions.

22. Why should I buy an Ecco Stove?

An Ecco Stove will heat far more of the house then conventional stoves at very high efficiency levels and without connection to pipe work or electrics.

23. Is it difficult to control?

No, there is only one primary air control to operate, everything else is pre set.

24. What is the difference between wood the Ecco Stove burns and Biomass.

Biomass is a generic term used to describe material that is derived from living or recently living
organisms. In fuel terms, biomass is plant matter which is converted into heat by combustion.
Generally for the domestic market place the main raw material for biomass fuels is wood. This is sourced from indigenous forests and also imported from continental Europe and elsewhere.
Depending on the end use, this can be either hard wood or soft wood.
The importance of biomass as a fuel lies in its status as being classified as Low Carbon or Carbon Neutral. Low carbon fuels such as wood and biomass operate in what is known as a closed carbon circle. The growing tree absorbs CO_2 from the atmosphere using sunlight in the process known as photosynthesis.
When the tree matures and is cut down for use a fuel, this CO_2 is released back into the atmosphere during combustion, provided additional trees are planted to replace the ones cut down, then the CO_2 released can be re-absorbed by these new trees as

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they grow. Ensuring that there is sufficient replanting carried out to replace trees cut down for fuel is described as being sustainable.
Put simply, Biomass takes carbon out of the atmosphere while it is growing, and returns it as it is burned. If it is managed on a sustainable basis, biomass is harvested as part of a constantly replenished crop.
As conventional energy prices continue to increase, the use of wood and biomass becomes more and more attractive.
Wood is divided into two major classes, either hardwood or softwood. Hardwoods are typically slow growing deciduous broadleaved trees such as Beech, Ash and Oak. They have tightly packed
annual growth rings reflecting the fact that they are slow growing. Softwoods are typified as being fast growing evergreens or coniferous species such as Pine, Spruce and Fir. Their annual growth rings are bigger reflecting faster growth.
When measured by weight, hardwoods and softwoods have similar energy contents of around 53kWh/kg (oven dry). However, hardwoods are typically twice as dense as softwoods, so on a volume basis you would require half the storage volume of hardwood compared to softwood to satisfy the same heat demand.