

We used refractory bricks only for the combustion chamber. To me, the combustion chamber looks too short in length and height (those distances were equal), but the Design Principles Poster on the website said that the height of the elbow should be relatively short.

When I talked to Sachin Joshi at CSU, he said that part of the problem may have been the holes in the refractory bricks. Would another type of refractory brick be better? Is vermiculite an equivalent material?



I don't recall whether there was a grate underneath the firewood—I know there was one in the plans, but I have a sneaking suspicion that it was not built due to time constraints. Obviously that would be a huge factor, as would the fact that wood pieces have a big diameter.

To light the stove, do you light the end of the fuel wood and then stick it into the rocket chamber?

Part of the concern is the dried corn cobs as fuel. Since they are small and stumpy (about 1.5" in diameter and 3-4" long), will that plug up the grate, especially as they burn?





Creating the sleeves was difficult, and smoke poured out of the gap during the first test. Roundness was achieved entirely by breaking bricks, so the gap was not that even all the way around. What is the best way and material to make a pot sleeve?

We were working with 35 cm pots for this stove, which meant that the convection channel running beneath the pots was very shallow. Does this account for some of the problems?

I have blown up the hole where the first pot sits. It looks like it was not completely centered over the elbow.

One of the biggest problems was that smoke poured out from the gaps, so the engineers stuffed the gap with mud so that smoke would come out the chimney...

