

### Abstract

CECAM Bolivia, a small organization in Cochabamba, called for a more efficient bread oven that would consume less wood. The ETHOS Rocket Oven was based on a design by Aprovecho Research Center. The design was tested and adapted to meet CECAM’s needs. The final product was able to bake a batch of bread within 15-20 minutes using 0.7 kilograms of wood, as well as passing CECAM’s safety standards. The oven was a success, but there are still a few recommendations that would vastly improve the design.

### Introduction

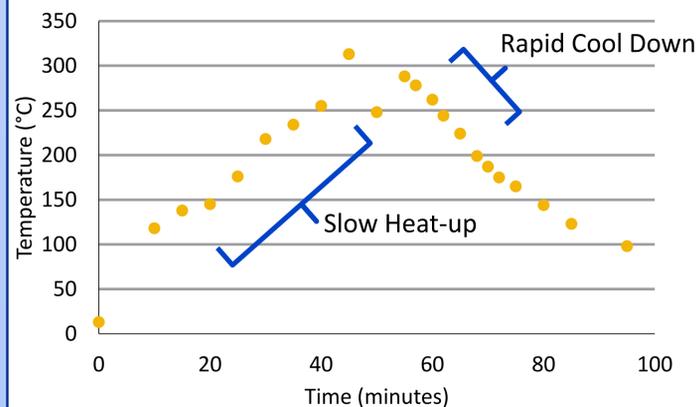
- CECAM Bolivia aims to support Bolivian families with few economic resources while caring for the environment
- Organization is very small, consisting of Freddy Candia, his family, and volunteers
- CECAM develops, funds, and builds sustainable technologies for poverty stricken families
- Nearby rural communities need an efficient means of baking bread
- The bread would provide health benefits to the rural communities
- The bakery would establish a micro-economy through which money could be retained within the community

### Project Description

Base design was an adaptation of the rocket stove

- Designed to burn efficiently and force hot air to heat up a cooking surface
- Want to incorporate the theory of a rocket stove into design by forcing the hot air to heat a central chamber (oven)
- Freddy had previously constructed a smaller model (Figure 1) which was tested for proof of concept
- Much could be improved in terms of efficiency and capacity (Table 1)

Table 1. Temperature of a Medium Sized Rocket Oven During a Test



#### Improvement Areas:

- Use maximum surface area for heat transfer
- Increase thermal capacity and insulation



Figure 1. Smaller Rocket Oven Model

### Results & Discussion

- The “Rocket-Style Pizza Oven” (Figure 2) found in the Aprovecho Research Center’s “Capturing Heat Two” was used as a base conceptual design for the rocket oven
- This design implemented both suggested improvements

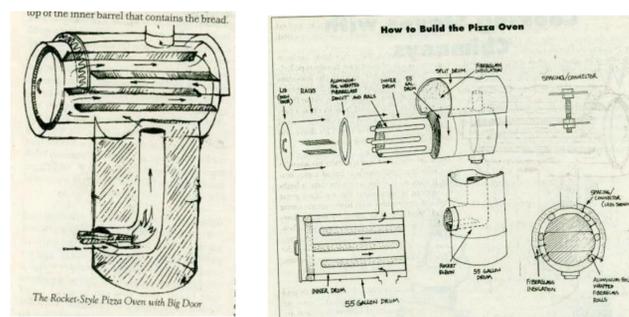


Figure 2. Base Conceptual Design

- Availability and cost of certain materials necessitated a number of changes to the original design.
- The final result can be seen in Figure 3.

Safety Test for Cooking Stoves				
Test Number	Test Description	Value Obtained	Value Factor	Total
5.1.1	Ran rag over sharp borders and edges to count number of snags or catches	3	1.5	4.5
5.1.2	Stability of oven when lit	4	3	12
5.1.3	Area from which combustion materials can be expelled from oven when cooking	3	2.5	7.5
5.1.4	Not applicable	N/A	2	0
5.1.5	Possibility of burning upon touching for children (<.9 m) and adults (.9 <h< 1.5)	3	2	6
5.1.6	Not-quantifiable	N/A	2.5	0
5.1.7	Temperature of handle vs ambient air	4	2	8
5.1.8	Temperature of chimney	2	2.5	5
5.1.9	Not applicable	N/A	3	0
5.1.10	Escapability of flames/ combustible materials	4	4	16
Score				59

Tables 2/3. Results of Safety Testing the ETHOS Rocket Oven

Rubric for Safety Test		
Ranking	Range	Adjusted Range
Mejor (Best)	93 ≤ S ≤ 100	64 ≤ S ≤ 70
Bueno (Good)	84 ≤ S ≤ 92	59 ≤ S ≤ 64
Regular (Okay)	76 ≤ S ≤ 83	53 ≤ S ≤ 58
Malo (Bad)	S ≤ 75	S ≤ 52

### Conclusions

Tests including a safety test for cooking stoves (see Table 2/3) and efficiency tests, revealed that the refined rocket operated as follows:

- **Operational temperature:** 350 - 400 ° F
- **Time to heat up:** 15 min.
- **Time to cook 3 racks of bread:** 15-20 min
- **Wood Consumption:** 1.4 kg/hr
- **Safety Rating:** Bueno or Good



Figure 3. Completed ETHOS Rocket Oven

### Recommendations

- Redesign problem areas within the existing ETHOS Rocket Oven design
- Rethink and develop a simplified and repeatable construction process
- Increase portability by minimizing weight