OPERATING AND INSTALLATION MANUAL

BLAZE ELEMENT



BE04 BE07

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Dear Customer,

you have chosen the BLAZE ELEMENT wood-burning stove from BLAZE HARMONY. To ensure your stove serves you well, safely and for many years to come, it is important not only to follow the individual instructions, but also to understand a few basic principles of its operation.

The BLAZE ELEMENT is designed to achieve high-quality combustion without electronic control, a lambda probe or a catalytic converter. This makes the right conditions for combustion all the more important: suitable fuel, sufficient combustion air, correct chimney draught, adequate combustion chamber temperature and the correct procedure for lighting and refuelling.

This manual therefore explains not only the installation and safety requirements but also the reasons behind the various operating procedures. The aim is for you to be able to operate the stove naturally and instinctively after just a few fires – with a clean glass panel, a bright firebox lining and a stable HARMONY FLAME®.

We greatly appreciate your trust and would be delighted to receive your feedback on the operation and use of the wood-burning stove.

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1. Get to know your BLAZE ELEMENT stove

From the outset, the BLAZE ELEMENT was developed as a designer stove with a large panoramic glass panel, whilst also prioritising high-quality combustion. Its simple exterior therefore conceals a combustion chamber in which each component has a precisely defined function.

It is not necessary to know the design in detail to operate the stove correctly. However, it is useful to understand what is happening inside the stove and why it was designed in this particular way.

1.1. Why the BLAZE ELEMENT stove is different

BLAZE ELEMENT stoves combine modern design with high-quality combustion without the use of electronics, lambda probes or catalytic converters. They utilise a sophisticated combustion air flow system, a high temperature in the combustion chamber and the correct mixing of air with combustible gases.

The result is the distinctive HARMONY FLAME®.

1.2. Fire needs fuel, oxygen and heat

When wood is heated, combustible gases are released, and it is their combustion that generates most of the heat.

Three conditions are essential for proper combustion:

- sufficient fuel,
- sufficient oxygen,
- a sufficiently high temperature.

A lack of any one of these will result in smoke, soot on the glass, darkened firebricks or an unstable flame.

1.3. Air deflector – a key component of the combustion chamber

The most important structural element of the BLAZE ELEMENT combustion chamber is the air deflector.

It prevents secondary air from flowing directly into the fuel bed. The air is channelled along the rear wall, where it mixes with the combustible gases released from the wood.

This promotes the complete combustion of the flammable gases and creates the characteristic HARMONY FLAME®.

1.4. Distribution of combustion air

Combustion air is divided into three parts:

Primary air – aids the initial ignition and the burning of the charcoal layer.

Secondary air – the main combustion air. It mixes with the gases released from the fuel.

Tertiary air – washes the glass, reduces soot build-up and promotes the complete combustion of residual gases.

1.5. Solid lining and thermal insulation

The combustion chamber is lined with solid refractory concrete blocks with thermal insulation. These help to maintain a high combustion temperature and promote the complete burning of combustible gases.

However, when lighting a cold fire, a considerable mass of material must first be heated. An insufficient initial load therefore often leads to blackening of the glass, darkened firebricks and poor combustion.

The recommended initial load is not unnecessarily high. It is set so that a cold stove reaches the correct temperature range: BE04 – 4 kg, BE07 – 5 kg.

1.6. Ceramic glass with a reflective coating

The door is fitted with special ceramic glass featuring a reflective coating, which reflects part of the thermal radiation back into the combustion chamber.

This helps to maintain a higher combustion temperature, promotes the complete burning of combustible gases and reduces soot build-up on the glass.

In combination with tertiary airwash, this helps keep the glass cleaner and promotes the complete combustion of flammable gases.

1.7. Simple design without unnecessary mechanical components

BLAZE ELEMENT stoves do not use a start-up bypass damper or electronic combustion control. As a result, they contain fewer mechanical parts and fewer components requiring servicing.

The stoves also do not use a smoke baffle. It is therefore important to open the door at the correct stage of combustion when adding fuel.

1.8. Riddling grate and ash pan

The riddling grate allows for easy removal of excess ash into the large-capacity ash pan.

The layer of ash left in the grate trays protects the grate from overheating and helps maintain a high combustion temperature.

1.9. Heat-storage extension

Selected stove models can be fitted with a heat storage extension.

Concrete half-rings around the flue pipe store some of the heat and gradually release it into the room once the fire has gone out.

The Q2, Q3 and Q4 models feature a heat-storage element. The V2, V3 and V4 models have the same casings but without the heat-storage element.

2. Safety

The safety instructions set out in this chapter apply to both installation and normal operation. Further specific warnings are provided directly alongside the individual procedures.

- The stove must be installed and operated in accordance with applicable design, safety, health and fire regulations.
- It is forbidden to use petrol, diesel, alcohol, oil or other flammable liquids for lighting the fire, as well as liquid or gel firelighters. Use only approved solid firelighters.
- Only burn the specified fuel in the stove.
- During operation and for some time after the stove has been switched off, the external surfaces, door, handle and glass will be very hot. There is a risk of burns.
- Children, people requiring assistance and animals must not be left unattended near hot stoves.
- The stove must only be operated by persons aged 18 or over who have read and understood these instructions.
- The stove is not designed to be operated with the door open. Only open the door for as long as is absolutely necessary.
- If flames are visible in the combustion chamber, never completely close the combustion air supply.
- Do not place flammable objects on the stove or in its immediate vicinity.
- Wear suitable protective gloves when operating the appliance.
- If there is a risk of flammable vapours or gases forming or entering the room, or if work is being carried out that poses an increased risk of fire or explosion, the stove must be taken out of operation in advance.
- A working carbon monoxide alarm complying with BS EN 50291-1 must be installed in the same room as the stove. Follow the alarm manufacturer's instructions and applicable requirements for positioning and maintenance; further guidance is given in BS EN 50292.
- The appliance is heavy. Depending on the configuration, it weighs between 155 and 343 kg. When handling it, use lifting aids or equipment with an appropriate load capacity and ensure there are enough competent people present.

Dampers left open

Operating the stove with the door open, or with air controls or dampers left open other than as instructed in this manual, can cause excessive smoke. Operate the stove only using the settings and procedures described in this manual.

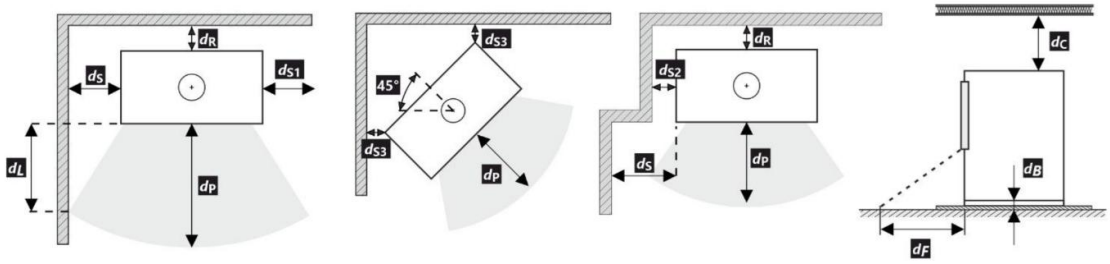
A stove placed on a combustible floor must be supported by a non-combustible base, such as glass or metal.

2.1. Safety distance

Minimum clearances to combustible materials

Direction / location	Minimum distance (mm)
Bottom (dB)	0
Front floor (dF)	430
Ceiling (dC)	750
Rear (dR)	250
Side (dS)	300
Lateral radiation area (dL)	390
Minimum distance from combustible materials (e.g. furniture) (dP)	1250

The distances given apply to building materials with fire reaction classes **B, C and D** (e.g. expanded polystyrene, structural timber or wood-based panels).



3. Installation

Before installing and using the stove, read these instructions carefully and keep them for future reference. Assembly and installation must only be carried out by an authorised technician. Once installation is complete, check that the relevant installation details have been correctly filled in.

The stove can serve as a primary or supplementary heat source and is not intended for continuous operation. For design reasons, the distance from non-combustible surfaces may be reduced to a minimum of 50 mm; to ensure optimal convection, we recommend a clearance of at least 150 mm.

The stove must be installed by a competent installer in accordance with the applicable Building Regulations, national and local requirements, and this manual. We recommend using a HETAS-registered installer qualified for the relevant work. At handover, the installer must provide the user with the relevant installation and commissioning documentation and explain the correct and safe operation of the stove.

3.1. Connecting the stove to the flue

- The connecting flue pipe must be securely connected to the chimney flue, mechanically sound, gas-tight to prevent flue gas leakage, and accessible for cleaning.
- Before connecting the stove, it must be verified that the flue system meets the appliance's requirements and ensures the required draught. The suitability of the specific diameter and design of the chimney flue must be verified by calculating the flue system in accordance with EN 13384-1. The final assessment of the suitability and design of the flue system must be carried out by a qualified person.
- The BLAZE ELEMENT stove has a flue outlet with a diameter of 150 mm. The chimney flue must have an internal diameter of at least 150 mm. Its suitability must be verified by calculating the specific flue gas path and checking compliance with applicable regulations.

Connection	Dimension	Requirement
Flue outlet / stove flue	Ø150 mm	Stove dimensions
Chimney flue	Minimum Ø150 mm	As calculated for the flue gas path and in accordance with applicable regulations

- A working carbon monoxide alarm complying with BS EN 50291-1 must be installed in the same room as the stove, regardless of the flue gas flow velocity. Follow the alarm manufacturer's instructions for installation and maintenance. A CO alarm does not replace correct installation, adequate ventilation or regular maintenance of the stove and flue system.
- The required chimney draught at rated output is 11 Pa. Insufficient draught may cause poor combustion, flue gas leakage into the room, blockage of the flue and soot build-up on the glass. Conversely, excessive draught may lead to overly intense combustion and increased thermal stress on the stove.
- Route the flue pipe along the shortest and most direct path possible. Minimise the number of bends and unnecessary changes in direction; where possible, use 45° bends. The maximum recommended length of an uninsulated flue pipe is 2 m. For easy inspection and cleaning, we recommend using a bend or flue pipe section with a cleaning port.
- The stove must not be installed in a room without a sufficient supply of combustion air.
- The stove must not be connected to a chimney flue serving another appliance.

Installation and operation must comply with all applicable national and local regulations and standards.

3.2. Connecting the stove to an external air supply

A sufficient supply of combustion air must be ensured for the operation of the stove. We recommend connecting an external air supply from outside. If an external air supply is not used, a sufficient supply of air to the room must be ensured by ventilation or by other suitable means.

The cross-sectional area of the external air supply duct must not be less than 60 cm² (Ø100 mm) and its length should not exceed 5 m.

To connect directly to the stove, use a flexible aluminium hose or rigid steel or stainless steel ducting of the appropriate diameter. Rigid plastic ducting (HT/KG) or galvanised ducting may also be used to route the air supply through the floor or wall.

Do not connect flexible plastic (PVC) hoses to the external air inlet of the stove. They may be damaged by the heat.

Approximately 10 m³ of air is required to burn 1 kg of wood. The amount of air required therefore depends on the size of the fuel charge. If the stove is not connected to an external air supply, the required volume of air must be ensured by ventilation or by some other means of supplying air to the room.

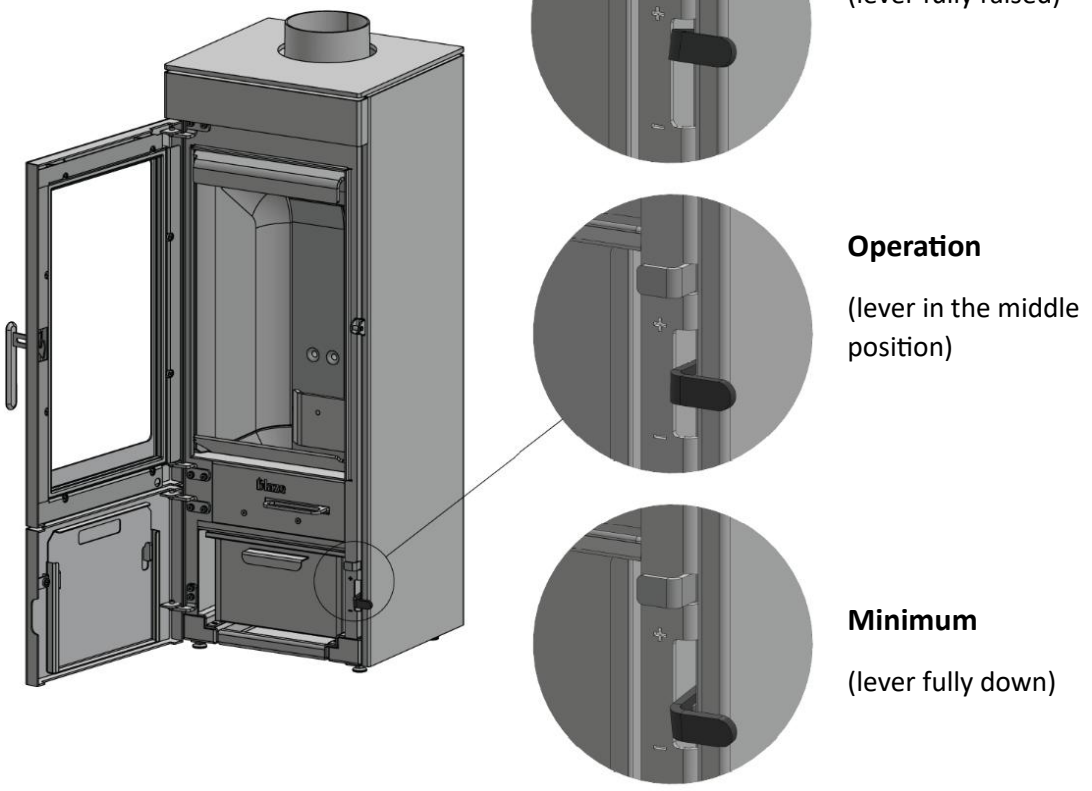
The combustion air inlet must be fitted with a ventilation grille to prevent it from becoming blocked.

Extractor fans, cooker hoods and other equipment creating negative pressure may draw flue gases into the room. Where simultaneous operation cannot be avoided, a competent installer must assess the installation and carry out a flue spillage test. An external air supply alone does not guarantee safe simultaneous operation.

4. Before lighting the fire for the first time

4.1. Combustion air control

Lever position	Use
Lighting the fire – fully up	For igniting the firing charge, when refuelling and when resuming heating after an interruption. The fuel load will be fully alight within approximately 30 minutes. When refuelling, this position promotes chimney draught and reduces the risk of smoke escaping into the room when the door is opened.
Operation – middle position	The default position for normal operation. The actual setting may be affected by the size of the load, the height of the embers, the moisture content of the wood and the chimney draught.
Minimum – lever fully down	When the air control lever is moved fully down, a permanent stop maintains a minimum air damper opening of 3 mm. The air supply therefore never closes completely. Do not remove or adjust the stop. See Section 4.2.



Parameter	BE04	BE07
Maximum fuel length	25 cm	33 cm
Fuel consumption at rated output	approx. 1.5 kg/h	approx. 2.0 kg/h
Recommended initial fuel load	4 kg	5 kg
Maximum refuelling load	3 kg	4 kg

Move the lever to the minimum position only after all flames have died out. The stop maintains an air damper opening of 3 mm.

On DEFRA modified versions, the air supply will not close completely due to the mandatory 3 mm minimum stop. For more details, see Section 4.2.

4.2. DEFRA requirements and combustion air control

This appliance has been modified to meet DEFRA requirements for use in UK Smoke Control Areas.

The Clean Air Act 1993 and Smoke Control Areas

Under the Clean Air Act local authorities may declare the whole or part of the district of the authority to be a smoke control area. It is an offence to emit smoke from a chimney of a building, from a furnace or from any fixed boiler if located in a designated smoke control area. It is also an offence to acquire an “unauthorised fuel” for use within a smoke control area unless it is used in an “exempt” appliance (“exempted” from the controls which generally apply in the smoke control area).

In England appliances are exempted by publication on a list by the Secretary of State in accordance with changes made to sections 20 and 21 of the Clean Air Act 1993 by section 15 of the Deregulation Act 2015. Similarly in Scotland appliances are exempted by publication on a list by Scottish Ministers under section 50 of the Regulatory Reform (Scotland) Act 2014.

In Wales and Northern Ireland these are authorised by regulations made by Welsh Ministers and by the Department of the Environment respectively.

Further information on the requirements of the Clean Air Act can be found here at:

https://www.gov.uk/smoke-control-area-rules

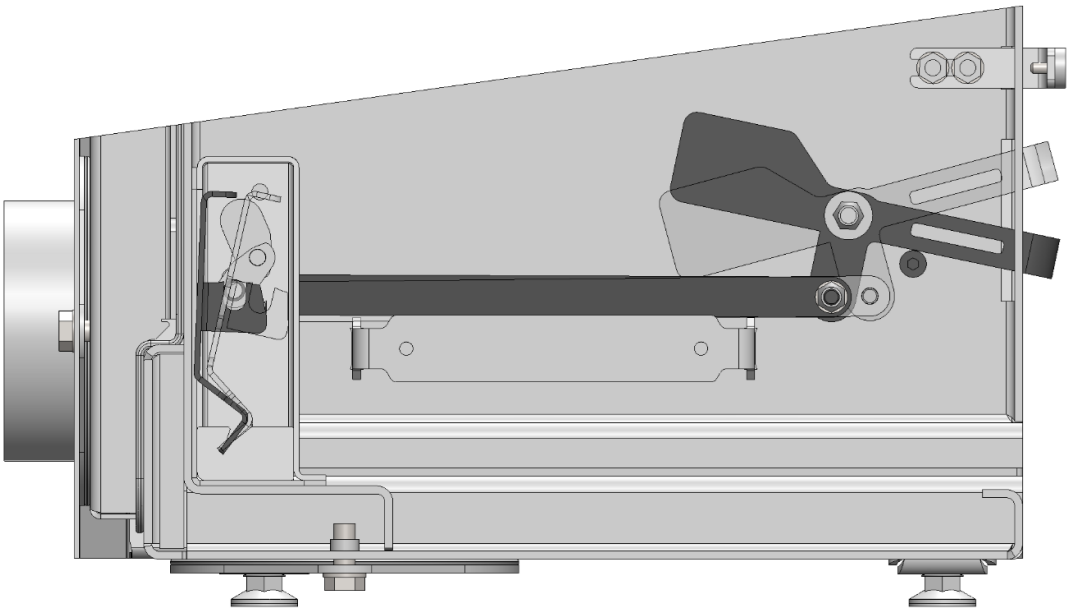
Your local authority is responsible for implementing the Clean Air Act 1993 including designation and supervision of smoke control areas and you can contact them for details of Clean Air Act requirements.

The Blaze Element 4 and Blaze Element 7 have been recommended as suitable for smoke control areas when burning wood logs.

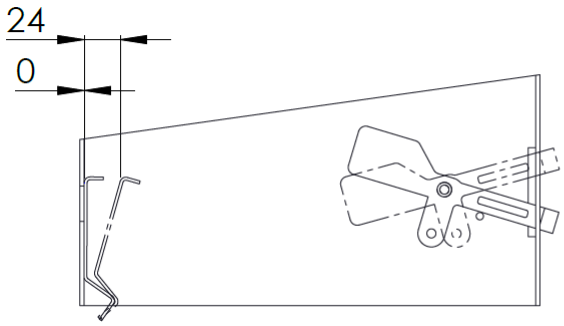
The Blaze Element 4 must be fitted with a permanent stop to prevent closure of the secondary air control beyond a minimum opening of 3 mm.

The Blaze Element 7 must be fitted with a permanent stop to prevent closure of the secondary air control beyond a minimum opening of 3 mm.

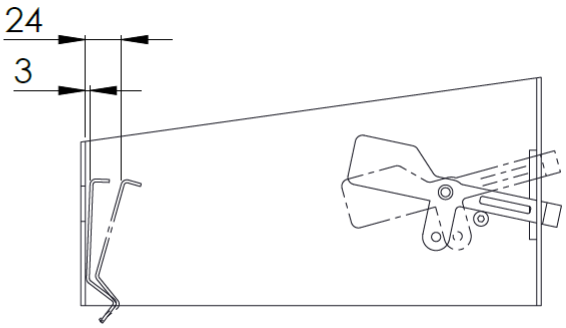
To ensure the stove receives the minimum amount of combustion air required for clean burning, a mechanical stop (screw) has been fitted to the air control mechanism. When the air control lever is moved to its minimum (lowest) position, this screw prevents the air damper from closing completely. It maintains a permanent **minimum opening of 3 mm**, ensuring a continuous supply of combustion air and preventing incomplete combustion.



Without DEFRA air stop



With DEFRA air stop



Do not remove or adjust this screw, as doing so will invalidate the DEFRA exemption and may violate local clean air regulations.

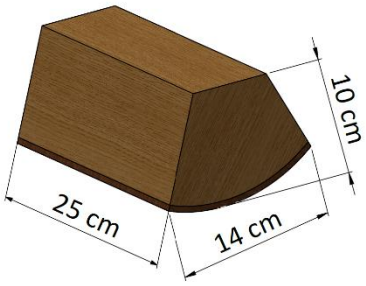
4.3. Recommended fuel

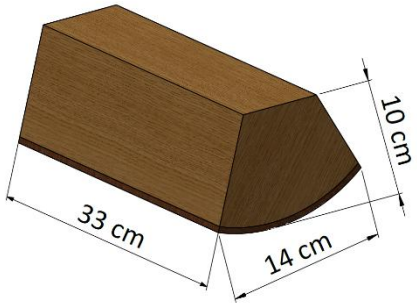
The recommended fuel for the BLAZE ELEMENT is natural log wood with a maximum moisture content of 20 per cent. The optimum moisture content of the fuel is 10–15 per cent. Dry wood of various species has a similar calorific value for the same weight, approximately 15 MJ/kg. However, individual species differ in density and thus in the amount of energy contained in a single log.

For normal operation, we primarily recommend hardwood, which burns for longer and more evenly. Softwood is particularly suitable for getting the fire going and quickly heating up the combustion chamber and flue.

- Softwood: spruce, pine, lime, fir, poplar – more suitable for the initial fire.
- Hardwood: oak, beech, hornbeam, maple, ash – more suitable for adding to the fire whilst it is burning.
- Use split wood. Split round logs before use.

Damp wood consumes a significant amount of energy to evaporate the water, lowers the combustion temperature, impairs the quality of combustion and may cause the glass to blacken and increase smoke production.





Prohibited fuel

- fresh or excessively damp wood
- sawdust, wood shavings and wood dust
- plastics and other synthetic materials
- coal, brown coal briquettes and coke
- liquid fuels
- household waste
- wood-based materials containing adhesives or other chemical additives, e.g. chipboard, OSB boards and plywood
- varnished, stained or impregnated timber

4.4. Initial commissioning

Before lighting the fire for the first time, check that the flue is clear and airtight, and remove all transport and protective packaging from the stove.

During the first firing, the surface finish cures and bakes, which may be accompanied by a temporary odour. Therefore, ensure adequate ventilation of the room and adjacent areas.

A slight change in the shade of the finish after the first firing is a normal characteristic of the paint and does not constitute grounds for a complaint.

Once the initial firing batch has burned out, add at least two further batches of the recommended amount of fuel. This will ensure the surface finish cures completely and stabilise the stove's operation.

5. How to heat your home properly

Heating with the BLAZE ELEMENT is specific, but not difficult. The most important thing is to follow a few steps when lighting the fire and adding fuel. Once you've got the hang of them, you'll be doing them automatically. What's more, the correct procedure saves time when cleaning up afterwards – a few minutes spent on a proper light can mean a clean glass panel and bright firebricks all day long

5.1. Before each firing – a quick routine

1. With a few quick movements of the grate lever, dislodge any excess ash from the gaps around the grate and between the ash grate. Do not remove the ash from inside the ash grate.

2. Check the amount of ash in the ash pan. If it is approaching approximately two-thirds of the height of the rear wall, empty the ash pan.

3. Clean the glass as required. A fine grey film can usually be wiped off with a damp paper towel or soft cloth.

4. Prepare the entire load of wood in advance and take a moment to arrange it properly.

Loading the wood only takes a few seconds, but taking a little extra care when arranging it can make a big difference. A poorly arranged load may cause soot to build up on the glass and lining, while properly stacked wood helps keep the stove cleaner and saves you time later.

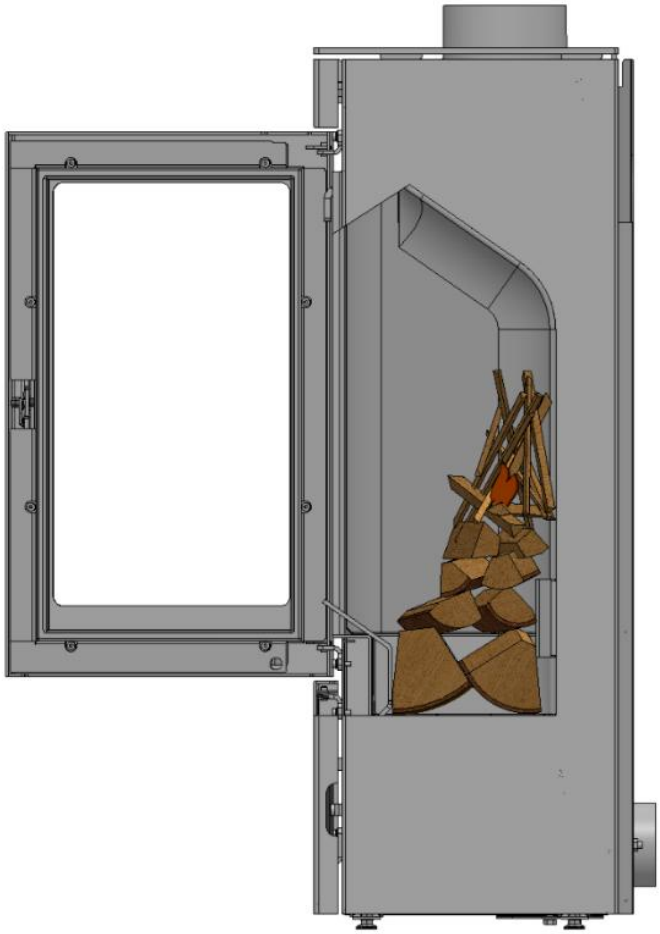
5.2. Correct firing

Do not pack the wood too tightly in the combustion chamber. There must be gaps between the individual pieces to allow air to flow through the entire load. When the fire is lit correctly, the fuel burns gradually, the combustion chamber heats up quickly and the glass remains clean.

During lighting, keep the door closed and the ash pan fully inserted. The only exception is briefly withdrawing the ash pan as described in Sections 5.4 and 5.12. Push the ash pan fully back in as soon as the fuel ignites.

Firing procedure

1. Switch off extraction equipment, such as cooker hoods, before lighting the stove.
2. Set the control lever to the **'Lighting'** position.
3. Place the grate in position and check the ash pan.
4. Prepare the recommended ignition charge: BE04 – 4 kg, BE07 – 5 kg.
5. Place large pieces of wood at the bottom of the combustion chamber. They must not lie completely flat on the grate so that air can flow underneath them.
6. Arrange approximately six medium-sized logs in three layers of two pieces each. Stack the individual layers in a criss-cross pattern and leave sufficient gaps between them.
7. Place an approved solid firelighter in the top two-thirds of the load.
8. Place thin split kindling at the very top, forming a loose cone or pyramid.
9. Light the firelighter and close the door.
10. Once the entire initial fuel load is burning well and a stable flame has formed, move the lever to the **'Operation'** position.



Principles of correct firing

✓ sufficient fuel

✓ three layers of fuel

✓ gaps between individual pieces

✓ Correct layering, with the largest pieces at the bottom and the smallest at the top

Video on how to light a fire correctly:

Only use solid firelighters designed for this purpose when lighting the fire. The use of liquid and gel firelighters is prohibited in the BLAZE ELEMENT stove.

5.3. Why the weight of the initial fuel load is important

The initial fuel load has two purposes: to ignite the fuel and, at the same time, to heat up the combustion chamber. With the BLAZE ELEMENT, the second purpose is particularly important due to its thick lining. If the load is too small, a fire will start, but the temperature in the firebox may remain low.

During tests with half the recommended initial fuel load, despite otherwise correct draught, air supply and dry fuel, soot build-up on the glass and fittings was observed, along with short flames, a greater amount of smoke, and the HARMONY FLAME® secondary combustion did not occur. After the fire had burnt out, only a very thin layer of embers remained. It was only a subsequent larger charge of smaller pieces that restored the temperature, created the HARMONY FLAME® and cleared the glass and firebricks.

If you wish to achieve proper combustion and minimise soot build-up on the glass and lining, do not try to ‘save’ on a cold fire by using a small amount of fuel.

5.4. Failed fire-up

If the kindling does not catch fire and starts to smoulder heavily, pull the ash pan out by approximately 2–3 cm. As soon as the fuel starts to burn with a flame, push the ash pan back in completely. Repeat the process as necessary.

The most common causes of a failed fire-starting attempt are lighting from the bottom up, wood stacked too tightly with no gaps, too small a fire-starting load, or a missing middle layer.



Video of a failed fire-starting attempt:

5.5. Lighting a fire in the transitional season

In autumn and spring, when the outside temperature is higher, the chimney draught tends to be weaker and lighting the fire can be more difficult. Therefore, use thinner kindling made from well-dried softwood at the top of the load. This will heat up the flue more quickly and increase its draught. Once the flue has warmed up sufficiently, further refuelling can be carried out without any special requirements.

5.6. Refuelling – the right moment

Only add more fuel once the previous batch has burnt out completely – that is, when no flames are visible and only a layer of glowing embers remains in the firebox. Opening the door whilst the fire is burning increases the risk of smoke and flue gases escaping into the room.

Use a poker to level the glowing embers into an even layer. The ideal height is approximately 10 cm, i.e. up to the joint between the side mouldings. This layer acts as a heat reservoir for the new batch and also creates the correct airflow geometry around the deflector.

Embers are not waste. They act as a heat reservoir, helping the new batch to quickly release combustible gases and enabling the creation of the HARMONY FLAME®.

5.7. Fuel load after ignition and fuel arrangement

Model	Consumption at rated output	Maximum refuelling load
BE04	approx. 1.5 kg/h	3 kg
BE07	approx. 2.0 kg/h	4 kg

Do not exceed the maximum refuelling load specified in this section. Overloading can cause excessive smoke. The recommended initial fuel load for lighting a cold stove is specified separately in Section 5.2.

To ensure even burning, it is best to add one large piece of wood at a time. If adding several pieces, place them close together with as few gaps as possible. Unlike when lighting the fire, the aim here is not to create the largest possible active surface area of fuel, but to achieve a gradual and even release of combustible gases.

Correct fuel arrangement contributes to:

- even combustion,
- a longer burning time,
- reducing soot build-up in the combustion chamber and blackening of the glass.

The burning time of a single load and the appropriate interval between refuelling are influenced primarily by the weight of the load, the size and shape of the logs, the combustion air setting, the type and moisture content of the fuel, the condition of the glowing layer and the chimney draught.

When operating with smaller refuelling amounts, monitor the condition of the glowing layer. Repeatedly adding too small a charge can lead to a loss of glowing embers and the cooling of the combustion chamber. This may result in impaired combustion, sooting of the glass and lining, or reduced functionality of the HARMONY FLAME® system.

5.8. How to regulate the stove's output

The output of the stove is primarily determined by the amount of fuel burnt over a given period**.** The size of the fuel charge therefore affects both the output achieved and the burning time of a single charge.

The combustion air lever is used to adjust the amount of air required for proper combustion. Its position affects the speed and progress of combustion, and thus also the output achieved and the burning time. The air supply is therefore not the sole means of regulating the output.

For the rated output, use the recommended fuel charge. If you require a lower output, for example during the transition period, do not reduce the initial charge. First, light the cold stove as normal and allow it to heat up sufficiently. Only reduce the output during subsequent refuelling by using a smaller amount of fuel.

I want less heat → I light the stove as normal and let it heat up → for subsequent refuelling, I use a smaller amount of fuel.

You can achieve a higher heat output by adding a larger amount of fuel and ensuring an appropriate supply of combustion air. However, never exceed the maximum weight of the fuel charge specified in section 5.7.

The values in the tables below are for guidance only. The actual output and refuelling intervals are influenced in particular by the combustion air setting, the chimney draught, the type and moisture content of the fuel, the size and shape of the logs, and the condition of the bed of glowing embers. Only add the next batch once the previous batch has burnt down to a sufficient layer of glowing embers.

BE04

Output mode	Batch weight	Output	Approximate refuelling interval
Reduced output	approx. 0.8 kg	3 kW	45 mins
Nominal heat output	**1.5 kg**	**4.2 kW**	**1 hour**
Peak power	3 kg	7 kW	1 hour 20 mins

BE07

Power mode	Batch weight	Output	Approximate refuelling interval
Reduced power	1.2 kg	5 kW	45 mins
Nominal heat output	**2 kg**	**7 kW**	**1 hour**
Increased power	4 kg	11 kW	1 hour 20 mins

The figures given are approximate. The stove's output is not determined solely by the weight of a single load, but by the amount of fuel actually burnt per unit of time. The burning time and output achieved are also influenced by the combustion air setting, the chimney draught, the type and moisture content of the fuel, the size and shape of the logs, and the condition of the bed of embers. You should therefore adjust the refuelling interval to suit the actual burning process. Add the next load onto a sufficient layer of glowing embers.

When operating at either the lower or upper limits of the output range, the glass and lining may be more prone to soiling. You should therefore monitor the combustion process and adjust the combustion air supply to maintain stable combustion.

5.9. Resuming heating from remaining embers

On the DEFRA version, a permanent stop maintains an air damper opening of at least 3 mm, even with the lever fully down. The embers therefore continue to burn away, and their retention time cannot be guaranteed. If a sufficient bed of glowing embers remains, resume heating by following the refuelling procedure in Section 5.10. If the embers have gone out, light a new fire as described in Section 5.2.

5.10. Procedure for refuelling

1. Make sure the previous batch has burnt out completely and there are no visible flames.

2. Move the control lever all the way up to the **'Lighting'** position. This will boost the chimney draught and reduce the risk of smoke escaping into the room when the door is opened.

3. Open the door slightly, about 3 cm, and wait for about 10 seconds.

4. Slowly open the door.

5. Spread the embers out into an even layer.

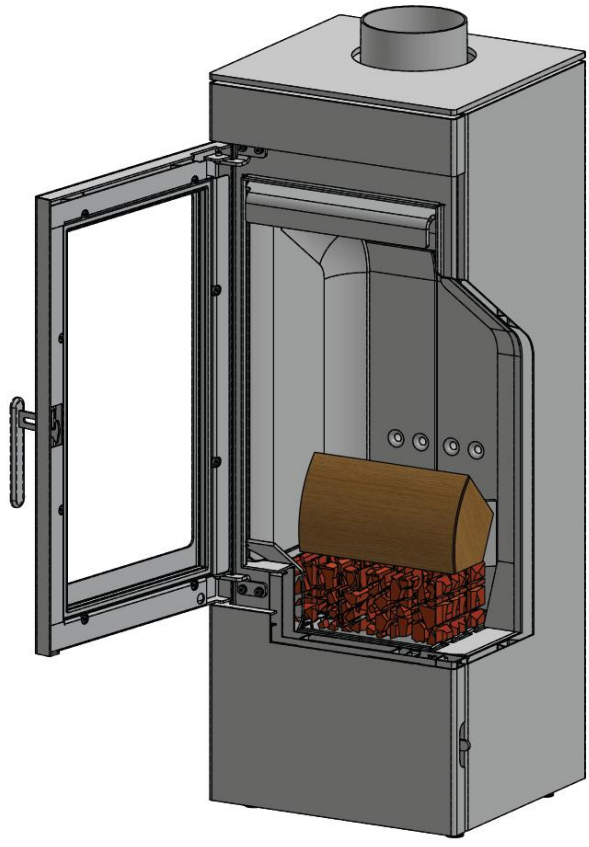
6. Add a new batch of fuel to the rear of the combustion chamber, near the air deflector.

7. Close the door.

8. Leave the lever in the **'Lighting'** position until the new batch has caught fire properly. Then return it to the **'Operation'** position.

Charcoal level	Recommended procedure
approx. 10 cm	Add one larger piece of wood.
5 cm or less	Add a few medium-sized pieces and try to rebuild the layer of embers to a height of approximately 10 cm.

If there is insufficient burning material in the firebed to ignite a new fuel load, excessive smoke may occur. Refuel onto a sufficient bed of glowing embers and ash to ensure that the new load ignites within a reasonable time. If there are too few embers, add suitable kindling.



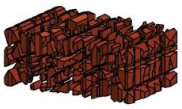
Adding more wood



1 large piece of wood



2–3 medium-sized pieces



10 cm high layer



5 cm high layer

If the door is opened before the previous load has burnt out completely, smoke and flue gases may escape into the room.

5.11. How to adjust the lever according to the flame

Once the added charge has caught fire, set the lever to the **'Operation'** position. The middle position is the default, not the absolute setting – the actual setting depends on the chimney draught, the size of the charge, the layer of embers and the fuel.

Flame behaviour	Meaning	Setting
The flame is mainly concentrated against the rear wall and emanates less directly from the fuel	Optimal combustion	Leave the setting as it is.
The fuel burns intensely across its entire surface	Too much combustion air	Move the lever down slightly.
The flames are short, slow or come only from the rear vents	Not enough combustion air	Move the lever slightly upwards.

5.12. The newly added fuel has not ignited

If the newly added batch of fuel does not catch fire after the door has been closed, leave the control lever in the **'Lighting'** position. The increased air supply will help the new fuel to catch fire more quickly. Once the fuel has started to burn steadily, move the lever back to the **'Operation'** position.

If the load does not catch fire within 5 minutes, leave the lever in the **'Lighting'** position and slide the ash pan out by approximately 2–3 cm. This will allow more air into the combustion chamber and help the fuel to catch fire. As soon as the fuel starts to burn with a flame, slide the ash pan fully back in. Once the load has caught fire reliably, move the lever to the **'Operation'** position.

Even if no flames are visible after five minutes, the combustion chamber may still contain combustible gases released from the fuel. Always open the door slowly and with extreme caution.

With stoves that have been in operation for some time and are thoroughly heated, it may be more difficult to pull out the ash pan. This is a common occurrence caused by the thermal expansion of the steel ash pan.

If flames are visible in the combustion chamber, never completely close the combustion air supply. A lack of air can cause incomplete combustion, increased smoke production and the build-up of flammable gases.

5.13. What the glass tells you

The glass is one of the best indicators of combustion quality.

Clean or only slightly dusty glass usually means that the stove is operating at a sufficient temperature and combustion is taking place correctly.

A dark black coating is most often the result of a low combustion temperature, damp fuel, insufficient air supply or too small a fuel charge.

If the glass starts to become sooty repeatedly, we recommend first checking the fuel, the way you light the fire and the supply of combustion air. In most cases, the problem is not caused by the glass itself or the stove's design.

Video on correct refuelling:

6. Cleaning and maintenance

Only carry out troubleshooting and cleaning when the stove has been extinguished and has cooled down. Unauthorised modifications to the stove's construction are prohibited.

6.1. Cleaning the glass

When operated correctly, the glass becomes only minimally soiled. Clean the glass only when the stove has cooled down. Remove a fine grey film with a damp paper towel or a soft, damp cloth. More stubborn black deposits can be removed using a non-abrasive sponge or a cleaner intended for stove glass.

Deposits that remain on the glass for prolonged periods and are exposed to high temperatures may cause permanent clouding or etching of the ceramic glass.

Some deposits can be burnt off during operation by increasing the combustion air supply. Move the lever to the **'Lighting'** position only for as long as needed to burn off the deposits, then return it to the **'Operation'** position. Avoid overfiring the stove.

Do not allow the cleaning agent to come into contact with the door seal, as it may damage or harden the seal and impair its sealing properties.

6.2. Cleaning the stove's external surfaces

Use a soft, dry cloth for cleaning. Remove dust regularly to prevent it from burning during operation and causing odours.

6.3. Cleaning the flue and chimney

Ensure that the flue and flue gas path are inspected and cleaned regularly in accordance with applicable legislation and relevant national standards.

6.4. Riddling and removing ash

Riddle the grate by operating the grate lever. This will widen the gaps between the grate bars, allowing excess ash to fall into the ash pan.

Do not remove the ash from the grate trays. The layer of ash acts as thermal insulation, protecting the grate and ash pan from excessive thermal stress and helping to maintain a high temperature in the firebox.

Empty the ash pan when it is approximately two-thirds full up to the height of the rear wall. When carrying it, use the lid stored in the lower door of the stove.

Only empty the ash pan when the stove has completely cooled down. Store the ash in non-flammable containers with lids. Even ash that appears to have cooled down may contain hot particles.

7. Disposal of packaging and the appliance at the end of its service life

7.1. Disposal of the transport packaging

- Place the cardboard packaging in a paper recycling bin
- Dispose of the protective fabric for recycling in accordance with local regulations
- Please send the wooden pallet for recycling or dispose of it in accordance with local regulations

7.2. Disposal of the appliance at the end of its service life

- Clean the appliance and sort it by material
- Take metal parts to a metal recycling centre
- Dispose of refractory concrete blocks, insulation boards, ceramic glass and sealing cords in accordance with local regulations

8. Common problems and faults

8.1. Operational problems

Symptoms	Probable cause	Recommended action
The glass becomes very dirty	Incorrect firing; too small a fuel charge; damp fuel; restricted air supply; insufficient air intake; low chimney draught.	Check the fuel, the amount of kindling, the air supply and the draught. Increase the temperature by operating the stove correctly, not by overheating it.
Smoke escapes when refuelling	Door opened too quickly; adding fuel at the wrong stage; low draught; negative pressure in the room.	Only add more fuel once the flames have died down; use the 'slightly open the door' method, switch off the extractor fan and check the draught.
The firebricks have turned black during firing	The combustion chamber is not yet sufficiently heated; the load is too small.	Adhere to the recommended refuelling amount. Once the chamber has warmed up and combustion has stabilised, the liners will usually clean themselves.
The flame is short and slow	Insufficient air, low temperature, weak draught or unsuitable fuel.	Slightly increase the air supply, check the external air intake, the fuel and the chimney draught.
The fuel is burning across the entire surface	Too much combustion air.	Slightly reduce the lever setting.
HARMONY FLAME® does not form	Low temperature, small initial/top-up load, thin layer of embers or incorrect air supply.	Restore the correct bed of embers, stick to the correct amount of fuel and adjust the air supply according to the flame.

8.2. Cracked glass

- The door is fitted with special high-temperature-resistant ceramic glass. It cannot be replaced with standard sheet glass.
- The glass may only be replaced by an authorised service centre.
- In the event of damage, contact your dealer or an authorised partner.

8.3. Cracked firebrick

Minor cracks are common and do not usually affect the stove's functionality. If larger pieces are coming loose from the moulding or the material is starting to crumble, replacement is necessary.

8.4. Worn sealing cord

The sealing cords on the door and ash pan are exposed to high temperatures and mechanical stress. Over time, they may harden or lose their sealing properties. Check them regularly and have them replaced if they are damaged or leaking. Use only original sealing cords specified by the manufacturer.

8.5. Chimney fire

1. Call the fire brigade immediately.
2. Move the air control lever fully down to the minimum position.
3. Do not open the stove door.
4. Under no circumstances should you attempt to extinguish a chimney fire with water.
5. Once the fire has been extinguished, have the chimney inspected by a qualified person before using it again.

9. Relevant standards and regulations

Area	Standard	Title
Appliance	BS EN 16510-1	Solid fuel burning household appliances – Part 1: General requirements and test methods
	BS EN 16510-2-1	Domestic appliances burning solid fuels – Part 2-1: Roomheaters, free-standing stoves
Installation	BS 8303:2026	Installation of domestic heating and cooking appliances burning wood and solid mineral fuels. Specification
	Approved Document J	Combustion appliances and fuel storage systems
Chimney	BS EN 1443	Chimneys – General requirements
	BS EN 15287-1 / -2	Chimneys – Design, installation and connection of appliances
	BS EN 1856-1 / -2	Metal chimneys – Requirements and test methods
	BS EN 13384-1	Thermal and fluid dynamic calculation methods — Part 1: Chimneys serving one combustion appliance
Fire & Safety	BS EN 13501-1	Fire classification of construction products and building elements
	BS 8423	Fireguards for heating appliances for domestic use – Specification
	BS EN 50291-1	Electrical apparatus for the detection of carbon monoxide in domestic premises
	BS EN 50292	Electrical apparatus for the detection of carbon monoxide in domestic premises – Guide on selection, installation, use and maintenance

Apply the Building Regulations and associated guidance relevant to the part of the United Kingdom in which the appliance is installed. England and Wales have separate versions of Approved Document J; Scotland and Northern Ireland have their own regulations and technical guidance.

10. General warranty terms and conditions

The warranty applies only to appliances that have been installed by an authorised technician and are operated in accordance with this Operating and Installation Manual. Installation and use must comply with applicable legislation, local fire regulations and relevant national and European standards.

The warranty conditions do not cover damage caused by:

- failure to follow the instructions in this manual
- the use of fuel other than that specified, or overheating, i.e. adding an excessive amount of fuel
- continuous operation of the stove
- transport or incorrect storage in a damp environment
- improper operation, mechanical damage or unauthorised modification of the design

10.1. Warranty period

The warranty period begins on the date of sale to the end customer.

- The warranty period for the stove body is 60 months.
- The warranty period for mechanical parts and parts in direct contact with the fire is 24 months.

Annual servicing by a competent engineer is recommended to ensure safe and reliable operation. We recommend keeping records of servicing and maintenance in Section 13. The chimney and connecting flue pipe must be inspected and swept in accordance with applicable regulations.

We recommend keeping records of maintenance and inspections carried out for the purpose of any future assessment of the appliance's technical condition.

10.2. Normal wear and tear of parts

Glass wear
Normal wear and tear is considered to include soot or residues from burnt materials, discolouration, brittleness, cracking or other changes caused by exposure to heat.

Wear and tear of combustion chamber components
During operation, the combustion chamber components expand and contract due to thermal stress. Micro-cracks may form. Provided the components retain their shape and do not disintegrate, they are fulfilling their function and this does not constitute grounds for a complaint.

Wear and tear on the sealing cord
Normal wear and tear is defined as a loss of seal integrity due to the effects of heat, mechanical wear or hardening of the sealing cord.

Wear and tear of the finish
The warranty does not cover changes in colour or damage to the finish caused by thermal stress or overheating. If the surface of the appliance turns grey or the paint begins to flake, this is usually a sign of overheating, for example due to the combustion of excessive amounts of fuel or prolonged operation with the combustion air intake set too wide open.

10.3. Repair and maintenance

During the warranty period, faults caused by a demonstrable material defect or manufacturing fault will be rectified. Compensation for damages beyond the scope of this provision is excluded. Maintenance of the appliance or the replacement of parts does not extend the warranty period. Replaced parts are covered by the warranty period stipulated by the applicable legislation.

10.4. Making a claim

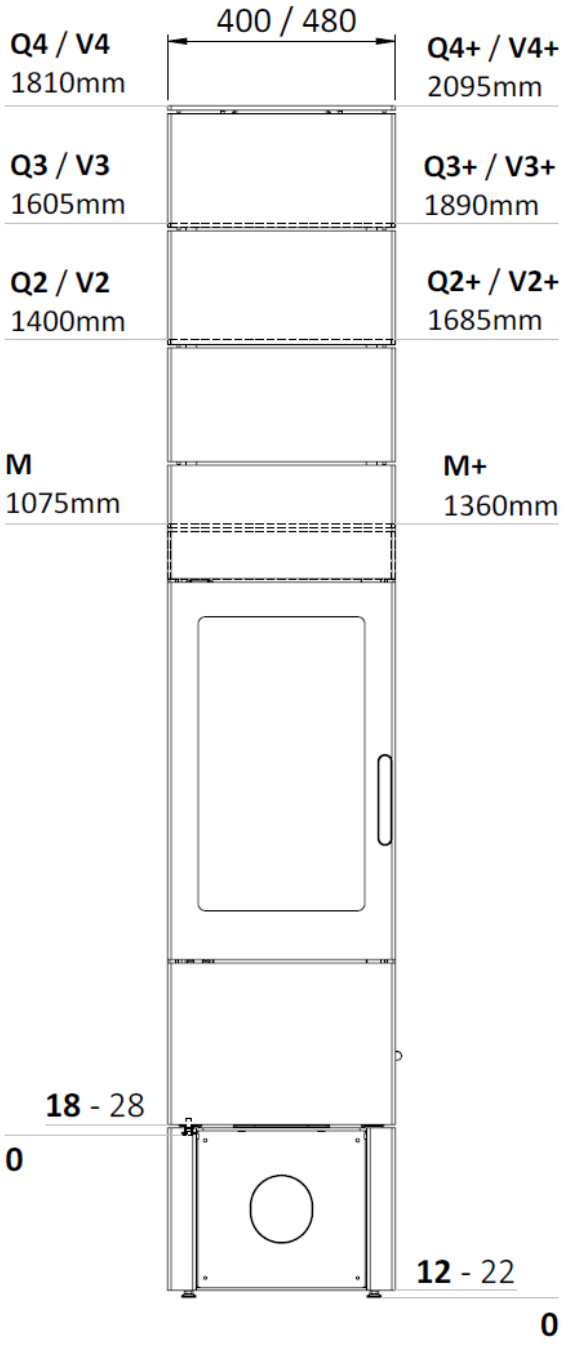
To make a claim, please contact your stove fitter and provide:

- warranty certificate
- a description of the fault with photographic evidence
- proof of purchase

The manufacturer reserves the right to make changes to the product as part of its ongoing development. These changes may not always be reflected in this manual.

11. Dimensions, weights and installation

11.1. Heights and weights



The total heights given may vary slightly depending on the adjustment of the adjustable feet.

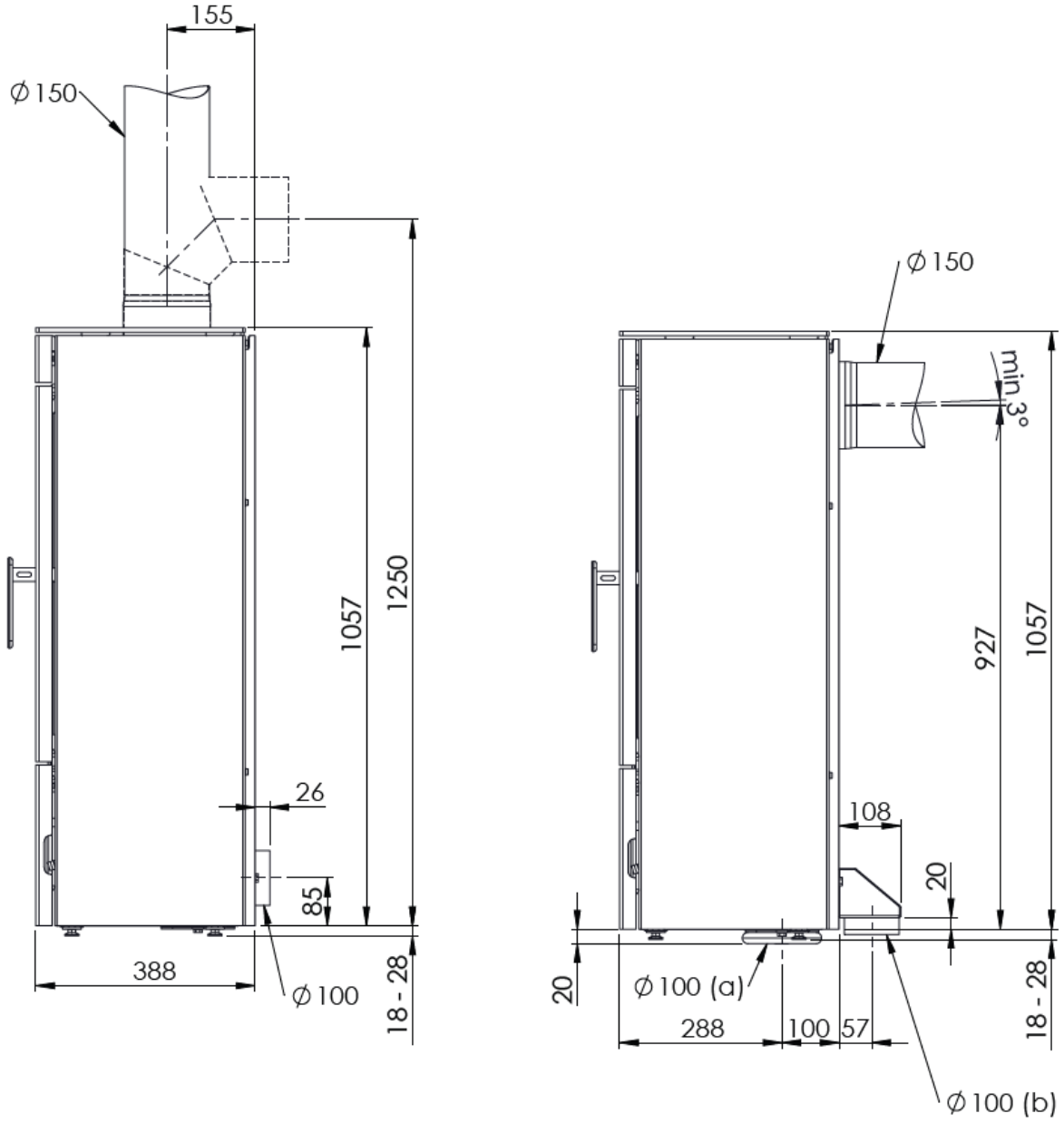
Weights of all variants (kg)

	M	Q2	Q3	Q4	V2	V3	V4	M+	Q2+	Q3+	Q4+	V2+	V3+	V4+
BE04	155	217	257	297	167	175	183	176	239	279	319	188	195	202
BE07	168	244	285	326	193	202	211	208	261	302	343	211	220	229

11.2. Connection – standard version

The standard version of the stove allows for a top or rear connection of a Ø150 mm flue pipe, depending on the specific top plate variant. If necessary, the connection direction can be changed retrospectively by replacing the relevant plate.

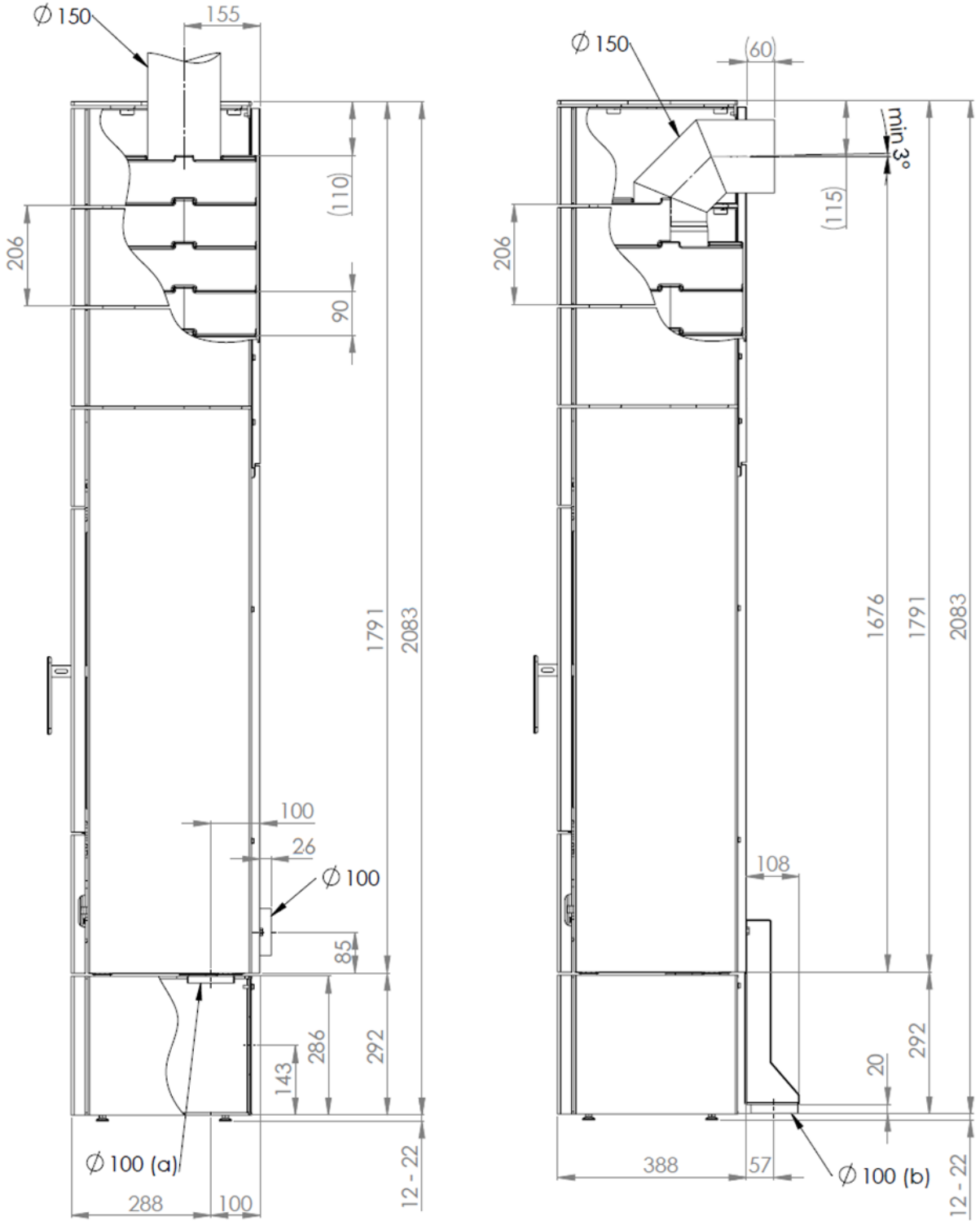
The Ø100 mm external air inlet is factory-set to face rearwards. Depending on the installation method, this can be adjusted to a bottom connection by replacing the spigot with a plug or by using an external air adapter.



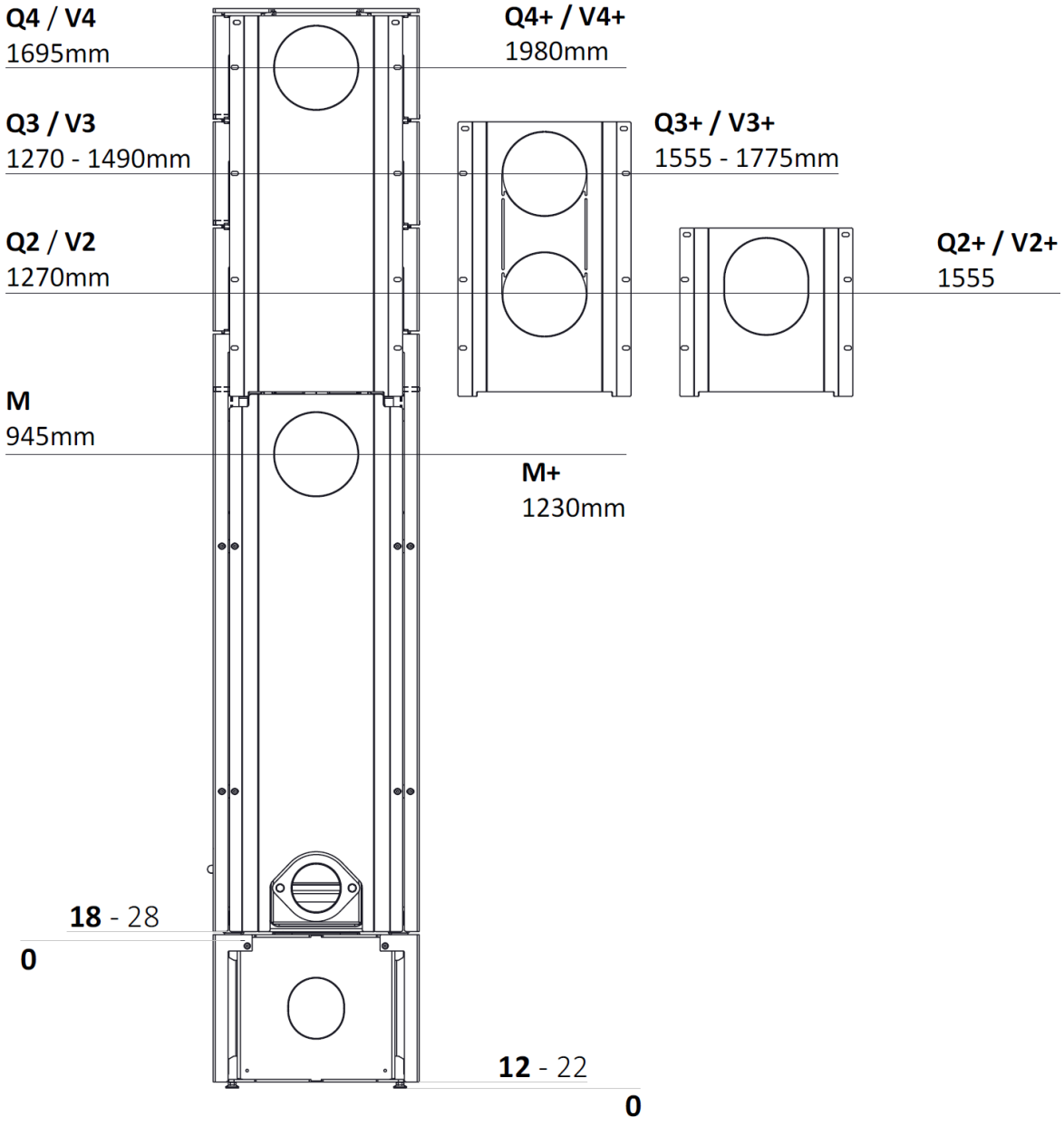
11.3. Connections – model with log-storage base and heat storage

For stoves with a log-storage base and a heat storage extension, both top and rear connections for the Ø150 mm flue are possible.

The Ø100 mm external air inlet can be routed from the rear or from the bottom. For a bottom connection, it can be routed through the interior of the log-storage base; alternatively, an external air adapter can be used.



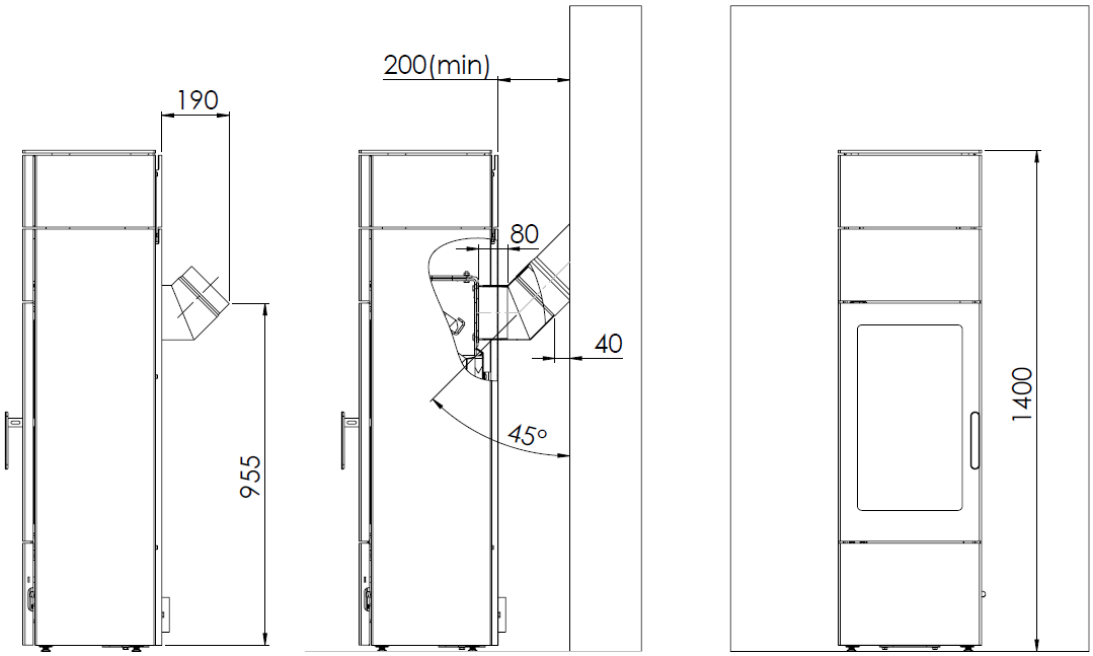
11.4. Flue connection heights for individual variants



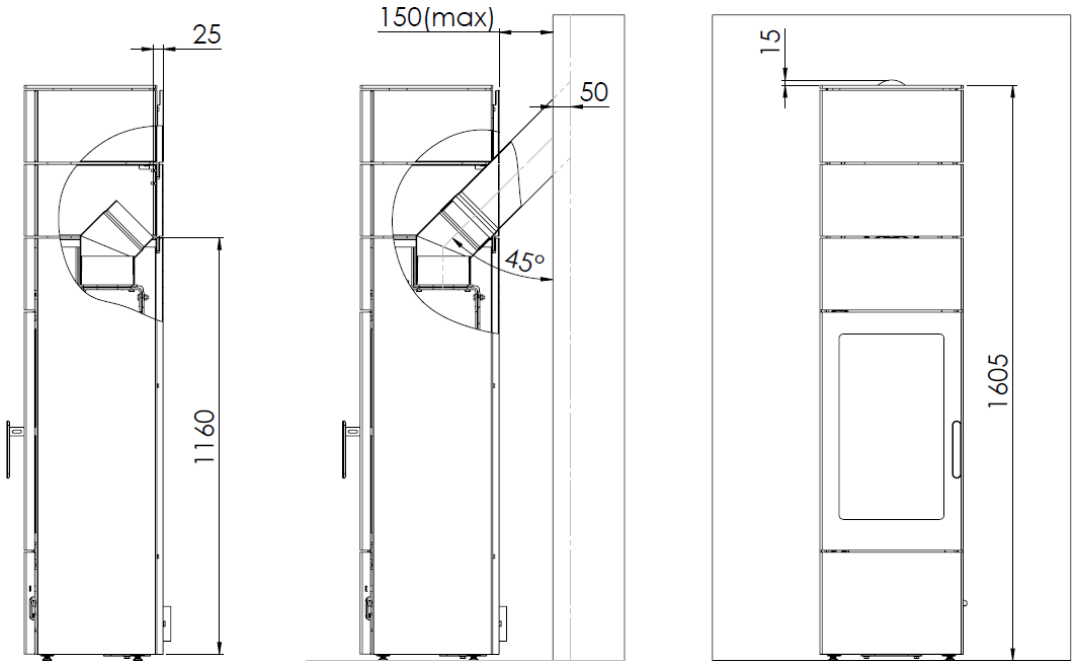
11.5. Visibility of the flue pipe with a 45° connection

The clearances to combustible materials specified in Section 2.1 must always be maintained.

For a rear connection, the minimum installation clearance of 200 mm from the rear wall is determined by the geometry of the 45° connection, assuming that the chimney outlet protrudes 40 mm from the wall. At this distance, the flue remains completely concealed when viewed from the front; this applies to models V2 or higher.



For the top connection, the maximum dimension of 150 mm is specified so that, on V3 models, the flue remains completely concealed when viewed from the front. On V4 models, this value is higher. If this dimension is exceeded by 50 mm, the flue will be partially visible when viewed from the front and will protrude approximately 15 mm above the top edge of the stove.



11.6. Lower external air connection – Ø100 (a)

Stoves without a log-storage base

1. Unscrew the flange with the external air inlet from the rear of the stove.

2. Unscrew the legs so that there is a gap of at least 25 mm between the bottom edge of the stove and the base.

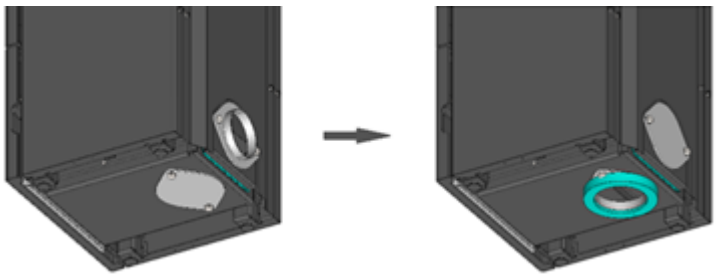
3. Tilt the stove slightly forwards to gain access to the underside.

4. Unscrew the blanking plug from the underside and screw it onto the rear of the stove.

5. Screw the flange with the recessed socket and the adhesive sealing cord onto the underside; this flange is not included as standard.

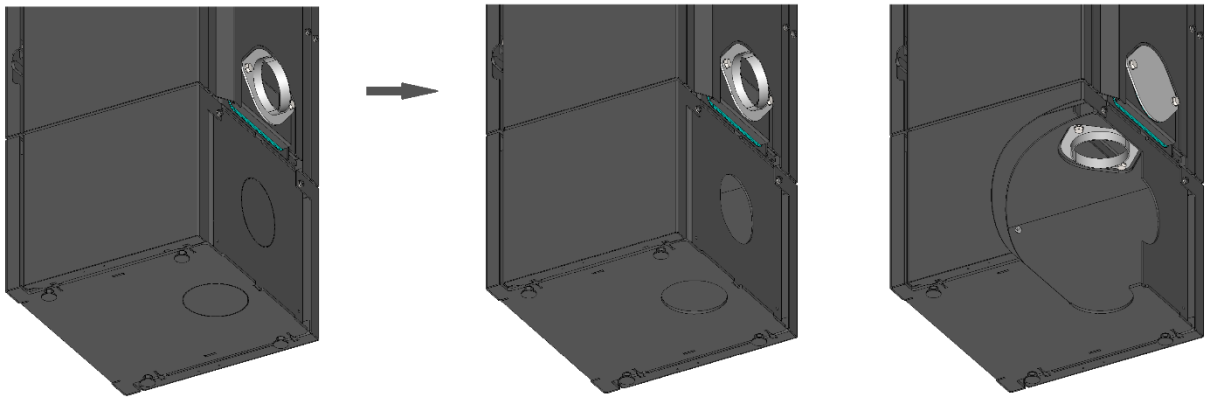
6. Move the stove to the desired location.

7. Use the adjustable feet to lower the height so that there is a 20 mm gap between the bottom edge and the base. The sealing cord will be compressed to approximately 15 mm, ensuring a tight seal.



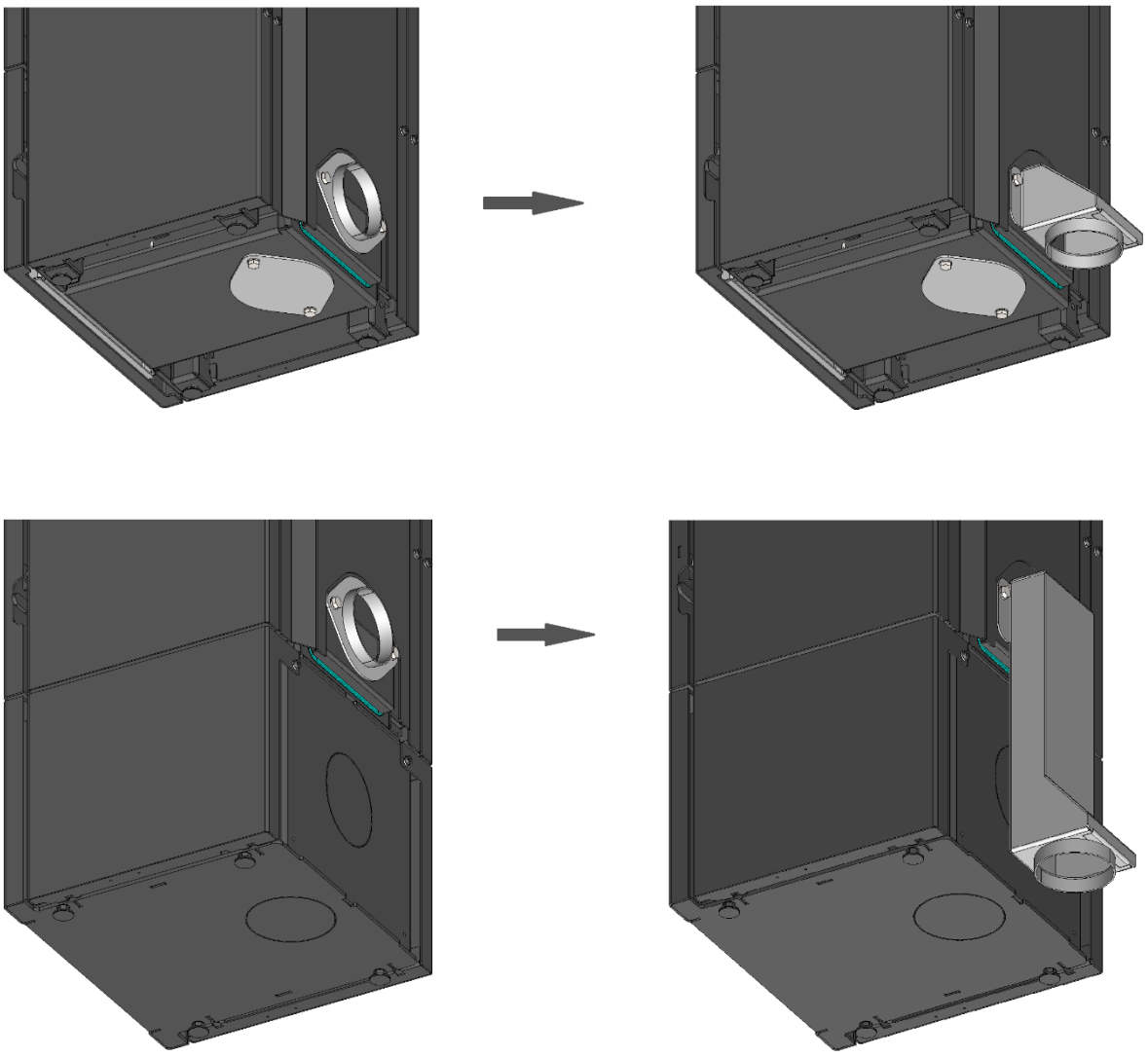
Stoves with log-storage base

Once the knock-out panels in the rear or underside of the log-storage base have been removed, the air supply can be routed through the base. This reduces the space available for storing logs.



11.7. Bottom air connection using an adapter – Ø100 (b)

For stoves with or without a base, unscrew the flanged spigot and replace it with the adapter. The adapter is not included as standard.

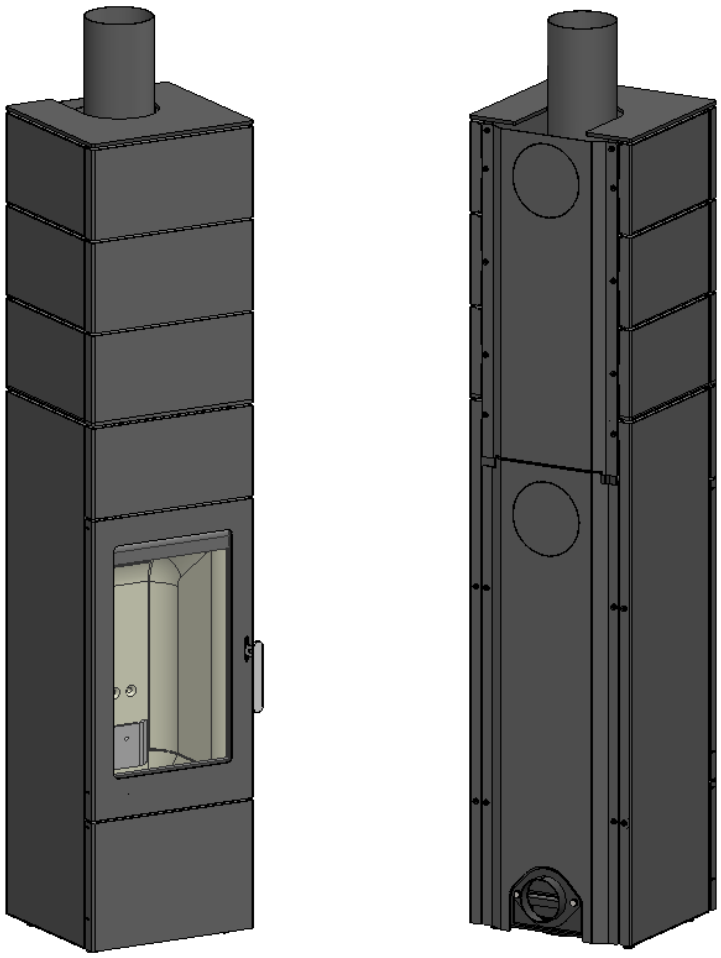


11.8. Heat storage extension

The heat storage extension kit may only be used with specific models designated by the manufacturer, with which it was purchased as a complete set.

*The assembly diagrams in this chapter illustrate the maximum **Q4 variant** (3 external heat storage covers containing 14 heat storage half-rings). Depending on your specific order, the configuration varies as follows:*

Variant	Configuration
Q2	1 external storage casing, 6 concrete half-rings
Q3	2 external storage casings, 10 concrete half-rings
Q4	3 external storage casings, 14 concrete half-rings
V2 / V3 / V4	1 / 2 / 3 external casings; designer version without thermal storage material



Installation procedure for the thermal storage extension

1. Remove the top plate by sliding it forwards and upwards.

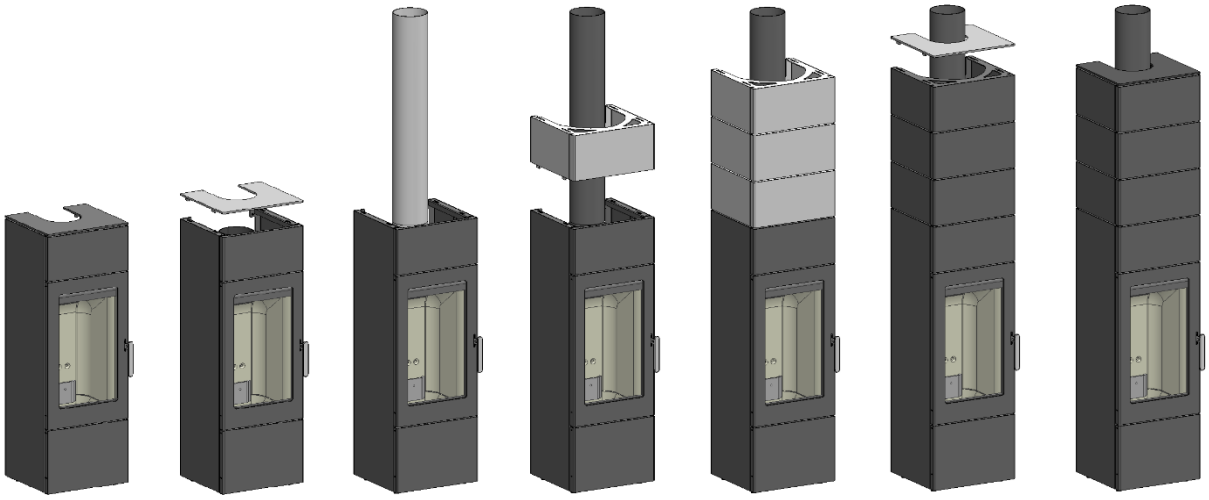
2. Fit the flue pipe to the flue outlet; the pipe is not included as standard.

3. Fit the heat storage covers into the holes in the sides of the casing by moving them downwards and backwards.

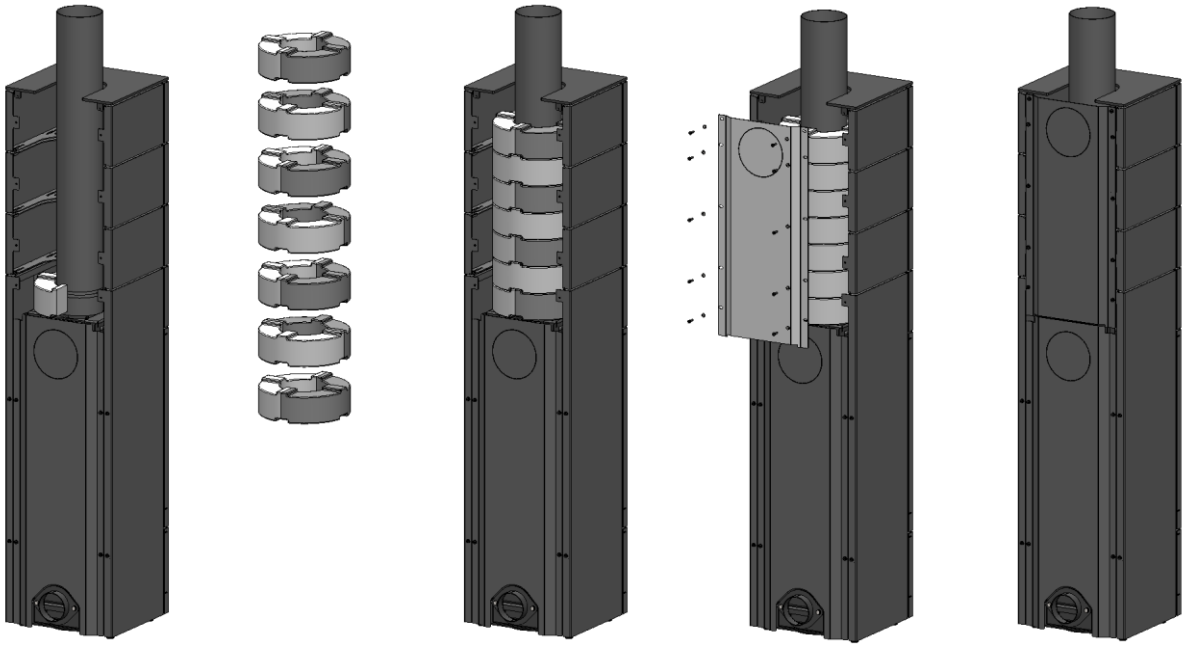
4. Slide the top plate into the prepared holes in the heat storage cover by moving it downwards and backwards.

5. Stack the concrete half-rings around the flue pipe. Two opposite pieces form one ring; rotate each subsequent layer by 90° relative to the previous one to interlock the joints. Skip this step for variants V2/V3/V4.

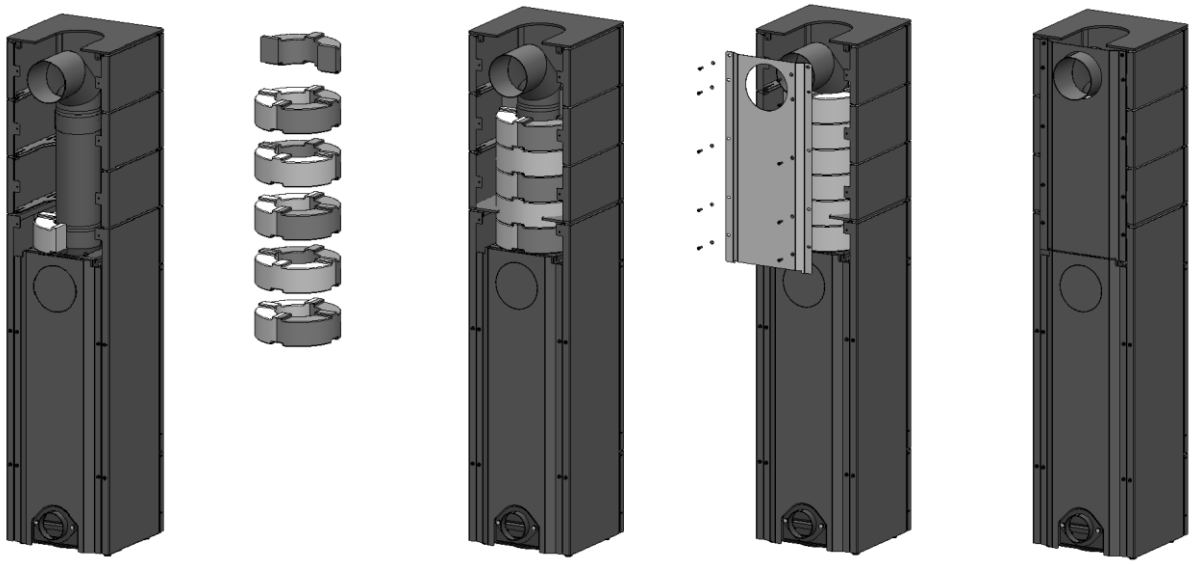
6. Using the screws and washers supplied, screw the rear cover plate to the heat storage covers and the top plate.



Upper flue connection



Rear flue connection



12. Technical data sheet

Technical parameters of the appliance in accordance with BS EN 16510-1

Property / parameter	Unit	BE04	BE07
Nominal heat output	kW	4.2	7
Power adjustment range	kW	3–7	5–11
Efficiency	%	81.9	80.5
Energy efficiency class	–	A+	A
Fuel consumption at rated output	kg/h	1.5	2.0
Fuel type	–	Wood logs	Wood logs
Max. log length	cm	25	33
Weight of basic model	kg	155	168
Inlet air pipe diameter	mm	100	100
Flue pipe diameter	mm	150	150
Required chimney draught	Pa	11	11
Flue gas temperature	°C	270	265
Mass flow rate of dry flue gas	g/s	3.2	5.9
Condensing operation	–	No	No
CO (13% O_2)	mg/Nm³	604	953
OGC (13% O_2)	mg/Nm³	32	60
PM particulate matter (13 % O_2)	mg/Nm³	18	30
NOx (13 % O_2)	mg/Nm³	90	88
CO_2	%	11.69	10.42
Appliance classification according to BS EN 16510-1	–	BE	BE
Commission Regulation (EU) 2015/1185 (Ecodesign)	–	Yes	Yes

The appliance has been manufactured and tested in accordance with the applicable documentation and complies with BS EN 16510-1 (Solid fuel domestic appliances – Part 1: General requirements and test methods).

13. Records of servicing and inspections

The installation and operation of the stove must be checked by a competent installer before first use. Keep the installation and commissioning documentation provided by the installer together with this manual.

Annual servicing by a competent engineer is recommended to ensure safe and reliable operation. The chimney and connecting flue pipe must be inspected and swept in accordance with applicable regulations.

Use the table below to record servicing, inspections and maintenance. Keep these records for the entire service life of the appliance.

Date	Service technician / company	Registration number, where applicable	Appliance service	Flue gas path inspection	Measured chimney draught (Pa)	Note	Signature
			☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No			
			☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No			
			☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No			
			☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No			
			☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No			
			☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No			

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