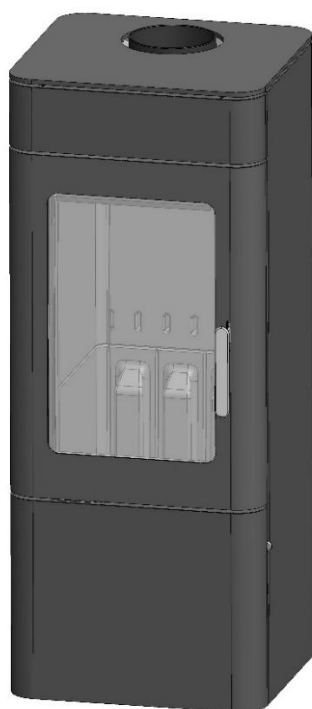




OPERATION AND INSTALLATION MANUAL

BLAZE SPIRIT WOOD STOVE



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Dear Customer,

Congratulations on choosing the BLAZE SPIRIT wood-burning stove. You are now the owner of an exceptional heating appliance, the design of which we have refined over a long period of time with great care.

Please operate it in accordance with the instructions in this manual, and the stove will serve you well for many years to come.

To ensure proper and safe operation, please read Chapter 6 carefully.

Operation and Maintenance of the Stove.

The BLAZE HARMONY team wishes you much satisfaction in using your wood stove.

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1 Contents

1	Contents.....	3
2	General Information	4
2.1	Use of the Stove	4
2.2	Characteristic Features of the Stove and Their Functions	4
2.3	Installation and Operating Conditions	5
3	Technical data for the stove.....	6
4	Stove Description.....	8
4.1	Dimensional diagram of the stove	8
4.2	Description of the stove's design	9
4.3	Functional diagram of the stove	10
4.4	Stove Function Description	11
5	Installation	12
5.1	Safety Instructions.....	12
5.2	Safety Distances	12
5.3	Connecting the Stove to the Chimney	13
5.4	Ensuring an air supply to the stove.....	14
5.5	Connecting the stove to an external air supply	14
6	Operation and Maintenance.....	15
6.1	Prescribed fuel	16
6.2	Stove Control Diagram	16
6.3	Lighting the fire and subsequent operation of the stove.....	17
6.4	Re-firing and subsequent operation of the stove	19
6.5	Operation with a Small Amount of Fuel (Deactivation of the Constant-Heat Mode)	19
6.6	Ash Removal.....	20
6.7	Cleaning the Stove	20
6.8	Cleaning the flue and chimney.....	21
6.9	Problems, Malfunctions, and Solutions	21
7	Disposal of packaging and appliances	23
8	Warranty Terms	23
8.1	Warranty Period	23
8.2	Normal wear and tear of parts.....	23
8.3	Warranty Repairs and Maintenance	24
8.4	Claims	24
9	Technical Appendix	25
9.1	Combustion Chamber Diagram	25
9.2	Diagram of the stove's mechanical mechanism.....	26
9.3	Diagram of the stove's external casing layout.....	27
9.4	Heat loss of a heated building, methods for determining it	28
9.5	Related standards.....	28

2 General Information

2.1 Use of the Stove

These stoves are designed for long-term, year-round operation. They can serve as the primary heat source or as a supplementary source for occasional heating.

The stoves are intended for installation in living spaces. They are also suitable for heating commercial, public, or work facilities, provided that the relevant requirements for operating conditions are met.

2.2 Characteristic Features of the Stove and Their Functions

The following overview describes the specific components of the stove and explains their function.

1. **Vertical Ceramic Grate**

It allows for gradual and even burning of the fuel load, so there is no need to add fuel as often. The certified fuel-reloading interval is 2 hours. A patented BLAZE HARMONY solution.

2. **Automatic Ember Maintenance**

The system detects when the fuel has burned down to a bed of embers and automatically closes the air intake. This prevents heat from escaping into the chimney and allows the heat to be retained for up to 12 hours. Patented BLAZE HARMONY solution.

3. **Full-width movable grate**

Together with the spacious ash pan, it ensures easy ash removal even during continuous operation.

4. **Integrated smoke baffle**

When the door is opened, it automatically folds into the stoking opening and simultaneously creates a direct draft into the chimney. This prevents smoke from escaping into the room.

5. **Integrated ignition flap**

It opens automatically when the power lever is set to the maximum position, ensuring easy and quick ignition of the fuel.

6. **Solid ceramic lining**

It accumulates a large amount of heat and gradually releases it into the room. As a result, the stove does not overheat the room during burning and continues to provide heat long after the fire has gone out. In the standard configuration, during normal operation, it achieves a balanced heat output, with approximately 50% of the heat released during combustion and 50% during the steady-state idle phase.

7. **Heat Storage Extension**

It can be purchased together with the stove or added later. The stove's heat storage capacity is then roughly doubled. The ratio of heat transferred immediately during burning to heat transferred from the storage then reaches approximately 25% / 75%.

8. **Double-layer steel deflector**

It forms the ceiling of the stoking chamber. It effectively transfers heat from the flue gases. Its operation is completely **maintenance-free** (no cleaning required).

9. **Useful details**

A cover for dust-free ash pan removal, rear wall insulation that allows the stove to be placed close to a wall, a hard-coated finish on exterior surfaces for easy maintenance, and other practical features.

10. **Design**

Balanced proportions with rounded edges and clean lines. The timeless design and **variety of color options** allow the stove to blend naturally **into all types of interiors**.

2.3 Installation and Operating Conditions

Determining which model is suitable and whether a heat storage extension is advisable is a relatively complex process. In addition to knowledge of the thermal parameters of the heated space, it also requires an assessment of thermal comfort requirements and operational possibilities.

Operation of BLAZE SPIRIT stoves is only possible in installations where:

- 1. The condition for heat absorption is met:** The heated space must have appropriate thermal storage parameters to prevent overheating of the space. This condition can be met:
 - A. The stove is the heating source in a space with adequate thermal capacity, whose heat loss* is equal to or greater than **the minimum value** defined in **Table 1**.
 - B. The stove heats a building with a special heating mode involving intermittent heating, such as a vacation home, a workshop with shift operations, etc.
- 2. The condition for maximum heat extraction is met:** The heat loss* from the stove in the heated part of the building must not exceed **the maximum value** defined in **Table 1**, so that during very cold periods (average daily temperature below -5°C ... approximately 20 days per year), it is sufficient to stoke the stove a maximum of 6 times per day (exceeding this value would make operation uncomfortable).
- 4. The installation has been performed correctly (flue gas exhaust, air intake, placement).**
- 5. Is the fuel suitable (e.g., logs of the correct length, properly split, dry)?**
- 6. Is the stove being operated correctly (lighting the fire, adding fuel, adjusting settings, removing ash and cleaning, and performing inspections)?**
- 7. The stove and related equipment (flue, chimney, air intake) are in good working order.**

Table 1: **Minimum heat loss*** of a space heated by a stove and **maximum heat loss*** of a space where the stove is the sole source of heating

Minimum and maximum heat loss* of a building where the BLAZE SPIRIT stoves as the heating source	Lightweight construction up to 10 t aerated concrete, wood, Ytong	Standard construction 10–15 t 40 cm solid masonry, solid blocks 40–50 cm	Medium-weight construction 15–20 t Solid masonry brick, stone 40–60 cm	Heavy construction over 20 t Solid masonry brick, stone 60 cm and more
BS 06	6–8	5–8	5–8	4–8
BS 06 with storage extension	4–8	3–8	3–8	2–8
BS 10	10–13	8–13	7–13	6–13
BS 10 with storage extension	5–13	4–13	4–13	3–13

Table 2: Number of refueling operations as a function of outdoor temperature for a building with heat loss equal to the maximum value (shown in red in Table 1). Full fuel loads are assumed.

	Average outdoor temperature	Building heat input (ratio to heat loss)	Number of days per year	Number of full loads per day
Very cold period	below -5°C	70%	20	6
Cold period	from -5°C to 0°C	60%	40	4–5
Slightly cold season	from 0°C to 5°C	50%	60	4
Transitional season	from 5°C to 10°C	35%	70	3
Mildly warm season	10°C to 15°C	20%	50	1–2

As the sole heat source, a total of 800 stoke-ups per year
(with a heating season of 240 days, the average is 3–4 stoke sessions per day).

*The building's heat loss and methods for determining it are described in more detail in Chapter 9.4.

3 Technical data for the stove

Stove type		BS06	BS10
Max. heat loss* of the heated building (where the stove is the sole heat source)	kW	8 (2–8 with AKU ¹)	13 (2–8 with AKU ¹)
	depending on the heat loss of the heated space (see Operating and Installation Instructions, Table 1)		
Minimum heat loss* of the heated building	kW	4–6 (2–4 with AKU ¹)	6–10 (3–5 with AKU ¹)
	depending on the thermal storage parameters of the heated space (see Operating and Installation Instructions, Table 1)		
Rated output	kW	6	10
Maximum permissible output ²	kW	9	14
Minimum power during continuous operation ³	kW	4	6
Minimum average power during intermittent steady-state operation ⁴	kW	2 (1 kW with AKU ¹)	3 (1.5 kW with AKU ¹)
Weight of the base model	kg	217	232
External dimensions (height x width x depth)	mm	1100 x 460 x 480	1100 x 540 x 480
Flue diameter	mm	150	
Supply air inlet diameter	mm	100	
Chimney draft	Pa	10	
Energy efficiency class		A	
Burning time per fuel charge	hours	2	
Fuel consumption at rated output	kg/h	2.0	3.4
Harmonized Technical Specification		BE	
Ecodesign		Yes	
CO (13% O ₂)	mg/Nm ³	432	570
OGC (13% O ₂)	mg/Nm ³	9	25
Dust (13% O ₂)	mg/Nm ³	22	26
NOx (13% O ₂)	mg/Nm ³	95	78
CO ₂	%	10.4	10.9
Flue gas temperature at rated output	°C	304	316
Flue gas mass flow rate	g/s	6.5	10.3
Efficiency	%	77.9	77.7
Fuel type		Dry wood (up to 20% moisture content)	
Recommended (maximum) log length	mm	250 (280)	330 (365)
Recommended (maximum) log diameter	mm	150 (200)	
Combustion chamber volume	liters	70	90
Ash pan capacity	liter	10	13

The appliance was manufactured and tested in accordance with applicable documentation and complies with EN 16510-1: Solid Fuel Domestic Appliances—Part 1: General Requirements and Test Methods.

¹ AKU – storage extension ... reduces temperature fluctuations inside the room by about half.

² Operating at a higher output than permitted may shorten the service life of the stove's heat-stressed components.

³ Continuous burning ... the prescribed amount of fuel is added at 2-hour intervals ... 100% output ... used only in exceptional cases, e.g., when heating a very cold building.

⁴ Intermittent burning – After the fuel has burned out, the stove automatically switches to a smoldering standby mode (the air supply closes) and the stove continues to heat slowly for up to 12 hours. Then, thanks to the glowing layer, operation can be comfortably resumed without relighting. A lower average output is achieved with a longer refueling interval:

4-hour interval ... 50% average output ... used occasionally, e.g., when heating a cold building

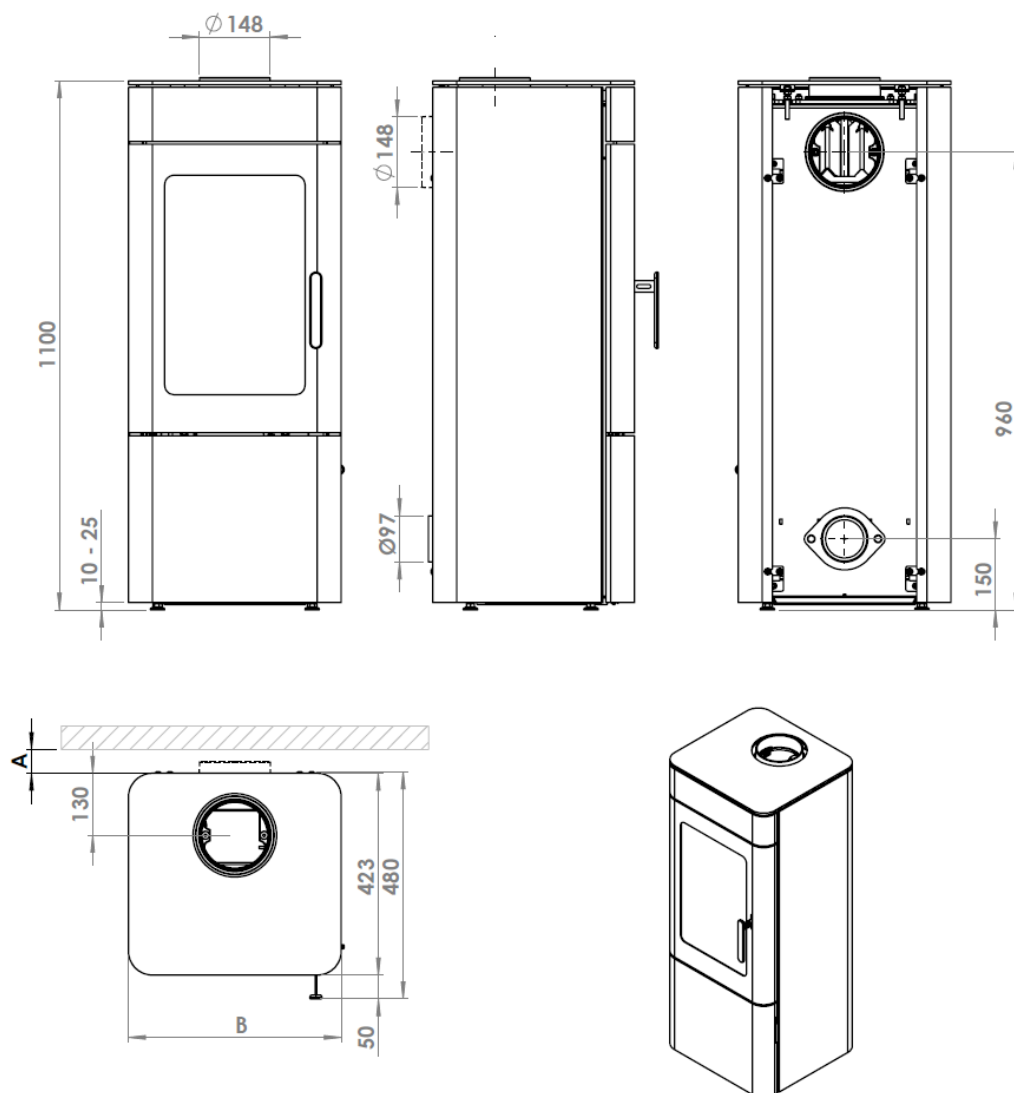
6-hour interval ... 30% average output (4 times a day ... usually minimal fluctuations in indoor temperature)

8-hour interval ... 25% average output (3 times a day ... usually acceptable indoor temperature fluctuations)

12-hour interval ... 15% average output (twice a day ... usually noticeable fluctuations in indoor temperature)

4 Stove Description

4.1 Dimensional diagram of the stove



Dimension (mm)	BS06	BS10
A ... minimum distance from a non-combustible wall	50	
A ... minimum distance from a combustible wall	200	
B ... width of the stove	460	540

4.2 Description of the stove's design

The **BLAZE SPIRIT** stove is designed as a grate-type heater with a through-burning chamber and front **stoking doors (1)** featuring large-area ceramic glass. The stove is welded from steel sheets 2–8 mm thick, with the parts subjected to the highest temperatures made of high-quality heat-resistant steel. **The combustion chamber (2)** is lined with solid ceramic blocks that provide both insulation and heat storage.

The rear wall of the combustion chamber is equipped with a **vertical grate (3)** made of ceramic segments.

The deflector (4) above the combustion chamber is constructed from two layers of steel profiles.

The full-surface movable grate (5) consists of three tilting grate bars. Below the stoking door is a **lower access door (6)**, behind which a removable **ash pan (7)** and a **grate adjustment lever (8)** are located.

The combustion air intake is routed through the bottom of the rear wall and is equipped with a **control damper (10)**. The damper opening—and thus the heat output—is adjusted using **the output lever (11)** on the side of the stove. The output lever cannot completely close the control damper, but only partially close it (to the stove's minimum output).

The combustion air is divided into 3 parts:

- Primary air (I) – is supplied beneath the grate and flows through the gaps in the grate into the fuel bed. It is regulated by **the ignition damper (12)**, which opens automatically when the output lever (11) is set to the upper position (maximum output).
- Secondary air (II) – is supplied through **a series of openings (9)** in the rear wall of the combustion chamber into the flame. Its volume is adjusted by an internal damper for standard firewood.
- Flushing (tertiary) air (III) – flows from above around the inner surface of the door's front glass and contributes to both primary and secondary combustion.

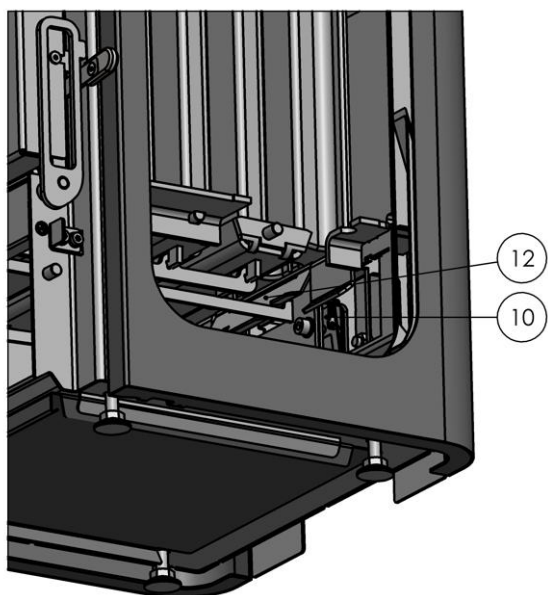
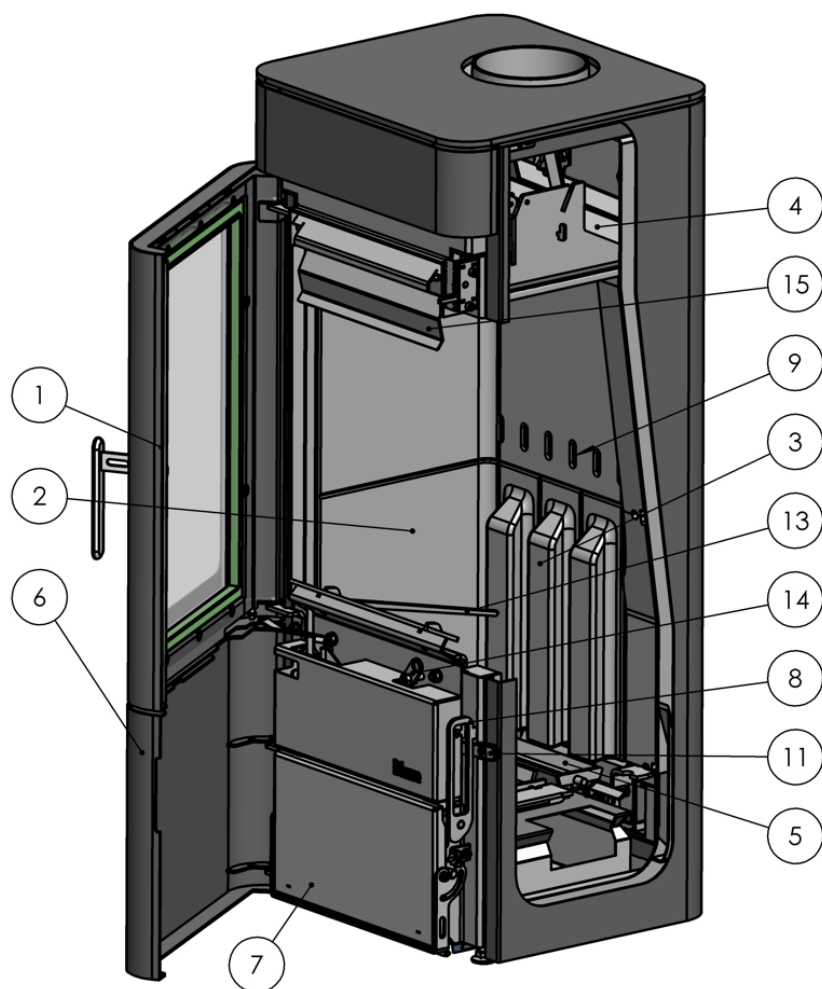
The automatic constant-heat function is ensured by a rotating **detection arm (13)** located in the combustion chamber, just below the stoking door.

The automatic constant-heat function can **be deactivated using a lever (14)** located behind the lower door.

At the top of the stoking opening is a swing-out **smoke baffle (15)** controlled by the movement of the stoking door.

The flue can be connected vertically from the top of the stove or horizontally from the back of the stove.

4.3 Functional diagram of the stove



Legend:

- 1) Firebox door
- 2) Combustion chamber
- 3) Vertical grate
- 4) Deflector
- 5) Movable grate
- 6) Bottom door
- 7) Ash pan
- 8) Grate lever
- 9) Inlet openings for secondary air
- 10) Control damper
- 11) Output lever
- 12) Ignition damper
- 13) Ember layer detection arm
- 14) Lever for deactivating the automatic steady-burn function
- 15) Smoke baffle

4.4 Stove Function Description

Opening the stoking door automatically lowers **the smoke baffle** and opens **the** flue gas **bypass** to the chimney. This prevents smoke from escaping into the interior. At the same time, **the detection arm** rotates 90° from the side wall toward the wall.

Fuel is placed in the combustion chamber. During **the initial firing**, the operator lights it; when **adding more fuel**, the new fuel ignites on its own from the glowing base layer.

When the stoking door is closed, the smoke baffle automatically drops back into place. The detection arm is released and rests lightly against the added fuel to detect its gradual settling during combustion.

After adding fuel, the operator sets **the output lever** to maximum (top position). This opens **the** internal **ignition damper**, allowing a large amount of air to flow under the grate and causing the fuel to burn intensely. After 5–20 minutes, the operator pushes the output lever down and sets the desired output.

Primary air flows into the fuel bed and ensures its basic combustion.

Secondary air is supplied to the flame chamber, where it supports the combustion of gases released from the fuel.

The flames and hot combustion gases rise upward, flowing around the deflector surfaces and other internal parts of the stove, and intensely transfer heat to them.

The stove transfers heat to the interior in two ways:

- **convection** — by heating the air from hot surfaces (approx. **30%** of output)
- **radiation** — by emitting infrared heat from hot surfaces (approx. **70%** of output)

The burning time for a single load of fuel is approximately **2 hours**. After this time, only a layer of glowing charcoal remains in the combustion chamber. As soon as the added fuel **drops below the detection arm's level** during combustion, the arm releases and rotates 90°. This simultaneously **closes the air intake flap completely**.

During normal operation (2–3 refills per day), approximately **50% of the energy** from the fuel charge is transferred to the interior during the two-hour burn time. The remaining **50% of the energy** remains stored in the heat of the ceramic lining and in the layer of glowing embers.

If the stove is equipped with **an additional heat-storage extension**, the ratio of transferred to stored energy is approximately **25% to 75%**.

For the next **6–10 hours**, the stove continues to radiate heat, slowly releasing the stored energy. Afterward, the entire operating cycle repeats.

5 Installation

All local regulations and the requirements of national and European standards must be observed during the installation and operation of the wood-burning stove. Assembly and installation may only be performed by a qualified, authorized person.

5.1 Safety Instructions

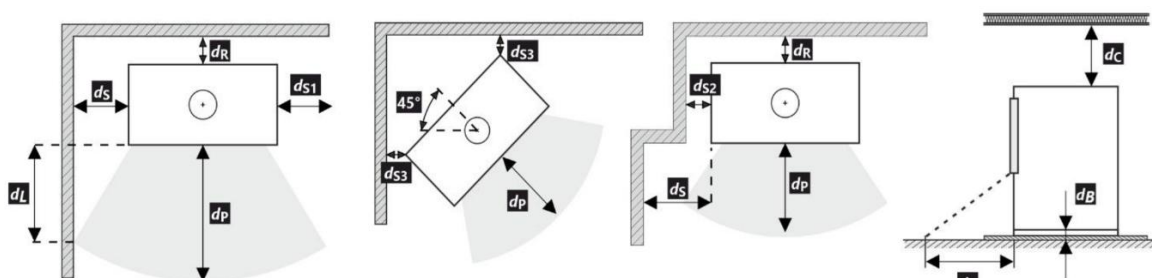
- The stove must be installed in accordance with applicable standards.
- The installation must comply with design, safety, and health regulations (the stove must not be installed in a room without sufficient air supply).
- When handling the stove, safety regulations must be followed, and tools or equipment with a load capacity appropriate for the product's weight must be used.
- Operation must take place in a space with sufficient air supply (e.g., through a window, natural ventilation, controlled ventilation, or a branch from an external air supply).
- To increase safety, it is recommended to install a carbon monoxide (CO) detector in the room, which will provide timely warning of any leak of this hazardous gas.

5.2 Safety Distances

Minimum distance from flammable and non-flammable materials

Dimension (mm)	Minimum distance from flammable materials *	Minimum distance from non-combustible materials
Front wall (d_F)	800	800
Top wall (d_C)	800	500
Rear wall (d_R)	200	50
Side walls (d_S)	200	100

Applies to building materials classified as fire reaction classes B, C, and D.
(e.g., expanded polystyrene, structural lumber, wood-based panels)



A stove placed on a combustible floor must be supported by a non-combustible base (e.g., glass or metal).

5.3 Connecting the Stove to the Chimney

- The flue and chimney must be installed in accordance with applicable regulations. The flue pipe must be securely connected to the chimney flue. The flue pipe must be mechanically sound, airtight against flue gas leakage, and cleanable.
- The stove must not be installed in rooms where an adequate air supply is not ensured.

Before connecting the stove to the chimney, ensure that the flue system meets the dimensional requirements specified by the calculation and the draft requirements for operating the stove at its rated output. The calculation may be performed by a qualified person.

Recommended and minimum diameter of the chimney flue for the BLAZE SPIRIT stove

Stove		BS06	BS10
Recommended chimney flue diameter	[mm]	160	180
Minimum chimney flue diameter	[mm]	150	160

The flue must be installed in the same direction as the flow of flue gases. The maximum recommended length of an uninsulated flue is 3 m. The diameter of the flue pipe must be at least 150 mm. The stove cannot be installed in a chimney flue shared with a gas boiler. It is not recommended to install the stove in a chimney flue shared with other heating appliances.

We recommend installing a flue gas thermometer with a temperature resistance of at least 500°C in the flue.



5.4 Ensuring an air supply to the stove

Air for stove operation (combustion air) can be supplied either from indoors or by connecting to an external air supply duct from the outdoors.

The advantage of **an indoor air supply** is that when the stove is in operation, the room is naturally ventilated, and at the same time, the heat from the air—which would otherwise be lost during normal ventilation—is utilized. The savings from this “recovered” heat amount to approximately 2%. At an output of 10 kW, combustion air consumption is approximately 30 m³/h, which corresponds to the minimum air exchange rate required for health and comfort in a typical apartment.

An external air supply is particularly advantageous in buildings with a highly airtight building envelope and in homes equipped with controlled ventilation with heat recovery, where negative pressure may occur indoors.

When **adding fuel** with the fuel door open, it is necessary to ensure an adequate air supply to the room (approx. 50 m³/h) so that the fuel opening is flooded with a stream of air from the interior and smoke does not escape. An external air supply does not address this requirement at all, because when the door is open, air is always drawn from the room.

If natural air infiltration into the building does not provide this amount of air, it is advisable **to slightly open a window or ventilation opening** while stoking the fire, or **to switch the controlled ventilation system to overpressure mode**.

The adjustment grilles on the vents must be positioned so that they cannot be covered or blocked.

We recommend installing **a carbon monoxide detector** near the stove.

Air Consumption During Operation and Stoking of the BLAZE SPIRIT Stove

Stove		BS06	BS10
Air required for combustion from the interior or via an external duct	m ³ /h	20	30
Air supply required for stoking from the interior only	m ³ /h	40	60

5.5 Connecting the stove to an external air supply

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



The combustion air intake opening must be equipped with a ventilation grille to prevent clogging!

6 Operation and Maintenance

To ensure reliable and safe operation of the stove, follow the instructions in this user manual.



NOTICE: During the first firing, the paint will dry out and burn off, which may be accompanied by a slight odor. The resulting fumes are not toxic; however, ensure adequate ventilation of the interior.

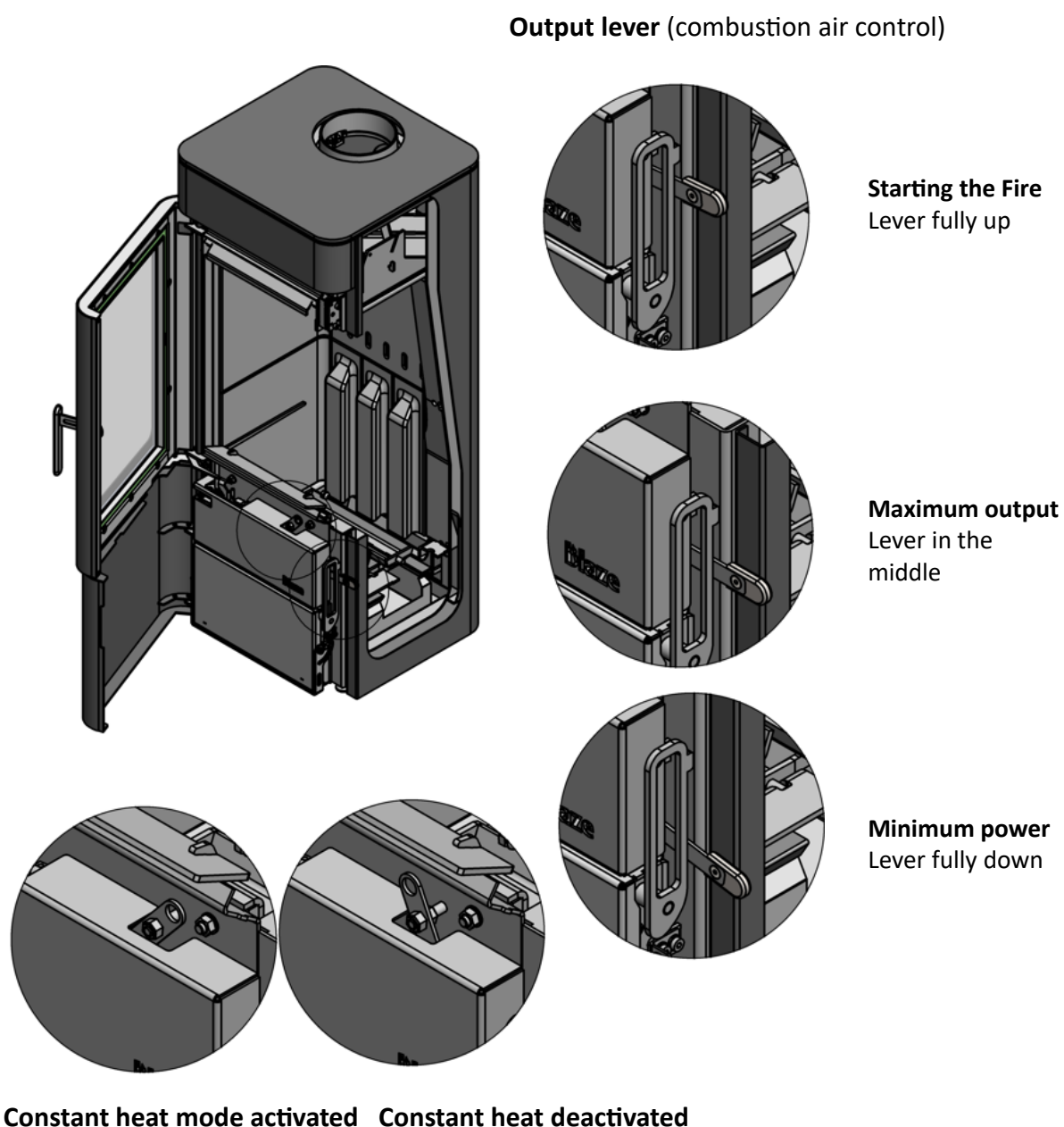
Safety Instructions

- The stove must be operated by a person 18 years of age or older, who must follow this operating manual.
- With the exception of approved solid fire starters, it is prohibited to use flammable liquids (gasoline, oil, etc.) for lighting the stove. It is prohibited to use liquid or gel fire starters.
- It is prohibited to add anything other than the specified fuel to the stove.
- During operation and for some time after the stove has been turned off, the stove's exterior surfaces are very hot. **There is a high risk of burns!** Do not leave children, persons requiring assistance, or animals unattended near a hot stove.
- Do not place flammable objects on or near the stove.
- The stove is not designed to be operated with the door open. The door may be opened with caution only for the time strictly necessary to add fuel or light the fire. The door must then be closed properly and immediately.
- Appropriate protective gloves must be worn during all activities related to operating the stove.
- If there is a risk of flammable vapors or gases forming and entering the room where the stove is located, or during work that creates a temporary risk of fire or explosion (such as installing floor coverings or painting with flammable paints), the stove must be taken out of service in a timely manner before work begins.
- **Before putting the stove into operation and while it is in use, ensure the following:**
 - Adequate air supply to the interior
 - Turn off any ventilation equipment (e.g., range hood)
 - A functional and sufficient external air supply (if connected)
 - The stove is in good working order
 - The ash pan is properly installed and secured in the stove with sufficient free space.
 - The lining, deflector, and other parts of the stove are functional and in the correct position.
 - The stoking door is tight and secured
 - Operational flue gas path
 - The flue pipe is not excessively clogged, is airtight, and is secured against disconnection
 - The chimney flue is not excessively clogged, is airtight, and the chimney door is tightly closed

6.1 Prescribed fuel

- The prescribed fuel for use in the BLAZE SPIRIT stove is dry wood with a maximum moisture content of 20%.
- The heating value of all types of wood is approximately the same—about 15 MJ per 1 kg of dry wood. Different types of wood are classified as softwood or hardwood based on their density (specific gravity):
 - o Softwood (spruce, pine, linden, fir, poplar)
 - o Hardwood (oak, beech, hornbeam, maple, ash)
- Log diameters greater than 200 mm must be split.

6.2 Stove Control Diagram



6.3 Lighting the fire and subsequent operation of the stove

(“Firing up” refers to starting the stove when it is completely cold and needs to be lit.)

1. Open the stoking door.
2. If there is an excessive layer of ash on the grate (the grate slots are clogged with ash), move the grate lever back and forth several times.
3. Gradually load the fuel into the stove. Place the largest logs in the bottom layer, with progressively smaller ones as you move upward. Add kindling or fire starters on top. The fuel layer should not exceed the row of holes in the back wall of the stove. The recommended weight of the initial load is approximately **6 kg for the BS06 stove** and approximately **10 kg for the BS10 stove**. Stack the logs tightly together (minimal gaps); only the top layer of small pieces should be arranged so that gaps are created between them to facilitate burning.

Fuel prepared for lighting the fire:

view through the open door



detail of the layering from a side view



4. Then light the fire.
5. Close the door and set the output lever to maximum—the top position.
6. Wait 15–30 minutes until the fire has burned sufficiently. You’ll know this has happened when:
 - a. most of the fuel in the upper section has ignited
 - b. the flame is bright and steady
 - c. after restricting the air supply with the power lever, combustion continues and the flame does not go out

Fuel that has caught fire:



Fuel that has burned down to a layer of embers:



7. After ignition, move the output lever to a lower position. This reduces the air supply and stabilizes the output.

It is important to pay attention to the correct output setting:

- Too little heat output causes the fire to "smother," resulting in poor combustion and "blackening" of the glass.
- Too high an output causes high flue gas temperatures, reduces the stove's service life, and shortens the burning time.

It is best to monitor the flue gas temperature at the flue. The temperature should not be lower than 200 °C or higher than 400 °C.

8. A standard load of fuel at standard output will burn down to a base layer of embers in about 2 hours; the detection arm (previously held in place) by the layer of fuel will be released and swing toward the side wall of the combustion chamber. This completely closes the combustion air supply, and the stove enters a steady-heat standby mode.

[Video link – firing up and stoking](#)



6.4 Re-firing and subsequent operation of the stove

(“Stoking” refers to the process of restarting the stove when there is still a glowing layer inside, from which the fuel ignites after being added.)

1. Set the output lever to maximum—to the top position.
2. Move the grate lever back and forth several times.
3. If the layer of embers is not hot enough (after a long period of inactivity), wait a few minutes until they are glowing across the entire surface.
4. Add fuel:
 - **If the stove is already hot** (the previous downtime was short), add 2–3 large logs to the glowing layer so that the gaps between them are minimal. The recommended weight of the additional fuel in this case is approximately **4 kg for the BS06 stove** and approximately **6 kg for the BS10 stove**.
 - **If the stove is cold** (the previous shutdown was long), place 2–3 smaller logs on the layer near the back wall, then add 2–3 larger logs. The recommended weight of the new load in this case is approximately **6 kg for the BS06 stove** and approximately **10 kg for the BS10 stove**.
5. Wait 15–30 minutes for the fire to get going sufficiently. You’ll know this is the case when:
 - the flame is bright and steady
 - after restricting the air supply with the output lever, combustion continues and the flame does not go out
6. Once the fire is well established, move the output control lever to a lower position. This reduces the air supply and stabilizes the output.
7. It is important to pay attention to the correct output setting:
 - Too low an output causes the fire to “smother,” resulting in poor combustion and “blackening” of the glass.
 - Too high an output causes high flue gas temperatures, reduces the stove’s service life, and shortens the burning time.Ideally, you should monitor the flue gas temperature at the flue. The temperature should not be lower than 200 °C or higher than 400 °C.
8. At standard output, a standard load of fuel burns down to a base layer of embers in approximately 2 hours; the detection arm (previously held in place) is released by the layer of fuel and swings toward the side wall of the combustion chamber. This completely closes off the combustion air supply, and the stove enters a steady-heat standby mode.

6.5 Operation with a Small Amount of Fuel (Deactivation of the Constant-Heat Mode)

If you only want to light a fire briefly, e.g., during transitional seasons (fall, spring), it is not advisable to add a full load of fuel, as this would overheat the interior.

When operating with a small fuel charge, the automatic steady-burn function would shut down the stove too early, before the fuel has had time to turn into a layer of glowing embers. This would result in premature smothering of the fire, smoldering, and subsequent blackening of the glass and soot buildup on the stove.

For heating with a small amount of fuel, we recommend deactivating the automatic constant-heat function as follows: open the stoking door and flip the constant-heat deactivation lever (located just above the lower door) to the far right position.

This will deactivate the automatic steady-burn system. You can then add a smaller amount of fuel to the stove.

If you want to close the air supply to the stove again after the fire has burned out (so that air does not flow through the stove and draw heat away from it and the interior), move the steady-burn deactivation lever to the left position.

6.6 Ash Removal

Operating the stove with a completely full ash pan is not permitted, as it poses a risk of damage and clogging of the stove. The ash pan must be emptied before it becomes completely full. When carrying it, slide the cover onto the ash pan to prevent ash from escaping into the room due to drafts. Place the cover under the stove.

Ash enters the ash pan through the gaps between the grate trays via the grate's swinging motion—a back-and-forth movement toward the rear wall of the combustion chamber, which widens the gaps between the trays and allows excess ash to fall through them into the ash pan. The ash is not removed from the grate trays; it serves as thermal insulation for the grate and the ash pan. This extends their service life and helps maintain a high temperature in the firebox, which is essential for high-quality combustion.



Ash must be disposed of in non-flammable containers with lids.

6.7 Cleaning the Stove

Cleaning the Glass

When the stove is operated correctly, the glass becomes only minimally soiled. You can achieve this by properly regulating the output and using the specified fuel with a moisture content of up to 20%.

- To clean the glass while the stove is in operation, increase the stove's output. Move the output lever to the **"fire-up"** position until the glass is clean, then return it to the **"operation"** position (its previous position).
- When the stove is cold, you can clean the glass using standard cleaning products designed for this purpose.

The light coating of fine ash must be removed regularly (wipe it off with a damp cloth). At higher temperatures, this coating corrodes the glass surface, causing the glass to lose its clarity (become cloudy).



Make sure the cleaner does not come into contact with the door gasket, as this could damage it (causing it to harden) and cause it to lose its sealing function.

Cleaning the Stove's Exterior Surfaces

- Use a soft, dry cloth to clean the stove's surface.
- Wipe dust off the stove once every 14 days to prevent it from catching fire.

6.8 Cleaning the flue and chimney

Users of solid-fuel heaters are required to ensure regular inspections of the flue and exhaust pathways (chimney) in accordance with local regulations, including those pertaining to national and European standards.

6.9 Problems, Malfunctions, and Solutions

The added fuel has not ignited

If the fuel does not ignite within 5 minutes of being added, rake the fire several times. Then slightly (by about 10 mm) pull out the ash pan. If the fuel does not ignite within another 5 minutes, push the ash pan back in and secure it, make sure the combustion chamber is not filled with smoke, slowly open the door, and relight the fire.



If the combustion chamber is filled with smoke, there is a risk of a sudden ignition (explosion); therefore, open the door with the utmost caution. Protect your eyes and face!

Cracked Glass

- The doors of BLAZE SPIRIT stoves are fitted with high-quality ceramic glass, which cannot be replaced with ordinary sheet glass.
- Glass replacement may only be performed by an authorized service center.
- To replace the glass, contact your dealer or an authorized service partner.

The refractory layer did not withstand 8 hours of high heat.

If the solid refractory layer does not last at least 6 hours, it means that air is flowing into the stove during downtime.

- The slow-burning function is deactivated (see Chapter 6.5. Operation with a small fuel charge ... deactivation).
- The stove is not sufficiently airtight; a leak may be causing the problem.
 - o Door (glass seal, gaskets)
 - o Ash pan
 - o Flue
 - o Top plate of the stove
 - o Air dampers (damaged heat-resistant mechanism)
- Contact your dealer.

The glass turned black during the smoldering phase

- The fuel charge was too small (the fuel burned too quickly and did not have time to fully turn to embers).
- The fuel pieces in the batch were too large (even after 2 hours of burning, they did not have time to turn to charcoal).

Cracked Ceramic Fitting

- Cracks in ceramic fittings do not affect their functionality and do not necessarily require replacement. If the fittings are damaged to the point where entire pieces are falling off or they begin to crumble, they must be replaced.

Worn sealing cord

- The weatherstripping on the door glass and ashtray hardens and wears out over time due to mechanical stress and heat, causing it to lose its sealing properties. Therefore, it must be inspected regularly and replaced if damaged or leaking. It is prohibited to use weatherstripping other than the original parts specified by the manufacturer.

The glass becomes heavily soiled

- Improper firing (see Chapter 6.3. Firing).
- Improper fuel loading (see Chapter 6.4. Fuel Loading).
- Excessive restriction of combustion air.
- Insufficient air supply to the stove (see Section 5.4. Ensuring Air Supply).
- Insufficient chimney draft (e.g., due to blockage, weather conditions, or another connected appliance).

Smoke escapes into the room while adding fuel

- You opened the door too quickly.
- You added fuel at the wrong stage of combustion. Wait until the last flames have died down and only a layer of glowing embers remains before adding more fuel.
- The chimney draft is insufficient.
- Air supply to the stove chamber is not ensured (see Chapter 5.4. Ensuring Air Supply).

The surface of the internal ceramic components has turned black

- Shortly after lighting the fire or adding fuel, the components are not yet sufficiently heated, and unburned solid particles temporarily settle on them. Once the stove is sufficiently heated, the components will clean themselves (burn off the residue).

Fire in the chimney

- **Call the fire department!**
- Close the air intake to the stove!
- Under no circumstances should you attempt to extinguish a chimney fire with water!
- Use a shovel to remove the burning fuel debris and place it in a suitable non-flammable container.
- After the fire, contact your chimney sweep, who will assess the condition of the chimney.

7 Disposal of packaging and appliances

Disposal of Shipping Packaging

- Place the cardboard box in the paper recycling bin
- Disassemble the wooden pallet, cut it up, and use it as fuel

Disposal of the appliance at the end of its service life

- Clean the appliance and disassemble it into individual parts
- Take metal parts to a scrap metal collection point
- Ceramic fittings – treat as construction debris (recycling center, etc.)
- Glass—take it to a glass recycling bin
- Dispose of insulation boards and sealing cords as regular household waste

8 Warranty Terms

The warranty applies only to appliances that have been installed by a qualified, authorized technician and operated in accordance with the User and Installation Manual.

Installation and use of the appliance must comply with local regulations, including national and European standards.

The warranty terms do not cover damage caused by:

- failure to follow the instructions in the Operating and Installation Manual.
- the use of fuel other than the specified type or overheating the stove, i.e., adding an excessive amount of fuel (see Chapter 6.1, “Specified Fuel”).
- operation at a power output higher than the maximum.
- transport or improper storage in a damp environment.
- improper operation, mechanical damage to parts, or any technical modification to the stove’s design.

8.1 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 contact with fire is 24 months.

8.2 Normal wear and tear of parts

The warranty terms do not apply to parts subject to normal wear and tear:

Glass wear

- soot or residue from burned materials, discoloration, glass embrittlement or cracking, or other changes caused by heat exposure.

Wear and tear of ceramic fittings

- Fittings expand and contract during operation due to thermal stress. Microcracks may form. As long as the ceramic fittings retain their shape and do not disintegrate, they are functioning properly.

Wear on the sealing cord

- Loss of tightness due to heat exposure, mechanical wear, and hardening of the sealing cord.

Wear on the surface finish

- Color change on the surface due to exceeding the stove's maximum permissible output.

8.3 Warranty Repairs and Maintenance

During the warranty period, all defects caused by demonstrable material or manufacturing defects will be repaired. Compensation for damages beyond the scope of this provision is excluded.

Maintenance of the equipment or replacement of components does not extend the warranty period. After replacement of parts, the warranty period specified by law applies.

8.4 Claims

To file a complaint, contact your stove installer and provide them with:

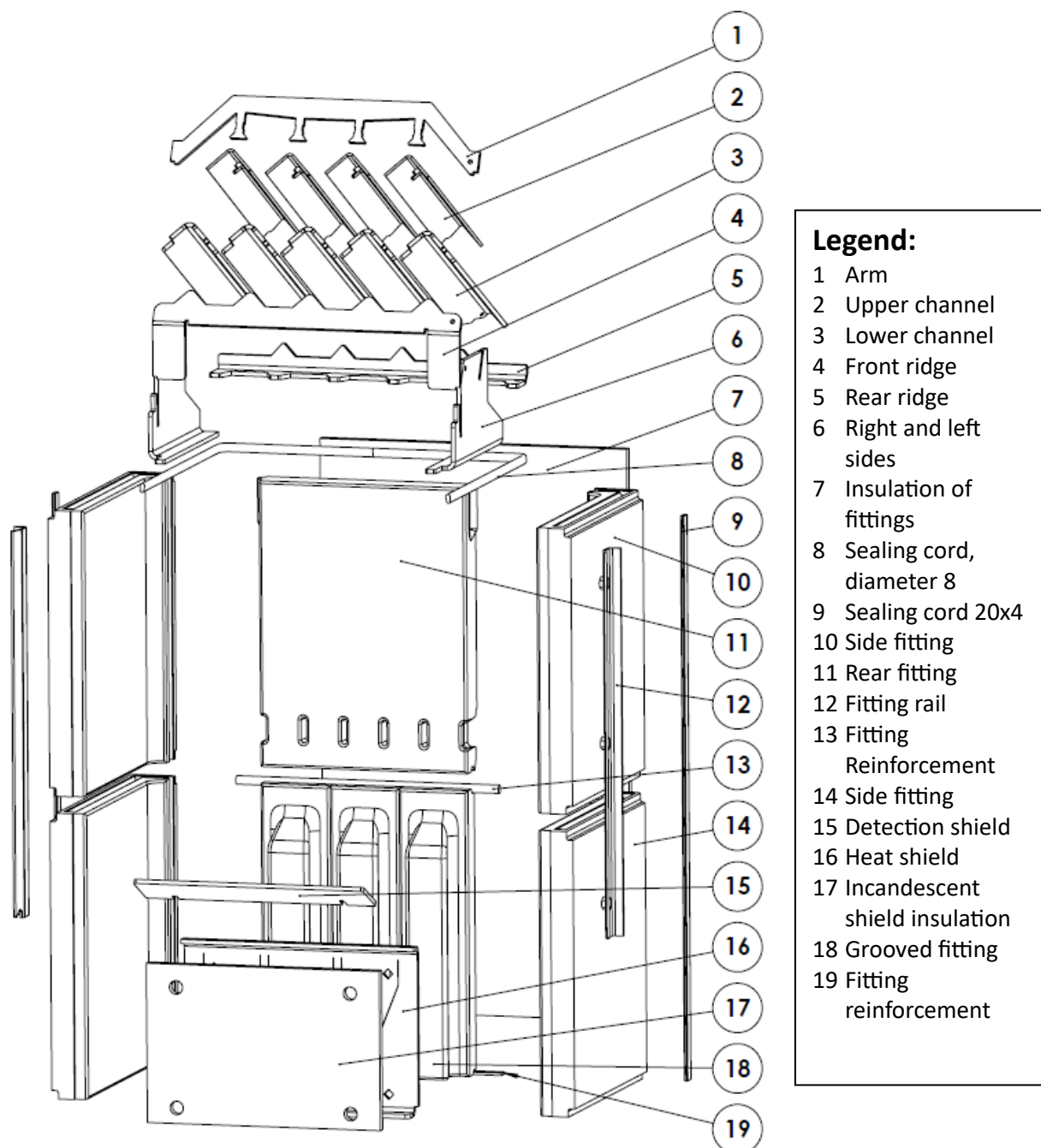
- warranty certificate
- a description of the defect with photographic documentation

The manufacturer reserves the right to make changes as part of product innovation, which may not be included in this manual.

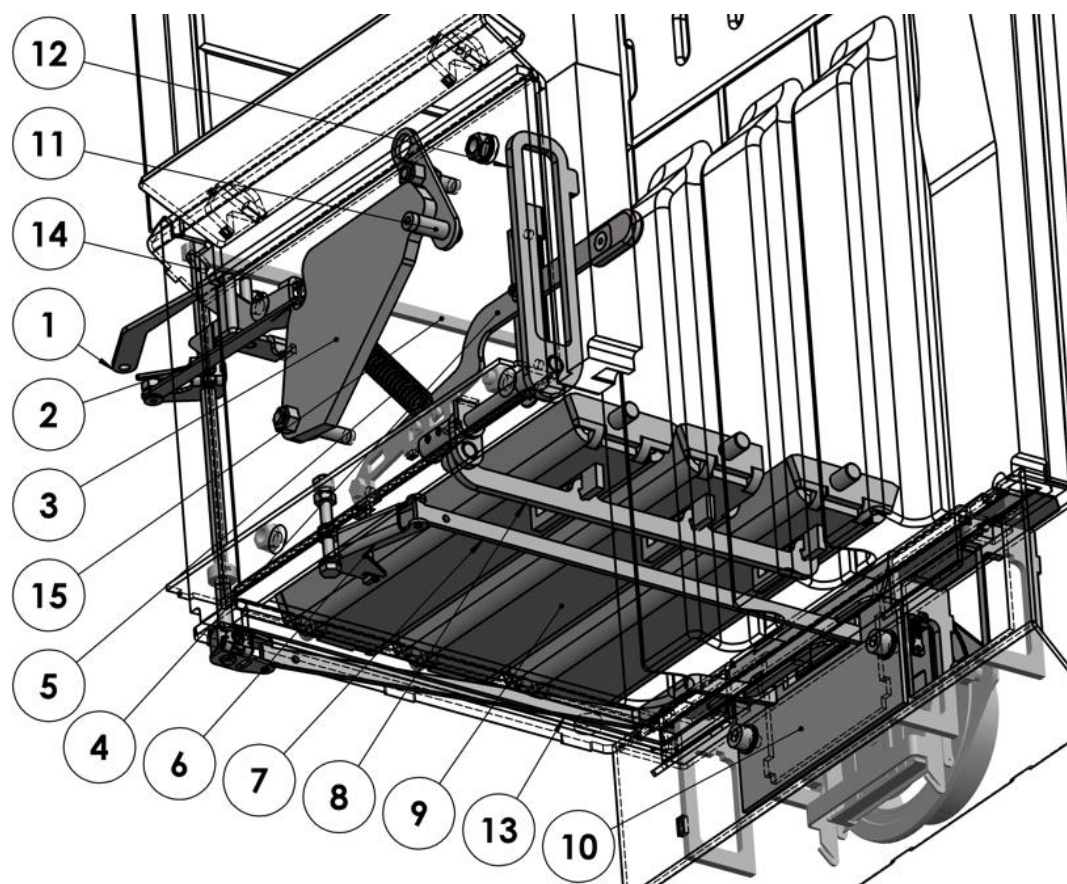
9 Technical Appendix

This chapter contains detailed technical information and diagrams. It is intended primarily for service technicians and designers.

9.1 Combustion Chamber Diagram



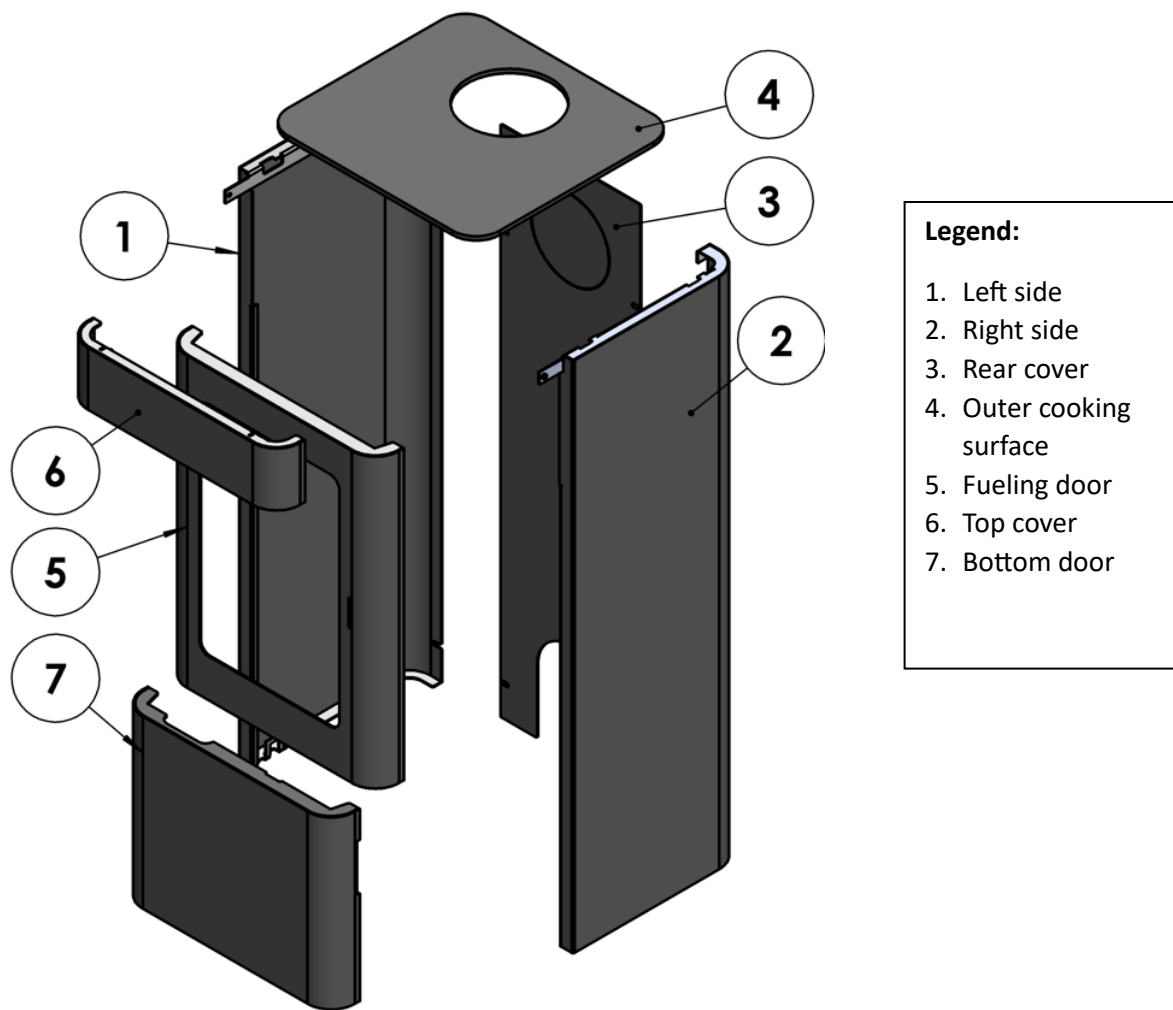
9.2 Diagram of the stove's mechanical mechanism



Legend:

1. Connecting rod (when the door is opened, it lifts the weight (14) and presses the detection arm against the front wall)
2. Mechanical connection between the detection arm (14) and the weight (3)
3. Weight (after the fire has burned out, it rotates the detection arm (14) and closes the air intake flap)
4. Power lever
5. Spring (closes the open door)
6. Eccentric (transfers the movement of the power lever (4) to the air intake flap linkage (7))
7. Linkage (transfers the motion of the eccentric (6) to the air intake damper)
8. Coupling (mechanically connects all grate panels (9))
9. Grate panel (tilting section of the grate)
10. Cover (for service access to the air intake damper from the ash pan compartment)
11. Automatic constant-heat function lock lever (can lock the weight in the upper position)
12. Grate lever (rotates the shaft with the eccentric, which moves the coupling)
13. Detection linkage (connects the shaft (14) to the detection arm with the air intake flap)
14. Detection shaft (enables rotation of the detection arm (15) and connection to the detection rod (13))
15. Rotating detection arm for the automatic continuous-burn system (detects when the fuel has burned out)

9.3 Diagram of the stove's external casing layout



9.4 Heat loss of a heated building, methods for determining it

- Heat loss is a parameter defined by standards. It corresponds to the heat output required to heat a building to a specified temperature (21°C for residential spaces) at a standardized design outdoor temperature. In the Czech Republic, this temperature ranges from -17°C to -12°C, depending on the building's location (lowlands, highlands).
- The heat loss value must be correctly determined based on the building's parameters (floor area, wall thickness, wall material, window type, design outdoor temperature, etc.). The calculation is performed by a designer, or a publicly available application can be used, e.g., <https://www.tzb-info.cz/tabulky-a-vypocty/107-vypocet-tepelne-ztraty-objektu-dle-csn-06-021>.
- Heat loss can be estimated based on the building's floor area. For a typical uninsulated single-family home in the Czech Republic's climate zone, heat loss is approximately 40 W per 1 m³; for an insulated home, it is approximately 20 W per 1 m³.
- Heat loss can also be estimated based on the current seasonal fuel consumption:

Fuel consumption for various types of fuel per **1 kW** of a building's heat loss.

Fuel	Assumed overall efficiency	Seasonal consumption
Dry wood	70%	650 kg (1.5–2 m ³)
Wood briquettes	70%	600 kg
Wood pellets (automatic boiler)	77%	550 kg
Coal (manually fed boiler)	70%	600 kg
Coal (automatic boiler)	77%	550 kg
Gas	85%	260 m ³ (2,400 kWh)
Propane	85%	185 kg
Electricity	100%	2,000 kWh
District heating	100%	2,000 kWh (7,200 MJ = 7.2 GJ)

9.5 Related standards

Appliance

EN 16510-1	Solid-fuel household appliances—Part 1: General requirements and test methods
EN 16510-2-1	Solid-fuel household appliances – Part 2-1: Stoves

Fire Safety Regulations

EN 13501-1	Fire Classification of Construction Products and Building Structures
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