COMPANY FOR PRODUCTION, DESIGN AND TRADE

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USAGE AND MAINTENANCE MANUAL FOR SOLID FUEL FIREPLACE STOVES

DEAR CUSTOMER,

Congratulations on your purchase of a “BLIST” solid fuel fireplace stove. Please install and use the appliance in accordance with this manual. This will help ensure safe operation and a long service life of the appliance.

Table 1. Technical specification:

Model name	Dimension	Dimension of combustion chamber	Power range	Weight	Flue coupling diameter	Fuel consumption (at nominal heat output)
	width/length/height [mm]	width/length/height [mm]	[KW]	[kg]	[mm]	[kg/h]
B MAX 1	605x425x695	525x300x270	9-12	99	150	2.53
B MAX 2	700x425x730	620x310x345	10-14	118	150	2.90



IMPORTANT — This manual shall be used together with the Technical Data Sheet supplied with the appliance. The Technical Data Sheet forms an integral part of these appliance instructions and contains the model-specific technical parameters required by EN 16510-1:2022. Additional product information, drawings and spare parts information are available in the Product Data Sheet and DOP at www.blist.rs/download.
Power range represents the recommended operating heat-output range. For the certified nominal heat output and other model-specific performance data, refer to the Technical Data Sheet supplied with the appliance.

1. Description and purpose of the fireplace stove:

BLIST B Max 1 and B Max 2 are modern solid fuel fireplace stoves designed to combine efficient space heating with a wide and attractive view of the fire. Their extra-large heat-resistant ceramic glass front creates an expansive flame view and gives the appliances the visual character of a fireplace in a freestanding format.

The appliances are manufactured from sheet steel and incorporate durable cast-iron components. The combustion chamber is lined with refractory materials designed to support high combustion temperatures and efficient heat utilisation, while the grate is made of cast iron. Primary, secondary and tertiary combustion air systems support efficient and clean combustion, while the air wash effect of the secondary air helps keep the ceramic glass clearer during operation.

The appliances are coated with special heat-resistant paint suitable for temperatures up to 600 °C. The large ceramic glass door provides a clear and wide view of the flames while also allowing direct radiant heat to be transferred to the room. An integrated ash pan provides convenient ash removal during regular operation and maintenance.

B Max 1 is designed primarily for medium-sized living spaces, combining reliable heat output with balanced proportions and a wide flame view.

B Max 2 is the larger and more powerful model of the range and is suitable for medium to larger living spaces, providing increased heating capacity together with an expansive view of the fire.

Both models are manufactured in accordance with Ecodesign requirements and are intended for efficient and reliable heating of residential and other suitable premises.

2. Installation:

- All applicable national and local regulations, including construction and fire safety requirements, shall be observed when installing and connecting the appliance.
- The appliance shall be installed on a level and stable surface with sufficient load-bearing capacity. If necessary, appropriate measures shall be taken to ensure these conditions.
-The appliance shall not be installed too close to combustible materials or objects (wood, textiles, plastics, furniture, etc.) or to heat-sensitive equipment. If the appliance is installed on or near combustible materials, the floor and surrounding combustible materials shall be adequately protected in accordance with the minimum safety distances specified in the Technical Data Sheet supplied with the appliance, on the CE marking/data plate located on the appliance, and in applicable national and local installation regulations.
- When connecting the appliance to the chimney, all applicable national and local regulations shall be observed. Installation should be carried out or verified by a qualified installer or competent chimney sweep.
- The chimney shall be suitable for the appliance and shall provide at least the minimum flue draught specified in the Technical Data Sheet supplied with the appliance. The required chimney height, cross-section and position of the chimney termination depend on the chimney design, building and roof configuration, surrounding conditions and applicable national and local regulations.
- The chimney shall be properly designed and installed to ensure adequate and stable draught under normal operating conditions (see Figure 1).
- The connection between the appliance and the chimney shall be properly sealed and designed so as not to adversely affect the required chimney draught.
- Where more than one appliance is connected to the same chimney, such installation shall only be carried out where permitted by applicable national and local regulations and where the chimney is suitable for multiple-appliance connection. The flue connection pipes shall not

protrude into the free cross-section of the chimney, and all connections between the flue pipes and the chimney shall be properly sealed.
- Where two chimney flues run parallel to each other, each flue shall be provided with suitable access for inspection and cleaning, in accordance with applicable installation requirements. Cleaning openings shall be properly closed and sealed during operation of the appliance. (see Figure 1).
- If the chimney is new or has recently been constructed or repaired, it shall be sufficiently dry and suitable for use before the appliance is operated at full load.
- Sufficient access shall be provided at the installation location to allow safe inspection, maintenance and cleaning of the appliance, flue connection and chimney.
- The chimney draught should be checked by a qualified installer or competent chimney sweep to ensure that it meets the minimum value specified in the Technical Data Sheet supplied with the appliance. Figure 2 illustrates a simple indicative check of draught using a candle; this method is for visual indication only and does not replace measurement with appropriate instruments.

Figure 1 – Schematic example of appliance connection to a chimney

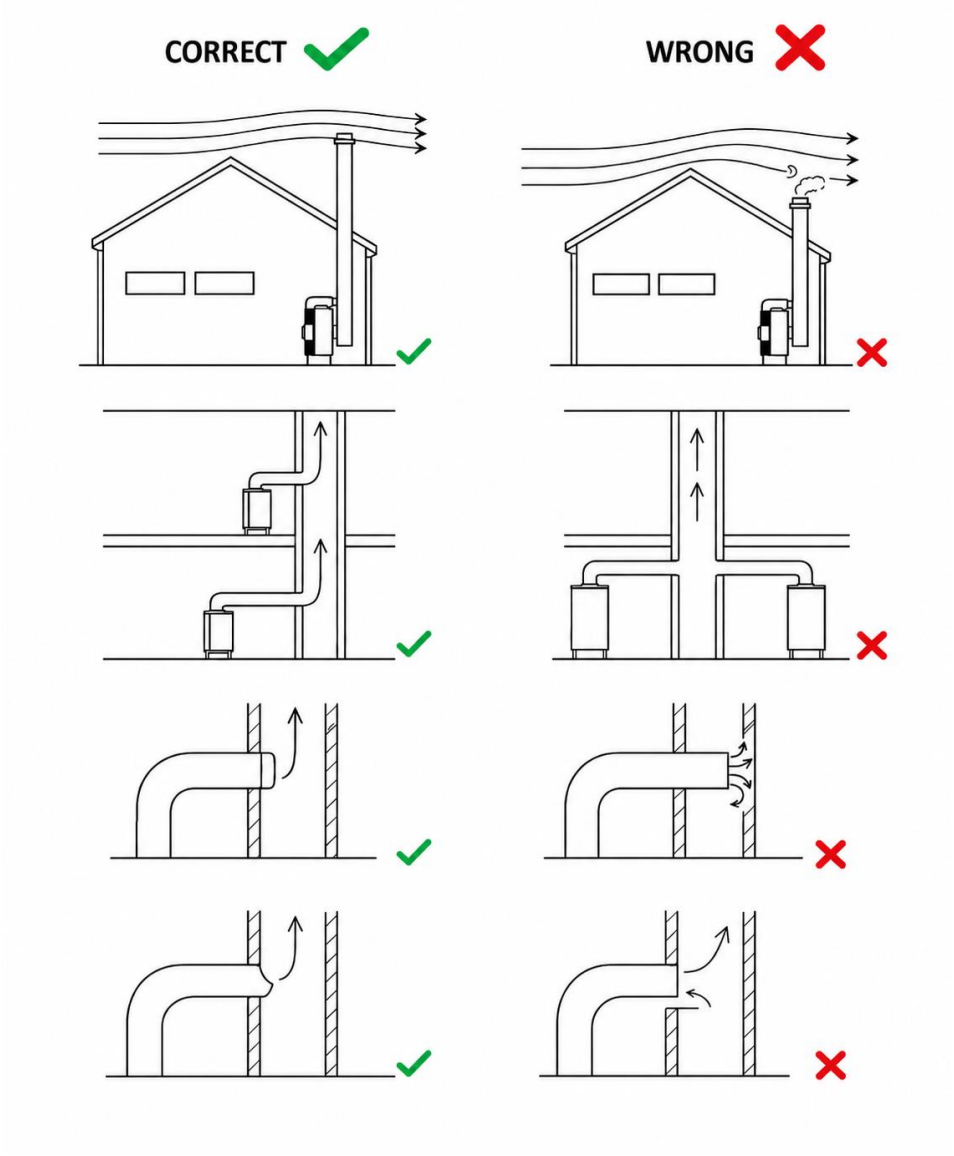
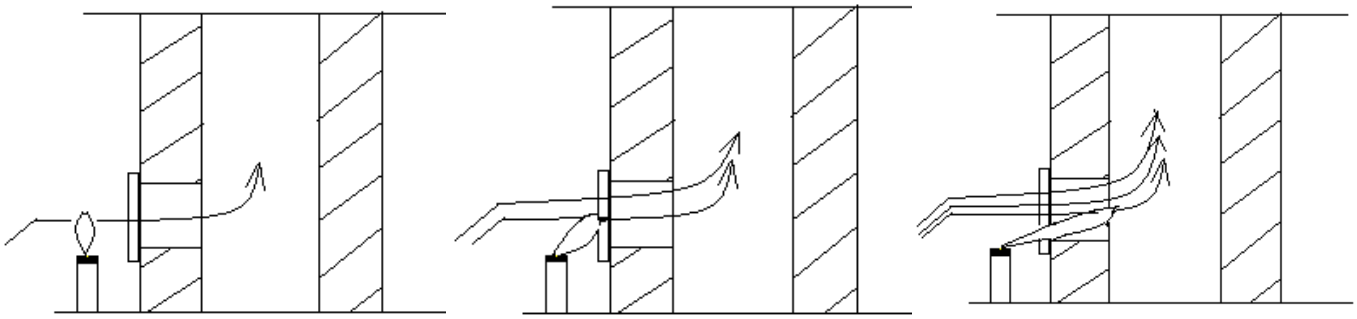


Figure 2 - Checking of the flue draught



weak air-flow | good air-flow | too strong air-flow

3. Air regulation and lighting the fire:

- Fresh air is necessary for combustion and the proper operation of the appliance. Adequate combustion air supply shall therefore be ensured in the room where the appliance is installed. Extractor fans, cooker hoods and other devices that extract air from the room may affect the safe operation of the appliance by creating negative pressure. Where such devices are installed, sufficient combustion air supply shall be ensured in accordance with applicable national and local regulations. If necessary, consult a qualified installer or competent chimney sweep. If an adequate combustion air supply is not provided, incomplete combustion may occur, potentially causing combustion products and hazardous gases to enter the room.

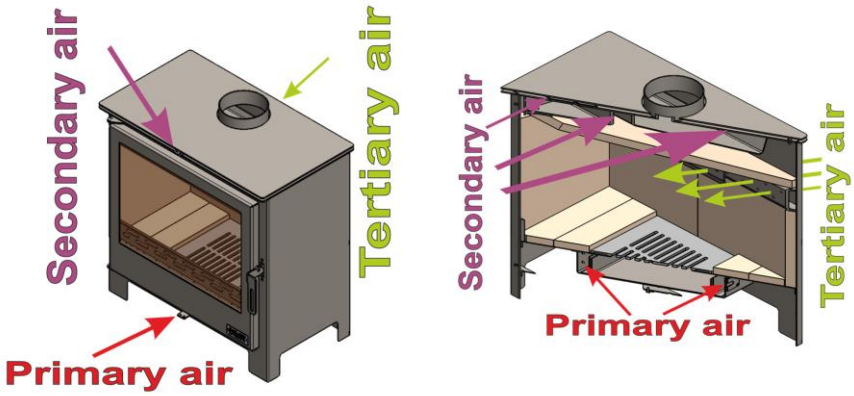


Figure 3a - Air regulation - B Max 1 / B Max 2

B Max fireplace stoves are equipped with primary, secondary and tertiary combustion air systems to support efficient and clean combustion.

When using the door handle or adjusting the primary and secondary air controls, use the protective glove supplied with the appliance. Otherwise, there is a risk of burns.

- **The primary air supply** is regulated by the primary air control lever located on the lower front part of the appliance. By moving the control towards the open (+) or closed (-) position, the primary air supply can be increased or reduced. Primary air is mainly used during lighting and while establishing stable combustion.

Procedure for lighting the fire: Before lighting, fully open the primary air control and open the appliance door. Place crumpled paper, kindling and/or a suitable commercially available firelighter on the grate and ignite it. Once the fire is established, the door may be left slightly open for approximately 1–2 minutes and shall then be closed. Build up the fire gradually to allow the combustion chamber, ceramic glass and chimney to warm up and to reduce the risk of condensation. Add larger pieces of wood gradually and avoid overloading the combustion chamber, as excessive fuel may restrict the air supply and impair combustion. Do not operate the appliance with the door open except during lighting and refuelling.
* When the fire is well established, reduce or close the primary air supply and regulate combustion mainly by means of the secondary air supply.

- **The secondary air supply** is regulated by a separate control slider (+/-).
By moving the control towards the open (+) or closed (-) position, the secondary air supply can be increased or reduced. Secondary air supports combustion above the fuel bed and creates an air wash effect across the ceramic glass, helping to keep the glass cleaner during operation.
Operating with an insufficient secondary air supply may cause increased soot deposits on the glass. Once the appliance has reached normal operating conditions, the combustion intensity is regulated mainly by means of the secondary air supply.

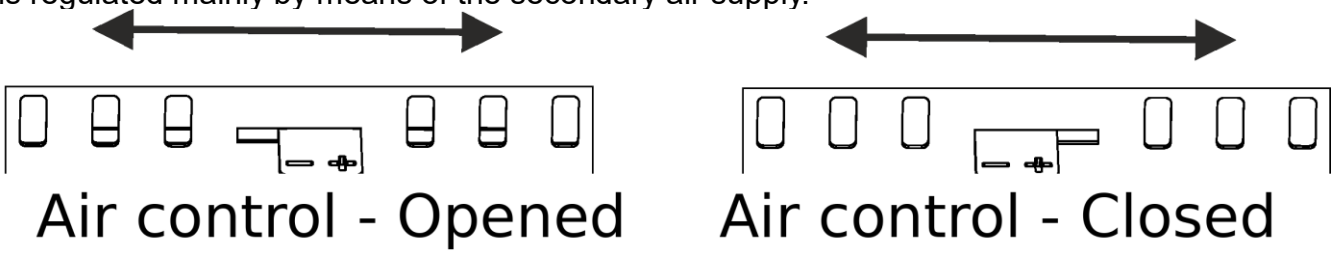


Figure 3b - Primary and secondary air control slider positions

- **Tertiary air** is introduced into the upper/rear area of the combustion chamber and supports more efficient and cleaner combustion. It helps reduce the formation of soot and unburned combustion residues by supporting more complete combustion of combustible gases. A clean and bright combustion chamber is generally an indication of proper combustion.

4. Usage:
- The intensity of combustion depends on the type and quality of the fuel used. It is recommended to use seasoned wood logs with a moisture content of no more than 20%.
The heat output of the appliance depends on the type and quality of the fuel used.
- During the first 8–10 hours of operation (approximately 1–2 days), operate the appliance gradually and avoid full-load operation to allow the materials to adapt to high temperatures. The heat-resistant paint will fully cure during the initial firing period. During this process, do

not touch the painted surfaces or place objects on the appliance. During the first firing, an unpleasant odour and a small amount of smoke may occur as the paint cures. Ensure adequate ventilation of the room during this period.

Fire maintenance and refuelling:

- It is prohibited to use gas, alcohol or any other flammable liquid or fuel for lighting or operating the appliance.
- Procedure for lighting the fire is explained in Point 3.
- The intensity of combustion is regulated using the combustion air controls as explained in Point 3.
- When refuelling the appliance, wait until the previous fuel load has burned down to a stable bed of glowing embers. Before opening the door, increase the combustion air supply. Open the door slightly and wait a few seconds to allow the pressure inside the combustion chamber to equalise, then open it slowly and carefully. Add the required amount of fuel and close the door. Keep the combustion air supply increased until the newly added fuel is burning well, then adjust the air controls to the required operating position. To achieve the nominal heat output, use the fuel load and refuelling interval specified in the Technical Data Sheet supplied with the appliance. Do not overload the combustion chamber or load fuel in a way that obstructs the combustion air openings. Do not exceed the maximum fuel filling height specified in the Technical Data Sheet supplied with the appliance. Do not allow the grate at the bottom of the firebox to become clogged with ash and unburned fuel residues. Clean the grate regularly.
- The appliance is designed to operate with the door closed, except during lighting and refuelling. Do not open the appliance door unnecessarily while the fire is burning.

- Empty the ash pan regularly. Do not allow it to overfill. A thin layer of ash may be left on the bottom of the combustion chamber during normal wood-burning operation.
- It is prohibited to burn waste or unsuitable fuels, including plastics, textiles, treated, painted or oil-contaminated wood and other materials not specified as suitable fuels for the appliance. Burning such materials may produce harmful or toxic emissions and may damage the appliance and chimney.

5. Maintenance:

Cleaning and maintenance shall only be carried out when the appliance is cold!

- Empty the ash pan regularly.
- Periodically remove soot and unburned combustion residues from the appliance. Keeping the internal surfaces clean supports efficient operation. It is recommended to clean the appliance at least once a month, or more frequently if significant deposits or unburned residues accumulate in the combustion chamber.
- After each heating season, thoroughly clean the appliance, flue connection and chimney to remove soot and other combustion residues. During periods when the appliance is not in use, leave the combustion air controls in the maximum open position to allow air circulation inside the appliance and help prevent condensation.
- Before relighting after a prolonged period of non-use, check that the appliance, flue connection and chimney are free from blockage.
- Clean the upper chamber above the firebox annually, preferably at the end of the heating season, or more frequently if required. Remove the flue pipe, clean the flue outlet on the appliance with a suitable brush, and remove any accumulated soot using a suitable ash vacuum cleaner.
- The upper vermiculite plate in the firebox is fragile. Handle it carefully during cleaning and

when loading wood.
- Clean the glass on the appliance door regularly with a soft cloth. Clean the exterior of the appliance with a soft cloth and do not use abrasive or aggressive chemical cleaning agents, as they may damage the paint. Clean the appliance only when it is cold.

- At the end of the appliance's service life, it shall be dismantled and disposed of in accordance with applicable national and local regulations. Where possible, metal, glass, refractory materials and other components should be separated and sent for appropriate recycling or disposal.

6. CAUTION! 

- Do not pour water onto hot ceramic glass or clean it with a wet cloth while it is hot. Although ceramic glass is fire resistant, sudden thermal shock may cause the ceramic glass to break.
- Do not place very cold objects on the hot top plate, as sudden thermal shock may cause damage or cracking.
- It is prohibited to use gas, alcohol or any other flammable liquid or fuel for lighting or operating the appliance.
- During operation, certain parts of the appliance can reach very high temperatures. Exercise caution and use the protective glove where required. Do not allow children to play near the appliance or handle it.
- Do not make any structural modifications to the appliance without the manufacturer's permission. Use only replacement parts recommended by the manufacturer.

Safety in abnormal operation:
-In the event of malfunction or overheating, stop adding fuel, close the combustion air controls and allow the appliance to cool down safely.
-In case of a chimney fire, close the combustion air controls, call the fire service and have the chimney inspected before further use.