COMPANY FOR PRODUCTION, DESIGN AND TRADE
BLIST
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TECHNICAL MANUAL FOR THE SOLID FUEL COOKER

DEAR CUSTOMER,

Congratulations on your purchase of the "BLIST" solid fuel cooker.
Please install and use the cooker in accordance with this manual, which will ensure safe operation and a long life of your cooker.

Table 1. Technical specification:

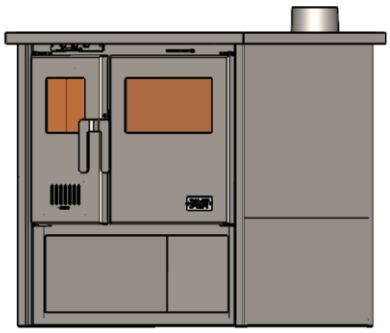
Model	Dimensions	Power range	Net weight	Flue pipe diameter	Minimum distance of cooker from combustible materials
	width/length/height [mm]	[KW]	[kg]	[mm]	From the side/From the back/From the front [cm]
Olimp 9	860x535x810	6-9	85	120	80/40/100
Olimp 12	900x610x900	12-15	108	120	80/40/100

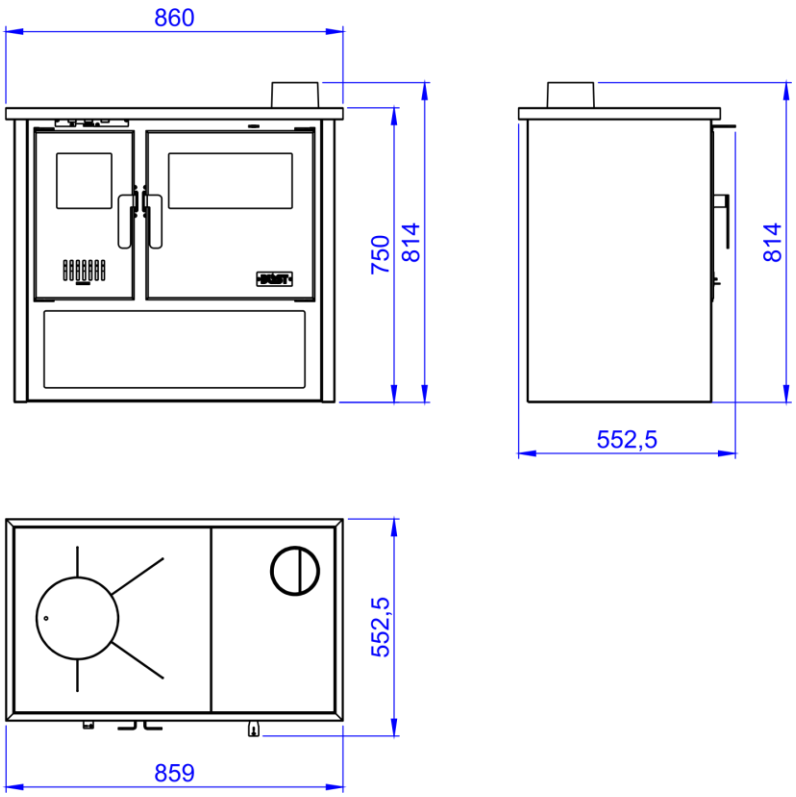


Olimp 9

- Dimensions: 860x535x810 mm
- Net weight: 85Kg
- Combustion chamber:

  ○ dimensions of
  the firebox: 235x400x330mm

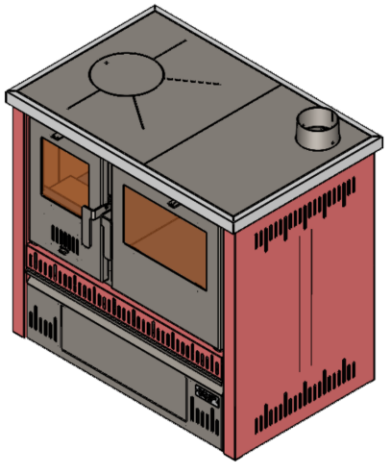


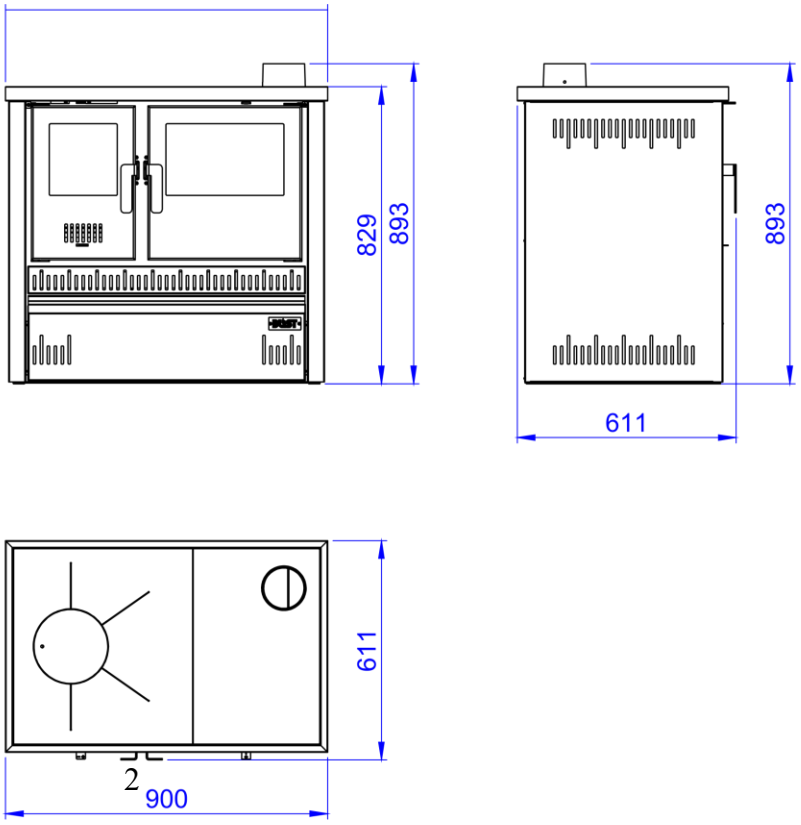


Olimp 12

- Dimensions: 900x610x900 mm
- Net weight: 108 Kg
- Combustion chamber:

  ○ dimensions of
  the firebox: 270x470x350mm





1. Description and purpose of the cooker:

- The BLIST permanent burning solid fuel cooker is designed to enable efficient combustion of solid fuels with the ability to adjust and regulate the required amount of air for the combustion process. The cooker consists of parts made of sheet steel and with a grate made of gray cast iron (gus). The cooker is lined with fireclay bricks, which enables long-term accumulation of heat. The cooker is painted with special heat-resistant paints. The glass on the door is first-class ceramic heat-resistant glass.

The cooker is intended for baking, cooking and space heating.

2. Cooker Instalation:

- All legal regulations on construction and port fire requirements must be observed when connecting the cooker.
- The place of installation must be horizontal and must have a suitable bearing capacity, otherwise appropriate measures must be taken to fulfill these conditions.
- The cooker must not be placed near flammable (wooden, textile, plastic, etc.) parts of furniture, nor near cooling devices. The minimum distance between the cooker and such elements is given in Table no. 1.
- If the cooker is placed on a floor made of combustible materials (wood, itison, plastic derivatives, etc.), it is necessary to protect the floor with a sheet of min. width. 30 cm from the sides of the cooker, and min. 50 cm from the front of the cooker. The flue gas exhaust pipe must be away from flammable objects min. 40 cm.
- When connecting the cooker to the chimney, you should consult with the competent local chimney establishment. The cooker is placed on the chimney, the height of which must be min. 6m, and the diameter is at least the exit diameter of the smoke pipe from the cooker (120mm). If several stoves, ovens or fireplaces are connected to the same chimney, the vertical distance between these connections must be min. 2 m. The chimney should protrude above the top of the roof min. 50 cm. Also, attention should be paid to the fact that the connecting pipes for the chimney do not protrude into the section of the chimney, and that the connection point of the chimney pipes to the chimney must be well sealed. (See picture no. 2) If two chimneys run parallel to each other, they must have special openings for cleaning, and cavities between the chimneys must also not exist. The opening for cleaning the chimney must be well closed and sealed during the use of the cooker (while the fire is lit in the cooker). If the chimney is new, the cooker must not be fired at full load until the chimney is completely dry.
- In the place where the cooker is installed, access must be provided for unhindered cleaning of the cooker, chimney and smoke pipes.
- In order for the cooker to work properly, the necessary thrust pressure (draft in the chimney) should be 12 ÷ 14 Pa. Checking the strength of the draft can also be done using a candle, which is shown in Picture no. 2.

- **Fresh air** is necessary for burning fuel and proper functioning of the cooker, so it is necessary to ensure that there is always enough (fresh) air in the room where the cooker is installed. Fans, steam extractors and similar devices that extract air from the room should not be placed in the same room as the cooker. If this is the case or if the doors and windows are hermetically sealed, then combustion air must be brought in from the outside if necessary. In that case, before installing the cooker, it is

necessary to consult with the competent (chimney) organization. If a sufficient amount of air for combustion is not provided, the fuel in the cooker will not burn completely and the room where the cooker is located can become polluted with unhealthy and dangerous gases!

1. Primary air regulation
2. Secondary air regulation
3. Supply of tertiary air
4. Oven air regulator

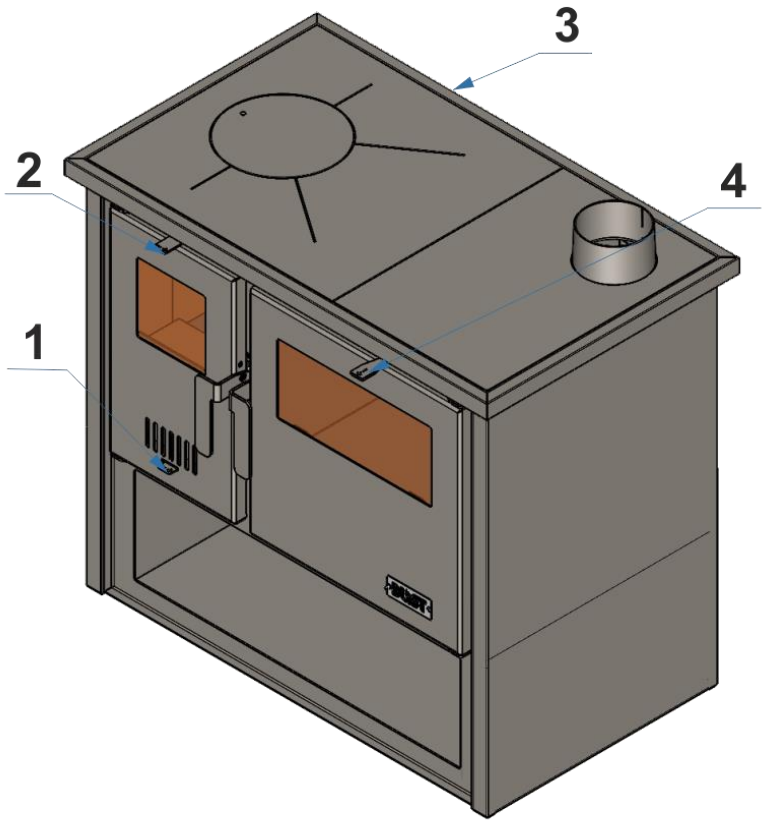


Figure 1.

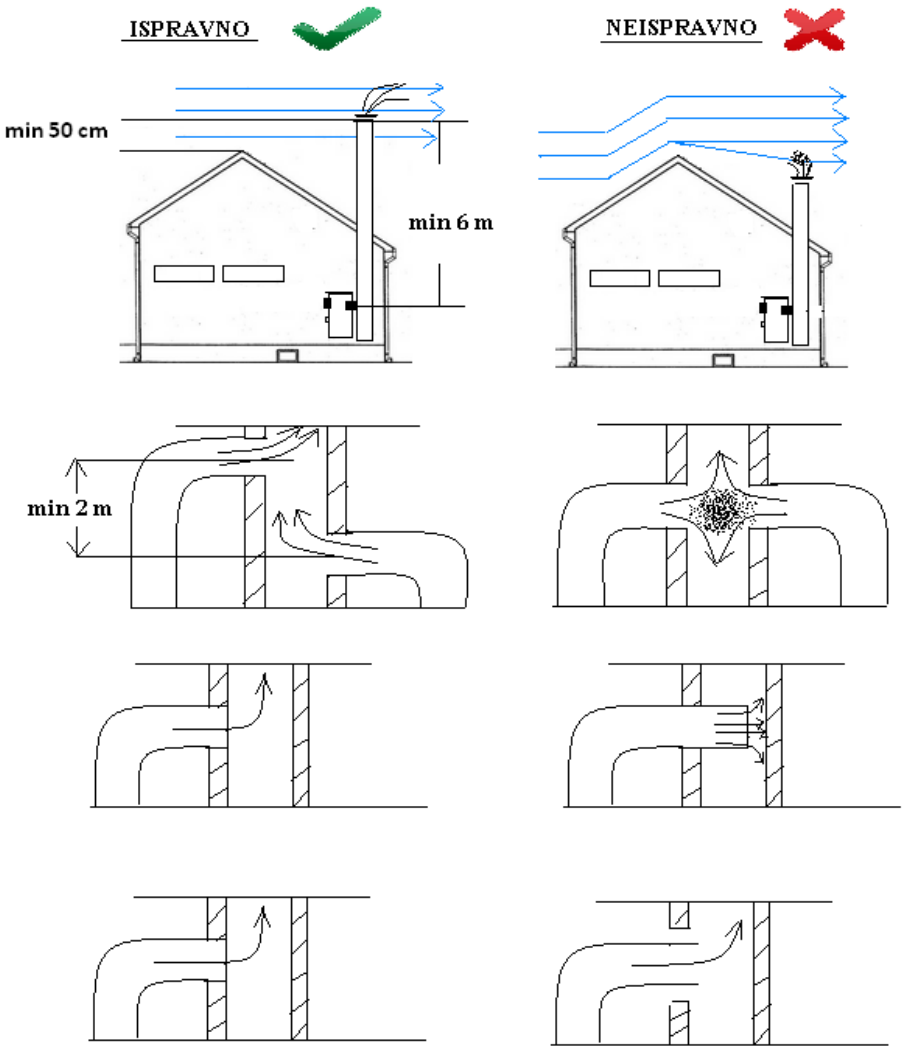
Primary air – Open (+):
Place dry firewood on the grate. When lighting the fire, leave the door slightly open and gradually light the fire to heat the firebox, glass, chimney, this will ensure that the cooker works properly and avoid condensation. Later, add bigger wood, but not too big and not too much, the fire should be built gradually, because too much wood can suffocate the fire. Avoid working with the door open, except when firing, as this may cause excessive cracking and damage to the cooker.

Secondary air (+/-):
If you burn large amounts of fuel with closed secondary air, soot will appear on the glass. The use of secondary air gives the effect of cleaning the glass, regulates the temperature in the room and achieves a better efficiency of the chimney.

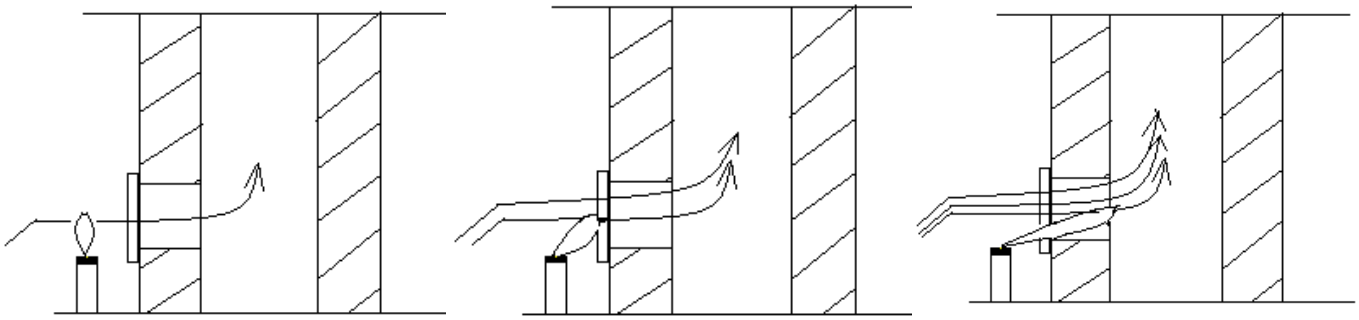
Tertiary air:
Tertiary air serves for cleaner combustion with less ash, also reduces the amount of tar and soot to a minimum. A bright and clean firebox is a sign that the cooker is working properly.

Oven air regulator:
If you want to use the oven for baking push the handle above the oven towards the cooker (-) what will enable circulation of hot air around all walls of the oven, when baking is over pull handle from the cooker (+) what will effect in circulation of hot air, just above the oven.

Picture 2. COOKER INSTALLATION



Picture 3. CHECKING THE STRENGTH OF THE DRAFT



Light draft Good draft Very good draft

3. Usage:

- The intensity of combustion depends on the type and quality of the fuel used. It is recommended to use wood chips, wood briquettes, as well as low-calorie coal (all except coke and hard coal).
- The cooker uses wood or low-calorie coal (all except coke and hard coal) as fuel. The power of the cooker depends on the type and quality of the fuel used.
- During the first 8-10 hours (1-2 days) of firing the cooker, fire gradually and not at full capacity in order for the material to adapt to high temperatures. The heat-resistant paint on the cooker will fully form (harden) after the first 2-3 hours of burning the cooker. During this time, please do not touch the paint or put anything on the cooker, in order to avoid damage to the paint. During the first 15-30 min. burning, the cooker can emit an unpleasant smell and smoke, so during this time the windows of the room where the cooker is located should be open.

Lighting and fire maintenance:

- The intensity of combustion is regulated with the inlet air regulators (primary and secondary) located on the front side of the cooker.
- It is forbidden to use gas, alcohol or any other flammable liquid/fuel when lighting the cooker, as well as burning it. When lighting the cooker, the inlet air regulator and the flue gas outlet regulator (for models that have this regulator) must be set in a position that allows maximum air flow. Start a fire on the grate using crumpled newspaper/paper, kindling and/or commercially available "fire blocks". Do not let pieces of paper fly into the chimney, especially if they are on fire. This could cause a chimney fire and therefore structural damage to your property. When the kindling is sufficiently lit, add larger pieces of wood to gradually increase the fire.
- When you want to refill the cooker, first set the inlet air regulator to the closed position, then open the door slowly and carefully refill the cooker. Do not open the cooker door suddenly as this could cause smoke to appear in the room. It is recommended that you wait for the fire to reduce until all the fuel is hot before refilling the cooker with new fuel. The maximum height of the fuel in the cooker should not exceed 2/3 of the height of the firebox. The optimal height of the fuel in the cooker is 1/2 the height of the firebox. 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 cooker is designed to work with the door closed, except when refueling the cooker. Do not open the cooker door while the fire is burning unnecessarily.
- Clean the ashtray regularly. Do not allow the ashtray to overflow with ashes. The wood will burn better if you leave a thin layer of ash in the ashtray.
- It is forbidden to use the cooker for burning organic and inorganic waste (animals, plastics, textiles, painted wood and with oil impurities, etc.). During the burning of such materials, many harmful and toxic gases can be produced.
- If you want to use the oven for baking push the handle above the oven towards the front (+) what will enable circulation of hot air around all walls of the oven, when baking is over pull handle to the back position (-) what will effect in circulation of hot air, just above the oven (see Figure 1. – item 4).

4. Cooker maintenance:

- The ashtray should be emptied regularly.
- Chimney cleaning and maintenance - Chimney cleaning and control is recommended at least once a year, as well as after a longer shutdown. Regular maintenance and control of the chimney will prevent the occurrence of fires and poor operation of the cooker.
- Periodically clean the cooker from the remains of unburned substances and soot. Clean internal surfaces in the cooker guarantee economical operation of the cooker. It is recommended to clean the cooker once a month or more often in case of heavy soiling and unburnt material residues in the cooker 's combustion chamber. Clean the space under the oven by removing the cover from under the oven, clean the collected soot, and then put the cover back (shown in Figure 3).



Picture 3.

- After each heating season, it is necessary to thoroughly clean the cooker, flue pipes and chimney from soot and other unburnt material residues. In the off-season, while the cooker is not in use, leave the inlet air regulator and the flue gas outlet regulator in the maximum open position to enable air circulation inside the cooker, this prevents condensation inside the cooker.
- Clean the glass on the cooker door regularly with a soft cloth. Clean the exterior of the cooker with a soft cloth and do not use abrasive or other aggressive chemical agents as they can damage the paint. Clean the cooker only when it is cold.

5. CAUTION!

- Glass on the cooker in a heated state must not be poured with water or cleaned with a wet cloth. Otherwise, the glass may break.
- Very cold objects should not be placed on the upper plate when it is in a heated state. Otherwise, the plate may crack.
- It is forbidden to use gas, alcohol or any other flammable liquid/fuel.
- During use, some parts of the cooker can reach very high temperatures, so caution is required when using the cooker. Do not allow children to play near the cooker or handle it.
- It is not allowed to make any structural changes to the cooker without the permission of the manufacturer.