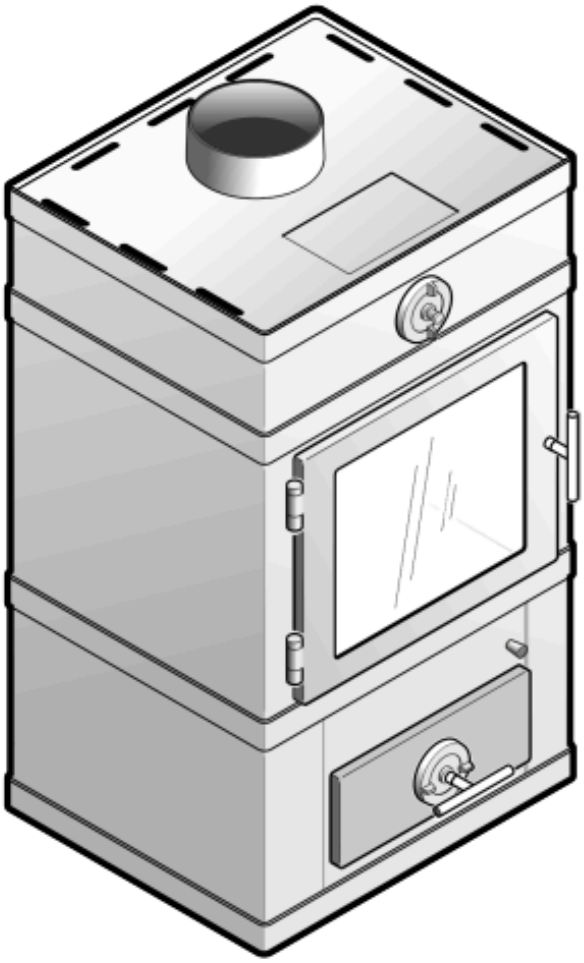
Svendsen

– a heat source of special class



# Svendsen 1 / Svendsen 2
# Installation- and operating instructions

edition10.2025

Meteor fire space

# *1. Introduction*

**Introduction / Important**

Thank you for choosing a Svendsen wood-burning stove.
We know that choosing a wood stove from the many available options can be a difficult decision. In our opinion, you've made the right choice. You've selected a high-quality product at a very competitive price.
Congratulations.

This manual is intended to help you achieve optimal performance from your stove.
Be sure to read it thoroughly before putting the stove into operation.

Without a properly functioning chimney, especially a modern wood-burning stove cannot operate effectively.
It will become sluggish, behave "lazy" and "unresponsive."
No product can perform at its best if the person operating it has not learned the basics of using a wood stove, including the correct type of fuel. It is essential to understand that the chimney is the "engine" of any combustion process. Keep this manual for future reference, in case you encounter situations you have not experienced before.

**Model designation:**
Svendsen 1 and Svendsen 2 are free-standing wood-burning stoves classified as "individual room heating appliances" in accordance with EN 16510-2-1, section 4.

**Operating mode:** Svendsen 1 and Svendsen 2 are designed for intermittent combustion (see page 11).

**Compliance with standards and legislation:** All national and local regulations, as well as relevant European standards, must be observed during both installation and use of the stove.

**CE marking:** Located on the back of the stove.

| | **Svendsen 1** | **Svendsen 2** |
|---|---|---|
| Operating power nominal | 6,3 kW | 6 kW |
| Efficiency | 80 % | 80 % |
| Minimum chimney draft | 12 Pa | 12 Pa |
| Flue gas temperature at nominal output | 237 °C | 237 °C |
| Flue gas temperature at flue outlet | 285 °C | 285 °C |
| Flue gas mass flow | 6,3 g/s | 6,3 g/s |
| Flue outlet diameter | Ø150 mm | Ø150 mm |
| Combustion conditions | A1 | A1 |
| CO | 0,09 % | 0,09 % |
| Dust | 29 mg/m3 | 30 mg/m3 |
| $NO_2$ | 134 mg/m3 | 111 mg/m3 |
| OGC | 72 mg/m3 | 71 mg/m3 |
| Chimney temperature class | T400 | T400 |
| Approved fuel type | Wood | Wood |
| CE-marking | CE | CE |
| Test agency | NB 1625 and 1235 | NB 1625 and 1235 |

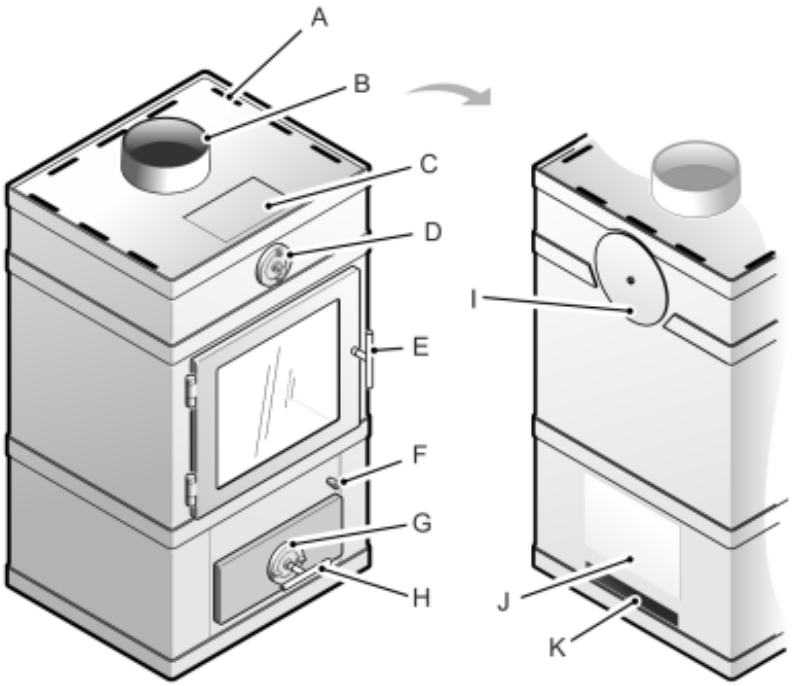
All illustrations in this manual show the Svendsen 1 wood-burning stove.
However, all instructions apply to both Svendsen 1 and Svendsen 2.
Any significant differences between the two models will be clearly indicated in the text and illustrations.

# *2. Safety*

**General safety information**

Regularly check that the locking mechanisms on the ash drawer and the door are properly tightened and correctly adjusted to ensure that the doors always remain tightly sealed — this is essential for the proper function of the stove.
Also check that the gaskets provide an airtight seal, which is crucial for efficient combustion and for protecting the stove from overheating and potential irreversible damage.

## *3. The individual parts of the wood stove*



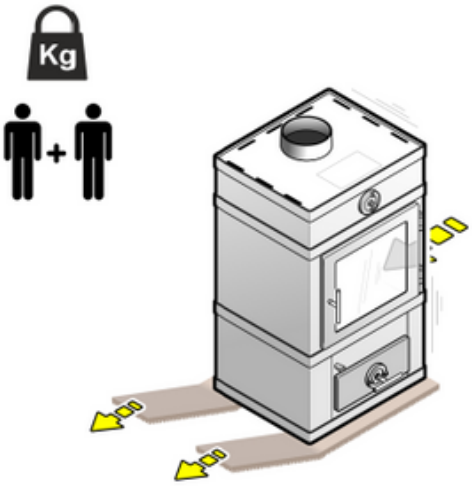

| | |
|---|---|
| A | The convection air out |
| B | The smoke nozzle |
| C | The cleaning lid |
| D | The secondary air valve |
| E | Door for the combustion chamber |
| F | Handle for grate |
| G | The primary air valve |
| H | The ash drawer |
| I | The rear exit |
| J | The name plate |
| K | The convection air in |

## 4. Unpacking the wood stove

Unpack the Svendsen stove and carefully lift it down from the pallet.

Place the stove on two strips of carpet remnants or sturdy cardboard. These should be positioned parallel under the front and rear base frames. This allows the stove to be slid into place without scratching the floor.

Once the stove is in its final position, lift the front slightly and remove the rear strip. Then tilt the stove slightly backwards and remove the front strip.




**Load-bearing capacity:** The floor where the stove is installed must be capable of supporting its weight.
We recommend that two people carry out this task, as the stove weighs from 167 kg.

## 5. Arrangement of the wood stove

Please note: National and local regulations for the installation of wood-burning stoves must always be followed. If in doubt, you can always consult your local chimney sweep for guidance. In any case, the chimney sweep must be contacted to inspect and approve the installation. They will also need to register you as a customer for future mandatory cleanings. However, it remains the responsibility of the owner and/or their installer to ensure that all legal requirements are met.

The stove is delivered fully assembled, so only the flue collar needs to be fitted — either for rear or top connection — using a Ø150 mm flue pipe (see drawing on page 5). The flue collar and bolts are included.

## 6. The local chimney sweep

If the stove is to be connected to an existing chimney that you are not fully familiar with — or that has not been in use for an extended period — the chimney sweep should, in any case, inspect the condition of the chimney, both inside and out.

For example, cracks can cause leaks that significantly reduce the chimney's draft.
As a result, the stove will not burn properly, and the glass will become blackened — because the "engine" of the system (the chimney) is not functioning as it should

## 7. Location of the wood stove and distance requirements

The stove must not be installed in rooms without adequate ventilation, in bathrooms, or in bedrooms with mechanical ventilation and no fresh air supply.

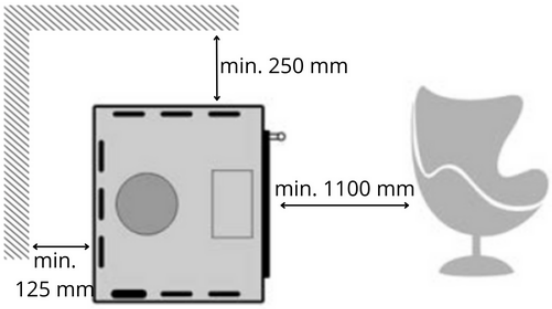
Ventilation when operating other appliances simultaneously: If the stove is installed in a room with a ventilation system, extractor hood, or other appliances with mechanical exhaust, care must be taken to avoid negative pressure in the room. Negative pressure may cause smoke or carbon monoxide to be drawn out of the stove and into the living area.
Simultaneous operation with gas water heaters, oil boilers, or similar combustion appliances requires special attention to the ventilation conditions.
Ensure sufficient fresh air supply, and consult a qualified professional if you are unsure about the installation requirements.

If the stove is to be installed against walls made of combustible material, the clearance distances specified on the rating plate on the back of the stove must be strictly observed.

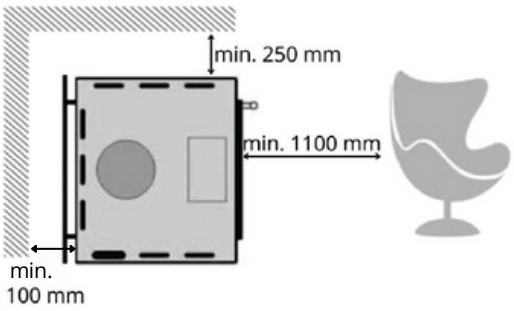
If the walls are made of non-combustible material, there are no mandatory clearance requirements. However, we recommend maintaining a distance of 7–10 cm between the stove and the wall. This allows for better heat distribution and makes cleaning easier.
A single layer of wallpaper on a masonry wall is generally considered a non-combustible surface.

**Safety distances to combustible materials**
Svendsen 1 and Svendsen 2 emit both radiant and convection heat.
To prevent fire hazards, the following minimum distances to combustible materials must be observed:

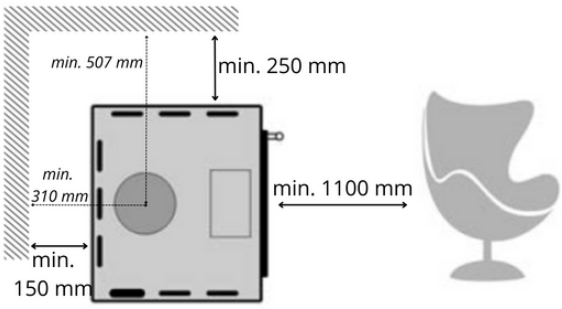
- Minimum 250 mm to combustible materials at the sides.
- Minimum 100–150 mm to the rear wall, depending on chimney insulation.
- Minimum 1100 mm clearance in front of the firebox opening (furnishing distance).
- The floor in front of the stove must be covered with non-combustible material: at least 300 mm in front of the stove, and 150 mm to each side of the opening.
- Minimum clearance to the ceiling (above the top of the stove): 750 mm



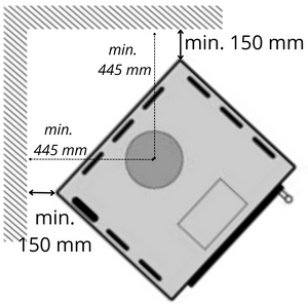

**Behind the stove: 125 mm**
Behind the stove: 125 mm. The distance is applicable with insulated chimney down to the stud or with a radiation screen behind the chimney.




**Behind the stove: 100 mm.**
The distance applies with insulated chimney down to the stud or with beam screen behind the chimney and beam plate behind the stove.
NOTE: the 100 mm is from wall to oven (without the plate)




**Behind the stove: 150 mm.**
The distance applies with uninsulated chimney with and without the radiation plate behind the stove.
NOTE: when using an uninsulated chimney, the distance requirements for the chimney must always be observed




**Behind the stove by corner mounting: 150 mm.**
The distance applies with uninsulated chimney with and without radiation plate behind the stove.
NOTE: when using an uninsulated chimney, the distance requirements for the chimney must always be observed

If the stove is installed on a combustible floor, all national and local regulations regarding the size and placement of non-combustible floor protection must be observed.
If in doubt, consult your local chimney sweep or stove dealer.

Placement of air inlet and fresh air grille:
If an external air supply is connected to the stove (e.g. via a wall- or floor-mounted duct), the air intake grille must be positioned so that it cannot become blocked by dust, leaves, snow, furniture, or other objects.
The grille must remain freely accessible and must not be covered — neither indoors nor outdoors.
The air supply must not be unintentionally obstructed, as this can lead to poor combustion and pose a risk of smoke or gas leakage.

## *8 The chimney.*

Local regulations often permit multiple closed appliances to be connected to the same chimney, such as an oil burner or additional wood-burning stoves. However, the rule is that all appliances connected to the same chimney must be closed combustion appliances, and there must be a vertical height difference of at least 30 cm between the flue connections.

The Svendsen wood-burning stove may be used in a shared flue system only if all connected appliances are wood-burning stoves or fireplace inserts, and only if the same person owns all connected appliances.

**A gas boiler and a wood-burning stove must never be connected to the same chimney.**

Chimney cross-section must meet all applicable national and local requirements. For steel chimneys, a general recommendation is a minimum internal diameter of 150 mm. The chimney should be well insulated and pressure-tight along its entire length, and preferably located indoors. Any cleaning doors (inspection openings) must be tight-sealing.
In Denmark, minimum chimney height requirements apply and must be observed. The chimney must be tall enough to provide sufficient draft for proper combustion and to avoid smoke nuisance to neighbors and surroundings. A functional chimney height of 3.5 to 4.5 meters, measured from the top of the stove to the top of the chimney, is usually sufficient. The chimney termination should always be at least 80 cm higher than the roof ridge if located near the center of the roof, and at least as high as the ridge if located closer to the eaves.

Special attention must be paid to regulations when installing chimneys on thatched roofs, as well as to the insurance terms of the relevant company.

Chimneys and flue pipes must, in most cases, be equipped with one or more cleaning doors.

The size of the cleaning door must be at least equal to the internal diameter of the chimney or flue pipe. The inner chimney wall must be directly visible for inspection by the chimney sweep.
Free and unobstructed access to all cleaning doors must be ensured.

## *9. Pipe connections*

The flue collar is placed inside the ash drawer. The stove is prepared for top outlet installation, as the rear outlet is closed off by default. If a rear outlet is desired, remove the cover plates on the back and attach the flue collar in the rear position. A cover plate for the top outlet is included as standard. Before use, check that the baffle plates, firebricks, and grate are correctly positioned after transport.

## *10. Connection to a brick chimney*

A wall thimble must be securely embedded into the chimney, through which the flue pipe is inserted into the chimney opening.

Neither the thimble nor the flue pipe may extend into the chimney flue itself. All joints between the thimble and the flue pipe, as well as between the stove's flue collar and the flue pipe, must be carefully sealed using glass fibre gasket. Sealing between individual flue pipe sections is normally not required, as they are typically tightly fitted. All national and local regulations regarding flue pipe dimensions must be observed. However, we recommend using 2 mm welded steel pipes, as they offer significantly longer service life.

## 11. Connection to a steel chimney

If the chimney is mounted directly on top of the stove and routed vertically through the ceiling and roof, all applicable national and local regulations must be strictly followed. For fire safety reasons, it is essential that the required clearance distances for ceiling penetrations and load-bearing structures are observed exactly as specified.

**In the event of a chimney fire, close all air controls on the stove and immediately alert the fire department.**

Do not use the stove again until the chimney has been inspected and approved by the chimney sweep.

Chimney fires are often caused by prolonged incorrect operation — typically due to insufficient combustion air or the use of firewood with high moisture content.

**In case of overheating or suspected malfunction**, close all air controls and allow the fire to burn out.
Contact an authorised technician before resuming operation

Optimal flue design. The stove will perform best when connected to a flue pipe with as few bends as possible, with tight-fitting joints, and ideally with a top outlet connection directly from the stove.

Fresh air supply for combustion. For optimal combustion, sufficient combustion air must be supplied. Because the stove consumes air and reduces indoor humidity, it may indirectly help maintain a healthy indoor climate.
In well-sealed modern homes, it may be necessary to install a dedicated outdoor air vent in the room where the stove is placed, to compensate for the air consumed. This is particularly relevant in airtight buildings, where powerful extractor hoods can create negative pressure. In extreme cases, this can cause the stove to extinguish or allow smoke to escape into the room when the door is opened.

For installations in new or airtight homes, we recommend a Svendsen wood-burning stove with direct external air connection (see page 18).

## 12. Draft conditions in the chimney

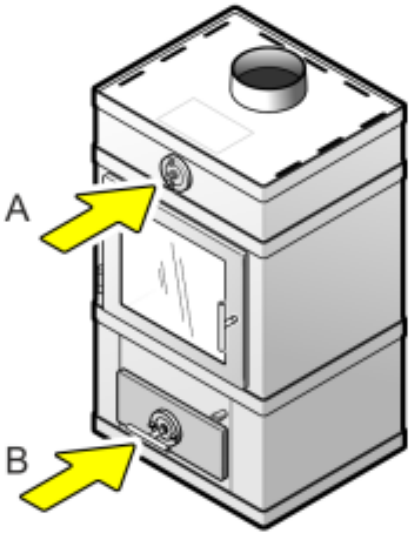
If the stove feels sluggish or smoke escapes when opening the stove door, it is usually due to insufficient chimney draft. The stove requires a chimney draft of 12 Pa to create the necessary negative pressure inside the stove. Only at this level will the stove operate properly and prevent smoke leakage. Smoke leakage may also occur if the fire burns too aggressively or, conversely, if the fire has been smouldering for an extended period.
Keep the stove at a stable operating temperature with clear, lively, light-yellow flames. This ensures proper draft and efficient combustion. At nominal output, the flue gas temperature is approximately 240°C, measured with an indoor room temperature of 20°C. The flue gas mass flow is approximately 6.3 grams per second.

**Chimney Draft Conditions**
The draft (or chimney pull) is generated by the difference in temperature between the hot flue gases and the cooler outdoor air. Factors such as chimney insulation, diameter, and weather conditions (wind, humidity, temperature) all influence draft performance.

**Common Causes of Poor Draft**

- Inadequate insulation – temperature difference is too small (Solution: light a rolled-up newspaper at the cleaning door to warm the flue)
- Outdoor temperature is too high – e.g. in spring or summer
- Weather is damp, heavy, and windless
- Leaks in chimney system – e.g. leaky connections, cleaning door, or unused stove connections
- Soot build-up – flue pipe or chimney may be blocked and need cleaning
- The house is too airtight – powerful extractor fans (e.g. kitchen hoods) reduce draft → Solution: install an outdoor air vent in the stove room
- Chimney is too short – insufficient height to generate proper draft
  → Other factors may include:
  - Draft cap obstructing the flue outlet
  - Chimney not tall enough compared to adjacent roofs
  - Nearby trees have grown too tall
  - Foreign objects in the flue (e.g. bird nests, leaves)

**Fire up instructions / Using the oven**




The stove is controlled using two rotary valves.
In principle, the upper valve (A) is used exclusively for burning firewood.
Svendsen 1 has been tested in accordance with the common European standard DS/EN 16510.
The nominal heat output is 6.3 kW for Svendsen 1 and 6.0 kW for Svendsen 2.

Before first firing:
During the first few firings, special care must be taken as the paint needs to cure completely. Pay particular attention to the door gasket, which may stick to the fresh paint. Open the door very gently during the first uses. As the paint cures, it will emit a sweet smell and some smoke. Ensure adequate ventilation — this is completely normal in the beginning. Do not touch the painted surfaces, as the paint will be soft and tacky during this phase and easily damaged.

Air control settings may vary significantly depending on the chimney, as well as weather and wind conditions. It may take some time to become fully familiar with how the stove behaves under different conditions.

Almost all types of wood can be used in your new Svendsen stove — as long as the wood is dry and properly sized. Wood should be split immediately after felling and stored under cover with good ventilation for at least one year — preferably two — before it is burned. Firewood should be no longer than to allow a 2–3 cm gap between the ends of the logs and the firebox walls. Logs should preferably be split and no thicker than a forearm.

Do not burn the following materials:

- Chipboard or painted/treated wood
- Impregnated timber or colored paper
- Driftwood (contains salt, which corrodes internal parts, firebricks, glass, and chimney lining)
- **Never use liquid fuels in a Svendsen stove**

These materials release highly toxic gases and/or cause severe damage to the stove and chimney system.

**Safe operation under difficult conditions:** Chimney draft may be negatively affected by weather conditions such as fog, low pressure, strong winds, or very cold temperatures. This may lead to problems with lighting the fire, smoke leakage into the room, or poor combustion.

If the chimney is not drafting properly:

- Make sure all air inlets are open
- Check that the chimney is free from blockages and is not cold (preheat if necessary using a firestarter)
- Use dry and finely split kindling for lighting
- Avoid opening the door quickly during operation
- If problems persist: stop using the stove and contact your installer or chimney sweep

Note: If the stove has not been used for an extended period, always check that the chimney and air inlets are clear of obstructions before starting a fire.

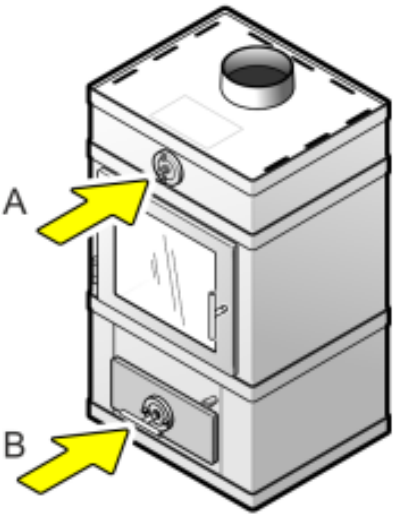
## *13. Lightning and firing*

A cold oven must always be started with plenty of air. The door must be closed for the first 7-10 minutes and the top air valve (secondary air) opened completely.

The ash tray valve is closed. The oven must be started with 2 to 2.5 kg. Small sticks to quickly develop so much heat that the chimney provides the necessary buoyancy, and the interior of the oven is heated.

**1**. The kindling sticks are stacked in the oven like a log house or a raft with 2-4 kindling tablets, we recommend using the top down method.

**2**. The secondary air (A) is opened completely. The valve in the ash hatch (B) must always be closed. Ignite the Spirit Blocks. The oven door is closed tightly with the handle in a horizontal position so that the door stands approx 1 cm. open; the next 7-10 minutes.




**3**. **The ash door and air valve must never be left open during lighting and firing.**

**4**. After approx. 10 minutes you can try to close the door all the way in. If they continue to be lively, flames are already pulling the chimney, otherwise open the door for 5 more minutes. The stove will now burn for 15-20 minutes longer before the kindling sticks are converted to embers.
The door must always be opened slowly so that the chimney can adjust to the new ones, thereby avoiding smoke escaping from the stove, especially in poor draft conditions.

**5**. Lighting must be done while there are still 2-3 cm of embers in the oven. Spread the embers into an even layer with a poker, on the bottom of the firebox, but so that there are most embers at the front of the oven.
There must be no visible flames remaining (typically after 40–60 minutes).

**6**. Place 3 pieces of firewood approx. 700 to 800 grams in one layer on the embers with a mutual distance of 1 cm. Always leave the round side of the bark facing upwards and backwards in the oven, and the split sides forward and downwards in the embers. It ignites faster and provides faster heat for the necessary buoyancy in the chimney. The length of the firewood must not exceed 33 cm.

**7**. Immediately close the oven door fully. Leave the secondary valve (A) fully open. The wood will usually ignite after a few minutes.

**8**. After 2-5 minutes, the secondary air can be turned down so that it is matched to the heating requirement. To maintain an optimal and economical combustion, do not turn down further than until there are still clear light yellow lively flames. The oven will now be able to burn approx. 1 hour before it has burned down to a glowing layer of 2-3 cm.

**9**. Now you must fire again. Repeat exactly as in points 5 & 6 & 7 & 8.
If the heat demand is less, less fire is fired. It is of the utmost importance to maintain a good glow layer, to ignite the firewood and provide buoyancy in the chimney. Add a little less firewood and give a little less secondary air and fire a little more often but with smaller pieces of firewood. The firewood must be completely dry. Never completely close the secondary air.
When the firewood has been extinguished for gas, i.e. transformed into red-hot charcoal, the secondary air can be turned down if there is a thick layer of embers. This extends the combustion over a long period, and the oven emits less heat.

**Low heat output:** Fire small amounts frequently using smaller, completely dry logs and reduced air supply.
**High heat output:** Use larger logs and increase the air supply.

The Svendsen stove is designed for intermittent combustion.

**Warning:** The stove becomes very hot during operation — use the supplied glove.

## *14. Necessary maintenance of the wood stove*

**External maintenance of the oven**

The oven is lacquered with the original SENOTHERM lacquer. Cleaning is best done with a vacuum cleaner brush or with a soft car brush.
Should the oven need a touch up along the way, it can be done with Senotherm lacquer in a spray can. In either black or gray metallic. The can is shaken extremely vigorously as otherwise it will not get the same color shade. NOTE The oven is thoroughly cleaned before it is sprayed. The oven must not be in operation, as the lacquer is flammable in its liquid state. Spray only a light mist at a time and repeat several times if necessary. The spray can must be at least room temperature.

Senotherm spray is available from your local fireplace dealer.

**Internal maintenance of the oven**
When firing, as previously described with dry wood and a proper chimney, the glass stays clean. Should the glass still become sooty due to incorrect firing, it can be easily cleaned with glass cleaner, which is available from the local fireplace dealer. The glass must be cold, otherwise it will not work. Make sure that the liquid does not run into the gaskets. It rusts and breaks down the gasket.

**What causes sooted glass:**

- wet firewood
- too few embers
- too large lumps of wood
- too low combustion temperature
- to little buoyancy in the chimney
- too little air supply
- leaky chimney

Should a stone break, it is of no importance if it does not fall out. However, it can easily be removed and replaced with a new one. The Skamol flue baffle is gradually broken down by the intense heat. In this case, it must be replaced, as it is important for good combustion and protects the rest of the stove and especially the chimney from the colossal heat that develops.

Never hesitate to replace the gaskets. As soon as there is a hint that the stove will burn a little faster than usual, or the stove cannot be "choked", the gaskets must be replaced immediately. Otherwise, the furnace is transformed into a forge with meltdown as a result. Use only the original Svendsen gasket, otherwise the warranty does not cover it. You can easily end up having to change the gasket 1 to 2 times in a firing season, depending on how much and how strongly you have fired.

Always fire with care, even the best materials and the best construction are here exposed to immense temperatures and forces, which are all-destructive if used incorrectly. Also make sure to empty the ash when the ash layer is over 3 cm thick. A thicker layer of ash raises the fire to a level where the combustion can have a destructive effect on the smoke plate and the stove.

ATTENTION! ALL replaceable parts must be replaced with original Svendsen parts, as these have been approved during the tests. The construction must not be interfered with in any way, by making unauthorized changes, as this may have unintended consequences, and the legislative basis on which the stove is approved has been removed.

**Cause of degradation of internal parts**

- use of air through the ash drawer
- too strong firing (read about amount of firewood)
- kiln-dried wood
- too much ash at the bottom of the stove
- leaky seals in the door / ash door / glass seal.

Use only the original gaskets Ø 14 mm gray knitted through. ATTENTION! Wear parts are not covered by warranty.

**Cleaning the oven and sections:**

- The chimney sweep must, in addition to sweeping the chimney and the flues belonging to it, also empty the stove of soot.
- Clean the oven and sections yourself as needed.
- A clean oven provides better draft, better economy, and better heat.
- Inspect the furnace or section through the cleaning member on the top of the furnace.

**Service inspection:**

At least every two years, the stove should undergo a thorough preventive service inspection by a qualified technician.

The inspection should include:

- thorough cleaning of the stove
- lubrication of hinges with copper grease
- check of air controls
- adjustment of handle and door
- inspection of heat-insulating materials
- inspection and, if necessary, replacement of gaskets

Always ensure access for cleaning the stove, the flue connection, and the chimney pipe.

It is important on the basic model to clean the smoke funnel under the smoke outlet on the stove so that it does not get soot.
The small member of 13 x 15 cm in the front of the smoke funnel must be removed before fitting a section. This results in greater heat utilization and less sooting of the section.

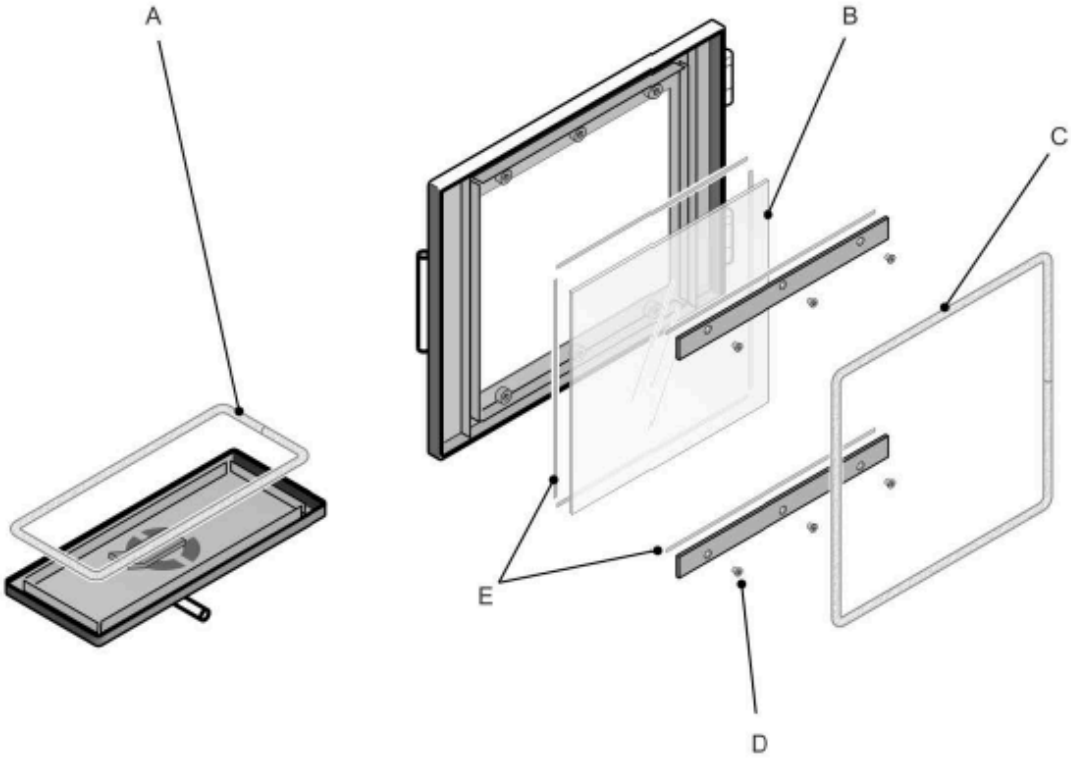
The large Skamol smoke plate just above the fireplace is also regularly taken out and shaken off for soot. This simultaneously checks whether the plate is whole and undamaged by the heat. It must be replaced immediately if cracks form.

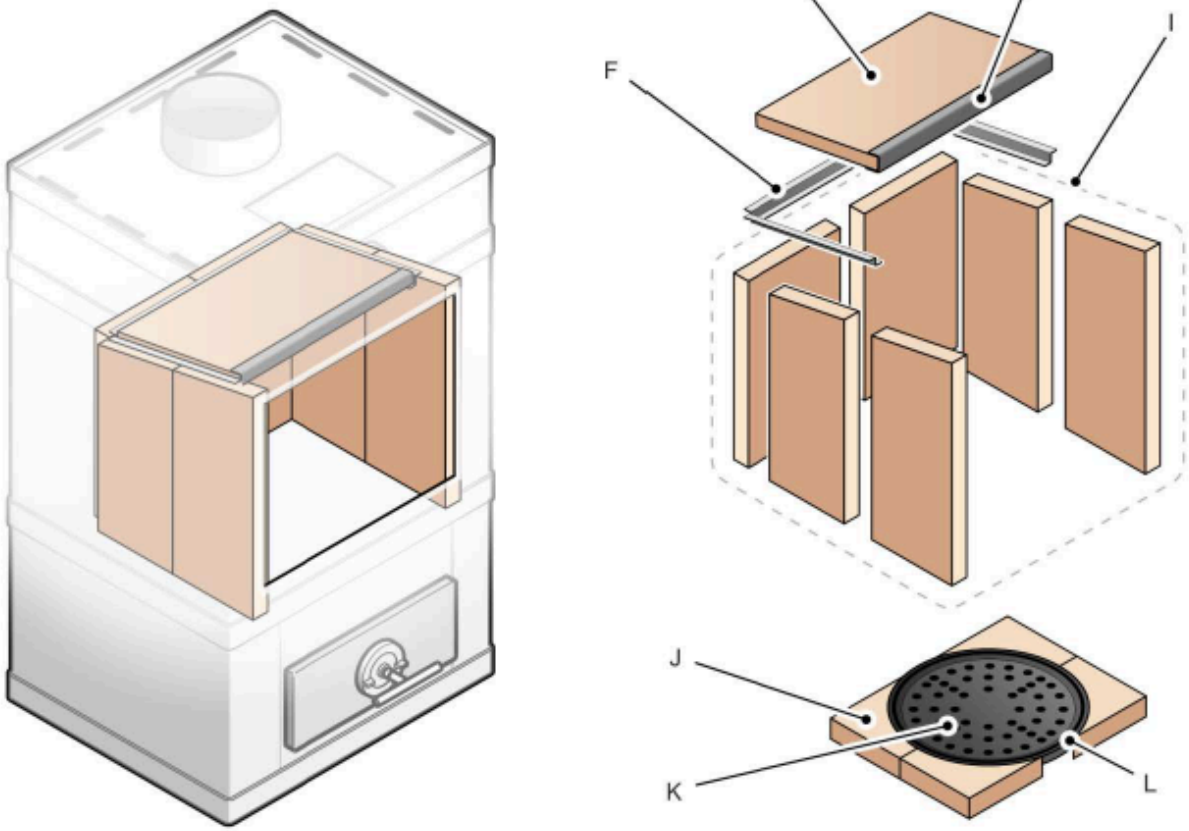
The ash drawer should be emptied regularly, as accumulated ash may block the ash that is meant to fall through from the bottom of the firebox. Note: There must not be more than 3 cm of ash at the bottom of the stove..

**Disposal of ashes:** Ash should always be disposed of via regular household waste collection, as burning brochures and similar materials may cause it to contain heavy metals that are harmful to the environment.

Remember: Ash may contain embers even after several days. Pour it into a metal bucket and place it outside to cool for 2–3 days before putting it in the garbage bag.

## *15. The wear parts of the stove*



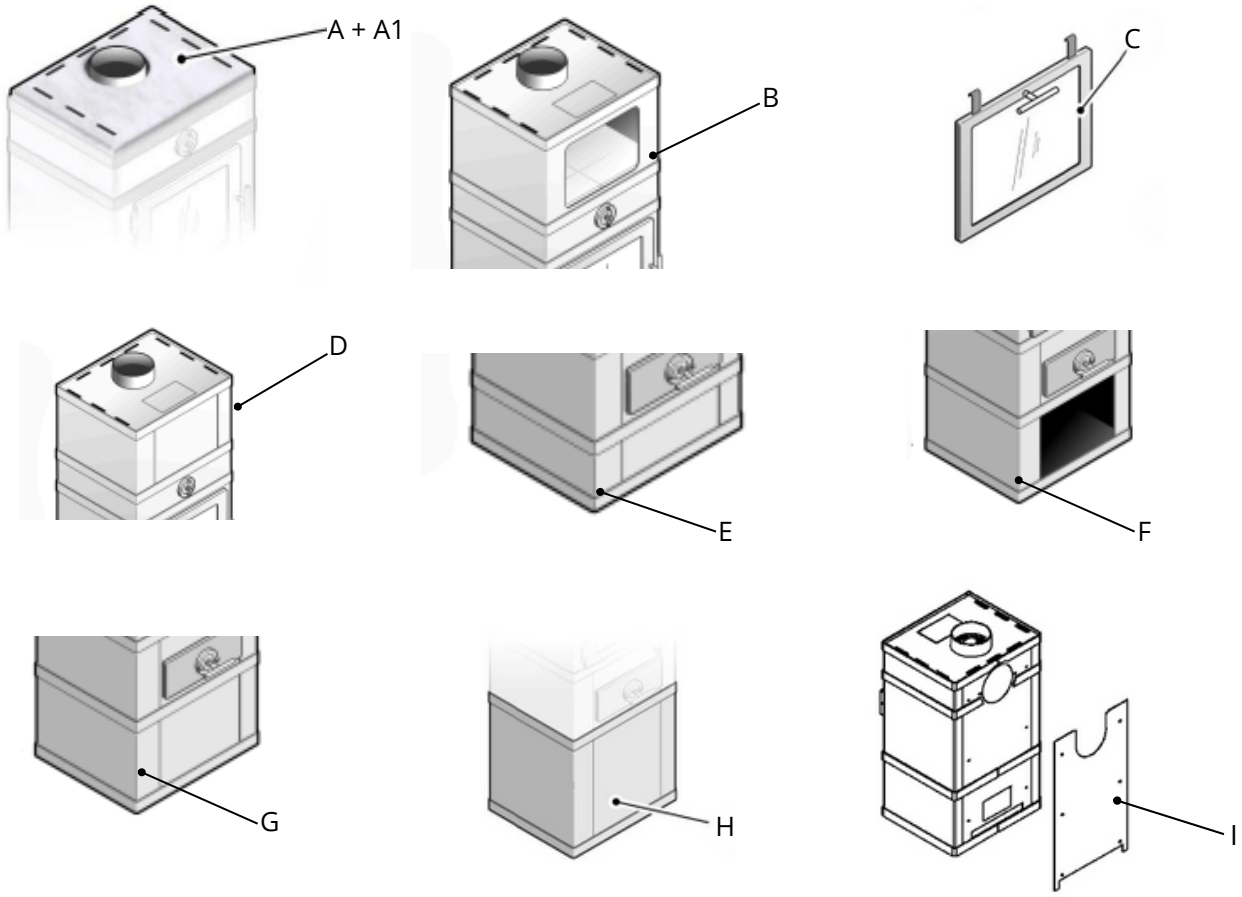



**Wear parts for a Svendsen wood stove**

| | *description* | *quantity* | *item nummer Svendsen 1* | *item nummer Svendsen 2* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | gasket, ash hatch, Ø14 | 1 | 0,95 m | 0,90 m |
| B | glass, pane in door to firebox, 4mm | 1 | 334 x 290 mm | 310 x 290 mm |
| C | gasket, door to combustion chamber, Ø14 | 1 | 1.55 m | 1.50 m |
| D | screw, bracket for glass | 6 | M5 x 8 | M5 x 8 |
| E | gasket around glass | 1 | Ø6 steel grid<br>135 mm | Ø6 steel grid<br>135 mm |
| F | stone holder frame | 1 | 1152 | 2152 |
| G | smoke inverter plate (specify model) | 1 | 1160 | 1160 |
| H | front edge for the smoke inverter platesStone | 1 | 1153 | 2153 |
| I | set sides complete | 1 set | 1151 | 2151 |
| J | bottom grate (specify model) | 1 set | 1158 | 1158 |
| K | shaker | 1 | 1156 | 2156 |
| L | grid frame | 1 | 1155 | 2155 |

# 16. Accessories

**Accessories for a Svendsen wood stove**




| | *description* | *quantity* | *item nummer Svendsen 1* | *item nummer Svendsen 2* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | soapstone top plate to SV 1 with soapstone | 1 | 1212 | - |
| A1 | soapstone top plate to SV 1 | 1 | 1214 | - |
| B | baking section | 1 | 1103 | - |
| C | baking tray door | 1 | 1107 | - |
| D | water section | 1 | 1104 | - |
| E | base, 14 cm | 1 | 1105 | 2101 |
| F | wood box, 27 cm | 1 | 1106 | 2102 |
| G | closed base, 27 cm | 1 | 1112 | 2112 |
| H | universal base, 60 cm | 1 | 1111 | 2103 |
| I | beam screen | 1 | 2157 | 2158 |

## *17. Type of firewood*

The Svendsen stove has been tested with beech wood in accordance with DS/EN 16510.

Only use the following fuel in the stove:

- Dry, split hardwood (e.g. beech, oak, ash), length: 25–33 cm, diameter: 5–10 cm
- Maximum moisture content: 20%

**Use of alternative fuels**

- The stove is only tested and approved for use with air-dried firewood.
- Use of other fuels such as briquettes, coal, or waste requires modifications that are not approved, may lead to hazardous situations, and will void the warranty.

## *18. Disposal*

When disposing of the stove, it is recommended to:

- Dismantle the stove into main material types: steel, glass, gaskets, firebricks
- Deliver the materials to an approved recycling station in accordance with local regulations

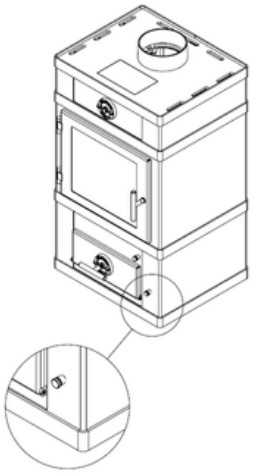
The stove must not be disposed of with household waste.

## *19. Using the stove with external air connection for combustion / an airbox*

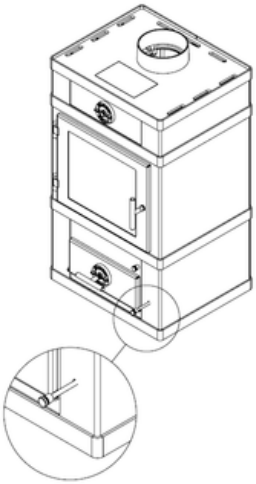
Air is regulated using the regulating rod.

1. When pressed in, air is closed.
2. When it is pulled out, air is open.

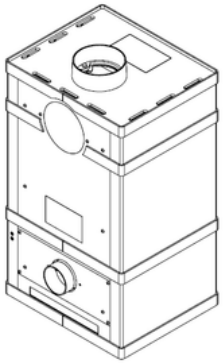
1.



2.

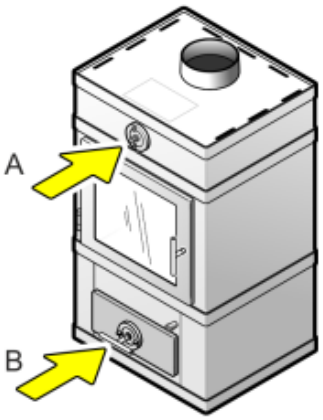


viewed from the rear



The upper valve (A) and the ash pan valve (B) should not be used. They must therefore be closed at all times.

The upper valve (A) is only used for Svendsen 1 without airbox.



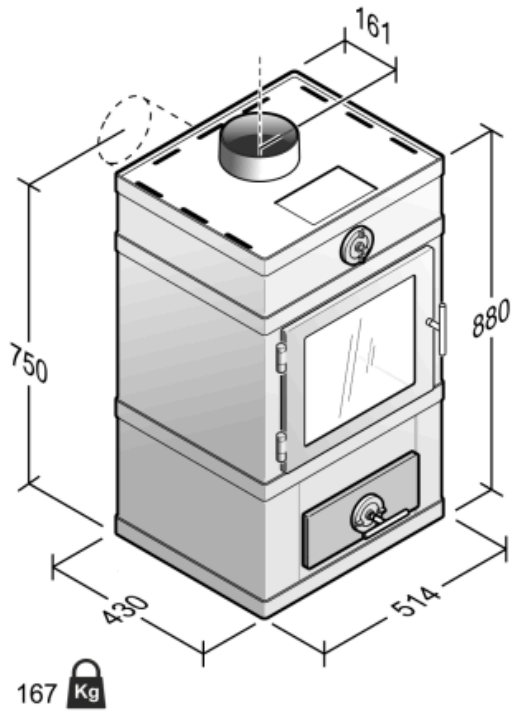

**Firing instructions**

Refer to the firing instructions on page 11. In this case, the control rod is used instead of the upper rotary valve (A).

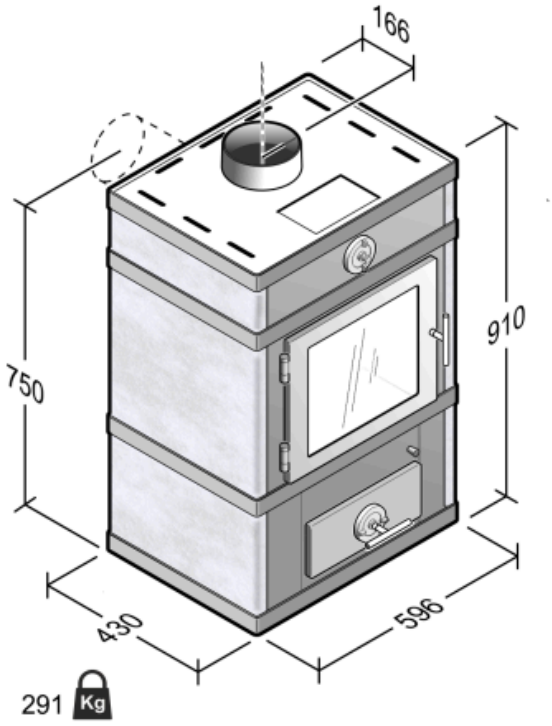
The setting of the fresh air control rod may vary significantly depending on the installation site, as chimneys differ and weather and wind conditions are not always the same. It may take some time to become fully familiar with the stove under all possible operating conditions.

## *20. Technical information*

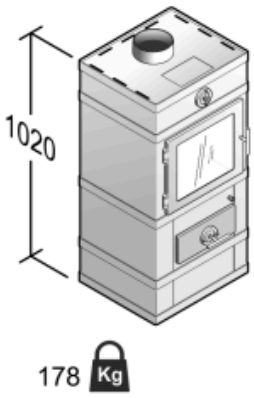
Svendsen 1



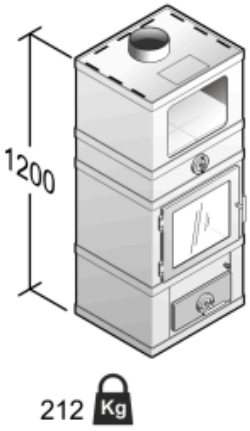

*basic model*
*item nummer 1100*



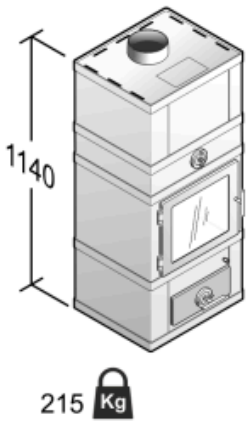

*basic model with soapstone*
*item nummer 1200*



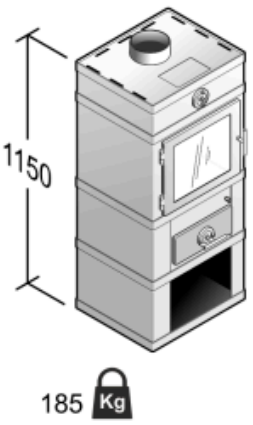

*basic model*
*with base, 14 cm*
*item nummer 1100-1105*




*basic model*
*with baking section*
*item nummer 1100-1103*

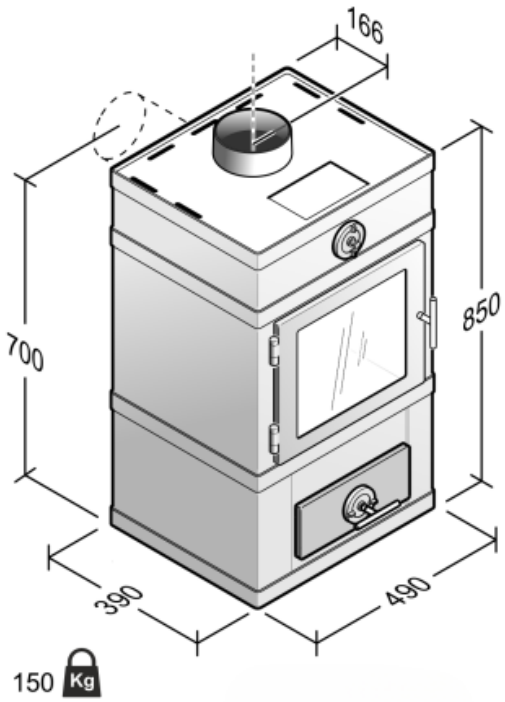



*basic model*
*with water section*
*item nummer 1100-1104*

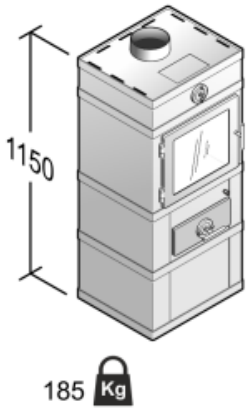



*basic model*
*with wood box, 27 cm*
*item nummer 1100-1106*

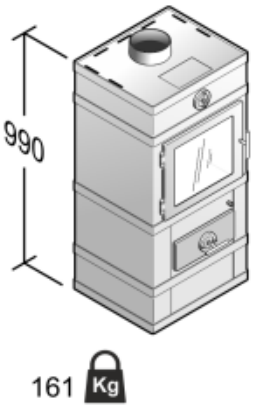
Svendsen 2



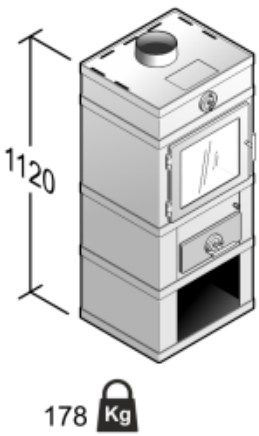

*basic model*
*item nummer 2100*



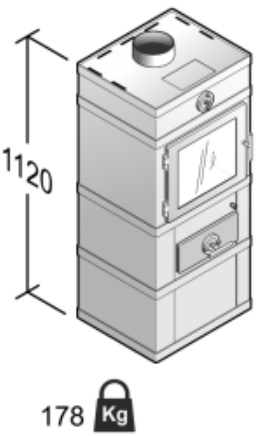

*basic model*
*with base, 27 cm*
*item nummer 1100-1112*




*basic model*
*with base, 14 cm*
*item nummer 2100-2101*



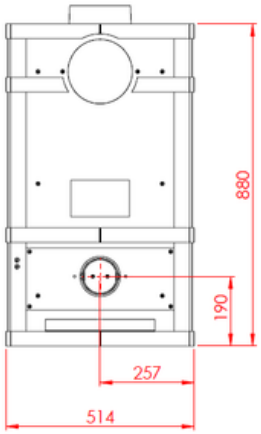

*basic model*
*with wood box, 27 cm*
*item nummer 2100-2102*



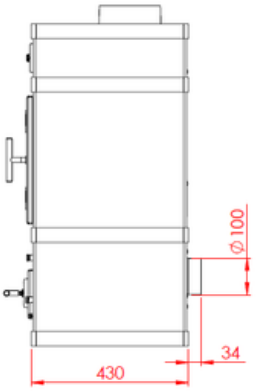

*basic model*
*with base, 27 cm*
*item nummer 2100-2112*

**Tecnical information**

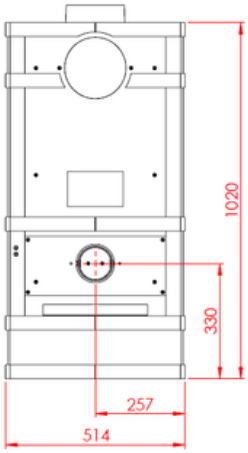
Svendsen 1 with external air connection for combustion / an airbox



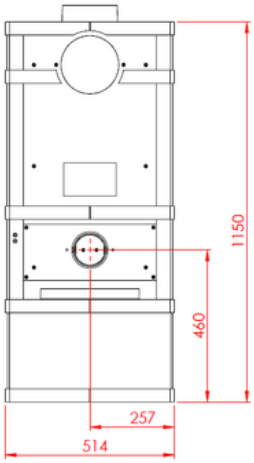

*Svendsen 1 with airbox without base*




*Svendsen 1 with airbox without base*

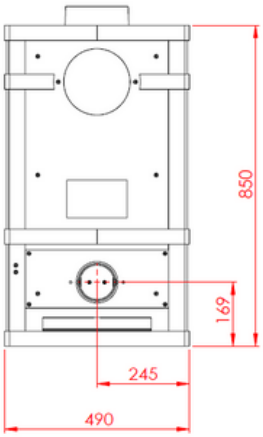



*Svendsen 1 with airbox with base, 14 cm*

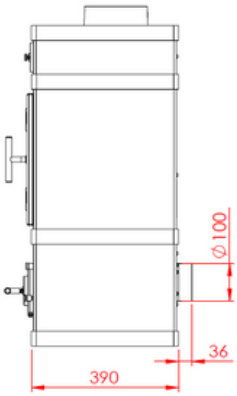



*Svendsen 1 with airbox with base, 27 cm*

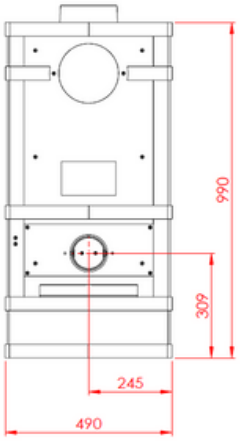
Svendsen 2, med frisk luft



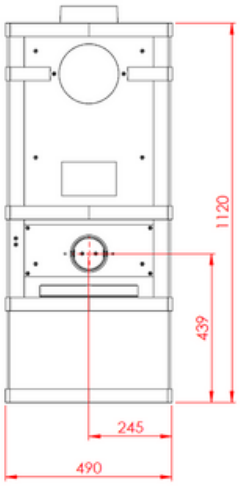

*Svendsen 2 with airbox without base*




*Svendsen 2 with airbox without base*




*Svendsen 2 with airbox with base, 14 cm*




*Svendsen 2 with airbox with base, 27 cm*

www.meteor.dk/downloads

Meteor Svendsen

Meteor A/S, Drejervej, 7451 Sunds