USA
CAN

Jero Collection

USER MANUAL

®Tulikivi

Soapstone Heaters

WELCOME TO THE WORLD OF TULIKIVI!

Thank you for choosing a Tulikivi to help keep your home warm!

Following these operating instructions will ensure that your soapstone heater functions in the manner intended – burning cleanly and giving out heat efficiently.

Please familiarise yourself with the warranty terms and fill out the electronic warranty card on Tulikivi's website at **www.tulikivi.com/owner**. The warranty is valid only if the instructions in this manual are followed.

Jero models were investigated to the requirements of UL 1482 and CAN/ULC-S627.
Certificate of Compliance No. UL-US-2441270-0 was delivered 2024-10-22.

Jero models are Masonry Heaters, a category of wood-fired residential heating appliances that is exempt from compliance with EPA's 2025 NSPS as outlined in the Federal Register, Volume 80, No. 50, 13677 (2015). EPA certification is therefore not required for Tulikivi soapstone heaters.

Tulikivi products were developed to meet the needs of our customers in the best possible way. Please send feedback to **tulikivi@tulikivi.fi**.

We hope that you will be very satisfied with your new Tulikivi!

Content

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Technical specifications

MODEL	HARI 14 / 18	KORPI 14 / 18	PURO 14 / 18	
Technical information				
Dimensions W x D x H, inches	25.2 x 17.3 x 53.3 **(14)**	20.5 x 17.3 x 53.3 **(14)**	19.7 x 19.7 x 53.3 **(14)**	
	25.2 x 17.3 x 71.1 **(18)**	20.5 x 17.3 x 71.1 **(18)**	19.7 x 19.7 x 71.1 **(18)**	
Weight, lbs	1390 / 1900	1190 / 1630	1010 / 1390	
Firebox dimensions W x D, inches	17.3 x 11	12.6 x 11	10.6 x 10.6	
Efficiency, % (LHV)	84 / 88	82 / 85	80 / 84	
Nominal heat output, Btu/hr (kW)	27,000 / 30,000 (8.0 / 8.7)	24,000 (7.0)	24,000 (7.0)	
Firewood consumption, lbs/hr	4.6 / 4.9	4.4	4.4	
Firewood length, inches	10-16	10	10	
Clearances to combustibles				
				Corner installation
From sides, inches	20	20	20	-
From back (with optional heat shield), inches	12 (6)	12 (6)	12 (4)	14 (6)
From top, inches	20	20	20	20
From front, inches	48	48	48	48
Floor protection (a layer of non-combustible material at least 3/8" thick or with an R-value of at least 1.03)				
From sides and back, inches	8	8	8	8
From front, inches	16 (USA), 18 (Canada)	16 (USA), 18 (Canada)	16 (USA), 18 (Canada)	16 (USA), 18 (Canada)
Connections				
Chimney connection size, Ø inches	6	6	6	
Combustion air connection size, Ø inches	4	4	4	

We reserve the right to make changes.

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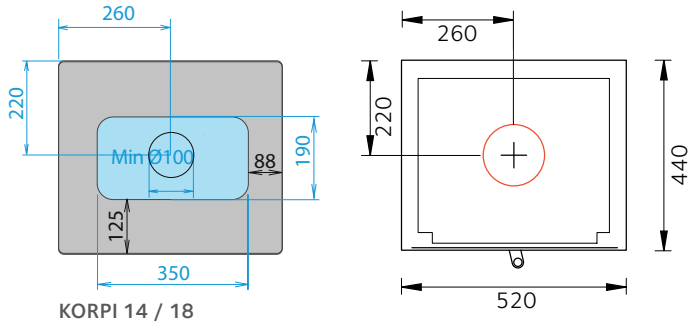
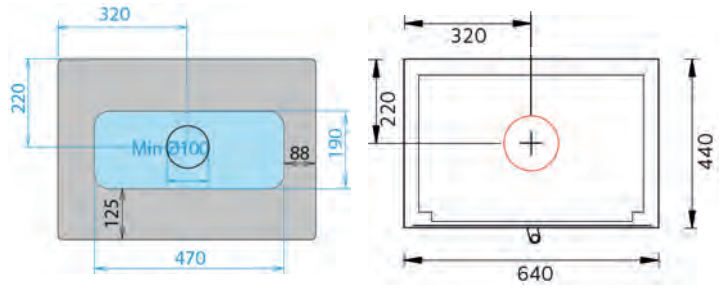
Technical drawings

Outside air and flue locations

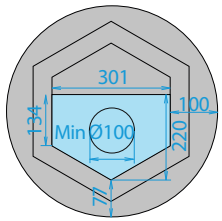
(all dimensions in millimeters)

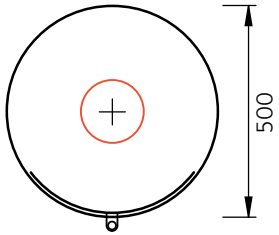


KORPI 14 / 18



HARI 14 / 18





PURO 14 / 18

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Installation considerations

Always follow national, regional and local regulations concerning wood-fired heater installation, chimney connection, as well as operation, sweeping, safety distances and fuel type.

Before installation, make sure that the floor system can support the heater's weight. This can be verified by an architect or a structural engineer.

The manufacturer accepts no responsibility if unauthorised modifications or additions are made to the appliance.

Only optional features, accessories and spare parts that have been approved by the manufacturer and installed by an approved dealer are permitted for use with your soapstone heater.

The installation and operation must take into account the safety distances to combustible materials. These distances are specified on the installation drawings or in the technical table in this manual. Note that safety distances in the back of the appliance are not the same with a heat shield as without one.

It is essential for your safety that no combustible materials are placed in areas within the safety distances, even temporarily.

Remember to take keep safety distances into consideration when bringing changes to your home after the soapstone heater is in place.

If the floor is made of combustible materials, a non-combustible floor protection must be installed in the front, sides and back of your heater.

PROVISIONS FOR COMBUSTION AIR

Combustion air can either come from the room where the appliance is located or be supplied from outside of the building via a conduit.

In the first case, room air can be fed through the pedestal or through an opening made in the back of the heater (an optional cover is available). Note that in the fall and spring, draft can be encouraged by slightly opening a window.

In the second case, outside air needs to be supplied through a conduit at least 4 inches in diameter. Its termination should be screened and regularly checked from obstructions. For more information on conduit specifications, please consult your Tulikivi dealer.

CHIMNEY

Chimney height **from the flue connection** should be at least 15 feet.

If the chimney system is designed with a dedicated software, please take into account that draft should be not less than 12 Pa and not more than 25 Pa.

Flue pipe and chimney diameter must be at least 6 inches.

DISPOSAL OF PACKAGING MATERIAL AND OLD PARTS

Tulikivi packaging material and old parts must be disposed of in accordance with local waste management regulations.

Broken ceramic glass, gasket and refractory insulation can be taken to a waste transfer station. Note that ceramic glass cannot be recycled with regular glass.

Metal parts can be taken to your local recycling depot.

User manual

Please read and store this user manual carefully so that you can go over the instructions needed to proberly use your soapstone heater before each heating season. It is important to thoroughly familiarise yourself with these instructions and always observe them to ensure a safe operation. When necessary, ask your Tulikivi dealer for further information.

Please don't place objects made of combustible materials on top of the heater or within safety distances.

Don't let children touch the heater during firing and don't leave them close to a hot heater without adult supervision.

Don't close the air control lever (picture 1, page 9) before all coals have been burnt because that may cause a dangerous accumulation of carbon monoxide.

CURING THE SOAPSTONE HEATER

After installation, allow your heater to dry at room temperature (70°F) for 2 days. The firebox door should be left open and the air control lever in the open position **(picture 4, page 9)**. If combustion air is coming from outside, keep the air control lever closed **(picture 1, page 9)** and the firebox door open. This will ensure that the sealant used during the installation is completely dry before starting to fire.

BREAK-IN PERIOD

After the heater has been cured, the break-in period will take 2 days. Burn 2 to 3 loads (approx. 2 lbs per load) each day. Allow the wood to burn completely and let the heater cool down. On the third day, you can start using the heater normally (**see page 8**).

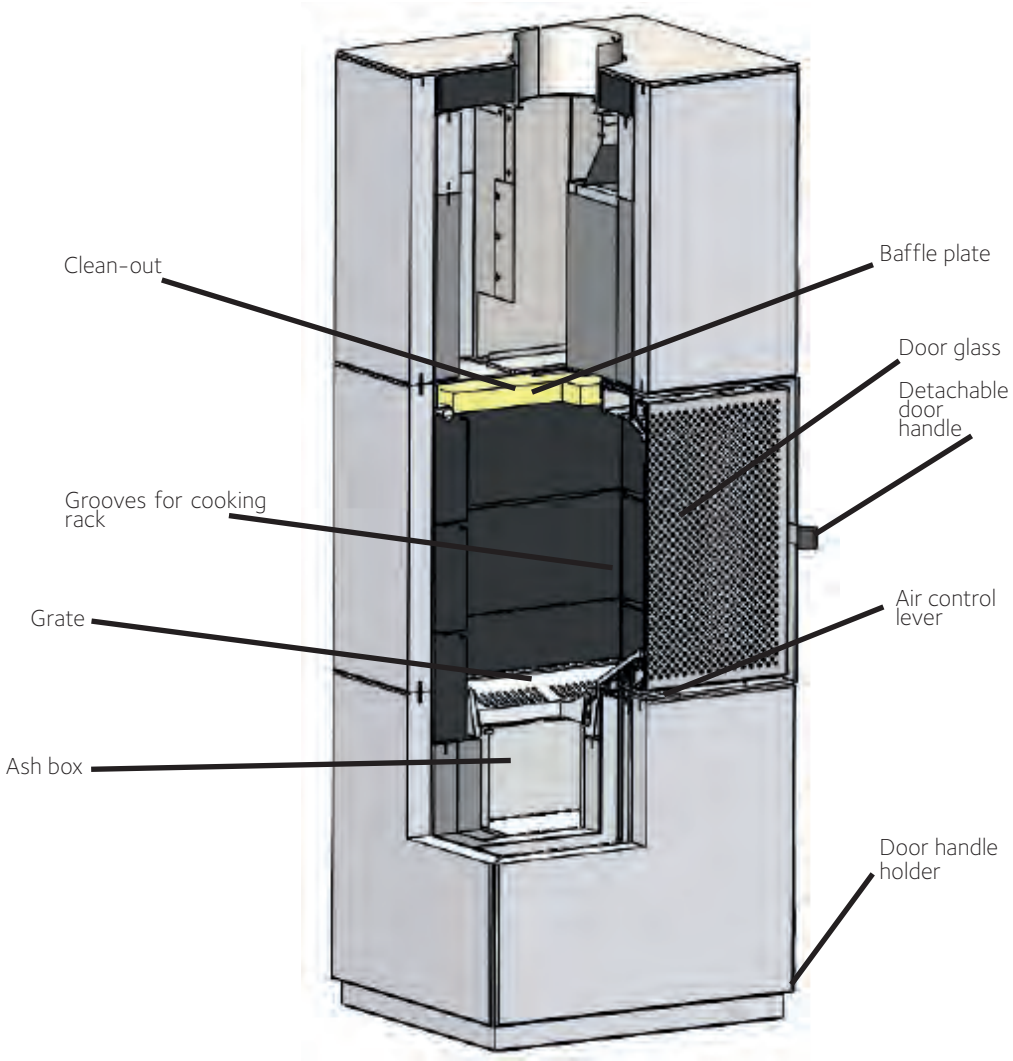
FUEL

All types of commonly available firewood (softwood or harwood) are suitable for your soapstone heater. Use only dry wood (moisture content below 20 %). Bring the firewood indoors the day before and store it at room temperature so it warms up. Use firewood with a diameter of 2 to 4 inches. The recommended firewood length is 10 inches. Split round logs in half.

Your heater is not intended for burning trash or other waste. Please use it only for space heating, and possibly cooking. Don't use liquid fuel to start the fire.

Ignition load Additional load

The parts of your soapstone heater



Air control lever positions
(in relation to the different stages of combustion)

CLOSED
(no fuel burning)
Lever straight, facing user

START/END
(ignition stage/end-of-burn stage)
Lever all the way to the right

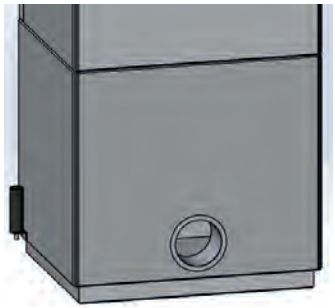
BURN
(combustion stage)
Lever in intermediate position

Detachable door handle detail

Door handle holder

Accessories (optional)

Heat shield



Air intake cover

Cooking rack

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Firing your Tulikivi

NORMAL USE
The firebox door must be kept closed when the heater is in use. Open the door only to light the fire, add wood, rake the coals at the end of combustion or use the cooking rack, as described in these instructions.

The heater and its parts are hot during heating and even after it. Due to the risk of burns, use a heat-resistant glove when touching the handle and the air control lever. Do not leave the heater unattended, but rather keep an eye on its operation throughout the firing process.

CHECKING THE GRATE AND ASH BOX
Before starting to fire, push to leftover ashes into the ash box and clean the grate with a soft brush or poker. The air gaps in the grate must be kept open, for example with a wire brush. When cleaning the grate and ash box, set the air control lever to the **CLOSED** position **(picture 1, page 9)**. The ash box is located in the space underneath the grate and can be accessed by lifting the grate. Empty the ash box when it is just over half full **(picture 2, page 9)**. Otherwise ashes may come too close to the grate and damage it or prevent sufficient flow of combustion air into the firebox. The ash box should only be removed when the soapstone heater is cool. Keep the space under the ash box free of debris. For safety reasons, handle ashes only when they have cooled down and ensure that there are no glowing embers that could cause a fire in the waste bin. Store ashes in closed, non-combustible containers. Clean wood ash can be used as a fertiliser in your garden. **While the fire is burning, always keep the ash box in place and the firebox door closed.**

ENSURING SUFFICIENT COMBUSTION AIR
5 to 10 minutes before lighting the fire, place the air control lever on the **START/END** position **(picture 3, page 9)**. If you have a kitchen hood or another mechanical ventilation system, switch that off before lighting the fire. If the ventilation system offers the option of using a 'fireplace switch' or forced ventilation, turn it on. Always ensure sufficient combustion air supply when the heater is in use. This is of particular importance in new, airtight buildings and when another wood-burning device heater is in use at the same time. Sufficient air intake is approximately 160 cubic feet per pound of fuel.

ENSURING ADEQUATE FLUE DRAFT
If the heater has not been used for some time, check that the flue draft is adequate. Crumple a piece of paper into a ball, place it on the grate, light it and close the soapstone heater door. If there are distinct, vertical flames, flue draft is sufficient. If draft is insufficient, you can prime it by using a hair dryer to blow warm air into the upper part of the firebox. Be extra careful when using the heater infrequently or in poor draft or weather conditions. When the heater has not been used for a long time, always check the flue and the firebox for potential blockages before you start heating.

FIREWOOD LOADS
Firewood consumption (lbs/hr) for each model is shown **page 3**. Load sizes and recommended maximum amount of wood per firing are shown in the table below. Please beware that repeated excessive firing can permanently damage your heater's components.

Model	Ignition load	Additional load	Maximum amount per day
Hari	~5.5 lbs	~3.3 lbs	26 lbs
Korpi	~5.5 lbs	~3.3 lbs	26 lbs
Puro	~5.5 lbs	~3.3 lbs	26 lbs

USING THE AIR CONTROL LEVER
There are 3 positions:

CLOSED is when the lever is facing you. Use this position when the fire is out. This will help your heater to stay warm.

START/END is when the lever is all the way to the right. In this position, the fire is receiving the maximum amount of air: primary air from the grate and secondary air from the top of the door frame. This position is only used when air requirements are the highest: at the beginning to get the fire started and at the end to burn the coals.

BURN is when the lever is in an intermediate position and both + and - signs are visible. This is the position to use when the fire is well established. The fire is then fed mostly secondary air, which reduces emissions and improves efficiency.

LIGHTING A FIRE
To start a fire, take about one fifth of the wood from the ignition load and split it into kindling. Spread the largest pieces of firewood lengthwise and crosswise on the grate in alternate layers to encourage air flow. Place the kindling crosswise on top of the pile and add a fire starter **(picture 5, page 9)**. **Do not use flammable liquids (oil, petrol, lighter fluid, etc.) to light the fire!**

If the heater and flue are still warm from the previous fire, set the air control lever to the **START/END** position. Light the fire and close the firebox door. When the ignition load is burning properly and draft is strong enough, move to the **BURN** position to achieve the firewood consumption (lbs/hr) indicated in the table. If the heater is cold anf draft is poor, burn all the ignition load with the air control lever in the **START/END** position.

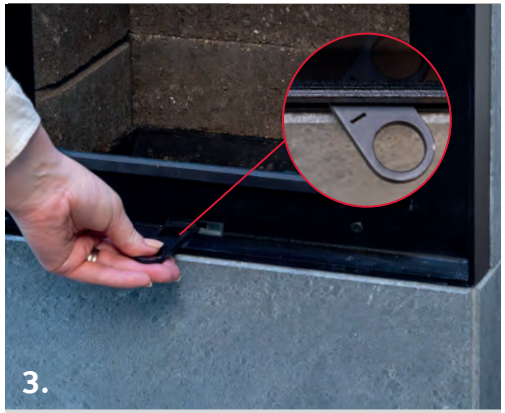
ADDING WOOD
Firewood can be added as shown **picture 6, page 9** when the previous load has burnt down to coals and no more yellow flaming is visible.

To prevent smoke and ash from entering the room, move the air control lever to the almost **CLOSED** position for 5 to 10 seconds before opening the firebox door. Open the door slightly, wait a few seconds and then open fully. Be careful not to let coals fall out of the firebox.
Add two pieces of firewood crosswise and close the door. When adding more wood, it is a good idea to momentarily use forced ventilation if you have the opportunity to do so. Keep the air control lever in the **START/END** position until the additional load has properly ignited and is burning with bright flames. Reduce the amount of combustion air by returning the air control lever to the **BURN** position. Continue heating according to your needs, but without exceeding the recommended maximum load. **Overheating can damage the soapstone heater structure!**

END OF BURN
When the last firewood load has burnt down to the coals, move the air control lever to the **START/END** position **(picture 7, page 9)**. Then use a suitable tool to rake the coals from the edges of the firebox onto the grate. Repeat a couple of times until they have finally burned out. Then move the air control lever to the **CLOSED** position **(picture 1, page 9)**.
If combustion air is supplied from outside, it is important to keep the air control lever closed between firings to avoid unnecessary cooling of the heater.
Do not move the air control lever to the closed position too soon, because this may result in the build-up of carbon monoxide, an odourless, tasteless, colourless and lethal gas, so take special care!

Keep the air control lever in the **CLOSED** *position and clean the grate.*

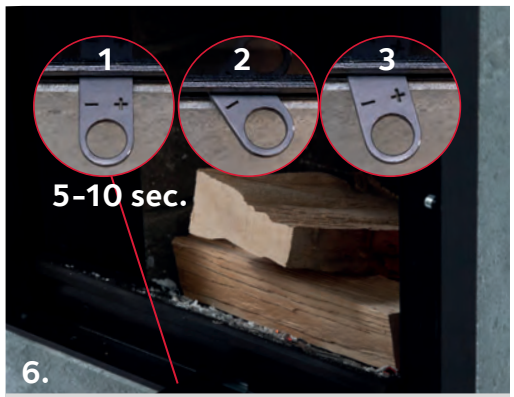
Lift the grate to an upright position and check/empty the ash box. Also check/clean the space under the ash box.



Set the air control lever to the **START/END** *position.*

Stack the first load according to the instructions. Keep the air control lever in the **START/END** *position.*

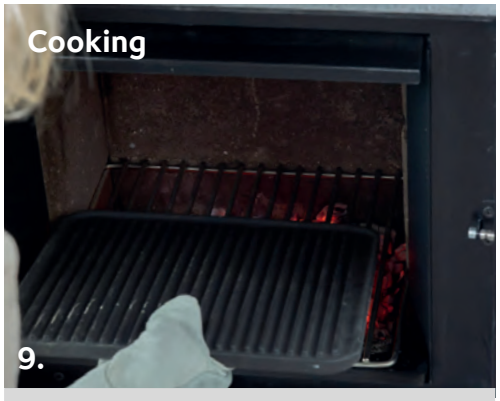
When the wood load has ignited all the way to the bottom, move the air control lever to the **BURN** *position.*



Move the air control lever so that it is almost completely closed for 5–10 seconds before opening the door to reload. Move the air control lever to the **START/END** *position. When the load has ignited, move the air control lever to the* **BURN** *position.*

When the final load has burnt down to the coals, move the air control lever to the **START/END** *position. Rake the coals away from the edges of the firebox and onto the grate. Repeat a couple of times until they have all burned out.*

For high heat, start baking, cooking or grilling when the coal bed is about one inch thick. For low heat, wait until no coals are left on the grate.



When cooking with soapstone dishes, first place a cast iron griddle on top of the cooking rack.

Place the soapstone dish on top of the cast iron griddle and set the air control lever so it is almost closed.

COOKING IN THE FIREBOX WITH THE OPTIONAL COOKING RACK

Place the cooking rack in the firebox at the end of the burn when the bed of coals is about one inch thick. This is the best time to load dishes like pizza that require high temperatures. For slow cooking, you can wait that the fire has completely died down. Temperatures will decrease naturally with time. **See pictures 8 to 10.**

Always use a thick glove to protect your hand and forearm as all surfaces are hot. Try to close the door as quickly as possible to prevent carbon monoxide from leaking into your living space.

Regular maintenance

Before firing, clean the firebox and the grate of ashes and of any solid combustion residue **(picture 1, page 9)**. Check the ash box regularly and empty it when it is half full **(picture 2, page 9)**. When emptying the ash box, also clean the area underneath to prevent loose ash from accumulating. **If you use a vacuum cleaner, make sure to use an attachment for cleaning ash. For safety reasons, carry out any maintenance only when your heater is cold and contains no hot ashes.**

SERVICE INSPECTION

Your soapstone heater should be thoroughly inspected and serviced at least once every two years. A service inspection includes:

- In-depth cleaning
- Checking gaskets and replacing any damaged or hardened ones.
- Checking firebox components and replacing damaged ones.
- Greasing hinges and handle assembly with copper grease or other high-temperature grease.

Clean door glass before each firing if there is soot on it. Moisten a paper towel and pick up a little fine ash. Gently rub the sooty area on the glass. Finally, clean the glass with a damp paper towel and wipe it dry. Persistent soot marks can be removed with a dry cleaning pad for ceramic glass.

CLEANING THE DOOR GLASS AND FRAME

The doors of Tulikivi soapstone heaters are designed so that a stream of air keeps soot away from the glass. Burning dry wood with the right amount of air and draft should keep the glass clean. If it gets sooty, try to give the fire a little more air by moving the air control lever to the right. However, if there is any soot on the glass, clean it as soon as the heater has cooled down. Ash is an environmentally friendly cleaning agent that is always available. Use a moistened paper towel to pick up some fine ash from the ash box and gently rub the sooty part of the glass. Then wipe the glass clean with a damp paper towel and allow it to dry before firing. To clean the firebox door frame, a mild solution of water and dishwashing liquid can be used. **Do not use a solvent-based cleaner. The manufacturer holds no responsibility for any damage caused by reactions to chemical substances.**

CLEANING SOAPSTONE SURFACES

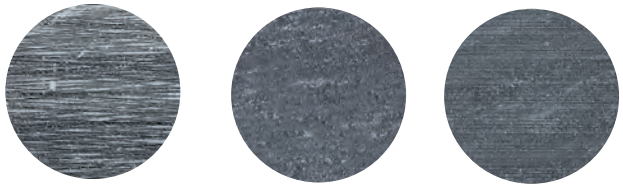
We recommend cleaning soapstone surfaces regularly. **Clean your soapstone heater only when it has cooled down.**

Natural matte finish (Classic)

Surfaces can be cleaned with a mild solution of water and dishwashing liquid. To remove stains, apply pure diswashing liquid and wait for some time before wiping it off with damp cloth.

Persistent stains such as grease, soot or wax can be removed with brake & clutch cleaner: spray and wipe off excess with a clean non-fussy cloth or shop towel. Repeat a couple of times. **Make sure not to spray on metal parts. Follow manufacturer's precautionary statements.** Tulikivi Care Cleaning Agent 4 (available from Tulikivi dealers) can also be used.

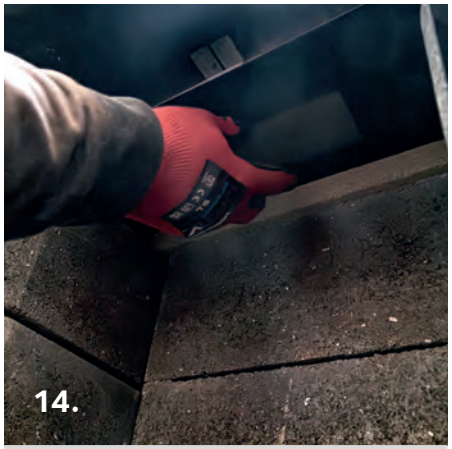
Other difficult stains and small scratches can be eliminated by evenly sanding the whole affected stone with 400 grit sandpaper. Wipe dust off with a damp cloth.



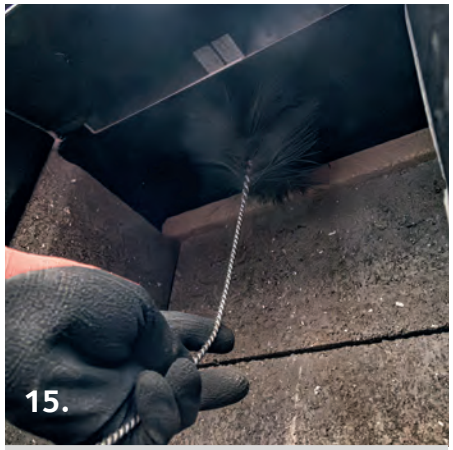
Textured finishes (Grafia, Nobile, Unica)

Dust can be removed with a vacuum cleaner fitted with a brush nozzle. Persistent stains such as grease, soot or wax can be removed with brake & clutch cleaner: spray and wipe off excess with a clean non-fussy cloth or shop towel. **Do not rub in.** Repeat a couple of times. **Make sure not to spray on metal parts. Follow manufacturer's precautionary statements. Tulikivi Care Cleaning Agent 4 must NOT be used on textured surfaces and these surfaces must NOT be sanded.**

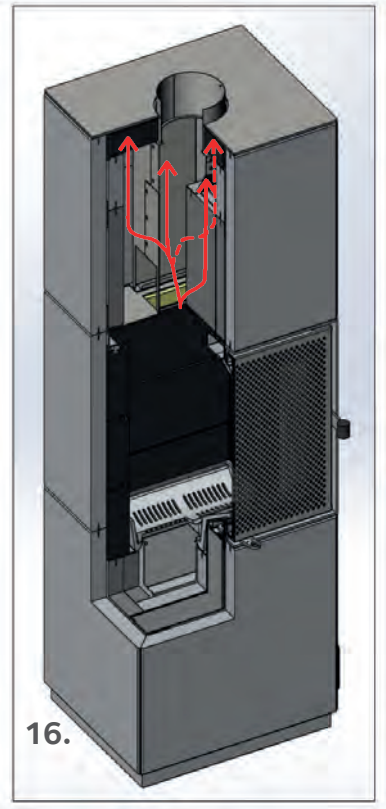
Carefully remove baffle plate.



Remove steel plate.



Sweep channels.



SWEEPING THE FLUE CHANNELS

The heater, flue connection and the flue must be cleaned regularly, at least once a year. It is especially important if the heater has not been used for a long time. The relevant national, regional and local regulations must always be complied with when cleaning soot from the heater. First, ensure that the air control lever is in **CLOSED** position. Protect the heater and its surroundings during sweeping. Remove the baffle plate as shown **picture 13**. There is a steel clean out plate that can be lifted for cleaning as shown **picture 14**. Clean all channels as shown **pictures 15** and **16** with a soft pellet stove or dryer vent brush. Place the clean out back and ensure that it fits tightly. Then carefully put the baffle plate in place.

Troubleshooting

IF DRAFT IS POOR OR UNSTABLE

- Switch off ventilation systems, the range hood and the central vacuum system while firing.
- Use forced ventilation in the building if the mechanical ventilation system allows it.
- Avoid firing your heater in adverse weather conditions: low air pressure, inversions (warmer outside than inside), strong winds.
- Consider felling or limbing tall trees that are close to the house.
- Consider adding to the height of your chimney to increase draft.
- In case of a masonry chimney, add an insulated chimney liner, especially if the chimney is outside the building.
- If the flue has sharp elbows, consider replacing them with less pronounced ones to reduce friction losses.

IF YOUR HEATER HAS BECOME DIFFICULT TO START AND BURNS POORLY

- Check that firewood is under 20% moisture (use a moisture meter for that).
- Check that the grate is not blocked with ashes and that the ash box is not full.
- Check that the channels are not filled with fly ash (see section on maintenance).
- If outside air is supplied, check that the intake outside the house is free from debris.

IF SMOKE IS LEAKING FROM YOUR HEATER

- Switch off ventilation systems, the range hood and the central vacuum system while firing.
- Use forced ventilation in the building if the mechanical ventilation system allows it.
- Open an outside door or a window.
- Slightly open the firebox door.
- Check that the grate is not blocked with ashes.
- If outside air is supplied, check that the intake outside the house is free from debris.
- If none of the above helps, contact your chimney sweep or an authorised Tulikivi dealer.

IF THERE IS A CHIMNEY FIRE

- Move the air control lever to the CLOSED position.
- Keep the firebox door closed.
- Contact the local fire department immediately, even if the chimney fire has been put out.
- Do not attempt to put out the fire with water.
- After a chimney fire, a chimney sweep must inspect both the fireplace and the flue before the heater can be used again.

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