CLAIMS:

1. A method for managing combustion in a firing installation, the method comprising the steps of: conveying a quantity of primary combustion gas through a fuel into a primary combustion area, extracting a part of a waste gas flow in a rear grate area, returning the part of the waste gas flow to the combustion process as a supply of an internal recirculation gas, and adjusting stoichiometric to highly substoichiometric reaction conditions with λ=1 to λ=0.5 in the primary combustion area, and wherein the internal recirculation gas is supplied in a burn-out area that lies downstream of the primary combustion area with reference to a flow direction, wherein in a first waste gas flue, no secondary combustion air consisting of at least one of ambient air, an external recirculation gas and a mixture of ambient air and the external recirculation gas is supplied between a firing grate and the supply of the internal recirculation gas, and wherein the firing installation comprises nozzles arranged above the firing grate in such a way that both between the firing grate and the nozzles and after a last addition of the internal recirculation gas, no air supply is arranged.

2. A method for managing combustion in a firing installation, the method comprising the steps of: conveying a quantity of primary combustion gas through a fuel into a primary combustion area, extracting a part of a waste gas flow in a rear grate area, and returning the part of the waste gas flow to the combustion process as a supply of an internal recirculation gas, supplying a turbulence gas downstream of the primary combustion area with reference to a flow direction in order to generate a turbulence, supplying the internal recirculation gas upstream of the supply of turbulence gas with reference to the flow direction, and supplying an external recirculation gas downstream of the supply of turbulence gas with reference to the flow direction, wherein said external recirculation gas has passed through at least one of a steam generator and a waste gas cleaning system, wherein in a first waste gas flue, no secondary combustion air consisting of at least one of ambient air, an external recirculation gas and a mixture of ambient air and the external recirculation gas is supplied between a firing grate and the supply of the internal recirculation gas, and wherein the firing installation comprises nozzles arranged above the firing grate in such a way that both between the firing grate and the nozzles and after a last addition of the internal recirculation gas, no air supply is arranged.

3. The method according to claim 1, further comprising the step of admixing air with the internal recirculation gas.

4. A firing installation, for carrying out a method comprising the steps of: conveying a quantity of primary combustion gas through a fuel into a primary combustion area, extracting a part of a waste gas flow in a rear grate area, and returning the part of the waste gas flow to the combustion process as a supply of an internal recirculation gas, wherein in a first waste gas flue, no secondary combustion air consisting of at least one of ambient air, an external recirculation gas and a mixture of ambient air and the external recirculation gas is supplied between a firing grate and the supply of the internal recirculation gas, the firing installation comprising: the firing grate and a device arranged underneath the firing grate and serving to supply the primary combustion air through the firing grate,

wherein at least one suction pipe for waste gas is provided in the combustion chamber above the firing grate, and wherein a suction side of a fan is connected to the suction pipe and a pressure side of said fan is connected to nozzles via a conduit, in order to extract a part of a waste gas flow in a rear grate area and return the part of the waste gas flow to the combustion process as a supply of an internal recirculation gas, wherein the nozzles are arranged above the firing grate in such a way that both between the firing grate and the nozzles and after a last addition of the internal recirculation gas, no air supply is arranged.

5. The firing installation according to claim 4, wherein the nozzles are arranged downstream of the firing grate with reference to a flow direction and the nozzles comprise first gas supply nozzles.

6. The firing installation according to claim 4, wherein a design of a waste gas flue and an arrangement of the nozzles are configured in such a way that the waste gases reach a dwell time of at least 2 seconds at a temperature in excess of 850°C. after a last supply of the internal recirculation gas.

7. The firing installation according to claim 4, wherein turbulence nozzles with an inert gas connection or a steam connection are arranged between the firing grate and the nozzles.

8. The firing installation according to claim 4, wherein waste gas nozzles for waste gases of an external waste gas recirculation are arranged between the firing grate and the nozzles.

9. The firing installation according to claim 4, wherein the suction pipe features an inlet for admixing ambient air.

10. The firing installation according to claim 4, further comprising a gasification grate and a burn-out grate configured as serially arranged air zones on the firing grate.

11. The method according to claim 2, wherein the turbulence gas comprises steam or inert gas.

12. A method for managing combustion in a firing installation, the method comprising the steps of: conveying a quantity of primary combustion gas through a fuel into a primary combustion area, extracting a part of a waste gas flow in a rear grate area, returning the part of the waste gas flow to the combustion process as a supply of an internal recirculation gas, admixing an external recirculation gas, which has passed through at least one of a steam generator and a waste gas cleaning system, with the internal recirculation gas wherein in a first waste gas flue, no secondary combustion air consisting of at least one of ambient air, the external recirculation gas and a mixture of ambient air and the external recirculation gas is supplied between a firing grate and the supply of the internal recirculation gas, and wherein the firing installation comprises nozzles arranged above the firing grate in such a way that both between the firing grate and the nozzles and after a last addition of the

internal recirculation gas, no air supply is arranged.

13. A method for managing combustion in a firing installation, the method comprising the steps of: conveying a quantity of primary combustion gas through a fuel into a primary combustion area, extracting a part of a waste gas flow in a rear grate area, returning the part of the waste gas flow to the combustion process as a supply of an internal recirculation gas, and adjusting a syngas heating value in excess of 2000 kJ/Nm^3 in the primary combustion area upstream of the addition of the internal recirculation gas with reference to a flow direction, wherein in a first waste gas flue, no secondary combustion air consisting of at least one of ambient air, an external recirculation gas and a mixture of ambient air and the external recirculation gas is supplied between a firing grate and the supply of the internal recirculation gas, and wherein the firing installation comprises nozzles arranged above the firing grate in such a way that both between the firing grate and the nozzles and after a last addition of the internal recirculation gas, no air supply is arranged.

14. A method for managing combustion in a firing installation, the method comprising the steps of: conveying a quantity of primary combustion gas through a fuel into a primary combustion area, extracting a part of a waste gas flow in a rear grate area, returning the part of the waste gas flow to the combustion process as a supply of an internal recirculation gas, wherein in a first waste gas flue, no secondary combustion air consisting of at least one of ambient air, an external recirculation gas and a mixture of ambient air and the external recirculation gas is supplied between a firing grate and the supply of the internal recirculation gas, wherein the firing installation comprises nozzles arranged above the firing grate in such a way that both between the firing grate and the nozzles and after a last addition of the internal recirculation gas, no air supply is arranged, and wherein the fuel gasifies on a gasification grate, wherein a cinder burn-out is ensured in a downstream burn-out grate, and wherein a gas burn-out is achieved in a burn-out chamber by supplying the internal recirculation gas to the waste gas flow at this location in order to burn out the gases and to achieve excess air coefficients of lambda=1.1 to lambda=1.5.