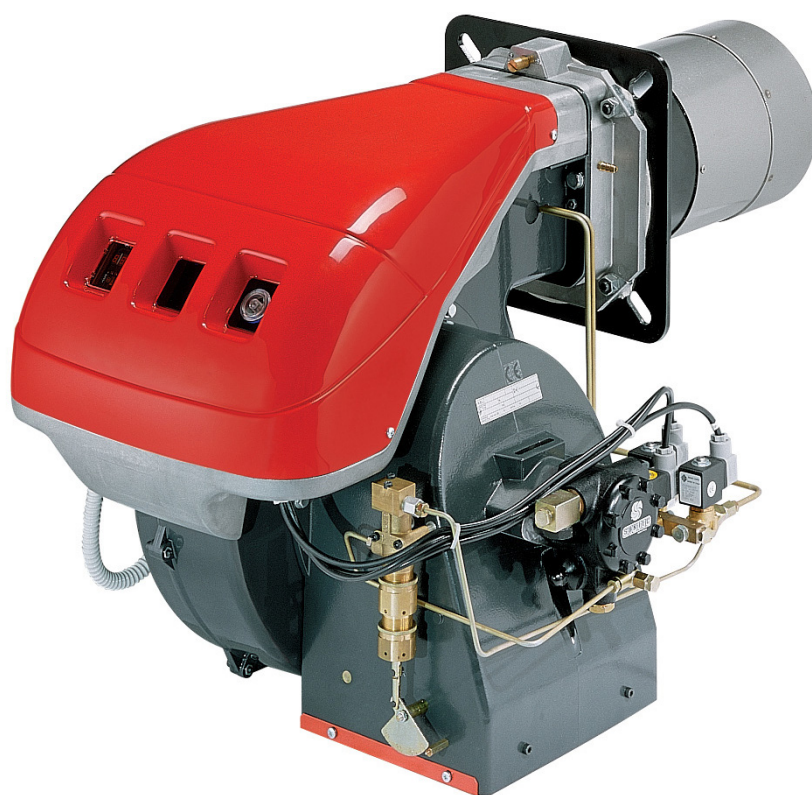


GB **Light oil burner**
CN **轻油燃烧器**

Two-stage operation
两段火运行



CODE- 编码

MODEL- 型号

TYPE- 类型

20042310

RL 190

673 T1

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1 Declarations**Declaration of Conformity in accordance with ISO / IEC 17050-1**

These products are in compliance with the following Technical Standards:

- EN 12100
- EN 267

According to the European Directives:

MD 2006/42/EC Machine Directive

LVD 2014/35/EU Low Voltage Directive

EMC 2014/30/EU Electromagnetic Compatibility

The quality is guaranteed by a quality and management system certified in accordance with ISO 9001:2015.

Manufacturer's Declaration

RIELLO S.p.A. declares that the following products comply with the NOx emission limits specified by German standard "1. BImSchV release 26.01.2010".

Product	Type	Model	Power
Light oil burner	673 T1	RL 190	759 - 2443 kW

2 Information and general instructions

2.1 Information about the instruction manual

2.1.1 Introduction

The instruction manual supplied with the burner:

- is an integral and essential part of the product and must not be separated from it; it must therefore be kept carefully for any necessary consultation and must accompany the burner even if it is transferred to another owner or user, or to another system. If the manual is lost or damaged, another copy must be requested from the Technical Assistance Service of the area;
- is designed for use by qualified personnel;
- offers important indications and instructions relating to the installation safety, start-up, use and maintenance of the burner.

Symbols used in the manual

In some parts of the manual you will see triangular DANGER signs. Pay great attention to these, as they indicate a situation of potential danger.

2.1.2 General dangers

The **dangers** can be of **3 levels**, as indicated below.



Maximum danger level!

This symbol indicates operations which, if not carried out correctly, cause serious injury, death or long-term health risks.



This symbol indicates operations which, if not carried out correctly, may cause serious injury, death or long-term health risks.



This symbol indicates operations which, if not carried out correctly, may cause damage to the machine and/or injury to people.

2.1.3 Other symbols



DANGER: LIVE COMPONENTS

This symbol indicates operations which, if not carried out correctly, lead to electric shocks with lethal consequences.



DANGER: FLAMMABLE MATERIAL

This symbol indicates the presence of flammable materials.



DANGER: BURNING

This symbol indicates the risks of burns due to high temperatures.



DANGER: CRUSHING OF LIMBS

This symbol indicates the presence of moving parts: danger of crushing of limbs.



WARNING: MOVING PARTS

This symbol indicates that you must keep limbs away from moving mechanical parts; danger of crushing.



DANGER: EXPLOSION

This symbol signals places where an explosive atmosphere may be present. An explosive atmosphere is defined as a mixture - under atmospheric conditions - of air and flammable substances in the form of gases, vapours, mist or dust in which, after ignition has occurred, combustion spreads to the entire unburned mixture.



PERSONAL PROTECTION EQUIPMENT

These symbols indicate the equipment that must be worn and kept by the operator for protection against threats against safety and/or health while at work.



OBLIGATION TO ASSEMBLE THE HOOD AND ALL THE SAFETY AND PROTECTION DEVICES

This symbol signals the obligation to reassemble the hood and all the safety and protection devices of the burner after any maintenance, cleaning or checking operations.



ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

This symbol gives indications for the use of the machine with respect for the environment.



IMPORTANT INFORMATION

This symbol indicates important information that you must bear in mind.



This symbol indicates a list.

Abbreviations used

Ch.	Chapter
Fig.	Figure
Page	Page
Sec.	Section
Tab.	Table

2.1.4 Delivery of the system and the instruction manual

When the system is delivered, it is important that:

- the instruction manual is delivered to the user by the system manufacturer, with the recommendation to keep it in the room where the heat generator is to be installed.
- The instruction manual shows:
 - the serial number of the burner;

.....

- the address and telephone number of the nearest Assistance Centre.

.....

- The system supplier must carefully inform the user about:
 - the use of the system;
 - any further tests that may be required before activating the system;
 - maintenance, and the need to have the system checked at least once a year by a representative of the manufacturer or another specialised technician.
 To ensure a periodic check, the manufacturer recommends the drawing up of a Maintenance Contract.

2.2 Guarantee and responsibility

The manufacturer guarantees its new products from the installation date, in accordance with the regulations in force and/or the sales contract. At the moment of the first start-up, check that the burner is integral and complete.



WARNING

Failure to observe the information given in this manual, operating negligence, incorrect installation and carrying out of non authorised modifications will result in the annulment by the manufacturer of the guarantee that it supplies with the burner.

In particular, the rights to the guarantee and the responsibility will no longer be valid, in the event of damage to things or injury to people, if such damage/injury was due to any of the following causes:

- incorrect installation, start-up, use and maintenance of the burner;
- improper, incorrect or unreasonable use of the burner;
- intervention of unqualified personnel;
- carrying out of unauthorised modifications on the equipment;
- use of the burner with safety devices that are faulty, incorrectly applied and/or not working;
- installation of untested supplementary components on the burner;
- powering of the burner with unsuitable fuels;
- faults in the fuel supply system;
- use of the burner even following an error and/or an irregularity;
- repairs and/or overhauls incorrectly carried out;
- modification of the combustion chamber with inserts that prevent the regular development of the structurally established flame;
- insufficient and inappropriate surveillance and care of those burner components most likely to be subject to wear and tear;
- the use of non-original components, including spare parts, kits, accessories and optional;
- force majeure.

The manufacturer furthermore declines any and every responsibility for the failure to observe the contents of this manual.

3 Safety and prevention

3.1 Introduction

The burners have been designed and built in compliance with current regulations and directives, applying the known technical rules of safety and envisaging all the potential danger situations.

It is necessary, however, to bear in mind that the imprudent and clumsy use of the equipment may lead to situations of death risk for the user or third parties, as well as the damaging of the burner or other items. Inattention, thoughtlessness and excessive confidence often cause accidents; the same applies to tiredness and sleepiness.

It is a good idea to remember the following:

- The burner must only be used as expressly described. Any other use should be considered improper and therefore dangerous.

In particular:

it can be applied to boilers operating with water, steam, diathermic oil, and to other uses expressly named by the manufacturer;

the type and pressure of the fuel, the voltage and frequency of the electrical power supply, the minimum and maximum deliveries for which the burner has been regulated, the pressurisation of the combustion chamber, the dimensions of the combustion chamber and the room temperature must all be within the values indicated in the instruction manual.

- Modification of the burner to alter its performance and destinations is not allowed.
- The burner must be used in exemplary technical safety conditions. Any disturbances that could compromise safety must be quickly eliminated.
- Opening or tampering with the burner components is not allowed, apart from the parts requiring maintenance.
- Only those parts envisaged by the manufacturer can be replaced.



The manufacturer guarantees safety and proper functioning only if all burner components are intact and positioned correctly.

3.2 Personnel training

The user is the person, body or company that has acquired the machine and intends to use it for the specific purpose. He is responsible for the machine and for the training of the people working around it.

The user:

- undertakes to entrust the machine exclusively to suitably trained and qualified personnel;
- undertakes to inform his personnel in a suitable way about the application and observance of the safety instructions. With that aim, he undertakes to ensure that everyone knows the use and safety instructions for his own duties;
- Personnel must observe all the danger and caution indications shown on the machine.
- Personnel must not carry out, on their own initiative, operations or interventions that are not within their province.
- Personnel must inform their superiors of every problem or dangerous situation that may arise.
- The assembly of parts of other makes, or any modifications, can alter the characteristics of the machine and hence compromise operating safety. The manufacturer therefore declines any and every responsibility for any damage that may be caused by the use of non-original parts.

In addition:



- the user must take all the measures necessary to prevent unauthorised people gaining access to the machine;
- the user must inform the manufacturer if faults or malfunctioning of the accident prevention systems are noticed, along with any presumed danger situation.
- Personnel must always use the personal protective equipment envisaged by legislation and follow the indications given in this manual.

4 Technical description of the burner

4.1 Technical data

MODEL			RL 190
CODE			20042310
OUTPUT ⁽¹⁾ DELIVERY ⁽¹⁾	2nd stage	kW	1423 - 2443
		Mcal/h	1224 - 2100
		kg/h	120 - 206
	1st stage	kW	759 - 1423
		Mcal/h	653 - 1224
		kg/h	64 - 120
FUEL			LIGHT OIL
- Net calorific value		kWh/kg	11.8
		Mcal/kg	10.2 (10.200 kcal/kg)
- Density		kg/dm ³	0.82 - 0.85
- Viscosity at 20 °C		mm ² /s max	6 (1.5 °E - 6 cSt)
OPERATION			Intermittent (min. 1 stop in 24 hours). Two-stage (high and low flame) and single-stage (all - nothing).
NOZZLES		number	2
STANDARD APPLICATIONS			Boilers: water, steam, diathermic oil
AMBIENT TEMPERATURE		°C	0 - 40
COMBUSTION AIR TEMPERATURE		°C max	60
POWER SUPPLY		V	400 with neutral ~ +/- 10%
		Hz	50 - three-phase
ELECTRICAL MOTOR IE3		rpm	2895
		W	4500
		V	400
		A	8.7
IGNITION TRASFORMER		V1 - V2	230 V - 2 x 5 kV
		I1 - I2	1.9 A - 35 mA
Control box		RMO88.53A2	
PUMP J7C	delivery (at 12 bar)	kg/h	230
	pressure range	bar	10 - 21
	fuel temperature	°C max	90
ELECTRICAL POWER CONSUMPTION		W max	5870
ELECTRICAL PROTECTION			IP 44
Noise levels ⁽²⁾	Sound pressure	dBA	83.9
	Sound power		94.9

(1) Reference conditions: Ambient temperature 20 °C - Barometric pressure 1000 mbar - Altitude 100 m a.s.l.

(2) Sound pressure measured in manufacturer's combustion laboratory, with burner operating on test boiler and at maximum rated output. The sound power is measured with the "Free Field" method, as per EN 15036, and according to an "Accuracy: Category 3" measuring accuracy, as set out in EN ISO 3746.

4.1.1 Variants

Model	Code	Power supply electrical
RL 190	20042310	400 V

Tab. A

4.2 Burner description

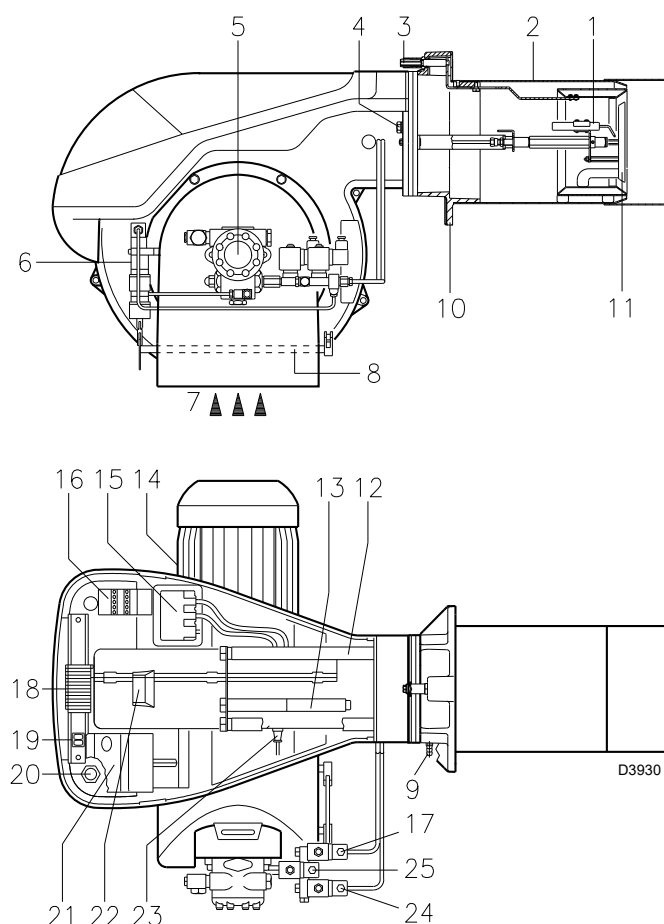


Fig. 1

- 1 Ignition electrodes
- 2 Combustion head
- 3 Screw for combustion head adjustment
- 4 Screw for fixing fan to flange
- 5 Pump
- 6 Hydraulic cylinder for regulation of the air gate valve in 1st and 2nd stage positions. When the burner is not operating the air gate valve is fully closed in order to reduce heat dispersion from the boiler due to the flue draught which draws air from the fan suction inlet.
- 7 Air inlet to fan
- 8 Air gate valves
- 9 Fan pressure test point
- 10 Boiler mounting flange
- 11 Flame stability disk
- 12 Slide bars for opening the burner and inspecting the combustion head
- 13 Extensions for slide bars 12)
- 14 Electrical motor
- 15 Ignition transformer
- 16 Motor contactor and thermal cut-out with reset button
- 17 1st stage valve
- 18 Terminal strip
- 19 Two switches:
 - one "burner off - on"
 - one for "1st - 2nd stage operation"
- 20 Fairleads for wiring carried out by the installer
- 21 Control box with lock-out pilot light and lock-out reset button
- 22 Flame inspection window
- 23 Flame sensor for flame presence control
- 24 2nd stage valve
- 25 Safety solenoid valve

Two types of burner failure may occur:

Control box lock-out: if the control box 21)(Fig. 1) pushbutton (red led) lights up, it indicates that the burner is in lock-out. To reset, hold the pushbutton down for between 1 and 3 seconds.

Motor trip: release by pressing the pushbutton on thermal cut-out 17)(Fig. 1).

4.3 Weight - approximate measurements

- The weight of the burner complete with its packaging is shown in Tab. B

	kg
RL 190	75

Tab. B

4.4 Max. dimensions - approximate measurements

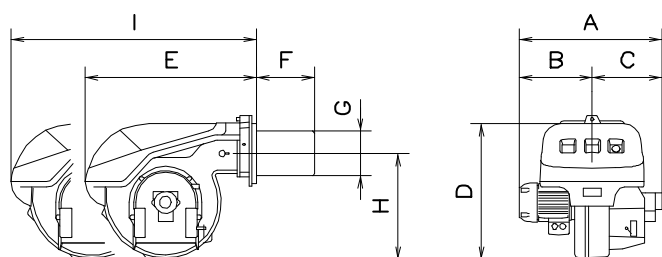


Fig. 2

The maximum dimensions of the burner are given in Fig. 2.

Bear in mind that inspection of the combustion head requires the burner to be opened and the rear part drawn back on the guides.

The dimensions of the open burner are indicated by position I.

mm	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
RL 190	756	366	390	555	712	370	222	430	1166

Tab. C

4.5 Standard equipment

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 - Flexible hoses (L = 1350 mm) 2 - Gaskets for flexible hoses 2 - Nipples for flexible hoses 1 - Thermal insulation screen | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4 - Extensions 13)(Fig. 1) for slide bars 12)(Fig. 1) 4 - Screws to secure the burner flange to the boiler: M 16 x 40 1 - Instruction booklet 1 - Spare parts list |
|---|---|

4.6 Firing rates

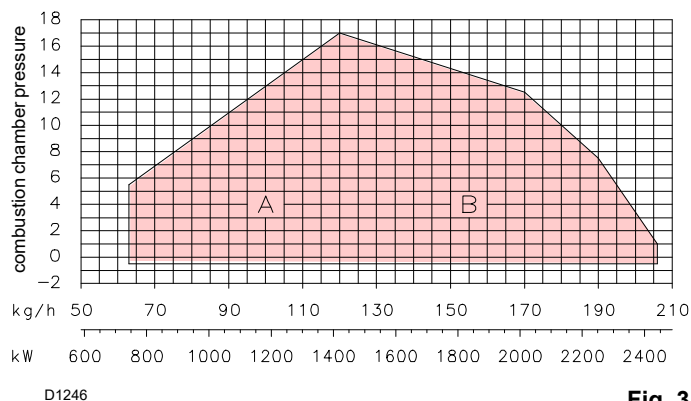


Fig. 3

The RL 190 Model burners can work in two ways: one-stage and two-stage.

1st stage DELIVERY must be selected within area A of the adjacent diagrams.

2nd stage DELIVERY must be selected within area B. This area provides the maximum delivery of the burner in relation to the pressure in the combustion chamber.



The FIRING RATE area values have been obtained considering a surrounding temperature of 20 °C, and an atmospheric pressure of 1000 mbar (approx. 100 m above sea level) and with the combustion head adjusted as shown on pag. 13.

4.7 Test boiler

The firing rates were set in relation to special test boilers in accordance with the methods defined in EN 267 standards.

Fig. 4 indicates the diameter and length of the test combustion chamber.

Example:

delivery 65 kg/hour:

diameter = 60 cm; length = 2 m.

Whenever the burner is operated in a much smaller commercially-available combustion chamber, a preliminary test should be performed.

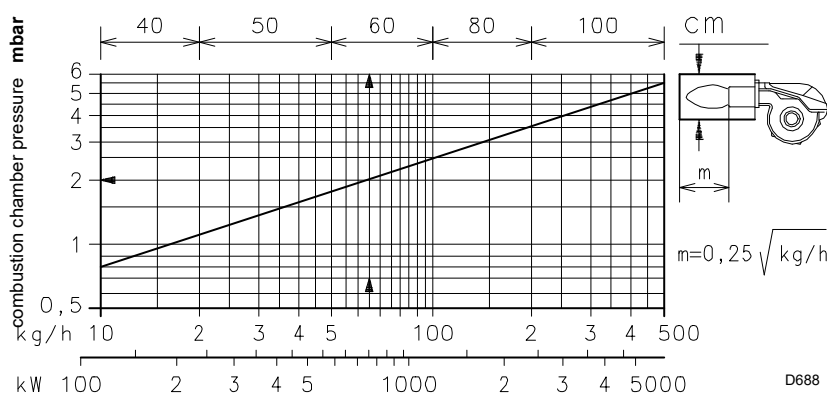


Fig. 4

5 Installation

5.1 Notes on safety for the installation

After carefully cleaning all around the area where the burner will be installed, and arranging the correct lighting of the environment, proceed with the installation operations.



All the installation, maintenance and disassembly operations must be carried out with the electricity supply disconnected.



The installation of the burner must be carried out by qualified personnel, as indicated in this manual and in compliance with the standards and regulations of the laws in force.



Combustion air inside the boiler must be free from hazardous mixes (e.g.: chloride, fluoride, halogen); if present, it is highly recommended to carry out cleaning and maintenance more frequently.

5.2 Handling

The packaging of the burner includes a wooden platform, so it is possible to move the burner (still packaged) with a transpallet truck or fork lift truck.



The handling operations for the burner can be highly dangerous if not carried out with the greatest attention: keep any unauthorised people at a distance; check the integrity and suitability of the available means of handling. Check also that the area in which you are working is empty and that there is an adequate escape area (i.e. a free, safe area to which you can quickly move if the burner should fall). When handling, keep the load at not more than 20-25 cm from the ground.



After positioning the burner near the installation point, correctly dispose of all residual packaging, separating the various types of material.



Before proceeding with the installation operations, carefully clean all around the area where the burner will be installed.

5.3 Preliminary checks

Checking the consignment



After removing all the packaging, check the integrity of the contents. In the event of doubt, do not use the burner; contact the supplier.



The packaging elements (wooden cage or cardboard box, nails, clips, plastic bags, etc.) must not be abandoned as they are potential sources of danger and pollution; they should be collected and disposed of in the appropriate places.

Check the identification label of the burner, showing:

- the model (see **A** in Fig. 5) and type of burner (**B**);
- the year of manufacture, in cryptographic form (**C**);
- the serial number (**D**);
- the electrical input power (**E**);
- the types of fuel used and the relative supply pressures (**F**);
- the data of the burner's minimum and maximum output possibilities (**G**) (see Firing rate).



The output of the burner must be within the boiler's firing rate;



A burner label that has been tampered with, removed or is missing, along with anything else that prevents the definite identification of the burner makes any installation or maintenance work difficult.

Checking the characteristics of the burner

R.B.L.	A			G
B		C		
D		E		
F				
RIELLO SpA I-37045 Legnago (VR)				 0036

D8965

Fig. 5

5.4 Boiler plate

Drill the combustion chamber locking plate as shown in Fig. 6. The position of the threaded holes can be marked using the thermal screen supplied with the burner.

mm	A	B	C
RL 190	230	325-368	M 16

Tab. D

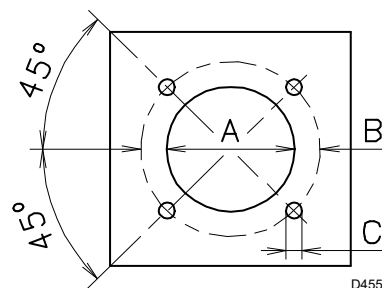


Fig. 6

5.5 Blast tube length

The length of the blast tube must be selected according to the indications provided by the manufacturer of the boiler, and in any case it must be greater than the thickness of the boiler door complete with its refractory. The length available, L (mm), is 370 mm. For boilers with front flue passes 12) or flame inversion chambers, protective fettling in refractory material 10) must be inserted between the boiler's fettling 11) and the blast tube 9).

This protection must not compromise the extraction of the blast tube.

For boilers having a water-cooled front the refractory fettling 10)-11)(Fig. 7) is not required unless it is expressly requested by the boiler manufacturer.

5.6 Securing the burner to the boiler

Disassemble the blast tube 9) from the burner 6) by proceeding as follows:

- Loosen the four screws 3) and remove the cover 1).
- Remove the screws 2) from the two slide bars 5).
- Remove the two screws 4) fixing the burner 6) to the flange 7).
- Withdraw the blast tube 9) complete with flange 7) and slide bars 5).

Secure flange 7)(Fig. 7) to the boiler plate interposing the supplied gasket 8)(Fig. 7). Use the 4 screws provided after having protected the thread with antiscuffing products.

The burner-boiler seal must be airtight.

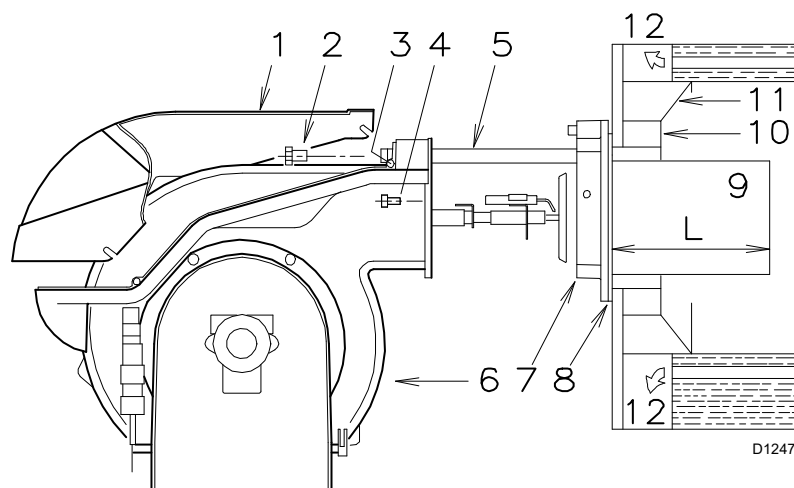


Fig. 7

5.7 Choice of nozzles for 1st and 2nd stage

Both nozzles must be chosen from among those listed in Tab. E.

The first nozzle determines the delivery of the burner in the 1st stage.

The second nozzle works together with the 1st nozzle to determine the delivery of the burner in the 2nd stage.

The deliveries of the 1st and 2nd stages must be contained within the value range indicated on pag. 6.

Use nozzles with a 60° spray angle at the recommended pressure of 12 bar.

As a rule the two nozzles have equal deliveries but the 1st stage nozzle may have a delivery less than 50% of the total delivery when a reduction of the counter-pressure peak is desired at the moment of starting (the burner allows good combustion rates also with a 40 - 100 % ratio between the 1st and 2nd stage).

Example

Boiler output = 1630 kW - efficiency 90 %

Output required by the burner =

$1630 : 0,9 = 1812 \text{ kW};$

$1812 : 2 = 906 \text{ kW per nozzle};$

therefore, two equal, 60°, 12 bar nozzles are required:

$1^\circ = 18 \text{ GPH} - 2^\circ = 18 \text{ GPH},$

or the following two different nozzles:

$1^\circ = 16 \text{ GPH} - 2^\circ = 20 \text{ GPH}.$

GPH	kg/h (1)			kW 12 bar
	10 bar	12 bar	14 bar	
5.00	19.2	21.2	23.1	251.4
5.50	21.1	23.3	25.4	276.3
6.00	23.1	25.5	27.7	302.4
6.50	25.0	27.6	30.0	327.3
7.00	26.9	29.7	32.3	352.3
7.50	28.8	31.8	34.6	377.2
8.00	30.8	33.9	36.9	402.1
8.30	31.9	35.2	38.3	417.5
8.50	32.7	36.1	39.2	428.2
9.00	34.6	38.2	41.5	453.1
9.50	36.5	40.3	43.8	478.0
10.0	38.4	42.4	46.1	502.9
10.5	40.4	44.6	48.4	529.0
11.0	42.3	46.7	50.7	553.9
12.0	46.1	50.9	55.3	603.7
12.3	47.3	52.2	56.7	619.1
13.0	50.0	55.1	59.9	653.5
13.8	53.1	58.5	63.3	693.8
14.0	53.8	59.4	64.5	704.5
15.0	57.7	63.6	69.2	754.3
15.3	58.8	64.9	70.5	769.7
16.0	61.5	67.9	73.8	805.3
17.0	65.4	72.1	78.4	855.1
17.5	67.3	74.2	80.7	880.0
18.0	69.2	76.4	83.0	906.1
19.0	73.0	80.6	87.6	956.0
19.5	75	82.7	89.9	980.9
20.0	76.9	84.8	92.2	1005.8
21.5	82.7	91.2	99.1	1081.7
22.0	84.6	93.3	101.4	1106.6

Tab. E

(1) light oil: density 0.84 kg/dm^3 - viscosity $4.2 \text{ cSt/20 }^\circ\text{C}$ - temperature 10°C

5.8 Nozzle assembly

The burner complies with the emission requirements of the EN 267 standard.

In order to guarantee that emissions do not vary, recommended and/or alternative nozzles specified by Riello in the Instruction and warning booklet should be used.



It is advisable to replace nozzles every year during regular maintenance operations.



The use of nozzles other than those specified by Riello S.p.A. and inadequate regular maintenance may result into emission limits non-conforming to the values set forth by the regulations in force, and in extremely serious cases, into potential hazards to people and objects.

The manufacturing company shall not be liable for any such damage arising from nonobservance of the requirements contained in this manual.

At this stage of installation the burner is still disassembled from the blast tube; it is therefore possible to fit the nozzle with the box spanner 1)(Fig. 8)(16 mm), after having removed the plastic plugs 2)(Fig. 8), fitting the spanner through the central hole in the flame stability disk. Do not use any sealing products such as gaskets, sealing compound, or tape. Be careful to avoid damaging the nozzle sealing seat. The nozzles must be screwed into place tightly but not to the maximum torque value provided by the wrench.

The nozzle for the 1st stage of operation is the one lying beneath the firing electrodes (Fig. 9)

Make sure that the electrodes are positioned as shown in Fig. 9. Finally refit the burner 3)(Fig. 10) to the slide bars 2) and slide it up to the flange 5), **keeping it slightly raised to prevent the flame stability disk from pressing against the blast tube.**

Tighten the screws 1) on the slide bars 2) and screws 4) fixing the burner to the flange.

If it proves necessary to change a nozzle with the burner already fitted to the boiler, proceed as outlined below:

- Retract the burner on its slide bars as shown in Fig. 7 pag. 10.
- Remove the nuts 1)(Fig. 11) and the disk 2).
- Use spanner 3)(Fig. 11) to change the nozzles.

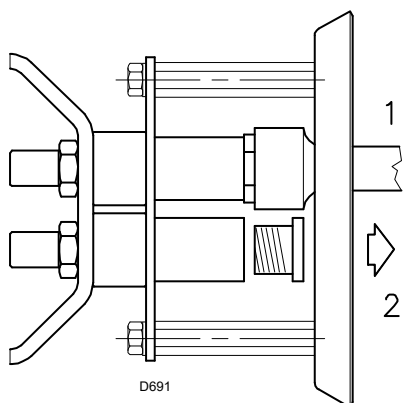


Fig. 8

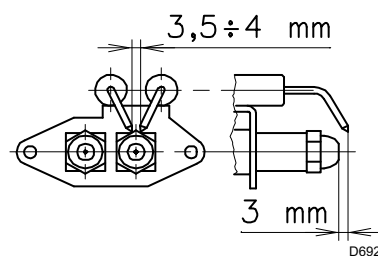


Fig. 9

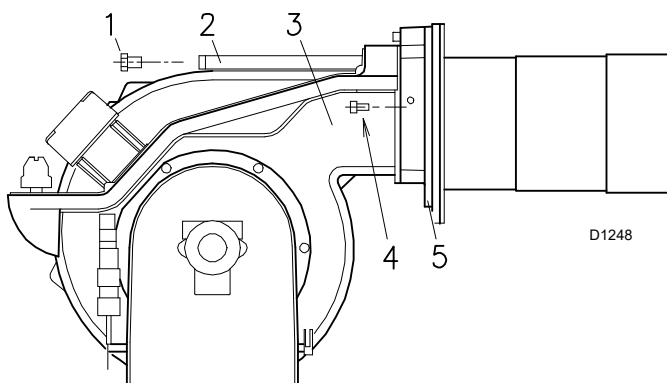


Fig. 10

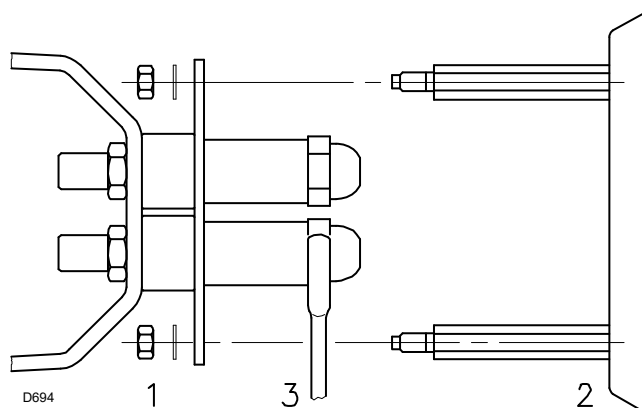


Fig. 11

5.9 Combustion head setting

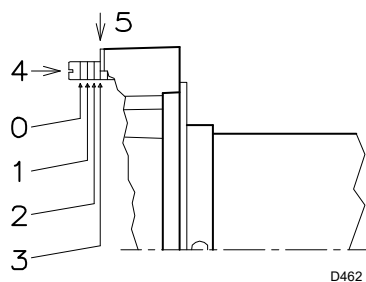


Fig. 12

The setting of the combustion head depends exclusively on the burner delivery in the 2nd stage - in other words, the combined delivery of the two nozzles selected in Tab. E.

Turn screw 4)(Fig. 12) until the notch shown in diagram (Fig. 13) is level with the front surface of flange 5)(Fig. 10, pag. 12).

Example:

The RL 190 Model with two 18 GPH nozzles and 12 bar pump pressure.

Find the delivery of the two 18 GPH nozzles in Tab. E:

$$76.4 + 76.4 = 152,8 \text{ kg/h.}$$

Diagram (Fig. 13) indicates that for a delivery of 152,8 kg/h the RL 190 Model requires the combustion head to be set to approx. three notches, as shown in Fig. 12.

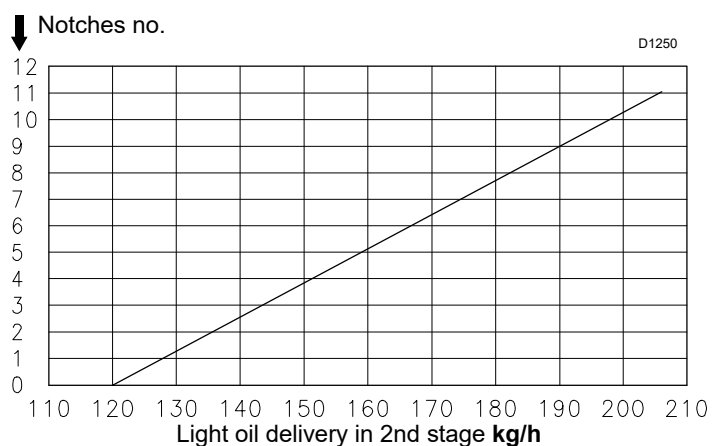


Fig. 13

6 Electrical system

Notes on safety for the electrical wiring



- The electrical wiring must be carried out with the electrical supply disconnected.
- Electrical wiring must be carried out by qualified personnel and in compliance with the regulations currently in force in the country of destination. Refer to the wiring diagrams.
- **Riello** declines all responsibility for modifications or connections different from those shown in the electrical layouts.
- Do not invert the neutral with the phase in the electrical supply line. Any inversion would cause a lockout due to firing failure.
- The RL 190 burners have been type-approved for intermittent operation. This means they should compulsorily be stopped at least once every 24 hours to enable the control box to perform checks of its own start-up efficiency. Normally the boiler's thermostat/pressure switch ensures the stopping of the burner. If this is not the case, it is necessary to apply in series with IN a timer switch that turns off the burner at least once every twenty-four hours. Refer to the wiring diagrams.
- The electrical safety of the device is obtained only when it is correctly connected to an efficient earthing system, made according to current standards. It is necessary to check this fundamental safety requirement. In the event of doubt, have the electrical system checked by qualified personnel.
- The electrical system must be suitable for the maximum input power of the device, as indicated on the label and in the manual, checking in particular that the section of the cables is suitable for the input power of the device.
- For the main power supply of the device from the electricity mains:
 - do not use adapters, multiple sockets or extensions;
 - use an omnipolar switch with an opening of at least 3 mm (overvoltage category) between the contacts, as indicated by the current safety standards.
- Do not touch the device with wet or damp body parts and/or in bare feet.
- Do not pull the electric cables.

Before carrying out any maintenance, cleaning or checking operations:



Disconnect the electrical supply from the burner by means of the main system switch.



Close the fuel interception tap.
Avoid condensate, ice and water leaks from forming.

6.1 Electrical connections

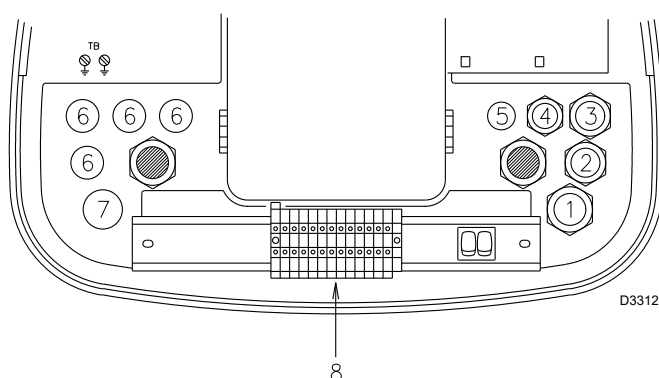


Fig. 14

Set up by the installer.

Use flexible cables according to regulation EN 60 335-1:

- if in PVC boot, use at least H05 VV-F
- if in rubber boot, use at least H05 RR-F.

All the cables to be connected to the burner terminal strip 8)(Fig. 14) must be routed through the fairleads.

The fairleads and precut holes can be used in various ways. One example is given below:

- | | | |
|---|---------|---------------------------|
| 1 | Pg 13,5 | Three-phase power supply |
| 2 | Pg 11 | Single-phase power supply |
| 3 | Pg 11 | Control device TL |
| 4 | Pg 9 | Control device TR |
| 5 | Pg 9 | Set up for fair lead |
| 6 | Pg 11 | Set up for fair lead |
| 7 | Pg 13,5 | Set up for fair lead |



After carrying out maintenance, cleaning or checking operations, reassemble the hood and all the safety and protection devices of the burner.



The burner is factory set for two-stage operation and the TR remote control device that commands light oil valve V2 must therefore be connected.

Alternatively, if single stage operation is required, instead of control device TR install a jumper lead between terminal T6 and T8 of the terminal strip.



Do not invert the neutral with the phase in the electrical supply line.

7 Hydraulic system

7.1 Fuel supply



Explosion danger due to fuel leaks in the presence of a flammable source.

Precautions: avoid knocking, attrition, sparks and heat.

Make sure that the fuel interception tap is closed before performing any operation on the burner.



WARNING

The fuel supply line must be installed by qualified personnel, in compliance with current standards and laws.

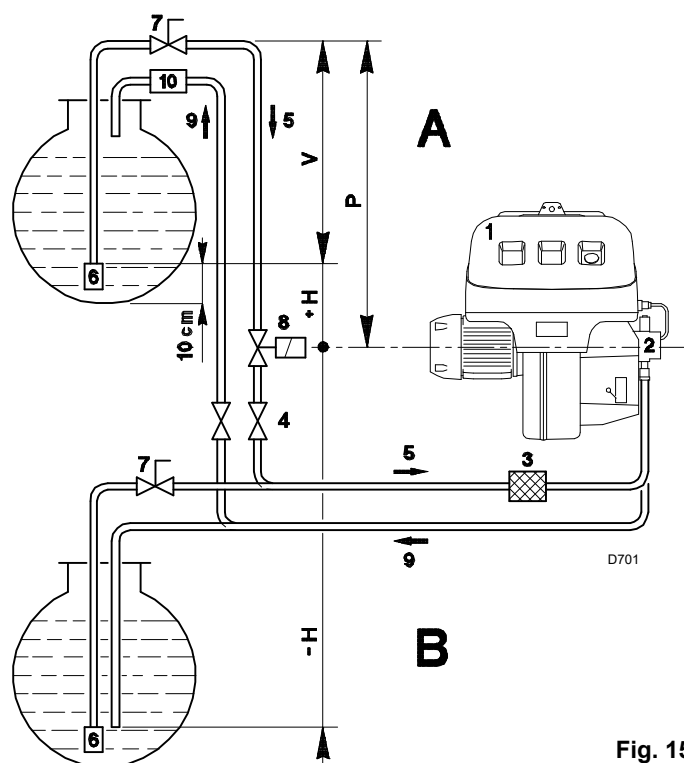


Fig. 15

Double-pipe circuit (Fig. 15)

The burner is equipped with a self-priming pump which is capable of feeding itself within the limits listed in the table at the side.

The tank higher than the burner A

The distance "P" must not exceed 10 meters in order to avoid subjecting the pump's seal to excessive strain; the distance "V" must not exceed 4 meters in order to permit pump self-priming even when the tank is almost completely empty.

The tank lower than the burner B

Pump depression of 0.45 bar (35 cm Hg) must not be exceeded because at higher levels gas is released from the fuel, the pump starts making noise and its working life-span decreases.

It is good practice to ensure that the return and suction lines enter the burner from the same height; in this way it will be less probable that the suction line fails to prime or stops priming.

The loop circuit

A loop circuit consists of a loop of piping departing from and returning to the tank with an auxiliary pump that circulates the fuel under pressure. A branch connection from the loop goes to feed the burner. This circuit is extremely useful whenever the burner pump does not succeed in self-priming because the tank distance and/or height difference are higher than the values listed in the table.

+ H - H (m)	L (m)		
	Ø (mm)		
	12	14	16
+ 4.0	71	138	150
+ 3.0	62	122	150
+ 2.0	53	106	150
+ 1.0	44	90	150
+ 0.5	40	82	150
0	36	74	137
- 0.5	32	66	123
- 1.0	28	58	109
- 2.0	19	42	81
- 3.0	10	26	53
- 4.0	-	10	25

Tab. F

Key

- H = Pump/Foot valve height difference
- L = Piping length
- Ø = Inside pipe diameter
- 1 = Burner
- 2 = Pump
- 3 = Filter
- 4 = Manual on/off valve
- 5 = Suction line
- 6 = Foot valve
- 7 = Rapid closing manual valve - remote controlled (only Italy)
- 8 = On/off solenoid valve (only Italy)
- 9 = Return line
- 10 = Check valve (only Italy)

7.2 Hydraulic connections

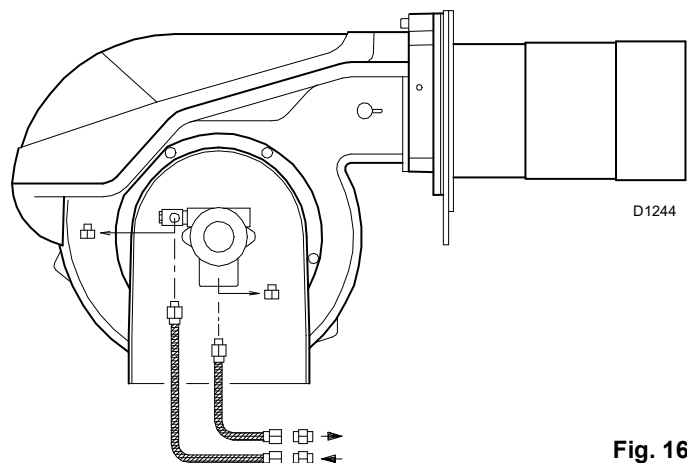


Fig. 16

The pumps are equipped with a by-pass that connects return line with suction line. The pumps are installed on the burner with the by-pass closed by screw 6)(Fig. 21 pag. 18).

It is therefore necessary to connect both hoses to the pump.

The pump will break down immediately if it is run with the return line closed and the by-pass screw inserted.

Remove the plugs from the suction and return connections of the pump.

Insert the hose connections with the supplied seals into the connections and screw them down.

Take care that the hoses are not stretched or twisted during installation.

Install the hoses where they cannot be stepped on or come into contact with hot surfaces of the boiler.

Now connect the other end of the hoses to the suction and return lines by using the supplied nipples.

PUMP

SUNTEC J7 C

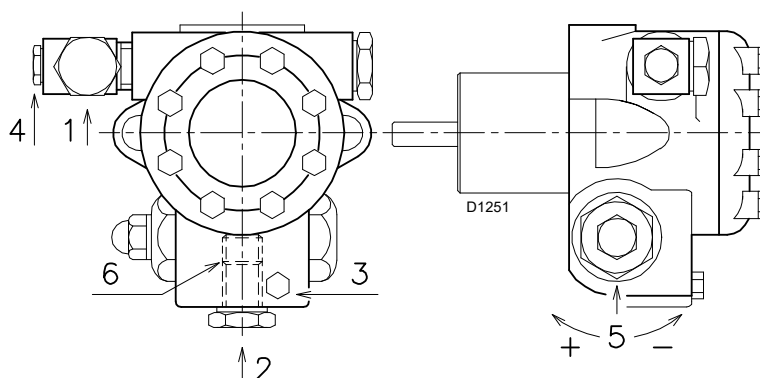


Fig. 17

7.3 Pump

- | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|--------|
| 1 | - Suction | G 1/2" |
| 2 | - Return | G 1/2" |
| 3 | - Pressure gauge connection | G 1/8" |
| 4 | - Vacuum meter connection | G 1/8" |
| 5 | - Pressure adjustment screw | |
| 6 | - Screw for by-pass | |

- | | |
|---|---|
| A | - Min. delivery rate at 12 bar pressure |
| B | - Delivery pressure range |
| C | - Max. suction depression |
| D | - Viscosity range |
| E | - Light oil max. temperature |
| F | - Max. suction and return pressure |
| G | - Pressure calibration in the factory |
| H | - Filter mesh width |

- In order for self-priming to take place, one of the screw 3)(Fig. 17) of the pump must be loosened in order to bleed off the air contained in the suction line.
- Start the burner by closing the control devices and with switch 1)(Fig. 18 pag. 17) in the "ON" position. The pump must rotate in the direction of the arrow marked on the cover.
- The pump can be considered to be primed when the light oil starts coming out of the screw 3). Stop the burner: switch 1)(Fig. 18 pag. 17) set to "OFF" and tighten the screw 3).

The time required for this operation depends upon the diameter and length of the suction tubing. If the pump fails to prime at the first starting of the burner and the burner locks out, wait approx. 15 seconds, reset the burner, and then repeat the starting operation as often as required. After 5 or 6 starting operations allow 2 or 3 minutes for the transformer to cool.

Do not illuminate the flame sensor or the burner will lock out; the burner should lock out anyway about 10 seconds after it starts.



WARNING

Before starting the burner, make sure that the tank return line is not clogged.

Obstructions in the line could cause the sealing organ located on the pump shaft to break. (The pump leaves the factory with the by-pass closed).

- Before starting the burner, make sure that the tank return line is not clogged. Obstructions in the line could cause the sealing organ located on the pump shaft to break. (The pump leaves the factory with the by-pass closed).



WARNING

The a.m. operation is possible because the pump is already full of fuel when it leaves the factory. If the pump has been drained, fill it with fuel through the opening on the vacuum meter prior to starting; otherwise, the pump will seize.



WARNING

Whenever the length of the suction piping exceeds 20-30 meters, the supply line must be filled using a separate pump.

8 Burner calibration

8.1 Firing

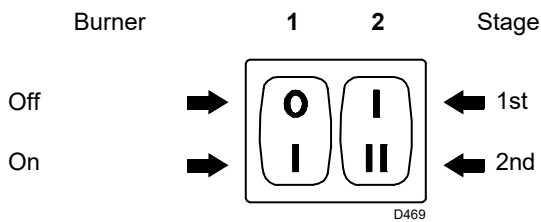


Fig. 18

Notes on safety for the first start-up



WARNING

The first start-up of the burner must be carried out by qualified personnel, as indicated in this manual and in compliance with the standards and regulations of the laws in force.



WARNING

Check the correct working of the adjustment, command and safety devices.

Set switch 1)(Fig. 18) to "ON".

During the first firing, during the passage from the 1st to the 2nd stage, there is a momentary lowering of the fuel pressure caused by the filling of the 2nd stage nozzle tubing. This lowering of the fuel pressure can cause the burner to lock-out and can sometimes give rise to pulsations.

Once the following adjustments have been made, the firing of the burner must generate a noise similar to the noise generated during operation. If one or more pulsations or a delay in firing in respect to the opening of the light oil solenoid valve occur, see the suggestions provided on pag. 23: causes 34 ÷ 42

8.2 Operation

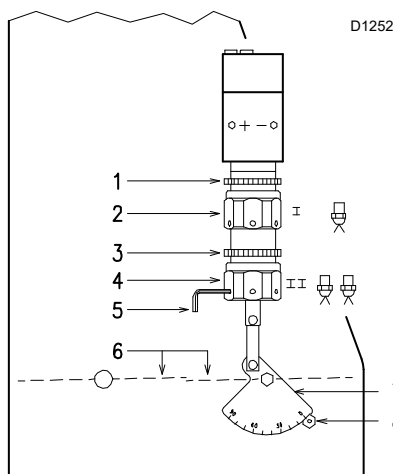


Fig. 19

The optimum calibration of the burner requires an analysis of the flue gases at the boiler outlet and interventions on the following points:

➤ 1st and 2nd stage nozzles

See the information listed on pag. 11.

➤ Combustion head

The adjustment of the combustion head already carried out need not be altered unless the 2nd stage delivery of the burner is changed.

➤ Pump pressure

12 bar: this is the pressure calibrated in the factory which is usually sufficient for most purposes. Sometimes, this pressure must be adjusted to:

10 bar: in order to reduce fuel delivery. This adjustment is possible only if the surrounding temperature remains above 0°C. Never calibrate to pressures below 10 bar, at which pressures the cylinders may have difficulty in opening;

14 bar: order to increase fuel delivery or to ensure firings even at temperatures of less than 0°C.

In order to adjust pump pressure, use the relevant screw 5)(Fig. 17 pag. 16)

➤ 1st stage fan air gate valve

Keep the burner operating at 1st stage by setting the switch 2)(Fig. 18) to the 1st stage position. Opening of the air gate valves 6)(Fig. 19) must be adjusted in proportion to the selected nozzle: the index 8)(Fig. 19) must be aligned with the notch indicated on the graduated sector 7)(Fig. 19). This adjustment is achieved by turning the hex element 2)(Fig. 19):

- in rh direction (- sign) the opening is reduced;
- in lh direction (+ sign) the opening increases.

		J7 C
A	kg/h	230
B	bar	10 - 21
C	bar	0,45
D	cSt	2,8 - 200
E	°C	90
F	bar	1.5
G	bar	12
H	mm	0,170

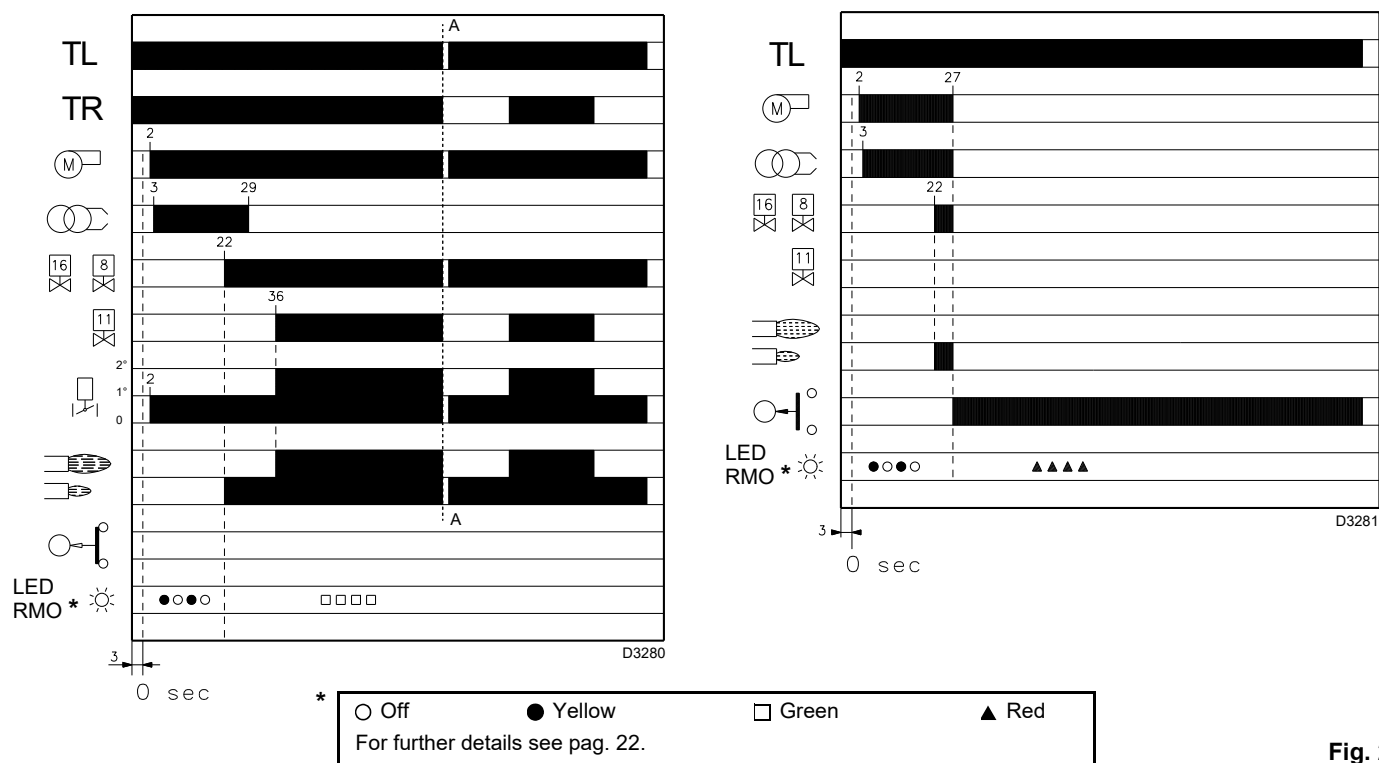
Tab. G

➤ 2st stage fan air gate valve

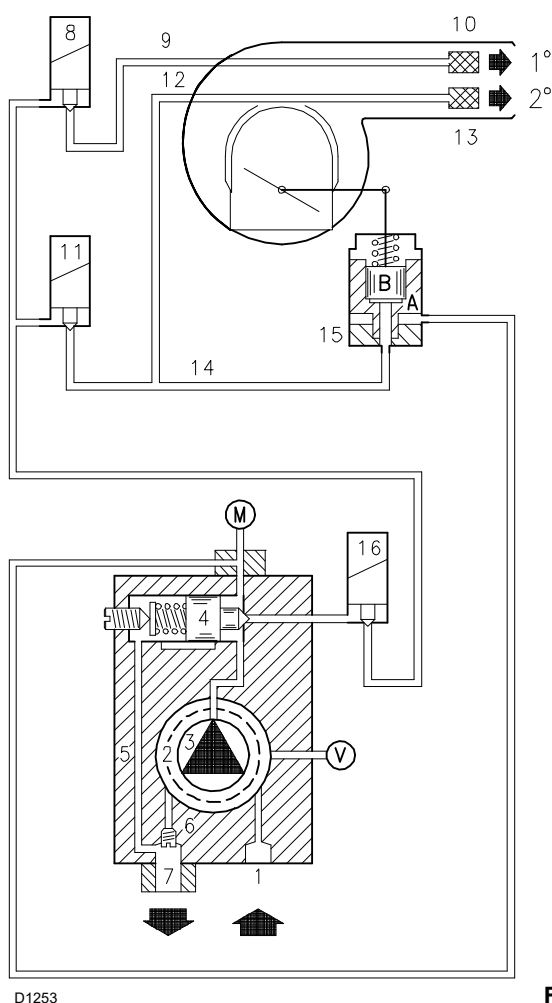
Set switch 2)(Fig. 18 pag. 17) to the 2nd stage position and adjust the air gate valve 6)(Fig. 19) by turning the hex element 4)(Fig. 19), after having loosened the ring nut 3)(Fig. 19).

NOTE:

in order to facilitate adjustment of hex elements 2) and 4)(Fig. 19), use a 3 mm Allen key 5)(Fig. 19).


Fig. 20

8.3 Burner starting


Fig. 21

Starting phases with progressive time intervals shown in seconds:

Control device TL closes.

After about 3s:

- **0 s:** The control box starting cycle begins.
 - **2 s:** The fan motor starts.
 - **3 s:** The ignition transformer is connected.
- The pump 3) sucks the fuel from the tank through the piping 1) and the filter 2) and pumps it under pressure to delivery. The piston 4) rises and the fuel returns to the tank through the piping 5) - 7). The screw 6) closes the by-pass heading towards suction and the solenoid valves 8) - 11) - 16), de-energized, close the passage to the nozzles.
- The hydraulic cylinder 15), piston A, opens the air gate valve: pre-purging begins with the 1st stage air delivery.
- **22 s:** Solenoid valves 8) and 16) open and the fuel passes through the piping 9) and filter 10) and is then sprayed out through the nozzle, igniting when it comes into contact with the spark. This is the 1st stage flame.
 - **29 s:** The ignition transformer switches off.
 - **36 s:** If the control device TR is closed or has been replaced by a jumper wire, the 2nd stage solenoid valve 11), energized, opens two passages: one to piping 12), filter 13), and the 2nd stage nozzle, and the other to the cylinder 15), piston B, that opens the fan air gate valve in the 2nd stage. The starting cycle comes to an end.

8.4 Steady state operation

System equipped with one control device TR

Once the starting cycle has come to an end, the command of the 2nd stage solenoid valve passes on to the control device TR that controls boiler temperature or pressure.

- When the temperature or the pressure increases until the control device TR opens, solenoid valve 11) closes, and the burner passes from the 2nd to the 1st stage of operation.
- When the temperature or pressure decreases until the control device TR closes, solenoid valve 11) opens, and the burner passes from the 1st to the 2nd stage of operation. And so on.
- The burner stops when the demand for heat is less than the amount of heat delivered by the burner in the 1st stage. In this case, the control device TL opens, and solenoid valves 8)-16) close, the flame immediately goes out. The fan's air gate valve closes completely.

Systems not equipped with control device TR (jumper wire installed)

The burner is fired as described in the case above. If the temperature or pressure increase until control device TL opens, the burner shuts down (Section A-A in the diagram).

When the solenoid valve 11) de-energizes, the fuel contained in the cylinder 15), piston B, is discharged through the nozzle.

8.4.1 Firing failure

If the burner does not fire, it goes into lock-out within 5 s of the opening of the 1st stage valve and 30 s after the closing of control device TL.

The control box red pilot light will light up.

8.4.2 Undesired shutdown during operation

If the flame goes out during operation, the burner shuts down automatically within 1 second and automatically attempts to start again by repeating the starting cycle.

8.4.3 Final checks

- **Darken the flame sensor and switch on the control devices:** the burner should start and then lock-out about 5 s after opening of the 1st stage operation valve.
- **Illuminate the flame sensor and switch on the control devices:** the burner should start and then go into lock-out after about 10 s.
- **Obscure the flame sensor while the burner is in 2nd stage operation, the following must occur in sequence:** flame extinguished within 1 s, pre-purging for about 20 ÷ 28 s, sparking for about 5 s, burner goes into lock-out.
- **Switch off control device TL followed by control device TS while the burner is operating:** the burner should stop.

9 Maintenance

9.1 Notes on safety for the maintenance

The periodic maintenance is essential for the good operation, safety, yield and duration of the burner.

It allows you to reduce consumption and polluting emissions and to keep the product in a reliable state over time.



The maintenance interventions and the calibration of the burner must only be carried out by qualified, authorised personnel, in accordance with the contents of this manual and in compliance with the standards and regulations of current laws.

Before carrying out any maintenance, cleaning or checking operations:



Disconnect the electrical supply from the burner by means of the main system switch.



Close the fuel interception tap.



Wait for the components in contact with heat sources to cool down completely.

9.2 Maintenance programme

9.2.1 Maintenance frequency



The gas combustion system should be checked at least once a year by a representative of the manufacturer or another specialised technician.

9.2.2 Checking and cleaning



The operator must use the required equipment during maintenance.

Combustion

The optimum calibration of the burner requires an analysis of the flue gases. Significant differences with respect to the previous measurements indicate the points where more care should be exercised during maintenance.

Pump

The delivery pressure must be stable at 12 bar.

The depression must be less than 0.45 bar.

Unusual noise must not be evident during pump operation.

If the pressure is found to be unstable or if the pump runs noisily, the flexible hose must be detached from the line filter and the fuel must be sucked from a tank located near the burner. This measure permits the cause of the anomaly to be traced to either the suction piping or the pump.

If the pump is found to be responsible, check to make sure that the filter is not dirty. The vacuum meter is installed upstream from the filter and consequently will not indicate whether the filter is clogged or not.

Contrarily, if the problem lies in the suction line, check to make sure that the filter is clean and that air is not entering the piping.

Filters (Fig. 22)

Check the following filter boxes:

- on line 1) • in the pump 2) • at the nozzle 3), and clean or replace as required. If rust or other impurities are observed inside the pump, use a separate pump to lift any water and other impurities that may have deposited on the bottom of the tank.

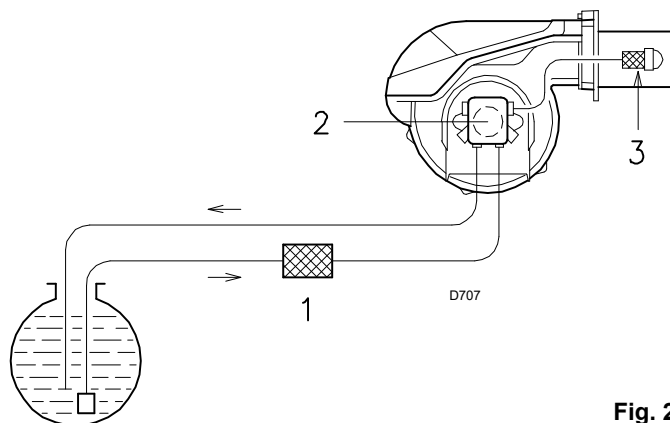


Fig. 22

Fan

Check to make sure that no dust has accumulated inside the fan or on its blades, as this condition will cause a reduction in the air flow rate and provoke polluting combustion.

Combustion head

Check to make sure that all the parts of the combustion head are in good condition, positioned correctly, free of all impurities, and that no deformation has been caused by operation at high temperatures.

Nozzles



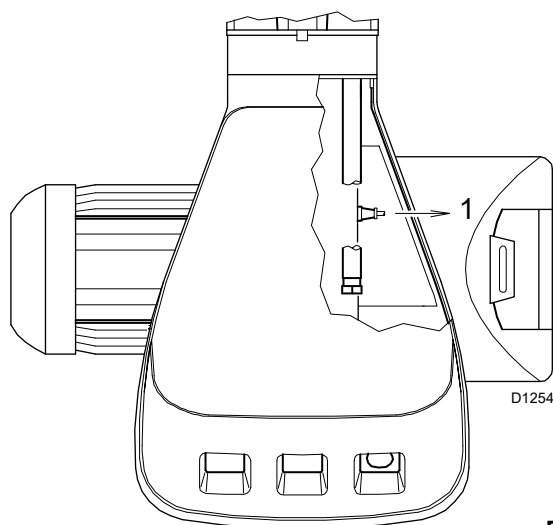
It is advisable to replace nozzles every year during regular maintenance operations.

Do not clean the nozzle openings; do not even open them.

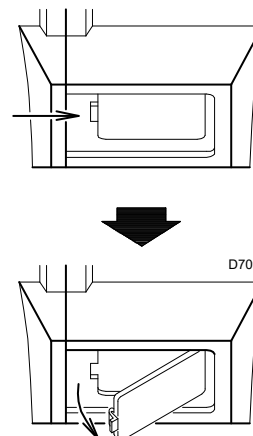
Combustion must be checked after the nozzles have been changed.

Flame sensor (Fig. 23)

Clean the glass cover from any dust that may have accumulated. Sensor 1) can be removed by pulling it outward forcefully.

**Fig. 23****Flame inspection window (Fig. 24)**

Clean the glass.

**Fig. 24****Boiler**

Clean the boiler as indicated in its accompanying instructions in order to maintain all the original combustion characteristics intact, especially the flue gas temperature and combustion chamber pressure.

Flexible hoses

Check to make sure that the flexible hoses are still in good condition.

Fuel tank

Approximately every 5 years, or whenever necessary, suck any water or other impurities present on the bottom of the tank using a separate pump.

9.3 Opening the burner**DANGER**

Disconnect the electrical supply from the burner by means of the main system switch.

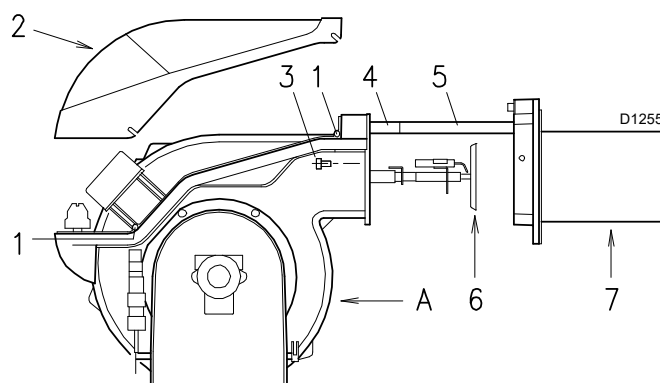
**DANGER**

Close the fuel interception tap.



Wait for the components in contact with heat sources to cool down completely.

- Switch off the electrical power.
- Loosen screws 1) and withdraw the cover 2).
- Unscrew screw 3).
- Fit the two extensions 4) supplied with the burner onto the slide bars 5).
- Pull part A backward keeping it slightly raised to avoid damaging the disk 6) on blast tube 7).

**Fig. 25****9.4 Closing the burner**

Refit following the steps described but in reverse order; refit all burner components as they were originally assembled.



After carrying out maintenance, cleaning or checking operations, reassemble the hood and all the safety and protection devices of the burner.

9.5 Burner start-up cycle diagnostics

During start-up, indication is according to the following table:

Colour code table	
Sequences	Colour code
Pre-purging	● ○ ● ○ ● ○ ● ○ ●
Ignition phase	● ○ ● ○ ● ○ ● ○ ●
Operation, flame ok	□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □
Operating with weak flame signal	□ ○ □ ○ □ ○ □ ○ □
Electrical supply lower than ~ 170V	● ▲ ● ▲ ● ▲ ● ▲ ●
Lockout	▲ ▲ ▲ ▲ ▲ ▲ ▲ ▲ ▲
Extraneous light	▲ □ ▲ □ ▲ □ ▲ □ ▲
Key: ○ Off ● Yellow □ Green ▲ Red	

9.6 Resetting the control box and using diagnostics

The control box features a diagnostics function through which any causes of malfunctioning are easily identified (indicator: **RED LED**).

To use this function, you must wait at least 10 seconds once it has entered the safety condition (**lock-out**), and then press the reset button.

The control box generates a sequence of pulses (1 second apart), which is repeated at constant 3-second intervals.

Once you have seen how many times the light pulses and identified the possible cause, the system must be reset by holding the button down for between 1 and 3 seconds.

RED LED on
wait at least 10s

Lock-out

Press reset
for > 3s

Pulses

Interval
3s

Pulses



The methods that can be used to reset the control box and use diagnostics are given below.

9.7 Resetting the control box

To reset the control box, proceed as follows:

- Hold the button down for between 1 and 3 seconds.
The burner restarts after a 2-second pause once the button is

released.

If the burner does not restart, you must make sure the limit thermostat is closed.

9.8 Visual diagnostics

Indicates the type of burner malfunction causing lock-out.

To view diagnostics, proceed as follows:

- Hold the button down for more than 3 seconds once the red LED (burner lock-out) remains steadily lit.

A yellow light pulses to tell you the operation is done.

Release the button once the light pulses. The number of times it pulses tells you the cause of the malfunction, according to the coding system indicated in the table on pag. 23.

9.9 Software diagnostics

Reports burner life by means of an optical link with the PC, indicating hours of operation, number and type of lock-outs, serial number of control box etc.

To view diagnostics, proceed as follows:

- Hold the button down for more than 3 seconds once the red LED (burner lock-out) remains steadily lit.
A yellow light pulses to tell you the operation is done.
Release the button for 1 second and then press again for over 3 seconds until the yellow light pulses again.
Once the button is released, the red LED will flash intermittently with a higher frequency: only now can the optical link be activated.

Once the operations are done, the control box's initial state must be restored using the resetting procedure described above.

Button pressed for	Control box status
Between 1 and 3 seconds	Control box reset without viewing visual diagnostics.
More than 3 seconds	Visual diagnostics of lock-out condition: (LED pulses at 1-second intervals).
More than 3 seconds starting from the visual diagnostics condition	Software diagnostics by means of optical interface and PC (hours of operation, malfunctions etc. can be viewed)

The sequence of pulses issued by the control box identifies the possible types of malfunction, which are listed in the table on pag. 23

SIGNAL	FAULT	PROBABLE CAUSE	SUGGESTED REMEDY
No blink	The burner does not start	1 - No electrical power supply 2 - Limit control device TL is open 3 - Safety control device TS is open 4 - Control box lock-out 5 - Pump is jammed 6 - Erroneous electrical connections 7 - Defective control box 8 - Defective electrical motor	Close all switches - Check fuses Adjust or replace Adjust or replace Reset control box (no sooner than 10 s after the lock-out) Replace Check Replace Replace
2 led blinks ● ●	After pre-purge and the safety time, the burner goes to lock-out and the flame does not appear	9 - No fuel in tank; water on tank bottom 10 - Inappropriate head and air gate valve adjustments 11 - Light oil solenoid valves fail to open (1st stage or safety) 12 - 1st stage nozzle clogged, dirty, or deformed 13 - Dirty or poorly adjusted firing electrodes 14 - Grounded electrode due to broken insulation 15 - High voltage cable defective or grounded 16 - High voltage cable deformed by high temperature 17 - Ignition transformer defective 18 - Erroneous valves or transformer electrical connections 19 - Defective control box 20 - Pump unprimed 21 - Pump/motor coupling broken 22 - Pump suction line connected to return line 23 - Valves up-line from pump closed 24 - Filters dirty: line - pump - nozzle 25 - Defective flame sensor or control box 26 - Flame sensor dirty 27 - 1st stage operation of cylinder is faulty 28 - Motor protection tripped 29 - Defective motor command control device 30 - 2-phase power supply thermal relay trips 31 - Incorrect motor rotation direction	Top up fuel level or suck up water Adjust, see pag. 13 and pag. 17 Check connections; replace coil Replace Adjust or clean Replace Replace Replace and protect Replace Check Replace Prime pump and see "Pump unprimed" Replace Correct connection Open Clean Replace flame sensor or control box Clean Change cylinder Reset thermal cut-out Replace Reset thermal cut-out when third phase is re-connected Change motor electrical connections
4 led blinks ● ● ● ●	The burner starts and then goes into lock-out	32 - Flame sensor short-circuit 33 - Light is entering or flame is simulated	Replace flame sensor Eliminate light or replace control box

SIGNAL	FAULT	PROBABLE CAUSE	SUGGESTED REMEDY
7 led blinks ● ● ● ● ● ● ●	Flame detachment	34 - Poorly adjusted head 35 - Poorly adjusted or dirty firing electrodes 36 - Poorly adjusted fan air gate: too much air 37 - 1st nozzle is too big (pulsation) 38 - 1st nozzle is too small (flame detachment) 39 - 1st nozzle dirty, or deformed 40 - Inappropriate pump pressure 41 - 1st stage nozzle unsuited to burner or boiler 42 - Defective 1st stage nozzle	Adjust, see pag. 13, Fig. 13 Adjust, see pag. 13, Fig. 9 or clean Adjust Reduce 1st nozzle delivery Increase 1st nozzle delivery Replace Adjust to between 10 - 14 bar See Nozzle Table, pag. 11 ; reduce 1st stage Replace
	The burner does not pass to 2nd stage	43 - Control device TR does not close 44 - Defective control box 45 - 2nd stage sol. valve coil defective	Adjust or replace Replace Replace
	Fuel passes to 2nd stage but air remains in 1st	46 - Low pump pressure 47 - 2nd stage operation of cylinder is faulty	Increase Change cylinder
	Burner stops at transition between 1st and 2nd stage or vice versa. Burner repeats starting cycle	48 - Nozzle dirty 49 - Flame sensor dirty 50 - Excess air	Replace Clean Reduce
	Uneven fuel supply	51 - Check if cause is in pump or in the fuel supply system	Feed the burner from a tank located nearby
	Rusty pump internal parts	52 - Water in tank	Suck water from tank bottom with separate pump
	Noisy pump, unstable pressure	53 - Air has entered the suction line - Depression value too high (higher than 35 cm Hg): 54 - Tank/burner height difference too great 55 - Piping diameter too small 56 - Suction filters clogged 57 - Suction valves closed 58 - Paraffin solidified due to low temperature	Tighten connectors Feed burner with loop circuit Increase Clean Open Add additive to light oil
	Pump unprimes after prolonged pause	59 - Return pipe not immersed in fuel 60 - Air enters suction piping	Bring to same height as suction pipe Tighten connectors
	Pump leaks light oil	61 - Leakage from sealing organ	Replace pump
	Smoke in flame - dark Bacharach - yellow Bacharach	62 - Not enough air 63 - Nozzle worn or dirty 64 - Nozzle filter clogged 65 - Erroneous pump pressure 66 - Flame stability spiral dirty, loose, or deformed 67 - Boiler room air vents insufficient 68 - Too much air	Adjust head and fan gate, see pag. 13 and pag. 17. Replace Clean or replace Adjust to between 10 - 14 bar Clean, tighten in place, or replace Increase Adjust head and fan gate, see pag. 13 and pag. 17.
	Dirty combustion head	69 - Nozzle or filter dirty 70 - Unsuitable nozzle delivery or angle 71 - Loose nozzle 72 - Impurities on flame stability spiral 73 - Erroneous head adjustment or not enough air 74 - Blast tube length unsuited to boiler	Replace See recommended nozzles, pag. 11 Tighten Clean Adjust, see pag. 17, open gate valve Contact boiler manufacturer
10 led blinks ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ●	The burner goes to lock-out	75 - Connection or internal fault 76 - Presence of electromagnetic disturbance	Use the radio disturbance protection kit

A Appendix - Accessory**Radio disturbance protection kit**

If the burner is installed in places particularly subject to radio disturbance (emission of signals exceeding 10 V/m) owing to the presence of an INVERTER, or in applications where the length of the thermostat connections exceeds 20 metres, a protection kit is available as an interface between the control box and the burner.

BURNER**RL 190**

Code

3010386

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1 声明

符合 ISO / IEC 17050-1 标准声明

以上产品符合如下技术标准：

- EN 12100
- EN 267

且符合如下欧洲指令：

MD	2006/42/CE	机械指令
LVD	2014/35/UE	低电压指令
EMC	2014/30/UE	电磁兼容性

产品质量符合 ISO 9001:2015 质量管理体系标准。

制造商声明			
RIELLO S.p.A. 宣布以下产品遵守德国颁布的 NOx 排放限制标准 “1. BImSchV release 26.01.2010”。			
产品	类型	型号	功率
轻油	673 T1	RL 190	759 - 2443 kW

2 总则

2.1 关于本手册

2.1.1 简介

操作手册随燃烧器附带：

- 是产品必不可少的组成部分，因此需妥善保管此手册以备查阅；若燃烧器易主，也需随附此手册。若此手册丢失或损毁，需向本地区技术服务部索取；
- 专为有资质的操作人员编写；
- 内容包括燃烧器的安全安装、启动、使用及维护等重要操作的说明。

本手册使用标识

在手册某些部分会出现带有 DANGER 标记的三角形。请特别注意此符号，警示潜在危险。

2.1.2 危险提示

危险 可分为 3 个等级，如下所示。



危险

最高危险等级！

此标识表示如果操作不当，将会造成严重伤害、死亡或长期健康危害。



警告

此标识表示如果操作不当，可能会造成严重伤害、死亡或长期健康危害。



小心

此标识表示如果操作不当，可能会造成机器损毁和 / 或人身伤害。

2.1.3 其它标识



危险

危险：带电元件

此标识表示如果操作不当，将会造成电击，导致伤亡事故。



危险：易燃材料

此标识表示存在易燃材料。



危险：燃烧

此标识表示高温会导致燃烧。



危险：断臂危险

此标识表示存在移动部件：小心掉落砸伤四肢。



警告：移动零部件

此标识表示必须使四肢远离移动机械部件，否则掉落会砸伤四肢。



危险：爆炸

此标识出现于存在爆炸性气体的地方。爆炸性气体是指在大气条件下，危险物质以气体、蒸气、薄雾或粉尘的形式与空气的混合物，该混合物内部被点燃后，燃烧会扩散至整个未点燃的部分。



个人防护装备

左侧标识表示操作人员工作中必须穿戴的装备以保证其在工作期间的人身安全和健康。



必须将燃烧器保护罩以及所有安全防护装置安装到位

此标识表示在对燃烧器进行维护、清洁和检查操作后，需要将燃烧器保护罩以及所有安全防护装置安装到位。



环境保护

此符号代表机器的使用符合环保要求。



重要信息

此标识表示必须牢记的重要信息。



此符号表示列表信息。

2.1.4 系统的运输及操作手册

运输系统时，需注意：

- 应由系统制造商将操作手册送达至用户手中，并建议用户将操作手册存放在燃烧器安装室内。
- 手册信息包括：
 - 燃烧器的序列号

- 最近的技术支持中心的地址和电话。

- 系统供应商应特别提示用户以下内容：
 - 系统的使用；
 - 系统启动前可能需要进行进一步测试；
 - 系统需由制造商或其它专业技术人员进行至少每年一次的维护和检修。为了保证对燃烧器进行定期检查，制造商建议制定维护维修合同。

2.2 保证及责任

根据当地强制标准和 / 或销售合同，制造商从机器安装之日起对新产品进行保证。首次启动时，检查确认燃烧器各部件齐全。



警告

由于未按照手册所述进行操作造成操作失败以及由于操作疏忽、错误安装和未经授权对燃烧器进行改动造成的严重后果不在制造商提供的随燃烧器所附保证书所保证内容之列。

如果由于以下原因发生损害 / 伤害，造成人员财产损失的，保证书将失效，制造商将不承担任何责任：

- 对燃烧器进行了不正确的安装、启动、使用和维护；
- 非正常、不正确或不合理使用燃烧器；
- 由不具备资质的人员操作燃烧器；
- 未经授权对设备进行改动；
- 保证燃烧器安全的安全设备损坏、使用不当和 / 或发生运行故障；
- 在燃烧器上安装未经测试的零部件；
- 使用不适当的燃料运行燃烧器；
- 燃料供应系统故障；
- 燃烧器发生故障时，仍持续使用燃烧器；
- 维修和 / 或彻底检修时操作不当；
- 为防止火焰生成不稳定，改变炉膛内部结构；
- 对易磨损部件监管及维护不足或不当；
- 使用非原厂零配件，包括各种零件、组件、配件以及其它可选配件；
- 不可抗力因素。

因未遵守本手册进行操作导致的后果，制造商将不承担任何责任。

3 安全防护

3.1 简介

燃烧器的设计运用了成熟的安全技术，同时考虑到所有可能的危险情况，符合目前技术规范 and 标准。

但须注意，对设备粗心和不当的操作可能会对使用者或第三方造成死亡伤害的后果，同时会损坏燃烧器或其它物体。疏忽、轻率以及过度自信常常会导致事故发生；疲劳和困倦同样可造成事故。

需牢记：

- 必须按照功能描述使用燃烧器。用于其它用途均属不当操作，会导致危险发生。

需特别注意：

燃烧器可以应用于热水锅炉、蒸汽发生器、导热油炉以及制造商指明的其它产品上；

调节燃烧器用的各类参数，如燃料类型及压力，电压及电源频率，最小和最大出力，以及炉膛耐压性、尺寸和温度必须在手册所列值的范围之内。

- 禁止因想改变燃烧器性能和安装地而对燃烧器进行改动。
- 燃烧器必须在绝对安全的环境中使用。任何可能对安全造成威胁的情况都必须立即予以消除。
- 除需检修的零部件外，不得打开或破坏燃烧器内部零件。
- 更换燃烧器零部件时必须使用制造商认可的配件。



警告

制造商仅在燃烧器所有部件完好且安装位置正确时保证燃烧器安全及良好性能。

3.2 人员培训

用户指已经购买了设备并且准备将其用于特定目的的个人、团体或公司。用户需对设备负责，并对设备操作人员做好培训。

用户：

- 必须请接受过正规培训有资质的人员操作设备；
- 需采取适当方式告知操作人员安全注意事项的使用和规定。因此用户有责任保证每个人都了解安全注意事项。
- 操作人员必须遵守设备上所有危险及警告提示。
- 操作人员不得私自进行超出其职责范围的操作。
- 操作人员必须将设备产生的任何问题或发生的危险情况报告给其上级主管。
- 使用其它制造商的零部件，或对设备的任何改动，都会造成设备性能的改变，因此会降低其安全性能。因此因使用非原厂零配件而造成的设备损坏，制造商将不承担任何责任。

另外：



- 用户必须采取一切措施防止非认证人员操作设备；
- 用户必须通知制造商，当设备发生故障或运行失灵，同时有任何危险预兆时。
- 操作人员必须使用法律所规定的防护设备，并且按照手册进行操作。

4

燃烧器技术描述

4.1

技术参数

型号			RL 190
编码			20042310
热功率 ⁽¹⁾ 出力 ⁽¹⁾	两段火	kW	1423 - 2443
		Mcal/h	1224 - 2100
		kg/h	120 - 206
	一段火	kW	759 - 1423
		Mcal/h	653 - 1224
		kg/h	64 - 120
燃料			轻油
- 净热值		kWh/kg	11,8
		Mcal/kg	10.2 (10.200 kcal/kg)
- 密度		kg/dm ³	0.82 - 0.85
- 在 20 °C 时粘度		mm ² /s max	6 (1.5 °E - 6 cSt)
运行			间歇运行 (24 小时至少 1 次暂停) 两段火 (高低火) 和单段火
喷嘴		数量	2
标准应用			锅炉：热水炉、蒸汽炉、导热油炉
环境温度		°C	0 - 40
助燃空气温度		°C max	60
电源		V	3~ 400V - 1N~ 230V +/- 10%
		Hz	50
电机 IE3		rpm	2800
		W	4500
		V	400
		A	8.7
点火变压器		V1 - V2	230 V - 2 x 5 kV
		I1 - I2	1,9 A - 35 mA
控制盒		RMO88.53A2	
油泵 J7C	出力 (在 12 bar 时)	kg/h	230
	压力范围	bar	10 - 21
	燃油温度	°C max	90
电功率消耗		W max	5870
电气保护等级			IP 44
噪声水平 ⁽²⁾	声压	dBA	83.9
	声功率		94.9

- (1) 参考条件：环境温度 20 °C - 大气压力 1000 mbar - 海拔 100 m a.s.l.
- (2) 声压在制造商的燃烧实验室内进行测量，测试时燃烧炉在测试锅炉上以最大的额定功率运行。声功率按照 EN 15036 标准中说明的“自由场法”以及 EN ISO 3746 标准中规定的测量精度“精度：类别 3”进行测量。

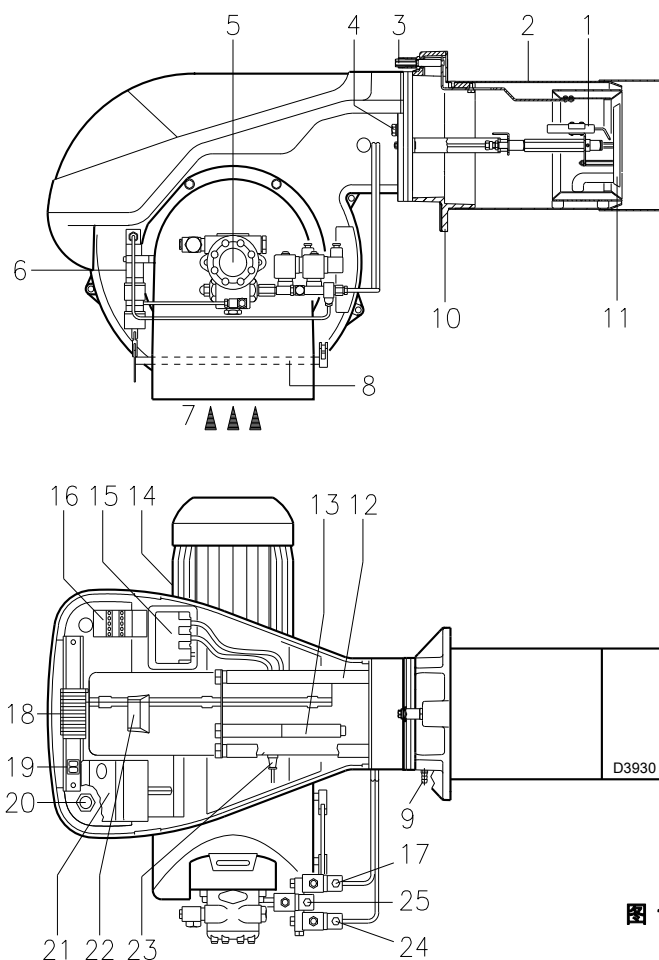
4.1.1

可订购型号

型号	代码	电源
RL 190	20042310	400 V

表 A

4.2 燃烧器描述



- 1 点火电极
- 2 燃烧头
- 3 燃烧头调节螺栓
- 4 固定风机到法兰用螺栓
- 5 油泵
- 6 一段火和二段火运行风量挡板调节用液压缸。燃烧器停机时，风量挡板完全关闭，以降低因通风造成空气从风机吸入口进入而产生的锅炉热量散发。
- 7 风机进风口
- 8 风量挡板
- 9 风机压力测试点
- 10 连接锅炉用法兰
- 11 稳焰盘
- 12 打开燃烧器和检查燃烧头用滑杆
- 13 滑杆加长杆(12)
- 14 电机
- 15 点火变压器
- 16 电机接触器和带复位按钮的热继电器
- 17 一段火电磁阀
- 18 接线端子板
- 19 两组开关：
 - 之一为“燃烧器关闭 - 启动”
 - 之二为“一段火 - 二段火”运行转换开关
- 20 由安装人员负责接线的导缆孔
- 21 带锁定指示灯和锁定复位按钮的控制盒
- 22 火焰观察孔
- 23 火焰监测电眼
- 24 二段火电磁阀
- 25 安全电磁阀

两种可能的燃烧器故障：

控制盒锁定：如果控制盒 21) 按钮 (图 1) (红色 LED 灯) 灯亮起，则表明燃烧器已被锁定。

若要复位，按住该按钮 1-3 秒。

电机锁定：按下热继电器按钮 17) (图 1) 以恢复供电。

图 1

4.3 重量 - 大概值

- 燃烧器的重量包括其包装的完整重量见表 (表 A)。

	kg
RL 190	75

表 B

4.4 最大尺寸 - 大概值

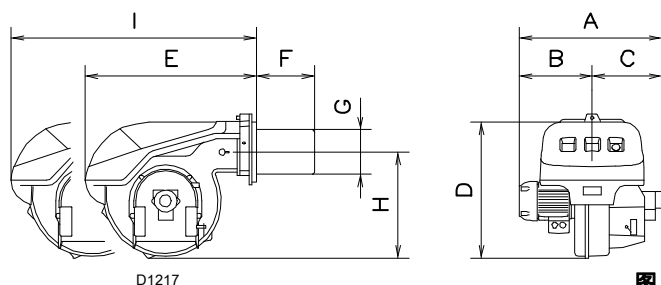


图 2

燃烧器最大尺寸见 (图 2) 所示。

注意检查燃烧头时需要打开燃烧器，将其后部沿滑杆拉出。

打开后燃烧器的尺寸已在 I 位置上标出。

mm	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
RL 190	756	366	390	555	712	370	222	430	1166

表 C

4.5 标准配置

- 2 - 软管 (L = 1350 mm)

2 - 软管垫圈

2 - 软管接头

1 - 隔热垫
- 4 - 滑杆 12)(图 1) 的加长杆 13)(图 1)

4 - 固定燃烧器法兰到锅炉上螺栓：M 16 x 40

1 - 指导说明书

1 - 配件清单

4.6 出力范围

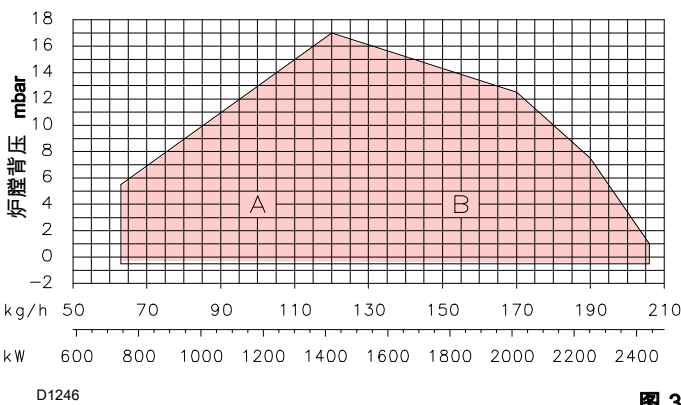


图 3

RL 190 型号燃烧器有两种工作模式：单段火和二段火。
一段火出力范围必须在如图所示 A 区内选择。
二段火出力范围必须在 B 区内选择。根据炉膛内背压，此为燃烧器所供的最大出力



出力曲线的出力值在如下条件获得：环境温度 20 °C，大气压 1000 mbar（约 100 m 海拔），燃烧头按第 12 页所示调整。

4.7 测试锅炉

出力曲线是根据EN 267标准在专用试验锅炉上进行测试绘制而成的。
图 4 给出试验锅炉炉膛直径和长度。
举例：
出力 65 kg/ 小时
直径 = 60 cm ；长度 = 2 m。
若燃烧器安装于尺寸特别小的商用锅炉炉膛时，需进行预试验。

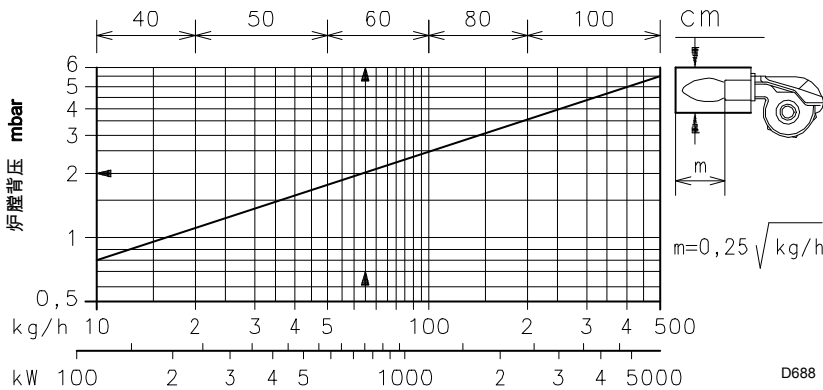


图 4

5 安装

5.1 安装安全注意事项

将锅炉安装区域打扫干净，环境照明良好，然后开始进行安装操作。



危险

所有的安装、维护和拆卸操作都必须在切断电源的情况下进行。



警告

燃烧器的安装必须由具有资质的人员操作，如本手册所要求，且符合安装地的强制标准。



危险

锅炉内的助燃空气不得含有危险物质(如:氟化物、氟化物、卤素)；如出现这些物质，强烈建议增加清洁和维护的频率。

5.2 操作

燃烧器包装包括木质托盘，因此可以用移动托盘和叉车搬运燃烧器(带包装)。



警告

搬运燃烧器的操作非常危险，所以要特别小心：一切无关人员均应远离搬运现场；检查确认搬运方法的连贯性和可行性。
同时检查确认安装区域无杂物，且有足够的逃生空间(如一旦燃烧器掉落，操作人员有一个自由安全的空间避险)。
搬运期间，确保载重物离地面不超过 20-25 cm。



将燃烧器放置在安装位置附近后，正确拆卸所有剩余的包装，取出各类材料。



小心

在进行安装操作前，请仔细将安装燃烧器的区域打扫干净。

5.3 初步检查

检查货物



小心

在拆除包装后，检查货物完整无缺。如有疑问，不要使用燃烧器，并和供应商取得联系。



包装材料(木托架或纸箱、钉子、夹子、塑料袋等等)不要随意丢弃，因为会有潜在危险和污染；它们应当被收集起来并在适当的地方被处置。



包装材料(木托架或纸箱、钉子、夹子、塑料袋等等)不要随意丢弃，因为会有潜在危险和污染；它们应当被收集起来并在适当的地方被处置。

检查燃烧器特性

R.B.L.	A			G
B		C		
D		E		
F				
RIELLO SpA I-37045 Legnago (VR)				 0036

D8965

图 5



警告

燃烧器热功率必须在锅炉出力范围之内；



警告

燃烧器标签如被篡改、脱落或丢失将导致无法识别燃烧器，使得安装和维护工作变得困难。

检查燃烧器的识别标签，如下所示：

- 燃烧器型号(A 见图 5)和类型(B)；
- 制造年份(C)；
- 序列号(D)；
- 电源输入功率(E)；
- 使用的燃料型号和相应的供给压力(F)；
- 燃烧器最小、最大可能出力数据(G)(见出力表)。

5.4 锅炉法兰

按图 (6) 所示在锅炉上钻固定孔。
钻孔位置可以用随机带的隔热垫划线标记。

mm	A	B	C
RL 190	230	325-368	M 16

表 D

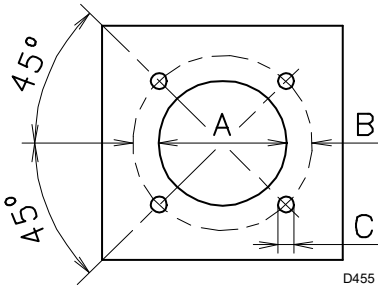


图 6

5.5 燃烧筒长度

燃烧筒的长度必须根据锅炉制造商提供的说明书来选择，并且在任何情况下必须大于锅炉前炉墙和炉衬的总厚度。
可用长度 L 为 370 mm。

对于带前烟箱 12) 或反转火焰的锅炉，必须在护衬 11) 及燃烧筒 9) 之间插入耐火材料制作的防护炉衬 10) 。
防护炉衬不能妨碍燃烧筒的移动。
对于有前水冷壁的锅炉炉衬 10)-11)(图 7) 可以省略，除非锅炉厂商特别要求。

5.6 固定燃烧器到锅炉上

按如下步骤，从燃烧器 6) 拆下燃烧筒 9) ：
- 松掉四个螺栓 3) 取下盖板 1)。
- 拆掉两个滑杆 5) 上的螺栓 2)。
- 拆下固定燃烧器 6) 到法兰 7) 上螺栓 4) 。
- 将燃烧筒 9)、法兰 7)、滑杆 5) 全部拉出。

固定法兰 7)(图 7) 到锅炉法兰上，两者之间插入随附的密封垫 8)。
随机提供了 4 个螺栓，需使用防磨损产品保护螺纹后再使用它们。
燃烧器和锅炉之间的密封必须达到气密标准。

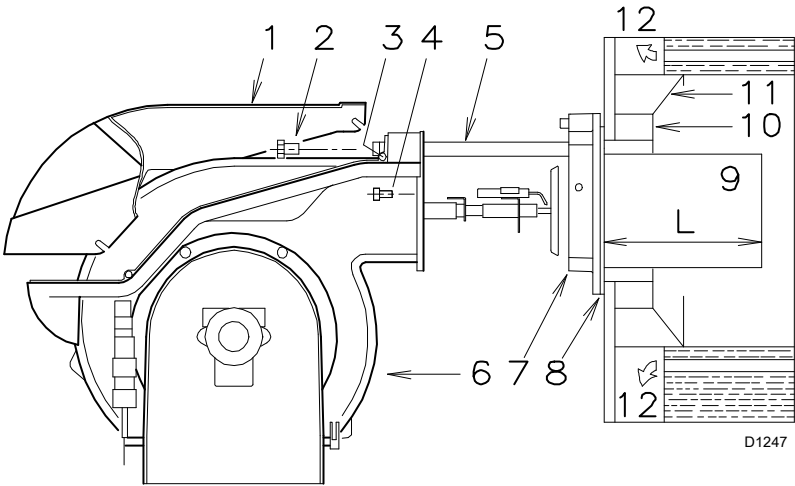


图 7

5.7 一段火及二段火喷嘴选择

两个喷嘴都必须从表 (B) 中选出。

1 段火喷嘴决定一段火时燃烧器喷油量。

2 段火喷嘴与 1 段火喷嘴同时工作，决定了二段火时燃烧器喷油量。

一段火和二段火的喷油量必须在第 6 页所示数值范围之内。

建议压力在 12 bar 时，喷嘴喷射角度为 60°。

两个喷嘴通常具有相同的喷油量，但当一段火点火时，需要降低背压峰值，此时喷油量应小于总喷油量的 50%（在一段火和二段火时，燃烧器喷油量应在 40 - 100 % 之间，以保证良好的燃烧效率）。

举例

锅炉功率 = 1630 kW - 效率 90 %

燃烧器所需出力 =

1630 : 0,9 = 1812 kW ;

1812 : 2 = 906 kW 每一喷嘴；

因此，所需喷嘴相同，喷射角度 60°，油压 12 bar：

1° = 18 GPH - 2° = 18 GPH,

或以下两个喷嘴：

1° = 16 GPH - 2° = 20 GPH.

GPH	kg/h (1)			kW 12 bar
	10 bar	12 bar	14 bar	
5.00	19.2	21.2	23.1	251.4
5.50	21.1	23.3	25.4	276.3
6.00	23.1	25.5	27.7	302.4
6.50	25.0	27.6	30.0	327.3
7.00	26.9	29.7	32.3	352.3
7.50	28.8	31.8	34.6	377.2
8.00	30.8	33.9	36.9	402.1
8.30	31.9	35.2	38.3	417.5
8.50	32.7	36.1	39.2	428.2
9.00	34.6	38.2	41.5	453.1
9.50	36.5	40.3	43.8	478.0
10.0	38.4	42.4	46.1	502.9
10.5	40.4	44.6	48.4	529.0
11.0	42.3	46.7	50.7	553.9
12.0	46.1	50.9	55.3	603.7
12.3	47.3	52.2	56.7	619.1
13.0	50.0	55.1	59.9	653.5
13.8	53.1	58.5	63.3	693.8
14.0	53.8	59.4	64.5	704.5
15.0	57.7	63.6	69.2	754.3
15.3	58.8	64.9	70.5	769.7
16.0	61.5	67.9	73.8	805.3
17.0	65.4	72.1	78.4	855.1
17.5	67.3	74.2	80.7	880.0
18.0	69.2	76.4	83.0	906.1
19.0	73.0	80.6	87.6	956.0
19.5	75	82.7	89.9	980.9
20.0	76.9	84.8	92.2	1005.8
21.5	82.7	91.2	99.1	1081.7
22.0	84.6	93.3	101.4	1106.6

表 E

(1) 轻油：密度 0.84 kg/dm³ - 粘度 4.2 cSt/20 °C - 温度 10 °C

5.8 喷嘴安装

燃烧器的排放符合 EN 267 标准。

为了保证燃烧器排放一直符合标准，推荐使用利雅路公司在手册中推荐的喷嘴。



警告

定期维护，建议每年更换喷嘴。



小心

未使用利雅路公司规定的喷嘴或不进行定期维护，可能导致排放不符合强制标准的规定，导致严重问题，对人或其它物体造成损害。

如不按手册要求操作导致的损失，制造商将不承担任何责任。

在安装的这一阶段，燃烧器和燃烧筒还未安装到一起，因此可以在取下塑料盒子 2)(图 8) 后，用 16 mm 扳手 1)(图 8) 将两个喷嘴从稳焰盘中心进行安装。请勿使用任何密封材料，如密封垫、复合密封材料或密封胶带。注意不要损坏喷嘴的密封座。安装时注意将喷嘴拧到位，但不要拧脱扣。

一段火的喷嘴位于点火电极下，如图 9) 所示。

请确认点火电极连接位置如图 (9) 所示。

最后将燃烧器 3)(图 10) 重新安装到滑杆 2) 上，并将其一直推到法兰 5) 处，滑动时将燃烧器轻微托起，避免稳焰盘与燃烧筒发生摩擦。

拧紧滑杆 2) 上的螺栓 1) 和螺栓 4) 使燃烧器和法兰密封。

如确需为已安装到锅炉上的燃烧器更换喷嘴，则需按以下提示步骤操作：

- 按第 10 页图 (7) 所示，将燃烧器沿滑杆取下。
- 取下螺母 1)(图 11) 和稳焰盘 2)。
- 使用扳手 3)(图 11) 更换喷嘴。

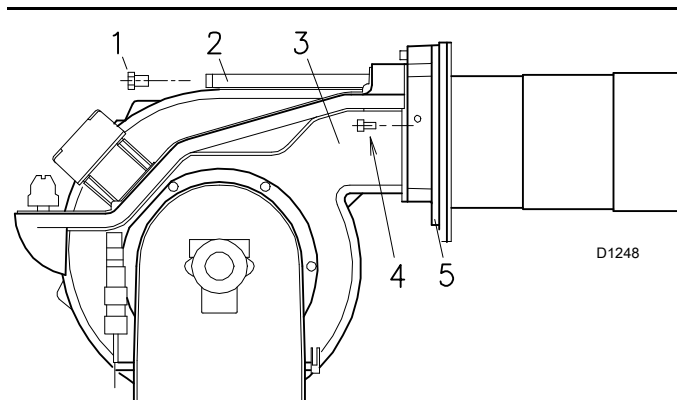


图 10

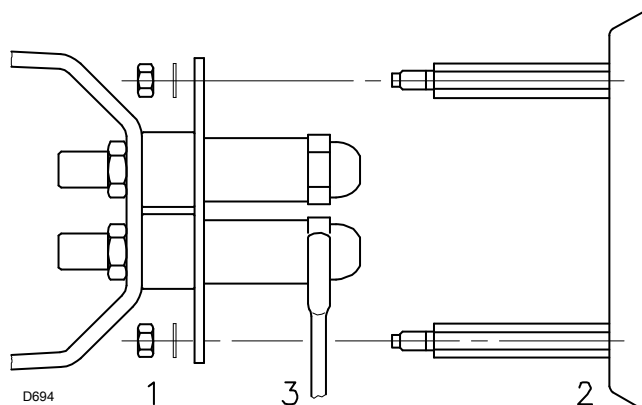


图 11

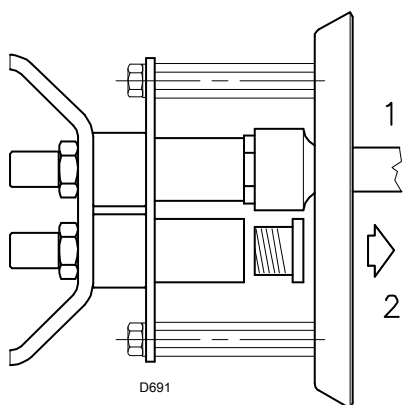


图 8

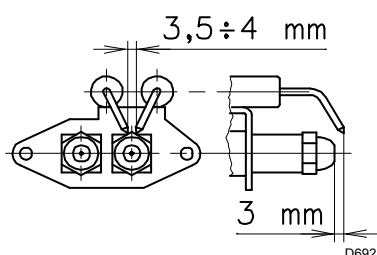


图 9

5.9 燃烧头设置

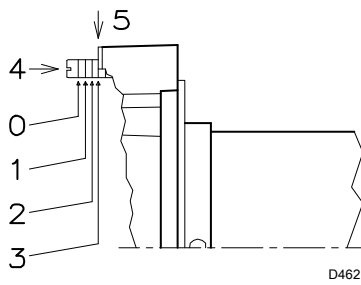


图 12

燃烧头的设置完全取决于燃烧器二段火的出力，即从表(A)给出的范围内两个喷嘴总流量。

旋转螺栓 4)(图 12) 直至表示杆的刻槽 (图 13) 与法兰 5)(图 10 , 第 12 页) 表面对齐。

举例：

RL 190 机型配两个 18 GPH 喷嘴以及 12 bar 油泵压力。

两个 18 GPH 喷嘴流量见表 (A , 第 7 页)：

$76.4 + 76.4 = 152,8 \text{ kg/h}$.

图 13) 显示，在流量为 152,8 kg/h 时，燃烧器 RL 190 需要将其燃烧头调整至刻度“3”，如图 12 所示。

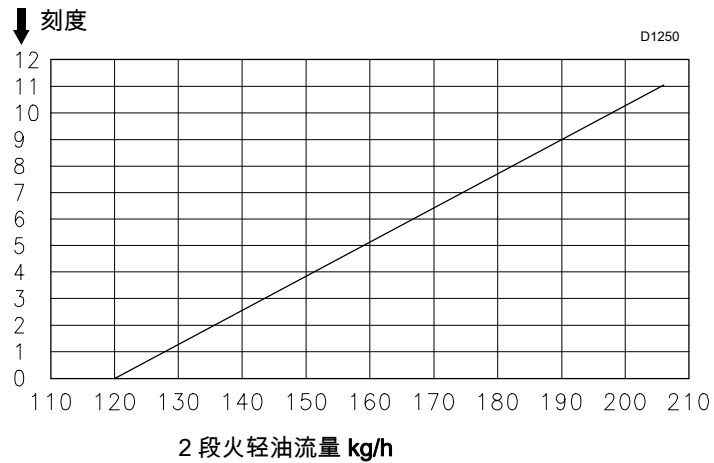


图 13

6 电气系统

电气接线的安全注意事项



危险

- 在电气接线时必须要求断开电源。
- 电气接线必须由合格人员进行操作，并遵守现行的法律法规。参考接线图。
- **Riello** 拒绝承担责任，由于修改或没有根据电气接线图的连接所造成的后果。
- 不要接反电力供应线，任何接线错误都会引起点火失败而将燃烧器锁定。
- 燃烧器 RL 190 为间歇性操作类型。这意味着燃烧器至少每 24 小时内强制停机一次，使控制盒进行自身启动效率的检查。通常情况下，锅炉的恒温器 / 压力开关也会保证燃烧器的停机。
如果没有这样的条件，可以在系统中安装一个时间开关至 IN 中来提供至少每 24 小时内强制停机一次的指令。参照接线图。
- 根据现行标准，设备的电气安全取决于其需要正确连接到有效的接地系统。有必要检查此最基本的安全要求。在有疑问的情况下，由合格人员检查电气系统。
- 就如标签和手册上标识的一样，电气系统必须符合设备的最大输入功率，特别要检查一下电缆截面是否符合设备输入功率。
- 对设备的主电源供应：
 - 不要使用适配器，多头插座或私自拉线；
 - 使用一个全开后距离触点至少有 3 mm 的单级开关（过压型），如现行安全标准表述的那样。
- 不要用湿的或潮湿的身体部位或赤脚触碰设备。
- 不要拉扯电缆。

在进行任何维护、清洁和检查之前，需进行如下操作：



危险

切断主电源开关，断开燃烧器主电源；



危险

关闭燃料阀。
避免外壳出现冷凝水，冰及水。

6.1 电气连接

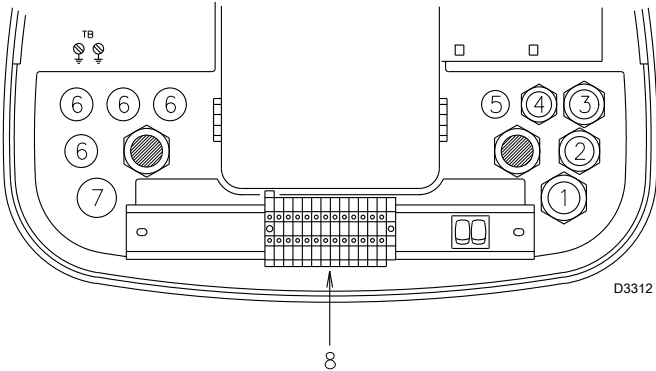


图 14



进行维护、清洁或检查操作后，重新装配燃烧器盖罩以及所有安全和防护装备。



警告

工厂将燃烧器设定为两段火运行模式，因此需将燃烧器与远程控制装置 TR 连接以启动轻油阀 V2。

若需要运行单段火模式，无需使用控制装置 TR，但需在接线端子 T6 和 T8 之间加装一个跳接线。



警告

不得将零线和相线反接。

由安装方负责。

根据 EN 60 335-1 使用柔性电缆。

- 如使用 PVC 套管，电缆最低标准 H05。
- 如使用橡胶套管，电缆最低标准 H05 RR-F。

所有连接到燃烧器插座 8)(图 15) 的电缆必须穿过导缆孔。

导缆孔和备用孔可用于不同的方式。例如：

- | | | |
|---|---------|---------|
| 1 | Pg 13,5 | 三相电源 |
| 2 | Pg 11 | 单相电源 |
| 3 | Pg 11 | 控制装置 TL |
| 4 | Pg 9 | 控制装置 TR |
| 5 | Pg 9 | 备用导缆孔 |
| 6 | Pg 11 | 备用导缆孔 |
| 7 | Pg 13,5 | 备用导缆孔 |

7 管路系统

7.1 燃油供应



有易燃源时发生燃气泄漏会导致爆炸危险。

注意事项：避免敲击、摩擦、火花，远离热源。

在对燃烧器进行任何操作前，应确保燃料截止阀为关闭状态。



警告

燃气输送管路必须由具有资质的人员进行安装，且符合现行强制标准。

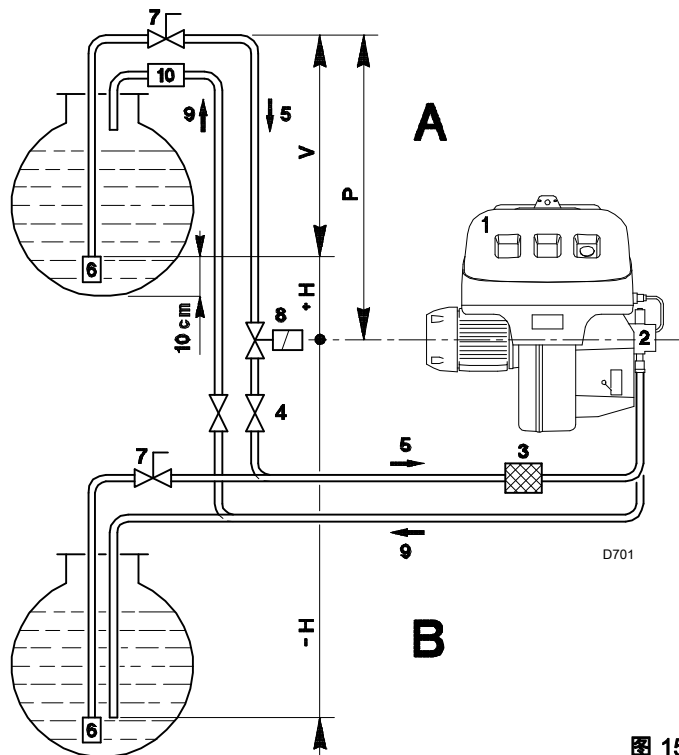


图 15

双管路系统 (图 17)

燃烧器必须配置一台自吸泵，自吸泵的高度见右表。

高位油箱 A

为了避免破坏油箱密封，高度“P”不能超过 10 米；为了油泵在油箱油量极少的情況下依然能吸到油，高度“V”不能超过 4 米。

低位油箱 B

油泵吸入口真空度不能超过 0.45 bar (35 cm Hg)，真空度过高会造成燃油汽化，油泵启动噪音大，且会降低油泵寿命。

最好是保持燃烧器进油管和回油管在相同水平高度，这样可以避免进油管吸不到油。

循环油路

循环油路是一个闭合管路，燃油在循环油泵作用下从油箱抽出，再回到油箱，包括一个正常压力下运行的辅助泵。从此闭合管路中引出一根支管来为燃烧器供油。这一循环回路在以下情况下特别有用，即当油箱距离太远或高度差大于表格所列数据时，燃烧器不能自动注油启动。

+ H - H (m)	L (m)		
	Ø (mm)		
	12	14	16
+ 4.0	71	138	150
+ 3.0	62	122	150
+ 2.0	53	106	150
+ 1.0	44	90	150
+ 0.5	40	82	150
0	36	74	137
- 0.5	32	66	123
- 1.0	28	58	109
- 2.0	19	42	81
- 3.0	10	26	53
- 4.0	-	10	25

表 F

图示说明

H = 油泵 / 底阀高度差

L = 油管长度

Ø = 油管内径

1 = 燃烧器

2 = 油泵

3 = 过滤网

4 = 手动阀

5 = 进油管

6 = 底阀

7 = 快关手动阀 - 远程控制 (仅限意大利)

8 = 开 / 关 电磁阀 (仅限意大利)

9 = 回油管

10 = 单向阀 (仅限意大利)

7.2 油路连接

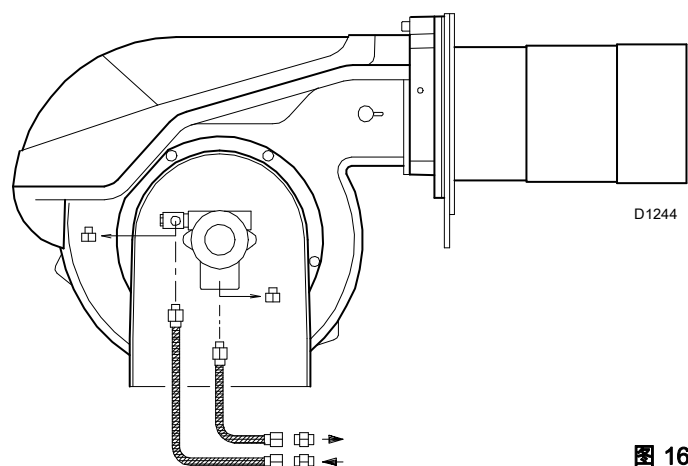


图 16

油泵
SUNTEC J7 C

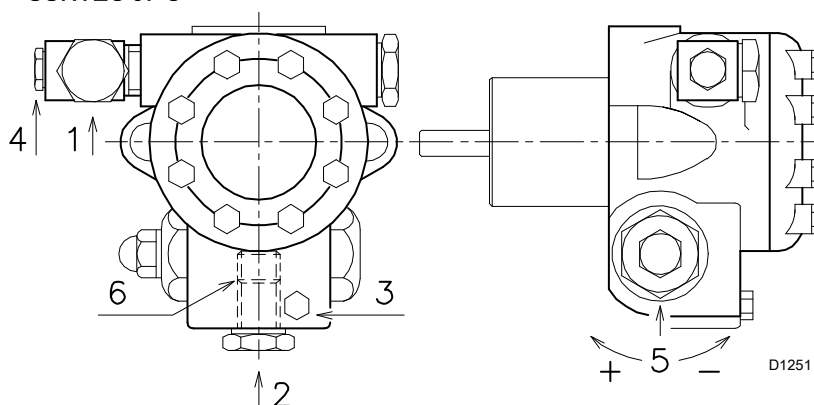


图 17

7.3 油泵

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------|
| 1 - 供油 | G 1/2" |
| 2 - 回油 | G 1/2" |
| 3 - 压力表座 | G 1/8" |
| 4 - 真空表座 | G 1/8" |
| 5 - 压力调节螺栓 | |
| 6 - 旁路螺栓 | |
| A - 压力在 12 bar 时最小输油量 | |
| B - 压力范围 | |
| C - 吸入口最大真空度 | |
| D - 粘度范围 | |
| E - 轻油最高温度 | |
| F - 最大吸入和回油压力 | |
| G - 工厂预设压力 | |
| H - 滤网目宽度 | |

启动所需时间取决于进油管直径和长度。如果首次启动燃烧器失败且燃烧器锁定，等待大约 15 秒后，复位燃烧器，之后按规定的启动间隔再次启动燃烧器。启动 5 或 6 次后请间隔 2 或 3 分钟，以利于变压器冷却。

请勿漏光于光电管否则燃烧器将被锁定；燃烧器将在启动 10 秒后锁定。



警告

油泵在出厂时已经注满油。如果有油泄出，请从油泵的真空测量孔将油注满，否则会损坏油泵。



警告

当吸油管长度超过 20-30 米时，需使用另一台泵将输油管注满。

7.3.1 油泵启动



警告

启动燃烧器前，确认油箱回油管路畅通。

回油管路堵塞可能损坏油泵轴上的密封圈。(出场时油泵旁路系统已被堵塞)。

- 启动时，松开油泵上的螺栓 3)(图 19)，排出进油管路中的空气。
- 通过闭合控制装置并将开关 1)(图 20 第 18 页)置于“ON”位置后，启动燃烧器。油泵转动方向必须与燃烧器外壳上所标箭头方向一致。
- 若从螺栓 3)处有油漏出，则油泵注油成功。关闭燃烧器，将开关 1)(图 20 第 18 页)置于“OFF”位置并拧紧螺栓 3)。

8 燃烧器校准

8.1 点火

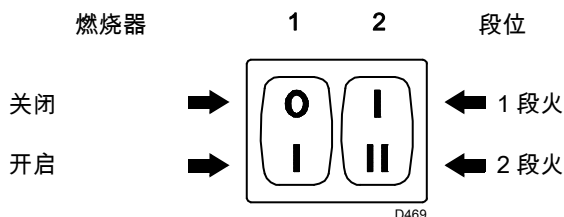


图 18

将开关 1)(图 20) 置于“ON”处。

首次点火时，当一段火运行转换为二段火运行时，会因燃油需将二段火喷嘴管路注满而出现短暂的油压下降现象。这一压力的下降可能会导致燃烧器锁定，有时还会引起燃烧器震动。

如果能进行如下调整，燃烧器点火时的噪音就会接近其运行时的噪音。如果燃烧器在开启轻油电磁阀时出现一两次震动或延迟点火现象，请查看 27 页上第 34 - 42 项原因。

首次启动安全提示



警告

燃烧器首次启动必须由取得资质的人员进行操作，并符合手册所述、现行的标准和法规。



警告

检查燃烧器的自我调整、控制和安全设备是否工作正常。

8.2 运行

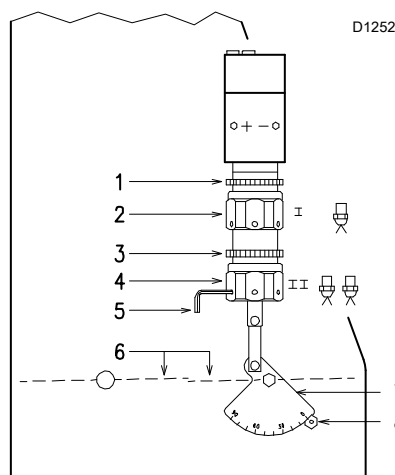


图 19

燃烧器的优化校核需要在锅炉排烟口安装烟气分析仪，并对以下部分进行调整：

► 1 段火和 2 段火喷嘴

内容详见第 11 页

► 燃烧头

除非改变二段火时燃烧器的喷油量，否则燃烧头已完成的调整不需要改变。

► 油泵压力

12 bar: 此压力为出厂时预设置，可以满足大部分用户需求。有些情况下，也需对压力作出调整，如：

10 bar: 为了减少喷油量。只有在环境温度高于 0°C 时，才能作此调整。但绝对不可调至低于 10 bar，否则液压缸将难以开启；

14 bar: 为了增大喷油量或确保环境温度低于 0°C 时的点火启动。调整油泵压力，可使用螺栓 5)(图 19 第 17 页)。

► 一段火风机风门挡板

将开关 2)(图 20) 置于一段火运行处以保持燃烧器在一段火时的平稳运行。风量挡板 6)(图 21) 的开启程度必须根据所选喷嘴进行调整；指针 8)(图 21) 必须与标有刻度的扇形刻度盘 7)(图 21) 相应位置对齐。可以用六角螺丝进行调整 2)(图 21)：

- 向右旋 (- 号方向) 减少进风量；
- 向左旋 (+ 号方向) 增大进风量。

		J7 C
A	kg/h	230
B	bar	10 - 21
C	bar	0,45
D	cSt	2,8 - 200
E	°C	90
F	bar	1.5
G	bar	12
H	mm	0,170

表 G

► 二段火风机风量挡板

将开关 2)(图 20 第 18 页) 置于二段火运行位置，在松开螺母 3)(图 21) 后，转动六角螺丝 6)(图 21) 调整风量挡板 6)(图 21)。

NOTE:

为了方便地调整六角螺丝 2) 和 4)(图 21), 可使用 3 mm 六角扳手 5)(图 21)。

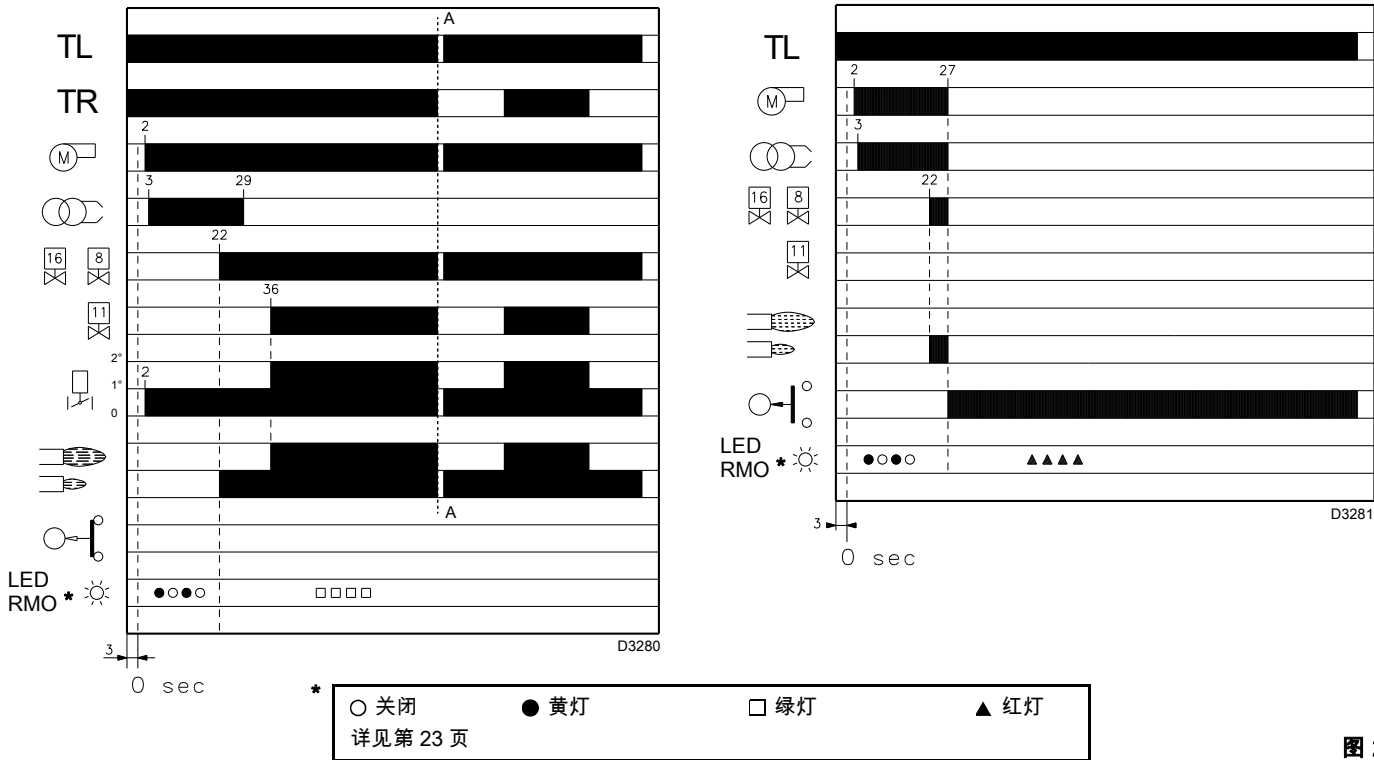


图 20

8.3 燃烧器启动

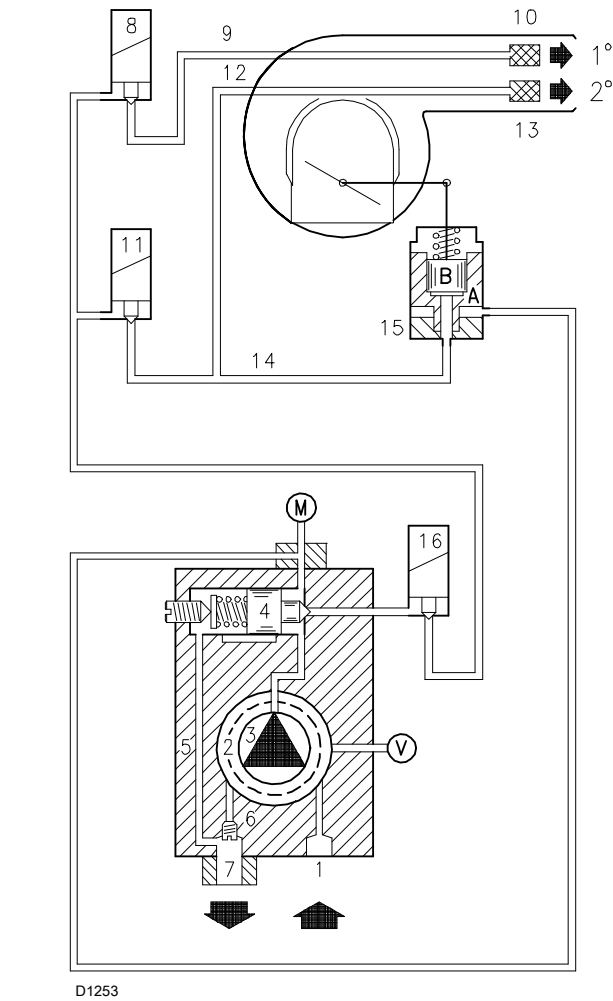


图 21

启动阶段各步骤时间间隔以秒计：

控制装置 TL 关闭。

大约 3 秒后：

- 0 秒：控制盒启动阶段开始。
- 2 秒：风机电机开始启动。
- 3 秒：点火变压器通电。

油泵 3) 通过油管 1) 及滤油器 2) 将燃油吸入泵中，并开始加压送油。活塞 4) 升高，燃油通过油管 5) - 7) 流回油箱。螺栓 6) 将泵内旁路关闭，电磁阀 8) - 11) - 16) 断电，关闭油路。

液压缸 15) 及活塞 A 开启风门挡板：一段火开始送风进行预吹扫。

- 22 秒：电磁阀 8) 和 16) 开启，燃油流经油管 9) 和滤油器 10)，由喷嘴喷出，遇点火电极产生的火花后点燃。此为一段火火焰。
 - 29 秒：点火变压器断开。
 - 36 秒：如果控制装置 TR 未开启或被替换，二段火电磁阀 11) 打开，同时打开两个油路：一路流向油管 12)，滤油器 13) 及二段火喷嘴，另一路流向液压缸 15) 和活塞 B，开启二段火运行风门挡板。
- 至此，启动周期结束。

8.4 稳态运行

装有控制装置 TR 的系统

启动周期结束后，控制装置 TR 传递指令给二段火电磁阀来控制锅炉温度与压力。

- 如果温度或压力升高至控制装置 TR 断开，则电磁阀 11) 关闭，燃烧器由二段火转为一段火运行。
- 如果温度或压力降低至控制装置 TR 闭合，则电磁阀 11) 开启，燃烧器由一段火转为二段火运行。
- 以此类推。
- 一段火运行时，如热量需求小于燃烧器所输送热量时，燃烧器停止运行。在此情况下，远程控制装置 TL 断开，电磁阀 8)-16) 关闭，火焰立即熄灭。风机风量挡板完全关闭。

未装控制装置 TR 的系统（装有短接线）

燃烧器会按以上所述点燃。如果温度或压力升高至控制装置 TL 开启，则燃烧器停机（如图 A-A 所示）。

当电磁阀 11) 断电，活塞 B 关闭二段火喷嘴油路，液压缸 15) 及活塞 B 内燃油流入回油管。

8.4.1 点火失败

如果燃烧器点火失败，会在 1 号喷嘴开启 5 秒之内且在控制装置 TL 闭合 30 秒后进入锁定状态。

控制盒红色指示灯将会亮起。

8.4.2 燃烧器运行中意外停机

如果在运行过程中火焰熄灭，燃烧器将在 1 秒内自动停机，并且会自动进入启动阶段。

8.4.3 最终检查

- 闭合控制装置并遮蔽光电管：燃烧器将启动，并在开启 1 段火喷嘴 5 秒后锁定。
- 闭合控制装置并让光电管感光：燃烧器将启动，并在大约 10 后锁定。
- 燃烧器处于二段火运行时，遮蔽光电管，会依次出现下列情况：火焰 1 秒内熄灭，预吹扫约 20 -28 秒，点火约 5 秒，燃烧器进入锁定状态。
- 燃烧器运行时，顺序断开控制装置 TL 及 TS：燃烧器将停止运行。

9 维护

9.1 维护安全注意事项

定期维护对保持燃烧器良好的运行状态、安全性、工作效率以及耐用性都非常重要。

定期维护可以降低消耗和污染排放，并且能长期保证产品性能可靠。



危险

燃烧器的维护和校准必须由具有资质的专业技术人员操作，且符合本手册要求和安装地的强制标准。

在进行任何维护、清洁及检查之前，需做到：



危险

通过切断系统主开关切断燃烧器电源。



危险

关闭燃料截止阀。



等待热源完全冷却才可触摸机器。

9.2 维护计划

9.2.1 维护频率



燃气燃烧系统应每年由制造商代表或其它专业技术人员至少检查一次。

9.2.2 检查及清洁



维护期间，操作人员必须使用所要求的设备。

燃烧

燃烧器的优化校准需要烟气分析仪。维护时与原有数据存在较大差异的地方应多加注意。

油泵

油泵工作时压力必须稳定在 12 bar。

真空度必须低于 0.45 bar。

油泵工作时不能存在异常声响。

如果压力不稳或者油泵运转噪声过大，必须将从过滤网上卸下软管，并从附近的油箱中为油泵供油。这一措施可以诊断进油管和油泵的工作是否异常。

如果油泵工作异常，检查并确保过滤网未被堵塞。真空计安装位置位于过滤网之前，因此不能提示过滤网是否堵塞。

反之，如果进油管出问题，检查确保过滤网清洁以及进油管内没有空气进入。

过滤网 (图 24)

检查以下过滤网：

• 油路 1) • 油泵 2) • 喷嘴 3)，必要时清洁或更换过滤网。

如果油泵内生锈或有污物，请使用另一台独立的油泵将油箱底部的水或污物抽出。

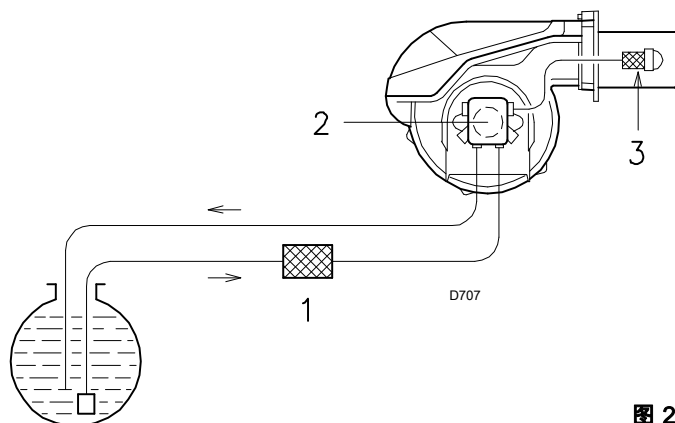


图 22

风机

检查确保风机内部或叶轮上没有灰尘积聚，灰尘会减少进风量并增加燃烧污染物的排放。

燃烧头

检查确保燃烧头的所有部件性能完好、安装正确以及未被污染，这样燃烧器就不会再高温运行时出现故障。

喷嘴

定期维护，建议每年更换喷嘴。



警告

不要清洁喷嘴口；最好不要打开喷嘴口。

更换后务必检查燃烧状况。

光电管 (图 25)

清洁玻璃罩上可能积聚的灰尘。安装或取下光电管 1) 时都需用力。

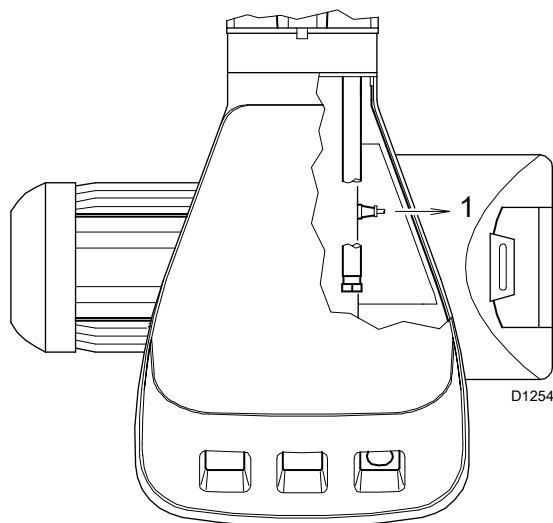


图 23

火焰观察孔 (图 26)

必要时，清洁观察孔处的玻璃。

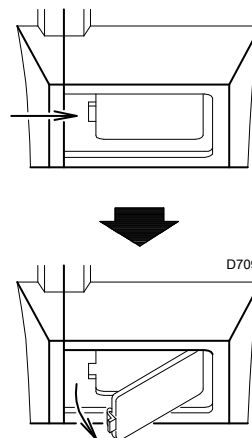


图 24

锅炉

为了保持最初的燃烧性能不被破坏，请按随附说明书上的要求清洁锅炉，特别要注意烟气温度和炉膛压力。

软管

检查确保软管状况良好，未遭损坏或变形。

油箱

大约每 5 年或有必要时，燃料箱底部进水或有污物时，需要启用另一台独立的油泵清洁油箱。

9.3 打开燃烧器



危险

切断系统主开关切断燃烧器电源。



危险

关闭燃料截止阀。



等待热源完全冷却才可接触机器。

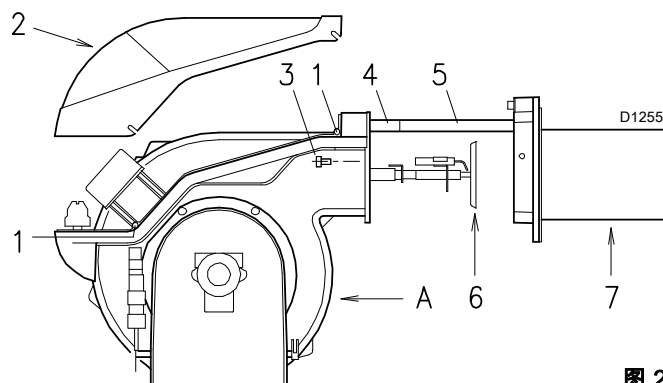


图 25

接下来断开电源。

- 松开螺丝 1)，取下保护罩 2)。
- 卸下螺栓 3)。
- 将燃烧器随附的两个加长部件 4) 装到滑杆 5) 上。
- 略抬起机体 A 并向后拉，注意不要碰坏在燃烧筒 7) 里的稳焰盘 6)。

9.4 闭合燃烧器

将以上步骤按相反顺序进行操作，将所有燃烧器元件按原始模式复位，重新组装。



完成所有维护、清洁及检查工作后，重新安装保护罩及所有安全防护装置。

9.5 燃烧器启动阶段故障诊断

启动过程中指示灯指示见下表：

颜色代码	
启动过程	颜色代码
预吹扫	●○●○●○●○●
点火阶段	●○●○●○●○●
运行，火焰正常	□□□□□□□□□
运行，火焰较弱	□○□○□○□○□
电压低于 ~ 170V	●▲●▲●▲●▲●
锁定	▲▲▲▲▲▲▲▲▲
外部光源	▲□▲□▲□▲□▲
图例：	○ 灯灭 ● 黄灯 □ 绿灯 ▲ 红灯

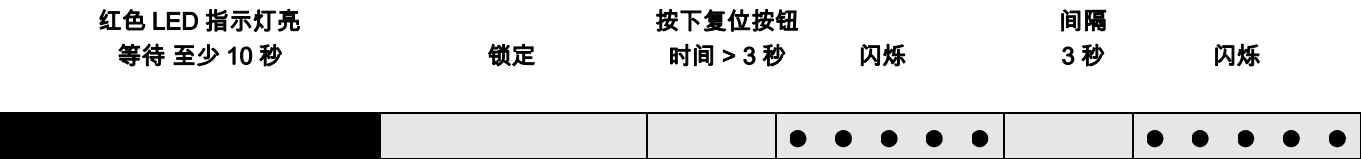
9.6 复位控制盒及执行故障诊断

控制盒具有故障诊断功能，因此很容易确定故障原因（指示器：**红色 LED 指示灯**）。

要使用这一功能，须等进入安全保护状态（锁定状态）至少 10 秒之后再按下复位按钮。

控制盒发出一组脉冲信号（相隔 1 秒），该组信号会以 3 秒间隔不断重复出现。

可根据指示灯的闪烁次数来判断可能的故障原因，系统复位时必须按住按钮 1-3 秒。



以下方法可用来复位控制盒及执行故障诊断。

9.7 复位控制盒

- 复位控制盒，程序如下：
- 按住复位键 1-3 秒；

– 松开复位键 2 秒后燃烧器重启。

– 若温度限位开关处于断开状态，则燃烧器不能重启。

9.8 可视诊断

- 提醒引起燃烧器锁定的故障类型。
- 按以下步骤查看故障诊断：
- 当红色 LED 持续亮起（燃烧器锁定），按住按钮超过 3 秒。

黄灯闪烁说明操作成功。

指示灯闪烁则松开按钮。指示灯闪烁次数提示故障原因，如第 24 页列表所示。

9.9 软件诊断

通过与 PC 电脑连接，报告燃烧器使用寿命，提示运行时间、锁定次数及类型、控制盒序列号等。

查看故障诊断，并按以下操作进行：

- 当红色 LED 持续亮起（燃烧器锁定），按住按钮超过 3 秒。黄灯闪烁说明操作成功。

松开按钮 1 秒后再次按下按钮超过 3 秒直至黄灯再次闪烁。松开按钮，红色 LED 高频闪烁；此时红外端口被激活。

一旦操作成功，必须按照上述控制盒复位程序将控制盒恢复到初始状态。

按键时间	控制盒状态
1-3 秒	在可视诊断前复位控制盒。
大于 3 秒	在锁定状态进行可视诊断： (LED 指示灯以 1 秒间隔闪烁)。
开始可视诊断后超过 3 秒	通过红外线与 PC 电脑连接进行软件诊断（可查看运行时间、故障等）。

控制盒指示灯闪烁情况提示故障类型，如 24 页列表所示。

指示灯	故障	可能的故障原因	排除故障建议
不闪烁	燃烧器未启动	1 - 电源未供电 2 - 限位控制装置 TL 开启 3 - 安全控制装置 TS 开启 4 - 控制盒锁定 5 - 油泵堵塞 6 - 不正确的电气接线 7 - 控制盒损坏 8 - 电机损坏	关闭所有电闸 - 检查保险丝 调节或更换 调节或更换 复位控制盒（锁定 10 秒后） 更换 检查接线 更换 更换
闪烁 2 次 ● ●	预吹扫及安全时间过后， 燃烧器进入锁定状态	9 - 油箱中没有油；油箱底部有水 10 - 燃烧头及风量挡板调节不当 11 - 燃油电磁阀打开失败（一段火阀或安全阀）..... 12 - 1 段火喷嘴堵塞、脏或损坏 13 - 点火电机脏或调节不当 14 - 因绝缘破损电极接地 15 - 高压电缆损坏或接地 16 - 高压电缆由于高温损坏 17 - 点火变压器损坏..... 18 - 阀组或点火变压器电气连接错误 19 - 控制盒损坏 20 - 油泵不启动 21 - 油泵 / 电机 耦合断开 22 - 油泵吸油管和回油管短路 23 - 油泵上游的阀关闭 24 - 过滤网脏：油路 - 油泵 - 喷嘴 25 - 光电管或控制盒损坏 26 - 光电管脏 27 - 一段火运行油缸故障 28 - 电机锁定 29 - 电机启动远程控制失败 30 - 二段火供电热继电器失效 31 - 电机转向出错	增加油到相应水平或抽走油箱底部水 调节，见 12 页及 18 页 检查连接；更换线圈 更换 调整或清洁 更换 更换 更换并采取保护措施 更换 检查 更换 启动油泵，参见“油泵不启动” 更换 正确连接 开启 清洁 更换光电管或控制盒 清洁 更换液压缸 复位热继电器 更换 接通三相电源，复位热继电器 更改电机电气连接
闪烁 4 次 ● ● ● ●	燃烧器启动之后进入锁定状态	32 - 光电管短路 33 - 有外部光源进入或虚假火焰	更换光电管 消除光源或更换控制盒
闪烁 7 次 ● ● ● ● ● ● ●	脱火	34 - 燃烧头调节不当 35 - 点火电极调节不当或脏 36 - 风量挡板调节不当：进风量过大 37 - 1 段火喷嘴流量过大（震动）..... 38 - 1 段火喷嘴流量过小（脱火）..... 39 - 1 段火喷嘴脏或变形 40 - 油泵压力不当 41 - 1 段火喷嘴与燃烧器或锅炉不匹配 42 - 一段火喷嘴损坏.....	调整，见 12 页，图 13 调整，见 12 页，图 9 或清洁 调整 减小 1 段火喷嘴流量 增大 1 段火喷嘴流量 更换 调整至 10 - 14 bar 参见喷嘴列表，11 页；减少一段火喷嘴流量 更换
	燃烧器不能运行二段火	43 - 控制装置 TR 不能闭合 44 - 控制盒故障 45 - 二段火电磁阀线圈故障	调整或更换 更换 更换

指示灯	故障	可能的故障原因	排除故障建议
	燃油进入二段火运行但风量仍为一段火风量	46 - 油泵压力低 47 - 二段火运行液压缸故障	加压 更换液压缸
	一、二段火转换时燃烧器停机。燃烧器重复启动周期。	48 - 油嘴脏 49 - 光电管脏 50 - 进风量过大	更换 清洁 减少
	燃油供应不稳定	51 - 检查原因是否出在油泵或燃油供应系统	从最近的油箱为燃烧器供油
	油泵内部生锈	52 - 油箱内有水	用另一个泵将油箱内水抽干
	油泵噪音大，压力不稳	53 - 进油管内有空气 - 油泵进油压力过高 (高于 35 cm Hg): 54 - 油箱 / 燃烧器 高度落差太大 55 - 管道直径太小 56 - 进油管过滤网堵塞 57 - 进油阀关闭 58 - 温度过低，燃油凝固	紧固接头 采用循环回路为燃烧器供油 增大 清洁 开启 在燃油中增加添加剂
	油泵长时间不启动	59 - 回油管没有燃油 60 - 进油管有空气	升高与进油管同样高度 紧固接头
	油泵漏油	61 - 从密封圈处泄漏	更换油泵
	烟气 - 黑度等级 - 黄度等级	62 - 进风量不足 63 - 喷嘴磨损或脏 64 - 喷嘴过滤网堵塞 65 - 油泵压力不当 66 - 稳焰盘脏、松动或变形 67 - 炉膛通风不足 68 - 进风量过大	调整燃烧头和风量挡板，见第 12 页和第 18 页 更换 清洁或更换 调整至 10 - 14 bar 清洁、紧固或更换 增大 调节燃烧头和风量挡板，见第 12 页和第 18 页
	燃烧头脏	69 - 喷嘴或过滤网脏 70 - 喷嘴流量或角度不当 71 - 喷嘴松动 72 - 稳焰盘有杂物 73 - 燃烧头调节不当或进风量不足 74 - 燃烧筒高度与锅炉不匹配	更换 参见推荐喷嘴，第 11 页 紧固 清洁 调整，见第 18 页；打开风量挡板 联系锅炉制造商
闪烁 10 次 ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ●	燃烧器锁定	75 - 接线错误或内部故障 76 - 存在电磁干扰	启动抗电磁干扰工具包

A 附录 - 配件

附件 (可选) :

电磁干扰保护装置

如果由于装有变频器，使得燃烧器易受电磁干扰 (电磁信号强度超过 10 V/m)，或恒温器的连接线长度超过 20 米，需要在电气控制与燃烧器之间加装电磁干扰保护装置。

燃烧器**RL 190**

编码

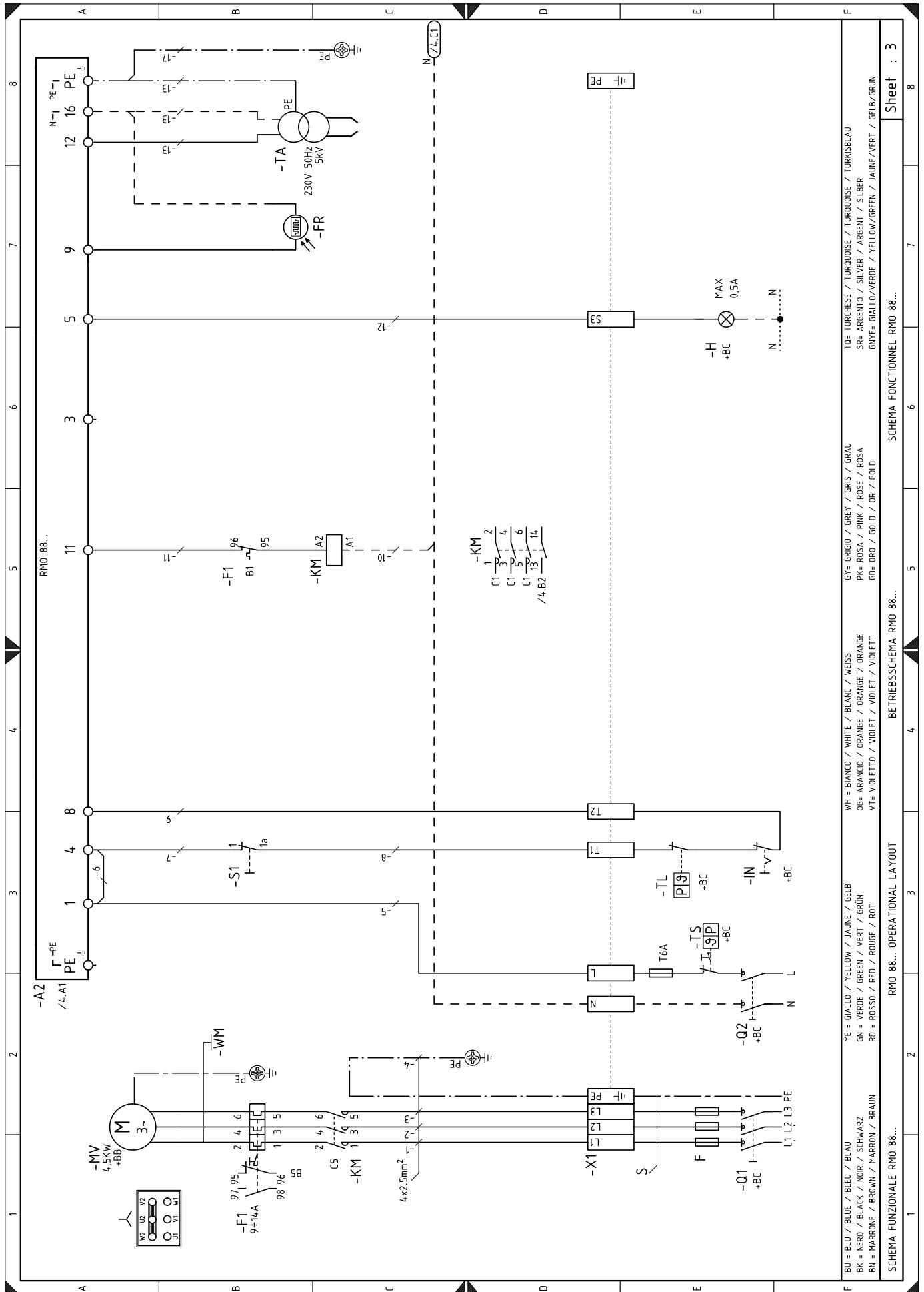
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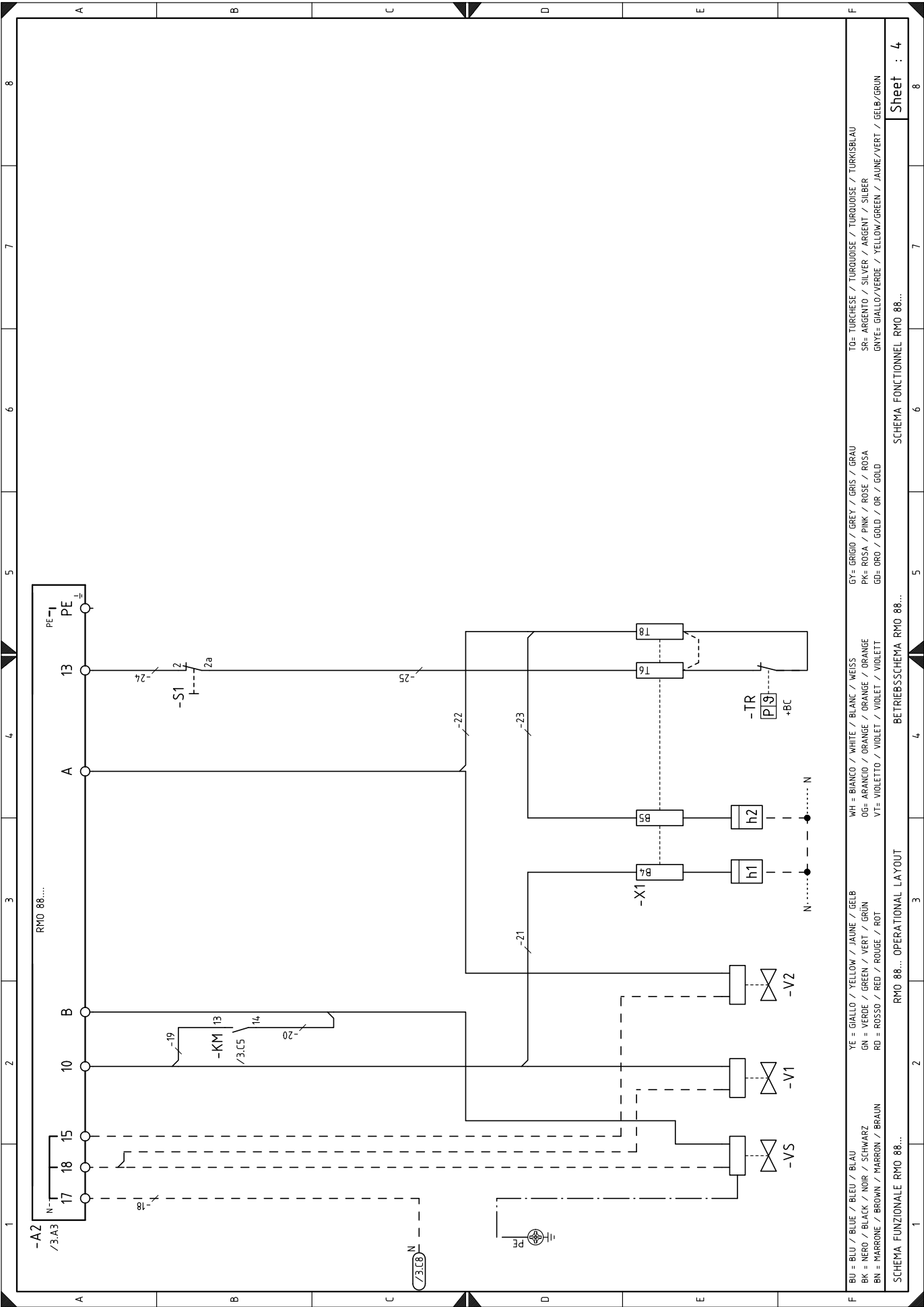
B Appendix - Electrical panel layout - 附录 - 配电盘接线图

1	Index of layouts - 图例索引
2	References layout - 图例参考
3	RMO 88... operational layout - RMO88... 功能图
4	RMO 88... operational layout - RMO88... 功能图
5	Electrical connections set by installer - 安装人员负责的电气连接

2 Reference layout - 图例参考









Key to electrical layout

A2	- Control box
+BB	- Burners components
+BC	- Boiler components
F	- Fuse
F1	- Thermal cut-out
FR	- Flame sensor
H	- Remote lock-out signal
h1	- 1st stage hourcounter
h2	- 2nd stage hourcounter
KM	- Contactor motor
IN	- Switch
MV	- Fan motor
PE	- Burner ground
Q1	- Three-phase disconnect switch
Q2	- Single-phase disconnect switch
S1	- Switch: burner "on - off" + "1st - 2nd stage operation"
TA	- Ignition transformer
TL	- Limit pressure switch/thermostat
TR	- Control pressure switch/thermostat
TS	- Safety pressure switch/thermostat
VS	- Safety valve
V1	- 1st stage adjustment valve
V2	- 2nd stage adjustment valve
X1	- Main supply terminal strip

电气接线图图例

A2	- 控制盒
+BB	- 燃烧器元件
+BC	- 锅炉元件
F	- 保险丝
F1	- 热继电器
FR	- 电眼
H	- 远程锁定信号
h1	- 1 段火计时器
h2	- 2 段火计时器
KM	- 电机接触器
IN	- 开关
MV	- 风机电机
PE	- 燃烧器接地
Q1	- 三相开关
Q2	- 单相开关
S1	- 开关：“燃烧器停机 - 启动” + “1 段火 - 2 段火运行”
TA	- 点火变压器
TL	- 压力限位开关 / 温控器
TR	- 压力控制开关 / 温控器
TS	- 安全压力开关 / 温控器
VS	- 安全阀
V1	- 1 段火调节阀
V2	- 2 段火调节阀
X1	- 主电源接线端子板



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