

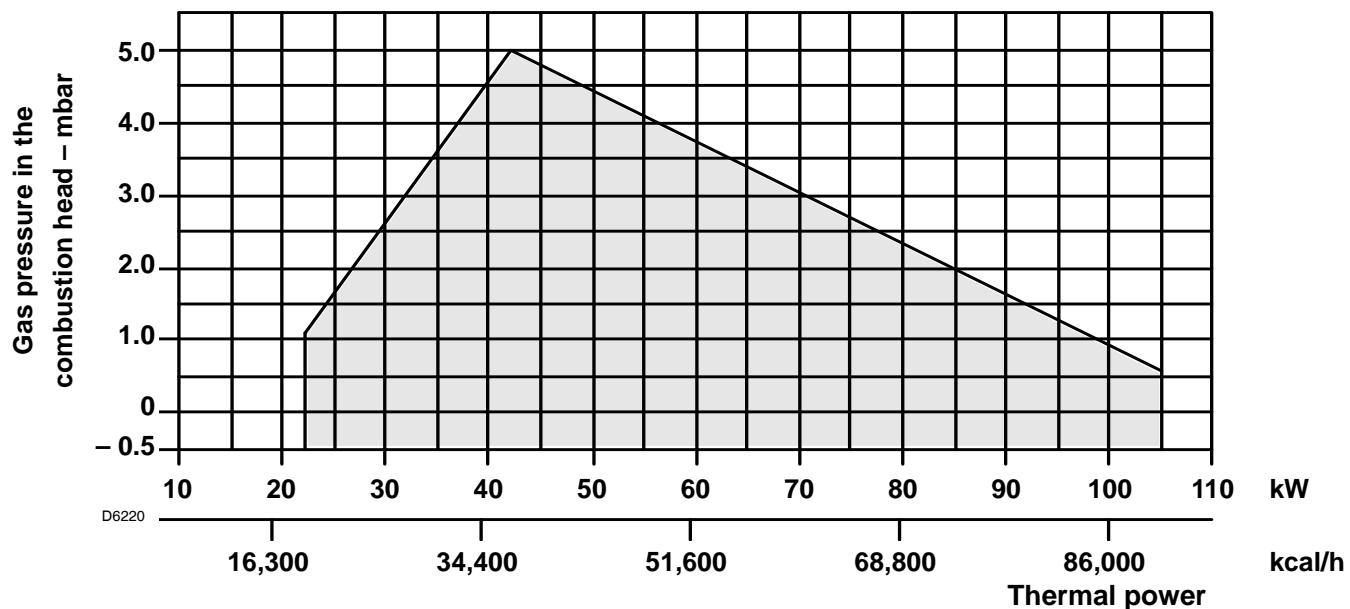
(GB) Forced draught gas burner
(E) Quemador de gas de aire soplado

Two stage progressive or modulating operation
Funcionamiento a dos llamas progresivas o modulante

RIELLO 40

CODE - CÓDIGO	MODEL - MODELO	TYPE - TIPO
20066426	RIELLO 40 GS10/M	729T2

2.4 FIRING RATE (as EN 676)



TEST BOILER

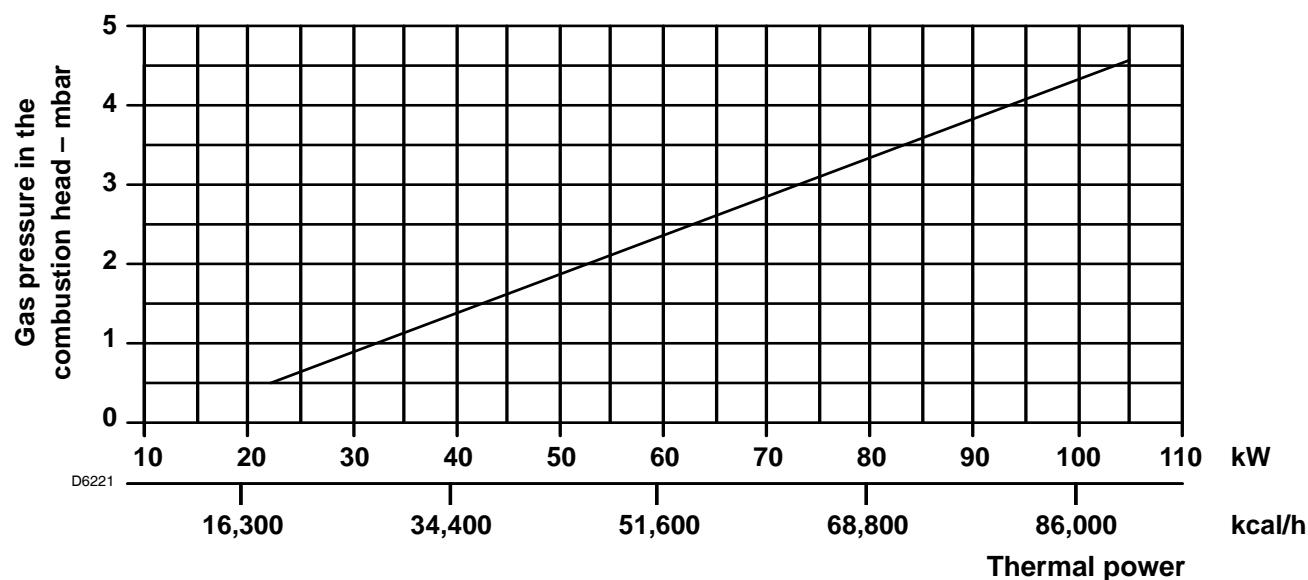
The working field has been defined according to EN 676 standard.

COMMERCIAL BOILERS

The burner-boiler matching is assured if the boiler conforms to EN 303 and the combustion chamber dimensions are similar to those shown in the diagram EN 676. For applications where the boiler does not conform to EN 303, or where the combustion chamber is much smaller than the dimensions given in EN 676, please consult the manufacturers.

CORRELATION BETWEEN GAS PRESSURE AND BURNER OUTPUT

To obtain the maximum output, a gas head pressure of 4.6 mbar, relatively to type 52216X, is measured with the combustion chamber at 0 mbar using gas G20 with a net heat value of 10 kWh/Nm³.



3. 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.



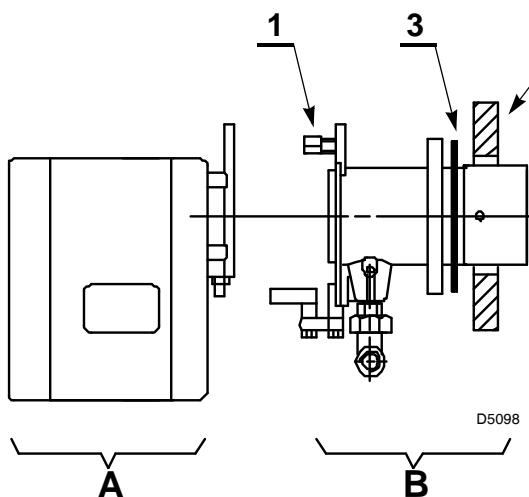
After removing all the packaging, check the integrity of the contents.

In the event of doubt, do not use the burner; contact the supplier.

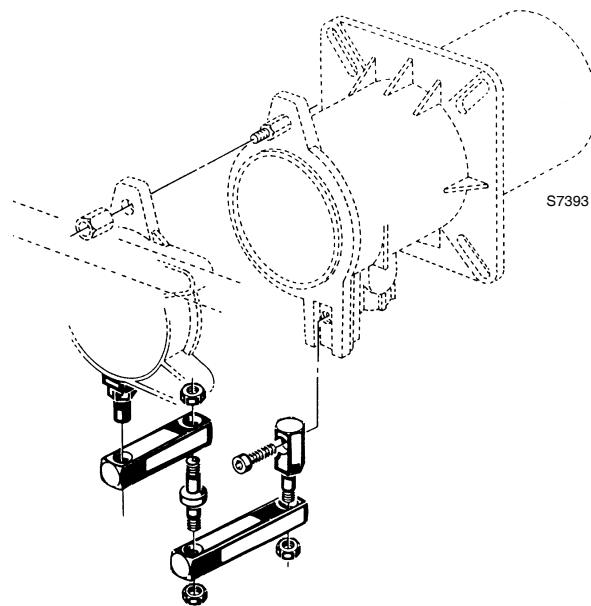
3.1 BOILER FIXING

Separate the combustion-head assembly from the burner body by removing nut (1) and removing group (A).

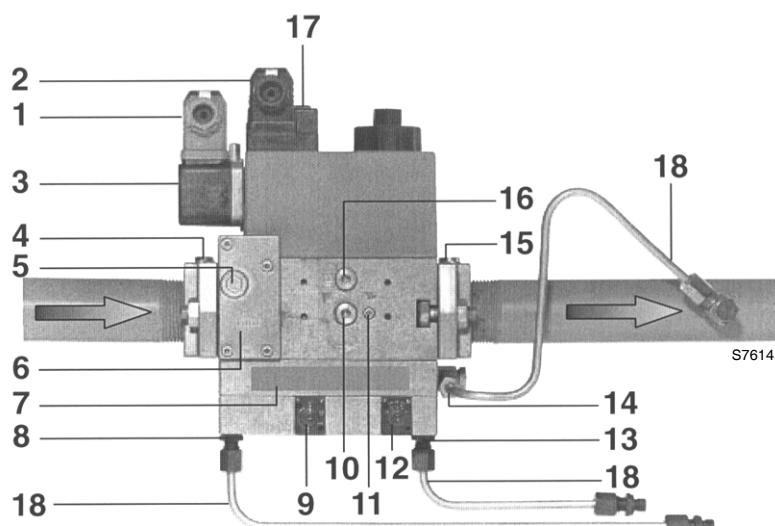
Fix the head assembly group (B) to the boiler (2) insert the equipped insulating gasket (3).



HINGE ASSEMBLY



3.2 GAS FEEDING LINE



- 1 - Electrical connection for pressure switch
- 2 - Electrical connection for valves
- 3 - Pressure switch
- 4 - Inlet flange
- 5 - Test point connection upstream of filter
- 6 - Filter
- 7 - Type plate
- 8 - Pressure connection (air)
- 9 - Setting screw, ratio V
- 10 - Test point connection
- 11 - Test point connection
- 12 - Setting screw, zero point adjustment N
- 13 - Pressure connection for furnace pressure
- 14 - Pressure connection (gas)
- 15 - Outlet flange
- 16 - Test point connection
- 17 - Operation indicator LED
- 18 - Impulse line

GAS TRAIN ACCORDING TO EN 676

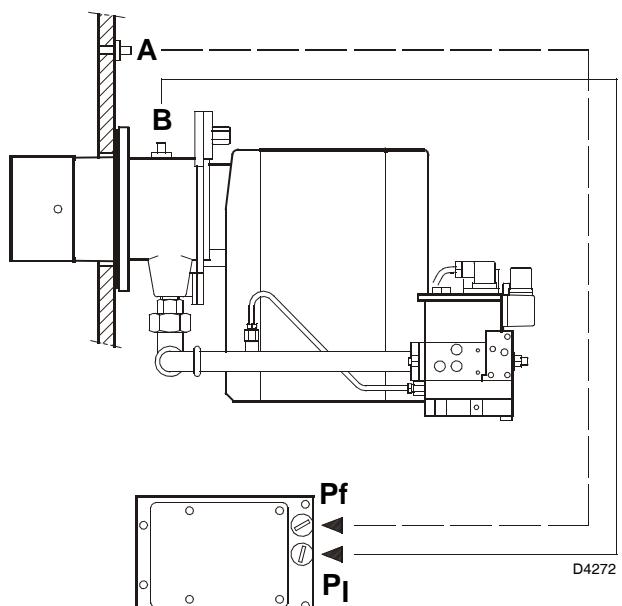
GAS TRAIN		MATCHED BURNER	CONNECTIONS		USE
TYPE	CODE		INLET	OUTLET	
MB-VEF 407 B01	3970535	GS10/M	Rp 3/4	Rp 3/4	Natural gas and LPG

The gas train is supplied separately, for its adjustment see the enclosed instructions.

CONNECTION OF PRESSURE TAPS TO GAS TRAIN

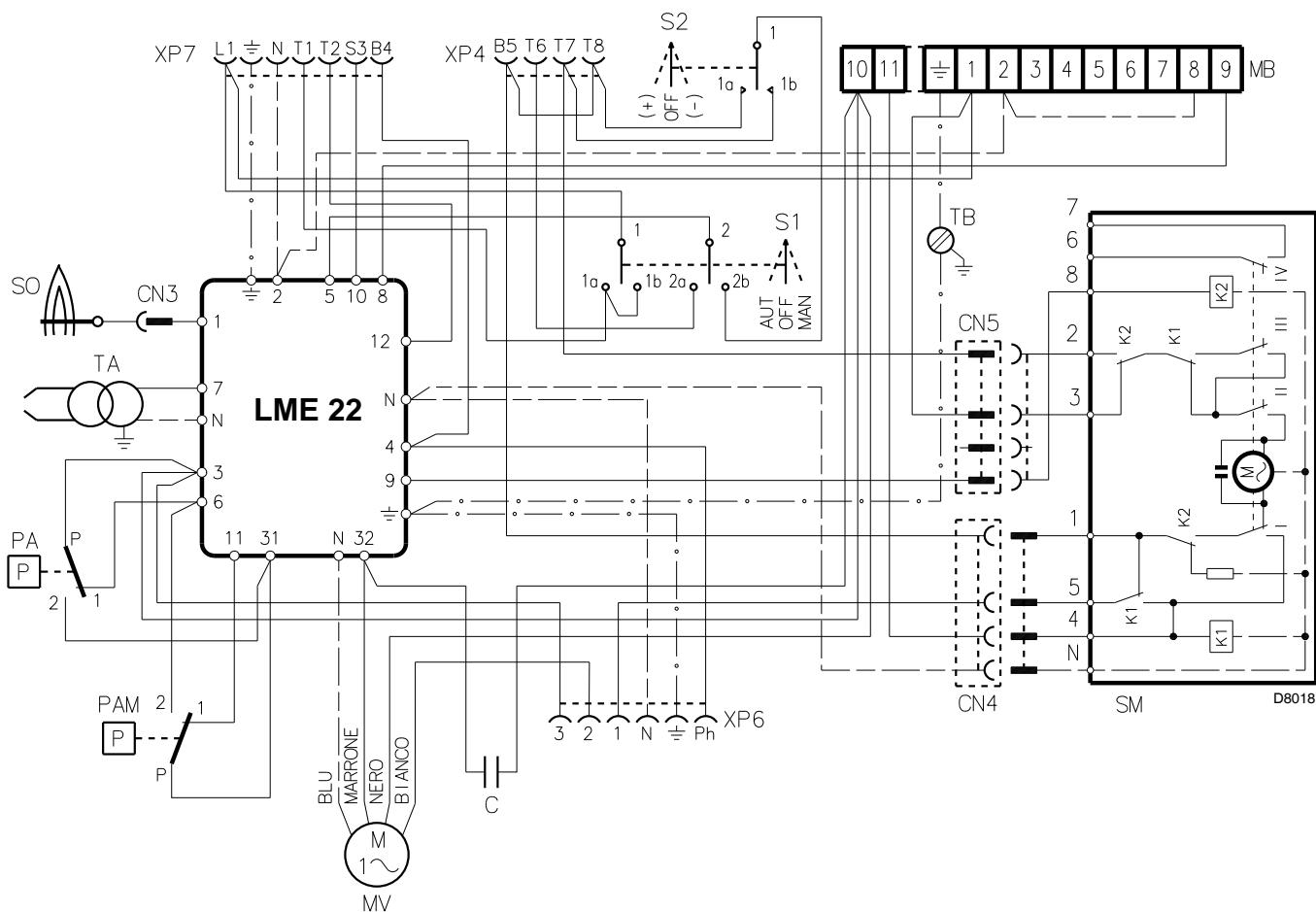
Connect proceeding as follows:

- Secure the three G1/8 connectors (one supplied with the burner and two with the train) at points **A**, **Pf** and **PI**.
- Secure the M12 connector at point **B**.
- Cut the pipe supplied with the burner into equal halves.
- Connect boiler tap **A** with valve tap **Pf** and sleeve tap **B** with valve tap **PI** using the previously cut pipes.



4. ELECTRICAL WIRING

4.1 ELECTRICAL SYSTEM, (as set up by the manufacturer)



ATTENTION:

- Do not swap neutral and phase over, follow the diagram shown carefully and carry out a good earth connection.
- The section of the conductors must be at least 1mm². (Unless requested otherwise by local standards and legislation).
- The electrical wiring carried out by the installer must be in compliance with the rules in force in the country.

TESTING

Check the shut-down of the burner by opening the thermostats, and the lock-out by opening the connector (CN3) inserted in the red cable of the probe placed outside of the control box.

NOTES

The burners have been type-approved for intermittent operation. This means they must stop at least once every 24 hours in order to allow the electrical control box to check its efficiency on start-up. The boiler limit thermostat (TL) normally ensures the burner halts. If this does not happen a time switch halting the burner at least once every 24 hours must be applied in series to limit thermostat (TL).

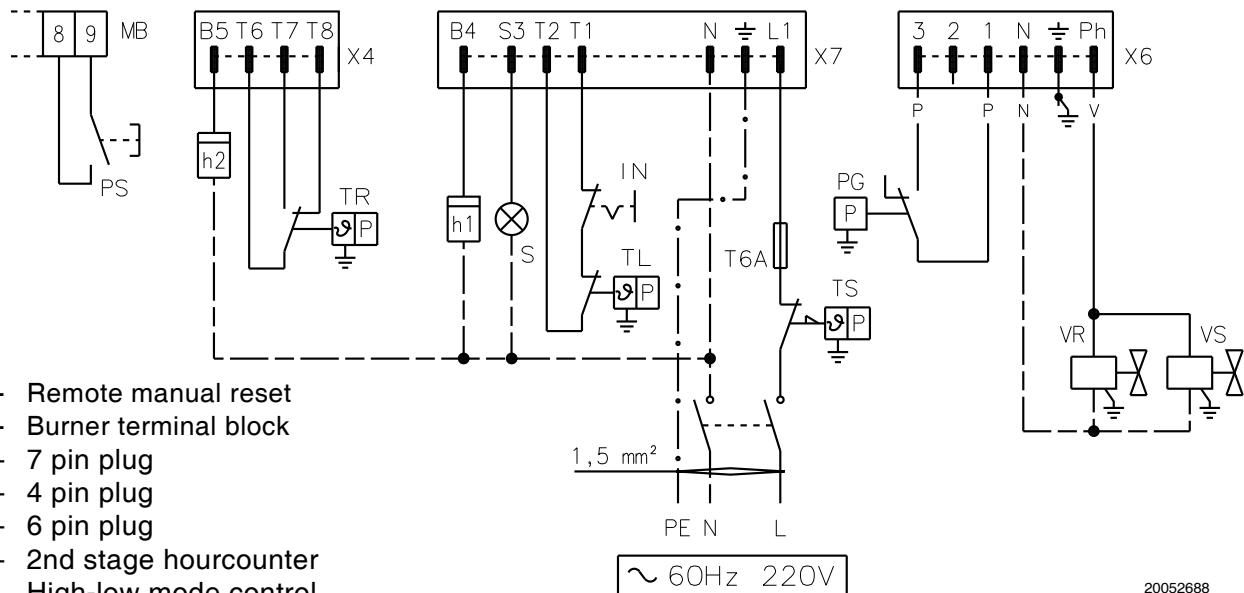
XP7	- 7 pole socket
XP4	- 4 pole socket
XP6	- 6 pole socket
MB	- Auxiliary terminal block
S1	- Switch for: MAN = manual operation AUT = automatic operation OFF = stand by
S2	- Button for: - = power reduction + = power increase
TB	- Burner-earth
SO	- Ionisation probe
CN...	- Connectors
TA	- Ignition transformer
PA	- Min. air pressure switch
PAM	- Max. air pressure switch
C	- Motor capacitor
SM	- Servomotor

4.2 ELECTRICAL CONNECTION, (as set up by the installer)

WARNING

If the boiler has a the 7 pin plug, it should be replaced with the one supplied with the burner.

WITHOUT REGULATOR (high-low progressive mode operation)



- PS** – Remote manual reset
- MB** – Burner terminal block
- X7** – 7 pin plug
- X4** – 4 pin plug
- X6** – 6 pin plug
- h2** – 2nd stage hourcounter
- TR** – High-low mode control device system
- h1** – 1st stage hourcounter
- S** – Remote lock-out signal
- IN** – Manual burner stop switch
- TL** – Limit control device system

- T6A** – Fuse
- TS** – Safety control device system
- PG** – Min. gas pressure switch
- VR** – Adjustment valve
- VS** – Safety valve

20052688

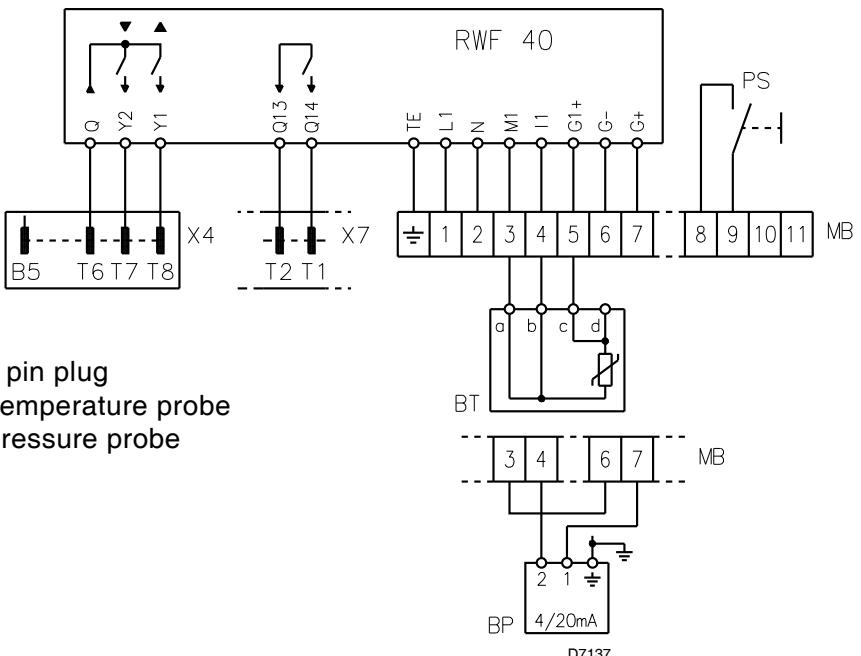
WITH REGULATOR (fully modulating mode operation)

ATTENTION

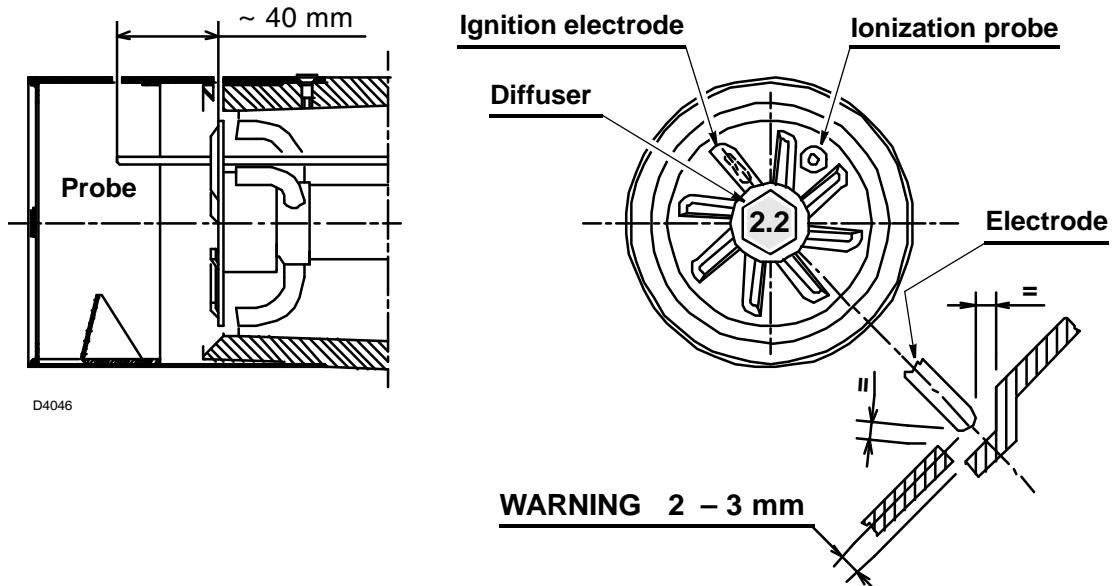
Do not connect any contact between **T6** and **T8** at the 4 pin plug and between **T1** and **T2** at the 7 pin plug, in order to avoid interference with the regulator.

- PS** – Remote manual reset
- MB** – Burner terminal block
- X4** – 4 pin plug

- X7** – 7 pin plug
- BT** – Temperature probe
- BP** – Pressure probe



4.3 PROBE-ELECTRODE POSITIONING



5. BURNER SETTINGS

5.1 COMBUSTION HEAD SETTING

Factory calibration is set for medium power; according to the boiler output:

Loosen screw (A) and shift the elbow (B) such that the rear surface of the head assembly casting (C) coincides with the desired notch. Tighten screw (A).

Example:

The burner is installed in a 77 kW boiler.

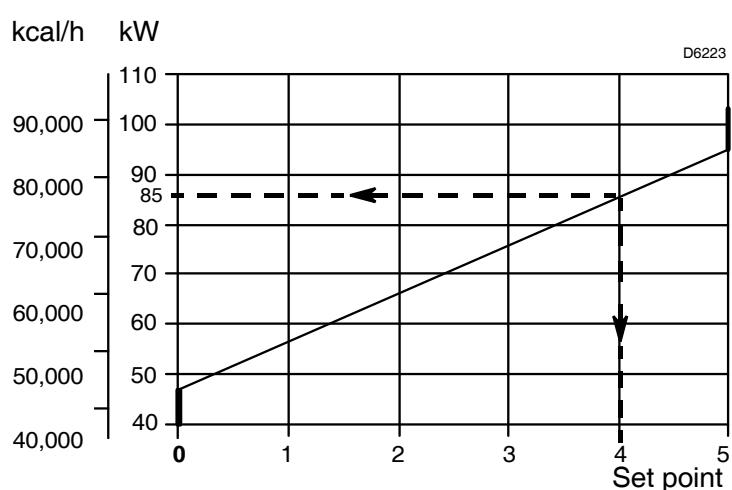
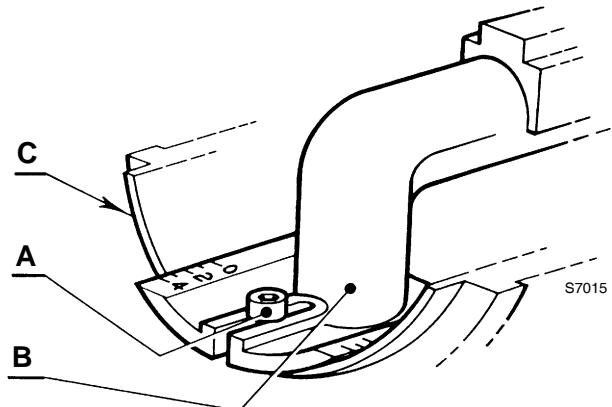
The burner will have to deliver about 85 kW, considering an efficiency of 90%.

The diagram indicates, that for this output the elbow (B) is adjusted to set-point 4.

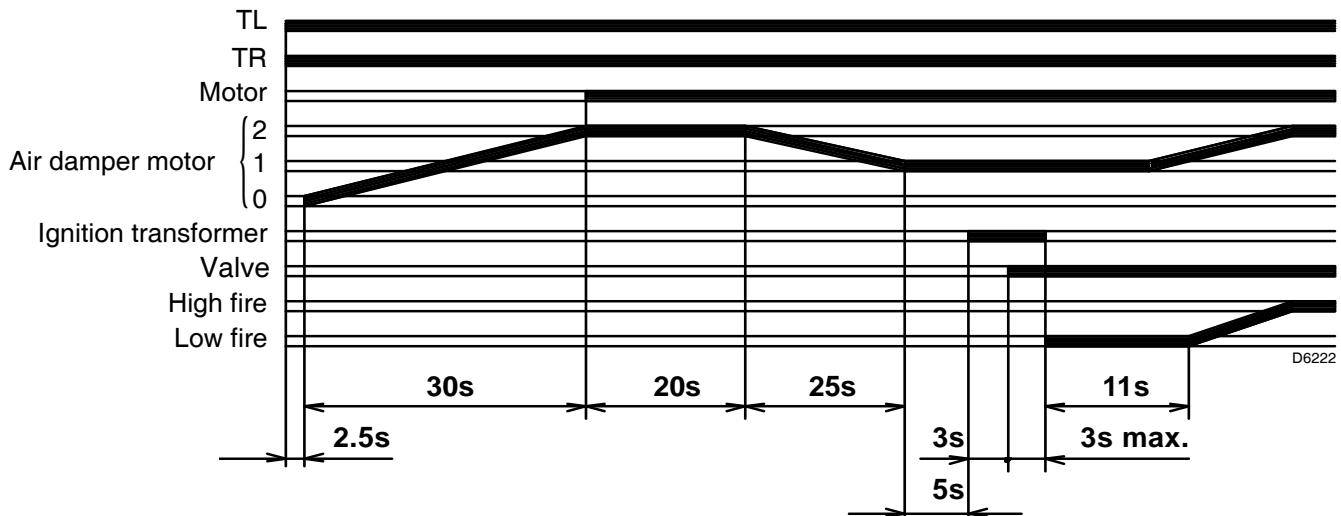
NOTE

The diagram is indicative only.

The head setting may require adjustment to suit the boiler characteristics.



5.5 BURNER START-UP



5.6 MIN. AIR PRESSURE SWITCH

Adjust the air pressure switch after having performed all other burner adjustments with the air pressure switch set to the start of the scale. With the burner operating at the minimum power, slowly turn knob clockwise until burner locks out. Then turn the knob anti-clockwise by about 20% of the set point and subsequently check to see if burner has started correctly. If the burner locks out again, turn the knob anti-clockwise a little bit more.

5.7 MAX. AIR PRESSURE SWITCH

The over pressure switch must be set after all other adjustments have been made. Its purpose is to cause the burner to shut down if the combustion chamber pressure increases above normal operational values.

Begin with the switch at the highest setting, with the burner working at the maximum output, adjust the dial anti-clockwise, decreasing its value until the burner shuts down. Now increase the value by one set point and re-start the burner. If the burner shuts down due to the pressure surge in the combustion chamber caused by the ignition gas, check that the start gas rate is less than 25% of the main gas rate. If it is, increase the value on the over pressure switch by a further half a set point and repeat the test.

NOTE:

To comply with the Appliance Standard Pr EN 1020, the CO value must not exceed 0.1% under normal operational conditions.

Attention:

As a rule, the air pressure switch must prevent the air pressure from lowering below 80% of the adjustment value as well as preventing the CO in the fumes from exceeding 1% (10,000 ppm).

To check this, insert a combustion analyser into the chimney, slowly close the fan suction inlet (for example with cardboard) and check that the burner locks out, before the CO in the fumes exceeds 1%.

6. MAINTENANCE

The burner requires periodic maintenance carried out by a qualified and authorised technician **in conformity with legislation and local standards**.

Maintenance is essential for the reliability of the burner, avoiding the excessive consumption of fuel and consequent pollution.

Before carrying out any cleaning or control always first switch off the electrical supply to the burner acting on the main switch of the system.

THE BASIC CHECKS ARE:

Leave the burner working without interruptions for 10 min. and set rightly all the components stated in this manual. **Then carry out a combustion check verifying:**

- Content of CO₂ (%)
- Content of CO (ppm)
- Flue gas temperature (°C).

7. FAULTS / SOLUTIONS

The control box has a self-diagnostic system, by which it is possible to easily check the faults and find the solutions.

To use this function, wait for a minimum of 10 sec after the lock out, then push the reset button for 3 sec. After releasing the button, the RED LED will begin to flash, as shown in the following schedule.

Red fault LED waiting time 10s	Press lockout reset button for > 3s	Blink code	Approx. 3s	Blink code
		● ● ● ● ●		● ● ● ● ●

The LED provide a blink code each 3sec.

The blink codes give the information of the possible faults, as follows:

BLINK CODE	POSSIBLE CAUSE
2 ● ●	The flame does not stabilize at the end of the safety time: – faulty or soiled ionization probe; – faulty or soiled fuel valves; – neutral/phase exchange; – poor burner regulation.
3 ● ● ●	Minimum air pressure switch does not close: – air pressure switch faulty; – air pressure switch incorrectly regulated; – fan motor does not run; – maximum air pressure switch operating.
4 ● ● ● ●	Extraneous light during pre-purging, or control box faulty.
5 ● ● ● ● ●	Minimum air pressure switch does not open: – air pressure switch faulty; – air pressure switch incorrectly adjusted.
7 ● ● ● ● ● ● ●	Loss of flame during operation: – poor burner regulation; – faulty or soiled fuel valves; – short circuit between ionization probe and earth.
10 ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ●	Control box faulty.

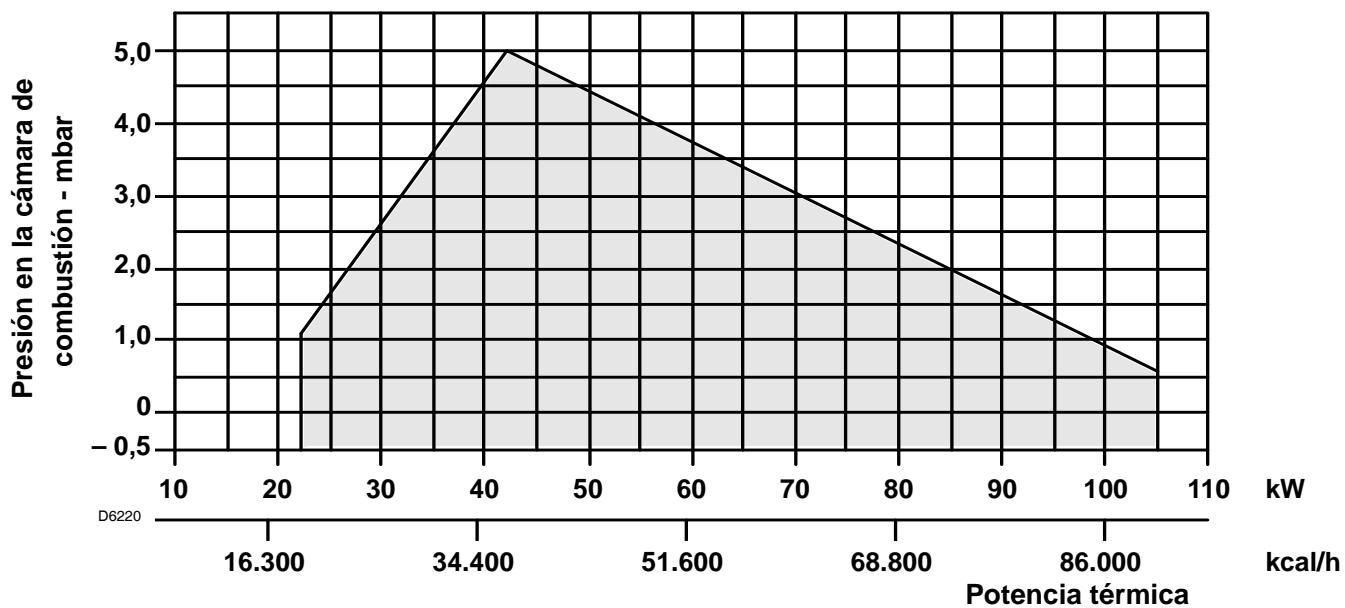


In the event of a burner lockout, more than two consecutive burner reset operations could cause damage to the installation. On the third lockout, contact the Aftersales Service.



If further lockouts or burner faults occur, interventions must only be made by qualified, authorised personnel (as indicated in this manual, and in compliance with the laws and regulations currently in force).

2.4 CAMPO DE TRABAJO (según EN 676)



CALDERAS DE PRUEBA

El campo de trabajo se obtuvo en calderas de prueba según la norma EN 676.

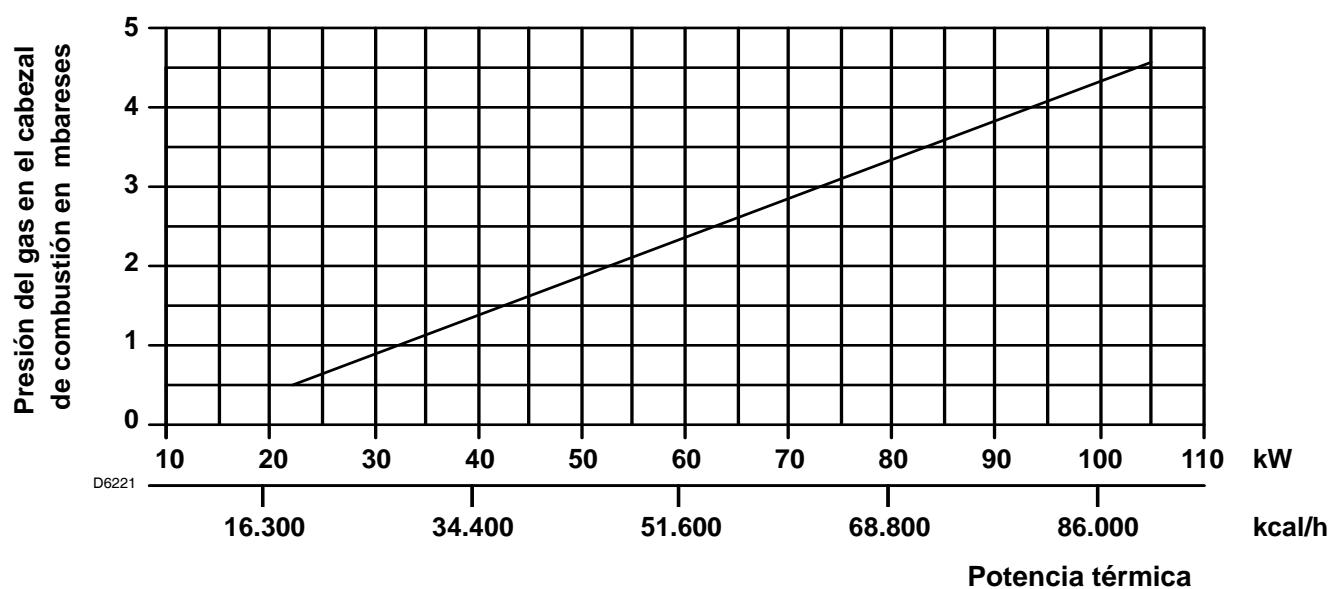
CALDERAS COMERCIALES

La combinación quemador-caldera no crea problemas si la caldera es conforme a la norma EN 303 y las dimensiones de su cámara de combustión se aproximan a las previstas en la norma EN 676.

Si, en cambio, el quemador se combina a una caldera comercial no conforme a la norma EN 303 o con dimensiones de la caldera de combustión netamente más pequeñas de las indicadas en la norma EN 676, consultar a los fabricantes.

CORRELACIÓN ENTRE PRESIÓN DEL GAS Y POTENCIA

Para conseguir el máximo rendimiento se necesitan 4.6 mbar, respecto al quemador tipo 52216X, medidos en el collarín, con cámara de combustión a 0 mbar y gas G20 – Pci = 10 kWh/Nm³.



3. INSTALACIÓN

Después de realizar una cuidadosa limpieza en toda el área de la instalación del quemador y de proveer una correcta iluminación del ambiente, proceder con las operaciones de instalación.



PELIGRO
Todas las operaciones de instalación, mantenimiento y desmontaje deben ser realizadas en su totalidad con la red eléctrica desconectada.



ATENCIÓN
El quemador debe ser instalado por personal habilitado según todo lo indicado en el presente manual y en conformidad con las normas y disposiciones de ley vigentes.



PELIGRO
El aire comburente presente en la caldera debe estar libre de mezclas peligrosas (ej: cloruro, fluoruro, alógeno); si las hay, se recomienda efectuar aun más frecuentemente la limpieza y el mantenimiento.

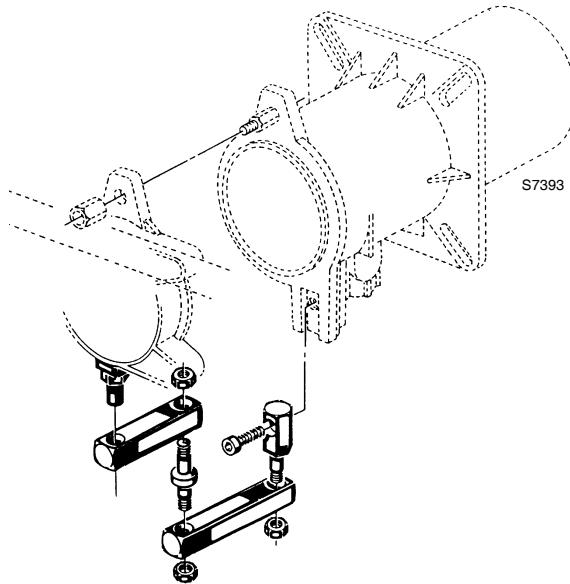
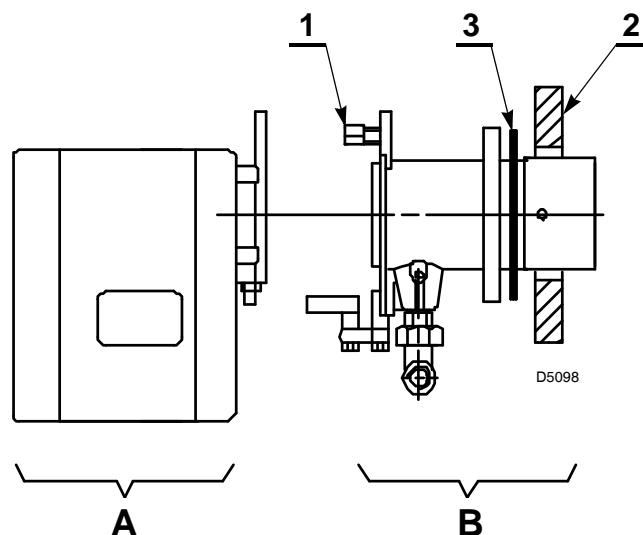


PRECAUCIÓN
Después de haber quitado todos los embalajes, asegurarse de la integridad del contenido.
En caso de dudas no utilizar el quemador y dirigirse al proveedor.

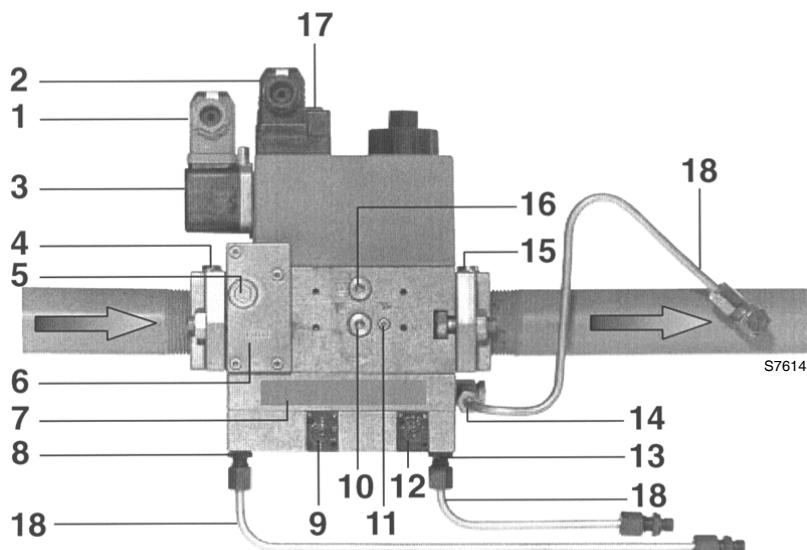
3.1 FIJACIÓN A LA CALDERA

Separé el cabezal de combustión del resto del quemador quitando la tuerca (1) y retire el grupo (A).

MONTAJE BISAGRA



3.2 LÍNEA DE ALIMENTACIÓN DE GAS



- 1 - Cable presóstatos gas
- 2 - Cable válvula
- 3 - Presóstatos gas
- 4 - Brida
- 5 - Punto toma presión filtro
- 6 - Filtro
- 7 - Etiqueta
- 8 - Conexión presión de aire
- 9 - Tornillo de regulación V
- 10 - Conexión toma de presión
- 11 - Conexión toma de presión
- 12 - Tornillo de regulación N (punto cero)
- 13 - Conexión toma presión cámara de combustión
- 14 - Conexión toma presión gas
- 15 - Brida
- 16 - Conexión toma presión
- 17 - LED de señal alimentación electro-válvula
- 18 - Conexiones a impulsos

RAMPA DE GAS DE ACUERDO CON EN 676

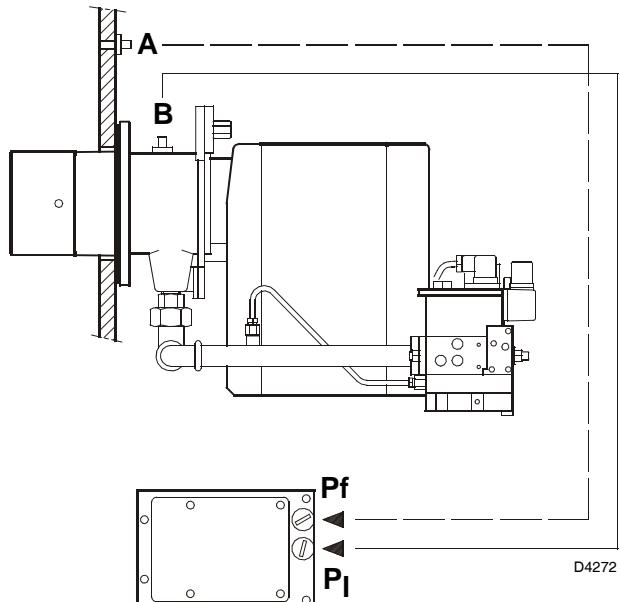
RAMPA DE GAS		QUEMADOR COMBINABLE	UNIONES		EMPLEO
TIPO	CÓDIGO		ENTRADA	SALIDA	
MB-VEF 407 B01	3970535	GS10/M	Rp 3/4	Rp 3/4	Gas natural y GPL

La rampa de gas se suministra a parte y para su regulación hay que ver las instrucciones que la acompañan.

CONEXIÓN TOMAS DE PRESIÓN A LA RAMPA DE GAS

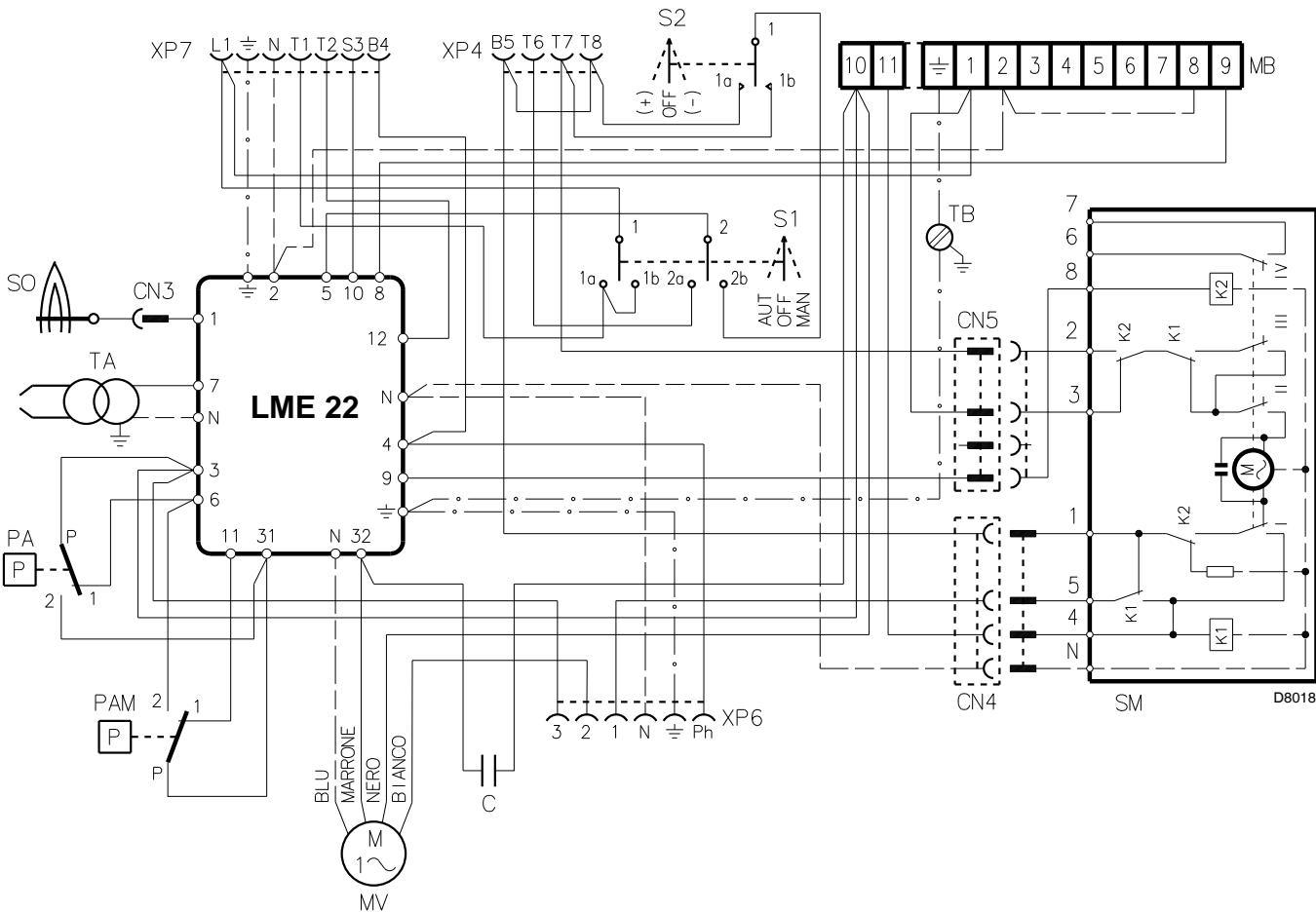
Para la conexión proceder del siguiente modo:

- Fijar los tres racores de G1/8 (uno suministrado con el quemador y dos suministrados con la rampa) en los puntos **A**, **P_f** y **P_I**.
- Fijar el racor de M12 en el punto **B**.
- Cortar en partes iguales el tubo suministrado con el quemador.
- Conectar el conector de la caldera **A** con el conector de la válvula **P_f**, el conector del manguito **B** con el conector de la válvula **P_I**, con los tubos que se cortaron anteriormente.



4. CABLEADO ELÉCTRICO

4.1 INSTALACIÓN ELÉCTRICA, (realizada en fábrica)



ATENCIÓN:

- **No intercambiar el neutro con la fase; respetar exactamente el esquema indicado y efectuar una buena conexión de tierra.**
- La sección de los conductores debe ser de mín. 1 mm². (*Salvo indicaciones diferentes de normas y leyes locales*).
- Las conexiones eléctricas efectuadas por el instalador deben respetar la normativa vigente en el país.

PRUEBA

Compruebe la parada del quemador abriendo los termostatos y el bloqueo abriendo el conector (CN3) introducido en el cable rojo de la sonda, situado en el exterior de la caja de control.

NOTAS:

Los quemadores han sido homologados para un funcionamiento intermitente.

Esto significa que se deben parar al menos 1 vez cada 24 horas para permitir que la caja de control compruebe su propia eficacia en el arranque. Normalmente la detención del quemador está asegurada por el termostato límite (TL) de la caldera. Si no fuera así, hay que aplicar en serie a (TL) un interruptor horario que efectúe la detención del quemador al menos una vez cada 24 horas.

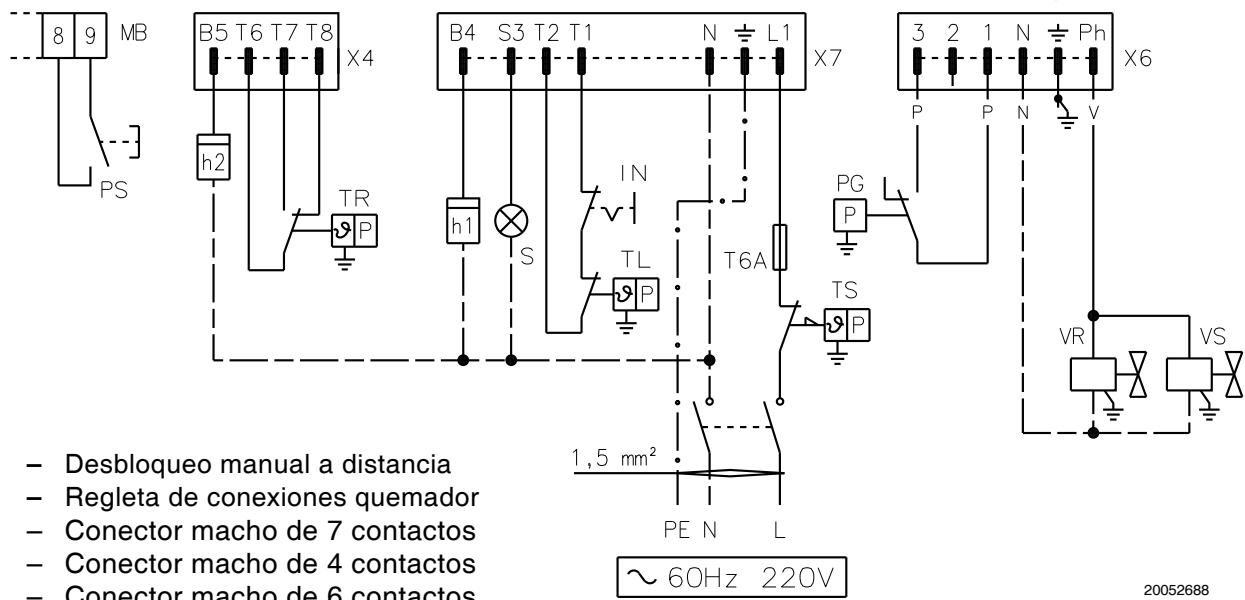
- XP7** – Conector hembra de 7 contactos
- XP4** – Conector hembra de 4 contactos
- XP6** – Conector hembra de 6 contactos
- MB** – Regleta de conexión auxiliar
- S1** – Interruptor para funcionamiento:
MAN = manual
AUT = automático
OFF = apagado
- S2** – Botón para:
– = disminución potencia
+ = aumento potencia
- TB** – Quemador tierra
- SO** – Sonda de ionización
- CN...** – Conectores
- TA** – Transformador de encendido
- PA** – Presóstato aire de mínima
- PAM** – Presóstato aire de máxima
- C** – Condensador motor
- SM** – Servomotor

4.2 CONEXIONES ELÉCTRICAS (a cargo del instalador)

ATENCIÓN

Si la caldera está dotada de un conector macho de 7 contactos, es indispensable sustituirla por la que ha sido suministrada en dotación con el quemador.

SIN REGULADOR DE POTENCIA (funcionamiento biestadio progresivo)



- PS** – Desbloqueo manual a distancia
- MB** – Regleta de conexiones quemador
- X7** – Conector macho de 7 contactos
- X4** – Conector macho de 4 contactos
- X6** – Conector macho de 6 contactos
- h2** – Cuentahoras de 2^a llama
- TR** – Termostato alta/baja llama
- h1** – Cuentahoras de 1^a llama
- S** – Señal bloqueo remoto
- IN** – Interruptor manual
- TL** – Termostato límite
- T6A** – Fusible

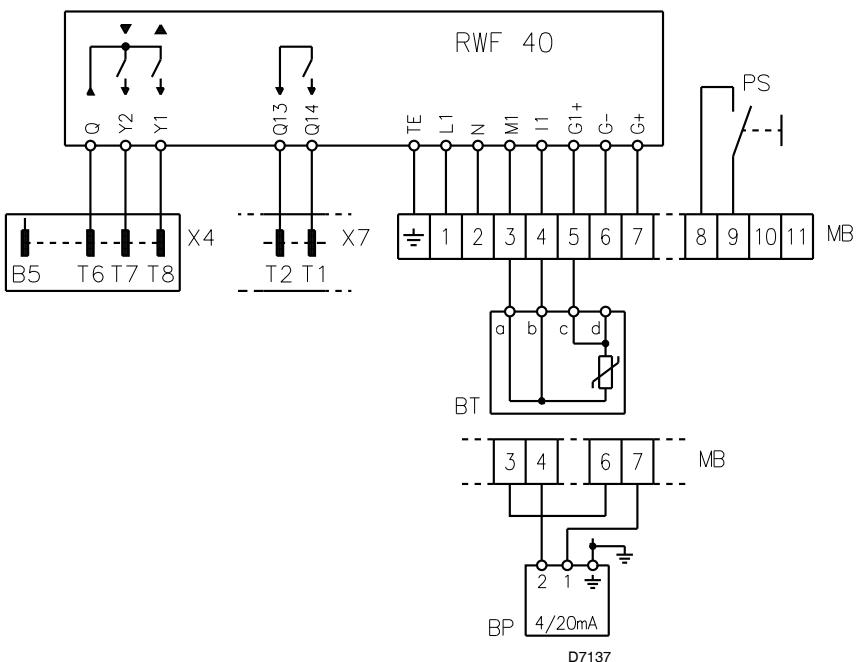
- TS** – Termostato de seguridad
- PG** – Presóstato gas de mínima
- VR** – Electroválvula de regulación
- VS** – Electroválvula de seguridad

CON REGULADOR DE POTENCIA (funcionamiento modulante)

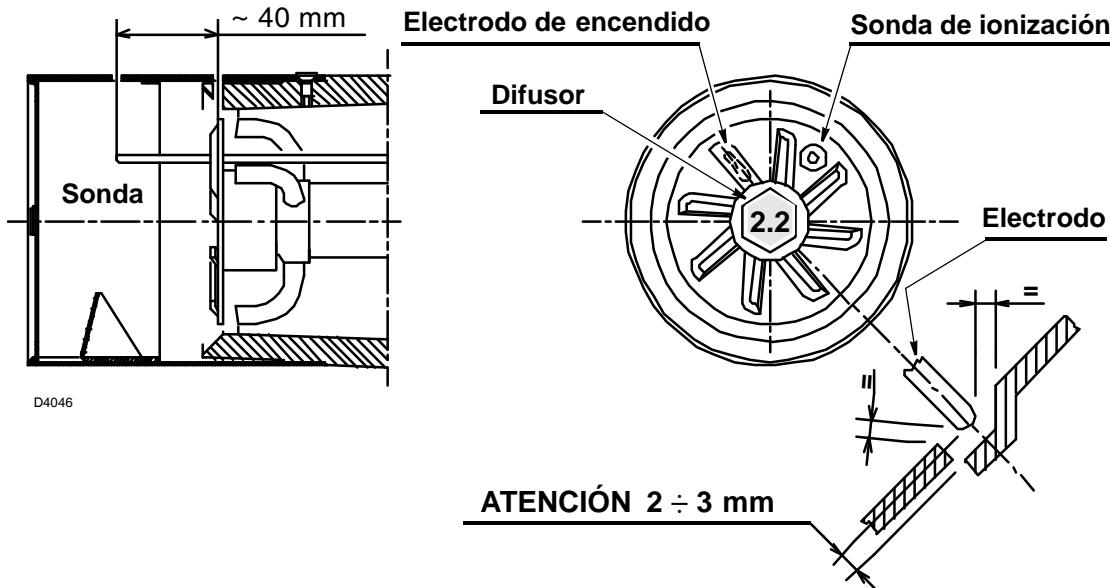
ATENCIÓN

No realice ningún contacto entre **T6** y **T8** del conector macho de 4 contactos ni entre **T1** y **T2** del conector macho de 7 contactos para evitar interferencias con el regulador.

- PS** – Desbloqueo manual a distancia
- MB** – Regleta de conexión del quemador
- X4** – Conector macho de 4 contactos
- X7** – Conector macho de 7 contactos
- BT** – Sonda de temperatura
- BP** – Sonda de presión



4.3 COLOCACIÓN SONDA ELECTRODO



5. REGULACIONES DEL QUEMADOR

5.1 REGULACIÓN CABEZAL

Sale de fábrica calibrada para una potencia media y tendrá que ser regulada en función de la potencia térmica requerida por la caldera:

Afloje el tornillo (A), retire el codo (B) de modo que el plano posterior del collarín (C) coincida con la muesca deseada.

Apriete el tornillo (A).

Ejemplo:

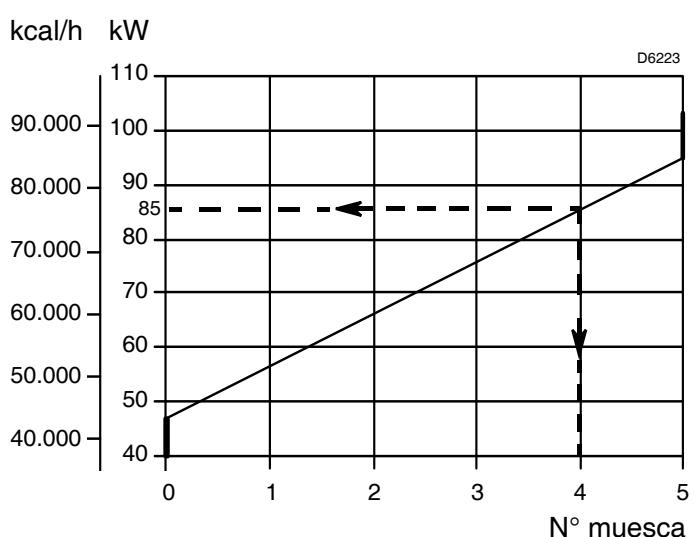
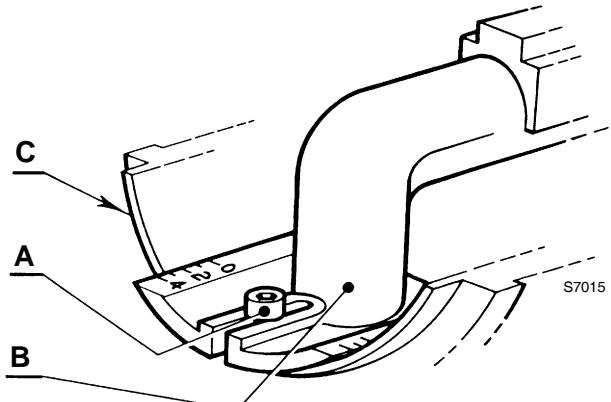
El quemador está instalado en una caldera de 77 kW.

Considerando un rendimiento del 90% el quemador deberá erogar aproximadamente 85 kW.

Del diagrama se desprende que para este rendimiento la regulación se efectúa en la muesca 4.

NOTA

El diagrama es sólo indicativo; para garantizar las mejores prestaciones del quemador se aconseja regular el portaboquilla en función de las exigencias requeridas por el tipo de caldera.



RIELLO

RIELLO S.p.A.
I-37045 Legnago (VR)
Tel.: +39.0442.630111
<http://www.riello.it>
<http://www.rielloburners.com>
