

## **GB** Forced draught gas burner

Modulating operation



CODE	MODEL	TYPE
20155846	RS 810/M BLU	S032T



**Translation of the original instructions**

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# 1 Declarations

## Declaration of conformity in accordance with ISO / IEC 17050-1

Manufacturer: RIELLO S.p.A.  
 Address: Via Pilade Riello, 7  
 37045 Legnago (VR)  
 Product: Forced draught gas burner  
 Model and type: RS 810/M BLU S032T  
 These products are in compliance with the following Technical Standards:  
 EN 676  
 EN 12100  
 and according to the European Directives:  
**GAR** 2016/426/EU Gas Appliances Regulation  
**MD** 2006/42/EC Machine Directive  
**LVD** 2014/35/EU Low Voltage Directive  
**EMC** 2014/30/EU Electromagnetic Compatibility  
**PED** 2014/68/EU (only FS2) Pressure Equipment Directive  
 Such products are marked as follows:



0085

CE-0123CU1067

RS 810/M BLU (Class 3 EN 676)

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. BIm-SchV revision 26.01.2010".

Product	Model	Type	Output
Forced draught gas burner	RS 810/M BLU	S032T	1200 - 8000 kW

Legnago, 03.05.2021

Research & Development Director  
 RIELLO S.p.A. - Burner Department

Mr. F. Maltempi

## 2 Information and general warnings

### 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.



**DANGER**

Maximum danger level!

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



**WARNING**

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



**CAUTION**

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**

#### **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 is present. An explosive atmosphere is defined as a mixture of dangerous substances with air, under atmospheric conditions, 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.



#### **MOUNT CASING**

This symbol indicates that it is mandatory to mount casing again after maintenance, cleaning or checks.



#### **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 users 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.

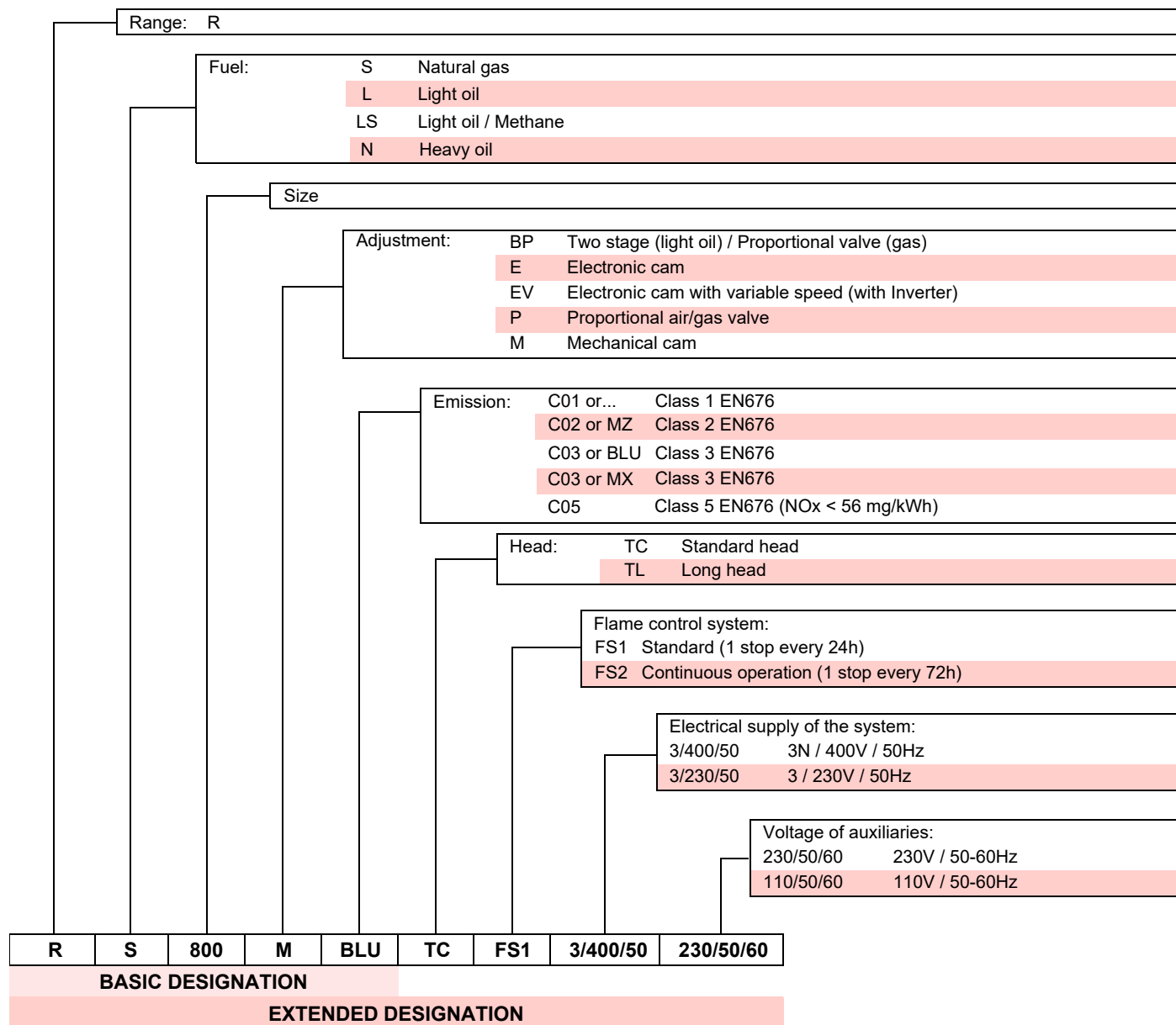
In addition:



- 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 Burner designation



### 4.2 Models available

Designation	Voltage	Start-up	Code
RS 810/M BLU	3/400/50	Star/Delta	20155846

Tab. A

**4.3 Burner categories - Countries of destination**

Gas category	Destination country
I <sub>2</sub> ELL	DE
I <sub>2</sub> H	AT-BG-CH-CZ-DK-EE-ES-FI-GB-GR-HU-HR-IE-IS-IT-LT-LV-NO-PT-RO-SE-SI-SK-TR
I <sub>2</sub> Er	FR
I <sub>2</sub> E	LU - PL
I <sub>2</sub> E(R)	BE
I <sub>2</sub> EK	NL

**Tab. B**
**4.4 Technical data**

Model	RS 810/M BLU		
Power <sup>(1)</sup> Output <sup>(1)</sup>	min max	- kW	1200/3500 ÷ 8100
Fuels	Natural gas: G20 (methane gas) - G25		
Gas pressure at max. output <sup>(2)</sup> - Gas: G20/G25	mbar		49.7/73
Operation	Intermittent		
Standard applications	Boilers: water, steam, diathermic oil		
Ambient temperature	°C		0 - 40
Combustion air temperature	°C max		60
Burner weight	Kg		300
Noise levels <sup>(3)</sup> Sound pressure Sound power	dB(A)		88.3 103.00

**Tab. C**

(1) Reference conditions: Ambient temperature 20°C - Gas temperature 15°C - Barometric pressure 1013 mbar - Altitude 0 m a.s.l.

(2) Pressure at the test point (21)(Fig. 4) with zero pressure in the combustion chamber and at maximum burner output.

(3) 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.

**4.5 Electrical data**

Model	RS 810/M BLU		
Main electrical supply	3N ~ 400V +/-10% 50 Hz		
Fan motor IE3	rpm V kW A	2950 400/690 22 39.4/22.7	
Ignition transformer	V1 - V2 I1 - I2	230 V - 1 x 8 kV 1 A - 20 mA	
Absorbed electrical power	kW max		24,5
Protection level	IP 54		

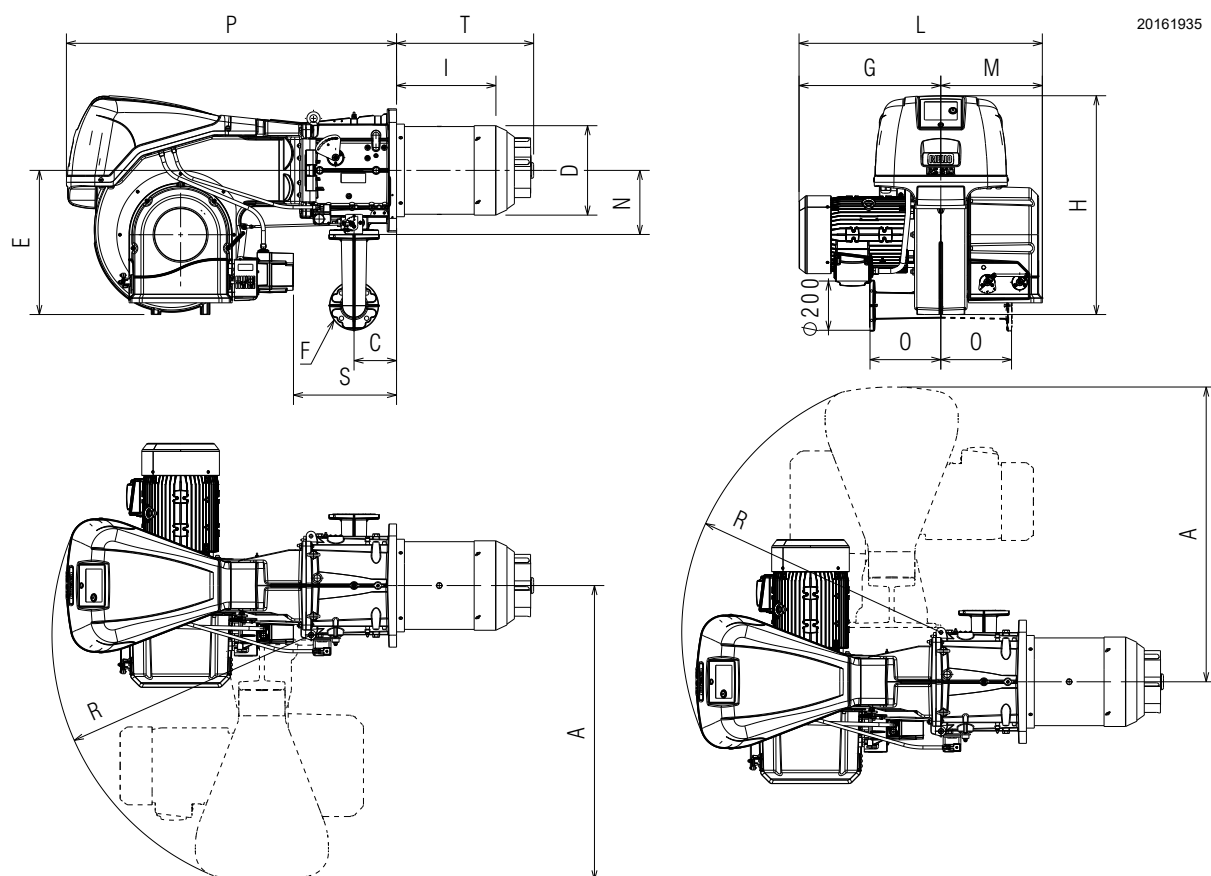
**Tab. D**

## 4.6 Maximum dimensions

The maximum dimensions of the burner are shown in Fig. 1.  
Bear in mind that inspection of the combustion head requires the burner to be opened and the rear part turned on the hinge.

The maximum dimensions of the open burner are indicated by the A and R positions.

The I position is reference for the refractory thickness of the boiler door.



**Fig. 1**

mm	A	C	D	E	F	G	I	L	M	N	P	R	S	T
RS 810/M BLU	1197	173	363	585	DN80	577	405	990	413	260	1345	1055	420	558

**Tab. E**

## 4.7 Burner equipment

Thermal insulation screen	No. 1
Gasket for gas train	No. 2
M 12 x 16 replacement screws to secure the combustion head	No. 2
M18 x 70 screws to secure the burner to the boiler	No. 4
Ø 18 washer to secure the burner to the boiler	No. 4
M16 x 67 stud bolts to fix the gas elbow to the pipe coupling	No. 8
M16 nuts to fix the gas elbow to the pipe coupling	No. 8
Ø 16 washer to secure the gas flange	No. 8
Pressure kit switch	No. 1
Instructions	No. 1
Spare parts list	No. 1

### 4.8 Firing rates

The **MAXIMUM OUTPUT** is chosen from within the diagram area (Fig. 2).

The **MINIMUM OUTPUT** must not be lower than the minimum limit of the diagram:

Model	kW
RS 810/M BLU	1200



The firing rate value (Fig. 2) has been obtained considering an ambient temperature of 20°C, an atmospheric pressure of 1013 mbar (approx. 0 m a.s.l.), and with the combustion head adjusted as shown on page 18.

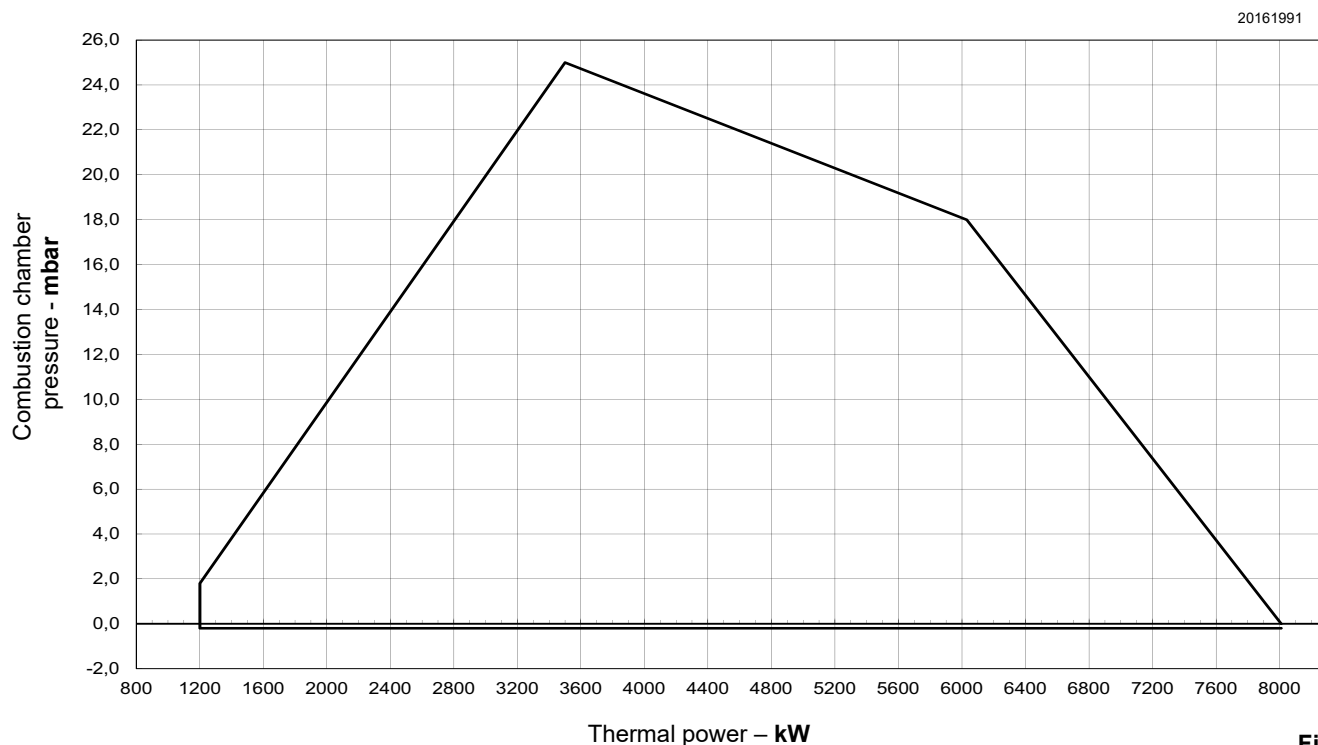


Fig. 2

### 4.9 Test boiler

The burner/boiler combination does not pose any problems if the boiler is EC approved and its combustion chamber dimensions are similar to those indicated in the diagram (Fig. 3).

If the burner must be combined with a boiler that has not been EC approved and/or its combustion chamber dimensions are clearly smaller than those indicated in the diagram, consult the manufacturer.

The firing rates were obtained in special test boilers, according to EN 676 regulations.

In Fig. 3 you can see the diameter and length of the test combustion chamber.

**Example: RS 810/M BLU**

Output 7000 kW - diameter 120 cm - length 6 m.

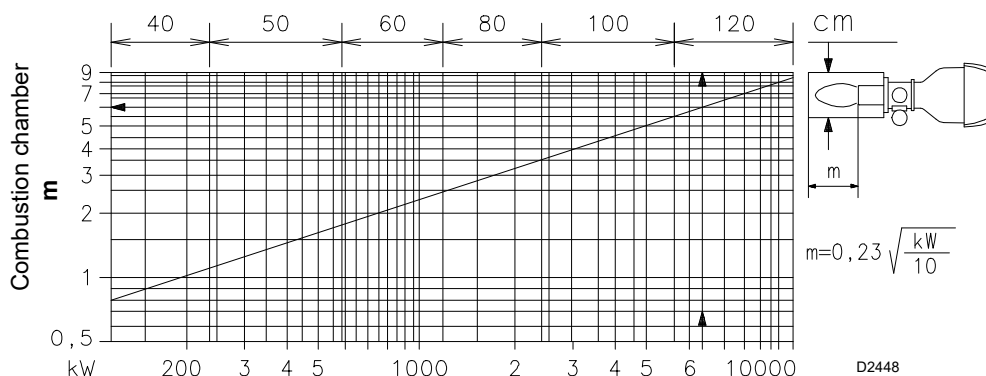
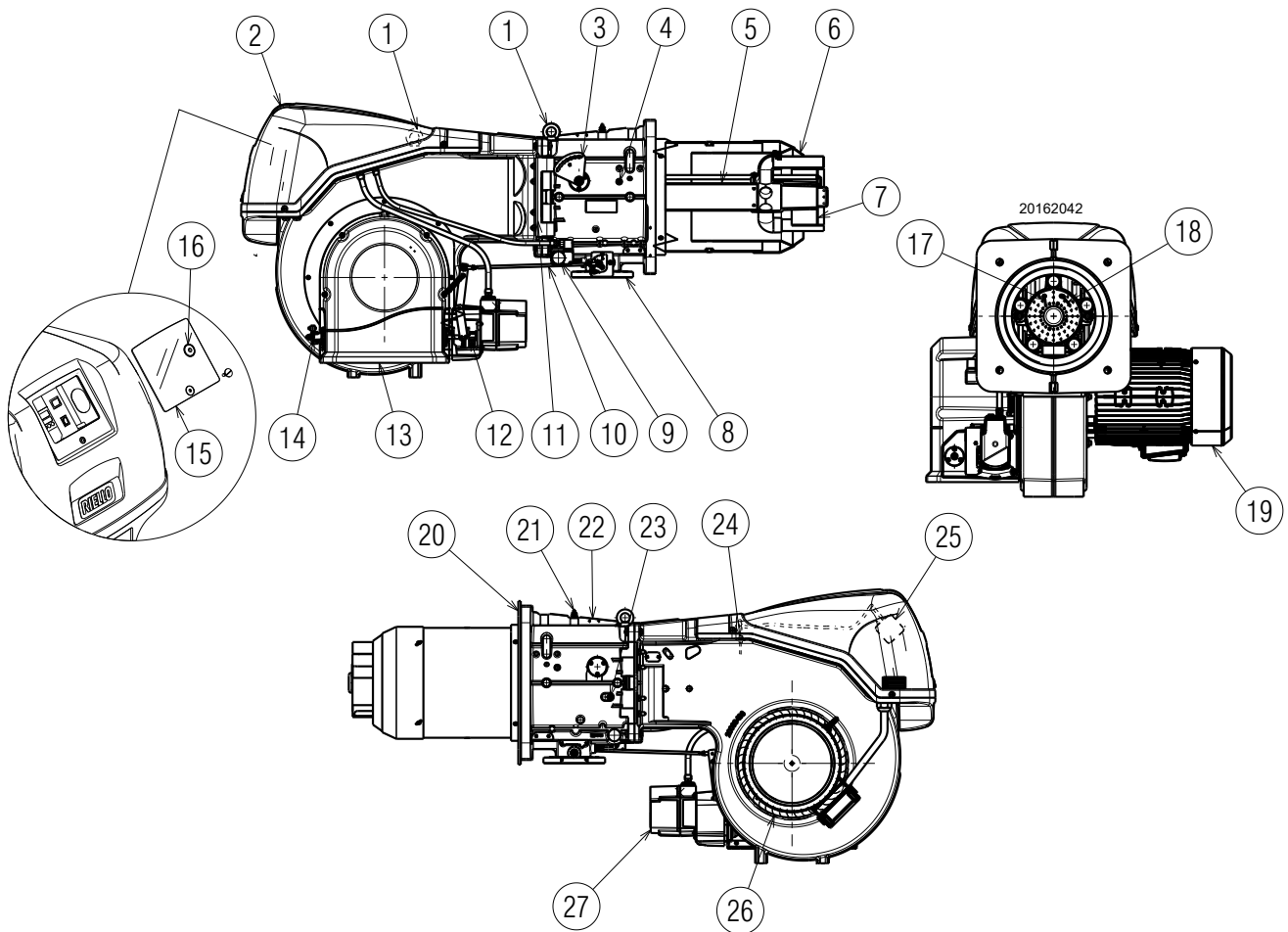


Fig. 3

## 4.10 Burner description



**Fig. 4**

- 1 Lifting rings
- 2 Cover for electrical panel
- 3 Lever for combustion head movement
- 4 Air pressure test point for combustion head
- 5 Combustion head
- 6 Shutter
- 7 Flame stability disc
- 8 Gas inlet flange
- 9 Maximum gas pressure switch
- 10 Lever for gas butterfly valve control
- 11 Hinge for burner opening
- 12 Adjustable profile cam
- 13 Air inlet for fan
- 14 Air damper control lever
- 15 Protection for viewing port
- 16 Reset button
- 17 Ignition electrode
- 18 Flame sensor probe
- 19 Fan motor
- 20 Gasket for boiler fixing
- 21 Gas pressure test point for combustion head
- 22 Pipe coupling
- 23 Air pressure test point for combustion head
- 24 Pressure test point for air pressure switch “+”
- 25 Air pressure switch
- 26 Fan
- 27 Servomotor for air dampers

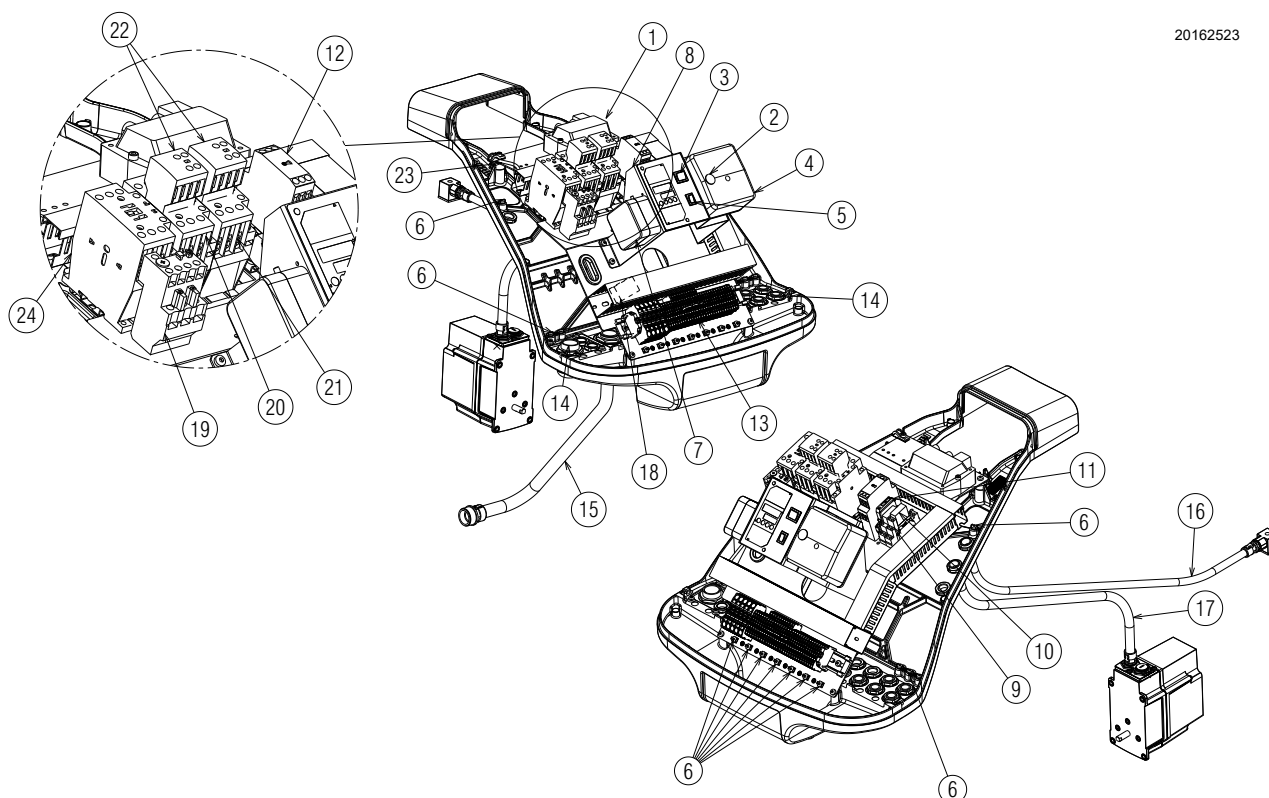


The burner can be opened to the right or to the left without links to the fuel supply side.

When the burner is closed, the hinge can be refitted on the opposite side.

**4.11 Electrical panel description**

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**Fig. 5**

- 1 Ignition transformer
- 2 Burner state indicator light and reset button. For further information see section Burner ignition
- 3 OFF-automatic-manual selector
- 4 Electrical control box
- 5 Power increase - power reduction selector
- 6 Earth terminal
- 7 Air pressure switch
- 8 Bracket for applying the kits
- 9 Relay with clean contacts for signalling the burner is operating
- 10 Relay with clean contacts for signalling the burner is in lockout
- 11 Auxiliary circuits fuse (includes a spare fuse)
- 12 Timer for star/triangle start up
- 13 Main terminal supply board
- 14 Supply cables and external connections passage. See section "Electrical wiring" on page 21
- 15 Motor cables sheath
- 16 Maximum gas pressure switch sheath
- 17 Servomotor sheath
- 18 Direct start up line contactor
- 19 Thermal relay (with reset button)
- 20 Triangle contactor (Star/triangle start up)
- 21 Star contactor (Star/triangle start up)
- 22 Auxiliary contacts (Star/triangle start up)
- 23 Ionisation probe cable
- 24 Star/triangle start-up line contactor
- 25 Suppressor

## 4.12 Control box RMG88...

### Warnings



To avoid accidents, material or environmental damage, observe the following instructions!

The control box RMG88... is a safety device! Avoid opening or modifying it, or forcing its operation. Riello S.p.A. cannot assume any responsibility for damage resulting from unauthorised interventions!

- All interventions (assembly and installation operations, assistance, etc.) must be carried out by qualified personnel.
- Before modifying the wiring in the control box connection area, fully disconnect the system from the power supply (omnipolar separation). Check the system is not powered and cannot be accidentally reconnected. Failure to do this will lead to the risk of electrocution.
- Protection against electrocution from the control box and all connected electric components is obtained with the correct assembly.
- Before any intervention (assembly and installation operations, assistance, etc.), ensure the wiring is in order and that the parameters are correctly set, then make the safety checks.
- Falls and collisions can negatively affect the safety functions.  
In this case, the control box must not be operated, even if it displays no evident damage.
- Press the reset button of the burner lockout command or the reset button (by applying a force of not more than 10 N), without the aid of tools or sharp objects.

For the safety and reliability of the control box, comply with the following instructions:

- avoid conditions that can favour the development of condensate and humidity. Otherwise, before switching on again, make sure that the entire control box is perfectly dry!
- Static charges must be avoided since they can damage the control box's electronic components when touched.



Fig. 6

S8906

### Technical data

Mains voltage	AC 220...240 V +10 % / -15 %
Mains frequency	50 / 60 Hz ±6%
Power absorption	20 VA
Protection level	IP20
Safety class	I
Weight	approx. 260g
Cable length	
Thermostat cable	Max. 20 m at 100 pF/m
Air pressure switch	Max. 1 m at 100 pF/m
Gas pressure switch	Max. 20 m at 100 pF/m
Remote reset	Max. 20 m at 100 pF/m
CPI	Max. 1 m at 100 pF/m
Environmental conditions:	
Operation	DIN EN 60721-3-3
Climatic conditions	Class 3K3
Mechanical conditions	Class 3M3
Temperature range	-20...+60°C
Humidity	< 95 % r.h.

### Mechanical structure

The control box is made of plastic to resist knocks, heat and flame propagation.

The control box contains the following components:

- a microprocessor that controls the program sequence, and a relay for controlling the load
- an electronic flame signal amplifier
- a built-in reset button with 3 signalling colours (LED) for status and error messages.

### 4.13 Servomotor SQM41 ...

#### Warnings



**WARNING**

To avoid accidents, material or environmental damage, observe the following instructions!

**Avoid opening, modifying or forcing the servomotor.**

- All interventions (assembly and installation operations, assistance, etc.) must be carried out by qualified personnel.
- Falls and collisions can negatively affect the safety functions. In this case, the servomotor must not be operated, even if it displays no evident damage.
- Fully disconnect the burner from the mains when working near terminals and servomotor connections.
- Condensation and exposure to water are not allowed.
- For safety reasons, the servomotor must be checked after long periods of non-use.



S8907

**Fig. 7**

#### Technical data

Mains voltage	230 V -15% +10%
Mains frequency	50 / 60 Hz
Power absorption	7 ... 15 VA
Motor	Synchronous
Drive angle	Varying between 0° and 135°
<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <p>Absolutely do not adjust the red cam No. 1 more than 90° to prevent serious or irreversible damage to the mechanical adjustment parts.</p> </div>	
Protection level	Max. IP 66, with appropriate cable entry
Cable entry	2 x M16
Cable connection	terminal board for 0.5mm <sup>2</sup> (min.) and 2.5mm <sup>2</sup> (max.)
Rotation direction	Clockwise
Rated torque (max.)	10 Nm
Holding torque	5 Nm
Operation time	30 s. at 90°
Weight	approx. 2 kg
Environmental conditions:	
Operation	-20...+60° C
Transport and storage	-20...+60°C

**Tab. F**

### 4.14 Calibration of the thermal relay

The thermal relay serves to avoid damage to the motor due to an excessive absorption increase or if a phase is missing.

For calibration **2)**, see the table in the wiring diagram.

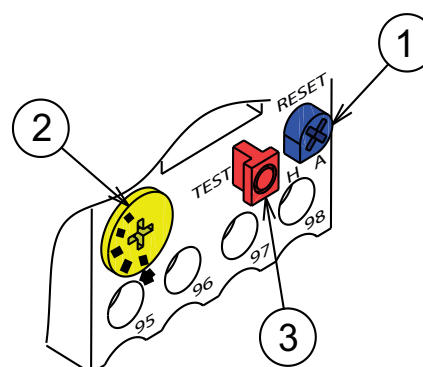
To reset, in case of an intervention of the thermal relay, press the "RESET" button 1) of Fig. 8.

The red "TEST" button 3) opens the NC (95-96) contact and stops the motor.



**CAUTION**

The automatic reset can be dangerous. This operation is not foreseen in the burner operation. **Therefore do not position the "RESET" button 1) on "A".**



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**Fig. 8**

## 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.

RBL	A	B	C
D	E	F	
GAS-KAASU	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> G	H	
GAZ-AERIO	G	H	
I			RIELLO SpA I-37045 Legnago (VR)
			CE

D10411

Fig. 9

#### Checking the characteristics of the burner

Check the identification label of the burner, showing:

- the model (A) (Fig. 9) and type of burner (B);
- the year of manufacture, in cryptographic form (C);
- the serial number (D);
- the data for electrical supply and the protection level (E);
- the absorbed electrical power (F);
- the types of gas used and the relative supply pressures (G);
- the data of the burner's minimum and maximum output possibilities (H) (see Firing rate)

**Warning.** The burner output must be within the boiler's firing rate;

- the category of the appliance/countries of destination (I).



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

### 5.4 Operating position



WARNING

- The burner is designed to operate only in positions 1, 2, 3 and 4 (Fig. 10).
- Installation 1 is preferable, as it is the only one that allows the maintenance operations as described in this manual.
- Installations 2, 3 and 4 permit operation but make maintenance and inspection of the combustion head more difficult.



DANGER

- Any other position could compromise the correct operation of the appliance.
- Installation 5 is prohibited for safety reasons.

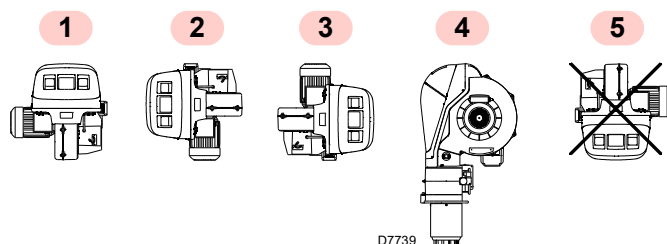


Fig. 10

### 5.5 Removal of the locking screws from the shutter



WARNING

Remove the screws and the nuts 1)-2)(Fig. 11), before installing the burner on the boiler.

Replace them with the screws 3) M12 X 16 supplied with the burner.

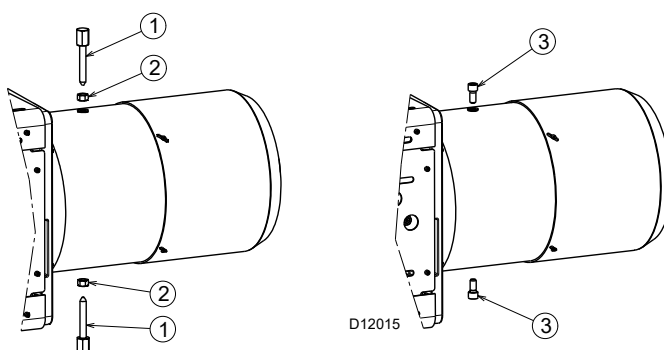


Fig. 11

### 5.6 Preparing the boiler

#### 5.6.1 Boring the boiler plate

Pierce the closing plate of the combustion chamber, as in Fig. 12. The position of the threaded holes can be marked using the thermal insulation screen supplied with the burner.

#### 5.6.2 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.

For boilers with front flue passes 1)(Fig. 13) or flame inversion chamber, a protection in refractory material 5) must be inserted between the boiler fettling 2) and the flame funnel 4).

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

For boilers with a water-cooled frontpiece, a refractory lining 2)-5) (Fig. 13) is not necessary, unless expressly requested by the boiler manufacturer.

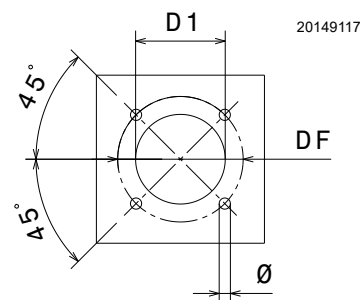


Fig. 12

mm	D1	DF	Ø
RS 810/M BLU	400	495	M18

Tab. G

## 5.7 Securing the burner to the boiler



Prepare a suitable lifting system using rings 3)(Fig. 13).

- Fit the heat insulation supplied onto the blast tube 4)(Fig. 13).
- Fit the entire burner onto the boiler hole prepared previously (Fig. 12), and fasten with the screws supplied.



**The seal between burner and boiler must be airtight.**

WARNING

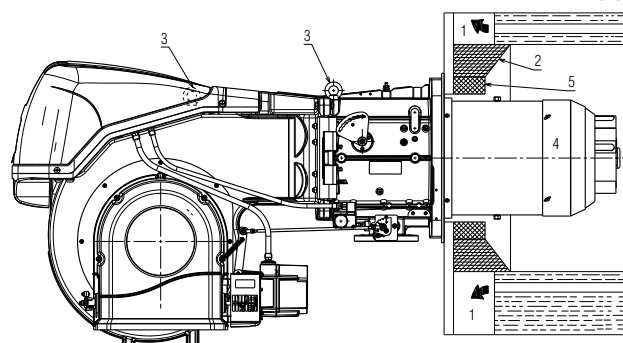


Fig. 13

## 5.8 Access to head internal part

- Unhook the tie-rod 1)(Fig. 13) of the gas butterfly valve movement lever, removing the nut.
- Disconnect the socket 2) of the gas pressure switch.
- Remove the 4 fixing screws 3).
- Open the burner on the hinge as in Fig. 14.
- Unhook the probe cables and electrode 4).
- Turn the underneath part of the elbow 5) anticlockwise up to release it from its housing.
- Undo the screw 6) with pressure test point.
- Remove the internal part of the head 7).

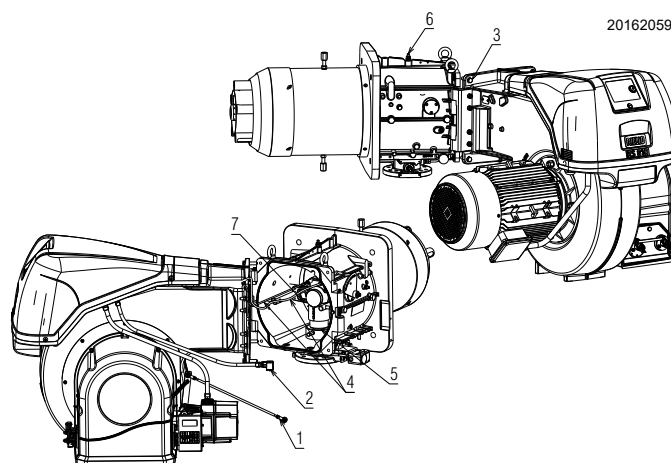


Fig. 14

## 5.9 Probe-electrode position



Check that the probe and the electrode are placed as in Fig. 15, according to the dimensions indicated.

WARNING

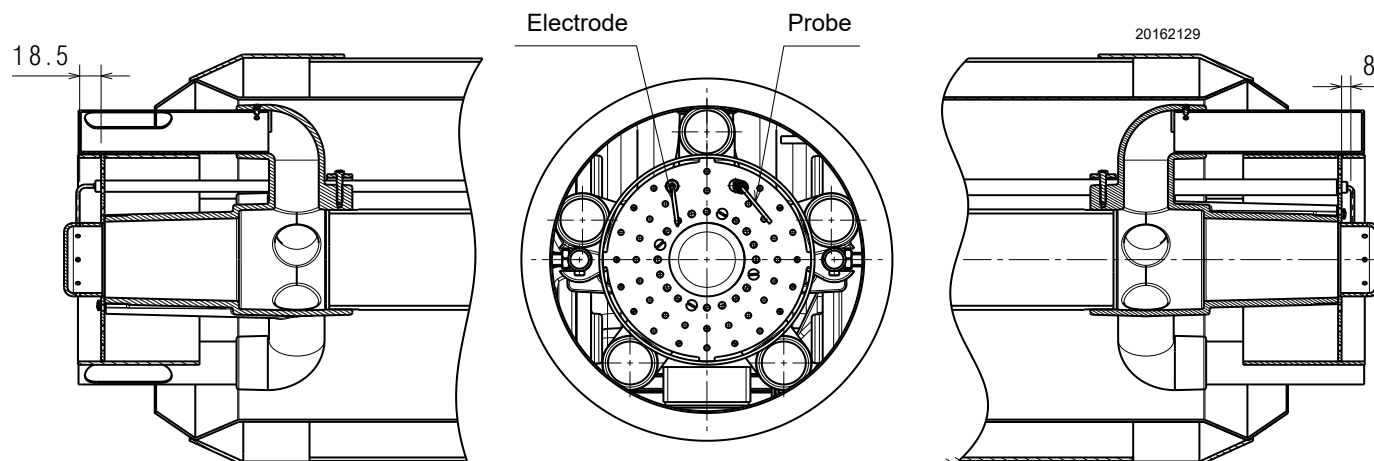


Fig. 15

5.10 Combustion head adjustment

In order to optimise performance, the burner is equipped with a variable geometry combustion head which operates on the basis of the delivered output.

According to the same rotation of the air servomotor, it is possible to change the combustion head opening by moving the lever 2)(Fig. 16) on the holes (1-2-3-4-5-6), after loosening the screw 1). The choice of the hole (1-2-3-4-5-6) to use is based on the following table, according to the required output.

These output values may not match with the actual values as the combustion conditions change according to the plant.

The factory regulation corresponds to the minimum output (coupling position: 1).

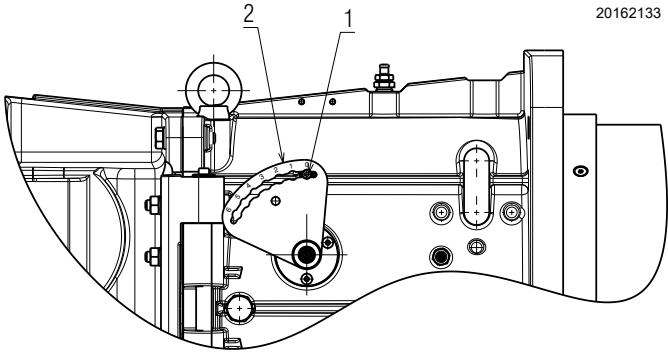


Fig. 16

Coupling position	Output (kW)
3	3500
4	4333
5	5166
6	6000
6	8010

Tab. H

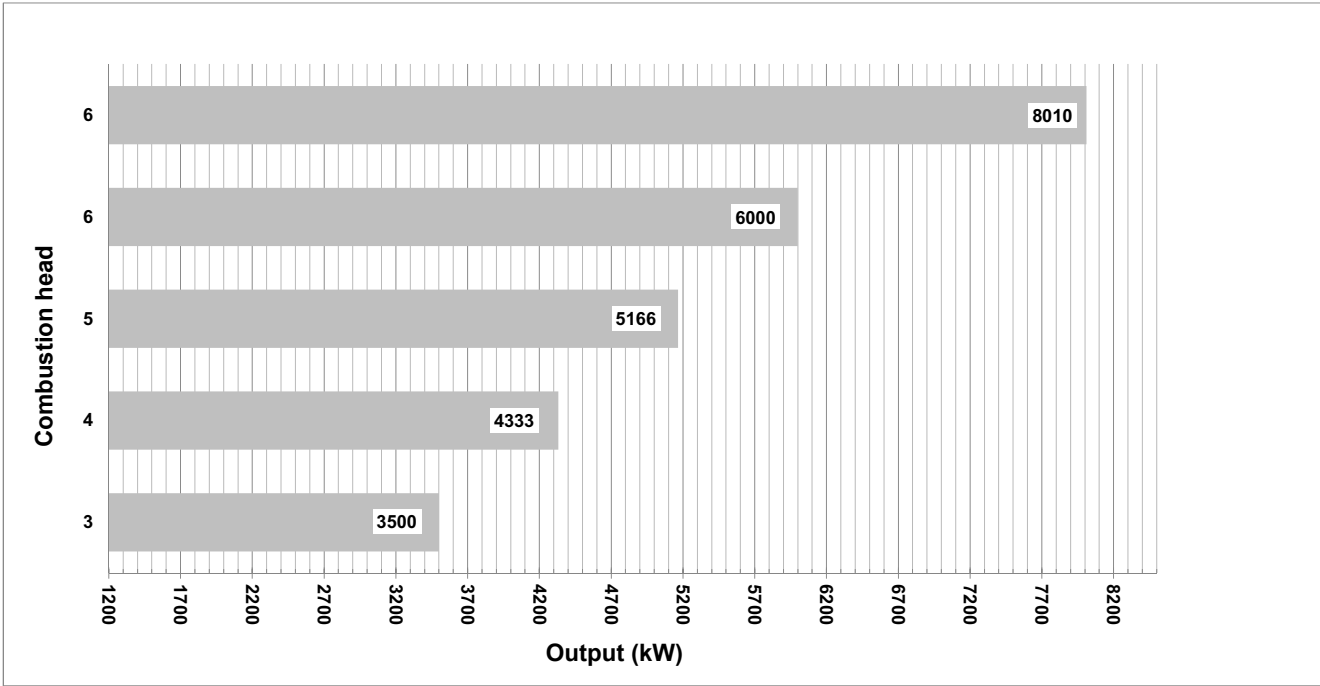


Fig. 17

## 5.11 Gas feeding



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.

### 5.11.1 Gas feeding line

Key (Fig. 18 - Fig. 19 - Fig. 20 - Fig. 21)

- 1 Gas input pipe
- 2 Manual valve
- 3 Vibration damping joint
- 4 Pressure gauge with push-button cock
- 5 Filter
- 6A Includes:
  - filter
  - working valve
  - safety valve
  - pressure adjuster
- 6B Includes
  - working valve
  - safety valve
  - pressure adjuster
- 6C Includes
  - safety valve
  - working valve
- 6D Includes:
  - safety valve
  - working valve
- 7 Minimum gas pressure switch
- 8 Leak detection control, provided as an accessory or integrated, based on the gas train code. In compliance with the EN 676 standard, the leak detection control is compulsory for burners with maximum outputs over 1200 kW.
- 9 Gasket, for “flanged” versions only
- 10 Pressure adjuster
- P2 Up-line pressure of valves/adjuster
- P3 Upstream pressure of the filter
- L Gas train, supplied separately
- L1 The responsibility of the installer



WARNING

For applications according to the Pressure Equipment Directive PED 2014/68/EU, the installer is required to provide:

- suitable means for draining and venting as defined in clause K.10 of DIN EN 676;
- valve proving system as defined in clause K.14.4 of DIN EN 676.

#### MBC “threaded”

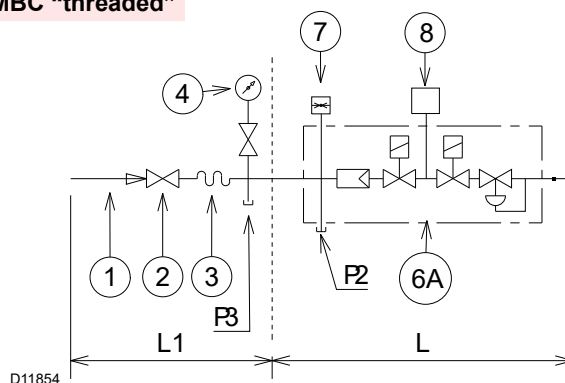


Fig. 18

#### MBC “flanged”-VGD

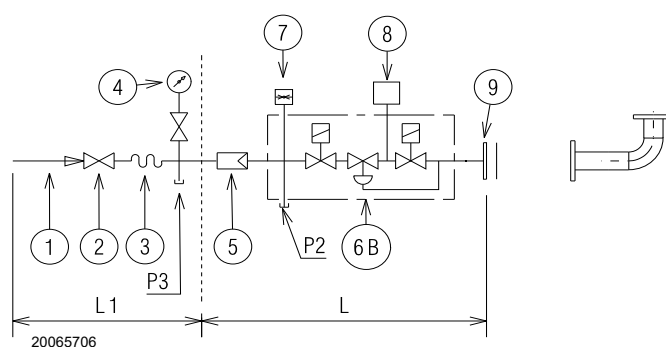


Fig. 19

#### DMV “flanged or threaded”

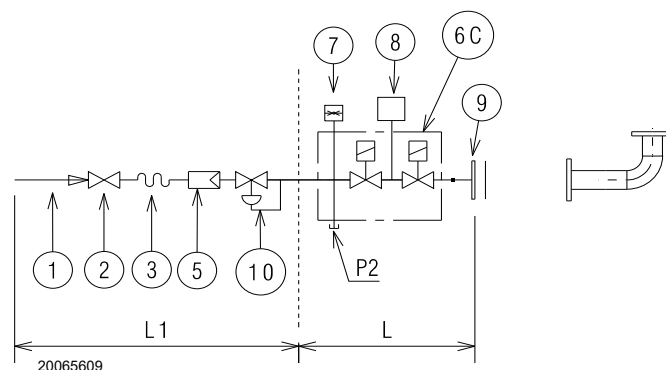


Fig. 20

#### CB “flanged or threaded”

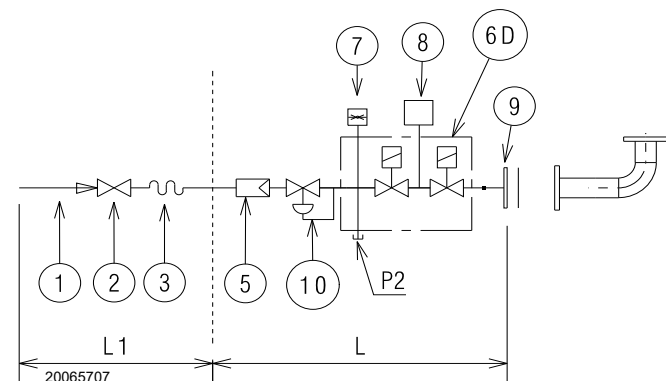


Fig. 21

### 5.11.2 Gas train

Approved according to standard EN 676 and provided separately from the burner.

### 5.11.3 Gas train installation



Disconnect the electrical power using the main system switch.



Check that there are no gas leaks.



Beware of train movements: danger of crushing of limbs.



Make sure that the gas train is properly installed by checking for any fuel leaks.



The operator must use appropriate tools for installation.

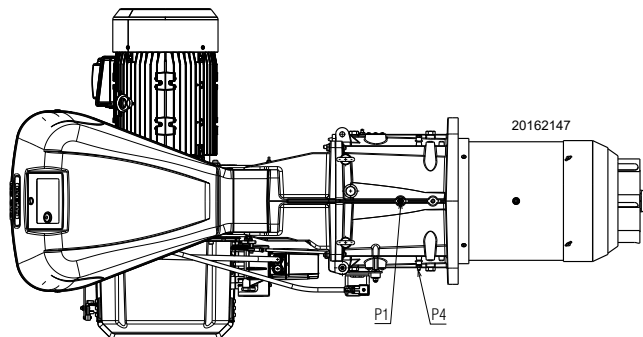


Fig. 22

### 5.11.4 Gas pressure

Tab. I indicates the minimum pressure drops along the gas supply line, depending on the maximum burner output.

The values shown in Tab. I refer to:

- Natural gas G 20 NCV 9.45 kWh/Sm<sup>3</sup> (8.2 Mcal/Sm<sup>3</sup>)
- Natural gas G 25 NCV 8.13 kWh/Sm<sup>3</sup> (7.0 Mcal/Sm<sup>3</sup>)

#### Column 1

Pressure drop on combustion head.

Gas pressure measured at the test point P1) (Fig. 22), with:

- Combustion chamber at 0 mbar;
- Burner working at maximum output;
- Combustion head adjusted as in page 18.

#### Column 2

Pressure loss at gas butterfly valve 10)(Fig. 20) with maximum opening: 90°.

Calculate the approximate maximum output of the burner in this way:

- subtract the combustion chamber pressure from the gas pressure measured at test point P1) (Fig. 22).
- Find, in the table Tab. I related to the burner concerned, the pressure value closest to the result of the subtraction.
- read the corresponding output on the left.

#### Example for RS 810/M BLU with G20 natural gas:

Maximum output operation

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Gas pressure at test point P1)(Fig. 22)} &= 27.6 \text{ mbar} \\ \text{Pressure in combustion chamber} &= 2 \text{ mbar} \\ 27.6 - 2 &= 25.6 \text{ mbar} \end{aligned}$$

A pressure of 25.6 mbar, column 1, corresponds in the table Tab. I to an output of 5750 kW.

This value serves as a rough guide; the effective output must be measured at the gas meter.

To calculate the required gas pressure at test point P1) (Fig. 22), set the MAX output required from the burner operation:

- find the nearest output value in the table Tab. I for the burner in question.
- read, on the right (column 1), the pressure at the test point P1)(Fig. 22).
- Add this value to the estimated pressure in the combustion chamber.

#### Example for RS 810/M BLU with G20 natural gas:

Required burner maximum output operation: 5750 kW

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Gas pressure at an output of 5750 kW} &= 25.6 \text{ mbar} \\ \text{Pressure in combustion chamber} &= 2 \text{ mbar} \\ 25.6 + 2 &= 27.6 \text{ mbar} \end{aligned}$$

Pressure required at test point P1)(Fig. 22).



**The heat output and gas pressure data in the head refer to operation with gas butterfly valve fully open (90°).**

kW	1 Δp (mbar)		2 Δp (mbar)	
	G 20	G 25	G 20	G 25
3500	9.5	14.0	0.4	0.6
4250	14	20.6	0.6	1.0
5000	19.4	28.5	0.9	1.4
5750	25.6	37.7	1.2	1.8
6500	32.7	48.1	1.5	2.3
7250	40.7	59.9	1.9	2.9
8010	49.7	73.0	2.3	3.5

Tab. I

## 5.12 Electrical wiring

### Notes on safety for the electrical wiring



DANGER

- The electrical wiring must be carried out with the electrical supply disconnected.
- Electrical wiring must be made in accordance with the regulations currently in force in the country of destination and by qualified personnel. Refer to the wiring diagrams.
- The manufacturer declines all responsibility for modifications or connections different from those shown in the wiring diagrams.
- Check that the electrical supply of the burner corresponds to that shown on the identification label and in this manual.
- The burners have been set for intermittent operation. This means it should compulsorily be stopped at least once every 24 hours to enable the control box to check its own efficiency at start-up. Normally the boiler's thermostat/pressure switch ensures that the burner stops. If this is not the case, a time switch (IN) should be fitted in series to provide for burner shut-down at least once every 24 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. Do not use the gas tubes as an earthing system for electrical devices.
- The electrical system must be suitable for the maximum power absorption of the device, as indicated on the label and in the manual, checking in particular that the section of the cables is suitable for that level of power absorption.
- For the main power supply of the device from the electricity mains:
  - do not use adapters, multiple sockets or extensions;
  - use a multiple pole switch with at least a 3 mm gap between the contacts (overvoltage category III), as envisaged by the present 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:



DANGER

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



DANGER

Turn off the fuel interception tap.



DANGER

Avoid condensate, ice and water leaks from forming.

If the cover is still present, remove it and proceed with the electrical wiring according to the wiring diagrams.

Use flexible cables in compliance with the EN 60 335-1 standard.

#### 5.12.1 Supply cables and external connections passage

All the cables to be connected to the burner must be threaded through cable grommets. The use of the cable grommets can take various forms; by way of example see Fig. 23.

Key (Fig. 23)

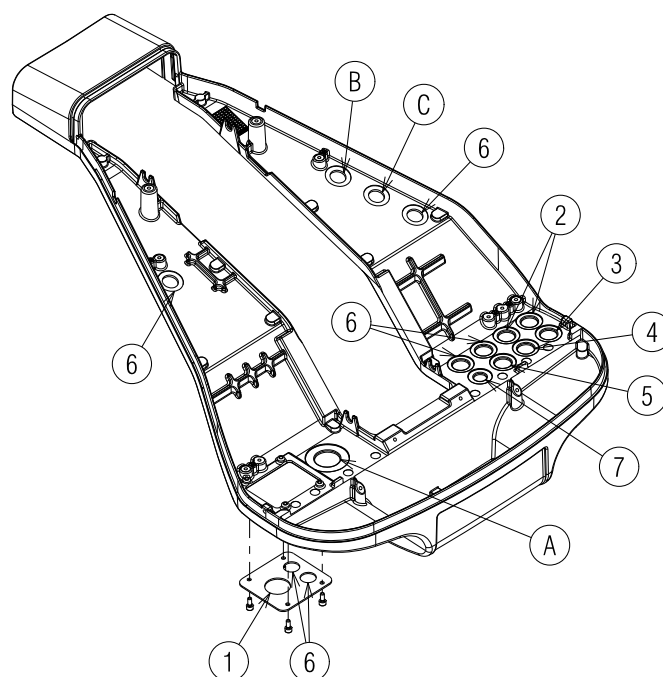
- 1 Electrical supply - Bore for M32
- 2 Consents / Safety devices - Bore for M20
- 3 Minimum gas pressure switch - Bore for M20
- 4 VPS gas valve leak detection control kit- Bore for M20
- 5 Gas train - Bore for M20
- 6 Available - Bore for M20
- 7 Available - Bore for M16

Cable grommets used in the factory:

A - Fan motor

B - Maximum gas pressure switch

C - Air/gas servomotor



20073934

Fig. 23



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

### 6 Start-up, calibration and operation of the burner

#### 6.1 Notes on safety for the first start-up



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.



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



Before igniting the burner, see the paragraph “Safety test - with gas feeding closed” on page 30

#### 6.2 Adjustments prior to ignition

Combustion head adjustment is already described on page 18.

In addition, the following adjustments must also be made:

- Open manual valves up-line from the gas train.
- Adjust the minimum gas pressure switch to the start of the scale.
- Adjust the maximum gas pressure switch to the end of the scale.
- Adjust the air pressure switch to the start of the scale.
- Purge the air from the gas line.  
We recommend using a plastic tube routed outside the building and to purge air until gas is smelt.
- Fit a U-type pressure gauge or a differential pressure gauge (Fig. 24), with socket (+) on the gas pressure of the pipe coupling and (-) in the combustion chamber.  
The manometer readings are used to calculate MAX burner output using the Tab. I.
- Connect two lamps or testers to the two gas line solenoids to check the exact moment in which voltage is supplied. This operation is unnecessary if each of the two solenoids is equipped with a pilot light that signals voltage passing through.



Before starting up the burner, it is good practice to adjust the gas train so that ignition takes place in conditions of maximum safety, i.e. with gas delivery at the minimum.

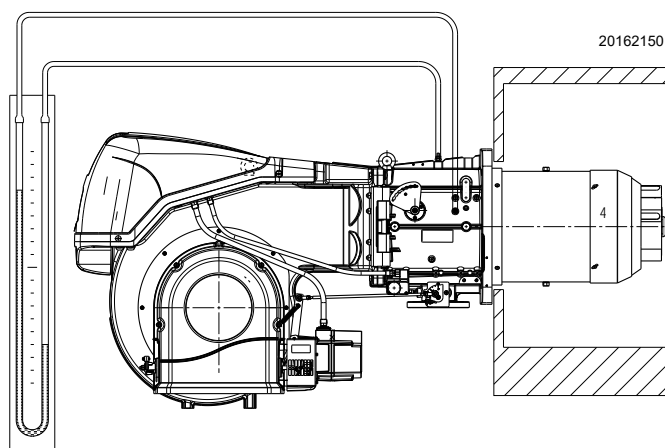


Fig. 24

#### 6.3 Burner start-up

Turn off the thermostats/pressure switches and check the light signal 2) comes on Fig. 5 on page 12.

Put the selector 1)(Fig. 25) in position “MAN”.

Start of the fan motor. As the burner is not fitted with a device to check the sequence of the phases, the motor rotation may be incorrect.

As soon as the burner starts up, go in front of fan motor cooling fan and check it is rotating anticlockwise or else in the direction of the arrow shown in the diagram (burner description).

If this is not the case:

- put the switch 1) of Fig. 25 to “OFF” and wait for the control box carries out the switching off phase;



disconnect the burner's electrical supply, since this operation should be carried out in the absence of the electrical supply;

- Invert the phases on the three-phase power supply;
- repeat the start-up procedure.



Make sure that the lights or testers connected to the solenoids, or the pilot lights on the solenoids themselves, indicate that no voltage is present. If voltage is present, stop the burner **immediately** and check the electrical wiring.

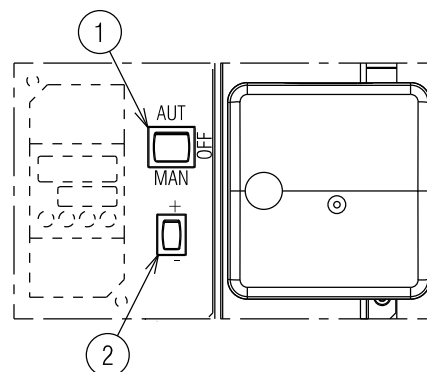


Fig. 25

## 6.4 Burner ignition

The burner should light after having performed the above steps. If the motor starts up, but the flame does not appear and the control box goes into lockout, reset it and wait for a new ignition attempt.

Two types of burner failure may occur:

- **Control box lockout:** if the control box push-button (red led 2)(Fig. 5 on page 12) lights up, it indicates that the burner is in lockout. Refer to the control box diagnostics for the causes of the lockout. release by pressing the push-button 2)(Fig. 5 on page 12). See control box reset.

- **Motor lockout because of thermal relay intervention:** because of an erroneous calibration of the thermal relay or problems with the motor or the main power supply. Release by pressing the button on thermal relay, see section "Calibration of the thermal relay" on page 14.

If ignition is still not achieved, it may be that gas is not reaching the combustion head within the safety time period of 3 seconds. In this case increase gas ignition delivery.

The arrival of gas at the pipe coupling is indicated by the U-type pressure gauge (Fig. 24).

Once the burner has fired, now proceed with global calibration operations.

## 6.5 Servomotor adjustment

The servomotor (Fig. 26) provides simultaneous adjustment for the air damper, by means of the adjustable profile cam and the gas butterfly valve. Completes a rotation of 90° in 30 s. After the adjustment made in the factory to its 6 cams to allow an initial ignition. Check that they are as shown below. In the event of a modification, follow what is described below for each cam:

**Cam I (RED): 90°** (The same for all models)  
Limits the rotation towards the maximum.



**WARNING**

In the event of a variation, absolutely do not adjust beyond 90°.

**Cam II (BLUE): 0°** (The same for all models)  
Limits the rotation towards the minimum.  
With the burner off the air damper and the gas butterfly valve should be closed: 0°  
It is recommended that no adjustments are made.

**Cam III (ORANGE): 10°**  
Adjusts the ignition position and MIN. output

**Cam IV-V-VI (YELLOW/BLACK/GREEN):**  
Do not use, they have no effect on the operation of the burner.

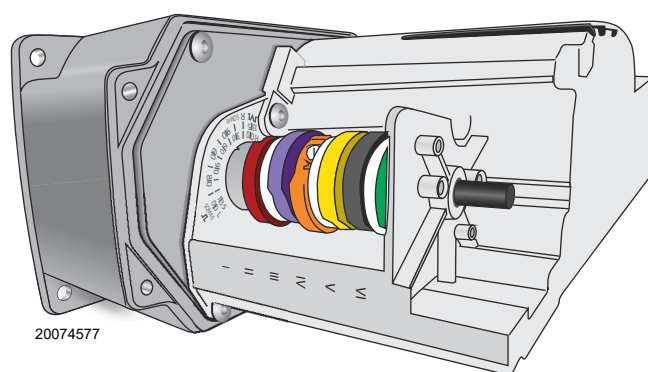


Fig. 26

## 6.6 Air / fuel adjustment

The air/fuel synchronisation is carried out using a servomotor 1)(Fig. 27) which, when connected directly to the air dampers, acts on the gas butterfly valve by means of an adjustable profile cam 2) and suitable leverage.



**WARNING!**  
**MOVING PARTS**



**DANGER: CRUSHING OF LIMBS**

It is advisable, to reduce the loss and for a wide calibration field, to adjust the servomotor to the maximum of the output used, the nearest possible to the maximum opening (90°).

The choking of the air, taking into account the maximum combustion output, takes place by varying the adjustment of the combustion head (See "Combustion head adjustment" on page 18).

On the gas butterfly valve, fuel step according to the burner output required, with servomotor completely open, is carried out by the pressure stabiliser placed on the train.

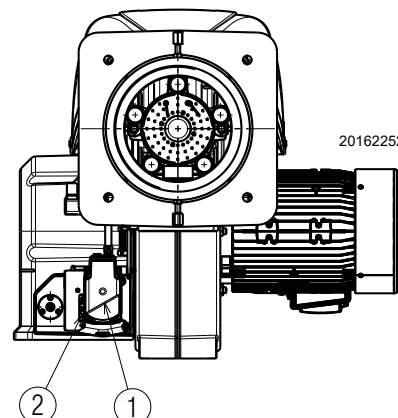


Fig. 27

### 6.6.1 Burner adjustment

The optimum adjustment of the burner requires an analysis of flue gases at the boiler outlet.

Adjust in sequence:

- 1 - Output upon ignition
- 2 - MAX output
- 3 - MIN output
- 4 - Intermediate outputs between Min. and Max.
- 5 - Air pressure switch
- 6 - Maximum gas pressure switch
- 7 - Minimum gas pressure switch

### 6.6.2 Output upon ignition

Ignition must occur at a lower output than the max. operation output. Regulations provide that the ignition output of this burner must be equal to or less than 1/3 of the MAX operation output.

Example: MAX operation output of 8010 kW.

Ignition output must be equal to or lower than:

2670 kW with  $t_s = 3$  s.

In order to measure the ignition output:

- Disconnect the plug-socket (Fig. 4 on page 11) on the ionisation probe cable (the burner starts up and then goes into lockout after the safety time has elapsed).
- Perform 10 ignitions with consecutive lockouts.
- Read the quantity of gas burned on the meter.
- This quantity must be equal to or lower than the quantity given by the formula:

$$\frac{\text{Sm}^3/\text{h} \text{ (max. burner delivery)}}{360}$$

**Example** for G 20 gas (9.45 kWh/Sm<sup>3</sup>):

Max. operation output: 8010 kW corresponding to 847.6 Sm<sup>3</sup>/h.

After 10 ignitions with their lockouts, the delivery indicated on the meter must be equal to or less than:  $847.6 : 360 = 2.35$  Sm<sup>3</sup>

### Air adjustment

The air is adjusted by varying the angle of cam III) (Fig. 29) and by using the selector 2)(Fig. 25). To adjust the cam of the servomotor, see Fig. 29 A).

### 6.6.3 Maximum output

The MAX output must be set within the firing rate indicated in Fig. 2 on page 10.

In the above instructions we left the burner running at the MIN output. Now press the "increase output" button 2)(Fig. 25 on page 22), and keep it pressed until the servomotor has opened the air damper and the gas butterfly valve.

### Adjustment of gas delivery

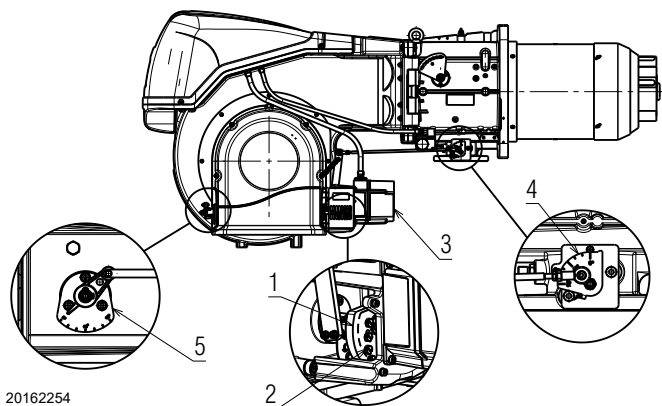
Measure the gas delivery on the gas meter.

A rough indication can be obtained from Tab. I on page 20, just read the gas pressure on the "U" pressure gauge, see Fig. 24 on page 22, and follow the indications.

- If delivery needs to be reduced, diminish outlet gas pressure; if it is already very low, slightly close the VR adjustment valve.
- If delivery needs to be increased, increase the adjuster outlet gas pressure.

### Air adjustment

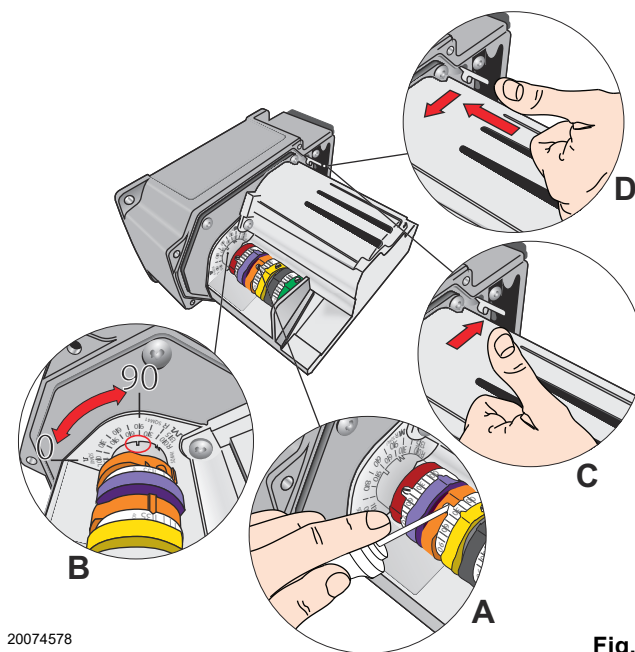
The air is adjusted by varying the angle of cam I) (Fig. 25 on page 22) and by using the selector 2)(Fig. 25 on page 22). To adjust the cam of the servomotor, see Fig. 29 A).



**Fig. 28**

Key (Fig. 28)

- 1 Cam
- 2 Adjustment screws
- 3 Servomotor
- 4 Graduated sector for gas butterfly valve
- 5 Air damper graduated sector



**Fig. 29**

### 6.6.4 Minimum output

Min output must be selected within the firing rate range shown on Fig. 2 on page 10.

Press button 2)(Fig. 25 on page 22) "Diminishing output" and keep it pressed until the servomotor regains (Fig. 29 B) the adjustment made in the factory: See page 23 and as a consequence adjusting the air damper 5) and the gas butterfly valve 4) (Fig. 28 on page 24).

#### Adjustment of gas delivery

Progressively adjust the end profile of the mechanical cam 1) (Fig. 28 on page 24, using the screws 2).

For example, calibrate the minimum output to 800 kW, check the emissions and if necessary increase or decrease the opening of the air damper (See "Air adjustment" on page 24). Bring the output to 800 kW using the screws 2) of the mechanical cam (Fig. 28 on page 24) and check the emissions.

#### Air adjustment

The regulation of the air is carried out using the angle of the cam III) of the servomotor (Fig. 26 on page 23) and by using the selector 2)(Fig. 25 on page 22). To adjust the cam of the servomotor, see Fig. 29 A).

#### NOTE:

**The servomotor follows the adjustment of cam III only when the angle of the cam is reduced. If it is necessary to increase the angle of the cam, you must first increase the angle of the servomotor by means of the "output increase" key, then increase the angle of cam III, and finally bring the servomotor to the position of MIN output, with the "Output reduction" key.**

To adjust the cam III, see Fig. 29 A) e B).

### 6.6.5 Intermediate outputs

#### Air adjustment

No adjustment is required

#### Adjustment of gas delivery

After adjusting the maximum and minimum output of the burner, carry out air adjustment on higher intermediate positions of the servomotor. The passage from one position to the next one is obtained by pressing the button 2) on the symbol (+) or (-) (Fig. 25 on page 22). For a brief period press the button 2)(Fig. 25 on page 22) "Output increase" so that the servomotor rotates by about 20°, see servomotor graduated index Fig. 29 B) and the air damper graduated index 5) (Fig. 28 on page 24).

Screw or unscrew the screw 2) of the mechanical cam (Fig. 28 on page 24) to increase or decrease the gas output so as to adjust it to the corresponding air output, to obtain optimal combustion.

Proceed in the same way with the other screws.



WARNING

Take care that the cam profile variation is progressive.

Switch off the burner using the switch 1)(Fig. 25), OFF position, release the mechanical cam I)(Fig. 28) to separate the gears of the servomotor, pressing and shifting downwards the button 3)(Fig. 29 D) and check a few times, by rotating the mechanical cam I)(Fig. 28) manually backwards and forwards, that the movement is smooth and without any hindrance.



WARNING

It is recommended that the mechanical cam I)(Fig. 28 on page 24) be bound again to the servomotor by shifting button 3)(Fig. 29 C) upwards.

As far as is possible, try not to move those screws at the ends of the mechanical cam that were previously adjusted for the opening of the gas butterfly valve to MAX and MIN output.

#### NOTE:

**Once you have finished adjusting the "MAX - MIN - INTERMEDIATE" outputs, check ignition once again: noise emission at this stage must be identical to the following stage of operation. If you notice any sign of pulsations, reduce the ignition stage delivery.**

### 6.7 Pressure switch adjustment

#### 6.7.1 Air pressure switch - check CO

Adjust the air pressure switch (Fig. 30) after performing all other burner adjustments with the air pressure switch set to the start of the scale.

With the burner operating at MIN output, increase adjustment pressure by slowly turning the relative knob clockwise until the burner locks out.

Then turn the knob anticlockwise by about 20% of the set point and repeat burner start-up to ensure it is correct.

If the burner locks out again, turn the knob anticlockwise a little bit more.



**WARNING**

In conformity with the standard, the air pressure switch must prevent the air pressure falling below 80% of the adjusted value and the CO in the flue gases 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%.

On **RS 810/M BLU** burners the air pressure switch is fitted in an "absolute" mode, that is, connected only to the pressure test point "+" 22) (Fig. 4 on page 11).

#### 6.7.2 Maximum gas pressure switch

Adjust the maximum gas pressure switch (Fig. 31) after making all other burner adjustments with the maximum gas pressure switch set to the end of the scale.

To calibrate the maximum gas pressure switch, open the tap and then connect a pressure gauge to its pressure test point.

The maximum gas pressure switch must be regulated to a value no higher than 30% of the measurement read on the gauge when the burner is working at maximum output.

After making the adjustment, remove the pressure gauge and close the tap.

#### 6.7.3 Minimum gas pressure switch

Adjust the minimum gas pressure switch (Fig. 32) after performing all the other burner adjustments with the pressure switch set to the start of the scale.

With the burner operating at maximum output, increase adjustment pressure by slowly turning the relative knob clockwise until the burner locks out.

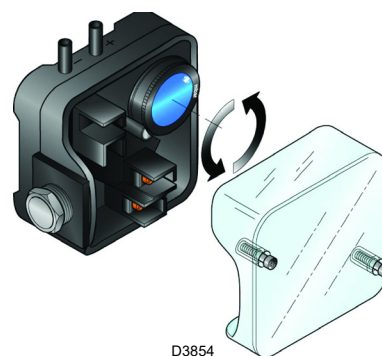
Then turn the knob anticlockwise by 0.2 kPa (2 mbar) and repeat burner start-up to ensure it is uniform.

If the burner locks out again, turn the knob anticlockwise again by 0.1 kPa (1 mbar).

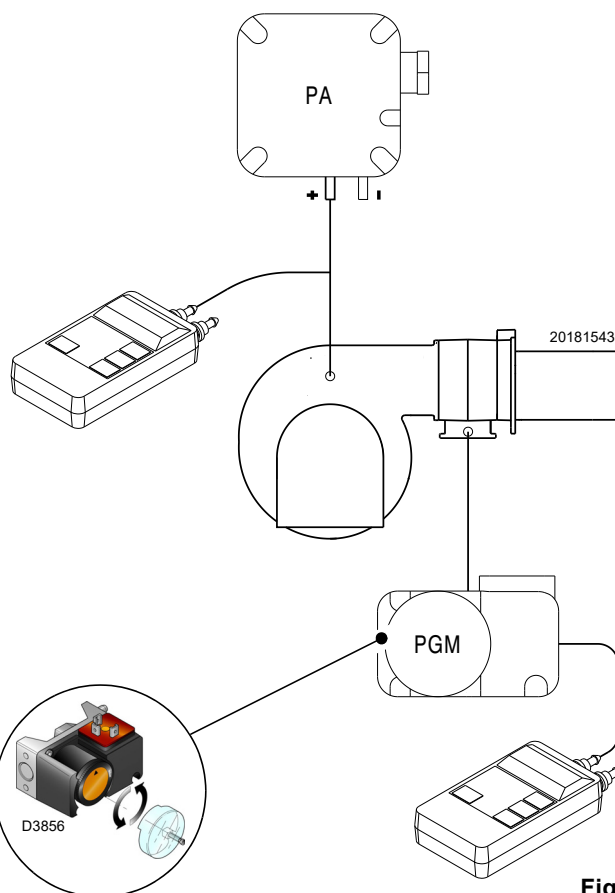


**WARNING**

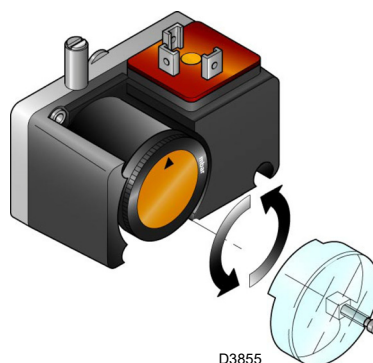
1 kPa = 10 mbar



**Fig. 30**



**Fig. 31**



**Fig. 32**

## 6.8 Operation sequence of the burner

### 6.8.1 Burner start-up

- T0:** 0 s. - Closure of thermostat/pressure switch TL.
- T1:** 2 s. - Start of electrical control box programme. Fan motor starts up, servomotor starts up, the pre-purging phase starts. The servomotor rotates to the right by 90°, i.e. until the contact intervenes on the cam 1)(Fig. 29 on page 24).
- T2:** 34 s. - The air damper arrives at the MAX. output position.
- T3:** 58 s. - The servomotor rotates towards the left until the angle set on the cam 3).
- T4:** 85 s. - The air damper arrives on the MIN. power position or ignition position.
- T5:** 89 s. - The ignition electrode strikes a spark. The safety valve VS opens, along with the adjustment valve VR. The flame is ignited at a low output level, point A. Delivery is then progressively increased, with the valve VR opening slowly up to MIN. output, point B.
- T6:** 91 s. - The spark goes out.
- T7:** 99 s. - The control value box starting cycle ends.

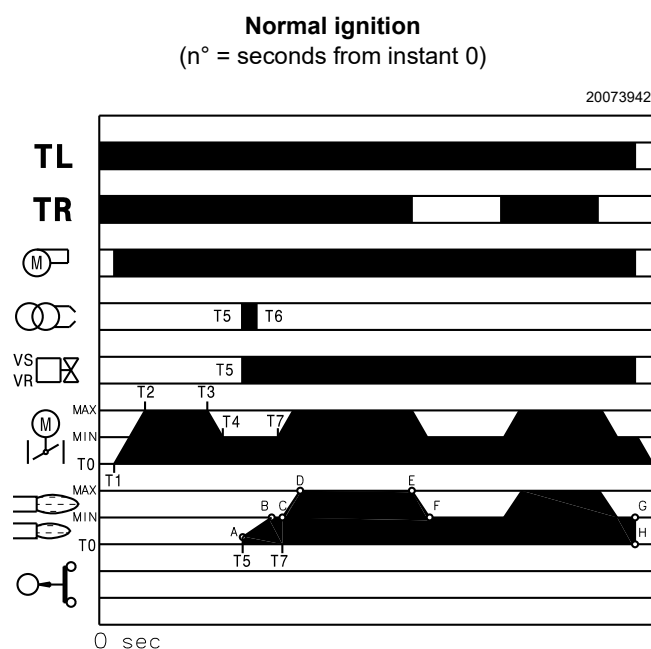


Fig. 33

### 6.8.2 Operation

#### Burner without the RWF... output regulator (See kit)

Once the start-up cycle is completed, the servomotor command moves on to the TR thermostat/pressure switch that controls the pressure or the temperature in the boiler, point C. (The electrical control box continues to check the presence of the flame and the correct position of the air and gas maximum pressure switches).

- If the temperature or the pressure is low so the thermostat/pressure switch TR is closed, the burner progressively increases the output up to the MAX value (section C-D).
- If subsequently the temperature or pressure increases until TR opens, the burner progressively decreases its output to the MIN value (section E-F). The sequence repeats endlessly.
- The burner locks out when the heat request is less than the heat supplied by the burner at MIN output, (section G-H). The TL thermostat/pressure switch opens, and the servomotor returns to angle 0° limited by the contact of the cam 2)(Fig. 29 on page 24). The air damper closes completely to reduce heat losses to a minimum.

For every change of output, the servomotor will automatically change the gas output (butterfly valve), the air output (fan damper) and the air pressure.

#### Burner with the RWF ... output regulator (See kit)

See manual enclosed with the adjuster.

### 6.8.3 Ignition failure

If the burner does not fire, it goes into lockout within 3 seconds after the gas valve opens or 91 seconds after the TL closes.

### 6.8.4 Burner flame goes out during operation

If the flame should go out during operation, the burner will lockout within 1s.

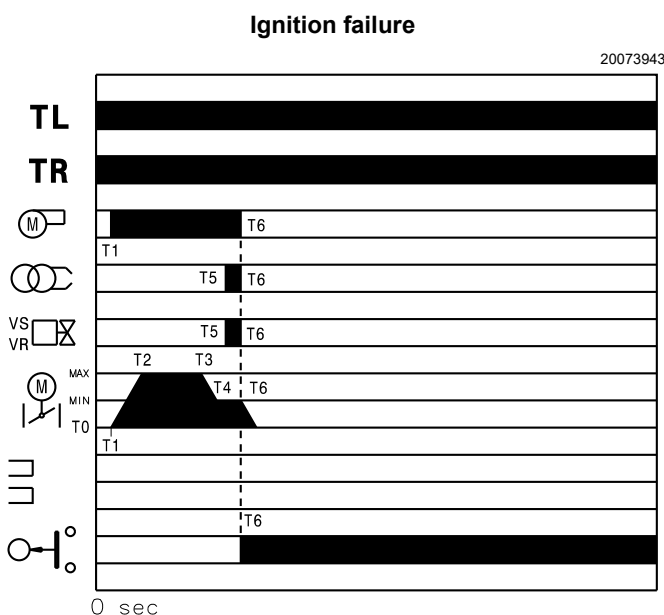


Fig. 34

## 6.9 Burner start-up cycle diagnostics

During start-up, indication is according to the colour code table (Tab. J).

Sequences	Colour code
Pre-purging	● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ●
Ignition phase	● ○ ● ○ ● ○ ● ○ ●
Operation, flame OK	□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □
Operation with weak flame signal	□ ○ □ ○ □ ○ □ ○ □
Electrical supply below ~ 170V	● ▲ ● ▲ ● ▲ ● ▲ ●
Lockout	▲ ▲ ▲ ▲ ▲ ▲ ▲ ▲ ▲
Extraneous light	▲ □ ▲ □ ▲ □ ▲ □ ▲

Tab. J

Key (Tab. J):

○ Off    ● Yellow    □ Green    ▲ Red

RED LED lit wait for at least 10s	Lockout	Press reset for > 3s	Pulses	3s interval	Pulses
■	■	■	● ● ● ●	■	● ● ● ●

Tab. K

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

### 6.9.2 Control box reset

To carry out the control box reset, 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.

### 6.9.3 Visual diagnostics

Indicates the type of burner malfunction causing lockout. To visualise the diagnostics proceed as follows:

- Hold the button down for more than 3 seconds once the red LED (burner lockout) remains steadily lit.  
A yellow light blink to tell you the operation is done.
- Release the button once the light has blinked. The number of blinks indicates the reason for the malfunctioning (refer to the coding in Tab. Q on page 33).

### 6.9.1 Resetting of control box and diagnostics use

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 (**lockout**), 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 blinks and identified the possible cause, the system must be reset by holding the button down for 1 - 3 seconds.

### 6.9.4 Software diagnostics

Gives an analysis of the life of the burner, through optical connections with a PC showing the working hours, number and types of lockout, control box serial number etc.

To view diagnostics, proceed as follows:

- Hold the button down for more than 3 seconds once the red LED (burner lockout) remains steadily lit.  
A yellow light blink 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 blinks 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 status must be restored using the resetting procedure described above.

PRESSURE ON THE BUTTON	STATE OF CONTROL BOX
From 1 to 3 seconds	Reset of the control box without visualisation of the visual diagnostics.
More than 3 seconds	Visual diagnostics of the lockout condition: (LED blinks at 1-second intervals).
More than 3 seconds starting from the condition of visual diagnostics	Software diagnostics, with the help of optical interface and PC (possibility to visualise the working hours, irregularities, etc.)

Tab. L

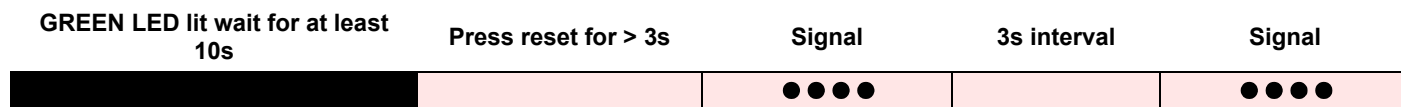
The sequence of led pulses issued by the control box identifies the possible types of malfunction, which are listed in the table Tab. Q on page 33.

## 6.10 Normal operation / flame detection time

The control box has a further function to guarantee the correct burner operation (signal: **GREEN LED** permanently on).

To use this function, wait at least ten seconds from the burner ignition and then press the control box button for a minimum of 3 seconds.

After releasing the button, the GREEN LED starts flashing as shown in: Tab. M



Tab. M

The pulses of the LED constitute a signal spaced by approximately 3 seconds.

The number of pulses will measure the probe detection time since the opening of gas valves, according to: Tab. N

Signal	Flame detection time
1 blink ●	0.4 s
2 blinks ● ●	0.8 s
6 blinks ● ● ● ● ● ●	2.8 s

Tab. N

This is updated in every burner start-up.

Once read, the burner repeats the start-up cycle by briefly pressing the control box button.



If the result is > 2 s, ignition will be retarded. Check the adjustment of the hydraulic brake of the gas valve, the air damper and the combustion head adjustment.

## 7 Maintenance

### 7.1 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.

### 7.2 Maintenance programme

#### 7.2.1 Maintenance frequency



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

#### 7.2.2 Safety test - with gas feeding closed

For its safe commissioning it is very important to make sure that the electrical wiring has been carried out correctly between the gas valves and the burner.

To this end, after checking that the connections have been made in conformity with the burner's wiring diagram, a starting cycle should be carried out with the gas tap closed (dry test).

- 1 The manual gas valve should be closed with the locking/releasing device ("lock-out / tag out" procedure).
- 2 Make sure the limit electric contacts of the burner close
- 3 Make sure the contact of the minimum gas pressure switch closes
- 4 Proceed with a tentative start up of the burner.

The starting cycle should occur with the following phases:

- Starting the fan motor for pre-purging
- Carrying out the gas valve leak detection control, if applicable
- Completing the pre-purging
- Reaching the ignition point
- Power supply of the ignition transformer
- Power supply the gas valves.

Since the gas is closed, the burner will not be able to start and its control box will stop or go into a safety lockout.

The effective supplying of the gas valves can be checked with the insertion of a tester; some valves are fitted with light signals (or closure/opening position indicators) that are activated when the electrical supply arrives.



**IF THE ELECTRICAL SUPPLY OF THE GAS VALVES OCCURS AT AN UNEXPECTED MOMENT, DO NOT OPEN THE MANUAL VALVE, DISCONNECT THE ELECTRICAL SUPPLY, CHECK THE WIRING; CORRECT THE ERRORS AND CARRY OUT THE ENTIRE TEST AGAIN.**

#### 7.2.3 Checking and cleaning



The operator must use the required equipment during maintenance.

#### Combustion

Carry out an analysis of the combustion discharge gases. Significant differences with respect to the previous check indicate the points where more care should be exercised during maintenance.

#### Combustion head

Open the burner and make sure that all components of the combustion head are in good condition, not deformed by the high temperatures, free of impurities from the surroundings and correctly positioned.

#### Burner

Check that there are not excess wear or loosen screws. Clean the outside of the burner.

#### 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.

#### 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.

### Flame presence check

The burner is fitted with an ionisation system to check that a flame is present. The minimum current for control box operation is 6  $\mu\text{A}$  (Fig. 35).

The burner provides a much higher current, so controls are not normally required.

However, if it is necessary to measure the ionisation current, disconnect the plug-socket on the ionisation probe cable and insert a direct current microammeter with a base scale of 100  $\mu\text{A}$ .

Carefully check the polarities!

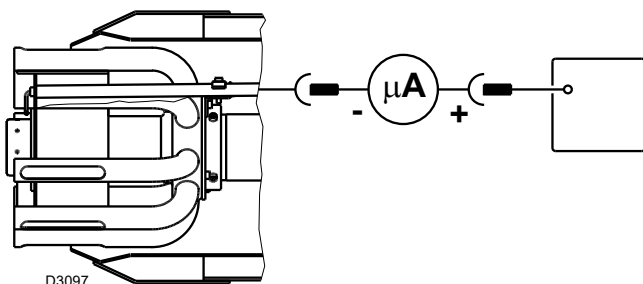


Fig. 35

### Gas leaks

Make sure that there are no gas leaks on the pipes between the gas meter and the burner.

### Gas filter

Replace the gas filter when it is dirty.

### Combustion

If the combustion values measured before starting maintenance do not comply with applicable legislation or do not indicate efficient combustion, consult the Tab. O or contact our Technical Support Service to implement the necessary adjustments.

It is advisable to set the burner according to the type of gas used and following the indications in Tab. O.

EN 676		Air excess			
		Max. output $\lambda \leq 1.2$		Min. output $\lambda \leq 1.3$	
		CO <sub>2</sub> % Calibration		CO	NO <sub>x</sub>
GAS	CO <sub>2</sub> theoretical max. 0% O <sub>2</sub>	$\lambda = 1.2$	$\lambda = 1.3$	mg/kWh	mg/kWh
G 20	11.7	9.7	9.0	$\leq 100$	$\leq 170$
G 25	11.5	9.5	8.8	$\leq 100$	$\leq 170$
G 30	14.0	11.6	10.7	$\leq 100$	$\leq 230$
G 31	13.7	11.4	10.5	$\leq 100$	$\leq 230$

Tab. O

### 7.2.4 Safety components

The safety components should be replaced at the end of their life cycle indicated in the Tab. P.

The specified life cycles do not refer to the warranty terms indicated in the delivery or payment conditions.

Safety component	Life cycle
Flame control	10 years or 250.000 operation cycles
Flame sensor	10 years or 250.000 operation cycles
Gas valves (solenoid)	10 years or 250.000 operation cycles
Pressure switches	10 years or 250.000 operation cycles
Pressure adjuster	15 years
Servomotor (electronic cam)	10 years or 250.000 operation cycles
Oil valve (solenoid)	10 years or 250.000 operation cycles
Oil regulator	10 years or 250.000 operation cycles
Pipes/ oil fittings (metallic)	10 years
Flexible hoses (if present)	5 years or 30.000 pressurised cycles
Fan impeller	10 years or 500.000 start-ups

Tab. P

## 7.3 Opening the burner



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



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



Close the fuel interception tap.

See "Access to head internal part" on page 17

## 7.4 Closing the burner

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



Carry out all maintenance work and mount the casing again.

## 8 Faults - Probable causes - Solutions



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).

Signal	Problem	Possible cause	Recommended remedy
2 blinks ● ●	Once the pre-purging phase and safety time have passed, the burner goes into lockout without the appearance of the flame	The operation solenoid lets little gas through	Increase
		One of the two solenoid valves does not open.	Replace
		Gas pressure too low	Increase pressure at governor
		Ignition electrode incorrectly adjusted	Adjust it
		Electrode grounded due to broken insulation	Replace
		High voltage cable defective	Replace
		High voltage cable deformed by high temperature	Replace and protect
		Ignition transformer defective	Replace
		Incorrect valve or transformer electrical wiring	Check
		Defective control box	Replace
		A closed valve upline the gas train	Open
		Air in pipework	Bleed air
3 blinks ● ● ●	The burner does not switch on, and the lockout appears	Gas valves unconnected or with interrupted coil	Check connections or replace coil
		Air pressure switch in operating position	Adjust or replace
	The burner switches on, but then stops in lockout	Air pressure switch does not switch owing to lack of air pressure.	
		Air pressure switch incorrectly adjusted.	Adjust or replace
		Pressure switch pressure test point pipe blocked	Clean
		Poorly adjusted head	Adjust
		High pressure in the furnace	Connect air pressure switch to fan suction line
	Lockout during pre-purging phase	Defective motor control contactor (only three-phase version)	Replace
		Defective electrical motor	Replace
		Motor lockout (defective electrical motor)	Replace
4 blinks ● ● ● ●	The burner switches on, but then stops in lockout	Flame simulation	Replace the control box
	Lockout when burner stops	Permanent flame in the combustion head or flame simulation	Eliminate persistence of flame or replace control box
6 blinks ● ● ● ● ● ●	The burner switches on, but then stops in lockout	Defective or incorrectly adjusted servomotor	Adjust or replace
7 blinks ● ● ● ● ● ● ●	The burner goes into lockout immediately following the appearance of the flame	The operation solenoid lets little gas through	Increase
		Ionisation probe incorrectly adjusted	Adjust
		Insufficient ionisation (less than 5 A)	Check probe position
		Earth probe	Withdraw or replace cable
		Burner poorly grounded	Check grounding
		Phase and neutral connections inverted	Invert them
		Defective flame detection circuit	Replace the control box
		Too much air or too little gas	Adjust air and gas
	Burner locks out when shifting from minimum to maximum output and vice versa		
	Burner goes into lockout during operation	Probe or ionisation cable grounded	Replace worn parts

Signal	Problem	Possible cause	Recommended remedy
10 blinks ●●●●●● ●●●●●●	The burner does not switch on, and the lock-out appears	Incorrect electrical wiring	Check
	The burner goes into lockout	Defective control box	Replace
		Presence of electromagnetic disturbances in the thermostat lines	Filter or eliminate
		Presence of electromagnetic disturbance	Use the radio disturbance protection kit
No blink	The burner does not start	No electrical power supply	Check connections
		A limiter or safety control device is open	Adjust or replace
		Line fuse blocked	Replace
		Defective control box	Replace
		No gas supply	Open the manual valves between contactor and train
		Mains gas pressure insufficient	Contact your gas company
		Minimum gas pressure switch fails to close	Adjust or replace
		Servomotor fails to move to min. ignition position	Replace
	The burner continues to repeat the start-up cycle, without lockout	The gas pressure in the gas mains lies very close to the value to which the gas pressure switch has been set. The sudden drop in pressure after valve opening causes temporary opening of the pressure switch itself, the valve immediately closes and the burner comes to a halt. Pressure increases again, the pressure switch closes again and the ignition cycle is repeated. And so on	Reduce the minimum gas pressure switch intervention pressure. Replace the gas filter cartridge.
	Ignition with pulsations	Poorly adjusted head	Adjust
		Ignition electrode incorrectly adjusted	Adjust it
		Incorrectly adjusted fan air damper: too much air	Adjust
		Output during ignition phase is too high	Reduce
	Burner does not reach maximum output	Remote control device TR fails to close	Adjust or replace
		Defective control box	Replace
		Defective servomotor	Replace
	Burner stops with air damper open	Defective servomotor	Replace

Tab. Q

**A Appendix - Accessories**
**Analogue control signal converter kit**

Burner	Type	Code
RS 810/M BLU	0/2 - 10V 0/4 - 20mA	20074479

**Kit for modulating operation**

Burner	Output regulator	Code
RS 810/M BLU	RWF 50.2 3-POINT OUTLET	20073595
	RWF 55.5 COMPLETE WITH RS-485 INTERFACE	20074441
	RWF 55.6 COMPLETE WITH RS-485/PROFIBUS INTERFACE	20074442

Burner	Probe	Adjustment field	Code
RS 810/M BLU	PT 100 temperature	- 100...+ 500°C	3010110
	4 - 20 mA pressure	0...2.5 bar	3010213
	4 - 20 mA pressure	0...16 bar	3010214

**Potentiometer kit**

Burner	Code
RS 810/M BLU	20074487

**Continuous purging kit**

Burner	Code
RS 810/M BLU	20074542

**UV sensor kit**

Burner	Code
RS 810/M BLU	20074548

**Software interface kit**

Burner	Code
RS 810/M BLU	3002719

**Soundproofing box kit**

Burner	Type	dB(A)	Code
RS 810/M BLU	C7	10	20177776

**Spacer kit**

Burner	Code
RS 810/M BLU	20008903

**Gas trains in compliance with EN 676**

Please refer to manual.



**WARNING**

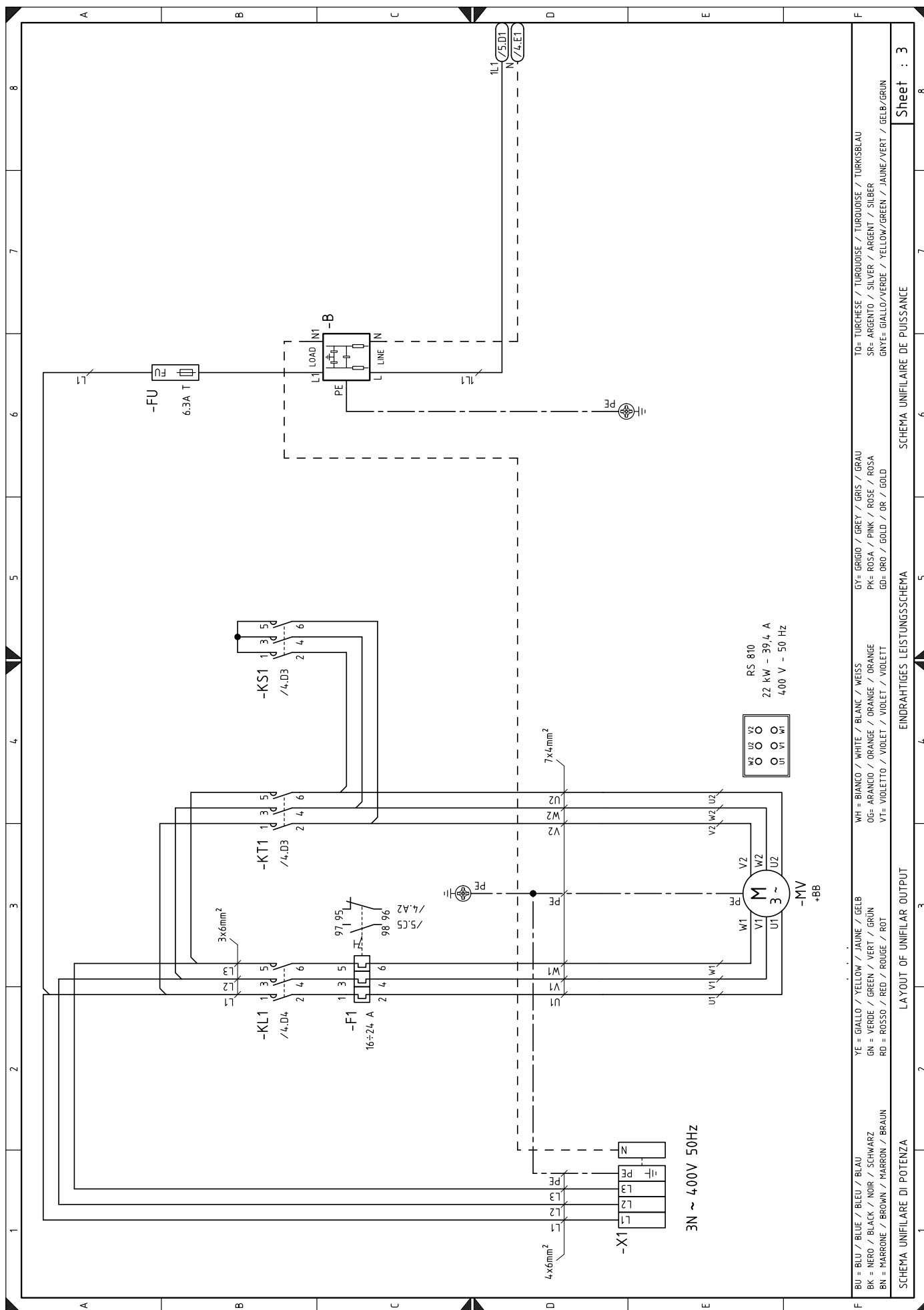
The installer is responsible for the addition of any safety device not foreseen in this manual.

**B Appendix - Electrical panel layout**

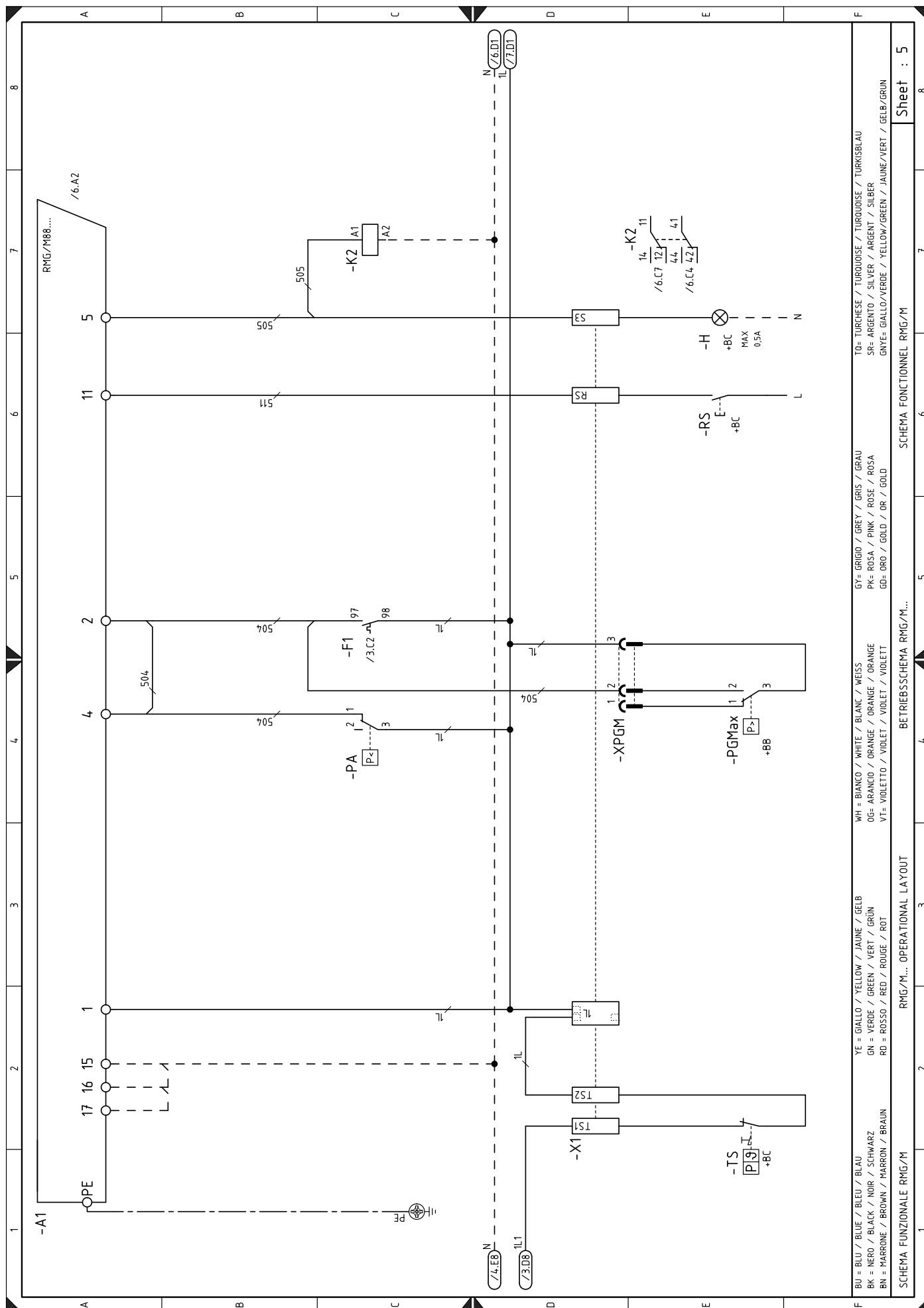
<b>1</b>	<b>Index of layouts</b>
<b>2</b>	Indication of references
<b>3</b>	Single-wire output layout
<b>4</b>	Functional layout
<b>5</b>	Functional layout RMG/M...
<b>6</b>	Functional layout gas train
<b>7</b>	Functional layout RMG/M...
<b>8</b>	Functional layout RMG/M...
<b>9</b>	RWF50 kit electrical wiring... internal
<b>10</b>	Electrical wiring that the installer is responsible for
<b>11</b>	RWF50 Functional layout...
<b>12</b>	RWF50 kit electrical wiring... external

**2 Indication of references**

Sheet no. / 1 . A 1  
 Co-ordinates

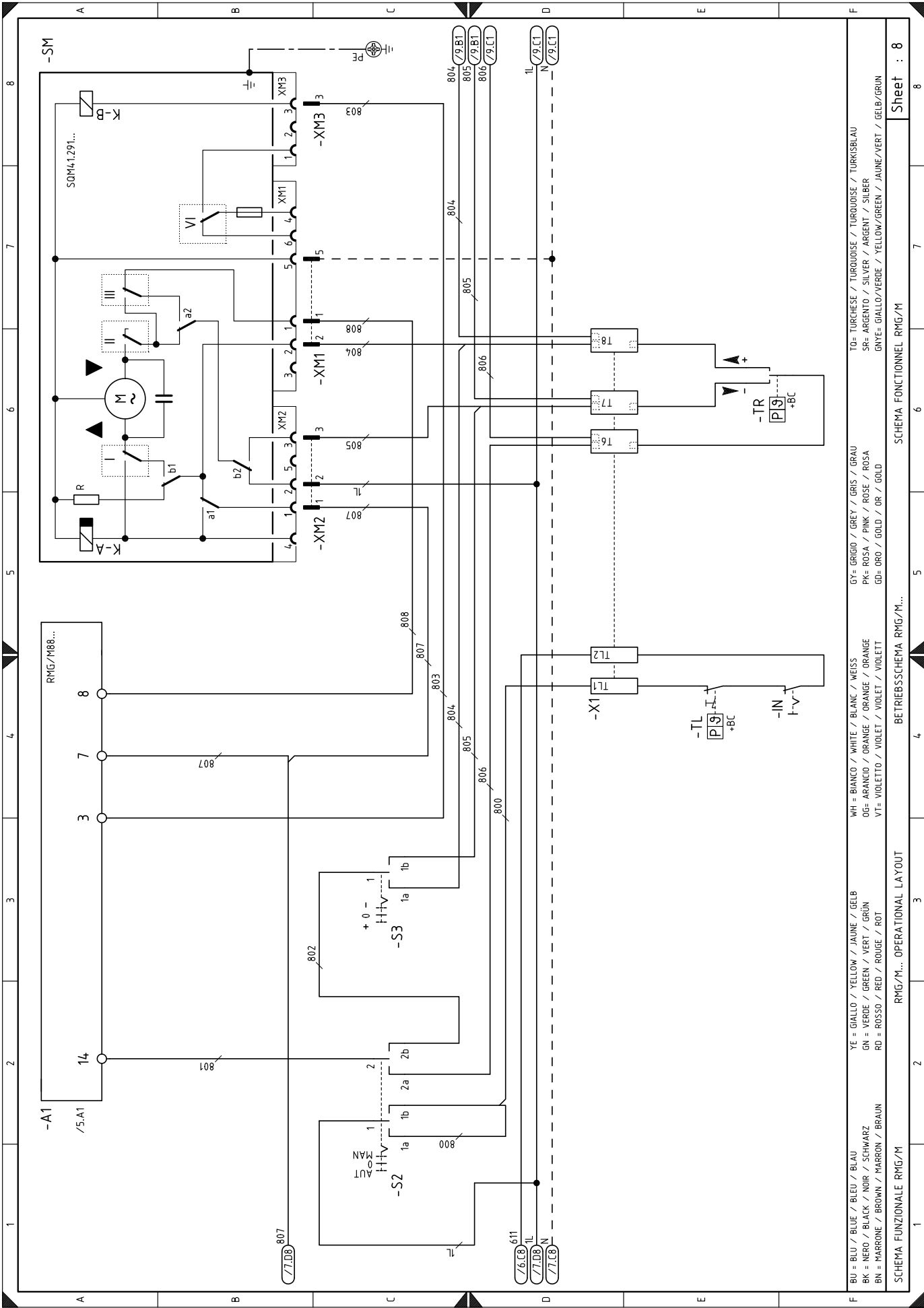


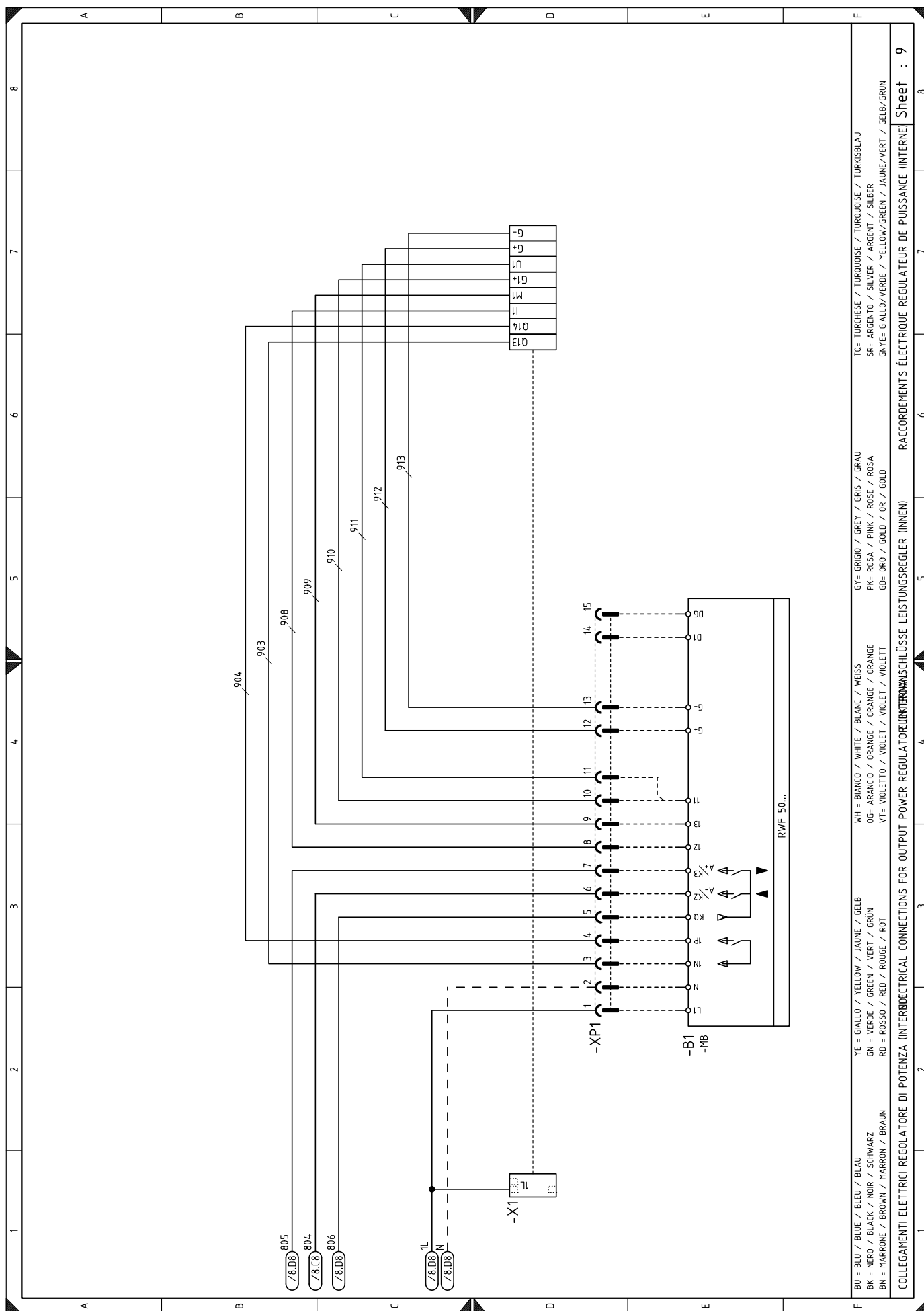




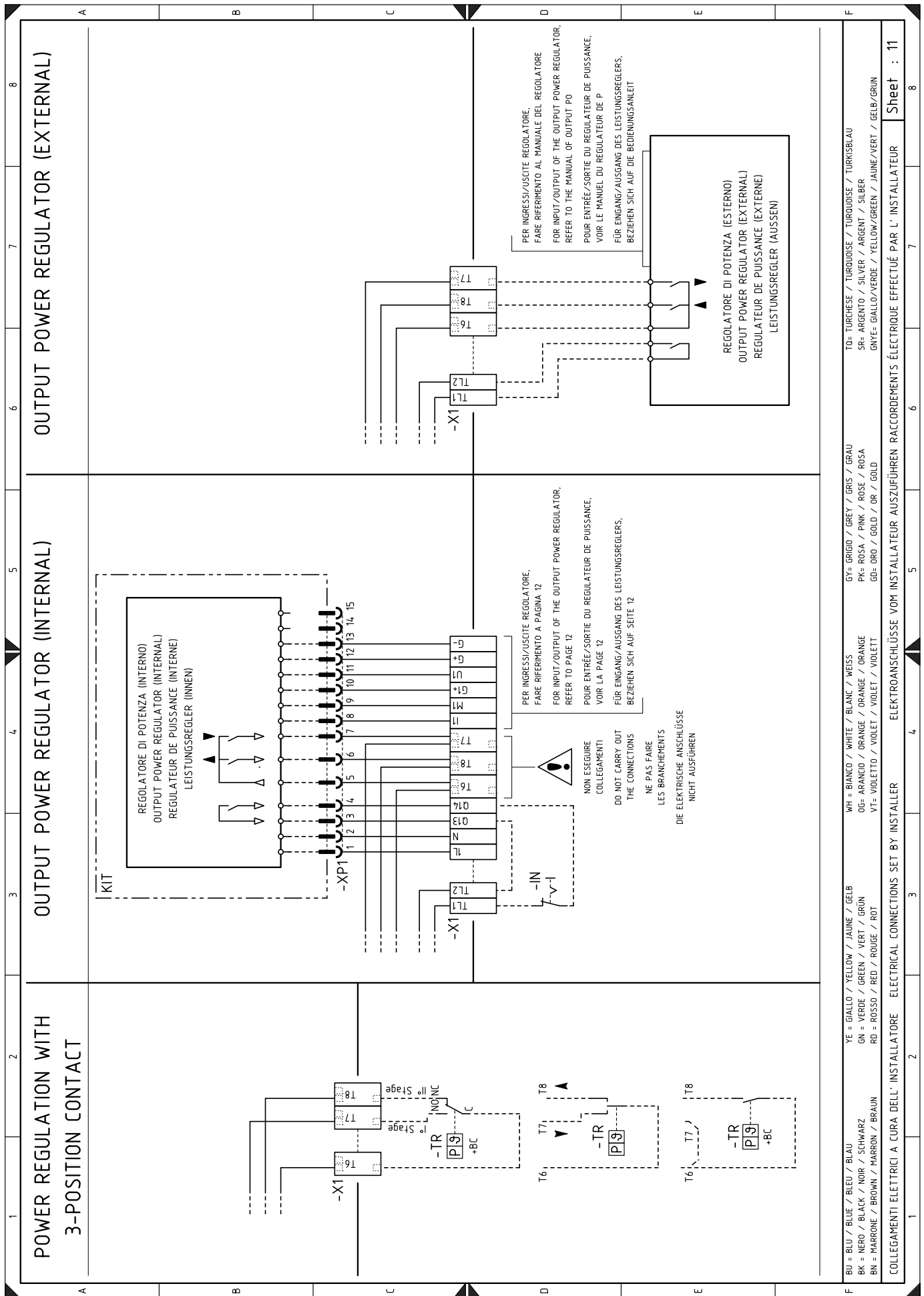














**Wiring layout key**

<b>A1</b>	Electrical control box
<b>B</b>	Suppressor
<b>B1</b>	Output power regulator RWF40 internal
<b>BA</b>	Input in current DC 0...20 mA, 4...20 mA
<b>BA1</b>	Input in current DC 0...20 mA, 4...20 mA to modify remote setpoint
<b>BP</b>	Pressure probe
<b>BP1</b>	Pressure probe
<b>BR</b>	Remote setpoint potentiometer
<b>BT1</b>	Thermocouple probe
<b>BT2</b>	Probe Pt100, 2 wires
<b>BT3</b>	Probe Pt100, 3 wires
<b>BT4</b>	Probe Pt100, 3 wires
<b>BTEXT</b>	External probe for climatic compensation of the setpoint
<b>BV</b>	Input in voltage DC 0...1 V, 0...10 V
<b>BV1</b>	Input in voltage DC 0...1 V, 0...10 V to modify remote setpoint
<b>F1</b>	Fan motor thermal relay
<b>FU</b>	Auxiliary circuits safety fuse
<b>G</b>	Signal converter for UV sensor
<b>H</b>	Burner working lighting signal output
<b>IN</b>	Burner manual stop electric switch
<b>ION</b>	Ionisation probe
<b>KL1</b>	Star/triangle starter line contactor
<b>KT1</b>	Star/triangle starter triangle contactor
<b>KS1</b>	Star/triangle starter star contactor
<b>KST1</b>	Star/triangle starter timer
<b>K1</b>	Clean contacts output relay burner operating
<b>K2</b>	Clean contacts output relay burner lockout
<b>MV</b>	Fan motor
<b>PA</b>	Air pressure switch
<b>PE</b>	Burner earth
<b>PGMin</b>	Minimum gas pressure switch
<b>PGMax</b>	Maximum gas pressure switch
<b>RS</b>	Remote reset switch
<b>S2</b>	Off / automatic / manual selector
<b>S3</b>	Power increase / power reduction selector
<b>SM</b>	Servomotor
<b>TA</b>	Ignition transformer
<b>TL</b>	Limit thermostat/pressure switch
<b>TR</b>	Adjustment thermostat/pressure switch
<b>TS</b>	Safety thermostat/pressure switch
<b>Y</b>	Gas adjustment valve + gas safety valve
<b>YVPS</b>	Valve leak detection device
<b>X1</b>	Main terminal supply board
<b>XM1</b>	Servomotor connector 1
<b>XM2</b>	Servomotor connector 2
<b>XM3</b>	Servomotor connector 3
<b>XP1</b>	Connector for RWF output power regulator kit ... or signal converter
<b>XPGM</b>	Maximum gas pressure switch connector
<b>XRWF</b>	Terminal board for output power regulator RWF ...
<b>UV</b>	UV Sensor (Optional only with kit)



If there is a problem with the fuse **FU**, there is a spare one in the fuse holder.





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The logo consists of the word "RIELLO" in a bold, red, sans-serif typeface.

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