

Forced draught gas burners

Progressive two-stage or modulating operation



CODE	MODEL
C9324700 - C9324710	RS 70/EV
C9325700 - C9325710 - C9325701	RS 100/EV
C9326700 - C9326710 - C9326701	RS 130/EV



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1

Information and general instructions

1.1 Information about the instruction manual

1.1.1 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.

1.1.2 General dangers

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



Maximum danger level!

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



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



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

1.1.3 Danger: live components



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

Other symbols:



ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

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

- This symbol indicates a list.

Abbreviations used

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

Delivery of the system and the instruction manual

When the system is delivered, it is important that:

- The instruction manual is supplied 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 carefully informs the user about:
 - the use of the system,
 - any further tests that may be necessary before the system is started up,
 - maintenance and the need to have the system checked at least once a year by the manufacturer or another specialised technician.

To ensure a periodic check, the manufacturer recommends the drawing up of a Maintenance Contract.

1.2 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 the 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 non authorised 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 power 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 flame, as structurally established;
- insufficient and inappropriate surveillance and care of those burner components most subject to wear and tear;
- use of non-original components, including spare parts, kits, accessories and optionals;
- force majeure.

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

1.2.1 Owner's responsibility

Please pay attention to the Safety Warnings contained within this instruction manual. Keep this manual for your records and provide it to your qualified service agency for use in professionally setting up and maintaining your burner.

Your burner will provide years of efficient operation if it is professionally installed and maintained by a qualified service technician. If at any time the burner does not appear to be operating properly, immediately contact your qualified service agency for consultation.

We recommend annual inspection/service of your gas heating system by a qualified service agency.

Failure to follow these instructions, misuse, or incorrect adjustment of the burner could lead to equipment malfunction and result in asphyxiation, explosion or fire.



WARNING

If you smell gas:

- Do not touch any electrical items.
- Open all windows.
- Close all gas supply valves.
- Contact your local gas authority immediately.
- Do not store flammable or hazardous materials in the vicinity of fuel burning appliances.
- Improper installation, adjustment, alteration, service or maintenance can cause property damage, personal injury or death.
- Refer to this manual for instructional or additional information.
- Consult a certified installer, service representative or the gas supplier for further assistance.
- Burner shall be installed in accordance with manufacturers requirements as outlined in this manual, local codes and authorities having jurisdiction.

2**Safety and prevention****2.1 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 manu-

facturer;

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.

2.2 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.
- Must take all the measures necessary to prevent unauthorised people gaining access to the machine.
- 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.
- 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.
- Personnel must follow 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 are obliged to 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 all responsibility for any damage that may be caused by the use of non-original parts.

3 Technical description of the burner

3.1 Technical data

Model			RS 70/EV	RS 100/EV	RS 130/EV
Output ⁽¹⁾	High	MBtu/hr kW	1761 - 3084 516 - 904	2644 - 4405 775 - 1291	3521 - 5545 1032 - 1625
	Low	MBtu/hr kW	512 150	570 167	607 178
Fuel			Natural gas		
• Max delivery • Pressure at maximum delivery ⁽²⁾ natural gas		SCFH " WC	3084 4.06	4405 3.66	5545 3.20
Operation			Low - high or modulating		
Standard application			Boilers: water, steam, thermal oil		
Ambient temperature		°F	32 - 104 (0 - 40 °C)		
Combustion air temperature		°F max	140 (60 °C)		
Noise levels ⁽³⁾		dB(A)	75	77	78.5

⁽¹⁾ Reference conditions: Ambient temperature 68 °F (20 °C) - Barometric pressure 39.4" WC - Altitude 329 ft.

⁽²⁾ Pressure at test point 21) (Fig. 1), with zero pressure in the combustion chamber, with open gas ring 2) (Fig. 21) at maximum burner output

⁽³⁾ Sound pressure measured in manufacturer's combustion laboratory, with burner operating on test boiler and at maximum rated output.

* Firing rate for C-UL/US Listing

3.2 Burner models designation

Model	Code	Code RBNA	Main Voltage	Flame safeguard
RS 70/EV	20029000	C9324700	208-220/3/60	Burner mounted
		C9324710	460/3/60	
		tbd	575/3/60	
RS 100/EV	20036681	C9325700	208-220/3/60	Burner mounted
		C9325710	460/3/60	
		C9325701	575/3/60	
RS 130/EV	20036683	C9326700	208-220/3/60	Burner mounted
		C9326710	460/3/60	
		C9326701	575/3/60	

3.3 Electrical data

Fan motor IE2/EPACT

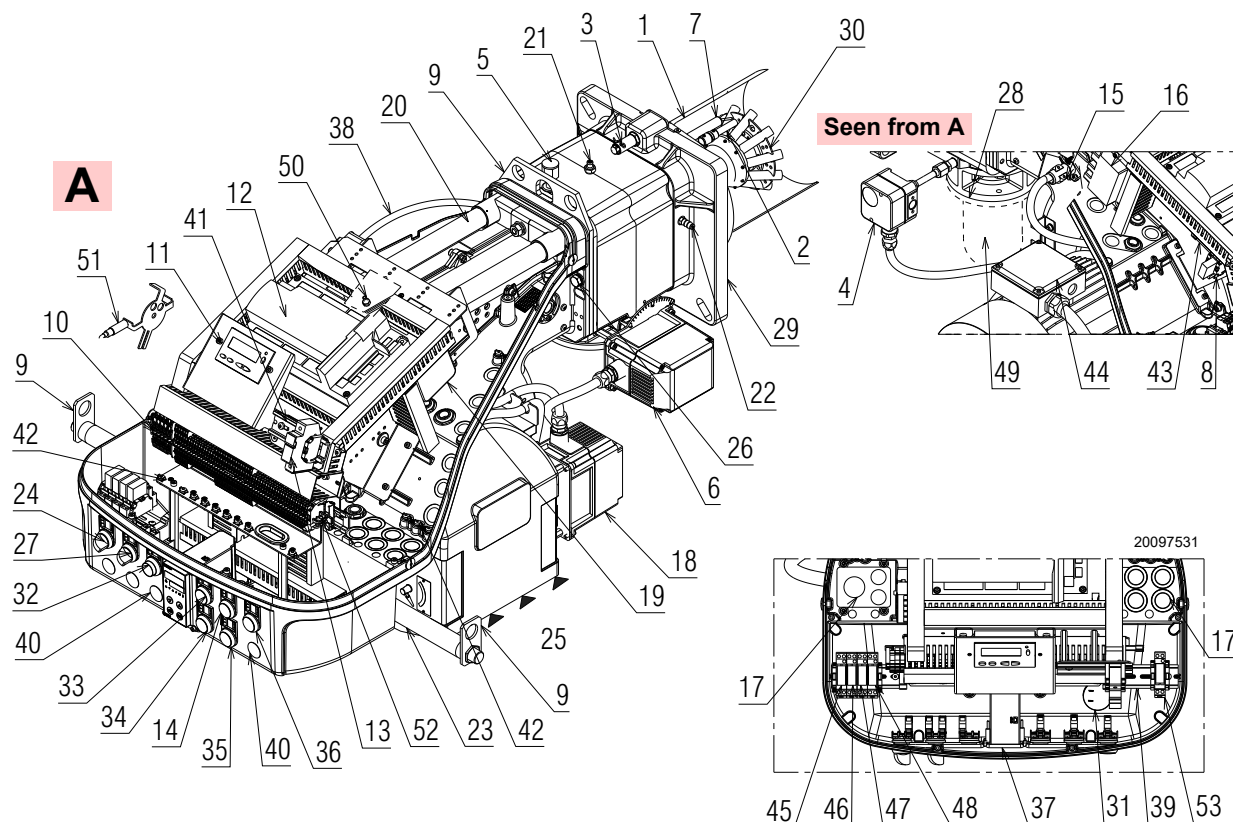
Model		RS 70/EV		
RBNA Code		C9324700	C9324710	C9324701
Control circuit power supply	V/Ph/Hz	120/1/60		
Main power supply (+/-10%)	V/Ph/Hz	208-220/3/60	460/3/60	575/3/60
Fan motor	tr/min	3400	3400	3400
	HP	1.5	1.5	1.5
	V	208-230	460	575
	A	4	2	1.6
Ignition transformer	V1 - V2	120 V - 1 x 8 kV		
	I1 - I2	1.6 A - 20 mA		
Electrical power consumption	W max	1350		
Electrical control circuit cons.	W	750		
Total electrical consumption	W	2100		
Electrical protection		NEMA 1		

Fan motor IE2/EPACT

Model		RS 100/EV		
RBNA Code		C9325700	C9325710	C9325701
Control circuit power supply	V/Ph/Hz	120/1/60		
Main power supply (+/-10%)	V/Ph/Hz	208-220/3/60	460/3/60	575/3/60
Fan motor	tr/min	3500	3500	3500
	HP	3	3	3
	V	208-230	460	575
	A	7.8	3.9	3.1
Ignition transformer	V1 - V2	120 V - 1 x 8 kV		
	I1 - I2	1.6 A - 20 mA		
Electrical power consumption	W max	2600		
Electrical control circuit cons.	W	750		
Total electrical consumption	W	3350		
Electrical protection		NEMA 1		

Fan motor IE2/EPACT

Model		RS 130/EV		
RBNA Code		C9326700	C9326710	C9326701
Control circuit power supply	V/Ph/Hz	120/1/60		
Main power supply (+/-10%)	V/Ph/Hz	208-220/3/60	460/3/60	575/3/60
Fan motor	tr/min	3500	3500	3500
	HP	3	3	3
	V	208-230	460	575
	A	7.8	3.9	3.1
Ignition transformer	V1 - V2	120 V - 1 x 8 kV		
	I1 - I2	1.6 A - 20 mA		
Electrical power consumption	W max	2600		
Electrical control circuit cons.	W	750		
Total electrical consumption	W	3350		
Electrical protection		NEMA 1		

3.4 Burner description

Fig. 1

- | | | | |
|----|---|----|--|
| 1 | Combustion head | 31 | Horn |
| 2 | Burner pilot | 32 | Button "ALARM SILENCE" |
| 3 | Screw for combustion head adjustment | 33 | Signal "POWER ON" |
| 4 | Maximum gas pressure switch | 34 | Signal "IGNITION ON" |
| 5 | Burner pilot attachment | 35 | Signal "FUEL ON" |
| 6 | Gas actuator | 36 | Signal "ALARM ON" |
| 7 | Ignition electrode | 37 | RWF55 modulator (with analog output 4-20 mA) |
| 8 | "KMV" relay | 38 | High voltage lead |
| 9 | Lifting ring | 39 | Din bar for "K7" relay and available for accessories |
| 10 | Burner terminal board for electrical wiring "X1" | 40 | Optional holes |
| 11 | Operator panel with LCD display | 41 | Din bar for fuse holder step-down transformer and OCI 412.10 |
| 12 | Control box for checking flame and air/fuel ratio | 42 | Ground terminals |
| 13 | Auxiliary fuse | 43 | Din bar for "KMV" relay and available for accessories |
| 14 | Signal "CALL FOR HEAT" | 44 | Fan motor |
| 15 | UV flame sensor | 45 | "K1" relay |
| 16 | Ignition transformer "TA" | 46 | "K5" relay |
| 17 | Holes for cable grommets for electrical wiring for accessories (to be carried out by the installer) | 47 | "K3" relay |
| 18 | Air actuator | 48 | "K2" relay |
| 19 | Air pressure switch | 49 | Gas train flange |
| 20 | Sliding bars for opening the burner and inspecting the combustion head | 50 | Air pressure switch test point |
| 21 | Gas pressure test point and head fixing screw | 51 | Variable speed sensor |
| 22 | Combustion head air pressure test point | 52 | Clamp for shielding of connection cable with inverter |
| 23 | Extension sliding bars | 53 | "K7" relay |
| 24 | Switch "OFF - ON" | | |
| 25 | Fan air inlet | | |
| 26 | Screws to secure fan to pipe coupling | | |
| 27 | Switch "LOCAL REMOTE" | | |
| 28 | Gas butterfly valve | | |
| 29 | Boiler fixing flange | | |
| 30 | Flame stability disc | | |

One type of burner failure may occur:

Flame safeguard lock-out

If the flame safeguard alarm 36)(Fig. 1) lights up, it indicates that the burner is in lock-out. To reset, press the reset pushbutton.

3.5 Burner equipment

The burner is supplied complete with:

Gas train flange	No. 1	Connector for gas pilot line	No. 1
Flange gasket	No. 1	Screws (M10 x 40) to fix the flange	No. 4
Washers for screw	No. 4	Instruction manuals	No. 1

3.6 Packaging - weight - Approximate measurements

- The packaging of the burner (Fig. 2) rests on a wooden platform that is particularly suitable for lift trucks.
The overall dimensions of the packaging are shown in the table.
- The weight of the burner complete with its packaging is shown in table.

Inch	A	B	C	lbs
RS 70/EV	59 ³ / ₆₄	32 ⁴⁷ / ₆₄	39 ³ / ₈	194
RS 100/EV	59 ³ / ₆₄	32 ⁴⁷ / ₆₄	39 ³ / ₈	201
RS 130/EV	59 ³ / ₆₄	32 ⁴⁷ / ₆₄	39 ³ / ₈	208

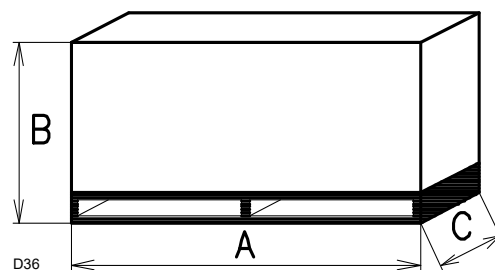


Fig. 2

3.7 Burner dimensions

The dimensions of the burner are shown in Fig. 3.

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

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

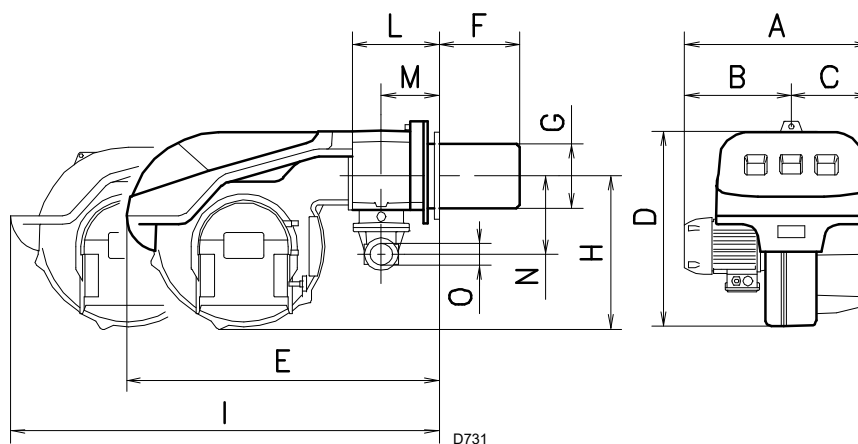


Fig. 3

Inch	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	L	M	N	O
RS 70/EV	21 ³¹ / ₃₂	11 ¹¹ / ₃₂	10 ⁷ / ₈	25 ¹³ / ₆₄	40 ³ / ₄	9 ¹⁷ / ₃₂	8 ³⁷ / ₆₄	16 ⁴⁷ / ₆₄	63 ¹⁵ / ₃₂	8 ²⁵ / ₃₂	5 ⁵ / ₈	8 ³ / ₄	2
RS 100/EV	23 ¹⁵ / ₃₂	12 ³ / ₄	10 ⁷ / ₈	25 ¹³ / ₆₄	40 ³ / ₄	9 ¹⁷ / ₃₂	8 ³⁷ / ₆₄	16 ⁴⁷ / ₆₄	63 ¹⁵ / ₃₂	8 ²⁵ / ₃₂	5 ⁵ / ₈	8 ³ / ₄	2
RS 130/EV	23 ¹⁵ / ₃₂	12 ³ / ₄	10 ⁷ / ₈	25 ¹³ / ₆₄	40 ³ / ₄	10 ²³ / ₃₂	8 ³⁷ / ₆₄	16 ⁴⁷ / ₆₄	63 ¹⁵ / ₃₂	8 ²⁵ / ₃₂	5 ⁵ / ₈	8 ³ / ₄	2

3.8 Firing rates

The maximum output is chosen within area **A** of the diagram (Fig. 4).

The **minimum output** must not be lower than the minimum limit of the diagram.



The firing rate was obtained considering a room temperature of 68 °F and an atmospheric pressure of 394 "WC (approx. 0 ft above sea level), with the combustion head adjusted.

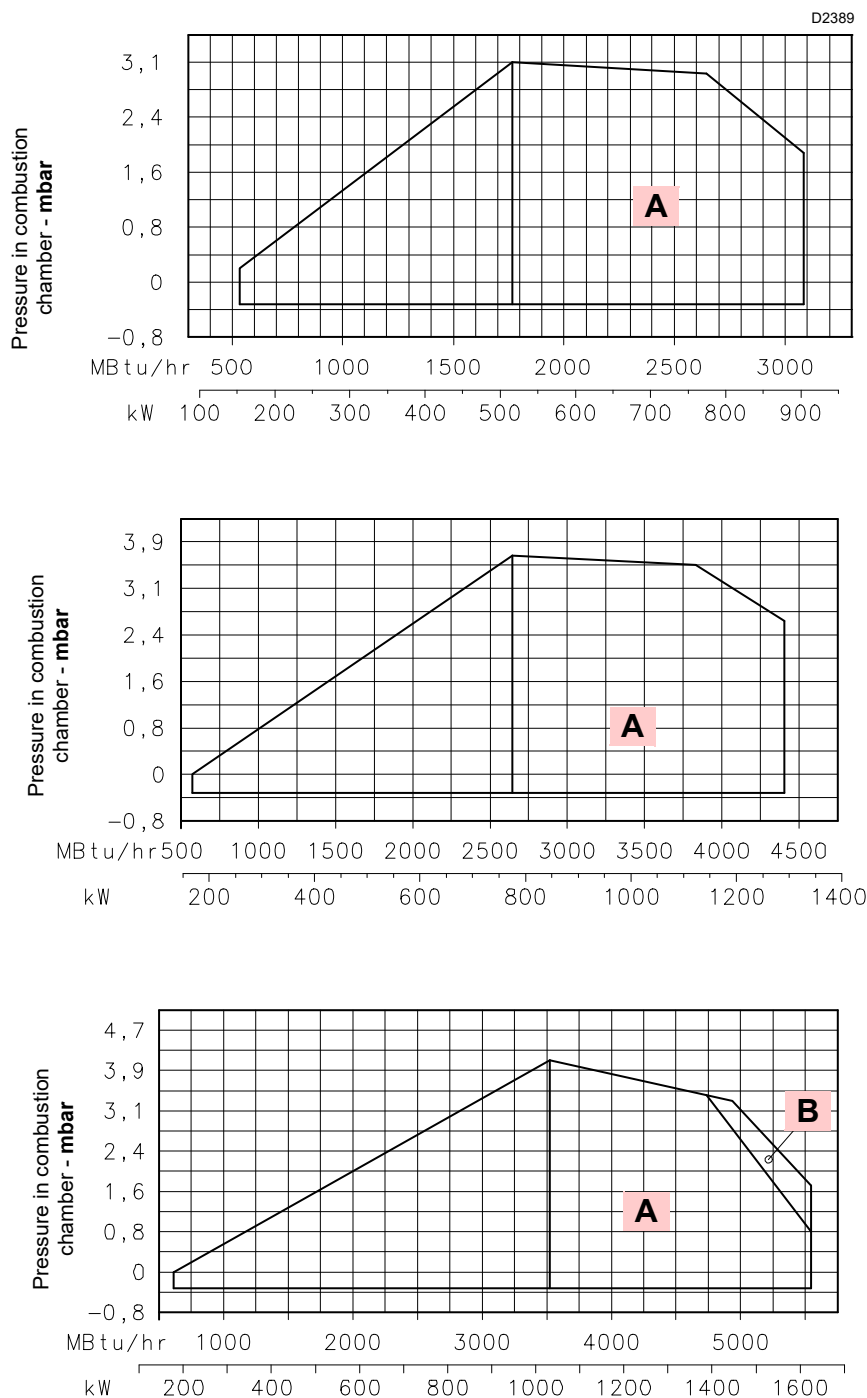


Fig. 4

3.8.1 Procedure to refer burner operating condition in high altitude plants

Find the **CORRECTED BURNER CAPACITY** for the plant's altitude in chart 1 and the **CORRECTED PRESSURE** in chart 2.

Check in the firing rate graph of the burner (Fig. 4), if the working point defined by the values above is within the range limits. If not, higher burner size is needed.

Note

- Charts are based only on altitude variation (reference temperature = 68°F, 20°C)
- To get the combined correction in case of different air temperature, a compensation of 1000 ft each 3.6°F (305 m each 2°C) is applicable (100 ft = 0.36°F).

Example

- Rated Capacity = 3800 MBtu/hr
- Rated Air Pressure = 1.33" WC
- Reference Altitude = 328 ft
- Reference Temperature = 20°C = 68°F
- Real Altitude = 3000 ft
- Real Temperature = 17°C = 62.6°F
- Temperature Difference = 68°F – 62.6°F = 5.4°F
- Virtual Altitude Increment = 5.4°F/3.6°F x 1000 ft = 1500 ft
- Virtual Altitude = (Real Altitude) + (Virtual Altitude Increment) = 3000 ft + 1500 ft = 4500 ft
- Corrected Capacity = (3868+3890)/2 = 3871 MBtu/hr
- Corrected Pressure = (2.7+3.13)/2 = 2.9" WC

Reference conditions:

- Ambient Temperature 68 °F (20 °C)
- Barometric Pressure 394" WC (1000 mbar)
- Altitude 328 ft a.s.l. (100 m a.s.l.)

1 CORRECTED BURNER CAPACITY ACCORDING TO ALTITUDE

Rated Capacity MBtu/hr	Altitude										
	m a.s.l.	0	100	305	610	915	1220	1525	1830	2135	2440
	ft a.s.l.	0	328	1000	2000	3000	4000	5000	6000	7000	8000
600		595	600	611	629	648	668	690	713	737	763
1133		1128	1133	1144	1162	1181	1201	1223	1246	1270	1296
1667		1662	1667	1678	1696	1715	1735	1757	1780	1804	1830
2200		2195	2200	2211	2229	2248	2268	2290	2313	2337	2363
2733		2728	2733	2744	2762	2781	2801	2823	2846	2870	2896
3267		3262	3267	3278	3296	3315	3335	3357	3380	3404	3430
3800		3795	3800	3811	3829	3848	3868	3890	3913	3937	3963
4333		4328	4333	4344	4362	4381	4401	4423	4446	4470	4496
4867		4862	4867	4878	4896	4915	4935	4957	4980	5004	5030
5400		5395	5400	5411	5429	5448	5468	5490	5513	5537	5563
Average barometric pressure (20°C)	mbar	1013	1000	977.4	942.8	908.2	875.8	843.5	811.85	779.8	747.8
Average barometric pressure (68°F)	"WC	399	394	385	371	358	345	332	320	307	294

2 CORRECTED BURNER AIR PRESSURE ACCORDING TO ALTITUDE

Rated Pressure "WC	Altitude										
	m a.s.l.	0	100	305	610	915	1220	1525	1830	2135	2440
	ft a.s.l.	0	328	1000	2000	3000	4000	5000	6000	7000	8000
0		-0.11	0	0.23	0.58	0.96	1.37	1.8	2.26	2.74	3.25
0.67		0.56	0.67	0.9	1.25	1.63	2.04	2.47	2.93	3.41	3.92
1.33		1.22	1.33	1.56	1.91	2.29	2.7	3.13	3.59	4.07	4.58
2		1.89	2	2.23	2.58	2.96	3.37	3.8	4.26	4.74	5.25
2.67		2.56	2.67	2.9	3.25	3.63	4.04	4.47	4.93	5.41	5.92
3.33		3.22	3.33	3.56	3.91	4.29	4.7	5.13	5.59	6.07	6.58
4		3.89	4	4.23	4.58	4.96	5.37	5.8	6.26	6.74	7.25
4.67		4.56	4.67	4.9	5.25	5.63	6.04	6.47	6.93	7.41	7.92
5.33		5.22	5.33	5.56	5.91	6.29	6.7	7.13	7.59	8.07	8.58
6		5.89	6	6.23	6.58	6.96	7.37	7.8	8.26	8.74	9.25
Average barometric pressure (20°C)	mbar	1013	1000	977.4	942.8	908.2	875.8	843.5	811.85	779.8	747.8
Average barometric pressure (68°F)	"WC	399	394	385	371	358	345	332	320	307	294

3.9 Minimum furnace dimensions

The firing rates were obtained in special test boilers. Fig. 5 indicates the diameter and length of the test combustion chamber.

Example

Output 2579 Mbtu/hr - diameter 24 inch - length 6.6 ft.

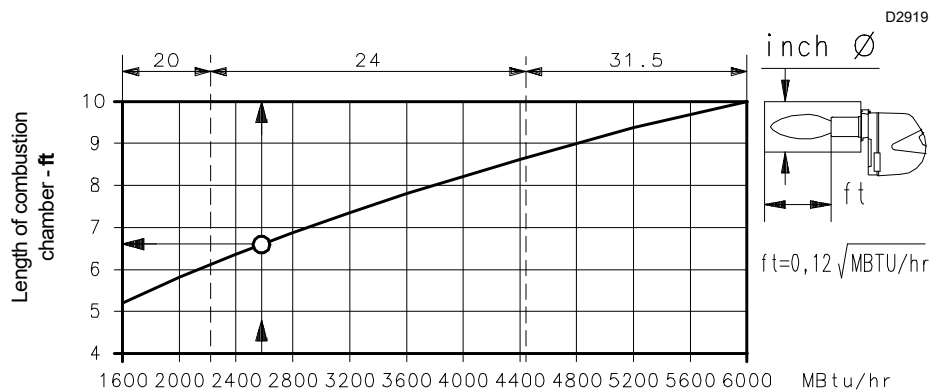


Fig. 5

3.10 Control box for the air/fuel ratio (LMV37.4...)

Warning notes



WARNING

To avoid injury to persons, damage to property or the environment, the following warning notes must be observed!

The LMV37.4... is a safety device!

Do not open, interfere with or modify the unit.

Riello S.p.A. will not assume responsibility for any damage resulting from unauthorized interference!

- All activities (mounting, installation and service work, etc.) must be performed by qualified staff.
- Before making any wiring changes in the connection area, completely isolate the plant from mains supply (all-polar disconnection). Ensure that the plant cannot be inadvertently switched on again and that it is indeed dead. If not observed, there is a risk of electric shock hazard.
- Ensure protection against electric shock hazard by providing adequate protection for the burner control's connection terminals.
- Each time work has been carried out (mounting, installation, service work, etc.), check to ensure that wiring and parameters is in an orderly state.
- Fall or shock can adversely affect the safety functions. Such units must not be put into operation, even if they do not exhibit any damage.

Introduction

The control box for the air/fuel ratio (Fig. 6), (hereafter referred to simply as the control box), that equips the burners, carries out a series of integrated functions in order to optimise burner functioning, both for single operation and together with other units (e.g. double furnace boiler or more than one generator at the same time).

The basic functions carried out by the control box relate to:

- flame control;
- the dosage of air and fuel via the positioning (with direct servo-control) of the relative valves, excluding the possible play in the mechanical cam calibration systems;
- the modulation of burner output, on the basis of the load requested by the system, maintaining the pressure or temperature of the boiler at the working values set;
- the safety diagnostic of the air and fuel circuits, via which it is possible to easily identify any causes of malfunctioning.

Mechanical design

The following system components are integrated in the LMV37.4... basic unit:

- Burner control with gas valve proving system
- Electronic air / fuel ratio control
- Control frequency converter air fan
- Modbus interface

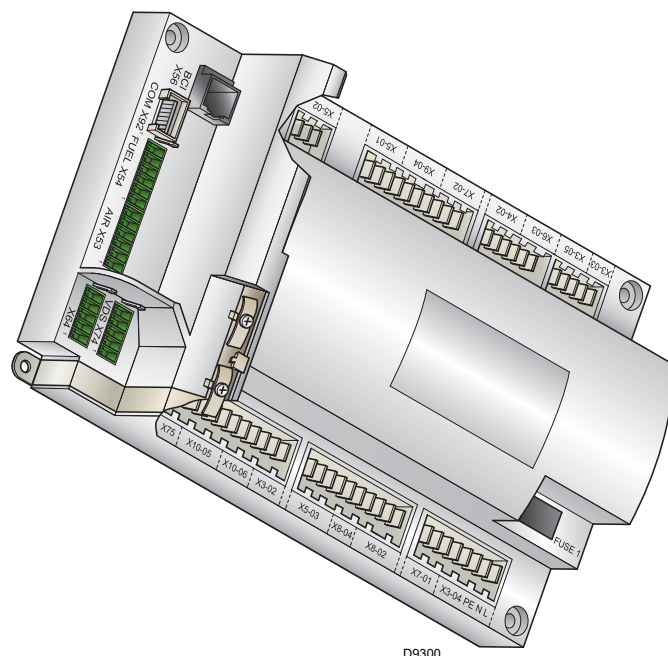


Fig. 6

Installation notes

- Always run high-voltage ignition cables separately while observing the greatest possible distance to the unit and to other cables.
- Do not mix up live and neutral conductors (fire hazard, dangerous failures, loss of protection against electric shock hazard, etc.).
- Do not lay the connecting cable from the LMV37.4... to the AZL2... together with other cables.



WARNING

The first start-up, like every further operation for the internal settings of the control box, requires access by means of a password and is only to be carried out by personnel of the Technical Assistance Service who have been specifically trained in the internal programming of the tool.

Electrical connection of the flame detectors

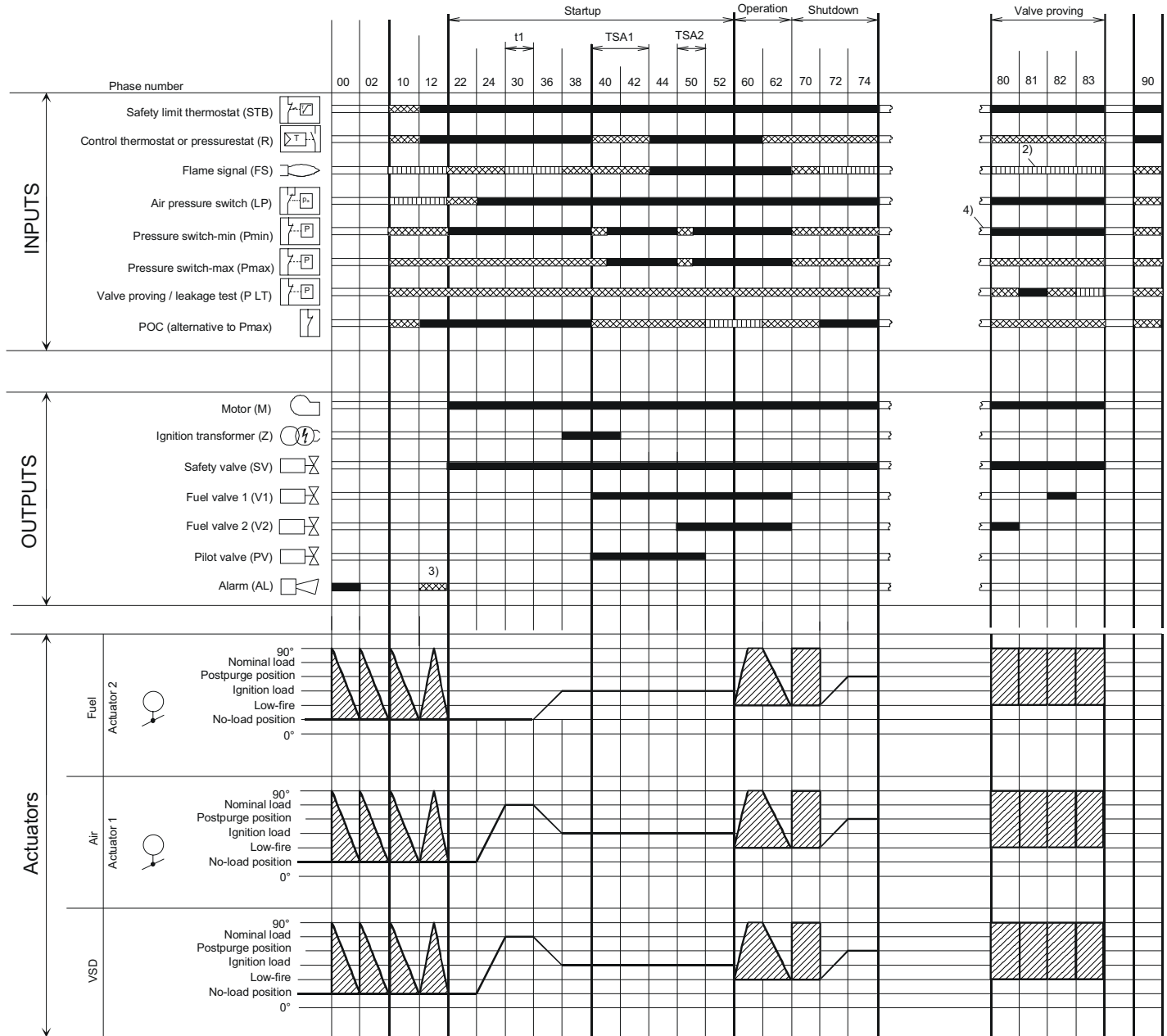
It is important to achieve practically disturbance- and loss-free signal transmission:

- Never run the detector cable together with other cables.
 - Line capacitance reduces the magnitude of the flame signal.
 - Use a separate cable.
- Observe the maximum permissible detector cable lengths.
- The ionization probe is not protected against electric shock hazard. It is mainspowered and must be protected against accidental contact.
- Locate the ignition electrode and the ionization probe such that the ignition spark cannot arc over to the ionization probe (risk of electrical overloads).

Technical data

LMV37.4... basic unit	Mains voltage	AC 120 V -15 % / +10 %
	Mains frequency	50 / 60 Hz ± 6 %
	Power consumption	< 30 W (typically)
	Safety class	I, with parts according to II and III to DIN EN 60730-1
Terminal loading 'Inputs'	Unit fuse F1 (internally)	6.3 AT
	Perm. mains primary fuse (externally)	Max. 16 AT
	Undervoltage	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safety shutdown from operating position at mains voltage Restart on rise in mains voltage 	Approx. AC 93 V Approx. AC 96 V
Terminal loading 'Outputs'	Total contact loading:	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nominal voltage Unit input current (safety loop) from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fan motor contactor - Ignition transformer - Valves - Oil pump / magnetic clutch 	AC 120 V, 50 / 60 Hz Max. 5 A
	Individual contact loading:	
	Fan motor contactor	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nominal voltage Nominal current Power factor 	AC 120 V, 50 / 60 Hz 1.6 A pilot duty load declaration to UL372 $\cos\varphi > 0.4$
	Alarm output	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nominal voltage Nominal current Power factor 	AC 120 V, 50 / 60 Hz 1 A $\cos\varphi > 0.4$
	Ignition transformer	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nominal voltage Nominal current Power factor 	AC 120 V, 50 / 60 Hz 1.6 A pilot duty load declaration to UL372 or 250 VA ignition load declaration to UL372 $\cos\varphi > 0.2$
	Fuel valves	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nominal voltage Nominal current Power factor 	AC 120 V, 50 / 60 Hz 1.6 A pilot duty load declaration to UL372 $\cos\varphi > 0.4$
	Operation display	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nominal voltage Nominal current Power factor 	AC 120 V, 50 / 60 Hz 0.5 A $\cos\varphi > 0.4$
Cable lengths	Mains line	Max. 100 m (100 pF/m)
	Display, BCI	For used outside the burner cover or the control panel: Max. 3 m (100 pF/m)
	External lockout reset button	Max. 20 m (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.

Operation sequence of the burner



D9288

Fig. 7

Legend to the sequence diagrams:

Valve proving takes place depending on the parameter:

- 2) Only with valve proving on startup
 - 3) Parameter: with/without alarm in the event of start prevention
 - 4) In the event of an erroneous signal on startup, followed by phase 10, otherwise phase 70
- 0° Position as supplied (0°)
 90° Actuator fully open (90°)

- Signal ON
- Signal OFF
- Any signal is allowed



In standby: after referencing, the actuator is driven to the no-load position

Assignment of times:

- t_1 Pre-purge time
- TSA1 Safety time 1 gas / oil
- TSA2 Safety time 2 gas / oil

3.11 Actuators (SQM33.5...)

Warning notes



WARNING

To avoid injury to persons, damage to property or the environment, the following warning notes should be observed!

Do not open, interfere with or modify the actuators!

- All activities (mounting, installation and service work, etc.) must be performed by qualified staff.
- Before making any wiring changes in the connection area of the units, completely isolate the equipment from mains supply (all-polar disconnection). If not observed, there is a risk of electric shock hazard.
- Ensure protection against electric shock hazard by providing adequate protection for the connection terminals and by securing the housing cover.
- After any kind of activity (mounting, installation and service work, etc.), check wiring.
Also ensure that the parameters are correctly set.
- Fall or shock can adversely affect the safety functions. Such units must not be put into operation, even if they do not exhibit any damage.



WARNING

**The actuator's housing must not be opened.
The actuator contains an optical feedback system.**

Use

The actuators (Fig. 8) are used to drive and position the air damper and the gas butterfly valve, without mechanical leverages but via the interposition of an elastic coupling.

They are commanded by the control box, which constantly checks their position by means of a return signal from the optic sensor inside the actuator.

The position (in degrees) of the actuators can be seen on the display of the Operator Panel.

Index "0" for fuel actuator, index "1" for air actuator.

Installation notes

- Always run the high-voltage ignition cables separate from the unit and other cables while observing the greatest possible distance.
- The holding torque is reduced when the actuator is disconnected from power.



WARNING

When servicing or replacing the actuators, take care not to invert the connectors.

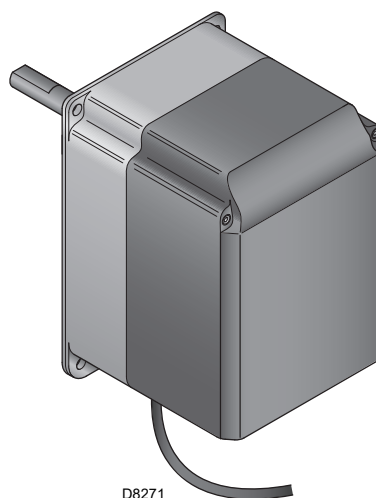


Fig. 8

Technical data

Operating voltage	AC / DC 24 V ± 20 % (load on interface)
Safety class	2 to EN 60 730 part 1 and parts 2...14
Power consumption	max. 10 W
Degree of protection	IP54 to EN 60 529-1
Opening time 0 - 90°	min: 5s, max.: 120s (depending on the type of control box)
Firing rate	0 - 90°
Cable connection	RAST2,5 connectors
Direction of rotation	Clockwise/anticlockwise (can be selected from the control box)
Nominal output torque	3 Nm
Holding torque (when live)	3 Nm
Holding torque (when dead)	2.6 Nm
Weight	approx. 1 kg
Environmental conditions:	
Operation	DIN EN 60 721-3-3
Climatic conditions	class 3K5
Mechanical conditions	class 3M4
Temperature range	-20...+60 °C
Humidity	< 95 % r.h.

Tab. A

4

Installation

4.1 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.

4.2 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.

With regard to the transport in the obligatory passages, refer to the overall dimensions shown in Fig. 3, page 9.



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). During the handling, keep the load at not more than 10" 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.

4.3 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.



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



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

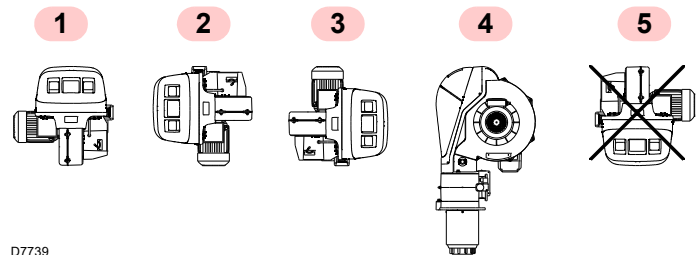
4.4 Operation position

The burner is designed to operate only in the positions **1**, **2**, **3** and **4** (Fig. 9).

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.

Any other position could compromise the correct operation of the appliance.

Installation **5** is prohibited for safety reasons.



D7739

Fig. 9

4.5 Securing the burner to the boiler

4.5.1 Boiler plate

Make holes in the plate shutting off the combustion chamber, as illustrated in Fig. 10.

The position of the threaded holes can be marked using the thermal insulation screen supplied with the burner.

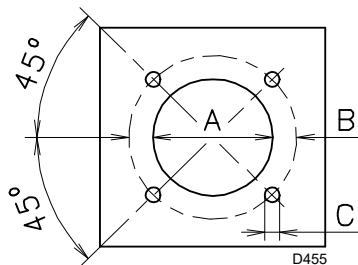


Fig. 10

inch	A	B	C
RS 70/EV	9 ¹ / ₁₆	12 ²⁵ / ₃₂ - 14 ¹ / ₂	⁵ / ₈ W
RS 100/EV	9 ¹ / ₁₆	12 ²⁵ / ₃₂ - 14 ¹ / ₂	⁵ / ₈ W
RS 130/EV	9 ¹ / ₁₆	12 ²⁵ / ₃₂ - 14 ¹ / ₂	⁵ / ₈ W

- For boilers with front flue passes 13)(Fig. 11) or flame inversion chambers, a protection in refractory material 11) must be inserted between the boiler refractory 12) and the blast tube 10). This protection must not compromise the extraction of the blast tube.
- For boilers with a water-cooled frontal, a refractory lining is not necessary 11)-12) (Fig. 11) unless expressly requested by the boiler manufacturer.

4.5.2 Boiler fixing

Secure the burner to the boiler, fixing the flange 9)(Fig. 11) to the boiler plate and interposing the insulating gasket 8).

Use the 4 screws, with a tightening torque of 26-29 Lbf. ft, after protecting their thread with anti-seize products.

The seal between burner and boiler must be airtight.

After the start-up, check there is no leakage of flue gases into the external environment.

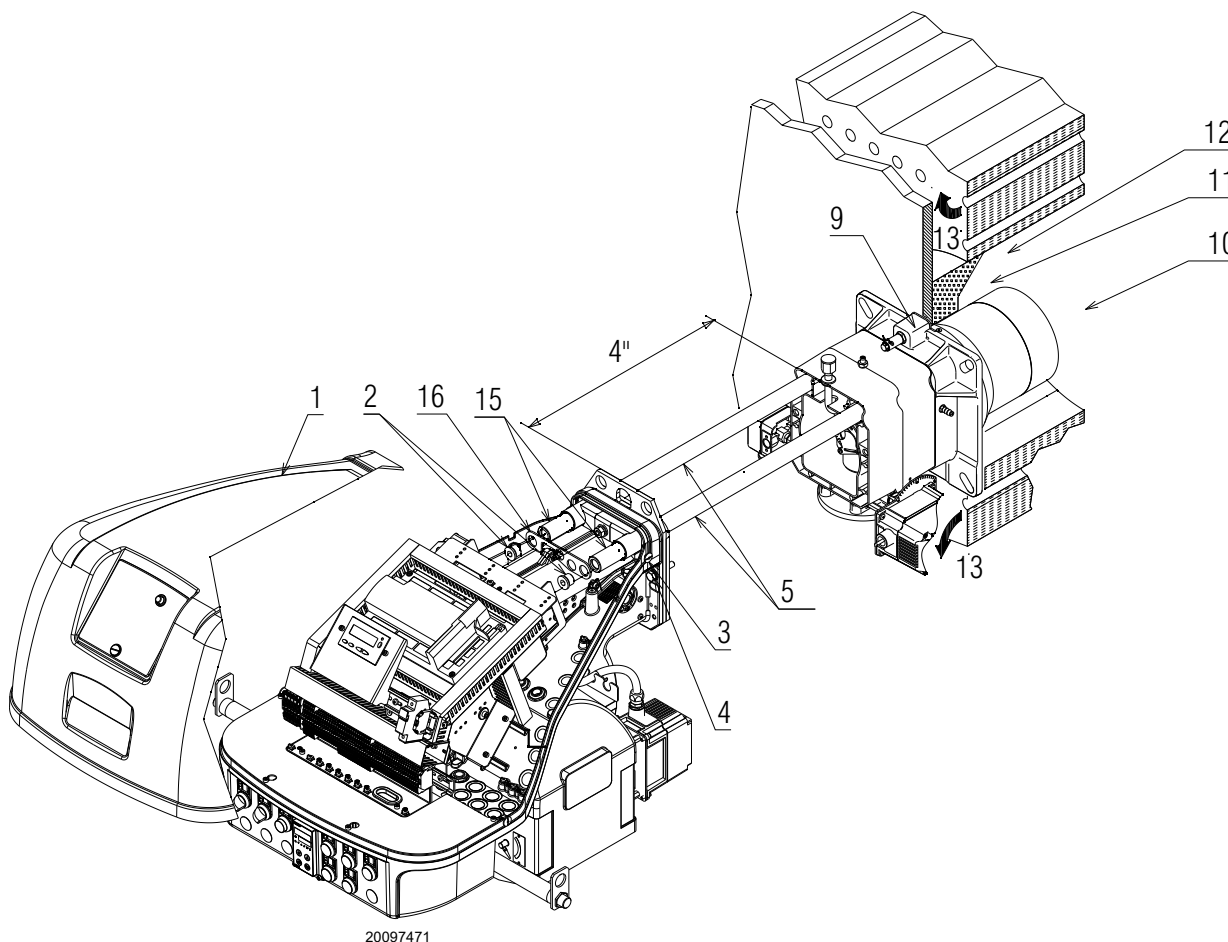


Fig. 11

Detach the combustion head from the burner, (Fig. 11):

- loosen the 4 screws 3) and remove the cover 1);
- remove the screws 2) from the slide bars 5);
- remove the 2 screws 4) and pull the burner back on slide bars 5) by about 4";
- install the extension bars 15) Fig. 11, page 18 and re-screw the screws 2) including the safety plate 16);
- disconnect the electrode wires and then pull the burner completely off the slide bars.

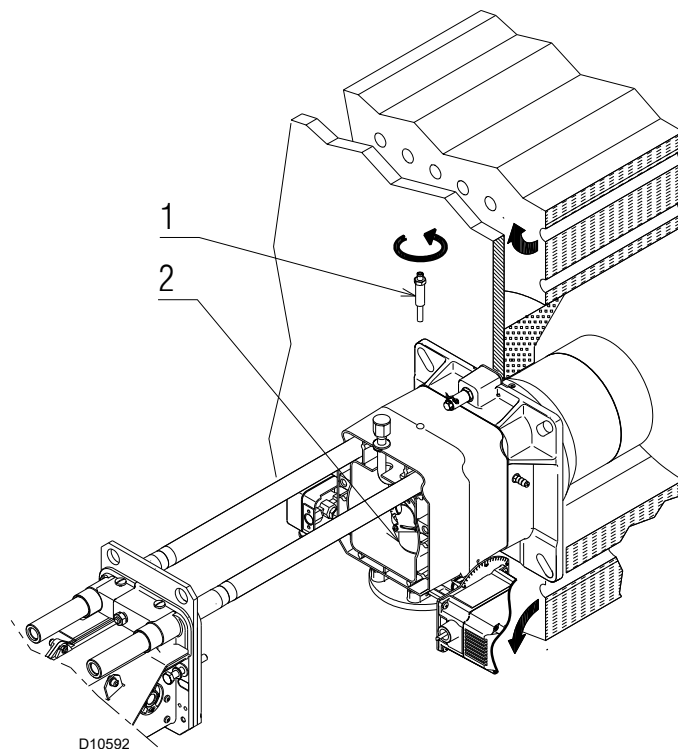


Fig. 12

4.6 Electrode positioning

To verify the correct position of the ignition electrode (Fig. 13), you need to separate the combustion head from the rest of the burner.



WARNING

Measures must be respected.



WARNING

COMBUSTION HEAD CALIBRATION

At this point check, for model RS 130/EV, whether the maximum delivery of the burner at high fire operation is contained in area A or in area B of the firing rate. See Fig. 4, page 10.

If it is in area A then no operation is required.

If, on the other hand, it is in area B:

- unscrew the screws 1)(Fig. 14) and disassemble the blast tube 2);
- move the fixing of the rod 3)(Fig. 14) from position A to position B, thereby causing the shutter 4) to retract;
- now refit the blast tube 2)(Fig. 14) and the screws 1).

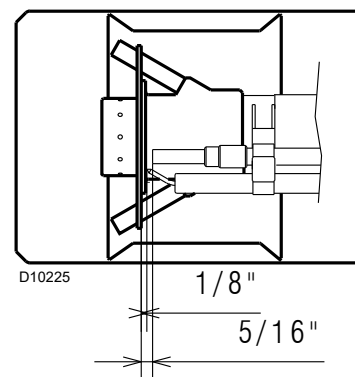


Fig. 13

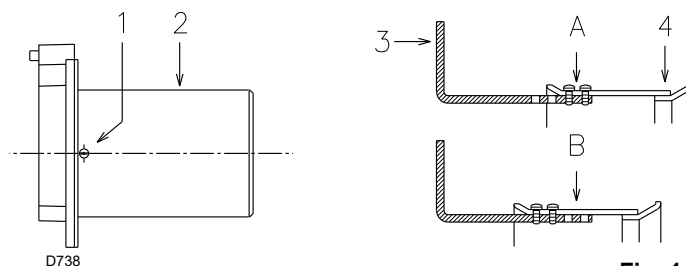


Fig. 14

4.7 Adjustment of the combustion head

At this point of the installation, the combustion head is fixed to the boiler as shown in Fig. 12.

It is therefore especially easy to adjust, and this adjustment depends only on the maximum output of the burner.

Two adjustments of the head are foreseen:

- air adjustment
- gas adjustment

In the diagram of Fig. 15, find the notch at which to adjust both air and central gas/air.

4.7.1 Air adjustment

Turn screw 4)(Fig. 16) until the notch identified is aligned with the front surface 5)(Fig. 16) of the flange.



To facilitate adjustment, loosen the screw 3) (Fig. 16), adjust and then lock.

4.7.2 Gas adjustment

- Loosen the 3 screws 1)(Fig. 16) and turn ring 2) until the notch identified is aligned with index 3).
- Tighten the 3 screws 1) fully down.

Example

MAX output = 2200 MBtu/hr.

If we consult diagram (Fig. 15) we find that for this output, air must be adjusted using notch 3.

Fig. 15 shows the ideal settings for the ring 2)(Fig. 16).

If the gas main pressure is too low to reach the maximum output operation pressure indicated in Fig. 21, page 23, and if the ring 2)(Fig. 16) is not fully open, it can be opened wider by 1 or 2 notches.

Continuing with the previous example, Fig. 22 indicates that for burner RS 70/EV with output of 2200 MBtu/hr a pressure of approximately 2.36 "WC is necessary at test point 6)(Fig. 16).

If the pressure cannot be reached, open the ring 2)(Fig. 16) to notch 4 or 5.

Make sure that the combustion characteristics are satisfactory and free of pulsations.

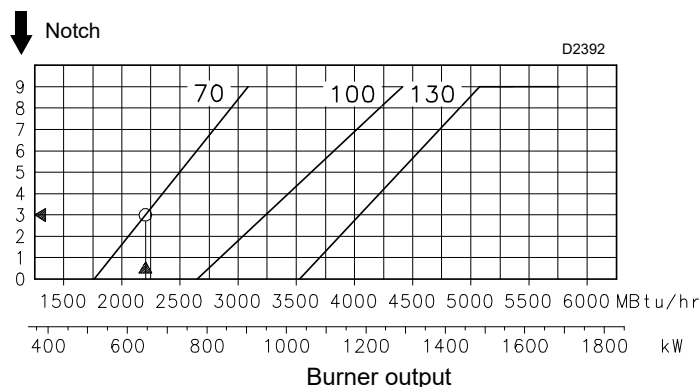


Fig. 15

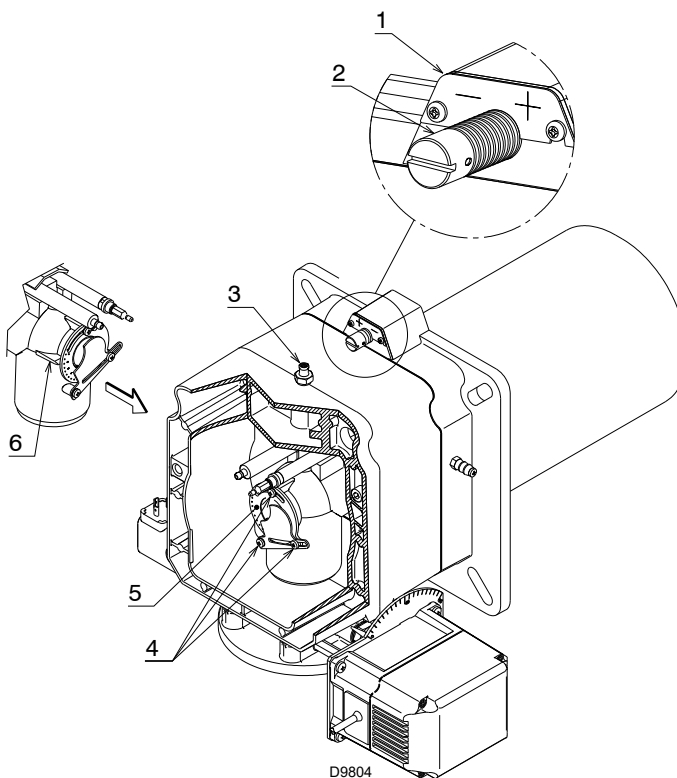


Fig. 16

Once the combustion head adjustment is completed:

- push the burner on the sliding bars 3) at approximately 4" from the pipe coupling 4) - burner in the position shown in Fig. 17;
- insert the electrode cable, then slide the burner as far as the pipe coupling - burner in the position shown in Fig. 18;
- unscrew the 2 screws 2) from the extension 5) and reposition them as previously Fig. 18.
- refit the screws 2) on the sliding bars 3);
- fix the burner to the pipe coupling with the screws 1).



WARNING

When fitting the burner on the two sliding bars, it is advisable to gently draw out the high voltage cable until it is slightly taut.

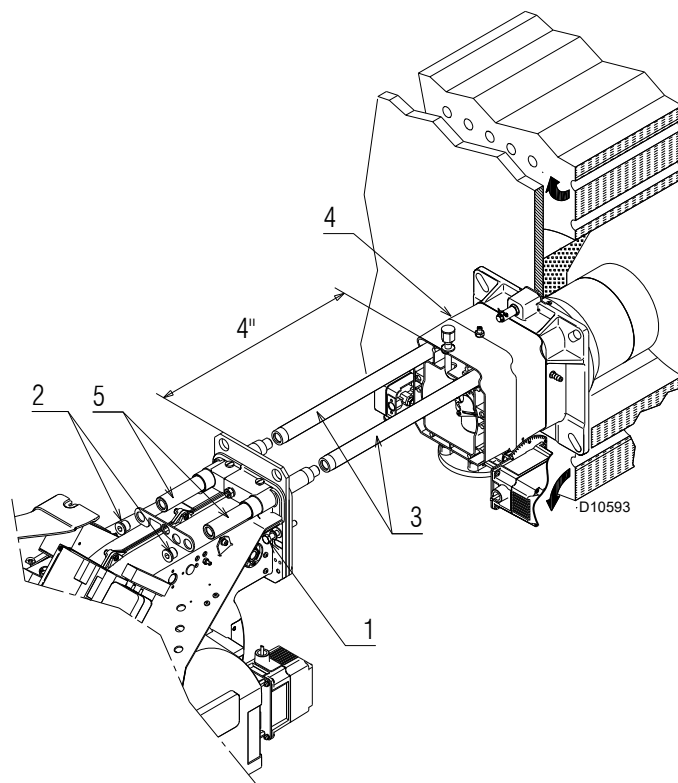


Fig. 17

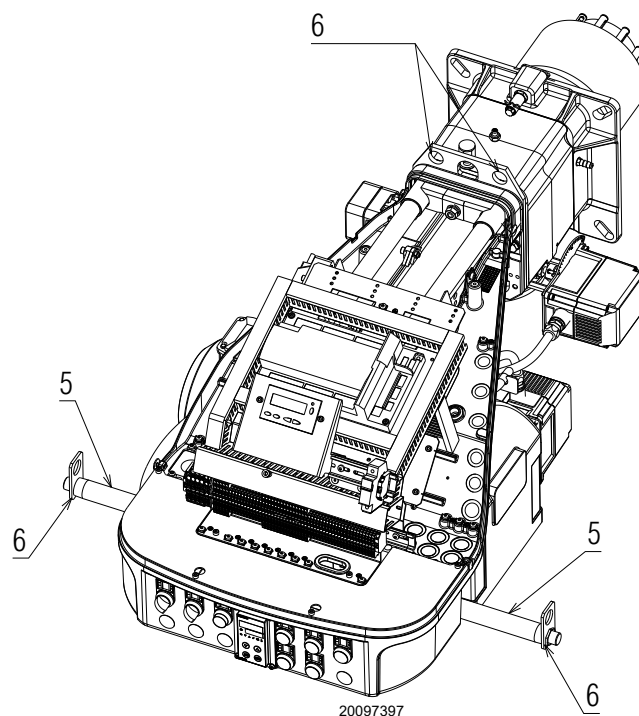


Fig. 18

- 5) Extension sliding bars
6) Lifting rings

4.8 Gas line

The gas train is type-approved according to standard UL 795 and is supplied separately from the burner.

The gas train can enter the burner from the right or left side, depending on which is the most convenient, see Fig. 19.

The gas train must be connected to the gas attachment 1)(Fig. 19) with the flange 2), the gasket 3) and the screws 4) supplied with the burner.

The gas solenoids must be as close as possible to the burner, to ensure that the gas reaches the combustion head within the safety time of 3s.

Ensure that the maximum pressure necessary for the burner is included in the calibration field of the pressure regulator (colour of the spring).

The pilot gas train must be connected to the gas attachment 5)(Fig. 19) and can enter the burner from the right or left side.



See the accompanying instructions for the adjustment of the gas train.

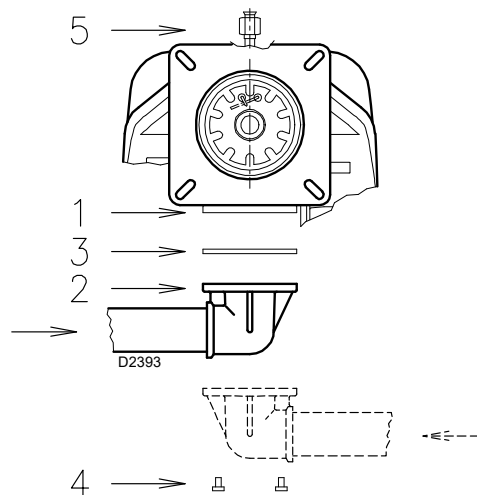


Fig. 19

4.8.1 Gas feeding line

It must be type-approved according to required standards and is supplied separately from the burner.

Key (Fig. 20)

- 1 Gas input pipe
- 2 Manual valve
- 3 Pressure regulator
- 4 Minimum gas pressure switch
- 5 1st safety shut off valve
- 6 2nd safety shut off valve
- 7 Standard issue burner with flange gasket
- 8 Gas adjustment butterfly valve (*)
- 9 Burner
- 10 Maximum gas pressure switch (*)

(*) On the burner

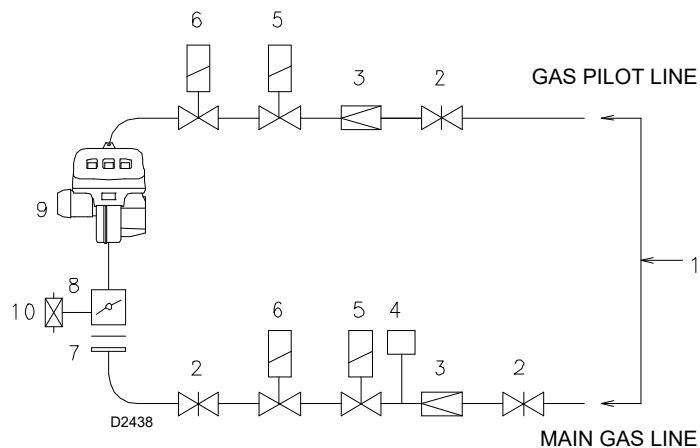


Fig. 20

4.8.2 Gas supply pressure

The diagram (Fig. 21) show minimum load losses at combustion head depending on the maximum burner output operation with natural gas (G 20).

Gas pressure is measured at the test point 1)(Fig. 21), with:

- Combustion chamber at 0 mbar
- Burner working at maximum output
- Ring nut 2)(Fig. 16) adjusted as in the diagram of Fig. 15

NOTE

To know the approximate output at which the burner is operating at its maximum:

- subtract the combustion chamber pressure from the gas pressure measured at test point 1)(Fig. 21);
- find, in the diagram (Fig. 21) the pressure value closest to the result you want;
- read the corresponding output on the left.

Example

- Maximum output operation
 - Ring nut 2)(Fig. 16) adjusted as in the diagram of Fig. 15
 - Gas pressure at test point 1)(Fig. 21) = 3.15 "wc
 - Pressure in combustion chamber = 1.18 "wc
- $$3.15 - 1.18 = 1.97 \text{ "wc}$$

A maximum output of 2000 MBtu/hr corresponds to 1.97 "wc pressure.

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

NOTE

To know the required gas pressure at test point 1)(Fig. 21), set the maximum output required from the burner operation, then:

- find the nearest output value in the table for the burner in question.
- read, on the diagram (Fig. 21), the pressure test point 1) (Fig. 21);
- add this value to the estimated pressure in the combustion chamber.

Example

- Maximum output required: 2000 MBtu/hr
 - Ring nut 2) (Fig. 16) adjusted as in the diagram of Fig. 15
 - Gas pressure at output of 2000 MBtu/hr = 1.97 "wc
 - Pressure in combustion chamber = 1.18 "wc
 - $1.97 + 1.18 = 3.15$ "wc
- pressure required at pressure test point 1) (Fig. 21).

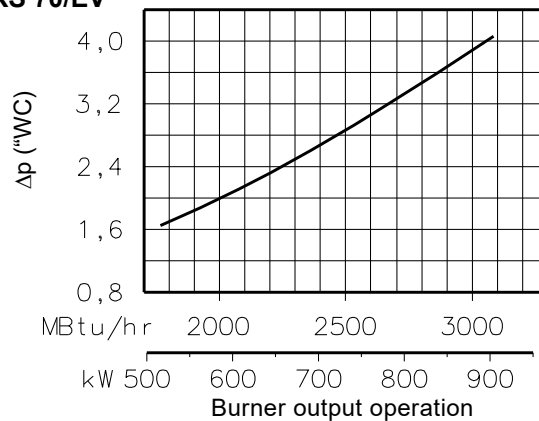
Δp "wc gas butterfly 2)

RS 70/EV		
MBtu/hr	kW	Δp "WC
1586	465	0.1
1757	515	0.1
1928	565	0.1
2098	615	0.1
2269	665	0.1
2440	715	0.2
2610	765	0.2
2777	814	0.2
2951	865	0.2

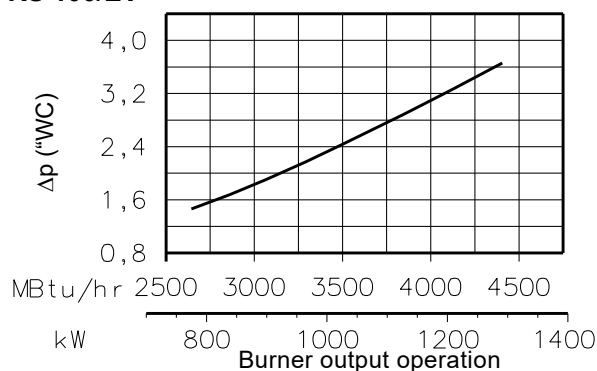
RS 100/EV		
MBtu/hr	kW	Δp "WC
2644	775	0.3
2878	843	0.4
3125	916	0.4
3371	988	0.5
3616	1060	0.5
3863	1132	0.7
4109	1205	0.7
4405	1291	0.9

RS 130/EV		
MBtu/hr	kW	Δp "WC
3521	1032	0.6
3825	1121	0.7
4129	1210	0.9
4432	1299	1.0
4736	1388	1.1
5036	1476	1.3
5340	1565	1.4
5545	1625	1.6

RS 70/EV



RS 100/EV



RS 130/EV

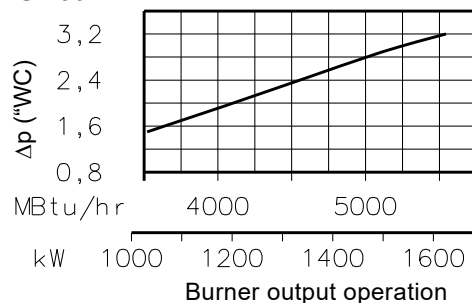


Fig. 21

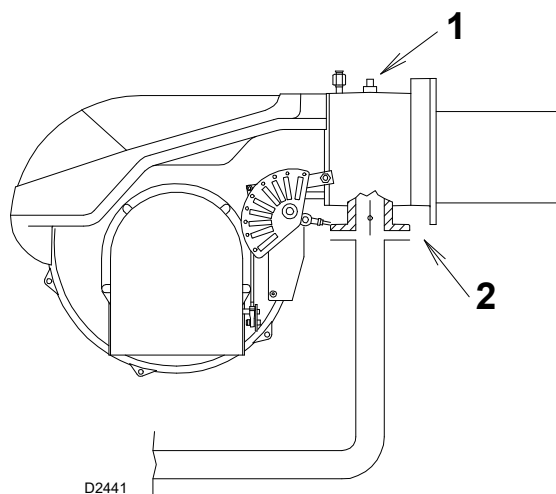


Fig. 22

4.9 Electrical wiring

Notes on safety for the electrical wiring



- The electrical wiring must be carried out with the electrical supply disconnected.
- Electrical wiring must be carried out by qualified personnel and in compliance with the regulations currently in force in the country of destination.
- The Manufacturer declines all responsibility for modifications or connections different from those shown in the electrical layouts.
- Check that the electrical supply of the burner corresponds to that shown on the identification label and in this manual.
- Do not invert the neutral with the phase in the electrical supply line.
Any inversion would cause a lockout due to firing failure.
- 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 input power of the device, as indicated on the label and in the manual, checking in particular that the section of the cables is suitable for the input power of the device.
- For the main power supply of the device from the electricity mains:
 - do not use adapters, multiple sockets or extensions;
 - use an omnipolar switch with an opening of at least $\frac{1}{8}$ " (overvoltage category) between the contacts, as indicated by the current safety standards.
- Do not touch the device with wet or damp body parts and/or in bare feet.
- Do not pull the electric cables.

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

All the cables to be connected to the burner are fed through the grommets. See figure on the right.

The use of the cable grommets can take various forms.

By way of example we indicate the following mode (according to **UL795**):

- A Variable speed sensor
- B Maximum gas pressure switch
- C UV sensor
- D Air servomotor
- E Gas servomotor
- F Air pressure switch
- 1 Three phase power supply with $\frac{3}{4}$ inch cable grommet.
- 2 Available: single phase power supply and other devices with $\frac{1}{2}$ inch cable grommet.
- 3 Available: consents/safety, minimum gas pressure switch, gas valves and other devices with $\frac{3}{8}$ inch cable grommet.
- 4 Available hole for M16
- 5 Available for ground terminals
- 6 Available for inverter three phase power supply with $\frac{3}{4}$ inch cable grommet.

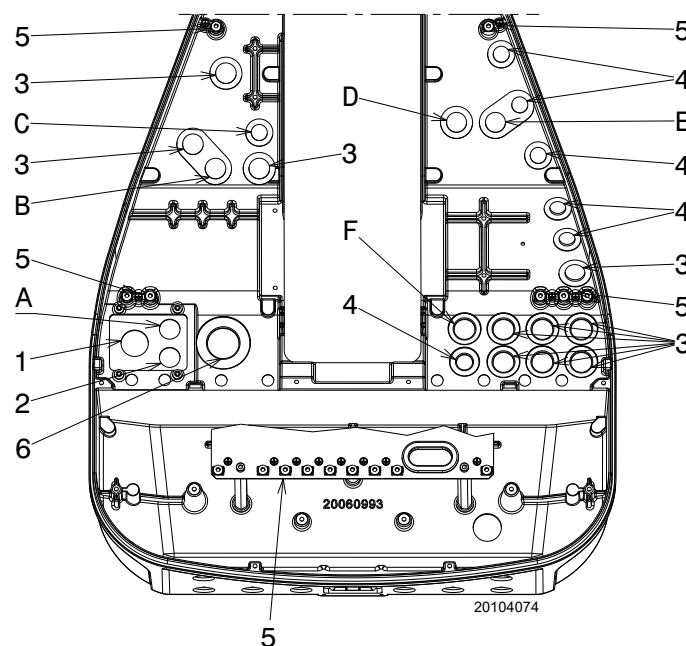


Fig. 23



The control panel is in compliance with UL508A.



It is very important to shield the motor cable 1) as shown in Fig. 24.

Key (Fig. 24)

- 1 Motor supply cable
- 2 Single phase supply cable

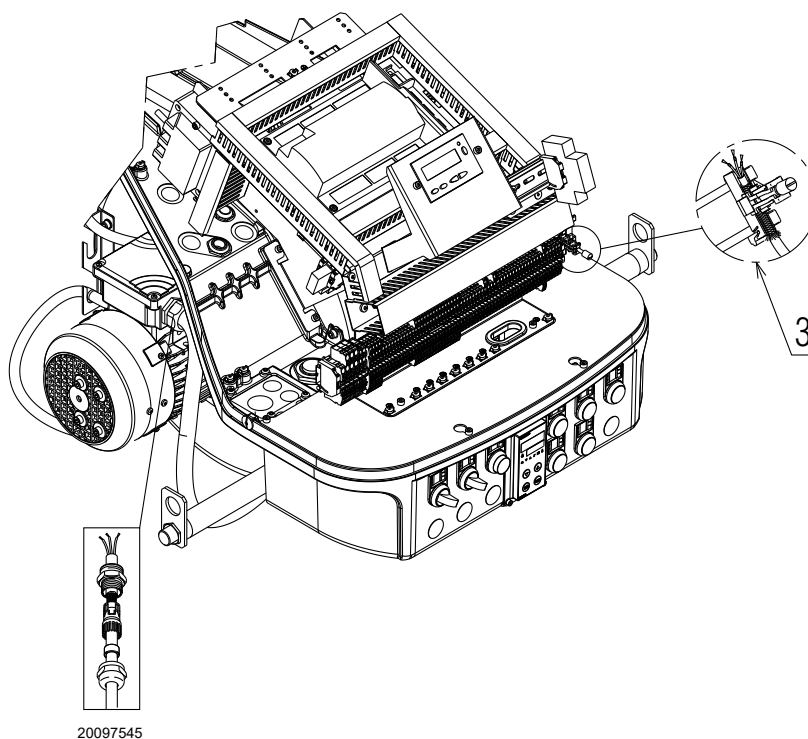


Fig. 24

The connection from the Inverter to LMV37.... must be done as shown in Fig. 24.



It is very important to fix the cable shielding as shown in Fig. 24.

4.9.1 Installation of shielded cables

In the case of clamp type **A**:

- unscrew the screw until space is created for inserting the shielding of the shielded cable A1)(Fig. 25);
- insert the shielded cable with the shielding inside the clamp A2);
- screw in the screw until it is completely tightened on the shielding A3).



WARNING

Do not overtighten.

In the case of clamp type **B**:

- pull the indicated tabs upwards and lift until locked in the open position B1)(Fig. 25);
- insert the shielded cable with the shielding inside the clamp B2);
- put pressure on the indicated part until the clamp closes automatically on the shielding B3).

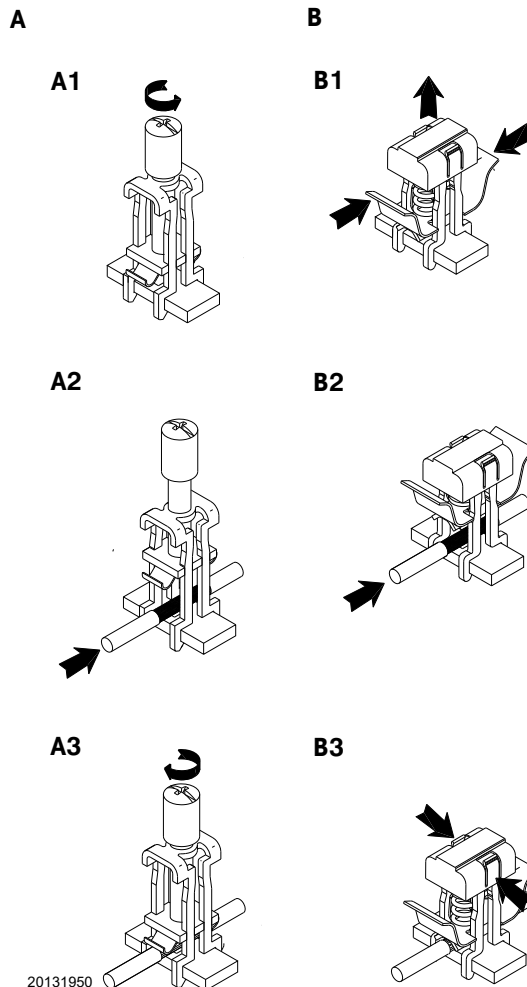


Fig. 25

4.10 Speed sensor adjustment



WARNING

The measurement of speed sensor 1)(Fig. 26) must be respected!



WARNING

It is important that the disc 2) is installed on the burner as shown in the Fig. 26.

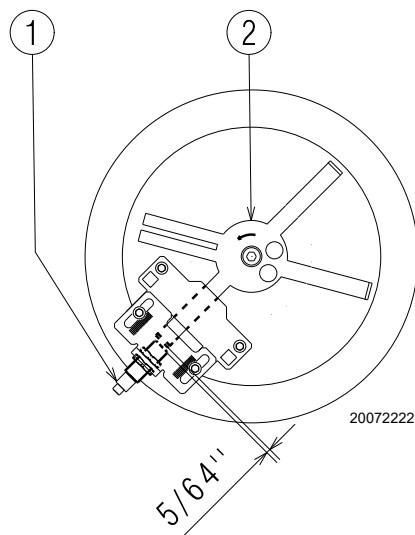


Fig. 26

4.10.1 Inverter connection



Following, it is reported an example how to connect the Inverter.
For further information, please refer to the relevant Inverter instruction manual.

Typical installation

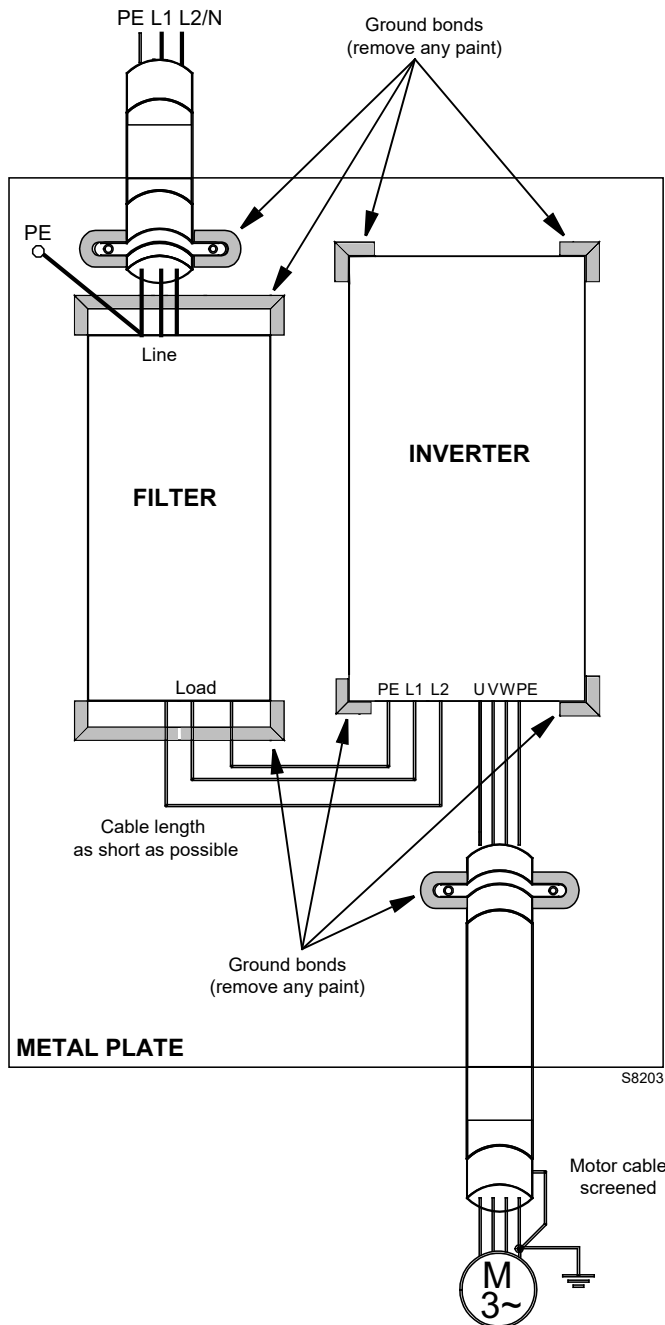


Fig. 27

Treatment of cables

Countermeasures against cable noise

The treatment of cables is the most important countermeasure. The machinery manufacturers are requested to examine the current structure of the cable lead - in.

- Use cables with woven screen
- The screen of the cable should be earthed with a large area.
- It is desirable to earth the screen of the cable by clamping the cable to the earth plate.
- The screen must be earthed on both side of the cable (take care for good earthing system).

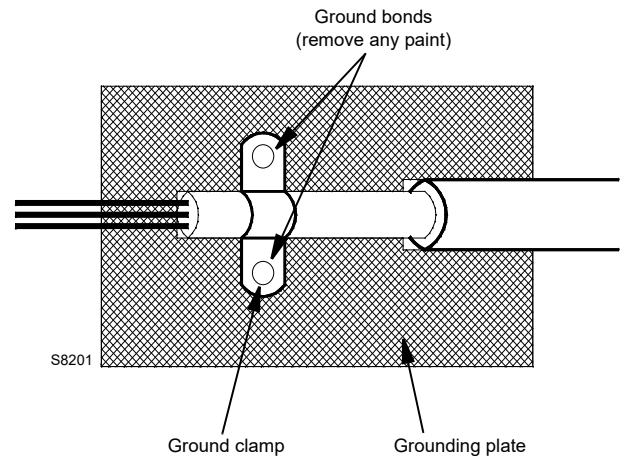


Fig. 28

Examples:

Number 1,2,3 show not proper ways to earth a cable screen.

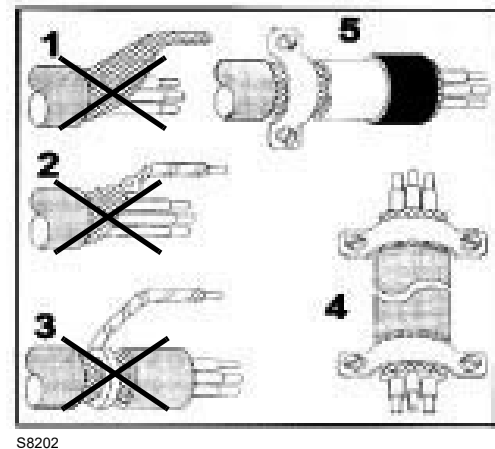


Fig. 29

4.11 Motor connection at 208-230 or 460V

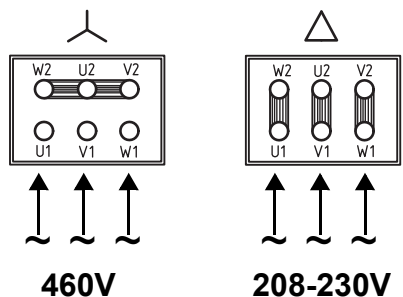


WARNING

the motors, manufactured for 208-230/460 **IE3 NEMA Premium Efficiency** voltage, have the same connection than **IE2/Epact** motors, but different connection than **IE1** motors no more star/delta but star/double star.

Please, pay attention to the indications in case of modification of voltage, maintenance, or substitution.

IE1



IE2/Epact - IE3 NEMA Premium Efficiency

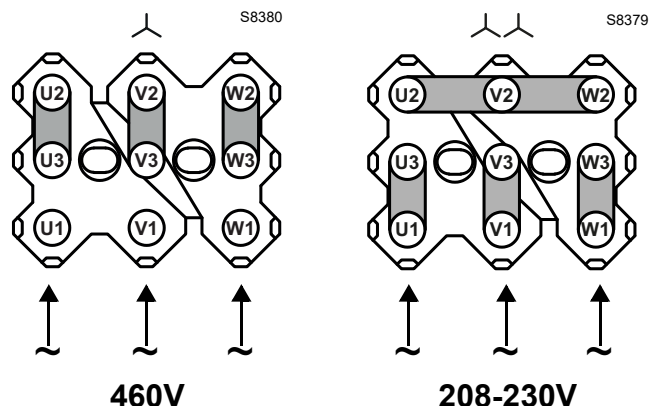


Fig. 30

4.12 Motor connection at 575V



WARNING

the motors, manufactured for 575V **IE3 NEMA Premium Efficiency** voltage, have the same control box base of the **IE1** and **IE2/Epact** motors.

Please pay attention to the indications in case of maintenance or substitution.

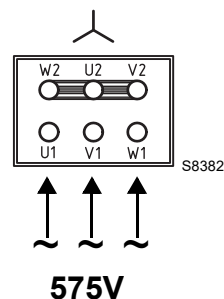


Fig. 31

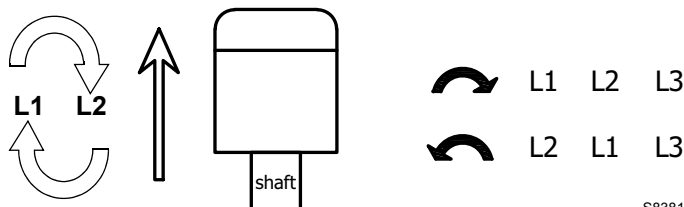
4.13 Reversible direction



WARNING

If it is necessary to reverse the direction then reverse the two main supply phases.

For example: L1 with L2, there is not difference between **IE1**, **IE2/Epact** and **IE3 NEMA Premium Efficiency**.



S8381

Fig. 32

5
Start-up, calibration and operation of the burner
5.1 Notes on safety for the first start-up

WARNING

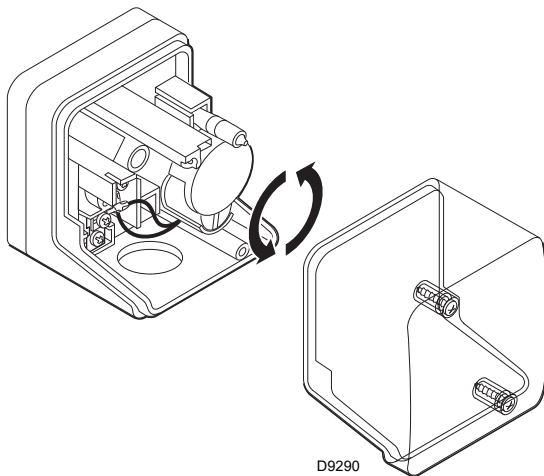
The first start-up of the burner must be carried out by qualified personnel, as indicated in this manual and in compliance with the standards and regulations of the laws in force.


WARNING

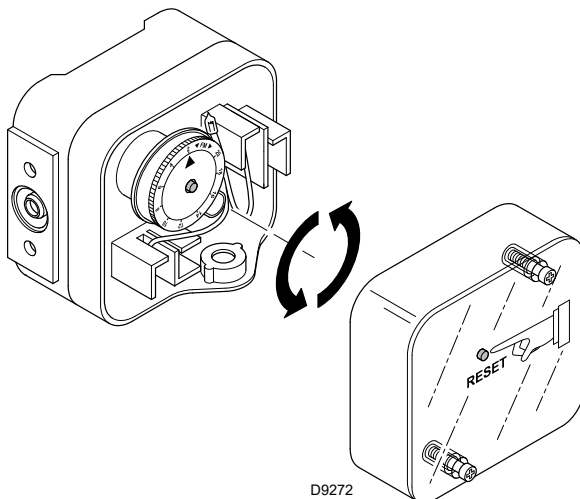
Check the correct working of the adjustment, command and safety devices.

5.2 Operations before start-up

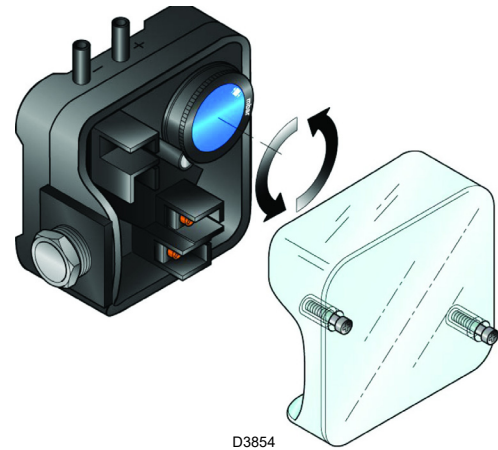
- Ensure that the gas supply company has carried out the supply line vent operations, eliminating air or inert gases from the piping.
- Slowly open the manual valves situated upstream of the gas train.
- Adjust the minimum gas pressure (Fig. 33) switch to the start of the scale.


Fig. 33

- Adjust the maximum gas pressure switch (Fig. 34) to the end of the scale.

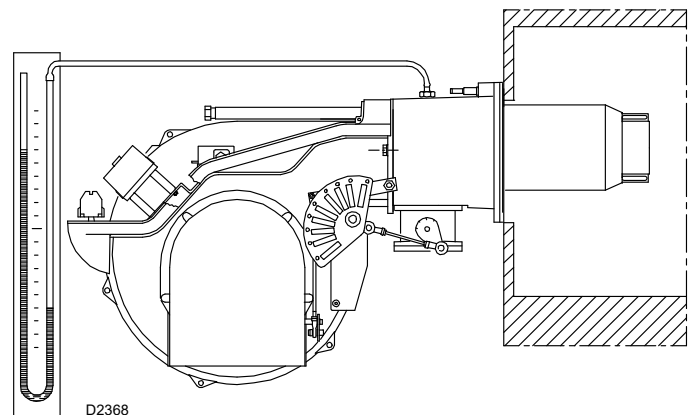

Fig. 34

- Adjust the air pressure switch (Fig. 35) to the start of the scale.


Fig. 35

- Purge the air from the gas line.
Fit a U-type manometer (Fig. 36) to the gas pressure test point on the sleeve.
The manometer readings are used to calculate the MAX. burner power using the diagram on page 23.

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. 36

5.3 Burner start-up

Feed electricity to the burner via the disconnecting switch on the boiler panel.

Close the thermostats/pressure switches, set the parameters on the RWF 55 regulator. Please refer to the specific manual for this operation. Turn the switch of Fig. 37 to position “ON” and turn the switch of Fig. 37 to position “LOCAL”.



Make sure that the lamps or testers connected to the solenoids, or indicator lights on the solenoids themselves, show that no voltage is present. If voltage is present, stop the burner **immediately** and check the electrical wiring. When the burner starts, check the direction of the motor rotation, as indicated in (Fig. 37).

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 the cooling fan of the fan motor and check it is rotating anticlockwise. See Fig. 37.

If this is not the case:

- place the switch of Fig. 37 in position “0” and wait for the control box to carry out the switch-off phase;
- disconnect the electrical supply from the burner;
- invert the phases on the inverter output.



For further information, please refer to the specific instruction of the control box.



Adjusting gas/air delivery

- Move slowly towards the maximum output (butterfly gas valve completely open);
- adjust the required maximum output with the gas pressure stabilizer;
- adjust the combustion parameters with the air servomotor and store the maximum combustion point;

complete the procedure slowly, synchronizing the combustion with the two servomotors and storing the different setting points.



For the start-up procedure and the parameters calibration, refer to the specific instruction manual of the LMV37... electronic cam supplied with the burner.

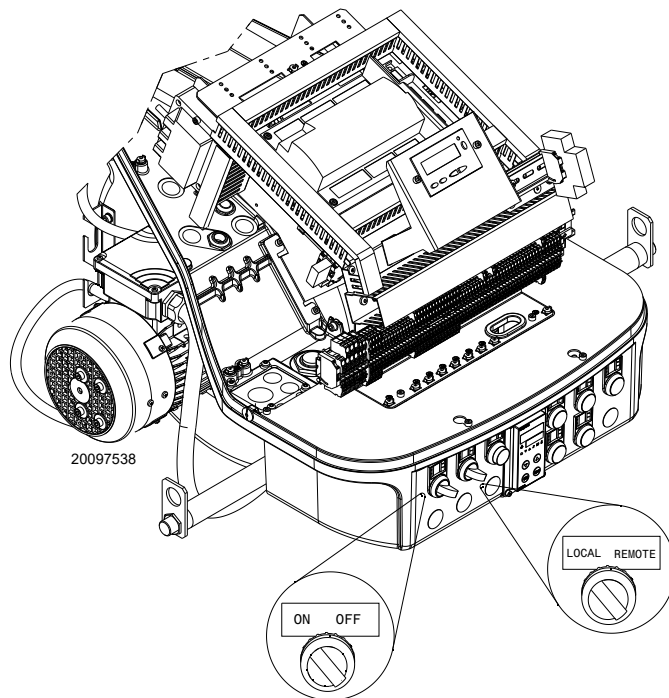


Fig. 37

5.4 Final calibration of the pressure switches

5.4.1 Air pressure switch

The air pressure switch is connected in differential (Fig. 39) and is activated by both the negative pressure of the air intake and the air pressure from the fan.

Adjust the air pressure switch (Fig. 38) after having performed all other burner adjustments with the air pressure switch set to the min. of the scale.

With the burner operating at low fire, adjust the pressure switch by slowly turning the relative knob clockwise until the burner locks out.

Then turn the knob counter-clockwise about 20% of the set point and start-up the burner again to ensure the set point is correct.

If the burner locks out again, turn the knob counter-clockwise a little bit more.

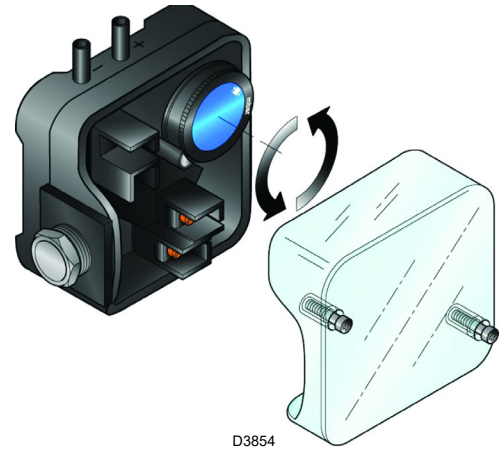


Fig. 38

5.4.2 Maximum gas pressure switch

Adjust the maximum gas pressure switch after having performed all other burner adjustments with the maximum gas pressure switch set to the end of the scale (Fig. 40).

With the burner operating at MAX output, reduce the adjustment pressure by slowly turning the adjustment dial anticlockwise until the burner locks out.

Then turn the dial clockwise by 0.8" WC and repeat burner firing.

If the burner locks out again, turn the dial again clockwise by 0.4" WC.

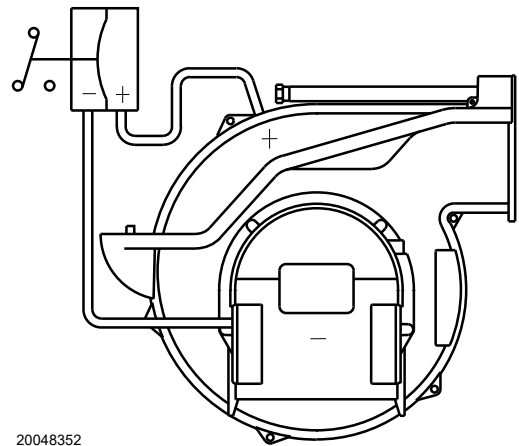


Fig. 39

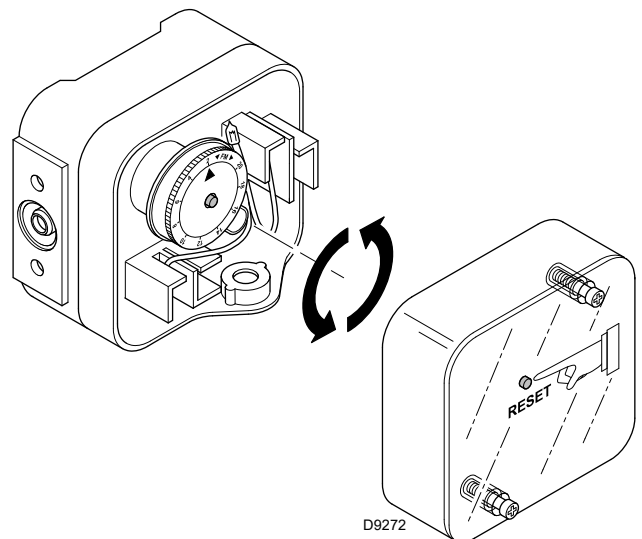


Fig. 40

5.4.3 Minimum gas pressure switch

Adjust the minimum gas pressure switch after having performed all the other burner adjustments with the pressure switch set at the start of the scale (Fig. 41).

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

Then turn the dial anti-clockwise by 0.8" WC and repeat burner starting to ensure it is uniform.

If the burner locks out again, turn the dial anti-clockwise again by 0.4" WC.

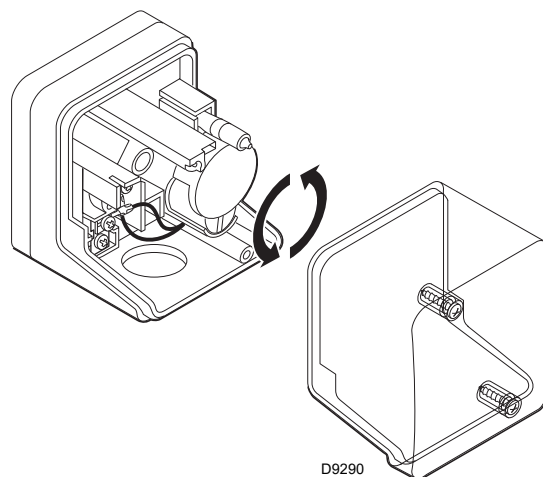


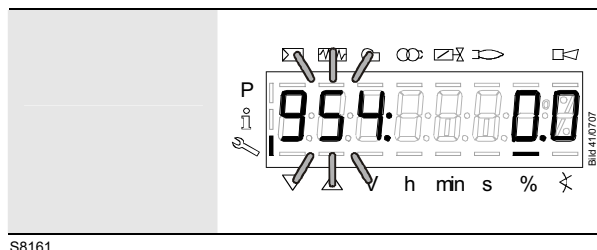
Fig. 41

5.5 Flame signal measurement

Check the flame signal through the parameter 954, as indicated in Fig. 42. The displayed value is expressed in percentage.

The value during the operation must be higher than 24%. If at the burner start-up the value is higher or equal of 18%, the burner locks out due to the extraneous light.

For further and specific information, please refer to the specific instruction manual.



The display shows parameter **954**: flashing on the left.

On the right, the flame's intensity is displayed as a percentage.

Example: **954: 0.0**

Fig. 42

5.6 Final checks (with the burner working)

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Open the control limit operation ➤ Open the high limit operation 	➡	The burner must stop
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Rotate the maximum gas pressure switch knob to the minimum end-of-scale position ➤ Rotate the air pressure switch knob to the maximum end of scale position 	➡	The burner must stop in lockout
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Switch off the burner and disconnect the voltage ➤ Disconnect the minimum gas pressure switch 	➡	The burner must not start
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Cover the UV flame sensor 	➡	The burner must stop in lockout due to firing failure



Make sure that the mechanical locking systems on the different adjustment devices are fully tightened.

6

Maintenance

6.1 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 electricity supply from the burner by means of the main switch of the system.



Close the fuel interception tap.

6.2 Maintenance programme

6.2.1 Maintenance frequency

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

6.2.2 Checking and cleaning

Combustion

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

Gas leaks

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

Gas filter

Replace the gas filter when it is dirty.

Flame inspection window

Clean the glass of the flame inspection window.

Combustion head

Open the burner and make sure that all the components of the combustion head are:

- undamaged
- not deformed due to high temperature
- free of ambient dirt or dust
- free of rusted materials
- adequately positioned

Make sure that the gas outlet holes for the start-up, on the combustion head distributor, are free of dirt or rust deposits.

In case of doubt, disassemble the inner part 5)(Fig. 44, page 34).

Combustion

Adjust the burner if the combustion values found at the beginning of the operation do not comply with the regulations in force or, at any rate, do not produce good combustion.

Use the appropriate card to record the new combustion values; they will be useful for subsequent controls.

UV scanner

In order to reach the UV scanner (Fig. 43), proceed as follows:

- Extract the UV scanner 2).
- Clean the glass cover from any dust that may have accumulated.



- Be extremely careful while troubleshooting the detector; line voltage is present on some of the terminals when power is on.
- Open the master switch to disconnect power before removing or installing the detector.

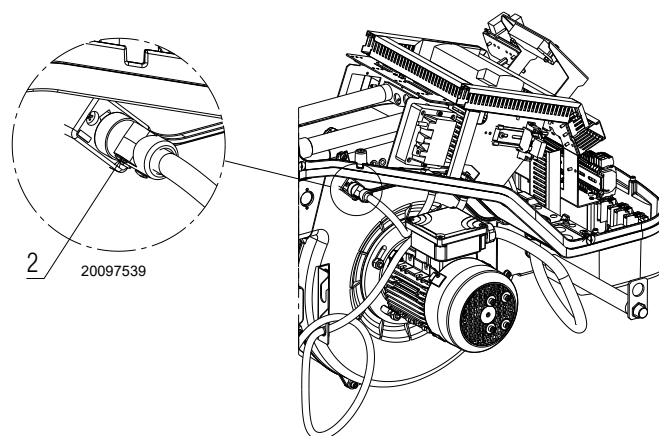


Fig. 43

6.3 Opening the burner



Disconnect the electrical supply from the burner.

In order to open the burner, proceed as follows:

- loosen the 4 screws 1) (Fig. 44) and remove the cover 2);
- install the 2 extensions 9) on the sliding bars 4) and re-screw the screws 8);

- remove the screws 3) and pull back the burner on the sliding bars 4) of about 4";
- disconnect the electrode lead, then unthread the burner completely from the sliding bars;
- remove the screw 6) and extract the inner part 5) of the head.

6.4 Closing the burner

In order to close the burner, re-install all components with reverse procedure:

- remove the 2 extensions 9) and re-screw the screws 8) on the sliding bars 4) ;
- push the burner up to approximately 4" from the pipe coupling;
- reinsert the electrode lead and slide the burner as far as the stop.
- fix the screws 3) to secure the burner to the combustion head;
- fix the 4 screws 1) to install the cover 2).



Connect the electrical supply from the burner.

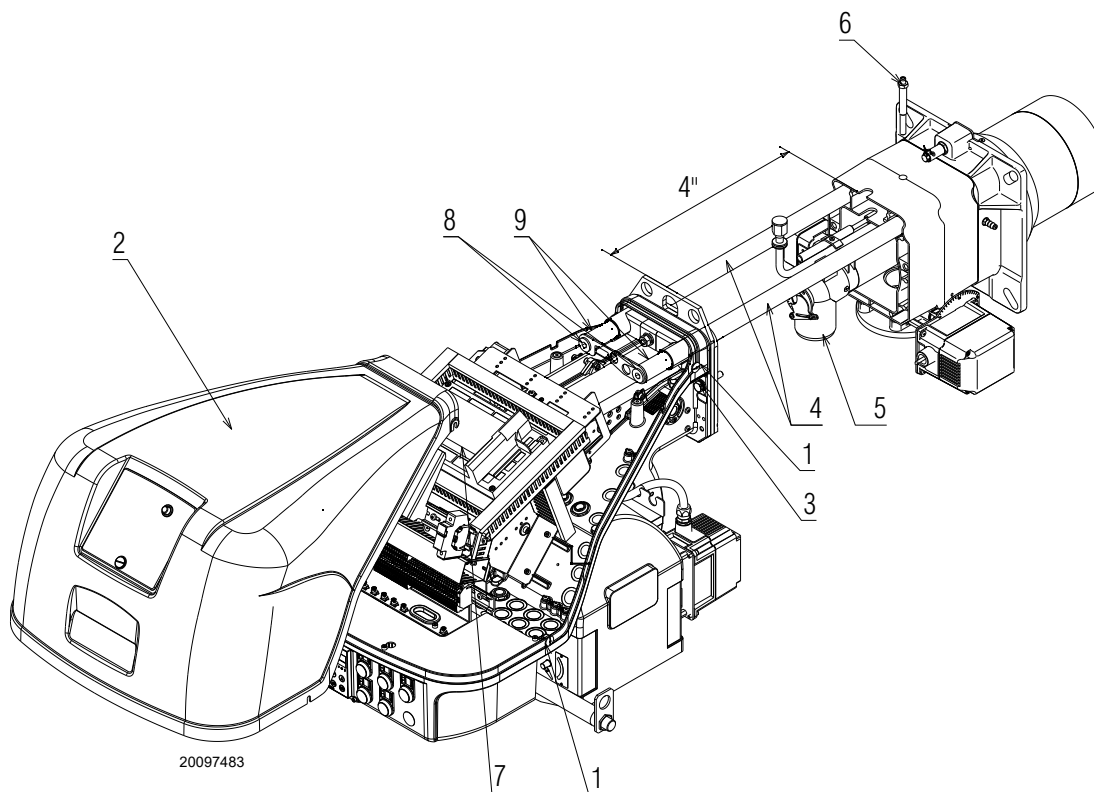
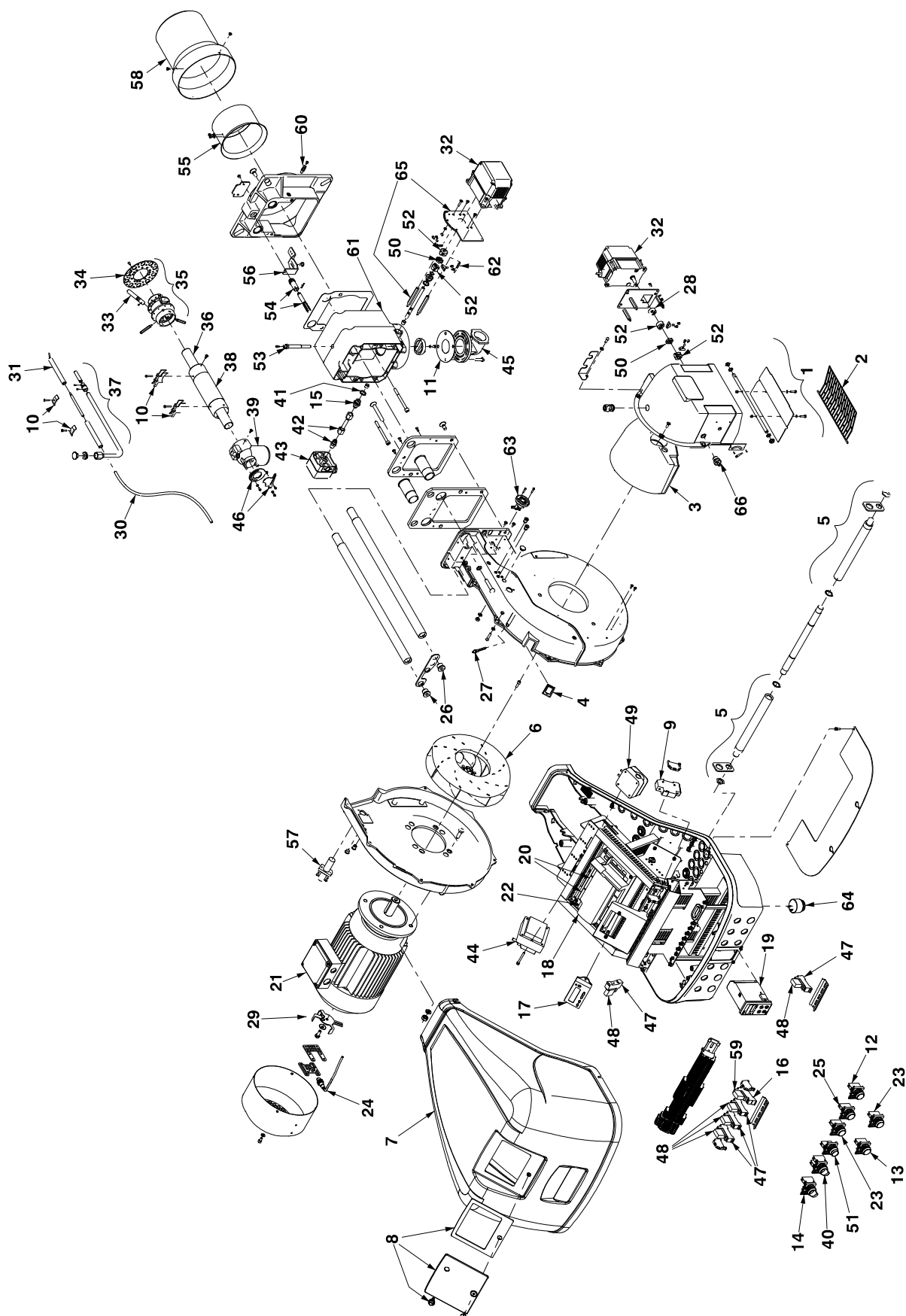


Fig. 44

A**Appendix - Spare parts**

N.	CODE	RS 70/EV	RS 100/EV	RS 130/EV	DESCRIPTION	*
1	3013260	•	•	•	AIR DAMPER ASSEMBLY	
2	3003949	•	•	•	PROTECTION GRATE	
3	3003952	•	•	•	SOUND DAMPING	C
4	3003763	•	•	•	INSPECTION WINDOW	
5	3013686	•	•	•	BAR EXTENSION	
6	3012939	•			FAN	C
6	3012403		•		FAN	C
6	3012940			•	FAN	C
7	20086561	•	•	•	COVER	B
8	20075921	•	•	•	INSPECTION WINDOW	
9	20014366	•	•	•	FUSE HOLDER	C
10	20028305	•	•	•	SUPPORT	
11	3005482	•	•	•	SEAL	B
12	20027018	•	•	•	RED SIGNAL LIGHT	C
13	20027020	•	•	•	YELLOW SIGNAL LIGHT	C
14	20027021	•	•	•	SELECTOR SWITCH	
15	3003220	•	•	•	CONNECTOR	C
16	3020071	•	•	•	BASE	
17	3013926	•	•	•	AZL DISPLAY	
18	20010968	•	•	•	ELECTRONIC CAM	C
19	20096592	•	•	•	POWER REGULATOR	
20	3013940	•	•	•	CONNECTORS ASSEMBLY	B
21	20028608	•			MOTOR	C
21	20030200		•	•	MOTOR	C
22	3014106	•	•	•	FUSE	A
23	20036017	•	•	•	GREEN SIGNAL LIGHT	A
24	20042704	•	•	•	MOTOR REVOLUTION SENSOR	
25	20027014	•	•	•	WHITE SIGNAL LIGHT	A
26	3013681	•	•	•	SCREW	C
27	3003891	•	•	•	CONNECTOR	C
28	3014079	•	•	•	SPACER	
29	20076777	•	•	•	PLATE	
30	3012393	•	•	•	SCREW	
31	3012960	•	•		ELECTRODE	A
31	3013128			•	ELECTRODE	A
32	20008601	•	•	•	SERVOMOTOR	B
33	3012023	•			TUBE	
33	3012024		•		TUBE	
33	3012025			•	TUBE	
34	3012961	•			DISC	A
34	3012962		•	•	DISC	A
35	3012963	•			GAS HEAD	
35	3012965		•		GAS HEAD	
35	3012964			•	GAS HEAD	
36	3012031	•			INTERIOR TUBE	

N.	CODE	RS 70/EV	RS 100/EV	RS 130/EV	DESCRIPTION	*
36	3012033		•		INTERIOR TUBE	
36	3012035			•	INTERIOR TUBE	
37	3012973	•	•		IGNITION PILOT TUBE	
37	3012974			•	IGNITION PILOT TUBE	
38	3012967	•	•	•	EXTERIOR TUBE	
39	3012042	•	•	•	ELBOW	
40	20027422	•	•	•	SELECTOR SWITCH	
41	3007088	•	•	•	SEAL	B
42	3013055	•	•	•	TUBE	
43	3012969	•	•	•	GAS PRESSURE SWITCH	B
44	3012956	•	•	•	TRANSFORMER 1,7A 120V	
45	3012971	•	•	•	FLANGE AND ELBOW	C
46	3012014	•	•	•	DISC	A
47	3012841	•	•	•	BASE	
48	20010969	•	•	•	RELAY	C
49	3012948	•	•	•	AIR PRESSURE SWITCH	A
50	3013938	•	•	•	DISC	A
51	20010962	•	•	•	BUTTON	
52	3013937	•	•	•	HUB	
53	3012049	•	•	•	SCREW	
54	3012639	•	•	•	CONTROL DEVICE	
55	3003983	•	•		SHUTTER	C
55	3003984			•	SHUTTER	C
56	20028666	•			BRACKET	
56	20029424		•		BRACKET	
56	20028667			•	BRACKET	
57	20086579	•	•	•	UV SENSOR	A
58	20028722	•			END CONE	B
58	20028315		•		END CONE	B
58	20038349			•	END CONE	B
59	3020068	•	•	•	RELAY	C
60	3003322	•	•	•	CONNECTOR	C
61	20028318	•	•	•	MANIFOLD	
62	3013939	•	•	•	INDEX	C
63	3013933	•	•	•	INSPECTION WINDOW	
64	20031413	•	•	•	HORN	
65	3013264	•	•	•	BRACKET	
66	3012088	•	•	•	CONNECTOR	C

★

ADVISED PARTS

A = Spare parts for minimum fittings

A+B = Spare parts for basic safety fittings

A+B+C = Spare parts for extended safety fittings

B**Appendix - Accessories**

- **Kit for LPG operation**

The kit allows the burner to operate on LPG.

Burner	MBtu/hr	Code
RS 70/EV	918 - 3084	3010273
RS 100/EV	1320 - 4405	3010274
RS 1300/EV	1764 - 5545	3010275

- **Gas train according to UL Standards**



WARNING

The installer is responsible for the supply and installation of any required safety device(s) not indicated in this manual.

C**Appendix - Burner start up report**

Model number:	Serial number:
Project name:	Start-up date:
Installing contractor:	Phone number:

Model number:	Serial number:
Project name:	Start-up date:
Installing contractor:	Phone number:

GAS OPERATION

Gas Supply Pressure:	CO ₂ : Low Fire	High Fire
Main Power Supply:	O ₂ : Low Fire	High Fire
Control Power Supply:	CO: Low Fire	High Fire
Burner Firing Rate:	NO _x : Low Fire	High Fire
Manifold Pressure:	Net Stack Temp - Low Fire:	High Fire
Pilot Flame Signal:	Comb. Efficiency - Low Fire:	High Fire
Low Fire Flame Signal:	Overfire Draft:	
High Fire Flame Signal:		

CONTROL SETTINGS

Operating Setpoint:	Low Oil Pressure:
High Limit Setpoint:	High Oil Pressure:
Low Gas Pressure:	Flame Safeguard Model Number:
High Gas Pressure:	Modulating Signal Type:

NOTES

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