

Forced draught gas burner

Progressive two stage or modulating operation



CODE	MODEL
C9328700 - C9328710	RS 250/EV



Original instructions

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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.



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.

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

**PERSONAL PROTECTION EQUIPMENT**

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

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

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

**ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION**

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

**IMPORTANT INFORMATION**

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



This symbol indicates a list.

Abbreviations used

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

1.1.4 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.

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 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.

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 Burner models designation

Model	Code	Certification
RS 250/EV	20036703	

3.2 Technical data

Model			RS 250/EV
Output ⁽¹⁾	Maximum	kW MBtu/hr	1387 - 2941 (2674*) 4732 - 10034 (9122*)
	Minimum	kW MBtu/hr	579 1975
Fuel			Natural gas
- max. delivery		SCFH	9808
- pressure at max. delivery ⁽²⁾		" WC	7.6
Operation			Low - high or modulating
Standard applications			Boilers: water, steam, thermal oil
Ambient temperature		°F	32 - 104 (0 - 40 °C)
Combustion air temperature		°F max	140 (60 °C)
Noise levels ⁽³⁾	Sound pressure	dBA	83
	Sound power		94

Tab. A

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

⁽²⁾ Pressure at test point 21)(Fig. 3 on page 9), with zero pressure in the combustion chamber, with open gas ring 2)(Fig. 22 on page 22) 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.

* Firing rate for C-ETL Canadian Listing

3.3 Electrical data

Model		RS 250/EV
Control circuit power supply	V/Ph/Hz	120/1/60
Main electrical supply (+/- 10%)	V/Ph/Hz	208-220/3/60
Fan motor IE3	rpm	3530
	HP-kW	7.5-5.5
	V	208-230
	A	17.8
Ignition transformer	V1 - V2	120 V - 1 X 8 kV
	I1 - I2	1.6 A - 20 mA
Electrical power consumption	W max	6300
Electrical control circuit coms.	W	750
Total electrical consumption	W	7050
Electrical protection		NEMA 1

Model		RS 250/EV
Control circuit power supply	V/Ph/Hz	120/1/60
Main electrical supply (+/- 10%)	V/Ph/Hz	460/3/60
Fan motor IE3	rpm	3530
	HP-kW	7.5-5.5
	V	460
	A	8.9
Ignition transformer	V1 - V2	120 V - 1 X 8 kV
	I1 - I2	1.6 A - 20 mA
Electrical power consumption	W max	6300
Electrical control circuit coms.	W	750
Total electrical consumption	W	7050
Electrical protection		NEMA 1

Model		RS 250/EV
Control circuit power supply	V/Ph/Hz	120/1/60
Main electrical supply (+/- 10%)	V/Ph/Hz	575/3/60
Fan motor IE3	rpm	3530
	HP-kW	7.5-5.5
	V	575
	A	7.1
Ignition transformer	V1 - V2	120 V - 1 X 8 kV
	I1 - I2	1.6 A - 20 mA
Electrical power consumption	W max	6250
Electrical control circuit coms.	W	750
Total electrical consumption	W	7000
Electrical protection		NEMA 1

Tab. B

3.4 Burner models designation

Model	Code	RBNA code	Main Voltage	Flame safeguard
RS 250/EV	20036703	C9328700	208-220/3/60	Burner mounted
		C9328710	460/3/60	
		tbd	575/3/60	

3.5 Packaging - weight - Approximate measurements

- The packaging of the burner (Fig. 1) 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 250/EV	59 3/64	32 47/64	39 3/8	286

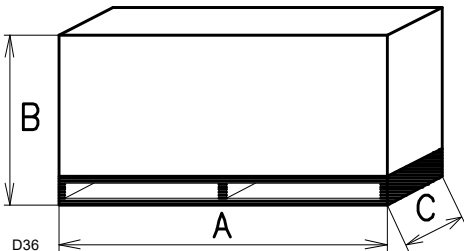


Fig. 1

3.6 Burner dimensions

The dimensions of the burner are shown in Fig. 2. 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.

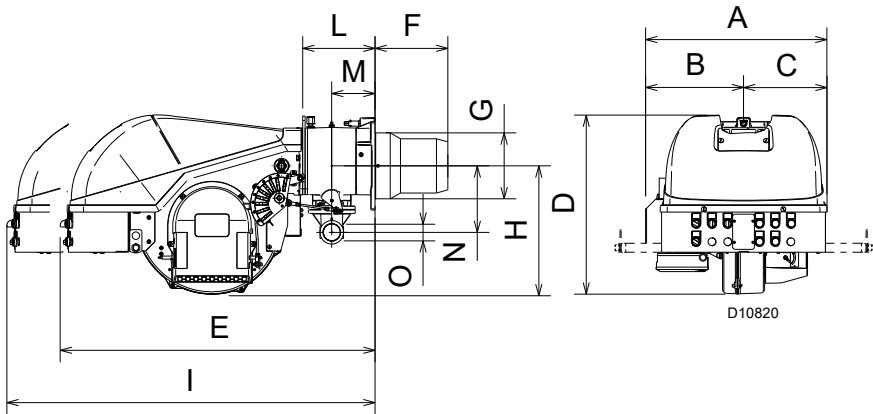


Fig. 2

Inch	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	L	M	N	O
RS 250/EV	33 55/64	16 25/32	17 3/32	25 13/64	41 17/64	15 15/64	8 3/4	17 11/64	63 15/32	8 31/32	5 29/32	10 23/64	2

Tab. C

3.7 Burner equipment

The burner is supplied complete with:

- Gas train flange No. 1
- Flange gasket. No. 1
- Connector for pilot line No. 1
- Screws (M10 x 40) to fix the flange No. 4
- Washer for screws No. 4
- Screws (M4 x 7) No. 2
- Disc No. 1
- Small disc. No. 1
- Instruction manual No. 1

3.8 Burner description

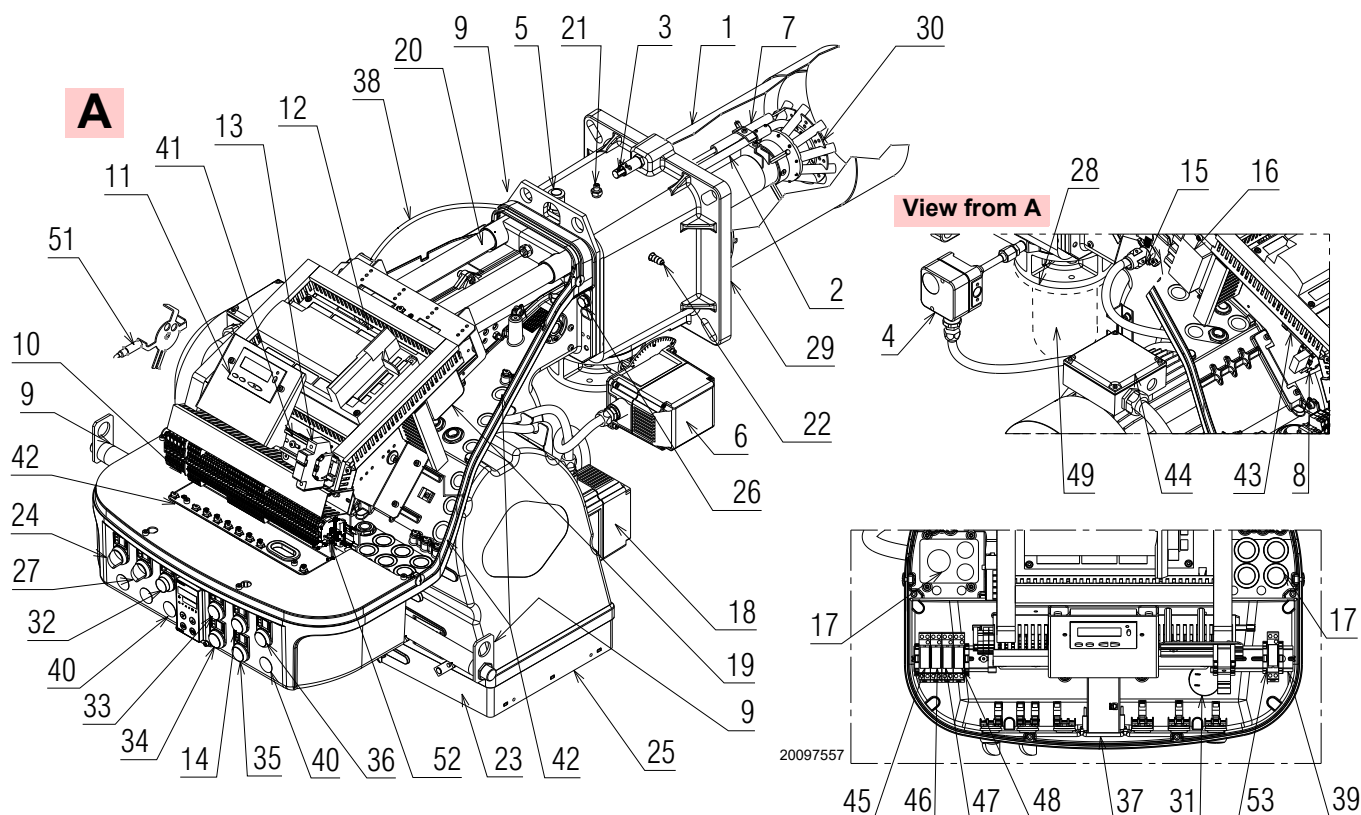


Fig. 3

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 Combustion head | 30 Flame stability disc |
| 2 Burner pilot | 31 Horn |
| 3 Screw for combustion head adjustment | 32 "ALARM SILENCE" button |
| 4 Maximum gas pressure switch | 33 "POWER ON" signal |
| 5 Burner pilot attachment | 34 "IGNITION ON" signal |
| 6 Gas actuator | 35 "FUEL ON" signal |
| 7 Ignition electrode | 36 "ALARM ON" signal |
| 8 "KMV" relay | 37 RWF 55 modulator (with analog output 4-20 mA) |
| 9 Lifting ring | 38 High voltage lead |
| 10 Burner terminal board for electrical wiring "X1" | 39 Din bar for "K7" relay and available for accessories |
| 11 Operator panel with LCD display | 40 Optional holes |
| 12 Control box for checking flame and air/fuel ratio | 41 Din bar for fuse holder, step-down transformer and OCI 412.10 (available) |
| 13 Auxiliary fuse | 42 Ground terminals |
| 14 "CALL FOR HEAT" signal | 43 Din bar for "KMV" relay and available for accessories |
| 15 Flame sensor | 44 Fan motor |
| 16 Ignition transformer "TA" | 45 "K1" relay |
| 17 Holes for cable grommets for electrical wiring for accessories (to be carried out by the installer) | 46 "K5" relay |
| 18 Air actuator | 47 "K3" relay |
| 19 Air pressure switch | 48 "K2" relay |
| 20 Sliding bars for opening the burner and inspecting the combustion head | 49 Gas train flange |
| 21 Gas pressure test point and head fixing screw | 50 Air pressure switch test point |
| 22 Combustion head air pressure test point | 51 Variable speed sensor |
| 23 Extension sliding bars | 52 Clamp for shielding of connection cable with inverter |
| 24 "OFF - ON" switch | 53 "K7" relay |
| 25 Fan air inlet | |
| 26 Screws to secure fan to pipe coupling | |
| 27 "LOCAL- REMOTE" switch | |
| 28 Gas butterfly valve | |
| 29 Boiler fixing flange | |

One type of burner failure may occur:

Flame safeguard lock-out

If the flame safeguard alarm 36)(Fig. 3) lights up, it indicates that the burner is in lock-out. To reset, press the reset pushbutton.

3.9 Firing rate

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

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



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.

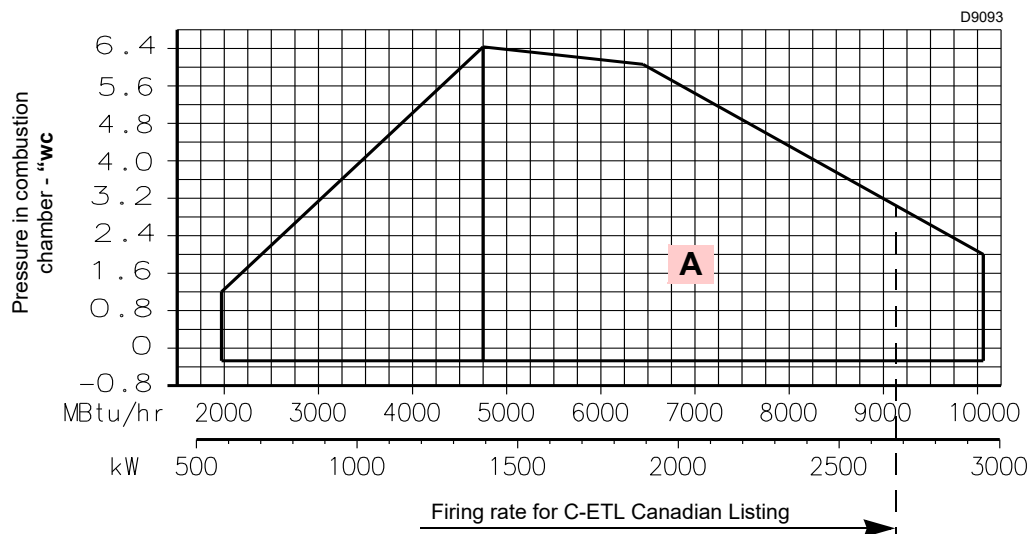


Fig. 4

3.9.1 Procedure to refer burner operating condition at an altitude and/or at a combustion supporter air temperature different to the standard values (328 ft above sea level, 68 °F).

AIR TEMPERATURE

Altitude	Altitude	bar. press.	bar. press.	0	5	10	15	20	25	30	40	°C
ft a.s.l.	m a.s.l.	"w.c.	mbar	32	41	50	59	68	77	86	104	°F
0	0	399	1013,00	1,087	1,068	1,049	1,031	1,013	0,996	0,980	0,948	
328	100	394	1000,00	1,073	1,054	1,035	1,017	1,000	0,983	0,967	0,936	
1.000	305	385	977,40	1,049	1,030	1,012	0,994	0,977	0,961	0,945	0,915	
2.000	610	371	942,80	1,012	0,994	0,976	0,959	0,943	0,927	0,912	0,883	
3.000	915	358	908,20	0,975	0,957	0,940	0,924	0,908	0,893	0,878	0,850	
4.000	1.220	345	875,80	0,940	0,923	0,907	0,891	0,876	0,861	0,847	0,820	
5.000	1.525	332	843,50	0,905	0,889	0,873	0,858	0,844	0,829	0,816	0,790	
6.000	1.830	320	811,85	0,871	0,856	0,841	0,826	0,812	0,798	0,785	0,760	
7.000	2.135	307	779,80	0,837	0,822	0,807	0,793	0,780	0,767	0,754	0,730	
8.000	2.440	294	747,80	0,803	0,788	0,774	0,761	0,748	0,735	0,723	0,700	

Tab. D

F - correction factor of discharge head and delivery in relation to temperature and altitude.

Reference conditions:

- Air temperature 68 °F (20 °C)
- Barometric pressure 394 "w.c. (1000 mbar)
- Altitude 328 ft a.s.l. (100 m a.s.l.)

Example

Using the Tab. D, for an altitude of 3,000 ft and an air temperature of 68 °F, an **F** factor value is obtained equal to 0.908; if the capacity at the boiler furnace is $Q_{foc} = 4,500$ Mbtu/h, the correct output will be equal to:

$$Q_{burner} = Q_{foc} / F = 4,500 / 0.908 = 4,956 \text{ Mbtu/h}$$

3.10 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 6400 Mbtu/hr - diameter 31.5 inch - length 10.4 ft.

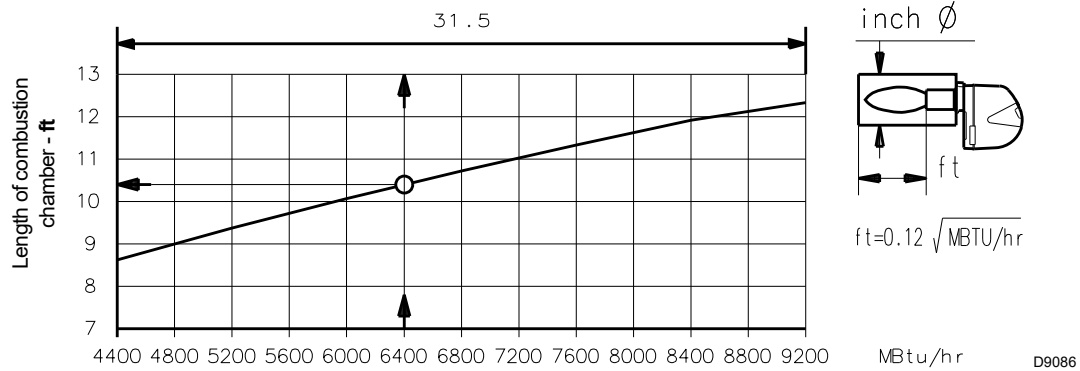


Fig. 5

3.11 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

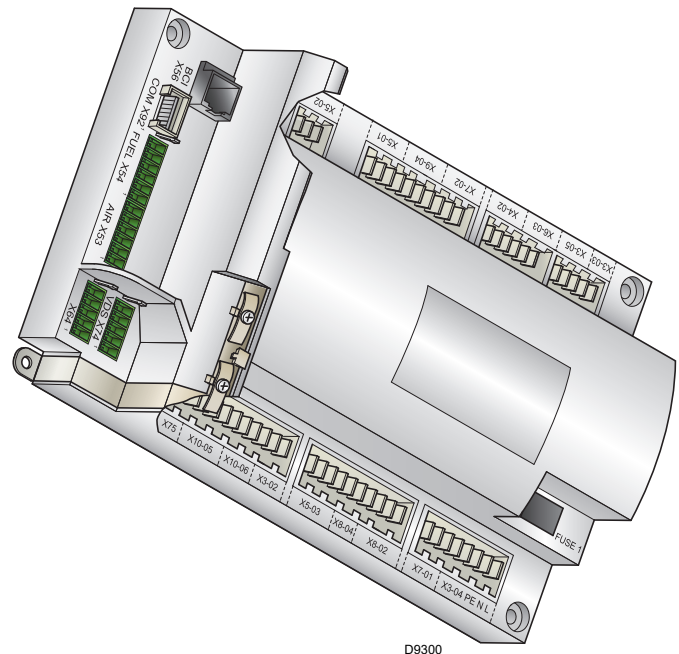


Fig. 6

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: - 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

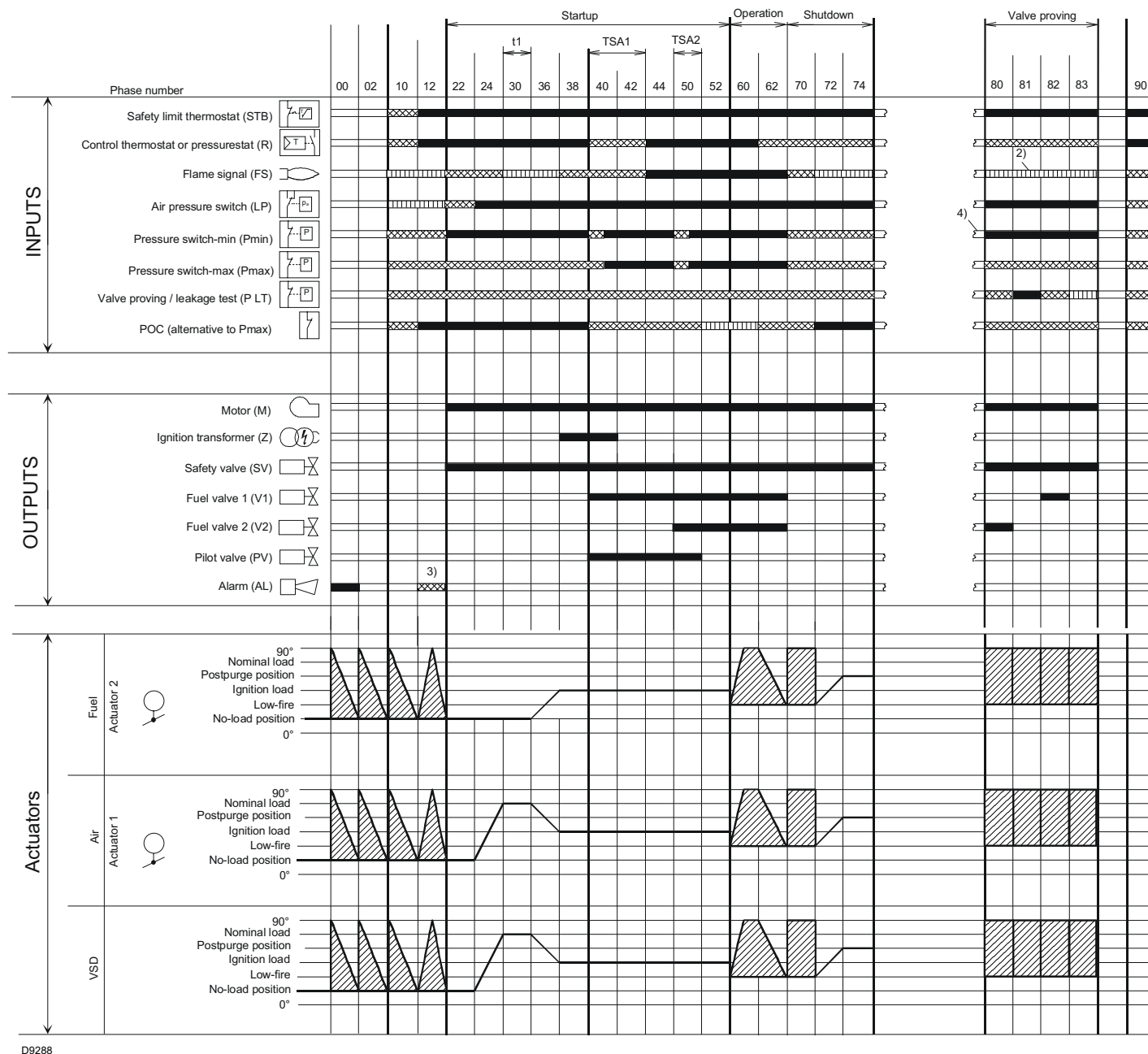


Fig. 7

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°)

Assignment of times:

- t1 Prepurge time
- TSA1 Safety time 1 gas / oil
- TSA2 Safety time 2 gas / oil

3.12 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.

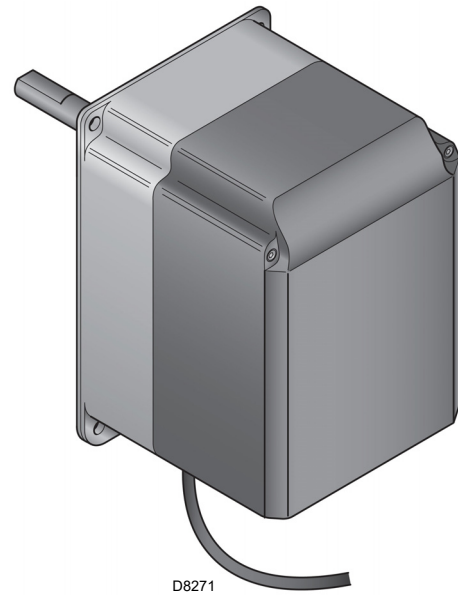


Fig. 8

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.

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.



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 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.

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.

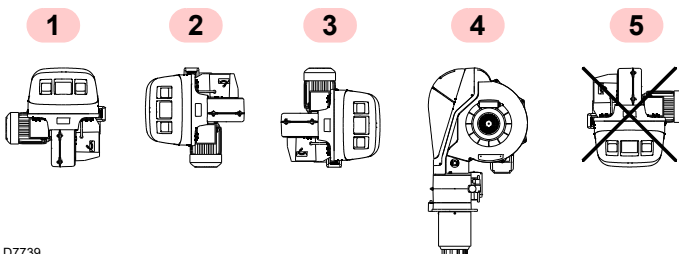
4.4 Operation position

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 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.

- 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.

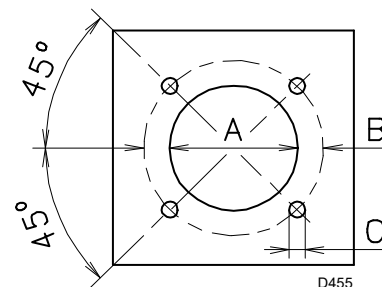


Fig. 10

inch	A	B	C
RS 250/EV	9 1/16	12 25/32 - 14 1/2	5/8 W

4.6 Securing the burner to the boiler

- 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 supplied, 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.

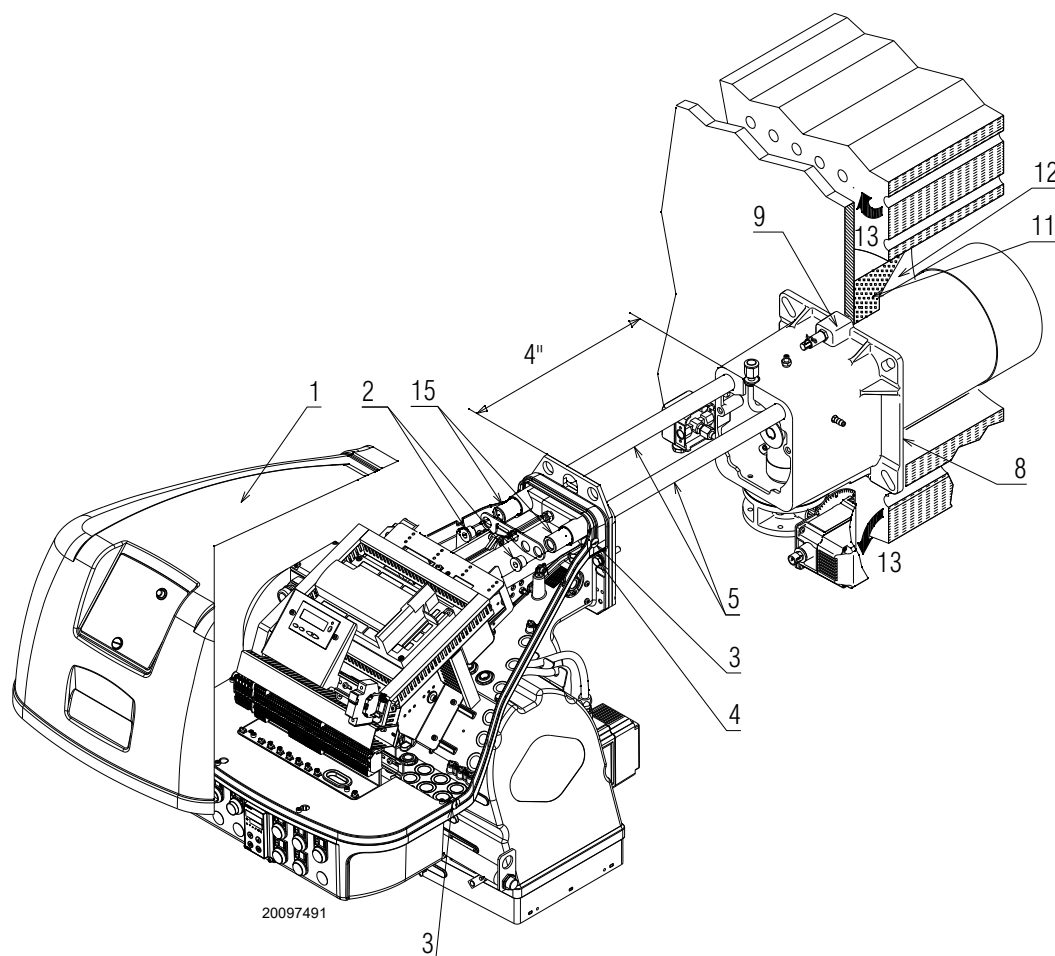


Fig. 11

4.7 Electrode positioning

To verify the correct position of the ignition electrode (Fig. 12), you need to separate the combustion head from the rest of the burner.

Proceed as follows:

- loosen the 4 screws 3)(Fig. 11 on page 17) and remove the cover 1);
- remove the screws 2) from the two sliding bars 5);
- install the extensions 15) and re-screw the screws 2);
- remove the two screws 4);
- pull back the burner on the sliding bars 5) of about 4";
- disconnect the electrode lead, then unthread the burner completely from the sliding bars;
- remove the screw 1)(Fig. 13) and extract the inner part 2) of the head;
- check the correct position of ignition electrode, as shown in Fig. 12.



Measures must be respected.

- Re-install all components with reverse procedure.

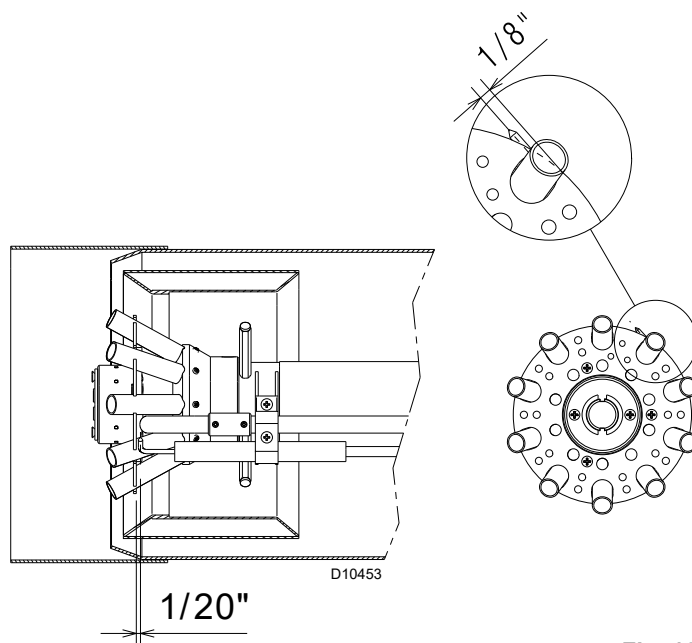


Fig. 12

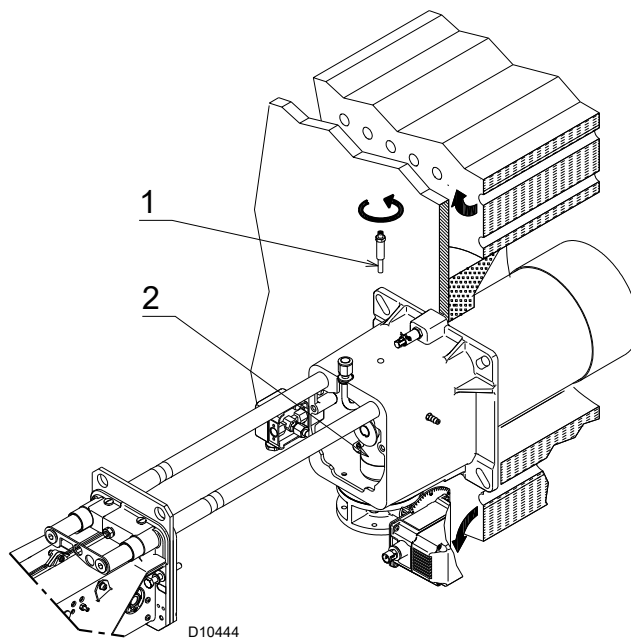


Fig. 13

4.8 Combustion head adjustment

At this point of the installation, the combustion head is fixed to the boiler as shown in Fig. 13.

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. 14, find the notch at which to adjust both air and central gas/air.

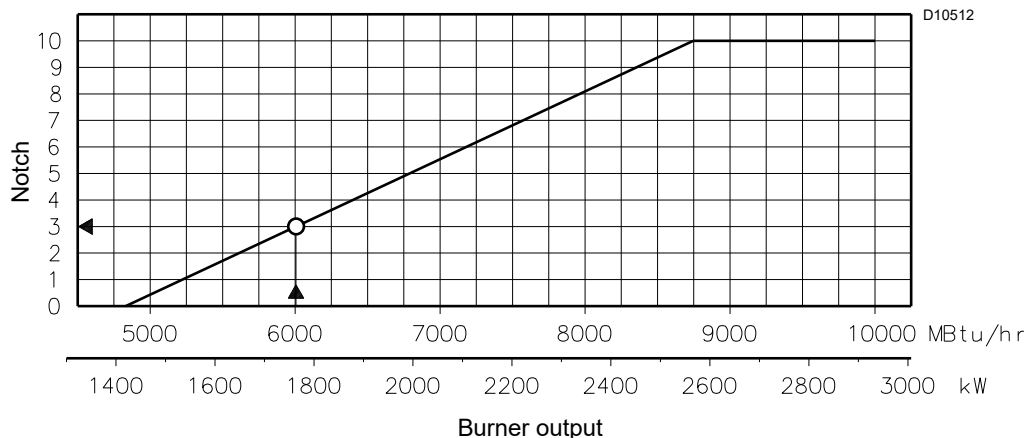


Fig. 14

4.8.1 Air adjustment

Rotate the screw 2)(Fig. 15) until the notch you have found corresponds with the front surface 1) of the flange.



To facilitate adjustment, loosen the screw 3)(Fig. 15), adjust and then lock.

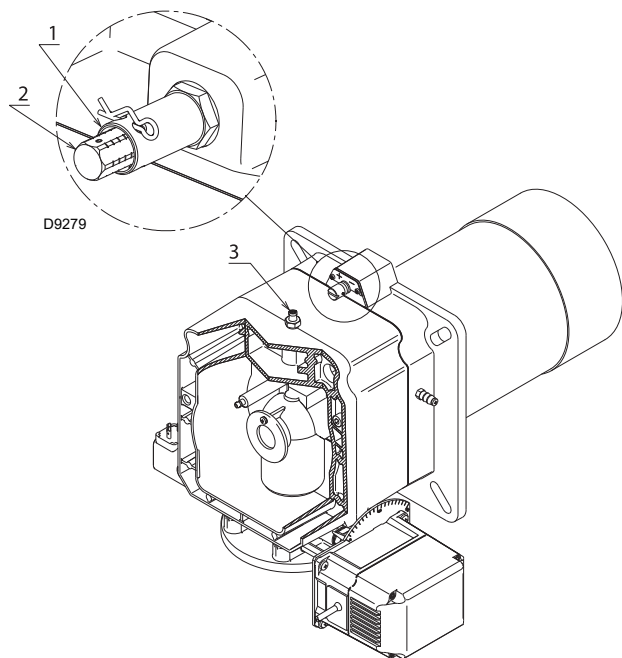


Fig. 15

4.8.2 Gas adjustment

When the burner is working at the maximum output ≤ 5680 MBtu/hr fit the discs 1) and 2)(Fig. 16), supplied as part of the standard equipment, removing the internal tube 3)(Fig. 16).

If the mains gas pressure is low, the head can be left in the standard set-up, limiting the modulation minimum to 1970 MBtu/hr.

Example:

Burner output = 6000 MBtu/hr

The diagram of Fig. 14 shows that the adjustments for this potential is external air R1 = notch 3.

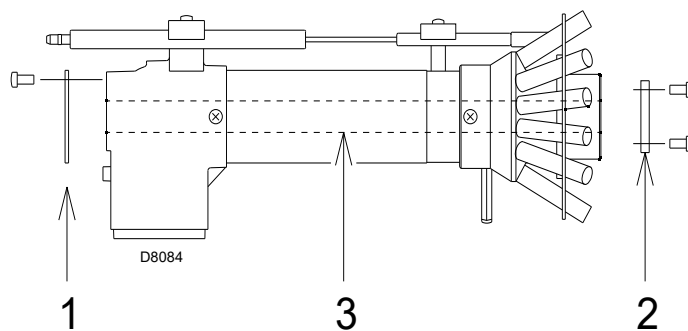


Fig. 16

NOTE:

The diagram indicates the optimum adjustment for a type of boiler according to Fig. 5 on page 11.

The adjustments indicated can be modified during the initial start-up.

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.

Key (Fig. 17 and Fig. 18)

- 1 Screws
- 2 Screws
- 3 Sliding bars
- 4 Pipe coupling
- 5 Extension sliding bars
- 6 Lifting rings

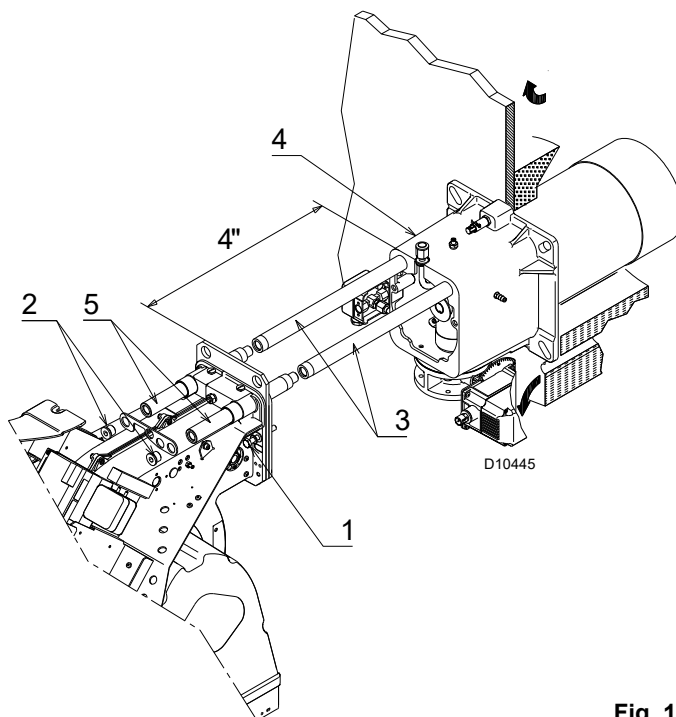


Fig. 17

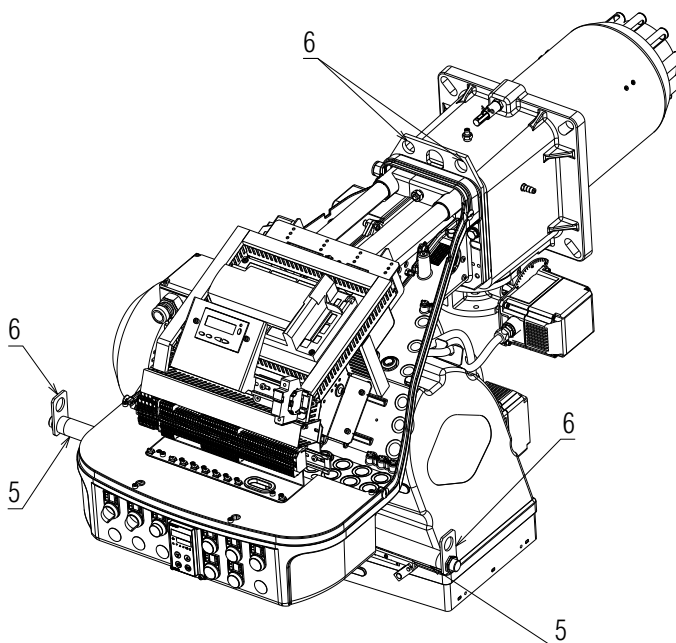


Fig. 18

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4.9 Gas supply

4.9.1 Gas train

- 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.
- 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).



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

WARNING

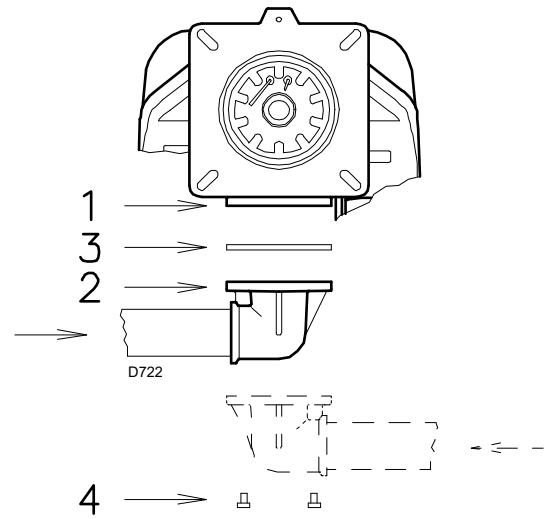


Fig. 19

4.9.2 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

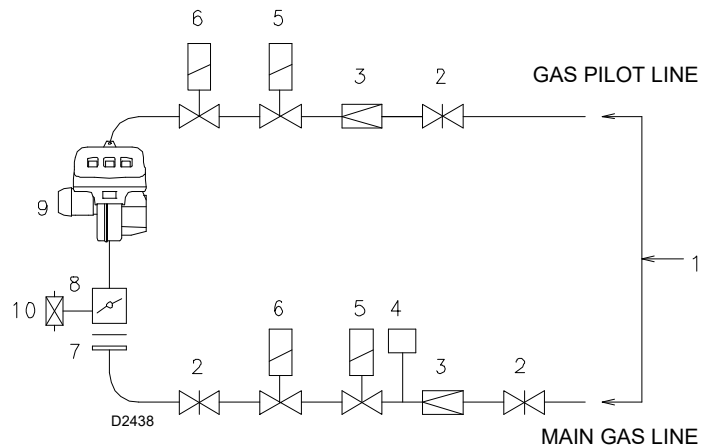


Fig. 20

4.9.3 Gas pressure

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

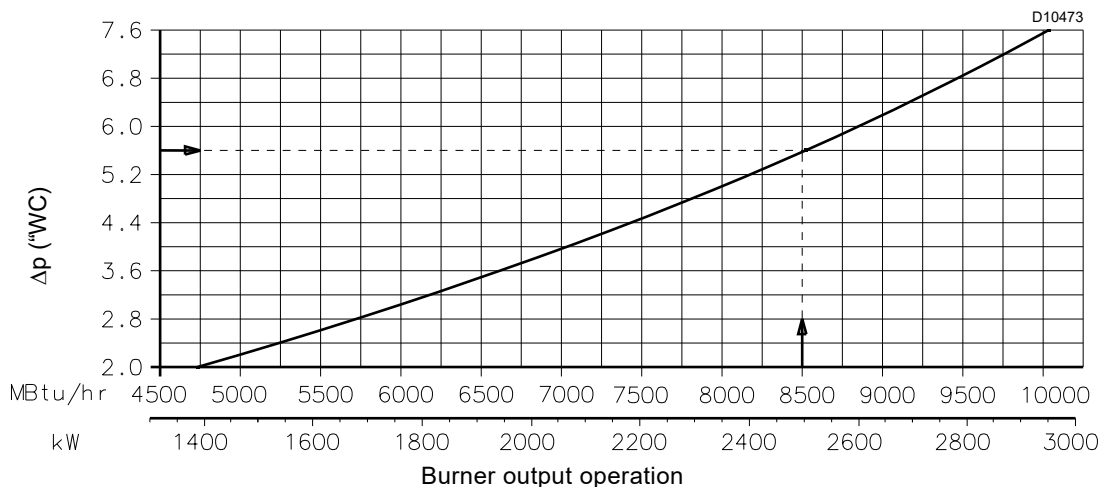


Fig. 21

Gas pressure is measured at the test point 1)(Fig. 22), with:

- Combustion chamber at 0 mbar
- Burner working at maximum output
- Ring nut 2)(Fig. 15 on page 19) adjusted as in the diagram of Fig. 14 on page 19

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. 22);
- 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. 15 on page 19) adjusted as in the diagram of Fig. 14 on page 19
- Gas pressure at test point 1)(Fig. 22) = 6.8 "wc
- Pressure in combustion chamber = 1.2 "wc
- $6.8 - 1.2 = 5.6$ "wc

A maximum output of 8500 MBtu/hr corresponds to 5.6 "wc pressure. This value serves as a rough guide; the effective output must be measured at the gas meter.

To know the required gas pressure at test point 1)(Fig. 22), 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. 22);
- add this value to the estimated pressure in the combustion chamber.

Example:

- Maximum output required: 8500 MBtu/hr
- Ring nut 2)(Fig. 15 on page 19) adjusted as in the diagram of Fig. 14
- Gas pressure at output of 8500 MBtu/hr = 5.6 "wc
- Pressure in combustion chamber = 1.2 "wc
- $5.6 + 1.2 = 6.8$ "wc

pressure required at pressure test point 1)(Fig. 22).

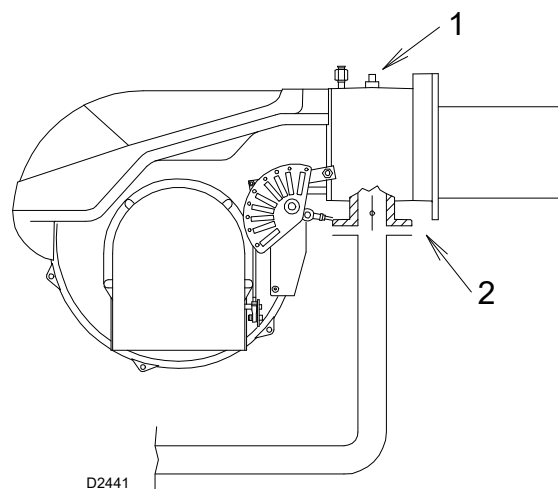


Fig. 22

MBtu/hr	kW	Δp "WC
4732	1387	0.60
5500	1612	0.82
6500	1905	1.18
7500	2198	1.57
8500	2491	2.00
9500	2784	2.50
10034	2941	2.79

Δp "WC gas butterfly 2)(Fig. 22)

Tab. E



WARNING

The data of thermal output and combustion head gas pressure are related to full open (90°) gas butterfly valve.

4.10 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 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

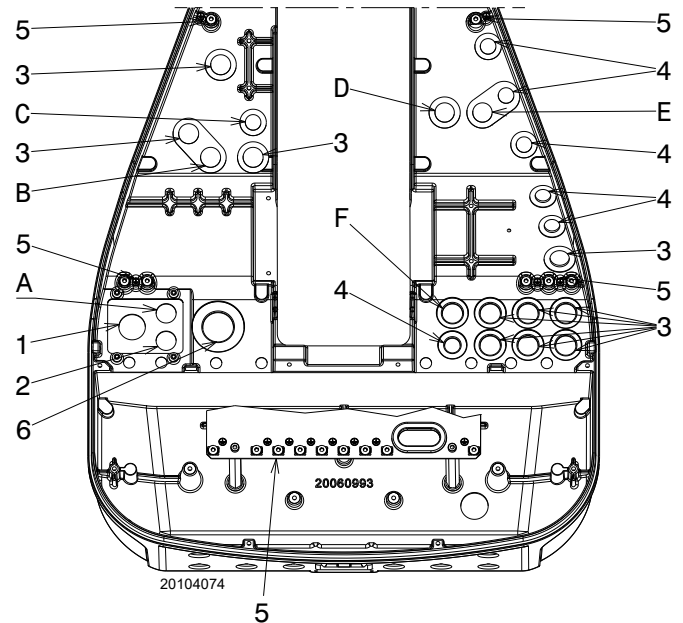


Fig. 23



WARNING

The control panel is in compliance with UL508A.

4.10.1 Motor cable shield



WARNING

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

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

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

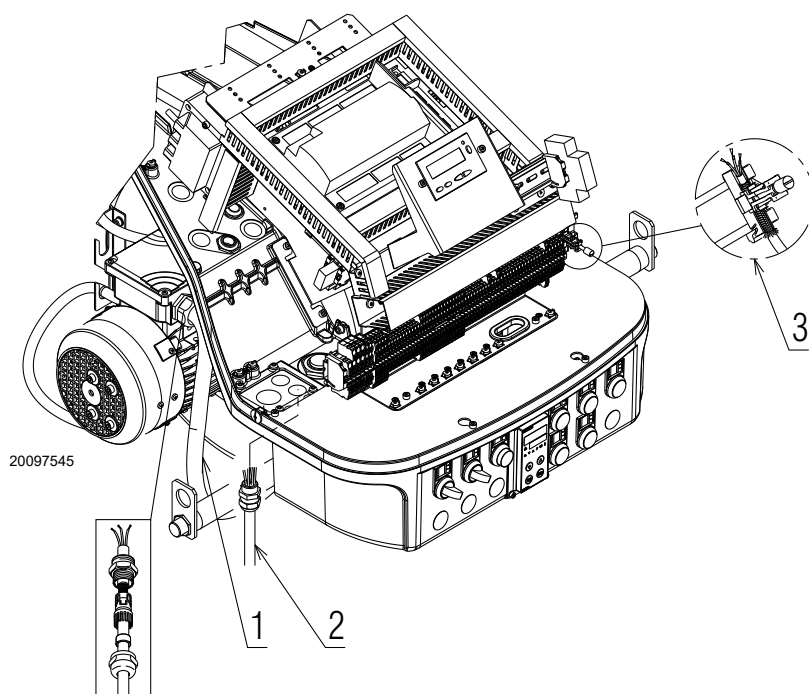


Fig. 24

Key (Fig. 24)

- 1 Motor cable power supply (coming from the inverter)
- 2 Single phase supply cable
- 3 Connection cable between the inverter and the electronic cam LMV37...

4.10.2 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).

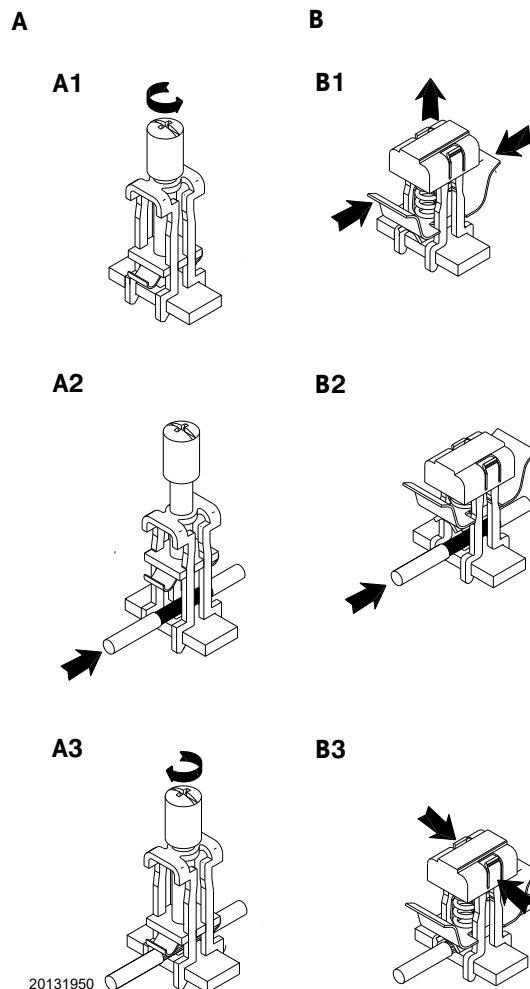


Fig. 25

4.10.3 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.

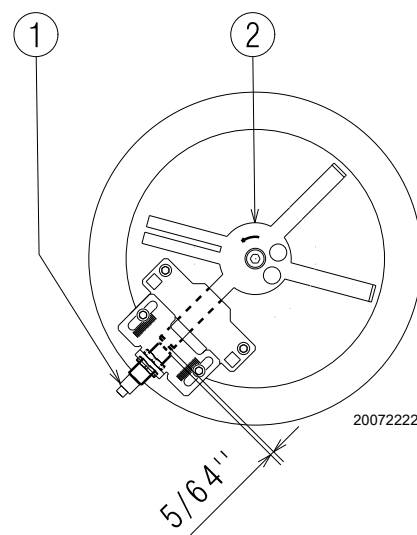


Fig. 26

4.10.4 Inverter connection



WARNING

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

Typical installation

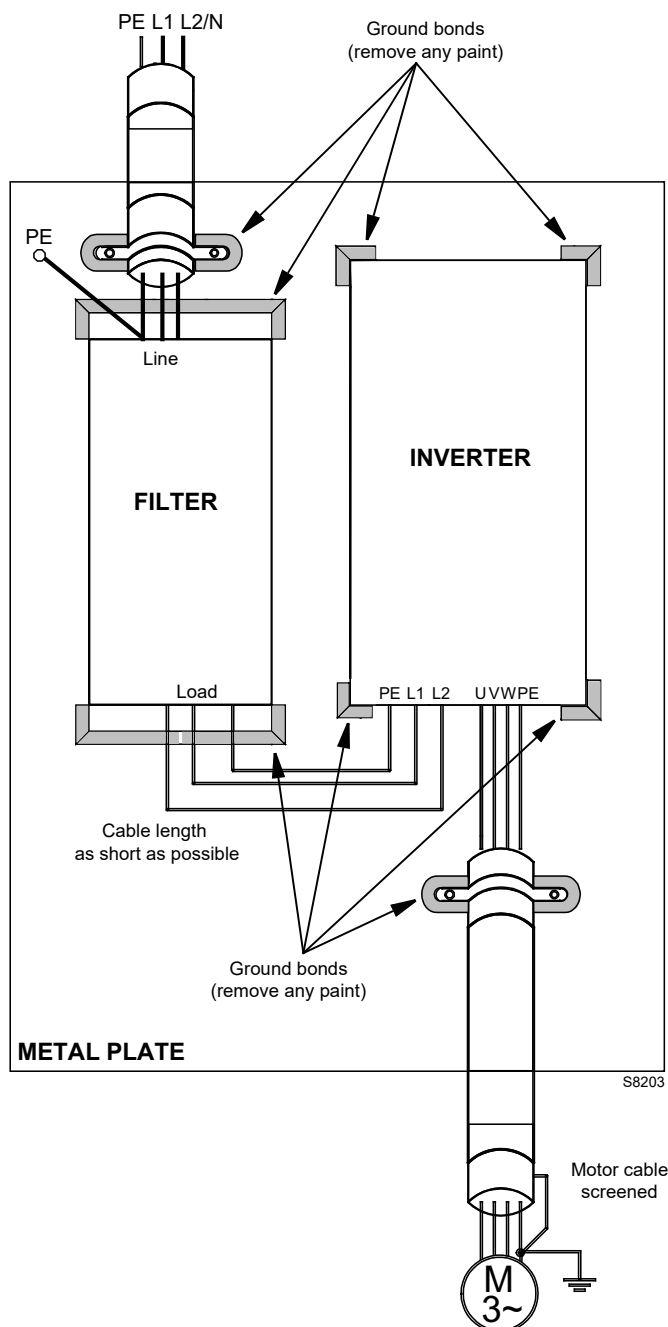


Fig. 27

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).

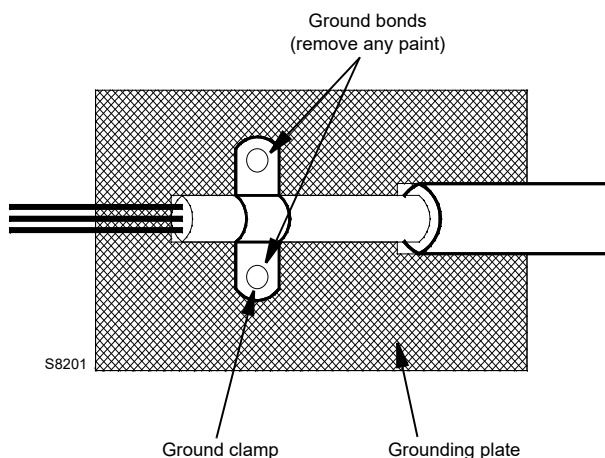


Fig. 28

Examples:

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

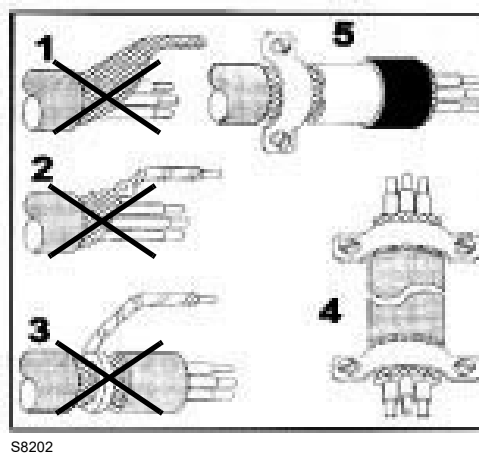


Fig. 29

4.11 Motor connection at 208-230 or 460V

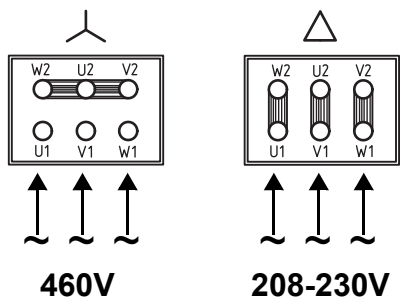


WARNING

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

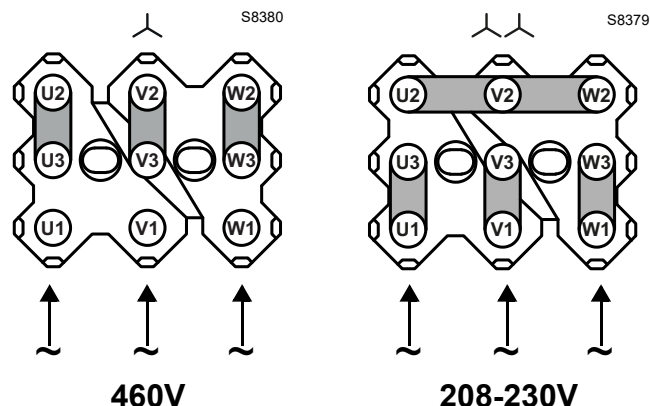


Fig. 30

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.

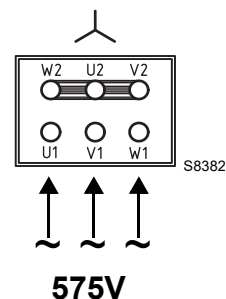


Fig. 31

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**.

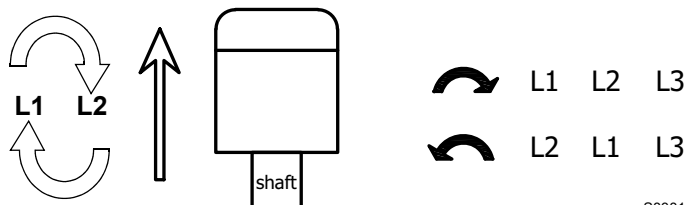


Fig. 32

5

Start-up, calibration and operation of the burner

5.1 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.



Refer to paragraph “Safety test - with gas ball valve closed” on page 32 before the first start-up.

5.2 Adjustments before first firing

- 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. 38 on page 31) switch to the start of the scale.
- Adjust the maximum gas pressure switch (Fig. 37 on page 30) to the end of the scale.
- Adjust the air pressure switch (Fig. 35 on page 30) to the start of the scale.
- Purge the air from the gas line.
Fit a U-type manometer (Fig. 33) 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 22.



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.

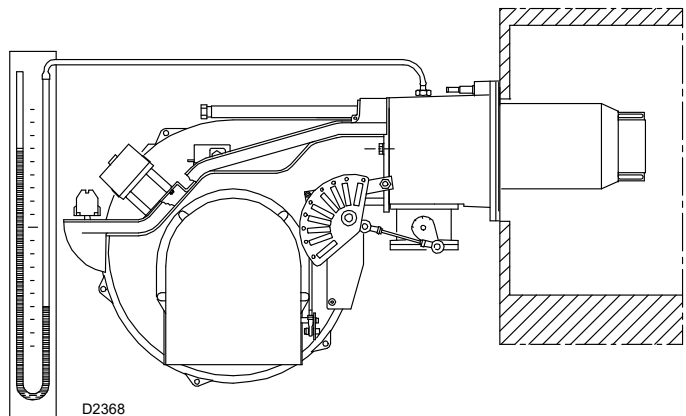


Fig. 33

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. 34 to position “ON” and turn the switch of Fig. 34 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. 34.

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.

If this is not the case:

- place the switch of Fig. 34 in position “OFF” 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 the start-up procedure and the parameters calibration, refer to the specific instruction manual of the LMV37... electronic cam supplied with the burner.

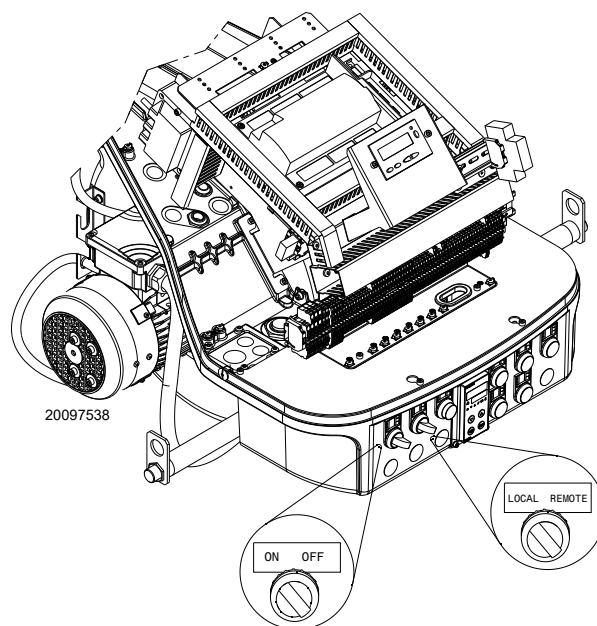


Fig. 34

5.4 Combustion air adjustment

Fuel/combustion air must be synchronized with the relevant servomotors (air and gas) by storing a setting curve by means of the electronic cam.

To reduce pressure loss and to have a wider adjustment range, it is best to set the servomotor to the maximum output used, as near to maximum opening (90°) as possible.

On the gas butterfly valve, the fuel's partial setting adjustment based on required output, with the servomotor fully open, is made by using the pressure stabilizer on the gas train.

With O₂ control via the relative kit, follow the instructions about commissioning in the specific handbook for the LMV52.... instrument provided at the Technical Service Training.

5.4.1 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.

5.4.2 Air/fuel control and power modulation system

The air/fuel and power modulation system installed on **RS** burner series provides, a set of integrated functions ensuring top level energy and operational performance from the burner, both for single and grouped burners (e.g. boiler with a double combustion chamber or several generators in parallel).

The system includes the following basic functions:

- air and fuels are supplied in correct quantities by positioning the valves by direct servo-control, thus avoiding the possibility of play typical of systems used for traditional modulating burners, in which settings are obtained by levers and a mechanical

cam;

- burner power is modulated according to the load required by the system, while boiler pressure or temperature is maintained at set operating values;
- fine, continuous correction of the airflow according to the analysis of the flue gases at the stack (O₂); this function is associated with the O₂ kit containing the PLL module and the QGO2 sensor;
- measurement of the combustion efficiency; this function is associated with the O₂ kit;
- a sequence (cascade control) of several boilers by suitably connecting different units.

Further interfaces and computer communication functions for remote control or integration in centrally supervised systems are available according to the system's configuration.

NOTE

The first start-up and all further operations concerning internal settings of the control system or expansion of basic functions, are accessed with a password and are reserved for technical service personnel specifically trained for internal programming of the instrument and for the specific application obtained with this burner.

The first start-up and curve synchronization manual is supplied with the burner.

The complete manual for checking and setting all parameters will be provided on application.

5.5 Final calibration of the pressure switches

5.5.1 Air pressure switch

The air pressure switch is connected in differential (Fig. 36) 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. 35) 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.

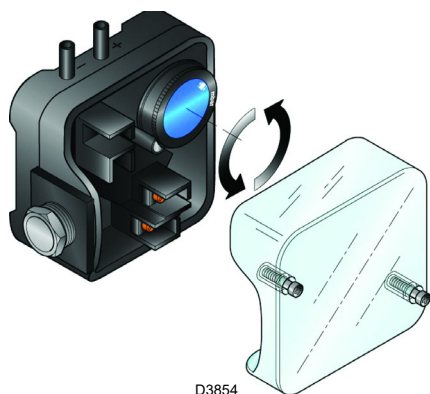


Fig. 35

5.5.2 Maximum gas pressure switch

Adjust the maximum gas pressure switch (Fig. 37) 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.

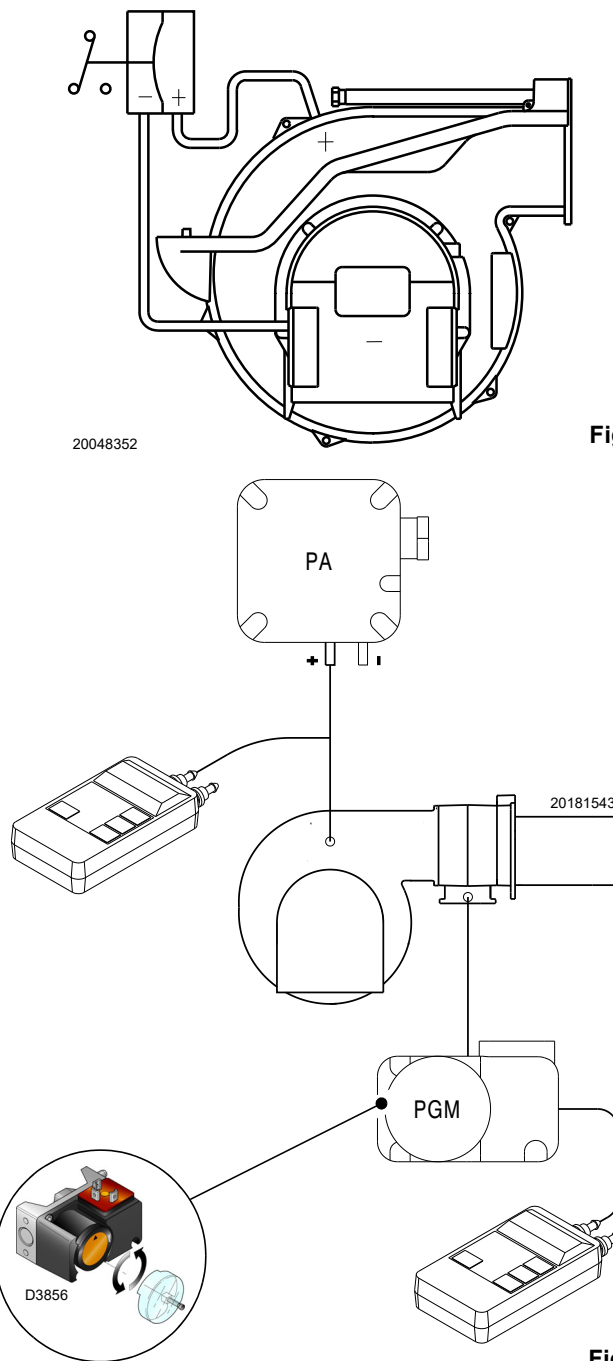


Fig. 36

Fig. 37

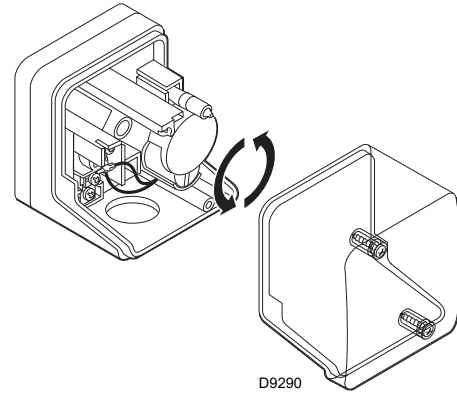
5.5.3 Minimum gas pressure switch

Adjust the minimum gas pressure switch (Fig. 38) after having performed all the other burner adjustments with the pressure switch set at the start of the scale.

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. 38

5.6 Final checks (with the burner working)

➤ Open the control limit operation	➡	The burner must stop
➤ Open the high limit operation	➡	
➤ Rotate the maximum gas pressure switch knob to the minimum end-of-scale position	➡	The burner must stop in lockout
➤ Rotate the air pressure switch knob to the maximum end of scale position	➡	
➤ Switch off the burner and disconnect the voltage	➡	The burner must not start
➤ Disconnect the minimum gas pressure switch	➡	
➤ Cover the flame sensor	➡	The burner must stop in lockout due to firing failure

Tab. F

WARNING

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 Safety test - with gas ball valve closed

It is fundamental to ensure the correct execution of the electrical connections between the gas solenoid valves and the burner to perform safely the commissioning.

For this purpose, after checking that the connections have been carried out in accordance with the burner's electrical diagrams, an ignition cycle with closed gas ball valve -dry test- must be performed.

- 1 The manual ball gas valve must be closed
- 2 The electrical contacts of the burner limit switch need to be closed
- 3 Ensures closed the contact of the low gas pressure switch
- 4 Make a trial for burner ignition

The start-up cycle must be as follows:

- Starting the fan for pre-ventilation
- Performing the gas valve seal control, if provided
- Completion of pre-ventilation
- Arrival of the ignition point
- Power supply of the ignition transformer
- Electrical Supply of solenoid gas valves

Since the manual gas ball valve is closed, the burner will not light up and its control box will go to a safety lockout condition.

The actual electrical supply of the solenoid gas valves can be verified by inserting a tester. Some valves are equipped with light signals (or close/open position indicator) that turn on at the same time as their power supply.



IF THE ELECTRICAL SUPPLY OF THE GAS VALVES OCCURS AT UNEXPECTED TIMES, DO NOT OPEN MANUAL GAS BALL VALVE, SWITCH OFF POWER LINE; CHECK THE WIRES; CORRECT THE ERRORS AND REPEAT THE COMPLETE TEST.

6.2.3 Checking and cleaning



The operator must use the required equipment during maintenance.

Combustion

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

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.

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.

Burner

Clean the outside of the burner.

Clean and grease the cam variable profile.

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.

Gas leaks

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

Gas filter

Change the gas filter when it is dirty.

Flame sensor

In order to reach the sensor (Fig. 40), proceed as follows:

- extract the sensor 2;
- clean the glass cover from any dust that may have accumulated.



WARNING

- 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.

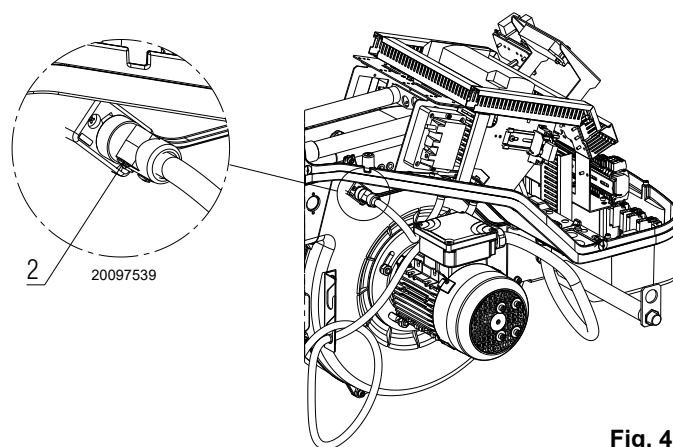


Fig. 40

Combustion

In case the combustion values found at the beginning of the intervention do not respect the standards in force or, in any case, do not correspond to a proper combustion, contact the Technical Assistant and have him carry out the necessary adjustments.

6.2.4 Flame signal measurement

Check the flame signal through the parameter 954, as indicated in Fig. 39. 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 (Fig. 39) shows parameter **954**: flashing on the left. On the right, the flame's intensity is displayed as a percentage.

Example: **954: 0.0**

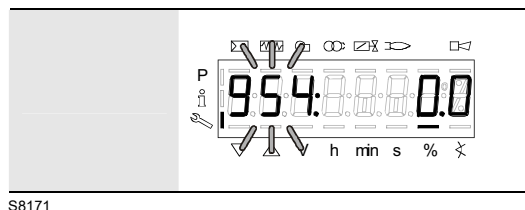


Fig. 39

6.2.5 Safety components

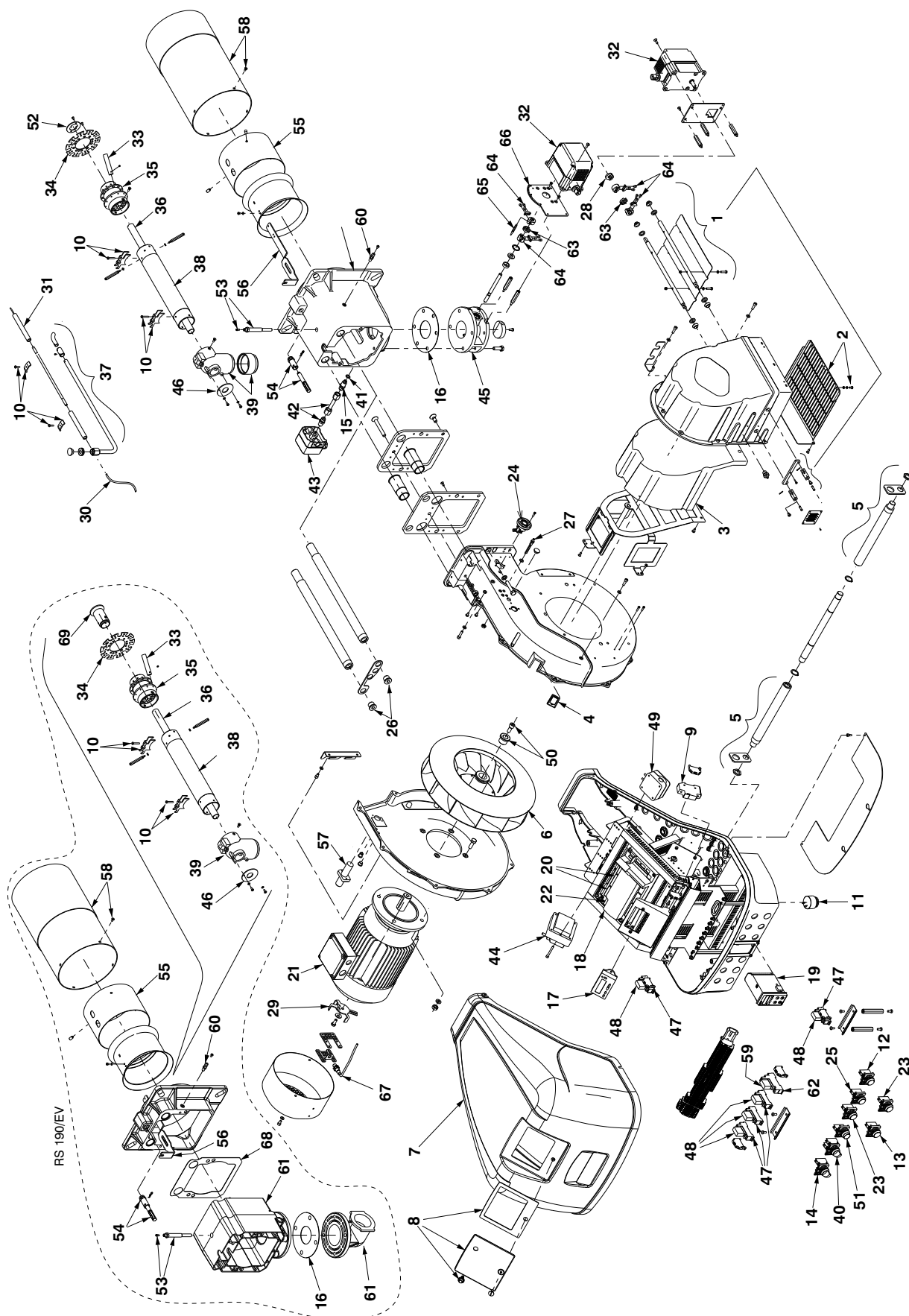
The safety components must be replaced at the end of their life cycle indicated in Tab. G. The specified life cycles do not refer to the warranty terms indicated in the delivery or payment conditions.

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) (if present)	10 years or 250,000 operation cycles
Oil valve (solenoid) (if present)	10 years or 250,000 operation cycles
Oil regulator (if present)	10 years or 250,000 operation cycles
Oil pipes/ couplings (metallic) (if present)	10 years
Flexible hoses (if present)	5 years or 30,000 pressurised cycles
Fan impeller	10 years or 500,000 start-ups

Tab. G

A

Appendix - Spare parts



N.	CODE	DESCRIPTION	*
1	20073258	AIR DAMPER ASSEMBLY	
2	3013683	PROTECTION GRATE	
3	3013682	SOUND DAMPING	C
4	3003763	INSPECTION WINDOW	
5	3013686	BAR EXTENSION	
6	3012976	FAN	C
7	20086561	COVER	
8	20075921	INSPECTION WINDOW	
9	20014366	FUSE HOLDER	C
10	20011320	SUPPORT	
11	20031413	HORN	C
12	20027018	RED SIGNAL LIGHT	C
13	20027020	YELLOW SIGNAL LIGHT	C
14	20027021	SELECTOR SWITCH	C
15	3013095	CONNECTOR	C
16	3005482	SEAL	C
17	3013926	AZL DISPLAY	B
18	20010968	ELECTRONIC CAM	C
19	20096592	POWER REGULATOR	C
20	3013940	CONNECTORS ASSEMBLY	C
21	20008598	MOTOR	C
22	3014106	FUSE 6,3A	A
23	20036017	GREEN SIGNAL LIGHT	A
24	3013933	INSPECTION WINDOW	
25	20027014	WHITE SIGNAL LIGHT	A
26	3013681	SCREW	C
27	3003891	CONNECTOR	C
28	3014079	SPACER	
29	20077530	PLATE	
30	3012393	ELECTRODE CONNECTION	A
31	3012980	ELECTRODE	A
32	20008601	SERVOMOTOR	B
33	3012025	TUBE	
34	20027310	DISC	A
35	20011348	DISTRIBUTOR	
36	3013696	INTERIOR TUBE	
37	3012983	IGNITION PILOT TUBE	
38	20011350	IGNITION PILOT TUBE	
39	3012637	ELBOW	
40	20027422	SELECTOR SWITCH	C
41	3007891	SEAL	
42	3013055	TUBE	
43	3012969	GAS PRESSURE SWITCH	B
44	3012956	TRANSFORMER	
45	3013977	GAS REGULATOR	C
46	3013693	DISC	C
47	3012841	BASE	
48	20010969	RELAY	C
49	3012948	AIR PRESSURE SWITCH	A
50	20011454	PLUG	
51	20010962	BUTTON	
52	3013694	DISC	C
53	3012049	SCREW	
54	3012639	CONTROL DEVICE	
55	3012560	SHUTTER	
56	3013698	BRACKET	
57	20086579	UV FLAME SENSOR	
58	3013699	END CONE	
59	3020068	RELAY	
60	3003322	CONNECTOR	
61	20011351	MANIFOLD	
62	3020071	BASE	
63	3013938	DISC	
64	3013937	HUB	

N.	CODE	DESCRIPTION	*
65	3013939	INDEX	
66	3014081	BRACKET	
67	20069312	MOTOR REVOLUTION SENSOR	

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****Gas train according to UL Standards**

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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