PN60
PN70
PN81

Progressive, Fully-modulating

Heavy oil Burners

MANUAL OF INSTALLATION - USE - MAINTENANCE

CIB UNIGAS

BURNERS - BRUCIATORI - BRULERS - BRENNER - QUEMADORES - ГОРЕЛКИ

M039190CD Rel. 3.1 06/2010

TABLE OF CONTENTS

WARNINGS

THIS MANUAL IS SUPPLIED AS AN INTEGRAL AND ESSENTIAL PART OF THE PRODUCT AND MUST BE DELIVERED TO THE USER.

INFORMATION INCLUDED IN THIS SECTION ARE DEDICATED BOTH TO THE USER AND TO PERSONNEL FOLLOWING PRODUCT INSTALLATION AND MAINTENANCE.

THE USER WILL FIND FURTHER INFORMATION ABOUT OPERATING AND USE RESTRICTIONS, IN THE SECOND SECTION OF THIS MANUAL. WE HIGHLY RECOMMEND TO READ IT.

CAREFULLY KEEP THIS MANUAL FOR FUTURE REFERENCE.

1) GENERAL INTRODUCTION

- The equipment must be installed in compliance with the regulations in force, following the manufacturer's instructions, by qualified personnel.
- Qualified personnel means those having technical knowledge in the field of components for civil or industrial heating systems, sanitary hot water generation and particularly service centres authorised by the manufacturer.
- Improper installation may cause injury to people and animals, or damage to property, for which the manufacturer cannot be held liable.
- Remove all packaging material and inspect the equipment for integrity.

In case of any doubt, do not use the unit - contact the supplier.

The packaging materials (wooden crate, nails, fastening devices, plastic bags, foamed polystyrene, etc), should not be left within the reach of children, as they may prove harmful.

- Before any cleaning or servicing operation, disconnect the unit from the mains by turning the master switch OFF, and/or through the cut-out devices that are provided.
- Make sure that inlet or exhaust grilles are unobstructed.
- In case of breakdown and/or defective unit operation, disconnect the unit. Make no attempt to repair the unit or take any direct action.

Contact qualified personnel only.

Units shall be repaired exclusively by a servicing centre, duly authorised by the manufacturer, with original spare parts.

Failure to comply with the above instructions is likely to impair the unit's safety.

To ensure equipment efficiency and proper operation, it is essential that maintenance operations are performed by qualified personnel at regular intervals, following the manufacturer's instructions.

- When a decision is made to discontinue the use of the equipment, those parts likely to constitute sources of danger shall be made harmless.
- In case the equipment is to be sold or transferred to another user, or in case the original user should move and leave the unit behind, make sure that these instructions accompany the equipment at all times so that they can be consulted by the new owner and/or the installer.
- For all the units that have been modified or have options fitted then original accessory equipment only shall be used.
- This unit shall be employed exclusively for the use for which it is meant. Any other use shall be considered as improper and, therefore, dangerous.

The manufacturer shall not be held liable, by agreement or otherwise, for damages resulting from improper installation, use and failure to comply with the instructions supplied by the manufacturer.

2) SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR BURNERS

- The burner should be installed in a suitable room, with ventilation openings complying with the requirements of the regulations in force, and sufficient for good combustion.
- Only burners designed according to the regulations in force should be used.
- This burner should be employed exclusively for the use for which it was designed.
- Before connecting the burner, make sure that the unit rating is the same as delivery mains (electricity, gas oil, or other fuel).
- Observe caution with hot burner components. These are, usually, near to the flame and the fuel pre-heating system, they become hot during the unit operation and will remain hot for some time after the burner has stopped.

When the decision is made to discontinue the use of the burner, the user shall have qualified personnel carry out the following operations:

a Remove the power supply by disconnecting the power cord from the mains.

b) Disconnect the fuel supply by means of the hand-operated shut-off valve and remove the control handwheels from their spindles.

Special warnings

- Make sure that the burner has, on installation, been firmly secured to the appliance, so that the flame is generated inside the appliance firebox.
- Before the burner is started and, thereafter, at least once a year, have qualified personnel perform the following operations:

a set the burner fuel flow rate depending on the heat input of the appliance;

b set the flow rate of the combustion-supporting air to obtain a combustion efficiency level at least equal to the lower level required by the regulations in force;

c check the unit operation for proper combustion, to avoid any harmful or polluting unburnt gases in excess of the limits permitted by the regulations in force;

d make sure that control and safety devices are operating properly;

e make sure that exhaust ducts intended to discharge the products of combustion are operating properly;

f on completion of setting and adjustment operations, make sure that all mechanical locking devices of controls have been duly tightened;

g make sure that a copy of the burner use and maintenance instructions is available in the boiler room.

- In case of a burner shut-down, reser the control box by means of the RESET pushbutton. If a second shut-down takes place, call the Technical Service, **without trying to RESET further**.
- The unit shall be operated and serviced by qualified personnel only, in compliance with the regulations in force.

3) GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS DEPENDING ON FUEL USED

3a) ELECTRICAL CONNECTION

- For safety reasons the unit must be efficiently earthed and installed as required by current safety regulations.
- It is vital that all saftey requirements are met. In case of any doubt, ask for an accurate inspection of electrics by qualified personnel, since the manufacturer cannot be held liable for damages that may be caused by failure to correctly earth the equipment.
- Qualified personnel must inspect the system to make sure that it is adequate to take the maximum power used by the equipment shown on the equipment rating plate. In particular, make sure that the system cable cross section is adequate for the power absorbed by the unit.
- No adaptors, multiple outlet sockets and/or extension cables are permitted to connect the unit to the electric mains.
- An omnipolar switch shall be provided for connection to mains, as required by the current safety regulations.
- The use of any power-operated component implies observance of a few basic rules, for example:

  - do not touch the unit with wet or damp parts of the body and/or with bare feet;
  - do not pull electric cables;
  - do not leave the equipment exposed to weather (rain, sun, etc.) unless expressly required to do so;
  - do not allow children or inexperienced persons to use equipment;

- The unit input cable shall not be replaced by the user.

In case of damage to the cable, switch off the unit and contact qualified personnel to replace.

When the unit is out of use for some time the electric switch supplying all the power-driven components in the system (i.e. pumps, burner, etc.) should be switched off.

3b) FIRING WITH GAS, LIGHT OIL OR OTHER FUELS

GENERAL

- The burner shall be installed by qualified personnel and in compliance with regulations and provisions in force; wrong installation can cause injuries to people and animals, or damage to property, for which the manufacturer cannot be held liable.
- Before installation, it is recommended that all the fuel supply system pipes be carefully cleaned inside, to remove foreign matter that might impair the burner operation.
- Before the burner is commissioned, qualified personnel should inspect the following:

a the fuel supply system, for proper sealing;

b the fuel flow rate, to make sure that it has been set based on the firing rate required of the burner;

c the burner firing system, to make sure that it is supplied for the designed fuel type;

d the fuel supply pressure, to make sure that it is included in the range shown on the rating plate;

e the fuel supply system, to make sure that the system dimensions are adequate to the burner firing rate, and that the system is equipped with all the safety and control devices required by the regulations in force.

- When the burner is to remain idle for some time, the fuel supply tap or taps should be closed.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR USING GAS

Have qualified personnel inspect the installation to ensure that:

a the gas delivery line and train are in compliance with the regulations and provisions in force;

b all gas connections are tight;

c the boiler room ventilation openings are such that they ensure the air supply flow required by the current regulations, and in any case are sufficient for proper combustion.

- Do not use gas pipes to earth electrical equipment.
- Never leave the burner connected when not in use. Always shut the gas valve off.
- In case of prolonged absence of the user, the main gas delivery valve to the burner should be shut off.

Precautions if you can smell gas

a do not operate electric switches, the telephone, or any other item likely to generate sparks;

b immediately open doors and windows to create an air flow to purge the room;

c close the gas valves;

d contact qualified personnel.

- Do not obstruct the ventilation openings of the room where gas appliances are installed, to avoid dangerous conditions such as the development of toxic or explosive mixtures.

DIRECTIVES AND STANDARDS

Gas burners

European directives:

- Directive 90/396/CEE - Gas Appliances;
- Directive 2006/95/EC on low voltage;
- Directive 2004/108/CEE on electromagnetic compatibility

Harmonised standards :

-UNI EN 676 (Gas Burners;

-CEI EN 60335-1(Household and similar electrical appliances - Safety. Part 1: General requirements;

- EN 50165 (Electrical equipment of non-electric appliances for household and similar purposes. Safety requirements.

Light oil burners

European directives:

- Directive 2006/95/EC on low voltage;
- Directive 2004/108/CEE on electromagnetic compatibility

Harmonised standards :

-CEI EN 60335-1(Household and similar electrical appliances - Safety. Part 1: General requirements;

- EN 50165 (Electrical equipment of non-electric appliances for household and similar purposes. Safety requirements.

National standards :

-UNI 7824: Monobloc nebulizer burners for liquid fuels. Characteristics and test methods

Heavy oil burners

European directives:

- Directive 2006/95/EC on low voltage;
- Directive 2004/108/CEE on electromagnetic compatibility

Harmonised standards :

-CEI EN 60335-1 Household and similar electrical appliances - SafetyPart 1: General requirements;

- EN 50165 Electrical equipment of non-electric appliances for household and similar purposes. Safety requirements.

National standards :

-UNI 7824: Monobloc nebulizer burners for liquid fuels. Characteristics and test methods

Gas - Light oil burners

European directives:

- Directive 90/396/CEE Gas Appliances;
- Directive 2006/95/EC on low voltage;
- Directive 2004/108/CEE on electromagnetic compatibility

Harmonised standards :

-UNI EN 676 Gas Burners

-CEI EN 60335-1(Household and similar electrical appliances - Safety. Part 1: General requirements;

- EN 50165 Electrical equipment of non-electric appliances for household and similar purposes. Safety requirements.

National standards :

-UNI 7824: Monobloc nebulizer burners for liquid fuels. Characteristics and test methods

Gas - Heavy oil burners

European directives:

- Directive 90/396/CEE - Gas Appliances;
- Directive 2006/95/EC on low voltage;
- Directive 2004/108/CEE on electromagnetic compatibility

Harmonised standards :

-UNI EN 676 (Gas Burners;

-CEI EN 60335-1(Household and similar electrical appliances - Safety. Part 1: General requirements;

- EN 50165 Electrical equipment of non-electric appliances for household and similar purposes. Safety requirements.

National standards :

-UNI 7824: Monobloc nebulizer burners for liquid fuels. Characteristics and test methods

PART I: INSTALLATION

Burner model identification

Burners are identified by burner type and model. Burner model identification is described as follows.

Type **PN81** (1) Model **N-.** (2) **PR.** (3) **S.** (4) ***.** (5) **A.** (6)	
(1) BURNER TYPE	**PN81**
(2) FUEL	N - Heavy oil, viscosity ≤ 50cSt (7° E) @ 50° C E - Heavy oil, viscosity ≤ 110cSt (15°E) @ 50° C D - Heavy oil, viscosity ≤ 400cSt (50° E) @ 50° C P - Petroleum, viscosity 89cSt (12° E) @ 50° C
(3) OPERATION (Available versions)	PR - Progressive MD - Fully modulating
(4) BLAST TUBE	S - Standard L - Extended
(5) DESTINATION COUNTRY	* - see data plate
(6) BURNER VERSION	A - Standard

Technical Specifications

BURNERS		**PN60**	**PN70**	**PN81**
Output	min - max kW	151-791	291-1047	264-1900
Fuel		Heavy oil		
Max. oil viscosity		See “Burner model identification” table		
Heavy oil rate	min. - max. kg/h	13.5 - 70	26 - 93	23.5 - 169
≤Oil train inlet pressure	bar	1,5 max		
Oil train inlet pressure	bar	3,5 max		
Power supply		230/400 V 3Nac 50Hz		
Total power consumption (Heavy oil)	kW	6.1	10.7	15.5
Total power consumption (Petroleum)	kW	6.1	7.2	11.5
Electric motor	kW	1.1	2.2	3
Pre-heater resistors (heavy oil)	kW	4.5	8	12
Pre-heater resistors (Petroleum)	kW	4.5	4.5	8
Protection		IP40		
Weight		130	155	155
Operation		Progressive - Fully modulating		
Operating temperature	°C	-10 ÷ +50		
Storage Temperature	°C	-20 ÷ +60		
Working service*		Intermittent		

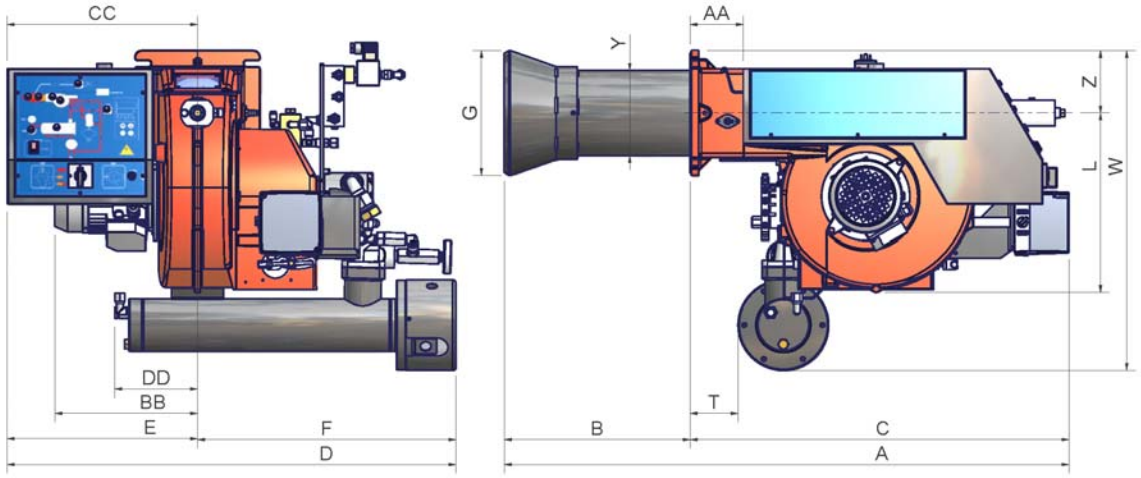
Heavy oil net calorific value (Hi): 40.4MJ/kg (average value).

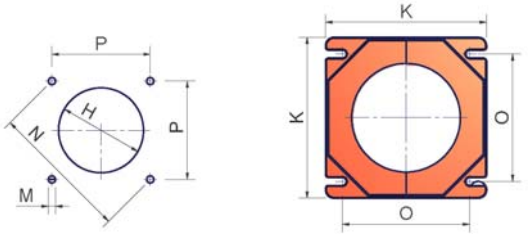
***NOTE ON THE BURNER WORKING SERVICE:**

- Burners provided with Siemens LOA24 control box: for safety reasons, one controlled shutdown must take place every 24 hours of continuous working**.**
- Burners provided with Siemens LMO24-44 control box: the control box automatically stops after 24h of continuous working. The control box immediately starts up, automatically.

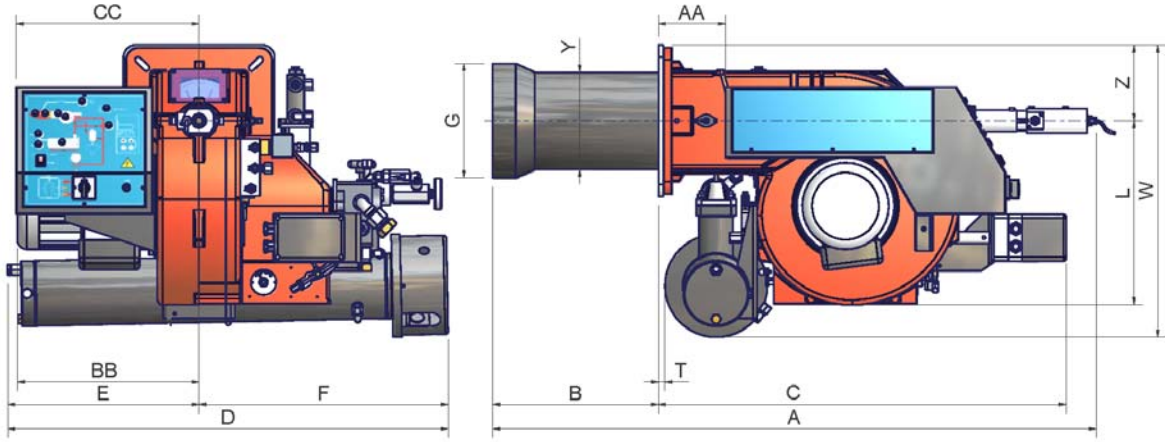
Overall dimensions (mm)

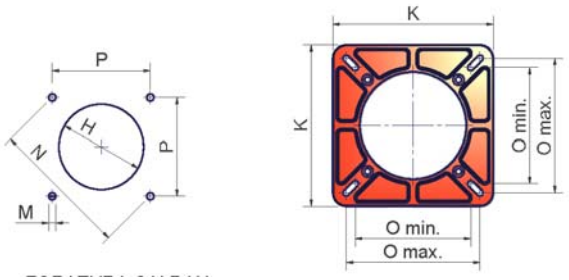
PN60





PN70-PN81





Boiler recommended drilling template and burner flange

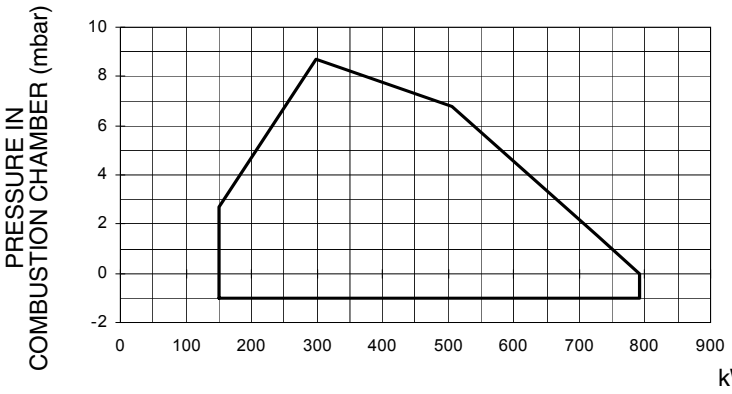
	A(S*)	A(L*)	AA	B(S*)	B(L*)	BB	C	CC	D	DD	E	F	G	H	K	L	M	N	Omin	Omax	P	T	W	Y	Z
PN60*	1049	1099	102	322	372	274	727	365	861	159	365	496	240	280	240	344	M10	269	190	190	190	92	613	164	120
PN70	1306	1456	138	407	557	373	837	376	904	-	392	511	220	250	300	376	M10	330	216	250	233	14	598	198	155
PN81	1239	1389	138	340	490	373	837	376	904	-	392	511	234	264	300	376	M10	330	216	250	233	14	598	198	155

***ATTENTION: it is recommended to mount a counterflange between burner and bolier. Otherwise, make the H hole smaller but bigger than Y and mount the blsta tube from the inside part of the bolier.**

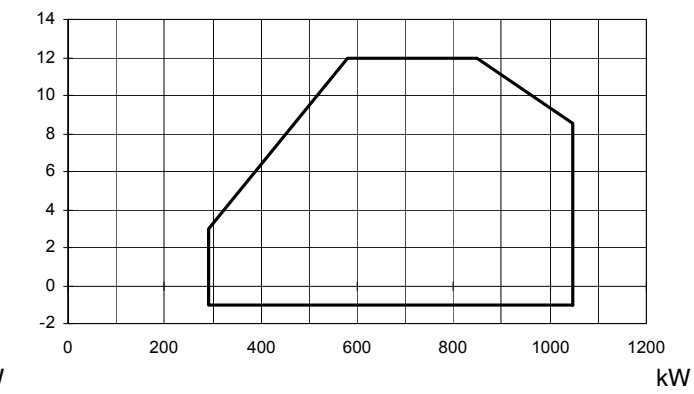
*S = measure referred to burner fitted with standard blast tube, *L = measure referred to burner fitted with extended blast tube

Performance Curves

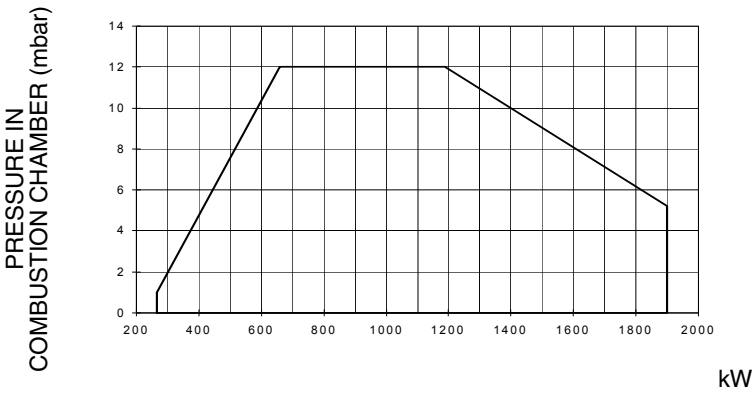
PN60



PN70



PN81



To get the input in kcal/h, multiply value in kW by 860.

Data are referred to standard conditions: atmospheric pressure at 1013mbar, ambient temperature at 15°C

NOTE: The performance curve is a diagram that represents the burner performance in the type approval phase or in the laboratory tests, but does not represent the regulation range of the machine. On this diagram the maximum output point is usually reached by adjsuting the combustion head to its “MAX” position (see paragraph “Adjusting the combustion head”); the minimum output point is reached setting the combustion head to its “MIN” position. During the first ignition, the combustion head is set in order to find a compromise between the burner output and the generator specifications, that is why the minimum output may be different from the Performance curve minimum.

MOUNTING AND CONNECTING THE BURNER

Packing

The burners are despatched in wooden crates whose dimensions are:
PN60 1210mm x 1020mm x 790mm (L x P x H)
PN70 - PN81 1580mm x 1010mm x 860mm (L x P x H)

Packing cases of this kind are affected by humidity and are not suitable for stacking. The following are placed in each packing case:

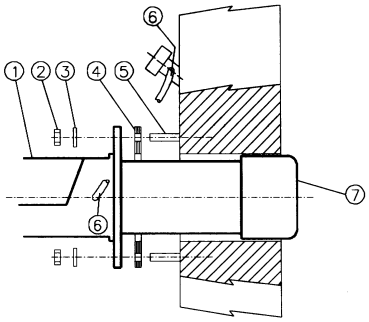
- burner;
- gasket to be inserted between the burner and the boiler;
- flexible oil pipes;
- oil filter;
- envelope containing this manual.

Unpacking the burner take care to not damage the electrical connection between the burner and the gas train.To get rid of the burner's packing, follow the procedures laid down by current laws on disposal of materials.

Fitting the burner to the boiler

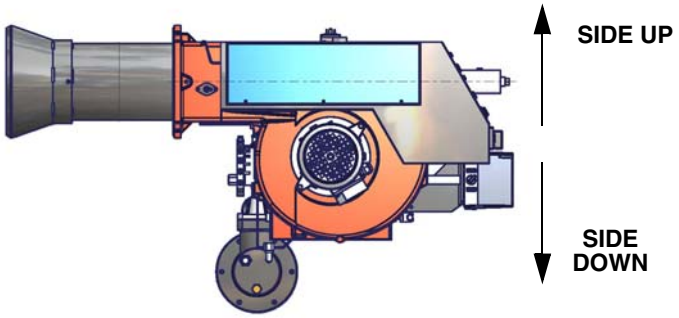
To install the burner into the boiler, proceed as follows:

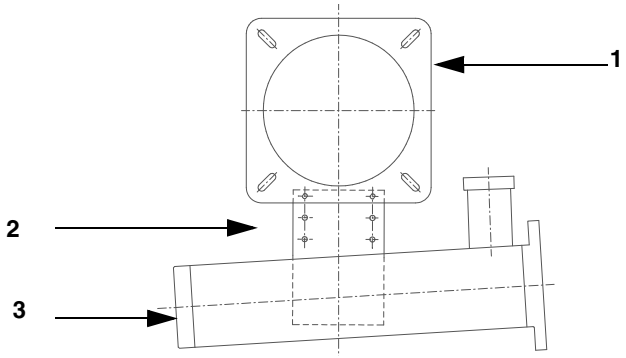
1 make a hole on the closing door of the combustion chamber as described on paragraph "Overall dimensions")
2 place the burner to the boiler: lift it up and handle it according to the procedure described on paragraph "Handling the burner";
3 place the 4 stud bolts (5) on boiler's door, according to the burner's drilling template described on paragraph "Overall dimensions";
4 fasten the 4 stud bolts;
5 place the gasket on the burner flange;
6 install the burner into the boiler;
7 fix the burner to the stud bolts, by means of the fixing nuts, according to the next picture.
8 After fitting the burner to the boiler, ensure that the gap between the blast tube and the refractory lining is sealed with appropriate insulating material (ceramic fibre cord or refractory cement).



Keys
1 Burner
2 Fixing nut
3 Washer
4 Sealing gasket
5 Stud bolt
7 Blast tube

The burner is designed to work positioned according to the picture below. Set the upper side of the burner flange in a horizontal position, in order to find the correct inclination of the pre-heating tank. For different installations, please contact the Technical Department.





Key
1 Burner flange (upper side indicated)
2 Bracket
3 Pre-heating tank on the burner

ELECTRICAL CONNECTIONS

	Respect the basic safety rules. Make sure of the connection to the earthing system. do not reverse the phase and neutral connections. Fit a differential thermal magnet switch adequate for connection to the mains.
	ATTENTION: before executing the electrical connections, pay attention to turn the plant's switch to OFF and be sure that the burner's main switch is in 0 position (OFF) too. Read carefully the chapter "WARNINGS", and the "Electrical connections" section.

	WARNING: The burner is provided with an electrical bridge between terminals 6 and 7; when connecting the high/low flame thermostat, remove this bridge before connecting the thermostat.
	IMPORTANT: Connecting electrical supply wires to the burner teminal block MA, be sure that the ground wire is longer than phase and neutral ones.
	auxiliary contacts are provided (terminals no. 507 and no. 508 of the MA terminal block) to connect an intervention system (alarm/power supply cutoff) in case of fault of the oil resistor contactor (see Fig. 1-Fig. 2).

To execute the electrical connections, proceed as follows:

1 remove the cover from the electrical board, unscrewing the fixing screws;
2 execute the electrical connections to the supply terminal board as shown in the following diagrams,
3 check the direction of the fan-pump motor (see next paragraph)
4 refit the panel cover

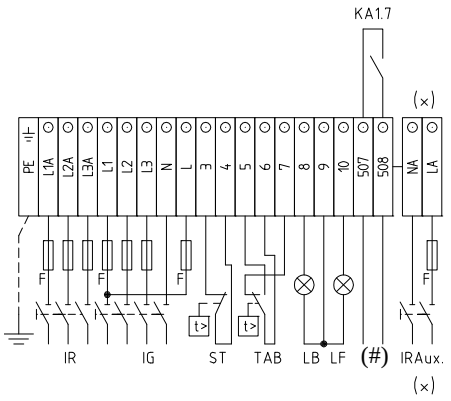


Fig. 1 - Progressive burners

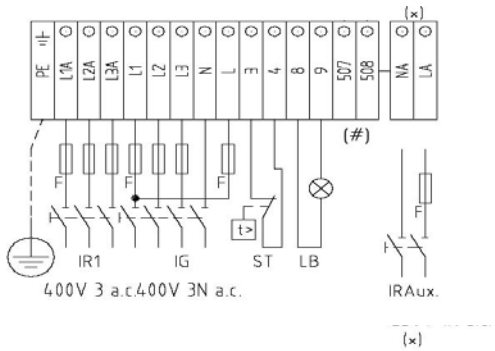


Fig. 2 - Fully modulating burners

(#) Free contact for "Faulty heater resistor contactor"

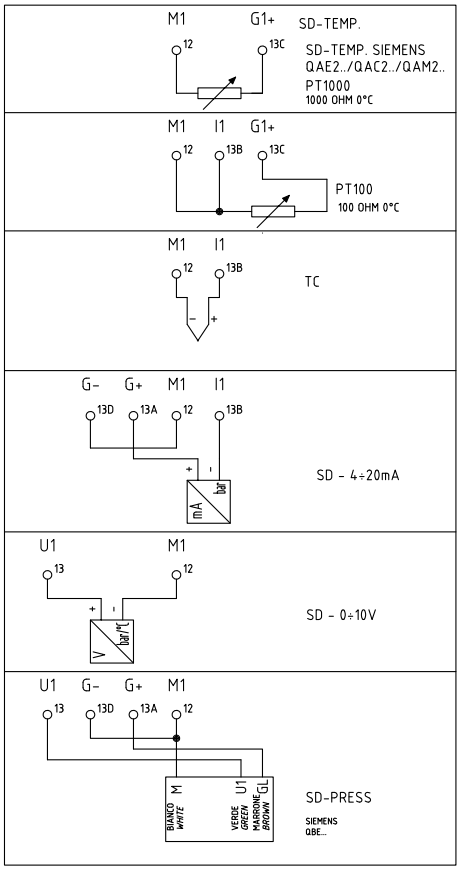


Fig. 3

Probes connection oby means of the 7-pins plug (Fig. 4) - see Fig. 3 for connections.

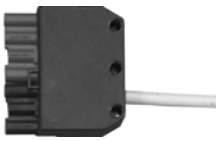


Fig. 4

Fan-pump motor direction

Once the electrical connection of the burner is performed, remember to check the rotation of the motor. The motor should rotate in an counterclockwise direction looking at cooling fan. In the event of incorrect rotation reverse the three-phase supply and check again the rotation of the motor.

NOTE: burners are supplied for three-phase 400 V supply, and in the case of three-phase 230 V supply it is necessary to modify the electrical connections inside the terminal box of the electric motor and replace the thermal cutout relay.

Connecting the oil heating resistors

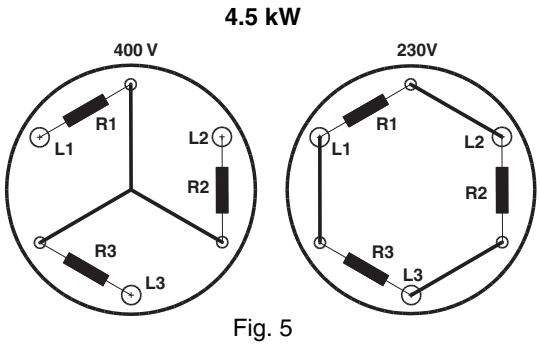


Fig. 5

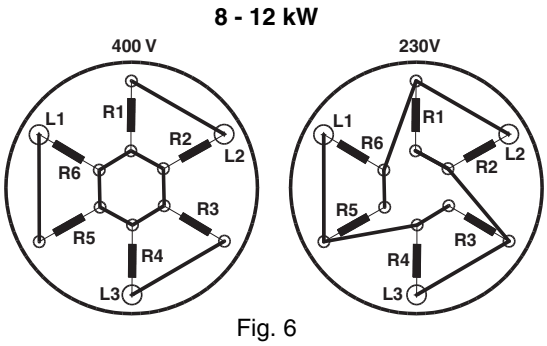


Fig. 6

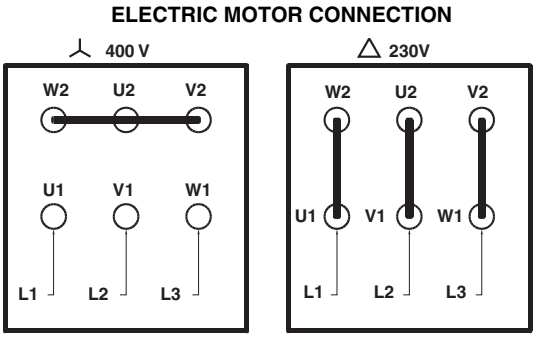


Fig. 7

Double-pipe and single-pipe system

The pumps that are used can be installed both into single-pipe and double-pipe systems.

Single-pipe system: a single pipe drives the oil from the tank to the pump's inlet. Then, from the pump, the pressurised oil is driven to the nozzle: a part comes out from the nozzle while the othe part goes back to the pump. In this system, the by-pass pulg, if provided, must be removed and the optional return port, on the pump's body, must be sealed by steel plug and washer.

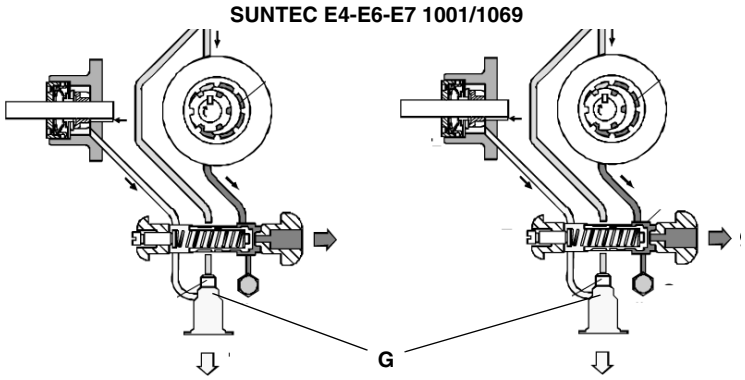
Double-pipe system: as for the single pipe system, a pipe that connects the tank to the pump's inlet is used besides another pipe that connects the pum's return port to the tank, as well. The excess of oil goes back to the tank: this installation can be considered self-bleeding. If provided, the inside by-pass plug must be installed to avoid air and fuel passing through the pump.

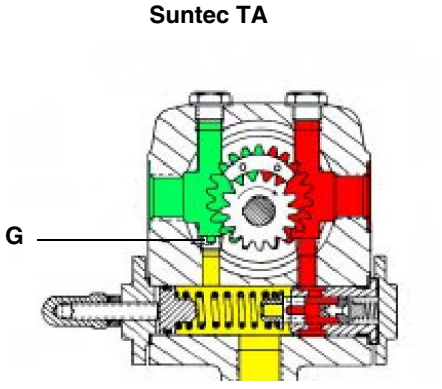
Burners come out from the factory provided for double-stage systems. They can be suited for single-pipe system (recommended in the case of gravity feed) as decribed before.

To change from a 1-pipe system to a 2-pipe-system, insert the by-pass plug **G** (as for ccw-rotation- referring to the pump shaft).

Caution: Changing the direction of rotation, all connections on top and side are reversed.

.





Bleed

Bleeding in two-pipe operation is automatic : it is assured by a bleed flat on the piston. In one-pipe operation, the plug of a pressure gauge port must be loosened until the air is evacuated from the system.

Fuel	PUMPS	Burner		
1 - Heavy oil, viscosity ≤ 50cSt (7° E) @ 50° C 2 - Heavy oil, viscosity ≤ 110cSt (15°E) @ 50° C 3 - Heavy oil, viscosity ≤ 400cSt (50° E) @ 50° C P - Petroleum, viscosity 89cSt (12° E) @ 50° C		PN60	PN70	PN81
1	E6 NC 1001	X	X	
2 - 3 - 4	E6 NC 1069	X	X	
1 - 2 - 3 - 4	TA2			X

About the use of fuel pumps

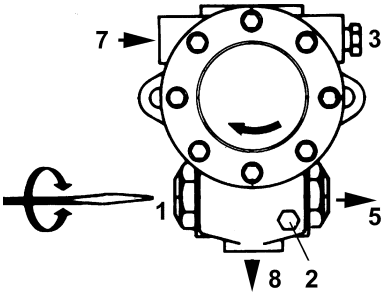
- Make sure that the by-pass plug is not used in a single pipe installation, because the fuel unit will not function properly and damage to the pump and burner motor could result.
- Do not use fuel with additives to avoid the possible formation over time of compounds which may deposit between the gear teeth, thus obstructing them.
- After filling the tank, wait before starting the burner. This will give any suspended impurities time to deposit on the bottom of the tank, thus avoiding the possibility that they might be sucked into the pump.
- On initial commissioning a "dry" operation is foreseen for a considerable length of time (for example, when there is a long suction line to bleed). To avoid damages inject some lubrication oil into the vacuum inlet.
- Care must be taken when installing the pump not to force the pump shaft along its axis or laterally to avoid excessive wear on the joint, noise and overloading the gears.
- Pipes should not contain air pockets. Rapid attachment joint should therefore be avoided and threaded or mechanical seal junctions preferred. Junction threads, elbow joints and couplings should be sealed with removable sg component. The number of junctions should be kept to a minimum as they are a possible source of leakage.
- Do not use PTFE tape on the suction and return line pipes to avoid the possibility that particles enter circulation. These could deposit on the pump filter or the nozzle, reducing efficiency. Always use O-Rings or mechanical seal (copper or aluminium gaskets) junctions if possible.
- An external filter should always be installed in the suction line upstream of the fuel unit.

Oil pumps

PN60 - PN70

- **Pumps for heavy-oil viscosity ≤ 50cSt (7° E) @ 50° C (burner model N-.)**

Suntec E4 - E6 - E7 1001	
Oil viscosity	3 - 75 cSt
Oil temperature	90°C max
Inlet maximum pressure	1,5 bar
Maximum return pressure	1,5 bar
Minimum inlet pressure	- 0,45 to avoid gasing
Rotation speed	3600 rpm max.

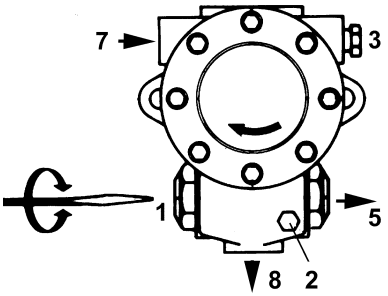


Key

1. Pressure governor
2. Pressure guage port G1/8
3. Vacuum guage port G1/2
5. To the nozzle G1/4
7. Inlet G1/2
8. Return G1/2

- **Pumps for heavy oil viscosity ≤ 400cSt (50° E) @ 50° C (burner model D-. or E-.)**

Suntec E4 - E6 - E7 1069	
Oil viscosity	3 - 75 cSt
Oil temperature	130°C max
Inlet maximum pressure	3,5 bar
Maximum return pressure	3,5 bar
Minimum inlet pressure	- 0,45 to avoid gasing
Rotation speed	3600 rpm max.

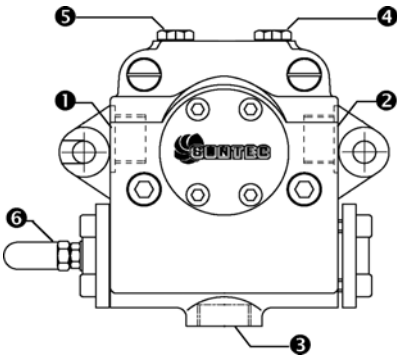


Key

1. Pressure governor
2. Pressure guage port G1/8
3. Vacuum guage port G1/2
5. To the nozzle G1/4
7. Inlet G1/2
8. Return G1/2

PN81

Suntec TA..	
Oil viscosity	3 ÷ 75 cSt
Oil temperature	0 ÷ 150°C
Min. suction pressure	- 0.45 bar to avoid gasing
Max. suction pressure	5 bar
Max. return pressure	5 bar
Rotation speed	3600 rpm max.



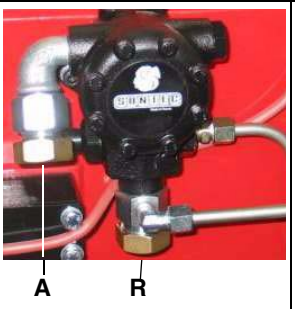
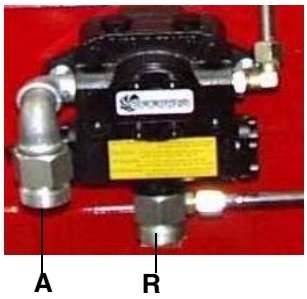
1 Inlet G1/2
2 To the nozzle G1/2
3 Return G1/2
4 Pressure gauge port G1/4
5 Vacuum gauge port G1/4
6 Pressure governor

Connecting the oil flexible hoses

To connect the flexible light oil hoses to the pump, proceed as follows, according to the pump provided:

1 remove the closing nuts **A** and **R** on the inlet and return connections of the pump;

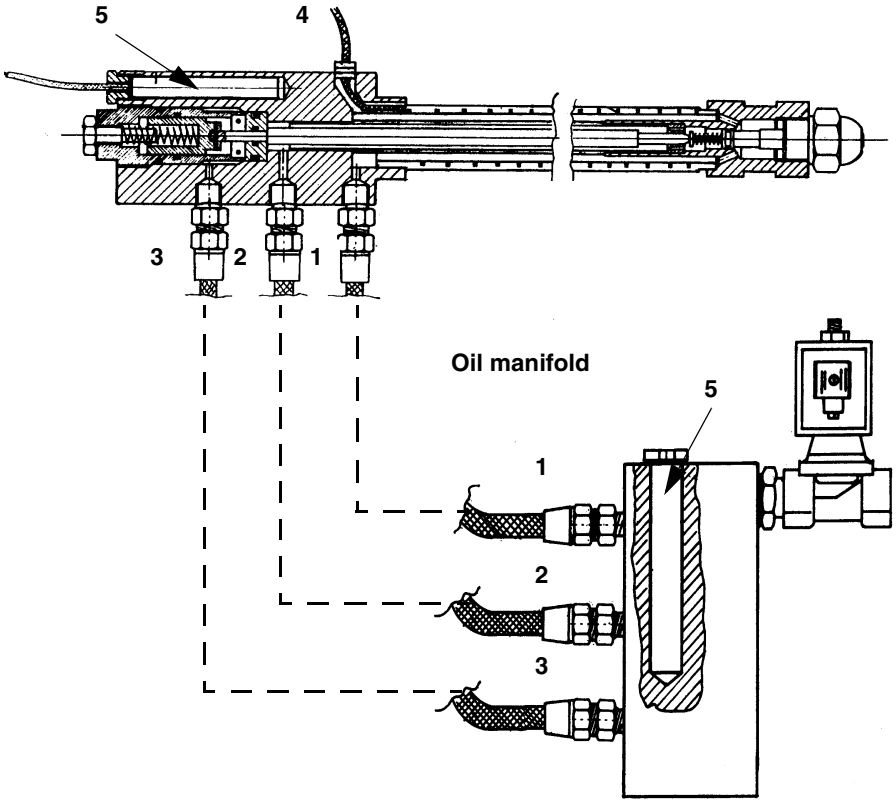
2 screw the rotating nut of the two flexible hoses on the pump **being careful to avoid exchanging the inlet and return lines**: see the arrows marked on the pump that show the inlet and the return (see prevoius paragraph).

Suntec E..	Suntec TA..
	

Connections to the oil gun (PN81)

1 Inlet
2 Return
3 Gun opening
4 Heating wire (only for viscosity > 50cSt (7°E) @ 50°C oil burners)
5 Cartdrige-type heater (only for viscosity > 50cSt (7°E) @ 50°C oil burners)

Gun with the oil nozzle inside



Recommendations to design heavy oil feeding plants

This paragraph is intended to give some suggestions to make feeding plants for heavy oil burners. To get a regular burner operation, it is very important to design the supplying system properly. Here some suggestions will be mentioned to give a brief description.

The term “heavy oil” is generic and summarises several chemical-physical properties, above all viscosity. The excessive viscosity makes the oil impossible to be pumped, so it must be heated to let it flow in the pipeline; because of the low-boiling hydrocarbons and dissolved gases, the oil must be also pressurised. The pressurisation is also necessary to feed the burner pump avoiding its cavitation because of the high suction at the inlet. The supplying system scope is to pump and heat oil.

The oil viscosity is referred in various unit measures; the most common are: °E, cSt, Saybolt and Redwood scales. Table 3 shows the-various unit convertions (e.g.: 132 cSt viscosity corresponds to 17.5°E viscosity).

The diagram in Fig. 8 shows how the heavy oil viscosity changes according to its temperature.

Example: an oil with 22°E viscosity at 50°C once heated to 100°C gets a 3 °E viscosity.

As far as the pumping capability, it depends on the type of the pump that pushes the oil even if on diagram in Fig. 8 a generic limit is quoted at about 100 °E, so it is recommended to refer to the specifications of the pump provided.

Usually the oil minimum temperature at the oil pump inlet increases as viscosity does, in order to make the oil easy to pump. Referring to the diagram on Fig. 9, it is possible to realise that to pump an oil with 50°E viscosity at 50°C, it must be heated at about 80°C.

Pipe heating systemП

Pipe heating system must be provided, that is a system to heat pipes and plant components to mantain the viscosity in the pumping limits. Higher the oil viscosity and lower the ambient temperature, more necessary the pipe heating system.

Inlet minimum pressure of the pump (both for supplying system and burner)

A very low pressure leads to cavitation (signalled by its peculiar noise): the pump manifacturer declares the minimum value. Therefore, check the pump technical sheets.

By increasing the oil temperature, also the minimum inlet pressure at the pump must increase, to avoid the gassification of the oil low-boiling products and the cavitation. The cavitation compromises the burner operation, it causes the pump to break too. The diagram on Fig. 10 roughly shows the inlet pump pressure according to the oil temperature.

Pump operating maximum pressure (both for the supplying system and burner)

Remember that pumps and all the system components through which the oil circulates, feature an upper limit. Always read the technical documentation for each component. Schemes on Fig. 12 and Fig. 13 are taken from UNI 9248 "liquid fuel feeding lines from tank to burner" standard and show how a feeding line should be designed. For other countries, see related laws in force. The pipe dimensioning, the execution and the winding dimensioning and other construcitve details must be provided by the installer.

Adjusting the supplying oil ring

According to the heavy oil viscosity used, in the table below indicative temperature and pressure values to be set are shown.

Note: the temperature and pressure range allowed by the supplying ring components must be checked in the specifications table of the components themselves.

HEAVY OIL VISCOSITY AT 50 °C		PIPELINE PRESSURE	PIPELINE TEMPERATURE
cSt (°E)		bar	°C
	< 50 (7)	1- 2	20
> 50 (7)	< 110 (15)	1- 2	50
> 110 (15)	< 400 (50)	1- 2	65

Tab. 1

Burner adjustments

The table below shows indicative values of temperature and pressure to be set on the burner devices, according to the viscosity of the heavy oil used. The oil temperature should be set on TR resistor thermostat in order to get about 1.5°E viscosity at the nozzle.

VISCOSITY AT 50 °C		NOZZLE PRESSURE MEASURED IN THE GUN	RETURN NOZZLE PRESSURE		TEMPERATURE ON THE PRE-HEATING RESISTORS		TEMPERATURE OF THE RESISTORS SAFETY THERMOSTAT TRS	TEMPERATURE ON THE OIL ENABLING THERMOSTAT TCN	TEMPERATURE ON THE PLANT ENABLING THERMOSTAT TCI
			min.	max.	min.	max.			
cSt (°E)		bar	bar		°C		°C	°C	°C
	< 50 (7)	25	7-9	19-20	100	115	170	80	50 - 60
> 50 (7)	< 110 (15)	25	7-9	19-20	125	140	190	100	60 - 80
> 110 (15)	400 (50)	25	7-9	19-20	145	160	190	110	70 - 90

Tab. 2 - Fluidics WR2 nozzle

VISCOSITY AT 50 °C		NOZZLE PRESSURE MEASURED IN THE GUN	RETURN NOZZLE PRESSURE		TEMPERATURE ON THE PRE-HEATING RESISTORS		TEMPERATURE OF THE RESISTORS SAFETY THERMOSTAT TRS	TEMPERATURE ON THE OIL ENABLING THERMOSTAT TCN	TEMPERATURE ON THE PLANT ENABLING THERMOSTAT TCI
			min.	max.	min.	max.			
cSt (°E)		bar	bar		°C		°C	°C	°C
	< 50 (7)	20	5-7	11-13	100	115	170	80	50 - 60
> 50 (7)	< 110 (15)	20	5-7	11-13	125	140	190	100	60 - 80
> 110 (15)	400 (50)	20	5-7	11-13	145	160	190	110	70 - 90

Tab. 3 - Bergonzo A3 nozzle

Viscosity units conversion table

Cinematics viscosity Centistokes (cSt)	Engler Degrees (°E)	Saybolt Seconds Universal (SSU)	Saybolt Seconds Furol (SSF)	Redwood Seconds no.1 (Standard)	Redwood Seconds no..2 (Admiralty)
1	1	31	--	29	--
2.56	1.16	35	--	32.1	--
4.3	1.31	40	--	36.2	5.1
7.4	1.58	50	--	44.3	5.83
10.3	1.88	60	--	52.3	6.77
13.1	2.17	70	12.95	60.9	7.6
15.7	2.45	80	13.7	69.2	8.44
18.2	2.73	90	14.44	77.6	9.3
20.6	3.02	100	15.24	85.6	10.12
32.1	4.48	150	19.3	128	14.48
43.2	5.92	200	23.5	170	18.9
54	7.35	250	28	212	23.45
65	8.79	300	32.5	254	28
87.6	11.7	400	41.9	338	37.1
110	14.6	500	51.6	423	46.2
132	17.5	600	61.4	508	55.4
154	20.45	700	71.1	592	64.6
176	23.35	800	81	677	73.8
198	26.3	900	91	762	83
220	29.2	1000	100.7	896	92.1
330	43.8	1500	150	1270	138.2
440	58.4	2000	200	1690	184.2
550	73	2500	250	2120	230
660	87.6	3000	300	2540	276
880	117	4000	400	3380	368
1100	146	5000	500	4230	461
1320	175	6000	600	5080	553
1540	204.5	7000	700	5920	645
1760	233.5	8000	800	6770	737
1980	263	9000	900	7620	829
2200	292	10000	1000	8460	921
3300	438	15000	1500	13700	--
4400	584	20000	2000	18400	--

Tab. 4

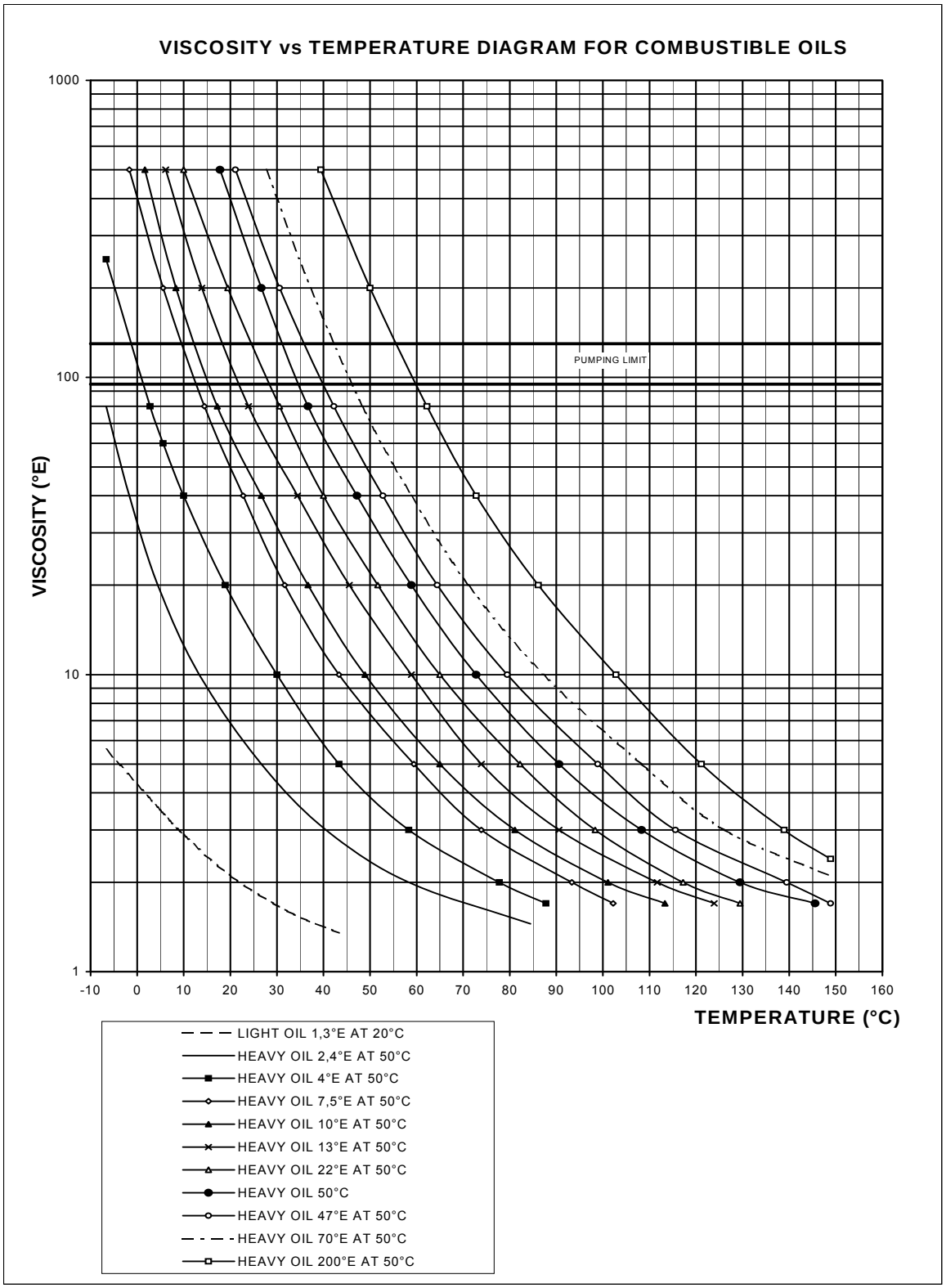

VISCOSITY vs TEMPERATURE DIAGRAM FOR COMBUSTIBLE OILS
VISCOSITY (°E)
1000
100
10
1
PUMPING LIMIT
-10
0
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
80
90
100
110
120
130
140
150
160
TEMPERATURE (°C)
LIGHT OIL 1,3°E AT 20°C
HEAVY OIL 2,4°E AT 50°C
HEAVY OIL 4°E AT 50°C
HEAVY OIL 7,5°E AT 50°C
HEAVY OIL 10°E AT 50°C
HEAVY OIL 13°E AT 50°C
HEAVY OIL 22°E AT 50°C
HEAVY OIL 50°C
HEAVY OIL 47°E AT 50°C
HEAVY OIL 70°E AT 50°C
HEAVY OIL 200°E AT 50°C

Fig. 8

Indicative diagram showing the oil temperature at burner pump inlet vs. oil viscosity

Example: if the oil has a 50°E @ 50°C viscosity, the oil temperature at the pump inlet should be 80°C (see diagram).

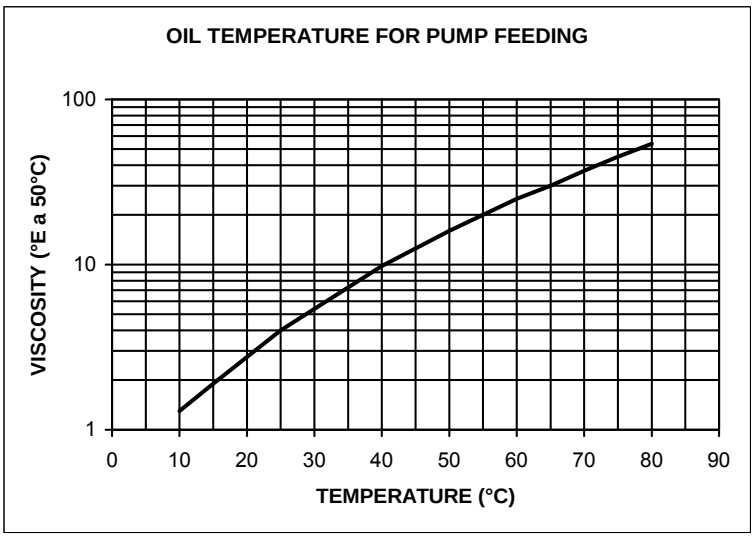


Fig. 9

Indicative diagram showing the oil pressure according to its temperature

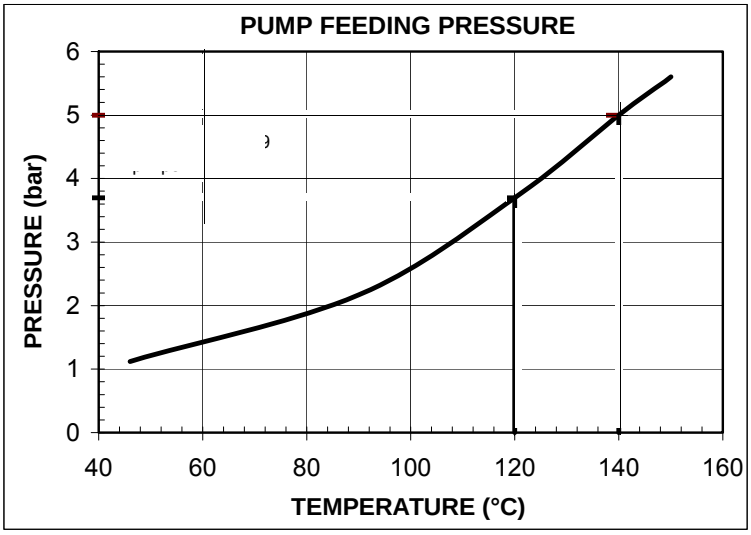


Fig. 10

Indicative diagram showing the oil atomising temperature according to its viscosity

Example: if the oil has a 50°E @ 50°C viscosity, the oil atomising temperature should be between 145°C and 160°C (see diagram).

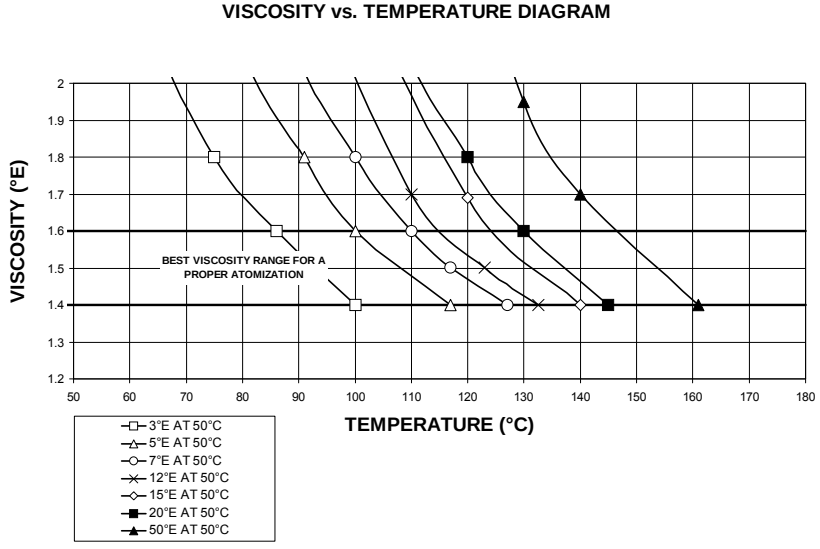


Fig. 11

HYDRAULIC DIAGRAMS

Fig. 12 - **Hydraulic diagram 3ID0023 - Single burner configuration**

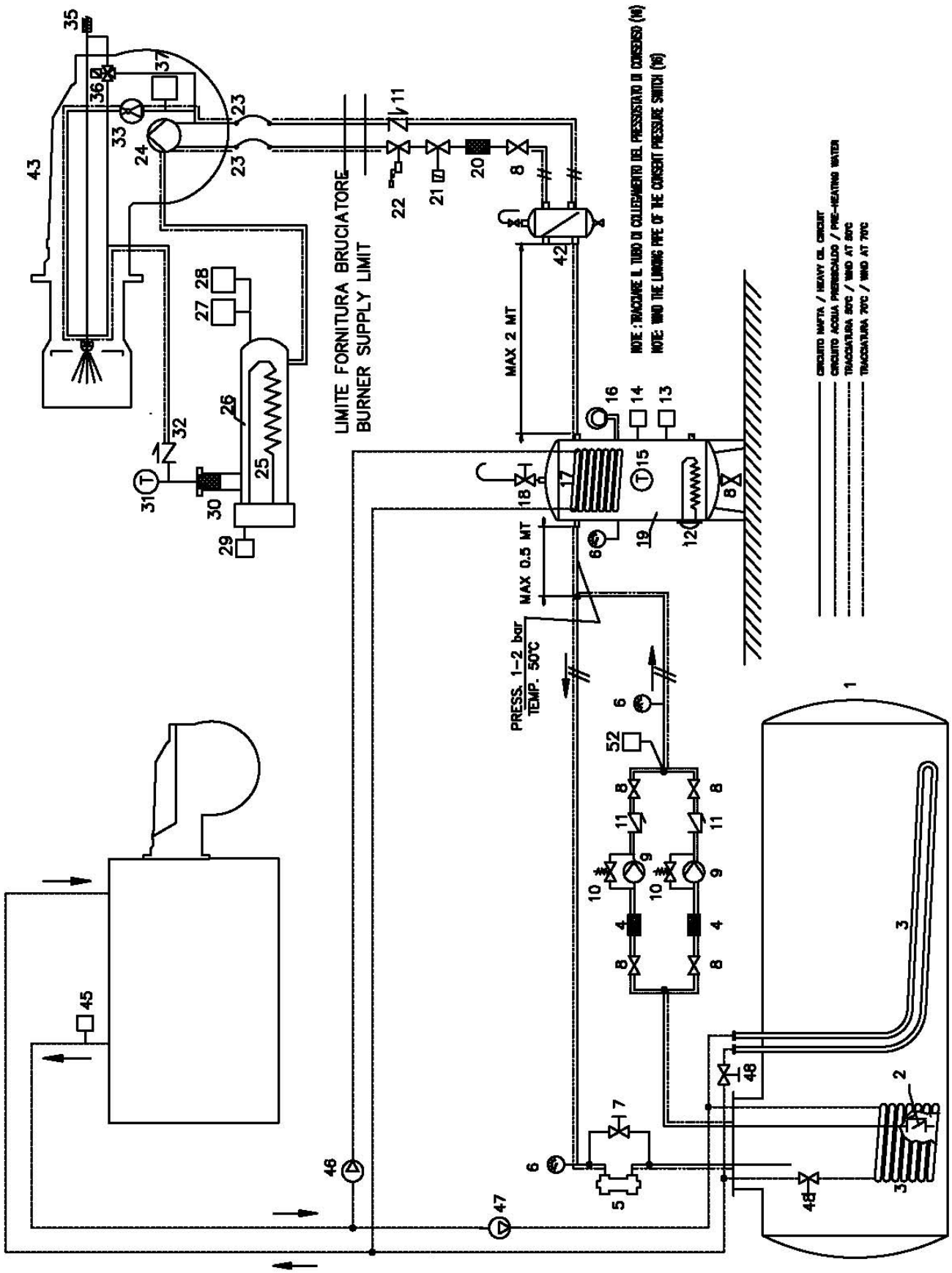
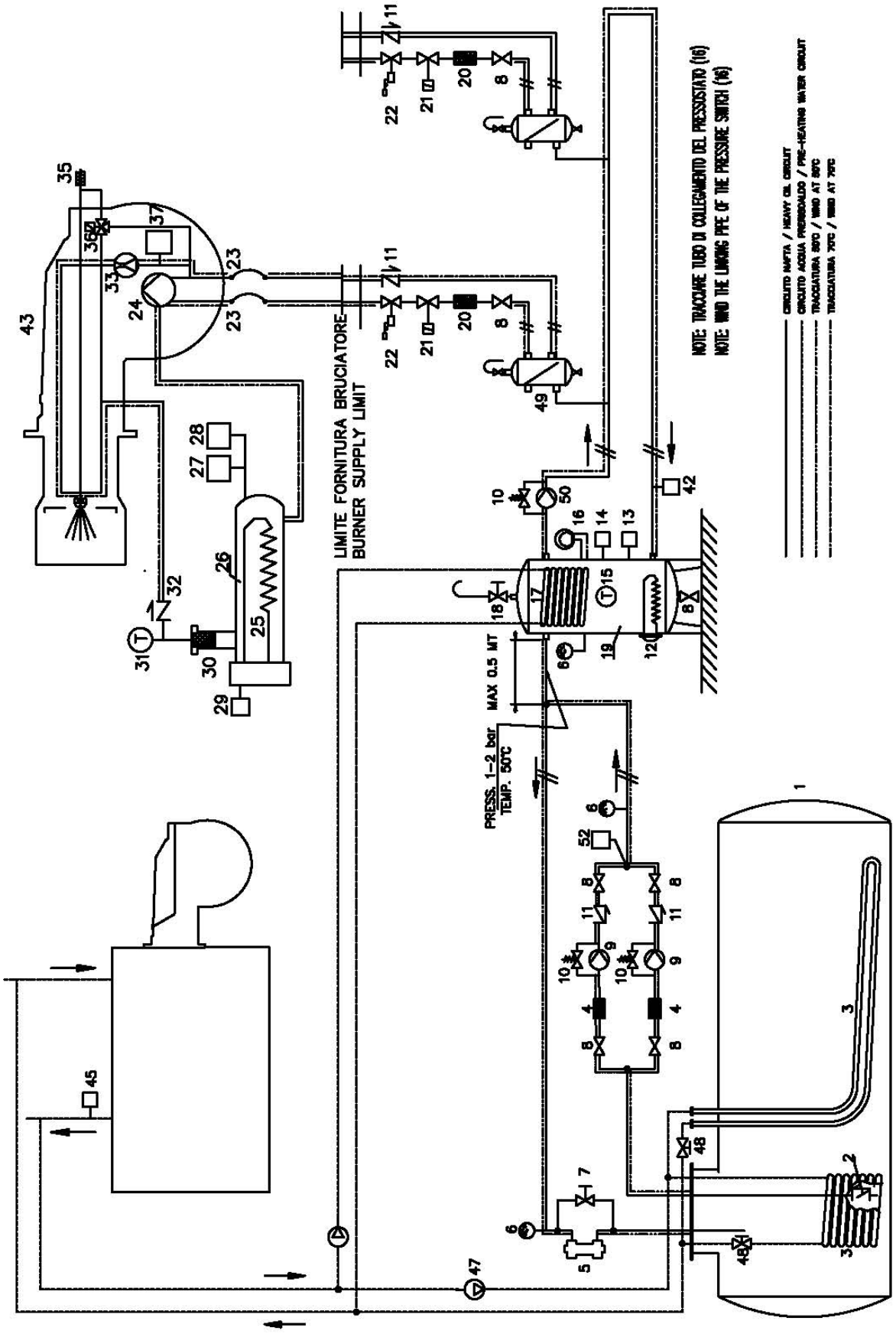


Fig. 13 - **Hydraulic diagram 3ID0014 - Two or more burners configuration**



Hydraulic Diagram 3ID0014

1 Main tank
2 Bottom valve
3 Main tank pre-heating pipe
4 Oil filter (filtration, 1mm)
5 Circuit pressure regulator
6 Manometer
7 Pressure regulation by-pass valve
8 Manual valve
9 Oil pump
10 Pump pressure regulator
11 Unidirectional valve
12 Service tank pre-heating resistor
13 Service tank pre-heating thermostat
14 Burner consent thermostat
15 Thermometer
16 Consent pressure switch for service tank resistor
17 Service tank heating pipe
18 Service tank air drain valve
19 Service tank
20 Oil filter
21 Fuel solenoid valve
22 Fuel valve
23 Burner pump flexible hoses
24 Burner oil pump
25 Pre-heating tank resistor
26 Pre heating tank
27 Oil consent thermostat
28 Heather safety thermostat
29 Thermostat for oil temperature setting
30 Tank filter
31 Thermometer
32 Check valve
33 Return pressure governor
35 Oil needle drive piston
36 Oil rate regulator
37 Burner consent thermostat
42 Burner start consent thermostat
43 Burner
45 Thermostat for pipes pre-heating pumps
46 Water pump for service tank pre-heating (1)
47 Water pump for main tank pre-heating (19)
48 Water pre-heating balance setting valve
50 Oil circulation pump
52 Oil ring max. pressure switch

Hydraulic Diagram 3ID0023

1 Main tank
2 Bottom valve
3 Main tank pre-heating pipe
4 Oil filter
5 Circuit pressure regulator
6 Manometer
7 Pressure regulation by-pass valve
8 Manual valve
9 Oil pump
10 Pump pressure regulator
11 Unidirectional valve
12 Service tank pre-heating resistor
13 Service tank pre-heating thermostat
14 Burner consent thermostat
15 Thermometer
16 Consent pressure switch for service tank resistor
17 Service tank heating pipe
18 Service tank air drain valve
19 Service tank
20 Oil filter
21 Fuel solenoid valve
22 Fuel valve
23 Burner pump flexible hoses
24 Burner oil pump
25 Pre-heating tank resistor
26 Pre heating tank
27 Oil consent thermostat
28 Pre-heating tank resistors safety thermostat
29 Thermostat for oil temperature setting
30 Pre-heating tank filter
31 Thermometer
32 Check valve
33 Return pressure governor
35 Oil needle drive piston
36 Three way valve for piston drive
37 Burner consent thermostat
42 Air separation bottle
43 Burner
45 Thermostat for pipes pre-heating pumps
46 Water pump for service tank pre-heating (1)
47 Water pump for main tank pre-heating (19)
48 Valves for setting of pre-heating water balance
52 Oil ring max. pressure switch

Adjusting light oil flow rate

The light oil flow rate can be adjusted choosing a by-pass nozzle that suits the boiler/utilisation output and setting the delivery and return pressure values according to the ones quoted on the chart below and the diagram on Fig. 14 - Fig. 15 (as far as reading the pressure values, see next paragraphs).

NOZZLE	DELIVERY PRESSURE bar	RETURN PRESSURE MAX. bar	RETURN PRESSURE MIN. bar
BERGONZO A3	20	11 - 13	5-7 (recommended)
FLUIDICS WR2	25	19 - 20	7-9 (recommended)

BERGONZO NOZZLE DIAGRAMS

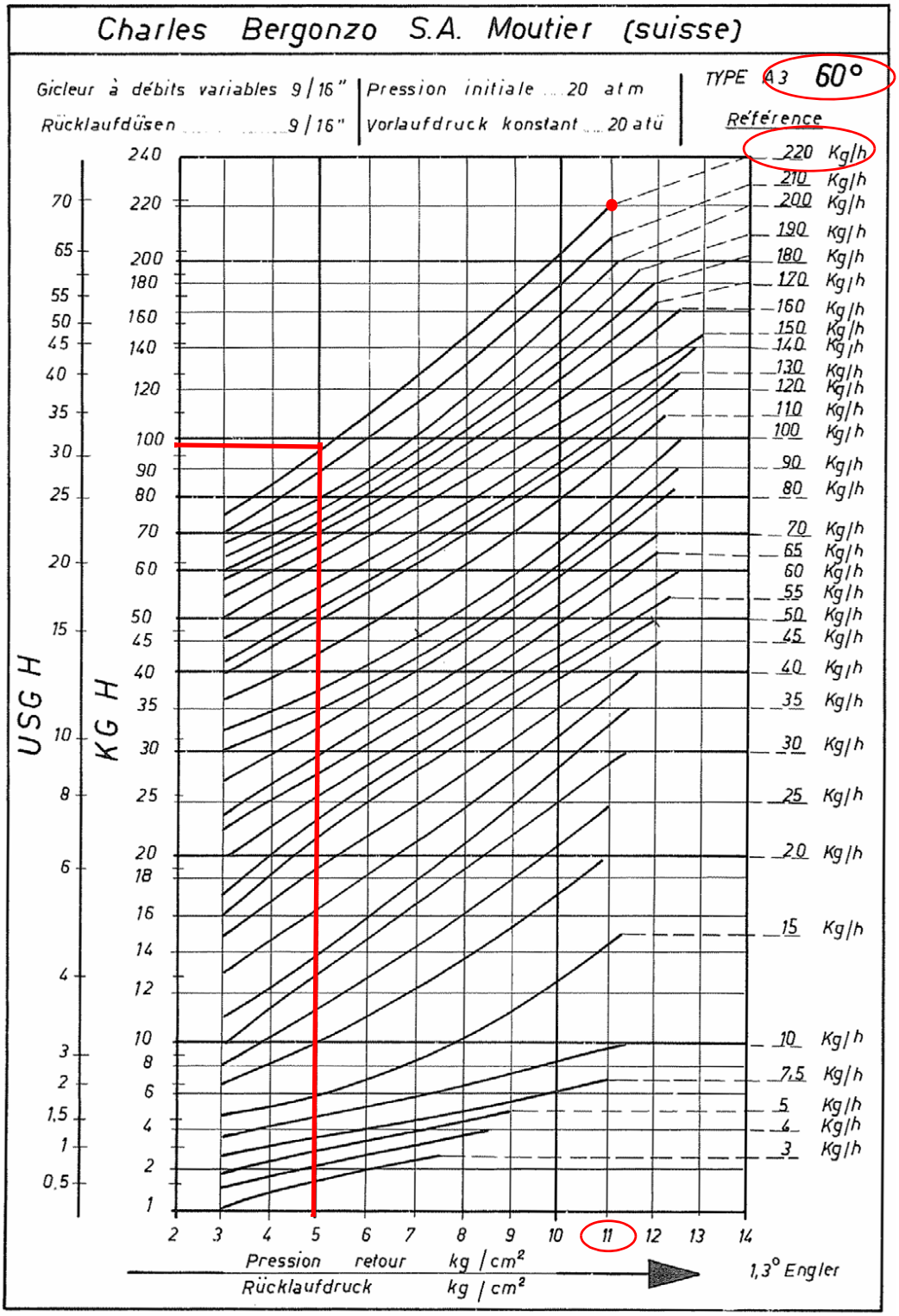


Fig. 14

Example: if a 220kg/h flow rate BERGONZO nozzle is provided, set the return pressure at 11bar, supply at 20bar on the delivery to

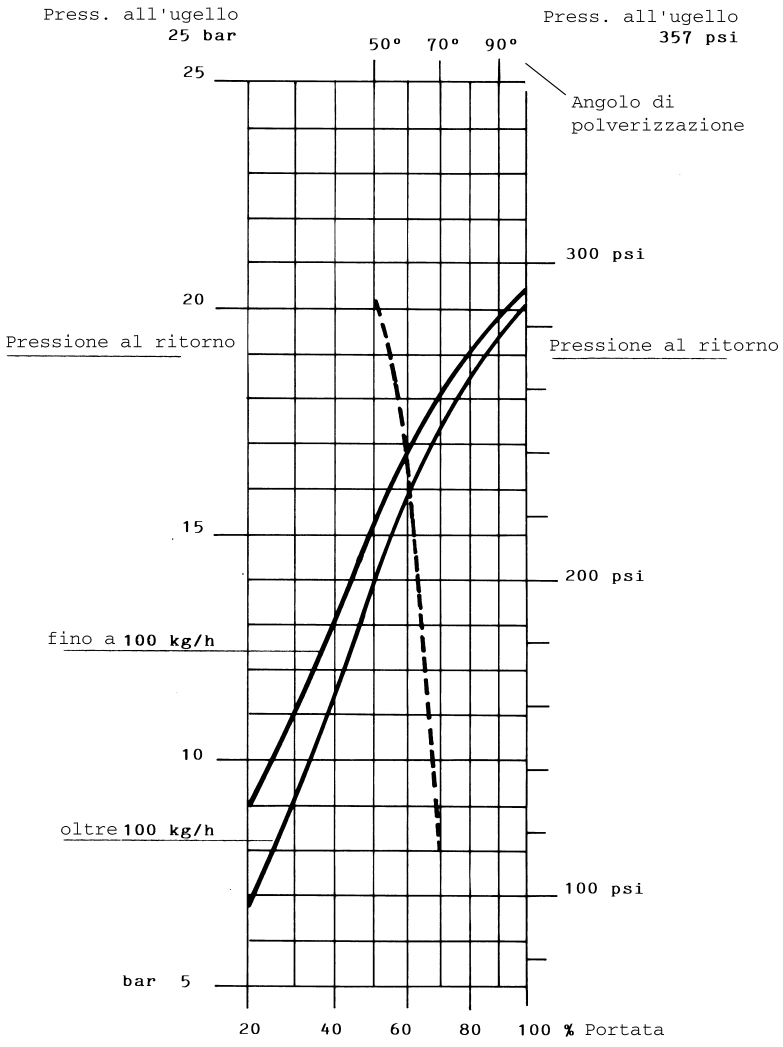
get a 220kg/h flow rate. If the return pressure needed is 5bar, instead, act on the **V** adjusting screw on the pressure regulator (see next paragraph). The flow rate will then be about 95kg/h (see the example shown on the Bergonzo diagram).

FLUIDICS

	FLOW RATE kg/h	
DIMENSIONS	**Min**	**Max**
40	13	40
50	16	50
60	20	60
70	23	70
80	26	80
90	30	90
100	33	100
115	38	115
130	43	130
145	48	145
160	53	160
180	59	180
200	66	200
225	74	225
250	82	250
275	91	275
300	99	300
330	109	330
360	119	360
400	132	400
450	148	450
500	165	500
550	181	550
600	198	600
650	214	650
700	231	700
750	250	750
800	267	800

Tab. 5

Fig. 15



----------Atomisation angle according to the return pressure

_____ % Flow rate

Example: as for over 100kg/h nozzles, the 80% of the nozzle flow rate can be obtained with a return pressure at about 18bar (see Fig. 15diagram).

Oil thermostat adjustment

To find the thermostats, remove the cover of the burner switchboard. Adjust them using a screwdriver on the VR screw as shown in the next picture.

NOTE: thermostat **TCI** is provided on burners fired with fuel oil having a 50° E at 50° C viscosity only.

TCN - Oil enabling thermostat (Fig. 16)

Adjust this thermostat to a value 10% lower than that shown in the viscosity-temperature diagram (Fig. 8).

TRS - Resistor safety thermostat (Fig. 16)

The thermostat is set during factory testing at about 190° C.

This thermostat trips when the operating temperature exceeds the set limit. Ascertain the cause of the malfunction and reset the thermostat by means of the PR button.

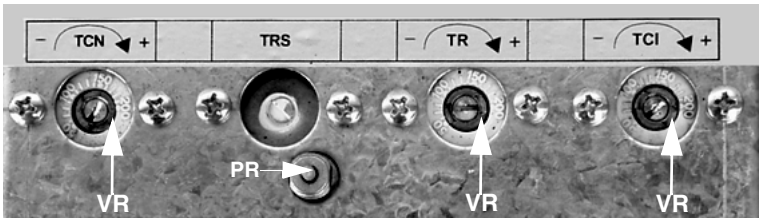


Fig. 16

TR - Resistor thermostat (Fig. 16)

Adjust this thermostat to the correct value according to the viscosity-temperature diagram (Fig. 8) and check the temperature by using a thermometer with a scale of up to 200° C mounted on the pre-heating tank.

TCI - Installation enabling thermostat (Fig. 16)

This thermostat is fitted on burners fired with oil at a 400cSt (at 50°C)viscosity only. Set the thermostat to a temperature about 40°C lower than the TR (see page 13).

Thermostat adjustment for petroleum burners

To find the thermostats, remove the burner switchboard cover. Adjust them using a screwdriver on the VR screw as shown in the next picture.

TCI -Installation enabling thermostat

Set this thermostat to about 40° C.

TCN - Oil enabling thermostat

Adjust this thermostat to a value between 45 and 50°C. Anyway, set TCN to a value possibly lower than the one set for TR (see below).

TR - Resistor thermostat

Adjust this thermostat to a value between 45 and 50°C. Check the temperature by using a thermometer mounted on the pre-heating tank.

TRS - Resistor safety thermostat

The thermostat is set during factory testing at about 190° C.

This thermostat trips when the operating temperature exceeds the set limit. Ascertain the cause of the malfunction and reset the thermostat by means of the PR button (see picture).

CAUTION: even if the adjusting ranges for the TR (Resistor thermostat) and TCN (Oil enabling thermostat) are the same, set TCN to a value lower than the one set for TR.

ADJUSTING AIR AND FUEL RATE

	ATTENTION: **before starting the burner up, be sure that the manual cutoff valves are open. Be sure that the mains switch is closed.**
	.***ATTENTION:*** During commissioning operations, do not let the burner operate with insufficient air flow (danger of formation of carbon monoxide); if this should happen, make the gas decrease slowly until the normal combustion values are achieved.

	Before starting up the burner, make sure that the return pipe to the tank is not obstructed. Any obstruction would cause the pump seal to break.

	IMPORTANT! the combustion air excess must be adjusted according to the values in the following chart.

Recommended combustion parameters		
Fuel	***Recommended (%) CO_2***	***Recommended (%) O_2***
Heavy oil	11 - 12.5	4.7 - 6.7

Adjustments - brief description

- Adjust the air and oil flow rates at the maximum output (“high flame”) first, by means of the air damper and the adjusting cam respectively.
- Check that the combustion parameters are in the suggested limits.
- Then, adjust the combustion values corresponding to the points between maximum and minimum: set the shape of the adjusting cam foil. The adjusting cam sets the air/fuel ratio in those points, regulating the opening-closing of the fuel governor.
- Now set the low flame output, acting on the low flame microswitch of the actuator in order to avoid the low flame output increasing too much or the flues temperature getting too low to cause condensation in the chimney.

Now, adjust the burner according to the actuator model provided.

Oil Flow Rate Settings by means of Berger STM30../Siemens SQM40.. actuator

1 with the electrical panel open, prime the oil pump acting directly on the related **CV** contactor (see next picture): check the pump motor rotation (see “Fan-pump motor direction” on page 10) and keep pressing for some seconds until the oil circuit is charged;

2 bleed the air from the **M** pressure gauge port (Fig. 17) by loosing the cap without removing it, then release the contactor.

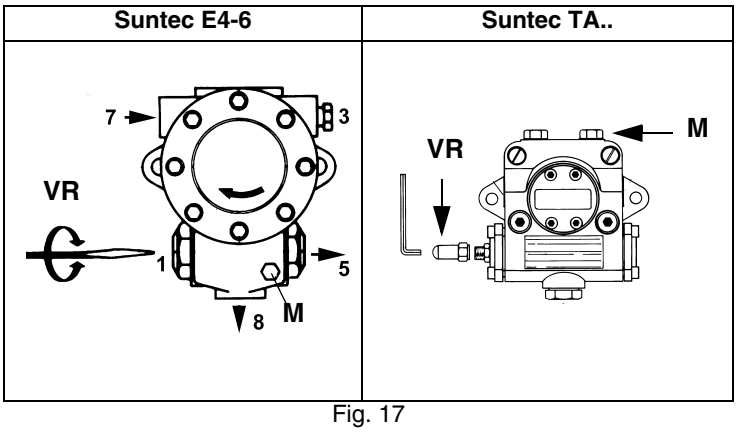
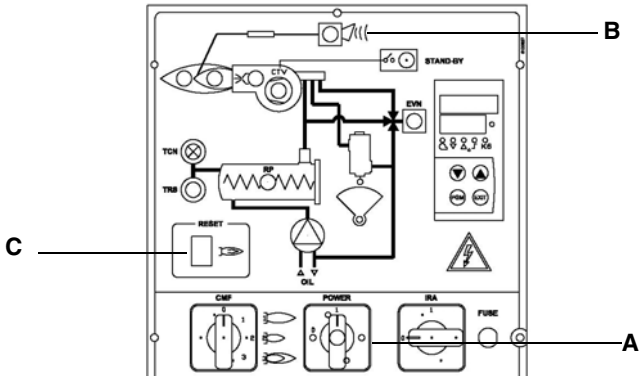


Fig. 17

3 Before starting the burner up, drive the high flame actuator microswitch matching the low flame one (in order to let the burner operates at the lowest output) to safely achieve the high flame stage.

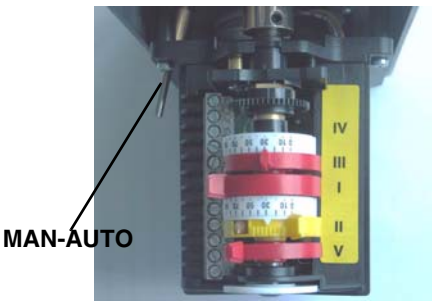
4 Turn the burner on by means of its main switch **A** (see next picture): if the burner locks (LED **B** on in the control panel) press the RESET button (**C**) on the control panel - see chapter “OPERATION”.



5 Start the burner up by means of the thermostat series and wait unitl the pre-purge phase comes to end and that burner starts up;

6 drive the burner to high flame stage, by means fo the thermostat **TAB**, (as far as fully-modulating burners, see the related paragraph).

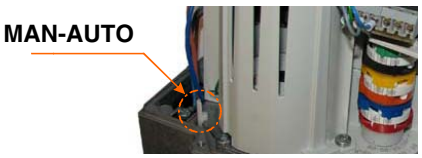
7 Then move progressively the microswitch to higher values until it reaches the high flame position; always check the combustion values (see next steps).



Berger STM30

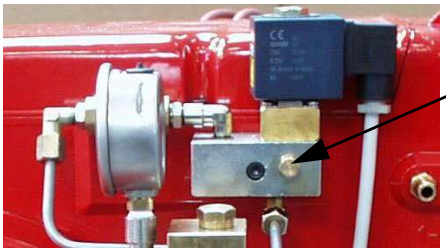
Actuator cams

I	High flame
II	Stand-by and Ignition
III	Low flame



Siemens SQM40

8 the nozzle supply pressure is already factory-set and must not be changed. Only if necessary, adjust the supply pressure as follows (see related paragraph);insert a pressure gauge into the port shown on Fig. 18 and act on on the pump adjusting screw **VR** (see Fig. 17) as to get the nozzle pressure at 20bar or 25bar (according to the noozle provided Bergonzo or Fluidics nozzles - see diagram on page 21).



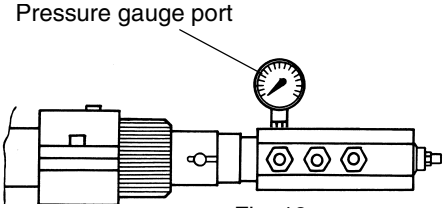


Fig. 18

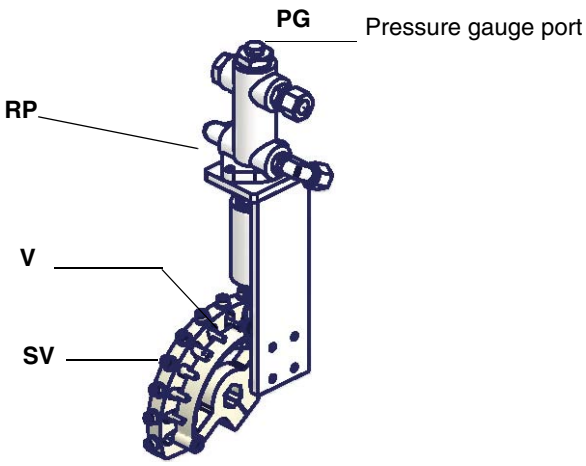


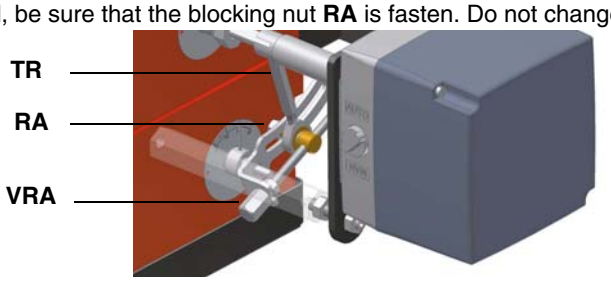
Fig. 19

9 in order to get the maximum oil flow rate, adjust the pressure (reading its value on the **PG** pressure gauge): checking always the combustion parameters, the adjustment is to be performed by means of the **SV** adjusting cam screw **V** (see picture) when the cam has reached

the high flame position.

10 To adjust the **air flow rate in the high flame stage**, loose the **RA** nut and screw **VRA** as to get the desired air flow rate: moving the rod **TR** towards the air damper shaft, the air damper opens and consequently the air flow rate increases, moving it far from the shaft the air damper closes and the air flow rate decreases.

Note: once the procedure is perfomed, be sure that the blocking nut **RA** is fasten. Do not change the position of the air damper rods.



11 as for the point-to-point regulation in order to set the cam foil shape, move the low flame microswitch (cam III) a little lower than the maximum position (90°);

12 set the **TAB** thermostat to the minimum in order that the actuator moves progressively towards the low flame position, (as far as fully-modulating burners, see the related paragraph);

13 move cam III towards the minimum to make the actuator move towards the low flame until the two bearings find the adjusting screw that refers to a lower position: screw **V** to increase the rate, unscrew to decrease, in order to get the pressure as shown on diagram on Fig. 15, according to the requested rate.

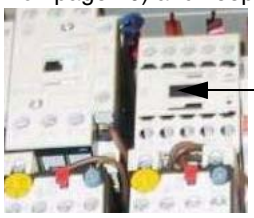
14 Move again cam III towards the minimum to meet the next screw on the adjusting cam and repeat the previous step; go on this way as to reach the desired low flame point.

15 The low flame position must never match the ignition position that is why cam **III** must be set 20°- 30° more than the ignition position.

Turn the burner off; then start it up again. If the adjustment is not correct, repeat the previous steps.

Adjustment by the Siemens SQL33.. actuator

1 with the electrical panel open, prime the oil pump acting directly on the related **CV** contactor (see next picture): check the pump motor rotation (see “Fan-pump motor direction” on page 10) and keep pressed for some seconds until the oil circuit is charged;.



2 bleed the air from the **M** pressure gauge port (Fig. 20) by loosing the cap without removing it, then release the contactor.

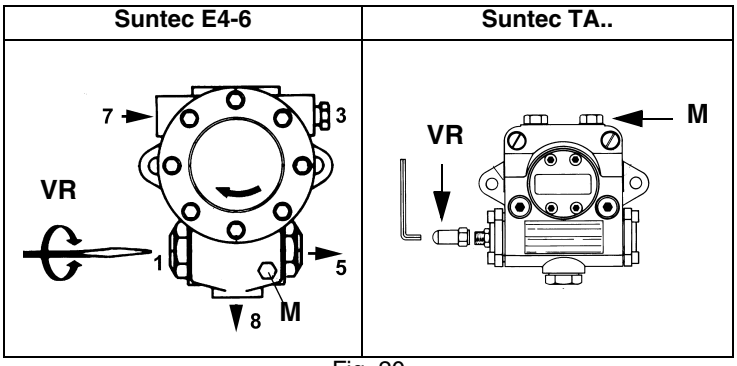
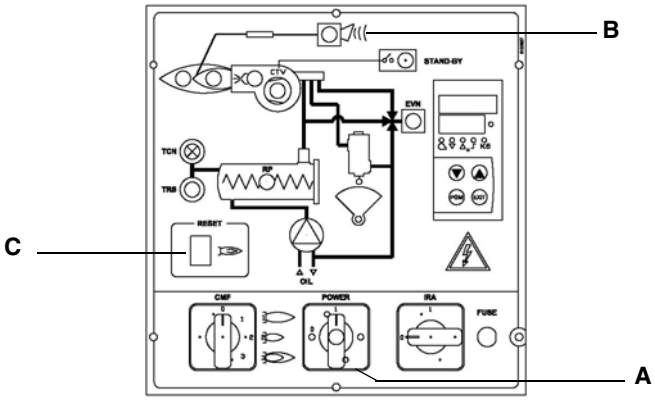


Fig. 20

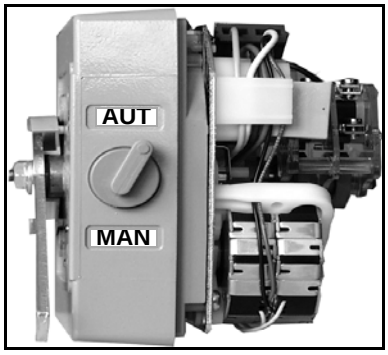
3 Before starting the burner up, drive the high flame actuator microswitch matching the low flame one (in order to let the burner operates at the lowest output) to safely achieve the high flame stage.

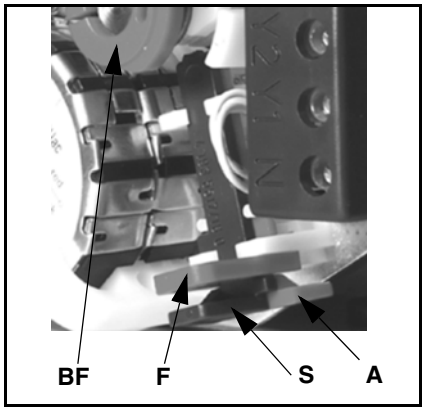
4 Turn the burner on by means of its main switch **A** (see next picture): if the burner locks (LED **B** on in the control panel) press the RESET button (**C**) - see chapter “OPERATION”.



5 Start the burner up by means of the thermostat series and wait until the pre-purge phase comes to end and that burner starts up;

6 the burner starts up with the actuator on the ignition position, set it to the **MAN** (manual mode), by the **MAN/AUTO** selector (ignition position= read on the air damper index);





SQL33.. actuator cams

A = (red) cam locking lever for “high flame”
S = (green) cam locking lever for “stand-by and ignition”
BF = Low flame (GAS)
F = plastic cam

7 disconnect the **TAB** thermostat removing the wire from the terminal no. 6 or by setting MAN on the RWF40 modulator or by setting 0 by means of the **CMF** switch (only for fully-modulating burners);

8 set the actuator to the manual mode (MAN) by means of the MAN/AUTO switch (see next pictures).

9 manually drive the adjusting cam **SV** to the high flame position and set the actuator to the AUTO mode (by means of the related

switch - see picture) to lock the adjusting cam.

The nozzle supply pressure is already factory-set and must not be changed. Only if necessary, adjust the supply pressure as follows (see related paragraph);insert a pressure gauge into the port shown on Fig. 20 and act on on the pump adjusting screw **VR** (see Fig. 20) as to get the nozzle pressure at 20bar or 25bar (according to the nozzle provided Bergonzo or Fluidics nozzles - see diagram on page 21).

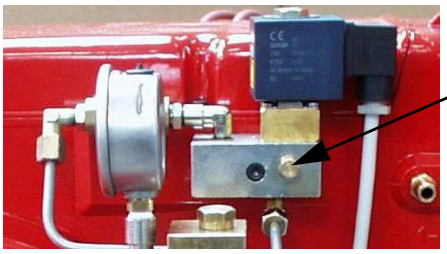
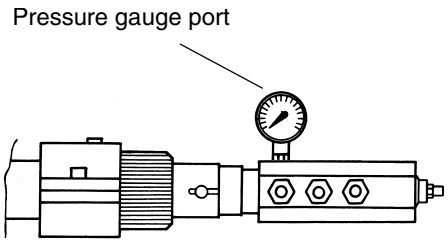


Fig. 21**PN60-PN70**



PN81

Fig. 22

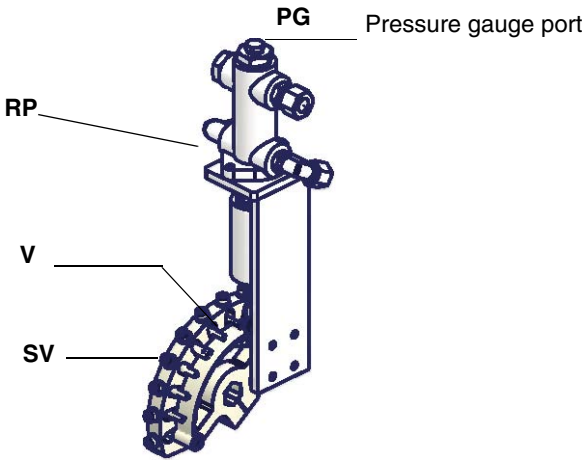
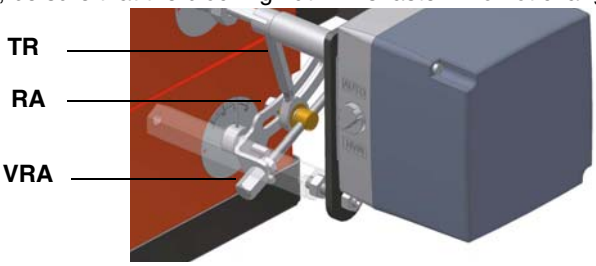


Fig. 23

10 in order to get the maximum oil flow rate, adjust the pressure (reading its value on the **PG** pressure gauge): always checking the combustion parameters, the adjustment is to be performed by means of the **SV** adjusting cam screw **V** (see picture) when the cam has reached the high flame position.

11 To adjust the **air flow rate in the high flame stage**, loose the **RA** nut and screw **VRA** as to get the desired air flow rate: moving the rod **TR** towards the air damper shaft, the air damper opens and consequently the air flow rate increases, moving it far from the shaft the air damper closes and the air flow rate decreases.

Note: once the procedure is perfomed, be sure that the blocking nut **RA** is fasten. Do not change the position of the air damper rods.



12 once the air and oil flow rate have been adjusted at the maximum output, go on with the point to point adjustment on the **SV** adjusting cam as to reach the minimum output point: gradually move the adjusting cam in order to adjust each of the **V** screws as to describe the cam foil shape.

13 to change the **SV** position set the actuator on the manual mode (MAN), turn the adjusting cam **SV** and set again the actuator to the AUTO mode to lock the adjusting cam;

14 act on the **V** screw that mathces the bearings referring to the adjusting cam position;

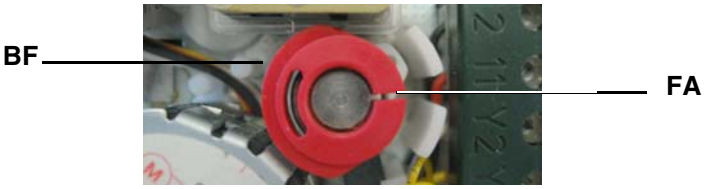
15 to adjust the next screw, set again the actuator mode to MAN, turn the adjusting cam and set the actuator to AUTO mode to lock the adjusting cam on the next screw; adjust it and go on this way to adjust all the screws in order to set the cam foil shape, according to the combustion values read.

16 Once the cam foil shape is defined, reconnect the **TAB** thermostat by reconnecting the wire to the terminal no.6 or setting the RWF40 burner modulator to AUTO or the CMF switch to 3 (only for fully-modulating burner).

17 Turn the burner off then start it up again.

18 Once the pre-purge time comes to end and the burner is on, drive the burner to the high flame stage by the **TAB** thermostat: check the combustion values;

19 drive the burner to low flame, if necessary adjust the low flame size (output) by inserting a screwdriver on the slot **F** to move the **BF** cam.



20 The low flame position must never match the ignition position that is why cam **BF** must be set 20°- 30° more than the ignition position.

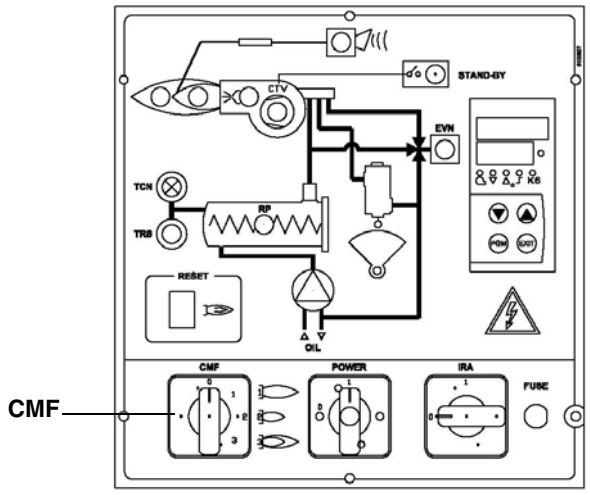
Turn the burner off; then start it up again. If the adjustment is not correct, repeat the previous steps.

Fully-modulating burners

To adjust the fully-modulating burners, use the **CMF** switch on the burner control panel (see next picture), instead of the **TAB** thermostat as described on the previous paragraphs about the progressive burners. Go on adjusting the burner as described before, paying attention to use the CMF switch intead of **TAB**.

The **CMF** position sets the oprating stages: to drive the burner to the high-flame stage, set CMF=1; to drive it to the low-flame stage, set CMF=2.

To move the adjusting cam set CMF=1 or 2 and then CMF=0.

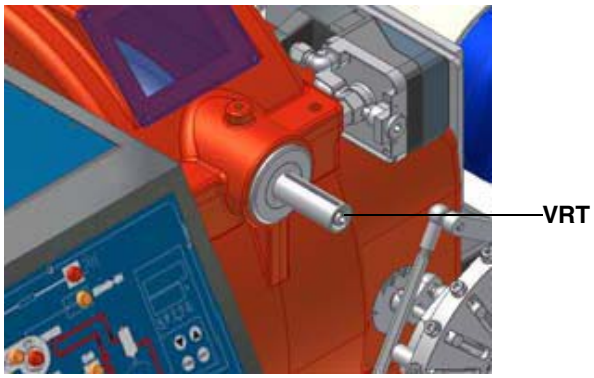


CMF = 0 stop at the current position
CMF = 1 high flame operation
CMF = 2 low flame operation
CMF = 3 automatic operation

Adjusting the combustion head

PN60 - PN70

The burner is factory-set with the head in its MAX position (maximum output). To let the burner operate at a lower output, turn clockwise the **VRT** screw and move progressively the combustion head back towards the MIN position. **Attention!** if it is necessary to change the head position, repeat the air and gas adjustments described above.



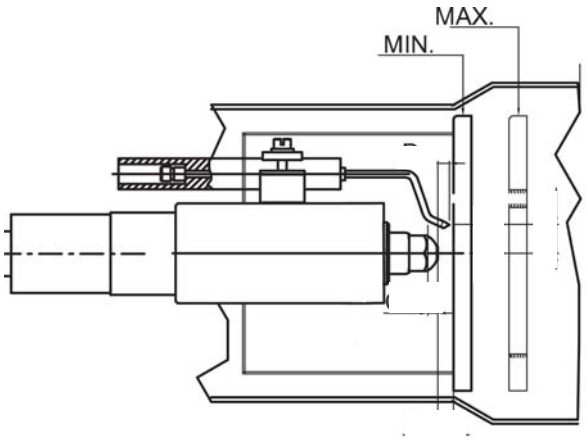
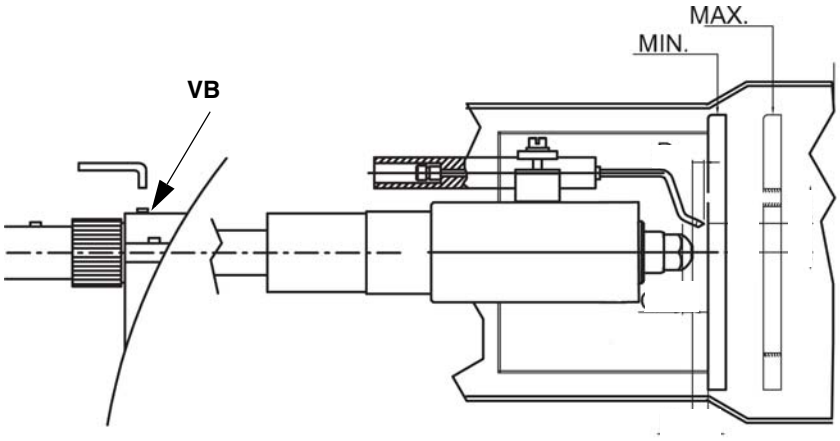


Fig. 24

PN81

If necessary, change the combusiton head position: to let the burner operate at a lower output, loose the **VB** screw and move progres-

sively back the combustion head towards the MIN position, by turning clockwise the **VRT** ring nut. Fasten **VB** screw when the adjustment is accomplished.



Attention! if it is necessary to change the head position, repeat the air and gas adjustments described above.

Oil circuit

The fuel is pushed into the pump 1 to the nozzle 3 at the delivery pressure set by the pressure governor. The solenoid valve 2 stops the fuel immission into the combustion chamber. The fuel flow rate that is not burnt goes back to the tank through the return circuit. The spill-back nozzle is feeded at constant pressure, while the return line pressure is adjusted by means of the pressure governor controlled by an actuator coupled to an adjusting cam. The fuel amount to be burnt is adjusted by means of the burner actuator according to the adjustments set (see prevoius paragraph).

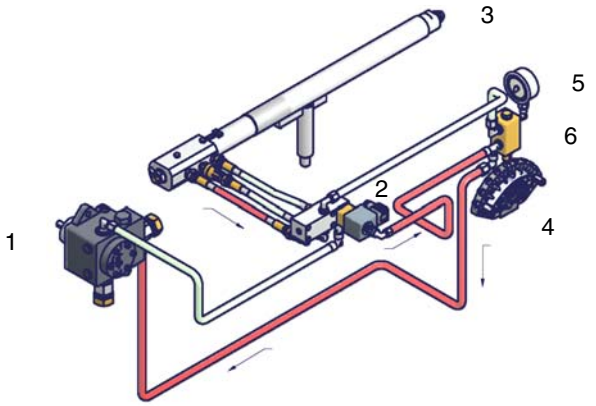


Fig. 25 - Stand-by

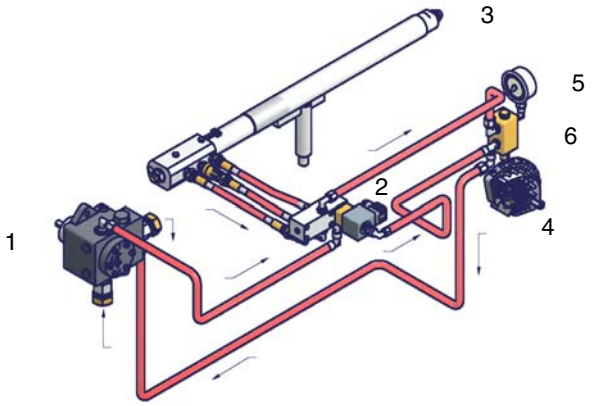


Fig. 26 - Prepurge

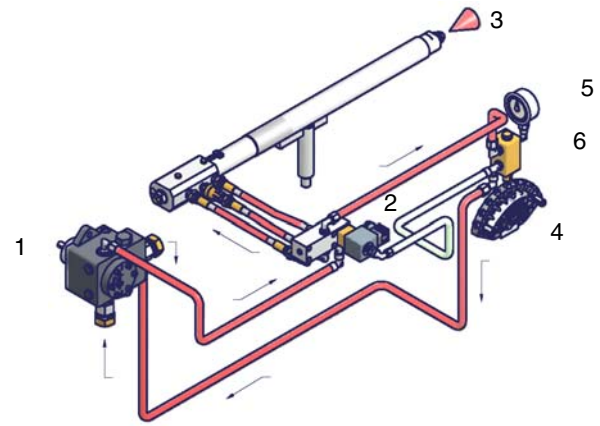


Fig. 27 - Low flame

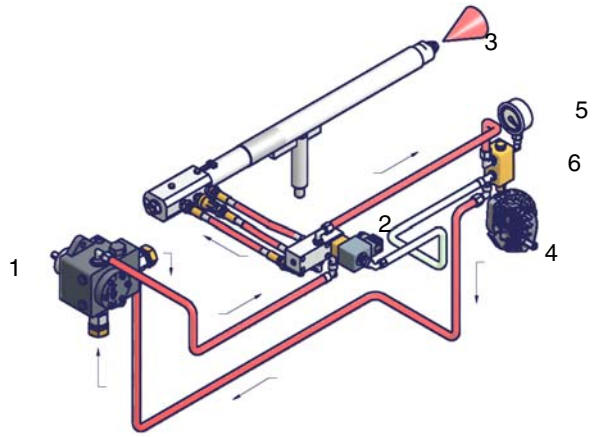


Fig. 28 - High flame

Key

1 Oil pump
2 Oil solenoid valve
3 Nozzle
4 Adjusting cam
5 Pressure gauge
6 Pressure governor

PART II: OPERATION

LIMITATIONS OF USE

THE BURNER IS AN APPLIANCE DESIGNED AND CONSTRUCTED TO OPERATE ONLY AFTER BEING CORRECTLY CONNECTED TO A HEAT GENERATOR (E.G. BOILER, HOT AIR GENERATOR, FURNACE, ETC.), ANY OTHER USE IS TO BE CONSIDERED IMPROPER AND THEREFORE DANGEROUS.

THE USER MUST GUARANTEE THE CORRECT FITTING OF THE APPLIANCE, ENTRUSTING THE INSTALLATION OF IT TO QUALIFIED PERSONNEL AND HAVING THE FIRST COMMISSIONING OF IT CARRIED OUT BY A SERVICE CENTRE AUTHORISED BY THE COMPANY MANUFACTURING THE BURNER.

A FUNDAMENTAL FACTOR IN THIS RESPECT IS THE ELECTRICAL CONNECTION TO THE GENERATOR'S CONTROL AND SAFETY UNITS (CONTROL THERMOSTAT, SAFETY, ETC.) WHICH GUARANTEES CORRECT AND SAFE FUNCTIONING OF THE BURNER.

THEREFORE, ANY OPERATION OF THE APPLIANCE MUST BE PREVENTED WHICH DEPARTS FROM THE INSTALLATION OPERATIONS OR WHICH HAPPENS AFTER TOTAL OR PARTIAL TAMPERING WITH THESE (E.G. DISCONNECTION, EVEN PARTIAL, OF THE ELECTRICAL LEADS, OPENING THE GENERATOR DOOR, DISMANTLING OF PART OF THE BURNER).

NEVER OPEN OR DISMANTLE ANY COMPONENT OF THE MACHINE.

OPERATE ONLY THE MAIN SWITCH, WHICH THROUGH ITS EASY ACCESSIBILITY AND RAPIDITY OF OPERATION ALSO FUNCTIONS AS AN EMERGENCY SWITCH, AND ON THE RESET BUTTON.

IN CASE OF A BURNER SHUT-DOWN, RESET THE CONTROL BOX BY MEANS OF THE RESET PUSHBUTTON. IF A SECOND SHUT-DOWN TAKES PLACE, CALL THE TECHNICAL SERVICE, WITHOUT TRYING TO RESET FURTHER.

WARNING: DURING NORMAL OPERATION THE PARTS OF THE BURNER NEAREST TO THE GENERATOR (COUPLING FLANGE) CAN BECOME VERY HOT, AVOID TOUCHING THEM SO AS NOT TO GET BURNT.

OPERATION

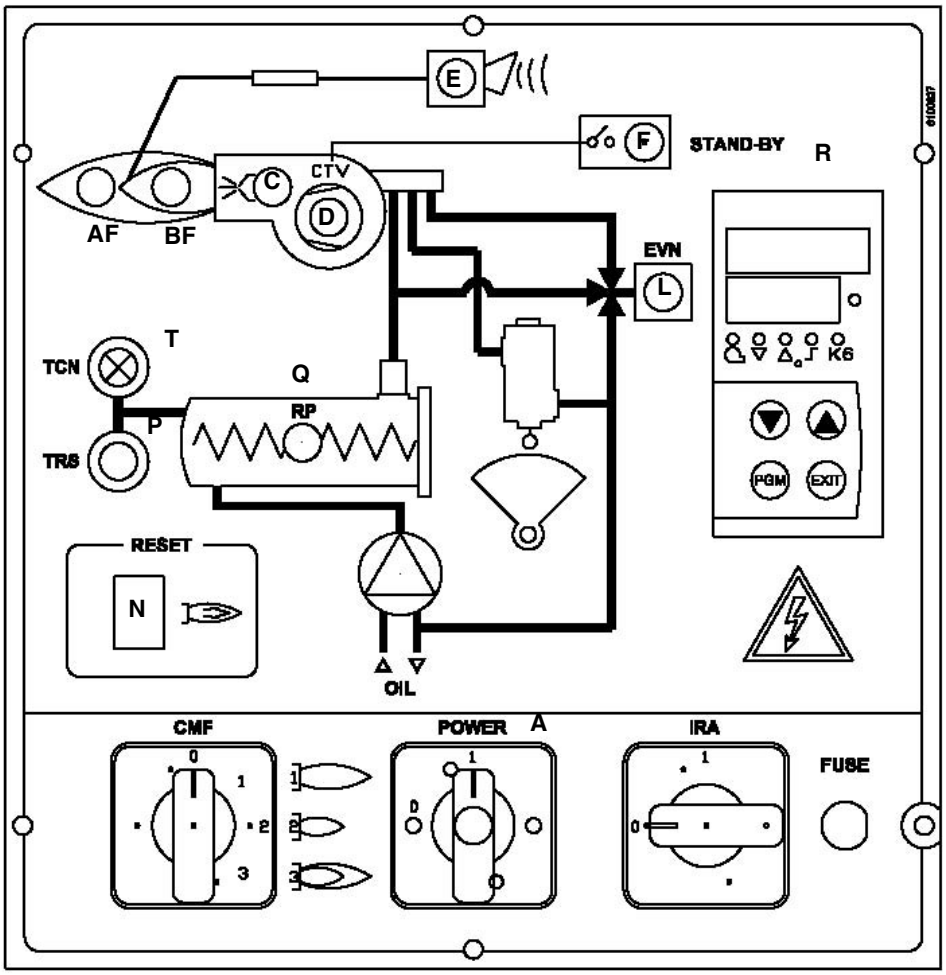
	***ATTENTION:* before starting the burner up, be sure that the manual cutoff valves are open and that the mains swithc is closed. Read carefully the "WARNINGS" chapter at the beginning of the manual.**

N.B. be sure the cutoff valves on the delivery and return pipes are OPEN.

- Turn the burner on by means of its main switch **A** (see next pictures).
- Check that the burner is not locked (LED **E** lights up); if so, reset it by pressing the reset button **N**.
- Check that the series of thermostats (or pressure switches) enable the burner to start up.
- At the beginning of the start-up cycle the air damper moves to the maximum opening, the fan motor starts and the pre-purge phase begins. During the pre-purge phase the complete opening of the air damper is signalled by LED **F** on the front panel.
- At the end of the pre-purge the air damper is brought to the ignition position and the ignition transformer is energised (signalled by LED **C** on the panel). Few seconds later, the oil valve opens and the ignition transformer is de-energized (LED **C** off).
- The burner is now operating and after some seconds the burner is automatically driven into high flame (LED **A** on), or remains in low flame (LED **B** on) according to the plant needs.

As far as fully-modulating burners, see the Siemens RWF40 burner modulator manual.

Burner front panel



Key

A	Burner main switch
AF	High flame lamp
BF	Low flame lamp
C	Ignition transformer operation
CMF	Manual operation switch: 0= Off 1= High flame - 2= Low flame - 3= Automatic
D	Fan motor overload tripped intervention
E	Burner lockout
F	Burner in stand-by
IRA	Auxiliaries heaters switch
L	Heavy oil solenoid lamp operation
N	Flame controller reset pushbutton
P	Heating resistors safety thermostat
Q	Pre-heating tank
R	Modulator

PART III: MAINTENANCE

At least once a year carry out the maintenance operations listed below. In the case of seasonal servicing, it is recommended to carry out the maintenance at the end of each heating season; in the case of continuous operation the maintenance is carried out every 6 months.

⚠	**WARNING: ALL OPERATIONS ON THE BURNER MUST BE CARRIED OUT WITH THE MAINS DISCONNECTED AND THE FUEL MANAUL CUTOFF VALVES CLOSED!**
	ATTENTION: READ CAREFULLY THE "WARNINGS" CHAPTER AT THE BEGINNIG OF THIS MANUAL..

ROUTINE MAINTENANCE

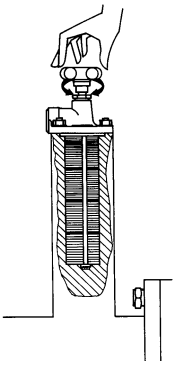
- Clean and examine the oil filter cartridge and replace it if necessary.
- Examine the condition of the oil flexible tubing and check for possible leaks.
- Check and clean if necessary the oil heaters and the tank, according to the fuel type and its use; remove the heaters flange fixing nuts and remove the heaters from the tank: clean by using steam or solvents and not metallic things.
- Clean and examine the filter inside the oil pump. Filter must be thoroughly cleaned at least once in a season to ensure correct working of the fuel unit. To remove the filter, unscrew the four screws on the cover. When reassemble, make sure that the filter is mounted with the feet toward the pump body. If the gasket between cover and pump housing should be damaged, it must be replaced. An external filter should always be installed in the suction line upstream of the fuel unit.
- Remove and clean the combustion head (page 35).
- Examine and clean the ignition electrodes, adjust and replace if necessary (see page 36).
- Examine and clean the detection probe, adjust and replace if necessary (see page 37).
- Examine the detection current (see page 37).
- Remove and clean (page 36) the heavy oil nozzle ***(Important: use solvents for cleaning, not metallic tools)*** and at the end of the maintenance procedures, after replacing the burner, turn it on and check the shape of the flame; if in doubt replace the nozzle. Where the burner is used intensively it is recommended to replace the nozzle as a preventive measure, at the begin of the operating season.
- Clean and grease joints and rotating parts.

IMPORTANT:Remove the combustion head before checking the ignition electrodes.

⚠	**CAUTION: avoid the contact of steam, solvent and other liquids with the electric terminals of the resistor.** **On flanged heaters, replace the seal gasket before refitting it.** **Periodic inspections must be carried out to determine the frequency of cleaning.**

Self-cleaning filter

Fitted only on high viscosity oil burners. Periodically turn the knob to clean the filter.



Removing the combustion headRemoving the combustion head (PN60 - PN70)

- Remove cover C;
- remove the photoresistor from its housing;
- unscrew the rotating couplings on the two oil hoses (use two spanners to avoid loosening the couplings fixed to the distributor block);
- remove the complete assembly L as shown in the figure.

Note: to replace, follow the above operations in reverse order.

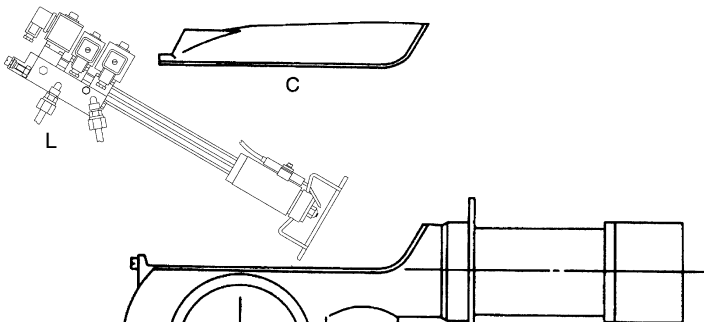


Fig. 29

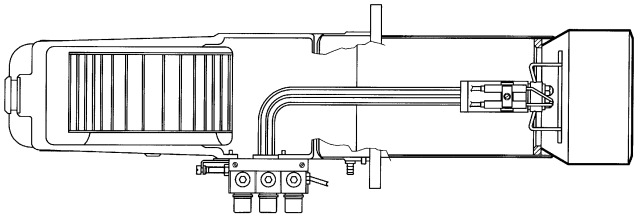


Fig. 30

Removing the combustion head (PN81)

- Remove the cover **H**.
- Slide the photoresistor out of its housing.
- Unscrew the oil connections **E** (Fig. 31) connecting the flexible pipes to the gun **L** and remove the whole assembly as shown on Fig. 32.

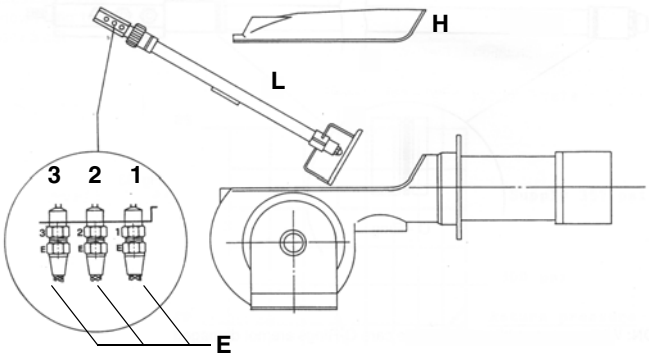
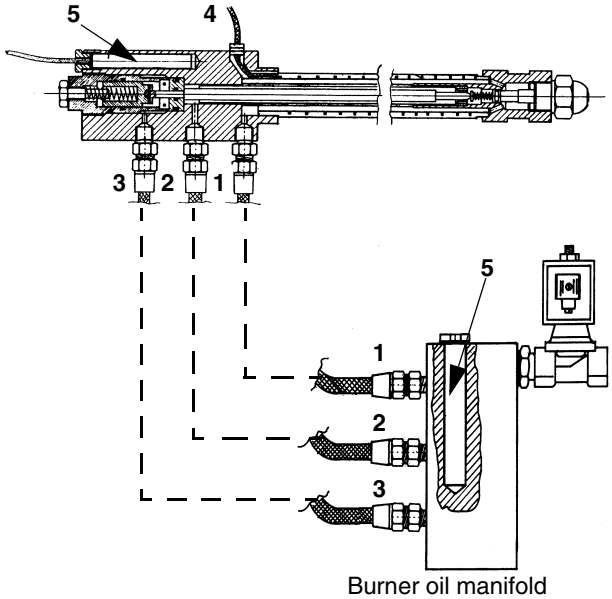


Fig. 31



Burner oil manifold

Fig. 32

Key

1 Inlet
2 Return
3 Gun opening
4 Heating wire (only on high density oil burners)
5 Cartdrige-type heater
H Cover
L Oil gun
E Oil piping connections

Removing the oil gun, replacing the nozzle and the electrodes

ATTENTION: avoid the electrodes to get in touch with metallic parts (blast tube, head, etc.), otherwise the boiler operation would be compromised. Check the electrodes position after any intervention on the combustion head.

To remove the oil gun, proceed as follows:

1 remove the combustion head as described on the prevoius paragraph;
2 remove the oil gun and the electrodes: check the oil gun, replace it fi necessary;
3 after removing the oil gun, unscrew the nozzle and replace it if necessary;
4 in order to replace the electrodes, unscrew the fixing screws and remove them: place the new electrodes being careful to observe the measures shown on next paragraph and reassemble following the reversed procedure.

Adjusting the electrodes and nozzle position

To position the nozzle, slacken the screw VB and move the combustion head. Check the ignition electrodes at the end of settings. Measures are in mm.

PN60 - PN70

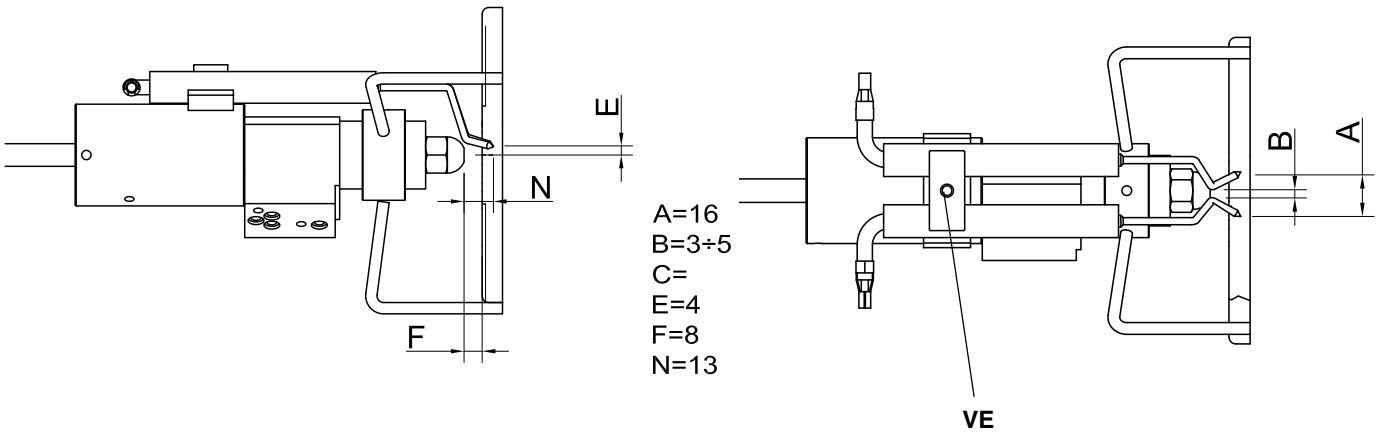
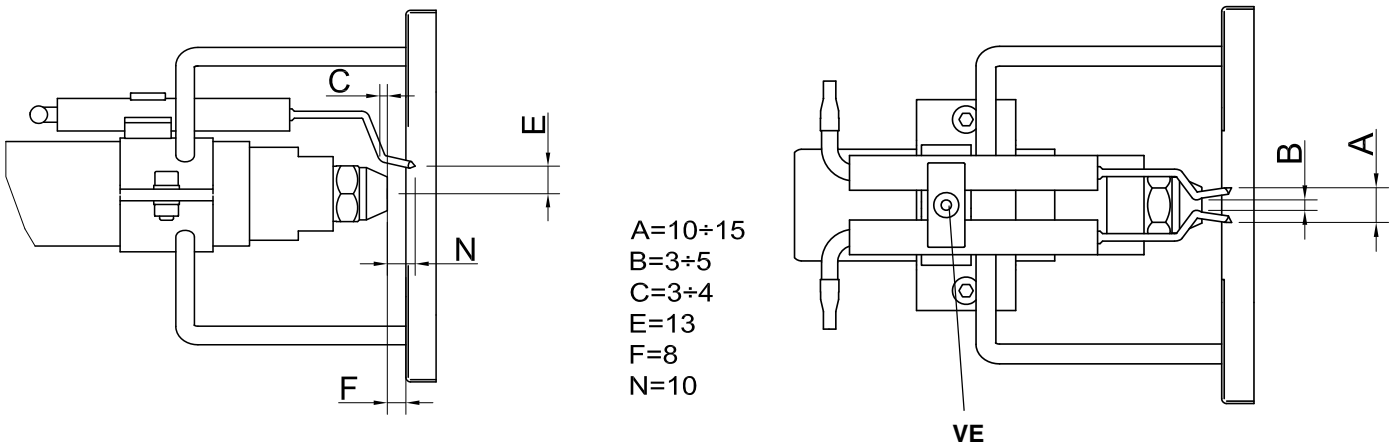


Fig. 33

PN81



Checking the detection current

To check the flame itensity signal, follow the diagram shown on the next picture. If the measured value is lower than the suggested one, check the photoresistor position, the electrical contacts. Replace the photoresistor if necessary.

PN60: LOA24/LMO24
PN70-PN81: LMO44

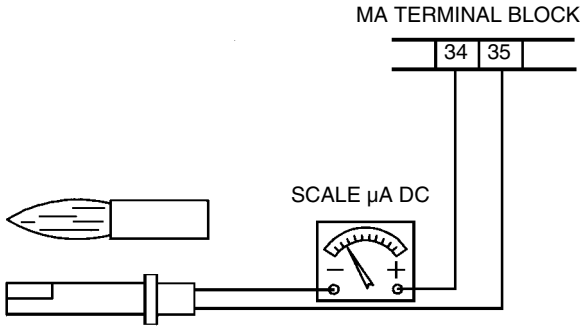


Fig. 34

Minimum current intensity with flame: 70 µA (LOA24) - 45 µA(LMO24-44)
Maximum current intensity without flame: 5.5 µA (LOA24/LMO24-44)
Maximum possible current intensit with flamey: 210 µA (forLOA24) - 100 µA (for LMO24-44)

Cleaning and replacing the detection photoresistor

When cleaning the photoresistive detector, always use a clean cloth. If necessary, remove it from its slot to replace it.

Seasonal stop

To stop the burner in the seasonal stop, proceed as follows:

1 turn the burner main switch to 0 (Off position)
2 disconnect the power mains
3 close the fuel valve of the supply line

Burner disposal

In case of disposal, follow the instructions according to the laws in force in your country about the “Disposal of materials”.

TROUBLESHOOTING

CAUSES/TROUBLES	DOES NOT START UP	CONTINUES PRE-PURGUE	BURNER STARTS UP WITH COLD OIL	DOES NOT IGNITE AND GOES TO SHUT DOWN	DOES NOT PASS TO HIGH FLAME	GOES TO SHUT DOWN DURING OPERATION	GOES OFF AND REPEATS THE CYCLE DURING OPERATION
MAIN SWITCH OFF	●						
LINE FUSES BLOWN	●						
MAXIMUM THERMOSTAT MALFUNCTION	●						
FAN THERMAL CUTOUT TRIPPED	●						
AUXILIARY FUSE BLOWN	●						
OIL RESISTOR FAULTY	●		●				
OIL ENABLING THERMOSTAT TRIPPED	●		●				
CONTROL UNIT MALFUNCTION	●	●		●	●	●	●
AIR SERVOCONTROL MALFUNCTION					●		
CIRCUIT ENABLING THERMOSTAT		●			●		
SMOKY FLAME						●	●
IGNITION TRANSFORMER FAULTY				●			
IGNITION ELECTRODES WRONGLY POSITIONED				●			
DIRTY NOZZLE				●		●	
FAULTY OIL VALVE				●			●
FAULTY OR DIRTY PHOTORESISTOR							●
FAULTY RESISTOR THERMOSTAT	●						
FAULTY HIGH-LOW FLAME THERMOSTAT					●		
ACTUATOR CAM NOT CALIBRATED					●		
LOW OIL PRESSURE				●		●	●
DIRTY OIL FILTER				●		●	●
DIRTY IGNITION ELECTRODES				●			

SPARE PARTS

DESCRIPTION	PN60	PN70	PN81
CONTROL BOX SIEMENS LOA	2020445	-	-
CONTROL BOX SIEMENS LMO	2020453	2020455	2020455
RIGHT ELECTRODE	2080250	2080250	2080250
LEFT ELECTRODE	2080251	2080251	2080251
FILTER FOR HEAVY OIL	2090207	2090207	2090207
SELF-CLEANING PRE-HEATER FILTER	2090241	2090211	2090211
GASKET	2110013	2110033	2110033
FAN WHEEL	2150043	2150018	2150069
IGNITION TRANSFORMER	2170305	2170305	2170305
ELECTRIC MOTOR	2180020	218021101	2180256
SOLENOID VALVE	2190421	2190421	2190437
OIL HOSES L = 1500	2340004	2340004	2340004
OIL GUN HOSES L= 335 3/8"	-	-	2340087
OIL GUN HOSES L= 385 3/8"	-	-	2340088
OIL GUN HOSES L= 435 3/8"	-	-	2340089
ADJUSTING CAM FOIL	2440013	2440013	2440013
ACTUATOR mod. SIEMENS SQL..	2480007	2480007	2480007
ACTUATOR mod. BERGER STM30	2480090	2480090	2480090
ACTUATOR mod. SIEMENS SQM40	24800A5	24800A5	24800A5
PHOTORESISTOR SIEMENS	2510003	2510003	2510003
COUPLING	2540112	2540116	2540115
RESISTOR THERMOSTAT TR-TCN-TCI	2560026	2560026	2560026
THERMOSTAT TRS	2560028	2560028	2560028
OIL PRESSURE GOVERNOR (MODELS N-, E-)	25700C5	25700C5	25700C5
OIL PRESSURE GOVERNOR (MODELS D-)	25700C5	25700C5	25700A6
BURNER MODULATOR (only for fully-modulating burners)	2570112	2570112	2570112
PUMP (MODELS N-) - SUNTEC E.. 1001	2590105	2590105	-
PUMP (MODELS D-, E-,P-) - SUNTEC E.. 1069	2590116	2590116	-
PUMP - SUNTEC TA2	-	-	2590118
NOZZLE	2610202	2610202	2610203
STANDARD OIL GUN (MODELS N-, E-)	-	-	2700304
EXTENDED OIL GUN (MODELS N-E-, P-)	-	-	2700305
STANDARD OIL GUN (MODELS D-)	-	-	2700314
EXTENDED OIL GUN (MODELS D-)	-	-	2700327
COMBUSTION HEAD	30601E3	30601D4	30601C1
STANDARD BLAST TUBE	30900N8	30900A7	30900G8
LONG BLAST TUBE	30900N9	30900B3	30900G9
IGNITION CABLES	6050129	6050128	6050129
IGNITION CABLES	6100827	6100827	6100827

NOTE: it is recommended to mention the burner ID number on the spare parts request form.

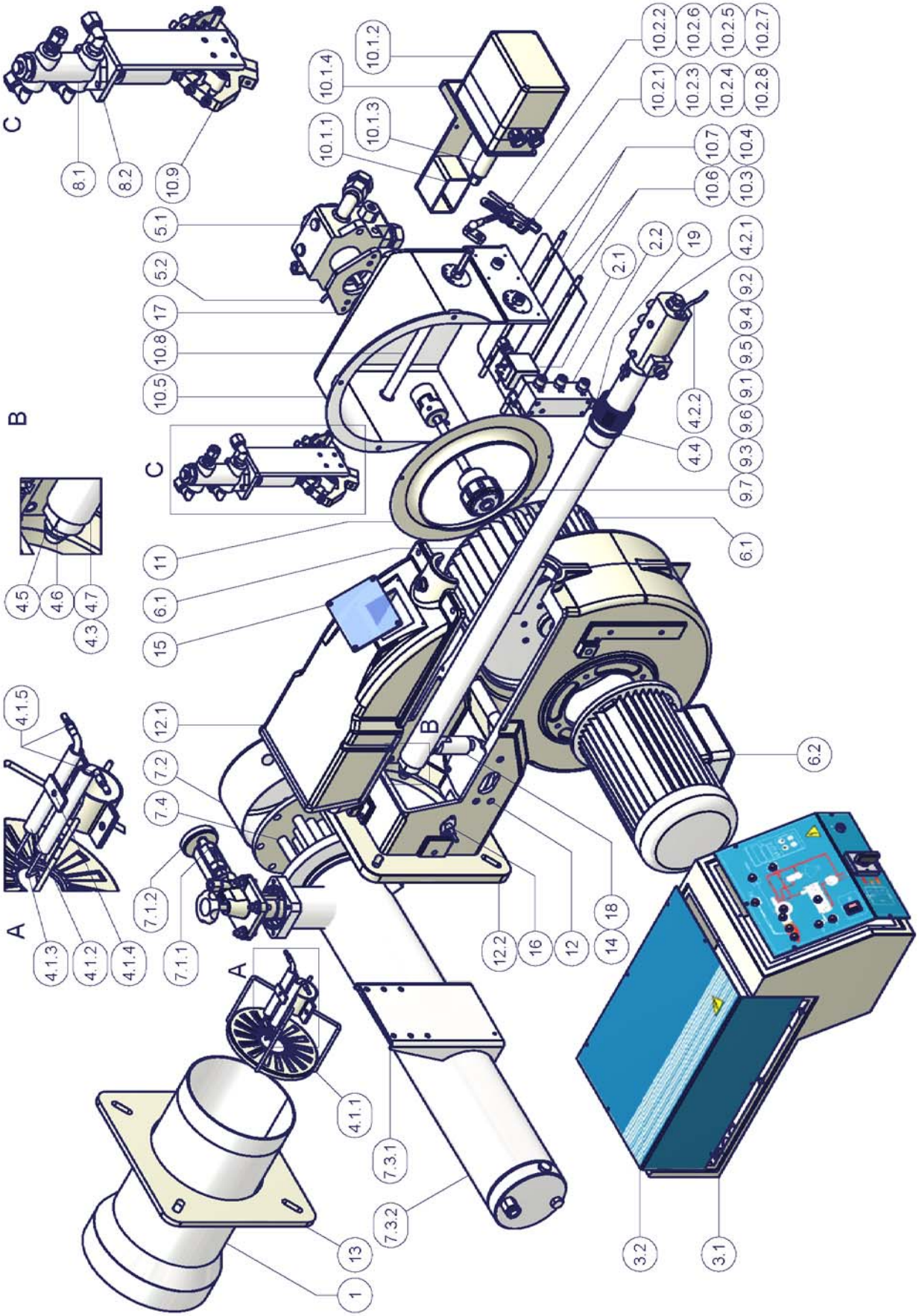
Wiring diagram 05-558 - Progressive burners PN60
Wiring diagram 05-618 - Fully-modulating burners PN60
Wiring diagram 07-345 - Progressive burners PN70 - PN81
Wiring diagram 07-403 - Fully-modulating burners PN70 - PN81

See the attached wiring diagrams.

BURNER EXPLODED VIEW

POS.	QTY	DESCRIPTION
1	1	BLAST TUBE
2.1	1	SOLENOID VALVE
2.2	1	HAVY OIL DISTRIBUTOR
3.1	1	ELECTRICAL PANEL
3.2	1	PANEL COVER
4.1.1	1	COMBUSTION HEAD
4.1.2	1	IGNITION ELECTRODE
4.1.3	1	IGNITION ELECTRODE
4.1.4	1	ELECTRODE FIXING PLATE
4.1.5	2	IGNITION CABLE
4.2.1	1	GUN DITRIBUTOR
4.2.2	1	HEAVY OIL HEATER
4.3	1	GN PIPES
4.4	1	ADJUSTING NUT
4.5	1	NOZZLE
4.6	1	GUN NOZZLE HOLDER
4.7	1	HEAD ADJUSTING PIPE
5.1	1	PUMP
5.2	1	HEAVY OIL HEATER
6.1	1	FAN WHEEL
6.2	1	MOTOR
7.1.1	1	VALVE
7.1.2	1	THERMOMETER
7.2	1	COVER
7.3.1	1	BRACKET
7.3.2	1	TANK
7.4	1	HEATER
8.1	1	PRESSURE GOVERNOR
8.2	1	PRESSURE GOVERNOR BRACKET
9.1	1	PIN
9.2	1	RING
9.3	1	RING
9.4	1	HALF-COUPLING
9.5	1	HALF-COUPLING
9.6	1	HALF-COUPLING
9.7	1	HALF-COUPLING

POS.	QTY	DESCRIPTION
10.1.1	1	SPACER
10.1.2	1	ACTUATOR
10.1.3	1	CONNECTOR
10.1.4	1	ACTUATOR BRACKET
10.2.1	1	CAM ADJUSTING NUT
10.2.2	1	SCREW
10.2.3	1	CAM ADJUSTING SCREW
10.2.4	1	CONNECTING ROD
10.2.5	1	ROD
10.2.6	1	SNODO
10.2.7	1	JOINT
10.2.8	2	NUT
10.3	1	AIR DAMPER
10.4	1	AIR DAMPER
10.5	1	AIR INTAKE
10.6	1	PIN
10.7	1	PIN
10.8	1	PIN
10.9	1	ADJUSTING CAM
11	1	AIR INLET CONE
12	1	BURNER HOUSING
12.1	1	COVER
12.2	1	FLANGE
13	1	GASKET
14	1	CLOSING PLATE
15	1	INSPECTION GLASS
16	1	PHOTORESISTOE
17	1	BRACKET
18	1	BRACKET
19	1	HEAVY OIL HEATER


1
3.1
3.2
4.1.1
4.1.2
4.1.3
4.1.4
4.1.5
4.2.1
4.2.2
4.3
4.4
4.5
4.6
4.7
5.1
5.2
6.1
6.2
7.1.1
7.1.2
7.2
7.3.1
7.3.2
7.4
8.1
8.2
9.1
9.2
9.3
9.4
9.5
9.6
9.7
10.1.1
10.1.2
10.1.3
10.1.4
10.2.1
10.2.2
10.2.3
10.2.4
10.2.5
10.2.6
10.2.7
10.2.8
10.3
10.4
10.5
10.6
10.7
10.8
10.9
11
12
12.1
12.2
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
2.1
2.2
A
B
C

APPENDIX

SIEMENS OIL BURNERS AUTOMATIC CONTROLLER LOA24

Use

LOA... safety devices are intended for use solely with QRB... photoresistors, for lighting and controlling low capacity forced air light oil burners with max. capacity 30 kg/h in accordance with standard DIN 4787.

The One or two flamess are lit through electrical connections with or without post-ignition.

To replace LAI... AND LAB.. WITH LOA...

LOA... models can be used as replacement for LAI... and LAB.. controllers by means of the adapter KF8819 and without the need to change the electrical wiring. Because the LOA is smaller in dimensions, when it is used with the adapter the external dimensions are almost identical, which means that there is no need to move the reset button.

Performance

The controllers just need plugging in, so they can be mounted in almost any position: on the burner, on the electrical panel or on the control panel. The casing is made of robust heat-resistant plastic and contains:

- the thermic programmer operating a multiple switch control system with ambient temperature compensator
- flame signal amplifier with flame relay
- warning light indicating lockout and associated sealed reset button.

The plug-in socket, also made of robust heat-resistant plastic, contains the 12 terminals and also:

- 3 neutral terminals, ready wired up to terminal 2
- 4 earth terminals for earthing the burner
- 2 supplementary terminals numbered “31” and “32”.

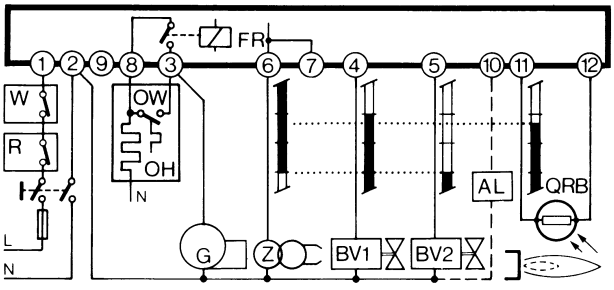
The socket has two openings at the bottom for the leads; 5 others with threaded connection for cable holders PG11 or 3/4UNP for non-metallic sleeves are located on a mobile stuffing box, one on either side and 3 on the front.

There are two flexible metal tongues on the sides of the socket for mounting.

To dismantle it only requires gentle pressure with a screw driver in the slot of the mounting guide. The base dimensions of the socket are exaclty the same as for types LAB/LAI and there is no difference in the diameter of the reset button, the two mounting screws and the flange of the burner earth.

Safety at low voltage levels

Safety devices against any reduction in the mains voltage operate on a special electronic circuit which, in the event of the power supply falling below 165V~, stops the burner switching on without releasing the fuel and locks out the apparatus.



Wiring diagram of the programme

To ensure correct wiring it is essential to observe local standards and follow the instructions of the burner manufacturer with regard to assembly and start-up.

Program's legend:

Controller output signals

Required input signals

A’	Burner start up with light oil pre-heater OH
A	Burner start-up without light oil pre-heater
B	Flame lit
C	Normal operation
D	Normal stop through R
tw	Oil pre-heating time until operational all clear given through contact OW
tl	Pre-purge time
t3	Pre-ignition time
t2	Safety time
t3n	Post-ignition time
t4	Interval between the flame lighting and energising of solenoid 2a at terminal 5

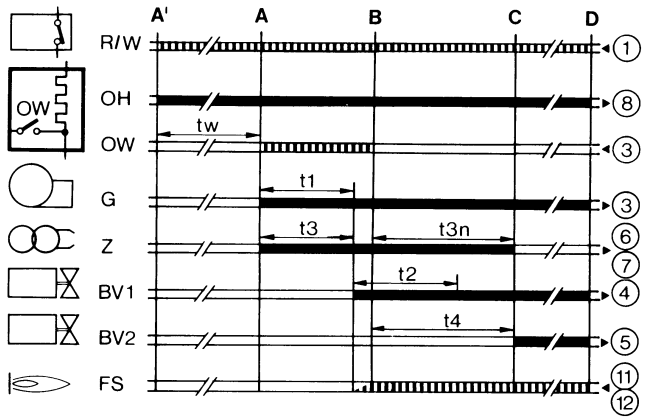
Internal layout

AL	Optical alarm
BV.	Fuel valve
EK	Reset button
FR	Flame relay
fr	Flame relay contacts
FS	Flame alight signal
G	Burner motor
K	Flame relay anchor to delay the tzl command in the event of a premature flame signal or endorse it where the signal is correct.
OH	light oil pre-heater
OW	Operational all-clear contact
QRB	Photo-resistant cell (flame detector)
R	Thermostat or pressure switch
TZ	Thermo-electric programmer (bimetal system)
tz..	TZ contacts
V	Flame signal amplifier
W	Safety thermostat or pressure switch
Z	Ignition transformer

The above are safety devices!

To tamper with them in any way may have unforeseeable consequences!

Do not open them!



Technical characteristics

Voltage	220V -15%..240V+10% or 100V -15%...110V+10%

Frequency	50...60Hz +/- 6%
External fuse	max.10A slow action
Contact flow:	
- terminal 1	5A
- terminal 3	5A (incl.capacity absorbed by motor and pre-heater)
Terminal flow:	
terminals 4, 5 &10	1A
terminals 6&7	2A
terminal 8	5A
Absorbed cap	3VA
Protection	IP40
Premitted temp:	
operational	-20...+60°C
transport & storage	-50...+60°C
Emplacement	any
Mass (weight)	controller 180g, socket 50g, AGK accessories 12 g.

Commands in the event of operational interference

Stray light/premature ignition

During pre-purge and/or pre-ignition there should be no flamesignal. If there is a flame signal, eg from premature ignition due to a faulty solenoid, external light, short circuit in the photoresisto or wiring, malfunction in the flame signal amplifier, etc., at the end of pre-purge and safety time the controller locks out the burner and stops the fuel flow even during safety time.

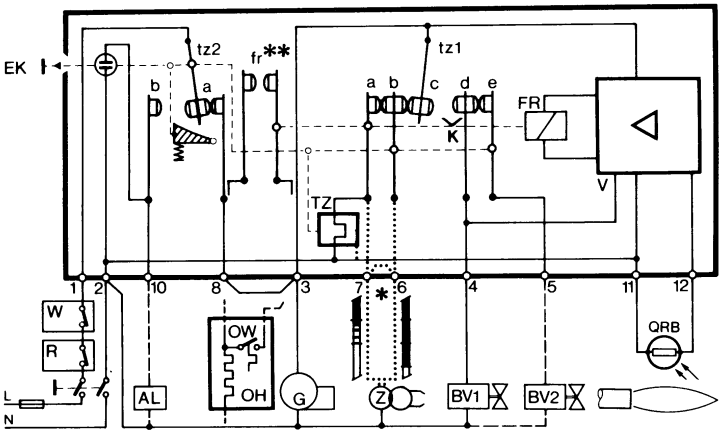
Absence of flame

If there is no flame at the end of safety time the controller locks out immediately.

Absence of flame during operation

If there is no flame during operation the controller cuts off the supply of fuel and automatically initiates a fresh start-up programme: at the end of t4 the start-up programme ends.

Whenever there is a safety stop, terminals 3-8 and 11 are de-energised in less than 1 second; at the same time a remote lockout signal is transmitted through terminal 10. The controller can be reset after c. 50 seconds.



SIEMENS OIL BURNERS AUTOMATIC CONTROLLER SIEMENS LMO14 - LMO24 - LMO44

The LMO... burner controls are designed for the start-up and supervision of single- or 2-stage forced draught oil burners in intermittent operation. Yellow-burning flames are supervised with photoresistive detectors QRB..., blue-burning flames with blue-flame detectors QRC...

In terms of housing dimensions, electrical connections and flame detectors, the LMO... are identical to the LOA... oil burner controls.

Preconditions for startup

- Burner control is reset
- All contacts in the line are closed
- No undervoltage
- Flame detector is darkened, no extraneous light

Undervoltage

- Safety shut-down in the operating position takes place should the mains voltage drop below about AC 165 V
- Restart is initiated when the mains voltage exceeds about AC 175 V

Time supervision oil pre-heater

If the oil pre-heater's release contact does not close within 10 minutes, the burner control will initiate lock-out.

Controlled intermittent operation

After no more than 24 hours of continuous operation, the burner control will initiate an automatic safety shut-down followed by a restart.

Control sequence in the event of fault

If lock-out occurs, the outputs for the fuel valves and the ignition will immediately be deactivated (< 1 second).

Cause	Response
After a mains failure	Restart
After voltage has fallen below the undervoltage threshold	Restart
In the event of a premature, faulty flame signal during «t1»	Lock-out at the end of «t1»
In the event of a premature, faulty flame signal during «tw»	Prevention of start-up, lock-out after no more than 40 seconds
If the burner does not ignite during «TSA»	Lock-out at the end of TSA
In the event the flame is lost during operation	Max. 3 repetitions, followed by lock-out
Oil pre-heater's release contact does not close within 10 min.	Lock-out

Lock-out

In the event of lock-out, the LMO... remains locked (lock-out cannot be changed), and the red signal lamp will light up. This status is also maintained in the case of a mains failure.

Resetting the burner

Whenever lock-out occurs, the burner control can immediately be reset. To do this, keep control the lock-out reset button depressed for about 1 second (< 3 seconds).

Ignition program with LMO24.113A2

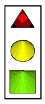
If the flame is lost during «TSA», the burner will be reignited, but not later than at the end of «TSAmax.». This means that several ignition attempts can be made during TSA (refer to «Program sequence»).

Limitation of repetitions

If the flame is lost during operation, a maximum of 3 repetitions can be made. If the flame is lost for the 4th time during operation, the burner will initiate lock-out. The repetition count is restarted each time controlled switching on by «R-W-SB» takes place.

Operation

Lock-out reset button «EK...» is the key operating element for resetting the burner control and for activating / deactivating the diagnostic functions.



The multicolour «LED» is the key indicating element for both visual diagnosis and interface diagnosis.

s Red
l Yellow
o Green

Colour code table		
Status	Colour code	Colour
Oil pre-heater heats, waiting time «tw»	lllllllllll	Yellow
Ignition phase, ignition controlled	lmlmlmlmlml	Yellow-off
Operation, flame o.k.	ooooooooooo	Green
Operation, flame not o.k.	omomomomomo	Green-off
Undervoltage	lslslslslsl	Yellow-red
Fault, alarm	sssssssssss	Red
Output of fault code (refer to Fault code table)	smsmsmsmsm	Red-off
Extraneous light prior to burner start-up	osososososo	Green-red
Interface diagnosis	sssssssssssss	Red flicker light

Key

m Off
l Yellow
o Green
s Red

Diagnosis of cause of fault

After lock-out, the red fault signal lamp remains steady on.

In that condition, the visual diagnosis of the cause of fault according to the error code table can be activated by pressing the lock-out reset button for more than 3 seconds.

Error code table	
Blink code	**Possible cause**
2 blinks **	No establishment of flame at the end of TSA ● Faulty or soiled fuel valves ● Faulty or soiled flame detector ● Poor adjustment of burner, no fuel ● Faulty ignition
3 blinks ***	Free
4 blinks ****	Extraneous light on burner startup
5 blinks *****	Free
6 blinks ******	Free
7 blinks *******	Too manny losses of fleme during operation (limitattion og the number of repetitions) ● Faulty or soiled fuel valves ● Faulty or soiled flame detector ● Poor adjustment of burner
8 blinks ********	Time supervision oil pre-heater
9 blinks *********	Free
10 blinks **********	Wiring error or internal error, output contacts

During the time the cause of fault is diagnosed, the control outputs are deactivated.

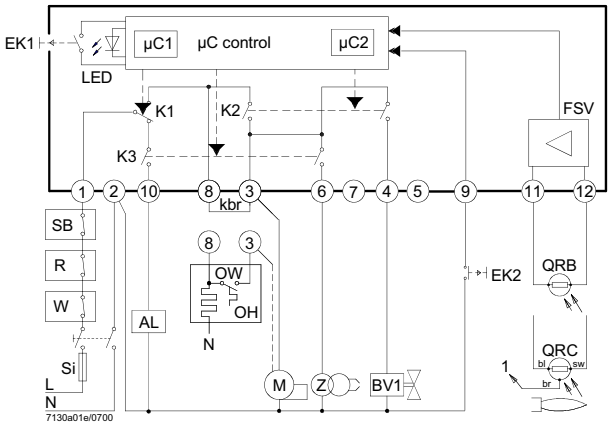
- Burner remains shut down
- Fault status signal «AL» at terminal 10 is activated

The diagnosis of the cause of fault is quit and the burner switched on again by resetting the burner control.

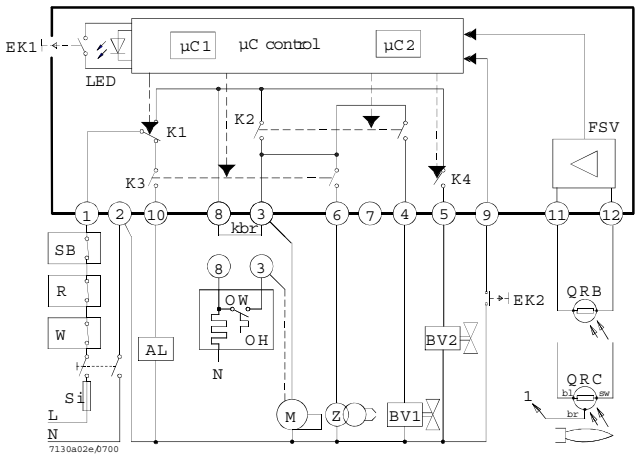
Press lock-out reset button for about 1 second (< 3 seconds).

Connection diagram and internal diagram

LMO14

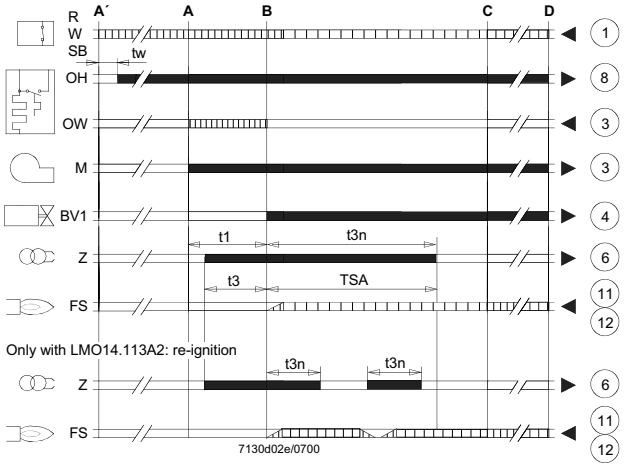


LMO24 - LMO44

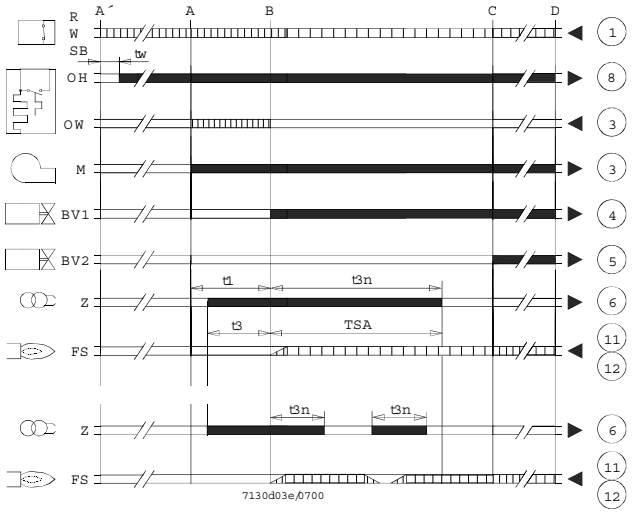


Control sequence

LMO14



LMO24 - LMO44



Key

AL	Alarm device
kbr...	Cable link (required only when no oil pre-heater is used)
BV...	Fuel valve
EK1	Lock-out reset button
EK2	Remote lock-out reset button
FS	Flame signal
FSV	Flame signal amplifier
K...	Contacts of control relay
LED	3-colour signal lamps
M	Burner motor
OW	Release contact of oil pre-heater
t1	Pre-purge time
t3	Pre-ignition time
t3n	Post-ignition time
A´	Beginning of start-up sequence with burners using an oil pre-heater
A	Beginning of start-up sequence with burners using no oil pre-heater
	Controller output signals
	Required input signals
OH	Oil pre-heater
QRB	Photoresistive detector
QRC	Blue-flame detector
bl = blue	
br = brown	
sw = black	
R	Control thermostat or pressurestat
SB	Safety limit thermostat
Si	External primary fuse
W	Limit thermostat or pressure switch
Z	Ignition transformer
t4	Interval from flame signal to release «BV2»
TSA	Ignition safety time
tw	Waiting time for oil pre-heating
B	Time of flame establishment
C	Operating position
D	Controlled shut-down by «R»
µC1	Microcontroller 1
µC2	Microcontroller 2

General unit data

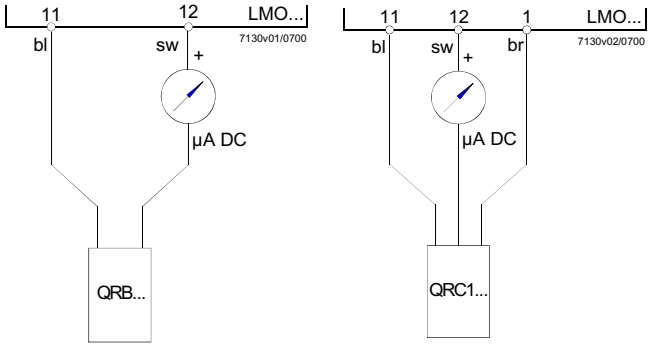
Mains voltage	AC 230 V +10 % / -15 % AC 120 V +10 % / -15 %
Mains frequency	50...60 Hz ±6 %
External primary fuse (Si)	6.3A (slow)
Power consumption	12 VA
Mounting orientation	optional
Weight	approx. 200 g
Degree of protection	IP 40 (to be ensured through mounting)
Perm. cable lengths	max. 3m at line capacitance of 100 pF/m
Detector cable laid separately	10 m
Remote reset laid separately	20m

	LMO14	LMO24	LMO44
Terminal 1	5 A	5 A	5 A
Terminals 3 and 8	3 A	5 A	5 A
Terminals 4, 5 and 10	1 A	1 A	1A
Terminals 6	1 A	1 A	2A

Flame supervision with QRB and QRC

	QRB	QRC
Min. detector current required (with flame)	45 µA	70 µA
Min detector current permitted (without flame)	5.5 µA	5.5 µA
Max. possible with flame (tipically)	100 µA	100 µA

Measurement circuit for detector current



Key

µA DC	DC microamperometer with an internal resistance of 5 kΩ max.
bl	Blue
sw	Black
br	Brown

C.I.B. UNIGAS S.p.A.
Via L.Galvani, 9 - 35011 Campodarsego (PD) - ITALY
Tel. +39 049 9200944 - Fax +39 049 9200945/9201269
web site: www.cibunigas.it - e-mail: cibunigas@cibunigas.it