TN90 - TN91 - TN92
TN510 - TN515
TN520 - TN525

Progressive, Fully-modulating

Heavy oil Burners

MANUAL OF INSTALLATION - USE - MAINTENANCE

CIB UNIGAS

BURNERS - BRUCIATORI - BRULERS - BRENNER - QUEMADORES - ГОРЕЛКИ

M039259CA Rel. 0.0 10/2010

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 2009/142/EC - Gas Appliances;
- Directive 2006/95/EC on low voltage;
- Directive 2004/108/EC 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/EC 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/EC 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 2009/142/EC - Gas Appliances;
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-UNI 7824: Monobloc nebulizer burners for liquid fuels. Characteristics and test methods

Gas - Heavy oil burners

European directives:

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National standards :

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

PART I: INSTALLATION MANUAL

GENERAL FEATURES

This series of industrial burners is designed for all those applications that require big-sized air fans or air-flue heat exchangers to be installed in sound-proof areas to reduce noise. They can be provided with built-in or separately-mounted control panel (console or wall-mounted.

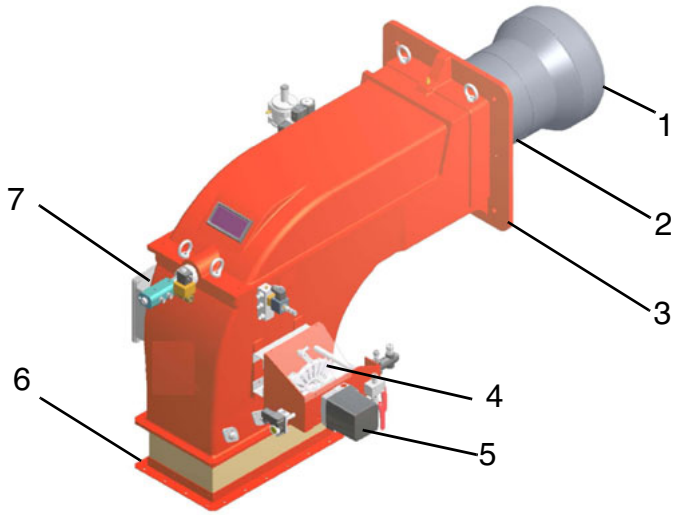


Fig. 1

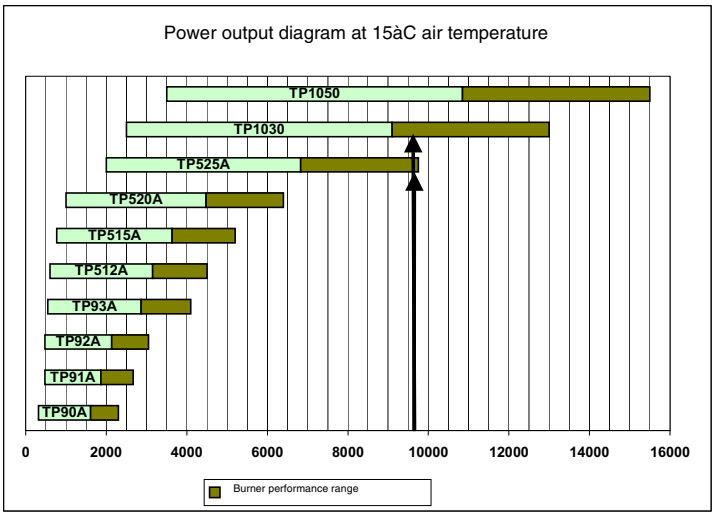
1 Combustion head
2 Blast tube
3 Burner flange
4 Adjusting cam
5 Actuator
6 Air inlet flange
7 Oil gun
8 Ignitor gas train

How to choose the burner

To check if the burner is suitable for the boiler to which it must be installled, the following parameters are needed:

- fuel
- furnace input, in kW or kcal/h (kW = kcal/h / 860);
- boiler type;
- combustione head type (reverse flame or three phase)'
- temperature or pressure of the thermal carrier fluid
- Comburent air temperature
- Air duct positioning
- Pressure in the combustion chamber
- Elevation (altitude) of burner installation
- Gas train (only for gas burners)
- Pumping unit (only for light-oil or heavy-oil burners)
- Air fan
- Bilt-in or separated control panel
- backpressure (data are available on the boiler ID plate or in the user's manual).

Burners provided with built-in control panel are designed for IP40 index of protection. For other values of IP, please contact the CIB UNIGAS Technical Dpt.



Data requested:

- furnace input;
- air temperature
- altitude
- generator pressure or temperature

Example:

- furnace input: 9600kW
- air temperature: 15°C
- altitude: 0m

Fig. 2

See the diagram in Fig. 2, as to find the burners that better suite the power range requested in the exmple (9600kW). Once the models are founded out, the choice regards technical and economical features. Technical features can be summarised in a higher modulation ratio (fewer start-ups, less consumption, fewer swigings in the generator temperature and pressure values.

Burner model identification

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

Type **TN90** Model (1)	**D-.** (2)	**PR.** (3)	**S.** (4)	***.** (5)	**G.** (6)
(1) BURNER TYPE	**TN90 - TN91 - TN92 - TN93 - TN510 - TN515 - TN520 - TN525**				
(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	PR - Progressive MD - Fully-modulating				
(4) BLAST TUBE	S - standard				
(5) DESTINATION COUNTRY	* - see data plate				
(6) BURNER VERSION	G - Separate control panel and junction box E - No control panel, junction box only				

Specifications

Note: Output values are valid for comburent air temperature lower than 50°C.

BURNERS		**TN90**	**TN91**	**TN92**
Output	min. - max. kW	264 - 1900	698 - 2093	849-2558
Fuel		Heavy oil		
Oil viscosity		See “Burner model identification” table		
Heavy oil rate	min. - max. kg/h	23.5 - 169	62 - 187	76 - 228
Oil train inlet pressure	bar	4 max		
Power supply		230V 3~ / 400V 3N~ 50Hz		
Total power consumption (Heavy oil) - fan motor excluded	kW	9.6	19.6	19.6
Total power consumption (Petroleum) -fan motor excluded	kW	9.6	9.6	13.6
Fan motor	kW	see fan ID plate		
Pump motor	kW	1.1		
Pre-heater resistors (heavy oil)	kW	18	18	18
Pre-heater resistors (Petroleum)	kW	8	8	12
Protection		IP40		
Operation		Progressive - Fully modulating		
Operating temperature	°C	-10 ÷ +50		
Storage temperature	°C	-20 ÷ +60		
Working service*		Intermittent		

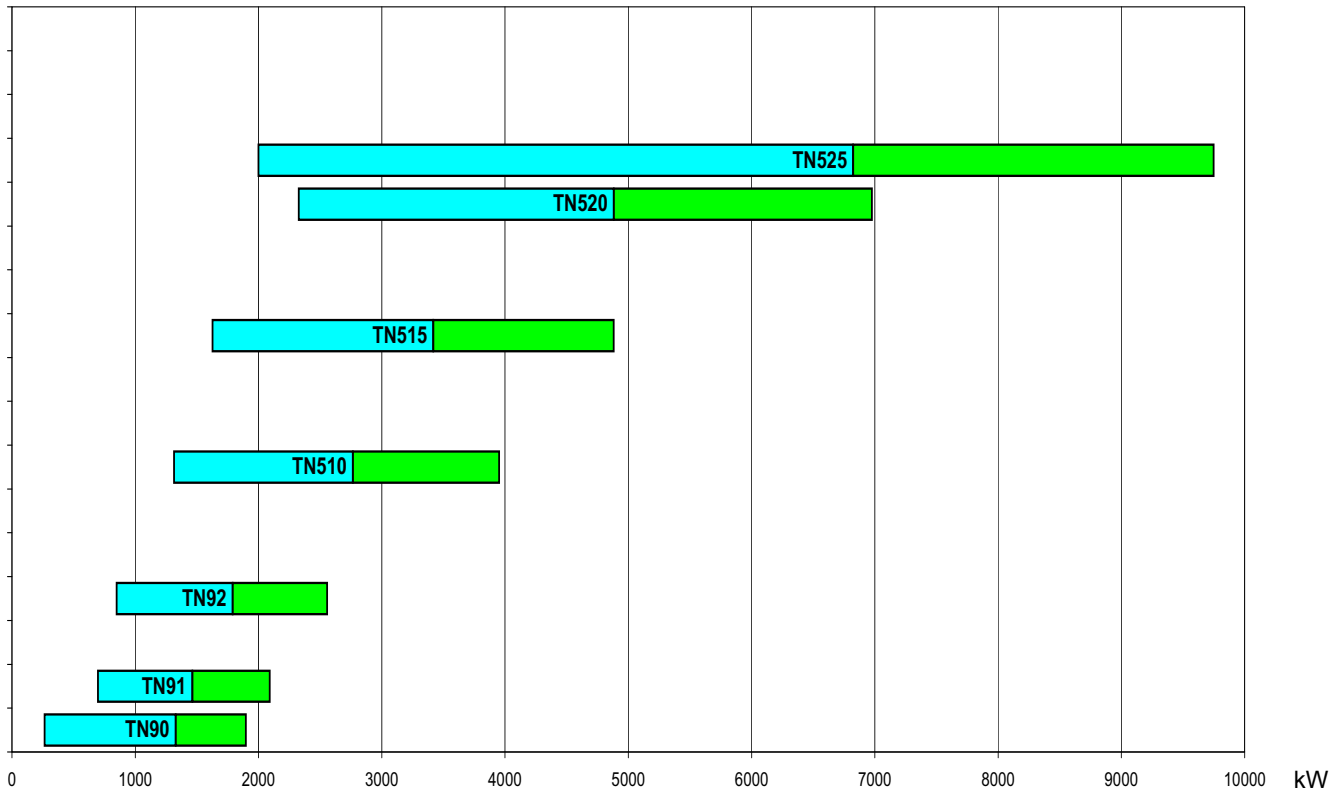
BURNER		**TN510**	**TN515**	**TN520**	**TN525**
Output	min - max kW	1314 - 3953	1628 - 4884	2326 - 6977	2000 - 9750
Fuel		Heavy oil			
Oil viscosity		See “Burner model identification” table			
Heavy oil rate	min. - max. kg/h	117 - 352	145 - 435	207 - 622	178 - 869
Oil train inlet pressure	bar	4 max			
Power supply		230/400V 3N a.c. 50Hz			400V 3N a.c. 50Hz
Total power consumption (Heavy oil) - fan motor excluded	kW	25.6	32	44.7	50.7
Total power consumption (Petroleum) -fan motor excluded	kW	19.6	20	26.7	38.7
Pump motor	kW	1.1	1.5	2.2	2.2
Fan motor	kW	see fan ID plate			
Pre-heater resistors (heavy oil)	kW	24	30	42	48
Pre-heater resistors (Petroleum)	kW	18	18	24	36
Protection		IP40			
Approx. weight	kg	320	370	415	430
Operation		Progressive - Fully modulating	Progressive - Fully modulating		
Operating temperature	°C	-10 ÷ +50			
Storage Temperature	°C	-20 ÷ +60			
Working service*		Intermittent			

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

- Burners provided with Siemens LAL25 control box: for safety reasons, one controlled shutdown must take place every 24 hours of continuous working.

Performance Curves

Output diagram (air temperature = 15°C)

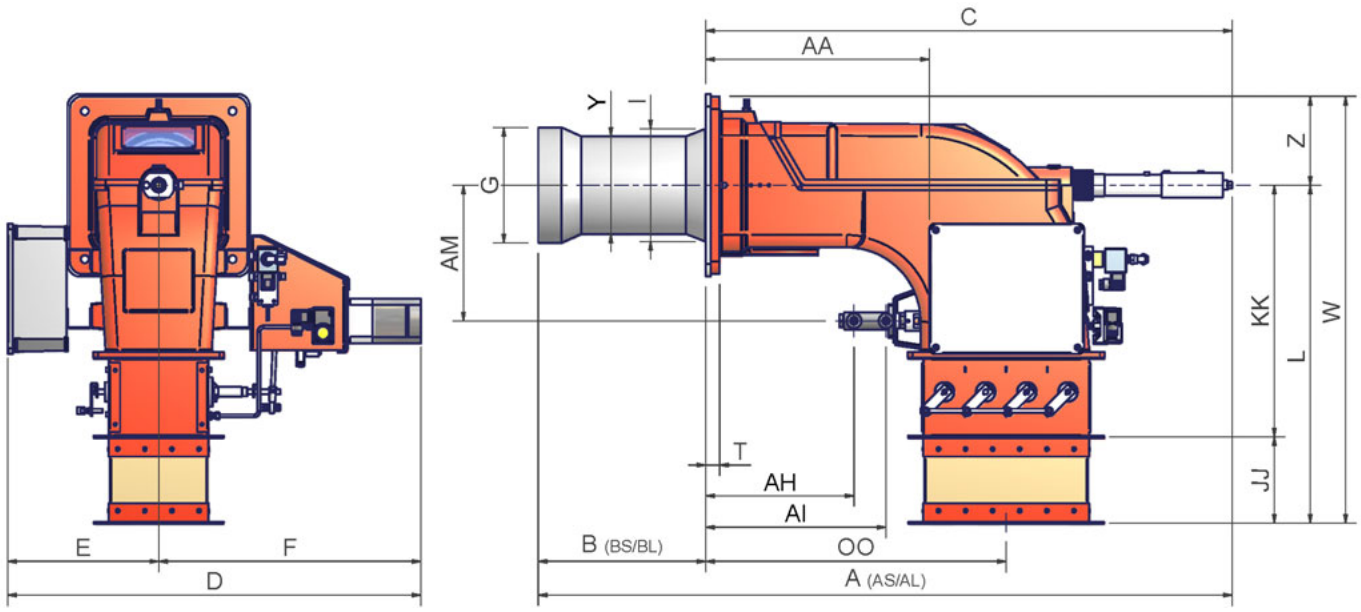


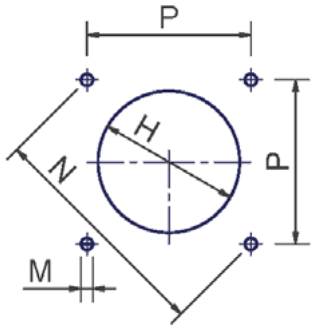
Burner performance range

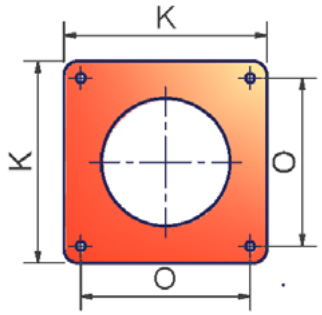
Performance range

To get the input in kcal/h, multiply value in kW by 860. Data are referred to standard conditions: 1013mbar, 15°C

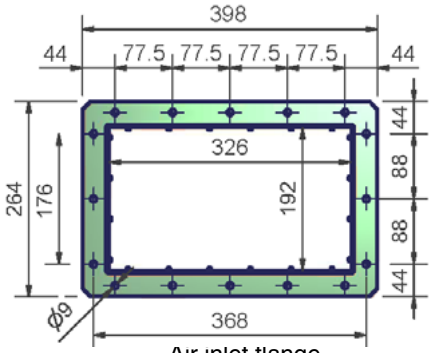
Overall dimensions (mm)







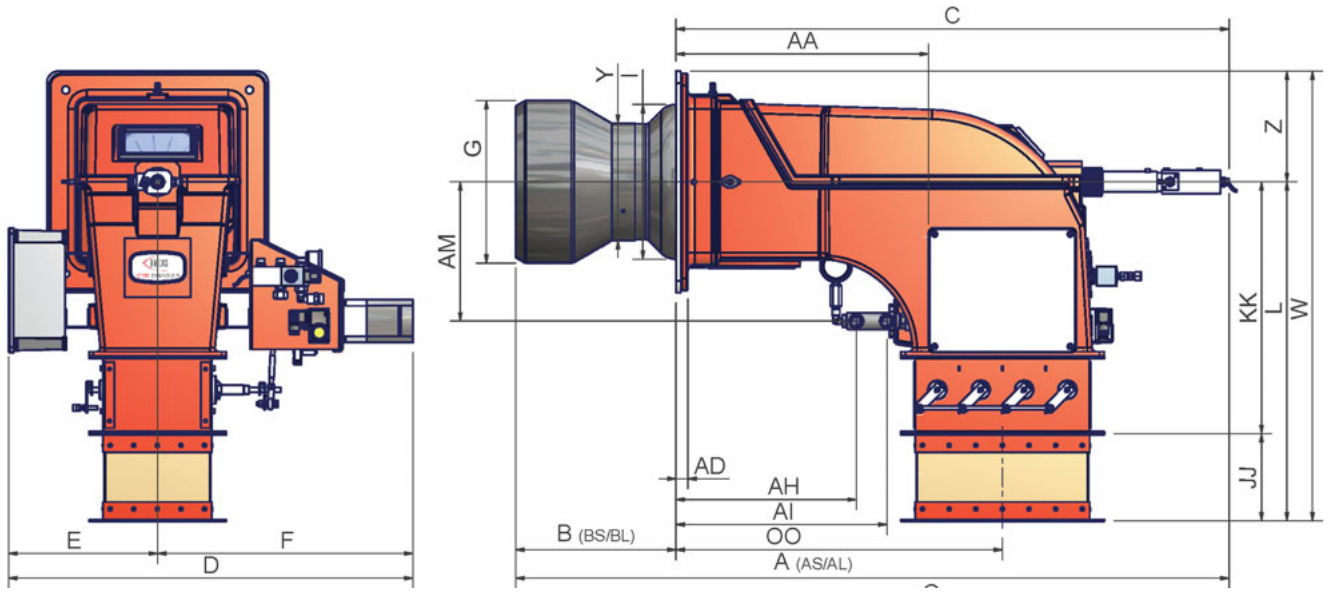
Boiler recommended drilling plate and burner flange

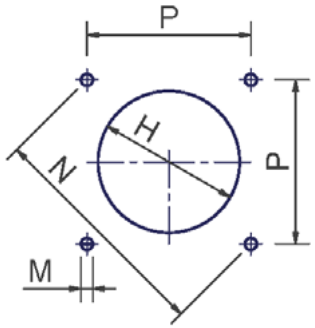


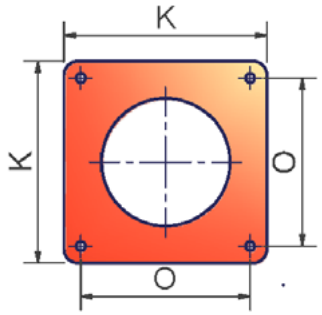
Air inlet flange

	A(S*)	A(L*)	AA	AH	AI	AM	B(S*)	B(L*)	C	CC	D	E	F	G	H	I	JJ	K	KK	L	M	N	O	OO	P	T	W	Y	Z
TN90	1409	1559	454	301	366	275	340	490	1069	307	840	307	533	234	264	228	175	360	510	685	12	417	300	610	300	28	865	198	180
TN91	1315	1505	454	301	366	275	298	488	1017	307	840	307	533	262	264	228	175	360	510	685	12	417	300	610	300	28	865	208	180
TN92	1318	1508	454	301	366	275	301	491	1017	307	840	307	533	292	264	228	175	360	510	685	12	417	300	610	300	28	865	225	180

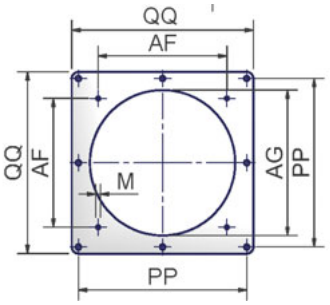
* S: measure referred to burner provided with standard blast tube * L: measure referred to burner provided with extended blast tube

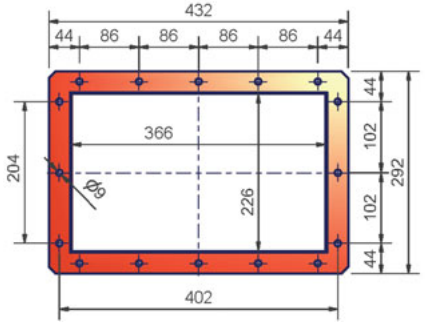






Boiler recommended drilling template and burner flange





Counterflange and air inlet flange

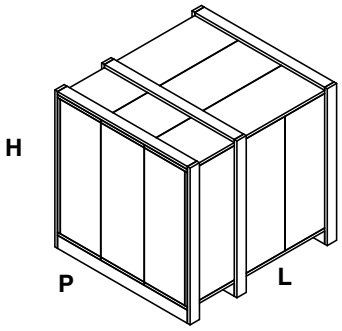
	A(S*)	A(L*)	AA	AD	AF	AG	AH	AI	AM	B(S*)	B(L*)	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	JJ	K	KK	L	M	N	O	OO	P	PP	QQ	W	Y	Z
TN510	1515	1695	536	25	x	x	383	448	295	340	520	1175	858	316	542	345	385	328	185	460	534	719	M14	552	390	693	390	x	x	954	249	235
TN515	1515	1695	536	25	x	x	383	448	295	340	520	1175	858	316	542	384	424	328	185	460	534	719	M14	552	390	693	390	x	x	954	280	235
TN520	1515	1695	536	25	x	x	383	448	295	340	520	1175	858	316	542	422	472	328	185	460	534	719	M14	552	390	693	390	x	x	954	304	235
TN525	1695	x	536	25	390**	440**	x	x	x	520	x	1175	858	316	542	434	484**	328	185	460	534	719	M14	552	390	693	390	510**	550**	954	328	235

* S: measure referred to burner provided with standard blast tube * L: measure referred to burner provided with extended blast tube

** Fit a counterflange between burner and boiler

MOUNTING AND CONNECTING THE BURNER

Packing



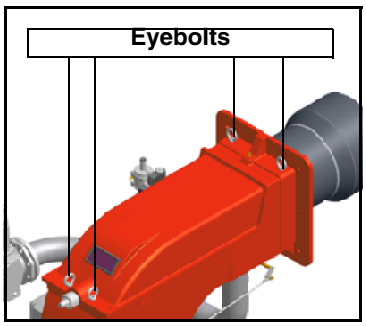
Burners are despatched in wooden crates whose dimensions are:
burner head: 1730mm x 1280mm x 1020mm/1730mm x 1430mm x 1130mm(L x P x H)
oil pumping/heating unit:1180mm x 1260mm x 1320mm(L x P x H)
control panel: 1020mm x 650mm x 1310mm(L x P x H)
Packing cases dimensions can change.

Packing cases of this kind are affected by humidity and are not suitable for stacking. In the packing cases, you will find:

- burner;
- flexible hoses;
- oil heating/pumping unit
- oil filter;
- gasket to be inserted between the burner and the boiler;
- envelope containing this manual.

Packing cases of this type are affected by humidity and are not suitable for stacking.

Handling the burner



⚠	**ATTENTION! the lfting and moving operations must be carried out by specialised and trained personnel. If these operations are not carried out perfectly, there is the residual risk of the burner to overturn and fall down.**
	As for moving the burner, use means suited for the weight to sustain (see paragraph “Technical specifications”).

The burner is provided with eyebolts, for handling operations.

Fitting the burner to the boiler

1 To perform the installation, it is necessary to drill the boiler door as described on paragraph “Overall dimensions”;
2 screw the studbolts (5) on the boiler door, according to the drilling plate (see paragraph “Overall dimensions”);
3 move the burner towards the boiler: lift the burner by means of the eyebolts placed on its top side;
4 remove the balst tube, by loosening the three screws beside the burner flange;
5 place the the ceramic fibre plait on the burner flange;
6 replace the blast tube: before fastening completely the screws, avoid any misalignement between the blast tube axis and the combustion head axis;
7 install the burner to the boiler;
8 fix the burner to the stud bolts, by means of the fixing nuts, according to Fig. 3.
9 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).

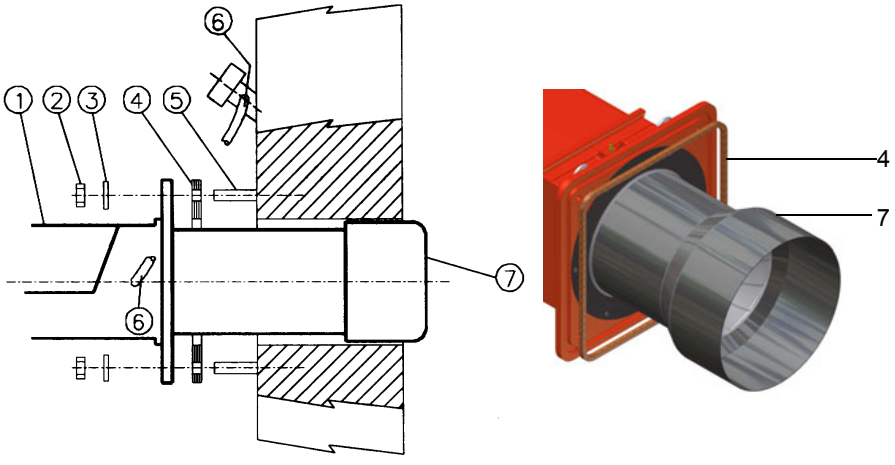


Fig. 3

Keys

1 Burner
2 Fixing nut
3 Washer
4 Ceramic fibre plait
5 Stud bolt
7 Blast tube

Fan installation

Pay attention when designing the air duct: dimensioning must be performed according to the flow rate, the temperature, the distance

between the fan and the burner and according to the fan features as well.

⚠	**ATTENTION!** The bellows unit provided is made of canvas and is provided with blocking spacers to avoid breaking it during installation: **first** place the bellows unit between flanges, **then** remove the spacers. Canvas has to be stretched after the installation, but not stressed.

Matching the burner to the boiler

The burners described in this manual have been tested with combustion chambers that comply with EN676 regulation and whose dimensions are described in the diagram . In case the burner must be coupled with boilers with a combustion chamber smaller in diameter or shorter than those described in the diagram, please contact the supplier, to verify that a correct matching is possible, with respect of the application involved. To correctly match the burner to the boiler verify the necessary input and the pressure in combustion chamber are included in the burner performance curve; otherwise the choice of the burner must be revised consulting the burner manufacturer. To choose the blast tube lenght follow the instructions of the boiler manufacturer. In absence of these consider the following:

- Cast-iron boilers, three pass flue boilers (with the first pass in the rear part): the blast tube must protrude no more than 100 mm into the combustion chamber.
- Pressurised boilers with flame reversal: in this case the blast tube must penetrate at least 50 - 100 mm into combustion chamber in respect to the tube bundle plate.

The length of the blast tubes does not always allow this requirement to be met, and thus it may be necessary to use a suitably-sized spacer to move the burner backwards or to design a blast tube tha suites the utilisation (please, contact the manifacturer).

Hidraulic 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.

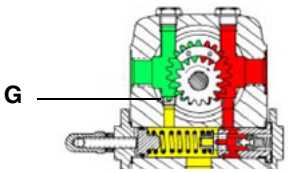
Double-pipe system: as for the single pipe system, a pipe that connects the tank to the pump's inlet is used besides another pipe that connects the pum's return port to the tank, as well. The excess of oil goes back to the tank: this installation can be considered self-bleeding. If provided, the inside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

pipeline length in meters.

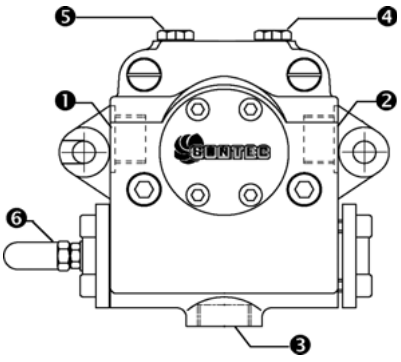
Suntec TA



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.

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.

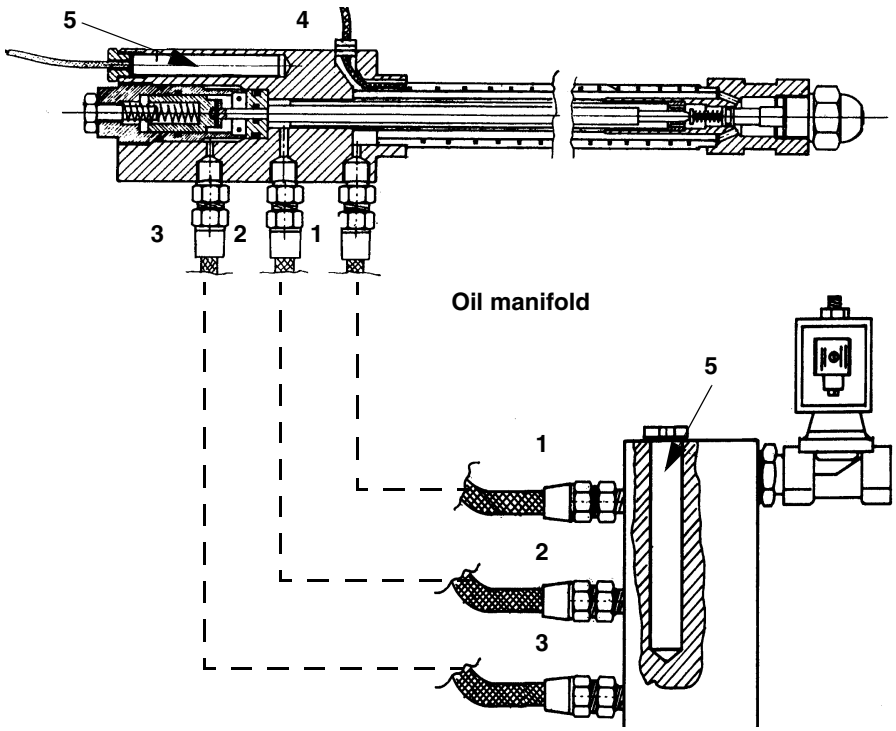


1 Inlet G1/2
2 To the nozzle G1/2
3 Return G1/2
4 Pressure gauge port G1/4
5 Vacuum gauge port G1/4
6 Pressure governor

Connections to the oil gun

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

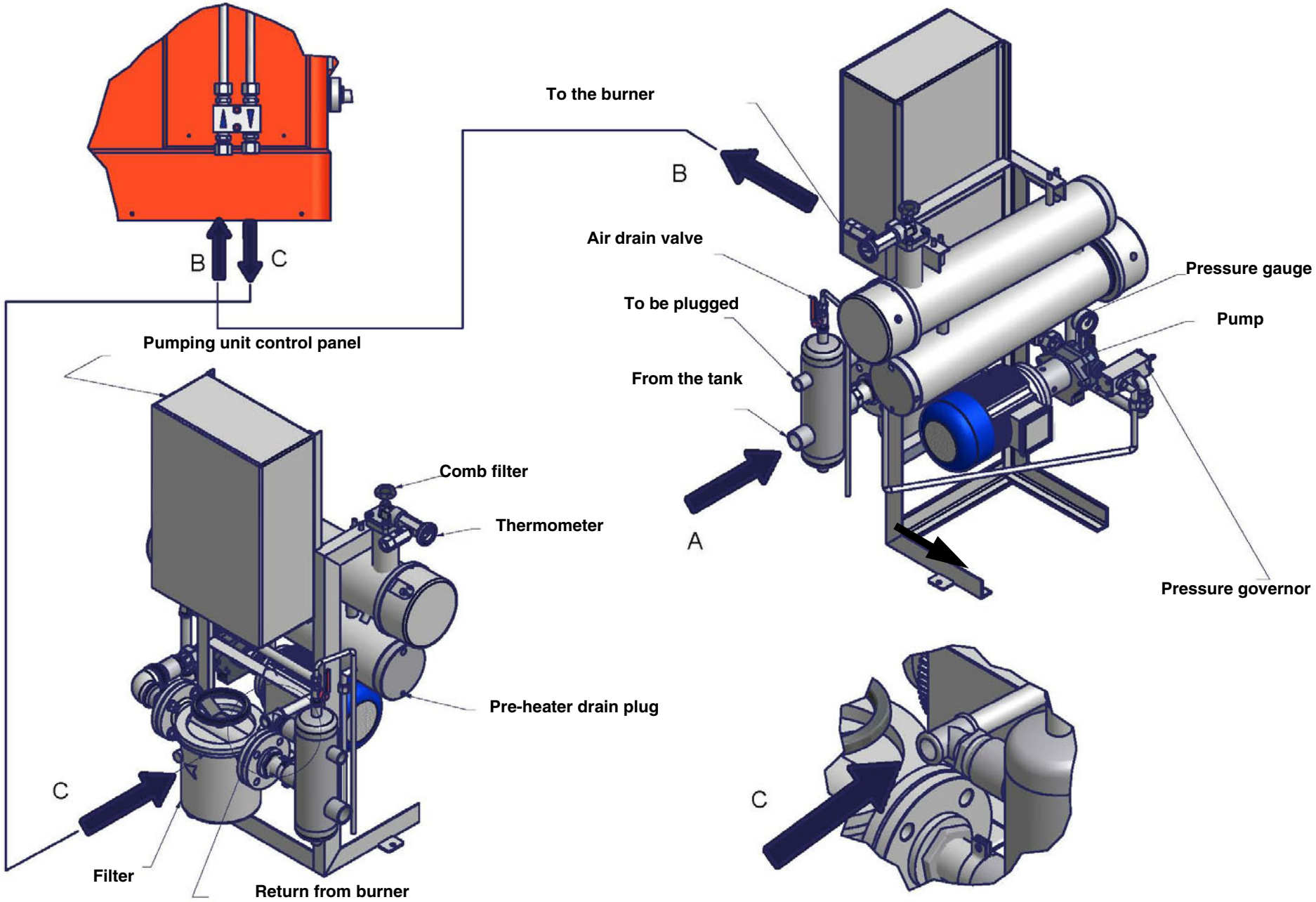
Gun with the oil nozzle inside



Oil manifold

Connecting the burner to the oil pumping unit

Follow the scheme in the picture below to connect the burner to the oil pumping unit. The pump sends the oil coming from the tank to the burner. The pressure governor makes the oil reach the nozzle at the required pressure, while the excess of oil goes back to the tank. To change the delivery pressure act on the adjusting screw of the delivery pressure governor.



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.

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. STRICTLY OBSERVE THE DATA PLATE.

As far as electrical connections, see the “ELECTRICAL WIRING DIAGRAMS” chapter.

Once the burner electrical connection is accomplished, remember to check the rotation of the motors.

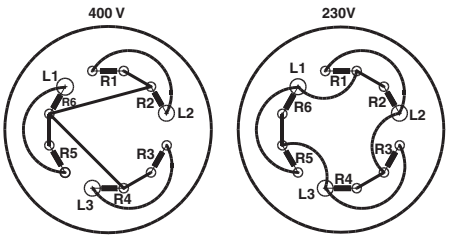
.

Rotation of fan motor and pump motor

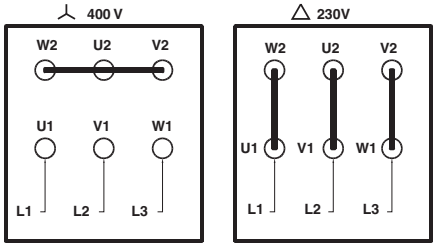
Once the electrical connection of the burner is executed, remember to check the rotation of the motors. The motor should rotate according to the indication on the body. In the event of wrong rotation, reverse the three-phase supply and check again the rotation of the motor.

Connecting the oil heating resistors

18 - 24 kW



PUMP MOTOR CONNECTION



Connecting the fan motor

In case of star-delta start-up, connect all the 6 wires, according to the sequence shown in the “Electrical wiring diagrams” chapter. If the start-up is performes by means of inverter, follow the instructions on the related manual.

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. 4 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. 4 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. 5, 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 system

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. 6 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. 8 and Fig. 9 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

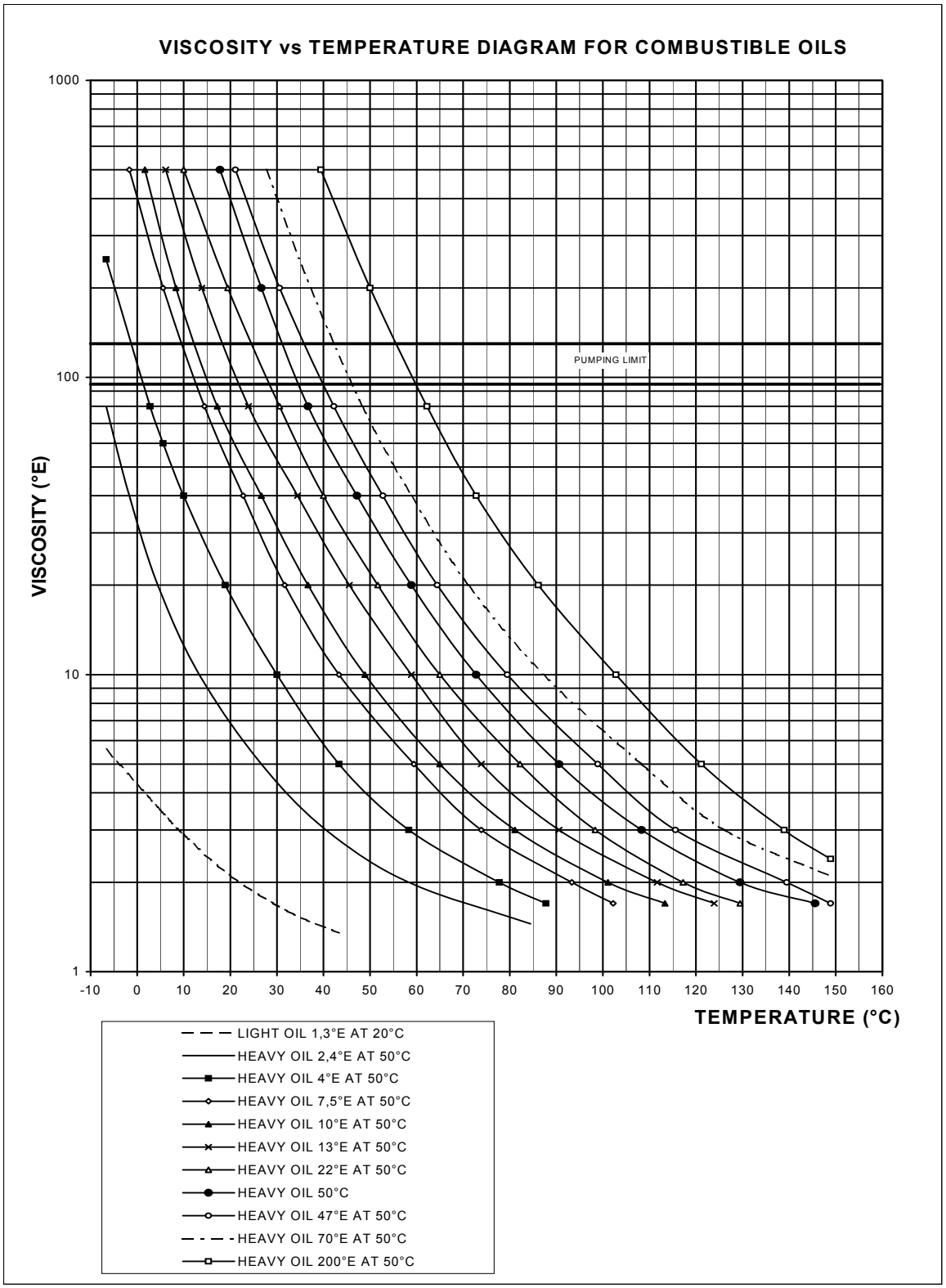

VISCOSITY vs TEMPERATURE DIAGRAM FOR COMBUSTIBLE OILS
1000
100
10
1
VISCOSITY (°E)
PUMPING LIMIT
-10
0
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
80
90
100
110
120
130
140
150
160
TEMPERATURE (°C)
LIGHT OIL 1,3°E AT 20°C
HEAVY OIL 2,4°E AT 50°C
HEAVY OIL 4°E AT 50°C
HEAVY OIL 7,5°E AT 50°C
HEAVY OIL 10°E AT 50°C
HEAVY OIL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

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).

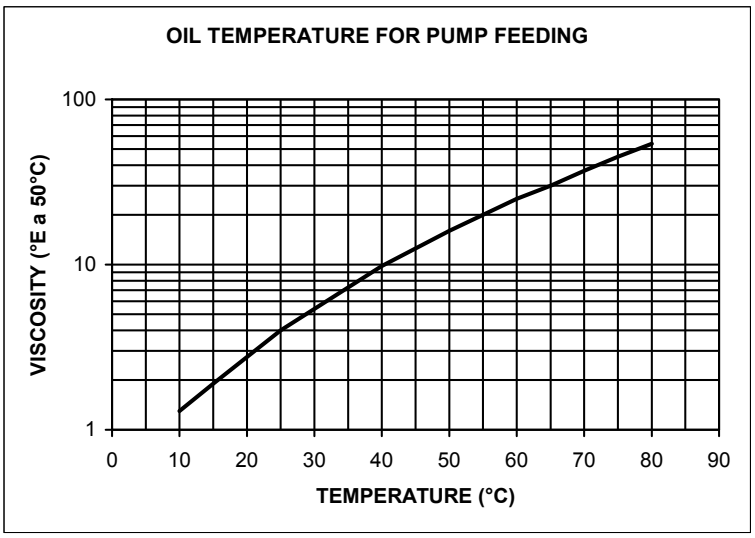


Fig. 5

Indicative diagram showing the oil pressure according to its temperature

PRESSION D'ALIMENTATION POMPE

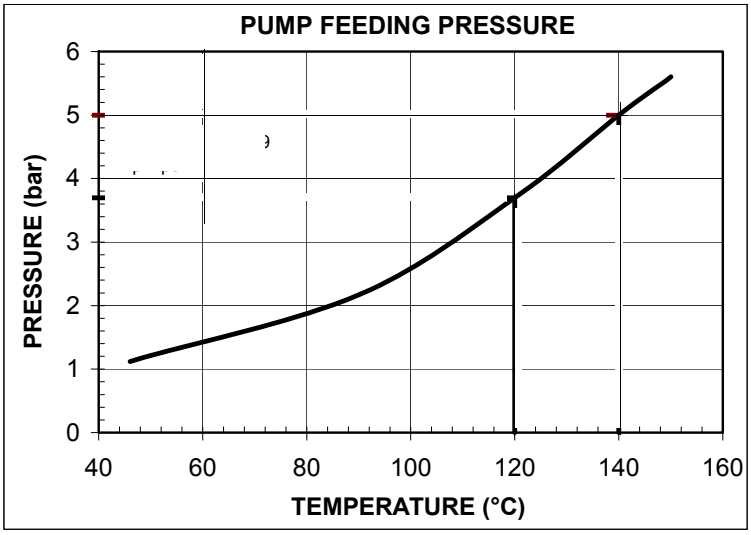


Fig. 6

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).

VISCOSITY vs. TEMPERATURE DIAGRAM

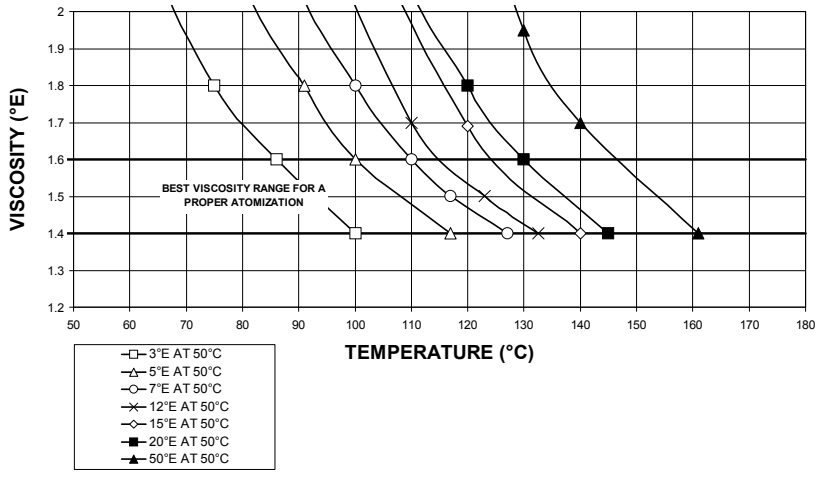


Fig. 7

HYDRAULIC DIAGRAMS

Fig. 8 - **Hydraulic diagram 3ID0023 - Single burner configuration**

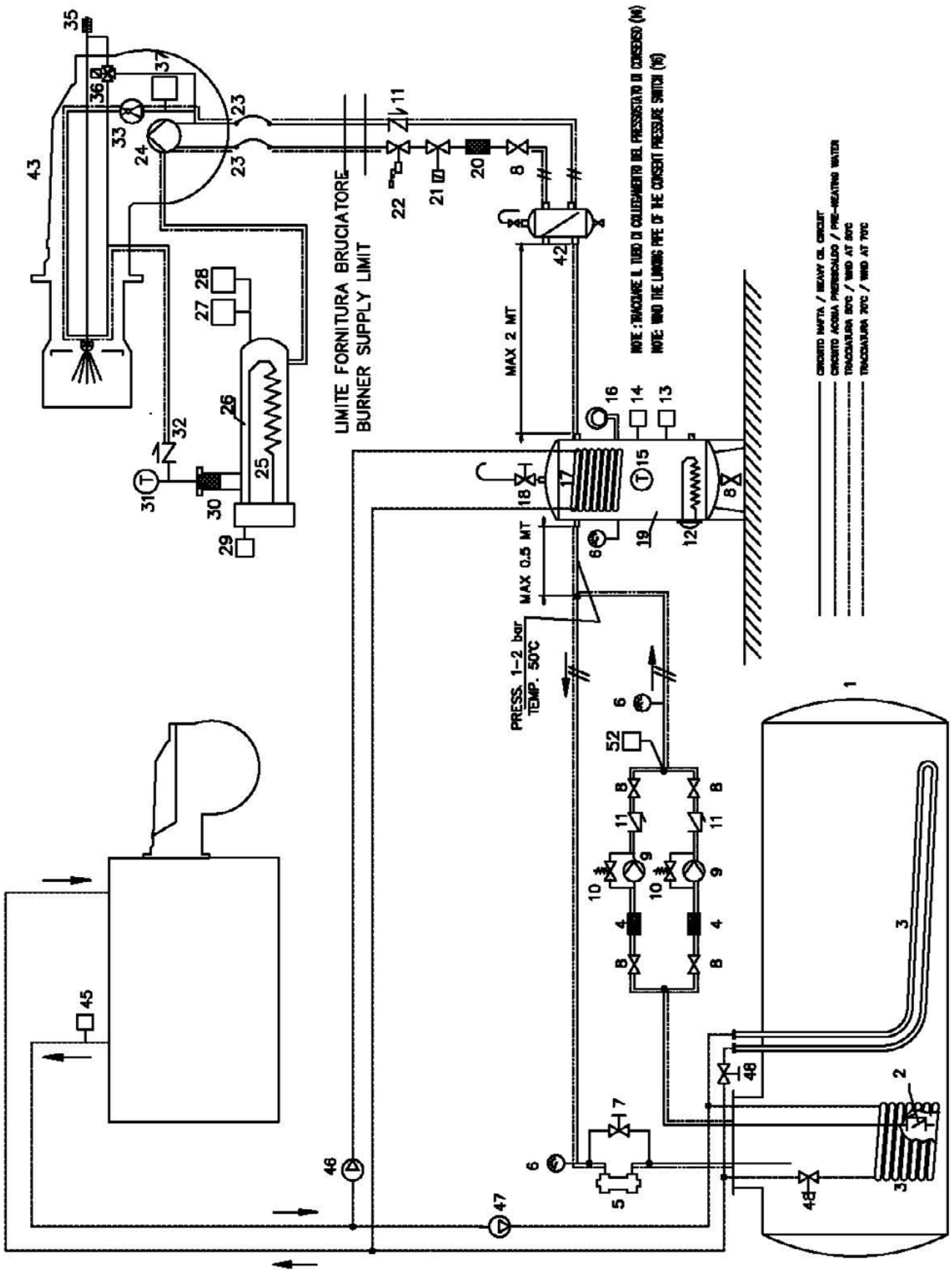
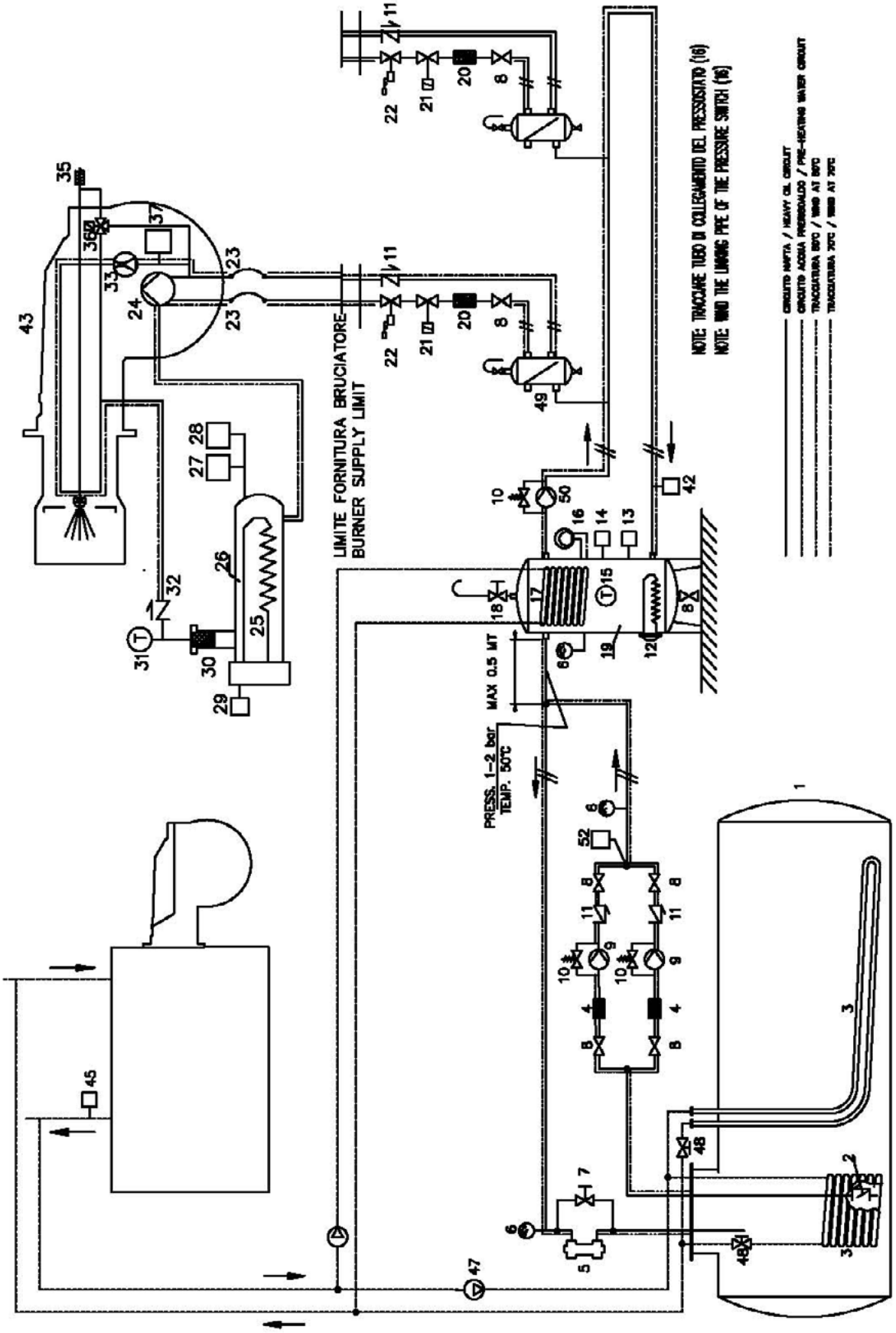


Fig. 9 - **Hydraulic diagram 3ID0014 - Two or more burners configuration**



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 heavy oil flow rate

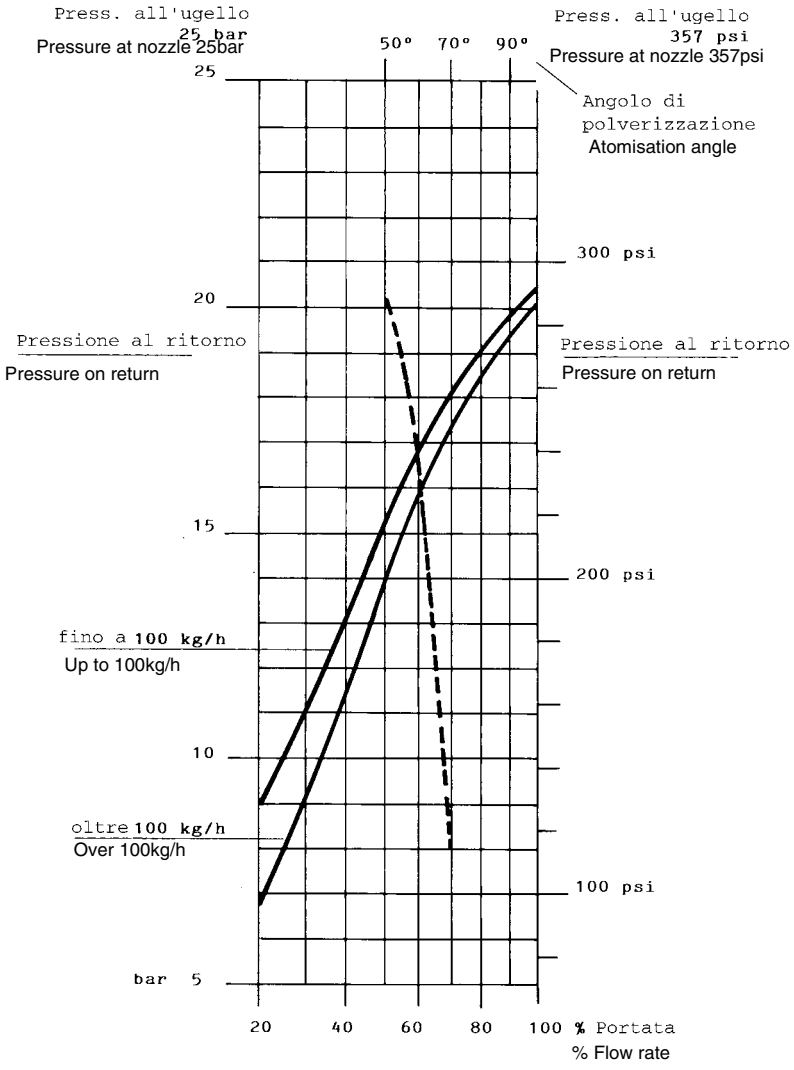
The oil flow rate can be adjusted choosing a by-pass nozzle that suits the boiler/utilisation output and setting the delivery and return pressure values according to the ones quoted on the chart below and the diagram s (as far as reading the pressure values, see next paragraphs).

DELIVERY PRESSURE bar	RETURN PRESSURE MAX. bar	RETURN PRESSURE MIN. bar
25	20 (recommended)	7-8 (recommended)

- **FLUIDICS nozzles**

	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



----------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 diagram above).

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. 10)

Adjust this thermostat to a value 10% lower than that showed in the viscosity-temperature diagram (Fig. 4).

TRS - Resistor safety thermostat (Fig. 10)

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.

TR - Resistor thermostat (Fig. 10)

Adjust this thermostat to the correct value according to the viscosity-temperature diagram (Fig. 4) and check the temperature by using a thermometer with a scale of up to 200° C mounted on the pre-heating tank.

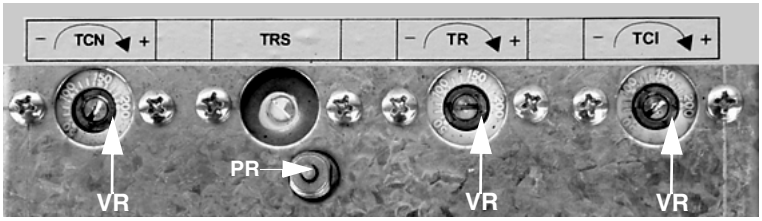


Fig. 10

TCI - Installation enabling thermostat (Fig. 10)

This thermostat is fitted on burners fired with oil at a viscosity of 50° E at 50° C only. Set the thermostat to a temperature about 40° C lower than the TR.

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.

ADJUSTMENTS

	***ATTENTION:* before starting the burner up, be sure that the manual cutoff valves are open and check that the pressure upstream the gas train complies the value quoted on paragraph "Technical specifications". Be sure that the mains switch is closed.**
	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.
	.***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.

	IMPORTANT! the combustion air excess must be adjusted according to the 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

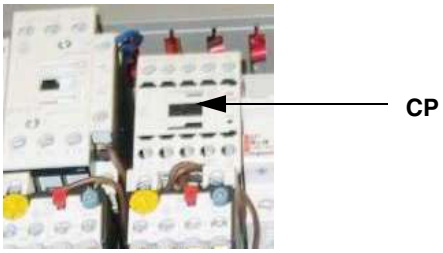
Adjust the air and fuel flow rates at the maximum output ("high flame") first, by means of the air damper and the adjusting cam respectively.

- Check that the combustion parameters are in the suggested limits.
- Check the nozzle flow rate.
- 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.
- Set, now, 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 that the flues temperature gets too low to cause condensation in the chimney.

Adjustment procedure

1 Check the fan motor rotation.

2 With the electrical panel open, prime the oil pump acting on the related **CP** contactor (see next picture): check the pump motor rotation and keep pressed for some seconds until the oil circuit is charged;



3 bleed the air from the **M** pressure gauge port (Fig. 11) by loosing the cap without removing it, then release the contactor.

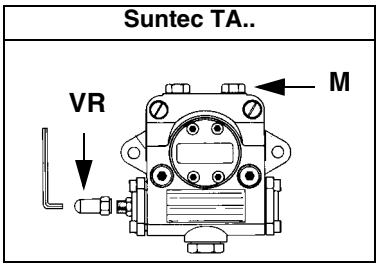


Fig. 11

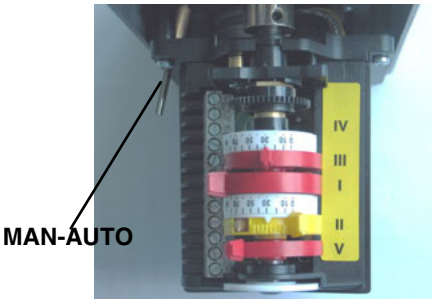
4 Before starting the burner up, drive the high flame actuator microswitch matching the low flame one (in order to let the burner operates at the lowest output) to achieve safely the high flame stage;

5 Turn the burner on by means of its main switch: if the burner locks press the RESET button on the control panel - see wiring diagrams.

6 Start the burner up by means of the thermostat series and wait until the pre-purge time comes to an end and the burner starts up;

7 drive the burner to high flame stage, by means fo the thermostat **TAB**.

8 Then move progressively the microswitch to higher values until it reaches the high flame position; always check the combustion values and eventually adjust the oil pressure (see next step).

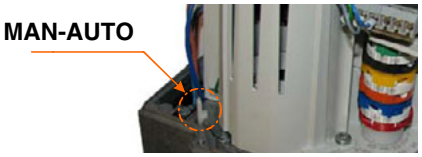


Berger STM30



Actuator cams

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



Siemens SQM40

9 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. 12 and act on on the pump adjusting screw **VR** (see Fig. 11 and page 12) as to get the nozzle pressure at 25bar (Fluidics/Bergonzo nozzles - see diagram on page 23).

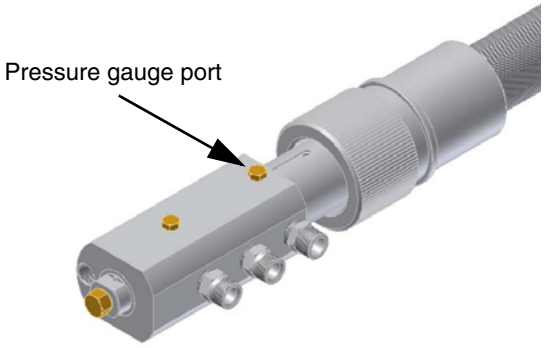


Fig. 12

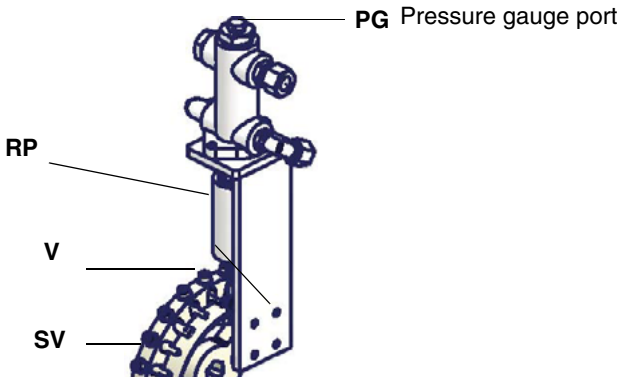
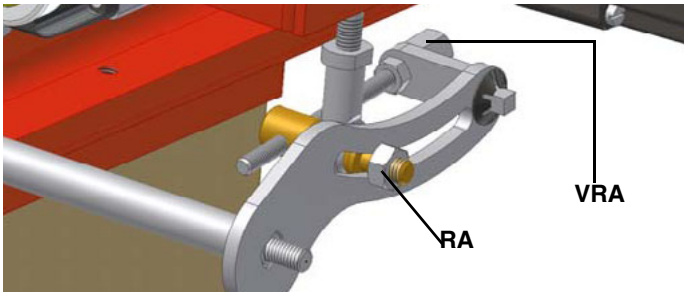


Fig. 13

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

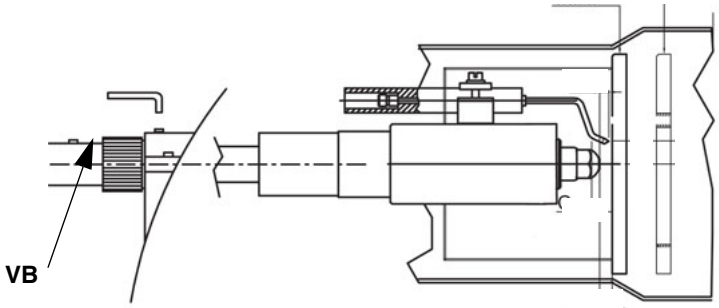
11 To adjust the **air flow rate in the high flame stage**, loose the **RA** nut and screw **VRA** as to get the desired air flow rate: moving the rod **TR** towards the air damper shaft, the air damper opens and consequently the air flow rate increases, moving it far from the shaft the air damper closes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



Only if necessary, change the combusiton head position: to let the burner operate at a lower output, loose the **VB** screw and move progressively 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.

12 the air and oil rate are now adjusted at the maximum output stage, go on with the point to point adjustement on the **SV** (Fig. 13) adjusting cam as to reach the minimum output point.

13 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°);

14 set the **TAB** thermostat to the minimum in order that the actuator moves progressively towards the low flame position;

15 move cam III (low flame) towards the minimum to move the actuator 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 diagrams on page 23, according to the nozzle provided and the requested rate.

16 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.

NOTE: remembern that cam IV must shift according to cam III (see step 2).

17 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.

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

19 Now adjust the air pressure switch (see next paragraph).

Calibration of air pressure switch

To calibrate the air pressure switch, proceed as follows:

- Remove the transparent plastic cap.
- Once air and fuel setting have been accomplished, startup the burner.
- During the pre-purge phase o the operation, turn slowly the adjusting ring nut **VR** in the clockwise direction (to increase the adjusting pressure) until the burner lockout, then read the value on the pressure switch scale and set it to a value reduced by 15%.
- Repeat the ignition cycle of the burner and check it runs properly.
- Refit the transparent plastic cover on the pressure switch.



Fully modulating burners

To adjust the fully-modulating burners, use the **CMF** switch on the burner control panel (see chapter “ELECTRICAL WIRING DIAGRAMS”), 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
CMF = 1 high flame operation
CMF = 2 low flame operation
CMF = 3 automatic operation

For further details, see the burner modulator reference guide.

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 check that the pressure upstream the gas train complies the value quoted on paragraph "Technical specifications".**

1 Set to the ON position the main switch on the burner control panel.
2 Check the control box is not in the lockout position; in such a case reset it by the reset pushbutton.
3 Check that the series of thermostats (or pressure switches) enable the burner to operate.
4 The startup sequence begins: the control box ignites the fan and pump motors and energises the ignition transformer as well.
5 At the end of the pre-purge stage, the light oil solenoid valve EVG is energised and the burner is on.
6 The ignition transformer is energized for few seconds after the ignition of the flame (post-ignition time) and at the end of this time is de-energised.
7 After the ignition the actuator moves to the high flame position for some seconds, then the operation begins and the burner switches to high flame or to low flame, according to the plant demand.

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

- Check and clean the oil filter cartdrige, replace if necessary.
- Check and clean 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.
- Check the fuel hoses for possible leaks.
- Remove, clean and check the combustion head (see Fig. 14).
- Check and clean the ignition electrodes, adjust and, if necessary, replace (Fig. 16).
- Check and clean the detection photoresistor, adjust and, if necessary, replace it (Fig. 18).
- Remove and clean the fuel nozzle ⚠ ***(Important:* cleaning must be performed using solvent, not metal tools!*).*** At the end of maintenance operations after the burner reassembly, light the flame and check its shape, replacing the nozzle whenever a questionable flame shape appears. Whenever the burner is used intensely, we recommend preventively replacing the nozzle at the start of each heating season.
- Clean and grease levers and rotating parts.

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

Oil filter maintenance

For correct and proper servicing, proceed as follows:

1 shut off fuel in the line section being serviced;
2 unscrew the tray;
3 remove the filter cartridge from its support and wash it with petrol or replace if necessary; check seal O-Ring, replace if necessary;
4 reassemble the tray and restore fuel flow.



Removing the combustion head

- Remove the cover H.
- Slide the photoresistor out of its housing.
- Unscrew the oil connections E (Fig. 14) connecting the flexible pipes to the gun L and remove the whole assembly as shown in Fig. 14-Fig. 15.

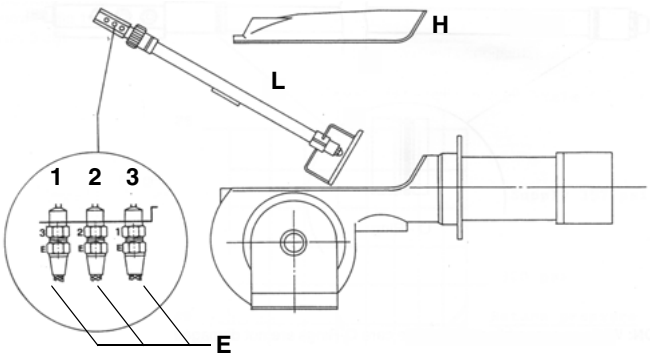


Fig. 14

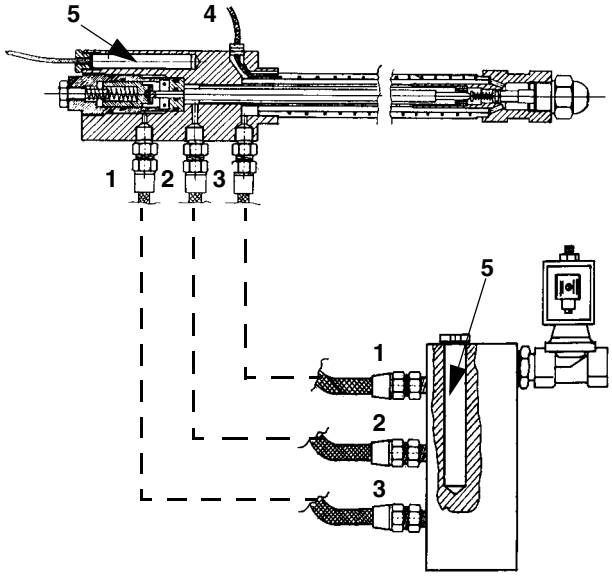


Fig. 15

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 previous paragraph;
2 loosen the **VU** screw and remove the oil gun: 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 **VB** fixing screws and remove them: place the new electrodes being careful to observe the measures shown on next paragraph: reassemlbe following the reversed procedure.

Caution: adjust the nozzle position, by means of the **VU** screw.

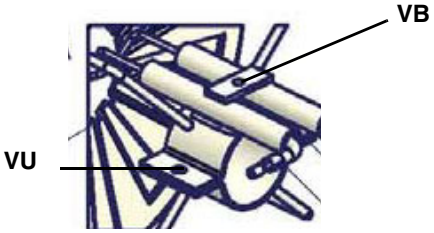


Fig. 16

Nozzle and electrodes correct position

.Place the nozzle according to the combustion head; unscrew **VB** and move the combustion head. Check the ignition electrodes at the end of the procedure. Quotes are referred in mm.

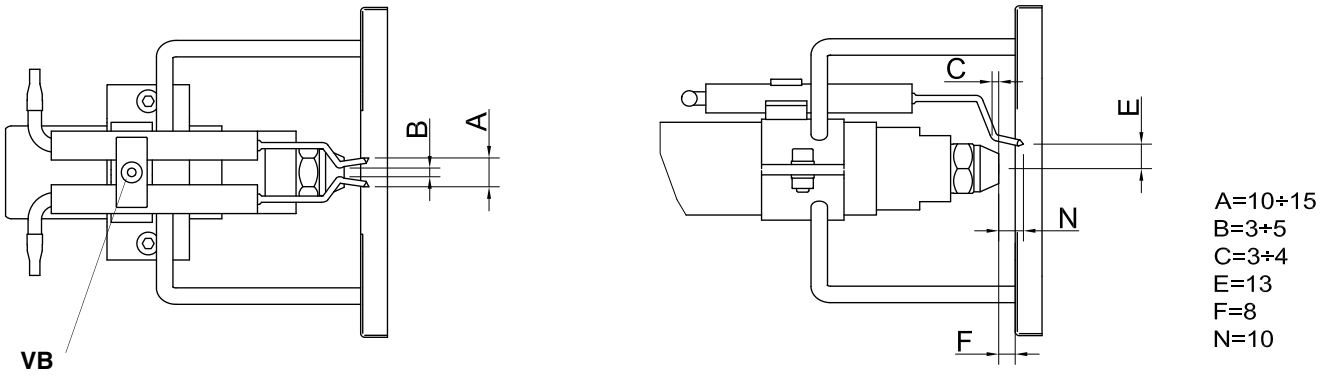


Fig. 17

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/photocell position, the electrical contacts. Replace the photoresistor/photocell if necessary.

Control box	Minimum detection signal
LAL2..	8 µA (QRB)
LAL2..	6,5 µA (RAR)

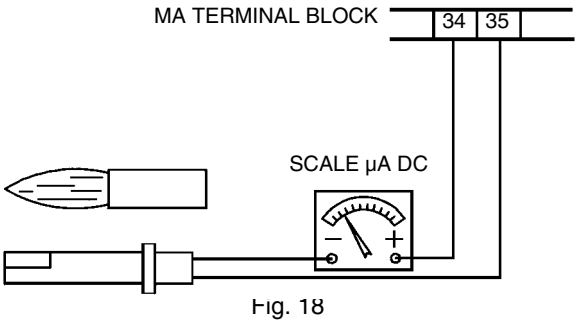


Fig. 18

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”.

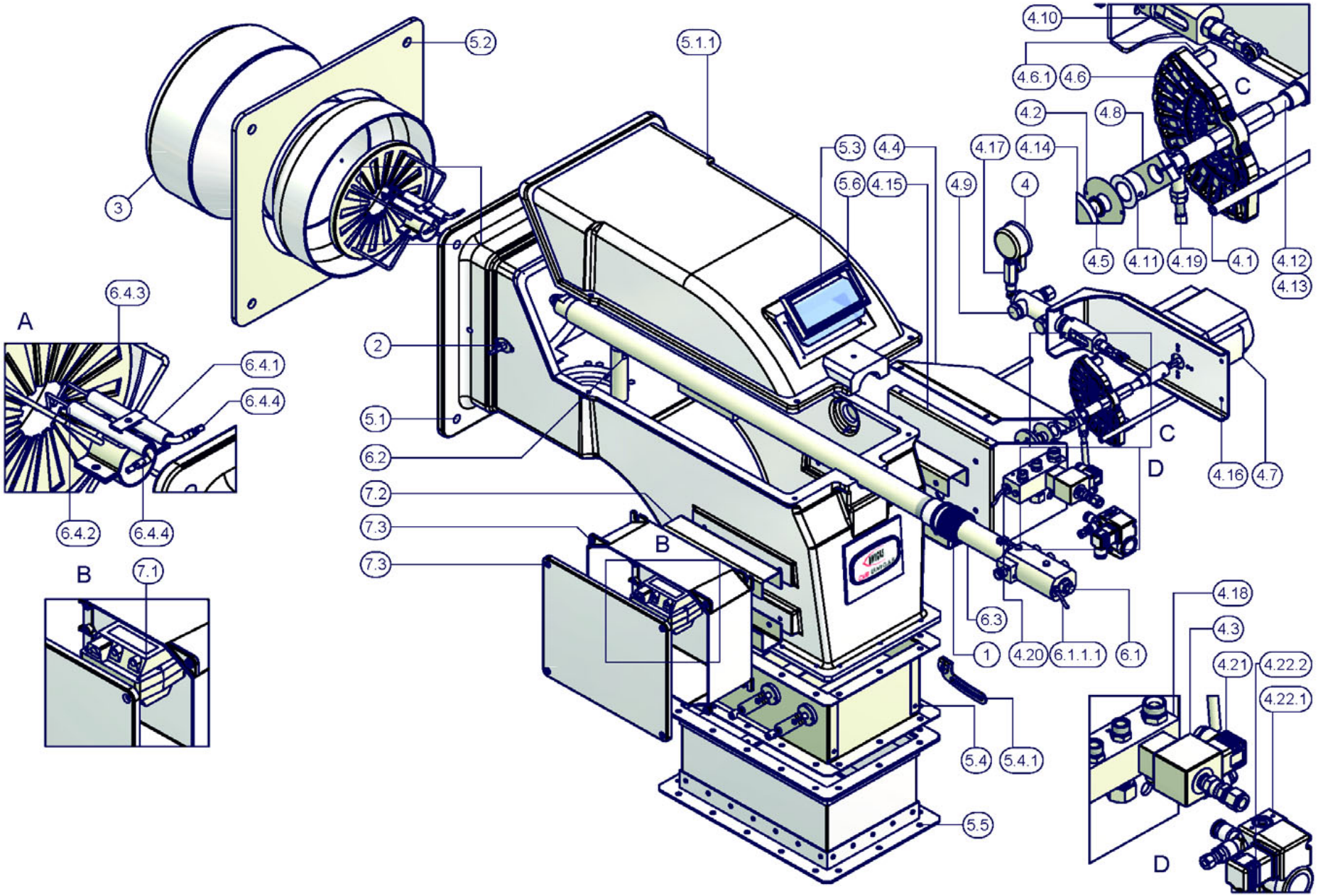
TROUBLESHOOTING

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				●		●	●

BURNER EXPLODED VIEW

POS.	DESCRIPTION
1	RING NUT
2	PHOTORESISTOR
3	STANDARD BLAST TUBE
4.1	SPACER
4.2	INDEX LABEL
4.3	SOLENOID VALVE
4.4	PROTECTION
4.5	BUSH
4.6	ADJUSTING CAM
4.6.1	ADJUSTING CAM FOIL
4.7	ACTUATOR
4.8	LEVERAGE
4.9	PRESSURE GOVERNOR
4.10	OIL GOVERNOR CYLINDER
4.11	INDEX BUSH
4.12	CONNECTOR
4.13	CONNECTOR
4.14	BRACKET
4.15	BRACKET
4.16	BRACKET
4.17	MANUAL VALVE
4.18	OIL MANIFOLD
4.19	AIR LOUVER LEVERAGE

POS.	DESCRIPTION
4.20	RESISTOR
4.21	CONNECTOR
4.22.1	PRESSURE SWITCH
4.22.2	CONNECTOR
5.1	DUAL-BLOCK BURNER
5.1.1	COVER
5.2	GENERATOR GASKET
5.3	INSPECTION GLASS
5.4	AIR INTAKE DAMPER
5.4.1	CAM
5.5	BELLOWS
5.6	BRACKET
6.1	STANDARD COMPLETE OIL GUN
6.1.1.1	RESISTOR
6.2	OIL GUN HOLDER
6.3	COMBUSTION HEAD ADJUSTING PIPE
6.4.1	LONG IGNITION ELECTRODE
6.4.2	LONG IGNITION ELECTRODE
6.4.3	COMBUSTION HEAD
6.4.4	IGNITION CABLE
7.1	IGNITION TRANSFORMER
7.2	BRACKET
7.3	JUNCTION BOX


4.10
4.6.1
4.6
C
4.2
4.8
5.2
5.1.1
5.3
4.4
4.17
4.14
3
5.6
4.15
4.9
4
4.5
4.11
4.19
4.1
4.12
4.13
6.4.3
A
2
6.4.1
6.4.4
C
D
4.16
4.7
5.1
6.2
7.2
7.3
7.3
B
6.4.2
6.4.4
B
7.1
6.3
1
4.20
6.1.1.1
6.1
4.18
4.3
4.21
4.22.2
4.22.1
5.4
5.4.1
5.5
D

SPARE PARTS

DESCRIPTION	TN90	TN91	TN92
CONTROL BOX	2020420	2020420	2020420
RIGHT ELECTRODE	2080250	2080250	2080250
LEFT ELECTRODE	2080251	2080251	2080251
FILTER FOR OIL VISCOSITY > 50 cSt @ 50°C	2090207	2090207	2090207
GASKET	2110048	2110048	2110048
IAR PRESSURE SWITCH	2160085	2160085	2160085
IGNITION TRANSFORMER	2170005	2170005	2170005
PUMP MOTOR	2180202	2180202	2180202
SOLENOID VALVE	2190437	2190437	2190437
FLEXIBLE HOSES L=600 1/2”F x 1/2”F	2340059	2340059	2340059
ADJUSTING CAM FOIL	2440013	2440013	2440013
ACTUATOR mod. BERGER STM30	2480090	2480090	2480090
ACTUATOR mod. SIEMENS SQM40	24800A5	24800A5	24800A5
PHOTORESISTOR QRB	2510003	2510003	2510003
PHOTOCELL RAR	2510039	2510039	2510039
RESISTOR THERMOSTATTR-TCN-TCI	2560026	2560026	2560026
THERMOSTAT TRS	2560028	2560028	2560028
PRESSURE GOVERNOR FOR OIL VISCOSITY < 110 cSt @ 50 °C	2570054	2570054	2570054
PRESSURE GOVERNOR OIL VISCOSITY > 110 cSt @ 50 °C	25700A6	25700A6	25700A6
BURNER MODULATOR (only for fully-modulating burners)	2570112	2570112	2570112
PUMP mod. SUNTEC	2590118	2590118	2590118
NOZZLE mod. FLUIDICS WR2 50°	2610203	2610203	2610203
NOZZLE mod. M3 - 45°	2610320	2610320	2610320
STANDARD OIL GUN FOR OIL VISCOSITY < 110 cSt @ 50 °C	2700331	2700331	2700331
EXTENDED OIL GUN FOR OIL VISCOSITY < 110 cSt @ 50 °C	2700332	2700332	2700332
STANDARD OIL GUN FOR OIL VISCOSITY > 110 cSt @ 50 °C	2700339	2700339	2700339
EXTENDED OIL GUN FOR OIL VISCOSITY > 110 cSt @ 50 °C	2700333	2700333	2700333
COMBUSTION HEAD	30601C1	3060160	3060161
STANDARD BLAST TUBE	30900P1	30910E2	30910E3
EXTENDED BLAST TUBE	30900P2	3091091	30910A2
IGNITION CABLES	6050144	6050144	6050144

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

DESCRIPTION	TN510	TN515	TN520	TN525
CONTROL BOX SIEMENS LAL	2020420	2020420	2020420	2020420
RIGHT ELECTRODE	2080250	2080250	2080250	2080250
LEFT ELECTRODE	2080251	2080251	2080251	2080251
FILTER FOR OIL VISCOSITY > 50 cSt @ 50°C	2090207	2090207	2090207	2090207
GASKET	2110047	2110047	2110047	2110047
IAR PRESSURE SWITCH	2160085	2160085	2160085	2160085
IGNITION TRANSFORMER	2170005	2170005	2170005	2170005
PUMP MOTOR	2180202	2180223	2180210	2180210
SOLENOID VALVE	2190437	2190437	2190437	2190437
FLEXIBLE HOSES L=600 1/2”F x 1/2”F	2340059	2340059	2340059	2340059
ADJUSTING CAM FOIL	2440013	2440013	2440013	2440013
ACTUATOR mod. BERGER STM30	2480090	2480090	2480090	2480090
ACTUATOR mod. SIEMENS SQM40	24800A5	24800A5	24800A5	24800A5
PHOTORESISTOR QRB	2510003	2510003	2510003	2510003
PHOTOCELL RAR	2510039	2510039	2510039	2510039
RESISTOR THERMOSTATTR-TCN-TCI	2560026	2560026	2560026	2560026
THERMOSTAT TRS	2560028	2560028	2560028	2560028
PRESSURE GOVERNOR FOR OIL VISCOSITY < 110 cSt @ 50 °C	2570077	25700B2	25700B2	25700A7
PRESSURE GOVERNOR OIL VISCOSITY > 110 cSt @ 50 °C	25700A6	25700A7	25700A7	25700A7
BURNER MODULATOR (only for fully-modulating burners)	2570112	2570112	2570112	2570112
PUMP mod. SUNTEC	2590119	2590120	2590121	2590121
NOZZLE mod. FLUIDICS WR2 50°	2610203	2610203	2610203	2610203
NOZZLE mod. M3 - 45°	2610320	2610320	2610320	2610320
STANDARD OIL GUN FOR OIL VISCOSITY < 110 cSt @ 50 °C	2700347	2700347	2700347	2700244
EXTENDED OIL GUN FOR OIL VISCOSITY < 110 cSt @ 50 °C	2700337	2700337	2700337	-
STANDARD OIL GUN FOR OIL VISCOSITY > 110 cSt @ 50 °C	2700348	2700348	2700348	2700245
EXTENDED OIL GUN FOR OIL VISCOSITY > 110 cSt @ 50 °C	2700338	2700338	2700338	-
COMBUSTION HEAD	3060167	3060164	3060165	30601C9
STANDARD BLAST TUBE	30910E4	30910E5	30910E6	30910L9
EXTENDED BLAST TUBE	30910A3	30910A4	30910A5	-
IGNITION CABLES	6050144	6050144	6050144	6050144

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

APPENDIX

SIEMENS LAL.. CONTROL BOX

Use

- Control and supervision of oil atomization burners
- For burners of medium to high capacity
- For intermittent operation (at least one controlled shutdown every 24 hours)
- Universally applicable for multistage or modulating burners

Housing and plug-in base

- Made of impact-proof and heat-resistance black plastic
- Lockout reset button with viewing window; located behind it:
- Lockout warning lamp
- Lockout indicator coupled to the spindle of the sequence switch and visible in the transparent lockout reset button
- uses easy-to-remember symbols to indicate the type of fault and the point in time lockout occurred

Base and plug-in section of the LAL... are designed such that only burner controls of the LAL... family can be plugged in.

- 24 connection terminals
- Auxiliary terminals «31» and «32»
- 3 earth terminals terminating in a lug for earthing the burner
- 3 neutral conductor terminals prewired to terminal 2
- 14 knockout holes for cable entry by means of cable glands
- 8 at the side
- 6 in the bottom of the base
- 6 lateral threaded knockout holes for cable entry glands Pg11 or M20

Operation

Flame detector and flame simulation test are made automatically during burner off times and the prepurge time «t1». If loss of flame occurs during operation, the burner control will initiate lockout. If automatic repetition of the startup sequence is required, the clearly marked wire link on the plug-in section of the LAL... must be cut away.

Pre-conditions for burner startup

- Burner control is not in the lockout position
- Sequence switch is in its start position (with LAL2 voltage is present at terminals 11 and 12.
- Air damper is closed; end switch «z» for the CLOSED position must feed power from terminal 11 to terminal8.
- Contact of the limit thermostat or pressure switch «W» and the contacts of any other switching devices in the control loop between terminals 4 and 5 must be closed e.g. a control contact for the oil preheater's temperature
- Normally closed contact of the air pressure switch must be closed.

Startup sequence

Start command by «R»:

«R» closes the start control loop between terminals 4 and 5

- The sequence switch starts to run
- Only prepurging, fan motor at terminal 6 receives power
- Pre- and postpurging, fan motor or flue gas fan at terminal 7 receives power on completion of «t7»
- On completion of «t16», the control command for opening the air damper is delivered via terminal 9
- Terminal 8 receives no power during the positioning time
- The sequence switch continues to run only after the air damper has fully closed.

t1 Prepurge time with air damper fully open:

- The correct functioning of the flame supervision circuit is checked during «t1»
- The burner control will initiate lockout if correct functioning is not ensured.

With LAL2:

Shortly after the beginning of «t1», the air pressure switch must change over from terminal 13 to terminal 14 otherwise, the burner control will initiate lockout start of the air pressure check.

t3 Short preignition time:

«Z» must be connected to terminal 16, release of fuel via terminal 18.

t3' Long preignition time: «Z» connected to terminal 15.

t3n Postignition time:

- «Z» must be connected to terminal 15

- With short preignition, «Z» remains on until «TSA» has elapsed connection to terminal 16.

t4 Interval «BV1 – BV2» or «BV1 - LR»: On completion of «t4», voltage is present at terminal 19. The voltage is required to power «BV2» connected to auxiliary switch «v» in the actuator.

t5 Interval: On completion of «t5», terminal 20 receives power. At the same time, control outputs 9 to 11 and input 8 are galvanically separated from the LAL...'s control section.

LAL... is now protected against reverse voltages from the load control

circuit. With the release of «LR» at terminal 20, the startup sequence of the LAL... ends. After a few idle steps (steps with no contact position changes), the sequence switch switches itself off.

B Operating position of the burner

B-C Burner operation: during burner operation, «LR» drives the air damper to the nominal load or low-fire position, depending on heat demand; the release of the nominal load takes place via auxiliary switch «v» in the actuator and in the event of loss of flame during operation, the LAL... will initiate lockout. For automatic start repetition, the clearly marked wire link «B» on the plugin section of the LAL... must be cut away.

C Controlled shutdown: in the case of controlled shutdown, «BV...» will immediately be closed. At the same time, the sequence switch is started to program «t6»

C-D Sequence switch travels to start position «A»

t6 Postpurge time: fan «M2» connected to terminal 7. Shortly after the start of «t6», terminal 10 receives power and the air damper is driven to the MIN position. Full closing of the air damper starts only shortly before «t6» has elapsed initiated by the control signal at terminal 11. During the following burner off time, terminal 11 is live.

t13 Permissible afterburn time: during «t13», the flame signal input may still receive a flame signal.

D-A End of control program: start position

As soon as the sequence switch has reached the start position – having thereby switched itself off – the flame detector and flame simulation test will start again.

During burner off times, the flame supervision circuit is live.

Lockout and indication of the stop position

Whenever a fault occurs, the sequence switch stops and with it the lockout indicator. The symbol appearing above the reading mark indicates the type of fault:

◀ No start. One of the contacts is not closed (also refer to «Preconditions for burner startup»):

Extraneous light:

Lockout during or after completion of the control program

Examples: nonextinguished flame, leaking fuel valves faulty flame supervision circuit.

▲ Interruption of startup. No OPEN signal at terminal 8 from the changeover end switch «a». Terminals 6, 7 and 15 are live until fault has been corrected

P Lockout**.** No air pressure indication at the beginning of the air pressure check. Air pressure failure after the air pressure check.

■ Defect in the flame supervision circuit.

▼ Interruption of the startup sequence. No positioning signal at terminal 8 from the auxiliary switch «m» for the low-fire position. Terminals 6, 7 and 15 are live until fault has been corrected.

1 Lockout. No flame signal at the end of the safety time.

I Flame signa has been lost during operation.

A Consenso all'avviamento (ad esempio tramite il termostato o il pressostato R dell'impianto

B Operating position of the burner

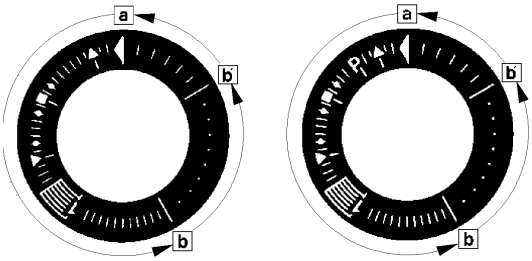
B-C Burner operation: during burner operation, «LR» drives the air damper to the nominal load or low-fire position, depending on heat demand; the release of the nominal load takes place via auxiliary switch «v» in the actuator and in the event of loss of flame during operation, the LAL... will initiate lockout. For automatic start repetition, the clearly marked wire link «B» on the plugin section of the LAL... must be cut away.

C Controlled shutdown: in the case of controlled shutdown, «BV...» will immediately be closed. At the same time, the sequence switch is started to program «t6»

C-D Sequence switch travels to start position «A».

During burner off times, the flame supervision circuit is live.

Lockout indication

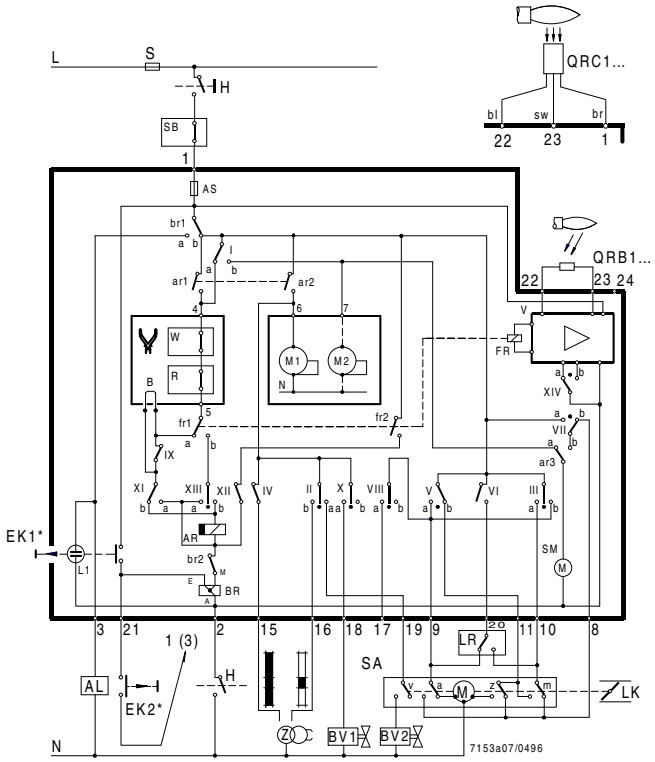


a-b Startup sequence
b-b' Idle step (with no contact confirmation)
b(b')-a Postpurge program

Burner control can immediately be reset after lockout:
Do not press the lockout reset button for more than 10 seconds
The sequence switch always travels to the start position first
After resetting
After rectification of a fault that led to shutdown
After each power failure
During this period of time, power is only fed to terminals 7 and 9...11.
Then, the LAL.... will program a new burner startup sequence

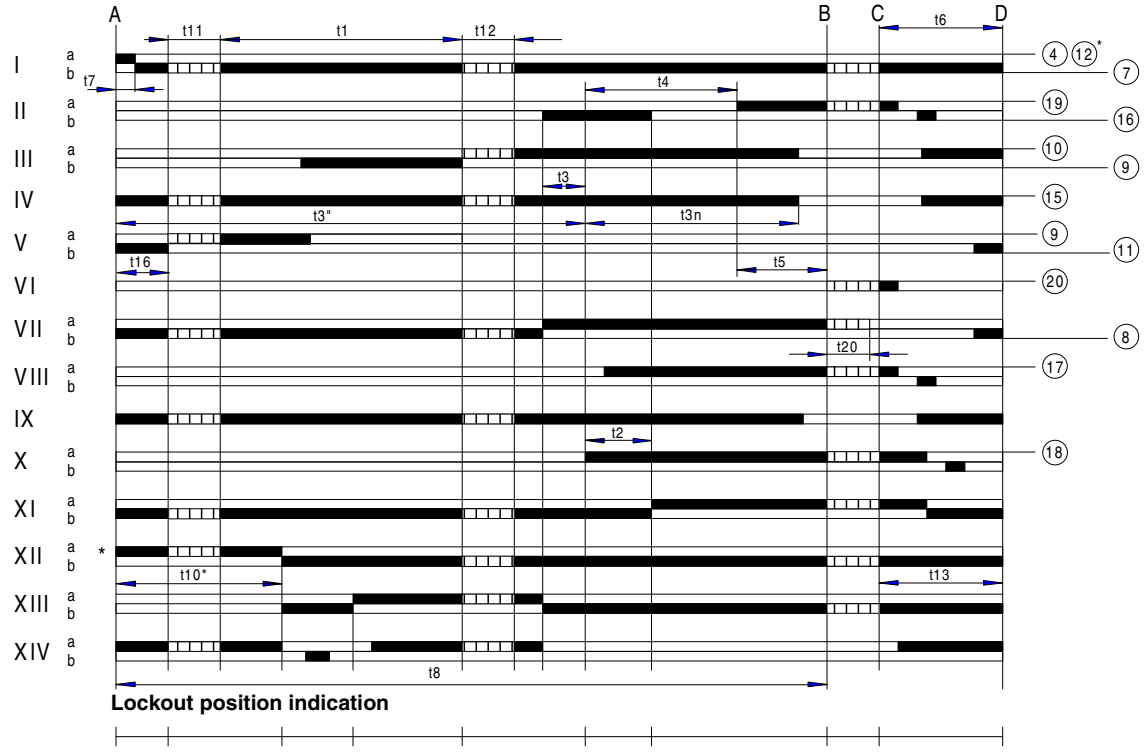
Specifications

Power supply	AC 230 V -15 / +10 %
for LAL2... on request	AC 100 V -15 %...AC 110 V +10 %
Frequency	50 Hz -6 %...60 Hz +6 %
Absorption	AC 3.5 VA
Mounting position	optional
Protection	IP 40
Perm. input current at terminal 1	AC 5 A max., 20 A peak
Perm. current rating of control terminals 3, 6, 7, 9...11, 15...20	4 A max., 20 A peak
Internal fuse	T6,3H250V according to IEC 127
External fuse	max. 10 A
Weight	Device 1000 g Plug-in base 165 g



Sequence diagram

Control output at terminal



Lockout position indication

Key

t1 Prepurge time with air damper fully open
t2 Safety time
t3 Preignition time, short («Z» connected to terminal 16)
T3' Preignition time, long («Z» connected to terminal 15)
t3n Postignition time («Z» connected to terminal 15)
t4 Interval between voltage at terminals 18 and 19 («BV1-BV2»)
t5 Interval between voltage at terminals 19 and 20 («BV2» load controller)

t6	Postpurge time (with «M2»)
t7	Interval between start command and voltage at terminal 7 (start delay time for «M2»)
t8	Duration of startup sequence (excluding «t11» and «t12»)
t10	Interval from startup to the beginning of the air pressure check
t11	Air damper running time to the OPEN position
t12	Air damper running time to the low-fire position (MIN)
t13	Permissible afterburn time
t16	Interval to the OPEN command for the air damper
t20	For self-shutdown of the sequence switch



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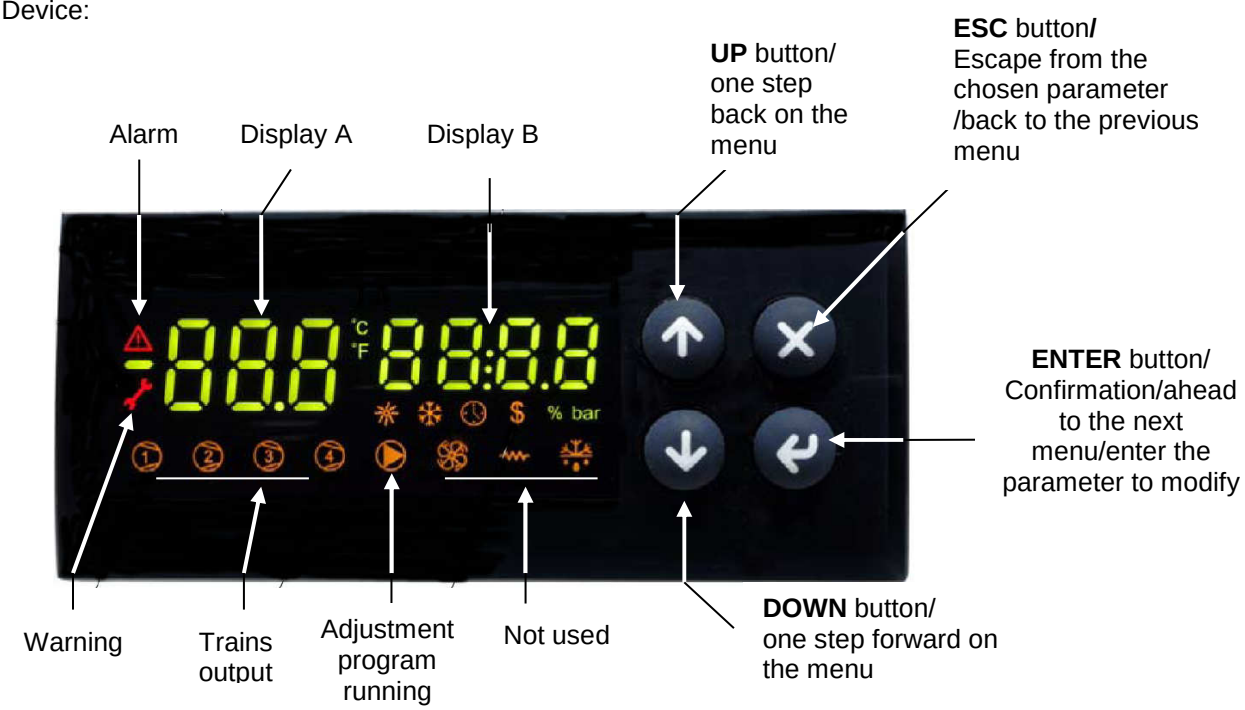
Note: specifications and data subject to change without notice. Errors and omissions excepted.

USER MANUAL OF MULTI-THERMOSTAT

MCX06C

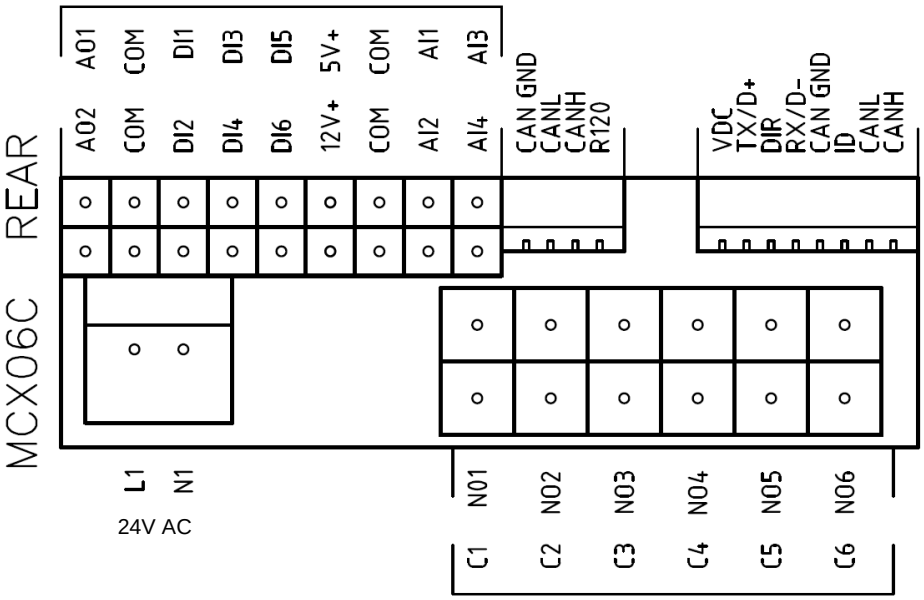
MCX06C is a multi-thermostat with four 100k NTC inputs. It can control up to 4 temperatures showing them (not more than 2 at the same time) on a couple of displays.
It is used to check and adjust oil heater temperatures.

User interface:
Device:



Note :
In normal operation, the display A shows the oil tank resistor temperature (probe Pb1).
In normal operation, the display B shows the oil output temperature (probe Pb3).

Connections from terminal side:



Probe connection:
input **AI1** = probe **Pb1** = set-point "**tr**" = oil heater temperature probe;
input **AI2** = probe **Pb2** = set-point "**tCI**" = plant consent temperature probe (when installed);
input **AI3** = probe **Pb3** = set-point "**OIL**" = oil heater output temperature probe (PID regulation);
input **AI4** = probe **Pb4** = set-point "**tcn**" = oil heater consent temperature probe.

Menu:
To enter the menu below, keep pushing **ENTER** for more than 3 s.

Menu code	Sub-menu code	Function	Notes
Prb		Probes values	You can see in sequence the 4 probe values (UP and DOWN keys): the probe code is on display A (Pb1,..., Pb4) and the probe value is on display B (not fitted or out of work probes show "----").
Log		Login	It defines the access level to menu and parameters (password)
	PAS	Password	Password input
Par		Parameters menu	Access to parameters (you have to login first)
	CnF	Configuration menu	Parameter configuration
	rEG	Regulation menu	Set to set-point, probe, thresholds etc.
ALA		Alarm menu	Access to alarm management
	Act	Active alarms	Show the active alarms
	rES	Reset alarms & Warning	Reset of the manual reset alarms and warning
Loc		Lock/Unlock functions	Not used
InF	rEL	Software version	Installed software version
tUN		Autotuning	Activation On, deactivation ESC PID parameter autotuning

Alarms & Warning:
When the red triangle on the top left lights, one or more alarms are activated.
When the red key on the left lights, the output N05-C5 is active and the relay **KTRS** switches the resistors OFF.
Check the reason, correct the failure and, as soon as the temperature is lower than **trS**, reset it through **ALA**/**rES .**
In order to show active alarms and warnings, select the relevant menu through **ALA**/**Act**.and, using the **UP** and **DOWN** buttons, scroll the lines.
In order to perform the manual reset, select **ALA**/**rES**.

Code	Description	Sourse	Active simbol	Reset type
trS	High temperature resistors alarm	probe Pb4 > value trS	red key	Manual
EP1	Probe Pb1 fault	Probe Pb1 fault	red triangle	Automatic
EP2	Probe Pb2 fault	Probe Pb2 fault	red triangle	Automatic
EP3	Probe Pb3 fault	Probe Pb3 fault	red triangle	Automatic
EP4	Probe Pb4 fault	Probe Pb4 fault	red triangle	Automatic

Set point adjustment:
All the parameters inside the **Par** menu are locked by a password.
The user can modify only set points (menu **rEG**), without using any passwords.
The oil viscosity at the nozzle, should be about 1,5°E, which guarantees correct and safe functioning of the burner.
The temperature values in the table, guarantee the respect of that parameter and are valid when the pre heating tank is installed on the burner. For different configurations , please refer to the chapter "Recommendations to design heavy oil feeding plants" in the burner manual.
Here below recommended set points:

Menu path				Oil viscosity at 50 °C according to the letter show n in the burner model				
				P	**N**	**E**	**D**	**H**
				89 cSt	< 50 cSt	> 50 cSt < 110 cSt	> 110 cSt < 400 cSt	> 400 cSt < 4000 cSt
				12 °E	< 7°E	> 7 °E < 15 °E	> 15 °E < 50 °E	> 50 °E < 530 °E
Par								
rEG	Pb1	tr	Oil heater temperature probe	parameter not visible				
	Pb2	tCI	Plant consent temperature probe (when installed)	20 °C	70 °C	70 °C	70 °C	---
	Pb3	Oil	oil heater output temperature probe (PID regulation);	60-70 °C	110-120 °C	120-130 °C	130-140 °C	140-150 ° C
		SP0	Set-point oil heater with oil pump stopped (stand-by)	45 °C	120 °C	130 °C	140 °C	150 °C
	Pb4	tcn	Oil heater consent temperature probe	40 °C	100 °C	100 °C	110 °C	120 °C
		trS	Safety temperature tank resistors (manual reset)	120 °C	190-200 °C	190-200 °C	190-200 °C	190-200 °C

The above temperature values are suggested and refer to a plant designed according to the prescriptions in the burner user manual. The suggested values can change in reference to the fuel oil specifications.

MANUALE USER SUPPORT

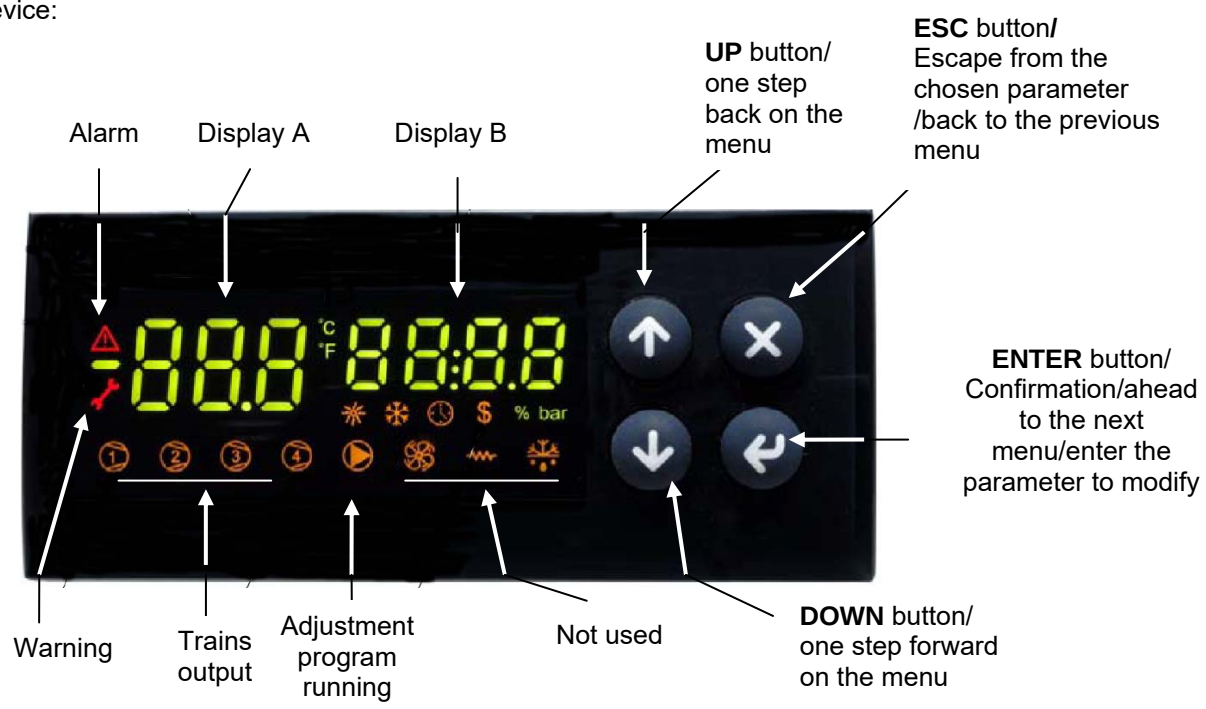
MULTI-THERMOSTAT

MCX06C

MCX06C is a multi-thermostat with four 100k NTC inputs. It can control up to 4 temperatures showing them (not more than 2 at the same time) on a couple of displays.
It is used to check and adjust oil heater temperatures. it works as follows:
as soon as the burner control gives the GO to the digital 1 input (terminals DI1-COM), the adjustment program runs (the relevant LED is ON). Reading the outlet temperature through the probe **Pb3** (terminals AI3-COM), a PID signal is produced. This signal becomes the set-point for the electric resistors. The electric resistors temperature is read through the probe **Pb1** (terminals AI1-COM) so that a second PID signal is produced. This second PID drives a couple of SCR by means of 0-10 V impulses in order to control the electric resistors temperature.
When the burner is in stand-by, resistor set-point is kept at the temperature set in parameter "**p30**" (see parameter group **REG**).
Probe **Pb4** (terminals AI4-COM) controls the inner heater temperature. As soon the relevant set-point is got, it drives the output number 4 (terminals C4-NO4) linked to the relais KTCN. This allows the oil pump to start and also the burner control proceeds with its cycle.
When set-point **trS** is got to, output number 5 is ON (terminals C5-NO5) linked to the relais KTRS. It switches the resistors off and activates an alarm on the device.
Probe **Pb2** (terminals AI2-COM), when fitted, drives output number 2 (terminals C2-NO2) linked to the relais KTCI. This allows the burner control to proceed with ignition.
See below the set-point recommended figures.

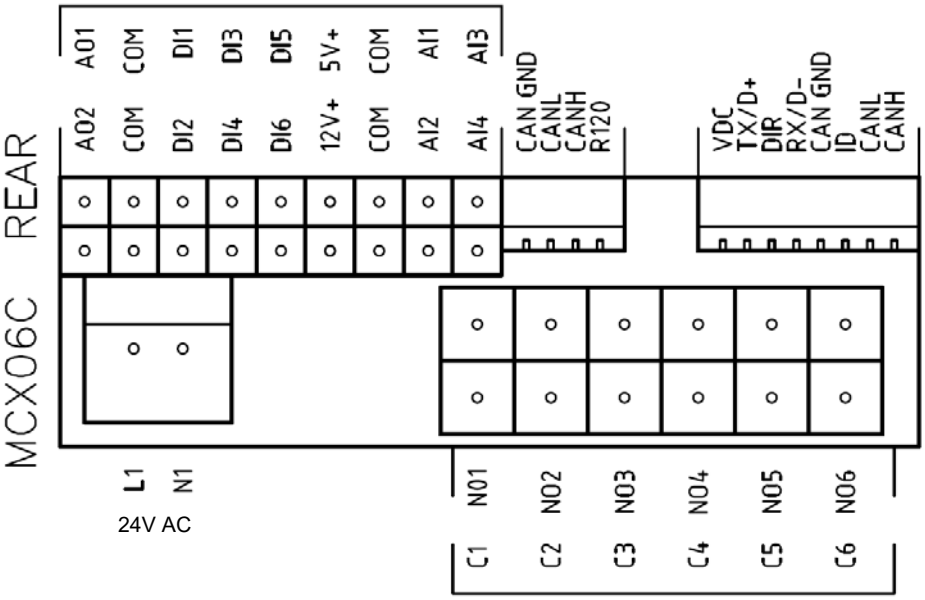
User interface:

Device:



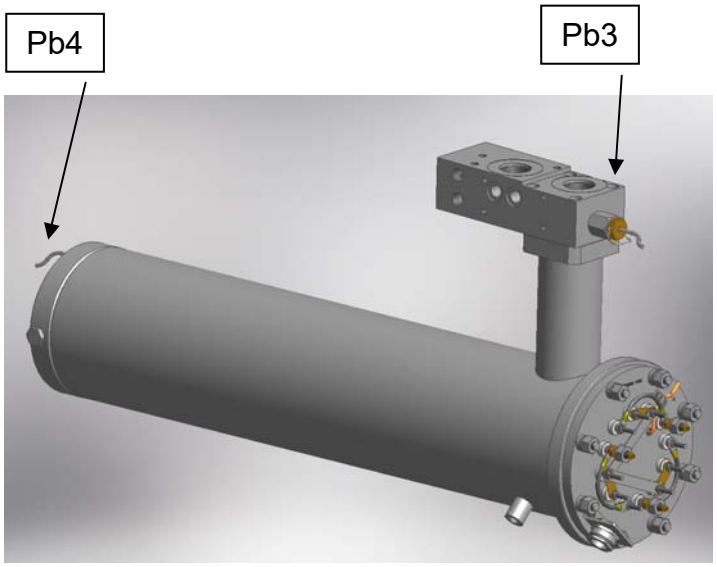
Note :
In normal operation, the display A shows the oil tank resistor temperature (probe Pb1).
In normal operation, the display B shows the oil output temperature (probe Pb3).

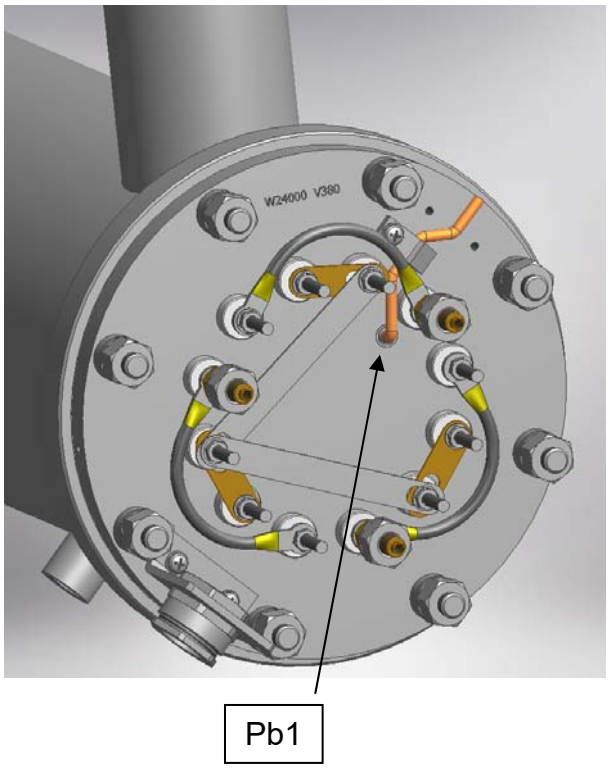
Connections from terminal side :

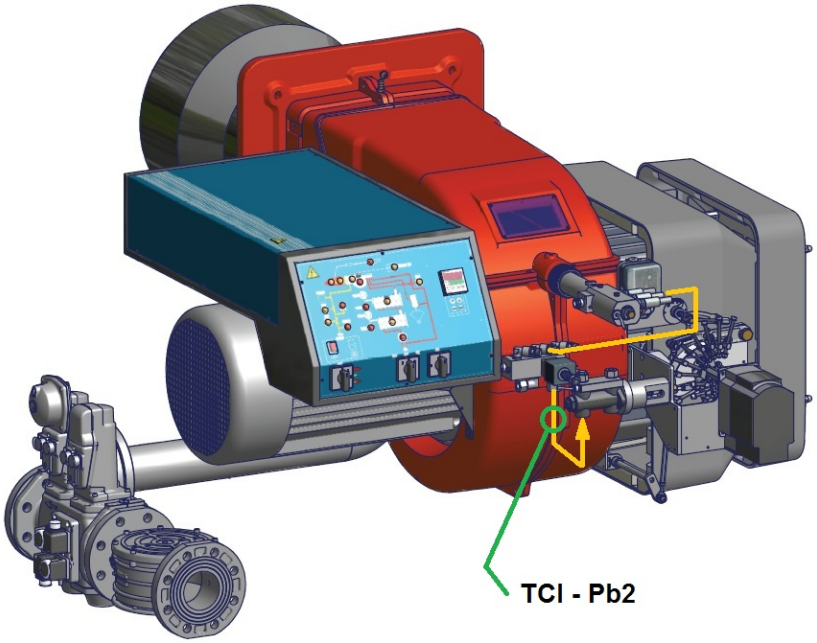


Probe connection:

input **AI1** = probe **Pb1** = set-point "**tr**" = oil heater temperature probe;
input **AI2** = probe **Pb2** = set-point "**tCI**" = plant consent temperature probe (when installed);
input **AI3** = probe **Pb3** = set-point "**OIL**" = oil heater output temperature probe (PID regulation);
input **AI4** = probe **Pb4** = set-point "**tcn**" = oil heater consent temperature probe.







(**tCI - Pb2** probe only for mechanical atomizing burners)

Menu :
To enter the menu below, keep pushing **ENTER** for more than 3 s.

Menu code	Sub-menu code	Function	Notes
Prb		Probes values	You can see in sequence the 4 probe values (UP and DOWN keys): the probe code is on display A (Pb1,..., Pb4) and the probe value is on display B (not fitted or out of work probes show "----").
Log		Login	It defines the access level to menu and parameters (password)
	PAS	Password	Password input
Par		Parameters menu	Access to parameters (you have to login first)
	CnF	Configuration menu	Parameter configuration
	rEG	Regulation menu	Set to set-point, probe, thresholds etc.
ALA		Alarm menu	Access to alarm management
	Act	Active alarms	Show the active alarms
	rES	Reset alarms	Reset of the manual reset alarms
Loc		Lock/Unlock functions	Not used
InF	rEL	Software version	Installed software version
tUN		Autotuning	Activation On, deactivation ESC PID parameter autotuning

Login:
All the parameters inside the **Par** menu are locked by a password.
Without password, only set-points can be modified.
To login, on the log menu, press **ENTER** for more than 3 s. Input your password (level 2 or 3) inside **PAS**
With password for level 3 all the data can be set.

submenu **CnF - configuration parameters group :**

Menu	Parameter	Description	Additional description	Min	Max	Default	U.M.	Visibility condition	Password level	Modbus index
CnF		**CONFIGURATION**							0	
AI1		Analog Input 1							1	
	A1P	Probe 1 Presence	This parameter enables or disables the probe	0	1	1			2	1
	A1C	Calibration Probe 1	Don't modify it	-20,0	20,0	0,0	°C	A1P >0	3	2
AI2		Analog Input 2							1	
	A2P	Probe 2 Presence	This parameter enables or disables the probe	0	1	1			2	3
	A2C	Calibration Probe 2	Don't modify it	-20,0	20,0	0,0	°C	A2P >0	3	4
AI3		Analog Input 3							1	
	A3P	Probe 3 Presence	This parameter enables or disables the probe	0	4	1			2	5
	A3L	Min. Value conversion AI3	Don't modify it	-999,9	999,9	0,0		A3P >2	3	6
	A3H	Max. Value conversion AI3	Don't modify it	-999,9	999,9	30,0		A3P >2	3	7
	A3C	Calibration Probe 3	Don't modify it	-20,0	20,0	0,0	°C	A3P >0	3	8
AI4		Analog Input 4							1	
	A4P	Probe 4 Presence	This parameter enables or disables the probe	0	4	1			2	9
	A4L	Min. Value conversion AI4	Don't modify it	-999,9	999,9	0,0		A4P >2	3	10
	A4H	Max. Value conversion AI4	Don't modify it	-999,9	999,9	30,0		A4P >2	3	11
	A4C	Calibration Probe 4	Don't modify it	-20,0	20,0	0,0	°C	A4P >0	3	12
dI		Digital input							1	
	dI1	Input 1 polarity (Pump)	Change type of digital input (NC o NO)	0	1	1			3	13
	dI2	Alarm polarity from input 2	Change type of digital input (NC o NO)	0	2	2			2	14
	dI3	Alarm polarity from input 3	Change type of digital input (NC o NO)	0	2	2			2	15
	dI4	Alarm polarity from input 4	Change type of digital input (NC o NO)	0	2	2			2	16
	dI5	Alarm polarity from input 5	Change type of digital input (NC o NO)	0	2	2			2	17
	dI6	Alarm polarity from input 6	Change type of digital input (NC o NO)	0	2	2			2	18
dI		Digital output Alarm and Warning							1	
	dO5	Polarity output Warning	Change type of digital input (NC o NO)	0	1	0			3	19
	dO6	Polarity output Alarm	Change type of digital input (NC o NO)	0	1	0			3	20
SIC		Safety probe							1	
	SIp	Selection of safety probe	Probe which also activates the relay Warning (ns. KTRS)	0	4	4			3	21
SyS		Syistem							0	
	dSA	display A output	Probe temperature or set-point to be displayed in the left display	0	8	1			3	22
	dSb	display B output	Probe temperature or set-point to be displayed in the right display	0	8	3			3	23
PAS		Password							1	
	PL1	Password level 1		0	9999	0			1	32
	PL2	Password level 2		0	9999				2	33
	PL3	Password level 3		0	9999				3	34

Menu	Parameter	Description	Additional description	Min	Max	Default	U.M.	Visibility condition	Level	Modbus index
tUN		Autotuning							3	
	tU1	Output temperature hysteresis	Don't modify it	0	50,0	0,5	°C		3	35
	tU2	Startup number	Don't modify it	0	5	2			3	36
	tU3	Measurement cycles number	Don't modify it	1	4	2			3	37
	tU4	Max. differential command exit	Don't modify it	0,01	10,00	10,00	V		3	38
	tU5	Differential reduction exit command (%)	Don't modify it	0	100	15			3	39
	tU6	Calculating mode: 0= Symmetrical; 1=Asymmetrical; 2=Simple	Don't modify it	0	2	2			3	40
	tU7	Enabling	Don't modify it	0	1	1			3	41

Submenu **REG – regulation parameters group :**

Menu	Parameter	Description	Additional description	Min	Max	Default	U.M.	Visibility condition	Level	Modbus index
REG		**REGULATION**							0	
Pb1		Probe 1							0	
	rES	Set-point Probe 1 (Tank resistor)	Don't modify it	-50,0	200,0	0,0	°C		3	42
	AL1	Probe 1 - Low Temperature Alarm Threshold	Don't modify it	-50,0	200,0	-50,0	°C		3	43
	AH1	Probe 1 - High Temperature Alarm Threshold	Don't modify it	-50,0	200,0	200,0	°C		3	44
	d01	Probe 1 differential		0,0	20,0	3,0	°C		3	45
Pb2		Probe 2							0	
	tCI	Set-point Probe 2 (Plant Consent)	Plant consent according to table "**Set point adjustment**"	-50,0	200,0	120,0	°C		0	46
	AL2	Probe 2 - Low Temperature Alarm Threshold	Don't modify it	-50,0	200,0	-50,0	°C		2	47
	AH2	Probe 2 - High Temperature Alarm Threshold	Don't modify it	-50,0	200,0	200,0	°C		2	48
	d02	Probe 2 differential		0,0	20,0	3,0	°C		2	49
Pb3		Probe 3							0	
	rE3	Type of regulation of probe 3 (Oil tank exit)	Type of regulation 0= thermostat; 1= PID (don't modify)	0	1	1			3	50
	OIL	Set-point Probe 3 (Oil tank exit)	Nozzle oil temperature according to the table "**Set point adjustment**"	-50,0	200,0	130,0	°C		0	51
	AL3	Probe 3 - Low Temperature Alarm Threshold (Oil tank exit)	Don't modify it	-50,0	200,0	-50,0	°C		2	52
	AH3	Probe 3 - High Temperature Alarm Threshold (Oil tank exit)	Don't modify it	-50,0	200,0	200,0	°C		2	53
	Pb3	Proportional band for PID Probe 3 (Oil tank exit)	Proportional band for first PID regulation	0,0	200,0	60,0			3	54
	db3	Dead Zone for PID Probe 3 (Oil tank exit)	Dead zone for first PID regulation	0,0	20,0	0,0	°C	rE3 =1	3	55
	rt3	Integral Time (Ti) for PID Probe 3 (Oil tank exit)	Integral time for first PID regulation	0,0	1000,0	120,0	s	rE3 =1	3	56
	dt3	DerivativeTime (Td) for PID Probe 3 (Oil tank exit)	Derivative time for first PID regulation (~ ¼ di rt3)	0,0	300,0	30,0	s	rE3 =1	3	57
	db3	Dead Zone for PID Probe 3 (Oil tank exit)	Dead zone for first PID regulation	0,0	20,0	0,0	°C	rE3 =1	3	55

Menu	Parameter	Description	Additional description	Min	Max	Default	U.M.	Visibility condition	Level	Modbus index
	pi1	Overshooting for Integral action (Oil tank exit)	Don't modify it	100	1000	200		rE3 =1	3	58
	pi2	Derivative action enabling (Oil tank exit)	Don't modify it	0	1	1		rE3 =1	3	59
	pi3	Filtering factor for derivative action (Oil tank exit)	Don't modify it	1	100	20		rE3 =1	3	60
	pi4	Duty cicle PWM for output DO3 and/or AO1 (0-10V)	Don't modify it	1	300	5	s	rE3 =1	3	61
	SL3	Output selection DO3 and/or AO1 (0-10V)	Digital selection output for control thyristors; Don't modify it	0	2	AO1			3	62
	p21	Proportional band for PID Probe 1 (Tank resistor)	Proportional band for second PID regulation	0,0	200,0	50,0		rE3 =1	3	63
	p22	Dead Zone for PID Probe 1 (Tank resistor)	Dead zone for second PID regulation	0,0	20,0	0,0	°C	rE3 =1	3	64
	p23	Integral Time (Ti) for PID Probe 1 (Tank resistor)	Integral time for second PID regulation	0,0	1000,0	110,0	s	rE3 =1	3	65
	p24	DerivativeTime (Td) for PID Probe 1 (Tank resistor)	Derivative time for second PID regulation	0,0	300,0	23,0	s	rE3 =1	3	66
	p25	Overshooting for Integral action (Tank resistor)	Don't modify it	100	1000	200		rE3 =1	3	67
	p26	Derivative action enabling (Tank resistor)	Don't modify it	0	1	1		rE3 =1	3	68
	p27	Filtering factor for derivative action (Tank resistor)	Don't modify it	1	100	20		rE3 =1	3	69
	p28	Min Output PID Probe 3 (Oil tank exit)	Minimum value tank resistor set-point (delta of 100°C above p29)	0,0	1000,0	80,0	°C	rE3 =1	3	70
	p29	Max Output PID Probe 3 (Oil tank exit)	Maximum valuetank resistor set-point	0,0	1000,0	180,0	°C	rE3 =1	3	71
	SP0	Set-point Tank Resistor with oil pump stops (stand by)	Set-point of maintaining resistance during stand by "**Set point adjustment**"	-50,0	200,0	140,0	°C	rE3 =1	0	72
Pb4		Probe 4							0	
	tcn	Setpoint Probe 4 (Oil consent)	Oil consent according table "**Set point adjustment**"	-50,0	200,0	110,0	°C		0	73
	AL4	Low Threshold Probe 4		-50,0	200,0	-50,0	°C		2	74
	trS	Probe 4 - High Temperature Alarm Threshold (Safety Thermostat)	Tank resistor safety temperature according table "**Set point adjustment**"	-50,0	200,0	190,0	°C		0	75
	d04	Probe 4 differential		0,0	20,0	3,0	°C		2	76

Alarms & Warning:
When the red triangle on the top left lights, one or more alarms are activated.
When the red key on the left lights, the output N05-C5 is active and the relay **KTRS** switches the resistors OFF.
Check the reason, correct the failure and, as soon as the temperature is lower than **trS**, reset it through **ALA**/**rES .**
In order to show active alarms and warnings, select the relevant menu through **ALA**/**Act**.and, using the **UP** and **DOWN** buttons, scroll the lines.
In order to perform the manual reset, select **ALA**/**rES**.

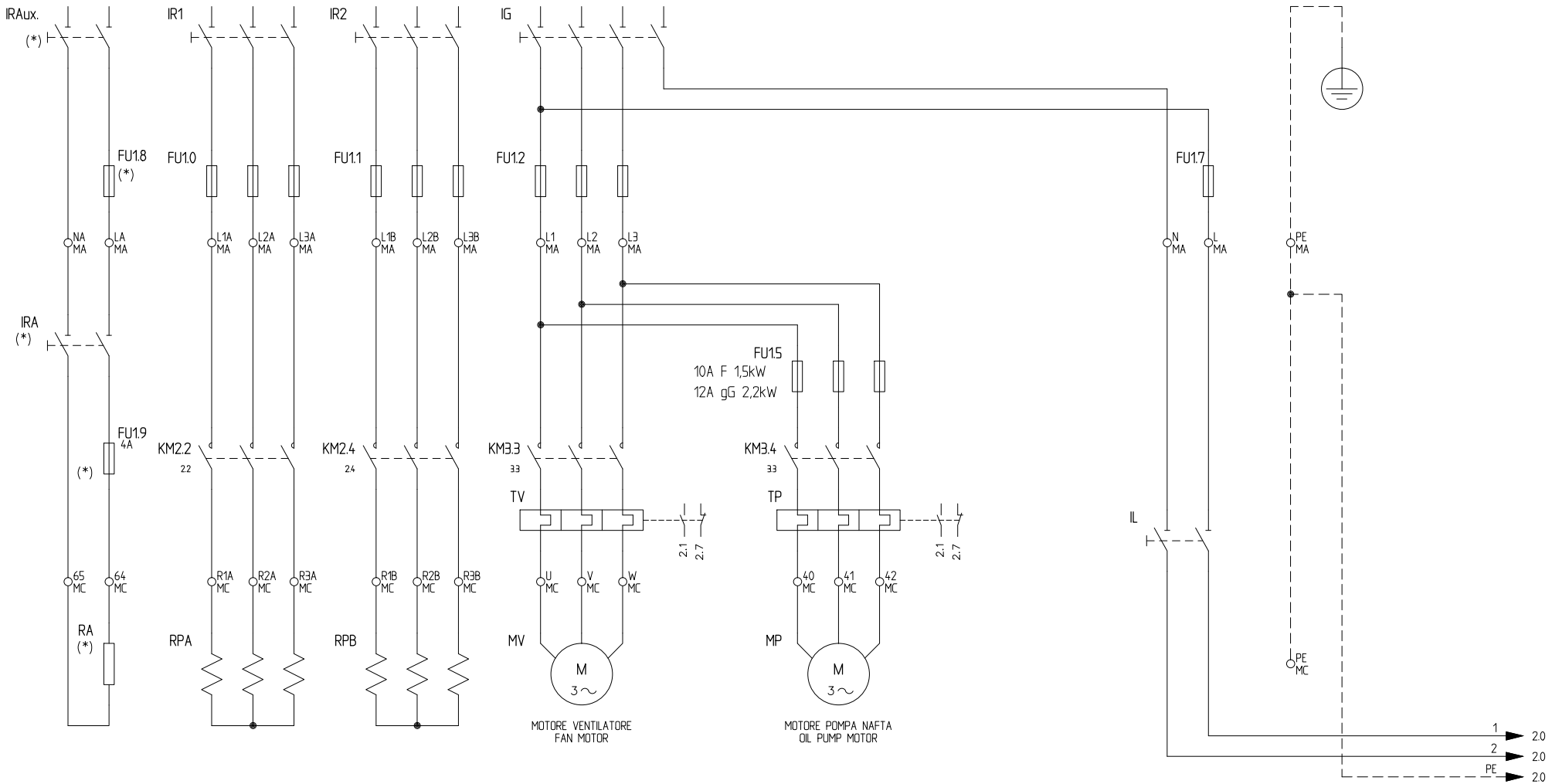
Code	Description	Sourse	Active simbol	Reset type
trS	High temperature resistors alarm	probe Pb4 > value trS	red key	Manual
EP1	Probe Pb1 fault	Probe Pb1 fault	red triangle	Automatic
EP2	Probe Pb2 fault	Probe Pb2 fault	red triangle	Automatic
EP3	Probe Pb3 fault	Probe Pb3 fault	red triangle	Automatic
EP4	Probe Pb4 fault	Probe Pb4 fault	red triangle	Automatic

Set point adjustment:

All the parameters inside the **Par** menu are locked by a password. The user can modify only set points, without using any passwords.
The oil viscosity at the nozzle, should be about 1,5°E, which guarantees correct and safe functioning of the burner.
The temperature values in the table, guarantee the respect of that parameter and are valid when the pre heating tank is installed on the burner. For different configurations , please refer to the chapter "Recommendations to design heavy oil feeding plants" on the burner manual
Here below recommended set points:

Menu path				Oil viscosity at 50 °C according to the letter shown in the burner model				
				P	**N**	**E**	**D**	**H**
				89 cSt	< 50 cSt	> 50 cSt < 110 cSt	> 110 cSt < 400 cSt	> 400 cSt < 4000 cSt
				12 °E	< 7°E	> 7 °E < 15 °E	> 15 °E < 50 °E	> 50 °E < 530 °E
Par								
rEG	Pb1	tr	Oil heater temperature probe	parameter not visible				
	Pb2	tCI	Plant consent temperature probe (when installed)	20 °C	70 °C	70 °C	70 °C	---
	Pb3	Oil	oil heater output temperature probe (PID regulation);	60-70 °C	110-120 °C	120-130 °C	130-140 °C	140-150 °C
		SP0	Set-point oil heater with oil pump stopped (stand-by)	45 °C	120 °C	130 °C	140 °C	150 °C
	Pb4	tcn	Oil heater consent temperature probe	40 °C	100 °C	100 °C	110 °C	120 °C
		trS	Safety temperature tank resistors (manual reset)	120 °C	190-200 °C	190-200 °C	190-200 °C	190-200 °C

The above temperature values are suggested and refer to a plant designed according to the prescriptions in the burner user manual.
The suggested values can change in reference to the fuel oil specifications.



(*)
UTILIZZATO SOLO PER VERSIONI "NAFTA ECOLOGICA" E "NAFTA DENSA"
USED FOR "ECODEN" AND "HEAVY OIL" VERSIONS ONLY

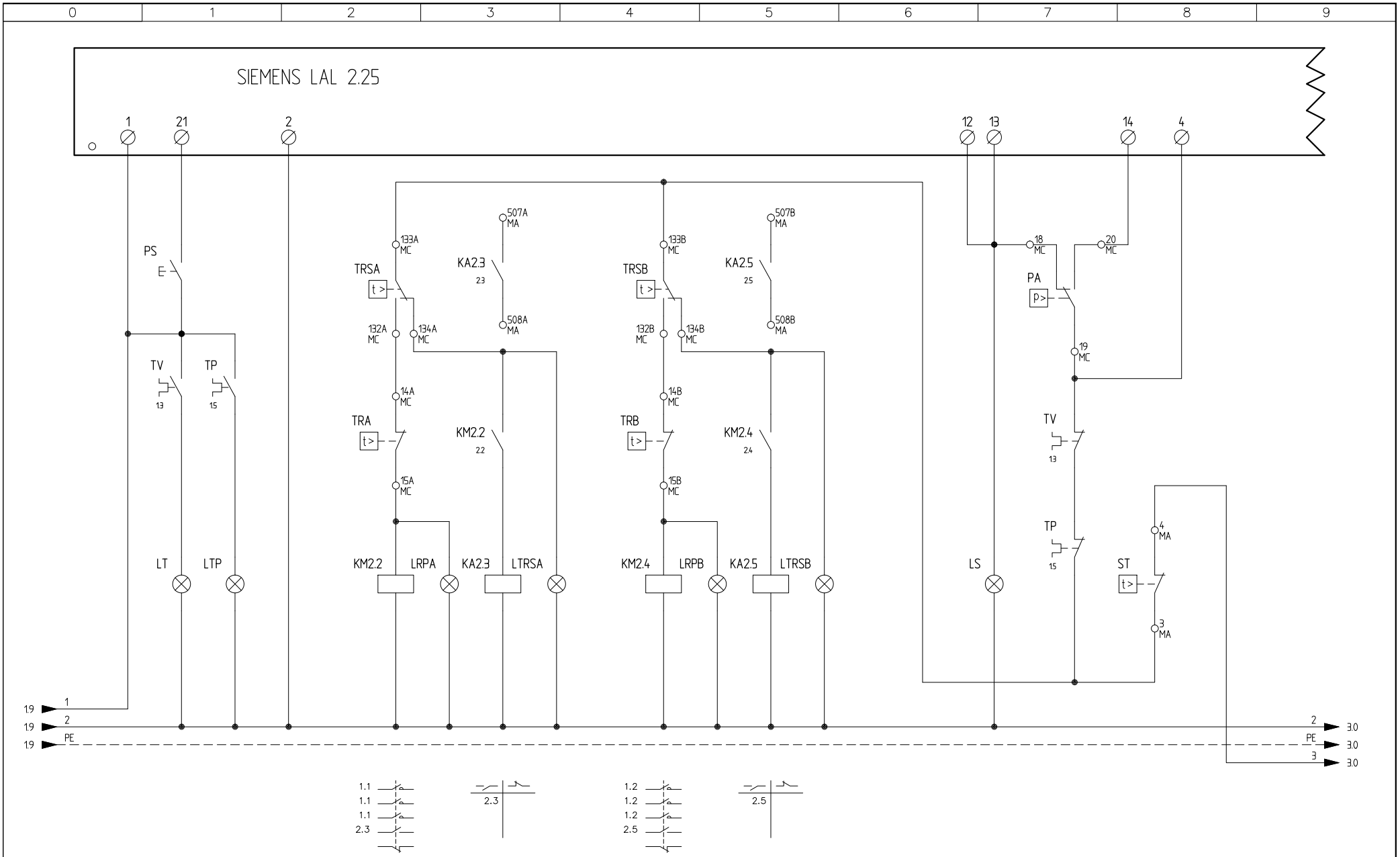
REV.	MODIFICA	DATA	FIRME
03	AGGIUNTO/ADDED SQM40.265A	15/12/09	U. PINTON
02	AGGIUNTO TIPI/TYPES ADDED PN515 + RN515	23/07/08	U. PINTON
01	AGGIUNTO STM30 E CONTATTI PULITI	20/12/06	U. PINTON

UNIGAS

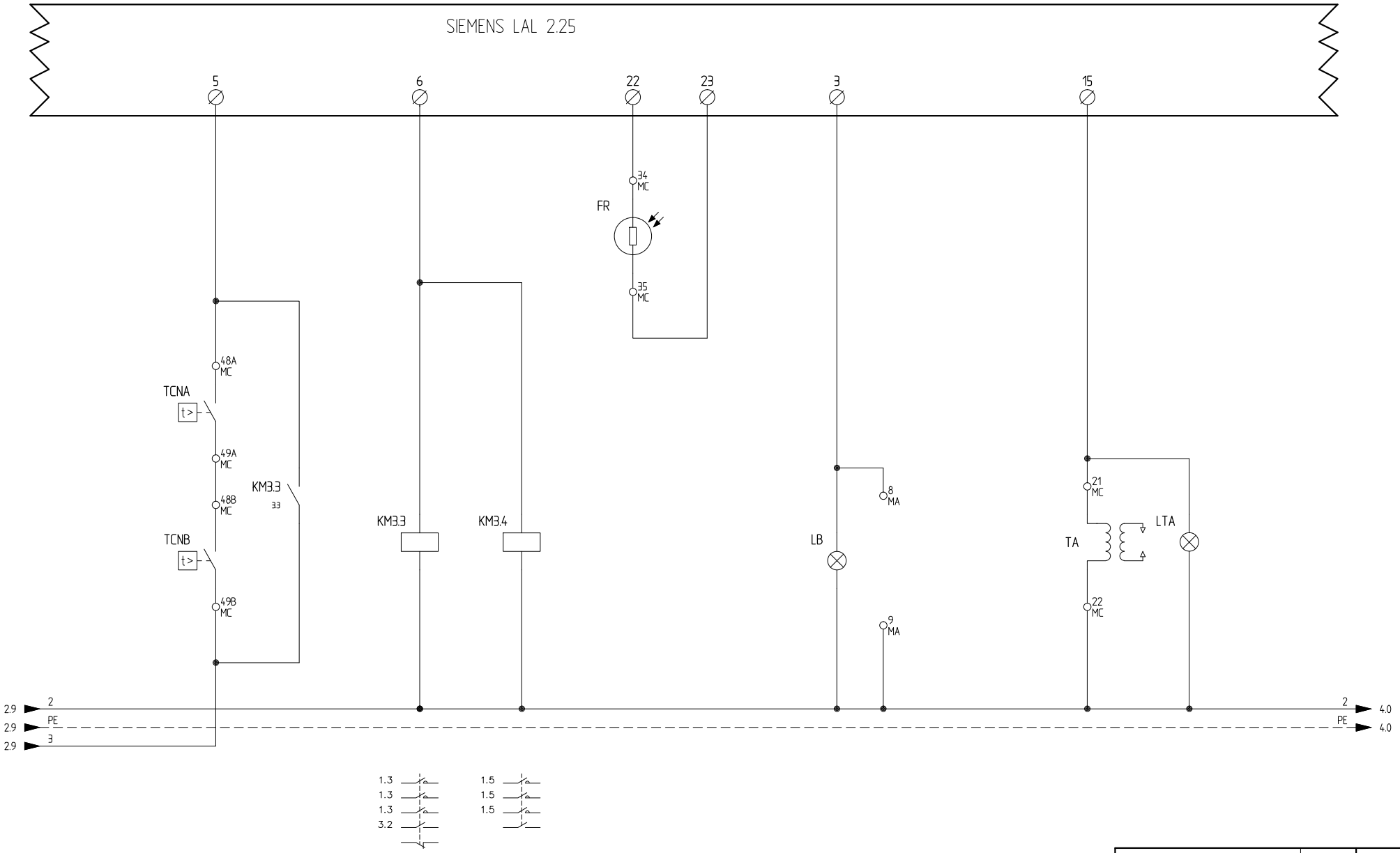
Impianto
TIPI/TYPES PN515 – 520 / RN515 – 520
MODELLO/MODEL x–.PR.S.xx.A

Descrizione
CON MOTORE POMPA
WITH PUMP MOTOR

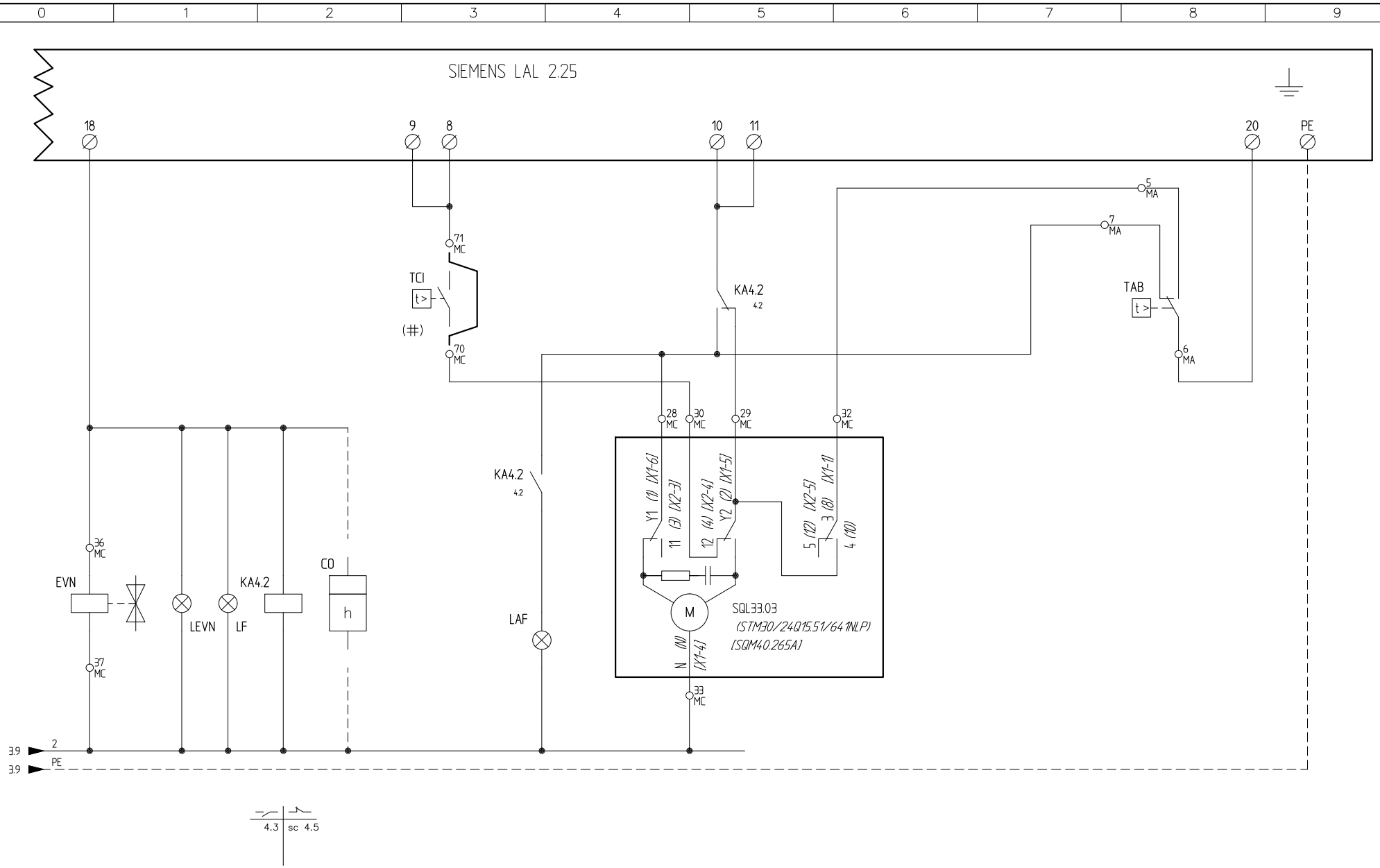
Ordine		Data	27/07/2005	PREC.	FOGLIO
Commessa	Data Controllato 15/12/2009	Revisione	03	/	1
Esecutore U. PINTON	Controllato S. MARCHETTI	Dis. N.	11 – 337	SEGUE 2	TOTALE 7



Data 27/07/2005		PREC. 1	FOGLIO 2
Revisione 03			
Dis. N. 11 – 337		SEGUE 3	TOTALE 7

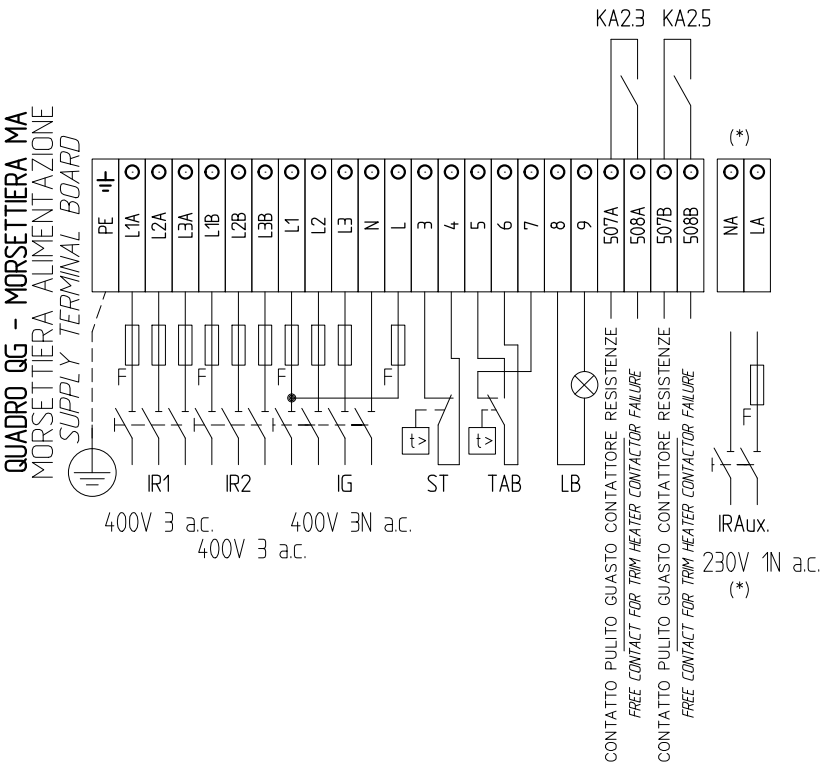


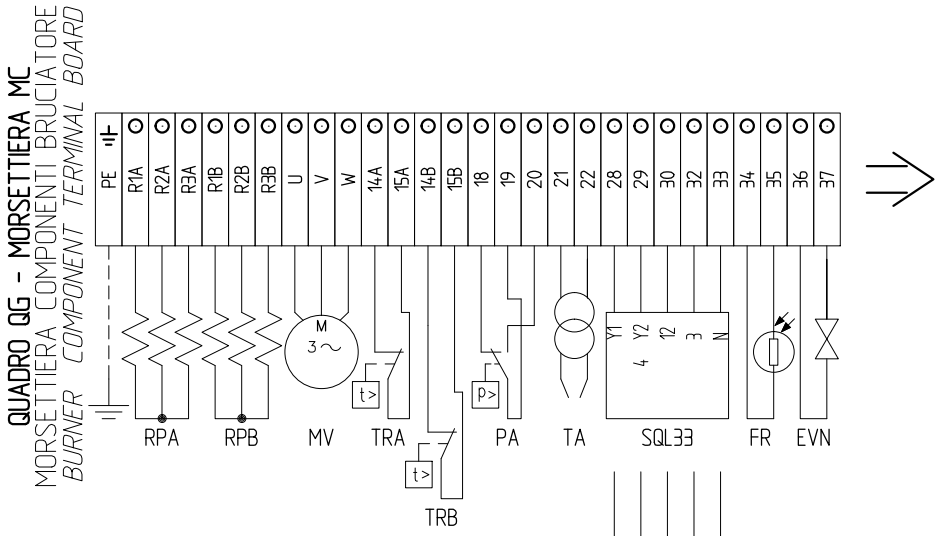
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Revisione 03		2	3
Dis. N. 11 – 337		SEGUE	TOTALE
		4	7

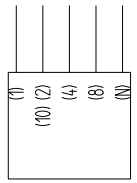


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UTILIZZATO SOLO PER VERSIONI "NAFTA DENSA"
USED FOR "HEAVY OIL" VERSIONS ONLY

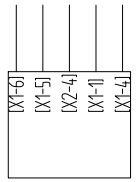
Data 27/07/2005		PREC.	FOGLIO
Revisione 03		3	4
Dis. N. 11 – 337		SEGUE	TOTALE
		5	7



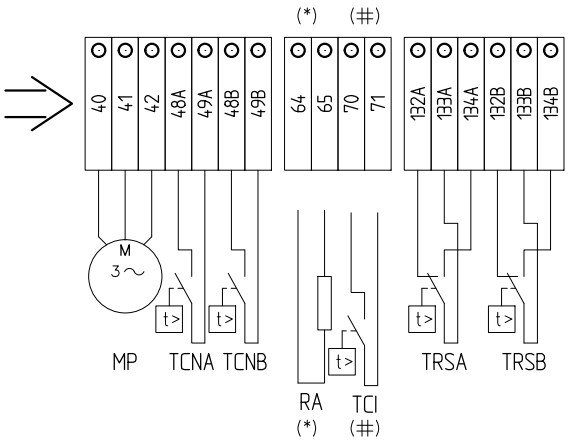




(STM30/24Q15.51/641NLP)



[SQM40.265A]



SERVOCOMANDO SERRANDA ARIA
AIR DAMPER ACTUATOR
SQL33.03

Y1	ALTA FIAMMA *HIGH FLAME*
Y2	SOSTA E ACCENSIONE *STAND-BY AND IGNITION*
3	BASSA FIAMMA *LOW FLAME*

SERVOCOMANDO SERRANDA ARIA (ALTERNATIVO)
AIR DAMPER ACTUATOR (ALTERNATIVE)
(STM30/24Q15.51/641NLP)

I	ALTA FIAMMA *HIGH FLAME*
II	SOSTA E ACCENSIONE *STAND-BY AND IGNITION*
III	BASSA FIAMMA *LOW FLAME*

SERVOCOMANDO SERRANDA ARIA (ALTERNATIVO)
AIR DAMPER ACTUATOR (ALTERNATIVE)
[SQM40.265A]

I	ALTA FIAMMA *HIGH FLAME*
II	SOSTA E ACCENSIONE *STAND-BY AND IGNITION*
III	BASSA FIAMMA *LOW FLAME*

(*)
UTILIZZATO SOLO PER VERSIONI "NAFTA ECOLOGICA" E "NAFTA DENSA"
USED FOR "ECODEN" AND "HEAVY OIL" VERSIONS ONLY
(#)
UTILIZZATO SOLO PER VERSIONI "NAFTA DENSA"
USED FOR "HEAVY OIL" VERSIONS ONLY

Data 27/07/2005		PREC. 4	FOGLIO 5
Revisione 03			
Dis. N. 11 – 337		SEGUE 6	TOTALE 7

	SIGLA/ITEM	FOGLIO/SHEET	FUNZIONE	FUNCTION
	(STM30/24Q15.51/641NLP)	4	SERVOCOMANDO SERRANDA ARIA (ALTERNATIVO)	AIR DAMPER ACTUATOR (ALTERNATIVE)
	CO	4	CONTAORE DI FUNZIONAMENTO (OPTIONAL)	OPERATION TIME COUNTER (OPTIONAL)
	EVN	4	ELETTROVALVOLA NAFTA	OIL SOLENOID VALVE
	FR	3	FOTORESISTENZA RILEVAZIONE FIAMMA	PHOTORESISTOR FLAME DETECTOR
	FU1.0	1	FUSIBILI LINEA PRERISCALDATORE (RPA)	LINE PRE-HEATING (RPA) FUSES
	FU1.1	1	FUSIBILI LINEA PRERISCALDATORE (RPB)	LINE PRE-HEATING (RPB) FUSES
	FU1.2	1	FUSIBILI LINEA BRUCIATORE	BURNER LINE FUSES
	FU1.5	1	FUSIBILI LINEA POMPA NAFTA	OIL PUMP LINE FUSES
	FU1.7	1	FUSIBILE LINEA AUSILIARI	AUXILIARY LINE FUSE
(*)	FU1.8	1	FUSIBILE LINEA RESISTENZE AUSILIARIE	LINE AUXILIARY RESISTORS FUSE
(*)	FU1.9	1	FUSIBILE RESISTENZE AUSILIARIE	AUXILIARY RESISTORS FUSE
	IG	1	INTERRUTTORE LINEA BRUCIATORE	BURNER LINE SWITCH
	IL	1	INTERRUTTORE LINEA AUSILIARI	AUXILIARY LINE SWITCH
	IR1	1	INTERRUTTORE LINEA RESISTENZE PRERISCALDATORE	PRE-HEATING RESISTORS LINE SWITCH
	IR2	1	INTERRUTTORE LINEA RESISTENZE PRERISCALDATORE	PRE-HEATING RESISTORS LINE SWITCH
(*)	IRA	1	INTERRUTTORE RESISTENZE AUSILIARIE	AUXILIARY RESISTORS SWITCH
(*)	IRAux.	1	INTERRUTTORE RESISTENZE AUSILIARIE	AUXILIARY RESISTORS SWITCH
	KA2.3	2	RELE' AUSILIARIO SEGNALAZIONE GUASTO CONTATTORE RESISTENZE	AUXILIARY RELAY FOR TRIM HEATER CONTACTOR FAILURE
	KA2.5	2	RELE' AUSILIARIO SEGNALAZIONE GUASTO CONTATTORE RESISTENZE	AUXILIARY RELAY FOR TRIM HEATER CONTACTOR FAILURE
	KA4.2	4	RELE' AUSILIARIO	AUXILIARY RELAY
	KM2.2	2	CONTATTORE RESISTENZE PRERISCALDATORE (RPA)	PRE-HEATING RESISTORS (RPA) CONTACTOR
	KM2.4	2	CONTATTORE RESISTENZE PRERISCALDATORE (RPB)	PRE-HEATING RESISTORS (RPB) CONTACTOR
	KM3.3	3	CONTATTORE MOTORE VENTILATORE (LINEA)	FAN MOTOR CONTACTOR (LINE)
	KM3.4	3	CONTATTORE MOTORE POMPA NAFTA	OIL PUMP MOTOR CONTACTOR
	LAF	4	LAMPADA SEGNALAZIONE ALTA FIAMMA BRUCIATORE	BURNER IN HIGH FLAME INDICATOR LIGHT
	LB	3	LAMPADA SEGNALAZIONE BLOCCO BRUCIATORE	INDICATOR LIGHT FOR BURNER LOCK-OUT
	LEVN	4	LAMPADA SEGNALAZIONE APERTURA EVN	INDICATOR LIGHT FOR OPENING OF ELECTRO-VALVE EVN
	LF	4	LAMPADA SEGNALAZIONE BASSA FIAMMA BRUCIATORE	BURNER IN LOW FLAME INDICATOR LIGHT
	LRPA	2	LAMPADA SEGNALAZIONE FUNZIONAMENTO PRERISCALDATORE (RPA)	INDICATOR LIGHT FOR PRE-HEATING RESISTOR (RPA) OPERATION
	LRPB	2	LAMPADA SEGNALAZIONE FUNZIONAMENTO PRERISCALDATORE (RPB)	INDICATOR LIGHT FOR PRE-HEATING RESISTOR (RPB) OPERATION
	LS	2	LAMPADA SEGNALAZIONE SOSTA BRUCIATORE	INDICATOR LIGHT FOR BURNER STAND-BY
	LT	2	LAMPADA SEGNALAZIONE BLOCCO TERMICO	INDICATOR LIGHT FOR MOTOR THERMAL CUTOUT

(*)
UTILIZZATO SOLO PER VERSIONI "NAFTA ECOLOGICA" E "NAFTA DENSA"
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(#)
UTILIZZATO SOLO PER VERSIONI "NAFTA DENSA"
USED FOR "HEAVY OIL" VERSIONS ONLY

Data 27/07/2005		PREC. 5	FOGLIO 6
Revisione 03			
Dis. N. 11 – 337		SEGUE 7	TOTALE 7

	SIGLA/ITEM	FOGLIO/SHEET	FUNZIONE	FUNCTION
	LTA	3	LAMPADA SEGNALAZIONE TRASFORMATORE DI ACCENSIONE	IGNITION TRANSFORMER INDICATOR LIGHT
	LTP	2	LAMPADA SEGNALAZIONE BLOCCO TERMICO POMPA	INDICATOR LIGHT FOR PUMP OVERLOAD TRIPPED
	LTRSA	2	LAMPADA SEGNALAZIONE BLOCCO TERMOSTATO DI SICUREZZA (TRSA)	INDICATOR LIGHT FOR (TRSA) SAFETY THERMOSTAT
	LTRSB	2	LAMPADA SEGNALAZIONE BLOCCO TERMOSTATO DI SICUREZZA (TRSB)	INDICATOR LIGHT FOR (TRSB) SAFETY THERMOSTAT
	MP	1	MOTORE POMPA NAFTA	OIL PUMP MOTOR
	MV	1	MOTORE VENTILATORE	FAN MOTOR
	PA	2	PRESSOSTATO ARIA	AIR PRESSURE SWITCH
	PS	2	PULSANTE SBLOCCO FIAMMA	LOCK-OUT RESET BUTTON
(*)	RA	1	RESISTENZE AUSILIARIE	AUXILIARY RESISTORS
	RPA	1	RESISTENZE PRERISCALDATORE NAFTA	PRE-HEATING TANK RESISTORS
	RPB	1	RESISTENZE PRERISCALDATORE NAFTA	PRE-HEATING TANK RESISTORS
	SIEMENS LAL 2.25	2	APPARECCHIATURA CONTROLLO FIAMMA	CONTROL BOX
	SQL33.03	4	SERVOCOMANDO SERRANDA ARIA	AIR DAMPER ACTUATOR
	ST	2	SERIE TERMOSTATI/PRESSOSTATI	SERIES OF THERMOSTATS OR PRESSURE SWITCHES
	TA	3	TRASFORMATORE DI ACCENSIONE	IGNITION TRANSFORMER
	TAB	4	TERMOSTATO/PRESSOSTATO ALTA-BASSA FIAMMA	HIGH-LOW THERMOSTAT/PRESSURE SWITCHES
(#)	TCI	4	TERMOSTATO CONSENSO IMPIANTO	PLANT CONSENT THERMOSTAT
	TCNA	3	TERMOSTATO CONSENSO NAFTA PRERISCALDATORE (RPA)	OIL CONSENT THERMOSTAT FOR PRE- HEATING (RPA) RESISTORS
	TCNB	3	TERMOSTATO CONSENSO NAFTA PRERISCALDATORE (RPB)	OIL CONSENT THERMOSTAT FOR PRE- HEATING (RPB) RESISTORS
	TP	1	TERMICO MOTORE POMPA NAFTA	OIL PUMP MOTOR THERMAL
	TRA	2	TERMOSTATO DI REGOLAZIONE PRERISCALDATORE (RPA)	REGULATION THERMOSTAT FOR PRE-HEATING (RPA) RESISTORS
	TRB	2	TERMOSTATO DI REGOLAZIONE PRERISCALDATORE (RPB)	REGULATION THERMOSTAT FOR PRE-HEATING (RPB) RESISTORS
	TRSA	2	TERMOSTATO DI SICUREZZA PRERISCALDATORE (RPA)	PRE-HEATING (RPA) A SAFETY THERMOSTAT
	TRSB	2	TERMOSTATO DI SICUREZZA PRERISCALDATORE (RPB)	PRE-HEATING (RPB) A SAFETY THERMOSTAT
	TV	1	TERMICO MOTORE VENTILATORE	FAN MOTOR THERMAL
	(SQM40.265A)	4	SERVOCOMANDO SERRANDA ARIA (ALTERNATIVO)	AIR DAMPER ACTUATOR (ALTERNATIVE)

(*)
UTILIZZATO SOLO PER VERSIONI "NAFTA ECOLOGICA" E "NAFTA DENSA"
USED FOR "ECODEN" AND "HEAVY OIL" VERSIONS ONLY

(#)
UTILIZZATO SOLO PER VERSIONI "NAFTA DENSA"
USED FOR "HEAVY OIL" VERSIONS ONLY

Data 27/07/2005		PREC. 6	FOGLIO 7
Revisione 03			
Dis. N. 11 – 337		SEGUE /	TOTALE 7