

K590X-FGR K750X-FGR

< 30mg/kWh

***LAMTEC BT3xx
Microprocessor-controlled
Gas - Light oil burners***

MANUAL OF INSTALLATION - USE - MAINTENANCE

CIB UNIGAS

BURNERS - BRUCIATORI - BRULERS - BRENNER - QUEMADORES - ГОРЕЛКИ

DANGERS, WARNINGS AND NOTES OF CAUTION

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 and accessories.

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.
- 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. The occurrence of any of the following circumstances may cause explosions, polluting unburnt gases (example: carbon monoxide CO), burns, serious harm to people, animals and things:

- Failure to comply with one of the WARNINGS in this chapter
- Incorrect handling, installation, adjustment or maintenance of the burner
- Incorrect use of the burner or incorrect use of its parts or optional supply

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, 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**.
- 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 safety 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

- Regulation 2016/426/UE (appliances burning gaseous fuels)
- 2014/35/UE (Low Tension Directive)
- 2014/30/UE (Electromagnetic compatibility Directive)
- 2006/42/EC (Machinery Directive)

Harmonized standards

- UNI EN 676 (Automatic forced draught burners for gaseous fuels)
- EN 55014-1 (Electromagnetic compatibility- Requirements for household appliances, electric tools and similar apparatus)
- EN 60204-1:2006 (Safety of machinery – Electrical equipment of machines.)
- CEI EN 60335-1 (Specification for safety of household and similar electrical appliances);
- CEI EN 60335-2-102 (Household and similar electrical appliances. Safety. Particular requirements for gas, oil and solid-fuel burning appliances having electrical connections).
- UNI EN ISO 12100:2010 (Safety of machinery - General principles for design - Risk assessment and risk reduction);

Light oil burners

European directives

- 2014/35/UE (Low Tension Directive)
- 2014/30/UE (Electromagnetic compatibility Directive)
- 2006/42/EC (Machinery Directive)

Harmonized standards

- UNI EN 267-2011 (Automatic forced draught burners for liquid fuels)
- EN 55014-1 (Electromagnetic compatibility- Requirements for household appliances, electric tools and similar apparatus)
- EN 60204-1:2006 (Safety of machinery – Electrical equipment of machines.)
- CEI EN 60335-1 (Specification for safety of household and similar electrical appliances);
- CEI EN 60335-2-102 (Household and similar electrical appliances. Safety. Particular requirements for gas, oil and solid-fuel burning appliances having electrical connections).
- UNI EN ISO 12100:2010 (Safety of machinery - General principles for design - Risk assessment and risk reduction);

National Standard

- UNI 7824 (Atomizing burners of the monobloc type. Characteristics and test methods)

Heavy oil burners

European Directives

- 2014/35/UE (Low Tension Directive)
- 2014/30/UE (Electromagnetic compatibility Directive)
- 2006/42/EC (Machinery Directive)

Harmonized standards

- UNI EN 267 (Automatic forced draught burners for liquid fuels)
- EN 55014-1 (Electromagnetic compatibility- Requirements for household appliances, electric tools and similar apparatus)
- EN 60204-1:2006 (Safety of machinery – Electrical equipment of machines.)
- CEI EN 60335-1 (Specification for safety of household and similar electrical appliances);
- CEI EN 60335-2-102 (Household and similar electrical appliances. Safety. Particular requirements for gas, oil and solid-fuel burning appliances having electrical connections).
- UNI EN ISO 12100:2010 (Safety of machinery - General principles for design - Risk assessment and risk reduction);

Norme nazionali / National Standard

- UNI 7824 (Atomizing burners of the monobloc type. Characteristics and test methods).

Gas - Light oil burners

European Directives

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Harmonized standards

- UNI EN 676 (Automatic forced draught burners for gaseous fuels)
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- EN 55014-1 (Electromagnetic compatibility- Requirements for household appliances, electric tools and similar apparatus)

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Norme nazionali / National Standard
-UNI 7824 (Atomizing burners of the monobloc type. Characteristics and test methods).

Gas - Heavy oil burners

European directives:

-Regulation 2016/426/UE (appliances burning gaseous fuels)
-2014/35/UE (Low Tension Directive)
-2014/30/UE (Electromagnetic compatibility Directive)
-2006/42/EC (Machinery Directive)

Harmonized standards

-UNI EN 676 (Automatic forced draught burners for gaseous fuels)
-EN 55014-1 (Electromagnetic compatibility- Requirements for household appliances, electric tools and similar apparatus)
-EN 60204-1:2006 (Safety of machinery – Electrical equipment of machines.)
-CEI EN 60335-1 (Specification for safety of household and similar electrical appliances);
-CEI EN 60335-2-102 (Household and similar electrical appliances. Safety. Particular requirements for gas, oil and solid-fuel burning appliances having electrical connections).
-UNI EN ISO 12100:2010 (Safety of machinery - General principles for design - Risk assessment and risk reduction);

National Standard

- UNI 7824 (Atomizing burners of the monobloc type. Characteristics and test methods).

Industrial burners

European directives

-Regulation 2016/426/UE (appliances burning gaseous fuels)
-2014/35/UE (Low Tension Directive)
-2014/30/UE (Electromagnetic compatibility Directive)
-2006/42/EC (Machinery Directive)

Harmonized standards

-EN 55014-1 (Electromagnetic compatibility- Requirements for household appliances, electric tools and similar apparatus)
-EN 746-2 (Industrial thermoprocessing equipment - Part 2: Safety requirements for combustion and fuel handling systems)
-UNI EN ISO 12100:2010 (Safety of machinery - General principles for design - Risk assessment and risk reduction);
-EN 60204-1:2006 (Safety of machinery – Electrical equipment of machines.)
-EN 60335-2 (Electrical equipment of non-electric appliances for household and similar purposes. Safety requirements)

Burner data plate

For the following information, please refer to the data plate:

- burner type and burner model: must be reported in any communication with the supplier
- burner ID (serial number): must be reported in any communication with the supplier
- date of production (year and month)
- information about fuel type and network pressure

Type	--
Model	--
Year	--
S.Number	--
Output	--
Oil Flow	--
Fuel	--
Category	--
Gas Pressure	--
Viscosity	--
El.Supply	--
El.Consump.	--
Fan Motor	--
Protection	--
Drwaing n°	--
P.I.N.	--

SYMBOLS USED



WARNING!

Failure to observe the warning may result in irreparable damage to the unit or damage to the environment



DANGER!

Failure to observe the warning may result in serious injuries or death.



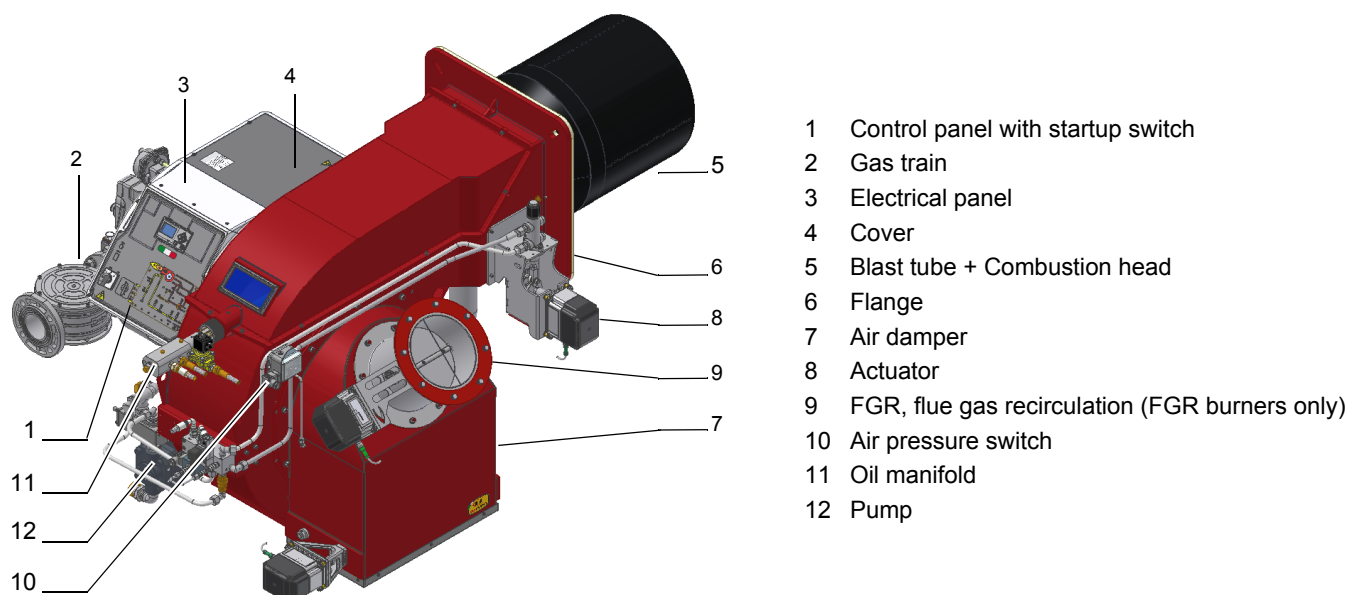
WARNING!

Failure to observe the warning may result in electric shock with lethal consequences

Figures, illustrations and images used in this manual may differ in appearance from the actual product.

PART I: SPECIFICATIONS

BURNERS FEATURES



Gas operation: the gas coming from the supply line, passes through the valves group provided with filter and governor. This one forces the pressure in the utilisation limits. The actuators move proportionally the air damper and the gas butterfly valve, in order to achieve the optimisation of the gas flue values, as to get an efficient combustion.

Light oil operation: the fuel coming from the supply line, is pushed by the pump to the nozzle and then into the combustion chamber, where the mixture between fuel and air takes place and consequently the flame.

In the burners, the mixture between fuel and air, to perform clean and efficient combustion, is activated by atomisation of oil into very small particles. This process is achieved making pressurised oil passing through the nozzle.

The pump main function is to transfer oil from the tank to the nozzle in the desired quantity and pressure. To adjust this pressure, pumps are provided with a pressure regulator (except for some models for which a separate regulating valve is provided). Other pumps are provided with two pressure regulators: one for the high and one for low pressure (in double-stage systems with one nozzle).

The adjustable combustion head can improve the burner performance. The combustion head determines the energetic quality and the geometry of the flame. Fuel and comburent are routed into separated ways as far as the zone of flame generation (combustion chamber). The control panel, placed on the burner front side, shows each operating stage.

Burner model identification

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

Type	K750X-FGR	Model	MG.	MD.	SP.	*.	A.	1.	65.	LF
	(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)

1	BURNER TYPE	K590X-FGR - K750X-FGR
2	FUEL	M - Natural gas, G - Light oil
3	OPERATION (Available versions)	MD - Fully modulating
4	BLAST TUBE	S - Standard, L - Extended, SP = Standard blast tube + aluminum air intake
5	DESTINATION COUNTRY	* - see data plate
6	BURNER VERSION	A - Standard Y - Special
7	EQUIPMENT	1 = 2 gas valves + gas proving system 8 = 2 gas valves + gas proving system + maximum gas pressure switch
8	GAS CONNECTION	50 = Rp2 65 = DN65 80 = DN80 100 = DN100
9	MICRO-PROCESSOR CONTROL	LF = Medium-large burners complete with electronic cam and temperature-compensated flue gas recirculation, without O ₂ monitoring, without inverter.

Fuel

DANGER! The burner must be used only with the fuel specified in the burner data plate.

Type	--
Model	--
Year	--
S.Number	--
Output	--
Oil Flow	--
Fuel	--
Category	--
Gas Pressure	--
Viscosity	--
El.Supply	--
El.Consump.	--

Technical Specifications

BURNER TYPE		K590X-FGR MG..	K750X-FGR MG..
Output	min. - max. kW	670 - 5.310	860 - 6.750
Fuel		M - Natural gas, G - Light oil	
Category		(see next paragraph)	
Gas rate- Natural gas	min.- max. (Stm ³ /h)	71 - 562	91 - 714
Gas pressure	mbar	(see Note 2)	
Light oil rate	min. - max. kg/h	56 - 448	73 - 569
Oil viscosity	cSt @ 40°C	2	7,4
Oil density	kg/m ³	840	840
Light oil train inlet pressure	bar max	2	2
Power supply		230V 3~ / 400V 3N ~ 50Hz	
Total power consumption	kW	17	17,7
Electric motor	kW	15	15
Pump motor	kW	1,5	2,2
Protection		IP40	
Operation		MD - Fully modulating	
Gas train 50	Valves size / Gas connection	50 / Rp 2	
Gas train 65	Valves size / Gas connection	65 / DN65	
Gas train 80	Valves size / Gas connection	80 / DN80	
Gas train 100	Valves size / Gas connection	100 / DN100	
Operating temperature	°C	-10 ÷ +50	
Storage Temperature	°C	-20 ÷ +60	
Working service		Intermittent	

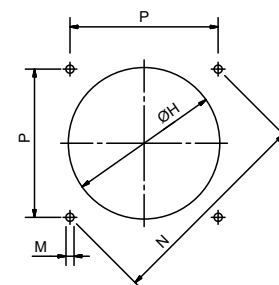
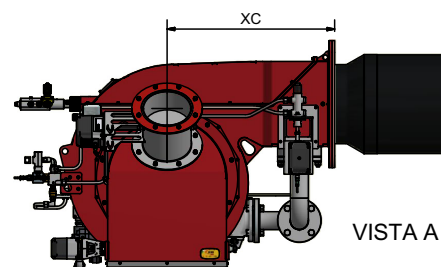
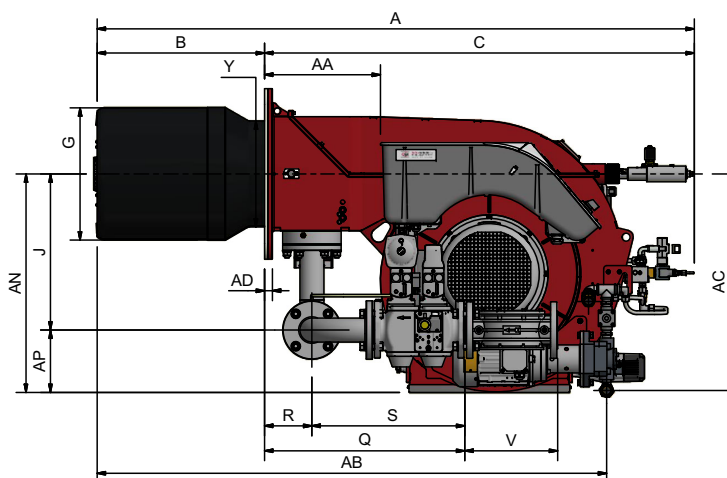
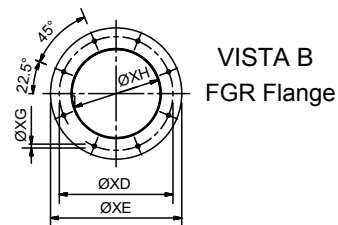
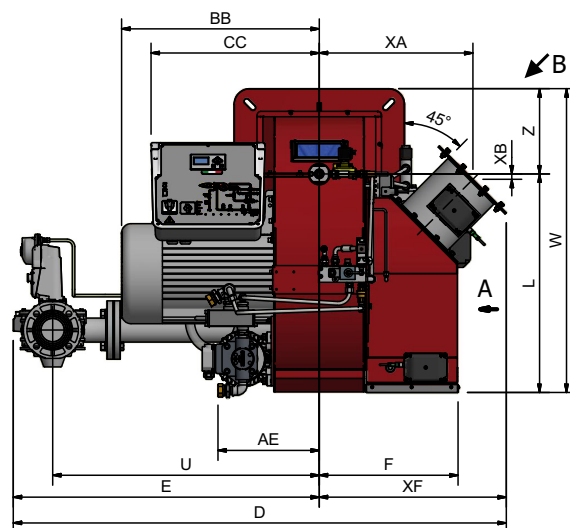
Note1:	All gas flow rates are referred to Stm ³ / h (1.013 mbar absolute pressure, 15 °C temperature) and are valid for G20 gas (net calorific value H _i = 34,02 MJ / Stm ³); for L.P.G. (net calorific value H _i = 93,5 MJ / Stm ³)
Note2:	Maximum gas pressure = 360 mbar (with Dungs MBDLE) = 500 mbar (with Siemens VGD) Minimum gas pressure = see gas curves.
Note3:	Burners are suitable only for indoor operation with a maximum relative humidity of 80 %

Country and usefulness gas categories

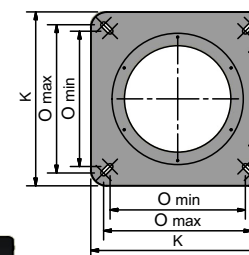
GAS CAT	COUNTRY																									
	I _{2H}	AT	ES	GR	SE	FI	IE	HU	IS	NO	CZ	DK	GB	IT	PT	CY	EE	LV	SI	MT	SK	BG	LT	RO	TR	CH
	I _{2E}	LU	PL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	I _{2E(R)}	BE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(*)	NL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	I _{2ELL}	DE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	I _{2Er}	FR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(*) Only for I_{2EK}: the appliance was configured for the appliance category K (I_{2K}) and is suitable for the use of G and G+ distribution gases according to the specifications as included in the NTA 8837:2012 Annex D with a Wobbe index of 43.46 – 45.3 MJ/m³ (dry, 0 °C, upper value) or 41.23 – 42.98 (dry, 15 °C, upper value). This appliance can moreover be converted and/or be calibrated for the appliance category E (I_{2E}). This therefore implies that the appliance "is suitable for G+ gas and H gas or is demonstrably suitable for G+ gas and can demonstrably be made suitable for H gas" within the meaning of the "Dutch Decree of 10 May 2016 regarding amendment of the Dutch Gas Appliances Decree and the Dutch Commodities (Administrative Fines) Act in connection with the changing composition of gas in the Netherlands as well as technical amendment of some other decrees.

Overall dimensions (mm)



Boiler recommended drilling template



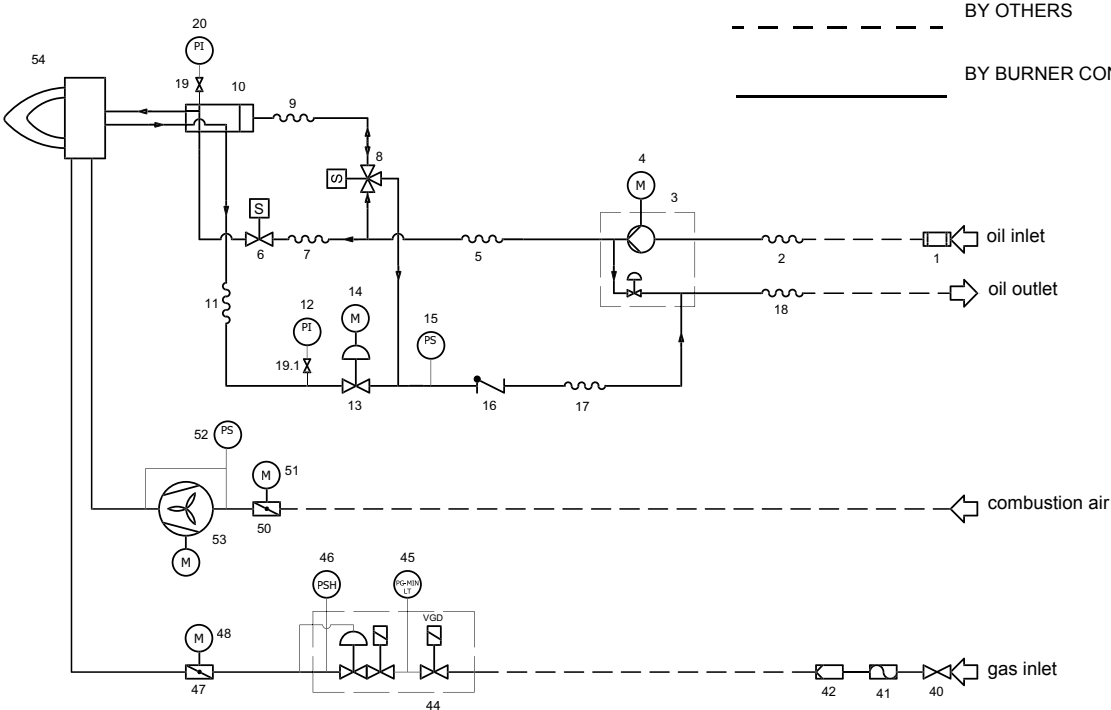
Burner flange

TIPO	DN	A (AS)	AA	AC	AD	AE	AN	AP	B (BS)	BB	C	CC	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	Omin	Omax	P	Q	R	S	U	V	W	Z	XA	XB	XC	XD	XE	XF	XG	XH
K590X	50	1892	366	686	25	321	595	101	530	626	1361	524	1534	946	435	328	400	405	494	540	690	M16	651	420	460	460	763	150	614	845	190	960	270	482	18	712	195	225	588	9	150
	65	1892	366	686	25	321	611	117	530	626	1361	524	1557	969	435	328	400	405	494	540	690	M16	651	420	460	460	636	150	487	845	292	960	270	482	18	712	195	225	588	9	150
	80	1892	366	686	25	321	626	132	530	626	1361	524	1590	1002	435	328	400	405	494	540	690	M16	651	420	460	460	687	150	538	875	313	960	270	482	18	712	195	225	588	9	150
	100	1892	366	686	25	321	639	145	530	626	1361	524	1670	1082	435	328	400	405	494	540	690	M16	651	420	460	460	791	150	642	842	353	960	270	482	18	712	195	225	588	9	150
	125	1892	366	686	25	321	738	175	530	626	1361	524	1935	1347	435	328	400	405	562	540	690	M16	651	420	460	460	904	150	754	1192	479	960	270	482	18	712	195	225	588	9	150
K750X	50	1892	366	686	25	321	595	101	530	626	1361	524	1534	946	435	419	470	421	494	540	690	M16	651	420	460	460	763	150	614	845	190	960	270	482	18	712	260	300	588	9	201
	65	1892	366	686	25	321	611	117	530	626	1361	524	1557	969	435	419	470	421	494	540	690	M16	651	420	460	460	636	150	487	845	292	960	270	482	18	712	260	300	588	9	201
	80	1892	366	686	25	321	626	132	530	626	1361	524	1590	1002	435	419	470	421	494	540	690	M16	651	420	460	460	687	150	538	875	313	960	270	482	18	712	260	300	588	9	201
	100	1892	366	686	25	321	639	145	530	626	1361	524	1670	1082	435	419	470	421	494	540	690	M16	651	420	460	460	791	150	642	842	353	960	270	482	18	712	260	300	588	9	201
	125	1892	366	686	25	321	738	175	530	626	1361	524	1935	1347	435	419	470	421	562	540	690	M16	651	420	460	460	904	150	754	1192	479	960	270	482	18	712	260	300	588	9	201

*DN = gas valves size

NOTE: the overall dimensions are referred to burners provided with Siemens VGD valves.

Fig. 4 - 3I2MG-23 v0 Hydraulic diagram BT3xx



NOTE: The following items are optional: 19, 19.1, 20, 40, 41, 46

NOTE: The following items are included only on certain types of burner: 5,7,9,11,17

3I2MG23	LEGEND
rev.0	
POS	OIL TRAIN
1	Filter
2	Flexible hose
3	Pump and pressure governor
4	Electrical motor
5	Flexible hose
6	Solenoid valve
7	Flexible hose
8	3-way solenoid valve
9	Flexible hose
10	Oil distributor
11	Flexible hose
12	Pressure gauge
13	Pressure governor
14	Electrical motor
15	Pressure switch
16	One-way valve
17	Flexible hose
18	Flexible hose
19	Manual valve
19.1	Manual valve
20	Pressure gauge
	MAIN GAS TRAIN
40	Manual valve
41	Bellows unit
42	Filter
44	Safety valve with built in gas governor
45	Proving system pressure switch - PGCP
46	Pressure switch - PGMAX
47	Butterfly valve
48	Electrical motor
	COMBUSTION AIR TRAIN
50	Air damper
51	Actuator
52	Pressure switch - PA
53	Draught fan with electromotor
54	Burner

How to read the burner “Performance curve”

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

- furnace input, in kW or kcal/h ($\text{kW} = \text{kcal/h}/860$);
- backpressure (data are available on the boiler ID plate or in the user's manual).

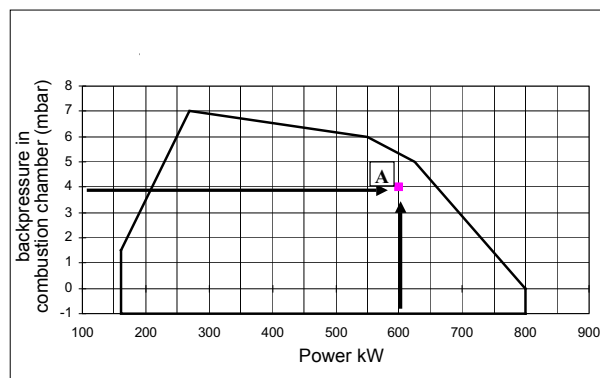
Example:

Furnace input: 600kW

Backpressure: 4 mbar

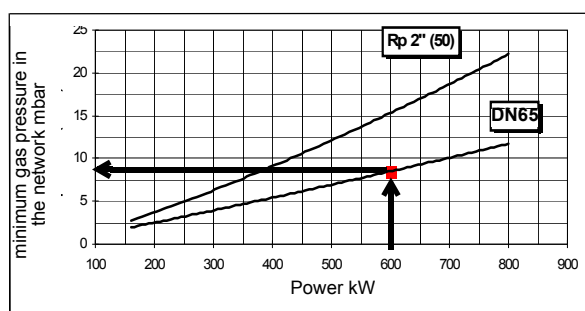
In the “Performance curve” diagram, draw a vertical line matching the furnace input value and an horizontal line matching the backpressure value. The burner is suitable if the intersection point A is inside the performance curve.

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

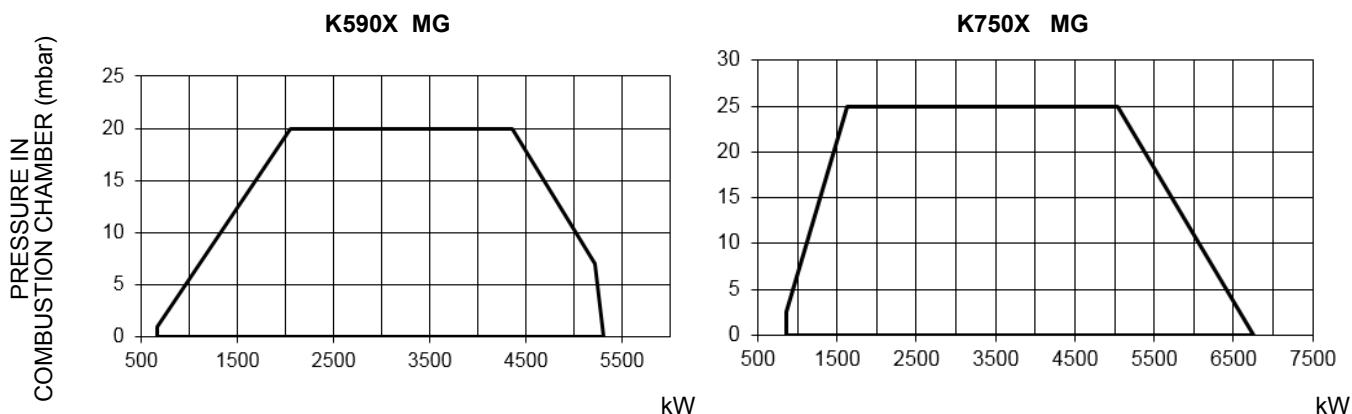


Checking the proper gas train size

To check the proper gas train size, it is necessary to the available gas pressure value upstream the burner's gas valve. Then subtract the backpressure. The result is called **pgas**. Draw a vertical line matching the furnace input value (600kW, in the example), quoted on the x-axis, as far as intercepting the network pressure curve, according to the installed gas train (DN65, in the example). From the interception point, draw an horizontal line as far as matching, on the y-axis, the value of pressure necessary to get the requested furnace input. This value must be lower or equal to the **pgas** value, calculated before.



Performance Curves

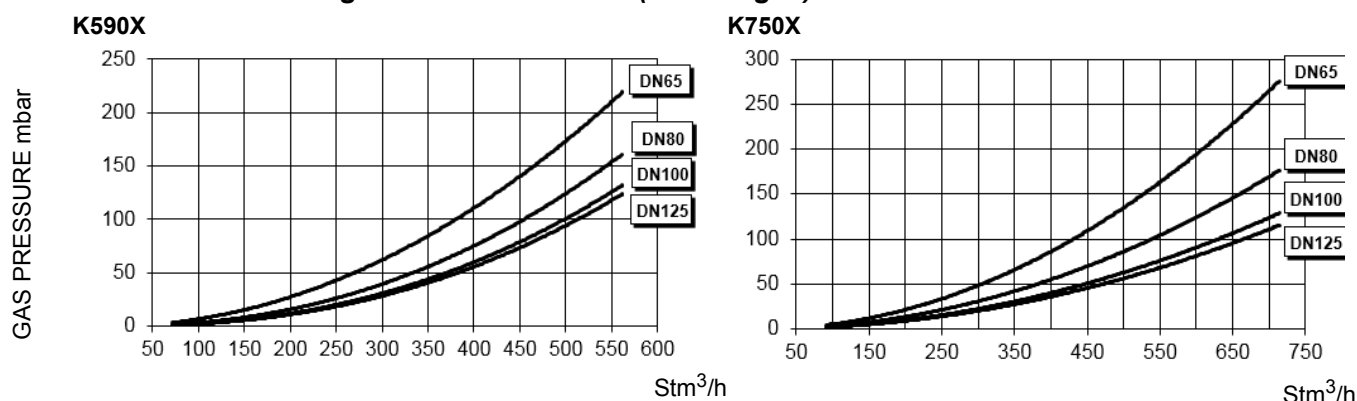


To get the input in kcal/h, multiply value in kW by 860.

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

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

Pressure in the Network / gas flow rate curves (natural gas)



ATTENTION: the gas rate value is quoted on the x-axis, the related network pressure is quoted on the y-axis (pressure value in the combustion chamber is not included). To know the minimum pressure at the gas train inlet, necessary to get the requested gas rate, add the pressure value in the combustion chamber to the value read on the y-axis.

Combustion head gas pressure curves depending on the flow rate

The curves referred to the gas pressure in the combustion head, depending on the gas flow rate, are referred to the burner properly adjusted (percentage of residual O_2 in the flues as shown in the "Recommended combustion values" table and CO in the standard limits). During this stage, the combustion head, the gas butterfly valve and the actuator are at the maximum opening. Refer to Fig. 5, showing the correct way to measure the gas pressure, considering the values of pressure in combustion chamber, surveyed by means of the pressure gauge or taken from the boiler's Technical specifications.

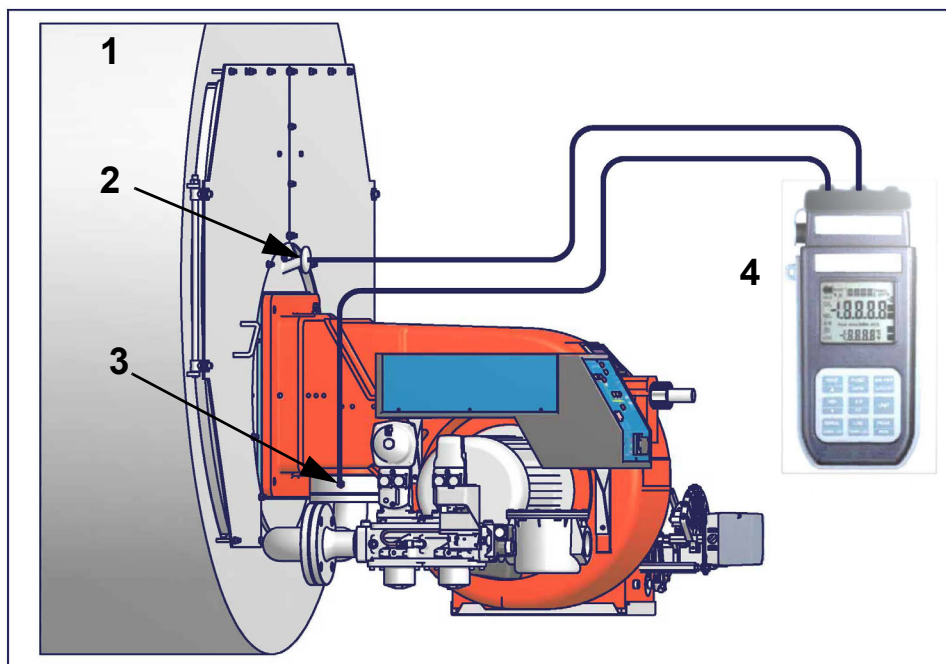


Fig. 5

Note: the figure is indicative only.

Key

- 1 Generator
- 2 Pressure outlet on the combustion chamber
- 3 Gas pressure outlet on the butterfly valve
- 4 Differential pressure gauge

Measuring the gas pressure in the combustion head

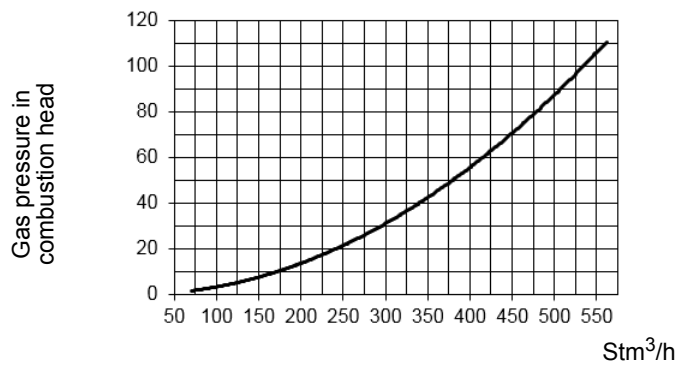
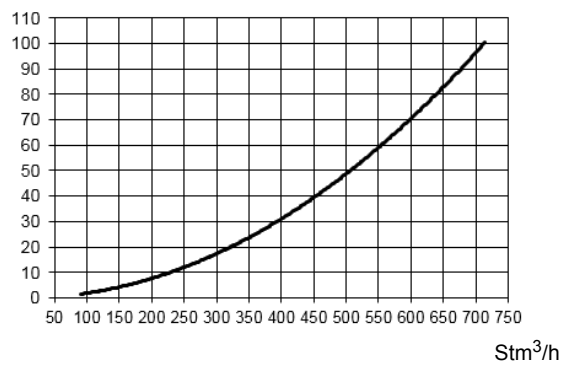
In order to measure the pressure in the combustion head, insert the pressure gauge probes: one into the combustion chamber's pressure outlet to get the pressure in the combustion chamber and the other one into the butterfly valve's pressure outlet of the burner. On the basis of the measured differential pressure, it is possible to get the maximum flow rate: in the pressure - rate curves (showed on the next paragraph), it is easy to find out the burner's output in Stm^3/h (quoted on the x axis) from the pressure measured in the combustion head (quoted on the y axis). The data obtained must be considered when adjusting the gas flow rate.



ATTENTION: THE BURNED GAS RATE MUST BE READ AT THE GAS FLOW METER. WHEN IT IS NOT POSSIBLE, THE USER CAN REFERS TO THE PRESSURE-RATE CURVES AS GENERAL INFORMATION ONLY.

Pressure - rate in combustion head curves (natural gas)

Curves are referred to pressure = 0 mbar in the combustion chamber!

K590X MG..**K750X MG..**

PART II: INSTALLATION

MOUNTING AND CONNECTING THE BURNER

Transport and storage



ATTENTION! The equipment must be installed in compliance with the regulations in force, following the manufacturer's instructions, by qualified personnel. All handling operations must be carried out with appropriate resources and qualified personnel



ATTENTION: Use intact and correctly dimensioned hoisting equipment, conforms to the local regulations and health and safety regulations. Do not stand under lifted loads.

If the product must be stored, avoid humid and corrosive places. Observe the temperatures stated in the burner data table at the beginning of this manual.

Packing

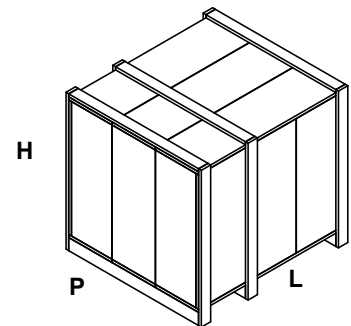
The burners are despatched in wooden crates whose dimensions are:

- 1.886 mm x 1.456 mm x 1.120 mm (L x P x H)

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

The following are placed in each packing case:

- burner with detached gas train;
- gasket or ceramic fibre plait (according to burner type) to be inserted between the burner and the boiler;
- envelope containing this manual and other documents.
- oil flexible hoses;



To get rid of the burner's packing, follow the procedures laid down by current laws on disposal of materials.

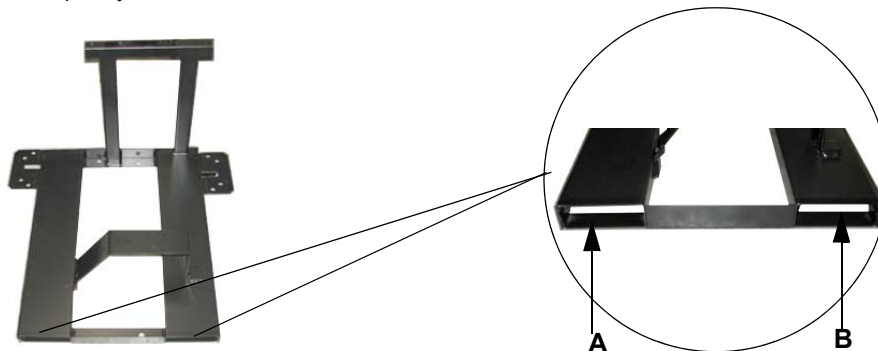
Handling the burner



WARNING! The handling operations must be carried out by specialised and trained personnel. If these operations are not carried out correctly, the residual risk for the burner to overturn and fall down still persists. To move the burner, use means suitable to support its weight (see paragraph "Technical specifications").

The unpacked burner must be lifted and moved only by means of a fork lift truck.

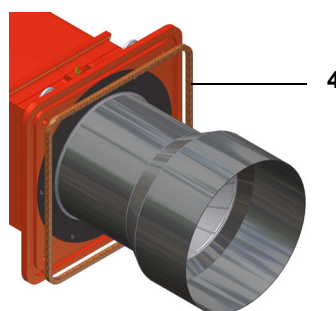
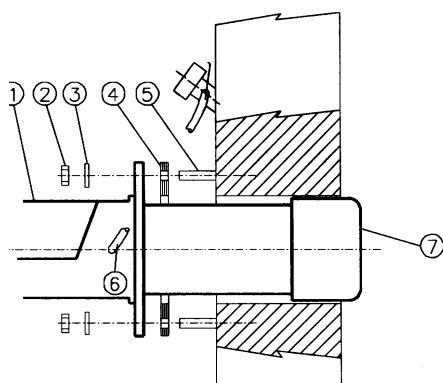
The burner is mounted on a stirrup provided for handling the burner by means of a fork lift truck: the forks must be inserted into the A and B ways. Remove the stirrup only once the burner is installed to the boiler.



Fitting the burner to the boiler

To perform the installation, proceed as follows:

- 1 drill the furnace plate as described in paragraph "Overall dimensions";
- 2 place the burner towards the furnace plate: lift and move the burner by means of its eyebolts placed on the top side (see "Lifting and moving the burner");
- 3 screw the stud bolts (5) in the plate holes, according to the burner's drilling plate described on paragraph "Overall dimensions";
- 4 place the ceramic fibre rope on the burner flange (if necessary, use a spray adhesive on the flange).
- 5 install the burner into the boiler;
- 6 fix the burner to the stud bolts, by means of the fixing nuts, according to the picture below.
- 7 After fitting the burner to the boiler, ensure that the gap between the blast tube and the refractory lining is sealed with appropriate insulating material (ceramic fibre cord or refractory cement).



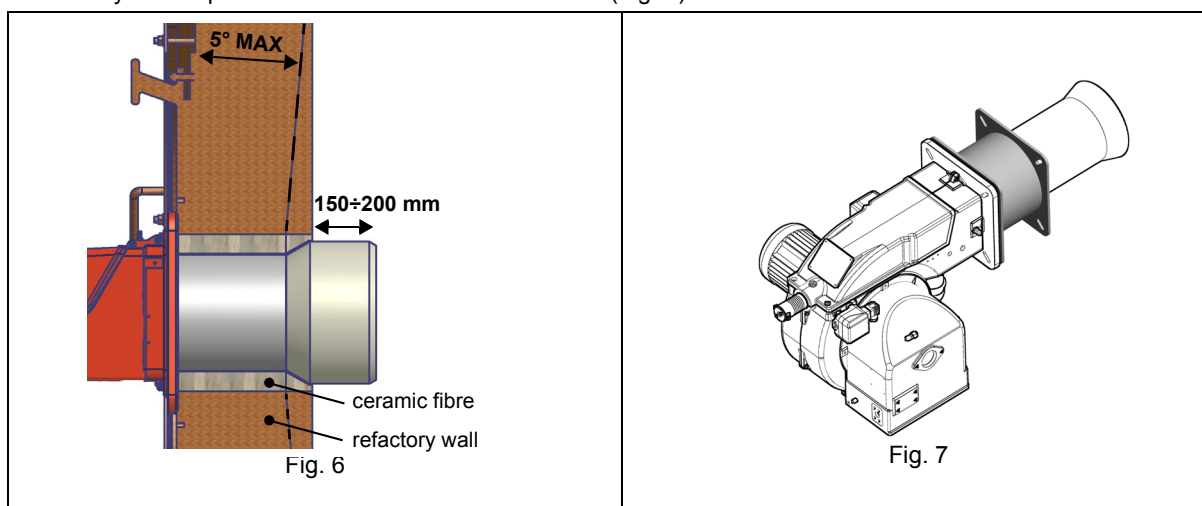
Keys

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

Matching the burner to the boiler (low NOx burners)

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 type of the blast tube. 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 length consider the following rule, even if it differs from the instructions of the boiler manufacturer:

Cast-iron boilers, three pass flue boilers (with the first pass in the rear part): the blast tube must protrude about 150÷200 mm into the combustion chamber (Fig. 6). 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 (Fig. 7).



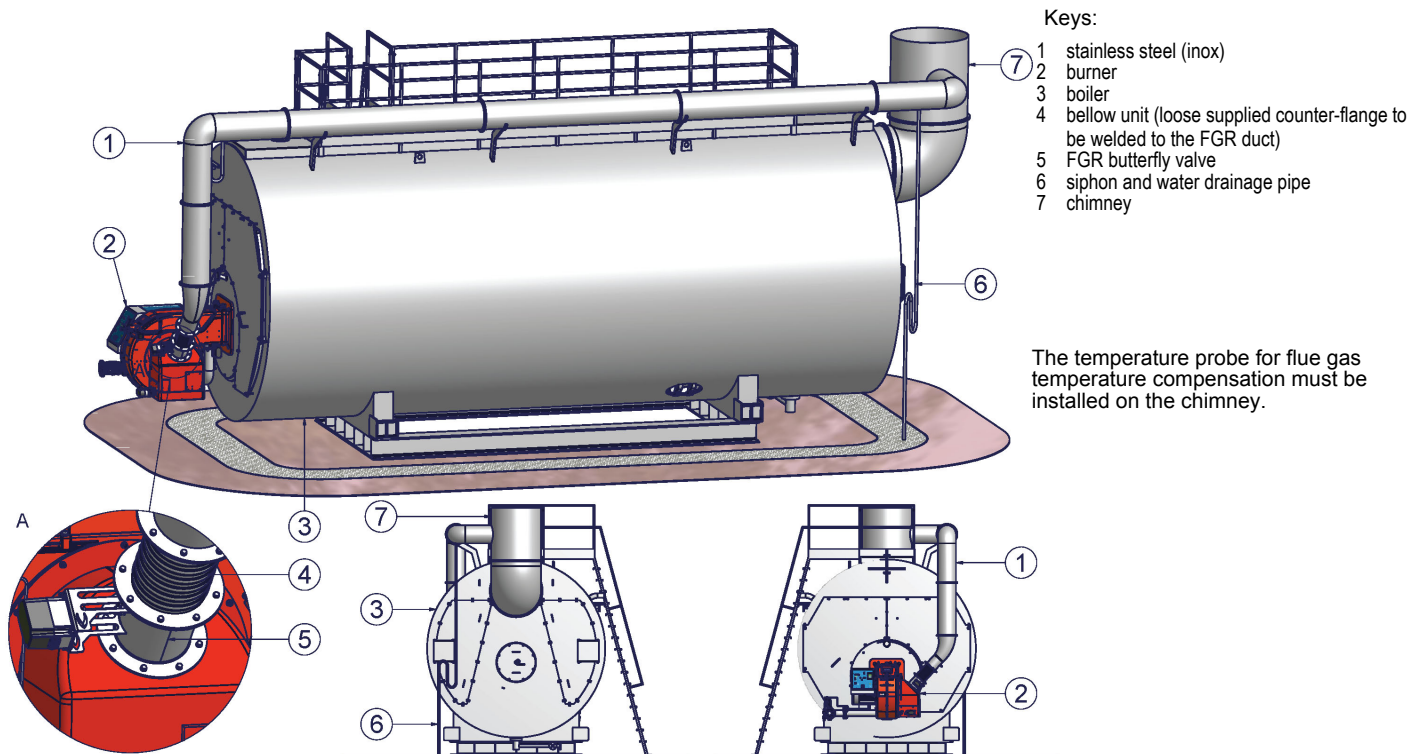
WARNING! Carefully seal the free space between blast tube and the refractory lining with ceramic fibre rope or other suitable means.

Sizing of the FGR pipe (FGR burners only)



ATTENTION! Performance curve is obtained in a plant designed according to the example picture, sizing the pipe as per the example below.

1111



The internal diameter of the FGR conduit must be dimensioned considering a maximum speed of 10 m / s. Assume a volumetric flow rate of FGR fumes for the dimensioning equal to 20% of the combustent air flow.

:Example:

Let's say 4.816 kW is the maximum burner output:

required combustion air flow will then be 5.800 Stm³/h = 1,61 Stm³/s in standard conditions (15 °C; 1.013 mbar).

Flue gas temperature:	150 °C or 150 + 273,15 = 423,15 K
Ambient temperature:	15 °C or 15 + 273,15 = 288,15 K
FGR flow:	1,61 x 20% = 0,322 Stm ³ / s
FGR flow:	0,322 x 423,15 / 288,15 = 0,473 m ³ / s @ (t = 150 °C)
FGR pipe section:	0,473 m ³ /s / 10 m/s = 0,0473 m ²
Pipe internal diameter must be larger than 245 mm to ensure proper FGR flow.	

* FGR = Flue gas recirculation system



ATTENTION! Pipe elbows increase pressure losses, so limit their use as much as possible.



WARNING! In diesel operation, it is recommended to use an additional damper to shut off the recirculation gas flow in the burner oil mode.

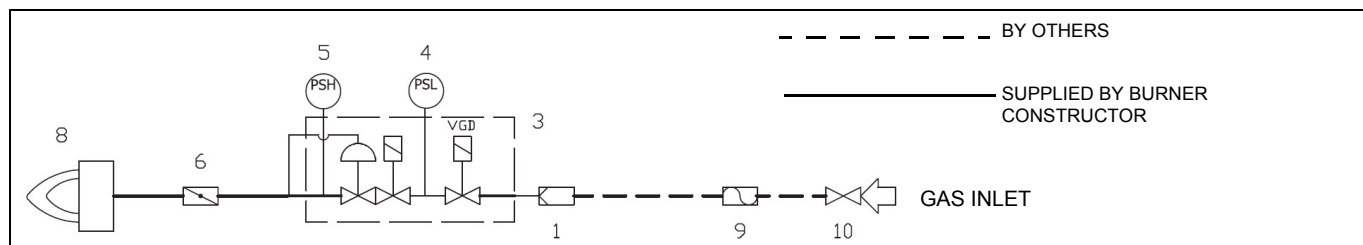
GAS TRAIN CONNECTIONS

The diagrams show the components of the gas train included in the delivery and which must be fitted by the installer. The diagrams are in compliance with the current laws.



WARNING: BEFORE EXECUTING THE CONNECTIONS TO THE GAS PIPE NETWORK, BE SURE THAT THE MANUAL CUTOFF VALVES ARE CLOSED.

Gas train with valves group VGD with built-in gas pressure governor + gas pressure switch (PGMIN/LT)



Key

1	Filter	6	Butterfly valve
3	Safety valve with built in gas governor	8	Main burner
4	Pressure switch - PGMIN/LT	9	Bellows unit(*optional)
5	Pressure switch - PGMAX(*optional)	10	Manual valve(*optional)

Assembling the gas train

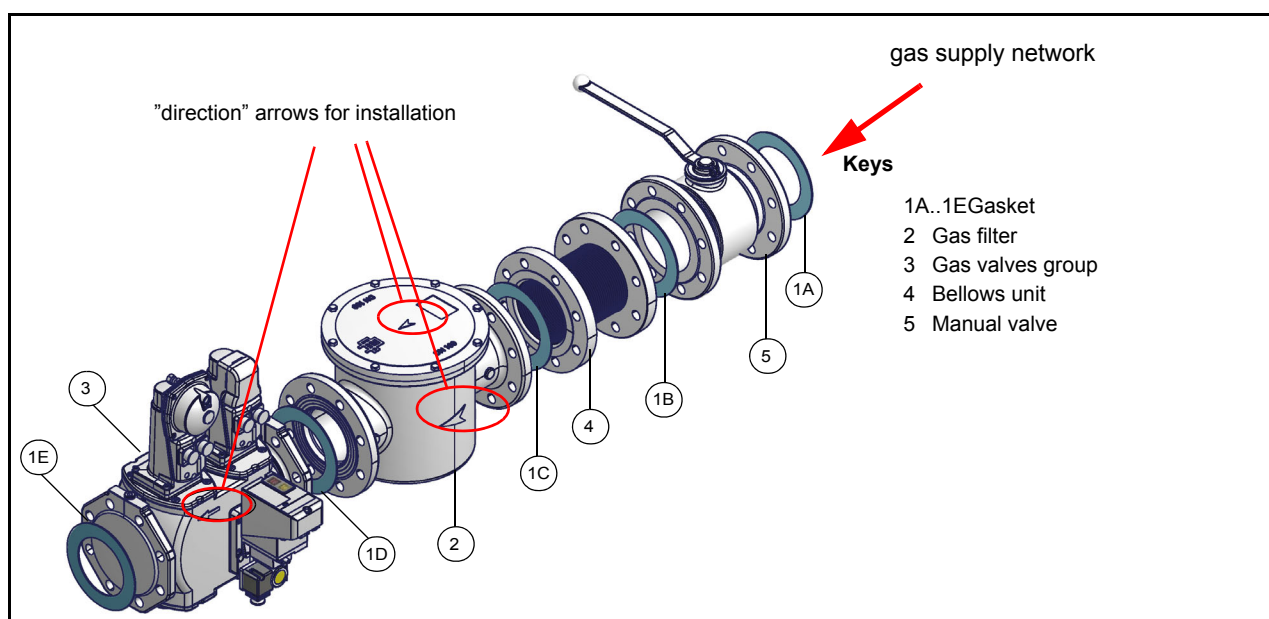


Fig. 8 - Example of gas train

To mount the gas train, proceed as follows:

- 1-a) in case of threaded joints: use proper seals according to the gas used;
 - 1-b) in case of flanged joints: place a gasket (no. 1A..1E - Fig. 8) between the elements
 - 2) fasten all the items by means of screws, according to the diagrams showed, observing the mounting direction for each item;
- NOTE:** the bellows unit, the manual cutoff valve and the gaskets are not part of the standard supply.



ATTENTION: once the gas train is mounted according to the diagram on Fig. 8, the gas proving test must be performed, according to the procedure set by the laws in force.



ATTENTION: it is recommended to mount filter and gas valves to avoid that extraneous material drops inside the valves, during maintenance and cleaning operation of the filters (both the filters outside the valves group and the ones built-in the gas valves).

The procedures of installation for the gas valves are shown in the next paragraphs, according to the gas train used:

- threaded gas trains with Siemens VGD20..
- flanged gas trains with Siemens VGD40..

Siemens VGD20.. and VGD40.. gas valves - with SKP2.. (pressure governor)

Mounting

- When mounting the VGD.. double gas valve, two flanges are required (as for VGD20.. model, the flanges are threaded); to prevent cuttings from falling inside the valve, first fit the flanges to the piping and then clean the associated parts;
- install the valve;
- the direction of gas flow must be in accordance with the direction of the arrow on the valve body;
- ensure that the bolts on the flanges are properly tightened;
- ensure that the connections with all components are tight;
- make certain that the O-rings and gaskets between the flanges and the double gas valve are fitted.
- Connect the reference gas pipe (**TP** in figure; 8mm-external size pipe supplied loose), to the gas pressure nipples placed on the gas pipe, downstream the gas valves: gas pressure must be measured at a distance that must be at least 5 times the pipe size.

Leave the blowhole free (**SA** in figure). Should the spring fitted not permit satisfactory regulation, ask one of our service centres for a suitable replacement.



Caution: the SKP2 diaphragm **D** must be vertical (see Fig. 9).



WARNING: removing the four screws **BS** causes the device to be unserviceable!

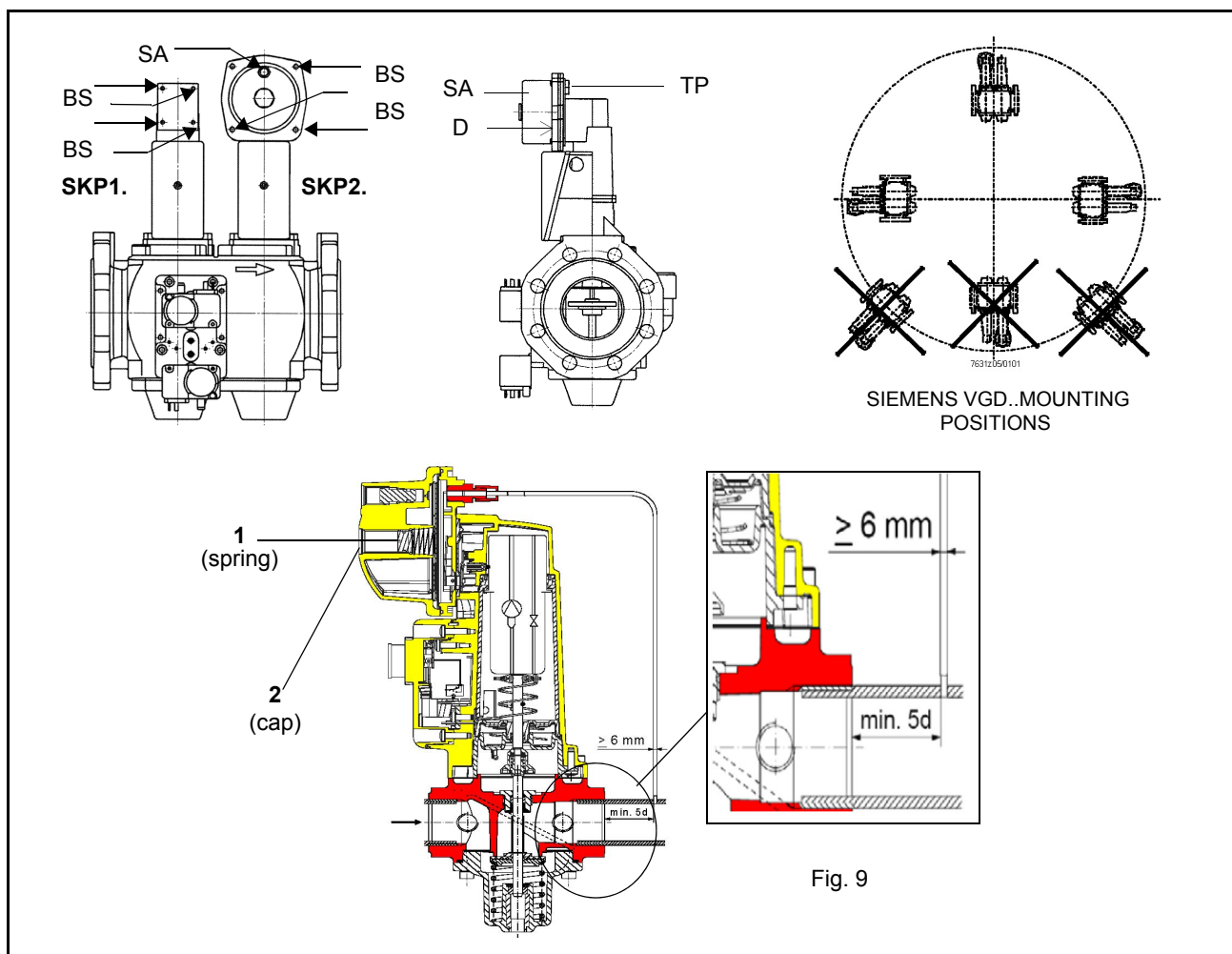


Fig. 9

Siemens VGD valves with SKP actuator:

The pressure adjusting range, upstream the gas valves group, changes according to the spring provided with the valve group.

Performance range (mbar)	0 - 22	15 - 120	100 - 250
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Spring colour	neutral	yellow	red
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Once the train is installed, connect the gas valves group and pressure switches plugs.

Gas Filter (if provided)

The gas filters remove the dust particles that are present in the gas, and prevent the elements at risk (e.g.: burner valves, counters and regulators) from becoming rapidly blocked. The filter is normally installed upstream from all the control and on-off devices.



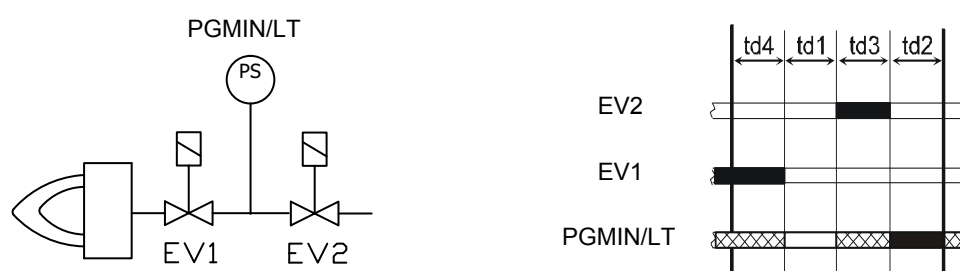
ATTENTION: it is recommended to install the filter with gas flow parallel to the floor in order to prevent dust fall on the safety valve during maintenance operation.

Integrated proving system burners equipped with BT3x

This paragraph describes the integrated proving system operation sequence:

- At the beginning both the valves (EV1 and EV2) must be closed.
- Depending on whether the PGMIN/LT pressure switch is pressurized or not, the leak test proceeds with the evacuation phase or with the filling phase. Evacuation phase: if PGMIN / LT has remained in pressure, the EV1 valve (burner side) is opened and maintained in this position for a period of time td_4 , so as to bring the test volume (space between EV2 and EV1) to the atmospheric pressure.
- Atmospheric pressure test: the EV1 valve is closed. For a period of time td_1 the PGMIN / LT pressure switch must not detect an increase in pressure.
- Filling phase: if the PGMIN / LT pressure switch has not been pressurized, the BT3xx device starts the filling phase, the EV2 valve is opened and kept in this position for a time td_3 in order to allow the test volume to be filled to the inlet gas pressure.
- Test gas pressure: EV2 closes and keep this position for a preset time (td_2). The pressure switch PGMIN/LT has not to detect a pressure drop down.

When the burner is switched off, the BT3x device proceeds with an evacuation test, opens the EV1 valve (burner side) and makes sure to bring the test volume (space between EV2 and EV1) to atmospheric pressure.



- 1 Manual valve
- 2 Light oil filter
- 3 Light oil feeding pump
- 4 One way valve
- 5 Flexible hoses
- 6 Relief valve

NOTE: in plants where gravity or ring feed systems are provided, install an automatic interception device.

Installation diagram of light oil pipes

! PLEASE READ CAREFULLY THE “WARNINGS” CHAPTER AT THE BEGINNING OF THIS MANUAL.

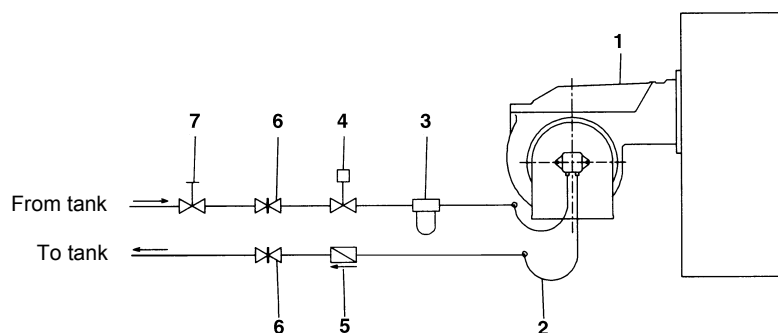


Fig. 13 - Double-pipe system

The burner is supplied with filter and flexible hoses, all the parts upstream the filter and downstream the return flexible hose, must be installed by the customer. As far as the hoses connection, see the related paragraph.

Key

- 1 Burner
- 2 Flexible hoses (fitted)
- 3 Light oil filter (fitted)
- 4 Automatic interceptor (*)
- 5 One-way valve (*)
- 6 Gate valve
- 7 Quick-closing gate-valve (outside the tank or boiler rooms)

(*) Only for installations with gravity, siphon or forced circulation feed systems. If the device installed is a solenoid valve, a timer must be installed to delay the valve closing.

The direct connection of the device without a timer may cause pump breaks.

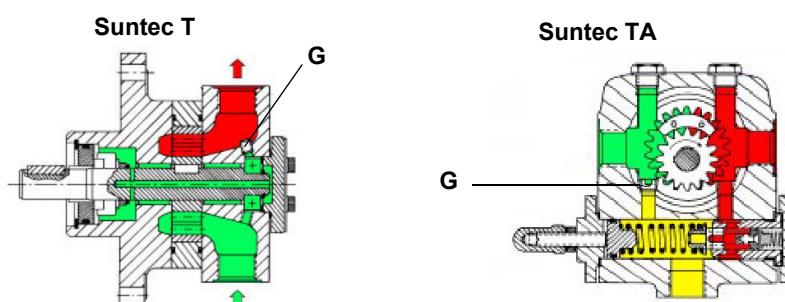
Depending on the installed pump, it is possible to design the plant for single or double pipe feeding line

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 other part goes back to the pump. In this system, the by-pass plug, 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 pump'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-pipe systems. They can be suited for single-pipe system (recommended in the case of gravity feed) as described 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.



About the use of fuel pumps

- 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 seal 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 the fuel unit.



ATTENTION: before the burner first start, it is mandatory to fill the adduction pipes with diesel fuel and bleed out residual air bubbles. Prior to switching on the burner, check direction of rotation of the pump motor by briefly pressing the starter switch; ensure there are no anomalous sounds during equipment operation, and only then turn on the burner. Neglect to comply with this requirement will invalidate the burner warranty.

HP-Technick UHE-A..	
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. Connection for manometer 1 – delivery (M1) – G1/4
2. Connection for manometer 2 – suction (M2) – G1/4
3. Connection for manometer 3 (M3)

A. Suction connection– G1/2

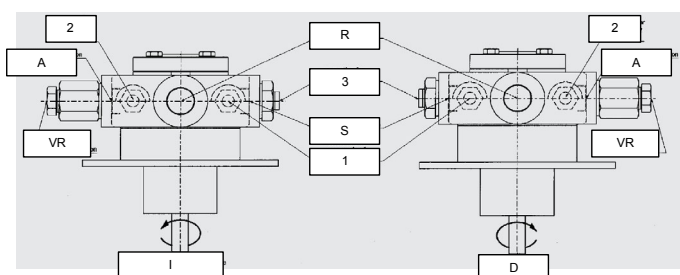
D. Direct - clockwise

I. Indirect – counter clockwise

R. By-pass connection– G1/2

S. Delivery connection – G1/2

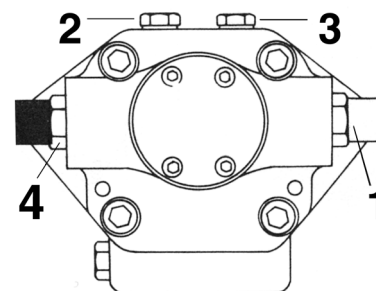
VR. After removal of cover screw: pressure regulation



Suntec T..	
Viscosity	3 - 75 cSt
Oil temperature	0 - 150 °C
Minimum suction pressure	- 0.45bar to prevent gasing
Maximum suction pressure	5 bar
Rated speed	3600 rpm max.

Key

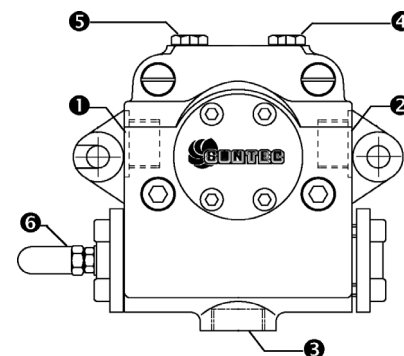
- 1 Inlet G3/4
- 2 Pressure gauge port G1/4
- 3 Vacuum gauge port to measure the inlet vacuum G1/4
- 4 To pressure adjusting valve G3/4



"Note: pump with "C" rotation.

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

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



Connecting the oil flexible hoses to the pump

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

- 1 remove the closing nuts A and R on the inlet and return connections of the pump;
- 2 screw the rotating nut of the two flexible hoses on the pump **being careful to avoid exchanging the lines**: see the arrows marked on the pump.

For further information, refer to the technical documentation of the pump.

Suntec T+TV	HP Technik UHE-A	Suntec TA
Close-up photograph of the Suntec T+TV pump. It shows two brass-colored hexagonal nuts labeled 'R' (top) and 'A' (bottom) on the inlet and return connections respectively.	Close-up photograph of the HP Technik UHE-A pump. It shows two brass-colored hexagonal nuts labeled 'A' (left) and 'R' (right) on the inlet and return connections respectively.	Close-up photograph of the Suntec TA pump. It shows two brass-colored hexagonal nuts labeled 'A' (left) and 'R' (right) on the inlet and return connections respectively.

ELECTRICAL CONNECTIONS



DANGER! Be careful **NOT** to invert the servocontrol cables connections.



WARNING! 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. **WARNING!** before executing the electrical connections, pay attention to turn the plant's switch to OFF and be sure that the burner's main switch is in 0 position (OFF) too. Read carefully the chapter "WARNINGS", and the "Electrical connections" section.

ATTENTION: Connecting electrical supply wires to the burner terminal block MA, be sure that the ground wire is longer than phase and neutral ones.

To execute the electrical connections, proceed as follows:

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



WARNING: (only for double stage and progressive burners) The burner is provided with an electrical bridge between terminals 6 and 7; when connecting the high/low flame thermostat, remove this bridge before connecting the thermostat.

Rotation of electric motor

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



CAUTION: check the motor thermal cut-out adjustment

NOTE: the burners are supplied for three-phase 380 V or 400 V supply, and in the case of three-phase 220 V or 230 V supply it is necessary to modify the electrical connections into the terminal box of the electric motor and replace the overload tripped relay.

PART III: 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 AUTHORIZED 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 EXCEPT FOR ITS MAINTENANCE.

TO SECURE THE MACHINE, ACT ON THE ISOLATOR SWITCH. IN CASE OF ANOMALIES THAT REQUIRED A SHUT DOWN OF THE BURNER, IT'S POSSIBLE TO ACT ON THE AUXILIARY LINE SWITCH, LOCATED ON THE BURNER FRONT PANEL.

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.

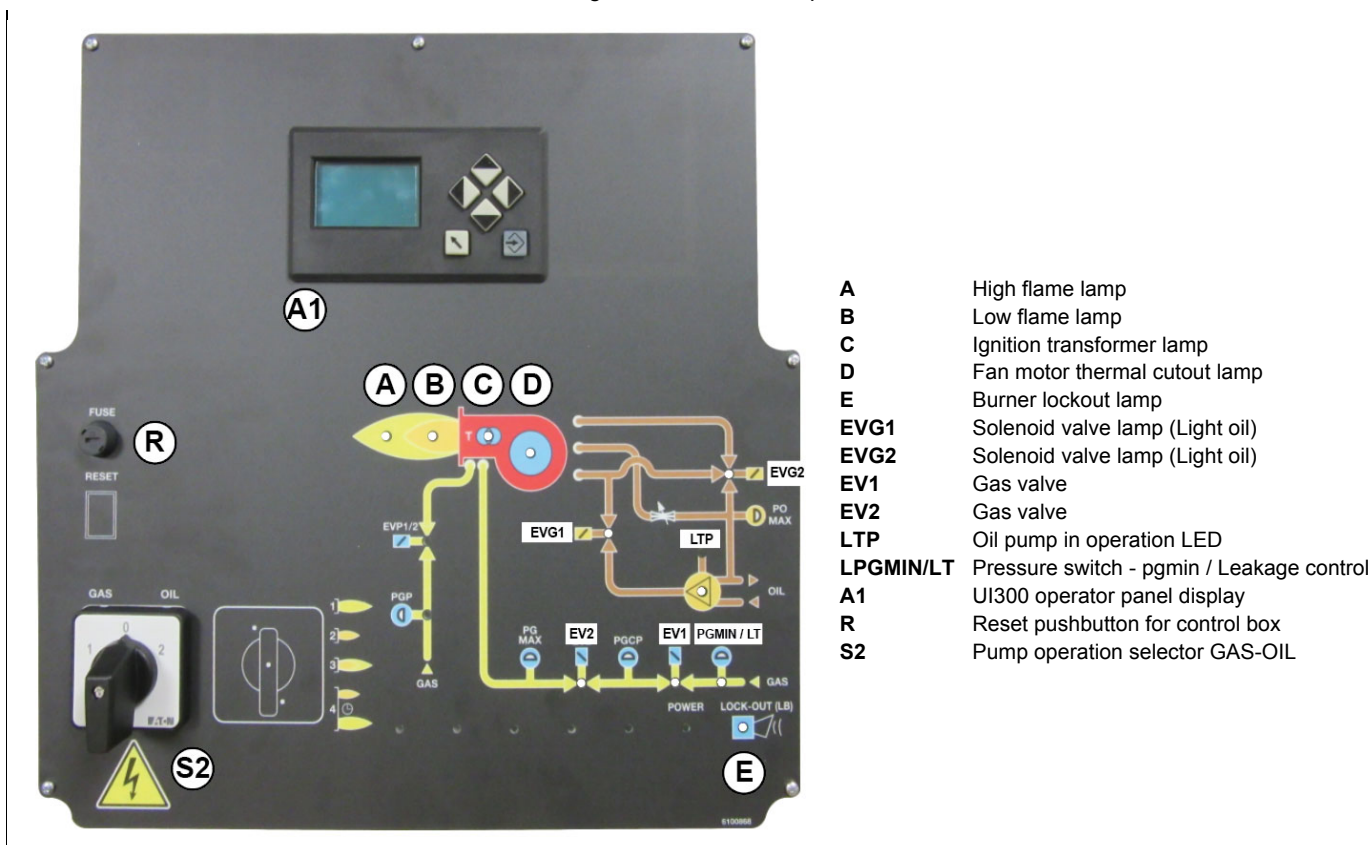


DANGER! *Incorrect motor rotation can seriously damage property and injure people.* **WARNING:** *before starting the burner up, be sure that the manual cutoff valves are open and check that the pressure upstream the gas train complies the value quoted on paragraph "Technical specifications". Be sure that the mains switch is closed.*

DANGER: *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.*

WARNING: *never loose the sealed screws! otherwise, the device warranty will be immediately invalidate!*

Fig. 14 - Burner front panel

**Fuel selection:**

- In order to start the burner with gas or light oil, the operator must commute the selector on the burner control panel on (1) = gas, or (2) = light oil.
If the selector is set on (1) the gas cock must be open, while the light oil cock must be closed. Viceversa if the selector is set on (2).
CAUTION: if the fuel chosen is oil, be sure the cutoff valves on the feed and return pipes are open.

- Check the control box is not locked; if so, reset it by means of the button on LMV panel.
- Check the series of thermostats and pressure switches turn the burner to on.

Gas operation

- At the beginning of the start-up cycle, the actuator drives the air damper to the maximum opening position, then the fan motor starts up: the pre-purge phase begins.
- At the end of the pre-purge, the air damper is driven to the ignition position, the ignition transformer is energised (signalled by the light **B4** on the front panel) then, few seconds later, the EV1 and EV2 gas valves are energised (light G1 and G2 on the front panel).
- Few seconds after the gas valves opening, the ignition transformer is de-energised and light **B4** turns to off.
- The burner operates in the low flame stage; few seconds later the two-stages operation begins and the burner output increases or decreases, driven by the external thermostats (progressive burners) or by the modulator (fully-modulating burners).

Light oil operation

- The fan motor starts and the pre-purge phase as well. Since the pre-purge phase must be carried out at the maximum air rate, the control box drives the actuator opening and when the maximum opening position is reached, the pre-purge time counting starts.
- At the end of the pre-purge time, the actuator is in the light oil ignition position: the ignition transformer is energised (lamp **B4** on); the ignitor gas valves and the light oil valves open. Few seconds after the valves opening, the transformer is de-energised and lamp **B4** turns off.
- The burner is now operating, meanwhile the actuator goes to the high flame position; after some seconds, the two-stage operation begins; the burner is driven automatically to high flame or low flame, according to the plant requirements. Operation in high or low flame is signalled by LED **B2** on the burner control panel.

The fuel is pushed into the pump to the nozzle at the delivery pressure set by the pressure governor. The solenoid valve stops the fuel immission into the combustion chamber. The fuel flow rate that is not burnt goes back to the tank through the return circuit. The nozzle is feeded at constant pressure, while the return line pressure is adjusted by means of the pressure governor controlled by an actuator.

AIR FLOW AND FUEL ADJUSTMENT



WARNING! 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 fuel decrease slowly until the normal combustion values are achieved.

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

Recommended combustion parameters		
Fuel	Recommended (%) CO ₂	Recommended (%) O ₂
Natural gas	9 ÷ 10	3 ÷ 4,8
Light oil	11,5 ÷ 13	2,9 ÷ 4,9

(First) Start-up preliminary operations - gas supply

Recommended actions to be carried out in sequence:

- 1 Check the burner and all its components are installed correctly
- 2 Check that all electrical and mechanical parts are connected correctly
- 3 Check that there is water or other vector fluids in the generator
- 4 Check that the ventilation gates/dampers in the plant are open and the stack is free
- 5 Connect the gauges used to adjust and check pressures on the incoming line and on the head, air and fuel side.
- 6 Open the thermostatic series and the safety chain
- 7 Turn the main switch on the panel front with the "MAN/AUTO" selector to position "0".
- 8 Select the GAS mode with the fuel selector on the front of the panel (if any)
- 9 Check the phase and neutral position is correct
- 10 Open the manual shut-off valves slowly, in order to prevent any water hammers that might seriously damage valves and pressure regulator
- 11 Check the sense of rotation of the electrical motors
- 12 Bleed the line, getting rid of all the air in the pipe as far as the main gas valve
- 13 Ensure the pressure entering the main valves is not excessive due to damage to or wrong adjustment of the line pressure regulator
- 14 Ensure the gas supply minimum pressure is at least equal to the pressure required by the pressure curves - burnt gas flow



DANGER! Venting the air from the piping must take place in safe conditions, avoiding dangerous concentrations of fuel in the rooms. You must therefore ventilate the rooms and wait long enough for the gases to dissipate outside before switching on.

Adjustments - brief description

The air and fuel rates adjustments must be performed at the maximum output first ("high flame"): see the Lamtec.. related manual..

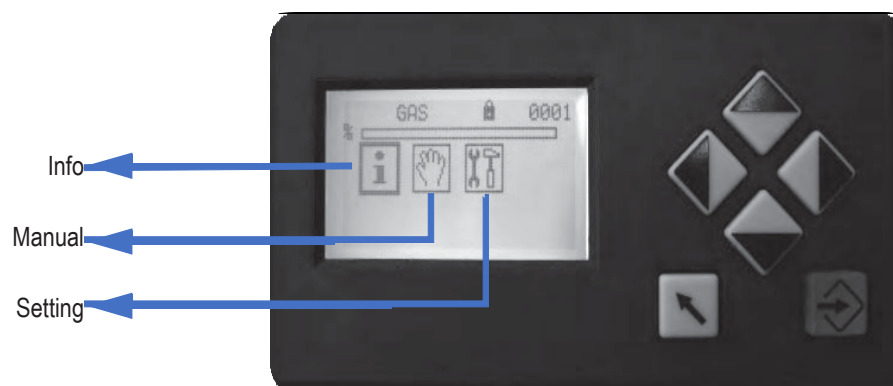
- Check that the combustion parameters are in the suggested limits.
- Check the flow rate measuring it on the counter or, if it was not possible, verifying the combustion head pressure by means of a differential pressure gauge, as described on par. "Measuring the gas pressure in the combustion head".
- Then, adjust the combustion values by setting the "gas/air" ratio" curvepoints (see the Lamtec.. related manual).
- Set, now, the low flame output, 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.

SETTING THE BURNER CURVE

Initial home page: keep thermostat open.
Burner remain in stand-by



Unlock the controller: press ENTER



Press the right key to position on the
Settings icon (indicated with wrench and
hammer)



Press ENTER



Press ENTER again after selecting 'the key icon'.



Keep the password "0000" and confirm with ENTER.



New page, level 1 unlocked



Right click to EDIT.



Press ENTER to enter the "curves page".



Air & gas position at burner's ignition

- 1 ignition position
- 2 air servomotor position (digit)
- 3 gas servomotor position (digit)



VALUES VARY FROM BURNER TO BURNER



Close the thermostat the burner starts.



Pre-purge.



The controller moves the servomotors to the ignition position and excites the ignition transformer.



If the burner starts with those settings, this page will appear:

If the burner does not start with those settings the chapter "SETTING THE IGNITION POINT WITH BURNER IN STAND-BY"



SETTING THE IGNITION POINT WITH BURNER IN STAND BY

In case of troubles, the burner will go on lock-out mode and the reason will be indicated on the display.



Check the lock code & press ENTER to unlock.



Press ENTER to modify the positions (burner in stand-by).



Click up to increase the gas opening position or down to decrease it.



Right click to move from gas servomotor adjustment to air servomotor adjustment.



Click up to increase the air opening position or down to decrease it.



Press ENTER to save the new settings.



CLOSE THE THERMOSTAT LINE

BURNER OPERATING: SETTING PARAMETERS

Check the combustion quality (with a flue gas analyzer). To modify the combustion valves and adjust servomotors position (gas and air), press ENTER.



Click up to increase the gas opening position or down to decrease it.



Right click to move from gas servomotor adjustment to air servomotor adjustment.



Click up to increase the air opening position or down to decrease it.



Press ENTER to save the new settings.



Click up to quit the ignition position.



Check the combustion quality in all positions (from minimum to maximum output) and adjust the gas and air setting if necessary (as indicated on chapter "SETTING THE IGNITION POINT WITH BURNER IN STAND-BY").



Set the maximum load position 999, according to the maximum output required by the boiler. If necessary, set the inlet gas pressure (at the exit of the gas pressure reducer). Check the output combustible and the quality of combustion in all positions and adjust gas and air if necessary (see chapter “SETTING THE IGNITION POINT WITH BURNER IN STAND-BY”).



Press EXIT to quit the combustion settings.



Press EXIT again to quit main menu.



Press EXIT again to quit settings.



The burner runs now in automatic mode.



In case of troubles, the burner will go on lock-out mode and thereason will be indicated on the display.

Example:

H009 – lock-out code

D1 - diagnostic 1

D2 - diagnostic 2

xxh - operation hours



Check the lock code & press ENTER to unlock.



If the ignition setting is not good enough (e.g. too much air), the burner cannot start. In that case adjust again the ignition point see chapter "SETTING THE BURNER CURVE".

Otherwise make sure that no other reason may cause the ignition failure.



CAUTION! The fuel air calibration procedure is the same for both gas and diesel. In the display will be indicated Gas or Diesel.

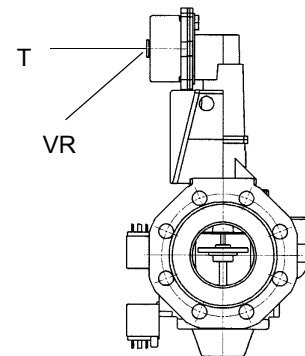
ADJUSTMENTS FOR GAS OPERATION

Air flow and gas adjustment

- startup the burner by selecting GAS by means of the switch on the burner control panel
- Adjust the air and gas flow rates, in according to the "air/gas ratio" curvepoints setting procedure on the LMV manual,. Check continuously, the flue gas analysis, to avoid combustion with air excess.
- Once the butterfly valve is completely opened, acting on the pressure stabiliser of the valves group, adjust the **gas flow rate in the high flame stage** as to meet the values requested by the boiler/utilisation:
- If necessary, change the combustion head positionl.
- The air and gas flow rate are now adjusted at the maximum power stage: go on with the point to point adjustment, as to reach the minimum output
- Adjust the pressure switches

Gas valves Siemens VGD - Version with SKP2. (provided with pressure stabilizer).

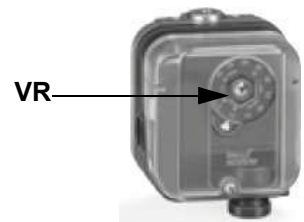
To increase or decrease gas pressure, and therefore gas flow rate, remove the cap **T** and use a screwdriver to adjust the regulating screw **VR**. Turn clockwise to increase the flow rate, counterclockwise to reduce it.



Setting air and gas pressure switches

The **air pressure switch** locks the control box if the air pressure is not the one requested. If it happens, unlock the burner by means of the control box unlock pushbutton, placed on the burner control panel.

The **gas pressure switches** check the pressure to avoid the burner operate when the pressure value is not in the requested pressure range.



Calibration of PGMIN/LT gas pressure switch (proving system and minimum gas pressure)

As for the gas pressure switch calibration, proceed as follows:

- Be sure that the filter is clean.
- Remove the transparent plastic cap.
- While the burner is operating at the maximum output, test the gas pressure on the pressure port of the minimum gas pressure switch.
- Slowly close the manual cutoff valve (placed upstream the pressure switch, see gas train installation diagram), until the detected pressure is reduced by 50%. Pay attention that the CO value in the flue gas does not increase: if the CO values are higher than the limits laid down by law, slowly open the cutoff valve as to get values lower than these limits.
- Check that the burner is operating correctly.
- Clockwise turn the pressure switch adjusting ring nut (as to increase the pressure value) until the burner stops.
- Slowly fully open the manual cutoff valve.
- Refit the transparent plastic cover on the pressure switch.

Adjusting the maximum gas pressure switch (when provided)

To calibrate the maximum pressure switch, proceed as follows according to its mounting position:

- 1 remove the pressure switch plastic cover;
- 2 if the maximum pressure switch is mounted upstream the gas valves: measure the gas pressure in the network, when flame is off; by means of the adjusting ring nut **VR**, set the value read, increased by the 30%.
- 3 if the maximum pressure switch is mounted downstream the “gas governor-gas valves” group and upstream the butterfly valve: light the burner, adjust it according to the procedure in the previous paragraph. Then, measure the gas pressure at the operating flow rate, downstream the “gas governor-gas valves” group and upstream the butterfly valve; by means of the adjusting ring nut **VR**, set the value read on step 2, increased by the 30%;
- 4 replace the plastic cover.

Calibration of air pressure switch

To calibrate the air pressure switch, proceed as follows:

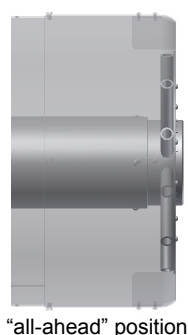
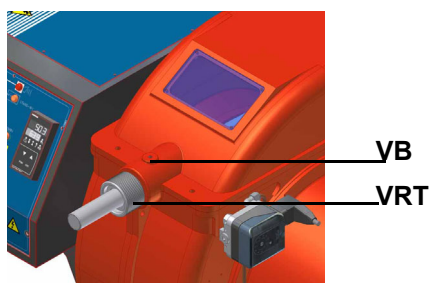
- Remove the transparent plastic cap.
- Once air and fuel setting have been accomplished, startup the burner.
- During the pre-purge phase of the operation, turn slowly the adjusting ring nut **VR** in the clockwise direction (to increase the adjusting pressure) until the burner lockout, then read the 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.

Adjusting the combustion head

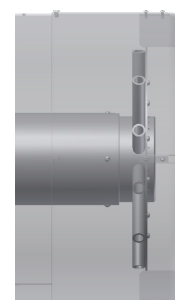


Attention! if it is necessary to change the head position, repeat the air and fuel adjustments described above.

The combustion head position affects the flame stability. The diffuser position must be set during the commissioning according to the regulation needs. The diffuser position is factory set as shown in figure “A” ($x = 10$ mm). If different settings are required, it is possible to change the position: loosen the VB screw and slightly move the combustion head backwards, turning clockwise the knob VRT. Fasten VB screw when the adjustment is accomplished.

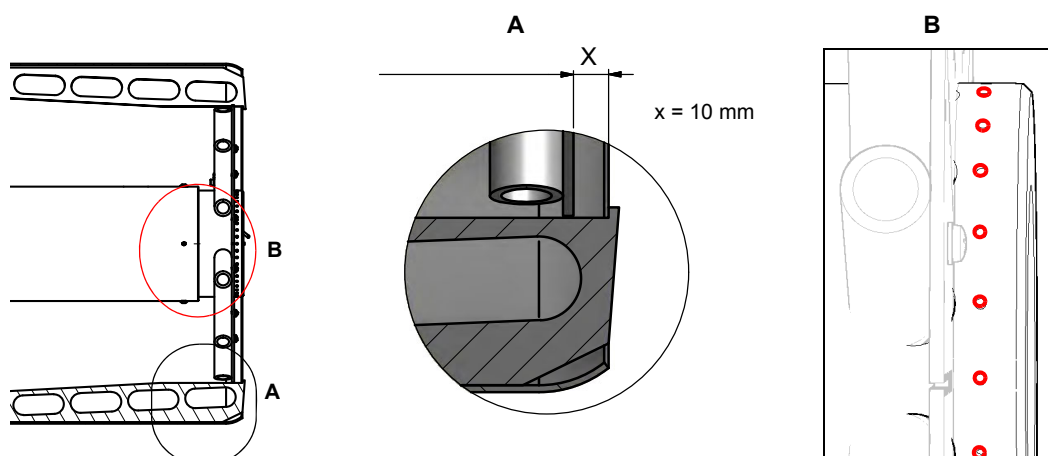


“all-ahead” position



“all-backwards” head position

Depending on the boiler application, it is possible to act on the holes (figure B) to improve the flame stability and NOx, CO emission values. If necessary, close/open the holes in figure “B” using the screws kit given with the burner.



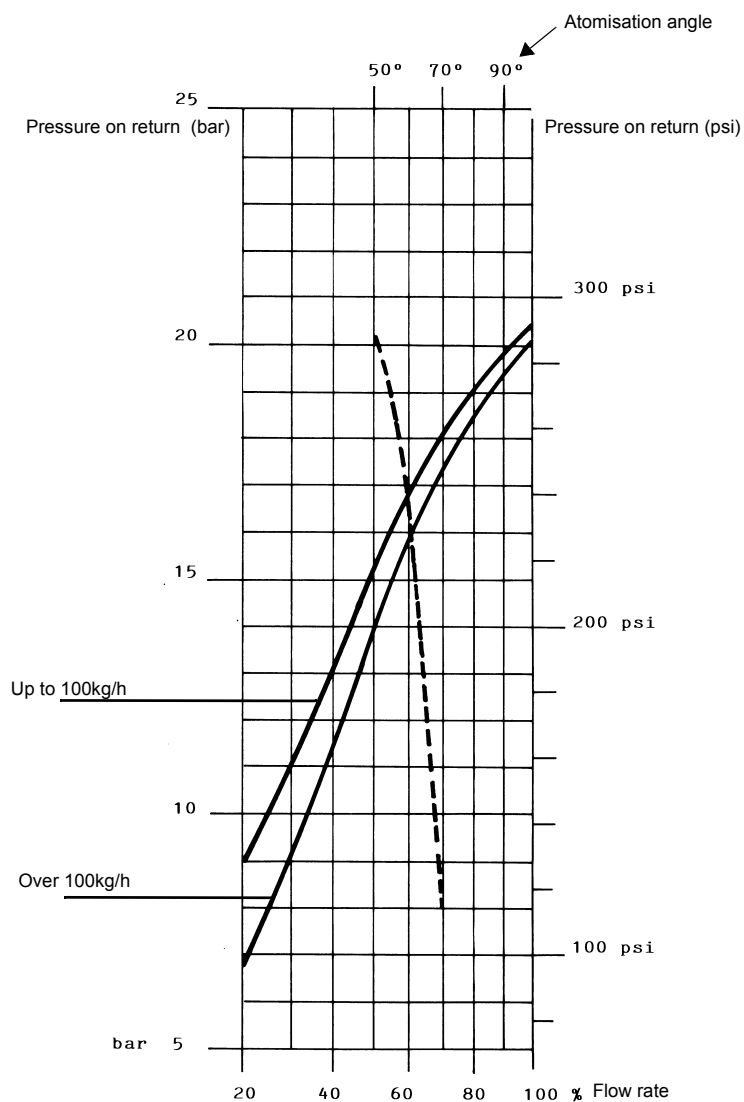
Adjustment procedure for light oil operation

The light oil flow rate can be adjusted choosing a by-pass nozzle that suits the boiler/utilisation output and setting the delivery and return pressure values according to the ones quoted on the below diagrams.

FLUIDICS NOZZLE: REFERENCE DIAGRAM (INDICATIVE ONLY)

DIMENSIONS	FLOW RATE kg/h		Indicative pressure on return (bar)
	Min	Max	
40	13	40	19
50	16	50	22
60	20	60	20
70	23	70	23
80	26	80	23
90	30	90	22
100	33	100	22
115	38	115	21
130	43	130	22
145	48	145	21
160	53	160	21
180	59	180	22
200	66	200	21
225	74	225	22
250	82	250	22
275	91	275	22
300	99	300	23
330	109	330	23
360	119	360	22
400	132	400	22
450	148	450	22
500	165	500	22
550	181	550	22
600	198	600	23
650	214	650	23
700	231	700	23
750	250	750	23
800	267	800	22

Tab. 1



NOZZLE SUPPLY PRESSURE = 25 bar

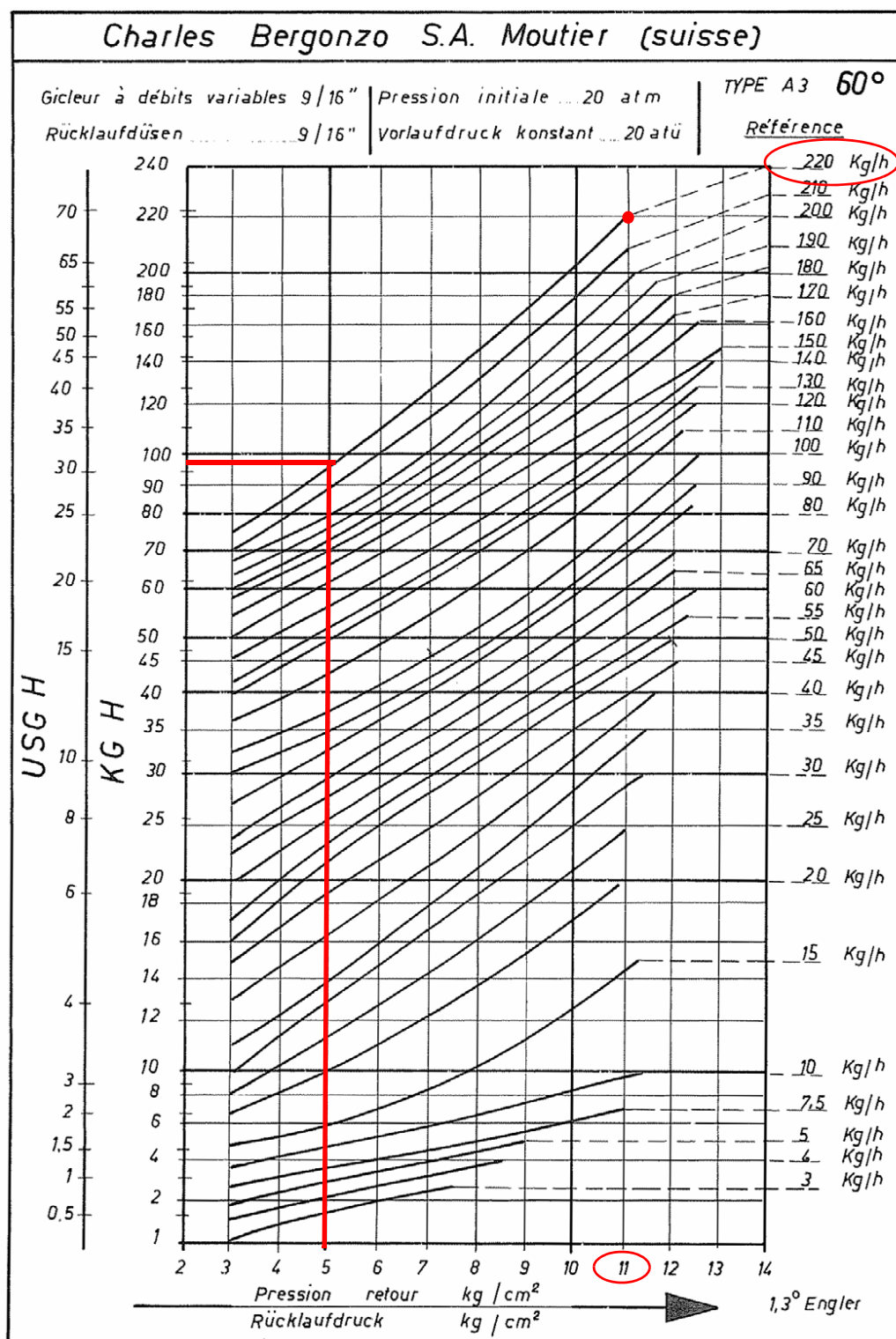
----- Atomisation angle according to the return pressure

———— % Flow rate

viscosity at nozzle = 5 cSt



ATTENTION! To achieve the maximum flow rate close completely the return line.



NOZZLE SUPPLY PRESSURE = 20 bar

Example (Bergonzo): if a 220kg/h flow rate BERGONZO nozzle is provided, set the return pressure at 11bar, supply at 20bar on the delivery to get a 220kg/h flow rate. If the return pressure needed is 5bar, instead, act on the V adjusting screw on the pressure governor. The flow rate will then be about 95kg/h (see the example showed on the Bergonzo diagram).

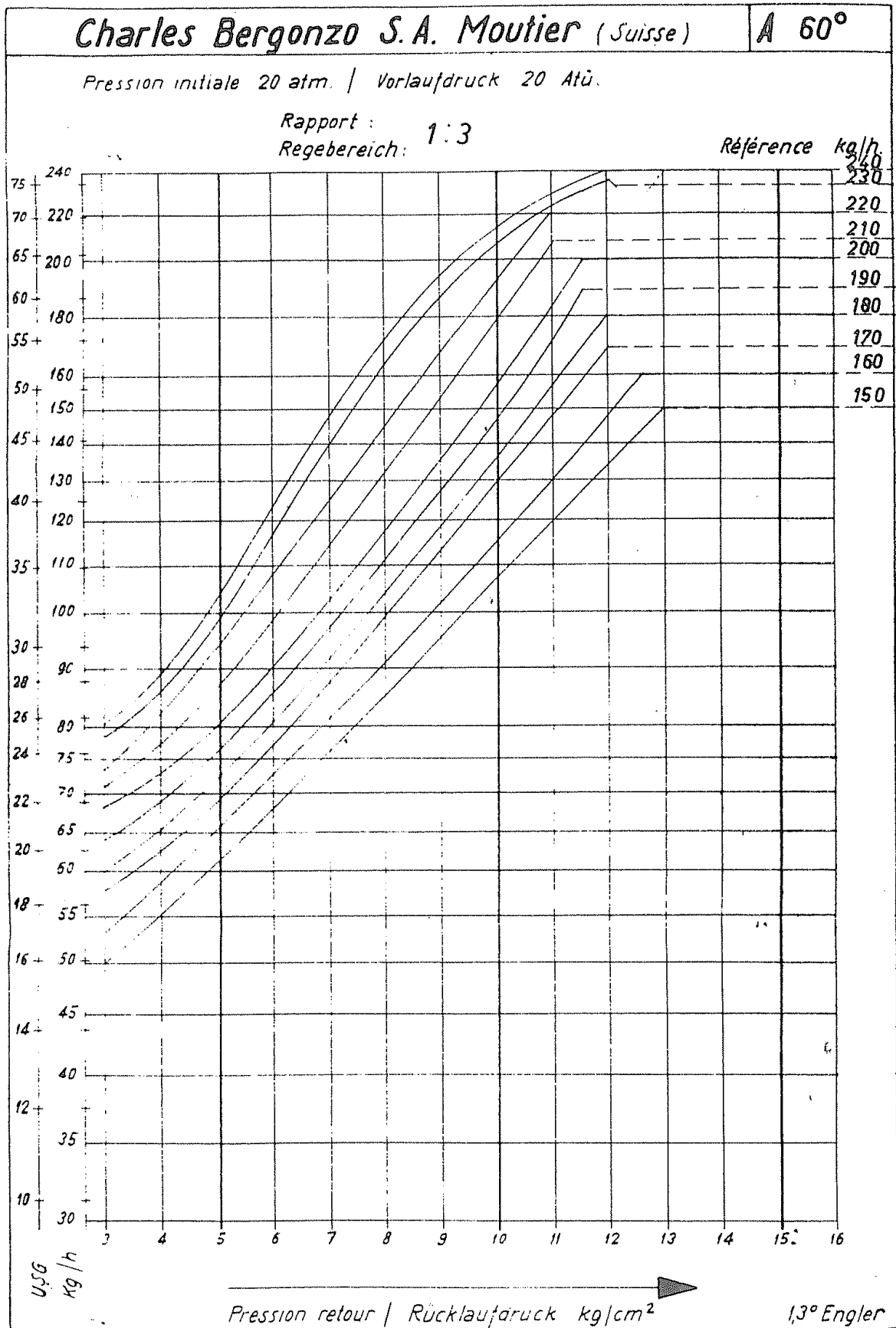
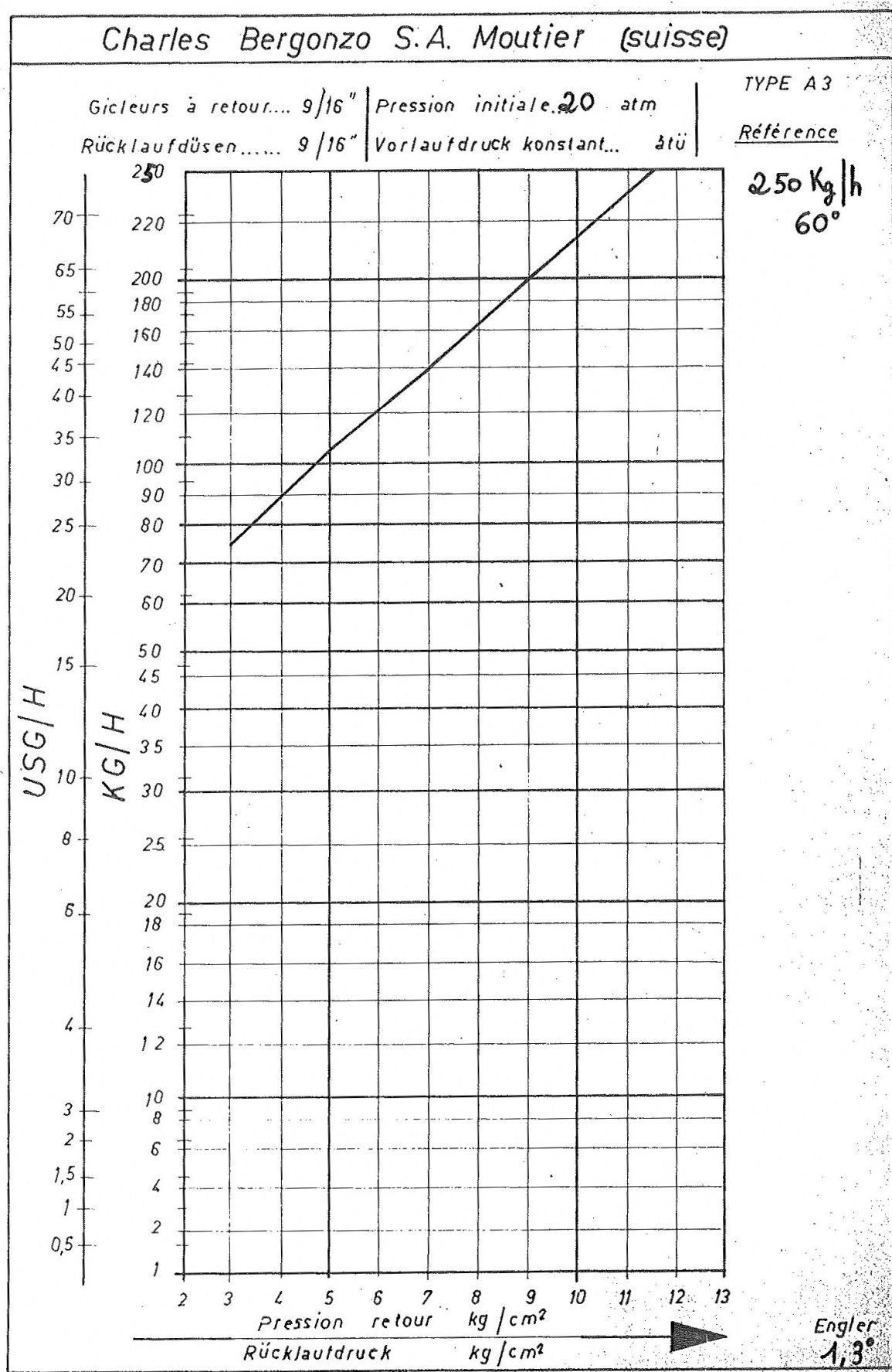
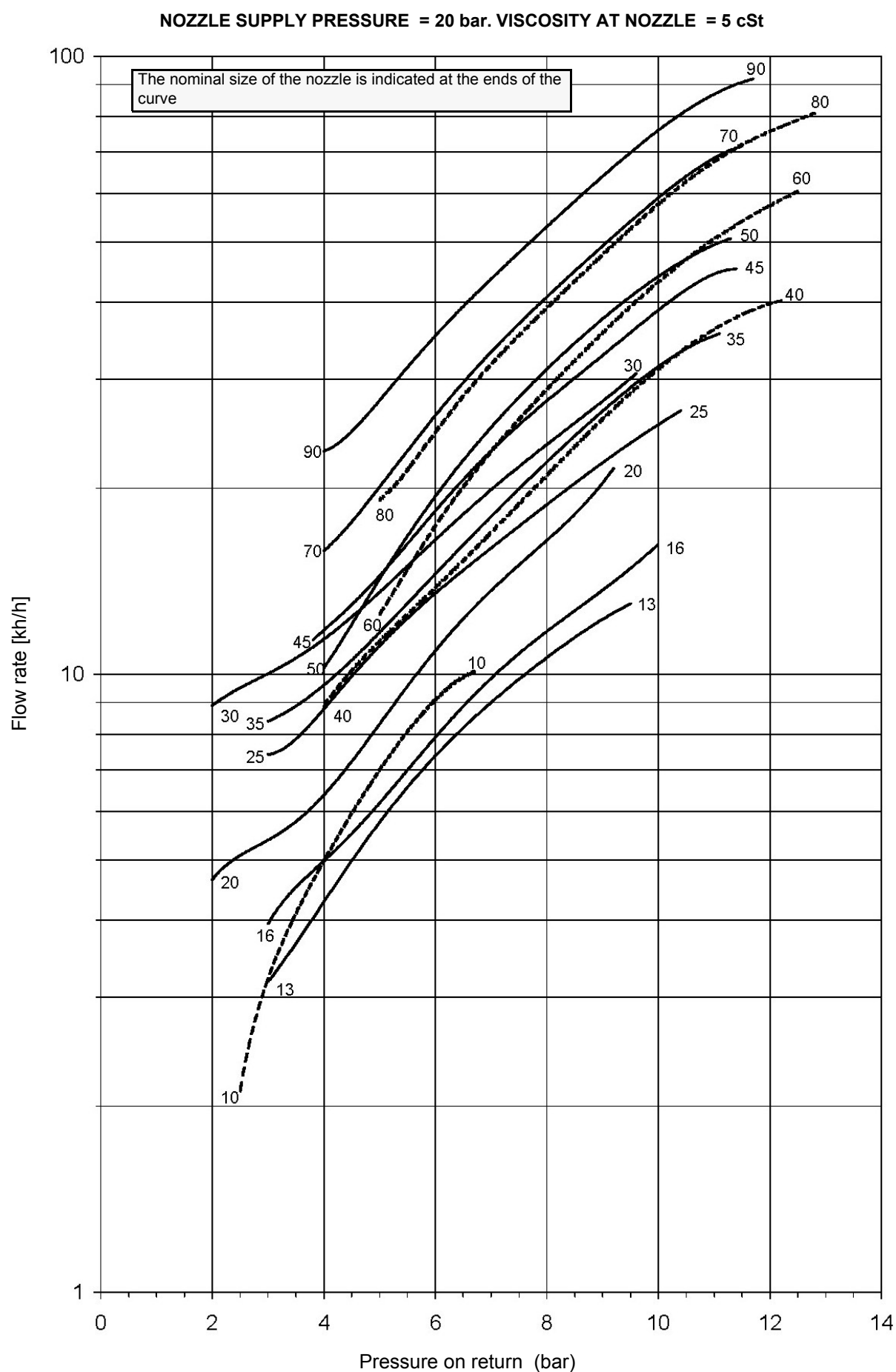
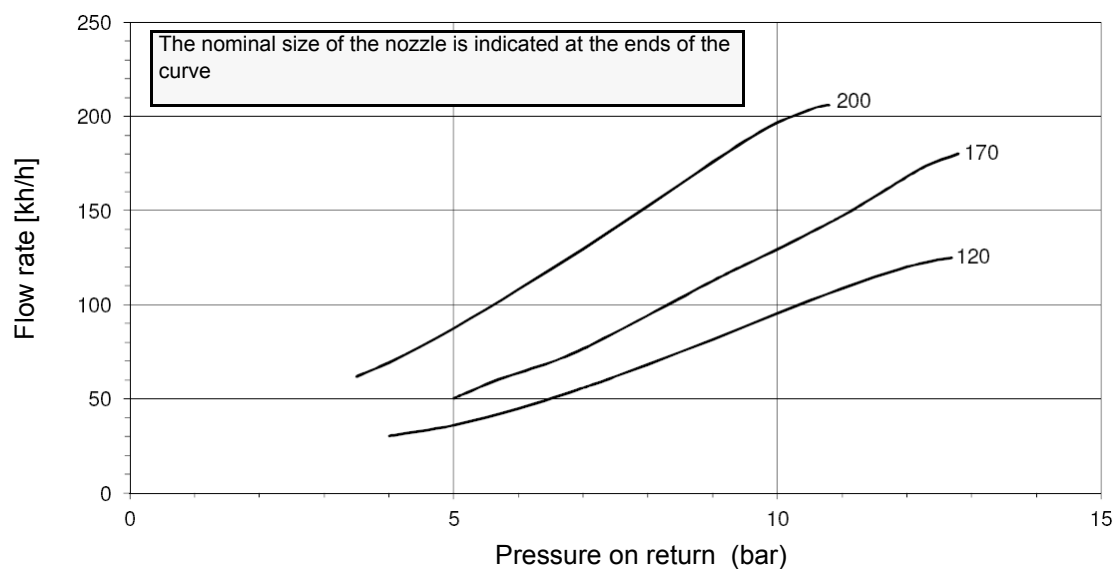
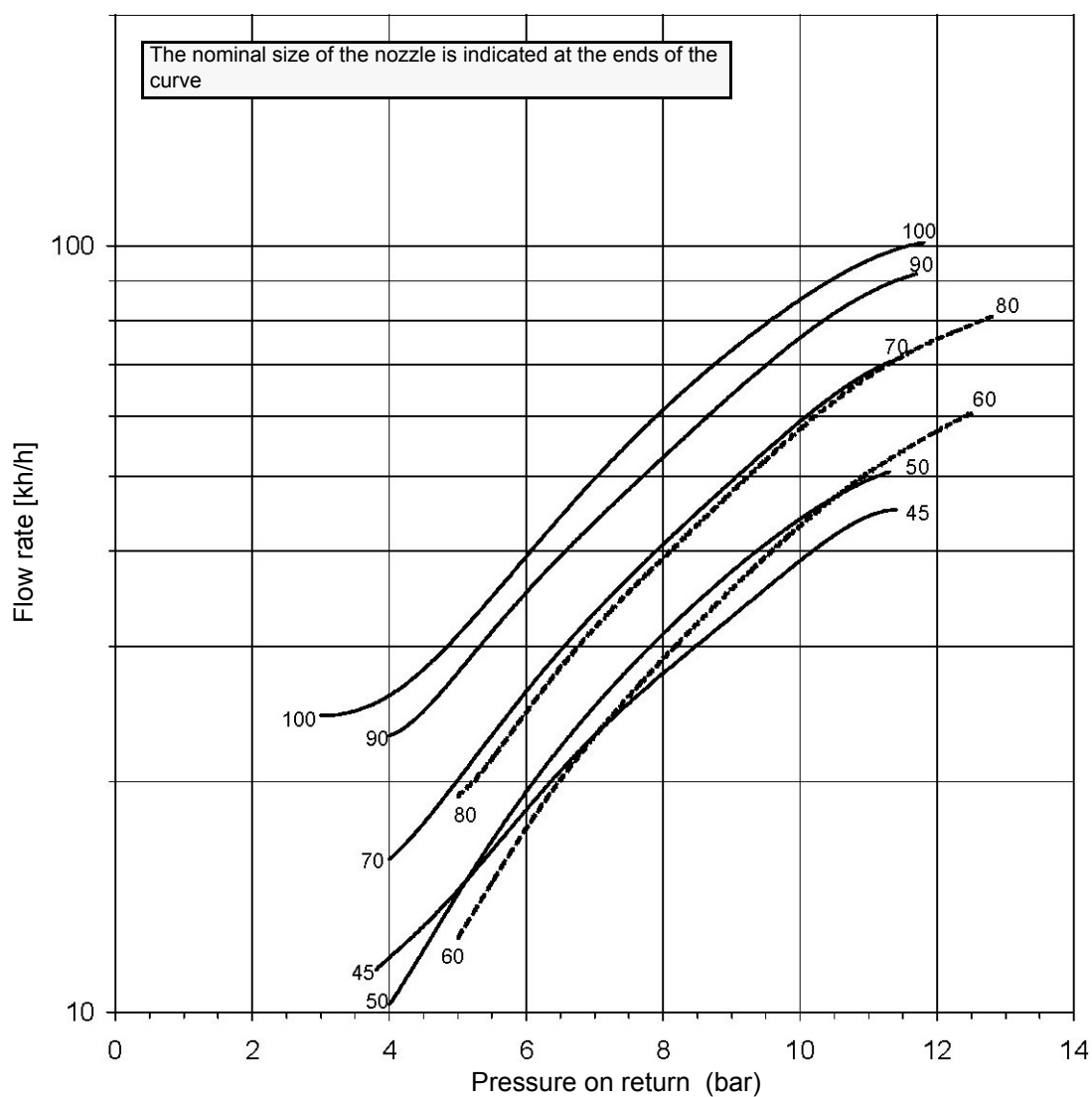


Fig. 15

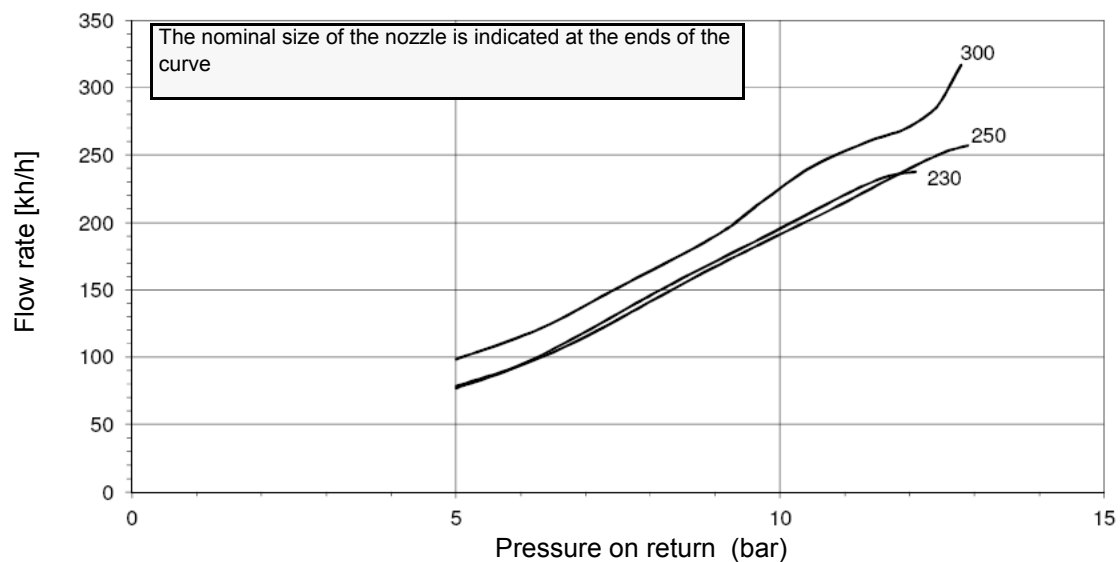
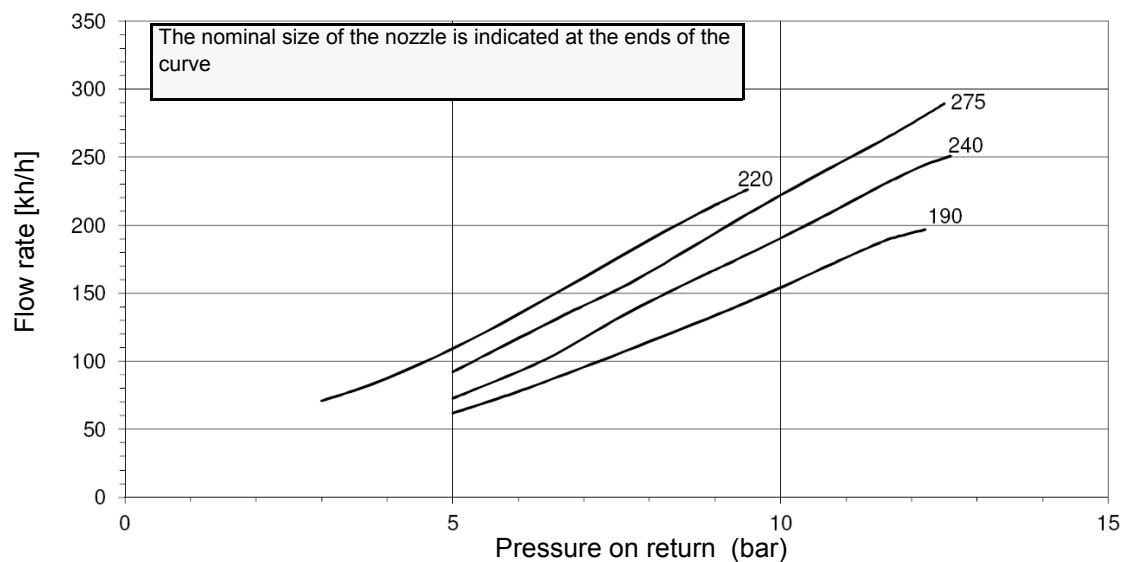
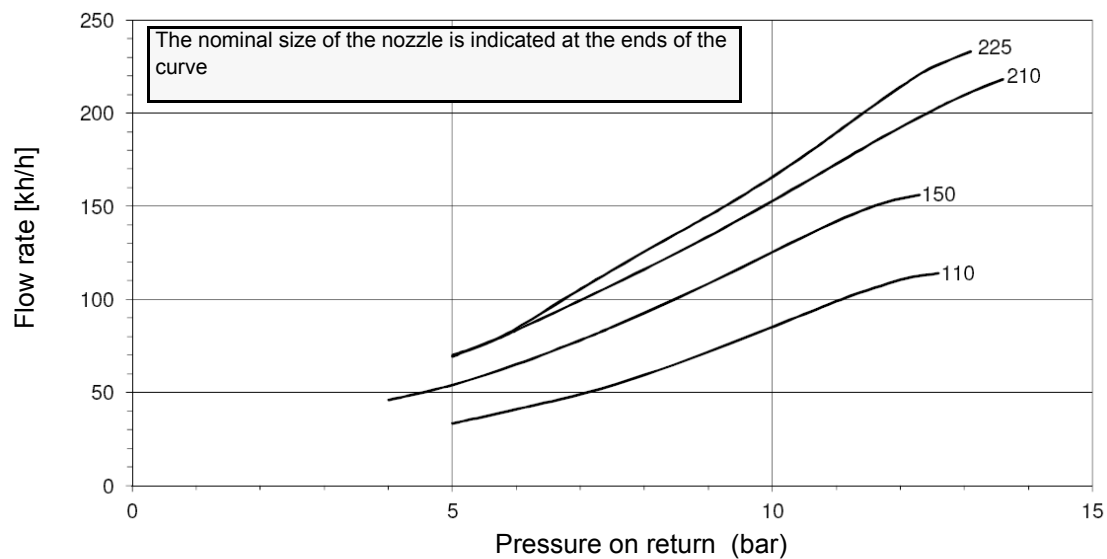


FLUIDICS KW3...60°

FLUIDICS KW3...60°**NOZZLE SUPPLY PRESSURE = 20 bar. VISCOSITY AT NOZZLE = 5 cSt**

FLUIDICS KW3...60°

NOZZLE SUPPLY PRESSURE = 20 bar. VISCOSITY AT NOZZLE = 5 cSt



Oil Flow Rate Settings

- 1 Once the air and gas flow rates are adjusted, turn the burner off, switch to the oil operation (OIL, on the burner control panel).
- 2 with the electrical panel open, prime the oil pump acting directly on the related **CP** contactor (see next picture): check the pump motor rotation and keep pressing for some seconds until the oil circuit is charged;



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

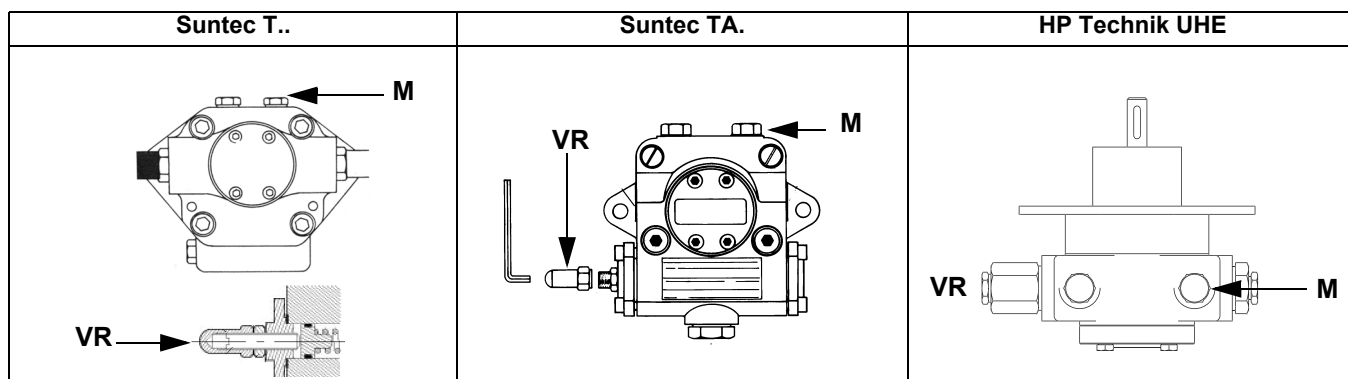


Fig. 16

- 4 As for setting the fuel/air ratio curve, see the LMV related manual.
- 5 Only if necessary, adjust the supply pressure as follows (see related paragraph); insert a pressure gauge into the port shown on Fig. 18 and act on the pump adjusting screw **VR** (see Fig. 17) as to get the nozzle pressure at 20bar (Monarch or Fluidics nozzles - see page 39-38).

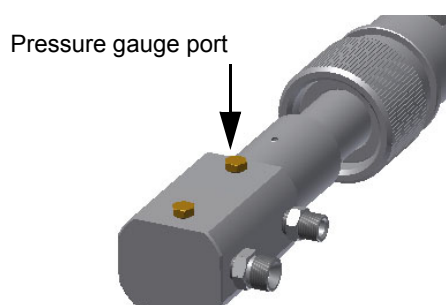


Fig. 17



Fig. 18

- 6 In order to get the maximum oil flow rate, adjust the pressure (reading its value on the **PG** pressure gauge) without changing the air flow rate set during the gas operation adjustments (see previous paragraph), checking always the combustion parameters. Turn the burner off; then start it up again. If the adjustment is not correct, repeat the previous steps.

Minimum oil pressure switch (when provided)

The minimum oil pressure switch on the inlet line, checks that the pressure does not drop below a default value. The pressure switch must be set, say, at 10% under the pressure at the nozzle.

Maximum oil pressure switch

The oil pressure switch on the return line, checks that the pressure does not exceed a default value. This value must not be higher than the maximum acceptable pressure on the return line (this value is reported on the specification table). A pressure change on the return line could affect the combustion parameters: for this reason, the pressure switch must be set, say, at 20% over the pressure recorded during the combustion adjustment. The factory setting is 4 bar.

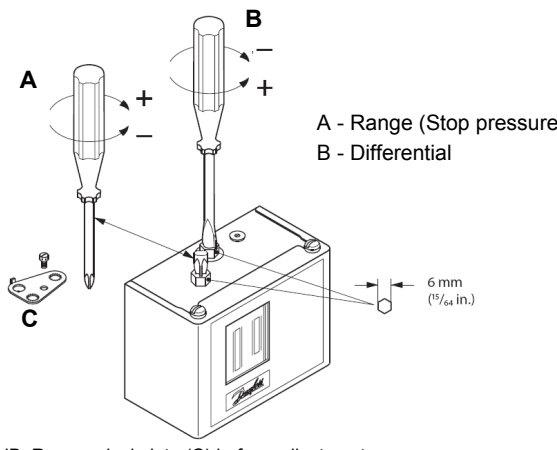
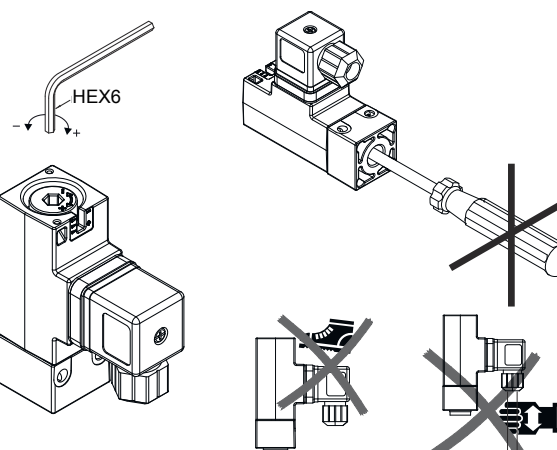
It is recommended to verify that the combustion parameters are within the range of acceptable values even against a pressure variation that gets close to the limit of the pressure switch.

This check should be carried out along the whole range of the burner output.

In case of unacceptable values, reduce from 20% to 15% the overpressure; later on, repeat the adjustments described above.

Oil pressure switch adjustment

Follow the below instruction, according to the pressure switch installed.

 A - Range (Stop pressure) B - Differential 6 mm (1/4 in.) NB: Remove lockplate (C) before adjustment	 HEX6
Danfoss KP..	Trafag Picostat 9B4..

PART IV: MAINTENANCE



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

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.

ROUTINE MAINTENANCE

- Check and clean the cartridge of the fuel filter, replace it if necessary;
- carefully check the fuel flexible hoses for leaks;
- check and clean the filter on the fuel 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;
- remove, check and clean the combustion head;
- check the ignition electrodes and their ceramic insulators, clean, adjust and replace if necessary;
- remove and clean the oil nozzles (IMPORTANT: do not clean the nozzles using metallic or sharp utensils, use only solvents or steam); at the end of maintenance operations, refit the burner, turn it on and check the combustion. If in doubt, replace the defective nozzle/s. In case of intensive use of the burner, the nozzles must be replaced at the end of the working season;
- examine and clean the detection electrode/photoelement (according to the burner models), replace it if necessary, in case of doubt, check the detection circuit, after the burner start-up;
- clean and grease levers and rotating parts.

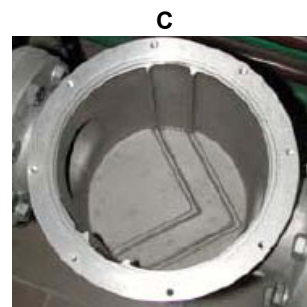
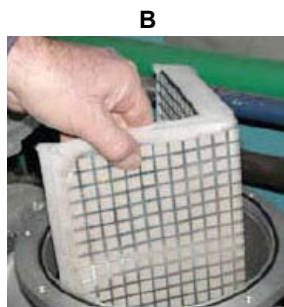
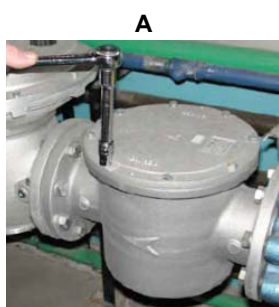
Gas filter maintenance



WARNING: Before opening the filter, close the manual cutoff valve downstream the filter and bleed the gas; check that inside the filter there is no pressurised gas.

To clean or remove the filter, proceed as follows:

- 1 remove the cap unscrewing the fixing screws (A);
- 2 remove the filtering cartridge (B), clean it using water and soap, blow it with compressed air (or replace it, if necessary)
- 3 replace the cartridge in its proper position taking care to place it in between the guides as not to hamper the cap replacement;
- 4 be sure to replace the "O" ring into its place (C) and replace the cover fastening by the proper screws (A).

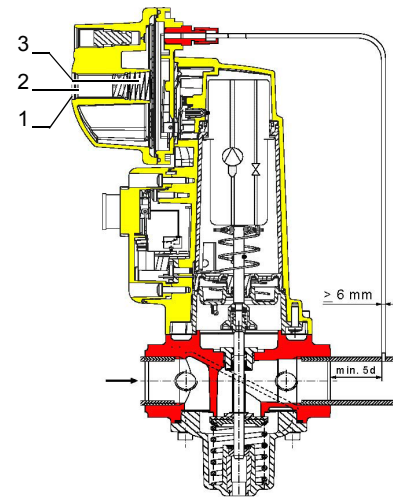


DANGER! Do not invert the servomotor cables.

Replacing the spring in the gas valve group (SKP25)

To replace the spring in the gas valve group, proceed as follows:

- 1 Carefully twist the protection cap 1 and the O-ring 2
- 2 Remove the "set value" spring 3 from actuator housing
- 3 Replace spring 3.
- 4 Carefully insert the new "set value" spring. Pay attention to mount properly.
First insert the spring part with smaller diameter in the housing.
- 5 Place O-ring 2 in protective cap 1. Screw in the protective cap with the O-ring in it.
- 6 Stick the adhesive label for spring identification on the type plate.



SKP Siemens actuator

Light oil filter maintenance

For correct and proper servicing, proceed as follows:

- 1 cutoff the required pipe section;
- 2 unscrew the filter cup;
- 3 remove the filtering cartridge, wash it with gasoline; if necessary, replace it; check the tightening O-rings and replace them if necessary;
- 4 replace the cup and restore the pipe line.



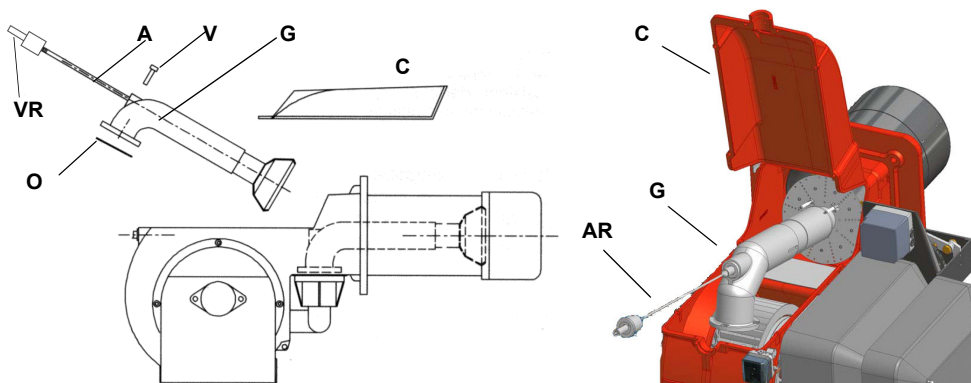
Removing the combustion head



Attention: before adjusting the combustion head, turn the burner off and wait until it gets cold.

- Remove the cover **C**.
- remove the electrodes cables;
- unscrew the 3 screws **V** which hold in position the gas manifold **G** and pull out the complete group as shown in the picture below.
- Clean the combustion head by a compressed air blow or, in case of scale, scrape it off by a scratchbrush.

Note: to replace the combustion head reverse the procedure described above having care to place correctly the O ring (**OR**) between burner and gas manifold.



Key	
VRT	Head adjusting screw
AR	Threaded rod
V	Fixing screw
G	Gas manifold
OR	"O" ring
C	Cover

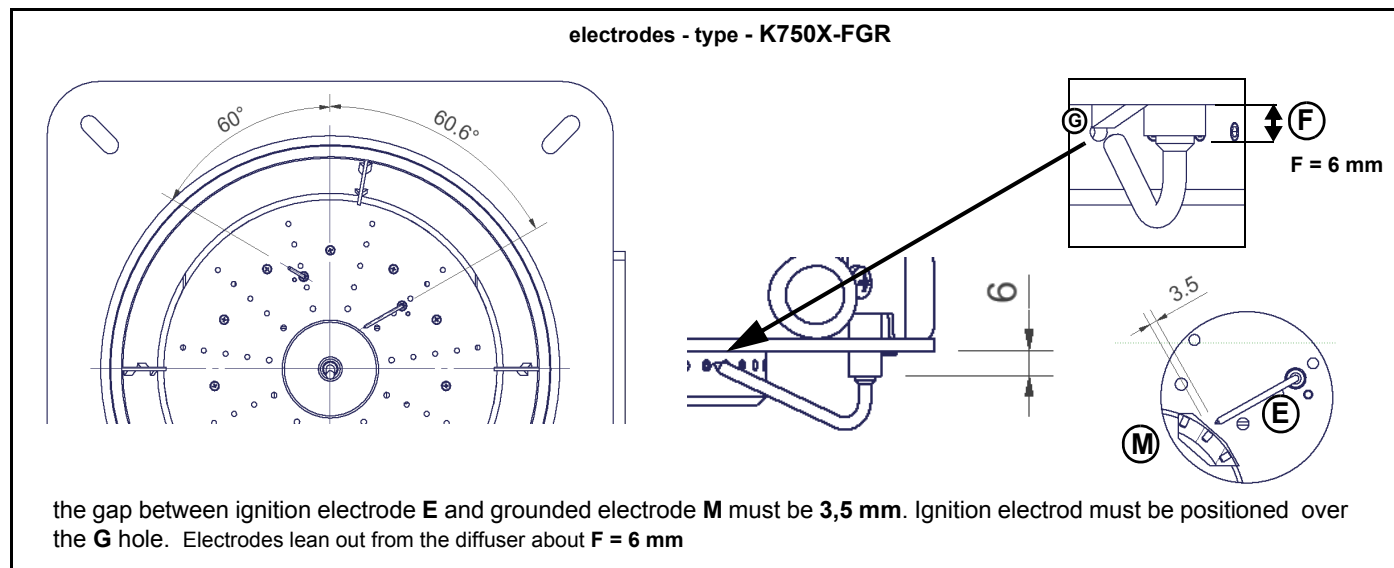
Electrodes Adjustment

Important Note: Check the ignition and detection electrodes after removing/adjusting the combustion head.



ATTENTION: avoid the ignition and detection electrodes to contact metallic parts (blast tube, head, etc.), otherwise the boiler's operation would be compromised. Check the electrodes position after any intervention on the combustion head.

Adjust the electrodes position according to the electrodes type installed on the burner. Follow the quotes shown on the next picture.



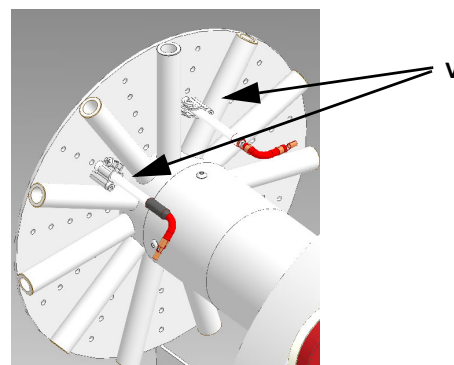
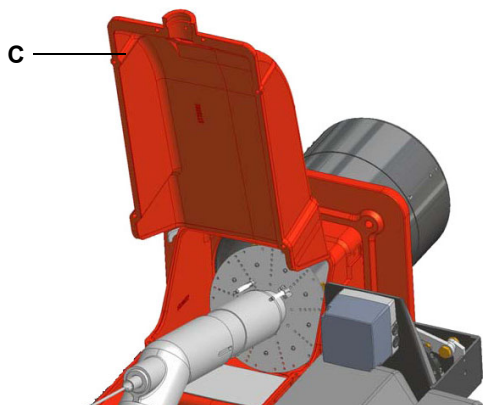
Replacing the ignition electrodes



ATTENTION: avoid the ignition and detection electrodes to contact metallic parts (blast tube, head, etc.), otherwise the boiler's operation would be compromised. Check the electrodes position after any intervention on the combustion head.

To replace the electrodes, proceed as follows:

- 1 remove the burner cover **C**;
- 2 disconnect the electrodes cables;
- 3 remove the combustion head referring to paragraph "Removing the combustion head";
- 4 unscrew **VE** screws that fasten the electrodes (see next pictures)
- 5 remove the electrodes and replace them referring to the measures indicated in the previous paragraph;
- 6 reconnect the electrodes cables;
- 7 replace the combustion head;
- 8 replace the burner cover.



Replacing the detection electrode (natural gas burners)



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

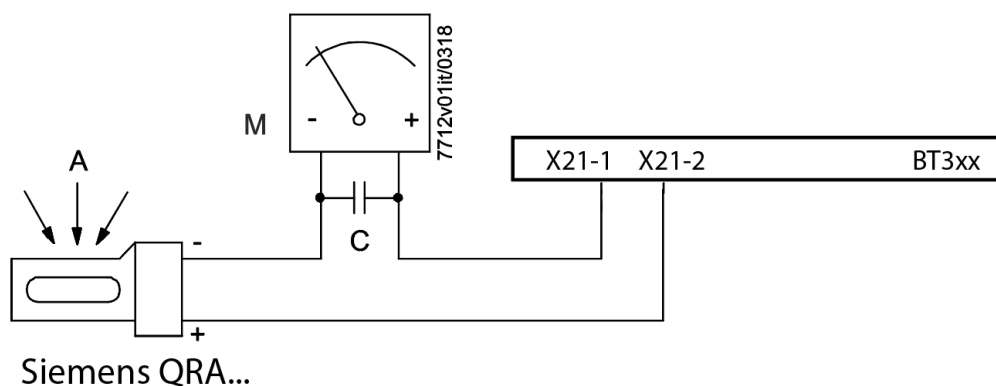
To replace the detection electrode, proceed as follows:

- 1 remove the combustion head according to the procedure on paragraph “Removing the combustion head”;
- 2 by means of an allen key, loose the fixing screws of the detection electrode **ER** and replace it;
- 3 replace the combustion head.



Checking the detection current

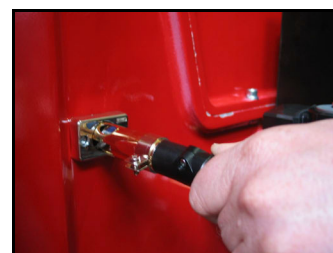
To check the detection signal follow the scheme in the picture below. If the signal is less than the value indicated, check the position of the detection electrode or detector, the electrical contacts and, if necessary, replace the electrode or the detector.



Cleaning and replacing the detection photocell

To clean/replace the detection photocell, proceed as follows:

- 1 Disconnect the system from the electrical power supply.
- 2 Shut off the fuel supply;
- 3 remove the photocell from its slot (see next figure);
- 4 clean the bulbe if dirty, taking care not to touch it with bare hands;
- 5 if necessary, replace the bulb;
- 6 replace the photocell into its slot.
- 7



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 GUIDE - Gas operation

BURNER DOESN'T LIGHT	* No electric power supply	* Wait until power supply is back
	* Main switch open	* Close the switch
	* Thermostats open	* Check set points and thermostat connections
	* Bad thermostat set point or broken thermostat	* Set or replace the thermostat
	* No gas pressure	* Restore gas pressure
	* Safety devices (manually operated safety thermostat or pressure switch and so on) open	* Restore safety devices; wait that boiler reaches its temperature then check safety device functionality.
	* Broken fuses	* Replace fuses. Check current absorption
	* Fan thermal contacts open (only three phases)	* Reset contacts and check current absorption
	* Burner control locked out	* Reset and check its functionality
	* Burner control damaged	* Replace burner control
GAS LEAKAGE: BURNER LOCKS OUT (NO FLAME)	* Gas flow too low	* Increase the gas flow * Check gas filter cleanness * Check butterfly valve opening when burner is starting (only Hi-Low flame and progressive)
	* Ignition electrodes discharge to ground because dirty or broken	* Clean or replace electrodes
	* Bad electrodes setting	* Check electrodes position referring to instruction manual
	* Electrical ignition cables damaged	* Replace cables
	* Bad position of cables in the ignition transformer or into the electrodes	* Improve the installation
	* Ignition transformer damaged	* Replace the transformer
BURNER LOCKS OUT WITH FLAME PRESENCE	* Bad flame detector set	
	* Flame detector damaged	* Replace or adjust flame detector
	* Bad cables of flame detector	* Check cables
	* Burner control damaged	* Replace burner control
	* Phase and neutral inverted	* Adjust connections
	* Ground missing or damaged	* Check ground continuity
	* Voltage on neutral	* Take off tension on neutral
	* Too small flame (due to not much gas)	* Adjust gas flow * Check gas filter cleanness
	* Too much combustion air	* Adjust air flow rate
BURNER CONTINUES TO PERFORM PRE-PURGE	* Burner control damaged	* Replace burner control
	* Air servomotor damaged	* Replace servomotor
BURNER CONTINUES TO PERFORM ALL ITS FEATURES WITHOUT IGNITING THE BURNER	* Air pressure switch damaged or bad links	* Check air pressure switch functions and links
	* Burner control damaged	* Replace burner control
BURNER LOCKS OUT WITHOUT ANY GAS FLOW	* Gas valves don't open	* Check voltage on valves; if necessary replace valve or the burner control * Check if the gas pressure is so high that the valve cannot open
	* Gas valves completely closed	* Open valves
	* Pressure governor too closed	* Adjust the pressure governor
	* Butterfly valve too closed	* Open the butterfly valve
	* Maximum pressure switch (if installed) open.	* Check connection and functionality
	* Air pressure switch doesn't close the NO contact	* Check connections * Check pressure switch functionality
BURNER LOCKS OUT AND THE CONTROL WINDOW SHOWS A P (SIEMENS & STAEFA ONLY)	* Air pressure switch damaged (it keeps the stand-by position or badly set)	* Check air pressure switch functionality * Reset air pressure switch
	* Air pressure switch connections wrong	* Check connections
	* Air fan damaged	* Replace motor
	* No power supply	* Reset power supply
	* Air damper too closed	* Adjust air damper position
BURNER LOCKS OUT DURING NORMAL RUNNING	* Flame detector circuit interrupted	* Check wiring * Check photocell
	* Burner control damaged	* Replace burner control
	* Maximum gas pressure switch damaged or badly set	* Reset pressure switch or replace it
WHEN STARTING THE BURNER OPENS FOR A WHILE THE VALVES AND THEN REPEATS FROM THE BEGINNING THE CYCLE FROM PRE-PURGE	* Gas pressure switch badly set	* Reset the pressure switch
	* Gas filter dirty	* Clean gas filter
	* Gas governor too low or damaged	* Reset or replace the governor
BURNER STANDS WHILE RUNNING WITHOUT ANY SWITCHING OF THERMOSTATS	* Thermal contacts of fan motor open	* Reset contacts and check values * Check current absorption
FAN MOTOR DOESN'T START	* Internal motor wiring broken	* Replace wiring or complete motor
	* Fan motor starter broken	* Replace starter
	* Fuses broken (three phases only)	* Replace fuses and check current absorption
BURNER DOESN'T SWITCH TO HIGH FLAME	* Hi-low flame thermostat badly set or damaged	* Reset or replace thermostat
	* Servomotor cam badly set	* Reset servomotor cam
SOMETIMES THE SERVOMOTOR RUNS IN THE WRONG WAY	* Servomotor capacitor damaged	* Replace capacitor

TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE - Light oil operation

BURNER DOESN'T LIGHT	* No electric power supply	* Wait for electric power supply is back
	* Main switch open	* Close the switch
	* Thermostats open	* Check set points and thermostat connections
	* Bad thermostat set point or broken thermostat	* Set or replace the thermostat
	* No gas pressure	* Restore gas pressure
	* Safety devices (manually operated safety thermostat or pressure switch, and so on ...) open	* Restore safety devices; wait that boiler reaches its temperature then check safety device functionality.
	* Broken fuses	* Replace fuses. Check current absorption
	* Fan thermal contacts open (only three phases)	* Reset contacts and check current absorption
	* Burner control locked out	* Reset and check its functionality
	* Burner control damaged	* Replace burner control
BURNER LOCKS OUT WITH FLAME PRESENCE	* Flame detector dirty or damaged	* Clean or replace flame detector
	* Burner control damaged	* Replace burner control
	* Smoking flame	* Reset combustion air flow rate
		* Check the nozzle and, if necessary, replace it
		* Check cleanliness of combustion head
BURNER LOCKS OUT WITHOUT ANY FUEL FLOW RATE	* Check chimney suction	
	* Check boiler cleanliness	
	* Clean combustion head	
	* No fuel	* Fill the tank
	* Pump joint broken	* Check pump pressure
	* Pump damaged	* Check pump suction
		* Replace pump
	* Compressed air (or steam) too high	* Released compressed air (or steam) pressure
	* Oil metering valve not open far enough	* Check air pressure
		* Check servomotor position
	* Oil valve not energized	* Check wiring path or replace valve
	* Fan motor not efficient	* Adjust or replace the motor
	* Fan or pump motor runs in the wrong way	* Change rotation
	* Obstructed nozzle	* Clean or replace the nozzle
	* Check valve in the tank locked or leaking	* Clean or replace the valve
BURNER LOCKS OUT WITH FUEL FLOW RATE (NO FLAME)	* Oil filter dirty	* Clean filter
	* Pump filter dirty	
	* Solenoid valve dirty or broken	* Clean or replace solenoid valve
	* Oil pressure too low	* Reset oil pressure
	* Nozzle dirty or damaged	* Clean or replace nozzle
	* Water in the tank	* Take off all the water from the tank
		* Clean all filters
	* Suction too high	* Check suction before pump. If necessary clean filters.
	* Ignition electrodes grounded because dirty or damaged	* Clean or replace electrodes
	* Ignition electrodes badly set	* Check electrodes position referring to instruction manual
PUMP TOO NOISY	* Cables damaged	* Replace cables
	* Bad position of cables in the ignition transformer or into the electrodes	* Improve the installation
	* Ignition transformer damaged	* Replace the transformer
	* Suction too high (over 0,35 bar) (dirty filters, check valve in the tank locked, and so on ...)	* Clean filters
		* Replace check valve in the tank
BURNER RUMBLES WHEN MODULATING TO HIGH FIRE	* Flexible hoses damaged	* Replace flexible hoses
	* Air infiltration in the pipes	* Take off all infiltration
	* Pipe too long or too narrow	* Increase line size
	* Burner is too lean	* Adjust air-oil ratio
	* Drawer assembly not set properly	* Check drawer position
CARBON BUILD-UP ON THE FIRESIDES OF THE BOILER	* Oil may be too hot	* Check oil temperature
	* Flame is blowing off head	* Check head position
	* Oil flame not retaining to head	
	* Dirty nozzle	* Clean the nozzle
	* Oil spray impinging on burner head	* Check position of the nozzle respect to the head
FLAME IRREGULAR OR SPARKING	* Spray angle of the nozzle too wide	* Reduce spray angle
	* Oil pressure at nozzle too low	* Reset oil pressure
	* Air flow rate too high	* Adjust air flow rate
	* Oil is too cold	* Adjust oil temperature
	* Dirt in the oil	* Check filters
	* Water in the fuel	* Take off all the water
	* Oil impingement on the combustion head	* Drawer assembly far too rear
		* Nozzle is not protruding through centerhole of air diffuser
		* Oil flame not retaining to the head
	* Nozzle dirty or damaged	* Clean or, if necessary, replace the nozzle
BURNER LIGHTS BUT FLAME DOESN'T RETAIN TO BURNER HEAD	* Drawer assembly not positioned correctly	* Move forward or backward
	* Nozzle too far forward through centerhole of diffuser	* Move nozzle backward respect to diffuser
	* Oil or air pressure at nozzle is too low	* Increase oil or air pressure
	* Air louver too open	* Reduce air louver opening
	* Too much spread between oil and air (or steam) pressure	* Set the spread to a proper value
FLAME IRREGULAR OR SMOKING	* Adjust air flow rate	
	* Not enough combustion air	
	* Nozzle dirty or damaged	* Clean or, if necessary, replace the nozzle
	* Flame is too big for furnace or nozzle spray angle is wrong	* Check burner-furnace coupling
		* Change nozzle with a suitable one
	* Nozzle spray angle wrong (flame too long or too wide)	* Replace nozzle
	* Boiler dirty	* Clean the boiler
	* Not enough suction at chimney	* Check chimney cleanliness or size
	* Pressure at nozzle too low	* Reset oil pressure
	* Oil too cold	* Reset oil temperature
FUEL GAS TEMPERATURE TOO HIGH	* Combustion air inlet dirty	* Clean the air inlet
	* Flame is too small respect to furnace volume	* Replace nozzle or reset pump pressure
	* Boiler dirty	* Clean the boiler
	* Oil flow rate too high	* Adjust oil pressure or replace nozzle

WIRING DIAGRAMS

Refer to the attached wiring diagrams.

WARNING

- 1 - Electrical supply 230V / 400V 50Hz 3N a.c.
- 2 - Do not reverse phase with neutral
- 3 - Ensure burner is properly earthed



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Note: specifications and data subject to change. Errors and omissions excepted.

Quick Guide

LAMTEC BT 3xx

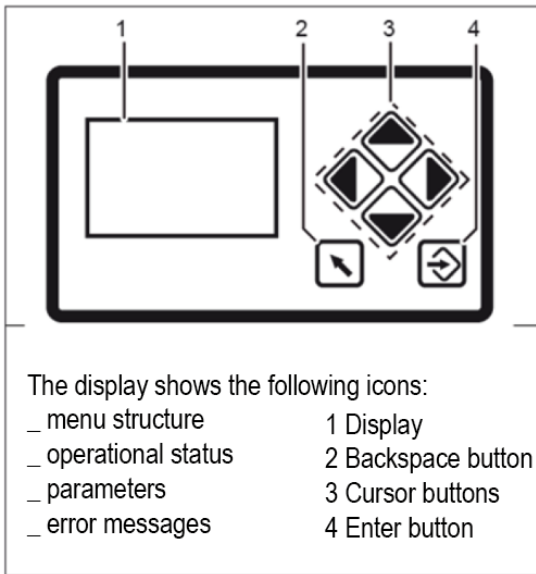
SISTEMA DI CONTROLLO ELETTRONICO
ELECTRONIC CONTROL SYSTEM
SISTEMA DE CONTROL ELECTRÓNICO
SYSTÈME DE CONTRÔLE ÉLECTRONIQUE

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- This Guide for quick start-up summarises the basic operations that are necessary to start up and set the BT.... control unit. The information contained here do NOT replace the user manual and are only intended for qualifie personnel in charge of control unit maintenance.
- The information contained in this catalogue is not binding The manufacturer reserves the right to change the technical data and any other data it contains.

2.1 USER INTERFACE:



Jump to previous window



You navigate in the menu using the cursor keys.



Enter key: For to confirm the value or operation

2.2 MENU FUNCTIONST:



Information

Select the INFO path for information about the following:

- the burner
- errors that have occurred
- the software version
- the serial number
- actuating drive positions (current damper position for each channel)
- digital inputs/outputs



Manual

Select the MANUAL to :
start and stop the burner manually
adjust the internal burner firing-rate



If the burner is switched on manually via display, the BT300 no longer responds to the "Burner ON" signal input at connector X10.2.

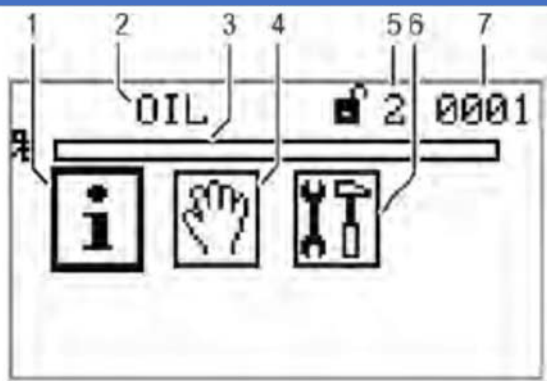
It is for this reason that the burner will turn off only with the intervention of the "safety chain", connector X07, which will send it in lock-out!



Settings

Select the SETTINGS path for information on, and to make settings or, the following:
the password
the burner settings (display and settings)
the actuator device settings (display)
the air/fuel control system
the "delete"
the display settings

3 MAIN MENU

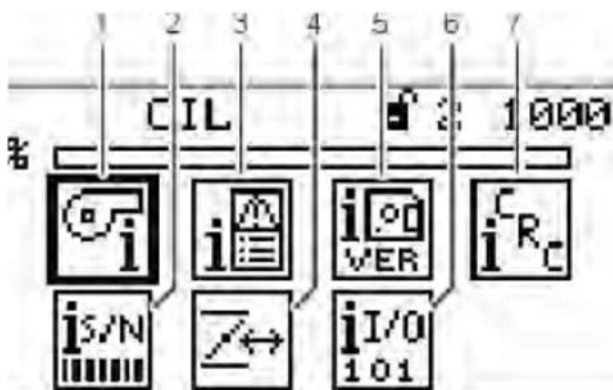


- 1 INFORMATION menu path [selected]
- 2 Display of fuel used
- 3 Bargraph of internal firing-rate in % (0 -100)
- 4 MANUAL menu path
- 5 Access level 2
- 6 SETTINGS menu path
- 7 Window number

3.1 INFORMATION MENU PATH

3.1.1 INFORMATION PATH:

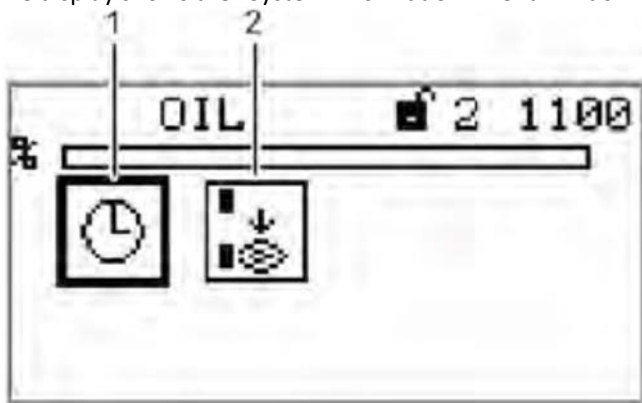
Use the cursor keys   to select the path  and confirm this with Enter 



- 1 Selected burner information [selected]
- 2 Serial number
- 3 Fault history
- 4 Configuration of actual value of actuating outputs (display only)
- 5 Software version
- 6 Digital inputs/outputs
- 7 Check sum display

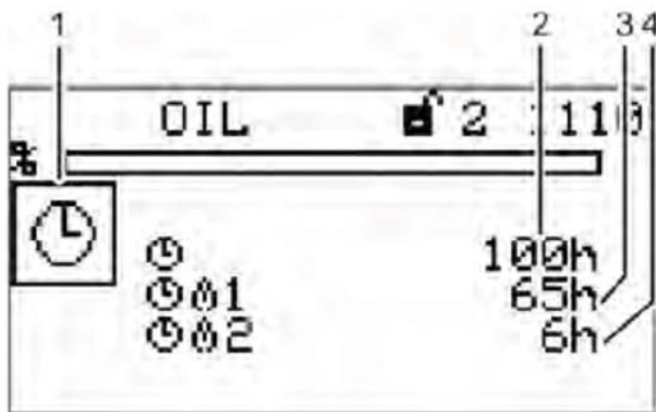
3.1.2 BURNER DETAILS

Use the cursor keys   to select the path  and confirm this with Enter . The display shows the "System Information" menu window.



- 1 For display of operating hours [selected]
- 2 Number of burner start-ups

Use the cursor keys   to select the path  and confirm this with Enter . The display shows the "Display operating hours" menu window.

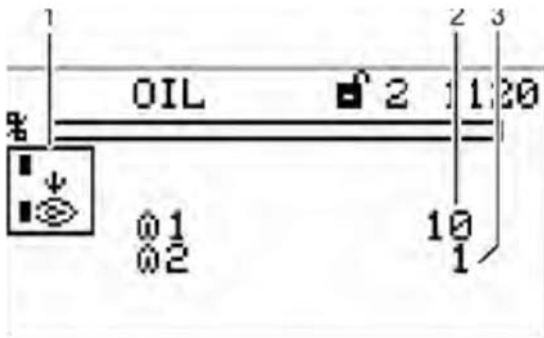


- 1 Pictogram operating hours
- 2 Total number of operating hours (device connected to mains voltage)
- 3 Number of operating hours, oil operation
- 4 Number of operating hours, gas operation

3.1.3 DISPLAY BURNER START-UPS

Use the cursor keys   to select the path  and confirm this with Enter 

The display shows the "Start-up counter" menu window

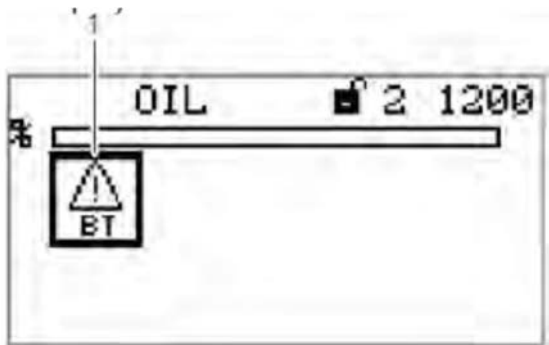


- 1 Pictogram burner start-up
- 2 Number of burner start-ups, oil operation
- 3 Number of burner start-ups, gas operation

3.1.4 RECALL FAULT HISTORY

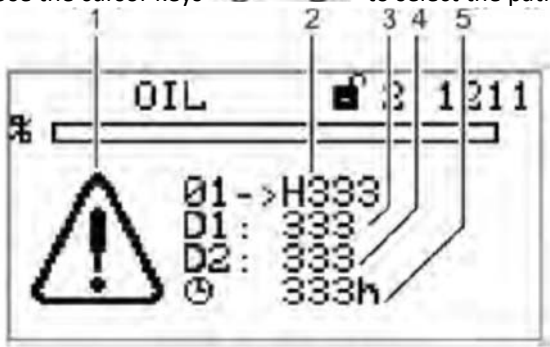
From the home screen, use the cursor keys   to select the path  and confirm with Enter 

Use again the cursor keys   to select the path  and confirm this with Enter 



Fault history selection menu

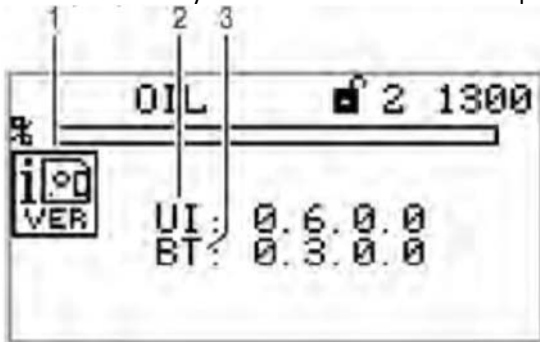
Use the cursor keys   to select the path  and confirm this with Enter 



- 1 Error code-display pictogram
- 2 Fault code (the last 10 faults are stored, in which no. 01 is the most recent fault)
- 3 Diagnostic code 1
- 4 Diagnostic code 2
- 5 Number of operating hours at the moment, the fault occurs

3.1.5 SOFTWARE VERSION

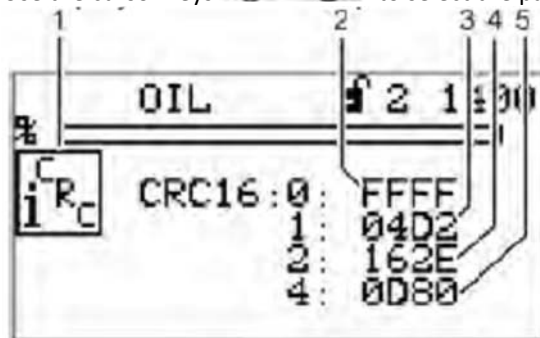
Use the cursor keys   to select the path  and confirm this with Enter 



- 1 Software version pictogram
- 2 UI300 software version (user interface)
- 3 BT3xx software version (BurnerTronic)

3.1.6 DISPLAY OF CHECK SUMS

Use the cursor keys   to select the path  and confirm this with Enter 



- 1 Check sums pictogram
- 2 Check sum, access level 0
- 3 Check sum, access level 1
- 4 Check sum, access level 2
- 5 Check sum, access level 4

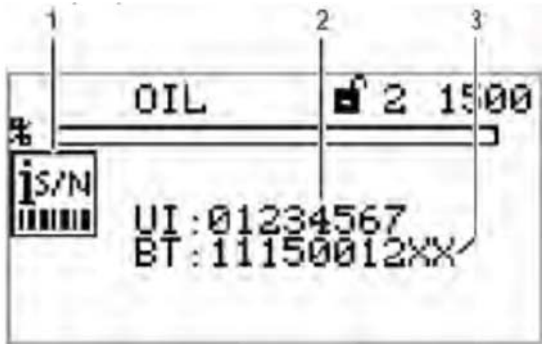
CRC16 CHECK SUMS

The check sums are formed from the device parameters. In each case, the BT3xx calculates a check sum for the parameters from access levels 0, 1, 2 and 4. This is displayed as a hex-adecimal value. The check sums are used to determine whether or not the value for one or more parameters present in the corresponding access level has been changed.

3.1.7 SERIAL NUMBER

(device BT3xx and display UI300)

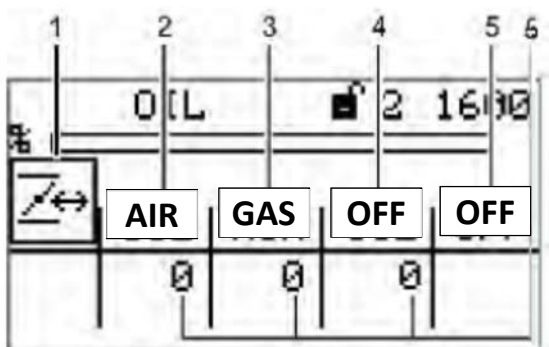
Use the cursor keys   to select the path  and confirm this with Enter 



- 1 Serial number pictogram
- 2 User interface serial number UI300
- 3 BurnerTronic serial number BT3xx

3.1.8 DISPLAY POSITIONS OF ACTUATING DRIVES

From main page (see paragraph 2.4) use the cursor keys   to select the path  and confirm this with Enter 



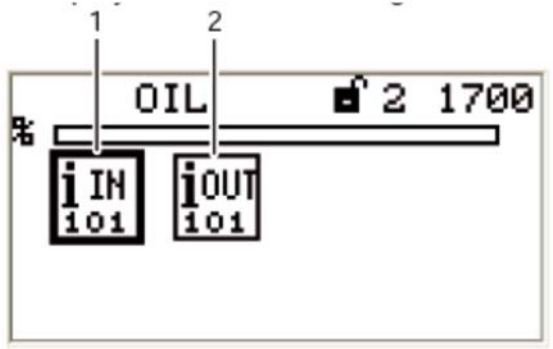
- 1 Actuating drive pictogram
- 2 Actuating drive channel 1 (air)
- 3 Actuating drive channel 2 (combustible)
- 4 Actuating drive channel 3 (off, air, FGR actuator)
- 5 Optional channel OFF; control of frequency converter
- 6 Actuating drive's actual position



The assignment of the channels is depending on the configuration!

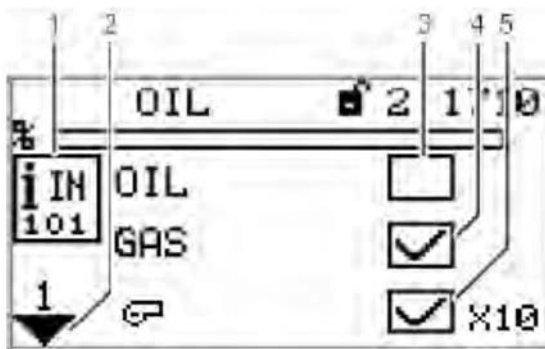
3.1.9 CHECK DIGITAL INPUTS/OUTPUTS

From main page (see chapter 3) use the cursor keys   to select the path  and confirm this with Enter 



- 1 Digital inputs pictogram [selected]
- 2 Digital outputs pictogram

Select the menu  and confirm this with Enter 



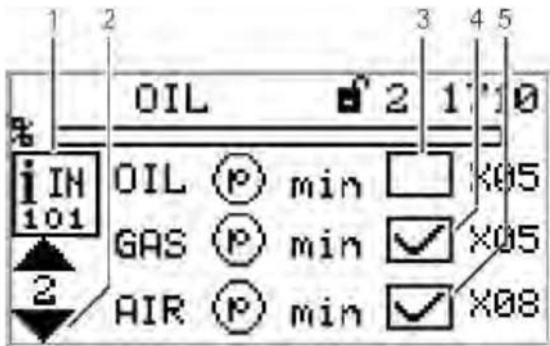
Page 1 of inputs menu

- 1 Digital inputs pictogram
- 2 Jump to next page
- 3 Fuel selection oil [no]
- 4 Fuel selection gas [yes]
- 5 Burner start [yes] – terminal X10



The signals in points 3 and 4, "Page 1 input menu", are "logical" signals and not "physical".
Background: some signals may have more than one source (terminal, LSB, field buses, parameters).

Use the cursor key  to select the next page and confirm this with Enter 

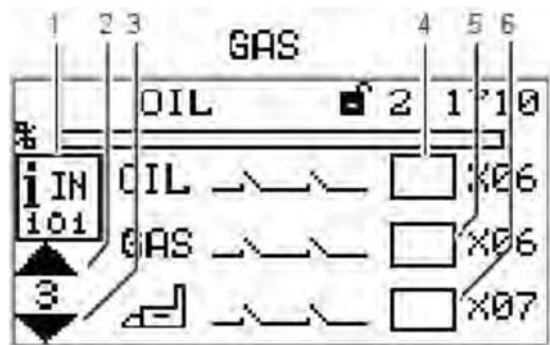


1	2	3	4	5
	OIL	(P) min	☐	X05
	GAS	(P) min	☒	X05
	AIR	(P) min	☒	X08

Page 2 of inputs

- 1 Digital inputs pictogram
- 2 Jump to next page
- 3 Oil pressure min present [no] – terminal X05
- 4 Gas pressure min present [yes] – terminal X05
- 5 Air pressure min present [yes] – terminal X08

Use the cursor key  to select the next page and confirm this with Enter 



1	2	3	4	5	6
	OIL		☐	X06	
	GAS		☐	X06	
			☐	X07	

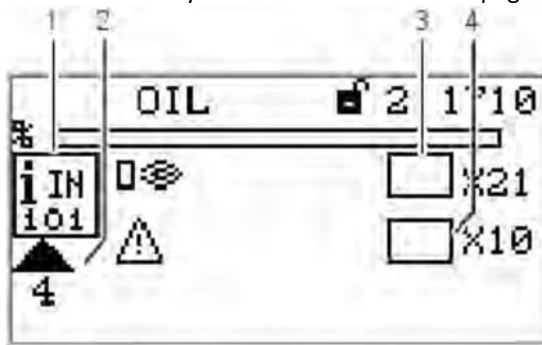
Page 3 of inputs

- 1 Digital inputs pictogram
- 2 Jump to previous page
- 3 Jump to next page
- 4 Safety interlock chain oil closed [no] – terminal X06
- 5 Safety interlock chain gas closed [no]
- 6 Safety interlock chain boiler closed [no]



The signals in points 4 and 5 in Page 2 of inputs menu are "logical" signals, not "physical". The BT3xx supports either oil or gas operation, but cannot be switched. There-fore there are no separate signals for the oil or gas safety interlock chain. The signal on terminal X06 is thus generally known as "safety interlock chain burner".

Use the cursor key  to select the next page and confirm this with Enter 

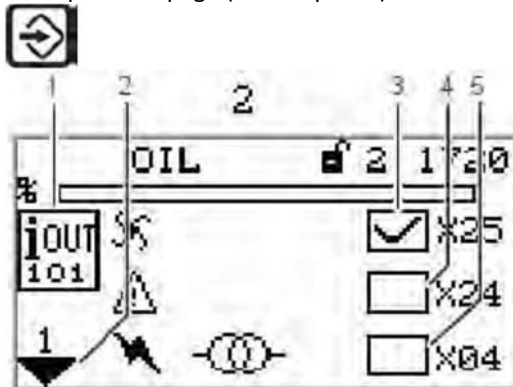


Page 4 of inputs

- 1 Digital inputs pictogram
- 2 Jump to previous page
- 3 Flame signal present [no] – terminal X21
- 4 Fault release [no] – terminal X10

3.1.10 DIGITAL OUTPUTS

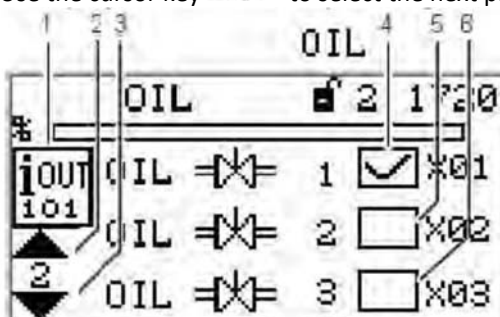
From previous page (see chapter 3) use the cursor keys   to select  and confirm this with Enter



Page 1 digital outputs

- 1 Digital outputs pictogram
- 2 Jump to next page
- 3 Fan [on] – terminal X25
- 4 Error [off] – terminal X24 (adjustable with P 809)
- 5 Ignition transformer [off] – terminal X04

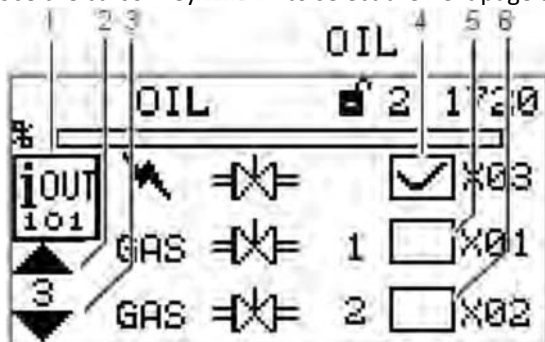
Use the cursor key  to select the next page and confirm this with Enter 



Page 2 digital outputs

- 1 Digital outputs pictogram
- 2 Jump to previous page
- 3 Jump to next page
- 4 Oil valve 1 [on] – terminal X01
- 5 Oil valve 2 [off] – terminal X02
- 6 Oil valve 3 [off] – terminal X03

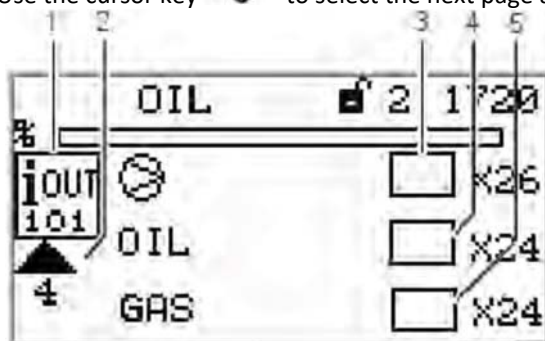
Use the cursor key  to select the next page and confirm this with Enter 



Page 3 digital outputs

- 1 Digital outputs pictogram
- 2 Jump to previous page
- 3 Jump to next page
- 4 Ignition valve [on] – terminal X03
- 5 Gas valve 1 [off] – terminal X01
- 6 Gas valve 2 [off] – terminal X02

Use the cursor key  to select the next page and confirm this with Enter 



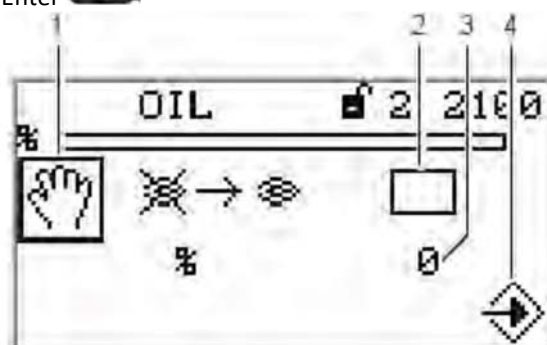
Page 4 digital outputs

- 1 Digital outputs pictogram
- 2 Jump to previous page
- 3 Oil pump [off] – terminal X26
- 4 Fuel selection oil [off] – terminal X24 (adjustable with P 809)
- 5 Fuel selection gas [off] – terminal X24 (adjustable with P 809)

3.2 MANUAL MENU PATH

From previous page (see chapter 3) use the cursor keys   to select  and confirm this with

Enter 



- 1 Pictogram Manual
- 2 Start burner manually [off]
- 3 Adjust burner manual output
- 4 Pictogram confirm settings

The "Burner ON" control loop does not need to be switched on to start the burner from this menu. The user interface assumes control in this menu. If there is no contact with "Burner ON" signal from other sources (terminal X10.2), the software switches off the burner when you exit the menu.



If the burner is switched on manually via display, the BT300 no longer responds to the "Burner ON" signal input at connector X10.2. It is for this reason that limiters, monitors and other similar safety functions must not be used with this input!



Leaving the window terminates burner operation!

3.2.1 REGOLAZIONE MANUALE % CARICO BRUCIATORE

Use the cursor keys   to select the adjustment of the burner firing-rate in % and confirm this selection

with Enter 

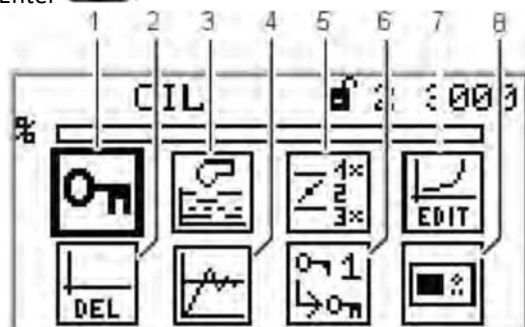


Please note, that you can adjust the burner firing-rate only while burner is running. Start the burner before you adjust the burner firing-rate as mentioned above.

3.3 SETTINGS MENU PATH

From previous page (see chapter 3) use the cursor keys   to select  and confirm this with

Enter 



- 1 Password pictogram (selected)
- 2 Delete curves
- 3 Display program settings
- 4 Setting modulating controller (module LCM100)
- 5 Read out actuating outputs configuratio
- 6 Password settings
- 7 Curve settings
- 8 Display settings

3.3.1 ENTER PASSWORD



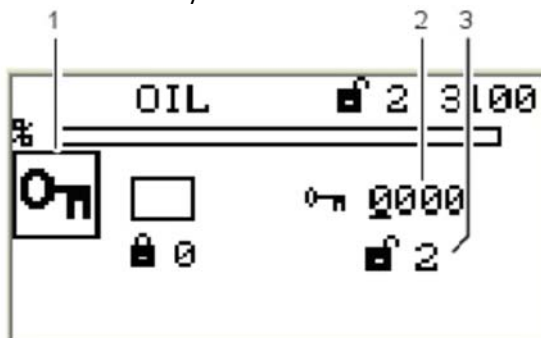
Warning:

Password level 0 = setting view

Password level 1 = change curve points

Password level 2 = changing burner parameter settings (pre-purge, gas leakage, burner parameter, PID, etc.)

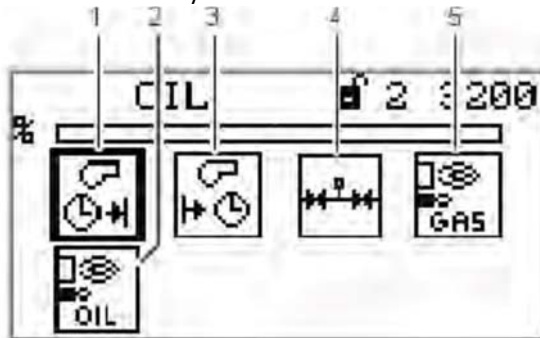
Use the cursor keys   to select  and confirm this with Enter 



- 1 Password pictogram (selected)
- 2 Enter password
- 3 Access level 2 displayed with access authorisation or acces level 1 with access authorisation depending of the phases
 - a. Use the cursor keys   to select the password fiel you wish to change.
 - b. Change the number with the cursor keys  .
 - c. Confirm the password with Enter 

3.3.2 PROGRAM SEQUENCE

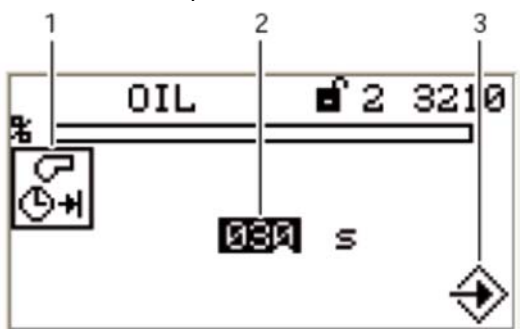
Use the cursor keys   to select  and confirm this with Enter 



- 1 Duration of pre-purge [selected]
- 2 Pilot burner oil operation
- 3 Duration of post-purge
- 4 Valve gas leakage test
- 5 Pilot burner gas operation

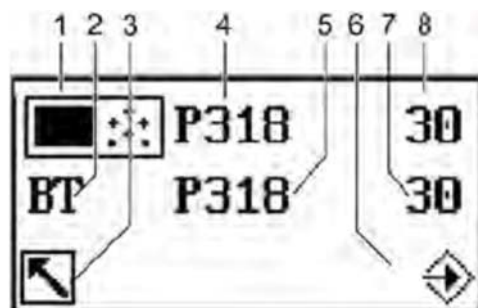
SET DURATION OF PRE-PURGE

Use the cursor keys   to select  and confirm this with Enter 



- 1 Duration of pre-purge pictogram
- 2 Pre-purge time set
- 3 Accept value by pressing Enter

The countdown starts for to confirm the writing value between the display UI300 and burner tronic BT3xx.

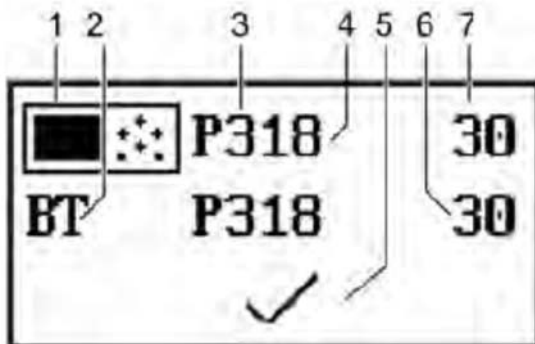


- 1 UI300 pictogram
- 2 BT3xx pictogram
- 3 Cancel (back)
- 4 Parameter number UI300
- 5 Parameter number BT300
- 6 Transfer by pressing Enter (flashing)
- 7 Value for UI300
- 8 Value for BT300



Do not accept the value until the values for UI300 and BT300 are the same! The value for the parameter has to be confirmed by pressing Enter in the space of the count-down (8s)!

- a- Confirm the entry in time by pressing Enter. The value is accepted. The display shows the following page:



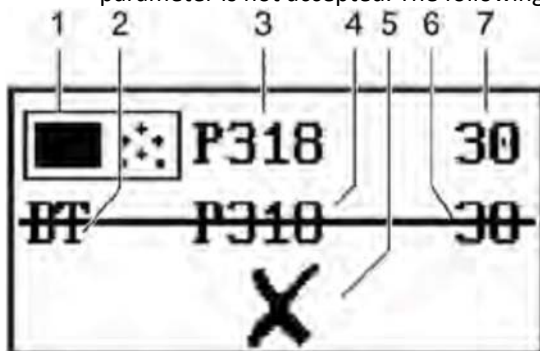
Display after successfully transferred data

- 1 UI300 pictogram
- 2 BT3xx pictogram
- 3 Parameter number UI300
- 4 Parameter number BT300
- 5 Pictogram discard parameters
- 6 Value for BT300
- 7 Value for UI300



If both values are equivalent, the value can be accepted by pressing Enter. If there is a discrepancy with the values, terminate the "acceptance" process.

- b- Reject the change made to the parameter select the back key . The change made to the parameter is not accepted. The following page appears :



Display of invalid data transfer

- 1 UI300 pictogram
- 2 BT3xx pictogram
- 3 Parameter number UI300
- 4 Parameter number BT300
- 5 Discard parameters pictogram
- 6 Value for BT300
- 7 Value for UI300

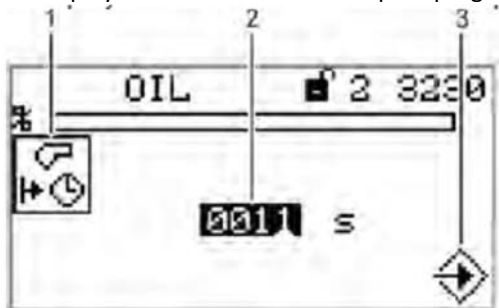


The following sequence of events for confirming or discarding the entry is exactly the same for all parameter entries. Therefore this process is no longer illustrated in detail in the following explanations for the parameter settings. You will simply find this text: **"Accept or discard the entry!"**

SET DURATION OF POST-PURGE

Use the cursor keys   to select  and confirm this with Enter 

The display shows the "Duration of post-purge".



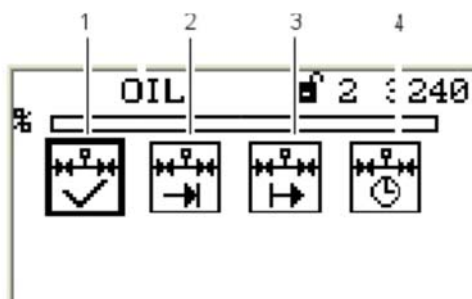
- 1 Duration of post-purge pictogram
- 2 Set duration of post-purge
- 3 Accept setting by pressing Enter

- Use the cursor keys   to select the number you wish to change .
- Change the value of the number with the cursor keys   .
- Confirm the entry with Enter  .

"Accept or discard the entry!"

LEAKAGE TEST FUNCTIONS

Use the cursor keys   to select  and confirm this with Enter 



"Gas leakage" menu

- 1 Leakage test ON/OFF
- 2 Leakage test before ignition
- 3 Leakage test after ignition
- 4 Duration of leakage test

"Accept or discard the entry!"

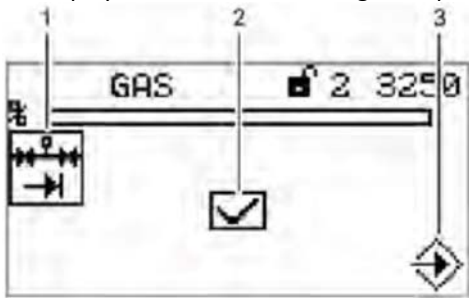


Access level 2 is required to set this function!

ACTIVATE VALVE LEAKAGE TEST PRIOR TO IGNITION

Use the cursor keys   to select  and confirm this with Enter 

Change the ON/OFF functional state using the cursor keys   - and confirm this with Enter 
The display shows the valve leakage test prior to ignition menu.



Valve leakage test prior to ignition menu

- 1 Valve leakage test prior to ignition pictogram
 - 2 Display valve leakage test (active)
 - 3 Accept setting by pressing Enter
- The valve leakage test is set!

“Accept or discard the entry!”

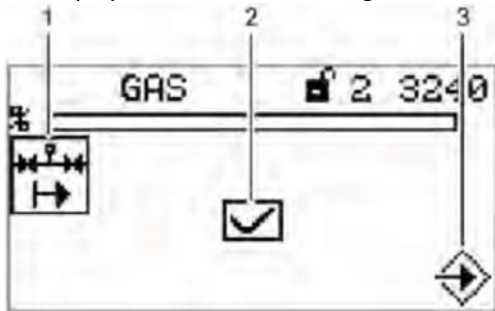


Access level 2 is required to set this function!

CHECK VALVE LEAKAGE TEST AFTER FLAME OFF

Use the cursor keys   to select  and confirm this with Enter 

Change the ON/OFF functional state using the cursor keys   - and confirm this with Enter 
The display shows the valve leakage test after flame OFF menu.



Valve leakage test after flame OFF

- 1 Valve leakage test after flame OFF pictogram
 - 2 Display valve leakage test
 - 3 Accept setting by pressing Enter
- La prova di tenuta valvola è stata impostata!

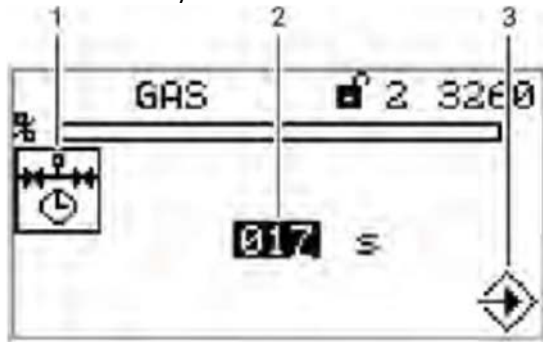
“Accept or discard the entry!”



Access level 2 is required to set this function!

SET DURATION OF VALVE LEAKAGE TEST

Use the cursor keys   to select  and confirm this with Enter 



Valve leakage test menu

- 1 Duration of valve leakage test pictogram
- 2 Set duration of valve leakage test
- 3 Accept setting by pressing Enter

- Use the cursor keys   to select the number you wish to change.
- Change the value of the number with the cursor keys  .
- Confirm the entry with Enter 

“Accept or discard the entry!”

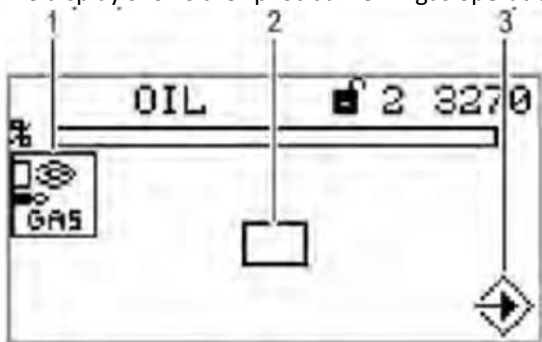


Access level 2 is required to set this function!

ACTIVATE THE PILOT BURNER IN GAS OPERATION

Use the cursor keys   to select  and confirm this with Enter 

Change the ON/OFF functional state using the cursor keys   and confirm this with Enter 
The display shows the "pilot burner in gas operation" menu



Pilot burner in gas operation menu

- 1 Pilot burner in gas operation pictogram
- 2 Activate the pilot burner in gas operation
- 3 Accept setting by pressing Enter

“Accept or discard the entry!”

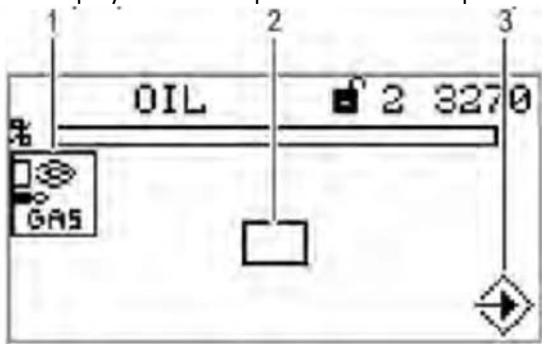


Access level 2 is required to set this function!

SET PILOT BURNER IN OIL OPERATION

Use the cursor keys   to select  and confirm this with Enter 

Change the ON/OFF functional state using the cursor keys   and confirm this with Enter 
The display shows the "pilot burner in oil operation" menu "



Pilot burner in oil operation menu

- 1 Pilot burner in oil operation pictogram
- 2 Activate pilot burner in oil operation
- 3 Accept setting by pressing Enter

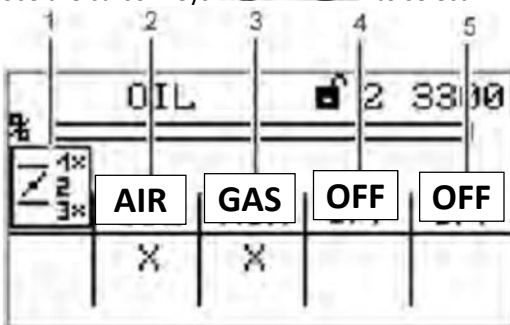
"Accept or discard the entry!"



Access level 2 is required to set this function!

CONFIGURATION OF ACTUATING OUTPUTS

Use the cursor keys   to select  and confirm this with Enter 



Configuration of actuating outputs menu

- 1 Actuating drive position pictogram
- 2 Display channel 1, air
- 3 Display channel 2, combustible
- 4 Display channel 3, (off, air or actuator FGR)
- 5 Optional channel, off

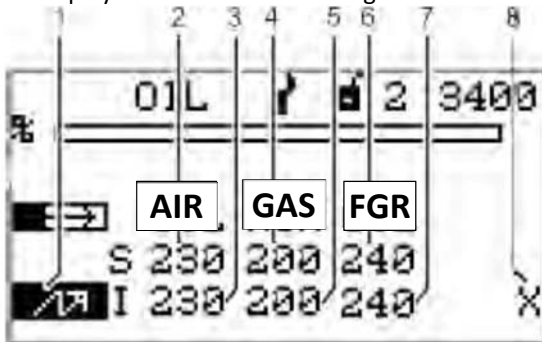
CURVE SETTING OF ACTUATING DRIVES

Use the cursor keys   to select  and confirm this with Enter 



If you keep key  pressed for more than 2 seconds in the menu "Curve setting of actuating drives" you will cause a fault shut-down.

The display shows the curve setting menu "



Curve setting menu

- 1 Ignition position firing-rate point
- 2 Set-point channel 1, air
- 3 Actual value channel 1, air
- 4 Set-point channel 2, combustible
- 5 Actual value channel 2, combustible
- 6 Set-point channel 3, (off, air or actuator FGR)
- 7 Actual value channel 3 (off, air or actuator FGR)
- 8 Curve data for this firing-rate point already exists

- Use the cursor keys   to set the firing-rate point and confirm with Enter  Set-point channel 1 is chosen (displayed in reverse).
- Use the cursor keys   to set the channel's actuator position.
- Use the cursor keys   to switch to the next channel.
- Use the cursor keys   to set actuator's position in the selected firing-rate point.
- Set the position of the actuator at the desired combustion point with the cursor key.



The actuators run to the adjusted position immediately after adjusting it.

The fan motor must run to adjust channel 4.

"Accept or discard the entry!"

The display changes to the firing-rate selection menu.



The following firing rate point are available:

Ignition point  , 200, 250, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800, 900, 999

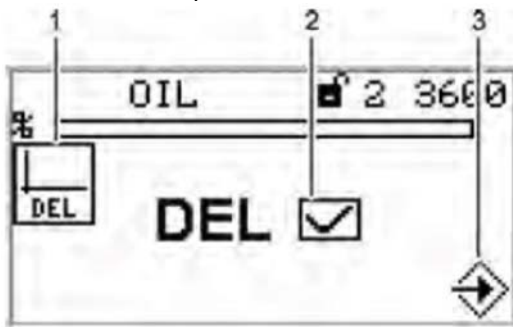
- Set your firing rate points as described above and confirm it with Enter 



If you keep key  pressed for more than 2 seconds the menu "Curve setting of actuating drives" you will cause a fault shut-down.

ELIMINARE CURVE

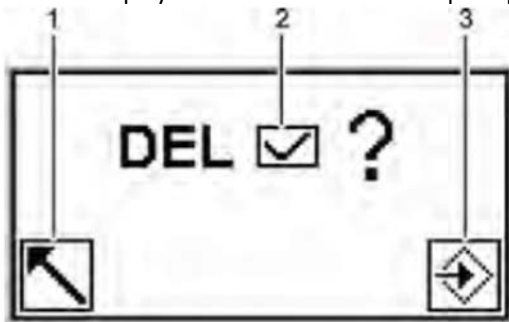
Use the cursor keys   to select  and confirm this with Enter 



Delete curves menu

- 1 Delete curves pictogram
- 2 Delete curves selected
- 3 Confir deletion of curves

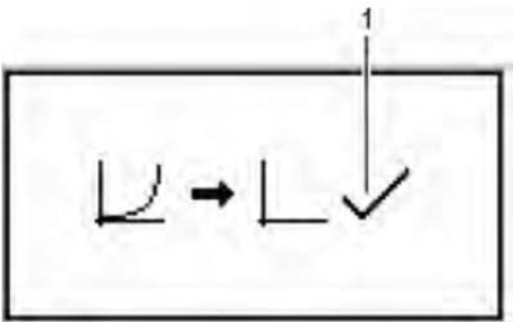
The display shows the "confirmation prompt".



Confirmation prompt of the delete curves menu

- 1 Back to previous menu
- 2 Delete values [selected]
- 3 Proceed with deletion of values

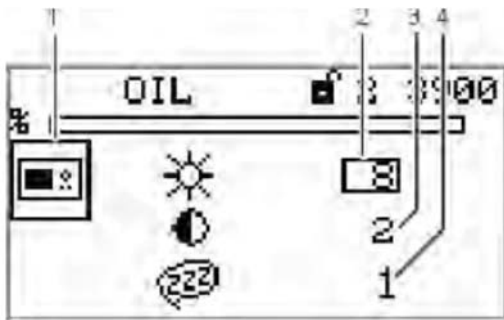
Select Enter . The curve values are deleted. The display shows the "values deleted" menu.



Values deleted menu

- 1 Values deleted

UI300 DISPLAY SETTINGS



Display settings menu

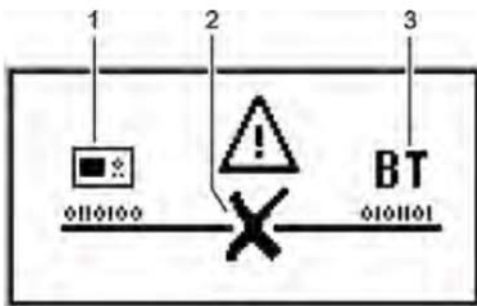
- 1 Display settings menu
- 2 Brightness
- 3 Contrast
- 4 Waiting time for screen saver



A "0" value cannot be entered for the screen saver!

3.4 OTHER DISPLAYS

NO CONNECTION BETWEEN UI300 AND BT300

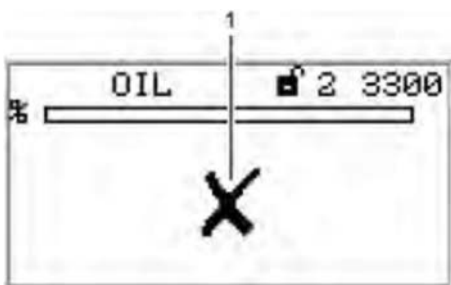


No connection

- 1 UI300 user interface pictogram
- 2 Symbol for no connection
- 3 BT300 burner control

Display shown e.g. when using the LSB remote software and the communication between BT300 and UI300 is temporarily not available.

TERMINATION



Termination

- 1 Communication error pictogram – no connection available



To see the "historical lock-out" see paragraph 3.1.4

Fault Code	D1	D2	Description
0	Unknown fault (internal error)		
1	Pre-ventilation signal is still active.		
2	Parasitic light detected		
3	Flame blow-off during ignition		
4	Flame blow-off during operation		
5	Flame signal does not appear during the first safety time		
6	Flame signal extinguishes during stabilization time		
7	Flame signal extinguishes during first safety time		
8	Flame signal extinguishes during the second safety time		
9	Flame signal does not appear during the safety time		
10	Flame signal extinguishes during the safety time		
11	Monitoring for parasitic light does not last the required 5 seconds		
13	Main flame appears during ignition		
103	Miscellaneous data invalid		
105	Curve data are invalid or not available.	Curve set / Fuel number	
106	Parameters between both controllers are inconsistent Possible cause	Parameter No.	
107	Configuration is not valid see chapter 3 Assignment of		
120	Different operation modes on both controllers		
121	Correction is out of range	Channel (x)	
141	Channel feedback changes too fast	Channel (x)	
151	Recirculation damper is deactivated	Channel (x)	
170	Short circuit of LDR flame detector		
191	First monitoring band exceeded for too long	Channel (x)	
201	First monitoring band fall short for too long	Channel (x)	
211	Second monitoring band exceeded for too long	Channel (x)	
221	Second monitoring band fall short for too long	Channel (x)	
231	Fuel/air ratio control is blocked	Channel (x)	
241	Actuator doesn't move, i.e. no position feedback	Channel	0 = backward, 1 = forward
251	Actuator cannot find reference position	Channel	
261	Actuator returns invalid position (difference to target position too	Channel	
271	Actuator position changes too fast, e.g. slip	Channel	
281	Actuator feedback not correct	Channel	
320	Open broken wire at firing rate input		
321	Open broken wire at feedback channel	Channel (x)	
351	Invalid fuel change while burner is running		
352	Invalid combination of fuel signals (no signals)		
353	Invalid combination of fuel signals (several signals)		
362	Fault shut-down due to a missing burner maintenance		
363	Smallest valid O2 value exceeded		
371	Output for internal firing-rate is defective		
372	Difference of the burner firing-rate values between main processor		
381	Deviation between main processor and watchdog controller too	Correction channel	
391	Curve set has changed during programming		
393	Emergency shut-down activated		
394	Burner ON/OFF signal from the user interface turned off		
451	Being operating mode for ignition not all channels are in ignition	Channel	
600	Program monitoring time (FAT) exceeded		
601	Failure during leakage test: gas pressure still active		
602	Failure during leakage test: no gas pressure detected		
603	Manual venting of the gas line required!		

607	Invalid drop of ignition position acknowledgement		
608	Invalid drop of the boiler safety interlock chain		
609	Invalid drop of the gas safety interlock chain		
610	Invalid drop of the oil safety interlock chain		
611	Gas pressure too low		
613	Air pressure signal is missing		
617	Permanent pilot flame extinguishes during operation		
624	Oil pressure too low		
711	Invalid change of the operation mode	Internal state information	
713	Invalid signal combination at input terminals during operating		
714	Invalid signal combination at input terminals during operating		
715	Invalid signal combination at input terminals during operating		
716	Invalid signal combination at input terminals during operating		
717	Invalid signal combination at input terminals during operating		
719	Fuel valves are open for too long without a flame		
720	Ignition transformer activated too long		
721	Ignition valve opens for too long		
722	Fuel valves open in maintenance mode		
723	Ignition process needs too much time		
724	Oil pressure too low		
725	Oil valves are open while gas is selected		
727	Main gas 1 opens unexpectedly		
728	All three gas valves open for too long		
729	Ignition process lasts for too long (without pilot burner)		
730	Maintenance mode without pilot burner		
731	Ignition valve opens without pilot burner		
732	Invalid signal combination at input terminals during operation		
734	Pre-ventilation period falls below the minimum		
739	Leakage test: Main gas valve 2 opens for too long		
740	Leakage test: Main gas valve 1 leaky		
741	Leakage test: Main gas valve 1 opens for too long		
742	Leakage test: Main gas valve 2 leaky		
743	Flame monitoring: Flame burns for too long after shutdown		
745	Program monitoring time exceeded		
746	Solenoid valve cannot be switched off		
747	Leakage test: Venting into the burner is not allowed		
751	The bus-card runs into time-out.		
759	Leaving "Setting-mode" automatically after 24 hours		
760	Fuel change during setting-mode is not allowed		
763	Different curve selection on main processor and watchdog		
764	CO-controller - internal curve set failure		
800	Parameter defective	Parameter No	
801	Channel control mode is inconsistent between main processor and	Channel	
802	Integration of a channel into the fuel/air ratio control takes too	Channel	
803	Channel is locked for too long (fatal error, no automatic restart	Channel	
804	Channel mode of the fuel/air ratio control does not match the type	Channel	
805	Directly controlled channel runs to an invalid position, i.e. a	Channel + Date	
888	Fault interlocking active!	Reference no.	
889	The gap between two remote fault releases is too short		
921	Output terminal for oil valve defective		
922	Output terminal for ignition transformer defective		
923	Output terminal for gas valve 1 defective		
924	Output terminal for gas valve 2 defective		
925	Output terminal for ignition transformer defective		
928	Output terminal for oil pump defective		
929	Output terminals for fan defective		

986	Dynamic range test recognizes an invalid feedback	Channel	
987	Change-over during staged operation takes too much time		
985	VSM diagnosis error possible cause of error: BurnerTronic		
988	Fuel selection relay in the DFM is defective or inconsistent		
989	Plausibility test of actuator feedback in programmed curve failed		
990	Power failure		
996	Secure parameter writing could not be finished. Device is blocked.		
999	Internal Error! See chapter 4 Assignment of internal fault 999		

D1	Description
1	Too many channels in configuration parameter 804.
2	No channel at all configured.
3	Permanent ignition burner configured (parameter 302, 303), but no ignition flame monitoring device present (parameter 800).
6	Prepurge suppression via external signal not implemented.
7	Fuel change via Off and an unlimited post ventilation configured.
8	Prepurge time is smaller than minimal prepurge time.
9	For stages oil mode.
13	Australian flame monitoring configured, but no ignition flame monitoring device.
18	Standby operation at BT300 not allowed.
19	Invalid fuel change selected.
20	BT300 only with separate ignition point.
21	"Ignition With Fan", only useful with pure oil devices.
22	Staged operation only useful with pure oil devices.
23	3-staged operation only works without ignition burner.
24	Permanent operation not allowed (Featureflag).
25	Fuel change not allowed (Featureflag).
26	Too many channels (Featureflag).
27	Staged oil burners need an air channel.
28	There is an invalid function configured for a channel (Parameter 400-404).
30	Multiple terminals defined for one signal, Terminal configuration invalid.
31	No output terminal for fan or transformer available.
32	Necessary outputs for operation with oil not available (Oil pump or oil valve).
33	Necessary outputs for operation with gas not available (gas valve).
34	An output terminal is needed for the ignition valve, but is not available in the actual terminal configuration.
40	No input terminal for the air pressure monitor available.
41	No input terminal for the oil safety chain available (oil pressure min will not be monitored directly, because it can be included in the safety chain).
42	No input terminal for the gas safety chain or minimum gas pressure available.
43	The feedback line for the fuel selection is not mapped, but is required.
31	No output terminal for fan or transformer available.
32	Necessary outputs for operation with oil not available (Oil pump or oil valve).
33	Necessary outputs for operation with gas not available (gas valve).
34	An output terminal is needed for the ignition valve, but is not available in the actual terminal configuration.
40	No input terminal for the air pressure monitor available.
41	No input terminal for the oil safety chain available (oil pressure min will not be monitored directly, because it can be included in the safety chain).
42	No input terminal for the gas safety chain or minimum gas pressure available.
43	The feedback line for the fuel selection is not mapped, but is required.

0-1999 internal faults generated from within System API		
D1	D2	Description
10	return value of m_PwrOn_uiInitAPI()	m_PwrOn_uiInitAPI() failed
20	0	CRC32 check of ROM failed
21	0	Cyclic CRC32 check of ROM during runtime failed
22	Erroneous State	State machine for CRC32 check during runtime ran into an invalid state
40	0	m_PwrOn_bLoadEEPROM() failed
92	Directive	ATTENTION, wrong number in the wrong module, signaled by hchactab if control tables are not correct
200	0	Last destination element is no member of sER.sP
201	0	Last destination element is no member of sER.sM
202	0	Last destination element is no member of sER.sC
203	0	Last destination element is no member of sER.sH
204	0	Destination is no member of sER.sX
210	sEECtrl.sChk.uiReadStartAddr	Refresh cycle timeout expired
211	sEECtrl.sChk.uiReadStartAddr	Uncorrectable error in EEPROM block
212	sEECtrl.eSeq_State	Invalid state
215	uiEEFaultAddr	Uncorrectable error in Parameter Set
216	uiEEFaultAddr	Uncorrectable error in Miscell-Data
217	uiEEFaultAddr	Uncorrectable error in Curve Set
220	0	pucDst == NULL
222	uiEEStartAddr	Invalid EEPROM address
240	uiEEStartAddr	Write beyond end of safety area!
241	uiEEStartAddr	Start address in safety area is no multiple of 3
242	uiEEStartAddr	Write beyond end of non-safety area!
243	uiEEStartAddr	Start address is in reserved area!
244	ulReqFIFOSpace	Not enough FIFO space
250	(ulong32)pucDst	Readback error while refreshing - possibly defective RAM cell
300	0	Timeout sICom.uiRxLiveTimer expired
301	0	Timeout sICom.uiRxLiveTimer expired
350	0	Timeout sICom.uiXLiveTimer expired
360	0	Timeout while waiting for the exit from DUAL_BEf_CHECK_PARAM
361	0	FIFO full !
380	uiBPP_HPPunktNr	Error while calling uiPutPunkt()
381	0	Seal control command in the presence of BM_FAT_KALTCHECK
382	0	Timeout in the cyclical parameter comparison
383	uiBCP_AnzParam[0]	DUAL_BEf_CHANGE_PARAM1: Invalid value in the reception buffer
384	uiBCP_AnzParam[1]	DUAL_BEf_CHANGE_PARAM2: Invalid value in the reception buffer
385	sRx.Buffer.ui[ucRxOK-1][uiSTART-BEF+47]	Cyclic parameter verification: different parameters between HP and UP!
386	uiParalIdx	PowerOn parameter verification: different parameters between HP and UP!
410	sIO.sIn.ulInputsN	Detected positive half-wave on terminal input!
411	input status received from UP	Different input status between controllers
412	0	The readback input of the fuel selection relais contacts in the dual fuel is invalid. DFM probably defect.
420	uil	Input status of digital input on HP and UP is inconsistent (>20ms)
430	ucPin2Test	Pin short circuit test detected an error! Currently tested pin not configured as output or is stuck at 1

431	ucPin2Test	Pin short circuit test detected an error!Short-circuit between pins, pull-up of input stage defective or pin is externally stuck at 0
440	0	sIO.sIn.uiTestSignalTimeout expired
450	0	Main power relay (K2) does not switch correctly to off when out of power.
451	ucRelay	Relay does not switch correctly, when relay power is enabled (for details see enum teRelais)
460	uiFaultParam	Failure of relais power switching or readback of relay coils of K1 or K2Param2: Bit 0 is set if readback line of K1 is erroneous, Bit 1 is set if readback line of K2 is erroneous
461	uiFaultParam	Readback status of relay K1 or K2 differs from desired switching status, relay probably defect.Param2:Bit 0: nominal state of K1Bit 1: nominal state of K2Bit 8: state of readback line of K1Bit 9: state of readback line of K2
500	0	Timeout while waiting for end of write cycle
501	0	SLA+W has been transmitted; NO ACK has been received
502	0	SLA+R has been transmitted; NO ACK has been received
503	0	Data byte has been transmitted; NO ACK has been received
504	0	BUS error due to an illegal START or STOP condition
505	0	Arbitration lost in SLA+R/W or Data bytes
510	ull2CStat	Unknown/invalid state!
600	sSRCtrl.uiOffset	Correction of defective triple in Safety RAM structure failed
610	(ulong32)pucDst	Invalid destination address
620	(ulong32)puiDst	Invalid destination address
630	(ulong32)pulDst	Invalid destination address
700	0	CPU selftest failed
701	sSelftest.sMngr.eState	state-event-machine failed with AC_ERR
710	sSelftest.sWD.eErrorState	Watchdog selftest failed
711	sSelftest.sWD.eState	Invalid default case
720	Selftest.sVM.ucTest2Perform	Invalid default case
721	Selftest.sVM.eErrorState	Supply voltage monitor selftest failed
722	Selftest.sVM.eState	Invalid default case
730	sSelftest.sRR.eErrorState	Relay release circuit selftest failed
731	sSelftest.sRR.eState	Invalid default case
740	sSelftest.sRPW.eErrorState	Relay PWR release circuit selftest failed
741	sSelftest.sRPW.eState	Invalid default case
750	0: USR-Stack, 1: IRQ-Stack	Stack overflow detected
751	0	Stackaddress is NULL-Pointer
752	0	Stackaddress is NULL-Pointer
800	sWDog.ulReleasePtrn1	Trigger release patterns are invalid!
810	eFeedIndex	Invalid Feed Index
820	eTriggerCtrl	Invalid Trigger Mode
830	0	No valid watchdog trigger received (frequency or duty cycle invalid)
900	uiErrorCode	Fault from LPC_API error handler
920	0	Invalid entry in iStoerResRam
930	uiMaskedFaultCode	uiMaskedFaultCode out of range!
1200	0	Flame signal doesn't disappear during self-test
1210	sIFD.eTestState	Invalid default case
1220	sIFD.uiClock	UP is missing test impulses
1221	sIFD.uiClock	Test signal duration too short
1222	sIFD.uiClock	Test signal duration too short
1240	0	Detected short circuit of LDR
1250	uiADValue	Circuit selftest failed, A/D value out of expected range
1260	sLDR.eTestState	Invalid default case
1270	sLDR.uiClock	Test interval too long
1271	sLDR.uiClock	HP released test pin too late
1272	sLDR.uiClock	HP released test pin too early

1290	uiMyFlames XOR uiPartnerFlames	Flame signals on both controllers are inconsistent (bit 0: main flame, bit 1: ignition flame)
1300	0	Pointer to transmit buffer is NULL
1400	psActuator->ucSAnumber	H_SA_INTERFACE_INVALID_ACTUATOR_TYPE
1401	psActuator->ucSAnumber	H_SA_INTERFACE_INVALID_DIRECTION
1405	0	H_SA_INTERFACE_WRONG_RAMP_CALCULATION
1406	0	ulGradientMax <= ulGradientDesired
1410	0	H_SA_INTERFACE_WRONG_RAMP_CALCULATION
1411	0	H_SA_INTERFACE_ERROR_TIMING
1415	psActuator->ucSAnumber	psActuator->ucSAnumber Invalid!
1416	psActuator->ucSAnumber	psActuator->ucSAnumber Invalid!
1420	psActuator->ucSAnumber	H_SA_INTERFACE_WRONG_RAMP_CALCULATION
1430	psActuator->ucSAnumber	H_SA_FEEDBACK_WRONG_FEEDBACK
1435	psActuator->ucSAnumber	H_SA_PLAUSIB_ACTUATOR_OUT_OF_RANGE
1436	psActuator->ucSAnumber	H_SA_PLAUSIB_SECTION_COUNT_OUT_OF_RANGE
1440	psActuator->ucSAnumber	H_SA_REFERENCE_SEARCH_NO_REFERENCE_FOUND
1450	psActuator->ucSAnumber	H_SA_STEP_CALC_CALL_COUNT_OVERFLOW
1451	psActuator->ucSAnumber	H_SA_STEP_CALC_SECTIONCOUNT_OUT_OF_RANGE
1452	psActuator->ucSAnumber	H_SA_STEP_CALC_INVALID_DIRECTION
1453	psActuator->ucSAnumber	H_SA_STEP_CALC_SECTIONCOUNT_OUT_OF_RANGE
1454	psActuator->ucSAnumber	H_SA_STEP_CALC_INVALID_DIRECTION
1455	psActuator->ucSAnumber	H_SA_STEP_CALC_WRONG_STATUS
1460	0	U_SA_INTERFACE_INVALID_ACTUATOR_TYPE
1461	0	U_SA_INTERFACE_INVALID_DIRECTION
1470	psActuator->ucSAnumber	U_SA_FEEDBACK_INVALID_DIRECTION
1471	psActuator->ucSAnumber	U_SA_FEEDBACK_INVALID_DIRECTION
1472	psActuator->ucSAnumber	U_SA_FEEDBACK_WRONG_FEEDBACK
1480	psActuator->ucSAnumber	U_SA_REFERENCE_SEARCH_INVALID_ACTUATOR_TYPE
1490	psActuator->ucSAnumber	psActuator->ucSAnumber Invalid!
1500	0	Timeout while sending ICOM command
1501	0	Timeout while waiting for ACK of ICOM command
1502	0	Timeout while waiting for end of actuator initialization
1503	0	Timeout while waiting for end of actuator initialization
1504	0	Timeout while waiting for end of actuator initialization
1505	Actuator Number	HP: Invalid configuration. Parameter for Actuator Type should never be different from 1 or 2
1505	Actuator Number	ÜP: Invalid configuration. Parameter for Actuator Type should never be different from 1 or 2
1490	psActuator->ucSAnumber	psActuator->ucSAnumber Invalid!
1500	0	Timeout while sending ICOM command
1501	0	Timeout while waiting for ACK of ICOM command
1502	0	Timeout while waiting for end of actuator initialization
1503	0	Timeout while waiting for end of actuator initialization

2000-3999 internal faults generated from within Application (FAT and System)		
D1	D2	Description
2000		unknown event, for the event handling mechanism
2001		too many events for even queue
2100		Invalid buffer input
2101		EEPROM probably defective
2200		Invalid Index for SQBLData00
2201		Invalid Index for SQBLData01
2202		Invalid Index for SQBLData02
2203		Invalid Index for SQBLData03
2204		Invalid Index for SQBLData04
2205		Invalid Index for SQBLData05
2206		Invalid Index for SQBLDataKurven
2207		Invalid Index for SQBLDataPara
2208		Invalid Index for SQBLData15

2209		Data request for data block, but no transmission.
2300		Invalid state
2301		Invalid state
2302		Deleting curve, end of EI
2303		Invalid state
2304		Invalid state
2305		Invalid parameter number (does not exist)
2306		Invalid state (cold check)
2307		Cold check
2308		Cold check
2309		Cold check
2310		Invalid state
2350 -		Cold check
2354		Attempt to write to a modbus register
2400		Modbus register described
2401		Parameter with access level > 4
2500		Does not find the operating mode
2600		Transfer forbidden
2601		Deleting curve, left EI
2700		The air pressure was not dropped but the burner still starts
2800		It was opened more than one valve in the cold check
2801		Maintenance mode on the main controller is active, but there is no maintenance mode parameterized
2802		Maintenance mode active but it is still ignite
2804		Burner starts, while the supervisor controller is blocked
2805		Burner starts, while no reference test was made
2806		The stage sent by HP for the staged-operation does not seem plausible
2900		Program load by the timer to high
3000		All errors, for which no error number was registered
3100		Error message of a password module
3101		Error message of the password module
3200		Internal overflow, intermediate result does not fit in the variable
3201		Overflow of the end result
3230		UP Version differs from HP version
3250		Invalid parameter for staged burner-firing-rate controller
3300		Sequence control BrennUm default case entered
3301		Sequence control leakage test default case entered
3302		Sequence control FAT default case
3303		Sequence control post ventilation default case
3304		Sequence control pre ventilation default case entered
3305		Sequence control Ignition default case entered
2900		Program load by the timer to high
3000		All errors, for which no error number was registered
3100		Error message of a password module
3101		Error message of the password module
3200		Internal overflow, intermediate result does not fit in the variable
3201		Overflow of the end result
3230		UP Version differs from HP version
3250		Invalid parameter for staged burner-firing-rate controller
3300		Sequence control BrennUm default case entered
3301		Sequence control leakage test default case entered
3302		Sequence control FAT default case
3303		Sequence control post ventilation default case

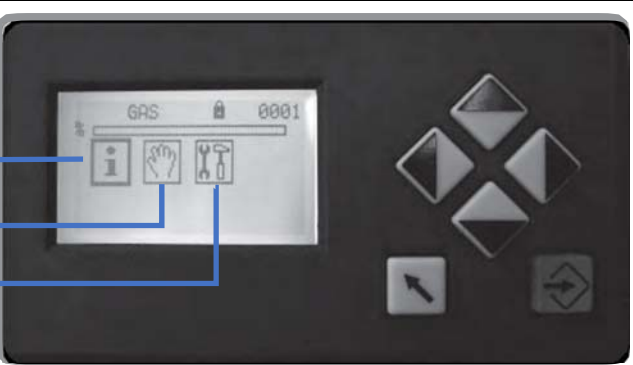
3304		Sequence control pre ventilation default case entered
3305		Sequence control Ignition default case entered

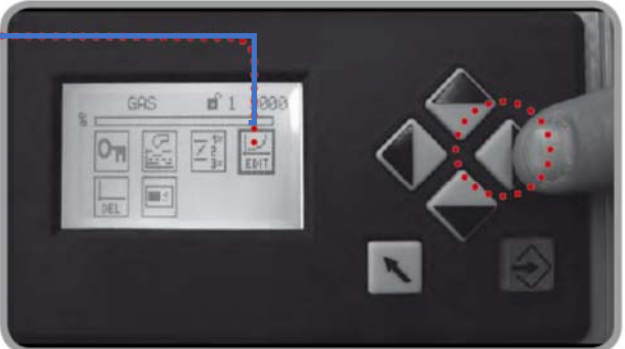
4000-4999 Internal faults generated from within Application (Fuel/Air Ratio Control)		
D1	D2	Description
4000	0	No curve point to the load of the ignition point
4001	0	ucPIIdx_R >= ucPunktAnzahl
4100	sRampe.ucState	invalid value of sRampe.ucState
4200	ucVBMode	invalid value of ucVBMode
4302	0	No active air channel is defined (parameterization error)
4400	ucSteuerArtEx	invalid value of ucSteuerArtEx
4401	0	timeout while waiting for ???
4402	ucSteuerArtEx	invalid value of ucSteuerArtEx
4403	ucKanStat	(ucKanStat & Def_VKM2_MSK) != Def_VKM2_DVAL
4404	0	timeout while waiting for ???
4405	ucKanStat	disabled channel is moving!
4406	ucRzStState[ucKnr]	invalid value of ucRzStState[ucKnr]
4407	ucVBStat	invalid value of ucVBStatn
4500	0	sRampe.uiLaufzeit == 0!
4501	ucKnr	lfKM_VB() returned 0
4600	ucVorgabe	invalid value of ucVorgabe
4601	(sRampe.uc2VBKMSk sRampe.ucVBKMSk)	No VB channels can be active in VSM_NOVB
4602	sRampT.ucNState	Unknown default state
4603	sRampe.ucState	invalid value of sRampe.ucState
4700	0	Ramp time expired!
4701		Transferred channel number out of the permitted range
4702		Transferred channel number out of the permitted range
4703		Transferred channel number out of the permitted range
4704		Transferred channel number out of the permitted range
4705	ucKnr	Transferred channel number out of the permitted range
4706	ucKnr	Transferred channel number out of the permitted range
4707	ucKnr	Transferred channel number out of the permitted range
4708	ucKnr	Transferred channel number out of the permitted range
4709	ucKnr	Transferred channel number out of the permitted range
4710	ucKnr	Transferred channel number out of the permitted range
4711	ucKnr	Transferred channel number out of the permitted range
4712	ucKnr	Transferred channel number out of the permitted range
4713	ucKnr	Transferred channel number out of the permitted range
4714	ucKnr	Transferred channel number out of the permitted range
4715	ucKnr	Transferred channel number out of the permitted range
4716	ucKnr	Transferred channel number out of the permitted range
4717	ucKnr	Transferred channel number out of the permitted range
4800	uiActTmr	ucErg > 0!
4801	ucSgldx	Parameter modification Knf_uiActuatorDirX while fuel/air ratio control is active or outside the operation modes "Burner Off" or "Fault"
4802	0	Allowed scope for the channel too small to assess the maximum speed
4900	ucKnr	Division by 0

5000-5999 Internal faults generated from within Application (firing-rate control)		
D1	D2	Description
5000	enInterneLastSeq	invalid value of enInterneLastSeq
5001	0	Ambiguous DPS+ / DPS- for load stage selection
5002	0	Curve error: curve for n-staged oil or channel speed for actuators was not determined
5003	0	Invalid parameter in function call

5004	0	Timers for the control of the stage switching time do not fit together: Switch-ing time of internal load < supervised time for set load
5005	0	Invalid stage curve with internal load set by the stage controller
5007	0	Invalid load value while adjusting the staged oil curve
5008	0	Invalid stage- activation control mode

6000-6999 Internal faults generated from within UP Application-Control (Fuel/Air Ratio Control)		
D1	D2	Description
6000	ucSteuerArtEx	unknown Mode of Channel-Control
6001	ucBetrMoNr	Overaddressing of Array was detected
6100	ucKnr	unknown Mode of Channel-Control
6200	0	Avoid an endless loop
6201	0	Avoid an endless loop
6202	0	Avoid an endless loop
6203	0	SSR.sS0.ucAkt SSR.sS0.uiKanalenb changed without AufrufKurve2Workram
6204	0	No completely valid point found but curve not empty
6205	Detected points No.	number of points don't match Ram-curve (fatal error with task)
6206	Operating curve points index	Writing firing-rate failed (Ram-error)
6207	Original curve points index	firing-rate point in original curve invalid
6208	Original curve points index	invalid point index
6209	0	Point-approximation not possible, no prior point
6210	0	Point-approximation not possible, no following point
6211	0	Point-approximation failed, invalid according point
6212	Operating curve points index	Writing setpoint failed (Ram-error)
6213	Original curve points index	invalid point-index
6214	0	Point-approximation not possible, no prior point
6215	0	Point-approximation not possible, no following point
6216	0	Point-approximation failed, invalid according point
6217	Operating curve points index	Return setpoint writing failed (Ram-error)
6218	Original curve points index	invalid point-index
6219	0	Point-approximation failed, invalid according point
6220	Operating curve points index	Evaluated-Correction-Setpoint-Writing failed (Ram-error)
6221	Original curve points index	invalid point-index
6222	0	Writing failed: Ram-error
6223	0	Writing failed: Ram-error
6224	Error No.	Too many differences between curves (sliding counter, subtract 1 per cycle)
6225	Status No.	undefined state of statemachine
6300	ucSMState	Detect undefined State of Statemachine
6400	ucKnr	Division by 0

Initial home page: keep thermostat open. Burner remain in stand-by	
Unlock the controller: press ENTER	
Info Manual Setting	
Press the right key to position on the Settings icon (indicated with wrench and hammer)	
Press ENTER	

Press ENTER again after selecting 'the key icon '.	
Keep the password "0000" and confirm with ENTER.	
New page, level 1 unlocked	
Right click to EDIT.	
Press ENTER to enter the "curves page".	

Air & gas position at burner's ignition 1 ignition position, 2 air servomotor position (digit) 3 gas servomotor position (digit)  VALUES VARY FROM BURNER TO BURNER	
Close the thermostat the burner starts.	
Pre-purge.	
The controller moves the servomotors to the ignition position and excites the ignition transformer.	
If the burner starts with those settings, this page will appear: If the burner does not start with those settings the chapter "SETTING THE IGNITION POINT WITH BURNER IN STAND-BY"	

In case of troubles, the burner will go on lock-out mode and the reason will be indicated on the display.	
Check the lock code & press ENTER to unlock.	
Press ENTER to modify the positions (burner in stand-by).	
Click up to increase the gas opening position or down to decrease it.	
Right click to move from gas servomotor adjustment to air servomotor adjustment.	

Clickup to increase the air opening position or down to decrease it.	
Press ENTER to save the new settings. CLOSE THE THERMOSTAT LINE	

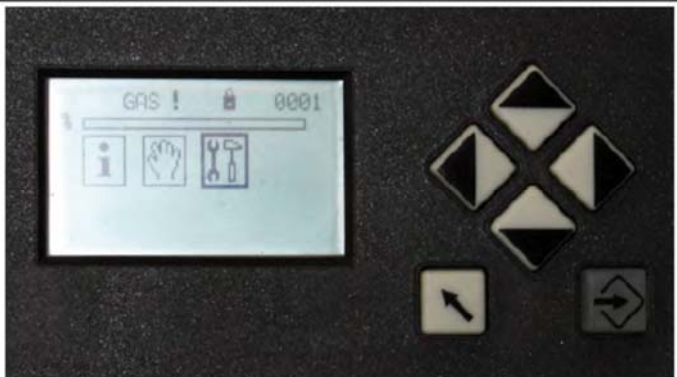
Check the combustion quality (with a flue gas analyzer). To modify the combustion valves and adjust servomotors position (gas and air), press ENTER.	
Click up to increase the gas opening position or down to decrease it.	
Right click to move from gas servomotor adjustment to air servomotor adjustment.	
Click up to increase the air opening position or down to decrease it.	
Press ENTER to save the new settings.	

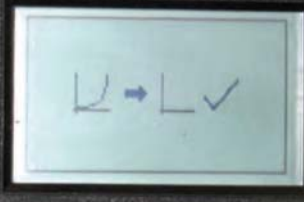
Click up to quit the ignition position.	
Check the combustion quality in all positions (from minimum to maximum output) and adjust the gas and air setting if necessary (as indicated on chapter "SETTING THE IGNITION POINT WITH BURNER IN STAND-BY").	
Set the maximum load position 999, according to the maximum output required by the boiler. If necessary, set the inlet gas pressure (at the exit of the gas pressure reducer). Check the output combustible and the quality of combustion in all positions and adjust gas and air if necessary (see chapter "SETTING THE IGNITION POINT WITH BURNER IN STAND-BY").	
Press EXIT to quit the combustion settings.	
Press EXIT again to quit main menu.	

Press EXIT again to quit settings.	
The burner runs now in automatic mode.	
In case of troubles, the burner will go on lock-out mode and the reason will be indicated on the display. Example: H009 – lock-out code D1 - diagnostic 1 D2 - diagnostic 2 xxh - operation hours	
Check the lock code & press ENTER to unlock.	

If the ignition setting is not good enough (e.g. too much air), the burner cannot start. In that case adjust again the ignition point see chapter “SETTING THE BURNER CURVE”.
Otherwise make sure that no other reason may cause the ignition failure.

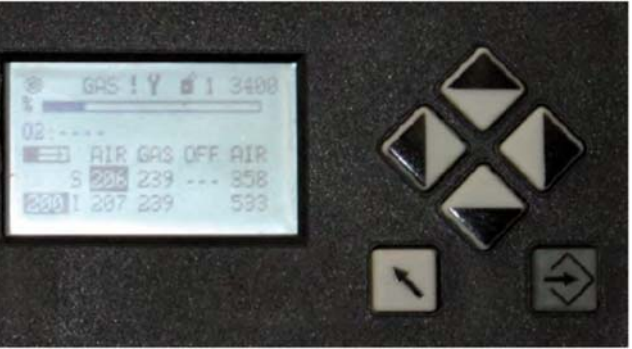
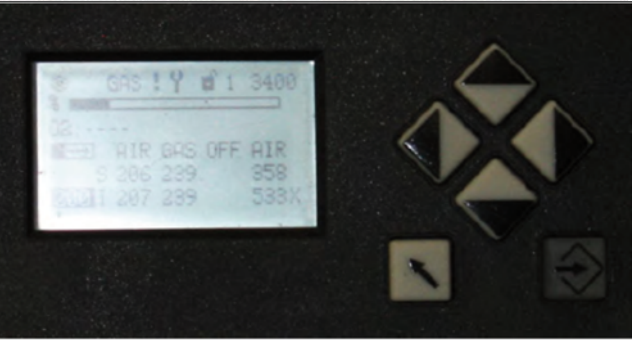
! With VSD modify the curve points only with burner on.

With burner on STANDBY, press Enter 		
With the arrows  go on the icon  press Enter 		
With the arrows  go on the icon  press Enter 		
Check the password 0000 press Enter  to confirm		

With the arrows  go on the icon  press Enter 		
press Enter  to cancel the curve		
press Enter  to confirm curve cancellation		
Now the working curve has been cancelled press Enter 		
press Exit 		

With the arrows  go on the icon  press Enter 		
Close the "thermostat line"		
The burner carries out the pre-purge		
The burner reaches the ignition point		
Wait for the air/gas servomotors to reach 0 degrees The VSD is set at 30 Hz press Enter 		

press Enter  and set the ignition point using the arrows 		
Set the values and press Enter 		
press Enter  to confir the ignition point . the burner discharges and opens the valves.		
With burner on, check the combustion with a combustion analyser. Modify using the arrows  and press Enter  to store.		
Press  to move onto the (minimum burner) load 200 Press Enter 		

Press  to set the minimum burner output press Enter  to confirm		
Press  to move onto the maximum load 999 press Enter  to confirm		
Press  to set the maximum burner output Press Enter  to confirm		
Check the combustion in all curve points (800-700-600-500-400-300-250) as in previous the points. Once the adjustment is done, press  three times		



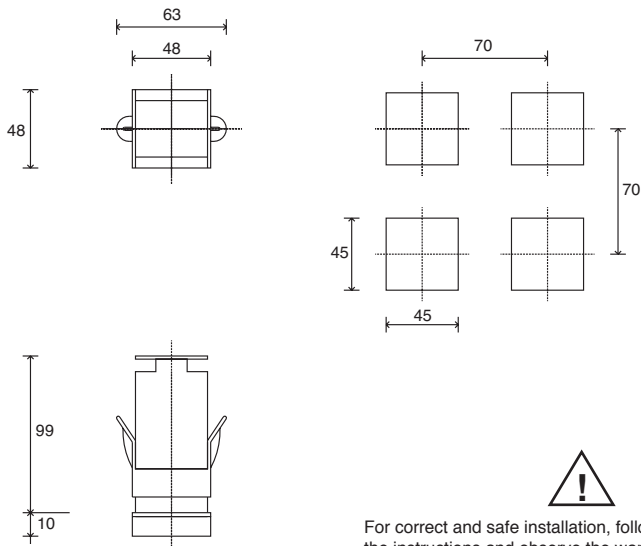
USER'S MANUAL

COD. M12925CA Rel 1.2 08/2014

SOFTWARE VERSION 1.0x T73
code 80379 / Edition 01 - 06/2012

1 • INSTALLATION

• Dimensions and cut-out; panel mounting



For correct and safe installation, follow the instructions and observe the warnings contained in this manual.

Panel mounting:

To fix the unit, insert the brackets provided into the seats on either side of the case.
To mount two or more units side by side, respect the cut-out dimensions shown in the drawing.

CE MARKING: The instrument conforms to the European Directives 2004/108/CE and 2006/95/CE with reference to the generic standards: **EN 61000-6-2** (immunity in industrial environment) **EN 61000-6-3** (emission in residential environment) **EN 61010-1** (safety).

MAINTENANCE: Repairs must be done only by trained and specialized personnel.

Cut power to the device before accessing internal parts.

Do not clean the case with hydrocarbon-based solvents (Petrol, Trichlorethylene, etc.). Use of these solvents can reduce the mechanical reliability of the device. Use a cloth dampened in ethyl alcohol or water to clean the external plastic case.

SERVICE: GEFRAN has a service department. The warranty excludes defects caused by any use not conforming to these instructions.

EMC conformity has been tested with the following connections

FUNCTION	CABLE TYPE	LENGTH
Power supply cable	1 mm ²	1 m
Relay output cable	1 mm ²	3,5 m
TC input	0,8 mm ² compensated	5 m
Pt100 input	1 mm ²	3 m

2 • TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Display	2x4 digit green, high display 10 and 7mm
Keys	4 of mechanical type (Man/Aut, INC, DEC, F)
Accuracy	0.2% f.s. ± 1 digit ambient temperature 25°C
Main input (settable digital filter)	TC, RTD, PTC, NTC 60mV, 1V Ri $\geq$ 1M Ω ; 5V, 10V Ri $\geq$ 10K Ω ; 20mA Ri=50 Ω Tempo di campionamento 120 msec.
Type TC Thermocouples (ITS90)	Type TC Thermocouples : J,K,R,S,T (IEC 584-1, CEI EN 60584-1, 60584-2) ; custom linearization is available / types B,E,N,L GOST,U,G,D,C are available by using the custom linearization.
Cold junction error	0,1° / °C
RTD type (scale configurable within indicated range, with or without decimal point) (ITS90) Max line resistance for RTD	DIN 43760 (Pt100), JPT100 20 Ω
PTC type / NTC Type	990 Ω , 25°C / 1K Ω , 25°C
Safety	detection of short-circuit or opening of probes, LBA alarm
°C / °F selection	configurable from faceplate
Linear scale ranges	-1999 to 9999 with configurable decimal point position
Controls	PID, Self-tuning, on-off
pb - dt - it	0,0...999,9 % - 0,00...99,99 min - 0,00...99,99 min
Action	Heat / Cool
Control outputs	on / off
Maximum power limit heat / cool	0,0...100,0 %
Cycle time	0...200 sec
Main output type	relay, logic, continuous (0...10V Rload $\geq$ 250K Ω , 0/4...20mA Rload $\leq$ 500 Ω)
Softstart	0,0...500,0 min
Fault power setting	-100,0...100,0 %
Automatic blanking	Displays PV value, optional exclusion
Configurable alarms	Up to 3 alarm functions assignable to an output, configurable as: maximum, minimum, symmetrical, absolute/deviation, LBA
Alarm masking	- exclusion during warm up - latching reset from faceplate or external contact
Type of relay contact	NO (NC), 5A, 250V/30Vdc cos ϕ =1
Logic output for static relays	24V $\pm$ 10% (10V min at 20mA)
Transmitter power supply	15/24Vdc, max 30mA short-circuit protection
Power supply (switching type)	(std) 100 ... 240Vac $\pm$ 10% (opt.) 11...27Vac/dc $\pm$ 10%; 50/60Hz, 8VA max
Faceplate protection	IP65
Working / Storage temperature range	0...50°C / -20...70°C
Relative humidity	20 ... 85% non-condensing
Environmental conditions of use	for internal use only, altitude up to 2000m
Installation	Panel, plug-in from front
Weight	160g for the complete version

3 • DESCRIPTION OF FACEPLATE

Function indicators

- Indicates modes of operation
- L1 MAN/AUTO = OFF (automatic control)
ON (manual control)
 - L2 PRE-HEATING = ON (running)
 - L3 SELFTUNING = ON (enabled Self)
OFF (disabled Self)

Automatic/Manual adjustment selection

Active only when PV display visualises the process variable (button pressed for at least 5 sec.)

"Inc" and "Dec" key

Press to increment (decrement) any numerical parameter • Increment (decrement) speed is proportional to time key stays pressed • The operation is not cyclic: once the maximum (minimum) value of a field is reached, the value will not change even if the key remains pressed.



Indication of output states

OUT 1 (AL1); OUT 2 (OPEN); OUT 3 (CLOSED)

PV Display: Indication of process variable

Error Indication: LO, HI, Sbr, Err
LO= the value of process variable is < di LO_S
HI= the value of process variable is > di HI_S
Sbr= faulty sensor or input values higher than max. limits
Err= PT100 third wire opened for PT100, PTC or input values lower than min. limits (i.e.: TC wrong connection)

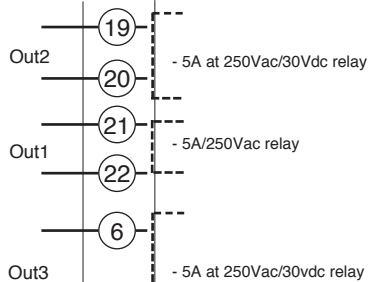
SV display: Indication of setpoint

Function key

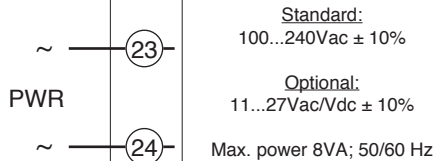
Gives access to the various configuration phases • Confirms change of set parameters and browses next or previous parameter (if Auto/Man key is pressed)

4 • CONNECTIONS

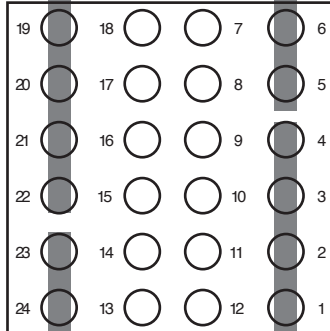
• Outputs



• Power Supply



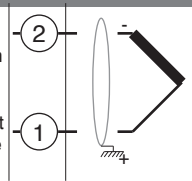
TOP



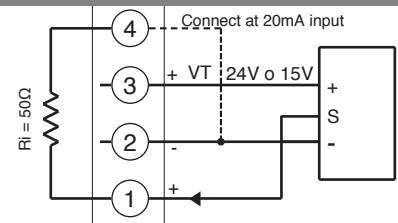
• Inputs

• TC Input

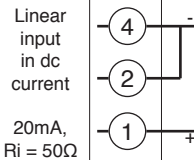
Available thermocouples:
 J, K, R, S, T
 (B, E, N, L, U, G, D, C custom linearization is available)
 - Observe polarities
 - For extensions, use the correct compensating cable for the type of TC used



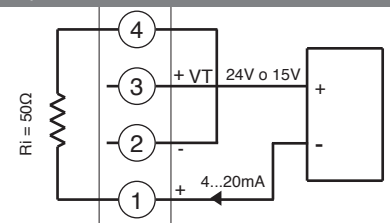
• Linear input with 3-wire transmitter



• Linear input (I)



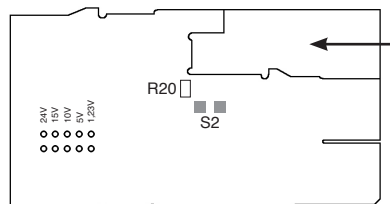
• Input 1 linear with transmitter 2 wires



• Identification of boards

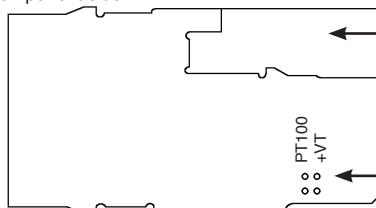
Power board - Solder side

Select transmitter voltage



N.B. : you can keep the **OUT1** relay energized at power-up by inserting jumper **S2** and removing resistance **R20**.

CPU board - Component side

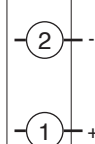


IN/OUT boards
(see appendix)

Select signal at
contact 3

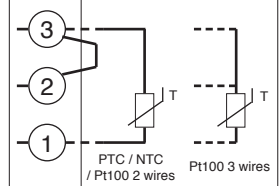
• Linear input (V)

Linear input in
dc voltage
60mV, 1V
Ri > 1MΩ
5V, 10V
Ri > 10KΩ

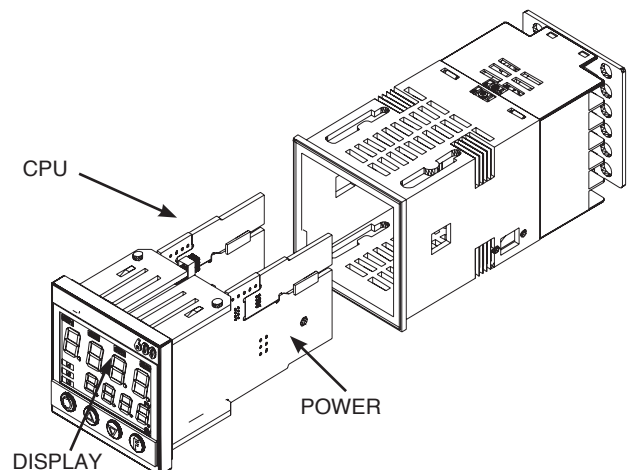


• Pt100 / PTC / NTC

Use wires of
adequate diameter
(min. 1mm²)
PT100, JPT100,
PTC, NTC

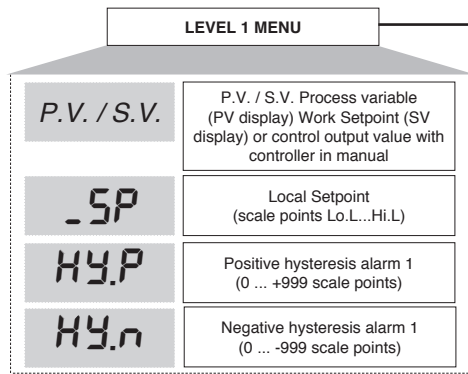


• Device structure



5 • “EASY” PROGRAMMING and CONFIGURATION

THE EASY CONFIGURATION (Pro=0...12) IS SUITABLE FOR VERSIONS WITH AL1/OPEN/CLOSED



S4 Jumper (CPU) ON

PAS

Password

PAS = 99

Pro

Protection code

• Prot

12

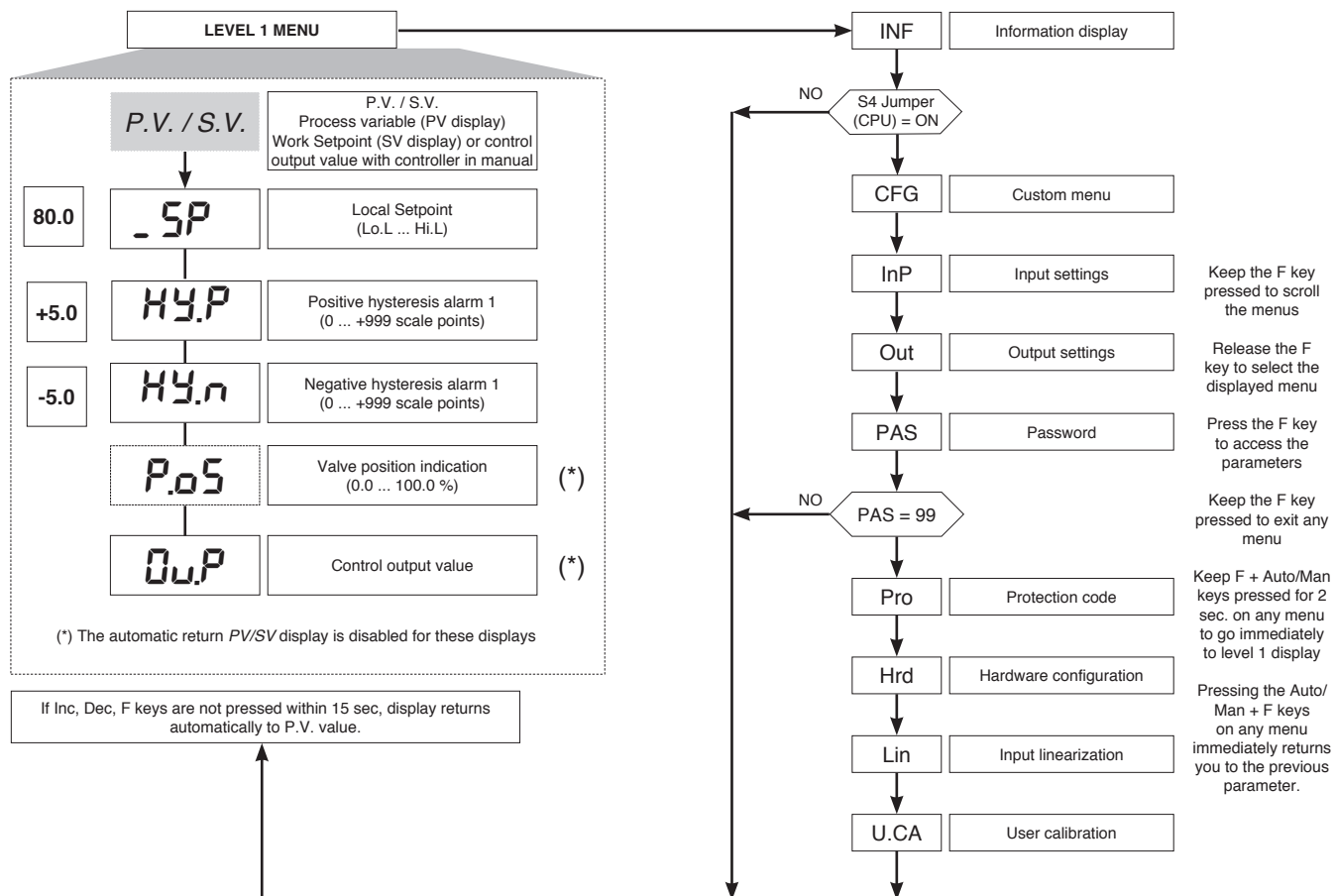
Pro

Protection code

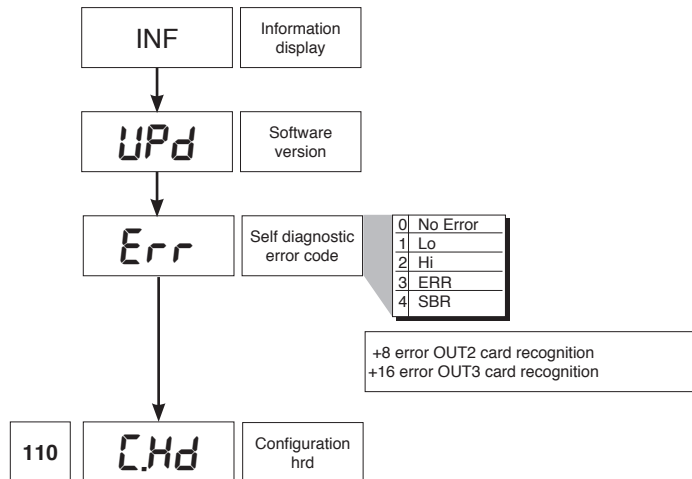
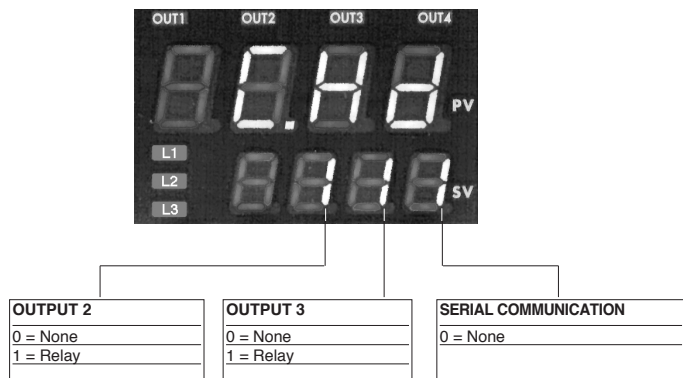
Prot	Display	Modification
0	SP, Hy.P, Hy.n	SP, Hy.P, Hy.n
1	SP, Hy.P, Hy.n	SP
2	SP	

+ 4 to disable InP, Out
+ 8 to disable CFG

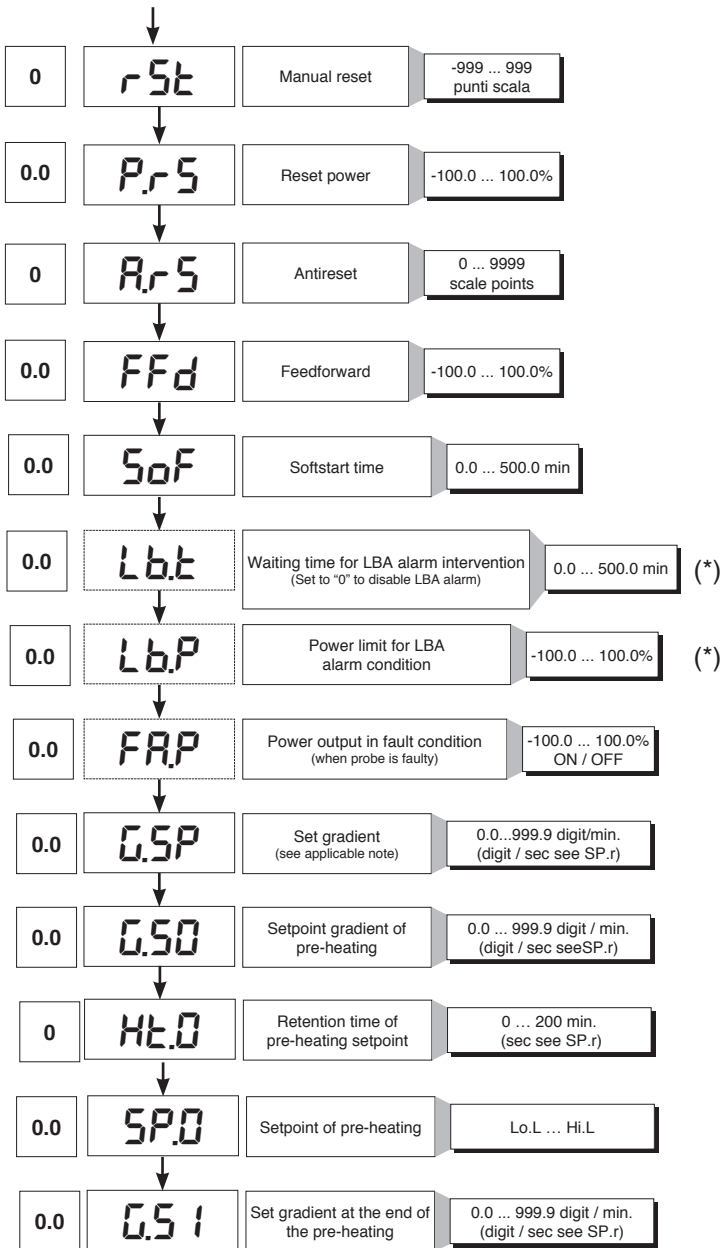
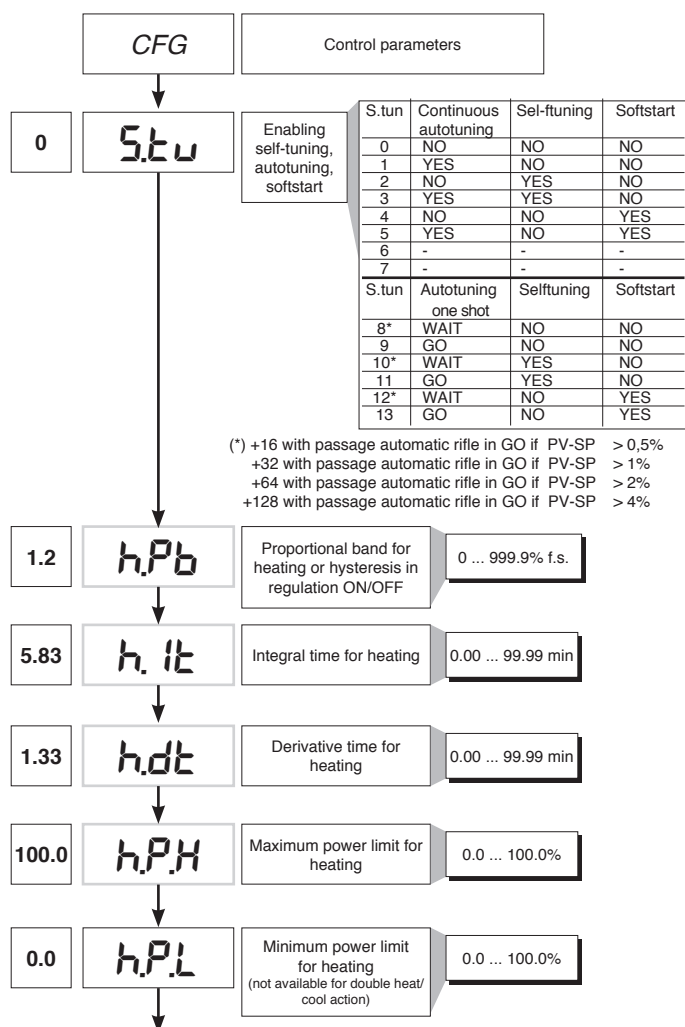
6 • PROGRAMMING and CONFIGURATION



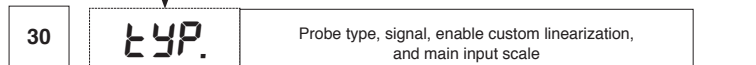
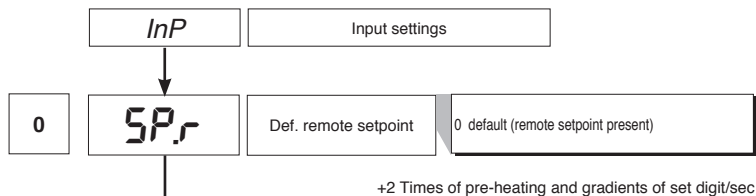
N.B.: Once a particular configuration is entered, all unnecessary parameters are no longer displayed



• CFG



(*) LBA alarm may be reset by simultaneously pressing Δ + ∇ keys when OutP is displayed or by switching to Manual.



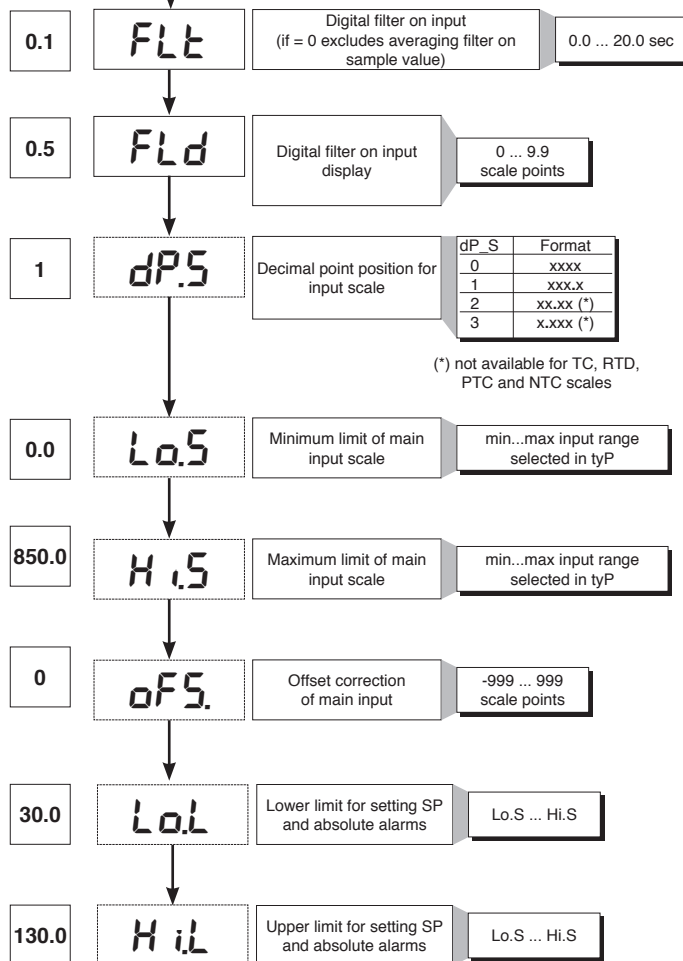
Type	Probe type	without decimal point	with decimal point
Sensore: TC			
0	TC J °C	0/1000	0.0/999.9
1	TC J °F	32/1832	32.0/999.9
2	TC K °C	0/1300	0.0/999.9
3	TC K °F	32/2372	32.0/999.9
4	TC R °C	0/1750	0.0/999.9
5	TC R °F	32/3182	32.0/999.9
6	TC S °C	0/1750	0.0/999.9
7	TC S °F	32/3182	32.0/999.9
8	TC T °C	-200/400	-199.9/400.0
9	TC T °F	-328/752	-199.9/752.0
28	TC	CUSTOM	CUSTOM
29	TC	CUSTOM	CUSTOM
30	PT100 °C	-200/850	-199.9/850.0
31	PT100 °F	-328/156.2	-199.9/999.9
32	JPT100 °C	-200/600	-199.9/600.0
33	JPT100 °F	-328/1112	-199.9/999.9
34	PTC °C	-55/120	-55.0/120.0
35	PTC °F	-67/248	-67.0/248.0
36	NTC °C	-10/70	-10.0/70.0
37	NTC °F	14/158	14.0/158.0
38	0...60 mV	-1999/9999	-199.9/999.9
39	0...60 mV	Custom scale	Custom scale
40	12...60 mV	-1999/9999	-199.9/999.9
41	12...60 mV	Custom scale	Custom scale
42	0...20 mA	-1999/9999	-199.9/999.9
43	0...20 mA	Custom scale	Custom scale
44	4...20 mA	-1999/9999	-199.9/999.9
45	4...20 mA	Custom scale	Custom scale
46	0...10 V	-1999/9999	-199.9/999.9
47	0...10 V	Custom scale	Custom scale
48	2...10 V	-1999/9999	-199.9/999.9
49	2...10 V	Custom scale	Custom scale
50	0...5 V	-1999/9999	-199.9/999.9
51	0...5 V	Custom scale	Custom scale
52	1...5 V	-1999/9999	-199.9/999.9
53	1...5 V	Custom scale	Custom scale
54	0...1 V	-1999/9999	-199.9/999.9
55	0...1 V	Custom scale	Custom scale
56	200mV...1V	-1999/9999	-199.9/999.9
57	200mV...1V	Custom scale	Custom scale
58	Cust10 V-20mA	-1999/9999	-199.9/999.9
59	Cust10 V-20mA	Custom scale	Custom scale
60	Cust 60mV	-1999/9999	-199.9/999.9
61	Cust 60mV	Custom scale	Custom scale
62	PT100-JPT	CUSTOM	CUSTOM
63	PTC	CUSTOM	CUSTOM
64	NTC	CUSTOM	CUSTOM

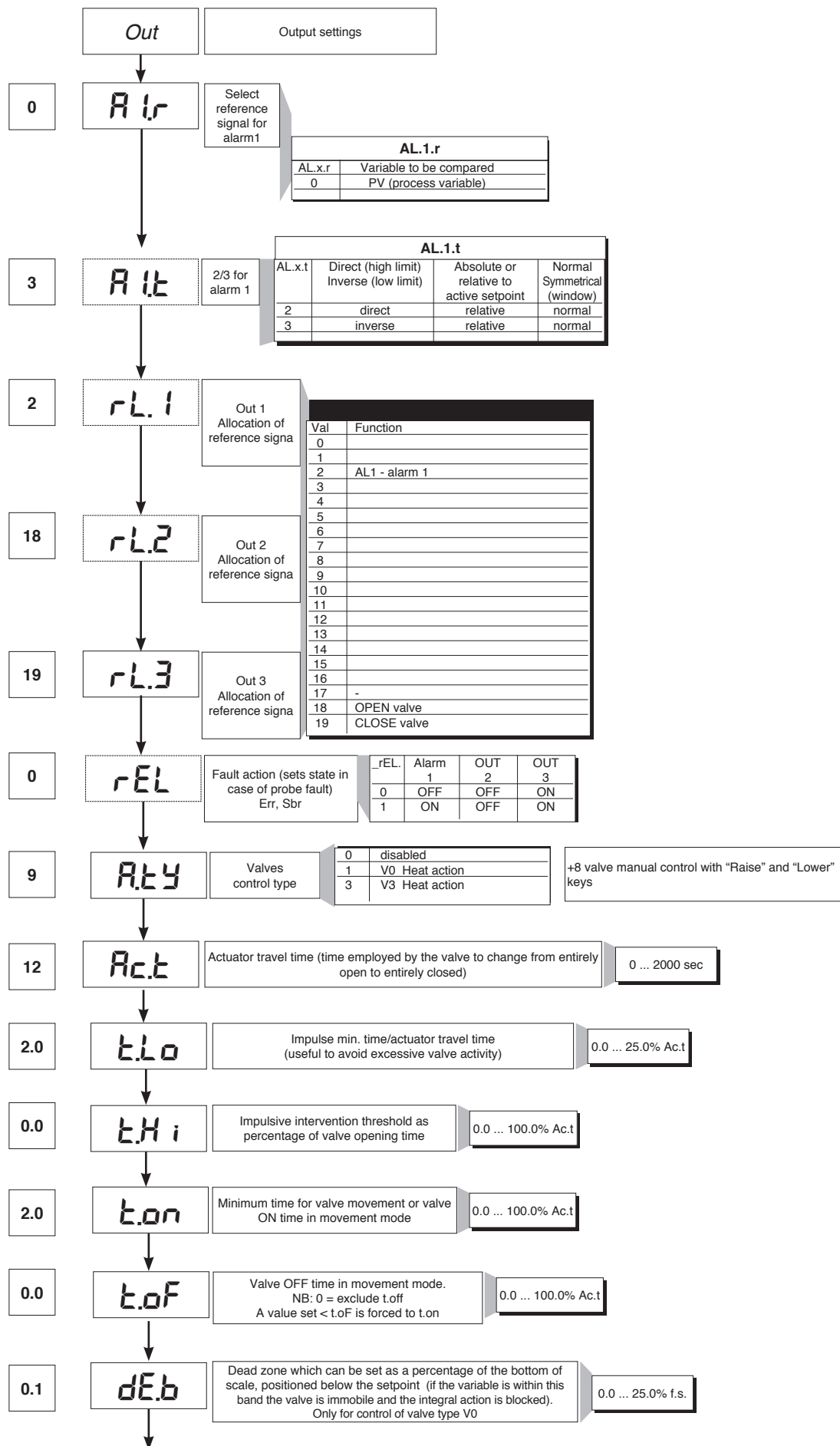
For custom linearization:
 - LO signal is generated with variable below Lo.S or at minimum calibration value
 - HI signal is generated with variable above Lo.S or at maximum calibration value

Max. non-linearity error for thermocouples (TC), resistors (PT100) and thermistors (PTC, NTC).
 The error is calculated as deviation from theoretical value and is expressed as percentage of full scale (in °C).

S, R range 0...1750°C; error < 0.2% f.s. (t > 300°C) / for other range; error < 0.5% f.s.
T error < 0.2% f.s. (t > -150°C)
B range 44...1800°C; error < 0.5% f.s. (t > 300°C) / range 44,0...999,9; error < 1% f.s. (t > 300°C)
U range -99,9...99,9 and -99...99°C; error < 0.5% f.s. / for other range; error < 0.2% f.s. (t > -150°C)
G error < 0.2% f.s. (t > 300°C)
D error < 0.2% f.s. (t > 200°C)
C range 0...2300; error < 0.2% f.s. / for other range; error < 0.5% f.s.

NTC error < 0.5% f.s.
 Tc: J, K, E, N, L error < 0,2% f.s.
 JPT100 and PTC error < 0,2% f.s.
 PT100 scale -200...850°C
 Precision better than 0,2% f.s. at 25°C
 In range 0...50°C:
 • Precision better than 0,2% f.s. in range -200...400°C
 • Precision better than 0,4% f.s. in range +400...850°C (where f.s. refers to range -200... +850°C)





• Prot

12

Pro

Protection code

Prot	Display	Modification
0	SP, Hy.P, Hy.n, AL.2, AL.3, PoS, OuP, INF	SP, Hy.P, Hy.n, AL.2, AL.3, PoS
1	SP, Hy.P, Hy.n, AL.2, AL.3, PoS, OuP, INF	SP
2	SP, OuP, INF	

+ 4 to disable InP, Out
+ 8 to disable CFG
+ 16 to disable SW "power-up - power down"
+ 32 disable manual power latching
+ 64 to disable manual power modification
+128 enables full configuration

Note: OuP and INF only display configuration extended

• Hrd

Hrd

Hardware configuration

0

hd.1

Enable multiset instrument control by serial

6

Ctrl

Control type

Val	Control type
0	P heat
1	
2	
3	PI heat
4	
5	
6	PID heat
7	
8	
9	ON-OFF heat
10	
11	
12	
13	
14	

Selection of derivative action sampling time:
+ 0 sample 1 sec.
+ 16 sample 4 sec.
+ 32 sample 8 sec.
+ 64 sample 240 msec.

Note: LbA alarm is not enabled with ON/OFF type control

1

AL.n

Select number of enabled alarms

AL.nr	Alarm1	Alarm 2	Alarm 3
1	enabled	disabled	disabled

1

but.

Function of M/A keys

b u t t	
0	No function (key disenabled))
1	MAN / AUTO controller
2	
3	HOLD
4	
5	
6	Start/Stop selftuning
7	Start/Stop autotuning
8	

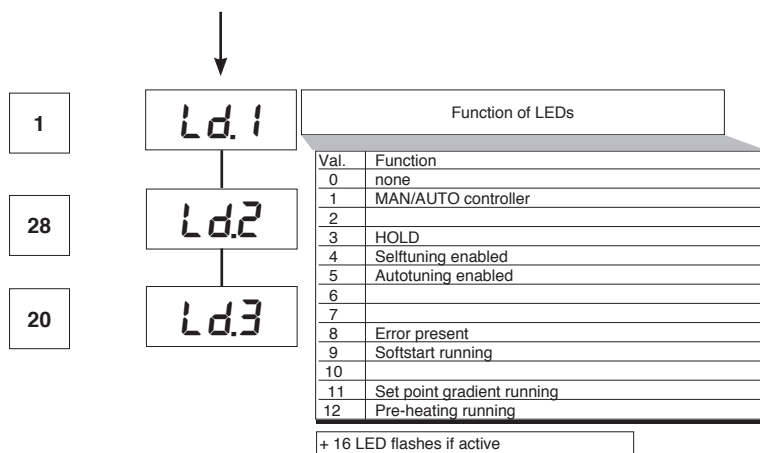
+ 16 disables the "back menu" function (Auto/Man + F keys) in the configuration menus

0

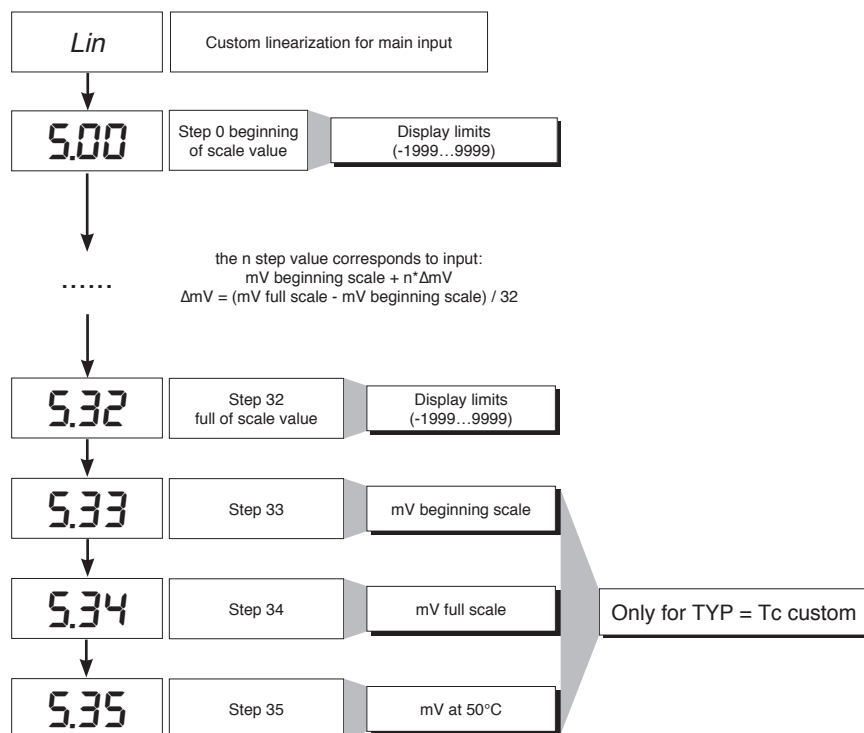
dSP

Defining SV display function

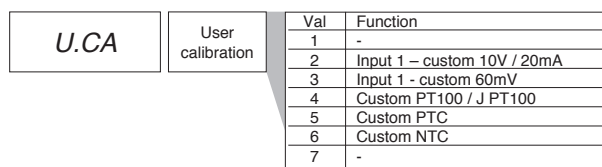
diSP	Lower display (SV) function
0	SSP - setpoint enabled
1	PoS - valve position
2	Control output value
3	Deviation (SSP - PV)

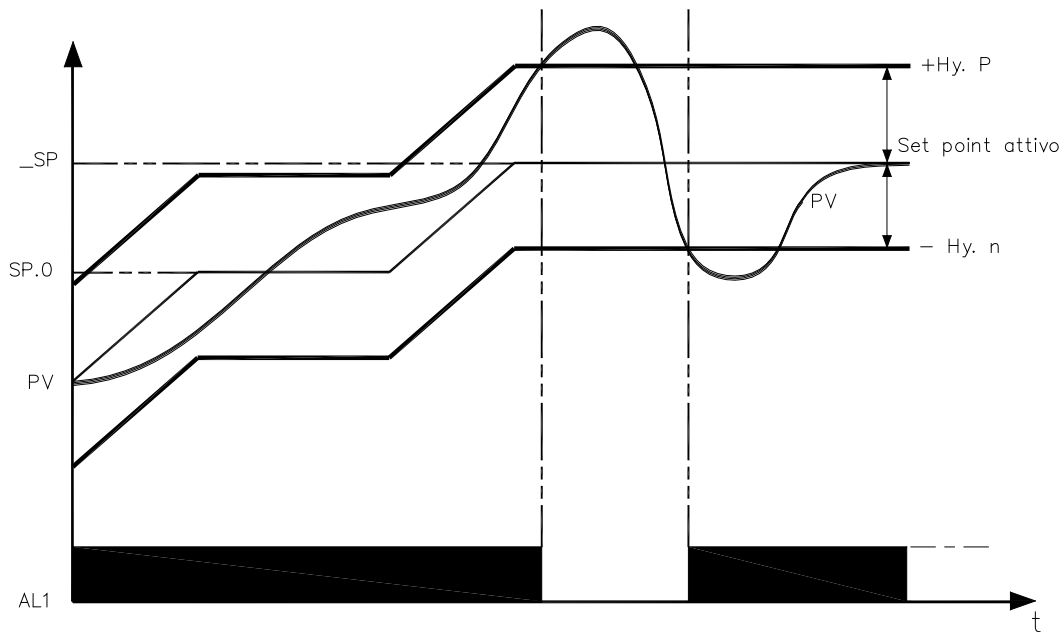


• Lin



• U.CAL





Obtain burner consent by configuring alarm 1 as inverse deviation with positive hysteresis Hy.P and negative hysteresis Hy.n

8 • PRE-HEATING FUNCTION

Enable the pre-heating function by setting parameters GS.0, Ht.0, GS.1 other than zero.

It consists of three phases that are activated sequentially at firing:

- Ramp 0 phase

Enabled by setting $GS.0 > 0$. Starting from setpoint = PV (initial state), it reaches pre-heating set SP.0 with gradient GS.0

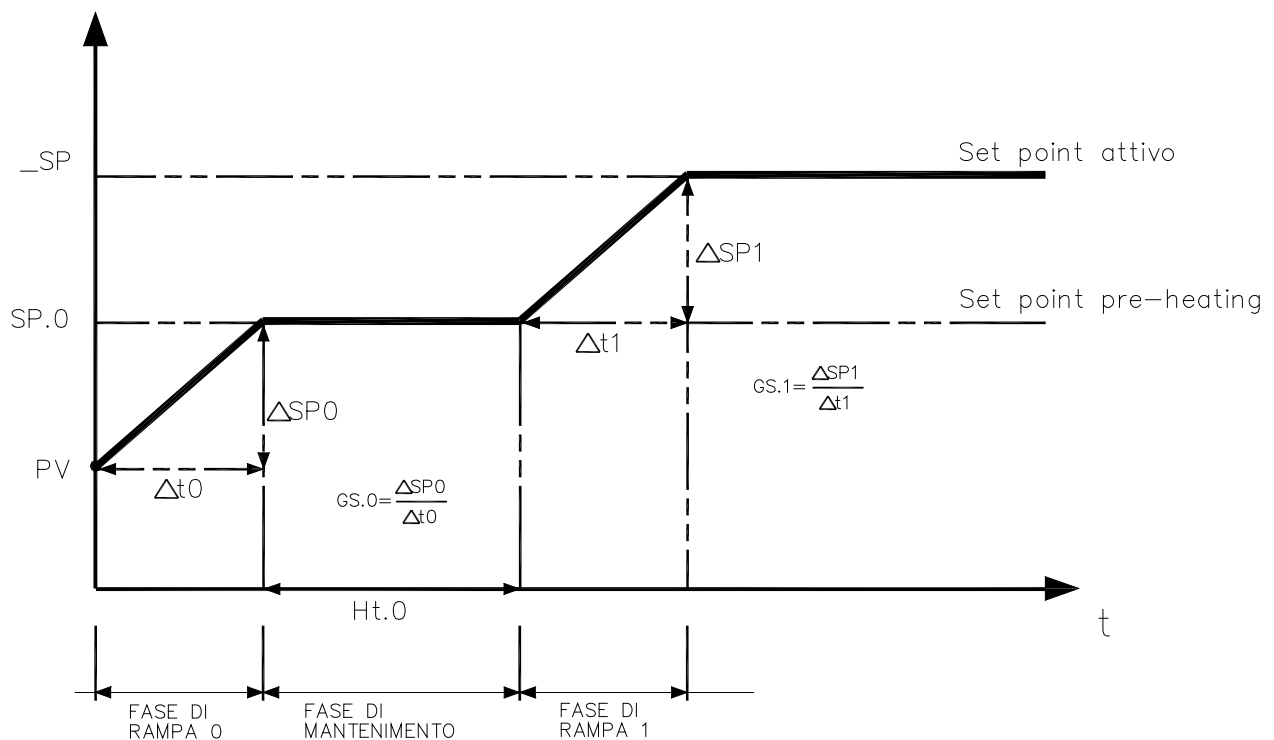
- Maintenance phase

Enabled by setting $Ht.0 > 0$. Maintains pre-heating setpoint SP.0 for time Ht.0

- Ramp 1 phase

Enabled by setting $GS.1 > 0$. Starting from pre-heating setpoint SP.0, it reaches active _SP set with gradient GS.1

In case of selftuning, the pre-heating function is not activated



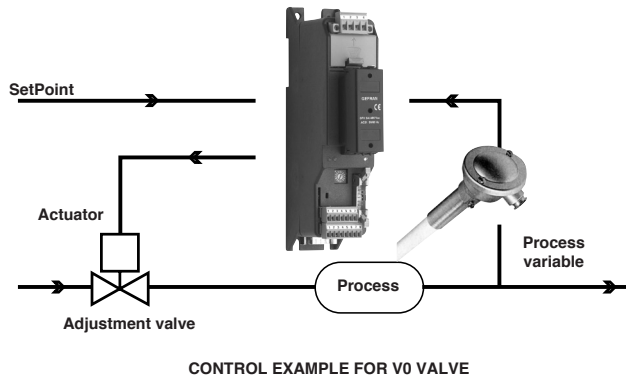
9 • ADJUSTMENT WITH MOTORIZED VALVE

In an adjustment process the adjustment valve has the function of varying fuel delivery (frequently corresponding to the thermal energy introduced into the process) in relation to the signal coming from the controller.

For this purpose it is provided with an actuator able to modify its opening value, overcoming the resistances produced by the fluid passing inside it.

The adjustment valves vary the delivery in a modulated manner, producing finite variations in the fluid passage inner area corresponding to finite variations of the actuator input signal, coming from the controller. The servomechanism, for example, comprises an electric motor, a reducer and a mechanical transmission system which actions the valve.

Various auxiliary components can be present such as the mechanical and electrical safety end travels, manual actioning systems.



The controller determines, on the basis of the dynamics of the process, the control output for the valve corresponding to the opening of the same in such a way so as to maintain the desired value of the process variable.

Characteristic parameters for valves control

- Actuator time ($A_c.t$) is the time employed by the valve to pass from entirely open to entirely closed (or vice-versa), and can be set with a resolution of one second. It is a mechanical feature of the valve+actuator unit.

NOTE: if the actuator's travel is mechanically limited it is necessary to proportionally reduce the $A_c.t$ value.

- Minimum impulse ($t.Lo$) expressed as a % of the actuator time (resolution 0.1%).

Represents the minimum change in position corresponding to a minimum change in power supplied by the instrument below which the actuator will not physically respond to the command.

This represents the minimum variation in position due to which the actuator does not physically respond to the command.

The minimum duration of the movement can be set in $t.Lo$, expressed as a % of actuator time.

- Impulsive intervention threshold ($t.Hi$) expressed as a % of the actuator time (resolution 0.1%) represents the position displacement (requested position – real position) due to which the manoeuvre request becomes impulsive.

You can choose between 2 types of control:

1) ON time of movement = $t.on$ and OFF time proportional to shift and greater than or equal to $t.Lo$ (we recommend setting $t.on = t.Lo$) (set $t.oF = 0$).

2) ON time of movement = $t.on$ and OFF time = $t.oF$. A value set for $t.oF < t.on$ is forced to $t.on$. To activate this type, set $t.oF > 0$.

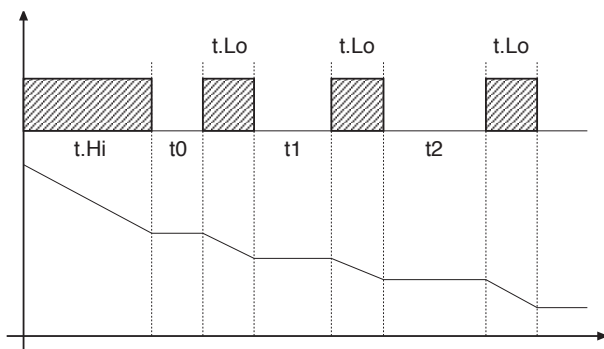
The type of movement approach allows fine control of the reverse drive valve (from potentiometer or not), especially useful in cases of high mechanical inertia.

Set $t.Hi = 0$ to exclude modulation in positioning.

This type of modulated approach allows precise control of the feedback actioned valve, by a potentiometer or not, and is especially useful in cases of high mechanical inertia. Setting $t.Hi = 0$ excludes modulation in positioning.

- Dead zone ($dE.b$) is a displacement band between the adjustment setpoint and the process variable within which the controller does not supply any command to the valve (Open = OFF; Close = OFF). It is expressed as a percentage of the bottom scale and is positioned below the setpoint.

The dead zone is useful in an operative process to avoid straining the actuator with repeated commands and an insignificant effect on the adjustment. Setting $dE.b = 0$ the dead zone is excluded.



Graph of behavior inside the band with integral time $\neq 0$.

With integral time = 0, movement ON time is always equal to OFF time.

$t_0 = t.Lo$

Valve control modes

With the controller in manual, the setting of parameter At.y ≥ 8 allows direct control of the valve open and close commands through the keyboard Increments and Decrements on the front seats.

V0 - for floating valve without potentiometer

Model V0 have similar behaviour: every manoeuvre request greater than the minimum impulse t.Lo is sent to the actuator by means of the OPEN/CLOSE relays; every action updates the presumed position of the virtual potentiometer calculated on the basis of the actuator travel declared time. In this way there is always a presumed position of the valve which is compared with the position request of the controller. Having reached a presumed extreme position (entirely open or entirely closed determined by the "virtual potentiometer") the controller provides a command in the same direction, in this way ensuring the real extreme position is reached (minimum command time = t.on). The actuators are usually protected against the OPEN command in the entirely open position or CLOSE command in the entirely closed position.

V3 - for floating valve, PI control

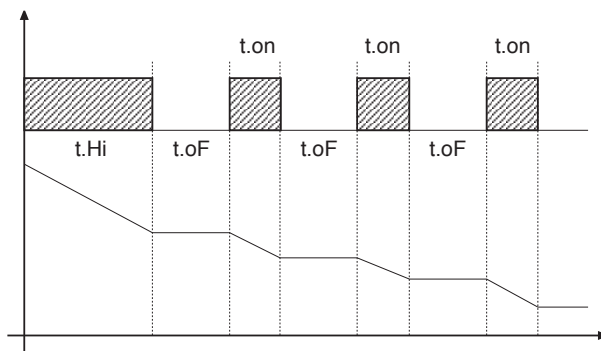
When the difference between the position calculated by the controller and the only proportional component exceeds the value corresponding to the minimum impulse t.Lo the controller provides an OPEN or CLOSE command of the duration of the minimum impulse itself t.Lo. At each delivery the integral component of the command is set to zero (discharge of the integral). The frequency and duration of the impulses is correlated to the integral time (h.it or c.it).

Non-movement behavior

t.Hi = 0: with power = 100% or 0.0%, the corresponding open or close outputs always remain enabled (safety status).

Movement behavior

t.Hi $\neq 0$: with position attained corresponding to 100% or 0.0%, the corresponding open or close outputs are switched off.



If t.oF = 0, current function is maintained.

If t.oF $\neq 0$ movement mode will be as shown on the graph

10 • CONTROL ACTIONS

Proportional Action:

action in which contribution to output is proportional to deviation at input (deviation = difference between controlled variable and setpoint).

Derivative Action:

action in which contribution to output is proportional to rate of variation input deviation.

Integral Action:

action in which contribution to output is proportional to integral of time of input deviation.

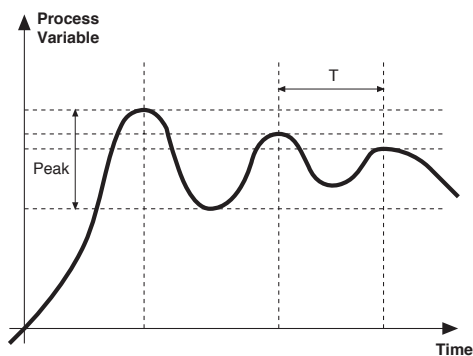
Influence of Proportional, Derivative and Integral actions on response of process under control

- * An increase in P.B. reduces oscillations but increases deviation.
 - * A reduction in P.B. reduces the deviation but provokes oscillations of the controlled variable (the system tends to be unstable if P.B. value is too low).
 - * An increase in Derivative Action corresponds to an increase in Derivative Time, reduces deviation and prevents oscillation up to a critical value of Derivative Time, beyond which deviation increases and prolonged oscillations occur.
 - * An increase in Integral Action corresponds to a reduction in Integral Time, and tends to eliminate deviation between the controlled variable and the setpoint when the system is running at rated speed.
- If the Integral Time value is too long (Weak integral action), deviation between the controlled variable and the setpoint may persist.

Contact GEFRA for more information on control actions.

11 • MANUAL TUNING

- A) Enter the setpoint at its working value.
 B) Set the proportional band at 0.1% (with on-off type setting).
 C) Switch to automatic and observe the behavior of the variable. It will be similar to that in the figure:



D) The PID parameters are calculated as follows: Proportional band

$$P.B. = \frac{\text{Peak}}{(V_{\max} - V_{\min})} \times 100$$

(V max - V min) is the scale range.

Integral time: $I_t = 1.5 \times T$

Derivative time: $d_t = I_t/4$

E) Switch the unit to manual, set the calculated parameters. Return to PID action by setting the appropriate relay output cycle time, and switch back to Automatic.

F) If possible, to optimize parameters, change the setpoint and check temporary response. If an oscillation persists, increase the proportional band. If the response is too slow, reduce it.

12 • SET GRADIENT

SET GRADIENT: if set to $\neq 0$, the setpoint is assumed equal to PV at power-on and auto/man switchover. With gradient set, it reaches the local setpoint. Every variation in setpoint is subject to a gradient.

The set gradient is inhibited at power-on when self-tuning is engaged.

If the set gradient is set to $\neq 0$, it is active even with variations of the local setpoint.

The control setpoint reaches the set value at the speed defined by the gradient.

13 • SOFTWARE ON / OFF SWITCHING FUNCTION

How to switch the unit OFF: hold down the "F" and "Raise" keys simultaneously for 5 seconds to deactivate the unit, which will go to the OFF state while keeping the line supply connected and keeping the process value displayed. The SV display is OFF.

All outputs (alarms and controls) are OFF (logic level 0, relays de-energized) and all unit functions are disabled except the switch-on function and digital communication.

How to switch the unit ON: hold down the "F" key for 5 seconds and the unit will switch OFF to ON. If there is a power failure during the OFF state, the unit will remain in OFF state at the next power-up (ON/OFF state is memorized).

The function is normally enabled, but can be disabled by setting the parameter Prot = Prot +16.

14 • SELF-TUNING

The function works for single output systems (heating or cooling). The self-tuning action calculates optimum control parameter values during process startup. The variable (for example, temperature) must be that assumed at zero power (room temperature).

The controller supplies maximum power until an intermediate value between starting value and setpoint is reached, after which it zeros power.

PID parameters are calculated by measuring overshoot and the time needed to reach peak. When calculations are finished, the system disables automatically and the control proceeds until the setpoint is reached.

How to activate self-tuning:

A. Activation at power-on

1. Set the setpoint to the required value
2. Enable selftuning by setting the Stun parameter to 2 (CFG menu)
3. Turn off the instrument
4. Make sure the temperature is near room temperature
5. Turn on the instrument again

B. Activation from keyboard

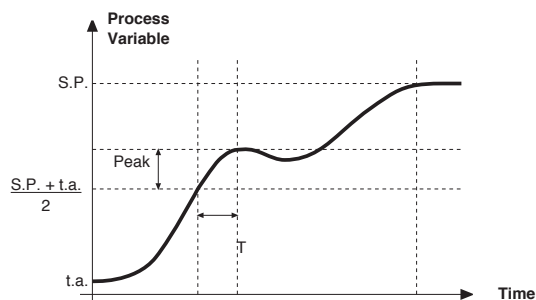
1. Make sure that key M/A is enabled for Start/Stop selftuning (code but = 6 Hrd menu)
2. Bring the temperature near room temperature
3. Set the setpoint to the required value
4. Press key M/A to activate selftuning (Attention: selftuning interrupts if the key is pressed again)

The procedure runs automatically until finished, when the new PID parameters are stored: proportional band, integral and derivative times calculated for the active action (heating or cooling). In case of double action (heating or cooling), parameters for the opposite action are calculated by maintaining the initial ratio between parameters (ex.: $CPb = HPb \times K$; where $K = CPb / HPb$ when self-tuning starts). When finished, the Stun code is automatically cancelled.

Notes :

-The procedure does not start if the temperature is higher than the setpoint (heating control mode) or if the temperature is lower than the setpoint (cooling control mode). In this case, the Stun code is not cancelled.

-It is advisable to enable one of the configurable LEDs to signal selftuning status. By setting one of parameters LED1, LED2, LED3=4 or 20 on the Hrd menu, the respective LED will be on or flashing when selftuning is active.



15 • ACCESSORIES

• Interface for instrument configuration

KIT PC USB / RS485 o TTL



Kit for PC via the USB port (Windows environment) for GEFTRAN instruments configuration:

Lets you read or write all of the parameters

- A single software for all models
- Easy and rapid configuration
- Saving and management of parameter recipes
- On-line trend and saving of historical data

Component Kit:

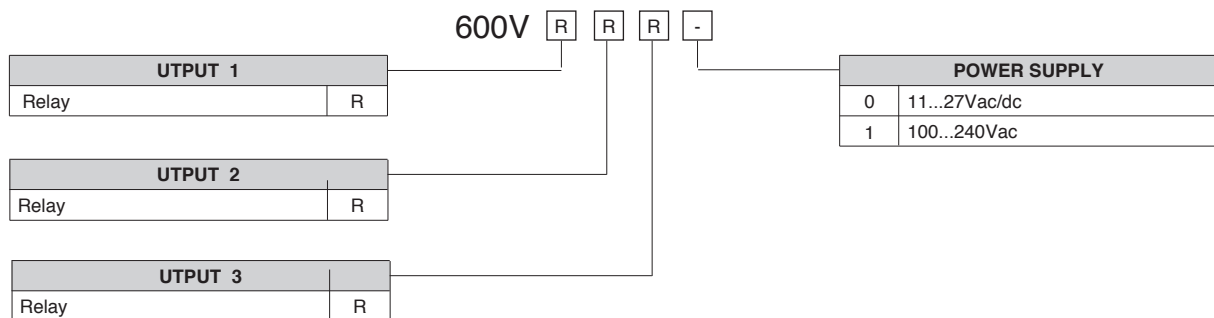
- Connection cable PC USB ... port TTL
- Connection cable PC USB ... RS485 port
- Serial line converter
- CD SW GF Express installation

• ORDERING CODE

GF_eXK-2-0-0

cod F049095

16 • ORDER CODE



• WARNINGS

WARNING: this symbol indicates danger. It is placed near the power supply circuit and near high-voltage relay contacts.

Read the following warnings before installing, connecting or using the device:

- follow instructions precisely when connecting the device.
- always use cables that are suitable for the voltage and current levels indicated in the technical specifications.
- the device has no ON/OFF switch: it switches on immediately when power is turned on. For safety reasons, devices permanently connected to the power supply require a two-phase disconnecting switch with proper marking. Such switch must be located near the device and must be easily reachable by the user. A single switch can control several units.
- if the device is connected to electrically NON-ISOLATED equipment (e.g. thermocouples), a grounding wire must be applied to assure that this connection is not made directly through the machine structure.
- if the device is used in applications where there is risk of injury to persons and/or damage to machines or materials, it MUST be used with auxiliary alarm units. You should be able to check the correct operation of such units during normal operation of the device.
- before using the device, the user must check that all device parameters are correctly set in order to avoid injury to persons and/or damage to property.
- the device must NOT be used in inflammable or explosive environments. It may be connected to units operating in such environments only by means of suitable interfaces in conformity to local safety regulations.
- the device contains components that are sensitive to static electrical discharges. Therefore, take appropriate precautions when handling electronic circuit boards in order to prevent permanent damage to these components.

Installation: installation category II, pollution level 2, double isolation

The equipment is intended for permanent indoor installations within their own enclosure or panel mounted enclosing the rear housing and exposed terminals on the back.

- only for low power supply: supply from Class 2 or low voltage limited energy source
- power supply lines must be separated from device input and output lines; always check that the supply voltage matches the voltage indicated on the device label.
- install the instrumentation separately from the relays and power switching devices
- do not install high-power remote switches, contactors, relays, thyristor power units (particularly if "phase angle" type), motors, etc... in the same cabinet.
- avoid dust, humidity, corrosive gases and heat sources.
- do not close the ventilation holes; working temperature must be in the range of 0...50°C.

- surrounding air: 50°C
- use 60/75°C copper (Cu) conductor only, wire size range 2x No 22 - 14AWG, Solid/Stranded
- use terminal tightening torque 0.5N m

If the device has faston terminals, they must be protected and isolated; if the device has screw terminals, wires should be attached at least in pairs.

• **Power:** supplied from a disconnecting switch with fuse for the device section; path of wires from switch to devices should be as straight as possible; the same supply should not be used to power relays, contactors, solenoid valves, etc.; if the voltage waveform is strongly distorted by thyristor switching units or by electric motors, it is recommended that an isolation transformer be used only for the devices, connecting the screen to ground; it is important for the electrical system to have a good ground connection; voltage between neutral and ground must not exceed 1V and resistance must be less than 60Ω; if the supply voltage is highly variable, use a voltage stabilizer for the device; use line filters in the vicinity of high frequency generators or arc welders; power supply lines must be separated from device input and output lines; always check that the supply voltage matches the voltage indicated on the device label.

• **Input and output connections:** external connected circuits must have double insulation; to connect analog inputs (TC, RTD) you have to: physically separate input wiring from power supply wiring, from output wiring, and from power connections; use twisted and screened cables, with screen connected to ground at only one point; to connect adjustment and alarm outputs (contactors, solenoid valves, motors, fans, etc.), install RC groups (resistor and capacitor in series) in parallel with inductive loads that work in AC (*Note: all capacitors must conform to VDE standards (class x2) and support at least 220 VAC. Resistors must be at least 2W*); fit a 1N4007 diode in parallel with the coil of inductive loads that operate in DC.

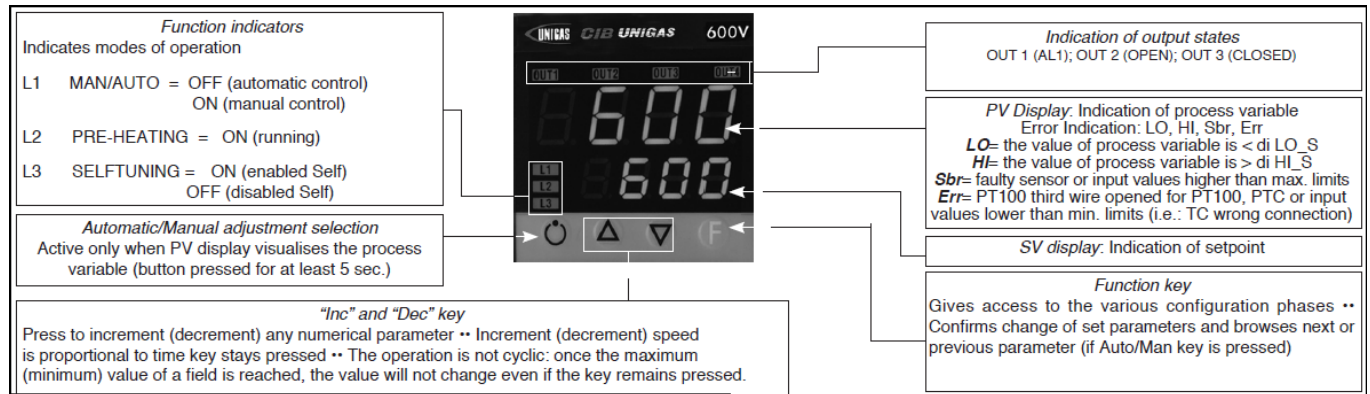
GEFRAN spa will not be held liable for any injury to persons and/or damage to property deriving from tampering, from any incorrect or erroneous use, or from any use not conforming to the device specifications.

Set-up for 600V RRR0-1-T73 regulator

Set up for temperature probe Pt100 (ex Siemens QAE2120 130°C max.)

The regulator comes out of the factory preset with the corresponding values of the Siemens RWF40.000 and RWF50.2x

Verify wiring of the sensor



Regulation of the set-point = 80

It can be modified by using arrows "up" and "down".

By pushing **F** you go to parameters:

Hy.P	5 (hysteresis positive for output 1, terminals 21-22 (ex Q13-Q14))
Hy.n	-5 hysteresis negative for output ,1 terminals 21-22 (ex Q13-Q14)

Keep pushing **F** until you see **PASS**, release **F** and through the arrows set **99**, push **F** and visualize **Pro** (protection code) default is **12**, through the arrows set **128** and push **F**, keep it pushed until all parameters **InF**, **CFG**, **InP**, **Out**, **PASS** are visualized.

CFG	
S.tun	0
hPb	1,2
hIt	5,83
hdt	1,33
...	

InP	
....	
tyP	30 (Pt100)
...	
dP_S	1 (decimals num.)
Lo.S	0 (min. sensor scale)
Hi.S	850,0 (max sensor scale)
oFS	0 (offset of input correction)
Lo.L	30,0 (lower set-point range limit)
Hi.L	130,0 (upper set-point range limit)

Out	
A1.r	0
...	
A1.t	3 (operating mode AL1 =inverse-relative-normal)
...	
rL.1	2 (AL1)
rL.2	18 (open)
rL.3	19 (close)
rEL	0
A.ty	9 (type of servocontrol command)
Ac.t	12 (servocontrol running time: SQN72.4.../STA12..=12; SQM40.265=30)
t Lo	2
t Hi	0.0
t.on	2
t.oF	0.0
dE.b	0,1 (dead zone in % of end scale)

PAS	99 then push and keep pushed F until visualization of Hrd
Hrd	
...	
Ctrl	6 (PID warm)
AL.nr	1
but	1
diSP	0
Ld.1	1
Ld.2	28
Ld.3	20

Keep pushed **F** until you visualize **PASS**, release **F** and through the arrows set **99**, push **F** and visualize **Pro** (protection code) from **128**, through the arrows, bring it back to **12**, and keep **F** pushed until you come back to set-point value.

Manual operation :

Keep pushed the lower left key for at least 5 sec.

The instrument will enter the "MAN" mode (see also "Ld1" switching on).

Through the arrows, "Open" and "Close" outputs are activated.

To come back to normal working keep the lower left key pushed for at least 5 sec.

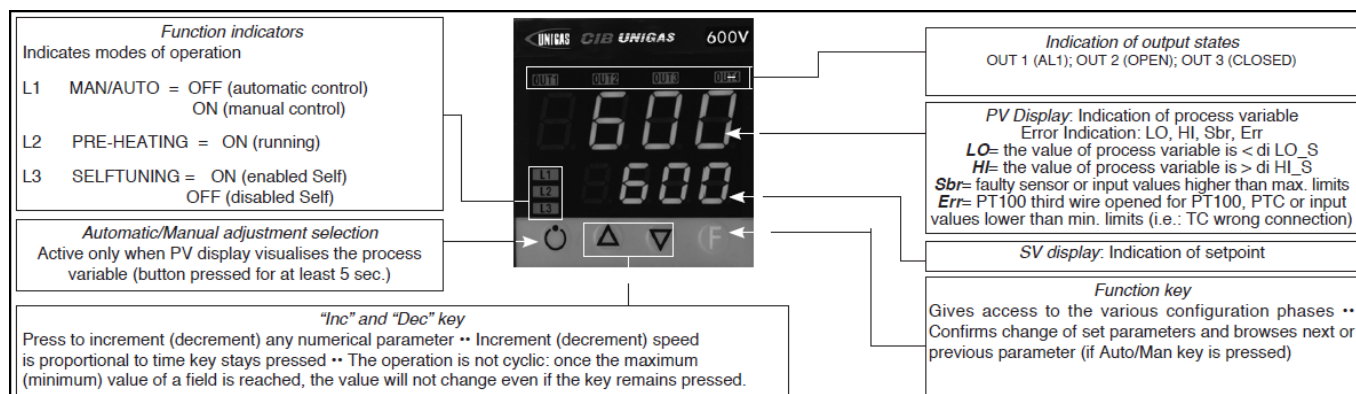
Software switch off :

By keeping pushed keys **Arrow up** + **F** for more than 5 sec. the instrument switches off the software, does not command the outputs and visualize only the variable of process measured by the probe.

To restore keep pushed **F** for more than 5 sec.

Set up for temperature probe Pt100 for high temperature (350°C max.)

Verify wiring of the sensor



Regulation of the set-point = 80

It can be modified by using arrows "up" and "down".

By pushing **F** you go to parameters:

Hy.P	10 (hysteresis positive for output 1 terminals 21-22 (ex Q13-Q14))
Hy.n	-5 (hysteresis negative for output 1 terminals 21-22 (ex Q13-Q14))

Keep pushing **F** until you see **PASS**, release **F** and through the arrows set **99**, push **F** and visualize **Pro** (protection code) default is **12**, through the arrows set **128** and push **F**, keep it pushed until all parameters **InF**, **CFG**, **InP**, **Out**, **PASS** are visualized.

CFG	
S.tun	0
hPb	1,2
hIt	5,83
hdt	1,33
...	

InP	
....	
tyP	30 (Pt100)
...	
dP_S	1 (decimals num.)
Lo.S	0 (min. sensor scale)
Hi.S	850,0 (max sensor scale)
oFS	0 (offset of input correction)
Lo.L	0,0 (lower set-point range limit)
Hi.L	350,0 (upper set-point range limit)

Out	
A1.r	0
...	
A1.t	3 (mode AL1 =inverse-relative-normal)
...	
rL.1	2 (AL1)
rL.2	18 (open)
rL.3	19 (close)
rEL	0
A.ty	9 (type of servocontrol command)
Ac.t	12 (servocontrol running time: SQN72.4.../STA12..=12; SQM40.265=30)
t Lo	2
t Hi	0.0
t.on	2
t.oF	0.0
dE.b	0,1 (dead zone in % of end scale)

PAS	99 then push and keep pushed F until visualization of Hrd
Hrd	
...	
Ctrl	6 (PID warm)
AL.nr	1
but	1
diSP	0
Ld.1	1
Ld.2	28
Ld.3	20

Keep pushed **F** until you visualize **PASS**, release **F** and through the arrows set **99**, push **F** and visualize **Pro** (protection code) from **128**, through the arrows, bring it back to **12**, and keep **F** pushed until you come back to set-point value.

Manual operation:

Keep pushed the lower left key for at least 5 sec.

The instrument will enter the "MAN" mode (see also "Ld1" switching on).

Through the arrows, "Open" and "Close" outputs are activated.

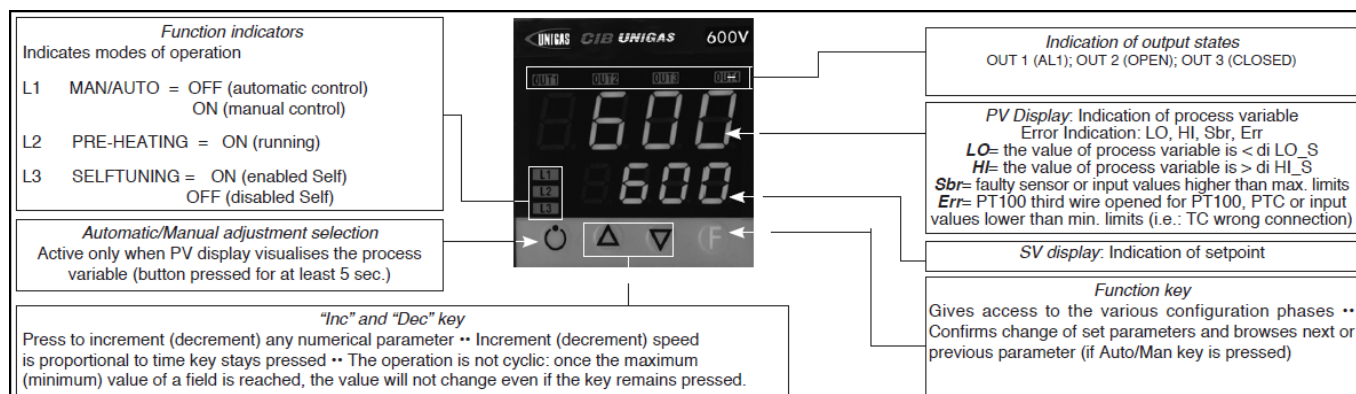
To come back to normal working keep the lower left key pushed for at least 5 sec.

Software switch off :

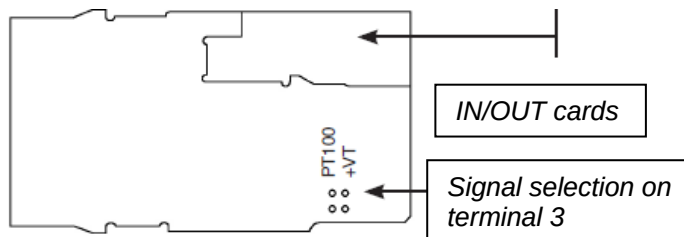
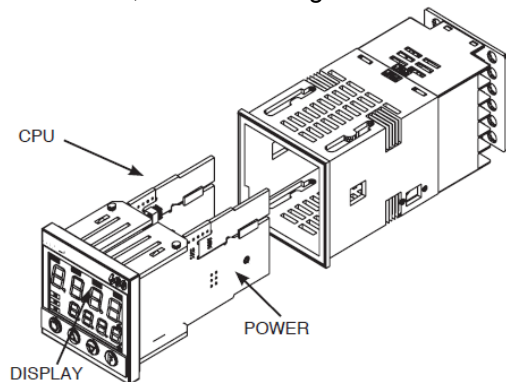
By keeping pushed keys **Arrow up** + **F** for more than 5 sec. the instrument switches off the software, does not command the outputs and visualize only the variable of process measured by the probe.

To restore keep pushed **F** for more than 5 sec.

Set up for pressure transmitter 2 wires signal 4÷20mA



With pressure transmitters first we need to enable their power supply: remove the part as shown below, then, on the CPU unit, move the bridge from Pt100 to +Vt



Verify wiring of the sensor

Impostazione set-point

Transmitter	1,6bar	3bar	10bar	16bar	25bar	40bar
Set-point	1bar	1,5bar	6bar	6bar	6bar	6bar

To modify it directly use "up" and "down" arrows.

By pushing **F** you go to parameter:

Transmitter	1,6bar	3bar	10bar	16bar	25bar	40bar
Hy.P	0,2bar	0,5bar	0,5bar	0,8bar	1,25bar	2bar
Hy.n	0bar	0bar	0bar	0bar	0bar	0bar

Keep pushing **F** until you see **PASS**, release **F** and through the arrows set **99**, push **F** and visualize **Pro** (protection code) default is **12**, through the arrows set **128** and push **F**, keep it pushed until all parameters **InF**, **CFG**, **InP**, **Out**, **PASS** are visualized.

CFG	
S.tun	0
hPb	5
hIt	1,33
hdt	0,33
...	

InP	
....	
tyP	44 (4÷20mA)
...	
dP_S	2 (decimals num.)

Transmitter	1,6bar	3bar	10bar	16bar	25bar	40bar	
Lo.S	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	min. sensor scale
Hi.S	1,60	3,00	10,00	16,00	25,00	40,00	max sensor scale
oFS	0	0	0	0	0	0	offset of input correction
Lo.L	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	lower set-point setting
Hi.L	1,60	3,00	10,00	16,00	25,00	40,00	upper set-point setting

Out	
A1.r	0
...	
A1.t	3 (mode AL1 =inverse-relative-normal)
...	
rL.1	2 (AL1)
rL.2	18 (open)
rL.3	19 (close)
rEL	0
A.ty	9 (type of servocontrol command)
Ac.t	12 (servocontrol running time: SQN72.4.../STA12..=12; SQM40.265=30)
t Lo	2
t Hi	0.0
t.on	2
t.oF	0.0
dE.b	0,1 (dead zone in % of end scale)

PAS	99 then push and keep pushed F until visualization of Hrd
Hrd	
...	
Ctrl	6 (PID warm)
AL.nr	1
but	1
diSP	0
Ld.1	1
Ld.2	28
Ld.3	20

Keep pushed **F** until you visualize **PASS**, release **F** and through the arrows set **99**, push **F** and visualize **Pro** (protection code) from **128**, through the arrows, bring it back to **12**, and keep **F** pushed until you come back to set-point value.

Manual operation:

Keep pushed the lower left key for at least 5 sec.

The instrument will enter the "MAN" mode (see also "Ld1" switching on).

Through the arrows, "Open" and "Close" outputs are activated.

To come back to normal working keep the lower left key pushed for at least 5 sec.

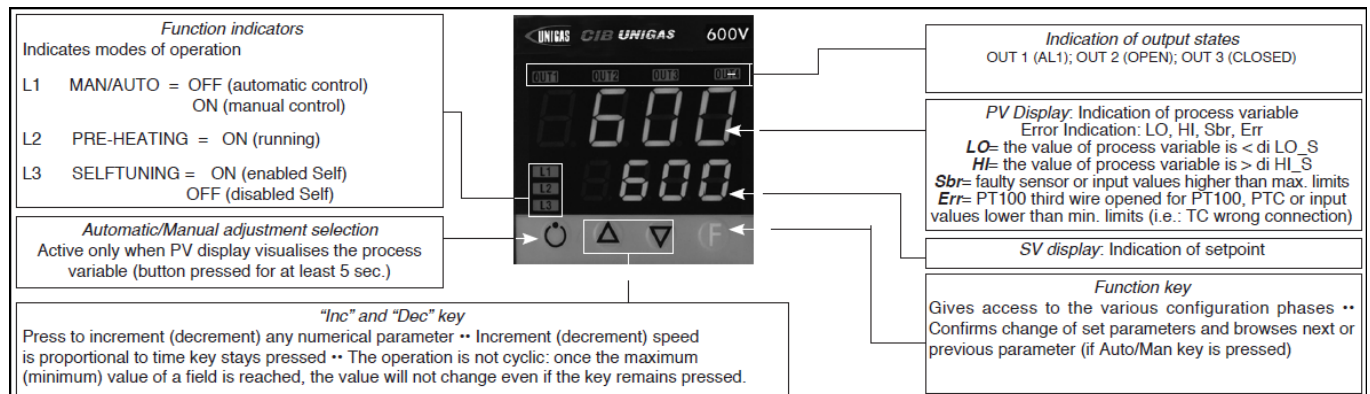
Software switch off :

By keeping pushed keys **Arrow up** + **F** for more than 5 sec. the instrument switches off the software, does not command the outputs and visualize only the variable of process measured by the probe.

To restore keep pushed **F** for more than 5 sec.

Set-up for thermocouples type **K** or **J**

Verify wiring of the sensor



Regulation of the set-point = **80**

It can be modified by using arrows "up" and "down".

By pushing **F** you go to parameters:

Hy.P	10 (hysteresis positive for output 1 terminals 21-22 (ex Q13-Q14))
Hy.n	-5 (hysteresis negative for output 1 terminals 21-22 (ex Q13-Q14))

Keep pushing **F** until you see **PASS**, release **F** and through the arrows set **99**, push **F** and visualize **Pro** (protection code) default is **12**, through the arrows set **128** and push **F**, keep it pushed until all parameters **InF**, **CFG**, **InP**, **Out**, **PASS** are visualized.

CFG	
S.tun	0
hPb	1,2
hIt	5,83
hdt	1,33
...	

InP	
...	
tyP	2 (thermocouple K 0÷1300°C) / 0 (thermocouple J 0÷1000°C)
...	
dP_S	0 (no decimal) / 1 (1 decimal)
Lo.S	0 (min. sensor scale)
Hi.S	1300 (max sensor scale for tc K) / 1000 (max sensor scale for tc J)
oFS	0 (offset of input correction)
Lo.L	0 (lower set-point range limit)
Hi.L	1300 (upper set-point range limit) per tc K / 1000 for tc J

Out	
A1.r	0
...	
A1.t	3 (mode AL1 =inverse-relative-normal)
...	
rL.1	2 (AL1)
rL.2	18 (open)
rL.3	19 (close)
rEL	0
A.ty	9 (type of servocontrol command)
Ac.t	12 (servocontrol running time: SQN72.4.../STA12..=12; SQM40.265=30)
t Lo	2
t Hi	0.0
t.on	2
t.oF	0.0
dE.b	0,1 (dead zone in % of end scale)

PAS	99 then push and keep pushed F until visualization of Hrd
Hrd	
...	
Ctrl	6 (PID warm)
AL.nr	1
but	1
diSP	0
Ld.1	1
Ld.2	28
Ld.3	20

Keep pushed **F** until you visualize **PASS**, release **F** and through the arrows set **99**, push **F** and visualize **Pro** (protection code) from **128**, through the arrows, bring it back to **12**, and keep **F** pushed until you come back to set-point value.

Manual operation:

Keep pushed the lower left key for at least 5 sec.

The instrument will enter the "MAN" mode (see also "Ld1" switching on).

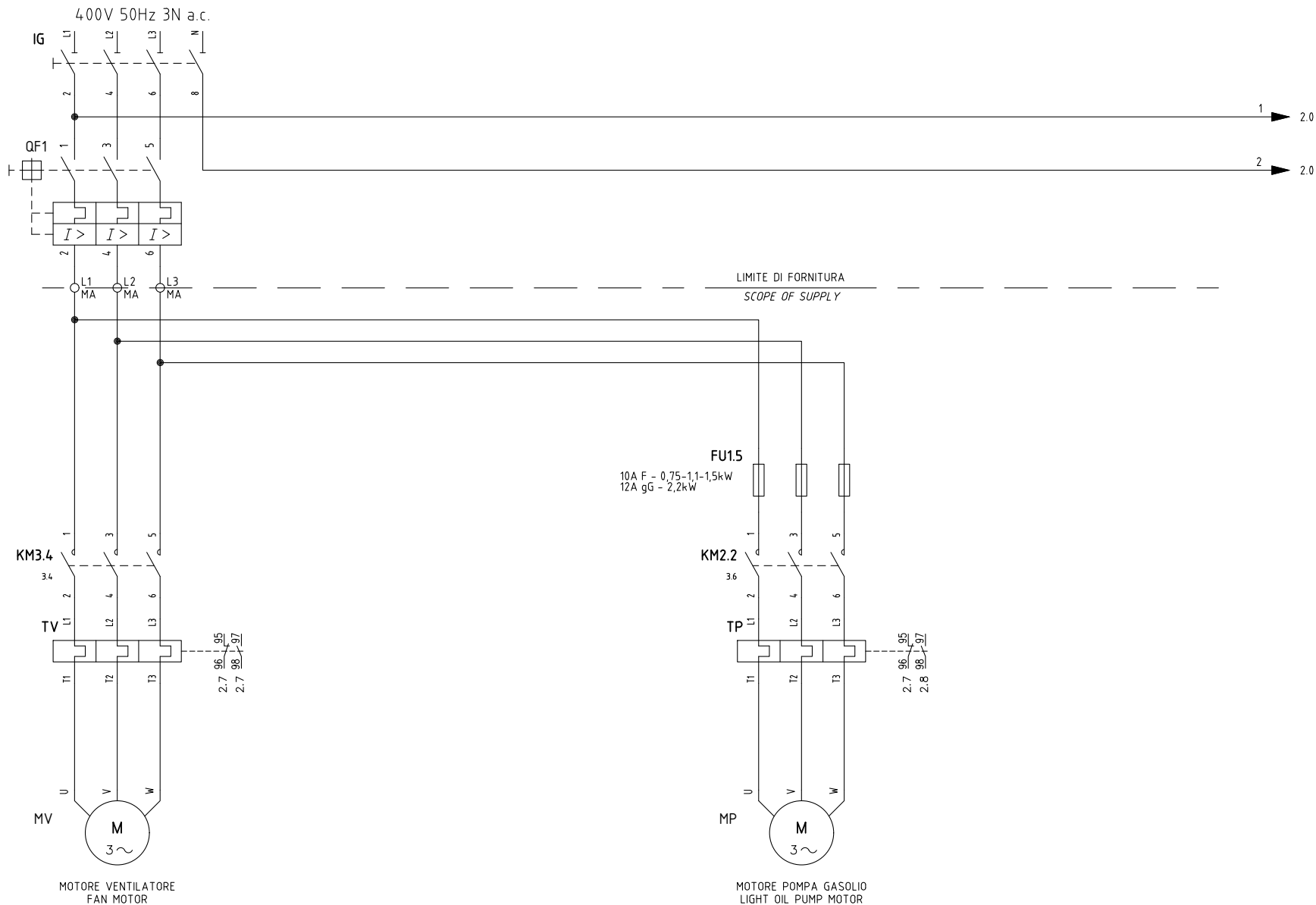
Through the arrows, "Open" and "Close" outputs are activated.

To come back to normal working keep the lower left key pushed for at least 5 sec.

Software switch off :

By keeping pushed keys **Arrow up** + **F** for more than 5 sec. the instrument switches off the software, does not command the outputs and visualize only the variable of process measured by the probe.

To restore keep pushed **F** for more than 5 sec.



Impianto
 TIPI/TYPES HRX92R-FGR - HRX520-FGR - ExxxX-FGR - GxxxX-FGR - HxxxX-FGR - KxxxX-FGR
 MODELLO/MODEL xG-.PR(MD).xx.xx.A.x.xx.LF

Descrizione
 BT340 + LCM100 + DFM300 + UI300 +
 + TEST OF SERVOCONTROL REVERSAL

Ordine

Commissa

Esecutore
 U. PINTON

Data Controllato
 09/05/2019

Controllato
 M. MASCHIO

Data 09/05/2019

Revisione 00

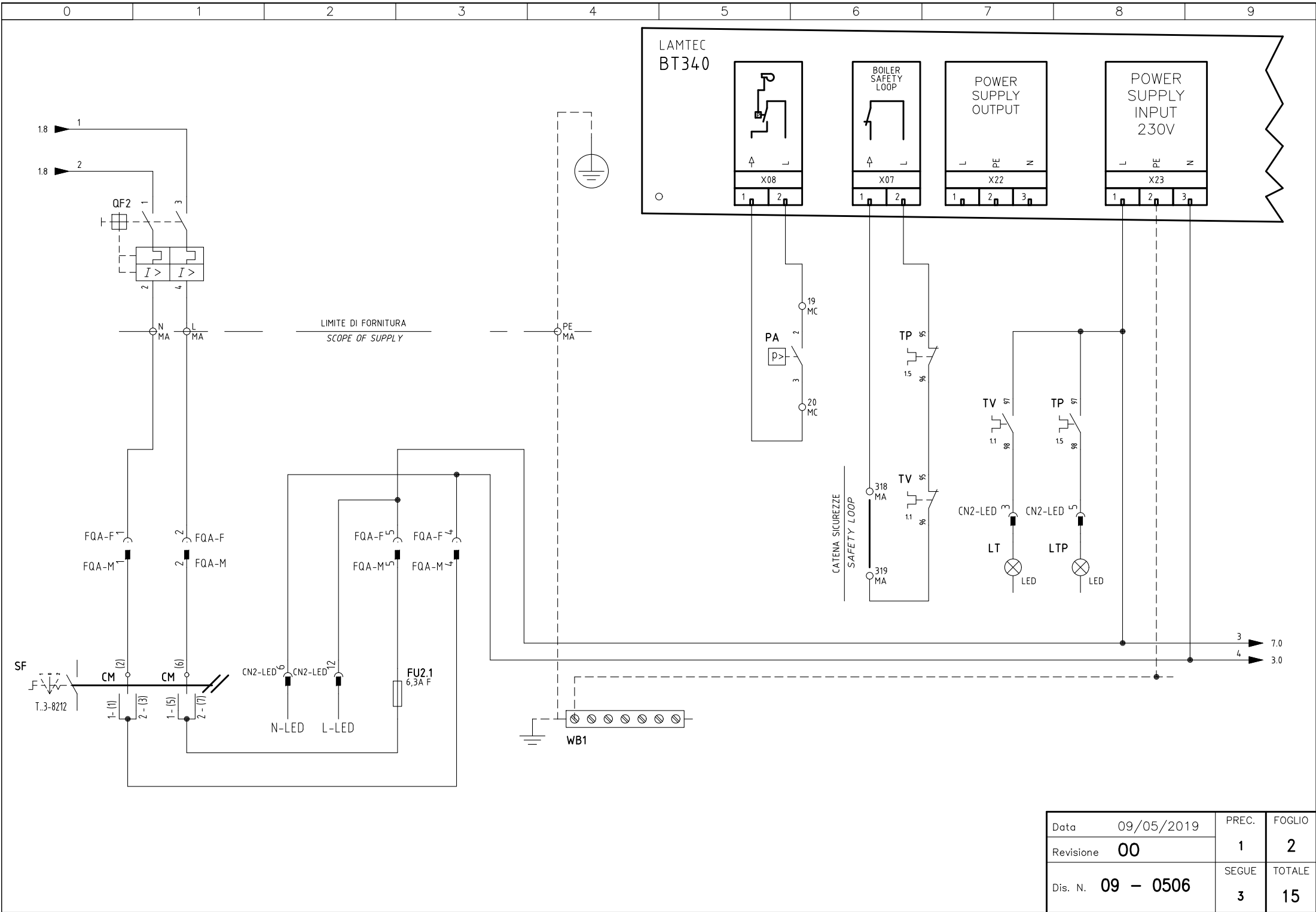
Dis. N. 09 - 0506

PREC. /

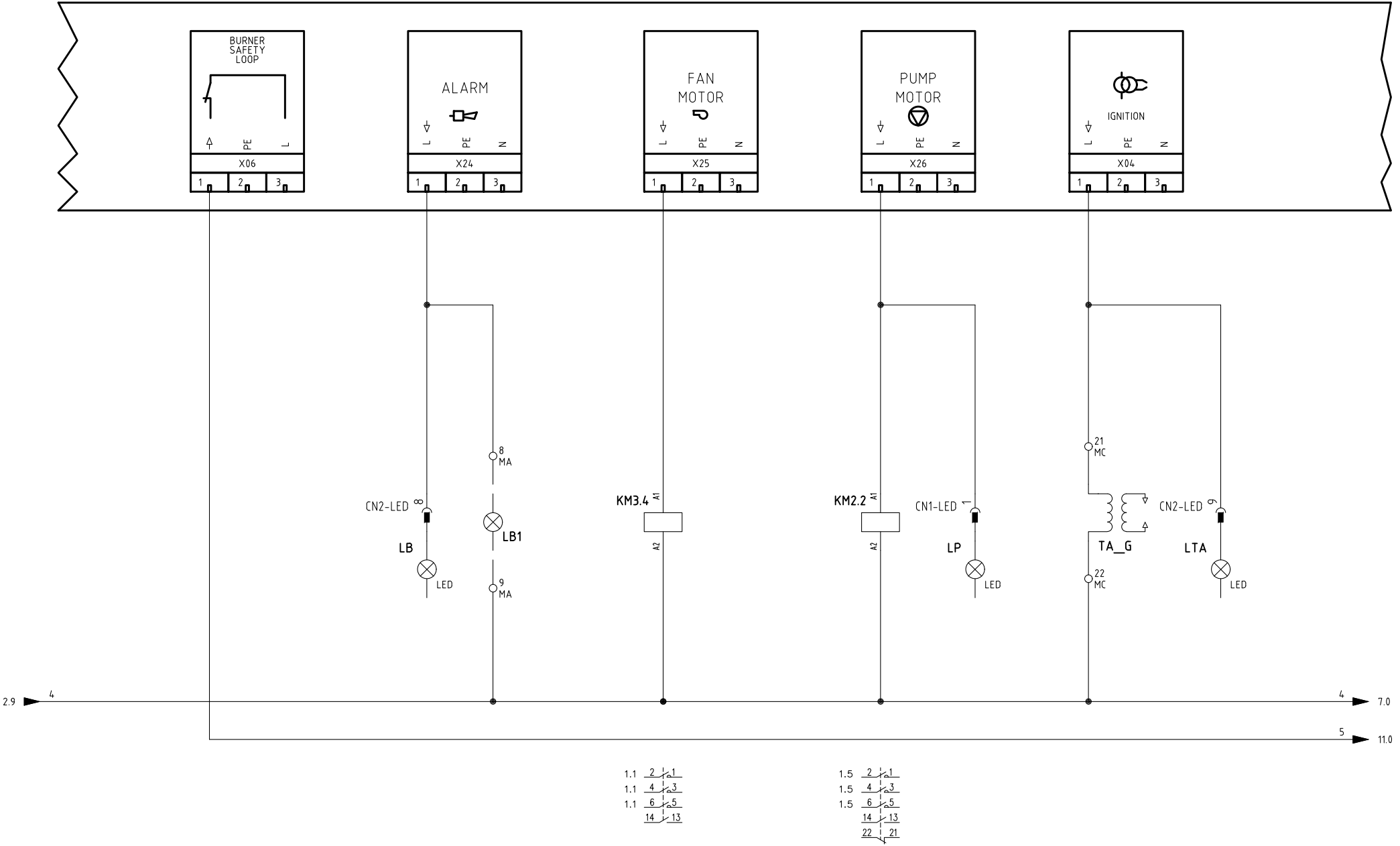
SEGUE 2

FOGLIO 1

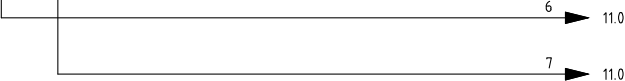
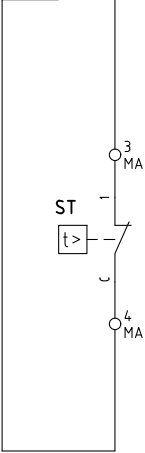
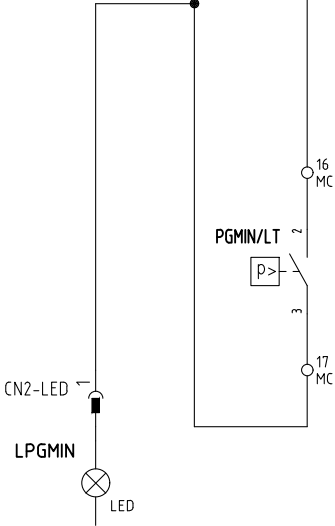
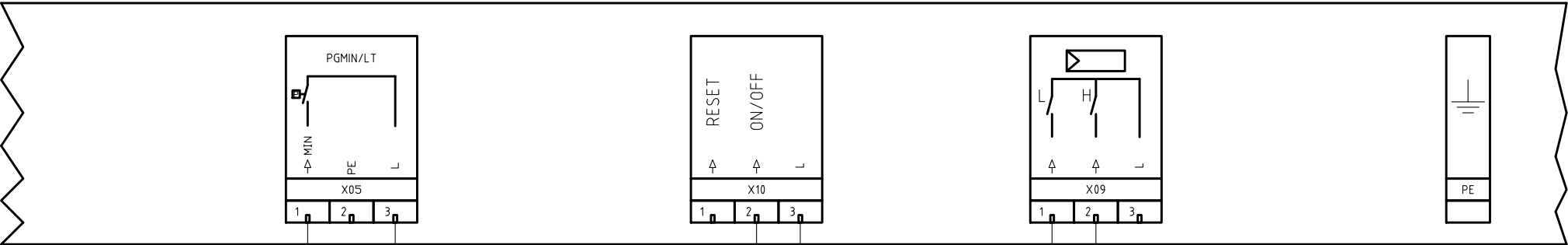
TOTALE 15



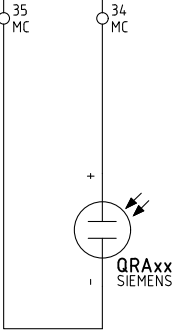
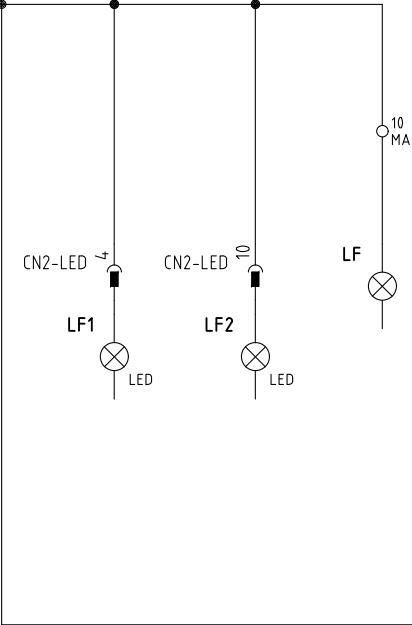
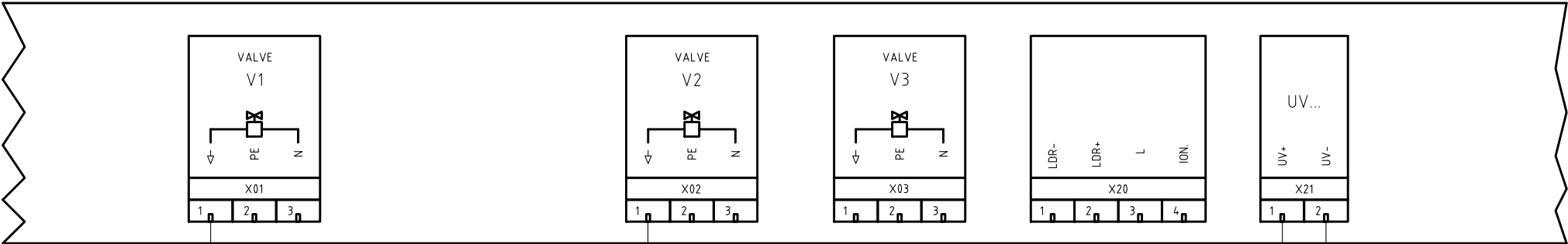
Data	09/05/2019	PREC.	FOGLIO
Revisione	00	1	2
Dis. N.	09 - 0506	SEGUE 3	TOTALE 15



Data	09/05/2019	PREC.	FOGLIO
Revisione	00	2	3
Dis. N.	09 - 0506	SEGUE	TOTALE
		4	15

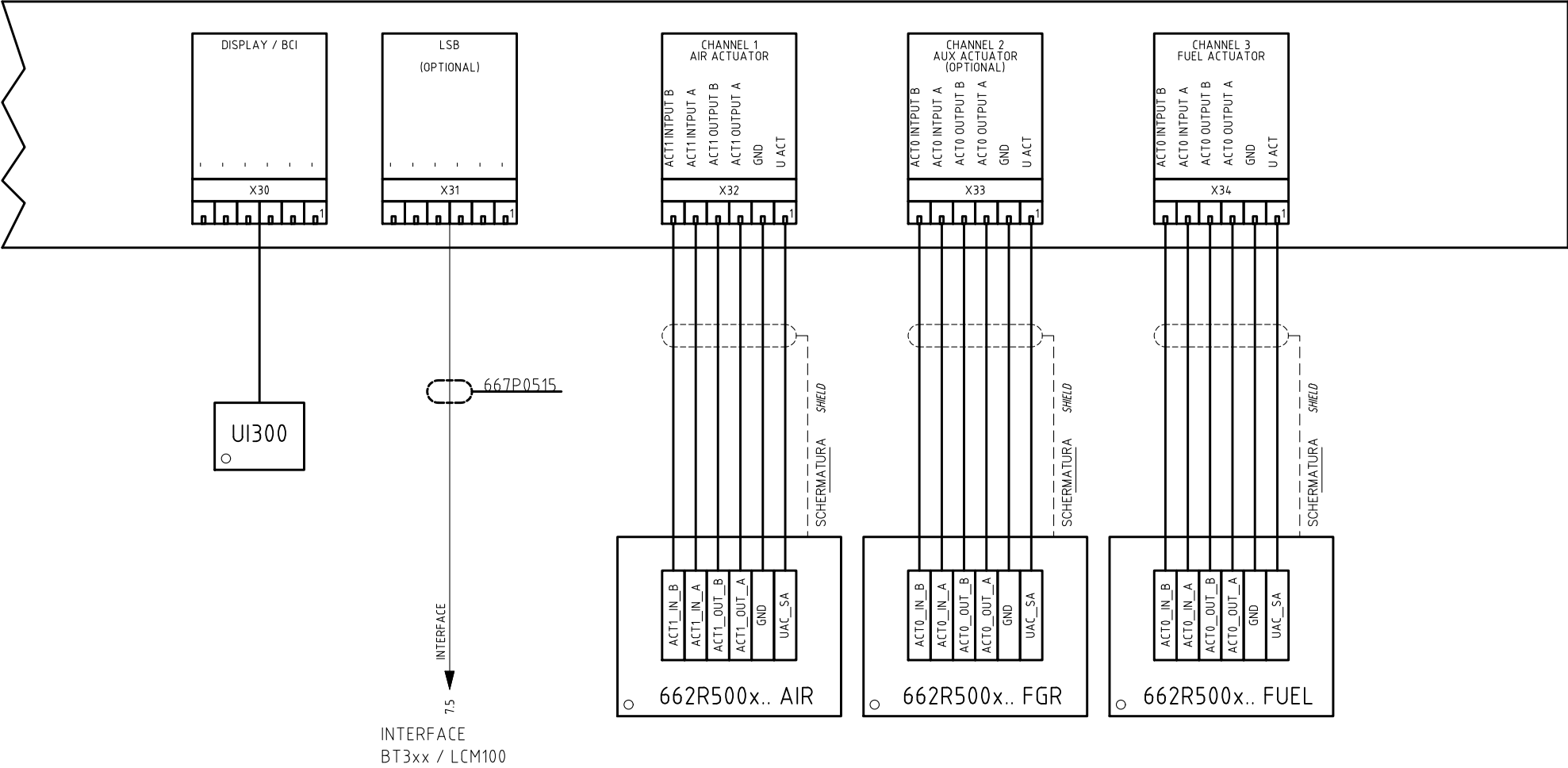


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Dis. N.	09 - 0506	SEGUE	TOTALE
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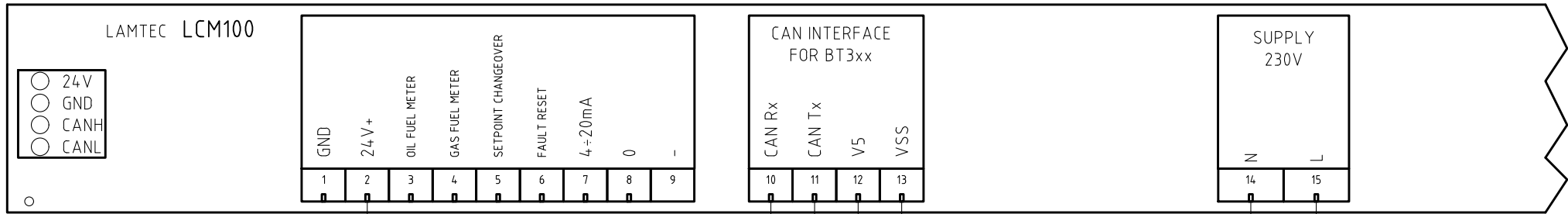


8 11.0
9 11.0

Data	09/05/2019	PREC.	FOGLIO
Revisione	00	4	5
Dis. N.	09 - 0506	SEGUE	TOTALE
		6	15



Data	09/05/2019	PREC.	FOGLIO
Revisione	00	5	6
Dis. N.	09 - 0506	SEGUE	TOTALE
		7	15



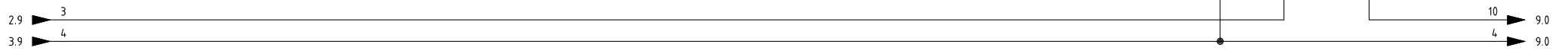
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8.4

667P0515

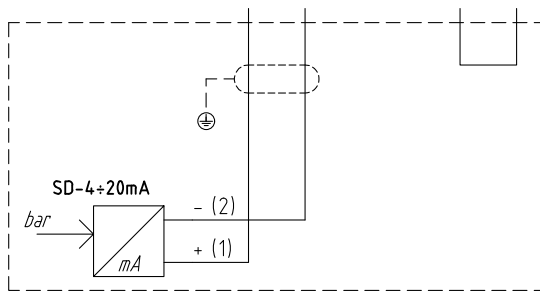
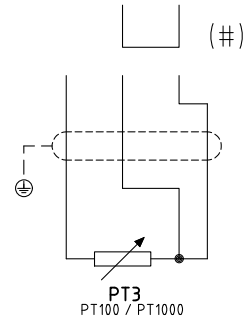
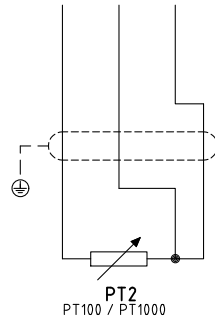
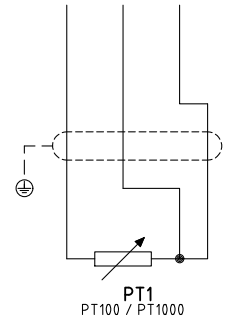
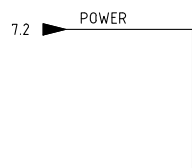
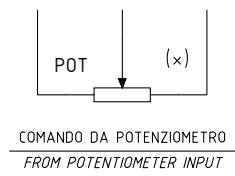
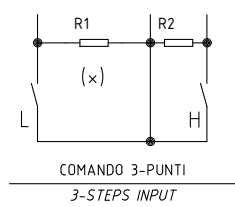
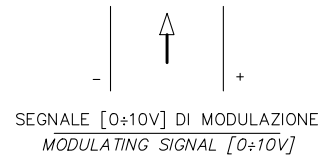
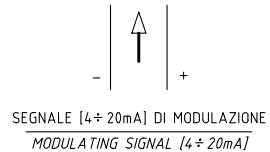
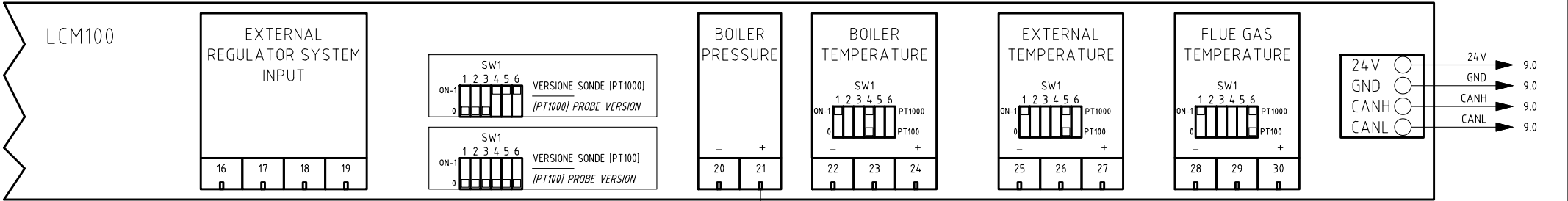
INTERFACE
6.3

INTERFACE
BT3xx / LCM100

FU2
2A F



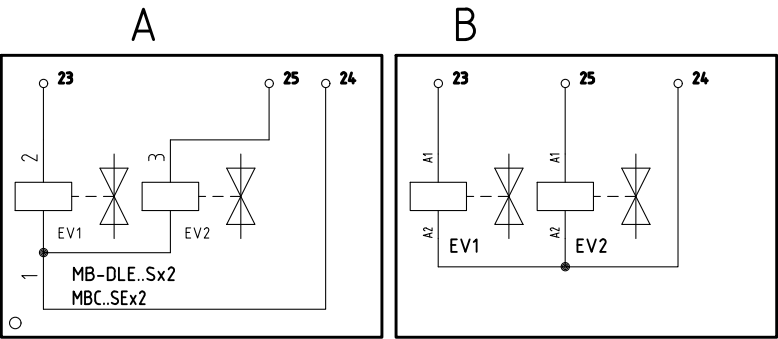
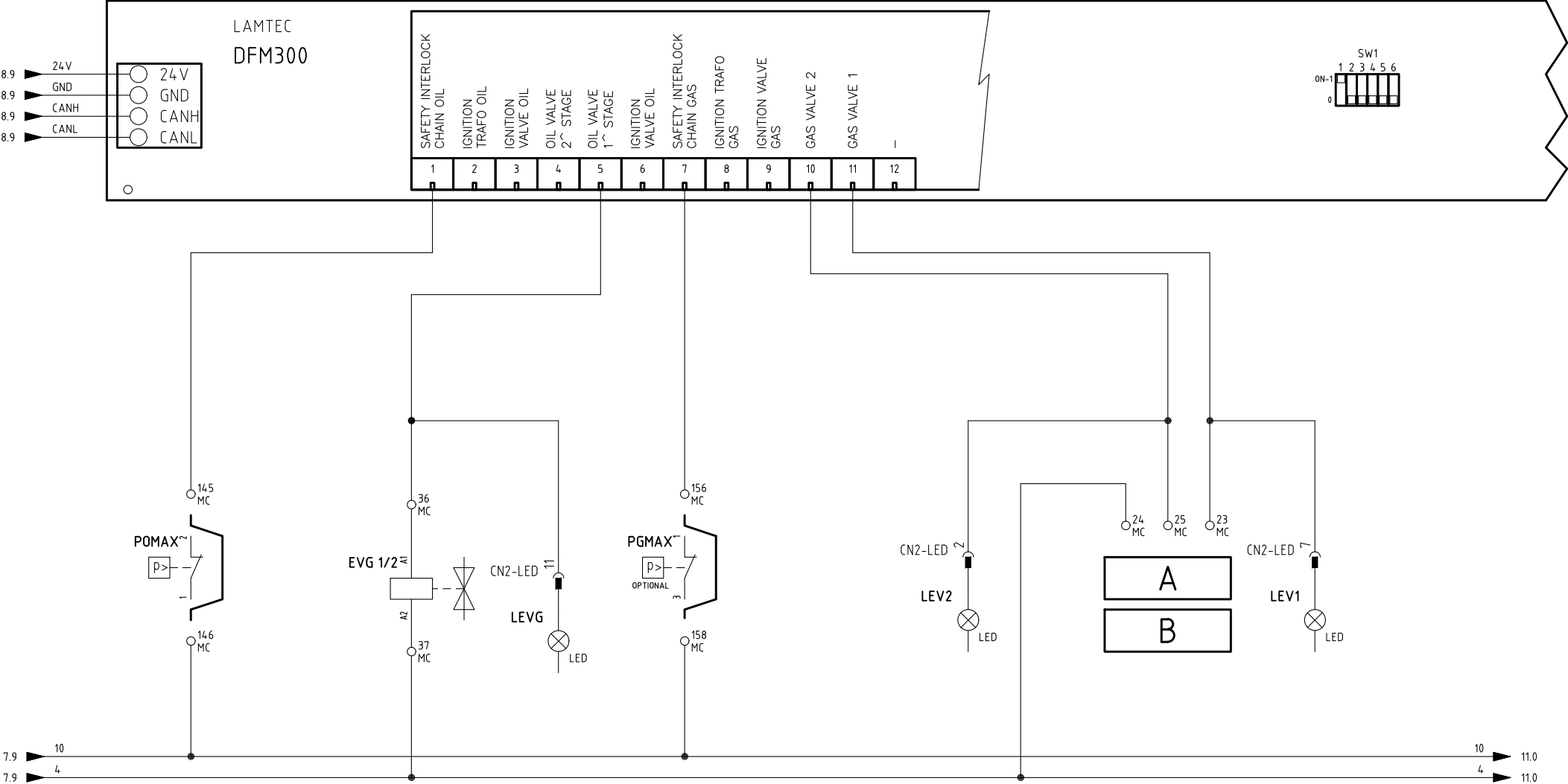
Data	09/05/2019	PREC.	FOGLIO
Revisione	00	6	7
Dis. N.	09 - 0506	SEGUE	TOTALE
		8	15



(#) PONTE PER VERSIONI SENZA Sonda FUMI
BRIDGE FOR VERSION WITHOUT FLUE GAS PROBE

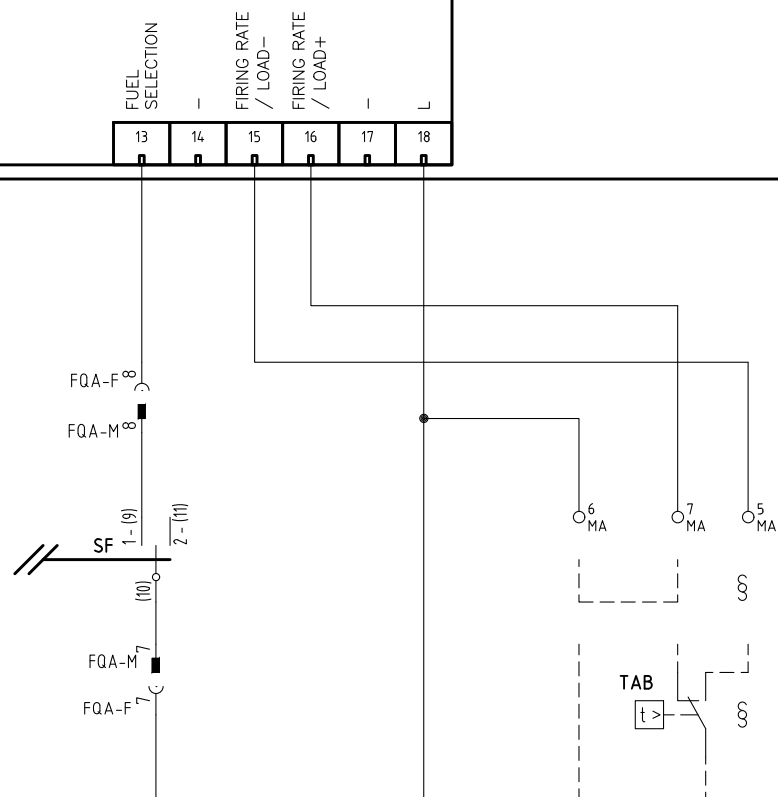
(x) R1 = R2 = POT = 2,2kOhm ÷ 22kOhm

Data	09/05/2019	PREC.	FOGLIO
Revisione	00	7	8
Dis. N.	09 - 0506	SEGUE	TOTALE
		9	15



Data	09/05/2019	PREC.	FOGLIO
Revisione	00	8	9
Dis. N.	09 - 0506	SEGUE	TOTALE
		10	15

DFM300



§

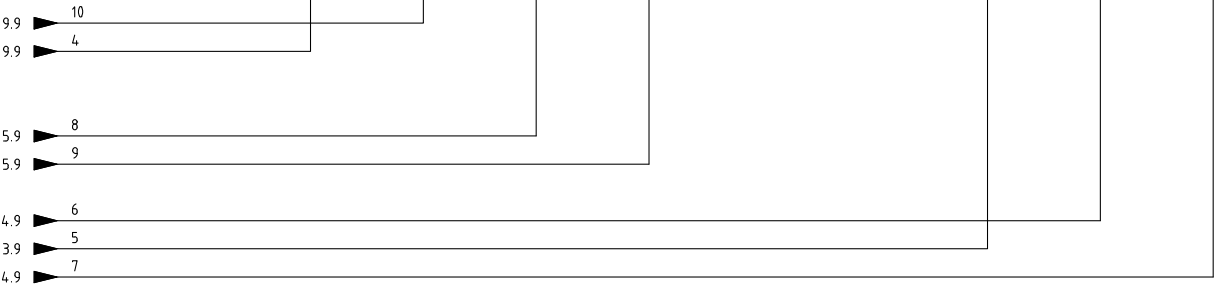
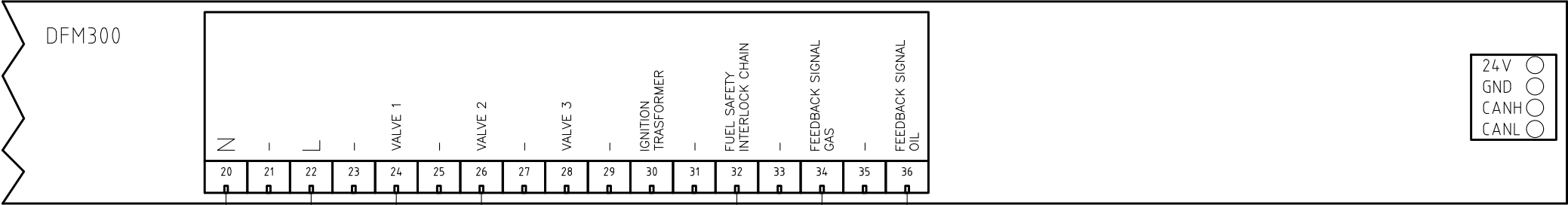
VERSIONE (PR) = USARE "TAB", TOGLIERE IL PONTE TRA I MORSETTI 6 - 7
E PARAMETRO BT340 0040 = 0 (REGOLATORE OFF)

(PR) VERSION = TO USE "TAB", REMOVE THE BRIDGE BETWEEN TERMINALS 6 -7
AND PARAMETER BT340 0040 = 0 (REGULATOR OFF)

VERSIONE (MD) = CON "LCM100" TOGLIERE IL PONTE TRA I MORSETTI 6 - 7
E PARAMETRO BT340 0040 = 1 (REGULATOR ON)

(MD) VERSION = REMOVE THE BRIDGE BETWEEN TERMINALS 6 -7
AND PARAMETER BT340 0040 = 1 (REGULATOR ON)

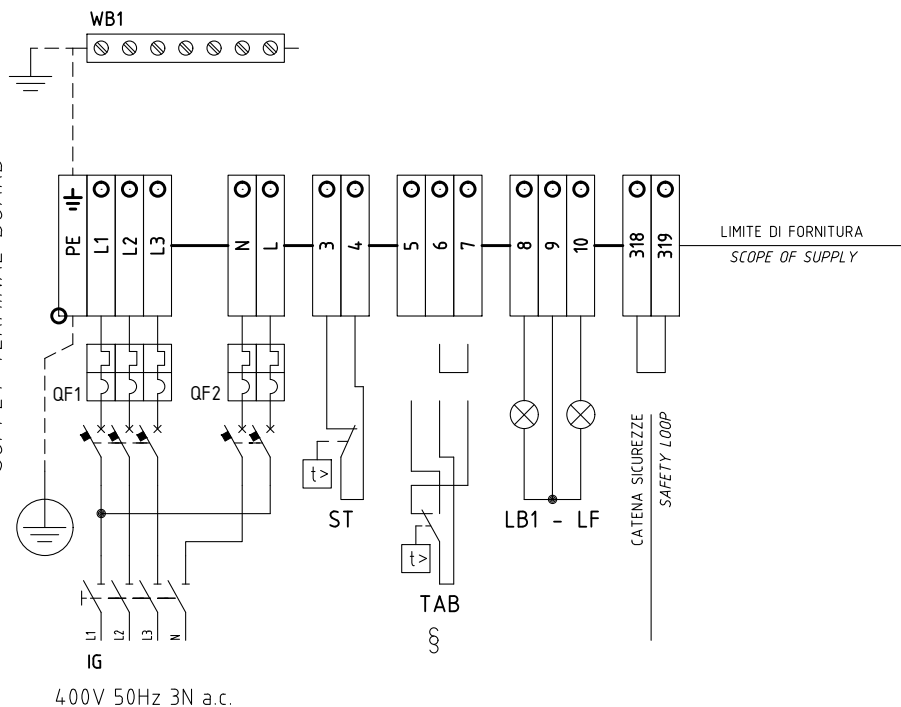
Data	09/05/2019	PREC.	FOGLIO
Revisione	00	9	10
Dis. N.	09 - 0506	SEGUE	TOTALE
		11	15



Data	09/05/2019	PREC.	FOGLIO
Revisione	00	10	11
Dis. N.	09 - 0506	SEGUE	TOTALE
		12	15

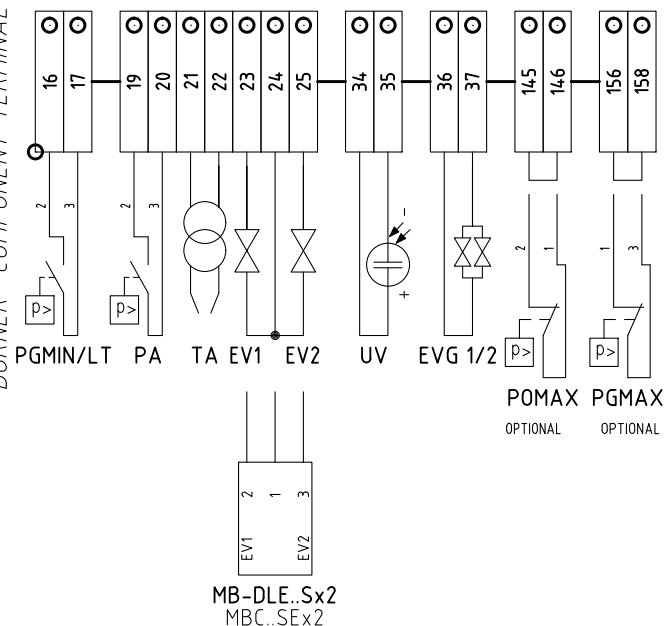
QG - MA

MORSETTIERA ALIMENTAZIONE
SUPPLY TERMINAL BOARD



QG - MC

MORSETTIERA COMPONENTI BRUCIATORE
BURNER COMPONENT TERMINAL BOARD



MB-DLE..Sx2
MBC..SEx2

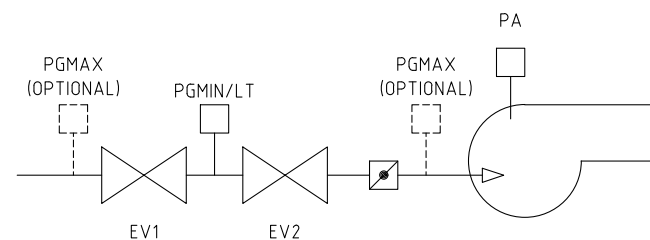
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VERSIONE (PR) = USARE "TAB", TOGLIERE IL PONTE TRA I MORSETTI 6 - 7
E PARAMETRO BT340 0040 = 0 (REGOLATORE OFF)

(PR) VERSION = TO USE "TAB", REMOVE THE BRIDGE BETWEEN TERMINALS 6 - 7
AND PARAMETER BT340 0040 = 0 (REGULATOR OFF)

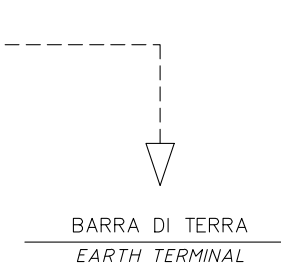
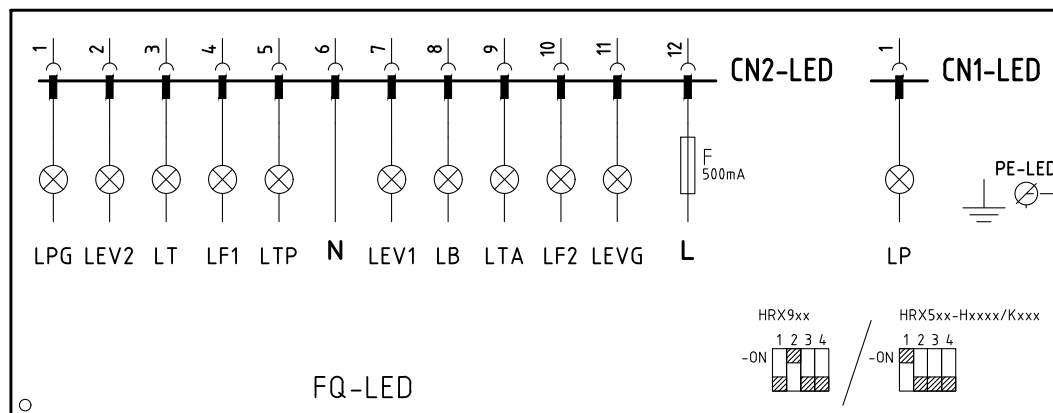
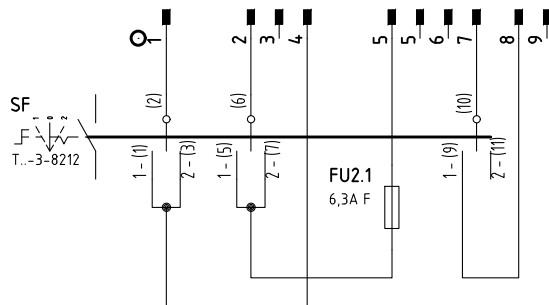
VERSIONE (MD) = CON "LCM100" TOGLIERE IL PONTE TRA I MORSETTI 6 - 7
E PARAMETRO BT340 0040 = 1 (REGOLATORE ON)

(MD) VERSION = REMOVE THE BRIDGE BETWEEN TERMINALS 6 - 7
AND PARAMETER BT340 0040 = 1 (REGULATOR ON)



Data	09/05/2019	PREC.	FOGLIO
Revisione	00	11	12
Dis. N.	09 - 0506	SEGUE	TOTALE
		13	15

QG - FQA-M
FRONTALE QUADRO
PANEL BOX



Data	09/05/2019	PREC.	FOGLIO
Revisione	00	12	13
Dis. N.	09 - 0506	SEGUE	TOTALE
		14	15

Sigla/Item	Foglio/Sheet	Funzione	Function
BT340	2	APPARECCHIATURA DI COMANDO	CONTROL SCHEME
DFM300	9	APPARECCHIATURA DI COMANDO	CONTROL SCHEME
EV1	9	ELETTROVALVOLA GAS LATO RETE	UPSTREAM GAS SOLENOID VALVE
EV2	9	ELETTROVALVOLA GAS LATO BRUCIATORE	DOWNSTREAM GAS SOLENOID VALVE
EVG 1/2	9	ELETTROVALVOLE GASOLIO	LIGHT OIL ELECTRO VALVES
FQ-LED	13	PANNELLO FRONTALE (LED)	FRONT PANEL (LED)
FU1.5	1	FUSIBILI LINEA POMPA	PUMP LINE FUSES
FU2	7	FUSIBILE	FUSE
FU2.1	2	FUSIBILE AUSILIARIO	AUXILIARY FUSE
IG	1	INTERRUTTORE GENERALE	MAINS SWITCH
KM2.2	3	CONTATTORE MOTORE POMPA GASOLIO	LIGHT OIL PUMP MOTOR CONTACTOR
KM3.4	3	CONTATTORE MOTORE VENTILATORE	FAN MOTOR CONTACTOR
LB	3	LAMPADA SEGNALAZIONE BLOCCO BRUCIATORE	INDICATOR LIGHT FOR BURNER LOCK-OUT
LB1	3	LAMPADA SEGNALAZIONE BLOCCO BRUCIATORE	INDICATOR LIGHT FOR BURNER LOCK-OUT
LCM100	7	APPARECCHIATURA DI COMANDO	CONTROL SCHEME
LEV1	9	LAMPADA SEGNALAZIONE APERTURA [EV1]	INDICATOR LIGHT FOR OPENING OF ELECTRO-VALVE [EV1]
LEV2	9	LAMPADA SEGNALAZIONE APERTURA [EV2]	INDICATOR LIGHT FOR OPENING OF ELECTRO-VALVE [EV2]
LEVg	9	LAMPADA SEGNALAZIONE APERTURA [EVg]	INDICATOR LIGHT FOR OPENING OF ELECTRO-VALVE [EVg]
LF	5	LAMPADA SEGNALAZIONE FUNZIONAMENTO BRUCIATORE	INDICATOR LIGHT BURNER OPERATION
LF1	5	LAMPADA SEGNALAZIONE FUNZIONAMENTO BRUCIATORE	INDICATOR LIGHT BURNER OPERATION
LF2	5	LAMPADA SEGNALAZIONE FUNZIONAMENTO BRUCIATORE	INDICATOR LIGHT BURNER OPERATION
LP	3	LAMPADA SEGNALAZIONE FUNZIONAMENTO POMPA	INDICATOR LIGHT FOR PUMP OPERATION
LPGMIN	4	LAMPADA SEGNALAZIONE PRESENZA GAS IN RETE	INDICATOR LIGHT FOR PRESENCE OF GAS IN THE NETWORK
LT	2	LAMPADA SEGNALAZIONE BLOCCO TERMICO MOTORE VENTILATORE	INDICATOR LIGHT FOR FAN MOTOR OVERLOAD THERMAL CUTOUT
LTA	3	LAMPADA SEGNALAZIONE TRASFORMATORE DI ACCENSIONE	IGNITION TRANSFORMER INDICATOR LIGHT
LTP	2	LAMPADA SEGNALAZIONE BLOCCO TERMICO MOTORE VENTILATORE	INDICATOR LIGHT FOR FAN MOTOR OVERLOAD THERMAL CUTOUT
MB-DLE..Sx2	9	GRUPPO VALVOLE GAS	GAS VALVES GROUP
MBC..SEx2	9	GRUPPO VALVOLE GAS (ALTERNATIVO)	GAS VALVES GROUP (ALTERNATIVE)
MP	1	MOTORE POMPA GASOLIO	LIGHT OIL PUMP MOTOR
MV	1	MOTORE VENTILATORE	FAN MOTOR
PA	2	PRESSOSTATO ARIA	AIR PRESSURE SWITCH
PGMAX	9	PRESSOSTATO GAS DI MASSIMA PRESSIONE (OPTIONAL)	MAXIMUM PRESSURE GAS SWITCH (OPTIONAL)

Sigla/Item	Foglio/Sheet	Funzione	Function
PDMIN/LT	4	PRESSOSTATO GAS DI MINIMA PRESSIONE	MINIMUM GAS PRESSURE SWITCH
POMAX	9	PRESSOSTATO DI MASSIMA PRESSIONE OLIO (OPTIONAL)	MAXIMUM OIL PRESSURE SWITCH (OPTIONAL)
POT	8	POTENZIOMETRO	POTENTIOMETER
PT1	8	TEMPERATURA CALDAIA	BOILER TEMPERATURE
PT2	8	TEMPERATURA ESTERNA	EXTERNAL TEMPERATURE
PT3	8	TEMPERATURA FUMI	FLUE GAS TEMPERATURE
QF1	1	MAGNETOTERMICO PROTEZIONE ALIMENTAZIONE TRIFASE	THREE-PHASE POWER CIRCUIT BREAKER PROTECTION
QF2	2	MAGNETOTERMICO PROTEZIONE LINEA AUSILIARI	AUXILIARY SUPPLY CIRCUIT BREAKER PROTECTION
R1	8	RESISTENZA	RESISTOR
R2	8	RESISTENZA	RESISTOR
SD-4÷20mA	8	SEGNALE IN CORRENTE	CURRENT SIGNAL
SF	2	SELETTORE MANUALE COMBUSTIBILE 1) GAS 0) OFF 2) GASOLIO	COMBUSTIBLE SELECTOR 1)GAS 0)OFF 2)LIGHT OIL
ST	4	SERIE TERMOSTATI/PRESSOSTATI	SERIES OF THERMOSTATS OR PRESSURE SWITCHES
TAB	10	TERMOSTATO/PRESSOSTATO ALTA-BASSA FIAMMA	HIGH-LOW THERMOSTAT/PRESSURE SWITCHES
TA__G	3	TRASFORMATORE DI ACCENSIONE	IGNITION TRANSFORMER
TP	1	TERMICO MOTORE POMPA	PUMP MOTOR THERMAL
TV	1	TERMICO MOTORE VENTILATORE	FAN MOTOR THERMAL
UV	5	SONDA UV RILEVAZIONE FIAMMA	UV FLAME DETECTOR
WB1	2	BARRA DI TERRA	EARTH TERMINAL