

Burner type for Cina market

# N880X-FGR EA N925X-FGR EA N1060X-FGR EA

# LMV2x/3x Microprocessor controlled

Gas - Light oil burners

**MANUAL OF INSTALLATION - USE - MAINTENANCE** 

# **CIB** UNIGAS

BURNERS - BRUCIATORI - BRULERS - BRENNER - QUEMADORES - ГОРЕЛКИ

M039523CA Rel 0.1 01/2022

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

#### 3) GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS DEPENDING ON FUEL USED 3a) ELECTRICAL CONNECTION

- For safety reasons the unit must be efficiently earthed and installed as required by current safety regulations.
- It is vital that all saftey requirements are met. In case of any doubt, ask for an accurate inspection of electrics by qualified personnel, since the manufacturer cannot be held liable for damages that may be caused by failure to correctly earth the equipment.
- Qualified personnel must inspect the system to make sure that it is adequate to take the maximum power used by the equipment shown on the equipment rating plate. In particular, make sure that the system cable cross section is adequate for the power absorbed by the unit.
- No adaptors, multiple outlet sockets and/or extension cables are permitted to connect the unit to the electric mains.
- An omnipolar switch shall be provided for connection to mains, as required by the current safety regulations.
- The use of any power-operated component implies observance of a few basic rules, for example:
   -do not touch the unit with wet or damp parts of the body and/or with
  - bare feet;
  - do not pull electric cables;
  - do not leave the equipment exposed to weather (rain, sun, etc.) unless expressly required to do so;
  - do not allow children or inexperienced persons to use equipment;
- The unit input cable shall not be replaced by the user.
- In case of damage to the cable, switch off the unit and contact qualified personnel to replace.

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

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

- The burner shall be installed by qualified personnel and in compliance with regulations and provisions in force; wrong installation can cause injuries to people and animals, or damage to property, for which the manufacturer cannot be held liable.
- Before installation, it is recommended that all the fuel supply system pipes be carefully cleaned inside, to remove foreign matter that might impair the burner operation.
- Before the burner is commissioned, qualified personnel should inspect the following:
- a the fuel supply system, for proper sealing;
- b the fuel flow rate, to make sure that it has been set based on the firing rate required of the burner;
- 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 house hold 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)

-20014/30/DE (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 house hold 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);

#### 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 house hold 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);

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#### Gas - Light oil burners

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#### 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)

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-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);

#### 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 house hold 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)

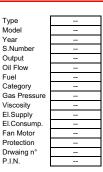
#### Burner data plate

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)

WARNING!

 information about fuel type and network pressure
 Protection



#### SYMBOLS USED

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



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



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.

#### **BURNER SAFETY**

The burners - and the configurations described below - comply with the regulations in force regarding health, safety and the environment. For more in-depth information, refer to the declarations of conformity that are an integral part of this Manual.



DANGER! Incorrect motor rotation can seriously damage property and injure people.

#### Residual risks deriving from misuse and prohibitions

The burner has been built in order to make its operation safe; there are, however, residual risks.



Do not touch any mechanical moving parts with your hands or any other part of your body. Injury hazard Do not touch any parts containing fuel (i.e. tank and pipes).

Scalding hazard Do not use the burner in situations other than the ones provided for in the data plate

vided for in the data plate. Do not use fuels other than the ones stated. Do not use the burner in potentially explosive environ-

ments. Do not remove or by-pass any machine safety devices. Do not remove any protection devices or open the burner or any other component while the burner is running. Do not disconnect any part of the burner or its components while the burner is running.

Untrained staff must not modify any linkages.



After any maintenance, it is important to restore the protection devices before restarting the machine. All safety devices must be kept in perfect working order. Personnel authorized to maintain the machine must always be provided with suitable protections.



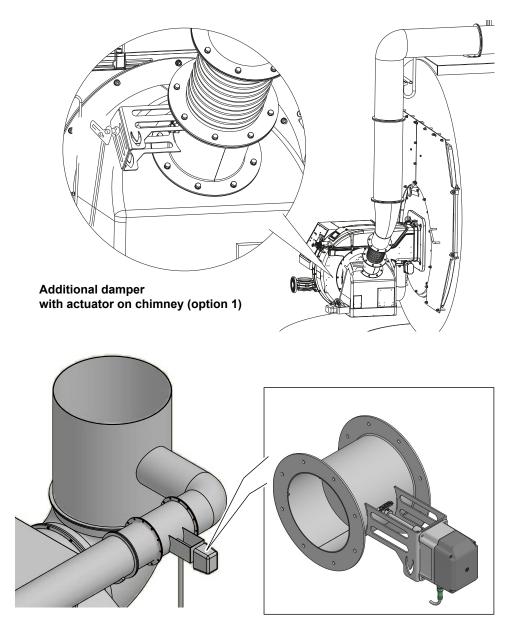
ATTENTION: while running, the parts of the burner near the generator (coupling flange) are subject to overheating. Where necessary, avoid any contact risks by wearing suitable PPE.

# Burner light-oil: additional damper for exclusion FGR



WARNING! For burner Natural gas / Light oil: during diesel operation it is recommended to use an additional damper to close the flow of recirculation gas FGR.

FGR (ricirculate flue gas) damper



Option 1: Damper with actuator

Connect the actuator to the electrical predisposition inside the electrical panel

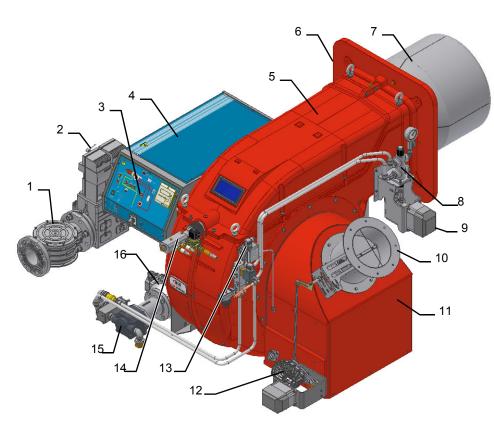
### **Option 2: Damper manual**

Damper manual with Opening / Closing signaling microswitches to be connected to the electrical predisposition inside the burner electrical panel.

#### **PART I: SPECIFICATIONS**

# **GENERAL FEATURES**

This series represents monobloc gas burners made in die-cast aluminium housing, that can burn either gas or light oil, thanks to the adjustable combustion head which allows a good performance with both fuels. They can be provided in progressive or fully-modulating version.



Note: the figure is indicative only

- 1 Gas filter
- 2 Gas valve group
- 3 Control panel with startup switch
- 4 Electrical panel
- 5 Cover
- 6 Flange
- 7 Blast tube + Combustion head
- 8 Oil pressure governor
- 9 Actuator
- 10 FGR, flue gas recirculation (only for FGR type burners)
- 11 Silencer
- 12 Sector variable
- 13 Air pressure switch
- 14 Combustion head adjusting ring nut
- 15 Pump

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 bertween 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.

Туре	N880X-FGR EA	Model	MG.	PR.	SP.	*.	Α.	1.	80.	EC.
	(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)

1	BURNER TYPE	N880X-FGR EA, N925X-FGR EA, N1060X-FGR EA
2	FUEL	MG - Natural gas-Light oil
3	OPERATION (Available versions)	PR - Progressive MD - Fully modulating
4	BLAST TUBE	S - Standard L - Extended SR = Standard blast tube + ABS polymer (silenced) air intake SP = Standard blast tube + aluminum air intake LR = Extended blast tube + ABS polymer (silenced) air intake LP = Extended 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	65 = DN65, 80 = DN80, 100 = DN100, 125 = DN125
9	MICRO-PROCESSOR CONTROL	EC = micro-processor control, without inverter ED = micro-processor control, with inverter

# **Technical Specifications**

BRUCIATORE TIPO		N880X-FGR EA MG	N925X-FGR EA MG	N1060X-FGR EA MG						
Output	min max. kW	1500 - 7920	1300 - 8325	1550 - 9540						
Fuel			MG - Natural gas-Light o	il						
Category			(see next paragraph)							
Gas rate	min max. (Stm <sup>3</sup> /h)	159 - 838	138 - 881	164 - 1010						
Pressure	mbar		(see Note 2)							
Light oil rate	minmax. kg/h	126 - 668	110 - 702	131 - 804						
Oil viscosity	cSt @ 40 °C	2 - 7,4	2 - 7,4	2 - 7,4						
Oil density	kg/m <sup>3</sup>	840	840	840						
Oil train inlet pressure	bar	2 max	2 max	2 max						
Power supply			400V 3N ~ 50Hz							
Total power consumption	kW	22,0	25,5	34,5						
Electric motor	kW	18,5	22,0	30,0						
Pump motor	kW	3,0	3,0	4,0						
Protection			IP40							
Operation		Pr	ogressive - Fully modulat	ting						
Gas train 65		2"1/2 / DN65	2"1/2 / DN65	-						
Gas train 80	ØValves / Connection	3" / DN80	3" / DN80	3" / DN80						
Gas train 100	Dvalves / Connection	4" / DN100	4" / DN100	4" / DN100						
Gas train 125		-	-	5" / DN125						
Operating temperature	°C		-10 ÷ +50							
Storage Temperature	°C	-20 ÷ +60								
Working service (*)		Intermitent								

Note1:	All gas flow rates are referred to Stm <sup>3</sup> /h (1013 mbar absolute pressure, 15 °C temperature) and are valid for G20 gas (net calorific value H <sub>i</sub> = 34.02 MJ/Stm <sup>3</sup> ); for L.P.G. (net calorific value H <sub>i</sub> = 93.5 MJ/Stm <sup>3</sup> )
Note2:	Maximum gas pressure = 500mbar (with Siemens VGD or Dungs MultiBloc MBE) Minimum gas pressure = see gas curves.
Note3:	Burners are suitable only for indoor operation with a maximum relative humidity of 80%

# (\*\*) The distance between the measurement surface and the burner body is 1 meter (UNI EN ISO 3744)

# Gas categories and countries of application

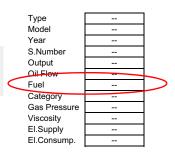
GAS CATEGORY	COUNTRY
I <sub>2H</sub>	AT, ES, GR, SE, FI, IE, HU, IS, NO, CZ, DK, GB, IT, PT, CY, EE, LV, SI, MT, SK, BG, LT, RO, TR, CH
I <sub>2E</sub>	LU, PL
I <sub>2E(R)B</sub>	BE
I <sub>2EK</sub>	NL
I <sub>2ELL</sub>	DE
I <sub>2Er</sub>	FR

(\*) NOTE ON THE BURNER WORKING SERVICE: LMV2x automatically stops after 24h of continuous working. The device immediatelystarts up, automatically. LMV3x performs countinuous operation.

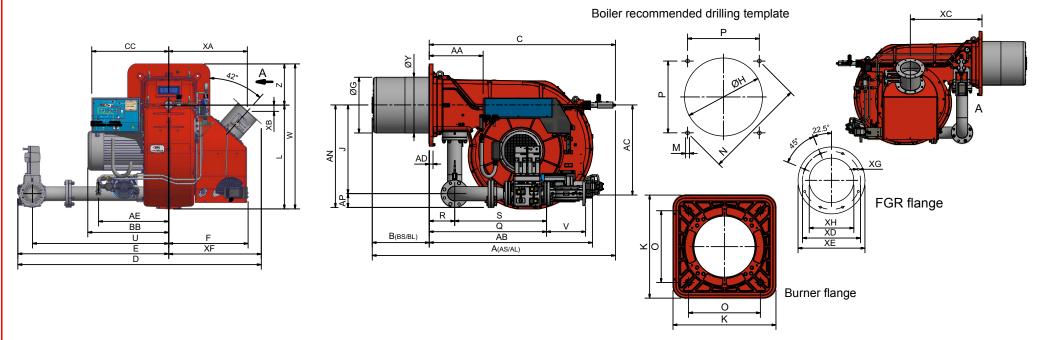
Fuel



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



# Overall dimensions (mm) - N880X-FGR MG....EC



\*DN = gas valves size

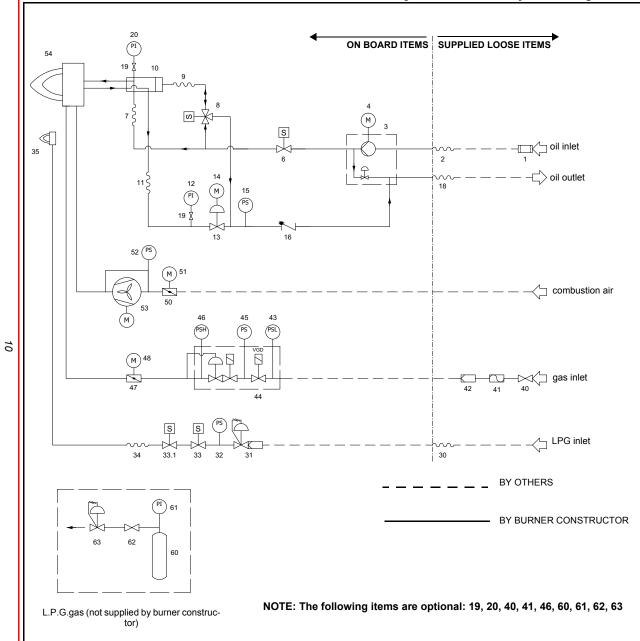
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NOTE: the overall dimensions are referred to burners provided with Siemens VGD valves.

B\*: SPECIAL blast tube lengths must be agreed with Cib Unigas

TIPC	DN	А (А)	(A S)(A	ιL) <sup>4</sup>	٩A	AB	AC	AD	AE	AN	AP	B (BS)	B (BL)	BB	С	сс	D	Е	F	G	н	I	J	к	L	м	N	0	Ρ	Q	R	S	U	v	w	Y	z	XA	ΧВ	хс	XD	XE	XF	XG	хн
~	65									826	117							1216												922		718		289											
ΩĻ	80									841	132							1219												944		740	1092	310											
N880X-FGR	100									854	145							1235												848		644	İ	350											
۳	125									884	175							1349		140	400									958		754	1192	478											
e a	65									826	117							1216		440	496									922		718		289											
N925X-FGR	80	193	37 20	37 3	884	1307	722	35	562	841	132	445	545	648	1492	616	1950	1219	636			520	709	660	831	M16	651	460	460	944	204	740	1092	310	1161	448	330	630	50	734	260	300	741	9	201
25X	100									854	145							1235												848		644	Ì	350											
۶	125									884	175							1349												958		754	1192	478											
	80									841	132							1219	1											944		740		310											
1060) FGR	100									854	145							1235		489	539									848		644	Ì	350											
Ē	125									884	175							1349	1											958		754	1192	478											

Fig. 4 - 3I2MG-19 v0 Hydraulic diagram - nozzle M3

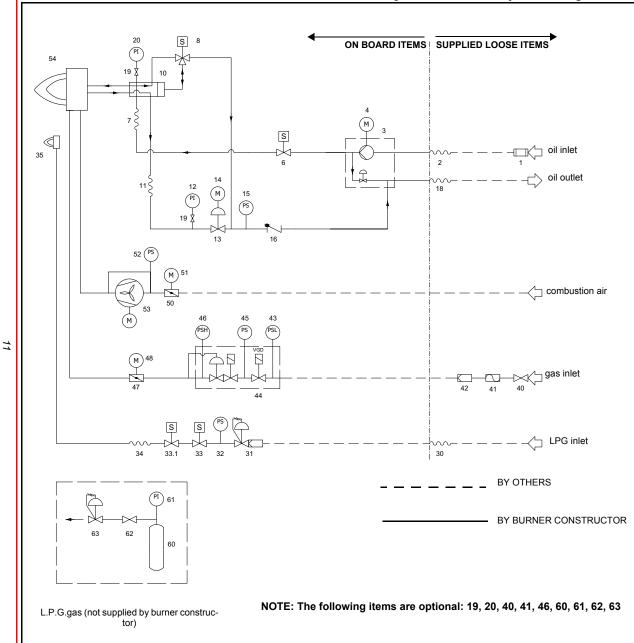


	OIL TRAIN
1	Filter
2	Flexible hose
3	Pump and pressure governor
4	Electrical motor
6	Solenoid valve
10	Oil distributor
12	Pressure gauge
13	Pressure governor
14	Actuator
15	Pressure switch
16	One-way valve
18	Flexible hose
19	Manual valve
20	Pressure gauge
	MAIN GAS TRAIN
40	Manual valve
41	Bellows unit
42	Filter
43	Pressure switch - PGMIN
44	Safety valve with built in gas governor
45	Proving system pressure switch - PGCP
46	Pressure switch - PGMAX
47	Butterfly valve
48	Actuator
	COMBUSTION AIR TRAIN
50	Air damper
51	Actuator
52	Pressure switch - PA
53	Draught fan with electromotor
54	Burner
	PILOT GAS TRAIN
30	Flexible hose
31	Pressure governor with filter
32	Pressure switch - PGP
33	Solenoid valve
33.1	Solenoid valve
34	Flexible hose
35	Pilot burner
60	LPG Tank
61	Pressure gauge
62	Manual valve
63	Pressure governor x LPG tank

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PART I: SPECIFICATIONS



1	OIL TRAIN Filter				
2	Flexible hose				
<u>3</u> 4	Pump and pressure governor				
6	Electrical motor Solenoid valve				
10	Oil distributor				
12	Pressure gauge Pressure governor				
	Actuator				
15	Pressure switch				
16	One-way valve				
18	Flexible hose				
19	Manual valve				
20	Pressure gauge				
	MAIN GAS TRAIN				
40	Manual valve				
41	Bellows unit				
42	Filter				
43	Pressure switch - PGMIN				
44	Safety valve with built in gas governor				
45	Proving system pressure switch - PGCP				
46	Pressure switch - PGMAX				
47	Butterfly valve				
48	Actuator				
	COMBUSTION AIR TRAIN				
50	Air damper				
51	Actuator				
52	Pressure switch - PA				
53	Draught fan with electromotor				
54	Burner				
	PILOT GAS TRAIN				
30	Flexible hose				
31	Pressure governor with filter				
32	Pressure switch - PGP				
33	Solenoid valve				
33.1	Solenoid valve				
34	Flexible hose				
35	Pilot burner				
60	LPG Tank				
61	Pressure gauge				
61					

PART I: SPECIFICATIONS

## How to read the burner "Performance curve"

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

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

Example:

Furnace input: 600kW

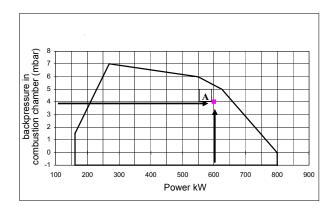
Backpressure: 4 mbar

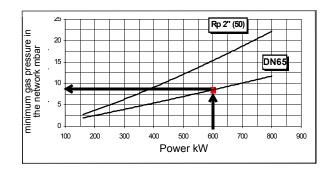
In the "Performance curve" diagram, draw a vertical line matching the furnace input value and an horizontal line matching the backpressure value. The burner is suitable if the intersection point A is inside the performance curve.

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

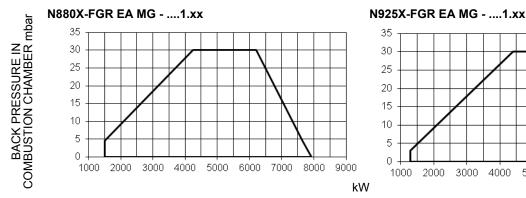
# Checking the proper gas train size

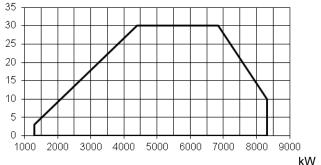
To check the proper gas train size, it is necessary to the available gas pressure value upstream the burner's gas valve. Then subtract the backpressure. The result is called pgas. Draw a vertical line matching the furnace input value (600kW, in the example), guoted on the x-axis, as far as intercepitng 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.

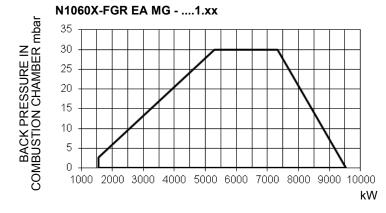




# Performance Curves



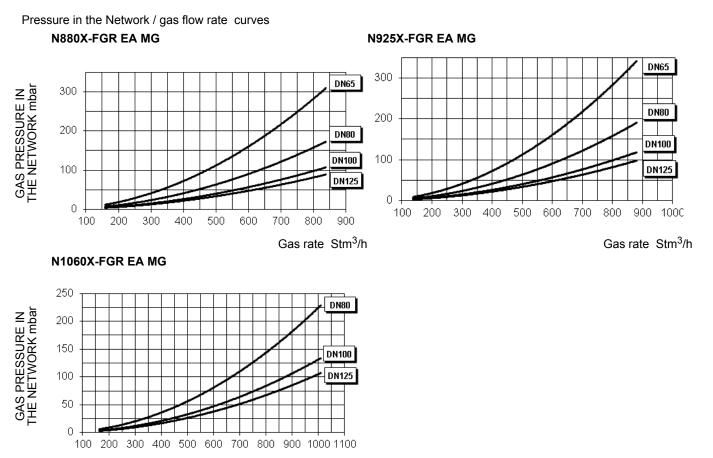




To get the input in kcal/h, multiply value in kW by 860.

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



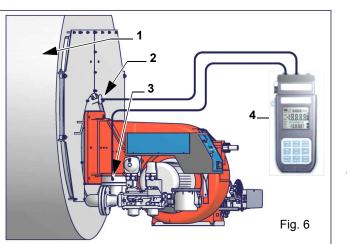
Gas rate Stm<sup>3</sup>/h



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

Combustion head gas pressure depends on gas flow and combustion chamber backpressure. When backpressure is subtracted, i depends only on gas flow, provided combustion is properly adjusted, flue gases residual O2 percentage complies with "Recommendec 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 , showing the correct way to measure the gas pressure, considering the values o pressure in combustion chamber, surveyed by means of the pressure gauge or taken from the boiler's Technical specifications.



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



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.

## Measuring 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<sup>3</sup>/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.

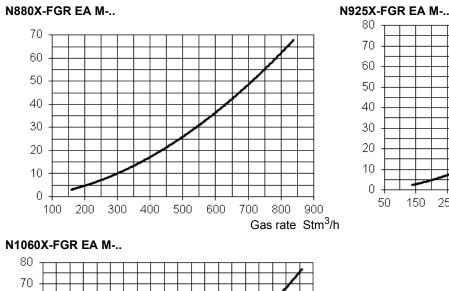
450 550

Gas rate Stm<sup>3</sup>/h

# Pressure - rate in combustion head curves (natural gas)

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





150 250 350 450 550 650 750 850 950 1050

Gas rate Stm<sup>3</sup>/h

Gas pressure in combustion head



## **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. The packages containing the burners must be locked inside the means of transport in such a way as to guarantee the absence of dangerous movements and avoid any possible damage.

In case of storage, the burners must be stored inside their packaging, in storerooms protected from the weather. Avoid humid or corrosive places and respect the temperatures indicated in the burner data table at the beginning of this manual.

# Packing

The burners are despatched in wooden crates whose dimensions are:

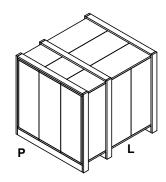
### 2234 x 1650 x 1250 (L x P x H)

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.

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



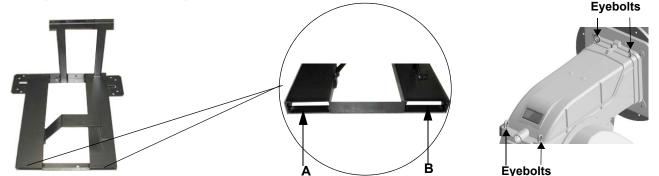
Н

## 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 anb B ways. Remove the stirrup only once the burner is installed to the boiler.

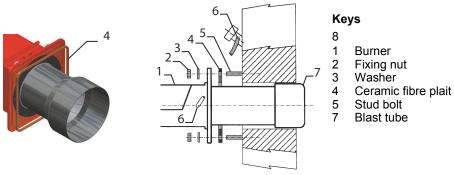


The burner is provided with eyebolts, for handling operations.

# Fitting the burner to the boiler

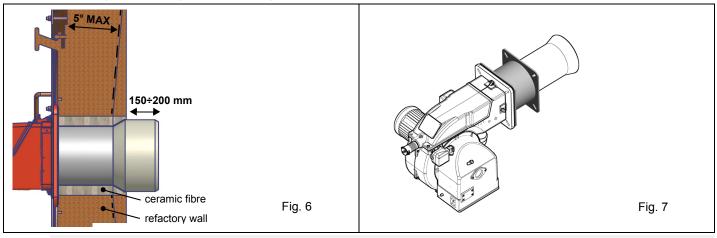
To perform the installation, proceed as follows:

- 1 drill the furnace plateas decribed 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).



# 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 lenght 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 at least 150÷200 mm into the combustion chamber. 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.



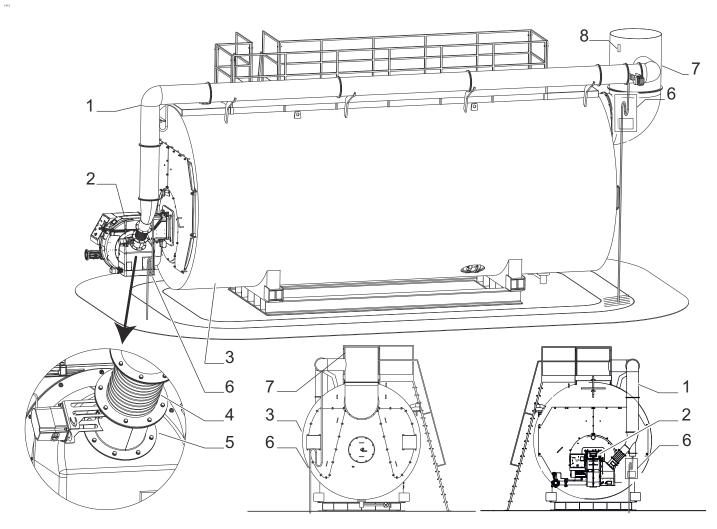


WARNING! Carefully seal the free space between blast tube and the refractory lining with ceramic fibre rope or other suitable means.

# Sizing of the FGR pipe (FGR burners only)



ATTENTION! Performance curve is obtained in a plant designed according to the following guidelines, size the FGR pipe as per the example below.



#### Keys

- 1 Stainless steel FGR pipe, insulated
- 2 Burner 3 Boiler

4 Bellow unit (a counter-flange supplied loose is to be welded to the FGR duct)

# 7 Stack

8 PT1000 Flue gas temperature probe

- 5 FGR butterfly valve
- 6 Siphon and condensate drainage

The temperature probe for flue gas temperature compensation must be installed on the chimney. The internal diameter of the FGR conduit must be dimensioned considering a maximum speed of 10 m / s. Assume a volumetric flow rate of recirculating flue gases for the dimensioning equal to 20% of the comburent air flow.

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

#### Example:

Let's say 4.816 kW is the maximum burner output:<br/>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 KAmbient temperature:15 °C or 15 + 273,15 = 288,15 KFGR flow for dimensioning:1.61 x 20% = 0.322 Stm3 / s

FGR flow corrected for flue gas temperature:0,322 x 423,15 / 288,15 = 0,473 m3 / s @ (t = 150 °C)FGR pipe section:0,473 m3/s / 10 m/s = 0,0473 m2So in this example, pipe internal diameter must be larger than 245 mm to ensure proper FGR flow.

\* FGR = Flue gas recirculation system

### GAS TRAIN CONNECTIONS

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

Procedure to install the double gas valve unit:

- two (2) gas flanges are required; they may be threaded or not depending on size;
- first step: install the flanges to prevent the entry of foreign bodies in the gas line;
- on the gas pipe, clean the already assembled parts and then install the valve unit;
- check gas flow direction: it must follow the arrow on the valve body;
- VGD20: make sure the O-rings are correctly positioned between the flanges and the valve;
- VGD40 and MBE: make sure the gaskets are correctly positioned between the flanges;
- fasten all the components with screws, according to the following diagrams;
- make sure bolts on the flanges are properly tightened;



WARNING: before executing the connections to the gas pipe network, be sure that the manual cutoff valves are closed.

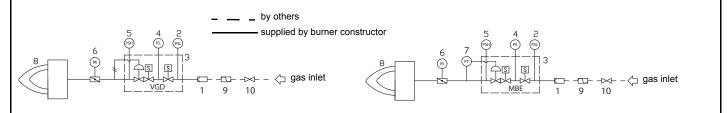


ATTENTION: it is recommended to mount filter and gas valves to avoid that extraneous material drops inside the valves, during maintenance and cleaning operation of the filters (both the filters outside the valves group and the ones built-in the gas valves).



ATTENTION: once the gas train is mounted according to the diagram on Fig. 1, the gas proving test mus be performed, according to the procedure set by the laws in force.

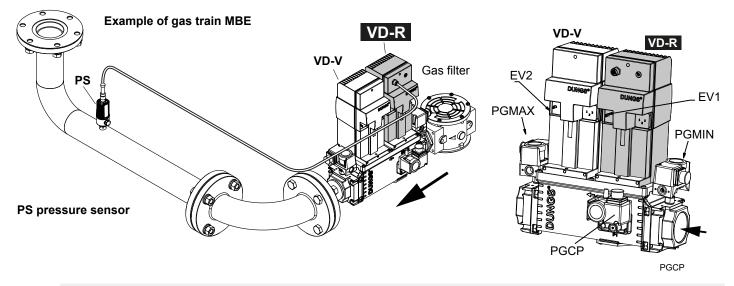
#### Gas train with valves group VGD and MBE with built-in gas pressure governor + gas leakage pressure switch (PGCP)



#### Legend

1	Filter	6	Butterfly valve
2	Pressure switch - PGMIN	7	Pressure transducer
3	Safety valve with built in gas governor	8	Main burner
4	Proving system pressure switch - PGCP	9	Antivibration joint (*optional)
5	Pressure switch PGMAX: mandatory for MBE, optional for VGD and MB-DLE	10	Manual valve(*optional)

# MultiBloc MBE

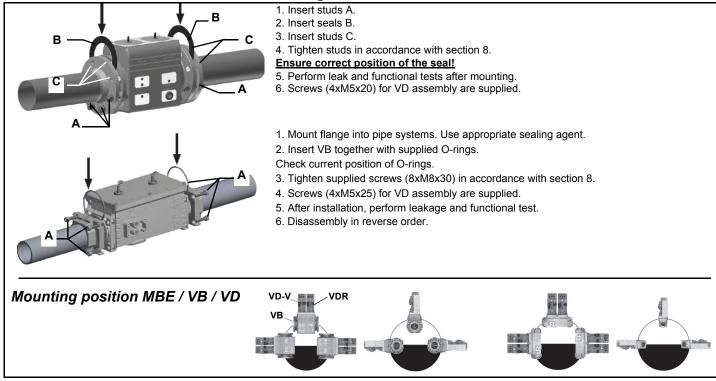


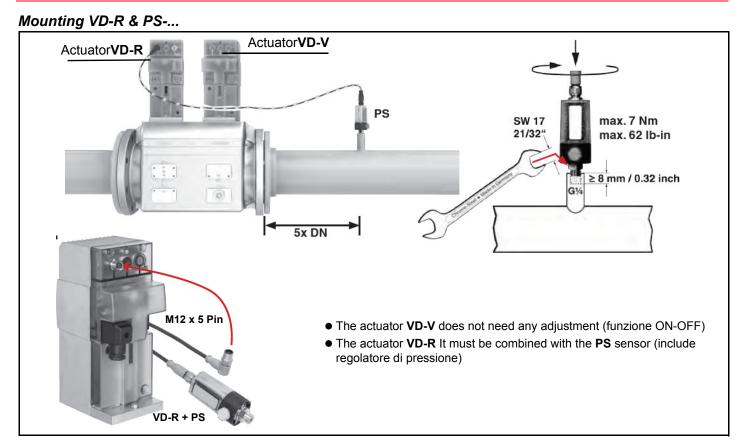
ATTENTION: once the gas train is mounted according, the gas proving test mus be performed, according to the procedure set by the laws in force.

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).

WARNING: Slowly open the fuel cock to avoid breaking the pressure regulator.

# Threaded train with MultiBloc MBE - Mounting







1. Gas pressure regulation is possible with VD-R and PS pressure sensor only.

WARNING! For US/CN installation, the output pressure must be monitoried by min. and max. pressure switches set to +/- 20% of the setpoint.

- 2. Mounting on pipe. Sensor position: 5x DN according to MBE. Pipe fitting with female thread size ¼, mount sensor with seal, observe torque.
- The pressure sensor includes a vent limiter according to UL 353 and ANSI Z21.18/CSA 6.3. No venting required in locations where vent limiters are accepted by the jurisdiction.
- 4. Only PS pressure sensors specified by DUNGS are authorised to be connected to the VD-R's M12 interface.
- 5. Only PS cables specified by DUNGS are authorised to be used to connect the PS to the VD-R. Max. cable length 3 m.

# Siemens VGD20.. e VGD40..

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

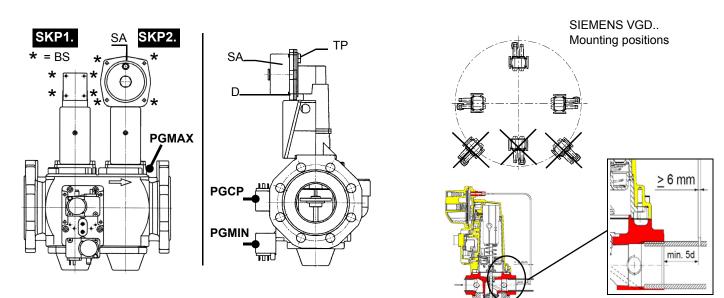
- Connect the reference gas pipe (**TP** in figure; 8mm-external size pipe supplied loose), to the gas pressure nipples placed on the gas pipe, downstream the gas valves: gas pressure must be measured at a distance that must be at least 5 times the pipe size.
- Leave the blowhole free (**SA** in figure). Should the spring fitted not permit satisfactory regulation, ask one of our service centres for a suitable replacement.



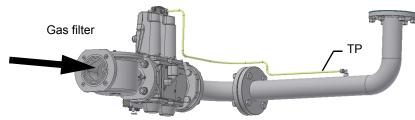
Caution: the SKP2 diaphragm D must be vertical



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



Siemens VGD... con SKPx Example of gas train



version with SKP2 (built-in pressure stabilizer)



Performance range (mbar)											
	neutral	yellow	red								
Spring colour SKP 25.0	0 ÷ 22	15 ÷ 120	100 ÷ 250								
Spring colour SKP 25.4		7 ÷ 700	150 ÷ 1500								

# Siemens VGD SKPx5 (Auxiliary-optional micro switch)

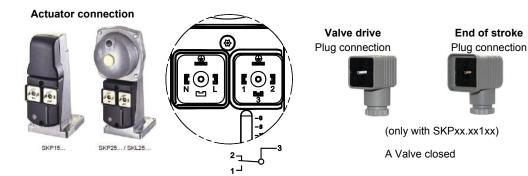
### Siemens VGD valves with SKP actuator:

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

To replace the spring supplied with the valve group, proceed as follows:

- Remove the cap (T)
- Unscrew the adjusting screw (VR) with a screwdriver
- Replace the spring

Stick the adhesive label for spring identification on the type plate.



# Gas valveGas 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 reccomended to install the filter with gas flow parallel to the floor in order to prevent dust fall on the safety valve during maintenance operation.

Once the train is installed, connect the gas valves group and pressure switches plugs.

### Integrated proving system (burners equipped with LME7x, LMV, LDU)

This paragraph describes the integrated proving system operation sequence:

- At the beginning both the valves (EV1 and EV2) must be closed.
- Test space evacuating: EV2 valve (burner side) opens and keep this position for a preset time (td4), in order the bring the test space to ambient pressure. Test atmospheric pressure: EV2 closes and keep this position for a preset time (test time td1). The pressure switch PGCP has not to detect a rise of pressure.
- Test space filling: EV1 opens and keep this position for a preset time (td3), in order to fill the test space.
- Test gas pressure: EV1 closes and keep this position for a preset time (td2). The pressure switch PGCP has not to detect a pressure drop down.

If all of the test phases are passed the proving system test is successful, if not a burner lockout happens.

On LMV5x and LMV2x/3x and LME73 (except LME73.831BC), the valve proving can be parameterized to take place on startup, shutdown, or both. On LME73.831BC the valve proving is parameterized to take place on startup only.

# Pilot gas train (if provided)

The connection to the pilot gas train must be done according to the following scheme, valid for LPG. In case of natural gas, connect the pressure goveror (pos. 3) to the natural gas line (maximum input pressure = 1 bar).

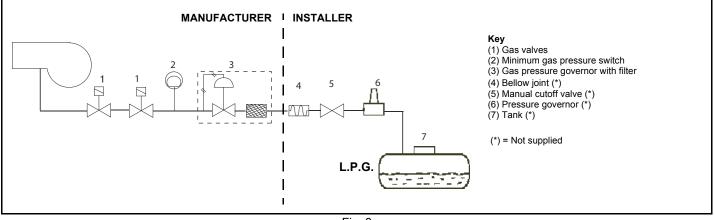


Fig. 8

The pilot gas train is already installed into the burner, the connection from the filter with stabiliser to the gas supply network must be carried out.



connection to the gas supply network - 1/2"



ATTENTION: once the gas train is mounted according to the diagram on Fig. 9, the gas proving test mus be performed, according to the procedure set by the laws in force.

Once the gas train in installed, execute the electrical connections for all its

# Gas Filter (if provided)

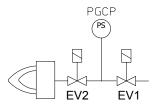
The gas filters remove the dust particles that are present in the gas, and prevent the elements at risk (e.g.: burner valves, counters and regulators) from becoming rapidly blocked. The filter is normally installed upstream from all the control and on-off devices.

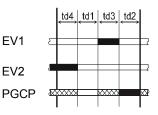


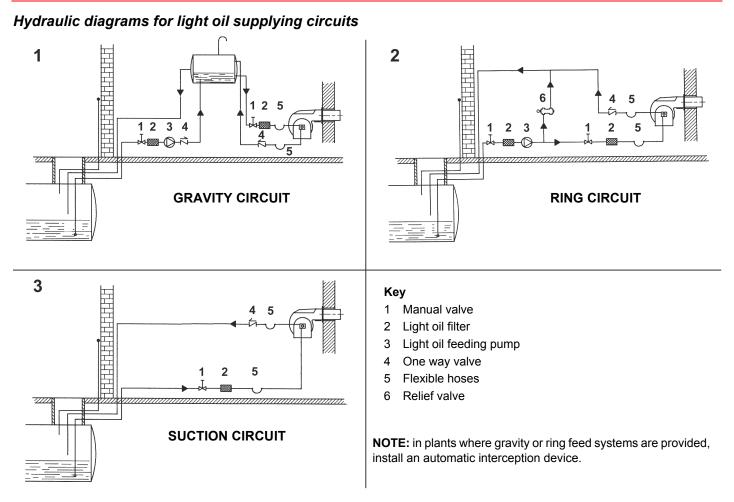
ATTENTION: it is reccomended to install the filter with gas flow parallel to the floor in order to prevent dust fall on the safety valve during maintenance operation.

items (gas valves group, pressure switch).

# OIL TRAIN CONNECTIONS





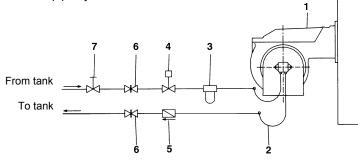


## Installation diagram of light oil pipes



#### please read carefully the "warnings" chapter at the beginning of this manual.

Fig. 10 - 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.

(\*) 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.

### 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)

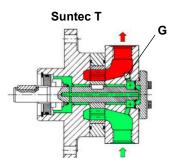
Depending on the installed pump, it is possible to design the plant for single or double pipe feeding line

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

**Caution:** Changing the direction of rotation, all connections on top and side are reversed.**HP UHE series pumps**: a kit (Art.-Nr.: 0841211) is required for the transition from 2-pipe to 1-pipe system



### **Diesel filters**

		Item	Note	Connection	Max. operating pressure	Max. operating temperature	Filtering degree	Protec- tion
	5	20151PE (*)	-	3/8"	1 bar	-20, 60 °C	100 µ	-
	6	20201PL (*)	-	3/8"	1 bar	-20, 60 °C	100 µ	-
R.	7	GA70501	-	1"	4 bar	90 °C	100 µ	IP65

(\*) Supplied per pilot diesel fuel if present

# 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 sg component. The number of junctions should be kept to a minimum as they are a possible source of leakage.
- Do not use PTFE tape on the suction and return line pipes to avoid the possibility that particles enter circulation. These could deposit on the pump filter or the nozzle, reducing efficiency. Always use O-Rings or mechanical seal (copper or aluminium gaskets) junctions if possible.
- An external filter should always be installed in the suction line upstream 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.

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.						
Var							

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.

# 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.



# **ELECTRICAL 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 teminal 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);
- 1 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

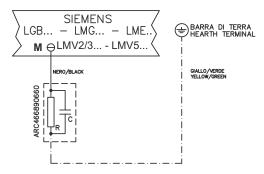
NOTE: the burners are supplied for three-phase 380/400/415/480 V supply, and in the case of three-phase 220/230/240 V supply it is necessary to modify the electrical connections into the terminal box of the electric motor and replace the overload tripped relay.

### Note on electrical supply

In the case where the power supply of the AUXILIARIES of the phase-phase burner (without a neutral), for the flame detection it is necessary to connect the RC circuit Siemens between the terminal 2 (terminal X3-04-4 in case of LMV2x, LMV3x, LMV5x, LME7x) of the base and the earth terminal, RC466890660. For LMV5 control box, please refer to the clabeling recommendations available on the Siemens CD attached to the burner

#### Key

C - Capacitor (22 nF , 250 V) LME / LMV - Siemens control box R - Resistor (1 M $\Omega$ ) M: Terminal 2 (LGB, LME), Terminal X3-04-4 ( LMV2x, LMV3x, LMV5, LME7x) RC466890660 - RC Siemens filter



#### PART III: OPERATION

LIMITATIONS OF USE

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

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

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

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

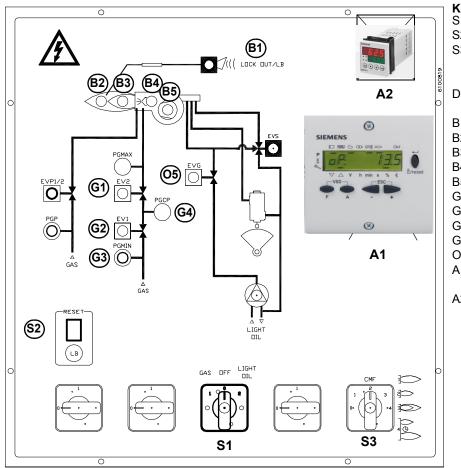
NEVER OPEN OR DISMANTLE ANY COMPONENT OF THE MACHINE EXCEPT FOR ITS MAINTENANCE. TO SECURE THE MACHINE, ACT ON THE ISOLATOR SWITCH. IN CASE OF ANOMALIES THAT REQUIRED A SHUT DOWN OF THE BURNER, IT'S POSSIBLE TO ACT ON THE AUXILIARY LINE SWITCH, LOCATED ON THE BURNER FRONT PANEL.

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!



Keys

- S1 Main switch (0=Off, 1=GAS, 2=OIL)
- S2 Reset pushbutton for control box
- S3 CMF switch (0=stop, 1=low flame, 2=high flame, 3=automatic) - fully modulating burners only
- D Gas proving system reset pushbutton (only for burners with Siemens LDU11 provided)
- B1 Lock-out LED
- B2 Hi-flame operation LED
- B3 Lo-flame operation LED
- B4 "Ignition transformer operation" LED
- B5 "Fan motor overload tripped" LED
- G1 Gas valves EV2 operation signalling lamp
- G2 Gas valves EV1 operation signalling lamp G3 Gas pressure switch signal lamp
- G4 Gas proving system lockout signalling lamp
- O5 Oil valve EVG operation signalling lamp
- A1 Burner Modulator (only on fully modulating burners)
- A2 AZL..

Fig. 9 - Burner control panel

# Gas operation

- Check that the control box is not in the lockout position; in case unlock it by pressing the relevant key (for further information on the LMV.., see the related manual).
- Check that the pressure switches/thermostats series enables the burner operation.
- Check that the gas pressure is sufficient (signalled by an error code on the AZL.. display).
- 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. During the pre-purge phase, the air damper complete opening is signalled by the light **B2** on (see front panel).
- 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 (if provided) 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.

# 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 (%) CO2         Recommended (%) O2						
Natural gas	9 ÷ 10	3 ÷ 4.8				
Light oil	11.5 ÷ 13	2.9 ÷ 4.9				

### Adjustments - brief description

The air and fuel rates adjustments must be performed at the maximum ouptput first ("high flame"): see the LMV 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 LMV related manual).
- Set, now, the low flame output (according to the procedure described on the "Siemens LMV manual") 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.

# (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



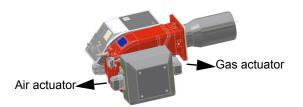
DANGER! Venting the air from the piping must take place in safe conditions, avoiding dangerous concentrations of fuel in the rooms. You must therefore ventilate the rooms and wait long enough for the gases to dissipate outside before switching on.

# VERSION WITH FGR <80 mg / kwh - <120 mg / kwh

### Adjustments - brief description

The air and fuel rates adjustments must be performed at the maximum ouptput first ("high flame"): see the LMV 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 LMV related manual).
- Set, now, the low flame output (according to the procedure described on the "Siemens LMV manual") 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.



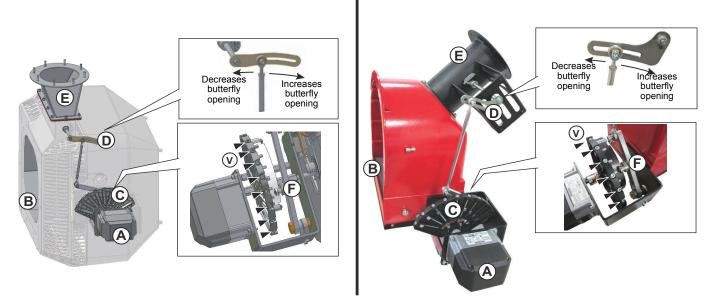
# VERSION WITH FGR <50 mg / kwh

Adding fumes reduces the flame temperature and produces less NOx nitrogen oxides.

# Adjustments - brief description

### Low noise air intake Versión (R)

Aluminum air intake Versión (P)



The air servocontrol (A) controls the air damper (B) and the recirculation flue gas inlet (E) through the variable sector (C) and the slotted cam (D). The variable sector (C) regulates the intermediate steps. To increase or decrease the flow rate of the fumes, act on the variable sector (C) by screwing or unscrewing the screws (V) point by point. (D) Further separate adjustment with the slotted cam to determine the maximum throttle opening (E) at maximum burner output. (E) FGR butterfly valve.

The air and fuel flow rates are set at maximum power ("high flame") first: consult the attached LMV manual.

When adjusting the burner air / gas curves with AZL (see attached instructions LMV2x) for the various points that are set on the LMV2x / 3x, it is possible to adjust the opening of the Fume Recirculation Butterfly (E).

The air and fuel flow rates are set at maximum power ("high flame") first: consult the attached LMV manual.

During the calibration of the maximum point P9 of the LMV, it is possible through the slotted cam (D) to lock the maximum opening of the butterfly. Recirculating Fumi FGR (E).

Adjust the air / fuel ratio by acting on the AZL display and commanding the position of the servo controls dedicated to air damper and gas throttle.

Through the variable sector (C):- By screwing the screw (V) in correspondence with the guide bearings (F), the opening of the Fumes Recirculation Butterfly- Increases and consequently the percentage of the recirculation fumes increases.

- Unscrewing the screw (V) in correspondence with the guide bearings (F) decreases the opening of the Flue Recirculation Butterfly and consequently decreases the percentage of the recirculation fumes. Check that the combustion parameters are within the recommended limits.

Check the flow rate by measuring it at the meter or, if this is not possible, by checking the pressure in the combustion head with a differential pressure gauge, as described in the paragraph "Gas pressure curves in the combustion head according to the flow rate".

Then, adjust the combustion by defining the points of the "gas / air ratio" curve (see the attached LMV manual). Finally, adjust the power of the low flame (following the instructions in the attached documentation for Siemens LMV) in order to avoid that the power in low flame is too high or that the temperature of the fumes is too low to cause condensation in the chimney.

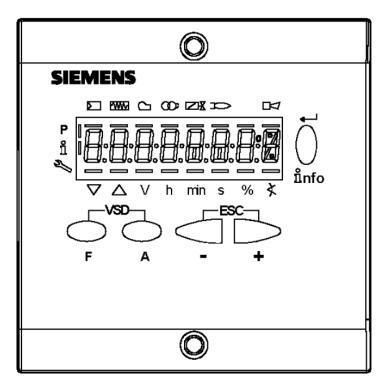


# MPORTANT: During the adjustment procedure always check that the combustion parameters are in the suggested limits

# User interface

The AZL2x.. display is shown below: The keys functions are the following:







# Key F

Used to adjust the "fuel" actuator position (Fuel): : While pressing the **F** key, the "fuel" actuator position can be changed by means of the **+** and **-** keys.

# Key A

Used to adjust the "air" actuator position (Air):

While pressing the **A** key, the "air" actuator position can be changed by means of the **+** and **-** keys.



ຶ່າ**nfo** 

## Key F + A

While pressing the two keys contemporarly, the **code** message will appear: by entering the proper password it is possible to access the **Service** mode.

#### Info and Enter keys

Used for Info and Service menues

- Used as **Enter** key in the setting modes Used as **Reset** key in the burner operation mode
- Used to enter a lower level menu

#### -Key -

Used to enter Info and Serivce during the curve adjustments

# +Key +

Used to increase a a value

Used to decrease a a value

Used to enter Info and Serivce during the curve adjustments

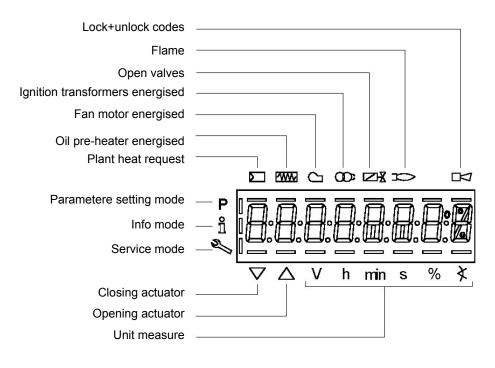


Keys (+ & - )= ESC

By pressing + and - at the same time, the ESCAPE function is perfomed:

to enter a lower level menu

The display will show these data:



The display will show these data:

#### Setting menu

The setting menu is divided into different blocks:

Bloc.	Descrizione	Description	Password
100	Informazioni generali	General	OEM / Service / Info
200	Controllo bruciatore	Burner control	OEM / Service
400	Curve rapporto	Ratio curves	OEM / Service
500	Controllo rapporto	Ratio control	OEM / Service
600	Servocomandi	Actuators	OEM / Service
700	Storico errori	Error history	OEM / Service / Info
900	Dati di processo	Process data	OEM / Service / Info

The accesses to the various blocks are allowed by passwords. Passwords are divided into three levels:

- User level (info): no password needed
- Service level (Service)
- Manifacturer level (OEM)

#### PHASES LIST

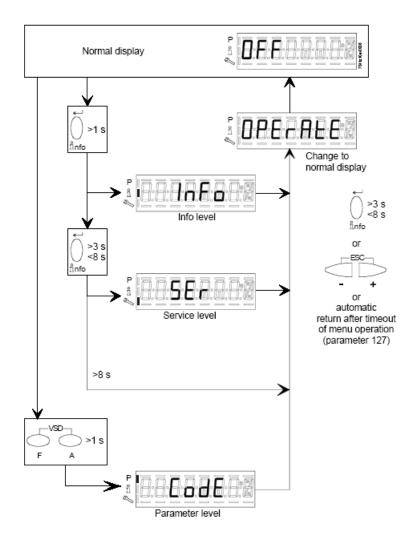
During operation, the following program phases are shown. The meaning for each phase is quoted in the table below

Fase /	Funzione	Function
Ph00	Fase blocco	Lockout phase
Ph01	Fase di sicurezza	Safety phase
Ph10	t10 = tempo raggiungimento posizione riposo	t10 = home run
Ph12	Pausa	Standby (stationary)
Ph22	t22 = tempo di salita ventilatore (motore ventilatore = ON, valvola intercetta- zione di sicurezza = ON)	t22 = fan ramp up time (fan motor = ON, safety shutoff valve = ON)
Ph24	Verso posizione preventilazione	Traveling to the prepurge position
Ph30	t1 = tempo preventilazione	t1 = prepurge time
Ph36	Verso posizione accensione	Traveling to the ignition position
Ph38	t3 = tempo preaccensione	t3 = preignition time
Ph40	TSA1 = primo tempo sicurezza (trasformatore accensione ON)TSA1 = primo tempo sicurezza (trasformatore accensione ON)	TSA1= 1st safety time (ignition transformer ON)

Ph42	TSA1 = primo tempo sicurezza (trasformatore accensione OFF)	TSA1 = 1st safety time (ignition transformer OFF)
		t42 = preignition time OFF
Ph44	t44 = intervallo 1	t44 = interval 1
Ph50	TSA2 = secondo tempo sicurezza	TSA2 = 2nd safety time
Ph52	t52 = intervallo 2	t52 = interval 2
Ph60	Funzionamento 1 (stazionario)	Operation 1 (stationary)
Ph62	t62 = massimo tempo bassa fiamma (funzionamento 2, in preparazione per spegnimento, verso bassa fiamma)	t62 = max. time low-fire (operation 2, prepa- ring for shutdown, traveling to low-fire)
Ph70	t13 = tempo postcombustione	t13 = afterburn time
Ph72	Verso posizione postcombustione	Traveling to the postpurge position
Ph74	t8 = tempo postventilazione	t8 = postpurge time
Ph80	t80 = tempo evacuazione controllo tenuta valvole	t80 = valve proving test evacuation time
Ph81	t81 = tempo perdita pressione atmosferica, prova atmosferica	t81 = leakage time test time atmospheric pressure, atmospheric test
Ph82	t82 = test perdita, test riempimento	t82 = leakage test filling test, filling
Ph83	t83 = tempo perdita pressione gas, test pressione	t83 = leakage test time gas pressure, pres sure test
Ph90	Tempo attesa "mancanza gas"	Gas shortage waiting time

### **Entering the Parameter levels**

By means of a proper use of the keys, it is possible to enter the various level parameters, as shown in the following flow chart:



The burner and consequently the LMV2x.. are factory set; the air and fuel curves as set as well.

To enter the Info level, proceed as follows:

1 in any menu position, press keys + and - at the same time, then the program will start again: the display will show **OFF**.



2 until the display will show InFo, Press the enter (InFo) key



- 3 then il will show the first code (167) flashing, on the right side it will show the data entered. By pressing + or it is possible to scroll (up or down) the parameter list.
- 4 If a dot-line is shown on the right, there is no enough room for complete visualisation: press enter again the data will be completely shown for 1 to 3 seconds. By pressing enter or + and- at the same time, the system will exit the parameter visualisation and go back to the flashing number.

The Info level shows some basic parameters as:

Parameter	Description
167	Cubic meters of fule (resettable)
162	Operating hours (resettable)
163	Device operating hours
164	Burners start-ups (resettable)
166	Total number of start-ups
113	Burner number (i.e. serial number)
107	Software version
102	Software date
103	Device serial number
104	Customer code
105	Version
143	Free

5 Example: choose parameter 102 to show the date



the display shows parameter 102 flashing on the left and characters .\_\_\_ on the right.

- 6 press InFo for 1-3 seconds: the date will appear
- 7 press InFo to go back to parameter "102"
- 8 by pressing + / -, it is possible to scroll up/down the parameter list (see table above), or, by pressing ESC or InFo for more seconds, the display will show
- 9 Once the last parameter is accessed (143) by pressing + , the **End** message will flash.

PLASE	1.5
î ∎≓∘⊨∘⊨∘⊨∘⊨∘⊨	10/21
V A Mins 9	% ≮

10 Press InFo info for more than three seconds or for more than three seconds orto return to the normal display.



If a message like the one below is shown during operation,



it means that the burner is locked out and the Errore code is shown (in the example "error code:4"); this message is alternating with another message

min s

₹

Diagnostic code (in the example "diagnostic code:3"). Record the codes and find out the fault in the Error table. To perform the reset, press InFo for one second:

P î

	$\sum$	ww	C	œ	ZR	Þ		Þ
P Î	8	8	8	Ē	Ē	Ī.	Ð	7
0	-							-
	$\bigtriangledown$	$\bigtriangleup$	V	h	min	s	%	¥

The unit displays an event which does not lead to shutdown.

The display shows current error code c: alternating with diagnostic code d:

	$\triangleright$	ww	$\bigcirc$	œ	Z¥	p		
P°⊟ ∥			8	8	0.		8	
	$\bigtriangledown$	$\bigtriangleup$	V	h	min	s	%	¥

Press **InFo** to return to the display of phases. Example: Error code **111** / diagnostic code 0

	$\triangleright$	W	W	C	œ	$\square$	p		
P î	B		].	E.	8	Ī.		8	7
~			_						
	$\bigtriangledown$		7	V	h	min	s	%	¥

To reset, press InFo for a second. Record the codes and check the Error List to find the type of faults.

### Service level

To enter the Service mode, press InFo until the display will show:

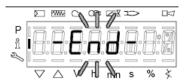


The service level shows all the information about flame intensity, actuators position, number and lock codes:

Parameter	Description	
954	Flame intensity	
121	% output, if set = automatic operation	
922	Actuators position, 00=combustibile; 01= aria	
161	1 Lock-outs number	
701725	Lock-outs History (see chapter 23 in the LMV2x manual)	



- 1 .the first parameter will be "954": the percentage of flame is shown on the right. By pressinf + or it is possible to scroll up/down the parameter list.
- 2 Once the last parameter is accessed (143) by pressing + , the End message will blink.

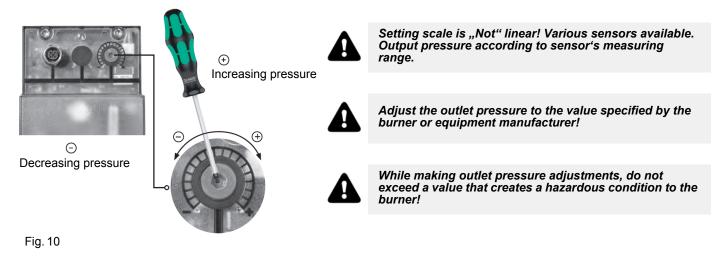


3 PressPress InFo info for more than three seconds or for more than three seconds orto return to the normal display.

	$\Sigma$	WW/	C	œ	Zł	p		
P		ī		h	ī	Ē		ā
ñ	H	Ħ.	Ľ	П	Ħ.	۲.	E.	Ø
2		_	_	_		_	_	
	$\bigtriangledown$	$\triangle$	V	h	min	s	%	¥

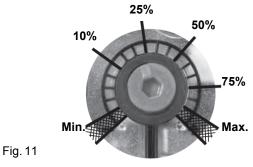
For further nformation, see tha LMV2 related manual.

# MultiBloc MBE Regulation VD-R whith PS

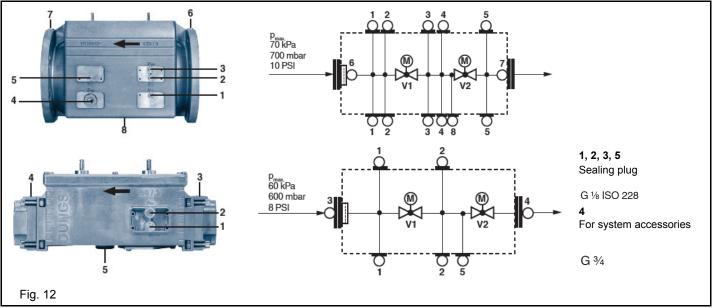


**ATTENTION:** To set the outlet pressure of the VD-R regulator, act on the adjustment ring nut (Fig. 10) The position of the indicator in the dial indicates the value of the outlet pressure calculated as a percentage of the full scale of the PS sensor (Fig. 11)

Outlet pressure	MIN	10%	25%	50%	75%	MAX
PS-10/40	4 mbar	10 mbar	25 mbar	50 mbar	75 mbar	100 mbar
	0,4 kPa	1,0 kPa	2,5 kPa	5,0 kPa	7,5 kPa	10,0 kPa
	2 "w.c.	4 "w.c.	10 "w.c.	20 "w.c.	30 "w.c.	40 "w.c.
PS-50/200	20 mbar	50 mbar	125 mbar	250 mbar	375 mbar	500 mbar
	2,0 kPa	5,0 kPa	12,5 kPa	25,0 kPa	37,5 kPa	50,0 kPa
	8 "w.c.	20 "w.c.	50 "w.c.	100 "w.c.	150 "w.c.	200 "w.c.



Adjusting output pressure for positive pressure systems (requires PS-10/40 or PS-50/200):





# Gas valve Siemens VGD - Version with SKP2. (Built-in 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.

# Pressure taps MultiBloc MBE

# Calibration 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 low gas pressure switch

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.

# Calibration the maximum gas pressure switch (when provided)

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

- remove the pressure switch plastic cover;
- if the maximum pressure switch is mounted upstreaam 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%.
- 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 paragrph. 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%;
- 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 o the operation, turn slowly the adjusting ring nut **VR** in the clockwise direction (to increase the adjusting pressure) until the burner lockout, then read the value on the pressure switch scale and set it to a value reduced by 15%.
- Repeat the ignition cycle of the burner and check it runs properly.
- Refit the transparent plastic cover on the pressure switch.

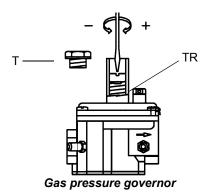
# Calibration gas leakage pressure switch (PGCP)

- remove the pressure switch plastic cover;
- adjust the PGCP pressure switch to the same value set for the minimum gas pressure switch;
- replace the plastic cover.

# Adjusting the pilot gas flow rate

To perform gas pressure adjustment, act on the pressure governor as follows (see next picture):

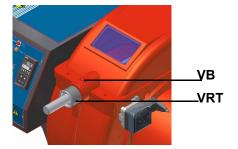
• remove the cap T: to increase the gas pressure at the outlet use a screwdriver on the screw TR as shown in the next picture. Screw to increase the pressure, unscrew to decrease; once the regulation is performed, replace cap T.



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.

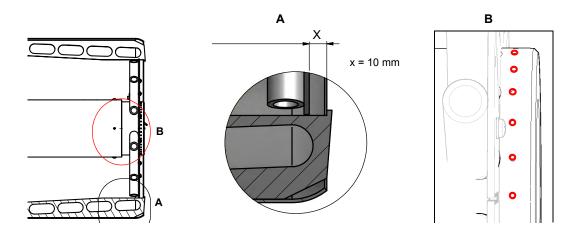






"all-backwards" head position

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.





CAUTION: perform these adjustments once the burner is turned off and cooled.

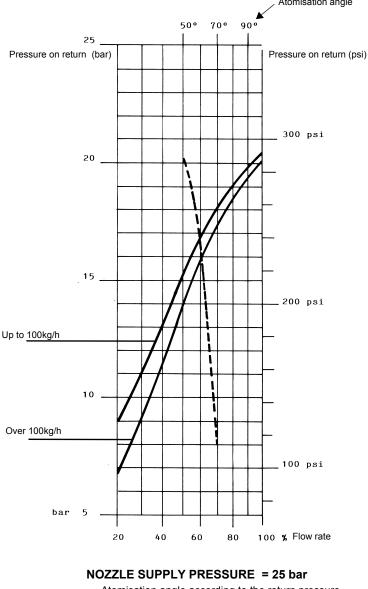
# Adjustment procedure for light oil operation

The oil flow rate can be adjusted choosing a nozzle that suits the boiler/utilisation output and setting the delivery and return pressure values according to the ones quoted on the following charts.

NOZZLE	NOZZLE SUPPLY PRESSURE bar	LOW FLAME RETURN PRESSURE bar
FLUIDICS WR2/UNIGAS M3	25	7 (recommended
BERGONZO B	25	7 (recommended)

# FLUIDICS NOZZLE: REFERENCE DIAGRAM (INDICATIVE ONLY)

DIMENSIONS	FLOW R	ATE kg/h	Indicative
DIMENSIONS	Min	Max	pessure on return (bar)
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
850	284	850	22



Atomisation angle







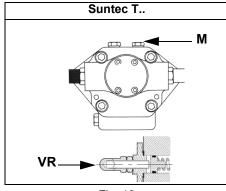
ATTENTION! To achieve the maximum flow rate close completely the return line.

# **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;

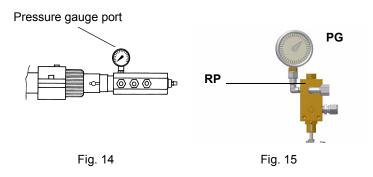


3 bleed the air from the **M** pressure gauge port by loosing the cap without removing it, then release the contactor.





- 4 As for setting the fuel/air ratio curve, see the LMV related manual.
- 5 Only if necessary, adjust the supply pressure as follows; insert a pressure gauge into the port shown on figure and act on on the pump adjusting screw **VR**. Pressure values are indicated at the beginning of this paragraph.
- 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 inacceptable values, reduce from 20% to 15% the overpressure; later on, repeat the adjustments described above.

# Oil pressure switch adjustment

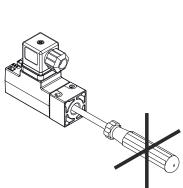
Follow the below instruction, according to the pressure switch installed.

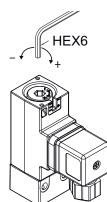
# Trafag Picostat 9B4..











# PART IV: MAINTENANCE

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



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

# **ROUTINE MAINTENANCE**

- Check that the gas meter is not moving when the burner is off. In case it is rotating, look for possible leaks.
- Check the cleaning condition of the vent. Clean the vent by using exclusively a dry brush. If needed, disassemble it from the motor's shaft and wash it by using non corrosive detergents. Prior to disassemble the vent, take the measurements in relation to the motor's shaft, so as to reassemble it in the same position.
- Check that all parts in contact with combustive air (air box, protection mesh and Archimedean screw) are clean and free from any
  obstruction that might impede free afflux. Clean it with compressed air if available and/or a dry brush or cloths. Eventually wash it
  with non corrosive detergents.
- Check the blast tube; it must be substituted in case of obvious cracks or anomalous holes. Slight deformations that do not affect combustion may be tolerated
- Check the condition of the burner-boiler gasket. Eventually substitute it.
- Check the fan's motor: no specific maintenance is needed. In case of anomalous noises when running, check the condition of the bearings and eventually substitute them or completely substitute the motor.
- Clean and examine the gas filter cartridge and replace it if necesssary;
- Remove and clean the combustion head;
- Examine and clean the ignition electrodes, adjust and replace them if necessary;
- 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 leverages and rotating parts.
- At least every 2 months, or more often if needed, clean the room where the burner is installed.
- Avoid leaving installations, papers, nylon bags, etc., inside the room. They could be sucked by the burner and cause malfunctioning.
- Check that the room's vents are free from obstructions.

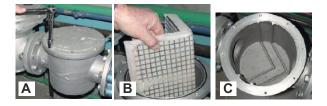


ATTENTIONwhen servicing, if it was necessary to disassemble the gas train parts, remember to execute the gas proving test, once the gas train is reassembled, according to the procedure imposed by the law in force.

# Gas filter maintenance

To clean or remove the filter, proceed as follows:

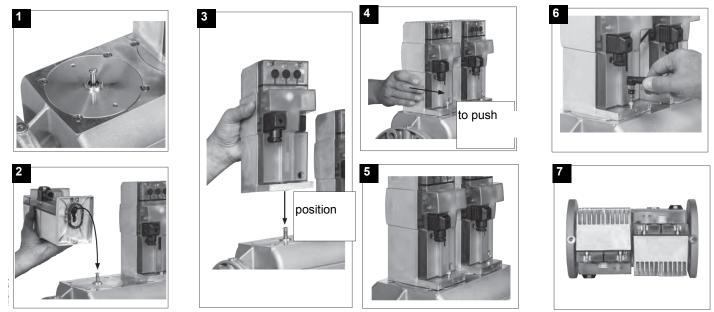
- 1 remove the cap unscrewing the fixing screws (A);
- 2 remove the filtering cartridge (B), clean it using water and soap, blow it with compressed air(or replace it, if necessary)
- 3 replace the cartridge in its proper position taking care to place it inbetween the guides as not to hamper the cap replacement;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





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.

# MultiBloc MBEMultiBloc VD Mounting



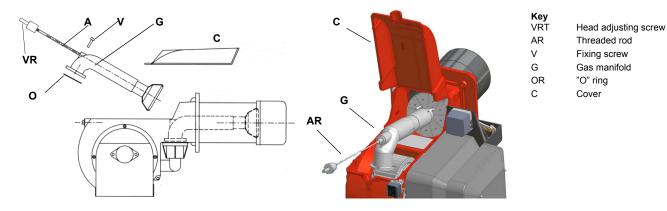
- 1. Position VD on VB, fig. 2+3.
- 2. Slide VD forward up to the stop, fig. 4.
- 3. Screw VD on with 2 M5 screws for each, max. 5 Nm/44 in.-lb., fig. 5/6.
- 4. VD can be mounted rotated by 180°, fig. 7.

# 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.



#### Cleaning/replacing the electrodes

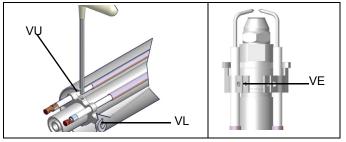


ATTENTION: avoid the electrodes to get in touch with metallic parts (blast tube, head, etc.), otherwise the boiler operation would be compromised. Check the electrodes position after any intervention on the combustion head.

To remove the oil gun, proceed as follows:

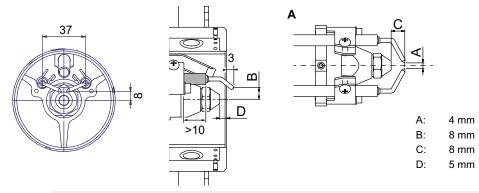
- 1 remove the combustion head as described on the prevolus paragraph;
- 2 loosen the VL screw and remove the oil gun and the electrodes: check the oil gun, replace it if necessary;
- 3 after removing the oil gun, unscrew the nozzle and replace it if necessary;
- 4 in order to replace the electrodes, unscrew the **VE** fixing screws and remove them: place the new electrodes being careful to observe the measures showed on pag.: reassemble following the reversed procedure.

Caution: adjust the nozzle position according to the air pipe, by means of the VU screw, ance the VL screw is fastened.



# Electrodes Adjustment

Important Note: Check the ignition and detection electrodes after removing/adjusting the combustion head.Adjust the electrodes position, according to the quotes shown othe next picture



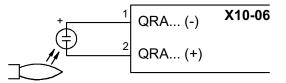


ATTENTION: avoid the ignition and detection electrodes to contact metallic parts (blast tube, head, etc.), otherwise the boiler's operation would be compromised. Check the electrodes position after any intervention on the combustion head.

#### 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.

Device	Flame detector	Minimum detection signal
Siemens LMV2x/3x	QRA	70 μA (intensity of flame >24%)

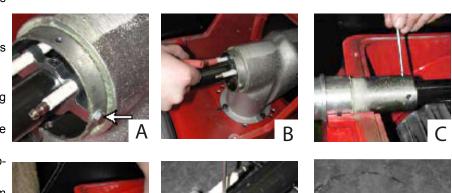


# Replacing the ignition electrodes



**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 ignition electrodes, proceed as follows:
- 1 remove the burner cover;
- 2 loose the nuts that fasten the electrodes group to the combustion head (A);
- 3 disconnect the electrodes cables (B);
- 4 loose the security dowes of the adjusting ring nut (C);
- 5 shift the electrodes group back to the outside and remove the combustion head (D);
- 6 loose the screw of th eignition electrodes support (E);
- 7 remove the electrodes and replace them paying attention to the measures showed in figure (F-G);
- 8 reassemble the burner by fllowing the procedure in the reversed order.



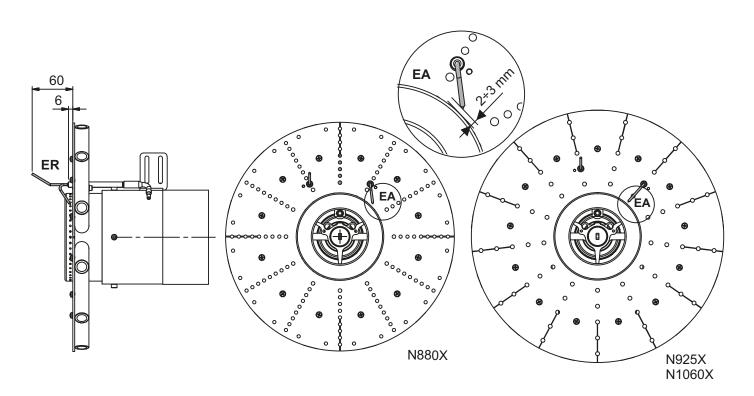




#### Electrodes Adjustment

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.



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.

Replacing the detection electrode (natural gas burners)

#### electrodes - type A

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;

replace the combustion head.

# Flame detection probe

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;

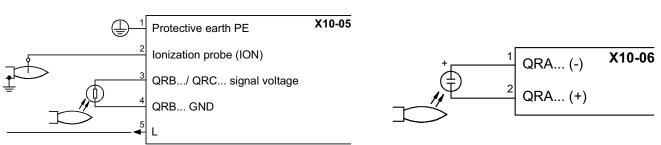
replace the photocell into its slot.



# 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.

Device	Flame detector	Minimum detection signal
	QRA	70 μA (intensity of flame >24%)
Siemens LMV2x/3x	Ionization probe	4 μA (values on display: 30%)
	QRB	<230 k $\Omega$ (intensity of flame >16%)



# Burner service term

- In optimal operating conditions, and with preventive maintenance, the burner can last up to 20 years.
- Upon expiry of the burner service term, it is necessary to carry out a technical diagnosis and, if necessary, an overall repair.
- The burner status is considered to be at its limit if it is technically impossible to continue using it due to non-compliance with safety requirements or a decrease in performance.
- The owner makes the decision whether to finish using the burner, or replacing and disposing of it based on the actual state of the appliance and any repair costs.
- The use of the burner for other purposes after the expiry of the terms of use is strictly prohibited.

# 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".

# 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
- 4 Refer to the attached document "RECOMMENDATIONS FOR LMV5x CONNECTIONS"

# **TROUBLESHOOTNG GUIDE** Gas operation

TROUBLESHOOTNG GUIDE Gas op		
	* No electric power supply	* Restore power supply
	* Main switch open	* Close switch
	* Thermostats open	* Check set points and thermostat connections
	* Bad thermostat set point or broken thermostat	* Reset or replace the thermostat
BURNER DOESN'T LIGHT	* No gas pressure	* Restore gas pressure
	* Safety devices (manually operated safety thermostat, pressure switches and so on) open	* Restore safety devices; wait till boiler reaches operatir temperature then check safety device functionality.
	* Broken fuses	* Replace fuses. Check current absorption
	* Fan thermal contacts open (three phases motors only)	* Reset contacts and check current absorption
	* Burner control lock out	* Reset and check its functionality
	* Burner control damaged	* Replace burner control
	* Gas flow is too low	* Increase the gas flow
		* Check gas filter cleanness * Check butterfly valve opening when burner is starting (only Hi-Low flame and progressive)
GAS LEAKAGE: BURNER LOCKS OUT	* Ignition electrodes discharge to ground because dirty or broken	* Clean or replace electrodes
(NO FLAME)	* 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
	* Wrong setting of flame detector	* Adjust flame detector
	* Flame detector damaged	* Replace flame detector
	* Bad cables of flame detector	* Check cables
	* Burner control damaged	* Replace burner control
BURNER LOCKS OUT WITH FLAME PRESENCE	* 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
only FOR LME22: BURNER CONTINUES TO PER-	* Air pressure switch damaged or bad links	* Check air pressure switch functions and links
FORM ALL ITS FEATURES WITHOUT IGNITING THE BURNER	* Burner control damaged	* Replace burner control
	* Gas valves don't open	* Check voltage on valves; if necessary replace valve of the burner control * Check if the gas pressure is so high that the valve cannot open
	* Gas valves completely closed	* Open valves
BURNER LOCKS OUT WITHOUT ANY GAS FLOW	* Pressure governor too closed	* Adjust the pressure governor
	* Butterfly valve closed	* Open the butterfly valve
	* Maximum pressure switch open.	* Check connection and functionality
	* Air pressure switch doesn't close the NO contact	* Check connections
		* Check pressure switch functionality
	<ul> <li>* Air pressure switch damaged (it keeps the stand-by position or badly set)</li> </ul>	* Check air pressure switch functionality * Reset air pressure switch
FHE BURNER IS BLOCKED AND THE EQUIPMENT PROVIDES A LOCK CODE "CAUSE AIR PRESSURE	* Air pressure switch connections wrong	* Check connections
SWITCH FAULT"	* Air fan damaged	* Replace motor
	* No power supply	* Reset power supply
	* Air damper too closed	* Adjust air damper position
	* Flame detector circuit interrupted	* Check wiring * Check photocell
BURNER LOCKS OUT DURING NORMAL RUNNING	* Burner control damaged	* Replace burner control
	* Maximum gas pressure switch damaged or badly set	* Reset pressure switch or replace it
	* Gas pressure switch badly set	* Reset the pressure switch
THE BURNER STARTS AND AFTER A WHILE IT REPEATS THE STARTING CYCLE.	* 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
	* Internal motor wiring broken	* Replace wiring or complete motor
FAN MOTOR DOESN'T START	* Fan motor starter broken	* Replace starter
FAN MOTOR DOESN'T START	* Fan motor starter broken * Fuses broken (three phases only)	* Replace starter * Replace fuses and check current absorption
		•
FAN MOTOR DOESN'T START BURNER DOESN'T SWITCH TO HIGH FLAME	* Fuses broken (three phases only)	* Replace fuses and check current absorption
	<ul> <li>* Fuses broken (three phases only)</li> <li>* Hi-low flame thermostat badly set or damaged</li> </ul>	* Replace fuses and check current absorption * Reset or replace thermostat

# TROUBLESHOOTNG GUIDE Light oil operation

	Light oil operation	
	* 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
BURNER DOESN'T LIGHT	* No gas pressure	* Restore gas pressure
	* Safety devices (manually operated safety thermostat or pressure switch,	* Restore safety devices; wait that boiler reaches its temperature t check safety device functionality.
	and so on) open * 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
	* Flame detector dirty or damaged	* Clean or replace flame detector
	* Burner control damaged	* Replace burner control
	* Smoking flame	* Reset combustion air flow rate
BURNER LOCKS OUT WITH FLAME	Shoking hame	* Check the nozzle and, if necessary, replace it
PRESENCE		* Check cleanness of combustion head
		* Check chimney suction
		* Check boiler cleanness
	* Combustion head dirty	* 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
BURNER LOCKS OUT WITHOUT ANY		* Check servomotor position
FUEL FLOW RATE	* 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
	* 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
		* Check suction before pump. If necessary clean filters.
RATE (NO FLAME)	* Ignition electrodes grounded because dirty or damaged	* Clean or replace electrodes
	* Ignition electrodes badly set	* Check electrodes position referring to instruction manual
	* Cables damaged	* Replace cables
	* Bad position of cables in the ignition transformer or into the electrodes	* Improve the installation
	* Ignition transformer damaged * Suction too high (over 0,35 bar) (dirty filters, check valve in the tank locked,	* Replace the transformer * Clean filters
	and so on)	* Replace check valve in the tank
PUMP TOO NOISY	* 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
BURNER RUMBLES WHEN MODULA-	* Drawer assembly not set properly	* Check drawer position
BURNER RUMBLES WHEN MODULA- TING TO HIGH FIRE		* Check drawer position * Check oil temperature
	* Drawer assembly not set properly	
	* Drawer assembly not set properly * Oil may be too hot	* Check oil temperature
TING TO HIGH FIRE	* Drawer assembly not set properly     * Oil may be too hot     * Flame is blowing off head     * Oil flame not retaining to head     * Dirty nozzle	* Check oil temperature
TING TO HIGH FIRE	Trawer assembly not set properly     Oil may be too hot     Flame is blowing off head     Oil flame not retaining to head     Dirty nozzle     Oil spray impinging on burner head	* Check oil temperature * Check head position
TING TO HIGH FIRE	* Drawer assembly not set properly     * Oil may be too hot     * Flame is blowing off head     * Oil flame not retaining to head     * Dirty nozzle     * Oil spray impinging on burner head     * Spray angle of the nozzle too wide	* Check oil temperature * Check head position * Clean the nozzle * Check position of the nozzle respect to the head * Reduce spray angle
TING TO HIGH FIRE	Trawer assembly not set properly     Oil may be too hot     Flame is blowing off head     Oil flame not retaining to head     Dirty nozzle     Oil spray impinging on burner head	* Check oil temperature * Check head position * Clean the nozzle * Check position of the nozzle respect to the head
TING TO HIGH FIRE	* Drawer assembly not set properly     * Oil may be too hot     * Flame is blowing off head     * Oil flame not retaining to head     * Dirty nozzle     * Oil spray impinging on burner head     * Spray angle of the nozzle too wide	* Check oil temperature * Check head position * Clean the nozzle * Check position of the nozzle respect to the head * Reduce spray angle
TING TO HIGH FIRE	* Drawer assembly not set properly     * Oil may be too hot     * Flame is blowing off head     * Oil flame not retaining to head     * Dirty nozzle     * Oil spray impinging on burner head     * Spray angle of the nozzle too wide     * Oil pressure at nozzle too low     * Air flow rate too high     * Oil is too cold	* Check oil temperature     * Check head position     * Clean the nozzle     * Check position of the nozzle respect to the head     * Reduce spray angle     * Reset oil pressure     * Adjust air flow rate     * Adjust oil temperature
TING TO HIGH FIRE CARBON BUILD-UP ON THE FIRESIDES OF THE BOILER	<sup>*</sup> Drawer assembly not set properly <sup>*</sup> Oil may be too hot <sup>*</sup> Flame is blowing off head <sup>*</sup> Oil flame not retaining to head <sup>*</sup> Dirty nozzle <sup>*</sup> Oil spray impinging on burner head <sup>*</sup> Spray angle of the nozzle too wide <sup>*</sup> Oil pressure at nozzle too low <sup>*</sup> Air flow rate too high	* Check oil temperature * Check head position * Clean the nozzle * Check position of the nozzle respect to the head * Reduce spray angle * Reset oil pressure * Adjust air flow rate * Adjust air flow rate * Adjust oil temperature * Check filters
TING TO HIGH FIRE	* Drawer assembly not set properly     * Oil may be too hot     * Flame is blowing off head     * Oil flame not retaining to head     * Dirty nozzle     * Oil spray impinging on burner head     * Spray angle of the nozzle too wide     * Oil pressure at nozzle too low     * Air flow rate too high     * Oil is too cold	* Check oil temperature * Check head position * Clean the nozzle * Check position of the nozzle respect to the head * Reduce spray angle * Reset oil pressure * Adjust air flow rate * Adjust air flow rate * Adjust oil temperature * Check filters * Take off all the water
TING TO HIGH FIRE CARBON BUILD-UP ON THE FIRESIDES OF THE BOILER	<sup>*</sup> Drawer assembly not set properly <sup>*</sup> Oil may be too hot <sup>*</sup> Flame is blowing off head <sup>*</sup> Oil flame not retaining to head <sup>*</sup> Dirty nozzle <sup>*</sup> Oil spray impinging on burner head <sup>*</sup> Spray angle of the nozzle too wide <sup>*</sup> Oil pressure at nozzle too low <sup>*</sup> Air flow rate too high <sup>*</sup> Oil is too cold <sup>*</sup> Dirt in the oil	* Check oil temperature * Check head position * Clean the nozzle * Check position of the nozzle respect to the head * Reduce spray angle * Reset oil pressure * Adjust air flow rate * Adjust air flow rate * Adjust oil temperature * Check filters * Take off all the water * Drawer assembly far too rear
TING TO HIGH FIRE CARBON BUILD-UP ON THE FIRESIDES OF THE BOILER	* Drawer assembly not set properly     * Oil may be too hot     * Flame is blowing off head     * Oil flame not retaining to head     * Difty nozzle     * Oil spray impinging on burner head     * Spray angle of the nozzle too wide     * Oil pressure at nozzle too low     * Air flow rate too high     * Oil is too cold     * Dirt in the oil     * Water in the fuel	* Check oil temperature     * Check head position     * Clean the nozzle     * Check position of the nozzle respect to the head     * Reduce spray angle     * Reset oil pressure     * Adjust air flow rate     * Adjust oil temperature     * Check filters     * Take off all the water     * Drawer assembly far too rear     * Nozzle is not protruding through centerhole of air diffuser
TING TO HIGH FIRE CARBON BUILD-UP ON THE FIRESIDES OF THE BOILER	<sup>*</sup> Drawer assembly not set properly <sup>*</sup> Oil may be too hot <sup>*</sup> Flame is blowing off head <sup>*</sup> Oil flame not retaining to head <sup>*</sup> Dirty nozzle <sup>*</sup> Oil spray impinging on burner head <sup>*</sup> Spray angle of the nozzle too wide <sup>*</sup> Oil pressure at nozzle too low <sup>*</sup> Air flow rate too high <sup>*</sup> Oil is too cold <sup>*</sup> Dirt in the oil <sup>*</sup> Water in the fuel <sup>*</sup> Oil impingement on the combustion head	* Check oil temperature * Check head position * Clean the nozzle * Check position of the nozzle respect to the head * Reduce spray angle * Reset oil pressure * Adjust air flow rate * Adjust air flow rate * Adjust oil temperature * Check filters * Take off all the water * Drawer assembly far too rear * Nozzle is not protruding through centerhole of air diffuser * Oil flame not retaining to the head
TING TO HIGH FIRE CARBON BUILD-UP ON THE FIRESIDES OF THE BOILER	* Drawer assembly not set properly     * Oil may be too hot     * Flame is blowing off head     * Oil flame not retaining to head     * Dirty nozzle     * Oil spray impinging on burner head     * Spray angle of the nozzle too wide     * Oil pressure at nozzle too low     * Air flow rate too high     * Oil is too cold     * Dirt in the oil     * Water in the fuel     * Oil impingement on the combustion head     * Nozzle dirty or damaged	* Check oil temperature * Check head position  * Clean the nozzle * Check position of the nozzle respect to the head * Reduce spray angle * Reset oil pressure * Adjust air flow rate * Adjust air flow rate * Adjust oil temperature * Check filters * Take off all the water * Drawer assembly far too rear * Nozzle is not protruding through centerhole of air diffuser * Oil flame not retaining to the head * Clean or, if necessary, replace the nozzle
TING TO HIGH FIRE CARBON BUILD-UP ON THE FIRESIDES OF THE BOILER	* Drawer assembly not set properly     * Oil may be too hot     * Flame is blowing off head     * Oil flame not retaining to head     * Difty nozzle     * Oil spray impinging on burner head     * Spray angle of the nozzle too wide     * Oil pressure at nozzle too low     * Air flow rate too high     * Oil is too cold     * Dirt in the oil     * Water in the fuel     * Oil impingement on the combustion head     * Nozzle dirty or damaged     * Drawer assembly not positioned correctly	<ul> <li>* Check oil temperature</li> <li>* Check head position</li> <li>* Clean the nozzle</li> <li>* Check position of the nozzle respect to the head</li> <li>* Reduce spray angle</li> <li>* Reset oil pressure</li> <li>* Adjust air flow rate</li> <li>* Adjust air flow rate</li> <li>* Adjust air flow rate</li> <li>* Adjust oil temperature</li> <li>* Check filters</li> <li>* Take off all the water</li> <li>* Nozzle is not protruding through centerhole of air diffuser</li> <li>* Oil flame not retaining to the head</li> <li>* Clean or, if necessary, replace the nozzle</li> <li>* Move forward or backward</li> </ul>
TING TO HIGH FIRE	<ul> <li><sup>*</sup> Drawer assembly not set properly</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Oil may be too hot</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Flame is blowing off head</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Oil flame not retaining to head</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Dirty nozzle</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Oil spray impinging on burner head</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Spray angle of the nozzle too wide</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Oil pressure at nozzle too low</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Air flow rate too high</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Oil is too cold</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Dirt in the oil</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Water in the fuel</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Oil impingement on the combustion head</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Nozzle dirty or damaged</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Drawer assembly not positioned correctly</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Nozzle too far forward through centerhole of diffuser</li> </ul>	* Check oil temperature     * Check head position     * Clean the nozzle     * Check position of the nozzle respect to the head     * Reduce spray angle     * Reset oil pressure     * Adjust air flow rate     * Adjust air flow rate     * Adjust air flow rate     * Adjust oil temperature     * Check filters     * Take off all the water     * Drawer assembly far too rear     * Nozzle is not protruding through centerhole of air diffuser     * Oil flame not retaining to the head     * Clean or, if necessary, replace the nozzle     * Move forward or backward     * Move nozzle backward respect to diffuser
TING TO HIGH FIRE	<ul> <li><sup>*</sup> Drawer assembly not set properly</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Oil may be too hot</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Flame is blowing off head</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Oil flame not retaining to head</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Dirty nozzle</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Oil spray impinging on burner head</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Spray angle of the nozzle too wide</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Oil pressure at nozzle too low</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Air flow rate too high</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Oil is too cold</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Dirt in the oil</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Water in the fuel</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Oil impingement on the combustion head</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Nozzle dirty or damaged</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Drawer assembly not positioned correctly</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Nozzle too far forward through centerhole of diffuser</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Oil or air pressure at nozzle is too low</li> </ul>	* Check oil temperature     * Check head position     * Clean the nozzle     * Check position of the nozzle respect to the head     * Reduce spray angle     * Reset oil pressure     * Adjust air flow rate     * Adjust air flow rate     * Adjust air flow rate     * Adjust oil temperature     * Check filters     * Take off all the water     * Drawer assembly far too rear     * Nozzle is not protruding through centerhole of air diffuser     * Oil flame not retaining to the head     * Clean or, if necessary, replace the nozzle     * Move forward or backward     * Move nozzle backward respect to diffuser     * Increase oil or air pressure
TING TO HIGH FIRE CARBON BUILD-UP ON THE FIRESIDES OF THE BOILER FLAME IRREGULAR OR SPARKING BURNER LIGHTS BUT FLAME DOESN'T	<ul> <li><sup>*</sup> Drawer assembly not set properly</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Oil may be too hot</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Flame is blowing off head</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Oil flame not retaining to head</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Dirty nozzle</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Oil spray impinging on burner head</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Spray angle of the nozzle too wide</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Oil pressure at nozzle too low</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Air flow rate too high</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Oil is too cold</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Dirt in the oil</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Water in the fuel</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Oil impingement on the combustion head</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Nozzle dirty or damaged</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Drawer assembly not positioned correctly</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Nozzle too far forward through centerhole of diffuser</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Oil or air pressure at nozzle is too low</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>* Check oil temperature</li> <li>* Check head position</li> <li>* Clean the nozzle</li> <li>* Check position of the nozzle respect to the head</li> <li>* Reduce spray angle</li> <li>* Reset oil pressure</li> <li>* Adjust air flow rate</li> <li>* Check filters</li> <li>* Take off all the water</li> <li>* Drawer assembly far too rear</li> <li>* Nozzle is not protruding through centerhole of air diffuser</li> <li>* Oil flame not retaining to the head</li> <li>* Clean or, if necessary, replace the nozzle</li> <li>* Move forward or backward</li> <li>* Move nozzle backward respect to diffuser</li> <li>* Increase oil or air pressure</li> <li>* Reduce air louver opening</li> </ul>
TING TO HIGH FIRE CARBON BUILD-UP ON THE FIRESIDES OF THE BOILER FLAME IRREGULAR OR SPARKING BURNER LIGHTS BUT FLAME DOESN'T	<ul> <li><sup>*</sup> Drawer assembly not set properly</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Oil may be too hot</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Flame is blowing off head</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Oil flame not retaining to head</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Dirty nozzle</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Oil spray impinging on burner head</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Spray angle of the nozzle too wide</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Oil pressure at nozzle too low</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Air flow rate too high</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Oil is too cold</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Dirt in the oil</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Water in the fuel</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Nozzle dirty or damaged</li> <li><sup>*</sup> In arr essembly not positioned correctly</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Nozzle too far forward through centerhole of diffuser</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Oil or air pressure at nozzle is too low</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Air louver too open</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Too much spread between oil and air (or steam) pressure</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>* Check oil temperature</li> <li>* Check head position</li> <li>* Clean the nozzle</li> <li>* Check position of the nozzle respect to the head</li> <li>* Reduce spray angle</li> <li>* Reset oil pressure</li> <li>* Adjust air flow rate</li> <li>* Adjust oil temperature</li> <li>* Check filters</li> <li>* Take off all the water</li> <li>* Drawer assembly far too rear</li> <li>* Nozzle is not protruding through centerhole of air diffuser</li> <li>* Oil flame not retaining to the head</li> <li>* Clean or, if necessary, replace the nozzle</li> <li>* Move forward or backward</li> <li>* Move nozzle backward respect to diffuser</li> <li>* Increase oil or air pressure</li> <li>* Reduce air louver opening</li> <li>* Set the spread to a proper value</li> </ul>
TING TO HIGH FIRE CARBON BUILD-UP ON THE FIRESIDES OF THE BOILER FLAME IRREGULAR OR SPARKING BURNER LIGHTS BUT FLAME DOESN'T	<ul> <li><sup>*</sup> Drawer assembly not set properly</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Oil may be too hot</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Flame is blowing off head</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Oil flame not retaining to head</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Dirty nozzle</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Oil spray impinging on burner head</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Spray angle of the nozzle too wide</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Oil pressure at nozzle too low</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Air flow rate too high</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Oil is too cold</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Dirt in the oil</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Water in the fuel</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Nozzle dirty or damaged</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Drawer assembly not positioned correctly</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Nozzle too far forward through centerhole of diffuser</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Oil or air pressure at nozzle is too low</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Air louver too open</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Too much spread between oil and air (or steam) pressure</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Not enough combustion air</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>* Check oil temperature</li> <li>* Check head position</li> <li>* Clean the nozzle</li> <li>* Check position of the nozzle respect to the head</li> <li>* Reduce spray angle</li> <li>* Reset oil pressure</li> <li>* Adjust air flow rate</li> <li>* Adjust air flow rate</li> <li>* Adjust oil temperature</li> <li>* Check filters</li> <li>* Take off all the water</li> <li>* Drawer assembly far too rear</li> <li>* Nozzle is not protruding through centerhole of air diffuser</li> <li>* Oil flame not retaining to the head</li> <li>* Clean or, if necessary, replace the nozzle</li> <li>* Move forward or backward</li> <li>* Move nozzle backward respect to diffuser</li> <li>* Increase oil or air pressure</li> <li>* Reduce air louver opening</li> <li>* Set the spread to a proper value</li> <li>* Adjust air flow rate</li> </ul>
TING TO HIGH FIRE CARBON BUILD-UP ON THE FIRESIDES OF THE BOILER FLAME IRREGULAR OR SPARKING BURNER LIGHTS BUT FLAME DOESN'T	<ul> <li><sup>*</sup> Drawer assembly not set properly</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Oil may be too hot</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Flame is blowing off head</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Oil flame not retaining to head</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Dirty nozzle</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Oil spray impinging on burner head</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Spray angle of the nozzle too wide</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Oil pressure at nozzle too low</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Air flow rate too high</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Oil is too cold</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Dirt in the oil</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Water in the fuel</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Oil impingement on the combustion head</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Nozzle dirty or damaged</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Drawer assembly not positioned correctly</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Nozzle too far forward through centerhole of diffuser</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Oil or air pressure at nozzle is too low</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Air louver too open</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Too much spread between oil and air (or steam) pressure</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Nozzle dirty or damaged</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>* Check oil temperature</li> <li>* Check head position</li> <li>* Clean the nozzle</li> <li>* Check position of the nozzle respect to the head</li> <li>* Reduce spray angle</li> <li>* Reset oil pressure</li> <li>* Adjust air flow rate</li> <li>* Adjust air flow rate</li> <li>* Adjust oil temperature</li> <li>* Check filters</li> <li>* Take off all the water</li> <li>* Drawer assembly far too rear</li> <li>* Nozzle is not protruding through centerhole of air diffuser</li> <li>* Oil flame not retaining to the head</li> <li>* Clean or, if necessary, replace the nozzle</li> <li>* Move forward or backward</li> <li>* Move nozzle backward respect to diffuser</li> <li>* Increase oil or air pressure</li> <li>* Reduce air louver opening</li> <li>* Set the spread to a proper value</li> <li>* Adjust air flow rate</li> <li>* Clean or, if necessary, replace the nozzle</li> </ul>
TING TO HIGH FIRE CARBON BUILD-UP ON THE FIRESIDES OF THE BOILER FLAME IRREGULAR OR SPARKING BURNER LIGHTS BUT FLAME DOESN'T	<ul> <li><sup>*</sup> Drawer assembly not set properly</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Oil may be too hot</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Flame is blowing off head</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Oil flame not retaining to head</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Dirty nozzle</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Oil spray impinging on burner head</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Spray angle of the nozzle too wide</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Oil pressure at nozzle too low</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Air flow rate too high</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Oil is too cold</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Dirt in the oil</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Water in the fuel</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Nozzle dirty or damaged</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Drawer assembly not positioned correctly</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Nozzle too far forward through centerhole of diffuser</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Oil or air pressure at nozzle is too low</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Air louver too open</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Too much spread between oil and air (or steam) pressure</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Not enough combustion air</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>* Check oil temperature</li> <li>* Check head position</li> <li>* Clean the nozzle</li> <li>* Check position of the nozzle respect to the head</li> <li>* Reduce spray angle</li> <li>* Reset oil pressure</li> <li>* Adjust air flow rate</li> <li>* Adjust air flow rate</li> <li>* Adjust oil temperature</li> <li>* Check filters</li> <li>* Take off all the water</li> <li>* Nozzle is not protruding through centerhole of air diffuser</li> <li>* Oil flame not retaining to the head</li> <li>* Clean or, if necessary, replace the nozzle</li> <li>* Move forward or backward</li> <li>* Move nozzle backward respect to diffuser</li> <li>* Increase oil or air pressure</li> <li>* Reduce air louver opening</li> <li>* Set the spread to a proper value</li> <li>* Adjust air flow rate</li> <li>* Clean or, if necessary, replace the nozzle</li> </ul>
TING TO HIGH FIRE CARBON BUILD-UP ON THE FIRESIDES OF THE BOILER FLAME IRREGULAR OR SPARKING BURNER LIGHTS BUT FLAME DOESN'T	<ul> <li><sup>*</sup> Drawer assembly not set properly</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Oil may be too hot</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Flame is blowing off head</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Oil flame not retaining to head</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Dil spray impinging on burner head</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Spray angle of the nozzle too wide</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Oil pressure at nozzle too low</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Air flow rate too high</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Oil is too cold</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Dirt in the oil</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Water in the fuel</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Oil impingement on the combustion head</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Nozzle dirty or damaged</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Nozzle too far forward through centerhole of diffuser</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Oil or air pressure at nozzle is too low</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Air louver too open</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Too much spread between oil and air (or steam) pressure</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Nozzle dirty or damaged</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Flame is too big for furnace or nozzle spray angle is wrong</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>* Check oil temperature</li> <li>* Check head position</li> <li>* Clean the nozzle</li> <li>* Check position of the nozzle respect to the head</li> <li>* Reduce spray angle</li> <li>* Reset oil pressure</li> <li>* Adjust air flow rate</li> <li>* Adjust air flow rate</li> <li>* Adjust oil temperature</li> <li>* Check filters</li> <li>* Take off all the water</li> <li>* Nozzle is not protruding through centerhole of air diffuser</li> <li>* Oil flame not retaining to the head</li> <li>* Clean or, if necessary, replace the nozzle</li> <li>* Move forward or backward</li> <li>* Move nozzle backward respect to diffuser</li> <li>* Increase oil or air pressure</li> <li>* Reduce air louver opening</li> <li>* Set the spread to a proper value</li> <li>* Adjust air flow rate</li> <li>* Clean or, if necessary, replace the nozzle</li> <li>* Bove forward or backward</li> <li>* Move nozzle backward respect to diffuser</li> <li>* Increase oil or air pressure</li> <li>* Reduce air louver opening</li> <li>* Set the spread to a proper value</li> <li>* Adjust air flow rate</li> <li>* Clean or, if necessary, replace the nozzle</li> <li>* Check burner-furnace coupling</li> <li>* Check burner-furnace coupling</li> <li>* Check burner-sure</li> <li>* Check burner-sure</li> </ul>
TING TO HIGH FIRE CARBON BUILD-UP ON THE FIRESIDES OF THE BOILER FLAME IRREGULAR OR SPARKING BURNER LIGHTS BUT FLAME DOESN'T RETAIN TO BURNER HEAD	<ul> <li><sup>*</sup> Drawer assembly not set properly</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Oil may be too hot</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Flame is blowing off head</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Oil flame not retaining to head</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Dirty nozzle</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Oil spray impinging on burner head</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Spray angle of the nozzle too wide</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Oil pressure at nozzle too low</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Air flow rate too high</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Oil is too cold</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Dirt in the oil</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Water in the fuel</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Oil impingement on the combustion head</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Nozzle dirty or damaged</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Drawer assembly not positioned correctly</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Nozzle too far forward through centerhole of diffuser</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Oil or air pressure at nozzle is too low</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Air louver too open</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Too much spread between oil and air (or steam) pressure</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Nozzle dirty or damaged</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Flame is too big for furnace or nozzle spray angle is wrong</li> <li><sup>*</sup> Nozzle spray angle wrong (flame too long or too wide)</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>* Check oil temperature</li> <li>* Check head position</li> <li>* Clean the nozzle</li> <li>* Check position of the nozzle respect to the head</li> <li>* Reduce spray angle</li> <li>* Reduce spray angle</li> <li>* Reset oil pressure</li> <li>* Adjust air flow rate</li> <li>* Adjust air flow rate</li> <li>* Adjust oil temperature</li> <li>* Check filters</li> <li>* Take off all the water</li> <li>* Drawer assembly far too rear</li> <li>* Nozzle is not protruding through centerhole of air diffuser</li> <li>* Oil flame not retaining to the head</li> <li>* Clean or, if necessary, replace the nozzle</li> <li>* Move forward or backward</li> <li>* Move nozzle backward respect to diffuser</li> <li>* Increase oil or air pressure</li> <li>* Reduce air louver opening</li> <li>* Set the spread to a proper value</li> <li>* Adjust air flow rate</li> <li>* Clean or, if necessary, replace the nozzle</li> <li>* Check burner-furnace coupling</li> <li>* Change nozzle with a suitable one</li> <li>* Replace nozzle</li> </ul>
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Note: specifications and data subject to change. Errors and omissions excepted.

# AZL2x - LMV2x/3x Burner Management System



# Service manual

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#### 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 PRO-DUCT 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 cutout devices that are provided.
- Make sure that inlet or exhaust grilles are unobstructed.
- In case of breakdown and/or defective unit operation, disconnect the unit. Make no attempt to repair the unit or take any direct action.

#### Contact qualified personnel only.

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

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

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

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

The manufacturer shall not be held liable, by agreement or otherwise, for damages resulting from improper installation, use and failure to comply with the instructions supplied by the manufacturer. The occurrence of any of the following circustances 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, reser the control box by means of the RESET pushbutton. If a second shut-down takes place, call the Technical Service, without trying to RESET further.
- The unit shall be operated and serviced by qualified personnel only, in compliance with the regulations in force.

#### 3) GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS DEPENDING ON FUEL USED

#### 3a) ELECTRICAL CONNECTION

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

- do not leave the equipment exposed to weather (rain, sun, etc.) unless expressly required to do so;

- do not allow children or inexperienced persons to use equipment;
- The unit input cable shall not be replaced by the user.

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

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

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

- The burner shall be installed by qualified personnel and in compliance with regulations and provisions in force; wrong installation can cause injuries to people and animals, or damage to property, for which the manufacturer cannot be held liable.
- Before installation, it is recommended that all the fuel supply system pipes be carefully cleaned inside, to remove foreign matter that might impair the burner operation.
- Before the burner is commissioned, qualified personnel should inspect the following:
- the fuel supply system, for proper sealing; а
- the fuel flow rate, to make sure that it has been set based on the b firing rate required of the burner;
- the burner firing system, to make sure that it is supplied for the desiс gned fuel type;
- the fuel supply pressure, to make sure that it is included in the range d shown on the rating plate;
- the fuel supply system, to make sure that the system dimensions are e 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 gualified personnel inspect the installation to ensure that:

- the gas delivery line and train are in compliance with the regulations а and provisions in force;
- all gas connections are tight; b
- the boiler room ventilation openings are such that they ensure the air с 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

- do not operate electric switches, the telephone, or any other item likely to generate sparks;
- immediately open doors and windows to create an air flow to purge b the room;
- close the gas valves; С
- contact qualified personnel. d
- Do not obstruct the ventilation openings of the room where gas appliances are installed, to avoid dangerous conditions such as the development of toxic or explosive mixtures.

#### **DIRECTIVES AND STANDARDS**

#### Gas burners

- European directives:
- Directive 2009/142/EC Gas Appliances;
- Directive 2006/95/EC on low voltage;
- Directive 2004/108/EC on electromagnetic compatibility

#### Harmonised standards :

-UNI EN 676 (Gas Burners;-EN 55014-1Electromagnetic compatibility -Requirements for household appliances, electric tools and similar apparatus.

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

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

-EN 60335-2-102 (Household and similar electrical appliances. Safety. Particular requirements for gas, oil and solid-fuel burning appliances having electrical connections)

#### Light oil burners

#### **European directives:**

- Directive 2006/95/EC on low voltage;

- Directive 2004/108/EC on electromagnetic compatibility

Harmonised standards : -CEI EN 60335-1(Household and similar electrical appliances - Safety.

Part 1: General requirements; -UNI 267 Automatic forced draught burners for liquid fuels

-EN 55014-1Electromagnetic compatibility - Requirements for household appliances, electric tools and similar apparatus.

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

#### National standards :

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

Heavy oil burners

#### European directives:

- Directive 2006/95/EC on low voltage;

- Directive 2004/108/EC on electromagnetic compatibility

#### Harmonised standards :

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

-EN 55014-1Electromagnetic compatibility - Requirements for household appliances, electric tools and similar apparatus.

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

#### National standards :

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

#### Gas - Light oil burners

#### European directives:

- Directive 2009/142/EC - Gas Appliances;

- Directive 2006/95/EC on low voltage;

- Directive 2004/108/EC on electromagnetic compatibility

#### Harmonised standards :

-UNI EN 676 Gas Burners

-EN 55014-1Electromagnetic compatibility - Requirements for household appliances, electric tools and similar apparatus.

-UNI 267 Automatic forced draught burners for liquid fuels

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

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

National standards :

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

#### Gas - Heavy oil burners

#### **European directives:**

- Directive 2009/142/EC Gas Appliances;
- Directive 2006/95/EC on low voltage;
- Directive 2004/108/EC on electromagnetic compatibility

Harmonised standards :

-EN 55014-1Electromagnetic compatibility - Requirements for household appliances, electric tools and similar apparatus.

-UNI EN 676 (Gas Burners;

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

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

#### National standards :

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

#### Industrial burners

#### **European directives:**

- Directive 2009/142/EC - Gas Appliances;

- Directive 2006/95/EC on low voltage;

- Directive 2004/108/EC on electromagnetic compatibility

#### Harmonised standards :

-EN 55014-1Electromagnetic compatibility - Requirements for household appliances, electric tools and similar apparatus.

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

-UNI EN 746-2: Industrial thermoprocessing equipment

#### Burner data plate

Model For the following information, please refer to Year the data plate: S.Number

- burner type and burner model: must be reported in any communication with the Fuel supplier
- burner ID (serial number): must be reported in any communication with the supplier

<ul> <li>date of production (year and month</li> </ul>	)
--	---

WARNING!

DANGER!

WARNING!

Protection information about fuel type and network • Drwaing n° pressure P.I.N.

#### SYMBOLS USED



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

Туре

Output

. Oil Flow

Category Gas Press

Viscosity EI.Supply EI.Consump.

Fan Motor



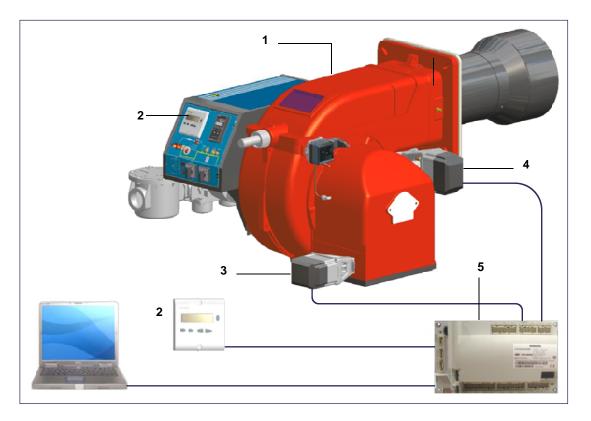
Failure to observe the warning may result in serious injuries or death.



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

#### MICROPROCESSOR CONTROLLED SYSTEM

The control system is made of the Siemens LMV central unit that performs all the burner control functions and of the Siemens AZL local programming unit that interfaces the system with the user.

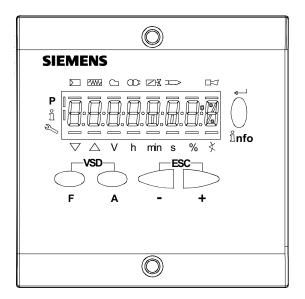


#### Keys

- 1 Burner
- 2 AZL2..
- 3 Air actuator
- 4 Fuel actuator
- 5 LMV2..

# User interface

The AZL2x.. display/programming unit is shown below:



The keys functions are the following:

# Key F

Used to adjust the "fuel" actuator position (Fuel): :

While pressing the **F** key, the "fuel" actuator position can be changed by means of the **+** and **-** keys.

# Key A

Used to adjust the "air" actuator position (Air): While pressing the A key, the "air" actuator position can be changed by means of the + and - keys.

# Key F + A

While pressing the two keys contemporarly, the code message will appear: by entering the proper password it is possible to access the Service mode.

# Info and Enter keys

Used for Info and Service menues Used as Enter key in the setting modes Used as Reset key in the burner operation mode Used to enter a lower level menu -Key -Used to decrease a a value Used to enter Info and Serivce during the curve adjustments +Key + Used to increase a a value

Used to enter Info and Serivce during the curve adjustments

Keys (+ & - )= ESC

By pressing + and - at the same time, the ESCAPE function is perfomed:

to enter a lower level menu

#### The display will show these data:

Lock+unlock codes

#### Flame

Open valves

Ignition transformers energised

Fan motor energised

Oil pre-heater energised

Plant heat request

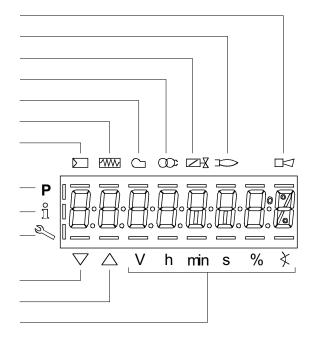
Parametere setting mode

Info mode

Service mode

- Closing actuator
- Opening actuator

IUnit measure





nfo

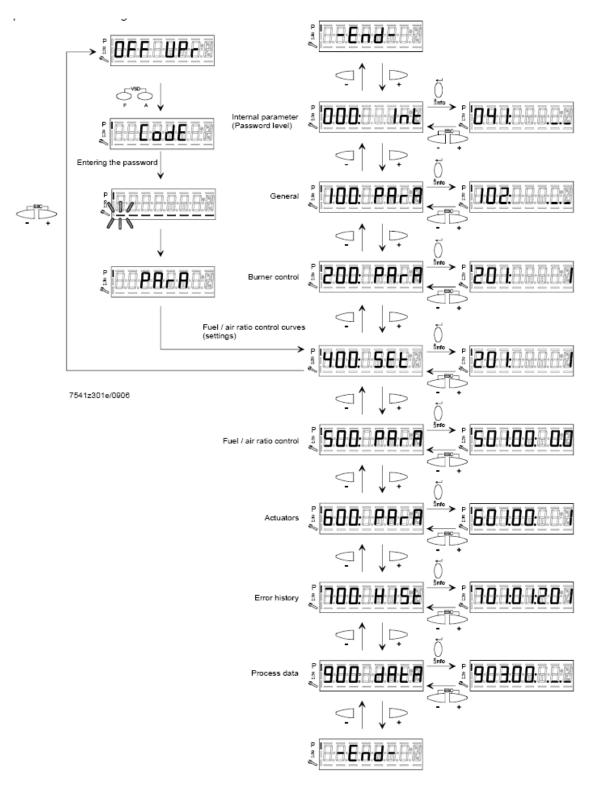








# Parameters level (heating engineer)



# Setting menu

The seeting menu is divided into different blocks:

Bloc.	Descrizione	Description	Password
000		Internal parameters	OEM / Service
100	Informazioni generali	General	OEM / Service / Info
200	Controllo bruciatore	Burner control	OEM / Service
300	Controllo bruciatore (solo LMV26)	Burner control (LMV26 only)	OEM / Service
400	Curve rapporto	Ratio curves	OEM / Service
500	Controllo rapporto	Ratio control	OEM / Service
600	Servocomandi	Actuators	OEM / Service
700	Storico errori	Error history	OEM / Service / Info
900	Dati di processo	Process data	OEM / Service / Info

The access to the various blocks is allowed by passwords. Passwords are divided into three levels:

- User level (info): no password needed
- Service level (Service)
- Manifacturer level (OEM)

# Block 000: Internal Parameter

Param.	Descrizione	Description	Password
041	Password livello assistenza (ingegnere del calore)	Password heating engineer (4 characters)	OEM
042	Password livello OEM (costruttore del brucia- tore)	Password OEM (5 characters)	OEM
050	Start backup/restore via AZL2x/PC	Start backup / restore via AZL2/ PC sof- tware (set parameter to 1) Index 0: Create backup Index 1: Execute restore Error dia- gnostics via negative values	SO
		(see error code 137)	
055	Identificazione bruciatore (backup dati)	Burner identification of AZL2 backup data set	SO
056		ASN extraction of AZL2 backup data set	SO
057	Versione software creata dal set dati backup	Software version when creating the AZL2 backup data set	Service / Info

# Block 100: General information

Param.	Descrizione	Description	Password	LMV20 LMV27	LMV26	LMV37
102	Data produzione (in gg-mm-aa)	Identification date (yy-mm-dd)	Service / Info	х	х	х
103	Numero identificativ	Identification number	Service / Info	х	х	х
104	Set di parametri preimpostati: codice cliente	Preselected parameter set: customer code	Service / Info	х	х	х
105	Set di parametri preimpostati: versione	Preselected parameter set: version	Service / Info	х	х	х
107	Versione softwar	Software version	Service / Info	х	х	х
108	Variante software	Software variant	Service / Info	х	х	х
113	Identificativo bruciatore	Burner identification	Service / Info SO password for writing	x	x	x
121	Potenza manuale Valore "Undefined = automatico Impostare un valore inferiore a = in modo che il display mostri altrimenti, il controllore rimarrà sempre in stand-by e il display mostrerà la scritta OFF lampeggiante.	Manual output Undefined = automatic mode	Service / Info	x	x	x

125	Frequenza di rete 0 = 50 Hz	Mains frequency 0 = 50 Hz	Service / Info	x	x	x
	1 = 60 Hz	1 = 60 Hz				
126	Luminosità display	Display brightness	Service / Info	х	х	х
127	Tempo dopo il quale, se non viene premuto nessun tast il software esce dalla modalita programmazione (valore fabbrica = 60min - range impostazione: 10 - 120 min)	Timeout for menu operation (default value = 60min - range: 10 - 120 min)	OEM	x	x	x
130	Azzeramento Storico errori Impostare prima il parametro a 1 e poi a 2; se compare "0" = lo Storico è stato azzerato se compare "-1" = scaduto tempo sequ. 1_2	Delete display of error history To delete display : set to 1 then to 2; return value "0" = error history deleted return value "-1" = timeout of 1_2 sequence	OEM / Service	x	x	x
141	Attivazione comunicazione bus 0 = off 1 = Modbus 2 = riserva	Operating mode BACS 0 = off 1 = Modbus 2 = reserved	OEM / Service		x	x
142	Tempo d'arresto in caso di guasto di comuni- cazione	Setback time in the event of communication breakdown	OEM / Service		x	x
143	Riserva	Reserved	Service / Info		х	х
144	Riserva	Reserved	OEM / Service		х	х
145	Indirizzo dispositivo per Modbus	Device address for Modbus	OEM / Service		х	х
146	Velocità di trasmissione per Modbus	Baud rate for Modbus	OEM / Service		х	х
147	Parità per Modbus	Parity for Modbus	OEM / Service		х	х
148	on una interruzione della comunicazione bus: 0 19.9 = bruciatore spento 20 100 = 20 100% potenza Per il funzionamento multistadio: 0 = bruciatore OFF, P1, P2, P3 non valido = nessun standard di prestazione della LMV.	Performance standard at interruption of com- munication with building automation For modulation operation the setting range is as fol-lows: 019.9 = burner off 20100 = 20100% burner rating For multistage ope- ration apply to setting range: 0 = burner OFF, P1, P2, P3 Invalid = no performance stan- dards of the building auto-mation	OEM / Service		x	x
161	Numero di avarie	Number of faults	Service / Info	х	х	х
162	Ore di esercizio (azzerabile da Service)	Operating hours (resettable by Service)	Service / Info	х	х	х
163	Ore di esercizio (con dispositivo sotto ten- sione)	Operating hours (when unit is live)	Service / Info	х	х	x
164	Numero di partenze (azzerabile da Service)	Number of startups (resettable by Service)	Service / Info	х	х	х
165	Numero di partenze	Number of startups	Service / Info	х	х	х

166	Numero totale di partenze (non azzerabile)	Total number of startups	Service / Info	х	х	х
167	Volume combustibile (azzerabile da OEM)	Fuel volume (resettable by OEM)	Service / Info	х	х	х
172	Fuel 1(secondo combustibile)Ore di eserci- zio (azzerabile da Service)	Fuel 1: Operation hours resettable	Service / Info		х	
174	Fuel 1 (secondo combustibile) Numero di partenze (azzerabile da Service)	Fuel 1: Number of startups resettable	Service / Info		х	
175	Fuel 1 (secondo combustibile) Numero di partenze	Fuel 1: Number of startups	Service / Info		х	
177	Fuel 1 (secondo combustibile) Volume com- bustibile (azzerabile da OEM)	Fuel 1: Fuel volume resettable (m³, l, ft³, gal)	Service / Info		x	

# Block 200: Burner control

Param.	Descrizione	Description	Password	LMV20 LMV27	LMV26	LMV37
201	<ul> <li>comandi, ecc.)</li> <li>= non definito (cancellazione curve)</li> <li>1 = accensione diretta a gas (G mod)</li> <li>2 = accensione tramite pilota gas con attacco tra le due elettrovalvole EV1/EV2 del gas (Gp1 mod)</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Burner operating mode (fuel train, modulating / multistage, actuators, etc)</li> <li>= undefined (delete curves)</li> <li>1 = gas direct ignition (G mod)</li> <li>2 = ignition by gas pilot connected between the two gas solenoid valves EV1/EV2 (Gp1 mod)</li> <li>3 = ignition by gas pilot connected upstream the gas EV1 (Gp2 mod)</li> <li>4 = light oil ignition - modulating (Lo mod)</li> <li>5 = light oil ignition - double stage (Lo 2 stage)</li> <li>6 = light oil ignition - three stage (Lo 3 stage)</li> <li>7 = gas direct ignition - pneumatic regulation (G mod pneu)</li> <li>8 = ignition by gas pilot connected between the two gas solenoid valves EV1/EV2 - pneumatic regulation (Gp1 mod pneu)</li> <li>9 = ignition by gas pilot connected upstream the gas EV1 - pneumatic regulation (Gp2 mod pneu)</li> </ul>	OEM / Service	x	x	x
	<ul> <li>10 = olio modulante con accensione tramite pilota (LOGp mod)</li> <li>11 = olio 2 stadi con accensione tramite pilota (LOGp 2-stage)</li> <li>12 = olio modulante con 2 valvole combustibile (LOmod 2 valvole)</li> <li>13 = olio modulante con 2 valvole combustibile e con accensione tramite pilota (LOGp 2 valvole)</li> <li>14 = gas modulante pneumatico senza servomotori (Gmod pneu)</li> </ul>	11 = LoGp 2-stage 12 = Lo mod 2 fuel valves 13 = LoGp mod 2 fuel valves				

	<ul> <li>15 = gas rampa Gp1 modulante pneumatico senza servomotori (Gp1 mod pneu)</li> <li>16 = gas rampa Gp2 modulante pneumatico senza servomotori (Gp2 mod pneu)</li> <li>17 = olio LO 2 stadi senza servomotori</li> <li>18 = olio LO 3 stadi senza servomotori</li> <li>19 = gas Gmod con solo servomotore gas</li> <li>20 = gas Gp1 mod con solo servomotore gas</li> <li>21 = gas Gp2 mod con solo servomotore gas</li> <li>22 = olio LO mod con solo servomotore olio</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>15 = Gp1 mod pneu without actuator</li> <li>16 = Gp2 mod pneu without actuator</li> <li>17 = Lo 2-stage without actuator</li> <li>18 = Lo 3-stage without actuator</li> <li>19 = G mod gas actuator only</li> <li>20 = Gp1 mod gas actuator only</li> <li>21 = Gp2 mod gas actuator only</li> <li>22 = Lo mod oil actuator only</li> </ul>				
208	Stop programma <b>0</b> = non attivo <b>1</b> = posizione preventilazione (Ph24 - fase 24 del programma) <b>2</b> = posizione accensione (Ph36 - fase 36 del programma) <b>3</b> = intervallo di tempo 1 (Ph44 - fase 44 del programma) <b>4</b> = intervallo di tempo 2 (Ph52 - fase 52 del programma)	24)	OEM / Service	x	x	x
210	Allarme impedimento avviamento <b>0</b> = non attivo <b>1</b> = attivo	Alarm in the event of start prevention <b>0</b> = deactivated <b>1</b> = activated	OEM / Service	x	x	x
211	Tempo aumento giri ventilatore (valore fab- brica = 2s - range impostazione: 2 - 60 s)	Fan ramp up time (default value = 2s - range: 2 - 60 s)	OEM / Service	x	x	x
212	Tempo massimo raggiungimento bassa fiamma (valore fabbrica = 45 s - range impo- stazione: 0.2 s - 10 min) Stabilisce il massimo intervallo di tempo durante il quale il bruciatore raggiunge la minima potenza e poi si spegne	Maximum time down to low-fire (default value = 45 s - range: 0.2 s - 10 min) It states the maximum time interval during which the burner drives to the low output and then turns off	OEM / Service		x	
213	Tempo minimo raggiungimento posizione di stand by (valore fabbrica = 2 s - range impo- stazione: 2 - 60 s)	Min. time home run (default value = 2 s - range: 2 - 60 s)	OEM	x	x	x
214	Tempo massimo inizio partenza	Max. time start release	OEM	х	х	х
215	Limite ripetizioni catena di sicurezza (valore fabbrica = 16 - range impostazione:1 - 16)	Repetition limit safety loop (default value = 16 - range: 1 - 16)	OEM / Service	х	х	x
217	Tempo massimo per rilevazione segnale (valore fabbrica = 30s - range impostazione: 5s - 10 min)	Max. time to detector signal (default value = 30s - range: 5s - 10 min)	OEM	х	x	x

221	Gas: sonda rilevazione fiamma attivo (valore fabbrica = 1)	Gas: active detector flame evaluation (default value = 1) <b>0</b> = QRB/QRC <b>1</b> = ION / QRA	OEM / Service	x	x	x
222	EN676 rende obbligatoria la preventilazione. In ambito industriale, vedere i casi in cui la norma EN746-2 prevede la possibilità di non fare la preventilazione. In questi ultimi casi il bruciatore deve essere costruito obbligatoriamente con controllo di tenuta e valvole gas in classe A	can be avoided according to the stands EN746-2 If the prepurge is not performed, the burner must be equipped with two valves and the proving system.	OEM / Service	x	x	x
223	Limite ripetizioni pressostato gas di minima pressione (valore fabbrica = 16 - range impo- stazione:1 - 16)	Repetition limit pressure switch-min-gas (default value = 16 - range:1 - 16)	OEM / Service	x	x	x
225	Gas: tempo di preventilazione (valore fab- brica = 20s - range impostazione:20s - 60min)	Gas: Prepurge time (default value = 20s - range:20s - 60min)	OEM / Service	х	х	х
226	Gas: tempo di preaccensione (valore fab- brica = 2s - range impostazione:0.2s - 60min)	Gas: Preignition time (default value = 2s - range: 0.2s - 60min)	OEM / Service	x	х	х
227	Gas: tempo di sicurezza 1 (TSA1) (valore fabbrica = 3s - range impostazione:0.2 - 10s)	Gas: Safety time 1 (TSA1) (default value = 3s - range: 0.2 - 10s)	OEM	x	х	х
229	Gas: tempo di risposta a cadute di pressione entro TSA1 e TSA2 (valore fabbrica = 1.8s - range impostazione:0.2s - 9.8s)	Gas: time to respond to pressure faults in TSA1 e TSA2 (default value = 1.8s - range: 0.2s - 9.8s)	OEM	x	x	x
230	Gas: Intervallo 1 (valore fabbrica = 2s - range impostazione:0.2s - 60min)	Gas: Interval 1 (default value = 2s - range: 0.2s - 60min)	OEM / Service	х	х	х
231	Gas: tempo di sicurezza 2 (TSA2) (valore fabbrica = 3s - range impostazione:0.2 - 10s)	Gas: Safety time 2 (TSA2) (default value = 3s - range:0.2 - 10s)	OEM	х	х	х
232	Gas: Intervallo 2 (valore fabbrica = 2s - range impostazione:0.2s - 60min)	Gas: Interval 2 (default value = 2s - range:0.2s - 60min)	OEM / Service	х	х	
233	Gas: Tempo postcombustione (valore fab- brica = 8s - range impostazione:0.2s - 60s)	Gas: postcombustion time (default value = 8s - range:0.2s - 60s)	OEM / Service	х	х	x
234	Gas: Tempo postventilazione (valore fab- brica = 0.2s - range impostazione:0.2s - 180min)	Gas: Postpurge time (default value = 0.2s - range:0.2s - 180min)	OEM / Service	x	х	х

236	vola V1)	Gas: Pressure switch-min input 0 = inactive 1 = pressure switch-min (upstream of fuel valve 1 (V1)) 2 = valve proving via pressure switch-min (between fuel valves 1 (V1) and 2 (V2))	OEM / Service	x	x	
237	Gas: Pressostato gas di massima / ingresso- POC 0 = inattivo 1= pressostato gas di massima 2= POC 3 = pressostato controllo perdite	Gas: Pressure switch-max / POC input 0 = inactive 1 = pressure switch-max 2 = POC 3 = pressure switch valve proving			x	x
239	Gas: Forzatura al funzionamento intermit- tente 0 = disattivato 1 = attivato Attenzione : di default questo parametro è attivo = (1); esso è modificabile solo su LMV37. Dal punto di vista della sicurezza, il funzionamento continuo è valido esclusiva- mente per bruciatori di gas con elettrodo di rilevazione.		OEM			x
240	Limite ripetizioni perdita di fiamma (valore fabbrica = 2 - range impostazione:1 - 2)	Repetition limit loss of flame (default value= 2 - range:1 - 2)	OEM	x	x	x
241	Gas: esecuzione controllo tenuta (valore fabbrica = 2) <b>0</b> = no controllo tenuta <b>1</b> = controllo tenuta in avviamento <b>2</b> = controllo tenuta in arresto <b>3</b> = controllo tenuta in arresto e in avviamento	<ul> <li>Gas: execution proving test (default value= 2)</li> <li>0 = no proving test</li> <li>1 = proving test on startup</li> <li>2 = proving test on shutdown</li> <li>3 = proving test on shutdown and on startup</li> </ul>	OEM / Service	x	x	x
242	Gas: tempo evacuazione controllo tenuta (valore fabbrica = 3s - range imposta- zione:0.2s - 10s)	Gas: proving test evacuation time (default value = 3s - range:0.2s - 10s)	OEM	x	x	х

243	Gas: tempo pressione atmosferica controllo tenuta (valore fabbrica = 10s - range impo- stazione:0.2s - 60s)	Gas: proving test time atmospheric pres- sure (default value = 10s - range:0.2s - 60s)	OEM	x	x	x
244	Gas: tempo riempimento controllo tenuta (valore fabbrica = 3s - range imposta- zione:0.2s - 10s)	Gas: proving test filling time (default value = 3s - range:0.2s - 10s)	OEM	x	x	x
245	Gas: tempo test pressione gas (valore fab- brica = 10s - range impostazione:0.2s - 60s)	Gas: proving test time gas pressure (default value = 10s - range:0.2s - 60s)	OEM	х	х	x
246	Gas: tempo attesa consenso pressostato di minima (valore fabbrica = 10s - range impo- stazione:0.2s - 60s) Se la pressione del gas è troppo bassa, in fase 22 non verrà eseguito l'avviamento: il sistema compie un numero impostabile di tentativi finché non si arriva al blocco. Il tempo di attesa tra un tentativo e il succes- sivo viene raddoppiato ad ogni tentativo.	Gas: waiting time gas shortage (default value = 10s - range:0.2s - 60s) If the gas pressure is too low, in phase 22 the startup will not be performed: the system tries for a certain number of times the it locks out. The time interval between two attempts is doubled at each attempt.	OEM	x	x	x
248	Gas: Tempo di post-ventilazione 3 (abortito con regolatore di potenza (LR)-ON	Gas: Postpurge time 3 (abortion with load controller (LR)-ON	OEM / Service	x	x	x
261	Olio: sonda rilevazione fiamma attivo (valore fabbrica = 0) 0 = QRB/QRC 1 = ION / QRA	Oil: active detector flame evaluation (default value = 0) <b>0</b> = QRB/QRC <b>1</b> = ION / QRA	OEM / Service	x	x	x
262	Olio: preventilazione (valore fabbrica = 1) <b>1</b> = attivo <b>0</b> = non attivo In ambito civile la norma EN267 rende obbli- gatoria la preventilazione. In ambito indu- striale, vedere i casi in cui la norma EN746-2 prevede la possibilità di non fare la preventila- zione.	Oil: prepurging (default value = 1) <b>0</b> = deactivated <b>1</b> = activated <b>0</b> = deactivated WARNING: in the civil field, the prepurge is mandatory according to the standard EN267. In the industrial fiels, check if the pre purge can be avoided according to the standard EN746-2	OEM / Service	x	x	x
265	Olio: tempo preventilazione (valore fabbrica = 15s - range impostazione:15s - 60min)	Oil: prepurging time (default value = 15s - range:15s - 60min)	OEM / Service	х	x	x
266	Olio: tempo preaccensione (valore fabbrica = 2s - range impostazione:0.2s - 60min)	Oil: preignition time (default value = 2s - range:0.2s - 60min)	OEM / Service	x	х	x
267	Olio: tempo di sicurezza 1 (TSA1) (valore fabbrica = 5s - range impostazione:0.2 - 15s)	Oil: safety time 1 (TSA1) (default value = 5s - range:0.2 - 15s)	OEM	х	х	x
269	Olio: tempo di risposta a cadute di pressione entro TSA1 e TSA2 (valore fabbrica = 1.8s - range impostazione:0.2s - 14.8s)	Oil: time to respond to pressure faults in TSA1 and TSA2 (default value = 1.8s - range:0.2s - 14.8s)	OEM	x	x	x

270	Olio: Intervallo 1 (valore fabbrica = 2s - range impostazione:0.2s - 60min)	Oil: Interval 1 (default value = 2s - range:0.2s - 60min)	OEM / Service	х	х	х
271	Olio: tempo di sicurezza 2 (TSA2) (valore fabbrica = 3s - range impostazione:0.2 - 10s)	Oil: safety time 2 (TSA2) (default value = 3s - range:0.2 - 10s)	OEM	х	х	х
272	Olio: Intervallo 2 (valore fabbrica = 2s - range impostazione:0.2s - 60min)	Oil: Interval 2 (default value = 2s - range:0.2s - 60min)	OEM / Service	х	x	x
273	Olio: Tempo postcombustione (valore fab- brica = 8s - range impostazione:0.2s - 60s)	Oil: Postcombustion time (default value = 8s - range:0.2s - 60s)	OEM / Service	x	x	x
274	Olio: Tempo postventilazione (valore fab- brica = 0.2s - range impostazione:0.2s - 180min)	Oil: Postpurging time (default value = 0.2s - range:0.2s - 180min)	OEM / Service	x	x	x
276	Olio : Pressostato olio di minima (default = 1) 0 = inattivo 1 = attivo dalla fase 38 2 = attivo dal tempo di sicurezza (TSA)	Oil. Pressure switch-min input 0 = inactive 1 = active from phase 38 2 = active from safety time (TSA)	OEM / Service	x	x	
277	Olio: Pressostato olio di massima / ingresso- POC 0 = inattivo 1= pressostato olio di massima 2= POC	Oil: Pressure switch-max/POC input 0 = inactive 1 = pressure switch-max 2 = POC			x	
279	Olio: Forzatura al funzionamento intermittente 0 = disattivato 1 = attivato Attenzione : di default questo parametro è attivo = (1); esso è modificabile solo su LMV37	vated 1 = activated	OEM		x	x
280	Limite ripetizioni perdita di fiamma (valore fabbrica = 2 - range impostazione:1 - 2)	Repetition limit value loss of flame (default value = 2 - range:1 - 2)	OEM	x	x	x
281	Olio: tempo iniezione olio (valore fabbr. = 1) <b>0</b> = preaccensione corta (Ph38 - fase pro- gramma 38) <b>1</b> = preaccensione lunga (con ventilatore) (Ph22 - fase programma 22)	Oil: time oil ignition (default value = 1) <b>0</b> = short preignition (Ph38-progr. phase 38) <b>1</b> = long preignition (with fan) (Ph22 - program phase 22)	OEM / Service	x	x	x
284	Olio: Tempo di post-ventilazione 3 (abortito con regolatore di potenza (LR)-ON	Oil: Postpurge time 3 (abortion with load con- troller (LR)-ON	OEM / Service	х	x	x

# Block 300: Burner control (only with LMV26)

Param.	Descrizione	Description	Password	LMV20 LMV27	LMV26	LMV37	
	Combustibile 1 : Modalità funzionamento bru- ciatore ( rampa combustibile, modulante / multistadio, servocomandi, ecc.)	Fuel 1 : Burner operating mode (fuel train, modulating / multistage, actuators, etc)					
	= non definito (cancellazione curve)	= undefined (delete curves)					
	1 = accensione diretta a gas (G mod)	<b>1</b> = gas direct ignition (G mod)					
	<b>2</b> = accensione tramite pilota gas con attacco tra le due elettrovalvole EV1/EV2 del gas (Gp1 mod)	<b>2</b> = ignition by gas pilot connected between the two gas solenoid valves EV1/EV2 (Gp1 mod)	o1 m e) OEM / Service		l		
		<b>3</b> = ignition by gas pilot connected upstream the gas EV1 (Gp2 mod)					
	<b>4</b> = accensione a gasolio - modulante (Lo mod)	<b>4</b> = light oil ignition - modulating (Lo mod)					
301	<b>5</b> = accensione a gasolio - bistadio (Lo 2 stage)	5 = light oil ignition - double stage (Lo 2 stage)			х		
	<b>6</b> = accensione a gasolio - tristadio (Lo 3 stage)	<b>6</b> = light oil ignition - three stage (Lo 3 stage)					
	<b>7</b> = accensione diretta a gas - regolazione pneumatica (G mod pneu)	(G mod pneu)					
	<b>8</b> = accensione tramite pilota gas con attacco tra le due elettrovalvole EV1/EV2 del gas - regolazione pneumatica (Gp1 mod pneu)						
	<b>9</b> = accensione tramite pilota gas con attacco a monte dell'elettrovalvola EV1 del gas regolazione pneumatica (Gp2 mod pneu)	<b>9</b> = ignition by gas pilot connected upstream the gas EV1 - pneumatic regulation (Gp2 mod pneu)					
	<b>10</b> = olio modulante con accensione tramite pilota (LOGp mod)	1 <b>0</b> = LoGp mod					

	<ul> <li>11 = olio 2 stadi con accensione tramite pilota (LOGp 2-stage)</li> <li>12 = olio modulante con 2 valvole combusti- bile (LOmod 2 valvole)</li> <li>13 = olio modulante con 2 valvole combusti- bile e con accensione tramite pilota (LOGp 2 valvole)</li> <li>14 = gas modulante pneumatico senza servo-</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>12 = Lo mod 2 fuel valves</li> <li>13 = LoGp mod 2 fuel valves</li> <li>14 = G mod pneu without actuator</li> </ul>			
	motori (Gmod pneu) <b>15</b> = gas rampa Gp1 modulante pneumatico senza servomotori (Gp1 mod pneu) <b>16</b> = gas rampa Gp2 modulante pneumatico senza servomotori (Gp2 mod pneu)				
	<ul><li>21 = gas Gp2 mod con solo servomotore gas</li><li>22 = olio LO mod con solo servomotore olio</li></ul>	<ul> <li>17 = Lo 2-stage without actuator</li> <li>18 = Lo 3-stage without actuator</li> <li>19 = G mod gas actuator only</li> <li>20 = Gp1 mod gas actuator only</li> <li>21 = Gp2 mod gas actuator only</li> <li>22 = Lo mod oil actuator only</li> </ul>		x	
321	Combustibile 1 - Gas: sonda rilevazione fiamma attivo (valore fabbrica = 1) - <b>0</b> = QRB/QRC <b>1</b> = ION / QRA	Fuel 1 - Gas: active detector flame evalua- tion (default value = 1) 0 = QRB/QRC 1 = ION / QRA	OEM / Service	x	
322	Combustibile 1 - Gas: Preventilazione (valore fabbrica = 1) 1 = attivo 0 = non attivo ATTENZIONE : In ambito civile la norma EN676 rende obbligatoria la preventilazione. In ambito industriale, vedere i casi in cui la norma EN746-2 prevede la possibilità di non fare la preventilazione. In questi ultimi casi il bruciatore deve essere costruito obbligatoriamente con controllo di tenuta e valvole gas in classe A.	Fuel 1 - Gas: Pre-purging (default value = 1) <b>1</b> = active <b>0</b> = deactivated WARNING: in the civil field, the prepurge is mandatory according to the standard EN676. In the industrial fiels, check if the pre purge can be avoided according to the stanrds EN746-2 If the prepurge is not performed, the burner must be equipped with two valves and the proving system.	OEM / Service	x	
323	Limite ripetizioni pressostato gas di minima pressione (valore fabbrica = 16 - range impo- stazione:1 - 16)	Repetition limit pressure switch-min-gas (default value = 16 - range:1 - 16)	OEM / Service	x	
325	Combustibile 1 - Gas: tempo di preventila- zione (valore fabbrica = 20s - range imposta- zione:20s - 60min)	Fuel 1 - Gas: Prepurge time (default value = 20s - range:20s - 60min)	OEM / Service	x	

326	Combustibile 1 - Gas: tempo di preaccen- sione (valore fabbrica = 2s - range imposta- zione:0.2s - 60min)	Fuel 1 - Gas: Preignition time (default value = 2s - range: 0.2s - 60min)	OEM / Service	x
327	Combustibile 1 - Gas: tempo di sicurezza 1 (TSA1) (valore fabbrica = 3s - range impo- stazione:0.2 - 10s)	Fuel 1 - Gas: Safety time 1 (TSA1) (default value = 3s - range: 0.2 - 10s)	OEM	x
329	Combustibile 1 - Gas: tempo di risposta a cadute di pressione entro TSA1 e TSA2 (valore fabbrica = 1.8s - range imposta- zione:0.2s - 9.8s)	Fuel 1 - Gas: time to respond to pressure faults in TSA1 e TSA2 (default value = 1.8s - range: 0.2s - 9.8s)	OEM	x
330	Combustibile 1 - Gas: Intervallo 1 (valore fabbrica = 2s - range impostazione:0.2s - 60min)	Fuel 1 - Gas: Interval 1 (default value = 2s - range: 0.2s - 60min)	OEM / Service	x
331	Combustibile 1 - Gas: tempo di sicurezza 2 (TSA2) (valore fabbrica = 3s - range imposta- zione:0.2 - 10s)	Fuel 1 - Gas: Safety time 2 (TSA2) (default value = 3s - range:0.2 - 10s)	OEM	x
332	Combustibile 1 - Gas: Intervallo 2 (valore fabbrica = 2s - range impostazione:0.2s - 60min)	Fuel 1 - Gas: Interval 2 (default value = 2s - range:0.2s - 60min)	OEM / Service	x
333	Combustibile 1 - Gas: Tempo postcombu- stione (valore fabbrica = 8s - range imposta- zione:0.2s - 60s)	Fuel 1 - Gas: postcombustion time (default value = 8s - range:0.2s - 60s)	OEM / Service	x
334	Combustibile 1 - Gas: Tempo postventila- zione (valore fabbrica = 0.2s - range impo- stazione:0.2s - 180min)	Fuel 1 - Gas: Postpurge time (default value = 0.2s - range:0.2s - 180min)	OEM / Service	x
336	Combustibile 1 - Gas: Pressostato gas di minima (default = 1) 0 = inattivo 1 = pressostato gas di minima (a monte val- vola V1) 2 = controllo perditavalvole via pressostato (montato tra le valvole V1 e V2)	2 = valve proving via pressure switch-min	OEM / Service	x
337	Combustibile 1 - Gas: Pressostato gas di massima / ingressoPOC 0 = inattivo 1= pressostato gas di massima 2= POC 3 = pressostato controllo perdite	Fuel 1 - Gas: Pressure switch-max / POC input 0 = inactive 1 = pressure switch-max 2 = POC 3 = pressure switch valve proving		x

	340	Limite ripetizioni perdita di fiamma (valore fabbrica = 2 - range impostazione:1 - 2)	Repetition limit loss of flame (default value= 2 - range:1 - 2)	OEM	x	
	341	Combustibile 1 - Gas: esecuzione controllo tenuta (valore fabbrica = 2) <b>0</b> = no controllo tenuta <b>1</b> = controllo tenuta in avviamento <b>2</b> = controllo tenuta in arresto <b>3</b> = controllo tenuta in arresto e in avviamento	<ul> <li>Fuel 1 - Gas: execution proving test (default value= 2)</li> <li>0 = no proving test</li> <li>1 = proving test on startup</li> <li>2 = proving test on shutdown</li> <li>3 = proving test on shutdown and on startup</li> </ul>	OEM / Service	x	
	342	Combustibile 1 - Gas: tempo evacuazione controllo tenuta (valore fabbrica = 3s - range impostazione:0.2s - 10s)	Fuel 1 - Gas: proving test evacuation time (default value = 3s - range:0.2s - 10s)	OEM	x	
	343	Combustibile 1 - Gas: tempo pressione atmo- sferica controllo tenuta (valore fabbrica = 10s - range impostazione:0.2s - 60s)	Fuel 1 - Gas: proving test time atmospheric pressure (default value = 10s - range:0.2s - 60s)	OEM	x	
	344	Combustibile 1 - Gas: tempo riempimento controllo tenuta (valore fabbrica = 3s - range impostazione:0.2s - 10s)	Fuel 1 - Gas: proving test filling time (default value = 3s - range:0.2s - 10s)	OEM	x	
N	345	Combustibile 1 - Gas: tempo test pressione gas (valore fabbrica = 10s - range imposta- zione:0.2s - 60s)	Fuel 1 - Gas: proving test time gas pres- sure (default value = 10s - range:0.2s - 60s)	OEM	x	
22	346	Combustibile 1 - Gas: tempo attesa consenso pressostato di minima (valore fabbrica = 10s - range impostazione:0.2s - 60s) Se la pressione del gas è troppo bassa, in fase 22 non verrà eseguito l'avviamento: il sistema compie un numero impostabile di tentativi finché non si arriva al blocco. Il tempo di attesa tra un tentativo e il succes- sivo viene raddoppiato ad ogni tentativo.	Fuel 1 - Gas: waiting time gas shortage (default value = 10s - range:0.2s - 60s) If the gas pressure is too low, in phase 22 the startup will not be performed: the system tries for a certain number of times the it locks out. The time interval between two attempts is doubled at each attempt.	OEM	x	
	348	Combustibile 1 - Gas: Tempo di post-ventila- zione 3 (abortito con regolatore di potenza (LR)-ON	Fuel 1 - Gas: Postpurge time 3 (abortion with load controller (LR)-ON	OEM / Service	x	
	361	Combustibile 1 - Olio: sonda rilevazione fiamma attivo (valore fabbrica = 0) <b>0</b> = QRB/QRC <b>1</b> = ION / QRA	Fuel 1 - Oil: active detector flame evaluation (default value = 0) <b>0</b> = QRB/QRC <b>1</b> = ION / QRA	OEM / Service	x	

	362	Combustibile 1 - Olio: preventilazione (valore fabbrica = 1) 1 = attivo 0 = non attivo In ambito civile la norma EN267 rende obbli- gatoria la preventilazione. In ambito indu- striale, vedere i casi in cui la norma EN746-2 prevede la possibilità di non fare la preventila- zione.	Fuel 1 - Oil: prepurging (default value = 1) <b>0</b> = deactivated <b>1</b> = activated <b>0</b> = deactivated WARNING: in the civil field, the prepurge is mandatory according to the standard EN267. In the industrial fiels, check if the pre purge can be avoided according to the standard EN746-2	OEM / Service	x	
	365	Combustibile 1 - Olio: tempo preventilazione (valore fabbrica = 15s - range imposta- zione:15s - 60min)	Fuel 1 - Oil: prepurging time (default value = 15s - range:15s - 60min)	OEM / Service	x	
	366	Combustibile 1 - Olio: tempo preaccensione (valore fabbrica = 2s - range imposta- zione:0.2s - 60min)	Fuel 1 - Oil: preignition time (default value = 2s - range:0.2s - 60min)	OEM / Service	x	
	367	Combustibile 1 - Olio: tempo di sicurezza 1 (TSA1) (valore fabbrica = 5s - range impo- stazione:0.2 - 15s)	Fuel 1 - Oil: safety time 1 (TSA1) (default value = 5s - range:0.2 - 15s)	OEM	x	
23	369	Combustibile 1 - Olio: tempo di risposta a cadute di pressione entro TSA1 e TSA2 (valore fabbrica = 1.8s - range imposta- zione:0.2s - 14.8s)	Fuel 1 - Oil: time to respond to pressure faults in TSA1 and TSA2 (default value = 1.8s - range:0.2s - 14.8s)	OEM	x	
	370	Combustibile 1 - Olio: Intervallo 1 (valore fabbrica = 2s - range impostazione:0.2s - 60min)	Fuel 1 - Oil: Interval 1 (default value = 2s - range:0.2s - 60min)	OEM / Service	x	
	371	Combustibile 1 - Olio: tempo di sicurezza 2 (TSA2) (valore fabbrica = 3s - range imposta- zione:0.2 - 10s)	Fuel 1 - Oil: safety time 2 (TSA2) (default value = 3s - range:0.2 - 10s)	OEM	x	
	372	Combustibile 1 - Olio: Intervallo 2 (valore fabbrica = 2s - range impostazione:0.2s - 60min)	Fuel 1 - Oil: Interval 2 (default value = 2s - range:0.2s - 60min)	OEM / Service	x	
	373	Combustibile 1 - Olio: Tempo postcombu- stione (valore fabbrica = 8s - range imposta- zione:0.2s - 60s)	Fuel 1 - Oil: Postcombustion time (default value = 8s - range:0.2s - 60s)	OEM / Service	x	
	374	Combustibile 1 - Olio: Tempo postventila- zione (valore fabbrica = 0.2s - range impo- stazione:0.2s - 180min)	Fuel 1 - Oil: Postpurging time (default value = 0.2s - range:0.2s - 180min)	OEM / Service	x	
	377	Combustibile 1 - Olio: Pressostato olio di massima / ingressoPOC 0 = inattivo 1= pressostato olio di massima 2= POC	Fuel 1 - Oil: Pressure switch-max/POC input 0 = inactive 1 = pressure switch-max 2 = POC		×	

380	Limite ripetizioni perdita di fiamma (valore fabbrica = 2 - range impostazione:1 - 2)	Repetition limit value loss of flame (default value = 2 - range:1 - 2)	OEM	x	
	Combustibile 1 - Olio: tempo iniezione olio (valore fabbr. = 1)	Fuel 1 - Oil: time oil ignition (default value = 1)			
381	<b>0</b> = preaccensione corta (Ph38 - fase pro- gramma 38)	<b>0</b> = short preignition (Ph38-progr. phase 38)	OEM / Service	x	
	<ul><li>1 = preaccensione lunga (con ventilatore)</li><li>(Ph22 - fase programma 22)</li></ul>	<b>1</b> = long preignition (with fan) (Ph22 - program phase 22)			
384	Combustibile 1 - Olio: Tempo di post-ventila- zione 3 (abortito con regolatore di potenza (LR)-ON	Fuel 1 - Oil: Postpurge time 3 (abortion with load controller (LR)-ON	OEM / Service	x	

# Block 400: Setting air/fuel ratio curves

Param.	Descrizione	Description	Password	LMV20 LMV27	LMV26	LMV37
401	Curve controllo servocomando combustibile (F): si accede alla lista dei punti da impostare (da P0 a P9) - consultare paragrafo "Imposta- zione curve"	Ratio control curve fuel actuator (F): it accesses to the parameter list of the points to be set (P0 to P9) - see paragrapf "Setting the curves"	OEM / Service	x	x	x
402	Curve controllo servocomando aria (A): si accede alla lista dei punti da impostare (da P0 a P9) - consultare paragrafo "Impostazione curve"	Ratio control curve air actuator (A): it accesses to the parameter list of the points to be set (P0 to P9) - see paragraph "Setting the curves"	OEM / Service	x	x	x
403	Curve controllo inverter (F + A): si accede alla lista dei punti da impostare (da P0 a P9) - con- sultare paragrafo "Impostazione curve"	Ratio control curves VSD (curve setting only)	SO		x	x
404	Combustibile 1 - Curve controllo servoco- mando combustibile 1 (F): si accede alla lista dei punti da impostare (da P0 a P9) - consul- tare paragrafo "Impostazione curve"	Fuel 1: Ratio control curves fuel actuator (curve setting only)	SO		x	
405	Combustibile 1 - Curve controllo servoco- mando aria (A): si accede alla lista dei punti da impostare (da P0 a P9) - consultare para- grafo "Impostazione curve"	Fuel 1: Ratio control curves air actuator (curve setting only)	SO		x	
406	Combustibile 1 - Curve controllo inverter (F + A): si accede alla lista dei punti da impostare (da P0 a P9) - consultare paragrafo "Imposta- zione curve"	Fuel 1: Ratio control curves VSD (curve set- ting only)	SO		x	

# Block 500: Air/fuel ratio control

26

Param.	Descrizione	Description	Password	LMV20 LMV27	LMV26	LMV37
501	Posizione <b>servocomando combustibile</b> in assenza di fiamma (no-flame) <b>Indice 0</b> = posizione di sosta = 0° <b>Indice 1</b> = posizione preventilazione = 0° <b>Indice 2</b> = posizione postventilazione = 15°	No-flame position fuel actuator Index 0 = no-load position = 0° Index 1 = prepurge position = 0° Index 2 = postpurge position = 15°	OEM / Service	x	x	x
502	Posizione <b>servocomando aria</b> in assenza di fiamma (no-flame) <b>Indice 0</b> = posizione di sosta = 0° <b>Indice 1</b> = posizione preventilazione = 90° <b>Indice 2</b> = posizione postventilazione = 45°	No-flame position air actuator Index 0 = no-load position = 0° Index 1 = prepurge position = 90° Index 2 = postpurge position = 45°	OEM / Service	x	x	x
503	<ul> <li>% giri motore con inverter 0% = ventilatore fermo, 100% = ventilatore al massimo della velocità</li> <li>Indice 0 = posizione di sosta = 0%</li> <li>Indice 1 = posizione preventilazione = 100%</li> <li>Indice 2 = posizione postventilazione = 50%</li> </ul>	No-flame speeds VSD Index 0 = no-load speed = 0% Index 1 = prepurge speed = 100% Index 2 = postpurge speed = 50%	OEM / Service		x	x
504	Combustibile 1 - Posizione <b>servocomando</b> <b>combustibile</b> in assenza di fiamma (no- flame) <b>Indice 0</b> = posizione di sosta = 0° <b>Indice 1</b> = posizione preventilazione = 0° <b>Indice 2</b> = posizione postventilazione = 15°	Fuel 1 No-flame position fuel actuator Index 0 = no-load position = 0° Index 1 = prepurge position = 0° Index 2 = postpurge position = 15°	OEM / Service		x	
505	Combustibile 1 - Posizione <b>servocomando</b> <b>aria</b> in assenza di fiamma (no-flame) <b>Indice 0</b> = posizione di sosta = 0° <b>Indice 1</b> = posizione preventilazione = 90° <b>Indice 2</b> = posizione postventilazione = 45°	Fuel 1 No-flame position air actuator Index 0 = no-load position = 0° Index 1 = prepurge position = 90° Index 2 = postpurge position = 45°	OEM / Service		х	
506	Combustibile 1 - % giri motore con inverter 0% = ventilatore fermo, 100% = ventilatore al massimo della velocità Indice 0 = posizione di sosta = 0% Indice 1 = posizione preventilazione = 100% Indice 2 = posizione postventilazione = 50%	Fuel 1 No-flame speeds VSD Index 0 = no-load speed = 0% Index 1 = prepurge speed = 100% Index 2 = postpurge speed = 50%	OEM / Service		x	
522	Tempo rampa di salita inverter	Ramp up	OEM / Service		х	х
523	Tempo rampa di discesa inverter	Ramp down	OEM / Service		х	х

542	Activation of V Width Modulat 0=deactived 1	,	PWM = Pulse-	Activation of V (PWM = Pulse	SD / PWM fan -Width Modulatio	on)	OEM / Service		x	x
	<b></b>			Param	eter 544					I
			Modulation 32s	Modulation 48s	Modulation 64s	Modulation 80s		x		
544	Actuator	Actuating speed param- eter 613	N	lax. delta betwee	en the curve poi	nts	OEM / Service		x	x
	Actuator	5s / 90°	31°	46°	62°	77°				
	(<= 5Nm) Actuator <b>SQM33.7</b>	17s / 90°	9° (1)	13°	18°	22°				
1) in this			(-)							
		position of 90° ca	n't be reached	1	it (default value	- n d				
1) in this 545	Percentuale m	ninima di carico pe ca = n.d range i	in't be reached	1	it (default value 0%)	= n.d	OEM / Service	x	x	x
	Percentuale m (valore fabbric zione:20%-100 Percentuale m	ninima di carico pe ca = n.d range i 0%) nassima di carico fabbrica = n.d ra	er modulazione mposta- per modula-	Lower load lim range:20%-100	0%) nite (default valu		OEM / Service OEM / Service	x	x	×
545	Percentuale m (valore fabbric zione:20%-100 Percentuale m zione (valore f zione:20%-100 Combustibile per modulazio	ninima di carico pe ca = n.d range i 0%) nassima di carico fabbrica = n.d ra	per modulazione per modula- ange imposta- inima di carico ca = n.d	Lower load lim range:20%-100 Higher load lim range:20%-100 Fuel 1	0%) nite (default valu 0%) imit (default v	e = n.d	OEM / Service			

# Block 600: Actuators

Param.	Descrizione	Description	Password	LMV20 LMV27	LMV26	LMV37
	Impostazione punto di riferimento Indice 0 = combustibile	Selection of reference point Index 0 = fuel				
601	Indice 1 = aria 0 = chiuso (<0°) 1 = aperto (>90°)	Index 1 = air 0 = closed (<0°) 1 = open (>90°)	OEM	x	х	х
602	Direzione rotazione del servocomando Indice 0 = combustibile Indice 1 = aria 0 = antiorario 1 = orario VEDI MESSAGGIO DI "ATTENZIONE" RIPORTATO SOTTO.	Actuator's direction of rotation Index 0 = fuel Index 1 = air 0 = counterclockwise 1 = clockwise SEE "WARNING" MESSAGE QUOTED BELOW.	OEM	x	x	x
606	Limite tolleranza per monitoraggio posizione (0.1°) Indice 0 = combustibile Indice 1 = aria	Tolerance limit of position monitoring (0.1°) Index 0 = fuel Index 1 = air	OEM / Service	x	x	x
608	Combustibile 1 - Impostazione punto di riferi- mento Indice 0 = combustibile Indice 1 = aria 0 = chiuso (<0°) 1 = aperto (>90°)	Fuel 1 : Selection of reference point Index 0 = fuel Index 1 = air 0 = closed (<0°) 1 = open (>90°)	OEM		x	
609	Combustibile 1 - Direzione rotazione del ser- vocomando Indice 0 = combustibile Indice 1 = aria 0 = antiorario 1 = orario VEDI MESSAGGIO DI "ATTENZIONE" RIPORTATO SOTTO.	Fuel 1 : Actuator's direction of rotation Index 0 = fuel Index 1 = air 0 = counterclockwise 1 = clockwise SEE "WARNING" MESSAGE QUOTED BELOW.	OEM		x	
610	Combustibile 1 - Limite tolleranza per monito- raggio posizione (0.1°) Indice 0 = combustibile Indice 1 = aria	Fuel 1 : Tolerance limit of position monitoring (0.1°) Index 0 = fuel Index 1 = air	OEM / Service		x	

611	Tipo di riferimento dei servocomandi index 0 = fuel (default = 0 (riferimento stan- dard) index 1 = air (default = 0 (riferimento stan- dard) 0 = standard 1 = fermo entro il raggio utile 2 = fermi interni (SQN1) 3 = entrambi	Type of referencing Index 0 = fuel Index 1 = air 0 = standard 1 = stop within usable range 2 = internal stop (SQN1) 3 = both	OEM	x	x	x
612	Combustibile 1 - Tipo di riferimento del servo- comando combustibile 0 = standard 1 = fermo entro il raggio utile 2 = fermi interni (SQN1) 3 = entrambi	Fuel 1: Type of reference for fuel actuator 0 = standard 1 = range stop in the usable range 2 = internal range stop (SQN1) 3 = both	OEM		x	
613	Tipo di servocomando Indice 0 = combustibile Indice 1 = aria 0 = 5s / 90° (1Nm, 1,2Nm, 3Nm) 1 = 10s / 90° (6Nm) 2 = 17s / 90° (10Nm)	Type of actuator <b>Index 0</b> = fuel <b>Index 1</b> = air 0 = 5 s / 90° (1Nm, 1,2Nm, 3Nm) 1 = 10 s / 90° (6Nm) 2 = 17 s / 90° (10Nm)	OEM	x	x	x
614	Combustibile 1 :Tipo di servocomando Indice 0 = combustibile Indice 1 = aria $0 = 5s / 90^{\circ} (1Nm, 1,2Nm, 3Nm)$ $1 = 10s / 90^{\circ} (6Nm)$ $2 = 17s / 90^{\circ} (10Nm)$	Fuel 1 : Type of actuator <b>Index 0</b> = fuel <b>Index 1</b> = air 0 = 5 s / 90° (1Nm, 1,2Nm, 3Nm) 1 = 10 s / 90° (6Nm) 2 = 17 s / 90° (10Nm)	OEM		x	
641	Attivazione procedura di standardizzazione inverter (riferirsi al codice errore 82) 0 = standardizzazione disattivata 1 = standardizzaione attivata	Control of speed standardization of VSD Error diagnostics of negative values (refer to error code 82)0 = no speed standardization 1 = speed standardization active			x	x

	Configurazione uscita analogica % di carico (valore fabbrica = 0)	Configuration of analog output (default value = 0)		7		
645	<b>0</b> = DC 010 V	<b>0</b> = DC 010 V	OEM / Service	IV2	х	х
	<b>1</b> = DC 210 V	<b>1</b> = DC 210 V		L		
	<b>2</b> = DC 0/210 V	<b>2</b> = DC 0/210 V				



**ATTENTION:** as for SQM3x actuators, set the direction according to the acutator function. As far as SQN1x actuators, set **always** the counterclockwise direction, independently from the model chosen for the specific function.

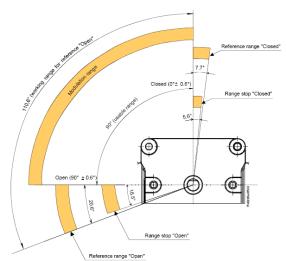
# Block 700: Error history

Param.	Descrizione	Description	Password
701	Storico errori: 701 - 725.01.codice	Error history: 701 - 725.01.code	Service / Info
0	Storico errori: 701 - 725.02.codice diagnostico	Error history: 701 - 725.02.diagnostic code	Service / Info
0	Storico errori: 701 - 725.03.classe errore	Error history: 701 - 725.03.error class	Service / Info
0	Storico errori: 701 - 725.04.fase	Error history: 701 - 725.04.phase	Service / Info
0	Storico errori: 701 - 725.05.contatore avvii	Error history: 701 - 725.05.startup counter	Service / Info
725	Storico errori: 701 - 725.06.carico	Error history: 701 - 725.06.load	Service / Info

Param.	Descrizione	Description	Password
		Current output (default value = 0% - range =	
903	impostazione = 0-100%)	0-100%)	Service / Info
000	Indice 0 = combustibile	Index 0 = fuel	
	Indice 1 = aria	Index 1 = air	
		Incremental position of actuators (default	
	fabbrica = 0% - range impostazione = -50% - 150%)	value = 0% - range = -50% - 150%)	
922	Indice 0 = combustibile		Service / Info
	Indice 0 – combustibile	Index 0 = fuel	
		Index 1 = air	
935	Giri motore assoluti	Absolute speed	OEM / Service
936	Giri motore in fase standardizzazione	Standardized speed	Service / Info
942	Sorgente potenza attiva	Active load source	OEM / Service
	Solo con LMV26:	Actual fuel	
945	Combustibile attuale	0 = fuel 0	
940	0 = combustibile 0	1 = fuel 1	Service / Info
	1 = combustibile 1		
947	Risultato interrogazione contatti (codifica bit)	Result of contact sensing (bit-coded)	Service / Info
950	Stato relè (codifica bit)	Required relay state (bit-coded)	Service / Info
	Intensità di fiamma ( 0% ÷ 100%);	Intensity of flame (range = 0% - 100%)	
954	minima corrente 30% = 4µA;	minimum current 30% = 4µA;	Service / Info
304	massima corrente100% = 16µA;	maximum current100% = 16µA;	Service / Inio
	massima corrente ammissibile = 40µA.	maximum current possible = 40µA.	
961	Stato moduli esterni e display	Status of external modules and display	Service / Info
981	Errore memoria: codice	Error memory: code	Service / Info
982	Errore memoria: codice diagnostica	Error memory: diagnostic code	Service / Info
992	Flag di errore	Error Flags	OEM / Service

#### Actuators references

An incremental transducer is used to ensure position feedback. Referencing of the actuators must be performed after power-on. In addition, at the end of each shutdown in phase 10, the actuators are referenced to ensure that individual stepping errors, which could lead to shutdown, do not accumulate. If a position error occurs, the system switches to the safety phase (phase 01), enabling the actuators with detected position errors to be referenced. During the following phase 10, the only actuators that are referenced are those that were not referenced before in the safety phase (phase 01). The position of the reference point can be selected depending on the type of burner design, either the CLOSED position ( $<0^\circ$ ) or the OPEN position ( $>90^\circ$ ).



Param.	Descrizione	Description	Password
	Impostazione punto di riferimento	Selection of reference point	
	Indice 0 = combustibile	Index 0 = fuel	
601	Indice 1 = aria	Index 1 = air	OEM
	<b>0</b> = chiuso (<0°)	$0 = \text{closed} (<0^{\circ})$	
	<b>1</b> = aperto (>90°)	<b>1</b> = open (>90°)	

If the acutators position is exchanged (error code: 85), the burner will lockout and will try to adjust for three times, then it will lock out.

#### Gas proving system

Valve proving is only active when firing on gas. This is a leakage test designed to detect leaking gas valves and, if necessary, to prevent the valves from opening or ignition from being switched on. Lockout is initiated. When performing valve proving, the gas valve on the burner side is opened first to bring the test space to atmospheric pressure. Then, the valve is closed whereupon the pressure in the test space must not exceed a certain level, measured by the gas leakage pressure switch (PGCP). Then, the gas valve on the mains side is opened to fill the gas pipe. When the valve is closed again, the gas pressure must not drop below a certain level. Valve proving can be parameterized to take place on startup, shutdown, or on both phases.

### Air-fuel curve points

There are 10 air-fuel curve points: T

P0 = ignition position. Only for ignition; after the ignition, the burner works between Point P1 (low flame) and point P9 (high flame) without going back to P0.

P0 can be set everywhere irrespective of all the other points.

### **COMMISSIONING THE BURNER**

The LMV2x complete programming must be performed on units that has never been set before or reset units (e.g. spare parts). The programming procedure is performed by setting the following main parameters:

- 1 if LMV.. is a spare part, insert burner ID (parameter **113**) at least 4 digit.
- 2 type of fuel train (parameter "201")
- 3 air/fuel ratio curvepoints (Block "400")
- 4 maximum load percentage (parameter "546")
- 5 minimum load percentage (parameter "545")



CAUTION: if an error message as "Loc.." appears when the unit is turned to on for the first time, press ENTER (InFo) until the "Reset" message apperas. After few seconds, the message "OffUpr" will be displayed.

This message shows that the unit has not been programmed before or that the operating mode (fuel train) is not set yet or that the unit

has not been completely programmed. Pree keys **F** (Fuel) and **A** (Air)  $\int_{r}^{\infty} \int_{a}^{\infty}$  at the same time unit the display shows **code** and next it will show 7 bars the first on the left is flashing. If the display shows "Off", it means that the unit already set, then see the instructions on chapter "Adjusting the burner with LMV2x already programmed").

At the first LMV startup, the AZL display will show



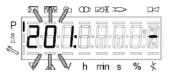
It means that the unit was never set or that no mode was chisen or that some parameters have to be set furthert. Push F (fuel) and A (Air) together until the display shows **code** and then a 7 digit dashed line blinking on the left.



Press the "+" key until the first character of the password (the default password is 9876), then press ENTER (InFo), the character now turn to a bar while the second bar starts flashing. Press "+" until the second character is entered, then press ENTER (InFo). Repeat the procedure until the last character si set, then press ENTER (InFo), then ENTER again until the message PArA appears: then the first parameters block ("400") will be shown:

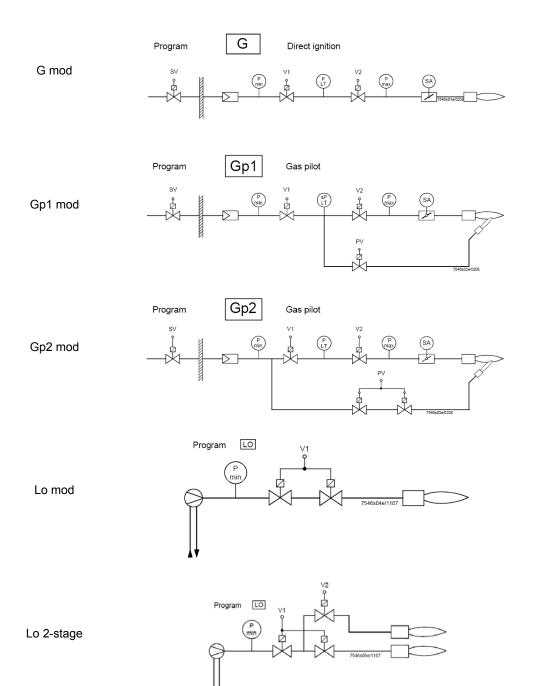


Press ENTER (InFo) again, to gain access to programming the operating mode (fuel train):

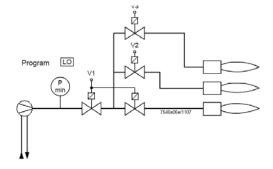


In the example, set configuration **1** = direct gas ignition (G mod). Other possibilities are below listed:

Param.	Descrizione	Description	Password
201	Modalità funzionamento bruciatore ( rampa comb., mod. / multistadio, servocom., ecc.) = non definito (cancellazione curve)= 1 = accensione diretta a gas (G mod) 2 = accensione tramite pilota gas con attacco tra le due elettrovalvole EV1/EV2 gas (Gp1 mod) 3 = accens. tramite pilota gas con attacco a monte dell'elettrov. EV1 del gas (Gp2 mod) 4 = accensione a gasolio - modul. (Lo mod) 5 = accens. a gasolio - bistadio (Lo 2 stage) 6 = accens. a gasolio - tristadio (Lo 3 stage)	2 = gas pilot ignition with connection between the two gas solenodi valves EV1/EV2 (Gp1 mod)	OEM / Service



Lo 3-stage



In the example the Gmod gas train has been set (Configuration "1").

Choose the fuel train by pressing ENTER, then press "+" / "-". Press ENTER to confirm: number "1" will appear on the right side of the display.

1 <b>8</b> .0.9.9.9.9.9.9.9
-----------------------------

Press "+" to show the first point to be set P0.

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Ľ		
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Press **F** and "+" to increase the opening angle of the fuel actuator "**0F**" until the requested value is reached (for example  $12^{\circ} \div 15^{\circ}$ , see below) for the ignition point; or press **F** and "-" to decrease the angle:

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e	1			<u> </u>		<u> </u>		
	$\checkmark$		, N	h	min	s	%	¥

To set the air damper opening angle "0A" in the ignition point (10° for example - see below), press "A" and "+" "A" and "-" at the same time:

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LMV37:

Now the air and fuel quantities are set at the ignition point P0:

By pressing "+", point P9 can be programmed to set the air and fuel values at the maximum output

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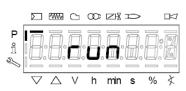
go on as described above to the the opening angles of the air actuator (A) and fuel actuator (F):





**CAUTION:** at the first burner adjustment, it is recommended to set the maximum output P9 at the same value (or little higher) of the ignition point, in order to safely reach point P9 next (see next paragraph).

By pressing "+" the display will show:



The burner is ready to startup. Now it is possible to re-set the curve points while the burner is operating ("warm setting") by pressing the ENTER (InFo) or while the burner is in stand-by mode ("cold setting") by pressing ENTEF .

#### Warm setting

- 1 Once pressed button "enter" and the chain thermostats open (X5-03 terminals), the LMV.. show Ph12. Then close the chain termostat and the unit performs the prepurge cycle (see "Phases List") and stops at the ignition point P0 without ignition anyway.
- 2 By pressing "+", the burners lights abd the air/fuel ratio can be properly set in presence of flame.
- 3 By pressing "+" again, the next point P1 is shown (eqaul to P0 as the unit automatically set P0=P1);
- 4 By pressing "+" again, the "Calc" message will be displayed: the unit is processing the sir/fuel ratio curvepoints until point P9, previuosly set. Once the processing is performed the calculated point P2 is shown.By pressing "+" again, the "Calc" message will be displayed: the unit is processing the sir/fuel ratio curvepoints until point P9, previuosly set. Once the processing is performed the calculated point P2 is shown.
- 5 By pressing "+", it is possible to go through the processed curve until point P9 is reached.
- Note: if the point doesn't blink, servomotors are still running.
- 6 n order to set P9 with the gas flow rate according to the generator needs, follow this procedure:

#### Note: the purpose is to fully open the gas throttle and later on to adjust the gas flow rate through the gas pressure governor.

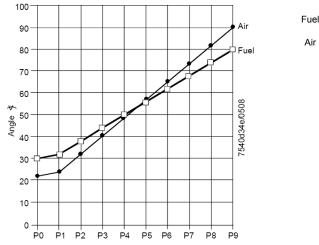
- Operate smoothly opening by just a few degrees the air damper and later on increasing the gas throttle opening it by a few degrees. Keep monitoring the flue through the flue analyser. Keep the air excess inside normal figures (from 3% to 7% residual O2) operating by means for the air damper servomotor;
- Keep increasing the air damper opening and then the gas throttle, as done in the sequence above, remebering to get the full firing
  rate wih the gas throttle fully open (or the oil pressure regulator at its maximum pressure position).
   See example below:



- If, while opening the gas throttle, the gas flow rate was too high, reduce it only through the gas governor and keep opening the throttle until the 60÷70° position is got.
- If the gas train is equipped with a governor and a valve with an adjustable gas flow rate, fully open also this last valve, smoothly! The gas flow rate is always set by means of the governor.
- 7 As soon as all the devices are fully open, set the gas flow rate through the governor.
- 8 Set the air damper position in order to get the reccomended air excess (3÷4.8% O2 on gas and 2.9÷4.9% on oil).

Note1: on high flame, if the gas flow rate is changed by means of the governor, all the other points below high flame must be checked again.

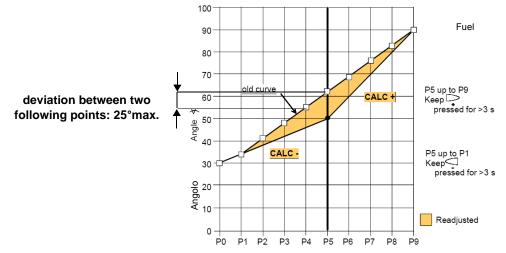
9 After having set the high flame point P9, keep "-" pressed for some seconds unitl "Calc" is displayed in order to have the LMV recalculating all the points:



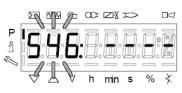
- 10 the unit will automatically reach point P8 processed: check the combustion values in this point and, if necessary, change it.
- 11 Press "-" to go down to the lower points and check the combustion values, change the points if necessary.

Note: if in an intermediate point (for example P5), the change of the actuators position is important according to the processed point

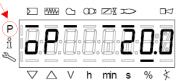
P5, keep pressing "-" unitl "Calc" is displayed. The curve will be processed again downwards point P1.



- 12 press "-" to go through the lower points and check the combustion values, if necessary change the points as described above.
- 13 By pressing ESC, at the end of the points adjusments, the parameter "**546**" (setting the maximum load) will be displayed; press ENTER (InFo), then "+" until 100%, then press ENTER (InFo) again, ESC and then "+".



14 The parameter "**545**" (setting the minimum load) is displayed: press ENTER (InFo), then "+" until 20%. Press ENTER, then press ESC for three times. The message "oP" will be displayed as well as the load percentage at the burner is working on.



he hyphen related to the symbol "P" (highlited in the picture) will be off to show that the unit exited the programmig mode. The burner will then work automatically, following the curve set.

.Note1: if the curvepoints settings is quit before end (by pressing ESC or for a faulty shutdown), the message "OFF UPr" (Start prevention) will be diplayed until all the curvepoints will be set.

**Note2:** if the gas flow rate at high flame point (maximum load) is changed by means of the pressure stabiliser, all the curvepoints must be checked by going through the curve downwards and resetting them if necessary.

Note3: if the point does not flash, it means thet the actuators have not reached the set position yet.

Note4: if an error occurs causing a safety shutdwon during the processing of the curve, the processing itself will be interrupted.

### Cold setting

The "cold setting" (without flame) can be performed only when all the curve points values are known (for instance, in case of replacement).



When the burner is off, if you modify one curve set point, when the burner restarts the AZL2x shows OFF UPr (OFF UPr0 or OFF UPr1 for LMV26). The LMV.. then, requires a new "warm" startup (see procedure paragraph "Warm Setting") by checking again all points of curve from P0 to P9.

## BURNER STARTUP WITH LMV2x ALREADY PROGRAMMED

Once the LMV turns on, the AZL display will show



The burners is basically factory set. The air/fuel ratio curve is set with the maximum output point P9 a little higher or equal to P0. To adjust the burner on the plant site, adjust the maximum output point to the flow rate values really requested. Then go through the curve-points, by pressing "+" several times to reach point P9: then adjust the air actuator position (for the air damper) and the fuel actuator (for the butterfly valve, in case of gas or the oil pressure governor incase of oil), by adjusting the fuel flow rate by means of the gas pressure stabiliser (for gas) or the oil pressure governor (for oil), checking the combustion values contemporarly. Once the burner is adjusted at the maximum output, press "-" for more than 5 seconds to process the curve downwards. The curve is then a straight line: go on checking the combustion values point by point; change them if necessary and in case linearise the curve again.

Before starting the burner up, press F and A at the same time



enter the password following the procedure on chapter "Programming LMV2x". Press ENTER until the display will show:



Press ENTER again: it will show

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press ENTER (InFo)

: the display will show phase 12.

Ph12: *Standby* phase (stationary) Ph12: *Standby* phase (stationary)

By closing the thermostatic series, the burner startup cycle will take place:

- Ph22: Fan ramp up phase (fan motor = ON, safety shutoff valve = ON)
- Ph24: Traveling to prepurge position phase
- Ph30: Prepurge phase
- Ph36: Traveling to ignition position phase
- Ph38: Preignition phase
- Ph40: 1st safety time phase (ignition transformer ON)
- Ph42: 1st safety time phase (ignition transformer OFF), preignition time OFF

Ph44: Interval1

The startup sequence stops at phase 44.

The burners is lit and is in"P1" position (low flame point):



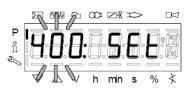
Set the air/fuel ratio curvepoints as described on chapter "Programming the LMV2x"

**Note:** the other phases are Ph60 = operation (OP= in modulation) Ph62 = travelling to shutdown Ph70 = off but in prepurge after the burntime

- Ph72 = travelling to postpurging
- Ph74 = postpurge (countdown is displayed)

Press ESC  $\stackrel{\text{lim}}{\longrightarrow}$  the parameter "546" (Setting the maximum load) is displayed

Then press  $\overbrace{-}^{\text{min}}$  to exit the programming mode. The display will show:



Press  $\overset{\frown}{\xrightarrow{}}_{+}^{\infty}$  for a second time: the display will show the load percentage the burner is working at.

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When the generator reaches the programmed set-point, the burner will be in stand-by: the display will show

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P 11	0	E	E			Ō		N	
									Ì
	$\bigtriangledown$	$\bigtriangleup$	V	h	min	s	%	¥	

## Reset / manual lockout

The system can be manually locked by simultaneously pressing the **ENTER (InFo)** button and **any other button** on the AZL2.... This function allows the user to stop the system from the operating level should an emergency occur. When making a reset, the following actions are carried out:

- Alarm relay and the fault display are off
- the lockout position is cancelled
- the unit performs a reset, then it switches to stand-by

If the unit is in the lockout position, a reset can be made by pressing the **InFo** button for 1...3 seconds. The function is available only when the unit is in the lockout position. Longer or shorter pushes on the button do not produce a reset so that the system maintains the lockout position.

Codice errore / Error code	Codice diagnostico / Diagnostic code	Descrizione / Meaning
167	2	/ Manual lockout via AZL2

#### Timeout for menu operation

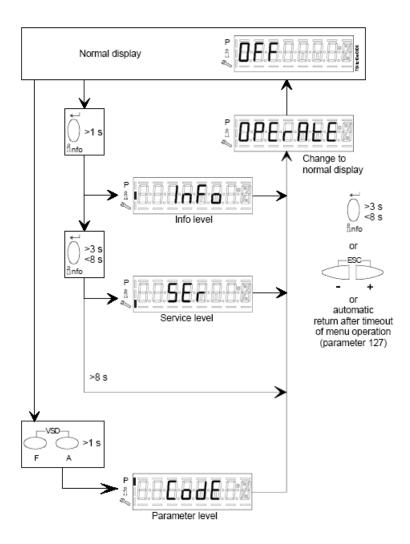
The time for automatically leaving the parameter setting level can be adjusted between 10 and 120 minutes, using the parameter 127 (Timeout for menu operation). If, during that period of time, there is no operation via the AZL2..., the parameter setting level is quit and the password level reset to *Info / Service*.

Caution! In addition, this timeout or interruption of communication between the LMV2.. and the AZL2... during the time the curves are set leads to lockout!

Codice erroreC Error code	Codice diagnostico Diagnostic code	DescrizioneMeaning
167	8	Manual locking

# Entering the Parameter levels

By means of a proper use of the keys, it is possible to enter the various level parameters, as shown in the following flow chart:



The burner and consequently the LMV2x.. are factory set; the air and fuel curves as set as well.

## Info level

To enter the Info level, proceed as follows:

1 in any menu position, press keys + and - at the same time, then the program will start again: the display will show OFF.



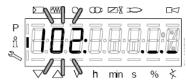
2 , until the display will show InFo, Press the enter (InFo) key



- 3 then il will show the first code (167) flashing, on the right side it will show the data entered. By pressing + or it is possible to scroll (up or down) the parameter list.
- 4 If a dot-line is shown on the right, there is no enough room for complete visualisation: press enter again the data will be completely shown for 1 to 3 seconds. By pressing enter or + and- at the same time, the system will exit the parameter visualisation and go back to the flashing number. The Info level shows some basic parameters as:

Parameter	Description		
167	Cubic meters of fule (resettable)		
162	Operating hours (resettable)		
163	Device operating hours		
164	Burners start-ups (resettable)		
166	Total number of start-ups		
113	Burner number (i.e. serial number)		
107	Software version		
102	Software date		
103	Device serial number		
104	Customer code		
105	Version		
143	Free		

5 Example: choose parameter 102 to show the date



the display shows parameter 102 flashing on the left and characters .\_.\_ on the right.

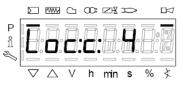
- 6 press InFo for 1-3 seconds: the date will appear
- 7 press InFo to go back to parameter "102"
- 8 by pressing + / -, it is possible to scroll up/down the parameter list (see table above), or, by pressing ESC or InFo for more seconds, the display will show
- 9 Once the last parameter is accessed (143) by pressing + , the End message will flash.

PIER	1.5
ñ 📭 🖂 🖉 🖉 🖉 🖓 👘	6
V A W H Nn s %	• ≮ •

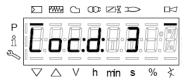
10 Press InFo and for more than three seconds or for more than three seconds orto return to the normal display.



If a message like the one below is shown during operation,



it means that the burner is locked out and the Errore code is shown (in the example "error code:4"); this message is alternating with another message

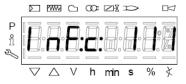


Diagnostic code (in the example "diagnostic code:3"). Record the codes and find out the fault in the Error table To perform the reset, press InFo for one second:



The unit displays an event which does not lead to shutdown.

The display shows current error code c: alternating with diagnostic code d:



Press **InFo** to return to the display of phases. Example: Error code **111** / diagnostic code 0

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~				h	min	s	0/2	
	~		v			3	70	$\mathcal{F}$

To reset, press InFo for a second. Record the codes and check the Error List to find the type of faults.

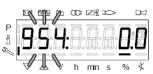
# Service level

To enter the Service mode, press InFo until the display will show:

		100 WW	œ	H 10	B
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1° –	0.0			J. 🛄.	0.0
	$\nabla$	ΔV	h m	in s	% ≮

The service level shows all the information about flame intensity, actuators position, number and lock codes:

Parameter	Description
954	Flame intensity
121	% output, if set = automatic operation
922	Actuators position, 00=combustibile; 01= aria
161	Lock-outs number
701725	Lock-outs History (see chapter 23 in the LMV2x manual)



- 1 the first parameter will be "954": the percentage of flame is shown on the right. By pressinf + or it is possible to scroll up/down the parameter list.
- 2 Once the last parameter is accessed (143) by pressing + , the **End** message will blink.

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	$\bigtriangledown$	$\bigtriangleup$	V	Ы	nNn	s	%	¥

3 Press InFo. for more than three seconds or for more than three seconds orto return to the normal display.

	$\sum$	WW/	C	œ	Zł	p		
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2		-	_	-	_	_	=	_
	$\bigtriangledown$	$\bigtriangleup$	V	h	min	s	%	¥

# PHASES LIST

Fase /Phase	Funzione	Function
Ph00	Fase blocco	Lockout phase
Ph01	Fase di sicurezza	Safety phase
Ph10	t10 = tempo raggiungimento posizione riposo	t10 = home run
Ph12	Pausa	Standby (stationary)
Ph22	t22 = tempo di salita ventilatore (motore ventilatore = ON, valvola intercettazione di sicurezza = ON)	t22 = fan ramp up time (fan motor = ON, safety shutoff valve = ON)
Ph24	Verso posizione preventilazione	Traveling to the prepurge position
Ph30	t1 = tempo preventilazione	t1 = prepurge time
Ph36	Verso posizione accensione	Traveling to the ignition position
Ph38	t3 = tempo preaccensione	t3 = preignition time
Ph40	TSA1 = primo tempo sicurezza (trasformatore accensione ON)	TSA1= 1st safety time (ignition transformer ON)
Ph42	TSA1 = primo tempo sicurezza (trasformatore accensione OFF)	TSA1 = 1st safety time (ignition transformer OFF), t42 = preignition time OFF
Ph44	t44 = intervallo 1	t44 = interval 1
Ph50	TSA2 = secondo tempo sicurezza	TSA2 = 2nd safety time
Ph52	t52 = intervallo 2	t52 = interval 2
Ph60	Funzionamento 1 (stazionario)	Operation 1 (stationary)
Ph62	t62 = massimo tempo bassa fiamma (funzionamento 2, in preparazione per spegnimento, verso bassa fiamma)	t62 = max. time low-fire (operation 2, preparing for shutdown, traveling to low-fire)
Ph70	t13 = tempo postcombustione	t13 = afterburn time
Ph72	Verso posizione postcombustione	Traveling to the postpurge position
Ph74	t8 = tempo postventilazione	t8 = postpurge time
Ph80	t80 = tempo evacuazione controllo tenuta valvole	t80 = valve proving test evacuation time
Ph81	t81 = tempo perdita pressione atmosferica, prova atmosferica	t81 = leakage time test time atmospheric pres- sure, atmospheric test
Ph82	t82 = test perdita, test riempimento	t82 = leakage test filling test, filling
Ph83	t83 = tempo perdita pressione gas, test pressione	t83 = leakage test time gas pressure, pressure test
Ph90	Tempo attesa "mancanza gas"	Gas shortage waiting time

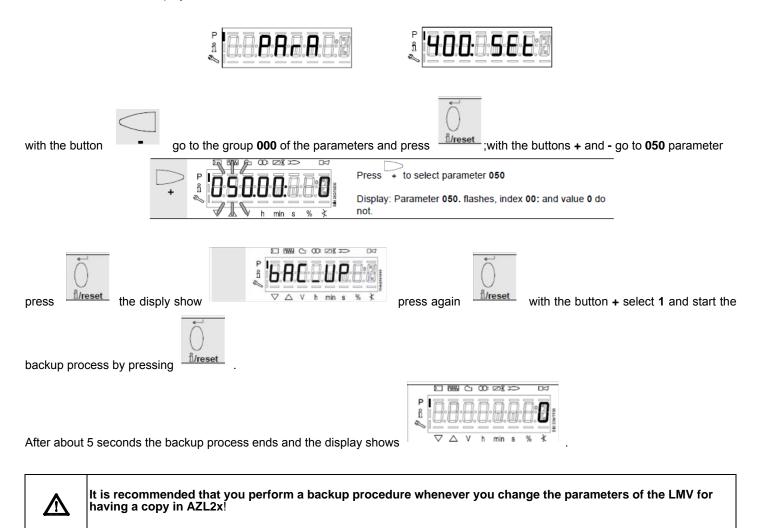
# BACKUP PARAMETER WITH AZL2x

On the AZL2x you can save the configuration to download on another appliance LMV. To do this:

access up, press F and A at the same time



enter the password following the procedure on chapter "Programming LMV2x". Press ENTER until the display will show:



# **RESTORE PARAMETER FROM AZL2x TO LMV..**

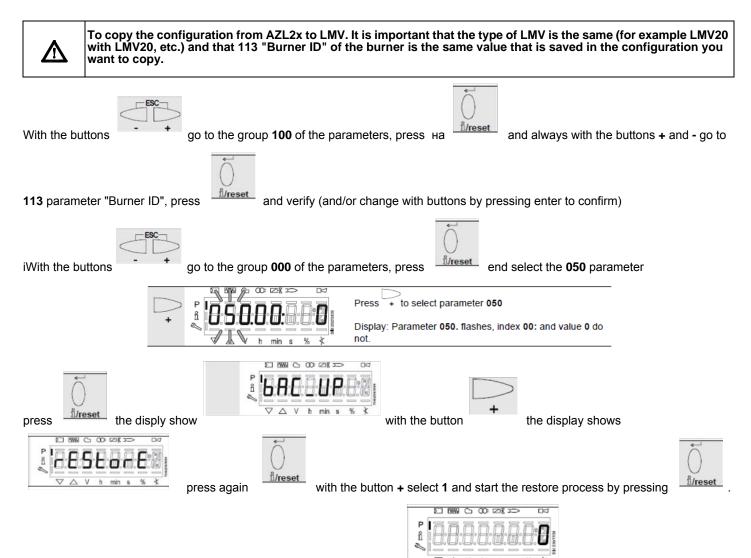
To copy the previously saved configuration on AZL2x proceed as follows: access up, press F and A at the same time





enter the password following the procedure on chapter "Programming LMV2x". Press ENTER until the display will show:





After about 5 seconds the restore process ends and the display shows Now, LMV has the same configuration that was stored on AZL2x.

# ERROR CODE TABLE

Error code	Diagnostic code	Meaning for the LMV2x/3x system	Remedy
no Comm		No communication between LMV26 basic unit and AZL2	Check wiring for line interruption/loose contact
2	#	No flame at the end of safety time (TSA)	
	1	No flame at the end of safety time 1 (TSA1)	
	2	No flame at the end of safety time 2 (TSA2)	
3	#	Air pressure failure	
	0	Air pressure off	
	1	Air pressure on	
	4	Air pressure on – prevention of startup	
	20	Air pressure, combustion pressure – start prevention	
	68	Air pressure, POC – start prevention	
	84	Air pressure, combustion pressure, POC – start preven- tion	
4	#	Extraneous light	
	0	Extraneous light during startup	
	1	Extraneous light during shutdown	
	2	Extraneous light during startup – prevention of startup	
	6	Extraneous light during startup, air pressure – start pre- vention	
	18	Extraneous light during startup, combustion pressure – start prevention	
	24	Extraneous light during startup, air pressure, combus- tion pressure – start prevention	
	66	Extraneous light during startup, POC – start prevention	
	70	Extraneous light during startup, air pressure, POC – start prevention	
	82	Extraneous light during startup, combustion pressure, POC – start prevention	
	86	Extraneous light during startup, air pressure, combus- tion pressure, POC – start prevention	
7	#	Loss of flame	
	0	Loss of flame	
	3255	Loss of flame due to TÜV test (loss-of-flame test)	Diagnostics corresponds to the period of time from shutdown of fuel valves to the detection of loss of flame (resolution $0.2 \text{ s} \rightarrow \text{Value } 5 = 1 \text{ s}$ )

Error code	Diagnostic code	Meaning for the LMV20 system	Remedy
12	#	Valve proving	
			With valve proving via X5-01 (gas pressure switch-min)
		Fuel valve 1 (V1) leaking	- Check if valve on the burner side is leaking
	0	(fuel valve 2 with valve proving via X5-01)	- Check if pressure switch for valve proving is closed, if gas pressure exist
			- Check wiring for short-circuit
		Fuel vehic 2 (1/2) locking	With valve proving via X5-01 (gas pressure switch-min)
	1	Fuel valve 2 (V2) leaking	- Check if valve on the gas side is leaking
		(fuel valve 1 with valve proving via X5-01)	- Check wiring for short-circuit
	2	Value proving not peoplifie	Valve proving activated, but pressure switch-min selected as input function for X9-04 (check
	2 Valve proving not possible		parameters 238 and 241)
	3	Valve proving not possible	Valve proving activated, but no input assigned (check parameters 236 and 237)
	4	Valve proving not possible	Valve proving activated, but 2 inputs assigned (set parameter 237 to pressure switch-max or POC)
	5	Valve proving not possible	Valve proving activated, but 2 inputs assigned (check parameters 236 and 237)
		Md Inching	Check to see if the valve on the gas side is leaking
	81	V1 leaking	Check wiring to see if there is an open-circuit
			Check to see if the valve on the burner side is leaking
	83	3 V2 leaking	Check to see if the pressure switch for the leakage test is closed when gas pressure is present
	os vz reaking		Check wiring for short-circuit
14	#	POC	
	0	POC open	Check to see if the valve's closing contact is closed
			Check wiring
	7	POC close	Check to see if the valve's closing contact opens when valve is controlled
		Boo and a fact any strike	Check wiring to see if there is a line interruption.
	64	POC open - start prevention	Check to see if the valve's closing contact is closed
19	80	Computing programs BOC start provertion	Check to see if pressure switch has closed with no combustion pressure present
19	00	Combustion pressure, POC – start prevention	Check wiring for short-circuit
20	#	Pressure switch-min (Pmin)	
	0	No minimum gas /oil pressure	Check wiring for open-circuit
	1	Gas shortage – start prevention	Check wiring for open-circuit
21	#	Pressure switch-max / POC	
		Pressure switch-max: Max. gas / oil pressure exceeded	Check wiring to see if there is a line interruption.
	0	POC: POC open (software version ≤ V02.00)	POC: Check to see if the valve's closing contact is closed.

Error code	Diagnostic code	Meaning for the LMV2x/3x system	Remedy
22 OFF S	#	Safety loop / burner flange	
	0	Safety loop / burner flange open	
	1	Safety loop / burner flange open - prevention of startup	
	3	Safety loop/burner flange, extraneous light – start pre- vention	
	5	Safety loop/burner flange, air pressure – start preven- tion	
	17	Safety loop/burner flange, combustion pressure – start prevention	
	19	Safety loop/burner flange, extraneous light, combustion pressure – start prevention	
	21	Safety loop/burner flange, air pressure, combustion pressure – start prevention	
	23	Safety loop/burner flange, extraneous light, air pressure, combustion pressure – start prevention	
	65	Safety loop/burner flange, POC – start prevention	
	67	Safety loop/burner flange, extraneous light, POC – start prevention	
	69	Safety loop/burner flange, air pressure, POC – start prevention	
	71	Safety loop/burner flange, extraneous light, air pressure, POC – start prevention	
	81	Safety loop/burner flange, combustion pressure, POC – start prevention	
	83	Safety loop/burner flange, extraneous light, combustion pressure, POC – start prevention	
	85	Safety loop/burner flange, air pressure, combustion pressure, POC – start prevention	
	87	Safety loop/burner flange, extraneous light, air pressure, combustion pressure, POC – start prevention	
50	#	Internal error	Make a reset; if error occurs repeatedly, replace the unit
51	#	Internal error	Make a reset; if error occurs repeatedly, replace the unit
55	#	Internal error	Make a reset; if error occurs repeatedly, replace the unit
56	#	Internal error	Make a reset; if error occurs repeatedly, replace the unit
57	#	Internal error	Make a reset; if error occurs repeatedly, replace the unit

Error code	Diagnostic code	Meaning for the LMV2x/3x system	Remedy
58	#	Internal error	Make a reset; if error occurs repeatedly, replace the unit
61 Fuel Chg	#	Fuel changeover	
Fuel Chg	0	Fuel 0	No error - change to Fuel 0
Fuel Chg	1	Fuel 1	No error - change to Fuel 1
62 Fuel Err	#	Invalid fuel signals / fuel information	
Fuel Err	0	Invalid fuel selection (Fuel 0 + 1 = 0)	Check wiring to see if there is an open-circuit Note Curves cannot be set.
Fuel Err	1	Different fuel selection between the µCs	Make a reset; if error occurs repeatedly, replace the unit
Fuel Err	2	Different fuel signals between the µCs	Make a reset; if error occurs repeatedly, replace the unit
Fuel Err	3	Invalid fuel selection (Fuel 0 + 1 = 1)	Check wiring for short-circuit Note Curves cannot be set. LMV26: Optional press reset button >3 seconds.
65	#	Internal error	Make a reset; if error occurs repeatedly, replace the unit
66	#	Internal error	Make a reset; if error occurs repeatedly, replace the unit
67	#	Internal error	Make a reset; if error occurs repeatedly, replace the unit
70	#	Internal error fuel-air ratio control: Position calcula- tion modulating	
	23	Output invalid	No valid output
	26	Curvepoints undefined	Adjust the curvepoints for all actuators
71	#	Special position undefined	
	0	Home position	Parameterize the home position for all actuators used
	1	Prepurge position	Parameterize the prepurge position for all actuators used
	2	Postpurge position	Parameterize the postpurge position for all actuators used
	3	Ignition position	Parameterize the ignition position for all actuators used
72	#	Internal error fuel-air ratio control	Make a reset; if error occurs repeatedly, replace the unit
73	#	Internal error fuel-air ratio control: Position calcula- tion multistep	
	23	Output invalid	No valid output
	26	Curvepoints undefined	Adjust the curvepoints for all actuators

Error code	Diagnostic code	Meaning for the LMV2x/3x system	Remedy
75	#	Internal error fuel-air ratio control: Data clocking check	
	1	Current output different	
	2	Target output different	
	4	Target positions different	
	16	Different positions reached	Can be caused by different standardized speeds (e.g. after restore of data set) when the VSD is activated $\rightarrow$ standardize again and check adjustment of the fuel-air ratio control system
76	#	Internal error fuel-air ratio control	Make a reset; if error occurs repeatedly, replace the unit
			Basic unit could not correct the difference in speed and reached a control range limit. 1. Basic unit is not standardized for this motor → repeat standardization. Caution! Settings of fuel-air ratio control must be checked.
80	#	Control range limitation of VSD	<ol> <li>Ramp time settings of the VSD are not shorter than those of the basic unit (parameters 522, 523).</li> <li>Characteristic of the VSD is not linear. Configuration of the voltage input at the VSD must accord with that of the basic unit (parameter 645).</li> <li>VSD does not follow quickly enough the changes of the basic unit. Check settings of the VSD (input filter, slippage compensation, hiding different speeds)</li> </ol>
	1	Control range limitation at the bottom	VSD speed was too high
	2	Control range limitation at the top	VSD speed was too low
81	1	Interrupt limitation speed input	Too much electromagnetic interference on the sensor line $\rightarrow$ improve EMC

Error code	Diagnostic code	Meaning for the LMV2x/3x system	Remedy
82	#	Error during VSD's speed standardization	
	4	Timeout of standardization (VSD ramp down time too	Timeout at the end of standardization during ramp down of the VSD
	1	long)	$\rightarrow$ ramp time settings of the VSD are not shorter than those of the basic unit (parameter: 523)
	2	Storage of standardized speed not successful	Error during storage of the standardized speed
			$\rightarrow$ lock the basic unit, then reset it and repeat the standardization
		Line interruption speed sensor	Basic unit receives no pulses from the speed sensor:
			1. Motor does not turn.
	3		2. Speed sensor is not connected.
			3. Speed sensor is not activated by the sensor disk (check distance)
			Motor has not reached a stable speed after ramp up.
			1. Ramp time settings of the VSD are not shorter than those of the basic unit (parameters 522, 523).
		Speed variation / VSD ramp up time too long / speed	2. Characteristic of the VSD is not linear. Configuration of the voltage input at the VSD must
	4	below minimum limit for standardization	accord with that of the basic unit (parameter 645).
			3. VSD does not follow quickly enough the changes of the basic unit. Check settings of the VSD
			(input filter, slippage compensation, hiding different speeds)
			4. Speed of VSD lies below the minimum for standardization (650 1/min)
	5	Wrong direction of rotation	Motor's direction of rotation is wrong.
			1. Motor turns indeed in the wrong direction
			$\rightarrow$ change parameterization of the direction of rotation or interchange 2 live conductors.
			2. Sensor disk is fitted the wrong way
			$\rightarrow$ turn the sensor disk.
	6	Unplausible sensor signals	The required pulse pattern (60°, 120°, 180°) has not been correctly identified.
			1. Speed sensor does not detect all tappets of the sensor disk
			$\rightarrow$ check distance
			<ol> <li>As the motor turns, other metal parts are detected also, in addition to the tappets → improve mounting.</li> </ol>
			3. Electromagnetic interference on the sensor lines
			$\rightarrow$ check cable routing, improve EMC
	7	Invalid standardized speed	The standardized speed measured does not lie in the permissible range
			→ motor turns too slowly or too fast
	15	Speed deviation $\mu$ C1 + $\mu$ C2	The speeds of microcomputer 1 and 2 deviated too much. This can be caused by wrong standard
			ized speeds (e.g. after restoring a data set to a new unit)
			$\rightarrow$ repeat standardization and check the fuel-air ratio

Error code	Diagnostic code	Meaning for the LMV2x/3x system	Remedy
	20	Wrong phase of phase manager	Standardization was made in a wrong phase. Permitted are only phases $\leq 12 \rightarrow$ controller OFF, start standardization again
	21	Safety loop / burner flange open	Safety loop or burner flange is open $\rightarrow$ repeat standardization with safety loop closed
	22	Air actuator not referenced	<ul> <li>Air actuator has not been referenced or has lost its referencing.</li> <li>1. Check if the reference position can be approached.</li> <li>2. Check if actuators have been mixed up.</li> <li>3. If error only occurs after the start of standardization, the actuator might be overloaded and cannot reach its destination.</li> </ul>
	23	VSD deactivated	Standardization was started with VSD deactivated → activate the VSD and repeat standardization
	24	No valid operating mode	Standardization was started without valid operating mode → activate valid operating mode and repeat standardization
	25	Pneumatic air-fuel ratio control	Standardization was started with pneumatic air-fuel ratio control → standardization with pneumatic air-fuel ratio control not possible
	128	Running command with no preceding standardization	VSD is controlled but not standardized → make standardization
	255	No standardized speed available	Motor turns but is not standardized $\rightarrow$ make standardization

Error code	Diagnostic code Meaning for the LMV2x/3x system		Remedy			
3	#	Speed error VSD	Required speed has not been reached			
	Bit 0 Valency 1	Lower control range limitation of control	Speed has not been reached because control range limitation has become active $\rightarrow$ for measures, refer to error code 80			
	Bit 1 Valency 23	Upper control range limitation of control	Speed has not been reached because control range limitation has become active $\rightarrow$ for measures, refer to error code 80			
	Bit 2 Valency 47	Interruption via disturbance pulses	Speed has not been reached due to too much electromagnetic interference on the sensor line → for measures, refer to error code 81			
Valency 47     Interruption via distangunce pulses       Bit 3     Valency ≥ 8	<ul> <li>Speed has not been reached because detected curve slope was too steep.</li> <li>1. With a LMV26 ramp of 20 s, the curve's slope may be a maximum of 10% speed change between 2 curvepoints in modulating mode.</li> <li>With a LMV26 ramp of 10 s, the curve's slope may be a maximum of 20% speed change between 2 curvepoints in modulating mode.</li> <li>With a LMV26 ramp of 5 s, the curve's slope may be a maximum of 40% speed change between</li> <li>2 curvepoints in modulating mode.</li> <li>→ Between the ignition point (P0) and the low-fire point (P1), the speed change in modulating mode may be a maximum of 40%, independent of the LMV26 ramp.</li> <li>2. The setting of the VSD ramp must be about 20% faster than the ramps in the basic unit (parameters 522, 523).</li> </ul>					
	Bit 4 Valency ≥ 16	Interruption of speed signal	<ul> <li>No speed detected in spite of control.</li> <li>1. Check if the motor turns.</li> <li>2. Check if the speed sensor delivers a signal (LED / check distance from the sensor disk).</li> <li>3. Check wiring of the VSD.</li> </ul>			
	Bit 5 Valency ≥ 32	Quick shutdown due to excessive speed deviation	<ul><li>Speed deviation was for about 1 s &gt;10% outside the anticipated range.</li><li>1. Check ramp times of the LMV26 and VSD.</li><li>2. Check wiring of the VSD.</li></ul>			

Error code	Diagnostic code Meaning for the LMV2x/3x system		Remedy				
84	#	Curve slope actuators					
	Bit 0 Valency 1	VSD: Curve too steep in terms of ramp speed	<ol> <li>The curve's slope may be a maximum of 10% speed change between 2 curvepoints in modulating operation, with a LMV26 ramp of 20 seconds         The curve's slope may be a maximum of 20% speed change between 2 curvepoints in modulating operation, with a LMV26 ramp of 10 seconds         The curve's slope may be a maximum of 40% speed change between 2 curvepoints in modulating operation, with a LMV26 ramp of 5 seconds         → Between the ignition point (P0) and the low-fire point (P1), the speed change in modulating mode may be a maximum of 40%, independent of the LMV26 ramp.         Setting of the VSD ramp must be about 20% shorter than the ramps in the basic unit (parameters 522 and 523)         Output         Description:         Des</li></ol>				
	Bit 1 Valency 23	Fuel actuator: Curve too steep in terms of ramp rate	The slope of the curve may be a maximum position change of 31° between 2 curvepoints in modulating mode				
	Bit 2 Valency 47	Air actuator: Curve too steep in terms of ramp rate	The slope of the curve may be a maximum position change of 31° between 2 curvepoints in modulating mode				
35							
	0	Referencing error of fuel actuator	Referencing of fuel actuator not successful. Reference point could not be reached. 1. Check to see if actuators have been mixed up. 2. Check to see if actuator is locked or overloaded.				
	1	Referencing error of air actuator	Referencing of fuel actuator not successful Reference point could not be reached. 1. Check to see if actuators have been mixed up. 2. Check to see if actuator is locked or overloaded.				
	Bit 7 Valency ≥ 128	Referencing error due to parameter change	Parameterization of an actuator (e.g. the reference position) has been changed. To trigger new referencing, this error is set				
6	#	Error fuel actuator					
	0	Position error	Target position could not be reached within the required tolerance band $\rightarrow$ check to see if actuator is locked or overloaded				
	Bit 0 Valency 1	Line interruption	Line interruption detected at actuator's terminals → check wiring (voltage X54 across pin 5 or 6 and pin 2 >0.5 V)				
	Bit 3 Valency ≥8	Curve too steep in terms of ramp rate	The slope of the curve may be a maximum position change of 31° between 2 curvepoints in modulating mode				
	Bit 4 Valency ≥ 16	Step deviation in comparison with last referencing	Actuator was overloaded or mechanically twisted. 1. Check to see if the actuator is blocked somewhere along its working range. 2. Check to see if the torque is sufficient for the application.				

Error code	Diagnostic code	Meaning for the LMV2x/3x system	Remedy			
87	#	Error air actuator				
	0	Position error	Target position could not be reached within the required tolerance band $\rightarrow$ check to see if actuator is locked or overloaded			
	Bit 0 Valency 1	Line interruption	Line interruption detected at actuator's terminals $\rightarrow$ check wiring (voltage X53 across pin 5 or 6 and pin 2 >0.5 V)			
	Bit 3 Valency ≥ 8	Curve too steep in terms of ramp rate	The slope of the curve may be a maximum position change of 31° between 2 curvepoints in modulating mode			
	Bit 4 Valency ≥ 16	Sectional deviation in comparison with last referencing	Actuator was overloaded or mechanically twisted. 1. Check to see if the actuator is blocked somewhere along its working range. 2. Check to see if the torque is sufficient for the application.			
90	#	Internal error basic unit				
91	#	Internal error basic unit				
93	#	Error flame signal acquisition				
	3	Short-circuit of sensor	Short-circuit at QRB 1. Check wiring. 2. Flame detector possibly fault.			
95	#	Error relay supervision				
	3 Ignition transformer 4 Fuel valve 1 5 Fuel valve 2 6 Fuel valve 3	External power supply NO contact	Check wiring			
96	#	Error relay supervision				
50	3 Ignition transformer 4 Fuel valve 1 5 Fuel valve 2 6 Fuel valve 3	Relay contacts have welded	<ul> <li>Test the contacts:</li> <li>1. Unit connected to power: Fan output must be dead.</li> <li>2. Disconnect power: Disconnect fan. No resistive connection between fan output and neutral conductor allowed.</li> <li>If one of the 2 tests fails, release the unit since contact have definitively welded and safety can not longer be ensured.</li> </ul>			
97	#	Error relay supervision				
	0	Safety relay contacts have welded or external power supply fed to safety relay	<ul> <li>Test the contacts:</li> <li>1. Unit connected to power: Fan output must be dead.</li> <li>2. Disconnect power: Disconnect fan. No resistive connection between fan output and neutral conductor allowed.</li> <li>If one of the 2 tests fails, release the unit since contacts have definitively welded and safety can no longer be ensured.</li> </ul>			

Error code	Diagnostic code	Meaning for the LMV2x/3x system	Remedy		
98	#	Error relay supervision			
	2 Safety valve				
	3 Ignition transformer				
	4 Fuel valve 1	Relay does not pull in	Make a reset; if error occurs repeatedly, replace the unit		
	5 Fuel valve 2	5.5 St.	6. 0.4 0.62 22		
	6 Fuel valve 3				
99	#	Internal error relay control	Make a reset; if error occurs repeatedly, replace the unit		
			Make a reset. If error occurs repeatedly, replace the unit		
	3	Internal error relay control	Software version V03.10: If error C:99 D:3 occurs during standardization of the VSD, deactivate		
			temporarily function Alarm in case of start prevention (parameter number 210 = 0, when using a		
			release contact) or interrupt the controller-ON signal		
100	#	Internal error relay control	Make a reset; if error occurs repeatedly, replace the unit		
105	#	Internal error contact sampling			
	0 Pressure switch-min				
	1 Pressure switch-max / POC				
	2 Fuel selection 0 / Reset				
	3 Air pressure				
	4 Load controller open				
	5 Load controller on / off				
	6 Load controller close	Stuck-At failure	Can be caused by capacitive loads or supply of DC voltage to the mains voltage inputs. The dia		
	7 Safety loop / Burner flange		nostic code indicates the input where the problem occurred		
	8 Safety valve				
	9 Ignition transformer				
	10 Fuel valve 1				
	11 Fuel valve 2				
	12 Fuel valve 3				
	13 Fuel selection 1 / Reset				
106	#	Internal error contact request	Make a reset; if error occurs repeatedly, replace the unit		
107	#	Internal error contact request	Make a reset; if error occurs repeatedly, replace the unit		
108	#	Internal error contact request	Make a reset; if error occurs repeatedly, replace the unit		
110	#	Internal error voltage monitor test	Make a reset; if error occurs repeatedly, replace the unit		
111	#	Power failure	Mains voltage to low		
	-	r ower failure	Exchange ratio diagnostics code $\rightarrow$ voltage value (230 V: 1.683)		
112	0	Mains voltage recovery	Error code for triggering a reset on power restoration (no error)		
113	#	Internal error mains voltage supervision	Make a reset, if error occurs repeatedly, replace the unit		
115	#	Internal error system counter			
116	0	Designed life time exceeded (250'000 startups)	Warning threshold has been reached. The unit should be replaced		

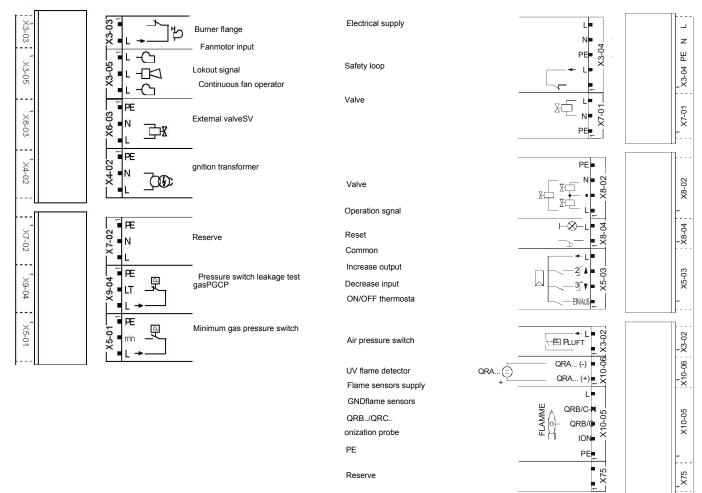
Error code	Diagnostic code	Meaning for the LMV2x/3x system	Remedy		
117	0	Life time exceeded Operation no longer allowed	Switch-off threshold has been reached		
120	0	Interrupt limitation fuel meter input	Too many disturbance pulses at the fuel meters input $\rightarrow$ Improve EMC		
121	#	Internal error EEPROM access	Make a reset, repeat last parameterization / check. Restore the parameter set, if error occurs i peatedly, replace the unit		
122	#	Internal error EEPROM access	Make a reset, repeat last parameterization / check. Restore the parameter set, if error occurs re- peatedly, replace the unit		
123	#	Internal error EEPROM access	Make a reset, repeat last parameterization / check. Restore the parameter set, if error occurs re- peatedly, replace the unit		
124	#	Internal error EEPROM access	Make a reset, repeat last parameterization / check. Restore the parameter set, if error occurs re- peatedly, replace the unit		
125	#	Internal error EEPROM read access	Make a reset, repeat last parameterization / check. If error occurs repeatedly, replace the unit		
126	#	Internal error EEPROM write access	Make a reset, repeat last parameterization / check. If error occurs repeatedly, replace the unit		
127	#	Internal error EEPROM access	Make a reset, repeat last parameterization / check. Restore the parameter set, if error occurs re- peatedly, replace the unit		
128	0	Internal error EEPROM access - synchronization during initialization	Make a reset; if error occurs repeatedly, replace the unit		
129	#	Internal error EEPROM access – command syn- chronization	Make a reset, repeat last parameterization / check. If error occurs repeatedly, replace the unit		
130	#	Internal error EEPROM access - timeout	Make a reset, repeat last parameterization / check. If error occurs repeatedly, replace the unit		
131	#	Internal error EEPROM access - page on abort	Make a reset, repeat last parameterization / check. If error occurs repeatedly, replace the unit		
132	#	Internal error EEPROM register initialization	Make a reset; if error occurs repeatedly, replace the unit		
133	#	Internal error EEPROM access – Request synchro- nization	Make a reset, repeat last parameterization / check. If error occurs repeatedly, replace the unit		
134	#	Internal error EEPROM access – Request synchro- nization	Make a reset, repeat last parameterization / check. If error occurs repeatedly, replace the unit		
135	#	Internal error EEPROM access – Request synchro- nization	Make a reset, repeat last parameterization / check. If error occurs repeatedly, replace the unit		
136	1	Restore started	Restore of a backup has been started (no error)		

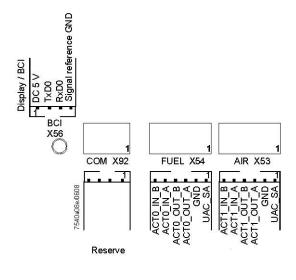
Error code	Diagnostic code	Meaning for the LMV2x/3x system	Remedy			
137	#	Internal error – backup / restore				
	157 (-99)	Restore – ok, but backup < data set of current system	Restore successful, but backup data record is smaller than in the current system			
			Reset and repeat backup			
			No backup stored in AZL2			
	241 (-15)	Restore – abortion due to unsuitable product no. (ASN)	Backup has an unsuitable product no. (ASN) and must not be restored			
	242 (-14)	Backup – backup made is inconsistent	Backup is faulty and cannot be transferred back			
	243 (-13)	Backup – data comparison between µCs faulty	Reset and repeat backup			
	244 (-12)	Backup data are incompatible	Backup data are incompatible with the current software version, restore not possible			
	245 (-11)	Access error to parameter Restore_Complete	Reset and repeat backup			
	246 (-10)	Restore – timeout when storing in EEPROM	hen storing in EEPROM Reset and repeat backup			
			Backup data record invalid, restore not possible Reset and repeat backup			
	249 (-7)	Restore – abortion due to unsuitable burner identifica- tion	Backup has an unsuitable burner identification and must not be transferred to the unit			
	250 (-6)	Backup – CRC of one page is not correct	Backup data record invalid, restore not possible			
	251 (-5)	Backup – burner identification is not defined	Define burner identification and repeat backup			
	252 (-4)	After restore, pages still on ABORT	Reset and repeat backup			
	253 (-3)	Restore cannot at present be made	Reset and repeat backup			
	254 (-2)	Abortion due to transmission error	Reset and repeat backup			
	255 (.1) Abortion due to timeout during backup / restore		Make a reset, check the connections and repeat backup / restore In case of repeated backup timeout, the AZL2 does not yet support backup functionality			
146	#	Timeout building automation interface	Refer to Modbus User Documentation (A7541)			
	1	Modbus timeout				
	2	reserved				

Error	Diagnostic code	Meaning for the LMV2x/3x system	Remedy
150	#	TÜV test	
	1 (-1)	Invalid phase	TÜV test may only be started in phase 60 (operation)
	2 (-2)	TÜV test default output too low	TÜV test default output must not be smaller than the lower output limit
	3 (-3)	TÜV test default output too high	TÜV test default output must not be greater than the upper output limit
	4 (-4)	Manual interruption	No error: Manual abortion of TÜV test by user
	5 (-5)	TÜV test timeout	<ol> <li>No loss of flame after shutdown of fuel valves</li> <li>Check to see if there is extraneous light</li> <li>Check wiring to see if there is a short-circuit</li> <li>Check to see if valve is leaking</li> </ol>
165	#	Internal error	
166	0	Internal error watchdog reset	
167	#	Manual locking	Unit has been manually locked (no error)
	1	Manual locking by contact	
	2	Manual locking by AZL2	
	3	Manual locking by PC tool	
	8	Manual locking by the AZL2 Timeout / communication breakdown	During a curve adjustment via the AZL2, the timeout for menu operation has elapsed (setting via parameter 127), or communication between the LMV26 and the AZL2 has broken down
	9	Manual locking by the PC tool Communication breakdown	During a curve adjustment via the ACS410, communication between the LMV26 and the ACS410 was interrupted for more than 30 seconds
	33	Manual locking by the PC tool Test of lockout	PC tool made a reset attempt with an error-free system
168	#	Internal error management	Make a reset; if error occurs repeatedly, replace the unit
169	#	Internal error management	Make a reset; if error occurs repeatedly, replace the unit
170	#	Internal error management	Make a reset; if error occurs repeatedly, replace the unit
171	#	Internal error management	Make a reset; if error occurs repeatedly, replace the unit
200 OFF	#	System error-free	No error

Error code	Diagnostic code	Meaning for the LMV2x/3x system	Remedy			
201 OFF UPr0 or OFF UPr1	# Prevention of startup		Start prevention due to unparameterized unit Go to error history, entry 702, for initial cause of the error with shutdown in connection with the first curve settings			
	Bit 0 Valency 1	No operating mode selected				
	Bit 1 Valency 23	No fuel train defined				
	Bit 2 Valency 47	No curves defined				
	Bit 3 Valency 815	Standardized speed undefined				
	Bit 4 Valency 1631	Backup / restore was not possible				
202 # Internal error operating mode selection		Internal error operating mode selection	Redefine the operating mode (parameter 201)			
203	# Redefine the operating mode (parameter 201). Make a reset; if error occurs repeatedly, replace the u		Redefine the operating mode (parameter 201). Make a reset; if error occurs repeatedly, replace the unit			
204         Phase number         Program stop         Program stop is active (no error)		Program stop is active (no error)				
205	# Internal error Make a reset; if error occurs repeatedly, replace the unit		Make a reset; if error occurs repeatedly, replace the unit			
206 0 Inadmissible combination of units (basic unit – AZL2)						
207	#	Version compatibility basic unit – AZL2				
	0	Basic unit version too old				
	1	AZL2 version too old				
208	#	Internal error	Make a reset; if error occurs repeatedly, replace the unit			
209	#	Internal error	Make a reset; if error occurs repeatedly, replace the unit			
210	0	Selected operating mode is not released for the basic unit	Select a released operating mode for the basic unit			
240	#	Internal error	Make a reset; if error occurs repeatedly, replace the unit			
245	#	Internal error	Make a reset; if error occurs repeatedly, replace the unit			
250	#	Internal error	Make a reset; if error occurs repeatedly, replace the unit			

## WIRING DIAGRAM Wiring connection for LMV20





Air actuator

Fuel actuator

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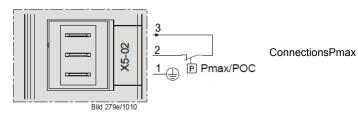
## Wiring variants for LMV27

## ConnectorX75



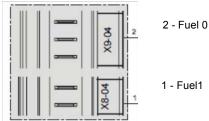
- 2 Fuel meter input
- 1 Supply fuel meter

## ConnectorX5-02



## Wiring variants for LMV26

### ConnectorX08-04 / X09-04



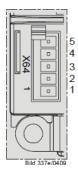
1 - Fuel1

### ConnectorX75



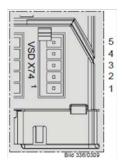
- 2 Fuel meter input
- 1 Supply fuel meter

### ConnectorX64



- 5 -Power supply speed sensor
- 4 -Speed sensor input
- 3 PWM (Pulse Width Modulation) speed output
- 2 GND (signal reference)
- 1 -Controller input (4÷20mA)

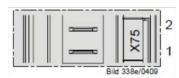
### ConnectorX74



- 5 -Supply
- 4 -Feedback signal
- 3 PWM (Pulse Width Modulation) speed output
- 2 GND (signal reference)
- 1 -External supply 24V DC

## Wiring variants for LMV37

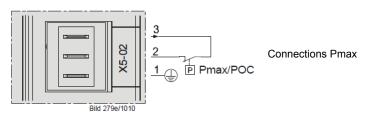
## ConnectorX75



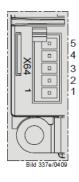
2 - Fuel meter input

1 - Supply fuel meter

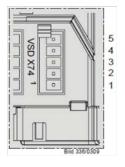
### ConnectorX5-02



### ConnectorX64



## ConnectorX74



- 5 -Power supply speed sensor
- 4 -Speed sensor input
- 3 PWM (Pulse Width Modulation) speed output
- 2 GND (signal reference)
- 1 -Controller input (4÷20mA)
- 5 -Supply
- 4 -Feedback signal
- 3 PWM (Pulse Width Modulation) speed output
- 2 GND (signal reference)
- 1 -External supply 24V DC



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

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



## **CIB UNIGAS 600V**

CONTROLLER



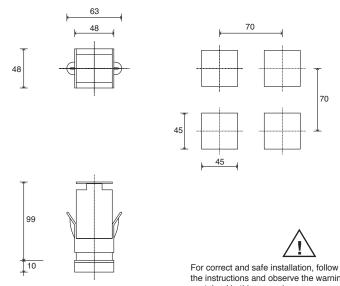
## **USER'S MANUAL**

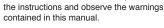
COD. M12925CA Rel 1.2 08/2014

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

## **1 · INSTALLATION**

### · Dimensions and cut-out; panel mounting





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#### 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.

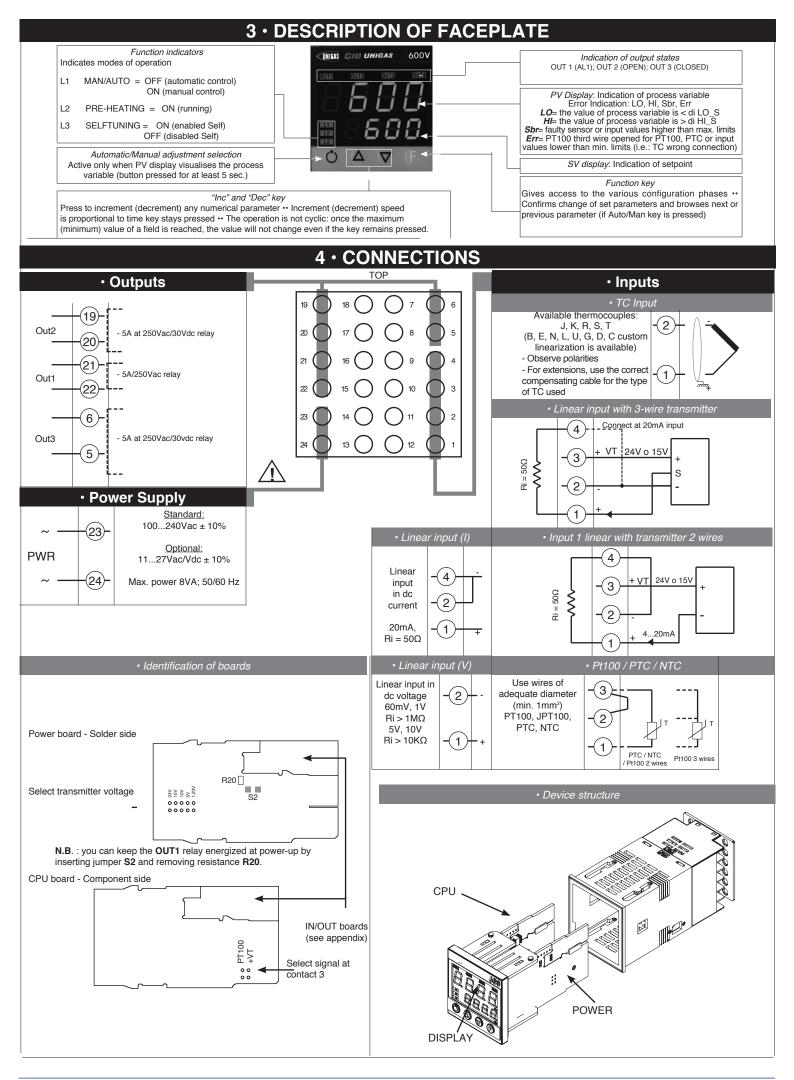
SERVICE: GEFRAN has a service department. The warranty excludes defects caused by any use not conforming to these instructions.

#### EMC conformity has been tested with the following connections

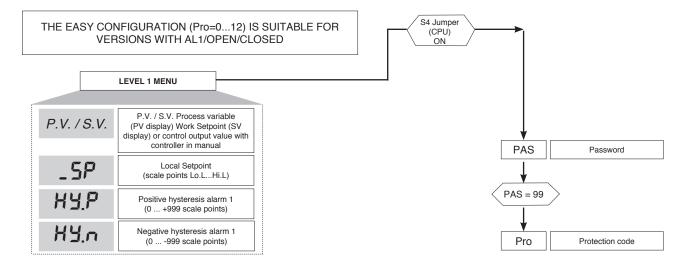
CABLE TYPE	LENGTH
1 mm <sup>2</sup>	1 m
1 mm <sup>2</sup>	3,5 m
0,8 mm <sup>2</sup> compensated	5 m
1 mm <sup>2</sup>	3 m
	1 mm <sup>2</sup> 1 mm <sup>2</sup> 0,8 mm <sup>2</sup> compensated

### **2 · TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS**

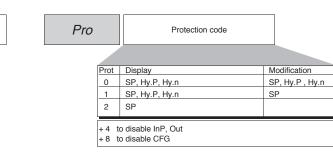
Display	2x4 digit green, high display 10 and 7mm		
Keys	4 of mechanical type (Man/Aut, INC, DEC, F)		
Accuracy	0.2% f.s. ±1 digit ambient temperature 25°C		
Main input (settable digital filter)	TC, RTD, PTC, NTC 60mV,1V Ri≥1MΩ; 5V,10V Ri≥10KΩ; 20mA Ri=50Ω Tempo di campionamento 120 msec.		
Type TC Thermocouples (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)	DIN 43760 (Pt100), JPT100 20Ω		
Max line resistance for RTD PTC type / NTC Type	990Ω, 25°C / 1KΩ, 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	0,0999,9 % - 0,0099,99 min - 0,0099,99 min		
Action	Heat / Cool		
Control outputs	on / off		
Maximum power limit heat / cool	0,0100,0 %		
Cycle time	0200 sec		
Main output type	relay, logic, continuous (010V Rload $\ge$ 250K $\Omega$ , 0/420mA Rload $\le$ 500 $\Omega$ )		
Softstart	0,0500,0 min		
Fault power setting	-100,0100,0 %		
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	<ul> <li>exclusion during warm up</li> <li>latching reset from faceplate or external contact</li> </ul>		
Type of relay contact	NO (NC), 5A, 250V/30Vdc cosφ=1		
Logic output for static relays	24V ±10% (10V min at 20mA)		
Transmitter power supply	15/24Vdc, max 30mA short-circuit protection		
Power supply (switching type)	(std) 100 240Vac ±10% (opt.) 1127Vac/dc ±10%; 50/60Hz, 8VA max		
Faceplate protection	IP65		
Working / Storage temperature range	050°C / -2070°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		



## **5** • "EASY" PROGRAMMING and CONFIGURATION

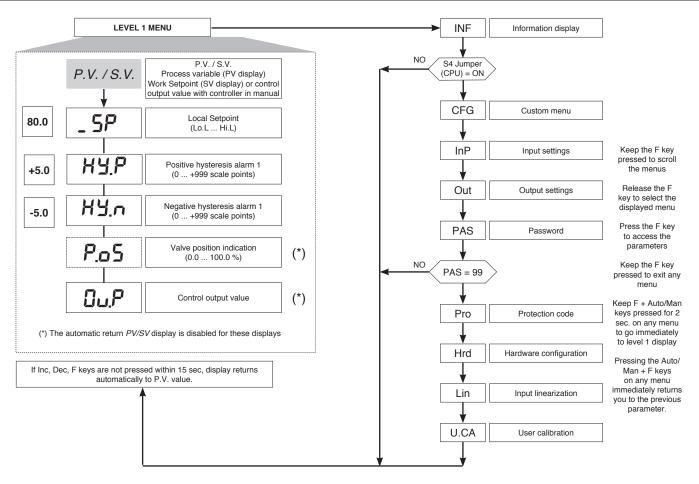


#### • Prot



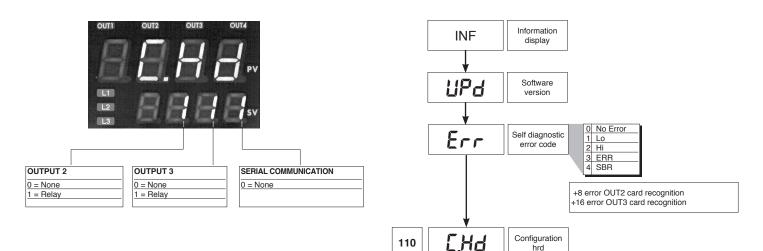
12

## 6 • PROGRAMMING and CONFIGURATION



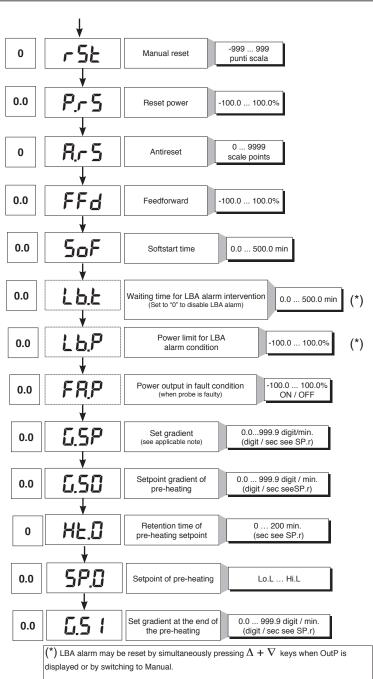
N.B.: Once a particular configuration is entered, all unnecessary parameters are no longer displayed

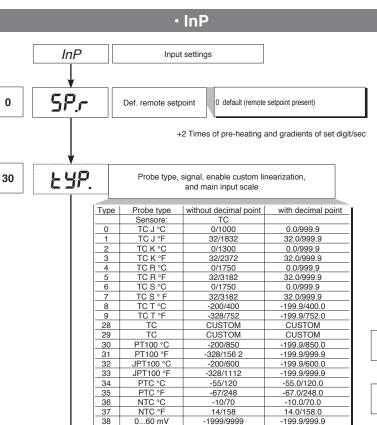
## InFo Display

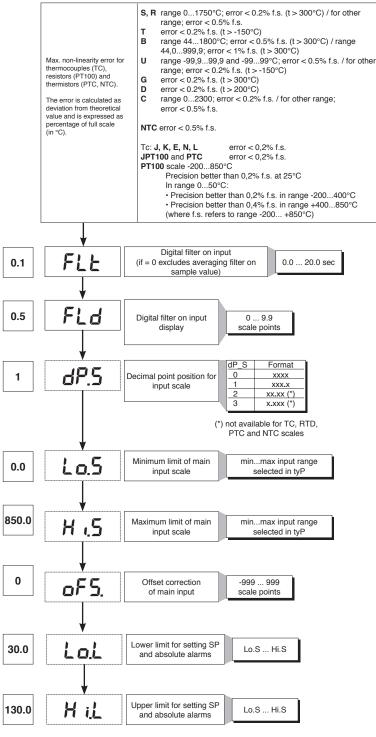


• CFG

	CFG	Con	trol para	ameters		
						0.0.1
		Enabling	S.tun	Continuous autotuning	Sel-ftuning	Softstart
0	5.50	self-tuning,	0	NO	NO	NO
		autotuning,	1	YES	NO	NO
		softstart	2	NO	YES	NO
			3	YES	YES	NO
			4	NO	NO	YES
			5	YES	NO	YES
			6	-	-	-
			7			-
			S.tun	Autotuning	Selftuning	Softstart
				one shot		
			8*	WAIT	NO	NO
			9	GO	NO	NO
			10*	WAIT	YES	NO
			11	GO	YES	NO
			12*	WAIT	NO	YES
			13	GO	NO	YES
		*) +16 with passa +32 with passa +64 with passa +128 with passa	age auto age auto	omatic rifle in 0 omatic rifle in 0	GO if PV-SP	> 0,5% > 1% > 2% > 4%
1.2	h.₽b ↓	Proportional I heating or hys regulation O	teresis i		9.9% f.s.	
5.83	<u> </u>	Integral time fo	or heatin	g 0.00 s	99.99 min	
1.33	h.db	Derivative ti heatin		0.00 9	99.99 min	
				_		
100.0	hPH	Maximum pow heatin				
	<b>\</b>					
0.0	hPL	Minimum pov for heati (not available for o cool actio	i <b>ng</b> double he	0.0	100.0%	
	¥			Y		







For custom linearization:

0...60 mV

12...60 mV

12...60 mV

0...20 mA 0...20 mA

4...20 mA

4...20 mA

0...10 V

0...10 V

2...10 V

2...10 V 0...5 V

0...5 V 1...5 V 1...5 V

0...1 V

0...1 V

200mv..1V

200mv..1V Cust10 V-20mA

Cust10 V-20mA

Cust 60mV

Cust 60mV

PT100-JPT

PTC

NTC

39

40

41

42

43

44

45

46

47

48

49

50

51 52

53

54

55

56

57

58

59

60

61

62 63

64

- LO signal is generated with variable below Lo.S or at minimum calibration value

Custom scale

-1999/9999

Custom scale

CUSTOM

CUSTOM

CUSTOM

Custom scale

-199.9/999.9

Custom scale

-199.9/999.9 Custom scale

-199.9/999.9

Custom scale

-199.9/999.9

Custom scale

-199.9/999.9

Custom scale

-199.9/999.9

Custom scale -199.9/999.9

Custom scale

-199.9/999.9

Custom scale

-199.9/999.9

Custom scale

-199.9/999.9

Custom scale

-199.9/999.9

Custom scale

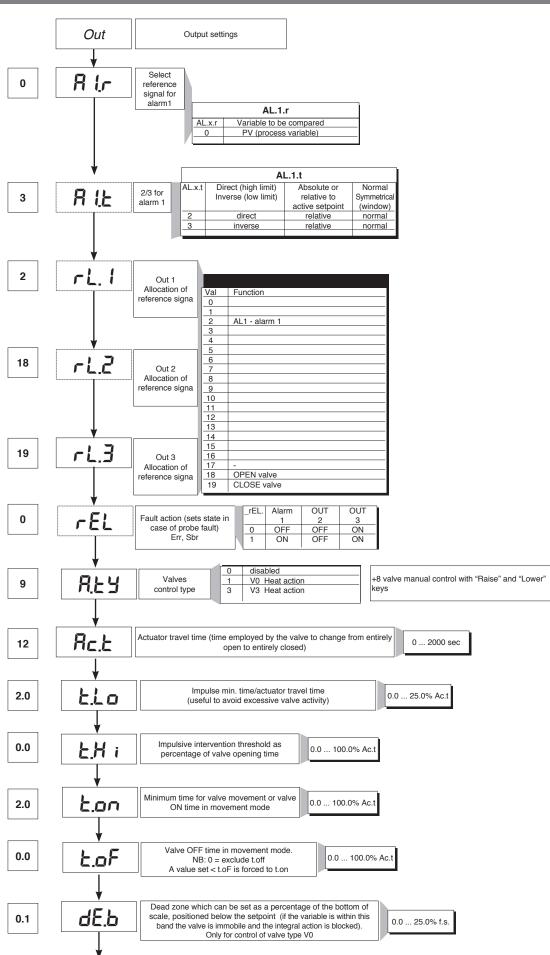
CUSTOM

CUSTOM

CUSTOM

- HI signal is generated with variable above Lo.S or at maximum calibration value

• Out



## • Prot

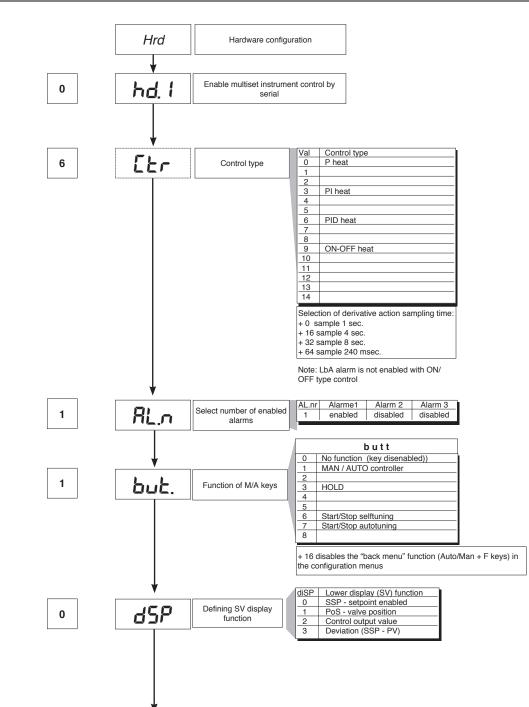
12

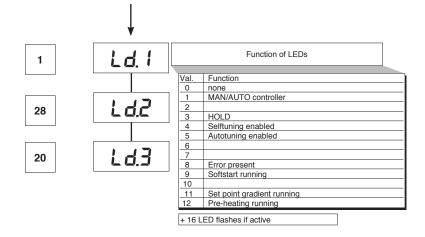
#### Pro Protection code Prot Display Modification SP, Hy.P, Hy.n, AL.2, AL.3, PoS, OuP, INF SP, Hy.P , Hy.n, AL.2, AL.3, PoS 0 1 SP, Hy.P, Hy.n, AL.2, AL.3, PoS, OuP, INF SP 2 SP, OuP, INF + 4 to disable InP, Out + 8 to disable CFG + 8 to disable CrG + 16 to disable SW "power-up - power down" + 32 disable manual power latching + 64 to disable manual power modification

+128 enables full configuration

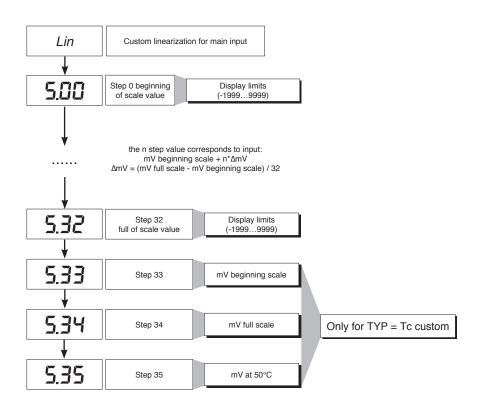
Note: OuP and INF only display configuration extended

## • Hrd

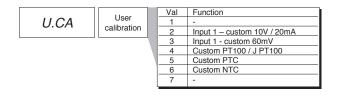




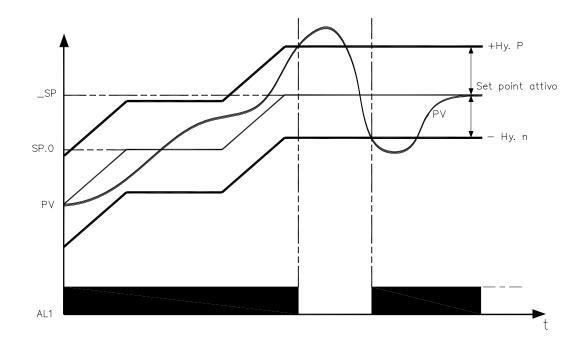
## • Lin



## • U.CAL



## 7 · CONSENT FOR BURNER AL1



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:

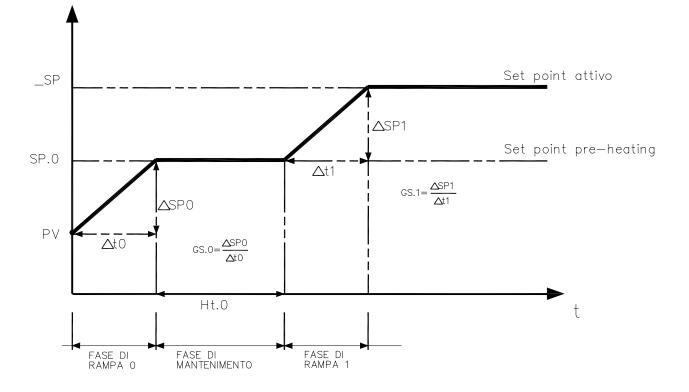
- Ramp 0 phase

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



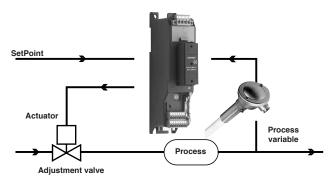
## 9 · ADJUSTMENT WITH MOTORIZED VALVE

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.



CONTROL EXAMPLE FOR V0 VALVE

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 (Ac.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 Ac.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:

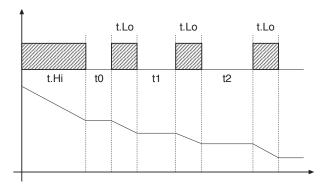
1) ON time of movement = t.on and OFF time proportional to shift and greater than or equal to t.Lo (we recommend setting t.on = t.Lo) (set t.oF = 0).

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.

t0 = 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).

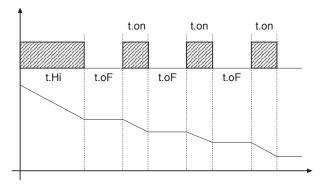
The frequency and duration of the impulses is correlated to the integral time (h.it or c.it).

#### 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 <> 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:

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.

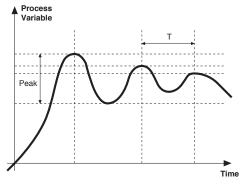
Contact GEFRAN for more information on control actions.

## 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 s follows: Proportional band

#### Peak P.B.= ----- x 100 (V max - V min)

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

Integral time: It = 1.5 x T

Derivative time: dt = It/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 ≠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)

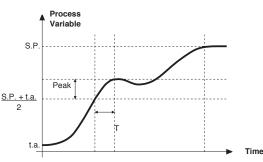
The procedure runs automatically until finished, when the new PID parameters are stored: proportional band, integral and derivative times calculated for the active action (heating or cooling). In case of double action (heating or cooling), parameters for the opposite action are calculated by maintaining the initial ratio between parameters (ex.: CPb = HPb \* 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 Stu code is not cancelled.

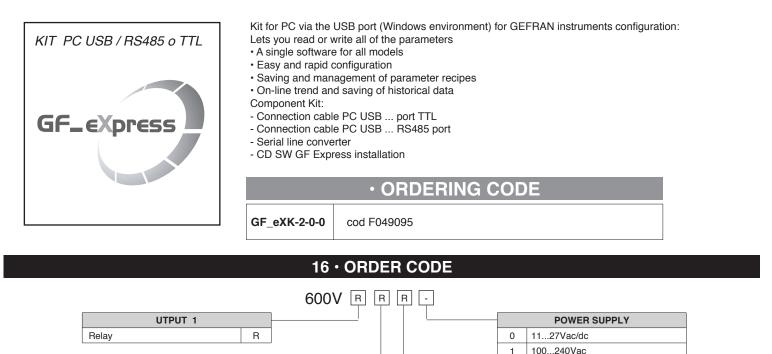
-It is advisable to eneable one of the configurable LEDs to signal selftuning status.By setting one of parameters

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



## • 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:

UTPUT 2

UTPUT 3

· follow instructions precisely when connecting the device.

Relay

Relav

· always use cables that are suitable for the voltage and current levels indicated in the technical specifications.

R

R

• 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 twophase 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 infiammable 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 60hm; 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.

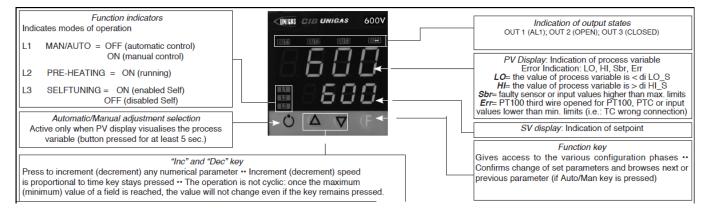
GEFRAN spa will not be held liable for any injury to persons and/or damage to property deriving from tampering, from any incorrect or erroneous use, or from any use not conforming to the device specifications.

## 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 = 80It 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 hPb hlt hdt	0	
hPb	1,2	
hlt	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 <b>F</b> until visualization of <b>Hrd</b>
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.

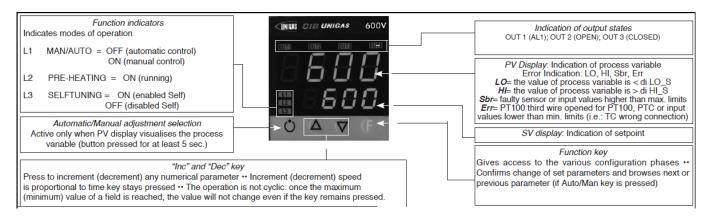
To come back to normal working keep the lower left key pushed for at least 5 sec.

### 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 <b>F</b> 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 hPb hIt	
S.tun	0
hPb	1,2
hlt	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 <b>F</b> until visualization of <b>Hrd</b>
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.

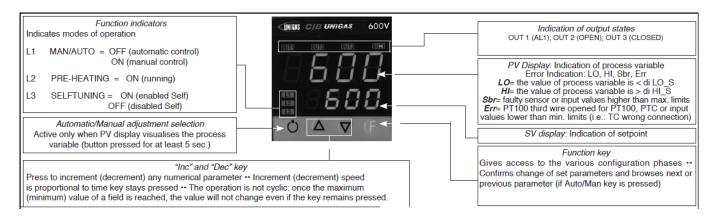
The instrument will enter the "MAN" mode (see also "Ld1" switching on). Through the arrows, "Open" and "Close" outputs are activated.

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

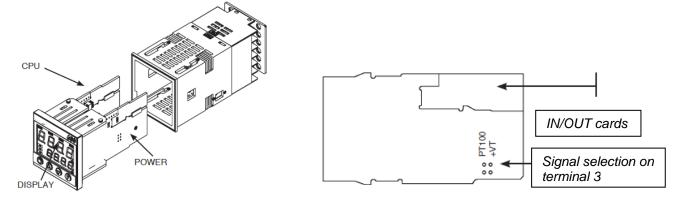
### Software switch off :

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 <b>F</b> 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	
S.tun	0
hPb	5
hPb hIt hdt	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).

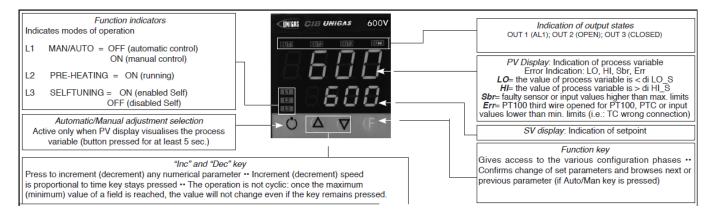
Through the arrows, "Open" and "Close" outputs are activated.

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.

# 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 hPb	0
hPb	1,2
hlt	5,83
hdt	1,33

InP	
tyP	2 (thermocouple <b>K</b> 0÷1300°C) / 0 (thermocouple <b>J</b> 0÷1000°C)
dP_S Lo.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 <b>F</b> until visualization of <b>Hrd</b>						
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.

# MANUAL FOR OPERATION AND CALIBRATION

# MODULATOR

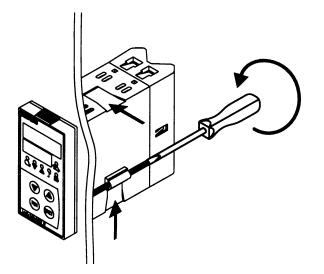
SIEMENS RWF 40....

M12905CH Rev. 07 11/09

# INSTRUMENT MOUNTING

Mount the instrument using the relevant mounts as illustrated in the figure.

To wire the instrument and sensors, follow the instructions given on the burner's wiring diagrams.



#### **INSTRUMENT FRONTAL PANEL**

	SIEMENS	
Current value or value of parameter (red)	50.3	
Setpoint or name of parameter (green)	639 :	Manual operation
Burner start	C ♥ ▲ J K6	·
Burner signal increases	C ▼ ▲ J K6	Auxiliary output
Burner signal decreases		Double stage operation
Decrease value — (down arrow)		Increase value (up arrow)
Programming key	PGM EXIT	Escape settings key
	Landis & Stania FWF40	

# INSTRUMENT SETTINGS

The instrument comes with a number of factory settings that are good for 90% of cases. However, you can set or edit parameters proceeding as follows

# 1. Setting or editing of setpoint value

With the burner switched off (thermostat/pressure switch series contacts open, i.e. terminals 3-4 open), press the PGM key, holding it down for less than 2 sec.. The display at the bottom (green) reads SP1: use the up and down arrows to set the setpoint value on the display at the top (red).

To confirm the value, press the **PGM** key, then press **EXIT** to return to normal operation.

# 2. Checking or editing the instrument's PID parameters (table 1 attached)

- Press the PGM key, holding it down for longer than 2 sec.. The code AL appears on the green display whilst the red display reads 0
- reads 0.
- To change, use the up and down arrows to change the value on the red display.
- To confirm, press PGM and the green display moves on to the next parameter.
- Repeat the previous operations for all parameters.
- To stop, press the EXIT key.
- For a list of PID parameters, see table (1) attached.

#### 3. Setting the kind of sensor to be connected to the instrument (table 2 attached)

- With the instrument in normal operating mode, press the **PGM** key, holding it down for 2 sec.. The instrument enters PID parameter configuration mode, hence press the **PGM** key for another 2 sec.
- The green display features the code C111 whilst the red display gives the code 9030.
- Each digit of the code corresponds to a settable parameter
- When the down arrow is pressed, the first digit on the left (n°9) on the red display starts flashing. Pressing the up arrow while the digit is flashing, you can change the value according to table (2) attached .
- Once you have edited the value, press the down arrow again and the second digit from the left (n°0) starts flashing and so on for all four digits. Press **PGM** to confirm and **EXIT** to exit.

Example: temperature sensor, set 9030; pressure sensor, set G030.

#### 4. C112 and C113 configurations (tables 3 & 4 attached) :

Configurations C112 and C113 enable use of an auxiliary contact (terminals Q63-Q64 and LED K6 on the front panel), which is fully configurable.

It also allows you to choose between degrees Celsius °C or Fahrenheit °F and to lock the instrument's keys.

With the instrument in normal operating mode, press the **PGM** key, holding it down for 2 sec.. The instrument enters PID parameter configuration mode, hence press the **PGM** key for another 2 sec..

The code C111 appears on the green display whilst the red display reads 9030. If you press PGM again, the green display reads C112 and the red display reads 0110.

For the instrument to work as standard, the C112 configuration should never be altered, whilst the C113 configuration should be changed when using pressure sensors or 0-10V / 0.4-20mA signals (see table (5) attached).

#### 5. Configuring process values:

With the instrument in normal operating mode, press the **PGM** key for 2 sec.. The instrument enters PID parameter configuration mode. The code **C111** appears on the green display, whilst the code 9030 (or different code depending on settings made previously) appears on the red display. If you press **PGM** again, the code becomes **C112** and the red display reads 0010. When you next press **PGM**, the code becomes **C113** and the red display reads 0110. When you next press **PGM**, the green display reads **SCL** (=lower limit [instrument range start] for analogue input 1, valid for signals 0-10V, 0-20mA, 4-20mA, 0-100ohms etc.). Use the up arrow or down arrow to set the chosen value (see table (5) attached).

If you press the **PGM** key again, the green display reads **SCH** (=upper limit [instrument range end] for analogue input 1, valid for input signals 0-10V, 0-20mA, 4-20mA, 0-100ohms etc.). Use the up and down arrow to set the chosen value (see table (5) attached).

Example: for SIEMENS pressure sensor QBE2.. P25 (25bar), the input signal used is 0-10V: set **SCL** to 0 and **SCH** to 2500. That way the instrument's scale ranges from 0 to 2500 kPa (25 bar).

Pressing the **PGM** key repeatedly calls up the following parameters in sequence. These parameters can be edited with the up and down arrows:

SCL2: lower limit for analogue input 2 (same as SCL but for input 2 - factory setting 0);

SCH2:upper limit for analogue input 2 (same as SCH but for input 2 - factory setting 100);

SPL: lower setpoint limit (same as SCL but for setpoint - factory setting 0);

SPH: upper setpoint limit (same as SCH but for setpoint - factory setting 100);

Example: for SIEMENS pressure sensor QBE2.. P25 (25bar), the input signal used is 0-10V: if you want to work between 5 and 19 bar, set **SPL** to 500 and **SPH** to 1900 (kPa). That way the setpoint scale can be set between 500 and 1900 kPa (5 and 19 bar).

OFF1:correction for analogue input 1 (factory setting 0)

OFF2:correction for analogue input 2 (factory setting 0)

**OFF3**:correction for analogue input 3 (factory setting 0)

HYST:"K6" auxiliary contact differential (factory setting 1)

dF1: delay applied to sensor signal to prevent transients (range 0-100sec.; factory setting 1 sec.)

# 6. Manual control

- To control burner output manually, press the **EXIT** key for 5 sec. with the burner operating the LED with the hand symbol lights.
- At this point, use the up arrow and down arrow to increase or decrease burner output.
- To exit manual mode, press the EXIT key.
- NB: Every time the controller switches the burner off (start enabled LED off Q13-Q14 contact open), manual mode is disabled when the burner is switched back on.

# 7. Instrument self-setting (auto-tuning)

- If the burner in the steady state does not respond properly to heat generator requests, you can activate the instrument's self-setting function, which recalculates PID values for its operation, deciding which are most suitable for the specific kind of request
- To activate this function, proceed as follows:
- Press the **PGM** key and down arrow at the same time.
- The green display reads tunE and the instrument forces the burner to increase and decrease output.
- During these output oscillations, the instrument calculates the PID parameters (proportional band, integral time, derivative time).
- At the end of calculations, the tunE function switches off automatically and the instrument has stored the new parameters.
- If you want to disable the self-setting function, press the up arrow once it has started.
- PID parameters calculated by the instrument can be edited at any time following the procedure illustrated earlier in point 2.

#### Note:

If no key is pressed for ~10sec. during the instrument's setting, the instrument automatically exits setting mode and returns to normal operating mode.

# TABLE 1 - "PID" PARAMETERS AND RELEVANT FACTORY SETTINGS

Parameter	Display	Values range	Factory setting	Remarks
Limit value for auxiliary contact (*)	AL	from -1999 to 9999 digit	0	Do not alter
Auxiliary contact switching differential (*)	HYST	from 0 to 999.9 digit	1	Do not alter
Proportional band (*)	PB.1	from 0.1 to 9999 digit	10	Typical value for temperature
Derivative action	dt	from 0 to 9999 sec.	80	Typical value for temperature
Integral action	rt	from 0 to 9999 sec.	350	Typical value for temperature
Dead band (*)	db	from 0 to 999.9 digit	1	Typical value
Servocontrol running time	tt	from 10 to 3000 sec.	15	Set servocontrol running time
Switch-on differential (*)	HYS1	from 0.0 to -199.9 digit	-5	Value under setpoint below which the burner switches back on (Q13- Q14 closes)
Lower switch-off differential (*)	HYS2	from 0.0 to HYS3	3	Do not alter
Upper switch-off differential (*)	HYS3	from 0.0 to 999.9 digit	5	Value over setpoint above which the burner switches off (Q13-Q14 opens)
Modulating response threshold	q	from 0.0 to 999.9	0	Do not alter
Weather compensation gradient	Н	from 0.0 to 4	1	Do not alter
Ambient temperature parallel displacement (*)	Ρ	from -90 to +90	0	Do not alter

(\*) Parameters affected by setting of decimal place (C113 configuration 01X0)

# **TABLE 2 - INPUTS CONFIGURATION C111**

Red display				
Analog input 1	1 <sup>^</sup> digit	2^ digit	3^ digit	4^ digi
Pt100 3 wires	0			
Pt100 22 wires	1			
Ni100 3 wires	2			
Ni100 22 wires	3			
Pt1000 3 wires	4			
Pt 1000 22 wires	5			
Ni1000 3 wires DIN 43760	6			
Ni1000 22 wires DIN 43760	7			
Ni1000 3 wires Siemens	8			
Ni1000 22 wires Siemens	9			
Thermocoupling K NiCr-Ni	А			
Thermocoupling T Cu-Con	b			
Thermocoupling N NiCrSil-NiSil	С			
Thermocoupling J Fe-Con	d			
Signal 0 ÷ 20 mA	E			
Signal 4 ÷ 20 mA	F			
Signal 0 ÷ 10 V	G			
Signal 0 ÷ 1 V	н			
Analog input 2				
		0		
none external set point WFG		1		
external set point 0 ÷ 20 mA		2		
external set point 4 ÷ 20 mA		3		
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		4		
external set point 0 ÷ 10 V		5		
external set point 0 ÷ 1 V		6		
analog shift set-point WFG analog shift set-point 0 ÷ 20 mA		7		
analog shift set-point 4 ÷ 20 mA		8		
analog shift set-point 0 ÷ 10 V		9		
0		A		
analog shift set-point 0 ÷ 1 V Analog input 3		~~~		
			0	
none			1	
external themperature sensor Pt 1000 22 wires			-	
xternal themperature sensor Ni1000 22 wires DIN			2	
xternal themperature sensor Ni1000 22 wires Siemens Input D2 - Logic functions			3	
none				0
changeover set-point				1
V shift set-point				2
Typical settings				
Siemens sensors QAE2/QAC2/QAM2	9	0	3	0
Factory sensors Pt1000 30÷130 °C	5	0	3	0
Factory sensors Pt1000 0 ÷ 350 °C	5	0	3	0
Pressure probes QBE 3 wires (signal 0 ÷ 10 V)	G	0	3	0
Pressure probes MBS 2 wires (signal 4 ÷ 20 mA)	F	0	3	0
Probes Pt100 3 wires	0	0	3	0
Thermocouplings K type	Α	0	3	0
Signal 4 ÷ 20 mA	F	0	3	0

# **TABLE 3 - CONFIGURATION C112**

Red display	1 <sup>^</sup> digit	2^ digit	3^ digit	4^ digit
Auxiliary limit switch K6				
none	0			
Ik1 function for input 1	1			
Ik2 function for input 1	2			
Ik3 function for input 1	3			
Ik4 function for input 1	4			
Ik5 function for input 1	5			
Ik6 function for input1	6			
Ik7 function for input 1	7			
Ik8 function for input 2	8			
Ik7 function for input 2	9			
Ik8 function for input 2	А			
Ik7 function for input 3	b			
Ik8 function for input 3	С			
Type of instrumentoutput control				
3 points (relay type)		0		
DC 0 ÷ 20 mA (*)		1		
DC 4 ÷ 20 mA (*)		2		
DC 0 ÷ 10 V (*)		3		
Set-point SP1				
SP1set with keys			0	
SP1 dependent on outside sensor (analogue input 3 must be configured)			1	
Parameter lock				
no keyboard lock				0
configuration level block				1
parameters level block PID				2
total block				3
Factory settings	0	0	1	0

# Note: (\*) for RWF 40.002 only

#### **TABLE 4 - CONFIGURATION C113**

Red display	1^ digit	2^ digit	3 <sup>^</sup> digit	4^ digit
Instrument addresses (for RWF 40.003 only				
address 0	0			
address 1	0	1		
address				
address 99	9	9		
Unit of measurement and decimal place				
°C without decimal			0	
°C and 1 decimal			1	
°F without decimal			2	
°F and 1 decimal			3	
Activation of "K6"				
limit contact OFF				0
limit contact ON				1
Factory settings	0	1	1	0

### **TABLE 5 - SUMMARY OF STANDARD PARAMETER SETTINGS**

	PARAMETERS TO BE EDITED											
SENSORS/PROBES	C111	C113	SCL	SCH	SPL	SPH	HYS1 (*)	HYS3 (*)	Pb. 1	dt	rt	SP1 (*)
Siemens QAE2120.010	9030	0110	-	-	30	95	-5	5	10	80	350	80°C
Siemens QAM2120.040	9030	0110	-	-	0	80	-2,5	2,5	10	80	350	40°C
Pt1000 (130°C max.)	5030	0110	-	-	30	95	-5	5	10	80	350	80°C
Pt1000 (350°C max.)	5030	0110	-	-	0	350	-5	10	10	80	350	80°C
Pt100 (130°C max.)	0030	0110	-	-	0	95	-5	5	10	80	350	80°C
Pt100 (350°C max)	0030	0110	-	-	0	350	-5	10	10	80	350	80°C
Termocouple K	A030	0110	-	-	0	1200	-5	20	10	80	350	80°C
Danfoss/Siemens 4÷20mA p 1,6 bar	F030	0100	0	160	0	160	0	20	5	20	80	100kPa
Danfoss/Siemens 4÷20mA p 10 bar	F030	0100	0	1000	0	1000	0	50	5	20	80	600kPa
Danfoss/Siemens 4÷20mA p 16 bar	F030	0100	0	1600	0	1600	0	80	5	20	80	600kPa
Danfoss/Siemens 4÷20mA p 25 bar	F030	0100	0	2500	0	2500	0	125	5	20	80	600kPa
Danfoss/Siemens 4÷20mA p 40 bar	F030	0100	0	4000	0	4000	0	200	5	20	80	600kPa
Siemens QBE2 P4	G030	0100	0	400	0	400	0	20	5	20	80	200kPa
Siemens QBE2 P10	G030	0100	0	1000	0	1000	0	50	5	20	80	600kPa
Siemens QBE2 P16	G030	0100	0	1600	0	1600	0	80	5	20	80	600kPa
Siemens QBE2 P25	G030	0100	0	2500	0	2500	0	125	5	20	80	600kPa
Siemens QBE2 P40	G030	0100	0	4000	0	4000	0	200	5	20	80	600kPa
Signal 0÷10V	G030	to be fixed	to be fixed	to be fixed	to be fixed	to be fixed	to be fixed	to be fixed	5	20	80	to be fixed
Signal 4÷20mA	F030	to be fixed	to be fixed	to be fixed	to be fixed	to be fixed	to be fixed	to be fixed	5	20	80	to be fixed
tt - servocontrol run	12 sec.	Servocontro	ol Berger S	TA12B…/Si	iemens SQ	N30.251/Sie	emens SQN	172.4A4A20	)			
tt - servocontrol run	13 sec.	Servocontro	ol Berger S	TA13B								
tt - servocontrol run	15 sec.	Servocontro	ol Berger S	TA15B								
tt - servocontrol run	30 sec.	30 sec. Servocontrol Siemens SQL33.03/Siemens SQM10/Siemens SQM50/Siemens SQM54/Berger STM30/ Siemens SQM40.265										

# NOTES

(\*) These values are factory set - values must be set during operation at the plant based on the real working temperature/pressure value.

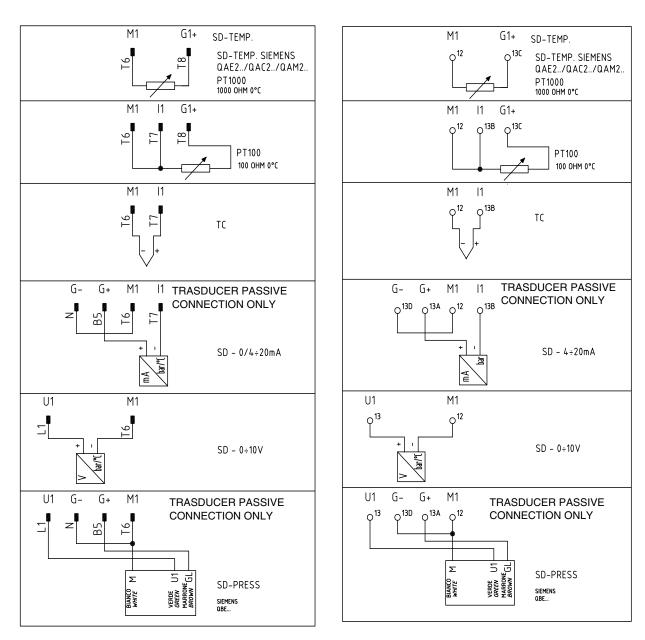
# WARNING

With pressure sensors, parameters SP1, SCH, SCL, HYS1, HYS3 must be selected and displayed in kPa (kilo Pascal). (1bar = 100,000Pa = 100kPa)

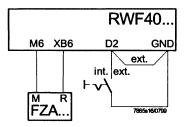
#### Probe electric connection :

#### With 7 pins connector version

With terminals version

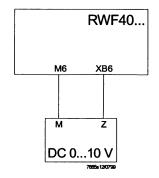


#### With external setpoint



C111 configuration code = X1X1

# With setpoint modified by independent management system



C111 configuration code = X9XX

SCH2= 0.5x (SPH - SPL) SCL2= -0.5 x (SPH - SPL)

#### Example:

SPH= max. 130° C SPL= min. 30° C SCH2= 0.5 x (130 - 30) = 50 SCL2= -0.5 x (130 - 30) = -50

#### **APPENDIX: PROBES CONNECTION**

To assure the utmost comfort, the control system needs reliable information, which can be obtained provided the sensors have been installed correctly.

Sensors measure and transmit all variations encountered at their location.

Measurement is taken based on design features (time constant) and according to specific operating conditions.

With wiring run in raceways, the sheath (or pipe) containing the wires must be plugged at the sensor's terminal board so that currents of air cannot affect the sensor's measurements

#### Ambient probes (or ambient thermostats) Installation

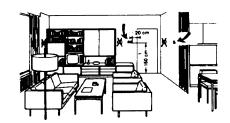
The sensors (or room thermostats) must be located in reference rooms in a position where they can take real temperature measurements without being affected by foreign factors.



# It's good to be admired ...even better to be effective

Heating systems: the room sensor must not be installed in rooms with heating units complete with thermostatic valves. Avoid all sources of heat foreign to the system.





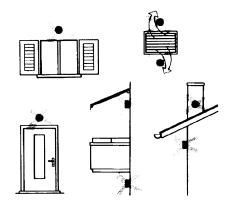
#### Outside probes (weather) Installation

In heating or air-conditioning systems featuring adjustment in response to outside temperature, the sensor's positioning is of paramount importance.



**General rule:** on the outer wall of the building where the living rooms are, never on the south-facing wall or in a position where they will be affected by morning sun. If in any doubt, place them on the north or north-east façade

#### Positions to be avoided

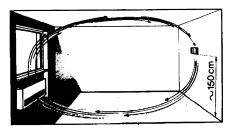


Avoid installing near windows, vents, outside the boiler room, on chimney breasts or where they are protected by balconies, cantilever roofs.

The sensor must not be painted (measurement error).

#### Location

On an inner wall on the other side of the room to heating units height above floor 1.5 m, at least 1.5 m away from external sources of heat (or cold)



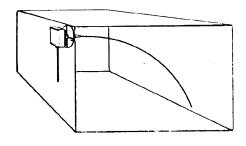
## Installation position to be avoided

near shelving or alcoves and recesses, near doors or windows, inside outer walls exposed to solar radiation or currents of cold air, on inner walls with heating system pipes, domestic hot water pipes, or cooling system pipes running through them.

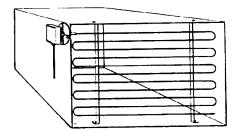
#### Duct or pipe sensors Installing temperature sensors

For measuring outlet air:

- after delivery fan or
- after coil to be controlled, at a distance of at least 0,5 m
- For measuring room temperature:
- before return air intake fan and near room's return air
   intake. For measuring saturation temperature: after mist
   eliminator.



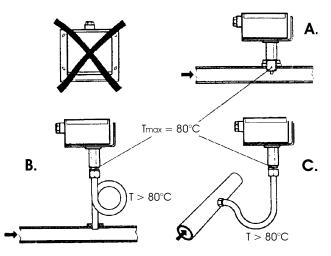
Bend 0.4m sensor by hand (never use tools) as illustrated.



Use whole cross-section of duct, min. distance from walls 50 mm, radius of curvature 10 mm for 2m or 6m sensors.

#### Installing pressure sensors

- A installation on ducts carrying fluids at max. temperature  $80^{\circ}\text{C}$
- B installation on ducts at temperature over 80°C and for refrigerants
- C installation on ducts at high temperatures:
- increase length of siphon
- place sensor at side to prevent it being hit by hot air coming from the pipe.



#### Installing differential pressure sensors for water

- Installation with casing facing down not allowed.-With temperature over 80°C, siphons are needed
- To avoid damaging the sensor, you must comply with the following instructions

#### when installing:

- make sure pressure difference is not greater than the value permitted by the sensor
- when there are high static pressures, make sure you insert shutoff valves A-B-C.

#### **Putting into operation**

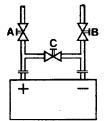
start disable 1=open C1=open C 2=open A2=close B 3=open B3=close A

4= close C

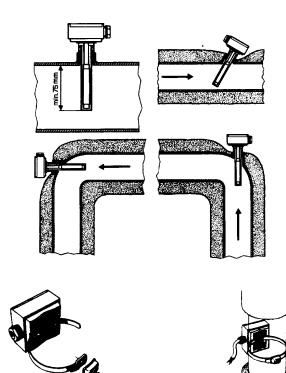
# Installing combined humidity sensors

As max. humidity limit sensor on outlet (steam humidifiers).





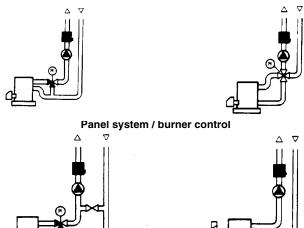
#### Immersion or strap-on sensors

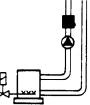


Placing the probes (QAD22.../QAE21.../QAP21.../RCA...)

#### With pumps on outlet

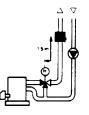
with 3 ways valves / with 4 ways valves





With pumps on return

with 3 ways valves / with 4 ways valves





#### Immersion probes mounting

Sensors must be installed on the stretch of pipe in which fluid circulates all the time.

The rigid stem (sensing element doing the measuring) must be inserted by at least 75mm and must face the direction of flow.

Recommended locations: on a bend or on a straight stretch of pipe but tilted by 45° and against the flow of fluid.

Protect them to prevent water from infiltrating (dripping gates, condensation from pipes etc.)

#### Installing QAD2.. strap-on sensors

Make sure fluid is circulating in the chosen location.

Eliminate insulation and paintwork (including rust inhibitor) on a min. 100mm length of pipe.

Sensors come with straps for pipes up to 100 mm in diameter

# Strap-on or immersion sensors? QAD2.. strap-on sensors

Advantages

- 10 sec. time constant
- Installed with system running (no plumbing work) •
- Installation can be changed easily if it proves incorrect. •

## Limits:

Suitable for pipe diameters max. 100 mm

Can be affected by currents of air etc. •

#### **QAE2...** immersion sensors

Advantages

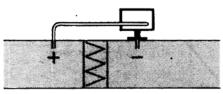
- Measure "mean" fluid temperature
- No external influence on measurement such as: currents of air, nearby pipes etc.

#### Limits

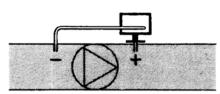
- Time constant with sheath: 20 sec. •
- Hard to change installation position if it proves incorrect.

#### Duct pressure switches and sensors

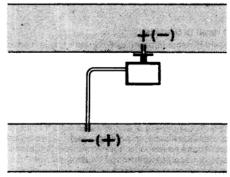
Installing differential pressure probes for air



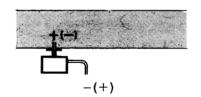
A - Control a filter (clogging)

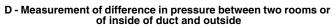


B - Control a fan (upstream/downstream)

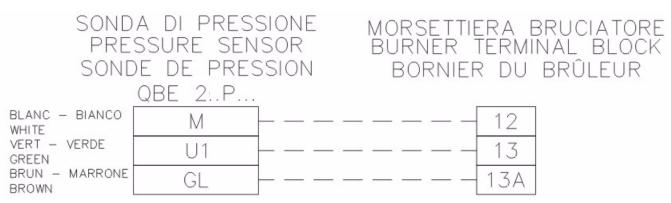


C - Measurement of difference in pressure between two ducts



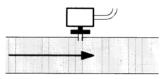


#### Pressure probes connection Siemens QBE 2...P... to burner's terminal block

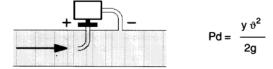


**Basic principles** 

# Measuring static pressure (i.e. pressure exerted by air on pipe walls)



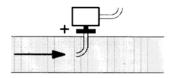
Measuring dinamic pressure



Key

- y kg/m3, specific weight of air
- q m/s, air speed
- g 9.81 m/s2, gravity acceleration
- Pd mm C.A., dynamic pressure

#### Measuring total pressure



# Spare parts

Description	Code
Modulator RWF40.000	2570112
Adapting frame Siemens ARG40 from RWF32 to RWF40	2570113
Temperature probe Siemens QAE2120.010A (30÷130°C)	2560101
Temperature probe Siemens QAM2120.040 (-15÷+50°C)	2560135
Thermoresistor Pt1000 ø = 6mm L = 100mm (30÷130°C)	2560188
Thermoresistor Pt1000 $\emptyset$ = 10mm L = 200mm (0÷350°C)	2560103
Pressure probe Siemens QBE2 P4 (0÷4bar)	2560159
Pressure probe Siemens QBE2 P10 (0÷10bar / signal 0÷10V)	2560160
Pressure probe Siemens QBE2 P16 (0÷16bar / signal 0÷10V)	2560167
Pressure probe Siemens QBE2 P25 (0÷25bar/ signal 0÷10V)	2560161
Pressure probe Siemens QBE2 P40 (0÷40bar / signal 0÷10V)	2560162
Pressure probe Danfoss MBS3200 p 1,6 (0÷1,6bar / segnale 4÷20mA)	2560189
Pressure probe Danfoss MBS3200 p 10 (0÷10bar / segnale 4÷20mA)	2560190
Pressure probe Danfoss MBS3200 p 16 (0÷16bar / segnale 4÷20mA)	2560191
Pressure probe Danfoss MBS3200 p 25 (0÷25bar / segnale 4÷20mA)	2560192
Pressure probe Danfoss MBS3200 p 40 (0÷40bar / segnale 4÷20mA)	2560193
Pressure probe Siemens 7MF1564-3BB00-1AA1 (0÷1,6bar / segnale 4÷20mA)	25601A3
Pressure probe Siemens 7MF1564-3CA00-1AA1 (0÷10bar / segnale 4÷20mA)	25601A4
Pressure probe Siemens 7MF1564-3CB00-1AA1 (0÷16bar / segnale 4÷20mA)	25601A5
Pressure probe Siemens 7MF1564-3CD00-1AA1 (0÷25bar / segnale 4÷20mA)	25601A6
Pressure probe Siemens 7MF1564-3CE00-1AA1 (0÷40bar / segnale 4÷20mA)	25601A7
Thermocoupling type K ø = 10mm L = 200mm (0÷1200°C)	2560142
Thermoresistor Pt100 $\emptyset$ = 10mm L = 200mm (0÷350°C)	2560145

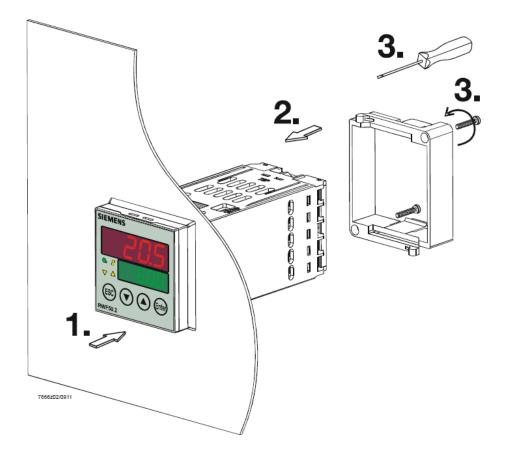
# RWF50.2x & RWF50.3x

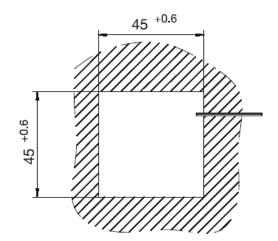


User manual

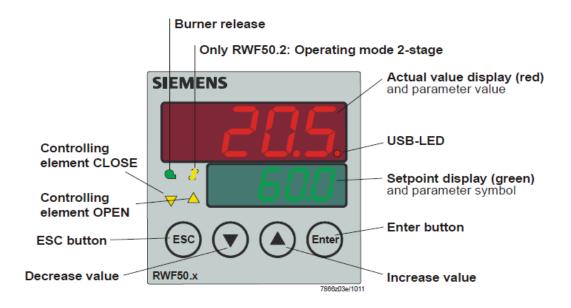
M12922CB Rel.1.0 07/2012

**DEVICE INSTALLATION** Install the device using the relevant tools as shown in the figure. To wire the device and sensors, follow the instructions on the burner wiring diagram.

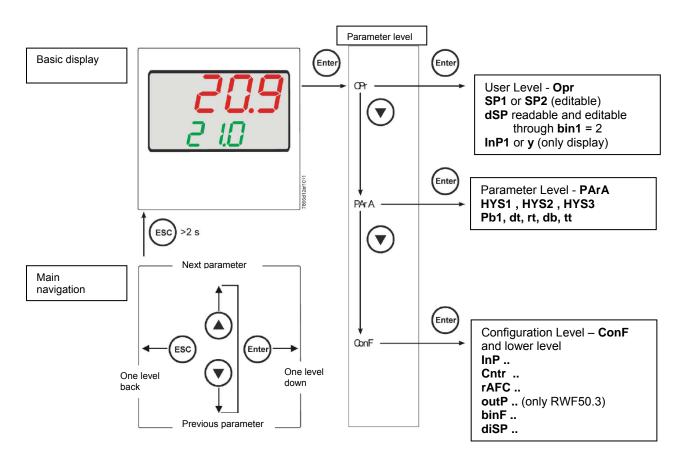




# FRONT PANEL



NAVIGATION MENU



RWF5 is preset good for 90% of applications. However, you can set or edit parameters as follow:

#### Set-point: set or modification:

When the burner is in stand-by, (safety loop open, that is terminals 3-4/T1-T2 on the 7 pole plug open) push the **Enter** button: on the lower display (green) **Opr** appears; push **Enter** again and in the same display **SP1** appears. Push **Enter** again and the lower display (green **SP1**) flashes. Using the **up and down arrows** change the set-point on the upper display (red).Push **Enter** to confirm and push **ESC** more times to get the home position.

#### PID parameters set and modifications (see table below):

- Push Enter button, on the green display **Opr** appears; using the **down arrow**, scroll until group **PArA** is reached and push Enter.
- on the green display Pb1 e appears and on the red one the set parameter.
- Push is sequence the down or up arrow the menu is scrolled.
- Push Enter to select and the arrows to choose the desired value. Enter to confirm.

Parameter	Display	Range	Factory setting	Remarks
Proportional band	PB.1	1 9999 digit	10	Typical value for temperature
Derivative action	dt	0 9999 sec.	80	Typical value for temperature
Integral action	rt	0 9999 sec.	350	Typical value for temperature
Dead band (*)	db	0 999,9 digit	1	Typical value
Servocontrol running time	tt	10 3000 sec.	15	Set servocontrol running time
Switch-on differential (*)	HYS1	0,01999 digit	-5	Value under setpoint below which the burner switches back on (1N-1P closes)
Switch-off differential 2° stage (*)	HYS2	0,0 HYS3	3	(enable only with parameter <b>bin1</b> = 4)
Upper switch-off differential (*)	HYS3	0,0… 9999 digit	5	Value over setpoint above which the burner switches off (1N-1P opens)
Switch-on differential on cooling controller (*)	HYS4	0,0 9999 digit	5	Do not used (enable only with parameter <b>CACt</b> = 0)
Switch-off differential 2° stage on cooling controller (*)	HYS5	HYS60,0 digit	5	Do not used (enable only with parameters <b>CACt</b> = 0 and <b>bin1</b> = 4)
Upper switch-off differential on cooling controller (*)	HYS6	0,01999 digit	5	Do not used (enable only with parameter <b>CACt</b> = 0)
Delay modulation	q	0,0 999,9 digit	0	Do not alter

(\*)Parameters affected by setting of decimal place (**ConF > dISP** parameter **dECP**)

#### Setting the kind of sensor to be connected to the device:

- push the Enter button: on the lower display (green) **Opr** appears. Using the **up and down arrows** find **ConF.** Push Enter to confirm.
- Now on the green display the group InP appears. Push Enter and InP1 is displaied. Enter to confirm.
- You are inside InP1; the green display shows Sen1 (sensor type), while the red display shows the chosen sensor code
- Push Enter to enter the Sen1 parameter, then choose the desired sensor using the arrows. Push Enter to confirm and ESC to escape.
- Once selected the sensor, you can modify all the other parameters using **up and down arrows** according to the tables here below.

Parameter	Value	Description
SEn1	1	Pt100 3 fili
type of sensor for	2	Pt100 2 fili
analog input 1	3	Pt1000 3 fili
	4	Pt1000 2 fili
	5	Ni1000 3 fili
	6	Ni1000 2 fili
	7	0 ÷ 135 ohm
	15	0 ÷ 20mA
	16	4 ÷ 20mA
	17	0 ÷ 10V
	18	0 ÷ 5V
	19	1 ÷ 5V
OFF1		Using the measured value correction (offset), a measured
sensor offset	-1999 <b>0</b> +9999	value can be corrected to a certain degree, either up or down
SCL1		In the case of a measuring transducer with standard signal, the
scale low level		physical signal is assigned a display value here
	-1999 <b>0</b> +9999	(for input ohm, mA, V)
SCH1		In the case of a measuring transducer with standard signal, the
scale high level		physical signal is assigned a display value here
	-1999 <b>100</b> +9999	(for input ohm, mA, V)
dF1		Is used to adapt the digital 2nd order input filter
digital filter	0 <b>0,6</b> 100	(time in s; 0 s = filter off)
Unit	1	1 = degrees Celsius
temperature unit	2	2 = degrees Fahrenheit

# ConF > InP >InP1

(**bold** = factory settings)

#### Remark:

RWF50.2 e RWF50.3 cannot be connected to thermocouples.

If thermocouples have to be connected, convert the signal to a 4-20 mA one and set the RWF accordingly.

# ConF > Cntr

Parameter	Value	Description
CtYP	1	1 = 3-position controller (open-stop-close only RWF50.2)
controller type	2	2 = continuative action controller (only RWF50.3)
CACt	1	1 = heating controller
control action	0	0 = cooling controller
SPL		
least value of the		set-point limitation prevents entry of values outside the defined
set-point range	-1999 <b>0</b> +9999	range
SPH		
maximum value of the		set-point limitation prevents entry of values outside the defined
set-point range	-1999 <b>100</b> +9999	range
oLLo		
set-point limitation		
start, operation limit		
low	<b>-1999</b> +9999	lower working range limit
oLHi		
set-point limitation		
end, operation limit		
high	-1999 <b>+9999</b>	upper working range limit

(**bold** = factory settings)

# ConF > rAFC

Activation boiler shock te RWF50 can activate the th		only on sites where the set-point is lower than 250°C and according
to <b>rAL</b> parameter.		
Parameter	Value	Description
FnCT		Choose type of range degrees/time
function	0	0 = deactivated
	1	1 = Kelvin degrees/minute
	2	2 = Kelvin degrees/hour
rASL		Slope of thermal shock protection (only with functions 1 and 2)
ramp rate	<b>0,0</b> 999,9	
toLP tolerance band ramp	<b>0</b> 9999	width of tolerance band (in K) about the set-point <b>0 = tolerance band inactive</b> 40 40 TRE6416/0911
rAL ramp limit	<b>0</b> 250	Ramp limit. When this value is lower than the temperature set- point, the RWF controls the output increasing the temp set point step by step according to rASL. If this is over the temp set point, the control is performed in cooling.

(**bold** = factory settings)

# ConF > OutP (parameter under group only for RWF50.3)

Parameter	Value	Description
FnCt		1 = analog input 1 doubling with possibility to convert
tipo di controllo	1	(depending on par <b>SiGn</b> )
-	4	4 = modulation controller
SiGn		physical output signal (terminals A+, A-)
type of output signal	0	0 = 0÷20mA
	1	1 = 4÷20mA
	2	2 = 0÷10V
rOut		
Value when out of		
input range	<b>0</b> 101	signal (in percent) when measurement range is crossed
oPnt		value range of the output variable is assigned to a physical
zero point		output signal Per default, the setting corresponds to 0100%
		angular positioning for the controller outputs (terminals A+, A-)
	-1999 <b>0</b> +9999	(effective only with <b>FnCt</b> = 1)
End		value range of the output variable is assigned to a physical
End value		output signal Per default, the setting corresponds to 0100%
		angular positioning for the controller outputs (terminals A+, A-)
	-1999 <b>100</b> +9999	(effective only with <b>FnCt</b> = 1)

(**bold** = factory settings)

# ConF > binF

Parameter	Value	Description
bin1		0 = without function
digital inputs		1 = set-point changeover (SP1 / SP2)
(terminals DG - D1)		2 = set-point shift ( <b>Opr</b> > <b>dSP</b> parameter = value of set-point
	0	modify)
	1	4 = changeover of operating mode
	2	open – modulating operation;
	4	close – 2 stage operation.

(**bold** = factory settings)

# ConF > dISP

Parameter	Value	Description
diSU		display value for upper display:
upper display	0	0 = display power-off
(red)	1	1 = analog input value
	4	4 = Controller's angular positioning
	6	6 = set-point value
	7	7 = end value with thermal shock protection
diSL		display value for lower display:
lower display	0	0 = display power-off
(green)	1	1 = analog input value
	4	4 = Controller's angular positioning
	6	6 = set-point value
	7	7 = end value with thermal shock protection
tout		time (s) on completion of which the controller returns
timeout	0 <b>180</b> 250	automatically to the basic display, if no button is pressed
dECP	0	0 = no decimal place
decimal point	1	1 = one decimal place
	2	2 = two decimal places
CodE	0	0 = no lockout
level lockout	1	1 = configuration level lockout (ConF)
	2	2 = Parameter and configuration level lockout (PArA & ConF)
	3	3 = keyboard lockout

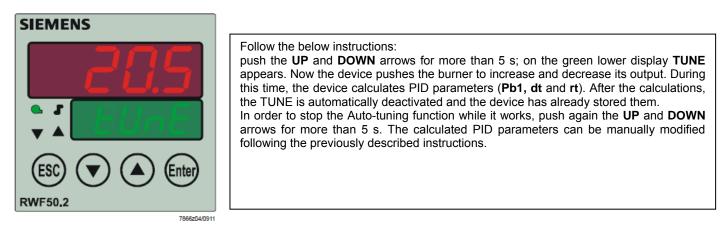
(**bold** = factory settings)

#### Manual control :

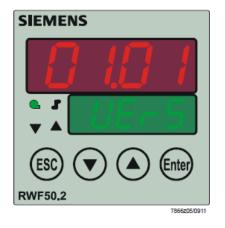
- in order to manual change the burner load, while firing keep pushing the **ESC** button for more than 5 s; on the lower green display **Hand** appears.
- using the UP and DOWN arrows, the load varies.
- Keep pushing the ESC button for getting the normal operation again.
- NB: every ime the device shuts the burner down (start led switched off contact 1N-1P open), the manual control is not active.

#### Device self-setting (auto-tuning):

If the burner in the steady state does not respond properly to heat generator requests, you can activate the Device's self-setting function, which recalculates PID values for its operation, deciding which are most suitable for the specific kind of request

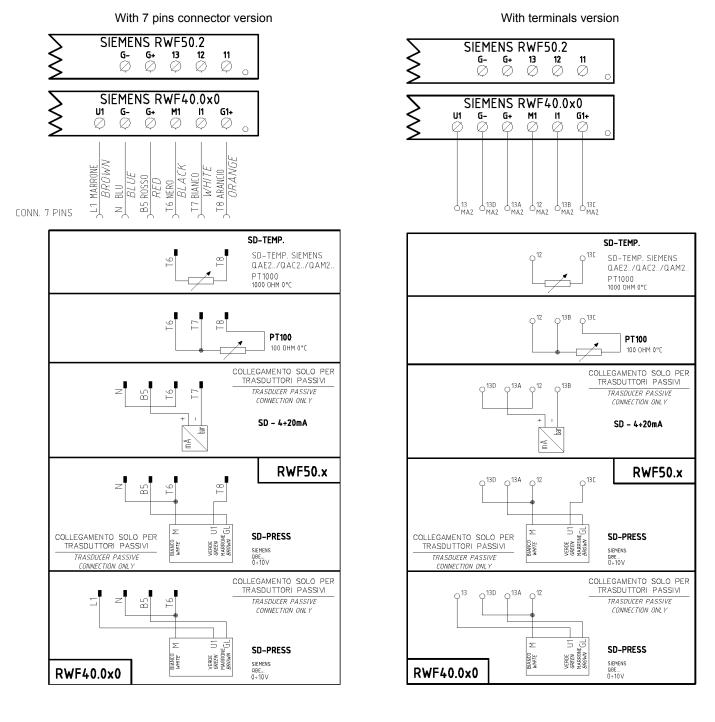


#### Display of software version :



The software version is shown by pushing **Enter + UP arrow** on the upper display

# **Electric connection :**



#### Matches terminals between RWF50.2 and RWF40.0x0

, ∞	к2 Ø	кз Ø	1N Ø	SIE 1P Ø	MENS L1 Ø	RWF N ∅	50.2		G- Ø	ն+ Ø	13 Ø	12 Ø	11 Ø	
_ Q ⊘	Y1 Ø	Y2 Ø	Q13	SIEM Q14	IENS L1 Ø	RWF4 ⊘	0.0×0 Te	U1 Ø	G- Ø	G+	M1	l1 Ø	G1+	

Parameters summarising for RWF50.2x:

	Conf					Conf									
Navigation menù			Inp												
	Inp1					Cntr diSP				Opr					
Types of probe	SEn1	OFF1	SCL1	SCH1	Unit	SPL	SPH	dECP	Pb. 1	dt	rt	tt	HYS1 (*)	HYS3 (*)	SP1 (*)
Siemens QAE2120	6	0	needless	needless	1	30	95	1	10	80	350	(#)	-5	5	80 °C
Siemens QAM2120	6	0	needless	needless	1	0	80	1	10	80	350	(#)	-2,5	2,5	40°C
Pt1000 (130°C max.)	4	0	needless	needless	1	30	95	1	10	80	350	(#)	-5	5	80°C
Pt1000 (350°C max.)	4	0	needless	needless	1	0	350	1	10	80	350	(#)	-5	10	80°C
Pt100 (130°C max.)	1	0	needless	needless	1	0	95	1	10	80	350	(#)	-5	5	80°C
Pt100 (350°C max)	1	0	needless	needless	1	0	350	1	10	80	350	(#)	-5	10	80°C
Probe 4÷20mA / 0÷1,6bar	16	0	0	160	needless	0	160	0	5	20	80	(#)	0	20	100 kPa
Probe 4÷20mA / 0÷3bar	16	0	0	300	needless	0	300	0	5	20	80	(#)	0	20	200 kPa
Probe 4÷20mA / 0÷10bar	16	0	0	1000	needless	0	1000	0	5	20	80	(#)	0	50	600 kPa
Probe 4÷20mA / 0÷16bar	16	0	0	1600	needless	0	1600	0	5	20	80	(#)	0	80	600 kPa
Probe 4÷20mA / 0÷25bar	16	0	0	2500	needless	0	2500	0	5	20	80	(#)	0	125	600 kPa
Probe 4÷20mA / 0÷40bar	16	0	0	4000	needless	0	4000	0	5	20	80	(#)	0	200	600 kPa
Siemens QBE2002 P4	17	0	0	400	needless	0	400	0	5	20	80	(#)	0	20	200 kPa
Siemens QBE2002 P10	17	0	0	1000	needless	0	1000	0	5	20	80	(#)	0	50	600 kPa
Siemens QBE2002 P16	17	0	0	1600	needless	0	1600	0	5	20	80	(#)	0	80	600 kPa
Siemens QBE2002 P25	17	0	0	2500	needless	0	2500	0	5	20	80	(#)	0	125	600 kPa
Siemens QBE2002 P40	17	0	0	4000	needless	0	4000	0	5	20	80	(#)	0	200	600 kPa
Segnale 0÷10V	17	0	to be fixed	to be fixed	needless	to be fixed	to be fixed	to be fixed	5	20	80	(#)	to be fixed	to be fixed	to be fixed
Segnale 4÷20mA	16	0	to be fixed	to be fixed	needless	to be fixed	to be fixed	to be fixed	5	20	80	(#)	to be fixed	to be fixed	to be fixed

NOTE :

(#) tt – servo control run time

(#) it = serve control run time SQL33 ; STM30; SQM10; SQM40; SQM50; SQM54 = **30** (secondi) - STA12B3.41; SQN30.251; SQN72.4A4A20 = **12** (secondi) (\*) These values are factory set - values <u>must be</u> set during operation at the plant based on the real working temperature/pressure value. WARNING : With pressure probes the parameters SP1, SCH, SCL, HYS1, HYS3 must be selected, and visualized in kPa (kilo Pascal). (<u>1bar = 100.000Pa = 100kPa</u>)

#### **APPENDIX: PROBES CONNECTION**

To assure the utmost comfort, the control system needs reliable information, which can be obtained provided the sensors have been installed correctly. Sensors measure and transmit all variations encountered at their location.

Measurement is taken based on design features (time constant) and according to specific operating conditions. With wiring run in raceways, the sheath (or pipe) containing the wires must be plugged at the sensor's terminal board so that currents of air cannot affect the sensor's measurements.

#### Ambient probes (or ambient thermostats)

#### Installation

The sensors (or room thermostats) must be located in

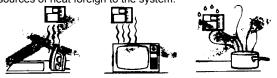
reference rooms in a position where they can take real temperature measurements without being affected by foreign factors.

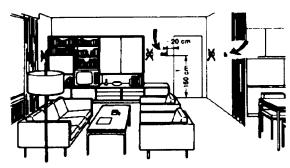
ioreign lactors.



#### It's good to be admired ...even better to be effective

Heating systems: the room sensor must not be installed in rooms with heating units complete with thermostatic valves. Avoid all sources of heat foreign to the system.





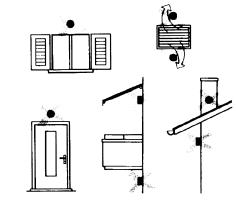
Outside probes (weather) Installation

In heating or air-conditioning systems featuring adjustment in response to outside temperature, the sensor's positioning is of paramount importance.



**General rule:** on the outer wall of the building where the living rooms are, never on the south-facing wall or in a position where they will be affected by morning sun. If in any doubt, place them on the north or north-east façade.

#### Positions to be avoided

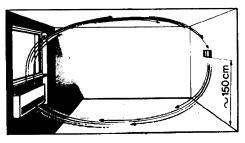


Avoid installing near windows, vents, outside the boiler room, on chimney breasts or where they are protected by balconies, cantilever roofs.

The sensor must not be painted (measurement error).

#### Location

On an inner wall on the other side of the room to heating unitsheight above floor 1.5 m, at least 1.5 m away from external sources of heat (or cold).



#### Installation position to be avoided

near shelving or alcoves and recesses, near doors or win-dows, inside outer walls exposed to solar radiation or currents of cold air, on inner walls with heating system pipes, domestic hot water pipes, or cooling system pipes running through them.

#### Duct or pipe sensors

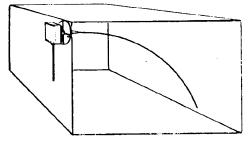
#### Installing temperature sensors

For measuring outlet air:

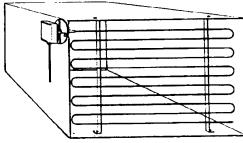
- after delivery fan or
- after coil to be controlled, at a distance of at least 0,5 m

For measuring room temperature:

• before return air intake fan and near room's return airintake. For measuring saturation temperature: after mist eliminator.



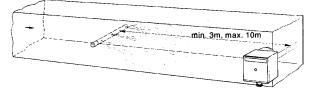
Bend 0.4m sensor by hand (never use tools) as illustrated.



Use whole cross-section of duct, min. distance from walls 50 mm, radius of curvature 10 mm for 2m or 6m sensors.

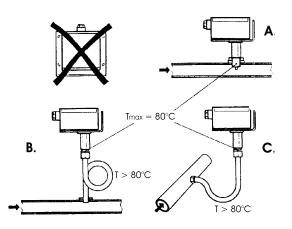
#### Installing combined humidity sensors

As max. humidity limit sensor on outlet (steam humidifiers).



#### Installing pressure sensors

- A installation on ducts carrying fluids at max. temperature 80°C
- B installation on ducts at temperature over 80°C and for refrigerants
- C installation on ducts at high temperatures:
  - increase length of siphon
  - place sensor at side to prevent it being hit by hot air coming from the pipe.



#### Installing differential pressure sensors for water

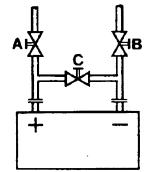
- Installation with casing facing down not allowed.-With temperature over 80°C, siphons are needed.
- To avoid damaging the sensor, you must comply with the following instructions

#### when installing:

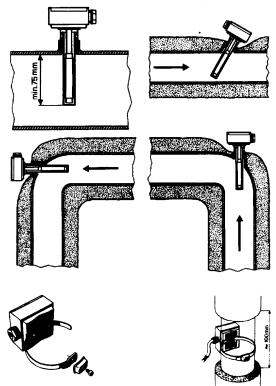
- make sure pressure difference is not greater than thevalue permitted by the sensor
- when there are high static pressures, make sure you insert shutoff valves A-B-C.

#### Putting into operation

Start disable 1=open C1=open C 2=open A2=close B 3=open B3=close A 4= close C



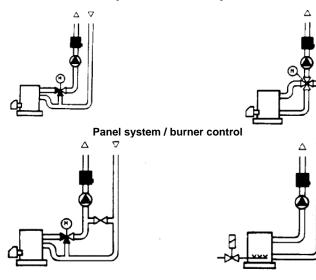
#### Immersion or strap-on sensors



Placing the probes (QAD22.../QAE21.../QAP21.../RCA...)

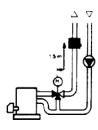
With pumps on outlet

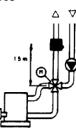
#### with 3 ways valves / with 4 ways valves



With pumps on return

with 3 ways valves / with 4 ways valves





#### Immersion probes installation

Sensors must be installed on the stretch of pipe in which fluid circulates all the time.

The rigid stem (sensing element doing the measuring) must be inserted by at least 75mm and must face the direction of flow.

Recommended locations: on a bend or on a straight stretch of pipe but tilted by  $45^\circ$  and against the flow of fluid.

Protect them to prevent water from infiltrating (dripping gates, condensation from pipes etc.)

#### Installing QAD2.. strap-on sensors

Make sure fluid is circulating in the chosen location.

Eliminate insulation and paintwork (including rust inhibitor) on a min. 100mm length of pipe.

Sensors come with straps for pipes up to 100 mm in diameter

# Strap-on or immersion sensors? QAD2.. strap-on sensors

Advantages :

- 10 sec. time constant
- Installed with system running (no plumbing work)
- Installation can be changed easily if it proves incorrect.

#### Limits:

- Suitable for pipe diameters max. 100 mm
- Can be affected by currents of air etc.

#### QAE2... immersion sensors

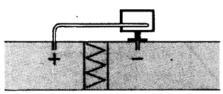
Advantages:

- Measure "mean" fluid temperature
- No external influence on measurement such as: currents of air, nearby pipes etc.

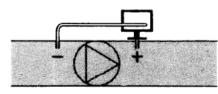
#### Limits:

- Time constant with sheath: 20 sec.
- Hard to change installation position if it proves incorrect.

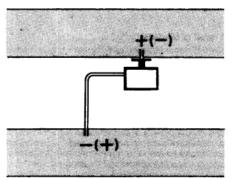
Installing differential pressure probes for air



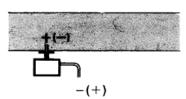
A - Control a filter (clogging)



B - Control a fan (upstream/downstream)



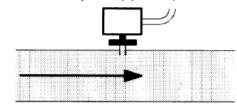
C - Measurement of difference in pressure between two ducts



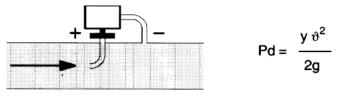
D - Measurement of difference in pressure between two rooms or of inside of duct and outside

#### **Basic principles**

Measuring static pressure(i.e. pressure exerted by air on pipe walls)



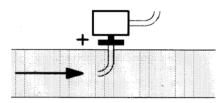
#### Measuring dinamic pressure



Key

- y Kg/m<sup>3</sup>, specific weight of air m/s, air speed
- g 9.81 m/s<sup>2</sup> gravity acceleration
- Pd mm C.A., dynamic pressure

#### Measuring total pressure



# Spare parts

Description	Code
Modulator RWF50.2 (uscita a 3 punti - apri, fermo, chiudi)	2570148
Modulator RWF50.3 (uscita continua 0÷20mA, 4÷20mA, 0÷10V)	2570149
Temperature probe Siemens QAE2120.010A (30÷130°C)	2560101
Temperature probe Siemens QAM2120.040 (-15÷+50°C)	2560135
Thermoresistor Pt1000 ø6mm L100mm (30÷130°C)	2560188
Thermoresistor Pt1000 ø10mm L200mm (0÷350°C)	2560103
Thermoresistor Pt100 ø10mm L200mm (0÷350°C)	2560145
Thermoresistor Pt100 ø8mm L85mm (0÷120°C)	25601C3
Pressure probe Siemens QBE2 P4 (0÷4bar)	2560159
Pressure probe Siemens QBE2 P10 (0÷10bar / signal 0÷10V)	2560160
Pressure probe Siemens QBE2 P16 (0÷16bar / signal 0÷10V)	2560167
Pressure probe Siemens QBE2 P25 (0÷25bar / signal 0÷10V)	2560161
Pressure probe Siemens QBE2 P40 (0÷40bar / signal 0÷10V)	2560162
Pressure probe Danfoss MBS 3200 P 1,6 (0÷1,6bar / signal 4÷20mA)	2560189
Pressure probe Danfoss MBS 3200 P 10 (0÷10bar / signal 4÷20mA)	2560190
Pressure probe Danfoss MBS 3200 P 16 (0÷16bar / signal 4÷20mA)	2560191
Pressure probe Danfoss MBS 3200 P 25 (0÷25bar / signal 4÷20mA)	2560192
Pressure probe Danfoss MBS 3200 P 40 (0÷40bar / signal 4÷20mA)	2560193
Pressure probe Siemens 7MF1565-3BB00-1AA1 (0÷1,6bar / signal 4÷20mA)	25601A3
Pressure probe Siemens 7MF1565-3CA00-1AA1 (0÷10bar / signal 4÷20mA)	25601A4
Sonda di pressione Siemens 7MF1565-3CB00-1AA1 (0÷16bar / signal	25601A5
Pressure probe Siemens 7MF1565-3CD00-1AA1 (0÷25bar / signal 4÷20mA)	25601A6
Pressure probe Siemens 7MF1565-3CE00-1AA1 (0÷40bar / signal 4÷20mA)	25601A7
Pressure probe Gefran E3E B1V6 MV (0÷1,6bar / segnale 4÷20mA)	25601C4
Pressure probe Danfoss E3E B01D MV (0÷10bar / segnale 4÷20mA)	25601C5
Pressure probe Danfoss E3E B16U MV (0÷16bar / segnale 4÷20mA)	25601C6
Pressure probe Danfoss E3E B25U MV (0÷25bar / segnale 4÷20mA)	25601C7
Pressure probe Danfoss E3E B04D MV (0÷40bar / segnale 4÷20mA))	25601C8

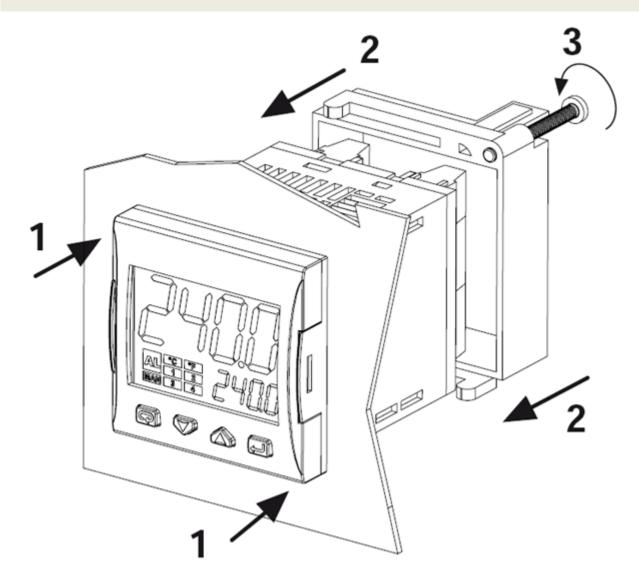
Note: Specifications and data subject to change. Errors and omissions excepted.

# **KM3 Modulator**

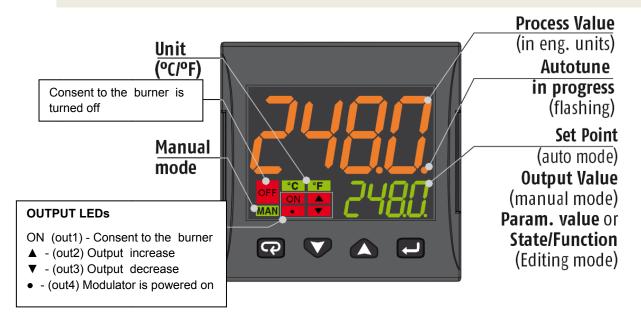
**USER MANUAL** 

M12927CA Rel.1.0 10/2020

## MOUNTING

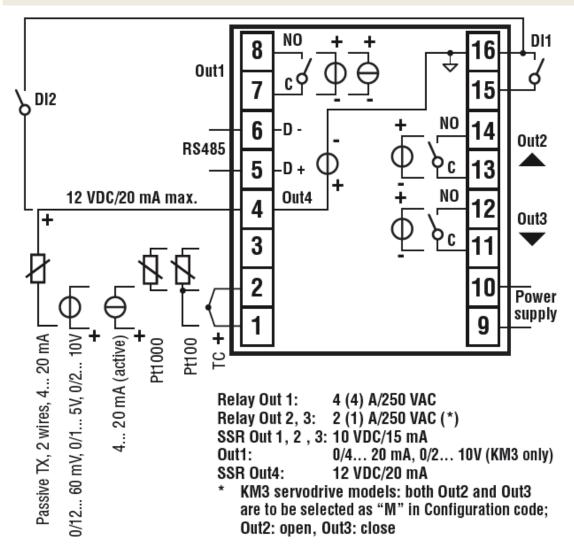


### **DISPLAY AND KEYS**



	Operator Mode	Editing Mode
	Access to: - Operator Commands (Timer, Setpoint selection) - Parameters - Configuration	Confirm and go to Next parameter
	Access to: - Operator additional information (Output value, running time)	Increase the displayed value or select the next element of the parameters list
	Access to: - Set Point	Decrease the displayed value or select the previous element
P	Programmable key: Start the programmed function (Autotune, Auto/Man, Timer)	Exit from Operator commands/Parameter setting/Configuration

### **CONNECTIONS DIAGRAM**



### Probe connection:

- PT1000/NTC/PTC: between terminal 3 and 2
- PT 100: between terminal 3 and 2 with terminal 1
- **Passive pressure probe** 0/4-20 mA: between terminal 4 (+) e 1 (-) Note: out4 must be activated (IO4F must be setted to ON)
- **Powered pressure probe** 0/4-20 mA between terminal 4 (power supply), 2 (negative) e 1 (positive) Note: set IO4F to ON to activate Out4

### Power supply connection:

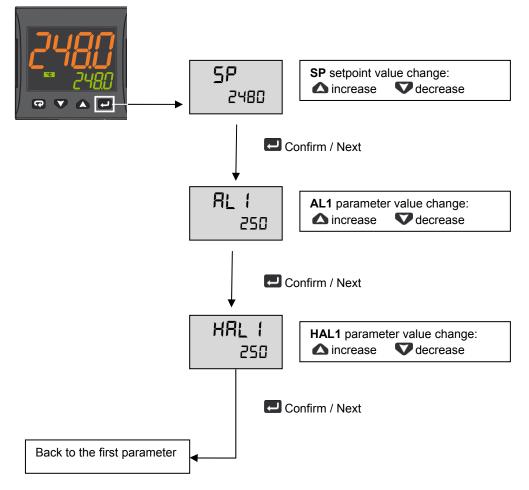
- Neutral wire: terminal 9
- Phase: terminal 10 (100...240 Vac)
- Close terminals 15-16 to switch to the set point 2

### Output connection:

- Channel 1: terminal 7 and 8 (burner on off)
- Channel 2: terminal 11 and 12 (servomotor opens)
- Channel 3: terminal 13 and 14 (servomotor closes)

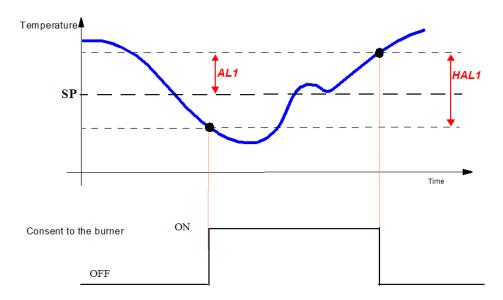
## SETPOINT AND HYSTERESIS CONFIGURATION (SP, AL1, HAL1 parameters)

Push the 🛃 button to enter into the setpoint configuration:



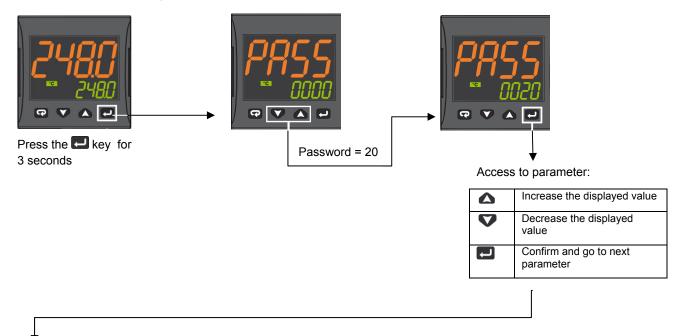
To return to normal mode, press the 😨 key for 3 seconds or wait the 10s timeout

### **Operation example**



## LIMITED ACCESS LEVEL

Proceed as follows to change some parameters that are not visible in standard user mode:



Param	Description	Values	Default
SEnS	Input type	Pt1 = RTD Pt100 Pt10 = RTD Pt1000 0.20 = 020mA 4.20 = 420mA Pressure probe 0.10 = 010V 2.10 = 210V crAL= Thermocouple K	Depends on the probe
SP	Set point 1	SPLL SPLH	
AL1	AL1 threshold	AL1L AL1H (E.U.)	
HAL1	AL1 hysteresis	1 9999 (E.U.)	
Pb	Proportional band	1 9999 (E.U.)	
ti	Integral time	0 (oFF) 9999 (s)	
td	Derivative time	0 (oFF) 9999 (s)	See page 7
Str.t	Servomotor stroke time	51000 seconds	
db.S	Servomotor dead band	0100%	
SPLL	Minimum set point value	-1999 SPHL	
SPHL	Maximum set point value	SPLL 9999	
dp	Decimal point position	0 3	
SP 2	Set point 2	SPLLSPLH	60
A.SP	Selection of the active set point	"SP" " nSP"	SP

To exit the parameter setting procedure press the 😨 key (for 3 s) or wait until the timeout expiration (about 30 seconds)

Parameter         Serie         dp         SSC         FSC         Initial         Initial         Parameter         Strict         SPLL         SPLL </th <th>Parameter Group</th> <th>inP</th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th>AL1</th> <th></th> <th>Бñ Б</th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th>SP</th> <th></th> <th></th>	Parameter Group	inP						AL1		Бñ Б					SP		
Image: blackImage: black<	Parameter	Sens	dp	SSC	FSc	unit	104.F	AL1	HAL1	Рb	ti	td	Str.t	db.S	SPLL	SPHL	SP
Dec         Scale         Scale         Off         On         p         i         d         servo         Band         SP         SP         SP           Point         Min         Max         °C         on         5         10         10         10         10         Min         Min         Min         Max           1         1         m         °C         on         5         10         10         350         1         *         5         30         95           1         1         °C         on         10         10         10         350         1         *         5         0         95         95           1         0         10         10         10         10         350         1         *         5         0         95         95           1         0         100         °C         on         10         10         10         *         *         5         0         95         95         95         95         95         95         95         95         95         95         95         95         95         95         95         95         95							(**)	(***)	(***)	(***)	(***)	(***)					(***)
PointMinMaxMoMinMaxMoMinMaxMoMinMax11 $\circ$ $\circ$ on510103501 $\ast$ 5309511 $\circ$ $\circ$ on1010103501 $\ast$ 530951 $\circ$ $\circ$ on510103501 $\ast$ 530951 $\circ$ $\circ$ on510103501 $\ast$ 503501 $\circ$ $\circ$ on1010103501 $\ast$ 503501 $\circ$ $\circ$ on2025103501 $\ast$ 503500 $\circ$ 0 $\circ$	Probes		Dec	Scale	Scale			Off	On	٩		σ	servo	Band	SP	SP	Set
			Point	Min	Max								time s	Mo.	Min	Мах	point
	Pt1000 (130°C max)	Pt10	1			ů	on	5	10	10	350	1	*	5	30	95	80
	Pt1000 ( 350°C max)	PT10	1			°	on	10	10	10	350	1	*	5	0	350	80
	Pt100 (130°C max)	PT1	1			ပ	uo	5	10	10	350	1	*	5	0	95	80
	Pt100 (350°C max)	Pt1	1			°	on	10	10	10	350	1	*	5	0	350	80
	Pt100 (0+100°C 4+20mA)	4.20	1	0	100		on	5	10	10	350	1	*	5	0	95	80
$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	Thermocouple K (1200°C max)	crAL	0			°	on	20	25	10	350	1	*	5	0	1200	80
	Thermocouple J (1000°C max)	ſ	0			°	on	20	25	10	350	1	*	5	0	1000	80
$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	4-20mA / 0-1,6barPressure probe	4.20	0	0	160		on	20	20	5	120	1	*	5	0	160	100
$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	4-20mA / 0-10bar Pressure probe	4.20	0	0	1000		on	50	50	5	120	٢	*	5	0	1000	600
0         0         2500         on         125         120         1         *         5         0         2500           0         0         4000         on         200         200         5         120         1         *         5         0         2500           0         0         4000         0         200         200         5         120         1         *         5         0         4000           0         0         125         12         1         *         5         0         2500	4-20mA / 0-16bar Pressure probe	4.20	0	0	1600		uo	80	80	5	120	1	*	5	0	1600	600
0         0         4000         on         200         5         120         1         *         5         0         4000           0         0         2500         0         125         125         5         120         1         *         5         0         4000	4-20mA / 0-25bar Pressure probe	4.20	0	0	2500		on	125	125	5	120	1	*	5	0	2500	600
0 0 2500 0 125 125 5 120 1 * 5 0 2500	4-20mA / 0-40bar Pressure probe	4.20	0	0	4000		uo	200	200	5	120	-	*	5	0	4000	600
	QBE2002 / 0-25bar Pressure probe	0.10	0	0	2500		on	125	125	5	120	-	*	5	0	2500	600

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Probe parameters configuration MODULATORE ASCON KM3

Note:

(\*) Str.t - Servomotor stroke time SQL33; STM30; SQM10; SQM40; SQM50; SQM54 = 30 (Seconds) STA12B3.41; SQN30.251; SQN72.4A4A20 = 12 (Seconds)

# (\*\*) Out 4 ... on Display led °4 must be switched on, otherwise change the io4.F parameter value from "on" to "out4", confirm the value, quit the configuration mode then change again the io4.F parameter value from "out4" to "on".

(\*\*\*) Factory settings. These values must be adapted to machine conditions

N.B. For pressure probe, SP, SPHL, SPLL parameters values are expressed in Kpa (1 bar = 100 Kpa).

### CONFIGURATION

### How to access configuration level

The configuration parameters are collected in various groups. Every group defines all parameters related with a specific function (e.g.: control, alarms, output functions).

- 1. Push the 🛃 button for more than 5 seconds. The upper display will show PASS while the lower display will show 0.
- Using  $\triangle$  and  $\nabla$  buttons set the programmed password. 2.

According to the entered password, it is possible to see a part of the parameters listed in the "configuration parameters" section.

- a. Enter "30" as password to view all the configuration parameters
- b. Enter "20" as password to view the parameters of the "limited access level". At this point, only the parameters with attribute Liv = A or Liv = O will be editable. Leave the password blank to edit "user level" parameters, that are identified by attribute Liv = O
- C.
- 3. Push the 🛃 button. If the password is correct the display will show the acronym of the first parameter group preceded by the symbol: <sup>¬</sup>. In other words the upper display will show: <sup>¬</sup> inP (group of the **Input parameters**).

The instrument is in configuration mode. To press 😨 for more than 5 seconds, the instrument will return to the "standard display.

### Keyboard functions during parameter changing:

	Operator Mode
	When the upper display is showing a group and the lower display is blank, this key allows to enter in the selected group. When the upper display is showing a parameter and the lower display is showing its value, this key allows to store the selected value for the current parameter and access the next parameter within the same group.
$\mathbf{\Delta}$	Allows to increase the value of the selected parameter.
	Allows to decrease the value of the selected parameter.
Ģ	Short presses allow you to exit the current group of parameters and select a new group. A long press terminates the configuration procedure (the instrument returns to the normal display).
€ + +	These two keys allow to return to the previous group. Proceed as follows: Push the 😨 button and maintaining the pressure, then push the 🛁; release both the buttons.

### **Configuration Parameters**

inP	GRO	UP - inpu	it confiuration		
Liv	N°	Param	Description	Values	Default
A	1	SEnS	Input type	Pt1 = RTD Pt100 Pt10 = RTD Pt1000 0.20 = 020mA 4.20 = 420mA Pressure probe 0.10 = 010V 2.10 = 210V crAL= Thermocouple K	Depends on the probe
A	2	dp	Decimal point position	0 3	See page 7
A	3	SSc	Initial scale read-out for linear inputs (avaiable only if SEnS parameter is not equal to Pt1, Pt10, crAL values)	-1999 9999	0
С	4	FSc	Full scale read-out for linear input inputs (avaiable only if SEnS parameter is not equal to Pt1, Pt10, crAL values)	-1999 9999	Depends on the probe
С	5	unit	Unit of measure (present only in the case of temperature probe)	°C/°F	°C
С	6	Fil	Digital filter on the measured value	0 (= OFF) 20.0 s	1.0
С	7	inE	Selection of the Sensor Out of Range type that will enable the safety output value	or = Over range ou = Under range our = over e under range	or

С	8	oPE	Safety output value	-100 100	0
С	9	io4.F	I/O4 function selection	on = Out4 will be ever ON (used as a transmitter power supply) ,out4 = Uscita 4 (Used as digital output 4), dG2c = Digital input 2 for contact closure, dG2U = Digital input 2 driven by 12 24 VDC	on
C	10	diF1	Digital input 1 function	oFF = Not used, 1 = Alarm reset, 2 = Alarm acknowledge (ACK), 3 = Hold of the measured value, 4 = Stand by mode, 5 = Manual mode, 6 = HEAt with SP1 and CooL with SP2, 7 = Timer RUN/Hold/Reset, 8 = Timer Run, 9 = Timer Reset, 10 = Timer Run/Hold, 11 = Timer Run/Reset, with lock, 13 = Program Start, 14 = Program Reset, 15 = Program Run/Hold, 16 = Program Run/Hold, 17 = Program Run/Hold, 17 = Program Run/Hold, 18 = Sequential SP selection, 19 = SP1 - SP2 selection, 20 = SP1 SP4 binary selection, 21 = Digital inputs in parallel	19
С	12	di.A	Digital Inputs Action (DI2 only if configured)	0 = DI1 direct action, DI2 direct action 1 = DI1 reverse action, DI2 direct action 2 = DI1 direct action, DI2 reverse action 3 = DI1 reverse action, DI2 reverse action	0

Out	GRO	UP- Outp	out parameters		
Liv	N°	Param	Description	Values	Default
С	14	o1F	Out 1 function	AL = Alarm output	AL
С	15	o1AL	Initial scale value of the analog retransmission	-1999 Ao1H	1
С	18	o1Ac	Out 1 action	dir = Direct action rEU = Reverse action dir.r = Direct with reversed LED ReU.r = Reverse with reversed LED	rEUr.r
С	19	o2F	Out 2 function	H.rEG = Heating output	H.rEG
С	21	o2Ac	Out 2 action	dir = Direct action rEU = Reverse action dir.r = Direct with reversed LED ReU.r = Reverse with reversed LED	dir
С	22	o3F	Out 3 function	H.rEG = Heating output	H.rEG
С	24	o3Ac	Out 3 action	dir = Direct action rEU = Reverse action dir.r = Direct with reversed LED ReU.r = Reverse with reversed LED	dir

Liv	N°	Param	Descrizione	Values	Default
С	28	AL1t	Tipo allarme AL1	nonE = Alarm not used LoAb = Absolute low alarm HiAb = Absolute high alarm LHAo = Windows alarm in alarm outside the windows LHAI = Windows alarm in alarm inside the	HidE

				windows SE.br = Sensor Break LodE = Deviation low alarm (relative) HidE = Deviation high alarm (relative) LHdo = Relative band alarm in alarm out of the band LHdi = Relative band alarm in alarm inside the	
С	29	Ab1	Alarm 1 function	band 0 15 +1 = Not active at power up +2 = Latched alarm (manual reset) +4 = Acknowledgeable alarm +8 = Relative alarm not active at set point change	0
С	30	AL1L	For High and low alarms, it is the low limit of the AL1 threshold; For band alarm, it is low alarm threshold	-1999 AL1H (E.U.)	-199.9
С	31	AL1H	For High and low alarms, it is the high limit of the AL1 threshold; For band alarm, it is high alarm threshold	AL1L 9999 (E.U.)	999.9
0	32	AL1	AL1 threshold	AL1L AL1H (E.U.)	See page 7
0	33	HAL1	AL1 hysteresis	1 9999 (E.U.)	See page 7
С	34	AL1d	AL1 delay	0 (oFF) 9999 (s)	oFF
С	35	AL10	Alarm 1 enabling during Stand-by mode and out of range conditions	<ul> <li>0 = Alarm 1 disabled during Stand by and out of range</li> <li>1 = Alarm 1 enabled in stand by mode</li> <li>2 = Alarm 1 enabled in out of range condition</li> <li>3 = Alarm 1 enabled in stand by mode and in overrange</li> <li>condition</li> </ul>	1

GRI	JPPO	AL2 - pa	rametri allarme 2		
Liv	N°	Param	Description	Values	Default
С	36	AL2t	Alarm 2 type	nonE = Alarm not used LoAb = Absolute low alarm HiAb = Absolute high alarm LHAo = Windows alarm in alarm outside the windows LHAI = Windows alarm in alarm inside the windows SE.br = Sensor Break LodE = Deviation low alarm (relative) HidE = Deviation high alarm (relative) LHdo = Relative band alarm in alarm out of the band LHdi = Relative band alarm in alarm inside the band	SE.br
С	37	Ab2	Alarm 2 function	0 15 +1 = Not active at power up +2 = Latched alarm (manual reset) +4 = Acknowledgeable alarm +8 = Relative alarm not active at set point change	0
С	42	AL2d	AL2 hysteresis	0 (oFF) 9999 (s)	oFF
С	43	AL2o	Alarm 2 enabling during Stand-by mode and out of range conditions	<ul> <li>0 = Alarm 2 disabled during Stand by and out of range</li> <li>1 = Alarm 2 enabled in stand by mode</li> <li>2 = Alarm 2 enabled in out of range condition</li> <li>3 = Alarm 2 enabled in stand by mode and in overrange</li> <li>condition</li> </ul>	0

AL3	Grou	up - alarn	n 3 parameters		
Liv	N°	Param	Description	Values	Default
	44	AL3t	Alarm 3 type	nonE = Alarm not used LoAb = Absolute low alarm HiAb = Absolute high alarm LHAo = Windows alarm in alarm outside the windows LHAI = Windows alarm in alarm inside the windows SE.br = Sensor Break LodE = Deviation low alarm (relative) HidE = Deviation high alarm (relative) LHdo = Relative band alarm in alarm out of the band LHdi = Relative band alarm in alarm inside the band	nonE

LbA	Gro	up - Loo	p break alarm		
Liv	N°	Param	Descrizione	Values	Default
С	52	LbAt	LBA time	Da 0 (oFF) a 9999 (s)	oFF

Liv	N°	Param	Description	Values	Default
C	56	cont	Control type	Pid = PID (heat and/or) On.FA = ON/OFF asymmetric hysteresis On.FS = ON/OFF symmetric hysteresis nr = Heat/Cool ON/OFF control with neutral zone 3Pt = Servomotor control (available only when Output 2 and Output 3 have been ordered as "M")	3pt
С	57	Auto	Autotuning selection	<ul> <li>-4 = Oscillating auto-tune with automaticrestart at power up and after all point change</li> <li>-3 = Oscillating auto-tune with manual start</li> <li>-2 = Oscillating -tune with auto-matic start at the first power up only</li> <li>-1 = Oscillating auto-tune with auto-matic restart at every power up</li> <li>0 = Not used</li> <li>1 = Fast auto tuning with automatic restart at every power up</li> <li>2 = Fast auto-tune with manual start</li> <li>4 = FAST auto-tune with automatic restart at power up only</li> <li>3 = FAST auto-tune with automatic restart at power up and after set point change</li> <li>5 = Evo-tune with automatic start the first power up</li> <li>6 = Evo-tune with automatic start the first power up</li> <li>7 = Evo-tune with automatic restart at power up and after a set point change</li> </ul>	7
С	58	tunE	Manual start of the Autotuning	oFF = Not active on = Active	oFF

С	59	SELF	Self tuning enabling	no = The instrument does not perform the self- tuning YES = The instrument is performing the self- tuning	No
A	62	Pb	Proportional band	1 9999 (E.U.)	See page 7
A	63	ti	Integral time	0 (oFF) 9999 (s)	See page 7
A	64	td	Derivative time	0 (oFF) 9999 (s)	See page 7
С	65	Fuoc	Fuzzy overshoot control	0.00 2.00	1
С	69	rS	Manual reset (Integral pre-load)	-100.0 +100.0 (%)	0.0
A	70	Str.t	Servomotor stroke time	51000 seconds	See page 7
А	71	db.S	Servomotor dead band	0100%	5
С	72	od	Delay at power up	0.00 (oFF) 99.59 (hh.mm)	oFF

SP	Grou	p - Set po	pint parameters		
Liv	N°	Param	Description	Values	Default
С	76	nSP	Number of used set points	1 4	2
A	77	SPLL	Minimum set point value	-1999 SPHL	See page 7
A	78	SPHL	Maximum set point value	SPLL 9999	See page 7
0	79	SP	Set point 1	SPLL SPLH	See page 7
С	80	SP 2	Set point 2	SPLL SPLH	60
	83	A.SP	Selection of the active set point	"SP" " nSP"	SP
С	84	SP.rt	Remote set point type	RSP = The value coming from serial link is used as remote set point trin = The value will be added to the local set point selected by A.SP and the sum becomes the operative set point PErc = The value will be scaled on the input range and this value will be used as remote SP	trin
С	85	SPLr	Local/remote set point selection	Loc = Local rEn = Remote	Loc
С	86	SP.u	Rate of rise for POSITIVE set point change (ramp UP)	0.01 99.99 (inF) Eng. units per minute	inF
С	87	SP.d	Rate of rise for NEGATIVE set point change (ramp DOWN)	0.01 99.99 (inF) Eng. units per minute	inF

PAn	Grou	p - Oper	ator HMI		
Liv	N°	Param	Description	Values	Default
С	118	PAS2	Level 2 password (limited access level)	oFF (Level 2 not protected by password) 1 200	20
С	119	PAS3	Level 3 password (complete configuration level)	3 300	30
С	120	PAS4	Password livello (livello configurazione a codice)	201 400	300
С	121	uSrb	button function during RUN TIME	nonE = No function tunE = Auto-tune/self-tune enabling. A single press (longer than 1 second) starts the auto-tune oPLo = Manual mode. The first pressure puts the instrument in manual mode (OPLO) while a second one puts the instrument in Auto mode	tunE

C	122	diSP	Display management	AAc = Alarm reset ASi = Alarm acknowledge chSP = Sequential set point selection St.by = Stand by mode. The first press puts the instrument in stand by mode while a second one puts the instrument in Auto mode. Str.t = Timer run/hold/reset P.run = Program run P.rES = Program reset P.r.H.r = Program run/hold/reset Spo = Operative set point	SPo
С	123	di.cL	Display colour	<ul> <li>0 = The display colour is used to show the actual deviation (PV - SP)</li> <li>1 = Display red (fix)</li> <li>2 = Display green (fix)</li> <li>3 = Display orange (fix)</li> </ul>	2
	125	diS.t	Display Timeout	oFF (display always ON) 0.1 99.59 (mm.ss)	oFF
С	126	fiLd	Filter on the displayed value	oFF (filter disabled) From 0.0 (oFF) to 20.0 (E.U.)	oFF
С	128	dSPu	Instrument status at power ON	AS.Pr = Starts in the same way it was prior to the power down Auto = Starts in Auto mode oP.0 = Starts in manual mode with a power output equal to zero St.bY = Starts in stand-by mode	Auto
С	129	oPr.E	Operative modes enabling	ALL = All modes will be selectable by the next parameter Au.oP = Auto and manual (OPLO) mode only will be selectable by the next parameter Au.Sb = Auto and Stand-by modes only will be selectable by the next parameter	ALL
С	130	oPEr	Operative mode selection	If oPr.E = ALL: - Auto = Auto mode - oPLo = Manual mode - St.bY = Stand by mode If oPr.E = Au.oP: - Auto = Auto mode - oPLo = Manual mode If oPr.E = Au.Sb: - Auto = Auto mode - St.bY = Stand by mode	Auto

Liv	N°	Param	Description	Values	Default
C 131 A	Add	Instrument address	oFF 1 254	1	
С	132	bAud	baud rate	1200 = 1200 baud 2400 = 2400 baud 9600 = 9600 baud 19.2 = 19200 baud 38.4 = 38400 baud	9600
С	133	trSP	Selection of the value to be retransmitted (Master)	nonE = Retransmission not used (the instrument is a slave) rSP = The instrument becomes a Master and retransmits the operative set point PErc = The instrument become a Master and it retransmits the power output	nonE

Liv	N°	Param	Description	Values	Default
2	134	Co.tY	Count type	oFF = Not used	oFF
				1 = Instantaneous power (kW)	
				2 = Power consumption (kW/h)	
				3 = Energy used during program execution. This	
				measure starts from	
				zero when a program runs end stops at the end	
				of the program. A	
				new program execution will reset the value	
				4 = Total worked days: number of hours the	
				instrument is turned ON	
				divided by 24.	
				5 = Total worked hours: number of hours the	
				instrument is turned ON.	
				6 = Total worked days with threshold: number of	
				hours the instrument is	
				turned ON divided by 24, the controller is forced	
				in stand-by when	
				Co.ty value reaches the threshold set in [137]	
				h.Job.	
				7 = Total worked hours with threshold: number of	
				hours the instrument	
				is turned ON, the controller is forced in stand-by	
				when Co.ty value	
				reaches the threshold set in [137] h.Job.	
				8 = Totalizer of control relay worked days:	
				number of hours the control	
				relay has been in ON condition, divided by 24.	
				9 = Totalizer of control relay worked hours:	
				number of hours the control	
				relay has been in ON condition.	
				10 = Totalizer of control relay worked days with	
				threshold: number of	
				hours the control relay has been in ON condition	
				divided by 24,	
				the controller is forced in stand-by when Co.ty	
				value reaches the	
				threshold set in [137] h.Job.	
				11 = Totalizer of control relay worked hours with	
				threshold: number of	
				hours the control relay has been in ON condition,	
				the controller is	
				forced in stand-by when Co.ty value reaches the	
				threshold set in	
		L		[137] h.Job.	<u> </u>
2	138	t.Job	Worked time (not resettable)	0 9999 days	0

cAL	cAL Group - User calibration group				
Liv	N°	Param	Description	Values	Default
С	139	AL.P	Adjust Low Point	From -1999 to (AH.P - 10) in engineering units	0
С	140	AL.o	Adjust Low Offset	-300 +300 (E.U.)	0
С	141	AH.P	Adjust High Point	From (AL.P + 10) to 9999 engineering units	999.9
С	142	AH.o	Adjust High Offset	-300 +300	0

### **OPERATIVE MODES**

When the instrument is powered, it starts immediately to work according to the parameters values loaded in its memory. The instrument behaviour and its performance are governed by the value of the stored parameters.

At power ON the instrument can start in one of the following mode depending on its configuration:

Automatic Mode In Automatic mode the instrument drives automatically the control output according to the parameter value set and the set point/measured value.

**Manual Mode** (OPLO): In Manual mode the the upper display shows the measured value while the lower display shows the power output [preceded by H (for heating) or C (for cooling)], MAN is lit and the instrument allows you to set manually the control output power. No Automatic action will be made.

**Stand by Mode** (St.bY): In stand-by mode the instrument operates as an indicator. It will show on the upper display the measured value and on the lower display the set point alternately to the "St.bY" messages and forces the control outputs to zero.

We define all the above described conditions as "Standard Display".

As we have seen, it is always possible to modify the value assigned to a parameter independently from the operative modes selected.

### AUTOMATIC MODE

Keyboard function when the instrument is in Auto mode:

	Modo Operatore
ſ	Allows entry into parameter modification procedures
	Allows you to start the "Direct set point modification" function (see below).
	Allows you to display the "additional informations" (see below).
<b>C</b>	Performs the action programmed by [121] uSrb ( Debutton function during RUN TIME) parameter

### Additional information

This instrument is able to show you some additional informations that can help you to manage your system. The additional informations are related to how the instrument is programmed, hence in many cases, only part of this information is available.

- 1. When the instrument is showing the "standard display" push 🛆 button. The lower display will show H or c followed by a number. This value is the current power output applied to the process. The H show you that the action is a Heating action while the "c" show you that the action is a Cooling action
- 2. Push button again. When the programmer is running the lower display will show the segment currently performed and the Event status as shown below:

where the first character can be r for a ramp or S for a soak, the next digit show the number of the segment (e.g. S3 means Soak number 3) and the twoless significant digits (LSD) show you the status of the two event (the LSD is the Event 2)..

- 3. Push button again. When the programmer is running the lower display will show the theoretical remaining time to the end of the program preceded by a "P" letter:
  - P843
- 4. Push 🛆 button again. When the wattmeter function is running the lower display will show U followed by the measured energy..
- 5. Push button. When the "Worked time count" is running the lower display will show "d" for days or "h" for hours followed by the measured time.
- 6. Push 🛆 button. The instrument returns to the "standard display".

Note: The additional information visualization is subject to a time out. If no button is pressed for more than 10 second the instrument comes automatically back to the Standard display..

### Direct set point modification

This function allows to modify rapidly the set point value selected by [83] A.SP (selection of the active Set point) or to the set point of the segment group (of the programmer) currently in progress.

- 1. Push **V** button. The upper display shows the acronym of the selected set point (e.g. SP2) and the lower display will show its value.
- 2. By  $\triangle$  and  $\nabla$  buttons, assign to this parameter the desired value
- 3. Do not push any button for more than 5 second or push the 🛃 button. In both cases the instrument memorize the new value and come back to the "standard display".

### Manual mode

This operative mode allows you to deactivate automatic control and manually program the percentage power output to the process. When the instrument is in manual mode, the upper display shows the measured value while the lower display shows the power output [preceded by H (for heating action) or C (for cooling action)] The MAN LED is lit. When manual control is selected, the instrument will start to operate with the same power output as the last one supplied by automatic mode and can be modified using the  $\triangle$  and  $\nabla$  buttons.

In case of ON/OFF control, 0% corresponds to the deactivated output while any value different from 0 corresponds to the activated output. As in the case of visualization, the programmable values range from H100 (100% output power with reverse action) to C100 (100% output power with direct action).

### Notes:

- During manual mode, the alarms are operative.
- If you set manual modes during program execution, the program will be frozen and it will restart when the instrument will come back to Auto mode.
- If you set manual modes during self-tune execution, the self- tune function will be aborted.
- During manual mode, all functions not related with the control (wattmeter, independent timer, "worked time", etc) continue to operate normally..

### STAND-BY MODE

This operative mode also deactivates the automatic control but forces the control output to zero. In this mode the instrument operates as an indicator. When the instrument is in stand by mode the upper display will show the measured value while the lower display will show alternately the set point and the message "St.bY".

Notes:

- During stand by mode, the relative alarms are disabled while the absolute alarms are operative or not according to the ALxo (Alarm x enabling during Stand-by mode) parameter setting.
- If you set stand by mode during program execution, the program will be aborted.
- If you set stand by mode during self-tune execution, the self- tune function will be aborted.
- During stand by mode, all functions not related with the control (wattmeter, independent timer, "worked time", etc) continue to operate normally.
- When the instrument is swapped from stand by to auto modes, the instrument will start automatically the alarm masking, the soft start functions and the auto-tune (if programmed).

### AUTOTUNE (EVOTUNE)

Evotune is a fast and fully automatic procedure that can be started in any condition, regardless the deviation from SP. The controller selects automatically the best tune method and computes the optimum PID parameters. To activate Evotune press 😨 button for 3 seconds.

### **ERROR MESSAGES**

The upper display shows the OVER-RANGE and UNDERRANGE conditions with the following indications:

Over-range:

Under-range

The sensor break will be signalled as an out of range:

Note: When an over-range or an under-range is detected, the alarms operate as in presence of the maximum or the minimum measurable value respectively.

To check the out of span Error condition, proceed as follows:

- 1. Check the input signal source and the connecting line.
- 2. Make sure that the input signal is in accordance with the instrument configuration. Otherwise, modify the input configuration.
- 3. If no error is detected, send the instrument to your supplier to be checked.

### List of possible errors

**ErAT** Fast Auto-tune cannot start. The measure value is tooclose to the set point. Push the button in order to delete the error message.

**ouLd** Overload on the out 4. The messages shows that a short circuit is present on the Out 4 when it is used as output or as a transmitter power suply. When the short circuit disappears the output restart to operate..

NoAt Auto-tune not finished within 12 hours.

**ErEP** Possible problem of the instrument memory. The messages disappears automatically. When the error continues, send the instrument to your supplier.

RonE Possible problem of the firmware memory. When this error is detected, send the instrument to your supplier.

Errt Possible problem of the calibration memory. When this error is detected, send the instrument to your supplier.

### FACTORY RESET

Sometime, e.g. when you re-configure an instrument previously used for other works or from other people or when you have made too many errors during configuration and you decided to re-configure the instrument, it is possible to restore the factory configuration. This action allows to put the instrument in a defined condition (the same it was at the first power ON).

The default data are those typical values loaded in the instrument prior to ship it from factory. To load the factory default parameter set, proceed as follows:

- 1. Press the 🖵 button for more than 5 seconds. The upper display will show PASS while the lower display shows 0;
- 2. Using  $\triangle$  and  $\nabla$  buttons set the value -481;
- 3. Push 🗖 button;
- 4. The instrument will turn OFF all LEDs for a few seconds, then the upper display will show dFLt (default) and then all LEDs are turned ON for 2 seconds. At this point the instrument restarts as for a new power ON.

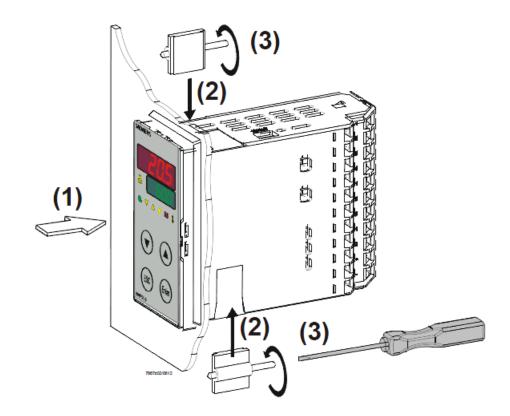
The procedure is complete.

Note: The complete list of the default parameters is available in Chapter "Configuration".

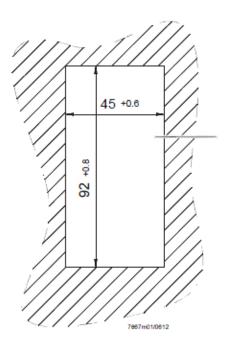
# RWF55.5X & RWF55.6X



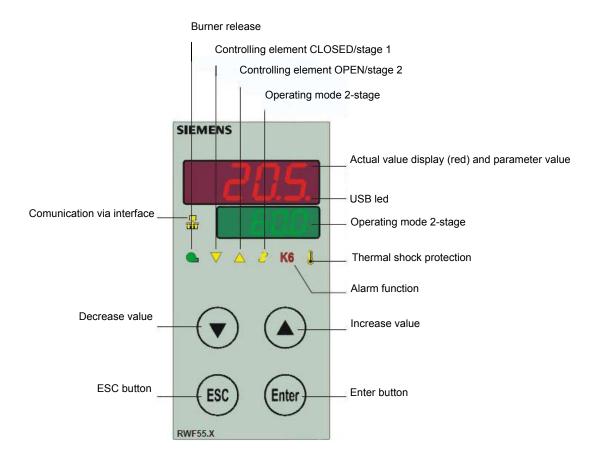
User manual



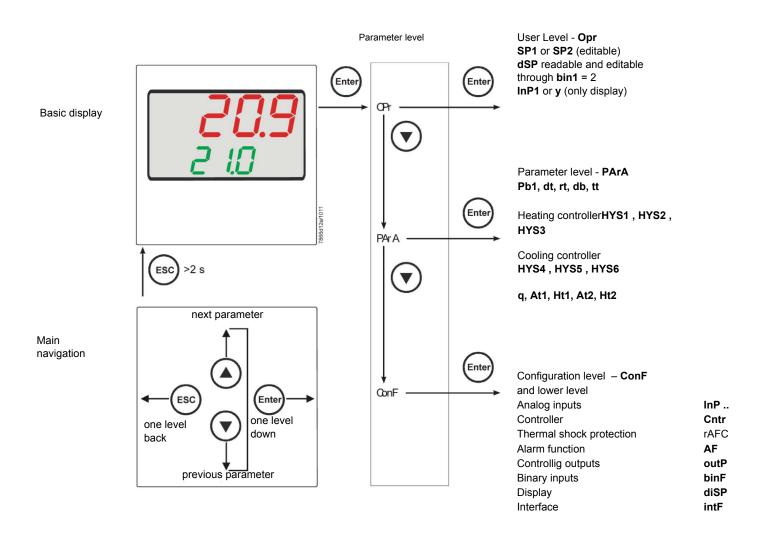
Drilling dimensions:



2



### NAVIGATION MENU



RWF55 is preset good for 90% of applications. However, you can set or edit parameters as follow:

### Set-point: set or modification:

When the burner is in stand-by, (safety loop open, that is terminals 3-4/T1-T2 on the 7 pole plug open) push the Enter button: on the lower display (green) Opr appears; push Enter again and in the same display SP1 appears. Push Enter again and the lower display (green SP1) flashes. Using the up and down arrows change the set-point on the upper display (red).Push Enter to confirm and push ESC more times to get the home position.

### PID parameters set and modifications (PArA):

Push Enter button, on the green display **Opr** appears; using the **down arrow**, scroll until group **PArA** is reached and push Enter. On the green display **Pb1** e appears and on the red one the set parameter. Push is sequence the **down or up** arrow the menu is scrolled. Push Enter to select and the **arrows** to choose the desired value. Enter to confirm

Parameter	Display	Range	Factory setting	Remarks
Proportional band	Pb1	1 9999 digit	10	Typical value for temperature
erivative action	dt	0 9999 sec.	80	Typical value for temperature
Integral action	rt	0 9999 sec.	350	Typical value for temperatureT
Dead band (*)	db	0 999,9 digit	1	Typical value
Servocontrol running time	tt	10 3000 sec.	15	Set servocontrol running time
Switch-on differential(*)	HYS1	0,01999 digit	-5	Value under setpoint below which the burner switches back on (1N-1P closes)
Switch-off differential 2° stage (*)	HYS2	0,0 HYS3	3	(enable only with parameter bin1 = 4)
Upper switch-off differential (*)	HYS3	0,0… 9999 digit	5	Value over setpoint above which the burner switches off (1N-1P opens)
Switch-on differential on cooling controller (*)	HYS4	0,0… 9999 digit	5	Do not used (enable only with parameter <b>CACt</b> = 0)
Switch-off differential 2° stage on cooling controller (*)	HYS5	HYS60,0 digit	5	Do not used (enable only with parameter <b>CACt</b> = 0 and parame- ter <b>bin1</b> =0)
Upper switch-off differential on cooling controller (*)	HYS6	0,01999 digit	5	Do not used (enable only with parameter CACt = 0)
Delay modulation	q	0,0… 999,9 digit	0	Do not alter
T Outside temperature Curve point 1 (*)	At1	-40120 digit	-10	First point of external temperature for climatic curve
Boiler temperature Curve point 1 (*)	Ht1	SPLSPH	60	Set-point temperature for the external temperature 1
TT Outside temperature Curve point 2 (*)	At2	-40120 digit	20	Second point of external temperature for climatic curve
Boiler temperature Curve point 2 (*)	Ht2	SPLSPH	50	Set-point temperature for the external temperature 2

(\*) Parameters affected by setting of decimal place (ConF > dISP parameter dECP)

### Setting the kind of sensor to be connected to the device:

Push the **Enter** button: on the lower display (green) **Opr** appears. Using the **up and down arrows** find **ConF.** Push **Enter** to confirm. Now on the green display the group **InP** appears. Push **Enter** and **InP1** is displaied. Enter to confirm. You are inside **InP1**; the green display shows **Sen1** (sensor type), while the red display shows the chosen sensor code Push **Enter** to enter the **Sen1** parameter, then choose the desired sensor using the **arrows**. Push **Enter** to confirm and **ESC** to escape.

Once selected the sensor, you can modify all the other parameters using up and down arrows according to the tables here below :

### ConF > InP >InP1

Parameter	Value	Description
SEn1	1	Pt100 3 wire
type of sensor for analog	2	Pt100 2 wire
input 1	3	Pt1000 3 wire
1	4	Pt1000 2 wire
	5	Ni1000 3 wire
	6	Ni1000 2 wire
	7	0 ÷ 135 ohm
	8	Cu-CuNi T
	9	Fe-CuNi J
	10	NiCr-Ni K
	11	NICrSI-NISI N
	12	Pt10Rh-Pt S
	13	Pt13Rh-Pt R
	14	Pt30Rh-Pt6Rh B
	15	0 ÷ 20mA
	16	4 ÷ 20mA
	17	0 ÷ 10V
	18	0 ÷ 5V
	19	1 ÷ 5V
OFF1	-1999 <b>0</b> +9999	Correction value measured by the sensor
Sensor offset		
SCL1	-1999 <b>0</b> +9999	minimum scale value(for input ohm, mA, V)
scale low level		
SCH1	-1999 <b>100</b> +9999	maximum scale value(for input ohm, mA, V)
scale high level		
dF1	0 <b>0,6</b> 100	Is used to adapt the digital 2nd order input filter (time in s; 0 s = filter off)
digital filter		
Unit	1	1 = <b>degrees</b> Celsius
	2	2 = degrees Fahrenheit
temperature unit		

### ConF > InP > InP2

Input 2 : this input can be used to specify an external setpoint or carry out setpoint shifting

Parameter	Value	Description
FnC2	0	0= no function
	1	1= external setpoint (display <b>SPE</b> )
	2	2 =setpoint shifting (display <b>dSP</b> )
	3	3 = angular positioning feedback
SEn2	1	0 ÷ 20mA
tisensor type input 2	2	4 ÷ 20mA
51 1	3	0 ÷ 10V
	4	0 ÷ 5V
	5	1 ÷ 5V
	1	0 ÷ 20mA
OFF2	-1999 <b>0</b> +9999	Correction value measured by the sensor
Sensor offset		
SCL2	-1999 <b>0</b> +9999	minimum scale value(for input ohm, mA, V)
scale low level		
SCH2	-1999 <b>100</b> +9999	maximum scale value(for input ohm, mA, V)
scale high level		
dF2	0 <b>2</b> 100	Is used to adapt the digital 2nd order input filter (time in s; 0 s = filter off)
digital filter		

(**bold** = factory settings)

### ConF > InP >InP3

Input 3: this input is used to acquire the outside temperature

Parameter	Value	Description
SEn3	0	0 =
sensor type input 3sensor	1	1 = wire
type input 2	2	2 = wire
OFF3	-1999 <b>0</b> +9999	Correction value measured by the sensor
Sensor offset		
dF3	0 <b>1278</b> 1500	Is used to adapt the digital 2nd order input filter (time in s; 0 s = filter off)
digital filter		

### ConF > Cntr

Here, the type of controller, operating action, setpoint limits and presettings for self-optimization are selected

Parameter	Value	Description
CtYP	1	1 = 3-position controller (open-stop-close)
controller type	2	2 = continuative action controller (0 ÷10V or 4 ÷ 20mA)
CACt	1	1 = heating controller
control action	0	0 = cooling controller
SPL	-1999 <b>0</b> +9999	minimum set-point scale
least value of the set-point range		
SPH	-1999 <b>100</b> +999	maximum set-point scale
maximum value of the set- point range		
	0	0 = <b>Free</b>
Self-optimization	1	1 = Locked
		Self-optimization can only be disabled or enabled via the ACS411 setup program.
		Self-optimization is also disabled when the parameter level is locked
oLLo	<b>-1999</b> +9999	lower working range limit
set-point limitation start, operation limit low		
oLHi	-1999 <b>+9999</b>	upper working range limit
set-point limitation end, operation limit high		

(bold = factory settings)

### ConF > rAFC

Activation boiler shock termic protetion:

RWF55.. can activate the thermal shock protection only on sites where the set-point is lower than 250°C and according to **rAL** parameter

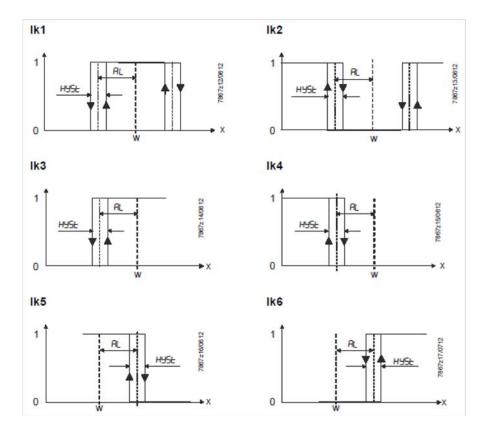
Parameter	Value	Description
FnCT		tchoose type of range degrees/time
type of contol	0	0 = deactived
	1	1 = Kelvin degrees/minute
	2	2 = Kelvin degrees/hour
rASL		Slope of thermal shock protection (only with functions 1 and 2)
ramp rate	<b>0,0</b> 999,9	
toLP	2 x (HYS1) = 109999	width of tolerance band (in K) about the set-point
tolerance band ramp		0 = tolerance band inactive
rAL	0250	And the set-point, the
ranp limit	<b>U</b> 290	Ramp limit. When this value is lower than the temperature set-point, the RWF controls the output increasing the temp set point step by step according to <b>rASL</b> . If this is over the temp set point, the control is performed in cooling

### Alarm functionAF

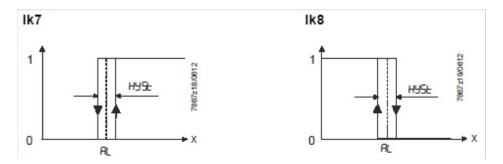
The alarm function can be used to monitor the analog inputs. If the limit value is exceeded, multifunctional relay K6 (terminals **6N** and **6P**) is activated (depending on the switching characteristic)

The alarm function can have different switching functions (lk1 to lk8) and can be set to a deviation from the active setpoint or to a fixed limit value

Limit value AL relative to setpoint (x)



Fixed limit value AL



### ConF > AF

Parameter	Value	Description
FnCt	0	0 = Without function
type of control	1	lk1 = monitored input InP1
	2	lk2 = monitored input InP1
	3	Ik3 = monitored input InP1
	4	lk4 = monitored input InP1
	5	lk5 = monitored input InP1
	0	Ik6 = monitored input InP1
	/ 8	Ik7 = monitored input InP1
	9	Ik8 = monitored input InP1
	10	Ik7 = monitored input InP2
	11	Ik8 = monitored input InP2
	12	Ik7 = monitored input InP3
		Ik8 = monitored input InP3
Alarm value	-1999	Limit value or deviation from setpoint to be monitored (see alarm functions
AL	0	Ik1 to Ik8: limit value AL)
	1999	Limit value range for <b>lk1</b> and <b>lk2</b> 09999
HySt	0	Switching differential for limit value AL
switching differential	1	
-	9999	
ACrA	0	Switched-off
response by out of range	1	ON
		Switching state in the case of measuring range overshoot or undershoot (Out of Range)

(bold = factory settings)

### ConF > OutP

For fuel-air ratio control purposes, the RWF55 has the binary outputs K2, K3 (terminals KQ,K2, K3) and the analog output (terminals A+, A-). The burner is released via relay K1 (terminals 1N, 1P).

The binary outputs of the RWF55 offer no setting choices

The RWF55 has an analog output.

The analog output offers the following setting choices:

Parameter	Value	Description
FnCt	1	1 = analog input 1 doubling with possibility to convert
type of control	2	2 = analog input 2 doubling with possibility to convert
	3	3 = analog input 3 doubling with possibility to convert
	4	4 = Controller's angular positioning is delivered (modulating controller)
SiGn		physical output signal (terminals A+, A-)
type of output signal	0	0 = 0÷20mA
	1	1 = 4÷20mA
	2	2 = 0÷10V DC
rOut	<b>0</b> 101	signal (in percent) when measurement range is crossed
value when out of input		
range		
oPnt	-1999 <b>0</b> +9999	A value range of the output variable is assigned to a physical output signal (for
zero point		FnCt = 1, 2, 3)
End	-1999 <b>100</b> +9999	A value range of the output variable is assigned to a physical output signal (for
end point		FnCt = 1, 2, 3)

### ConF > binF

This setting decides on the use of the binary inputs**D1**, **D2**, **DG** b

Parameter	Value	Description
bin1	0	0 = without function
binary imput 1 (terminals DG	1	1 = set-point changeover (SP1 / SP2)
– D1)	2	2 = Iset-point shift (Opr > dSP parameter = value of set-point modify)
	3	3 = input alarm
bin2	4	changeover of operating mode
binary imput 2 (terminalsκ		DG-D2 open = modulating operation
DG – D2)		DG-D2 close = 2 stage operation

(bold = factory settings)

### ConF > dISP

.Both displays can be customized to suit your needs by configuring the displayed value, decimal, time out and blocking

Parameter	Value	Description
diSU		Display value for upper display:
pper display (red)	0	0 = display power-off
	1	1 = analog input 1 (InP1) value
	2	2 = analog input 2 (InP2) value
	3	3 = analog input 3 (InP3) value
	4	4 = controller's angular positioning
	0 7	6 = set-point valueв
	1	7 = end value with thermal shock protection
diSL		Display value for lower display3:
lower display (green)	0	0 = display power-off
	1	1 = analog input 2 (InP2) value
	2	2 = analog input 2 (InP2) value
	3	3 = analog input 2 (InP2) value
	4 6	4 = controller's angular positioning
	7	6 = set-point valueв
	r	7 = end value with thermal shock protection
tout	0 <b>180</b> 250	time (s) on completion of which the controller returns automatically to the
timeout	-	basic display, if no button is pressed
dECP	0	0 = no decimal place
decimal point	1	1 = one decimal place
	2	2 = two decimal place
CodE	0	0 = no lockout
level lockout	1	1 = configuration level lockout (ConF)
	2	2 = parameter and configuration level lockout (PArA & ConF)
	3	3 = keyboard lockout

### ConF > IntF

The controller can be integrated into a data network using an optional RS-485 (terminals R+ and R-) interface or an optional Profibus DP interface(<u>only model</u>RWF55.6x\_terminalsC1-C2-C3-C4)

Parameter	Value	Description
bdrt	0	0 = 4800 baud
baudrate	1	1 = 9600 baud
	2	2 = 19200 baud
	3	3 = 38400 baud
Adr	0	Address in the data network
Device address Modbus	1	
	254	
dP	0 <b>125</b>	only withRWF55.6x
Device address Profibus		
dtt	0	0 = swiched-off
Remote detection time	30	
	7200s	

(**bold** = factory settings)

### Manual control :

In order to manual change the burner load, while firing keep pushing the **ESC** button for more than 5 s; on the lower green display **Hand** appears.

using the **UP** and **DOWN** arrows, the load varies.

Keep pushing the **ESC** button for getting the normal operation again.

NB: every time the device shuts the burner down (start led switched off - contact 1N-1P open), the manual control is not active.

### Device self-setting (auto-tuning):

If the burner in the steady state does not respond properly to heat generator requests, you can activate the Device's self-setting function, which recalculates PID values for its operation, deciding which are most suitable for the specific kind of request

SIEMENS						
		2	5		).	
<mark>п</mark>		Ŀ				
	$\bigtriangledown$		С	<b>K6</b>	J	

Follow the below instructions:

push the **UP** and **DOWN** arrows for more than 5 s; on the green lower display **tUnE** appears. Now the device pushes the burner to increase and decrease its output. During this time, the device calculates **PID** parameters (**Pb1**, **dt** and **rt**). After the calculations, the **tUnE** is automatically deactivated and the device has already stored them.

In order to stop the Auto-tuning function while it works, push again the **UP** and **DOWN** arrows for more than 5 s. The calculated **PID** parameters can be manually modified following the previously described instructions.

### Display of software version :

The software version is shown by pushing Enter + UP arrow on the upper display.



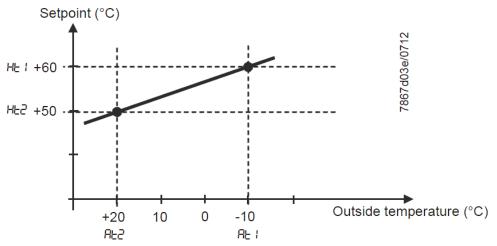
### Weather-compensated setpoint shifting(climatic regulation):

The RWF55 can be configured so that weather-compensated setpoint shifting is activated when an LG-Ni1000 outside sensor or a Pt1000 is connected (see parameter **InP3**).

To take into account the time response of a building, weather-compensated setpoint shifting uses the attenuated outside temperature rather than the current outside temperature

The minimum and maximum setpoints can be set using the lower setpoint limit **SPL** and the upper setpoint limit **SPH** of the menù **Crtr**. The system also prevents the lower working range limit **oLLo** and upper working range limit **oLHi** from exceeding/dropping below the system temperature limits.

The heating curve describes the relationship between the boiler temperature setpoint and the outside temperature. It is defined by 2 curve points. For 2 outside temperatures, the user defines the boiler temperature setpoint that is required in each case. The heating curve for the weather-compensated setpoint is calculated on this basis. The effective boiler temperature setpoint is limited by the upper setpoint limit **SPH** and the lower setpoint limit **SPL**.



For setting climatic regulation function set:

PArA > parametersAt1, Ht1, At2, Ht2

ConF > InP > InP3 parametersSEn3, FnC3 = 1 (Weather-compensated setpoint).

### Modbus interface

The tables that follow in this chapter specify the addresses of the readable and writable words that the customer is able to access. The customer may read and/or write the values using SCADA programs, PLCs, or similar.

The entries under Access have the following meanings:

 $\ensuremath{\textbf{R/O}}$  Read Only, value can only be read

R/W Read/Write, value can be read and written

The number of characters specified under Data type in the case of character strings includes the final \0.

Char10 means that the text is up to 9 characters long. The final \0 character is then added to this

### User level

Address	Access	Data type	Signal reference	Parameter
0x0000	R/0	Float	X1	Analog input InP1
0x0002	R/O	Float	X2	Analog input InP2
0x0004	R/O	Float	X3	Analog input InP2
0x0006	R/O	Float	WR	Actual setpoint
0x0008	R/W	Float	SP1	Setpoint 1
0x000A	R/W	Float	SP2 (= dSP)	Setpoint 2
0x1035	R/0	Float		Analog input InP3 (unfiltered)
0x1043	R/O	Float		Actual angular positioning
0x1058	R/O	Word	B1	Burner alarm

### Parameter level

Address	Access	Data type	Signal reference	Parameter
0x3000	R/W	Float	Pb1	Proportional range 1
0x3004	R/W	Float	dt	Derivative action time
0x3006	R/W	Float	rt	Integral action time
0x300C	R/W	Float	db	Dead band
0x3012	R/W	Word	tt	Controlling element running time
0x3016	R/W	Float	HYS1	Switch-on threshold
0x3018	R/W	Float	HYS2	Switch-off threshold down
0x301A	R/W	Float	HYS3	Switch-off threshold up
0x301C	R/W	Float	HYS4	Switch-on threshold (cooling)
0x301E	R/W	Float	HYS5	Switch-off threshold down (cooling)
0x3020	R/W	Float	HYS6	Switch-off threshold up (cooling)
0x3022	R/W	Float	q	Reaction threshold
0x3080	R/W	Float	At1	Outside temperature 1
0x3082	R/W	Float	Ht2	Boiler temperature 1
0x3084	R/W	Float	At2	Outside temperature 2
0x3086	R/W	Float	Ht2	Boiler temperature 2

### **Configuration level**

Address	Access	Data type	Signal reference	Parameter
0x3426	R/W	Float	SCL1	Start of display input 1
0x3428	R/W	Float	SCH1	End of display input 1
0x3432	R/W	Float	SCL2	Start value input 2
0x3434	R/W	Float	SCH2	End value input 2
0x3486	R/W	Float	SPL	Start of setpoint limitation
0x3488	R/W	Float	SPH	End of setpoint limitation
0x342A	R/W	Float	OFFS1	Offset input E1
0x3436	R/W	Float	OFFS2	Offset input E2
0x343A	R/W	Float	OFFS3	Offset input E3
0x1063	R/W	Word	FnCt	Ramp function
0x1065	R/W	Float	rASL	Ramp slope
0x1067	R/W	Float	toLP	Tolerance band ramp
0x1069	R/W	Float	rAL	Limit value
0x1075	R/W	Float	dtt	Remote Detection Timer
0x1077	R/W	Float	dF1	Filter constant input 1
0x1079	R/W	Float	dF2	Filter constant input 2
0x107B	R/W	Float	dF3	Filter constant input 3
0x107D	R/O	Float	oLLo	Lower working range limit
0x107F	R/O	Float	oLHi	Upper working range limit
0x106D	R/W	Word	FnCt	Alarm relay function
0x106F	R/W	Float	AL	Alarm relay limit value (limit value alarm)
0x1071	R/W	Float	HYSt	Alarm relay hysteresis

### Remote operation

Address	Access	Data type	Signal reference	Parameter
0x0500	R/W	Word	REM	Activation remote operation *
0x0501	R/W	Word	rOFF	Controller OFF in remote setpoint **
0x0502	R/W	Float	rHYS1	Switch-on threshold remote
0x0504	R/W	Float	rHYS2	Switch-off threshold down remote
0x0506	R/W	Float	rHYS3	Switch-off threshold up remote
0x0508	R/W	Float	SPr	Setpoint remote
0x050A	R/W	Word	RK1	Burner release remote operation
0x050B	R/W	Word	RK2	Relay K2 remote operation
0x050C	R/W	Word	RK3	Relay K3 remote operation
0x050D	R/W	Word	RK6	Relay K6 remote operation
0x050E	R/W	Word	rStEP	Step-by-step control remote operation
0x050F	R/W	Float	rY	Angular positioning output remote operation
0x0511	R/W	Float	rHYS4	Switch-on threshold remote (cooling)
0x0513	R/W	Float	rHYS5	Switch-off threshold down remote (cooling)
0x0515	R/W	Float	rHYS6	Switch-off threshold up remote (cooling)

Legend

\* = Local

\*\* = Controller OFF

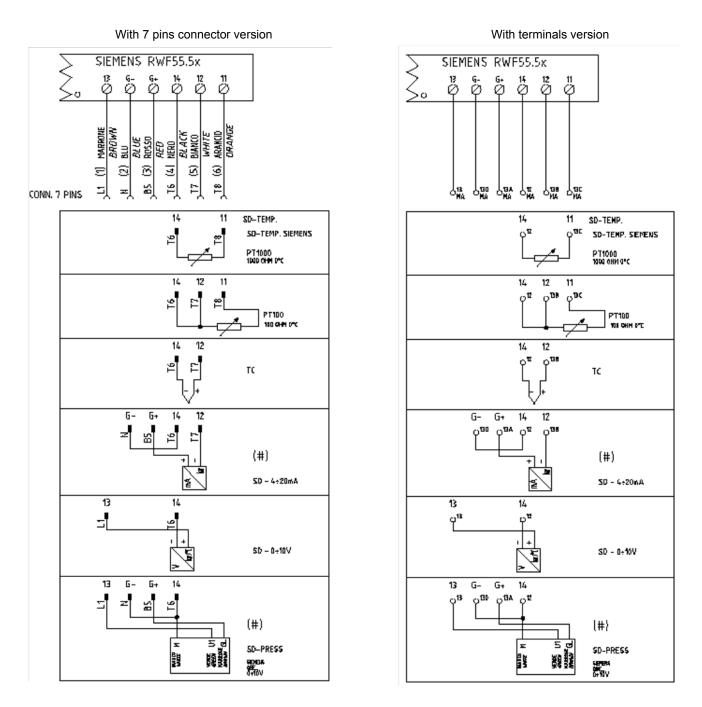
### Dati dell'apparecchio

Address	Access	Data type	Signal reference	Parameter
0x8000	R/0	Char12		Software version
0x8006	R/0	Char14		VdN number

### Stato dell'apparecchio

Address	Idress Access Data type		Signal reference	Parameter								
0x0200	R/O	Word		Outputs and states								
			Bit 0	Output 1								
			Bit 1	Output 3								
			Bit 2	Output 2								
			Bit 3	Output 4								
			Bit 8	Hysteresis limitation								
			Bit 9	Control system								
			Bit 10	Self-optimization								
			Bit 11	Second setpoint								
			Bit 12	Measuring range overshoot InP1								
			Bit 13	Measuring range overshoot InP2								
			Bit 14	Measuring range overshoot InP3								
			Bit 15	Calibration mode								
0x0201	R/O	Word		Pipery signals and hardware detection								
0X0201	R/U	vvora		Binary signals and hardware detection								
			Bit 0	Operation mode 2-stage								
			Bit 1	Manual mode								
			Bit 2	Binary input D1								
			Bit 3	Binary input D2								
			Bit 4	Thermostat function								
			Bit 5	First controller output								
			Bit 6	Second controller output								
			Bit 7	Alarm relay								
			Bit 13	Analog output available								
			Bit 14	Interface available								

### **Electric connections :**



### Corrispondences bornes entre RWF55.5x y RWF40.0x0Matches terminals betweenRWF55.5x and RWF40.0x0

0	ка	SIEM K2 Ø	ENS кз Ø	RWF5 ™ Ø	5.5x 1P Ø	L1 ∅	N ⊘		13 Ø	G- Ø	G+ ⊘		12 Ø	11 Ø
	0	SIEM Y1	ENS Y2	RWF4 a13	0.0xx Q14	1	N	PE	U1	G-	G+	M1	11	G1+
0	Ŏ	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ö	Ø

			Con		ConF										
Navigation menù	Inp Inp1														Opr
						Cntr		diSP	PArA						
Types of probe	SEn1	OFF1	SCL	SCH	Unit	SPL	SPH	dECP	Pb. 1	dt	rt	tt	HYS1 (*)	HYS3 (*)	SP1 (*)
Siemens QAE2120	6	0	needless	needless	1	30	95	1	10	80	350	(#)	-5	5	80 °C
Siemens QAM2120	6	0	needless	needless	1	0	80	1	10	80	350	(#)	-2,5	2,5	40°C
Pt1000 (130°C max.)	4	0	needless	needless	1	30	95	1	10	80	350	(#)	-5	5	80°C
Pt1000 (350°C max.)	4	0	needless	needless	1	0	350	1	10	80	350	(#)	-5	10	80°C
Pt100 (130°C max.)	1	0	needless	needless	1	0	95	1	10	80	350	(#)	-5	5	80°C
Pt100 (350°C max)	1	0	needless	needless	1	0	350	1	10	80	350	(#)	-5	10	80°C
Probe4÷20mA / 0÷1,6bar	16	0	0	160	needless	0	160	0	5	20	80	(#)	0	20	100 kPa
Probe4÷20mA / 0÷3bar	16	0	0	300	needless	0	300	0	5	20	80	(#)	0	20	200 kPa
Probe 4÷20mA / 0÷10bar	16	0	0	1000	needless	0	1000	0	5	20	80	(#)	0	50	600 kPa
Probe 4÷20mA / 0÷16bar	16	0	0	1600	needless	0	1600	0	5	20	80	(#)	0	80	600 kPa
Probe 4÷20mA / 0÷25bar	16	0	0	2500	needless	0	2500	0	5	20	80	(#)	0	125	600 kPa
Probe 4÷20mA / 0÷40bar	16	0	0	4000	needless	0	4000	0	5	20	80	(#)	0	200	600 kPa
Probe 4+20mA / 0+60PSI	16	0	0	600	needless	0	600	0	5	20	80	(#)	0	30	300 (30PSI
Probe4÷20mA / 0÷200PSI	16	0	0	2000	needless	0	2000	0	5	20	80	(#)	0	75	600 (60PSI
Probe4÷20mA / 0÷300PSI	16	0	0	3000	needless	0	3000	0	5	20	80	(#)	0	120	600 (60PSI
Siemens QBE2002 P4	17	0	0	400	needless	0	400	0	5	20	80	(#)	0	20	200 kPa
Siemens QBE2002 P10	17	0	0	1000	needless	0	1000	0	5	20	80	(#)	0	50	600 kPa
Siemens QBE2002 P16	17	0	0	1600	needless	0	1600	0	5	20	80	(#)	0	80	600 kPa
Siemens QBE2002 P25	17	0	0	2500	needless	0	2500	0	5	20	80	(#)	0	125	600 kPa
Siemens QBE2002 P40	17	0	0	4000	needless	0	4000	0	5	20	80	(#)	0	200	600 kPa
Signal 0÷10V	17	0	needless	needless	needless	needless	needless	needless	5	20	80	(#)			
Signal 4÷20mA	16	0	needless	needless	needless	needless	needless	needless	5	20	80	(#)			

### Parameters summarising for RWF55.xx :

### NOTE:

(#) tt - servo control run time

SQL33 ; STM30; SQM10; SQM40; SQM50; SQM54 = 30 (secondi) - STA12B3.41; SQN30.251; SQN72.4A4A20 = 12 (secondi) (\*)These values are factory set - values must be set during operation at the plant based on the real working temperature/pressure value.

### WARNING :

With pressure probes in bar the parameters SP1, SCH, SCL, HYS1, HYS3 must be set and displayed in kPa (kilo Pascal); 1bar = 100,000Pa = 100kPa. With pressure probes in PSI the parameters SP1, SCH, SCL, HYS1, HYS3 must be set and displayed in PSI x10 (example: 150PSI > I display 1500).

### APPENDIX: PROBES CONNECTION

To assure the utmost comfort, the control system needs reliable information, which can be obtained provided the sensors have been installed correctly. Sensors measure and transmit all variations encountered at their location.

Measurement is taken based on design features (time constant) and according to specific operating conditions. With wiring run in raceways, the sheath (or pipe) containing the wires must be plugged at the sensor's terminal board so that currents of air cannot affect the sensor's measurements.

### Ambient probes (or ambient thermostats)

### Installation

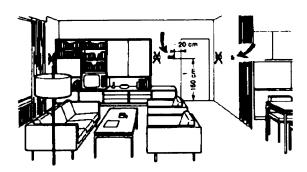
The sensors (or room thermostats) must be located in reference rooms in a position where they can take real temperature measurements without being affected by foreign factors.



### It's good to be admired ...even better to be effective

Heating systems: the room sensor must not be installed in rooms with heating units complete with thermostatic valves. Avoid all sources of heat foreign to the system.

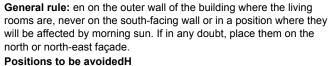




Outside probes (weather)Installation

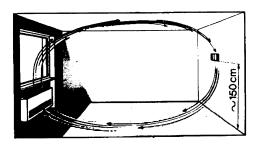
In heating or air-conditioning systems featuring adjustment in response to outside temperature, the sensor's positioning is of paramount importance.





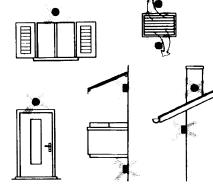
### Location

On an inner wall on the other side of the room to heating unitsheight above floor 1.5 m, at least 1.5 m away from external sources of heat (or cold).



### Installation position to be avoided

near shelving or alcoves and recesses, near doors or win-dows, inside outer walls exposed to solar radiation or currents of cold air, on inner walls with heating system pipes, domestic hot water pipes, or cooling system pipes running through them.



Avoid installing near windows, vents, outside the boiler room, on chimney breasts or where they are protected by balconies, cantilever roofs

The sensor must not be painted (measurement error) .

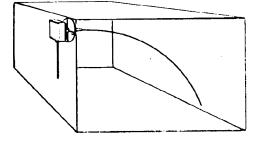
### Duct or pipe sensors Installing temperature sensors

For measuring outlet air:

"after delivery fan or

"after coil to be controlled, at a distance of at least 0,5 m For measuring room temperature:

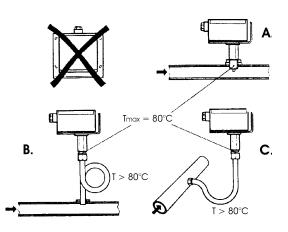
"before return air intake fan and near room's return airintake. For measuring saturation temperature: after mist eliminator.



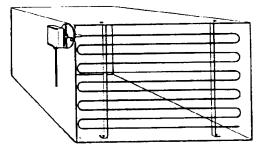
## Installing pressure sensors

- A installation on ducts carrying fluids at max. temperature 80°C
- B installation on ducts at temperature over 80°C and for refrigerants
- C installation on ducts at high temperatures :
  - · "increase length of siphon

"place sensor at side to prevent it being hit by hot air coming from the pipe.



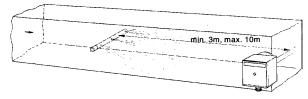
Bend 0.4m sensor by hand (never use tools) as illustrated .



Use whole cross-section of duct, min. distance from walls 50 mm, radius of curvature 10 mm for 2m or 6m sensors

### Installing combined humidity sensors

As max. humidity limit sensor on outlet (steam humidifiers) .



## Installing differential pressure sensors for water

Installation with casing facing down not allowed.

With temperature over 80°C, siphons are needed.

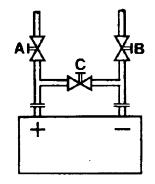
To avoid damaging the sensor, you must comply with the following instructions :

when installing: make sure pressure difference is not greater than the value permitted by the sensor

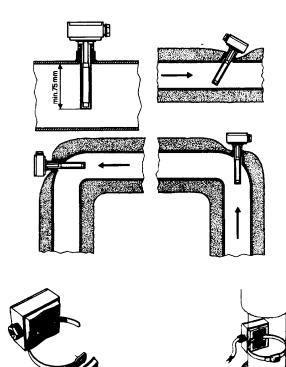
when there are high static pressures, make sure you insert shutoff valves A-B-C.

## Putting into operation

Start disable 1=open C1=open C 2=open A2=close B 3=open B3=close A 4= close C



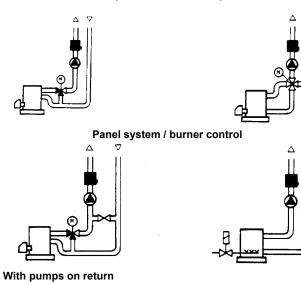
### Immersion or strap-on sensors



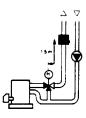
Placing the probes (QAD22.../QAE21.../QAP21.../RCA...)

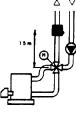
With pumps on outlet

with 3 ways valves / with 4 ways valves



with 3 ways valves / with 4 ways valves





### Immersion probes installation

Sensors must be installed on the stretch of pipe in which fluid circulates all the time.

The rigid stem (sensing element doing the measuring) must be inserted by at least 75mm and must face the direction of flow.

Recommended locations: on a bend or on a straight stretch of pipe but tilted by  $45^\circ$  and against the flow of fluid.

Protect them to prevent water from infiltrating (dripping gates, condensation from pipes etc.) .

#### Installing QAD2.. strap-on sensors

Make sure fluid is circulating in the chosen location. Eliminate insulation and paintwork (including rust inhibitor) on a min. 100mm length of pipe.

Sensors come with straps for pipes up to 100 mm in diameter .

# Strap-on or immersion sensors? QAD2.. strap-on sensors

Advantages :

- 10 sec. time constant
- Installed with system running (no plumbing work)
- Installation can be changed easily if it proves incorrect
- ΠLimits:
- Suitable for pipe diameters max. 100 mm
- Can be affected by currents of air etc.

## QAE2... immersion sensors

Advantages:

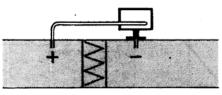
- Measure "mean" fluid temperature
- No external influence on measurement such as: currents of air, nearby pipes etc.

Limits:

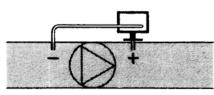
- Time constant with sheath: 20 sec.
- Hard to change installation position if it proves incorrect

### Duct pressure switches and sensors

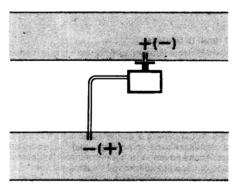
## Installing differential pressure probes for air



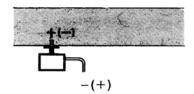
A - Control a filter (clogging)



B - Control a fan (upstream/downstream)



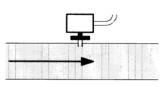
C - Measurement of difference in pressure between two ducts



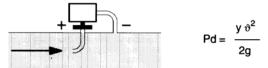
D - Measurement of difference in pressure between two rooms or of inside of duct and outside

## Basic principles

Measuring static pressure(i.e. pressure exerted by air on pipe walls)



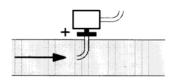
### Measuring dinamic pressure



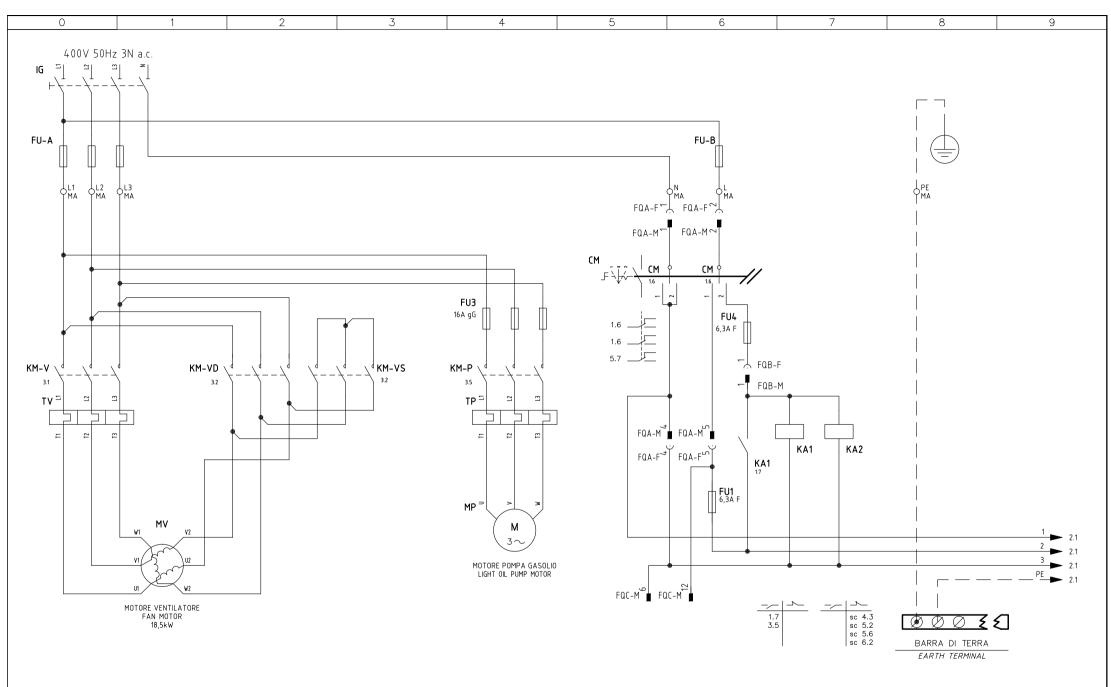
### Legend

- y Kg/m3, specific weight of air
- q m/s, air speed
- g 9.81 m/s2 gravity acceleration
- Pd mm C.A., dynamic pressure

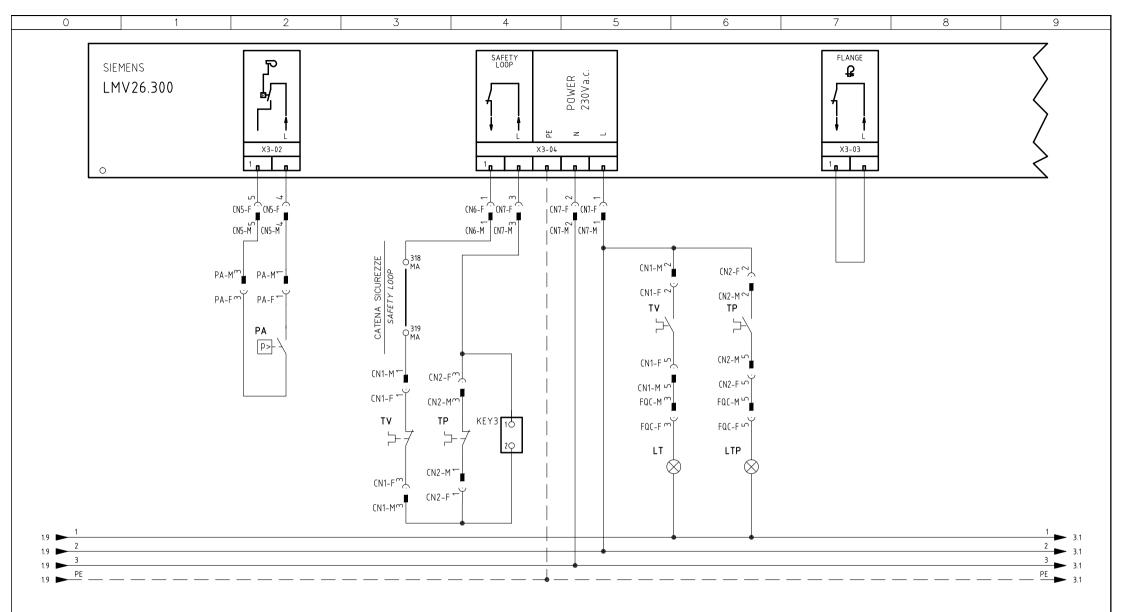
Measuring total pressure



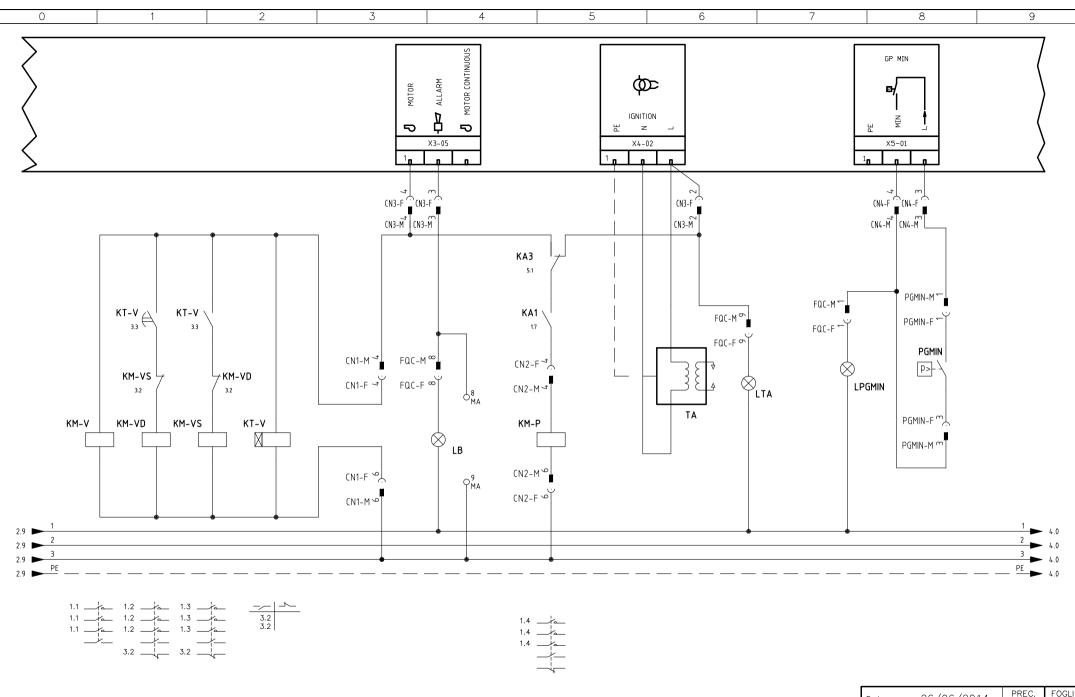
Note: Specifications and data subject to change. Errors and omissions excepted.



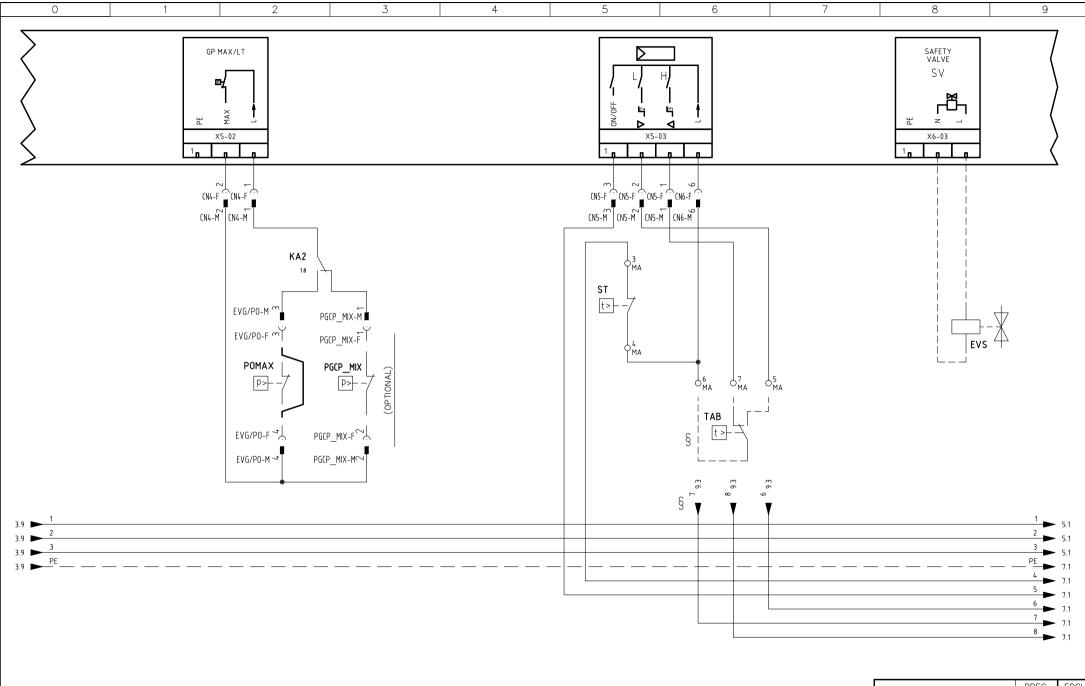
					Impianto TIPI/TYPE HR525A	Ordine		Data	26/06/2014	PREC.	FOGLIO
				UNIGAS	MODELLO/MODEL MGPR(MD).x.xx.A.x.xx.EC	Commessa	Data Controllato	Revisione	01	/	1
					Descrizione		18/09/2014		44 0450	SEGUE	TOTALE
01 REV.	Modified PCB Cod. 6100562	18/09/14 DATA	u. Pinton <b>Firme</b>		LMV26 + CIRCUITO STAMPATO COD. 6100562 LMV26 + PRINTED CIRCUIT COD. 6100562	Esecutore U. PINTON	Controllato E. CAVALLI	Dis. N.	11 – 0459	2	13



Data	Data 26/06/2014		FOGLIO
Revisione	01	1	2
		SEGUE	TOTALE
Dis. N. <b>1</b>	1 – 0459	3	13

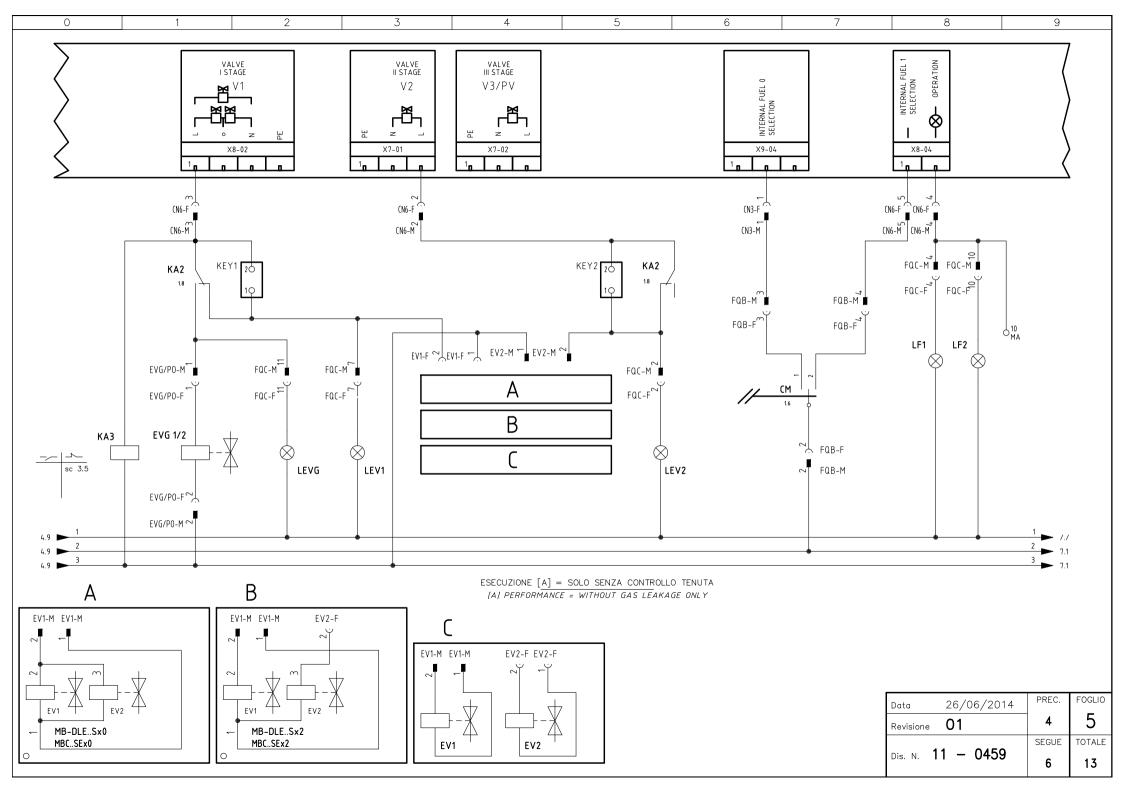


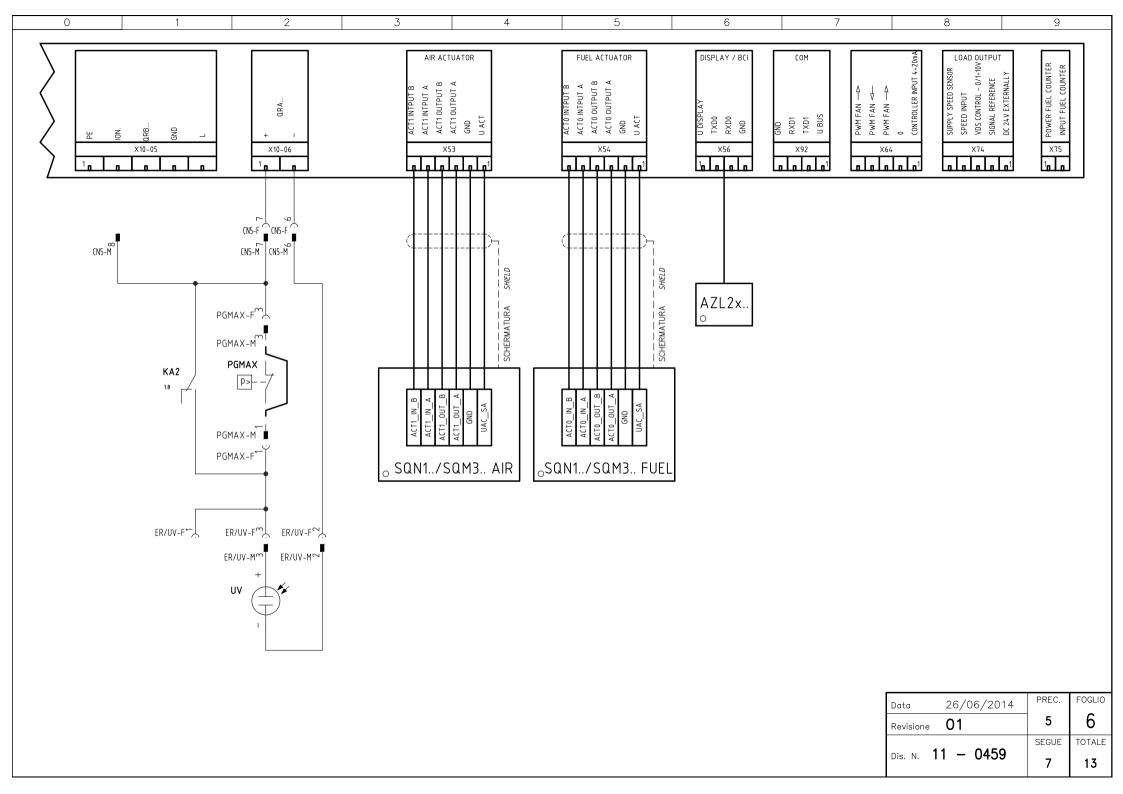
Data	Data 26/06/2014		FOGLIO
Revisione 01		2	3
	4 0450	SEGUE	TOTALE
Dis. N. <b>1</b>	1 – 0459	4	13

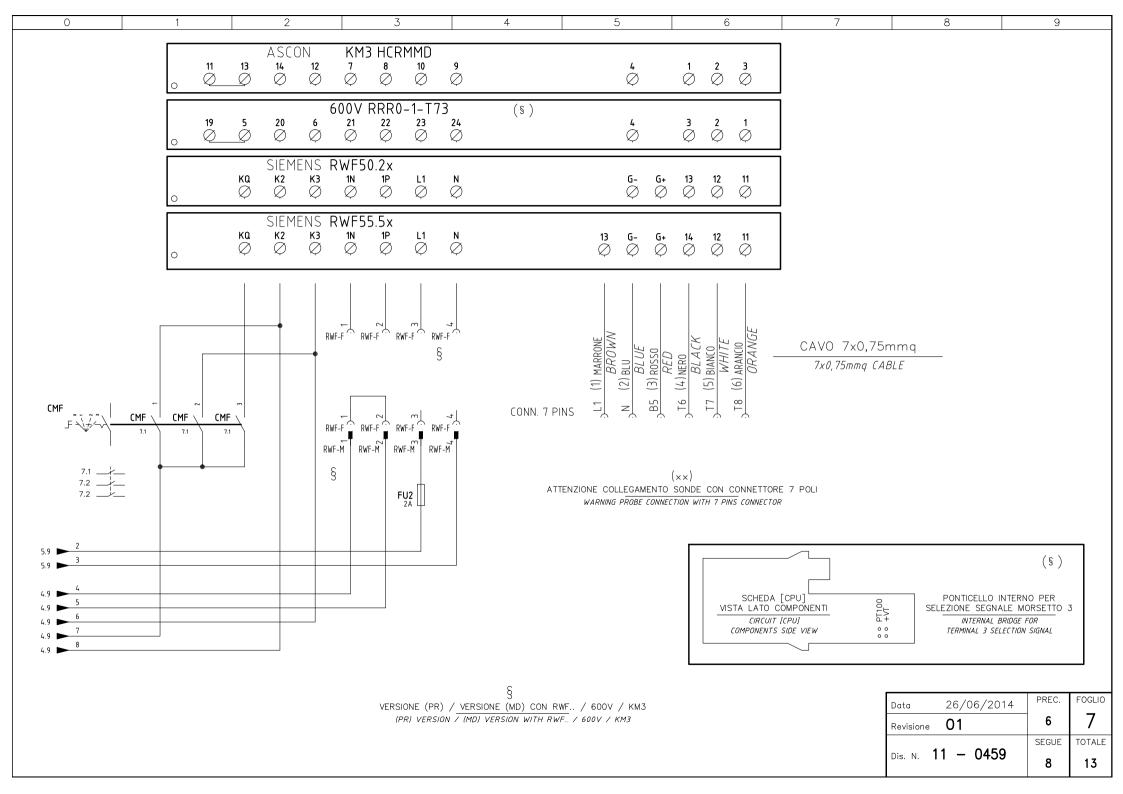


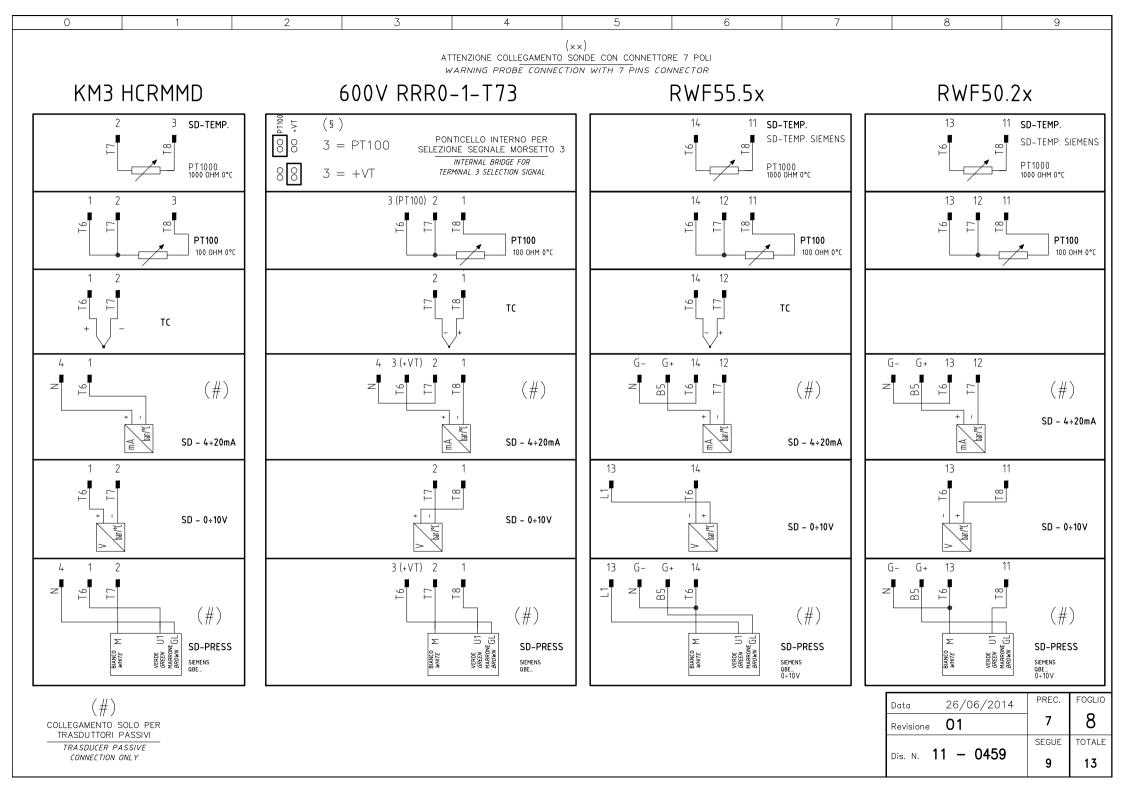
Data	26/06/2014	PREC.	FOGLIO
Revisione	01	3	4
		SEGUE	TOTALE
Dis. N. <b>1</b>	1 – 0459	5	13

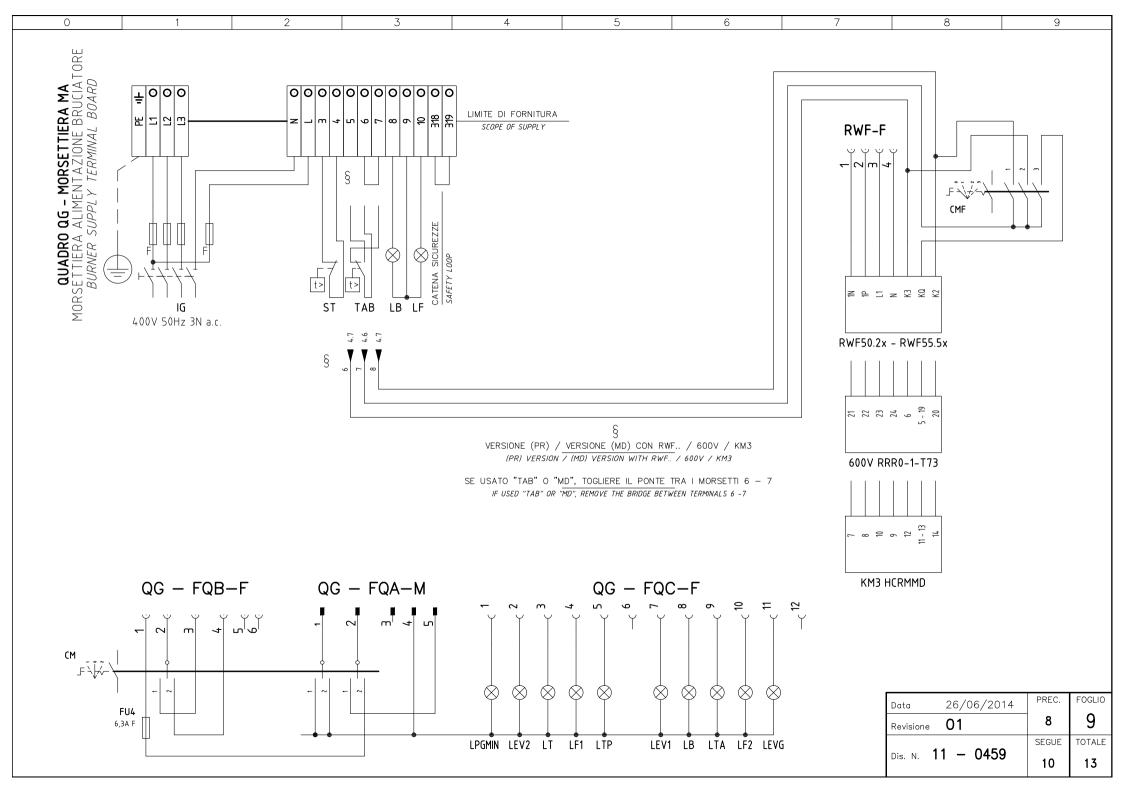
S VERSIONE (PR) / <u>VERSIONE (MD) CON RWF</u>.. / 600V / KM3 (PR) VERSION / (MD) VERSION WITH RWF.. / 600V / KM3

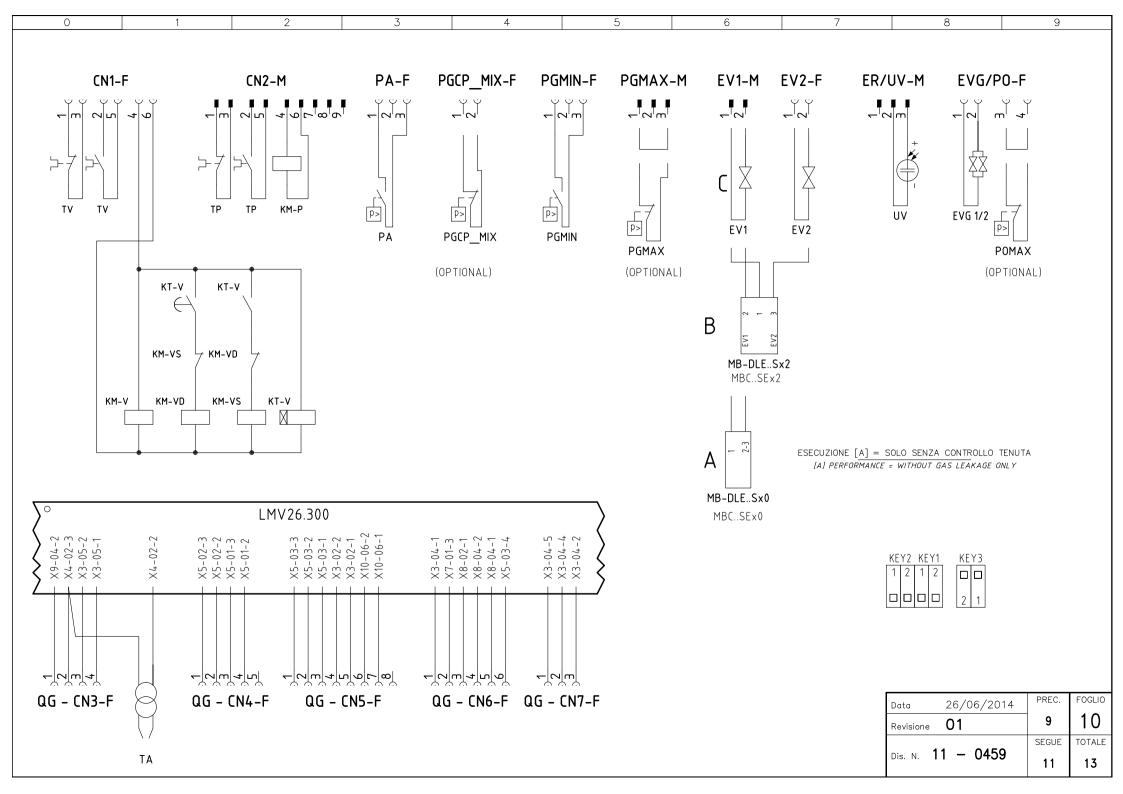












0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9										
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Sigla/Item	Foglio/Sheet	Funzione	Function
600V RRR0-1-T73	7	REGOLATORE MODULANTE (ALTERNATIVO)	BURNER MODULATOR (ALTERNATIVE)
AZL2x	6	INTERFACCIA UTENTE	USER INTERFACE
СМ	1	COMMUTATORE FUNZIONAMENTO 1)GAS 0)SPENTO 2)GASOLIO	MANUAL OPERATION SWITCH 1)GAS 0)OFF 2)LIGHT OIL
CMF	7	COMMUT. MANUALE FUNZ. 0)FERMO 1)ALTA FIAMMA 2)BASSA FIAMMA 3)AUTOMATICO	MANUAL SWITCH 0)0FF 1)HIGH FLAME 2)LOW FLAME 3)AUTOMATIC
EV1	5	ELETTROVALVOLA GAS LATO RETE	UPSTREAM GAS SOLENOID VALVE
EV2	5	ELETTROVALVOLA GAS LATO BRUCIATORE	DOWNSTREAM GAS SOLENOID VALVE
EVG 1/2	5	ELETTROVALVOLE GASOLIO	LIGHT OIL ELECTRO VALVE
EVS	4	ELETTROVALVOLA GAS DI SICUREZZA (OPTIONAL)	SAFETY GAS SOLENOID VALVE (OPTIONAL)
FU1	1	FUSIBILE AUSILIARIO	AUXILIARY FUSE
FU2	7	FUSIBILE	FUSE
FU3	1	FUSIBILI LINEA POMPA	PUMP LINE FUSES
FU4	1	FUSIBILE AUSILIARIO	AUXILIARY FUSE
FU-A	1	FUSIBILI DI LINEA	LINE FUSES
FU-B	1	FUSIBILE DI LINEA	LINE FUSE
IG	1	INTERRUTTORE GENERALE	MAINS SWITCH
KA1	1	RELE' AUSILIARIO	AUXILIARY RELAY
KA2	1	RELE' AUSILIARIO	AUXILIARY RELAY
КАЗ	5	RELE' AUSILIARIO	AUXILIARY RELAY
KM3 HCRMMD	7	REGOLATORE MODULANTE (ALTERNATIVO)	BURNER MODULATOR (ALTERNATIVE)
KM-P	3	CONTATTORE MOTORE POMPA GASOLIO	LIGHT OIL PUMP MOTOR CONTACTOR
KM-V	3	CONTATTORE MOTORE VENTILATORE (LINEA)	FAN MOTOR CONTACTOR (LINE)
KM-VD	3	CONTATTORE MOTORE VENTILATORE (TRIANGOLO)	FAN MOTOR CONTACTOR (DELTA)
KM-VS	3	CONTATTORE MOTORE VENTILATORE (STELLA)	FAN MOTOR CONTACTOR (STAR)
KT-V	3	TEMPORIZZATORE STELLA/TRIANGOLO	STAR/DELTA DELAYED RELAY
LB	3	LAMPADA SEGNALAZIONE BLOCCO BRUCIATORE	INDICATOR LIGHT FOR BURNER LOCK-OUT
LEV1	5	LAMPADA SEGNALAZIONE APERTURA [EV1]	INDICATOR LIGHT FOR OPENING OF ELECTRO-VALVE [EV1]
LEV2	5	LAMPADA SEGNALAZIONE APERTURA [EV2]	INDICATOR LIGHT FOR OPENING OF ELECTRO-VALVE [EV2]
LEVG	5	LAMPADA SEGNALAZIONE APERTURA [EVG]	INDICATOR LIGHT FOR OPENING OF ELECTRO-VALVE [EVG]
LF1	5	LAMPADA SEGNALAZIONE FUNZIONAMENTO BRUCIATORE	INDICATOR LIGHT BURNER OPERATION
LF2	5	LAMPADA SEGNALAZIONE FUNZIONAMENTO BRUCIATORE	INDICATOR LIGHT BURNER OPERATION
LMV26.300	2	APPARECCHIATURA DI COMANDO	CONTROL SCHEME
LPGMIN	3	LAMPADA SEGNALAZIONE PRESENZA GAS IN RETE	INDICATOR LIGHT FOR PRESENCE OF GAS IN THE NETWORK

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	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Sigla/Item	Foglio/Sheet	Funzione	Function
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-DLESx0	5	GRUPPO VALVOLE GAS	GAS VALVES GROUP
MB-DLESx2	5	GRUPPO VALVOLE GAS	GAS VALVES GROUP
MBCSEx0	5	GRUPPO VALVOLE GAS (ALTERNATIVO)	GAS VALVES GROUP (ALTERNATIVE)
MBCSEx2	5	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
PGCP_MIX	4	PRESSOSTATO GAS CONTROLLO PERDITE (OPTIONAL)	GAS LEAKAGE PRESSURE SWITCH (OPTIONAL)
PGMAX	6	PRESSOSTATO GAS DI MASSIMA PRESSIONE (OPTIONAL)	MAXIMUM PRESSURE GAS SWITCH (OPTIONAL)
PGMIN	3	PRESSOSTATO GAS DI MINIMA PRESSIONE	MINIMUM GAS PRESSURE SWITCH
POMAX	4	PRESSOSTATO DI MASSIMA PRESSIONE OLIO (OPTIONAL)	MAXIMUM OIL PRESSURE SWITCH (OTIONAL)
PT100	8	SONDA DI TEMPERATURA	TEMPERATURE PROBE
RWF50.2x	7	REGOLATORE MODULANTE	BURNER MODULATOR
RWF55.5x	7	REGOLATORE MODULANTE (ALTERNATIVO)	BURNER MODULATOR (ALTERNATIVE)
SD-PRESS	8	SONDA DI PRESSIONE	PRESSURE PROBE
SD-TEMP.	8	SONDA DI TEMPERATURA	TEMPERATURE PROBE
SD - 0÷10V	8	TRASDUTTORE USCITA IN TENSIONE	TRANSDUCER VOLTAGE OUTPUT
SD - 4÷20mA	8	TRASDUTTORE USCITA IN CORRENTE	TRANSDUCER CURRENT OUTPUT
SQN1/SQM3 AIR	6	SERVOCOMANDO SERRANDA ARIA	AIR DAMPER ACTUATOR
SQN1/SQM3 FUEL	6	SERVOCOMANDO COMBUSTIBILE	FUEL ACTUATOR
ST	4	SERIE TERMOSTATI/PRESSOSTATI	SERIES OF THERMOSTATS OR PRESSURE SWITCHES
ТА	3	TRASFORMATORE DI ACCENSIONE	IGNITION TRANSFORMER
ТАВ	4	TERMOSTATO/PRESSOSTATO ALTA-BASSA FIAMMA	HIGH-LOW THERMOSTAT/PRESSURE SWITCHES
TC	8	TERMOCOPPIA	THERMOCOUPLE
TP	1	TERMICO MOTORE POMPA	PUMP MOTOR THERMAL
TV	1	TERMICO MOTORE VENTILATORE	FAN MOTOR THERMAL
UV	6	SONDA UV RILEVAZIONE FIAMMA	UV FLAME DETECTOR

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